NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

NEW FOUND GOLD CORP'S QUEENSWAY GOLD PROJECT IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, CANADA: 2024 PROPERTY EXPANSION AND EXPLORATION UPDATE

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Contents

1 Summary 1
1.1 Issuer and Purpose 1
1.2 Authors and Site Inspection 1
1.3 Property Location, Description and Access 1
1.4 Property Ownership and Option Agreement 2
1.5 Royalties 2
1.6 Permits, Environmental Assessment, and Significant Factors 3
1.7 Geology and Mineralization 3
1.8 Historical Exploration 4
1.9 New Found Gold Corp. Ground Exploration 4
1.10 New Found Gold Corp. Drilling Update 6
1.11 Metallurgical Test Results 7
1.12 Conclusions and Uncertainties 8
1.13 Recommendations 10
2 Introduction 13
2.1 Issuer and Purpose 13
2.2 Author and Site Inspection 13
2.3 Sources of Information 15
2.4 Units of Measure 16
3 Reliance of Other Experts 18
4 Property Description and Location 20
4.1 Description and Location 20
4.2 Property Ownership Summary 28
4.3 Mineral Tenure Information and Maintenance 29
4.4 Access and Surface Rights 30
4.5 Option Agreement (the VOA Option) 31
4.6 Royalties 32
4.7 Permits 33
4.8 Environmental Assessment and Significant Factors 35
5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 37
5.1 Accessibility 37
5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation 37
5.3 Climate 40
5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure 40
5.4.1 Power Supply 41
5.4.2 Water Supply 42
6 History 43
6.1 Introduction 43
6.2 Historical Exploration by Companies Other Than New Found Gold Corp. 44
6.2.1 Prospecting, Geological Mapping, and Geochemical Surveying 48
6.2.2 Trenching 52
6.2.3 Geophysical Surveys 53
6.2.3.1 Airborne Geophysics 53
6.2.3.2 Ground Geophysics 58
6.2.4 Labrador Gold Corp. Structural Study 58

6.2.5 Drilling Overview 59
6.2.6 Summary of Labrador Gold Corp.'s Historical Drilling 61
6.2.7 Summary of Sky Gold Corp.'s Historical Drilling 66
6.2.8 Conclusions and Quality of Historical Data 66
6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates 68
7 Geological Setting and Mineralization 69
7.1 Regional Geology 69
7.2 Property Geology 78
7.2.1 Geology 78
7.2.1.1 Appleton Fault: Footwall Domain 78
7.2.1.1 Appleton Fault: Hangingwall Domain 79
7.2.2 Preliminary Stratigraphic Framework and Lithological Descriptions 79
7.2.3 Mineralization - Overview 79
7.2.4 Alteration 85
7.2.5 Structure 85
7.3 Mineralized Zones 87
7.4 Definition of the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope 92
8 Deposit Types 95
8.1 Orogenic Gold Deposits 95
8.2 Deposit Type Exploration Strategies 95
9 Exploration 98
9.1 Historical Overview of New Found Gold Exploration Programs 98
9.2 Prospecting and Geochemical Rock Samples 100
9.3 Geochemistry – Till Samples 108
9.4 Geochemistry – Soil Samples 112
9.5 Trenching and Channel Sampling 116
9.6 Keats Gold Prospect Trench Excavation 122
9.7 QP Opinion on Representativity and Potential Bias of Exploration Samples 125
9.8 Geophysical Surveys 125
9.9 Seismic Survey 130
9.10 Satellite Imagery and Digital Elevation Models 130
10 Drilling 135
10.1 Drilling Procedures and Core Sampling 139
10.2 Queensway North Block Prospects 150
10.2.1 798 Gold Prospect 152
10.2.2 1744 Gold Prospect 152
10.2.3 Big Dave Gold Prospect 156
10.2.4 Big Vein and Pistachio Gold Prospects 158
10.2.5 Cokes Gold Prospect 159
10.2.6 Dome and Golden Dome Gold Prospect 164
10.2.7 Everest Gold Prospect 169
10.2.8 Gander Outflow Gold Prospect 171
10.2.9 Glass Gold Prospect 171
10.2.10 Golden Bullet Gold Prospect 173
10.2.11 Golden Joint and Golden Joint Hanging Wall Gold Prospects 173
10.2.12 H Pond Gold Prospect 178

10.2.13 Honeypot Gold Prospect 178
Figure 10.18 180
Figure 10.19 181
10.2.14 Iceberg and Iceberg East Gold Prospects 182
10.2.15 Iceberg Alley Gold Prospect 188
10.2.16 Jackpot Gold Prospect 191
10.2.17 K2 Gold Prospect 194
10.2.18 Keats Gold Prospect 199
10.2.19 Keats North Gold Prospect 210
10.2.20 Keats South Gold Prospect 212
10.2.21 Keats West Gold Prospect 215
10.2.22 Knob and Rocket Gold Prospects 221
10.2.23 Little Zone Gold Prospect 223
10.2.24 Lotto Gold Prospect 224
10.2.25 Lotto North Gold Prospect 228
10.2.26 Monte Carlo Gold Prospect 229
10.2.27 Pocket Pond Gold Prospect 233
10.2.28 Powerline Gold Prospect 236
10.2.29 Road Gold Prospect 237
10.2.30 Trans-Canada Highway – Trans-Canada West Gold Prospect 238
10.2.31 Whiskey Pocket Gold Prospect 240
10.3 Queensway South Block Prospects 240
10.3.1 Aztec Gold Prospect 240
10.3.2 Devils Pond South and Camp (Bernard's Pond) Gold Prospects 242
10.3.3 Devil's Trench Gold Prospect 244
10.3.4 Eastern Pond Gold Prospect 244
10.3.5 Goose Gold Prospect 245
10.3.6 Greenwood Pond #2 (Greenwood) Gold Prospect 245
10.3.7 Nebula Gold Prospect 245
10.3.8 Paul's Pond, Astronaut, and Nova Gold Prospects 246
10.4 VOA Option Prospects 250
10.4.1 69 Zone Gold Prospect 250
10.4.2 Bigger Vein 2 252
10.4.3 Hank 1 and Hank 2 Gold Prospects 252
10.4.4 Home Pond Gold Prospect 253
10.4.5 Karate Chop South Gold Prospect 253
10.5 Twin Ponds Block 253
11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 257
11.1 Sample Collection 257
11.1.1 Till Samples 257
11.1.2 Soil Samples 257
11.1.3 Rock Samples 258
11.1.4 Drill Core 258
11.2 Sample Security 258
11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis 259
11.3.1 Introduction 259

11.3.2 Laboratory Accreditation 260
11.3.3 Laboratory Sample Preparation 260
11.3.4 Laboratory Analytical Methodologies 262
11.3.4.1 Eastern Analytical: Fire Assay Analysis 262
11.3.4.1 ALS Canada Ltd.: Photon Assay 262
11.3.4.2 ALS Canada Ltd.: Fire Assay and Multi-Element Analysis 263
11.3.4.3 ALS Canada Ltd.: Specific Gravity and Bulk Density Measurements 264
11.3.4.4 MSALABS: PhotonAssay™ Analysis 265
11.3.4.5 PhotonAssay™ Versus Conventional Screen Fire Assay Comparisons 266
11.3.4.6 Activation Laboratories Ltd.: Multi-Element Analysis 269
11.3.4.7 SGS Canada Inc.: Gold Analysis 269
11.3.4.8 Overburden Drilling Management: Till Gold Grain Counts 269
11.3.4.9 General Comments on Screen Fire Assays 269
11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control 270
11.4.1 Certified Reference Materials 270
11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: Fire Assay and Photon Assay at ALS 271
11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: Fire Assay, Eastern Analytical 271
11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: PhotonAssay™, MSALABS.. 271
11.4.2 Sample Blanks (Eastern Analytical, ALS, and MSALABS) 273
11.4.3 Core Duplicates 274
11.4.4 Precision of Laboratory Duplicates: By Fire Assay 277
11.4.5 Precision of Laboratory Duplicates: By PhotonAssay™ 279
11.4.6 Check Assays 281
11.4.7 Percentage of Coarse Gold 285
11.5 Opinion on the Adequacy of New Found Gold Corp.'s Sample Collection, Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures 285
11.6 Opinion on the Adequacy of Labrador Gold Corp.'s Sample Collection, Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures 287
12 Data Verification 288
12.1 Data Verification Procedures 288
12.2 Historical Exploration Information 288
12.3 New Found Gold Corp.'s Ground Geochemical, Drillhole, and Drill Core Assay Databases 289
12.4 Qualified Person Site Inspection 289
12.5 Data Limitations 291
12.6 Adequacy of the Data 293
13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 295
13.1 Historical Metallurgical Work 295
13.2 Sample Selection and Preparation 295
13.2.1 Sample Preparation 300
13.3 Metallurgical Testing 301
13.3.1 Sample Characterization 301

13.3.2 Master Composite Testing 303
13.3.2.1 Comminution Testing 303
13.3.2.2 Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) 304
13.3.2.3 Gravity Tail Leach Evaluation 304
13.3.2.4 Gravity Concentrate Intensive Cyanide Leaching 305
13.3.2.5 Cyanide Detoxification Testing 305
13.3.3 Variability Composite Testing 305
13.3.3.1 Arsenic Content vs Gold Tails Grade 306
13.3.4 Alternative Process Selection 307
13.3.5 Process Selection 309
13.3.6 Reagent Consumptions (Carbon-In-Leach) 309
13.3.7 Risk Analysis 309
13.3.8 Future Metallurgical Testing 311
14 Mineral Resource Estimates 311
23 Adjacent Properties 313
24 Other Relevant Data and Information 317
25 Interpretation and Conclusions 318
25.1 Exploration Results and Interpretations 318
25.2 Qualified Person Opinion on NFG's Exploration Programs 321
25.3 Metallurgical Test Results 322
25.4 Risks and Uncertainties 323
26 Recommendations 324
27 References 327
28 Certificate of Author 336

Tables

Table 1.1 Future work recommendations. 12
Table 4.1 Queensway Project mineral licence description and status 23
Table 4.2 Minimum expenditures for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador. 30
Table 4.3 Renewal fees for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador. 30
Table 4.4 Environmental permits, licences, and approvals. 35
Table 6.1 Summary of select historical exploration work conducted by companies other than NFG 47
Table 6.2 Summary of historical drilling at Queensway. 61
Table 6.3 Select Big Vein prospect drill core assay interval results. 64
Table 6.4 Select Pristine prospect drill core assay interval results. 65
Table 6.5 Select Golden Glove prospect drill core assay interval results. 65
Table 9.1 Sampling summary from NFG's exploration at the Queensway Property. 101
Table 9.2 Select channel assay intervals for the Keats Main trench. 123
Table 10.1 Summary of drillholes from NFG's diamond drilling program. 137
Table 10.2 Summary of drill core sample gold assays. 138
Table 10.3 Description of NFG drillholes at the Queensway Gold Project. 141
Table 10.4 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the 1744 prospect. 152
Table 10.5 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Big Dave prospect. 156
Table 10.6 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Big Vein and Pistachio prospects. 159
Table 10.7 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Cokes prospect. 163

Table 10.8 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Dome prospect. 164
Table 10.9 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Golden Dome prospect. 165
Table 10.10 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Everest prospect. 169
Table 10.11 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Glass prospect. 171
Table 10.12 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Golden Joint prospect. 177
Table 10.13 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Honeypot prospect. 179
Table 10.14 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg prospect. 185
Table 10.15 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg East prospect. 187
Table 10.16 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg Alley prospect. 191
Table 10.17 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Jackpot prospect. 192
Table 10.18 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the K2 prospect. 200
Table 10.19 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats Main Zone. 208
Table 10.20 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats FW. 209
Table 10.21 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats HW. 210
Table 10.22 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats North prospect. 211
Table 10.23 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats South prospect. 213
Table 10.24 Select drillhole assay intercepts for 421 Zone at Keats South prospect. 214
Table 10.25 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats West prospect. 220
Table 10.26 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Knob prospect. 222
Table 10.27 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Rocket prospect. 223
Table 10.28 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Little Zone prospect. 224
Table 10.29 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto FW. 225
Table 10.30 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto Main Zone. 226
Table 10.31 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Sunday Zone. 226
Table 10.32 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto North prospect. 229
Table 10.33 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Monte Carlo prospect. 230
Table 10.34 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Pocket Pond prospect. 236
Table 10.35 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Powerline prospect. 237
Table 10.36 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Road prospect. 238
Table 10.37 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the TCH prospect. 239
Table 10.38 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the TCW prospect. 239
Table 10.39 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Devils Pond South and Camp prospects 242
Table 10.40 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Astronaut prospect. 249
Table 10.41 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Nova prospect. 250
Table 11.1 Analytical methods used by Eastern Analytical. 262
Table 11.2 Photon Assay methods used by ALS. 263
Table 11.2 Analytical methods used by ALS. 264
Table 11.3 MSALABS analytical methods used at the NFG Queensway Project. 265
Table 11.4 Overview of OREAS Certified Reference Materials 270
Table 11.5 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at ALS using fire assay technique. 272
Table 11.6 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at ALS using the PhotonAssay™ technique 273
Table 11.7 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at Eastern Analytical 273
Table 11.8 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at MSALAB using the PhotoAssay™, technique 273

Table 12.1 Qualified Person validation of 6 drillhole collar locations at the Keats Main and Keats North prospects. 290
Table 12.2 Summary of Qualified Person-collected core samples to validate gold mineralization. 293
Table 13.1 Mineralized Zone and Number of Variability Composites. 297
Table 13.2 Master and Variability Composite Summary 300
Table 13.3 Master Composite Comminution Test Summary 303
Table 13.4 Master Composite CIL and Direct Leach Extractions 304
Table 13.5 Summary of Cyanide Detoxification Testing 305
Table 13.6 Summary of Variability Composite Gravity/CIL Extractions. 306
Table 13.7 Arsenic Versus Gold Tails Grade Relationship 307
Table 13.8 Carbon and/or Sulfide Flotation/CIL Tailings Study Results 308
Table 13.9 Risks associated with gold extraction and mineral processing. 309
Table 26.1 Future work recommendations. 326

Figures

Figure 2.1 General location of New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway Gold Project. 14
Figure 4.1 Queensway Project and five contiguously-defined sub-property 'blocks'. 22
Figure 4.2 Queensway North mineral licences, and the separate licences of Twin Ponds, Ten Mile-Duder Lake, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook.. 26
Figure 4.3 Queensway South mineral licences. 27
Figure 5.1 Access to the Queensway Property. 38
Figure 5.2 Shaded relief image for the Queensway Project area. 39
Figure 5.3 Climate data for Gander International Airport.. 41
Figure 6.1 Mineral prospects in the Queensway Property area.. 45
Figure 6.2 Location of historical exploration programs conducted other companies.. 46
Figure 6.3 Historical till gold assay analytical results.. 49
Figure 6.4 Historical soil gold assay analytical results 54
Figure 6.5 Historical stream and lake sediment gold assay analytical results.. 55
Figure 6.6 Historical rock gold assay analytical results. 56
Figure 6.7 Historical trench channel sample gold assay analytical results. 57
Figure 6.8 Historical drillholes (by company).. 60
Figure 6.9 Locations of historical drilling completed by Labrador Gold Corp. 62
Figure 6.10 Big Vein and Big Vein Southwest geological and diamond drill summary. . 64
Figure 6.11 Doyle Zone-Pristine prospect geological and diamond drill summary. 65
Figure 7.1 Regional distribution of the main lithotectonic elements 70
Figure 7.2 Correlation of major suture zones across the Atlantic. 70
Figure 7.3 Newfoundland's Bedrock geology and major tectonic zones 71
Figure 7.4 Middle Cambrian to early Ordovician tectonic development 73
Figure 7.5 Early to middle Ordovician to early Silurian tectonic model f 74
Figure 7.6 Early to middle Ordovician to early Silurian tectonic model. 76
Figure 7.7 Bedrock geology of the Queensway Area 77
Figure 7.8 Stratigraphic column 80
Figure 7.9 Integrated geological map of lithology, shear zones and gold showings 81
Figure 7.10 Interpretation of structure and lithology on a north-facing Queensway North block cross-section 82

Figure 7.11 Typical gold-bearing quartz vein styles observed at Queensway 83
Figure 7.12 Images of core from mineralized intervals in drillhole NFGC-19-01 83
Figure 7.13 Plan map of the area between the Grouse and Everest prospects 84
Figure 7.14 Schematic illustration of mineralogical changes in white micas 86
Figure 7.15 Schematic cross-section illustrating the S1 and S0 parallel fabrics..... 86
Figure: 7.16 Schematic plan map illustrating conjugate shear orientations..... 87
Figure 7.17 Left: Stereographic plot illustrating the orientation of D2 structures. 87
Figure 7.18 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway Property. 89
Figure 7.19 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway North Block. 90
Figure 7.20 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway South Block..... 91
Figure 7.21 Gold mineralization and prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone 93
Figure 7.22 Cross section across the Keats West and North, and Iceberg prospects... 94
Figure 8.1 Schematic for orogenic gold deposits at various depths 96
Figure 8.2 Comparison of drill core samples from Queensway and Fosterville Mine, Australia. 96
Figure 9.1 Locations of rock samples collected from NFG's prospecting programs. ... 102
Figure 9.2 Locations of surface rock samples with greater than 0.5 ppm Au. 103
Figure 9.3 Location of glacial till samples at the Queensway Property. 109
Figure 9.4 Locations of till samples with 10 or more moderate–pristine gold grains. .. 110
Figure 9.5 Till samples with gold grades above 1 ppm Au. 111
Figure 9.6 Locations of soil samples, colour coded by sampling year..... 114
Figure 9.7 Overview of soil sampling gold analytical results in the Devils Pond South, Camp, Greenwood, Aztec, Goose, Astronaut/Nova, and Nebula prospects. 115
Figure 9.8 2023 Soil sample gold assay results at the Queensway Property..... 117
Figure 9.9 Location of trenches at the Queensway Property..... 118
Figure 9.10 Channel sample gold assay results..... 121
Figure 9.11 Keats trench plan view map 124
Figure 9.12 First derivative of chargeability from 2021 geophysical survey. 127
Figure 9.13 Lithological and structural geophysical interpretation..... 129
Figure 9.14 Three-dimensional seismic survey source lines across the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones..... 131
Figure 9.15 Preliminary 3-D cube cross-section interpretation..... 132
Figure 9.16 2023 LiDAR Bare Earth image over the Queensway Property..... 134
Figure 10.1 Drill collar locations from NFG's drilling programs..... 136
Figure 10.2 Histograms of drillhole orientations and end of hole depths. 140
Figure 10.3 Gold vein surface intersections for prospects along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones..... 151
Figure 10.4 Drillhole collar locations along the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone..... 153
Figure 10.5 Plan view of 1744 prospect 154
Figure 10.6 Longitudinal section through the 1744 and Glass prospects 155
Figure 10.7 Drill collar locations at the Big Dave and Lonely Mountain prospects. 157
Figure 10.8 Big Vein, Pistachio, and Pristine gold prospects. 160
Figure 10.9 Drill collar locations of the Big Vein and Pistachio prospects 161
Figure 10.10 Drill collar locations at the Cokes, Keats, Keats North, Keats South, and Keats West prospects. 162

Figure 10.11 Drill collar locations at the Dome, Golden Joint, K2, K2 West, Little Zone, Lotto, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, Road, and Powerline prospects 166
Figure 10.12 Plan view of the Road, Dome, Golden Joint, Lotto, Lotto North, and Zone 36 prospects..... 167
Figure 10.13 Longitudinal section through the Golden Joint, Dome, Golden Dome, Lotto, and Lotto North prospects 168
Figure 10.14 Drill collar locations at the Everest, Honeypot, and Jackpot prospects. . 170
Figure 10.15 Drill collar locations at the Gander Outflow, Knob, Kings Point, Golden Bullet, Rocket, TCH and TCW prospects. 172
Figure 10.16 Plan view of Keats, TCH, Rocket, Golden Bullet, and Knob prospects. . 174
Figure 10.17 Cross-section through the Golden Joint and Golden Joint Hanging Wall prospects..... 175
Figure 10.18 Longitudinal section through the Honeypot prospect 180
Figure 10.19 Plan view of the K2, Honeypot and Jackpot prospects. 181
Figure 10.20 Drill collar locations at the Iceberg, Iceberg East, and Iceberg Alley prospects..... 183
Figure 10.21 Photos of mineralization from drillhole NFGC-23-1210 184
Figure 10.22 Plan view of the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects 189
Figure 10.23 Longitudinal section (image above) through the Iceberg, Iceberg East and Iceberg Alley prospects within the KBFZ. 190
Figure 10.24 Longitudinal section through the Jackpot prospect, ... 193
Figure 10.25 Plan view of the K2 prospect..... 195
Figure 10.26 Longitudinal section through the K2 prospect 196
Figure 10.27 Modelled cross-section through the K2 prospect 197
Figure 10.28 Inclined three-dimensional mineralization model for the K2 prospect 198
Figure 10.29 Plan view of the Keats (Main) prospect..... 201
Figure 10.30 Three-dimensional plan view map of the Keats prospect.. 202
Figure 10.31 Core photographs from NFGC-19-01. 203
Figure 10.32 Longitudinal section of the TCH, Keats South, and Keats prospects,. ... 204
Figure 10.33 Keats cross-sections. 205
Figure 10.34 Keats South deep drilling 3D cross-section. 214
Figure 10.35 Plan view of the Keats West, and Cokes prospects 216
Figure 10.36 Cross-section through the Keats West prospect 217
Figure 10.37 Inclined 3D mineralization model for the Keats West prospect 218
Figure 10.38 Cross-section through the Lotto prospect..... 227
Figure 10.39 Plan view of the Monte Carlo and Powerline prospects 231
Figure 10.40 Longitudinal section through the Monte Carlo prospect 232
Figure 10.41 Plan view of Pocket Pond Zone 234
Figure 10.42 Longitudinal section through the Pocket Pond prospect, ... 235
Figure 10.43 Drill collar locations at the Mars, Potato Patch, Devils Pond, Nebula, Astronaut/Nova, Greenwood, and Eastern Pond prospects..... 241
Figure 10.44 Plan view of the Devils Pond South and Camp Zone prospects 243
Figure 10.45 Plan view of the Goose, Nova, Astronaut, and Nebula prospects. 247
Figure 10.46 Photographs of drill core from the Astronaut and Nova prospects. 248
Figure 10.47 Plan view of the VOA Option gold prospects..... 251
Figure 10.48 Drill collar locations at the Twin Ponds Block..... 255

Figure 10.49 Core photo of quartz vein zone-breccia, cockade, and banded textures within Twin Ponds drillhole NFGC-TP-22-01 256
Figure 11.1 Comparison of MSALABS PhotonAssay™ vs ALS FA gold assays. 267
Figure 11.2 Comparison of MSALABS PA vs ALS FA gold assays 268
Figure 11.3 Comparison of two halves of the core for gold. 276
Figure 11.4 Core duplicate assays compared for larger sample aliquots. 276
Figure 11.5 Comparison of 30-g and 50-g gold assays on pulps. 278
Figure 11.6 ALS Internal preparation duplicates. 279
Figure 11.7 MSALABS analytical duplicates. 280
Figure 11.8 Duplicate jar assays by PhotonAssay™. 281
Figure 11.9 Comparison of 50-g Fire Assays at ALS and SGS. 282
Figure 11.10 Check Assays for Fine Fractions at SGS. 283
Figure 11.11 Check assays for MSA PhotonAssay™ samples by fire assay at ALS. . 284
Figure 11.12: Comparison of Screen Fire Assay and PhotonAssay™ for over 100 ppm Au. 285
Figure 11.13 Percentage of gold in the coarse fraction in ALS screen fire assays. 286
Figure 12.1 Drillhole collar locations of Qualified Person-collected core samples. 292
Figure 13.1 Plan view map of metallurgical sections from Keats, Golden Joint, Lotto, Iceberg and Iceberg East. 296
Figure 13.2 Keats Main – 1 section with drillholes selected for metallurgical testing.. 297
Figure 13.3 Cross section of Keats Main – 2 drillholes selected for metallurgical testing.. 298
Figure 13.4 Cross section of Keats Main – 4 drillholes selected for metallurgical testing.. 298
Figure 13.5 Cross section of Lotto drillholes selected for metallurgical testing 299
Figure 13.6 Golden Joint section drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. 299
Figure 13.7 Cross section of Iceberg #3 drillholes selected for metallurgical testing.. 300
Figure 13.8 – Gold Deportment and Gold Grain Size for the Keats, Lotto and Iceberg Zones 302
Figure 13.9 Arsenic Content vs Gold Tails Grade for Gold Head Grades 307
Figure 13.10 Queensway Project Process Flow Sheet. 310
Figure 23.1 Adjacent properties to the Queensway Gold Property 314

1 Summary

1.1 Issuer and Purpose

This technical report has been prepared for the Issuer, New Found Gold Corp. (NFG), a publicly traded junior mineral exploration company based in Vancouver, BC, Canada. NFG's current exploration project includes the Queensway Gold Project in northeast Newfoundland of the Canadian province Newfoundland and Labrador.

Since NFGs previous report, NFG has 1) acquired 100% interest in Labrador Gold Corp.'s Kingsway Project including 4 licences (311 claims), 2) acquired 100% interest in 3 licences (54 claims) from Sky Gold Corp., and 3) completed new diamond drilling at the Big Vein, Dome, Dropkick, Everest, Golden Dome, Golden Glove, Golden Joint, Green Mantle, Honey Pot, Iceberg, Iceberg Alley, Jackpot, Keats South and West, Knobby, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, Pistachio, Pristine, and Road gold prospects. The intent of this report, therefore, is to provide a technical update on NFG's current Queensway Gold Project expanded land position and new exploration activities at the Queensway Property through to an Effective Date of 1 November 2024.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018) and the Canadian Securities Administration's National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. This technical report has an Effective Date of 1 November 2024 and supersedes and replaces all previous NFG reports.

1.2 Authors and Site Inspection

This technical report has been prepared by Mr. Roy Eccles P. Geol. P. Geo., Mr. Mark Jorgenson QP Metallurgy, and Mr. Gary Simmons QP Metallurgy. Apart from Section 13, Mr. Eccles takes responsibility for all report items; Mr. Jorgenson and Mr. Simmons take responsibility for Section 13. All authors are Qualified Persons as defined in NI 43-101 and are independent of New Found Gold Corp. and the Queensway Property.

All 3 authors have completed Qualified Person site inspections at the Queensway Property: Most recently, Mr. Eccles on January 12-13, 2023, Mr. Simmons on October 19, 2023, and Mr. Jorgensen on November 29, 2023. The site inspections enabled the Qualified Persons to 1) observe the overall geological setting of the Queensway Property, 2) understand and observe the exploration work conducted by NFG including active diamond drilling, 3) independently validate the gold mineralization that is the subject of this technical report, and 4) collect and understand the nature of core material for metallurgical test work.

1.3 Property Location, Description and Access

The Queensway Property comprises 7,024 claims within 103 mineral licences and encompasses an area of 175,600 ha. The Trans-Canada Highway transects the northern

Queensway Property and extends from approximately 15 km west of the Town of Gander to Appleton, NL, and south to the Bay d'Espoir Highway (Route 360). The licences can be separated spatially into 6 separate, contiguous and non-contiguous groups of licences, or blocks, that include two large contiguous blocks (Queensway North and Queensway South) and 4 smaller non-contiguous blocks (Twin Ponds, Ten Mile-Duder Lake, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook) all north of Queensway North.

The Queensway Property can be accessed by commercial airlines to the Gander International Airport and by vehicle from the Town of Gander via the Trans-Canada Highway which passes through the Queensway North and the Twin Ponds blocks. The Property can also be accessed by secondary highways, gravel access roads, All Terrain Vehicle trails, the NL T'Railway, winter roads, and by boat along the shores of Gander Lake. The Property can also be accessed by helicopter from bases at the towns of Appleton and Gander, NL, and from small craft float planes based at the international airport in Gander.

The nearest seaports are north of the Trans-Canada Highway at the towns of Lewisporte and Botwood, NL, which are approximately 40 and 70 km, respectively, by road from the Town of Glenwood, NL. Both port locations have established harbour facilities and developable capabilities. The deep-water port at Botwood was the export location for Cu-Pb-Zn concentrates from the former ASARCO Buchans Mines.

1.4 Property Ownership and Option Agreement

Most of the Queensway Property claims (92.2%) are fully owned by NFG (n=6,473 claims within 99 mineral licences). Additionally, 7.8% of the Queensway Property claims (n=551 claims within 5 mineral licences) are currently owned by separate licence holders and are subject to NFG satisfying conditions of a single VOA Option Agreement.

1.5 Royalties

Seventy-eight of the 103 Queensway Property mineral licences (76%) are currently subject to a Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty; the other 25 licences are not subject to any royalty. Some royalties were formed within agreements between NFG and the various individuals and companies that optioned their mineral rights to NFG in return for financial compensation that included Net Smelter Return royalties. Others arise from financing provided by GoldSpot Discoveries Corp. (GoldSpot) in 2019. All claims acquired after the NFG-GoldSpot agreement execution date and contiguous to the NFG-GoldSpot agreement original claims are also subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty to GoldSpot less royalties at their time of acquisition.

Currently, the Net Smelter Return royalties range from 0.4% to 3.0% for 78 licences subject to a Net Smelter Return royalty. Many of NFG's option and financing agreements have included a buy-back provision that allows the company to reduce the Net Smelter Return royalty by making a lump-sum payment to the holder of the royalty. NFG has already exercised the buy-back option on some of its agreements. Were NFG to exercise

its buy-back rights, the Net Smelter Return royalties would range between 0.4% and 1.5% for the 28 licences that are subject to a Net Smelter Return royalty.

1.6 Permits, Environmental Assessment, and Significant Factors

Permits, licences, and approvals that have currently been granted to NFG include Exploration Approvals, a Water Use Licence, Section 39 Permits for operating in a Protected Public Water Supply Area, a Section 49 Permit to Alter a Water Body, a Quarry Permit, and other environmental and operating permits.

NFG conducted a Historic Resources Impact Assessment in 2023 that determined areas with 1) temporal caribou exploration restrictions, 2) known archaeological site buffer zones, 3) low potential for archaeological resources, and 4) zones where no further investigation or mitigation measures are required.

NFG has contracted ongoing environmental baseline studies since 2020 that include groundwater, surface water and sediment sampling, as well as terrestrial and aquatic assessments. A geotechnical and hydrogeological study and baseline air quality monitoring were initiated in 2023.

To the best of the Qualified Person's knowledge and other than the constraints cited in this report, there are no other environmental liabilities, significant factors or risks that may affect access, or the right or ability of NFG to perform exploration work, on the Queensway Property.

1.7 Geology and Mineralization

The tectonostratigraphic setting of the Queensway Property occurs within the Dunnage (mainly Exploits Subzone) and Gander zones of the Newfoundland Appalachian orogen. A poly-deformed fold and thrust belt that overprints Ordovician ophiolitic and marine carbonate/siliciclastic rocks, Silurian shallow marine/ terrestrial sequences, and Silurian magmatic rocks. The bedrock geology is comprised of Middle Ordovician sedimentary rocks of the Outflow and Hunt's Cove formations (Davidsville Group) and the Main Point Formation (Hamilton Sound Group).

Gold prospects within the Queensway area are mostly concentrated along the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone, two major fault zones that run southwest-to-northeast through the project area. Second-order brittle faults such as the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone are also known to host gold mineralization.

Gold at the Queensway Property typically occurs as coarse grains of free visible gold in quartz-carbonate veins that are brecciated, massive-vuggy, laminated, or have a closely spaced stockwork texture. High-grade gold mineralization, above 10 ppm Au, typically has a strong correlation between gold and quartz-carbonate veins associated with complex networks of brittle fault zones aligned with regional deformation zones. High-grade gold mineralization has not been observed outside of the main vein arrays.

Gold mineralization is often associated with arsenic-bearing accessory minerals, in addition to antimony and tungsten. An alteration halo around most of the gold-rich veins is associated with the changes in the mineralogy of white mica.

1.8 Historical Exploration

Historical mineral exploration has occurred in the Queensway Property area since the 1950s with early focus on base metals through to the 1970s. This shifted to gold with the discovery of the gold prospect at Jonathan's Pond in the early 1980s. From the 1980s through the mid-2010s, dozens of prospectors and companies conducted exploration programs that included prospecting and rock sampling, geological mapping, surface sampling of till, soil, stream sediment and lake sediment, trenching and channel sampling, geophysics, and drilling. Several gold prospects were discovered in the Queensway area because of these historical exploration programs.

By 2012, 14 different companies had drilled 246 holes with a total of 29,593 m of drill core on NFG's Queensway North and Queensway South blocks, and north, south, and west of Gander Lake. The historical exploration campaigns in the Queensway Property area provide ample indications of gold mineralization, with gold grades above 100 ppm in mineralized boulders, till samples, and drillhole intercepts. Fourteen and 25 historical gold prospects were discovered in NFG's Queensway South and Queensway North blocks, respectively. The historical exploration generally occurred along and adjacent to the two linear mineralized trends associated with the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone.

Historical work completed by Labrador Gold Corp. consists of geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling of rock (2,512 samples), soils (12,145 samples), and till (535 samples). Gold in bedrock sampling led to the discovery of four occurrences, Big Vein, Golden Glove, Knobby, and HM. Geophysical surveys conducted on the Property included numerous ground geophysical surveys. Since 2020, Labrador Gold Corp. conducted diamond drilling (341 holes totaling 91,420 m), rotary air blasting (154 holes totaling 8,382 m), and reverse circulation (6 holes totaling 434 m) at the Big Vein, Doyle Zone-Pristine, Midway, Dropkick, Golden Glove, Knobby, Peter Easton, CSAMT and HM prospects, and to test geochemical gold anomalies in areas with no bedrock exposure. The Big Vein-Big Vein Southwest, Doyle Zone, and Dropkick zone occur in proximity to the Appleton Fault Zone and show similar gold mineralization, geological, alteration, and structural characteristics.

1.9 New Found Gold Corp. Ground Exploration

NFG has conducted exploration activities at the Queensway Property between 2016 and 2024 that include prospecting and rock sampling, soil sampling, till sampling, trenching and channel sampling, and diamond drilling programs. Ground geochemical work within the boundaries of the Property has resulted in the collection of 1,250 till samples, 27,518 soil samples, 9,019 rock samples, and 3,352 trench channel samples.

The samples were analyzed for gold at commercial, independent, and accredited laboratories. Over 80% of the samples have been assayed (some results are pending). Current surface exploration analytical result highlights include:

- Most rock samples assay below 1 ppm Au. At Queensway North, 3.1% of the samples assayed between 1 and 30 ppm Au, and 0.37% had between 30 and 1,131 ppm Au (highest value from the Big Dave prospect along the Appleton Fault Zone). At Queensway South, 3.57% yielded between 1 and 30 ppm Au, and 0.11% had between 30 and 479 ppm Au (the highest value from float sample at the Camp prospect). Five per cent of the rock samples collected from Twin Ponds, Little Rocky Brook, and Bellman's Pond assayed between 1.22 and 15.79 ppm Au.

- Most till samples assayed below 1 ppm Au. The highest gold analytical values (>30 ppm Au) were from till samples collected within the Queensway North and Queensway South blocks.

- Soil sample grids have been used to define areas of elevated gold and other elements in soil. Most soil samples have between 0.00005 and 0.947 ppm Au (over 99%). Four soil samples yielded over 1 ppm Au to a maximum of 2.27 ppm Au.

- Most trench channel samples assayed below 1 ppm Au. Previous highlights from the Queensway North block include 18.9 ppm Au at the K2 prospect, and 4 samples from the Glass prospect trenches yielded over 11 ppm Au and up to 14.6 ppm Au. In the Queensway South block, the Paul's Pond prospect trenches yielded samples with 51.5 and 42.4 ppm Au.

- During August to November 2023, NFG undertook a major excavation effort at the Keats trench where the Company removed overburden to expose a 200 m long by 70 m wide area that roughly corresponds to the known surface expression of the high-grade segment of the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone. An ongoing detailed mapping and channel sampling program is being conducted by NFG, with current results from the channel sampling returning several intercepts of gold mineralization, including one sample of 1,808 ppm Au over 0.98 m. Additional assay results are still pending.

With respect to geophysical survey work, during 2023 and 2024, NFG completed,

- A geophysical integration study in the Paul's Pond prospect area involving the collection and interpretation of two joint magnetics and VLF-EM surveys that highlighted a large magnetized lithological unit and various conductive southwest-northeast trending lineation's stretching the extent of the area thought to be lithological contacts or faults.

- A 3D seismic survey covering a 46 square-km block (5.8 km by 8.0 km) along the larger extent of the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones in the Queensway North block. Detailed interpretive work is ongoing.

- A drone-based magnetics survey over the Greenwood and Bernards Pond areas, covering roughly 1,470 line-km that provides a lithological and structural foundation of a large portion of Queensway South block.

Based on data from surface reconnaissance and mapping studies, surface till and grab rock prospecting samples, trench channel rock samples, and geophysical surveys, NFG has identified several mineralized prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone in the Queensway North and Queensway South blocks.

1.10 New Found Gold Corp. Drilling Update

To the Effective Date of this report, NFG has completed a total of 2,388 diamond drillholes for a total of 593,000 m at the Queensway Property and assayed a total of 501,891 samples from 2,354 drillholes at independent laboratories. Assay results for the remaining 29 drillholes are pending.

Since NFG's previous technical report, NFG has either discovered-by-drilling, or drill-advanced, the following gold prospects:

- Queensway North Prospect Drilling Updates: Dome, Everest, Golden Joint, Honeypot, Iceberg, Iceberg Alley, Jackpot, Keats South, Keats West, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, and Road.
- Queensway North Drilling Discoveries: Big Vein, Golden Dome, and Pistachio

NFG's most significant gold intercepts in the Queensway Project occur along the northern part of the Appleton Fault Zone within the Queensway North block where drilling has identified numerous gold zones that collectively include the Keats, Keats North, Cokes, Iceberg, Iceberg East, Iceberg Alley, Keats West, Road, Golden Joint, Powerline, Dome, Lotto, Monte Carlo, Lotto North, K2, Jackpot, Honeypot, Everest, Knob, Grouse, and Trans-Canada Highway prospects. The fault zone exploits the contact between a black shale interbedded with grey siltstone and greywacke in the west and a sequence of interbedded shale and greywacke in the east. Mineralization is also hosted in a network of brittle faults adjacent to the Appleton Fault Zone and crosscutting the northeast-striking stratigraphy.

While significant untested gaps still exist, NFG has defined a 6 km long mineralized strike area along the Appleton Fault Zone within the Queensway North block called the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope. Mineralized zones within this mineralized envelope have been discovered on the east and west sides of the Appleton Fault Zone. The fault damage zone has an apparent width extent of 400 m, or 200 m on each side of the Appleton Fault Zone, and in certain places extends 500 m outward from the fault. In

addition, gold prospects are defined to occur along offshoot faults associated with the Appleton Fault Zone. For example, the Keats, Iceberg, and Iceberg East prospects are associated with the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone, which splays outward in a northeast direction from the Appleton Fault Zone. Ongoing through 2024, the Company has been conducting a deep drilling program testing the Keats Baseline Fault Zone – Appleton Fault Zone structural corridor. NFG also commenced drilling within the newly acquired Labrador Gold Corp.'s Kingsway project.

NFG exploration in the northern part of the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone in the Queensway North block, has established 10 prospects, 5 of which have been drilled by NFG. Gold mineralization is hosted in ductile-to-brittle deformation zones and associated irregular vein arrays that run parallel to the southwest-striking, steeply northwest-dipping stratigraphy.

NFG has located a series of gold prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone in the Queensway South block that include 1) mineralized shear zones with gold associated with quartz veining and accessory sulphide minerals in greywacke and siltstone that is locally analogous to the gold discoveries made along the northern portion of the Appleton Fault Zone (e.g., Nebula, Devil's Trench, Devils Pond South, Camp), 2) gold hosted in siltstone that is intruded by a swarm of gabbroic dykes that has not been recognized at Queensway North (e.g., Astronaut, Nova, Goose), and 3) epithermal fault zone gold mineralization defined sinter and hydrothermal breccia (e.g., Aztec).

1.11 Metallurgical Test Results

Metallurgical test work performed for the Queensway Gold Project includes a Phase 1 evaluation of the Keats, Golden Joint, and Lotto mineralized zones, and Phase 2 test of the Iceberg and Iceberg East mineralized zones. Four Master Composites (Keats 1, Keats 2, Lotto, and Iceberg) were assembled using 148 Variability Composites generated from approximately 1,350 m of drill core with a combined weight of 4,800 kg. A Master Composite was not prepared from the Golden Joint Variability Composites due to the lack of sufficient mass for testing.

The tested mineralized zones contain significant free-milling gold that is amenable to both gravity and leach extraction. Free gold grains greater than 150 microns in size were observed predominantly in the quartz veins located throughout the tested zones. Positive gold extraction percentages were achieved using gravity separation and conventional carbon-in-leach technologies. The Variability Composite samples (n=162) were subjected to gravity gold extraction at a target grind of 212 µm, gravity tails were reground to target grinds of 75 µm and 37 µm, then treated by carbon-in-leach for 24 hours. The average gold weighted extraction percentage from the mineralized zones ranged between 90.0% and 96.9% when reduced to a product size of 75 µm. Lower gold extraction values were realized for individual Variability Composite samples that had gold head assay values of less than 2 grams per tonne.

Comminution test work indicated that the tested material had an SMC breakage test to determine A x b index values of between 59.4 and 65.9 (average 63%) and a Bond Work Index of between 16.2 and 18.3 kWh/t (average 18 kWh/t).

The test work demonstrates that conventional gravity separation and CIL are well-suited extraction methods for gold mineralization of the prospects tested to date at the Queensway Gold Project. The results of the comminution test work indicate that the mineralized material would be amenable to a conventional SAG/Ball milling circuit and would have moderate grinding requirements in a secondary ball mill.

Risk analysis associated with the metallurgical testing did not identify any areas of high risk. Additional flowsheet development work is ongoing to determine if marginal improvements in gold extraction can be achieved.

1.12 Conclusions and Uncertainties

NFG has completed a significant amount of exploration at the Company's Queensway Gold Project. Utilizing information from historical and NFG-conducted exploration programs, NFG has identified numerous gold prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone. The prospects occur within both the Queensway North and Queensway South block along a strike length of approximately 100 km and are associated with regional-scaled Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones. NFG exploration has delineated two distinct segments of high-grade gold mineralization in Queensway North within the fault zones that include:

- A semi-contiguous network of high-grade gold veins and related faults is drill-defined to occur along a 6 km segment of the Appleton Fault Zone between the Grouse and Everest gold prospects in the Queensway North block. The high-grade gold trend is supported by the 1) style of mineralization, or high gold grades in quartz-carbonate veins at various prospects along the trend, 2) structural associations defined by complex networks of brittle fault zones aligned with regional deformation zones, 3) recognition and correlation of unique veins and vein systems, 4) association between gold and accompanying gangue (arsenopyrite, lead–antimony sulfosalt) and alteration minerals (aluminum-rich NH_4 white muscovite), and 5) consistently hosted in Davidsville Group sediments that form the hanging wall and footwall to the Appleton Fault Zone.

- A possible 3.7 km segment of high-grade gold occurrences within the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone between the south end of the Pocket Pond prospect and the north end of the 1744 prospect in the Queensway North block. This trend of high-grade mineralization is less well defined in comparison to the Grouse to Everest Appleton Fault Zone trend. The high-grade trend is supported by till and soil geochemical anomalies between the two drill-tested prospects, and by a uniquely different style of mineralization in that the gold mineralization associated with the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone typically follows the orientation of the stratigraphy.

Most of the prospects associated with the high-grade gold segments in the Queensway North block remain open at depth and warrant further drilling to determine their down-dip extent and to refine understanding of local details of orientation. Interpretations from 3-D seismic data have generated deep targets along the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone and Appleton Fault Zone structural corridor, which are currently being tested by NFG's deep drilling program.

Surface work, geophysical interpretations and targeting is ongoing in the Queensway South block by NFG, with an inaugural drill program initiated in 2022 and followed up in 2023. A total of 89 drillholes totaling 19,059 m have been drilled at QWS through to the Effective Date of this technical report, targeting several showings that straddle the Appleton Fault Zone. NFG exploration has made several new discoveries including Astronaut and Nebula that form part of a gold trend located west of the Appleton Fault Zone with an indicated strike length of 1.6 km. This mineralized trend occurs in the Paul's Pond area, a region known for its high concentration of gold anomalies exhibiting a similar spatial relationship to the Appleton Fault Zone as seen at Queensway North. A second gold mineralized trend situated east of the Appleton Fault Zone is developing based on ongoing exploration that spans over 12 km of strike from the Devils' Trench south through Nebula, Camp and Devils Pond South prospects.

NFG's studies indicate that gold mineralization throughout the Queensway Project area is hosted in quartz vein-filled brittle fault networks adjacent to regional deformation zones that reach deep into the crust.

In May 2022, NFG initiated a trial of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ non-destructive method for gold analysis at MSALABS in Val-d'Or, QC, in conjunction with follow-on screen metallic fire assay or standard 30-g fire assay method at ALS Canada Ltd. in Vancouver, BC for assay comparison. The results from the trial program demonstrated that the methods agree well, and the Company, its consultants, and the Qualified Person concludes that the PhotonAssay™ method is appropriate for Queensway samples. Beginning May 2022, NFG only submitted core samples for gold determination to ALS and MSALABS. Since June 2024, NFG only submits core samples for photon gold determination to ALS.

It is the Qualified Person's opinion that the exploration work conducted by NFG at the Queensway Property is reasonable and within the standard practices of gold evaluation within the Dunnage Zone of central Newfoundland. NFG exploration work results provide a significant update to the geology and mineral potential of central Newfoundland and the Qualified Person advocates that the information and data presented in this technical report forms a robust database for future exploration, and potentially, mineral resource estimation studies, at the Queensway Property.

Potential risks and uncertainties toward the advancement of NFG's Queensway Project include:

- NFG mineral rights ownership of licences 035047M and 035197M, 035048M and 035198M, and 035050M are subject to the successful completion of the conditions within a single Option Agreement; hence, there is some uncertainty to completion of the conditions and subsequent acquisition but currently do not cover any known gold prospects within the licences.

- Although NFG's exploration work is defining broad zones of mineralization, the gold mineralization can be erratic over short distances, which creates difficulties in building local vein network and gold mineralization models.

- A risk assessment associated with the Phase 1 metallurgical testing program identified low risk for the full effect of preg-rob materials in the mineralized zones, optimization of reagent consumptions, and overestimation of gravity gold extraction, and medium risk for comminution characteristics. These risks will be re-evaluated and investigated further as part of future metallurgical test work.

- Ultimately, there is a risk that the scalability of initial laboratory-based mineral processing/metallurgical test work may not translate to a full-scale commercial operation.

NFG will attempt to reduce risk/uncertainty through effective project management, engaging technical experts and developing contingency plans. To the best of the Qualified Person's knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities, significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability of NFG to perform exploration work on the Queensway Property.

1.13 Recommendations

A two-phase work program is recommended with an estimated total cost of CDN$72.1 million with a 10% contingency. A summary of the program with cost estimates is presented in Table 1.1.

Phase 1 work recommendations are estimated to cost CDN$36.7 million with a 10% contingency, and include 1) geophysical surveys in the Queensway North and Queensway South blocks, 2) surface exploration work including exploratory work and advanced trench rock sampling in the Queensway North and Queensway South blocks, 3) a Phase 1 drill program that consists of step-out and infill drilling to further define and delineate the gold mineralization at known prospects in the Queensway North and Queensway South block, target delineation drilling at the Queensway South, VOA, and Twin Ponds blocks to follow-up on recent exploration programs that yielded favourable geological interpretations, and exploratory drilling along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones to test targets identified through surface exploration work programs, and 4) ongoing metallurgical test work to evaluate reagent consumptions, comminution characteristics, and gravity gold recovery.

Advancement to the Phase 2 work recommendations is contingent on the positive results of the Phase 1 work programs. The Phase 2 work program is estimated to cost approximately CDN$35.4 million with a 10% contingency, and includes 1) diamond drilling for infill, step-out, and exploration drilling in conjunction with the initiation of Reverse Circulation drilling to expedite core production rates for metallurgical test work, 2) advanced metallurgical test work with flowsheet optimization studies, 3) continue with environmental baseline and community consultation, and initiate marketing and possible mine planning studies in consideration of Modifying Factors, and 4) maiden mineral resource estimate technical reporting that is prepared in accordance with Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definition standards and best practice guidelines (2014, 2019) and National Instrument 43-101.

Table 1.1 Future work recommendations.

Phase	Item	Description	Estimated cost $CDN
Phase 1	Geophysical surveys	Induced Polarization in the QWN and QWS blocks. Data processing, interpretation, and modelling	$200,000
	Regional Surface exploration	Regional prospecting and till and soil geochemical sampling programs, and trench and channel rock sampling programs at QWN and QWS.	$1,000,000
	Advanced Surface Exploration	Trenching, mapping and sampling of Iceberg, Keats West and Lotto.	$6,000,000
	Diamond drill program 1	Step-out, Infill, and exploratory drilling, and analytical work, at the QWN, QWS, and TP blocks (approximately 70,000 m)	$25,000,000
	Metallurgical test work	Ongoing metallurgical test work to evaluate reagent consumptions, comminution characteristics, and gravity gold recovery.	$1,200,000
Phase 2	Diamond/RC drill program 2	Infill and step-out drilling at QWN and QWS; exploratory drilling along the Appleton and JBP fault zones (approximately 85,000 m)	$30,000,000
	Metallurgical test work	Advancement of metallurgical test work with flowsheet optimization studies.	$1,500,000
	Modifying factors	Initiate environmental, marketing, mine planning, and community consultation studies in consideration of modifying factors.	$350,000
	Technical Reports	Technical reporting that includes 3-D geological modelling, mineral resource estimation(s), and preliminary economic assessments.	$300,000
		Sub-total (Phase 1)	$33,400,000
		Sub-total (Phase 2)	$32,150,000
		Sub-total (Phase 1 and Phase 2)	$65,550,000
		Contingency (10%)	$6,555,000
		Total estimated exploration work cost	**$72,105,000**

2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

This technical report has been prepared for the Issuer, New Found Gold Corp. (NFG or the Company) a publicly traded junior mineral exploration company based in Vancouver, BC, Canada. The focus of this technical report is on NFG's Queensway Gold Project (the Project or the Property) located in northeast Newfoundland of the Canadian province Newfoundland and Labrador (NL; Figure 2.1). The Queensway Property located on the Trans-Canada highway 15km west of Gander, Newfoundland.

Since NFGs previous report, NFG has acquired 1) 100% interest in Labrador Gold Corp.'s (LabGold) Kingsway Project including 4 licences (311 claims), and 2) 100% interest in 3 licences (54 claims) from Sky Gold Corp. (Sky Gold). The Queensway Property currently comprises 7,024 claims within 103 mineral licences and encompasses an area of 175,600 ha. In addition, NFG has completed new diamond drilling at the Big Vein, Dome, Dropkick, Everest, Golden Dome, Golden Glove, Golden Joint, Green Mantle, Honeypot, Iceberg, Iceberg Alley, Jackpot, Keats South, Keats West, Knobby, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, Road, Pistachio and Pristine prospects.

The intent of this report, therefore, is to provide a technical update on NFG's current Queensway Gold Project expanded land position and new exploration activities at the Queensway Property through to an Effective Date of 1 November 2024.

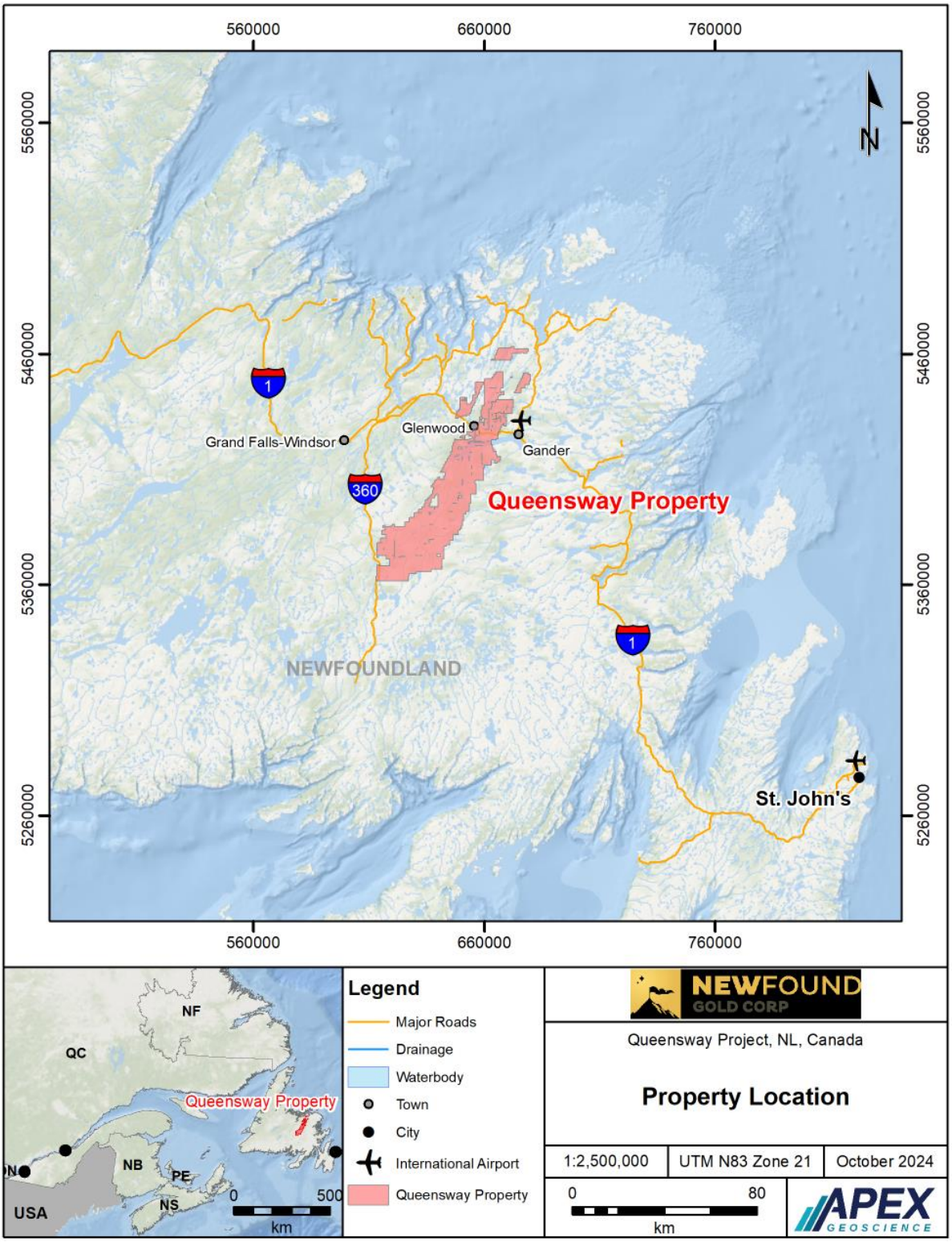
This technical report has been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018) and the Canadian Securities Administration's (CSA) National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

2.2 Author and Site Inspection

This technical report has been prepared by 1) Mr. Roy Eccles P. Geol. P. Geo. of APEX Geoscience Ltd. in Edmonton, AB, 2) Mr. Mark Jorgenson QP Metallurgy of Jorgensen Engineering and Technical Services, LLC in Centennial, CO, and 3) Mr. Gary Simmons QP Metallurgy of GL Simmons Consulting, LLC in Larkspur, CO. The authors are Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101 and are independent of NFG and the NFGs Queensway Property.

Apart from Section 13, Mr. Eccles takes responsibility for all report items; Mr. Jorgenson and Mr. Simmons take responsibility for the mineral processing test work conducted on representative rock material from the Queensway Gold Project as presented in Section 13.

Figure 2.1 General location of New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway Gold Project in Newfoundland, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada.



Mr. Eccles is a Professional Geologist registered with the Alberta Association of Professional Geologists and Geophysicists (APEGA; Membership Number 74150) and the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland and Labrador (PEGNL; Membership Number 08287) and has worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since his graduation from university. He has been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration, mineral research, and mineral resource estimations for metallic, industrial, and specialty mineral projects and deposits. Specific experience includes Caledonian Orogeny gold mineralization projects in the Dunnage Zone of Newfoundland and Scotland.

Mr. Jorgensen is a Qualified Professional with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (MMSA; Member Number 01202QP) and has worked as a metallurgist for more than 40 years since his graduation from university. He has designed, constructed, and operated gold processing facilities and has extensive experience in comminution, gravity gold concentration, and cyanide leaching.

Mr. Simmons is Qualified Professional with the MMSA (Member Number 01013QP) and a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME; Member ID 2959300) and has worked as a metallurgist for more than 50 years since his graduation from university. He has operated gold leaching plants and designed test work programs for several gold properties.

All 3 authors have completed Qualified Person site inspections at the Queensway Property: Most recently, Mr. Eccles on January 12-13, 2023, Mr. Simmons on October 19, 2023, and Mr. Jorgensen on November 29, 2023. The site inspections enabled the Qualified Persons to 1) observe the overall geological setting of the Queensway Property, 2) understand and observe the exploration work conducted by NFG including active diamond drilling, 3) independently validate the gold mineralization that is the subject of this technical report, and 4) collect and understand the nature of core material for metallurgical test work.

2.3 Sources of Information

The QP, in writing this technical report, used sources of information as listed in Section 27, References.

The author relies on the information reported in previous technical reports that include an NFG report prepared by R. Mohan Srivastava of RedDot3D Inc. (Srivastava, 2022) and a LabGold report prepared by T.A. Tettelaar (Tettelaar, 2024).

The exploration information and data on which this report is based were provided by NFG. Most figure and table information were prepared by the QP and NFG; others were sourced from technical literature and public sources as referenced.

Publicly available information and data include miscellaneous reports, assessment reports, government data, scientific papers, and NFG News Releases (e.g., Kennedy and

McGonigal, 1972; Williams, 1972; Blackwood, 1982; Karlstrom et al., 1982; Ermer, 1986; Williams et al., 1988; Williams et al., 1993; Sheppard, 1994; Currie, 1995; Williams, 1995; Harper et al., 1996; Williams, 2004; Dubé and Gosselin, 2007; Pollock et al., 2007; Willman, 2007; Labonte and Piercey, 2012; Piercey et al., 2014; Goldfarb et al., 2015; CGG Canada Services, 2017-2021; Holmes and Michaud, 2017; Robert et al., 2021; Sterk and Kruse, 2021; Srivastava, 2022; New Found Gold Corp. 2020a-e, 2021a-s, 2022a-x, 2023d-r, 2024a-i).

The QP has reviewed NFG datasets and compilation data, public government and scientific journal reports, Srivastava (2022), company assessment reports, and Company press releases and considers the articles and datasets contain relevant and reasonable geological information in relation to the Queensway Property. The government and journal information and manuscripts were prepared by geologists and engineers that are either professional or have advanced university degrees. Industry assessment reports were vetted by government employees.

Based on the QP review of these documents and data, the QP has deemed that the reports, information, and data, to the best of his knowledge, are valid contributions to this technical report, and therefore takes ownership of the ideas as they pertain to the technical report.

NFG uses, or has used, numerous laboratories: Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, NL, ALS Canada Ltd. in Vancouver, BC (and sample preparation laboratories in NB, ON, and MB), Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, ON, SGS Canada Inc. in Burnaby, BC, Overburden Drilling Management in Nepean, ON, and MSALABS in Val-d'Or, QC and Timmins, ON. These labs are independent of NFG and represent major commercial, accredited Canadian labs.

With respect to the Queensway Property mineral licences documented in Section 4, the legal information regarding mineral licences and claims has not been independently verified; however, the QP has reviewed the Queensway Property licence status from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Rights Inquiry Portal (https://licensing.gov.nl.ca/mrinquiry/sfjsp?interviewID=MRISearch) and the "Map Staked Claims" GIS file from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Geoscience Atlas (https://geoatlas.gov.nl.ca).

The 103 mineral licences that constitute the Queensway Gold Property are active and in good standing as of the Effective Date of this technical report.

2.4 Units of Measure

With respect to units of measure, unless otherwise stated, this Technical Report uses:

- Abbreviated shorthand consistent with the International System of Units (International Bureau of Weights and Measures, 2006).

- 'Bulk' weight is presented in both United States short tons (tons; 2,000 lbs or 907.2 kg) and metric tonnes (tonnes; 1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs.).

- Geographic coordinates are projected in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system relative to Zone 21N of the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

- Currency in Canadian dollars (CDN$), unless otherwise specified.

3 Reliance of Other Experts

The QP for this report is not qualified to give legal opinions. On legal matters, the QP relies on information provided by the Issuer, NFG, specifically, the QP does not have the legal expertise to validate the Option Agreements and royalties described in Sections 4.5 and 4.6. The successful completion of 9 previous Option Agreements were not formally disclosed by NFG because the Issuer was a privately owned corporation to August 2020. At present, 7.8% of the Queensway Property claims are currently owned by other licence holders and are the subject of a single Option Agreement between NFG and various mineral right Optionor's that is subject to annual payments and common shares.

Hence, the QP relies entirely on Option Agreement and royalty information disclosed by NFG (New Found Gold Corp., 2022a) and in the numerous documents provided by NFG management to the QP during the preparation of this technical report in January 2023. The title and dates of specific Option Agreement and/or confirmation of property transfer reports provided by NFG to the QP include, in no order:

- Confirmation of Transfer – Kriask Syndicate (June 23, 2020).
- Termination of the JBP Property Agreement (September 10, 2015).
- Linear and JBP Mining Option Agreement (July 15, 2016).
- Unity Project Mining Option Agreement (November 9, 2016).
- Noreen Kennedy Mining Option Agreement (October 4, 2016).
- Golden Bullet Project Mining Option Agreement (November 11, 2016).
- Blackmore Mining Claim Acquisition Agreement (December 5, 2016).
- Guinchard Claims Mining Option Agreement (April 28, 2017).
- JBP Linear Project Mining Option Agreement (May 27, 2017).
- Quinlan Amending Agreement to Purchase Property Agreement (May 27, 2019).
- P-Pond Project Mining Option Agreement (May 30, 2017).
- Mineral Licence 06821M Mining Claim Purchase Agreement (September 7, 2018).
- Finally, the only current Option Agreement, which is between NFG and Aidan O'Neil, Suraj Amarnani, Josh Vann, and VOA Exploration Inc. (November 2, 2022).

The title and dates of specific investment agreements provided by NFG to the QP include:

- GoldSpot Discoveries Inc. and NFG Investment Agreement (January 29, 2019).
- GoldSpot Discoveries Inc. and NFG Amendment to Investment Agreement (August 2, 2020).
- Allan Keats and NFG Royalty Purchase Agreement (November 9, 2021).
- Kevin Keats and NFG Royalty Purchase Agreement (November 9, 2021).
- Krinor Resources Inc. and NFG Royalty Purchase Agreement (November 9, 2021).
- Property Purchase Agreement between New Found Gold Corp. and Labrador Gold Corp. (April 21, 2024).

- Property Purchase Agreement between New Found Gold Corp. and Sky Gold Corp. (May 17, 2024).

Finally, an NFG Title Opinion related to NFG's mineral licences, which was prepared by Stewart McKelvey and dated December 14, 2022, was provided by NFG to the QP.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Description and Location

The Queensway Gold Project is on the northeast portion of the Island of Newfoundland in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador along the east coast of Canada. The northern portion of the Property is transected by the Trans-Canada Highway, a transcontinental federal–provincial highway system that travels through all 10 southern provinces of Canada. Via the Trans-Canada Highway, the eastern edge of the Property is located approximately 15 km west of the Town of Gander, NL (Figure 2.1). The approximate centre of the NFG Queensway Project is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 645000 m Easting, 5402000 m Northing.

On July 9, 2024, NFG announced the Company had acquired 100% interest in Labrador Gold Corp.'s (LabGold) Kingsway Project including 4 licences (311 claims).

On May 17, 2024, NFG completed the acquisition of 100% in 3 licences (54 claims) from Sky Gold Corp. (Sky Gold).

Currently, the Queensway Property is defined by 103 mineral licences that comprise 7,024 claims, with each claim having an area of 25 ha (500 m x 500 m). In total, the Property encompasses an area of 175,600 ha (1,756 km^2). The licences can be separated spatially into groups, or blocks, based on their contiguous groupings as described in the text that follows.

The geographic position of the various contiguous licence groupings, and the licence descriptions, are presented in Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1. The licences/claims are divided into 6 sub-properties, or blocks that include:

- 2 large contiguous blocks (Queensway North or QWN, and Queensway South or QWS) separated by Gander Lake, and

- 4 smaller blocks of single or multiple contiguous groups of licences (Twin Ponds, Ten Mile-Duder Lake, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook).

The blocks have no specific administrative or legal significance but are helpful in presenting and explaining a variety of exploration activities over a very large area.

The larger QWN and QWS blocks are defined as follows:

1. Queensway North (QWN) consists of 43 contiguous mineral licences (1,135 claims) and is situated north of Gander Lake. The recent acquisition of 5 licences (315 claims) from LabGold (n=4 licences) and Sky Gold (n=1 licence) are spatially and contiguously associated with QWN. Currently, the QWN block encompasses a total area of 28,375 ha. The approximate centre of the QWN block is UTM, Zone

21N, NAD83: 663470 m Easting, 5433890 m Northing (Table 4.1; Figure 4.2). Two licences within the QWN Block forms part of the VOA Option (licences 035197M and 035198M; see Section 4.5).

2. Queensway South (QWS) consists of 53 contiguous mineral licences (5,337 claims) and is situated south and west of Gander Lake. The recent acquisition of 2 licences (50 claims) from Sky Gold are spatially and contiguously associated with QWS. Currently, QWS encompasses a total area of 133,425 ha. The approximate centre of the QWN block is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 639028 m Easting, 5389980 m Northing (Table 4.1; Figure 4.3). None of the VOA Option licences occur within the QWS Block.

The Queensway Property also includes 4 smaller, non-contiguous groups of licences that occur north and west of the QWN block (Figure 4.2; Table 4.1). These blocks are defined as follows:

1. Twin Ponds (TP) block consists of 3 contiguous mineral licences (226 claims) and is situated west of the Gander River. The TP block encompasses an area of 5,650 ha. The approximate centre of the TP block is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 653000 m Easting, 5436500 m Northing. A single licence within the TP Block forms part of the VOA Option (licence 035048M; see Section 4.5).

2. Ten Mile-Duder Lake (TMDL) block consists of 2 contiguous mineral licences (211 claims) situated west of the Gander River. The TMDL block encompasses an area of 5,275 ha. The approximate centre of the TMDL block is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 670000 m Easting, 5460000 m Northing. Both licences within the TMDL Block form the VOA Option (licence 035047M and 035050M; see Section 4.5).

3. Bellman's Pond (BP) block consists of 1 mineral licence (1 claim) and is situated west of the Gander River. The BP block encompasses an area of 25 ha. The approximate centre of the BP block is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 671800 m Easting, 5450000 m Northing. None of the VOA Option licences occur within the BP Block.

4. Little Rocky Brook (LRB) block, which consists of 1 mineral licence (114 contiguous claims) and is situated west of the Gander River. The LRB block encompasses an area of 2,850 ha. The approximate centre of the LRB block is UTM, Zone 21N, NAD83: 6767000 m Easting, 5447500 m Northing. None of the VOA Option licences occur within the LRB Block.

Figure 4.1 Queensway Project and five contiguously-defined sub-property 'blocks', which are composed of contiguous mineral licences. The VOA Option Agreement Licences are outlined in black.

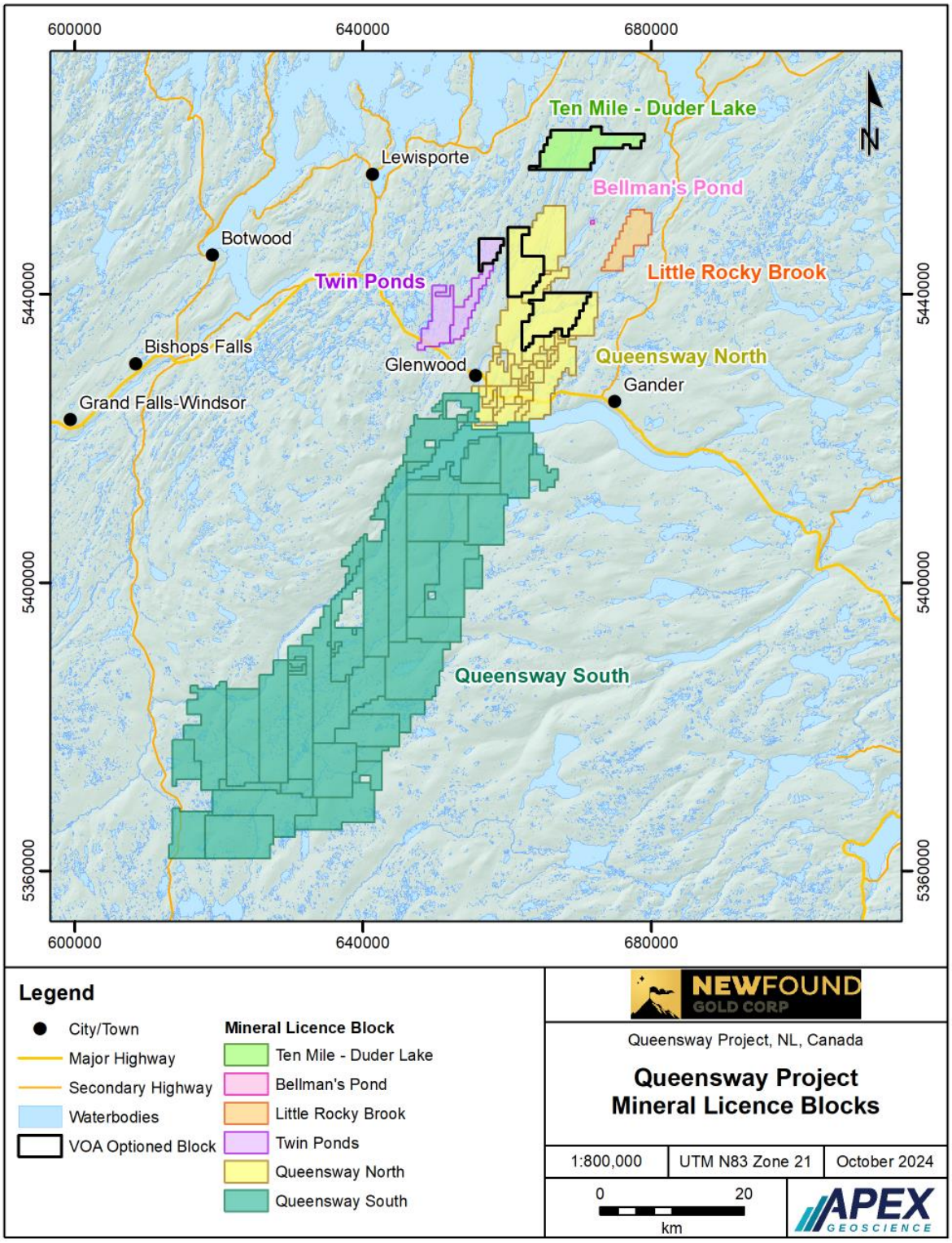


Table 4.1 Queensway Project mineral licence description and status (reported by blocks of contiguous licences/claims). The VOA Option Agreement Licences, Labrador Gold Corp., and Sky Gold Corp. licences are highlighted in grey, glue, and green.

A) Queensway North Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km^2)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
006821M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	1999-05-17	2025-05-19	2026-07-16	$358.75	2029-05-17	2.5	1
007984M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood, Central NL	50	12.50	Issued	1998-11-13	2024-11-13	2025-01-13	N/A	N/A	0.4	0
022216M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood, Central NL	6	1.50	Issued	2014-06-12	2029-06-12	2025-08-11	$2,685.01	2033-06-12	0	0
022491M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake Area, Central NL	12	3.00	Issued	2014-11-06	2024-11-06	2026-01-05	$7,821.03	2033-11-06	1.6	1
023720M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2001-12-31	2024-12-31	2026-03-02	$4,861.69	2027-12-31	1	0
023721M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	2001-12-31	2024-12-31	2026-03-02	$4,124.62	2027-12-31	1	0
023804M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood, Central NL	12	3.00	Issued	2001-02-19	2025-02-19	2025-04-21	$9,549.76	2027-02-19	0	0
023860M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	11	2.75	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$12,967.14	2034-04-07	0.6	0
023861M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond, Central NL	16	4.00	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$18,861.30	2034-04-07	1	0
023862M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$4,715.32	2034-04-07	0.6	0
023863M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	11	2.75	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$12,967.14	2034-04-07	1	0
023864M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	3	0.75	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$3,536.49	2034-04-07	1	0
023866M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2016-04-07	2026-04-07	2026-06-08	$2,698.66	2034-04-07	1	0.5
023874M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	8	2.00	Issued	2016-04-11	2026-04-13	2026-06-10	$9,430.64	2034-04-11	1.6	1
023875M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond, Central NL	3	0.75	Issued	2016-04-12	2026-04-13	2025-06-11	$2,697.76	2032-04-12	1.6	1
023881M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	7	1.75	Issued	2016-04-21	2026-04-21	2025-06-20	$344.78	2031-04-21	1.6	1
023916M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake Area, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2016-05-05	2026-05-05	2026-07-06	$4,715.32	2034-05-05	1.6	1
023940M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	44	11.00	Issued	2016-05-09	2026-05-11	2025-07-08	N/A	2033-05-09	0	0
023962M	New Found Gold Corp.	The Outflow, Central NL	9	2.25	Issued	2016-05-19	2026-05-19	2025-07-18	$10,290.02	2034-05-19	0	0
023987M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond Area, Central NL	11	2.75	Issued	2016-06-07	2026-06-08	2026-08-06	$7,421.32	2034-06-07	1.6	1
024026M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond Area, Central NL	6	1.50	Issued	2016-06-30	2026-06-30	2025-08-29	$4,048.00	2034-06-30	1.6	1
024031M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond Area, Central NL	6	1.50	Issued	2016-06-30	2026-06-30	2025-08-29	$295.52	2031-06-30	1.6	1
024112M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2016-08-25	2026-08-25	2024-10-24	$4,800.00	2032-08-25	1.5	0.5
024136M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River Area, Central NL	25	6.25	Issued	2016-09-13	2026-09-14	2025-11-12	$4,577.07	2033-09-13	0.4	0
024138M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	21	5.25	Issued	2016-09-15	2026-09-15	2025-11-14	$13,686.81	2033-09-15	0	0
024139M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	30	7.50	Issued	2016-09-15	2026-09-15	2025-11-14	$5,492.49	2033-09-15	1.6	1
024140M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	2016-09-15	2026-09-15	2025-11-14	$366.17	2033-09-15	1.6	1
024141M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond Area, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	2016-09-15	2026-09-15	2025-11-14	$366.17	2033-09-15	1.6	1
024264M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond Area, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2025-12-23	$732.33	2033-10-24	0.4	0
024265M	New Found Gold Corp.	Appleton, Central NL	12	3.00	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2025-12-23	$7,821.03	2033-10-24	0.4	0
024266M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Pond, Central NL	128	32.00	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2025-12-23	$23,434.62	2033-10-24	0.4	0
024268M	New Found Gold Corp.	Millers Brook, Central NL	56	14.00	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2025-12-23	$36,498.14	2033-10-24	1.6	1
024997M	New Found Gold Corp.	Glenwood Area, Central NL	21	5.25	Issued	2017-04-27	2027-04-27	2026-06-26	$14,167.99	2034-04-27	0	0
025008M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	13	3.25	Issued	2017-05-04	2027-05-04	2026-07-03	$15,324.80	2034-05-04	1	0
026074M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe Batts Brook, Central NL	3	0.75	Issued	2018-05-31	2028-05-31	2026-07-30	$2,636.49	2034-05-31	2.2	1
027636M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	110	27.50	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2024-12-23	$132,000.00	2033-10-24	1	0
027637M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	154	38.50	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2024-12-23	$91,572.04	2028-10-24	1	0
030714M	New Found Gold Corp.	King's Point, Gander Lake	8	2.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2026-07-01	$2,324.47	2033-05-02	1	0
035197M	Aidan ONeil	South Pond	130	32.50	Issued	2022-11-10	2027-11-10	2025-01-09	$5,165.81	2025-11-10	0	0
035198M	Suraj Amarnani	Fourth Pond	168	42.00	Issued	2022-11-10	2027-11-10	2025-01-09	$94,483.67	2031-11-10	0	0
035204M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander River, Central NL	3	0.75	Issued	2022-11-10	2027-11-10	2025-01-09	$710.00	2031-11-10	1	0
035209M	New Found Gold Corp.	South Pond, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	2022-11-10	2027-11-10	2025-01-09	$29.15	2025-11-10	0	0
035681M	New Found Gold Corp.	The Outflow, Central NL	4	1.00	Issued	2023-03-16	2028-03-16	2026-05-15	$109.76	2028-03-16	0	0
n=43 licences		**Totals**	**1,135**	**283.75**								

Table 4.1 continued.

B) Queensway South Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
022236M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Gander River, Central NL	5	1.25	Issued	2014-06-12	2029-06-12	2024-08-12	$39.49	2025-06-12	1	0.5
022260M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Gander River, Central NL	1	0.25	Issued	2014-06-13	2029-06-13	2025-08-12	$643.08	2026-06-13	1	0.5
022342M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Gander River, Central NL	1	0.25	Issued	2014-08-25	2024-08-25	2025-10-24	$144.84	2026-08-25	1	0.5
023239M	New Found Gold Corp.	Pauls Pond, Central NL	2	0.50	Issued	2015-08-12	2025-08-12	2025-10-13	$1,600.08	2027-08-12	1	0.5
023495M	New Found Gold Corp.	Northwest Gander River, Central NL	5	1.25	Issued	2015-11-19	2025-11-19	2026-01-19	$479.97	2025-11-19	1	0.5
023498M	New Found Gold Corp.	Northwest Gander River, Central NL	8	2.00	Issued	2015-11-19	2025-11-19	2026-01-19	$732.12	2025-11-19	1	0.5
024435M	New Found Gold Corp.	Greenwood Pond, Central NL	7	1.75	Issued	2016-11-21	2026-11-23	2026-01-20	$2,872.25	2026-11-21	1	0.5
024436M	New Found Gold Corp.	Greenwood Pond, Central NL	3	0.75	Issued	2016-11-21	2026-11-23	2026-01-20	$96.41	2026-11-21	1	0.5
024557M	New Found Gold Corp.	Bear Pond, Central NL	250	62.50	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$7,226.71	2024-12-12	1	0
024558M	New Found Gold Corp.	Great Gull River, Central NL	239	59.75	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$6,884.46	2024-12-12	1	0
024559M	New Found Gold Corp.	Northwest Gander River, Central NL	256	64.00	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$15,237.34	2024-12-12	1	0
024560M	New Found Gold Corp.	Careless Brook, Central NL	121	30.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2026-02-10	$11,097.19	2025-12-12	1	0
024561M	New Found Gold Corp.	Eastern Pond, Central NL	256	64.00	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2026-02-10	$122,488.98	2025-12-12	1	0
024562M	New Found Gold Corp.	Hussey Pond, Central NL	241	60.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$14,317.32	2024-12-12	1	0
024563M	New Found Gold Corp.	Eastern Pond, Central NL	236	59.00	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$6,793.68	2024-12-12	1	0
024565M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	12	3.00	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2026-02-10	$1,762.25	2025-12-12	1	0
024566M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	125	31.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$10,813.58	2024-12-12	1	0
024567M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake, Central NL	106	26.50	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$9,023.39	2024-12-12	1	0
024568M	New Found Gold Corp.	Birch Pond, Central NL	254	63.50	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$7,289.42	2024-12-12	1	0
024569M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Gander River, Central NL	221	55.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$19,505.91	2024-12-12	1	0
024570M	New Found Gold Corp.	Dennis Brook, Central NL	117	29.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$3,117.21	2024-12-12	1	0
024571M	New Found Gold Corp.	Winter Brook, Central NL	153	38.25	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2026-02-10	$47,155.68	2025-12-12	1	0
025766M	New Found Gold Corp.	Pauls Pond, Central NL	163	40.75	Issued	2016-12-12	2026-12-14	2025-02-10	$4,539.43	2024-12-12	1	0
027379M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Outflow, Central NL	6	1.50	Issued	2020-08-22	2025-08-22	2024-10-21	$1,230.10	2024-08-22	3	1.5
030710M	New Found Gold Corp.	Little Dead Wolf Pond	144	36.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$34,731.62	2027-05-02	1	0
030711M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Outflow, Central NL	44	11.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2024-07-01	$23,302.26	2026-05-02	2	1
030716M	New Found Gold Corp.	Third Berry Hill Pond	224	56.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$47,522.32	2027-05-02	1	0
030722M	New Found Gold Corp.	Hunt's Pond	149	37.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$30,010.98	2027-05-02	0	0
030726M	New Found Gold Corp.	Joe's Feeder Cove	5	1.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$897.44	2030-05-02	1	0
030727M	New Found Gold Corp.	Dead Wolf Brook	195	48.75	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$41,369.89	2027-05-02	1	0
030733M	New Found Gold Corp.	Rocky Brook	173	43.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$36,702.51	2027-05-02	1	0
030737M	New Found Gold Corp.	Caribou Lake	247	61.75	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$52,401.86	2027-05-02	1	0
030739M	New Found Gold Corp.	Great Gull River	224	56.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$40,675.13	2027-05-02	1	0
030740M	New Found Gold Corp.	Ribbon Ponds	1	0.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$198.64	2027-05-02	0	0
030741M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Gander River Cove	2	0.50	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$1,136.80	2029-05-02	1	0
030742M	New Found Gold Corp.	Steeles Brook	32	8.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$5,810.74	2027-05-02	1	0
030745M	New Found Gold Corp.	Dead Wolf Brook	101	25.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$21,427.48	2027-05-02	1	0
030746M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Islands View	3	0.75	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$1,609.79	2030-05-02	1	0
030747M	New Found Gold Corp.	Owl Pond	37	9.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$7,849.66	2027-05-02	1	0
030748M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Pond	140	35.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$29,701.44	2027-05-02	1	0
030752M	New Found Gold Corp.	Miguel's Lake	78	19.50	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$16,547.95	2027-05-02	1	0
030753M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake	3	0.75	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$974.79	2029-05-02	1	0
030754M	New Found Gold Corp.	Little Gander Lake	172	43.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$36,490.34	2027-05-02	0	0
030755M	New Found Gold Corp.	Rocky Brook	30	7.50	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$6,364.60	2027-05-02	0	0
030756M	New Found Gold Corp.	Southwest Pond	88	22.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$18,669.49	2027-05-02	1	0
030763M	New Found Gold Corp.	Rocky Brook	45	11.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$9,546.89	2027-05-02	0	0
030765M	New Found Gold Corp.	Berry Hill Brook	124	31.00	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$26,307.00	2027-05-02	0	0
030768M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake Prime	149	37.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$41,695.49	2026-05-02	1	0
030771M	New Found Gold Corp.	Northwest Gander River	37	9.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$7,849.66	2027-05-02	1	0
030783M	New Found Gold Corp.	Little Dead Wolf Brook	41	10.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$9,888.86	2027-05-02	0	0
035087M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gander Lake Prime	2	0.50	Issued	2022-10-13	2027-10-13	2025-12-12	$235.85	2029-10-13	0	0
035338M	New Found Gold Corp.	Gillingham's Pond	53	13.25	Issued	2023-01-05	2028-01-05	2025-03-06	$10,692.88	2026-01-05	0	0
036670M	New Found Gold Corp.	Careless Brook, Central NL	6	1.50	Issued	2023-10-26	2028-10-26	2025-12-25	$1,210.52	2026-10-26	0	0
n=53 licences		**Totals**	**5,337**	**1,334.25**								

Table 4.1 continued. The VOA Option Agreement Licences are highlighted in grey.

C) Twin Ponds Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
024270M	New Found Gold Corp.	Island Pond, Central NL	107	26.75	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2024-12-23	$50,987.79	2028-10-24	1.6	1
024274M	New Found Gold Corp.	Twin Ponds, Central NL	77	19.25	Issued	2016-10-24	2026-10-26	2024-12-23	$34,380.34	2028-10-24	1.6	1
035048M	Suraj Amarnani	Twin Ponds	42	10.50	Issued	2022-09-29	2027-09-29	2024-11-28	$1,658.89	2025-09-29	0	0
n=3 licences		**Totals**	**226**	**56.50**								

D) Ten Mile-Duder Lake Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
035047M	Aidan ONeil	Ten Mile-Duder Lake	209	52.25	Issued	2022-09-29	2027-09-29	2024-11-28	$8,279.87	2025-09-29	0	0
035050M	Josh Vann	Ten Mile Lake	2	0.50	Issued	2022-09-29	2027-09-29	2024-11-28	$29.15	2025-09-29	0	0
n=2 licences		**Totals**	**211**	**52.75**								

F) Bellman's Pond Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
030775M	New Found Gold Corp.	Bellman's Pond	1	0.25	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$73.18	2025-05-02	0	0

G) Little Rocky Brook Block

Licence No.	Title Holder	Location	No. of Claims	Area (km²)	Status	Issued Date	Renewal Date	Report Due Date	Annual Minimum Expenses Due	Expenses Due Date	NSR Royalty (%)	NSR Buyback Provision (%)
030777M	New Found Gold Corp.	Little Rocky Pond, Gander River	114	28.50	Issued	2020-05-02	2025-05-02	2025-07-01	$ 9,882.70	2025-05-02	0	0

H) Summary of all blocks

No. of licences	103
No. of claims	7,024
Area (km^2)	1,756.00

Figure 4.2 Queensway North mineral licences, and the separate licences of Twin Ponds, Ten Mile-Duder Lake, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook. The VOA Option Agreement Licences are outlined in black.

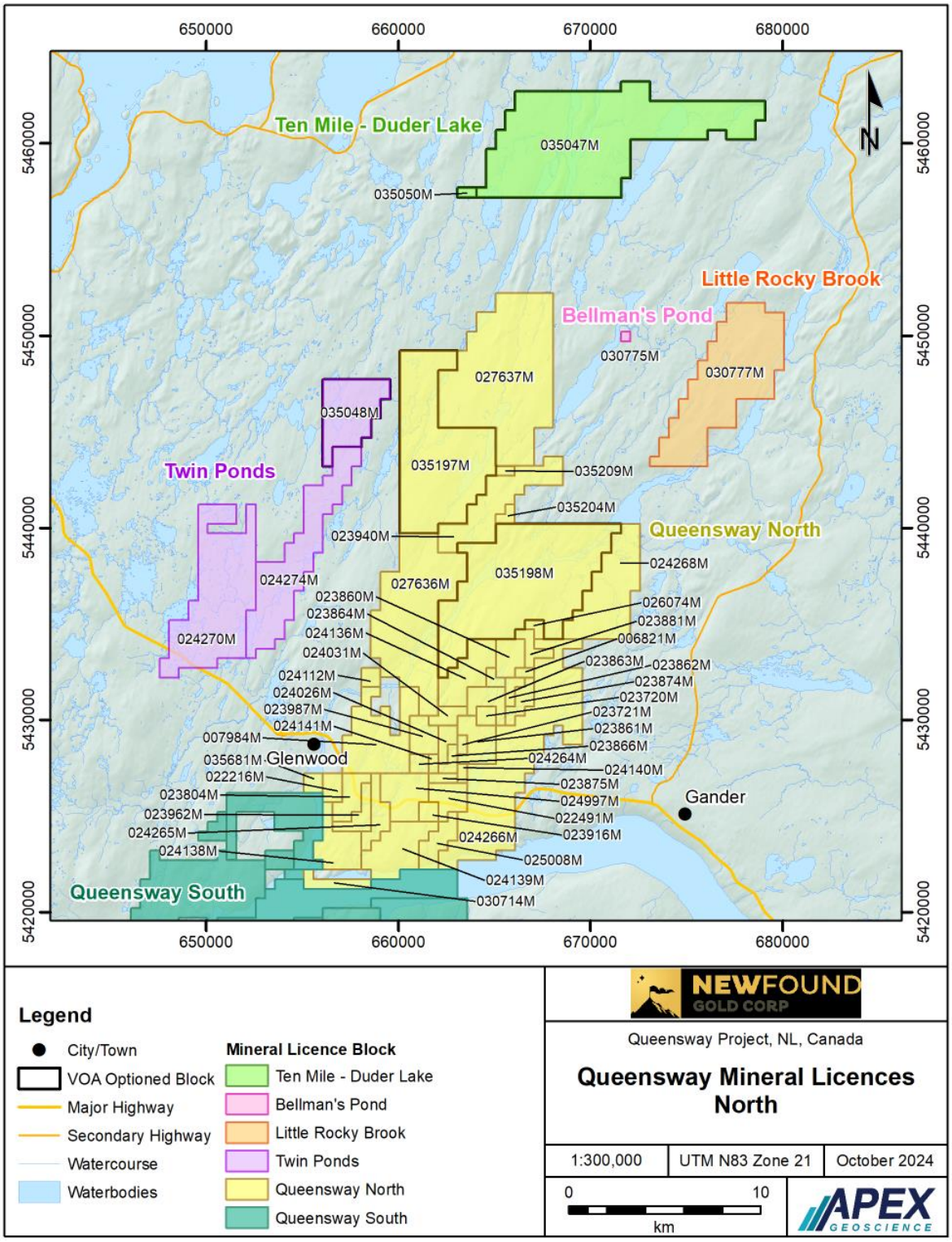
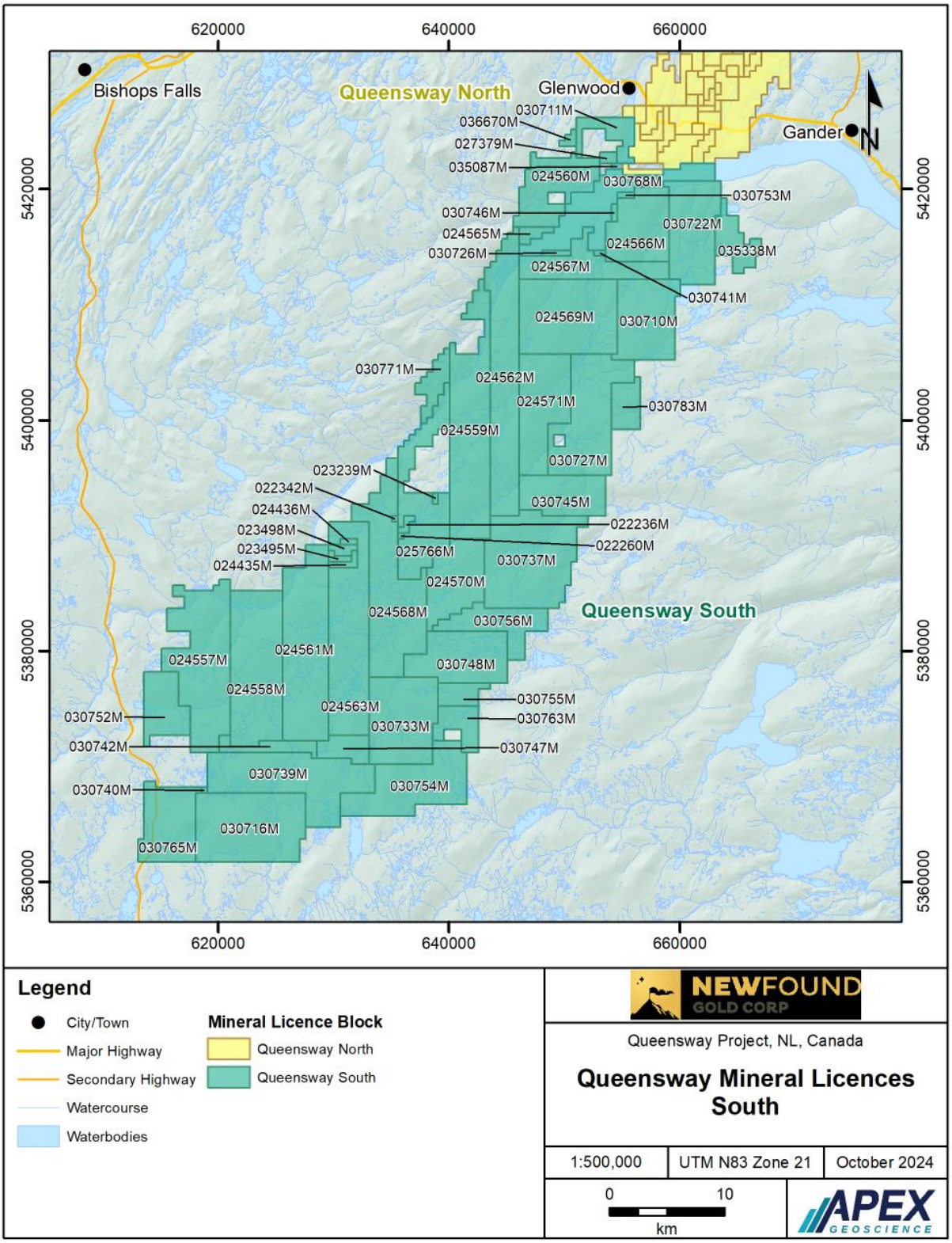


Figure 4.3 Queensway South mineral licences.



4.2 Property Ownership Summary

Since the 1950s, the Queensway Property area has been prospected by several dozen individuals who have staked claims either in their own name or in the name of the private company through which they conduct their prospecting activities. The Queensway Property claims have been optioned at various times to larger mining companies, many of them public. Private and public companies have worked together in joint ventures and with separate groups of individual prospectors, dropped options and entered into new joint ventures and option agreements, sometimes with the same partners and sometimes with new partners.

Following the many changes in claim ownership, Palisade Resources Corp, later renamed to New Found Gold Corp in June 2017, began to consolidate the large land package that now forms the Queensway Project.

The licences were acquired through 1) online map staking with the Government of NL, 2) the successful completion of a series of Option Agreements (9 Option Agreements; New Found Gold Corp, pers. comm., 2023), and 3) some of the licences were originally acquired by Palisade Resources Corp, who was renamed to NFG in June 2017.

On July 9, 2024, NFG acquired 100% interest in LabGold's Kingsway Project. Pursuant to the acquisition, NFG issued to LabGold 5,263,157 common shares as consideration for the Purchased Assets (New Found Gold Corp., 2024j).

On May 17, 2024, NFG acquired 100% interest in 3 mineral licences previously held by Sky Gold. Pursuant to the acquisition, NFG purchased the licences for $35,000.

In addition, 5 licences are currently owned by separate licence holders and are subject to NFG satisfying conditions of a single Option Agreement called the VOA Option (Figure 4.1; see Section 4.5).

With respect to the nature and extent of NFG's mineral rights interest at the Queensway Property, Table 4.1 shows that the Queensway Property can be separated into 4 general groups based solely on the title of the Licence Holder. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1 describe the Queensway North groups that includes titles related to Twin Ponds, Ten Mile-Duder Lake, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook. Figure 4.3 and Table 4.1 describe the title holder for the Queensway South block.

A total of 7.8% of the claims that make up the Queensway Property are not owned by NFG but rather by separate licence holders and are subject to a single Option Agreement – the VOA Option – between NFG and the current property owners (Aidan O'Neil, Suraj Amarnani, and Josh Vann). The descriptions of the 4 groups – based on the title of the Licence Holder is further summarized as follows:

- 92.2% of the claims that make up the Queensway Property are fully owned by NFG. They consist of 6,473 claims within 98 mineral licences in Queensway North, Queensway South, Twin Ponds, Bellman's Pond, and Little Rocky Brook.

- 4.83% of the claims as part of the VOA Option owned by Aidan O'Neil. They consist of 339 claims within 2 mineral licences at Ten Mile-Duder Lake and Queensway North.

- 2.99% of the claims as part of the VOA Option owned by Suraj Amarnani. They consist of 210 claims within 2 mineral licences at Twin Ponds and Queensway North.

- 0.03% of the claims as part of the VOA Option owned by Josh Vann. They consist of 2 claims within 1 mineral licence at Ten Mile-Duder Lake.

4.3 Mineral Tenure Information and Maintenance

Mineral rights in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador are managed by the Mineral Lands Division of the Department of Industry, Energy, and Technology, which coordinates map-staking of Crown mineral licences through the online Mineral Lands Administration Portal (MinLAP). Within the area of a mineral licence there are separate mineral claims, up to 256 coterminous claims per licence area.

With respect to Mineral Licence maintenance in Newfoundland and Labrador, NFG must abide by two financial obligations to maintain the licences in good standing:

1. Minimum expenditures for ongoing assessment, in which the province requires licence-holders to spend a minimum amount on their exploration activities each year. These minimum expenditure commitments increase with time, as summarized in Table 4.2.

   NFG's minimum exploration expenditure obligation for the entire Queensway Project will be $104,408.86 in 2024 (at the effective date) and $1,505,946.54 in 2025. With the current drilling program scheduled to continue throughout 2024, and with ongoing surface reconnaissance and mapping activities, the money NFG spends on exploration will easily exceed the required minimum.

   In each year of the mineral licence validity, the minimum annual assessment work must be completed by the anniversary date with an assessment report submitted within 60 days of the anniversary date. Excess assessment work expenditures are credited to the licence and can be carried forward to satisfy the expenditure requirements in future years.

   Any mineral licence holder who intends to conduct an exploration program must obtain an exploration approval from the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Industry, Energy and Technology before the activity can commence.

2. Licence renewal fees are required every 5 years to year 20 and every year after that, if kept in good standing, from the date when the claim was first staked.

   Table 4.3 shows the renewal fee per claim for each of the five-year intervals. These fees are due every five years from Year 5 through Year 20, and then annually from Year 21 onward. NFG's annual renewal fees will be $15,800 for the licences that reach their renewal date in 2024; and $80,175 for the licences that reach their renewal date in 2025.

Table 4.2 Minimum expenditures for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Year	Required Expenditure
1	$200.00/Claim
2	$250.00/Claim
3	$300.00/Claim
4	$350.00/Claim
5	$400.00/Claim
6 to 10	$600.00/Claim
11 to 15	$900.00/Claim
16 to 20	$1,200.00/Claim
21 to 25	$2,000.00/Claim
26 to 30	$2,500.00/Claim
31 Onward	$3,000.00/Claim

Table 4.3 Renewal fees for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Year	Renewal Fee
5	$25.00/Claim
10	$50.00/Claim
15	$100.00/Claim
20 Onward	$200.00/Claim

4.4 Access and Surface Rights

Title to the surface rights in Newfoundland and Labrador are necessary to be obtained only to develop a mineral resource under a mining lease. Surface rights to perform non-ground destructive and/or ground-destructive exploration work in permitted areas is obtained through exploration approvals from the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology, under a mineral licence (Mineral Rights Claim Brochure, Mineral Claims Recorders Office of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2015).

NFG does not own surface rights on the Queensway Project except for the Core Yard at Appleton. On an as-needed basis, NFG negotiates agreements that allow exploration activities to be conducted on property owned and administered by others:

- The province of Newfoundland and Labrador, which administers Crown Lands,
- The municipalities of Appleton and Glenwood,
- Property owners of residential properties in Appleton and Glenwood and of cottages and cabins, granted or licence to occupy, outside municipal boundaries.

In addition to stipulating the times when the company can conduct work, and the nature of the work that is permitted, these agreements also specify the company's responsibility for restoring land to an acceptable condition following field activities.

For activities on Crown Lands, approval is required from the Mineral Lands Division of the province's Department of Industry, Energy, and Technology. The primary focus of these applications and approvals is to prevent or minimize adverse impacts on the environment, fish, and wildlife; Section 4.7 of this report summarizes NFG's environmental permitting activities and the approvals it currently holds.

If the Queensway Project advances to the mine production stage, NFG would need to obtain surface rights by applying for a surface lease to the Department of Industry, Energy and Technology, accompanied by a legal survey. Surface leases are issued by the Minister of Industry, Energy and Technology in consultation with the Minister appointed to administer the *Lands Act*.

4.5 Option Agreement (the VOA Option)

In addition to the mineral licences staked by NFG, the Queensway Project also includes optioned claim packages that were negotiated by NFG from 2016 through 2018 under 9 separate and completed Option Agreements. These Option Agreements granted mineral rights to NFG in return for a combination of scheduled lump-sum payments, NFG shares and NSR royalties to various individual and company optionors.

As of September 2021, when the last of the option payments was made with respect to the 9 Option Agreements, NFG had met all the conditions and earned 100% ownership of the associated mineral licences.

On November 2, 2022, NFG executed a single option agreement (the VOA Option) with Aidan O'Neil, Suraj Amarnani, Josh Vann, and VOA Exploration Inc., collectively referred to as the "Optionors". The VOA Option agreement grants NFG exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% title and interest in a property defined by 5 mineral licences: 035047M and 035197M, 035048M and 035198M, and 035050M, owned by Aidan O'Neil, Suraj Amarnani, and Josh Vann respectively (Figure 4.2; Table 4.1). The claims included

in these 5 mineral licences represent 7.8% of the Queensway Property claims (Section 4.2).

In connection with the grant of the VOA Option, NFG shall have the right to enter onto and occupy the optioned property to conduct activities as contemplated in the VOA Option agreement.

For NFG to exercise the VOA Option, NFG shall 1) issue an aggregate of 487,078 common shares in capital of NFG (the "Share Issuances") and 2) make aggregate cash payments of $2,350,000 (the "Cash Payments") to the Optionors as follows (New Found Gold Corp., 2022a):

1. $200,000 and 39,762 Common Shares on the later of (i) Staking Confirmation Date (as defined in the VOA Option Agreement) and (ii) the receipt of the TSX-Venture Exchange's (the "TSXV") approval.

2. $200,000 and 39,762 common shares on or before November 2, 2023.

3. $250,000 and 69,583 common shares on or before November 2, 2024.

4. $300,000 and 89,463 common shares on or before November 2, 2025.

5. $600,000 and 129,224 common shares on or before November 2, 2026.

6. $800,000 and 119,284 common shares on or before November 2, 2027.

NFG shall pay all Cash Payments and register all Common Shares issued under the Agreement to VOA Exploration Inc. unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Optionors. "VOA" Exploration Inc. is the consortium of **V**ann, **O**'Neil, and **A**marnani.

Upon NFG completing the Cash Payments and the Share Issuances set forth above, NFG will immediately be deemed to have exercised the VOA Option and acquired a 100% interest in the property free and clear of all encumbrances with no further action required by it resulting in the Optionors' interest in the property being immediately transferred to NFG. The terms of the VOA Option Agreement do not include any mandatory work commitments, advanced royalty payments, or granting of royalties.

4.6 Royalties

Seventy-eight of the 103 Queensway Property mineral licences (76%) are currently subject to a Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty; the other 25 licences are not subject to any royalty. Some royalties were formed within agreements between NFG and the various individuals and companies that optioned their mineral rights to NFG in return for financial compensation that included NSR royalties. Others arise from financing provided by GoldSpot Discoveries Corp. (GoldSpot) in 2019. All claims acquired after the NFG-

GoldSpot agreement execution date and contiguous to the NFG-GoldSpot agreement original claims are subject to a 1% NSR royalty to GoldSpot less royalties at the time of acquisition. A summary of the royalty structure at the Queensway Property is presented in Table 4.1. Currently, the NSR royalties range from 0.4% to 3.0% for the 78 licences subject to a NSR royalty.

Royalties associated with the NFG-Labrador Gold Corp. Purchase Agreement state that mineral licences 027636M, 207637M and 035204M are subject to a 1% NSR plus $1 per ounce of gold in the 'indicated mineral resource' and 'measured mineral resource' categories, as defined by CIM definition standards (CIM, 2014). In addition, an advance royalty of $50,000 per annum will be payable, at the election of the Royalty Holder, in cash or common shares, commencing on March 3, 2026, and continuing each year thereafter until commencement of commercial production.

Many of NFG's option and financing agreements have included a buy-back provision that allows the company to reduce the NSR royalty by making a lump-sum payment to the holder of the royalty. NFG has already exercised the buyback option on some of its agreements (e.g., 0.6% NSR related to Linear and JBP Linear Properties Option). Table 4.1 illustrates the current NSR royalty and the amount that could still be bought back. Were NFG to exercise its buy-back rights, the NSR royalties would range between 0.5% and 1.0% for the 28 licences that are subject to a NSR royalty.

4.7 Permits

NFG is responsible for obtaining all permits in accordance with the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador, and it's Acts & Regulations, to conduct exploration activities at the Queensway Property. Exploration activities require approval from the Mineral Lands Division of the province's Department of Industry, Energy, and Technology. These specify the activities that are allowed in the area; they are typically valid for one to two years and can be renewed or amended if required.

The different permits and licence requirements in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador can include:

1. Exploration Approvals: An Exploration Approval Permit enables an exploration company to conduct prospecting, rock and soil geochemistry, line cutting, trenching, bulk sampling, airborne and/or ground geophysical surveys, fuel storage, ATV usage, diamond drilling, etc.

2. Water Use Licence: Activities that require water to be drawn from surface waterways or from aquifers require a Water Use Licence. These are typically valid for five years and can be renewed. These permits are no longer needed for drilling and trenching activities but is still required for a camp.

3. Licence to Occupy: Required if a camp location was to be used for a period longer than that which was allowed as part of the Exploration Approval Permit (Fly Camp).

This permit is obtained from the Provincial Department of Crown lands. These are typically valid for five years and can be renewed.

4. Section 39 Permit: Operating permit for exploration activities within a Protected Public Water Supply Area (PPWSA), restoration requirements and constraints on field activities are stipulated in a "Section 39 Permit" that is typically valid for one year and can be renewed.

5. Section 48 Permit: Required for exploration activities, including stream crossings and/or fording, or any work in and around any body of water or wetland, the Water Resources Management Division must be contacted to obtain a Section 48 Permit to Alter a Water Body under the *Water Resources Act, 2002*.

6. Forestry Operating Permits: An operating permit for each district if operations are to take place on forest land during the forest fire season (May-September).

7. Development Permits: Any activity that meets the definition of development under the *Urban and Rural Planning Act*, 2000, within a municipal planning area/boundary will require application and permit from the Municipality. Other Development permits are required for working near Protected Roads and/or the Gander River Management area.

Table 4.4 summarizes the permits, licences and approvals that have currently been granted to NFG, which expire between December 1, 2024, and October 29, 2029, and are re-permitted, or re-applied for, as necessary by NFG:

- Exploration Approvals (prefixed with E).
- Water Use Licences for camp water (prefixed with WUL).
- Section 39 Permits for Development from Water Resources Management (prefixed with PRO).
- Section 48 Permits to Alter a Water Body (prefixed with ALT).
- Environmental Assessments (EA) for larger exploration programs requiring public referral along with internal departmental referral.
- Section 105 Operating Permits and Cutting Permits for Forestry Districts 4, 5, 6, and 8.
- TVA Temporary Vehicle Access Permit.
- Other environmental and development permits as requested or in relation to the above permits.

Table 4.4 Environmental permits, licences, and approvals.

Permit #	Type	Source	Description	Area	Expiry
EA 2214	Environmental Assessment Registration	Environmental Assessment - ECC	Seismic Cutlines and Keats Trench	QWN	19-Oct-25
EA 2259	Environmental Assessment Registration	Environmental Assessment - ECC	Drilling at Kingsway	QWN	13-Sep-26
EA 2273	Environmental Assessment Registration	Environmental Assessment - ECC	QWN DDH	QWN	20-Oct-26
E210649	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Keats Trench	QWN	13-Jan-25
E220608	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	General Exploration	QWN	12-Dec-24
E230013	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Mag-VLF Geophysics	QWS	16-Jan-25
E230126	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Trenching	QWN	9-Jun-25
E230127	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Trenching (Outside PPWSA)	QWS	9-Jun-25
E230128	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Trenching (Inside PPWSA)	QWS	9-Jun-25
E230206	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Kingsway	QWN	12-Sep-25
E230240	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	2D Seismic along TCH -T'Railway	QWN	15-Jun-25
E230246	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	General Exploration at Kingsway	QWN	29-May-25
E230249	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Geophysics at Kingsway	QWN	29-May-25
E230266	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Kingsway	QWN	18-Jul-25
E230301	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Queensway LiDAR Survey	QWN & QWS	10-Jul-25
E230302	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Mars DDH (Igloo City)	QWS	14-Nov-25
E230319	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Golden Elbow DDH 1	QWS	22-Aug-25
E230320	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	VOA DDH	QWN	22-Aug-25
E230321	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Golden Elbow Fly DDH 2	QWS	22-Aug-25
E230348	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Kingsway	QWN	8-Dec-25
E230350	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	QWN DDH	QWN	24-Jan-26
E230355	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Till Trend $ South Pauls Fly DDH	QWS	19-Oct-25
E230429	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Prospecting Road Breccia (ML 036670M)	QWS	19-Oct-25
E230448	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drone Geophysics	QWS	15-Dec-25
E240059	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	General Exploration at Sky Gold	QWS	8-Feb-26
E240248	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	General Exploration	QWN & QWS	17-May-26
E240324	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Bernard's Camp	QWS	11-Jul-26
E240328	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	QWN Trenching	QWN	28-Jun-26
E240385	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Fourth Pond (West Gander River)	QWN	5-Sep-26
E240401	Exploration Permit	Mineral Lands - IET	Drilling at Fourth Pond (East Gander River)	QWN	11-Oct-26
ALT13337-2023	Section - 48 Permit to Alter Water Body	Water Resources Management - ECC	Drilling/Access across wetland buffer	QWS	10-Oct-25
PRO11547-2020	Section 39 - Permit for Development	Water Resources Management - ECC	Mineral Exploration	QWN	20-Dec-26
PRO12874-2022	Section 39 - Permit for Development	Water Resources Management - ECC	Drilling & Trenching at Pauls Pond	QWS	24-Nov-24
PRO12988-2023	Section 39 - Permit for Development	Water Resources Management - ECC	Seismic and Keats Trenching	QWN	24-Jan-25
PRO13479-2024	Section 39 - Permit for Development	Water Resources Management - ECC	QWN DDH	QWN	2-Feb-29
WUL-21-12147	Water Use Licence	Water Resources Management - ECC	Bernard's Pond Camp	QWS	15-Oct-26
31999	Gasoline Tank Permit-Registration	Digital Government and Services NL	Fuel Tank at Appleton Core Yard	QWN	14-Oct-29
248883	Development Permit - Protected Roads	Digital Government and Services NL	Exploration near TCH	QWN	6-May-25
297908	Development Permit - Gander River Management	Digital Government and Services NL	Exploration near Gander River	QWN	25-Jul-25
24-05-01631	Cutting Permit District 5 (Gander)	Forestry Services - FAA	Cutting Permit District 5	QWN	31-Dec-24
24-08-01630	Cutting Permit District 8 (Lewisporte)	Forestry Services - FAA	Cutting Permit District 8	QWN	31-Dec-24
Gambo	Section 105 - Operating Permit, Districts 4, 5, & 6	Forestry Services - FAA	Fire Season Operating Permit (Commercial)	QWN & QWS	31-Dec-24
Lewisporte	Section 105 - Operating Permit, District 8	Forestry Services - FAA	Fire Season Operating Permit (Commercial)	QWN	31-Dec-24
TVA-2	Temporary Vehicle Access on T'Railway	Parks, Tourism, Culture, and Recreation	General Exploration	QWN	1-Dec-24
158603	Licence to Occupy	Crown Lands - FFA	Bernard's Pond Camp	QWS	16-Aug-29

4.8 Environmental Assessment and Significant Factors

Mineral licences 024557M, 024558M, 024561M, 024563M, 024568M, and 024570M, all of which lie in the south of Queensway South, are restricted from exploration activities from mid-May to early-July as this area is a spring habitat for Newfoundland caribou.

Mineral licence 035198M in Queensway North encloses two known archaeological sites and covers a portion of the Gander River which has high archaeological potential. As such, the Provincial Archaeology Office recommends a 100 m buffer along the Gander River, and 50 m buffers around the two known sites. The two known archaeological sites in UTM Zone 21N NAD83 are:

1. 662938 m Easting, 5435800 m Northing, and

2. 670038 m Easting, 5439265 m Northing.

The Company has completed a desktop Historic Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) of the Queensway North area to determine the potential for heritage and cultural resources in the area. As a result of this desktop HROA, a field assessment called a Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) was conducted in 2023. The HRIA determined that the areas evaluated have low potential for archaeological resources and no further investigation or mitigation measure were recommended. The Provincial Archaeology Office of Newfoundland and Labrador reviewed and agreed with the finding of the HRIA.

The Company has contracted ongoing environmental baseline studies since 2020 that include groundwater, surface water and sediment sampling, as well as terrestrial and aquatic assessments (New Found Gold Corp., 2023a). The company carried out more in-depth field studies in 2023 to better understand the environmental conditions of the Queensway area. A geotechnical and hydrogeological study and baseline air quality monitoring were initiated in 2023. The Company also conducted a field survey of muskrat and noise and light levels.

The QP is not aware of any other restrictions to NFG's exploration activities, which can generally be conducted year-round once the necessary approvals have been received from the Mineral Lands Division, and/or from the relevant municipal governments and individual property owners.

To conclude and to the best of the QPs knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities, significant factors or risks that may affect access, or the right or ability of NFG to perform exploration work on the Queensway Property.

With respect to obtaining additional permits, the QP has no reason to assume that the Company would not be granted additional exploration approvals and other permits to advance the Queensway Gold Project. With respect to title, mineral licences: 035047M and 035197M, 035048M and 035198M, and 035050M are owned by Aidan O'Neil, Suraj Amarnani, and Josh Vann respectively (VOA Option). Hence, NFG mineral rights ownership of these licence areas and the mineral occurrences that may occur within them are subject to successful completion of conditions of the single VOA Option agreement in place (see Section 4.5).

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Queensway Property can be accessed by plane to the Gander International Airport and by vehicle from the Town of Gander via the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH, Route 1) which passes through the Queensway North claims and the Twin Ponds claims area (the Property is first accessed approximately 15 km west of the Town of Gander, Figure 5.1).

The Trans-Canada Highway (TCH, Route 1) provides road access across all of Newfoundland with an east-west distance of 928 km. The Trans-Canada Highway passes through 8 licences in the Queensway North block and 1 licence in the Twin Ponds block.

The Property can also be accessed by the Northwest Gander River Road, which runs on the west portion of the Queensway South claims area from Gander Lake and crosses the river into the Queensway South claims. About halfway, at the steel bridge, approximately 15 km south of Gander Lake additional access roads lead into the south Gander Lake area. Within the claims areas, most of the project is accessible via gravel forest access roads, including the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) road, the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ) road to H Pond, and Joe Batt's Pond Road. Many quad/harvester trails and winter roads provide excellent access for heavy equipment when required.

The areas in the far south of the Queensway South area are best reached by 4x4 trucks and All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) along forest roads that begin at the Bay d'Espoir Highway (Route 360), which spurs off the Trans-Canada Highway at Town of Bishop's Falls, NL (Figure 5.1).

In addition to road and ATV access, the mineral licences along the shores of Gander Lake can easily be accessed by boat. The Property can also be accessed by helicopter from the Newfoundland Helicopters base in the towns of Appleton and via Gander International Airport and from small craft float planes based near the international airport in Gander.

The nearest seaports are north of the Trans-Canada Highway at the towns of Lewisporte and Botwood, NL, which are approximately 40 and 70 km, respectively, by road from the Town of Glenwood, NL (Figure 5.1). Both port locations have excellent harbour facilities and capabilities.

5.2 Site Topography, Elevation and Vegetation

The Queensway Property area is dominated by broad, northeast-trending ridges separated by valleys with linear bogs, brooks, and larger ponds (Figure 5.2). Gander Lake and the Gander River are the most important water bodies in the project area.

Figure 5.1 Access to the Queensway Property.

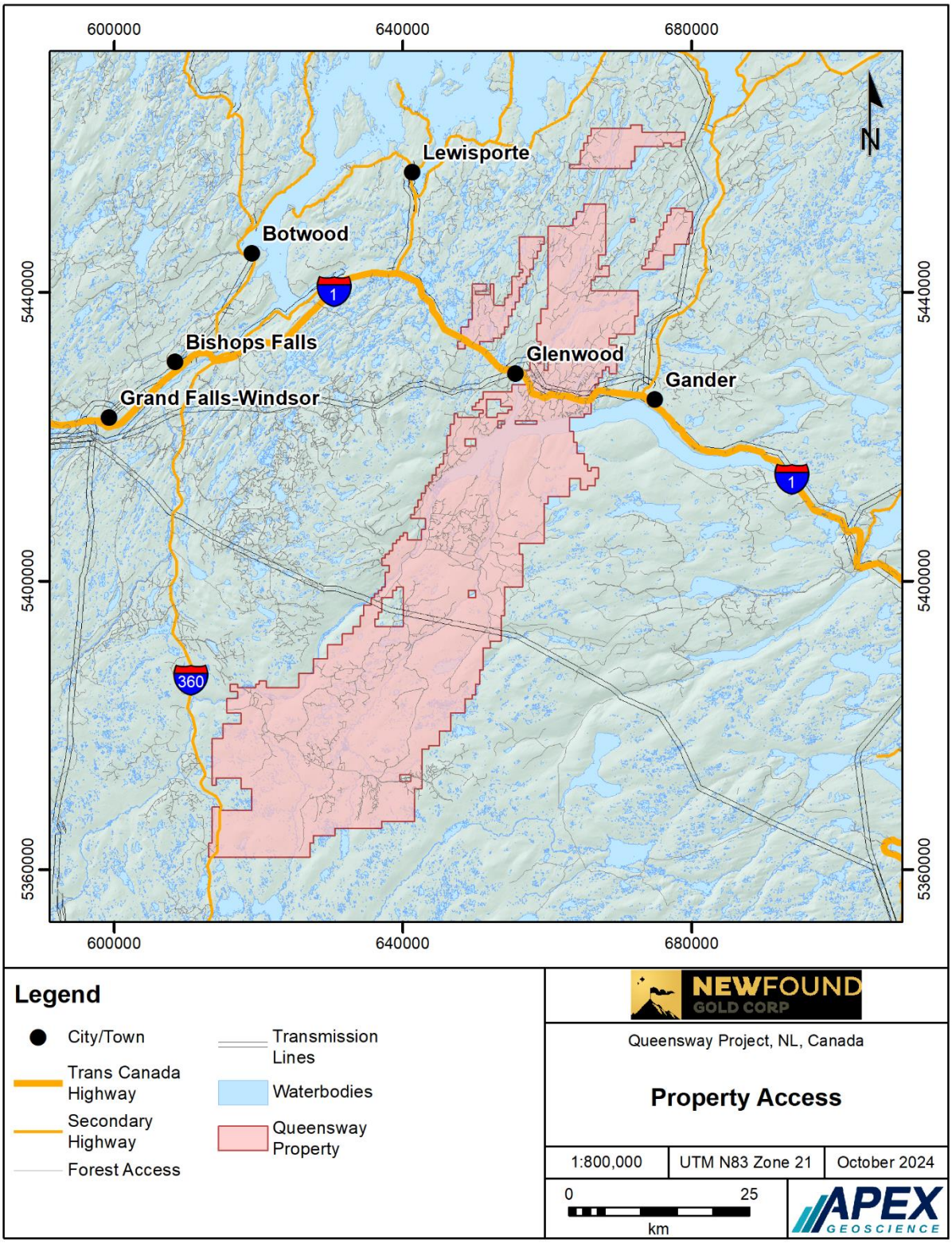
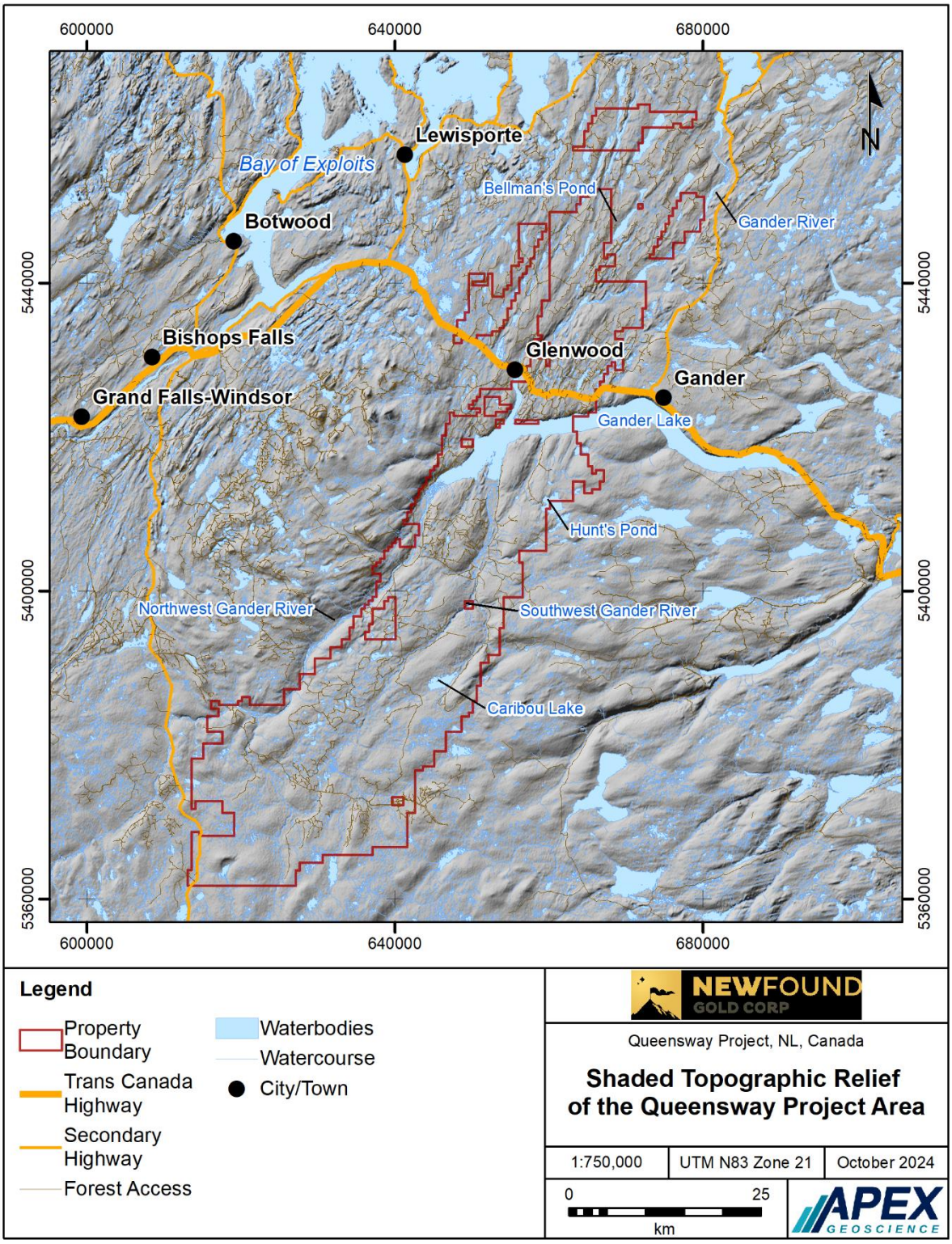


Figure 5.2 Shaded relief image for the Queensway Project area, with outline of the Queensway mineral licences and bodies of water.



Within the property, the ground elevation rises to approximately 320 m above sea level at a ridge east of Caribou Lake in the southeast and drops to a low of 15 m above sea level in the north portion of the property, where the Gander River flows toward the North Atlantic coast. Boreal forest covers much of the project area and includes areas that have been logged and re-planted with white and black spruce seedlings.

5.3 Climate

The climate is blended maritime-humid continental – pleasant in the summer, cool and wet in the spring and autumn, and snowy, often windy, in the winter. Summer temperatures are typically in the 20° C to 25° C range, but highs can peak above 30° C (Figure 5.3). Winter temperatures typically range from −15° C to +5° C. Precipitation is usually in the form of snow from December to April; rainfall is typical the rest of the year, usually as showers to heavy rain, frequently occurring with strong winds.

Weather is dominated by ocean currents, prevailing westerlies, and storms coming from the west over the Maritime provinces and Québec, or from the south along the US Eastern Seaboard. The typical spring/summer exploration season is from May to late November. Winter conditions start early in November and sometimes extend into May.

The Gander area climate is conducive to exploration companies having the capability to conduct year-round exploration work. Geological mapping, prospecting and surface rock sampling programs are typically limited to the summer and summer shoulder months (i.e., spring, or March to May, and fall or September and October) when snow still melts and/or precipitation occurs largely as rainfall. Geophysical surveys and drilling can easily be competed year-round including through the winter months after the snow/ice has either melted or formed ice layers that are thick enough to support equipment. Producing mines in NL operate year-round. With respect to seaports in the general Queensway Property area, the sea ice is typically open year-round; however, sea ice has disrupted winter shipping in some years.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The proximity to Gander, NL provides the Queensway Project with the benefits of a local community with an approximate population of nearly 12,000 persons (2021 Census of Population), which includes accommodation, restaurants, hardware, garages, office space, etc. within a short drive from the property and fieldwork. This is made possible by its proximity to the town of Gander, 12 km to the east of the Queensway North claims along the Trans-Canada Highway (Figure 4.2). Gander has many amenities that one would expect to find in a major city: an international airport and most of the equipment and supplies required for exploration. The people of Gander are also a source for much of the labour required for NFG's exploration programs.

Figure 5.3 Climate data for Gander International Airport. Source: Environment Canada.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high humidex	16.5	13.4	17.5	24.8	29.6	37.0	40.4	39.0	34.6	29.8	25.7	18.0	40.4
Record high °C (°F)	14.2 (57.6)	13.4 (56.1)	18.1 (64.6)	22.6 (72.7)	31.0 (87.8)	32.8 (91.0)	35.6 (96.1)	33.3 (91.9)	29.1 (84.4)	24.7 (76.5)	20.6 (69.1)	15.2 (59.4)	35.6 (96.1)
Average high °C (°F)	−3.1 (26.4)	−2.9 (26.8)	0.2 (32.4)	5.6 (42.1)	12.0 (53.6)	17.1 (62.8)	21.6 (70.9)	21.1 (70.0)	16.4 (61.5)	9.9 (49.8)	4.7 (40.5)	−0.1 (31.8)	8.6 (47.5)
Daily mean °C (°F)	−7.1 (19.2)	−7.1 (19.2)	−3.9 (25.0)	1.6 (34.9)	7.0 (44.6)	11.6 (52.9)	16.3 (61.3)	16.2 (61.2)	11.9 (53.4)	6.3 (43.3)	1.4 (34.5)	−3.5 (25.7)	4.2 (39.6)
Average low °C (°F)	−11.0 (12.2)	−11.3 (11.7)	−8.0 (17.6)	−2.5 (27.5)	1.9 (35.4)	6.1 (43.0)	11.0 (51.8)	11.3 (52.3)	7.4 (45.3)	2.5 (36.5)	−1.9 (28.6)	−6.9 (19.6)	−0.1 (31.8)
Record low °C (°F)	−27.2 (−17.0)	−31.1 (−24.0)	−28.8 (−19.8)	−17.6 (0.3)	−8.9 (16.0)	−2.8 (27.0)	0.6 (33.1)	−1.1 (30.0)	−1.7 (28.9)	−7.2 (19.0)	−15.7 (3.7)	−26.1 (−15.0)	−31.1 (−24.0)
Record low wind chill	−43.4	−46.7	−44.7	−29.1	−16.7	−8.7	0.0	0.0	−6.5	−14.9	−28.0	−40.2	−46.7
Average precipitation mm (inches)	111.9 (4.41)	104.6 (4.12)	112.6 (4.43)	94.8 (3.73)	89.8 (3.54)	88.3 (3.48)	95.4 (3.76)	104.2 (4.10)	114.8 (4.52)	114.1 (4.49)	113.0 (4.45)	126.7 (4.99)	1,270.2 (50.01)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	26.7 (1.05)	26.4 (1.04)	29.5 (1.16)	51.0 (2.01)	77.9 (3.07)	85.7 (3.37)	95.4 (3.76)	104.2 (4.10)	114.7 (4.52)	102.3 (4.03)	75.2 (2.96)	48.9 (1.93)	837.8 (32.98)
Average snowfall cm (inches)	95.8 (37.7)	84.3 (33.2)	85.9 (33.8)	42.2 (16.6)	10.7 (4.2)	2.0 (0.8)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	11.2 (4.4)	37.3 (14.7)	82.4 (32.4)	451.9 (177.9)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.2 mm)	20.5	18.4	19.6	17.6	18.4	16.8	17.1	15.8	16.8	20.1	20.2	21.9	223.2
Average rainy days (≥ 0.2 mm)	6.7	6.8	9.5	12.0	16.9	16.8	17.1	15.8	16.8	18.9	14.2	10.6	162.0
Average snowy days (≥ 0.2 cm)	18.8	16.2	15.9	10.6	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	11.0	17.8	99.2
Average relative humidity (%) (at 1500 LST)	73.1	69.6	67.7	66.2	63.4	62.9	62.6	62.5	66.0	71.4	76.0	79.0	68.4
Mean monthly sunshine hours	93.7	105.4	117.2	130.5	163.2	183.7	218.7	208.1	148.5	110.4	72.6	72.4	1,624.2
Percent possible sunshine	34.6	36.8	31.9	31.8	34.5	38.0	44.8	46.7	39.2	32.9	26.3	28.1	35.5

The small Town of Appleton lies just within the Queensway North claims area; the neighbouring Town of Glenwood lies across the Gander River, just to the west of the project's claims (Figure 4.2). With a combined population of approximately 1,400 individuals many of whom work in the resource sectors, these towns are also a source for workers and support staff. A helicopter base and an environmental remediation company are in Appleton.

In the Appleton Industrial Park, NFG has purchased eight lots that host a fenced-in core yard, an office trailer, a shipping container, and a trailer-style camp for drill crews.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers can also be found in Grand Falls−Windsor, a town with a slightly larger population (close to 14,000 persons) in comparison to Gander and is approximately 76 km west of the Queensway North claims along the TransCanada Highway (Figure 5.1).

5.4.1 Power Supply

Electricity is available from the Newfoundland provincial grid, which has three electricity transmission corridors that cross the Queensway Project lands:

- A 350 kV high voltage direct current line, which passes through the approximate centre of the Queensway South licences. This is the line that brings electricity from

the hydroelectric dams at Churchill Falls and Muskrat Falls in Labrador across the island of Newfoundland to St. John's.

- Two 138 kV high voltage alternating current transmission lines to the north of the Trans-Canada Highway on the Queensway North licences. These supply electricity to the towns of Glenwood, Appleton, and Gander from the hydroelectric dams at Grand Falls, Bishop's Falls and Norris Arm.

- A 69 kV high voltage alternating current transmission line that runs across Queensway North along the Trans-Canada Highway. These also supply electricity to the towns of Glenwood, Appleton, and Gander from hydroelectric dams in north-central Newfoundland.

5.4.2 Water Supply

Other than the Water Use Licences described in Section 4.7, there is currently no developed water supply or water right attached to the Queensway Project. However, when the need arises, NFG can apply for permission to draw water from the several bodies of water within, or adjacent to, the Company's mineral claims (Figure 5.2).

The towns of Appleton, within the Queensway North claims area, and Glenwood, just to the west, have municipal water and sewer systems.

6 History

6.1 Introduction

The objective of this section is to discuss historical mineral occurrences and historical exploration work that was conducted on the Queensway Property by mineral exploration companies other than NFG. In instances when the discussion relates to areas, or mineral licences/claims, that occur outside of the current Queensway Property Mineral licences, the reader should know that the QP has been unable to verify information pertaining to the geology and mineralization on these areas, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative to geology and the mineralization at the Queensway Gold Property that is the subject of this technical report. This disclaimer is applicable to sub-sections 6.1 and 6.2 where the QP has included 'within-property', or 'off-property', notices to alert the reader as to the general location that the historical work was completed.

Small-scale mining efforts began in the late 1700s in Newfoundland with the first mining developments in the mid-1800s on the northeast and east coasts of the Island. A major iron ore mining operation began in the late 1800s, on Bell Island in Conception Bay near St. John's. When it closed in 1969, Bell Island was the longest continually operating mine in Canada and had, for decades, served as one of the world's major suppliers of iron ore. Large copper deposits with high traces of gold were discovered at Tilt Cove in 1857, and between 1864 and1917, on the Baie Verte peninsula northwest of Botwood and Lewisporte (Figures 2.1 and 6.1). The Tilt Cove mine represented one of the world's largest producers of copper.

The historical major mine developments at the Tilt Cove and Bell Island mines – and their associated infrastructure and access – prompted additional exploration work in northeast Newfoundland. In the areas north and south of Gander Lake, and proximal to the Queensway Property, the historical focus was largely on base metal deposit types that might be associated with the rocks of the Gander River Ultramafic Complex. Individual prospectors were historically able to locate gold in surface samples in northeast Newfoundland, but it was not until the early 1980s that government mapping identified a gold prospect at the Jonathan's Pond prospect, which is located about 10 km north of the Town of Gander, NL, 3.8 km southeast of NFG's Little Rocky Brook and 4.3 km northeast of the Queensway North blocks (Blackwood, 1982; Figure 6.1).

Since the discovery of the gold prospect at Jonathan's Pond in the early 1980s, numerous historical mineral prospects, including gold, base metals, and sulphide (pyrite and arsenic) have been discovered in the general Queensway Property area (Figure 6.1). Specific within-property gold prospects in the Queensway South and Queensway North blocks include:

- QWS historical gold prospects: Aztec, Goose, Greenwood Pond #1 to Greenwood Pond #7, A-Zone Extension, LBNL, Hornet, Road Gabbro, and North Paul's Pond (14 gold prospects).

- QWN historical gold prospects: Cokes, Hornet, Zone 36, Trench 36, Little, Bowater, Lotto, Lake Side No 1, Grouse, Letha, Pocket Pond, Grid 69 Gold, Power Line, Baseline Showing, Keats, Road Showing, Lachlan, The Knob, Bullet, Dome, and H Pond (20 historical gold prospects).

The historical exploration generally occurred along and adjacent to the two linear mineralized trends that are orientated in an SSW – NNE direction: the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ). As shown in Figure 6.1, the fault zones run approximately parallel to one another, about 5 km apart.

6.2 Historical Exploration by Companies Other Than New Found Gold Corp.

The QP includes a summary of select historical exploration work programs that include gold-specific historical gold assays and/or gold-related information (Table 6.1). The compilation includes historical exploration work that occurs 1) within-property, 2) off-property, and/or 3) may include work that occurred on licences that overlap with the current NFG land position. Hence, and to further assist the reader on deciphering within-property and off-property exploration results, the QP presents the general spatial location of the exploration work programs in Figure 6.2.

Several historical assessment reports filed with the provincial government have historically referred to the Queensway Property area as:

- The Linear Property, a reference to the long linear trend formed by many showings and prospects along both the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones.

- The Gander Gold Property, a reference to Gander Lake and Gander River (including its extensions, NW Gander River and SW Gander River, on the south side of Gander Lake) along which much of the early exploration work was done.

Following the many ownership changes summarized in Table 6.1, and starting in 2016, Palisade Resources Corp (later renamed to New Found Gold Corp.) began to consolidate the large land package that now forms the Queensway Project, through map-staking unclaimed land and negotiating option agreements with others who held mineral licences. New Found Gold Corp disclosed the assembled land package when the Company announced its Initial Public Offering on the TSX Venture Exchange in 2020.

Labrador Gold Corp.'s (LabGold) Kingsway Project and Sky Gold Corp.'s (Sky Gold) Mustang Property, both of which were acquired 100% by NFG in 2024, bolsters the overall number of historical till, soil, rock, and drilling work completed within the Queensway Property. Hence, where applicable, the QP has singled out the LabGold and Sky Gold historical information in this sub-section.

Figure 6.1 Mineral prospects in the Queensway Property area. The inset figures illustrate historical prospects (non-bold font) and NFG-discovered prospects (bold font).

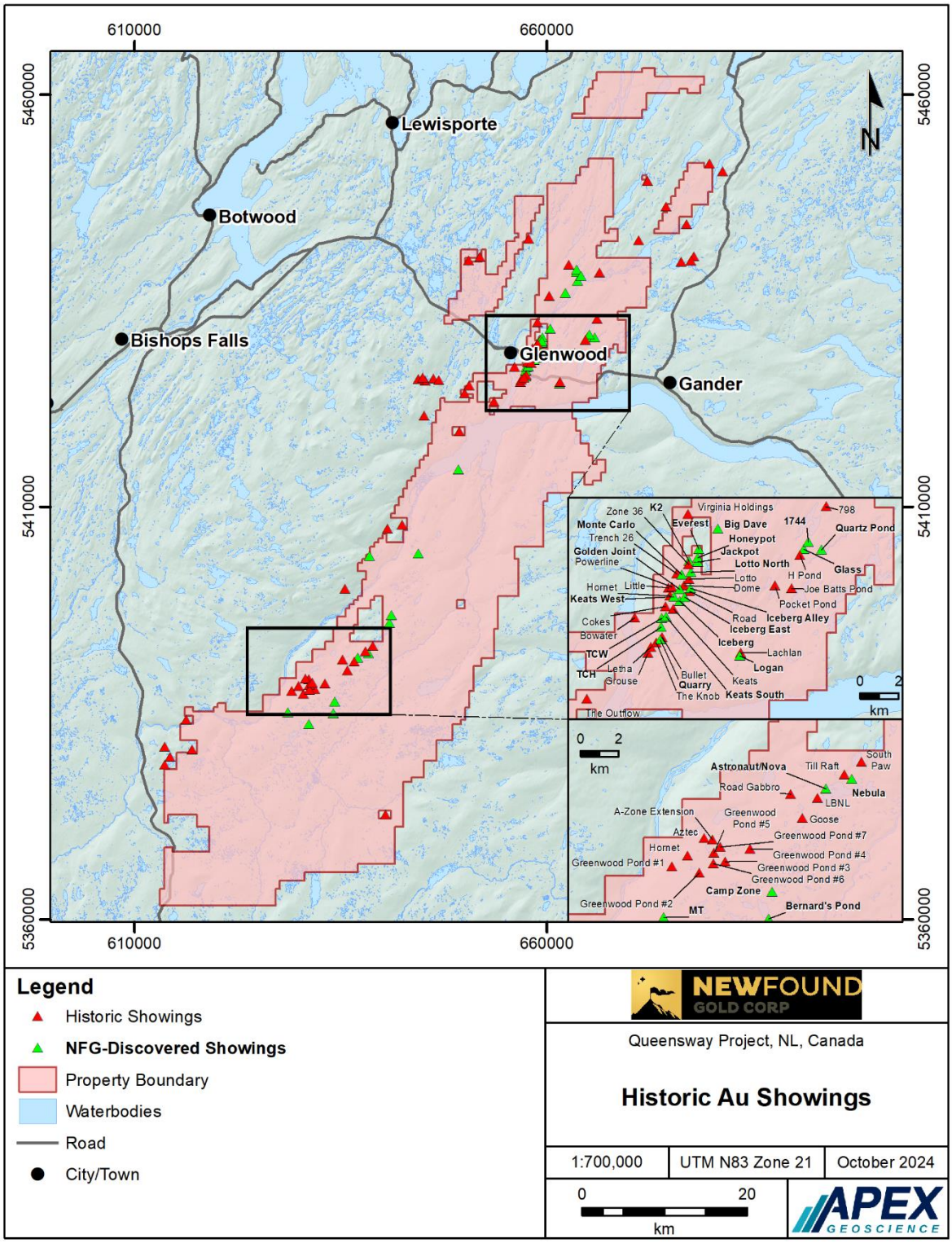


Figure 6.2 Location of historical exploration programs conducted by companies other than NFG. The location names accompany the names used by various companies and prospectors listed in Table 6.1. Within Property exploration work is highlighted in red text.

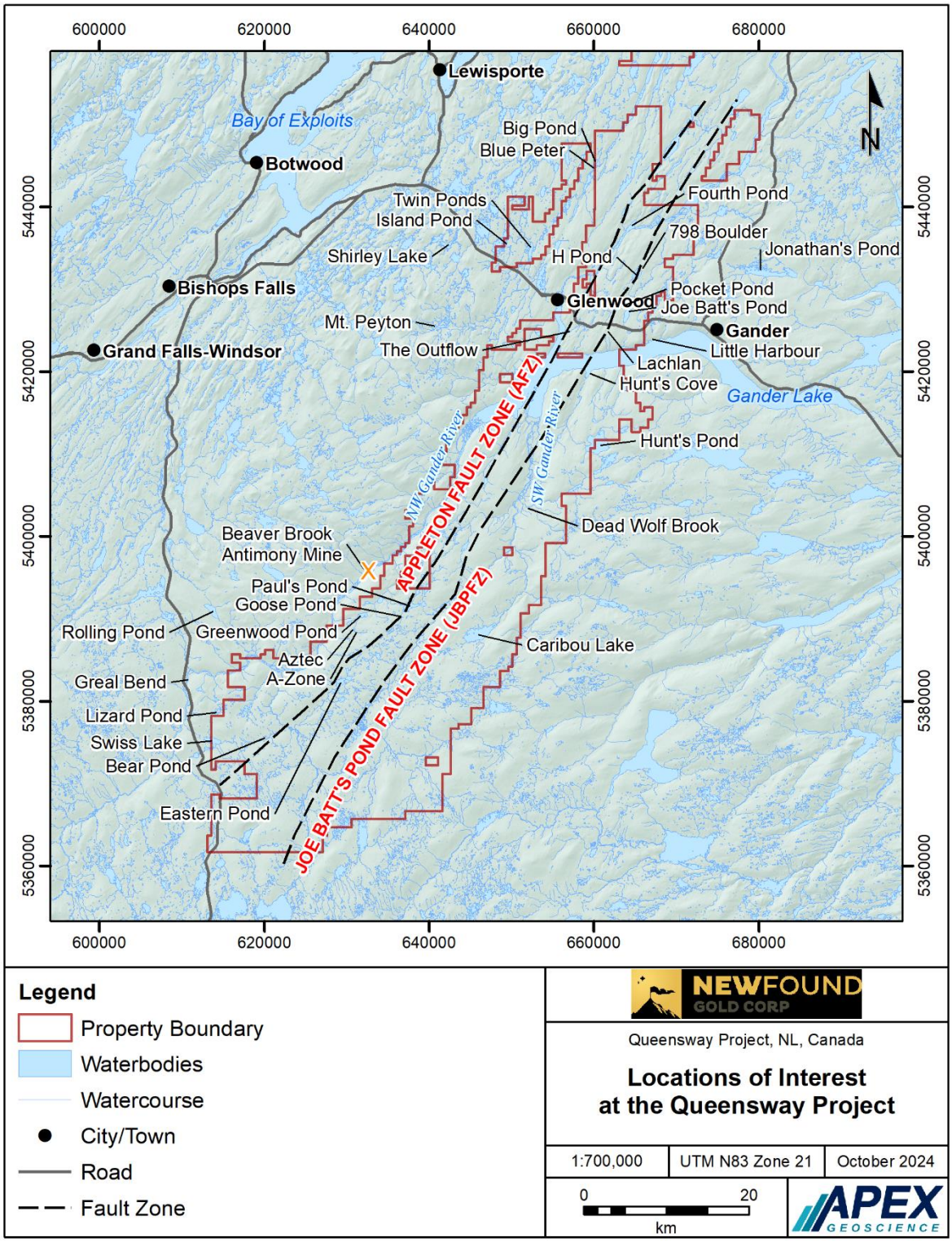


Table 6.1 Summary of select historical exploration work conducted by companies other than NFG. The compilation is limited to work that includes notable gold assays and results. Within Property work is highlighted in red text on the accompanying Figure 6.2.

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	Pros-pecting	Map-ping	Rock samp-ling	Geo-physics	Trench	Drill-ing	Notable gold assays and gold results (ppm Au)
1955-1956	Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation		Caribou Lake		x		x		x	First documented exploration work
1980-1982	Westfield Minerals		Jonathan's Pond	x		x		x		Blackwood discovery follow-up; 2.12-3.55 ppm (trenches)
1987-1988	Noranda		Gander Lake Outflow Appleton			x	x	x	x	5-28 ppm (outcrop samples); 1.5-2 ppm (trench samples); 1.1-4.5 ppm (drillholes)
1988-1990	Noranda Exploration		Twin Ponds Big Pond Blue Peter			x	x	x	x	2.45 ppm (pan concentrate); 441 ppm (thin vein in trench)
1990-1991	Manor Resources		Twin Ponds	x		x	x		x	2 ppm (soil sample)
1992-1994	Gander River Minerals Noranda Exploration		AFZ				x	x	x	2.3 m @ 14.8 ppm (drillhole)
1995-2004		L.L. Chan	Paul's Pond Greenwood Pond	x		x				7.68 ppm (till)
1997-1998		P. Crocker D. Barbour R. Churchill	AFZ	x		x				153.4 ppm (grab sample)
1997-2001	Altius Minerals Cornerstone Resources	Forex Resources	Aztec Trend Greenwood Pond Paul's Pond	x		x	x			2.1 ppm (grab sample)
1998-2016	Krinor Resources	A. & K. Keats P. Dimmell	AFZ	x						Discovery of Dome prospect
1999-2000	United Carina		AFZ 7984M	x		x		x	x	Several drillhole intervals with gold grades above 10 ppm.
1999-2001	Cornerstone Resources		Paul's Pond	x		x	x			0.8 − 2.1 ppm (grab samples)
2000-2002		C. Reid	AFZ to JBPFZ 7179M	x						VG noted near Gander Lake
2000-2009		L. & E. Quinlan	AFZ Joe Batt's Pond JBPFZ	x		x				Discovered Lachlan prospect; 61 ppm (grab sample)
2002	Grayd Resources	Fortis GeoServices	Greenwood Pond	x	x		x	x		10.9 ppm (grab sample)
2002-2005	Candente Resources		Greenwood Pond Paul's Pond Goose Pond	x			x		x	>1,000 ppm (quartz boulders); 1.0 m @ 6.1 ppm (drillhole); 0.8 m @ 15.7 ppm (drillhole)
2002-2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining		Big Pond Dan's Pond Island Pond	x	x	x		x	x	40 − 50 ppm (trench samples)
2003	Candente Resources		AFZ		x			x	x	0.4 m @ 7.2 ppm (drillhole); 2 m @ 3.2 ppm (drillhole)
2003-2006	Paragon Minerals Rubicon Minerals	KriASK Syndicate	JBPFZ H-Pond Pocket Pond	x		x	x	x	x	1x0.5 m boulder with 798 ppm Au gives the 798 Zone its name; 22.6 ppm (trench sample); 4
2004-2005	Spruce Ridge Resources		Gander Lake Little Harbour	x		x		x		1.2 ppm (trench sample)
2004-2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining		Paul's Pond	x		x	x	x	x	10 − 15 ppm (trench samples); 0.35 m @ 7.1 ppm (drillhole); 0.5 m @ 4.3 ppm (drillhole)
2005-2014		R. & E. Quinlan Quinlan Prospecting	AFZ to JBPFZ 12652M	x		x				18.7 ppm (grab sample); 20+ surface samples >1 ppm
2007-2008	Paragon Minerals Rubicon Minerals		AFZ						x	Last drilling on AFZ pre-NFG; 0.9 m @ 2.5 ppm (drillhole); 3.6 m @ 3.2 ppm (drillhole); 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm (drillhole)
2007-2010		J. Sceviour	Paul's Pond	x		x				Surface float samples above 0.2 ppm
2011-2012	Soldi Ventures		AFZ						x	5.4m @ 9.8 ppm (drillhole); 7.1m @ 12.4 ppm (drillhole)
2011-2012	Metals Creek Resources		Gander Lake	x		x		x		59.4 ppm (grab sample); 26.8m @ 0.3 ppm (trench)
2020-2024	Labrador Gold Corp.		Kingsway	x	x	x	x	x	x	501 drillholes defining 9 gold prospects

A summary of the historical prospecting, geological mapping, surface rock sampling, geophysical surveys, trenching, and drilling is presented in the text that follows.

6.2.1 Prospecting, Geological Mapping, and Geochemical Surveying

The earliest prospecting in the area, from the 1950s through to the 1970s, was focused predominantly on identifying base metal prospects including 1) talc, copper, zinc, tungsten, arsenopyrite, and asbestos showings were discovered along Dead Wolf Creek, and around Caribou Lake and Hunt's Pond, 2) chromite, magnesite, and asbestos were discovered in the Gander River Ultramafic Complex north of Gander Lake, and 3) a Pyrite–Chalcopyrite–Sphalerite showing was identified north of Jonathan's Pond near the Town of Gander.

In 1980, Frank Blackwood of the Newfoundland Geological Survey identified a gold-arsenopyrite showing near Jonathan's Pond (Blackwood, 1982). This discovery launched decades of prospecting activity for gold that continues to this day. The association of arsenopyrite with gold yielded a promising prospecting tool, and subsequently, the identification of arsenopyrite in outcrop and float boulders along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones led to new gold prospect discoveries and created target areas for further investigations with trenches and drillholes.

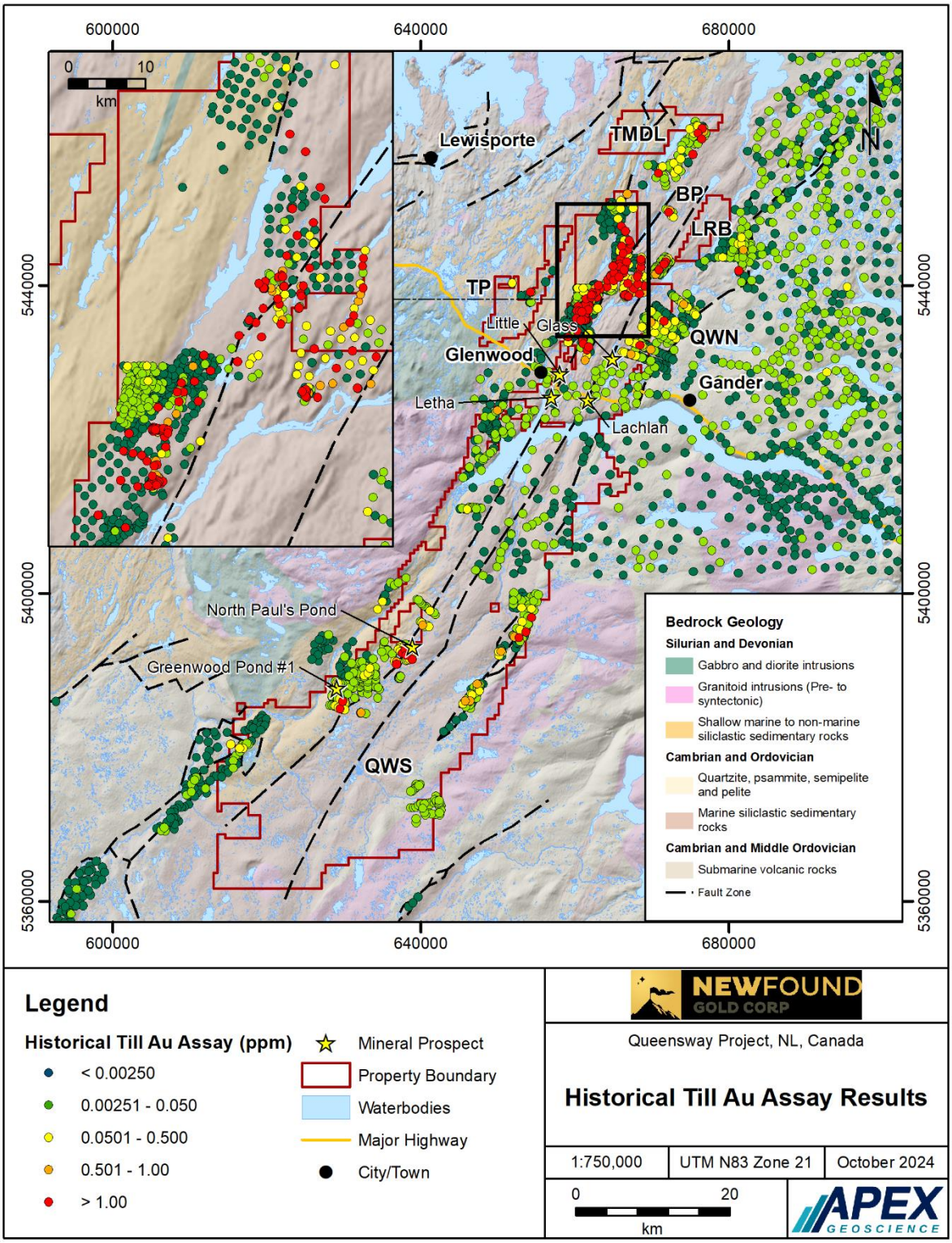
Historical geological mapping identified potential target areas through 1) identification of ice flow directions in relation to mineralized float boulder discoveries, 2) surface traces and 3D orientations of faults and veins that often host strong gold mineralization, and 3) to establish the relative timing of different geological events, leading to a better understanding of where gold prospects might be located.

Elevated gold in the till, soil, stream sediment sample medias, and float, outcrop, and trench channel rock samples can be indicative of gold at depth in proximal, and distal, locations depending on the depth to, and the natural weathering of, the underlying bedrock.

In addition, follow-up exploration programs such as the work completed by the Paragon–Rubicon joint venture along the Appleton Fault Zone in 2007–2008 included relogging of historical drill core that had been drilled by previous companies in the area that they had optioned. This created a consistent data base of descriptive logging information that assisted the targeting of new drillholes by improving the joint venture's ability to interpret geological information and gold assays between drillholes from different companies.

With respect to geochemical survey analytical results, a summary of historical till gold assay analytical results is presented in Figure 6.3 and includes a total of 1,601 till assays within the boundaries of the Queensway Property, 535 samples of which were conducted by LabGold (33%).

Figure 6.3 Historical till gold assay analytical results. Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond.



Anomalous within-property till gold assays by NFG Queensway block area include:

- Queensway South block: 736 till samples yield between 0.0002 and 42.0300 ppm Au with approximately 21 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the LBNL, Greenwood Pond #2, and Dead Wolf Brook Junction No 1 mineral prospects.

- Queensway North block: Of the non-LabGold samples, 411 till samples yield between 0.0005 and 23.0000 ppm Au with approximately 30 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Glass and Grid 69 Gold mineral prospects, as well as the Blue Peter area.

  With respect to the LabGold till samples (n=535 analyses) within QWN, total gold grain counts ranged from 0 to 311 grains, of which 63 samples contained more than 50 gold grains. LabGold analytical results ranged between 0.001 and 100 ppm Au with 10 samples greater than 10 ppm Au including a single sample from the Big Vein prospect that contained 258 pristine grains and yielded 25.39 ppm Au (Tettelaar, 2024).

- Twin Ponds block: 3 till samples yield between 0.0050 and 7.7960 ppm Au with 1 anomalous sample – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Twin Ponds area.

- Bellman's Pond block: 2 till samples yield between 0.0180 and 0.1120 ppm Au with no anomalous sample – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au.

A summary of historical soil gold assay analytical results is presented in Figure 6.4 and includes a total of 25,791 soil assays within the boundaries of the Queensway Property, of which 12,145 samples were conducted by LabGold (47%). Anomalous within-property soil gold assays by NFG Queensway block area include:

- Queensway South block: 1,902 soil samples yield between 0.00005 and 2.19 ppm Au with 3 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the North Paul's Pond and Greenwood Pond #1 mineral prospects.

  The QPs review of the Sky Gold soil survey dataset within QWS shows that a total of 499 soil samples were collected, 237 of which have Au assay results. In 2021, Sky Gold disclosed that 445 soil samples were collected within 3 sample grids (Sky Gold Corp., 2021a). The programs enabled Sky Gold to identify gold-in-soil geochemical anomalies in the northern and western portions of the Mustang Property, including the North Woodman Pond, West, and RB (Road Breccia) prospects.

- Queensway North block: Of the non-LabGold samples, 10,477 soil samples yield between 0.0005 and 3.84 ppm Au with approximately 11 anomalous samples – as

defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Glass, Little, Letha, and Lachlan mineral prospects.

With respect to the LabGold soil samples within QWN, gold values ranged between 0.0005 ppm and 9.95 ppm Au with an average of 0.016 ppm Au. A total of 181 samples had gold results more than 0.1 ppm Au and 12 samples more than 1.0 ppm Au (Tettelaar, 2024). An outcrop discovery of a gold-bearing quartz vein, called the Big Vein prospects, occurs within a 3 km long, northeast-trending, gold-in-soil anomalous area.

- Twin Ponds block: 1,028 soil samples yield between 0.00025 and 0.1 ppm Au with no anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.5 ppm Au.

A summary of historical stream and lake sediment gold assay analytical results is presented in Figure 6.5 and includes a total of 554 stream and 73 lake assays within the boundaries of the Queensway Property. LabGold did not collect stream or lake sediment samples. Anomalous within-property stream and lake gold assays by NFG Queensway block area include:

- Queensway South block: 518 stream and 16 lake samples yield between 0.00025 and 1.897 ppm Au with approximately 13 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.05 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Greenwood Pond #1 and North Paul's Pond mineral prospects.

- Queensway North block: 34 stream samples yield between 0.0017 and 1.02 ppm Au with approximately 3 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >0.05 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Grid 69 Gold mineral prospects. 9 lake samples yield between 0.011 and 0.0423 ppm Au.

- Ten Mile-Duder Lake block: 2 steam samples yield between 0.00025 and 0.0017 ppm Au.

- Twin Ponds block: 48 lake samples yield between 0.0001 and 0.0056 ppm Au.

A summary of historical rock gold assay analytical results is presented in Figure 6.6 and includes a total of 6,021 rock assays within the boundaries of the Queensway Property, or which 2,512 samples were conducted by LabGold (42%). Anomalous within-property rock gold assays by NFG Queensway block area include:

- Queensway South block: 1,071 rock samples yield between 0.00025 and 46.19 ppm Au with approximately 61 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Greenwood Pond #7, LBNL, and Dead Wolf Brook Junction No 1 mineral prospects.

  The QPs review of the Sky Gold rock sampling dataset within QWS shows that a total of 408 rock samples were collected (210 float, 140 outcrop, and 58 subcrop

samples), of which 205 samples have Au assay results. In 2021, Sky Gold disclosed that a total of 296 rock samples were collected over an approximately 1.25 km zone within the Mustang (and parallel) zones (Sky Gold Corp., 2021b). Most samples comprised quartz veining, brecciation and silicification material, and quartz stockwork, with associated sulphide (pyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite). The Sky Gold program outlined 3 prospective areas:

- Piper and Mustang North: 22 rock samples yielded between 0.84 ppm Au and 10.30 ppm Au, averaging 1.31 ppm Au.
- Mustang Central: 18 rock samples yielded between 0.17 ppm Au and 3.42 ppm Au, averaging 1.31 ppm Au.
- Mustang South: Of the 24 rock samples collected, 16 samples yielded between 0.10 and 12.14 ppm Au and averaged 2.68 ppm Au (Sky Gold Corp., 2021b).

- Queensway North block: Of the non-LabGold samples, 2015 rock samples yield between 0.00025 and 798.87 ppm Au with approximately 293 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Knob, Lachlan, Lake Side No 1, Glass, Pocket Pond, and Lotto Zone mineral prospects.

  Gold value ranges of the 2,512 LabGold rock samples that were collected and analyzed within QWN yielded between 0.005 ppm and 1,065.37 ppm Au (Tettelaar, 2024). A total of 52 samples yielded greater than 1.0 ppm Au. Samples with greater than 1.0 ppm Au have a weak correlation with elevated arsenic (range 5 to >1,000 ppm, upper detection limit), copper (range 5-1,065 ppm), and antimony (range 7-213 ppm). A 0.20 m to up to 2.0 m thick, northeast-trending quartz vein at the Big Vein prospect yielded the best gold in rock values (e.g., 38.47 ppm, 65.94 ppm, 184.68 ppm, and 1,065.37 ppm Au). Other elevated zones with high gold rock values include the Golden Glove prospect (e.g., 338.08 ppm, 194.28 ppm, 193.69 ppm, 479.51 ppm Au) and the Knobby prospect (e.g., 47.47 ppm, 20.89 ppm Au).

- Twin Ponds block: 103 rock samples yield between 0.0025 and 2.171 ppm Au with approximately 8 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au.

- Ten Mile-Duder Lake block: 70 rock samples yield between 0.00025 and 1.2063 ppm Au with 1 anomalous sample – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au.

- Little Rocky Brook block: 42 rock samples yield between 0.005 and 7.996 ppm Au with 1 anomalous sample – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au.

- Bellman's Pond block: samples yield between 0.0025 and 0.191 ppm Au with no anomalous sample – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au.

6.2.2 Trenching

In areas with prospective mineralized showings at surface, several companies have used heavy equipment to excavate trenches that allow them to test the mineralization to

a greater depth, either taking channel samples along the walls of the trench or collecting material from the trench for a small bulk sample. The larger volume and deeper reach of a trench enhances the reliability of information that can be gathered from surface samples alone; they also improve the interpretations that can be made regarding source rocks for till anomalies and orientations of mineralized veins.

A summary of historical channel gold assay analytical results is presented in Figure 6.7 and includes a total of 1,314 channel assays within the boundaries of the Queensway Property. Anomalous within-property channel gold assays by NFG Queensway block area include:

- Queensway South block: 328 channel samples that contain between 0.0025 and 4.06 ppm Au with approximately 23 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Goose and Greenwood Pond #5 mineral prospects.

  Sky Gold collected a total of 124 trench samples in QWS, of which there are 116 Au assay results.

- Queensway North block: 870 channel samples that contain between 0.0025 and 631.34 ppm Au with approximately 224 anomalous samples – as defined by samples with >1 ppm Au documented in the vicinity of the Knob, Cokes, Bowater, Dome, and Pocket Pond mineral prospects.

  To the best of the QPs knowledge, LabGold did not conduct trenching exploration work at their Kingsway Gold Project prior to NFG acquiring 100% rights to the property.

6.2.3 Geophysical Surveys

Historical airborne and ground geophysical surveys have been implemented to identify anomalous drill targets and to improve the understanding of regional structures like the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones, and smaller offshoot faults that might form pathways for the mobilization and accumulation of mineralized fluids.

6.2.3.1 Airborne Geophysics

Late 1970s assessment reports record airborne geophysical surveys that were used to explore for base metals associated with the Gander River Ultramafic Complex. Two airborne known gold exploration surveys were completed prior to the consolidation of the Queensway land package. In 2003, Fugro conducted a magnetic survey and a separate electromagnetic survey on behalf of Rubicon Minerals over the northern end of the JBPFZ to the Twin Ponds area. In 2012, Goldak, on behalf of Northern Skye Resources, flew a magnetic survey over both the AFZ and the JBPFZ.

Figure 6.4 Historical soil gold assay analytical results. Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond. Bedrock geology legend is in Figure 6.3.

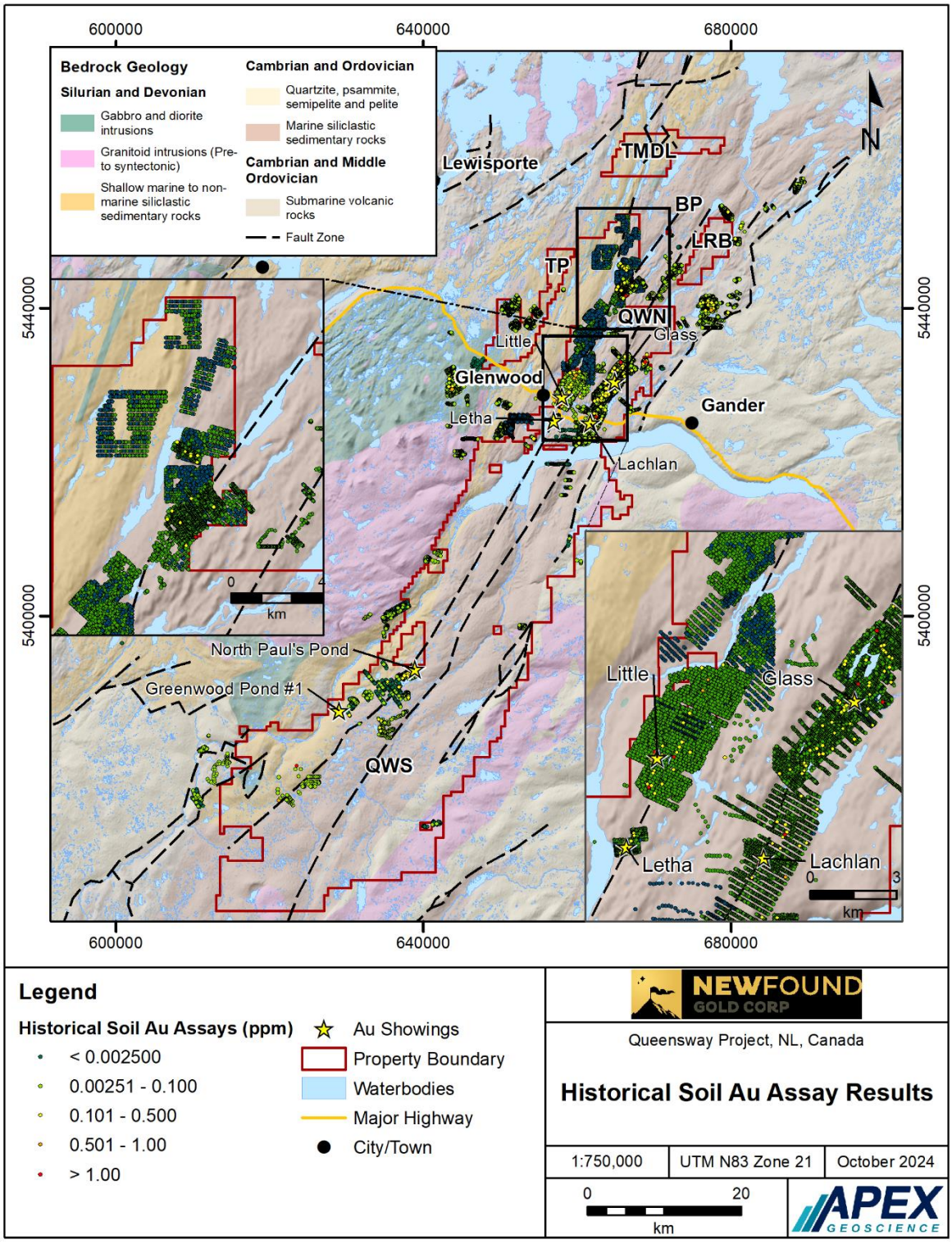


Figure 6.5 Historical stream and lake sediment gold assay analytical results. Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond.

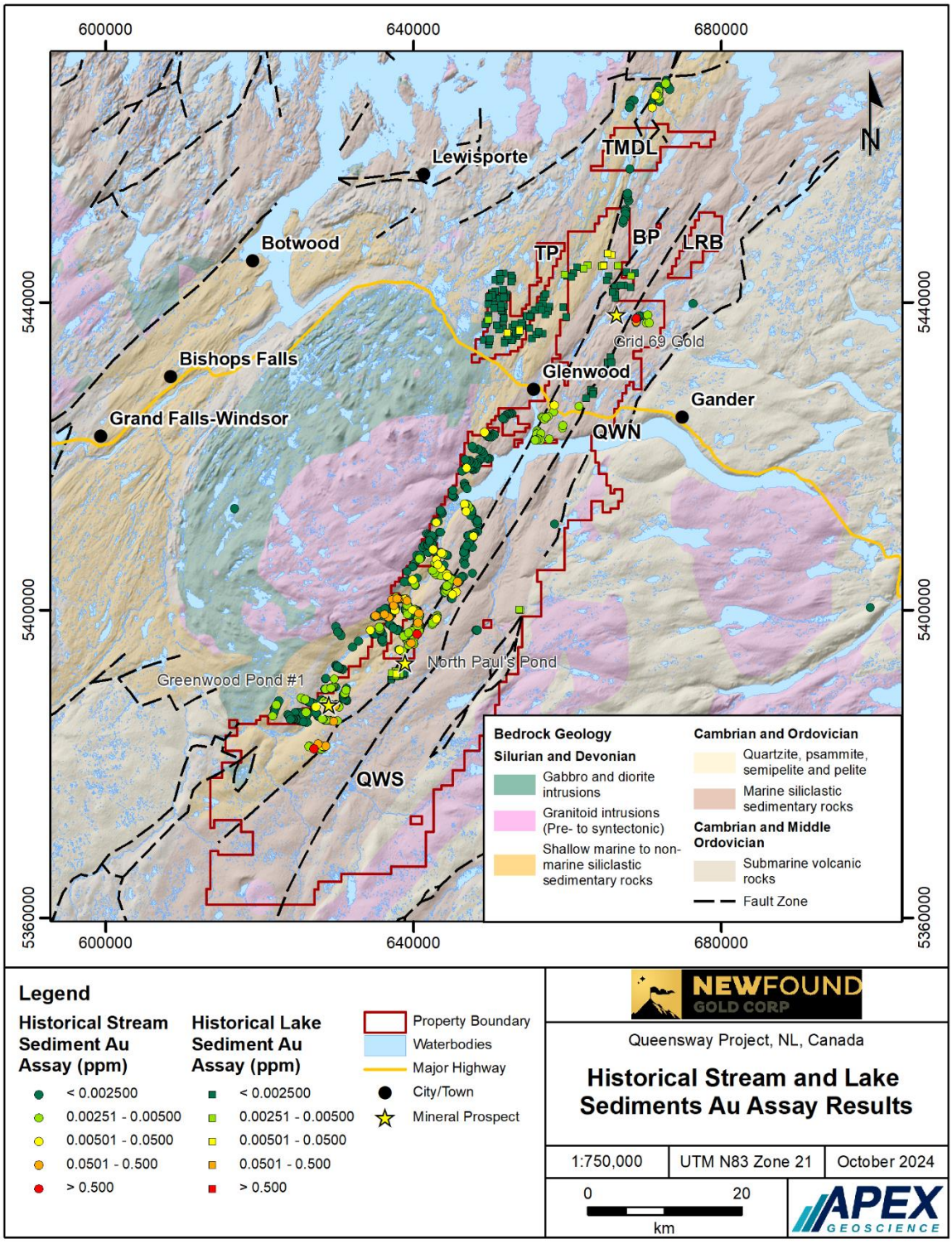


Figure 6.6 Historical rock gold assay analytical results. Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond. Bedrock geology legend is in Figure 6.3.

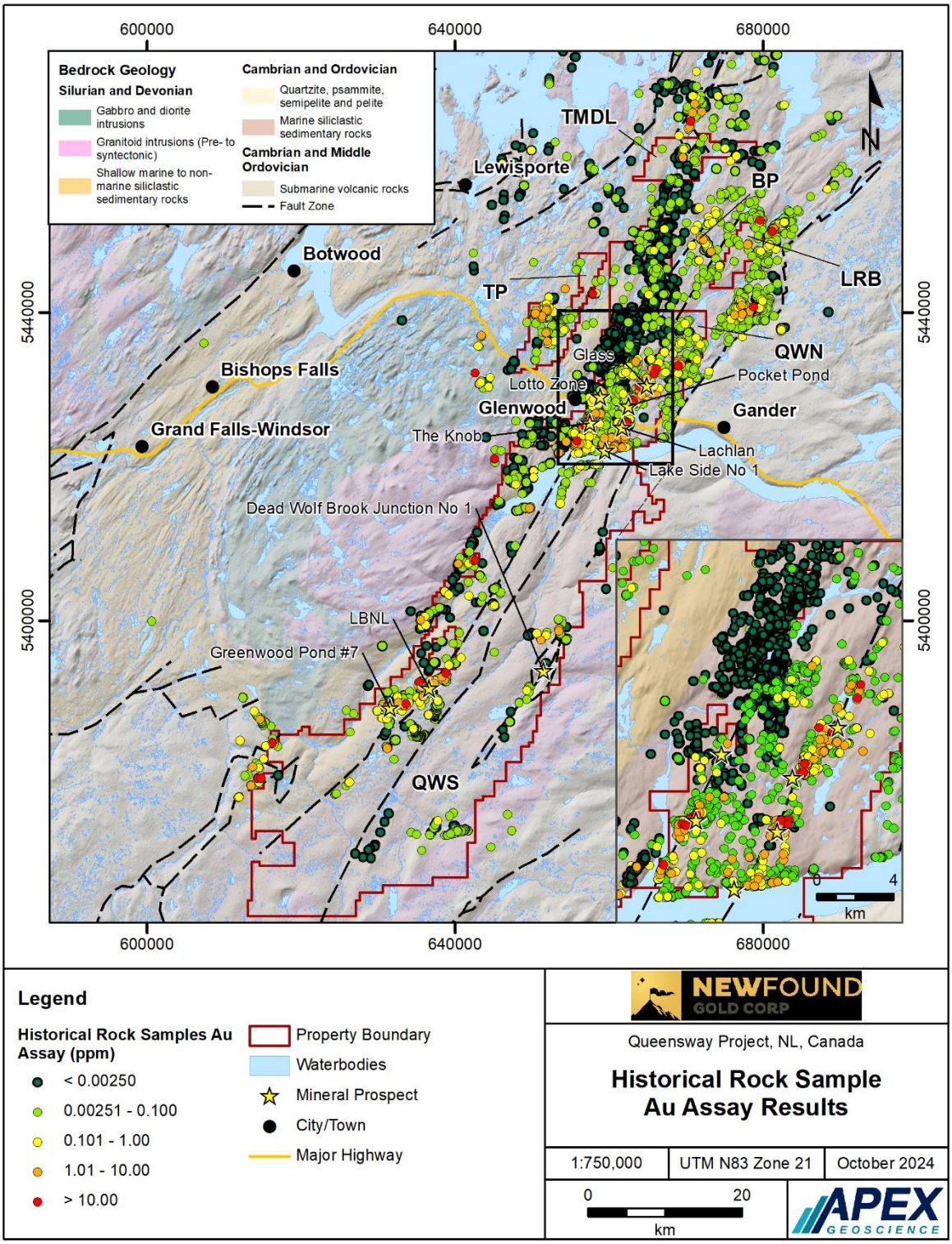
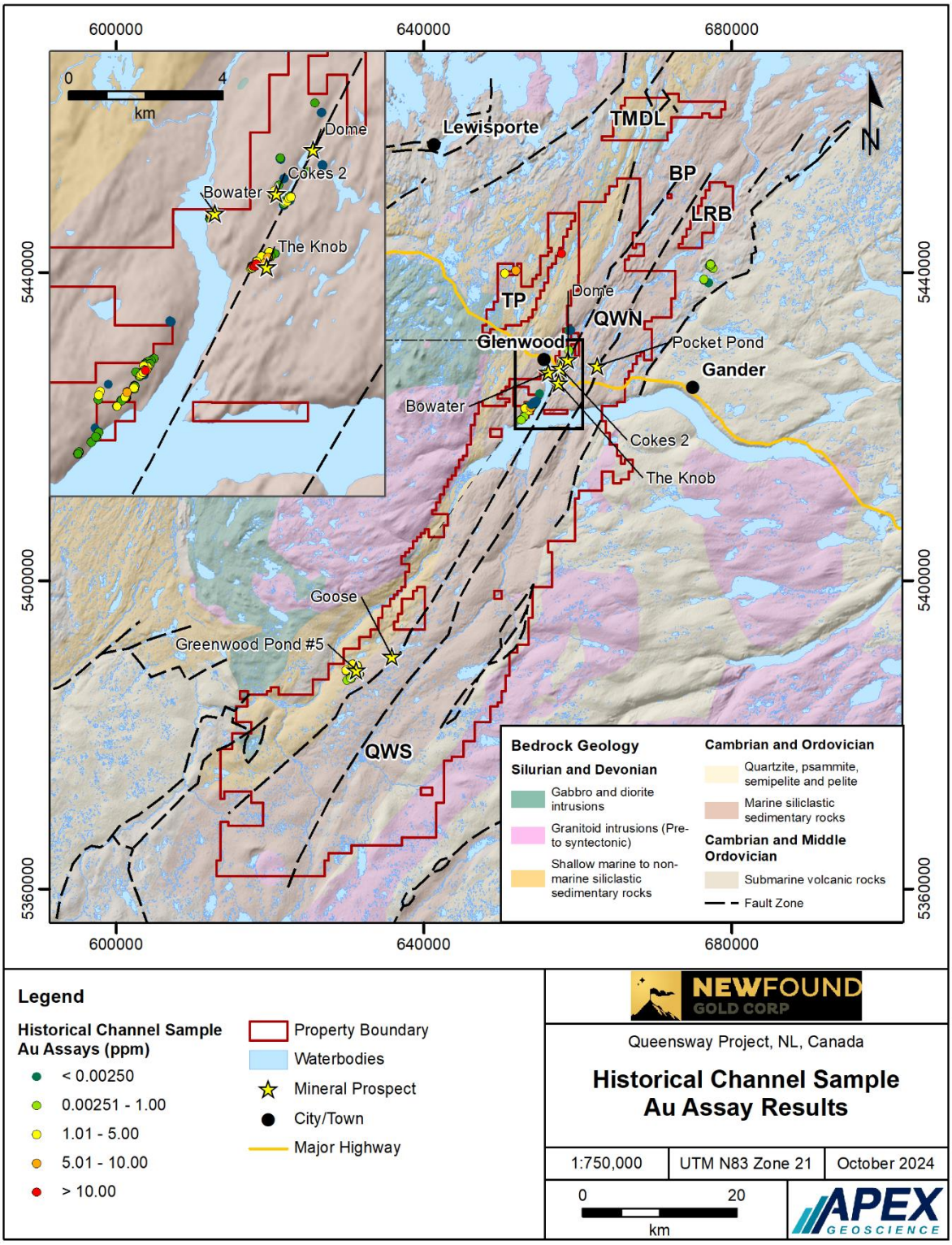


Figure 6.7 Historical trench channel sample gold assay analytical results. Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond.



Both geophysical surveys identified SSW–NNE to SW–NE linear structures consistent with the broad regional topographic fabric and the orientation of the major fault zones. With high sensitivity magnetometers, the Goldak survey was able to resolve short, narrow linear features that did not follow the dominant regional structural trend. These were interpreted as being either dikes, or as fault crosses; the ability to resolve these types of local structural details improved local geological mapping and assisted with the selection of drill targets.

LabGold commissioned Geotech Ltd. to conduct a 1,535 line-km helicopter-borne versatile time domain electromagnetic (VTEM™) geophysical survey over 94 km^2 at the Kingsway Property (now the north portion of Queensway North block).

6.2.3.2 Ground Geophysics

Historical ground-based geophysical surveys in the Queensway area include very-low frequency electro-magnetic (VLF-EM) surveys and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys. The surveys confirmed the overall structural trends and identified conductive units that are likely graphitic. The mineralized quartz veins, especially when altered by the mineral sericite, have low resistivity. The ability to image these veins with their 3D orientations improves drill targeting.

LabGold conducted ground geophysical surveys at the Kingsway Property (now the north portion of NFGs Queensway North block) that included very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM), magnetic, induced polarization, and controlled source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (CSAMT). In 2023, LabGold contracted SRK to review the VLF-EM data and provide a structural interpretation related to structural controls on gold mineralization (Tettelaar, 2024).

6.2.4 Labrador Gold Corp. Structural Study

LabGold contracted SRK to conduct structural geology reviews to identify the main structural control and potential truncation or offset on gold mineralization on the Property. SRK evaluated outcrops, drill core, heli-borne VTEM, and ground VLF-EM datasets. Three generations of deformational structures were identified:

- D1 anastomosing network of northeast to north- northeast trending faults or shear zones.
- D2 is a late phase of progressive D1, associated with complex quartz+carbonate+/-pyrite+/-arsenopyrite veining ("V2") that includes steeply dipping northeast- to east-northeast-trending shear veins, and shallowly to moderately dipping northeast-trending extensional-shear veins.
- D3 southeast trending faults are relatively widespread and evenly distributed across the Property and segment D1 and D2 structures (Tettelaar, 2024).

Known gold occurrences are spatially associated with D1 structures and are located along higher order D1 structures (Appleton #2), at intersections of higher order structures (Cracker, Golden Glove, and possibly Big Vein), or directly adjacent to major fault zones (Midway and Pristine).

In some instances, IP surveys helped to elucidate the presence or absence of a continuous zone of mineralization between closely spaced showings (like Aztec and the A-Zone in Queensway South), which improved the ability to interpret them as one continuous zone, with a drilling gap, or two separate zones. IP surveys have also been used to resolve local details in areas where satellite imagery shows complex structure that cannot be well resolved from the satellite images alone.

6.2.5 Drilling Overview

Table 6.2 summarizes the historical drilling that was conducted by 15 companies that drilled within the Queensway Property prior to NFG. The historical drilling was conducted as diamond drillholes, with core sizes range from narrow diameter BQ core, with a core diameter of 36 mm, to wider HQ core, with a core diameter of 64 mm.

A summary of the historical within Property drilling is presented in Figure 6.8 and Table 6.2 and includes a total of 766 drillholes (totalling 133,181.1 m). Of these,

- 692 of the 747 historical drillholes (93%) are in the Queensway North block, including holes drilled by the 4 most historically active companies that drill-tested within the Queensway Property: LabGold, Rubicon Minerals Corp, United Carina Resources, Paragon Minerals Corp.

- The LabGold drill programs account for 67% of the historical drilling within the overall Queensway Property, all of which occur within the Queensway North block.

- The historical LabGold drillholes define the Big Vein, Doyle Zone-Pristine, Midway, Dropkick, Golden Glove, Knobby and HM prospects.

- Other Queensway North block prospects discovered through historical drilling include Grid 69 Gold, Dome, Bowater, Letha, Keats, H Pond, and Pocket Pond.

- 55 of the 747 historical drillholes (7%) within the Queensway Property were drilled in the Queensway South block in the vicinity of Aztec, Goose, North Paul's Pond, and Dead Wolf Brook Junction No 1 mineral prospects.

- Sky Gold drilled 19 diamond drillholes totaling 3,352 m at the Mustang Zone, which is now in NFGs Queensway South Block.

Figure 6.8 Historical drillholes (by company). Block abbreviations: QWS – Queensway South; QWN – Queensway North; TP – Twins Pond; TMDL – Ten Mile-Duder Lake; LRB – Little Rocky Brook; and BP – Bellman's Pond.

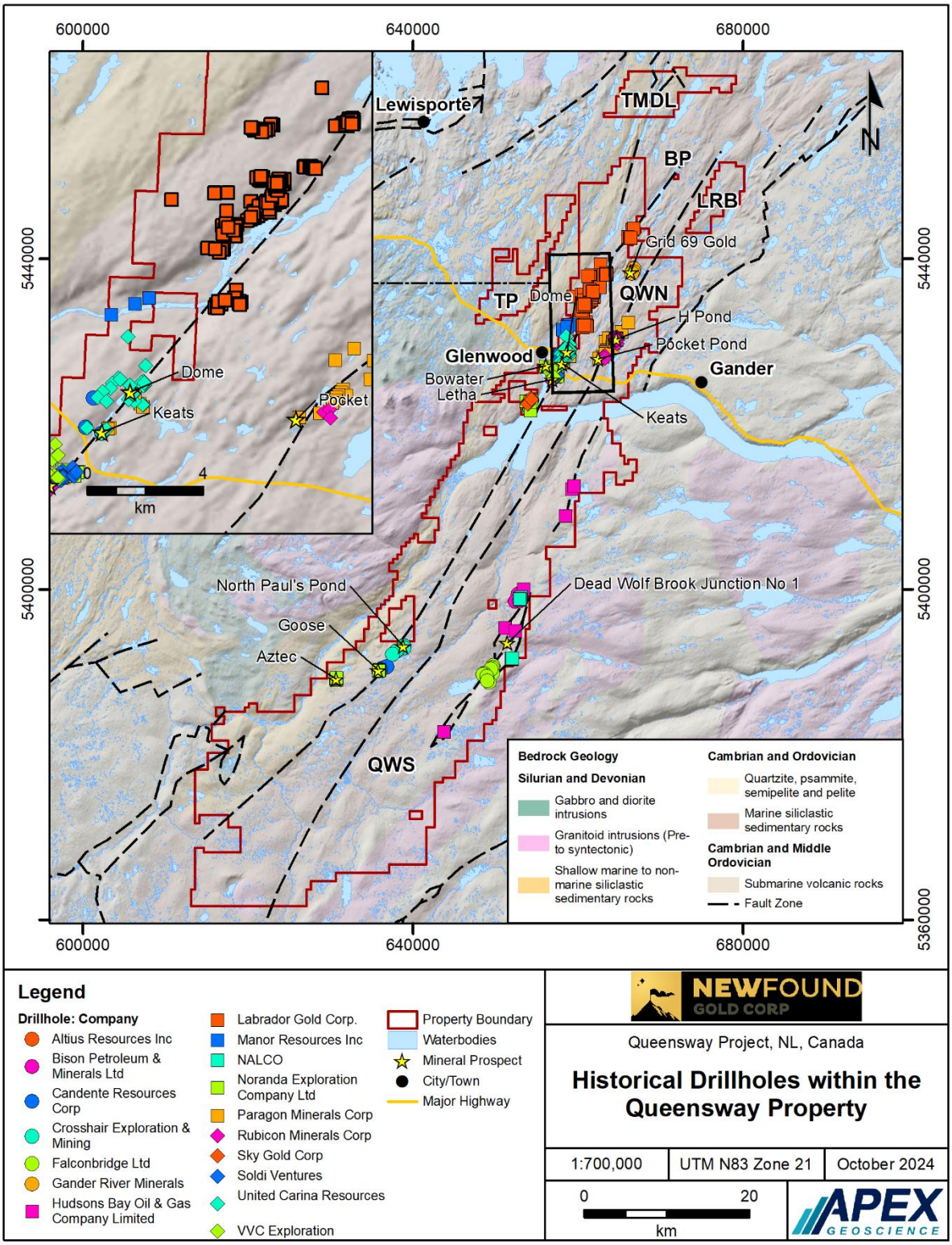


Table 6.2 Summary of historical drilling at Queensway.

Company	Start Date	End Date	Total Length (m)	No. of Holes
Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation (NALCO)	1955-12-12	1956-02-26	1,224.4	9
Bison Petroleum & Minerals Ltd	1969-09-06	1969-10-11	831.8	6
Hudsons Bay Oil & Gas Company Limited	1980-08-10	1980-09-18	392.1	7
Falconbridge Ltd	1987-09-23	1987-10-19	1,018.6	12
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd	1987-12-11	1990-11-08	2,085.3	24
Gander River Minerals	1991-03-06	1994-02-14	1,954.0	18
Manor Resources Inc	1991-06-30	1991-07-01	50.3	1
United Carina Resources	1999-10-22	2000-03-08	3,649.3	38
VVC Exploration	2003-01-01	2003-02-28	1,486.3	18
Candente Resources Corp	2003-02-14	2004-10-09	1,430.0	9
Rubicon Minerals Corp	2004-06-10	2005-03-19	6,545.9	42
Paragon Minerals Corp	2005-01-14	2008-07-05	5,677.0	33
Crosshair Exploration & Mining	2005-05-12	2005-05-28	488.2	6
Soldi Ventures	2011-11-16	2012-02-10	2,759.9	23
Labrador Gold Corp. (rotary air blasting)	2020	2022	8,382.0	154
Labrador Gold Corp. (reverse circulation)	2020	2022	434.0	6
Labrador Gold Corp. (diamond drilling)	2021	2024	91,420.0	341
		Total	**129,829.1**	**747**

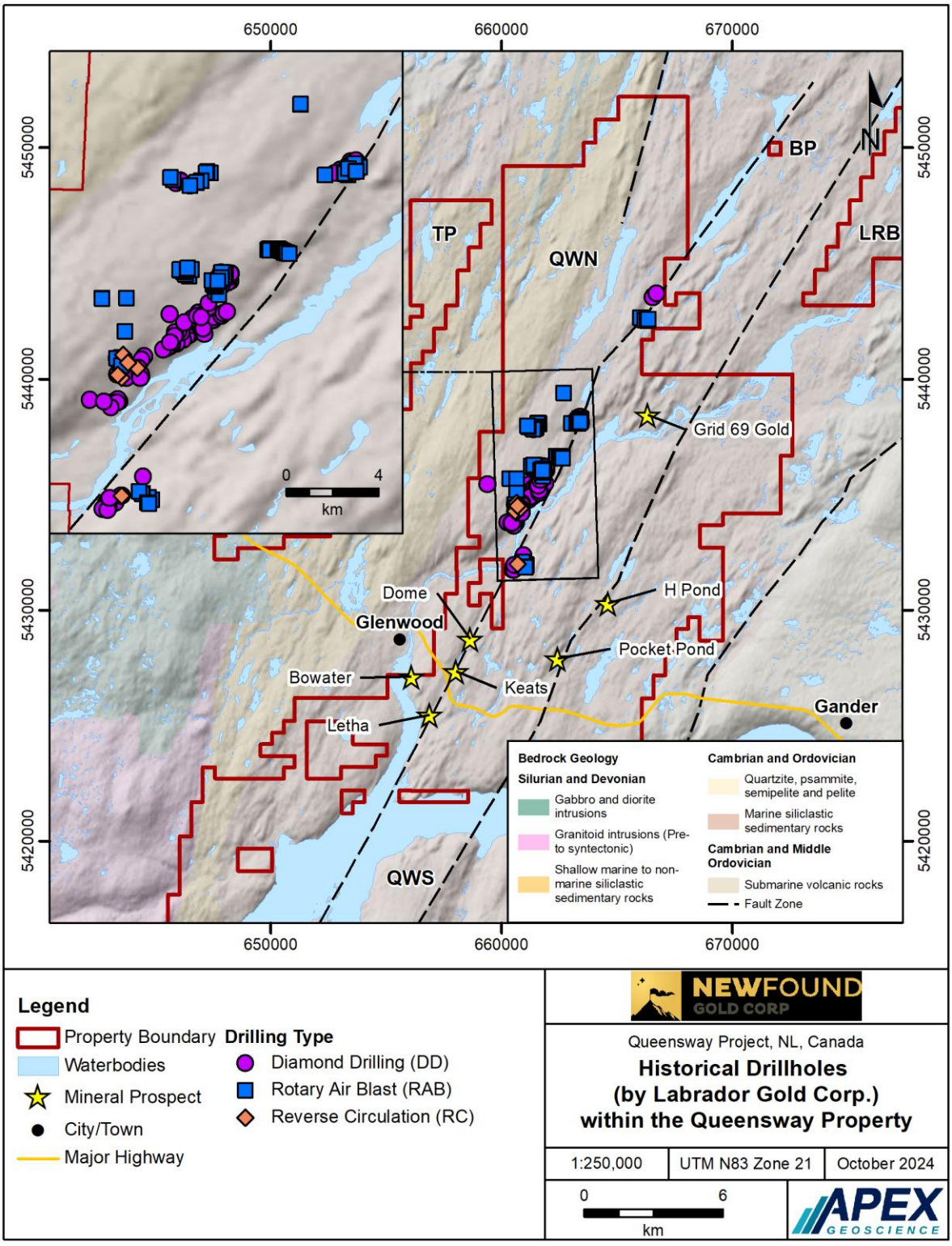
6.2.6 Summary of Labrador Gold Corp.'s Historical Drilling

Between April 2021 and February 2024, 341 diamond drillholes totaling 91,420.09 m were drilled by LabGold (Figure 6.9). The drilling was conducted at the following gold prospects: Big Vein (177 holes, 47,392.4m), Big Vein Southwest (23 holes totaling 10,799.9 m), Doyle Zone-Pristine (45 holes totalling 9,755.7m), Golden Glove (25 holes totaling 9,635.92 m), Knobby (21 holes totaling 3,243.7 m), Dropkick (15 holes totaling 2,956.98 m), Peter Easton (12 holes totaling 2,571 m), Midway (8 holes totaling 1,835 m), CSAMT (8 holes totalling 2,622 m), and HM (7 holes totalling 607 m). A total of 65,778 core samples were submitted for gold analysis.

Based on LabGold's technical report (Tettelaar, 2024), select descriptions of the Big Vein, Big Vein Southwest, Doyle Zone–Pristine, and Golden Glove prospects are described in the text that follows. The true width of mineralization has not been calculated and the LabGold assay interval information in the text that follows is reported as measured depths (core length).

Following up on a surface exposed auriferous quartz veins discovery in 2020, the Big Vein prospect has been subjected to over 50% of LabGold's diamond drilling.

Figure 6.9 Locations of historical drilling completed by Labrador Gold Corp. Source: Tettelaar (2024).



Drill results at the Big Vein prospect indicate 3 zones of gold mineralization, a near surface gold-bearing quartz vein zone hosted in interbedded mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone, and two deeper zones referred to as the HTC zone and the Greenmantle zone, which are hosted in dominantly black to grey to green shale. A south southwest striking, steeply dipping, graphitic, fault (the Black Shale Fault) separates the two sedimentary units (Figure 6.10). This fault is interpreted to control the gold mineralization at Big Vein and represents a second or third order structure associated with the Appleton Fault Zone.

Big Vein prospect core-length gold intercepts have elevated gold mineralization within a narrow-veined zone that is encased in a wider low-grade gold zone. For example, 1) Drillhole K-22-214 has 1.19 ppm Au over 41.80 m including 61.15 ppm Au over 0.30 m, and 2) Drillhole K-22-177 includes 2.02 ppm Au over 32 m, including an 18.08 ppm Au sample over 0.63 m.

Other select drill results are presented in Table 6.3. The results indicate gold mineralization at the Big Vein prospect extends up to 500 m in strike-length, up to 400 m in vertical depth (to the Greenmantle zone), and is open along strike and down dip.

The Big Vein Southwest prospect occurs at the interpreted southern extension of the Black Shale Fault (Figure 6.10) and has similar gold mineralization patterns as the Big Vein prospect. For example, drillhole K-22-211 has wide core-length zones of low-grade gold (8.60 ppm Au over 4.41 m) that encapsulate narrow zones of high-grade gold (53.52 ppm Au over 0.31 m). The Big Vein Southwest prospect mineralization extends 200 m along strike and occurs at vertical depths that range between 180 m to 260 m below surface. Gold mineralization between the Big Vein and Big Vein Southwest prospects extends for over 700 m along strike.

Drill results from the Pristine prospect within the Doyle Zone show near surface gold mineralization that has similar characteristics to the Big Vein prospect. Auriferous, quartz-carbonate shear veins occur in a zone that is oriented subparallel to and in proximity to a mineralized fault, the Disco Fault, which is interpreted to represent a second or third order structure associated with the Appleton Fault Zone (Figure 6.11). Gold mineralization at the Doyle Zone extends up to 200 m in strike-length and to vertical depths of approximately 85 m. Examples of select core-length intercepts at Pristine include 1) drillhole K-23-270 with 11.98 ppm Au over 6 m including 30.61 ppm Au over 2.33 m and 82.2 ppm Au over 0.75 m, and 2) drillhole K-21-109 with 3.55 ppm Au over 2.33 m. Select gold assay intersection are presented in Table 6.4.

Diamond drill testing at the Golden Glove prospect encountered a narrow zone of gold mineralization, intersected in the first two holes, as presented in Table 6.5. The mineralization is hosted within thickly bedded siltstone and sandstone at a vertical depth of 235 m and horizontal spacing of 20 m. A zone of anomalous gold (117 ppb to 1,518 ppb) was also intersected at a vertical depth of 50-60 m in 7 holes over a strike-length of approximately 100 m. Drilling along strike to the north encountered fine siltstone and mudstone units but did not intersect significant mineralization.

Figure 6.10 Big Vein and Big Vein Southwest geological and diamond drill summary. Source: Tettelaar (2024).

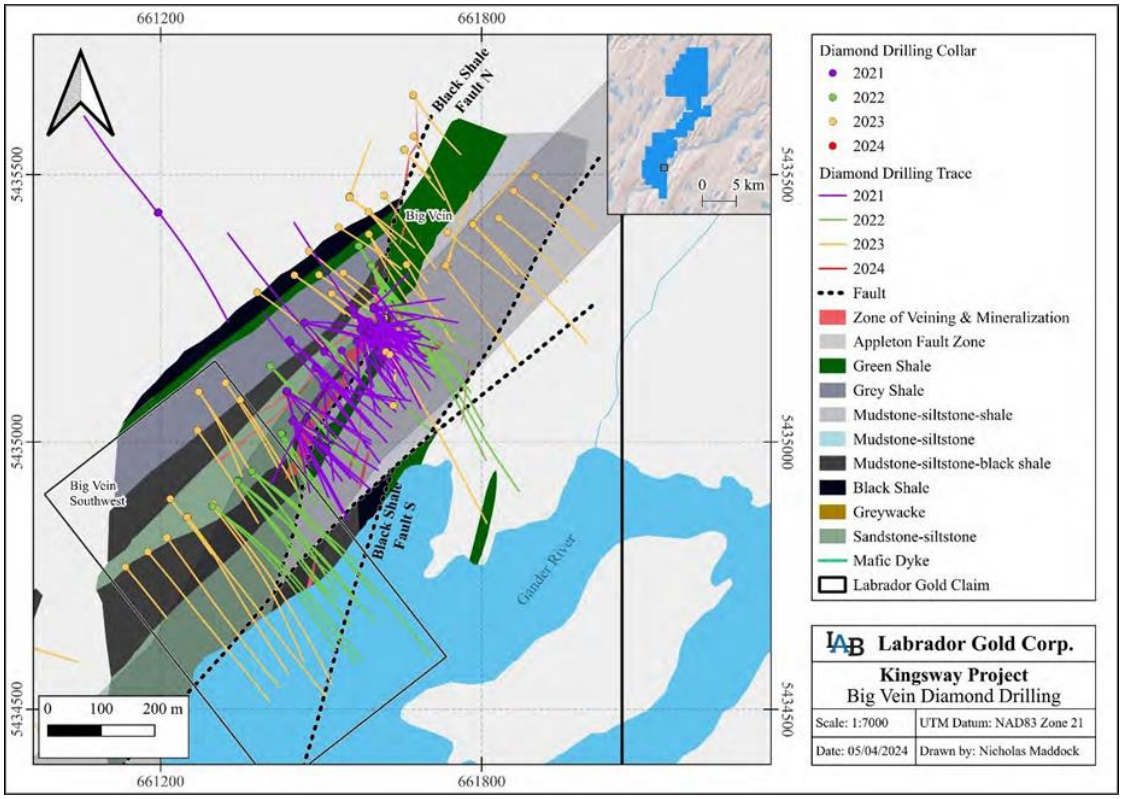


Table 6.3 Select Big Vein prospect drill core assay interval results.

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
K-21-012		19.5	22.00	2.50	1.21
K-21-012		72.5	76.10	3.60	20.60
K-21-012	Including	72.5	74.00	1.50	33.09
K-21-012	Including	75.2	75.50	0.30	48.67
K-21-017		71	73.70	2.70	34.65
K-21-017	Including	71.85	72.40	0.55	160.42
K-21-029		8	11.67	3.67	2.91
K-21-029	Including	8	8.5	0.5	16.44
K-21-029		48	50	2	4.48
K-21-029	Including	49.35	49.56	0.21	37.72
K-21-031		10.5	14.5	4	35.15
K-21-031	Including	10.5	11	0.5	276.56
K-21-031		54	56.2	2.2	4.44
K-21-031	Including	54.5	55.15	0.65	13.14
K-21-039		49	53.28	4.28	44.09
K-21-039	Including	50.36	51.38	1.02	81.64
K-21-039	Including	52.25	53.28	1.03	96.47
K-21-039		79	81	2	1.83
K-21-079		13	17	4	1.67
K-21-079		161.75	164.35	2.6	10.22
K-21-079	Including	162.55	163.35	0.8	32.53

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
K-21-111		10	12	2	1.14
K-21-111		123	142	19	4.94
K-21-111	Including	131	133	2	27.96
K-21-111		192	194	2	1.84
K-22-122		28	30	2	1.38
K-22-122		79	81	2	1.03
K-22-122		96	114	18	1.41
K-22-122		122	124.28	2.28	23.45
K-22-122	Including	123.33	124.28	0.95	54.17
K-22-174		296	298	2	2.76
K-22-174		309.47	311.82	2.35	77.3
K-22-174	Including	309.47	310.05	0.58	284.1
K-22-174	Including	310.71	311.82	1.11	15.05
K-23-309		140.3	144	3.7	17.61
K-23-309	Including	141	141.5	0.5	10.27
K-23-309	Including	143	144	1	52.47
K-23-309		251	253	2	2.47
K-23-309		282	290.3	8.3	2.21
K-23-309	Including	283.2	284	0.8	12.07

Figure 6.11 Doyle Zone-Pristine prospect geological and diamond drill summary. Source: Tettelaar (2024).

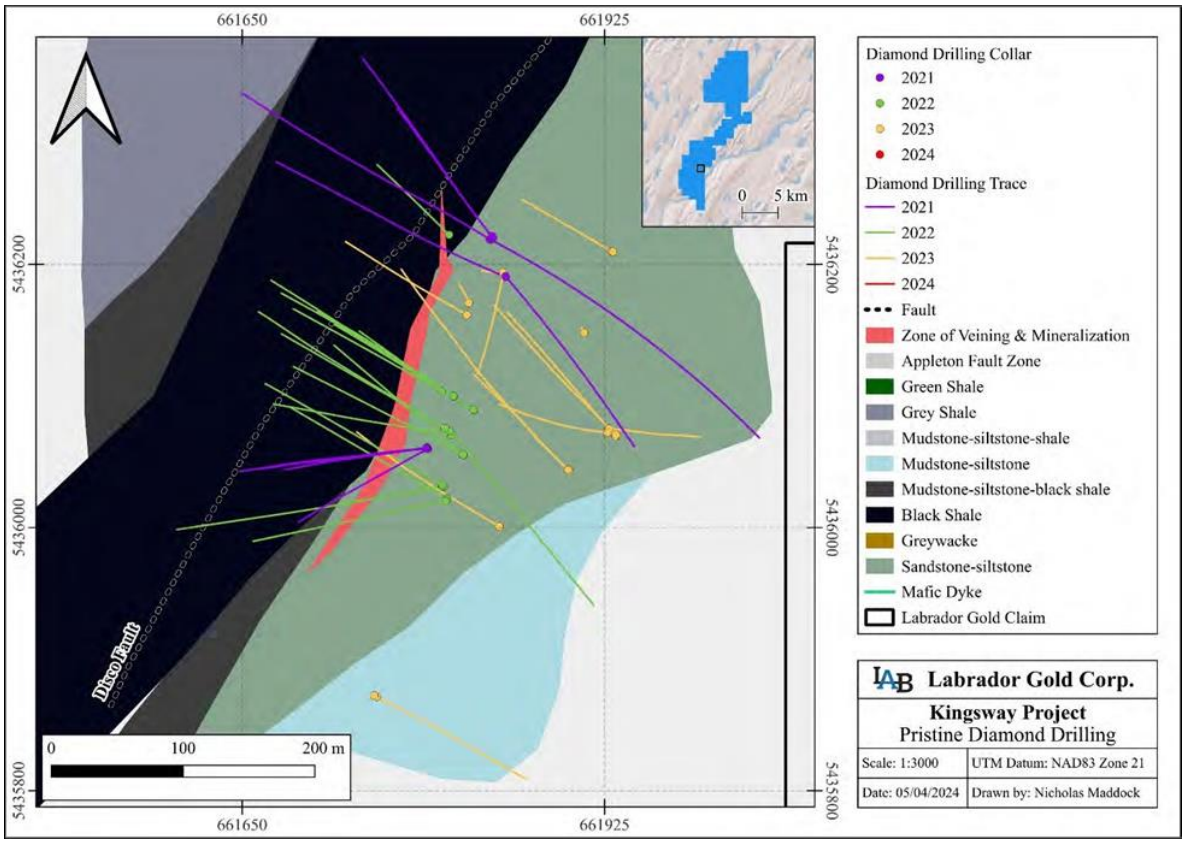


Table 6.4 Select Pristine prospect drill core assay interval results.

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
K-22-144		61.00	80.00	19.00	1.67
K-22-144		95.00	98.00	3.00	1.02
K-22-187		341.00	341.80	0.80	15.20
K-23-270		92.97	95.30	2.33	30.61
K-23-270	Including	94.00	94.75	0.75	82.20

Table 6.5 Select Golden Glove prospect drill core assay interval results.

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)
K-22-150		348	352	4.00	7.01
K-22-150	Including	348	349	1.00	14.52
K-22-154		242	245	3.00	2.12
K-22-154		334	336	2.00	10.77
K-22-154	Including	335	336	1.00	20.07

6.2.7 Summary of Sky Gold Corp.'s Historical Drilling

In 2021, Sky Gold drilled 19 diamond drillholes totaling 3,352 m at the Mustang Zone. The drilling was conducted along a 1.2 km strike length and several narrow gold mineralized intercepts were disclosed (Sky Gold Corp., 2021c). Select intercepts reported included 1) drillhole MT-21-14 with 3.80 ppm Au over 1.50 m at a measured core-length depth of 36.42 m and 7.77 ppm Au over 0.50 m at 66.04 m, and 2) drillhole MT-21-15 had 7.49 ppm Au over 0.50 m at 99.3 m depth. Wider intervals with lower grade gold values were also intercepted. For example, drillhole MT-21-14 had 0.78 ppm Au over 32.85 m at a measured core-length depth of 15.00 m, and drillhole MT-20-01 contained 0.58 ppm Au over 20.32 m at a depth of 80.18 m.

6.2.8 Conclusions and Quality of Historical Data

The historical exploration campaigns in the Queensway Property area provide numerous indications of gold mineralization, with gold grades above 100 ppm Au reported within mineralized outcrop and float, till samples, and drillhole intercepts. Within the boundaries of the Queensway Property,

- Queensway South block: Contains anomalous till, soil, lake and stream and lake sediment, rock, and drill core samples in the Greenwood, Goose, LBNL, Dead Wolf Brook Junction No 1, North Paul's Pond prospect areas.

- Queensway North block: Contains anomalous till, soil, lake and stream and lake sediment, rock, and drill core samples in the Lotto Zone, Dome, Glass, Pocket Pond, Lachlan, Lake Side No 1, The Knob, Bowater, Little, Letha, Grid 69, Big Vein, Doyle Zone-Pristine, Midway, Dropkick, Golden Glove, Knobby, and HM prospect areas.

- NFGs July 2024 100% acquisition of LabGold's Kingsway gold project extends NFGs Queensway North block further north. Since 2020, Labrador Gold has completed extensive ground geochemical sampling surveys as well as diamond drilling programs at targets including Big Vein (Labrador Gold Corp., 2024).

- LabGold's historically drill-defined Big Vein and Big Vein Southwest prospects suggest the potential for the extension of gold mineralization northward along NFGs interpreted Appleton Fault mineralized envelope (see Section 7.4). NFGs Bigger Vein 2 and Karate Chop South prospects are proximal and along strike of LabGold's neighbouring Big Vein and Dropkick zones, respectively. It is possible that these zones are inter-related along the Appleton Fault Zone.

- Other NFG Queensway Property blocks: Contain anomalous till, soil, lake and stream and lake sediment, rock, and drill core samples in the Twin Ponds and Gander River areas.

With respect to uncertainties, the locations of the historical drillhole collars are influenced by several factors, including:

- The changing precision of different surveying methodologies, from the theodolites that were used in the 1950s to handheld GPS equipment that became popular in the 1990s to modern high-precision differential GPS systems in use today.

- Changing horizontal map coordinate systems, from latitude-and-longitude to the imperial system to the metric UTM system.

- Changing vertical datums, from the North American datum of 1927 to the North American datum of 1983, to the Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum of 2013.

In 2020, NFG conducted a program of verifying historical collar locations using modern drilling survey methods. Of 125 drillholes that were checked, 60 were not located in the field. Of the remaining 65, 43 had significant discrepancies between the modern survey and the collar locations reported in historical records.

Uncertainties also exist within some of the drill programs down-hole trajectory surveys which, historically, have usually had their azimuths recorded relative to magnetic north and then corrected to true north using the average magnetic declination for the Queensway area. Currently the magnetic declination in the Gander area is approximately 18°W; when NALCO drilled in the mid-1950s, it was approximately 30°W. Although down-hole surveying could be done well at any time in the past 70 years, some of the historical records indicate that certain projects assumed that the magnetic declination had not changed from older studies when, in fact, it drifts by about 1° every five years.

Uncertainties related to assay information arise largely from the lack of information on the methods used for sample selection and preparation, on the analytical methods and on the quality assurance and quality control (QA-QC) procedures. There are few QA-QC studies implemented prior to 2000, when about one-third of the historical holes were drilled.

For the post-2000 drilling, including the LabGold drilling, the assays were completed at independent commercial laboratories using the fire assay method and modern QA-QC programs were in place including standard Certified Reference Materials, blank, and duplicate samples.

It is the opinion of the QP that data from historical drilling is useful for assisting with the selection of future drill targets. The data from holes that were well located, contain QA-QC information, and are validated by the Issuer could be useful in potential future resource estimations.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

In 1994, Gander River Minerals optioned the Knob property, including the Knob prospect in the southwestern portion of Queensway North block, from Noranda Exploration. Subsequent drilling by Gander River Minerals enabled a historical mineral resource estimate that was included in a 1994 assessment report filed by Gander River Minerals (Geofile Report 002D_0296; Sheppard, 1994).

The historical mineral resource estimate is referenced here for the readers benefit only. The Sheppard (1994) mineral resource is not compliant with current CIM definition standards and best practice guidelines (2014, 2019). The QP has not been able to verify the historical resource estimate, and therefore the QP, and NFG, do not regard the historical estimate as a current mineral resource estimate.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Newfoundland lies in the Appalachian orogen, which extends from Scandinavia in the north to Georgia, U.S., to the south (Figure 7.1 and Figure 7.2; van Staal and Barr, 2012). The Orogen provides a cross-section and record of the formation and destruction of the Pre-Cambrian to early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean which took place over 5 orogenic events that included the:

1. Taconic orogeny (500-455 Ma)
2. Penobscot orogeny (485-478 Ma)
3. Salinic orogeny (430-425 Ma)
4. Acadian orogeny (420-390 Ma)
5. Neoacadian orogeny (390-350 Ma; (Colman-Sadd et al, 1992; van Staal et al, 1998; Pollock et al, 2007; van Staal and Barr, 2012; Honsberger et al, 2022).

The Appalachian orogen (325-260 Ma) contains the vestiges of the Early Paleozoic Iapetus Ocean, which formerly separated the Laurentian and Gondwanan continents, and formed during collision events that created the super-continent, Pangaea. The tectonostratigraphic setting is divided into four litho-tectonic facies, from west to east - the Humber, Dunnage, Gander, and Avalon zones based on structural, faunal, geochronological, and stratigraphic relationships (Figure 7.3). The Queensway Property is in the Dunnage (mainly) and Gander zones, as described in the text that follows.

The Gander Zone is defined by distinct poly-deformed, middle Cambrian to Tremadocian quartz-rich metapsammites and metapelites of the Gander Group which represent the continental margin sediments of Ganderia (Figure 7.3; van Staal and Barr, 2012). Ganderia is interpreted to be a small ribbon continent that rifted from Gondwana during the middle Cambrian. Gander Zone rocks are mostly restricted to the Meelpaeg, Gander Lake and Mount Cormack subzones in the Newfoundland Appalachians (Williams et al, 1988). Parts of the Queensway property is underlain by Gander Lake and Mount Cormack Subzone rocks.

The Dunnage Zone consists of a collage of Cambro-Ordovician ophiolitic, intra-oceanic arc, back arc and associated marine sedimentary rocks of both Laurentian and Gondwanan affinity (Figure 7.3). The zone is sub-divided into the Notre Dame (Peri-Laurentian) and Exploits (Peri-Gondwanan) subzones based on differences in their geologic/structural evolution, fauna, and isotopic characteristics (van Staal and Barr, 2012). The Mekwe'jit Line (former Red Indian Line) is a major, late Ordovician suture which separates the Notre Dame Subzone in the west from the Exploits Subzone to the east (Williams, 1978). Most of the Queensway Property lies in the Exploits Subzone of the Newfoundland Appalachians.

Figure 7.1 Regional distribution of the main lithotectonic elements of the Appalachian-Caledonian mountain belt in an Early Mesozoic restoration of the the North Atlantic region (van Staal and Barr, 2012).

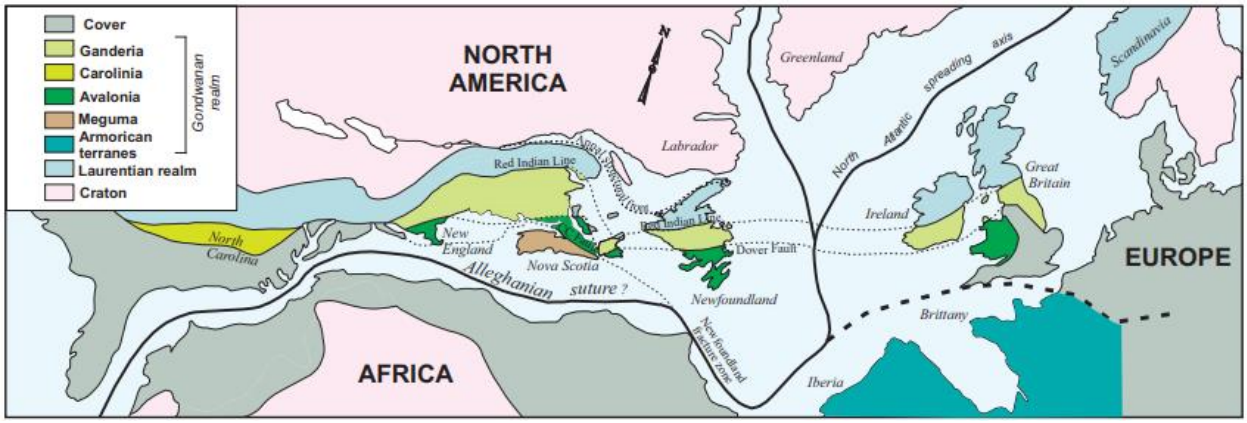


Figure 7.2 Correlation of major suture zones across the Atlantic (from Pollock et al., 2007). Abbreviations of suture zones in the vicinity of the Queensway Property include: BBL – Baie Verte-Brompton Line; RIL – Mekwe'jit Line (formerly Red Indian Line); DBL – Dog Bay Line; GRUB – Gander River Ultramafic Belt; DHF – Dover-Hermitage Fault.

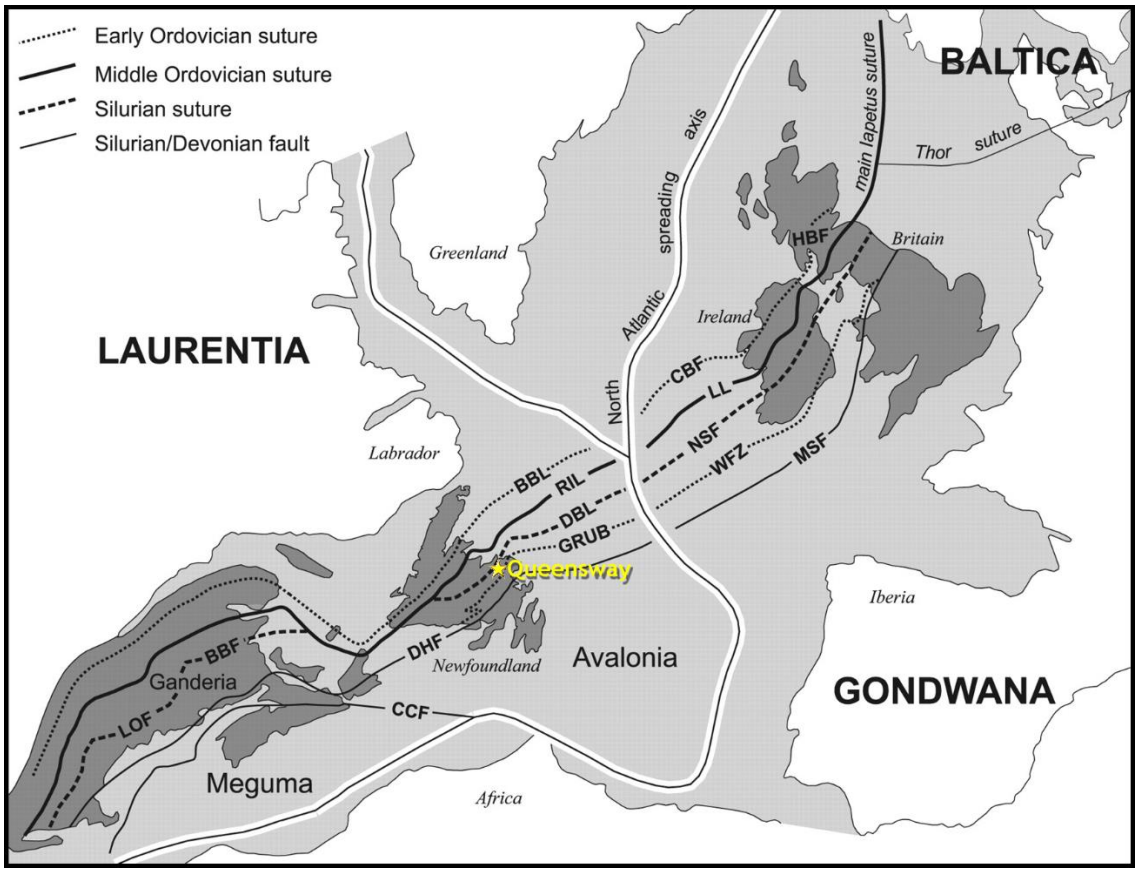
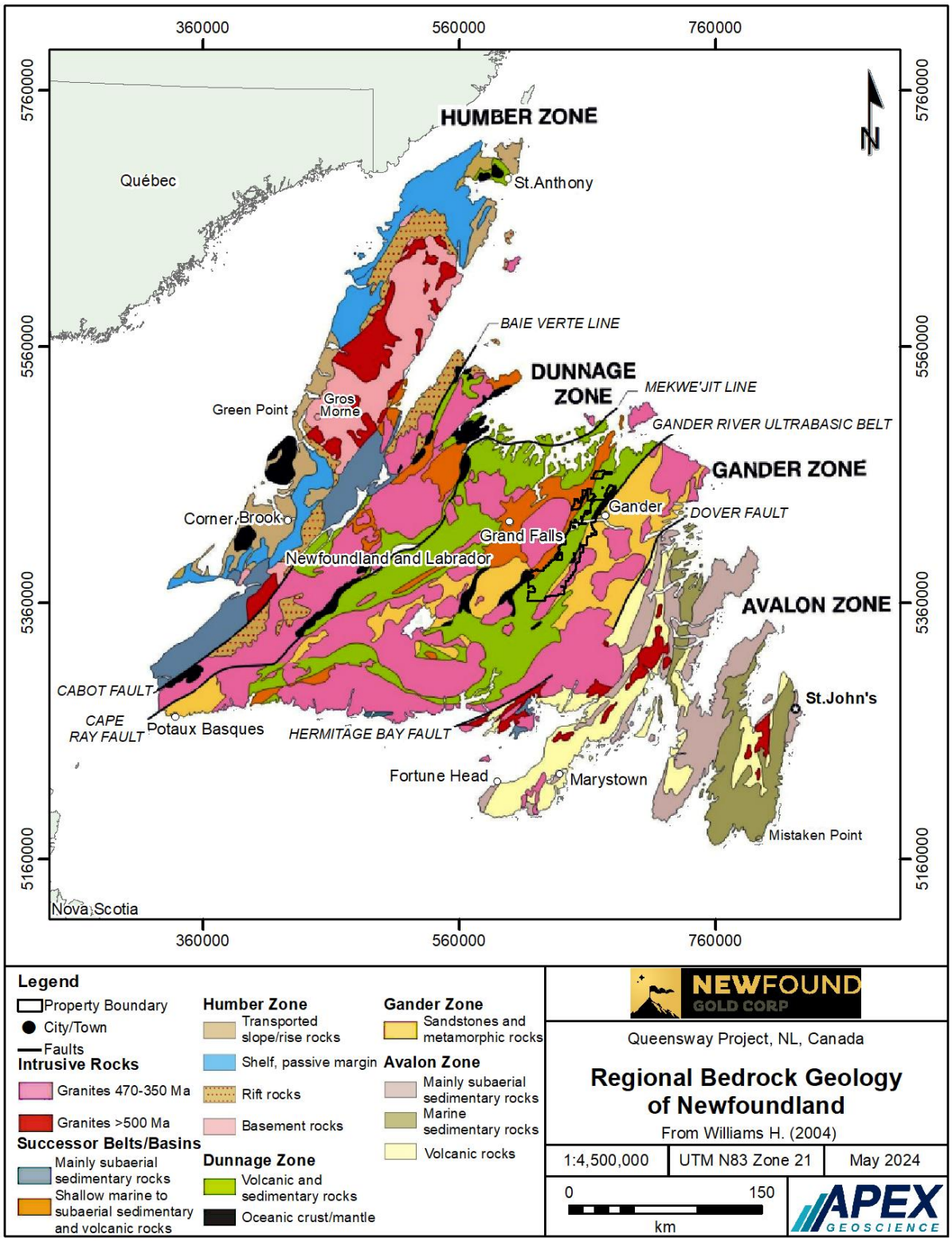


Figure 7.3 Newfoundland's Bedrock geology and major tectonic zones (from Williams, 2004).



Tectonic Development from Middle Cambrian to Early Carboniferous within the Queensway Property Exploits Subzone and its Ganderian Substrate is discussed in the text that follows.

Middle Cambrian to Late Ordovician

Arc, back arc and related sedimentary rocks of the Exploits and Gander subzones were built on Neoproterozoic to early Cambrian arc rocks like the Cripple Back Lake Intrusive Suite of Gondwana (Figure 7.4; Rogers et al, 2006). Initial middle-late Cambrian eastward subduction beneath Gondwana initiated Penobscot Arc magmatism (approximately 515Ma Tally Pond Group; Rogers et al, 2006). Continued subduction and steepening of the down-going slab resulted in back-arc extension via slab roll back (Figure 7.4; Van Staal and Barr, 2012). This caused northwestward migration of the Penobscot Arc and separation of the Ganderian microcontinent (Ganderia) from Gondwana opening the Rheic Ocean (509-501Ma; Van Staal and Barr, 2012). Continued extension and subsequent rifting of Ganderia formed the Penobscot back arc basin (500-490 Ma; Van Staal and Barr, 2012). A prism of continental margin sediments (Gander Group, O'Neil, 1987) was deposited on the passive margin of the Penobscot back arc basin coeval with arc magmatism (Van Staal and Barr, 2012). Subsequent shallowing of the east-dipping slab placed the arc and back arc under compression and obducted back arc oceanic crust (Gander River Ultramafic Belt, GRUB) onto the Ganderian margin during Penobscot orogenesis (486-478Ma - Colmann-Sadd et al, 1992). Penobscot Arc magmatism shut off during this time.

Continued eastward subduction renewed Victoria Arc magmatism (approximately 478-458 Ma) which was built on remnants of the Penobscot Orogen (Figure 7.4; Van Staal et al, 1996). Progressive slab steepening during eastward subduction-initiated rifting in the Victoria arc and formation of the Exploits back arc basin (Figure 7.5; approximately 473-455 Ma; Van Staal and Barr, 2012). Middle Ordovician, shallow to deep marine rocks (Davidsville Group) were deposited on the eastern passive side of the basin disconformably over rocks of the Penobscot Orogen (O'Neil and Blackwood, 1989; Colman Sadd et al, 1992). The Exploits back arc basin widened until the late Ordovician collision of the Victoria arc with composite Laurentia along the Mekwe'jit Line (approximately 455 Ma Taconic 3 Orogeny; Van Staal and Barr, 2012). The Exploits Subzone subsided and a large blanket of Sanbian-Katian (late Ordovician) black shale (Main Point Formation) was deposited across its entirety (Currie, 1995; O'Brien, 2003).

Late Ordovician to Middle Silurian

The collision and amalgamation of the Victoria Arc to composite Laurentia initiated westward subduction and closure of the Exploits Back Arc Basin (Figure 7.5; Pollock et al, 2007; Van Staal et al, 2014). Subduction sparked east-facing Salinic arc magmatism (approximately 446-435Ma; Whalen et al, 1996) and marine fore arc sedimentation (Katian-Llandovery Badger Group: O'Brien, 2003) in composite Laurentia (Van Staal et al, 2014).

Figure 7.4 Middle Cambrian to early Ordovician tectonic development of the Exploits Subzone. Modified after van Staal et al. (2009).

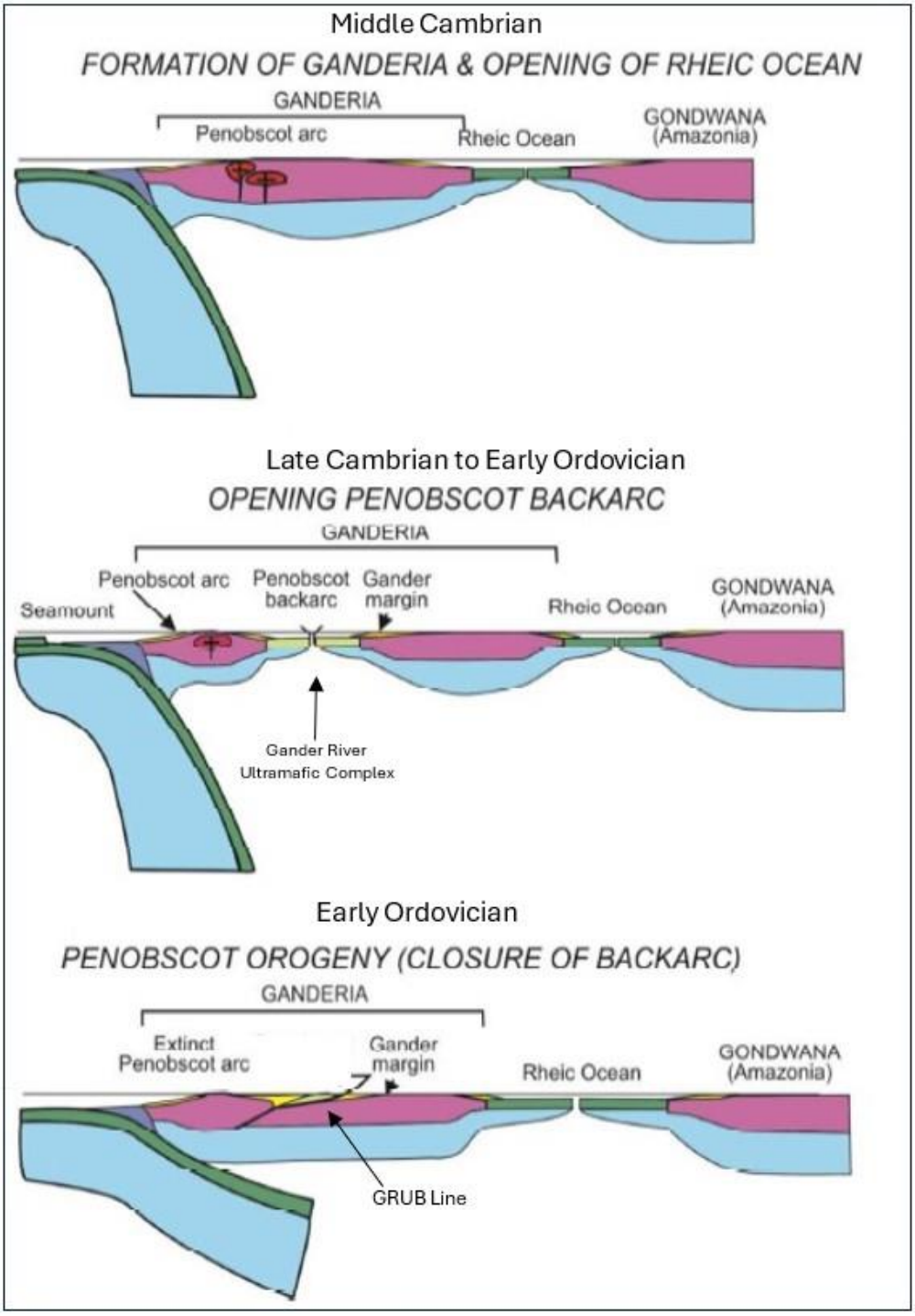
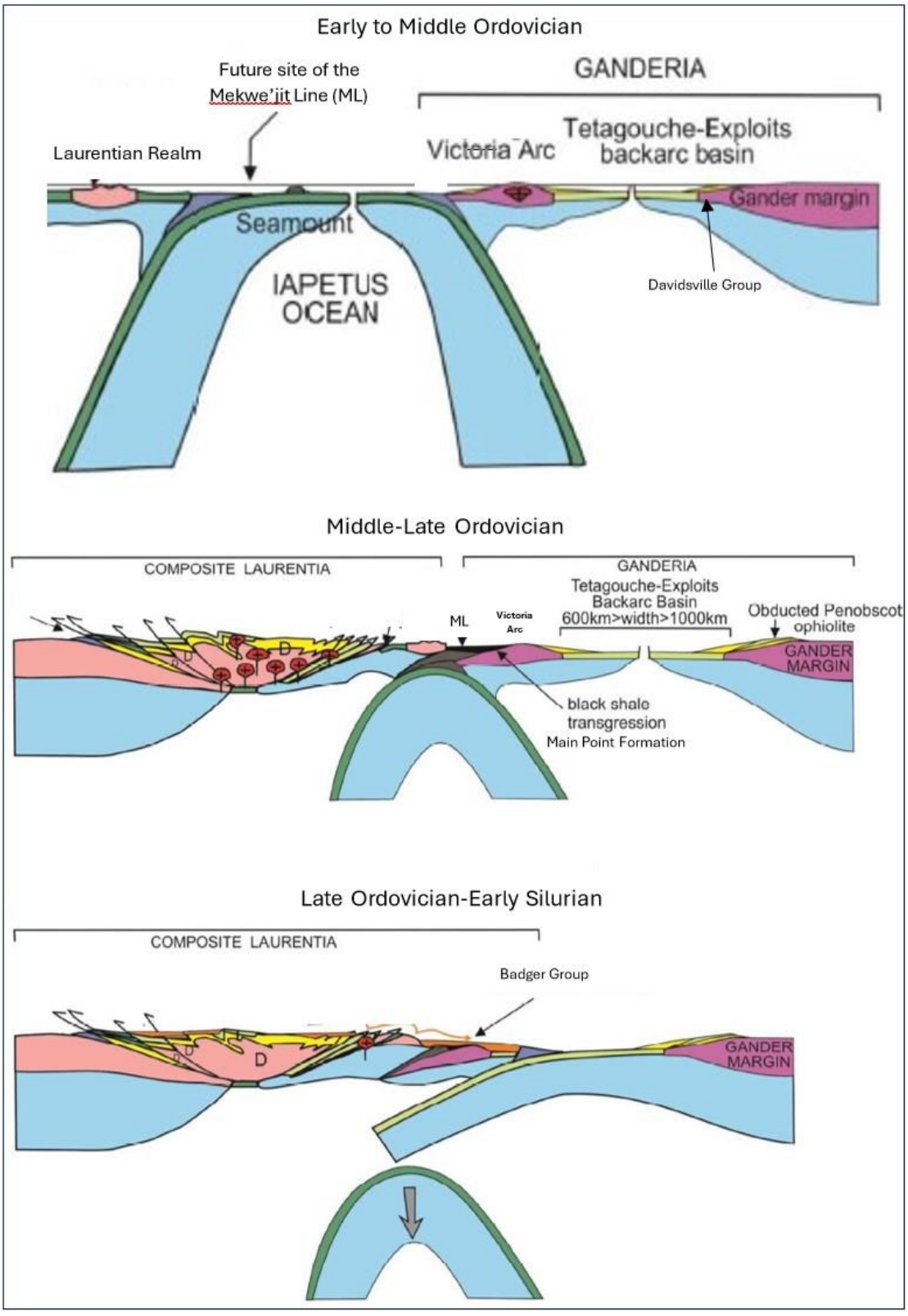


Figure 7.5 Early to middle Ordovician to early Silurian tectonic model for the Exploits Subzone. Modified after Van Staal (2017).



Components of the Exploits back arc basin (middle to late Ordovician Duder Complex) accreted to the forearc region during the early Silurian and initiated inversion of the Badger Group rocks (430 Ma Joey's Cove Melange; van der Pluijm, 1986; Lafrance and Williams, 1992). This coincides with early Salinic Orogenesis (Figure 7.6; Van Staal et al, 2014).

Middle to Late Silurian

A molasse sequence (Silurian Botwood Group) was unconformably deposited over deformed Badger Group rocks in composite Laurentia (Zagorevski and Rogers, 2008). This is coeval with carbonate/siliciclastic sedimentation (Silurian Indian Islands Group; Currie, 1995) deposited conformably over the Davidsville Group in Ganderia (Van Staal and Barr, 2012). These rocks are spatially-temporally related to magmatism linked to break-off of the Ganderian plate during the Salinic convergence (e.g. Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite; Williams et al, 1993).

A study by Van Staal et al. (2014) suggests the Botwood and Indian Islands group rocks formed in two distinct depocenters of contrasting affinity coeval with Salinic Orogenesis. They propose that the two basins amalgamated along the Dog Bay Line during the final stages of deformation. It was concluded that terrestrial red bed sedimentation (Ten Mile Lake Formation) crossed the Dog Bay Line at approximately 420 Ma marking the end of the Salinic Orogeny (Van Staal et al, 2014).

A more recent study in Central Newfoundland near the Valentine and Wilding Lake gold deposits presents an alternative interpretation (Figure 7.6; Honsberger et al, 2022). Collision of Ganderia to composite Laurentia during the Salinic Orogeny caused slab rollback/break-off initiating post-Salinic extension. Extension, rather than continued Salinic shortening, is responsible for Silurian sedimentation in composite Laurentia (422Ma Rogerson Lake Conglomerate) and non arc magmatism in their study area (Honsberger et al, 2022). The extensional phase is likely time-transgressive and older rocks (approximately 429 Ma Charles Lake Volcanic Belt) of the Botwood Basin closer to the Queensway property in north-central Newfoundland likely formed through similar processes (Honsberger et al, 2022). This interpretation did not include Indian Islands Group rocks, but they may have formed through similar processes (Sandeman, personal communication, 2023).

Late Silurian to Early Carboniferous

Post Salinic extension was followed by Acadian orogenesis which resulted from the collision of a Gondwanan-derived microcontinent, Avalonia, with composite Laurentia along the Dover Fault through continued westward subduction (Figure 7.6; Van Staal et al, 2014). This caused widespread deformation and plutonism across most of the Newfoundland Appalachians between approximately 420-390 (Van Staal et al, 2014; Honsberger et al, 2022).

Figure 7.6 Early to middle Ordovician to early Silurian tectonic model for the Exploits Subzone. Modified after Van Staal (2017) and Honsberger et al (2022).

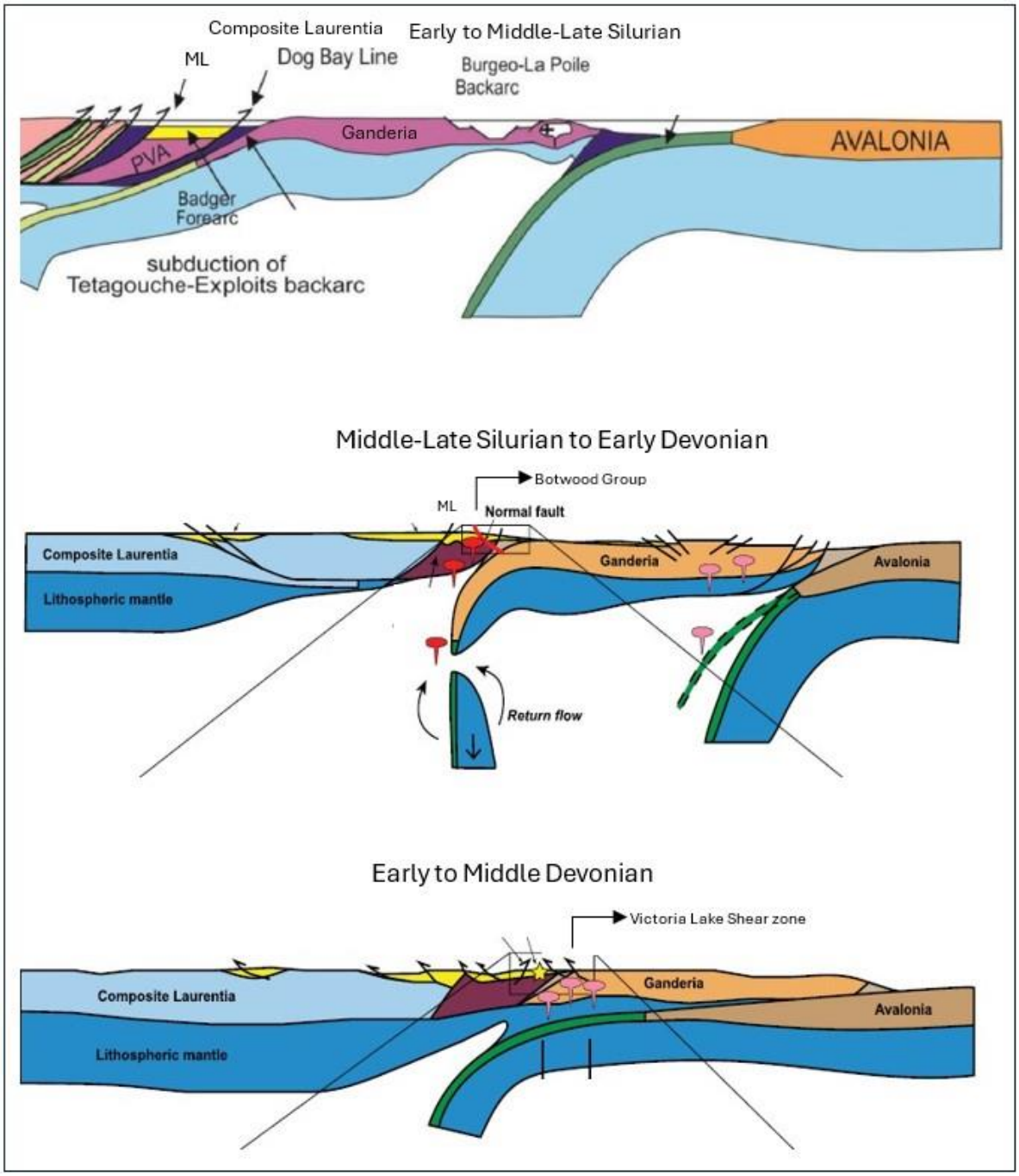
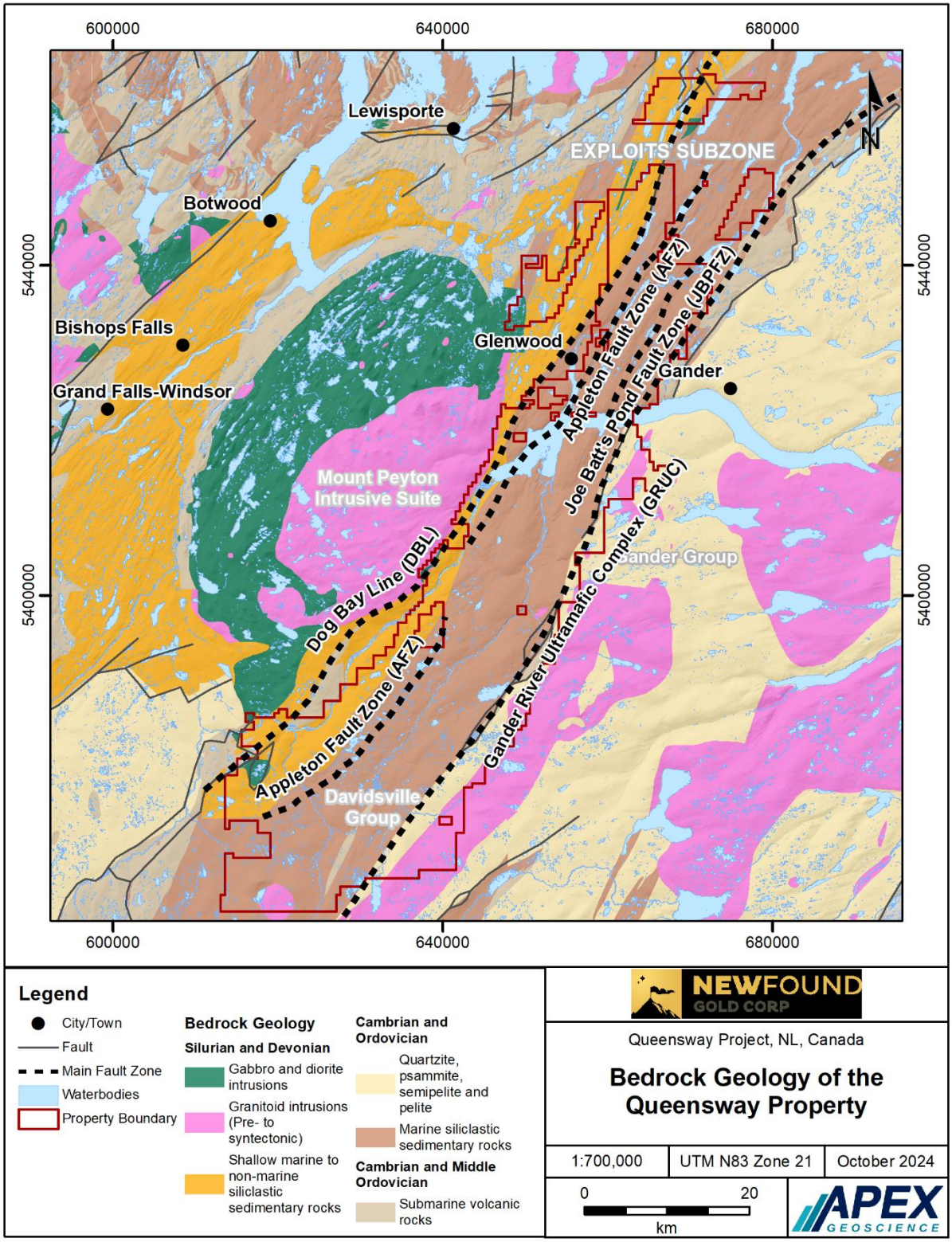


Figure 7.7 Bedrock geology of the Queensway Area (modified from Colman-Sadd et al., 1990).



The Acadian Orogeny in Newfoundland is characterized by northwest directed folding and thrusting responsible for the inversion of the La Poile Basin (420 Ma; O'Brien et al, 1991), thrusting of the Meelpaeg metamorphic nappe along the Victoria Lake Shear Zone (VLSZ); (417 Ma; Valverde-Vaquero and van Staal, 2001) and the main folding event in the Indian Islands Group (415-410 Ma; McNicoll et al, 2006). Mineral deposits such as Calibre Mining's Valentine Lake, Beaver Brook Antimony and Cantera's Wilding Lake deposits of the Exploits Subzone are linked to Acadian Orogenesis (Sandeman et al, 2018; Honsberger et al, 2022).

Neo Acadian Orogenesis resulted from the collision of the Gondwanan-sourced Meguma terrane with composite Laurentia (including Avalonia) during the final closure of the Rheic ocean from 390-350Ma (Van Staal and Barr, 2012). In the Newfoundland Appalachians, the effects of Neo Acadian deformation are not thoroughly compiled and discussed. However, it is thought that gold deposits such as the Titan Gabbro and Leprechaun Pond likely formed during the Neo Acadian Orogeny (Sandeman et al, 2022).

7.2 Property Geology

7.2.1 Geology

The Queensway Property constitutes a poly-deformed fold and thrust belt that overprints Ordovician ophiolitic and marine carbonate/siliciclastic rocks, Silurian shallow marine/ terrestrial sequences, and Silurian magmatic rocks (Figure 7.7; Coleman-Sadd et al, 1992; McNichol et al, 2006; Sandeman et al, 2018). The Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond faults (AFZ and JVPFZ) are major structures that transect the belt and are spatially associated with epizonal-gold mineralization. Sandeman and Honsberger (2023) propose three evolutionary models for the faults as follows: 1) east-vergent back thrusts; 2) late normal faults; or 3) overturned west-vergent thrusts reactivated as a normal fault.

The Appleton Fault's hangingwall and footwall have contrasting rock-types and structural style. The following text briefly describes the distribution and spatial relationships of the various rock types in the AFZ footwall and hanging wall domains.

7.2.1.1 Appleton Fault: Footwall Domain

Most of the Queensway Property resides between the Appleton Fault footwall and the GRUB Line (Figure 7.7). Easternmost exposures are characterized by the Gander River Ultramafic Complex (GRUC; O'Neil, 1990). Rocks include peridotite, pyroxenite, tonalite, serpentinite, talc, mafic volcanics and mafic derived volcaniclastics (e.g. Blackwood, 1982). Its structural base is flanked against Gander Group rocks to the east along the GRUB Line. GRUC rocks are unconformably overlain to the west by shallow to deep marine rocks of the Middle Ordovician Davidsville Group (e.g. Blackwood, 1982; Sandeman et al, 2018). These rocks consist of fossiliferous sandstone/limy siltstone, conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, and mudstone (Blackwood, 1982).

7.2.1.1 Appleton Fault: Hangingwall Domain

Westernmost exposures between the Appleton Fault and the Dog Bay Line are more diverse and structurally complex (Figure 7.7). The Main Point Formation, Badger Group equivalent rocks (uncertain relationship), Indian Islands Group, and Ten Mile Lake Formation are imbricated with the Davidsville Group (Sandeman and Honsberger, 2023). The Main Point Formation includes deep-marine graphitic shales and mudstone seated above the Davidsville Group (Currie, 1995; Sandeman and Honsberger, 2023). Recent studies suggest Badger Group-equivalent rocks (conglomerate, sandstone/greywacke, siltstone/mudstone) overly the Main Point Formation (Sandeman and Honsberger, 2023). These rocks are overlain by Silurian shallow marine to terrestrial rocks of the Indian Islands Group (limestone, siltstone, micaceous sandstone) and Ten Mile Lake Formation (micaceous sandstone and siltstone). The projected trace of the Dog Bay Line and Indian Islands Group/Ten Mile Lake Formation are spatially associated with mafic, intermediate, and felsic intrusive rocks of the Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite (Williams et al, 1993).

7.2.2 Preliminary Stratigraphic Framework and Lithological Descriptions

A preliminary stratigraphic column, summarized in Figure 7.8, was developed through integrated work conducted by NFG and recent studies by Sandeman and Honsberger (2023). Gold bearing veins in the main deposit area are hosted in the Hunt's Cove and Outflow formations of the Davidsville Group and the Main Point Formation. Interpretation of structure and lithology on a north-facing cross-section through QWN block is presented in Figure 7.10.

7.2.3 Mineralization - Overview

The spatial relationships between rock type, the AFZ and JBP fault zones, and known and drill-defined gold showings in the QWN block is presented in Figure 7.9.

Gold mineralization at the Queensway Property typically occurs as coarse grains of free visible gold in multiphase quartz-carbonate veins that are brecciated, massive-vuggy, laminated, or that have a closely spaced stockwork texture (Figure 7.11).

Arsenopyrite (AsFeS) is commonly observed to occur in conjunction with gold (Figure 7.12). Boulangerite ($Pb_5Sb_4S_{11}$), a lead–antimony sulfosalt, is often associated with chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$) in intervals of high-grade gold mineralization, however, it is much less common than arsenopyrite. Disseminated host rock pyrite/arsenopyrite mineralization is spatially associated with veining (Figure 7.12).

High-grade gold mineralization, above 10 ppm Au, typically occurs in closely spaced quartz veins associated with fault and fracture zones. High-grade gold mineralization has not been observed outside of the main vein arrays. The orientation and distribution of gold-bearing veins on the Queensway Property is presented in Figure 7.13. The quartz vein textures, and mineral associations are interpreted to be indicative of an orogenic epizonal gold system.

Figure 7.8 Stratigraphic column describing the rocks underlying the Queensway Property (NFG, 2024; Modified after Sandeman and Honsberger, 2023).

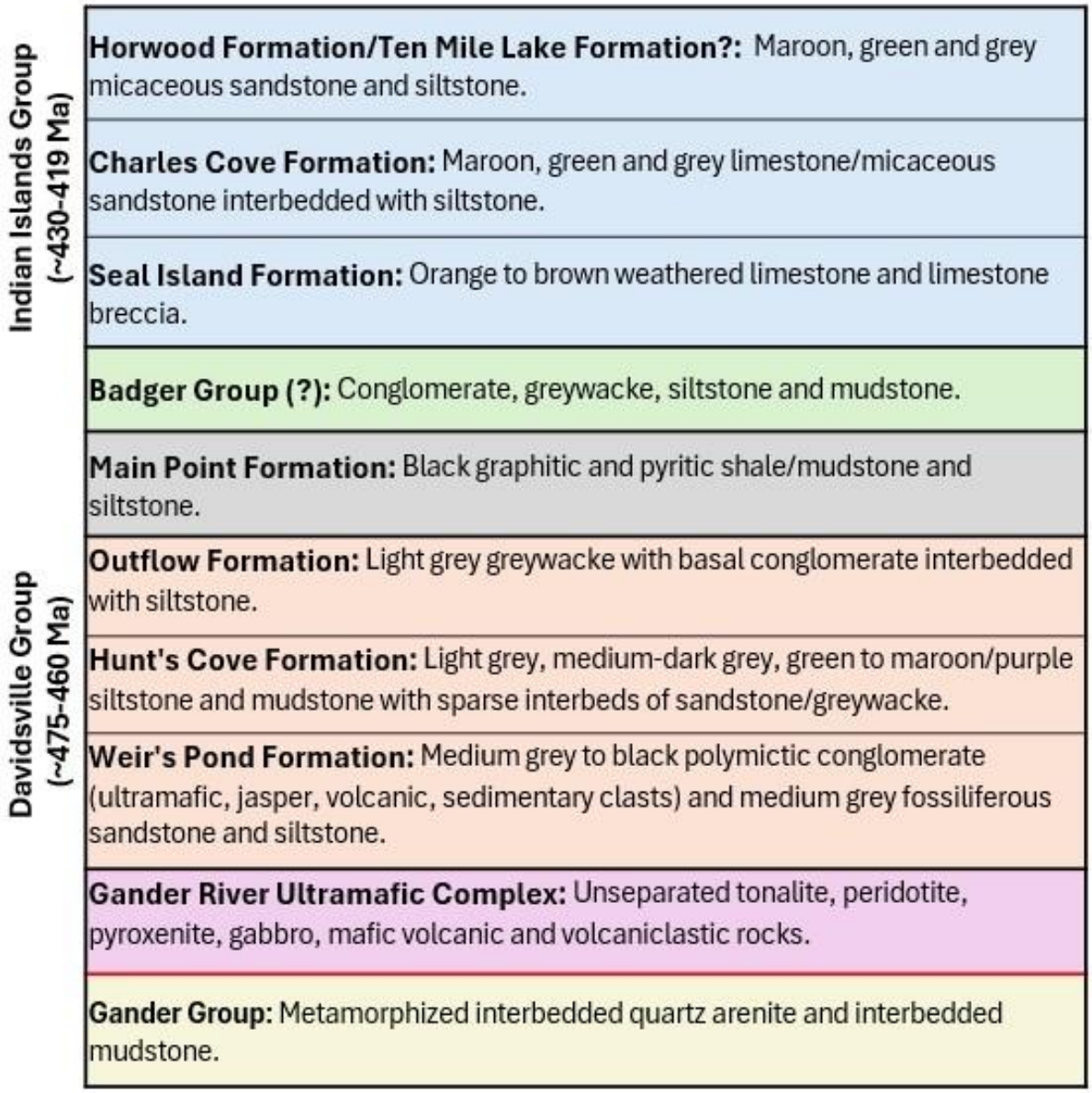


Figure 7.9 Integrated geological map of lithology, shear zones and gold showings in Queensway North block. The VOA Option Agreement Licences are outlined in black.

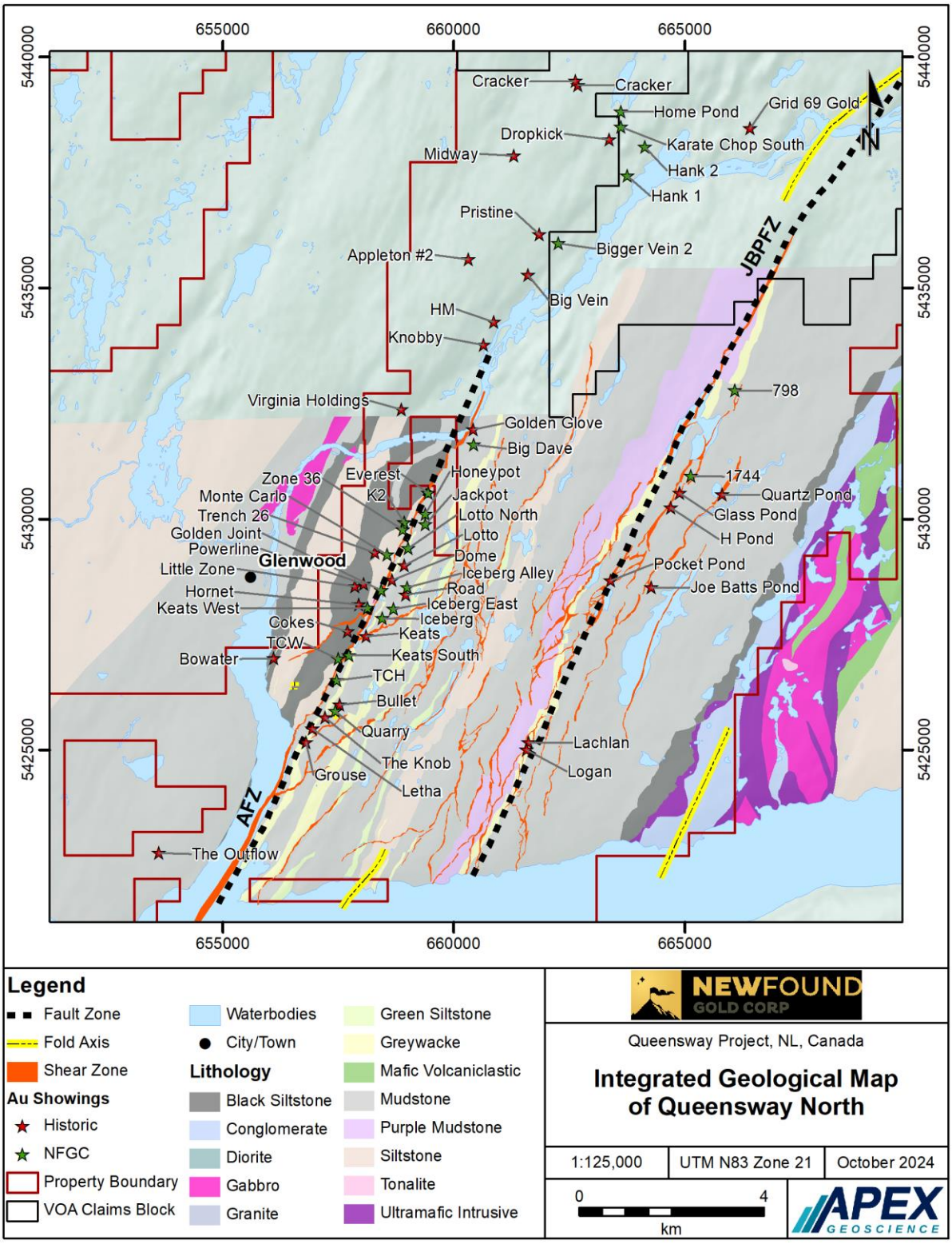


Figure 7.10 Interpretation of structure and lithology on a north-facing Queensway North block cross-section (Source: NFG, 2024).

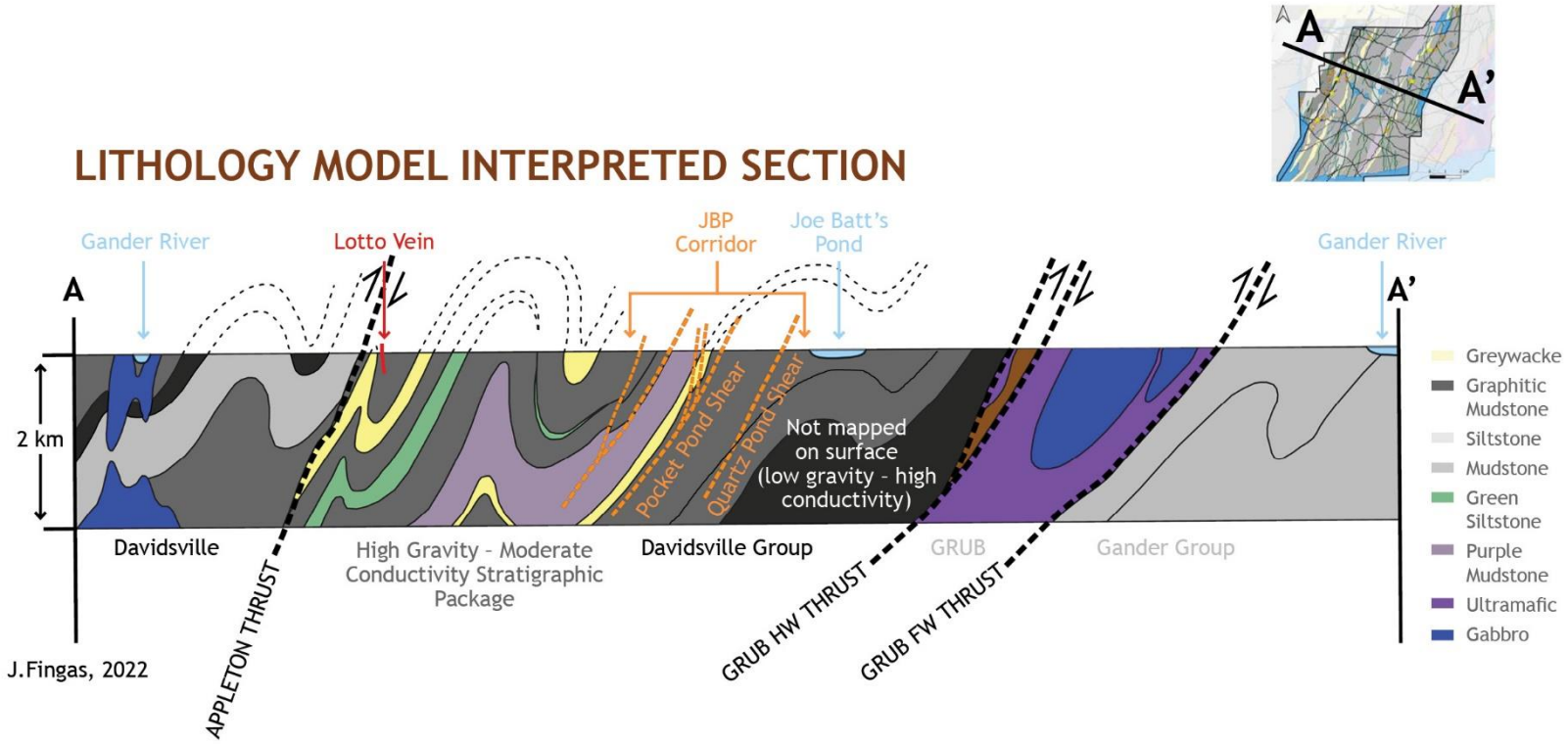


Figure 7.11 Typical gold-bearing quartz vein styles observed at Queensway (Source: NFG). Top Left: Brecciated quartz vein with visible gold, Top Right: Vuggy quartz vein with visible gold, Bottom Left: Multiphase quartz vein with visible gold, Bottom Right: Stylolitic quartz vein with visible gold.

Figure 7.12 Images of core from mineralized intervals in drillhole NFGC-19-01 (Source: NFG).

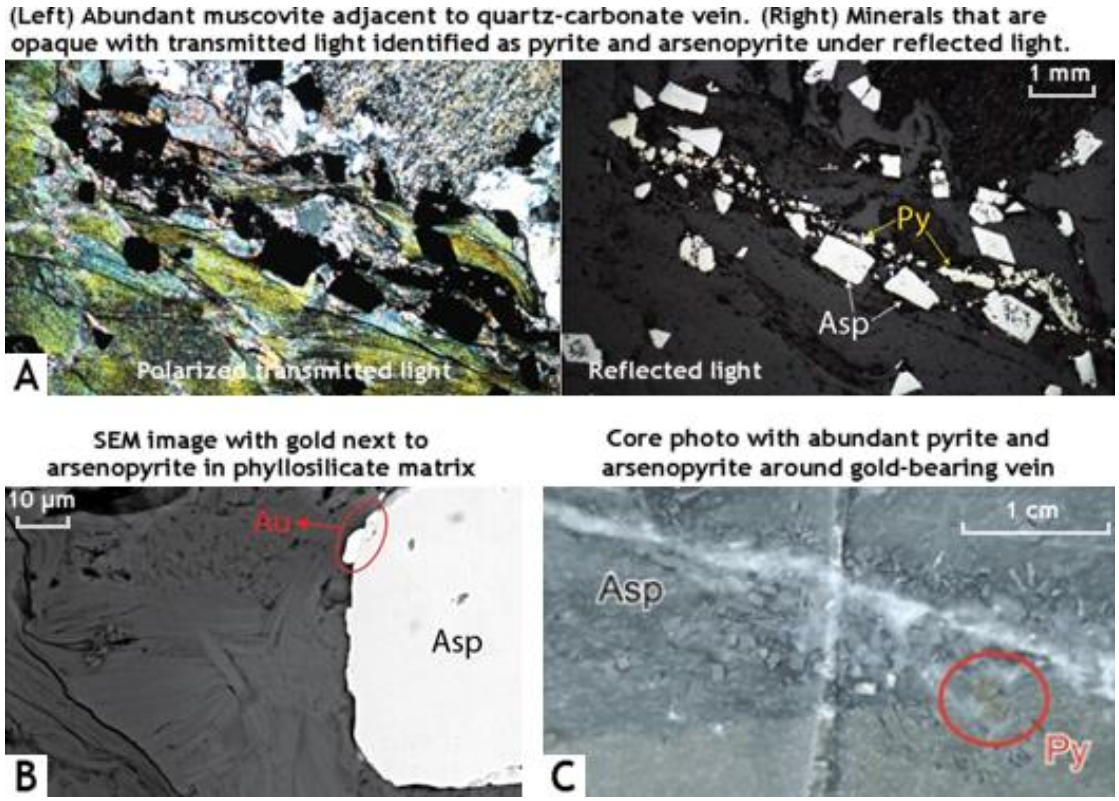
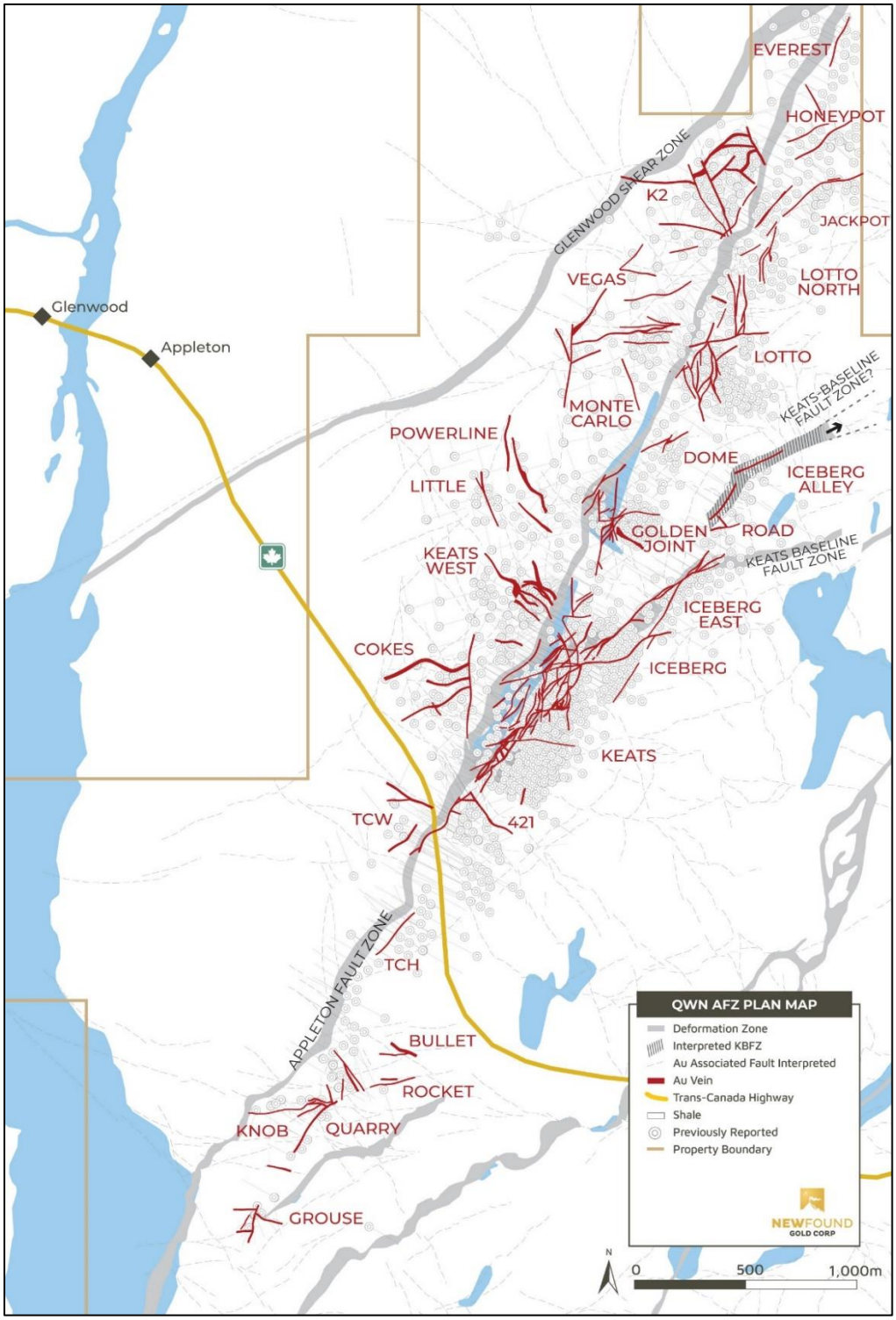


Figure 7.13 Plan map of the area between the Grouse and Everest prospects, illustrating the complex network of brittle fault zones and associated high-grade gold veins adjacent to the AFZ (Source: NFG).



Gold-bearing quartz veins occur in brittle faults with varying orientations that are most commonly discordant to the regional northeast trending foliation and stratigraphy. High-grade gold domains are controlled by the intersection of cross-cutting faults and their vein constituents. Dominant orientations for both vein sets and high-grade shoots have been recognized and are important interpretations for exploration targeting.

7.2.4 Alteration

A visually subtle hydrothermal alteration is present around the gold-bearing veins at the Queensway Property. The alteration is defined by a weak discoloration of the rock adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins, extending 2 to 10 m beyond the veins themselves. NFG uses hyperspectral core logging to identify a consistent alteration halo around the mineralized zones.

A schematic cross section that illustrates a zonation in the alteration moving outward from a gold-bearing stockwork is presented in Figure 7.14 and is characterized by:

- Aluminum rich NH_4 muscovite occurs near the gold mineralization.
- Transitions to phengite, a mineral that commonly occurs with hydrothermal alteration. Most prevalent distally from a mineralized zone.
- Outer Fe and Fe-Mg chlorite alteration.

NFG continues to investigate methods for quantitative assessment of the alteration to better vector and target au-bearing vein systems on the Queensway Property.

7.2.5 Structure

Personnel from GoldSpot integrated geophysics, historical mapping, and reconnaissance field studies to develop a deformational framework for the Queensway Property. This is summarized below:

1. D1A: Northeast plunging, tight to isoclinal folding with an axial planar S1 cleavage. Injection of bedding-parallel barren quartz-carbonate-chlorite veins (Figure 7.15).
2. D1B: East-northeast striking dextral (e.g. Keats Main) and northwest striking sinistral (e.g. Golden Joint) conjugate strike-slip faults (Figure 7.16).
3. D2: west-northwest and northwest striking conjugate shear bands and associated steeply northwest and southeast plunging kink folds. Formation of a northwest striking S2 foliation (Figure 7.17).

Figure 7.14 Schematic illustration of mineralogical changes in white micas identified by hyperspectral imaging of core near strong gold mineralization (from Srivastava, 2022).

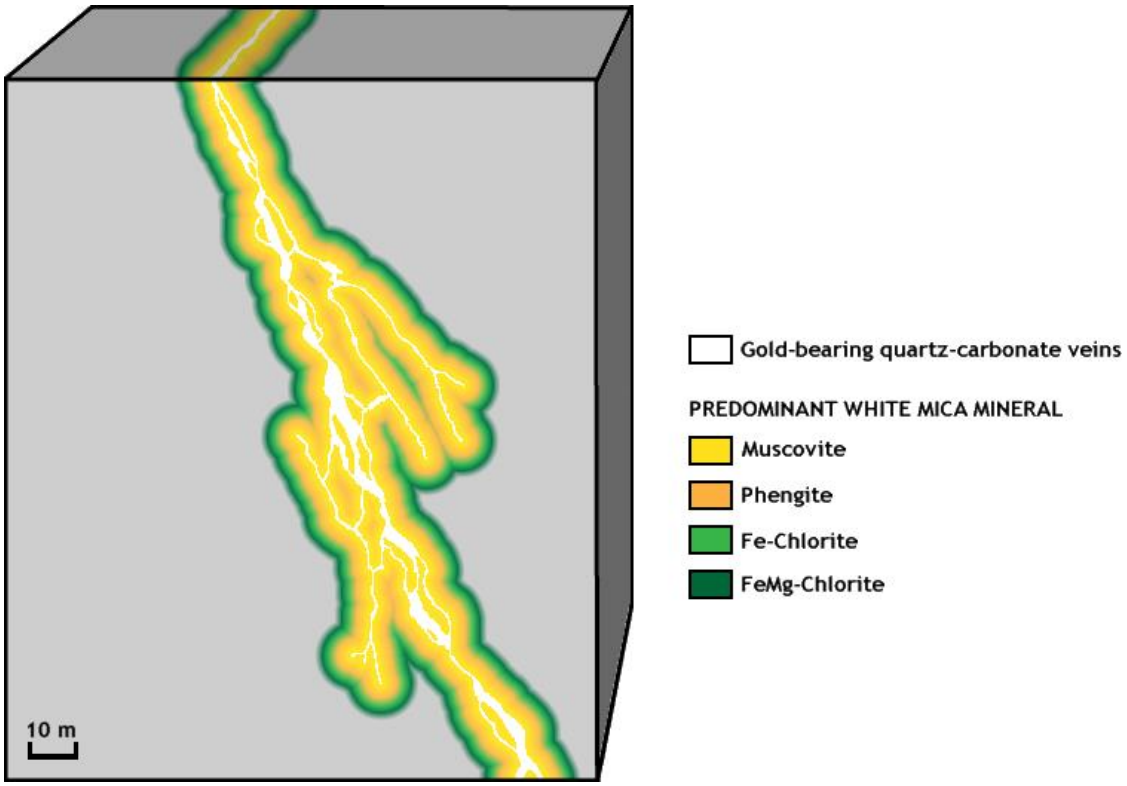


Figure 7.15 Left: stereographic plot with D1 structural measurements taken from Queensway North. Right: Schematic cross-section illustrating the S1 and S0 parallel fabrics and an upright isoclinal fold (Source: GoldSpot).

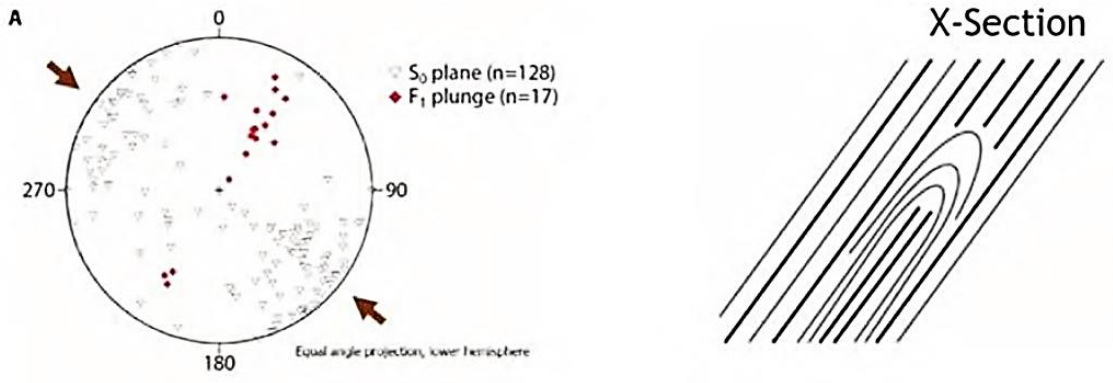


Figure: 7.16 Left: Stereographic plot with late D1 structural measurements taken from Queensway North. Right: Schematic plan map illustrating conjugate shear orientations (Source: GoldSpot).

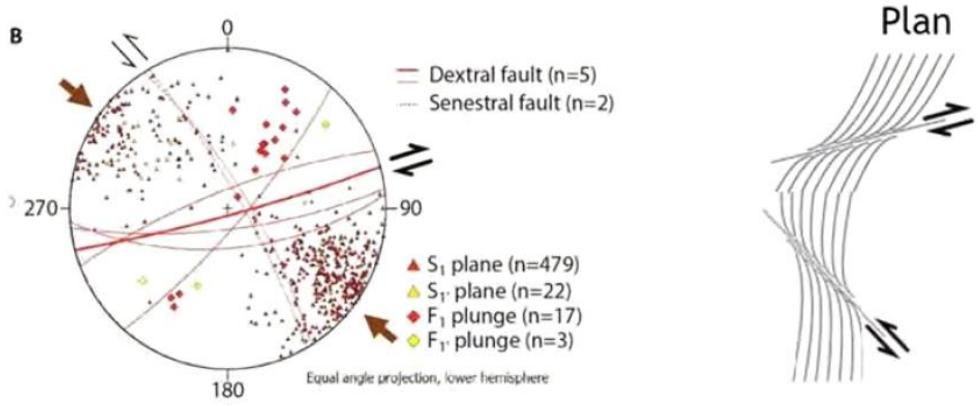
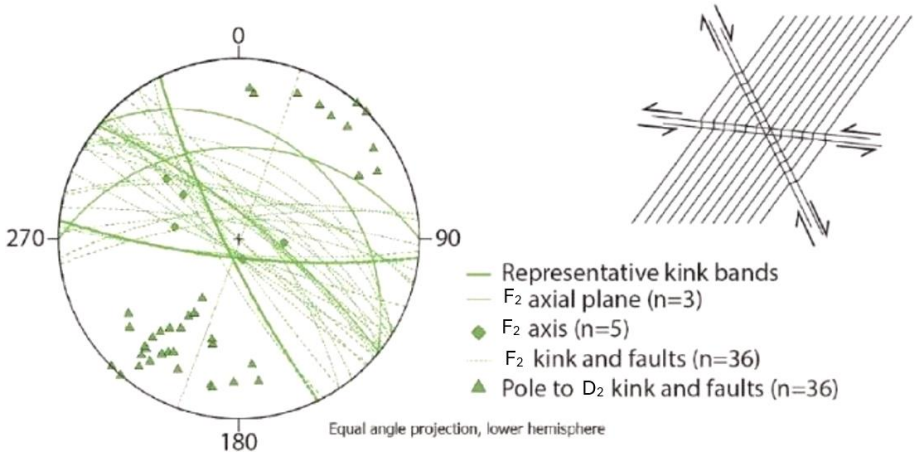


Figure 7.17 Left: Stereographic plot illustrating the orientation of D2 structures. Right: Schematic depicting the geometry of D2 structures (plan view) (Source: GoldSpot).



7.3 Mineralized Zones

NFG's exploration programs, supplemented by historical work, has identified several mineralized gold zones in QWN and QWS blocks (Figures 7.18 to 7.20). The gold zones are characterized by:

- Strong gold mineralization in quartz-carbonate veins associated with complex networks of brittle fault zones aligned with regional deformation zones.

- A gold association with arsenic-bearing minerals, in addition to antimony and tungsten.

- An alteration halo around most of the gold-rich veins that is associated with the changes in the mineralogy of white micas.

These include:

1. The northern part of the AFZ in QWN (Figures 7.18 and 7.19), where the fault zone exploits the contact between a black shale interbedded with grey siltstone and greywacke in the west and a sequence of interbedded shale and greywacke in the east. Along the 9.5 km length of this mineralized zone, surface reconnaissance and trenching has established over 20 prospects, 19 of which have been drilled by NFG, including Keats, which is the most extensively drilled of the Queensway prospects.

   Mineralization is hosted in a network of brittle faults adjacent to the AFZ and crosscutting the NE-striking stratigraphy. These faults and associated gold-bearing vein arrays tend to strike approximately E-W or N-S and have moderate to steep dips. The full down-dip depth has not yet been established along the entire trend but is at least 450 m as defined by drilling at the Keats prospect.

2. The northern part of the JBPFZ in QWN, from Gander Lake to north of H-Pond, located approximately 5 km east and running parallel to the AFZ (Figures 7.18 and 7.19). Along the 12.5 km strike length of this zone, surface reconnaissance and trenching has established 10 prospects, 5 of which have been drilled by NFG.

   Mineralization is hosted in ductile, brittle deformation zones and associated irregular vein arrays that run parallel to the SW-striking, steeply west-dipping stratigraphy. Currently, the down-dip depth is not established along the trend but is at least 150–200 m as defined by drilling at the Pocket Pond and 1744 prospects.

3. A series of gold prospects located on along the AFZ in the QWS Block (Figure 7.20) that include:

   a) Mineralized shear zones with gold associated with quartz veining and accessory sulphide minerals in greywacke and siltstone that is locally analogous to the gold discoveries made along the AFZ at QWN (e.g., Nebula, Devil's Trench, Devils Pond South, Camp),

   b) Gold hosted in siltstone that is intruded by a swarm of diorite-gabbroic dykes that has not been recognized at QWN (e.g., Astronaut, Nova, Goose), and

   c) Epithermal fault zone gold mineralization defined sinter and hydrothermal breccia (e.g., Aztec).

Figure 7.18 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway Property. Detailed prospects are presented for Queensway North and Queensway South blocks in Figure 7.19 and 7.20.

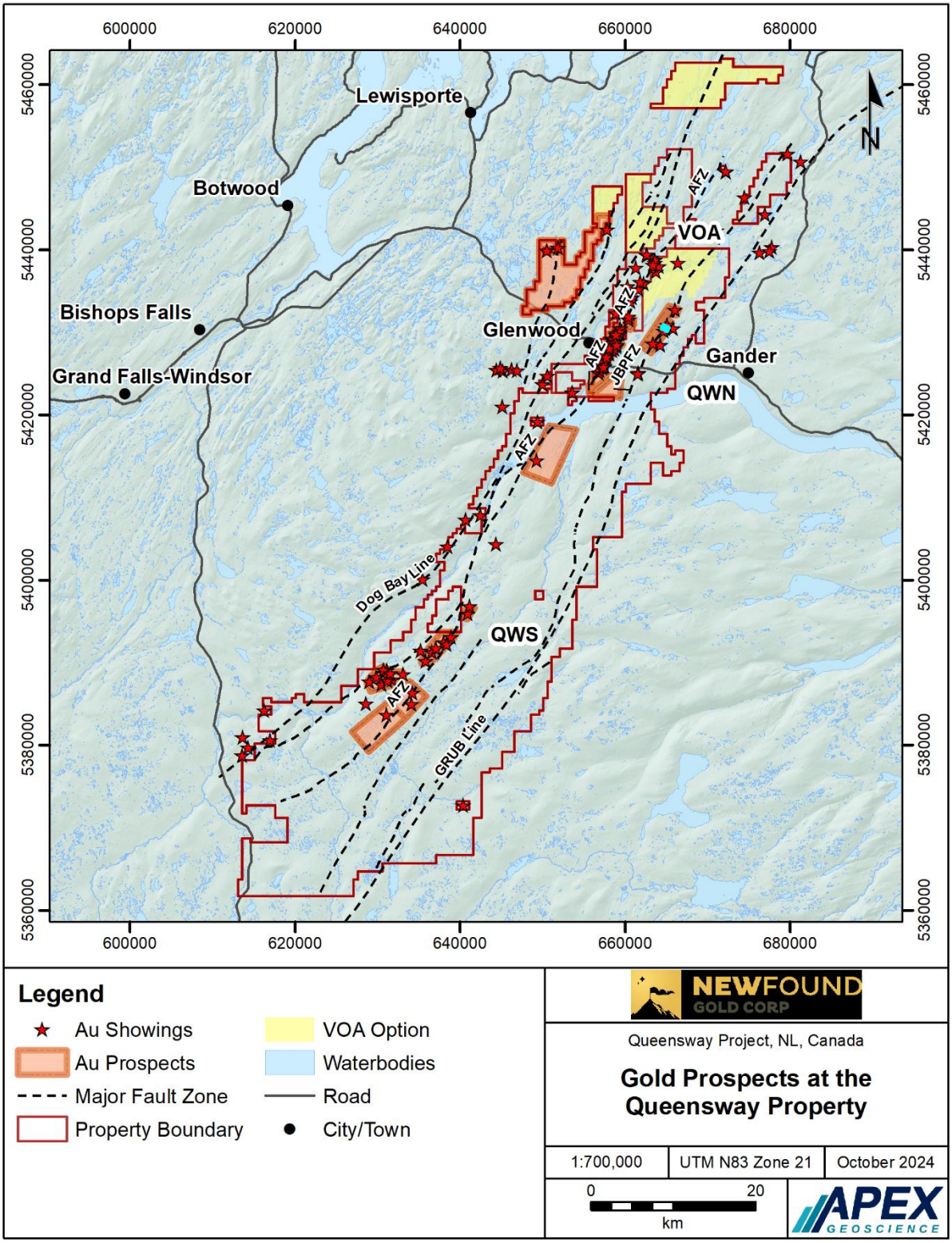


Figure 7.19 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway North Block.

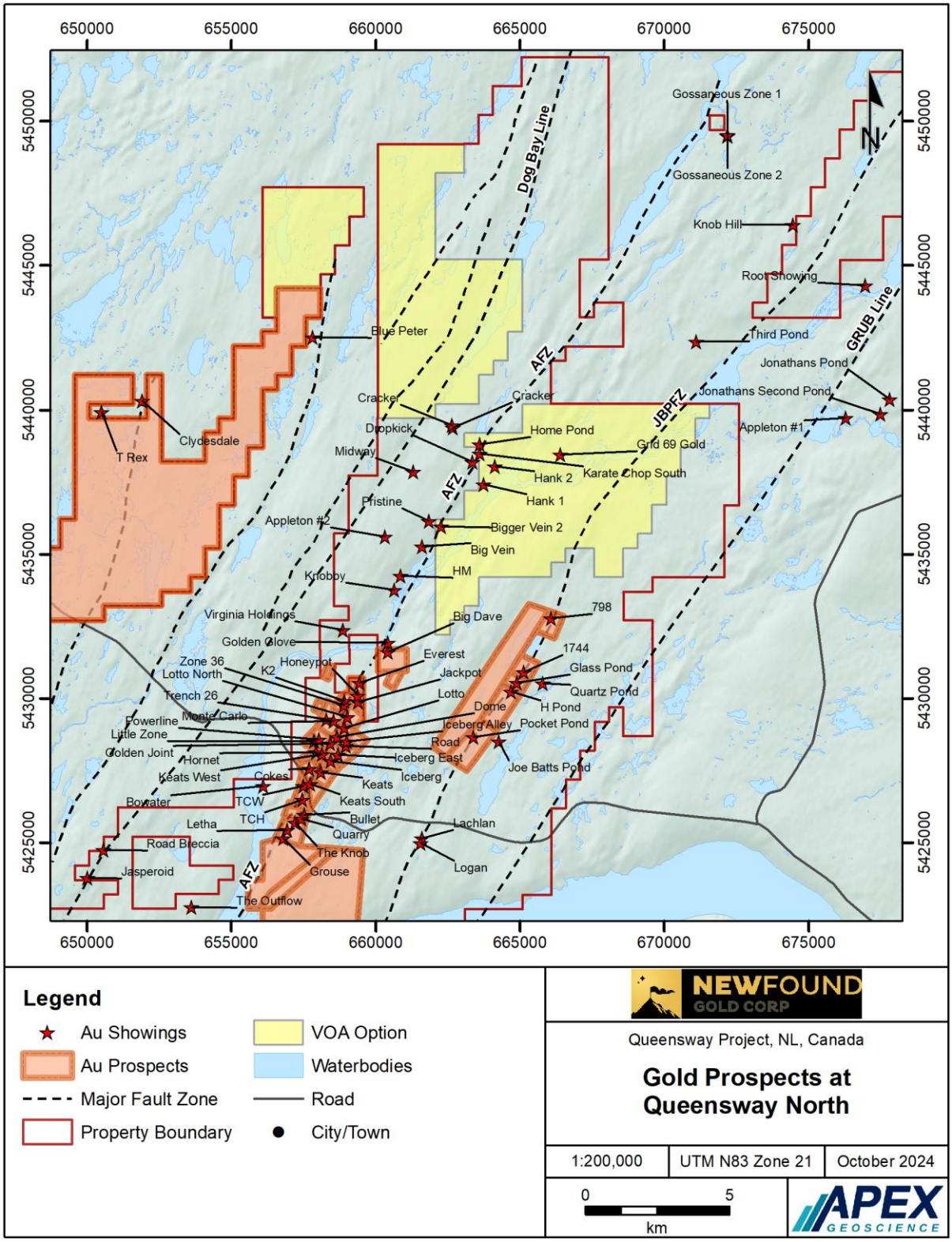
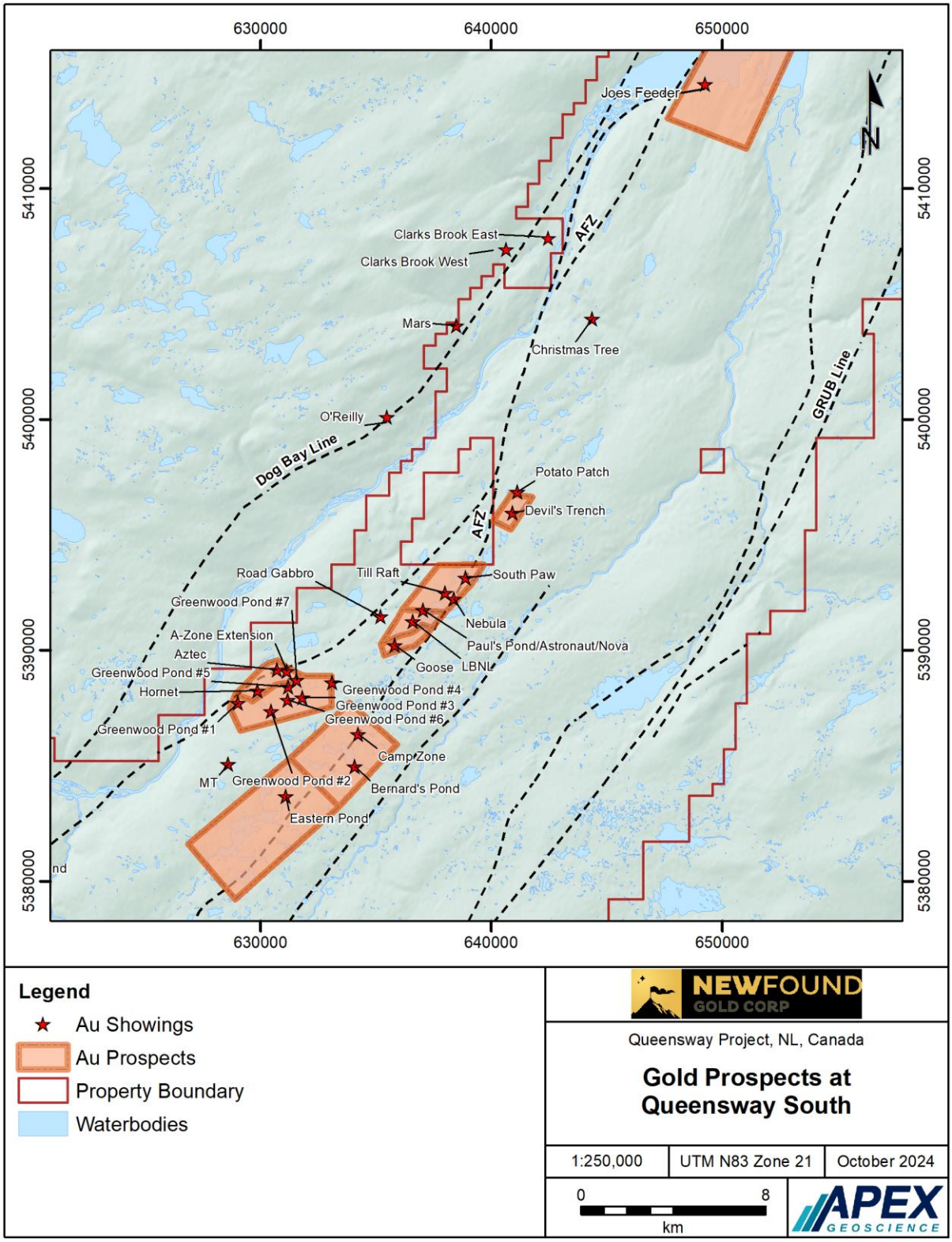


Figure 7.20 Gold prospects and zones within the Queensway South Block.



7.4 Definition of the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope

While significant untested gaps still exist, NFG has defined a 6 km long mineralized strike area along the AFZ within NFGs QWN block called the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope (New Found Gold Corp. 2023p). The strike length and gold prospects associated with the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope are presented in Figures 7.21 and 7.22.

While further exploration work is required to validate the true strike extent of the mineralized zone, points to support designation of the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope include:

- NFG's most significant gold intercepts in the Queensway Project occur within the QWN block where drilling has identified numerous gold zones that collectively include the Keats, Keats North, Cokes, Iceberg, Iceberg East, Iceberg Alley, Keats West, Road, Golden Joint, Dome, Lotto, Monte Carlo, Lotto North, Jackpot, Honeypot, K2, Everest, Knob, Grouse, and TCH prospects (Figures 7.21).

- The 2022-2024 discoveries of the Monte Carlo, K2, and Everest prospects potentially expands the contiguous nature of the AFZ mineralized zone in the QWN block.

- Mineralized zones have been discovered on the east and west sides of the AFZ such that the associated fault damage zone has an apparent width extent of 400 m, or 200 m on each side of the AFZ and in certain places extends 500 m outward from the fault (Figure 7.21).

- Mineralized zones have been drill validated along offshoot faults associated with the AFZ. For example, the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects are associated with the KBFZ, which splays outward in a northeast direction from the AFZ (Figure 7.21).

- The mineralized zones remain open at depth and minimal drilling has occurred below 200 vertical metres (Figure 7.22).

Figure 7.21 Gold mineralization and prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope (Source: NFG, 2024).

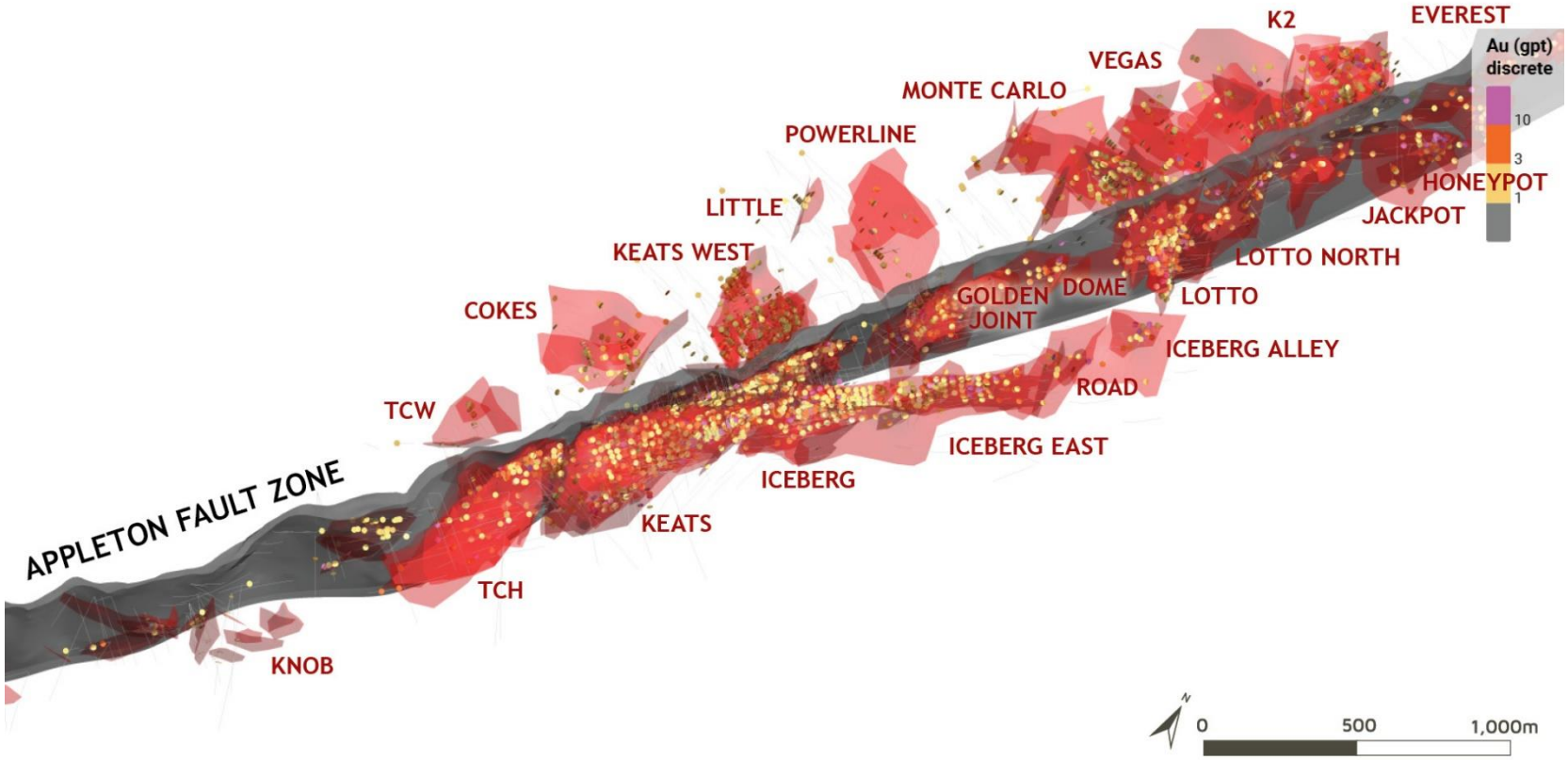
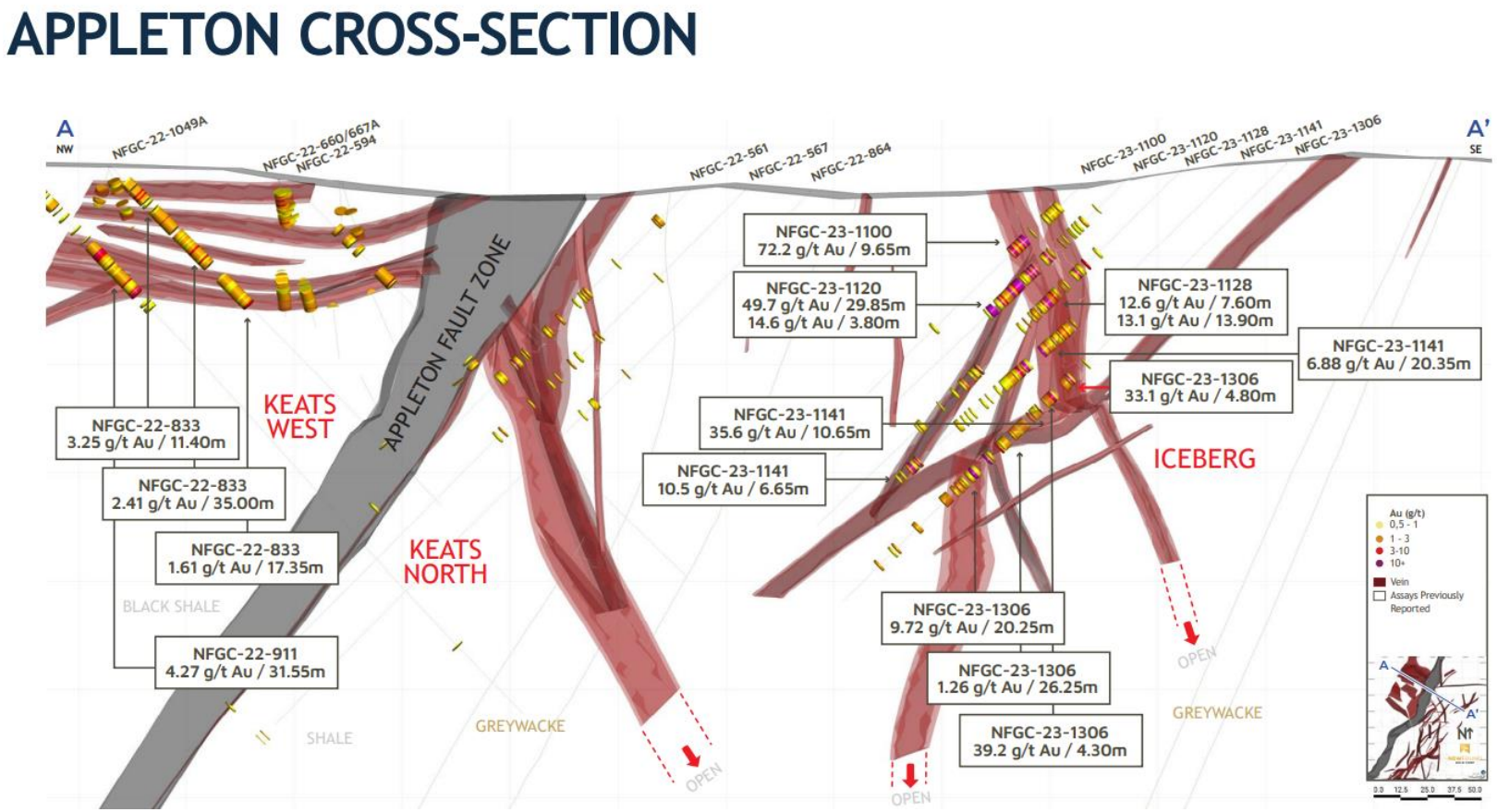


Figure 7.22 Cross section across the Keats West, Keats North, and Iceberg prospects. Source: New Found Gold Corp. (2023p).



8 Deposit Types

The Queensway Gold Project is classified as an orogenic gold deposit, a deposit type that occurs throughout the world and includes some of the richest known gold deposits (Gardner, 2021). Canadian orogenic gold deposit examples include 1) Campbell–Red Lake district, northern Ontario, 2) Porcupine–Destor Fault Zone, Timmins, Ontario, and 3) Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault Zone, eastern Ontario and Val d'Or mining district, Québec.

8.1 Orogenic Gold Deposits

Orogenic gold deposits are understood to be created during continental plate collisions, when pressures and temperatures cause rocks to undergo metamorphism and dehydrate (Goldfarb et al., 1991). Gold-bearing fluids are driven from the rocks and percolate through fissures and cracks. As these fluids migrate upwards, their temperature and pressure drop, causing gold, which is hard to keep in solution, to precipitate, often within quartz veins (Fyfe and Henley, 1973; Goldfarb et al., 2015).

Conditions that cause gold to precipitate from fluids can occur deep in the crust, where temperatures and pressures are high, and the rocks are ductile (Figure 8.1). At depths of 20 km or more, metamorphism is described as granulite facies. Orogenic gold deposits can also form closer to the surface, where rocks are brittle and metamorphism is weaker, in the greenschist facies. The brittle or ductile nature of the host rock and the intensity of metamorphism give rise to different styles of gold mineralization in orogenic gold deposits, with different associated minerals (Goldfarb et al., 2015). The style of mineralization observed at Queensway, with arsenic, antimony and tungsten often being associated with gold, is consistent with greenschist facies metamorphism at depths that are described in the technical literature as being epizonal to mesozonal.

The geological setting and the style of gold mineralization observed at Queensway are like those reported for the Meguma Supergroup, in Nova Scotia, Canada (Kontak et al., 1990; Ryan and Smith, 1998). As shown in Figure 8.2, NFG has also noted striking similarities between drill core samples from Queensway and core from the Fosterville Mine in the Castlemaine – Bendigo region in Australia (Willman, 2007).

The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Queensway Property, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.

8.2 Deposit Type Exploration Strategies

Exploration strategies for orogenic quartz-vein-hosted gold mineralization deposits involve bedrock and structural mapping, geophysical surveys, geochemical/heavy mineral analysis of till samples, and geochemical analysis of grab rock and trench channel samples. Target areas are then tested by diamond drill programs.

Figure 8.1 Schematic for orogenic gold deposits at various depths (modified from Goldfarb et al., 2015).

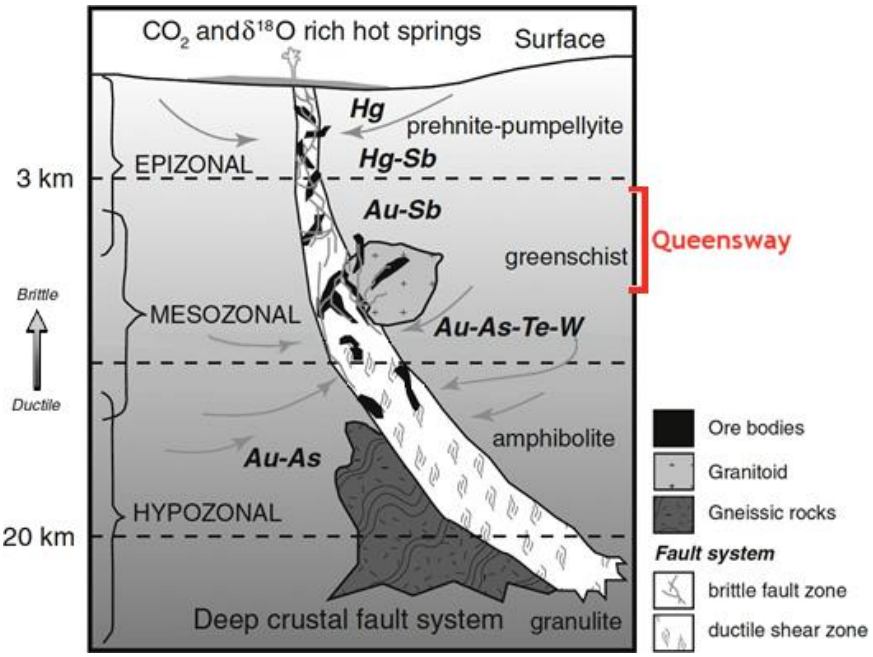
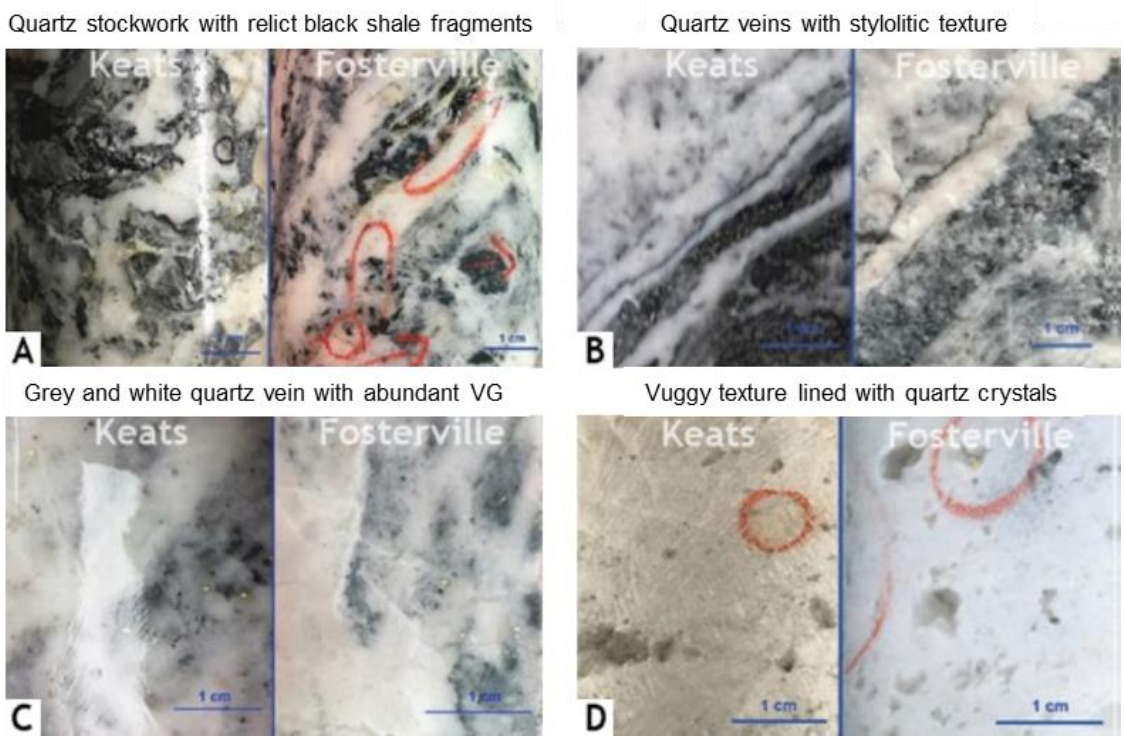


Figure 8.2 Comparison of drill core samples from Queensway drillhole NFGC-19-01 with core from the Eagle Zone of the Fosterville Mine, Australia (Source: NFG, 2024). The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Queensway Property, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report.



Regional exploration is typically driven by the identification of first order regional-scale structures and related subsidiary fault-structures, as suggested by geophysical and core logging interpretations. Surface mapping and optical televiewer images allow planning of new drillholes to consider information on the geometry of gold-bearing quartz veins and fault zones, with hole collars and orientations designed to intersect planar gold-bearing structures.

9 Exploration

Historical exploration results from companies and individual prospectors other than NFG are presented in Section 6. Between 2016-2018 and 2020-2024 NFG conducted a variety of ground exploration programs that collectively included prospecting (Section 9.2), till sampling (Section 9.3), soil sampling (Section 9.4), trenching (Section 9.5), channel sampling (Section 9.5), geological mapping, geophysical surveys (Section 9.8) and satellite imagery (Section 9.10). Section 9.1 provides an overview of exploration activities by NFG since 2016.

9.1 Historical Overview of New Found Gold Exploration Programs

In 2016, NFG initiated gold exploration at the Queensway Project with a till sampling program along a portion of the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ) in Queensway North (QWN). In 2017, NFG conducted regional prospecting and trenching along the JBPFZ following up on results from the initial till program, leading to the discovery of the 1744-Glass gold prospect. Other exploration studies included a detailed geological/structural study of the trenched areas, and an electromagnetic and magnetic airborne geophysical survey.

In 2018, exploration work included an interpretation of the newly acquired geophysical data (contracted to GoldSpot), a regional and detailed geological/structural study focused primarily in QWN (contracted to GoldSpot), regional prospecting and trenching along the JBPFZ in QWN, and regional till and targeted soil surveys at Queensway South (QWS). Satellite imagery was collected over the project area in late spring and early summer of 2018.

In 2019, limited exploration was conducted while a project-wide review of data was done in preparation for NFG's first drilling program. In the fall of 2019, a culvert was replaced, and roads were upgraded between North and South Herman's Pond along the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) to improve the ability of diamond drill rigs to access the area. The first diamond drilling conducted by NFG occurred in late fall of 2019 (see Section 10).

In 2020, exploration work included detailed till sampling programs in conjecture with regional prospecting at QWS and Twin Ponds (TP), resampling and mapping of historic gold showings around Greenwood Pond and Paul's Pond at QWS, regional geological/structural mapping at QWS, and a trenching program focused along the AFZ at QWN, which led to the discovery of the Golden Joint Hanging Wall (formerly EllieAnna) gold showing. One additional trench was dug at QWS near Eastern Pond. An airborne geophysical survey (gravity) was conducted over QWN in early 2020.

In 2021, NFG conducted further detailed prospecting along underexplored segments of the AFZ and JBPFZ at QWN, leading to the discovery of the Big Dave gold-in-float showing. Other exploration work included regional prospecting, focused on the underexplored southern extents of QWS, till sampling along the northern segment of the

JBPFZ at QWN and in various areas at QWS. Targeted soil surveys took place along the AFZ at QWN and Eastern Pond Brook at QWS in addition to trenching programs targeting various areas at QWS. Other exploration studies include an electromagnetic magnetic HELITEM^2 airborne geophysical survey (contracted to CGG) over newly acquired licenses, a LiDAR and photogrammetry survey at QWN (contracted to RPM), hyperspectral satellite imagery covering a portion of QWS and further interpretation of the 2017 electromagnetic and magnetic airborne geophysical survey.

In 2022, exploration work included detailed prospecting and soil surveys over several areas in QWS, a regional till survey and prospecting over the Narrows area at QWS, and trenching accompanied by detailed geological/structural mapping of the trenched exposures in various areas at QWS. This exploration program at QWS led to the discovery of Bernard's Pond area including the Devil's Trench South gold showing which was subsequently drill-tested later in 2022. Other exploration studies included a regional geological/structural mapping study focused on the shorelines of Gander Lake and an interpretation of the 2021 hyperspectral satellite imagery (contracted to Perry Remote Sensing LLC).

In 2023, NFG conducted regional and targeted prospecting over newly acquired licenses (Fourth Pond, Twin Ponds, and Ten Mile Lake areas as part of the VOA option) and other underexplored areas at QWN. Prospecting also targeted segments of the GRUB Line in the east at QWN. Other exploration activities included targeted prospecting in QWS, this work covered the underexplored and remote areas of Golden Elbow and Dead Wolf Brook. Detailed soil surveys were also completed over the northern segment of the AFZ at VOA (Fourth Pond area), GRUB Line areas in QWN, and across various regions at QWS. Trenching accompanied by detailed geological/structural mapping covered the northern segment of the AFZ at VOA (Fourth Pond area) and Keats gold prospect at QWN, in addition to various target areas at QWS. Regional geological/structural mapping also targeted various areas at QWN including the King's Point-Outflow regions along the AFZ, and the region from Logan-Lachlan south to the north shore of Gander Lake along the JPBFZ in addition to the Narrows area at QWS.

The exploration program in 2023 led to the discovery of several new areas of gold mineralization in QWS, particularly in the Greenwood Pond and Bernards Pond (e.g. Camp Zone) regions. Surface exploration also identified new showings at QWN along the north shore of Gander Lake/ southern extension of the JBPFZ and Outflow- King's Point regions along the AFZ. Several geophysical programs were conducted in 2023 and include a regional seismic survey across the AFZ and JBPFZ at QWN (contracted to HiSeis; Section 9.9), ground and drone based magnetic geophysical surveys over Paul's Pond at QWS (contracted to Pioneer Exploration and Simcoe Geoscience; Section 9.8), and a property wide LiDAR and Orthophoto survey (contracted to Eagle Mapping; Section 9.10). Additional technical studies completed were a geochemical interpretation of 2022 NFG soils (contracted to Heberlein Geoscience), a geomorphology/surficial geology mapping study at QWN (contracted to Palmer) and a 3D inversion (contracted to TechnoImaging) and interpretation of magnetic and electromagnetic data over Golden Elbow at QWS (contracted to Fathom Geophysics).

In January and February of 2024, NFG completed targeted soil surveys over the GRUB Line in QWN and the Transmission Line area in QWS which had started in late 2023. Other exploration studies in early 2024 include a drone-based magnetic survey completed over Greenwood Pond, Camp and Devils Pond South areas in QWS (contracted to Rosor Exploration; Section 9.8).

Since NFG's previous technical report, the Company completed additional exploration in 2024 including rock sampling at QWN and QWS, as well as trenching and channel sampling at the Keats prospect.

A summary of surface sampling activities conducted by NFG at the Queensway Property is presented in Table 9.1

9.2 Prospecting and Geochemical Rock Samples

NFG's geochemical rock sampling programs consist of sampling outcrop (in-situ bedrock), subcrop (rock suspected to be close to in-situ) and float (rock that is not in-situ; boulders). In-situ rock with anomalous gold values can lead to direct target areas for future trenching and diamond drilling, whereas anomalous float samples can help define areas of potential gold mineralization with knowledge of glacial ice movement directions. NFG's rock sampling programs include routine QA/QC samples, represented by control samples inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples, alternating between standards and blanks. For further information regarding sample acquisition, processing, and analyses, see Sections 11.1.3 and 11.3.

Figures 9.1 and 9.2 presents the locations of outcrop, float, subcrop, and trench samples collected, color-coded by year and by gold grades above 0.5 ppm Au, respectively.

Prospecting activities by NFG began in 2017, with detailed prospecting along the AFZ and JBPFZ at QWN targeting anomalous historic soils, the 2016 NFG tills and historic gold occurrences. Extensive quartz float was noted along the JBPFZ, including several areas of quartz float containing visible gold (VG) and sulfide mineralization.

Regional prospecting efforts were also undertaken in Twin Ponds and QWS in 2017, utilizing forest access roads and foot traverses to assess the property potential. Several areas of anomalous gold were discovered at QWS, including near Yellow Fox Brook, East Narrows, south of Paul's Pond, Pine Tree Hill and Jumbo Brook, and one area in the vicinity of Twin Ponds at QWN.

Detailed prospecting continued in 2018 along the AFZ and JBPFZ at QWN targeting anomalous tills and historic gold occurrences, with many samples returning anomalous gold values along these structures. More targeted prospecting was also undertaken in Twin Ponds and QWS in 2018, mainly targeting areas around historic gold showings and new areas of anomalous till defined from the 2018 NFG till survey over QWS. The results

from this program included validating and identifying several historic and new gold occurrences near the Narrows, Larsen's Falls, Paul's Pond, Eastern Pond and Greenwood Pond areas and the western and southern shorelines of Gander Lake at QWS.

Table 9.1 Sampling summary from NFG's exploration at the Queensway Property.

A) Prospecting rock samples

Year	QWN	QWS	TP	LRB	BP	TMDL	Total
2017	583	171	30	/	/	/	**784**
2018	100	368	41	/	/	/	**509**
2020	119	1,060	4	/	/	/	**1,183**
2021	206	1,586	/	163	6	/	**1,961**
2022	50	891	2	/	/	/	**943**
2023	1,830	1,322	16	/	6	340	**3,514**
2024 (Jan 1 - Nov 1)	80	45	/	/	/	/	**125**
Total	**2,968**	**5,443**	**93**	**163**	**12**	**340**	**9,019**

B) Till samples

Year	QWN	QWS	TP	LRB	BP	TMDL	Total
2016	59	/	/	/	/	/	**59**
2018	/	1	/	/	/	/	**1**
2020	/	602	102	/	/	/	**704**
2021	213	93	/	103	/	/	**409**
2022	/	77	/	/	/	/	**77**
Total	**272**	**773**	**102**	**103**	**0**	**0**	**1,250**

C) Soil samples

Year	QWN	QWS	TP	LRB	BP	TMDL	Total
2017	2	/	/	/	/	/	**2**
2018	/	756	/	/	/	/	**756**
2021	12	376	/	/	/	/	**388**
2022	435	9,648	/	/	/	/	**10,083**
2023	5,502	9,402	/	/	/	/	**14,904**
2024 (Jan 1 - Nov 1)	550	835	/	/	/	/	**1,385**
Total	**6,501**	**21,017**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27,518**

D) Trench channel samples

Year	QWN	QWS	TP	LRB	BP	TMDL	Total
2017	122	/	/	/	/	/	**122**
2018	51	/	/	/	/	/	**51**
2020	54	/	/	/	/	/	**54**
2021	/	52	/	/	/	/	**52**
2022	/	156	/	/	/	/	**156**
2023	/	333	/	/	/	/	**333**
2024 (Jan 1 - Nov 1)	2,763	1	/	/	/	/	**2,764**
Total	**2,990**	**542**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,532**

Figure 9.1 Locations of rock samples collected from NFG's prospecting programs.

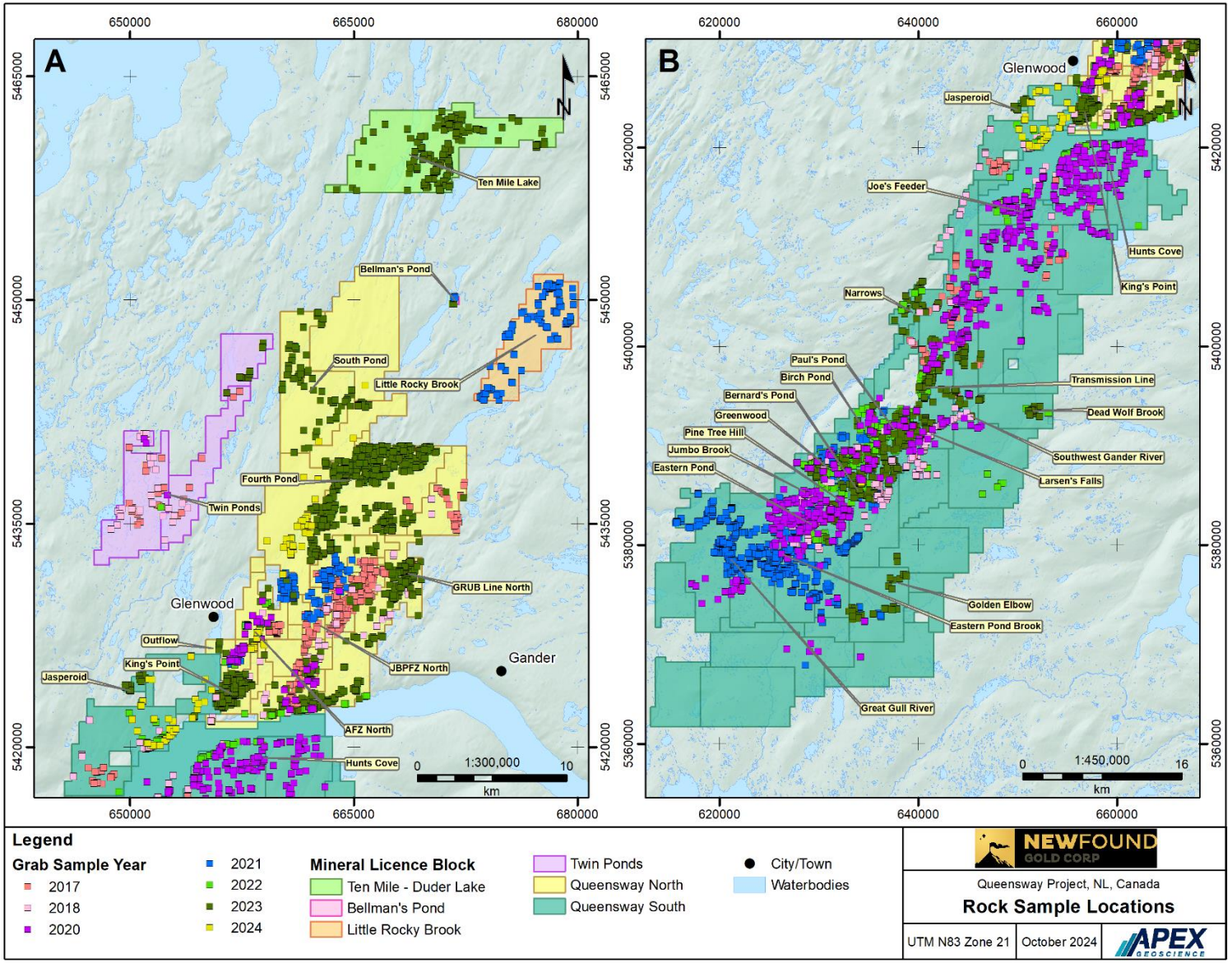
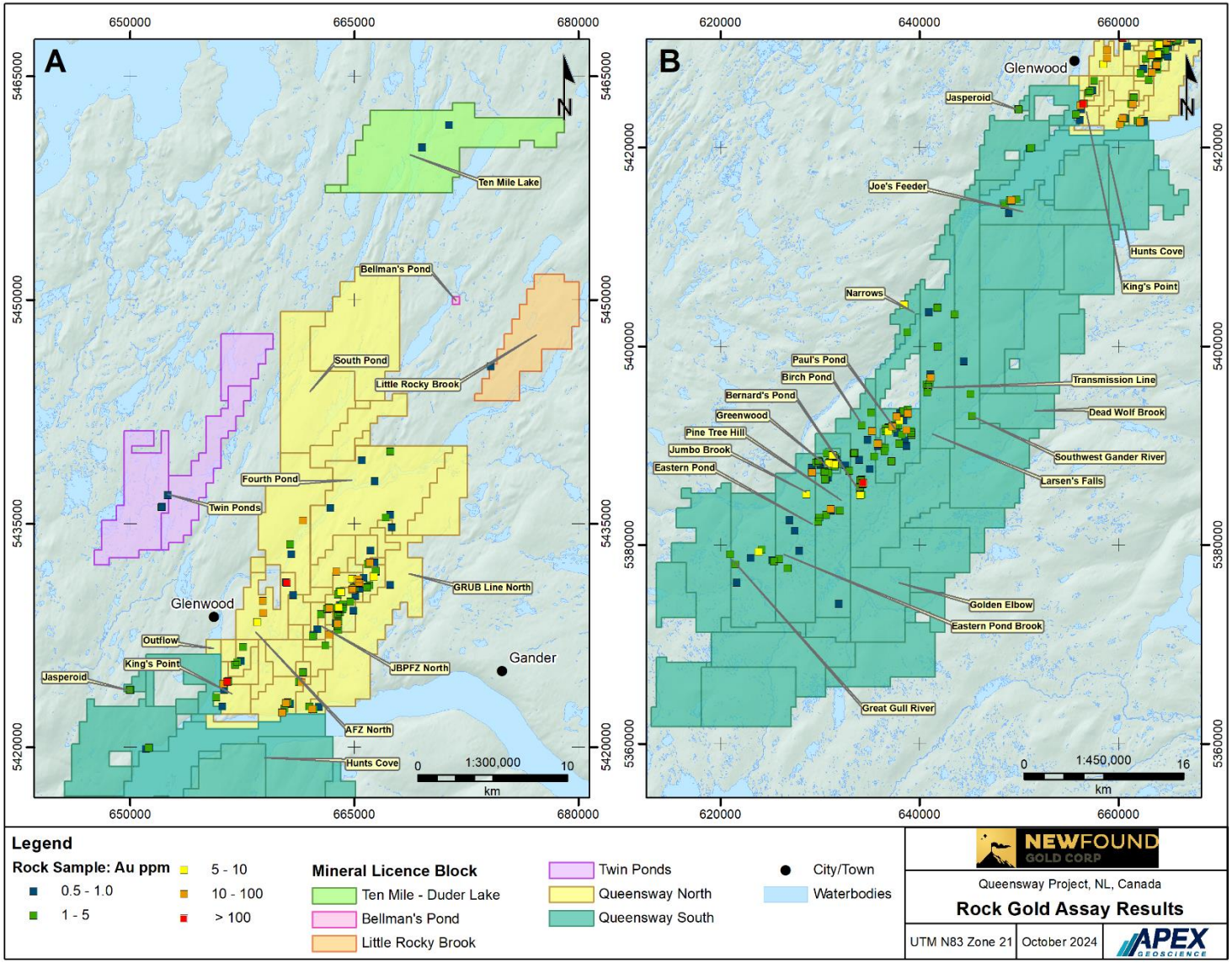


Figure 9.2 Locations of surface rock samples with greater than 0.5 ppm Au at the Queensway Property.



Regional prospecting was carried out in conjunction with more detailed till sampling at QWS in 2020, covering areas which hadn't seen much previous exploration, including areas around Hunt's Cove and Joe's Feeder, Eastern Pond, Pine Tree Hill, Larsen's Falls and near the Great Gull River. Further validation and mapping of historic gold occurrences was also undertaken in the Paul's Pond and Greenwood Pond areas at QWS. No formal prospecting program was undertaken at QWN in 2020 except for some prospecting targeted around North Herman's Pond along the AFZ at QWN. This program discovered quartz vein float, which was trenched later in 2020, leading to the discovery of the Golden Joint Hanging Wall (formerly EllieAnna) gold showing.

In early 2021, prospecting efforts were focused along the AFZ and JBPFZ at QWN. This program identified high-grade gold float (1,130 and 568 ppm Au; Big Dave showing) north of the Lotto prospect along the AFZ in addition to numerous samples returning anomalous gold values in proximity to the AFZ and JBPFZ. Prospecting was also carried out on the Little Rocky Brook and Bellman's Pond licenses, although no significant discoveries were made. In QWS, prospecting efforts in 2021 were focused in the poorly understood far southern reaches of the property including Eastern Pond Brook and Great Gull River regions. Although this program did not generate any significant gold targets, an area of extensive quartz float near Eastern Pond Brook was identified.

In 2022, prospecting efforts focused on the central region of QWS around known gold occurrences near Paul's Pond and Greenwood Pond, leading to the discovery of new areas of float and outcrop with anomalous gold values. This included a new area along the shoreline of Paul's Pond where one of the highest grading samples ever collected in the area was collected (29.6 ppm Au). Other areas of anomalous gold float were also discovered in previously underexplored areas around Camp and Devils Pond South in the Bernards Pond area, and Transmission Line. Prospecting in the Joe's Feeder area in 2022 also led to the discovery of an outcrop on the southern shoreline of Gander Lake, where high grade gold values were sampled.

In early 2023, prospecting efforts were focused on newly acquired licenses (VOA Option) near Fourth Pond, Twin Ponds, Ten Mile Lake, and Outflow areas in QWN. This program did not identify any significant gold targets, but numerous float samples containing anomalous gold values were collected along the northern extents of the AFZ and JBPFZ at the Fourth Pond license. Later in 2023, prospecting covered other areas at QWN including the region around the historic gold occurrence, Jasperoid, in addition to underexplored areas south of the TCH (King's Point, Outflow, and the Northern shoreline of Gander Lake, near JBPFZ), plus along the GRUB Line. Significant results from this program included the discovery of an area of high-grade gold float with visible gold along the AFZ in the King's Point-Outflow area (highest grading sample was 175.8 ppm Au) and an area along the northern shoreline of Gander Lake close to the JBP trend where numerous anomalous samples were collected from outcrop (highest grading sample was 12.3 ppm Au).

At QWS in 2023, prospecting was conducted over two more remote areas on the property, the geophysical anomaly at Golden Elbow and the historic base metal and silver

prospect Dead Wolf Brook. Targeted prospecting was also conducted over gold-in-soil anomalies defined through NFG's soil sampling programs and in underexplored areas in the central region of Queensway South around Paul's Pond, Dead Wolf Brook, Bernards Pond. This targeted prospecting led to the discovery of new areas of high-grade gold float north of Bernards Pond (highest grading sample was 479.0 ppm Au) and in the southeast Dead Wolf brook area (two float samples grading 65.0 and 22.1 ppm Au). The cluster of anomalous float material in the Bernards Pond area including the existing showing, Devils Pond South was drill tested in early 2024 and gold mineralization was encountered in drill core. This prospect was subsequently named the Camp Zone.

In 2024, rock prospecting was conducted in both QWS and QWN, with a focus on the new claims areas that the Company recently acquired from Sky Gold and LAB, as well as around the east side of the AFZ in QWN. A total of 123 rock grab samples were collected on Property between April 19 – November 1, 2024, with a highlight including a 12.67 ppm Au float sample collected from the Big Vein area.

In 2017, a total of 784 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property, including:

- 583 rock samples from QWN (429 classified as float and 154 as outcrop).
- 171 rock samples from QWS (71 float and 100 outcrop).
- 30 rock samples from TP (4 float, 26 outcrop).

In 2018, a total of 509 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property including:

- 100 rock samples from QWN (46 float, 53 outcrop, 1 trench).
- 368 rock samples from QWS (132 float and 236 outcrop).
- 41 rock samples from TP (23 float and 18 outcrop).

In 2020, a total of 1,183 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property, including:

- 119 rock samples from QWN (78 float and 41 outcrop).
- 1,060 rock samples from QWS (632 float and 428 outcrop).
- 4 rock samples from TP (3 float and 1 outcrop).

In 2021, a total of 1,961 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property, including:

- 206 rock samples from QWN (129 float, 64 outcrop, 13 subcrop).
- 1,586 rock samples from QWS (1,187 float, 265 outcrop, 88 subcrop, 36 trench).
- 163 rock samples from LRB (56 float, 86 outcrop, 20 subcrop).

- 6 rock samples from BP (3 float, 2 outcrop, 1 subcrop).

In 2022, a total of 943 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property, including:

- 50 rock samples from QWN (3 float, 46 outcrop, 1 subcrop).
- 891 rock samples from QWS (613 float, 196 outcrop, 66 subcrop, and 16 trench).
- 2 rock samples from TP (1 float and 1 outcrop).

In 2023, a total of 3,514 rock samples within the Queensway Property were collected, including:

- 1,830 rock samples from QWN (906 float, 753 outcrop, 164 subcrop, and 7 trench).
- 1,322 rock samples from QWS (671 float, 276 outcrop, 54 subcrop and 321 trench).
- 16 rock samples from TP (7 float, 5 outcrop, 4 subcrop).
- 340 rock samples from TMDL (150 float, 139 outcrop, 51 subcrop).
- 6 rock samples from BP (1 float, 5 outcrop).

In February 2024, 2 rock samples were collected from QWS (2 float). Subsequent rock sampling was completed from May to August of 2024, where a total of 123 rock samples were collected within the Queensway Property, for a total of:

- 80 rock samples from QWN (18 float, 59 outcrop, and 3 subcrop).
- 45 rock samples from QWS (2 float, 40 outcrop, and 3 subcrop).

Of the 9,019 rock samples collected within the Property between 2017 and the Effective Date of this report (Table 9.1), 9,019 rock samples (100%) have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this report.

All 2,968 rock samples collected from QWN (Table 9.1) have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this report. The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows:

- 2,865 analytical results (96.53%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.031 ppm Au.
- 92 analytical results (3.10%) were between 1.02 and 27.9 ppm Au, with an average of 4.77 ppm Au.
- 11 analytical result (0.37%) was above 30 ppm Au and consisted of one 1,131 ppm Au sample.

All 5,443 rock samples collected from QWS (Table 9.1) have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this report. The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows:

- 5,248 analytical results (96.42%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.043 ppm Au.
- 189 analytical results (3.47%) were between 1 and 29.62 ppm Au, with an average of 3.30 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (0.11%) were above 30 ppm Au with a maximum of 479 ppm Au sample (at the Camp prospect).

All 93 rock samples collected from TP (Table 9.1) have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 93 samples assayed shows,

- 87 analytical results (93.55%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.86 ppm Au and an average of 0.09 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (6.54%) were between 1.22 and 15.79 ppm Au, with an average of 6.13 ppm Au.

All 12 rock samples collected in 2023 from BP (Table 9.1) have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 12 samples assayed shows that all analytical results were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.06 ppm Au and an average of <0.01 ppm Au.

All 340 rock samples collected in 2023 from TMDL (Table 9.1) have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 340 samples assayed shows,

- 324 analytical results (95.29%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.79 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 15 analytical results (4.41%) were between 1.02 and 13.25 ppm Au, with an average of 3.08 ppm Au.
- 1 (0.29%) analytical result of 33.70 ppm Au.

All 163 rock samples collected from LRB (Table 9.1) have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 163 samples assayed shows:

- 154 analytical results (94.48%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.73 ppm Au and an average of 0.06 ppm Au.
- 9 analytical results (5.52%) were between 1.07 and 7.28 ppm Au, with an average of 2.33 ppm Au.

Within the entire Queensway Property, a total of 9,019 rock samples were collected by NFG (Table 9.1). The highest prospecting rock values recorded are 1,131 ppm Au and 568 ppm Au, collected in the Big Dave prospect area of QWN (Figure 9.2).

9.3 Geochemistry – Till Samples

Till samples are typically taken in a grid-like pattern and are used as a first pass exploration method to cover a broad area of interest. Analyses on till samples provide the quantity, size, and angularity of gold grains in the till, a gold grade calculated by the gold grain quantity and size, and an assay value for gold and other elements from the heavy metal concentrate (HMC) fraction of the till. Potential bedrock source areas for the gold in till can be identified with knowledge of glacial ice-flow direction, which is northeast across the Queensway Property. Planned till sites were not sampled if not enough till could be collected or no till could be identified (rocky ground, reworked fluvial material, excessive organic material). NFG's till sampling programs include routine QA/QC samples, represented by a duplicate sample collected approximately every 20 samples.

For further information regarding sample acquisition, processing, and analyses, see Sections 11.1.1 and 11.3. Figure 9.3 shows the locations of till samples, colour-coded by year. Figures 9.4 and 9.5 show the locations with abundant gold, either as measured by the count of gold grains (Figure 9.4) or by the gold grade calculated from grain size and grain count (Figure 9.5).

The first till samples taken by NFG were in 2016, with a detailed till grid which targeted a segment of the JBPFZ at QWN (Figure 9.3). The results from this initial grid demonstrated the abundance of gold grains and the pristine nature of those grains in till in this area, with an average gold grain count per till of over 100 with the highest being 1744 grains in a single till located along the JBPFZ. Based on this initial success, a regional till grid covering the entire Queensway South Block was completed in 2018, with higher density till samples being collected over a northeast trending magnetic anomaly extending along the western margin of the property. Late in 2018, NFG collected four additional till samples around the till sample containing 1744 gold grains from the 2016 survey along the JBPFZ at QWN.

In 2020 and early 2021, a regional till grid was completed over the Twin Ponds area at QWN, and more detailed (tighter spaced) till grids were completed at QWS over areas of anomalous till outlined from the regional 2018 till survey, including Hunt's Cove/Joe's Feeder, Narrows, Larson's Falls, Pine Tree Hill, Eastern Pond, and Great Gull River areas. Later in 2021, two detailed till grids were completed to the North and West of the 2016 till grid over the JBPFZ at QWN to better define the area of anomalous gold. Also in 2021, an additional till grid covering the Little Rocky Brook area at QWN was completed.

Till sampling continued in 2022 at QWS in the Narrows area, where one till from this program returned a high gold grain count of 1231 grains. A second round of more tightly spaced till sampling was completed around this highly anomalous till later in 2022, with one of these samples returning a high gold grain count of 199 grains.

The site of the anomalous tills was trenched in 2023, where a gold-bearing fault zone in granite was discovered (Mars gold prospect). Drill testing at Mars took place in early 2024.

Figure 9.3 Location of glacial till samples at the Queensway Property, colour coded by sampling year.

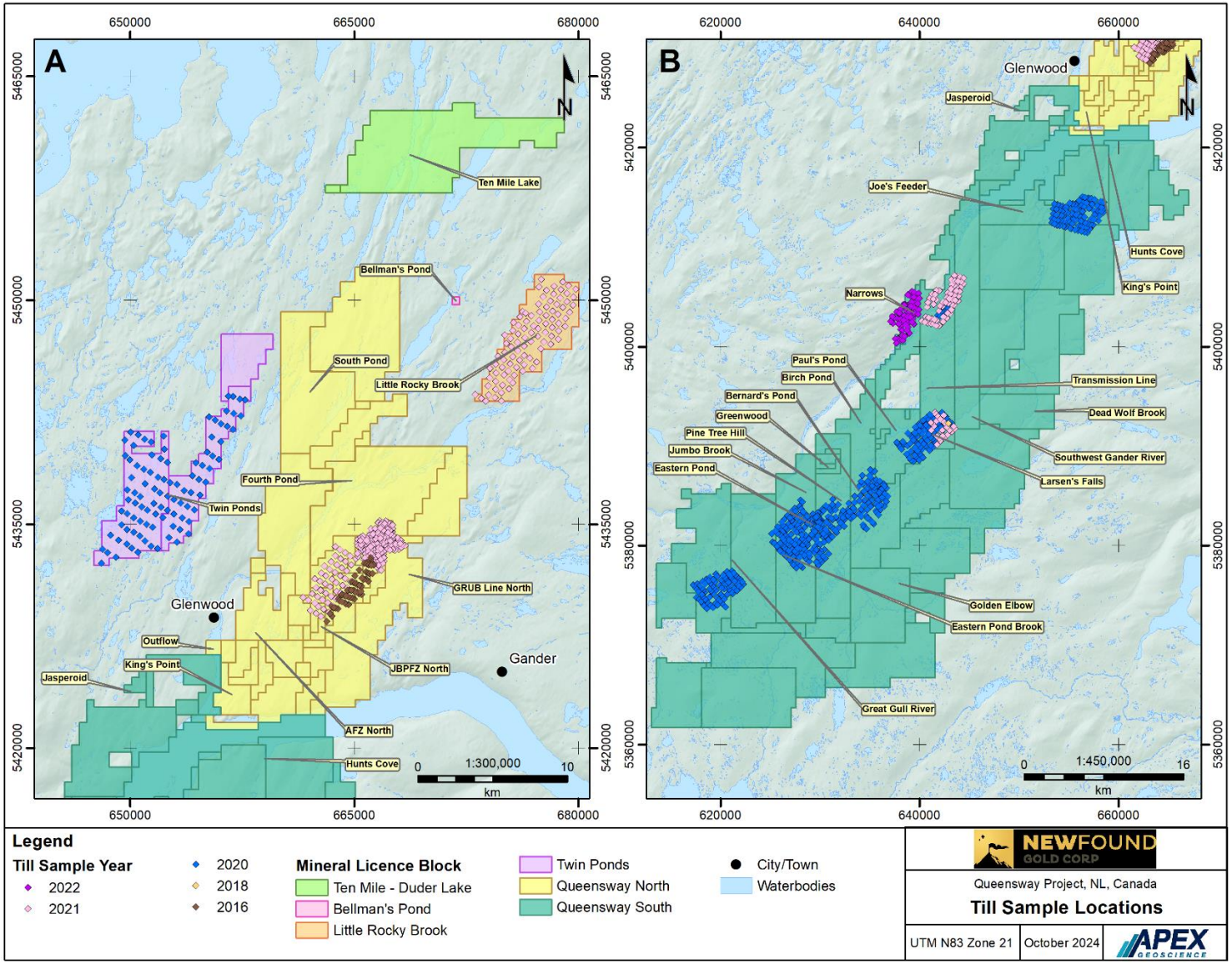


Figure 9.4 Locations of till samples with 10 or more moderate – pristine gold grains.

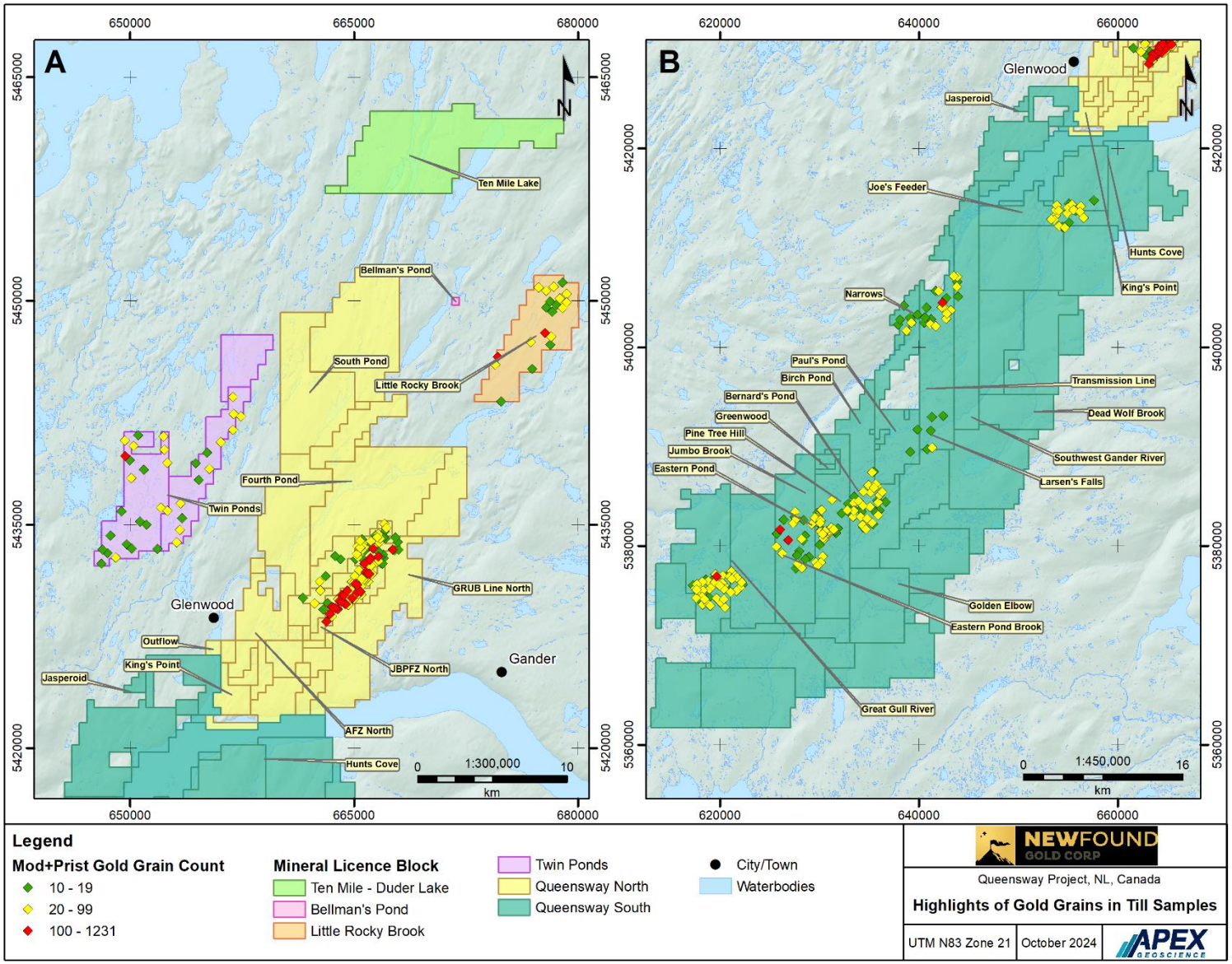
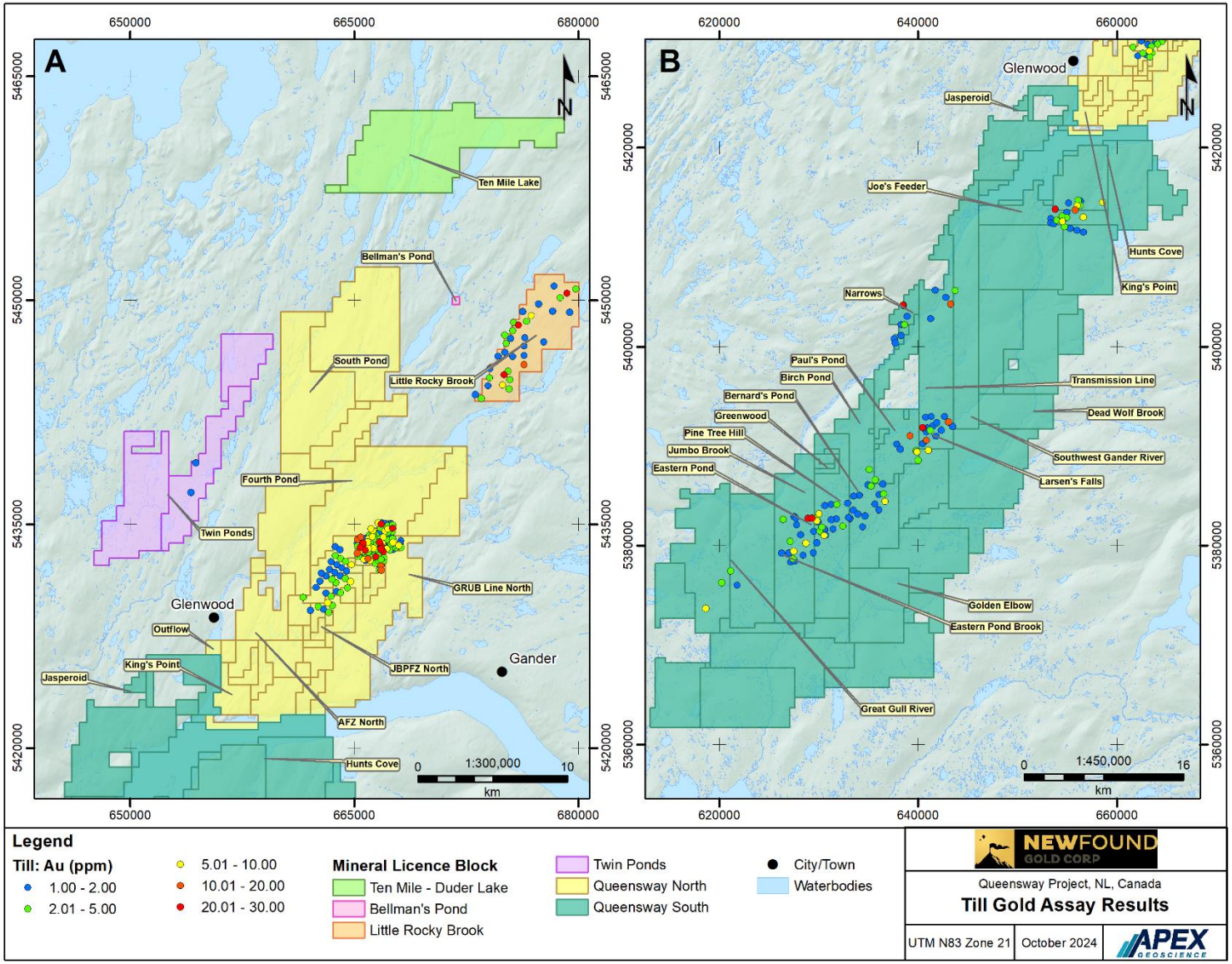


Figure 9.5 Till samples with gold grades above 1 ppm Au.



A total of 1,250 till samples have been collected within the Queensway Property as of the Effective Date of this report, and 1,247 samples have been assayed.

Of the 272 till samples collected from QWN (Table 9.1), 270 have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 270 samples assayed shows:

- 121 analytical results (44.81%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.996 ppm Au and an average of 0.27 ppm Au.
- 149 analytical results (54.19%) were between 1 and 30.00 ppm Au, with an average of 5.37 ppm Au.

Of the 773 till samples collected from QWS (Table 9.1), 772 have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 772 samples assayed shows:

- 651 analytical results (84.33%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.995 ppm Au and an average of 0.19 ppm Au.
- 121 analytical results (15.67%) were between 1 and 30.00 ppm Au, with an average of 4.02 ppm Au.

All 102 till samples collected from TP were assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 102 samples assayed shows:

- 100 analytical results (98.04%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.76 ppm Au and an average of 0.11 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (2%) were 1.06 and 1.72 ppm Au, with an average of 1.39 ppm Au.

Of the 103 till samples collected from LRB (Table 9.1), 101 have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 101 samples assayed shows:

- 66 analytical results (65.35%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.996 ppm Au and an average of 0.23 ppm Au.
- 35 analytical results (34.65%) were between 1.05 and 30.00 ppm Au, with an average of 5.22 ppm Au.

9.4 Geochemistry – Soil Samples

Soil sampling has been utilized by NFG to define areas of elevated gold and other elements in soil. Soil samples are typically taken in grid patterns, targeting areas of anomalous gold in rocks, tills and structural features interpreted from geophysics, or as a first pass exploration method for an area of interest. To produce more well-defined anomalies, soil sampling grids contain higher sample density than more regional till sampling grids and are often used after areas of anomalous till are defined and where overburden thickness is known to be thinner. Geochemical analyses on soil samples will provide an assay value for gold and other elements, which help NFG to define areas

where anomalies in soil might represent what is in bedrock below the overburden. Planned soil sites were not sampled if not enough soil could be collected, or no soil could be identified (excessive organic material or rocky ground). After areas of anomalous soil are identified, further prospecting, trenching and diamond drilling can be used to investigate the bedrock source of the gold in soil.

NFG's soil sampling programs include routine QA/QC samples, represented by a duplicate sample at the same soil site taken every 20 samples. For further information regarding sample acquisition, processing, and analyses, see Sections 11.1.2 and 11.3.

Figure 9.6 shows the locations of the soil sample programs completed by NFG from 2017 to 2023.

The first soil samples taken by NFG were in 2017, where two test soil samples were collected in the Joe Batts Pond area at QWN. In 2018, two targeted soil grids were completed over Jumbo Brook and Yellow Fox Brook areas at QWS following up on anomalous float samples. In 2021, one targeted soil grid was completed over the Cokes zone, an area of known gold mineralization at QWN along the AFZ to test for a hyperspectral (HALO device) signature in the soil. Hyperspectral is used to identify alteration minerals associated with gold mineralization in drill core and grab samples and this test was designed to see if the same signatures could be identified in the soil. This initial test showed that alteration mineral signatures (ex. Muscovite) could be collected from soil and thus this method was applied to all NFG soil samples collected afterwards. One additional targeted soil grid was completed in 2021 along the banks of Eastern Pond Brook at QWS.

In 2022, seven regional scale soil grids were completed at QWS covering Joe's Feeder, Transmission Line, Paul's Pond, Greenwood Pond, and Eastern Pond areas. In 2023 and early 2024, two regional scale soil grids were completed at QWN, including a grid over newly acquired licenses near Fourth Pond (VOA Option), and the other covering the Northern segment of the GRUB Line. At QWS in 2023, five additional soil grids were completed expanding on the 2022 grids at Transmission Line, Paul's Pond, Greenwood Pond, and Eastern Pond; an additional regional grid connecting all these main soil grids and covering the suspected southern extension of the AFZ was also collected (Figure 9.7).

In 2022, 435 soil samples were collected at QWN and 9,648 at QWS (Table 9.1) and for 2023, there were 5,502 soils samples collected from QWN and 9,402 soil samples collected from QWS for a total of 14,904 soil samples. In 2024, as of the Effective Date of this report, a total of 1,385 soil samples have been collected, where 550 soil samples were collected from grids in QWN at the GRUB Line North area, and 835 samples were collected in QWS at the Transmission Line area.

Figure 9.6 Locations of soil samples, colour coded by sampling year.

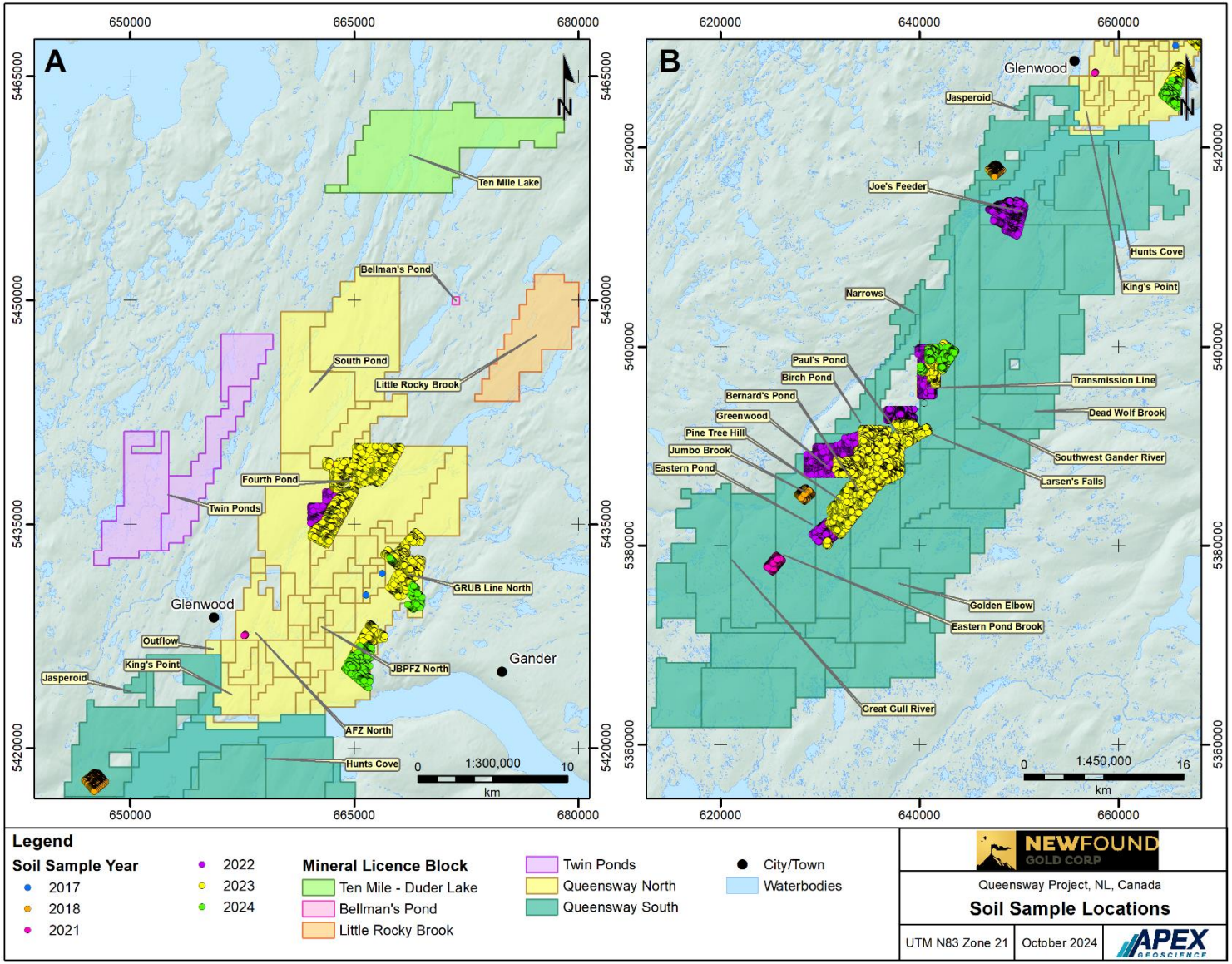
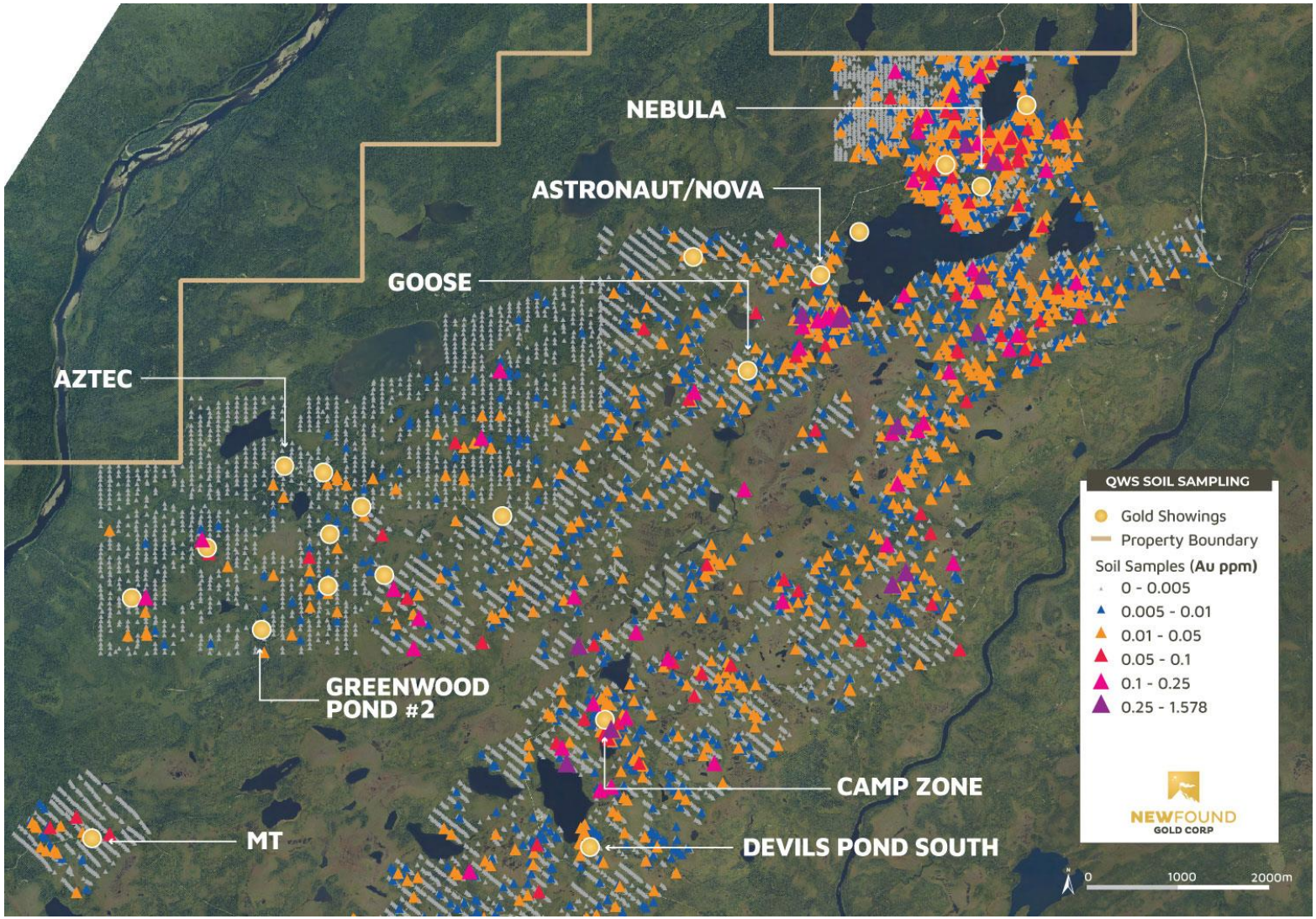


Figure 9.7 Overview of soil sampling gold analytical results in the Devils Pond South, Camp, Greenwood, Aztec, Goose, Astronaut/Nova, and Nebula prospects area in the Queensway South block (Source: NFG, 2024).



From 2017 to the Effective Date of this report, a total of 27,518 soil samples have been collected within the Queensway Property, and all soil samples collected were shipped by NFG to analytical laboratories for assay. Of the 27,518 soil samples collected within the Property (Table 9.1), 28,130 received assay results (98%), and assay results for 642 samples are still pending as of the Effective Date of this report. Assay results are presented in Figure 9.8.

Of the 6,501 soil samples collected from 2017 to the Effective Date of this report at QWN, all have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 6,501 samples assayed shows:

- 6,499 analytical results (99.97%) were between 0.00005 and 0.947 ppm Au, with an average of 0.008 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.03%) of 1.056 and 1.578 ppm Au.

Of the 21,017 soil samples collected from 2018 to the Effective Date of this report at QWS, all have assay results. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 21,017 samples assayed shows:

- 21,015 analytical results (99.99%) vary between 0.00005 and 0.913 ppm Au, with an average of 0.0060 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.01%) of 1.035 and 2.27 ppm Au.

9.5 Trenching and Channel Sampling

Trenching has been utilized by NFG as a tool to expose bedrock in areas with anomalous gold in float, soil and till samples on surface or to further expose bedrock in areas where anomalous gold was sampled in outcrop. Exposing and mapping bedrock exposures helps NFG to understand the underlying geology and structural trends controlling mineralized systems and is important for producing informed diamond drilling programs targeting these systems.

Processing of trench data by NFG typically involves washing the exposed bedrock in the trench with a high-pressure pump and hose, capturing detailed drone imagery of the exposure, collecting highly accurate control point coordinates (using RTK systems) to allow georeferencing of drone imagery, sampling of the exposed rock or mineralized features and mapping the geology and structure of the exposure by NFG geologists. Trenches were immediately reclaimed after digging if no bedrock was encountered (overburden depth too great) or were reclaimed once the exploration process was complete. Locations of trenches at the Queensway Property are presented in Figure 9.9.

Figure 9.8 2023 Soil sample gold assay results at the Queensway Property.

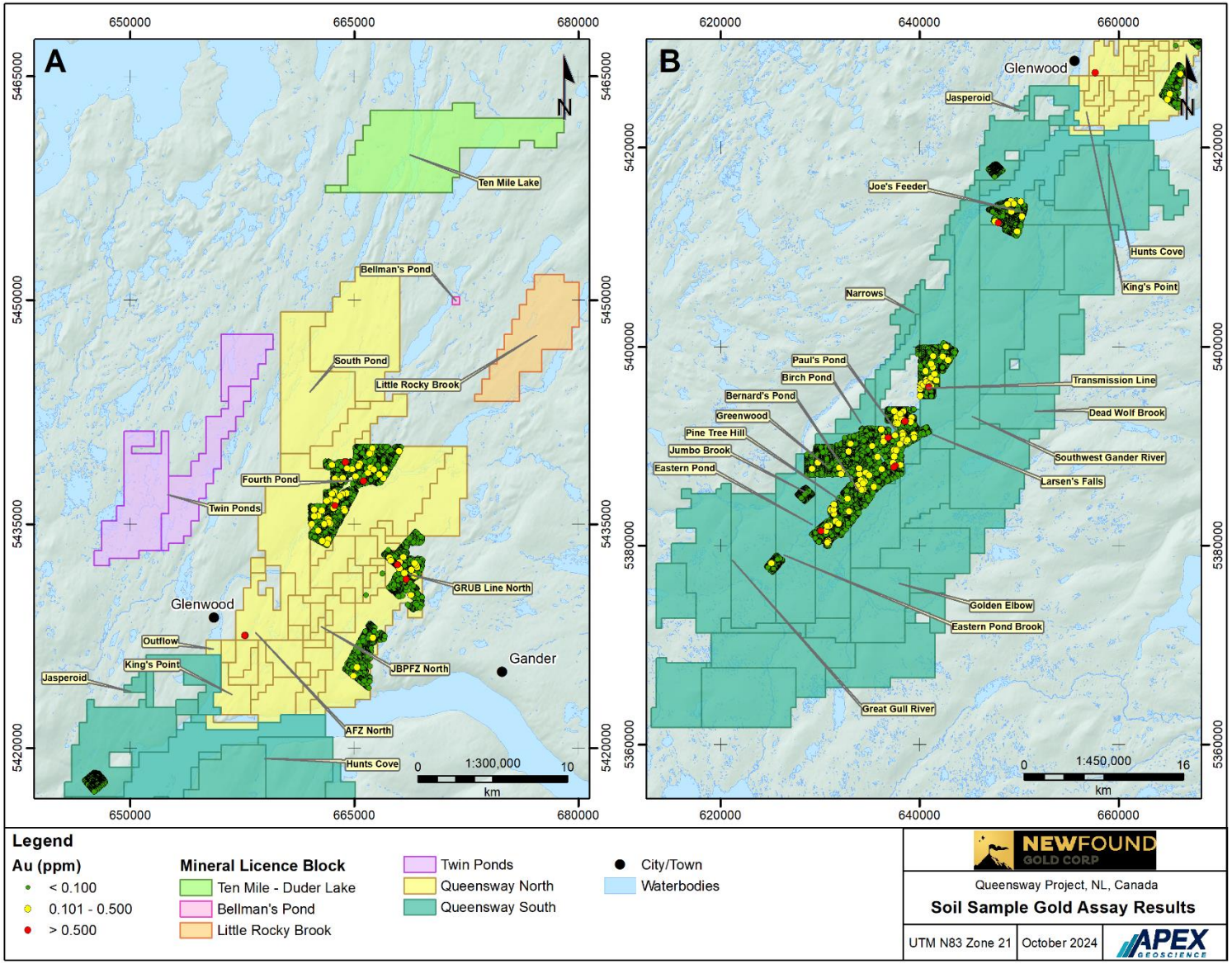
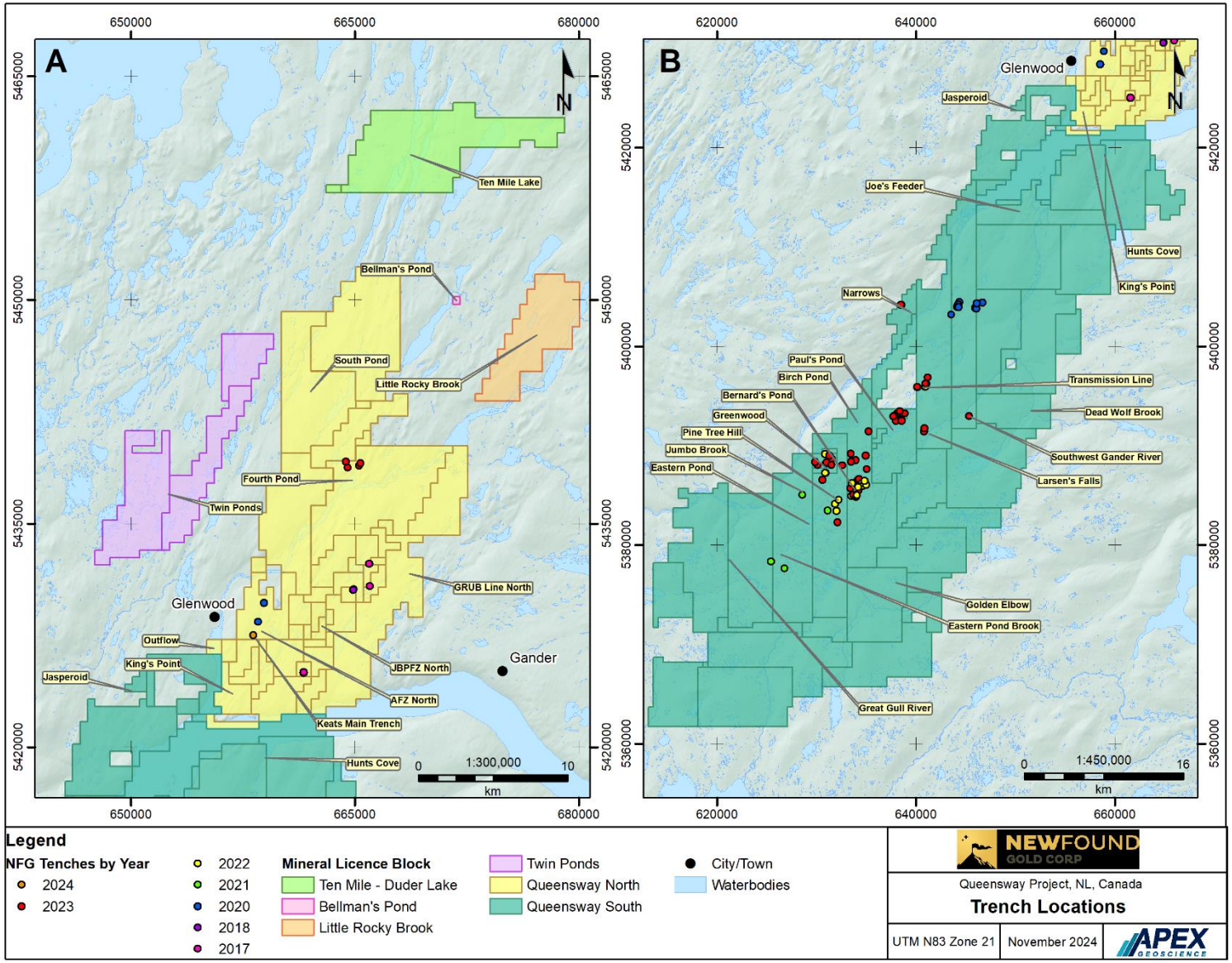


Figure 9.9 Location of trenches at the Queensway Property.



Trenched exposures were typically sampled by either chipping rock off the exposure (Grab sample; Section 9.2) or by cutting and removing linear channels of rock using a rock saw (Channel sample). Channel samples were subjected to the same analytical procedures as grab samples but are often preferred as they provide more representative results across an entire exposure as opposed to a grab sample from one targeted area in the exposure. Channel samples can thus provide a gold grade over a length of sampled rock, which is an important measure of the prosperity of a mineralized system and helps to further evaluate whether diamond drilling is warranted at a given target.

NFG began trenching in 2017, following up on gold targets generated by prospecting and till sampling along the JBPFZ at QWN completed in 2016 (Figure 9.9, Table 9.1). During this program, twenty-four trenches were dug across 4 general areas along the JBPFZ including in the vicinity of H-Pond, Quartz Pond, west of Joe Batt's Pond and an area south of the TCH. Fourteen of the sites attempted in 2017 encountered bedrock. In 2018, twelve additional sites were trenched in similar areas to the 2017 program. All sites excavated in 2018 reached bedrock aside from one. The 2017-2018 trench program along the JBPFZ led to the discovery of the Glass gold showing, which was subsequently drill-tested in 2020.

In 2020, trenching efforts were mostly focused on the North Herman's Pond prospect along the AFZ in QWN. During this program, sixteen trenches were dug with half of those targeting historic gold showings (Trench 36, Road, Little and Hornet showings) and the other half targeting areas which had not been trenched previously. Thirteen of the sites attempted reached bedrock. The 2020 trench program and subsequent grab and channel sampling validated the mineralization at the historic Trench 36, Little and Road showings and led to the discovery of the Golden Joint Hanging Wall (formerly EllieAnna) gold showing. Initial drill-testing at Golden Joint, Little, Road and Trench 36 (subsequently renamed K2) were completed in 2020 and 2021. One additional trench was dug at QWS in 2020 near Eastern Pond (Cozak Trench), following up on high-grade float samples in the area. The trench uncovered a quartz veined zone in black siltstone with numerous grab samples returning elevated gold values. The mineralization at Cozak was drill-tested in 2022.

In 2021, trenching efforts were focused in various areas at QWS including south of Joe's Feeder, Greenwood Pond, Camp, Devils Pond South, north of Eastern Pond and in the vicinity of Eastern Pond Brook. A total of sixteen trenches were attempted in QWS in 2021, and 11 of those reached bedrock. The trenching program in 2021 did not lead to any significant gold discoveries but helped NFG gain valuable geological and structural information in previously poorly understood areas.

In 2022, further trenching was conducted in different areas at QWS including Transmission Line, Greenwood Pond, Bernards Pond, and Pine Tree Hills. A total of sixteen trenches were attempted at QWS in 2022, and 9 reached bedrock. The trenching program in 2022 led to the discovery of two new gold showings, Devils Pond South and Devil's Trench. The mineralization at both showings is related to shear zones near the contacts between greywacke and siltstone along the AFZ and drill-testing at both sites

was conducted later in 2022. Three trenches dug in the Greenwood Pond area uncovered felsic volcanic rocks cut by stockwork veined zones containing elevated gold values.

In early 2023, four trenches were attempted on a newly acquired license in the Fourth Pond area along the northern segment of the AFZ at QWN (VOA Option) with 3 of those trenches reaching bedrock. These trenches did not lead to any significant discoveries but did provide valuable geological and structural information about this new area which aided in planning a diamond drilling program in the region later in 2023. In the Fall of 2023, a trench was excavated over the Keats gold prospect along the AFZ at QWN (Section 9.6).

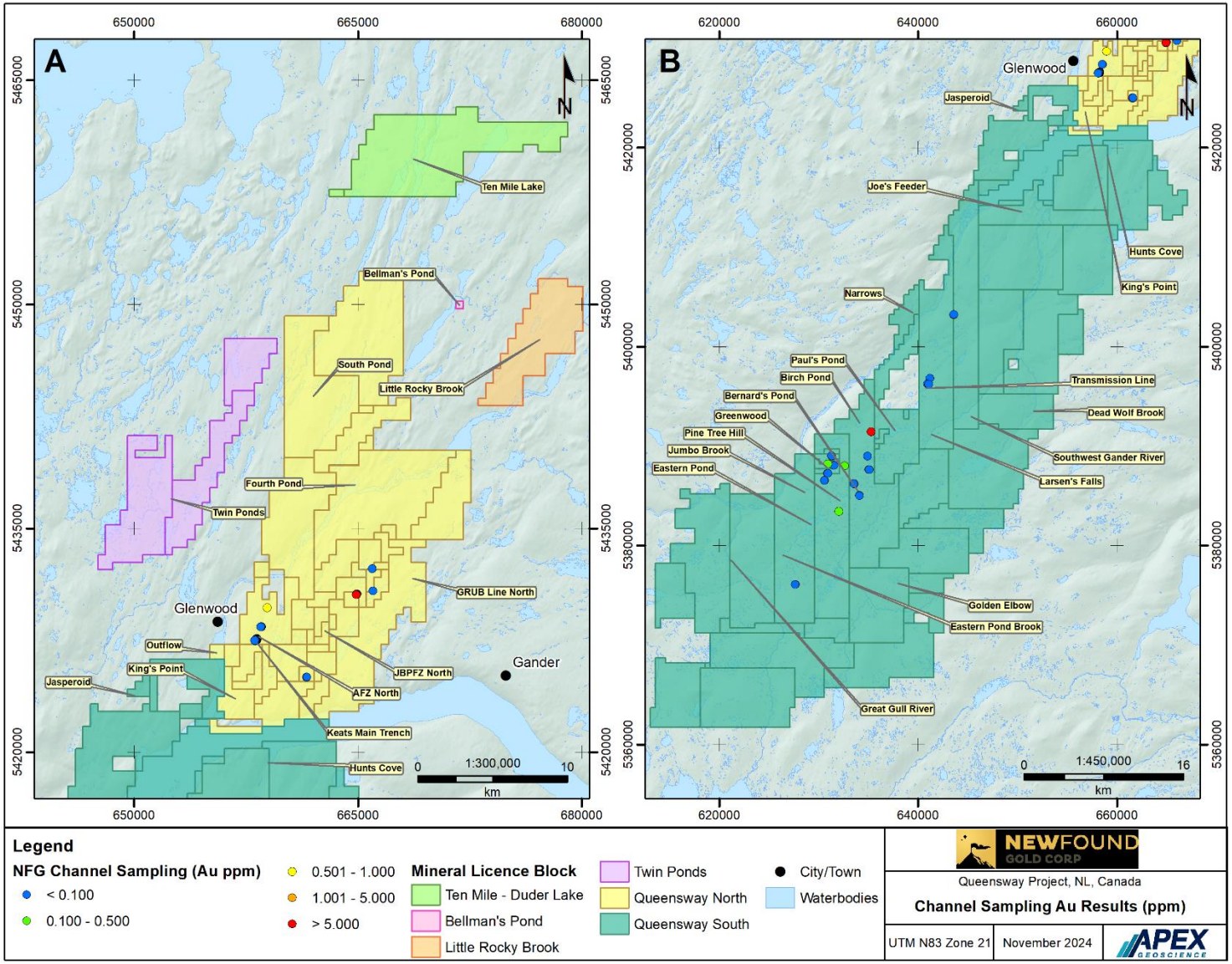
Forty-four trench sites were attempted in different areas at QWS in 2023 including the Narrows, Transmission Line, Paul's Pond, SW Gander River, Greenwood Pond, Bernards Pond area and an area east of Eastern Pond, with 36 of those trenches encountering bedrock. The 2023 trenching program in QWS led to the discovery of several new gold showings in various areas. Trenching at a gold-in-till anomaly in the Narrows area uncovered a gold-bearing fault zone in felsic plutonic rocks subsequently named the Mars gold showing. Trenching at a gold-in-soil anomaly in the Transmission Line area identified a fault zone in a sequence of greywacke and siltstone in the Potato Patch trench. Samples taken throughout the trench returned patchy elevated gold values, but several quartz boulders sampled from the overburden during excavation returned high-grade gold values. Trenching at two sites along a linear gold-in-soil anomaly in the Paul's Pond area led to the discovery of a gold-bearing fault zone in siltstone, subsequently named the Big Bear Trend. Trenching at various gold-in-float anomalies in the Greenwood Pond area uncovered a series of gold-bearing shears hosting a high-density quartz veined zones in mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. The trenching program also validated gold mineralization at many historic gold occurrences around the Paul's Pond and Greenwood Pond areas. The mineralization at Mars and Potato Patch was drill-tested in early 2024, while many of the other newly discovered and re-exposed historic gold showings have not yet been drill-tested as of the effective date of this report.

A total of 829 trench channel samples have been collected with the Queensway Property as of the Effective Date of this report, and all samples have been assayed. Results of the trench channel sampling program at Queensway are presented in Figure 9.10.

A total of 3,532 channel samples have been collected from QWN as of the Effective Date of this report, and 3,492 have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 3,532 channel samples shows:

- 3,006 analytical results (86.08%) were between 0.0005 and 0.99 ppm Au, with an average of 0.15 ppm Au.
- 412 analytical results (11.80%) were between 1.0 and 29.42 ppm Au, with an average of 5.21 ppm Au.
- 74

Figure 9.10 Channel sample gold assay results (Au ppm).



A total of 596 channel samples have been collected from QWS as of the Effective Date of this report, and all have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 596 channel samples shows:

- 563 analytical results (94.46%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.944 ppm Au, with an average of 0.122 ppm Au.
- 31 analytical results (5.20%) were between 1.029 and 9.458 ppm Au, with an average of 2.315 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.34%) of 51.274 and 42. 428 ppm Au.

9.6 Keats Gold Prospect Trench Excavation

During August to November 2023, NFG undertook a major excavation effort at the Keats trench where the Company removed overburden to expose a 200 m long by 70 m wide area that roughly corresponds to the known surface expression of the high-grade segment of the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone (KBFZ).

Prior to the Keats trench, the Keats Zone had only been observed through drill core and modelled in 3D, forming the basis of the Company's geological model. Having this exposure will aid in validating the geological and structural models as well as provide detailed insights into the geometry of Keats and the controls on high-grade mineralization.

One highlight of this work was unearthing the East-West Vein (E-W Vein) that occurs over a 100 m long surface expression and includes a 25 m segment that hosts significant amounts of visible gold (Figure 9.11; New Found Gold Corp., 2023b). Via NFG drilling, the E-W Vein is intercepted over a strike length of 300 m and down to a vertical depth of 150 m and defines the KBFZ.

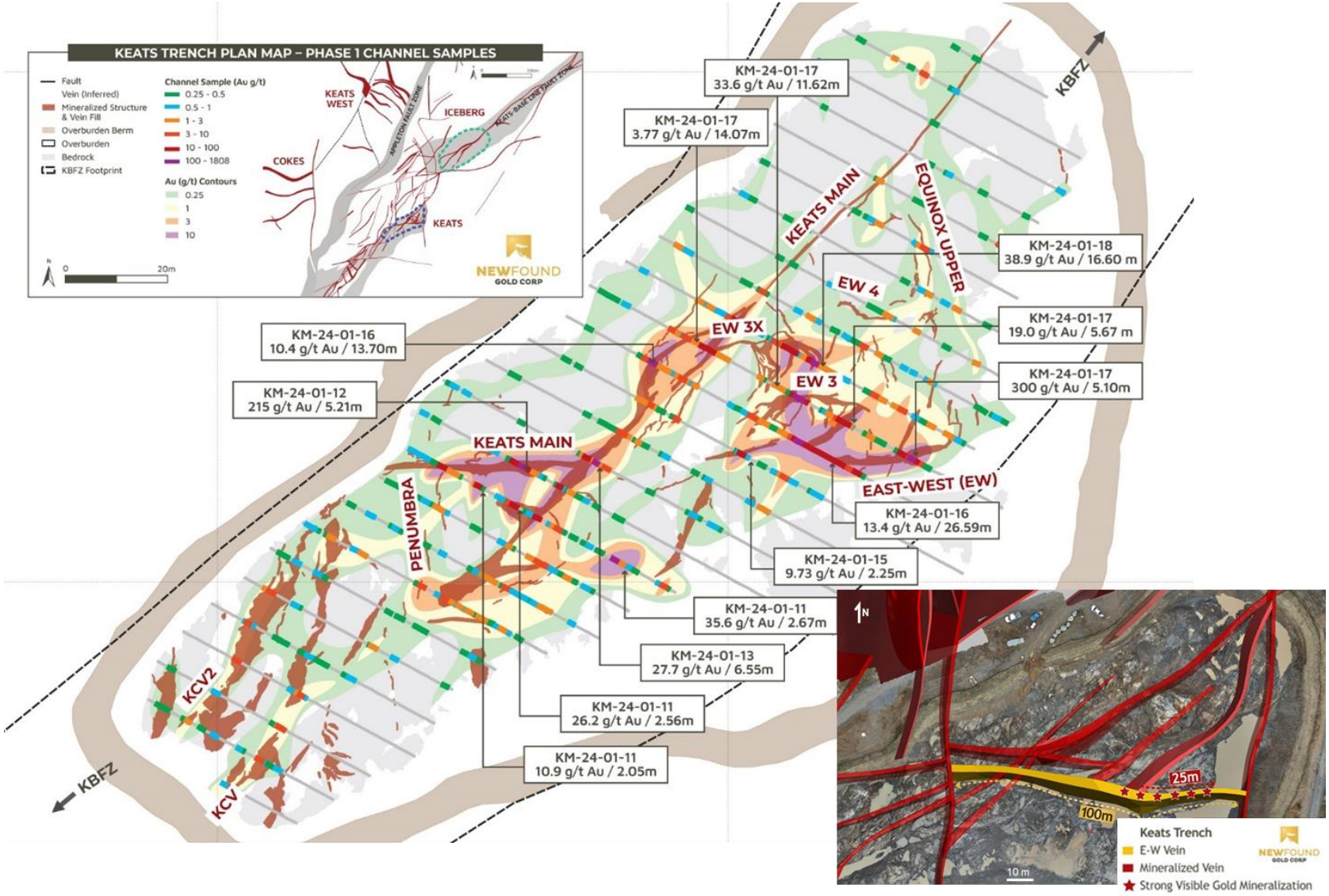
At the Effective Date of this technical report, a detailed mapping and channel sampling program is being conducted by NFG at the Keats prospect trench. A total of 2,763 channel samples have been collected from the Keats zone trench, with 292 assay results still pending. Highlights from the channel sampling program at the Keats Main trench, as reported by NFG, are listed in Table 9.2 (New Found Gold Corp., 2024m).

Since the last exploration update in NFG's previous technical report, the Company has also initiated surface excavation and trenching at the Iceberg prospect. The trench area corresponds with the projected bedrock surface expression of the Iceberg zone, and a follow up detailed geological mapping and sampling program is planned.

Table 9.2 Select channel assay intervals for the Keats Main trench. Intervals are apparent widths. Individual channel intervals of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Channel ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
KM-24-01-11	14.93	16.98	2.05	70-95	10.87
KM-24-01-11 Including	15.43	16.18	0.75	70-95	27.80
KM-24-01-11 And	22.59	25.15	2.56	70-95	26.23
KM-24-01-11 Including	24.15	25.15	1.00	70-95	60.84
KM-24-01-11 And	30.03	34.91	4.88	70-95	7.35
KM-24-01-11 Including	30.03	30.93	0.90	70-95	37.65
KM-24-01-11 And	48.23	50.90	2.67	70-95	35.61
KM-24-01-11 Including	48.23	49.08	0.85	70-95	108.74
KM-24-01-12	20.77	25.98	5.21	70-95	214.97
KM-24-01-12 Including	20.77	21.67	0.90	70-95	14.72
KM-24-01-12 And	22.58	24.18	1.60	70-95	688.66
KM-24-01-12 And Including	22.58	23.58	1.00	70-95	1088
KM-24-01-13	32.58	39.13	6.55	70-95	27.7
KM-24-01-13 Including	33.23	33.98	0.75	70-95	37.14
KM-24-01-13 Including	35.68	36.23	0.55	70-95	263.48
KM-24-01-15	50.77	53.02	2.25	70-95	9.73
KM-24-01-15 Including	51.32	52.07	0.75	70-95	27.76
KM-24-01-16	17.50	31.20	13.70	70-95	10.38
KM-01-16 Including	19.25	20.20	0.95	70-95	128.71
KM-01-16 And	44.25	70.84	26.59	70-95	13.41
KM-01-16 Including	54.89	57.34	2.45	70-95	63.41
KM-01-16 Including	58.34	63.00	4.66	70-95	13.61
KM-01-16 Including	63.98	67.04	3.06	70-95	28.28
KM-01-16 Including	69.94	70.84	0.90	70-95	12.46
KM-24-01-17	18.33	32.40	14.07	70-95	3.77
KM-24-01-17 Including	25.80	27.00	1.20	70-95	16.82
KM-24-01-17 Including	27.85	28.60	0.75	70-95	10.88
KM-24-01-17 And	39.97	51.59	11.62	70-95	33.57
KM-24-01-17 Including	48.36	51.59	3.23	70-95	119.31
KM-24-01-17 And	56.70	62.37	5.67	70-95	19.04
KM-24-01-17 Including	59.39	61.77	2.38	70-95	43.62
KM-24-01-17 And	73.66	78.76	5.10	70-95	300.36
KM-24-01-17 Including	73.66	74.47	0.81	70-95	32.74
KM-24-01-17 Including	76.22	77.86	1.64	70-95	907.44
KM-24-01-17 And Including	76.22	77.02	0.80	70-95	1808
KM-24-01-18	35.85	52.45	16.60	70-95	38.88
KM-24-01-18 Including	38.35	41.45	3.10	70-95	44.53
KM-24-01-18 Including	44.60	46.80	2.20	70-95	221

Figure 9.11 Keats trench plan view map with location of visible gold mineralization in the East-West Vein. Source: New Found Gold Corp. (2023b).



9.7 QP Opinion on Representativity and Potential Bias of Exploration Samples

The QP is of the opinion that NFG's till, soil, rock, and trench channel samples are representative of the regions where the samples were collected. The resulting analytical assay results provide a reasonable dataset of unbiased measurements that represent reasonable surficial rock and trench sample gold grades and/or till and soil gold signatures within the general sample locations.

Grab samples, by their very nature, often tend to be anomalous: prospectors are looking for gold and are more likely to find a surface sample interesting if it contains visible gold, or if its visible mineralogy suggests that its gold grade might be high. The likely bias in grab samples is not problematic for exploration, however, because anomalous samples can direct future exploration programs. Due to the bias, the QP recommends that grab samples not be used in any future resource estimations.

9.8 Geophysical Surveys

By measuring naturally occurring fields produced by the Earth (passive methods) or physical responses derived from artificially produced signals (active methods), geophysical surveys help to identify and understand features of interest in the underlying geology. Physical parameters defined by such surveys such as magnetic susceptibility, conductivity, resistivity, chargeability, and density are related directly to the lithological and mineralogical composition of the survey area. As such, anything from regional prominent bodies to subtle localized anomalies seen in a geophysics dataset can be interpreted with an associated geological rationale. Products derived computationally from a geophysics dataset can be used to filter or highlight features, allowing for interpretation to be done from various perspectives.

The process of inversion can also be undertaken to produce 3D models of some physical parameter defined within the survey itself. New Found Gold has successfully used geophysics and these associated products and models to aid in understanding the physical and spatial characteristics of lithological units, progress high level geological and structural interpretations, and to identify and analyze exploration targets.

Features of interest across geophysical datasets and their significance to mineral exploration include:

- Linear breaks in the continuity of the signal or anomalous lineation's: Most gold prospects on the Queensway property are related to gold-bearing fluids traveling through cracks and fractures in the bedrock to eventually reach an environment favourable for mineralization (orogenic gold). As such, faults and breaks seen across geophysical datasets are considered in conjunction with geological and geochemical datasets and often defined as targets for exploration. Almost all geophysics products will represent major fault to some degree, with more subtle feature often identified in subsequent computationally derived products.

- Anomalies relative to the larger geophysical background: Features seen in geophysics surveys with unique strength and geometry relative to their background can likely be attributed to a similar uniqueness within the underlying geology. Intrusive bodies, large increases in veining and sulphide mineralization, or contrasts in lithological regimes are often seen as anomalies across geophysics datasets. As these are directly related to gold prospectivity on the Queensway property, they are often defined as targets for exploration of varying degrees based on numerous other factors.

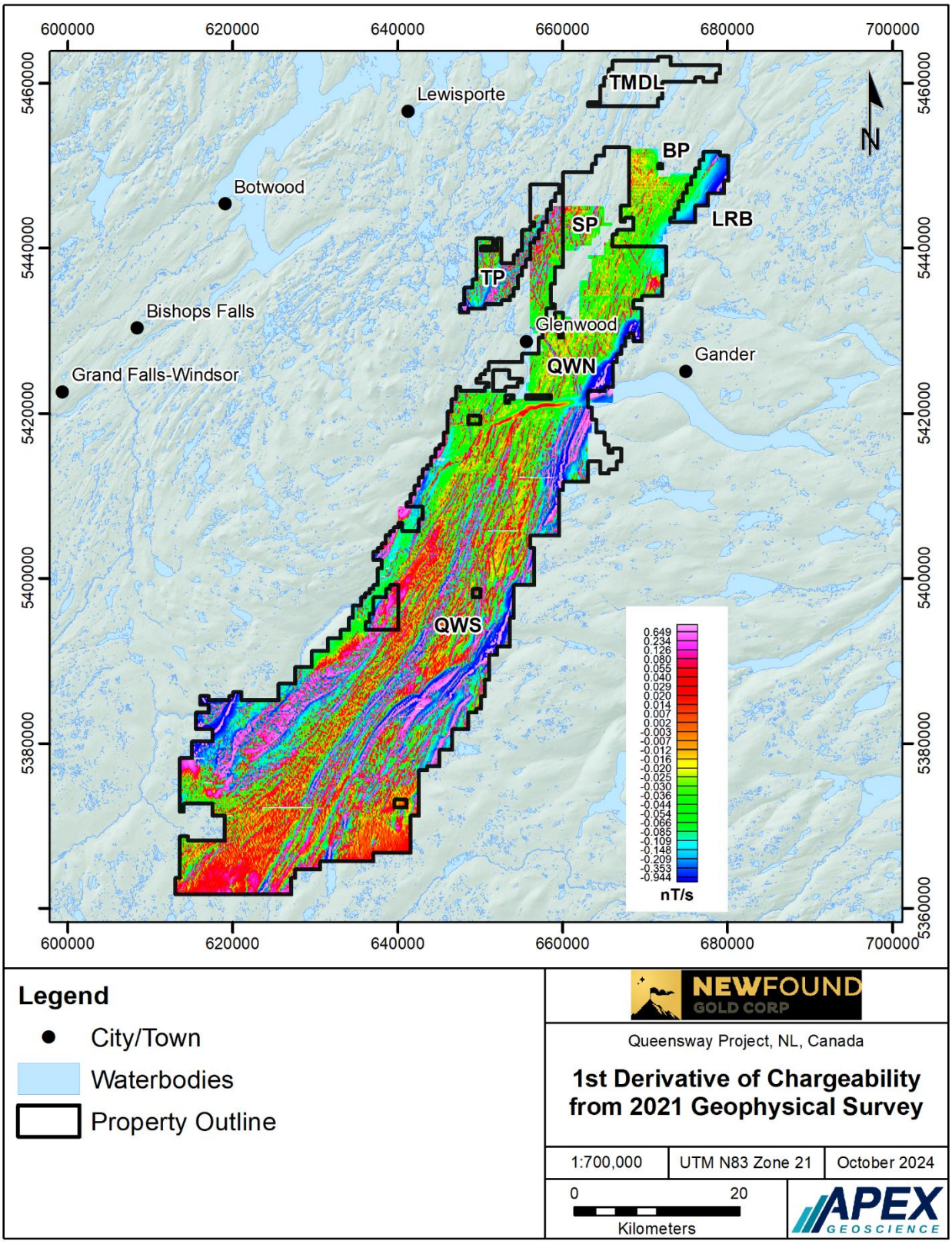
- Areas with identifiable geophysical characteristics which match those of a previously successful exploration target: Specific lithological or structural settings previously shown to favour gold mineralization can have an identifiable geophysical footprint. This footprint can then be identified in new areas during survey interpretation and determined as targets for exploration. Within the Queensway property, these identifiable footprints often relate to interactions of like-oriented structures which lead to a rheological and density regime favourable for fluid flow and therefore gold mineralization. These are most easily identified in electromagnetic or magnetic surveys and their computationally derived derivative products.

In 2017, On behalf of Palisade (now NFG), CGG Canada Services Ltd. (CGG) conducted a HELITEM electromagnetic and magnetic airborne survey on the entirety of the Queensway project at the time covering roughly 5312 line-km. Deliverables confirmed the general SW-NE structural fabric of the property in conformity with the Appleton and JBP Fault Zones. Large scale interpretations included the accurate spatial extents and geometry of the two listed major fault zones (through electromagnetic interpretation) and the presence and orientation of various dykes and newly identified lithological units identified through magnetic data.

In 2020, CGG conducted an airborne HELIFALCON gravity gradiometer and aeromagnetic survey on the Queensway North portion of the property covering roughly 1705 line-km. Large changes in the gravity field were consistent with mapped geologic features such as the higher density rocks of the Gander River Ultramafic Complex on the east side of the Queensway area correlating to a clear high gravity signal. With finer details being more difficult to resolve in the gradiometric data, CGG suggests an inversion of the data and a subsequent 3D model is required to produce a more detailed interpretation. Magnetic data from the survey confirmed features previously identified during interpretation of the 2017 CGG survey mentioned above.

In 2021, CGG conducted a HELITEM^2 electromagnetic and magnetic airborne survey on Queensway North and the newly acquired claims stretching the entire eastern extent of Queensway south, covering roughly 5,722 line-km (Figure 9.12). Regional fabrics with a general SW-NE trend were identified in both the electromagnetic and magnetic data and support previously interpreted lithological and structural interpretations as well as similar features identified in the 2017 CGG geophysics survey.

Figure 9.12 First derivative of chargeability from 2021 geophysical survey.



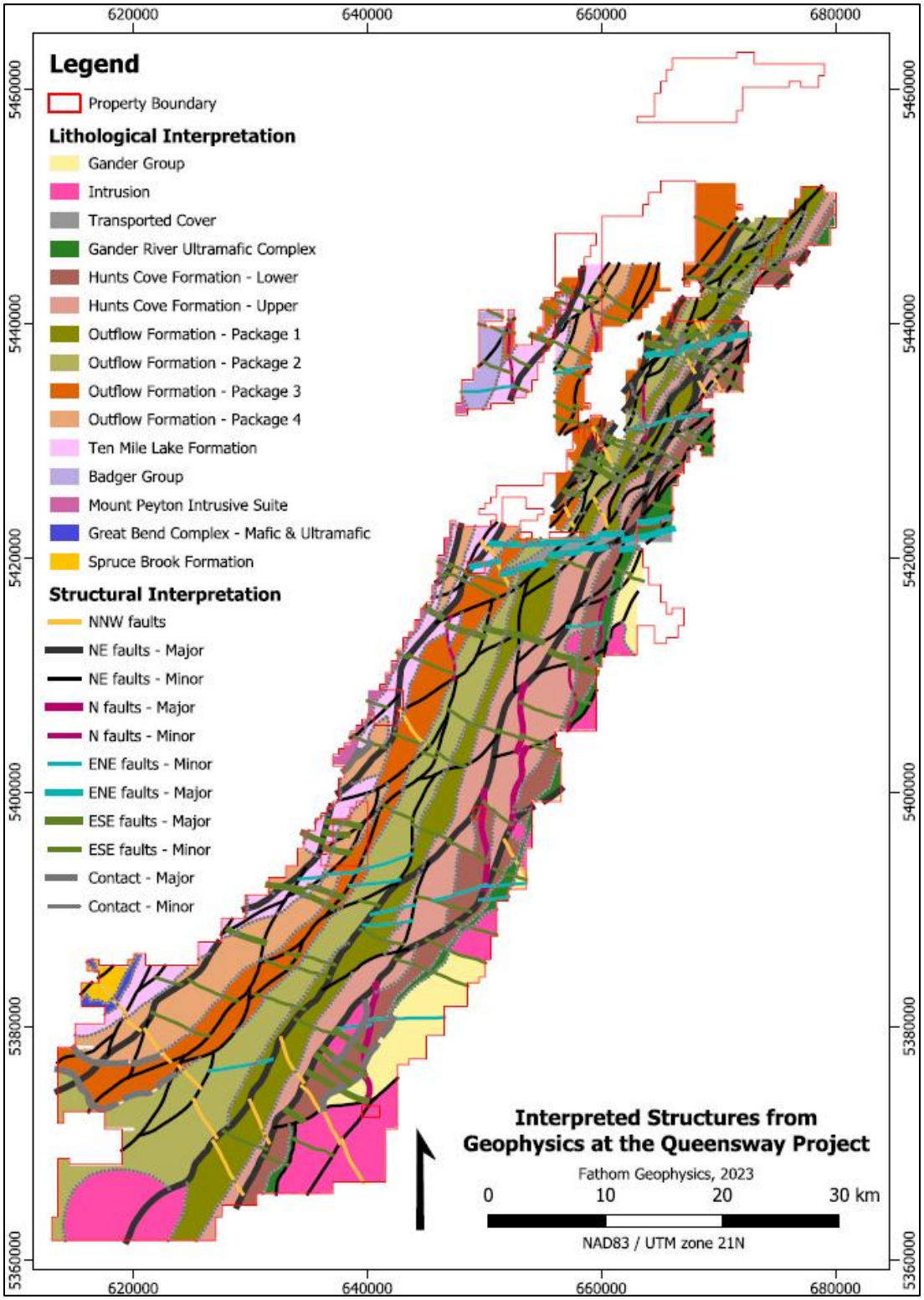
Computationally derived products of both datasets provide varying levels of detail for more precise structural and geological interpretations throughout the Queensway property in its entirety. Also in 2021, TechnoImaging completed a 3D inversion of 650 line-km of the 2017 HELITEM airborne electromagnetic data and 1705 line-km of the 2020 HELIFALCON total magnetic intensity and airborne gravity gradiometer data covering the entirety of the Queensway North portion of the property. This process produced 3D models of conductivity, chargeability, magnetic susceptibility, and density, all of which aided in further correlating the geophysical data with downhole drill results and interpretations.

In 2022, The School of Ocean Technology of the Marine Institute of Memorial University completed a high-resolution hydrographic survey over portions of Gander Lake. The survey covered a 40 square-km section on the Western side of Gander Lake, with an estimated average depth of 200 m. Products from the survey included surfaces of topography of the lakebed at 2 m, 1 m, and 0.5 m resolution. Results showed a highest elevation of –5 m and a lowest elevation of –230 m, giving important context to the geomorphological and geological context of Gander Lake.

In 2023, NFG conducted a geophysical integration study in the Paul's Pond area involving the collection and interpretation of two joint magnetics and VLF-EM surveys, one collecting data from the ground and one from a drone. Magnetic host rocks are known in the Paul's Pond-Greenwood area and high-resolution magnetic data is effective at identifying changes in the host rocks and faults. The two surveys purposely overlapped with the aim of interpreting results from both and determining if the generally lower resolution drone survey would provide a sufficient level of detail for exploration purposes. Initially, Simcoe Geoscience conducted a ground magnetics and VFL-EM survey along the Southeastern shoreline of Paul's Pond covering roughly 49 line-km. Pioneer Exploration then conducted an airborne magnetics and VLF-EM survey covering the Paul's Pond and surrounding areas using an unmanned aerial drone. Computationally derived filtered products and 3D models were provided from both surveys allowing for a more in-depth joint interpretation of the data. Where the two surveys overlapped, they both highlighted the same major features including a large magnetized lithological unit and various conductive SW-NE trending lineation's stretching the extent of the area thought to be lithological contacts or faults.

Also in 2023, Fathom Geophysics completed an in-depth interpretation of the previously collected 2017 CGG airborne magnetics and electromagnetics data. This interpretation included a property-wide geological interpretation (Figure 9.13) and the suggestion of multiple geophysics-based exploration targets including the "Golden Elbow" target area to the Southeast of Eastern Pond, in Queensway South. Following this interpretation and targeting, Techno Imaging LLC completed a 3D inversion of a 650 line-km section of the Golden Elbow area. Deliverables from this process included 3D models of chargeability, conductivity, and magnetic susceptibility all of which helped to delineate major lithological units and their geometry and physical characteristics.

Figure 9.13 Lithological and structural geophysical interpretation for the Queensway Property (Source: Fathom, 2023).



To date in 2024 and as of the effective date of this report, Rosor Exploration completed a drone-based magnetics survey over the Greenwood and Bernards Pond areas, covering roughly 1,470 line-km. Once completed, the data was transferred to PGW geophysics where it was merged with the previous two magnetics surveys conducted in the Queensway South area in 2023. Final deliverables from this survey included various merged computationally derived derivatives of the magnetics data and a 3D magnetic susceptibility model created through inversion techniques.

The compilation, interpretation, and modelling of NFG geophysical data and information has enabled the Company to prepare a lithological and structural foundation for the Queensway Property which can assist with current prospect characterization and to identify new target areas for future exploration.

9.9 Seismic Survey

During 2023, NFG initiated a 3D seismic survey covering a 47 km^2 block (5.8 km by 8.0 km) along the larger extent of the Appleton and JBP fault zones (Figure 9.14). The seismic survey and interpretation were completed by HiSeis of Subiaco, Australia. The survey encompassed the major known mineralized zones including the Keats, Keats West, Iceberg, Golden Joint, and Lotto prospects.

The 3D seismic technology's acquisition phase utilized over 20,000 energy source points spaced at 12.5 m intervals along 260 km of source lines, as well as approximately 25,000 geophone receiver stations. Source lines were spaced at 100 m intervals and perpendicular receiver lines were constructed at 100 m interims to optimize resolution from 200-1,000 m in depth, with good resolution intended to penetrate to 3,000 m (Figure 9.15; New Found Gold Corp., 2023c).

The preliminary 3-D cube seismic interpretation outlines structures and geological features to a depth of approximately 2.5 km (New Found Gold Corp., 2024e). The structural geology aligns with known drill-defined gold-bearing structures closer to surface and illustrates the potential for additional lineaments that could represent new and untested structures. Preliminary cross-section interpretations, which use pre-stack depth migration and Pseudo Relief, for the Keats and Lotto prospects are presented in Figure 9.15. The figures illustrate the AFZ, the KBFZ, and other more shallowly dipping structures (e.g., Glenwood Shear).

NFG has initiated a deep drilling program and is part utilizing the seismic data to delineate targets at depth.

9.10 Satellite Imagery and Digital Elevation Models

High resolution satellite imagery is useful for supporting the development of a detailed Graphical Information System database for the project, including field mapping activities.

Figure 9.14 Three-dimensional seismic survey source lines across the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones (AFZ and JBP) (Source: NFG, 2024).

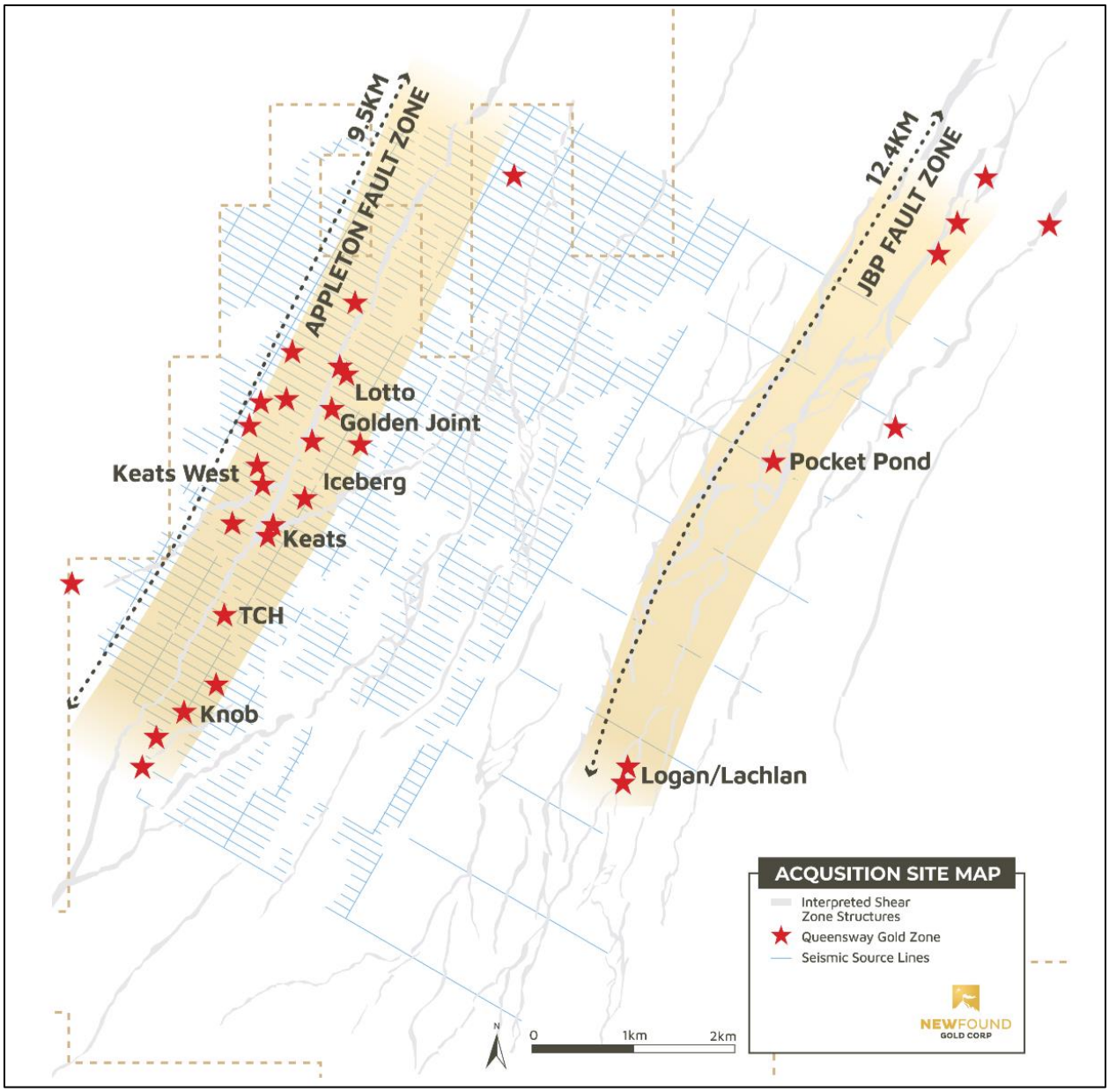
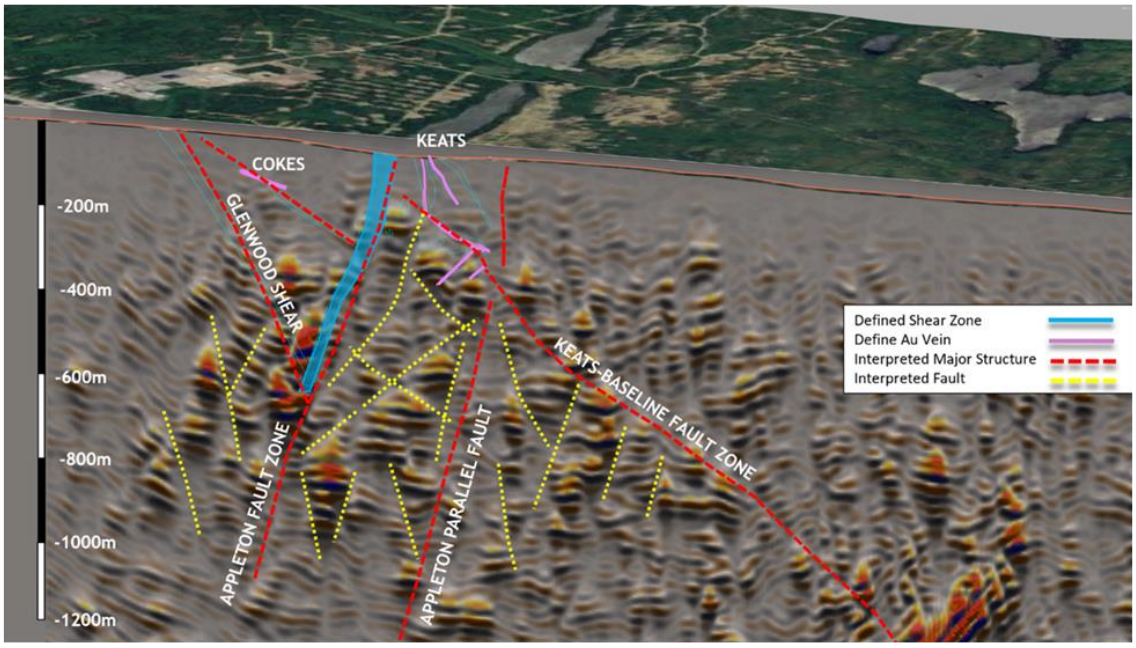
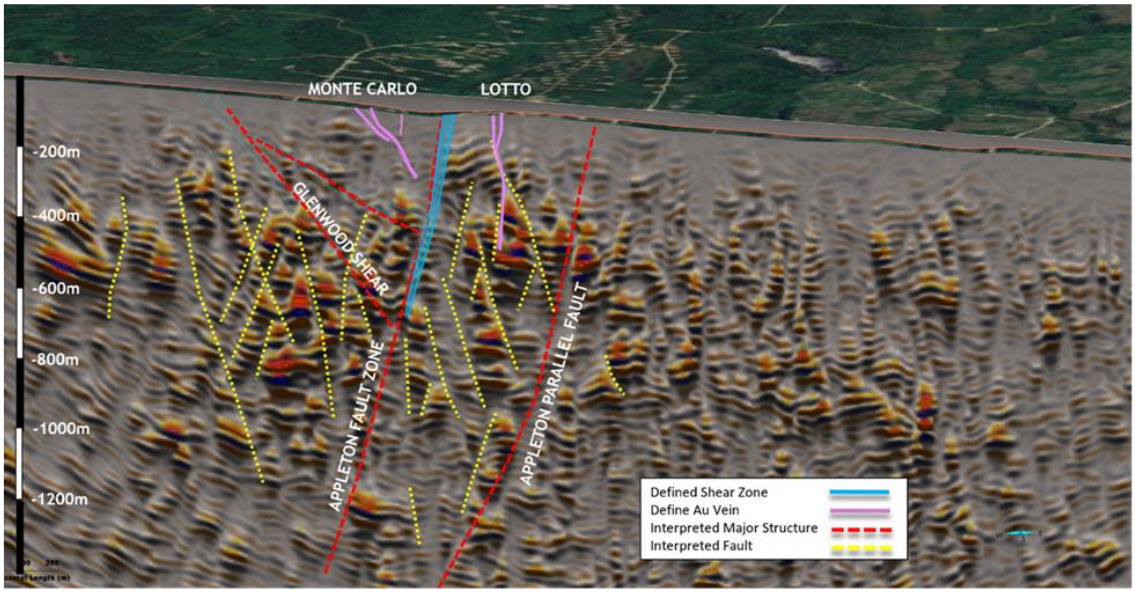


Figure 9.15 Preliminary 3-D cube cross-section interpretation using pre-stack depth migration and Pseudo Relief (orientation is looking north; Source: NFG, 2024).

A) Preliminary Keats-Coke prospects 3-D cube cross-section interpretation.



B) Preliminary Lotto-Monte Carlo prospects 3-D cube cross-section interpretation.



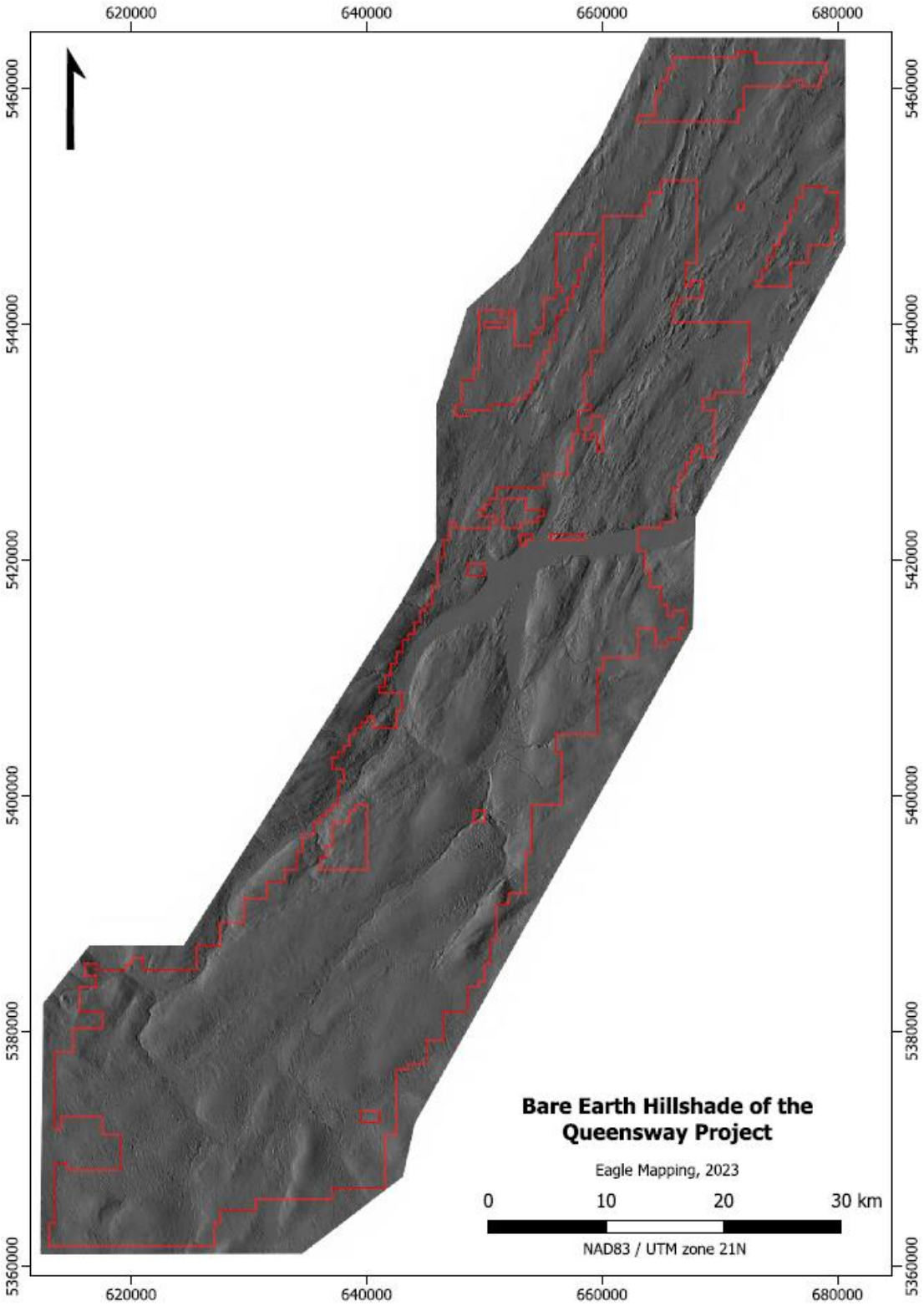
In 2018, NFG contracted Pacific Geomatics Ltd. to use satellite imagery to create natural and false colour infrared images of the entire Queensway Project area with a pixel resolution of 30 cm in QWN and 50 cm in QWS and TP.

In 2021, multispectral satellite imagery for the southern portion of QWS was obtained from Digital Globe by Perry Remote Sensing LLC. The original plan was to acquire multispectral imagery for the entire Queensway Project area; but this was postponed due to cloud cover conditions and the onset of greening of trees and other vegetation in late Spring. Perry Remote Sensing was able to acquire good multispectral images, at a pixel resolution of 50 cm, over the southern half of QWS and is currently analyzing these to define alteration mineral assemblages that can be checked by ground reconnaissance and to generate exploration targets.

With respect to digital elevation models (DEM), a by-product of the CGG 2018, 2020 and 2021 geophysical surveys and data acquisition included a digital terrain model for the area covered by the survey. In 2021, RPM Aerial Services performed a helicopter-based LiDAR survey of the QWN area and, at the same time, acquired high resolution digital images that will improve the project's GIS data base and its mapping activities.

In 2023, Eagle Mapping Ltd. conducted a property-wide high-resolution airborne LiDAR and imagery survey covering a roughly 2,970 square-km area (Figure 9.16. Deliverables for this survey included precision LiDAR and orthophoto images which aided in regional structural interpretation, geomorphology studies, outcrop identification and target generation for future prospecting, soil sampling and drilling.

Figure 9.16 2023 LiDAR Bare Earth image over the Queensway Property.



10 Drilling

To the Effective Date of this report, NFG has completed a total of 2,388 diamond drillholes for a total of 583,000 m at the Queensway Property (Table 10.1). The location of 2019-2024 drillholes is presented in Figure 10.1. A summary of drill core sample gold assays used to document the text in this section, for each drilled prospect, is presented in Table 10.2.

A general summary of the NFG gold prospects associated with the 2019-2024 drill programs is presented in Section 7.3, Significant Mineralized Zones. Since NFG's previous technical report, NFG has either discovered-by-drilling, or drill-advanced, the following gold prospects:

- Queensway North Prospect Drilling Updates: Dome, Everest, Golden Joint, Honeypot, Iceberg, Iceberg Alley, Jackpot, Keats South, Keats West, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, Road, and Big Vein (Big Vein was already discovered by LabGold).

- Queensway North Drilling Discoveries: Golden Dome, and Pistachio.

The intent of this section is to describe the drilling procedures and core sampling and summarize all prospects that are material to the Issuer with emphasis on the prospects listed above. The prospect drill results are grouped and discussed in the text that follows by the block in which they occur (QWN, QWS, VOA, and Twin Pond blocks). Finally, this section describes NFGs recent definition of the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope.

In addition to the drill results presented and discussed by prospect in this section, since NFG's previous technical report the Company has conducted exploratory drill programs at the Dropkick, Golden Glove, Green Mantle, Knobby, and Pristine prospects. The results of these drill programs are pending or not material to the Company currently, and therefore, are not discussed in the text that follows.

Figure 10.1 Drill collar locations from NFG's drilling programs completed at the Queensway Property. Select NFG gold prospects are also shown.

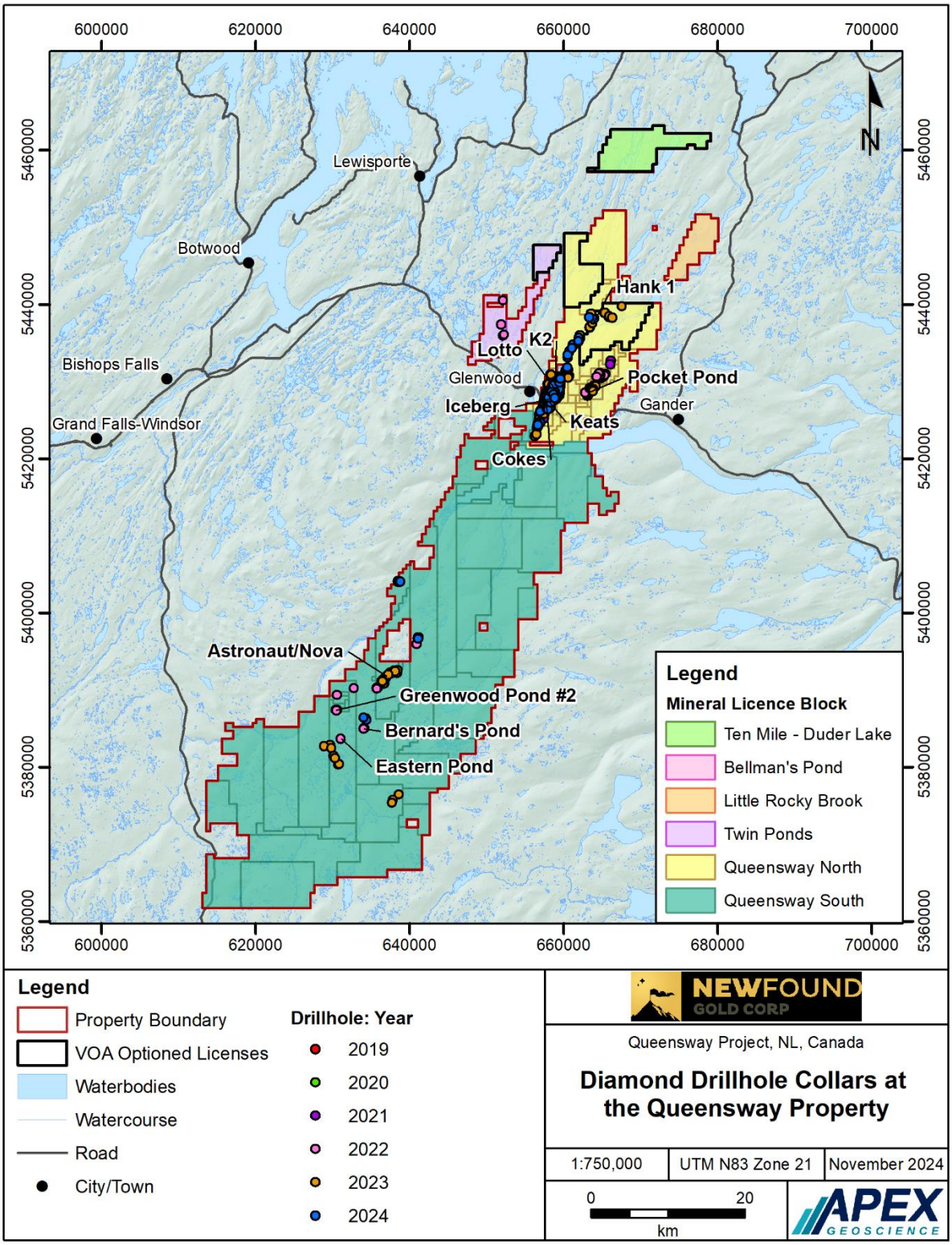


Table 10.1 Summary of drillholes from NFG's diamond drilling program.

A) Queensway North		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024		Total	
Prospect	Block	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)
798	QWN					2	469							2	469
1744	QWN	2	522			23	7,309	3	1,155					28	8,986
Big Dave	QWN							24	7,792					24	7,792
Big Vein	QWN											4	1,258	4	1,258
Cokes	QWN					12	3,790	18	4,918	38	6,243	7	665	75	15,616
Dome	QWN	2	116	5	993	5	1,107	13	4,117	4	1,212	1	431	30	7,976
Dropkick	QWN											1	392	1	392
Everest	QWN							15	4,594	14	3,643	9	2,854	38	11,091
Gambit	QWN									3	552			3	552
Gander Outflow	QWN							2	1,345			10	1,760	12	3,105
Glass	QWN	4	879					2	679					6	1,558
Golden Bullet	QWN							2	898	1	308			3	1,206
Golden Dome	QWN											1	578	1	578
Golden Glove	QWN											2	739	2	739
Golden Joint	QWN					51	17,224	22	5,834	30	3,977	2	840	105	27,876
Green Mantle	QWN											2	352	2	352
H Pond	QWN									4	1,373			4	1,373
Honeypot	QWN							10	2,611	28	5,099	17	2,966	55	10,676
Iceberg	QWN					4	1,788	8	2,111	117	31,894			129	35,793
Iceberg Alley	QWN							1	353	27	3,781	10	2,042	38	6,176
Iceberg East	QWN							6	2,038	89	16,904	4	2,768	99	21,710
Jackpot	QWN							9	2,682	60	10,663	14	3,841	83	17,185
K2	QWN					5	1,129	18	4,725	102	17,178	23	4,438	148	27,471
K2 West	QWN									5	1,030			5	1,030
Keats	QWN	2	469	41	8,767	195	54,935	84	24,495	38	4,372	1	1,162	361	94,200
Keats North	QWN							76	20,478	45	6,073			121	26,551
Keats South	QWN					13	4,585	46	23,967	25	5,006	12	10,228	96	43,787
Keats West	QWN					2	748	67	15,228	86	14,833	12	3,237	167	34,046
Kings Point	QWN									5	787			5	787
Knob	QWN					14	2,664	24	3,621					38	6,286
Knobby	QWN											8	2,678	8	2,678
Little Zone	QWN			6	769					19	3,881	3	1,272	28	5,922
Lonely Mountain	QWN									3	567			3	567
Lotto	QWN			13	3,032	45	13,405	34	8,444	4	1,174			96	26,055
Lotto North	QWN					4	674	42	10,487	33	7,167	7	2,388	86	20,715
Monte Carlo	QWN							22	4,781	80	16,834	13	3,847	115	25,462
Pistachio	QWN											4	1,493	4	1,493
Pocket Pond	QWN					42	9,677	4	1,052	8	1,789			54	12,518
Powerline	QWN					3	595	9	1,832	43	8,033	2	916	57	11,376
Pristine	QWN											1	412	1	412
Road	QWN			2	429	2	508	2	595	9	2,121	13	2,971	28	6,625
Rocket	QWN					2	492	29	6,064	5	769	6	950	42	8,275
TCH	QWN					4	969	5	1,921					9	2,891
TCW	QWN							14	3,321	8	2,210			22	5,531
Whiskey Pocket	QWN					2	449	25	8,161					27	8,609
	Totals	**10**	**1,985**	**67**	**13,989**	**430**	**122,517**	**636**	**180,299**	**933**	**179,472**	**189**	**57,481**	**2,265**	**555,745**

B) Queensway South		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024		Total	
Prospect	Block	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)
Astronaut	QWS							2	718	8	2,117			10	2,835
Aztec	QWS							2	739					2	739
Devil's Pond S/Camp	QWS							3	438			6	1,458	9	1,896
Devil's Trench	QWS							4	551					4	551
Eastern Pond	QWS							1	407	9	1,934			10	2,341
Golden Elbow	QWS									3	906			3	906
Goose	QWS							5	743					5	743
Greenwood	QWS							6	756					6	756
Mars	QWS											8	871	8	871
Nebula	QWS							2	448	4	690			6	1,138
Nova	QWS							4	1,103	7	1,118			11	2,221
Paul's Pond	QWS							4	1,352	3	900			7	2,252
Potato Trench	QWS											5	1,096	5	1,096
Till Raft	QWS									3	714			3	714
	Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**7,255**	**37**	**8,379**	**19**	**3,425**	**89**	**19,059**

C) VOA Option areas		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024		Total	
Prospect	Block	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)
69 Zone	VOA									4	972			4	972
BD Pond	VOA									1	350			1	350
Bigger Vein	VOA									2	700			2	700
Bigger Vein 2	VOA									1	600			1	600
Fork in the Road	VOA									2	285			2	285
Hank 1	VOA									7	1,360			7	1,360
Hank 2	VOA									1	441	1	402	2	843
Hank 3	VOA									2	507			2	507
Home Pond	VOA									3	515			3	515
Karate Chop South	VOA									3	555			3	555
	Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**6,285**	**1**	**402**	**27**	**6,687**

D) Twin Ponds		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024		Total	
Prospect	Block	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)	No. of Holes	Length (m)
Twin Ponds	TP							7	1,508					7	1,508

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024		Total	
Queensway Property Totals	**10**	**1,985**	**67**	**13,989**	**430**	**122,517**	**676**	**189,063**	**996**	**194,137**	**209**	**61,308**	**2,388**	**583,000**

Table 10.2 Summary of drill core sample gold assays.

A) Queensway North

Prospect	Block	Assay Certificate Completion Year						Total Samples Assayed*
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024	
798	QWN			127				127
1744	QWN		504	2,495	1,849			4,848
Big Dave	QWN				7,366	604		7,970
Big Vein	QWN						700	700
Cokes	QWN			2,247	3,490	9,462	983	16,182
Dome	QWN	14	90	2,357	4,010	711	656	7,838
Everest	QWN				628	7,549	2,938	11,115
Gambit	QWN					619		619
Gander Outflow	QWN					1,262	1,795	3,057
Glass	QWN		854	7	224			1,085
Golden Bullet	QWN					1,266		1,266
Golden Dome	QWN						620	620
Golden Glove	QWN						837	837
Golden Joint	QWN			10,189	9,756	4,717	296	24,958
H Pond	QWN					629	4	633
Honeypot	QWN					6,581	2,597	9,178
Iceberg	QWN			1,381	446	31,067	3,429	36,323
Iceberg Alley	QWN					2,743	2,844	5,587
Iceberg East	QWN				1,878	16,945	1,975	20,798
Jackpot	QWN					12,673	3,463	16,136
K2	QWN			365	880	20,916	5,900	28,061
K2 West	QWN					1,102		1,102
Keats	QWN	27	1,848	38,214	32,429	12,935	1,071	86,524
Keats North	QWN				12,540	10,454	795	23,789
Keats South	QWN			412	20,481	9,452	5,945	36,290
Keats West	QWN				6,743	22,246	4,279	33,268
Kings Point	QWN						875	875
Knob	QWN			2,039		3,385		5,424
Knobby	QWN						1,541	1,541
Little Zone	QWN		769	21		4,168	1,375	6,333
Lonely Mountain	QWN					614		614
Lotto	QWN		1,513	8,484	12,673	1,556	139	24,365
Lotto North	QWN			378	6,479	10,409	1,772	19,038
Monte Carlo	QWN				417	20,111	3,834	24,362
Pistachio	QWN						383	383
Pocket Pond	QWN			3,410	2,063	971		6,444
Powerline	QWN				797	9,519	20	10,336
Road	QWN			454	983	2,111	2,394	5,942
Rocket	QWN			525	2,961	2,813	950	7,249
TCH	QWN			464	7,230	1,471		9,165
TCW	QWN				2,945	2,955		5,900
Whiskey Pocket	QWN			132	1,077			1,209
	Totals	**41**	**5,578**	**73,701**	**140,345**	**234,016**	**54,410**	**508,091**

B) Queensway South

Prospect	Block	Assay Certificate Completion Year						Total Samples Assayed*
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024	
Astronaut	QWS					3223		3223
Aztec	QWS					789		789
Devil's Pond S/Camp	QWS					445	1642	2087
Devil's Trench	QWS				86	515		601
Eastern Pond	QWN					2236	288	2524
Golden Elbow	QWS					997		997
Goose	QWS				485	349		834
Greenwood	QWS				824			824
Mars	QWS						884	884
Nebula	QWS					1261	27	1288
Nova	QWS				326	2150		2476
Paul's Pond	QWS				864	1661	6	2531
Potato Trench	QWS						1224	1224
Till Raft	QWS					723	21	744
	Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2585**	**14349**	**4092**	**21026**

B) VOA Option areas

Prospect	Block	Assay Certificate Completion Year						Total Samples Assayed*
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024	
69 Zone	VOA					987		987
BD Pond	VOA						248	248
Bigger Vein	VOA						650	650
Bigger Vein 2	VOA						542	542
Fork in the Road	VOA					101	149	250
Hank 1	VOA					312	679	991
Hank 2	VOA						556	556
Hank 3	VOA						310	310
Home Pond	VOA						525	525
Karate Chop South	VOA					464	2	466
	Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1864**	**3661**	**5525**

D) Twin Ponds

Prospect	Block	Assay Certificate Completion Year						Total Samples Assayed*
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024	
Twin Ponds	TP				1760			1760

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan 1 - Nov 1 2024	Total Samples*
Queensway Property Totals	**41**	**5,578**	**73,701**	**144,690**	**250,229**	**62,163**	**536,402**

10.1 Drilling Procedures and Core Sampling

In 2019, NFG commissioned New Valley Drilling Co. of Springdale, NL, who utilized four drill rigs that included EF-50 and A5 skid-mounted drill rigs and a track-mounted CS-1000 drill rig. In February 2021, NFG commissioned Rally Drilling Services (Rally) of Sussex, NB to conduct drilling at the Queensway Property in conjunction with New Valley Drilling. Rally utilized HTM2500, B20, EF-50 and U6 skid-mounted Marcotte htm2500 rigs, and a skid-mounted CS-1000 rig. A barge-mounted drill was implemented by NFG on October 8, 2022. The barge drill tested the top portion of Golden Joint prospect that occurs under North Hermans Pond. The barge drill also tested a portion of the Keats prospects under the South Hermans Pond. In 2023, NFG commissioned Rock Valley Drilling for all regional QWS drilling and in early 2024, reduced to utilizing Rally only for all drilling. All drill rigs were equipped to, and drilled, HQ size core. In 2024, NFG employed Devico, a division of Imdex to implement a directional drilling technology that enables the use of branch holes to increase efficiency at intersecting deep targets. In 2024, NFG also deployed NQ core sizes within deep drillholes where to reduce pressure on the drill rods.

Excavators were used to clear drill sites and move the rigs. Collars were foresighted using RTK GPS receivers and marked with pickets. Drillhole orientations were measured with a TN14 gyrocompass. Core is collected twice daily by NFG personnel. All completed holes were plugged and marked with a metal post to identify the collar locations. Downhole azimuth and dip data were collected by the drill crews, using the Reflex EZ-Trac. Surveying started at 15 m past the drill casing and at 50 m intervals downhole. An exit survey was completed at 15 m intervals upon completion of the hole.

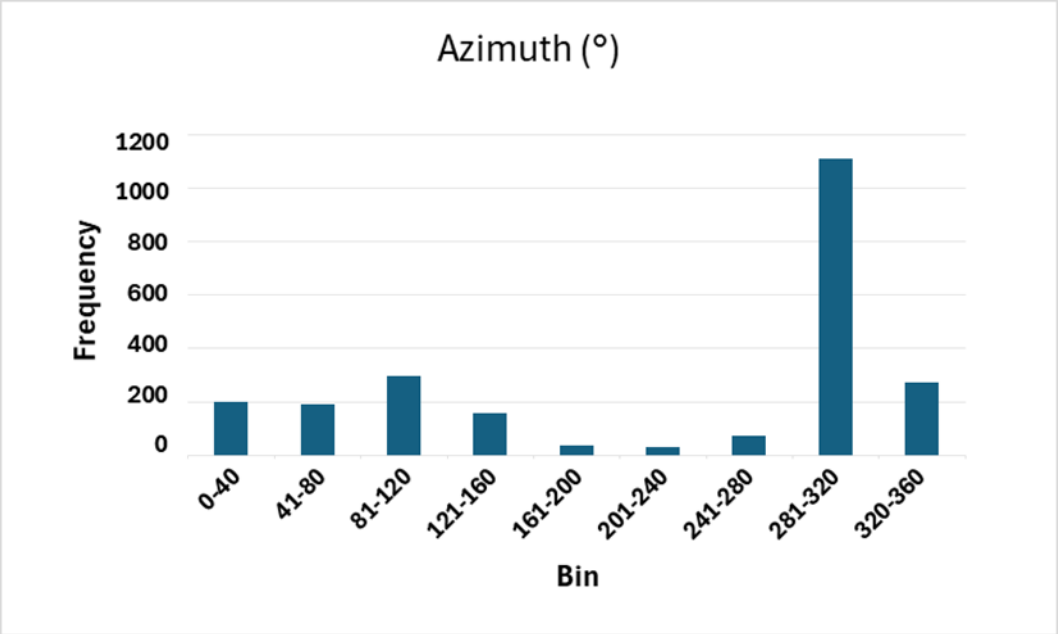
A tabulation of drillhole collar locations, collar elevation, hole orientation at the collar, and depth for all holes drilled by NFG up to Effective Date of this technical report, is presented in Table 10.3. With respect to drillhole orientations, and based on a review of 2,388 drillhole collars,

- The collar elevations vary from 20 m to 179 m above sea level with an average of 81 m above sea level.
- The azimuth of the drillholes was completed at all orientations; most of the drillholes fall within the 281° to 320° bin with an overall average of 222° (Figure 10.2a).
- The dip varies from -90° to -42°; most of the drillholes were drilled with a dip of -45° with an overall average of 49.7°.
- The depth of the drillholes varies from 3 m to 1,541 m; the majority of the drillholes are <600 m deep with an average total depth of 244.1 m (Figure 10.2b).

A large portion of the drillholes is angled perpendicular to the strike and dip of the major fault zones (AFZ and JBPFZ) and their corresponding offshoot faults (e.g., KBFZ).

Figure 10.2 Histograms of drillhole orientations and end of hole depths.

A) Histogram of drillhole orientations, azimuth degrees.



B) Histogram of drillhole end of hole depths, metres.

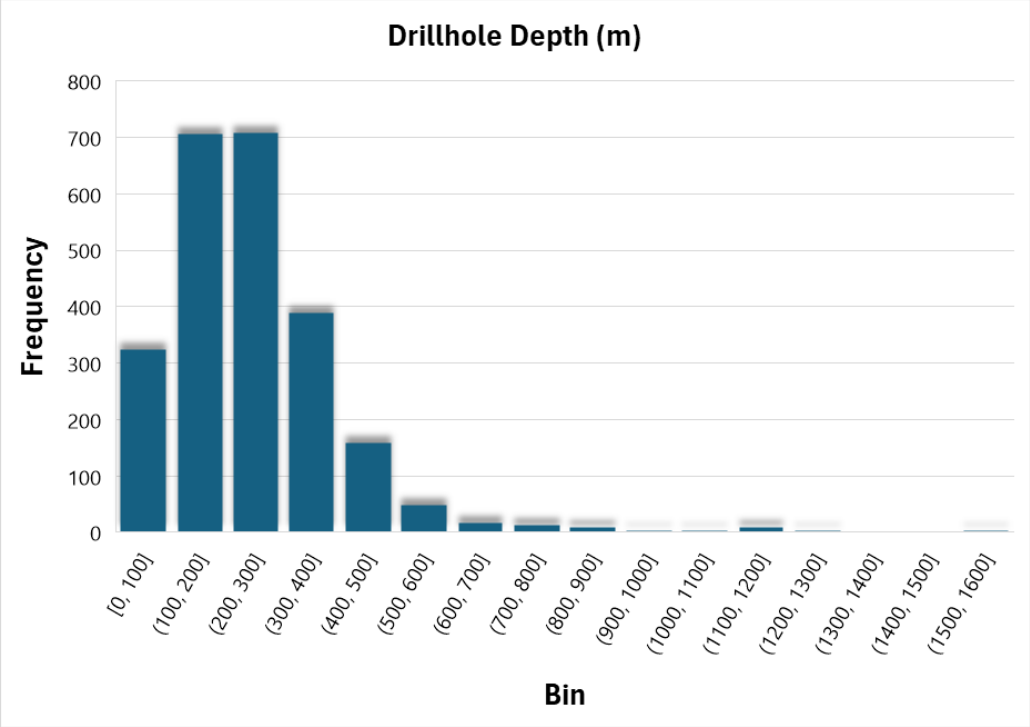


Table 10.3 Description of NFG drillholes at the Queensway Gold Project.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-21-161	798	666097.09	5432729.06	67.42	120.0	-45.0	146.0	2021
NFGC-21-169	798	666035.83	5432302.90	60.16	300.0	-45.0	323.0	2021
NFGC-19-09	1744	665170.61	5430868.01	57.87	300.9	-44.2	299.6	2019
NFGC-19-10	1744	665254.03	5430960.11	60.75	304.0	-43.7	222.2	2019
NFGC-21-150	1744	665134.55	5430889.31	57.18	300.0	-45.0	230.0	2021
NFGC-21-155	1744	665201.91	5430907.99	57.91	300.0	-45.0	263.0	2021
NFGC-21-158	1744	665304.92	5430936.28	61.02	300.0	-45.0	287.0	2021
NFGC-21-167	1744	665274.28	5430982.43	60.85	300.0	-45.0	230.0	2021
NFGC-21-175	1744	665158.32	5430933.51	56.60	300.0	-45.0	191.0	2021
NFGC-21-176	1744	665320.37	5431012.92	60.71	300.0	-45.0	221.0	2021
NFGC-21-179	1744	665363.71	5430988.14	62.07	300.0	-45.0	254.0	2021
NFGC-21-180	1744	665203.85	5430849.63	59.67	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2021
NFGC-21-183	1744	665183.51	5430976.63	58.50	300.0	-45.0	193.3	2021
NFGC-21-185	1744	665241.69	5430828.23	60.10	300.0	-45.0	358.0	2021
NFGC-21-186	1744	665130.01	5430833.92	59.50	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2021
NFGC-21-191	1744	665244.81	5430883.51	60.38	300.0	-45.0	308.2	2021
NFGC-21-192	1744	665173.46	5430808.91	63.10	300.0	-45.0	274.0	2021
NFGC-21-195	1744	665266.57	5430870.11	61.38	300.0	-45.0	304.0	2021
NFGC-21-202	1744	665189.56	5430886.66	57.77	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2021
NFGC-21-207	1744	665232.17	5430861.85	60.60	299.0	-45.5	341.0	2021
NFGC-21-221	1744	665288.37	5430858.86	62.11	300.0	-45.0	361.9	2021
NFGC-21-232	1744	665278.44	5430892.74	61.04	300.0	-44.0	300.0	2021
NFGC-21-431	1744	665184.43	5430713.02	58.73	299.0	-45.5	467.0	2021
NFGC-21-441	1744	665161.52	5430770.21	64.53	299.0	-45.0	349.6	2021
NFGC-21-446	1744	665216.23	5430783.89	59.77	300.0	-45.0	572.0	2021
NFGC-21-452	1744	665184.01	5430757.48	61.07	299.0	-45.0	419.0	2021
NFGC-21-459	1744	665284.51	5430802.61	60.60	299.0	-45.5	635.0	2021
NFGC-22-471	1744	665225.60	5430750.64	60.28	300.0	-45.0	461.0	2022
NFGC-22-479	1744	665285.78	5430802.13	60.64	119.0	-45.5	377.0	2022
NFGC-22-498	1744	664827.46	5430863.93	58.30	120.0	-45.0	317.0	2022
NFGC-VO-23-01	69 Zone	665863.27	5438440.09	32.94	110.0	-45.0	228.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-03	69 Zone	665837.61	5438479.55	27.95	315.0	-45.0	342.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-05	69 Zone	665907.79	5438499.73	23.66	0.0	-45.0	198.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-06	69 Zone	666254.88	5438318.07	32.51	135.0	-45.0	204.0	2023
NFGC-QS-22-18	Astronaut	636771.55	5391455.94	160.71	125.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-20	Astronaut	636730.79	5391484.62	161.39	125.0	-45.0	383.0	2022
NFGC-QS-23-34	Astronaut	636812.50	5391427.26	163.21	125.0	-45.0	200.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-35	Astronaut	636800.23	5391496.90	163.00	125.0	-45.0	338.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-36	Astronaut	636701.91	5391443.66	163.00	125.0	-45.0	266.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-37	Astronaut	636689.97	5391514.11	163.00	125.0	-45.0	338.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-38	Astronaut	636759.27	5391525.58	160.00	125.0	-45.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-39	Astronaut	636742.87	5391414.98	160.00	125.0	-45.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-40	Astronaut	636783.82	5391386.31	160.00	125.0	-45.0	197.7	2023
NFGC-QS-23-41	Astronaut	636841.18	5391468.22	160.00	125.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-QS-22-32	Aztec	630548.59	5389329.98	141.45	135.0	-45.0	401.1	2022
NFGC-QS-22-33	Aztec	632745.87	5390259.20	141.03	170.0	-45.0	338.0	2022
NFGC-VO-23-26	BD Pond	667545.91	5439751.72	41.67	305.0	-45.0	350.0	2023
NFGC-22-541	Big Dave	660244.25	5431432.39	28.55	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2022
NFGC-22-547	Big Dave	660327.04	5431385.16	34.81	300.0	-45.0	401.5	2022
NFGC-22-555	Big Dave	660411.65	5431450.45	40.80	299.0	-45.5	569.0	2022
NFGC-22-582	Big Dave	660466.80	5431535.75	43.89	300.0	-45.0	492.6	2022
NFGC-22-601	Big Dave	660433.71	5431438.06	43.99	300.0	-45.0	257.0	2022
NFGC-22-614	Big Dave	660454.61	5431425.03	46.77	300.0	-45.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-630	Big Dave	660423.49	5431471.91	40.18	300.0	-45.0	299.0	2022
NFGC-22-644	Big Dave	660388.15	5431463.49	36.01	300.0	-45.0	257.0	2022
NFGC-22-658	Big Dave	660398.92	5431427.19	41.71	300.0	-45.0	287.0	2022
NFGC-22-666	Big Dave	660398.91	5431427.62	41.74	300.0	-42.0	257.0	2022
NFGC-22-678	Big Dave	660386.47	5431003.20	65.04	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-685	Big Dave	660469.85	5431070.74	67.27	300.0	-45.0	338.9	2022
NFGC-22-696	Big Dave	660515.19	5430987.66	75.23	300.0	-45.0	392.0	2022
NFGC-22-707	Big Dave	660494.19	5431114.42	66.89	300.0	-45.0	296.1	2022
NFGC-22-719	Big Dave	660443.90	5431548.41	41.78	300.0	-45.0	383.0	2022
NFGC-22-743	Big Dave	660486.50	5431523.76	45.02	299.0	-47.0	365.0	2022
NFGC-22-757	Big Dave	660463.50	5431479.90	47.21	300.0	-45.0	33.3	2022
NFGC-22-757A	Big Dave	660461.30	5431480.75	42.81	299.0	-46.0	386.0	2022
NFGC-22-772	Big Dave	660425.20	5431616.76	33.44	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-781	Big Dave	660479.35	5431558.09	45.18	300.0	-45.0	362.1	2022
NFGC-22-800	Big Dave	660474.71	5431502.38	43.87	300.0	-45.0	367.1	2022
NFGC-22-814	Big Dave	660453.60	5431514.30	42.85	300.0	-45.0	419.1	2022
NFGC-22-856	Big Dave	660530.17	5431498.13	51.21	300.0	-45.0	152.7	2022
NFGC-22-856A	Big Dave	660530.54	5431497.90	51.41	300.0	-46.5	470.0	2022
NFGC-24-2151	Big Vein	661925.02	5435250.33	20.36	310.0	-55.0	350.0	2024
NFGC-24-2156	Big Vein	661925.77	5435249.83	20.45	290.0	-56.0	370.4	2024
NFGC-24-2164	Big Vein	661293.42	5434747.44	28.38	82.0	-51.0	317.0	2024
NFGC-24-2167	Big Vein	661216.81	5434812.80	45.81	48.5	-48.5	220.6	2024
NFGC-VO-23-11	Bigger Vein	662115.59	5435667.07	27.89	100.0	-45.0	308.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-13	Bigger Vein	662096.62	5435592.66	26.05	140.0	-45.0	392.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-20	Bigger Vein 2	662103.87	5436001.80	47.27	100.0	-45.0	600.0	2023
NFGC-21-123	Cokes	657821.15	5427518.97	80.23	120.0	-45.0	723.0	2021
NFGC-21-146	Cokes	657816.69	5427521.26	80.49	300.0	-45.0	300.0	2021
NFGC-21-154	Cokes	657651.58	5427513.84	92.24	50.0	-60.0	94.6	2021
NFGC-21-157	Cokes	657641.99	5427535.44	93.66	120.0	-45.0	165.0	2021
NFGC-21-162	Cokes	657617.45	5427550.51	95.94	120.0	-45.0	150.0	2021
NFGC-21-166	Cokes	657668.21	5427579.11	93.14	120.0	-45.0	159.6	2021
NFGC-21-270	Cokes	657748.84	5427325.25	78.76	118.0	-49.0	419.0	2021
NFGC-21-280	Cokes	657710.35	5427460.21	86.35	300.0	-45.0	279.8	2021
NFGC-21-426	Cokes	657804.05	5427528.89	81.96	120.0	-50.0	335.0	2021
NFGC-21-440	Cokes	657748.11	5427445.66	82.96	119.0	-47.0	425.0	2021
NFGC-21-455	Cokes	657746.80	5427446.58	82.98	299.0	-45.5	344.0	2021
NFGC-21-463	Cokes	657859.63	5427685.53	87.74	120.0	-45.0	395.0	2022
NFGC-22-1075	Cokes	657861.36	5427742.69	89.42	51.0	-51.0	254.0	2022
NFGC-22-480	Cokes	657863.68	5427741.93	89.53	120.0	-45.0	425.0	2022
NFGC-22-798	Cokes	657730.14	5427537.73	88.11	300.0	-45.0	99.2	2022
NFGC-22-803	Cokes	657631.65	5427450.80	90.76	40.0	-45.0	243.0	2022
NFGC-22-810	Cokes	657815.85	5427710.53	90.49	120.0	-46.0	467.0	2022
NFGC-22-811	Cokes	657772.28	5427569.08	86.83	300.0	-45.0	165.0	2022
NFGC-22-819	Cokes	657786.34	5427497.01	81.33	300.0	-45.0	123.1	2022
NFGC-22-822	Cokes	657671.06	5427225.22	80.62	95.0	-45.0	141.1	2022
NFGC-22-828	Cokes	657636.71	5427314.06	85.42	45.0	-45.0	207.0	2022
NFGC-22-840	Cokes	657639.72	5427312.51	85.37	120.0	-45.0	315.0	2022
NFGC-22-849	Cokes	657558.65	5427459.15	94.14	58.0	-61.0	237.0	2022
NFGC-22-857	Cokes	657558.26	5427459.17	94.11	350.0	-67.0	192.0	2022
NFGC-22-860	Cokes	657811.01	5427655.33	89.39	119.0	-45.0	414.0	2022
NFGC-22-872	Cokes	657887.37	5427611.42	81.54	116.0	-46.0	417.0	2022
NFGC-22-886	Cokes	657887.25	5427611.60	81.59	132.0	-49.0	417.0	2022
NFGC-22-907	Cokes	657886.82	5427611.46	81.48	145.0	-49.0	318.0	2022
NFGC-22-949	Cokes	657774.29	5427763.00	93.81	10.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-964	Cokes	657645.13	5427593.31	94.67	24.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-23-1116	Cokes	657496.48	5427557.12	94.92	20.0	-45.0	179.0	2023
NFGC-23-1125	Cokes	657497.55	5427557.80	94.75	80.0	-45.0	227.0	2023
NFGC-23-1133	Cokes	657469.63	5427633.24	95.22	20.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1142	Cokes	657564.85	5427584.72	96.71	20.0	-45.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-23-1153	Cokes	657428.46	5427659.66	95.25	20.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1231	Cokes	657850.69	5427849.24	94.33	120.0	-45.0	389.0	2023
NFGC-23-1243	Cokes	657842.95	5427852.47	94.64	25.0	-65.0	188.0	2023
NFGC-23-1449	Cokes	657568.40	5427723.84	95.77	345.0	-60.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1463	Cokes	657571.29	5427719.94	95.89	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1478	Cokes	657641.47	5427797.23	98.58	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1506	Cokes	657639.55	5427798.95	98.83	345.0	-60.0	257.1	2023
NFGC-23-1521	Cokes	657706.41	5427645.00	92.15	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1563	Cokes	657813.71	5427711.81	90.51	345.0	-60.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1576	Cokes	657888.80	5427612.29	81.47	345.0	-60.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1592	Cokes	657816.95	5427522.01	80.34	13.0	-45.0	47.0	2023
NFGC-23-1596	Cokes	657705.20	5427645.71	92.24	335.0	-45.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1603	Cokes	657705.22	5427643.70	92.36	180.0	-82.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1609	Cokes	657706.29	5427642.68	92.09	120.0	-49.0	200.0	2023
NFGC-23-1618	Cokes	657775.84	5427762.71	93.54	65.0	-49.0	11.4	2023
NFGC-23-1618A	Cokes	657775.54	5427762.67	93.51	65.0	-49.0	281.0	2023
NFGC-23-1760	Cokes	657954.34	5427540.18	77.27	120.0	-45.0	125.0	2023
NFGC-23-1767	Cokes	657955.66	5427540.36	77.27	120.0	-80.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-23-1835	Cokes	657772.91	5427570.06	86.82	335.0	-45.0	105.0	2023
NFGC-23-1842	Cokes	657695.19	5427556.46	89.95	335.0	-45.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1846	Cokes	657735.21	5427671.68	91.98	75.0	-50.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1852	Cokes	657733.63	5427673.79	92.24	335.0	-45.0	87.0	2023
NFGC-23-1858	Cokes	657776.25	5427694.98	91.95	45.0	-45.0	75.0	2023
NFGC-23-1860	Cokes	657756.94	5427708.19	92.29	335.0	-45.0	87.0	2023
NFGC-23-1864	Cokes	657700.64	5427696.70	93.67	335.0	-45.0	69.0	2023
NFGC-23-1870	Cokes	657792.18	5427602.89	87.18	334.0	-45.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1874	Cokes	657787.95	5427497.75	81.43	51.0	-45.5	167.0	2023
NFGC-23-1885	Cokes	657792.14	5427603.37	87.34	3.0	-70.5	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1891	Cokes	657771.74	5427570.60	86.69	37.0	-69.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1901	Cokes	657935.32	5427488.25	77.28	120.0	-45.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1923	Cokes	657842.93	5427328.59	77.28	120.0	-45.5	152.2	2023
NFGC-23-1930	Cokes	657843.50	5427326.82	77.28	138.0	-68.0	149.2	2023
NFGC-23-1934	Cokes	657841.23	5427327.26	77.28	156.0	-45.5	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1937	Cokes	657843.99	5427324.22	77.28	195.0	-49.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-24-2008	Cokes	657787.31	5427496.99	81.40	12.0	-69.0	137.0	2024
NFGC-24-2011	Cokes	657773.06	5427568.82	86.64	110.0	-70.0	131.0	2024
NFGC-24-2013	Cokes	657667.78	5427724.00	94.94	335.0	-45.0	59.4	2024
NFGC-24-2017	Cokes	657631.90	5427736.82	95.28	335.0	-45.0	53.0	2024
NFGC-24-2020	Cokes	657638.65	5427667.48	95.94	335.0	-45.0	110.0	2024
NFGC-24-2021	Cokes	657650.17	5427633.38	95.40	346.0	-51.0	98.0	2024
NFGC-24-2025	Cokes	657672.62	5427673.13	94.58	335.0	-46.0	77.0	2024
NFGC-QS-22-29	Devil's Pond / Camp	634050.18	5385029.27	171.69	115.0	-45.0	110.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-30	Devil's Pond / Camp	634042.65	5385019.88	171.76	115.0	-45.0	101.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-31	Devil's Pond / Camp	633990.14	5384995.73	171.61	115.0	-45.0	227.0	2022
NFGC-QS-24-84	Devil's Pond / Camp	634238.01	5386255.75	176.39	133.0	-45.0	254.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-85	Devil's Pond / Camp	634299.76	5386322.62	178.45	130.0	-45.0	203.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-86	Devil's Pond / Camp	634182.05	5386277.95	177.62	130.0	-45.0	236.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-87	Devil's Pond / Camp	634334.90	5386130.73	177.62	225.0	-45.0	254.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-88	Devil's Pond / Camp	634334.90	5386130.73	177.62	300.0	-45.0	254.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-89	Devil's Pond / Camp	633990.99	5386415.26	178.62	100.0	-45.0	257.0	2024
NFGC-QS-22-13	Devil's Trench	640900.38	5395935.69	171.04	125.0	-45.0	218.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-14	Devil's Trench	640900.01	5395935.87	170.96	125.0	-60.0	119.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-15	Devil's Trench	640900.54	5395935.44	171.01	90.0	-45.0	110.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-16	Devil's Trench	640900.46	5395934.74	171.14	160.0	-45.0	104.0	2022
NFGC-19-03	Dome	658705.32	5428709.06	85.88	0.4	-44.7	64.0	2019
NFGC-19-04	Dome	658705.34	5428708.50	85.89	0.6	-63.5	52.0	2019
NFGC-20-55	Dome	658751.76	5428685.34	90.37	300.0	-45.0	138.0	2020
NFGC-20-58	Dome	658763.63	5428706.80	89.41	300.0	-45.0	147.0	2020
NFGC-20-61	Dome	658777.22	5428728.14	87.83	300.0	-45.0	306.3	2020
NFGC-20-66	Dome	658739.15	5428664.94	90.33	300.0	-45.0	171.0	2020
NFGC-20-68	Dome	658739.65	5428664.64	90.23	300.0	-60.0	231.0	2020
NFGC-21-209	Dome	658721.82	5428675.02	87.33	299.0	-45.5	195.0	2021
NFGC-21-215	Dome	658709.44	5428660.00	87.41	298.0	-45.5	267.0	2021
NFGC-21-219	Dome	658743.70	5428634.99	94.60	298.0	-45.5	201.0	2021
NFGC-21-228	Dome	658680.27	5428646.94	87.01	299.0	-52.0	174.0	2021
NFGC-21-234	Dome	658731.17	5428611.27	96.32	298.0	-45.8	270.0	2021
NFGC-22-481	Dome	658687.48	5428447.02	101.28	298.0	-46.0	435.0	2022
NFGC-22-496	Dome	658675.06	5428512.65	97.74	299.0	-45.5	423.0	2022
NFGC-22-507	Dome	658675.40	5428513.54	97.70	325.0	-44.0	405.0	2022
NFGC-22-523	Dome	658681.55	5428538.89	99.84	299.0	-45.5	324.0	2022
NFGC-22-548	Dome	658582.73	5428522.06	82.12	305.0	-50.0	279.0	2022
NFGC-22-566	Dome	658583.17	5428521.75	82.09	318.0	-64.0	354.0	2022
NFGC-22-584	Dome	658592.02	5428575.16	80.66	300.0	-45.0	276.0	2022
NFGC-22-595	Dome	658634.71	5428665.39	79.50	300.0	-45.0	219.0	2022
NFGC-22-606	Dome	658757.39	5428535.24	95.69	300.0	-45.0	462.0	2022
NFGC-22-607	Dome	658654.59	5428770.35	73.39	300.0	-45.0	348.0	2022
NFGC-22-617	Dome	658685.25	5428810.58	73.46	300.0	-45.0	163.0	2022
NFGC-22-622	Dome	658731.72	5428840.62	76.96	300.0	-45.0	156.0	2022
NFGC-22-633	Dome	658628.63	5428611.70	80.29	300.0	-45.0	273.0	2022
NFGC-23-1807	Dome	658757.56	5428535.05	95.47	325.0	-70.0	462.0	2023
NFGC-23-1853	Dome	658676.29	5428512.62	97.52	340.0	-79.5	440.0	2023
NFGC-23-1999	Dome	658777.99	5428727.87	88.09	25.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-2002	Dome	658686.66	5428809.65	73.91	60.0	-45.0	161.1	2023
NFGC-24-2154	Dome	658941.07	5428646.62	86.89	300.0	-45.0	431.0	2024
NFGC-24-2176	Dropkick	663298.27	5438410.82	54.96	120.0	-45.0	392.0	2024
NFGC-QS-22-28	Eastern Pond	631022.67	5383678.44	178.89	140.0	-45.0	407.0	2022
NFGC-QS-23-62	Eastern Pond	630733.72	5380308.79	175.00	110.0	-45.0	90.5	2023
NFGC-QS-23-63	Eastern Pond	630824.51	5380368.99	176.00	290.0	-45.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-64	Eastern Pond	629628.70	5382858.00	171.00	135.0	-45.0	305.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-65	Eastern Pond	628851.29	5382771.15	160.00	135.0	-45.0	299.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-66	Eastern Pond	629798.80	5382471.60	160.00	315.0	-45.0	299.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-67	Eastern Pond	629801.60	5382473.78	160.00	170.0	-45.0	299.9	2023
NFGC-QS-23-68	Eastern Pond	630072.45	5381481.44	171.00	120.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-69	Eastern Pond	630139.88	5381494.79	160.00	243.0	-45.0	212.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-70	Eastern Pond	630284.31	5381185.18	160.00	125.0	-45.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-22-1006	Everest	659510.92	5430643.08	36.52	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-1015	Everest	659448.10	5430332.58	42.17	300.0	-45.0	311.3	2022
NFGC-22-1030	Everest	659401.20	5430301.49	41.57	300.0	-45.0	275.1	2022
NFGC-22-1044	Everest	659443.46	5430277.70	44.56	300.0	-45.0	347.0	2022
NFGC-22-1060	Everest	659398.09	5430246.48	44.32	300.0	-45.0	326.0	2022
NFGC-22-888	Everest	659547.41	5430506.08	38.50	300.0	-45.0	272.0	2022
NFGC-22-896	Everest	659543.64	5430450.36	41.08	300.0	-45.0	347.0	2022
NFGC-22-905	Everest	659500.27	5430475.58	38.87	300.0	-45.0	254.0	2022
NFGC-22-913	Everest	659502.10	5430474.50	38.00	335.0	-55.0	179.0	2022
NFGC-22-918	Everest	659550.65	5430562.42	36.92	300.0	-45.0	365.0	2022
NFGC-22-930	Everest	659504.89	5430530.78	38.35	300.0	-45.0	299.0	2022
NFGC-22-939	Everest	659497.52	5430419.11	41.35	300.0	-45.0	374.0	2022
NFGC-22-956	Everest	659450.67	5430388.79	40.11	300.0	-45.0	434.0	2022
NFGC-22-976	Everest	659493.06	5430364.38	44.35	300.0	-45.0	362.6	2022
NFGC-22-993	Everest	659507.37	5430587.22	38.31	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2022
NFGC-23-1159	Everest	659366.71	5430639.43	38.47	120.0	-45.0	242.0	2023
NFGC-23-1175	Everest	659363.69	5430582.73	40.44	120.0	-45.0	266.2	2023
NFGC-23-1183	Everest	659320.42	5430607.90	41.03	120.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1192	Everest	659324.59	5430663.17	44.93	120.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1198	Everest	659178.60	5430601.64	46.22	345.0	-60.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1206	Everest	659177.50	5430600.90	48.00	75.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1214	Everest	659140.21	5430510.17	47.21	75.0	-45.0	407.0	2023
NFGC-23-1227	Everest	659139.71	5430512.04	47.11	345.0	-60.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1233	Everest	659269.78	5430435.52	43.50	75.0	-45.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-23-1242	Everest	659268.65	5430436.71	43.46	345.0	-60.0	224.0	2023
NFGC-23-1250	Everest	659156.35	5430386.59	48.30	75.0	-45.0	293.0	2023
NFGC-23-1256	Everest	659156.60	5430388.06	48.30	345.0	-60.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1260	Everest	659171.43	5430263.15	48.41	75.0	-45.0	293.0	2023
NFGC-23-1270	Everest	659170.61	5430264.34	48.27	345.0	-60.0	305.0	2023
NFGC-24-2136	Everest	659485.01	5430195.37	52.95	299.0	-45.5	374.5	2024
NFGC-24-2137	Everest	659488.10	5430251.62	50.02	300.0	-45.0	338.0	2024
NFGC-24-2138	Everest	659531.55	5430226.89	52.48	300.0	-45.0	380.0	2024
NFGC-24-2140	Everest	659490.85	5430307.45	48.44	299.5	-46.0	317.0	2024
NFGC-24-2141	Everest	659535.14	5430282.79	47.22	299.0	-45.0	362.0	2024
NFGC-24-2142	Everest	659541.80	5430394.06	43.76	299.0	-45.5	353.0	2024
NFGC-24-2143	Everest	659537.53	5430338.83	45.86	300.0	-46.0	362.1	2024
NFGC-24-2145	Everest	659541.30	5430393.62	43.72	283.0	-56.0	176.0	2024
NFGC-24-2147	Everest	659541.78	5430394.44	43.73	307.0	-57.0	191.0	2024
NFGC-VO-23-02	Fork in the Road	665275.88	5438919.45	25.87	130.0	-45.0	126.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-04	Fork in the Road	665355.79	5438976.22	27.28	130.0	-45.0	159.0	2023
NFGC-23-1555	Gambit	658276.65	5430918.74	34.08	35.0	-45.0	242.0	2023
NFGC-23-1567	Gambit	658340.37	5430877.90	37.46	35.0	-45.0	128.0	2023
NFGC-23-1575	Gambit	658341.28	5430880.13	37.25	215.0	-45.0	182.0	2023
NFGC-22-854	Gander Outflow	656485.04	5424006.68	54.53	300.0	-42.0	611.0	2022
NFGC-22-882	Gander Outflow	656637.94	5424486.13	59.94	300.0	-42.0	734.0	2022
NFGC-24-2009	Gander Outflow	656694.16	5424656.85	56.42	25.0	-45.0	200.0	2024
NFGC-24-2014	Gander Outflow	656753

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-21-301	Golden Joint	658565.64	5428287.52	77.13	298.0	-48.0	382.8	2021
NFGC-21-302	Golden Joint	658554.26	5428438.29	85.56	299.0	-45.5	237.0	2021
NFGC-21-307	Golden Joint	658592.27	5428358.69	85.03	298.0	-45.5	113.3	2021
NFGC-21-307A	Golden Joint	658592.93	5428358.43	85.04	298.0	-47.0	30.1	2021
NFGC-21-307B	Golden Joint	658593.50	5428358.14	85.28	298.0	-47.0	477.0	2021
NFGC-21-322	Golden Joint	658570.20	5428313.98	79.35	299.0	-46.0	342.0	2021
NFGC-21-326	Golden Joint	658611.27	5428347.50	87.03	296.0	-47.0	195.0	2021
NFGC-21-330	Golden Joint	658634.58	5428334.75	86.30	298.0	-46.0	321.0	2021
NFGC-21-332	Golden Joint	658588.19	5428303.16	79.26	298.0	-46.0	423.0	2021
NFGC-21-335	Golden Joint	658596.85	5428412.94	88.56	299.0	-45.5	391.3	2021
NFGC-21-343	Golden Joint	658587.50	5428275.00	79.00	300.0	-45.0	78.0	2021
NFGC-21-343A	Golden Joint	658587.96	5428274.12	78.10	298.0	-48.0	404.4	2021
NFGC-21-344	Golden Joint	658616.30	5428401.19	90.81	299.0	-45.0	84.0	2021
NFGC-21-344A	Golden Joint	658616.41	5428400.73	90.80	299.0	-47.0	40.2	2021
NFGC-21-344B	Golden Joint	658616.29	5428401.45	90.81	299.0	-48.0	447.0	2021
NFGC-21-353	Golden Joint	658522.45	5428283.11	74.30	285.0	-45.5	363.0	2021
NFGC-21-359	Golden Joint	658638.48	5428388.81	93.55	298.0	-48.0	579.0	2021
NFGC-21-365	Golden Joint	658542.18	5428271.37	74.57	285.0	-45.5	314.3	2021
NFGC-21-373	Golden Joint	658563.98	5428259.12	74.65	285.0	-45.0	336.4	2021
NFGC-21-374	Golden Joint	658660.42	5428376.99	92.75	298.0	-48.0	492.0	2021
NFGC-21-386	Golden Joint	658634.25	5428306.03	83.02	298.5	-46.5	582.0	2021
NFGC-21-389	Golden Joint	658597.33	5428442.45	91.33	298.5	-45.5	350.5	2021
NFGC-21-401	Golden Joint	658612.63	5428318.83	82.84	298.5	-46.5	492.0	2021
NFGC-21-403	Golden Joint	658640.04	5428417.99	96.04	298.5	-46.0	444.0	2021
NFGC-21-414	Golden Joint	658676.59	5428281.23	81.76	298.5	-46.5	798.0	2021
NFGC-21-442	Golden Joint	658610.87	5428290.42	80.95	298.5	-46.5	600.0	2021
NFGC-21-461	Golden Joint	658644.72	5428112.53	86.91	299.0	-45.5	396.0	2022
NFGC-21-462	Golden Joint	658590.35	5428331.29	82.55	298.0	-47.5	486.0	2022
NFGC-22-495	Golden Joint	658502.38	5428324.33	74.60	285.0	-42.0	276.0	2022
NFGC-22-501	Golden Joint	658546.50	5428297.40	77.14	284.0	-44.5	470.0	2022
NFGC-22-526	Golden Joint	658587.68	5428273.88	78.24	285.0	-46.0	577.9	2022
NFGC-22-532	Golden Joint	658566.91	5428472.90	85.33	300.0	-45.0	308.1	2022
NFGC-22-539	Golden Joint	658567.22	5428472.95	85.32	300.0	-50.5	387.0	2022
NFGC-22-557	Golden Joint	658678.91	5428310.49	84.25	297.0	-46.5	59.0	2022
NFGC-22-557A	Golden Joint	658679.15	5428310.27	84.22	298.0	-46.0	123.5	2022
NFGC-22-557B	Golden Joint	658679.54	5428310.08	84.21	297.0	-48.0	621.0	2022
NFGC-22-650	Golden Joint	658503.19	5428321.03	74.58	331.0	-52.0	195.0	2022
NFGC-22-716	Golden Joint	658500.70	5428324.59	74.75	324.0	-50.0	225.0	2022
NFGC-22-723	Golden Joint	658504.09	5428380.57	77.20	285.0	-48.0	81.0	2022
NFGC-22-730	Golden Joint	658503.31	5428321.27	74.66	270.0	-46.0	153.0	2022
NFGC-22-740	Golden Joint	658500.38	5428324.36	74.82	257.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-752	Golden Joint	658501.72	5428323.90	74.87	245.0	-45.0	330.0	2022
NFGC-22-766	Golden Joint	658523.54	5428283.19	74.57	230.0	-45.0	327.0	2022
NFGC-22-789	Golden Joint	658524.21	5428283.79	74.52	230.0	-54.0	287.8	2022
NFGC-22-920	Golden Joint	658402.60	5428436.90	70.01	105.0	-45.0	191.2	2022
NFGC-22-937	Golden Joint	658402.60	5428436.90	70.01	126.0	-74.0	245.0	2022
NFGC-22-951	Golden Joint	658407.04	5428440.11	70.01	130.0	-60.0	122.0	2022
NFGC-22-974	Golden Joint	658401.66	5428433.85	70.01	85.0	-65.0	184.0	2022
NFGC-22-975	Golden Joint	658351.63	5428136.52	77.33	300.0	-45.0	275.0	2022
NFGC-22-983	Golden Joint	658402.60	5428436.90	70.01	57.0	-72.0	193.0	2022
NFGC-23-1123	Golden Joint	658351.81	5428136.79	77.31	32.0	-45.0	240.0	2023
NFGC-23-1134	Golden Joint	658352.02	5428136.16	77.62	51.0	-57.0	192.0	2023
NFGC-23-1143	Golden Joint	658392.58	5428112.79	76.24	50.0	-45.0	273.0	2023
NFGC-23-1424	Golden Joint	658394.84	5428409.92	70.01	155.0	-78.0	115.0	2023
NFGC-23-1439	Golden Joint	658391.57	5428404.63	70.01	135.0	-45.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1451	Golden Joint	658390.17	5428405.90	70.01	115.0	-65.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1473	Golden Joint	658401.94	5428353.51	70.01	110.0	-64.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1482	Golden Joint	658404.48	5428350.96	70.01	150.0	-66.0	92.1	2023
NFGC-23-1486	Golden Joint	658404.63	5428350.59	70.01	155.0	-53.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1494	Golden Joint	658402.54	5428353.14	70.01	120.0	-45.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1501	Golden Joint	658414.04	5428384.74	70.01	135.0	-45.0	27.4	2023
NFGC-23-1501A	Golden Joint	658412.64	5428386.38	70.01	135.0	-45.0	122.1	2023
NFGC-23-1519	Golden Joint	658364.46	5428356.61	70.01	135.0	-45.0	134.0	2023
NFGC-23-1544	Golden Joint	658393.28	5428332.64	70.01	152.0	-45.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1549	Golden Joint	658395.95	5428325.38	70.01	84.0	-45.0	62.0	2023
NFGC-23-1551	Golden Joint	658400.58	5428323.40	70.01	140.0	-45.0	128.0	2023
NFGC-23-1559	Golden Joint	658401.74	5428320.74	70.01	170.0	-45.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1562	Golden Joint	658400.58	5428323.40	70.01	186.0	-64.0	107.0	2023
NFGC-23-1566	Golden Joint	658400.18	5428324.06	70.01	126.0	-75.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1571	Golden Joint	658431.85	5428365.98	70.01	155.0	-45.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1577	Golden Joint	658425.59	5428369.47	70.01	75.0	-53.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1582	Golden Joint	658362.83	5428383.61	70.01	128.0	-54.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-23-1585	Golden Joint	658502.83	5428380.95	77.38	355.0	-44.0	189.0	2023
NFGC-23-1597	Golden Joint	658503.00	5428381.13	77.41	280.0	-48.0	225.0	2023
NFGC-23-1606	Golden Joint	658502.78	5428380.45	77.38	272.0	-48.0	201.1	2023
NFGC-23-1612	Golden Joint	658502.82	5428380.14	77.32	263.0	-47.0	195.0	2023
NFGC-23-1975	Golden Joint	658355.48	5428176.27	74.93	59.0	-65.0	164.0	2023
NFGC-23-1981	Golden Joint	658355.70	5428176.05	74.94	62.0	-60.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1987	Golden Joint	658356.52	5428176.11	74.92	70.0	-45.0	128.1	2023
NFGC-23-1990	Golden Joint	658355.79	5428175.45	74.91	82.0	-58.0	107.0	2023
NFGC-24-2166	Golden Joint	658638.90	5428421.36	94.37	332.0	-65.0	250.2	2024
NFGC-24-2172	Golden Joint	658678.00	5428359.00	91.16	322.0	-60.0	590.3	2024
NFGC-QS-22-01	Goose	635811.86	5390208.92	172.42	145.0	-45.0	80.5	2022
NFGC-QS-22-02	Goose	635755.63	5390291.06	172.85	145.0	-45.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-03	Goose	635784.53	5390250.70	172.00	145.0	-45.0	143.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-26	Goose	635948.45	5390365.57	170.93	145.0	-45.0	152.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-27	Goose	635702.89	5390192.65	172.86	145.0	-45.0	146.1	2022
NFGC-24-2162	Green Mantle	661293.42	5434747.44	28.38	95.5	-49.0	344.0	2024
NFGC-24-2162A	Green Mantle	661293.42	5434747.44	28.38	93.0	-46.0	8.4	2024
NFGC-QS-22-04	Greenwood	630428.89	5387428.06	148.83	148.0	-46.0	146.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-05	Greenwood	630399.57	5387473.52	147.55	148.0	-45.0	167.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-06	Greenwood	630456.25	5387387.77	152.59	148.0	-45.0	111.2	2022
NFGC-QS-22-07	Greenwood	630499.73	5387418.16	151.60	148.0	-45.0	118.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-08	Greenwood	630442.62	5387363.21	150.75	64.0	-45.0	131.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-09	Greenwood	630443.03	5387365.62	150.95	139.0	-71.0	83.1	2022
NFGC-23-1601	H Pond	663873.80	5429482.62	58.56	180.0	-45.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1624	H Pond	663983.49	5429512.58	58.85	160.0	-45.0	383.1	2023
NFGC-23-1629	H Pond	663694.71	5429235.77	61.78	120.0	-45.0	410.0	2023
NFGC-23-1634	H Pond	664088.95	5429448.16	52.70	175.0	-45.0	332.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-10	Hank1	663659.58	5437534.59	27.49	135.0	-45.0	214.3	2023
NFGC-VO-23-12	Hank1	663659.63	5437535.55	27.51	125.0	-60.0	207.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-15	Hank1	663712.52	5437590.36	30.27	80.0	-45.0	198.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-17	Hank1	663713.16	5437590.99	30.51	110.0	-60.0	222.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-22	Hank1	663709.99	5437594.03	30.06	140.0	-45.0	249.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-24	Hank1	663710.62	5437594.25	30.36	190.0	-45.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-25	Hank1	663711.06	5437595.64	30.12	155.0	-67.0	156.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-19	Hank2	663978.39	5438235.79	41.63	140.0	-45.0	441.0	2023
NFGC-VO-24-27	Hank2	663895.62	5438143.92	35.88	140.0	-45.0	402.0	2024
NFGC-VO-23-14	Hank3	663330.06	5436996.23	21.80	135.0	-45.0	147.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-18	Hank3	663332.24	5437110.06	24.11	110.0	-45.0	360.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-16	Home Pond	663522.05	5438849.21	46.59	290.0	-45.0	91.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-21	Home Pond	663610.36	5438817.72	47.05	290.0	-45.0	173.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-23	Home Pond	663522.05	5438849.21	46.58	110.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-22-1000	Honeypot	659338.88	5429991.76	55.25	300.0	-45.0	312.0	2022
NFGC-22-1017	Honeypot	659298.38	5430072.50	47.25	300.0	-45.0	300.0	2022
NFGC-22-1031	Honeypot	659358.06	5430095.70	50.69	300.0	-45.0	89.7	2022
NFGC-22-1038	Honeypot	659385.63	5430022.52	59.43	300.0	-45.0	258.0	2022
NFGC-22-1051	Honeypot	659386.24	5430073.96	55.05	300.0	-45.0	63.0	2022
NFGC-22-873	Honeypot	659300.03	5430129.22	44.39	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-881	Honeypot	659390.63	5430135.58	48.98	300.0	-45.0	284.0	2022
NFGC-22-917	Honeypot	659201.08	5429955.39	48.79	300.0	-45.0	354.0	2022
NFGC-22-952	Honeypot	659248.56	5429985.92	49.14	300.0	-45.0	360.0	2022
NFGC-22-987	Honeypot	659252.09	5430041.50	46.61	300.0	-45.0	339.0	2022
NFGC-23-1281	Honeypot	659432.99	5430058.20	61.46	300.0	-45.0	330.0	2023
NFGC-23-1676	Honeypot	659478.10	5430084.60	58.30	299.0	-45.5	209.0	2023
NFGC-23-1686	Honeypot	659521.46	5430059.68	61.67	299.0	-45.5	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1693	Honeypot	659525.01	5430114.93	59.21	299.0	-45.5	389.1	2023
NFGC-23-1781	Honeypot	659478.58	5430084.70	58.18	320.0	-60.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1785	Honeypot	659473.43	5430109.81	57.21	345.0	-45.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1788	Honeypot	659471.80	5430106.63	57.45	290.0	-50.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1791	Honeypot	659473.75	5430109.01	57.08	335.0	-70.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1794	Honeypot	659434.53	5430057.89	62.01	336.0	-52.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1796	Honeypot	659434.83	5430057.49	61.90	351.0	-63.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1801	Honeypot	659434.46	5430057.50	61.68	345.0	-70.0	125.0	2023
NFGC-23-1806	Honeypot	659437.11	5430057.10	61.78	293.0	-57.0	7.5	2023
NFGC-23-1806A	Honeypot	659437.08	5430056.84	61.92	293.0	-57.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1810	Honeypot	659520.97	5430059.66	61.73	297.0	-50.0	170.0	2023
NFGC-23-1816	Honeypot	659520.87	5430059.21	61.67	283.0	-52.0	194.0	2023
NFGC-23-1823	Honeypot	659521.30	5430060.48	61.75	315.0	-47.0	140.4	2023
NFGC-23-1828	Honeypot	659565.17	5430034.52	61.93	299.0	-45.5	230.0	2023
NFGC-23-1886	Honeypot	659521.43	5430059.93	61.91	308.0	-58.0	159.0	2023
NFGC-23-1893	Honeypot	659521.55	5430059.08	61.80	324.0	-64.0	183.0	2023
NFGC-23-1900	Honeypot	659522.13	5430056.52	61.77	303.0	-66.0	180.0	2023
NFGC-23-1908	Honeypot	659566.08	5430033.92	62.11	300.0	-58.0	219.0	2023
NFGC-23-1919	Honeypot	659565.17	5430034.52	62.51	314.0	-62.0	216.0	2023
NFGC-23-1931	Honeypot	659566.61	5430033.48	62.20	301.0	-63.5	240.0	2023
NFGC-23-1945	Honeypot	659566.49	5430033.71	62.16	310.0	-55.0	195.0	2023
NFGC-23-1955	Honeypot	659566.85	5430033.53	62.18	311.0	-68.0	267.0	2023
NFGC-23-1965	Honeypot	659541.86	5429989.65	64.03	312.0	-50.0	222.0	2023
NFGC-23-1973	Honeypot	659542.11	5429989.67	63.93	315.0	-58.0	264.0	2023
NFGC-23-1982	Honeypot	659542.76	5429989.42	63.86	336.0	-66.0	261.0	2023
NFGC-24-2058	Honeypot	659402.87	5430064.20	58.40	270.0	-45.0	51.1	2024
NFGC-24-2061	Honeypot	659403.82	5430064.86	58.12	339.0	-45.5	50.0	2024
NFGC-24-2063	Honeypot	659553.62	5430100.13	60.96	282.0	-71.5	200.0	2024
NFGC-24-2067	Honeypot	659553.60	5430100.40	60.98	290.0	-67.5	182.0	2024
NFGC-24-2070	Honeypot	659523.23	5430061.73	61.85	328.0	-55.0	140.0	2024
NFGC-24-2074	Honeypot	659439.03	5430108.40	56.33	301.0	-45.5	149.0	2024
NFGC-24-2076	Honeypot	659429.36	5429998.15	62.15	300.0	-45.5	296.0	2024
NFGC-24-2081	Honeypot	659553.28	5430149.88	58.38	300.0	-45.0	224.0	2024
NFGC-24-2119	Honeypot	659565.00	5430035.93	62.18	335.0	-57.0	200.0	2024
NFGC-24-2120	Honeypot	659565.01	5430035.39	62.08	325.0	-66.0	281.0	2024
NFGC-24-2121	Honeypot	659565.35	5430035.79	62.07	342.5	-64.0	272.0	2024
NFGC-24-2122	Honeypot	659565.49	5430035.62	62.01	343.0	-70.0	263.0	2024
NFGC-24-2129	Honeypot	659554.33	5430101.28	61.14	338.0	-52.0	137.0	2024
NFGC-24-2130	Honeypot	659554.34	5430100.74	61.15	327.5	-63.0	146.0	2024
NFGC-24-2131	Honeypot	659554.43	5430100.41	61.18	344.5	-71.0	134.0	2024
NFGC-24-2132	Honeypot	659554.67	5430100.78	61.18	359.0	-63.0	119.0	2024
NFGC-24-2133	Honeypot	659554.73	5430101.77	61.00	0.0	-47.0	122.0	2024
NFGC-21-108	Iceberg	658327.17	5427745.99	78.25	120.0	-45.0	248.0	2021
NFGC-21-190	Iceberg	658537.29	5427638.55	92.07	300.0	-45.0	462.0	2021
NFGC-21-194	Iceberg	658587.17	5427559.69	90.63	300.0	-45.0	608.0	2021
NFGC-21-98	Iceberg	658327.62	5427744.70	78.30	299.0	-45.0	470.0	2021
NFGC-22-1023	Iceberg	658450.92	5427964.06	75.67	300.0	-45.0	167.0	2022
NFGC-22-1036	Iceberg	658460.77	5427929.16	77.41	300.0	-45.0	257.0	2022
NFGC-22-1048	Iceberg	658429.91	5427919.21	76.38	300.0	-45.0	275.0	2022
NFGC-22-1065	Iceberg	658421.89	5427866.04	77.14	300.0	-45.0	320.0	2022
NFGC-22-1084	Iceberg	658428.54	5427832.62	78.45	300.0	-45.0	62.0	2022
NFGC-22-525	Iceberg	658315.49	5427580.77	84.53	300.0	-45.0	514.7	2022
NFGC-22-659	Iceberg	658326.56	5427688.95	79.99	300.0	-45.0	279.0	2022
NFGC-22-748	Iceberg	658303.56	5427674.51	80.02	300.0	-45.0	236.0	2022
NFGC-23-1088	Iceberg	658449.74	5427820.37	82.03	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1100	Iceberg	658421.57	5427807.33	79.72	300.0	-45.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-23-1103	Iceberg	658306.14	5427614.96	83.16	310.0	-46.0	179.0	2023
NFGC-23-1109	Iceberg	658465.17	5427840.13	81.58	300.0	-45.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1114	Iceberg	658446.86	5427850.24	79.42	300.0	-45.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1120	Iceberg	658443.40	5427794.47	85.88	300.0	-45.0	191.0	2023
NFGC-23-1128	Iceberg	658462.35	5427784.58	89.92	299.0	-45.0	236.0	2023
NFGC-23-1132	Iceberg	658415.07	5427610.44	88.69	300.0	-45.0	398.0	2023
NFGC-23-1141	Iceberg	658487.86	5427768.75	91.27	300.0	-45.0	297.0	2023
NFGC-23-1154	Iceberg	658407.43	5427787.47	78.55	300.0	-45.0	158.0	2023
NFGC-23-1157	Iceberg	658459.33	5427670.51	89.84	300.0	-45.0	350.0	2023
NFGC-23-1161	Iceberg	658428.40	5427774.57	84.71	300.0	-45.0	209.0	2023
NFGC-23-1170	Iceberg	658398.86	5427763.31	79.91	300.0	-45.0	213.5	2023
NFGC-23-1176	Iceberg	658416.29	5427695.39	89.01	300.0	-45.0	323.0	2023
NFGC-23-1181	Iceberg	658422.37	5427750.85	86.41	300.0	-45.0	233.0	2023
NFGC-23-1188	Iceberg	658396.68	5427733.92	82.14	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1190	Iceberg	658427.83	5427659.79	88.44	300.0	-45.0	362.0	2023
NFGC-23-1195	Iceberg	658434.92	5427569.74	87.03	300.0	-45.0	428.0	2023
NFGC-23-1201	Iceberg	658450.17	5427762.38	91.41	300.0	-45.0	215.0	2023
NFGC-23-1203	Iceberg	658461.37	5427697.57	89.23	300.0	-45.0	323.0	2023
NFGC-23-1210	Iceberg	658473.70	5427806.96	88.64	300.0	-45.0	236.0	2023
NFGC-23-1212	Iceberg	658461.57	5427583.40	88.86	300.0	-45.0	410.0	2023
NFGC-23-1217	Iceberg	658437.24	5427683.28	89.23	299.0	-45.5	335.0	2023
NFGC-23-1222	Iceberg	658493.94	5427795.63	91.73	299.0	-45.5	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1229	Iceberg	658404.58	5427558.16	86.28	300.0	-45.0	434.0	2023
NFGC-23-1232	Iceberg	658463.14	5427726.19	89.35	300.0	-45.0	287.0	2023
NFGC-23-1236	Iceberg	658484.71	5427829.22	86.55	300.0	-45.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1239	Iceberg	658402.44	5427588.95	87.71	300.0	-45.0	341.0	2023
NFGC-23-1241	Iceberg	658442.28	5427709.61	89.48	299.0	-45.5	284.0	2023
NFGC-23-1248	Iceberg	658509.13	5427815.42	89.30	299.0	-45.5	287.0	2023
NFGC-23-1249	Iceberg	658492.07	5427623.71	90.91	300.0	-45.0	452.0	2023
NFGC-23-1251	Iceberg	658483.52	5427683.67	92.34	299.0	-45.5	323.0	2023
NFGC-23-1255	Iceberg	658509.60	5427844.18	87.53	299.0	-45.5	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1259	Iceberg	658482.15	5427657.20	91.72	299.0	-45.5	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1259A	Iceberg	658482.15	5427657.20	91.72	299.0	-45.5	38.0	2023
NFGC-23-1259B	Iceberg	658480.56	5427657.65	90.92	299.0	-44.5	380.0	2023
NFGC-23-1261	Iceberg	658448.00	5427648.00	90.11	300.0	-45.0	35.7	2023
NFGC-23-1261A	Iceberg	658447.06	5427648.74	89.86	297.0	-45.5	395.0	2023
NFGC-23-1264	Iceberg	658487.77	5427855.68	82.11	299.0	-45.5	203.0	2023
NFGC-23-1268	Iceberg	658513.09	5427870.19	86.46	300.0	-45.0	1234.0	2023
NFGC-23-1272	Iceberg	658534.77	5427857.54	89.57	300.0	-45.0	272.0	2023
NFGC-23-1273	Iceberg	658472.27	5427749.32	89.32	300.0	-45.0	377.0	2023
NFGC-23-1275	Iceberg	658502.82	5427645.08	90.88	300.0	-45.0	425.4	2023
NFGC-23-1279	Iceberg	658555.14	5427845.28	90.50	300.0	-45.0	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1283	Iceberg	658419.45	5427722.18	89.52	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1286	Iceberg	658531.09	5427830.66	88.97	300.0	-45.0	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1288	Iceberg	658468.80	5427635.98	92.91	300.0	-45.0	368.0	2023
NFGC-23-1289	Iceberg	658443.01	5427738.35	90.34	300.0	-45.0	275.0	2023
NFGC-23-1294	Iceberg	658553.05	5427818.51	91.18	300.0	-45.0	305.0	2023
NFGC-23-1297	Iceberg	658494.56	5427738.12	90.31	299.0	-47.0	384.0	2023
NFGC-23-1302	Iceberg	658573.43	5427805.66	92.59	299.0	-45.5	332.2	2023
NFGC-23-1304	Iceberg	658431.90	5427632.01	89.93	300.0	-45.0	1247.0	2023
NFGC-23-1306	Iceberg	658505.11	5427759.37	90.29	300.0	-45.0	290.0	2023
NFGC-23-1312	Iceberg	658527.36	5427804.78	90.00	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1316	Iceberg	658532.27	5427744.59	95.07	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1317	Iceberg	658452.42	5427617.48	93.74	300.0	-45.0	401.0	2023
NFGC-23-1323	Iceberg	658515.43	5427782.96	90.99	300.0	-45.0	275.0	2023
NFGC-23-1325	Iceberg	658553.14	5427731.35	96.15	300.0	-45.0	398.0	2023
NFGC-23-1331	Iceberg	658535.80	5427769.04	93.91	300.0	-45.0	323.0	2023
NFGC-23-1335	Iceberg	658474.35	5427604.20	90.76	299.0	-45.5	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1335A	Iceberg	658475.82	5427603.67	90.64	299.0	-46.0	395.1	2023
NFGC-23-1337	Iceberg	658536.67	5427712.14	95.69	299.0	-45.5	410.0	2023
NFGC-23-1340	Iceberg	658551.22	5427790.63	92.23	300.0	-45.0	305.0	2023
NFGC-23-1346	Iceberg	658495.03	5427592.89	92.30	299.0	-46.0	449.0	2023
NFGC-23-1347	Iceberg	658501.56	5427704.49	92.61	299.0	-45.5	392.0	2023
NFGC-23-1349	Iceberg	658571.03	5427779.22	93.67	300.0	-45.0	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1357	Iceberg	658558.69	5427757.71	93.69	300.0	-46.0	299.0	2023
NFGC-23-1358	Iceberg	658506.55	5427672.24	92.71	299.0	-45.5	479.0	2023
NFGC-23-1360	Iceberg	658538.14	5427566.98	89.26	300.0	-45.0	530.0	2023
NFGC-23-1366	Iceberg	658525.59	5427891.93	86.84	300.0	-45.0	248.0	2023

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-23-1359	Iceberg Alley	659363.50	5428534.29	82.45	300.0	-45.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1403	Iceberg Alley	659136.60	5428549.85	94.00	299.0	-45.5	314.0	2023
NFGC-23-1905	Iceberg Alley	659080.26	5428585.15	95.14	300.0	-45.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-23-1910	Iceberg Alley	659081.15	5428585.00	95.04	14.5	-60.5	98.0	2023
NFGC-23-1917	Iceberg Alley	659137.07	5428549.98	93.94	302.0	-65.0	230.0	2023
NFGC-23-1927	Iceberg Alley	659137.33	5428550.71	93.84	329.0	-47.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1933	Iceberg Alley	659136.94	5428551.39	93.94	353.0	-42.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1936	Iceberg Alley	659126.93	5428614.41	95.39	325.0	-45.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-23-1941	Iceberg Alley	659127.30	5428613.99	95.43	306.0	-70.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1948	Iceberg Alley	659128.20	5428615.91	95.61	6.0	-42.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1954	Iceberg Alley	659148.26	5428601.46	95.69	333.0	-51.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1959	Iceberg Alley	659149.44	5428601.94	95.73	5.0	-43.0	98.0	2023
NFGC-23-1963	Iceberg Alley	659149.41	5428601.14	95.73	5.0	-64.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1968	Iceberg Alley	659187.12	5428639.36	91.35	329.0	-55.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1972	Iceberg Alley	659080.98	5428585.89	95.18	12.0	-42.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1976	Iceberg Alley	659080.47	5428585.78	95.18	338.0	-45.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1980	Iceberg Alley	659081.00	5428585.47	95.01	323.0	-65.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1983	Iceberg Alley	659054.67	5428602.07	92.44	336.0	-45.0	107.0	2023
NFGC-23-1988	Iceberg Alley	659070.41	5428623.06	92.33	336.0	-45.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-23-1991	Iceberg Alley	659095.14	5428629.07	93.25	336.0	-45.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1994	Iceberg Alley	659115.01	5428646.54	94.14	336.0	-45.0	50.1	2023
NFGC-23-1995	Iceberg Alley	659136.36	5428551.08	93.95	316.0	-43.0	137.5	2023
NFGC-23-1998	Iceberg Alley	659136.73	5428550.69	93.91	317.0	-57.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-2001	Iceberg Alley	659137.33	5428551.60	93.83	344.0	-59.0	134.0	2023
NFGC-23-2005	Iceberg Alley	659069.05	5428532.07	95.02	336.0	-61.0	146.2	2023
NFGC-24-2006	Iceberg Alley	659068.71	5428532.66	95.14	335.0	-46.0	125.1	2024
NFGC-24-2012	Iceberg Alley	659072.03	5428532.76	94.96	3.0	-66.0	146.2	2024
NFGC-24-2016	Iceberg Alley	659070.55	5428533.57	95.00	314.0	-48.0	143.0	2024
NFGC-24-2022	Iceberg Alley	659118.35	5428647.09	94.18	20.0	-65.0	59.0	2024
NFGC-24-2087	Iceberg Alley	659390.23	5428286.28	84.94	105.0	-45.0	236.0	2024
NFGC-24-2096	Iceberg Alley	659363.78	5428535.82	82.15	335.0	-45.0	350.0	2024
NFGC-24-2098	Iceberg Alley	659415.53	5428617.72	81.64	335.0	-45.0	233.0	2024
NFGC-24-2100	Iceberg Alley	659505.21	5428619.67	86.21	335.0	-45.0	296.0	2024
NFGC-24-2104	Iceberg Alley	659512.43	5428795.87	82.54	268.0	-45.5	251.0	2024
NFGC-24-2106	Iceberg Alley	659232.72	5428639.81	85.26	335.0	-45.0	203.0	2024
NFGC-22-473	Iceberg East	658715.50	5428099.89	90.13	299.0	-45.5	696.0	2022
NFGC-22-494	Iceberg East	658906.99	5427777.34	93.12	299.0	-45.5	530.0	2022
NFGC-22-506	Iceberg East	659042.20	5427883.38	86.48	20.0	-45.0	209.0	2022
NFGC-22-517	Iceberg East	659039.83	5427880.76	86.70	319.0	-45.5	149.0	2022
NFGC-22-529	Iceberg East	659160.91	5427881.96	81.41	270.0	-45.0	242.0	2022
NFGC-22-537	Iceberg East	658867.16	5427859.23	91.17	299.0	-45.5	212.0	2022
NFGC-23-1186	Iceberg East	658677.20	5427832.02	98.64	300.0	-45.0	426.0	2023
NFGC-23-1208	Iceberg East	658665.20	5427898.22	88.37	300.0	-45.0	387.4	2023
NFGC-23-1226	Iceberg East	658722.73	5427922.61	89.78	299.0	-45.5	318.0	2023
NFGC-23-1235	Iceberg East	658680.10	5427947.76	86.69	300.0	-45.0	198.0	2023
NFGC-23-1240	Iceberg East	658704.66	5427991.14	88.09	299.0	-45.5	183.0	2023
NFGC-23-1247	Iceberg East	658747.18	5427966.15	88.76	299.0	-45.5	249.0	2023
NFGC-23-1253	Iceberg East	658699.75	5427935.62	89.21	299.0	-45.5	199.0	2023
NFGC-23-1262	Iceberg East	658614.11	5427984.41	85.79	299.0	-45.5	135.0	2023
NFGC-23-1267	Iceberg East	658612.92	5427928.57	87.21	299.0	-45.5	354.0	2023
NFGC-23-1274	Iceberg East	658750.18	5428022.42	90.29	300.0	-45.0	407.0	2023
NFGC-23-1277	Iceberg East	658719.76	5427867.00	90.05	300.0	-45.0	261.1	2023
NFGC-23-1285	Iceberg East	658797.21	5428052.83	89.31	299.0	-45.5	326.0	2023
NFGC-23-1287	Iceberg East	658706.62	5428046.74	89.69	299.0	-45.5	186.0	2023
NFGC-23-1293	Iceberg East	658844.38	5428083.54	91.89	299.0	-45.5	318.0	2023
NFGC-23-1295	Iceberg East	658840.96	5428029.02	92.10	299.0	-45.5	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1301	Iceberg East	658756.54	5428076.41	92.14	299.0	-45.5	233.0	2023
NFGC-23-1307	Iceberg East	658890.12	5428114.71	92.87	299.0	-45.5	304.4	2023
NFGC-23-1308	Iceberg East	658801.25	5428109.64	94.58	299.0	-45.5	278.0	2023
NFGC-23-1318	Iceberg East	658934.03	5428089.37	92.49	300.0	-45.0	321.0	2023
NFGC-23-1320	Iceberg East	658887.05	5428058.33	94.81	300.0	-45.0	260.3	2023
NFGC-23-1324	Iceberg East	659214.34	5428273.90	86.05	300.0	-45.0	476.0	2023
NFGC-23-1327	Iceberg East	658986.82	5428231.73	85.82	300.0	-45.0	374.0	2023
NFGC-23-1328	Iceberg East	658847.59	5428139.50	95.37	300.0	-45.0	225.0	2023
NFGC-23-1334	Iceberg East	659262.35	5428359.04	86.37	299.0	-45.5	464.0	2023
NFGC-23-1343	Iceberg East	658937.81	5428145.27	93.69	300.0	-45.0	366.0	2023
NFGC-23-1354	Iceberg East	658981.03	5428120.01	86.99	300.0	-45.0	288.0	2023
NFGC-23-1365	Iceberg East	658893.90	5428170.70	91.83	300.0	-45.0	303.0	2023
NFGC-23-1365A	Iceberg East	658894.58	5428170.13	91.86	300.0	-45.0	42.0	2023
NFGC-23-1368	Iceberg East	659031.19	5428205.70	84.94	300.0	-45.0	320.0	2023
NFGC-23-1376	Iceberg East	658940.01	5428201.15	92.84	300.0	-45.0	339.0	2023
NFGC-23-1378	Iceberg East	659073.11	5428182.33	86.03	300.0	-45.0	407.0	2023
NFGC-23-1394	Iceberg East	659076.95	5428237.59	82.99	299.0	-45.5	332.0	2023
NFGC-23-1397	Iceberg East	658984.63	5428175.61	85.13	299.0	-45.5	342.2	2023
NFGC-23-1412	Iceberg East	659027.85	5428150.71	84.61	299.0	-45.5	375.0	2023
NFGC-23-1436	Iceberg East	658940.15	5428201.74	92.98	0.0	-45.0	227.0	2023
NFGC-23-1437	Iceberg East	658602.74	5427963.52	87.20	0.0	-90.0	153.0	2023
NFGC-23-1444	Iceberg East	658580.77	5427976.03	86.30	0.0	-90.0	183.0	2023
NFGC-23-1453	Iceberg East	658623.82	5427950.78	86.34	0.0	-90.0	177.0	2023
NFGC-23-1466	Iceberg East	658606.00	5427989.65	85.61	56.0	-78.0	171.2	2023
NFGC-23-1475	Iceberg East	658680.72	5428033.74	86.39	220.0	-67.0	180.0	2023
NFGC-23-1489	Iceberg East	658678.97	5427832.50	96.02	313.0	-45.0	230.0	2023
NFGC-23-1491	Iceberg East	658681.27	5428034.29	87.08	0.0	-90.0	180.0	2023
NFGC-23-1499	Iceberg East	658677.75	5427832.67	98.55	299.0	-53.5	236.0	2023
NFGC-23-1500	Iceberg East	658706.74	5427990.07	87.87	260.0	-67.0	216.0	2023
NFGC-23-1512	Iceberg East	658677.21	5427831.76	98.61	288.0	-42.0	311.2	2023
NFGC-23-1514	Iceberg East	658706.81	5428020.84	90.24	0.0	-90.0	141.0	2023
NFGC-23-1517	Iceberg East	658706.76	5428021.79	90.12	300.0	-65.0	129.0	2023
NFGC-23-1525	Iceberg East	658679.94	5427948.31	86.87	319.0	-45.0	129.0	2023
NFGC-23-1533	Iceberg East	658680.23	5427947.97	86.84	318.0	-57.0	150.0	2023
NFGC-23-1541	Iceberg East	658615.29	5427930.61	87.08	300.0	-62.0	150.0	2023
NFGC-23-1553	Iceberg East	658665.44	5427897.94	88.36	300.0	-57.0	156.0	2023
NFGC-23-1561	Iceberg East	658771.26	5428009.92	90.02	299.0	-45.5	135.0	2023
NFGC-23-1570	Iceberg East	658729.61	5428034.02	92.32	299.0	-45.5	108.1	2023
NFGC-23-1573	Iceberg East	658884.37	5428204.41	93.81	300.0	-45.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1580	Iceberg East	658742.66	5428055.71	92.88	299.0	-45.5	78.0	2023
NFGC-23-1583	Iceberg East	658885.05	5428204.03	93.65	300.0	-71.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1586	Iceberg East	658743.22	5428055.33	92.86	300.0	-60.0	99.0	2023
NFGC-23-1590	Iceberg East	658763.91	5428044.16	89.97	300.0	-60.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-23-1591	Iceberg East	658871.82	5428182.47	92.75	300.0	-45.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1594	Iceberg East	658859.68	5428161.69	92.94	300.0	-45.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1599	Iceberg East	658775.60	5428065.44	90.51	299.0	-45.5	96.0	2023
NFGC-23-1602	Iceberg East	658860.49	5428161.25	92.89	300.0	-69.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1605	Iceberg East	658776.28	5428065.04	90.22	300.0	-72.0	105.0	2023
NFGC-23-1607	Iceberg East	658881.12	5428149.25	92.34	300.0	-60.0	161.0	2023
NFGC-23-1608	Iceberg East	658788.65	5428087.10	90.90	299.0	-45.5	78.1	2023
NFGC-23-1611	Iceberg East	658789.42	5428086.68	90.87	299.0	-66.0	135.0	2023
NFGC-23-1613	Iceberg East	658848.07	5428139.97	94.94	299.0	-68.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-23-1614	Iceberg East	658818.30	5428098.85	90.96	299.0	-45.5	93.0	2023
NFGC-23-1617	Iceberg East	658856.62	5428105.52	92.23	299.0	-57.0	182.0	2023
NFGC-23-1619	Iceberg East	658819.28	5428098.30	91.15	300.0	-75.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1621	Iceberg East	658816.47	5428134.87	94.34	300.0	-45.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1622	Iceberg East	658843.22	5428083.63	91.96	276.0	-45.0	64.0	2023
NFGC-23-1622A	Iceberg East	658843.55	5428083.27	91.80	276.0	-45.0	125.0	2023
NFGC-23-1623	Iceberg East	658823.84	5428123.24	96.19	300.0	-60.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1625	Iceberg East	658824.16	5428123.07	96.19	300.0	-73.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1740	Iceberg East	658623.49	5427951.04	86.06	300.0	-60.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1920	Iceberg East	658602.10	5427964.18	86.76	280.0	-51.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1925	Iceberg East	658602.62	5427964.92	86.73	335.0	-60.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1928	Iceberg East	658615.05	5427986.93	85.67	7.0	-65.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1932	Iceberg East	658685.23	5428003.69	89.60	280.0	-45.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1935	Iceberg East	658685.81	5428004.06	89.56	305.0	-45.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1942	Iceberg East	658687.64	5428005.14	89.51	338.0	-52.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1950	Iceberg East	658680.95	5428034.74	86.69	300.0	-50.0	50.1	2023
NFGC-23-1952	Iceberg East	658725.32	5428066.65	90.21	300.0	-45.0	50.0	2023
NFGC-23-1957	Iceberg East	658768.35	5428094.54	92.98	300.0	-45.0	47.0	2023
NFGC-23-1957A	Iceberg East	658768.03	5428094.83	93.18	300.0	-45.0	47.0	2023
NFGC-23-1957B	Iceberg East	658768.28	5428095.11	93.14	300.0	-45.0	32.1	2023
NFGC-23-1960	Iceberg East	658661.32	5428015.62	85.38	300.0	-45.0	65.2	2023
NFGC-23-1964	Iceberg East	658858.18	5428106.45	92.46	300.0	-70.0	134.0	2023
NFGC-24-2080	Iceberg East	658843.02	5427623.62	97.51	294.0	-54.0	1022.0	2024
NFGC-24-2093	Iceberg East	659106.63	5427814.90	85.61	299.0	-60.0	50.0	2024
NFGC-24-2093A	Iceberg East	659107.37	5427814.09	86.13	299.0	-61.0	986.0	2024
NFGC-24-2169	Iceberg East	658825.59	5427912.11	89.31	300.0	-45.0	710.0	2024
NFGC-22-1058	Jackpot	659195.67	5429843.43	53.57	300.0	-45.0	162.0	2022
NFGC-22-1078	Jackpot	659190.91	5429787.07	57.47	245.0	-45.0	71.0	2022
NFGC-22-866	Jackpot	659234.70	5429763.03	61.05	300.0	-45.0	330.0	2022
NFGC-22-874	Jackpot	659191.91	5429787.82	57.37	300.0	-45.0	345.0	2022
NFGC-22-884	Jackpot	659239.22	5429818.36	56.61	300.0	-45.0	349.0	2022
NFGC-22-893	Jackpot	659284.95	5429849.30	60.52	300.0	-45.0	408.0	2022
NFGC-22-908	Jackpot	659198.24	5429899.55	52.13	300.0	-45.0	249.0	2022
NFGC-22-932	Jackpot	659288.46	5429905.12	56.36	300.0	-45.0	351.0	2022
NFGC-22-969	Jackpot	659335.71	5429936.08	57.97	300.0	-45.0	417.0	2022
NFGC-23-1111	Jackpot	659195.01	5429843.06	53.59	245.0	-45.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1117	Jackpot	659197.60	5429898.31	52.30	245.0	-45.0	180.0	2023
NFGC-23-1292	Jackpot	659421.22	5429886.24	65.78	300.0	-45.0	249.5	2023
NFGC-23-1299	Jackpot	659371.42	5429799.53	68.19	299.0	-45.5	276.0	2023
NFGC-23-1309	Jackpot	659543.62	5429815.41	69.55	300.0	-45.0	300.0	2023
NFGC-23-1326	Jackpot	659291.41	5429904.98	56.70	98.0	-42.0	99.0	2023
NFGC-23-1333	Jackpot	659285.51	5429848.06	60.56	150.0	-45.0	153.0	2023
NFGC-23-1339	Jackpot	659322.14	5429713.74	69.31	300.0	-45.0	387.0	2023
NFGC-23-1374	Jackpot	659374.65	5429854.81	68.33	300.0	-46.0	261.3	2023
NFGC-23-1383	Jackpot	659472.81	5429913.48	66.44	300.0	-45.0	276.0	2023
NFGC-23-1396	Jackpot	659511.33	5429891.11	67.32	299.0	-45.5	348.0	2023
NFGC-23-1409	Jackpot	659422.05	5429885.22	65.98	264.0	-45.5	99.0	2023
NFGC-23-1415	Jackpot	659422.42	5429885.34	65.90	293.0	-57.5	96.1	2023
NFGC-23-1418	Jackpot	659418.01	5429888.79	66.04	348.0	-45.5	60.0	2023
NFGC-23-1423	Jackpot	659418.12	5429887.85	66.01	0.0	-71.0	72.0	2023
NFGC-23-1425	Jackpot	659416.63	5429884.37	66.17	270.0	-72.0	73.5	2023
NFGC-23-1430	Jackpot	659438.73	5429944.73	65.66	300.0	-45.0	180.0	2023
NFGC-23-1440	Jackpot	659395.14	5429840.77	68.87	300.0	-45.0	96.0	2023
NFGC-23-1447	Jackpot	659393.44	5429840.28	68.76	340.0	-62.0	99.0	2023
NFGC-23-1450	Jackpot	659413.31	5429830.24	68.91	345.0	-45.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-23-1458	Jackpot	659414.11	5429830.16	68.78	6.0	-55.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-23-1464	Jackpot	659412.03	5429829.72	68.57	325.0	-62.0	123.0	2023
NFGC-23-1470	Jackpot	659426.84	5429855.96	68.15	10.0	-58.0	102.0	2023
NFGC-23-1480	Jackpot	659393.51	5429805.80	68.55	337.0	-61.0	216.0	2023
NFGC-23-1488	Jackpot	659394.35	5429802.79	68.37	14.0	-60.0	177.0	2023
NFGC-23-1496	Jackpot	659394.58	5429802.41	68.36	345.0	-70.0	171.0	2023
NFGC-23-1505	Jackpot	659372.10	5429800.84	68.43	355.0	-48.0	111.0	2023
NFGC-23-1511	Jackpot	659371.47	5429800.45	68.30	330.0	-50.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-23-1516	Jackpot	659369.32	5429798.16	68.30	309.0	-69.0	126.0	2023
NFGC-23-1523	Jackpot	659413.14	5429829.76	68.75	12.0	-65.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1529	Jackpot	659427.24	5429855.01	67.90	35.0	-68.0	135.0	2023
NFGC-23-1536	Jackpot	659543.08	5429816.28	69.60	317.0	-45.0	162.0	2023
NFGC-23-1537	Jackpot	659141.46	5429722.80	58.69	300.0	-45.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1545	Jackpot	659546.56	5429864.77	68.83	310.0	-50.0	123.0	2023
NFGC-23-1550	Jackpot	659546.81	5429866.06	68.58	355.0	-45.0	102.0	2023
NFGC-23-1552	Jackpot	659160.39	5429773.08	57.58	300.0	-45.0	338.0	2023
NFGC-23-1558	Jackpot	659505.28	5429863.73	68.01	300.0	-50.0	174.0	2023
NFGC-23-1564	Jackpot	659511.75	5429893.48	67.29	350.0	-45.0	54.0	2023
NFGC-23-1568	Jackpot	659546.91	5429891.29	67.88	0.0	-45.0	78.0	2023
NFGC-23-1572	Jackpot	659545.90	5429889.61	68.01	313.0	-52.0	75.0	2023
NFGC-23-1574	Jackpot	659435.75	5429874.82	66.89	5.0	-45.0	60.1	2023
NFGC-23-1579	Jackpot	659124.54	5429791.36	52.45	300.0	-45.0	299.0	2023
NFGC-23-1581	Jackpot	659435.86	5429875.11	66.88	34.0	-58.0	72.2	2023
NFGC-23-1627	Jackpot	659368.80	5429743.21	69.16	356.0	-60.0	189.0	2023
NFGC-23-1632	Jackpot	659368.84	5429743.49	69.15	355.0	-51.0	165.0	2023
NFGC-23-1639	Jackpot	659367.97	5429743.30	69.07	327.0	-42.0	156.0	2023
NFGC-23-1644	Jackpot	659366.41	5429743.67	69.01	300.0	-45.0	153.0	2023
NFGC-23-1647	Jackpot	659099.54	5429749.20	51.91	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1649	Jackpot	659368.34	5429742.84	69.02	357.0	-66.0	212.5	2023
NFGC-23-1657	Jackpot	659367.00	5429743.38	69.11	330.0	-65.0	216.0	2023
NFGC-23-1667	Jackpot	659148.06	5429833.74	52.05	299.0	-45.5	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1668	Jackpot	659368.60	5429743.20	70.07	13.0	-67.0	249.0	2023
NFGC-23-1680	Jackpot	659368.63	5429742.62	68.99	334.0	-72.0	240.0	2023
NFGC-23-1689	Jackpot	659369.11	5429742.92	68.84	306.0	-67.0	219.0	2023
NFGC-23-1696	Jackpot	659361.63	5429686.33	69.66	1.0	-62.0	321.5	2023
NFGC-23-1710	Jackpot	659361.58	5429686.11	69.65	334.0	-64.0	276.0	2023
NFGC-23-1724	Jackpot	659361.87	5429686.21	69.51	348.0	-66.0	291.0	2023
NFGC-23-1734	Jackpot	659360.56	5429684.79	69.34	311.0	-64.0	300.0	2023
NFGC-23-1747	Jackpot	659394.85	5429801.76	68.23	351.0	-76.0	165.0	2023
NFGC-23-1762	Jackpot	659393.91	5429802.73	68.41	312.0	-57.0	132.0	2023
NFGC-24-2049	Jackpot	659111.80	5429769.65	51.63	200.0	-45.0	95.0	2024
NFGC-24-2053	Jackpot	659160.39	5429772.51	57.53	255.0	-45.0	152.0	2024
NFGC-24-2056	Jackpot	659124.02	5429789.80	52.37	187.0	-51.0	107.0	2024
NFGC-24-2083	Jackpot	659508.60	5429492.61	85.12	308.0	-59.0	945.0	2024
NFGC-24-2109	Jackpot	659373.15	5429799.53	68.31	115.0	-45.0	80.0	2024
NFGC-24-2110	Jackpot	659372.78	5429797.76	68.28	170.0	-50.0	110.0	2024
NFGC-24-2111	Jackpot	659318.54	5429659.32	69.47	85.0	-60.0	152.0	2024
NFGC-24-2124	Jackpot	659552.78	5429926.91	65.14	349.0	-52.0	299.0	2024
NFGC-24-2125	Jackpot	659552.57	5429926.58	65.16	330.0	-54.0	296.0	2024
NFGC-24-2126	Jackpot	659553.69	5429926.92	65.14	347.0	-55.5	317.0	2024
NFGC-24-2127	Jackpot	659554.14	5429926.88	65.07	353.0	-59.0	332.0	2024
NFGC-24-2128	Jackpot	659554.22	5429927.13	65.06	355.0	-55.0	323.0	2024
NFGC-24-2134	Jackpot	659552.19	5429925.91	65.12	314.0	-53.0	296.0	2024
NFGC-24-2144	Jackpot	659425.72	5429855.77	68.08	305.0	-47.5	336.8	2024
NFGC-21-320	K2	658931.18	5429692.95	58.28	230.0	-45.0	164.0	2021
NFGC-21-348	K2	658930.55	5429692.64	58.21	250.0	-45.0	152.0	2021
NFGC-21-352	K2	658933.78	5429698.56	58.18	210.0	-45.0	143.0	2021
NFGC-21-358	K2	658933.12	5429699.76	58.52	130.0	-70.0	398.0	2021
NFGC-21-372	K2	658968.44	5429765.18	56.71	230.0	-45.0	272.0	2021
NFGC-22-1002	K2	658973.99	5429718.60	52.77	320.0	-60.0	194.1	2022
NFGC-22-1013	K2	658999.55	5429765.18	52.85	320.0	-60.0	317.0	2022
NFGC-22-1024	K2	658738.07	5429663.88	73.38	330.0	-45.0	239.0	2022
NFGC-22-1039	K2	658738.63	5429664.00	73.37	15.0	-45.0	326.0	2022
NFGC-22-1057	K2	658737.76	5429663.13	73.28	329.0	-64.0	254.0	2022
NFGC-22-1067	K2	658737.75	5429662.30	73.22	299.0	-56.0	287.0	2022
NFGC-22-1081	K2	658738.19	5429665.26	73.34	355.0	-53.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-22-892	K2	658966.59	5429766.11	56.80	300.0	-45.0	242.0	2022
NFGC-22-898	K2	658965.20	5429765.72	56.79	260.0	-44.0	230.0	2022
NFGC-22-902	K2	658970.37	5429767.44	56.71	120.0	-45.0	218.0	2022
NFGC-22-910	K2	658937.67	5429868.44	65.39	300.0	-45.0	368.0	2022
NFGC-22-924	K2	659018.21	5429879.40	55.19	300.0	-45.0	227.0	2022
NFGC-22-928	K2	659051.00	5429922.00	53.00	300.0	-45.0	206.0	2022
NFGC-22-938	K2	659049.18	5429922.95	52.94	359.0	-47.0	158.0	2022
NFGC-22-947	K2	658933.85	5429699.59	58.36	31.0	-57.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-959	K2	658933.64	5429699.31	58.23	35.0	-66.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-972	K2	658964.21	5429766.32	56.83	272.0	-52.0	308.0	2022
NFGC-22-986	K2	658964.75	5429766.76	56.93	330.0	-45.0	308.0	2022
NFGC-23-1276	K2	659070.99	5430205.65	54.77	75.0	-45.0	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1282	K2	658940.82	5430163.80	61.44	75.0	-45.0	395.0	2023
NFGC-23-1296	K2	658891.42	5430077.55	64.68	75.0	-45.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1303	K2	658955.54	5430041.23	62.28	345.0	-60.0	227.1	2023
NFGC-23-1310	K2	658956.79	5430041.35	62.24	25.0	-45.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1313	K2	658956.15	5430040.52	62.15	15.0	-78.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1315	K2	658956.02	5430040.96	62.21	270.0	-60.0	53.0	2023
NFGC-23-1319	K2	658957.24	5430040.62	62.15	75.0	-45.0	386.0	2023
NFGC-23-1322	K2	658772.28	5429569.68	73.24	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1329

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-23-1733	K2	659103.78	5429987.02	48.18	0.0	-45.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1738	K2	659070.79	5429933.08	50.29	0.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1744	K2	659090.72	5430009.27	50.20	0.0	-45.0	99.3	2023
NFGC-23-1750	K2	659017.61	5430019.96	57.47	345.0	-45.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1754	K2	659038.81	5430022.92	55.52	345.0	-45.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1759	K2	659080.28	5429986.88	50.62	0.0	-45.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1763	K2	658993.17	5429824.02	55.56	21.0	-67.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1771	K2	659051.32	5430043.61	54.79	345.0	-45.0	50.0	2023
NFGC-23-1772	K2	659015.12	5430045.99	57.90	345.0	-45.0	68.0	2023
NFGC-23-1778	K2	658994.96	5430046.39	59.03	345.0	-45.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1779	K2	658978.49	5430068.68	59.99	345.0	-45.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1783	K2	659052.26	5430043.71	54.72	20.0	-50.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1786	K2	659091.26	5430008.39	50.22	75.0	-45.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-23-1792	K2	658985.29	5429906.30	59.10	10.0	-45.5	224.0	2023
NFGC-23-1799	K2	658985.40	5429905.80	59.16	10.0	-60.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1803	K2	659092.77	5430056.31	51.13	90.0	-50.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1809	K2	659051.50	5430109.49	55.30	25.0	-55.0	50.0	2023
NFGC-23-1812	K2	659018.79	5430119.42	57.47	25.0	-55.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1814	K2	659038.03	5430074.69	56.01	11.0	-54.5	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1818	K2	659001.29	5430079.08	58.72	25.0	-55.0	50.2	2023
NFGC-23-1822	K2	659030.84	5429847.96	52.79	14.0	-53.5	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1829	K2	659001.53	5429789.47	53.72	26.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1836	K2	658998.90	5429765.08	52.92	207.0	-55.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1844	K2	658997.93	5429765.88	52.95	237.0	-61.0	401.0	2023
NFGC-23-1855	K2	658770.53	5429568.90	73.11	210.0	-45.0	212.1	2023
NFGC-23-1861	K2	658974.54	5429719.12	52.94	65.0	-65.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1868	K2	658975.15	5429718.10	52.92	116.0	-66.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1872	K2	658949.30	5429808.81	60.67	10.0	-47.0	278.0	2023
NFGC-23-1883	K2	658949.20	5429807.95	60.80	10.0	-62.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1894	K2	658950.45	5429807.79	60.61	50.0	-72.0	272.1	2023
NFGC-23-1904	K2	658912.55	5429818.61	66.26	17.0	-58.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1918	K2	658865.03	5429770.45	70.84	20.0	-50.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1926	K2	658842.45	5429662.73	70.25	40.0	-50.0	356.0	2023
NFGC-23-1940	K2	658859.28	5429588.83	65.28	55.0	-67.0	281.0	2023
NFGC-23-1951	K2	658842.81	5429662.45	70.38	48.0	-46.0	245.0	2023
NFGC-23-1962	K2	658842.88	5429662.20	70.34	59.0	-49.0	317.0	2023
NFGC-23-1971	K2	658844.39	5429663.44	70.40	66.0	-45.0	227.0	2023
NFGC-23-1979	K2	658870.67	5429746.26	70.70	73.0	-54.5	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1986	K2	658866.77	5429771.60	70.97	39.0	-46.0	194.0	2023
NFGC-23-1993	K2	658867.54	5429772.54	71.14	70.0	-53.0	203.0	2023
NFGC-23-1997	K2	658828.84	5429765.93	71.96	60.0	-45.5	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-2004	K2	658829.26	5429764.62	71.96	77.0	-51.0	239.0	2023
NFGC-24-2007	K2	658913.80	5429819.61	66.18	72.0	-62.0	74.0	2024
NFGC-24-2010	K2	658900.13	5429829.01	67.82	13.0	-45.0	167.0	2024
NFGC-24-2015	K2	658835.58	5429840.07	70.41	35.0	-45.0	71.4	2024
NFGC-24-2018	K2	658880.97	5429889.60	68.35	45.0	-45.0	62.0	2024
NFGC-24-2019	K2	658844.53	5429793.40	71.07	30.0	-45.0	218.0	2024
NFGC-24-2026	K2	658868.76	5429870.55	69.37	35.0	-46.0	110.0	2024
NFGC-24-2030	K2	658843.88	5429880.37	69.77	37.0	-45.0	167.0	2024
NFGC-24-2036	K2	658822.31	5429893.55	70.47	37.0	-45.0	50.0	2024
NFGC-24-2039	K2	658845.75	5429916.66	69.28	61.0	-45.0	80.0	2024
NFGC-24-2041	K2	658937.12	5429731.80	58.52	122.0	-52.5	173.0	2024
NFGC-24-2047	K2	658958.98	5429691.67	54.13	109.0	-45.0	119.0	2024
NFGC-24-2050	K2	658881.22	5429626.16	62.65	75.0	-45.0	185.0	2024
NFGC-24-2055	K2	658795.32	5429622.03	71.71	342.0	-77.0	251.0	2024
NFGC-24-2062	K2	658859.15	5429587.79	65.58	335.0	-73.0	257.0	2024
NFGC-24-2068	K2	658842.40	5429661.75	70.17	312.0	-63.0	248.0	2024
NFGC-24-2073	K2	658880.77	5429626.06	62.68	48.0	-57.0	230.0	2024
NFGC-24-2078	K2	658844.43	5429662.17	70.09	20.0	-72.0	218.0	2024
NFGC-24-2082	K2	658844.67	5429662.50	70.05	22.0	-61.0	206.0	2024
NFGC-24-2084	K2	658829.62	5429765.35	71.92	0.0	-76.0	260.0	2024
NFGC-24-2085	K2	658859.29	5429589.24	65.71	31.0	-58.5	266.0	2024
NFGC-24-2086	K2	658641.10	5429645.75	81.30	50.0	-73.0	275.0	2024
NFGC-24-2088	K2	658843.56	5429662.78	70.46	354.0	-64.0	305.0	2024
NFGC-24-2095	K2	658791.08	5429835.36	72.34	331.0	-62.0	446.1	2024
NFGC-23-1507	K2 West	657935.39	5429657.32	89.08	20.0	-45.5	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1522	K2 West	658013.97	5429658.30	87.83	20.0	-45.0	212.0	2023
NFGC-23-1530	K2 West	657947.20	5429718.30	87.98	20.0	-45.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1539	K2 West	657896.14	5429653.07	89.41	345.0	-45.0	200.0	2023
NFGC-23-1546	K2 West	658014.94	5429656.20	87.80	353.0	-45.0	215.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-07	Karate Chop South	663666.07	5438377.24	44.01	310.0	-45.0	165.0	2023
NFGC-VO-23-08	Karate Chop South	663727.07	5438396.78	50.41	310.0	-45.0	249.2	2023
NFGC-VO-23-09	Karate Chop South	663727.55	5438397.06	50.41	355.0	-45.0	141.0	2023
NFGC-19-01	Keats	658226.84	5427453.74	88.04	302.2	-43.6	199.0	2019
NFGC-19-02	Keats	658114.28	5427338.99	90.80	300.0	-45.0	270.0	2019
NFGC-20-18	Keats	658223.39	5427466.89	87.80	300.0	-45.0	278.1	2020
NFGC-20-19	Keats	658231.80	5427461.90	87.89	300.0	-45.0	154.0	2020
NFGC-20-21	Keats	658235.88	5427448.85	88.17	300.0	-45.0	183.5	2020
NFGC-20-23	Keats	658239.90	5427458.00	87.92	300.0	-45.0	185.0	2020
NFGC-20-25	Keats	658217.52	5427459.06	87.93	300.0	-45.0	147.0	2020
NFGC-20-26	Keats	658151.03	5427444.27	87.61	300.0	-45.0	269.0	2020
NFGC-20-28	Keats	658213.05	5427449.90	87.98	300.0	-45.0	150.0	2020
NFGC-20-29	Keats	658221.77	5427444.87	88.11	300.0	-45.0	186.0	2020
NFGC-20-30	Keats	658194.81	5427418.61	88.16	300.0	-45.0	167.0	2020
NFGC-20-32	Keats	658230.21	5427440.25	88.18	300.0	-45.0	159.0	2020
NFGC-20-33	Keats	658238.14	5427394.36	90.39	300.0	-45.0	297.2	2020
NFGC-20-34	Keats	658257.94	5427440.48	89.20	300.0	-45.0	213.0	2020
NFGC-20-36	Keats	658244.79	5427466.32	87.64	300.0	-45.0	150.0	2020
NFGC-20-37	Keats	658223.85	5427518.10	86.66	300.0	-45.0	341.5	2020
NFGC-20-38	Keats	658253.68	5427461.20	87.77	300.0	-45.0	175.9	2020
NFGC-20-40	Keats	658248.56	5427452.74	88.17	300.0	-45.0	114.0	2020
NFGC-20-40A	Keats	658248.59	5427452.70	88.13	300.0	-45.0	204.0	2020
NFGC-20-41	Keats	658231.94	5427513.68	86.58	300.0	-45.0	195.4	2020
NFGC-20-43	Keats	658238.67	5427435.41	88.22	300.0	-45.0	181.1	2020
NFGC-20-45	Keats	658239.69	5427509.00	86.50	300.0	-45.0	164.0	2020
NFGC-20-46	Keats	658266.99	5427492.56	87.10	300.0	-45.0	169.0	2020
NFGC-20-48	Keats	658246.90	5427430.44	88.97	300.0	-45.0	198.0	2020
NFGC-20-49	Keats	658309.42	5427468.29	88.48	300.0	-45.0	234.4	2020
NFGC-20-52	Keats	658243.00	5427444.61	88.40	300.0	-45.0	191.6	2020
NFGC-20-53	Keats	658253.47	5427512.61	86.10	300.0	-45.0	188.0	2020
NFGC-20-54	Keats	658160.34	5427439.16	87.71	300.0	-45.0	198.0	2020
NFGC-20-56	Keats	658226.22	5427505.09	86.79	300.0	-45.0	117.7	2020
NFGC-20-57	Keats	658145.21	5427436.48	87.94	300.0	-45.0	546.2	2020
NFGC-20-59	Keats	658243.50	5427494.75	86.97	300.0	-45.0	158.5	2020
NFGC-20-60	Keats	658255.77	5427424.56	89.73	300.0	-45.0	200.2	2020
NFGC-20-62	Keats	658291.05	5427536.80	85.32	300.0	-45.0	218.0	2020
NFGC-20-63	Keats	657986.48	5427309.09	83.43	300.0	-45.0	346.0	2020
NFGC-20-64	Keats	658207.77	5427441.78	87.76	300.0	-45.0	143.2	2020
NFGC-20-65	Keats	658334.93	5427512.47	87.31	300.0	-45.0	266.0	2020
NFGC-20-67	Keats	658216.13	5427436.52	87.87	300.0	-45.0	189.0	2020
NFGC-20-69	Keats	658224.74	5427431.88	88.09	300.0	-45.4	187.0	2020
NFGC-20-70	Keats	658249.11	5427504.27	86.41	299.5	-45.2	191.9	2020
NFGC-20-72	Keats	658234.38	5427426.77	88.18	300.0	-45.0	189.5	2020
NFGC-20-73	Keats	658057.95	5427383.38	87.66	300.0	-45.0	507.0	2020
NFGC-20-74	Keats	658229.46	5427491.41	87.15	300.0	-45.0	237.5	2020
NFGC-20-75	Keats	658204.91	5427413.07	88.42	300.0	-45.0	175.5	2020
NFGC-21-101	Keats	658205.83	5427340.79	90.32	300.0	-45.0	220.9	2021
NFGC-21-103	Keats	658227.47	5427328.12	91.85	300.0	-45.0	261.1	2021
NFGC-21-104	Keats	658207.67	5427294.75	90.80	300.0	-45.0	471.0	2021
NFGC-21-105	Keats	658223.41	5427344.89	91.20	300.0	-45.0	24.0	2021
NFGC-21-105A	Keats	658223.40	5427344.90	91.10	300.0	-45.0	73.0	2021
NFGC-21-105B	Keats	658231.96	5427340.46	92.00	300.0	-45.0	288.0	2021
NFGC-21-106	Keats	658220.59	5427289.01	92.51	300.0	-45.0	326.0	2021
NFGC-21-111	Keats	658241.86	5427276.29	94.53	300.0	-45.0	297.0	2021
NFGC-21-113	Keats	658209.75	5427496.56	86.96	300.0	-45.0	143.0	2021
NFGC-21-114	Keats	658249.03	5427315.80	93.89	300.0	-45.0	264.0	2021
NFGC-21-116	Keats	658187.65	5427509.15	87.26	300.0	-45.0	113.0	2021
NFGC-21-118	Keats	658189.28	5427284.94	90.67	300.0	-45.0	658.4	2021
NFGC-21-119	Keats	658185.27	5427331.07	89.91	300.0	-45.0	279.0	2021
NFGC-21-120	Keats	658228.44	5427529.17	86.24	300.0	-45.0	108.7	2021
NFGC-21-122	Keats	658239.60	5427523.18	86.13	300.0	-45.0	140.0	2021
NFGC-21-125	Keats	658257.01	5427527.16	85.80	300.0	-45.0	107.0	2021
NFGC-21-127	Keats	658245.95	5427533.62	85.64	300.0	-45.0	269.0	2021
NFGC-21-129	Keats	658197.88	5427475.37	87.31	300.0	-45.0	161.3	2021
NFGC-21-131	Keats	658175.42	5427487.42	87.51	300.0	-45.0	137.9	2021
NFGC-21-132	Keats	658220.97	5427390.64	89.14	300.0	-45.0	234.0	2021
NFGC-21-133	Keats	658166.22	5427464.51	87.44	300.0	-45.0	149.0	2021
NFGC-21-135	Keats	658179.03	5427269.38	90.50	300.0	-45.0	336.0	2021
NFGC-21-136	Keats	658179.41	5427247.33	90.74	300.0	-45.0	312.0	2021
NFGC-21-137	Keats	658185.03	5427453.72	87.88	300.0	-45.0	152.0	2021
NFGC-21-139	Keats	658138.36	5427421.61	88.32	300.0	-45.0	169.7	2021
NFGC-21-140	Keats	658159.47	5427410.35	88.60	300.0	-45.0	182.3	2021
NFGC-21-141	Keats	658190.29	5427262.58	90.68	300.0	-45.0	318.0	2021
NFGC-21-143	Keats	658191.62	5427240.47	90.99	300.0	-45.0	343.0	2021
NFGC-21-145	Keats	658117.14	5427434.94	86.69	300.0	-45.0	209.0	2021
NFGC-21-148	Keats	658182.80	5427224.10	85.00	300.0	-45.0	29.5	2021
NFGC-21-148A	Keats	658182.47	5427224.49	90.83	300.0	-45.0	330.4	2021
NFGC-21-149	Keats	658157.73	5427455.12	87.44	300.0	-45.0	137.9	2021
NFGC-21-151	Keats	658031.02	5427399.00	82.84	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2021
NFGC-21-153	Keats	658233.11	5427217.28	97.98	300.0	-45.0	351.0	2021
NFGC-21-156	Keats	658069.36	5427404.91	86.99	300.0	-45.0	275.0	2021
NFGC-21-160	Keats	658193.60	5427217.80	85.00	300.0	-45.0	57.1	2021
NFGC-21-160A	Keats	658193.60	5427217.80	85.00	300.0	-45.0	105.0	2021
NFGC-21-160B	Keats	658193.60	5427217.80	85.00	300.0	-45.0	87.0	2021
NFGC-21-163	Keats	658092.27	5427391.73	87.69	300.0	-45.0	232.0	2021
NFGC-21-164	Keats	658203.58	5427215.70	92.02	300.0	-45.0	288.0	2021
NFGC-21-165	Keats	658181.10	5427196.10	90.90	300.0	-45.0	344.9	2021
NFGC-21-170	Keats	658113.73	5427379.48	89.25	300.0	-45.0	171.0	2021
NFGC-21-173	Keats	658135.45	5427366.79	89.88	300.0	-45.0	188.0	2021
NFGC-21-174	Keats	658204.60	5427215.14	92.11	300.0	-45.0	366.1	2021
NFGC-21-177	Keats	658181.35	5427195.97	90.84	300.0	-47.0	108.0	2021
NFGC-21-182	Keats	658181.81	5427195.79	90.80	300.0	-48.0	377.0	2021
NFGC-21-184	Keats	658156.93	5427354.41	89.69	300.0	-45.0	196.0	2021
NFGC-21-188	Keats	658289.90	5427338.10	85.00	300.0	-45.0	11.6	2021
NFGC-21-188A	Keats	658291.97	5427337.10	93.67	300.0	-45.0	269.0	2021
NFGC-21-189	Keats	658174.04	5427358.79	89.44	300.0	-45.0	204.7	2021
NFGC-21-193	Keats	658184.90	5427352.72	89.55	300.0	-45.0	128.0	2021
NFGC-21-193A	Keats	658185.60	5427352.07	89.68	300.0	-45.0	65.0	2021
NFGC-21-196	Keats	658178.84	5427342.36	89.76	300.0	-45.0	206.0	2021
NFGC-21-197	Keats	658149.24	5427243.26	90.61	300.0	-55.0	353.0	2021
NFGC-21-198	Keats	658164.40	5427342.90	89.76	300.0	-45.0	227.2	2021
NFGC-21-200	Keats	658169.58	5427202.51	90.86	297.0	-55.0	395.0	2021
NFGC-21-203	Keats	658144.04	5427332.88	90.25	300.0	-45.0	314.0	2021
NFGC-21-204	Keats	658144.95	5427194.46	90.35	297.0	-55.5	403.6	2021
NFGC-21-208	Keats	658147.98	5427215.29	90.50	299.0	-45.5	514.6	2021
NFGC-21-212	Keats	658126.16	5427401.15	88.61	298.5	-45.5	194.0	2021
NFGC-21-216	Keats	658050.83	5427415.66	84.31	299.0	-45.5	251.0	2021
NFGC-21-217	Keats	658147.56	5427151.44	90.45	297.0	-55.5	401.0	2021
NFGC-21-222	Keats	658132.73	5427194.88	90.43	297.0	-55.0	350.0	2021
NFGC-21-223	Keats	658241.21	5427550.90	85.50	299.0	-45.5	112.0	2021
NFGC-21-227	Keats	658253.14	5427544.58	85.44	299.0	-45.5	146.0	2021
NFGC-21-229	Keats	658129.60	5427165.50	90.22	297.0	-55.5	356.0	2021
NFGC-21-231	Keats	658124.58	5427448.07	86.49	299.0	-46.5	170.8	2021
NFGC-21-236	Keats	658130.34	5427456.94	86.65	299.0	-45.5	251.0	2021
NFGC-21-237	Keats	658140.63	5427190.18	90.44	295.0	-55.5	380.0	2021
NFGC-21-238	Keats	658119.76	5427133.22	89.40	297.0	-55.5	413.0	2021
NFGC-21-240	Keats	658157.35	5427196.21	90.20	297.0	-55.5	379.3	2021
NFGC-21-242	Keats	658135.79	5427467.10	86.84	300.0	-45.5	233.0	2021
NFGC-21-246	Keats	658131.03	5427311.62	90.52	299.0	-45.3	272.0	2021
NFGC-21-247	Keats	658146.68	5427475.78	86.90	299.0	-45.5	181.5	2021
NFGC-21-248	Keats	657930.01	5427271.20	81.14	118.0	-72.5	83.0	2021
NFGC-21-248A	Keats	657929.85	5427271.42	81.16	117.0	-74.5	372.0	2021
NFGC-21-250	Keats	658207.49	5427368.17	89.69	298.0	-46.0	204.7	2021
NFGC-21-251	Keats	657951.08	5427309.96	81.73	118.0	-75.0	333.8	2021
NFGC-21-254	Keats	658118.82	5427290.02	90.82	299.0	-45.5	293.0	2021
NFGC-21-256	Keats	658196.93	5427374.47	89.38	298.5	-47.0	28.5	2021
NFGC-21-256A	Keats	658197.38	5427373.97	89.40	298.5	-46.0	257.0	2021
NFGC-21-257	Keats	657950.88	5427310.04	81.78	118.0	-78.0	345.8	2021
NFGC-21-259	Keats	657930.40	5427271.07	81.14	117.0	-72.0	341.0	2021
NFGC-21-263	Keats	657951.51	5427309.73	81.77	118.0	-72.0	333.6	2021
NFGC-21-265	Keats	657930.20	5427271.90	80.90	117.0	-78.0	13.3	2021
NFGC-21-265A	Keats	657929.46	5427271.13	81.15	117.0	-78.0	341.0	2021
NFGC-21-269	Keats	658108.78	5427140.75	89.57	297.0	-55.5	425.0	2021
NFGC-21-272	Keats	658187.20	5427379.95	89.03	298.5	-45.5	227.0	2021
NFGC-21-275	Keats	658158.74	5427259.77	90.27	299.0	-45.5	380.0	2021
NFGC-21-277	Keats	658175.79	5427386.47	88.94	299.0	-45.5	248.1	2021
NFGC-21-282	Keats	658287.21	5427481.37	87.48	299.0	-45.5	221.6	2021
NFGC-21-283	Keats	658148.42	5427215.74	90.04	300.0	-45.0	392.0	2021
NFGC-21-284	Keats	658125.30	5427199.50	90.38	300.0	-45.0	0.0	2021
NFGC-21-284A	Keats	658125.26	5427200.20	90.16	299.0	-45.0	395.0	2021
NFGC-21-288	Keats	658269.82	5427476.99	87.73	300.0	-45.0	212.7	2021
NFGC-21-292	Keats	658331.34	5427456.00	88.32	299.0	-45.5	254.0	2021
NFGC-21-293	Keats	658103.49	5427212.29	90.36	300.0	-45.0	371.0	2021
NFGC-21-297	Keats	658126.27	5427228.30	90.46	300.0	-45.0	377.0	2021
NFGC-21-298	Keats	658079.93	5427369.97	87.91	299.0	-45.5	169.9	2021
NFGC-21-300	Keats	658090.55	5427190.86	90.13	299.0	-45.5	386.0	2021
NFGC-21-305	Keats	658081.34	5427225.14	90.22	299.0	-45.5	605.2	2021
NFGC-21-306	Keats	658100.50	5427357.98	89.03	299.0	-45.5	179.0	2021
NFGC-21-308	Keats	658134.27	5427165.31	90.45	299.0	-45.5	365.0	2021
NFGC-21-310	Keats	658112.21	5427178.95	89.65	300.0	-45.0	386.0	2021
NFGC-21-312	Keats	658110.17	5427323.61	90.16	299.0	-46.5	669.1	2021
NFGC-21-314	Keats	658068.75	5427203.49	89.27	300.0	-45.0	22.7	2021
NFGC-21-314A	Keats	658068.44	5427203.69	89.25	300.0	-45.0	331.9	2021
NFGC-21-315	Keats	658110.56	5427150.43	89.71	300.0	-45.0	428.0	2021
NFGC-21-317	Keats	658132.15	5427137.95	90.08	300.0	-45.0	377.0	2021
NFGC-21-318	Keats	658088.76	5427334.81	81.27	300.0	-45.0	200.0	2021
NFGC-21-323	Keats	658155.95	5427304.73	90.13	300.0	-45.0	308.0	2021
NFGC-21-324	Keats	658067.07	5427347.86	89.13	299.0	-45.5	515.0	2021
NFGC-21-327	Keats	658108.52	5427122.75	89.41	299.0	-45.5	425.5	2021
NFGC-21-328	Keats	658044.91	5427360.69	87.83	298.0	-45.5	267.0	2021
NFGC-21-329	Keats	658065.80	5427148.01	88.80	298.5	-45.5	505.0	2021
NFGC-21-336	Keats	658087.50	5427135.64	89.20	299.0	-45.5	353.0	2021
NFGC-21-337	Keats	658059.42	5427237.91	89.58	299.0	-45.5	266.1	2021
NFGC-21-339	Keats	658074.49	5427113.85	88.95	299.0	-45.5	416.0	2021
NFGC-21-341	Keats	658038.13	5427250.44	89.81	299.0	-45.5	311.0	2021
NFGC-21-342	Keats	658018.08	5427377.18	83.01	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2021
NFGC-21-345	Keats	658017.18	5427262.53	88.71	300.0	-45.0	299.1	2021
NFGC-21-346	Keats	658053.61	5427126.12	87.83	300.0	-45.0	401.0	2021
NFGC-21-350	Keats	658031.93	5427166.75	89.46	300.0	-45.0	467.0	2021
NFGC-21-351	Keats	658097.27	5427301.54	90.31	299.0	-45.5	239.0	2021
NFGC-21-354	Keats	658077.06	5427313.59	89.53	299.0	-45.5	215.0	2021
NFGC-21-356	Keats	658095.75	5427101.63	88.76	299.0	-45.5	410.0	2021
NFGC-21-360	Keats	658011.45	5427179.85	88.80	299.0	-45.5	359.0	2021
NFGC-21-361	Keats	658054.54	5427326.37	88.70	299.0	-45.5	218.0	2021
NFGC-21-363	Keats	658025.70	5427228.59	89.57	300.0	-45.0	284.0	2021
NFGC-21-364	Keats	657971.79	5427336.98	82.55	120.0	-80.0	22.2	2021
NFGC-21-364A	Keats	657971.69	5427337.03	82.86	120.0	-80.0	299.0	2021
NFGC-21-368	Keats	658209.39	5427273.14	91.54	299.0	-45.5	335.0	2021
NFGC-21-369	Keats	657992.54	5427190.34	87.93	300.0	-45.0	320.0	2021
NFGC-21-371	Keats	658006.32	5427239.84	89.15	300.0	-45.0	263.0	2021
NFGC-21-375	Keats	658010.58	5427351.87	84.27	300.0	-45.0	278.1	2021
NFGC-21-376	Keats	657972.22	5427336.68	82.54	120.0	-72.0	350.8	2021
NFGC-21-378	Keats	657981.92	5427253.58	85.25	300.0	-45.0	329.5	2021
NFGC-21-380	Keats	657964.95	5427205.16	85.81	300.0	-45.0	308.0	2021
NFGC-21-383	Keats	657987.11	5427370.90	82.11	120.0	-80.0	283.8	2021
NFGC-21-384	Keats	658139.06	5427249.49	90.32	299.0	-45.5	317.0	2021
NFGC-21-385	Keats	657960.03	5427266.10	83.40	299.0	-45.5	290.0	2021
NFGC-21-388	Keats	657987.96	5427370.44	82.15	120.0	-71.0	242.0	2021
NFGC-21-392	Keats	657938.83	5427278.65	81.85	300.0	-42.0	281.0	2021
NFGC-21-393	Keats	658118.56	5427261.48	90.57	299.0	-45.5	702.0	2021
NFGC-21-395	Keats	657986.72	5427368.49	82.26	300.0	-42.0	248.0	2021
NFGC-21-396	Keats	658078.02	5427169.24	89.54	300.0	-45.0	347.0

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-21-85	Keats	658148.38	5427388.43	89.16	300.0	-45.0	157.4	2021
NFGC-21-86	Keats	658209.41	5427396.89	88.78	300.0	-45.0	231.1	2021
NFGC-21-87	Keats	658218.02	5427535.47	86.43	300.0	-45.0	125.0	2021
NFGC-21-88	Keats	658028.61	5427284.07	88.45	300.0	-45.0	255.8	2021
NFGC-21-90	Keats	658235.35	5427539.86	85.83	299.0	-45.0	182.0	2021
NFGC-21-91	Keats	658169.44	5427375.82	89.09	299.0	-46.0	186.0	2021
NFGC-21-93	Keats	658230.37	5427557.90	86.00	300.0	-45.0	110.0	2021
NFGC-21-94	Keats	658201.18	5427357.98	90.04	300.0	-45.0	50.0	2021
NFGC-21-94A	Keats	658202.00	5427357.30	90.00	300.0	-45.0	18.0	2021
NFGC-21-94B	Keats	658201.09	5427357.43	90.01	300.0	-45.0	234.0	2021
NFGC-21-95	Keats	658272.36	5427605.82	83.38	300.0	-45.0	230.0	2021
NFGC-21-97	Keats	658194.96	5427346.68	90.21	299.0	-45.5	225.0	2021
NFGC-21-99	Keats	658176.43	5427314.19	90.07	299.0	-45.0	285.0	2021
NFGC-22-1007	Keats	658368.66	5427520.60	86.31	300.0	-45.0	434.0	2022
NFGC-22-1033	Keats	658411.28	5427496.50	87.01	300.0	-45.0	500.0	2022
NFGC-22-1050	Keats	658039.90	5427249.69	89.92	0.0	-90.0	287.0	2022
NFGC-22-1068	Keats	658058.48	5427279.07	89.12	0.0	-90.0	296.0	2022
NFGC-22-1069	Keats	658282.49	5427629.91	82.11	308.0	-49.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-474	Keats	658182.34	5427397.31	88.58	299.0	-45.5	245.0	2022
NFGC-22-475	Keats	658249.35	5427215.00	95.99	298.0	-57.0	527.0	2022
NFGC-22-477	Keats	658138.22	5427048.30	91.03	299.0	-45.5	554.8	2022
NFGC-22-483	Keats	658214.02	5427378.93	89.70	299.0	-45.5	235.5	2022
NFGC-22-484	Keats	658030.28	5427309.74	89.34	240.0	-45.0	470.0	2022
NFGC-22-487	Keats	657996.39	5427135.62	87.57	245.0	-42.0	573.8	2022
NFGC-22-489	Keats	658235.36	5427367.17	90.78	299.0	-45.5	60.0	2022
NFGC-22-491	Keats	658300.07	5427503.09	87.10	299.0	-45.5	206.1	2022
NFGC-22-504	Keats	658278.14	5427516.12	85.87	300.0	-45.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-505	Keats	658320.97	5427490.73	87.68	300.0	-45.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-514	Keats	658294.74	5427492.69	87.43	295.0	-45.5	386.8	2022
NFGC-22-519	Keats	658305.99	5427514.11	86.73	300.0	-45.0	233.7	2022
NFGC-22-522	Keats	658283.26	5427527.07	85.44	300.0	-45.0	239.0	2022
NFGC-22-544	Keats	658269.69	5427548.84	84.88	300.0	-45.0	188.2	2022
NFGC-22-551	Keats	658274.22	5427560.74	84.63	300.0	-45.0	284.0	2022
NFGC-22-559	Keats	658232.81	5427628.26	83.97	300.0	-45.0	333.0	2022
NFGC-22-562	Keats	658264.30	5427566.77	84.53	299.0	-45.5	141.0	2022
NFGC-22-571	Keats	658253.33	5427572.58	84.86	300.0	-45.0	126.0	2022
NFGC-22-578	Keats	658258.07	5427555.56	84.82	300.0	-45.0	117.0	2022
NFGC-22-583	Keats	657911.63	5427236.21	80.49	65.0	-80.0	329.0	2022
NFGC-22-589	Keats	658247.07	5427561.75	85.04	300.0	-45.0	129.0	2022
NFGC-22-592	Keats	657911.39	5427236.22	80.47	35.0	-83.0	339.4	2022
NFGC-22-593	Keats	658213.81	5427523.49	86.48	300.0	-45.0	118.9	2022
NFGC-22-598	Keats	658271.24	5427577.51	84.17	300.0	-45.0	130.5	2022
NFGC-22-605	Keats	658259.45	5427583.56	84.21	300.0	-45.0	102.0	2022
NFGC-22-608	Keats	657921.12	5427259.75	81.04	87.0	-79.0	303.9	2022
NFGC-22-610	Keats	658282.67	5427570.58	84.37	300.0	-45.0	312.0	2022
NFGC-22-616	Keats	657920.93	5427260.23	81.20	60.0	-81.0	299.0	2022
NFGC-22-620	Keats	658288.68	5427581.43	84.13	300.0	-45.0	123.0	2022
NFGC-22-624	Keats	658277.88	5427588.40	84.46	300.0	-45.0	110.7	2022
NFGC-22-631	Keats	657920.25	5427260.37	81.21	38.0	-84.0	322.8	2022
NFGC-22-637	Keats	658266.64	5427595.30	84.18	300.0	-45.0	93.0	2022
NFGC-22-640	Keats	658295.45	5427591.59	83.68	300.0	-45.0	261.0	2022
NFGC-22-645	Keats	657914.11	5427234.99	80.53	7.0	-85.0	362.0	2022
NFGC-22-648	Keats	658284.05	5427598.35	83.69	300.0	-45.0	141.0	2022
NFGC-22-655	Keats	657914.50	5427235.02	80.71	333.0	-83.0	392.0	2022
NFGC-22-668	Keats	657915.38	5427235.92	80.86	310.0	-80.0	432.4	2022
NFGC-22-672	Keats	658051.80	5427473.20	81.20	133.0	-70.0	213.0	2022
NFGC-22-675	Keats	658259.67	5427641.55	82.58	299.0	-46.0	359.0	2022
NFGC-22-680	Keats	658052.15	5427473.52	81.22	127.0	-60.0	231.0	2022
NFGC-22-688	Keats	657902.43	5427212.29	80.14	314.0	-78.0	476.0	2022
NFGC-22-689	Keats	658062.67	5427495.87	81.13	140.0	-74.0	213.5	2022
NFGC-22-698	Keats	658062.84	5427495.51	81.16	134.0	-67.0	231.0	2022
NFGC-22-700	Keats	658204.31	5427615.83	85.40	300.0	-45.0	374.0	2022
NFGC-22-705	Keats	658027.65	5427429.47	81.77	131.0	-68.0	219.0	2022
NFGC-22-711	Keats	658219.63	5427607.01	85.67	300.0	-45.0	401.0	2022
NFGC-22-714	Keats	658027.51	5427429.39	81.58	138.0	-77.0	216.0	2022
NFGC-22-722	Keats	658051.51	5427473.92	81.26	24.0	-69.0	99.0	2022
NFGC-22-728	Keats	658236.66	5427596.87	85.22	300.0	-45.0	260.0	2022
NFGC-22-729	Keats	658051.94	5427473.94	81.30	75.0	-64.0	57.0	2022
NFGC-22-734	Keats	658049.59	5427475.72	81.24	305.0	-45.0	117.2	2022
NFGC-22-738	Keats	658282.03	5427629.12	82.10	300.0	-45.0	416.0	2022
NFGC-22-746	Keats	658061.94	5427438.81	84.13	300.0	-45.0	54.7	2022
NFGC-22-750	Keats	658043.81	5427448.44	82.20	300.0	-42.0	396.0	2022
NFGC-22-771	Keats	657950.23	5427310.80	81.74	300.0	-45.0	258.0	2022
NFGC-22-785	Keats	657917.68	5427265.39	80.88	300.0	-45.0	273.0	2022
NFGC-22-786	Keats	658193.35	5427592.94	87.10	300.0	-45.0	257.0	2022
NFGC-22-794	Keats	657909.86	5427233.82	80.16	300.0	-45.0	303.0	2022
NFGC-22-796	Keats	658217.73	5427580.06	87.07	300.0	-45.0	353.0	2022
NFGC-22-809	Keats	658235.58	5427568.93	86.32	299.0	-46.0	356.0	2022
NFGC-22-815	Keats	657895.06	5427199.64	79.55	300.0	-45.5	227.5	2022
NFGC-22-855	Keats	658179.92	5427571.91	87.85	300.0	-45.0	410.0	2022
NFGC-22-867	Keats	658204.99	5427557.43	87.31	300.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-22-887	Keats	657912.85	5427242.69	80.44	10.0	-57.0	228.0	2022
NFGC-22-890	Keats	658150.80	5427559.07	88.59	300.0	-45.0	482.0	2022
NFGC-22-899	Keats	657911.93	5427243.81	80.50	345.0	-45.0	150.0	2022
NFGC-22-912	Keats	657902.39	5427213.15	79.72	35.0	-45.0	144.0	2022
NFGC-22-914	Keats	658199.03	5427531.90	87.08	300.0	-45.0	614.0	2022
NFGC-22-916	Keats	657895.09	5427199.89	79.57	350.0	-56.0	240.0	2022
NFGC-22-927	Keats	657970.49	5427230.98	85.37	30.0	-45.0	138.0	2022
NFGC-22-934	Keats	657894.06	5427199.73	79.65	275.0	-45.0	144.0	2022
NFGC-22-944	Keats	657911.14	5427179.02	81.02	284.0	-47.0	315.0	2022
NFGC-22-946	Keats	658164.57	5427522.93	87.10	300.0	-45.0	176.0	2022
NFGC-22-955	Keats	658151.92	5427501.07	86.95	300.0	-45.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-965	Keats	657943.35	5427160.63	83.76	285.0	-48.0	243.0	2022
NFGC-22-967	Keats	658109.44	5427526.41	86.79	300.0	-45.0	329.0	2022
NFGC-22-982	Keats	658325.17	5427546.22	86.11	300.0	-45.0	395.0	2022
NFGC-23-1730	Keats	658033.95	5427584.15	77.27	100.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1770	Keats	657993.50	5427516.93	77.27	75.0	-45.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1774	Keats	657989.97	5427527.08	77.27	68.0	-45.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1777	Keats	657929.15	5427516.70	77.27	120.0	-80.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1782	Keats	657929.19	5427516.29	77.27	120.0	-45.0	128.0	2023

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-23-1787	Keats	657998.36	5427523.07	77.27	120.0	-45.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-23-1793	Keats	657998.05	5427527.23	77.27	155.0	-68.0	182.0	2023
NFGC-23-1798	Keats	658035.74	5427581.92	77.28	155.0	-54.0	110.4	2023
NFGC-23-1804	Keats	658033.86	5427584.04	77.28	120.0	-47.0	137.1	2023
NFGC-23-1808	Keats	658032.34	5427583.76	77.28	105.0	-54.0	137.1	2023
NFGC-23-1815	Keats	657876.95	5427296.22	77.28	65.0	-45.0	50.0	2023
NFGC-23-1819	Keats	657860.89	5427279.85	77.28	44.0	-48.0	110.4	2023
NFGC-23-1824	Keats	657861.59	5427274.79	77.28	7.0	-54.0	69.5	2023
NFGC-23-1825	Keats	657854.01	5427277.80	77.28	300.0	-45.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1830	Keats	657856.85	5427278.78	77.28	274.0	-46.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1831	Keats	658193.79	5427015.43	96.35	125.0	-45.0	123.0	2023
NFGC-23-1834	Keats	657854.57	5427273.52	77.28	225.0	-45.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1839	Keats	657890.28	5427325.48	77.28	340.0	-70.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1840	Keats	658139.14	5427047.34	90.97	125.0	-45.0	225.0	2023
NFGC-23-1845	Keats	657885.70	5427325.97	77.28	300.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1849	Keats	657894.46	5427325.94	77.28	68.0	-45.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1854	Keats	657890.49	5427327.85	77.28	106.0	-55.0	93.4	2023
NFGC-23-1857	Keats	657864.66	5427275.69	77.28	85.0	-60.0	98.0	2023
NFGC-23-1862	Keats	657864.20	5427271.20	77.28	27.0	-72.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1867	Keats	657865.17	5427271.66	77.28	35.0	-88.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1875	Keats	657854.91	5427269.17	77.28	319.0	-75.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1882	Keats	657861.03	5427279.62	77.28	292.0	-72.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1906	Keats	657968.94	5427449.16	77.28	120.0	-46.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1911	Keats	657961.84	5427450.78	77.28	300.0	-45.0	101.2	2023
NFGC-23-1916	Keats	657880.19	5427367.52	77.28	120.0	-50.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-23-1944	Keats	657907.24	5427365.12	77.28	121.0	-45.5	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1949	Keats	657900.90	5427398.33	77.28	121.0	-45.5	107.2	2023
NFGC-23-1953	Keats	657924.67	5427389.56	77.28	341.0	-65.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1958	Keats	657935.27	5427410.28	77.28	120.0	-45.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1961	Keats	657930.59	5427439.19	77.28	120.0	-45.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1967	Keats	657938.52	5427406.63	77.28	340.0	-70.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1969	Keats	657903.01	5427396.99	77.28	300.0	-45.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1974	Keats	657933.98	5427412.05	77.28	300.0	-45.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-24-2168	Keats	658257.71	5427321.10	93.55	300.0	-45.0	1162.2	2024
NFGC-22-1046	Keats North	658222.15	5427776.66	79.85	195.0	-45.0	107.0	2022
NFGC-22-1056	Keats North	658222.11	5427775.99	79.83	147.0	-45.0	95.0	2022
NFGC-22-1063	Keats North	658233.58	5427800.50	80.03	158.0	-45.0	140.0	2022
NFGC-22-1073	Keats North	658232.92	5427801.23	79.98	185.0	-54.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-22-1082	Keats North	658298.06	5427648.50	81.39	314.0	-48.0	197.0	2023
NFGC-22-515	Keats North	658343.93	5428025.73	81.56	299.0	-45.5	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-521	Keats North	658343.76	5428025.47	81.57	293.0	-47.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-535	Keats North	658345.40	5428023.30	81.52	299.0	-43.2	9.0	2022
NFGC-22-535A	Keats North	658343.46	5428026.19	81.71	297.0	-43.2	260.0	2022
NFGC-22-538	Keats North	658193.02	5427709.63	81.03	300.0	-45.0	386.1	2022
NFGC-22-545	Keats North	658236.23	5427683.87	82.19	299.0	-46.5	581.5	2022
NFGC-22-546	Keats North	658343.79	5428026.38	81.59	299.0	-49.0	380.0	2022
NFGC-22-554	Keats North	658292.53	5427940.21	78.70	300.0	-45.0	314.0	2022
NFGC-22-561	Keats North	658265.52	5427897.99	78.64	300.0	-45.0	239.0	2022
NFGC-22-565	Keats North	658203.81	5427702.39	81.77	300.0	-45.0	99.0	2022
NFGC-22-567	Keats North	658288.48	5427886.28	78.66	300.0	-45.0	368.0	2022
NFGC-22-568	Keats North	658209.85	5427713.58	81.65	300.0	-45.0	92.8	2022
NFGC-22-570	Keats North	658198.64	5427720.29	80.76	300.0	-45.0	71.5	2022
NFGC-22-572	Keats North	658188.30	5427726.24	79.88	300.0	-45.0	89.5	2022
NFGC-22-573	Keats North	658183.70	5427713.85	80.04	300.0	-45.0	110.8	2022
NFGC-22-575	Keats North	658177.54	5427704.05	80.17	300.0	-45.0	85.0	2022
NFGC-22-577	Keats North	658243.65	5427852.46	79.20	300.0	-45.0	260.5	2022
NFGC-22-580	Keats North	658187.67	5427698.04	80.62	300.0	-45.0	110.0	2022
NFGC-22-585	Keats North	658198.07	5427691.65	81.77	300.0	-45.0	161.9	2022
NFGC-22-586	Keats North	658161.98	5427668.71	80.09	300.0	-45.0	332.0	2022
NFGC-22-588	Keats North	658286.24	5427839.33	78.90	300.0	-45.0	395.0	2022
NFGC-22-596	Keats North	658183.53	5427656.41	82.08	300.0	-45.0	413.0	2022
NFGC-22-602	Keats North	658339.47	5427970.22	78.32	300.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-22-612	Keats North	658215.14	5427638.34	84.60	300.0	-45.0	305.0	2022
NFGC-22-615	Keats North	658322.28	5427980.06	79.47	300.0	-45.0	299.0	2022
NFGC-22-625	Keats North	658176.32	5427689.17	80.46	300.0	-45.0	353.0	2022
NFGC-22-626	Keats North	658330.35	5428004.32	80.60	300.0	-45.0	332.0	2022
NFGC-22-639	Keats North	658232.40	5427801.80	79.97	300.0	-45.0	359.0	2022
NFGC-22-641	Keats North	658196.84	5427677.70	81.84	300.0	-45.0	425.0	2022
NFGC-22-651	Keats North	658236.55	5427828.11	79.55	300.0	-45.0	188.0	2022
NFGC-22-652	Keats North	658279.91	5427658.64	81.04	300.0	-45.0	222.0	2022
NFGC-22-653	Keats North	658219.60	5427664.73	83.10	300.0	-45.0	320.0	2022
NFGC-22-657	Keats North	658221.63	5427778.78	80.01	300.0	-45.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-663	Keats North	658240.30	5427652.84	82.86	299.0	-46.0	344.0	2022
NFGC-22-665	Keats North	658226.08	5427761.94	80.53	300.0	-45.0	158.7	2022
NFGC-22-674	Keats North	658212.16	5427754.66	80.19	300.0	-45.0	131.0	2022
NFGC-22-677	Keats North	658194.65	5427736.24	79.96	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-682	Keats North	658150.42	5427646.99	79.94	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-683	Keats North	658231.08	5427744.02	81.09	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-692	Keats North	658170.42	5427635.33	82.68	300.0	-45.0	224.0	2022
NFGC-22-693	Keats North	658216.58	5427723.79	81.46	300.0	-45.0	152.0	2022
NFGC-22-697	Keats North	658222.85	5427734.74	81.47	300.0	-45.0	227.0	2022
NFGC-22-702	Keats North	658204.76	5427745.42	79.85	300.0	-45.0	176.0	2022
NFGC-22-710	Keats North	658239.05	5427710.93	81.55	300.0	-45.0	224.0	2022
NFGC-22-718	Keats North	658260.72	5427698.53	80.21	300.0	-45.0	371.2	2022
NFGC-22-736	Keats North	658282.30	5427686.93	79.70	300.0	-45.0	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-755	Keats North	658142.64	5427623.74	80.99	300.0	-45.0	353.0	2022
NFGC-22-762	Keats North	658260.72	5427726.75	80.34	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2022
NFGC-22-767	Keats North	658168.01	5427607.50	84.82	300.0	-45.0	494.0	2022
NFGC-22-770	Keats North	658282.32	5427715.07	79.22	300.0	-45.0	225.6	2022
NFGC-22-780	Keats North	658291.26	5427767.75	78.42	300.0	-45.5	182.0	2022
NFGC-22-787	Keats North	658242.23	5427752.94	81.16	300.0	-45.0	278.0	2022
NFGC-22-799	Keats North	658242.51	5427753.31	81.12	315.0	-42.0	143.0	2022
NFGC-22-806	Keats North	658233.00	5427801.58	79.81	300.0	-62.0	188.0	2022
NFGC-22-813	Keats North	658242.56	5427824.75	79.70	300.0	-62.0	158.6	2022
NFGC-22-820	Keats North	658310.57	5427783.79	77.97	300.0	-45.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-825	Keats North	658125.67	5427601.66	81.42	300.0	-45.0	443.0	2022
NFGC-22-829	Keats North	658311.08	5427812.53	77.36	300.0	-45.0	299.3	2022
NFGC-22-838	Keats North	658149.52	5427589.77	85.67	300.0	-45.0	440.0	2022
NFGC-22-839	Keats North	658320.22	5427836.92	77.76	299.0	-45.0	332.0	2022
NFGC-22-852	Keats North	658255.97	5427874.68	78.99	300.0	-45.0	281.0	2022

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-22-864	Keats North	658313.80	5427869.21	77.53	300.0	-45.0	503.0	2022
NFGC-22-879	Keats North	658113.93	5427581.01	82.19	300.0	-45.0	386.0	2022
NFGC-22-880	Keats North	658276.58	5427862.56	79.21	300.0	-45.0	416.0	2022
NFGC-22-891	Keats North	658304.62	5427846.74	77.84	300.0	-45.0	296.0	2022
NFGC-22-901	Keats North	658277.98	5427920.11	78.23	300.0	-45.0	227.0	2022
NFGC-22-909	Keats North	658296.26	5427909.49	78.27	300.0	-45.0	356.0	2022
NFGC-22-921	Keats North	658321.30	5427894.60	76.76	300.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-22-936	Keats North	658387.80	5428057.66	78.01	300.0	-45.0	428.0	2022
NFGC-22-961	Keats North	658370.48	5428067.63	80.85	300.0	-45.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-991	Keats North	658480.43	5428004.84	74.77	300.0	-45.0	581.0	2022
NFGC-23-1093	Keats North	658232.70	5427800.30	79.97	200.0	-45.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1095	Keats North	658297.61	5427648.02	81.32	303.0	-48.0	206.1	2023
NFGC-23-1098	Keats North	658222.40	5427779.56	79.76	62.0	-59.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1107	Keats North	658221.84	5427780.22	79.79	35.0	-45.0	191.0	2023
NFGC-23-1152	Keats North	658283.92	5427849.60	79.32	83.0	-45.0	249.0	2023
NFGC-23-1167	Keats North	658283.46	5427848.79	79.36	106.0	-45.0	219.0	2023
NFGC-23-1177	Keats North	658283.30	5427849.48	79.10	142.0	-45.0	166.2	2023
NFGC-23-1457	Keats North	658126.66	5427602.55	81.75	32.0	-45.0	48.3	2023
NFGC-23-1461	Keats North	658126.08	5427602.18	81.70	10.0	-54.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-23-1465	Keats North	658125.79	5427601.83	81.62	357.0	-64.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1471	Keats North	658125.78	5427601.39	81.65	357.0	-79.0	65.0	2023
NFGC-23-1474	Keats North	658128.69	5427602.02	81.64	90.0	-45.0	47.0	2023
NFGC-23-1479	Keats North	658115.16	5427580.18	82.55	355.0	-78.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1484	Keats North	658115.06	5427580.40	82.48	4.0	-64.0	83.0	2023
NFGC-23-1487	Keats North	658113.89	5427581.00	82.15	18.0	-68.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1492	Keats North	658115.21	5427580.83	82.39	43.0	-55.0	68.1	2023
NFGC-23-1497	Keats North	658114.70	5427580.20	82.53	41.0	-84.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-23-1502	Keats North	658114.65	5427580.60	82.29	68.0	-76.0	62.0	2023
NFGC-23-1504	Keats North	658115.45	5427580.64	82.42	82.0	-53.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1510	Keats North	658115.88	5427579.64	82.54	127.0	-62.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1638	Keats North	658100.18	5427680.94	77.27	120.0	-45.0	74.1	2023
NFGC-23-1643	Keats North	658100.18	5427680.94	77.27	120.0	-67.0	89.1	2023
NFGC-23-1652	Keats North	658116.99	5427709.71	77.27	120.0	-45.0	203.0	2023
NFGC-23-1665	Keats North	658117.16	5427709.68	77.27	120.0	-65.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1685	Keats North	658069.04	5427679.46	77.27	119.0	-45.5	179.0	2023
NFGC-23-1692	Keats North	658069.12	5427679.56	77.27	120.0	-60.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1695	Keats North	658055.31	5427662.63	77.27	120.0	-45.5	128.0	2023
NFGC-23-1699	Keats North	658055.30	5427662.58	77.27	120.0	-58.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1737	Keats North	658041.57	5427584.57	77.27	165.0	-45.5	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1776	Keats North	658315.69	5427883.12	77.31	120.0	-45.0	188.0	2023
NFGC-23-1780	Keats North	658287.15	5427900.41	78.52	118.0	-53.0	215.0	2023
NFGC-23-1789	Keats North	658287.55	5427900.12	78.55	120.0	-45.0	224.0	2023
NFGC-23-1795	Keats North	658286.81	5427900.54	78.51	120.0	-62.0	218.8	2023
NFGC-23-1892	Keats North	658061.90	5427608.09	77.28	115.0	-52.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1896	Keats North	658061.80	5427608.13	77.28	115.0	-62.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1915	Keats North	658292.29	5427766.75	78.74	140.0	-56.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1922	Keats North	658291.63	5427767.46	78.71	167.0	-63.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1924	Keats North	658279.43	5427744.67	79.51	130.0	-45.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1947	Keats North	658277.85	5427745.96	79.24	299.0	-45.0	164.0	2023
NFGC-23-1966	Keats North	658262.17	5427885.80	79.06	120.0	-45.0	191.2	2023
NFGC-23-1970	Keats North	658261.76	5427885.95	79.01	121.0	-55.0	215.2	2023
NFGC-23-1977	Keats North	658255.06	5427861.23	79.26	120.0	-45.0	212.2	2023
NFGC-23-1978	Keats North	658172.38	5427879.54	77.28	120.0	-45.0	215.0	2023
NFGC-23-1984	Keats North	658175.13	5427881.11	77.28	94.0	-45.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1989	Keats North	658176.33	5427838.82	77.28	78.0	-45.5	137.0	2023
NFGC-21-387	Keats South	657936.40	5426876.60	85.55	299.0	-45.5	635.0	2021

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-22-826	Keats South	657798.66	5427004.05	83.77	330.0	-45.5	240.0	2022
NFGC-22-835	Keats South	657798.43	5427004.88	83.69	300.0	-45.0	216.3	2022
NFGC-22-837	Keats South	657818.46	5426770.63	89.40	297.0	-46.0	452.0	2022
NFGC-22-842	Keats South	658036.48	5426689.76	91.87	297.0	-45.0	800.0	2022
NFGC-22-845	Keats South	657765.45	5426977.72	82.81	300.0	-45.0	216.0	2022
NFGC-22-851	Keats South	657822.25	5426970.02	84.47	300.0	-45.0	315.0	2022
NFGC-22-853	Keats South	657783.12	5426791.16	89.14	297.0	-46.0	452.0	2022
NFGC-22-862	Keats South	657799.57	5426839.49	88.28	297.0	-45.0	407.0	2022
NFGC-22-869	Keats South	657844.54	5426815.01	88.89	338.0	-47.0	836.0	2022
NFGC-22-871	Keats South	657786.06	5426497.01	88.68	297.0	-46.0	548.0	2022
NFGC-22-878	Keats South	657844.41	5426935.56	85.60	300.0	-45.0	387.0	2022
NFGC-22-889	Keats South	657841.61	5426410.37	86.37	297.0	-46.0	881.0	2022
NFGC-22-903	Keats South	657801.10	5426838.82	88.13	305.0	-79.0	821.0	2022
NFGC-22-948	Keats South	657800.94	5426838.42	88.17	314.0	-76.0	856.0	2022
NFGC-23-1089	Keats South	657754.09	5426955.97	82.60	300.0	-45.0	308.0	2023
NFGC-23-1099	Keats South	657755.75	5426957.58	82.76	329.0	-53.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1106	Keats South	657797.44	5426931.09	84.80	300.0	-45.0	359.0	2023
NFGC-23-1121	Keats South	657797.84	5426930.93	84.82	300.0	-53.0	203.0	2023
NFGC-23-1130	Keats South	657777.10	5427033.72	81.70	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2023
NFGC-23-1140	Keats South	657789.55	5427055.88	81.45	300.0	-45.0	188.0	2023
NFGC-23-1148	Keats South	657775.58	5427016.44	82.02	300.0	-45.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1160	Keats South	657798.19	5427021.62	82.83	300.0	-45.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1168	Keats South	657775.83	5426943.87	84.20	300.0	-45.0	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1182	Keats South	657775.18	5426945.48	84.22	332.0	-45.0	322.0	2023
NFGC-23-1194	Keats South	657782.99	5426943.48	84.41	270.0	-45.0	362.0	2023
NFGC-23-1513	Keats South	657889.36	5427017.54	83.16	60.0	-48.0	200.0	2023
NFGC-23-1527	Keats South	657884.47	5426986.95	84.11	70.0	-45.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1540	Keats South	657846.70	5426935.58	85.45	64.0	-45.0	146.0	2023
NFGC-23-1547	Keats South	657822.83	5426970.66	84.41	61.0	-49.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1556	Keats South	657916.75	5426946.95	85.20	70.0	-45.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1560	Keats South	657890.82	5426899.96	85.99	64.0	-50.0	176.0	2023
NFGC-23-1565	Keats South	657846.00	5426814.13	88.84	51.0	-45.0	212.0	2023
NFGC-23-1589	Keats South	657846.68	5426933.52	85.52	71.0	-60.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1598	Keats South	657847.47	5426933.68	85.55	48.0	-54.0	161.0	2023
NFGC-23-1604	Keats South	657847.93	5426932.72	85.59	87.0	-48.0	134.0	2023
NFGC-23-1850	Keats South	658074.08	5426897.43	86.37	10.0	-45.0	81.2	2023
NFGC-23-1856	Keats South	658075.47	5426895.15	86.59	135.0	-45.0	165.0	2023
NFGC-23-1863	Keats South	658076.90	5426897.90	86.77	85.0	-45.0	249.0	2023
NFGC-23-1878	Keats South	657903.71	5426895.48	85.85	95.0	-45.0	177.0	2023
NFGC-24-2101	Keats South	658073.36	5426897.80	87.38	282.0	-52.5	3.1	2024
NFGC-24-2101A	Keats South	658074.91	5426898.56	86.79	282.0	-52.5	1112.0	2024
NFGC-24-2112	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	320.0	-50.0	1157.3	2024
NFGC-24-2112-W1	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	320.0	-50.0	1136.0	2024
NFGC-24-2112-W2	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	318.5	-49.0	1121.0	2024
NFGC-24-2112-W3	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	318.5	-49.0	1121.0	2024
NFGC-24-2112-W4	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	320.0	-50.0	882.1	2024
NFGC-24-2112-W5	Keats South	657840.43	5426411.15	86.62	320.0	-50.0	709.4	2024
NFGC-24-2123	Keats South	657951.76	5426404.91	85.75	285.0	-48.0	1541.0	2024
NFGC-24-2146	Keats South	658280.77	5426623.33	83.78	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2024
NFGC-24-2148	Keats South	658200.22	5426554.64	93.40	300.0	-45.0	173.0	2024
NFGC-24-2157	Keats South	657952.98	5426406.45	87.41	293.5	-48.0	1069.3	2024
NFGC-21-443	Keats West	658209.54	5428218.96	80.27	119.0	-45.5	394.3	2021
NFGC-21-453	Keats West	658209.19	5428218.72	80.34	299.0	-46.0	354.0	2021
NFGC-22-1001	Keats West	657989.95	5427883.60	88.67	120.0	-45.0	350.8	2022
NFGC-22-1004	Keats West	658074.86	5428004.12	87.18	35.0	-45.0	105.0	2022
NFGC-22-1010	Keats West	657920.43	5428040.75	96.81	115.0	-45.0	309.0	2022
NFGC-22-1020	Keats West	657988.97	5427884.70	88.53	65.0	-60.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-1027	Keats West	657876.24	5428065.00	100.88	115.0	-45.0	210.0	2022
NFGC-22-1028	Keats West	657991.55	5427767.90	83.56	49.0	-53.0	227.1	2022
NFGC-22-1037	Keats West	657869.02	5428067.49	100.88	30.0	-82.0	144.0	2022
NFGC-22-1040	Keats West	657951.57	5427847.32	89.29	56.0	-53.0	206.0	2022
NFGC-22-1043	Keats West	657871.36	5428010.33	98.28	15.0	-65.0	84.0	2022
NFGC-22-1049	Keats West	657907.10	5427989.40	95.00	115.0	-45.0	69.0	2022
NFGC-22-1049A	Keats West	657909.10	5427988.85	95.64	114.0	-45.0	315.0	2022
NFGC-22-1052	Keats West	657901.94	5427935.27	94.49	120.0	-45.0	374.0	2022
NFGC-22-1076	Keats West	657833.02	5427917.35	97.49	0.0	-60.0	90.0	2022
NFGC-22-533	Keats West	657952.00	5427747.05	85.31	120.0	-45.0	320.0	2022
NFGC-22-542	Keats West	658003.07	5427817.70	85.21	120.0	-45.0	296.0	2022
NFGC-22-558	Keats West	658053.50	5427904.28	84.76	120.0	-45.0	281.4	2022
NFGC-22-579	Keats West	657963.07	5427741.30	84.55	120.0	-45.0	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-594	Keats West	658103.98	5427990.14	83.78	120.0	-45.0	263.0	2022
NFGC-22-603	Keats West	658206.57	5428161.74	80.83	120.0	-45.0	305.2	2022
NFGC-22-613	Keats West	658153.09	5428078.03	82.46	120.0	-45.0	79.9	2022
NFGC-22-613A	Keats West	658153.07	5428077.71	82.43	120.0	-45.0	304.7	2022
NFGC-22-627	Keats West	657934.14	5427742.44	86.25	120.0	-45.0	212.2	2022
NFGC-22-635	Keats West	657947.47	5427764.69	86.50	118.5	-45.5	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-643	Keats West	658100.61	5427993.13	83.96	53.0	-51.0	19.1	2022
NFGC-22-643A	Keats West	658101.13	5427993.54	83.92	51.0	-53.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-660	Keats West	658101.38	5427993.39	84.08	57.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-667	Keats West	658100.97	5427993.70	84.01	45.0	-53.0	20.2	2022
NFGC-22-667A	Keats West	658101.21	5427993.98	84.12	45.0	-53.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-681	Keats West	658052.77	5427904.87	84.67	120.0	-63.0	131.0	2022
NFGC-22-686	Keats West	658053.15	5427904.80	84.69	70.0	-60.0	206.2	2022
NFGC-22-726	Keats West	658051.82	5427903.07	84.80	143.0	-53.0	185.3	2022
NFGC-22-732	Keats West	658053.76	5427904.61	84.72	92.0	-45.0	158.0	2022
NFGC-22-739	Keats West	658053.16	5427904.38	84.64	101.0	-58.0	158.0	2022
NFGC-22-747	Keats West	658047.35	5427938.71	86.29	98.0	-45.0	176.2	2022
NFGC-22-754	Keats West	658091.60	5427940.42	82.73	120.0	-45.0	134.0	2022
NFGC-22-759	Keats West	658092.49	5427940.34	82.69	76.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-764	Keats West	658154.28	5428078.55	82.38	70.0	-54.0	206.0	2022
NFGC-22-773	Keats West	658098.11	5428052.14	86.69	62.0	-45.0	218.0	2022
NFGC-22-784	Keats West	658097.91	5428051.92	86.50	75.0	-46.0	230.0	2022
NFGC-22-801	Keats West	658056.04	5428077.49	90.58	70.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-808	Keats West	658058.13	5428076.03	90.45	120.0	-45.0	881.0	2022
NFGC-22-817	Keats West	658011.96	5428102.05	93.66	87.0	-45.0	359.0	2022
NFGC-22-830	Keats West	658011.43	5428102.36	93.65	45.0	-45.5	89.0	2022
NFGC-22-833	Keats West	658033.42	5428031.87	90.48	120.0	-45.5	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-843	Keats West	658032.29	5428032.38	90.31	65.0	-52.0	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-848	Keats West	658014.01	5428101.10	93.40	120.0	-45.0	38.7	2022
NFGC-22-848A	Keats West	658013.48	5428101.42	93.68	120.0	-45.0	338.0	2022

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-22-865	Keats West	658045.98	5427938.84	86.36	127.0	-66.0	185.0	2022
NFGC-22-868	Keats West	658047.68	5427938.85	86.30	67.0	-46.0	326.0	2022
NFGC-22-875	Keats West	658092.43	5427941.51	82.47	39.0	-52.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-22-894	Keats West	658073.64	5427952.02	84.78	35.0	-45.0	308.0	2022
NFGC-22-900	Keats West	658053.81	5427905.05	84.63	41.0	-54.0	356.0	2022
NFGC-22-911	Keats West	657991.39	5428055.72	93.95	120.0	-45.0	353.0	2022
NFGC-22-922	Keats West	658002.80	5427818.28	85.36	37.0	-56.0	258.0	2022
NFGC-22-926	Keats West	657988.60	5428057.23	94.09	300.0	-45.0	191.0	2022
NFGC-22-929	Keats West	657990.95	5428058.04	93.82	60.0	-45.0	173.0	2022
NFGC-22-931	Keats West	658003.41	5427818.61	85.26	60.0	-54.0	231.0	2022
NFGC-22-935	Keats West	657961.93	5428015.35	93.46	120.0	-45.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-945	Keats West	657948.50	5427793.59	87.60	58.0	-47.0	237.0	2022
NFGC-22-960	Keats West	657979.97	5427947.57	90.58	120.0	-45.0	378.0	2022
NFGC-22-971	Keats West	657901.20	5428188.22	102.30	120.0	-45.0	383.0	2022
NFGC-22-978	Keats West	657979.00	5427948.00	90.01	116.0	-50.0	36.0	2022
NFGC-22-978A	Keats West	657979.50	5427947.97	90.61	118.0	-50.0	204.2	2022
NFGC-22-989	Keats West	658125.97	5428022.94	82.84	35.0	-45.0	84.0	2022
NFGC-22-990	Keats West	657979.37	5427947.24	90.59	122.0	-49.0	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-992	Keats West	658138.24	5428008.94	81.37	35.0	-45.0	117.0	2022
NFGC-22-996	Keats West	658123.76	5427976.36	81.34	35.0	-45.0	93.0	2022
NFGC-23-1087	Keats West	657934.75	5427743.01	86.14	45.0	-54.0	266.0	2023
NFGC-23-1091	Keats West	658005.76	5427990.30	90.70	120.0	-45.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-23-1097	Keats West	657948.36	5427765.60	86.43	46.0	-52.0	245.5	2023
NFGC-23-1102	Keats West	657828.60	5428036.10	101.11	15.0	-63.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1108	Keats West	657905.94	5427818.23	90.19	55.0	-47.0	233.0	2023
NFGC-23-1110	Keats West	657872.94	5428009.40	98.37	120.0	-45.0	176.0	2023
NFGC-23-1118	Keats West	657905.73	5427817.76	90.16	67.0	-53.0	212.0	2023
NFGC-23-1119	Keats West	657906.57	5427989.16	95.88	15.0	-63.0	146.0	2023
NFGC-23-1126	Keats West	657828.09	5428093.62	102.04	70.0	-45.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1129	Keats West	657989.29	5427886.12	88.69	357.0	-45.0	170.4	2023
NFGC-23-1131	Keats West	657828.69	5428096.70	101.97	20.0	-45.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1138	Keats West	657989.66	5427885.18	88.65	348.0	-74.0	20.0	2023
NFGC-23-1139	Keats West	657901.28	5427936.04	94.61	15.0	-65.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1144	Keats West	658006.24	5427991.05	90.75	58.0	-52.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1146	Keats West	657895.72	5427935.92	94.43	93.0	-71.0	146.0	2023
NFGC-23-1149	Keats West	658004.25	5427991.23	90.62	27.0	-65.0	114.9	2023
NFGC-23-1155	Keats West	658123.52	5427975.45	80.94	203.0	-61.0	179.0	2023
NFGC-23-1158	Keats West	658002.82	5427993.10	90.70	0.0	-56.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1162	Keats West	657980.51	5427949.12	90.59	32.0	-54.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1164	Keats West	658033.58	5428033.70	90.50	10.0	-45.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1165	Keats West	657941.84	5428153.74	99.09	300.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1169	Keats West	658125.05	5427975.70	81.11	56.0	-54.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1171	Keats West	657951.55	5427847.89	89.37	16.0	-61.0	380.0	2023
NFGC-23-1173	Keats West	657969.57	5428158.22	97.00	300.0	-45.0	191.0	2023
NFGC-23-1178	Keats West	657969.06	5428158.68	97.05	345.0	-60.0	293.0	2023
NFGC-23-1180	Keats West	657951.08	5427848.32	89.55	3.0	-42.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1184	Keats West	657952.42	5427848.50	89.43	31.0	-45.0	173.0	2023
NFGC-23-1189	Keats West	658002.10	5427819.82	84.97	324.0	-60.0	197.3	2023
NFGC-23-1193	Keats West	658047.71	5427939.84	86.30	42.0	-50.0	350.0	2023
NFGC-23-1197	Keats West	658003.06	5427820.10	85.39	0.0	-60.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1200	Keats West	657994.45	5427818.79	85.31	80.0	-69.5	105.7	2023
NFGC-23-1204	Keats West	657955.79	5427904.25	90.85	40.0	-60.0	143.1	2023
NFGC-23-1209	Keats West	658073.00	5427952.00	87.24	48.0	-47.5	74.2	2023
NFGC-23-1209A	Keats West	658074.41	5427953.33	84.53	49.0	-46.5	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1211	Keats West	658051.74	5427959.77	86.63	325.0	-57.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-23-1218	Keats West	657894.94	5428151.08	101.06	355.0	-45.0	81.2	2023
NFGC-23-1220	Keats West	657893.01	5428151.00	101.11	315.0	-45.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1223	Keats West	658074.39	5427953.47	84.77	53.0	-43.0	290.0	2023
NFGC-23-1225	Keats West	657878.19	5428122.26	100.98	0.0	-45.0	107.0	2023
NFGC-23-1230	Keats West	657906.92	5428242.29	102.44	345.0	-60.0	260.0	2023
NFGC-23-1238	Keats West	657908.73	5428241.94	102.67	75.0	-45.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1244	Keats West	657972.21	5428182.92	97.91	120.0	-45.0	320.4	2023
NFGC-23-1246	Keats West	658032.43	5428263.80	95.23	75.0	-45.0	350.0	2023
NFGC-23-1252	Keats West	658094.63	5427942.56	82.51	59.0	-46.5	287.0	2023
NFGC-23-1254	Keats West	658041.92	5428143.67	93.10	75.0	-45.0	320.0	2023
NFGC-23-1257	Keats West	658031.95	5428264.44	95.20	347.0	-59.0	257.0	2023
NFGC-23-1265	Keats West	658040.18	5428143.20	93.03	345.0	-60.0	239.0	2023
NFGC-23-1266	Keats West	658054.72	5427905.70	84.76	83.0	-45.0	329.0	2023
NFGC-23-1459	Keats West	657809.93	5427934.84	99.68	345.0	-60.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1472	Keats West	657813.09	5427933.73	99.43	75.0	-45.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1485	Keats West	657672.88	5428009.13	108.67	345.0	-60.0	257.0	2023
NFGC-23-1495	Keats West	657674.00	5428008.95	108.72	75.0	-45.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1508	Keats West	657537.04	5427973.42	102.13	73.0	-45.0	250.0	2023
NFGC-23-1524	Keats West	657534.68	5427974.99	101.97	345.0	-60.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1534	Keats West	657669.47	5427896.76	107.78	345.0	-60.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1554	Keats West	657670.14	5427897.16	107.84	75.0	-45.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1610	Keats West	657872.99	5428009.38	98.30	225.0	-67.0	59.0	2023
NFGC-23-1672	Keats West	658060.54	5427712.59	77.31	119.0	-45.5	128.0	2023
NFGC-23-1674	Keats West	658060.32	5427712.64	77.27	119.0	-56.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1679	Keats West	658060.31	5427712.65	77.27	119.0	-70.0	182.0	2023
NFGC-23-1684	Keats West	658155.34	5428038.14	80.67	35.0	-45.0	53.0	2023
NFGC-23-1700	Keats West	658134.27	5428056.69	83.15	35.0	-45.0	56.0	2023
NFGC-23-1701	Keats West	658119.73	5428076.93	85.69	35.0	-45.0	53.0	2023
NFGC-23-1702	Keats West	658020.12	5427649.34	77.27	120.0	-45.0	158.2	2023
NFGC-23-1706	Keats West	658081.76	5428068.05	88.61	35.0	-45.0	71.0	2023
NFGC-23-1708	Keats West	658098.44	5428023.49	85.88	55.0	-55.0	86.0	2023
NFGC-23-1711	Keats West	658022.78	5427646.80	77.27	88.0	-60.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1713	Keats West	658080.29	5428015.53	86.93	352.0	-50.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1717	Keats West	658009.47	5427626.89	77.27	120.0	-45.0	182.0	2023
NFGC-23-1718	Keats West	658063.02	5428036.11	88.97	5.0	-45.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-23-1722	Keats West	658045.19	5428062.91	91.03	0.0	-45.0	92.0	2023
NFGC-23-1723	Keats West	658009.47	5427626.90	77.27	120.0	-65.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1728	Keats West	658074.70	5427954.41	84.44	320.0	-67.0	338.0	2023
NFGC-23-1739	Keats West	657984.47	5427580.78	77.27	120.0	-45.5	176.1	2023
NFGC-23-1741	Keats West	658066.93	5427982.89	86.79	45.0	-47.5	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1745	Keats West	657905.24	5428066.71	97.95	65.0	-67.0	71.1	2023
NFGC-23-1749	Keats West	657984.23	5427580.80	77.27	120.0	-67.0	140.0	2023
NFGC-23-1751	Keats West	657860.66	5428087.26	100.95	65.0	-67.0	68.0	2023
NFGC-23-1753	Keats West	657983.90	5427581.44	77.27	120.0	-83.0	125.0	2023
NFGC-23-1755	Keats West	657860.59	5428087.27	100.99	65.0	-50.0	87.3	2023

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-23-1758	Keats West	657859.91	5428087.01	100.89	220.0	-45.0	72.5	2023
NFGC-23-1761	Keats West	657857.07	5428045.35	100.00	65.0	-67.0	74.0	2023
NFGC-23-1765	Keats West	657878.82	5428035.74	99.19	65.0	-67.0	68.0	2023
NFGC-23-1939	Keats West	657893.41	5428017.99	97.91	65.0	-67.0	63.0	2023
NFGC-23-1943	Keats West	657895.83	5427974.93	96.60	40.0	-85.0	81.0	2023
NFGC-23-1946	Keats West	657895.38	5427975.44	96.38	270.0	-60.0	87.0	2023
NFGC-24-2031	Keats West	657970.79	5427853.52	88.49	190.0	-64.0	86.0	2024
NFGC-24-2034	Keats West	657950.43	5427845.81	89.36	180.0	-45.0	67.6	2024
NFGC-24-2038	Keats West	658034.39	5427914.55	86.42	239.0	-56.0	101.0	2024
NFGC-24-2042	Keats West	658000.14	5427921.71	89.19	212.0	-86.5	104.0	2024
NFGC-24-2045	Keats West	657989.88	5427882.55	88.61	162.0	-45.0	95.0	2024
NFGC-24-2048	Keats West	657950.40	5427848.04	89.31	300.0	-58.0	74.0	2024
NFGC-24-2103	Keats West	658100.98	5427993.70	86.35	341.0	-63.5	80.6	2024
NFGC-24-2103A	Keats West	658100.98	5427993.70	86.35	341.0	-61.5	89.2	2024
NFGC-24-2103B	Keats West	658102.33	5427995.19	84.08	335.0	-59.0	563.0	2024
NFGC-24-2135	Keats West	657670.09	5427896.43	107.83	118.5	-69.0	929.0	2024
NFGC-24-2139	Keats West	657784.73	5428060.07	103.50	118.5	-60.0	821.0	2024
NFGC-24-2175	Keats West	658018.83	5427961.51	88.98	116.0	-58.0	227.0	2024
NFGC-23-1985	Kings Point	656260.43	5423037.61	46.46	350.0	-45.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1992	Kings Point	656258.51	5423037.79	46.61	290.0	-45.0	143.0	2023
NFGC-23-1996	Kings Point	656263.72	5422956.22	50.61	340.0	-45.0	212.0	2023
NFGC-23-2000	Kings Point	656427.48	5423189.89	52.87	20.0	-45.0	167.0	2023
NFGC-23-2003	Kings Point	656427.06	5423191.30	52.79	325.0	-45.0	128.0	2023
NFGC-21-107	Knob	657086.58	5425764.60	46.55	120.0	-45.0	95.0	2021
NFGC-21-112	Knob	657047.13	5425760.52	45.43	120.0	-45.0	190.2	2021
NFGC-21-117	Knob	657139.65	5425763.81	51.03	120.0	-45.0	122.1	2021
NFGC-21-126	Knob	656933.37	5425745.84	44.94	120.0	-45.0	233.0	2021
NFGC-21-128	Knob	657354.38	5425190.46	66.16	120.0	-45.0	206.0	2021
NFGC-21-130	Knob	657138.70	5425687.17	55.32	0.0	-45.0	171.7	2021
NFGC-21-134	Knob	657164.39	5425686.65	57.15	0.0	-45.0	123.3	2021
NFGC-21-142	Knob	657138.34	5425717.24	53.85	0.0	-45.0	218.0	2021
NFGC-21-147	Knob	657075.38	5425582.54	54.34	300.0	-45.0	239.2	2021
NFGC-21-152	Knob	657075.89	5425582.29	54.36	300.0	-60.0	227.0	2021
NFGC-21-159	Knob	657051.27	5425540.34	54.38	300.0	-45.0	188.0	2021
NFGC-21-168	Knob	657001.11	5425509.31	48.64	300.0	-45.0	176.0	2021
NFGC-21-172	Knob	656925.47	5425322.45	53.50	300.0	-45.0	236.0	2021
NFGC-21-178	Knob	656928.75	5425321.75	53.64	180.0	-45.0	239.0	2021
NFGC-22-1005	Knob	656813.77	5425185.31	44.70	200.0	-45.0	128.0	2022
NFGC-22-1011	Knob	656816.92	5425185.94	44.66	85.0	-45.0	68.0	2022
NFGC-22-1016	Knob	656813.63	5425186.14	44.57	220.0	-60.0	110.3	2022
NFGC-22-1022	Knob	656839.03	5425243.49	43.93	0.0	-90.0	68.0	2022
NFGC-22-1026	Knob	656838.34	5425242.93	43.88	155.0	-45.0	155.0	2022
NFGC-22-1035	Knob	656836.24	5425242.66	44.05	180.0	-45.0	188.0	2022
NFGC-22-1047	Knob	656835.52	5425242.74	44.10	204.0	-42.0	125.0	2022
NFGC-22-1053	Knob	656835.40	5425243.14	44.07	230.0	-45.0	143.0	2022
NFGC-22-1061	Knob	656868.32	5425252.18	47.08	140.0	-45.0	167.0	2022
NFGC-22-1066	Knob	656849.63	5425283.78	44.03	0.0	-90.0	65.0	2022
NFGC-22-1074	Knob	656849.03	5425284.13	43.95	237.0	-43.0	161.0	2022
NFGC-22-915	Knob	656957.20	5425764.12	46.13	300.0	-45.0	170.0	2022
NFGC-22-925	Knob	656959.10	5425762.59	46.27	120.0	-45.0	236.0	2022
NFGC-22-933	Knob	656910.81	5425735.26	44.26	120.0	-45.0	236.0	2022
NFGC-22-941	Knob	656910.37	5425733.97	44.22	185.0	-45.0	371.0	2022
NFGC-22-942	Knob	657269.32	5425819.20	59.50	120.0	-

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-20-17	Lotto	658931.23	5428989.76	87.70	300.0	-45.0	354.0	2020
NFGC-20-20	Lotto	658972.94	5428961.72	89.65	300.0	-45.0	190.0	2020
NFGC-20-22	Lotto	658963.07	5428996.28	87.48	295.0	-45.0	213.1	2020
NFGC-20-24	Lotto	658935.82	5428954.45	88.49	295.0	-45.0	258.0	2020
NFGC-20-27	Lotto	658945.42	5428919.82	89.46	300.0	-45.0	462.0	2020
NFGC-20-31	Lotto	658877.77	5428901.57	89.08	300.0	-45.0	258.1	2020
NFGC-20-35	Lotto	658920.75	5428876.04	92.31	300.0	-45.0	239.6	2020
NFGC-20-39	Lotto	658884.48	5429155.95	80.90	120.0	-45.0	164.0	2020
NFGC-20-42	Lotto	658933.18	5429100.06	83.43	300.0	-45.0	177.0	2020
NFGC-20-44	Lotto	658956.10	5429029.53	86.45	300.0	-45.0	291.0	2020
NFGC-20-47	Lotto	658921.86	5428994.95	87.04	300.0	-45.0	98.0	2020
NFGC-20-50	Lotto	658926.76	5428980.54	88.01	300.0	-45.0	92.2	2020
NFGC-20-51	Lotto	658908.35	5429056.40	84.78	300.0	-45.0	235.1	2020
NFGC-21-100	Lotto	658978.66	5428930.14	89.76	299.0	-45.0	258.0	2021
NFGC-21-109	Lotto	659012.40	5428911.98	92.89	300.0	-45.0	251.5	2021
NFGC-21-110	Lotto	658999.08	5428946.41	89.80	300.0	-45.0	183.1	2021
NFGC-21-115	Lotto	659034.14	5428894.83	91.14	300.0	-45.0	225.0	2021
NFGC-21-201	Lotto	659057.98	5428889.78	89.17	300.0	-45.0	240.9	2021
NFGC-21-205	Lotto	659058.51	5428889.59	89.15	298.8	-46.0	254.0	2021
NFGC-21-211	Lotto	658942.94	5428864.05	91.91	297.0	-45.5	426.0	2021
NFGC-21-224	Lotto	658981.45	5428901.99	89.30	298.0	-45.5	348.0	2021
NFGC-21-233	Lotto	659024.07	5428935.09	90.38	298.0	-45.5	342.0	2021
NFGC-21-243	Lotto	659064.20	5428887.66	88.75	298.0	-50.0	323.0	2021
NFGC-21-260	Lotto	659047.49	5428921.09	90.47	298.0	-45.5	354.0	2021
NFGC-21-266	Lotto	659037.29	5428873.75	90.41	299.0	-45.5	258.0	2021
NFGC-21-271	Lotto	659037.76	5428873.52	90.33	297.0	-49.0	294.0	2021
NFGC-21-278	Lotto	658984.08	5428984.64	88.36	299.0	-45.5	206.3	2021
NFGC-21-285	Lotto	659006.35	5428970.13	88.42	298.0	-45.5	201.0	2021
NFGC-21-289	Lotto	659029.78	5428957.74	89.55	299.0	-45.0	345.0	2021
NFGC-21-296	Lotto	659058.03	5428942.65	89.90	299.0	-45.5	255.0	2021
NFGC-21-303	Lotto	659081.84	5428928.35	88.41	298.5	-46.0	279.0	2021
NFGC-21-311	Lotto	659107.38	5428913.61	87.97	298.5	-45.5	321.0	2021
NFGC-21-319	Lotto	659009.54	5428998.13	86.43	299.0	-45.5	342.0	2021
NFGC-21-333	Lotto	658984.91	5429013.18	86.55	299.0	-45.5	336.0	2021
NFGC-21-338	Lotto	659099.23	5428890.27	87.84	298.0	-45.5	312.0	2021
NFGC-21-349	Lotto	659131.02	5428899.56	88.56	298.0	-48.0	387.0	2021
NFGC-21-355	Lotto	659131.24	5428899.46	88.57	297.5	-52.0	438.0	2021
NFGC-21-367	Lotto	659124.42	5428876.21	88.71	298.0	-45.5	144.0	2021
NFGC-21-367A	Lotto	659124.56	5428876.08	88.66	298.0	-47.0	369.0	2021
NFGC-21-379	Lotto	659176.36	5428845.64	86.21	298.0	-47.0	459.1	2021
NFGC-21-382	Lotto	659035.26	5428985.07	89.62	299.0	-45.5	74.9	2021
NFGC-21-382A	Lotto	659035.61	5428985.54	89.60	299.0	-46.5	230.0	2021
NFGC-21-390	Lotto	658992.20	5429039.70	86.67	299.0	-46.0	58.0	2021
NFGC-21-390A	Lotto	658991.11	5429041.03	86.28	299.0	-46.5	389.0	2021
NFGC-21-391	Lotto	659066.94	5428856.61	87.95	299.0	-55.0	318.0	2021
NFGC-21-399	Lotto	659074.69	5429048.07	86.50	298.0	-46.5	339.0	2021
NFGC-21-404	Lotto	659045.60	5429007.30	87.18	299.0	-46.5	21.9	2021
NFGC-21-404A	Lotto	659045.99	5429007.20	89.15	299.0	-48.0	374.0	2021
NFGC-21-409	Lotto	658978.43	5428873.27	90.61	299.0	-45.5	384.0	2021
NFGC-21-417	Lotto	658990.16	5428837.89	89.15	299.0	-46.5	300.0	2021
NFGC-21-424	Lotto	659101.64	5428975.40	88.98	299.0	-47.0	579.0	2021
NFGC-21-437	Lotto	659148.43	5428948.07	88.45	299.0	-45.5	471.0	2021
NFGC-21-449	Lotto	659126.13	5429018.00	88.26	298.0	-46.5	309.0	2021
NFGC-21-456	Lotto	659178.39	5428987.66	88.00	298.0	-46.5	39.0	2021
NFGC-21-456A	Lotto	659178.76	5428987.44	87.75	298.0	-46.5	477.0	2021
NFGC-21-83	Lotto	658963.91	5429024.81	86.72	300.0	-45.0	357.2	2021
NFGC-21-89	Lotto	658967.73	5429051.62	84.77	300.0	-45.0	294.0	2021
NFGC-21-96	Lotto	658922.88	5428933.20	90.35	300.0	-45.0	237.8	2021
NFGC-22-470	Lotto	659114.26	5428939.19	89.13	299.0	-46.5	372.3	2022
NFGC-22-497	Lotto	658918.92	5429139.01	82.54	269.0	-45.5	249.0	2022
NFGC-22-499	Lotto	658927.81	5428745.68	91.84	300.0	-45.0	545.0	2022
NFGC-22-502	Lotto	658920.10	5429139.09	82.57	267.0	-72.0	347.0	2022
NFGC-22-508	Lotto	658928.40	5428745.69	91.74	310.0	-58.0	167.0	2022
NFGC-22-509	Lotto	658919.57	5429138.38	82.67	244.0	-45.5	96.0	2022
NFGC-22-512	Lotto	659183.18	5428929.17	84.80	297.5	-47.0	99.2	2022
NFGC-22-512A	Lotto	659183.26	5428929.20	84.62	296.0	-47.5	126.0	2022
NFGC-22-512B	Lotto	659182.83	5428929.07	84.72	296.0	-48.0	556.5	2022
NFGC-22-543	Lotto	658859.42	5429056.43	83.94	299.0	-45.5	267.0	2022
NFGC-22-552	Lotto	658832.60	5429013.89	82.82	300.0	-45.0	201.0	2022
NFGC-22-556	Lotto	658875.37	5428989.44	84.75	299.0	-45.5	264.0	2022
NFGC-22-574	Lotto	658881.38	5429100.32	82.77	300.0	-45.0	276.0	2022
NFGC-22-590	Lotto	658818.88	5428992.43	81.41	300.0	-45.0	156.0	2022
NFGC-22-597	Lotto	658809.89	5429026.23	79.25	300.0	-45.0	165.0	2022
NFGC-22-609	Lotto	658810.14	5429025.50	79.28	278.0	-56.0	123.0	2022
NFGC-22-618	Lotto	658810.25	5429026.02	79.20	320.0	-56.0	168.0	2022
NFGC-22-629	Lotto	658788.11	5429039.73	75.17	300.0	-45.0	144.0	2022
NFGC-22-634	Lotto	658735.59	5428896.17	76.08	300.0	-45.0	180.1	2022
NFGC-22-636	Lotto	658823.83	5429047.64	79.68	355.0	-60.0	234.0	2022
NFGC-22-647	Lotto	658918.70	5429139.45	82.43	308.0	-45.0	213.0	2022
NFGC-22-656	Lotto	658919.27	5429139.41	82.32	317.0	-57.0	180.0	2022
NFGC-22-664	Lotto	658918.92	5429139.37	82.32	300.0	-61.0	174.5	2022
NFGC-22-673	Lotto	658990.29	5429096.80	83.74	263.0	-68.0	258.0	2022
NFGC-22-684	Lotto	658983.23	5429072.33	83.93	258.0	-69.0	236.7	2022
NFGC-22-695	Lotto	658960.02	5429086.27	82.91	301.0	-75.0	330.0	2022
NFGC-22-706	Lotto	658959.48	5429086.26	83.05	298.0	-70.0	315.0	2022
NFGC-22-720	Lotto	658934.61	5429099.84	83.05	282.0	-75.0	195.0	2022
NFGC-22-742	Lotto	658824.16	5429047.44	79.70	4.0	-52.0	174.0	2022
NFGC-22-823	Lotto	658839.34	5429125.46	77.62	100.0	-74.0	279.0	2022
NFGC-22-834	Lotto	658838.47	5429125.98	77.68	300.0	-45.0	249.0	2022
NFGC-22-847	Lotto	658789.15	5429039.12	74.98	63.0	-65.0	381.0	2022
NFGC-22-858	Lotto	658785.80	5428982.57	76.02	85.0	-61.0	321.0	2022
NFGC-22-870	Lotto	658785.78	5428982.39	76.00	58.0	-66.0	402.0	2022
NFGC-23-1112	Lotto	658881.51	5429099.68	82.88	47.0	-67.0	246.0	2023
NFGC-23-1245	Lotto	658782.87	5428927.20	77.51	85.0	-60.0	546.0	2023
NFGC-23-1837	Lotto	658782.77	5428928.62	77.46	348.0	-55.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1847	Lotto	658782.55	5428928.36	77.51	335.0	-57.0	197.0	2023
NFGC-21-102	Lotto North	659045.35	5429179.49	83.76	295.0	-45.0	363.0	2021
NFGC-21-290	Lotto North	659074.70	5429162.60	84.43	300.0	-45.0	16.0	2021
NFGC-21-290A	Lotto North	659074.36	5429163.66	83.98	300.0	-45.0	166.7	2021
NFGC-21-295	Lotto North	659052.06	5429148.72	84.64	300.0	-45.0	128.0	2021

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-22-1009	Lotto North	658945.06	5429457.16	61.22	78.0	-58.0	201.0	2022
NFGC-22-1018	Lotto North	658946.08	5429456.33	61.42	122.0	-65.0	279.0	2022
NFGC-22-1029	Lotto North	658970.21	5429491.68	60.64	65.0	-45.0	216.0	2022
NFGC-22-1041	Lotto North	658969.25	5429491.15	60.61	50.0	-60.0	177.0	2022
NFGC-22-1055	Lotto North	658939.09	5429298.77	73.41	87.0	-66.0	135.0	2022
NFGC-22-1071	Lotto North	658982.93	5429272.61	77.40	90.0	-45.0	189.0	2022
NFGC-22-478	Lotto North	659138.60	5429192.17	83.61	298.0	-46.0	486.0	2022
NFGC-22-646	Lotto North	659078.90	5429391.07	75.27	300.0	-45.0	429.0	2022
NFGC-22-661	Lotto North	659079.02	5429390.74	75.19	285.0	-45.0	396.3	2022
NFGC-22-676	Lotto North	659082.64	5429446.44	72.38	300.0	-45.0	277.5	2022
NFGC-22-690	Lotto North	659082.89	5429446.40	72.31	270.0	-42.0	264.0	2022
NFGC-22-701	Lotto North	659084.19	5429500.97	68.61	300.0	-45.0	244.3	2022
NFGC-22-708	Lotto North	659085.05	5429500.84	68.58	260.0	-48.0	233.8	2022
NFGC-22-717	Lotto North	659088.99	5429558.99	65.29	300.0	-45.0	213.0	2022
NFGC-22-727	Lotto North	659091.19	5429558.92	65.21	260.0	-48.0	234.0	2022
NFGC-22-744	Lotto North	659128.61	5429477.26	71.77	270.0	-45.0	414.2	2022
NFGC-22-753	Lotto North	659046.23	5429139.74	84.88	263.0	-55.0	396.0	2022
NFGC-22-758	Lotto North	659123.23	5429421.75	74.56	270.0	-45.0	234.0	2022
NFGC-22-768	Lotto North	659123.42	5429420.49	74.62	250.0	-48.0	246.0	2022
NFGC-22-769	Lotto North	659046.52	5429139.60	84.90	300.0	-55.0	183.0	2022
NFGC-22-775	Lotto North	659169.62	5429397.80	76.20	250.0	-48.0	297.0	2022
NFGC-22-776	Lotto North	659047.48	5429121.62	85.32	300.0	-45.0	73.8	2022
NFGC-22-776A	Lotto North	659055.67	5429116.95	85.61	300.0	-45.0	81.0	2022
NFGC-22-783	Lotto North	659044.45	5429140.33	85.04	290.0	-50.0	177.0	2022
NFGC-22-788	Lotto North	659067.79	5429626.88	57.01	240.0	-45.0	261.0	2022
NFGC-22-791	Lotto North	659045.58	5429209.86	82.45	300.0	-45.0	93.0	2022
NFGC-22-793	Lotto North	659132.43	5429533.83	68.92	300.0	-45.0	195.0	2022
NFGC-22-795	Lotto North	659072.38	5429193.77	82.97	295.0	-45.0	180.0	2022
NFGC-22-802	Lotto North	659182.21	5429620.43	66.99	300.0	-45.0	324.0	2022
NFGC-22-805	Lotto North	658932.01	5429187.28	81.23	300.0	-45.0	282.0	2022
NFGC-22-816	Lotto North	659185.22	5429675.99	63.91	300.0	-45.0	291.0	2022
NFGC-22-818	Lotto North	658981.56	5429272.45	77.48	300.0	-45.0	219.1	2022
NFGC-22-827	Lotto North	659188.26	5429731.49	61.29	300.0	-45.0	390.0	2022
NFGC-22-846	Lotto North	659227.60	5429651.93	66.57	300.0	-45.0	477.0	2022
NFGC-22-861	Lotto North	659067.08	5429627.84	56.89	300.0	-45.0	153.0	2022
NFGC-22-895	Lotto North	658848.26	5429213.20	71.29	70.0	-45.0	243.0	2022
NFGC-22-940	Lotto North	658985.78	5429329.36	74.01	90.0	-45.0	135.0	2022
NFGC-22-953	Lotto North	658942.76	5429354.76	69.78	90.0	-45.0	213.0	2022
NFGC-22-963	Lotto North	658990.13	5429385.37	71.35	90.0	-45.0	108.0	2022
NFGC-22-970	Lotto North	658945.74	5429410.54	64.21	90.0	-45.0	249.0	2022
NFGC-22-980	Lotto North	658939.14	5429298.10	72.99	90.0	-45.0	300.0	2022
NFGC-22-994	Lotto North	658945.52	5429457.06	61.43	88.0	-45.0	297.0	2022
NFGC-23-1086	Lotto North	658849.19	5429213.26	71.89	95.0	-53.0	249.0	2023
NFGC-23-1105	Lotto North	658980.32	5429217.54	80.28	90.0	-45.0	168.0	2023
NFGC-23-1124	Lotto North	659088.70	5429558.85	65.56	282.0	-51.0	234.0	2023
NFGC-23-1136	Lotto North	659035.79	5429589.79	57.84	243.0	-53.0	168.0	2023
NFGC-23-1147	Lotto North	659036.49	5429589.92	57.83	270.0	-53.0	192.0	2023
NFGC-23-1156	Lotto North	659036.39	5429590.26	57.88	250.0	-45.0	201.0	2023
NFGC-23-1163	Lotto North	659035.72	5429590.10	57.83	293.0	-45.0	162.0	2023
NFGC-23-1174	Lotto North	659035.47	5429588.73	57.93	231.0	-45.0	183.0	2023
NFGC-23-1258	Lotto North	658987.82	5429387.71	71.50	320.0	-45.0	456.0	2023
NFGC-23-1350	Lotto North	659312.94	5429602.16	70.81	300.0	-45.0	276.0	2023
NFGC-23-1361	Lotto North	659177.86	5429565.04	68.84	300.0	-45.0	348.3	2023
NFGC-23-1468	Lotto North	659416.36	5429427.48	75.52	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2023
NFGC-23-1483	Lotto North	659393.06	5429323.68	78.91	300.0	-45.0	299.0	2023
NFGC-23-1498	Lotto North	659177.94	5429564.86	69.25	263.0	-45.5	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1509	Lotto North	659178.48	5429565.69	68.94	288.0	-54.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1515	Lotto North	659180.91	5429567.06	69.00	318.0	-50.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-23-1520	Lotto North	659174.44	5429510.04	71.10	300.0	-45.0	350.0	2023
NFGC-23-1542	Lotto North	659172.26	5429452.86	73.59	300.0	-45.0	131.0	2023
NFGC-23-1548	Lotto North	659261.91	5429459.18	73.37	300.0	-45.0	488.0	2023
NFGC-23-1578	Lotto North	659211.37	5429373.07	77.48	300.0	-45.0	431.0	2023
NFGC-23-1628	Lotto North	659139.21	5429668.40	62.93	300.0	-45.0	257.2	2023
NFGC-23-1636	Lotto North	659139.24	5429668.43	62.86	300.0	-47.0	296.0	2023
NFGC-23-1705	Lotto North	659221.60	5429540.26	71.47	300.0	-45.0	167.0	2023
NFGC-23-1712	Lotto North	659220.67	5429538.58	71.15	280.0	-45.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1719	Lotto North	659222.16	5429541.12	71.24	318.0	-45.0	155.3	2023
NFGC-23-1725	Lotto North	659219.29	5429483.98	72.73	299.0	-45.0	179.0	2023
NFGC-23-1731	Lotto North	659218.89	5429483.50	72.76	284.0	-45.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1735	Lotto North	659214.49	5429428.62	75.04	300.0	-45.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1743	Lotto North	659169.11	5429398.17	76.14	300.0	-45.0	122.0	2023
NFGC-23-1748	Lotto North	659175.23	5429510.84	71.22	318.0	-49.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1756	Lotto North	659174.20	5429510.49	71.19	274.0	-51.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1764	Lotto North	659260.63	5429459.04	73.95	285.0	-42.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-23-1773	Lotto North	659259.96	5429458.47	73.86	263.0	-45.0	200.1	2023
NFGC-24-2090	Lotto North	659366.88	5429020.61	84.86	274.0	-48.0	50.0	2024
NFGC-24-2090A	Lotto North	659369.99	5429019.55	85.26	274.0	-48.0	881.0	2024
NFGC-24-2115	Lotto North	659314.03	5429602.51	70.73	71.0	-45.5	123.0	2024
NFGC-24-2117	Lotto North	659366.85	5429020.60	84.66	273.0	-55.0	77.0	2024
NFGC-24-2117A	Lotto North	659369.99	5429019.50	84.37	270.0	-59.5	65.0	2024
NFGC-24-2117B	Lotto North	659369.99	5429019.50	84.37	269.0	-61.5	23.0	2024
NFGC-24-2117C	Lotto North	659373.27	5429025.86	85.19	268.0	-61.5	1169.1	2024
NFGC-QS-24-71	Mars	638496.42	5404161.62	149.64	7.0	-45.0	50.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-72	Mars	638492.22	5404127.74	151.91	7.0	-45.0	101.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-73	Mars	638484.86	5404067.41	154.24	7.0	-45.0	182.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-74	Mars	638544.26	5404143.29	147.03	7.0	-45.0	71.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-75	Mars	638446.49	5404132.54	155.09	7.0	-45.0	89.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-76	Mars	638446.49	5404132.54	155.09	330.0	-45.0	122.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-77	Mars	638640.46	5404107.36	143.21	345.0	-45.0	107.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-78	Mars	638771.52	5404067.45	135.46	325.0	-45.0	149.0	2024
NFGC-22-1008	Monte Carlo	658362.98	5429428.14	84.40	300.0	-45.0	245.0	2022
NFGC-22-1021	Monte Carlo	658359.04	5429316.66	85.50	120.0	-45.0	101.0	2022
NFGC-22-1025	Monte Carlo	658278.02	5429115.96	87.67	315.0	-45.0	182.0	2022
NFGC-22-1034	Monte Carlo	658264.39	5429140.74	88.43	315.0	-45.0	170.0	2022
NFGC-22-1045	Monte Carlo	658658.02	5429189.75	70.83	120.0	-45.0	242.0	2022
NFGC-22-1059	Monte Carlo	658658.66	5429190.19	71.16	315.0	-80.0	131.0	2022
NFGC-22-1064	Monte Carlo	658589.10	5429172.47	75.88	330.0	-50.0	137.0	2022
NFGC-22-1070	Monte Carlo	658588.21	5429172.28	75.76	280.0	-45.0	230.0	2022
NFGC-22-1077	Monte Carlo	658613.45	5429216.82	74.74	330.0	-45.0	140.0	2022
NFGC-22-1083	Monte Carlo	658612.59	5429216.72	74.76	295.0	-48.0	116.9	2023

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-22-859	Monte Carlo	658554.60	5429119.40	78.00	300.0	-45.0	16.8	2022
NFGC-22-859A	Monte Carlo	658552.59	5429120.51	77.26	300.0	-45.0	447.9	2022
NFGC-22-877	Monte Carlo	658631.81	5429148.18	72.12	299.0	-55.0	461.0	2022
NFGC-22-883	Monte Carlo	658794.43	5429201.34	67.61	70.0	-45.0	288.0	2022
NFGC-22-904	Monte Carlo	658850.98	5429307.50	65.05	70.0	-45.0	339.0	2022
NFGC-22-923	Monte Carlo	658850.97	5429307.09	65.25	90.0	-45.5	300.0	2022
NFGC-22-943	Monte Carlo	658357.90	5429317.37	85.53	300.0	-47.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-954	Monte Carlo	658340.42	5429031.43	84.49	300.0	-45.0	272.0	2022
NFGC-22-966	Monte Carlo	658341.11	5429031.14	84.50	340.0	-45.0	218.4	2022
NFGC-22-977	Monte Carlo	658348.25	5429148.02	84.78	280.0	-45.0	179.0	2022
NFGC-22-984	Monte Carlo	658210.15	5429221.16	89.77	110.0	-45.0	215.0	2022
NFGC-22-997	Monte Carlo	658332.63	5429275.56	85.20	265.0	-45.0	128.0	2022
NFGC-23-1090	Monte Carlo	658546.93	5429198.33	77.74	30.0	-45.0	107.0	2023
NFGC-23-1094	Monte Carlo	658546.24	5429198.14	77.68	305.0	-45.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-23-1096	Monte Carlo	658544.09	5429156.07	77.93	355.0	-45.5	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1101	Monte Carlo	658543.03	5429153.74	77.76	68.0	-45.0	158.0	2023
NFGC-23-1113	Monte Carlo	658553.01	5429121.83	77.27	0.0	-48.0	17.0	2023
NFGC-23-1113A	Monte Carlo	658553.04	5429122.24	77.27	0.0	-48.0	218.0	2023
NFGC-23-1122	Monte Carlo	658552.44	5429119.64	77.29	120.0	-45.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1135	Monte Carlo	658657.49	5429191.73	71.03	332.0	-45.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1145	Monte Carlo	658659.13	5429192.39	71.09	5.0	-42.0	173.1	2023
NFGC-23-1151	Monte Carlo	658656.97	5429196.13	71.02	300.0	-45.0	164.0	2023
NFGC-23-1179	Monte Carlo	658764.90	5429130.87	68.23	325.0	-45.0	198.0	2023
NFGC-23-1187	Monte Carlo	658765.90	5429124.18	68.48	358.0	-57.0	204.0	2023
NFGC-23-1196	Monte Carlo	658790.10	5429180.26	67.91	325.0	-45.0	267.0	2023
NFGC-23-1205	Monte Carlo	658830.15	5429180.62	73.06	330.0	-45.0	294.0	2023
NFGC-23-1216	Monte Carlo	658811.31	5429243.54	66.37	330.0	-45.0	228.0	2023
NFGC-23-1221	Monte Carlo	658810.86	5429243.02	66.35	311.0	-45.0	234.0	2023
NFGC-23-1228	Monte Carlo	658811.85	5429243.21	66.32	347.0	-60.0	252.0	2023
NFGC-23-1237	Monte Carlo	658765.43	5429124.40	68.59	345.0	-47.0	297.0	2023
NFGC-23-1271	Monte Carlo	658670.34	5429397.30	74.23	345.0	-61.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1280	Monte Carlo	658670.75	5429396.96	74.05	75.0	-45.0	371.0	2023
NFGC-23-1290	Monte Carlo	658541.79	5429471.94	81.13	75.0	-45.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1298	Monte Carlo	658541.03	5429472.03	80.95	345.0	-59.0	288.8	2023
NFGC-23-1305	Monte Carlo	658655.36	5429521.95	74.99	345.0	-59.0	290.0	2023
NFGC-23-1314	Monte Carlo	658657.57	5429520.91	75.14	75.0	-45.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1353	Monte Carlo	658556.80	5429347.63	78.67	75.0	-45.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1362	Monte Carlo	658553.29	5429348.31	78.64	345.0	-60.0	266.0	2023
NFGC-23-1369	Monte Carlo	658441.86	5429298.45	83.42	75.0	-45.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1381	Monte Carlo	658441.39	5429298.22	83.31	345.0	-60.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1390	Monte Carlo	658455.46	5429175.51	80.77	345.0	-59.5	266.0	2023
NFGC-23-1399	Monte Carlo	658342.55	5429031.38	84.48	75.0	-45.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1410	Monte Carlo	658226.99	5428948.11	89.51	75.0	-45.0	240.4	2023
NFGC-23-1420	Monte Carlo	658225.45	5428950.32	89.38	345.0	-60.0	257.3	2023
NFGC-23-1431	Monte Carlo	658370.20	5428877.94	83.82	345.0	-60.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1438	Monte Carlo	658438.24	5429734.11	80.81	330.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1441	Monte Carlo	658371.03	5428876.41	84.19	78.0	-45.0	269.0	2023
NFGC-23-1442	Monte Carlo	658691.63	5429201.15	69.14	10.0	-47.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1452	Monte Carlo	658439.68	5429735.43	80.83	35.0	-45.0	194.0	2023
NFGC-23-1503

Table 10.3, continued.

Hole ID	Current NFGC Prospect Name	Easting (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Northing (m) UTM Z21 NAD83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	Year Drilled
NFGC-24-2108	Monte Carlo	658342.04	5429030.91	84.33	12.5	-64.0	467.0	2024
NFGC-24-2113	Monte Carlo	658390.08	5429242.40	84.16	300.0	-45.0	113.0	2024
NFGC-24-2114	Monte Carlo	658538.88	5429474.14	81.09	309.0	-45.0	335.0	2024
NFGC-24-2116	Monte Carlo	658658.75	5429522.59	74.90	306.0	-45.0	401.0	2024
NFGC-24-2118	Monte Carlo	658658.75	5429522.59	74.90	20.0	-59.0	326.0	2024
NFGC-QS-22-24	Nebula	638252.29	5392268.95	170.00	135.0	-45.0	230.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-25	Nebula	638311.67	5392357.70	170.82	135.0	-45.0	218.0	2022
NFGC-QS-23-51	Nebula	638291.45	5392373.07	170.00	130.0	-45.0	77.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-52	Nebula	638358.46	5392351.45	170.00	310.0	-45.0	284.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-53	Nebula	638321.91	5392288.91	170.00	310.0	-45.0	120.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-54	Nebula	638461.30	5392592.18	160.00	130.0	-45.0	209.0	2023
NFGC-QS-22-19	Nova	636528.46	5391234.34	163.72	125.0	-45.0	290.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-21	Nova	636434.18	5391137.65	164.60	125.0	-45.0	275.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-22	Nova	636332.91	5391070.13	165.58	125.0	-45.0	272.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-23	Nova	636391.54	5391165.30	164.64	125.0	-45.0	266.0	2022
NFGC-QS-23-44	Nova	636473.04	5391170.66	160.00	125.0	-45.0	80.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-45	Nova	636451.84	5391184.66	160.00	125.0	-45.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-46	Nova	636431.78	5391198.71	160.00	125.0	-45.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-47	Nova	636498.13	5391202.73	160.00	125.0	-45.0	284.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-48	Nova	636555.97	5391273.88	160.00	125.0	-45.0	95.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-49	Nova	636412.40	5391088.74	160.00	125.0	-45.0	281.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-50	Nova	636412.57	5391151.25	160.00	125.0	-45.0	116.0	2023
NFGC-QS-22-10	Paul's Pond	637130.09	5391945.56	164.92	125.0	-45.0	398.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-11	Paul's Pond	637498.58	5392161.40	163.72	125.0	-45.0	371.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-12	Paul's Pond	637129.74	5391945.55	164.91	125.0	-50.0	410.0	2022
NFGC-QS-22-17	Paul's Pond	637431.08	5392243.53	167.65	125.0	-45.0	173.0	2022
NFGC-QS-23-42	Paul's Pond	636757.51	5390891.77	160.00	120.0	-45.0	398.1	2023
NFGC-QS-23-43	Paul's Pond	636681.94	5390839.97	160.00	165.0	-45.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-QS-23-58	Paul's Pond	637204.23	5392013.51	170.00	125.0	-45.0	254.1	2023
NFGC-24-2153	Pistachio	661925.54	5435250.31	20.41	291.0	-52.0	374.0	2024
NFGC-24-2171	Pistachio	661923.96	5435249.16	20.43	331.0	-59.5	389.0	2024
NFGC-24-2174	Pistachio	661940.40	5435187.67	23.81	300.0	-45.0	419.0	2024
NFGC-24-2178	Pistachio	661895.99	5435171.48	21.70	306.0	-45.0	311.1	2024
NFGC-21-210	Pocket Pond	663441.61	5428864.79	60.09	120.0	-45.5	113.0	2021
NFGC-21-214	Pocket Pond	663476.12	5428873.46	60.12	119.0	-45.5	155.0	2021
NFGC-21-218	Pocket Pond	663406.72	5428927.80	63.07	299.0	-45.5	179.0	2021
NFGC-21-220	Pocket Pond	663386.56	5428868.70	61.78	120.0	-45.0	248.0	2021
NFGC-21-226	Pocket Pond	663407.92	5428855.76	61.04	120.0	-45.0	161.0	2021
NFGC-21-230	Pocket Pond	663403.45	5428872.72	61.06	119.0	-45.5	182.0	2021
NFGC-21-235	Pocket Pond	663419.00	5428877.60	59.52	119.0	-45.5	38.0	2021
NFGC-21-235A	Pocket Pond	663420.24	5428877.07	60.64	120.0	-45.5	173.0	2021
NFGC-21-239	Pocket Pond	663338.54	5428909.64	68.43	120.0	-45.0	272.0	2021
NFGC-21-245	Pocket Pond	663364.91	5428879.75	62.94	120.0	-45.0	251.0	2021
NFGC-21-253	Pocket Pond	663361.15	5428824.17	65.42	120.0	-45.5	245.7	2021
NFGC-21-258	Pocket Pond	663348.34	5428803.30	64.77	120.0	-45.0	239.0	2021
NFGC-21-261	Pocket Pond	663394.48	5428833.67	62.02	120.0	-45.0	227.0	2021
NFGC-21-267	Pocket Pond	663415.81	5428820.86	60.79	120.0	-45.0	272.0	2021
NFGC-21-273	Pocket Pond	663374.14	5428861.91	61.89	121.0	-45.5	251.0	2021
NFGC-21-276	Pocket Pond	663358.15	5428854.49	63.64	121.0	-45.5	197.0	2021
NFGC-21-279	Pocket Pond	663312.90	5428889.74	68.70	120.0	-45.0	239.0	2021
NFGC-21-286	Pocket Pond	663281.67	5428896.79	67.29	120.0	-45.0	278.2	2021
NFGC-21-291	Pocket Pond	663322.48	5428859.06	67.91	120.0	-45.0	266.0	2021
NFGC-21-299	Pocket Pond	663453.67	5428886.12	60.15	121.0	-45.5	131.0	2021
NFGC-21-304	Pocket Pond	663432.15	5428898.16	60.59	121.0	-45.5	182.0	2021
NFGC-21-309	Pocket Pond	663350.65	5428930.91	68.84	121.0	-45.5	224.0	2021
NFGC-21-313	Pocket Pond	663302.65	5428672.22	61.13	120.0	-45.0	194.0	2021
NFGC-21-316	Pocket Pond	663268.82	5428683.09	60.46	120.0	-45.0	167.0	2021
NFGC-21-321	Pocket Pond	663445.31	5428920.20	60.49	120.0	-45.0	153.8	2021
NFGC-21-325	Pocket Pond	663398.04	5428886.19	62.63	120.0	-45.0	242.0	2021
NFGC-21-331	Pocket Pond	663373.13	5428903.20	66.94	121.0	-45.5	336.0	2021
NFGC-21-334	Pocket Pond	663034.47	5428210.25	65.88	121.0	-45.5	365.0	2021
NFGC-21-340	Pocket Pond	663046.68	5428231.62	66.29	121.0	-45.5	353.0	2021
NFGC-21-347	Pocket Pond	663072.64	5428217.20	63.43	120.0	-45.0	296.0	2021
NFGC-21-357	Pocket Pond	663152.90	5428407.19	62.93	121.0	-45.5	281.0	2021
NFGC-21-362	Pocket Pond	663155.55	5428463.92	62.09	121.0	-45.5	266.0	2021
NFGC-21-366	Pocket Pond	663409.80	5428911.70	61.06	120.0	-45.0	9.7	2021
NFGC-21-366A	Pocket Pond	663411.32	5428911.37	62.35	120.0	-45.0	242.0	2021
NFGC-21-370	Pocket Pond	663379.85	5428928.53	67.87	120.0	-45.0	227.0	2021
NFGC-21-377	Pocket Pond	663435.65	5428954.53	64.51	120.0	-45.0	191.0	2021
NFGC-21-381	Pocket Pond	663346.39	5428948.76	69.01	121.0	-46.5	287.0	2021
NFGC-21-398	Pocket Pond	663472.45	5429020.33	63.63	120.0	-45.0	275.0	2021
NFGC-21-408	Pocket Pond	663261.57	5428851.55	66.93	121.0	-45.5	284.0	2021
NFGC-21-415	Pocket Pond	663237.10	5428810.21	63.13	120.0	-45.0	281.0	2021
NFGC-21-420	Pocket Pond	663255.67	5428741.78	63.80	120.0	-45.0	272.0	2021
NFGC-21-422	Pocket Pond	663195.86	5428689.01	59.38	120.0	-45.0	431.0	2021
NFGC-22-524	Pocket Pond	663302.32	5428671.13	61.35	160.0	-60.0	230.0	2022
NFGC-22-531	Pocket Pond	663211.12	5428693.78	59.21	170.0	-45.0	332.0	2022
NFGC-22-536	Pocket Pond	663271.62	5428668.06	60.17	175.0	-45.5	242.0	2022
NFGC-22-765	Pocket Pond	663210.00	5428693.83	59.14	215.0	-45.5	248.0	2022
NFGC-23-1595	Pocket Pond	663554.01	5429085.07	62.19	120.0	-45.0	335.0	2023
NFGC-23-1615	Pocket Pond	663983.49	5429512.58	58.82	120.0	-45.0	293.0	2023
NFGC-23-1616	Pocket Pond	663608.49	5429168.40	61.77	120.0	-45.0	416.0	2023
NFGC-23-1641	Pocket Pond	663858.67	5429073.91	56.66	30.0	-45.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1646	Pocket Pond	663858.62	5429072.68	56.73	150.0	-45.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1648	Pocket Pond	663701.15	5428943.27	65.82	335.0	-45.0	152.0	2023
NFGC-23-1655	Pocket Pond	663817.22	5428808.11	57.56	105.0	-45.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-23-1660	Pocket Pond	663816.62	5428807.28	57.49	155.0	-45.0	113.0	2023
NFGC-QS-24-79	Potato Trench	641111.79	5396832.96	163.11	110.0	-45.0	134.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-80	Potato Trench	641143.83	5396847.90	164.57	110.0	-45.0	233.2	2024
NFGC-QS-24-81	Potato Trench	641045.52	5396857.16	157.35	100.0	-45.0	284.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-82	Potato Trench	641086.14	5396762.48	164.98	100.0	-45.0	176.0	2024
NFGC-QS-24-83	Potato Trench	641076.23	5396667.34	163.11	115.0	-45.0	269.0	2024
NFGC-21-416	Powerline	658212.58	5428274.91	80.75	120.0	-45.0	427.3	2021
NFGC-21-430	Powerline	658281.32	5428293.36	74.07	119.0	-46.0	123.0	2021
NFGC-21-430A	Powerline	658280.73	5428293.67	74.06	119.0	-46.0	44.9	2021
NFGC-22-1014	Powerline	658380.83	5428515.07	70.01	154.0	-53.0	181.0	2022
NFGC-22-1054	Powerline	658383.70	5428516.90	70.01	135.0	-76.0	224.0	2022
NFGC-22-1062	Powerline	658384.21	5428516.09	70.01	130.0	-69.0	189.0	2022
NFGC-22-1072	Powerline	658404.26	5428481.90	70.01	125.0	-76.0	183.0	2022
NFGC-22-1079	Powerline	658407.40	5428481.90	70.01	133.0	-62.0	102.6	2022
NFGC-22-836	Powerline	658364.14	5428648.74	78.31	120.0	-45.0	221.0	2022
NFGC-22-844	Powerline	658410.04	5428679.75	74.84	120.0	-45.0	248.3	2022
NFGC-22-850	Powerline	658308.58	5428507.44	76.84	120.0	-45.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-999	Powerline	658381.09	5428514.73	70.01	153.0	-65.0	181.0	2022
NFGC-23-1219	Powerline	658010.16	5428394.64	97.15	75.0	-45.0	89.0	2023
NFGC-23-1224	Powerline	658048.48	5428345.83	94.94	345.0	-60.0	311.0	2023
NFGC-23-1234	Powerline	658050.34	5428344.05	94.72	75.0	-45.0	332.3	2023
NFGC-23-1263	Powerline	658090.72	5428303.32	92.06	345.0	-59.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1269	Powerline	658092.32	5428303.99	92.08	75.0	-45.0	320.0	2023
NFGC-23-1291	Powerline	657994.61	5428518.65	97.93	347.0	-59.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1300	Powerline	658039.22	5428492.24	96.05	75.0	-45.5	287.0	2023
NFGC-23-1311	Powerline	658149.97	5428427.71	90.15	345.0	-60.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1321	Powerline	658151.52	5428428.24	90.04	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1330	Powerline	658050.95	5428600.56	95.80	75.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1341	Powerline	658050.12	5428601.80	95.70	345.0	-60.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1432	Powerline	658386.88	5428406.72	70.01	77.0	-75.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1455	Powerline	658251.65	5428829.93	87.61	345.0	-60.0	254.0	2023
NFGC-23-1460	Powerline	658190.83	5428634.01	89.97	345.0	-59.5	302.0	2023
NFGC-23-1462	Powerline	658386.97	5428408.67	70.01	160.0	-65.0	185.0	2023
NFGC-23-1469	Powerline	658253.90	5428829.67	87.65	78.0	-45.0	251.0	2023
NFGC-23-1476	Powerline	658191.73	5428634.27	89.93	75.0	-45.5	266.0	2023
NFGC-23-1481	Powerline	658230.77	5428727.05	88.66	345.0	-60.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1490	Powerline	658233.52	5428725.35	88.76	75.0	-45.0	251.2	2023
NFGC-23-1493	Powerline	658286.99	5428579.61	83.15	345.0	-60.0	248.0	2023
NFGC-23-1528	Powerline	658363.57	5428357.37	70.01	122.0	-51.0	107.1	2023
NFGC-23-1531	Powerline	658362.61	5428650.82	78.55	345.0	-60.0	263.0	2023
NFGC-23-1532	Powerline	658364.81	5428356.23	70.01	141.0	-52.0	119.0	2023
NFGC-23-1535	Powerline	658360.51	5428358.21	70.01	88.0	-60.0	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1543	Powerline	658288.37	5428579.29	83.24	75.0	-45.0	266.0	2023
NFGC-23-1588	Powerline	658362.65	5428383.70	70.01	128.0	-61.0	161.0	2023
NFGC-23-1593	Powerline	658363.81	5428382.18	70.01	148.0	-57.0	170.0	2023
NFGC-23-1664	Powerline	658307.53	5428507.90	76.99	195.0	-57.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1671	Powerline	658287.98	5428476.17	77.80	155.0	-47.0	161.0	2023
NFGC-23-1677	Powerline	658286.50	5428476.82	77.94	255.0	-45.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1865	Powerline	658176.45	5428425.26	88.10	220.0	-45.0	110.0	2023
NFGC-23-1869	Powerline	658014.61	5428712.53	95.96	295.0	-45.0	114.0	2023
NFGC-23-1871	Powerline	658050.30	5428661.11	95.26	294.0	-45.0	98.6	2023
NFGC-23-1877	Powerline	658136.99	5428496.37	91.38	115.0	-55.0	96.0	2023
NFGC-23-1880	Powerline	658135.59	5428494.90	91.37	220.0	-45.0	135.0	2023
NFGC-23-1884	Powerline	658212.26	5428390.73	83.55	30.0	-54.5	75.0	2023
NFGC-23-1888	Powerline	658210.72	5428388.83	83.61	217.0	-45.5	111.0	2023
NFGC-23-1890	Powerline	658231.68	5428563.66	87.23	200.0	-45.0	153.0	2023
NFGC-23-1898	Powerline	658230.65	5428564.73	87.32	242.0	-45.0	138.0	2023
NFGC-23-1903	Powerline	658246.55	5428358.39	77.62	215.0	-55.0	108.0	2023
NFGC-23-1909	Powerline	658246.79	5428359.34	77.72	35.0	-55.0	33.0	2023
NFGC-23-1913	Powerline	658190.55	5428634.16	90.18	225.0	-45.0	150.0	2023
NFGC-23-1921	Powerline	658136.48	5428491.89	91.35	335.0	-50.0	111.0	2023
NFGC-24-2173	Powerline	658410.04	5428679.70	77.54	133.0	-61.5	464.0	2024
NFGC-24-2181	Powerline	658410.04	5428679.70	74.84	129.0	-61.0	452.0	2024
NFGC-24-2182	Pristine	661942.98	5435731.03	40.53	120.0	-45.0	411.9	2024
NFGC-20-71	Road	658925.42	5428322.80	95.61	50.0	-45.0	204.0	2020
NFGC-20-76	Road	658924.91	5428322.37	95.66	50.0	-60.0	225.0	2020
NFGC-21-429	Road	658867.89	5428274.71	102.60	50.0	-45.5	284.0	2021
NFGC-21-435	Road	658896.75	5428266.79	99.75	50.0	-45.5	224.0	2022
NFGC-22-476	Road	658854.17	5428328.99	95.07	50.0	-45.5	260.0	2022
NFGC-22-482	Road	658867.69	5428274.41	102.75	300.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-23-1367	Road	659084.64	5428348.44	82.42	300.0	-45.0	164.0	2023
NFGC-23-1372	Road	659025.35	5428384.00	88.82	300.0	-45.0	305.0	2023
NFGC-23-1382	Road	658949.56	5428427.39	96.51	299.0	-45.5	314.3	2023
NFGC-23-1393	Road	659080.05	5428466.32	93.24	299.0	-45.5	305.0	2023
NFGC-23-1405	Road	658985.63	5428289.86	84.80	299.0	-45.5	311.0	2023
NFGC-23-1416	Road	658976.98	5428526.27	93.62	299.0	-45.5	311.1	2023
NFGC-23-1422	Road	658980.31	5428284.95	85.58	334.0	-45.0	101.0	2023
NFGC-23-1428	Road	658980.81	5428284.04	85.52	331.0	-61.0	104.0	2023
NFGC-23-1897	Road	659079.86	5428468.01	93.18	345.0	-46.0	206.0	2023
NFGC-24-2023	Road	659027.80	5428383.54	88.85	310.0	-59.0	221.2	2024
NFGC-24-2032	Road	658990.65	5428411.33	95.16	327.0	-45.0	164.0	2024
NFGC-24-2035	Road	658991.39	5428410.70	94.82	350.0	-62.5	173.0	2024
NFGC-24-2040	Road	658948.58	5428406.14	97.63	320.0	-60.0	122.0	2024
NFGC-24-2044	Road	658967.99	5428451.66	96.24	314.0	-42.0	74.0	2024
NFGC-24-2046	Road	658909.12	5428379.90	94.95	344.0	-70.0	152.0	2024
NFGC-24-2052	Road	658908.59	5428380.70	95.04	318.0	-49.0	95.0	2024
NFGC-24-2054	Road	658916.03	5428318.08	97.47	2.0	-57.0	215.0	2024
NFGC-24-2059	Road	659050.07	5428485.82	93.80	277.0	-69.0	197.0	2024
NFGC-24-2065	Road	659050.39	5428485.51	93.74	256.0	-70.5	244.0	2024
NFGC-24-2071	Road	659078.06	5428466.98	93.24	300.0	-57.5	239.0	2024
NFGC-24-2075	Road	659078.47	5428466.51	93.15	295.0	-66.0	239.0	2024
NFGC-24-2161	Road	658859.60	5428331.90	94.84	300.0	-44.5	836.0	2024
NFGC-21-121	Rocket	657257.28	5425862.46	58.05	300.0	-45.0	233.0	2021
NFGC-21-124	Rocket	657228.17	5425874.90	55.93	120.0	-45.0	258.8	2021
NFGC-22-1012	Rocket	657144.57	5425888.46	52.53	100.0	-45.0	200.0	2022
NFGC-22-1019	Rocket	657144.71	5425887.85	52.26	110.0	-50.0	173.0	2022
NFGC-22-1032	Rocket	657284.50	5425980.99	58.08	141.0	-56.0	173.0	2022
NFGC-22-1042	Rocket	657283.59	5425980.80	58.06	172.0	-55.0	161.0	2022
NFGC-22-638	Rocket	657246.56	5426117.56	60.10	300.0	-45.0	344.0	2022
NFGC-22-654	Rocket	657248.40	5426174.50	61.69	300.0	-45.0	203.0	2022
NFGC-22-662	Rocket	657252.43	5426231.97	65.89	300.0	-45.0	233.0	2022
NFGC-22-670	Rocket	657239.17	5426008.36	57.57	300.0	-45.0	241.7	2022
NFGC-22-679	Rocket	657192.52	5425975.89	55.49	300.0	-45.0	191.0	2022
NFGC-22-687	Rocket	657185.73	5425864.53	54.99	300.0	-45.0	338.0	2022
NFGC-22-699	Rocket	657190.81	5425869.89	55.25	70.0	-50.0	179.0	2022
NFGC-22-704	Rocket	657191.92	5425868.11	55.19	100.0	-50.0	107.0	2022
NFGC-22-709	Rocket	657191.48	5425868.13	55.12	100.0	-62.0	143.4	2022
NFGC-22-713	Rocket	657288.28	5426093.46	61.67	250.0	-45.0	322.9	2022
NFGC-22-725	Rocket	657191.57	5425919.35	55.39	110.0	-45.0	95.0	2022
NFGC-22-731	Rocket	657190.62	5425918.98	55.13	120.0	-70.0	104.0	2022
NFGC-22-735	Rocket	657192.14	5425920.44	55.46	50.0	-45.0	155.0	2022
NFGC-22-741	Rocket	657192.62	5425926.82	55.42	5.0	-45.0	89.0	2022
NFGC-22-745	Rocket	657147.98	5425947.56	54.15	45.0	-45.0	143.0	2022
NFGC-22-751	Rocket	657191.86	5425915.48	55.06	300.0	-45.0	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-760	Rocket	657145.52	5425948.89	54.36	5.0	-45.0	122.0	2022
NFGC-22-824	Rocket	657295.36	5426204.95	66.27	300.0	-45.0	251.0	2022
NFGC-22-876	Rocket	657332.66	5426069.00	63.29	300.0	-45.0	425.0	2022
NFGC-22-906	Rocket	657284.52	5425980.29	57.99	165.0	-45.0	335.0	2022
NFGC-22-919	Rocket	657288.27	5426034.87	59.21	160.0	-45.0	356.0	2022
NFGC-22-968	Rocket	657192.85	5425867.50	55.24	135.0	-45.0	182.0	2022
NFGC-22-979	Rocket	657192.27	5425867.81	55.19	135.0	-60.0	209.0	2022
NFGC-22-988	Rocket	657193.45	5425868.37	55.26	116.0	-45.0	146.0	2022
NFGC-22-998	Rocket	657145.11	5425888.38	52.29	100.0	-50.0	149.1	2022
NFGC-23-1707	Rocket	657054.28	5426235.72	66.82	90.0	-45.0	161.0	2023
NFGC-23-1716	Rocket	657052.52	5426236.42	66.80	300.0	-45.0	137.0	2023
NFGC-23-1720	Rocket	657020.94	5426183.47	65.02	90.0	-45.0	155.0	2023
NFGC-23-1727	Rocket	657021.07	5426185.35	65.02	299.0	-45.5	149.0	2023
NFGC-23-1732	Rocket	657068.92	5426359.59	72.09	80.0	-45.0	167.0	2023
NFGC-24-2064	Rocket	657020.22	5426186.38	65.02	265.0	-46.0	179.0	2024
NFGC-24-2066	Rocket	656972.94	5426199.26	66.31	260.0	-45.0	134.0	2024
NFGC-24-2069	Rocket	656974.19	5426200.72	66.28	310.0	-45.0	121.5	2024
NFGC-24-2072	Rocket	656967.45	5426118.58	62.08	265.0	-45.0	200.0	2024
NFGC-24-2077	Rocket	656966.81	5426119.73	62.05	230.0	-51.0	167.0	2024
NFGC-24-2079	Rocket	656966.86	5426120.57	62.07	298.0	-55.0	149.0	2024
NFGC-21-138	TCH	657631.94	5426646.36	87.39	300.0	-45.0	233.5	2021
NFGC-21-144	TCH	657633.47	5426643.14	87.10	120.0	-45.0	215.0	2021
NFGC-22-513	TCH	657596.20	5426436.62	86.82	299.0	-45.5	401.0	2022
NFGC-22-528	TCH	657598.89	5426434.55	86.67	120.0	-46.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-534	TCH	657594.85	5426668.42	84.61	119.0	-45.5	134.0	2022
NFGC-22-540	TCH	657613.29	5426715.47	84.47	299.0	-45.5	320.0	2022
NFGC-22-549	TCH	657611.97	5426715.67	84.36	120.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-604	TCH	657588.82	5426614.13	85.67	300.0	-45.0	342.7	2022
NFGC-22-621	TCH	657618.64	5426596.17	87.98	300.0	-45.0	200.4	2022
NFGC-22-632	TCH	657587.67	5426556.93	87.05	300.0	-45.0	293.3	2022
NFGC-22-642	TCH	657636.48	5426510.70	89.37	300.0	-45.0	499.7	2022
NFGC-22-671	TCH	657636.91	5426510.48	89.28	299.0	-42.0	302.0	2022
NFGC-22-694	TCH	657539.18	5426527.23	84.65	300.0	-45.0	284.0	2022
NFGC-22-703	TCH	657593.89	5426495.31	87.87	300.0	-45.0	284.0	2022
NFGC-22-715	TCH	657535.84	5426471.45	83.87	300.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-724	TCH	657493.61	5426496.32	85.16	300.0	-45.0	233.3	2022
NFGC-22-737	TCH	657489.20	5426441.06	83.70	300.0	-45.0	215.0	2022
NFGC-22-749	TCH	657596.29	5426436.10	86.72	306.0	-55.0	557.0	2022
NFGC-22-763	TCH	657397.56	5426379.57	78.28	300.0	-45.0	329.0	2022
NFGC-22-777	TCH	657637.32	5426510.95	89.27	304.0	-54.0	488.1	2022
NFGC-22-782	TCH	657349.80	5426347.82	73.60	300.0	-45.0	290.3	2022
NFGC-22-797	TCH	657302.82	5426318.38	70.85	300.0	-45.0	305.0	2022
NFGC-22-804	TCH	657598.90	5426438.89	86.82	334.0	-55.0	575.2	2022
NFGC-22-812	TCH	657299.49	5426259.28	68.67	300.0	-45.0	308.0	2022
NFGC-22-832	TCH	657443.29	5426408.92	83.04	300.0	-45.0	137.0	2022
NFGC-22-841	TCH	657531.48	5426414.75	81.61	300.0	-45.0	347.0	2022
NFGC-22-863	TCH	657572.66	5426335.35	83.54	300.0	-45.0	472.1	2022
NFGC-22-553	TCW	657272.95	5426508.13	75.03	119.0	-45.5	293.0	2022
NFGC-22-560	TCW	657510.41	5426948.71	84.00	315.0	-45.0	410.0	2022
NFGC-22-569	TCW	657512.29	5426947.62	83.86	110.0	-45.0	257.4	2022
NFGC-22-576	TCW	657511.65	5426947.60	83.81	122.0	-63.0	251.2	2022
NFGC-22-587	TCW	657513.11	5426946.50	83.77	120.0	-45.0	215.0	2022
NFGC-22-591	TCW	657487.61	5426990.71	85.87	120.0	-45.0	218.0	2022
NFGC-22-599	TCW	657439.58	5426959.77	86.46	120.0	-45.0	281.0	2022
NFGC-22-611	T

The orientation of the hole relative to the dominant plane of mineralization allows the calculation of the ratio of the true width (perpendicular to mineralization) to the down-hole length. Where the orientation of the faults/veins is known, the ratio of true width to down-hole length is reported. For prospects where the orientation of mineralization has not yet been determined with confidence, the ratio of true width to down-hole length is reported as unknown. The drill core was logged and sampled by NFG geologists in NFG's core logging facility in Gander, NL. The core samples were cut or split on-site, and half-core samples were placed into sealed sample bags in preparation for shipment to the laboratories for analytical assay test work, as follows:

- Starting with the initial drill program in 2019, the half-core samples were prepared at ALS Minerals (ALS) in Sudbury, ON, Thunder Bay, ON, Timmins, ON, Winnipeg, MB and Moncton, NB or to Eastern Analytical Ltd. (Eastern Analytical) in Springdale, NL. The pulps prepared by ALS were shipped to ALS Vancouver (ALS), BC, for analysis via standard 30-g fire assay or screen metallic fire assay. The pulps shipped to Eastern Analytical were analyzed via standard 30-g fire assay or screen metallic fire assay.

- In May 2022, NFG initiated a trial of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ non-destructive method for gold analysis at MSALABS in Val-d'Or, QC, in conjunction with follow-on screen metallic fire assay or standard 30-g fire assay method at ALS Minerals in Vancouver for assay comparison.

- Since May 2022, NFG only submits core samples for gold assay to ALS and MSALABS. In addition to gold assays, all samples prepared at ALS or MSALABS are also analyzed for a multi-element ICP package (ALS method code ME-ICP61) and a specific gravity pycnometry method (ALS method code OA-GRA08b) at ALS Vancouver. Details of analytical methods and quality assurance-quality control procedures are presented in Section 11.

- In June 2024, all gold determinations were completed by ALS utilizing the Chrysos Photon Assay™ method or screen metallic fire assay.

Infill veining in secondary structures with multiple orientations crosscutting the primary host structures are commonly observed in drill core which could result in additional uncertainty in true width. As of March 1, 2023, composite intervals reported carry a minimum weighted average of 1 g/t Au diluted over a minimum core length of 2 m with a maximum of 4 m consecutive dilution when at depths above 200 m vertical depth and 2 m consecutive dilution when below 200 m vertical depth. Prior to this date, all composites allowed for 2 m consecutive dilution. Prior to February 18, 2022, all composite intervals were selected visually. Included high-grade intercepts are reported as any consecutive interval with grades greater than 10 g/t Au. Grades have not been capped in the averaging and intervals are reported as drill thickness.

NFG commissioned DGI Geoscience to collect optical televiewer (OTV) and acoustic televiewer (ATV) images to provide high resolution digital information on the orientations

of faults, fractures, and veins. At the Effective Date of this report, 1,713 holes had OTV and ATV images. Televiewer images could not be acquired in holes in which the hole walls had collapsed or were unstable or the water was too murky. Natural gamma and gamma-gamma density probes were added later during the program, and not run on every hole. By the effective date of this report, natural gamma logs were available for 1,713 holes and gamma-gamma density logs for 231 holes and these probes are no longer incorporated within the current drill programs.

Petrophysical hyperspectral logging measurements are completed on drill core using TerraSpec's HALO mineral identification system to provide information on mica minerals (i.e., muscovite or phengite) as an indication of proximity to veins or mineralized fault zones, and sufficient reason to continue drilling.

The QP has reviewed NFG's drillhole and drill core gold assay databases. The analytical work was conducted by reputable and accredited laboratories and the QP has validated the assay results versus the laboratory certificates. Hence, the QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the drillhole locations or the gold assay data.

Currently, core samples from 2,275 out of 2,304 drillholes have certified assay results as received by NFG from the labs. Assay results for the remaining 29 drillholes are still pending. Drillholes with assay results are tagged in Appendix 1.

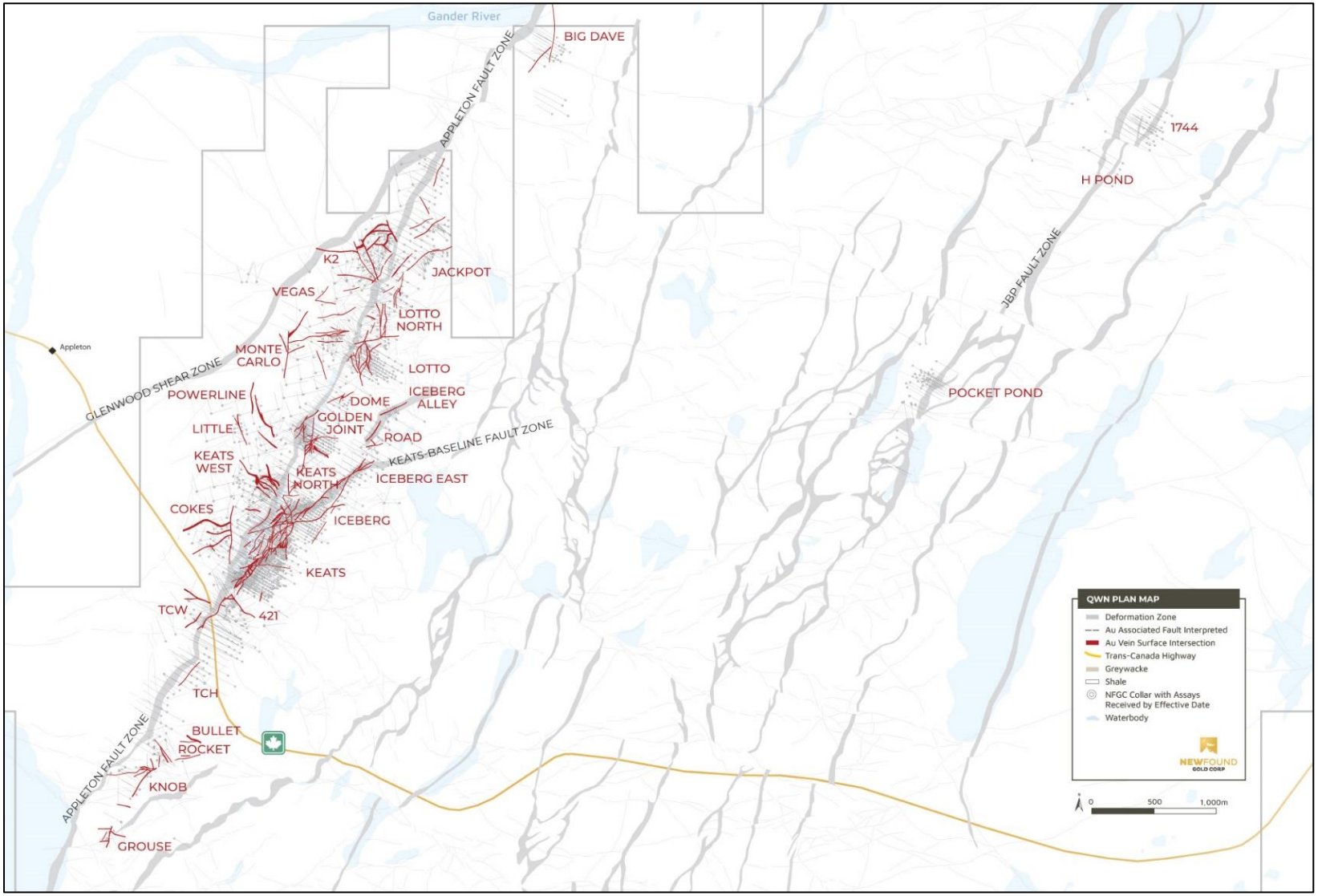
NFG's drill core assay results are presented in sub-sections 10.2 to 10.5 below for gold prospects within the Queensway North, Queensway South, VOA Option, and Twin Ponds blocks, respectively. For each prospect, the QP has summarized the drilling exploration work that was completed and summarizes the gold assay dataset of each gold prospect.

With respect to core intersections of note, the QP provides a summary of the higher-grade intervals that are reported within the context of a lower grade intersection. These intercepts have been captured from NFG News Releases (New Found Gold Corp. 2020a-e, 2021a-s, 2022b-x, and 2023d-o) and verified by the QP in the laboratory certificates. Please note that all relevant assay value analytical results are presented as "core interval apparent widths". NFG has calculated true widths for most of the Company's disclosed core lengths.

10.2 Queensway North Block Prospects

Drilling at QWN was initiated in 2019, with 45 prospects now drill tested as of 1 November 2024. A total of 555,745 m within 2,265 holes have been drilled at QWN from 2019 to the Effective Date of this report. The QWN gold prospects are located either along the AFZ or along the JBPFZ (Figure 10.1; Figure 10.3). The drill-tested prospects within the QWN block are described in the text that follows.

Figure 10.3 Gold vein surface intersections for prospects along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones in the Queensway North block (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.2.1 798 Gold Prospect

The 798 Zone is located at the north end of the JBPFZ in QWN (Figure 10.4). Two HQ-size diamond drillholes were drilled at the 798 prospect by NFG in 2021 to test gold mineralization. The two holes totalled 469 m in length (Table 10.1). Currently, all assay results from the 798 Zone have been received. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for 127 total assays shows that all analytical results were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.297 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.

10.2.2 1744 Gold Prospect

The 1744 prospect is located at the north end of the JBPFZ in QWN, 2.7 km north-northeast of the Pocket Pond prospect and 7.9 km northeast of the Keats prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.4). A total of 28 drillholes totaling 8,986 m were drilled in 1744 and 4,848 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 4,848 samples shows:

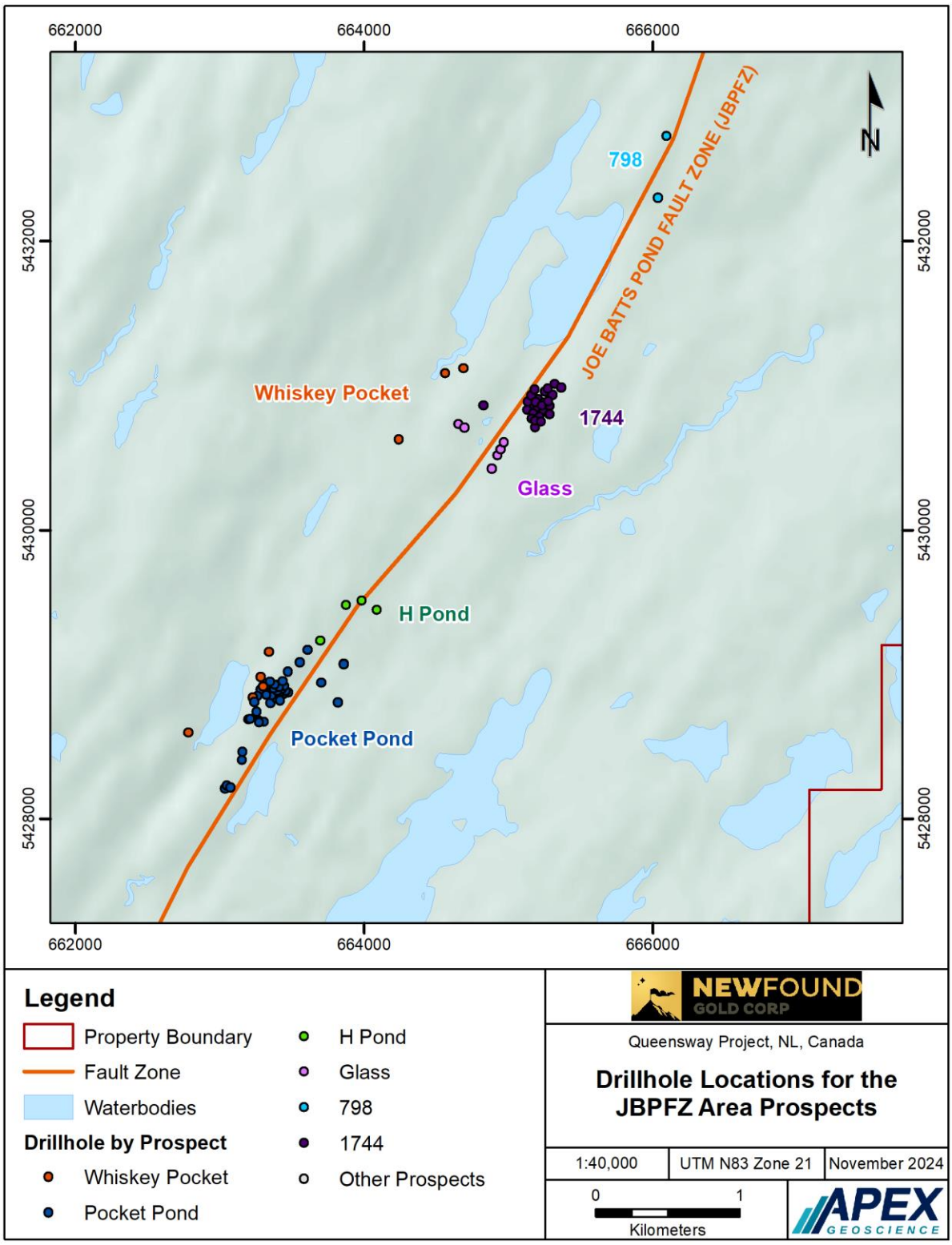
- 4,731 analytical results (97.59%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 96 analytical results (1.98%) were between 1 and 5 ppm Au, with an average of 2.05 ppm Au.
- 17 analytical results (0.35%) were between 5 and 25 ppm Au, with an average of 10.79 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.06%) were between 44.37 and 68.20 ppm Au, with an average of 52.52 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.02%) returned 105.82 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the 1744 prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	True Width (%)
NFGC-21-180		32.00	34.05	2.05	31.88	20-50
NFGC-21-180	Including	33.10	34.05	0.95	68.20	20-50
NFGC-21-180		57.00	59.30	2.30	1.03	20-50
NFGC-21-180		61.00	63.90	2.90	1.17	20-50
NFGC-21-195		283.70	286.50	2.80	16.66	30-60
NFGC-21-195	Including	283.70	284.70	1.00	44.38	30-60
NFGC-21-202		145.85	147.90	2.05	17.10	30-60
NFGC-21-202	Including	145.85	147.60	1.75	19.97	30-60
NFGC-21-202		189.00	191.00	2.00	3.44	40-70
NFGC-21-202		193.30	196.00	2.70	1.36	40-70
NFGC-21-207		44.30	47.00	2.70	3.16	/
NFGC-21-207		60.00	63.20	3.20	1.14	/
NFGC-21-207		63.55	66.00	2.45	19.66	/
NFGC-21-207	Including	65.55	66.00	0.45	105.82	/
NFGC-21-207		263.00	265.00	2.00	1.01	/
NFGC-21-452		229.75	231.80	2.05	1.07	/
NFGC-21-452		283.75	285.75	2.00	1.21	/
NFGC-21-452		321.45	325.60	4.15	2.70	/
NFGC-21-452		337.30	340.00	2.70	5.06	/
NFGC-21-452	Including	338.50	338.80	0.30	45.00	/
NFGC-21-452		372.30	374.45	2.15	4.30	/

Figure 10.4 Drillhole collar locations along the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (Queensway North).



The drilling has defined a zone of gold mineralization with a strike length of 255 m and a depth of at least 210 m (Figure 10.5 and Figure 10.6). Further work is required to define mineralization, but preliminary interpretation suggest that gold may be hosted in two subparallel zones that dip steeply toward the northwest. These zones consist of discrete domains of brittle deformation associated with folding within a green siltstone unit. Gold is hosted in irregular massive to vuggy stylolitic veins with trace pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and boulangerite and has the same NH_4 muscovite alteration signature seen elsewhere along the AFZ.

Figure 10.5 Plan view of 1744 prospect with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

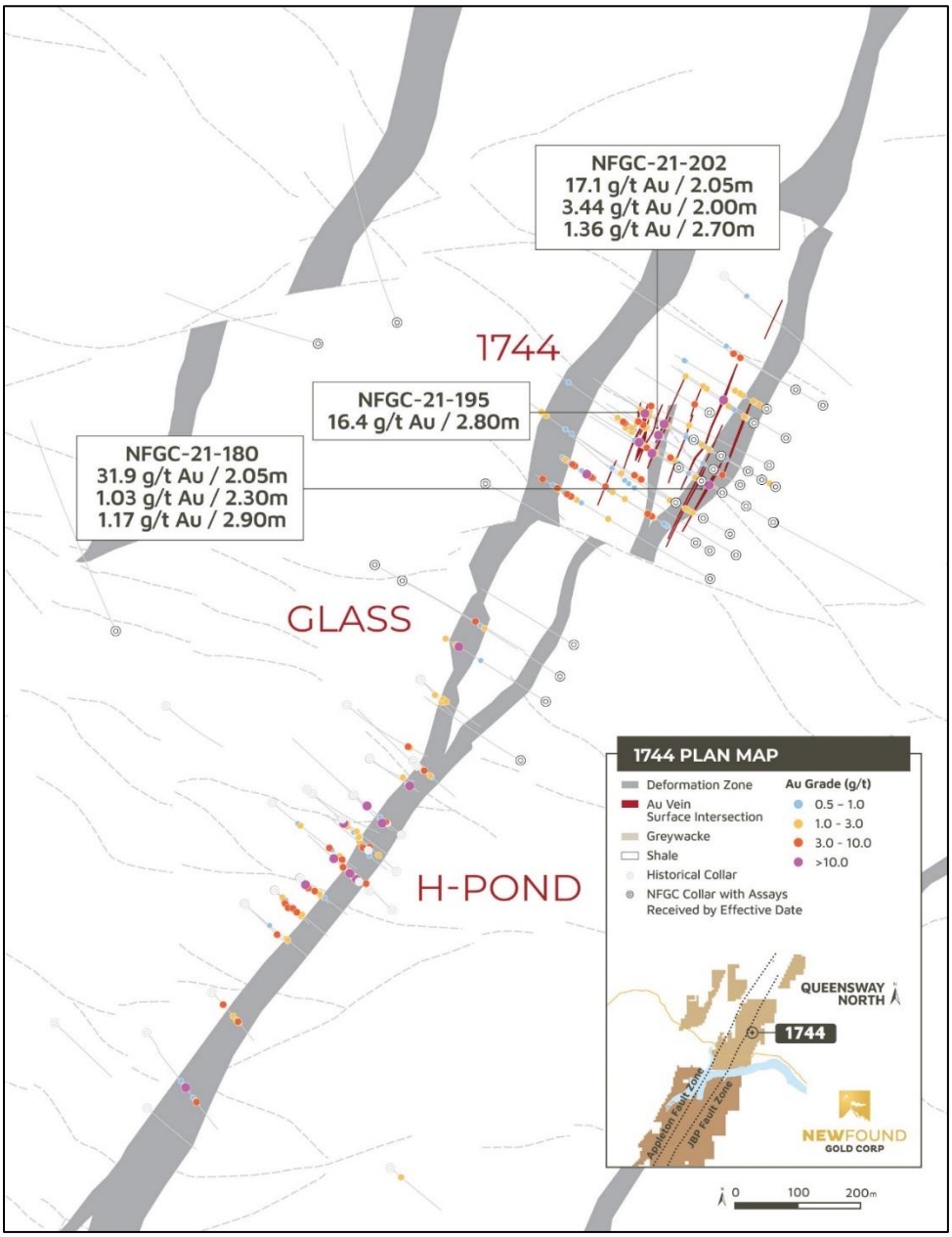
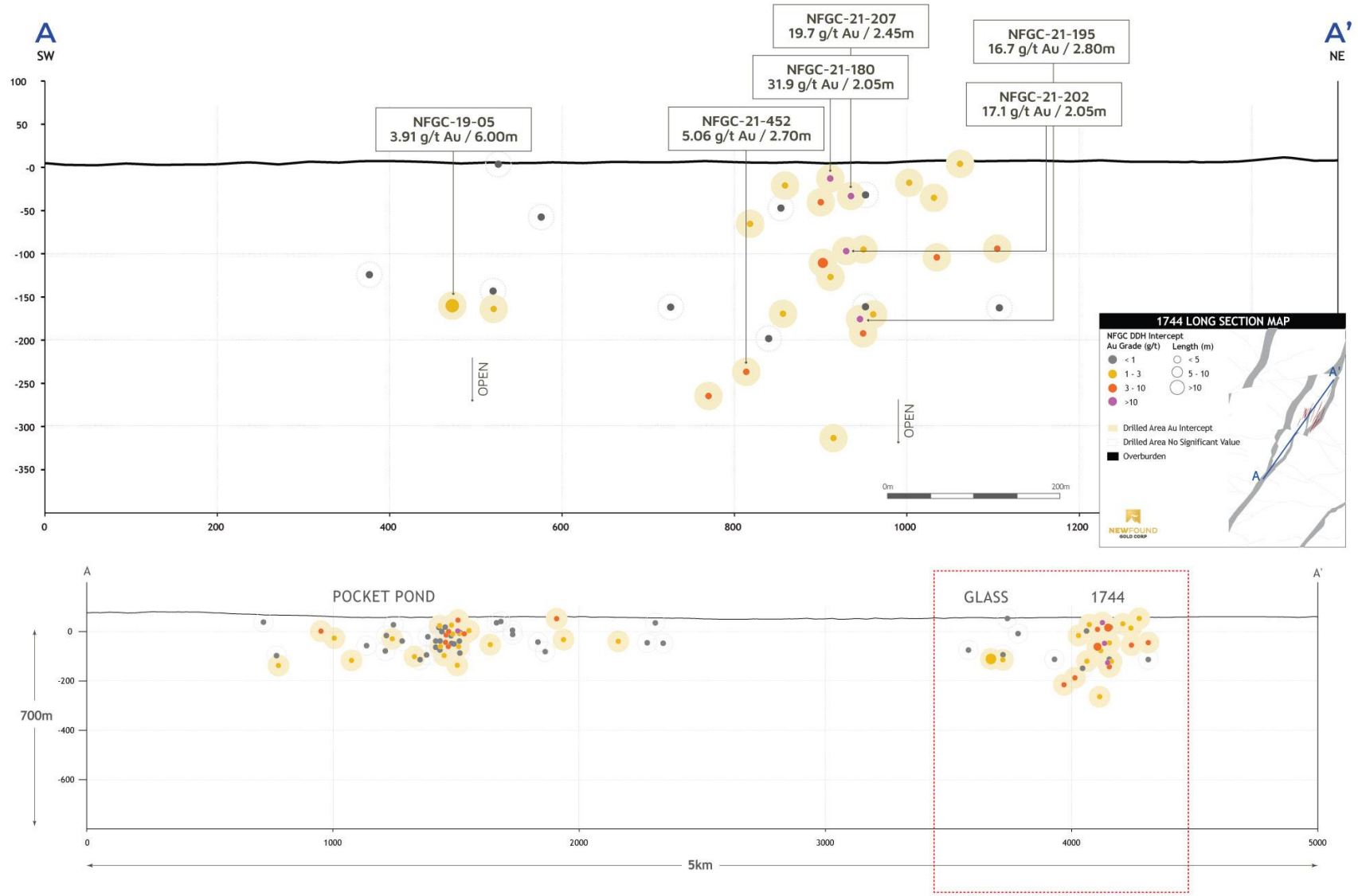


Figure 10.6 Longitudinal section through the 1744 and Glass prospects, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.2.3 Big Dave Gold Prospect

Big Dave is located east of the AFZ in QWN, 4.5 km west of the 1744 prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.7). Currently, 7,970 core samples from Big Dave have been assayed. The mineralization at Big Dave is hosted in siltstone to the east of the AFZ and the main gold trend although irregular strikes approximately north-south and dips moderately west at 60°.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 7,970 samples assayed shows:

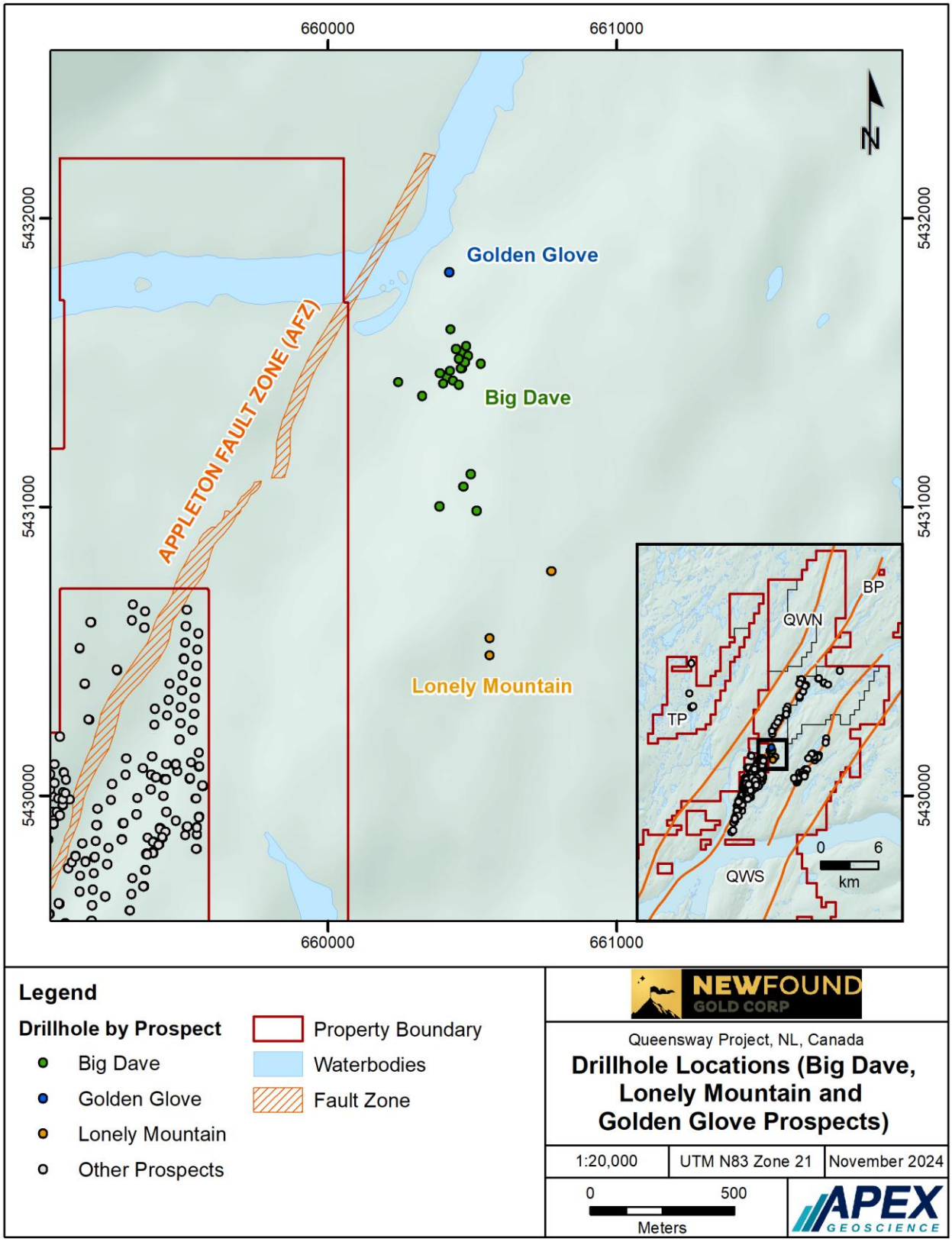
- 7,933 analytical results (99.54%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.98 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.
- 34 analytical results (0.5%) were between 1.05 and 4.62 ppm Au, with an average of 1.99 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.04%) were between 7.31 and 10.75 ppm Au, with an average of 8.81 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Big Dave prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Big Dave prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	True Width (%)
NFGC-22-743		306.35	308.35	2.00	5.66	20-50
NFGC-22-743	Including	307.00	308.00	1.00	10.75	20-50
NFGC-22-757A		303.85	306.00	2.15	5.13	20-50
NFGC-22-757A		307.70	310.00	2.30	2.09	20-50
NFGC-22-814		206.00	208.25	2.25	2.51	20-50
NFGC-22-814		355.40	357.80	2.40	2.48	20-50

Figure 10.7 Drill collar locations at the Big Dave and Lonely Mountain prospects.



10.2.4 Big Vein and Pistachio Gold Prospects

In 2024, after NFG completed the acquisition of LAB's Kingsway project, the Company initiated drilling at the Big Vein zone. A summary of LAB's historical drill testing at the Big Vein prospects is presented in Section 6.2.6. Big Vein is located immediately west of the AFZ, 5.5 km northeast of the Honeypot prospect (Figure 10.8, 10.9). As of the Effective Date of this Report, NFG has completed 4 drillholes in 1,258 m drilled at the Big Vein prospect, and currently 700 core samples have assay results (Table 10.1, 10.2). The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 700 samples assayed shows:

- 679 analytical results (97.00%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.86 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au,
- 12 analytical results (1.71%) were between 1.26 and 3.89 ppm Au, with an average of 2.05 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (0.86%) were between 5.55 and 13.20 ppm Au, with an average of 9.06 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.43%) of 26.90, 34.64, and 65.98 ppm Au.

In follow-up drilling to test 2 historical high-grade intervals reported by LAB, NFG intersected 105 g/t Au over 2.10 m and 10.4 g/t Au over 4.45 m in NFGC-24-2153, a discovery is now recognized as the "Pistachio" zone (Figure 10.8, 10.9). The 2 historical LabGold intervals intersected include 5.17 g/t Au over 7.00m in K-23-271 and 4.68 g/t Au over 5.00m in K-23-278, which are located 150 m north of the Big Vein prospect. The Pistachio Zone consists of a green siltstone unit that is host to a series of quartz veins and is spatially associated with a stibnite-bearing fault zone (New Found Gold Corp., 2024n). As of the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 4 drillholes in 1,493 m drilled have been completed at the Pistachio prospect (Table 10.1). Currently, 383 drill core samples collected from Pistachio have assay results (Table 10.2). The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 383 samples assayed shows:

- 668 analytical results (96.08%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.88 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au,
- 8 analytical results (2.09%) were between 1.39 and 34.87 ppm Au, with an average of 2.54 ppm Au.
- 5 analytical results (1.31%) were between 5.39 and 11.30 ppm Au, with an average of 7.40 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.5%) of 56.39 and 290.73 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Big Vein and Pistachio prospects, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.6

Table 10.6 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Big Vein and Pistachio prospects. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Prospect	Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
Big Vein	NFGC-24-2151		248.50	250.70	2.20	/	4.71
	NFGC-24-2151	Including	250.00	250.70	0.70	/	13.12
Pistachio	NFGC-24-2153		211.10	214.60	3.50	70-95%	1.76
	NFGC-24-2153		218.80	223.25	4.45	70-95%	10.36
	NFGC-24-2153	Including	221.50	222.35	4.45	70-95%	35.17
	NFGC-24-2153		243.45	245.55	2.10	40-70%	104.62
	NFGC-24-2153	Including	243.95	244.70	0.75	40-70%	290.73
	NFGC-24-2153		316.20	320.95	4.75	/	2.26

A cross-section of the Big Vein – Pistachio zone is presented in Figure 10.8. This cross-section includes historical drilling conducted by LabGold at the Big Vein and neighbouring Pristine prospects ('K' series drillholes).

10.2.5 Cokes Gold Prospect

NFG 2021-2024 grid and targeted drilling has successfully expanded the Cokes prospect, a historic showing located 300 m southwest of Keats West on the west side of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.10). As of the Effective Date of this report there are 75 drillholes at Cokes totaling 15,616 m (Table 10.1).

The Cokes prospect consists of two gold mineralized structures. One has formed at the contact between a massive bed of greywacke and a domain of black siltstone that forms the northwest limb of an open, gently southwest plunging syncline. The second, having a similar trend, located 200 m to the north, is a shear structure that strikes approximately east-west and gently dips to the south-southeast at a similar dip angle of 30° to the neighbouring Keats West Zone.

Figure 10.8 Big Vein, Pistachio, and Pristine gold prospects. 'K' series drillholes were drilled by LabGold and are discussed in Section 6.2.6. (Source: NFG 2024).

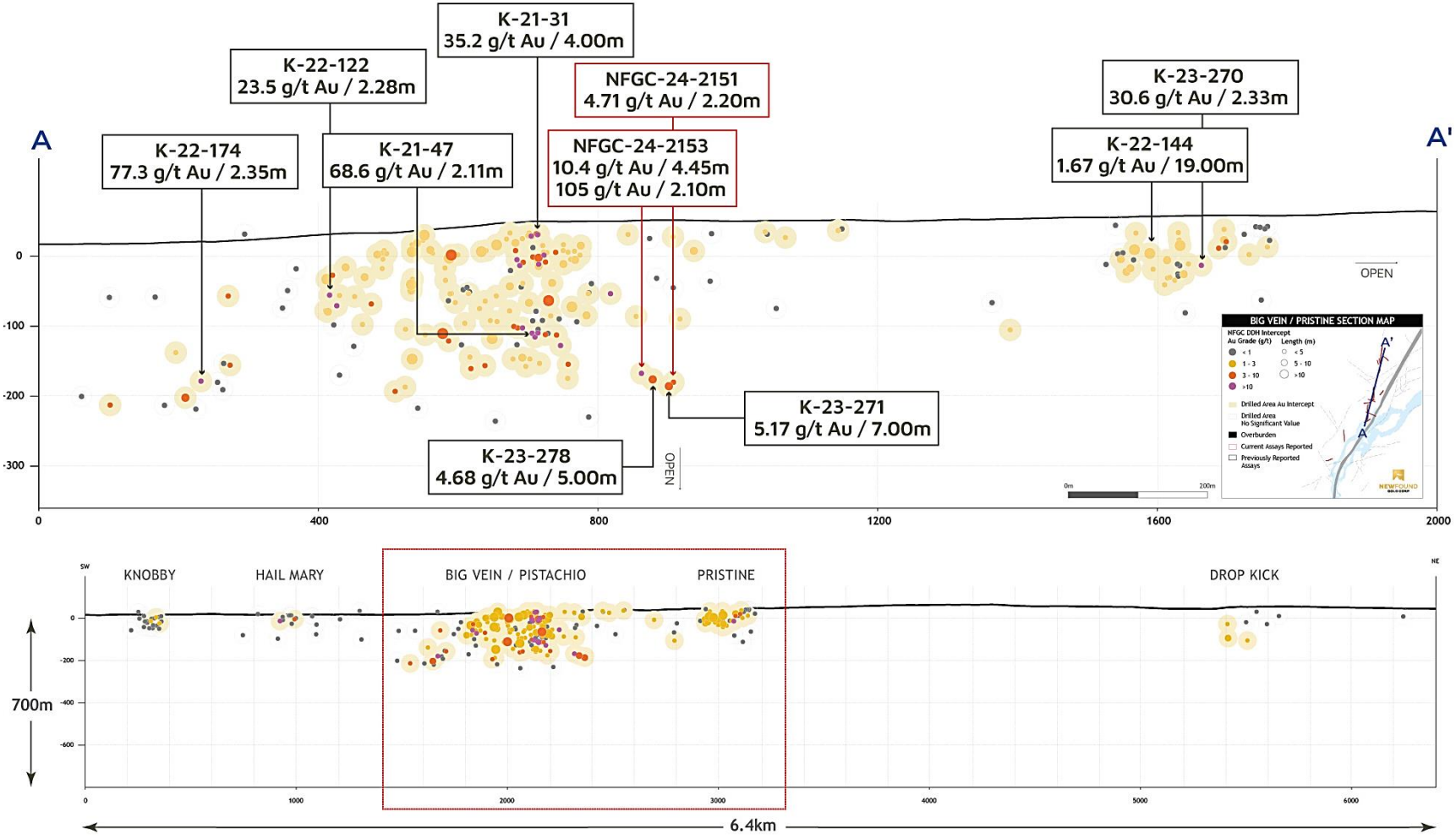


Figure 10.9 Drill collar locations of the Big Vein and Pistachio prospects, Queensway North Block.

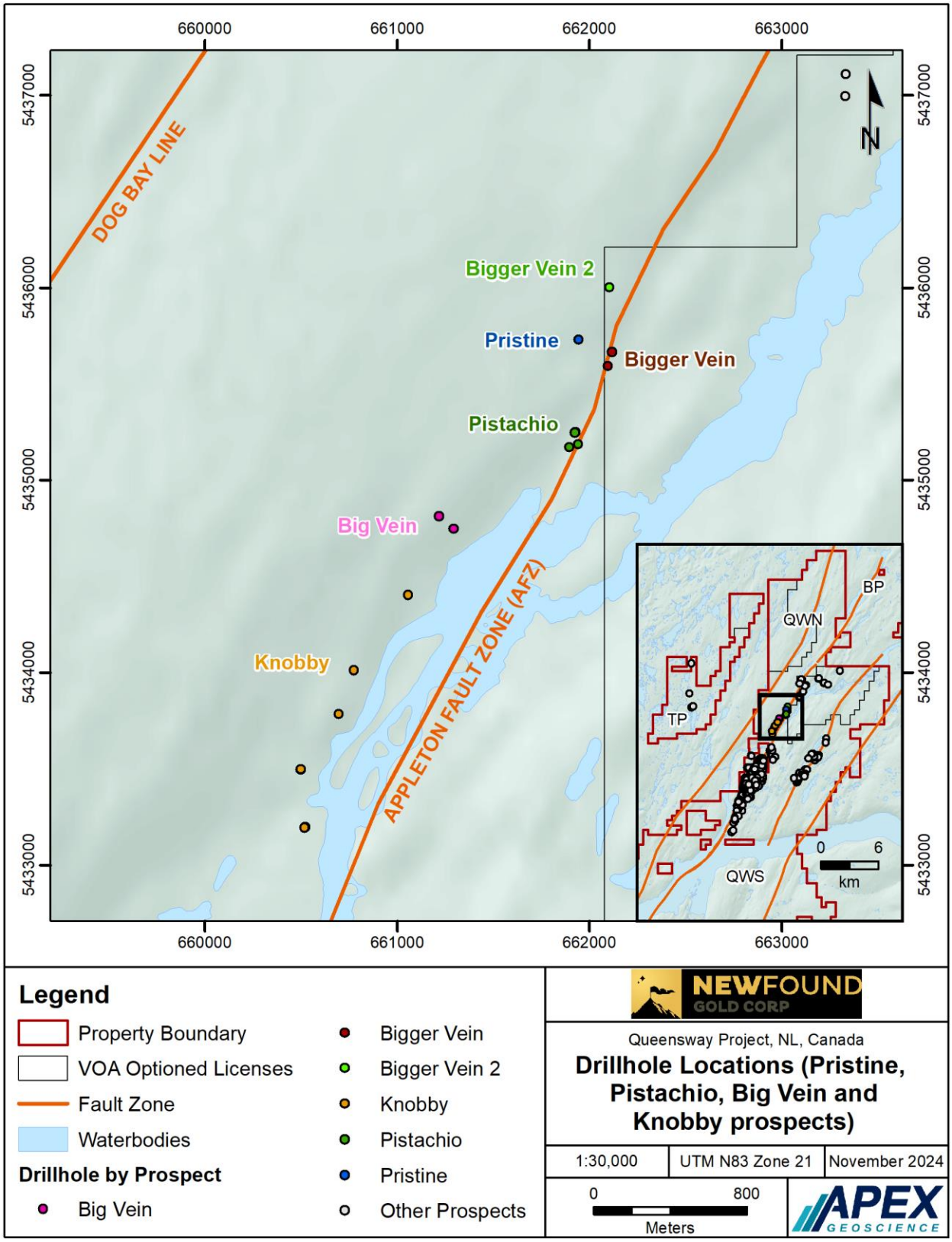
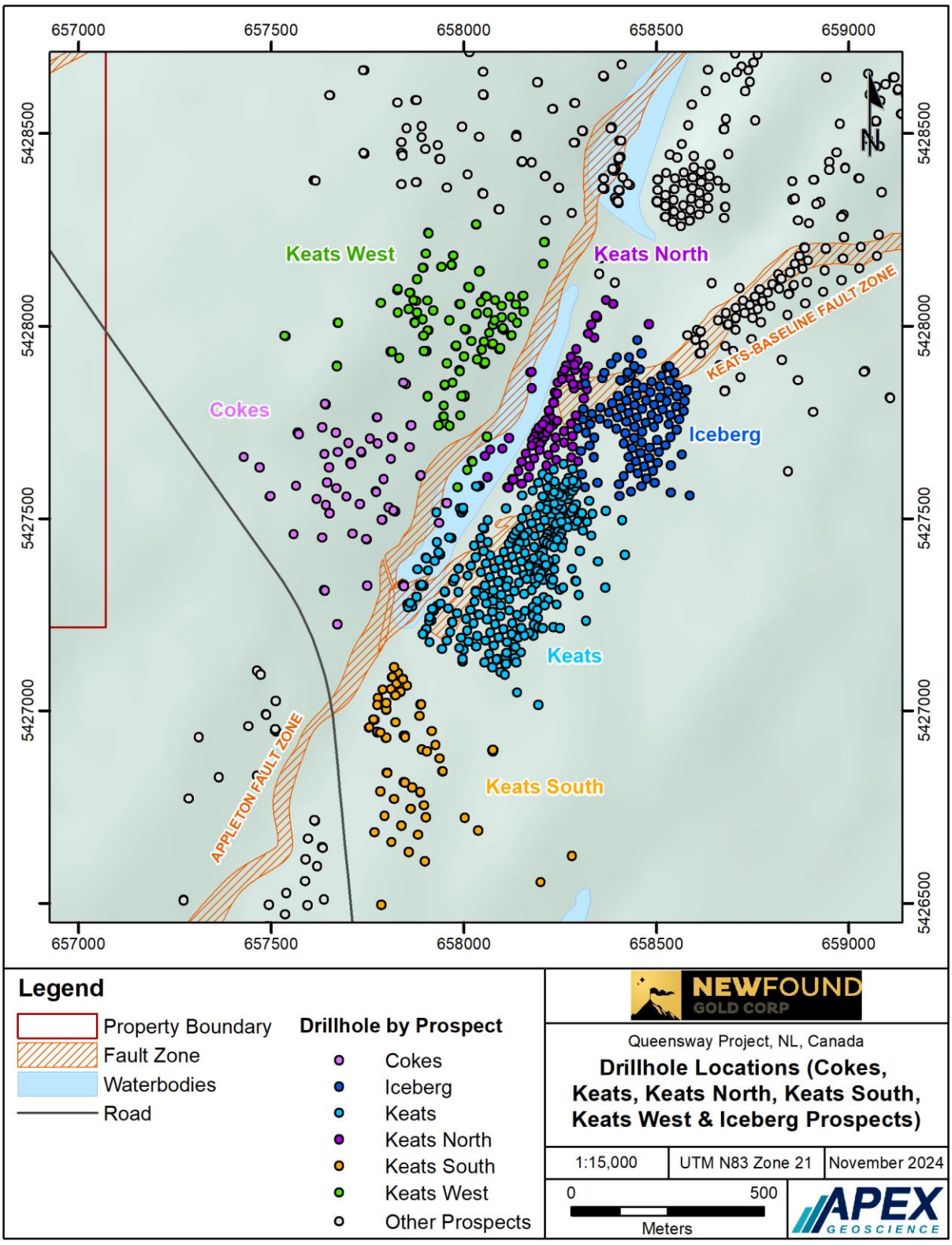


Figure 10.10 Drill collar locations at the Cokes, Keats, Keats North, Keats South, and Keats West prospects, Queensway north block.



Mineralization at Cokes is typically characterised by stockwork-style quartz veining that is hosted by interbedded siltstone and greywacke.

Currently, 16,182 core samples from Cokes have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 16,182 samples assayed shows:

- 15,789 analytical results (97.57%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.06 ppm Au,
- 354 analytical results (2.10%) were between 1 and 4.88 ppm Au, with an average of 2.18 ppm Au.
- 37 analytical results (0.23%) were between 5.01 and 24.23 ppm Au, with an average of 7.81 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.01%) returned 60.94 ppm Au and 68.20 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Cokes prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Cokes prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-146		23.00	26.00	3.00	/	1.49
NFGC-21-146		79.00	81.00	2.00	/	1.60
NFGC-21-154		15.70	22.25	6.55	10-40	1.40
NFGC-21-154		27.00	34.65	7.65	10-40	2.60
NFGC-21-157		10.00	18.85	8.85	10-40	1.27
NFGC-21-157		18.85	33.70	14.85	10-40	3.61
NFGC-21-157		55.20	68.35	13.15	10-40	1.69
NFGC-21-157		105.00	109.50	4.50	10-40	2.04
NFGC-22-811		33.20	37.50	4.30	70-95	2.22
NFGC-22-811		89.80	92.60	2.80	70-95	1.50
NFGC-22-811		115.30	119.05	3.75	70-95	2.01
NFGC-22-828		46.00	50.50	4.50	/	1.20
NFGC-22-860		191.80	194.00	2.20	65-95	1.09
NFGC-22-860		216.00	218.00	2.00	70-95	7.94
NFGC-22-860	Including	216.60	217.30	0.70	70-95	22.20
NFGC-22-860		363.30	367.15	3.85	70-95	3.23
NFGC-22-872		362.55	365.00	2.45	/	14.44
NFGC-22-872	Including	362.55	363.05	0.50	/	68.20
NFGC-23-1521		12.05	14.20	2.15	/	4.27
NFGC-23-1521		38.60	51.05	12.45	/	2.21
NFGC-23-1521		56.25	62.00	5.75	/	1.37
NFGC-22-886		192.15	194.20	2.05	70-95	23.82
NFGC-22-886	Including	192.55	193.35	0.80	70-95	60.95
NFGC-22-886		262.90	265.00	2.10	65-95	1.10
NFGC-22-886		302.00	304.00	2.00	70-95	1.88
NFGC-23-1596		8.95	11.30	2.35	/	1.64
NFGC-23-1596		17.00	19.40	2.40	/	1.25
NFGC-23-1596		23.75	27.40	3.65	/	2.17
NFGC-23-1596		43.15	51.95	8.80	/	1.48
NFGC-23-1846		20.00	22.70	2.70	/	2.06
NFGC-23-1846		27.55	31.25	3.70	/	2.86
NFGC-23-1870		15.45	26.55	11.10	70-95	1.76
NFGC-23-1870		36.60	45.15	8.55	/	2.54
NFGC-23-1870		49.20	57.10	7.90	70-95	3.64
NFGC-23-1885		7.90	14.00	6.10	65-95	1.43
NFGC-23-1885		58.65	61.20	2.55	70-95	1.69
NFGC-23-1891		35.60	47.40	11.80	70-95	4.33
NFGC-24-2025		8.80	12.00	3.20	/	1.11
NFGC-24-2025		21.50	23.50	2.00	/	1.17
NFGC-24-2025		26.25	29.05	2.80	/	3.11

10.2.6 Dome and Golden Dome Gold Prospect

The Dome prospect is located on the east side of the AFZ in QWN between the Golden Joint and Lotto prospects, 3.4 km southwest of Big Dave (Figure 10.3; Figure 10.11). Currently, 30 drillholes totaling 7,976 m have been drilled at the Dome prospect and 7,838 core samples have been assayed (Tables 10.1, 10.2). The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 7,838 samples assayed shows:

- 7,779 analytical results (99.25%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au,
- 49 analytical results (0.63%) were between 1.03 and 4.61 ppm Au, with an average of 1.86 ppm Au.
- 8 analytical results (0.10%) were between 6.12 and 19.05 ppm Au, with an average of 9.34 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.02%) returned 38.70 ppm Au and 162.50 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.8. The drill results suggest that the mineralized trend dips at 70° in the 160° direction and is associated with brittle faulting and massive to stylolitic vuggy quartz-carbonate veining like the other AFZ prospects. Dome mineralization has been drill tested over a strike length of 420 m and to a depth of 150 m, it is open at depth. The mineralization has an apparent plunge of 30° toward the southwest (Figure 10.12; Figure 10.13). NFG drilling extended its strike length of Dome to over 400 m where it is interpreted to interact with Golden Joint prospect before terminating at the AFZ (New Found Gold Corp., 2023).

Table 10.8 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Dome prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-19-03		20.40	23.00	2.60	70-95	38.04
NFGC-19-03	Including	20.90	21.50	0.60	70-95	162.50
NFGC-19-04		28.00	30.00	2.00	60-90	2.86
NFGC-20-55		85.00	87.60	2.60	/	2.29
NFGC-20-58		67.20	69.20	2.00	/	1.46
NFGC-20-66		103.75	106.30	2.55	70-95	1.64
NFGC-20-66		113.60	122.55	8.95	/	1.76
NFGC-21-209		95.65	97.80	2.15	/	2.10
NFGC-21-215		100.25	102.65	2.40	/	1.22
NFGC-21-234		161.70	163.70	2.00	/	2.87
NFGC-22-481		351.40	354.25	2.85	10-40	3.64
NFGC-22-481	Including	351.40	352.30	0.90	/	11.50
NFGC-22-617		73.05	75.50	2.45	/	3.90
NFGC-22-617	Including	75.00	75.50	0.50	/	19.05
NFGC-23-1999		34.35	36.35	2.00	65-95	19.36
NFGC-23-1999	Including	34.35	35.35	1.00	/	38.70

Deep drilling in August of 2024 identified the new Golden Dome zone, which is located between the Golden Joint and Dome prospects. A single drillhole (NFGC-24-2158) targeted a previously untested area between Golden Joint and Dome and intersected high-grade gold mineralization approximately 200 m below existing drilling at the Dome prospect (New Found Gold Corp., 2024o). This single drillhole had a total depth of 578 m, and 620 drill core samples were collected and assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 620 samples assayed shows:

- 603 analytical results (97.26%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.88 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au,
- 9 analytical results (1.45%) were between 1.14 and 3.70 ppm Au, with an average of 2.31 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.65%) were between 5.77 and 15.99 ppm Au, with an average of 9.03 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.32%) returned 27.78 ppm Au and 37.79 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.32%) returned 109.22 and 1229.0 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Golden Dome prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-24-2158		482.10	489.55	7.45	/	9.51
NFGC-24-2158	Including	482.10	482.80	0.70	/	27.78
NFGC-24-2158	Including	487.40	489.00	1.60	/	25.53
NFGC-24-2158		492.35	494.50	2.15	/	343.12
NFGC-24-2158	Including	493.00	493.60	0.60	/	1,229.00
NFGC-24-2158		511.00	513.20	2.20	/	40.59

Figure 10.11 Drill collar locations at the Dome, Golden Joint, K2, K2 West, Little Zone, Lotto, Lotto North, Monte Carlo, Road, and Powerline prospects, Queensway North block.

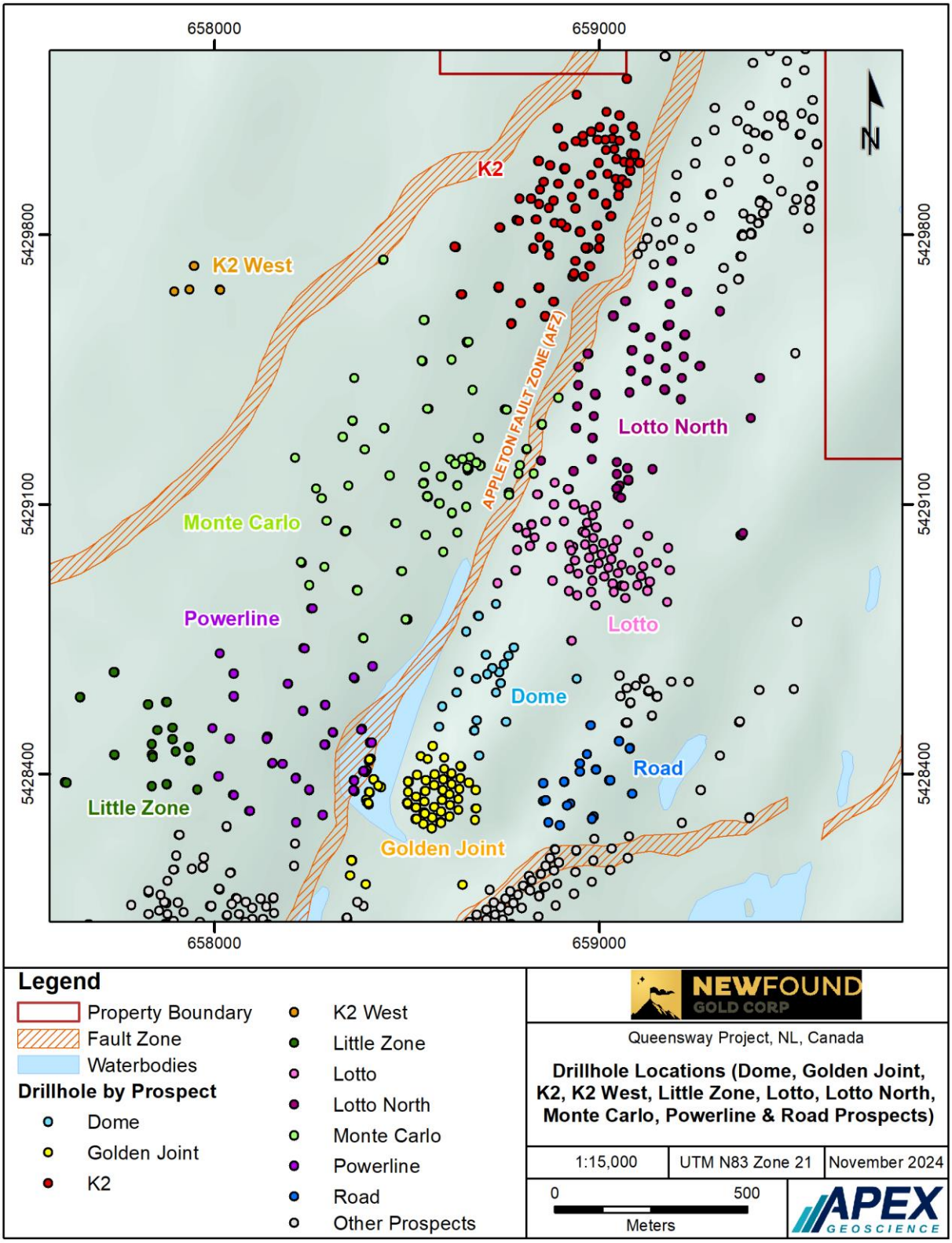


Figure 10.12 Plan view of the Road, Dome, Golden Joint, Lotto, Lotto North, and Zone 36 prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

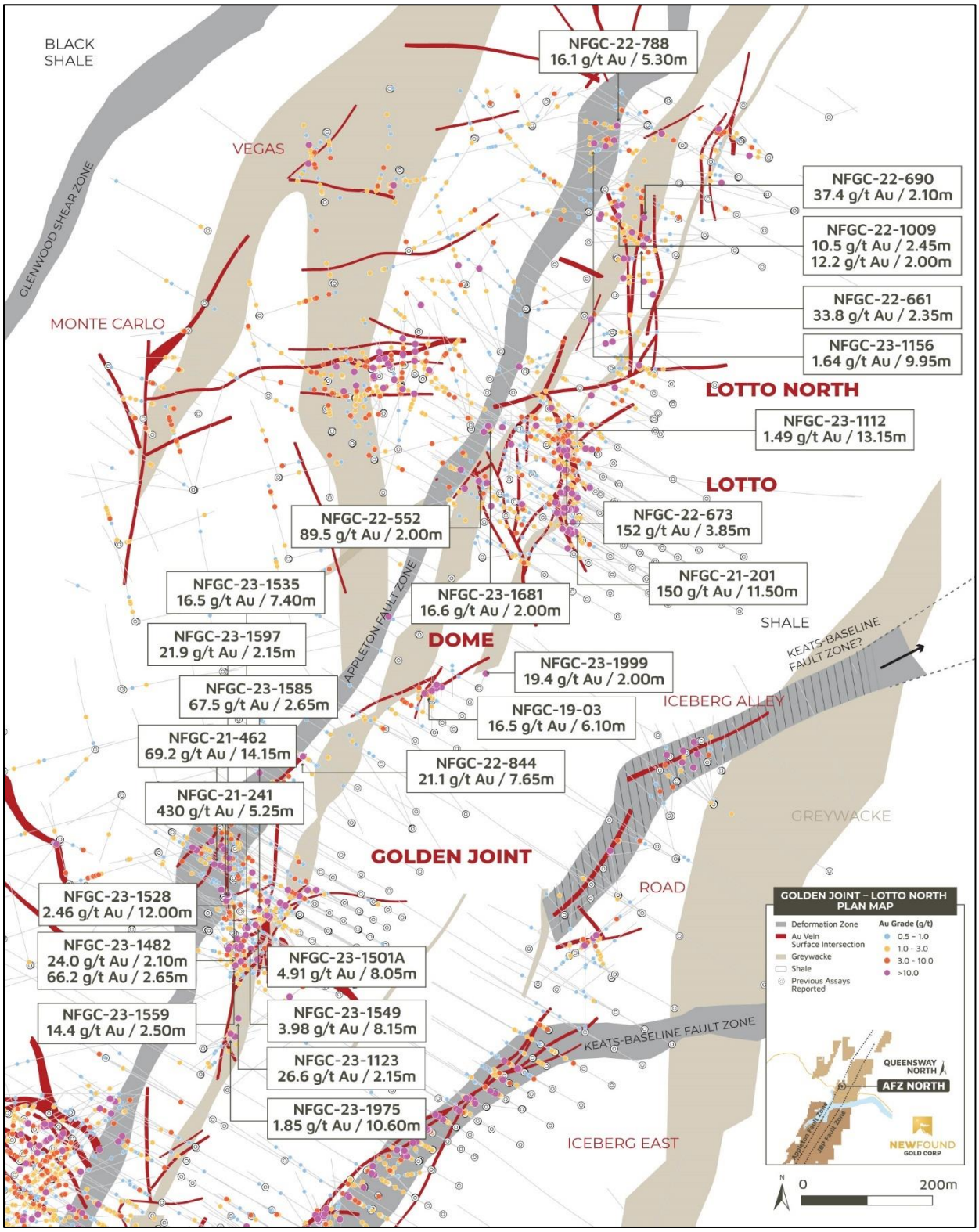
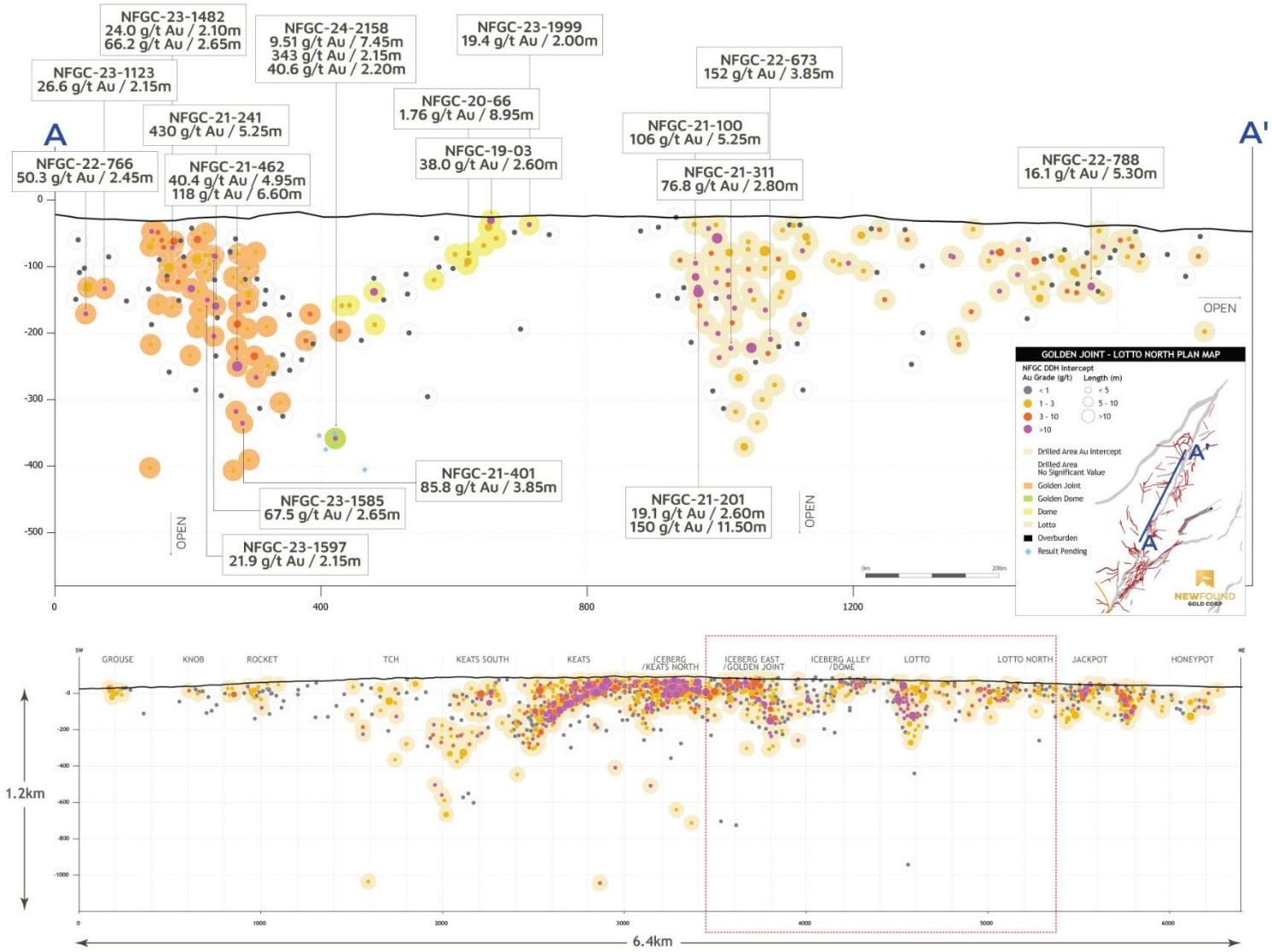


Figure 10.13 Longitudinal section through the Golden Joint, Dome, Golden Dome, Lotto, and Lotto North prospects, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.2.7 Everest Gold Prospect

The Everest prospect is situated on the east side of the AFZ, 1.1 km northeast of the Lotto North showing (Figures 10.3 and 10.14). Currently, 38 drillholes totaling 11,091 m have been drilled at Everest as of the Effective Date of this report. Grid drilling intersected significant gold mineralization that is spatially associated with a shear zone that proximal to the AFZ and possibly a splay to it (New Found Gold Corp., 2023g). Interpretation of the data from a small 2023 follow-up program suggests that mineralization is predominantly controlled by two discrete low angles southwest dipping brittle fault zones. From April 19 to the Effective Date of this report, 9 diamond drillholes have been completed in 2854 m at the Everest zone. As of the Effective Date of this Report, 11,115 core samples from Everest have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 11,115 samples assayed shows:

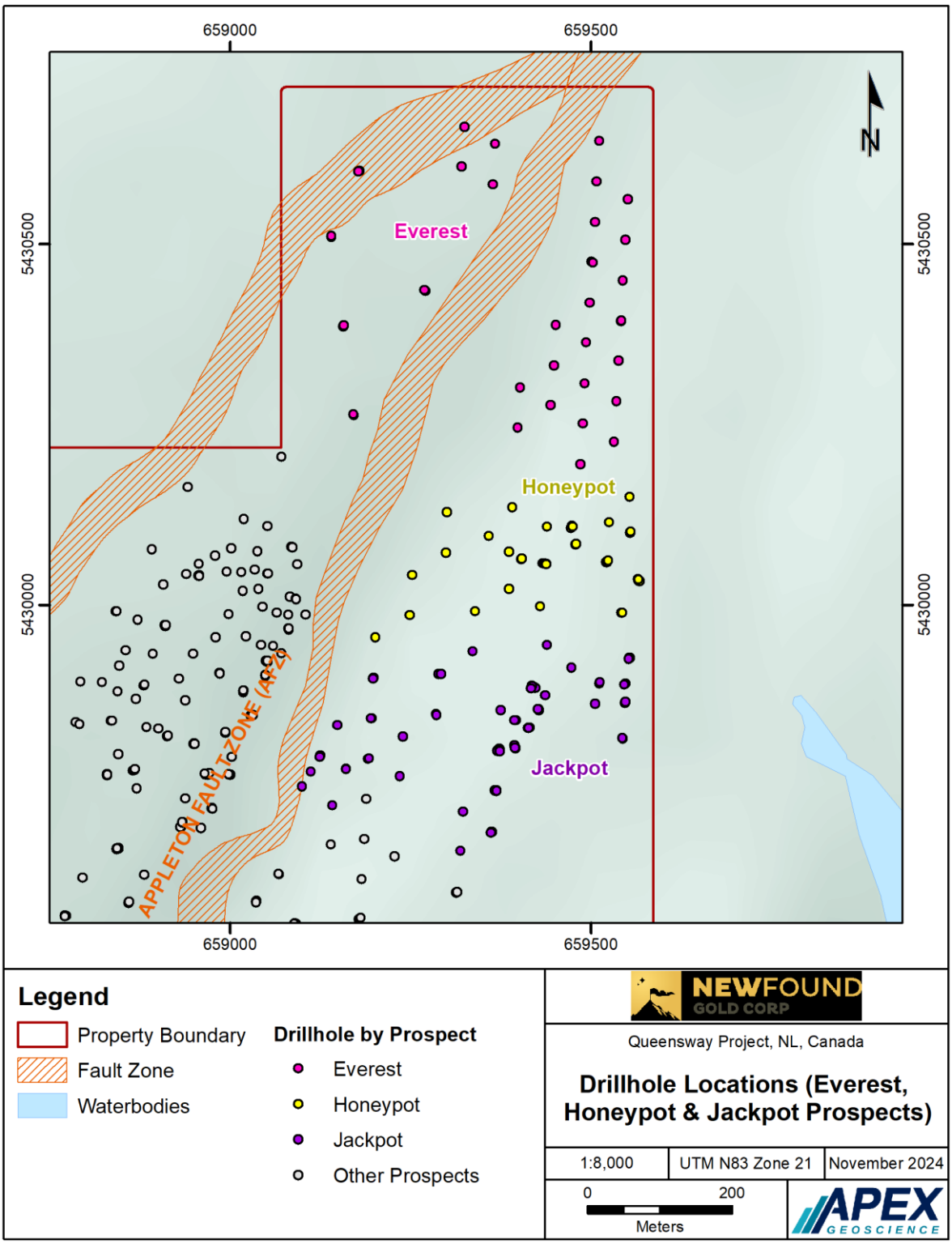
- 11,009 analytical results (99.05%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.
- 91 analytical results (0.82%) were between 1.02 and 4.92 ppm Au, with an average of 2.01 ppm Au.
- 12 analytical results (0.11%) were between 5.00 and 16.04 ppm Au, with an average of 8.06 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.03%) returned 44.23, 131.50, and 166.50 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Everest prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-874		39.00	41.10	2.10	/	1.47
NFGC-22-874		109.00	111.40	2.40	/	1.51
NFGC-22-888		150.00	152.00	2.00	40-70	2.34
NFGC-22-888		166.05	169.75	3.70	25-55	36.65
NFGC-22-888	Including	166.05	166.65	0.60	25-55	13.00
NFGC-22-888	Including	169.00	169.75	0.75	25-55	166.50
NFGC-22-905		118.95	125.25	6.30	/	1.13
NFGC-22-905		181.00	183.35	2.35	50-80	1.41
NFGC-22-913		88.50	90.80	2.30	60-90	1.02
NFGC-22-918		161.95	164.70	2.75	/	18.60
NFGC-22-918	Including	161.95	162.95	1.00	/	44.23
NFGC-22-930		104.80	107.10	2.30	/	28.68
NFGC-22-930	Including	105.40	105.90	0.50	/	131.50
NFGC-22-956		93.55	96.50	2.95	25-55	1.53
NFGC-22-956		221.40	224.00	2.60	/	1.39
NFGC-22-993		51.65	53.90	2.25	30-60	3.04
NFGC-22-1006		25.35	28.55	3.20	/	1.65
NFGC-22-1006		73.00	75.25	2.25	/	1.74
NFGC-22-1015		68.00	70.90	2.90	/	1.20
NFGC-22-1015		167.00	169.50	2.50	/	2.76
NFGC-22-1044		80.55	88.40	7.85	60-90	1.04
NFGC-23-1159		111.80	117.75	5.95	/	1.92
NFGC-23-1183		174.50	176.50	2.00	60-90	1.60
NFGC-23-1242		73.25	76.40	3.15	/	1.92
NFGC-23-1242		82.35	84.80	2.45	/	4.86

Figure 10.14 Drill collar locations at the Everest, Honeypot, and Jackpot prospects, Queensway North block.



10.2.8 Gander Outflow Gold Prospect

Gander Outflow is located along the AFZ in QWN, 4 km southwest of the Keats prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.15). Twelve drillholes have been drilled totaling 3,105 m (Table 10.1). Anomalous gold was intersected and corresponds to weak stockwork veining and minor brittle faulting hosted by interbedded siltstone and greywacke.

Currently, NFG has assayed a total of 3,057 core samples. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 3,057 assays received shows:

- 3,053 analytical results (99.87%) were below 1 ppm Au, with an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.10%) were between 1.08 and 1.48 ppm Au, with an average of 1.23 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.03%) returned 7.73 ppm Au.

10.2.9 Glass Gold Prospect

The Glass prospect is located at the north end of the JBPFZ in QWN, directly adjacent to the 1744 prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.4). A total of 6 diamond drillholes have been drilled by NFG totaling 1,558 m. Currently, 1,085 core samples from Glass have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 1,085 samples assayed shows:

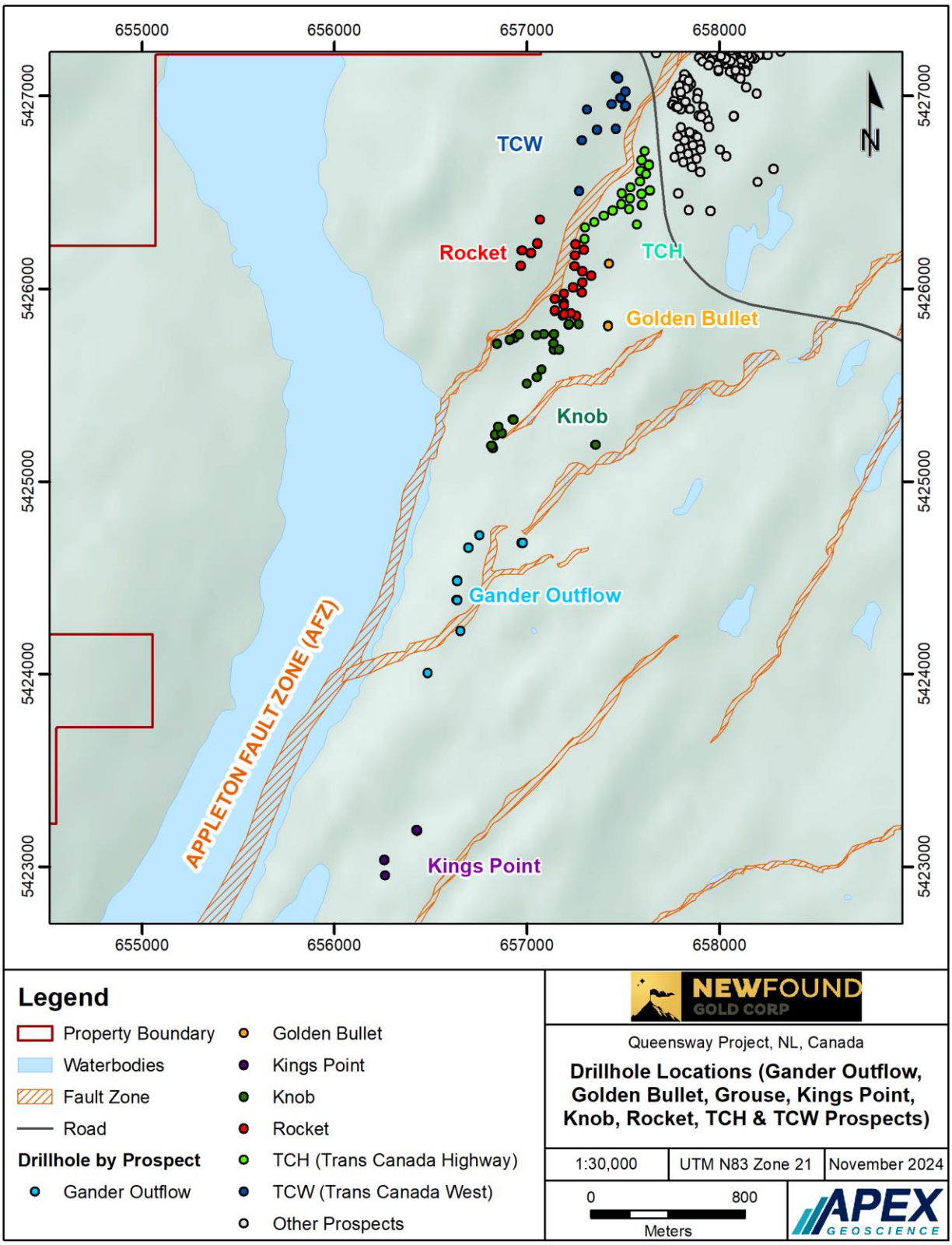
- 1,076 analytical results (99.01%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.96 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (0.93%) were between 1.06 and 4.18 ppm Au, with an average of 2.10 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.28%) were between 5.19 and 10.80 ppm Au, with an average of 7.50 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Glass prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-19-05	231.00	242.00	11.00	/	2.35
NFGC-19-05 Including	231.00	234.00	3.00	/	6.73
NFGC-19-05	268.00	269.00	1.00	/	2.75

Figure 10.15 Drill collar locations at the Gander Outflow, Knob, Kings Point, Golden Bullet, Rocket, TCH and TCW prospects, Queensway North block.



10.2.10 Golden Bullet Gold Prospect

Golden Bullet is in QWN, approximately 1.5 km southwest of the Keats prospect on the east side of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.15). NFG has drilled 3 holes at Golden Bullet totaling 1,206 m. Currently, 1,266 samples for Golden Bullet have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 1,266 samples assayed shows:

- 1,261 analytical results (99.61%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au,
- 5 analytical results (0.39%) were between 1 and 1.89 ppm Au, with an average of 1.33 ppm Au.

Recent modelling working incorporating historic drilling and trench data suggests that the Golden Bullet mineralization trends east west and is hosted by the siltstones that are 325 m east of the AFZ.

A plan view image of the Golden Bullet, which is shown in relation to Knob, Rocket, and other prospects, with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface is presented in Figure 10.16.

10.2.11 Golden Joint and Golden Joint Hanging Wall Gold Prospects

The Golden Joint prospect is located 1 km northeast of the Keats prospect on the east side of the AFZ in QWN (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). The initial 2021 diamond drillhole, NFGC-21-171, was collared at the EllieAnna trench and intersected significant gold mineralization which graded 10.12 ppm Au over 4.85 m, this discovery later becoming known as the Golden Joint Zone (Figure 10.12, Figure 10.13).

Subsequent drilling confirmed that mineralization at Golden Joint occurs in two structural settings: in the immediate footwall to the AFZ (Golden Joint), and in a more distal setting that is spatially associated with a thick, greywacke unit that has a northeast strike (Golden Joint Hanging-wall, or Golden Joint HW). The Golden Joint Zone consists of a massive quartz vein with stylolitic and brecciated textures that lies in the footwall shales adjacent to the AFZ. It strikes approximately north (N5°E) and dips steeply to the west at 82° (Figure 10.12 and Figure 10.17).

The Golden Joint vein is associated with a brittle fault zone and other vein arrays and has been drill-defined over a strike length of 250 m and to a depth of 385 m. The Golden Joint vein true width typically ranges from less than 1 m to 5 m; however, its character can change along strike from a massive vuggy and stylolitic quartz vein to zones of brecciation and quartz veinlets. A high-grade segment of the Golden Joint structure plunges steeply to the northeast and is interpreted to be controlled by the intersection of the AFZ and the Golden Joint structure.

Figure 10.16 Plan view of the Keats, TCH, Rocket, Golden Bullet, and Knob prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

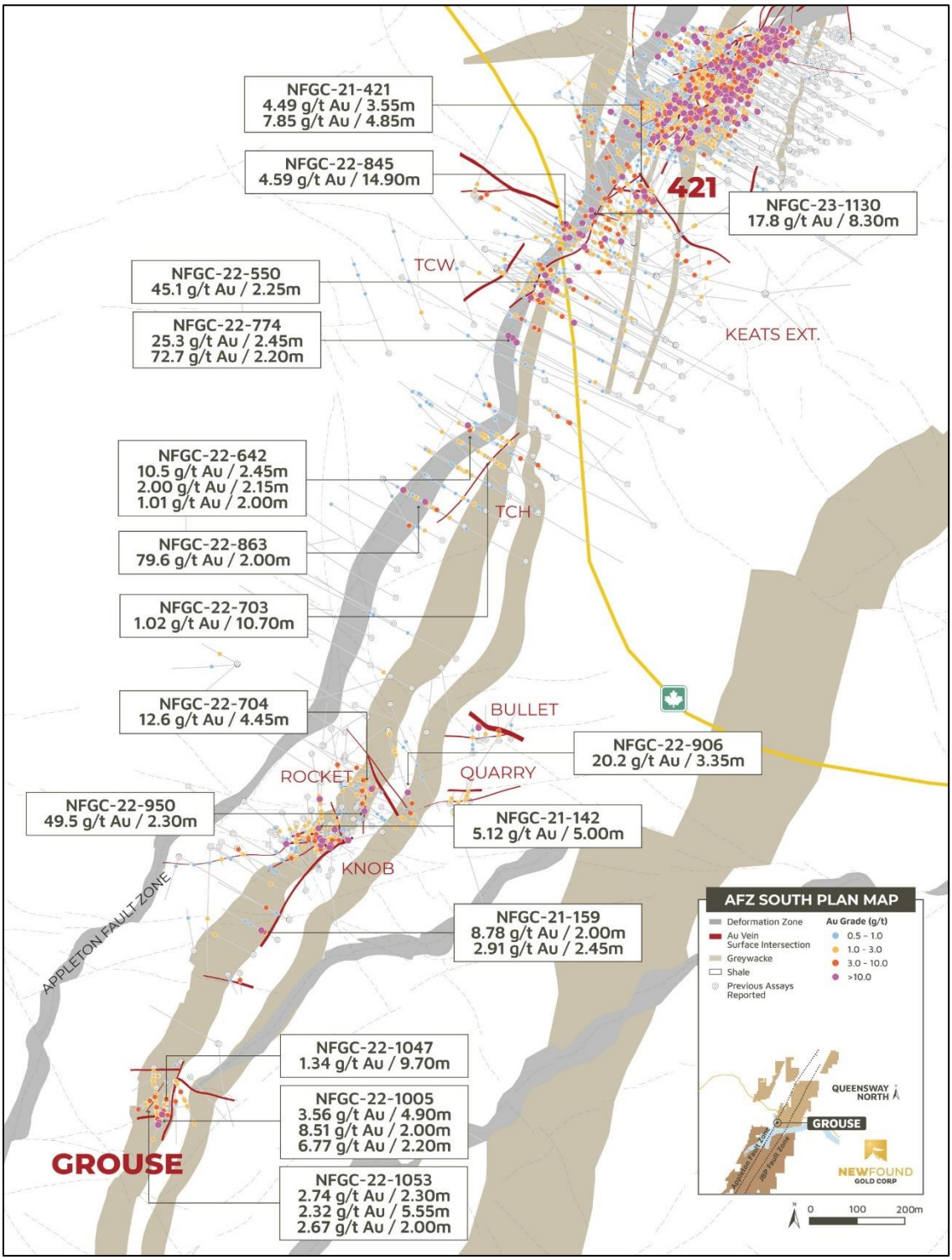
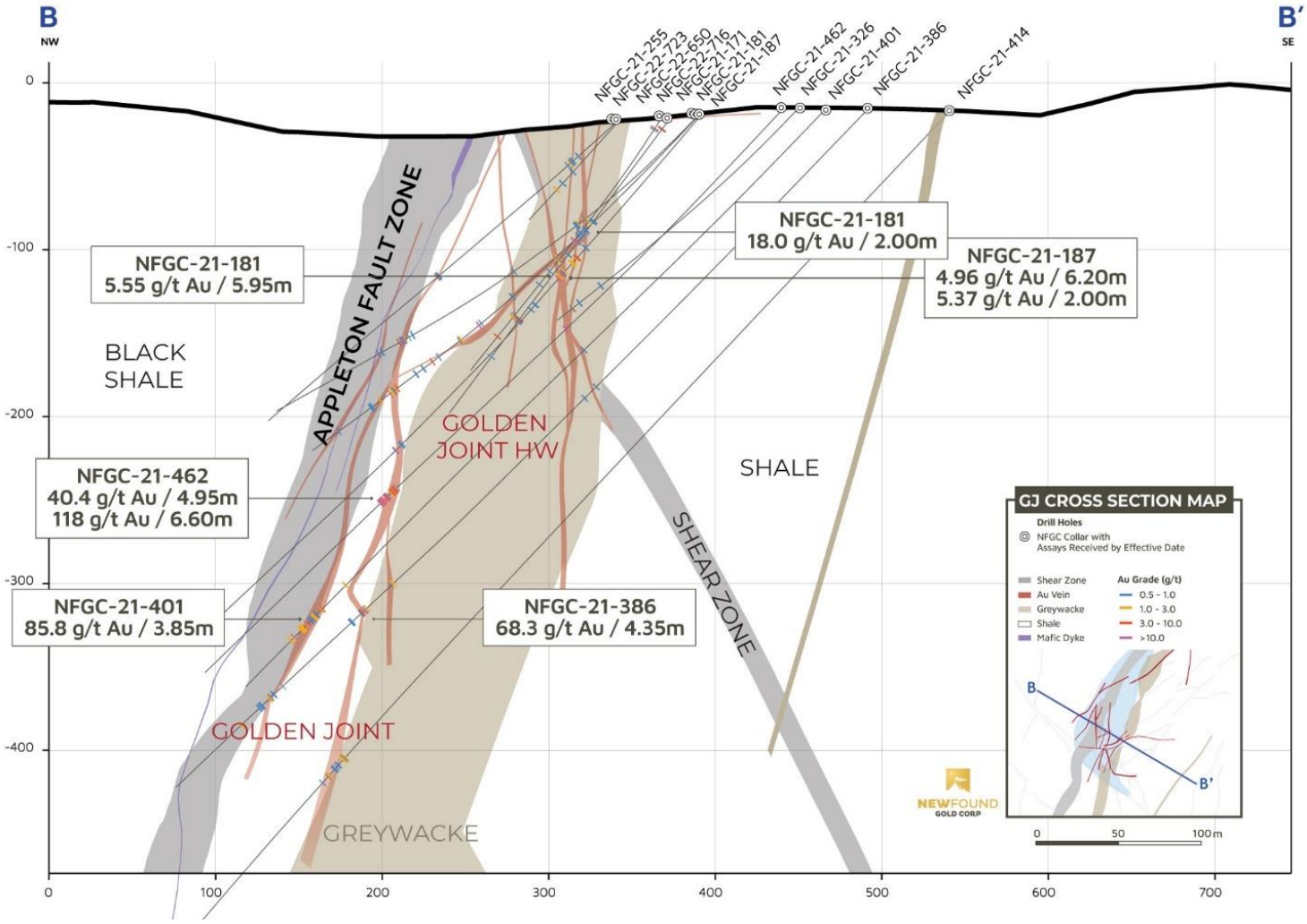


Figure 10.17 Cross-section through the Golden Joint and Golden Joint Hanging Wall prospects, looking northwest (Source: NFG, 2024).



The Golden Joint HW is hosted by a thick bed of greywacke. Mineralization tends to be characterized by stockwork veining that generally trends in an east-northeast orientation and dips moderately to the southeast (Figure 10.13). The Golden Joint HW is drill-defined over a strike length of 185 m and to a depth of at least 150 m.

A drilling program at Golden Joint utilizing a barge drill was completed in late 2023 that was designed to test the upper 100 m of the Golden Joint Zone that was not reachable from land. This program successfully expanded the Golden Joint Zone to surface and drill results indicate continuity of the Golden Joint gold mineralization from surface down to a vertical depth of 385 m (New Found Gold Corp., 2023l; Figure 10.12, Figure 10.13; Figure 10.17). 2 additional drillholes were completed at Golden Joint in 2024, for a total of 840 m drilled.

A total of 105 diamond drillholes have been drilled at Golden Joint by NFG from 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report totaling 27,876 m in length (Table 10.1). Currently, 24, 958 core samples from Golden Joint have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 24,958 samples assayed shows:

- 24,583 analytical results (98.50%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 286 analytical results (1.15%) were between 1.01 and 4.99 ppm Au, with an average of 2.01 ppm Au.
- 49 analytical results (0.20%) were between 5.14 and 24.30 ppm Au, with an average of 11.42 ppm Au.
- 26 analytical results (0.10%) were between 25.39 and 96.10 ppm Au, with an average of 42.27 ppm Au.
- 14 analytical results (0.05%) were between 129.50 and 2109.72 ppm Au, with an average of 394.65 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Golden Joint main zone, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.12a. Significant drill intercepts at the Golden Joint HW, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.12b.

Golden Joint is open at depth and future exploration will focus on expanding mineralization down dip utilizing the seismic data.

Table 10.12 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Golden Joint prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

A) Select assay intervals for the Golden Joint prospect.

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-213		303.00	308.50	5.50	35-65	5.44
NFGC-21-213	Including	303.00	303.65	0.65	35-65	30.65
NFGC-21-213		336.85	339.00	2.15	35-65	11.97
NFGC-21-213	Including	336.85	337.70	0.85	35-65	30.20
NFGC-21-386		424.75	429.1	4.35	35-65	68.27
NFGC-21-386	Including	426.6	427.5	0.9	35-65	320.65
NFGC-21-401		438.95	445.00	6.05	25-55	2.91
NFGC-21-401	Including	438.95	439.80	0.85	25-55	14.45
NFGC-21-401		450.15	454.00	3.85	25-55	85.77
NFGC-21-401	Including	450.15	450.70	0.55	25-55	594.00
NFGC-21-462		325.75	330.70	4.95	40-70	40.36
NFGC-21-462	Including	326.30	327.25	0.95	40-70	182.50
NFGC-21-462	Including	328.10	328.45	0.35	40-70	37.90
NFGC-21-462		333.30	339.90	6.60	40-70	117.85
NFGC-21-462	Including	333.30	334.25	0.95	40-70	96.10
NFGC-21-462	Including	335.85	337.15	1.30	40-70	190.63
NFGC-21-462	Including	338.00	339.90	1.90	40-70	228.03
NFGC-21-241		123.65	126.20	2.55	25-75	1.12
NFGC-21-241		207.85	213.10	5.25	25-55	430.17
NFGC-21-241	Including	207.85	211.35	3.50	25-55	643.66
NFGC-21-181		245.65	251.60	5.95	50-80	5.55
NFGC-21-181	Including	251.00	251.60	0.60	50-80	44.30
NFGC-21-171		223.45	228.30	4.85	40-70	10.36
NFGC-21-171	Including	225.00	226.00	1.00	40-70	41.26
NFGC-21-307B		349.40	353.90	4.50	40-70	16.35
NFGC-21-307B	Including	351.00	353.90	2.90	40-70	24.59
NFGC-21-307B	Including	351.00	351.45	0.45	40-70	16.06
NFGC-21-307B	Including	352.90	353.90	1.00	40-70	63.82
NFGC-21-322		271.65	275.90	4.25	40-70	15.32
NFGC-21-322	Including	272.35	274.75	2.40	40-70	25.78
NFGC-21-386		424.75	429.10	4.35	70-95	68.27
NFGC-21-386	Including	426.60	427.50	0.90	70-95	320.65
NFGC-21-401		450.15	454.00	3.85	10-40	85.77
NFGC-21-401	Including	450.15	450.70	0.55	10-40	594.00
NFGC-21-462		325.75	339.90	14.15	10-40	69.15
NFGC-21-462	Including	325.75	330.70	4.95	10-40	40.36
NFGC-21-462	Including	326.30	327.25	0.95	10-40	182.50
NFGC-21-462	Including	328.10	328.45	0.35	10-40	37.90
NFGC-21-462	Including	333.30	339.90	6.60	10-40	117.85
NFGC-21-462	Including	333.30	334.25	0.95	10-40	96.10
NFGC-21-462	Including	335.85	337.15	1.30	10-40	190.63
NFGC-21-462	Including	338.00	339.90	1.90	10-40	228.03
NFGC-22-766		206.85	209.30	2.45	40-70	50.30
NFGC-22-766	Including	207.20	208.15	0.95	40-70	129.50
NFGC-23-1482		15.90	18.00	2.10	70-95	24.01
NFGC-23-1482	Including	17.00	17.35	0.35	70-95	140.00
NFGC-23-1482		44.70	47.35	2.65	70-95	66.16
NFGC-23-1482	Including	45.95	46.80	0.85	70-95	194.00
NFGC-23-1585		85.95	88.60	2.65	10-40	67.48
NFGC-23-1585	Including	85.95	87.60	1.65	10-40	107.98

B) Select assay intervals for the Golden Joint HW prospect.

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-181		106.50	108.50	2.00	20-70	18.04
NFGC-21-181	Including	107.00	108.00	1.00	20-70	36.00
NFGC-21-181		183.50	185.65	2.15	10-60	19.28
NFGC-21-181	Including	183.50	184.30	0.80	10-60	51.40
NFGC-21-181		197.40	199.45	2.05	10-60	1.37
NFGC-21-181		218.85	220.90	2.05	10-60	1.38
NFGC-21-187		113.10	115.75	2.65	20-70	2.12
NFGC-21-187		117.00	119.65	2.65	20-70	1.06
NFGC-21-187		125.45	131.65	6.20	20-70	4.96
NFGC-21-187	Including	127.65	128.25	0.60	20-70	14.40
NFGC-21-187	Including	130.90	131.65	0.75	20-70	22.10
NFGC-21-187		272.50	274.50	2.00	30-60	5.37
NFGC-21-187	Including	273.00	273.65	0.65	30-60	15.85
NFGC-21-213		96.55	105.70	9.15	40-90	1.63
NFGC-21-213		127.30	130.00	2.70	40-90	2.25
NFGC-21-225		134.30	139.00	4.70	35-85	29.38
NFGC-21-225	Including	136.90	137.65	0.75	35-85	135.66
NFGC-21-225	Including	138.00	139.00	1.00	35-85	34.52
NFGC-21-225		143.85	146.20	2.35	35-85	18.16
NFGC-21-225	Including	143.85	144.85	1.00	35-85	42.55
NFGC-21-274		164.35	166.75	2.40	10-60	23.39
NFGC-21-274	Including	164.65	165.80	1.15	10-60	48.41
NFGC-21-462		184.50	186.95	2.45	30-80	4.64
NFGC-21-462	Including	186.00	186.95	0.95	30-80	11.70
NFGC-21-225		136.90	139.00	2.10	40-70	64.94
NFGC-21-225	Including	136.90	137.65	0.75	40-70	135.66
NFGC-21-225	Including	138.00	139.00	1.00	40-70	34.52
NFGC-21-225		143.00	145.45	2.45	70-95	17.43
NFGC-21-225	Including	143.85	144.85	1.00	70-95	42.55
NFGC-21-274		164.65	166.75	2.10	10-40	33.10
NFGC-21-274	Including	164.65	165.80	1.15	10-40	48.41
NFGC-23-1123		150.55	152.70	2.15	40-70	26.55
NFGC-23-1123	Including	150.55	150.85	0.30	40-70	190.24

10.2.12 H Pond Gold Prospect

The H Pond prospect is situated along the JBPFZ, along strike of the Pocket Pond and Glass prospects (Figures 10.3 and 10.4). Currently, 4 drillholes totaling 1,373 m have been drilled with a total of 633 core samples assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 633 samples assayed shows:

- 622 analytical results (98.26%) were below 1 ppm Au, with an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 11 analytical results (1.74%) were between 1.01 and 2.68 ppm Au, with an average of 1.85 ppm Au.

10.2.13 Honeypot Gold Prospect

The Honeypot prospect is located on the east side of the AFZ, between the Jackpot and Everest prospects (Figures 10.3 and 10.14). The Honeypot prospect is located 230 m north of Jackpot and 1.3 km north of Lotto. A total of 55 drillholes totaling 10,676 m have been drilled between 2022 and the Effective Date of this report. A total of 9,178 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for 9,178 samples assayed shows:

- 8,949 analytical samples (97.51%) were below 1 ppm, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.
- 183 analytical results (1.99%) were between 1 and 4.93 ppm Au, with an average of 2.10 ppm Au.
- 36 analytical results (0.39%) were between 5.07 and 24.06 ppm Au, with an average of 10.89 ppm Au.
- 8 analytical results (0.09%) were between 25.60 and 71.42 ppm Au, with an average of 47.50 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.02%) returned 311.72 and 988.70 ppm Au.

Gold mineralization at Honeypot is hosted within a primary fault that has been drill-defined over a strike length of 280 m. A high-grade domain plunges steeply to the east and is currently 50 m wide and 200 m deep (Figures 10.18 and 10.19; New Found Gold Corp., 2024a,h). The high-grade domain shows good continuity and appears to strengthen at depth. Honeypot has a similar east-northeast striking and steeply dipping orientation to the neighbouring Jackpot Zone and ongoing drilling is targeting its expansion along strike and to depth. Since NFG's previous technical report, the Company continued follow up drilling at Honeypot and has currently completed 9 drillholes in 1,674 m, including NFGC-24-2129 which intercepted an interval of 8.44 g/t Au over 4.10 m including 23.59 g/t Au over 1.00 m. This intercept has resulted in an eastward expansion of the Honeypot zone by 75 m (New Found Gold Corp., 2024n). 75 m farther down dip

from this intercept, NFGC-24-2119 intersected an interval of 5.20 g/t Au over 6.15 m. Significant drill intercepts at the Honeypot prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.13. Honeypot remains open along strike and dip.

Table 10.13 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Honeypot prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-881	11.85	14.00	2.15	55-85	5.25
NFGC-22-881 Including	12.70	13.40	0.70	55-85	16.02
NFGC-22-952	46.00	48.20	2.20	/	8.24
NFGC-22-952 Including	46.00	46.55	0.55	/	32.93
NFGC-22-952	179.00	181.00	2.00	35-65	1.47
NFGC-22-952	187.00	189.00	2.00	35-65	197.78
NFGC-22-952 Including	188.20	188.60	0.40	35-65	988.70
NFGC-23-1281	45.70	48.80	3.10	45-75	6.66
NFGC-23-1281 Including	47.65	48.30	0.65	45-75	14.97
NFGC-23-1796	79.80	90.70	10.90	55-70	3.67
NFGC-23-1796 Including	80.35	80.90	0.55	55-70	25.60
NFGC-23-1801	90.00	96.80	6.80	45-75	3.12
NFGC-23-1801 Including	92.90	93.45	0.55	45-75	27.90
NFGC-23-1810	122.85	130.50	7.65	65-95	26.35
NFGC-23-1810 Including	123.60	125.40	1.80	65-95	101.72
NFGC-23-1810 Including	126.30	126.75	0.45	65-95	24.06
NFGC-23-1886	128.60	130.85	2.25	70-95	10.15
NFGC-23-1886 Including	129.10	129.85	0.75	70-95	29.20
NFGC-23-1900	133.80	140.00	6.20	45-75	6.70
NFGC-23-1900 Including	133.80	134.30	0.50	45-75	16.93
NFGC-23-1900 Including	134.90	136.00	1.10	45-75	17.24
NFGC-23-1900	146.00	148.00	2.00	45-75	1.54
NFGC-23-1931	208.00	213.25	5.25	50-80	23.05
NFGC-23-1931 Including	208.75	209.20	0.45	50-80	71.42
NFGC-23-1931 Including	210.10	211.10	1.00	50-80	67.99
NFGC-23-1931 Including	211.80	212.80	1.00	50-80	11.39
NFGC-23-1945	163.75	166.40	2.65	70-95	5.07
NFGC-23-1945 Including	166.00	166.40	0.40	70-95	16.85
NFGC-24-2063	149.55	151.55	2.00	45-75	1.01
NFGC-24-2063	167.35	172.35	5.00	/	14.83
NFGC-24-2063 Including	167.35	168.25	0.90	/	70.06
NFGC-24-2119	159.90	166.05	6.15	40-70	5.20
NFGC-24-2119 Including	159.90	160.55	0.65	40-70	15.32
NFGC-24-2119 Including	162.85	163.60	0.75	40-70	11.93
NFGC-24-2129	83.70	87.80	4.10	70-95	8.44
NFGC-24-2129 Including	86.80	87.80	1.00	70-95	23.59

Figure 10.18 Longitudinal section through the Honeypot prospect, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source; NFG, 2024).

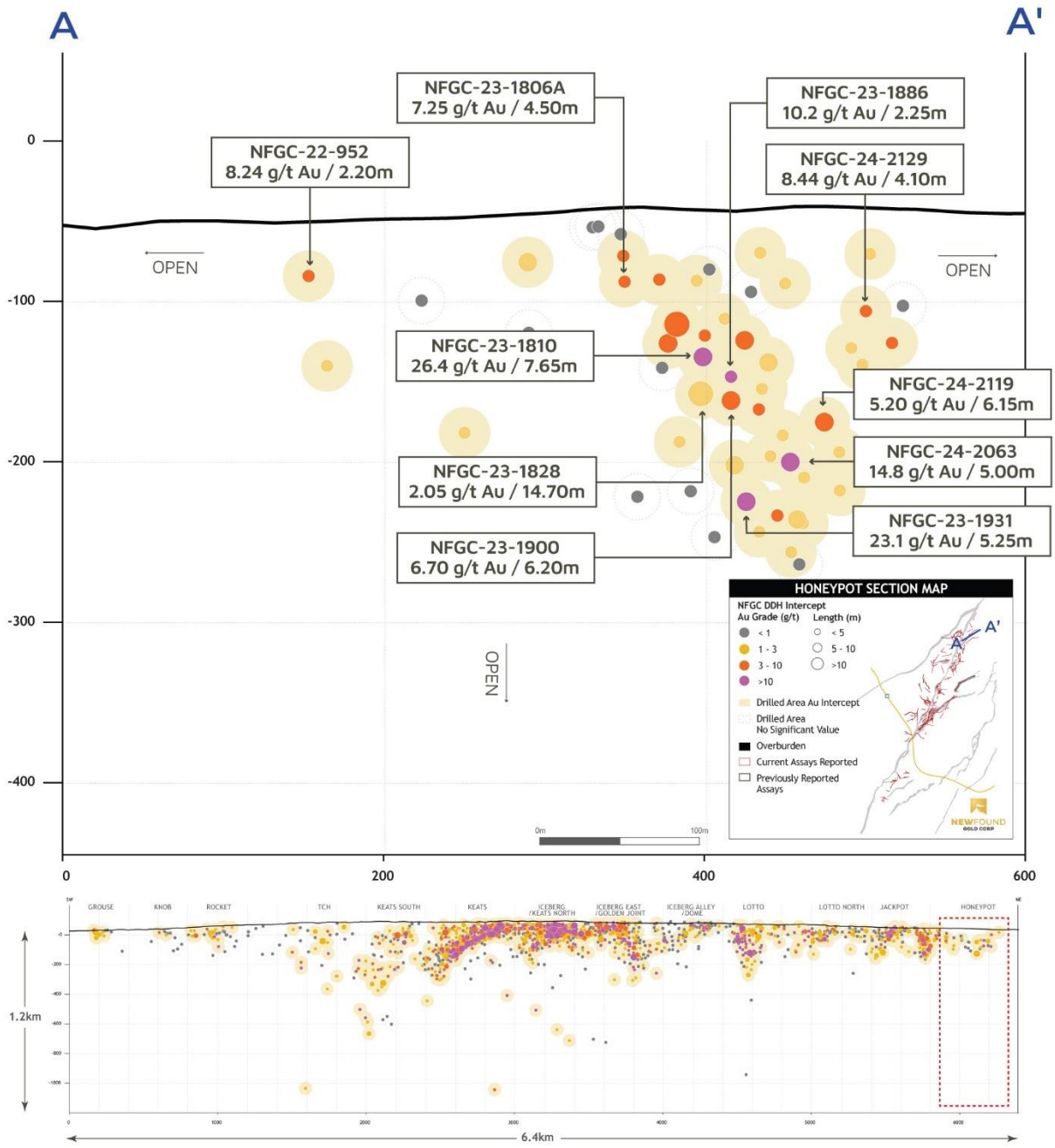
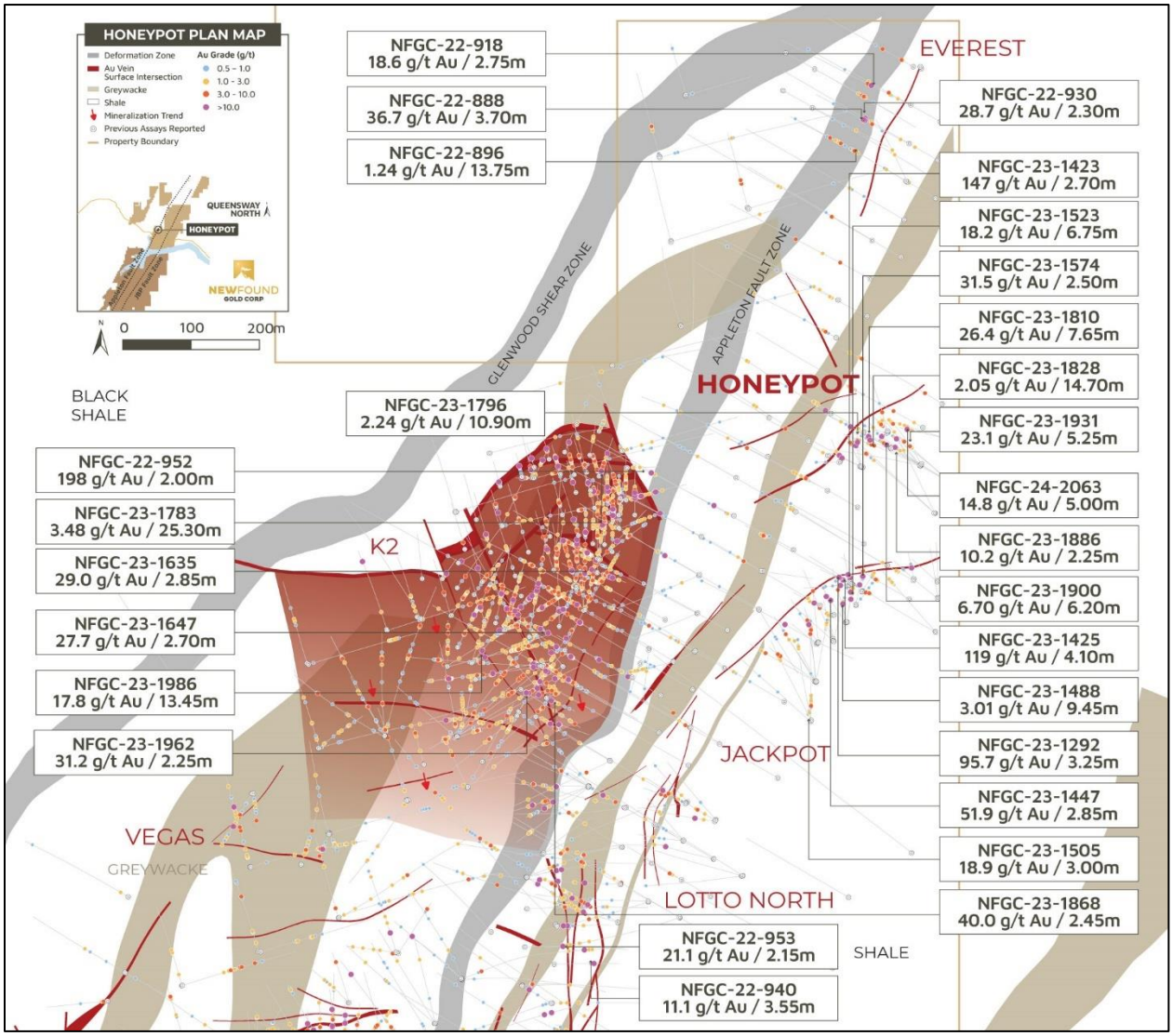


Figure 10.19 Plan view of the K2, Honeypot and Jackpot prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.2.14 Iceberg and Iceberg East Gold Prospects

The Iceberg and Iceberg East showings are located on the east side of the AFZ, extending several hundred metres northeast from the Keats Zone (Figures 10.3 and 10.20). In late 2022, NFG embarked on a systematic grid drilling program north of Keats, looking for the continuation of the KBFZ. Announced in early 2023, the Iceberg prospect has a similar orientation to Keats Main and is comprised of a multitude of intersecting veins concentrating high-grade gold mineralization.

The geological characteristics of Iceberg are nearly identical to those observed at Keats Main and NFG's current interpretation is that Iceberg is the eastern continuation of the Keats Zone that has been displaced by faulting. Currently, a total of 129 diamond drillholes have been completed at the Iceberg prospect totaling 35,793 m (Table 10.1). A total of 36,793 core samples collected at the Iceberg prospect were sent for assay. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 36,793 samples assayed shows:

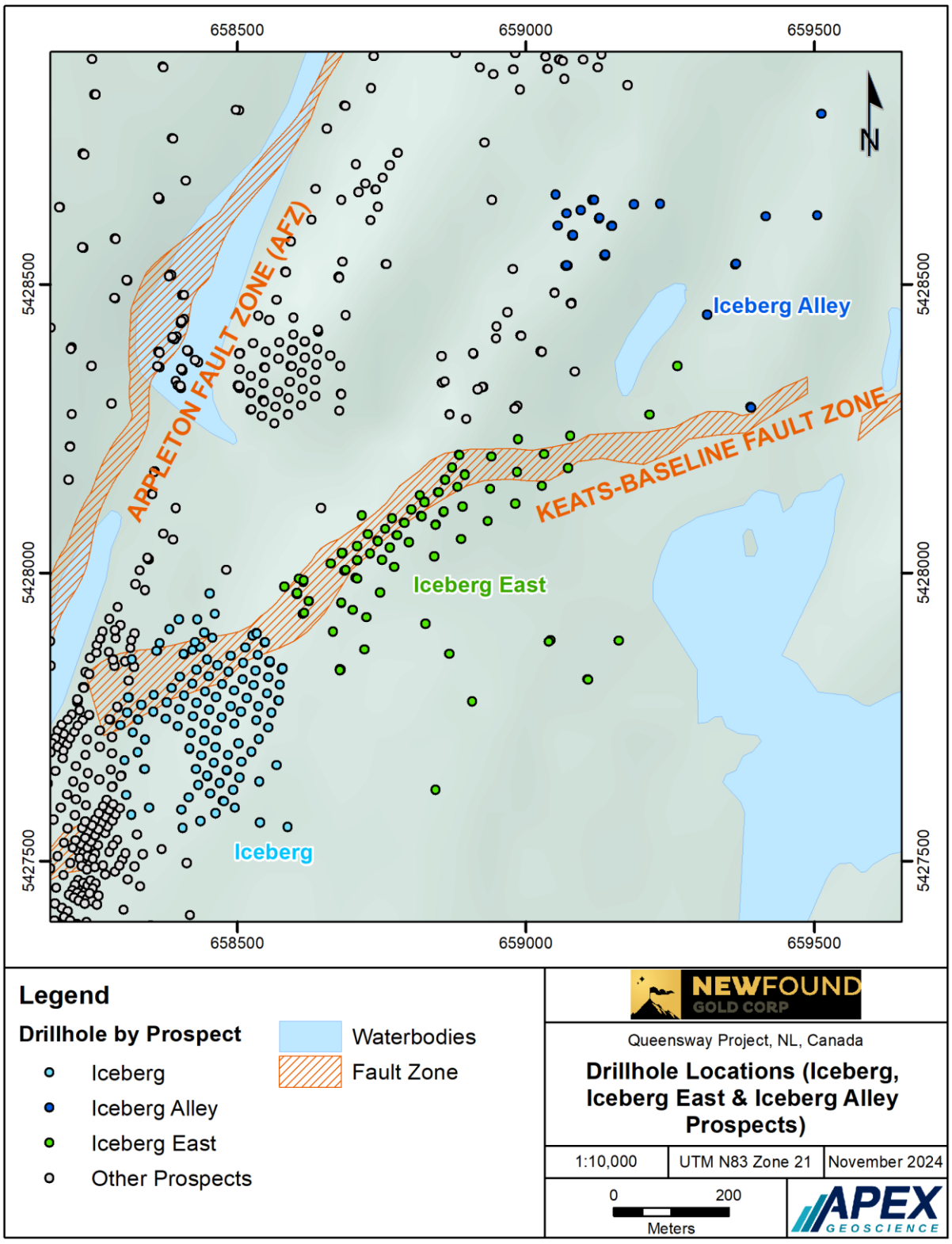
- 35,642 analytical results (96.87%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 849 analytical results (2.31%) were between 1 and 4.96 ppm Au, with an average of 1.95 ppm Au.
- 175 analytical results (0.48%) were between 5.05 and 24.89 ppm Au, with an average of 11.78 ppm Au.
- 73 analytical results (0.20%) were between 25.50 and 91.30 ppm Au, with an average of 46.09 ppm Au.
- 54 analytical results (0.14%) were between 107.50 and 1010.00 ppm Au, with an average of 261.66 ppm Au.

Currently, a total of 99 diamond drillholes were drilled by NFG at the Iceberg East prospect for a total of 21,710 m drilled. A total of 20,798 core samples collected from Iceberg East have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this Report.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 20,798 samples assayed shows:

- 20,325 analytical results (97.73%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au,
- 387 analytical results (1.86%) were between 1 and 4.95 ppm Au, with an average of 1.97 ppm Au,
- 54 analytical results (0.26%) were between 5.07 and 23.90 ppm Au, with an average of 10.87 ppm Au.
- 25 analytical results (0.12%) were between 25.80 and 94.18 ppm Au, with an average of 53.32 ppm Au.
- 7 analytical results (0.03%) were between 115.95 and 427.00 ppm Au, with an average of 239.90 ppm Au.

Figure 10.20 Drill collar locations at the Iceberg, Iceberg East, and Iceberg Alley prospects, Queensway North block.



An example of the quartz veining at the Iceberg prospect is presented in Figure 10.21. Significant drill intercepts at the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects, as reported by NFG, are presented in Tables 10.14 and 10.15 respectively.

Figure 10.21 Photos of mineralization from drillhole NFGC-23-1210 (approximately 58 to 82 m).

Table 10.14 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-659		27.25	29.60	2.35	70-95	1.38
NFGC-22-659		104.40	106.65	2.25	70-95	2.94
NFGC-22-659	Including	104.40	104.75	0.35	/	18.78
NFGC-22-659		123.75	126.00	2.25	70-95	5.90
NFGC-22-659	Including	123.75	124.30	0.55	70-95	23.01
NFGC-22-1065		20.10	22.40	2.30	70-95	7.39
NFGC-22-1065	Including	21.85	22.40	0.55	70-95	30.45
NFGC-22-1069		4.65	7.20	2.55	70-95	3.03
NFGC-22-1069	Including	5.80	6.20	0.40	70-95	13.89
NFGC-22-1069		16.70	19.00	2.30	70-95	1.90
NFGC-22-1084		7.70	18.45	10.75	60-90	15.27
NFGC-22-1084	Including	12.40	13.25	0.85	60-90	128.29
NFGC-22-1084	Including	14.90	15.75	0.85	60-90	20.25
NFGC-22-1084	Including	16.15	16.75	0.60	/	22.11
NFGC-23-1088		23.25	28.65	5.40	70-95	1.53
NFGC-23-1088		34.85	43.90	9.05	70-95	14.00
NFGC-23-1088	Including	35.20	38.75	3.55	70-95	31.56
NFGC-23-1088		49.70	51.95	2.25	55-85	1.23
NFGC-23-1100		15.75	21.05	5.30	60-90	1.30
NFGC-23-1100		36.35	46.00	9.65	60-90	72.15
NFGC-23-1100	Including	36.35	38.20	1.85	60-90	229.48
NFGC-23-1100	Including	38.95	39.95	1.00	60-90	18.63
NFGC-23-1100	Including	41.25	42.10	0.85	60-90	13.15
NFGC-23-1100	Including	43.45	45.40	1.95	60-90	119.63
NFGC-23-1109		17.60	23.25	5.65	60-90	19.65
NFGC-23-1109	Including	19.00	21.00	2.00	60-90	50.52
NFGC-23-1120		30.70	33.00	2.30	/	1.10
NFGC-23-1120		44.50	47.00	2.50	60-90	1.00
NFGC-23-1120		53.55	57.35	3.80	60-90	14.60
NFGC-23-1120	Including	55.75	56.70	0.95	60-90	54.50
NFGC-23-1120		63.20	93.05	29.85	55-85	49.65
NFGC-23-1120	Including	63.70	64.75	1.05	55-85	56.11
NFGC-23-1120	Including	65.75	66.95	1.20	55-85	19.63
NFGC-23-1120	Including	67.55	68.55	1.00	55-85	31.90
NFGC-23-1120	Including	73.10	77.45	4.35	55-85	183.28
NFGC-23-1120	Including	78.85	80.35	1.50	55-85	31.13
NFGC-23-1120	Including	83.75	84.55	0.80	55-85	14.65
NFGC-23-1120	Including	85.55	86.40	0.85	55-85	25.50
NFGC-23-1120	Including	90.10	93.05	2.95	55-85	158.00
NFGC-23-1128		61.60	69.20	7.60	/	12.62
NFGC-23-1128	Including	67.55	68.50	0.95	/	91.30
NFGC-23-1128		82.10	96.00	13.90	/	13.09
NFGC-23-1128	Including	86.00	88.00	2.00	/	67.00
NFGC-23-1128	Including	88.95	89.60	0.65	/	44.50
NFGC-23-1128		130.00	132.15	2.15	/	7.14
NFGC-23-1128	Including	131.75	132.15	0.40	/	36.30
NFGC-23-1128		140.50	142.90	2.40	70-95	8.12
NFGC-23-1128	Including	141.50	141.90	0.40	70-95	43.80
NFGC-23-1286		77.60	86.30	8.70	/	40.55
NFGC-23-1286	Including	79.55	81.40	1.85	/	176.00
NFGC-23-1286	Including	83.50	84.20	0.70	/	15.45
NFGC-23-1288		280.45	283.10	2.65	/	5.02
NFGC-23-1288	Including	282.55	283.10	0.55	/	12.26
NFGC-23-1294		101.10	112.15	11.05	/	3.09
NFGC-23-1294	Including	108.90	109.45	0.55	55-85	13.10
NFGC-23-1294		117.05	125.25	8.20	/	5.14
NFGC-23-1294	Including	117.05	117.80	0.75	/	45.86
NFGC-23-1306		141.95	146.75	4.80	/	33.07
NFGC-23-1306	Including	141.95	142.90	0.95	/	160.50
NFGC-23-1306		153.15	157.45	4.30	/	39.23
NFGC-23-1306	Including	153.15	154.05	0.90	/	175.00
NFGC-23-1306		162.00	188.25	26.25	/	1.26
NFGC-23-1306	Including	187.60	188.25	0.65	/	11.50
NFGC-23-1306		194.00	196.00	2.00	/	9.56
NFGC-23-1306	Including	195.20	196.00	0.80	/	23.40
NFGC-23-1306		204.15	224.40	20.25	/	9.72
NFGC-23-1306	Including	204.15	205.50	1.35	/	130.48
NFGC-23-1306		240.00	242.00	2.00	/	2.75
NFGC-23-1312		94.75	122.55	27.80	/	14.54
NFGC-23-1312	Including	99.80	101.05	1.25	/	214.40
NFGC-23-1312	Including	104.95	105.95	1.00	/	66.00
NFGC-23-1312	Including	120.10	120.50	0.40	/	36.20
NFGC-23-1312		127.30	132.60	5.30	/	34.59
NFGC-23-1312	Including	127.85	128.95	1.10	/	161.14
NFGC-23-1323		109.00	125.70	16.70	/	12.56
NFGC-23-1323	Including	112.25	113.50	1.25	/	132.84
NFGC-23-1323	Including	120.65	121.60	0.95	/	24.30
NFGC-23-1331		136.40	180.50	44.10	/	1.34
NFGC-23-1331	Including	137.10	137.70	0.60	/	25.96
NFGC-23-1331		203.60	207.80	4.20	/	1.48
NFGC-23-1331		214.00	216.30	2.30	/	19.47
NFGC-23-1331	Including	214.30	215.15	0.85	/	51.52
NFGC-23-1331		242.90	245.15	2.25	55-85	1.33
NFGC-23-1340		132.15	135.75	3.60	/	8.39
NFGC-23-1340	Including	132.15	133.10	0.95	/	22.63
NFGC-23-1340		143.80	156.35	12.55	/	1.05
NFGC-23-1340		184.00	186.50	2.50	/	1.07
NFGC-23-1380		45.80	53.55	7.75	/	29.36
NFGC-23-1380	Including	47.00	48.65	1.65	/	111.48
NFGC-23-1380	Including	49.30	50.35	1.05	/	23.97
NFGC-23-1380		62.50	65.20	2.70	/	3.06
NFGC-23-1380	Including	64.70	65.20	0.50	/	10.95
NFGC-23-1395		62.60	65.00	2.40	10-40	1.50
NFGC-23-1395		84.90	86.95	2.05	10-40	1.84
NFGC-23-1395		95.00	100.30	5.30	/	86.86
NFGC-23-1395	Including	95.00	96.00	1.00	/	456.00

Table 10.14, continued

NFGC-23-1141		109.25	129.60	20.35	35-65	6.88
NFGC-23-1141	Including	117.00	117.60	0.60	35-65	10.65
NFGC-23-1141	Including	121.40	121.80	0.40	50-80	73.10
NFGC-23-1141	Including	126.10	126.55	0.45	50-80	25.70
NFGC-23-1141	Including	128.60	129.60	1.00	50-80	66.30
NFGC-23-1141		138.85	149.50	10.65	30-60	35.58
NFGC-23-1141	Including	138.85	140.35	1.50	30-60	232.40
NFGC-23-1141	Including	143.35	144.10	0.75	30-60	20.20
NFGC-23-1141		205.35	212.00	6.65	/	10.47
NFGC-23-1141	Including	206.00	206.70	0.70	/	32.00
NFGC-23-1141	Including	209.50	211.10	1.60	/	24.55
NFGC-23-1154		33.60	38.80	5.20	45-75	40.86
NFGC-23-1154	Including	35.35	37.80	2.45	45-75	83.20
NFGC-23-1154		51.75	54.00	2.25	45-75	3.23
NFGC-23-1154		60.85	65.65	4.80	45-75	5.93
NFGC-23-1154	Including	61.60	62.60	1.00	45-75	19.83
NFGC-23-1154		115.00	117.00	2.00	55-85	1.14
NFGC-23-1157		250.60	255.30	4.70	60-90	166.79
NFGC-23-1157	Including	251.60	253.35	1.75	60-90	440.74
NFGC-23-1157	Including	251.60	252.35	0.75	60-90	1,010.00
NFGC-23-1201		102.15	109.00	6.85	65-95	20.67
NFGC-23-1201	Including	102.15	102.75	0.60	65-95	193.00
NFGC-23-1201	Including	108.40	109.00	0.60	65-95	25.70
NFGC-23-1210		59.75	86.80	27.05	60-90	105.32
NFGC-23-1210	Including	59.75	60.60	0.85	60-90	59.00
NFGC-23-1210	Including	61.80	62.25	0.45	60-90	22.82
NFGC-23-1210	Including	63.20	66.35	3.15	60-90	38.92
NFGC-23-1210	Including	69.65	70.70	1.05	/	159.61
NFGC-23-1210	Including	71.20	78.50	7.30	/	234.69
NFGC-23-1210	Including	80.35	81.35	1.00	/	756.96
NFGC-23-1217		90.00	94.00	4.00	/	1.95
NFGC-23-1217		101.00	103.80	2.80	/	5.30
NFGC-23-1217	Including	101.55	102.35	0.80	/	18.25
NFGC-23-1217		206.15	211.40	5.25	60-90	19.63
NFGC-23-1217	Including	206.15	207.05	0.90	60-90	107.50
NFGC-23-1222		91.05	93.70	2.65	65-95	3.73
NFGC-23-1222	Including	93.30	93.70	0.40	65-95	17.20
NFGC-23-1222		98.60	105.20	6.60	65-95	12.36
NFGC-23-1222	Including	98.60	99.00	0.40	65-95	42.80
NFGC-23-1222	Including	103.85	104.70	0.85	65-95	63.05
NFGC-23-1241		65.10	67.40	2.30	/	1.25
NFGC-23-1241		90.45	92.90	2.45	10-40	4.07
NFGC-23-1241	Including	91.50	91.90	0.40	10-40	22.50
NFGC-23-1241		151.00	153.15	2.15	/	2.82
NFGC-23-1241		159.00	161.60	2.60	/	1.93
NFGC-23-1241		197.35	199.50	2.15	/	1.31
NFGC-23-1259B		229.70	231.90	2.20	/	1.02
NFGC-23-1259B		270.35	272.95	2.60	/	8.84
NFGC-23-1259B	Including	270.35	270.70	0.35	/	52.90
NFGC-23-1259B		326.00	328.00	2.00	/	1.57
NFGC-23-1261A		237.55	247.00	9.45	/	25.98
NFGC-23-1261A	Including	237.55	238.50	0.95	/	10.11
NFGC-23-1261A	Including	239.80	240.40	0.60	70-95	372.37
NFGC-23-1264		20.00	26.70	6.70	55-85	33.28
NFGC-23-1264	Including	20.00	21.90	1.90	70-95	85.35
NFGC-23-1264	Including	22.65	23.30	0.65	30-60	80.80
NFGC-23-1268		34.70	36.90	2.20	60-90	4.66
NFGC-23-1268	Including	35.75	36.50	0.75	/	10.65
NFGC-23-1268		69.85	72.20	2.35	/	1.36
NFGC-23-1272		61.10	63.50	2.40	/	7.05
NFGC-23-1272	Including	61.10	61.95	0.85	/	18.85
NFGC-23-1279		87.20	95.15	7.95	/	30.79
NFGC-23-1279	Including	87.95	89.10	1.15	/	14.33
NFGC-23-1279	Including	90.55	91.35	0.80	/	243.55
NFGC-23-1279	Including	92.10	92.90	0.80	/	12.92
NFGC-23-1279	Including	93.50	94.20	0.70	55-85	20.60
NFGC-23-1279		212.00	214.15	2.15	/	2.04
NFGC-23-1279		276.90	279.70	2.80	/	1.72
NFGC-23-1402		99.30	109.75	10.45	65-95	12.51
NFGC-23-1402	Including	107.00	107.65	0.65	/	156.00
NFGC-23-1402	Including	109.10	109.75	0.65	45-75	14.15
NFGC-23-1404		109.65	121.15	11.50	45-75	1.94
NFGC-23-1404	Including	119.75	120.15	0.40	45-75	29.23
NFGC-23-1429		115.40	124.15	8.75	/	5.13
NFGC-23-1429	Including	119.35	120.10	0.75	/	48.61
NFGC-23-1456		63.00	65.40	2.40	/	1.83
NFGC-23-1456		78.00	80.45	2.45	/	6.58
NFGC-23-1456	Including	78.00	78.45	0.45	/	28.80
NFGC-23-1746		50.80	58.15	7.35	/	42.80
NFGC-23-1746	Including	51.60	53.40	1.80	/	172.02
NFGC-23-1746		63.10	65.30	2.20	/	1.13
NFGC-23-1766		55.35	65.00	9.65	60-90	4.89
NFGC-23-1766	Including	59.00	60.90	1.90	/	18.47
NFGC-23-1805		57.30	59.85	2.55	/	1.87
NFGC-23-1805		62.15	64.70	2.55	/	21.06
NFGC-23-1805		70.70	82.15	11.45	/	3.96
NFGC-23-1805	Including	73.45	74.45	1.00	50-80	12.75
NFGC-23-1805		91.00	93.00	2.00	50-80	1.02
NFGC-23-1805		100.75	104.40	3.65	/	8.70
NFGC-23-1805	Including	101.40	102.40	1.00	55-85	17.01
NFGC-23-1805		114.30	117.00	2.70	55-85	1.26
NFGC-23-1805		121.20	126.40	5.20	/	1.04
NFGC-23-1820		45.30	62.00	16.70	/	36.18
NFGC-23-1820	Including	46.10	52.00	5.90	60-90	43.85
NFGC-23-1820	Including	53.00	56.40	3.40	60-90	78.82
NFGC-23-1820	Including	59.00	61.00	2.00	60-90	24.55
NFGC-23-1820		68.30	81.45	13.15	60-90	15.50
NFGC-23-1820	Including	71.40	72.15	0.75	35-65	21.00
NFGC-23-1820	Including	74.00	75.80	1.80	30-60	88.76
NFGC-23-1820		101.30	103.70	2.40	30-60	1.01
NFGC-23-1827		74.00	76.25	2.25	30-60	1.35
NFGC-23-1827		87.50	102.20	14.70	40-70	33.68
NFGC-23-1827	Including	90.20	92.20	2.00	55-85	229.26
NFGC-23-1827	Including	99.50	101.00	1.50	55-85	12.59
NFGC-23-1827		106.05	108.95	2.90	/	1.01
NFGC-23-1832		9.30	13.65	4.35	/	4.00
NFGC-23-1832	Including	12.75	13.65	0.90	/	15.50
NFGC-23-1838		14.10	19.95	5.85	60-90	40.51
NFGC-23-1838	Including	14.10	14.80	0.70	60-90	278.00
NFGC-23-1838	Including	18.40	19.95	1.55	/	22.56
NFGC-23-1843		27.50	29.65	2.15	/	22.10
NFGC-23-1843	Including	27.50	27.85	0.35	/	27.69
NFGC-23-1843	Including	28.40	29.25	0.85	/	36.84
NFGC-23-1866		12.25	20.00	7.75	/	4.70
NFGC-23-1866	Including	14.60	15.20	0.60	/	52.90
NFGC-23-1866		90.55	93.85	3.30	60-90	1.44
NFGC-23-1873		35.00	37.45	2.45	55-85	27.77
NFGC-23-1873	Including	36.45	37.05	0.60	55-85	110.50
NFGC-23-1873		104.60	109.10	4.50	/	13.19
NFGC-23-1873	Including	104.60	105.25	0.65	55-85	13.80
NFGC-23-1873	Including	107.50	109.10	1.60	/	29.34
NFGC-23-1879		80.95	90.50	9.55	/	3.10
NFGC-23-1879	Including	80.95	81.95	1.00	/	11.95
NFGC-23-1879		99.10	105.85	6.75	/	5.56
NFGC-23-1879	Including	100.10	101.10	1.00	/	25.60
NFGC-23-1912		24.95	31.90	6.95	/	7.18
NFGC-23-1912	Including	26.00	28.30	2.30	/	18.51
NFGC-23-1912		40.50	46.80	6.30	/	2.44
NFGC-23-1914		29.00	41.80	12.80	/	13.86
NFGC-23-1914	Including	31.60	32.20	0.60	/	27.90
NFGC-23-1914	Including	33.85	35.40	1.55	/	69.10
NFGC-23-1914	Including	40.50	41.00	0.50	/	61.40
NFGC-23-1914		51.25	53.65	2.40	/	14.69
NFGC-23-1914	Including	52.20	53.00	0.80	/	42.30
NFGC-23-1304*		768.40	770.55	2.15	/	3.27
NFGC-23-1304*	Including	768.40	768.75	0.35	/	13.45
NFGC-23-1304*		829.85	832.00	2.15	/	12.01
NFGC-23-1304*	Including	829.85	830.45	0.60	/	41.97
NFGC-23-1304*		842.60	845	2.40	/	1.01
NFGC-23-1304*		960.30	962.65	2.35	/	1.16

**extension of previously drilled hole*

Table 10.15 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg East prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-23-1208		112.85	121.55	8.70	/	1.58
NFGC-23-1208		126.70	132.00	5.30	/	1.73
NFGC-23-1208		139.45	149.40	9.95	50-80	2.88
NFGC-23-1208	Including	143.85	144.40	0.55	50-80	29.21
NFGC-23-1247		125.40	129.45	4.05	70-95	3.51
NFGC-23-1247	Including	129.00	129.45	0.45	70-95	12.31
NFGC-23-1253		130.70	135.20	4.50	70-95	2.96
NFGC-23-1253	Including	134.55	135.20	0.65	70-95	15.32
NFGC-23-1274		80.70	88.25	7.55	60-90	15.45
NFGC-23-1274	Including	81.35	84.20	2.85	60-90	28.00
NFGC-23-1274	Including	87.30	88.25	0.95	60-90	29.60
NFGC-23-1274		92.95	98.60	5.65	60-90	1.03
NFGC-23-1285		78.00	82.45	4.45	60-90	21.70
NFGC-23-1285	Including	79.45	80.25	0.80	60-90	115.95
NFGC-23-1293		79.05	85.05	6.00	45-75	4.49
NFGC-23-1293	Including	79.05	79.70	0.65	45-75	30.49
NFGC-23-1307		121.30	124.00	2.70	60-90	4.66
NFGC-23-1307	Including	121.30	121.75	0.45	60-90	26.76
NFGC-23-1328		15.45	17.80	2.35	65-95	6.18
NFGC-23-1328	Including	15.45	16.00	0.55	65-95	11.34
NFGC-23-1328	Including	17.30	17.80	0.50	65-95	16.56
NFGC-23-1328		37.40	40.75	3.35	65-95	2.16
NFGC-23-1437		50.55	54.00	3.45	45-75	1.52
NFGC-23-1437		77.45	92.20	14.75	40-70	2.44
NFGC-23-1437	Including	84.50	85.30	0.80	40-70	22.26
NFGC-23-1437		105.45	112.25	6.80	70-95	7.53
NFGC-23-1437	Including	106.50	107.60	1.10	70-95	38.85
NFGC-23-1466		43.00	58.70	15.70	20-50	3.68
NFGC-23-1466	Including	54.80	55.60	0.80	20-50	14.60
NFGC-23-1475		62.00	92.55	30.55	/	4.28
NFGC-23-1475	Including	66.00	66.45	0.45	/	15.85
NFGC-23-1475	Including	67.10	67.80	0.70	/	19.00
NFGC-23-1475	Including	70.10	71.05	0.95	/	76.46
NFGC-23-1491		15.90	28.70	12.80	/	4.51
NFGC-23-1491	Including	15.90	16.75	0.85	/	35.08
NFGC-23-1491	Including	20.00	20.70	0.70	/	12.90
NFGC-23-1491		36.50	44.00	7.50	/	1.17
NFGC-23-1491		69.70	74.35	4.65	40-70	4.07
NFGC-23-1491	Including	72.00	72.40	0.40	40-70	20.90
NFGC-23-1517		16.00	18.30	2.30	/	1.08
NFGC-23-1517		28.75	31.00	2.25	/	1.01
NFGC-23-1517		42.55	53.25	10.70	35-65	1.14
NFGC-23-1517		63.00	65.20	2.20	35-65	1.43
NFGC-23-1517		74.00	79.55	5.55	70-95	7.95
NFGC-23-1517	Including	74.75	75.10	0.35	70-95	50.50
NFGC-23-1517	Including	78.15	78.95	0.80	70-95	21.40
NFGC-23-1541		85.85	96.40	10.55	70-95	46.81
NFGC-23-1541	Including	88.55	89.20	0.65	70-95	20.13
NFGC-23-1541	Including	90.45	94.85	4.40	70-95	104.01
NFGC-23-1570		49.95	54.35	4.40	65-95	1.07
NFGC-23-1570		67.00	71.10	4.10	70-95	114.52
NFGC-23-1570	Including	68.00	69.75	1.75	70-95	265.32
NFGC-23-1586		43.50	53.60	10.10	35-65	6.65
NFGC-23-1586	Including	46.50	47.00	0.50	35-65	94.18
NFGC-23-1599		50.55	53.10	2.55	60-90	32.37
NFGC-23-1599	Including	52.60	53.10	0.50	60-90	162.00
NFGC-23-1608		40.95	46.00	5.05	60-90	15.38
NFGC-23-1608	Including	41.65	42.70	1.05	60-90	63.73
NFGC-23-1611		52.70	56.15	3.45	50-80	18.55
NFGC-23-1611	Including	52.70	54.05	1.35	50-80	42.12
NFGC-23-1613		25.20	27.45	2.25	40-70	24.89
NFGC-23-1613	Including	27.15	27.45	0.30	40-70	168.52
NFGC-23-1625		33.45	47.70	14.25	40-70	5.55
NFGC-23-1625	Including	38.15	39.15	1.00	40-70	48.60
NFGC-23-1935		36.90	39.45	2.55	50-80	8.10
NFGC-23-1935	Including	36.90	37.50	0.60	50-80	11.30
NFGC-23-1935	Including	38.80	39.45	0.65	50-80	20.82
NFGC-23-1942		45.95	49.40	3.45	60-90	14.82
NFGC-23-1942	Including	46.75	47.50	0.75	60-90	63.71
NFGC-23-1942		54.85	57.20	2.35	70-95	1.37
NFGC-23-1942		62.70	67.15	4.45	70-95	1.26
NFGC-23-1952		14.70	16.90	2.20	65-95	21.39
NFGC-23-1952	Including	15.70	16.30	0.60	65-95	77.20
NFGC-23-1952		23.00	25.15	2.15	50-80	11.04
NFGC-23-1952	Including	23.00	23.55	0.55	50-80	25.80
NFGC-23-1957		13.45	17.00	3.55	55-85	11.08
NFGC-23-1957	Including	16.10	17.00	0.90	55-85	33.40
NFGC-23-1960		13.80	15.90	2.10	45-75	5.85
NFGC-23-1960	Including	14.15	14.95	0.80	45-75	11.90
NFGC-23-1960		24.30	26.30	2.00	45-75	1.72

A plan view of the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface is presented in Figure 10.22. A cross-section through the Iceberg/Keats North, Iceberg East/Golden Joint, and Iceberg Alley/Dome prospects is presented in Figure 10.23.

Currently, the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects represent a high-grade zone that starts close to surface and is 300 m northeast of the Keats Main prospect along the highly prospective KBFZ. The near-surface Iceberg-Iceberg East high-grade segment of the KBFZ has a strike length of 655 m (New Found Gold Corp., 2023n). When combined with the 400 m high-grade segment of Keats Main, this near-surface, high-grade corridor covers over 1 km of strike. This domain of high-grade occurs within the overall KBFZ, a

gold mineralized damage zone that is drill-defined over 1.9 km of strike, where it remains open (New Found Gold Corp., 2024c,e,f).

Mineralization at Iceberg and Iceberg East ranges in true width from 10-40 m, intervals received have demonstrated good continuity of the high-grade along strike and to depth, and the Keat's Baseline Fault Zone remains open in all directions. Exploration will focus on expansion drilling both along strike and to depth.

In 2024, the Company initiated a deep drilling program along the AFZ testing targets generated by interpretations of 3-D seismic data, including deep targeting at Iceberg and the extension of 2 drillholes. Highlights of the deep drilling program at Iceberg include NFGC-23-1304, which intercepted four separate zones of gold mineralization as vertical depths from 550 to 820 m (New Found Gold Corp., 2024k, 2024l). Significant drill intercepts from Iceberg Deep drilling, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.14.

10.2.15 Iceberg Alley Gold Prospect

Iceberg Alley is a prospect along the KBFZ, located 1 km along strike of the Iceberg prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.20). It was discovered by step-out drilling completed in late 2023 targeting the eastern continuation of the Keats-Iceberg-Iceberg East corridor along the KBFZ. Currently, NFG has drilled 38 drillholes in 6,176 m at Iceberg Alley, and a total of 5,976 core samples from Iceberg Alley have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 5,976 samples assayed shows:

- 5,951 analytical results (99.58%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.2 ppm Au.
- 13 analytical results (0.22%) were between 1.07 and 3.57 ppm Au, with an average of 2.24 ppm Au.
- 8 analytical results (0.13%) were between 6.79 and 21.51 ppm Au, with an average of 14.34 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.07%) of 42.20, 50.80, 105.00, and 632.42 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Iceberg Alley prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.16.

Based on the fault characteristics observed at Iceberg Alley, as well as the zone's orientation, intensity, and width of the damage zone, the Company's preliminary interpretation indicates that it is another displaced segment of the Keat's Baseline Fault Zone, in a northward direction. Presently, drilling intervals define a high-grade gold domain that spans 30 m wide by 60 m deep, starting close to surface (New Found Gold Corp., 2024f). Follow-up drilling is planned at Iceberg Alley to follow this structure along strike to the east.

Figure 10.22 Plan view of the Iceberg and Iceberg East prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

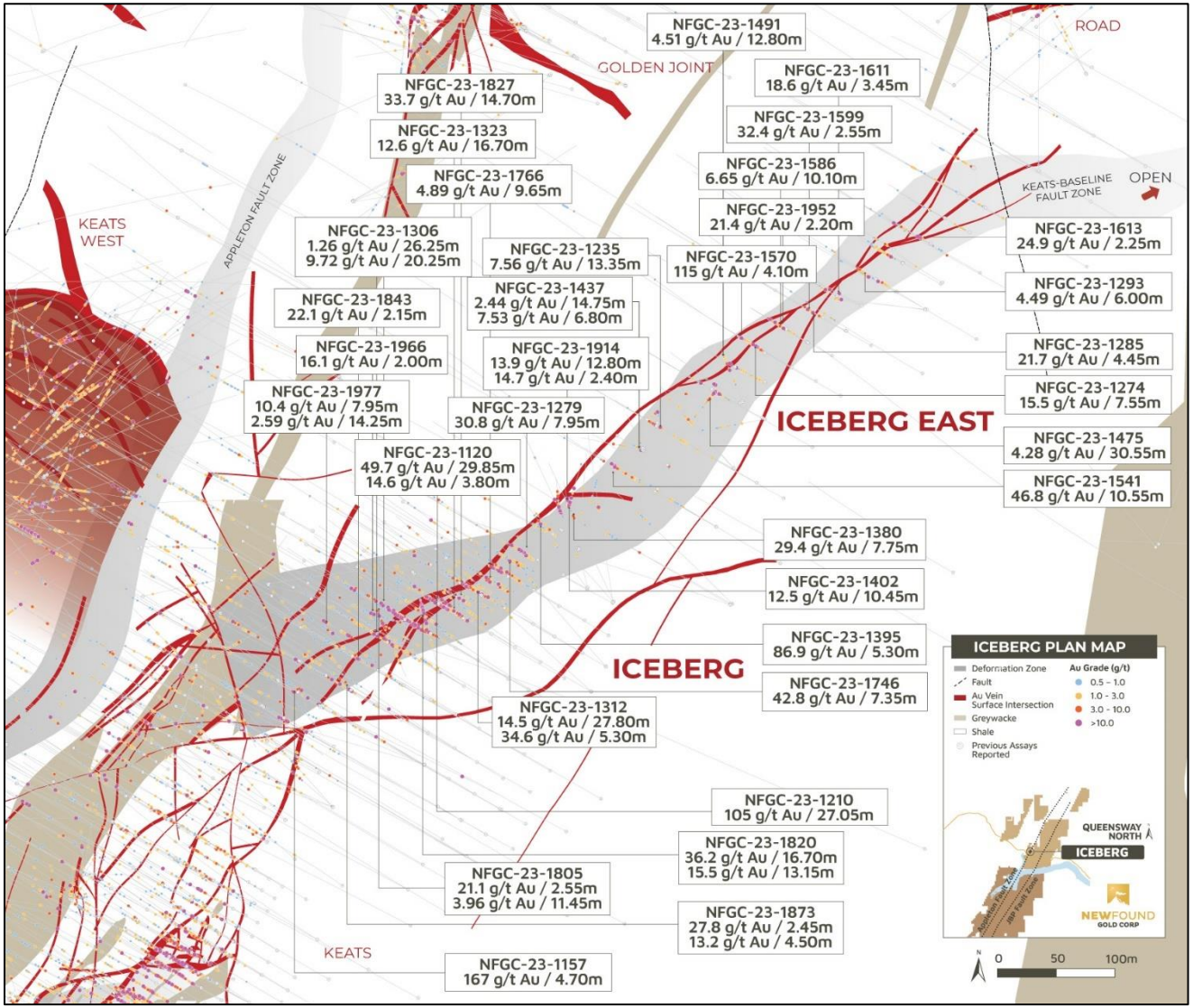


Figure 10.23 Longitudinal section (image above) through the Iceberg, Iceberg East and Iceberg Alley prospects within the KBFZ, vertically oriented, looking northwest. AFZ composite longitudinal section (image below) looking northwest (Source; NFG, 2024).

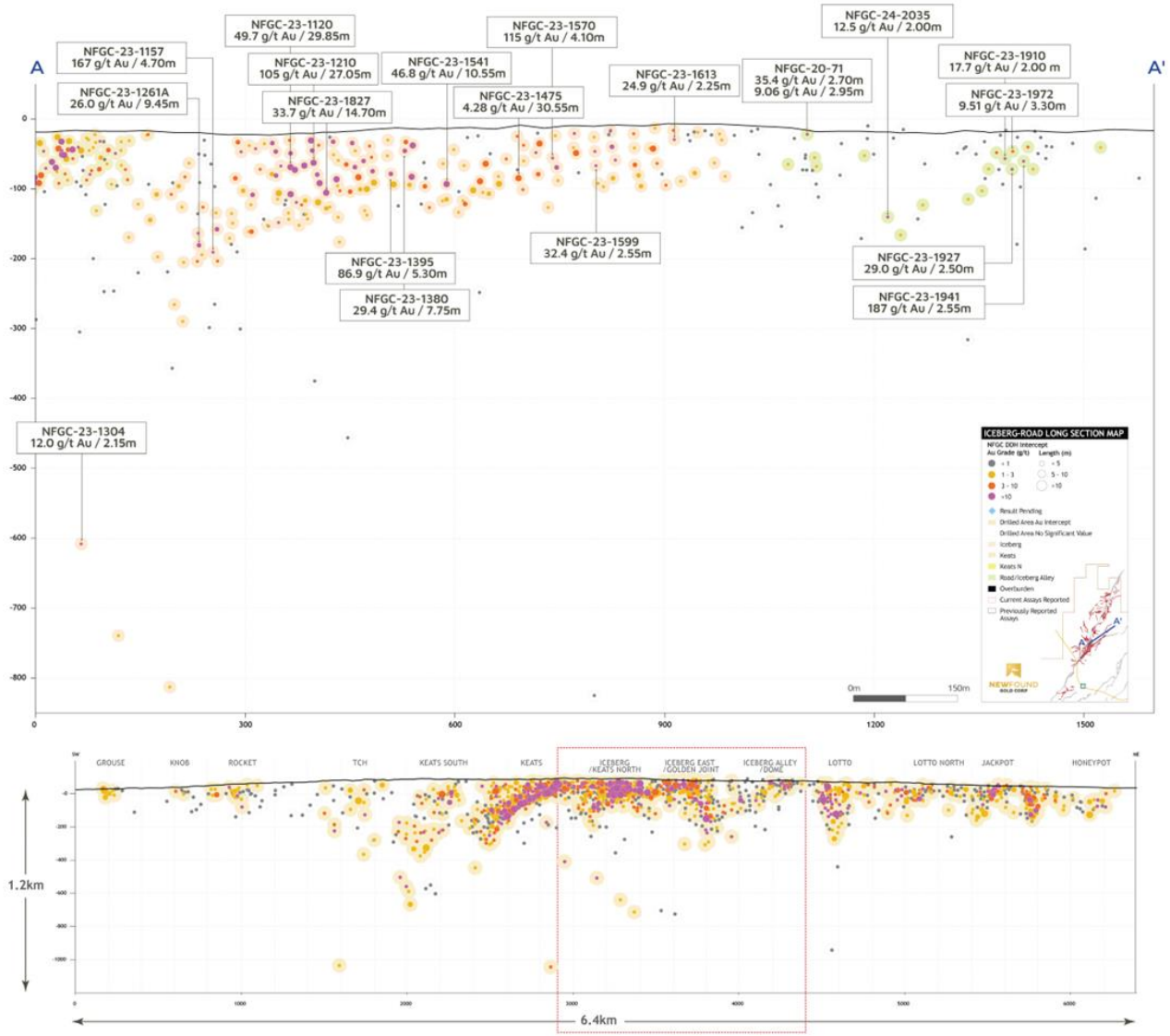


Table 10.16 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Iceberg Alley prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-23-1910		58.75	60.75	2.00	25-55	17.68
NFGC-23-1927		90.50	93.00	2.50	70-95	28.95
NFGC-23-1927	Including	90.50	91.45	0.95	/	42.20
NFGC-23-1927	Including	91.80	92.10	0.30	70-95	105.00
NFGC-23-1936		48.95	52.65	3.70	70-95	6.04
NFGC-23-1936	Including	48.95	49.45	0.50	70-95	10.51
NFGC-23-1936	Including	52.00	52.65	0.65	70-95	21.51
NFGC-23-1941		58.20	60.75	2.55	70-95	186.71
NFGC-23-1941	Including	58.80	59.55	0.75	70-95	632.42
NFGC-23-1972		60.40	63.70	3.30	70-95	9.51
NFGC-23-1972	Including	61.55	62.05	0.50	70-95	14.80
NFGC-23-1972	Including	63.25	63.70	0.45	70-95	50.80
NFGC-23-1976		60.45	62.55	2.10	70-95	3.58
NFGC-23-1976	Including	60.45	60.80	0.35	70-95	18.65
NFGC-23-1980		72.20	74.40	2.20	30-60	2.96

10.2.16 Jackpot Gold Prospect

The Jackpot showing is located 960 m northeast of the Lotto showing (Figures 10.3 and 10.14) and 280 m east of the AFZ. The discovery hole of 95.7 g/t Au over 3.25 m in NFGC-23-1292 was drilled as part of a targeted program testing an area of interest between Lotto North and Everest. Infill drilling at Jackpot has been ongoing through 2024, including NFGC-24-2144 which intercepted an interval of 36.7 g/t Au over 2.00 m. This interval is located 42 m from surface and infills a gap within the high-grade zone at Jackpot (New Found Gold Corp., 2024n). Currently, a total of 83 diamond drillholes in 17,185 m have been completed at the Jackpot prospect (Table. 10.1). A total of 16,136 core samples from Jackpot have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 16,136 samples assayed shows:

- 15,786 analytical results (97.83%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 293 analytical results (1.81%) were between 1 and 4.88 ppm Au, with an average of 1.83 ppm Au.
- 32 analytical results (0.20%) were between 5.01 and 24.50 ppm Au, with an average of 10.63 ppm Au.

- 16 analytical results (0.10%) were between 25.20 and 90.40 ppm Au, with an average of 54.84 ppm Au.
- 9 analytical results (0.06%) were between 113.00 and 818.91 ppm Au, with an average of 321.74 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Jackpot prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.17.

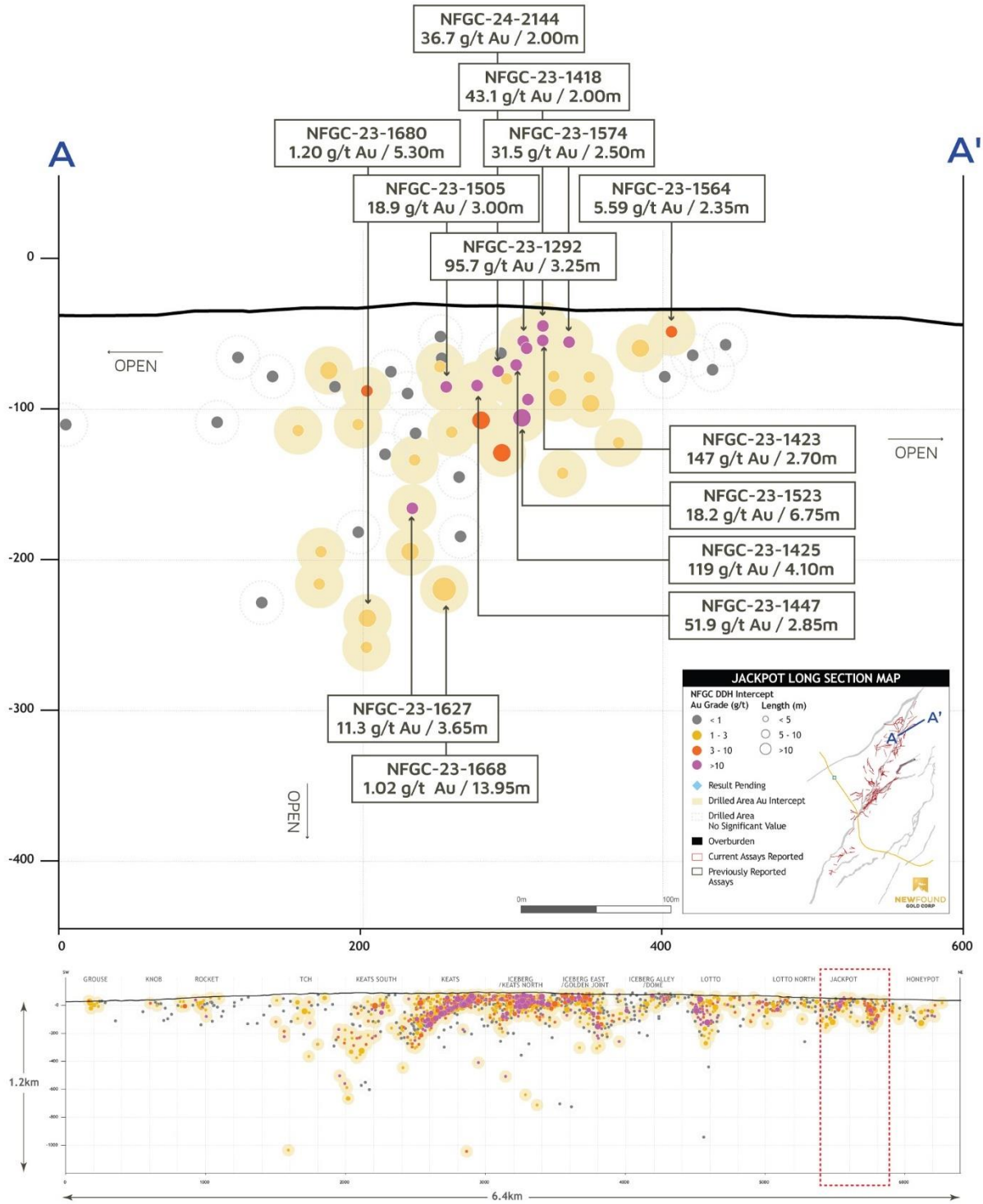
Jackpot is an east-west striking, steeply south-dipping high-grade structure host to epizonal high-grade veins with characteristics like the neighbouring Lotto Zone. The Jackpot structure has been intersected in drilling over a strike length of 345 m and to a depth of 235 m (Figure 10.24). The Jackpot structure includes a high-grade segment that demonstrates good continuity over an area that is 75 m wide and 250 m long that plunges to the southwest. It is open at depth and data from the seismic program will guide a deeper drilling program in the future.

Table 10.17 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Jackpot prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-893	215.35	219.60	4.25	/	2.12
NFGC-22-893 Including	219.30	219.60	0.30	/	17.95
NFGC-23-1292	27.45	30.70	3.25	55-85	95.71
NFGC-23-1292 Including	27.45	28.30	0.85	55-85	352.58
NFGC-23-1292 Including	29.80	30.70	0.90	55-85	12.37
NFGC-23-1292	202.55	212.55	10.00	/	1.88
NFGC-23-1299	78.10	80.30	2.20	70-95	3.59
NFGC-23-1299 Including	78.10	78.65	0.55	70-95	11.39
NFGC-23-1415	28.00	32.70	4.70	55-85	10.98
NFGC-23-1415 Including	28.00	29.30	1.30	55-85	38.41
NFGC-23-1423	20.40	23.10	2.70	55-85	146.67
NFGC-23-1423 Including	20.40	22.50	2.10	55-85	188.10
NFGC-23-1423 Including	21.40	21.80	0.40	55-85	699.00
NFGC-23-1423 Including	22.10	22.50	0.40	55-85	241.00
NFGC-23-1425	36.90	41.00	4.10	40-70	118.73
NFGC-23-1425 Including	36.90	39.00	2.10	40-70	229.71
NFGC-23-1447	59.20	62.05	2.85	60-90	51.93
NFGC-23-1447 Including	59.20	61.10	1.90	60-90	77.82
NFGC-23-1458	75.00	77.75	2.75	70-95	13.83
NFGC-23-1458 Including	76.60	77.30	0.70	70-95	49.31
NFGC-23-1464	83.00	89.10	6.10	60-90	4.63
NFGC-23-1464 Including	83.35	83.95	0.60	60-90	38.87
NFGC-23-1470	54.00	56.30	2.30	60-90	2.12
NFGC-23-1470 Including	54.70	55.05	0.35	60-90	11.40
NFGC-23-1488	108.20	117.65	9.45	45-75	3.01
NFGC-23-1488 Including	110.00	110.70	0.70	45-75	25.70

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-23-1505	76.75	79.75	3.00	70-95	18.93
NFGC-23-1505 Including	78.90	79.75	0.85	70-95	61.78
NFGC-23-1505	101.45	104.00	2.55	/	1.66
NFGC-23-1552	222.20	239.85	17.65	30-60	3.23
NFGC-23-1552 Including	227.55	228.30	0.75	30-60	25.20
NFGC-23-1552	246.10	256.55	10.45	30-60	1.60
NFGC-23-1552	266.05	283.30	17.25	/	1.45
NFGC-23-1552	288.15	295.60	7.45	/	1.55
NFGC-23-1523	79.25	86.00	6.75	60-90	18.23
NFGC-23-1523 Including	79.25	80.80	1.55	60-90	73.76
NFGC-23-1523	116.75	119.15	2.40	15-45	1.23
NFGC-23-1537	72.30	79.05	6.75	/	2.50
NFGC-23-1537 Including	78.75	79.05	0.30	/	36.10
NFGC-23-1537	145.50	148.00	2.50	/	5.66
NFGC-23-1537 Including	147.40	148.00	0.60	/	21.10
NFGC-23-1564	21.80	24.15	2.35	70-95	5.59
NFGC-23-1564 Including	22.70	23.30	0.60	70-95	20.40
NFGC-23-1574	30.50	33.00	2.50	70-95	31.50
NFGC-23-1574 Including	31.30	32.15	0.85	70-95	90.40
NFGC-23-1574	42.10	46.00	3.90	70-95	1.93
NFGC-23-1647	204.30	207.00	2.70	/	27.68
NFGC-23-1647 Including	205.00	205.60	0.60	/	124.50
NFGC-23-1647	223.80	237.65	13.85	70-95	3.26
NFGC-23-1647 Including	223.80	224.55	0.75	70-95	24.50
NFGC-24-2144	56.00	58.00	2.00	70-95	36.74
Including	56.00	57.00	1.00	70-95	73.31
And	246.00	249.00	3.00	40-70	1.28

Figure 10.24 Longitudinal section through the Jackpot prospect, vertically oriented, looking north (Source; NFG, 2024).



10.2.17 K2 Gold Prospect

The K2 Zone was discovered when NFG intersected broad gold mineralization west of the AFZ while working on the Lotto North reconnaissance grid. The K2 prospect is 725 m north of Lotto, 2.2 km northeast of Keats West, and is situated on the west side of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.11).

The following figures depict the association between structural geology and gold mineralization at the K2 prospect:

- Figure 10.25: Plan view of the K2 prospect with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface.
- Figure 10.26: Cross-section through the K2 prospect.
- Figure 10.27: Modelled cross-section through the K2 prospect.
- Figure 10.28: Inclined three-dimensional gold mineralization model for the K2 prospect with main veins.

The K2 prospect is a significant structural zone made up of multiple structures and crosscutting vein orientations, that currently has a defined mineralized footprint that is 490 m long and 395 m wide. The gold mineralization begins at surface and has been drill-defined down to a maximum vertical depth of 250 m. Much of the gold at K2 is found in the "K2 Main" structure (shown in red in the Figure 10.25), a low-angle gold-bearing fault zone starting at surface that dips 30-40° to the southeast and shares a similar dip to Keats West and strike to the KBFZ. This complex network of associated structures forms a mineralized damage zone that averages 65 m in thickness (Figure 10.26).

The K2 prospect consists of a series of epizonal stockwork and fault-fill style quartz veins that parallel, and crosscut, the K2 Main fault to form a broad domain of gold mineralized brittle faults (Figures 10.27 and 10.28). The K2 structure is interpreted to be the master structure whereas the previously discussed "Zone 36" is a related vein that was originally exposed in trenching.

One such vein constituent of the greater K2 structure is called the Stibnite vein that has returned several significant gold intervals. Stibnite is a near-surface high-grade vein that has been traced over a current strike length of 105 m. This vein contains significant amounts of stibnite, an antimony-bearing sulphide mineral as reflected by the antimony assay results of 0.95% Sb over 12.95 m in NFGC-23-1303, and 0.04% Sb over 3.90 m in NFGC-23-1391. This is the first time this mineral association has been observed at Queensway North.

Figure 10.25 Plan view of the K2 prospect with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

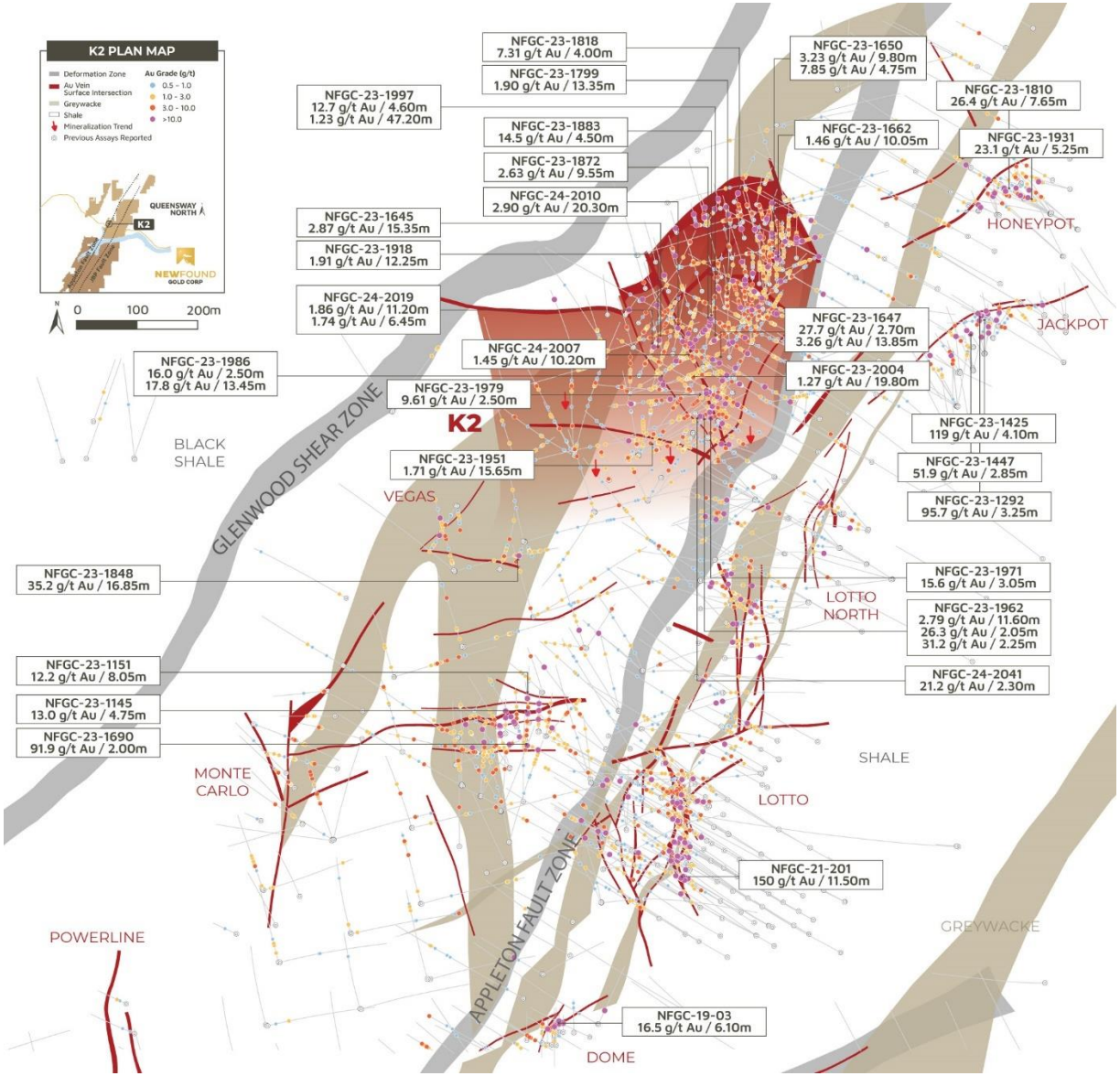


Figure 10.26 Longitudinal section through the K2 prospect, vertically oriented, looking north (Source; NFG, 2024).

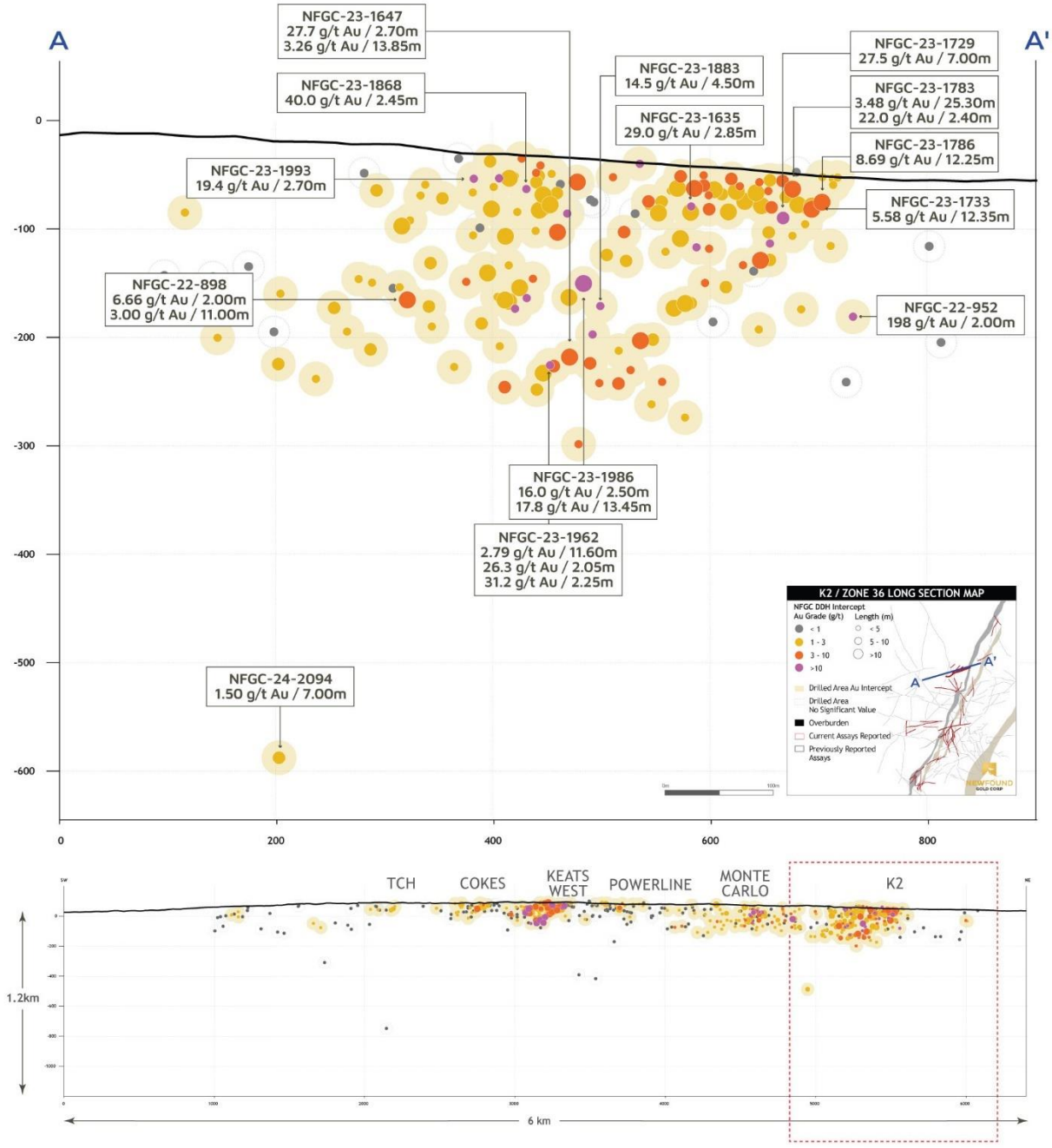


Figure 10.27 Modelled cross-section through the K2 prospect (+/-12.5m, looking east; Source: NFG, 2024).

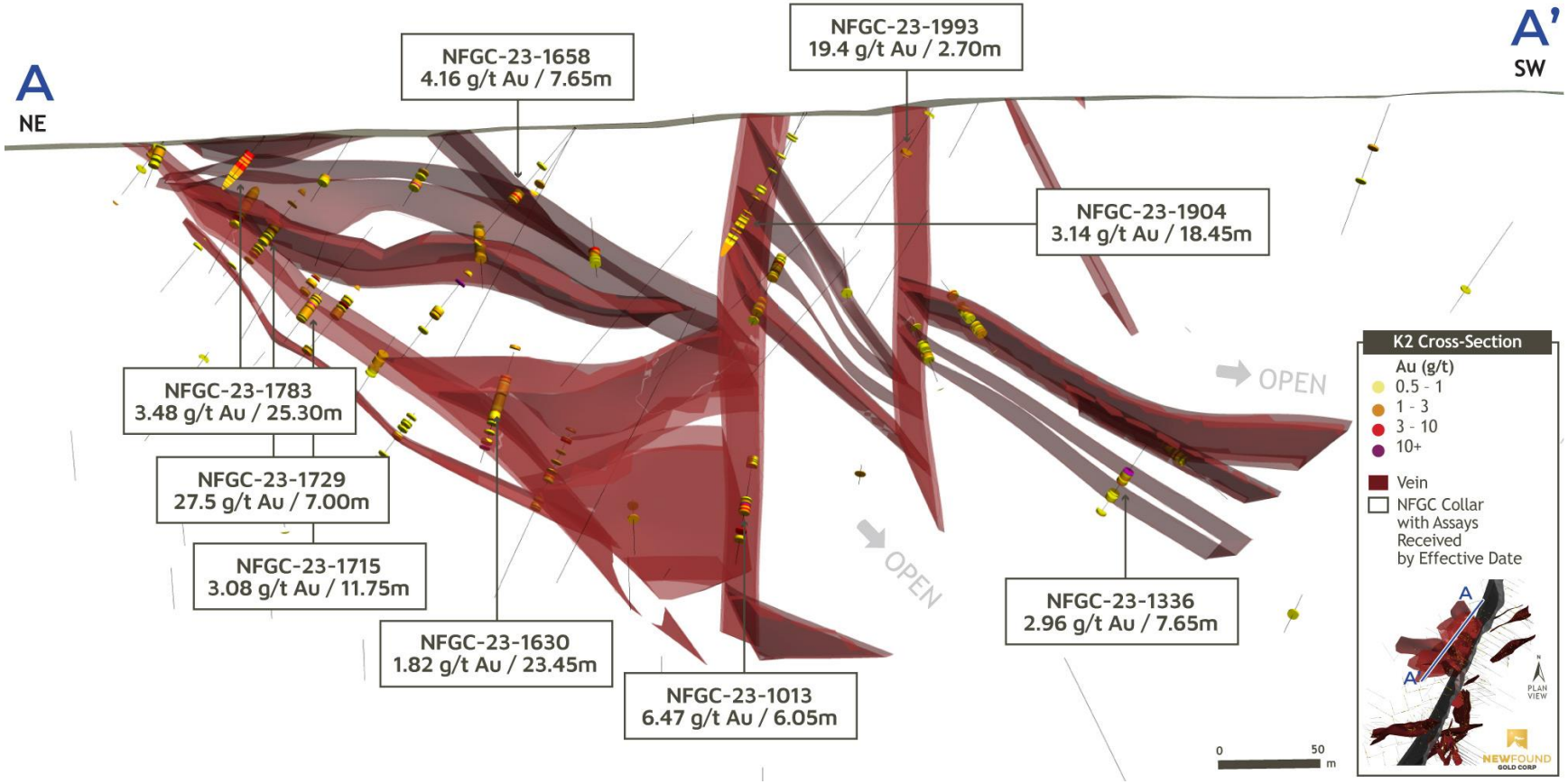
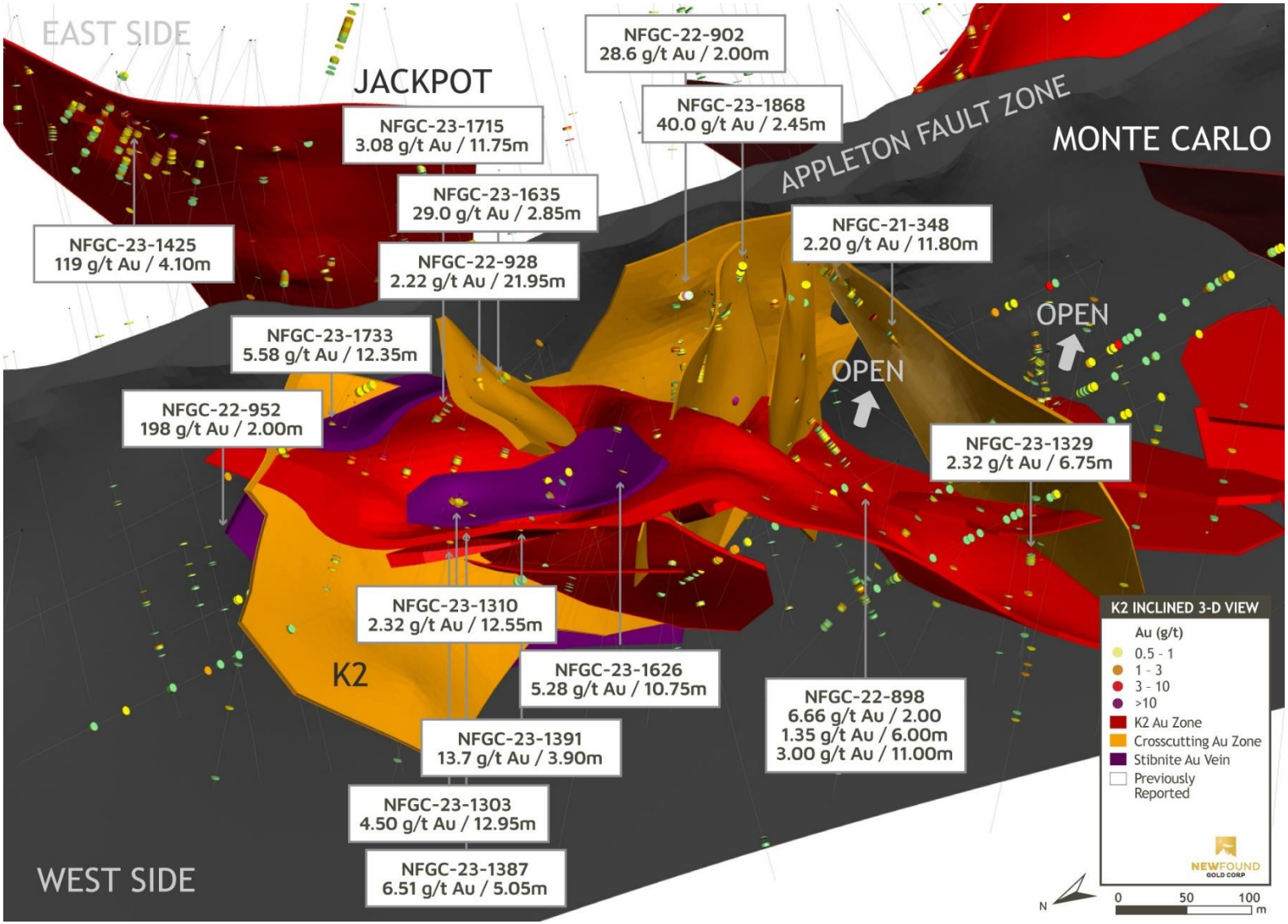


Figure 10.28 Inclined three-dimensional gold mineralization model for the K2 prospect with main veins (Source: NFG, 2024).



Currently, 148 drillholes in 27,471 m have been completed at the K2 prospect, and 28,061 core samples have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 28,061 samples assayed shows:

- 26 analytical results (93.84%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.07 ppm Au.
- 1,475 analytical results (5.26%) were between 1 and 4.99 ppm Au, with an average of 2.01 ppm Au.
- 213 analytical results (0.76%) were between 5.02 and 24.70 ppm Au, with an average of 9.77 ppm Au.
- 31 analytical results (0.11%) were between 25.80 and 90.69 ppm Au, with an average of 42.19 ppm Au.
- 10 analytical results (0.03%) were between 106.50 and 370.00 ppm Au, with an average of 178.09 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts for the K2 prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.18. Mineralization at K2 generally tends to be lower grade over broad widths however, localized domains of high-grade have been identified and occur at locations where cross-cutting structures interact with the K2 structure. Drilling has been ongoing to determine the high-grade potential and results received to date indicate continuity within these domains.

Exploration will remain focused on expanding K2 down-dip in addition to looking at areas of interest at depth below and adjacent to this structure.

10.2.18 Keats Gold Prospect

The Keats prospect is located at the north end of the AFZ in QWN, along the Keats-Baseline Fault Zone (KBFZ), approximately 0.4 km southeast of the Cokes prospect and 9.6 km southwest of the 798 prospect (Figures 10.3, 10.10, and 10.29).

NFG diamond drilling and interpretation interpreted a brittle fault zone known as the KBFZ that has an east-northeast strike (N55°E) and dips to the southeast at approximately 60°. This brittle fault zone lies to the east of the AFZ and runs slightly oblique to it. This fault forms an extensive damage zone that is discordant to the stratigraphy, which has a northeast strike and a steep dip; it controls the development of a complex network of brittle, high-grade gold vein arrays that are epizonal in character (Figures 10.29 and 10.30).

Table 10.18 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the K2 prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-902		59.00	61.00	2.00	40-70	28.58
NFGC-22-902	Including	59.00	60.00	1.00	40-70	48.80
NFGC-22-902		74.10	76.10	2.00	50-80	2.32
NFGC-22-928		16.40	38.35	21.95	35-65	2.22
NFGC-22-928	Including	27.50	28.50	1.00	35-65	19.71
NFGC-22-928		46.45	58.00	11.55	70-95	1.92
NFGC-22-928		63.60	67.40	3.80	70-95	1.52
NFGC-22-928		71.85	80.75	8.90	70-95	1.94
NFGC-22-959		131.00	135.25	4.25	35-65	11.23
NFGC-22-959	Including	131.00	132.50	1.50	35-65	12.93
NFGC-22-959	Including	133.20	134.80	1.60	35-65	13.45
NFGC-22-959		165.70	169.00	3.30	65-95	1.26
NFGC-22-959		206.95	215.00	8.05	/	1.09
NFGC-22-959		265.10	267.45	2.35	25-55	3.59
NFGC-22-972		5.30	7.55	2.25	40-70	7.08
NFGC-22-972	Including	6.20	7.20	1.00	40-70	14.84
NFGC-22-972		139.15	141.35	2.20	60-90	2.54
NFGC-22-972		237.80	239.85	2.05	45-75	2.82
NFGC-22-986		43.70	62.50	18.80	/	1.44
NFGC-22-986		90.85	100.40	9.55	70-95	1.72
NFGC-22-986		115.25	117.25	2.00	/	1.53
NFGC-22-986		121.25	123.65	2.40	/	1.29
NFGC-22-986		136.35	139.55	3.20	/	3.45
NFGC-22-986	Including	136.35	136.70	0.35	/	25.80
NFGC-22-1013		53.00	55.35	2.35	/	4.46
NFGC-22-1013	Including	54.50	55.35	0.85	/	10.35
NFGC-22-1013		78.50	80.85	2.35	/	1.12
NFGC-22-1013		158.00	160.00	2.00	/	4.15
NFGC-22-1013		177.85	180.10	2.25	/	1.07
NFGC-22-1013		202.95	209.00	6.05	70-95	6.47
NFGC-22-1013	Including	204.50	205.20	0.70	70-95	27.50
NFGC-22-1013		217.05	219.35	2.30	70-95	4.21
NFGC-22-1013	Including	218.45	219.35	0.90	70-95	10.60
NFGC-23-1303		22.35	35.30	12.95	70-95	4.50
NFGC-23-1303	Including	23.20	24.35	1.15	70-95	21.12
NFGC-23-1303	Including	25.00	25.45	0.45	70-95	12.05
NFGC-23-1336		269.40	277.05	7.65	45-75	2.96
NFGC-23-1336	Including	269.40	269.80	0.40	45-75	34.80
NFGC-23-1336		286.10	288.90	2.80	45-75	1.05
NFGC-23-1364		219.00	221.60	2.60	/	6.74
NFGC-23-1364	Including	219.00	219.75	0.75	/	23.00
NFGC-23-1387		19.90	24.95	5.05	70-95	6.51
NFGC-23-1387	Including	22.85	23.55	0.70	70-95	27.70
NFGC-23-1391		6.00	9.90	3.90	70-95	13.72
NFGC-23-1391	Including	7.50	8.00	0.50	70-95	20.60
NFGC-23-1391	Including	8.50	9.90	1.40	70-95	26.93
NFGC-23-1398		32.75	36.15	3.40	70-95	5.99
NFGC-23-1398	Including	35.00	35.70	0.70	70-95	20.60
NFGC-23-1406		26.00	28.00	2.00	70-95	8.93
NFGC-23-1406	Including	26.45	26.85	0.40	70-95	29.90
NFGC-23-1406		43.15	45.80	2.65	70-95	4.55
NFGC-23-1626		28.30	39.05	10.75	55-85	5.28
NFGC-23-1626	Including	37.65	39.05	1.40	55-85	30.88
NFGC-23-1635		46.50	49.35	2.85	70-95	28.99
NFGC-23-1635	Including	47.85	48.40	0.55	70-95	138.68
NFGC-23-1635		62.90	65.10	2.20	60-90	4.06
NFGC-23-1635		98.00	100.00	2.00	60-90	1.99
NFGC-23-1635		127.55	129.85	2.30	20-50	7.19
NFGC-23-1635	Including	128.80	129.10	0.30	20-50	54.58
NFGC-23-1645		23.65	39.00	15.35	70-95	2.87
NFGC-23-1645	Including	30.45	31.15	0.70	70-95	24.30
NFGC-23-1650		20.70	25.05	4.35	55-85	4.03
NFGC-23-1650	Including	24.35	25.05	0.70	55-85	10.55
NFGC-23-1650		37.85	47.65	9.80	70-95	3.23
NFGC-23-1650	Including	39.30	39.90	0.60	70-95	11.20
NFGC-23-1650		52.80	62.50	9.70	70-95	1.82
NFGC-23-1650		77.70	82.45	4.75	45-75	7.85
NFGC-23-1650	Including	79.10	80.40	1.30	45-75	16.12
NFGC-23-1654		90.35	93.05	2.70	/	1.62
NFGC-23-1654	Including	91.50	91.85	0.35	/	11.57
NFGC-23-1658		43.35	51.00	7.65	70-95	4.16
NFGC-23-1658	Including	45.00	45.50	0.50	70-95	19.90
NFGC-23-1658		71.60	74.05	2.45	70-95	2.90
NFGC-23-1663		53.50	63.65	10.15	70-95	1.77
NFGC-23-1663		75.00	77.15	2.15	70-95	1.27
NFGC-23-1663		89.35	94.40	5.05	70-95	2.79
NFGC-23-1663	Including	89.35	90.30	0.95	70-95	11.70
NFGC-23-1663		98.60	101.00	2.40	70-95	22.24
NFGC-23-1663	Including	99.35	100.00	0.65	70-95	81.88
NFGC-23-1663		118.35	121.90	3.55	/	1.47
NFGC-23-1669		65.85	68.75	2.90	70-95	1.90
NFGC-23-1669		75.30	93.15	17.85	70-95	2.08
NFGC-23-1669	Including	79.45	80.00	0.55	70-95	41.70
NFGC-23-1669		104.20	106.35	2.15	70-95	1.94
NFGC-23-1669		163.40	173.00	9.60	55-85	2.49
NFGC-23-1669	Including	168.80	169.40	0.60	55-85	11.35
NFGC-23-1709		19.40	27.75	8.35	25-55	3.01
NFGC-23-1709		34.60	44.45	9.85	25-55	6.18
NFGC-23-1709	Including	39.45	39.95	0.50	25-55	47.10
NFGC-23-1709	Including	40.55	41.40	0.85	25-55	24.58
NFGC-23-1709		49.75	52.00	2.25	25-55	7.79
NFGC-23-1709	Including	49.75	50.15	0.40	25-55	39.00
NFGC-23-1729		26.75	36.35	9.60	65-95	3.39
NFGC-23-1729		55.20	62.20	7.00	70-95	27.49
NFGC-23-1729	Including	55.20	55.70	0.50	70-95	370.00
NFGC-23-1733		35.30	47.65	12.35	70-95	5.58
NFGC-23-1733	Including	35.30	36.20	0.90	70-95	19.95
NFGC-23-1733	Including	40.70	41.45	0.75	70-95	13.86
NFGC-23-1733	Including	46.75	47.65	0.90	70-95	29.47
NFGC-23-1733		51.70	54.40	2.70	70-95	2.20
NFGC-23-1738		74.55	78.00	3.45	60-90	6.53
NFGC-23-1738	Including	76.35	77.00	0.65	60-90	11.14
NFGC-23-1738		87.00	90.00	3.00	70-95	19.19
NFGC-23-1738	Including	88.25	90.00	1.75	70-95	30.92
NFGC-23-1738		95.80	107.00	11.20	70-95	1.89
NFGC-23-1738		116.00	118.35	2.35	70-95	1.18
NFGC-23-1738		127.85	131.15	3.30	70-95	1.17
NFGC-23-1750		22.20	27.10	4.90	55-85	3.99
NFGC-23-1750	Including	22.20	23.20	1.00	55-85	11.09
NFGC-23-1754		15.25	18.35	3.10	70-95	9.28
NFGC-23-1754	Including	15.25	16.00	0.75	70-95	18.54
NFGC-23-1754	Including	17.00	17.65	0.65	70-95	10.38
NFGC-23-1778		17.50	19.50	2.00	65-95	12.69
NFGC-23-1778	Including	17.50	18.45	0.95	65-95	25.90
NFGC-23-1778		26.50	41.40	14.90	75-90	2.92
NFGC-23-1778	Including	36.05	36.60	0.55	75-90	34.70
NFGC-23-1779		15.95	23.00	7.05	75-95	4.51
NFGC-23-1779	Including	22.00	23.00	1.00	75-95	12.15
NFGC-23-1783		10.40	35.70	25.30	45-75	3.48
NFGC-23-1783	Including	10.40	11.00	0.60	45-75	12.50
NFGC-23-1783	Including	12.90	13.20	0.30	45-75	42.30
NFGC-23-1783		55.00	57.40	2.40	65-95	21.96
NFGC-23-1783	Including	56.00	56.40	0.40	65-95	130.50
NFGC-23-1786		29.45	41.70	12.25	70-95	8.69
NFGC-23-1786	Including	29.45	30.15	0.70	70-95	18.54
NFGC-23-1786	Including	30.75	31.40	0.65	70-95	90.69
NFGC-23-1786	Including	32.25	33.25	1.00	70-95	13.40
NFGC-23-1786		60.00	64.40	4.40	50-80	2.04
NFGC-23-1786	Including	64.00	64.40	0.40	50-80	11.64
NFGC-23-1818		26.75	30.75	4.00	/	7.31
NFGC-23-1818	Including	26.75	28.05	1.30	/	18.06
NFGC-23-1868		16.35	18.80	2.45	20-50	40.02
NFGC-23-1868	Including	17.00	17.75	0.75	20-50	127.83
NFGC-23-1868		45.10	47.35	2.25	20-50	1.56
NFGC-23-1883		117.20	119.55	2.35	/	1.17
NFGC-23-1883		126.50	131.05	4.55	/	1.11
NFGC-23-1883		147.10	151.60	4.50	45-75	14.52
NFGC-23-1883	Including	147.10	147.65	0.55	45-75	111.62
NFGC-23-1962		60.65	63.40	2.75	70-95	1.53
NFGC-23-1962		166.80	169.15	2.35	/	1.01
NFGC-23-1962		190.35	201.95	11.60	70-95	2.79
NFGC-23-1962	Including	190.35	190.65	0.30	70-95	56.70
NFGC-23-1962		211.85	213.90	2.05	50-80	26.26
NFGC-23-1962	Including	212.40	212.90	0.50	50-80	106.50
NFGC-23-1962		234.00	236.30	2.30	/	2.54
NFGC-23-1962		256.85	259.10	2.25	/	31.19
NFGC-23-1962	Including	257.20	257.55	0.35	/	198.50
NFGC-23-1971		59.00	61.60	2.60	70-95	1.33
NFGC-23-1971		195.10	198.15	3.05	65-95	15.58
NFGC-23-1971	Including	195.10	195.70	0.60	65-95	68.80
NFGC-23-1971		203.00	205.50	2.50	65-95	1.84
NFGC-23-1971		215.75	218.00	2.25	70-95	1.25
NFGC-23-1986		29.90	32.15	2.25	50-80	4.50
NFGC-23-1986	Including	30.90	31.40	0.50	50-80	16.36
NFGC-23-1986		85.85	88.35	2.50	75-95	16.01
NFGC-23-1986	Including	85.85	86.15	0.30	75-95	130.14
NFGC-23-1986		98.90	101.30	2.40	75-95	1.43
NFGC-23-1986		103.00	105.35	2.35	75-95	1.20
NFGC-23-1986		127.05	131.50	4.45	75-95	2.68
NFGC-23-1986		139.00	141.45	2.45	50-80	1.91
NFGC-23-1986		146.10	150.30	4.20	50-80	1.93
NFGC-23-1986	Including	149.90	150.30	0.40	50-80	12.55
NFGC-23-1986		167.70	181.15	13.45	50-80	17.77
NFGC-23-1986	Including	172.15	174.30	2.15	50-80	93.96
NFGC-23-1986	Including	180.80	181.15	0.35	50-80	17.02
NFGC-23-1993		29.45	32.15	2.70	45-75	19.41
NFGC-23-1993	Including	30.20	30.60	0.40	45-75	120.71
NFGC-24-2010		53.70	74.00	20.30	70-95	2.90
NFGC-24-2010	Including	60.90	61.25	0.35	70-95	24.34
NFGC-24-2010	Including	62.00	62.35	0.35	70-95	10.54
NFGC-24-2036		7.00	15.60	8.60	70-95	2.17
NFGC-24-2036	Including	13.55	14.25	0.70	70-95	12.77
NFGC-24-2039		4.65	7.50	2.85	/	4.28
NFGC-24-2039	Including	7.05	7.50	0.45	/	17.22
NFGC-24-2041		13.55	15.85	2.30	/	21.19
NFGC-24-2041	Including	14.40	15.85	1.45	/	33.37
NFGC-24-2041		141.70	143.70	2.00	/	1.14
NFGC-24-2041		155.40	158.00	2.60	/	1.44
NFGC-24-2047		51.00	55.25	4.25	45-75	2.89
NFGC-24-2047	Including	51.00	51.40	0.40	45-75	23.90

Figure 10.29 Plan view of the Keats (Main) prospect with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

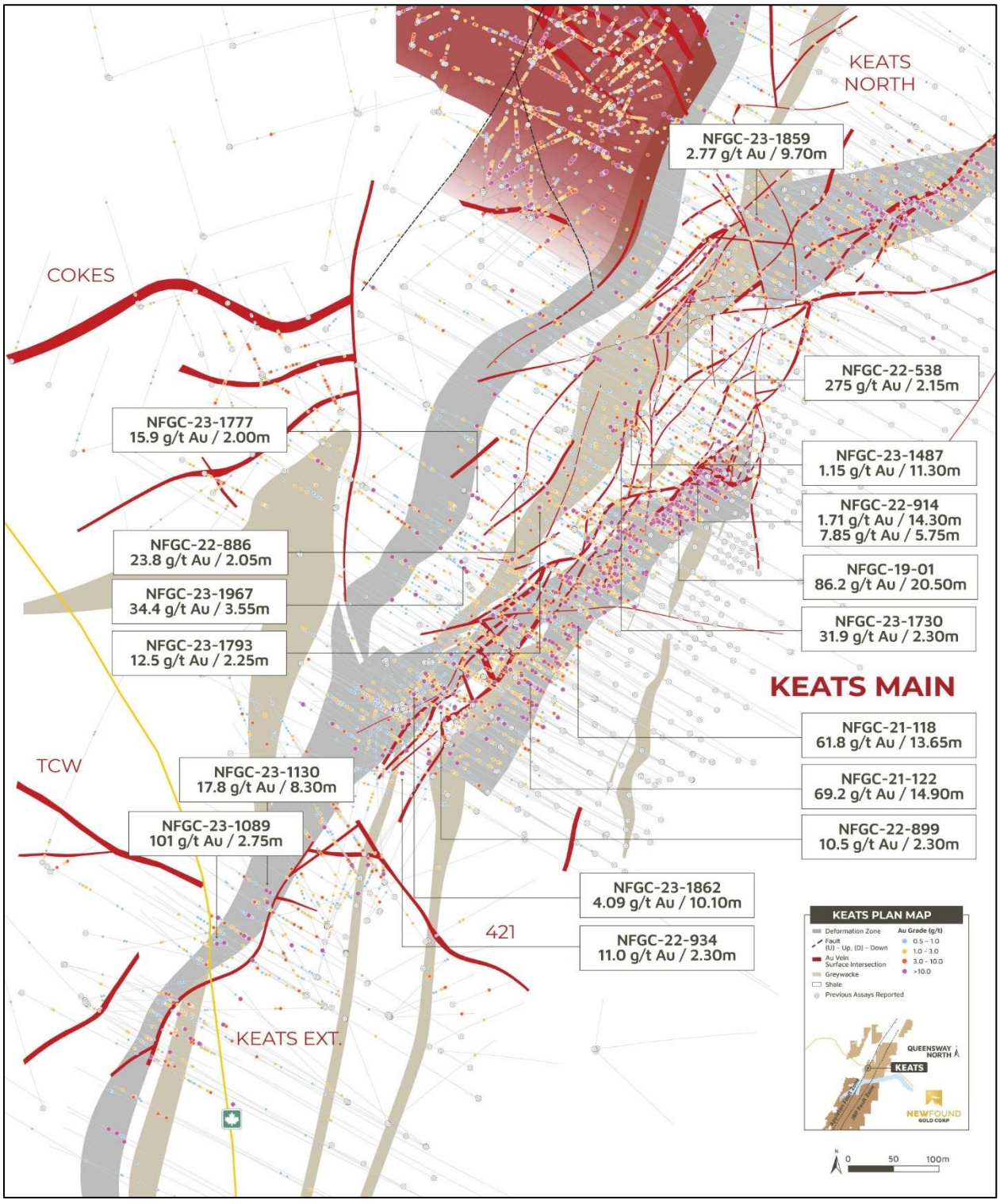
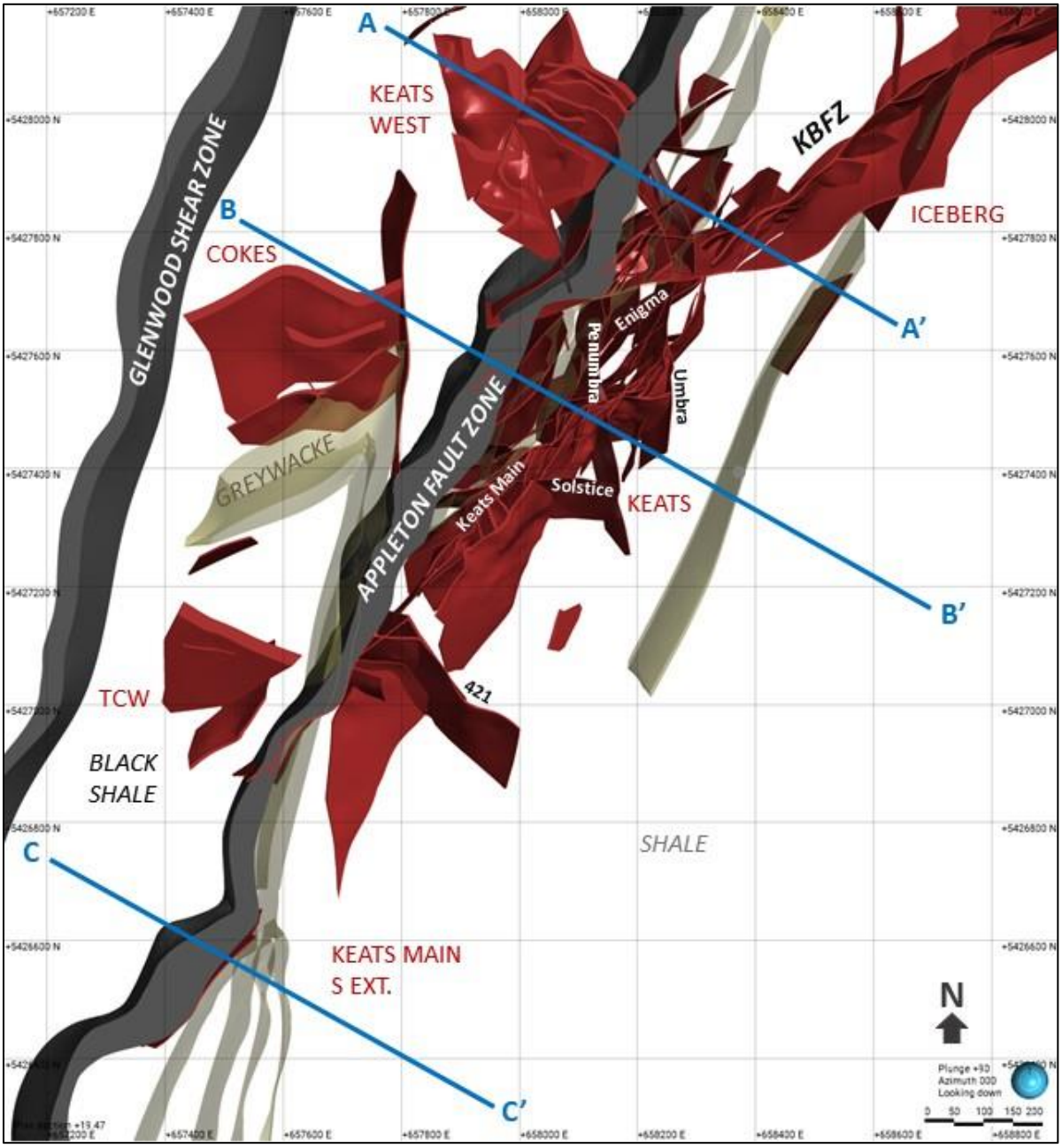
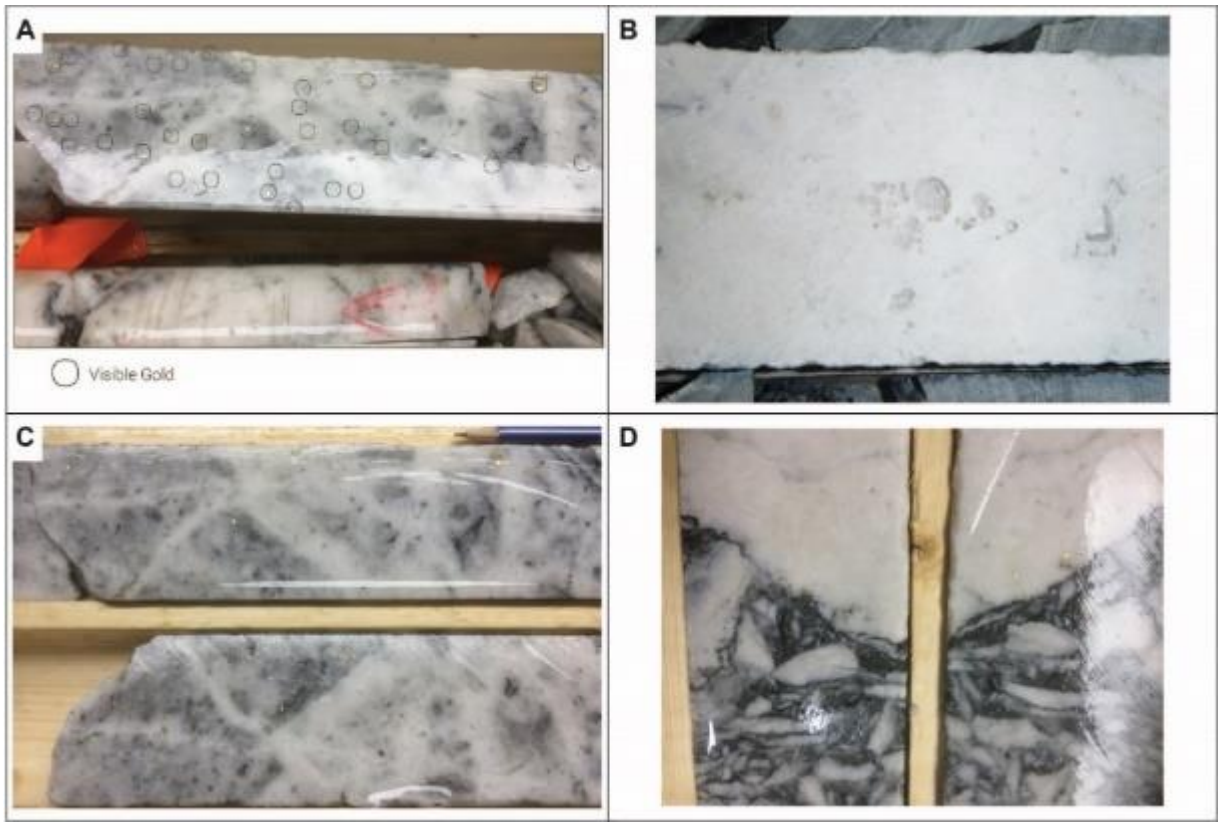


Figure 10.30 Three-dimensional plan view map of the Keats prospect. Approximately 75 m wide horizontal section with significant veins and showing the B-B' cross-section trace used in the previous figure (Source: NFG, 2024).



Gold mineralization starts close to surface and is characterized by the presence of quartz-carbonate veins with vuggy, stylolitic and/or brecciated textures which often contain trace amounts of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, boulangerite or pyrite, and which are associated with a NH_4 muscovite alteration (Figure 10.31).

Figure 10.31 Core photographs from NFGC-19-01: visible gold in A, C and D; vuggy quartz texture in B (Source: NFG, 2024).



A variety of fault and vein orientations have been encountered within and surrounding the KBFZ, forming a complex network of high-grade vein splays bifurcating from the KBFZ and the AFZ and producing several high-grade domains that plunge in varying orientations (Figures 10.32 and 10.33). Two vein orientations dominate, with the most prominent orientation being approximately parallel to the orientation of the KBFZ.

The "Keats Main" vein is an example of a vein with this orientation; it has been defined over a strike length of approximately 520 m and a depth of approximately 200 m, with a true width that ranges from less than 1 m to approximately 4 m (Figure 10.24 and Figure 10.25). The Keats Main vein occurs within the KBFZ and is accompanied by a complex array of high-grade gold veins of varying widths and orientations.

Figure 10.32 Longitudinal section through the TCH, Keats South, and Keats prospects, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source; NFG, 2024).

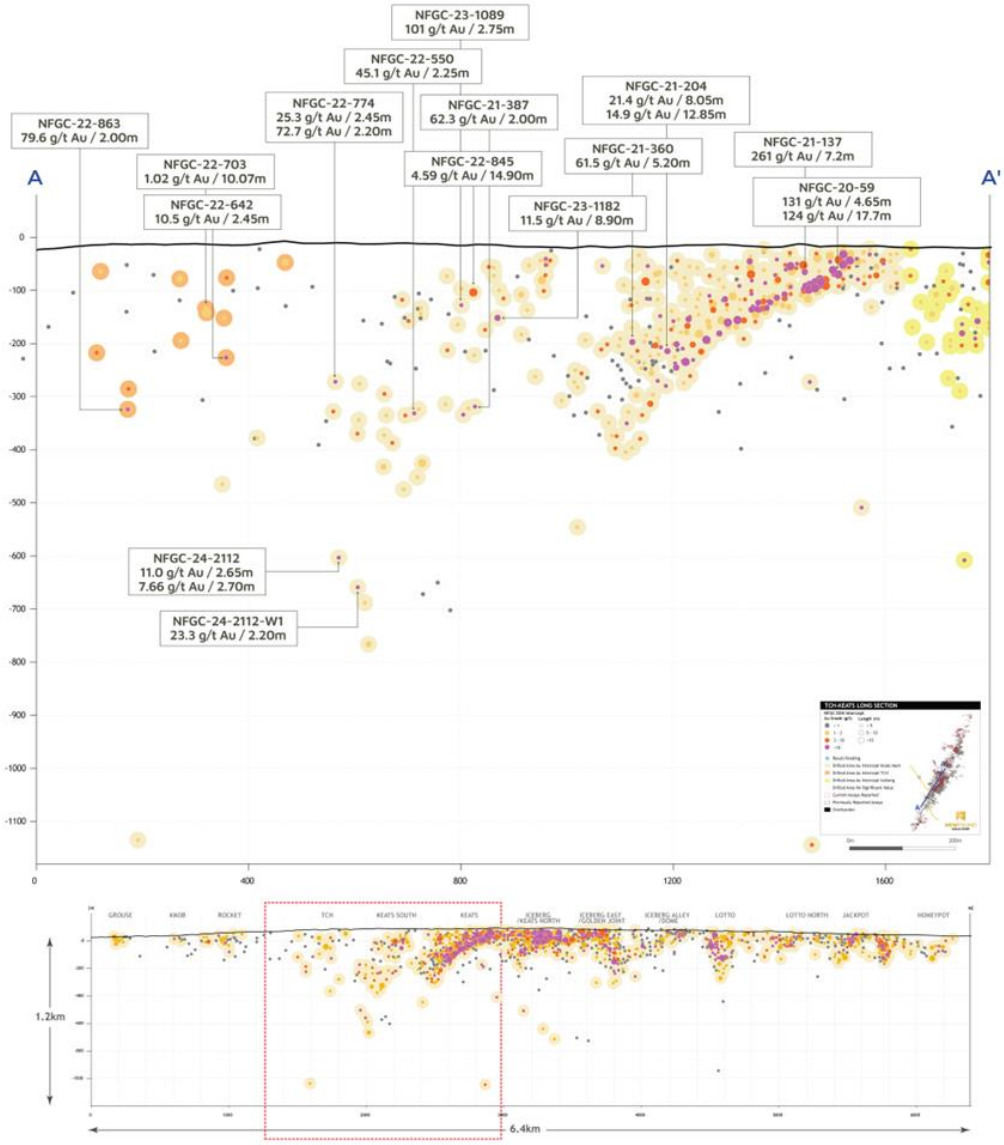
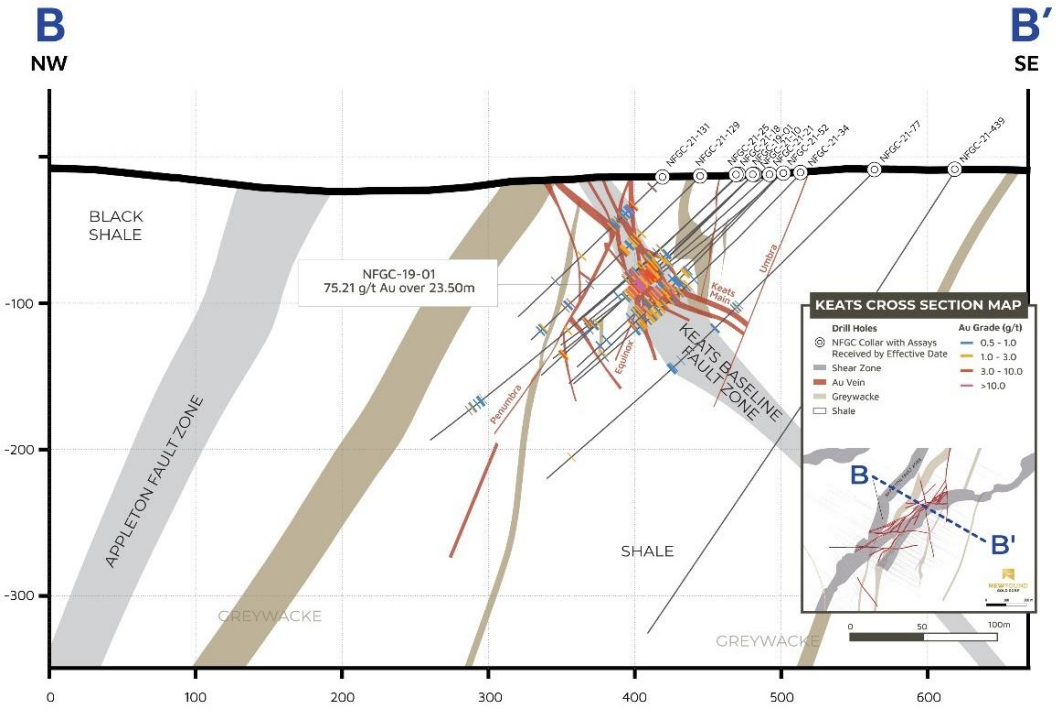
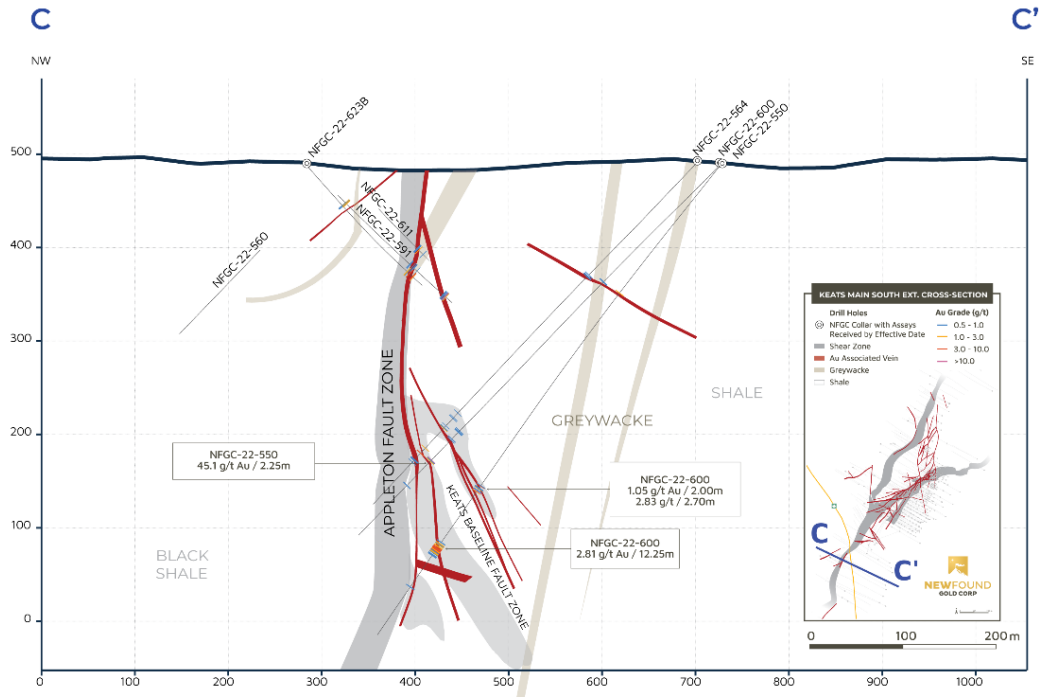


Figure 10.33 Keats cross-sections.

A) Keats cross-section, looking northwest, +/- 10 m (Source: NFG, 2024).



B) Keats cross-section, looking northwest, +/- 12.5 m (Source: NFG, 2024).



The second common vein orientation at Keats is a westerly dip of approximately 55°. An example of a vein with this orientation is the Equinox vein which trends adjacent to the Keats Main vein and has been defined over a similar length (Figure 10.25). Where the Keats Main vein intersects the Equinox vein, a thickened domain of high-grade gold mineralization is developed. This lens of high-grade gold mineralization has demonstrated continuity that plunges to the southwest at approximately 30° and has been defined over a length of 660 m (Figures 10.32 and 10.33). New drilling in this zone shows that the control on mineralization associated with this domain of high-grade changes in the 421 area, the structural relationship between the Keats Main vein and Equinox vein is unclear in this region and it is possible that there is displacement of the KBFZ across the 421 structure.

Additional structures of note that form important constituents of the KBFZ network are several conjugate and cross-cutting brittle faults that are gold-rich and that create lenses of high-grade gold mineralization. Examples of such structures are the Umbra, Penumbra, Solstice, Eclipse, and 421 zones in Figure 10.24 and Figure 10.25. Umbra and Penumbra structures strike north south and can be traced through the Keats North prospect and play an important role in concentrating gold at Keats North and the northeast end of the Keats Main Zone.

At the southern extension of the Keats Main Zone (Keats South) high-grade gold mineralization associated with the KBFZ has been intersected by drilling targeting the down-plunge extension of the KBFZ. Drilling is limited in this region and is a key target area for future deep drilling campaigns. The Keats-Keats South segment of the KBFZ has been traced over a strike length of 1.1 km and down to a vertical depth of over 400 m and when combined with Iceberg and Iceberg East produces a mineralized corridor that is 1.9 km in strike.

All drill results have now been received from a shallow step-out program that utilized a barge-mounted drill situated on South Hermans Pond. This program was designed to test the shallow continuation of the KBFZ that was inaccessible from land. The drill results confirm the near-surface continuation of the Keats Main Zone, a gold-mineralized segment of the KBFZ that has a strike length of 575 m and starts at surface (New Found Gold Corp., 2024f).

In 2024, NFG initiated deep drilling at Keats utilizing the seismic data exploring the down-dip extension of the KBFZ with a focus on the segment closest to the AFZ, in addition to looking for new structures located between the KBFZ and the AFZ.

A total of 361 diamond drillholes totaling 94,200 m have been drilled at Keats by NFG between 2019 and the Effective Date of this Report (Table 10.1). Drillhole collar locations for the Keats prospect are shown on Figure 10.10. Currently, 86,049 core samples from Keats have been assayed (Table 10.2).

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 86,049 samples assayed shows:

- 82,503 analytical results (95.88%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.07 ppm Au,
- 2,887 analytical results (3.35%) were between 1 and 4.99 ppm Au, with an average of 1.93 ppm Au,
- 403 analytical results (0.47%) were between 5.00 and 24.70 ppm Au, with an average of 10.92 ppm Au.
- 160 analytical results (0.19%) were between 25.18 and 97.71 ppm Au, with an average of 49.22 ppm Au.
- 96 analytical results (0.11%) were between 102.50 and 2,197.25 ppm Au, with an average of 350.31 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG between 2019 and 2024, are presented in Tables 10.19 to 10.21 and include:

- Table 10.19: Intercepts specific to the Keats Main Zone which is gold mineralization hosted by the KBFZ.

- Table 10.20: Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, for the Keats Footwall (Keats FW), which is mineralization located between the AFZ and the KBFZ, often forming panels of mineralization that trend parallel the AFZ.

- Table 10.21: Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, for the Keats Hanging Wall (Keats HW), which is mineralization located east of the KBFZ.

Table 10.19 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats Main Zone. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-19-01		95.00	115.50	20.50	45-75	86.17
NFGC-19-01	Including	96.00	115.00	19.00	45-75	92.86
NFGC-19-01	Including	105.00	111.00	6.00	45-75	285.20
NFGC-19-01		117.50	118.50	1.00	/	1.56
NFGC-20-19		89.65	108.50	18.85	/	31.20
NFGC-20-19	Including	96.00	107.25	11.25	/	50.70
NFGC-20-19	Including	102.00	107.25	5.25	/	100.60
NFGC-20-23		82.65	124.00	41.35	55-85	22.30
NFGC-20-23	Including	93.65	108.20	14.55	50-80	57.40
NFGC-20-23	Including	93.65	94.00	0.35	55-85	1,120.00
NFGC-20-23	Including	101.80	104.40	2.60	70-95	140.80
NFGC-20-23	Including	118.85	123.40	4.55	60-90	15.20
NFGC-20-26		44.70	73.85	29.15	55-85	11.80
NFGC-20-26	Including	67.00	73.85	6.85	70-95	44.50
NFGC-20-26	Including	73.50	73.85	0.35	70-95	824.00
NFGC-20-46		92.80	95.00	2.20	/	7.32
NFGC-20-46		112.70	115.60	2.90	/	13.70
NFGC-20-46	Including	114.00	114.50	0.50	/	59.80
NFGC-20-52		107.70	109.80	2.10	/	136.70
NFGC-20-52		114.40	128.50	14.10	/	31.50
NFGC-20-52		132.20	137.80	5.60	/	13.70
NFGC-21-104		214.50	225.90	11.40	70-95	29.11
NFGC-21-104	Including	214.50	215.10	0.60	70-95	89.40
NFGC-21-104	Including	216.00	217.10	1.10	70-95	236.21
NFGC-21-118		211.15	224.80	13.65	50-80	61.80
NFGC-21-118	Including	212.10	213.05	0.95	70-95	565.00
NFGC-21-143		239.00	246.90	7.90	/	6.21
NFGC-21-143	Including	239.00	241.50	2.50	/	16.93
NFGC-21-143		256.45	268.00	11.55	/	46.95
NFGC-21-143	Including	257.45	265.90	8.45	/	63.71
NFGC-21-143		281.90	288.00	6.10	/	1.01
NFGC-21-170		70.00	72.70	2.70	/	1.96
NFGC-21-170		90.70	93.00	2.30	/	1.02
NFGC-21-170		101.55	106.40	4.85	/	31.80
NFGC-21-170	Including	105.75	106.40	0.65	/	230.00
NFGC-21-182		285.85	321.25	35.40	/	106.20
NFGC-21-182	Including	291.00	316.60	25.60	/	146.25
NFGC-21-182	Including	291.00	292.00	1.00	/	10.18
NFGC-21-182	Including	296.45	298.45	2.00	/	747.89
NFGC-21-182	Including	302.00	312.00	10.00	/	219.43
NFGC-21-182	Including	315.00	316.00	1.00	/	15.87
NFGC-21-182		345.00	361.90	16.90	/	1.07
NFGC-21-182	Including	357.40	358.15	0.75	/	10.15
NFGC-21-189		150.00	152.00	2.00	/	1.73
NFGC-21-189		156.70	161.80	5.10	/	23.78
NFGC-21-189	Including	158.50	158.90	0.40	/	283.28
NFGC-21-196		169.90	172.35	2.45	/	96.51
NFGC-21-196	Including	169.90	170.75	0.85	/	17.94
NFGC-21-196	Including	171.45	172.35	0.90	/	244.77
NFGC-21-250		170.75	177.80	7.05	/	32.65
NFGC-21-250	Including	171.60	175.90	4.30	/	52.36
NFGC-21-250	Including	171.60	172.40	0.80	/	185.58
NFGC-21-250	Including	174.90	175.90	1.00	/	67.62
NFGC-21-250		183.05	188.80	5.75	/	2.01
NFGC-21-256A		143.00	145.10	2.10	/	1.43
NFGC-21-256A		157.00	166.75	9.75	/	47.82
NFGC-21-256A	Including	158.00	161.65	3.65	/	125.49
NFGC-21-256A	Including	160.70	161.35	0.65	/	690.00
NFGC-21-256A		170.80	173.00	2.20	/	1.13
NFGC-21-263		179.00	181.05	2.05	/	1.74
NFGC-21-263		189.70	195.25	5.55	/	28.16
NFGC-21-263	Including	193.10	195.25	2.15	/	71.86
NFGC-21-263	Including	194.00	194.85	0.85	/	179.85
NFGC-21-263		212.55	214.70	2.15	/	7.14
NFGC-21-312		150.10	156.60	6.50	70-95	17.59
NFGC-21-312	Including	154.30	156.60	2.30	70-95	47.50
NFGC-21-312	Including	155.60	156.60	1.00	70-95	105.38
NFGC-21-312		160.00	163.20	3.20	65-95	1.14
NFGC-21-351		147.50	150.75	3.25	/	63.92
NFGC-21-351	Including	147.90	148.30	0.40	/	483.85
NFGC-21-351	Including	149.75	150.35	0.60	/	17.92
NFGC-21-351		169.10	175.35	6.25	/	9.10
NFGC-21-351	Including	169.10	171.35	2.25	/	14.56
NFGC-21-351	Including	169.45	170.10	0.65	/	41.12
NFGC-21-351	Including	170.60	170.90	0.30	/	16.18
NFGC-21-351	Including	173.00	175.35	2.35	/	9.99
NFGC-21-351	Including	174.20	175.00	0.80	/	28.38
NFGC-21-448		174.00	176.00	2.00	/	1.15
NFGC-21-448		184.70	187.00	2.30	/	1.32
NFGC-21-448		200.50	205.60	5.10	/	55.13
NFGC-21-448	Including	200.50	200.95	0.45	/	609.00
NFGC-21-80		49.45	88.50	39.05	55-85	25.80
NFGC-21-80	Including	62.70	72.80	10.10	50-80	58.50
NFGC-21-80	Including	78.65	88.50	9.85	65-95	39.50
NFGC-21-80		93.15	95.45	2.30	70-95	41.60
NFGC-22-491		80.00	82.00	2.00	/	1.15
NFGC-22-491		92.00	95.00	3.00	/	79.81
NFGC-22-491	Including	92.45	94.35	1.90	/	124.56
NFGC-22-559		71.75	74.00	2.25	30-60	1.69
NFGC-22-559		78.00	82.90	4.90	30-60	1.14
NFGC-22-559		131.95	134.00	2.05	10-40	13.22
NFGC-22-559	Including	133.00	134.00	1.00	10-40	24.70
NFGC-22-559		148.00	150.70	2.70	10-40	10.65
NFGC-22-559	Including	148.00	149.70	1.70	10-40	14.92
NFGC-22-559		157.40	161.80	4.40	10-40	1.28
NFGC-22-578		22.55	25.30	2.75	15-45	45.87
NFGC-22-578	Including	22.55	23.35	0.80	15-45	142.00
NFGC-22-578		28.75	30.75	2.00	70-95	1.38
NFGC-22-578		32.00	34.00	2.00	70-95	1.13
NFGC-22-593		8.80	17.00	8.20	/	9.12
NFGC-22-593	Including	11.15	11.45	0.30	/	25.90
NFGC-22-593	Including	13.80	14.80	1.00	/	32.40
NFGC-22-593	Including	16.20	16.60	0.40	/	55.30
NFGC-22-593		20.50	32.25	11.75	/	42.59
NFGC-22-593	Including	20.50	21.00	0.50	/	111.00
NFGC-22-593	Including	21.90	22.20	0.30	/	338.00
NFGC-22-593	Including	22.90	23.30	0.40	/	733.00
NFGC-22-593	Including	29.60	30.10	0.50	/	25.80
NFGC-22-593	Including	31.35	32.25	0.90	/	21.80
NFGC-22-593		36.60	42.90	6.30	/	1.88
NFGC-22-610		46.55	48.60	2.05	70-95	19.34
NFGC-22-610	Including	47.75	48.30	0.55	70-95	65.60
NFGC-22-610		93.70	95.70	2.00	15-45	1.12
NFGC-22-610		100.30	104.75	4.45	15-45	1.30
NFGC-22-675		43.50	46.00	2.50	70-95	1.70
NFGC-22-675		75.65	78.25	2.60	/	7.40
NFGC-22-675	Including	75.65	76.70	1.05	70-95	17.42
NFGC-21-84		264.35	270.15	5.80	35-65	3.86
NFGC-21-84	Including	264.35	264.85	0.50	35-65	30.36
NFGC-22-705		26.40	32.05	5.65	/	85.67
NFGC-22-705	Including	28.90	30.50	1.60	/	298.93
NFGC-22-705		51.50	60.55	9.05	/	13.42
NFGC-22-705	Including	52.05	53.20	1.15	/	47.19
NFGC-22-705	Including	54.80	56.10	1.30	/	40.74
NFGC-22-705		63.00	65.45	2.45	/	5.79
NFGC-22-705	Including	65.00	65.45	0.45	/	25.17
NFGC-22-705		68.00	80.00	12.00	/	1.51
NFGC-22-728		249.20	251.20	2.00	30-60	116.93
NFGC-22-728	Including	250.15	250.80	0.65	30-60	358.07
NFGC-22-796		230.95	235.10	4.15	20-50	7.41
NFGC-22-796	Including	230.95	231.45	0.50	20-50	35.90
NFGC-22-796	Including	234.50	235.10	0.60	20-50	10.20
NFGC-22-796		240.40	242.65	2.25	20-50	17.06
NFGC-22-796	Including	240.40	241.40	1.00	20-50	38.10
NFGC-22-889		625.60	627.80	2.20	/	1.91
NFGC-22-899		47.60	49.90	2.30	65-95	10.49
NFGC-22-899	Including	47.60	48.05	0.45	65-95	38.94
NFGC-22-899		72.50	77.00	4.50	40-70	2.80
NFGC-22-899		91.00	93.00	2.00	40-70	1.71
NFGC-22-899		105.00	107.00	2.00	45-75	1.06
NFGC-23-1730		75.15	78.05	2.90	70-95	1.03
NFGC-23-1730		96.35	98.65	2.30	70-95	31.89
NFGC-23-1730	Including	97.00	97.65	0.65	70-95	112.50
NFGC-23-1862		11.50	13.85	2.35	Oct-40	1.03
NFGC-23-1862		58.85	68.95	10.10	Oct-40	4.09
NFGC-23-1862	Including	67.15	67.90	0.75	Oct-40	33.60
NFGC-23-1862		78.15	80.95	2.80	70-95	1.87

Table 10.20 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats FW. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-49		175.90	180.90	5.00	/	5.55
NFGC-20-49	Including	177.70	178.70	1.00	/	21.20
NFGC-20-57		129.00	132.85	3.85	60-90	2.88
NFGC-20-57		142.10	144.45	2.35	30-60	1.79
NFGC-20-57		146.45	148.50	2.05	30-60	8.85
NFGC-20-57	Including	147.65	148.50	0.85	30-60	20.40
NFGC-20-57		191.00	193.55	2.55	/	4.14
NFGC-20-57	Including	191.50	192.25	0.75	/	13.16
NFGC-20-73		191.50	194.00	2.50	/	21.90
NFGC-20-73	Including	191.50	192.20	0.70	/	83.40
NFGC-20-73		292.40	293.75	1.35	/	2.73
NFGC-21-238		384.35	387.70	3.35	/	88.53
NFGC-21-238	Including	384.35	385.45	1.10	/	175.80
NFGC-21-238	Including	386.45	387.15	0.70	/	133.00
NFGC-21-312		257.50	262.00	4.50	/	2.18
NFGC-21-312	Including	261.35	262.00	0.65	/	12.65
NFGC-21-312		297.30	299.85	2.55	/	5.26
NFGC-21-312	Including	299.30	299.85	0.55	/	21.60
NFGC-21-312		337.10	340.00	2.90	25-55	3.21
NFGC-21-312	Including	337.85	338.50	0.65	25-55	13.85
NFGC-21-312		488.15	490.40	2.25	/	1.20
NFGC-21-312		559.35	562.60	3.25	/	1.09
NFGC-21-312		571.30	573.40	2.10	/	1.88
NFGC-21-312		579.70	583.65	3.95	/	4.97
NFGC-21-312	Including	579.70	580.60	0.90	/	19.85
NFGC-21-312		588.40	592.50	4.10	/	1.05
NFGC-21-375		181.60	184.00	2.40	/	119.45
NFGC-21-375	Including	182.20	182.70	0.50	/	570.71
NFGC-21-375		197.00	199.00	2.00	/	3.51
NFGC-21-375		243.00	245.70	2.70	/	1.26
NFGC-21-393		398.75	402.40	3.65	/	2.05
NFGC-21-393		450.00	452.75	2.75	30-60	104.36
NFGC-21-393	Including	452.00	452.75	0.75	30-60	380.00
NFGC-21-393		665.20	667.40	2.20	/	1.10
NFGC-21-407		393.55	396.00	2.45	/	91.80
NFGC-21-407	Including	394.85	395.65	0.80	/	279.00
NFGC-21-407		410.00	414.70	4.70	/	3.41
NFGC-21-407		417.30	419.90	2.60	/	1.31
NFGC-23-1777		65.90	68.25	2.35	50-80	6.01
NFGC-23-1777	Including	65.90	66.65	0.75	50-80	18.10
NFGC-23-1777		96.00	98.00	2.00	40-70	1.69
NFGC-23-1777		107.00	109.00	2.00	40-70	15.87
NFGC-23-1777	Including	108.00	109.00	1.00	40-70	31.40
NFGC-23-1777		137.15	140.90	3.75	50-80	1.19
NFGC-23-1967		61.45	65.00	3.55	45-75	34.40
NFGC-23-1967	Including	63.25	64.05	0.80	45-75	148.96

Table 10.21 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats HW. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-41		11.70	22.10	10.40	45-75	22.50
NFGC-20-41	Including	13.00	16.70	3.70	45-75	58.90
NFGC-20-41		32.00	35.50	3.50	60-90	1.36
NFGC-21-120		9.65	21.70	12.05	55-85	12.65
NFGC-21-120	Including	9.65	13.25	3.60	55-85	35.76
NFGC-21-120		22.90	25.00	2.10	45-75	1.33
NFGC-21-257		8.35	11.00	2.65	/	1.11
NFGC-21-257		11.85	16.10	4.25	/	1.77
NFGC-21-257		62.30	65.00	2.70	/	9.18
NFGC-21-257	Including	64.10	65.00	0.90	/	25.91
NFGC-21-385		63.55	65.90	2.35	/	3.37
NFGC-21-385		69.60	72.80	3.20	/	55.61
NFGC-21-385	Including	69.60	70.50	0.90	/	193.62
NFGC-21-464		103.00	105.00	2.00	/	8.19
NFGC-21-464	Including	103.60	104.00	0.40	/	40.70
NFGC-22-887		59.30	63.60	4.30	55-85	6.28
NFGC-22-887	Including	59.30	60.30	1.00	55-85	14.35
NFGC-22-887	Including	62.45	62.95	0.50	55-85	10.36
NFGC-22-916		44.00	46.65	2.65	/	6.03
NFGC-22-916	Including	46.00	46.65	0.65	/	24.34
NFGC-22-916		55.35	57.40	2.05	60-90	1.23

10.2.19 Keats North Gold Prospect

Keats North is adjacent to the Keats West prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.10); the prospects are located on the east and west sides of the AFZ, respectively. An extensive array of brittle faults host to high-grade gold have been discovered via reconnaissance grid drilling and has now been traced over an area 150 m wide and 630 m in strike.

A total of 121 HQ-size diamond drillholes totaling 26,551 m have been drilled at Keats North by NFG from 2022 to the Effective Date of this Report (Table 10.1). Currently, 23,789 core samples from Keats North have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 23,789 samples assayed shows:

- 23,211 analytical results (97.57%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.07 ppm Au,
- 499 analytical results (2.10%) were between 1 and 4.95 ppm Au, with an average of 1.81 ppm Au.

- 57 analytical results (0.24%) were between 5.09 and 24.50 ppm Au, with an average of 10.16 ppm Au.
- 16 analytical results (0.07%) were between 25.89 and 98.70 ppm Au, with an average of 47.12 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (0.02%) were between 105.50 and 738.00 ppm Au, with an average of 234.58 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats North prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-515		198.50	200.65	2.15	60-90	9.21
NFGC-22-515	Including	199.25	199.75	0.50	60-90	38.90
NFGC-22-515		209.00	212.85	3.85	10-40	43.93
NFGC-22-515	Including	209.00	210.65	1.65	10-40	75.97
NFGC-22-515	Including	211.35	212.35	1.00	10-40	43.10
NFGC-22-538		32.45	34.60	2.15	50-80	275.04
NFGC-22-538	Including	33.10	33.90	0.80	50-80	738.00
NFGC-22-570		23.60	26.20	2.60	70-95	10.72
NFGC-22-570	Including	25.00	26.20	1.20	70-95	22.80
NFGC-22-570		31.50	33.55	2.05	50-80	1.03
NFGC-22-570		57.00	59.00	2.00	65-95	3.30
NFGC-22-570	Including	58.00	58.55	0.55	65-95	11.71
NFGC-22-580		11.00	13.00	2.00	10-40	2.75
NFGC-22-580		31.00	33.60	2.60	60-90	1.37
NFGC-22-580		40.50	43.30	2.80	35-65	2.74
NFGC-22-580		52.00	54.20	2.20	60-90	24.05
NFGC-22-580	Including	53.20	53.70	0.50	60-90	105.50
NFGC-22-586		48.00	50.00	2.00	25-55	40.59
NFGC-22-586	Including	49.45	50.00	0.55	25-55	147.50
NFGC-22-665		28.20	31.00	2.80	45-75	3.73
NFGC-22-665	Including	28.20	29.00	0.80	45-75	11.30
NFGC-22-665		46.60	52.35	5.75	40-70	18.95
NFGC-22-665	Including	48.25	48.85	0.60	40-70	162.50
NFGC-22-665		70.50	73.15	2.65	20-50	1.12
NFGC-22-665		75.45	77.45	2.00	20-50	1.05
NFGC-22-762		52.50	54.65	2.15	10-40	36.49
NFGC-22-762	Including	53.35	54.00	0.65	10-40	115.00
NFGC-22-762		125.40	128.00	2.60	20-50	2.56
NFGC-22-825		120.00	122.00	2.00	10-40	20.82
NFGC-22-825	Including	120.00	121.00	1.00	10-40	41.33
NFGC-22-825		140.00	142.00	2.00	10-40	4.07
NFGC-22-825		198.30	200.85	2.55	10-40	11.55
NFGC-22-825	Including	199.90	200.85	0.95	10-40	30.91
NFGC-22-852		96.70	98.90	2.20	50-80	1.49
NFGC-22-852		161.95	164.45	2.50	10-40	16.00
NFGC-22-852	Including	162.90	163.45	0.55	10-40	69.10
NFGC-22-852		171.50	173.65	2.15	10-40	10.76
NFGC-22-852	Including	172.50	173.05	0.55	10-40	40.50
NFGC-22-852		245.00	247.00	2.00	/	1.51
NFGC-22-901		52.70	54.85	2.15	20-50	1.16
NFGC-22-901		62.00	64.25	2.25	70-95	1.07
NFGC-22-901		181.65	184.30	2.65	10-40	18.17
NFGC-22-901	Including	182.80	183.20	0.40	10-40	98.70
NFGC-23-1966		179.00	181.00	2.00	/	16.12
NFGC-23-1966	Including	180.00	181.00	1.00	/	31.68
NFGC-23-1977		121.40	129.35	7.95	/	10.39
NFGC-23-1977	Including	121.40	122.65	1.25	/	33.98
NFGC-23-1977	Including	125.00	125.45	0.45	/	77.68
NFGC-23-1977		146.35	160.60	14.25	/	2.59
NFGC-23-1977	Including	155.10	155.95	0.85	10-40	12.34
NFGC-23-1977	Including	157.15	157.70	0.55	10-40	20.81
NFGC-23-1977		201.55	204.20	2.65	10-40	1.48

In 2023, Keats North drilling represents a targeted program aimed at filling gaps in segments of the Penumbra and Umbra structures and has identified near-surface mineralization near Keats Main and Iceberg prospects (New Found Gold Corp., 2023j).

These significant intervals along with many others occur largely within and around the Umbra, Penumbra, and Enigma structures, however, others fall outside into new structural splays; these zones remain open at depth (Figure 10.21; Figure 10.22; Figure 10.25). Umbra and Penumbra structures strike north south and can be traced through the Keats North prospect and play an important role in concentrating gold at Keats North and the northeast end of the Keats Main Zone.

Gold mineralization has been traced to at least 250 m vertical and deeper exploration drilling will focus on targeting these key structures at depth.

10.2.20 Keats South Gold Prospect

The Keats South prospect is located on the east side of the AFZ, along strike of the Keats prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.10). Keats South is the southern continuation of the Keats Main Zone along the KBFZ. This includes 421 Zone, which is a cross-cutting structure at Keats South within the southern extent of Keats Main Zone. High-grade gold mineralization in the 421 region, is controlled by the intersection of a series of south-to-southwest dipping gold-bearing structures with the AFZ and the KBFZ (New Found Gold Corp., 2023i).

On going deep drilling in the Keats South zone is testing the KBFZ-AFZ structural corridor and is utilizing step out wedge drilling to target high-priority deep mineralization in the area (New Found Gold Corp., 2024o). As of the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 5 wedge holes have been completed off the previously drilled NFGC-24-2112. Highlights from NFG's deep drilling program at Keats South are presented in Table 10.23b. These initial deep drillholes intersected several domains of epizonal-style quartz veining in the footwall to the AFZ with characteristics like Keats including both high- and low-grade gold mineralization (Figure 10.34). Continued deep drilling is targeting expansion of these gold domains in addition to exploring for new ones in this region below Keats South.

Currently, NFG has drilled 96 drillholes in 43,787 m at the Keats South prospect (Table 10.1). A total of 36,296 core samples from Keats South have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this Report.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 36,296 samples assayed shows:

- 35,753 analytical results (98.50%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 452 analytical results (1.25%) were between 1.01 and 4.98 ppm Au, with an average of 1.92 ppm Au.
- 70 analytical results (0.19%) were between 5.01 and 21.50 ppm Au, with an average of 8.82 ppm Au.
- 17 analytical results (0.05%) were between 25.80 and 80.80 ppm au, with an average of 44.86 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.01%) were between 181.50 and 549.19 ppm Au, with an average of 305.70 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, for the Keats South prospect and 421 Zone are presented in Tables 10.23 and 10.24 respectively.

Table 10.23 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats South prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

A) Keats South

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-421		19.00	22.55	3.55	/	4.49
NFGC-21-421		26.30	31.15	4.85	/	7.85
NFGC-21-421	Including	28.60	29.50	0.90	/	35.51
NFGC-21-421		32.95	37.00	4.05	/	1.21
NFGC-21-421		39.30	41.65	2.35	/	3.85
NFGC-21-421		51.00	53.65	2.65	/	1.36
NFGC-21-458		120.55	122.75	2.20	/	5.64
NFGC-21-458	Including	121.10	121.65	0.55	/	21.50
NFGC-21-467		52.70	55.00	2.30	/	1.17
NFGC-21-467		66.15	68.40	2.25	/	4.31
NFGC-21-467	Including	67.00	67.60	0.60	/	13.85
NFGC-21-467		70.00	80.40	10.40	/	2.57
NFGC-22-733		22.30	24.60	2.30	50-80	10.45
NFGC-22-733	Including	22.80	23.30	0.50	50-80	46.80
NFGC-22-774		364.00	366.45	2.45	70-95	25.31
NFGC-22-774	Including	365.00	366.00	1.00	70-95	60.50
NFGC-22-774		379.80	382.00	2.20	55-85	72.66
NFGC-22-774	Including	379.80	380.35	0.55	55-85	290.00
NFGC-22-778		439	441.55	2.55	/	2.84
NFGC-22-778	Including	439.8	440.15	0.35	/	20.1
NFGC-22-837		355.35	357.70	2.35	/	1.37
NFGC-22-837		386.00	388.60	2.60	/	8.73
NFGC-22-837	Including	388.10	388.60	0.50	/	34.88
NFGC-22-845		52.50	55.00	2.50	/	1.17
NFGC-22-845		115.00	129.90	14.90	15-45	4.59
NFGC-22-845	Including	120.00	121.00	1.00	15-45	26.17
NFGC-22-845	Including	129.00	129.90	0.90	15-45	11.50
NFGC-22-845		135.00	137.15	2.15	45-75	2.89
NFGC-22-845		143.00	145.00	2.00	45-75	2.05
NFGC-23-1089		63.10	65.75	2.65	/	1.19
NFGC-23-1089		86.00	88.70	2.70	70-95	2.23
NFGC-23-1089		158.15	160.90	2.75	40-70	100.65
NFGC-23-1089	Including	158.15	158.65	0.50	40-70	549.19
NFGC-23-1160		83.75	86.50	2.75	70-95	2.04
NFGC-23-1160		138.45	142.00	3.55	50-80	6.42
NFGC-23-1160	Including	141.00	142.00	1.00	50-80	16.65
NFGC-23-1182		108.25	111.10	2.85	45-75	3.61
NFGC-23-1182	Including	109.25	110.10	0.85	45-75	12.00
NFGC-23-1182		169.05	171.90	2.85	70-95	3.46
NFGC-23-1182		185.45	194.35	8.90	/	11.50
NFGC-23-1182	Including	187.00	188.00	1.00	/	80.80

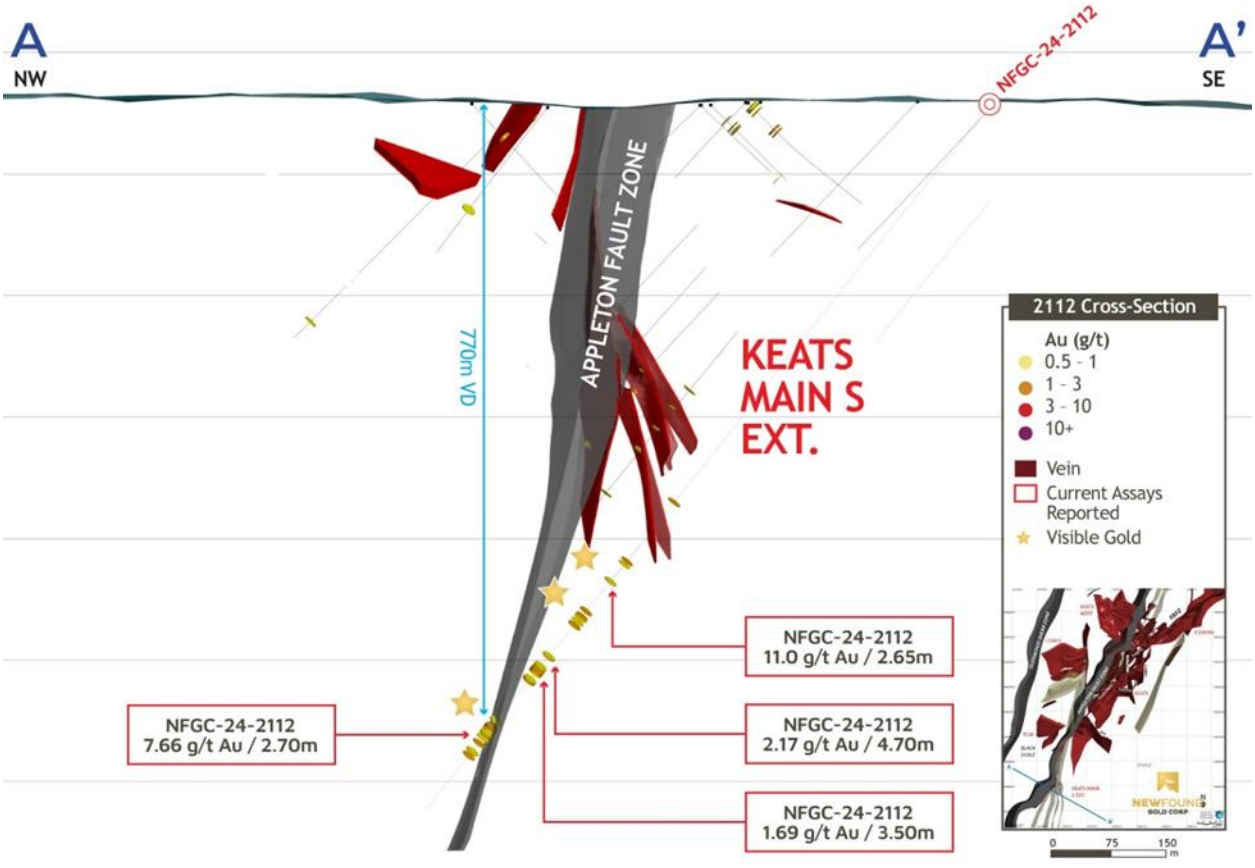
B) Keats South Deep

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-24-2112		772.05	774.70	2.65	/	10.98
NFGC-24-2112	Including	772.75	773.25	0.50	/	57.12
NFGC-24-2112	And	915.40	917.45	2.05	/	1.98
NFGC-24-2112	And	919.25	923.95	4.70	/	2.17
NFGC-24-2112	And	936.70	940.20	3.50	/	1.69
NFGC-24-2112	And	1,016.50	1,019.20	2.70	/	7.66
NFGC-24-2112	Including	1,017.65	1,018.30	0.65	/	28.48
NFGC-24-2112-W1		850.70	852.90	2.20	/	23.31
NFGC-24-2112-W1	Including	852.10	852.90	0.80	/	61.30
NFGC-24-2112-W1	And	924.55	926.90	2.35	/	2.79
NFGC-24-2112-W1	And	944.6	947	2.4	/	1.14
NFGC-24-2112-W2		886.6	888.6	2	/	1.15
NFGC-24-2112-W2	And	892.25	895.2	2.95	/	1.61
NFGC-24-2112-W2	And	921.85	924.6	2.75	/	1.64
NFGC-24-2112-W3		880.15	882.45	2.3	/	2.51
NFGC-24-2112-W3	And	988.65	995.85	7.2	/	1.97
NFGC-24-2112-W3	And	1016.7	1019.25	2.55	/	1.14
NFGC-24-2112-W3	And	1037.85	1039.85	2	/	1.26

Table 10.24 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the 421 Zone at Keats South prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-1003		449.45	453.00	3.55	40-70	4.59
NFGC-22-1003	Including	449.45	450.30	0.85	40-70	14.00
NFGC-23-1130		25.75	28.20	2.45	45-75	1.29
NFGC-23-1130		38.00	40.85	2.85	/	1.09
NFGC-23-1130		43.10	45.60	2.50	/	1.16
NFGC-23-1130		52.00	54.00	2.00	/	1.50
NFGC-23-1130		102.70	111.00	8.30	50-80	17.83
NFGC-23-1130	Including	102.70	103.35	0.65	50-80	66.96
NFGC-23-1130	Including	108.00	111.00	3.00	50-80	44.33
NFGC-23-1130		149.80	152.00	2.20	30-60	1.85

Figure 10.34 Keats South deep drilling 3D cross-section (+/-25m, looking northeast).



10.2.21 Keats West Gold Prospect

Keats West is adjacent to the Keats North prospect; the prospects are located on the west and east sides of the AFZ, respectively (Figures 10.3 and 10.10). The Keats West prospect is defined by a low angle thrust fault that dips gently to the south-southwest and is located on the west side of the AFZ.

The following figures depict the geology and structural association with the gold mineralization at the Keats West prospect:

- Figure 10.35: Plan view of the Keats West, and Cokes prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface.
- Figure 10.36: Cross-section through the Keats West prospect.
- Figure 10.37: Inclined three-dimensional gold mineralization model for the Keats West prospect with main veins.

The Keats West structure hosts both low and high-grade gold mineralization over a considerable thickness with cumulative widths ranging from 10-30 m (Figures 10.30 and 10.31). This fault zone occurs on the west side of the AFZ, is hosted by an interbedded sequence of black siltstone, siltstone, and greywacke, and contains a series of stacked veins that contain the gold mineralization.

The mineralization style is epizonal and typical of the other gold prospects found along this segment of the AFZ (Figure 10.35).

Figure 10.35 Plan view of the Keats West, and Cokes prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

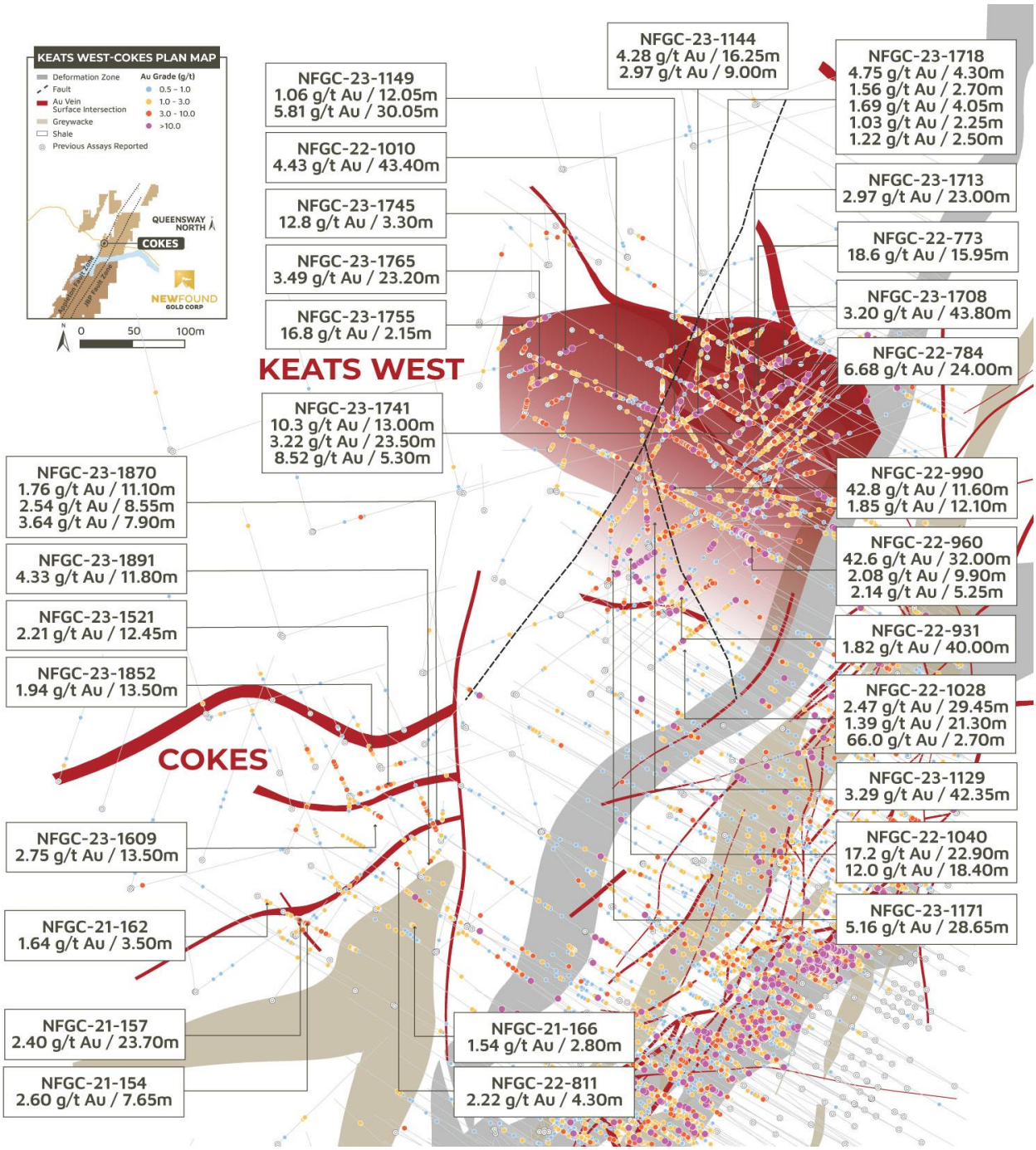


Figure 10.36 Cross-section through the Keats West prospect (+/-12.5m, looking northwest; Source: NFG, 2024).

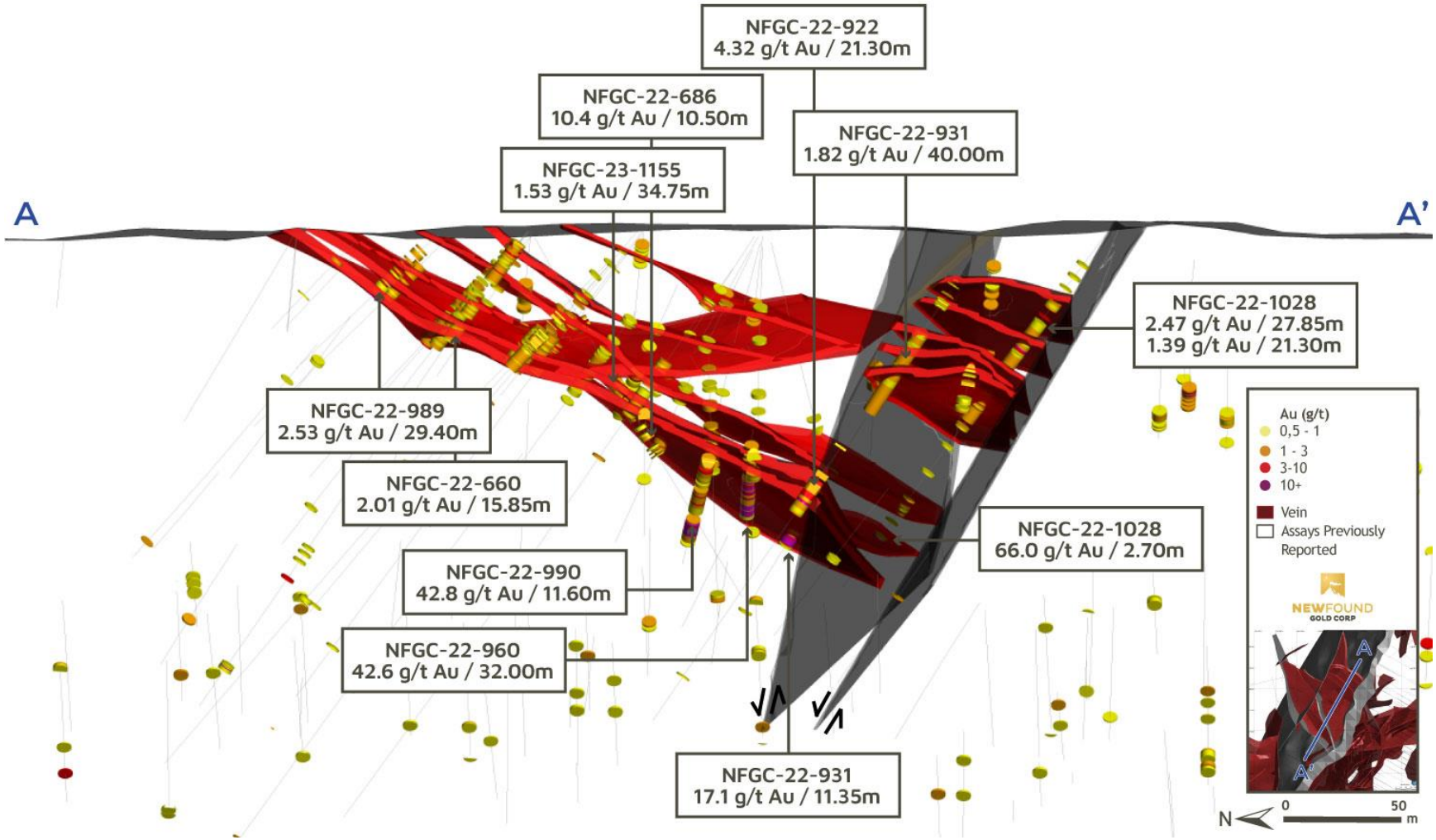
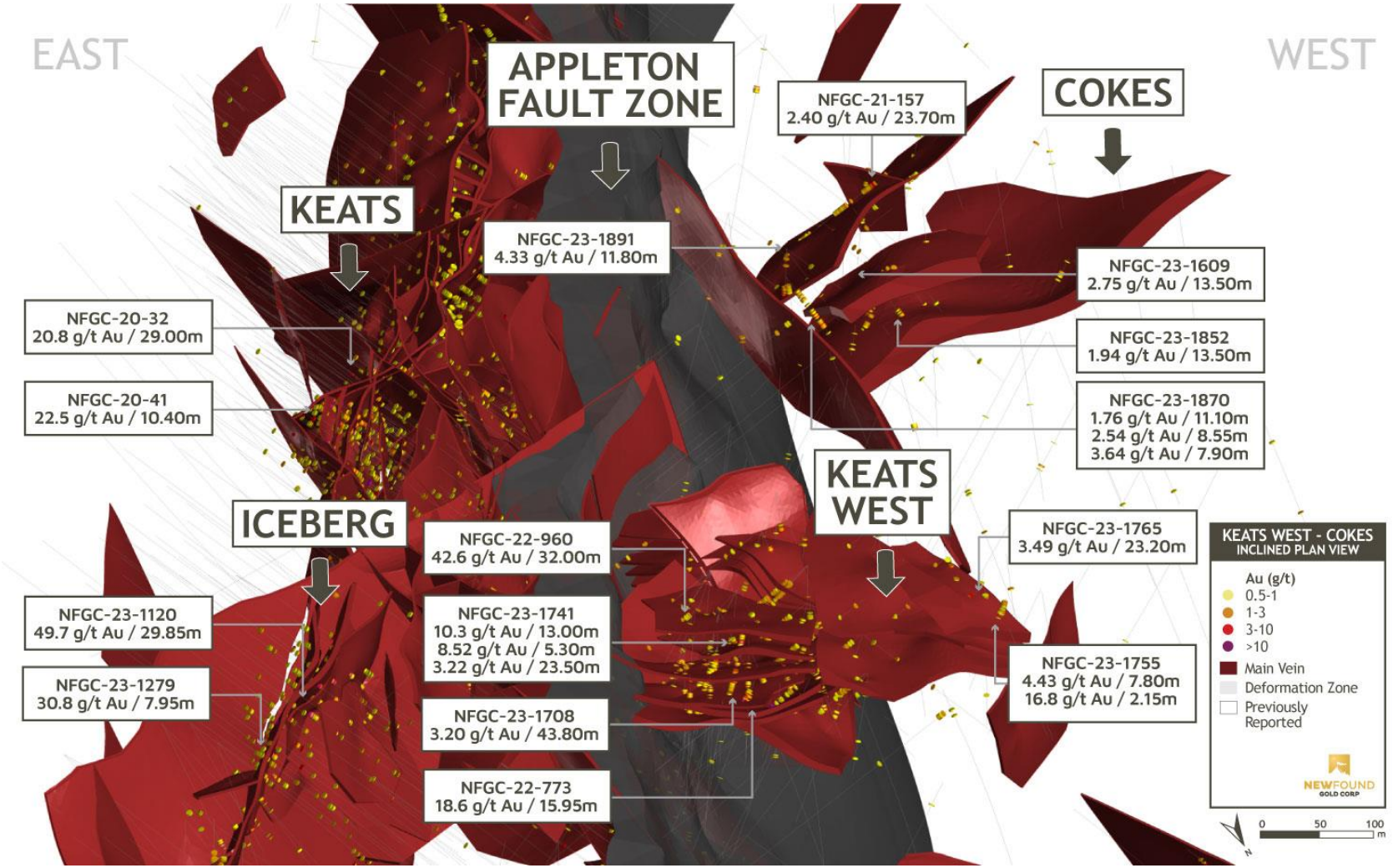


Figure 10.37 Inclined three-dimensional gold mineralization model for the Keats West prospect with main veins (looking south; Source: NFG, 2024).



Drilling through 2023 focused on expansion and definition of this structure that now has a drill-defined mineralized footprint spanning an area that is 305 m long by 315 m wide and extends from surface to 130 m vertical depth (New Found Gold Corp., 2023j).

Additional drilling at Keats West was completed in 2024 up to the Effective Date of this report, where 12 diamond drillholes were completed in 3,237 m to better define the continuity of grade and the controls on the gold mineralization within the host fault. Deeper drilling utilized seismic data within this important domain of rock west of the AFZ, for both exploring the down-dip continuation of the Keats West structure in addition to looking for new structures at depth.

A total of 167 diamond drillholes totaling 34,046 m have been drilled at Keats West by NFG from 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report (Table 10.1). A total of 33,268 core samples from Keats West have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this Report. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 33,268 samples assayed shows:

- 30,762 analytical results (92.47%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.08 ppm Au,
- 2,130 analytical results (6.40%) were between 1 and 5 ppm Au, with an average of 2.07 ppm Au.
- 311 analytical results (0.94%) were between 5.02 and 24.88 ppm Au, with an average of 9.64 ppm Au.
- 47 analytical results (0.14%) were between 25.40 and 100.00 ppm Au, with an average of 52.80 ppm Au.
- 18 analytical results (0.05%) were between 100.50 and 519.00 ppm Au, with an average of 236.99 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.25. These intercepts all occur near surface and are hosted by the Keats West structure and demonstrate good continuity and strength of the gold system.

Table 10.25 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Keats West prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-533		98.25	105.00	6.75	55-85	8.70
NFGC-22-533	Including	100.65	101.50	0.85	55-85	53.30
NFGC-22-681		105.00	107.00	2.00	70-95	4.06
NFGC-22-681		116.80	121.00	4.20	60-90	17.87
NFGC-22-681	Including	116.80	117.25	0.45	60-90	15.90
NFGC-22-681	Including	120.30	121.00	0.70	60-90	68.80
NFGC-22-686		100.50	111.00	10.50	70-95	10.36
NFGC-22-686	Including	101.30	102.55	1.25	70-95	43.84
NFGC-22-686	Including	103.05	103.45	0.40	70-95	88.20
NFGC-22-754		118.00	122.25	4.25	70-95	5.68
NFGC-22-754	Including	118.00	118.80	0.80	70-95	14.30
NFGC-22-754	Including	121.50	122.25	0.75	70-95	11.65
NFGC-22-773		11.85	16.20	4.35	70-95	2.63
NFGC-22-773		18.60	34.55	15.95	70-95	18.62
NFGC-22-773	Including	24.85	25.85	1.00	70-95	252.99
NFGC-22-784		13.40	37.40	24.00	70-95	6.68
NFGC-22-784	Including	18.95	20.45	1.50	70-95	37.43
NFGC-22-784	Including	20.85	21.55	0.70	70-95	14.90
NFGC-22-784	Including	26.00	27.50	1.50	70-95	24.70
NFGC-22-784	Including	36.45	37.40	0.95	70-95	12.75
NFGC-22-865		30.00	32.45	2.45	50-80	1.29
NFGC-22-865		83.50	86.55	3.05	55-85	2.33
NFGC-22-865		92.90	95.25	2.35	55-85	1.14
NFGC-22-865		101.10	104.65	3.55	50-80	61.76
NFGC-22-865	Including	102.70	103.40	0.70	50-80	301.09
NFGC-22-865		110.75	113.35	2.60	40-70	1.53
NFGC-22-922		52.00	54.00	2.00	70-95	8.13
NFGC-22-922	Including	53.00	54.00	1.00	70-95	14.30
NFGC-22-922		63.40	80.00	16.60	70-95	3.26
NFGC-22-922	Including	73.30	74.25	0.95	70-95	25.23
NFGC-22-922		128.70	150.00	21.30	70-95	4.32
NFGC-22-922	Including	133.45	134.20	0.75	70-95	14.40
NFGC-22-922	Including	139.55	140.50	0.95	70-95	10.25
NFGC-22-922	Including	143.55	144.25	0.70	70-95	23.90
NFGC-22-931		23.90	29.75	5.85	70-95	1.07
NFGC-22-931		59.00	99.00	40.00	70-95	1.82
NFGC-22-931		157.00	168.35	11.35	70-95	17.09
NFGC-22-931	Including	157.65	158.60	0.95	70-95	24.21
NFGC-22-931	Including	159.95	160.95	1.00	70-95	25.91
NFGC-22-931	Including	163.55	167.85	4.30	70-95	30.01
NFGC-22-945		78.10	100.60	22.50	70-95	10.05
NFGC-22-945	Including	88.15	88.80	0.65	70-95	12.55
NFGC-22-945	Including	90.00	91.00	1.00	70-95	12.95
NFGC-22-945	Including	93.70	94.85	1.15	70-95	14.24
NFGC-22-945	Including	95.65	96.00	0.35	70-95	16.10
NFGC-22-945	Including	99.95	100.60	0.65	70-95	221.00
NFGC-22-960		25.35	35.25	9.90	70-95	2.08
NFGC-22-960		40.40	44.20	3.80	50-80	1.46
NFGC-22-960		49.90	55.15	5.25	65-95	2.14
NFGC-22-960		74.80	78.00	3.20	55-85	1.63
NFGC-22-960		113.00	115.00	2.00	70-95	1.04
NFGC-22-960		145.00	177.00	32.00	20-50	42.64
NFGC-22-960	Including	151.35	152.30	0.95	20-50	14.05
NFGC-22-960	Including	156.65	157.55	0.90	20-50	86.60
NFGC-22-960	Including	159.40	161.30	1.90	20-50	24.06
NFGC-22-960	Including	162.05	162.95	0.90	20-50	29.68
NFGC-22-960	Including	163.75	164.35	0.60	20-50	24.50
NFGC-22-960	Including	165.70	167.00	1.30	20-50	16.26
NFGC-22-960	Including	170.50	173.10	2.60	20-50	121.57
NFGC-22-960	Including	173.70	177.00	3.30	20-50	241.54
NFGC-22-989		9.70	39.10	29.40	70-95	2.53
NFGC-22-989	Including	30.00	30.35	0.35	70-95	46.90
NFGC-22-989	Including	38.75	39.10	0.35	70-95	84.00
NFGC-22-1010		30.80	34.45	3.65	50-80	2.29
NFGC-22-1010		46.00	56.25	10.25	50-80	1.54
NFGC-22-1010	Including	55.75	56.25	0.50	50-80	10.70
NFGC-22-1010		96.85	140.25	43.40	50-80	4.43
NFGC-22-1010	Including	96.85	98.00	1.15	50-80	25.83
NFGC-22-1010	Including	102.80	103.75	0.95	50-80	16.40
NFGC-22-1010	Including	111.00	111.50	0.50	50-80	10.50
NFGC-22-1010	Including	126.55	127.55	1.00	50-80	69.30
NFGC-22-1028		52.00	81.45	29.45	70-95	2.47
NFGC-22-1028	Including	64.05	65.65	1.60	70-95	15.84
NFGC-22-1028		86.00	107.30	21.30	60-90	1.39
NFGC-22-1028		149.80	154.25	4.45	70-95	1.04
NFGC-22-1028		166.80	169.50	2.70	70-95	66.00
NFGC-22-1028	Including	167.85	168.50	0.65	70-95	271.01
NFGC-22-1040		40.40	63.30	22.90	70-95	17.23
NFGC-22-1040	Including	45.85	47.45	1.60	70-95	162.12
NFGC-22-1040	Including	49.45	49.95	0.50	70-95	18.82
NFGC-22-1040	Including	58.50	59.00	0.50	70-95	161.66
NFGC-22-1040	Including	61.95	62.65	0.70	70-95	14.18
NFGC-22-1040		69.65	88.05	18.40	70-95	12.00
NFGC-22-1040	Including	71.25	72.10	0.85	70-95	12.00
NFGC-22-1040	Including	72.55	73.30	0.75	70-95	57.67
NFGC-22-1040	Including	80.10	80.50	0.40	70-95	93.75
NFGC-22-1040	Including	82.50	82.85	0.35	70-95	53.36
NFGC-22-1040	Including	85.75	87.30	1.55	70-95	47.87
NFGC-23-1149		13.55	16.00	2.45	70-95	1.42
NFGC-23-1149		31.25	43.30	12.05	70-95	1.06
NFGC-23-1149		56.10	86.15	30.05	70-95	5.81
NFGC-23-1149	Including	56.10	56.85	0.75	70-95	23.94
NFGC-23-1149	Including	57.90	58.25	0.35	70-95	102.04
NFGC-23-1149	Including	61.80	63.30	1.50	70-95	19.29
NFGC-23-1149	Including	80.70	81.65	0.95	70-95	31.58
NFGC-23-1197		33.90	36.00	2.10	/	1.06
NFGC-23-1197		55.00	58.00	3.00	70-95	1.44
NFGC-23-1197		67.70	84.00	16.30	70-95	5.57
NFGC-23-1197	Including	74.75	75.35	0.60	70-95	11.10
NFGC-23-1197	Including	77.40	78.65	1.25	70-95	25.70
NFGC-23-1197	Including	79.90	80.55	0.65	70-95	12.35
NFGC-23-1197		89.30	91.60	2.30	/	1.04
NFGC-23-1197		102.80	105.00	2.20	/	1.03
NFGC-23-1708		5.70	49.50	43.80	70-95	3.20
NFGC-23-1708	Including	12.70	13.50	0.80	70-95	12.25
NFGC-23-1708	Including	34.00	35.20	1.20	70-95	34.47
NFGC-23-1708	Including	37.50	38.05	0.55	70-95	12.10
NFGC-23-1708	Including	49.15	49.50	0.35	70-95	25.40
NFGC-23-1741		9.00	22.00	13.00	70-95	10.27
NFGC-23-1741	Including	16.10	17.20	1.10	70-95	98.15
NFGC-23-1741		34.70	40.00	5.30	70-95	8.52
NFGC-23-1741	Including	36.75	37.55	0.80	70-95	47.30
NFGC-23-1741		49.10	72.60	23.50	70-95	3.22
NFGC-23-1741	Including	71.75	72.60	0.85	70-95	57.10
NFGC-23-1755		12.00	14.00	2.00	65-95	1.07
NFGC-23-1755		24.80	32.60	7.80	65-95	4.43
NFGC-23-1755	Including	27.30	27.70	0.40	65-95	17.70
NFGC-23-1755		42.15	46.05	3.90	65-95	1.22
NFGC-23-1755		50.85	53.00	2.15	75-95	16.84
NFGC-23-1755	Including	51.55	52.10	0.55	75-95	62.20
NFGC-23-1761		12.00	14.40	2.40	70-95	1.26
NFGC-23-1761		45.00	47.00	2.00	50-80	4.17
NFGC-23-1761	Including	46.50	47.00	0.50	50-80	16.10
NFGC-23-1761		54.00	62.35	8.35	50-80	2.88
NFGC-23-1761	Including	55.65	56.00	0.35	50-80	38.10
NFGC-24-2103B		7.00	22.45	15.45	70-95	3.34
NFGC-24-2103B	Including	11.00	12.00	1.00	70-95	13.67
NFGC-24-2103B	Including	15.45	16.20	0.75	70-95	14.98
NFGC-24-2103B		44.00	59.35	15.35	70-95	3.71
NFGC-24-2135		536.05	538.75	2.70	/	1.21
NFGC-24-2135		561.65	566.50	4.85	/	13.80
NFGC-24-2135	Including	563.55	565.05	1.50	/	40.56
NFGC-24-2135		607.80	610.00	2.20	/	1.17
NFGC-24-2135		649.35	651.65	2.30	/	1.23

10.2.22 Knob and Rocket Gold Prospects

The Knob and Rocket prospects were discovered along the AFZ in QWN and occur adjacent to the Golden Bullet prospect and 2.3 km southwest of Keats (Figures 10.3 and 10.15). Knob is a historic gold showing that is 150 m east of the AFZ.

Beginning in early 2021, NFG completed a first-pass program at the historic Grouse prospect, which is now considered to be within the current Knob gold prospect area. It is the southernmost gold zone drilled at Queensway North, and measures 6.1 km south of the Everest area. This initial program identified significant gold mineralization consisting of massive to stockwork-style quartz veins developed within and around a thick bed of greywacke hosted by an east-west striking fault zone located 300 m east of the AFZ.

The mineralization hosted in the greywackes at these significant distances from the AFZ is a unique feature of this segment of the AFZ and additional exploration work is required to determine the connection between these zones and the broader structural framework that is controlling the mineralization.

Knob Zone, the largest of the historical discoveries, consists of mineralization hosted within an east-west striking structure that crosscuts the greywacke and has been traced over a strike length of 160 m and has seen minimal modern-day drilling. The network of veining is within the greywacke and along the siltstone-greywacke contact, like the Golden Joint HW Zone. NFG has completed limited drilling in the Knob prospect area due to other drilling priorities. From 2021 to the Effective Date of this Report, NFG has completed 38 diamond drillholes in 6,286 m drilled at the Knob prospect.

Currently, 5,424 core samples from Knob have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 5,424 samples assayed shows:

- 5,307 analytical results (97.84%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 105 analytical results (1.94%) were between 1 and 4.35 ppm Au, with an average of 1.78 ppm Au.
- 11 analytical results (0.20%) were between 5.02 and 22.10 ppm Au, with an average of 11.62 ppm Au.
- 1 (0.02%) analytical result of 227.00 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts for the Knob prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.26.

The Rocket Zone is located along the AFZ in QWN 100 m to the northeast of Knob (Figures 10.3 and 10.15). It was discovered by exploration drilling stepping out around the Knob prospect. The Rocket Zone has an overall steep dip toward the southwest.

Table 10.26 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Knob prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-142		81.00	86.00	5.00	10-40	5.12
NFGC-21-142	Including	81.00	81.85	0.85	10-40	22.10
NFGC-21-159		42.85	45.30	2.45	10-40	2.91
NFGC-21-159		54.00	56.75	2.75	10-40	6.42
NFGC-21-159	Including	55.00	56.00	1.00	10-40	17.55
NFGC-22-906		192.95	196.30	3.35	/	20.15
NFGC-22-906	Including	192.95	193.25	0.30	/	215.00
NFGC-22-1005		16.60	21.50	4.90	70-95	3.56
NFGC-22-1005	Including	18.25	18.80	0.55	70-95	17.41
NFGC-22-1005		43.85	45.85	2.00	20-50	8.51
NFGC-22-1005	Including	43.85	44.85	1.00	20-50	17.01
NFGC-22-1005		50.40	52.60	2.20	20-50	6.77
NFGC-22-1005	Including	51.20	51.75	0.55	20-50	19.14
NFGC-22-1047		53.90	56.55	2.65	10-40	1.86
NFGC-22-1047		61.35	71.05	9.70	10-40	1.34
NFGC-22-1053		74.60	76.90	2.30	/	2.74
NFGC-22-1053		80.30	82.60	2.30	55-85	1.08
NFGC-22-1053		89.20	94.75	5.55	55-85	2.32
NFGC-22-1053		99.30	101.80	2.50	/	1.32
NFGC-22-1053		136.10	138.10	2.00	/	2.67
NFGC-22-985		12.00	22.40	10.40	40-70	1.50
NFGC-22-995		20.50	31.35	10.85	50-80	1.49
NFGC-22-995		99.65	102.00	2.35	/	1.45
NFGC-22-1005		16.60	21.50	4.90	70-95	3.56
NFGC-22-1005	Including	18.25	18.80	0.55	70-95	17.41
NFGC-22-1005		43.85	45.85	2.00	10-40	8.51
NFGC-22-1005	Including	43.85	44.85	1.00	10-40	17.01
NFGC-22-1005		50.40	52.60	2.20	10-40	6.77
NFGC-22-1005	Including	51.20	51.75	0.55	10-40	19.14

Currently, NFG has drilled 42 holes in 8,275 m at the Rocket prospect (Table 10.1). Currently, 7,249 core samples from Rocket have been assayed as of the Effective Date of this Report.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 7,249 samples assayed shows:

- 7,190 analytical results (99.19%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.
- 54 analytical results (0.74%) were between 1 and 4.84 ppm Au, with an average of 1.93 ppm Au.

- 3 analytical results (0.04%) were between 5.47 and 5.88 ppm Au, with an average of 5.63 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.03%) of 118.50 and 215.00 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts for the Rocket prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Tables 10.27.

Table 10.27 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Rocket prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-704		65.00	67.00	2.00	60-90	1.02
NFGC-22-704		86.60	91.05	4.45	55-85	12.63
NFGC-22-704	Including	88.00	88.45	0.45	55-85	118.50
NFGC-22-950		23.50	25.80	2.30	70-95	49.45
NFGC-22-950	Including	24.90	25.40	0.50	70-95	227.00
NFGC-23-1727		95.00	97.00	2.00	/	2.37
NFGC-23-1727		121.55	124.00	2.45	/	1.38
NFGC-23-1727		127.90	130.45	2.55	/	1.13
NFGC-22-906		73.65	75.90	2.25	/	1.00
NFGC-22-906		192.95	196.30	3.35	/	20.15
NFGC-22-906	Including	192.95	193.25	0.30	/	215.00

10.2.23 Little Zone Gold Prospect

In August 2020, NFG drilled six diamond drillholes at the Little Zone target, west of the AFZ, 1 km northwest of the Keats prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). From 2023 to the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 28 drillholes totaling 5,922 m have been drilled at the Little Zone prospect. A total of 6,333 core samples from Little Zone have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 6,333 samples assayed shows:

- 6,287 analytical results (99.28%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.98 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 42 analytical results (0.66%) were between 1.02 and 4.81 ppm Au, with an average of 1.77 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.06%) were between 5.09 and 9.55 ppm Au, with an average of 6.77 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.28. These results demonstrate significant near-surface mineralization.

In addition, drillhole NFGC-20-14 returned two intercepts of high-grade silver mineralization of 253.8 ppm Ag over 2.0 m and 94.9 ppm Ag over 1.0 m. The true widths

of these high-grade silver intervals have not yet been determined. This is the first instance of high-grade silver being identified on the Queensway property. This high-grade silver mineralization lies adjacent to the gold-bearing faults and veins in the Little-Powerline Zone.

Gold mineralization at the Little Zone is interpreted to be associated with a north-striking fault. Follow-up drilling identified an extensive brittle fault associated with low-grade gold mineralization hosted in stockwork and brecciated veinlets hosted by grey to black siltstone in contact with greywacke.

Table 10.28 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Little Zone prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-12		16.90	26.50	9.60	/	2.61
NFGC-20-12	Including	23.20	25.50	2.30	/	7.75
NFGC-23-1191		5.10	9.10	4.00	/	1.06
NFGC-23-1191		19.60	22.15	2.55	/	1.18
NFGC-23-1191		26.60	29.15	2.55	/	1.03
NFGC-23-1191		34.70	37.20	2.50	/	1.44

10.2.24 Lotto Gold Prospect

The Lotto prospect is located approximately 0.7 km north-northeast of Golden Joint in QWN and includes Sunday and Tuesday zones (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). The initial holes that intersected the Lotto Main vein targeted the intersection of two vein orientations observed in a historic trench. Since this discovery, most of the exploration drilling has been focused on testing the Lotto Main vein which strikes north (Azimuth N0°E), and dips steeply to the east at approximately 85°. The Lotto Main vein occurs approximately 200 m east of the AFZ and ranges in true width from less than 1 m to approximately 3.5 m (Figure 10.38). Other notable veins in the Lotto prospect are Sunday and Tuesday veins. These occur between the Lotto Main vein and the AFZ in a region known as the Lotto Footwall ('FW').

A total of 96 diamond drillholes totaling 26,055 m have been drilled at Lotto by NFG from 2020 to 2024 (Table 10.1). Drillhole collar locations for the Lotto prospect are shown on Figure 10.9. Currently, 23,975 core samples from Lotto have been assayed.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 23,975 samples assayed shows:

- 23,447 analytical results (97.80%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.

- 430 analytical results (1.79%) were between 1 and 4.98 ppm Au, with an average of 1.85 ppm Au.
- 59 analytical results (0.25%) were between 5.06 and 24.71 ppm Au, with an average of 11.46 ppm Au.
- 18 analytical results (0.07%) were between 25.30 and 98.90 ppm Au, with an average of 47.23 ppm Au.
- 21 analytical results (0.09%) were between 107.50 and 1332.55 ppm Au, with an average of 285.17 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts for the Lotto Main and Lotto FW, and the Sunday Zone, as reported by NFG, are presented in Tables 10.29, 10.30 and 10.31. The intercepts demonstrate good continuity of a high-grade lens that is interpreted to plunge steeply to the northeast and is likely controlled by the intersection of the Lotto Main vein with a thin bed of greywacke. More recent drilling has identified additional high-grade domains within the Lotto Main vein which could be attributed to a roll or dip-change that the vein takes.

The contained high-grade segment of the Lotto Main vein has been defined over a strike length of approximately 200 m and to a depth of 220 m, but the vein itself has been intersected up to 350 m vertical depth (Figure 10.13 and Figure 10.29). Exploration will utilize the seismic data to test the down-dip extensions of the Lotto structure.

Table 10.29 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto FW. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-552		87.95	89.95	2.00	55-85	89.50
NFGC-22-552	Including	88.35	88.75	0.40	55-85	442.00
NFGC-22-556		50.95	53.45	2.50	/	4.47
NFGC-22-556	Including	53.05	53.45	0.40	/	16.85
NFGC-22-556		137.75	140.25	2.50	/	5.66
NFGC-22-556	Including	139.35	140.25	0.90	/	14.45
NFGC-22-609		95.00	97.55	2.55	/	8.03
NFGC-22-609	Including	97.00	97.55	0.55	/	37.20
NFGC-22-609		99.85	102.00	2.15	/	1.11

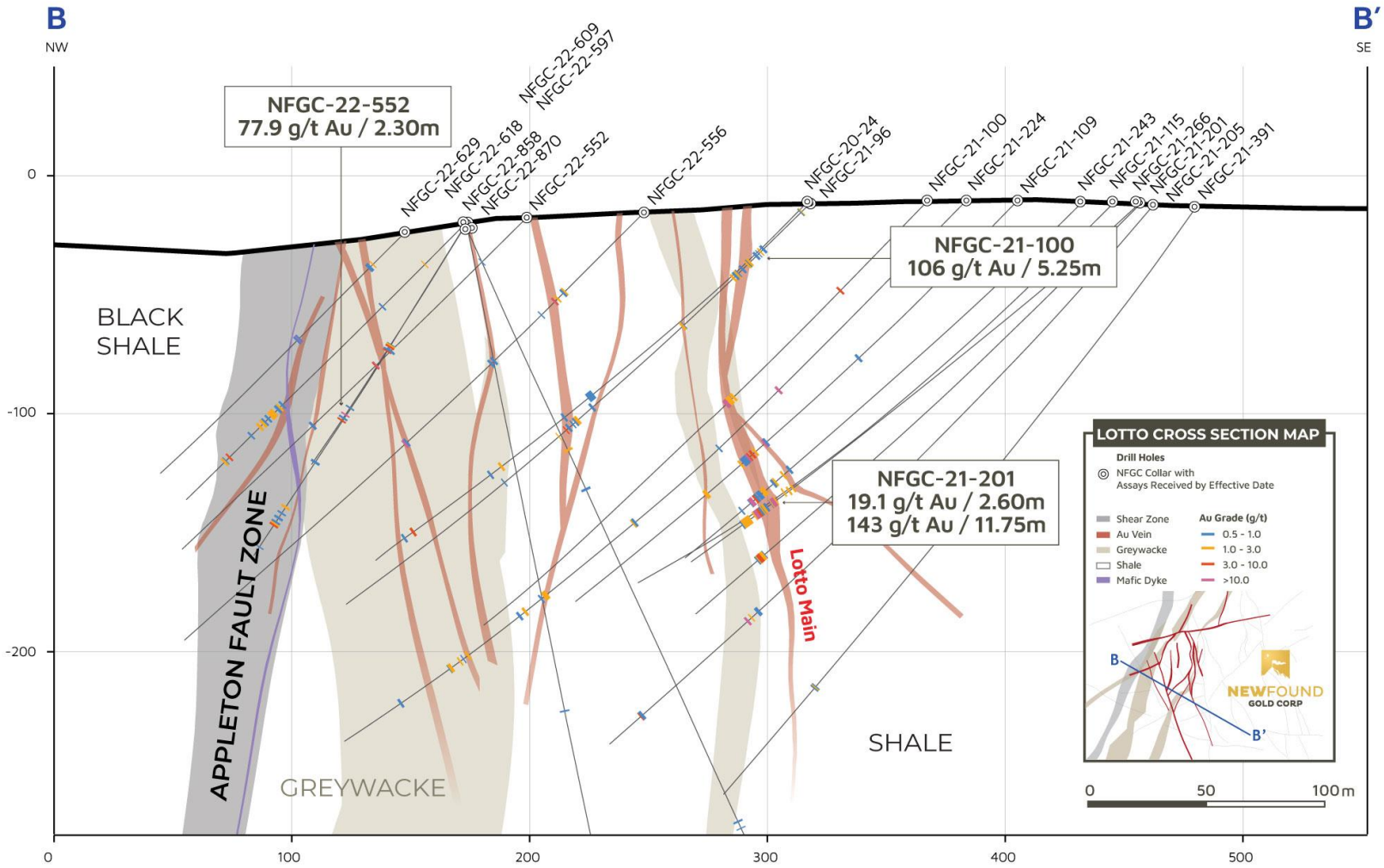
Table 10.30 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto Main Zone. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-17		29.80	32.00	2.20	45-75	16.30
NFGC-20-17		35.25	40.00	4.75	45-75	41.20
NFGC-20-17	Including	35.25	36.90	1.65	45-75	108.70
NFGC-20-17		56.95	70.75	13.80	45-75	10.10
NFGC-20-17	Including	56.95	62.10	5.15	50-80	25.40
NFGC-20-17	Including	61.00	61.80	0.80	50-80	138.30
NFGC-20-44		238.55	245.05	6.50	70-95	18.10
NFGC-20-44	Including	242.10	245.05	2.95	70-95	38.70
NFGC-21-100		51.40	53.45	2.05	/	2.53
NFGC-21-100		118.00	120.45	2.45	/	224.70
NFGC-21-109		146.55	148.60	2.05	/	6.17
NFGC-21-109		152.70	161.50	8.80	65-95	19.34
NFGC-21-109	Including	154.20	157.40	3.20	65-95	51.31
NFGC-21-115		180.70	189.10	8.40	/	20.28
NFGC-21-115	Including	186.00	189.10	3.10	/	53.31
NFGC-21-201		196.65	208.15	11.50	60-90	150.28
NFGC-21-201	Including	197.25	198.85	1.60	60-90	30.17
NFGC-21-201	Including	205.00	207.45	2.45	60-90	683.14
NFGC-21-201		210.00	214.00	4.00	/	1.83
NFGC-21-233		169.20	171.85	2.65	45-75	111.36
NFGC-21-243		243.75	245.75	2.00	30-60	10.74
NFGC-21-243	Including	244.50	245.45	0.95	30-60	22.49
NFGC-21-311		294.65	297.45	2.80	60-90	76.81
NFGC-21-311	Including	294.65	296.55	1.90	60-90	112.51
NFGC-21-333		61.40	64.00	2.60	30-60	11.67
NFGC-21-333	Including	62.75	63.25	0.50	30-60	58.00
NFGC-21-333		78.00	80.80	2.80	30-60	1.89
NFGC-21-333		124.15	126.45	2.30	40-70	3.25
NFGC-21-338		282.65	284.80	2.15	55-85	25.31
NFGC-21-338	Including	284.05	284.50	0.45	55-85	115.25
NFGC-21-319		176.60	179.00	2.40	60-90	20.01
NFGC-21-319	Including	176.60	177.70	1.10	60-90	43.32
NFGC-21-319		183.60	186.00	2.40	35-65	1.17
NFGC-21-367A		324.45	326.65	2.20	60-90	24.25
NFGC-21-367A	Including	325.15	326.65	1.50	60-90	35.17
NFGC-21-404A		202.00	204.10	2.10	60-90	1.50
NFGC-21-404A		217.15	219.20	2.05	55-85	31.63
NFGC-21-404A	Including	217.45	218.05	0.60	55-85	107.50
NFGC-21-404A		222.50	224.95	2.45	55-85	3.43
NFGC-21-424		278.00	280.60	2.60	/	2.06
NFGC-21-424		305.40	308.85	3.45	/	1.85
NFGC-21-424		313.95	316.10	2.15	/	3.04
NFGC-21-424	Including	315.20	315.75	0.55	/	11.65
NFGC-22-664		60.25	62.85	2.60	10-40	1.14
NFGC-22-664		66.40	70.00	3.60	10-40	16.13
NFGC-22-664	Including	68.80	69.35	0.55	10-40	92.60
NFGC-22-673		79.60	82.35	2.75	/	1.38
NFGC-22-673		106.75	108.80	2.05	15-45	8.25
NFGC-22-673	Including	106.75	107.50	0.75	15-45	21.90
NFGC-22-673		206.15	210.00	3.85	15-45	151.87
NFGC-22-673	Including	206.15	208.90	2.75	15-45	211.71
NFGC-22-673		239.80	242.70	2.90	/	7.77
NFGC-22-673	Including	241.15	241.80	0.65	/	15.65
NFGC-22-684		184.00	186.00	2.00	30-60	3.53
NFGC-22-684		206.00	208.65	2.65	10-40	1.41
NFGC-22-684		211.45	226.40	14.95	10-40	12.98
NFGC-22-684	Including	216.30	217.00	0.70	10-40	25.30
NFGC-22-684	Including	224.30	226.40	2.10	10-40	72.35

Table 10.31 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Sunday Zone. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-44		238.55	245.05	6.50	/	18.12
NFGC-20-44	Including	242.10	243.00	0.90	/	109.29
NFGC-20-44	Including	244.05	245.05	1.00	/	14.92
NFGC-21-260		320.00	322.00	2.00	/	2.04
NFGC-21-260		328.80	331.10	2.30	/	1.77
NFGC-21-319		315.30	317.35	2.05	65-95	23.08
NFGC-21-319	Including	315.95	317.35	1.40	65-95	33.00
NFGC-21-437		400.00	402.00	2.00	/	2.14
NFGC-21-437		404.55	408.00	3.45	/	2.28
NFGC-21-437		415.00	417.00	2.00	/	2.05
NFGC-21-437		420.00	423.00	3.00	/	2.03

Figure 10.38 Cross-section through the Lotto prospect, looking northeast, +/- 20 m (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.2.25 Lotto North Gold Prospect

The Lotto North prospect is adjacent (north) to the Lotto prospect in QWN on the east side of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). Systematic grid drilling testing along the eastern side of the AFZ north of Lotto identified this new gold bearing structural zone in November 2022. A total of 86 diamond drillholes totaling 20,715 m have been drilled at Lotto North by NFG of the Effective Date of this Report (Table 10.1). Drillhole collar locations for the Lotto North prospect are shown on Figure 10.11.

Currently, 19,038 core samples from Lotto North have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 19,038 samples assayed shows:

- 18,637 analytical results (97.90%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 322 analytical results (1.69%) were between 1 and 5 ppm Au, with an average of 1.96 ppm Au.
- 61 analytical results (0.32%) were between 5.03 and 24.30 ppm Au, with an average of 9.89 ppm Au.
- 16 analytical results (0.08%) were between 26.96 and 86.70 ppm Au, with an average of 47.40 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.01%) of 109.00 and 225.00 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.32. At Lotto North, gold mineralization is hosted within a series of AFZ-typical epizonal-style veins contained within a north-south striking brittle fault zone immediately north of the Lotto prospect. Gold mineralization contained within this structure has been traced over a strike length of 340 m and to a vertical depth of 180 m; it remains open at depth and is interpreted to be the same structure that hosts the Lotto Main vein but has been offset by late faulting in this region.

When combined with the Lotto Main Zone, these high-grade gold-bearing structures have been drill-defined over a total strike length of 630 m (Figure 10.11; Figure 10.12; Figure 10.13).

Table 10.32 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Lotto North prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-646		71.80	80.30	8.50	35-65	4.72
NFGC-22-646	Including	71.80	72.55	0.75	35-65	38.50
NFGC-22-646		86.00	88.00	2.00	30-60	1.90
NFGC-22-646		113.45	116.55	3.10	/	1.37
NFGC-22-646		126.30	130.90	4.60	15-45	1.43
NFGC-22-646		146.70	149.90	3.20	15-45	3.88
NFGC-22-646		157.00	160.70	3.70	/	2.24
NFGC-22-646		172.60	174.60	2.00	30-60	1.45
NFGC-22-661		74.65	77.00	2.35	30-60	33.79
NFGC-22-661	Including	74.95	75.30	0.35	30-60	225.00
NFGC-22-661		80.60	83.00	2.40	30-60	1.26
NFGC-22-661		87.00	89.00	2.00	30-60	1.28
NFGC-22-690		69.45	71.55	2.10	55-85	37.36
NFGC-22-690	Including	70.15	70.85	0.70	55-85	109.00
NFGC-22-690		121.55	123.85	2.30	45-75	6.15
NFGC-22-690	Including	123.25	123.85	0.60	45-75	15.95
NFGC-22-690		157.90	160.00	2.10	60-90	5.51
NFGC-22-690	Including	158.80	159.60	0.80	60-90	10.75
NFGC-22-753		171.00	174.00	3.00	/	2.10
NFGC-22-753		204.35	207.65	3.30	/	11.38
NFGC-22-753	Including	204.35	205.15	0.80	/	45.40
NFGC-22-753		336.70	338.80	2.10	10-40	4.96
NFGC-22-753	Including	336.70	337.55	0.85	10-40	10.75
NFGC-22-758		155.65	158.60	2.95	25-55	14.58
NFGC-22-758	Including	157.85	158.60	0.75	25-55	53.70
NFGC-22-758		174.90	177.20	2.30	60-90	1.10
NFGC-22-788		54.00	56.00	2.00	/	2.14
NFGC-22-788		120.70	126.00	5.30	45-75	16.12
NFGC-22-788	Including	122.00	123.55	1.55	45-75	49.63
NFGC-22-846		383.00	385.00	2.00	25-55	6.66
NFGC-22-846	Including	383.90	384.60	0.70	25-55	18.80
NFGC-22-895		174.65	179.20	4.55	70-95	7.20
NFGC-22-895	Including	178.60	179.20	0.60	70-95	32.56
NFGC-22-895		192.00	194.45	2.45	55-85	5.99
NFGC-22-895	Including	193.25	193.90	0.65	55-85	22.34
NFGC-22-940		80.25	83.80	3.55	55-85	11.13
NFGC-22-940	Including	82.15	82.80	0.65	55-85	51.70
NFGC-22-953		77.85	80.00	2.15	70-95	21.11
NFGC-22-953	Including	78.25	78.75	0.50	70-95	86.70
NFGC-22-1009		85.40	87.85	2.45	40-70	10.48
NFGC-22-1009	Including	85.40	85.95	0.55	40-70	35.89
NFGC-22-1009		99.00	101.00	2.00	65-95	12.21
NFGC-22-1009	Including	99.00	99.90	0.90	65-95	26.95
NFGC-22-1018		42.20	44.70	2.50	/	5.95
NFGC-22-1018	Including	43.10	43.70	0.60	/	13.15
NFGC-22-1018		101.00	103.00	2.00	30-60	1.91
NFGC-22-1018		106.80	108.80	2.00	30-60	1.16
NFGC-22-1018		194.15	197.60	3.45	/	1.30
NFGC-22-1018		227.20	229.40	2.20	35-65	2.31
NFGC-23-1136		118.10	120.55	2.45	60-90	4.44
NFGC-23-1136	Including	118.65	119.00	0.35	60-90	16.25
NFGC-23-1156		89.20	99.15	9.95	/	1.64
NFGC-23-1156		117.00	121.30	4.30	55-85	2.12
NFGC-23-1156	Including	120.50	120.90	0.40	55-85	10.88
NFGC-23-1361		39.75	42.00	2.25	50-80	1.17
NFGC-23-1361		53.55	56.10	2.55	70-95	4.41
NFGC-23-1361	Including	53.55	54.15	0.60	70-95	18.68
NFGC-23-1636		264.60	281.00	16.40	70-95	2.79
NFGC-23-1636	Including	265.25	266.00	0.75	70-95	10.28
NFGC-23-1636	Including	270.70	271.50	0.80	70-95	10.18
NFGC-23-1712		42.40	45.35	2.95	/	3.14
NFGC-23-1712	Including	42.40	42.90	0.50	/	10.55
NFGC-23-1731		101.30	103.75	2.45	60-90	4.82
NFGC-23-1731	Including	102.15	102.90	0.75	60-90	13.64

10.2.26 Monte Carlo Gold Prospect

The Monte Carlo prospect is located adjacent to the Lotto prospect on the west side of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). Monte Carlo is defined by an east-west striking, steeply dipping, gold mineralized vein and is most like Lotto. In addition, low-grade gold mineralization exists in historic drilling in this area. The vein occurs within a fault zone that has been intercepted over a strike length of 520 m and down to a vertical depth of 160 m (Figures 10.39 and 10.40). NFG's 2023 drill program expanded upon a high-grade segment of Monte Carlo that starts at surface and has a strike length that spans 135 m (New Found Gold Corp., 2023k). NFG completed an additional 13 diamond drillholes in 2024 up to the Effective Date of this Report for a total of 3,847 m drilled. The Monte Carlo vein and associated fault is open at depth with limited exploration completed below 200 m vertical.

A total of 115 diamond drillholes holes totaling 25,462 m have been drilled at Monte Carlo by NFG as of the Effective Date of this Report (Table 10.1). Currently, 24,362 core samples from Monte Carlo have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 24,362 samples assayed shows:

- 23,604 analytical results (96.89%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 678 analytical results (2.78%) were between 1 and 5 ppm Au, with an average of 2.10 ppm Au.
- 60 analytical results (0.25%) were between 5.00 and 23.95 ppm Au, with an average of 9.49 ppm Au.
- 16 analytical results (0.06%) were between 27.41 and 92.51 ppm Au, with an average of 50.39 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.02%) were between 111 and 1910.00 ppm Au, with an average of 617.01 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Monte Carlo Zone, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Monte Carlo prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-877		119.55	121.60	2.05	60-90	9.09
NFGC-22-877	Including	119.55	120.30	0.75	60-90	23.94
NFGC-22-877		214.45	216.80	2.35	20-50	3.19
NFGC-22-877		222.80	226.35	3.55	20-50	2.03
NFGC-22-1059		68.75	77.75	9.00	55-85	1.93
NFGC-22-1059		86.20	89.00	2.80	55-85	5.88
NFGC-22-1059	Including	87.80	88.20	0.40	55-85	33.71
NFGC-22-1064		58.00	62.50	4.50	70-95	1.76
NFGC-22-1064		86.55	88.55	2.00	60-90	25.77
NFGC-22-1064	Including	87.40	87.90	0.50	60-90	92.51
NFGC-23-1135		49.30	55.55	6.25	70-95	7.49
NFGC-23-1135	Including	49.30	49.65	0.35	70-95	40.00
NFGC-23-1135	Including	54.30	55.05	0.75	70-95	33.00
NFGC-23-1135		67.10	69.10	2.00	70-95	7.80
NFGC-23-1135	Including	68.45	69.10	0.65	70-95	22.30
NFGC-23-1145		11.65	14.15	2.50	/	1.74
NFGC-23-1145		44.30	46.35	2.05	70-95	1.43
NFGC-23-1145		61.80	66.55	4.75	70-95	13.04
NFGC-23-1145	Including	61.80	62.35	0.55	70-95	79.90
NFGC-23-1145	Including	64.15	64.55	0.40	70-95	20.10
NFGC-23-1145		142.05	144.10	2.05	/	1.21
NFGC-23-1151		63.25	71.30	8.05	50-80	12.21
NFGC-23-1151	Including	65.00	65.60	0.60	50-80	51.30
NFGC-23-1151	Including	67.70	68.10	0.40	50-80	111.00
NFGC-23-1196		95.80	102.35	6.55	70-95	1.29
NFGC-23-1196		232.65	235.25	2.60	70-95	8.13
NFGC-23-1196	Including	232.65	232.95	0.30	70-95	65.00
NFGC-23-1298		26.70	30.40	3.70	/	1.08
NFGC-23-1298		106.40	109.15	2.75	30-60	1.18
NFGC-23-1298		116.90	119.15	2.25	30-60	2.63
NFGC-23-1298		177.10	181.50	4.40	15-45	3.77
NFGC-23-1298	Including	179.15	179.65	0.50	15-45	12.65
NFGC-23-1666		32.90	35.10	2.20	65-95	1.37
NFGC-23-1666		47.45	50.40	2.95	70-95	9.33
NFGC-23-1666	Including	47.45	48.80	1.35	70-95	19.31
NFGC-23-1666		62.75	66.00	3.25	60-90	10.57
NFGC-23-1666	Including	64.55	65.30	0.75	60-90	36.56
NFGC-23-1675		17.35	22.15	4.80	70-95	1.84
NFGC-23-1675		35.35	37.45	2.10	70-95	1.22
NFGC-23-1675		57.60	60.00	2.40	50-80	8.95
NFGC-23-1675	Including	59.00	59.50	0.50	50-80	40.26
NFGC-23-1683		36.20	38.25	2.05	70-95	23.52
NFGC-23-1683	Including	36.20	36.75	0.55	70-95	80.95
NFGC-23-1683		51.55	54.25	2.70	70-95	18.85
NFGC-23-1683	Including	52.00	52.35	0.35	70-95	131.10
NFGC-23-1687		54.40	59.00	4.60	35-65	3.21
NFGC-23-1687		103.70	105.85	2.15	70-95	18.95
NFGC-23-1687	Including	104.90	105.40	0.50	70-95	77.73
NFGC-23-1690		156.05	160.70	4.65	50-80	1.01
NFGC-23-1690		166.75	168.75	2.00	50-80	91.86
NFGC-23-1690	Including	166.75	167.85	1.10	50-80	166.89
NFGC-23-1681		245.00	247.00	2.00	10-40	16.63
NFGC-23-1681	Including	245.00	246.00	1.00	10-40	29.53
NFGC-23-1691		44.60	52.75	8.15	40-70	1.38
NFGC-23-1691		90.80	93.00	2.20	70-95	4.95
NFGC-23-1691	Including	91.75	92.25	0.50	70-95	16.64
NFGC-23-1691		96.00	98.00	2.00	70-95	5.54
NFGC-23-1691	Including	97.00	97.45	0.45	70-95	20.77
NFGC-23-1841		75.30	77.40	2.10	/	5.15
NFGC-23-1841		118.45	120.75	2.30	/	3.90
NFGC-23-1841	Including	119.85	120.30	0.45	/	13.99
NFGC-23-1848		89.70	106.55	16.85	70-95	35.24
NFGC-23-1848	Including	97.40	97.70	0.30	70-95	1,910.00
NFGC-23-1848		141.00	143.00	2.00	/	3.13

Figure 10.39 Plan view of the Monte Carlo and Powerline prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

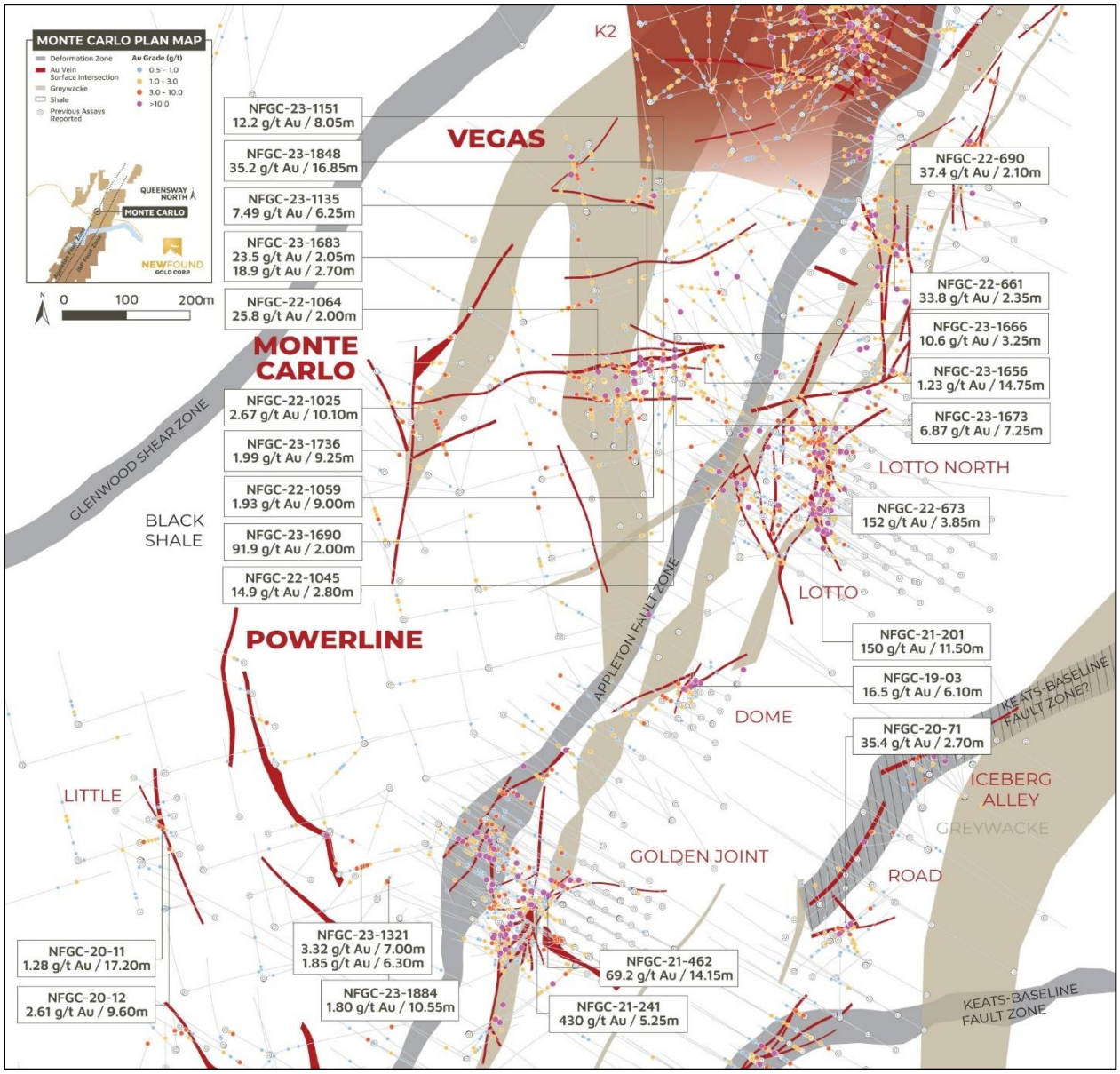
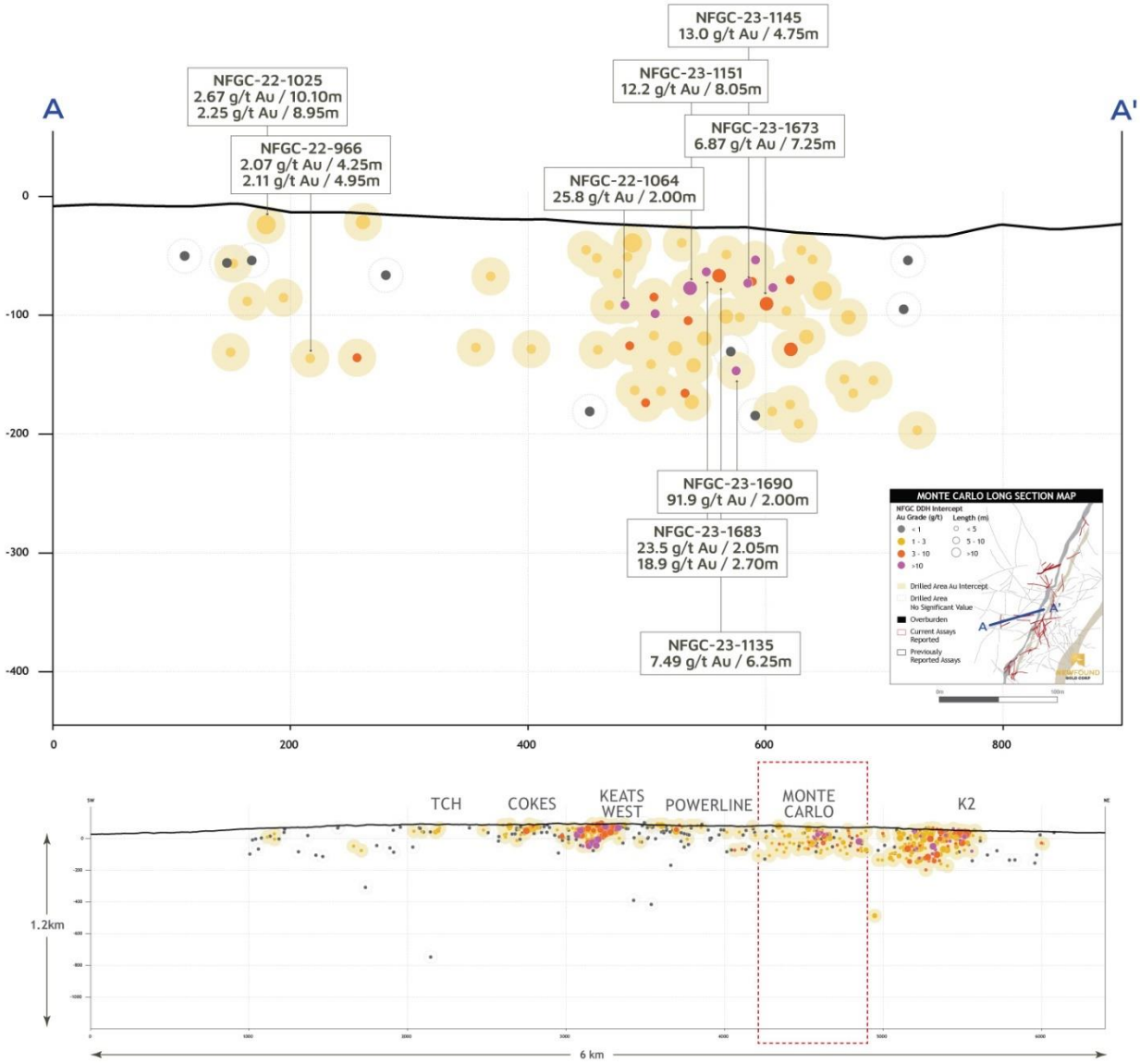


Figure 10.40 Longitudinal section through the Monte Carlo prospect, vertically oriented, looking north (Source; NFG, 2024).



10.2.27 Pocket Pond Gold Prospect

In May of 2021, NFG initiated a drill program following up on historic drilling and anomalous grab samples at the Pocket Pond prospect located 5.5 km east-northeast of the Keats Zone on the JBPFZ in QWN (Figures 10.3 and 10.4). A total of 54 diamond drillholes totaling 12,518 m were drilled at Pocket Pond by NFG (Table 10.1).

Currently, 6,444 core samples from Pocket Pond have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 6,444 samples assayed shows:

- 6,330 analytical results (98.23%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.98 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 97 analytical results (1.51%) were between 1.01 and 4.91 ppm Au, with an average of 2.09 ppm Au.
- 14 analytical results (0.22%) were between 5.28 and 23.49 ppm Au, with an average of 13.95 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.05%) were between 26.70 and 88.70 ppm Au, with an average of 48.24 ppm Au.

Drilling has identified mineralization like that seen in the 1744 area, characteristic of the JBP structural trend of epizonal-style, with irregular stylolitic massive to vuggy veins that are spatially associated with brittle faulting and folding in a green siltstone unit. Continuity of grade has been difficult to establish; preliminary interpretation suggests that some of the Pocket Pond veins may dip steeply to the northwest.

The interpretation of the drill data at Pocket Pond has defined a mineralized trend with a strike length of 160 m and a depth of at least 145 m (Figures 10.41 and Figure 10.42).

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.34.

Figure 10.41 Plan view of Pocket Pond Zone with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

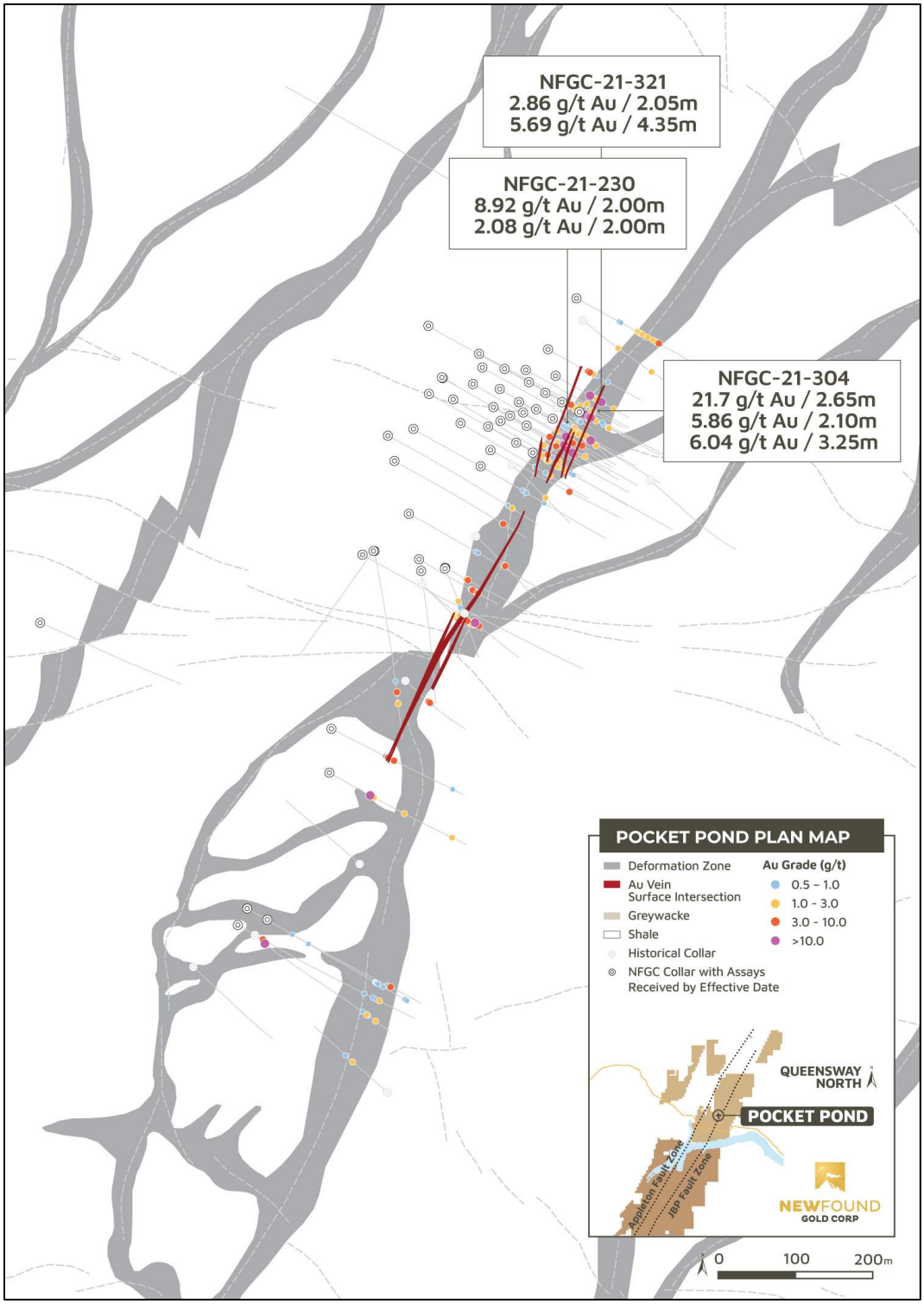


Figure 10.42 Longitudinal section through the Pocket Pond prospect, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG, 2024).

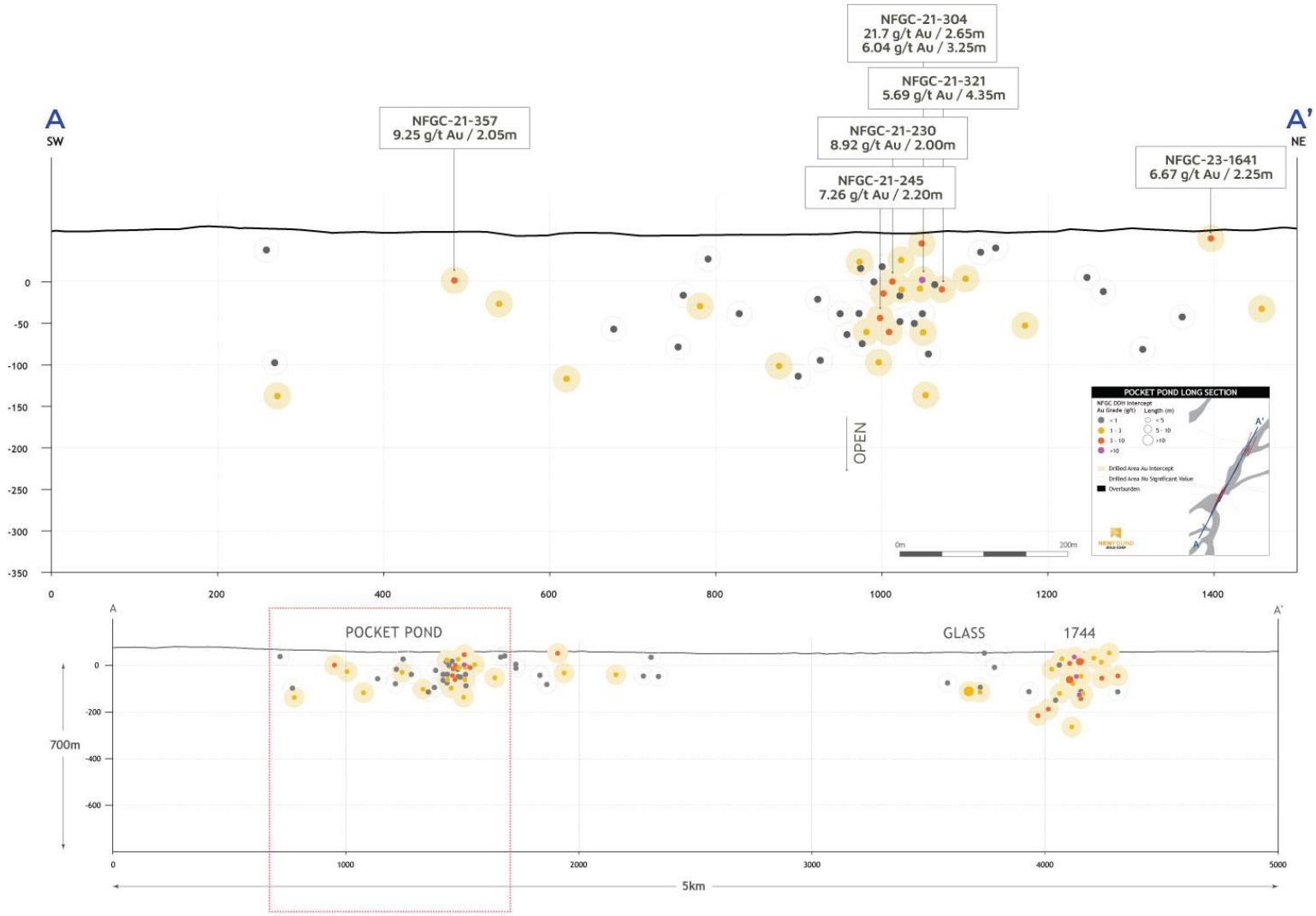


Table 10.34 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Pocket Pond prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-21-214		18.50	20.85	2.35	/	6.33
NFGC-21-214	Including	19.00	20.00	1.00	/	13.20
NFGC-21-220		80.00	82.00	2.00	/	2.14
NFGC-21-220		109.00	111.00	2.00	/	6.03
NFGC-21-220	Including	109.35	110.00	0.65	/	18.46
NFGC-21-230		87.00	89.00	2.00	/	8.92
NFGC-21-230	Including	87.30	87.90	0.60	/	29.34
NFGC-21-230		95.65	97.65	2.00	/	2.08
NFGC-21-245		152.60	154.80	2.20	/	7.26
NFGC-21-245	Including	153.85	154.80	0.95	/	15.29
NFGC-21-245		161.55	163.55	2.00	/	4.27
NFGC-21-245	Including	163.00	163.55	0.55	/	15.50
NFGC-21-245		167.40	169.40	2.00	/	1.49
NFGC-21-304		81.60	83.85	2.25	/	25.40
NFGC-21-304	Including	82.40	83.00	0.60	/	88.70
NFGC-21-304		90.50	96.35	5.85	/	5.46
NFGC-21-304	Including	90.50	93.85	3.35	/	8.94
NFGC-21-304	Including	90.50	91.05	0.55	/	21.84
NFGC-21-304	Including	93.10	93.85	0.75	/	23.49
NFGC-21-321		71.95	74.00	2.05	/	2.86
NFGC-21-321	Including	72.25	72.65	0.40	/	14.50
NFGC-21-321		96.20	100.55	4.35	/	5.69
NFGC-21-321	Including	96.20	97.00	0.80	/	26.70
NFGC-21-357		84.55	86.60	2.05	/	9.25
NFGC-21-357	Including	85.75	86.60	0.85	/	21.80
NFGC-23-1641		4.80	7.05	2.25	/	6.67
NFGC-23-1641	Including	4.80	5.50	0.70	/	21.40

10.2.28 Powerline Gold Prospect

The Powerline prospect is located on the west side of the AFZ, approximately 250 m northeast of the Little Zone prospect and 800 metres south of the Monte Carlo prospect (Figures 10.3 and 10.11). As of the Effective Date of this report, a total of 57 drillholes totaling 11,376 m has been drilled and a total of 10,336 core samples from the Powerline prospect have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 10,336 samples assayed shows:

- 10,213 analytical results (98.81%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.
- 97 analytical results (0.94%) were between 1.01 and 4.81 ppm Au, with an average of 1.96 ppm Au.
- 20 analytical results (0.19%) were between 5.07 and 24.40 ppm Au, with an average of 11.41 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.06%) of 27.10, 38.10, 102.50 and 165.14 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Powerline prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.35. Low-grade mineralization has been defined over a current strike length of 350 m at Powerline within testing only at shallow depths (New Found Gold Corp., 2024d). It is a shallowly northeast-dipping shear zone with characteristics like the neighbouring Keats West Zone.

Table 10.35 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Powerline prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-836		188.85	192.35	3.50	/	2.22
NFGC-22-844		154.45	162.10	7.65	20-65	21.13
NFGC-22-844	Including	157.00	162.10	5.10	20-65	31.25
NFGC-23-1311		35.80	38.00	2.20	55-85	1.99
NFGC-23-1321		46.00	53.00	7.00	25-55	3.32
NFGC-23-1321		58.70	65.00	6.30	25-55	1.85
NFGC-23-1330		19.35	22.40	3.05	45-75	1.80
NFGC-23-1330		76.30	79.20	2.90	35-65	1.77
NFGC-23-1880		9.60	12.00	2.40	80-95	5.33
NFGC-23-1880	Including	9.60	10.05	0.45	80-95	27.10
NFGC-23-1880		12.80	15.60	2.80	80-95	1.22
NFGC-23-1686		118.35	121.15	2.80	55-85	4.15
NFGC-23-1686	Including	120.20	120.70	0.50	55-85	11.94
NFGC-23-1686		160.85	162.95	2.10	10-40	2.55
NFGC-23-1686	Including	160.85	161.30	0.45	10-40	11.86
NFGC-23-1913		27.20	29.75	2.55	70-95	1.29
NFGC-23-1921		28.30	30.65	2.35	45-75	1.43

10.2.29 Road Gold Prospect

Road is located east of the AFZ and 450 m east of Golden Joint (Figure 10.11) and at the eastern extent of Iceberg East. Currently, a total of 28 drillholes have been completed at the Road prospect for a total of 6,625 m. Currently, 5,942 core samples from Road have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 5,942 samples assayed shows:

- 5,904 analytical results (99.36%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.92 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au,
- 26 analytical results (0.44%) were between 1 and 4.06 ppm Au, with an average of 1.93 ppm Au.
- 8 analytical results (0.13%) were between 5.11 and 10.62 ppm Au, with an average of 7.37 ppm Au.
- 3 analytical results (0.05%) were between 25.89 and 33.70 ppm Au, with an average of 30.10 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.02%) was 104.50 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.36. The drill results suggest that gold is associated with a brittle fault that dips at 40° in the 255° direction; the quartz-carbonate veins associated with this fault have massive vuggy, stylolitic and brecciated textures, like other AFZ prospects (Figure 10.12).

Table 10.36 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Road prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-20-71	23.50	26.20	2.70	/	35.36
NFGC-20-71	48.80	51.75	2.95	/	9.06
NFGC-20-71	113.40	115.40	2.00	/	1.03
NFGC-23-1372	57.75	59.75	2.00	30-60	1.14
NFGC-23-1422	75.25	77.30	2.05	70-95	2.37
NFGC-24-2035	150.90	152.90	2.00	45-75	12.46
NFGC-24-2035 Including	150.90	151.45	0.55	70-95	25.89
NFGC-24-2035 Including	152.10	152.90	0.80	/	10.62
NFGC-24-2075	125.55	129.25	3.70	70-95	2.45
NFGC-24-2075	135.50	137.50	2.00	70-95	1.33
NFGC-24-2075	146.25	148.65	2.40	70-95	1.39

10.2.30 Trans-Canada Highway (TCH) – Trans-Canada West (TCW) Gold Prospect

The Trans-Canada Highway and Trans-Canada West (TCH-TCW) prospects are located between Cokes and Knob, where mineralization has been identified in structures located in the footwall of the AFZ (Figures 10.3 and 10.15). Originally targeted because this area is located along strike of the KBFZ but on the west side of the AFZ. Currently, a total of 27 holes totaling 8,609 m has been drilled at TCH and 22 holes totaling 5,531 m at TCW (Table 10.1).

A total of 9,165 core samples were assayed from TCH. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 10,015 samples assayed shows:

- 9,918 analytical results (99.07%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 78 analytical results (0.85%) were between 1 and 4.78 ppm Au, with an average of 1.53 ppm Au.
- 5 analytical results (0.07%) were between 6.45 and 14.46 ppm Au, with an average of 8.90 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.02%) were 32.43 and 226.45 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at TCH, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Trans-Canada Highway prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-22-642	243.00	245.00	2.00	/	1.01
NFGC-22-642	290.85	293.00	2.15	25-55	2.00
NFGC-22-642	303.45	305.90	2.45	25-55	10.45
NFGC-22-642 Including	303.80	304.35	0.55	25-55	14.46
NFGC-22-642 Including	305.40	305.90	0.50	25-55	32.43
NFGC-22-863	307.00	309.40	2.40	10-40	3.38
NFGC-22-863	427.10	429.10	2.00	/	79.62
NFGC-22-863 Including	427.10	427.80	0.70	/	226.46
NFGC-22-885	278.60	280.80	2.20	65-95	7.06
NFGC-22-885 Including	279.50	280.20	0.70	65-95	22.01

At the TCW prospect, mineralization has been identified in structures located in the hanging wall of the AFZ (Figure 10.18). Epizonal-style veining is associated with significant brittle faulting and silicification in the siltstones. Currently, 5,900 core samples from TCW have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 5,900 samples assayed shows:

- 5838 analytical results (98.95%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.98 ppm Au and an average of 0.05 ppm Au.
- 56 analytical results (0.95%) were between 1 and 4.96 ppm Au, with an average of 1.67 ppm Au.
- 6 analytical results (0.10%) were between 5.34 and 22.01 ppm Au, with an average of 12.22 ppm Au.6

Significant drill intercepts at TCW, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Trans-Canada West prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID	Intercept	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	True Width (%)
NFGC-22-591		207.00	209.65	2.65	/	6.21
NFGC-22-591	Including	207.80	208.55	0.75	/	19.55

10.2.31 Whiskey Pocket Gold Prospect

The Whiskey Pocket prospect is located along the JBPFZ in QWN, 4.5 km southwest of the 798 Zone (Figures 10.3 and Figure 10.4). Currently, a total of 1,209 core samples from Whiskey Pocket have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 1,209 samples assayed shows:

- 1,201 analytical results (99.34%) were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.97 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 7 analytical results (0.58%) were between 1 and 4.52 ppm Au, with an average of 1.87 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.08%) of 6.65 ppm Au.

10.3 Queensway South Block Prospects

Drilling at QWS was initiated in 2022, with 14 prospects now drill tested as of 1 November 2024 (Figure 10.43). A total of 89 drillholes totaling 19,059 m has been drilled at QWS through to the Effective Date of this technical report (Table 10.1).

The 14 drill-tested prospects at QWS include: Astronaut, Aztec, Camp, Devils Pond South, Devil's Trench, Eastern Pond, Golden Elbow, Goose, Greenwood Pond #2 (Greenwood), Mars, Nebula, Nova, Paul's Pond, Potato Trench and Till Raft. Drillhole collar locations for the QWS drilled prospects are shown on Figure 10.33.

In addition to the drill results presented and discussed by prospect in this section, NFG conducted exploratory drill programs at Golden Elbow, Potato Trench, and Mars. The results of these drill programs are not material to the Company currently, and therefore, are not discussed in the text that follows.

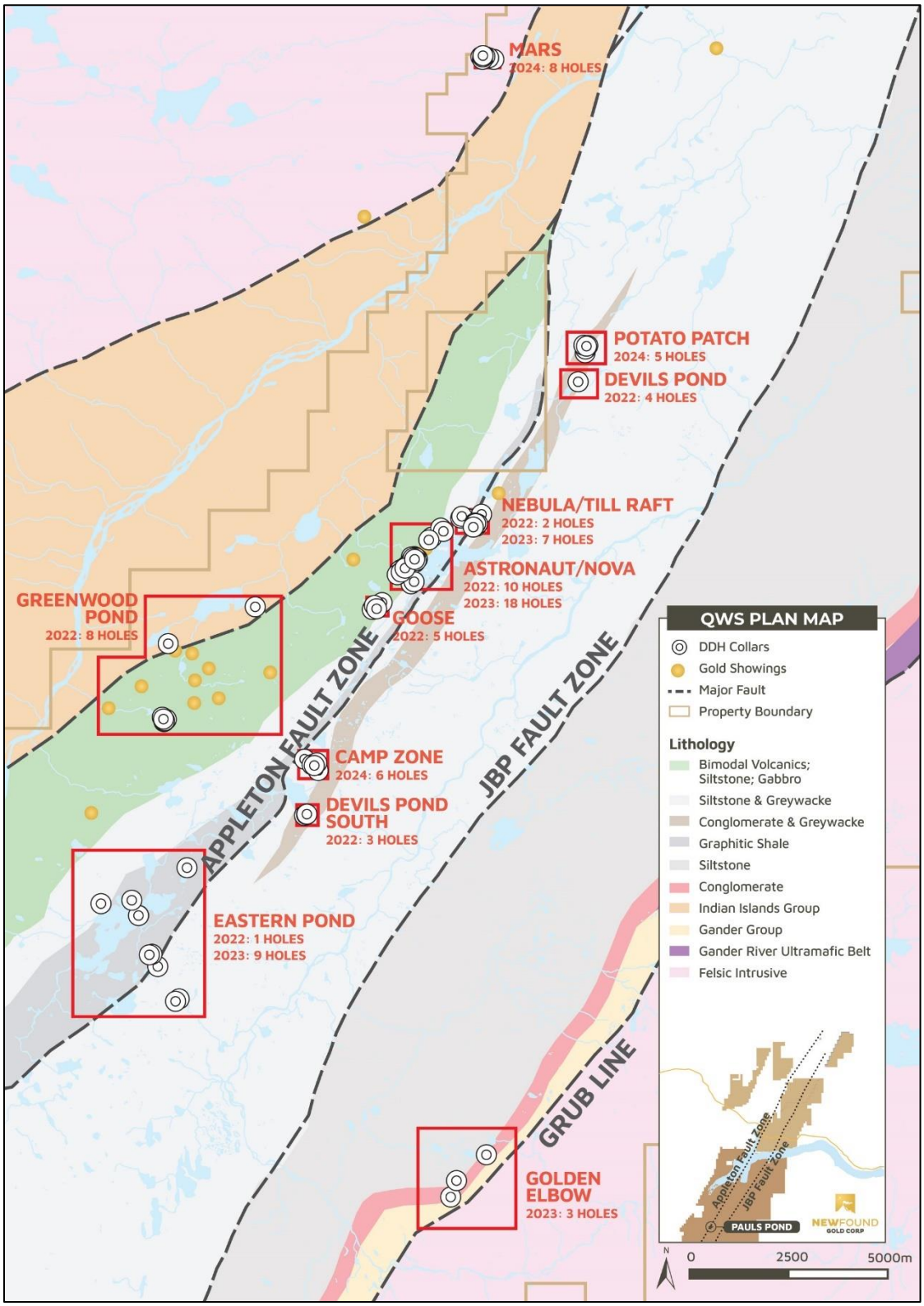
10.3.1 Aztec Gold Prospect

The Aztec Zone is located west of the AFZ in the west-central portion of QWS at the interpreted domain boundary of the Davidsville Group (Figure 10.43). Two diamond drillholes totaling 739 m were drilled at Aztec by NFG in 2022 to test gold mineralization (Table 10.1).

Currently, a total of 789 core samples from Aztec have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 789 samples assayed shows that all 789 analytical results were below 1 ppm Au, with a highest result of 0.34 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.

Aztec is an epithermal target and is defined by a large area of sinter and is associated with a significant fault zone and hydrothermal breccia containing gold that is exposed in a trench and historical drill core. Drilling successfully intersected the fault-zone and breccia domain.

Figure 10.43 Drill collar locations at the Mars, Potato Patch, Devils Pond, Nebula, Astronaut/Nova, Greenwood, and Eastern Pond prospects, Queensway South block.



10.3.2 Devils Pond South and Camp (Bernard's Pond) Gold Prospects

The Devils Pond South and Camp (Bernard's Pond) prospects are located east of the AFZ and west of the JBPFZ in QWS, approximately 5 km southeast of the Aztec prospect (Figure 10.43). As of the Effective Date of this technical report, 9 drillholes totaling 1,896 m have been drilled at the prospects (Table 10.1).

Drilling intersected significant disseminated arsenopyrite mineralization and gold in quartz veinlets hosted in a thick unit of greywacke. This zone is now named "Devils Pond South" and is in a similar stratigraphic position to several of the discoveries made along the QWN segment of the AFZ in addition to the Devils Trench to the north.

The Camp prospect is defined as multiple gold-bearing shear zones in the Davidsville siltstone immediately east of the AFZ, a similar stratigraphic position to the other discoveries made at QWN (Figure 10.44). The mineralized shear zones are defined by domains of high strain and an increased density of stylolitic quartz veins that comprise significant concentrations of arsenopyrite and pyrite. Visible gold was observed in several veins. Currently, a total of 2,087 core samples from Camp and Devils Pond South have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 2,087 samples assayed shows:

- 2,048 analytical results (98.13%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.93 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 37 analytical results (1.77%) were between 1 and 4.67 ppm Au, with an average of 1.91 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.10%) were 6.11 and 18.27 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Camp and Devils Pond South prospects, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Devils Pond South and Camp prospects. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

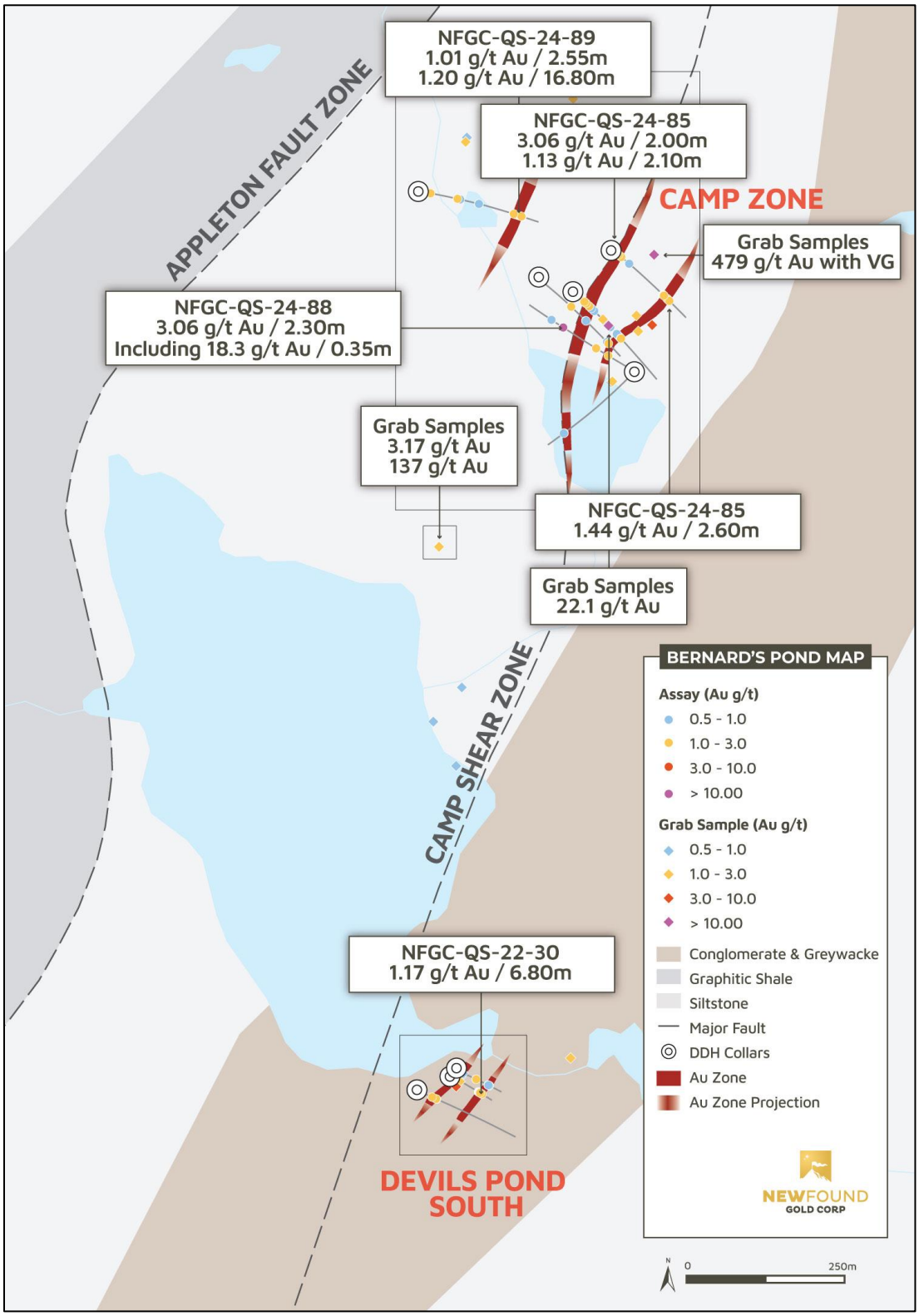
A) Camp Zone prospect

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-QS-24-85		11.00	13.00	2.00	/	3.06
NFGC-QS-24-85		15.65	17.75	2.10	/	1.13
NFGC-QS-24-85		141.10	143.70	2.60	/	1.44
NFGC-QS-24-88		175.70	178.00	2.30	/	3.06
NFGC-QS-24-88	Including	175.70	176.05	0.35	/	18.27
NFGC-QS-24-89		28.10	30.65	2.55	/	1.01
NFGC-QS-24-89		207.00	223.80	16.80	/	1.20

B) Devil's Pond South prospect

Drillhole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-QS-22-30	72.00	78.80	6.80	/	1.17

Figure 10.44 Plan view of the Devils Pond South and Camp Zone prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).



10.3.3 Devil's Trench Gold Prospect

Devil's Trench is located over 12 km to the northeast of Devils Pond South and 6 km northeast of the gold prospects at Paul's Pond in the central portion of QWS (Figure 10.43). It was discovered in a 2023 drill program that targeted a trenched Au-in soil and till anomaly east of the AFZ (New Found Gold Corp., 2023h).

The Devil's Trench target was identified using soils and is defined by a +1 g/t Au-in-soil anomaly. Subsequent trenching revealed a shear zone with quartz veining and strong arsenopyrite mineralization hosted by a greywacke unit within the highly prospective window around the AFZ, like Devils Pond South and other significant discoveries made at QWN.

Four diamond drillholes totaling 551 m were drilled at Devil's Trench by NFG to test gold mineralization (Table 10.1). Currently, a total of 601 core samples from Devil's Pond have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 601 samples assayed shows:

- 597 analytical results (99.33%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.06 ppm Au.
- 4 analytical results (0.67%) were between 1.16 and 2.24 ppm Au, with an average of 1.56 ppm Au.

10.3.4 Eastern Pond Gold Prospect

Eastern Pond is located south of the AFZ and west of the JBPFZ in QWS, approximately 5.5 km south of the Aztec prospect and 3 km west-southwest of Bernards Pond (Figure 10.43). Currently, a total of 10 drillholes totaling 2,341 m have been drilled at the Eastern Pond prospect, and a total of 2,524 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 2,524 samples assayed shows:

- 2,517 analytical results (99.72%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.96 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.
- 7 analytical result (0.28%) were between 1.17 and 2.91 ppm Au, with an average of 1.88 ppm Au.

Several targets were tested in the greater Eastern Pond region. They are defined by high-grade Au-in-grab samples, largely float, Au-in-tills and several soil anomalies. Many were subsequently trenched, and drill tested in 2022 and 2023. The highlight from this work, was the drillhole from 2022 which intersected weakly Au-anomalous quartz veins hosted in an interbedded black siltstone domain. This target is locally analogous to the gold discoveries made along the west side of the AFZ at QWN.

10.3.5 Goose Gold Prospect

The Goose prospect is located west of the AFZ in QWS, approximately 5 km east-northeast of the Aztec showing (Figure 10.43). Five HQ-size diamond drillholes totalling 743 m in length were drilled at Goose by NFG in 2022 to test gold mineralization (Table 10.1). Currently, a total of 834 core samples from Goose have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 834 samples assayed shows:

- 822 analytical results (98.56%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 12 analytical results (1.44%) were between 1.04 and 2.45 ppm Au, with an average of 1.55 ppm Au.

The Goose target is characterized by high-grade gold discovered by historic drilling that is hosted by a sequence of siltstones that is intruded by a swarm of intermediate to mafic dykes, largely gabbro and diorite (Figure 10.45). The Goose gold mineralization occurs west of the AFZ in a unit that has not been recognized at QWN. Based on observations made from the historic drill core, mineralization is commonly hosted within the mafic intrusive rocks and is like that found at Nova and Astronaut along strike to the northeast and Greenwood #2 to the southwest.

10.3.6 Greenwood Pond #2 (Greenwood) Gold Prospect

The Greenwood Pond #2 (Greenwood) Zone is located west of the AFZ in QWS and 1.9 km south of Aztec (Figure 10.41). A total of 6 diamond drillholes totaling 756 m were drilled within the zone at Greenwood by NFG in 2022 (Table 10.1). As of the Effective Date of this Report, a total of 824 core samples from Greenwood have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 824 samples assayed shows:

- 821 analytical results (99.64%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.73 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.23%) of 1.11 and 1.30 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.11%) of 5.46 ppm Au.

Like the Goose target, Greenwood mineralization is hosted by an intercalated siltstone-mafic intrusive unit and the prospect was established by historical grab sampling that identified high-grade gold-in-outcrop.

10.3.7 Nebula Gold Prospect

The Nebula prospect is located on the east side of the AFZ, northeast of the Astronaut-Nova - Paul's Pond prospects (Figure 10.41). Drilling confirmed that the Au-in-soil anomaly was associated with a near-surface mineralized shear zone immediately east of the inferred projection of the AFZ (Figure 10.43; New Found Gold Corp., 2023h). The gold

mineralization is characterized by quartz veins containing tourmaline and arsenopyrite hosted by the Davidsville siltstone interbedded with greywacke.

Currently, 2 diamond drillholes totaling 448 m were completed by NFG in 2022. Currently, a total of 6 drillholes in 1,138 m have been completed at Nebula by NFG (Table 10.1). A total of 1,288 core samples from Nebula have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 1,288 samples assayed shows:

- 1,277 analytical results (99.15%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.93 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 9 analytical results (0.70%) were between 1.11 and 3.71 ppm Au, with an average of 2.00 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.16%) of 6.47 and 9.25 ppm Au.

10.3.8 Paul's Pond, Astronaut, and Nova Gold Prospects

Paul's Pond is in the central portion of QWS, 7-8 km northeast of the Aztec prospect, and is transected by the AFZ (Figure 10.43). This was one of the first areas tested in the QWS 2022 inaugural drill program due the large region of abundant Au-in-float that trends approximately northeast following the interpreted AFZ trend. Several historical Au and As-in-soil anomalies also exist in the area. Initial drilling focused on following up on the float and soil anomalies both in the siltstone-mafic intrusive unit west of the AFZ and in the siltstones east of the AFZ leading to the Nova, Astronaut and Nebula discoveries.

Currently, a total of 7 diamond drillholes totaling 2,252 m have been completed at Paul's Pond (Table 10.1). A total of 2,531 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 2,531 samples assayed shows:

- 2,511 analytical results (99.21%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.93 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au.
- 18 analytical results (0.71%) were between 1.00 and 4.82 ppm Au, with an average of 2.21 ppm Au.
- 2 analytical results (0.08%) of 5.46 and 9.90 ppm Au.

Astronaut and Nova are parallel structures located west of the AFZ that have been traced over 1,600 m and 250 m of strike length, respectively (Figure 10.43; New Found Gold Corp., 2023h). At Astronaut and Nova, eight out of nine holes drilled contained visible gold. The Company believes these two zones connect through Goose Zone in the southwest, which, if confirmed in future exploration programs, would expand this mineralized corridor to 2.5 km in strike length.

Mineralization at Astronaut and Nova is constrained to dioritic-gabbroic dykes that have intruded a package of siltstone immediately west of the AFZ and mineralization is characterized by quartz veins often containing tourmaline, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite (Figure 10.46).

Figure 10.45 Plan view of the Goose, Nova, Astronaut, and Nebula prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).

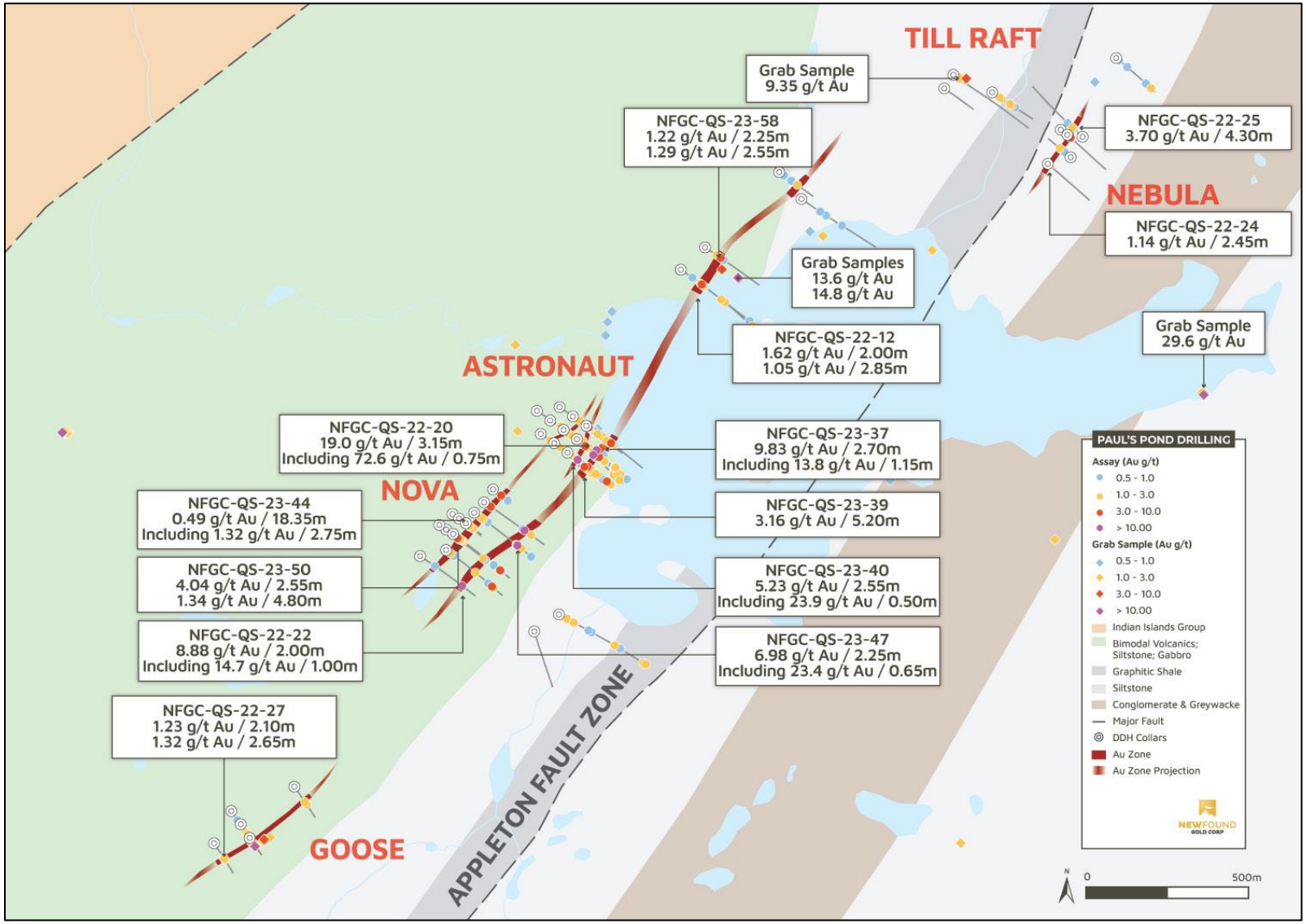
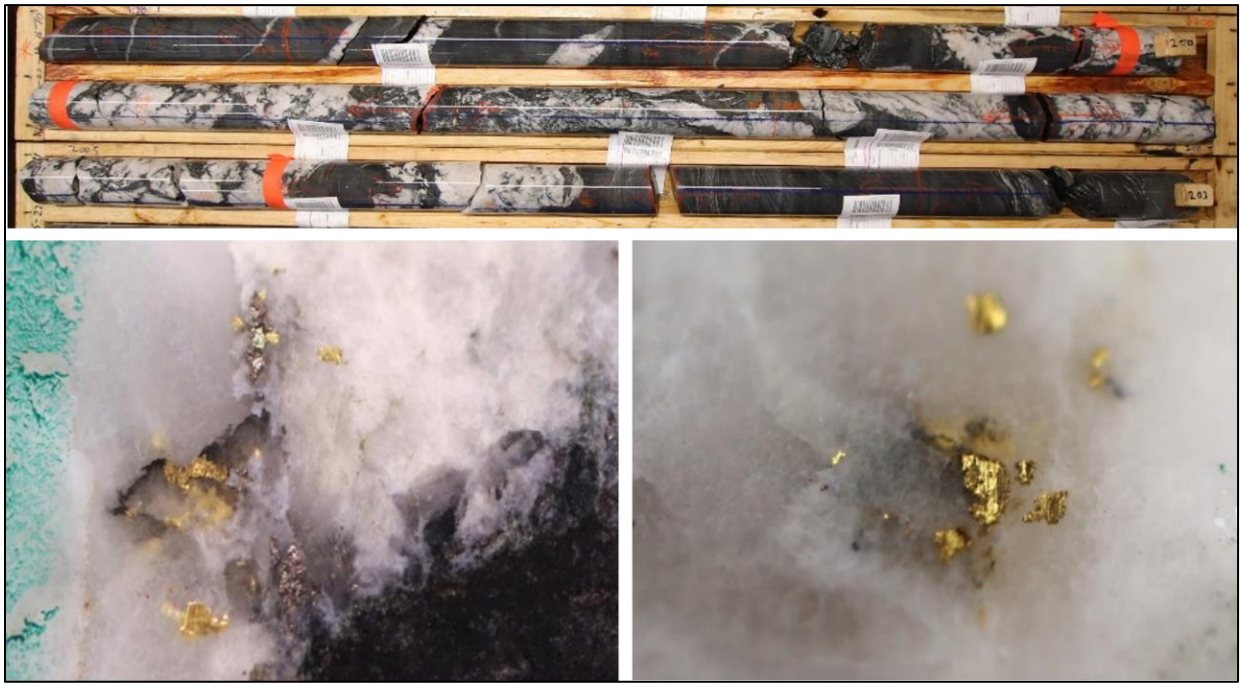


Figure 10.46 Select photographs of drill core from the Astronaut and Nova prospects. Top photo: Brecciated gold-bearing vein from drillhole NFGC-QS-22-19 at a depth of approximately 199 m (Astronaut prospect). Bottom Left: Visible gold in drillhole NFGC-QS-22-18 at approximately 48 m (Astronaut prospect). Bottom Right: Visible gold in drillhole NFGC-QS-22-21 at approximately 222 m (Nova prospect).



Currently, NFG has completed a total of 10 drillholes totaling 2,835 m at the Astronaut prospect, and a total of 3,223 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 3,223 samples assayed shows:

- 3,134 analytical results (97.24%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.98 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 71 analytical results (2.20%) were between 1.00 and 4.75 ppm Au, with an average of 2.13 ppm Au.
- 17 analytical results (0.24%) of 5.01 and 23.90 ppm Au, with an average of 9.08 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.03%) of 72.59 ppm Au.

Significant drill intercepts at the Astronaut prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.40.

With respect to the Nova prospect, NFG drilled 11 drillholes totaling 2,221 m and 2,476 core samples have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 2,476 samples assayed shows:

- 2,429 analytical results (98.10%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.99 ppm Au and an average of 0.04 ppm Au.
- 37 analytical results (1.49%) were between 1.01 and 4.36 ppm Au, with an average of 1.83 ppm Au.
- 10 analytical results (0.40%) were between 5.14 and 23.40 ppm Au, with an average of 9.77 ppm Au.

Table 10.40 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Astronaut prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-QS-22-20		127.00	129.00	2.00	/	1.41
NFGC-QS-22-20		227.45	230.60	3.15	/	18.95
NFGC-QS-22-20	Including	229.10	229.85	0.75	/	72.60
NFGC-QS-23-34		25.00	27.00	2.00	/	2.07
NFGC-QS-23-34	Including	25.45	25.85	0.40	/	10.20
NFGC-QS-23-34		62.50	65.30	2.80	/	1.56
NFGC-QS-23-37		184.45	186.50	2.05	/	1.23
NFGC-QS-23-37		221.40	224.00	2.60	/	1.29
NFGC-QS-23-37		230.15	233.00	2.85	/	1.00
NFGC-QS-23-37		290.45	293.15	2.70	/	9.83
NFGC-QS-23-37	Including	290.45	291.60	1.15	/	13.77
NFGC-QS-23-39		104.25	106.25	2.00	/	1.95
NFGC-QS-23-39		171.40	176.60	5.20	/	3.16
NFGC-QS-23-39		268.80	271.30	2.50	/	2.58
NFGC-QS-23-39		288.35	292.45	4.10	/	1.19
NFGC-QS-23-40		55.50	58.05	2.55	/	5.23
NFGC-QS-23-40	Including	55.50	56.00	0.50	/	23.90
NFGC-QS-23-40		153.55	156.00	2.45	/	1.33

Significant drill intercepts at the Nova prospect, as reported by NFG, are presented in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Select drillhole assay intercepts for the Nova prospect. Core intervals are apparent widths. Individual core intercepts of high-grade mineralization are denoted by the term, "Including".

Drillhole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True width (%)	Au (ppm)
NFGC-QS-22-19		32.70	35.00	2.30	/	3.38
NFGC-QS-22-19		199.90	201.95	2.05	/	4.29
NFGC-QS-22-19	Including	199.90	200.55	0.65	/	11.47
NFGC-QS-22-21		37.00	46.50	9.50	/	1.09
NFGC-QS-22-21		231.70	233.70	2.00	/	1.57
NFGC-QS-22-22		207.30	209.30	2.00	/	8.88
NFGC-QS-22-22	Including	208.30	209.30	1.00	/	14.69
NFGC-QS-23-47		212.20	214.45	2.25	/	6.98
NFGC-QS-23-47	Including	212.20	212.85	0.65	/	23.40
NFGC-QS-23-48		42.00	44.00	2.00	/	2.42
NFGC-QS-23-50		59.70	62.25	2.55	/	4.04
NFGC-QS-23-50		66.20	71.00	4.80	/	1.34

10.4 VOA Option Prospects

NFG commenced drilling within the VOA Option area in 2023 and tested 10 different target areas and defined the following gold prospects having returned anomalous gold: 69 Zone, Bigger Vein 2, Hank 1, Hank 2, Home Pond, and Karate Chop South. A total of 6,687 m across 27 drillholes have been drilled at VOA through to the Effective Date of this technical report. These prospects are located along the AFZ and between the AFZ and JBPFZ, approximately 9-12 km north of Keats at the northern extent of the QWN block (Figure 10.47).

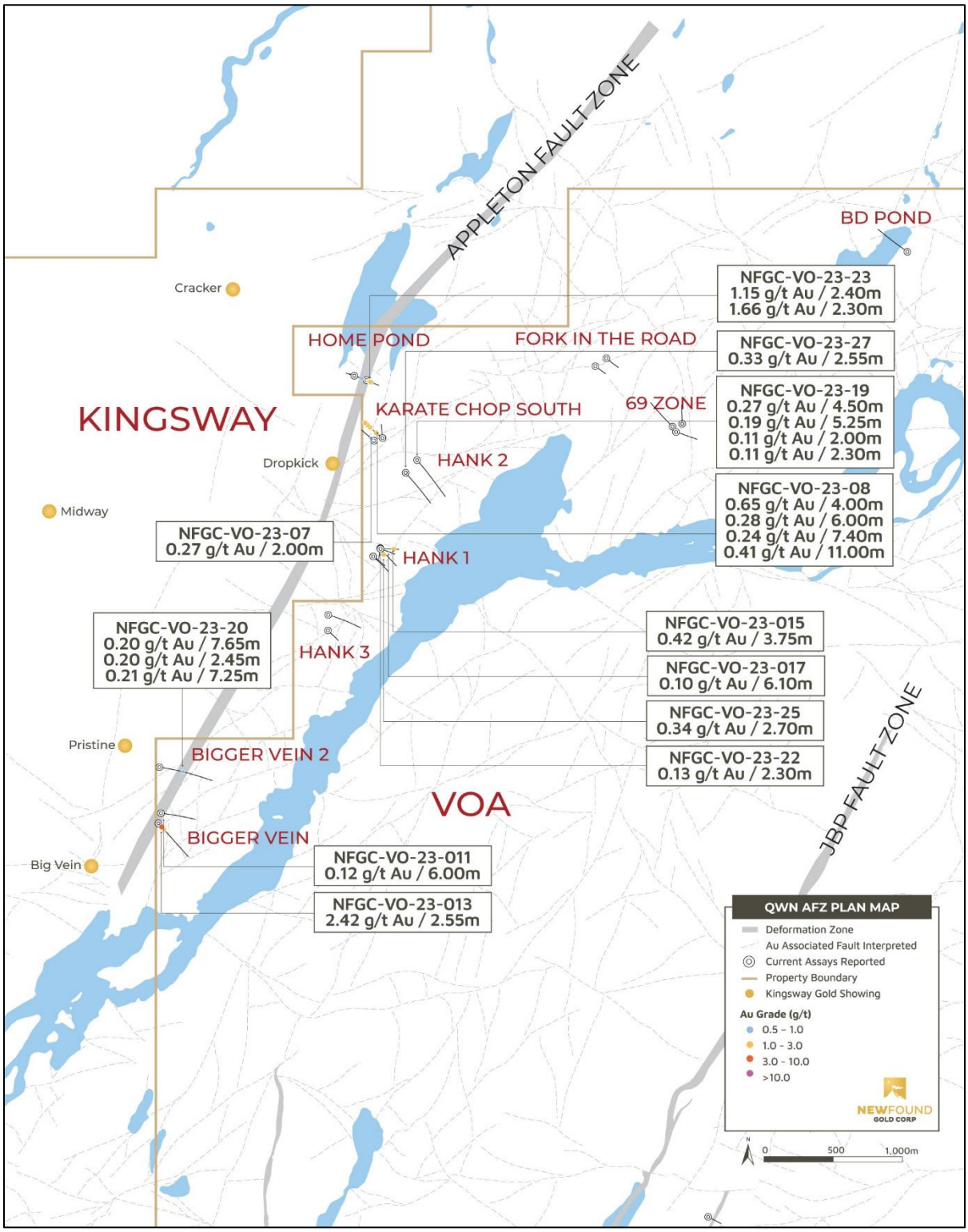
In addition to the drill results presented and discussed by prospect in this section, NFG conducted exploratory drill programs at Bigger Vein, Hank 3, Fork in the Road and BD Pond. The results of these drill programs are not material to the Company currently, and therefore, are not discussed in the text that follows.

10.4.1 69 Zone Gold Prospect

The 69 Zone gold prospect is a historic showing located within the VOA Option Block of the Queensway Property, situated approximately halfway in between the AFZ and the JBPFZ (Figure 10.47). In 2023, NFG initiated drilling at 69 Zone, and drilled 4 drillholes in 972 m. Currently, 987 core samples have been assayed.

Anomalous gold was intersected in the historic drilling and through NFG's relogging of these holes, the gold was found to be associated with a domain of increased strain, sericite alteration and a high density of quartz veinlets containing rare and trace stibnite, arsenopyrite and pyrite.

Figure 10.47 Plan view of the VOA Option gold prospects with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG, 2024).



NFG's follow-up drilling intersected weakly anomalous gold associated with an increased frequency of discordant, largely barren quartz veins with trace pyrite in an interbedded siltstone-greywacke host rock of the Davidsville.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 987 samples assayed shows that all 987 samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.15 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.

10.4.2 Bigger Vein 2

The Bigger Vein 2 prospect straddles the AFZ, approximately 1,500 m southwest of the Hank 3 prospect (Figure 10.47). NFG drilled a single drillhole at Bigger Vein 2 totaling 600 m. A total of 542 core samples have been assayed.

The Bigger Vein 2 target consists of a coincident Au-in-soil anomaly with a topographic lineament. NFG's drilling intersected a wide deformation zone like the AFZ, consisting of a broad domain of high-strain, brittle faulting, earlier barren shear parallel veins and crosscutting quartz veins (like AFZ mineralization). Weakly anomalous gold correlates with crosscutting quartz veinlets in the brittle fault zones, trace pyrite and arsenopyrite was observed hosted by an interbedded sequence of black and grey Davidsville siltstone.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results for the 542 samples assayed shows that all 542 samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.61 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au.

10.4.3 Hank 1 and Hank 2 Gold Prospects

The Hank 1 and Hank 2 gold prospects are located on the east side of the AFZ in the newly optioned VOA Option block, with Hank 2 being approximately 1,200 m northeast from Hank 1 along strike of the AFZ (Figure 10.47). Drilling was first completed by NFG at Hank 1 and Hank 2 in 2023. A total of 7 drillholes were completed in 1,360 m at Hank 1, and a single drillhole of 441 m was completed at Hank 2. In 2024, NFG followed up and completed a single drillhole of 402 m at Hank 2.

Hank 1 and Hank 2 targets are defined by one of the stronger and more continuous Au-in-soil anomalies with a northeast trend that is subparallel to the strike of the AFZ. Hank 1 and Hank 2 targets are along strike of one another, approximately 600 m apart. Low grade gold mineralization was intersected at both target areas and display similar characteristics of high strain, brecciation, sericite alteration and increased quartz veining with trace arsenopyrite, and pyrite hosted by Davidsville siltstone.

Currently, 991 core samples from Hank 1 have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows that 989 (99.80%) samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.47 ppm Au and an average of 0.01 ppm Au. 2 analytical results (0.20%) returned 1.18 and 1.27 ppm Au.

Currently, 556 core samples from Hank 2 have been assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows that 556 samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.50 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.

10.4.4 Home Pond Gold Prospect

The Home Pond prospect is located approximately 600 m northwest of the Hank 2 prospect and straddles the AFZ (Figure 10.47). In 2023, NFG initiated drilling at Home Pond and completed 3 drillholes in 515 m. Currently, a total of 525 core samples from Home Pond have been assayed.

The Home Pond target represents an area on the VOA option where NFG had an increased confidence in the position of the AFZ utilizing the electromagnetic and LIDAR data. Drilling intersected a broad deformation corridor hosted by black siltstone in the first drillhole with similar characteristics to the AFZ. The following two holes drilled, stepped east of the AFZ intersection, targeting mineralization in its hanging wall. A wide interval of brecciation, high-strain, quartz veining containing arsenopyrite and pyrite with brittle faulting was intersected and reported 1.15 g/t Au over 2.40m and 1.66 g/t Au over 2.30m in NFGC-VO-23-23.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows that 519 (98.86%) samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.87 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au. 6 analytical results (1.14%) were between 1.33 and 2.63 ppm Au, with an average of 1.82 ppm Au.

10.4.5 Karate Chop South Gold Prospect

The Karate Chop South gold prospect is located in between Home Pond and Hank 2, on the east side of the AFZ (Figure 10.47). NFG initiated drilling at Karate Chop South in 2023, where 3 drillholes were completed in 555 m. Currently, a total of 466 core samples have been assayed.

One of the drillholes intersected anomalous gold mineralization associated with weak sericite alteration, minor brittle faulting, an increased frequency of discordant quartz veinlets with trace arsenopyrite and pyrite hosted by grey Davidsville siltstone.

The QPs review of the gold analytical results shows that 462 (99.14%) samples were below 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.97 ppm Au and an average of 0.03 ppm Au. 4 analytical results (0.86%) were between 1.02 and 1.24 ppm Au, with an average of 1.12 ppm Au.

10.5 Twin Ponds Block

Drilling at the Twin Ponds (TP) Block was initiated in 2022. A total of 1,508 m across 7 diamond drillholes have been drilled at TP by NFG in 2022 (Table 10.1) and as of

Effective Date of the report, to test gold mineralization. A total of 1,863 core samples from Twin Ponds were assayed. The QPs review of the gold analytical results from Twin Ponds shows:

- 1,862 analytical results (99.95%) were lower than 1 ppm Au, with a maximum of 0.81 ppm Au and an average of 0.02 ppm Au.
- 1 analytical result (0.05%) of 1.33 ppm Au.

The drilling tested three areas of the property (Figure 10.48) with

1. Three drillholes (NFGC-TP-22-01, 02, and 02a) in the northern part on strike, to the northeast, of the Clydesdale showing.
2. One drillhole (NFGC-TP-22-03) in the central part of the property testing the Halley Target where anomalous grab samples were found at the intersection of the Salmon River and North Twin Faults.
3. Three holes (NFGC-TP-22-04 to 06) in the southern part, just to the north of Twin Ponds testing sections along the Island Pond fault.

The drilling tested two different stratigraphic areas and the structural contact between the Duder Group in the west and the Ten Mile Lake Formation in the east. Highlights from this drill program, where assays above 0.1 g/t Au, suggesting anomalous zones, were seen in only 4 holes. Between 165 m to 184.9 m (21.35 m) in hole NFGC-TP-22-01 grades were generally >0.1g/t Au with higher grades >0.2 g/t Au interval between 169 m to 175 m (6 m). This interval was associated with silicified siltstones with a graphitic component and a broad deformation corridor characterized by the presence of a quartz veined zone with breccia, cockade, and banded textures (Figure 10.49). This structure is interpreted to be the Clydesdale Fault, a contact fault between the Duder Group in the west and the Ten Miles Lake Formation in the east.

Hole NFGC-TP-22-02 intercepted similar anomalous >0.1g/t Au grades between 121m to 125.45 m (4.5 m) with a modestly higher-grade zone between 122 m to 124.2 m (2.2 m). Quartz veining in greywacke with boulangerite was seen in this interval. Hole NFGC-TP-22-05 contained a narrow anomalous zone in altered and silicified gabbro between 104.15 to 107.2 m (3.05 m) and Hole NFGC-TP-22-06 hosted a very narrow interval of elevated gold between 78.5 to 79.95 m (1.45 m) associated with a fault zone.

In general, these anomalous gold intercepts suggest a hydrothermal setting associated with the emplacement of gabbro sills and related bodies where fluids have interacted between mafic intrusive rocks and host sediments. Similar gold showings are seen regionally and in the Duder Lake area are termed, structurally controlled gabbro-hosted gold mineralization (Churchill and Evans 1992).

Figure 10.48 Drill collar locations at the Twin Ponds Block (Source: NFG, 2024).

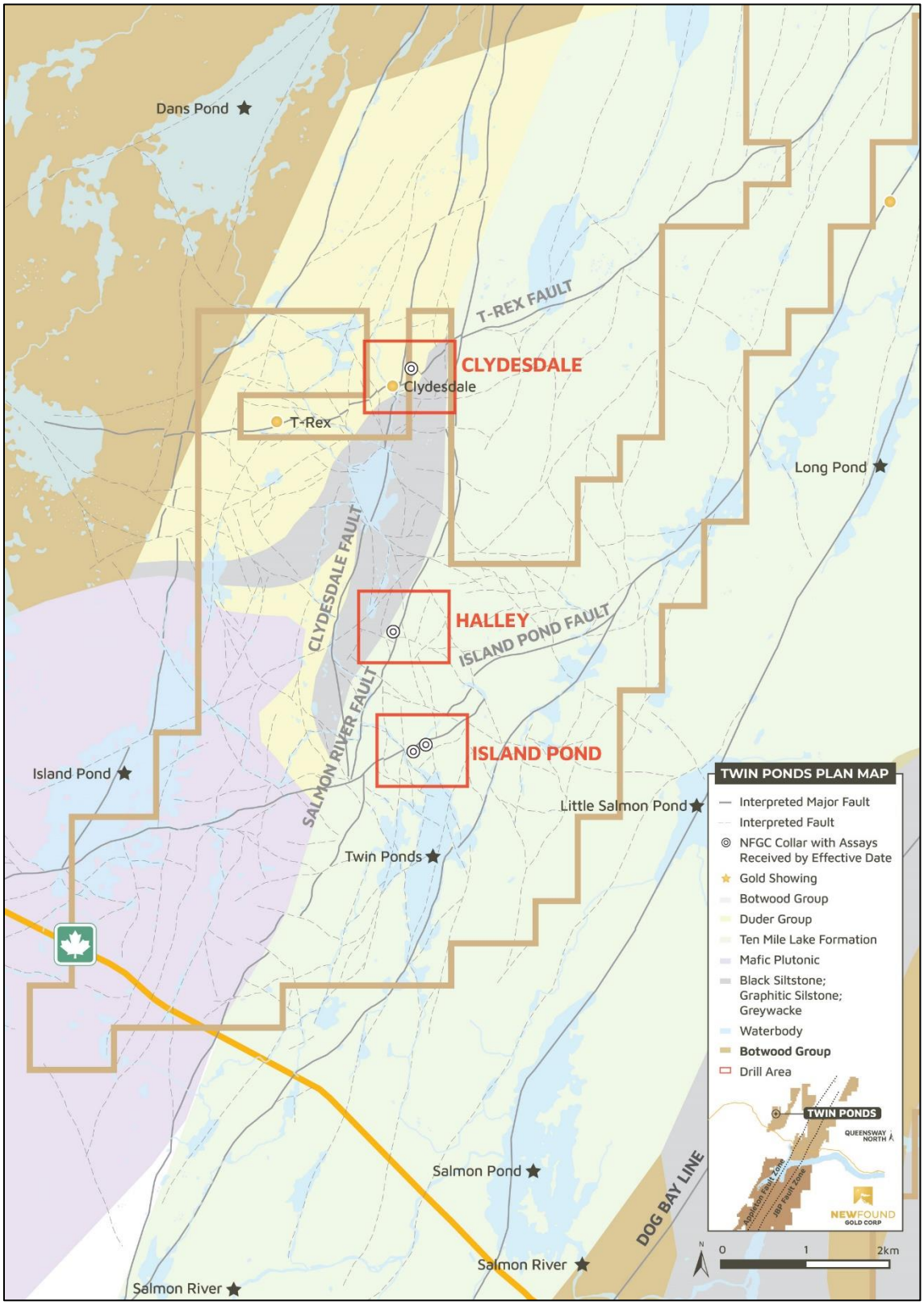


Figure 10.49 Core photo of quartz vein zone-breccia, cockade, and banded textures within Twin Ponds drillhole NFGC-TP-22-01, 173.3 m to 183.85 m (Source: NFG, 2024).

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Between 2017 and the Effective Date of this technical report (1 November 2024), NFG has collected and assessed a variety of sample types at their Queensway Gold Project in northeast Newfoundland, NL. Sample media includes:

- Since 2017, till, soil, surface rock (outcrop and float), and trench channel samples (see Section 9).

- Since 2019, drill core samples (see Section 10).

The Issuer has commissioned Lynda Bloom (P. Geo.) of Analytical Solutions Ltd. (Analytical Solutions) in Mulmur, ON, who specializes in analytical geochemistry, and quality assurance-quality control (QA-QC). Ms. Bloom has provided advice and assistance to NFG, including continuing review of procedures used by the laboratories that prepare and analyse the project's samples. The QP has reviewed the work prepared by Analytical Solutions, along with protocol sampling and analytical documents provided by NFG and through QP sampling/analytical protocol discussions with NFG.

Accordingly, this section presents a summary of NFG's sample collection and preparation, sample security, analytical methodologies, and QA-QC methods adopted by the Issuer during the Company's 2017-2024 exploration programs at the Queensway Property.

11.1 Sample Collection

11.1.1 Till Samples

Till samples were collected and prepared with the goal of analyzing the number and size of gold grains. In the field, samples were screened using an 8 mm sieve to remove pebbles. Approximately 13 kg of the fine material, less than 8 mm, along with 1 kg of the coarse material, the pebbles greater than 8 mm, was packed in a heavy-duty plastic bag and sealed with a cable tie. The –8 mm fraction was used for analysis of gold content, while the +8 mm pebbles were used to log lithology. Till samples were shipped to Overburden Drilling Management (ODM) who created a concentrate.

11.1.2 Soil Samples

Soil samples were acquired by NFG geologists using a "Dutch Auger" to penetrate down to and sample the B-soil horizon. NFG soil sampling programs also utilized the mass spectrometer Halo mineral identifier on soil samples to determine if the Halo system could recognize alteration halos. Since July 2022, the soil samples were dried and sieved at site. The soil samples were bagged, labelled, and shipped to the laboratories for analysis at Eastern Analytical Ltd. (Eastern Analytical) in Springdale, NL and ALS Canada in Vancouver, BC.

11.1.3 Rock Samples

Rock samples are defined as surface outcrop and float samples, and trench channel samples, that were collected in the field by NFG geologists. Rock grab samples and trench channel samples were placed in heavy duty plastic bags, which were then labelled, sealed, and transported by NFG geologists to NFG's core facility in Gander, NL.

At the core facility, the samples' labels were checked, and the samples were amalgamated into larger bags for transportation of the rock samples, by NFG employees, to the laboratories, that include over the life cycle of the project: Eastern Analytical; ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS), which includes rock preparation labs in multiple Canadian jurisdictions and ALS' Vancouver analytical laboratory in Vancouver, BC; MSALABS in Val-d'Or, QC; and SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) in Burnaby, BC.

11.1.4 Drill Core

HQ- and NQ-sized diamond drill core is transported in sealed core boxes from the NFG prospects and drill sites by NFG employees to the Company's primary core facility in Gander, NL where the core is logged and analysed by non-destructive mass spectrometer Halo hyperspectral mineral identifier measurements prior to sampling. Once logging is completed, the drill core is transferred to a separate cutting section within the core facility.

The drill core samples are 0.3 to 1 m in core length. The HQ and NQ core is sawn in half by diamond saw blades, in which half the core is collected in plastic sample bags for transportation to the laboratories, and the other half is re-orientated into its original position in the core boxes for archival core storage at NFG's archive core facility in Appleton Business Park in Appleton, NL. Where necessary due to poor core competency, a hydraulic splitter may be used.

At the core facility, the samples labels were checked, and the samples were amalgamated into larger bags for transportation of the core samples by NFG employees to the laboratories: Eastern Analytical, ALS Canada Ltd., MSALABS, and SGS.

11.2 Sample Security

The procedures for establishing an auditable chain of custody for every sample, and for ensuring the integrity of samples between the project site and the laboratory, are the same as in previous years.

The collection, packaging, transport, and receipt of samples were conducted under a strict and traceable chain of custody (CoC). The collection and packaging of samples for shipping was undertaken by contractors of NFG under the supervision of NFG's Chief Operating Officer, Greg Matheson (P. Geo.). Samples were collected and stored in a dedicated area in the core shack under constant surveillance during the day, which is secured by lock and key at night and under video surveillance. A CoC document was

created by the sample processing manager that includes a list of sample numbers and signature lines for the courier and NFG representative, confirming the state of the shipment. For shipment, samples were inventoried before being placed in rice bags, which were secured with a cable tie. The samples were then placed in shipping bins that were labelled with the shipping information and numbered security seals.

All sample transport handling, tracking, and CoC documentation is supervised by NFG personnel. At present, all ALS samples are shipped by commercial courier on a regular basis. NFG contractors delivered the sample bins to the shipping courier along with the CoC form. The CoC was signed and returned to NFG for scanning and cataloguing. The sample shipment was virtually dispatched in the MX Database by NFG sample processing manager for tracking and the laboratory was notified of the incoming shipment. Upon receipt by the laboratory, NFG's COO and database geologist were informed, and the samples were logged in and checked against NFG's submittal form and chain of custody document for any discrepancies.

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.3.1 Introduction

NFG has historically used a variety of independent, commercial, and accredited laboratories that include Eastern Analytical, ALS, Activation Laboratories Ltd. (ActLabs), SGS, ODM, and MSALABS. Chronologically, the general sample preparation and analytical workflow includes:

- Prior to May 2018, all NFG samples were transported directly to the Eastern Analytical laboratory in Springdale, NL.

- Since May 2018, and in addition to Eastern Analytical, the samples were also prepared by ALS laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON, Timmins, ON, Sudbury, ON, Winnipeg, MB, and Moncton, NB prior to being analysed by fire assay at ALS Minerals, in Vancouver B.C. The rock and core samples are also analysed using a 4-acid multi-element ICP/MS package (ALS method code ME-ICP61 and ME-MS61) and a pycnometer for specific gravity (ALS method code OA-GRA08b) for drill core samples only at ALS Vancouver.

- NFG paused sending samples to Eastern Analytical in October 2021. In May 2023, NFG resumed sending rock samples to Eastern Analytical.

- From May 2022 to June 2024, NFG submitted approximately half of the drill core samples for gold determination by PhotonAssay™ at MSALABS in Val-d'Or, QC. The core samples were also analysed using a 4-acid multi-element ICP/MS package (ALS method code ME-ICP61 and ME-MS61).

- Since June 2024, NFG submits 100% of the drill core samples for gold determination by PhotonAssay™ or screened metallic at ALS laboratories in

Thunder Bay, ON. Select samples are analysed using a 4-acid multi-element ICP/MS package (ALS method code ME-ICP61 and ME-MS61).

- Since January 2024 and in addition to ALS's multi-element ICP-MS package, all rock and drill core samples are also analysed by Photon Assay™ at ALS in Thunder Bay, ON.

- Other intermittent analytical work was conducted at ActLabs in Ancaster, ON (till multi-element analysis), ODM in Nepean, ON (till heavy-mineral concentrates), and SGS in Burnaby, BC (check analytical laboratory).

11.3.2 Laboratory Accreditation

Eastern Analytical, ActLabs, ALS, MSALABS, and SGS are commercially accredited labs that are independent of NFG. The predominant labs that performed rock and drill core fire assays (Eastern Analytical and ALS) are both accredited for fire assay determinations to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2017. Eastern Analytical is accredited by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) and ALS by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC). SGS is also accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

The labs that performed multi-element ICP analyses (Eastern Analytical, ALS and ActLabs) are ISO-accredited for multi-element analytical methods.

MSALABS operates numerous laboratories worldwide and maintains ISO-17025 accreditation for many metal determination methods. The first PhotonAssay™ results for the Queensway Project were released in January 2022, a small set of 69 samples from two drillholes (New Found Gold Corp., 2022b). These were completed at the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth, Australia, where the PhotonAssay™ method is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia. MSALABS deployed a PhotonAssay™ unit in Val-d'Or, Quebec, in March 2022. MSA Val-d'Or received ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) accreditation on August 30, 2023, for the gamma ray analysis (PhotonAssay™) of samples for gold.

ALS does not currently have accreditation for the PhotonAssay™ method at their Thunder Bay, ON laboratory. They do however have ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) accreditation for gamma ray analysis of samples for gold at their Australian labs with this method, including the Canning Vale lab in Perth, WA. ALS is accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) for fire assay analysis at their Vancouver, BC facility.

11.3.3 Laboratory Sample Preparation

Till samples: ODM created a concentrate of the till samples provided by NFG. Prior to 2019, the concentrates were created using a screening and tabling procedure. After 2019, they were created using ODM's Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) preparation procedure. The gold content of each sample was estimated from the number of gold

grains found in the concentrate and their size. The shape and texture of the grains were also recorded, and the mineralogy of the associated heavy minerals was described.

Soil samples: At Eastern Analytical, the soil samples were dried and sieved through 80 mesh (-180 µm) prior to gold analysis. At NFG, the soil samples were dried and screened through 80 mesh.

Eastern Analytical Rock and Core Sample Preparation: Eastern Analytical crushed to 80% less than 2 mm, pulverized to 95% less than 106 µm, and selected 30 g and 40 g aliquots for analyses by fire assay and screen fire assays, respectively.

ALS Rock and Core Sample Preparation: The NFG samples for analysis by Photon Assay™ were prepared at ALS Thunder Bay, ON. The entire sample is crushed in a Boyd Mk 4 crusher to 70% passing -10 mesh (2 mm; Method Code CRU-31). For non-visible gold (VG) samples, the sample is riffle split into an approximately 500 g jar, with the remainder stored as reject. For VG samples, total number of required jars is estimated based on weight, then all material is riffle split until no sample remains.

Samples selected for multi-element have the first jar (if more than one jar was prepared) pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 µm) using an LM2 ring-mill pulveriser (PUL-32m) and collected in the master pulp bag. A split of 150g is taken from the master pulp and shipped to ALS Vancouver, BC for analysis.

The NFG samples previously shipped for fire assay, were prepared at ALS, Sudbury, ON, Thunder Bay, ON, Timmins, ON, Winnipeg, MB or Moncton, NB. A split of the pulp was forwarded to ALS, Vancouver, BC, for routine fire assay and multi-element ICP. For samples submitted for screened fire assay (SFA; ALS method Au-SCR24C), samples are screened in Sudbury; the entire plus fraction is shipped to ALS, Vancouver, BC, along with approximately 200 grams of the fine fraction.

For routine or non-mineralized samples (expected less than 1 ppm Au), assay preparation procedures at ALS involved crushing of the entire sample in a Boyd Mk 4 crusher to 70% passing -10 mesh (2 mm; Method Code CRU-31). A 1,000-g aliquot was collected by standard riffle split and the remainder was bagged and stored as coarse reject. This aliquot was pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 µm) using an LM2 ring-mill pulveriser (PUL-21) and collected in the master pulp bag. From this bag, 100–140 g was scooped using the laboratory split sample envelope and sent to the analytical facility in Vancouver to be analysed by fire assay and the multi-element analytical method.

For the screen fire assay (SFA) procedure, if the sample was 3 kg or less in weight, the entire sample was crushed in a Boyd Mk 4 or Terminator jaw crusher to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm; ALS Method Code CRU-21). Excess material has been stored as a coarse reject. The crushed sample was pulverized in an LM2 pulveriser (ALS Method Code PUL-21) to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) using bowls with a capacity of 1 kg.

MSALABS Rock and Core Sample Preparation: The NFG samples were crushed, distributed into plastic jars, and assayed at MSALABS, Val-d'Or, QC. For all samples, the entire sample is crushed in a TM Terminator jaw crusher or Rocklabs Smart BOYD jaw crusher to 70% passing -10 mesh (2 mm). For non-VG samples, the sample is either riffle split in the case of the Terminator crusher being used, or rotary split automatically by the Boyd crusher, into a single approximately 500 g jar, with the remainder stored as reject. For VG samples, the sample is manually scooped into approximately 500 g jars until no sample remains.

11.3.4 Laboratory Analytical Methodologies

The analytical methodologies discussed in this sub-section include analytical work conducted between 2019 and the present.

11.3.4.1 Eastern Analytical: Fire Assay Analysis

The gold and multi-element analytical methods used by Eastern Analytical are summarized in Table 11.1. Fire assay is by lead-collection/fusion in which the silver bead is dissolved in an aqua-regia digestion and analysis is by atomic absorption (AA) finish.

The Eastern Analytical metallic screen fire assay method began with the same crushing and pulverizing steps as they used for their conventional fire assays; all the pulp was sieved using the #150 screen to create a fine fraction (–106 µm) and a coarse fraction (+106 µm). Two fire assays of 40 g aliquots were done on the fine fraction, while the coarse fraction was fire assayed in its entirety. The grade of the original sample was then calculated by weighting the three fire assays by the mass of material each one represented.

Soil samples analysed at Eastern Analytical utilized a fire assay package (code: Au AA30) and by multielement ICP (Au+34 elements).

Table 11.1 Analytical methods used by Eastern Analytical.

Analyte	Method Code	DetectionLimit	Type of Method	Finish
Au	AA30	0.005 ppm	30 g fire assay	AAS
Au	AA40	0.005 ppm	40 g fire assay	AAS
Au	Au Met	0.010 ppm	Screen fire assay	AAS / Gravimetric / Hybrid

11.3.4.1 ALS Canada Ltd.: Photon Assay

In February 2024, ALS began analysing all rock and drill core samples from NFG by the PhotonAssay™ method. For more detailed description of the method, and verification method undertaken before accepting this method, see the MSA section below.

A summary of the ALS method codes is presented in Table 11.2. For routine samples, an approximately 500 g sample was analysed. The crushed samples were riffle split, and the sample was assayed for PhotonAssay™ (ALS Method Code Au-PA02). If the routine samples had PhotonAssay™ results greater than 0.8 ppm Au, this automatically triggered PhotonAssay™ for all the remaining material (ALS Method Code Au-PA02e). The coarse rejects are retrieved, and riffle split into multiple jars until material depletion, and each jar then analysed by PhotonAssay™.

Samples with visible gold (VG) identified were automatically selected for extinction analysis by PhotonAssay™ (ALS Method Code Au-PA02e). For these samples, all crushed material is riffle split into multiple jars, until the material is depleted. All jars are then analysed by PhotonAssay™.

Table 11.2 Photon Assay methods used by ALS.

Analyte	Method Code	Detection Limit	Description
Au	PA02	0.03 ppm	Photon Assay -single
Au	PA02e	0.03 ppm	Photon Assay - extinction

11.3.4.2 ALS Canada Ltd.: Fire Assay and Multi-Element Analysis

The gold and multi-element analytical methods used by ALS are summarized in Table 11.2. The ICP-21 and AA-26 codes provide gold analyte measurements by fire assay inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) and atomic-absorption (AA) analysis, respectively. Samples with 30-g fire assay results over 1 ppm Au and samples from expected mineralized zones were evaluated and analysed by screen fire assay. In November 2022, the screen threshold was raised to 2 ppm Au. Beginning January 2024, all rock and drill core samples sent to ALS were analysed by PhotonAssay™ instead of fire assay.

If the reject weight of the sample was:

- 2 kg or less in weight, the reject was added to the master pulp for metallic screen fire assay (SFA).
- Greater than 3 kg, excess material is stored as a coarse reject. In this case, there are two pulp materials; one is the pulp from the routine fire assay and the other is the minus fraction of screen fire assays.

The SFA method was used as the primary assay method for samples identified as being in a mineralized zone. The pulverized material was combined on a mat and homogenized by four-corner rolling. Following homogenization, the sample was dry screened using -150 mesh (106 µm) screens. The oversize material, including the

screens, were combined forming the coarse, or (+), fraction. The undersize lots were combined on a mat and homogenized by four-corner rolling, forming the fine, or (-), fraction. From the (-) fraction, approximately 300 g was scooped using an envelope. Both the (+) and the (-) fraction were shipped to ALS Vancouver for fire assays. From the (-) fraction shipped to Vancouver, ALS took a split of less than 50 grams for other analyses.

The multi-element geochemical analysis Code ME-ICP61 utilized a 4-acid digestion (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids) with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP - AES). Note: In 2019, Code ME-ICP41 was implemented by NFG at ALS prior to switching to 61 elements in 2020.

The multi-element geochemical analysis Code ME-MS61 utilizes a 4-acid digestion (perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acids) with analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS).

Soil samples analysed at ALS Global utilized a trace gold plus multi-element package (ALS code: AuME-ST44).

Table 11.2 Analytical methods used by ALS.

Analyte	Method Code	Detection Limit	Type of Method	Finish
Au	ICP-21	0.001 ppm	30 g fire assay	ICP
Au	AA-26	0.01 ppm	50 g fire assay	AAS
Au	Au-SCR24C	0.05 ppm	Screen fire assay	Gravimetric and AAS
Multi-element	ME-ICP61	Variable for 33 elements	4-acid digestion	ICP
Multi-element	ME-MS61	Variable for 48 elements	4-acid digestion	MS
Au	AuME-ST44	0.0001 ppm	50 g aqua regia	ICP

11.3.4.3 ALS Canada Ltd.: Specific Gravity and Bulk Density Measurements

Since May 2022, NFG has collected specific gravity (S.G.) measurements on pulps at ALS using a pycnometer (OA-GRA08b). The S.G. measurements were systematically conducted on roughly 1 sample every 50m, until June 2024 when only gold mineralized samples, as well as new or less common lithologies were selected for testing. A prepared pulverized sample (3.0 g) is weighed into an empty pycnometer. The pycnometer is filled with a solvent (either methanol or acetone) and then weighed. From the weight of the sample and the weight of the solvent displaced by the sample, the specific gravity is calculated.

The S.G. of NFG samples ranges from 1.62 to 3.18, with an average of 2.76 (n=5,668 measurements). Since October 20, 2022, NFG started collecting duplicate S.G. samples

at a frequency of 1 in every 20 S.G. samples. Most of the duplicate data agree within ± 5%.

Between March 2023 and May 2024, NFG collected 275 core samples for bulk density analysis at ALS using water displacement with a paraffin wax coating (OA-GRA09a). The sample lengths submitted for analysis were between 7 to 35 cm with an average length of 11 cm and were selected from the half of the cut core retained in the core box. The samples are first weighed, then coated in paraffin wax sealant and weighed again. The coated sample is slowly lowered into a bulk density apparatus filled with water. Water displaced by the sample is collected in a graduated cylinder and measured. The bulk density is calculated from the weight of the sample divided by water displaced (with volume of wax removed).

The bulk density of NFG samples ranges between 2.21 and 2.98, with an average of 2.68 (n = 275 measurements). NFG included 11 duplicate bulk density samples at a frequency of 1 in every 25 bulk density samples, duplicates are selected immediately adjacent downhole from the parent sample. Most of the duplicate results agree within ± 5%.

11.3.4.4 MSALABS: PhotonAssay™ Analysis

NFG conducted gold assays using the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ analytical method, which was originally developed at Australia's national science agency, CSIRO. The Chrysos PhotonAssay™ method uses high-energy X-ray technology that causes excitation of atomic nuclei which emanate a unique signature that can be measured allowing the rapid analysis of gold in approximately two minutes. The benefits of utilizing the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ method include 1) a more cost-effective analysis of larger samples that are nearly 15 times the size of a standard 30-g fire assay, 2) better turnaround times, 3) the method is non-destructive which allows the same material to be re-assayed by other methods for gold or additional test work, and 4) the method is an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional lead fire assay methods.

A summary of the MSALABS method codes is presented in Table 11.3. Two jars, or approximately 900 grams, were assayed for routine or non-mineralized samples (with an expected assay of less than 1 ppm Au). The crushed sample was riffle-split using a standard riffle (Humboldt H-3987) and material was weighted into two plastic jars up to November 10, 2022. The two jars were assayed for PhotonAssay™ (MSA Method Code CPA-Au1D).

Table 11.3 MSALABS analytical methods used at the NFG Queensway Project.

Analyte	Method Code	Detection Limit	Description
Au	CPA-Au1	0.015 ppm	Photon assay - single
Au	CPA-Au1D	0.015 ppm	Photon assay - duplicate
Au	CPA-Au1E	0.015 ppm	Photon assay - extinction

After a review of results for June to November 2022, a change was made so that one 450-g aliquot was collected by standard riffle split and transferred into a plastic jar for PhotonAssay™ (MSA Method Code CPA-Au1). The remainder of the crushed sample material was bagged and stored as coarse reject. If these routine samples had PhotonAssay™ results greater than 1 ppm Au (MSA Method Code CPA-Au1 or CPA-Au1D), this automatically triggered PhotonAssay™ for all remaining material (MSA Method Code CPA-Au1E). The coarse rejects were retrieved and distributed into multiple jars until material depletion for PhotonAssay™. In November 2023, after a review of results, the trigger for extinction analysis was reduced to greater than 0.8 ppm Au.

For all samples in a mineralized zone, the full crushed sample was distributed into plastic jars for PhotonAssay™ (CPA-Au1E) regardless of how many jars were required. In November 2023, only samples with VG automatically are sent for CPA-Au1E. All irradiated material is available for re-assays within hours of the process being completed.

The sample vials are then sealed and weighed with each jar having a unique identifier. A reusable reference disc is used to maintain calibration during the activation and measurement processes. The applicable gold range when using the PhotonAssay™ method is 0.015 g/t to 35,000 g/t Au. Activation of the atomic nuclei is achieved using a high-energy linear accelerator x-ray source. The activated gold atoms emit a unique isomerism signature that can be measured to determine gold content. The source x-rays and signature gamma x-rays are extremely penetrating, which implies that a true bulk analysis is determined. The period of irradiation is typically 15-20 seconds. The sample is transferred to a detection station where the excited and emitting gold nuclei relax back to the ground state. During this process, gamma rays are emitted with a characteristic imaging of 279 KeV. The recording system records and counts the gamma rays which are then converted to the gold concentration of the sample.

The assays reported from all jars are combined on a weight-averaged basis.

Note: The first jar of selected samples is forwarded to ALS for pulverizing, routine multi-element ICP and specific gravity measurements (see Section 11.4.12).

11.3.4.5 PhotonAssay™ Versus Conventional Screen Fire Assay Comparisons

To the Effective Date of this technical report, NFG has analysed 177,901 core samples by PhotonAssay™. Prior to releasing any PhotonAssay™ results publicly, NFG carried out an extensive test of the PhotonAssay™ assays against gold results from traditional fire assay. Samples were analysed using a minimum of two jars.

During the PhotonAssay™ analysis, the first jar of each selected sample is pulverized by ALS. For mineralized samples reporting over 100 ppm by PhotonAssay™, all jars belonging to the samples are forwarded to ALS Sudbury for screen fire assays to validate

results. The aliquot was pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 µm) using an LM2 ring-mill pulveriser (ALS Method Code PUL-21) and collected in the master pulp bag.

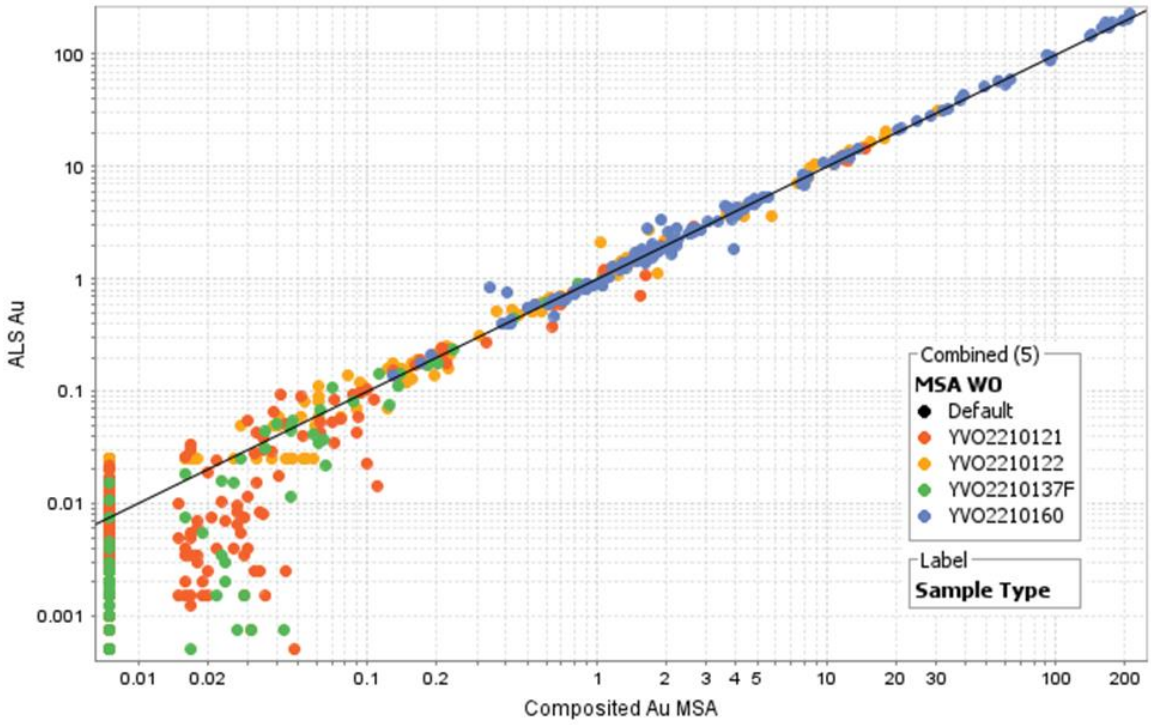
For the validation study in 2022, 551 single jars of representative material were sent to ALS, Vancouver, for fire assay determinations. All the samples were from early MSALABS batches reported between mid-June and mid-August 2022.

Entire jars of crushed material were sent to ALS, Sudbury for screened metallics assay (ALS Method Code Au-SCR24C) for 293 cases where higher gold grades were expected. Another 258 samples with lower grades were submitted for duplicate 30-g fire assays with ICP finish (ALS Method Code Au-ICP21) where coarse gold was not expected. A total of 83 OREAS CRMs and 22 blanks were inserted with samples. The reported results for the QC samples reported within expectations and show that the ALS assays are suitable for validation of the PhotonAssay™ assays.

The results by PhotonAssay™ and fire assay correspond well above 0.2 ppm Au (Figure 11.1). Most of the results agree within ± 10%.

Gold results were less than 0.2 ppm at ALS for 53% of the samples. Results less than 0.2 ppm Au by PhotonAssay™ are confirmed as less than 0.2 ppm Au at ALS. The detection limit for the ALS fire assays is 0.001 ppm Au and PhotonAssay™ has a quoted detection limit of 0.015 ppm Au. The PhotonAssay™ detection limit is determined by counting statistics of the detector for individual samples.

Figure 11.1 Comparison of MSALABS PhotonAssay™ vs ALS FA gold assays.



Further review of the 192 samples with over 1 ppm Au shows that there are 20 samples where ALS and MSALABS results differ by more than ± 15%. Of these samples, 11 differ by more than ± 25%. These are mostly samples with less than 4 ppm Au.

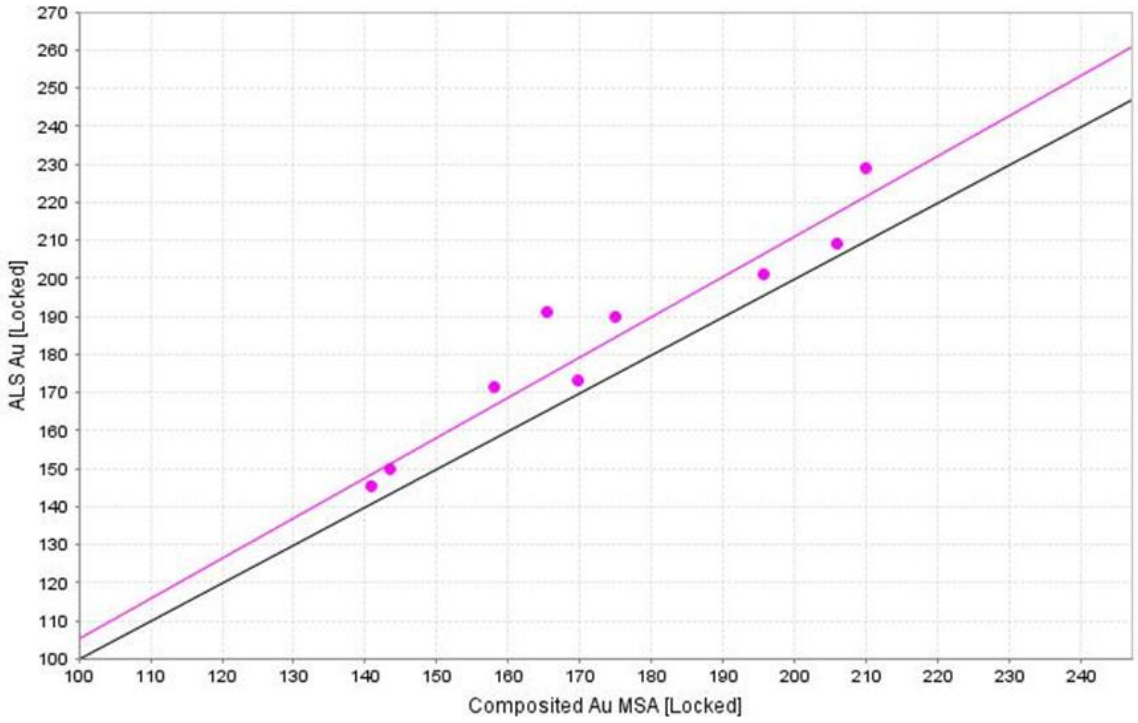
Only two samples greater than 1 ppm Au were assayed by 30-g fire assay at ALS (E603892 and E603945) and the remainder were assayed by screened metallics. There is no apparent bias between the methods as there is a nearly even number of positive and negative differences.

Eleven samples reported Au values of between 140 and 210 ppm Au by PhotonAssay™ (Figure 11.2). All the screened metallics assays are higher than the PhotonAssay™.

The calculated least squares regression suggests that the differences on average are about 5% higher by screened metallics vs. PhotonAssay™ for these high-grade sample jars. This result is anticipated as samples with high grade gold assays are often associated with very large gold grains and clusters. As gold is partially self-attenuating, there is an effective reduction in the gold grades with the PhotonAssay™ method.

Based on this study, it was concluded that there had been sufficient test work and quality control results to validate the PhotonAssay™ method for the Queensway samples.

Figure 11.2 Comparison of MSALABS PA vs ALS FA gold assays over 100 ppm.



11.3.4.6 Activation Laboratories Ltd.: Multi-Element Analysis

For some of the till samples, ActLabs used instrumental neutron activation (INAA) to measure multi-element chemistry (ActLabs code: 1H INAA(INAAGEO)/Total Digestion ICP(TOTAL). The method uses a 4-Acid "near total" digestion for total determinations of resistive elements followed by ICP analysis.

11.3.4.7 SGS Canada Inc.: Gold Analysis

SGS in Burnaby, BC was utilized as a check laboratory by NFG. Gold analysis was conducted using SGS code GE_FAI150V5 (exploration grade gold fire assay by ICP-AES with Pt and Pd) and GO_FAG50V (ore grade gold fire assay with a gravimetric finish).

11.3.4.8 Overburden Drilling Management: Till Gold Grain Counts

For the till samples that were concentrated and analysed by ODM, the gold grade was established by calculating the size of each grain and summing the gold content of all the grains to get an estimate of the total gold content of the sample, which could be converted to a calculated grade for the mass of the original sample (Holmes and Michaud, 2017). The ODM grain-based estimates of gold grade are not considered to represent precise measurements by the QP, but rather are semi-qualitative information in that they still provide useful information for drill targeting (e.g., areas in which till samples contained a lot of gold compared to those areas that contain no to very little gold).

11.3.4.9 General Comments on Screen Fire Assays

The SFA method was used as the primary assay method for samples identified as being in a mineralized zone. Since 2019, samples with 30-g fire assay results over 1 ppm Au and samples with expected high Au grade were analysed by screen fire assay (ALS method Au-SCR24C). In November of 2022, this threshold was raised to 2 ppm Au. For the metallic screen fire assay procedure, if the sample was 3 kg or less in weight, the entire sample was crushed in a Boyd Mk 4 or Terminator jaw crusher to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm; CRU-21). Up until January 19, 2021, if the received weight was larger than 3 kg, the crushed sample was split into two lots ('A' and 'B'), which were both processed and analysed by the screen fire procedure.

As of January 19, 2021, a maximum of 3 kg was pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 µm) and submitted for screen fire assays with any excess material stored as a coarse reject. Approximately 60% of samples submitted for metallic screen fire assay weigh less than 3 kg and 5% of samples weigh more than 4.45 kg. Since February 2022, NFG changed the preparation procedure for routine samples to crushing to 70% passing 10 mesh (CRU-31) to align with procedures used for screen fire assay samples.

As of February 2024, drill core samples are no longer analysed by fire assay, instead being analysed by PhotonAssay™.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

NFG inserted QA-QC samples once into every 10 NFG samples on average, that included Sample Blanks, OREAS Certified Reference Materials (CRMs), and Core Duplicate samples. The Sample Blank material is quartz sandstone from the Botwood Group at Peter's River Quarry in central Newfoundland. Between 500-600 g of Sample Blank material is submitted to the laboratory for each blank insertion within the sample stream for routine fire assay. Approximately 3 kg of blank material is submitted for each blank insertion of those samples that are submitted for Screen Fire Assays (SFA). The CRMs were purchased from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd. and represent certified, homogenous quality control material that is distributed in sealed packets. In addition, NFG conducted lab-check assays and completed a comparison between conventional screen fire assays and PhotonAssay™ analyses. Finally, the laboratories conducted pulp duplicate and coarse reject duplicate analyses.

NFG has commissioned Analytical Solutions to design and review the QA-QC program at the Queensway Property. The QA-QC protocols and interpretation of results are performed by NFG under the direction of Lynda Bloom, P. Geo. Quality Control data are evaluated on receipt from the laboratories for failures. Appropriate action is taken if assay results for CRMs and blanks fall outside allowed tolerances. All results stated have passed NFG's quality control protocols. The QP has reviewed the QA-QC work conducted by Analytical Solutions and concludes that NFG's QA-QC program is consistent with industry best practices.

11.4.1 Certified Reference Materials

Between 2019 and the present, NFG has utilized 12 different OREAS CRM samples that were developed exclusively for the mining, exploration and analytical industries and are distributed worldwide in over 135 countries. The CRMs are presented in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4 Overview of OREAS Certified Reference Materials that were inserted into the analytical sample stream by NFG.

CRM ID	Analytical method	Unit	Certified Au value	1SD	95% CI Low	95% CI High
OREAS 211	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.768	0.027	0.729	0.806
OREAS 211	PhotonAssay	ppm	0.755	0.035	0.718	0.793
OREAS 217	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.338	0.01	0.334	0.341
OREAS 223	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.78	0.045	1.76	1.79
OREAS 230	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.337	0.013	0.320	0.353
OREAS 230	PhotonAssay	ppm	0.329	0.021	0.312	0.345
OREAS 232	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.902	0.023	0.895	0.909
OREAS 235	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.59	0.038	1.51	1.67
OREAS 236	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.85	0.059	1.76	1.94
OREAS 236	PhotonAssay	ppm	1.85	0.053	1.76	1.94
OREAS 237	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	2.21	0.054	2.19	2.23
OREAS 239	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	3.55	0.086	3.37	3.72
OREAS 239b	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	3.61	0.110	3.43	3.79
OREAS 239b	PhotonAssay	ppm	3.70	0.121	3.51	3.88
OREAS 242	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	8.67	0.215	8.24	9.10
OREAS 242	PhotonAssay	ppm	8.68	0.165	8.25	9.12
OREAS 247	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	42.96	0.900	40.81	45.11
OREAS 247	PhotonAssay	ppm	43.77	0.878	41.58	45.95

11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: Fire Assay and Photon Assay at ALS

A current example of NFG's CRM sample analysis by fire assay at ALS is presented in Table 11.5. Over this period, NFG inserted 7,585 OREAS CRMs into the sample stream; there were less than 1.5% failures, and all were followed up appropriately. The average reported values for the 10 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±4% of the accepted values (Table 11.5). There is no evidence of bias for the reference materials in this period.

A summary of NFG's CRM sample analysis by PhotonAssay™ at ALS is presented in Table 11.6. Over this period, NFG inserted 592 OREAS CRMs into the sample stream; there were less than 2.9% failures, and all were followed up appropriately. The average reported values for the 7 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±3% of the accepted values (Table 11.6). There is no evidence of bias for the reference materials in this period.

NFG inserted an additional 1,783 CRMs since the previous technical report (April 18, 2024) including OREAS 211 (n=28 analyses), OREAS 230 (n=614 analyses), OREAS 235 (n=18 analyses), OREAS 236 (n=522 analyses), OREAS 239b (n=531 analyses), OREAS 242 (n=24 analyses), and OREAS 247 (n=46 analyses). There were 3 failures (0.1%) that were followed up appropriately. The average reported values for the 7 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±3% of the accepted values.

11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: Fire Assay at Eastern Analytical

NFG stopped using Eastern Analytical in October 2021; however, the Company continued receiving assays from Eastern Analytical until May 5, 2022. Based on 403 CRM analyses, there was no evidence of systematic contamination nor is there any bias of the average concentrations of CRMs (Table 11.7).

NFG inserted an additional 67 CRMs since the previous technical report (April 18, 2024) including OREAS 230 (n=3 analyses), OREAS 232 (n=4 analyses), OREAS 232b (n=5 analyses), OREAS 235 (n=13 analyses), OREAS 237 (n=2 analyses), OREAS 237b (n=10 analyses), OREAS 239 (n=2 analyses), OREAS 239b (n=15 analyses), and OREAS 245 (n=13 analyses). There were no failures. The average reported values for the 9 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±3% of the accepted values.

11.4.1.1 Certified Reference Materials: PhotonAssay™ at MSALABS

A summary of NFG's CRM sample analysis by PhotonAssay™ at MSA is presented in Table 11.8. Over this period, NFG inserted 6,979 OREAS CRMs into the sample stream; there were less than 1% failures, and all were followed up appropriately. The average reported values for the 9 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±3% of the accepted values (Table 11.8). There is no evidence of bias for the reference materials in this period.

Table 11.5 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at ALS using the fire assay technique.

CRM ID	Analytical method	Unit	Certified Au value	1SD	95% CI Low	95% CI High
OREAS 211	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.768	0.027	0.758	0.777
OREAS 211	PhotonAssay	ppm	0.729	0.034	0.711	0.747
OREAS 217	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.338	0.01	0.334	0.341
OREAS 223	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.78	0.045	1.76	1.79
OREAS 230	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.337	0.013	0.332	0.341
OREAS 230	PhotonAssay	ppm	0.323	0.024	0.306	0.339
OREAS 232	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	0.902	0.023	0.895	0.909
OREAS 235	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.59	0.038	1.57	1.6
OREAS 236	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	1.85	0.059	1.83	1.87
OREAS 236	PhotonAssay	ppm	1.78	0.062	1.74	1.83
OREAS 237	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	2.21	0.054	2.19	2.23
OREAS 239	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	3.55	0.086	3.52	3.58
OREAS 242	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	8.67	0.215	8.6	8.74
OREAS 242	PhotonAssay	ppm	8.26	0.276	7.66	8.85
OREAS 247	Pb Fire Assay	ppm	42.96	0.9	42.69	43.23
OREAS 247	PhotonAssay	ppm	43.24	1.187	41.73	44.74

		Au ppm		Observed Au ppm		Percent of
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Accepted
OREAS 247	133	42.96	1.431	42.211	1.36	98.30%
OREAS 242	308	8.67	0.289	8.634	0.17	99.60%
OREAS 239	2,145	3.55	0.118	3.599	0.062	101.40%
OREAS 237	232	2.21	0.074	2.234	0.048	101.10%
OREAS 236	1,977	1.85	0.062	1.867	0.037	100.90%
OREAS 235	90	1.59	0.053	1.591	0.031	100.10%
OREAS 232	263	0.902	0.03	0.91	0.021	100.90%
OREAS 230	2,346	0.337	0.011	0.335	0.006	99.40%
OREAS 223	231	1.78	0.059	1.791	0.029	100.60%
OREAS 217	8	0.338	0.011	0.335	0.005	99.20%
OREAS 211	94	0.768	0.026	0.766	0.016	99.80%
Total	**7,827**			**Weighted Average**		**100.50%**

		Au ppm		Observed Au ppm		Percent of
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Accepted
OREAS 247	110	42.96	1.431	41.607	4.187	96.9%
OREAS 242	191	8.67	0.289	8.687	2.606	100.2%
OREAS 239	694	3.55	0.118	3.614	0.316	101.8%
OREAS 239b	1467	3.61	0.120	3.674	0.303	101.8%
OREAS 237	4	2.21	0.074	1.778	0.335	-
OREAS 236	2288	1.85	0.062	1.869	0.217	101.0%
OREAS 235	193	1.59	0.053	1.619	0.513	101.8%
OREAS 232	5	0.902	0.030	0.772	0.012	-
OREAS 230	2430	0.337	0.011	0.346	0.172	102.5%
OREAS 211	203	0.768	0.026	0.767	0.098	99.9%
Total	**7585**			**Weighted Average:**		100.7%

Table 11.6 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at ALS using the PhotonAssay™ technique.

		Au ppm		Observed Au ppm		Percent of
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Accepted
OREAS 247	0	42.96	1.431	-		-
OREAS 242	4	8.67	0.289	8.433	0.107	97.3%
OREAS 239	2	3.55	0.118	3.545	0.148	99.9%
OREAS 239b	172	3.61	0.120	3.668	0.094	101.6%
OREAS 237	0	2.21	0.074	-		-
OREAS 236	181	1.85	0.062	1.830	0.142	98.9%
OREAS 235	9	1.59	0.053	1.569	0.027	98.7%
OREAS 232	0	0.902	0.030	-		-
OREAS 230	215	0.337	0.011	0.335	0.022	99.4%
OREAS 211	9	0.768	0.026	0.760	0.035	99.0%
Total	**592**			**Weighted Average:**		99.2%

Table 11.7 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at Eastern Analytical.

		Au ppb		Observed Au ppb		
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Percent of Accepted
OREAS 242	1	8,670	289	8,711.00	-	100.50%
OREAS 239	139	3,550	118	3,554.55	84.37	100.10%
OREAS 230	127	337	11	336.53	9.75	99.90%
OREAS 223	131	1,780	59	1,787.68	44.25	100.40%
OREAS 217	5	338	11	336.80	9.68	99.60%
Total	**403**			**Weighted Average**		**100.10%**

NFG inserted an additional 154 CRMs since the previous technical report (April 18, 2024) including OREAS 211 (n=2 analyses), OREAS 230 (n=45 analyses), OREAS 236 (n=52 analyses), OREAS 239b (n=49 analyses), and OREAS 242 (n=2 analyses). There were no failures. The average reported values for the 5 CRMs used reported within an acceptable ±3% of the accepted values.

11.4.2 Sample Blanks (Eastern Analytical, ALS, and MSALABS)

For ALS, the analytical results for 10,056 blanks were reviewed and yielded less than 0.1 ppm Au and are therefore deemed acceptable. Based on these results, the laboratory has no documented sample or laboratory contamination errors within the NFG sample assay streams.

With respect to MSALABS and the PhotonAssay™ analytical work, a total of 7,185 Sample Blanks were inserted into the analytical sample stream. The allowed upper limit is 0.1 ppm Au for blanks assayed by PhotonAssay™ (CPA-Au). Results for the blanks inserted were reviewed and all passed the quality control limits.

Table 11.8 Summary statistics on CRMs assayed at MSALAB using the PhotoAssay™, technique.

		Au ppm		Observed Au ppm		Percent of
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Accepted
OREAS 247	14	42.96	1.432	43.216	0.635	100.60%
OREAS 242	10	8.67	0.289	8.423	0.149	97.20%
OREAS 239	262	3.55	0.118	3.587	0.1	101.00%
OREAS 237	2	2.21	0.074	2.197	0.011	99.40%
OREAS 236	256	1.85	0.062	1.808	0.058	97.80%
OREAS 235	4	1.59	0.053	1.602	0.04	100.70%
OREAS 232	1	0.902	0.03	0.897	-	99.40%
OREAS 230	285	0.337	0.011	0.33	0.013	97.90%
OREAS 211	10	0.768	0.026	0.729	0.026	95.00%
Total	**844**			**Weighted Average**		**98.80%**

		Au ppm		Observed Au ppm		Percent of
RM	N	Accepted	Std. Dev.	Average	Std. Dev.	Accepted
OREAS 247	94	42.96	1.431	43.062	0.607	100.2%
OREAS 242	155	8.67	0.289	8.437	0.698	97.3%
OREAS 239	917	3.55	0.118	3.559	0.255	100.3%
OREAS 239b	1121	3.61	0.120	3.648	0.276	101.0%
OREAS 237	10	2.21	0.074	2.207	0.076	99.9%
OREAS 236	2091	1.85	0.062	1.814	0.165	98.1%
OREAS 235	181	1.59	0.053	1.580	0.141	99.3%
OREAS 232	8	0.902	0.030	0.899	0.035	99.7%
OREAS 230	2226	0.337	0.011	0.338	0.145	100.4%
OREAS 211	176	0.768	0.026	0.747	0.079	97.2%
Total	**6979**			**Weighted Average :**		**99.3%**

11.4.3 Core Duplicates

A study conducted in 2022 and reported on in February 2023 for 475 half core duplicates indicated there was no systematic bias in the previous Queensway assays, and that the large differences sometimes seen between half-core duplicates is due to a combination of 3 factors:

1. The inherent short-scale variability common in orogenic gold deposits like Queensway.

2. The tendency of half-core duplicate studies to select high-grade samples for checking, which creates a selection bias that leads to second assays tending to come back lower than the first high-grade result.

3. The linkage between variability and grade. With high-grade samples having more erratic distribution of larger gold grains than low-grade ones, fluctuations in the results from high-grade intervals will dominate conventional statistical comparisons like differences between the averages, or correlation coefficients.

The correlation between the assays for the two halves of the core is good and there is also considerable scatter in the cloud, with several outliers. Many of the erratic samples are those with abundant visible gold (VG), which is consistent with the view that the explanation lies in the natural short scale in situ variability of gold mineralization, and not in sample collection, preparation, or analysis. Other factors that also contributed to variability and uncertainty were poor rock quality and uncertainty in the exact boundaries of the original sample interval.

A total of 8,570 duplicate half core samples have been collected. When field duplicates are indicated by geologists on sampling sheet, both sides of the drill core are sampled. The side with tick marks, consistently the right side of the core, is sampled as the parent sample per normal sampling procedures. The left side is sampled as the core duplicate. The duplicate sample is assigned the next subsequent sample number. As no drill core remains in the core box, the core cutting technician sweeps the bottom of the core box using a small brush to remove all remaining material and distributes half to each of the core samples.

Sample intervals for duplicates are selected systematically for approximately 1 in 50 samples. Approximately 50% of the core duplicates samples were submitted to ALS for sample preparation and analysis and the remainder were analysed by MSALABS. Overall, there is no apparent bias for the core duplicate data set (Figure 11.3). The differences between assays for the two core halves are almost exactly divided into thirds for positive differences, negative differences, and no differences.

Duplicate results closer to the detection limit have greater disparity than samples with higher concentrations. As general rule, precision for analytical methods improves as concentrations increase. More mineralized samples have higher gold concentrations so that the analytical uncertainty is less, but these samples also likely have more particulate gold so that sampling issues prevail.

When samples are analysed by 30-g fire assay (ALS Method Code ICP-21) there is a greater scatter of results than for samples analysed by screened fire assay (ALS Method Code SCR24C), on up to 3 kg of material, and by PhotonAssay™ on large, 450-g samples or to extinction. Ninety percent of the duplicate core samples were analysed by 30-g fire assay. As drill core samples for duplicates were selected systematically, 90% of results are less than 0.3 ppm Au and therefore were assayed by the 30-g fire assay method.

Figure 11.4 shows the comparison of gold assays when the analytical methods use larger samples, or the entire sample is analysed. The precision is significantly improved except for Au grades less than about 0.1 Au ppm for PhotonAssay™. The lower detection limit for PhotonAssay™ is higher than for the fire assay methods which accounts for the poor precision at very low concentrations.

Figure 11.3 Comparison of two halves of the core for gold.

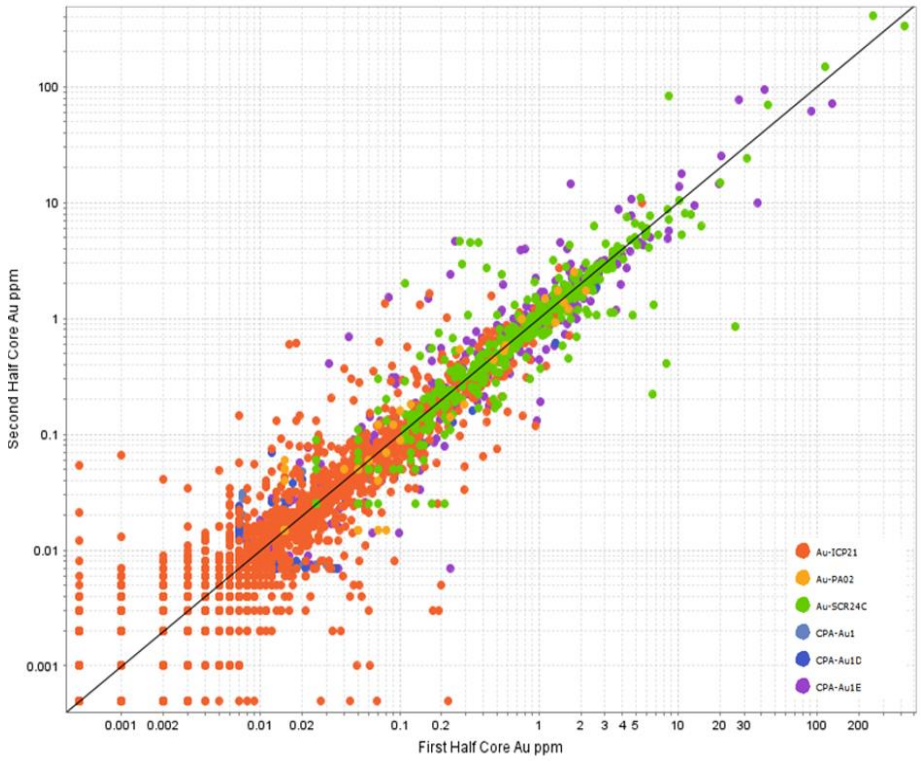
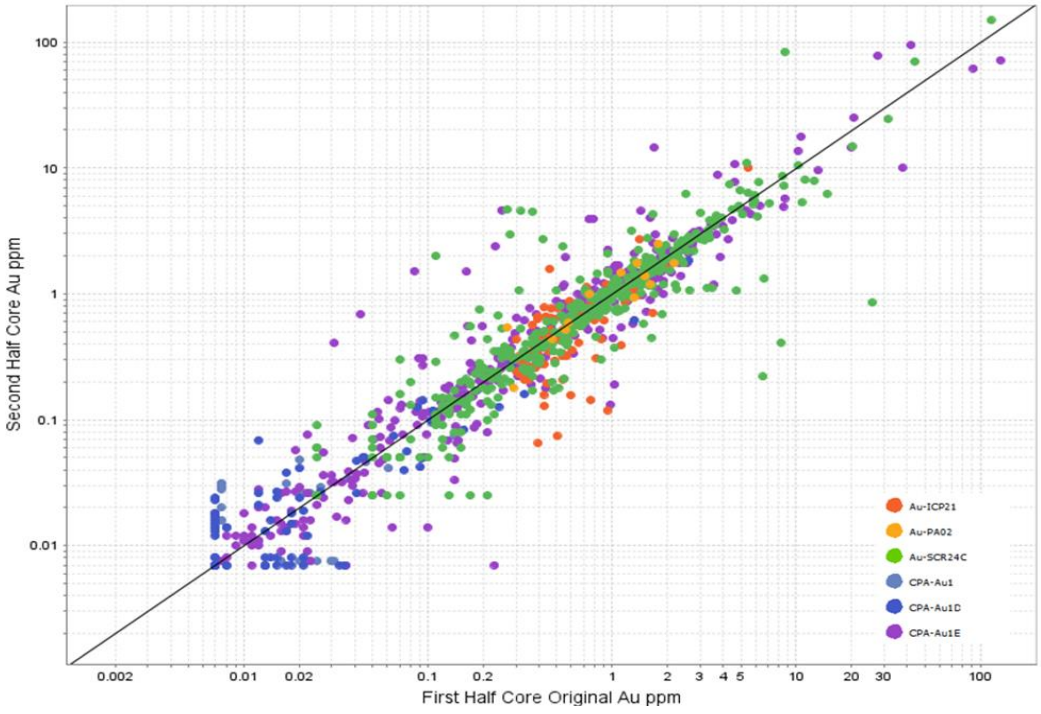


Figure 11.4 Core duplicate assays compared for larger sample aliquots.



There are 600 core duplicates analysed by screened fire assay or PhotonAssay™ with the average gold grade over 0.3 ppm. About half of the duplicate pair assays agree within ± 25% for both methods (Figure 11.4). A higher percentage of duplicates analysed by PhotonAssay™ agree within ± 50% compared to screened fire assay. The screened fire assay is done on 3 kg of sample material and some reject may not be assayed. One third of the samples assayed by PhotonAssay™ were done to extinction so that the entire sample was assayed for both halves of the core.

The erratic samples are those with abundant visible gold (VG), which is consistent with the view that the explanation lies in the natural short scale in situ variability of gold mineralization, and not in sample collection, preparation, or analysis.

The precision of assays for pulps and rejects contributes to variability when comparing core duplicate assays. The importance of using large samples to achieve more reliable assays is apparent.

NFG core technicians are provided with detailed core sampling protocols. It is recommended that these procedures be reviewed with all staff on a regular basis and supervision is provided when cutting core for highly mineralized sample intervals.

11.4.4 Precision of Laboratory Duplicates: By Fire Assay

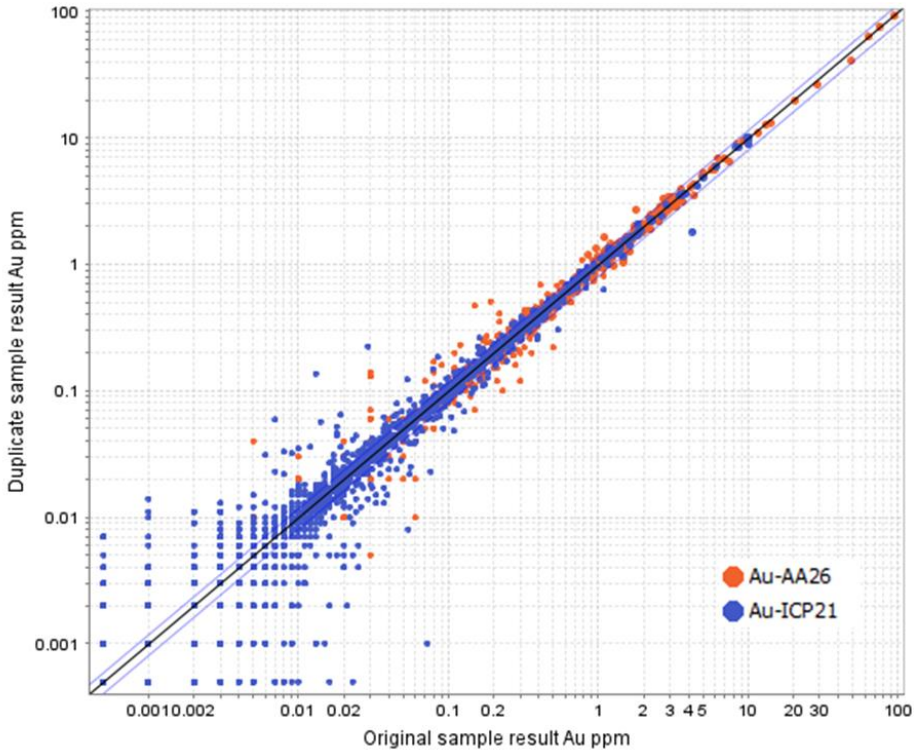
The internal QA-QC programs conducted by the laboratories included internal checks of duplicates taken from the same prepared pulp. These pulp duplicates provide an estimate of the reproducibility related to the uncertainties inherent in the analytical method and the homogeneity of the pulps. The precision or relative percent difference calculated for the pulp duplicates indicates whether pulverizing specifications should be changed and/or whether alternative methods, such as screen metallics for gold, should be considered.

ALS analysed 5% of sample pulps in duplicate as part of its internal quality control program. Figure 11.5 compares the results for 4,869 duplicates for fire assays. The low detection limit 30-g fire assay ICP method (ALS Method Code ICP21) was used for 90% of the samples and the remainder were analysed with a 50-g fire assay with AAS finish (ALS Method Code AA26) that has a higher detection limit and is used primarily for screened metallics assays. The upper limit for the ICP21 method is 10 ppm Au.

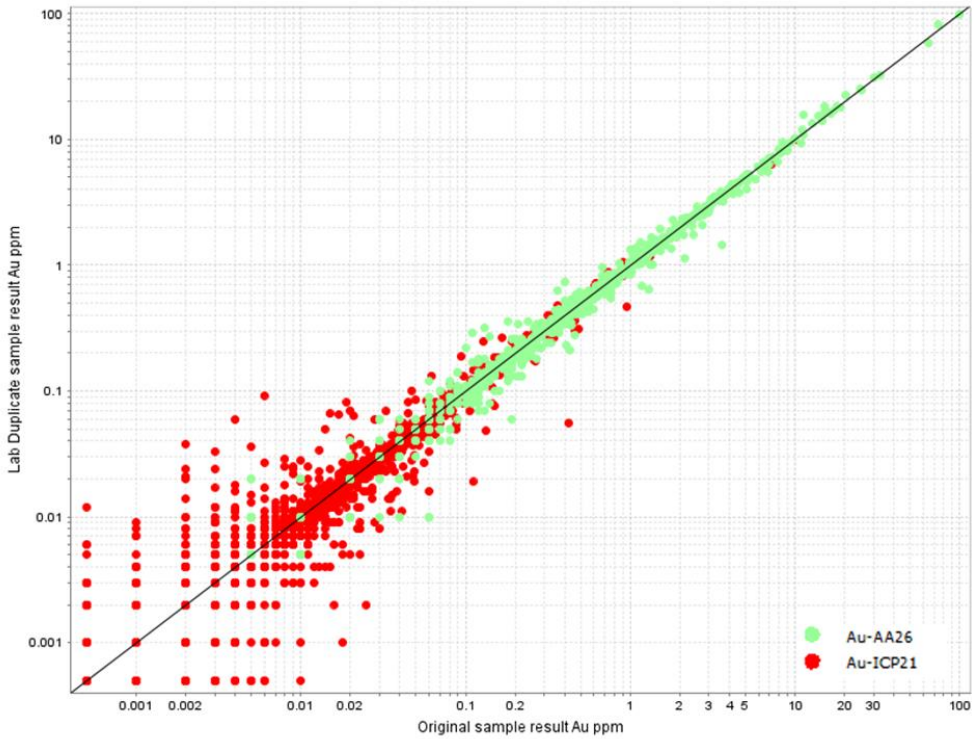
The duplicates for the AA26 method tend to show better reproducibility than for the ICP21 method above 0.1 ppm Au. Although the lower detection limit for the ICP21 method is ten times lower than the AA26 method, the AA26 method is primarily used to assay samples after they have been sieved to remove coarse gold, thus accounting for the improvement. In general, assays over 0.1 g/t Au repeated within ± 15 to 20%, which is acceptable performance. Of the 354 samples with an average gold grade over 1 ppm, almost all the duplicate results agree within an acceptable ± 20%.

Figure 11.5 Comparison of 30-g and 50-g gold assays on pulps.

A) 30-g pulp assays

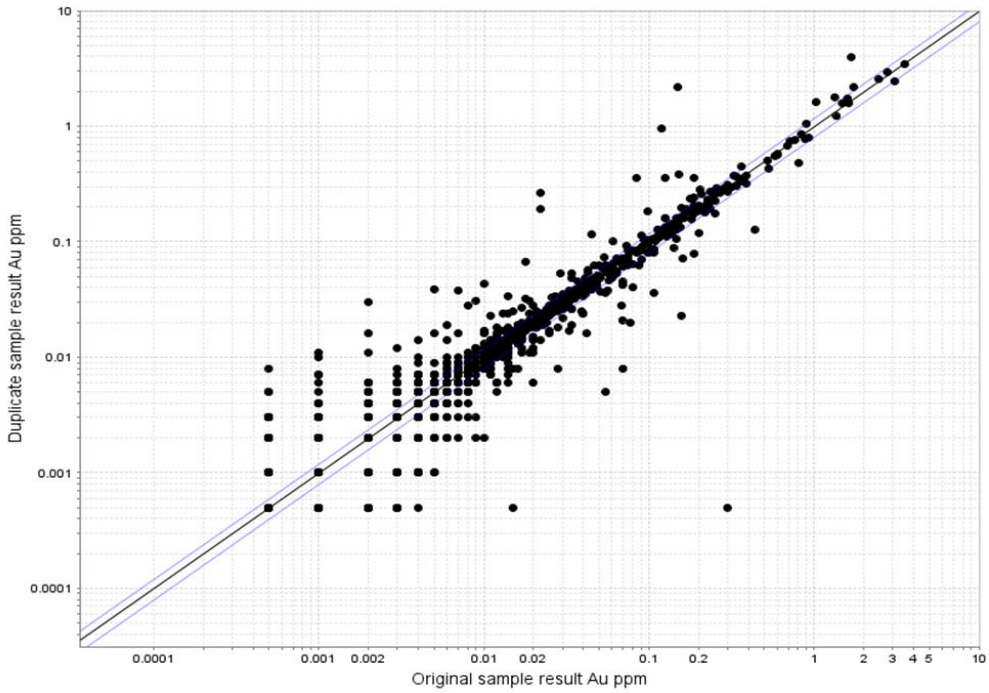


B) 50-g pulp assays.



ALS also analyses two splits of the crushed material for 1 in 50 samples as part of its' internal quality control program. All the 1,844 preparation duplicates were analysed by the ICP21 or AA26 fire assay method (Figure 11.6). The material sampled for the preparation duplicates is -2 mm which is much larger than the expected particle size of 75 microns for pulps. As a result, there is greater scatter in the gold results for preparation duplicates relative to pulp duplicates.

Figure 11.6 ALS Internal preparation duplicates (± 20% error bars in blue).



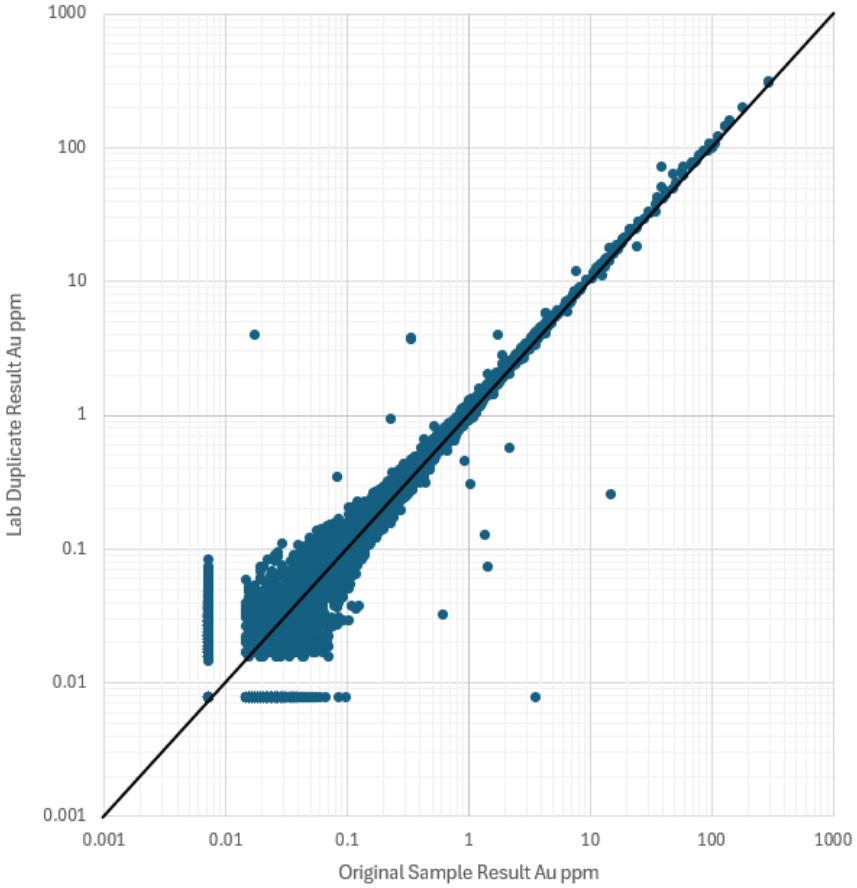
11.4.5 Precision of Laboratory Duplicates: By PhotonAssay™

MSALABS irradiated every 20th jar of crushed material twice and uses the information as analytical duplicates for its internal QC. A total of 8,720 duplicate analyses were completed for all methods. Of these, there were 6,019 primary analyses that reported less than 0.1 ppm Au and 98% of the assays for the duplicate result also reported below 0.1 ppm Au. The 2,701 analytical duplicates with more than 0.1 ppm Au agree within ± 20% for 90% of the cases and perform within expectations of the method (Figure 11.7).

A total of 4,321 jar duplicates were analysed by MSALABS by PhotonAssay™. Jar duplicates are created by producing a second split of the crushed material in a new jar. Of the 3,968 samples with the first split reporting below 0.1ppm Au, the duplicate assay also reported below 0.1ppm Au for 99% of the cases (Figure 11.8).

There were 353 samples that reported above 0.1 ppm Au and duplicate paired data for 56% of the samples agree within ±20%.

Figure 11.7 MSALABS analytical duplicates.



There are 22 cases where the average gold for two jars is over 2 ppm Au. Of these cases, there are 6 examples where the difference between the assays of the two jars, relative to the average, are outside ± 50%.

The variability is expected for an orogenic gold deposit with visible in gold in mineralized drill core. The variability demonstrates the importance of using assay-to-extinction methods (either multiple jars by PhotonAssay™ or screened metallics of large sample splits) for higher grade samples. The duplicate data are used to optimize the PhotonAssay™ assay strategy and will continue to be monitored.

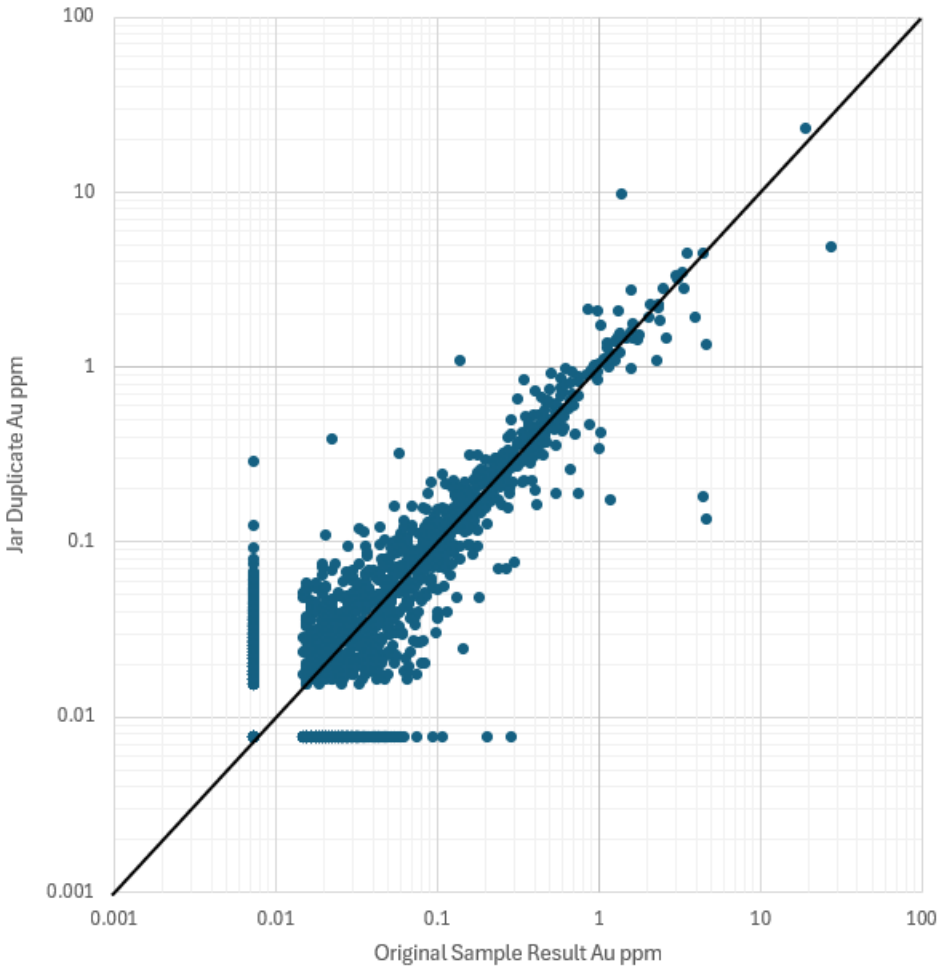
All the quality control data for assays performed at MSALABS are within expected ranges and data are acceptable for NFG's exploration programs.

Since the previous technical report (April 18, 2024), a total of 181 duplicate analyses were completed for all methods. Of these, there were 151 primary analyses that reported less than 0.1 ppm Au and 100% of the assays for the duplicate result also reported below 0.1 ppm Au. The 30 analytical duplicates with more than 0.1 ppm Au agree within ± 20% for 90% of the cases and perform within expectations of the method.

A total of 104 jar duplicates were analysed by MSALABS by PhotonAssay™. Jar duplicates are created by producing a second split of the crushed material in a new jar. Of the 93 samples with the first split reporting below 0.1ppm Au, the duplicate assay also reported below 0.1ppm Au for 99% of the cases (Figure 11.8).

There were 11 samples that reported above 0.1 ppm Au and duplicate paired data for 55% of the samples agree within ±20%.

Figure 11.8 Duplicate jar assays by PhotonAssay™.



11.4.6 Check Assays

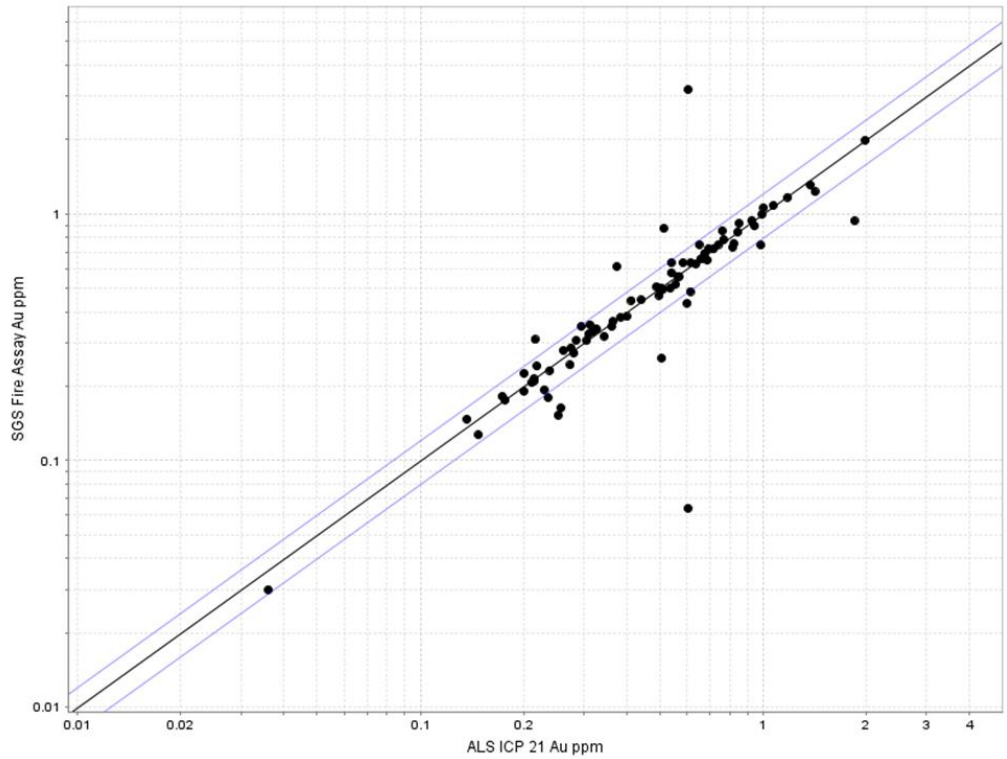
A selection of samples is submitted to a secondary laboratory for check assays. In 2023-2024, sample pulps for routine check assays were sent to SGS, Burnaby. SGS is a ISO17025-accredited laboratory with operations worldwide.

Sample pulps are selected randomly for check assays from seven grade bins. A low percentage of samples are selected for lower grades which make up a large proportion of the sample population. Up to 5% of samples from higher grade ranges are selected.

There were 6 different OREAS CRMs inserted 11 times with samples submitted to SGS. The gold concentrations ranged from 0.76 to 43 ppm Au. All the assays for CRMs were reported by SGS within -8 to +6% of the expected values for gold except for one of the high-grade CRMs that reported 14% lower than the accepted value. Overall, SGS performed very well, and the assays are suitable for the check assay program.

There were 130 low grade samples analysed by 50-g fire assay (ALS Method Code ICP21) submitted for 50-g fire assay (SGS Method Code GE_FAI50V5) or with a gravimetric finish (SGS Method Code GO_FAG50V) at SGS (Figure 11.9). The results are mostly less than 1 ppm Au and 80% agree within ± 20%. There is no apparent bias and the SGS results support the ALS assays.

Figure 11.9 Comparison of 50-g Fire Assays at ALS and SGS (± 20% error bars in blue).



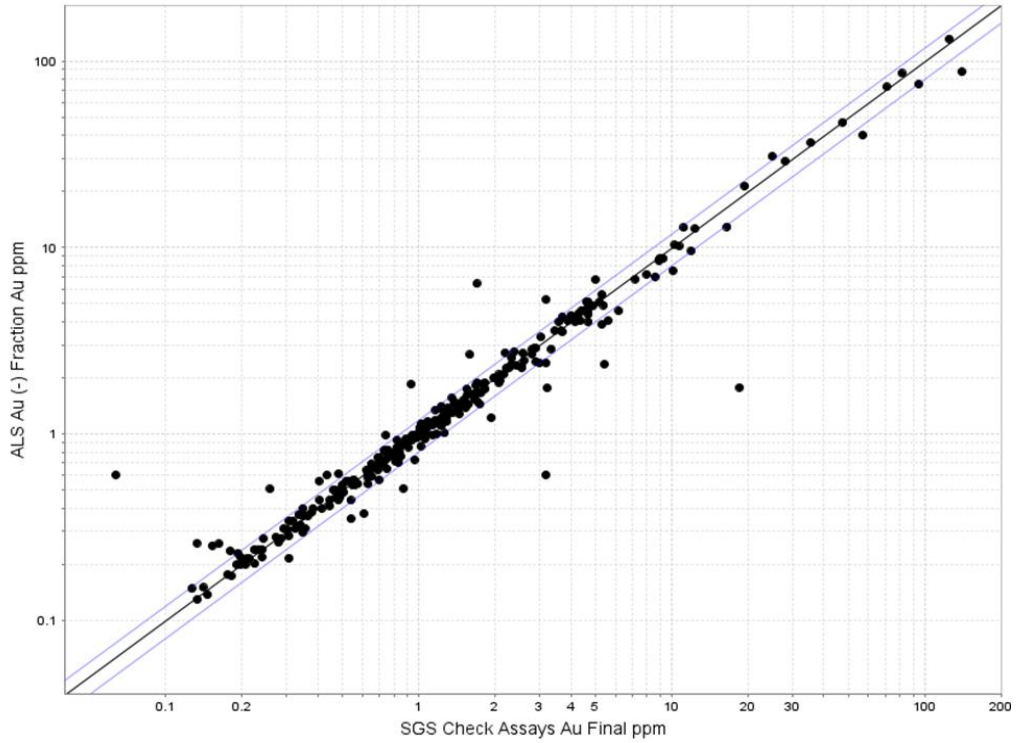
Check assays are also performed on the fine fraction that is generated from the screened metallics assays. Higher gold concentrations are best represented by the samples submitted for screened metallics assays. The coarse gold, or (+), fraction is assayed entirely for the screened metallics method and only the fine, or (-), fraction is

available for check assays. Using the fine fraction for check assays has the added benefit that pulps are more representative and there are fewer issues with poor homogeneity.

A total of 283 fine fractions prepared and assayed were submitted to SGS, Burnaby, BC, for 50-g fire assay gold determinations. The selected samples provide good coverage of the gold concentration range. About 90% of the results agree within ± 20% and there is no evidence of bias (Figure 11.10).

A selection of samples analysed by PhotonAssay™ at MSA Val d'Or, QC were selected for check assay as ALS. They were shipped to ALS Sudbury, ON for preparation, then forwarded to ALS Vancouver, BC for analysis. A total of 183 samples were analysed by fire assay.

Figure 11.10 Check Assays for Fine Fractions at SGS (± 20% error bars in blue).



There were four different OREAS CRMs inserted 10 times with samples submitted to ALS. The gold concentrations ranged from 0.337 to 43 ppm Au. All the assays for CRMs were reported by SGS within -3 to +3% of the expected values for gold. Overall, ALS performed very well, and the assays are suitable for the check assay program.

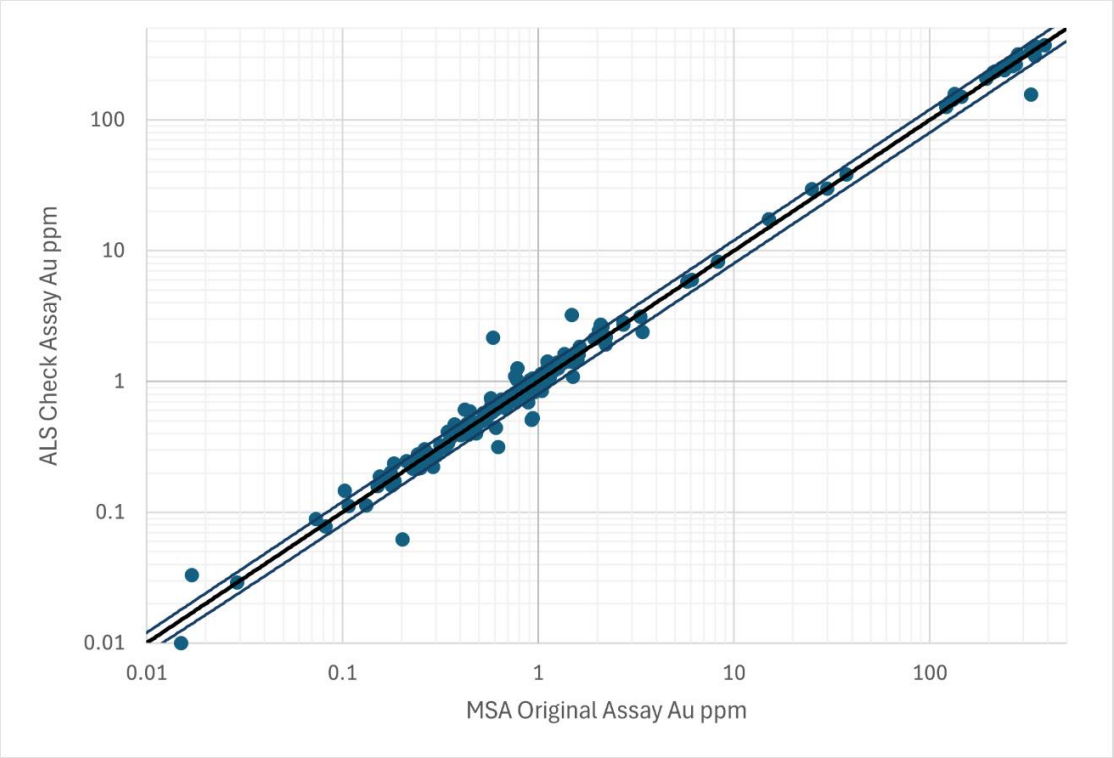
A total of 150 samples were analysed by low grade 30-g ICP21. The remaining 33 higher grade samples were analysed by screen metallic (SCR24). If there was an issue with the plus fraction being too small for analysis, only the fine fraction was reported (this only occurred with one sample, which shows a strong negative change due to the loss of

the positive fraction). 85% of samples reported within +/- 20% of the original value (Figure 11.11). Overall, there is no evidence of bias with the PhotonAssay™ method at MSA Val d'Or.

The calculated least squares regression suggests that the differences on average are about 5% higher by screened metallics vs. PhotonAssay™ for these high-grade sample jars. This result is anticipated as samples with high grade gold assays are often associated with very large gold grains and clusters. As gold is partially self-attenuating, there is an effective reduction in the gold grades with the PhotonAssay™ method.

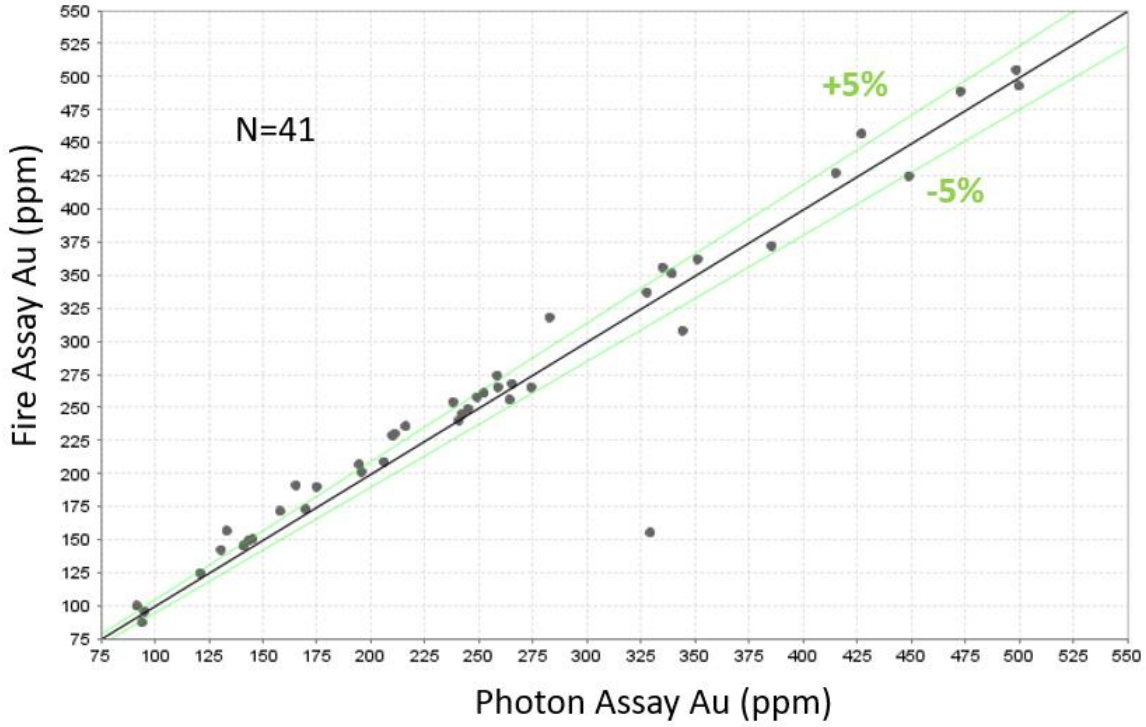
Based on this study, it was concluded that there had been sufficient test work and quality control results to validate the PhotonAssay™ method for the Queensway samples.

Figure 11.11 Check assays for MSA PhotonAssay™ samples by fire assay at ALS.



From 2022 and 2023, 41 sample jars that reported over 100 g/t Au were submitted for screen fire assays at ALS. The comparison between screen fire assay and PhotonAssay™ for these jars shows that there is a tendency for screen fire assay to report higher than PhotonAssay™ (Figure 11.12). This tendency was noted in the validation study and is attributed to the effect of self-shielding or attenuation which should only occur when gold particles are more than ~300 microns. The impact of this apparent bias is nominal given the few numbers of jars that have assays over 100 g/t Au and are averaged with other sample jars for the same sample interval.

Figure 11.12: Comparison of Screen Fire Assay and PhotonAssay™ for over 100 ppm Au.



11.4.7 Percentage of Coarse Gold

An examination of the details of the screen fire assay results helps shed light on why it is difficult to get good repeatability with the Queensway samples that have strong gold mineralization. Figure 11.13 shows the percentage of the total mass of gold in a sample that ended up in the coarse fraction of the screen fire assays, as a function of the sample's grade. The samples shown in orange were logged as containing visible gold; for the black ones, visible gold was not noted.

Above 10 ppm Au, most of the samples assayed before May 2022 have more than 30% of the gold in the coarse fraction. The presence or absence of a single large grain of gold will have a strong impact on the grade of the sample, that impact getting larger as the size of the gold grains gets larger.

With coarse grains accounting for most of the gold content, assays become more reliable as the size of the analysed sample increases.

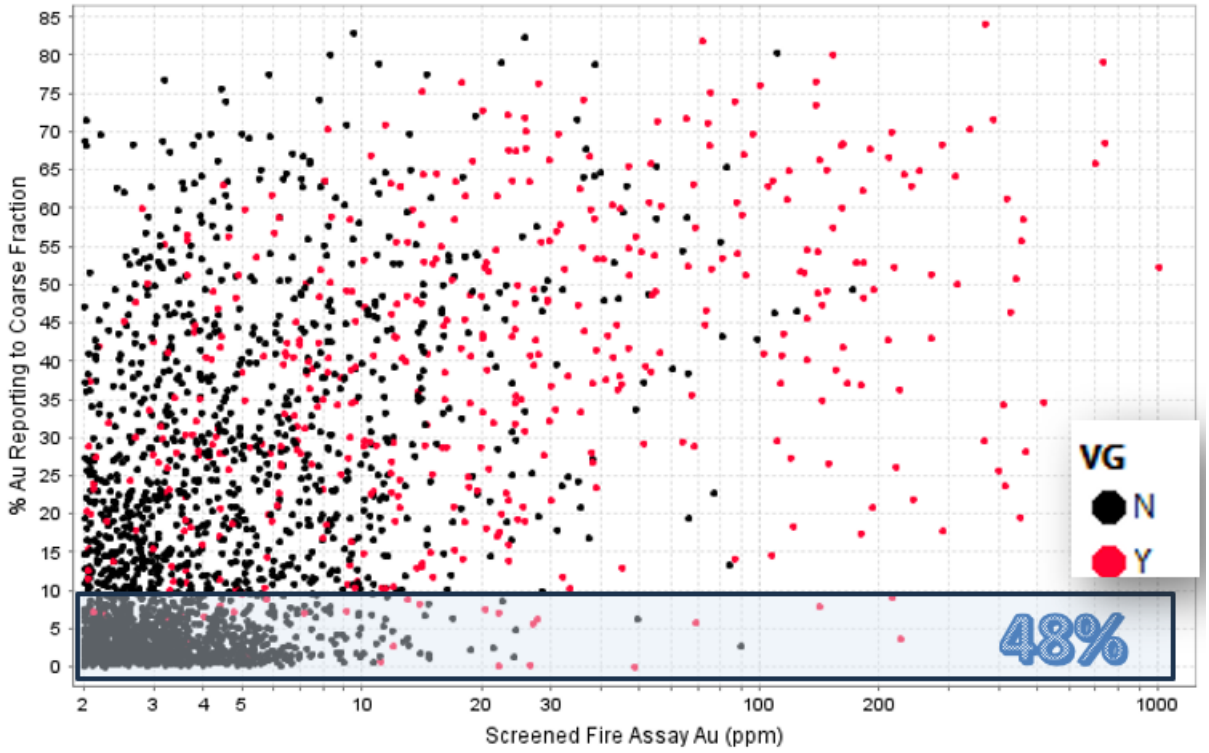
11.5 Opinion on the Adequacy of New Found Gold Corp.'s Sample Collection, Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures

The QP has reviewed the adequacy of the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures conducted by NFG between the start of the Queensway exploration programs (2019) and the Effective Date of this technical report and found no significant issues or

inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data. A reasonable practical level of sample security from the field to the analytical laboratories is maintained by NFG.

The analytical work conducted on behalf of NFG is completed by independent, commercial, and accredited laboratories. NFG has employed reasonable gold standard sampling practices, analytical methods, and QA-QC protocols, the latter of which incudes CRMs, Sample Blanks, core duplicates, pulp duplicates, coarse reject duplicates, and check-laboratory assays. Additionally, NFG has conducted a robust comparison between conventional screen fire assays and PhotonAssay™ analyses that provides a reasonable and sufficient level of confidence in the PhotonAssay™ technique. NFG's QA-QC work was designed and reviewed by Lynda Bloom, P. Geo., of Analytical Solutions, who specializes in analytical geochemistry, quality assurance and quality control.

Figure 11.13 Percentage of gold in the coarse fraction (above 106 microns) in ALS screen fire assays, as a function of sample grade (Source: Lynda Bloom).



The QP's review of the QA-QC results provides the opinion that the data is of reasonable quality, minimal contamination occurred during sample preparation and at the laboratories, and the analytical results are repeatable with good precision and accuracy.

The QP is therefore satisfied with the adequacy of the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures as implemented by NFG. The resulting exploration and drillhole assay databases are reasonable and sufficient for ongoing exploration activities and

target generation. The core logging and drill core assay database is of reasonable quality to formulate three-dimensional models, define the geometry of mineralized zones, and for use in potential future mineral resource estimations.

11.6 Opinion on the Adequacy of Labrador Gold Corp.'s Sample Collection, Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures

The QP has reviewed the sampling and analytical procedures, and QA-QC work that was completed by LabGold at the Kingsway Gold Project (now part of NFGs Queensway North block) as presented in Tettelaar (2024).

In the QPs opinion the procedures for sample preparation, analysis and security for till, soil, rock, and drill core are reasonable and meet the industry standards for exploration best practices (CIM, 2018). The laboratories, including Bureau Veritas Ltd., SGS Canada Inc., Eastern Analytical Ltd., ALS Canada Ltd., and Overburden Drilling Management Ltd. are reputable, commercial, and independent Canadian labs that are accredited in accordance with International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

In the QPs opinion the scope, extent, and purpose of the QA-QC procedures were reasonable and effective within LabGold's early-stage exploration work programs. QA-QC protocols included the insertion of duplicate samples (n=404 for soil and drill chip samples), Certified Reference Material (CRM) sample standards (n=3,089 for rock, soil, and drill chip/core analytical samples), and blank samples (n=1,794 blanks) into the analytical sample stream. The duplicate samples analyses show good field sample collection and sample preparation protocols were used, and the sampling and analytical precision were reproducible. The CRM analytical results provide assurance of the accuracy of the data. The sample blanks show there is minimal contamination. A portion of the diamond drill core pulp material was assayed at a secondary laboratory (n=1,927 pulp samples) and demonstrated no apparent bias in the gold assay results between the two laboratories. No property-specific geological standards were prepared or included in the sampling programs.

To end, the QP believes the LabGold legacy data, including soil, rock, and core sampling and analytical data, are of value to NFG and the Queensway Gold Project. Verification procedures such as re-sampling of LabGold's archived drill cores and twinning of drillholes will allow NFG to audit the legacy data to enable the company to accept responsibility for its use within the program and within any future mineral resource studies.

12 Data Verification

12.1 Data Verification Procedures

NFG's Queensway Gold Project is an early-stage exploration project, and this report presents a summary of the Company's exploration programs through to an Effective Date of 1 November 2024. The primary datasets involve 1) historical exploration results, and 2) NFG's exploration programs including till, soil, rock, and drill core sample collection and analytical work. This section describes the steps taken by the QP to verify the data in this technical report.

12.2 Historical Exploration Information

Information related to the historical mineral occurrences was downloaded directly from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Geoscience Atlas, predominantly as GIS shapefiles (https://geoatlas.gov.nl.ca). The historical mineral occurrences in Newfoundland and Labrador and compiled and published by Department of Industry, Energy and Technology. The Mineral Occurrence Data System (MODS) includes an inventory of historical mineral occurrences in the province. The digital database contains information on approximately 6,000 mineral occurrences, and a collection of mineral occurrence maps. The QP has not validated all historical mineral occurrences within, and adjacent to, the Queensway Property; rather the QP is dependent on the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador geologists and staff that have meticulously compiled the mineral occurrences through a series of compilation efforts originating in 1976 and maintained to the present.

Historical drillhole information was provided to the QP by NFG's management team during the onset of the report preparation in December 2022. These data were originally compiled by NFG from numerous assessment reports. The only method currently available for the QP to validate the historical drill locations and complementary information is by comparing the historical drillhole information against the publicly available government GIS database, and hardcopy assessment reports related to the historical projects. The QP downloaded historical drillhole information from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Geoscience Atlas as GIS shapefiles (https://geoatlas.gov.nl.ca). Several drillholes reported in the NFG historical drillhole data compilation were not included in the government dataset. The QP confirmed the existence of within-Property historical drillholes using the publicly available assessment reports related to these historical drill programs.

Historical soil, rock, till, trench channel, stream sediment and lake sediment sampling and gold assay datasets were provided to the QP by NFG's management team as csv files during the onset of the report preparation. These data were originally compiled by NFG from numerous assessment reports. The data were only partially validated by the QP by comparing the data in the electronic dataset versus the publicly available, hardcopy assessment reports.

12.3 New Found Gold Corp.'s Ground Geochemical, Drillhole, and Drill Core Assay Databases

NFG forwarded numerous datasets to the QP including 1) all surface geochemical survey assay digital datasets (till, soil, rock outcrop and float, and trench channel rock sample assays), 2) a reviewer's license for the MX-Deposit system that NFG uses to manage its drillhole and surface sampling data base as well as sample dispatch and assay status, 3) all assay laboratory certificates, and 4) copies of the QA-QC datasheets.

The QP validated the surface geochemical sample assays by comparing NFG electronic assay data against the hard copy laboratory certificates. In addition, the location of some of the anomalous surface geochemical assay data was validated in comparison to the historical mineral occurrences. The QP communicated any errors to NFG within the surface geochemical databases, who in-turn, made the appropriate revisions.

The geological QP validated the NFG drillhole collar database by independently documenting the collar locations of 6 random drillholes during a QP site inspection (see Section 12.4). All drill core assay data were exported from NFG's MX-Deposit software and divided into smaller assay datasets that were based on individual prospects. The assay files were then validated by the QP against the hardcopy laboratory certificates. There were no gold assay errors. The QP communicated any errors to NFG within the drillhole collar/assay databases, who in-turn, made the appropriate revisions.

The QP validated the laboratory density measurements by comparing the electronic data file provided by NFG against the hard copy laboratory certificates. No errors were observed.

12.4 Qualified Person Site Inspection

All 3 authors have completed Qualified Person site inspections at the Queensway Property: Most recently, Mr. Eccles on January 12-13, 2023, Mr. Simmons on October 19, 2023, and Mr. Jorgensen on November 29, 2023. From a geological perspective, the QP's personal inspection at NFG Queensway Gold Project enabled Mr. Eccles to:

- Verify the overall setting of the Queensway Property in terms of licencing, topography, access, facilities (office, core shacks), and proximity of major gold prospects within the Property to the towns of Appleton and Gander, NL.

- Observe the general geological setting of Queensway Property and the gold mineralization at the mineral prospects that are the subject of this technical report.

- Observe and understand the exploration work that has been undertaken by NFG at the Queensway Property including geological mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling, geophysical surveys, and drilling.

- Observe current exploration in the form of a multi-drill, diamond drill coring program.

- Collect independent QP core samples from the Lotto, Keats Main, Keats West, and Keats Main South prospects.

- Discuss program details with NFG staff including 1) sample collection, security, preparation, analytical, and QA-QC procedure, 2) exploration practices, 3) core geology, and 4) ongoing development of a 3D geological modelling.

The QP documented the coordinate locations of 6 separate and random drillhole collars at the Keats Main and Keats North prospects. A comparison between the QP GPS locations and NFG's surveyed collars is presented in Table 12.1. The due diligence collar location review showed minimal variation between the QPs GPS collar coordinates and those that were surveyed and documented within NFG's drillhole database. In metres, the difference between the QP and NFG selected drillhole collars was between 0.4 and 3.4 m, which translates to reasonably low percentage of differences in the collar locations. It is the QPs opinion that the drill collar locations observed are properly documented within NFG's drillhole database.

Table 12.1 Qualified Person validation of 6 drillhole collar locations at the Keats Main and Keats North prospects.

		Qualified Person GPS collar coordinates		NFG Surveyed collar coordinates		Difference: Metres		Per cent difference	
Drillhole ID	Prospect name	Easting (m) UTM Z21	Northing (m) UTM Z21	Easting (m) UTM Z21	Northing (m) UTM Z21	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Easting (%)	Northing (%)
NFGC-22-697	Keats North	658226	5427737	658222.8	5427734.7	3.2	2.3	0.00048	0.00004
NFGC-22-538	Keats North	658195	5427710	658193.0	5427709.6	2.0	0.4	0.00030	0.00001
NFGC-22-663	Keats North	658243	5427655	658240.3	5427652.8	2.7	2.2	0.00041	0.00004
NFGC-20-72	Keats Main	658236	5427429	658234.4	5427426.8	1.6	2.2	0.00025	0.00004
NFGC-20-60	Keats Main	658257	5427428	658255.8	5427424.6	1.2	3.4	0.00019	0.00006
NFGC-21-77	Keats Main	658304	5427416	658301.9	5427415.7	2.1	0.3	0.00032	0.00001

At NFG's Appleton Business Park archival drill core facility, the QP reviewed select drill cores from 4 separate drillholes that penetrated, and help to define, the Keats Main, Keats North, Keats West, and Lotto prospects. A total of 4 samples were collected independently by the QP (Table 12.2). In Gander, NL, at NFG's primary core facility, the QP reviewed drill core from 6 separate drill cores from the Keats West, and Golden Joint

prospects. An additional 2 core samples were collected by the QP from the Keats West prospect (Table 12.2).

The QPs review of NFG's drill core demonstrated the Outflow Formation is defined as a turbiditic package of interlayered grey mudstone-siltstone sequences with basal siltstone-sandstone. The sedimentary rock package along or adjacent to the Appleton Fault Zone includes textures associated with folding and fault zones (fault gouge); however, the most distinguishing textures are related to the injection of carbonate-quartz veins. More specifically, textures include massive vuggy quartz veins, brecciated quartz veining, laminated quartz veins, and randomly orientated stockwork veining.

During the site inspection, gold was observed in cores from most of the drillholes observed by the QP. The gold occurred as 1) finely disseminated grains within distinct patches of silvery-grey sulphide material within the vein presumed to include arsenopyrite and lead–antimony sulfosalt (boulangerite), 2) finely disseminated grains along fracture planes, or 3) as millimetre-sized blebs, particularly within the massive, vuggy quartz veins.

The Keats Main prospect occurs along the KBFZ, which splays in a north-easterly direction off the Appleton Fault Zone (Figure 12.1). A fault damage zone, which occurs on both sides of the KBFZ, was observed in core, and reportedly extends for approximately 30 to 50 m total across both sides of the fault zone.

With respect to geochemical validation of the gold mineralization at the Queensway Property, the QP-collected samples were bagged, labelled, sealed, and placed in a 5-gallon pail for shipping by the QP. The pail was sealed by the QP using packing tape and the pail was couriered via Purolator from Gander, NL to MSALABS in Val-d'or, QC for analysis by Chrysos PhotonAssay™ using the same analytical methodologies used by NFG. With respect to chain of custody the QP managed the QP-collected samples from collection through to sample shipping.

The 6 QP-collected samples yielded between 1.04 and 3.76 ppm Au using the PhotoAssay™ analytical technique (Figure 12.1; Table 12.2). The independent sample collection and analytical work conducted by the QP confirms the gold mineralization that is the subject of the NFG Queensway Property technical report.

12.5 Data Limitations

Due to the lack of QA-QC information pertaining to historical exploration work, and particularly the historical grab rock sample geochemical data, it is the opinion of the QP that these historical gold assay data should not be utilized as part of future work conducted by NFG, including any potential mineral resource estimations.

Only those historical drillholes whose location and assay information can be confirmed to be reliable, and for which the original logging information can be integrated into the NFG logging system, should be considered for incorporation into NFG's project data base.

Figure 12.1 Drillhole collar locations of Qualified Person-collected core samples and gold assay results.

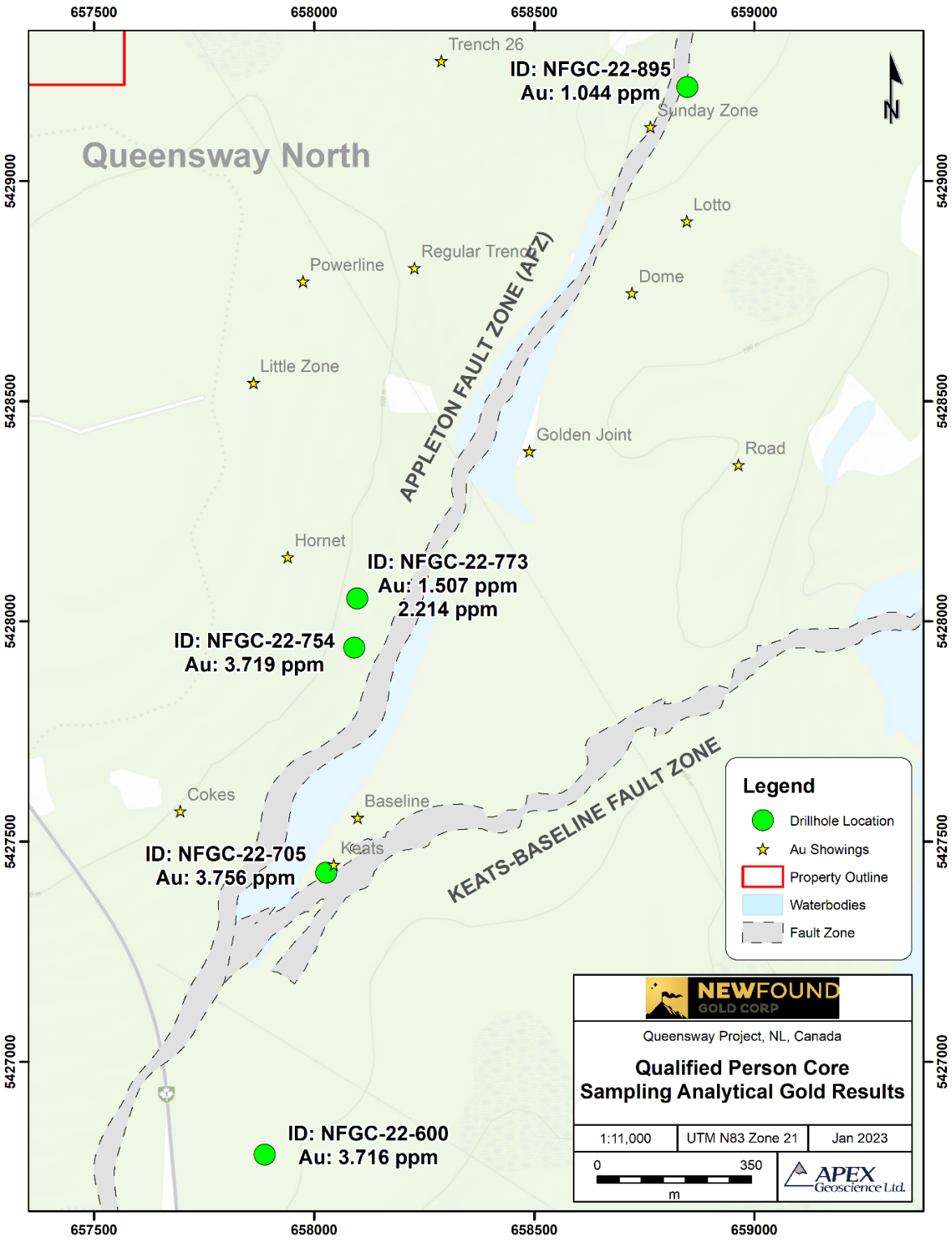


Table 12.2 Summary of Qualified Person-collected core samples to validate gold mineralization.

QP Sample ID	NFG Drillhole ID	Prospect name	From (m)	To (m)	Internal length (m)	No. of analytical splits	Photon Assay Au result (ppm) [1]
RE23-NFG-Q001	NFGC-22-600	Keats Main Deep	512.40	513.15	0.75	7	3.716
RE23-NFG-Q002	NFGC-22-705	Keats Main	79.00	79.35	0.35	4	3.756
RE23-NFG-Q003	NFGC-22-754	Keats North	120.50	121.50	1.00	10	3.719
RE23-NFG-Q004	NFGC-22-895	Lotto North	178.05	178.60	0.55	5	1.044
RE23-NFG-Q005	NFGC-22-773	Keats West	19.50	20.00	0.50	5	1.507
RE23-NFG-Q006	NFGC-22-773	Keats West	33.00	33.55	0.55	5	2.214

[1] Chrysos PhotonAssay (Code CPA-Au1E) analytical result.
- Crushed up to 1 kg to 70% passing 2 mm. Split samples into approximately 500 g cups.
- Gamma ray analysis of sample for gold by photon assay instrument, to extinction.
- Value presented represents a weight-normalized average of each cup analyzed per sample.

12.6 Adequacy of the Data

The QP has reviewed historical exploration information associated with the Queensway Property, and surrounding area, and concludes that the survey information yields valid information as related to the geology of the Property and are therefore sufficient to be used in background geological interpretations.

The QP has reviewed the adequacy of NFG's sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures and found no significant issues or inconsistencies that would cause one to question the validity of the data. The exploration work was conducted in accordance with CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018). The analytical work was conducted at independent, commercial, and accredited laboratories that used reasonable gold standard sampling practices and analytical methods.

During the site inspection, the QP discussed logging protocols, density measurements, sampling procedures, and QA-QC measures with the NFG team. All-in-all, the Company, and the on-site team, has used the appropriate methodologies with respect to sample preparation, analyses, and security to ensure the integrity of the data.

With respect to QA-QC work, NFG has properly utilized and interpreted CRMs, Sample Blanks, core duplicates, pulp duplicates, coarse reject duplicates, and check-lab assays. Additionally, NFG has conducted a robust comparison between conventional screen fire assays and PhotonAssay™ analyses that provides a reasonable and sufficient level of confidence in the PhotonAssay™ technique. The review of the QA-QC results enables the QP to form the opinion that the NFG exploration data is of reasonable quality, minimal contamination occurred during sample preparation and at the laboratories, and the analytical results are repeatable with good precision and accuracy.

It is the QPs opinion that the NFG exploration data and resulting datasets provide a reasonable and accurate representation of the Queensway Project and are of sufficient quality to support the technical summary, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this technical report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Starting in 2023, NFG has completed two phases of metallurgical test work in relation to the Queensway Project. The Phase 1 work evaluated three mineralized zones, the Keats, Golden Joint, and Lotto zones. The Phase 2 work studied mineralization from the Iceberg and Iceberg East zones. The test work was completed by independent laboratories who prepared internal metallurgical reports on behalf of NFG that include Amtel (2023), Black Swan Metallurgy (2023), Base Met Labs reports (2024a,b), and Amtel (2024).

13.1 Historical Metallurgical Work

There is no known historical metallurgical test work for the Queensway Project prior to New Found Gold initiating test work in June 2023.

13.2 Sample Selection and Preparation

Gold mineralization for metallurgical analysis was identified at the Queensway Project in four mineralized zones known as Keats, Golden Joint, Lotto, and Iceberg (including Iceberg East; Figure 13.1). High-grade intercepts containing visible gold in quartz veins were observed in drill core samples.

Preliminary geological evaluations would indicate that gold mineralization is vein-hosted and associated with faults and cross faults. Lithology does not appear to play a major role in mineralization.

The host rock in these mineralized zones is primarily siltstone, with occasional beds of greywacke. Greywacke containing elevated levels of chromium and nickel was observed proximal to the Appleton Fault Zone. Based on the interpreted deep marine depositional environment of the stratigraphy of these zones, the lithologies are prone to containing organic matter. Weakly carbonaceous material within the stratigraphy was made evident by the presence of graphitic clasts within greywacke beds, and polished graphitic bedding planes between occasional siltstone beds.

The metallurgical test programs characterized each zone by combining intervals of mineralized core from different vein and structural intercepts at depth to create numerous Variability Composites as listed in Table 13.1. This was achieved by defining sections along the length of each zone (Figures 13.2 to 13.7) and creating a database of all intervals greater than 2 meters in width with a gold grade above 0.5 ppm. This database enabled each Variability Composite to target and test the metallurgical properties of variable gold grades along individually modelled veins across the zone.

After assembly, the Variability Composites were sealed in plastic buckets and shipped to Base Metallurgical Laboratories Ltd., in Kamloops, BC, Canada.

Figure 13.1 Plan view map of metallurgical sections from Keats, Golden Joint, Lotto, Iceberg and Iceberg East.

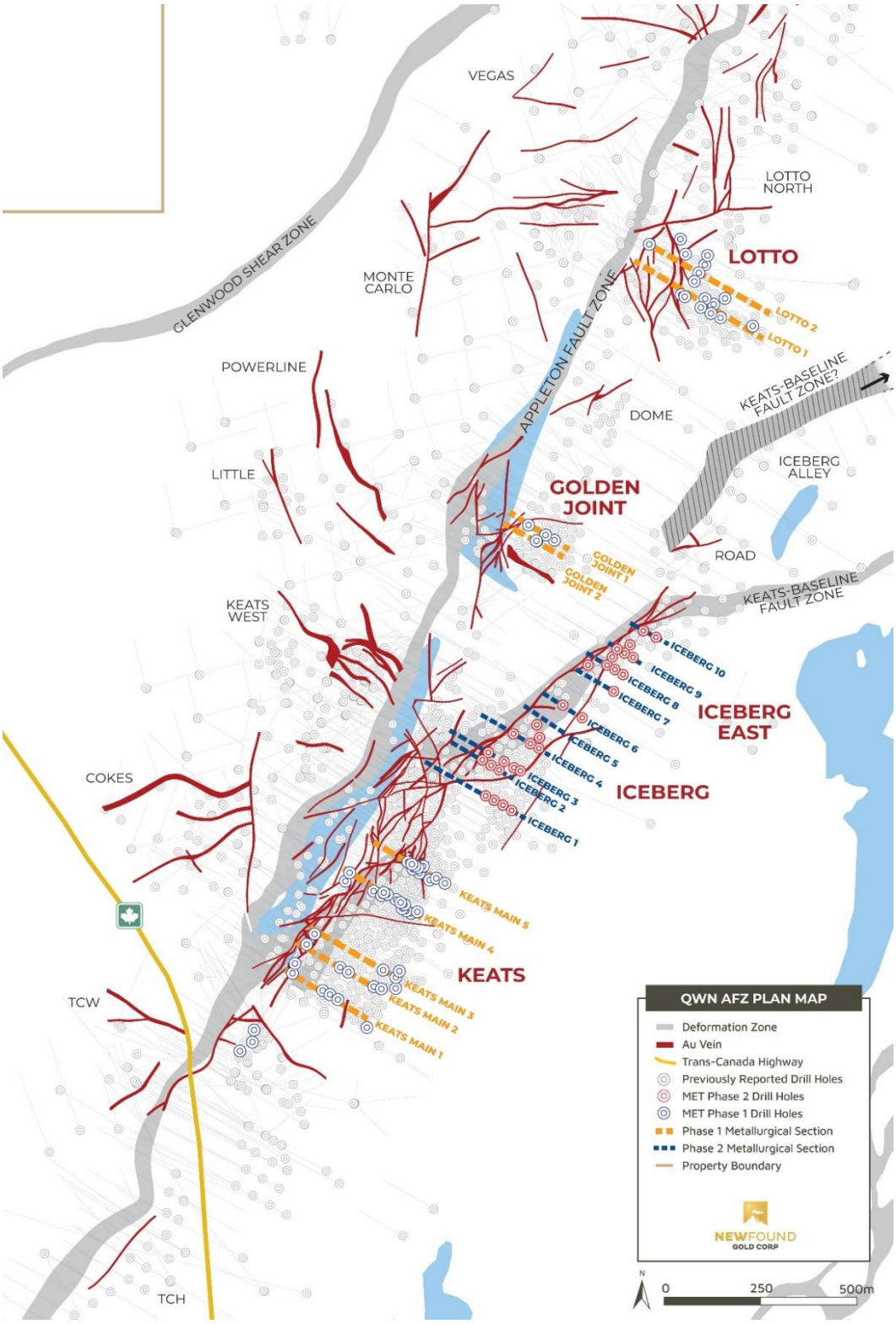


Table 13.1 Mineralized Zone and Number of Variability Composites.

Mineralized Zone	Variability Composites
Phase 1	
Golden Joint	14
Keats 1, 2 & 3	29
Keats 4	16
Keats 5	34
Lotto	23
Subtotal	116
Phase 2	
Iceberg	46
Total	162

Figure 13.2 Keats Main – 1 section with drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. The black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.

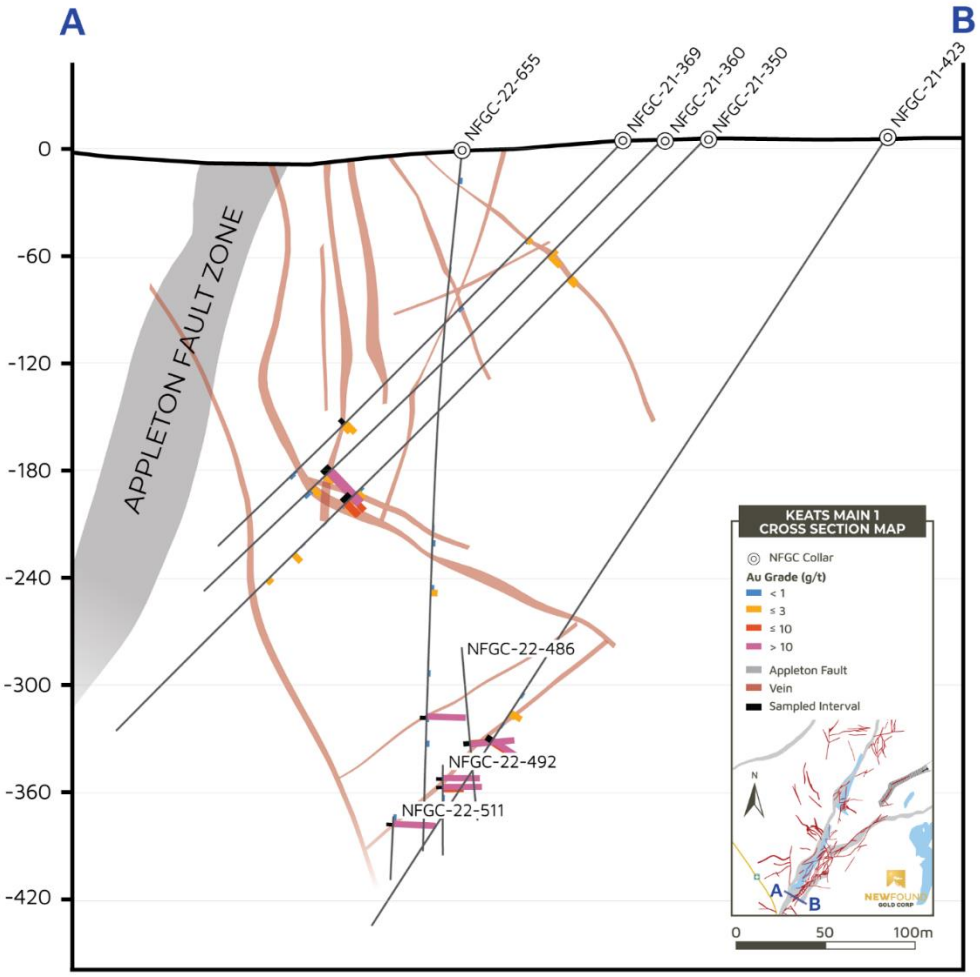


Figure 13.3 Cross section of Keats Main – 2 illustrating drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. The black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.

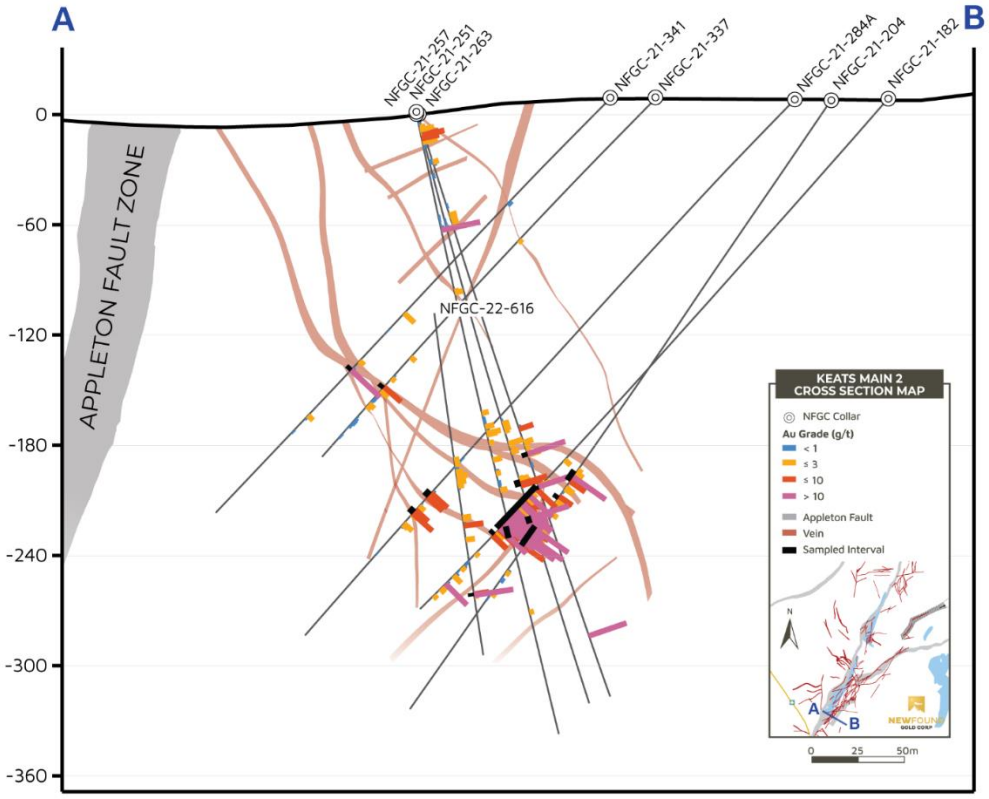


Figure 13.4 Cross section of Keats Main – 4 illustrating drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. The black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.

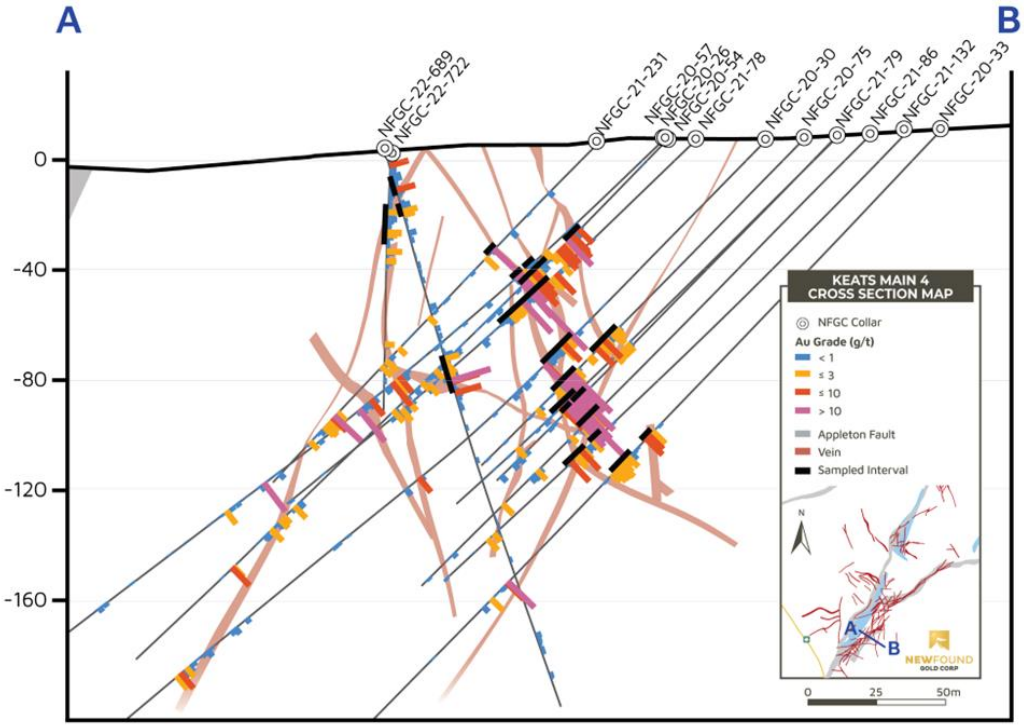


Figure 13.5 Cross section of Lotto illustrating drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. Selected drillholes from both Lotto sections 1 and 2 are represented in this cross section. The black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.

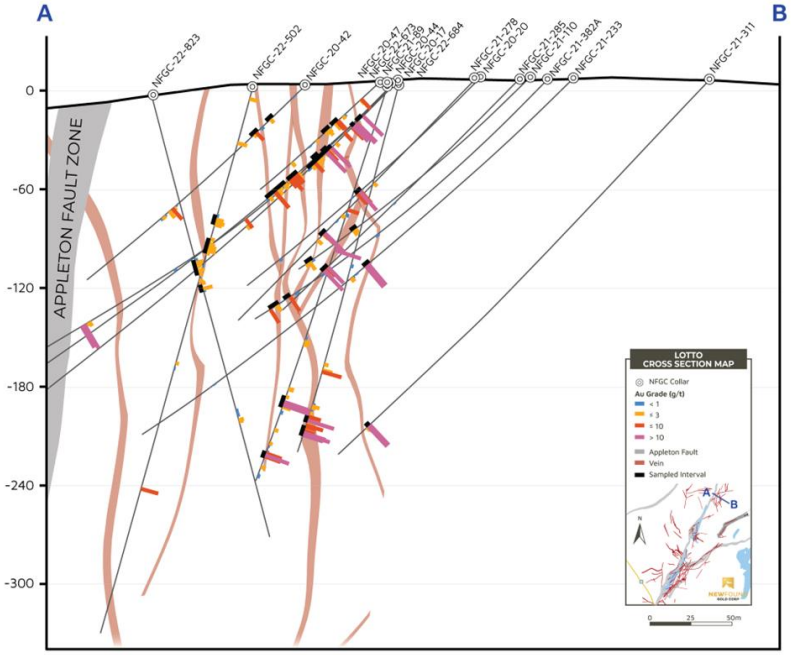


Figure 13.6 Golden Joint section illustrating drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. Selected drillholes from both Golden Joint sections 1 and 2 are represented in this cross section. The black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.

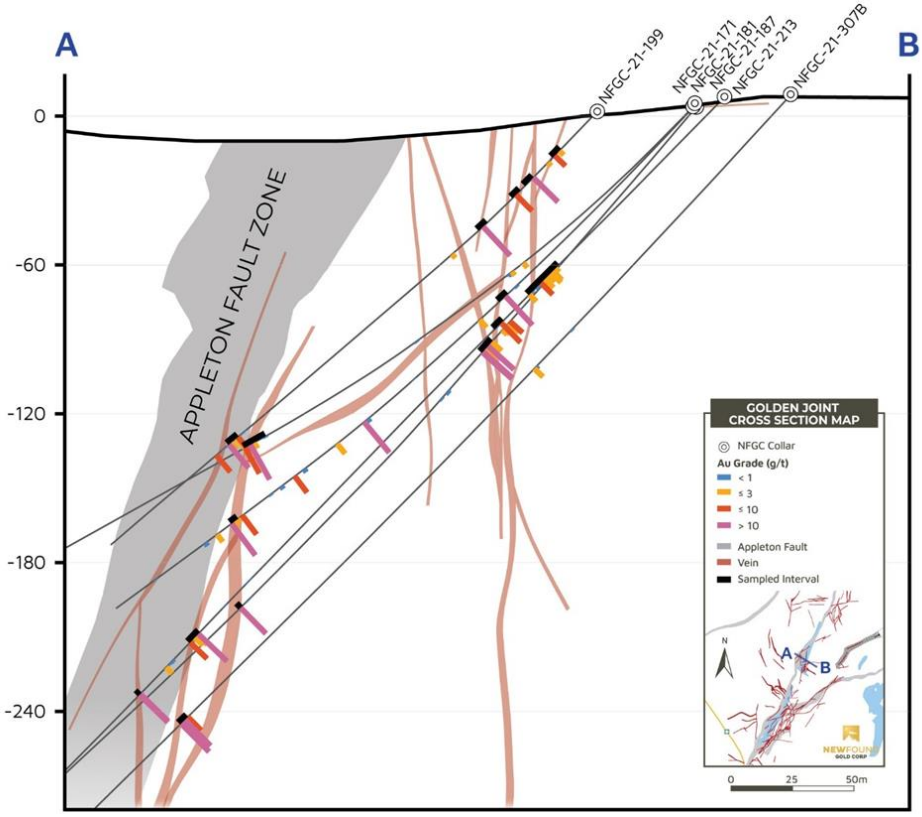
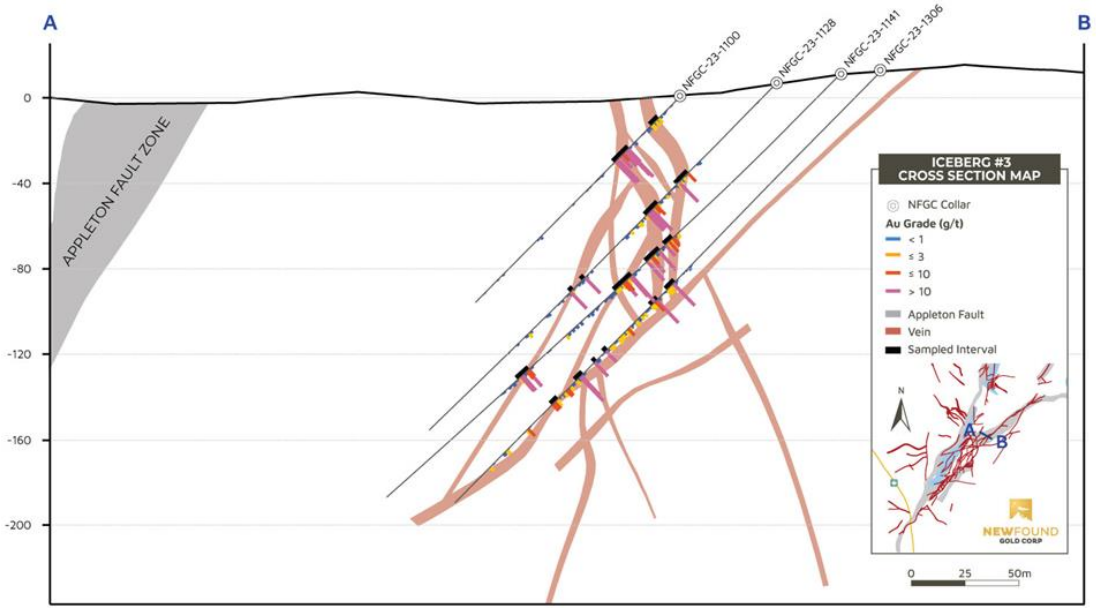


Figure 13.7 Cross section of Iceberg #3 illustrating drillholes selected for metallurgical testing. Black bars shown in the figure represent the metallurgical testing intervals.



13.2.1 Sample Preparation

Variability Composites were initially coarse crushed to a nominal 1 inch, blended and 12.5% of the mass was split and directed to a respective Master Composite as shown in Table 13.2. Four Master Composites (Keats 1, Keats 2, Lotto, and Iceberg) were assembled using 148 Variability Composites generated from approximately 1,350 m of drill core with a combined weight of 4,800 kg. A Master Composite was not prepared from the Golden Joint Variability Composites due to the lack of sufficient mass for testing.

Table 13.2 Master and Variability Composite Summary.

Master Composite	Mineralized Zone	No. of Variability Composites
KZ-MC-1	Keats 1,2,3	29
KZ-MC-2	Keats 4, 5	50
LZ-MC	Lotto 1-2	23
IB-MC	Iceberg 1-10	46

The Variability Composites were stage crushed to minus 10 mesh, blended, and split into 1 kg charges for metallurgical testing and geochemical head analysis.

13.3 Metallurgical Testing

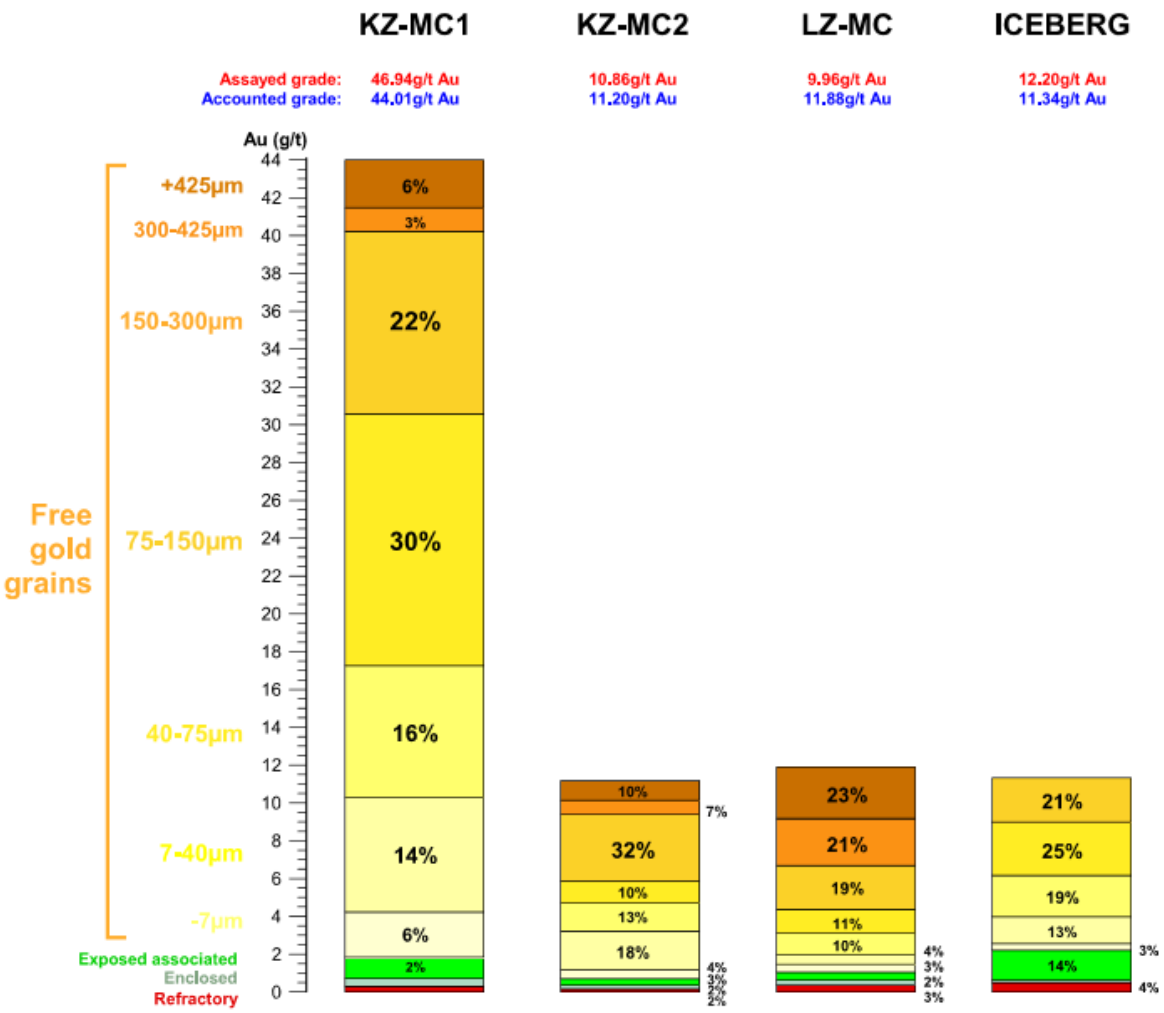
13.3.1 Sample Characterization

A gold deportment study was completed by AMTEL (AMTEL, 2024, AMTEL, 2023) on the four Master Composites from Phase 1 and Phase 2, which reported the following summarized findings:

- Free gold grains contributed 96%, 94%, 91% and over 80% of the gold for KZ-MC-1, KZ-MC-2, LZ-MC, and IB-MC, respectively.
- Readily gravity recoverable gold (GRG) carried by free gold grains, >75 µm in size, account for 61%, 59%, 74% and 46% of the grades for KZ-MC-1, KZ-MC-2, LZ-MC and IB-MC, respectively. The IB-MC had a smaller quantity of gravity recoverable gold (>75 µm) than the Keats and Lotto material. There was an absence of gold grains >300 µm in the Iceberg material.
- KZ-MC-1, KZ-MC-2 and LZ-MC contain 2% to 3% of gold particles that are unliberated but exposed, which would be leachable by cyanide.
- IB-MC differed in that approximately 14% of the gold particles are unliberated but exposed, which would be leachable by cyanide.
- Submicroscopic gold is a secondary contributor to grade. It is held in solid solution form, in both arsenopyrite and pyrite. It is refractory to cyanide leach.
- Despite high gold recoveries by direct cyanide leach, the Master Composites generated significant gold tailings grades ranging from 0.40 ppm to 0.80 ppm. This gold is predominantly refractory, held in solid solution and preg-robbed forms, and therefore a finer primary grind would not be beneficial.
    - Due to an enrichment of solid solution of gold in arsenopyrite, small changes in the abundance of this mineral may impact residue grade
    - Likewise, because the carbon matter in the mineral is "active" and can be a significant preg-robber, then small changes in total organic carbon (TOC) content may have notable impacts on residue grades.
- An "up-front" centrifugal gravity circuit would be essential for processing the analyzed samples.
- The coarsest gold grains are considered too large to float efficiently.
- The coarsest gold grains are considered too large to leach within the residence time of a conventional CIL circuit.

Figure 13.8 illustrates and summarizes the differences that AMTEL identified between the gold deportment and gold grain size for the different mineralized zones.

Figure 13.8 – Gold Deportment and Gold Grain Size for the Keats, Lotto and Iceberg Zones (AMTEL,2024)



All Variability Composites and Master Composites were subjected to ICP 32 element analysis, QEMSCAN mineral analysis, and carbon and sulfur speciation (BL, 2024a and BL, 2024b, ALS, 2023, ALS, 2024).

ICP analysis showed that the average amount of arsenic was 3700 ppm with a range from 54 ppm to 15,600 ppm, while the average sulfur concentration was 1.09%, with a range from 0.24% to 2.68%.

QEMSCAN analysis reported average arsenopyrite values of 0.94% with a range from 0% to 4.93%, which was interpreted as a mineral matrix that could encapsulate gold and inhibit gold extraction.

Carbon speciation analysis showed that the average total carbon value was 0.65%, with a range from 0.08% to 1.77%. The average organic carbon concentration was 0.07%, with a range from 0.009% to 0.171%.

Silver assays for the combined Keats, Golden Joint and Lotto Variability Composites showed an average silver value of 0.45 ppm with a range from 0.25 ppm to 5.34 ppm. Average silver concentration in the Iceberg Variability Composites was <0.5 ppm. Due to the low overall average silver value, the optimization of silver extraction was not incorporated into the test program.

13.3.2 Master Composite Testing

Master Composites were subjected to the following tests:

- Comminution characterization
- Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG) in Phase 1
- Extended Gravity Gold Determination (EGRG) in Phase 2
- Carbon-in-Leach (CIL) cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings
- Intensive Cyanide Leach (ICL) of gravity concentrates in Phase 1
- Direct cyanide leach of the gravity tailings
- Thickening and filtration testing
- Cyanide detoxification

13.3.2.1 Comminution Testing

Comminution tests were completed on each of the three Master Composites from Phase 1 and the Iceberg Master Composite from Phase 2. The tests included the SMC breakage test to determine A x b values, Bond ball mill work index (BWi) and Bond abrasion index (Ai). The results of the tests are shown in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3 Master Composite Comminution Test Summary

Master Composite	SMC A x b	BWi	Bond Ai
		(kWh/t)	(g)
KZ-MC-1	59.4	17.9	0.286
KZ-MC-2	60.4	16.2	0.089
LZ-MC	65.9	18.3	0.124
IB-MC	64.7	18.1	0.201

The results of the comminution test work indicate that the mineralized material would be amenable to a conventional SAG/Ball milling circuit and would have moderate grinding requirements in a secondary ball mill. The material is only mildly abrasive and should not result in high steel consumption in the crushing and milling circuits.

13.3.2.2 Gravity Recoverable Gold (GRG)

In Phase 1, KZ-MC-2 and LZ-MC Master Composites were tested for gravity recoverable gold.

Black Swan Metallurgy (BSM, 2023) evaluated the gold deportment analysis conducted by AMTEL and compared it against the gravity gold recoveries that were realized from the tests conducted at Base Metallurgical Laboratory.

BSM concluded, "The analysis described in this report has resulted in estimations of gold recoveries from a conventional gravity circuit of 45-55%, processing effectively 100% of the fresh mill feed tonnage rate by centrifugal concentration of the mill discharge and intensive cyanidation of gravity concentrates."

The Phase 2 Iceberg Master Composite was tested for gravity recoverable gold using the Extended Gravity Gold Determination (E-GRG). The results of the E-GRG test measured 85.3% recoverable gravity gold that had a combined gravity concentrate gold grade of 1,983 g/t. The E-GRG values do not directly predict or correlate gold recovery results from a closed-circuit milling operation but do indicate that there is a significant gravity gold component in the material.

13.3.2.3 Gravity Tail Leach Evaluation

The four Master Composites were separately treated in a gravity circuit and the gravity tails were leached with both the CIL process and by direct leach; the results of which are shown in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4 Master Composite CIL and Direct Leach Extractions (approximately 75 µm grind)

Master Composite	Calculated Head Grade	Gravity Extraction	Gravity Tail Leach Extraction	Total Au Extraction
	(ppm Au)	(%)	(%)	(%)
KZ-MC-1 (CIL)	39.4	86.6	85.2	98.0
KZ-MC-1 (Direct Leach)	38.86	86.5	53.3	93.7
KZ-MC-2 (CIL)	3.97	55.8	76.7	89.7
KZ-MC-2 (Direct Leach)	3.92	56.2	16.0	63.2
LZ-MC (CIL)	12.5	80.3	74.2	94.9
LZ-MC (Direct Leach)	12.25	81.0	14.9	83.8
IB-MC (CIL)	11.4	33.8	87.3	91.6
IB-MC (Direct Leach)	11.7	32.9	73.5	82.2

Table 13.4 shows that the overall gravity/CIL extractions ranged from 89.7% to 98.0% and that gravity/direct leach extractions ranged from 63.2% to 93.7%. The lack of activated carbon in the Direct Leach to offset the impact of the organic preg-rob carbon is interpreted to be the reason for the lower extraction.

Grinding the Master Composite samples to 37 µm increased gold extraction by less than 1%, which does not appear to be economically advantageous. Therefore, a grind size of 75 µm was selected for testing the Variability Composites.

A retention time of 24 hours was also selected for testing the Variability Composites in CIL as gold extractions for the Master Composites were only marginally improved with longer leach times.

13.3.2.4 Gravity Concentrate Intensive Cyanide Leaching

An intensive cyanide leach on the Master Composite gravity concentrates produced gold extractions which were 96% for both KZ-MC-1 and KZ-MC-2 and 99% for the Lotto Master Composite. Some arsenopyrite captured in the KZ-MC-1 and KZ-MC-2 gravity concentrates is interpreted to be the reason for the lower intensive cyanide leach gold extraction for these samples.

13.3.2.5 Cyanide Detoxification Testing

The SO2/Air process with sodium metabisulfite as a source of SO2 was used for cyanide detoxification for the Master Composites. The treated tailings solutions contained less than 1 ppm CNWAD. Table 13.5 summarizes the cyanide detoxification testing.

Table 13.5 Summary of Cyanide Detoxification Testing

Master Composite	Retention Time	pH	CN Total	CN WAD	SO2 Equiv.
	(min)		(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(g/g CN WAD)
KZ-MC-1 (CIL)	90	8.0	14.7	0.9	10.0
KZ-MC-2 (CIL)	60	8.0	0.6	0.4	10.0
LZ-MC (CIL)	90	8.1	0.6	0.5	7.5
IB-MC (CIL)	60	8.6	0.5	0.3	5.0

13.3.3 Variability Composite Testing

All 162 Variability Composite samples were subjected to gravity gold extraction at a target grind of 212 µm, gravity tails were reground to target grinds of 75 µm and 37 µm, then treated by CIL for 24 hours. Table 13.6 shows a summary of the 75 µm results of the tests.

Table 13.6 Summary of Variability Composite Gravity/CIL Extractions.

	Variability Composites	Minimum Head Grade	Maximum Head Grade	Average Head Grade	Weighted Au Extraction
		(ppm Au)	(ppm Au)	(ppm Au)	(%)
Golden Joint	14	0.87	18.86	5.13	90.0
Keats 1, 2 & 3	29	0.77	100.38	15.15	96.3
Keats 4	16	0.63	33.14	5.85	92.2
Keats 5	34	0.35	170.99	17.31	96.8
Lotto	23	0.48	65.35	9.38	95.0
Iceberg	46	0.49	118.7	19.84	96.9

13.3.3.1 Arsenic Content vs Gold Tails Grade

A review of the results of the leach tests for the Variability Composites indicated that there is a relationship between arsenic content and CIL gold tails grade. This finding is consistent with the results of the gold deportment studies completed by AMTEL, which were previously discussed in Section 13.3.1 of this report.

An analysis of the data was completed, comparing the relationship between arsenic content and gold tails grade for different ranges of gold head grade. The analysis compartmentalized the gold head grade in range increments from <1.0 ppm, 1.0-2.0 ppm, 2.0-4.0 ppm, 4.0-7.0 ppm and >7 ppm.

Figure 13.9 illustrates the positive correlation between arsenic content and gold tails grade in Variability Composites with a gold head grade ranging from 2 ppm to 4 ppm.

Table 13.7 summarizes the correlation calculations between arsenic content and gold tails grade for the grouped gold grade ranges.

These calculations provide the initial framework for developing full scale commercial plant gold extraction models. Commercial scale gold extraction models for Queensway will need to incorporate additional scale-up inefficiency factors for:

- Operational inefficiencies (start-ups, shut-downs, mechanical issue, operator error and etc.)
- CIL gold solution losses to tailings
- Intensive Cyanide Leach (ICL) gold losses to solids

Figure 13.9 Arsenic Content vs Gold Tails Grade for Gold Head Grades ranging from 2.0 ppm to 4 ppm.

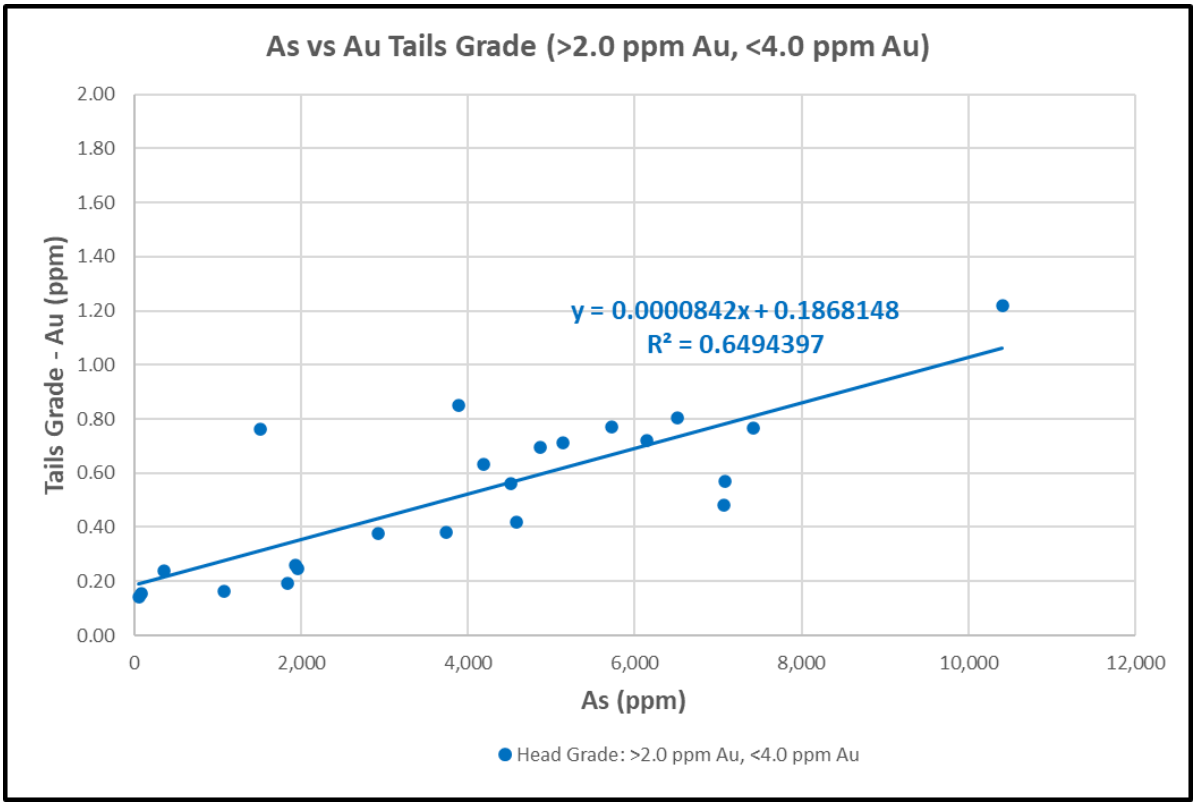


Table 13.7 Arsenic Versus Gold Tails Grade Relationship

Gold Head Grade	As vs Au Tails Grade Relationship
<1.0 ppm	Au Tails Grade = -0.0000804*(Arsenic ppm) + 0.1307663
>1.0 ppm, <2.0 ppm	Au Tails Grade = -0.0000440*(Arsenic ppm) + 0.3072254
>2.0 ppm, <4.0 ppm	Au Tails Grade = -0.0000842*(Arsenic ppm) + 0.1868148
>4.0 ppm, <7.0 ppm	Au Tails Grade = -0.0000561*(Arsenic ppm) + 0.3782457
>7.0 ppm	Au Tails Grade = -0.0000097*(Arsenic ppm) + 0.6894860

13.3.4 Alternative Process Selection

A study was performed to test the proposed flotation scheme on selected low-grade, low gold extraction Variability Composites for Keats and Lotto that had gold extractions of less than 80%.

The following are brief descriptions of the flowsheets tested.

- Flowsheet A – Gravity/CIL

- Flowsheet B – Gravity/Carbon flotation followed by CIL of flotation tailings
- Flowsheet C – Gravity/Carbon flotation followed by sulfide flotation, regrind and CIL of flotation concentrate

The use of carbon flotation was investigated to remove organic carbon and reduce the preg-robbing characteristics of the samples. The carbon flotation tails were then cyanide leached. It is assumed that any gold recovered in the 1st carbon cleaner flotation concentrate is a throw-away product, unless future studies show this can be sold to a commercial smelter.

Sulfide flotation was investigated to increase extraction of gold locked in the arsenopyrite matrix. The sulfide flotation concentrate was milled to a finer size and then subjected to cyanide leaching for gold extraction.

The results of the study are summarized in Table 13.8.

Table 13.8 Carbon and/or Sulfide Flotation/CIL Tailings Study Results

Sample	Flowsheet Option	Test	Calculated Head Grade (g/t)	Overall Gold Extraction (%)	Sodium Cyanide Usage (kg/t)	Lime Usage (kg/t)
KZ4 #8	A	CIL42C	1.70	72.7	1.33	1.17
	B	CIL139D	1.95	70.0	0.58	1.23
	C	CIL139E	2.07	72.4	3.87	3.20
KZ5 #35	A	CIL69C	1.70	63.9	1.09	1.24
	B	CIL140D	1.59	64.2	0.63	1.25
	C	CIL140E	1.36	63.7	3.33	3.20
LZ #15	A	CIL99C	1.24	56.5	1.32	1.50
	B	CIL141D	1.25	48.5	0.63	1.34
	C	CIL141E	1.19	48.5	3.73	3.33

Table 13.8 shows that both the carbon (flowsheet B) and carbon/sulfide flotation (flowsheet C) processing schemes returned similar results to the standard CIL flowsheet A for the Variability Composites tested. Overall gold extractions are within the margin of error for these tests.

Removing carbon and sulfide through flotation and regrinding of the concentrate did not improve gold extraction due to refractory gold in arsenopyrite and pyrite.

Table 13.8 also shows that cyanide consumption was reduced by approximately 50% in flowsheet B, due to the pre-aeration step that was added prior to CIL leaching of the flotation tails.

No discernable change in lime consumption was observed due to pre-aeration.

13.3.5 Process Selection

The process selected for the Queensway Project would be a standard gravity/carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit. The process would consist of crushing, grinding, gravity extraction of coarse gold, thickening, CIL, carbon stripping, gold electrowinning, gold smelting, cyanide destruction and tailings disposal.

Figure 13.10 is an illustration of the different unit operations that might be selected as process equipment for treating the mineralized material from the portion of the Queensway Project that is east of the Appleton Fault.

13.3.6 Reagent Consumptions (Carbon-In-Leach)

The Phase 1 metallurgical test work for the Variability Composites showed reagent consumptions for cyanide and lime of 1.30 kg/t and 1.52 kg/t, respectively. Test work using pre-aeration indicated that cyanide consumption could be reduced by approximately 50%. Hence, estimated reagent consumptions would be estimated at 0.65 kg/t for cyanide for Phase 1.

The Phase 2 test work for the Iceberg Variability Composites incorporated a pre-aeration step prior to CIL. Reagent consumptions for the Variability Composites for sodium cyanide and lime averaged 0.32 kg/t and 2.71 kg/t, respectively.

13.3.7 Risk Analysis

The metallurgical test work that has been completed to date has identified samples from numerous vein structures across different sections of the mineralized zone from surface to depth. The sample analysis has included lithology, vein structure, mineralogy, QEMSCAN mineral abundance, ICP elemental assay, gravity gold extraction, comminution characteristics, preg-rob characteristics, carbon and sulfur speciation, cyanide gold extraction, and flocculation and filtration characteristics. Alternative process schemes have been tested including carbon flotation and sulfide flotation, followed by concentrate regrind and intensive cyanide leaching of the concentrate for final gold extraction.

Due to the number of samples and the comprehensive nature of the analysis, future test opportunities are limited and the risk to predicted gold extraction minimized.

Table 13.9 identifies the risks associated with gold extraction and mineral processing for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 testing.

The risk analysis for metallurgical testing did not identify any areas of high risk.

Figure 13.10 Queensway Project Process Flow Sheet.

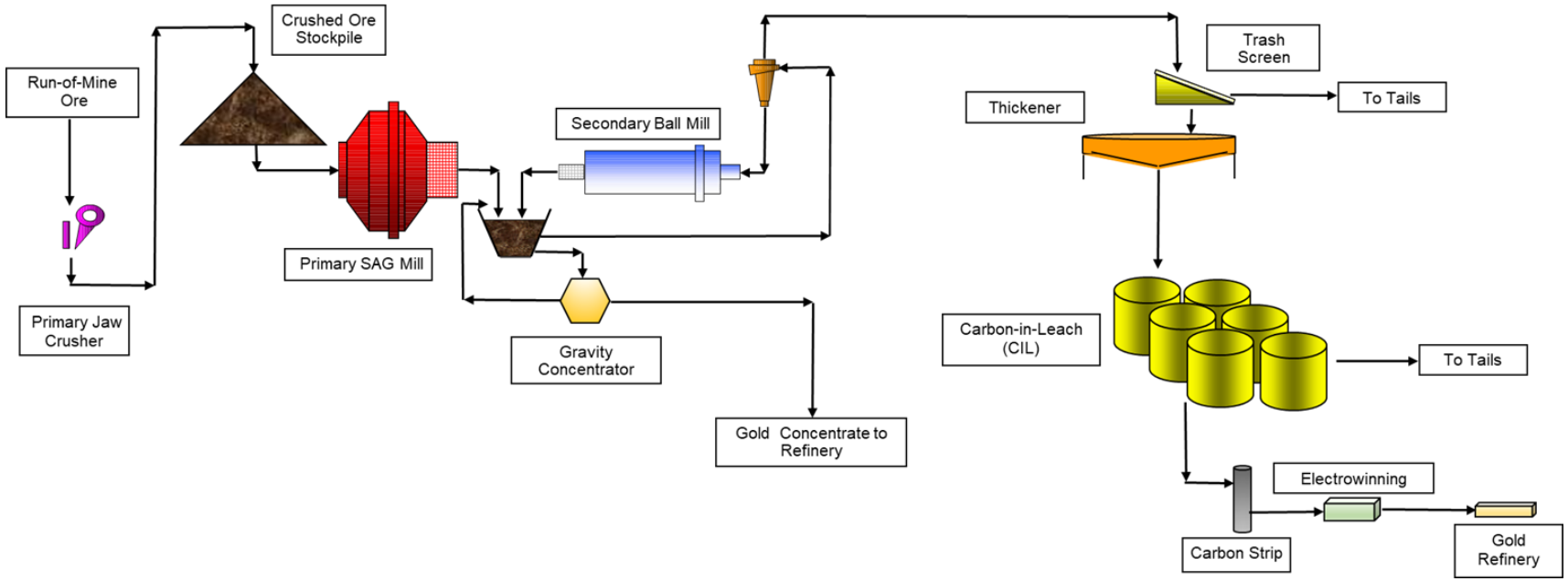


Table 13.9 Risks associated with gold extraction and mineral processing.

Risk Description	Likelihood	Consequence Rating	Risk
The full effect of preg-rob materials in the mineralized zones may be higher than tested	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Refractory gold found in arsenopyrite/pyrite may be higher than tested	Unlikely	Moderate	Low
Reagent consumptions have not been optimized	Likely	Low	Low
Gravity gold recovery is overestimated	Likely	Low	Low

13.3.8 Future Metallurgical Testing

Reagent consumptions were reduced by approximately 50% when a pre-aeration step was added prior to CIL in a flotation testing program in Phase 1.

Gold extraction and reagent consumption were investigated adding a pre-aeration step for the Phase 2 testing of the Iceberg samples. The results showed that the cyanide consumption averaged 0.32 kg/t. The pre-aeration step will be continued in any future testing.

The results of the E-GRG test for the Iceberg Zones measured 85.3% recoverable gravity gold that had a combined gravity concentrate gold grade of 1,983 g/t. An interpretation of these results is pending.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Issuer, New Found Gold Corp, has yet to conduct mineral resource estimation work at the Company's Queensway Gold Project.

****** NI 43-101 Items 15 to 22 not included ******

23 Adjacent Properties

The QP has been unable to verify the information in this section related to other company's projects surrounding the Queensway Property, and therefore, the information is not necessarily indicative of the geology or mineralization on the Property that is the subject of this technical report. Adjacent property mineral tenure is based on current information maintained by the Minerals Land Division.

Since 2019, mineral exploration interests in central Newfoundland have resulted in a staking rush with over 100,000 claims acquired in 2021. Many of the adjacent properties in the Queensway Property area are hosted within the Exploits Subzone of the central Newfoundland gold belt. Most of the exploration attention is focused on the southwest to northeast trending Dog-Bay-Appleton-GRUB line fault systems that extends from south-central Newfoundland to the north coast.

The Beaver Brook Antimony Mine, which began mining operations in 1998, lies on the western boundary of Queensway South, across the Northwest Gander River. It suspended operations in 2020 (due to the COVID-19 pandemic) and restarted in 2021. In January 2023, the mine entered a period of care and maintenance, and it is not known whether production will resume in the future (CBC News, 2023).

There are hundreds of licence blocks in the immediate area of the Queensway Property, thus, only those adjacent properties of significant size and proximity to the Property will be discussed in this section (Figure 23.1).

Exploits Discovery Corp. (Exploits) are owners of 34 mineral licence blocks immediately adjacent or close to NFG's Queensway Property towards the North (Figure 23.1). These include Exploits' Bullseye, Gazeebow, Great Bend, Mt. Peyton, and Mt. Peyton North projects (Exploits Discovery Corp., 2024). Exploits has recently completed diamond drilling at their Bullseye project (license 035151M), which borders the Queensway Property immediately north of the NFG Showings Everest and Lotto North. In an August 14, 2023, News Release, Exploits announced assay results from 29 diamond drillholes completed at Bullseye in 2023, including: *"Select intercepts from BE-23-28 include 4.08 g/t Au over 1.60 m core-length, including 8.16 g/t Au contribution from a 0.7 m core sample"* (Exploits Discovery Corp., 2023). Additional exploration work completed by Exploits on their claims surrounding NFG's Queensway Property include rock grab sampling, till sampling, remote sensing surveys, and geophysical surveys (Exploits Discovery Corp., 2024).

Rocky Shore Metals Ltd. (acquired by Hemlo Explorers Inc.) holds 31 mineral licence blocks towards the south and southeast of the Queensway property, some of them at the immediate vicinity. Rocky Shore's flagship Gold Anchor Project is a district scale asset in a significantly underexplored area that totals over 2,100 claims and 533 square kilometres between the Dog Bay Line and Grub Line faults – on the same trend as the gold occurrences in the Queensway property (Hemlo Explorers Inc., 2024).

Figure 23.1 Adjacent properties to the Queensway Gold Property (Source: Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Geoscience Atlas https://geoatlas.gov.nl.ca). See legend on next page.

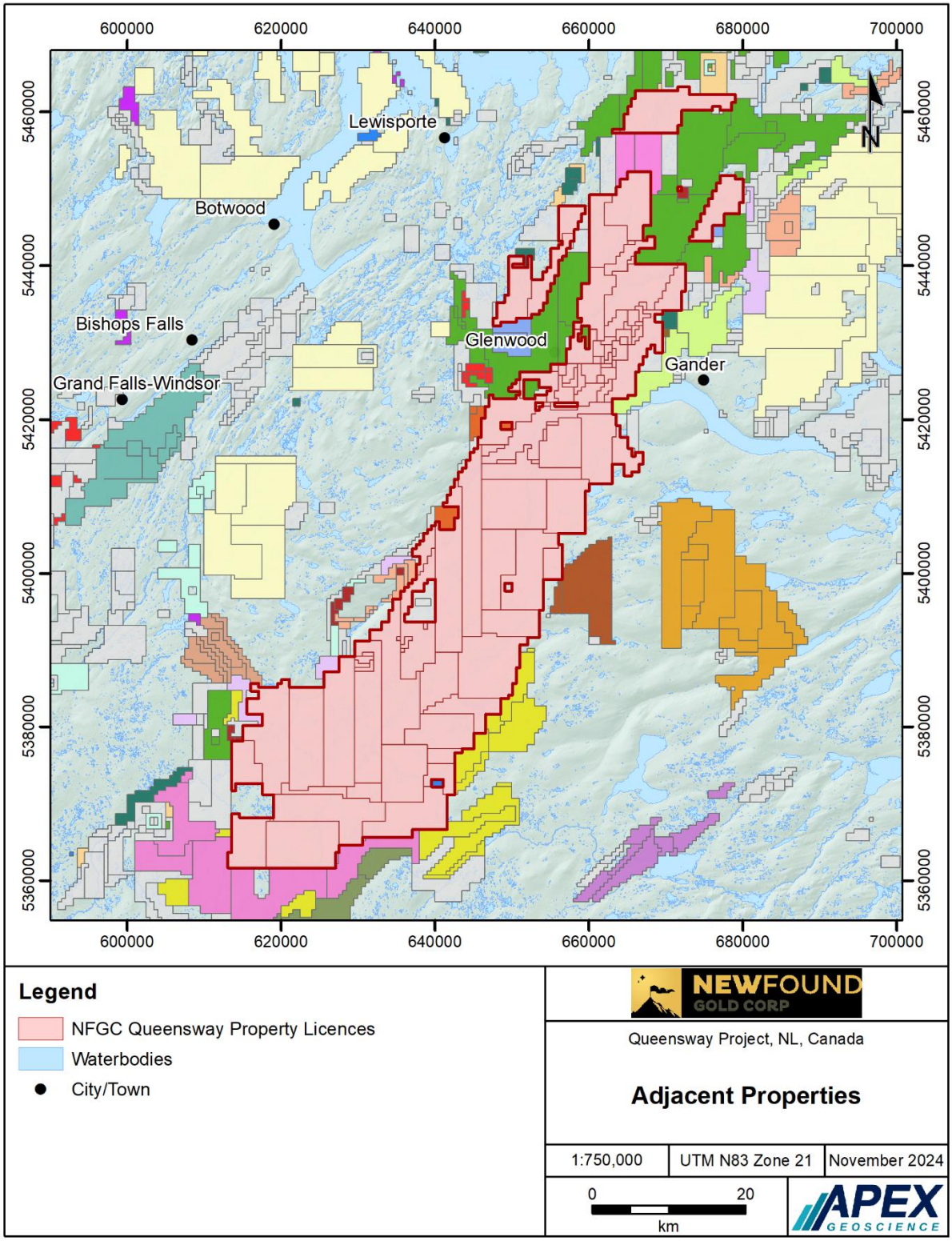


Figure 23.1, continued. Adjacent property company's legend.

Marvel Discovery Corp. (Marvel) completed exploration work on their Gander East project, which is located along the southeast border of QWS (Marvel Discovery Corp., 2023). The exploration work includes a till sampling program in 2023 and a helicopter-borne magnetic geophysical survey in 2022 (Marvel Discovery Corp., 2023).

Gossan Resources Ltd. (Gossan) completed ground exploration on their land package referred to as the Gander Gold project, which borders the eastern edge of QWN (Gossan Resources Ltd., 2024). The exploration work involved a till sampling survey completed in 2022, which identified several gold-in-till anomalies across the property (Newsfile Corp., 2023).

Falcon Gold Corp. (Falcon) holds a total of 316 claims in their Gander South Property towards south of the Queensway property. The property overlies extensions of the major Dog Bay – Appleton - Grub Line fault system (https://falcongold.ca/gander-north-nl/).

To the southeast of QWS, Galloper Gold Corp. (a privately-owned exploration company registered in British Columbia), own a significant land package of mineral licences east-southeast of QWS, which include their Mint Pond project (Galloper Gold Corp., 2024). Reconnaissance soil sampling programs were completed on their claims in 2022 and 2023 (Galloper Gold Corp., 2024).

Amber Rice holds 7 mineral licences towards the immediate south of the property with 831 claims in total.

Finally, there are 11 mineral licence blocks not owned by NFG that are enclosed within the general boundary of the Queensway Property, 10 of which are located within the NFGs QWS block and a single licence in the QWN block. More specifically, the enclosed mineral licences include,

- In the southeast corner of QWS, Clyde McLean owns a single mineral licence (025520M) comprising 6 mineral claims.
- In the central area of QWS,
    - Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. owns 2 licences (024195M and 025767M) with 62 claims.
    - Canterra Minerals Corp. (licence 031341M) a single mineral licence with 4 claims.
- In the northern end of QWS,
    - Darrin Hicks holds 3 mineral licences (030729M, 030713M and 020493M) with 9 claims in total.
    - Metals Creek Resources holds 1 mineral licence (024096M) with 6 claims,
    - Stephen Stockley Agriculture and Fabrication Inc. holds a single mineral licence (036671M) with 6 claims.
    - Exploits Discovery Corp. holds a single mineral licence (030708M) with 20 claims.
- In QWN Block, towards the western part of the property, Exploits Discovery Corp. holds a single mineral licence (035151M) with 11 claims.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

On August 14, 2023, NFG announced the Company entered a non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Maritime Resources Corp. (Maritime) in which the Company has been granted the right to conduct due diligence and exclusivity to negotiate with Maritime regarding a toll milling agreement at the existing Pine Cove Mill (New Found Gold Corp. 2023q).

Pursuant to a brokered private placement, the Company purchased non-convertible senior secured notes (Notes) and common share purchase warrants of Maritime (Note Warrants) for an aggregate purchase price of USD$2,000,000. The Note Warrants entitle NFG to purchase common shares in the capital of Maritime equal to 40% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and are exercisable until the maturity date of the Notes (New Found Gold Corp. 2023q).

The Pine Cove Mill is located on the Baie Verte peninsula, NL, approximately 270 km from the Queensway project by paved highway. The Pine Cove Mill is a fully permitted gold processing facility that is rated at 1,400 tonnes per day with a large capacity tailings storage facility and access to port infrastructure.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Exploration Results and Interpretations

Between 2016 and 2024, NFG has completed a significant amount of exploration work at its Queensway Gold Project that includes:

- Interpretation and integration of magnetic, electromagnetic, gravity, 3D seismic, LiDAR, photogrammetry surveys, and surface exploration datasets to generate multiple targets along the Appleton and JBP fault zones.

- Surface geochemical sample collection consists of 1,250 till samples, 27,518 soil samples, 9,019 rock samples, and 3,532 trench channel samples.

- A total of 2,388 diamond drillholes totaling 583,000 m of diamond drill core. The level of drilling at individual gold prospects varies from 1 to 2 holes at the 798, Aztec, Hank 1, Hank 2, and Bigger Vein prospects through to 361 drillholes (94,200 m) at the Keats prospect.

- A total of 501,898 core samples analyzed from 2,354 drillholes assayed at independent laboratories.

With respect to regional gold trends, NFGs exploration work has resulted in the:

- Identification of numerous gold prospects and gold zones along a strike length of approximately 100 km associated with regional-scaled Appleton and JBP fault zones. NFG has drill-defined 1) 55 gold prospects within the QWN block, including 10 prospects in the VOA Option area, 2) 14 gold prospects in the QWS block, and 3) 1 prospect in the TP block.

- Definition of the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope – A semi-defined contiguous network of gold veins and related faults that is drill-defined to occur along a 4.5 km segment of the AFZ in the QWN block. Gold prospects within the envelope include the Keats, Keats North, Cokes, Iceberg, Iceberg East, Iceberg Alley, Keats West, Road, Golden Joint, Dome, Lotto, Monte Carlo, Lotto North, Jackpot, Honeypot, K2, Everest, Knob, Grouse, and TCH prospects. The high-grade gold trend is supported by the 1) style of mineralization, or high gold grades in quartz-carbonate veins at various prospects along the trend, 2) structural associations defined by complex networks of brittle fault zones aligned with regional deformation zones, 3) recognition and correlation of unique veins and vein systems, 4) association between gold and accompanying gangue (arsenopyrite, lead–antimony sulfosalt) and alteration minerals (aluminum-rich NH_4 white muscovite), and 5) consistently hosted in Davidsville Group sediments that form the hanging wall and footwall to the Appleton Fault Zone.

- Capacity to define a possible 3.7 km segment of gold occurrences within the JBPFZ between the south end of the Pocket Pond prospect and the north end of the 1744 prospect in the QWN block. This trend of high-grade mineralization is less well defined in comparison to the Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope. Currently, the trend is supported by till and soil geochemical anomalies between the two drill-tested prospects, and by a uniquely different style of mineralization in that the gold mineralization associated with the JBPFZ typically follows the orientation of the stratigraphy.

- Drill-delineation of several new gold prospects in QWS block that include, for example, the Astronaut, Devils Pond South, Camp, Eastern Pond, Nova, and Nebula prospects. These prospects either 1) correlate with QWN mineralization along the AFZ and suggest the potential for continued mineralization along the AFZ throughout the Queensway Property, or 2) occur in association with a dioritic-gabbroic dyke swarm that has yet to be identified at the QWN block.

NFG's most significant gold prospects along the AFZ in the QWN block include:

- Keats Main: The Keats prospect is located at the north end of the AFZ in QWN, along the KBFZ, which has an east-northeast strike (N55°E) and dips to the southeast at approximately 60°. The brittle KBFZ fault zone extends east of the AFZ and runs slightly oblique to it, forms an extensive damage zone, and is characterized by a complex network of brittle, high-grade, epizonal, gold vein arrays. The Keats-Keats South segment of the KBFZ has been traced over a strike length of 1.1 km and down to a vertical depth of over 400 m.

- Keats West: Keats West is defined by a low angle thrust fault that dips gently to the south-southwest and is located on the west side of the AFZ. The fault zone is hosted by an interbedded sequence of black siltstone, siltstone, and greywacke, and contains a series of stacked veins that contain both low and high-grade gold mineralization over a considerable thickness with cumulative widths ranging from 10-30 m.

- K2: The K2 prospect is 725 m north of Lotto on the west of the AFZ. The prospect is defined by a significant structural zone made up of multiple structures and crosscutting vein orientations, that currently has a defined mineralized footprint that is 490 m long and 395 m wide. Much of the gold at K2 is found in the "K2 Main" structure, a low-angle gold-bearing fault zone starting at surface that dips 30-40° to the southeast and shares a similar dip to Keats West and strike to the KBFZ.

- Lotto: The Lotto Main vein occurs approximately 200 m east of the AFZ and ranges in true width from less than 1 m to approximately 3.5 m. Other notable veins in the Lotto prospect include the Sunday and Tuesday veins, which occur between the Lotto Main Vein and the AFZ in a region known as the Lotto Footwall. The contained high-grade segment of the Lotto Main vein has been defined over a

strike length of approximately 200 m and to a depth of 220 m, but the vein itself has been intersected up to 350 m vertical depth.

- Golden Joint: The Golden Joint prospect is located 1 km north of the Keats prospect on the east side of the AFZ. The Golden Joint Zone consists of a massive quartz vein with stylolitic and brecciated textures that occurs in the footwall shale adjacent to the AFZ. The vein strikes approximately north, dips steeply to the west at 82°, and has been drill-defined over a strike length of 250 m and to a depth of 385 m.

  The Golden Joint hanging wall is hosted by a thick bed of greywacke. Mineralization tends to be characterized by stockwork veining that generally trends in an east-northeast orientation, dips moderately to the southeast, and is drill-defined over a strike length of 185 m and to a depth of at least 150 m.

- Iceberg and Iceberg East: The Iceberg and Iceberg East showings are located on the east side of the AFZ, extending several hundred metres northeast from the Keats Zone. Like Keats, the gold mineralization occurs within the KBFZ, has a true width of 10 to 40 m, and has good continuity of the high-grade along strike and to depth. The near-surface Iceberg-Iceberg East high-grade segment of the Keat's Baseline Fault Zone has a strike length of 655 m and little exploration has been completed below 200 m vertical.

- Monte Carlo: The Monte Carlo prospect is located adjacent to the Lotto prospect on the west side of the AFZ. Gold mineralization occurs within an east-west striking, steeply dipping, vein that occurs within a fault zone that has been intercepted over a strike length of 520 m and down to a vertical depth of 160 m.

While significant untested gaps still exist, it is possible that a 6 km long mineralized strike area exists within NFGs QWN block with a potential fault damage zone width extent of 400 m, or 200 m on each side of the Appleton Fault Zone (and in certain places extends a full 500 m from the fault). Further exploration work is required to validate the true extent of the mineralized strike area.

NFG has also drill-tested a second major structural target within the QWN block known as the JBPFZ. This fault zone occurs east of, and parallels, the AFZ. Surface exploration has established 10 prospects, 5 of which have been drilled by NFG. A possible 3.7 km segment of high-grade gold occurrences within the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone between the south end of the Pocket Pond prospect and the north end of the 1744 prospect. Gold mineralization in this trend is hosted in ductile, brittle deformation zones and associated irregular vein arrays that run parallel to the southwest-striking, steeply west-dipping stratigraphy.

The QWS block was initially drill-tested in 2022. The positive results of this program compelled NFG to conduct additional 2023 and 2024 exploration work that included rock sampling, soil sampling, and drilling. To date, a total of 89 drillholes totalling 19,059 m

have identified 14 gold prospects at QWS that occur along, or are offset to, the AFZ. Queensway South prospects include:

- Mineralized shear zones at the Nebula, Devil's Trench, Devils Pond South, and Camp prospects that have gold associated with quartz veining and accessory sulphide minerals in greywacke and siltstone. The geology and mineralization are locally analogous to the gold discoveries made along the northern portion of the Appleton Fault Zone in QWN block.

- Astronaut, Nova, and Goose prospects occur within parallel structures located west of the AFZ and have gold hosted in siltstone that is intruded by a swarm of dioritic-gabbroic dykes that has not been recognized at the QWN block.

- Epithermal fault zone gold mineralization, defined by sinter and hydrothermal breccia, has been discovered at the Aztec prospect.

Lastly, and in 2022, NFG drilled 7 drillholes (1,508 m) at the Twin Ponds prospect in the TP block. Of the 1,863 core samples assays from Twin Ponds, 1,862 were below 1 ppm Au with an average of 0.02 ppm Au, and one analytical result of 1.33 ppm Au. Anomalous gold values were interpreted to be associated with the Clydesdale Fault, a contact fault between the Duder Group in the west and the Ten Miles Lake Formation in the east.

25.2 Qualified Person Opinion on NFG's Exploration Programs

It is the QP's opinion that the exploration work conducted by NFG at the Queensway Property is reasonable and within the standard practices of gold evaluation within the Dunnage Zone of central Newfoundland. This contention is supported by the QPs 1) site inspection enabled understanding of the geological setting and mineralization, and independent validation of the gold mineralization at Queensway, 2) positive review of NFG sample preparation, security, and analytical protocols, 3) review of the QA-QC methodologies employed, and the positive results of the QA-QC analytical work, and 4) review of the analytical results in conjunction with the laboratory certificates.

In November 2021 NFG initiated a trial of the Chrysos PhotonAssay™ non-destructive method for gold analysis at MSALABS, in conjunction with follow-on screen metallic fire assay or standard 30-g fire assay method at ALS for assay comparison. The results from the trial program demonstrated that the methods agree well, and the Company, its consultants, and the Qualified Person concludes that the PhotonAssay™ method is appropriate for Queensway samples. From June 2022 to June 2024, NFG only submitted core samples for gold assay to ALS and MSALABS. Since June 2024, NFG only submits core samples for gold assay to ALS.

NFG exploration work results provide a significant update to the geology and mineral potential of northeast Newfoundland and the QP advocates that the information and data

presented in this technical report forms a robust database for future exploration, and potentially, mineral resource estimation studies, at the Queensway Property.

25.3 Metallurgical Test Results

Starting in 2023, Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the metallurgical test work for the Queensway Project was completed by several different laboratories (New Found Gold Corp., 2024i). The Phase 1 work considered three mineralized zones, Keats, Golden Joint, and Lotto. The Phase 2 work considered mineralization from the Iceberg and Iceberg East zones. All sampling intervals were greater than 2 m in width with a gold grade above 0.5 ppm. The sampled material is representative of the gold zones as sampling was conducted across numerous vein structures along different sections of each mineralized zone from surface to depth.

Four Master Composites (Keats 1, Keats 2, Lotto, and Iceberg) were assembled using 148 Variability Composites generated from approximately 1,350 m of drill core with a combined weight of 4,800 kg. A Master Composite was not prepared from the Golden Joint Variability Composites due to the lack of sufficient mass for testing.

The sample analysis included lithology, vein structure, mineralogy, QEMSCAN mineral abundance, ICP elemental assay, gravity gold extraction, comminution characteristics, preg-rob characteristics, carbon and sulfur speciation, cyanide gold extraction, and flocculation and filtration characteristics. Alternative process schemes have been tested including carbon flotation and sulfide flotation, followed by concentrate regrind and intensive cyanide leaching of the concentrate for final gold extraction.

The tested mineralized zones contain significant free-milling gold that is amenable to both gravity and leach extraction. Free gold grains greater than 150 microns in size were observed predominantly in the quartz veins located throughout the tested zones. Positive gold extraction percentages were achieved using gravity separation and conventional carbon-in-leach technologies. The Variability Composite samples (n=162) were subjected to gravity gold extraction at a target grind of 212 µm, gravity tails were reground to target grinds of 75 µm and 37 µm, then treated by carbon-in-leach for 24 hours. The average gold weighted extraction percentage from the mineralized zones ranged between 90.0% and 96.9% when reduced to a product size of 75 µm. Lower gold extraction values were realized for individual Variability Composite samples that had gold head assay values of less than 2 grams per tonne.

Comminution test work indicated that the tested material had an SMC breakage test to determine A x b index values of between 59.4 and 65.9 (average 63%) and a Bond Work Index of between 16.2 and 18.3 kWh/t (average 18 kWh/t).

The test work demonstrates that conventional gravity separation and CIL are well-suited extraction methods for gold mineralization of the prospects tested to date at the Queensway Gold Project. The results of the comminution test work indicate that the

mineralized material would be amenable to a conventional SAG/Ball milling circuit and would have moderate grinding requirements in a secondary ball mill.

Risk analysis associated with the metallurgical testing did not identify any areas of high risk. Additional flowsheet development work is ongoing to determine if marginal improvements in gold extraction can be achieved.

25.4 Risks and Uncertainties

Potential risks and uncertainties toward the advancement of NFG's Queensway Project include:

- NFG mineral rights ownership of licences 035047M and 035197M, 035048M and 035198M, and 035050M are subject to the successful completion of the conditions within a single VOA Option agreement; hence, there is some uncertainty to completion of the conditions and subsequent acquisition of gold prospects within the licences.

- Although NFG's exploration work is defining broad zones of mineralization, the gold mineralization can be erratic over short distances, which creates difficulties in building local vein network and gold mineralization models.

- A risk assessment associated with the Phase 1 metallurgical testing identified low risk for the full effect of preg-rob materials in the mineralized zones, optimization of reagent consumptions, and overestimation of gravity gold extraction, and medium risk for comminution characteristics. These risks will be re-evaluated and investigated further as part of future metallurgical test work.

- Ultimately, there is a risk that the scalability of initial laboratory-based mineral processing/metallurgical test work may not translate to a full-scale commercial operation.

NFG will attempt to reduce risk/uncertainty through effective project management, engaging technical experts and developing contingency plans. To the best of the QPs knowledge, there are no environmental liabilities, significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability of NFG to perform exploration work on the Queensway Property. With respect to obtaining additional permits, the QP has no reason to assume that the Company would not be granted additional exploration approvals and other permits to advance the Queensway Gold Project.

26 Recommendations

The Queensway Gold Project is a project of merit and requires additional exploration work to advance mineralized zones and individual prospects such as the

- Appleton Fault Zone Mineralized Envelope, which includes the Keats, Keats North, Cokes, Iceberg, Iceberg East, Iceberg Alley, Keats West, Road, Golden Joint, Dome, Lotto, Monte Carlo, Lotto North, Jackpot, Honeypot, K2, and Everest prospects.

- Recent drill-proven AFZ-related gold zone prospects in the QWS block including Eastern Pond, Camp, Devils Pond South, Aztec, Greenwood Pond, Goose, Astronaut/Nova, Nebula, and Devil's Trench.

- Continue with exploratory work along the Appleton and JBPFZ fault zones to define new prospects.

A two-phase work program is recommended with an estimated total cost of CDN$72.1 million with a 10% contingency. A summary of the program with cost estimates is presented in Table 26.1.

Phase 1 work recommendations are estimated to cost approximately CDN$36.7 million with a 10% contingency, and includes:

1. Ongoing geophysical surveys in the QWN and QWS blocks that include a Direct Current resistivity Induced Polarization (DCIP) survey. The surveying, data processing, interpretation, and modelling is estimated to cost CDN$200,000.

2. Regional and advanced surface exploration work is recommended at the QWS and QWS blocks that includes geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and rock sampling along with till and soil geochemical surveys. The work programs are estimated to cost CDN$7,000,000.

3. A Phase 1 diamond drilling program consists of 1) step-out and infill drilling to further define and delineate the gold mineralization at known prospects in the QWN and QWS blocks, 2) target delineation drilling at the QWS and TP blocks to follow-up on promising 2023-2024 surface programs that yielded favourable geological interpretations, 3) exploratory drilling along the AFZ and JBPFZ to test targets identified through surface exploration work programs and specifically at the former LabGold Kingsway project (now the north portion of Queensway North block). A total of approximately 70,000 m of drilling is recommended. Assuming a drill cost of approximately CDN$312/m, an all-in cost of CDN$350/m has been estimated, which includes PhotonAssay™ analytical work, density measurements, and gold grain analytical studies. The Phase 1 drill program is estimated to cost CDN$25,000,000.

4. Ongoing metallurgical test work that includes 1) reduction of reagent consumptions during pre-oxidation or pre-aeration steps prior to CIL, 2) comminution characteristics, and 3) the estimate of gravity gold extraction. Gravity gold extraction and reagent consumption is currently being investigated for other mineralized zones associated with the Queensway Project and will likely provide additional insight which can be applied to Keats Main, Lotto and Golden Joint. Variability Composites have been identified to be tested for additional data in determining the SMC power requirements, Bond Ball Mill Work Index (BWi), and Bond Abrasion Index (Ai). The metallurgical test work is estimated to cost CDN$1,200,000.

Advancement to the Phase 2 work recommendations is contingent on the positive results of the Phase 1 work programs. If additional work is required to advance the Queensway Gold Project, the QP recommends a Phase 2 work program that is estimated to cost approximately CDN$35.4 million with a 10% contingency. The Phase 2 work program includes:

1. A Phase 2 drill program in which the Company continues to collect diamond drill core for baseline geological studies but initiates Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling to expedite higher test material production rates for metallurgical test work and to advance the project toward mine-planning. The objective of the drill program is to 1) complete infill and step-out drilling at QWN and QWS blocks, and 2) continue exploratory drill programs along the AFZ and JBP. Approximately 85,000 m of drilling is recommended. At an all-in cost of CDN$350/m, which includes analytical work, the cost of the drill programs is estimated at CDN$30,000,000.

2. Advancement of metallurgical test work with flowsheet optimization studies, methodology of producing saleable products, and handling of by-products and waste materials. This work is estimated to cost CDN$1,500,000.

3. Continue with environmental baseline studies and community engagement and initiate marketing and possible mine planning studies. Environmental studies started in 2021 and include topics such as aquatic life, water quality, groundwater and surface water, plants/animals, wildlife, archaeological and air quality monitoring. NFG should continue to communicate and build relationships with community, Indigenous, and other stakeholders to explore employment and business opportunities, community investment opportunities, and the protection of community's environment. This work is estimated to cost CDN$350,000.

4. NFG has yet to disclose mineral resources at the Queensway Gold Project. Future technical reporting should include 3-D geological modelling, mineral resource estimation(s), and potentially, preliminary economic assessment that are prepared in accordance with CIM definition standards and guidelines (2014, 2019) and the disclosure rule, NI 43-101. Technical reporting is estimated to cost CDN$300,000.

Table 26.1 Future work recommendations.

Phase	Item	Description	Estimated cost $CDN
Phase 1	Geophysical surveys	Induced Polarization in the QWN and QWS blocks. Data processing, interpretation, and modelling	$200,000
	Regional Surface exploration	Regional prospecting and till and soil geochemical sampling programs, and trench and channel rock sampling programs at QWN and QWS.	$1,000,000
	Advanced Surface Exploration	Trenching, mapping and sampling of Iceberg, Keats West and Lotto.	$6,000,000
	Diamond drill program 1	Step-out, Infill, and exploratory drilling, and analytical work, at the QWN, QWS, and TP blocks (approximately 70,000 m)	$25,000,000
	Metallurgical test work	Ongoing metallurgical test work to evaluate reagent consumptions, comminution characteristics, and gravity gold recovery.	$1,200,000
Phase 2	Diamond/RC drill program 2	Infill and step-out drilling at QWN and QWS; exploratory drilling along the Appleton and JBP fault zones (approximately 85,000 m)	$30,000,000
	Metallurgical test work	Advancement of metallurgical test work with flowsheet optimization studies.	$1,500,000
	Modifying factors	Initiate environmental, marketing, mine planning, and community consultation studies in consideration of modifying factors.	$350,000
	Technical Reports	Technical reporting that includes 3-D geological modelling, mineral resource estimation(s), and preliminary economic assessments.	$300,000
		Sub-total (Phase 1)	$33,400,000
		Sub-total (Phase 2)	$32,150,000
		Sub-total (Phase 1 and Phase 2)	$65,550,000
		Contingency (10%)	$6,555,000
		Total estimated exploration work cost	**$72,105,000**

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28 Certificate of Author

I, D. Roy Eccles, P. Geol. P. Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Consulting Geologist and Chief Operations Officer of APEX Geoscience Ltd., 100 11450-160 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5M 3Y7.
2. I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1986 and with a M.Sc. in Geology from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta in 2004.
3. I am and have been registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA, Membership Number 74150) since 2003, and Newfoundland and Labrador Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (PEGNL, Membership Number 08287) since 2015.
4. I have worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in all aspects of mineral exploration, mineral research, and mineral resource estimations for metallic, industrial, and specialty mineral projects and deposits.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person," as set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). By reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My technical experience includes Caledonian Orogeny gold mineralization projects (and other multi-commodity projects) in the Dunnage Zone of Newfoundland and Scotland.
6. Apart from Section 13, I prepared, and accept, responsibility for all other Items (Items 1-12, 14, 23-27) of the ***NI 43-101 Technical Report, New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway Gold Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: 2024 Property Expansion and Exploration Update***, with an effective date of 1 November 2024 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Queensway Property on January 12-13, 2023, and can verify the Property licences/claims, access, infrastructure, active drilling exploration, geological setting, and the gold mineralization that is the subject of this Technical Report.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of New Found Gold Corp. and the Queensway Property, applying to all tests in section 1.5 of Companion Policy 43-101CP.
10. I prepared identical Items for New Found Gold Corp.'s previous NI 43-101 technical reports, which were effectively dated January 24, 2023, and April 18, 2024; these reports are now superseded and replaced by this current technical report. I have had no other previous involvement with the Queensway Gold Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

Effective date: 1 November 2024
Signing date: 15 November 2024

(signed and sealed) *"Roy Eccles"*

Roy Eccles MSc. P. Geo. P. Geol.

I, **Mark K Jorgensen**, QP Metallurgy, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Principal Engineer with Jorgensen Engineering and Technical Services LLC, 1230 East Jamison Avenue, Centennial, Colorado, USA, 80122.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from the University of Nevada in 1978.
3. I am and have been registered as a Qualified Person with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (Member Number 01202QP) since 2005.
4. I have worked as a Metallurgical Engineer for more than 40 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person," as set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). By reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My technical experience includes design, construction, and operation of gold leaching processing plants with crushing, grinding, gravity gold recovery, cyanide leaching, cyanide destruction and tailings disposal. I have designed laboratory test programs to determine methods for gold recovery and subsequent plant design.
6. I prepared, and accept responsibility, for Section 13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy, in ***NI 43-101 Technical Report, New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway Gold Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: 2024 Property Expansion and Exploration Update*** with an effective date of 1 November 2024 (the "Technical Report"). My most recent site inspection at the Queensway Project was completed on November 29, 2023.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of New Found Gold Corp., applying to all tests in section 1.5 of Companion Policy 43-101CP.
10. I prepared Item 13 for New Found Gold Corp.'s previous NI 43-101 technical report effectively dated April 18, 2024; this report is now superseded and replaced by this current technical report. I have had no other previous involvement with the Queensway Gold Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

Effective Date: 1 November 2024
Signing Date: 15 November 2024

(signed) "*Mark K Jorgensen*"

Mark K Jorgensen, QP Metallurgy

I, **Gary Simmons**, Q.P. Metallurgy do hereby certify that:

1. I am Owner of GL Simmons Consulting, LLC, located at 15923 Shadow Mountain Ranch Road, Larkspur, Colorado, USA, 80118.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1973.
3. I am and have been registered as a Qualified Person with the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (Member Number 01013QP) since 2008. I am also a Registered Member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME), Member ID 2959300.
4. I have worked as a Metallurgical Engineer for more than 50 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person," as set out in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). By reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. I have held senior mine and metallurgical production and corporate level management, technical and development positions for mining companies in the United States, Canada, Australia, Indonesia, Peru, and Mexico. I have experience in test work design and reporting, cyanide leaching, and cyanide plant operation that is relevant to the Queensway Project.
6. I prepared, and accept responsibility, for Section 13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy, in ***NI 43-101 Technical Report, New Found Gold Corp.'s Queensway Gold Project in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: 2024 Property Expansion and Exploration Update*** with an effective date of 1 November 2024 (the "Technical Report"). My most recent site inspection at the Queensway Property was conducted on October 19, 2023.
7. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all relevant scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed, to make the Technical Report not misleading.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
9. I am independent of New Found Gold Corp., applying to all tests in section 1.5 of Companion Policy 43-101CP.
10. I prepared Item 13 for New Found Gold Corp.'s previous NI 43-101 technical report effectively dated April 18, 2024; this report is now superseded and replaced by this current technical report. I have had no other previous involvement with the Queensway Gold Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

Effective Date: 1 November 2024
Signing Date: 15 November 2024

(signed and sealed) "***Gary Simmons***"

Gary Simmons, QP Metallurgy