EXPLORATION UPDATE OF THE QUEENSWAY PROJECT NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, CANADA

National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report
Prepared by RedDot3D Inc. on behalf of
New Found Gold Corp.

Qualified Persons: Alan Lambden, P.Geo.
R. Mohan Srivastava, P.Geo.

Effective Date: February 18, 2022

Filing Date: May 10, 2022

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

Alan Lambden

a) I, Alan Lambden, am a consulting geologist and the sole owner and President of RedDot3D Inc., with an office address of #1100 – 120 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4P1E2.

b) This certificate applies to the report entitled "Exploration Update for the Queensway Project, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada" with an Effective Date of February 18, 2022.

c) I hold the following academic qualifications:

- B.Sc. in Geology from the National University of Ireland, Galway.
- M.Sc. in Applied Geology from Queen's University, Ontario, Canada.

I have worked as a geologist for 15 years. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report includes experience with exploration project audits, exploration data base compilation, verification and management for mineral projects in North and South America, Australia and Asia:

- 2006 to 2013 – Various geologist roles in exploration on gold, lead and iron ore projects.
- 2015 to Present – Project Geologist for TriStar Gold Inc., responsible for field programs and technical studies including: drilling, mapping and surface reconnaissance, petrophysics, QA/QC of analytical laboratories, and data base compilation and verification.
- 2020 to Present – Consultant for precious metal and base metal projects, including data base verification and compilation, and reviewing and auditing field procedures during exploration.

I have been a Practising Member (#3475) of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario since 2021, and a Practicing Member (#10777) of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador since 2022.

I meet all the education, work experience and professional registration requirements of a "Qualified Person" as defined in Section 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

d) I last visited the Queensway project site for two days, ending on March 9, 2022.

e) I am solely responsible for Section 2 through 9, 12, and 23 through 25 of this Technical Report, and jointly responsible for Sections 1, 26 and 27.

f) I am independent of the issuer and owner of the property, New Found Gold Corp.

g) I have worked as a consulting geologist on the Queensway Project since 2021.

h) I have read National Instrument 43-101; the parts of this Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

i) At the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the parts of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and sealed in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on May 10, 2022.

/s/ "Alan Lambden"

Alan Lambden (B.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geo.)

R. Mohan Srivastava

a) I, R. Mohan Srivastava, am a geological and geostatistical consultant, an employee of RedDot3D Inc., with my office at #1100 – 120 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4P 1E2.

b) This certificate applies to the report entitled "Exploration Update for the Queensway Project, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada" with an Effective Date of February 18, 2022.

c) I hold the following academic qualifications:

- B.Sc. in Earth Sciences from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- M.Sc. in Geostatistics from Stanford University.

I have worked as a geologist, geostatistician and resource estimation specialist since graduation from university in 1979. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report includes:

- 1979 to Present – Consultant specializing in mineral resource estimation, reviews and audits for mining projects in their exploration and development phases, including precious and base metals projects in Canada.
- 2016 to 2021 – Vice President of TriStar Gold Inc., responsible for field programs and technical studies including: drilling, petrophysics, QA/QC of analytical laboratories, public disclosure, and calculation and reporting of significant intervals from exploration drill holes.

I have been a Practising Member (#0547) of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario continuously since 2003, and a Practicing Member (#06815) of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador since 2022.

I meet all the education, work experience and professional registration requirements of a "Qualified Person" as defined in Section 1.1 of National Instrument 43-101.

d) I have not visited the Queensway project site.

e) I am solely responsible for Section 10, 11, and 13 through 22 of this Technical Report, and jointly responsible for Sections 1, 26 and 27. I am also responsible for information tabulated in Appendix A.

f) I am independent of the issuer and owner of the property, New Found Gold Corp.

g) I have worked as a consulting geologist on the Queensway Project since 2021.

h) I have read National Instrument 43-101; the parts of this Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.

i) At the Effective Date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the parts of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and sealed in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on May 10, 2022.

/s/ "R. Mohan Srivastava"

R. Mohan Srivastava (B.Sc., M.Sc., P.Geo.)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND UNITS

$	Canadian dollars
3D	three dimensional
AA	atomic absorption
AAS	atomic absorption spectroscopy
AFZ	Appleton Fault Zone
ALS	ALS Canada Ltd
As	arsenic
ATV	acoustic televiewer
Au	gold
BP	British Petroleum
˚C	degrees Celsius
CGG	CGG Canada Services Ltd.
CIP	concealed inner pipe
CoC	chain of custody
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CRM	certified reference material
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DCIP	direct current resistivity and induced polarization
DIET	Department of Industry, Energy and Technology of Newfoundland and Labrador
DQO	data quality objectives
DTM	digital terrain model
EA	Eastern Analytical Ltd
EM	electromagnetic
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRUC	Gander River Ultramafic Complex
HMC	heavy mineral concentrate
HW	hanging wall
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analysis
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IP	induced polarization geophysical survey
IPO	Initial Public Offering

ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JBP	Joe Batt's Pond
JBPFZ	Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone
km	kilometres
kV	kilovolt
LiDAR	Light detection and ranging
LLC	Limited Liability Company
m	metres
Ma	millions of years ago
ME	Multi-element
mm	millimetres
MinLAP	Mineral Lands Administration Portal
NALCO	Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation
NB	New Brunswick
NFG	New Found Gold Corp
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador
NNE	north-northeast
NSR	net smelter return
NW	northwest
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
ODM	Overburden Drilling Management
ON	Ontario
OTV	optical televiewer
PDF	portable document format
PEGNL	Professional Engineers and Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador
PGO	Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PPWSA	Protected Public Water Supply Area
pXRF	portable X-ray fluorescence
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
QP	Qualified Person
QWN	Queensway North

QWS	Queensway South
RAB	rotary air blast
Rb	rubidium
RC	reverse circulation
RD3D	RedDot3D Inc.
RGB	red-green-blue
RTK	real-time kinematic
Sb	antimony
SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SFA	screen fire assay
Si	silicon
SOP	standard operating procedure
SSW	south-southwest
SW	southwest
SWIR	short wavelength infrared
t	metric tonne
TCH	Trans-Canada Highway
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VG	visible gold
VLF-EM	very low frequency electro-magnetic survey
VNIR	visible and near-infrared
W	tungsten (in the context of an element); west (in the context of direction)
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
Zr	zircon

1. SUMMARY

This report updates the publicly available information on the Queensway Project, a group of gold prospects in central Newfoundland, Canada, where New Found Gold Corp (NFG) has an active and ongoing exploration program.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Queensway Project lies near the geographic centre of the island of Newfoundland on the east coast of Canada. The NFG mineral claims cover 151,025 hectares in a swath of land approximately 100 km long and 10-20 km wide, from north of the TransCanada Highway near the town of Gander to the Bay d'Espoir Highway (Figure 1-1).

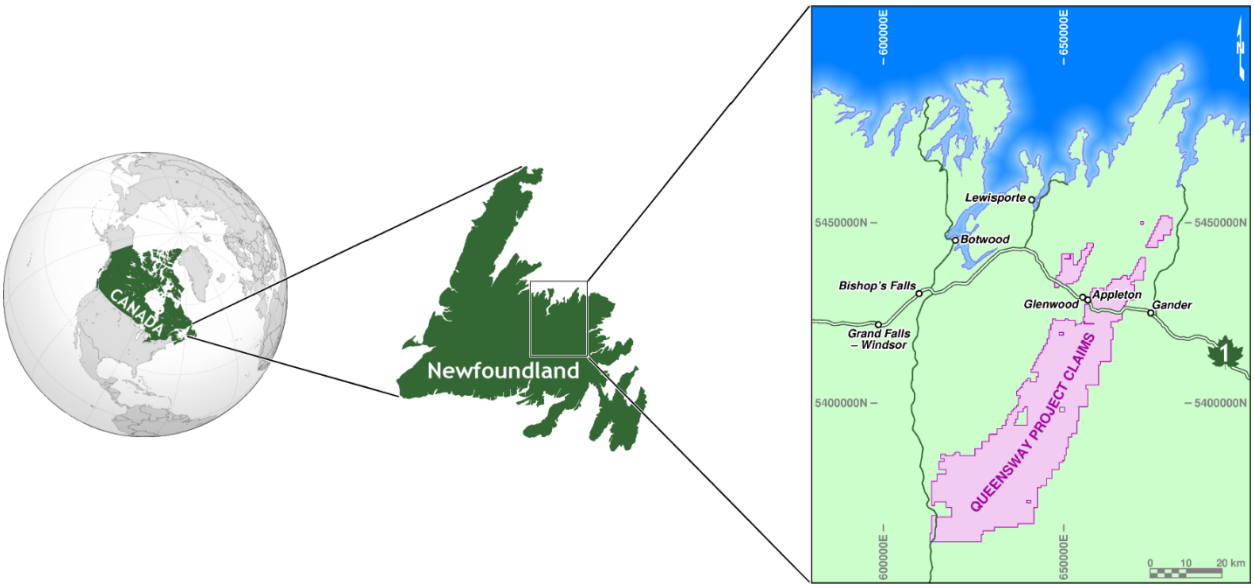

***Figure 1-1**. Location of the Queensway Project (Source: RedDot3D).*

NFG has 100% ownership of the exploration and mining rights associated with the mining claims, either through its own staking or through option agreements with previous owners. NFG has met all of the conditions of its option agreements and meets all of the ongoing obligations that guarantee continued rights to explore and develop the project.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The rocks that host the gold mineralization at Queensway were deposited on the floor of an ancient ocean known as Iapetus Ocean that existed during the Paleozoic Era of the geologic time scale. Continental plate collisions approximately 430 million years ago closed the Iapetus Ocean and sutured the marine rocks to continental crust on either side. The high pressures and temperatures created during plate collisions caused gold-bearing fluids to be driven from rocks

at depth, and to percolate upwards through cracks and fractures. Gold precipitated from the fluids in places where pressure or temperature dropped, often in open fissures created by faults and in association with quartz–carbonate veins (Figure 1-2).

***Figure 1-2**. Queensway drill core showing visible gold in quartz veins (Source: NFG).*

At Queensway, gold is often associated with the mineral arsenopyrite. Very high-grade gold mineralization sometimes occurs with boulangerite, a lead–antimony sulfosalt.

The Queensway gold prospects are classified as orogenic gold deposits, meaning that they were created during plate collisions that geologists refer to as “orogenies”.

1.3 Status of Exploration

Mineral exploration has been done in the Queensway area since the 1950s. The primary focus of individual prospectors and mining companies through the 1970s was base metals; this shifted to gold in the early 1980s with the identification of a gold prospect near Gander. From the 1980s through the mid-2010s, dozens of prospectors and companies conducted exploration programs that included prospecting, geological mapping, surface sampling of soils and till, geophysics, trenching and drilling. By 2012, the last year of drilling in the area prior to NFG consolidating the land package, 14 different companies had drilled 238 holes with a total of 29,200 m of drill core on both the Queensway North part of the property, north of Gander Lake, and on Queensway South.

In the 2015, Palisade Resources Corp began consolidating 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. The land package assembled by Palisade was transferred to New Found Gold Corp, which had its IPO on the TSX Venture Exchange in 2020.

Exploration conducted by NFG since 2017 has used all of the methods used previously in the area and has added recent innovations in machine learning methods for integrating data from several different sources in order to create a single consistent model of the project that is consistent with all of the available data. NFG has also introduced to the Queensway exploration toolkit the use of multi-spectral scanning; this method, which is able to identify the specific types of white mica minerals in the alteration halo around well mineralized veins, has the potential to improve drill hole targeting because the alteration halo presents a broader target than the veins themselves.

Queensway North has been the focus of NFG's exploration activities, and of all of its drilling to date. Through the effective date of this report (February 18, 2022), NFG has completed 531 diamond drill holes for a total of 144,637 m, all of it HQ core. Drilling is ongoing, part of a 400,000 m program that will eventually test all of the known gold showings, including those identified by previous prospectors and companies in Queensway South.

With data from surface reconnaissance and mapping, from surface till and grab samples, from trenches, from airborne geophysical surveys, and from drilling, NFG has identified ten well mineralized prospects along the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ), two major fault zones that run southwest-to-northeast through the project area. Drilling has allowed NFG to establish the steeply dipping orientations of these prospects, and to establish their strike length: 9.45 km along the AFZ and 12.7 km along the JBPFZ. For most of the drill-tested prospects, the down-dip depth of strong gold mineralization is still unknown and remains to be established by future deeper drilling.

1.4 Conclusions

NFG has undertaken significant exploration on the Queensway Project, leveraging information from the historical exploration programs of other companies and individual prospectors to intersect significant gold mineralization in its first drill hole and to confirm, with more than 100,000 m of diamond drilling in 500 holes, the strike length and orientation of 10 prospects along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond fault zones. All of these prospects remain open at depth and warrant further drilling to determine their down-dip extent and to refine understanding of local details of orientation.

NFG's exploration programs have focused on the Queensway North area, north of Gander Lake, but have included surface studies and airborne geophysics surveys over gold showings in Queensway South that were identified by previous operators. NFG's studies indicate that gold mineralization throughout the Queensway Project area is hosted in quartz veins hosted within the brittle fault networks adjacent to regional deformation zones that reach deep into the crust.

The integration, through machine learning, of a wide variety of data from many different types of exploration studies is enhancing the understanding of the geological characteristics that locally favour strong gold mineralization, as well as the geophysical signature and surface expression of favourable drilling targets. This enhanced understanding will improve NFG's

ability to identify and delineate gold prospects through drilling, both in Queensway North and in Queensway South when the current 400,000 m drilling program starts to include holes that test historical gold showings.

Currently, the principal exploration risk is the uncertainty of data and information from historical drilling and exploration. For some historical samples, their location is not well known and has proved difficult to verify in the field. The procedures used to assure the reliability of assays in historical exploration campaigns are sometimes poorly documented or are, in some cases, undocumented. With the field work of individual prospectors and the historical exploration campaigns of other mining companies providing information that feeds into decisions on NFG's drill targeting, uncertainties in information compiled by previous operators creates uncertainty in drill targeting. As historical drill holes are gradually replaced by new NFG holes in the same location, this dependence on historical data will dimmish, as will the associated risk.

Data from core duplicate programs at Queensway confirm that there can be large changes in gold grade over very short distances. This is not uncommon in vein-hosted orogenic gold deposits that have a significant percentage of their gold in the form of grains and flakes that are conventionally regarded as coarse, above 100 microns. Studies are underway to test the use of the PhotonAssay method that may help to reduce assay uncertainties because it measures a larger mass of material than conventional methods do. Although several hundred core duplicates have shown that a second assay of the other half of the drill core can, in some intervals, be noticeably lower than the first, they also show that, in other intervals, the assay of the other half of the core can be much higher than the first. There is no evidence of a step in the collection, preparation or analysis of drill core that systematically biases the assay of the first half of the core that was sent for analysis. NFG's assays are unbiased, even though they can be highly variable.

1.5 Recommendations

The Qualified Persons' recommendations, which are detailed in Section 26 of this report, are presented in two phases. The first phase consists of recommendations that continue the exploration programs that are currently underway, expanding them in areas where NFG has already identified gold prospects and extending them into areas that NFG has not yet tested but that warrant testing because of work done by others before NFG consolidated its land package. The second phase, contingent on the results of the first, focuses on drilling and geotechnical programs to advance the drilling in key areas to a spacing that will support the estimation of inferred mineral resources and to continue the definition of prospects throughout the large property area. Phase 1 and Phase 2 recommendations are summarized in Table 1–1 and Table 1–2, along with their estimated costs. The total costs of the Phase 1 and 2 recommendations are estimated to be $86,000,000 and $77,000,000, respectively, with a 15% contingency.

Table 1-1. Summary of Phase 1 recommendations and estimated costs.

Type of program	*Summary of components*	*Estimated Cost ($C)*
Geophysics & Interpretation		**$8,415,000**
	QWN – Direct Current Induced Polarization survey	$750,000
	QWN – 3D seismic survey	$7,000,000
	Geophysical interpretation	$300,000
	Geological interpretation and modelling	$300,000
	Gander Lake bathymetry survey	$65,000
Surface Exploration		**$1,620,000**
	QWS – Prospecting and geological mapping	$1,000,000
	QWS – Till program	$200,000
	QWS – Soil program	$400,000
	QWS – Trenching	$350,000
	QWN – Keats trenching	$150,000
	QWN – Joe Batt's Pond trenching	$150,000
Environmental and Social		**$1,100,000**
	Aquatics (streams and pond baseline studies)	$100,000
	Water monitoring program	$250,000
	Flora and fauna surveys	$100,000
	Seasonal 3D ground water modeling	$100,000
	Habitat studies	$50,000
	Incidental wildlife studies	$50,000
	Socioeconomic studies	$100,000
	Reclamation options	$350,000
Drilling		**$62,900,000**
	QWN – AFZ and JBPFZ diamond drilling	$56,180,000
	QWS – Greenwood and Paul's Pond diamond drilling	$3,180,000
	Twin Ponds – Diamond drilling	$1,590,000
	QWN – JBPFZ RC drilling	$1,950,000
Analytical Procedures		**$190,000**
	PhotonAssays and screen fire assay comparison	$100,000
	Lab density measurements for gamma-gamma calibration	$65,000
	Gold grain size study	$25,000
	PHASE 1 TOTAL (with 15% contingency)	**$86,000,000**

Table 1-2. Summary of Phase 2 recommendations and estimated costs.

Type of program	*Summary of components*	*Estimated Cost ($C)*
Drilling and Geotechnical		**$66,450,000**
	AFZ and JBPFZ diamond drilling for prospect identification	$26,500,000
	QWN – Infill diamond drilling for inferred mineral resources	$26,500,000
	Step-out diamond drilling to close off prospects	$13,250,000
	Geotechnical study	$200,000
PHASE 2 TOTAL (with 15% contingency)		**$77,000,000**

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Issuer

This report has been prepared by RedDot3D Inc (RD3D) for New Found Gold Corp (NFG).

RD3D is a geological consulting company that provides advice and assistance to minerals projects, from exploration through production. NFG is a publicly traded junior exploration company which trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the ticker symbol NFG and on the NYSE American Exchange under the ticker symbol NFGC.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Once a year since 2020, NFG has filed on SEDAR, Canada's electronic system for the filing of public disclosure, a technical report that summarizes the exploration programs on its 100%-owned Queensway Project. The previous report, filed in July 2021, provided information on activities through the end of May 2021. NFG retained RD3D to update their public disclosure in the form of a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report that provides information through mid-February 2022.

The Queensway Project has not yet reached the stage of resource estimation, and no analysis of the potential economic or technical viability of the project has yet been done. None of the studies, analysis, interpretations and conclusions presented in this report should be construed as implying that resources have been calculated, or that any economic assessment has been done.

2.3 Sources of Information and Data

Most of the information and data on which this report is based were provided by New Found Gold. Some of the figures and tables were created by RedDot3D, and some were sourced from technical literature and public sources. Where there is no direct attribution of a source, the reader can assume that the information came from New Found Gold.

2.4 Qualified Persons and Personal Inspections

Table 2-1 summarizes the professional accreditation of the two independent Qualified Persons, Alan Lambden and R. Mohan Srivastava of RedDot3D, who have reviewed and verified the information presented in this report, along with the section(s) for which each one is responsible. As noted in this table, Mr. Srivastava has not visited the Queensway project site; for matters that require verification during a personal inspection of the project, he relies on the site visit of the other QP, his co-worker at RedDot3D, Alan Lambden.

Table 2-1. Information on Qualified Persons.

Name & Company	Accreditation	Section Responsibilities		Independent	Most recent site visit
		Sole	Joint		
Alan Lambden RedDot3D	P.Geo. (Ontario and Newfoundland)	2 – 9, 12, 23 – 25	1, 26, 27	Yes	March 7 – 9, 2022 Review of data collection, compilation and verification procedures in the field and at the project's site office. Tour of site, including inspection of drill holes, discussions with field staff, and review of geology. Review of drill core in core storage area, procedures for core logging and sampling.
R. Mohan Srivastava RedDot3D	P.Geo. (Ontario)	10, 11, 13 – 22†, Appendix A	1, 26, 27	Yes	No site visit.

†This report on exploration activities does not contain any information in Sections 13 through 22, which are pertinent to advanced projects that have resources, reserves and assessments of economic and technical viability. The Queensway Project has not yet reached the stage of having information to report in these sections.

2.5 Abbreviations, Acronyms and Units

On page xii, immediately before Section 1, this report includes a list of abbreviations, acronyms and units.

The SI system is used through the report. Unless otherwise noted, tonnage is reported in metric tonnes.

Wherever the dollar symbol ($) appears in this report, the units of currency are Canadian dollars.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

3.1 Mineral Tenure

Neither of the Qualified Persons for this report is qualified to give legal opinions. On legal matters, they rely on information provided by the issuer, New Found Gold Corp (NFG), specifically:

- legal status or title of the mineral licences and claims described in Section 4.2
- fulfilment of the legal and financial obligations discussed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 that allow NFG to continue to own the mineral rights and to conduct exploration programs
- legal agreements described in Sections 4.5 and 4.6, where option agreements and royalties are discussed

Although the legal information regarding mineral licences and claims has not been independently verified, the QP responsible for Section 4 has confirmed that New Found Gold is listed as the owner of the mineral rights in MinLAP, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador's online portal for the administration of mineral licences and claims (https://licensing.gov.nl.ca) for the mineral licences tabulated in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. Neither of the QPs is aware of any information that casts doubt on the explanations and details on mineral tenure provided in Section 4.

3.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) of Analytical Data

The QA/QC analysis presented in Section 11 draws heavily on the work of Lynda Bloom (P.Geo.), a consultant who specializes in analytical geochemistry and QA/QC, and who has advised NFG on analytical methods and who had reviewed the QA/QC data coming from the commercial laboratories doing sample preparation and analysis for the Queensway Project. Although Ms. Bloom did much of the data analysis and developed the opinions presented in Section 11, the QP for that section, R. Mohan Srivastava, has reviewed all of her work, and shares and supports her opinions.

Ms. Bloom's report on which this Technical Report draws heavily was entitled "Queensway Preparation, Analyses and Security", and was dated April 6, 2022 [1].

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Property Location and Area

The Queensway Project lies near the geographic centre of the island of Newfoundland on the east coast of Canada. The mineral claims of New Found Gold Corp (NFG) cover 151,025 hectares in a swath of land approximately 100 km long and 10-20 km wide, from north of the TransCanada Highway near the town of Gander to the Bay d'Espoir Highway (Figure 4-1). The approximate centre of the NFG mineral claims is:

- UTM (Zone 21N): 650000E, 540000N
- Latitude/Longitude: 48°45'N, 55°W

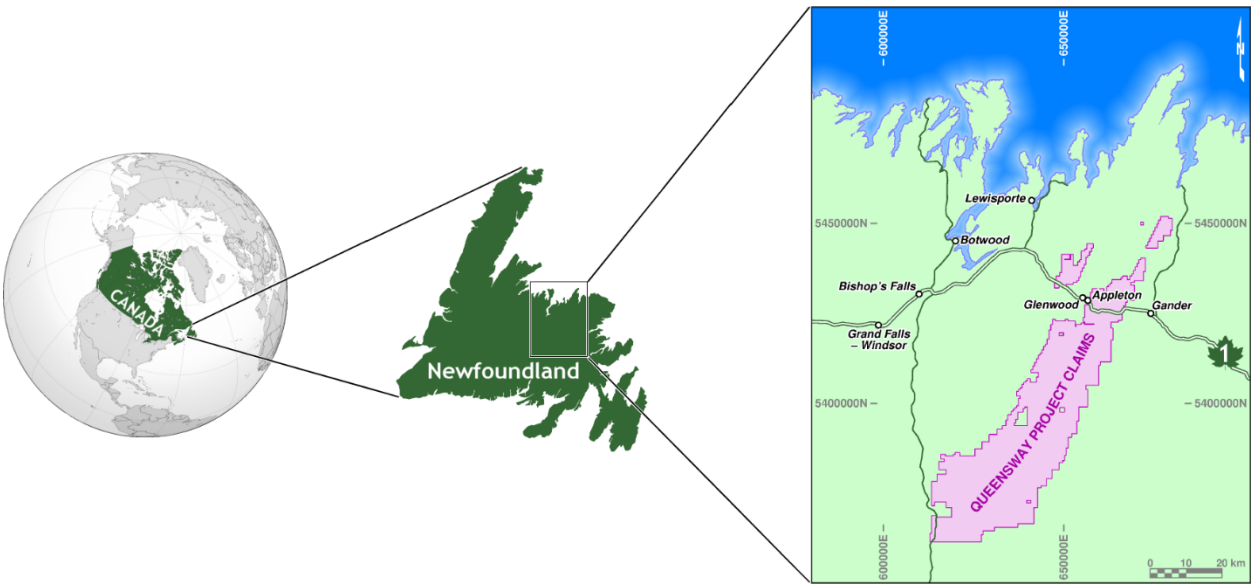

Figure 4-1. Location of the Queensway Project mineral claims (Source: RedDot3D).

4.2 Mineral Tenure

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 per licence area. NFG's land package includes 86 map-staked mineral licences containing a total of 5,983 mining claims.

As shown in Figure 4.2, NFG has organized its land package into two large groups of contiguous licences, Queensway North and Queensway South, separated by Gander Lake. These groups have no specific administrative or legal significance but are helpful in presenting and explaining

a wide variety of exploration activities over a very large area. NFG has been doing surface reconnaissance and mapping on all of its mineral claims; but it has focused its drilling on the Queensway North area. The few separate licence areas west of the Gander River include the pair that form the area referred to as Twin Ponds, and the single licences referred to as Bellman's Pond and Little Rocky Brook.

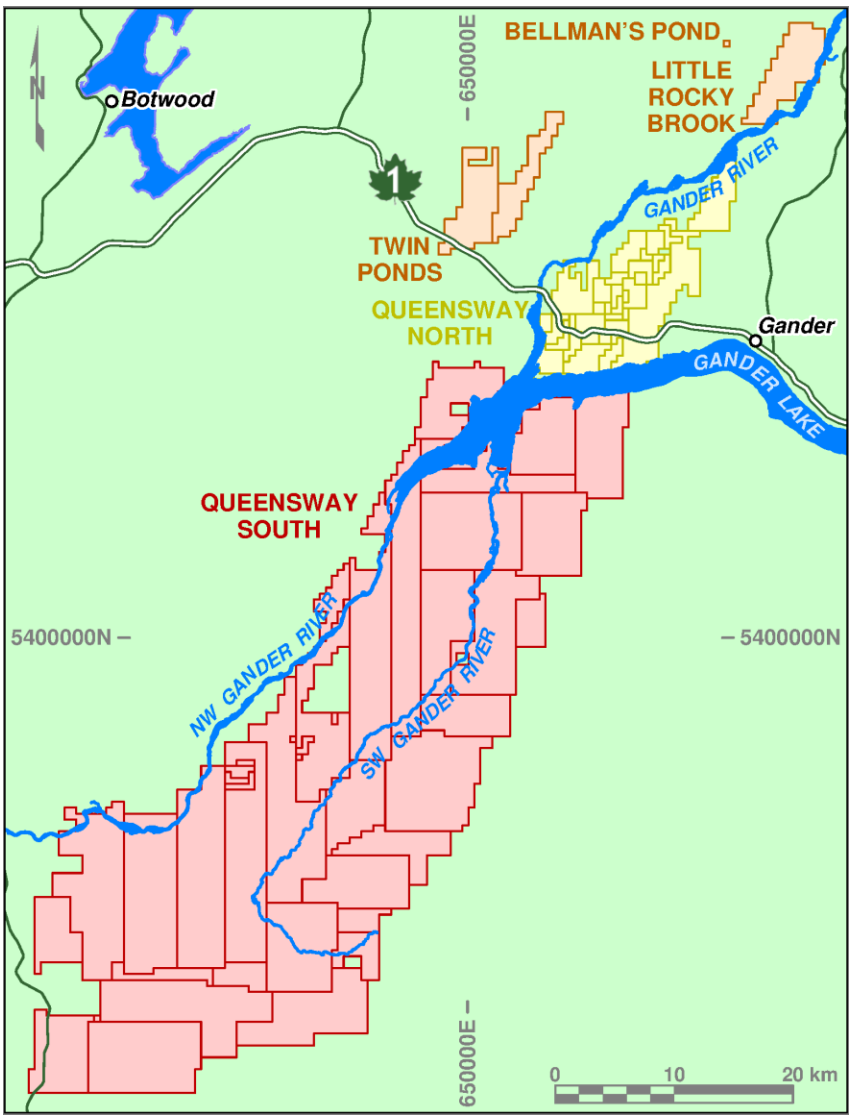

***Figure 4-2**. Groups of mineral licences (Source: RedDot3D).*

The locations of NFG's mineral licences and their MinLAP file numbers are provided in:

- Figure 4.3 and Table 4.1 for Queensway South
- Figure 4.4 and Table 4.2 for Queensway North, Twin Ponds and the two separate small licence areas west of the Gander River

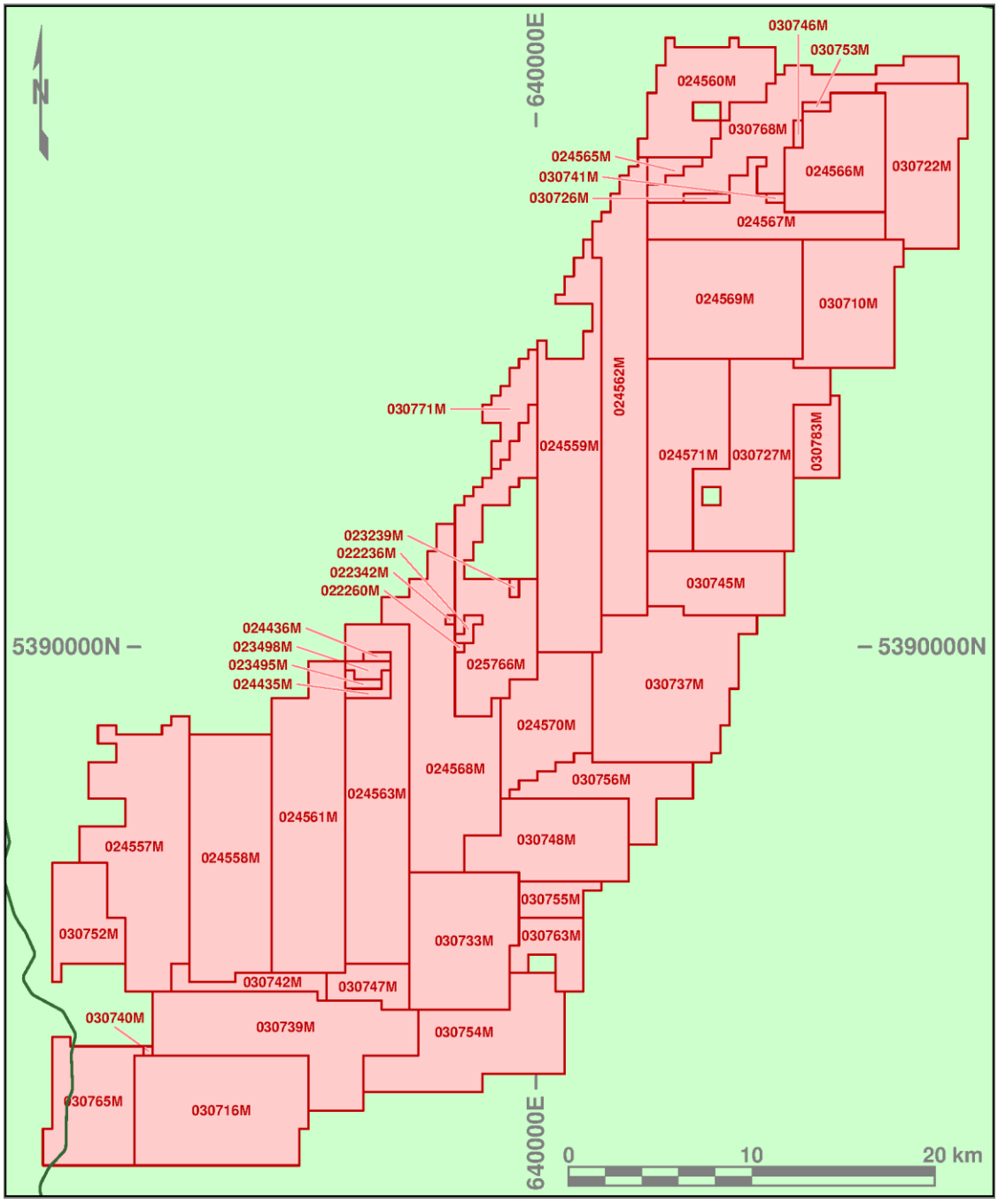

***Figure 4-3**. Queensway South mineral licences (Source: RedDot3D).*

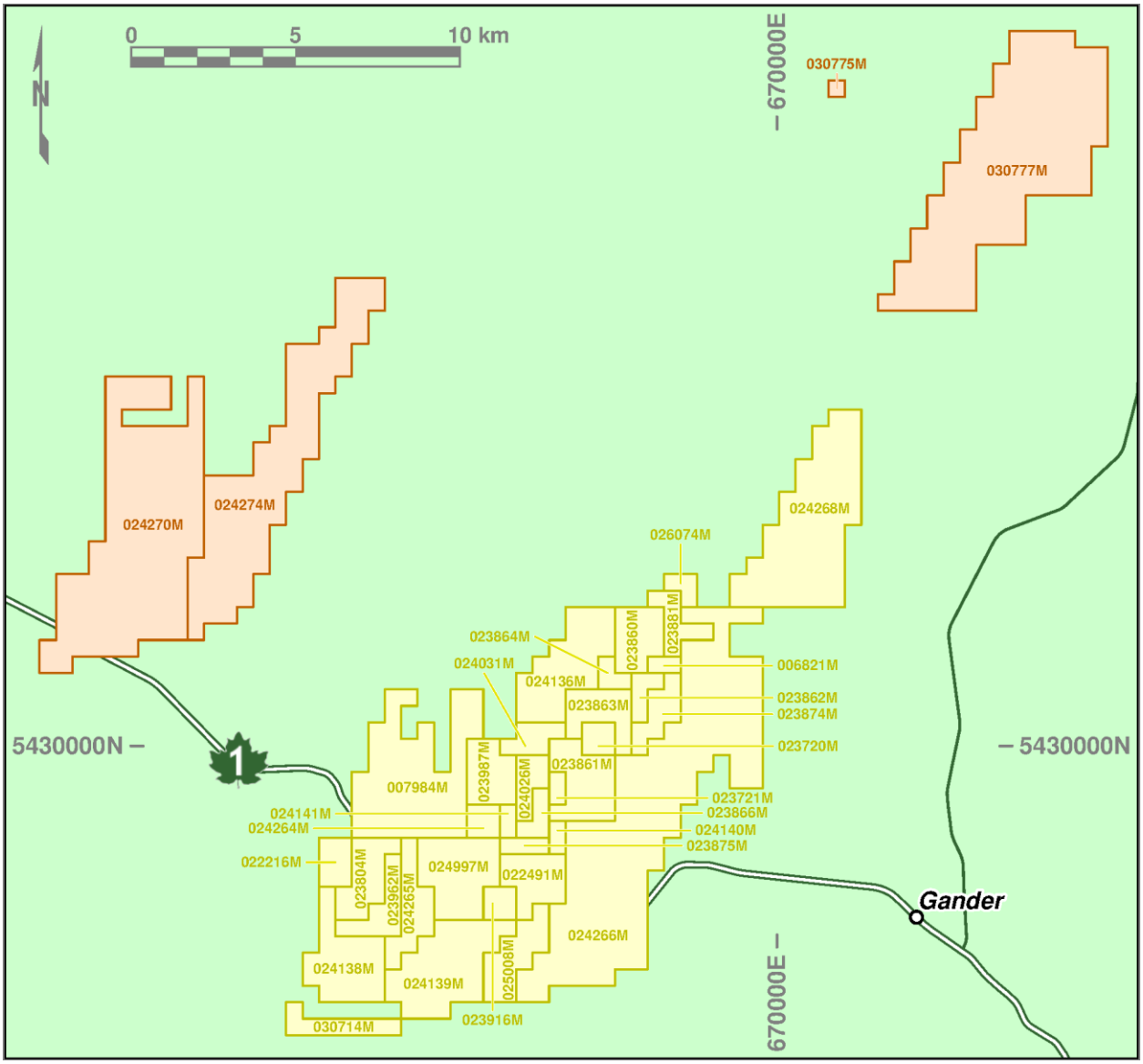

***Figure 4-4**. Queensway North mineral licences, and the separate licence areas of Twin Ponds, Bellman's Pond and Little Rocky Brook (Source: RedDot3D).*

Table 4-1. Queensway South mineral licences.

QUEENSWAY SOUTH

MinLAP File Number	Location	Number of Claims	Area (km²)	Next Renewal Year	30-year expiry
022236M	SW Gander River	5	1.25	2024	2044
022260M	SW Gander River	1	0.25	2024	2044
022342M	SW Gander River	1	0.25	2024	2044
023239M	Paul's Pond	2	0.5	2025	2045
023495M	NW Gander River	5	1.25	2025	2045
023498M	NW Gander River	8	2	2025	2045
024435M	Greenwood Pond	7	1.75	2026	2046
024436M	Greenwood Pond	3	0.75	2026	2046
024557M	Bear Pond	250	62.5	2026	2046
024558M	Great Gull River	239	59.75	2026	2046
024559M	NW Gander River	256	64	2026	2046
024560M	Careless Brook	121	30.25	2026	2046
024561M	Eastern Pond	256	64	2026	2046
024562M	Hussey Pond	241	60.25	2026	2046
024563M	Eastern Pond	236	59	2026	2046
024565M	Gander Lake	12	3	2026	2046
024566M	Gander Lake	125	31.25	2026	2046
024567M	Gander Lake	106	26.52	2026	2046
024568M	Birch-Pond	254	63.5	2026	2046
024569M	SW Gander River	221	55.25	2026	2046
024570M	Dennis Brook	117	29.25	2026	2046
024571M	Winter Brook	153	38.25	2026	2046
025766M	Paul's Pond	163	40.75	2026	2046
030710M	Little Dead Wolf Pond	144	36	2025	2050
030716M	Third Berry Hill Pond	224	56	2025	2050
030722M	Hunt's Pond	149	37.25	2025	2050
030726M	Joe's Feeder Cove	5	1.25	2025	2050
030727M	Dead Wolf Brook	195	48.75	2025	2050
030733M	Rocky Brook	173	43.25	2025	2050
030737M	Caribou Lake	247	61.75	2025	2050
030739M	Great Gull River	224	56	2025	2050
030740M	Ribbon Ponds	1	0.25	2025	2050
030741M	SW Gander River Cove	2	0.5	2025	2050
030742M	Steeles Brook	32	8	2025	2050
030745M	Dead Wolf Brook	101	25.25	2025	2050
030746M	SW Islands View	3	0.75	2025	2050
030747M	Owl Pond	37	9.25	2025	2050
030748M	SW Pond	140	35	2025	2050
030752M	Miguel's Lake	78	19.5	2025	2050
030753M	Gander Lake	3	0.75	2025	2050
030754M	Little Gander Lake	172	43	2025	2050
030755M	Rocky Brook	30	7.5	2025	2050
030756M	SW Pond	88	22	2025	2050
030763M	Rocky Brook	45	11.25	2025	2050
030765M	Berry Hill Brook	124	31	2025	2050
030768M	Gander Lake Prime	149	37.25	2025	2050
030771M	NW Gander River	37	9.25	2025	2050
030783M	Little Dead Wolf Brook	41	10.25	2025	2050

Current Royalty and Buyback Terms

1.0% NSR royalty with no buyback provision

1.0% NSR royalty with a 0.5% buyback provision (i.e. half the royalty can be bought back)

1.6% NSR royalty with a 1% buyback provision

***Table 4-2**. Queensway North mineral licences, and the separate licence areas of Twin Ponds, Bellman's Pond and Little Rocky Brook.*

QUEENSWAY NORTH

MinLAP File Number	Location	Number of Claims	Area (km²)	Next Renewal Year	30-year expiry
006821M	Gander River	2	0.5	2022	2029
007984M	Glenwood	50	12.5	2022	2028
022216M	Glenwood	6	1.5	2024	2044
022491M	Gander Lake Area	12	3	2024	2044
023720M	Glenwood	4	1	2023	2031
023721M	Glenwood	2	0.5	2023	2031
023804M	Glenwood	12	3	2023	2031
023860M	Joe Batt's Brook	11	2.75	2026	2046
023861M	Joe Batt's Pond	16	4	2026	2046
023862M	Joe Batt's Brook	4	1	2026	2046
023863M	Joe Batt's Brook	11	2.75	2026	2046
023864M	Joe Batt's Brook	3	0.75	2026	2046
023866M	Joe Batt's Brook	4	1	2026	2046
023874M	Joe Batt's Brook	8	2	2026	2046
023875M	Joe Batt's Pond	3	0.75	2026	2046
023881M	Joe Batt's Brook	7	1.75	2026	2046
023916M	Gander Lake Area	4	1	2026	2046
023962M	The Outflow	9	2.25	2026	2046
023987M	Joe Batt's Pond Area	11	2.75	2026	2046
024026M	Joe Batt's Pond Area	6	1.5	2026	2046
024031M	Joe Batt's Pond Area	6	1.5	2026	2046
024136M	Gander River Area	25	6.25	2026	2046
024138M	Gander Lake	21	5.25	2026	2046
024139M	Gander Lake	30	7.5	2026	2046
024140M	Joe Batt's Pond	2	0.5	2026	2046
024141M	Joe Batt's Pond Area	2	0.5	2026	2046
024264M	Joe Batt's Pond Area	4	1	2026	2046
024265M	Appleton	12	3	2026	2046
024266M	Joe Batt's Pond	128	32	2026	2046
024268M	Millers Brook	56	14	2026	2046
024997M	Glenwood Area	21	5.25	2027	2047
025008M	Gander Lake	13	3.25	2027	2047
026074M	Joe Batt's Brook	3	0.75	2023	2048
030714M	King's Point	8	2	2025	2050

TWIN PONDS, BELLMAN'S POND AND LITTLE ROCKY BROOK

MinLAP File Number	Location	Number of Claims	Area (km²)	Next Renewal Year	30-year expiry
024270M	Island Pond	107	26.75	2026	2046
030775M	Bellman's Pond	1	0.25	2025	2050
024274M	Twin Ponds	77	19.25	2026	2046
030777M	Little Rocky Brook	114	28.5	2025	2050

Current Royalty and Buyback Terms

- 0.4% NSR royalty with no buyback provision
- 0.6% NSR royalty with no buyback provision
- 1.0% NSR royalty with no buyback provision
- 1.0% NSR royalty with no buyback provision
- 1.0% NSR royalty with a 0.5% buyback provision
- 1.6% NSR royalty with a 1% buyback provision
- 2.2% NSR royalty with a 1% buyback provision
- 2.5% NSR royalty with a 1% buyback provision

4.3 NFG's Obligations for Maintaining Mineral Rights

Mineral licences in Newfoundland and Labrador come with two financial obligations:

1) *Minimum expenditures for ongoing assessment*

   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 4‑3. In 2022, NFG's minimum exploration expenditure obligation for the entire Queensway Project will be $1,480,000; in 2023, the minimum expenditure obligation will drop to $94,000. With the current drilling program scheduled to continue into 2023, and with ongoing surface reconnaissance and mapping activities, the money NFG spends on exploration will easily exceed the required minimum.

2) *Licence renewal fees*

   The province issues map staked licences for a maximum of 30 years, if kept in good standing, from the date when the claim was first staked with renewals expected at five-year intervals. Table 4‑4 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 through to the end of the 30-year period. NFG's annual renewal fees will be $11,600 for the claims that reach their renewal date in 2022; they will be $14,075 for the claims that reach their renewal date in 2023.

***Table 4‑3**. Minimum expenditures for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador.*

Year	*Minimum expenditure*
1	$200/claim
2	$250/claim
3	$300/claim
4	$350/claim
5	$400/claim
6 to 10	$600/claim/year
11 to 15	$900/claim/year
16 to 20	$1,200/claim/year
21 to 30	$2,000/claim/year

***Table 4‑4**. Renewal fees for mineral claims in Newfoundland and Labrador.*

Year	*Renewal fee*
5	$25/claim
10	$50/claim
15	$100/claim
20 – 29	$200/claim

4.4 Access and Surface Rights

New Found Gold does not own surface rights on the Queensway Project. 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 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 4.6 of this report summarizes NFG's environmental permitting activities and the approvals it currently holds.

4.5 Option Agreements

In addition to the mineral licences staked by New Found Gold, the Queensway Project also includes optioned claim packages that were negotiated by NFG from 2016 through 2018 under nine separate 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 individuals and companies. As of September 2021, when the last of the option payments was made, NFG had met all of the conditions and had earned 100% ownership.

4.6 Royalties

All of NFG's mineral licences carry an NSR royalty. Some of these arise from agreements struck with companies and individuals who optioned their mineral rights to NFG in return for financial compensation that included NSR royalties. Others arise from financing provided by GoldSpot Discoveries Corp in 2019 and 2020.

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. The colour coding in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 shows the current NSR royalty and the amount that could still be bought back.

Currently, the NSR royalties range from 0.4% to 2.5%. Were the company to exercise all of its buy-back rights, the NSR royalties would range from 0.4% to 1.5%.

4.7 Environmental Permits

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 and the area; they are typically valid for one year and can be renewed.

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.

A Licence to Occupy is needed when field work requires a camp that houses staff, serves as office and storage space and a base of operations. These are typically valid for five years and can be renewed.

When field activities occur 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.

Table 4-5 summarizes the permits, licences and approvals that have currently been granted:

- Exploration permits (prefixed with E)
- Water Use Licences (prefixed with WUL)
- Licences to Occupy (prefixed with LO)
- PPWSA Section 39 Permits (prefixed with PRO)

***Table 4-5**. Current environmental permits, licences and approvals.*

File Number	*Expiry Date*	*Activities*
E210343	Jun 10, 2022	Geochemical surveying, including sampling of soils and tills.
E210350	Jun 17, 2022	Trenching for surface reconnaissance.
WUL/P-21-12147	Oct 15, 2026	Water use permit for fly camp at Bernard's Pond.
LO-158603	Nov 18, 2026	Permission to operate a fly camp at Bernard's Pond.
E210588	Sep 6, 2022	North and South Herman's Ponds drilling from barge and from ice.
E210644	Oct 6, 2022	Permission for drilling at Twin Ponds.
PRO-12203-2021	Nov 10, 2022	PPWSA Section 39 Permit for Twin Ponds drilling.
E210689	Oct 14, 2022	Passive seismic program at Queensway North.
E210699	Nov 4, 2021	Renewal of approval to drill at Queensway North.

Applying for exploration permits for new field programs and renewing existing permits for continuing programs are ongoing administrative activities for NFG. In addition to the permits summarized in Table 4-5, applications are being developed for other planned activities, including drilling at Queensway South, regional prospecting, geophysical surveys, and expanded geochemistry studies of soil and till.

4.8 Environmental Restrictions

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.

The QPs are 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.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

The Queensway Project is dominated by broad, northeast-trending ridges separated by valleys with linear bogs, brooks, and larger ponds (Figure 5-1). Gander Lake and the Gander River are the most important water bodies in the project area. Within the project area, 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, 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 spruce seedlings.

5.2 Access to Property

The property can be reached by the Trans-Canada Highway (TCH) which passes through the Queensway North claims area (Figure 4-2). It can also be accessed by the road along the Northwest Gander River, which runs on the west of the Queensway South claims area from Gander Lake and crosses the river into the Queensway South claims at a steel bridge approximately 15 km south of Gander Lake. 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 with the most difficult access are those in the far south of the Queensway South area. These are best reached by forest roads from Route 360, the Bay d'Espoir Highway, that leaves the TCH at Bishop's Falls (Figure 4-1).

Mineral licences along the shores of Gander Lake can easily be accessed by boat. Convenient and inexpensive air travel to most of the property is available from helicopter bases in Appleton and Gander, and from bush planes based at the international airport in Gander.

The nearest seaports are north of the TCH at Lewisporte and Botwood, 40 and 70 km, respectively, by road from Glenwood (Figure 4-1). Both have good harbours; however, sea ice has disrupted winter shipping in some years.

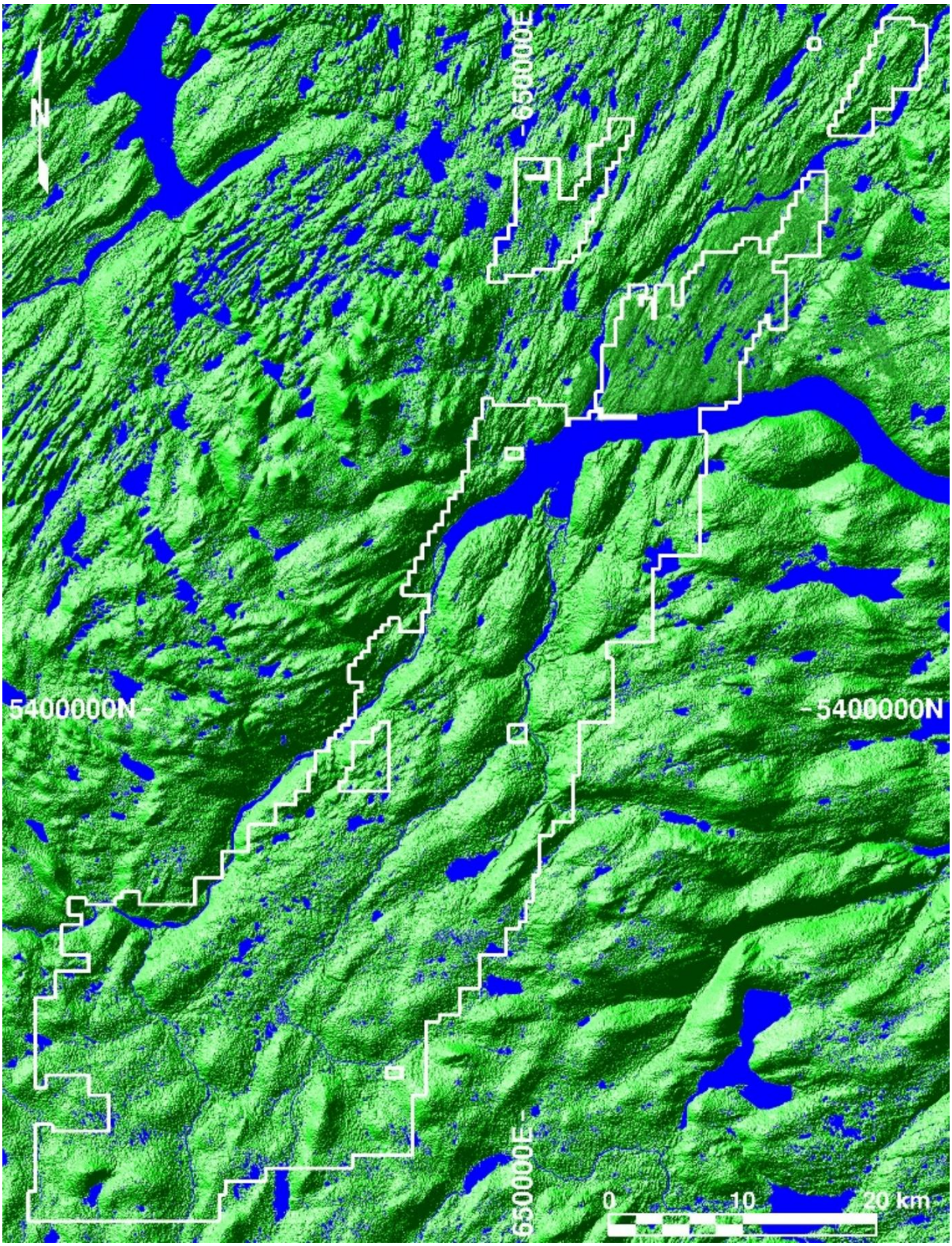

***Figure 5-1**. Shaded relief in the Queensway Project area, with outline of the mineral licences and bodies of water (Source: RedDot3D).*

5.3 Climate and Length of Operating Season

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. 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. Very occasional thunderstorms occur during the late summer and early fall.

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. Exploration, particularly geophysics and drilling, can easily be done through the winter months.

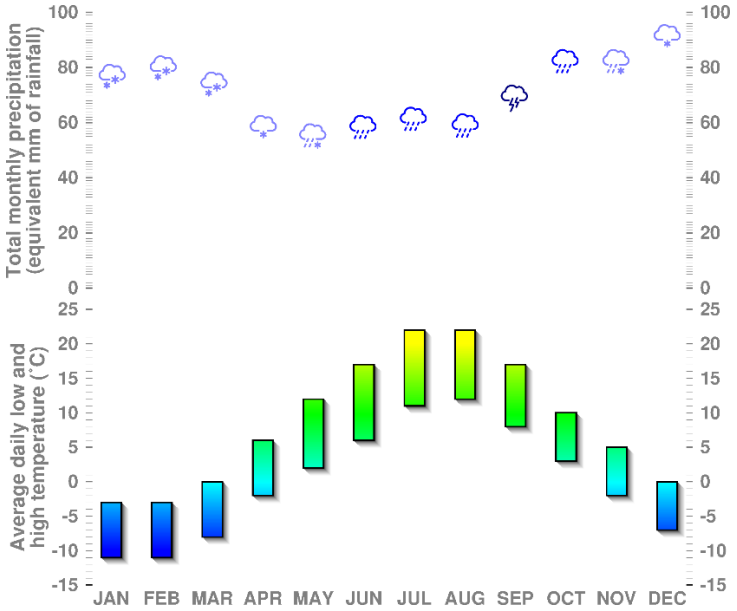

***Figure 5-2**. Average daily low and high temperatures in each month, and total monthly precipitation at Gander from 1980 to 2020 (Source: https://climate.weather.gc.ca).*

5.4 Local Resources, Infrastructure and Workforce

The Queensway Project offers something rare in modern mineral exploration: good hotels and restaurants just a short drive from field work. This is made possible by its proximity to the town of Gander, 12 km to the east of the Queensway North claims along the TransCanada Highway (Figure 4-4). Gander is a charming town with a working-class attitude, and everything you'd expect to find in a major city: an international airport and most of the equipment and supplies required for exploration. With a population of 12,000, Gander has also been a source of much of the labour needed for NFG's exploration programs.

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 1,400, 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 located in Appleton.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers can also be found in Grand Falls–Windsor, a town with a slightly larger population than Gander that lies 76 km west of the Queensway North claims along the TransCanada Highway (Figure 4-1).

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 TCH 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 TCH. 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 many bodies of water within its mineral claims (Figure 5-1).

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

5.4.3 Buildings and Ancillary Facilities

The buildings and ancillary facilities on the Queensway mineral claims include:

- residential, commercial, and industrial buildings and facilities in the towns of Appleton and Glenwood
- cabins and cottages outside municipal boundaries

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.

5.5 Potential Sites for Infrastructure Required for Mining and Processing

No technical assessment has yet been done of potential sites for the surface infrastructure that a future mine would require, such as areas for the storage of tailings and waste, or a processing plant. Once suitable sites have been identified for surface infrastructure, NFG will make an application to the province's Department of Industry, Environment, and Technology to convert the mineral licences covering those areas to mining leases.

5.5.1 Tailings Storage Area

There are no tailings storage areas located on NFG's Queensway claims. Given the very large area covered by NFG's mineral licences, it is likely that a suitable site for tailing storage could be found within the project lands.

The tailings storage facility of the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine lies outside the western boundary of Queensway South, across the Northwest Gander River.

5.5.2 Waste Disposal Area

There are currently no waste disposal areas located on-site. With proper engineering and environmental controls, a suitable site for a waste disposal area could likely be found within the project lands. GEMTEC Consulting Engineers and Scientists Limited of Paradise, Newfoundland has completed a waste management plan. The province has adopted a regional waste strategy with the Central Newfoundland Waste Management site located at Norris Arm North, some 38 km west of Appleton on the TCH.

6. HISTORY

Although small-scale mining efforts began in the late 1700s on Newfoundland, the island's first major mining development began in the mid-1800s on the northeast coast at Tilt Cove on the Baie Verte peninsula northwest of Botwood and Lewisporte (Figure 4-1). Large copper deposits with high traces of gold had been discovered at Tilt Cove in 1857, and from 1864 to 1917 it was at times one of the world's largest producers of copper. Additional base metal and gold discoveries were made along the northeast coast, and mines operated at Little Island and Pilley's Island, north of Grand Falls–Windsor, in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

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.

The major mines at Tilt Cove and Bell Island spurred the effort to find other mineral deposits in northeast Newfoundland that might benefit from the infrastructure that supported two major international mines. In the areas north and south of Gander Lake, the primary focus was base metal deposits that might be associated with the rocks of the Gander River Ultramafic Complex. Individual prospectors had been able to find surface samples with high gold grades, but it was not until the early 1980s when government mapping identified a gold prospect at Jonathan's Pond, about 10 km north of Gander [2].

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

The Queensway Project lands whose mineral rights are now 100%-owned by New Found Gold Corp (NFG) cover a very large area: more than 1% of the island of Newfoundland, with more than 6,000 mineral claims in 86 mineral licence areas (Tables 4.1 and 4.2). Going all the way back to when Newfoundland joined Canada, this 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 claims have been optioned at different times to larger mining companies, many of them public. Private and public companies have worked together in joint ventures and with different 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.

In 2005, the province created an Oracle-based Mineral Rights Administration System known as MIRIAD that provided an online system for map-based claim staking and updates, integrated mineral title information with the province's geographic information system and its financial management system. Since 2020, with the launch of the Mineral Lands Administration Portal (MinLAP), individuals and companies have been able to manage their claim staking, financial and reporting procedures themselves, and can research historical assessment reports that have been scanned to PDF files and incorporated into the province's digital archive of current and historical information on mineral claims via the Geoscience Atlas.

From historical assessment reports, Table 6.1 summarizes the many companies and individuals who are known to have exploration and held mineral rights in the Queensway area up until the consolidation of the land package that NFG now controls. Wherever activities can be associated with one of the mineral licence areas now held by NFG, the table gives the mineral licence number used in MinLAP. Where historical assessment reports describe activities that cover a broad area that cannot be associated with a specific mineral licence area, the area is described, as precisely as possible, using the names shown in Figure 6-1.

Since the discovery of the gold prospect at Jonathan's Pond in the early 1980s, exploration in the Queensway area has often followed two linear mineralized trends that run in a SSW – NNE direction: the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ). As shown in Figure 6-1, these run approximately parallel to one another, about five kilometres apart. Where Table 6–1 refers to these with a "North" or "South" label, it is Gander Lake that separates the northern part of these fault zones from the southern.

In the assessment reports filed with the provincial government, parts of the Queensway project area have also been referred to as:

- the Linear Property, a reference to the long linear trend formed by many showings and prospects along both the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone
- 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 changes in ownership summarized in Table 6–1, Palisade Resources Corp (later renamed to New Found Gold Corp) began in 2015 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 included the assembled land package when it launched its IPO on the TSX Venture Exchange in 2020.

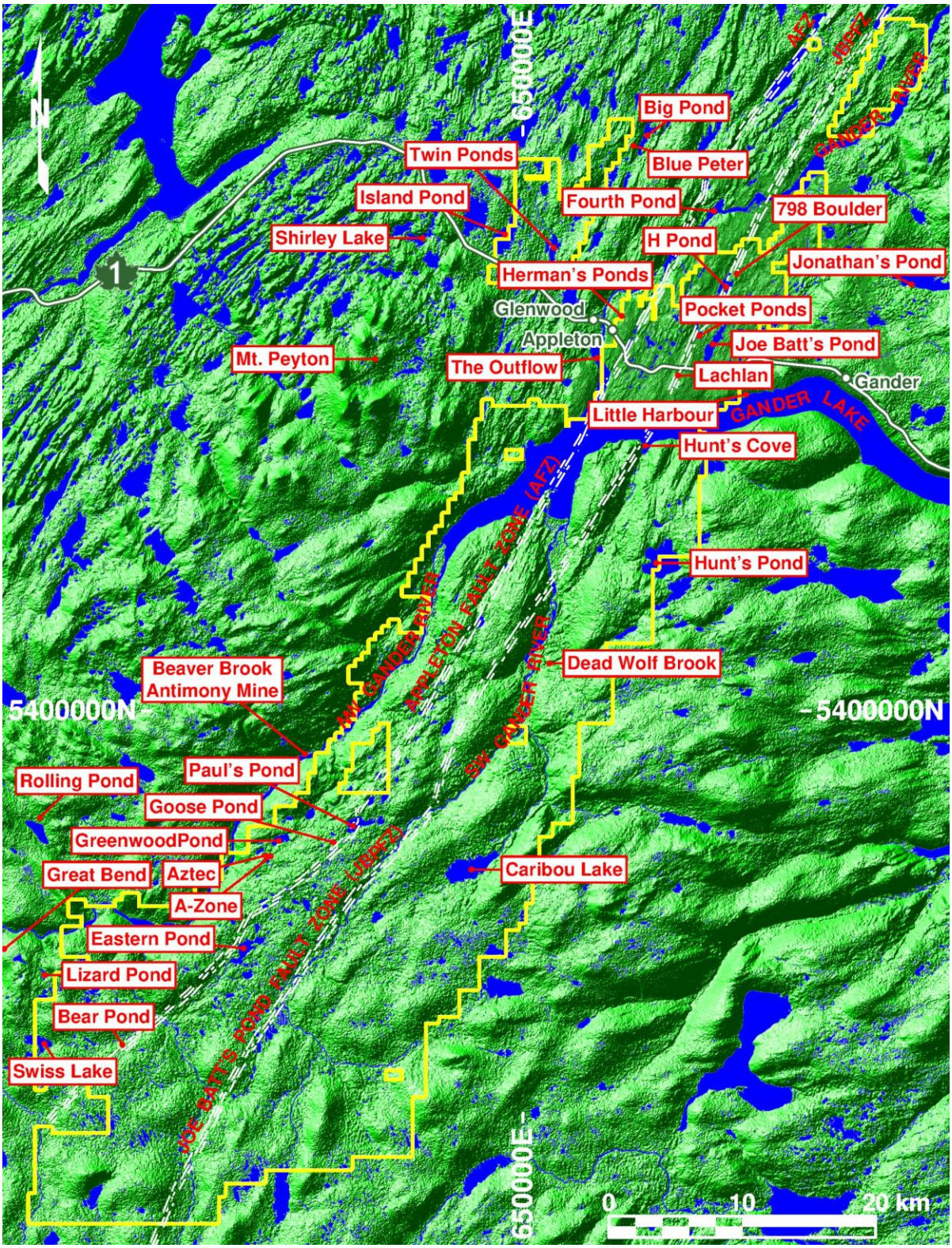

***Figure 6-1**. Location and place names referenced in Table 6-1 (Source: RedDot3D).*

***Table 6-1**. Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1955 – 1956	Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation (NALCO)		Caribou Lake		✓					✓		✓	Base metal focus, only trace amounts of gold in drill hole samples.
1970s	John's Manville		Gander River	✓									Base metal focus
1970s	Phillips Management		Gander River	✓									Base metal focus
1971 – 1977	International Mogul Mines		Jonathan's Pond	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	Base metal focus
1974	Bison Petroleum and Minerals	NALCO	Caribou Lake							✓		✓	Base metal focus
1979 – 1981	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas	NALCO C. Reid	Gander Lake		✓					✓	✓	✓	Base metal focus
1980 – 1982	Westfield Minerals		Jonathan's Pond	✓		✓					✓		Blackwood discovery follow-up 2.12 – 3.55 ppm (trenches)
1981	MD & K Agencies	L. Murphy	Gander River	✓									
1984	Duval International		Caribou Lake			✓							Pan concentrates of till with assays from 1 ppm to 30 ppm

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1987	US Borax	L. Murphy	2738M		✓					✓		✓	
1987 – 1988	Noranda		Gander Lake Outflow Appleton			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	5 – 28 ppm (outcrop samples) 1.5 – 2 ppm (trench samples) 1.1 – 4.5 ppm (drill holes)
1987 – 1989	Falconbridge		Caribou Lake SW Gander River Dead Wolf Brook		✓	✓				✓		✓	
1987 – 1991	Falconbridge		Joe Batt's Pond Twin Ponds	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	Base metal prospect
1988	Lacana Mining Corp		Gander Lake Hunt's Pond SW Gander River	✓		✓							
1988	Kidd Creek Newfoundland		Joe Batt's Pond		✓	✓							Primary focus was nickel
1988	Lucero Resource Corp		3144M	✓		✓							
1988	Atlantic Goldfields	Jascan Resources	Great Bend		✓	✓				✓		✓	

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1988 – 1989	Roycefield Resources		NW Gander River										Optioned licences over Noranda/Noront antimony discoveries, creating the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine.
1988 – 1990	Noranda Exploration		Twin Ponds Big Pond Blue Peter			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	2.45 ppm (pan concentrate) 441 ppm (thin vein in trench)
1988 – 1990	Noranda Exploration Noront Resources		NW Gander River Mt. Peyton	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	Drilling encounters strong antimony mineralization.
1989	Noranda Exploration		JBPFZ							✓			
1989	Noranda Exploration Noront Resources		Gander River		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
1989 – 1990	BP Resources Canada	L. Murphy	Great Bend		✓	✓							
1989 – 1990		L. Murphy	Bear Pond Rolling Pond	✓									
1990 – 1991	Manor Resources		Twin Ponds	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	2 ppm (soil sample)

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1991	Noranda Exploration	L. Murphy	NW Gander River Bear Pond Lizard Pond		✓								
1992 – 1994	Gander River Minerals Noranda Exploration		AFZ							✓	✓	✓	2.3 m @ 14.8 ppm (drill hole)
1993 – 1995		J. Clarke	Paul's Pond Greenwood Pond	✓									
1995		L. Dwyer	Big Pond	✓									
1995		M. Stacey	Big Pond	✓									
1995		J. Bouzanne	Big Pond	✓									
1995	New Island Minerals		NW Gander River	✓		✓							
1995	BP Minerals Canada		Bruce Pond								✓	✓	
1995		R. Butler	SW Gander River	✓									
1995		R. Churchill	SW Gander River	✓									
1995		W. Pickett	SW Gander River	✓									

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1995 – 2004		L.L. Chan	Paul's Pond Greenwood Pond	✓		✓							7.68 ppm (till)
1997	Lauren Exploration		NW Gander River		✓	✓							
1997 – 1998		P. Crocker D. Barbour R. Churchill	AFZ	✓		✓							153.4 ppm (grab sample)
1997 – 1999	Krinor Resources	A. & K. Keats	Joe Batt's Pond	✓		✓							
1997 – 2001	Altius Minerals Cornerstone Resources	Forex Resources	Aztec Trend Greenwood Pond Paul's Pond	✓		✓		✓		✓			2.1 ppm (grab sample)
1998 – 2016	Krinor Resources	A. & K. Keats P. Dimmell	AFZ	✓									Discovery of Dome prospect
1999 – 2000	United Carina		AFZ 7984M	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	Several drill hole intervals with gold grades above 10 ppm.
1999 – 2000		S. Baldwin	AFZ & JBPFZ	✓									

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
1999 – 2000		F. Pollett	AFZ & JBPFZ	✓									
1999 – 2001	Cornerstone Resources		Paul's Pond	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓			0.8 – 2.1 ppm (grab samples)
2000	Consolidate Pine Channel Gold Corp.	UCA T. Lush	Appleton	✓		✓				✓			
2000		L. Quinlan R. & M. Hoffe	6752M	✓									
2000		D. Walsh	Joe Batt's Pond	✓									
2000 – 2002		T. Lush	6821M	✓		✓							
2000 – 2002		C. Reid	AFZ to JBPFZ 7179M	✓									VG noted near Gander Lake
2000 – 2009		L. & E. Quinlan	AFZ Joe Batt's Pond JBPFZ	✓		✓							Discovered Lachlan prospect 61 ppm (grab sample)
2001 – 2002	South Coast Ventures		QWS	✓	✓	✓							
2001 – 2002		K. Keats	Eastern Pond	✓									
2002	Grayd Resources	Fortis GeoServices	Greenwood Pond	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		10.9 ppm (grab sample)

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
2002 – 2005	Candente Resources		Greenwood Pond Paul's Pond Goose Pond	✓				✓		✓		✓	>1,000 ppm (quartz boulders) 1.0 m @ 6.1 ppm (drill hole) 0.8 m @ 15.7 ppm (drill hole)
2002 – 2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining		Big Pond Dan's Pond Island Pond	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	40 – 50 ppm (trench samples)
2003	Candente Resources		AFZ		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	0.4 m @ 7.2 ppm (drill hole) 2 m @ 3.2 ppm (drill hole)
2003	Altius Minerals Barrick Gold		Burnt Lake Swiss Lake		✓	✓					✓		
2003	VVC Exploration	Black Bart Prospecting	AFZ			✓						✓	
2003	Rubicon Minerals	L., R. & E. Quinlan Quest Inc.	Gander Lake Outflow	✓		✓							
2003	Falcon Ventures		Gander River Fourth Pond 8843M		✓	✓							
2003 – 2004	Rubicon Minerals	D. Wade P. Dimmell	JBPFZ 8344M & 8415M	✓						✓			

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
2003 – 2005	Spruce Ridge Resources	Black Bart Prospecting	Hunt's Cove	✓									
2003 – 2006	Paragon Minerals Rubicon Minerals	KriASK Syndicate	JBPFZ H-Pond Pocket Pond	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	1x0.5 m boulder with 798 ppm Au gives the 798 Zone its name. 22.6 ppm (trench sample) 4 drill hole intervals >10 ppm
2003 – 2006	Rubicon Minerals		Twin Ponds							✓	✓		
2004	Spruce Ridge Resources	Black Bart Prospecting	Joe Batt's Pond 8660M	✓									
2004	VVC Exploration		Paul's Pond Eastern Pond Gander Lake	✓									
2004	Rubicon Minerals	A., E. & T. Keats	Joe Batt's Pond 8572M			✓							
2004	Rubicon Minerals	C. & M. Reid	Gander Lake 7179M	✓		✓							
2004		G. Lewis Black Bart Prospecting	8276M	✓				✓					

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
2004 – 2005	Spruce Ridge Resources		Gander Lake Little Harbour	✓		✓					✓		1.2 ppm (trench sample)
2004 – 2005	Crosshair Exploration and Mining		Paul's Pond	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	10 – 15 ppm (trench samples) 0.35 m @ 7.1 ppm (drill hole) 0.5 m @ 4.3 ppm (drill hole)
2005	Noranda Exploration		Twin Ponds									✓	
2005	Spruce Ridge Resources		Glenwood Park 8656M	✓		✓							
2005	Rubicon Minerals	T. Lush	9713M		✓	✓					✓		
2005		K. Keats	9776M	✓									
2005 – 2014		R. & E. Quinlan Quinlan Prospecting	AFZ to JBPFZ 12652M	✓		✓							18.7 ppm (grab sample) 20+ surface samples >1 ppm
2007 – 2008	Paragon Minerals Rubicon Minerals		AFZ						✓			✓	Last drilling on AFZ pre-NFG. 0.9 m @ 2.5 ppm (drill hole) 3.6 m @ 3.2 ppm (drill hole) 1.2 m @ 5.8 ppm (drill hole)
2007 – 2008	Paragon Minerals	A. Turpin T. Gosine	10377M	✓		✓							

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
2007 – 2010		J. Sceviour	Paul's Pond	✓		✓							Surface float samples above 0.2 ppm
2007 – 2011	Paragon Minerals	C. Reid T. Lush	JBPFZ 6821M, 6823M, 7182M, 10967M, 10968M, 12071M	✓		✓					✓	✓	
2007 – 2015		M. and N. Noel	Big Pond Dan's Pond Shirley Lake	✓									
2007 – 2015		G. Lewis	Big Pond Dan's Pond Shirley Lake	✓									
2007 – 2015		N. Pinsent	Big Pond Dan's Pond Shirley Lake	✓									
2007 – 2015		L. Quinlan	Big Pond Dan's Pond Shirley Lake	✓									

Table 6-1 (continued). *Previous owners of mineral rights in the area covered by the Queensway Project, their exploration programs and methods, with notable gold assays and results.*

Years	Companies	Optionor / Prospector	Location	General prospecting	Geological mapping	Surface sampling	Petrography	Grid studies	Relogging	Geophysics	Trenching	Drilling	Notable gold assays and results
2009 – 2010	Golden Dory Resources		Greenwood Pond Aztec A-Zone	✓									
2010	KriASK Syndicate		Gander River 15923M	✓									
2011	Altius Minerals		Jonathan's Pond	✓									
2011		A. Budden	15472M 15473M 15474M	✓	✓	✓							
2011 - 2012	Soldi Ventures		AFZ									✓	5.4m @ 9.8 ppm (drill hole) 7.1m @ 12.4 ppm (drill hole)
2011 – 2012	Metals Creek Resources		Gander Lake	✓		✓					✓		59.4 ppm (grab sample) 26.8m @ 0.3 ppm (trench)
2012	Northern Skye Resources		AFZ JBPFZ							✓			
2014		S. Stockley	20726M	✓		✓							

6.2 Exploration by Previous Owners

From information provided in annual assessment reports filed with the provincial government, Table 6–1 summarizes the exploration activities of previous owners, grouping them under the following headings: Prospecting, Geological Mapping, Surface Sampling, Petrography, Grid Studies, Relogging, Geophysics, Trenching and Drilling. There is overlap between these different types of exploration studies, especially between the first three. The information presented in Table 6–1 relies on the description of activities given in the assessment reports. Studies that focused primarily on collecting grab samples from the surface or taking chip samples from outcrops, assaying them, and "following one's nose" to other interesting locations for grab and chip samples have been described as "Prospecting". Studies that led to the creation of geological maps or sketches have been described as "Geological Mapping". Those that involved a systematic collection of many surface samples (soils, till, stream sediments) have been described as "Surface Sampling". Many studies involved all three of these.

Studies described as "Petrography" involved creating thin sections of rock samples for study under a microscope, primarily for the purpose of understanding primary mineralogy and secondary alteration.

"Grid Studies" are those that involved line-cutting to facilitate access for studies that aimed to test the surface and the underlying rocks on a regular grid. These are primarily soil sampling grids, or lines cut for surface geophysics surveys.

"Relogging" is the relogging of drill core to bring the descriptions from several previous owners into a single consistent descriptive framework.

"Geophysics" includes both ground studies and airborne studies.

"Trenching" includes studies that used heavy equipment, bulldozers, and backhoes, to open trenches that allowed access to the first few metres of the surficial material, usually glacial till.

"Drilling" refers to diamond drilling with core diameters range from BQ (36 mm) to HQ (64 mm); the assessment reports filed with the provincial government do not describe any reverse-circulation drilling.

6.2.1 Prospecting

The earliest prospecting in the area, from the 1950s through the 1970s, was focused on identifying base metal prospects.

- Talc, copper, zinc, tungsten, arsenopyrite, and asbestos showings were discovered along Dead Wolf Creek, and around Caribou Lake and Hunt's Pond.
- Chromite, magnesite, and asbestos were discovered in the Gander River Ultramafic Complex north of Gander Lake.
- 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 [2]. This discovery launched decades of prospecting activity for gold that continues to this day.

With the last Ice Age, 80,000 to 10,000 years ago, covering the entire island of Newfoundland, most of what is now readily visible on the surface has been transported by glaciers. Although the initial focus of prospecting is to find gold-bearing boulders, the task quickly evolves to sleuthing out the source area from which the glacier could have scoured gold-rich rocks and boulders.

Beginning with Blackwood's discovery at Jonathan's Pond, it is known that gold in the Gander area is often associated with the mineral arsenopyrite. This makes identifying arsenopyrite in surface rock samples and outcrops a promising pathfinder for gold. As the mineralized trends along the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zones started to become apparent, prospecting for arsenopyrite mineralization along those linear trends often led to new discoveries of gold-rich boulders and, even where gold was not specifically identified, created targets for further investigations with trenches and drill holes.

6.2.2 Geological Mapping

Historical geological mapping supported the identification of possible source areas for gold-rich boulders, focusing on the tell-tale signs left by glaciers in the rocks over which they advance:

- scratch marks called "striations" that pin down, locally, the direction of ice movement
- ribbed moraines that formed perpendicular to the direction of ice movement

Geological mapping also assisted with identifying the surface traces and 3D orientations of faults and veins that often host strong gold mineralization, important information for drilling programs that aimed to drill across these types of planar structures.

Through cross-cutting relationships, surface geological mapping was also used to establish the relative timing of different geological events, leading to a better understanding of where other gold prospects might be located.

6.2.3 Surface Sampling

Surficial materials with anomalously high concentrations of gold helped to point historical exploration studies in the direction of a primary gold deposit at depth. Historical exploration often sample soils since elevated gold in the soils is indicative of gold at depth in the same location if the soil is the natural weathering product of the underlying bedrock.

Historical exploration programs have also sampled glacial tills. Although elevated gold grades in tills might not point to gold at depth in the same location, they do likely point to a gold source in the direction from which the ice flowed.

Historical exploration in the Queensway area has also used stream sediment sampling. Flowing water is an important concentrator of gold, which is heavy and tends to settle out in the bottom gravels where the water velocity drops, along the inside bends of meandering creeks, streams

and rivers. The source of anomalous gold in stream sediments may be the original bedrock that hosted the gold or may be gold-rich tills that have been transported from their original location. Regardless of the type of source, stream sediments add one more clue to the search for gold deposits.

6.2.4 Petrography

The 1999 – 2001 studies conducted by Cornerstone Resources in the Paul's Pond area included a petrography study by Dr. Steve Piercey that included microscope thin section analysis and determinations of mineralogy done with a scanning electron microscope [6].

6.2.5 Grid studies

When larger companies became involved in exploration in the Queensway area, they often had the resources to mount significant field programs that systematically sampled large areas on a regular grid, or to run surface surveys to probe the ground using geophysical methods. In several of the historical studies, the need to cut lines through the vegetation for geophysical surveys created a good reason for also doing systematic surface sampling along those lines.

6.2.6 Relogging

The exploration work done by the Paragon–Rubicon joint venture along the Appleton Fault Zone in 2007–2008 began with relogging the 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 drill holes by improving the JV's ability to interpret geological information and gold assays between drill holes from different companies

6.2.7 Geophysics

Large companies often use geophysics, both ground and airborne, to identify anomalous targets worthy of drilling and to improve their understanding of regional structures like the Appleton and Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zones, as well as smaller faults that might offset mineralization.

6.2.7.1 Airborne Geophysics

Assessment reports record those airborne geophysical surveys were in the late 1970s for the purpose of exploring for base metals associated with the Gander River Ultramafic Complex. Two airborne surveys were done for the purpose of gold exploration prior to the consolidation of the New Found Gold land package. One, by Fugro in 2003 for Rubicon Minerals, flew a magnetic survey and a separate electromagnetic survey over the northern end of the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone to the Twin Ponds area. The other, by Goldak in 2012 for Northern Skye Resources, flew a magnetic survey over both the Appleton Fault Zone and the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone.

Both surveys identified linear structures that trended SSW–NNE to SW–NE, consistent with the broad regional fabric evident in the topography (Figure 5-1) and from ground mapping of the major fault zones (Figure 6-1). 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.

6.2.7.2 Ground Geophysics

Ground-based geophysical methods used in the past in the Queensway area include:

- Very-low frequency electro-magnetic (VLF-EM) surveys, a passive geophysical method that uses energy from ground-based military radio transmitters operating in the VLF band (15–30 kHz) as the primary electro-magnetic field. These have been able to confirm the overall structural trends and to identify conductive units that are likely graphitic.
- Induced polarization (IP) surveys that send an electrical current into the ground through two electrodes and monitor voltage through two other electrodes, which provides information on the resistivity and conductivity of the rocks at depth. These have usually shown that the arsenopyrite quartz veins that often host gold mineralization, especially when altered by the mineral sericite, have low resistivity. The ability to image these veins from the surface assists with interpreting their 3D orientations, which improves drill targeting.

  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.

6.2.8 Trenching

In areas with promising showings at surface, many companies have used heavy equipment to excavate trenches that allow them to sample 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 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.

6.2.9 Drilling

The exploration methods described in the preceding sections feed into drilling which, if successful, confirms the presence of gold mineralization at depth. All other methods either provide indirect evidence or are limited to the near surface, where the possibility of glacial transport always creates uncertainty. Conclusive evidence comes from drilling into the bedrock, recovering core, and assaying it.

Table 6-2 summarizes the drilling programs of the 14 companies that have drilled on the property prior to NFG assuming 100% control of the Queensway Project. All the Queensway

holes have been diamond drill holes, 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.

Table 6-2. *Summary of historical drilling at Queensway.*

Company	*Start Date*	*End Date*	*Total Length*	*Number of Holes*
Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation (NALCO)	12/12/1955	26/02/1956	1,224 m	9
Bison Petroleum & Minerals	6/9/1969	11/10/1969	832 m	6
Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas	10/8/1980	18/09/1980	392 m	7
Falconbridge	23/9/1987	12/5/1991	3,523 m	22
Noranda Exploration	11/12/1987	8/11/1990	1,988 m	23
Manor Resources	29/06/1991	1/7/1991	204 m	3
Gander River Minerals	19/01/1993	14/02/1994	1,356 m	13
United Carina Resources	22/10/1999	4/3/2000	3,649 m	38
Altius Resources	16/10/2002	11/11/2002	1,007 m	11
Candente Resources	14/02/2003	6/10/2004	1,430 m	9
VVC Exploration	1/1/2003	25/02/2004	1,486 m	18
Rubicon Minerals	10/6/2004	15/03/2005	6,546 m	43
Crosshair Exploration	1/1/2005	26/05/2005	1,133 m	11
Paragon Minerals	14/01/2005	3/7/2008	5,914 m	35
Richmont Mines	15/8/2006	4/9/2006	974 m	7
Soldi Ventures	16/11/2011	8/2/2012	2,766 m	23
		TOTAL	**34,424 m**	**278**

6.2.9.1 Quality of Historical Data

There uncertainties on the locations of the historical drill holes, their downhole trajectories and their gold assay values.

The uncertainties on drill hole collars arise from 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 the survey methods in use for the modern drilling. Of 125 drill holes that were checked, 60 of them could not be located in the field. For the remaining 65, 43 of them had significant discrepancies between the modern survey and the collar locations reported in historical records.

Uncertainties also exist in surveys of down-hole trajectory 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.

The uncertainties on 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. Little information on this exists prior to 2000, when about one third of the historical holes were drilled. For the post-2000 drilling, most of the assays were done at Eastern Analytical Laboratory in Springdale, NL, using the fire assay method. Modern data base management procedures appear to have been in place; although records indicate that the QA/QC programs included standards, blanks, and duplicates, none of the data is available to allow a Qualified Person to form an opinion about the reliability of the assay data.

The QP for this report is of the opinion that data from historical drilling is useful for assisting with the selection of drill targets. Even though old holes have location uncertainties, many of them have been checked and/or resurveyed. The Queensway Project has not yet reached the stage of mineral resource estimation, so an opinion has not yet been formed on whether certain holes have sufficient reliability in their locations and assays to be reliable for the purposes of resource estimation. When this determination is eventually made, it is certain that the data from some of the historical holes well be deemed unsuitable for resource estimation. The data from other holes, more recent, well located, and with QA/QC information, may be useable.

6.2.10 Conclusions from Historical Drilling

The historical exploration campaigns in the Queensway area have provided abundant indications of strong gold mineralization, with many gold grades well above 100 ppm in mineralized boulders, till samples and drill hole intercepts. Despite many promising signs, historical exploration activities failed to identify a prospect worthy of further advancement. Prior to New Found Gold's drilling in recent years, no-one had been able to show, through drilling, that high grades in the bedrock had sufficient continuity and consistency to warrant further drilling and development.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The only resource estimate for part of the Queensway Project recorded in assessment reports filed with the provincial government is one done by the Gander River Minerals / Noranda Exploration joint venture in 1994 following their drilling program in the area known as the Knob prospect along the Appleton Fault Zone [3]. Gander River Minerals estimated that this prospect contained 236,391 tonnes grading 10.26 ppm Au containing 77,943 oz Au. The Qualified Person does not regard this as reliable since this calculation pre-dates National Instrument 43-101 and does not meet many of the requirements of NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards.

No mineral reserve estimate has been calculated for any part of the Queensway Project.

6.4 Previous Production

There is no historical production from the lands that constitute NFG's Queensway Project since no mines have operated there.

Adjacent to Queensway South, across the NW Gander River, the Beaver Brook Antimony Mine has milled slightly more than 600,000 dry metric tonnes of ore with an average antimony grade of 3.5% in intermittent operations since the 1990s [4].

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The island of Newfoundland lies at the northeastern extension of the Appalachian Mountain range that stretches along the east coast of the North American continent (Figure 7-1).

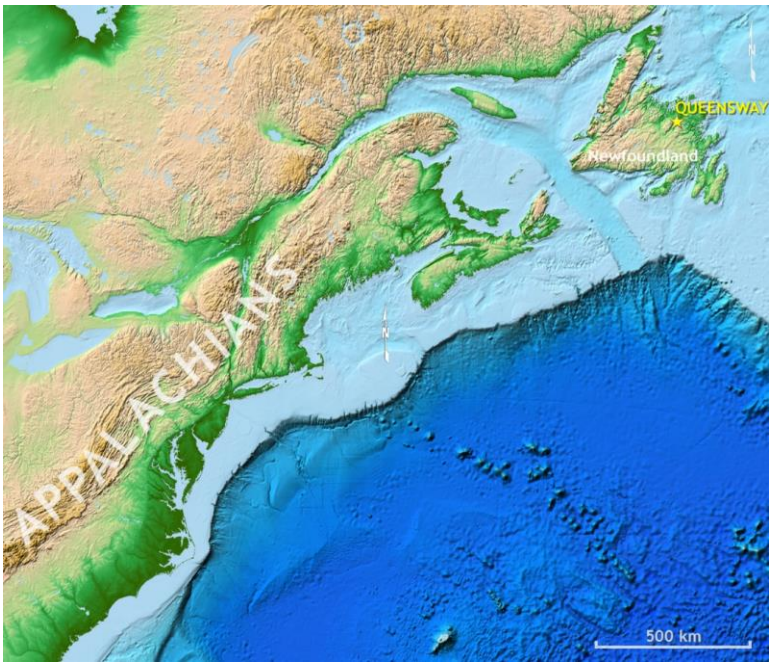

***Figure 7-1**. Physical relief along the eastern coast of North America (Source: RedDot3D).*

The island exists as a result of continental assembly and disassembly due to the natural shifting of major landmasses over geologic time. Around 540 million years ago, most of the planet's continental landmass was clustered around the South Pole, forming a large continent known as Gondwana. Two smaller continents, known as Laurentia and Baltica were separated from Gondwana by the Iapetus Ocean. Central Newfoundland, where the Queensway project lies, is characterized by a series of sedimentary units that were laid down around this time when it was part of the ocean floor. At this time, the west coast of modern-day Newfoundland was on the eastern margin of Laurentia, while the eastern side of the island was part of Gondwana (Figure 7-2). As the continental plates continued to drift, the Iapetus Ocean closed, and the continents collided to form the super-continent Pangea. Approximately 200 million years ago, Pangea began to break apart, forming the Atlantic Ocean as the continental plates drifted to form the Earth we are now familiar with.

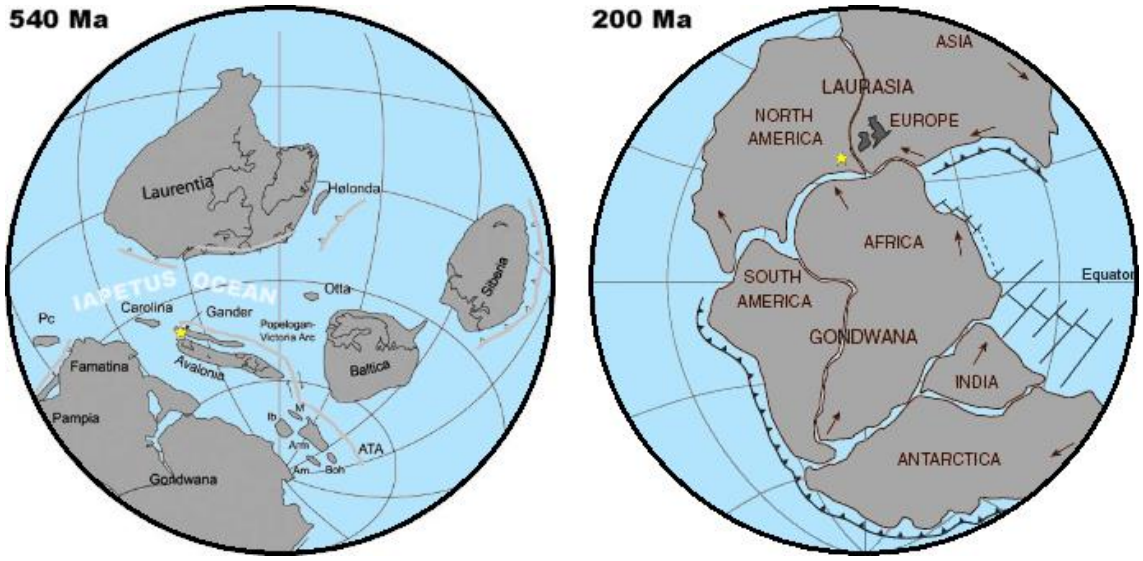

***Figure 7-2**. Continents at the time when central Newfoundland rocks formed, 540 million years ago, and when Pangea began to break up, 200 million years ago (modified from [7]).*

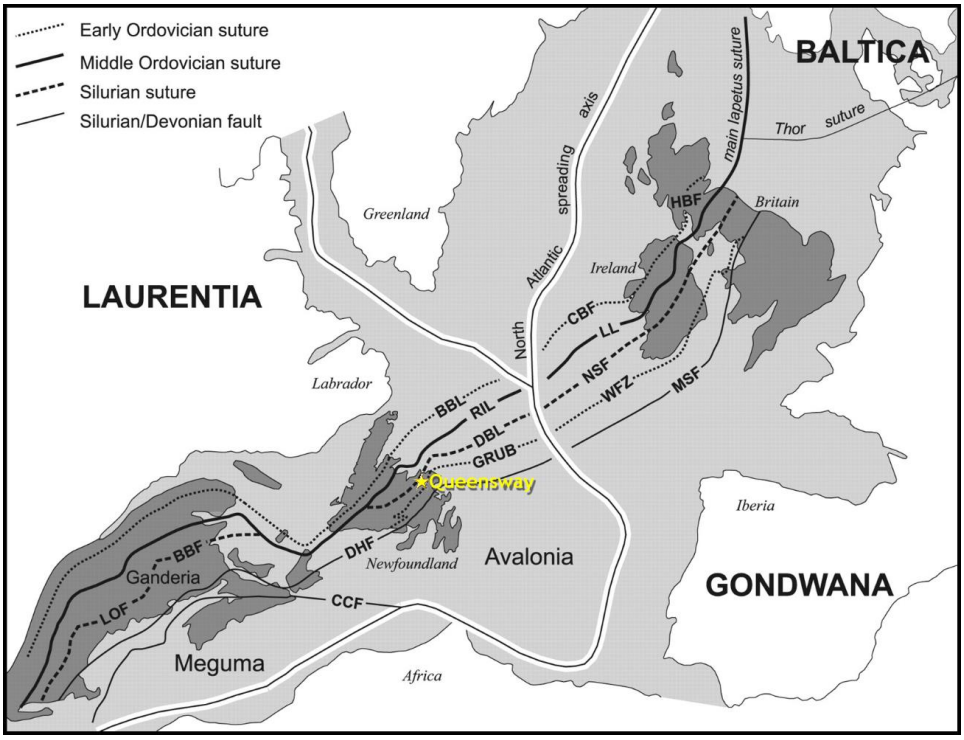

***Figure 7-3**. Correlation of major suture zones across the Atlantic (from [8]).*

As shown on Figure 7-3, continental collisions have left suture zones in the rocks: scars that can be traced across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Ireland. The four major geological zones that span Newfoundland are essentially the packages of rocks between the suture zones:

- The Humber Zone, consisting of rocks originally from the eastern edge of Laurentia
- The Dunnage Zone, where Queensway lies, that consists of rocks formed on the floor of the Iapetus Ocean
- The Gander Zone, consisting of rocks originally from the western edge of Gondwana
- The Avalon Zone, consisting of rocks originally from Africa that became part of Newfoundland when Pangea broke apart

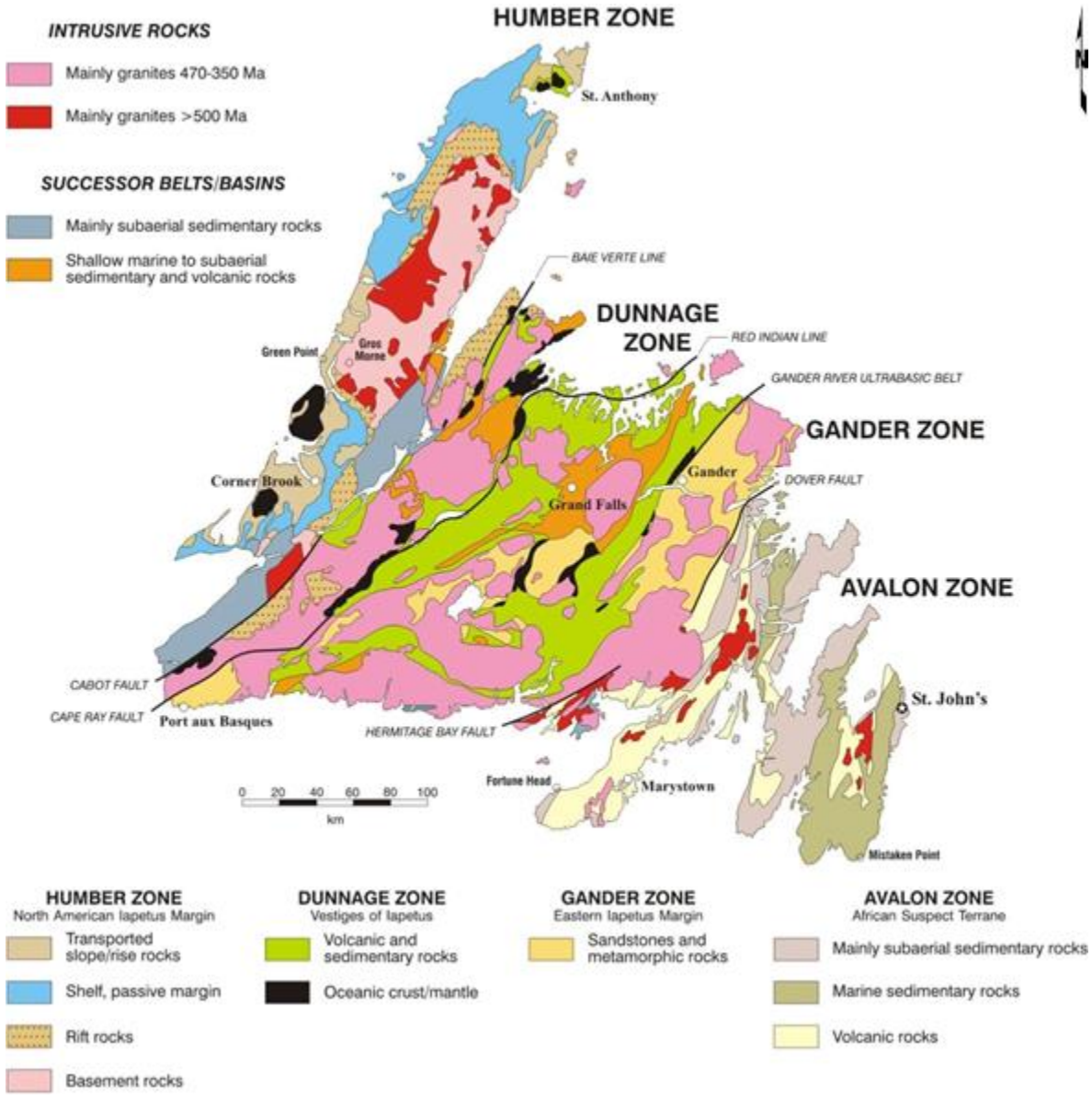

***Figure 7-4**. Newfoundland's major geologic zones (from [8]).*

7.2 Local Geology

The Queensway Project lies in the Exploits Subzone of the Dunnage Zone (Figure 7-5) and is bounded by the "Gander River Ultramafic Belt" (GRUB) Line, which is the boundary between two of the island's major geological zones, Dunnage and Gander (Figure 7-4), and is associated with the Gander River Complex, a domain of mafic–ultramafic intrusions and volcanics.

The majority of the project is within the Davidsville Group, which unconformably overlies the Gander River Complex in the east and consists of an interbedded succession of fossil-bearing mudstones, siltstones and sandstones that accumulated on the floor of the Iapetus Ocean. The Davidsville Group can be further divided into the Hunt's Cove and Outflow Formations (Figure 7-6) with the Barry's Pond Formation occurring sporadically between the Davidsville and Gander River Complex. Continuing west, is the Indian Island Group, a shallow sea formation with brachiopod and mollusc fossils of Silurian/Devonian age. This is separated from the Davidsville Group by the Dog Bay Line, an Iapetus Ocean suture that can be traced through Ireland and the UK (Figure 7-3). The Mount Peyton Intrusive Suite intrudes the Indian Island Group and shares the boundary with the Davidsville Group. The entire region is covered with glacial till from the last Ice Age; the till thickens to the south, reaching 10 m in parts of Queensway South.

7.3 Property Geology

7.3.1 Mineralization

On the Queensway property, gold typically occurs as coarse grains of free gold in quartz-carbonate veins that are brecciated, massive-vuggy, laminated, or that have a closely spaced stockwork texture (Figure 7-7). Arsenopyrite is the mineral most commonly observed with gold (Figure 7-8). Boulangerite, a lead–antimony sulfosalt, is often associated with very high-grade mineralization but is much less common than arsenopyrite. Fine to coarse-grained disseminated pyrite occurs throughout the mineralized zones (Figure 7-8). High-grade gold mineralization, above 10 ppm, typically occurs in closely spaced quartz veins associated with fault and fracture zones; high-grade mineralization has not been observed outside the main vein arrays.

7.3.2 Alteration

A visually subtle hydrothermal alteration is present around the gold-bearing veins: a weak discoloration of the rock adjacent to quartz-carbonate veins, extending 2-10 m beyond the veins themselves. At the Keats and Lotto prospects, NFG has used hyperspectral core logging to identify a consistent alteration halo around the mineralized zones. Figure 7-9 shows a schematic of the mineralogical changes observed in white mica species, from aluminum-rich NH_4 muscovite close to the gold mineralization, as seen in Figure 7-8, to phengite, a mineral that commonly occurs with hydrothermal alteration, as one moves away from the zone. NFG continues to investigate methods for quantitative assessment of alteration halos; since the alteration halo is a larger target than the veins themselves, targeting of future drill holes would be improved by an ability to use the mineralogy of alteration halos as a yardstick for distance to strong gold mineralization.

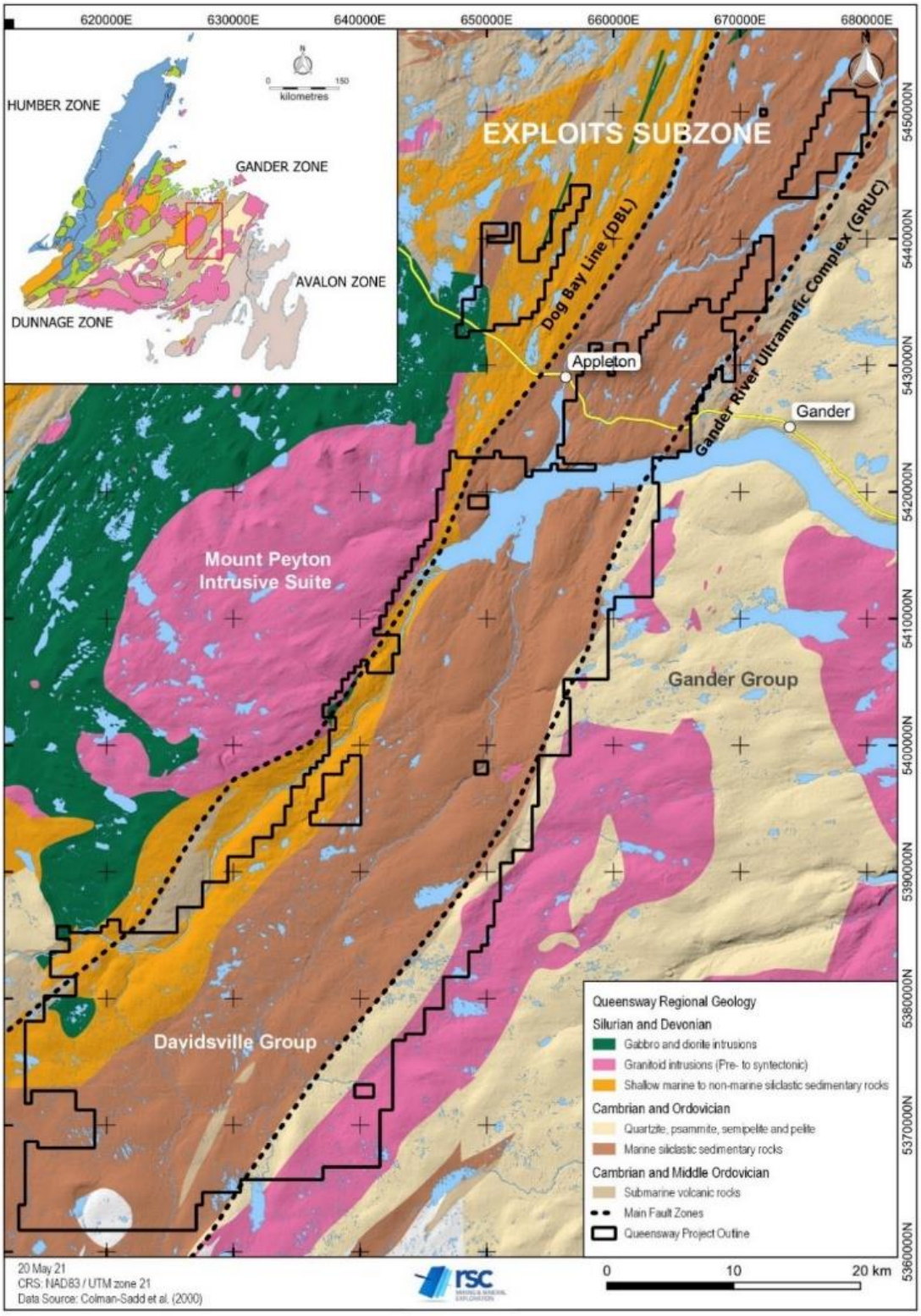

***Figure 7-5**. Local geology in the Queensway Area (from [9]).*

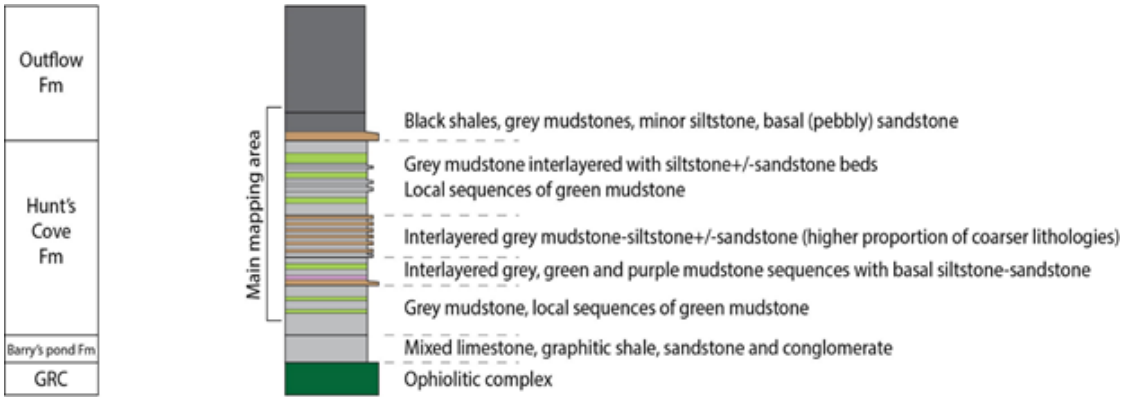

***Figure 7-6**. Stratigraphic column within the Queensway area (Source: GoldSpot Discoveries).*

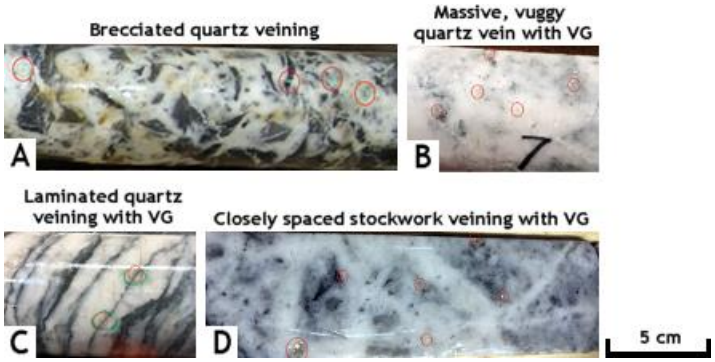

***Figure 7-7**. Typical gold-bearing quartz vein styles observed at Queensway (Source: NFG).*

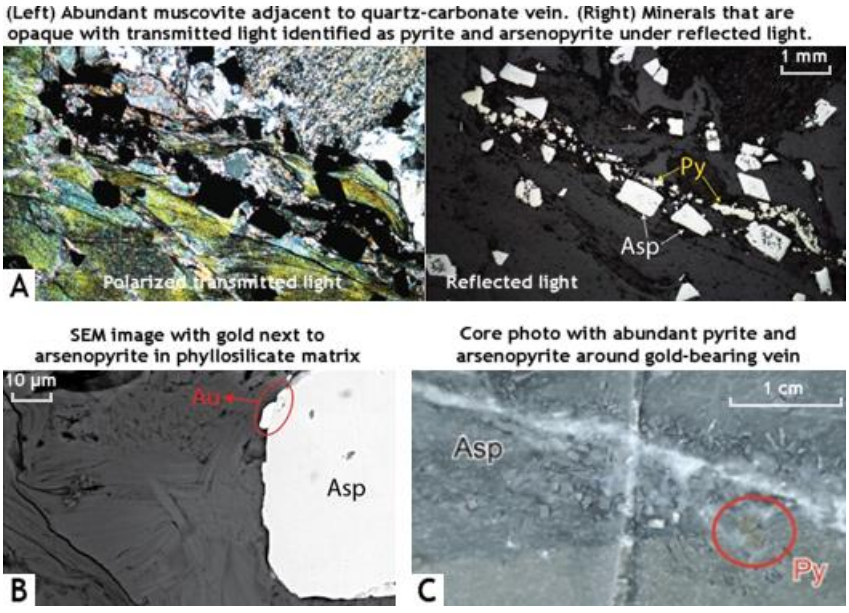

***Figure 7-8**. Images of core from mineralized intervals in NFGC-19-01 (Source: NFG).*

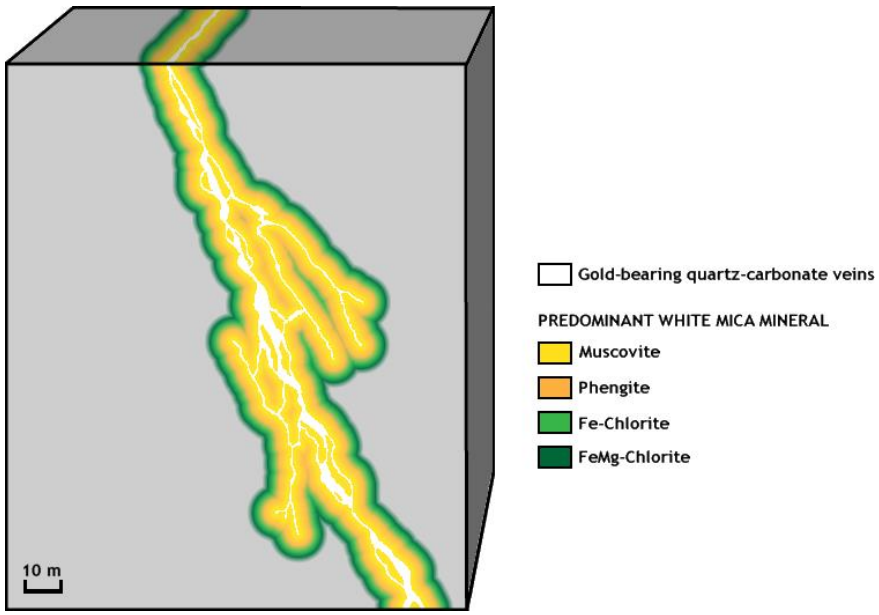

***Figure 7-9**. Schematic illustration of mineralogical changes in white micas identified by hyperspectral imaging of core near strong gold mineralization (Source: RedDot3D).*

7.3.3 Structure

Faulting and folding at Queensway is dominated by the series of collisions that sutured together rocks from different continental plates into today's Newfoundland. These are compressional events that give rise to thrust faulting, where one package of rocks rides up on top of another, and to folding on both sides of the faults as the rocks are squeezed horizontally. Figure 7-10 shows an interpretation of the faulting and folding of the major rock units in the northern part of the project area, based on data from geophysical surveys and from surface mapping.

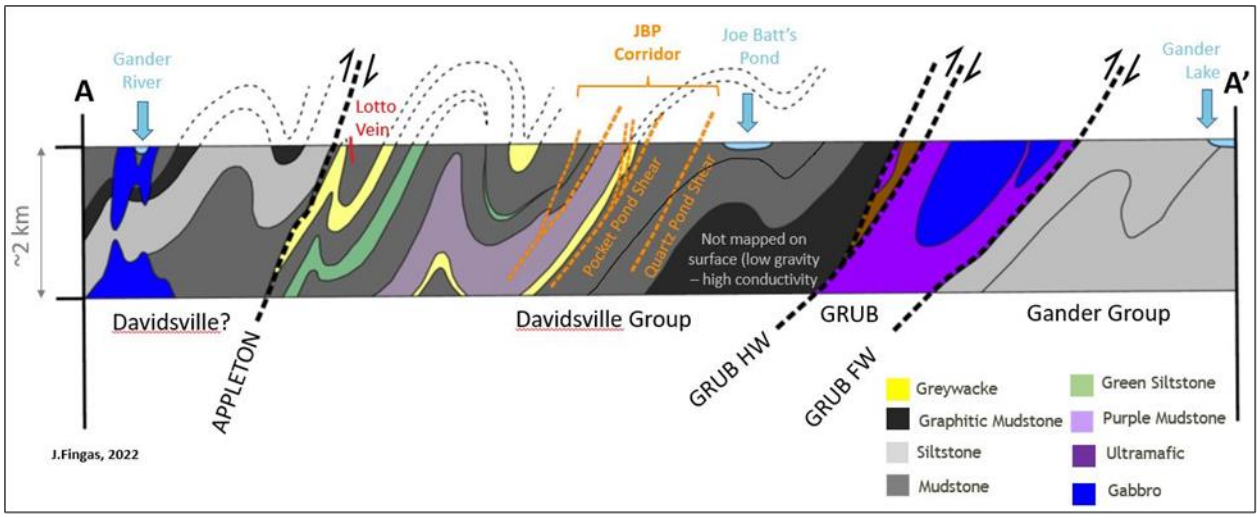

***Figure 7-10**. Interpretation of structure and lithology on a north-facing cross-section through Queensway North (Source: NFG).*

Field measurements of structural features indicate compression in the NW–SE direction, consistent with the overall NE-striking regional geology trend and major suture zones (Figure 7-4). Secondary to the Dog Bay Line and the GRUB Line is the NE-striking, regional-scale "Appleton Fault Zone" (AFZ), a thrust fault that runs the full +100 km strike length of the Queensway Project. Trending in a similar orientation and transecting the eastern portion of the project area is the "Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone" (JBPFZ), a deformation corridor consisting of a network of faults that irregularly branch and reconnect. Both the AFZ and the JBPFZ are associated with the main gold prospects discovered to date. These fault zones are believed to be crustal-scale and the primary conduits that transported gold-bearing fluids from a deep orogenic source to the upper crust.

7.3.4 Integrated Geological Interpretations

On behalf of NFG, GoldSpot Discoveries has integrated the information from many different sources discussed in Section 9 on Exploration (prospecting, surface sampling, trenching, geophysics, satellite imagery, digital elevation, surface reconnaissance, multielement chemistry) to create interpretations of structural geology (the faulting and folding) and of lithology (the major rock units).

Highlights from GoldSpot's regional structural geology interpretation, which was first done in 2017 and updated in 2018 and again in early 2022, are shown in Figure 7-15. The interpretation presented in this image was largely produced using the EM and magnetics derived from the 2021 Helitem^2 survey and has also built on previous interpretations. This work established the regional geological and structural framework for the project, EM has been particularly helpful in mapping portions of the stratigraphy since the more graphitic sediments stand out. Importantly, the regional-scale structures that are spatially associated with gold mineralization tend to have developed at domain boundaries between blocks of rock with differing geophysical characteristics, such as the AFZ. In addition to this, the magnetics has assisted with identifying volcanic stratigraphy largely in the southern property block but also in the north defining details within the Gander River Complex but also has delineated the mafic dikes that crosscut the project area as well as gabbroic intrusions that have more recently been discovered in segments of the hangingwall to the AFZ. Subtle changes in the magnetic response in the sediments in the north, a low shift, does correlate to some of the gold discoveries made to date along the AFZ including Keats and Lotto. The magnetics is a much more effective tool for identifying structure within the volcanic stratigraphy in the south, but overall, magnetic contrast within the Davidsville sediments is minimal.

GoldSpot also utilized the digital terrain model (DTM) derived from the 2020 HeliFALCON survey to identify structures. When paired with paired with the EM, magnetics and gravity data, the DTM data has been useful for identifying faults, and an important tool for exploration targeting.

In late 2021 and early 2022, NFG senior geologist, J. Fingas, undertook an extensive review of all data, including geophysics and previous interpretations from historical mapping, and conducted structural field mapping to produce a unified lineament interpretation and updated geology map of Queensway North (Figure 7-16). Fingas also revised previous interpretations of

the deformation history and its relationship to gold mineralization. This improved structural interpretation has been used as the foundation for the 3D geological models for the more advanced exploration targets.

A model for the relative timing of deformation and gold mineralization is a work in progress and draws from contributions made by both NFG and GoldSpot. The following is a more recent account produced by NFG based on observations made from detailed mapping of exposed mineralization within the Knob – Lotto Corridor of the AFZ, from interpretation of structural elements in drill core from this same region and with reference to previous structural mapping and interpretation efforts made by GoldSpot. This work recognized two distinct phases of deformation, referred to as D_1 and D_2.

Early D_1 corresponds with the onset of the Salinic Orogeny (425 million years ago), a NW-SE compressional event resulting from the accretion of the Gandaria plate to the Laurentian margin. This produced a penetrative S_1 foliation, upright isoclinal and gently NE-plunging F_1 folds and resultant fold-thrust thickening of the strata. During this time, the AFZ was in its early stages of development, and there was an injection of bedding-parallel barren quartz-carbonate veins that are seen across the project area (Figure 7-11).

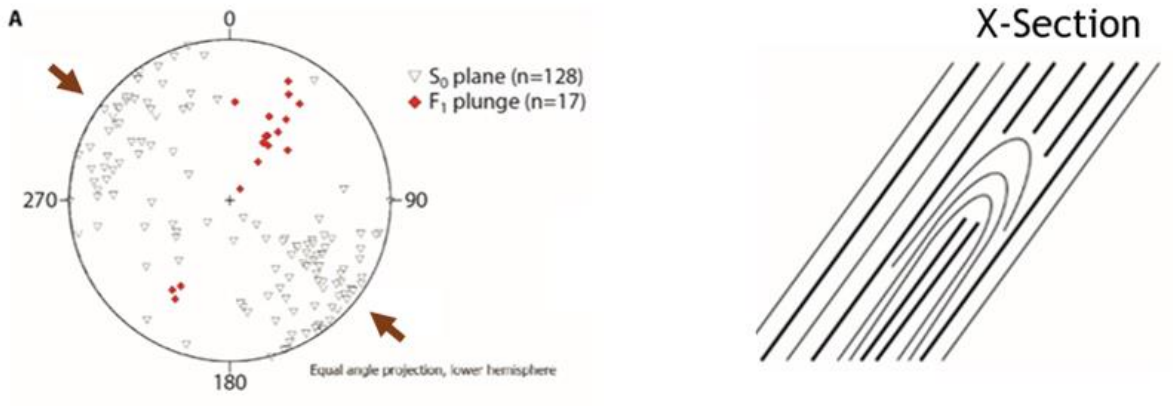

***Figure 7-11**. Left: stereographic plot with D_1 structural measurements taken from Queensway North. Right: Schematic cross-section illustrating the S_1 and S_0 parallel fabrics and an upright isoclinal fold (Source: GoldSpot).*

From continued compression in a NW-SE direction around 423 million years ago, there is a transition to a transpressive regime resulting in the onset of strike-slip tectonics. This shift led to the early development of bedding-discordant dextral shear zones that strike approximately east-west, an example being the Keats-Baseline fault zone. To accommodate this strain, a conjugate orientation of sinistral shear zones striking approximately northwest to northeast developed, an example being the Golden Joint host structure. This phase of deformation is interpreted to be a low-grade gold mineralizing event producing the early gold bearing structures that have been found to date adjacent to but trending at oblique angles to the AFZ and the mineralized shear zone network that comprises the JBPFZ (Figure 7-12).

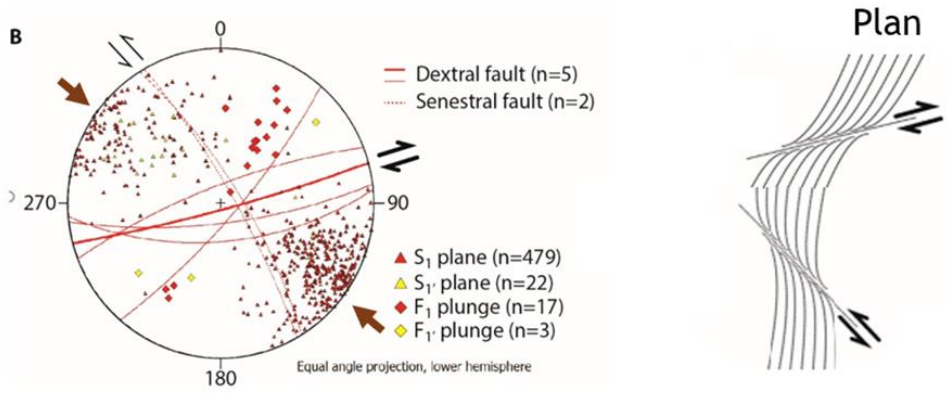

***Figure 7-12**. Left: Stereographic plot with late D_1 structural measurements taken from Queensway North. Right: Schematic plan map illustrating conjugate shear orientations (Source: GoldSpot).*

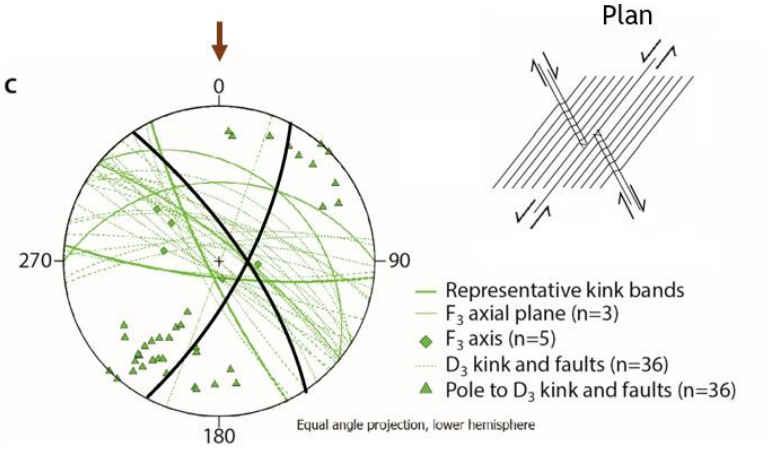

***Figure 7-13**. Left: stereographic plot with D_2 structural measurements taken from Queensway North. Right: Schematic plan map illustrating conjugate strike-slip faults, reactivation and folding of the S_1 fabric, off-set of D_1 mineralization (Source: GoldSpot).*

The main high-grade gold mineralizing event is believed to coincide with a brittle reactivation of these shear zones that were developed earlier. This is supported by the spatial association between brittle faults and high-grade vuggy massive, stylolitic and/or brecciated quartz veins that often form within and adjacent to such structures and within the sedimentary stratigraphy surrounding the AFZ and JBPFZ (Figure 7-14).

D_2 is the result of a north-south compressional event related to the Acadian Orogeny (415 to 400 million years ago), Avalonia's collision with Laurentia. Field observations suggest that the effects of this event are far field as there is no penetrative regional fabric. Instead, resultant structural features include a conjugate set of northeast-northwest strike-slip faults, a NW-directed spaced cleavage, dextral refolding of the S_1 fabric producing steep plunging fold axes and sinistral reactivation of the S_1 (NNE) resulting in block faulting of mineralized zones

adjacent to the major structures (AFZ). In summary, this phase of deformation folded, deformed and offset the mineralization.

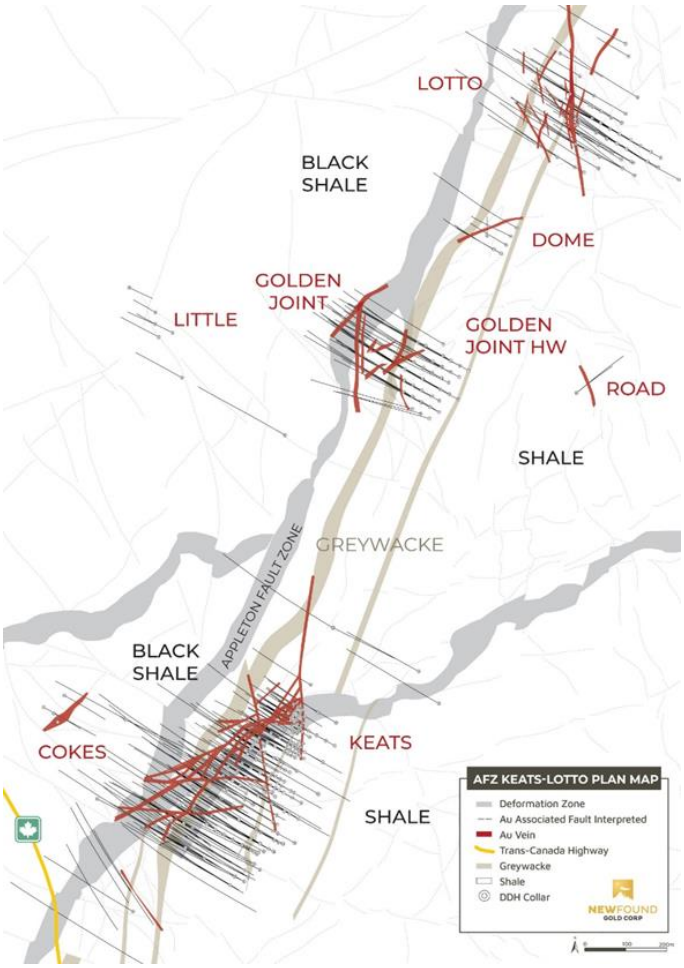

***Figure 7-14**. Plan map of the area between the Keats and Lotto prospects, illustrating the complex network of brittle fault zones and associated high-grade gold veins adjacent to the AFZ (Source: NFG).*

NFG's most recent lithology interpretation for QWN is shown in Figure 7-16, which illustrates a series of interbedded mudstones, siltstones and sandstones, with the bedding having the same overall orientation as the major structural zones, with a NE–SW strike, and a steep dip. These are crosscut, in places, by mafic dikes.

To date, the lithological homogeneity of the rocks in the Queensway Project area has hindered the identification and delineation of distinct marker-horizons (e.g. conglomeratic units or distinctive shale bands) that would enable more detailed interpretation and modelling of the structural and stratigraphic framework and has also made it difficult to discern features in geophysical data. However, there are a few distinctive units that have been identified, one being a domain of graphitic shale that forms the hangingwall to the AFZ and is regularly intersected by drilling but also stands out as an EM anomaly. A second unit that is geochemically

distinct is a bed of greywacke that has been defined over a considerable distance immediately adjacent to the AFZ on the east side, this greywacke unit has a mafic signature defined by high-levels of chromium and titanium. Identification of both of these units has assisted the development of a structural interpretation of the northern project area.

7.4 Significant Mineralized Zones

NFG's exploration programs, supplemented by historical work done by other companies and by prospectors, has identified two significant mineralized trends north of Gander Lake:

- The northern parts of the AFZ, where it exploits the contact between a package of black shales in the west and a sequence of interbedded shales and greywackes in the east (Figure 7-16). Along the 9.5 km length of this mineralized zone, surface reconnaissance and trenching has established 17 prospects, nine of which have been drilled by NFG, including Keats, which is the most extensively drilled of the many 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 300 m in drill holes in the Keats prospect.
- The northern parts of the JBPFZ, from Gander Lake to north of H-Pond, located approximately 5 km east and running parallel to the AFZ (Figure 7-16). Along the 12.5 km strike length of this mineralized zone, surface reconnaissance and trenching has established nine prospects, five 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. The full down-dip depth has not yet been established along the entire trend but is at least 150—200 m in drill holes in the Pocket Ponds area and also in the 1744 Zone.

NFG's drilling had confirmed that both of these mineralized corridors have the geological characteristics discussed in Section 7.3:

- Strong gold mineralization occurs in quartz-carbonate veins associated with complex networks of brittle fault zones aligned with regional deformation zones that reach deep into the crust.
- Gold is associated with arsenic-bearing minerals, and also with antimony and tungsten.
- There is an alteration halo around most of the gold-rich veins which is well expressed in the changes in the mineralogy of the white micas

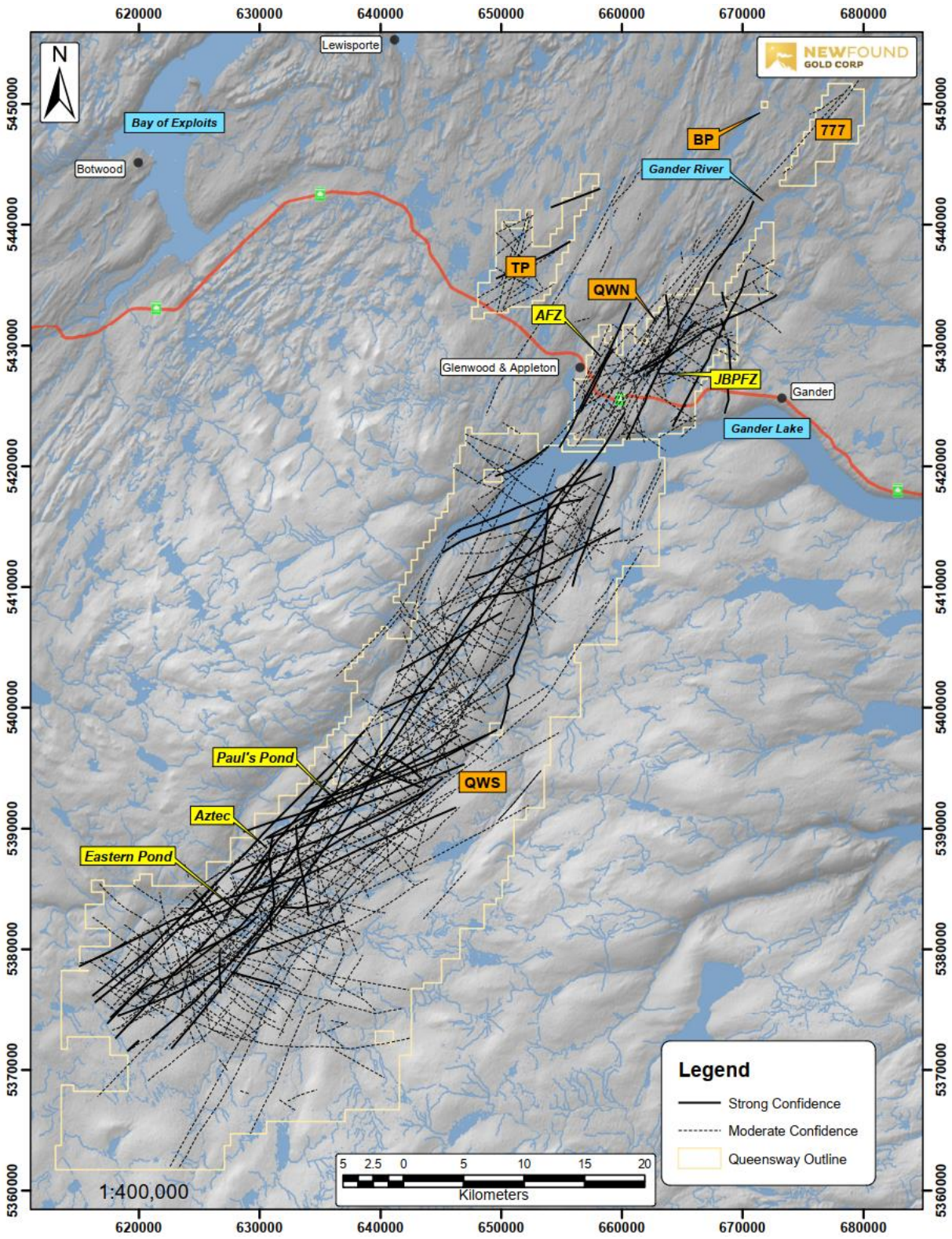

***Figure 7-15**. Interpretation of structural geology over the Queensway Project (Source: NFG, from interpretation provided by GoldSpot).*

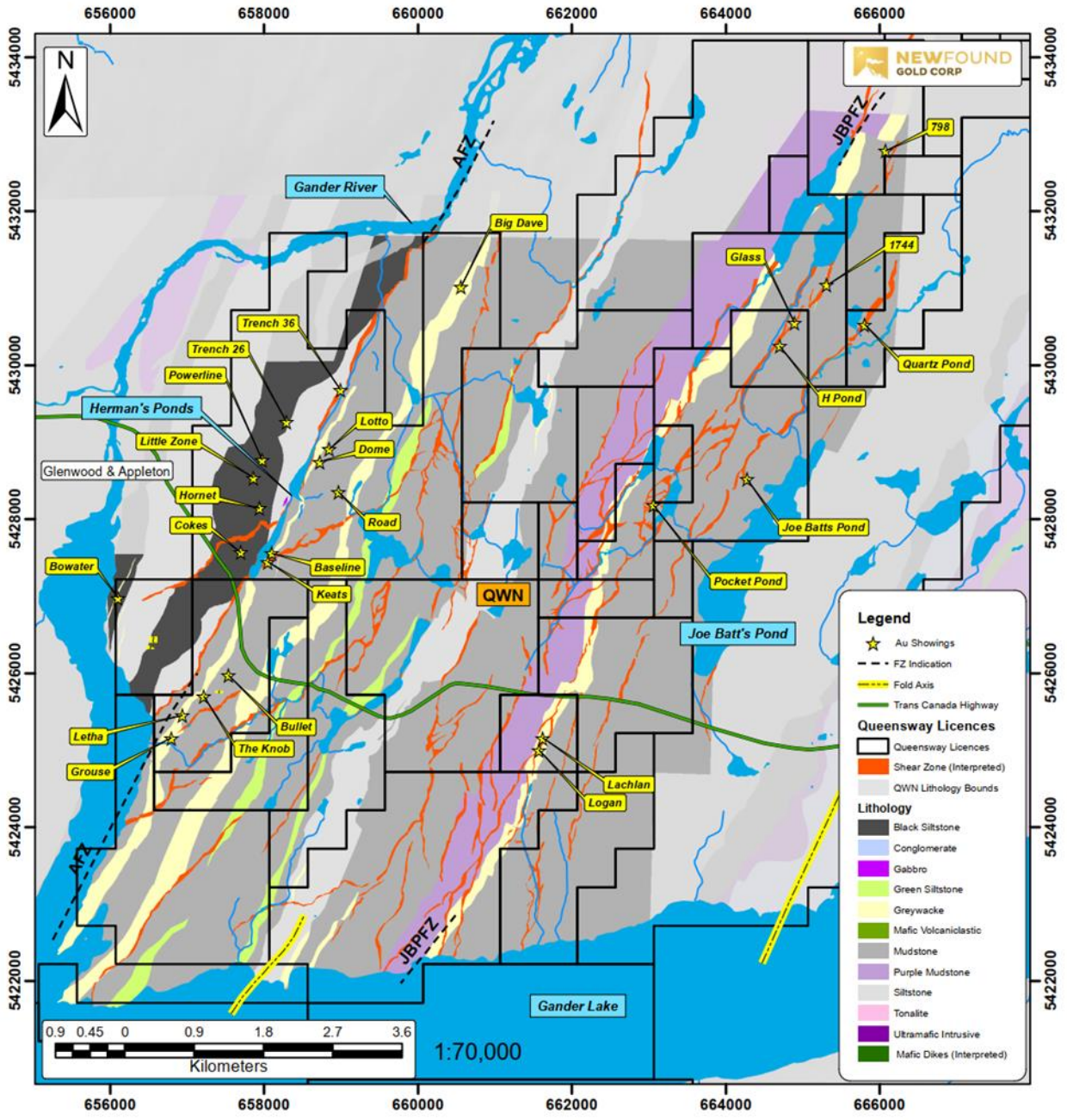

***Figure 7-16**. Integrated geological map of lithology, shear zones and gold showings in Queensway North (Source: NFG).*

In addition to the mineralized zones north of Gander Lake that NFG has tested, there are more than 100 showings of gold from surface reconnaissance, trenching and historical drilling by other companies. Although many of these are separate showings without neighbours, scattered throughout the project area, there is a cluster of gold showings in the Paul's Pond and Greenwood Pond in Queensway South. Although NFG has not yet drilled its own holes in this

area, it has done surface reconnaissance and trenching. Combined with historical exploration and the proximity of these showings to the AFZ, NFG's exploration in this area indicates that the style and orientation of gold mineralization is likely similar to NFG's drill-tested showings to the north, along the same fault zone.

NFG has not yet drilled the mineralized showings south of Gander Lake. When it does, it expects that drilling here will be show that the geological character, mineralogical associations and alteration halos in QWS are similar to what have now been well defined in QWN.

8. DEPOSIT TYPE

The Queensway project is classified as an orogenic gold deposit. This type of deposit occurs throughout the world and includes some of the richest gold deposits ever mined. A recent *Canadian Mining Journal* article reported that of the gold projects currently with completed feasibility studies, worldwide, 41% are orogenic gold deposits [10]. Canadian examples of orogenic gold deposits include:

- deposits in the Campbell–Red Lake district in northern Ontario
- deposits along the Porcupine–Destor Fault Zone near Timmins, Ontario
- deposits near Val d'Or in Québec.

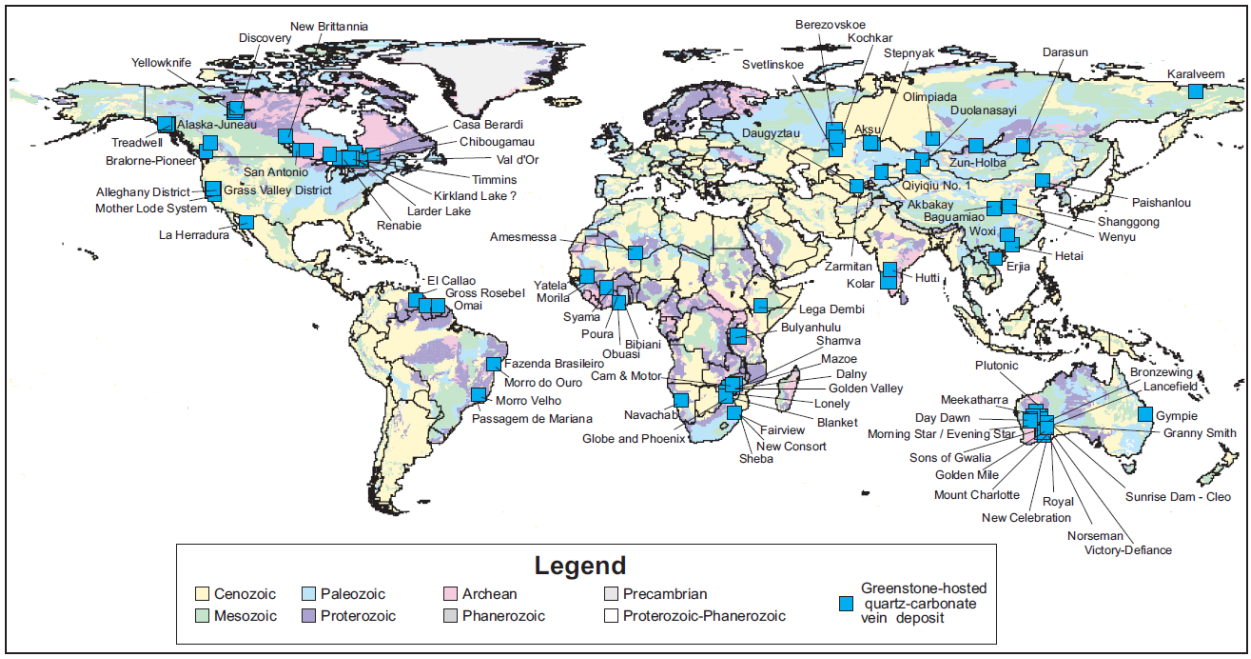

***Figure 8-1**. Orogenic gold deposits containing at least 30 tonnes of gold (from [11]).*

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 [12]. 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 [13][14]. As shown in the schematic in Figure 8-2, 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. At these great depths of 20 km or more, the strong metamorphism is described by geologists as being in the granulite facies. Orogenic gold deposits can also form much closer to the surface, only a few kilometres deep, where rocks are brittle and metamorphism is weaker, in the greenschist facies.

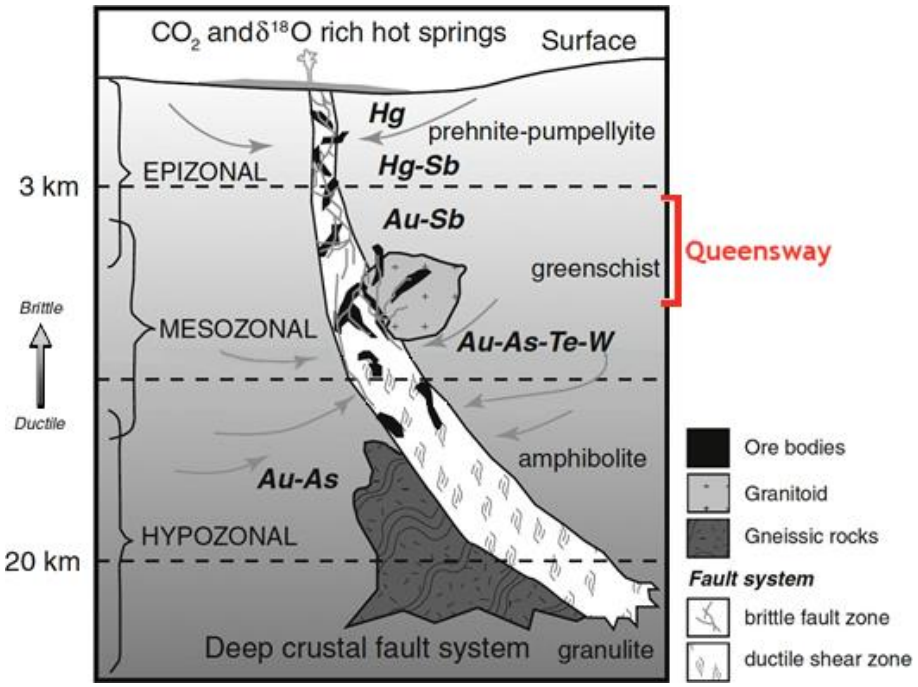

Figure 8-2. Schematic for orogenic gold deposits at various depths (modified from [14]).

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 [14]. 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 similar to those reported for the Meguma Supergroup, in Nova Scotia, Canada [15][16]. As shown in Figure 8-3, 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 [17].

8.2 Application of Deposit Type to Exploration Strategies

The understanding of the deposit type informs NFG's approach to mineral exploration, which is tailored to orogenic quartz-vein-hosted gold mineralization. This includes structural, geochemical, and heavy mineral analysis of till samples, grab sampling, trenching and drill testing. Regional exploration is 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 drill holes to take into account information on the geometry of gold-bearing quartz veins and fault zones, with hole collars and orientations designed to intersect planar gold-bearing structures as close to perpendicular as possible.

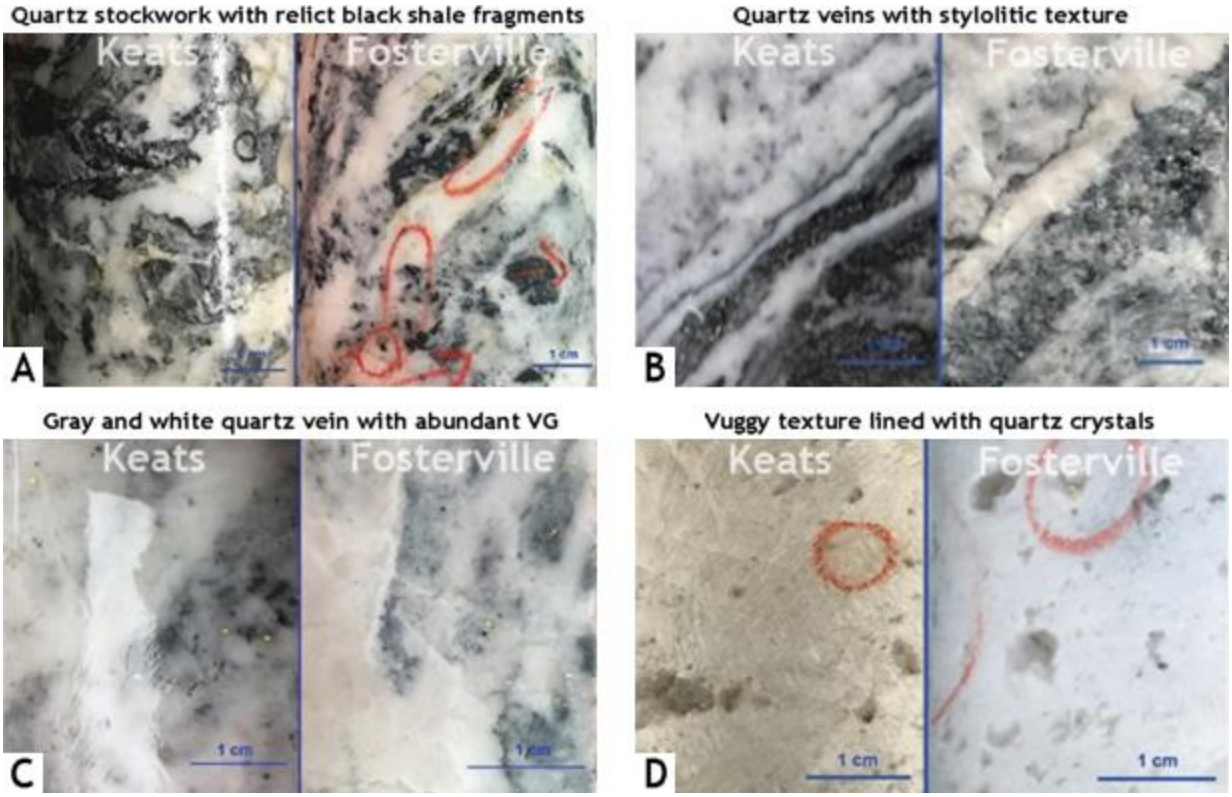

***Figure 8-3**. Comparison of drill core samples from Queensway hole NFGC-19-01 with core from the Eagle Zone of the Fosterville Mine, Australia (Source: NFG).*

9. EXPLORATION

The exploration studies presented in this section were conducted by, or on behalf of, New Found Gold Corp (NFG). Earlier exploration results from other companies and individual prospectors are presented in Section 6 on History.

Most of the exploration methods used by NFG are the same as those used by previous companies and individual prospectors when they explored the Queensway area: prospecting, geological mapping, surface sampling, geophysics, satellite imagery, trenching and drilling. This section presents exploration studies other than drilling, which is covered in the following section.

9.1 Historical Overview of New Found Gold Exploration Programs

In 2016, New Found Gold Corp, then Palisade Resources Corp, began gold exploration on the Queensway Project with a till sampling program in the Joe Batt's Pond (JBP) area (Section 9.3).

In 2017, NFG's exploration focused on prospecting, with grab samples (Section 9.2), geological mapping, trenching in the JBP area (Section 9.5), a structural study (Section 9.10) of the trenched areas, and an airborne geophysical survey (Section 9.6).

Exploration in 2018 included interpretation of data from geophysical surveys (Section 9.7), a detailed structural geological survey (Section 9.10), a significant regional till sampling program (Section 9.3), soil surveys at the Yellow Fox and Jumbo Brook showings in Queensway South (Section 9.4), regional prospecting (Section 9.2), and surface trenching at JBPFZ (Section 9.5). Satellite imagery was collected over the project area in the late Spring and early Summer of 2018 (Section 9.8). In late 2018 and early 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.

In 2019, exploration paused while a project-wide review of data was done in preparation for NFG's first drilling program. With interest generated from this drilling, which began in late 2019, NFG undertook broader and more detailed till sampling programs in Queensway South (QWS) and in the Twin Ponds area (Section 9.3), a property-wide prospecting program (Section 9.2) and a trenching program along the AFZ (Section 9.5). An airborne geophysical survey, using gravity and magnetic methods, was conducted over Queensway North (QWN) in March 2020 (Section 9.6).

In 2021, NFG conducted an airborne geophysics survey over newly acquired licences (Section 9.6). Field exploration continued with focused till sampling programs (Section 9.3), prospecting programs (Section 9.2) and local soil surveys, mostly at Eastern Pond (Section 9.4). Exploration studies in 2021 also included: a LiDAR and photogrammetry survey at QWN (Section 9.9); hyperspectral satellite imagery for the southern parts of QWS (Section 9.8); and trenching in QWS (Section 9.5).

9.2 Prospecting

NFG's prospecting programs typically consist of sampling outcrops and collecting samples of float material using existing forest access roads and foot traverses. Figure 9-1 shows the locations of outcrop and float samples collected, colour-code according to year. Figure 9-2 shows the locations of prospecting samples with gold grades above 0.5 ppm, colour-coded according to the gold grade.

In 2017, a total of 812 rock samples were collected, including:

- 587 from QWN (431 classified as float and 156 as outcrop);
- 174 from QWS (71 float and 103 outcrop);
- 35 from TP (5 float and 30 outcrop); and,
- 16 from the Jonathan's Pond mineral licence areas.

A total of 556 rock samples were taken in 2018, including:

- 112 from QWN (48 float and 64 outcrop);
- 374 from QWS (86 float and 288 outcrop);
- 48 from TP (25 float and 18 outcrop); and,
- 22 from Jonathan's Pond.

A total of 1,366 rock samples were collected in 2020, including:

- 134 from QWN (78 float and 41 outcrop);
- 1,182 from QWS (637 float and 428 outcrop);
- 4 samples from TP (3 float and 1 outcrop); and,
- 46 samples from the Jonathan's Pond mineral licence areas, which were sold to Exploits Discovery in 2020.

A total of 2,228 rock samples were collected in 2021, including:

- 288 from QWN (157 float and 104 outcrop);
- 1,726 from QWS (1,202 float and 353 outcrop);
- 214 from the newly acquired mineral licence areas at Little Rocky Brook, also known as the "777" mineral licence area.

Of the 4,600 samples collected, 292 samples have yet to receive results of analysis by the effective date of this report. Of the remaining 4,308 samples:

- 218 assayed above 0.50 ppm Au;
- 149 above 1 ppm Au;
- 37 above 5 ppm Au;
- 23 above 10 ppm Au; and,
- 2 above 100 ppm Au.

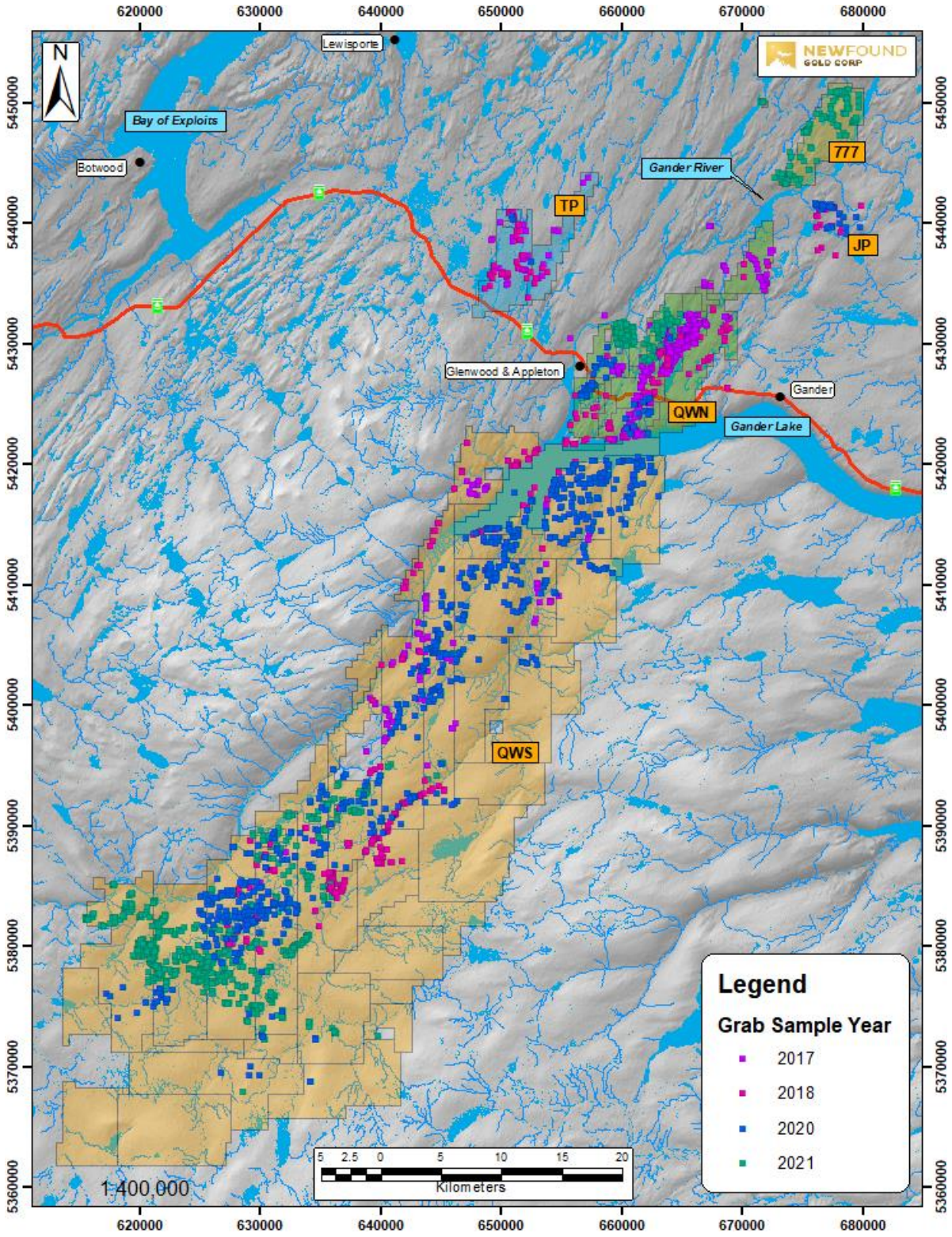

***Figure 9-1**. Locations of outcrop and float samples collected in NFG's prospecting programs from 2017 through 2021 (Source: NFG).*

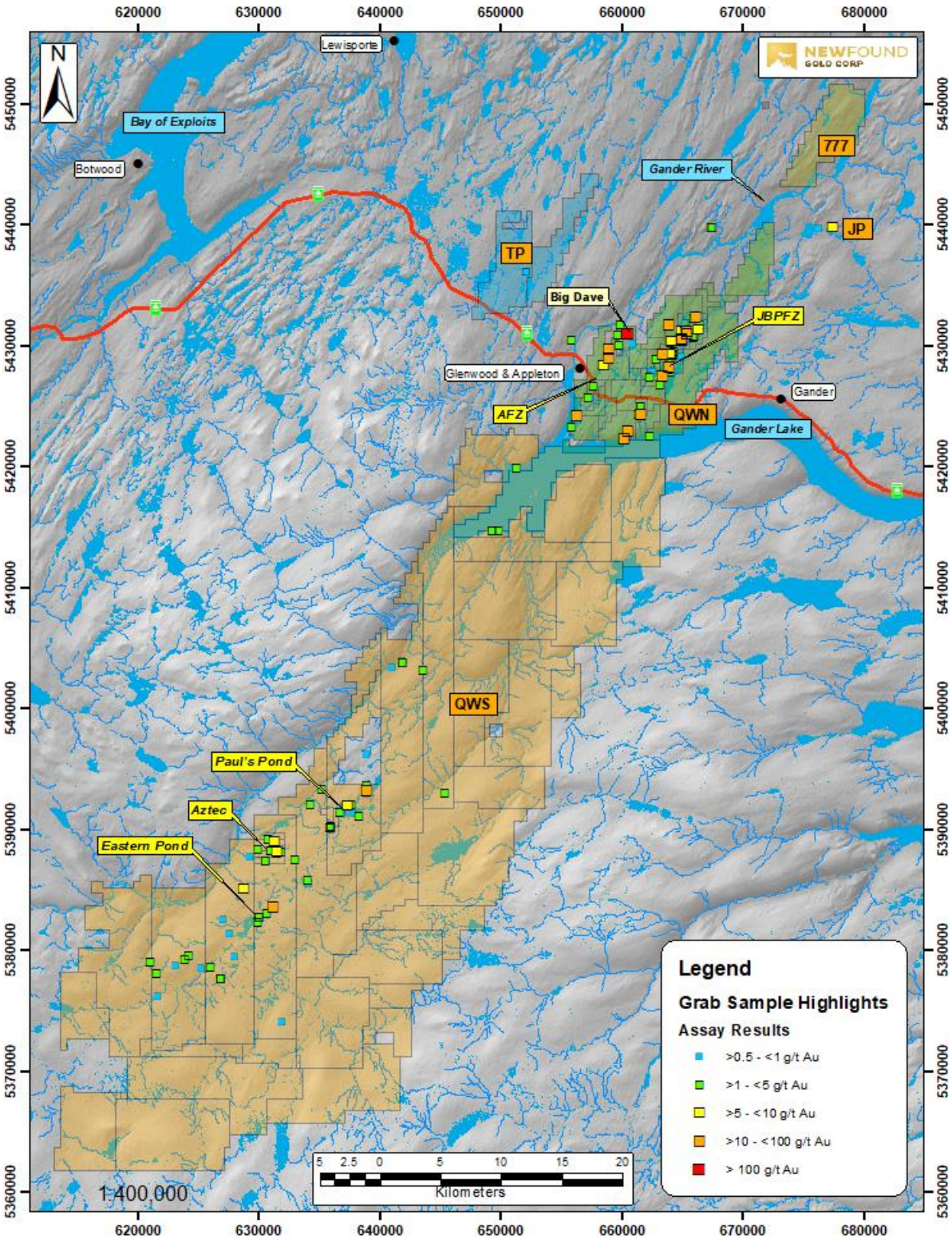

***Figure 9-2**. Locations of surface rock samples with gold assays above 0.5 ppm (Source: NFG).*

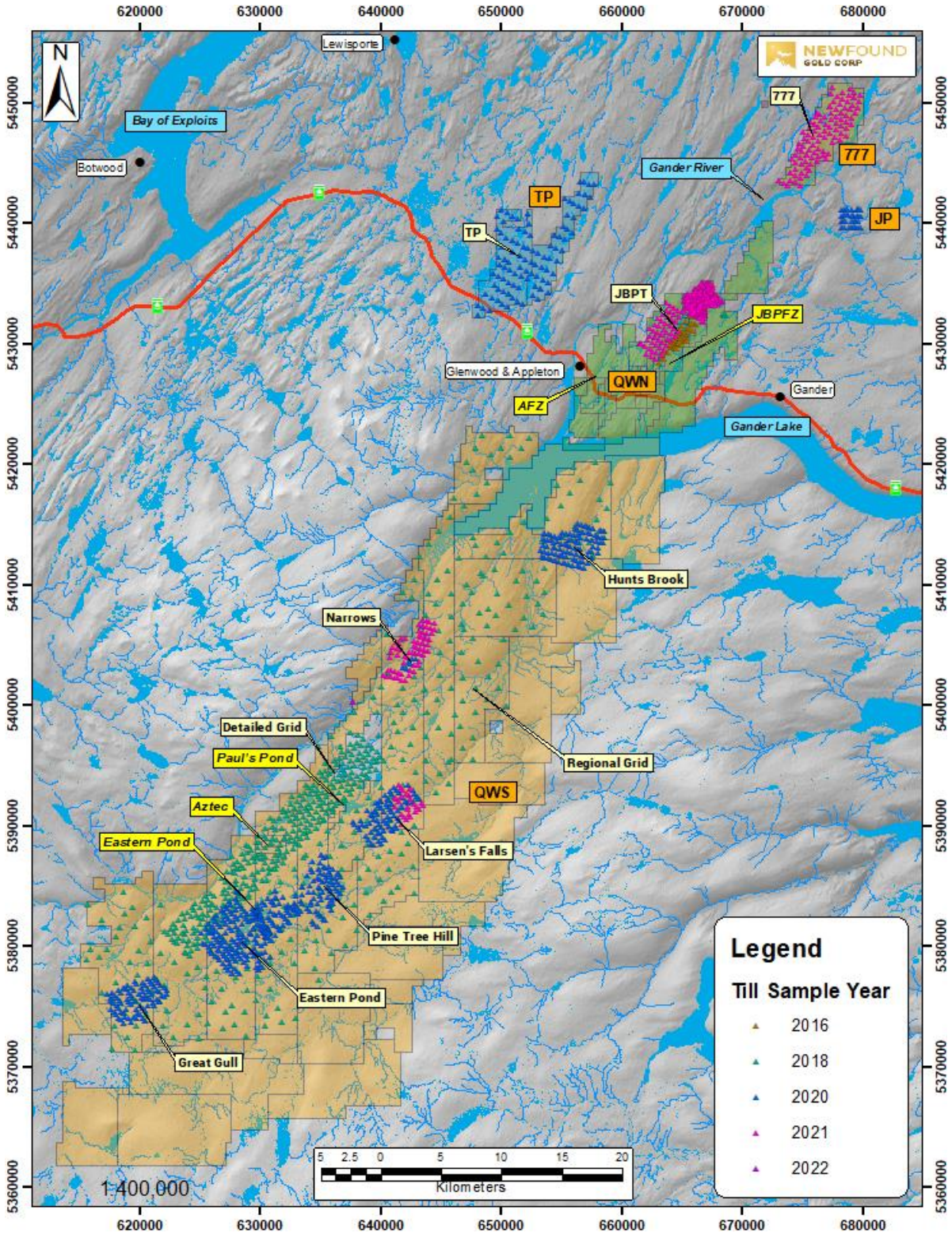

***Figure 9-3**. Location of glacial till samples, colour coded by year (Source: NFG).*

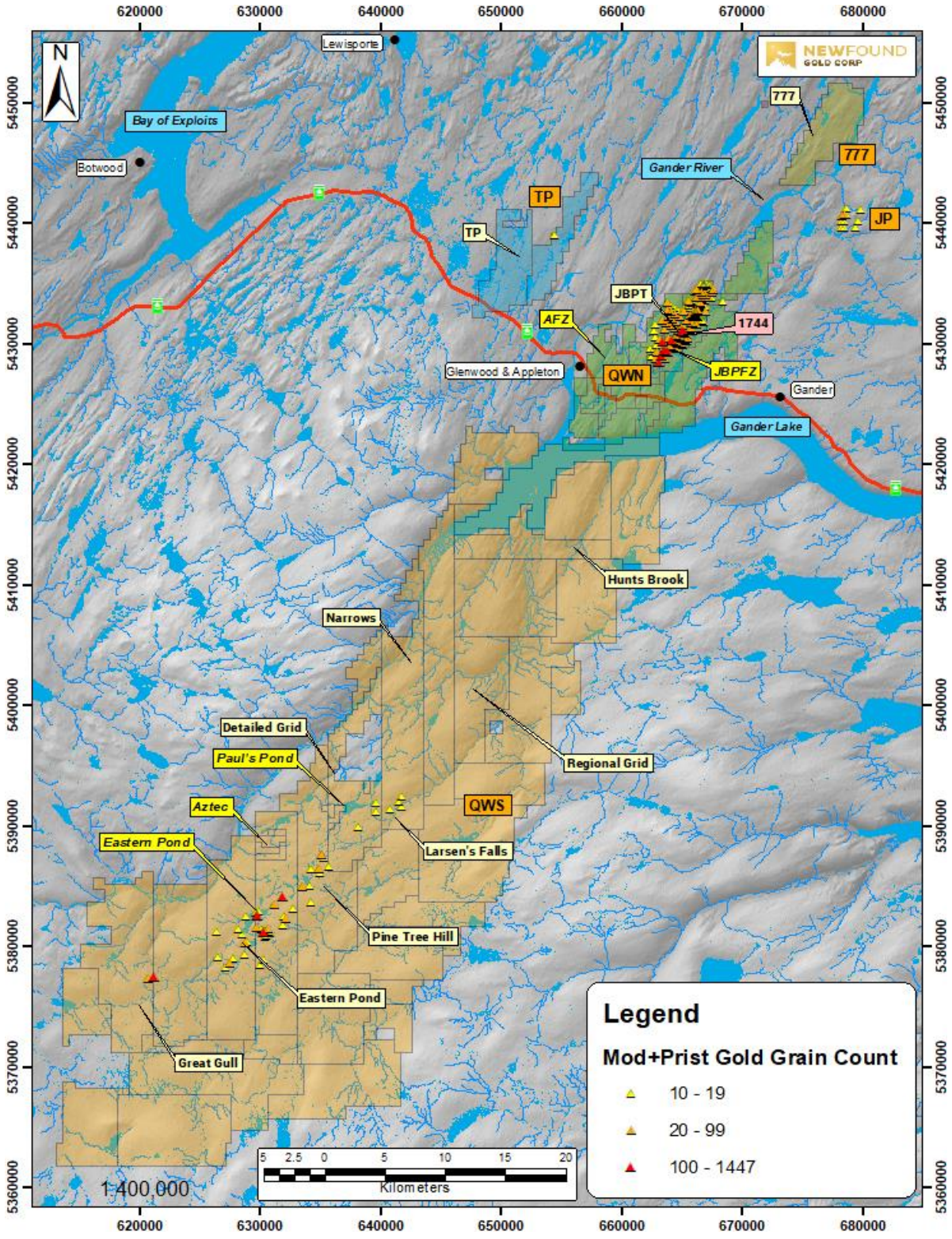

***Figure 9-4**. Locations of till samples 10 or more moderate – pristine gold grains (Source: NFG).*

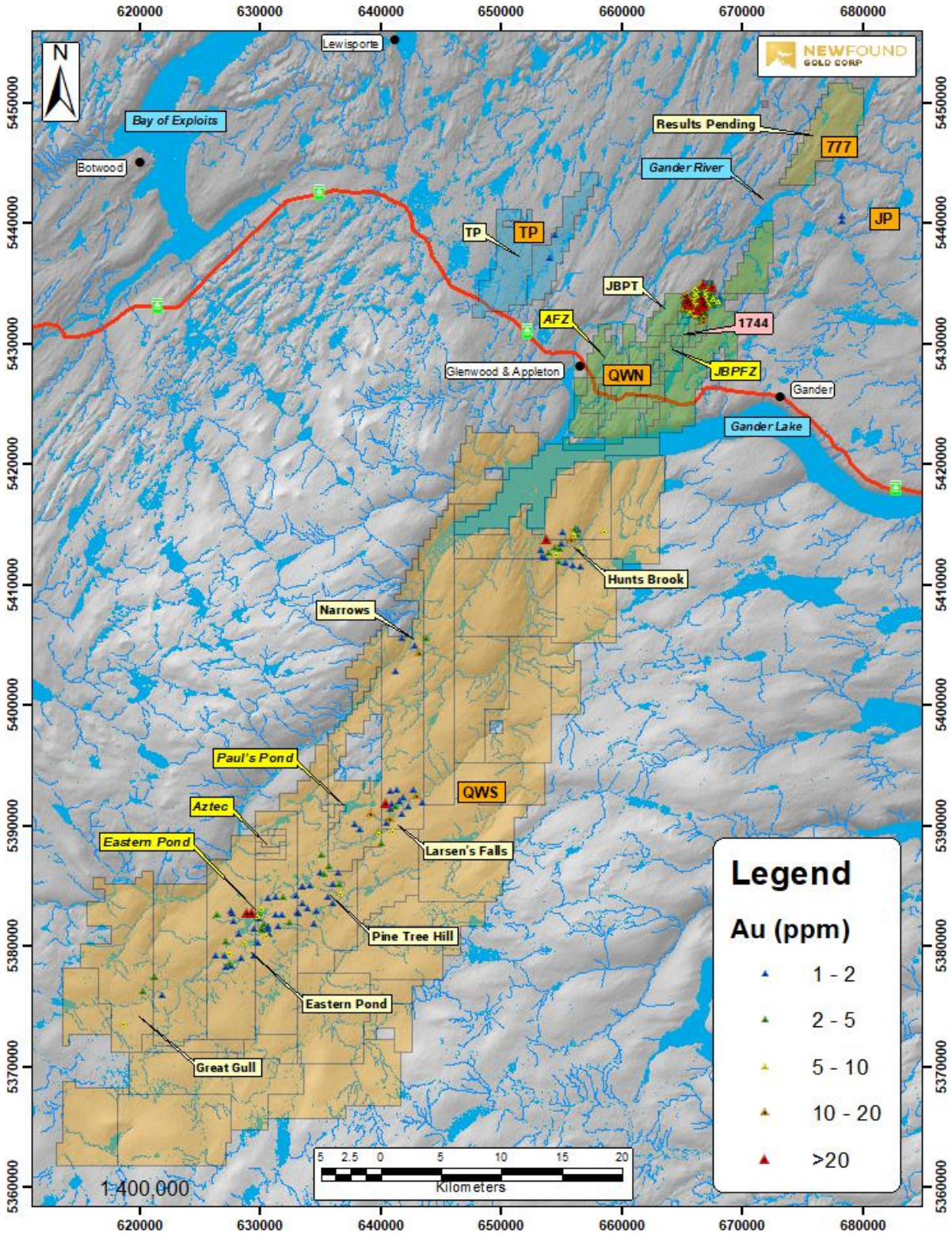

***Figure 9-5**. Till samples with calculated gold grades above 0.1 ppm (Source: NFG).*

The highest values recorded are 1,131.2 and 568.2 ppm Au for two samples collected from the Big Dave Vein along the AFZ in QWN (Figure 9-2). At present, none of the prospecting samples taken from QWS and TP has assayed above 20 ppm Au.

NFG's prospecting programs include routine quality assurance and quality control samples, standard reference materials and blanks inserted into the sample stream in the field at the rate of approximately one standard and one blank for every 20 rock samples.

Combined with a steadily improving understanding of the direction in which the last glacial ice sheer advanced and retreated, float samples from NFG's prospecting programs assist with identification of potential bedrock source areas that should be tested by drilling. Where samples taken from outcropping bedrock show strong mineralization, drill targets can be developed with information from local mapping of the strike and dip of veins and faults, supplemented by interpretations of structure from geophysical surveys.

9.3 Geochemistry – Tills

The objective of sampling glacial tills is to detect and delineate dispersal trains of gold grains emanating from undiscovered quartz veins of potential significance. The ice flow direction in the Queensway area is understood to be in the northeast quadrant. Figure 9-3 shows the locations of till samples, colour coded by year. Figure 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).

In 2016 a total of 59 samples from the C-horizon of the till were collected from hand-dug shovel pits on a portion of QWN along the JBPFZ (Figure 9-3). This study was contracted to Overburden Drilling Management Limited (ODM), who noted in their final report that all of the till samples collected from the JBPFZ area that year had abundant gold, with an average of more than 100 grains in the samples. The ODM report also noted that the pristine nature of most of the gold grains indicated that they had been transported over only a short distance, likely less than a kilometre [18].

In 2018, NFG began a program of both regional and detailed scale till sampling at QWS to assist with target generation for future work. Despite Winter conditions, sampling continued, as it does today, throughout the year. The till sample locations were based on two grids designed around property boundaries, lakes, rivers, and boggy areas. Grid 1, the Regional Survey over Queensway South, generated 339 samples using a 2 km spacing and a 1 km offset on every second line. Grid 2, the Detailed Survey over the Queensway South, targeted a southwest magnetic anomaly from geophysics surveys, generated 276 samples using a 500 m spacing and a 250 m offset on every second line. In both grids, planned sites on the grid were not sampled if they had excessive organic material, were reworked fluvial material, were rocky ground, or were identified as not being true till material. From the samples collected at the 615 sites that were sampled, multielement ICP analyses were used to select 21 that were submitted to ODM for analysis of the gold grains.

Late in 2018, NFG collected four additional till samples near the site where a single till sample from the 2016 program produced 1,744 gold grains.

Based on the results of earlier prospecting and some early till results NFG targeted 10 areas in QWS for more detailed till programs in 2020: Hunt's Brook (96 samples), The Narrows (69 samples), Larsen's Falls (100 samples), Pine Tree Hill (81 samples), Eastern Pond (118 samples), Eastern Pond Detailed (50 samples), Eastern Pond Infill (76 samples), and Great Gull River (82 samples). Programs were also conducted in the north at Twin Ponds (98 samples) and at Jonathan's Pond (31 samples). The till sampling that began in 2020 at Larsen's Falls and Pine Tree Hill continued into the following year.

In 2021, NFG focused its till sampling programs in QWN, specifically along the JBPFZ and at newly acquired ground in the Rocky Brook area. At JBPFZ, the goal of the 2021 program was to look for the edges of the pervasive anomaly identified there in 2016 by targeting one area north of the 2016 survey (151 samples) and another area west of the original survey (52 samples). Results from the 96 samples collected in the Rocky Brook area were not available at the time of the effective date of this report.

Till sampling continues in 2022, with a program begun at West Narrows along the Mustang Trend west of Gander Lake, around Yellow Fox and Careless Cove Brooks.

The till samples processed by ODM have been quantitatively assessed using two methods:

- the count of the number of pristine gold grains and modified gold grains (Figure 9-4)
- the gold grade calculated from the size distribution of the gold grains (Figure 9-5)

NFG's till sampling programs include routine quality assurance and quality control samples, field duplicates inserted into the sample stream at the rate of approximately one duplicate for every 20 till samples.

The till sample with highest gold grain count (1,744 grains) and the highest calculated gold grade (15.7 ppm) was one of the 2016 till samples from the Joe Batt's Pond area. This strong showing will be tested by drilling along the JBPFZ. Other target areas for future drill testing are those that show strong mineralization in the tills, both by the grain count (Figure 9-4) and by the calculated gold grade (Figure 9-5). These include the areas in QWS around Hunt's Pond and between Eastern Pond and Paul's Pond.

9.4 Geochemistry – Soils

Figure 9-6 shows the locations of the soil sample programs done by NFG in 2018 and 2021.

In 2018, anomalous gold and arsenic values in float rock samples from the 2017 prospecting program in QWS were followed up with two gridded soil surveys. Samples were acquired from the B horizon, where possible, using a device known as a "Dutch auger" that is designed to collect soil samples in areas where the soil is dense with roots and fibrous vegetation. Although the 2018 soil programs were done in the winter, and had to auger through ice and snow,

acquisition of B-horizon samples was good. Samples were analyzed at Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL, by fire assay and by multielement ICP.

The Jumbo Brook soil survey grid (Figure 9-7) overlies the contact between the Davidsville Group to the east and the Indian Islands Group to the west. It used 11 lines, 1 km long and spaced 100 m apart, with an azimuth of N50°W. 21 of the 373 samples returned gold grades above 0.01 ppm. The better gold grades for soil and float samples appear to be clustered near the forest access road and suggest a possible source to the south-southwest, towards Thumbs-Up Pond or the boggy area west of it.

The Yellow Fox Brook soil survey grid (Figure 9-8) covers the contact between the Davidsville Group to the east and the Ten Mile Lake Formation to the west. It used 11 lines, 1 km long and spaced 100 m apart, with an azimuth of N40°W. 12 of the 380 samples returned gold grades above 0.01 ppm. Samples along Yellow Fox Brook indicate a possible target to the north of the grid. Three of the 2017 prospecting float samples appear to line up in a northeasterly direction with the better soil samples. It has been difficult to form a definitive interpretation of the Yellow Fox Brook soil data because information on the direction of ice flow points to a south-lying source for the float and soil, opposite the interpretation developed from the soil data.

In 2021, NFG completed three small soil surveys at Queensway. Two surveys acted as a test of whether soil surveys could recognize an anomalous gold signature in areas where till samples had produced high gold grades. Samples were taken at maximum allowable depths with a standard “Dutch auger” and sieved with a #80 screen, with the fines that passed through the sieve being sent to Eastern Analytical Labs for fire assay.

The 2021 soil programs also included a test of the mass spectrometer Halo mineral identifier on soil samples. The goal of this exercise was to determine if the Halo system could recognize alteration halos. With Halo being able to identify muscovite in 12 soil samples collected from the Cokes Zone, NFG plans to conduct further testing with larger samples to determine if Halo analysis of soil samples should become a routine exploration method in future.

Generally, the results of the soil sampling programs to date have been inconclusive. Further work will be needed to establish whether soil sampling can improve targeting of drill holes.

9.5 Trenching

NFG’s trenching programs at Queensway have focused on gold targets generated by prospecting and till sampling as well as by historical data compilations. Once the trench is opened by an excavator, channel samples and grab samples are collected. Channel samples are cut with a gas-powered saw with a diamond blade, and are typically 2–3 cm wide, 5–10 cm deep and 1 m long. Grab samples are taken to investigate vein differences or to substitute for channel samples where those could not be collected. All NFG trenches are backfilled at the end of each program. Trenches that cannot reach bedrock within the 6 m reach of the excavator arm are backfilled immediately, without sampling.

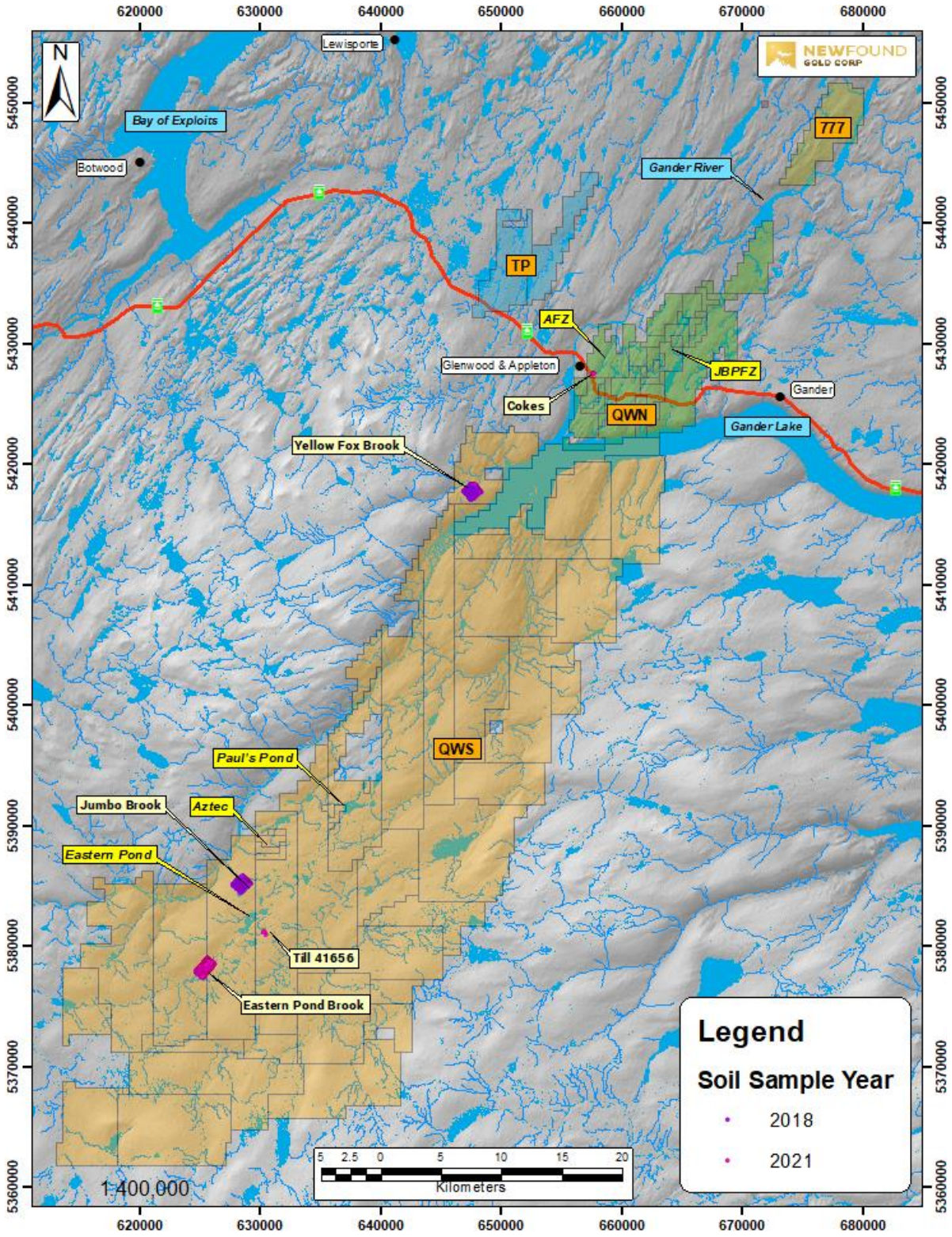

***Figure 9-6**. Locations of soil samples, colour coded by year (Source: NFG).*

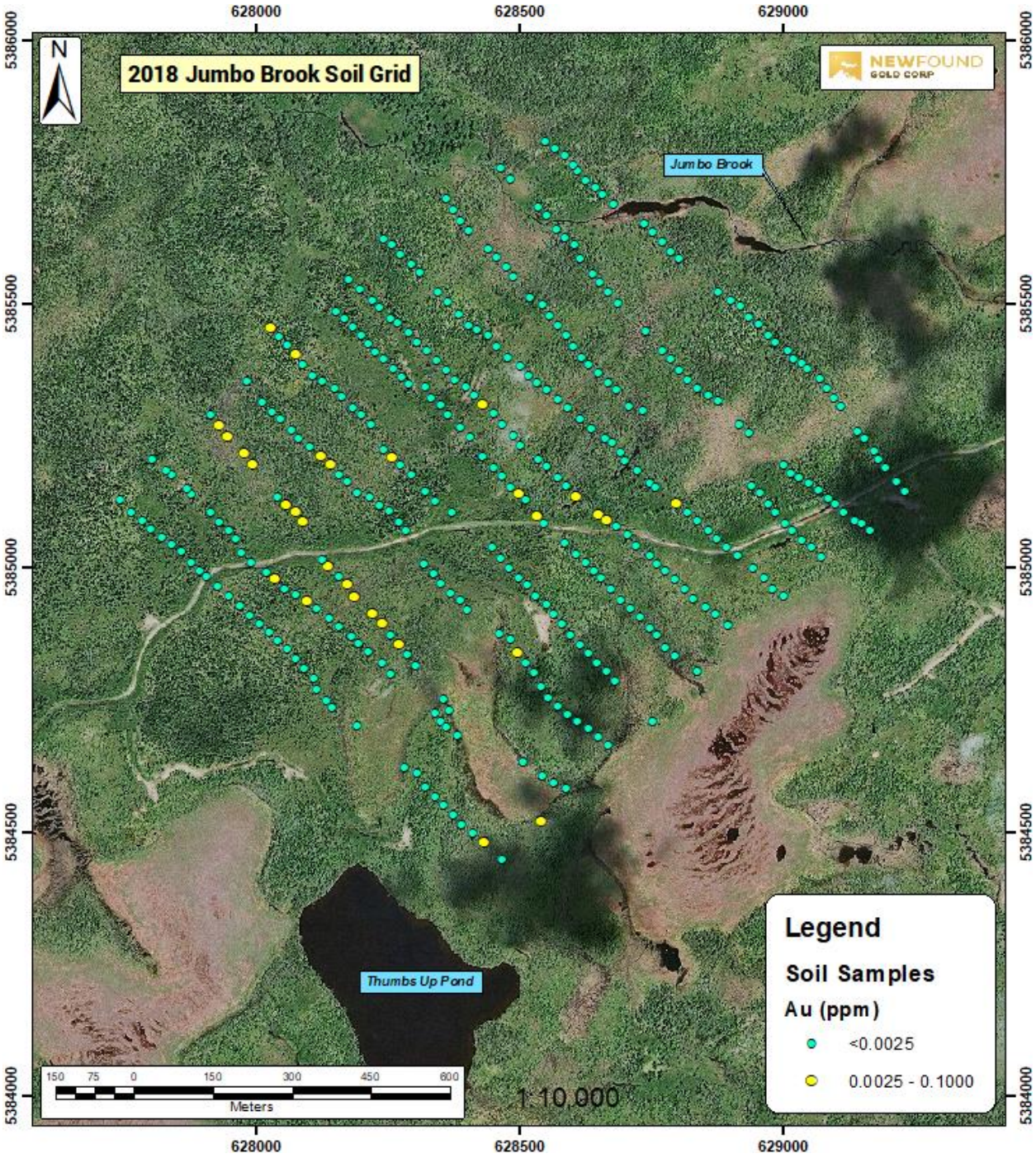

***Figure 9-7**. Soil sample locations and gold grades near Jumbo Brook (Source: NFG).*

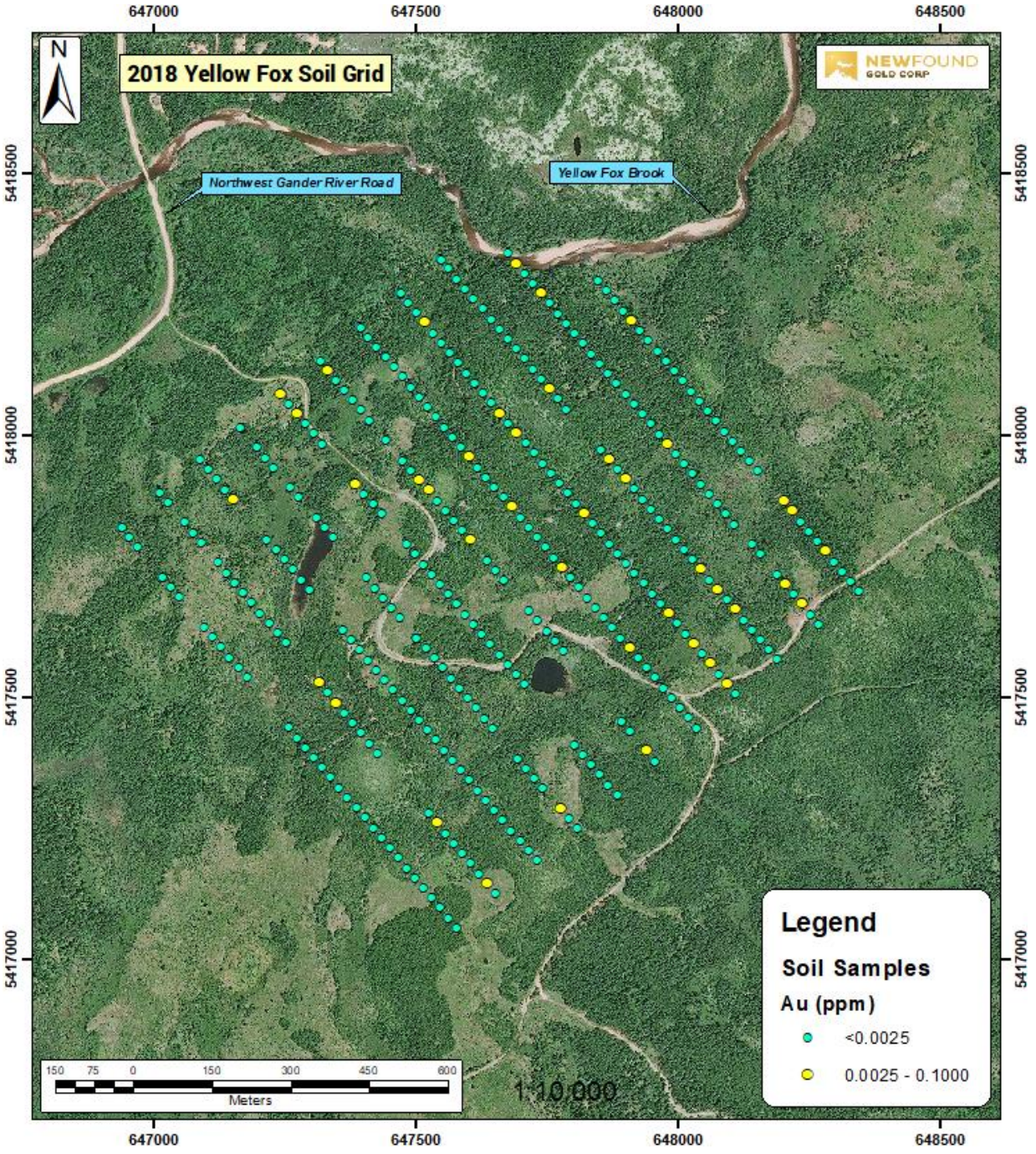

***Figure 9-8**. Soil sample locations and gold grades near Yellow Fox Brook (Source: NFG).*

NFG's trench programs in 2017, 2018 and 2020 focused on QWN areas; trenching started in QWS in 2021. Trenching has been a successful exploration method at the Queensway Project, with many of the gold zones identified or better defined through trenching. Examples include Dome, Road, Lotto, Little, Cokes, Knob, Bullet, Glass, Aztec, A-Zone, LBNL, and showings in the Greenwood Pond area (Figure 9-9).

The permit application for NFG's 2017 trenching program included 94 proposed trenches approximately 25 m long and 1 m wide, to various depths, crossing the NE–SW regional trend of the JBPFZ. Ultimately, 24 trenches were dug, with a total of 122 channel samples and 40 grab samples taken from five areas, including Quartz Pond (19 samples), the 798 Boulder Zone (29 samples), the Glass Showing (23 samples), the Joe Batts Trend (2 samples), and the Logan–Lachlan Zone (89 samples).

The permit application for NFG's 2018 trenching program included 133 proposed trench locations along the JBPFZ. 12 of the proposed trenches were attempted before attention shifted to the Glass Showing, extending the 2017 trench to 150 m in length and up to 25 m in width. Many quartz veins exposed in the extended and expanded Glass Trench were mapped by drone, and channel sampled. Structural mapping was also carried out by GoldSpot as part of their regional-scale property review. The highest gold grade from the 2018 trench program was 44.7 ppm from a 10–12 cm quartz vein with semi-massive stringers of dark grey to black, pyrite and arsenopyrite, sampled at the northern end of the Glass Trench.

In 2020, 16 trenches were dug, mainly on the west side of the AFZ, near the town of Appleton, from the Hornet Zone in the south to Trench 36 in the north. Half of NFG's 2020 trenches evaluated areas not previously trenched; the other half were dug to re-expose or extend trenches that had previously shown good results.

A total of 16 trenches were completed in 2021, with 114 channel samples from seven trenches at Aztec, Bernard's Camp, Eastern Pond Brook, Junior's Hook, and Joe's Feeder and MT (Rattman). At the effective date of this report, results are still pending for 12 trench samples from Aztec and Junior's Hook.

Figure 9-10 shows the locations of the 37 channel samples (out of a total of 360 collected by NFG since 2017) that had gold assays higher than 0.5 ppm. The highest grades seen in trench samples come from QWN; these include a channel sample from Trench 36 with a gold grade of 18.9 ppm, and two samples from the Glass Trench, with gold grades of 14.6 ppm and 13.3 ppm. In QWS, the highest gold grades in trench channel samples to date include a few from 3 ppm to 5 ppm at Eastern Pond Brook, Bernard's Pond Camp, Junior's Hook and MT (Rattman).

9.6 QP Opinion on Representativity and Potential Bias of Exploration Samples

The QP for this section, Alan Lambden, is of the opinion that the soil, till and trench samples are representative of the regions where they were taken and provide unbiased measurements of the gold grades in those 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; in fact, gold-rich grab samples are advantageous because they help point exploration programs in the right direction as they search for the bedrock source of strong gold mineralization seen in surface samples. Bias in

these types of exploration samples will not affect mineral resources estimates, if and when the project gets to that stage, because these will not be used for resource estimation.

The reliability of exploration drill hole samples, and their potential biases, are discussed in Section 11.

9.7 Airborne Geophysical Surveys

From low altitude flights that track back and forth across a study area on a regular grid, airborne geophysical surveys measure physical properties, like the minor perturbations in the local gravity field caused by density variations in the bedrock or subtle changes in the local magnetic field caused by changes in the mineralogical composition of the rocks beneath. The measurement acquired during an airborne geophysical survey can be mapped directly, can have their slope or gradient displayed (the "first derivative"), or can have the changes in the slope displayed (the "second derivative"). They can also be used in a process known as "inversion" to build a 3D model of the subsurface that is consistent with the observed measurements. Any of these types of displays can enhance the ability to identify areas worthy of more detailed investigation in one of two main ways:

- By revealing areas with similar geophysical properties. If an area where strong gold mineralization has already been confirmed has a similar geophysical response as another area that has not yet had the benefit of detailed exploration, that less explored area merits a closer look to better understand if the similarity in its geophysical characteristics also makes it similar in its ability to host strong gold mineralization.
- By revealing areas with anomalous geophysical properties. As discussed in Section 7, gold usually precipitates from hydrothermal fluids where either pressure or temperature drop. Anomalies in a map of a geophysical property may point to the type of local change in the bedrock that could be a location where changing pressure or temperature conditions, back at the time when the deposits were forming, favoured gold precipitation.
- By revealing linear structures that may be faults or fractures. With gold in the Queensway area being associated with structural features like fault and fracture zones, and the veins associated with them, linear features on a map of a geophysical measurement, or its derivatives, may reveal fault and fracture zones that are difficult to see on the ground due to overburden, till, lakes and vegetation.

On behalf of Palisade (now NFG), CGG Canada Services Ltd. (CGG) flew a survey that measured magnetic and electrical properties over the Queensway Project area in 2017 [19]. Maps of the 1st and 2nd derivatives of the magnetic field indicated that the geological structures suggested by geophysics do conform to trends identified from surface reconnaissance and sampling.

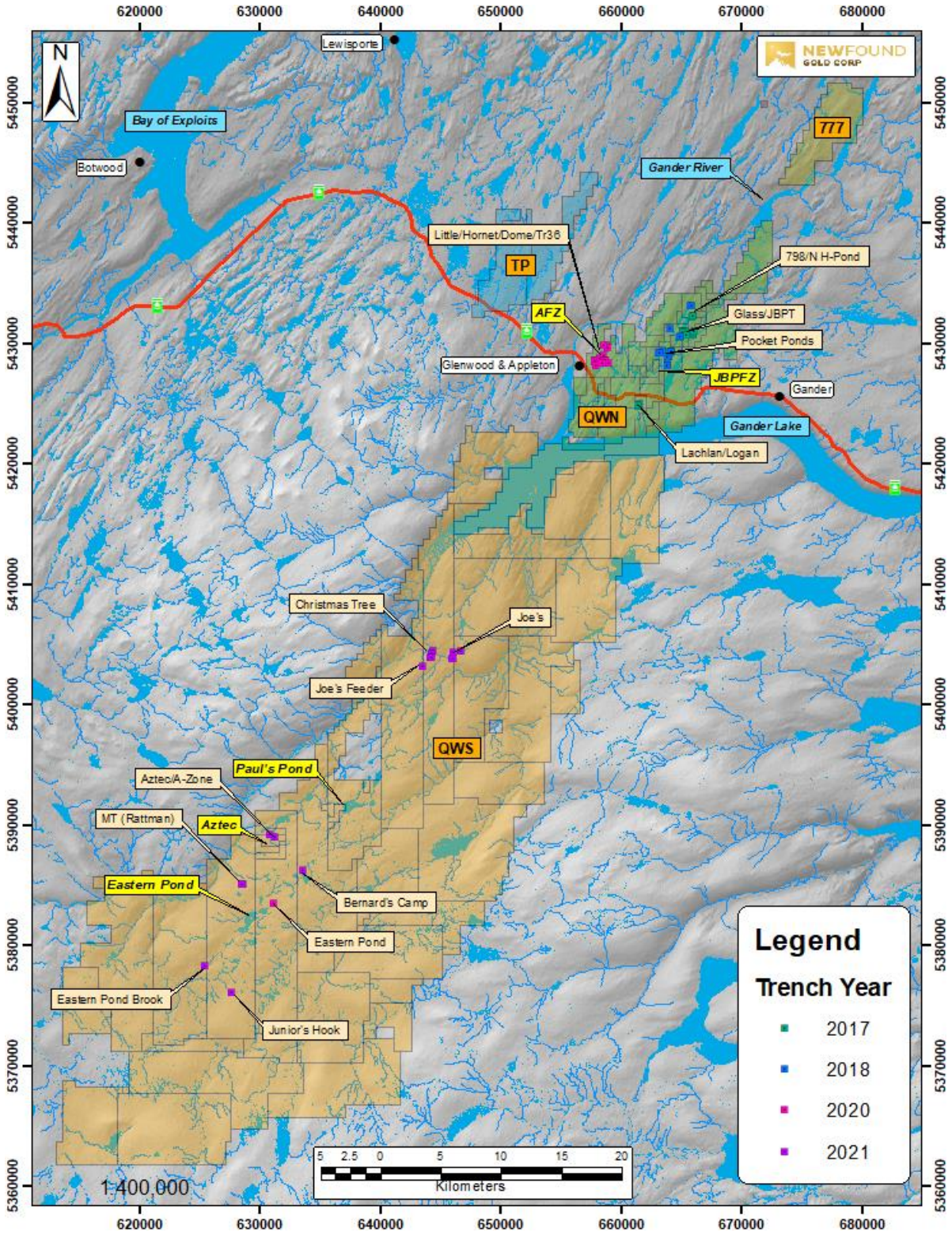

***Figure 9-9**. Location of NFG trenches, colour coded by year (Source: NFG).*

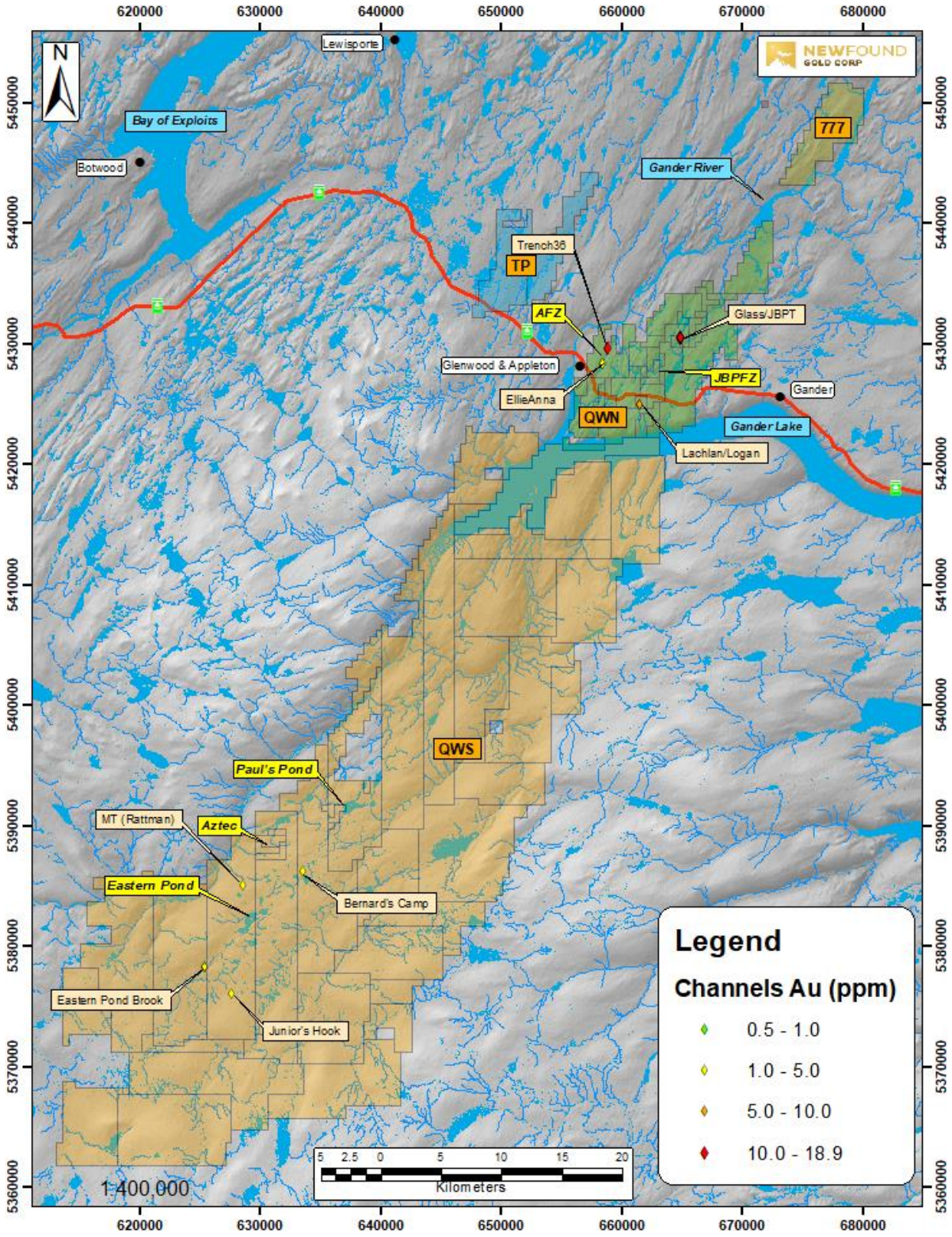

***Figure 9-10**. Trenches with channel samples with gold assays above 0.5 ppm (Source: NFG).*

In 2020, CGG flew a survey that measured the gravity and magnetic fields over QWN [20]. Broad changes in the gravity field were consistent with mapped geologic features; the higher density of the rocks in the Gander River Ultramafic Complex on the east side of the Queensway area is evident in the gravity response. With finer details being more difficult to resolve, the CGG report suggests that a 3D interpretation of the subsurface is required to better use the data.

In 2021, CGG flew a survey that measured the magnetic, radiometric and electrical properties over QWN and the eastern part of QWS [21]. Broad changes in magnetic properties were again noted to be consistent with large mapped geologic features. The map of 1st derivative of the electrical chargeability field shows a low (red in Figure 9-11) that runs just to the west of the Gander Lake Ultrabasic Complex. With this image providing considerable local detail, it may assist local mapping of structure.

9.8 Satellite Imagery

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

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. The work is currently ongoing and no interpretation or ground truthing has yet occurred.

9.9 Digital Elevation Models

High resolution models of the ground surface are helpful not only for checking ground survey information, such as drill hole collars, but can also be used to interpret faults and fractures which often manifest themselves as linear features on coloured pixel maps of elevation or its 1st and 2nd derivatives.

When CGG flew its geophysical surveys in 2018, 2020 and 2021, a by-product of the data acquisition done for these studies was 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.

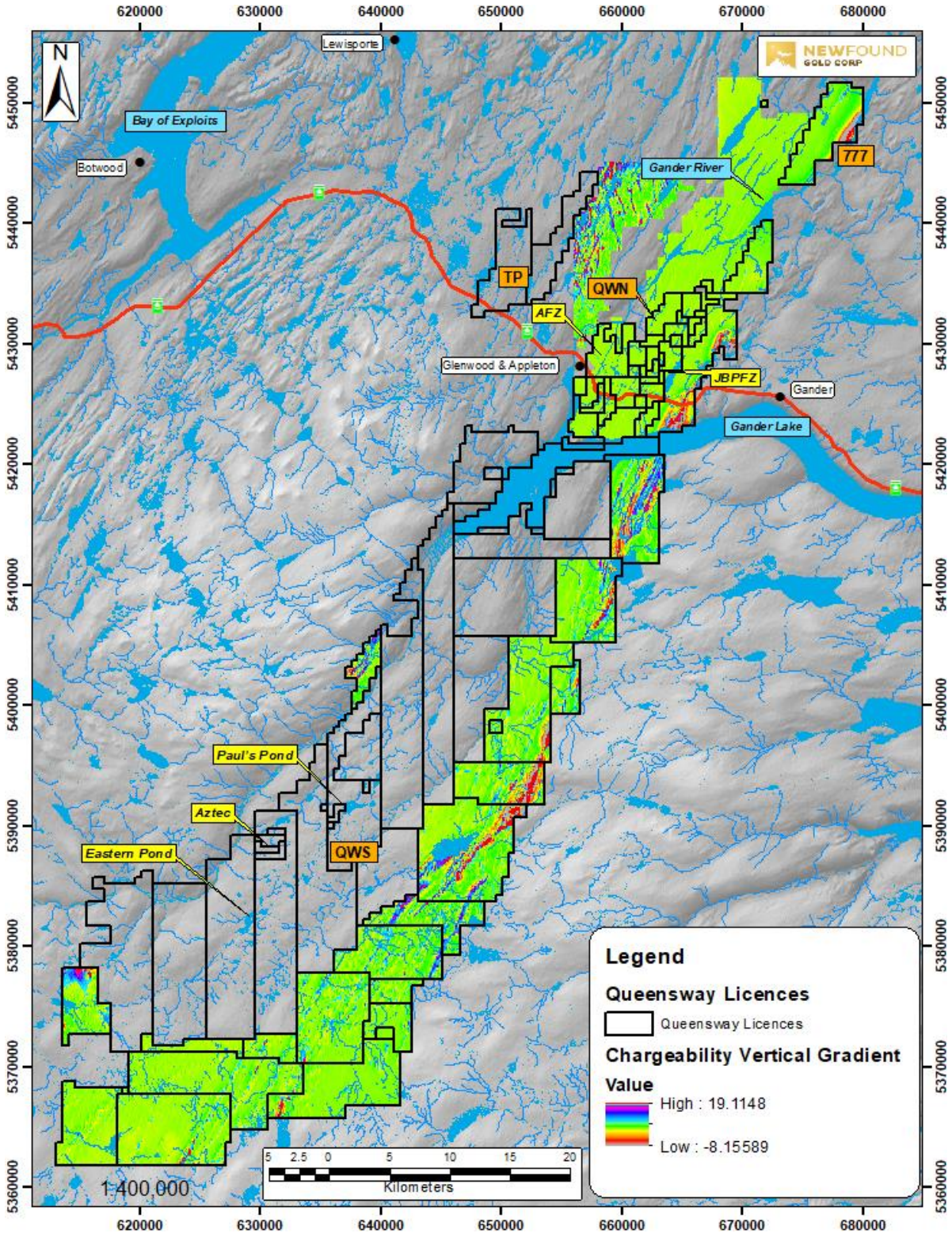

***Figure 9-11**. 1st derivative of chargeability from 2021 geophysical survey (Source: NFG).*

10. DRILLING

From October to December 2019, New Found Gold (NFG) carried out a ten-hole diamond drill program at Queensway North. The program totalled 1,985 m of HQ core and targeted the Keats, Dome, Glass and 1744 Prospects (Figure 10-1 and Table 10-1). It was this program that identified significant mineralization at the historic Keats showing with the intercept of 75.21 ppm Au over 23.5 m in NFGC-19-01 (Figures 10-2 through 10-6 and Table A-1 in Appendix A). In August 2020, NFG began a 200,000 m drill program targeting the 9.45 km mineralized strike length on the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ) in QWN and the 12.7 km mineralized strike length of the Joe Batt's Pond Fault Zone (JBPFZ) in QWN. As a result of initial follow-up drilling to the 2019 program at Keats, and the additional discoveries of Golden Joint and Lotto nearby, the program quickly doubled to 400,000 m in October 2021.

Up to the effective date of this report (February 18, 2022) NFG has completed 531 diamond holes for a total of 144,637 m, all of it HQ core. Appendix A provides collar coordinates and hole orientations for all of NFG's drill holes.

***Table 10-1**. Summary of completed drill holes through February 18th, 2022.*

	2019		2020		2021		2022 (to Feb. 18th)		Total	
Prospect	#Holes	Metres	#Holes	Metres	#Holes	Metres	#Holes	Metres	#Holes	Metres
798					2	469			2	469
1744	2	522			23	7,312	5	1,834	30	9,668
Cokes					9	2,611			9	2,611
Dome	2	116	5	993	5	1,107			12	2,216
Glass	4	879							4	879
Golden Joint					56	18,505	3	1,407	59	19,653
Keats	2	469	41	8,377	214	59,660	11	4,225	268	72,731
Knob					16	3,157			16	3,157
Little			6	769					6	769
Lotto			13	3,032	49	14,078	4	1,460	66	18,571
Pocket Pond					46	10,547			46	10,547
Road			2	429	2	508	2	595	6	1,532
TCH					2	449			2	449
Zone 36					5	1,129			5	1,129
All Prospects	**10**	**1,985**	**67**	**13,600**	**429**	**119,531**	**25**	**9,521**	**531**	**144,637**

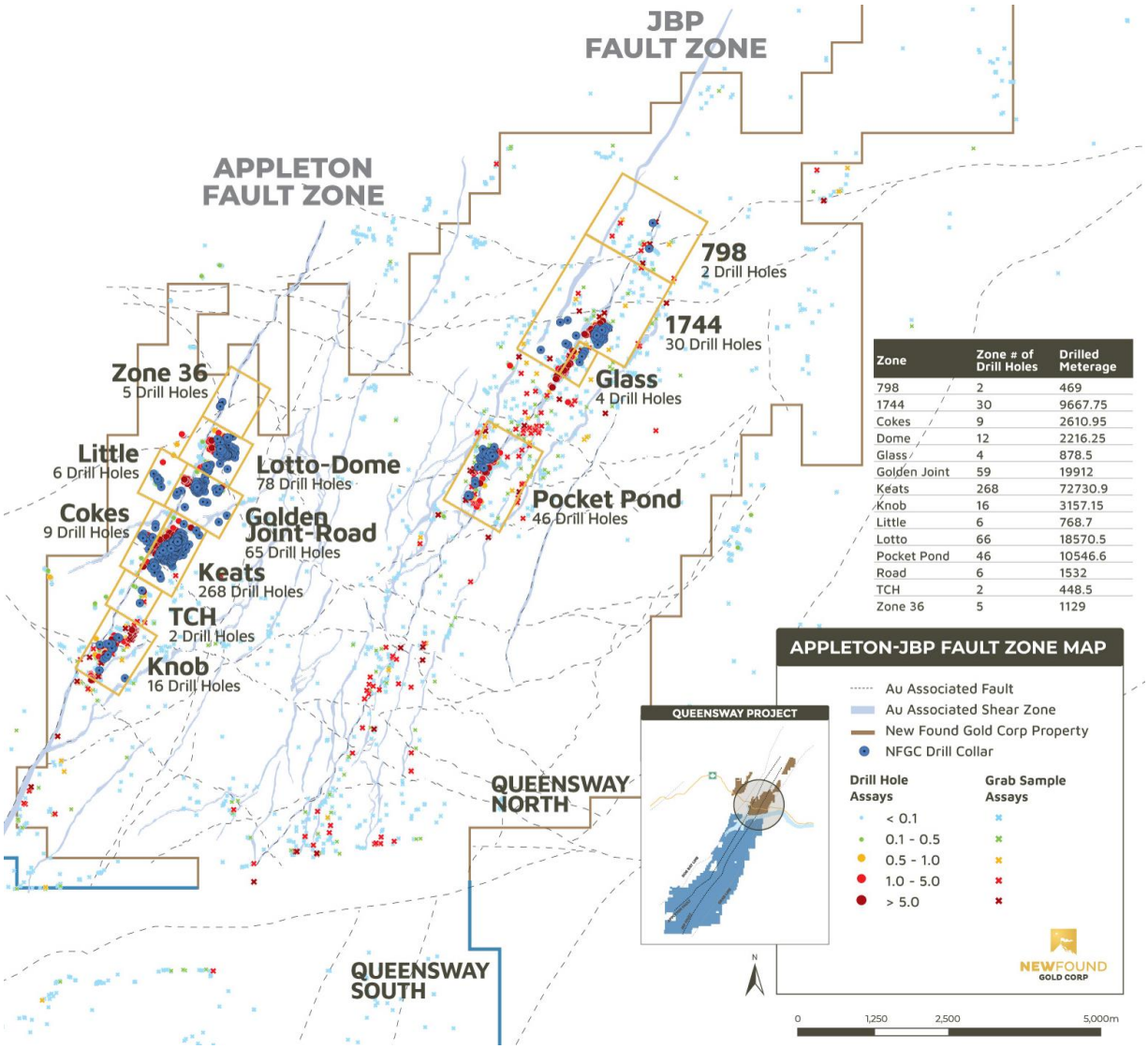

***Figure 10-1**. Queensway North property package with NFG drill-tested gold prospects and collar locations completed as of February 18th, 2022 (Source: NFG).*

Drilling contractor New Valley Drilling of Springdale, NL, drilled with four rigs using two EF-50 and one A5 skid-mounted rig along with a track-mounted CS-1000, equipped to drill HQ size core. In February 2021, NFG contracted Rally Drilling (Rally) of Sussex, NB. As of February 18th, 2022, Rally drilled with three HTM2500, one EF-50 and one U6 skid-mounted rigs and a skid-mounted CS-1000, all equipped to drill HQ size core. Excavators were used to clear drill sites and move the rigs. Collars were foresighted using RTK GPS receivers and marked with pickets. Drill hole orientations were measured with a TN14 gyrocompass. Core was collected twice daily by NFG personnel. All completed holes were plugged and marked with a metal post to identify the hole and to act as a hazard warning. Downhole dip data were collected by the drill crews, using the Reflex EZ-Trac, starting at 15 m past the casing and at 50 m intervals downhole. An exit survey was completed at 15 m intervals upon completion of the hole.

All core was logged by NFG geologists under supervision of Miguel Nassif and Greg Matheson of NFG in a core logging facility in Gander, NL. Samples were cut or split on-site, and half-core samples were sent for preparation to ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Ontario and Moncton, New Brunswick or to Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL. The pulps prepared by ALS were shipped to ALS Vancouver, British Columbia, for analysis. The pulps prepared by Eastern Analytical remained in Springdale for analysis. Details of analytical methods and data quality management systems are provided in Section 11. As of February 18th, 2022, complete assay results for 373 holes had been received. The assay results are discussed for each prospect in the following sections, 10.1 through 10.8, and presented as significant intervals in Table A-1 of Appendix A.

The QP is not aware of any drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the drill hole location or assay data.

In March 2021, NFG contracted DGI Geoscience to undertake a downhole wireline logging campaign to collect optical televiewer (OTV) and acoustic televiewer (ATV) images to provide high resolution digital information on the orientations of faults and fractures. As of February 18th, 2022, 442 holes had OTV and ATV images; televiewer images could not be acquired in 40 holes in which the hole walls had collapsed or were unstable. 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 344 holes and gamma-gamma density logs for 187 holes.

10.1 Keats

In August 2020, as follow-up to the 2019 drill program, NFG began incrementally stepping-out with diamond drilling from NFGC-19-01 identifying a brittle fault zone known as the "Keats-Baseline" 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 Appleton Fault Zone (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 (Figure 10-2). Gold mineralization 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 10-3).

Of the 190 holes with complete assays received as of February 18, 2022, in the Keats prospect, 11% contain no significant intervals and 89% contain well mineralized intervals with more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 26.25 m, down-hole, with an average of 3.93 m; given the orientation of drilling relative to veins, true widths are approximately 60% to 95% of down-hole lengths
- from 1 ppm to 190 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 8.41 ppm

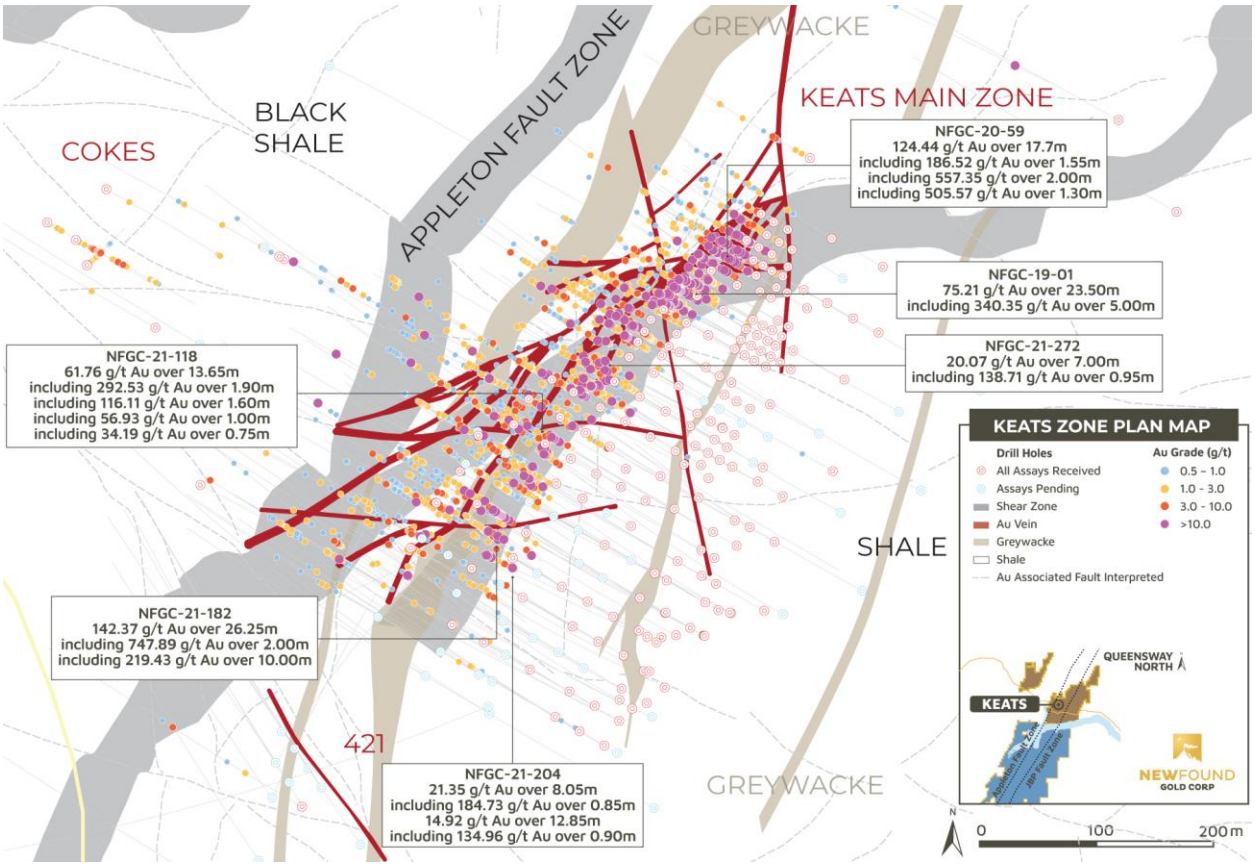

***Figure 10-2**. Plan view of the Keats prospect with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG).*

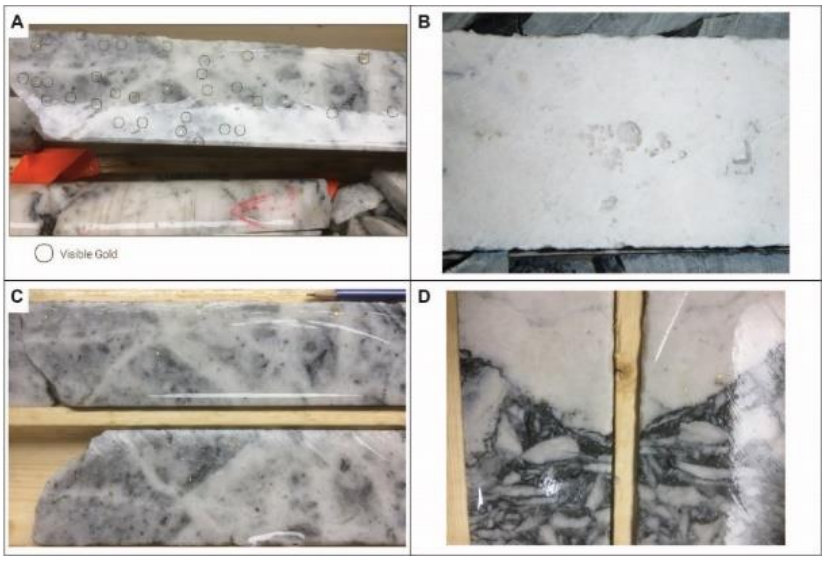

***Figure 10-3**. Core photographs from NFGC-19-01: visible gold in A, C and D; vuggy quartz texture in B (Source: NFG).*

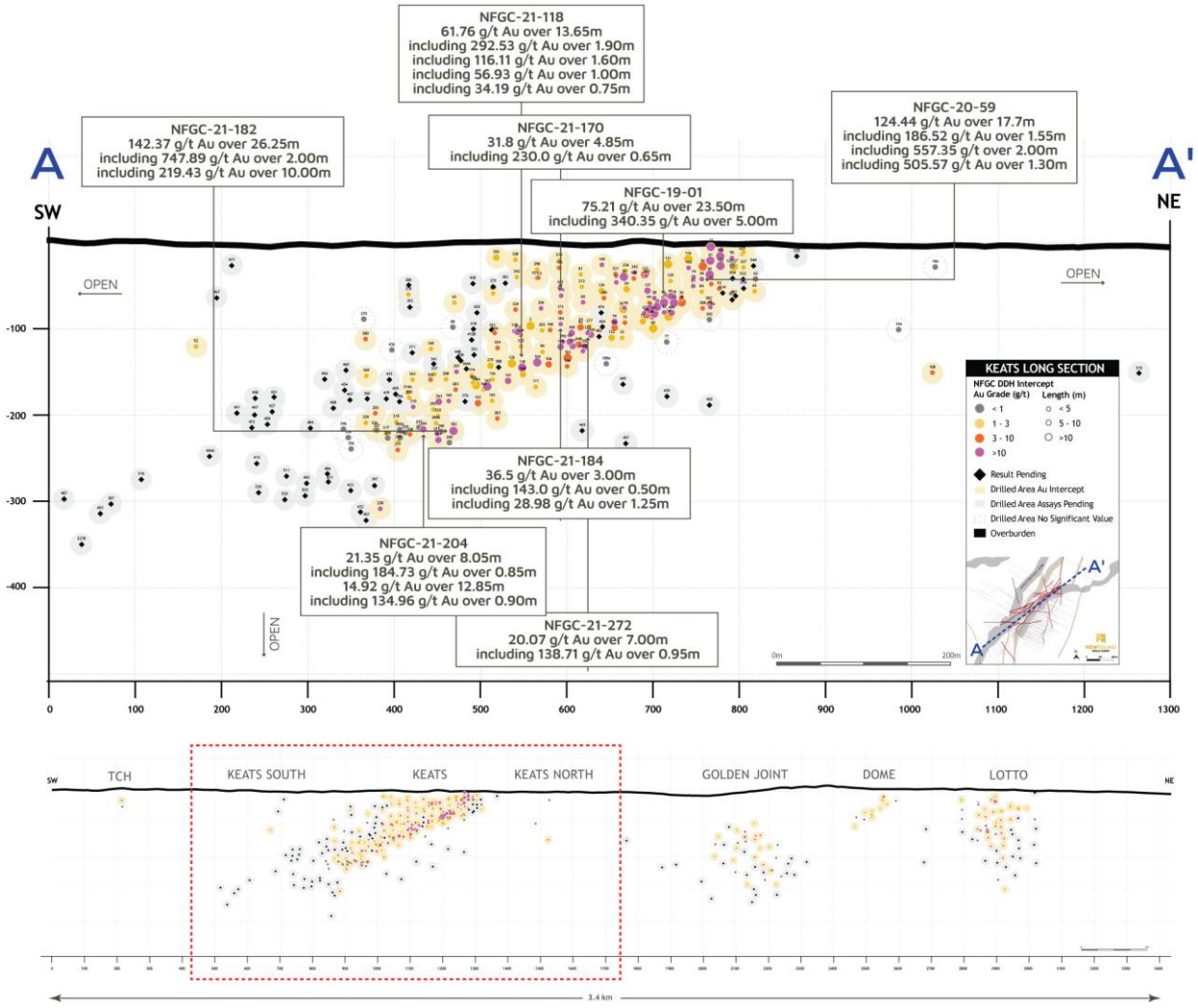

***Figure 10-4**. Keats Zone longitudinal section (Source: NFG).*

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals for the Keats prospect are presented in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include the notable Keats Main zone intercepts of:

- 124.44 ppm Au over 17.7 m in NFGC-20-59
- 20.07 ppm Au over 7.0 m in NFGC-21-272
- 61.76 ppm Au over 13.65 in NFGC-21-118
- 21.35 ppm Au over 8.05 m and 14.92 ppm Au over 12.85 m in NFGC-21-204
- 142.37 ppm Au over 26.25 m and 219.43 ppm Au over 10 m in NFGC-21-182

These occur within a thickened domain of high-grade gold mineralization with demonstrated continuity that plunges to the southwest at approximately 30° and has been defined over a length of 545 m (Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-4). This lens of very high-grade gold mineralization occurs within a dilational segment of the Keats-Baseline fault zone that experienced a high flow volume of mineralized fluids rich in gold.

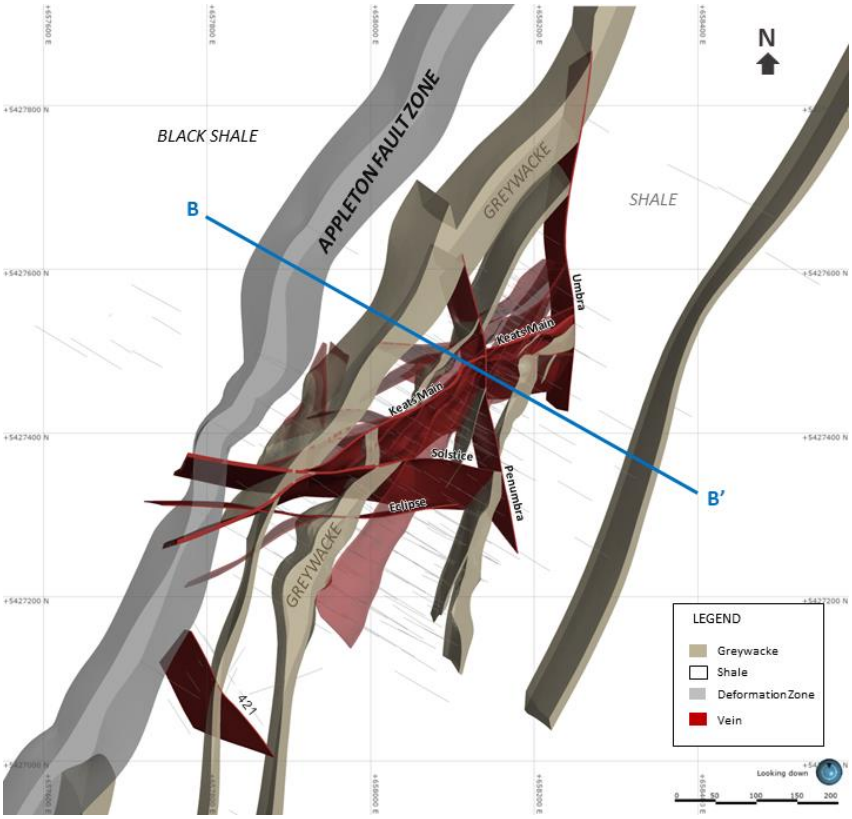

***Figure 10-5**. Keats 3D plan view map, 75 m wide horizontal section with significant veins and showing the B-B' cross-section trace used in Figure 10-6 (Source: NFG).*

A variety of fault and vein orientations have been encountered within and surrounding the Keats-Baseline fault, forming a complex network of high-grade vein splays bifurcating from the Keats-Baseline and the Appleton fault zones. Two vein orientations dominate, with the most prominent orientation being approximately parallel to the orientation of the Keats-Baseline fault zone. 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 10-5 and Figure 10-6). The Keats Main vein occurs within the Keats-Baseline fault and is accompanied by a complex array of high-grade gold veins of varying widths and orientations. Significant intercepts of 31.8 ppm Au over 4.85 m in NFGC-21-170 and 36.5 ppm Au over 3.0 m in NFGC-21-184 demonstrate the vertical continuity of the Keats Main vein (Figure 10-4 and Table A-1).

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. 6). The intersection of veins with the two common orientations controls the southwest plunge of the high-grade lens. Cross-cutting the Keats Main zone and forming important constituents of the Keats-Baseline fault network are several conjugate 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 10-5 and Figure 10-6.

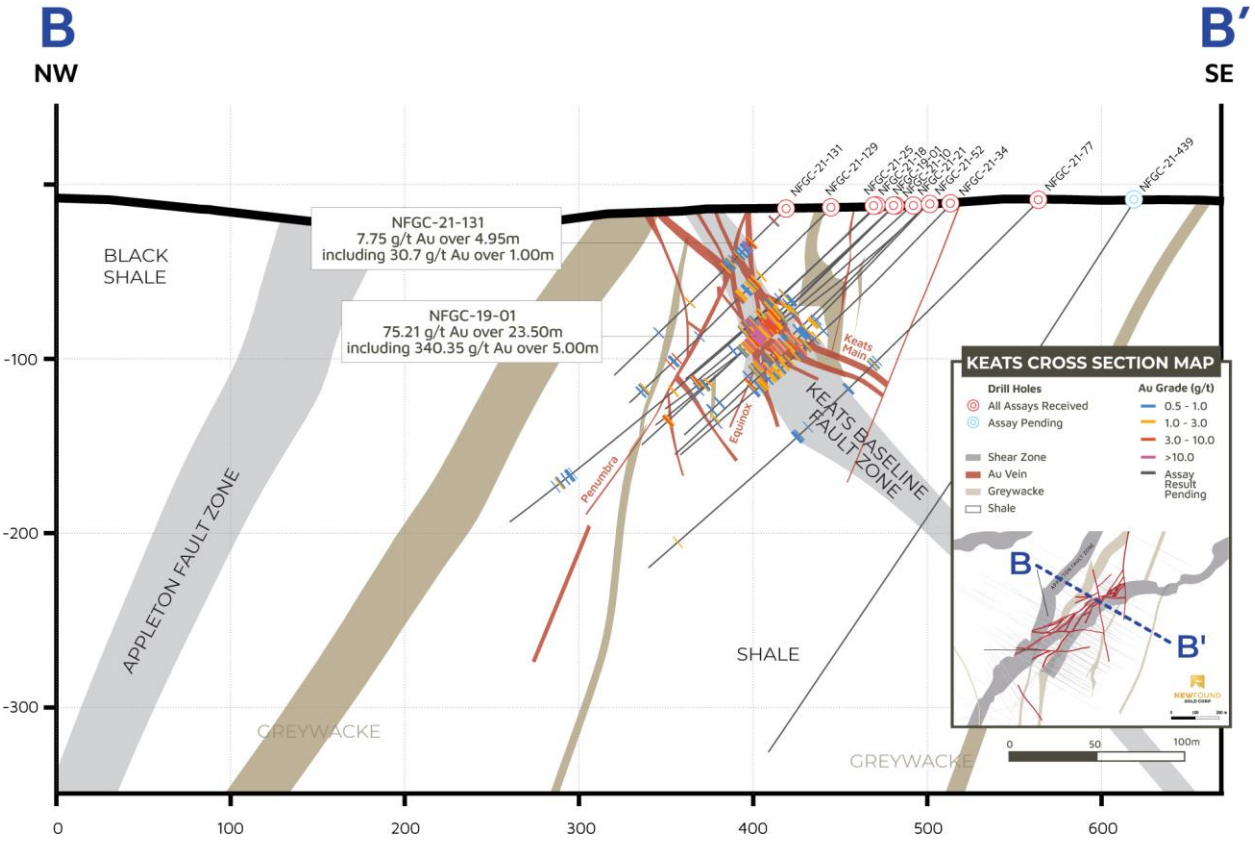

***Figure 10-6**. Keats cross section, looking northwest, +/- 10 m (Source: NFG).*

Drilling is ongoing at the Keats prospect, with the aim of expanding the Keats Main zone and, specifically, extending the high-grade dilational domain down-plunge to the south but also up-dip towards the ground surface. Additionally, exploration drilling will focus on step-out drilling on new veins and associated structures identified in both the hangingwall and footwall areas of the Keats-Baseline fault zone.

10.2 Lotto

The 2020 – 2022 NFG drilling has targeted veins intersected in historic drilling and trenching in the Lotto prospect area. The initial holes that intersected the "Lotto Main" vein targeted the intersection of two vein orientations observed in a historic trench. Since this discovery, a majority of the exploration drilling has been focused on testing the Lotto Main vein which strikes north (N0°E), and dips steeply to the east at approximately 85°. It ranges in true width from less than 1 m to approximately 3.5 m. This vein occurs approximately 200 m east of the AFZ and has been defined to a depth of 225 m, over a strike length of 200 m (Figure 10-7, Figure 10-8 and Figure 10-9).

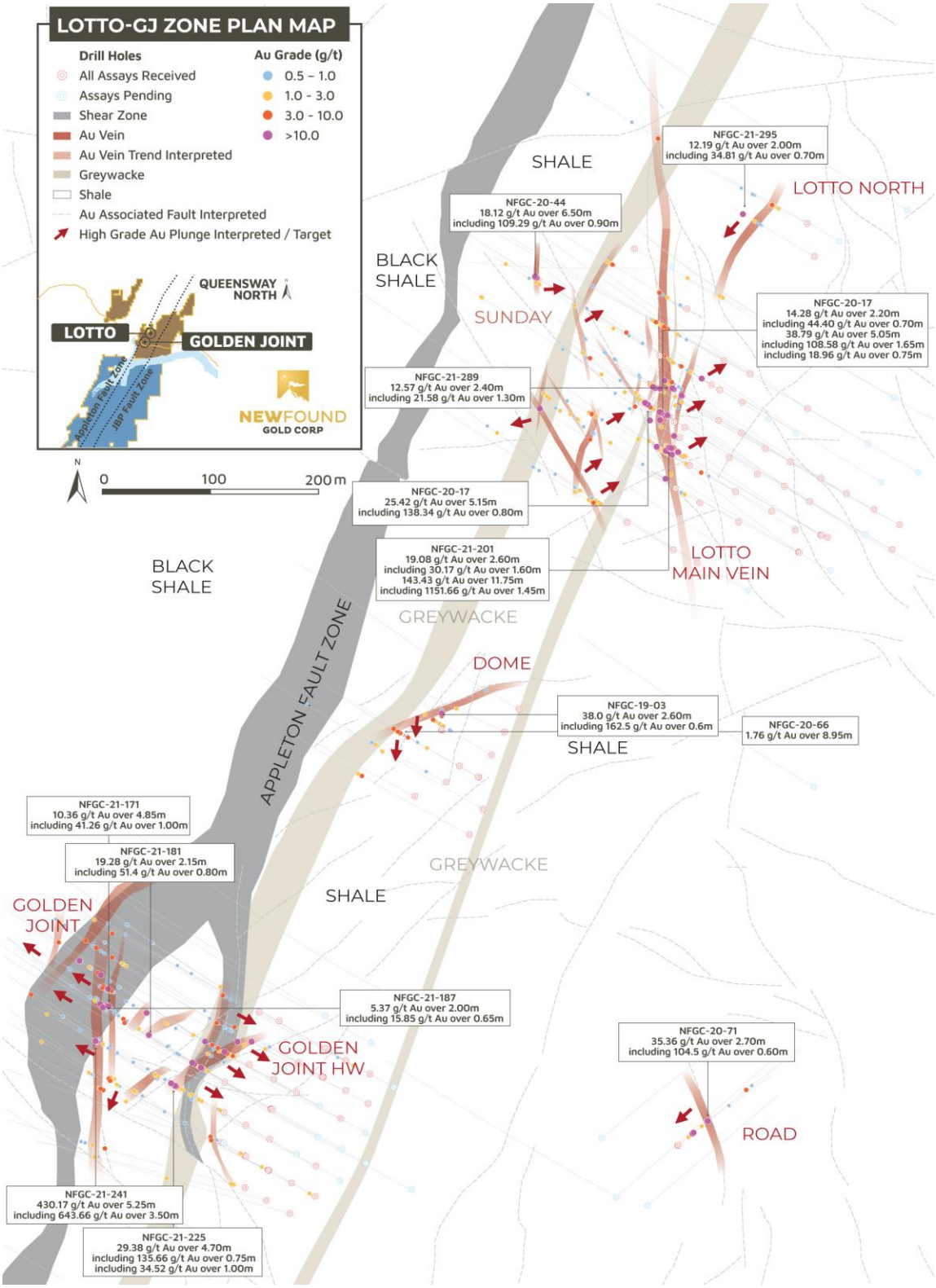

***Figure 10-7**. Plan view of Golden Joint – Lotto zones with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG).*

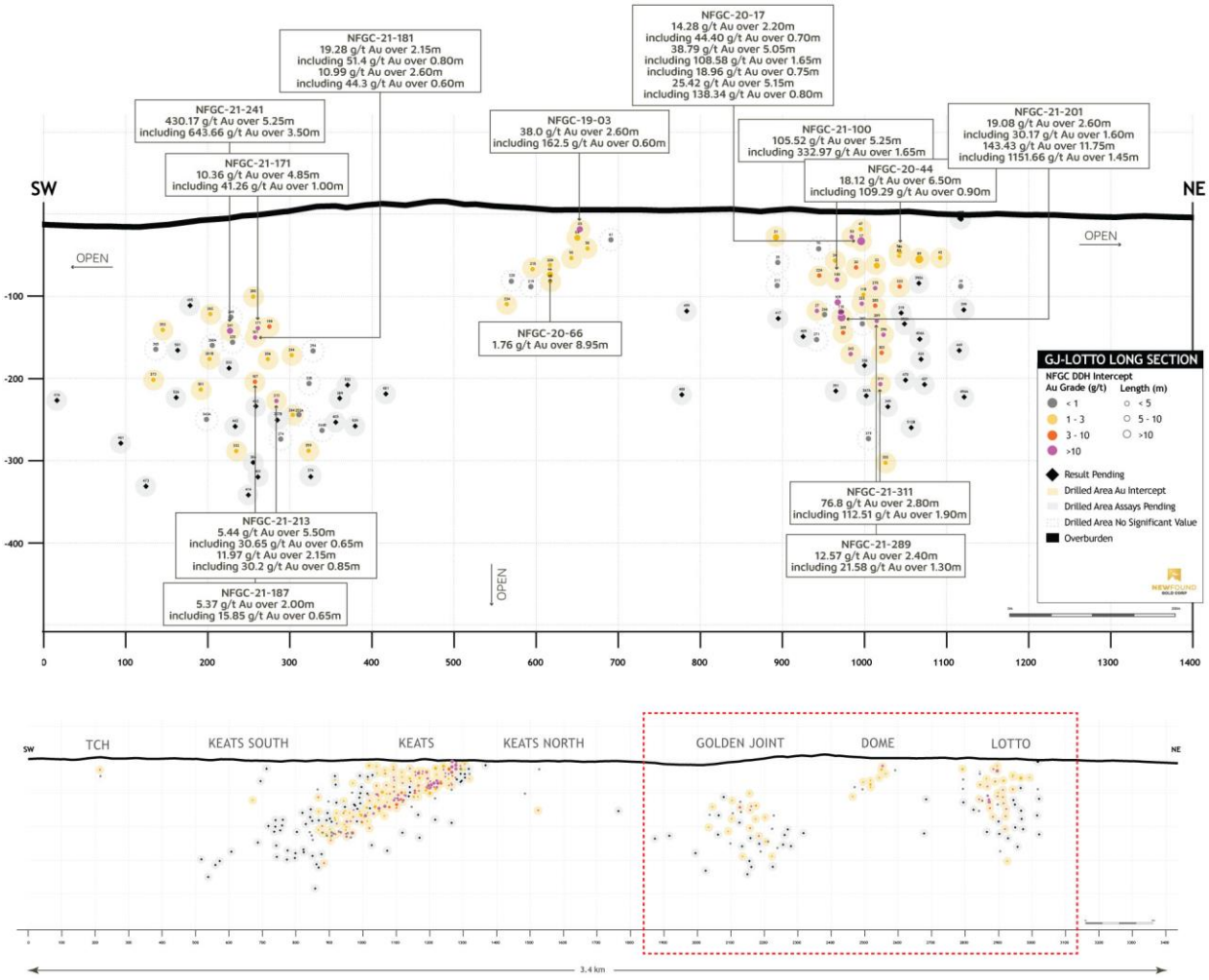

***Figure 10-8**. Longitudinal section through the Golden Joint and Lotto zones, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG).*

Of the 43 holes in the Lotto prospect with complete assays received as of February 18th, 2022, 21% contain no significant intervals and 79% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 11.75 m in length, with an average of 3.2 m; true widths are 70% to 90% of down-hole lengths
- from 1 ppm to 143 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 30.10 ppm

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals for the Lotto prospect are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include the Lotto Main vein results of:

- 143.43 ppm Au over 11.75 m in NFGC-21-201
- 105.52 ppm Au over 5.25 m in NFGC-21-100
- 76.8 ppm Au over 2.80 m in NFGC-21-311

These demonstrate good continuity of a high-grade lens that is interpreted to plunge steeply to the northeast. It has been defined over a width of approximately 60 m, to a depth of 210 m (Figure 10-8 and Figure 10-9). The vein at this location crosscuts a thin bed of greywacke; the presence of late brecciated vein phases suggests that there is a fault intersection at this location.

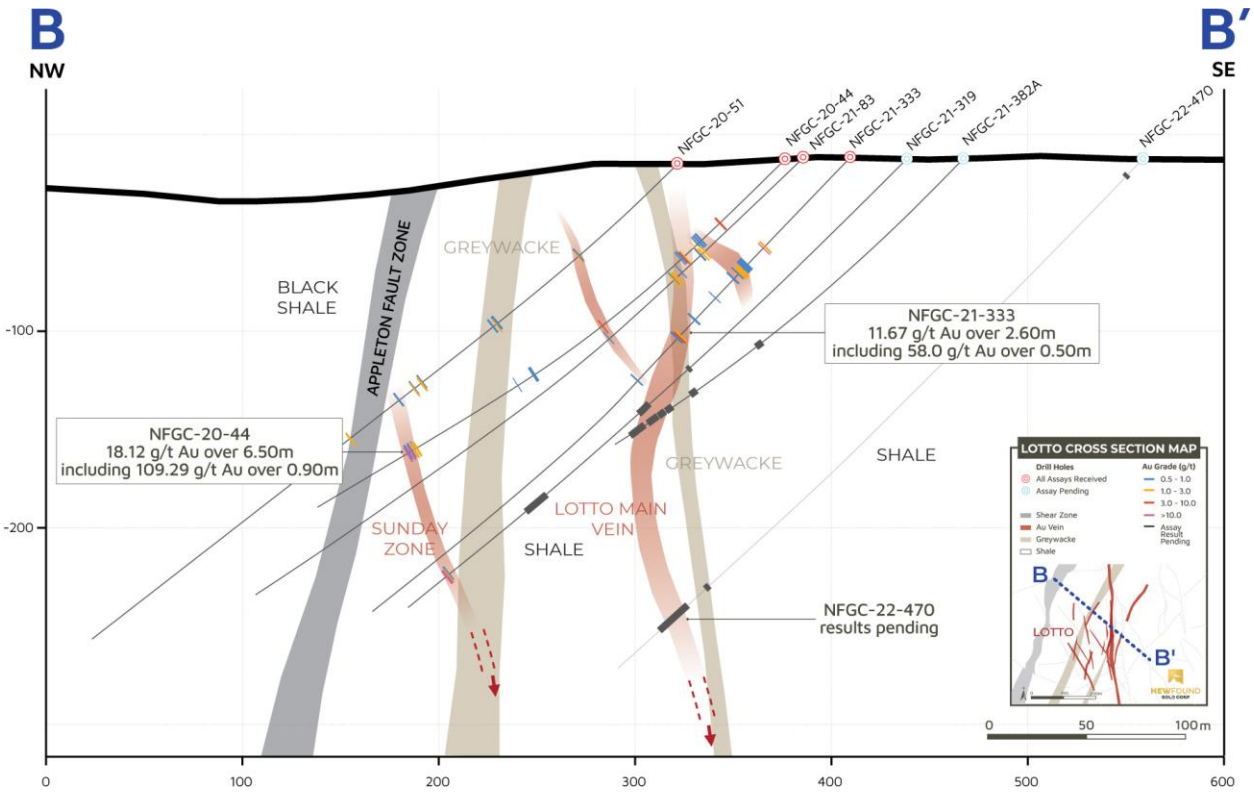

***Figure 10-9**. Lotto cross-section, looking northeast, +/- 20 m (Source: NFG).*

10.3 Golden Joint

In April 2021, NFG moved a drill into the region between Lotto and Keats along the AFZ to target a fault intersection and a vein array identified in historic trenching. The initial hole, NFGC-21-171, intersected several brittle fault zones, including the zones that have become known as "Golden Joint Hanging Wall (HW)" and "Golden Joint Main" which graded 10.63 ppm Au over 4.85 m, including 41.26 ppm Au over 1.00 m (Figure 10-7, Figure 10-8 and Table A-1 in Appendix A).

Subsequent drilling confirmed that mineralization at Golden Joint occurs in two structural settings: in the immediate footwall to the AFZ, and in a more distal setting that is spatially associated with a thick, greywacke unit that has a northeast strike. The first of these is Golden Joint, the second is Golden Joint HW. The Golden Joint Main vein is 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 10-7 and Figure 10-10).

This vein is associated with a brittle fault zone and other vein arrays whose orientations and geometries are currently being interpreted. Its true width typically ranges from less than 1 m to 5 m; however its character can change along strike to zones of brecciation and quartz veinlets. Drilling to date indicates that there is a steeply plunging high-grade domain; the current interpretation is that this zone of significant high-grade gold occurs at the intersection between the AFZ and the Golden Joint Main vein. 3D modelling also suggests that substantial gold enrichment also occurs where the Golden Joint Main vein intersects other veins.

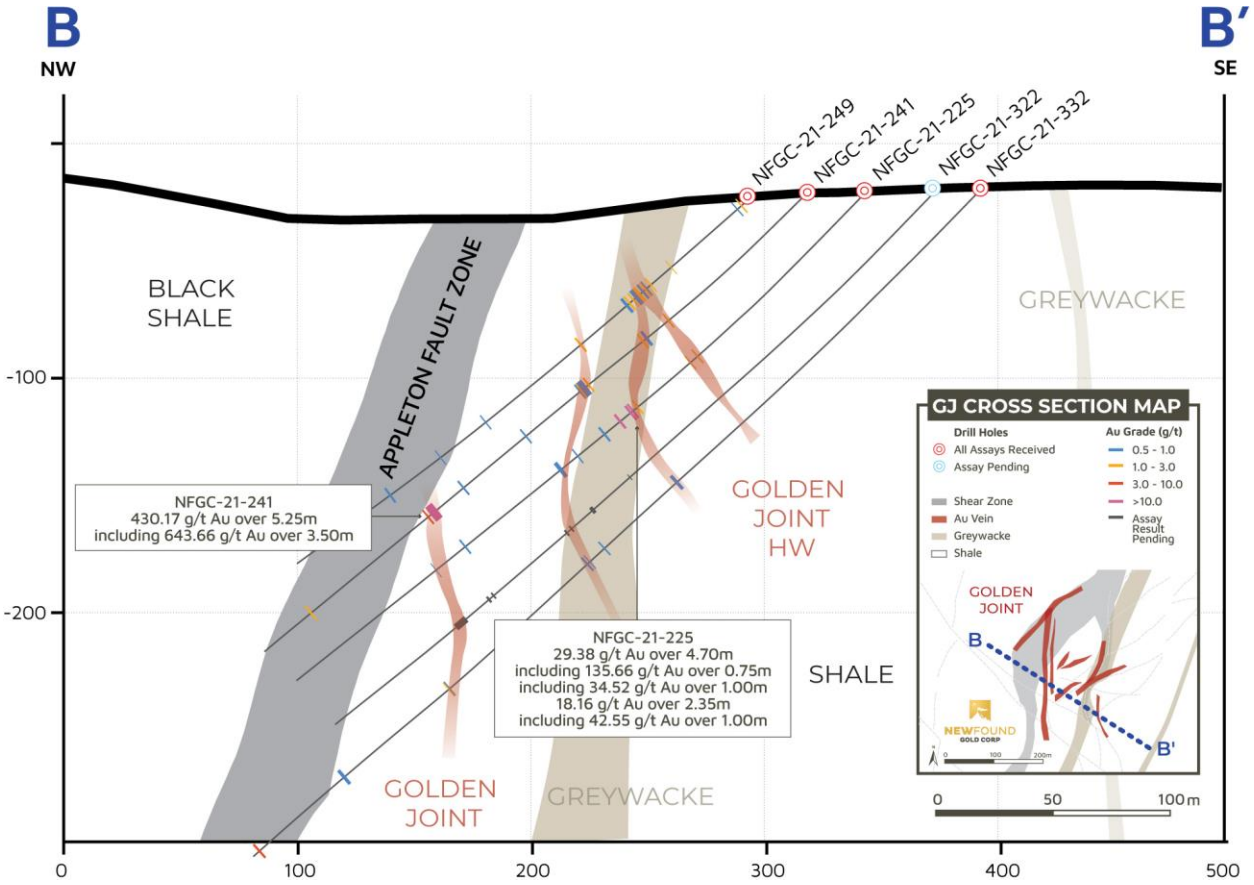

***Figure 10-10**. Cross-section through Golden Joint and Golden Joint HW, looking northwest, +/- 10 m (Source: NFG).*

The Golden Joint HW zone occurs within a massive bed of greywacke and along the margins of this bed. Mineralization tends to be characterized by stockwork veining that generally trends in an east-northeast orientation and dips moderately to the southeast. Additional modelling is required, however, because vein orientations in the Golden Joint HW zone are not well known, which creates uncertainties in true widths.

Of the 28 holes with complete assays received as of February 18th, 2022, in the Golden Joint prospect, 39% contain no significant intervals and 61% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 5.5 m in length, with an average of 2.7 m; true widths are 70% to 90% of down-hole lengths
- from 1 ppm to 430 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 19 ppm

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 10.36 ppm Au over 4.85 m in NFGC-21-171
- 19.28 ppm Au over 2.15 m and 10.99 ppm Au over 2.6 m in NFGC-21-181
- 5.44 ppm Au over 5.5 m and 11.97 ppm Au over 2.15 m in NFGC-21-213
- 430.17 ppm Au over 5.25 m in NFGC-21-241

The Golden Joint Main vein is drill-defined over a strike length of 225 m and to a depth of at least 275 m (Figure 10-7, Figure 10-8, Figure 10-10 and Table A-1 in Appendix A).

Of the 28 holes with complete assays received as of February 18th, 2022, in the Golden Joint HW prospect, 50% contain no significant intervals and 50% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 9.15 m in length, with an average of 3 m; true widths are unknown since vein orientations have not yet been established
- from 1 ppm to 29.4 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 6.92 ppm.

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 29.38 ppm Au over 4.7 m and 18.16 ppm Au over 2.35 m in NCGC-21-225
- 23.39 ppm Au over 2.40 m in NFGC-21-274
- 4.96 ppm Au over 6.2 m in NFGC-21-187

The Golden Joint HW zone is drill-defined over a strike length of 185 m and to a depth of at least 150 m.

Drilling is ongoing at both the Golden Joint and Golden Joint HW prospects, with the goal of extending the Golden Joint Main vein to depth and along strike by following the high-grade domain down plunge along its intersection with the AFZ. Exploration drilling will also directly target Golden Joint HW as this domain is still sparsely tested and remains open in all directions.

10.4 Little – Powerline

In August 2020, NFG drilled six holes at the Little Zone target, west of the AFZ, 1 km northwest of Keats.

Of the six holes in the Little – Powerline prospect, 67% contain no significant intervals and 33% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 7.2 m in length, with an average of 3.92 m; true widths are not known since vein orientations have not yet been established
- from 1 ppm to 4.04 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 2.14 ppm

Significant intercepts are presented in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 1.26 ppm Au over 7.2 m in NFGC-20-11
- 4.04 ppm Au over 5.5 m in NFGC-20-12.

These results demonstrate significant near-surface mineralization.

In addition, 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. Further geological investigation is ongoing to determine the significance of these intervals and to develop a follow-up plan for additional drilling.

Gold mineralization at the Little-Powerline Zone appears to be associated with a north-striking fault but the exact relationship remains poorly constrained at this stage and true widths could not be determined.

10.5 Knob

In February–April 2021, NFG drilled 16 holes at the Knob target, along the AFZ (Figure 10-1).

Of the 16 holes in the Knob prospect, 50% contain no significant intervals and 50% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 5 m in length, with an average of 3.92 m; vein orientations and true widths have not yet been determined;
- from 1 ppm to 6.42 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 2.32 ppm

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are presented in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include

- 2.91 ppm Au over a down-hole length of 2.45 m and 6.42 ppm Au over a down-hole length of 2.75 m in NFGC-21-159
- 5.12 ppm Au over a down-hole length of 5.0 m in NFGC-21-142

The orientation of mineralization at Knob is poorly constrained at this stage and true widths could not be determined. A network of veining is developed in and near a thick bed of greywacke, similar to the Golden Joint HW zone. Limited drilling has been completed due to access issues and other drill priorities. No immediate follow-up work is scheduled at this time; however, further evaluation and 3D modelling are planned to better understand the geometries and orientations of the Knob veins for future exploration targeting.

10.6 Dome

Between November 2019 and June 2021, NFG drilled 12 holes at the Dome target, located on the east side of the AFZ between the Golden Joint and Lotto prospects (Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-7).

Of the 12 holes in the Dome prospect, 33% contain no significant intervals and 67% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 8.95 m in length, with an average of 3.03 m; true widths are 70% to 90% of down-hole lengths
- from 1.22 ppm to 38 ppm Au in grade, with an average of 6.03 ppm Au

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 38.04 ppm Au over 2.6 m in NFGC-19-03
- 1.76 ppm Au over 8.95 m in NFGC-21-66

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 similar to the other AFZ prospects, Dome mineralization has been drill tested over a strike length of 100 m and to a depth of 105 m (Figure 10-8).

Additional interpretation and 3D modelling work of the Dome prospect is planned for use in future exploration targeting as this target remains under-explored and open along strike and down dip.

10.7 Cokes

From March to July 2021, NFG drilled six holes at the Cokes target, along the west side of the AFZ and adjacent to the Keats zone (Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-2).

Of the six holes in the Cokes prospect, all of them contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 14.85 m in length, with an average of 6.29 m; true widths have not yet been determined
- from 1.01 ppm to 3.61 ppm Au in grade, with an average of 1.71 ppm Au

Significant intercepts are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 1.27 ppm Au over 8.85 m, 3.61 ppm Au over 14.85 m and 1.69 ppm Au over 13.15 m in NFGC-21-157
- 1.4 ppm Au over 6.55 m and 2.6 ppm Au over 7.65 m in NFGC-21-154

The orientation of the mineralization at Cokes is poorly constrained at this stage and true widths could not be determined. Additional interpretation and 3D modelling work of the Cokes prospect is planned for use in future exploration targeting as this target remains under-explored and open along strike and down dip.

10.8 Road

In December 2020, NFG drilled two holes at the Road target, located east of Golden Joint and 450 m east of the AFZ (Figure 10-7). In November 2022, NFG returned to follow-up on previous drill results, completing an additional 4 holes. As of February 18th, 2022, complete results from two holes as part of the first phase of drilling had been received.

Of the two holes in the Road prospect with complete assay results, one contained no significant intervals and the other contained well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the hole with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 2.95 m in length, with an average of 2.55 m; the true width is 95% of down-hole length
- from 1.03 ppm to 35.36 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 15.15 ppm

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 35.36 ppm Au over 2.7 m and 9.06 ppm Au over 2.95 m in NFGC-20-71

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, similar to other AFZ prospects. Once the outstanding assay results are received, this prospect will be assessed and the decision on whether to continue drilling the Road prospect will be made.

10.9 1744

Following the two-hole program in 2019, NFG drilled an additional 28 holes in the 1744 area in April 2021 to follow-up on the gold-in-till anomaly where one till sample contained 1,744 gold grains and several quartz float boulders had high gold grades. The 1744 zone is located at the north end of the JBPFZ, 10 km northeast of the Keats zone (Figure 10-1 and Figure 10-11).

Drilling identified two subparallel trending zones of gold mineralization that dip steeply at 70° in the 300° direction; these zones are discrete zones 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.

Of the 20 holes with complete assays received by February 18th, 2022, in the 1744 prospect, 25% contain no significant intervals and 75% contain well mineralized intervals with grades

greater than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 5 m in length, with an average of 2.4 m; true widths are 55% to 65% of down-hole lengths
- from 1 ppm to 32 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 5.13 ppm

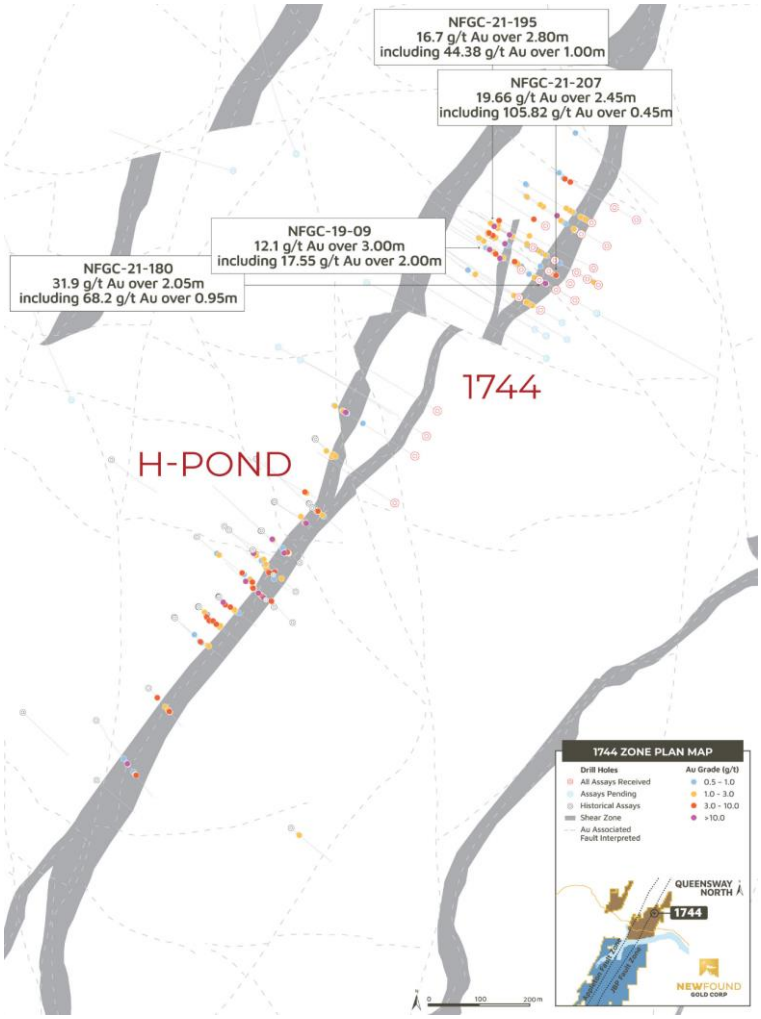

***Figure 10-11**. Plan view of 1744 zone with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG).*

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals are reported in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 12.1 ppm Au over 3.0 m in NFGC-19-09
- 31.88 ppm Au over 2.05 m in NFGC-21-180
- 19.66 ppm Au over 2.45 m in NFGC-21-207
- 16.66 ppm Au over 2.8 m in NFGC-21-195

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 10-11 and Figure 10-12).

Once the outstanding assays are received and a detailed model update is completed, the prospect can be evaluated, and follow-up exploration work determined as the mineralized trend remains open and adjacent structures remain untested.

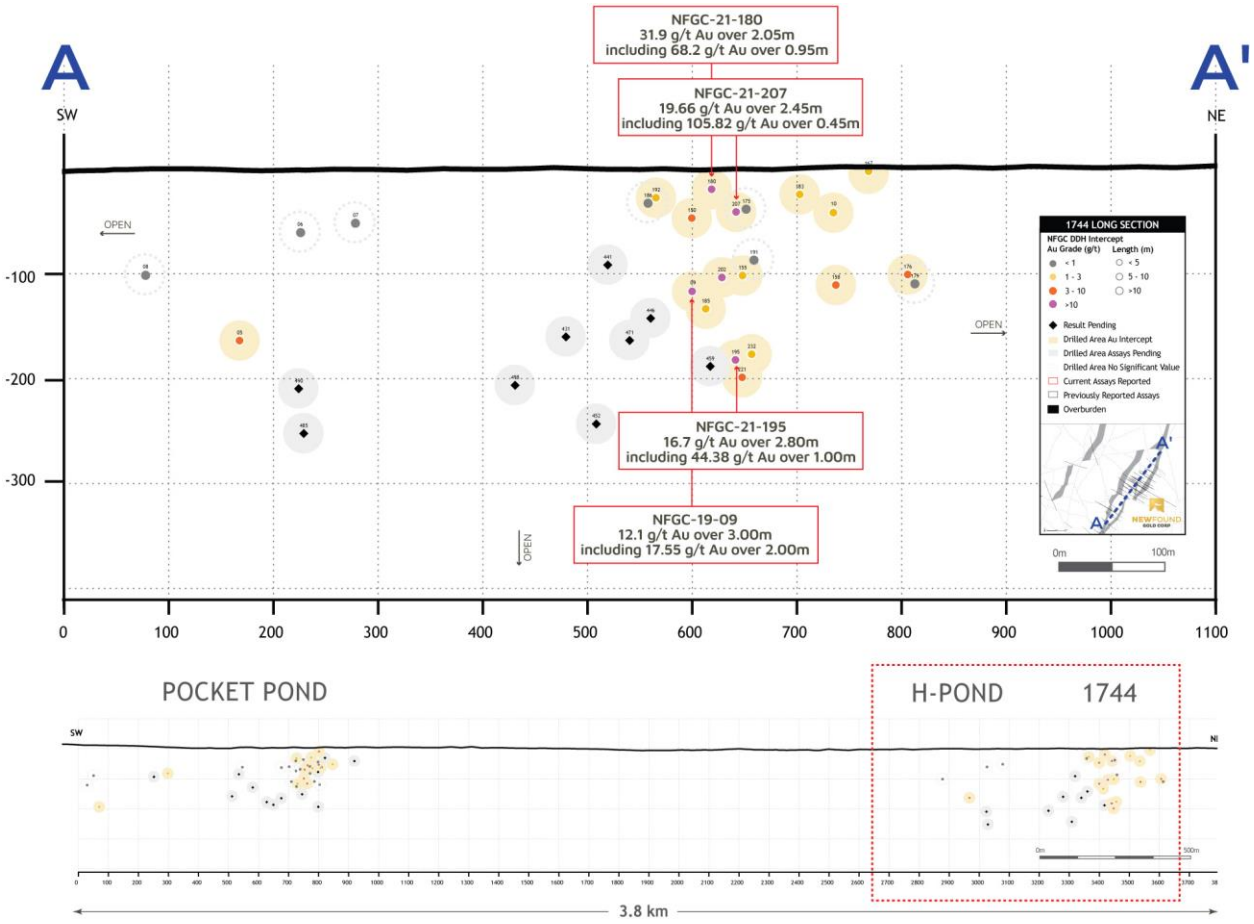

***Figure 10-12**. Longitudinal section through the 1744 zone and H Pond, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG).*

10.10 Pocket Pond

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 (Figure 10-1). Drilling has identified mineralization similar to 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 (Figure 10-15). Generally, the Pocket Pond veins have a dip of approximately 60° in the 290° direction.

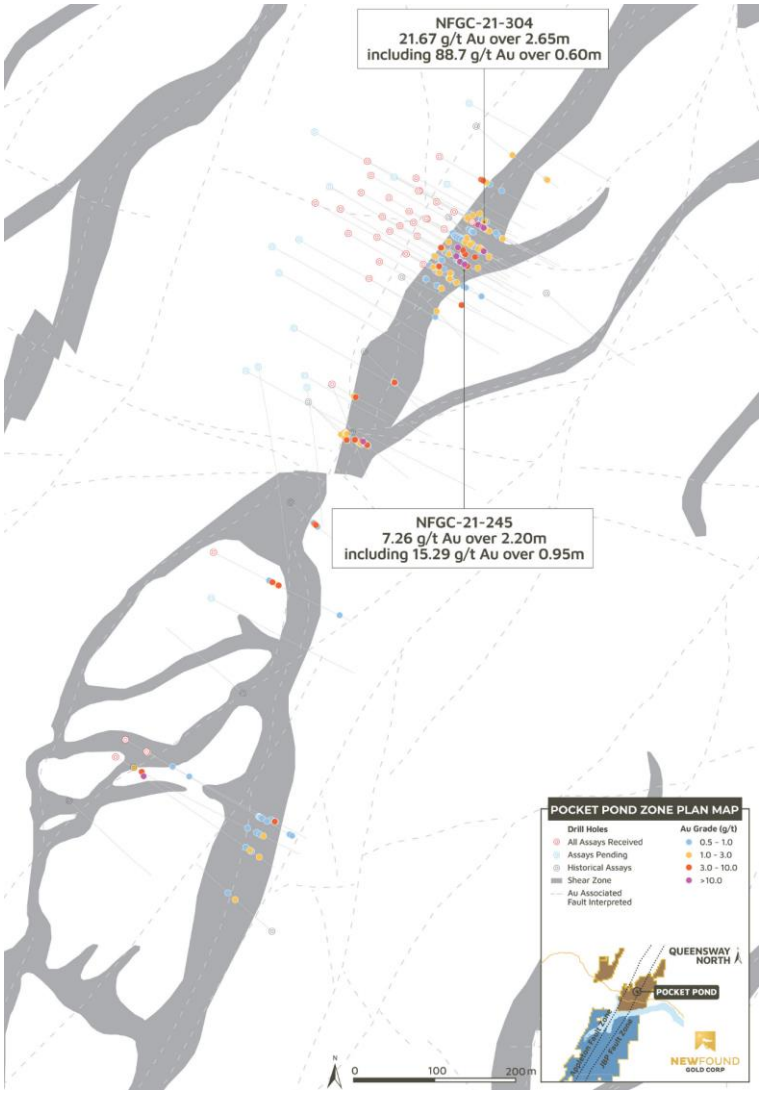

***Figure 10-13**. Plan view of Pocket Pond zone with assays above 0.5 ppm Au projected to surface (Source: NFG).*

Of the 32 holes with complete assay results received as of February 18th, 2022, in the Pocket Pond prospect, 56% contain no significant intervals and 44% contain well mineralized intervals of more than 1 ppm Au over at least 2 metres of down-hole length. In the holes with well mineralized intervals, these intervals range:

- from 2 m to 3.8 m in length, with an average of 2.3 m; true widths are 75% to 90% of down-hole lengths
- from 1 ppm to 21.7 ppm in gold grade, with an average of 4.06 ppm

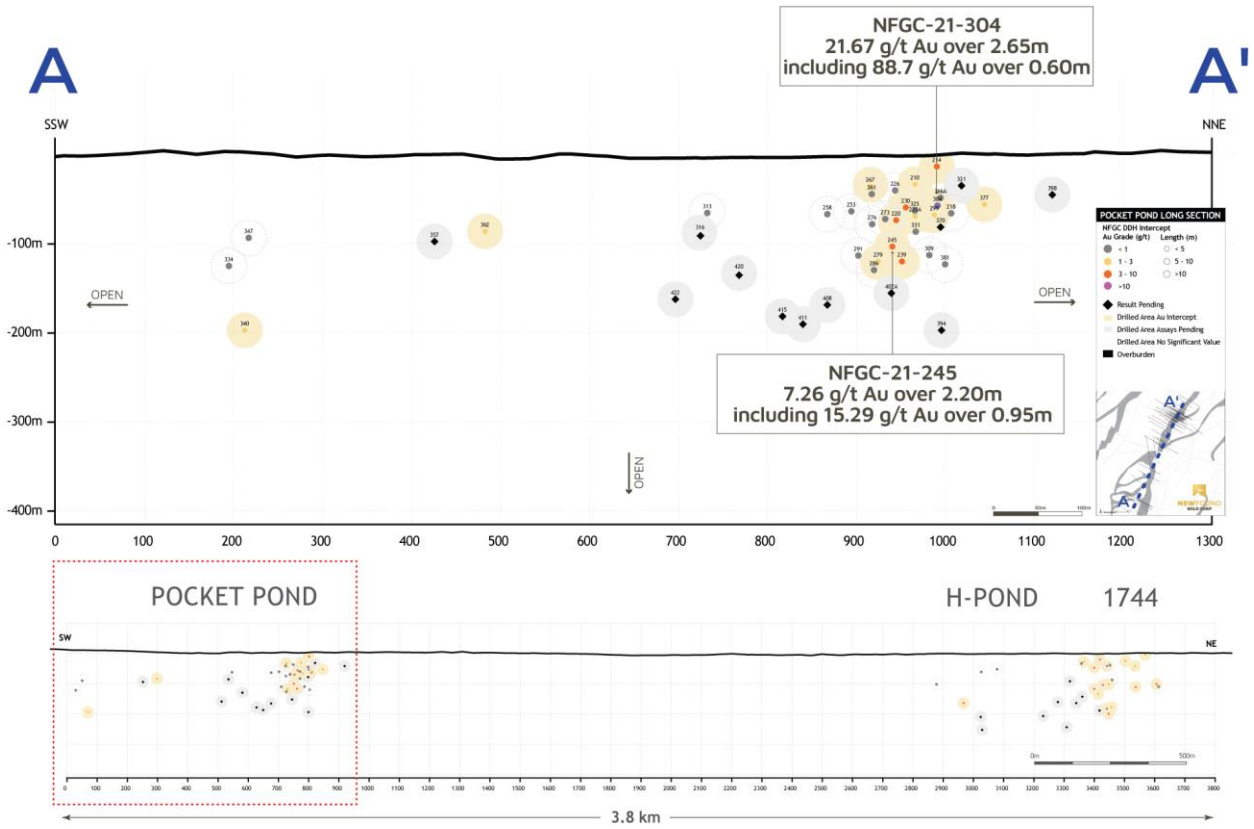

***Figure 10-14**. Pocket Pond Zone longitudinal section, vertically oriented, looking northwest (Source: NFG).*

***Figure 10-15**. Example of mineralization at Pocket Pond in NFGC-21-304 from 82 m down-hole depth (Source: NFG).*

Significant intercepts and included high-grade intervals in the Pocket Pond area are summarized in Table A-1 in Appendix A and include:

- 21.67 ppm Au over 2.65 m in NFGC-21-304
- 8.92 ppm Au over 2.0 m in NFGC-21-230

The drilling at Pocket Pond has defined a mineralized trend with a strike length of 160 m and a depth of at least 145 m (Figure 10-13 and Figure 10-14).

Once the outstanding assays are received and a detailed model update is completed, the prospect can be evaluated, and follow-up exploration work determined as the mineralized trend in the Pocket Pond area remains open and adjacent structures remain untested.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

New Found Gold Corp (NFG) has collected and assayed various sample types including till, soils, surface rocks on its Queensway Project since 2017, and drill core samples since 2019. Section 11 of NFG's previous 43-101 Technical Report [9] presented the independent assessment done by René Sterk (R.P.Geo.) of RSC Mining and Mineral Exploration (RSC), who reviewed the project's sample preparation, analysis, quality control and security for the period up to May 27, 2021.

Section 11 of this technical report presents an independent assessment of Queensway's sample preparation, analysis, quality control and security procedures for the period from the end of May 2021 to the effective date of this report, February 18, 2022. This section is based largely on work done by Lynda Bloom (P.Geo.) of Analytical Solutions, who specializes in analytical geochemistry, quality assurance and quality control. Since 2021, Ms. Bloom has provided advice and assistance to NFG, including continuing review of procedures used by the laboratories that prepare and analyze the project's samples.

The QP for this section, R. Mohan Srivastava (P.Geo.) has worked with Ms. Bloom and NFG since late 2021 and is very familiar with the work they have been doing to monitor the quality of Queensway assays. He is directly responsible for some of the studies, interpretations and conclusions presented in this section. Mr. Srivastava has reviewed the previous work by Mr. Sterk [9], which is summarized below. He has also reviewed the work done by Ms. Bloom [1], which is presented following the summary of the findings and conclusions of the previous 43-101 Technical Report.

As the QP for this section of this report, Mr. Srivastava is of the opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are well conceived, and well implemented and that the drill hole assay data base being compiled by NFG forms a sound basis for ongoing exploration activities, including refining models of the 3D geometry of mineralized zones and planning new drill hole locations. Although he has formed these opinions independently, with access to all of the primary data, Mr. Srivastava wishes to acknowledge that his confidence in his conclusions is strengthened by the work of Mr. Sterk and Ms. Bloom, who reached similar conclusions before him.

11.1 Summary of Previous Report

11.1.1 Sample Preparation

11.1.1.1 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. 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.

11.1.1.2 Rock samples from surface float, trenches or drill core

Rock samples were placed in a plastic bag, sealed and shipped to one of two destinations:

- Eastern Analytical Ltd (EA), a mineral testing laboratory that does both sample preparation and analysis at its facility in Springdale, NL
- One of the geochemistry laboratories of the ALS Global group (ALS): the preparation labs of ALS Canada Ltd in Thunder Bay, Timmins, Sudbury and Moncton, which send prepared sample material to their analytical lab in Vancouver.

For grab samples from the surface or from trenches, the entire sample was sent to the laboratory; for drill core, half of the core was sent to the lab and the other half kept in the project's core storage archive.

The sample preparation procedures used by ALS and EA are broadly similar: crushing, followed by pulverizing, followed by collection of a small amount of pulp for analysis by fire assay. The exact specifications for sample preparation were slightly different for each lab. EA crushed to 80% less than 2 mm, pulverized to 95% less than 106 µm, and selected a 30 g aliquot for analysis by fire assay. ALS crushed to 85% less than 2 mm, pulverized to 85% less than 75 µm, and selected a 30 g aliquot for analysis by fire assay.

Since 2019, samples with fire assay results expected to be high were analyzed by a screen fire assay (SFA) method. The reasons for doing an SFA included: the original fire assay being above 1 ppm Au, the sample being in an interval with many other high-grade assays, observation of visible gold or other geologic characteristics associated with strong gold mineralization. The exact specifications for the SFA method were different at the two labs. EA's SFA method began with the same crushing and pulverizing steps as they used for their conventional fire assays; all of 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. ALS followed a similar procedure, beginning with the crushing to 70% less than 2 mm, followed by pulverizing to 85% less than 75 µm. All of the pulp was screened at 106 µm to create coarse

and fine fractions. The coarse material was fire assayed in its entirety; from the fine material, ALS selected two 50 g aliquots for fire assay.

11.1.2 Sample Analysis

Analysis for gold was done by fire assay, with 30 g aliquots, or by screen fire assay. ICP analyses were done to establish the multi-element chemistry of samples; these were either done using a 4-acid digestion, or a 2-acid (aqua regia) digestion.

For some of the till samples, Activation Laboratories Ltd (ActLabs) used instrumental neutron activation to measure multi-element chemistry.

For the till samples that were concentrated and analyzed by ODM, the gold grade was established by calculating the size of each grain and summing the gold content of all of 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. Although these grain-based estimates of gold grade are not precise, they still provide useful information for drill targeting because they serve as reliable indications of which till samples contained a lot of gold and which ones contained very little.

11.1.3 Laboratory Accreditation

EA, ActLabs, ALS and ODM are all independent of NFG. The labs that performed fire assays (EA and ALS) are accredited by the International Accreditation Service, which conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005. The labs that performed multi-element ICP analyses (EA, ALS and ActLabs) are all ISO-accredited for multi-element analytical methods.

11.1.4 Sample Security

The collection, packaging, transport and receipt of samples were conducted using traceable chain of custody procedures. The sample storage area was under constant surveillance during the day; at night, it was secured by lock and key and monitored by video camera. Chain of custody forms accompanied sample shipments to the preparation laboratories, where samples were logged in and checked against NFG's documentation for any discrepancies before seals on the sample bags were broken.

11.1.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

In addition to the internal QA/QC programs used by the commercial laboratories to monitor the quality of their own work, NFG also has its own external QA/QC program that uses certified reference materials (CRMs), duplicates and blanks to monitor the accuracy and precision of analytical data reported by the laboratories. Shewhart control plots were used to assess the accuracy of gold assays. Scatterplots were used to assess the precision from duplicates. Time series plots of assays reported for blank samples were used to monitor cross contamination.

An additional piece of QA/QC information was available for many of the screen fire assays done at ALS, where samples selected for SFA were first separated into an A split and a B split, with the complete SFA method being run on both splits. This produced data that was used to check

the variability of each component of the SFA method: the fire assays of the fine and coarse fractions, the mass percentages of each fraction, and the combined total grade that was calculated for each split.

A small set of 30 half-core duplicates was collected during the site visit by RSC, as a further check on the reliability of gold assays.

11.1.6 Conclusions from Previous Report

The assessment of the reliability of data done by RSC in 2021 used a Data Quality Objectives (DQO) approach in which one begins by establishing the purpose(s) for which the data are being used, and judges the quality of the data in the context of its intended use, i.e. are the data sufficiently reliable that decisions made with them will be correct, or does the imprecision or inaccuracy of the data compromise its use for the stated objectives?

During the exploration drilling phase of the Queensway Project, NFG's primary objective is to identify and delineate strong gold mineralization. The QP for the previous report expressed the opinion that the analytical data were broadly acceptable with respect to the primary data quality objective, but also provided several recommendations for improvements that would improve accuracy and precision and that would help to ensure that the project's assay data base was suitable for mineral resource estimation, if and when the project eventually reaches that stage.

All of the biases identified during the 2021 review of assay data quality were small, and on the low side, meaning that reported assay grades may, at times be slightly low. These small low biases were regarded as having a low risk for compromising the identification and delineation of strong gold mineralization.

The QP for this 2022 report has had access to all relevant QA/QC data, has been able to repeat the analysis done for the previous report, and has done several other checks not described in the previous report. With his own review and analysis of historical QA/QC data, the QP for this 2022 report concurs with the conclusions expressed a year ago. Specifically, for the exploration drilling program, whose primary purpose is to identify and delineate gold prospects on the Queensway property, the procedures used for sample collection, preparation and analysis are well conceived and well implemented. The assay data base being compiled by NFG is reliable for exploration purposes.

11.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis, Quality Control and Security Since June 2021

Sample preparation, analytical methods, and assay quality control for the period from May 28, 2021, to February 18, 2022, are generally consistent with practices reported for the previous reporting period.

11.2.1 Sample Preparation

Exploration drill core continues to be HQ core that is sawn in half using a diamond saw. Sample lengths are 0.3 to 1 metre. Where necessary due to poor core competency, a hydraulic splitter

may be used. One of the recommendations from the previous report has been implemented, and the project now has a written procedure, well documented and easy to follow, that standardizes how core is sawn (or split) and how one half of the core is selected for shipment to the laboratory.

In February 2022, NFG changed the preparation procedure for the first analysis of samples to crushing to 70% less than 2 mm; this was done to align the procedures used to prepare sample material for a conventional fire assay with the procedures used to prepare sample material for a screen fire assay.

11.2.2 Sample Analysis

Table 11-1 shows the analytical methods used by ALS, which performed almost 27,000 assays between May 28, 2021, and February 18, 2022.

***Table 11-1**. Analytical methods used by ALS.*

Analyte	*Method Code*	*DetectionLimit*	*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

Table 11-1 shows the analytical methods used by EA, which performed slightly more than 15,000 assays between May 28, 2021, and February 18, 2022.

***Table 11-2**. 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

Although the multi-element analyses are done by ALS, the sample preparation for these multi-element analyses is done by EA, which prepares a 150 g split of the pulp for all samples and delivers it to ALS for their ME-ICP61 method, multi-element determination by ICP.

11.2.3 Laboratory Accreditation

EA and ALS are both independent of NFG, and are both accredited by the International Accreditation Service, which conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005.

11.2.4 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 geologist/geo-technician 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.

Prior to May 2018, all of NFG's samples were transported directly to the Eastern Analytical laboratory in Springdale, NL. All 2018 sampling was directly supervised by Michael Regular, and all samples were handled and shipped by Michael Regular.

Since May 2018, samples were analyzed at ALS Minerals, in Vancouver B.C. Sample preparation occurred at ALS Minerals laboratories in Thunder Bay, ON, Timmins, ON, Sudbury, ON and Moncton, NB. Samples were shipped to ALS 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 shipment 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.

Between February 2021 and October 2021, a portion of samples was analyzed at EA and sample shipments were transported directly by NFG contractors.

11.2.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The external QA/QC programs continues to use blanks and CRMs that are inserted into the sample stream at the rate of approximately one blank and one CRM for every 20 drill core samples. The half-core duplicate program has been expanded to provide more insight into assay variability over very short distances, the "nugget effect" common to orogenic gold deposits.

11.2.5.1 Certified Reference Materials

Table 11-3 summarizes the expected and reported values for CRMs submitted to ALS with batches of samples sent for routine fire assay and for 50 g fire assays as part of the screen fire assays.

Table 11-3. Certified reference materials assayed at ALS.

		Expected		Reported		
CRM ID	N	Average (ppm Au)	Std. Dev.	Average (ppm Au)	Std. Dev.	Percent Difference Between Averages
OREAS 247	44	42.960	0.900	42.443	1.081	–1.2%
OREAS 242	249	8.680	0.199	8.580	0.165	–1.2%
OREAS 239	724	3.550	0.086	3.590	0.071	+1.1%
OREAS 237	221	2.210	0.054	2.226	0.051	+0.7%
OREAS 236	21	1.850	0.059	1.864	0.034	+0.7%
OREAS 235	31	1.590	0.038	1.598	0.047	+0.5%
OREAS 232	226	0.902	0.023	0.900	0.086	–0.2%
OREAS 230	366	0.339	0.011	0.335	0.006	–1.3%
OREAS 223	661	1.780	0.045	1.784	0.032	+0.2%
OREAS 217	349	0.338	0.010	0.335	0.006	–0.8%
OREAS 211	8	0.768	0.027	0.761	0.011	–0.9%

Of the 2,900 CRMs analyzed by ALS, 36 triggered requests for re-assay, a failure rate of approximately 1%, which is acceptably low. Two of the CRM failures were suspected to be sample switches. Whenever reassays are requested due to quality control failures, the first assay is replaced by the requested second assay.

Table 11-4 summarizes the expected and reported values for CRMs submitted to Eastern Analytical with batches of samples sent for routine fire assay and for 40 g fire assays as part of the screen fire assays. The values are reported in parts-per-billion to reflect how EA reports its gold assays.

Table 11-4. Certified reference materials assayed at Eastern Analytical.

		Expected		Reported		
CRM ID	N	Average (ppb Au)	Std. Dev.	Average (ppb Au)	Std. Dev.	Percent Difference Between Averages
OREAS 242	95	8680	199	8619.5	238.6	–0.7%
OREAS 239	329	3550	86	3508.5	82.8	–1.2%
OREAS 237	93	2210	54	2162.9	49.7	–2.1%
OREAS 232	105	902	23	887.57	21.7	–1.6%
OREAS 230	28	339	11	340.25	8.4	+0.4%
OREAS 223	243	1780	45	1773.2	40.7	–0.4%
OREAS 217	221	338	10	332.15	10.5	–0.7%

Of the 1,114 CRMs analyzed by EA, 8 triggered requests for re-assay, a failure rate below 1%. Even though the failure rate is acceptably low, the CRMs analyzed by EA show a slight bias, with EA's reported values being about 1–2% low, on average. The same slight low bias was noted last year with the EA results. Although the reason for this small systematic bias has not yet been identified, its impact on exploration is not significant; even with a small bias, exploration drilling can still identify strong mineralization, delineate it and target new drill holes.

As an example of the slight but persistent low bias seen in the CRM assays from Eastern Analytical, Figure 11-1 shows the control chart for the OREAS 237 reference material. The values reported by EA for this standard were almost always within two standard deviations of the expected value; but the vast majority of these are on the low side.

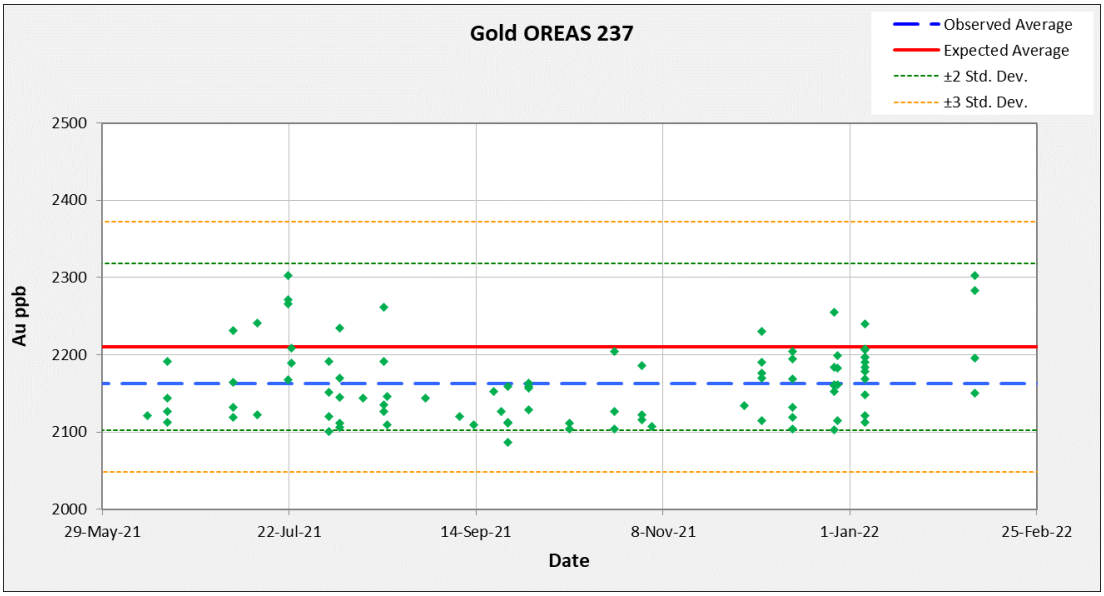

***Figure 11-1**. Control chart for OREAS 237 assays by Eastern Analytical (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

11.2.5.2 Blanks

For ALS, 37 of the 2,532 blanks exceeded the allowed low background level of 10x the detection limit. For EA, none of the 1,411 blanks exceeded the allowed low background level of 10x the detection limit.

Neither lab shows a persistent problem with gold from one sample contaminating other samples.

11.2.5.3 Pulp Duplicates

The internal QA/QC programs of the laboratories include 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.

A total of 1127 pulp duplicates were analyzed by ALS by fire assay with an ICP finish (ICP21). Samples are selected for routine fire assay by method ICP21 when there is no visible gold recognized and the sample interval is not in a mineralized zone. Of the 1084 cases that assayed less than 100 ppb (0.1 ppm Au) for the "original" assay, the pulp duplicates reported greater than 0.1 ppm Au for only 4 cases to a maximum of 0.117 ppm Au. This confirms that the pulp duplicates with less than 0.1 ppm Au perform within expectations of the method.

Figure 11-2 compares the assays for the 43 of the ALS pulp duplicates that assayed more than 0.1 ppm Au. For 80% of these cases, results match within ± 15%. There is only one case where the duplicate assay reported greater than 1 ppm Au and the original assay was less than 1 ppm Au. An assay greater than 1 ppm Au would trigger a screened metallic assay but there is no risk to the project when pulp duplicate assays report within the measured ranges.

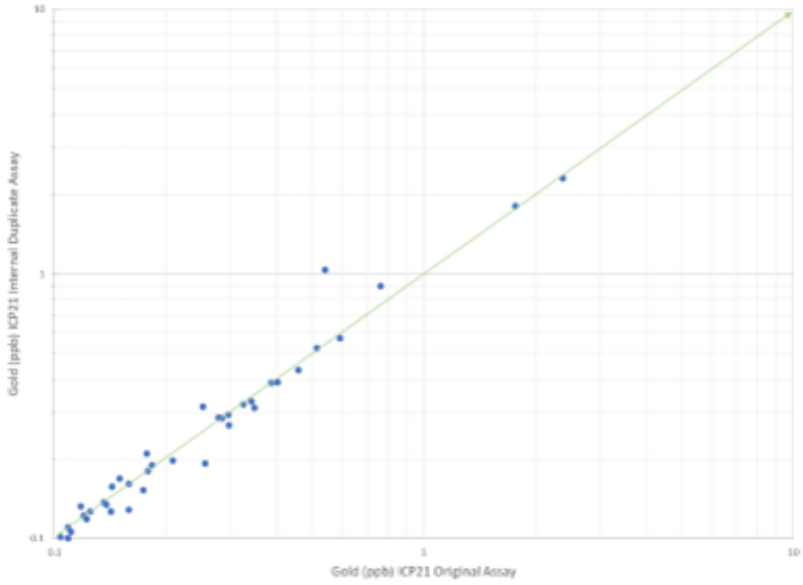

***Figure 11-2**. Gold assays from ALS pulp duplicates (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

For EA, the comparison of pulp duplicate assays is also very good. A total of 815 pulp duplicates were analyzed by EAL by fire assay with an AAS finish. The majority of the pulps assayed less than 100 ppb. Of the 791 samples that assayed less than 100 ppb, all but two pulp duplicate samples also assayed less than 100 ppb. This is acceptable performance.

Figure 11-3 compares the pulp duplicate data for the 24 of the EA pulp duplicates that assayed more than 0.1 ppm Au. For 75% of these cases, results match within ± 20%.

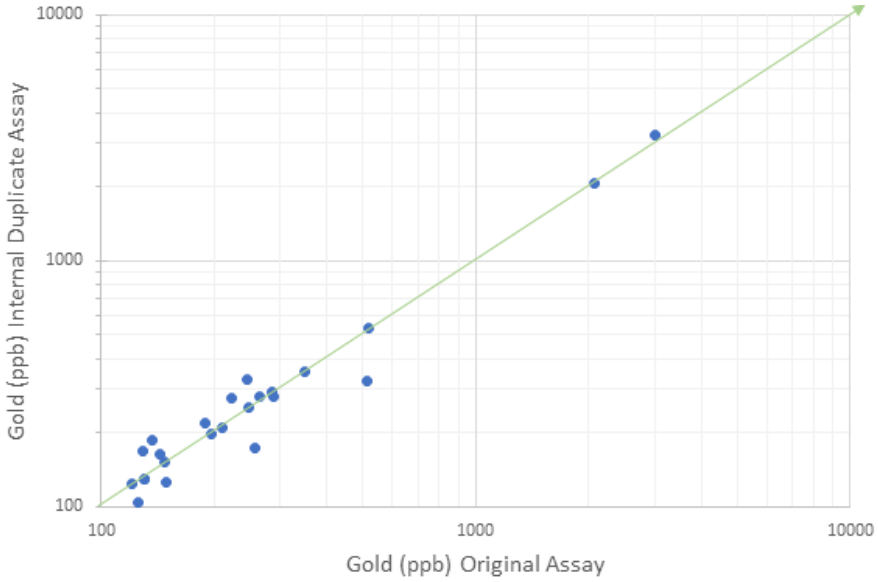

***Figure 11-3**. Gold assays from EA pulp duplicates (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

11.2.5.4 Coarse Reject Duplicates

The internal QA/QC programs of the laboratories also include checks of duplicates taken from a sample's coarse reject material. EA assessed coarse reject duplicates for about 5% of the samples it received. Of the 800 coarse reject duplicates reported, the original assay was below 0.1 ppm Au for 782 them; in all but one of these 782 cases, the preparation duplicates also assayed less than 0.1 ppm Au. Of the 18 cases where the original gold assay was greater than 0.1 ppm Au, 15 had second assays that were within ± 60% (Figure 11-4). This is worse than for the pulp duplicates, but this is to be expected because the fine powder of pulp material (nominally 106 microns or smaller) is easier to homogenize than the coarser particles material that has been crushed to 2 mm.

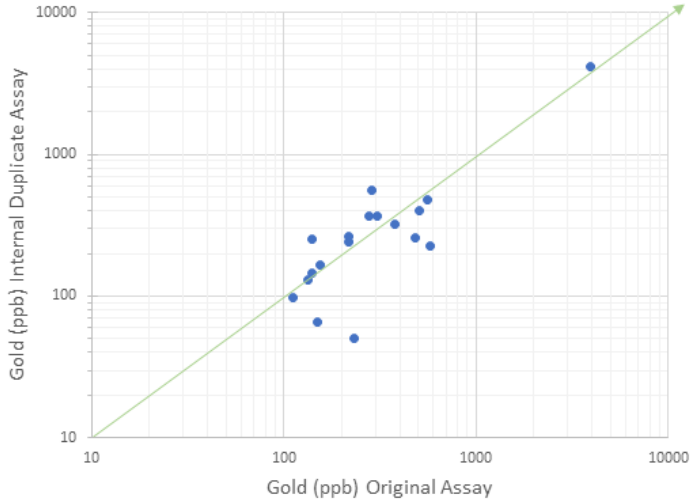

***Figure 11-4**. Gold assays from EA coarse reject duplicates (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

Another measure of the variability of two samples taken from the same coarse reject comes from a set of A – B splits done by ALS for many of the samples for which they did screen fire assays. After crushing, the entire sample was split into and A sub-sample and a B sub-sample; the screen fire assay procedure was run on both sub-samples, producing the A and B version of the grade for the same sample. Figure AA shows the relative difference between the assays obtained for the A and B splits.

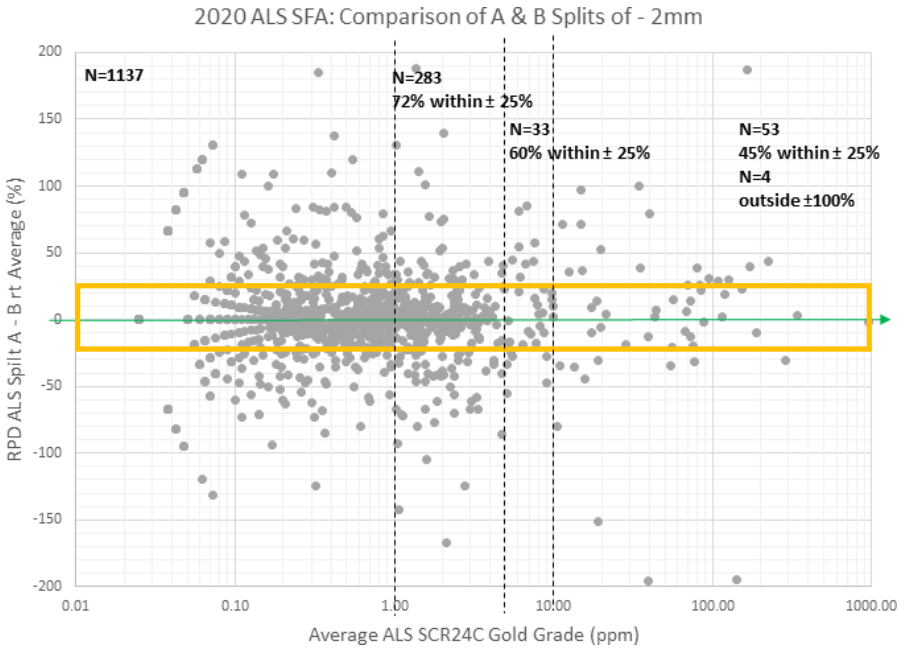

***Figure 11-5**. Relative percent difference between screen fire assays done by ALS for A – B splits from coarse reject (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

As with the coarse reject duplicates shown in Figure 11-4, the differences seen in Figure 11-5 are larger than seen with pulp duplicates, but still acceptable. More than half of the A – B splits samples produced screen fire assays that were within ±25%.

11.2.5.5 Half-core Duplicates

In the Fall of 2021, it became apparent that half-core duplicates taken from the other half of the core from the same interval often do not compare well with each other. This was revealed by a set of 30 half-core duplicates that produced a set of second screen fire assays that were, by some measures, noticeably different from the original screen fire assays for the same 30 intervals. In November 2021, NFG announced that it was suspending further announcements of drilling results until it had a confident understanding of that initial set of 30 half-core duplicates. The work program included completion of a substantial number of additional half-core screen fire assays and the detailed statistical assessment of these results. It also included detailed review of sample selection, preparation, and lab analysis procedures for the screen fire assays at ALS and EA.

Those studies were led by two independent consultants: Lynda Bloom and Mo Srivastava, the QP for this section of this report. Their conclusion, presented in mid-February 2022, was that there is no systematic bias in the Queensway assays, and that the large differences sometimes seen between half-core duplicates is due to a combination of three factors:

- The inherent short-scale variability common in orogenic gold deposits like Queensway
- 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
- The linkage between variability and grade. With high-grade samples being more erratic 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.

This detailed review of the half-core duplicates also concluded that the project uses well conceived and well documented standard operating procedures (SOPs) for marking and sawing core, and for selecting the half-core samples sent for analysis, and that the assay labs maintain clear and detailed audit trails of their intermediate measurements and final calculations.

The several hundred half-core duplicates available at the effective date of this report made it possible to quantify the fluctuations that can reasonably be expected, even when there is no systematic bias in sample collection, preparation and analysis. The half-core duplicate program will continue, so that the project can accumulate a larger data base of information on short-scale variability in the Queensway deposits.

Figure 11-6 and Table 11‑5 summarize the principal findings of the studies that reviewed all half-core duplicate data.

Table 11‑5 shows that there are as many instances where the second screen fire assay is much higher than the first one as there are with the first SFA result being significantly higher. But the large negative differences tend to be associated with samples whose first assay was high. When averages are compared, or when correlation coefficients are used as the yardstick for comparing half-core duplicate assays, the natural tendency to focus on the high-grade samples leads to a mistaken impression that there may be a bias.

Figure 11-6 shows a scatterplot of all 475 half-core duplicates that were available by the effective date of this report. Although the correlation between the first and second assays is good, there is also considerable scatter in the cloud, with several outliers. Many of the erratic samples are those with abundant 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 contribute to variability and uncertainty are shown in Table 11‑5: poor rock quality and uncertainty in the exact boundaries of the original sample interval.

***Table 11-5**. Sample intervals above 1 ppm with the most variable half-core duplicate results and factors contributing to half-core duplicate uncertainty.*

Hole ID	From–To (m)	Original Au (g/t)	Duplicate Au (g/t)	%Difference	Visible Gold	Unclear Boundary	>50% Rubble	<50% RQD
NFGC-21-401	426.80–427.45	1.13	5.11	+352% ↑		●		
NFGC-21-401	442.00–443.00	1.26	11.65	+825% ↑				
NFGC-20-56	29.00–30.00	1.54	5.62	+264% ↑	●	●	●	●
NFGC-21-187	125.45–126.00	2.62	12.27	+368% ↑	●			●
NFGC-21-401	426.40–426.80	3.09	12.85	+316% ↑	●	●	●	
NFGC-20-19	101.05–102.00	4.82	40.82	+747% ↑		●	●	●
NFGC-20-43	120.40–121.30	5.19	27.91	+437% ↑				
NFGC-21-386	428.40–429.10	8.53	1.66	-81% ↓				
NFGC-20-34	121.70–122.45	9.06	39.40	+335% ↑	●	●		
NFGC-20-45	55.00–56.00	9.93	41.05	+314% ↑		●	●	●
NFGC-20-17	56.95–57.70	18.96	2.89	-85% ↓	●			●
NFGC-20-56	30.00–31.00	19.13	67.30	+252% ↑	●	●	●	●
NFGC-20-18	98.00–98.50	34.00	2.44	-93% ↓				●
NFGC-20-56	44.00–44.95	42.88	1.54	-96% ↓		●	●	
NFGC-20-52	132.20–133.00	86.87	4.05	-95% ↓	●	●		●
NFGC-21-163	79.00–79.40	87.20	15.47	-82% ↓				
NFGC-20-44	242.10–243.00	109.29	3.20	-97% ↓			●	●
NFGC-20-17	61.00–61.80	138.34	3.99	-97% ↓	●			●
NFGC-20-50	43.65–44.35	192.50	29.30	-85% ↓		●	●	●
NFGC-21-238	384.35–385.00	271.00	42.70	-84% ↓				

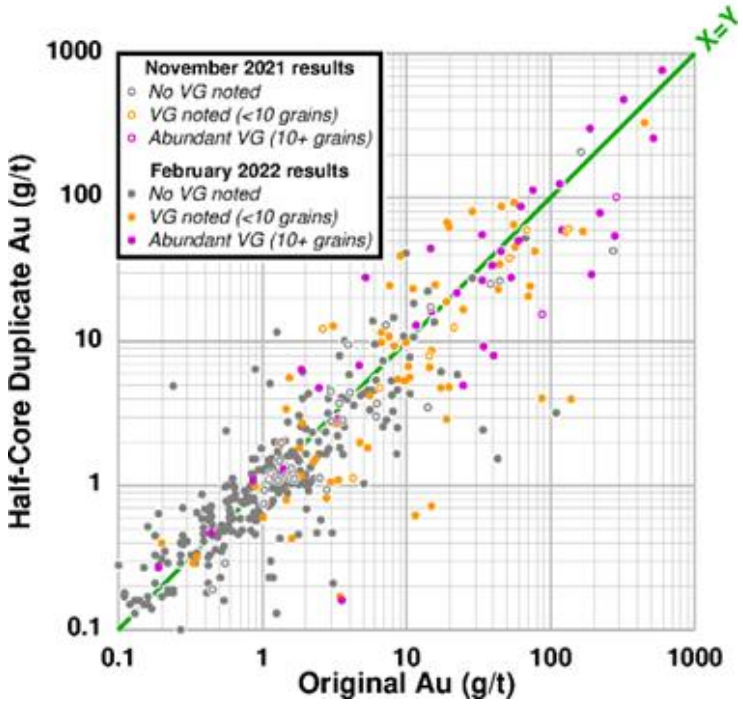

***Figure 11-6**. Scatterplot of half-core duplicates with visible gold highlighted (Source: RedDot3D).*

11.2.5.6 The 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 11-7 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 have the majority of their 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 the majority of the gold content, assays become more reliable as the size of the analyzed sample increases. Assays from 50 g aliquots will be more reliable than those from 30 g aliquots. And assays from even larger sample will be even better.

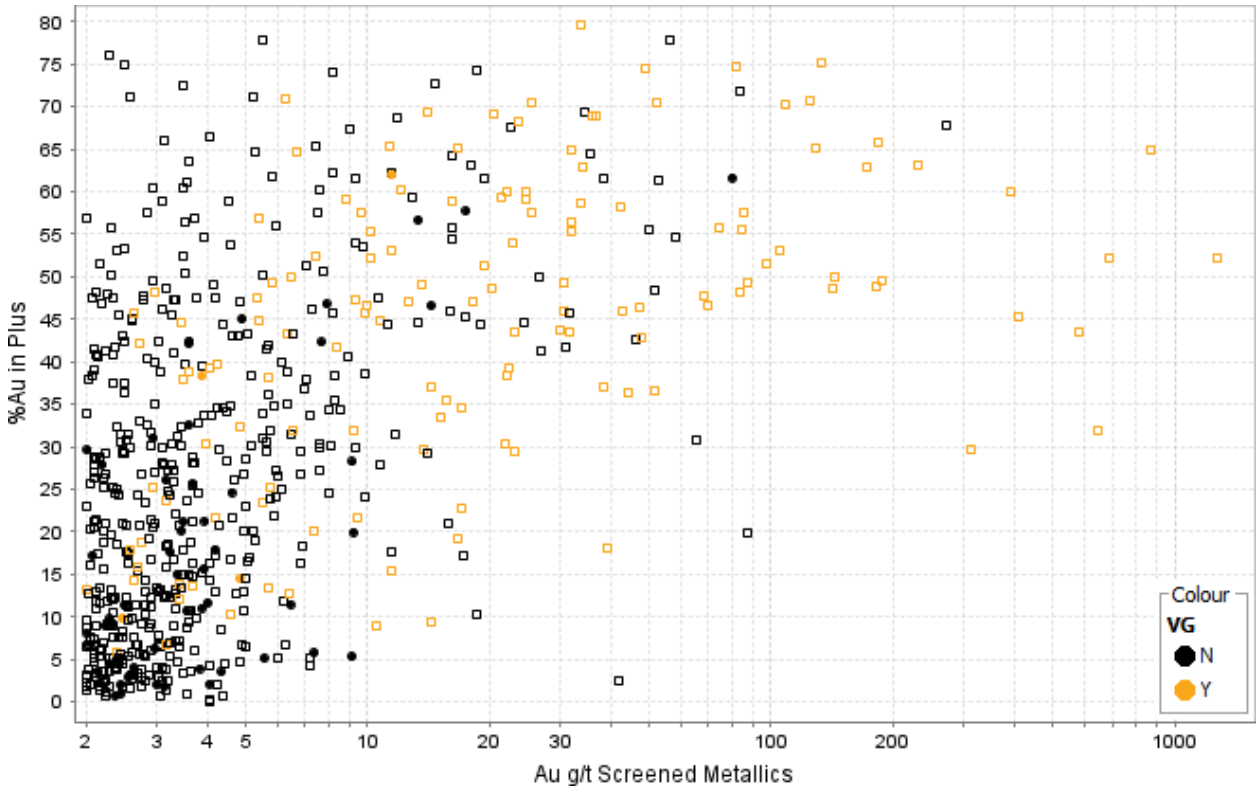

***Figure 11-7**. Percentage of gold in the coarse fraction (above 106 microns) in ALS screen fire assays, as a function of sample grade (Source: Lynda Bloom).*

11.2.5.7 Continuous Improvement in Assay Reliability

In November 2021, NFG announced that it was initiating a trial of the Chrysos PhotonAssay method for analyzing gold grades, a non-destructive method that uses high-energy X-rays to excite atomic nuclei [22]. The sample preparation for this method involves crushing the drill core and weighing it into jars that hold approximately 400 g. The gold content of each jar is determined by the gamma activation method developed at CSIRO in Australia. The gold grade of the entire sample is then calculated as a weighted average of the grades for the individual jars.

The PhotonAssay method offers the possibility of obtaining more stable assay results in nuggety gold deposits because it is able to analyze the entire drill core by aggregating results from many sub-samples in many jars. In addition to being non-destructive, which allows samples to be reanalyzed, the instrument also produces, as a by-product of the gamma activation method, a measure of the heterogeneity of gold grain sizes within each sub-sample, which may prove to be useful information when dealing with short-scale heterogeneity. If variability in gold grain sizes can be linked to other geological characteristics that are visible or measurable, then future studies can focus the effort of larger and better samples on the regions where they are most needed.

The first PhotonAssay results for the Queensway Project were released in January 2022, a small set of 69 samples from two drill holes. These were done by the Intertek/Genalysis laboratory in Perth Australia, which is certified to ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.

Studies are underway to establish the correlation between PhotonAssay results, fire assays and screen fire assays for Queensway samples. If the PhotonAssay method proves to produce reliable large-sample assays for Queensway drill core samples, and if its precision and accuracy can be quantified through comparisons with screen fire assays, NFG will explore options for using PhotonAssays on a routine for the Queensway Project. This will require assessments of the capacity of Canadian labs that will soon offer PhotonAssays and addressing the issue of how to get this innovative method properly certified.

11.2.6 Conclusions

As NFG's exploration of the Queensway area continues, the company's understanding of gold mineralization steadily improves.

One of the aspects of Queensway that has come into sharp focus in the past year is that gold grades can vary dramatically over short distances, even over the few centimetres from one side of a piece of core to the other. Although this is not uncommon for orogenic gold deposits, it is a characteristic of the deposits that will need to be kept in mind as the Queensway Project advances. One of the studies that will help greatly in understanding the impact of coarse gold on assays is an analysis of the entire grain size distribution for several dozen samples.

The program of analyzing half-core duplicates should continue, so that more data is available to assess the short-scale variability, and to better document the percentage of coarse gold.

These are not high priorities during exploration but will become more important if and when the project moves toward resource estimation or begins to do metallurgical test work.

11.3 QP Opinion on Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The QP for this section of this report, Mr. Srivastava, is of the opinion that NFG's sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are well conceived and well implemented. He also believes that the drill hole assay data base being compiled by NFG forms a sound basis for ongoing exploration activities, including refining models of the 3D geometry of mineralized zones and planning new drill hole locations.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

The Queensway Project was visited by the QP for this section of this report, Alan Lambden (P.Geo.) of RedDot3D, for two days from the 7th of March to the 9th of March 2022 to become familiar with the geology of the Queensway Property, the standard operating procedures and database management. While there, under supervision of Mr. Greg Matheson and Ms. Candice Ooi of New Found Gold (NFG), drill rigs, hole collars and an outcrop were visited and discussions about core handling, logging, assaying protocols and database management were held. Local geology and details of landmark discovery were discussed.

The visit included a tour of Pocket Pond and H-Pond, and the Glass, Keats, Golden Joint, Dome, Lotto zones, and a visit to several ongoing drill rigs with time spent at the core logging, sample preparation and sample storage facilities (Figure 12-1).

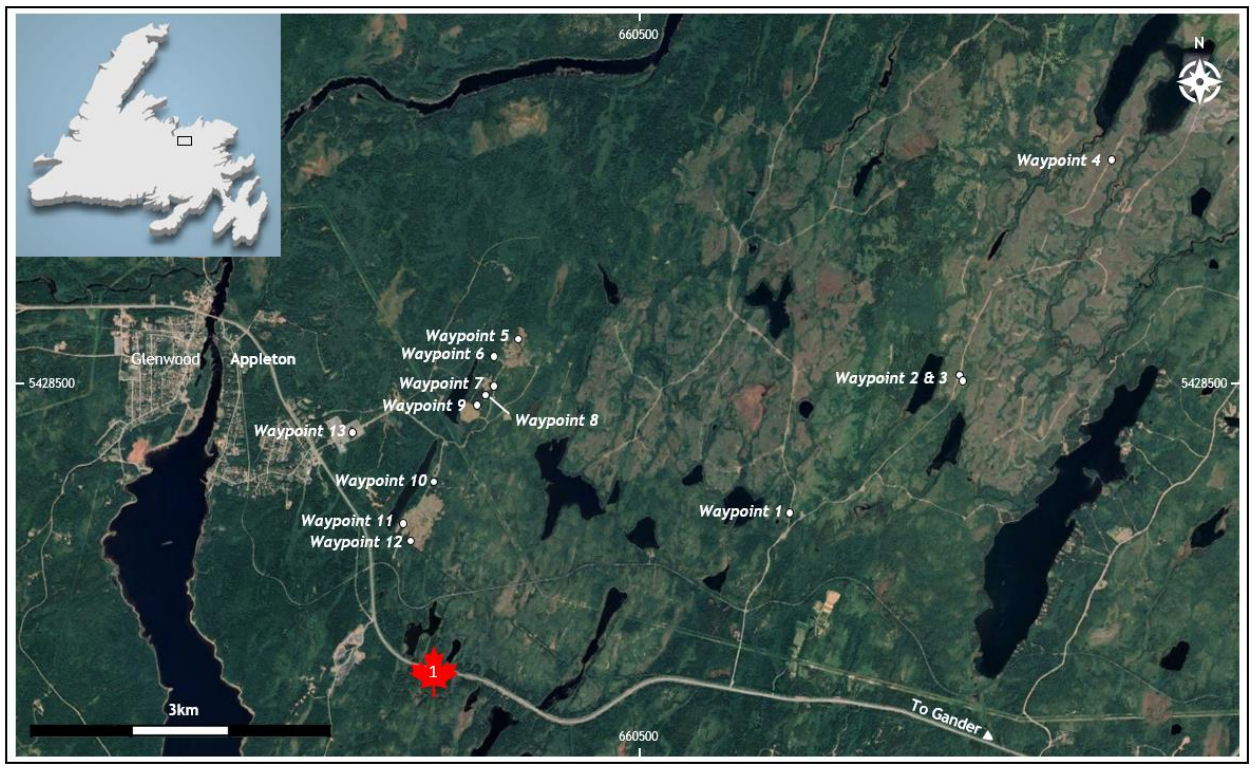

***Figure 12-1**. Locations visited by QP while at the Queensway Project (Source: RedDot3D).*

Table 12-1. Details of locations visited by QP during site visit.

Waypoint Number	Area	Work observed	Comments
1	South AFZ area	Surveyor control point	
2	Pocket Pond	Hole 313	Collar coordinate check
3	Pocket Pond	Hole 316	Collar coordinate check
4	H-Pond and Glass	Surveyor discussion	Discussed the surveying process with the NFG surveyors
5	Lotto	Hole 211	Collar coordinate check
6	Dome	Outcrop	The only exposed outcrop available at the time of the site visit
7	Golden Joint	DGI downhole survey	Discussion with DGI about technique and limitations
8	Golden Joint	Hole 359	Collar coordinate check
9	Golden Joint	Hole 343	Collar coordinate check
10	Keats	Drill Rig	Drill was under repair at the time
11	Keats	Drill Rig	Driller demonstrated downhole trajectory tool procedure
12	Keats	Hole 492	Collar coordinate check
13	Appleton	Core and pulp storage	

Only one outcrop was visited due to all previously exposed trenches recently being back-filled as required by exploration permit regulations, and due to heavy snow hindering exposure in the area at the time of the visit.

Due to several previous QP's selection of verification samples, it was decided no samples were to be collected during the visit. Details of previous verification sample studies can be found in

Section 12 of NFG's two previous 43-101 Technical Reports [9][23]. The previous verification samples have shown the reproducibility expected for an orogenic gold deposit like Queensway.

12.1 Historical assay data

It was explained by NFG staff to Mr. Lambden that data from historical drill holes before NFG began its exploration will not be used in any of NFG's future studies; a visit to the historical core storage area was therefore not warranted. Although historical drilling has uncertainties that make it unsuitable for mineral resource estimation, it has proven valuable as additional information for making decisions on where to drill new holes.

12.2 Data Verification

12.2.1 Assay Database

The QP was provided with a "reviewer's licence" for the MX Deposit system that NFG uses to manage its drill hole data base. MX Deposit allows the user to fully customize the entire data management in real-time, electronically from core logging in the core shed and sampling directly to the online server, minimizing the opportunities for human input error. It also records information on which assays have been used to create the "Au_final" reporting field for public disclosure purposes, following the hierarchy set by NFG staff. The QP checked several sample intervals with multiple assays and could find no instance where the documented hierarchy for the use of multiple assays had been mis-applied.

Any errors found are logged and an audit trail is recorded by NFG staff. When an assay certificate fails due to QA/QC issues, the original assays are overwritten by the re-assays. Discussions with NFG staff assured the QP that every certificate prior to the introduction of MX Deposit in 2020 was imported electronically and checked. Input of assays was built from electronic certificates except where historical holes denote an "unknown" source.

The logging system has evolved as the deposit's mineralization becomes better understood. Minor adjustments are constantly being made to the logging template, adding more detail as drilling continues to reveal more of Queensway's geological complexities. Holes logged before the introduction of MX Deposit have been relogged using the latest templates.

12.2.2 Logging Procedures

Project geologists input the quick log into MX Deposit first thing in the morning before the geologists do the detailed log throughout the rest of the day. The logging is updated in real-time in MX Deposit using onsite laptops. Numerous intervals from holes drilled during different campaigns were examined that contained variable geology, mineralization styles and assay grades.

12.2.3 Sampling Procedures

Sample preparation, shipping and QA/QC procedures were reviewed with NFG geologists onsite. The Standard Operating Procedures were reviewed prior to the site visit and discussed with the NFG staff. The author notes the procedures are well implemented.

The drill core and pulp storing facilities were visited by the QP. The storage area is tidy, well labelled and maintained, and under lock and key at night, with video surveillance.

12.2.4 Collar Surveys

Designated NFG surveyors are responsible for picking up hole collar locations once a hole has been completed using real-time kinematic surface surveying at the project using a Trimble R8s to centimetre accuracy. A detailed discussion with the surveyors was undertaken whilst in the field. Collars of holes drilled by NFG are well marked and easy to locate (Figure 12-2a). No discrepancies were found with any of the checked collar coordinates.

A check of hole collar elevation compared to surface topography was done and some minor discrepancies were found. These were attributed to an initial hole being halted and redrilled. The original hole that was stopped was not surveyed and the planned elevation was used.

***Figure 12-2**. a) Drill hole marked in the field; b) Gyrocompass tool used to orient the drill rig; c) Driller demonstrating the downhole trajectory measurement procedure; d) DGI technician demonstrating OTV procedure.*

12.2.5 Downhole Surveys

Initial orientation of the drill holes is performed by the surveyors, as close as practically possible to the planned coordinates, given local ground conditions. Once its established there is enough space to fit the rig, the azimuth is accurately calculated using a REFLEX TN14 Gyrocompass to 0.1° accuracy (Figure 12-2b).

A discussion was held with a driller at an active drill rig detailing how NFG measures the downhole trajectory. He demonstrated the process for measuring the downhole dip and azimuth using a REFLEX EZ-Shot every 50 m downhole and every 15 m up-hole (Figure 12-2c). All are

acquired and recorded in real-time using Bluetooth and the online cloud-based system IMDEXHUB-IQ™. NFG uses a sophisticated procedure of various tools that are logged into the system in real-time.

DGI Geoscience are contracted to perform petrophysical and OTV surveys of holes that have been completed. A brief discussion was held with their technician while in the field (Figure 12-2d).

12.2.6 Density

The project currently acquires information on rock density from a petrophysical log known as the "gamma-gamma compensated density" probe, one of several probes that DGI Geoscience runs in drill holes. This is a petrophysical tool that detects the back-scatter of gamma rays sent into the rock by the tool's radioactive source. The average electron density in the surrounding rock probed by the tool affects the scattered gamma ray count rates at the detectors. Since average electron density correlates strongly (but not perfectly) with the rock's bulk density, measuring gamma rays that scatter back to the detectors can give a good prediction of the density of rock near the drill hole.

Experience with this approach in the oil and gas industry has shown that it works very well, producing reliable and unbiased predictions of density, when there are direct measurements of density that can be used to calibrate the conversion from gamma ray counts to predicted bulk density. The Queensway Project has collected a lot of gamma-gamma compensated density logs but has not yet done any direct measurements of density. Until these are done, the reliability of the density predictions is uncertain.

It is recommended that rock samples be sent for laboratory analysis of dry bulk density so that the raw data from the gamma-gamma compensated density can be properly calibrated for each major lithology at each prospect.

For the moment, accurate density measurements are not critical to the project during its exploration phase. But they will become important if and when the project reaches the stage of mineral resource estimation.

12.2.7 Topography

The Queensway Project acquires information on the elevation of the ground surface in a few different ways:

- from handheld GPS equipment
- from higher-precision elevation measurements done by surveyors
- from airborne geophysical surveys which create a digital terrain model to assist with the processing of raw geophysical data
- from a recent LiDAR survey

The elevations measured by these different methods are not necessarily consistent because they make different choices about the "mean sea level" surface that elevations are calculated relative to.

The most common way to define elevation is to define it as the height above a reference ellipsoid that approximates the shape of the average sea level surface. This is what the "WGS84" ellipsoid is: a mathematically defined ellipsoid that models average sea level. When GPS instruments report WGS84 elevations, they are reporting the height above the ellipsoid that was internationally adopted as a mathematically defined reference surface.

A different way to define elevation, less common than using an ellipsoid but becoming increasingly common for modern cartography, is to define it as the height above a "geoid" that is a huge grid of values that trace out a particular equipotential surface in the planet's gravity field. The most common geoid in use at the moment is EGM96, the Earth Gravitational Model developed in 1996. Although geoid-based heights are more accurate in most senses, they are cumbersome to calculate because one needs the entire EGM96 grid to be able to work out how high above "zero" you are. Ellipsoid-based elevations are easier to calculate, which makes them more common in most GPS equipment. Natural Resources Canada provides a good discussion of the ins and outs of defining and measuring elevation in a document entitled "Height Reference System Modernization" [24].

Currently, some of the Queensway Project elevation measurements are reported as elevations relative to WGS84 while others are reported as elevations relative to EGM96. Within the Gander area, the difference between the two is on the order of 7 – 8 metres. Noise and uncertainty in elevation information, on the order of 7 – 8 metres, will result from attempts to integrate WGS84 elevations, like those provided by most GPS equipment, with EGM96 elevations, like those provided by CGG, the geophysical services company that has provided digital terrain models to NFG [20]. At the moment, this level of noise/uncertainty is not critical to the exploration programs. But as the project moves toward resource estimation, it will benefit greatly from having clarity about the vertical datum that has been chosen as the project standard. There is no right answer to the question of which vertical datum to choose; but any choice will create consistency in elevation measurements, making it easier to integrate elevation information from different contractors and service providers.

Whether the project standardizes on WGS84 elevations or EGM96 elevations, there are Internet tools that can convert from one to the other. Some of the service companies used by NFG, like CGG, have done the conversion and discussed it in their reports.

12.3 QP Opinion on Adequacy of Data

It is the opinion of the QP that the data compiled by NFG provide a reasonable and accurate representation of the Queensway Project and are of sufficient quality to support the conclusions and recommendations reached in this report and to serve as the basis for future exploration activities.

The following sections of a 43-101 Technical Report pertain to studies that present processing options and metallurgical test work, mineral resources, mineral reserves, and technical and economic analysis. Since the Queensway Project has not yet reached the stage of technical and economic analysis and does not yet have any mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates, the following sections have been left blank.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

16. MINING METHODS

17. RECOVERY METHODS

18. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

19. MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

20. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

21. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

22. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

23. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The landmark discovery by New Found Gold (NFG) has sparked a modern-day gold rush in Newfoundland. Although the area has seen many years of exploration, reinterpretation of the island's potential has recognized the similarities to Victoria's Goldfields Region in Australia. Much of the attention is focused on the southwest to northeast trending Dog-Bay-Appleton-GRUB line fault system that extends from central Newfoundland to the north coast.

Many of the properties are hosted within the Exploits Subzone of the central Newfoundland gold belt (Figure 7-5). Since 2019, the exploration interests in central Newfoundland have seen a staking rush with over 100,000 claims acquired in 2021.

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 but is now back in production.

At the time of this report's release, there are at least 26 exploration companies, other than New Found Gold, active in areas adjacent to the Queensway Project (Figure 23-1); some of these are areas that lie inside the broad footprint of NFG's land holdings, in concessions or small groups of concessions surrounded on all sides by NFG mineral licences.

Within the boundaries of the Queensway Project, there are four enclosed licences held by companies other than NFG. Golden Ridge Resources holds a small enclave of claims in the central portion of Queensway South. To the southeast, local prospector Clyde McLean has six licences on the Middle Ridge Showing. Buchans Minerals Corp. holds four claims in the central area of Queensway South; six claims in the northwest of Queensway South remain un-staked since expiring in 2021.

North of Gander Lake, and at the southern end of Queensway South, Exploits Discovery Corp. is exploring areas. Sky Gold is active in a land package that's contiguous to NFG's Queensway North. Labrador Gold have been very busy recently at their Kingsway Project along the Appleton Fault Zone (AFZ). Spearmint Resources are adjacent to the AFZ at their Goose Gold Project. C2C Gold Corp., TRU Resources, St. James Gold and Gossan Resources hold small claims in the area too.

On the eastern edge of Queensway South, Vulcan Minerals, Marvel Discovery Corp. and Coast Mountain hold substantial land packages.

To the south of Queensway South, the area is held almost entirely by Exploits Discovery Corp. and Crest Resources.

On the western flank, active companies include Sassy Resources, Metals Creek, New Rock Mining and Meguma Gold, while Marvel and Crest Mountain hold other claims.

Other companies with significant exploration activities around Queensway include Canstar Resources, Buchans Minerals Corp., Great Atlantic Resources, Spruce Ridge Resources, K9 Gold, Opiwaca Explorations, King Global Venture, Puddle Pond Resources to the west and Zonte Metals, Origen Resources and White Metal Resources to the east and Platoro West to the North

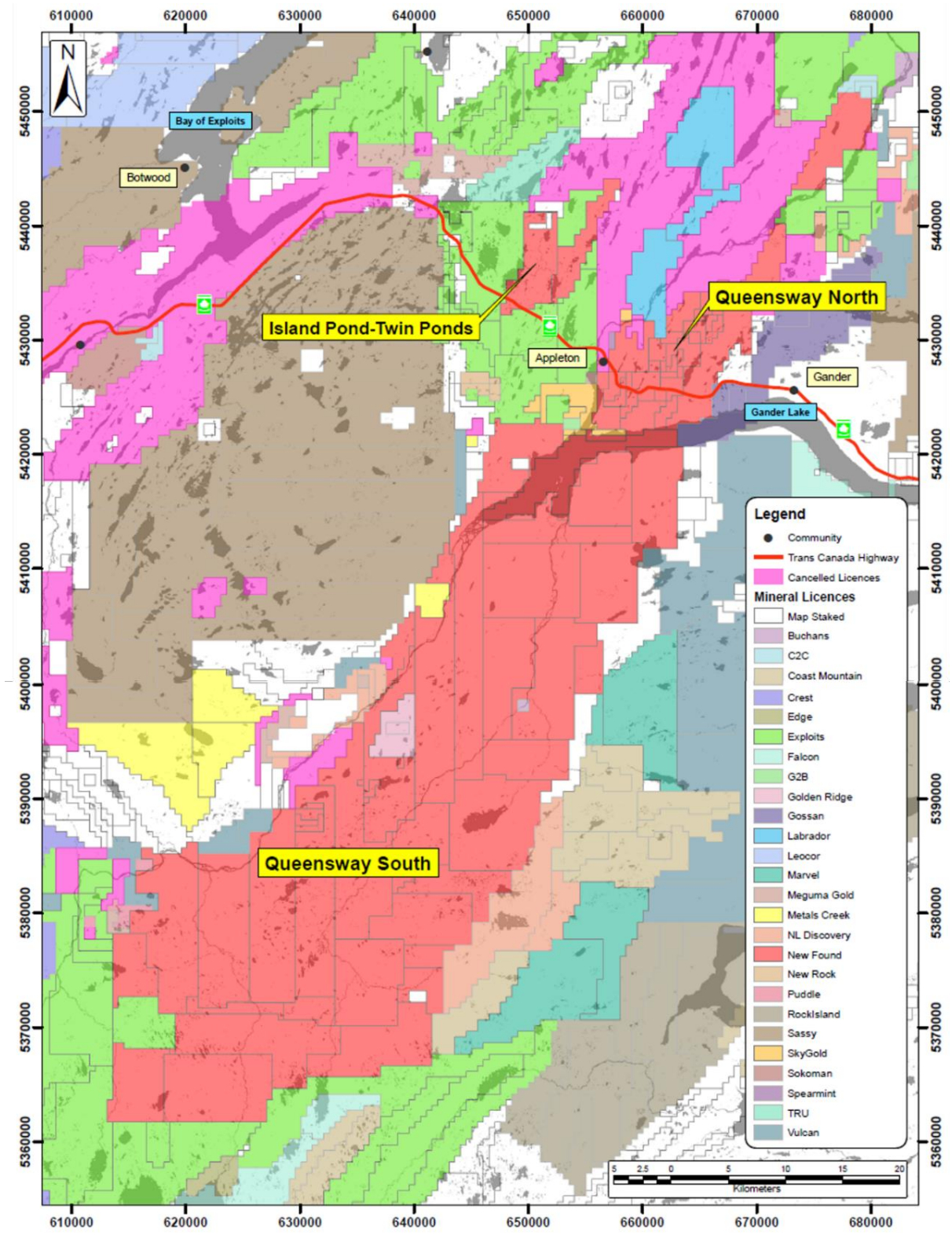

***Figure 23-1**. Map-staked claims belonging to other companies, adjacent to the mineral licences of New Found Gold (Source: NFG).*

All the information found on adjacent properties comes from the following online sources: https://www.juniorminingnetwork.com and https://newfoundland.gold/maps.

The Qualified Person has not been unable to verify this information, other than confirming that the named companies do exist and are listed as having mineral claims and exploration programs in the area. The QP also notes that this information does not necessarily indicate that there is mineralization on land adjacent to the Queensway property.

24. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

As explained in the Introduction of this report, and emphasized here, the Queensway Project has not yet reached the stage of resource estimation, and no analysis of the potential economic or technical viability of the project has yet been done. None of the studies, analysis, interpretations and conclusions presented in this report should be construed as implying that resources have been calculated, or that any economic assessment has been done.

25. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

NFG has undertaken significant exploration on its Queensway Project which spans more than 100 km of the strike length of the regional-scale Appleton and JBP fault zones that are spatially associated with gold mineralization. Leveraging information from the historical exploration programs of other companies and individual prospectors, NFG was able to intersect significant gold mineralization in NFGC-19-01, its first drill hole.

Work completed by NFG includes: regional magnetic, EM, gravity, LiDAR and photogrammetry surveys, more than 1,500 soil samples and more than 144,000 m of diamond drill core.

Excellent infrastructure exists in the Trans-Canada Highway corridor: road access, power, water and human resources.

Following its discovery hole in the Keats area in 2019, NFG carried out 2,000 m of drilling along the AFZ and JBPFZ and encountered many other strong showings. In August 2020, NFG commenced a 200,000 m drill program which doubled to 400,000 m in October 2021. By the effective date of this report, February 18, 2022, slightly more than 1/3 of this program had been completed: 144,000 m, with complete assays for 373 holes.

The 2020–2022 drilling program has intersected significant Au mineralization along the AFZ, significantly extending mineralization at the Keats and Lotto targets, and identified a new zone of high-grade mineralization located midway between Lotto and Keats targets, the Golden Joint discovery. With more than 100,000 m of drilling, the NFG exploration program has revealed an extensive network of high-grade gold veins and related faults along both a 2.8 km segment of the AFZ and a 3.7 km segment of the JBP. Interpretation of the gravity, EM, magnetics, LiDAR and surface exploration datasets generated multiple targets for follow-up soil-sampling, trenching, prospecting and drilling along the AFZ and JBPFZ in the north and along their inferred extensions in the southern part of the property.

Gold mineralization at the Queensway Project is quartz-vein-hosted orogenic style occurring within a brittle fault network adjacent to crustal-scale regional deformation zones. The host stratigraphy consists of tight-to-isoclinal folded Cambrian-Silurian metasediments of the Davidsville Group. Gold is typically free and vein style is characteristic of formation in an epizonal environment with common textures including vugs, mosaic breccias and stylolites. Main mineral associations include arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, boulangerite, pyrite and NH_4 muscovite which corresponds to a classic orogenic pathfinder signature defined by the presence of strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony and tungsten.

Drilling at the Keats Zone has identified an extensive network of high-grade quartz veins that occur within and adjacent to the Keats–Baseline fault zone, a second-order brittle fault that trends obliquely to the AFZ and dips moderately to the southeast. Two prominent vein orientations have been identified along with a conjugate array of cross-cutting brittle faults and associated veins that are interpreted to control domains of high-grade gold mineralization. Strike continuity can be considerable, an example being the Keats Main vein which is developed within the Keats–Baseline fault zone and has been defined over a strike length of 520 m and

remains open in all directions. A segment within the Keats–Baseline fault zone discovered early in the program, which forms a thickened domain of moderately southwest plunging high-grade gold mineralization, has now been extended to 540 m in a down-plunge direction and remains open at depth. Target-wide, average grades are 8 ppm Au and average true widths are 2.4 m to 4 m. Continued exploration drilling will target the down-plunge extension of the high-grade domain to depth and work to extend mineralization up-dip to surface and specifically test adjacent structures that have been identified outside of the Keats–Baseline fault zone.

At Lotto, high-grade gold mineralization discovered within an approximately north-south striking, steeply east dipping vein located 200 m east of the AFZ has been extended to vertical depth of 225 m and over a strike length of 200 m and remains open in all directions. Grades average 30 ppm Au with an average true width of 2 m to 3 m. The Sunday Zone, a recently discovered vein in the immediate footwall of the AFZ, has also proved to contain considerable high-grade mineralization that warrants focused drilling. Future exploration drilling will work to expand the main vein at Lotto and to test the highly prospective region between it and the AFZ.

At the new discovery, Golden Joint, located between the Lotto and Keats targets, exploration has defined an approximately north-south striking, steeply west dipping vein occurring in the immediate footwall to the AFZ. This vein that carries high-grade gold mineralization with an average grade of 19 ppm and average true width of 2 m to 3 m, now has a vertical depth of 275 m, a strike length of 225 m, and remains open in all direction. Significant mineralization has also been identified immediately east of this high-grade vein, now known as the Golden Joint HW target, which occurs within and adjacent to a thickened bed of greywacke. Mineralization at this target is characterized by stockwork style-veining with localised domains of high-grade and overall lower-grade gold footprint with an average grade of 7 ppm and average thickness of 3 m. This mineralized domain has been defined over a strike length of 185 m, to a vertical depth of 150 m, and remains open in all directions. Detailed geological modelling is underway covering the Golden Joint target area and future exploration work will continue to focus on extending these two domains and to better constrain the vein geometries.

Mobilization of a diamond drill to the JBP Fault Zone with a focus on the 1744 and Pocket Pond target areas identified significant gold mineralization related to an anastomosing array of shear structures and associated veins that have similar epizonal character to those discovered along the AFZ trend. To date, however, assay results in this area have been generally lower in grade, with average grades of 5 ppm Au in the 1744 target and 4 ppm Au at Pocket Pond; both of these prospects have a similar average thicknesses of 2 m. Drilling at both targets intersected north-east striking, steeply-east dipping vein sets that span a strike length of approximately 255 m to a vertical depth of 210 m at 1744, and a strike length of 160 m strike length with a 145 m vertical depth at Pocket Pond. Both targets are associated with Au-in-till, Au-in-soil and Au-in-float anomalies with both zones open in all directions. Several similar anomalies exist along the JBP trend and are within large segments of the fault corridor that are unexplored. Evaluation of the Pocket Pond, 1744 and regional JBP targets is underway for exploration follow-up program planning.

Ongoing surface work and geophysical interpretation has produced a number of targets along both the AFZ and JBP fault trends with programs focused along their extensions into the south property block. Sampling of till, rock and soil along the extents of these regional-scale structures has produced anomalies with clear spatial associations that when paired with geologic interpretation made from mapping and geophysics have meaningful orientations. Follow-up till sampling to infill and expand grids is planned along with soil sampling in areas under cover and continued mapping and prospecting to generate and further refine targets in the south property block. Currently, there are several drill ready targets identified including Aztec, Paul's Pond, Goose and Eastern Pond with a drill scheduled to mobilize in early summer. In the north, there is an obvious prospective window on the east side of the AFZ, drilling will continue to systematically test this domain and expand the network of high-grade gold veins and associated structures while JBP north trend is evaluated, modelled and follow-up programs are planned.

The major risks and uncertainties in the advancement of the Queensway Project include:

- Uncertainties related to information from historical drilling and exploration, which is often difficult to verify. For the moment, NFG does not plan to use any of the historical drilling but will revisit this decision in due course. Holes that can be accurately located, and with down-hole trajectories that can be verified, may be incorporated into the project's drill hole data base. Most historical drill holes, however, will be replaced with new NFG holes in the same location; the historical hole will be used only for targeting purposes.
- Although the broad zones of mineralization are becoming clear, the half-core duplicate studies have shown that gold mineralization can be very erratic over very short distances. This creates difficulties in building local models of the details of the vein networks that host gold mineralization
- COVID has slowed productivity and introduced a few logistical hurdles but overall has not impacted the project significantly and is not expected to do so under the current circumstances; but the ebb and flow of this global pandemic may slow project development if new variants find a home in the local communities.

26. RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 Phase 1

26.1.1 Geophysics and Interpretation

The QPs recommend several geophysics work programs:

- Conducting a direct current resistivity induced polarization (DCIP) survey over the AFZ to better define structural character of Au mineralised zones.
- Conducting a 3D seismic survey over both the AFZ and JBPFZ to better define the structural character.
- Continued geological and structural interpretation of the 3D inversions of the 2020 HeliFALCON gravity survey and 2021 Helitem^2 EM survey data for targeting including merger with applicable historic datasets.
- Interpretation of the 3D seismic and DCIP data to inform the structural and lithology model and generate drill targets.
- Continued detailed 3D modelling incorporating all newly added drill, trench and geophysical data.
- Conducting a bathymetric survey of Gander Lake to better define the underlying structural framework of the basin and how it relates to the local and regional structural setting.

26.1.2 Surface Exploration

The QPs recommend several surface exploration programs:

- Continued systematic reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting in QWS to inform the structural and lithological model and develop targets.
- Reconnaissance till sampling in QWS expanding on the 2021 grids with focused coverage over the southern extensions of the AFZ and JBPFZ in addition to coverage over interpreted regional lineaments in the east and the western portions of the project area.
- Soil sampling in QWS covering targets generated from interpretation of the geophysics, geology and previous surface sampling campaigns and in areas with moderate overburden depths.
- Trenching programs at Eastern Pond Brook, Greenwood Pond, Bernard's Pond and Joe's Feeder; these are areas with significant amounts of quartz float and anomalous gold and other pathfinder elements.
- Trenching program at the north end of the Keats prospect to expose the network of high-grade gold veins that occur at the bedrock surface to better understand their geometries and structural relationships to inform the geologic model.

- Trenching program at JBP north, testing Au-in-soil, -till and -grab sample anomalies that coincide with structural features of interest generated from the geophysics and mapping in addition to exposing mineralization at more drill-advanced targets such as 1744, Pocket Pond and Quartz Pond to better understand the mineralization controls and geometries for future drill-testing along this trend.

26.1.3 Satellite Imagery, LiDAR, and Baseline Studies

The QPs recommend several desktop and baseline studies:

- Spectral analysis of alteration trends and lithology from newly acquired satellite imagery (Pan, VNIR and SWIR high-resolution imagery including 50 cm ground RGB imagery).
- Hydrology baseline and habitat studies for the Queensway Project.
- Regular acquisition of high-resolution satellite imagery to monitor clearing and reclamation related to exploration activities.

26.1.4 Drilling

The QPs have several recommendations for future drilling programs:

- QWN reconnaissance grid diamond drilling along 9.5km segment of the AFZ and within a 200 m corridor on either size.
- Step-out diamond drilling on the Keats–Baseline fault, Lotto and Golden Joint zones with a focus on the down-plunge extension of the high-grade domains, adjacent and cross-cutting structures and targeting structural intersections to identify and define additional high-grade shoots and the full extents of the gold mineralized systems.
- Initiate barge-supported diamond drilling on Herman's Pond at both Keats and Golden Joint zones to define additional near-surface mineralization and to achieve optimal drill angles on structures of interest.
- Initial diamond drilling on the Twin Ponds property block testing targets generated from geophysics, till sampling, prospecting and historic drilling.
- Initial diamond drilling on the QWS property block, testing drill-ready targets generated from NFG and historic till, soil and grab sampling, mapping and trenching including Aztec, Paul's Pond and Goose targets.
- Reconnaissance RAB or RC program to rapidly test large segments of the JBP structural corridor capitalizing on areas of clearcut.

26.1.5 Analytical Procedures and Data Quality Management Systems

The QPs have several recommendations for improvements of analytical procedures and data quality management systems.

- Test and implement the PhotonAssay analytical method, a quicker, more cost-effective and environmentally friendly alternative to the screen fire assay.

- Design a program to validate the down-hole gamma-gamma density probe data using the bulk density water displacement method.
- Conduct a gold grain study to determine the morphology and size of the gold grains from the various prospects in order to better understand the natural inherent variability observed at all stages of sample preparation.

26.2 Phase 2

Contingent on results of Phase 1, the QPs recommend that the following drilling and geotechnical programs be under taken in a second phase.

- Continued systematic drill testing of the +/- 200 m corridor around the AFZ.
- Carry out a resource drill-out program at Keats, Lotto and Golden Joint zones with the aim of estimating and classifying an Inferred Mineral Resource.
- Complete resource definition drill programs for targets where Phase 1 results warrant further drilling.
- Conduct a geotechnical study at all advanced prospects that are moving to the resource drill-out program phase.
- Step-out drilling on any targets at QWS, Twin Ponds and JBP where Phase 1 results warrant further drilling.

26.3 Cost of Recommendations

Table 26-1 and Table 26-2 show the estimated costs of implementing the recommendations above.

The largest costs are those associated with drilling. Using the costs that NFG currently incurs for drilling, these have been estimated as $265/m for diamond drilling with HQ core and $195/m for reverse circulation drilling. These are all-in costs that include the cost of NFG staff for supervision, logging and sample collection, as well as the costs for fuel, drilling contractor fees, assays, petrophysics and construction of expanded storage facilities for core and RC chips.

The total costs of the Phase 1 and 2 recommendations are estimated to be $86,000,000 and $77,000,000, respectively, with a 15% contingency.

Table 26-1. Summary of Phase 1 recommendations and estimated costs.

	Estimated Cost ($C)
Geophysics & Interpretation	**$8,415,000**
QWN – Direct Current resistivity Induced Polarization (DCIP) survey	$750,000
QWN – 3D seismic survey	$7,000,000
Geophysical interpretation	$300,000
Geological interpretation and modelling	$300,000
Gander Lake bathymetry survey	$65,000
Surface Exploration	**$1,620,000**
QWS – Prospecting and geological mapping	$1,000,000
QWS – Till program	$200,000
QWS – Soil program	$400,000
QWS – Trenching	$350,000
QWN – Keats trenching	$150,000
QWN – Joe Batt's Pond trenching	$150,000
Environmental and Social	**$1,100,000**
Aquatics (streams and pond baseline studies)	$100,000
Water monitoring program	$250,000
Flora and fauna surveys	$100,000
Seasonal 3D ground water modeling	$100,000
Habitat studies	$50,000
Incidental wildlife studies	$50,000
Socioeconomic studies	$100,000
Reclamation options	$350,000
Drilling	**$62,900,000**
QWN – AFZ and JBPFZ diamond drilling (212,000 m of HQ)	$56,180,000
QWS – Greenwood and Paul's Pond diamond drilling (12,000 m of HQ)	$3,180,000
Twin Ponds – Diamond drilling (6,000 m of HQ)	$1,590,000
QWN – JBPFZ RC drilling (10,000 m of 60.3 mm inner diameter CIP)	$1,950,000
Analytical Procedures	**$190,000**
PhotonAssays and screen fire assay comparison (1,000 samples)	$100,000
Lab density measurements for gamma-gamma calibration (4,250 samples)	$65,000
Gold grain size study (20 samples)	$25,000
PHASE 1 TOTAL (with 15% contingency)	**$86,000,000**

Table 26-2. Summary of Phase 2 recommendations and estimated costs.

	Estimated Cost ($C)
Drilling and Geotechnical	**$66,450,000**
AFZ and JBPFZ diamond drilling for prospect identification (100,000 m of HQ)	$26,500,000
QWN – Infill diamond drilling for inferred mineral resources (100,000 m of HQ)	$26,500,000
Step-out diamond drilling to close off prospects (50,000 m of HQ)	$13,250,000
Geotechnical study	$200,000
PHASE 2 TOTAL (with 15% contingency)	**$77,000,000**

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APPENDIX A: HOLE COLLARS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

This appendix contains a complete tabulation of all the New Found Gold (NFG) drill hole locations and the intervals in each hole that contain significant gold mineralization, for all holes that had complete assay information reported by the effective date of this report, February 17, 2022.

Hole locations are identified by the prospect within which they lie, along with the Easting, Northing and elevation coordinates of the collar.

Hole orientations are identified by the azimuth (clockwise from North) and the dip (downward from horizontal) of the hole at its collar. 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.

Intervals with significant gold mineralization have been identified as those that have at least 2 m above 1 ppm, a threshold that has not based on any economic or technical assessment but is simply the threshold at which the analytical protocols of NFG's exploration program call for a screen fire assay to be done.

When the two significant intervals have been identified in the same drill hole and are within 2 m of each other, they are combined into a single interval with some internal waste. The amount of internal waste is reported for each significant interval; where this column is blank, there is no internal waste. The aggregation of closely spaced significant intervals can be done more than once, but always requires that each band of internal waste is less than 2 m long (in the down-hole direction) and that the total amount of internal waste never exceeds 6 m.

For any interval that contains very high-grade gold mineralization, above 10 ppm, the individual bands of very high-grade mineralization are reported in the rows marked "Including", with the information in italics.

***Table A-1**. NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-01	**Keats**	**658226.84**	**5427453.74**	**88.04**	**302°**	**-44°**	**199.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	83.00	85.00	2.00	1.27	1.10			
	95.00	118.50	23.50	75.21	3.00			
Including	*105.00*	*110.00*	*5.00*	*340.35*				
Including	*110.50*	*111.00*	*0.50*	*15.65*				
Including	*114.00*	*115.00*	*1.00*	*13.70*				
	177.50	180.00	2.50	3.38				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-02	**Keats**	**658114.28**	**5427338.99**	**90.80**	**300°**	**-45°**	**270.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	142.00	144.00	2.00	3.15	1.00			
	147.00	151.00	4.00	2.55	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-03	**Dome**	**658705.32**	**5428709.06**	**85.88**	**0°**	**-45°**	**64.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	20.40	23.00	2.60	38.04	2.00			
Including	*20.90*	*21.50*	*0.60*	*162.50*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-04	**Dome**	**658705.33**	**5428708.50**	**85.89**	**1°**	**-64°**	**52.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	28.00	30.00	2.00	2.86	0.70			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-05	**Glass**	**664923.45**	**5430518.07**	**57.47**	**303°**	**-45°**	**274.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	231.00	237.00	6.00	3.91	1.00			
Including	*231.00*	*232.00*	*1.00*	*10.80*				
	240.00	242.00	2.00	1.16	1.00			
	268.00	270.00	2.00	1.43	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-06	**Glass**	**664946.08**	**5430557.94**	**59.44**	**302°**	**-44°**	**94.5**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-07	**Glass**	**664968.04**	**5430608.30**	**58.48**	**301°**	**-45°**	**248.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-08	**Glass**	**664883.40**	**5430424.69**	**58.94**	**305°**	**-45°**	**262.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-09	**1744**	**665170.61**	**5430868.01**	**57.87**	**301°**	**-44°**	**299.6**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	120.00	122.00	2.00	1.27	1.50
	165.00	168.00	3.00	12.10	
Including	*165.00*	*167.00*	*2.00*	*17.55*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-19-10	**1744**	**665254.03**	**5430960.11**	**60.75**	**304°**	**-44°**	**222.2**	**55 – 65%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
21.00	26.00	5.00	1.23	2.00
66.00	68.00	2.00	1.57	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-11	**Little Zone**	**657890.85**	**5428491.19**	**101.79**	**300°**	**-45°**	**73.2**	**UNKNOWN**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
22.30	29.50	7.20	1.26	3.50
31.80	34.30	2.50	1.78	
36.10	38.50	2.40	2.44	1.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-12	**Little Zone**	**657899.76**	**5428459.50**	**102.47**	**300°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**UNKNOWN**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
16.00	18.00	2.00	1.20	0.90
21.00	26.50	5.50	4.04	0.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-13	**Little Zone**	**657891.28**	**5428519.74**	**101.84**	**300°**	**-45°**	**89.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-14	**Little Zone**	**657827.43**	**5428580.55**	**102.74**	**120°**	**-48°**	**90.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-15	**Little Zone**	**657933.38**	**5428469.91**	**102.15**	**300°**	**-45°**	**172.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-16	**Little Zone**	**657956.26**	**5428359.69**	**100.85**	**300°**	**-45°**	**194.5**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-17	**Lotto**	**658931.23**	**5428989.76**	**87.70**	**300°**	**-45°**	**354.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	29.80	32.00	2.20	14.28	1.50
Including	*29.80*	*30.50*	*0.70*	*44.40*	
	34.95	40.00	5.05	38.79	
Including	*35.25*	*36.90*	*1.65*	*108.58*	
Including	*38.35*	*39.35*	*1.00*	*10.56*	
Including	*56.95*	*57.70*	*0.75*	*18.96*	
	56.95	62.10	5.15	25.42	1.00
Including	*61.00*	*61.80*	*0.80*	*138.34*	
	66.00	70.75	4.75	1.58	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-18	**Keats**	**658223.39**	**5427466.89**	**87.80**	**300°**	**-45°**	**278.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	92.00	94.00	2.00	1.11	1.00
	97.00	99.90	2.90	64.61	0.35
Including	*98.00*	*98.50*	*0.50*	*34.00*	
Including	*98.90*	*99.90*	*1.00*	*167.59*	
	157.45	159.45	2.00	1.03	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-19	**Keats**	**658231.80**	**5427461.90**	**87.89**	**300°**	**-45°**	**154.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	89.65	108.50	18.85	31.24	5.15
Including	*96.00*	*97.00*	*1.00*	*26.87*	
Including	*102.00*	*103.25*	*1.25*	*377.88*	
Including	*106.60*	*107.25*	*0.65*	*82.48*	
	151.00	153.50	2.50	3.51	0.60

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-20	**Lotto**	**658972.94**	**5428961.72**	**89.65**	**300°**	**-45°**	**190.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	100.25	103.25	3.00	5.31	1.40
Including	*100.65*	*101.30*	*0.65*	*15.55*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-21	**Keats**	**658235.88**	**5427448.85**	**88.17**	**300°**	**-45°**	**183.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	90.00	92.00	2.00	1.11	1.00
	101.65	120.00	18.35	15.83	0.65
Including	*109.55*	*110.55*	*1.00*	*152.88*	
Including	*115.75*	*118.50*	*2.75*	*34.93*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-22	**Lotto**	**658963.07**	**5428996.28**	**87.48**	**295°**	**-45°**	**213.1**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	91.50	99.90	8.40	1.29	1.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-23	**Keats**	**658239.90**	**5427458.00**	**87.92**	**300°**	**-45°**	**185.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	89.45	92.15	2.70	2.59	1.00
	93.65	110.70	17.05	49.19	3.00
Including	*93.65*	*94.00*	*0.35*	*1120.00*	
Including	*101.80*	*104.40*	*2.60*	*140.85*	
Including	*107.00*	*108.20*	*1.20*	*41.21*	
	114.70	117.30	2.60	1.11	1.60
	118.85	123.40	4.55	15.24	0.60
Including	*121.45*	*122.40*	*0.95*	*66.99*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-24	**Lotto**	**658935.82**	**5428954.45**	**88.48**	**295°**	**-45°**	**258.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
35.00	37.00	2.00	1.56	0.55
42.30	45.35	3.05	1.33	1.40
133.10	135.15	2.05	1.23	0.75
138.10	140.25	2.15	1.16	1.70

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-25	**Keats**	**658217.52**	**5427459.06**	**87.93**	**300°**	**-45°**	**147.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	83.30	85.70	2.40	2.45	0.55
	99.80	101.95	2.15	7.31	0.60
Including	*101.65*	*101.95*	*0.30*	*25.80*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-26	**Keats**	**658151.03**	**5427444.27**	**87.61**	**300°**	**-45°**	**269.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	44.70	47.15	2.45	1.51	1.65
	48.10	59.00	10.90	2.90	3.55
Including	*50.55*	*51.05*	*0.50*	*12.10*	
	67.00	73.85	6.85	44.49	2.65
Including	*73.50*	*73.85*	*0.35*	*824.00*	
	138.35	140.70	2.35	1.09	1.50
	189.00	191.00	2.00	1.47	1.00
	194.40	197.00	2.60	1.13	
	219.70	222.30	2.60	2.01	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-27	**Lotto**	**658945.42**	**5428919.82**	**89.46**	**300°**	**-45°**	**462.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	156.00	158.05	2.05	1.70	1.10
	222.90	224.90	2.00	31.34	1.05
Including	*223.45*	*224.40*	*0.95*	*65.68*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-28	**Keats**	**658213.05**	**5427449.90**	**87.98**	**300°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	88.50	93.00	4.50	1.64	0.45
	106.95	111.00	4.05	40.04	
Including	*107.25*	*108.80*	*1.55*	*25.34*	
Including	*109.40*	*110.40*	*1.00*	*119.58*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-29	**Keats**	**658221.77**	**5427444.87**	**88.11**	**300°**	**-45°**	**186.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	94.00	96.35	2.35	1.34				
	104.00	106.60	2.60	2.31				
	110.10	120.85	10.75	38.40	2.15			
Including	*113.65*	*114.80*	*1.15*	*312.04*				
Including	*117.00*	*117.55*	*0.55*	*61.40*				
	148.80	150.95	2.15	1.02	1.55			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-30	**Keats**	**658194.81**	**5427418.61**	**88.16**	**300°**	**-45°**	**167.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	97.40	100.25	2.85	1.59	0.40			
	102.70	108.00	5.30	1.47	1.90			
	118.30	125.75	7.45	8.59	1.85			
Including	*120.25*	*120.80*	*0.55*	*55.70*				
Including	*121.55*	*122.25*	*0.70*	*29.33*				
Including	*123.95*	*124.55*	*0.60*	*11.20*				
	127.10	129.40	2.30	1.08	0.90			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-31	**Lotto**	**658877.77**	**5428901.57**	**89.08**	**300°**	**-45°**	**258.1**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	45.70	49.20	3.50	1.12	1.85			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-32	**Keats**	**658230.21**	**5427440.25**	**88.18**	**300°**	**-45°**	**159.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	105.90	109.20	3.30	1.20	1.10			
	118.90	133.10	14.20	41.89	3.10			
Including	*119.90*	*122.00*	*2.10*	*158.25*				
Including	*123.00*	*125.35*	*2.35*	*48.75*				
Including	*129.00*	*129.85*	*0.85*	*115.84*				
Including	*130.30*	*130.85*	*0.55*	*65.20*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-33	**Keats**	**658238.14**	**5427394.36**	**90.39**	**300°**	**-45°**	**297.2**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	151.90	155.95	4.05	2.59	0.85			
	164.40	173.75	9.35	1.61	2.25			
	227.70	230.10	2.40	3.84	1.20			
Including	*227.70*	*228.00*	*0.30*	*14.70*				

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-34	**Keats**	**658257.94**	**5427440.48**	**89.20**	**300°**	**-45°**	**213.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	120.10	122.45	2.35	29.29	
Including	*120.85*	*121.70*	*0.85*	*72.04*	
	129.90	132.00	2.10	2.24	0.75
	132.65	135.00	2.35	1.15	0.85
	137.50	145.05	7.55	1.36	2.45
	149.10	152.60	3.50	1.90	0.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-35	**Lotto**	**658920.75**	**5428876.04**	**92.31**	**300°**	**-45°**	**239.6**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-36	**Keats**	**658244.79**	**5427466.32**	**87.64**	**300°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	75.75	78.00	2.25	6.45	1.30
Including	*76.45*	*77.40*	*0.95*	*14.87*	
	79.70	82.00	2.30	1.33	1.45
	88.80	96.90	8.10	4.25	2.55
Including	*96.40*	*96.90*	*0.50*	*45.60*	
	99.00	107.70	8.70	3.07	1.25
	117.70	119.70	2.00	1.22	1.30
	120.90	123.80	2.90	1.25	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-37	**Keats**	**658223.84**	**5427518.10**	**86.66**	**300°**	**-45°**	**341.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	9.00	19.25	10.25	24.72	1.70
Including	*9.00*	*10.00*	*1.00*	*94.18*	
Including	*11.00*	*12.80*	*1.80*	*44.47*	
Including	*18.55*	*19.25*	*0.70*	*93.50*	
	22.65	28.55	5.90	5.18	1.95
Including	*22.65*	*23.20*	*0.55*	*44.20*	
	32.75	38.00	5.25	3.22	1.70
Including	*36.20*	*37.15*	*0.95*	*11.30*	
	38.30	40.65	2.35	2.28	1.05
Including	*40.35*	*40.65*	*0.30*	*11.75*	
	43.80	45.80	2.00	13.23	1.35
Including	*44.80*	*45.45*	*0.65*	*40.10*	
	51.15	53.45	2.30	1.62	
	151.60	153.60	2.00	1.21	0.90
	205.60	208.20	2.60	1.74	1.65
	231.05	233.25	2.20	1.41	0.85

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-38	**Keats**	**658253.68**	**5427461.20**	**87.77**	**300°**	**-45°**	**175.8**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	92.65	94.80	2.15	1.04	0.35
	100.00	102.20	2.20	1.32	0.75
	105.80	114.70	8.90	13.27	2.45
Including	*106.60*	*108.00*	*1.40*	*63.62*	
Including	*108.40*	*108.70*	*0.30*	*36.30*	
	119.15	122.00	2.85	3.20	2.45
Including	*119.45*	*119.85*	*0.40*	*21.60*	
	123.95	132.85	8.90	2.77	2.10
Including	*132.40*	*132.85*	*0.45*	*34.60*	
	159.65	161.70	2.05	1.44	0.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-39	**Lotto**	**658884.48**	**5429155.95**	**80.89**	**120°**	**-45°**	**164.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-40	**Keats**	**658248.56**	**5427452.74**	**88.17**	**300°**	**-45°**	**114.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-40A	**Keats**	**658248.59**	**5427452.70**	**88.13**	**300°**	**-45°**	**204.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	93.40	95.65	2.25	1.91	
	107.40	114.70	7.30	19.27	2.25
Including	*108.75*	*109.50*	*0.75*	*166.91*	
	121.05	123.40	2.35	1.90	
	129.90	132.20	2.30	5.04	0.45
Including	*131.50*	*132.20*	*0.70*	*13.62*	
	144.00	146.00	2.00	4.30	0.45
	171.90	174.00	2.10	1.09	1.20

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-41	**Keats**	**658231.94**	**5427513.68**	**86.58**	**300°**	**-45°**	**195.4**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	11.65	22.05	10.40	22.52	1.00
Including	*12.95*	*14.05*	*1.10*	*143.10*	
Including	*15.85*	*16.65*	*0.80*	*72.30*	
	32.00	35.50	3.50	1.37	1.00
	45.00	55.60	10.60	40.37	2.60
Including	*49.30*	*50.00*	*0.70*	*93.70*	
Including	*50.40*	*51.20*	*0.80*	*68.79*	
Including	*53.45*	*54.75*	*1.30*	*226.93*	
	57.80	60.90	3.10	21.94	1.20
Including	*59.75*	*60.50*	*0.75*	*88.19*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-42	**Lotto**	**658933.18**	**5429100.06**	**83.43**	**300°**	**-45°**	**177.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	40.50	42.80	2.30	1.23	1.00
	108.00	112.55	4.55	1.40	1.70

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-43	**Keats**	**658238.67**	**5427435.41**	**88.22**	**300°**	**-45°**	**181.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	109.70	116.80	7.10	1.19	1.85
	119.75	132.00	12.25	13.94	0.40
Including	*122.30*	*123.70*	*1.40*	*43.20*	
Including	*126.90*	*127.80*	*0.90*	*56.78*	
Including	*128.30*	*130.00*	*1.70*	*18.32*	
	134.25	138.00	3.75	3.25	0.50
Including	*136.25*	*136.90*	*0.65*	*10.30*	
	145.55	147.80	2.25	1.29	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-44	**Lotto**	**658956.10**	**5429029.53**	**86.44**	**300°**	**-45°**	**291.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	44.80	47.10	2.30	1.56	1.30
	70.15	72.15	2.00	2.09	0.80
	123.95	126.00	2.05	1.07	1.45
	238.55	245.05	6.50	18.12	2.60
Including	*242.10*	*243.00*	*0.90*	*109.29*	
Including	*244.05*	*245.05*	*1.00*	*14.92*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-45	**Keats**	**658239.69**	**5427509.00**	**86.50**	**300°**	**-45°**	**164.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	22.45	25.00	2.55	2.08	0.75			
	46.60	49.35	2.75	125.57				
Including	*47.10*	*48.10*	*1.00*	*342.09*				
	51.45	60.35	8.90	4.98	1.50			
Including	*52.80*	*53.70*	*0.90*	*14.39*				
	68.00	71.30	3.30	20.61				
Including	*69.65*	*70.55*	*0.90*	*70.03*				
	83.25	85.30	2.05	17.14	0.40			
Including	*84.05*	*84.90*	*0.85*	*40.20*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-46	**Keats**	**658266.98**	**5427492.56**	**87.09**	**300°**	**-45°**	**169.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	92.80	95.00	2.20	7.32	0.35			
Including	*93.85*	*94.60*	*0.75*	*17.25*				
	112.70	115.55	2.85	13.72	0.85			
Including	*114.00*	*114.50*	*0.50*	*59.80*				
Including	*114.90*	*115.55*	*0.65*	*11.65*				
	133.95	136.30	2.35	4.48	0.85			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-47	**Lotto**	**658921.86**	**5428994.95**	**87.03**	**300°**	**-45°**	**98.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	15.25	18.00	2.75	1.43	1.60			
	29.35	31.35	2.00	1.06	1.00			
	34.45	37.60	3.15	2.54	0.75			
	42.00	45.10	3.10	1.14	1.25			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-48	**Keats**	**658246.90**	**5427430.44**	**88.97**	**300°**	**-45°**	**198.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	129.00	132.60	3.60	6.39				
Including	*132.00*	*132.60*	*0.60*	*14.70*				
	133.90	136.80	2.90	1.10	1.90			
	141.00	143.20	2.20	1.15	1.40			
	164.50	167.10	2.60	1.38	1.70			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-49	**Keats**	**658309.42**	**5427468.29**	**88.48**	**300°**	**-45°**	**234.4**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	175.90	180.85	4.95	5.85	2.10
Including	*177.70*	*178.70*	*1.00*	*21.20*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-50	**Lotto**	**658926.76**	**5428980.54**	**88.01**	**300°**	**-45°**	**92.2**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	43.65	45.75	2.10	65.31	
Including	*43.65*	*44.35*	*0.70*	*192.50*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-51	**Lotto**	**658908.35**	**5429056.40**	**84.78**	**300°**	**-45°**	**235.1**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	66.80	68.80	2.00	1.17	1.50
	121.20	123.30	2.10	1.03	1.45
	170.15	172.80	2.65	1.36	1.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-52	**Keats**	**658243.00**	**5427444.61**	**88.40**	**300°**	**-45°**	**191.6**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	107.70	109.80	2.10	136.71	
Including	*107.70*	*108.70*	*1.00*	*285.59*	
	114.40	123.00	8.60	50.42	1.30
Including	*114.40*	*115.40*	*1.00*	*219.86*	
Including	*116.70*	*118.40*	*1.70*	*79.65*	
Including	*120.00*	*120.85*	*0.85*	*75.36*	
	124.75	127.50	2.75	3.18	1.00
	132.20	137.75	5.55	13.74	1.85
Including	*132.20*	*133.00*	*0.80*	*86.87*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-53	**Keats**	**658253.46**	**5427512.61**	**86.10**	**300°**	**-45°**	**188.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	32.55	35.00	2.45	2.20	1.55
	53.40	55.90	2.50	2.59	0.70
	58.55	64.00	5.45	2.24	1.40
	70.00	74.25	4.25	1.83	1.00
	75.75	78.05	2.30	3.64	0.70
	90.50	92.85	2.35	4.72	0.50

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-54	**Keats**	**658160.34**	**5427439.16**	**87.71**	**300°**	**-45°**	**198.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	69.45	75.25	5.80	2.06	2.00			
	76.45	80.50	4.05	2.36	0.75			
	85.35	90.50	5.15	2.81	1.60			
Including	*85.35*	*85.85*	*0.50*	*18.90*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-55	**Dome**	**658751.76**	**5428685.34**	**90.37**	**300°**	**-45°**	**138.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	85.00	87.60	2.60	2.29	1.75			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-56	**Keats**	**658226.22**	**5427505.09**	**86.78**	**300°**	**-45°**	**117.7**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	25.60	32.85	7.25	12.06	1.85			
Including	*25.60*	*26.60*	*1.00*	*15.84*				
Including	*27.25*	*28.25*	*1.00*	*43.33*				
Including	*30.00*	*31.00*	*1.00*	*19.13*				
	35.50	43.25	7.75	4.67	2.15			
Including	*35.50*	*36.50*	*1.00*	*28.64*				
	44.00	57.90	13.90	5.11	2.90			
Including	*44.00*	*44.95*	*0.95*	*42.88*				
	63.25	68.70	5.45	4.08				
Including	*67.30*	*68.25*	*0.95*	*11.08*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-57	**Keats**	**658145.21**	**5427436.48**	**87.94**	**300°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	69.70	73.45	3.75	12.88	1.90			
Including	*71.00*	*71.90*	*0.90*	*17.05*				
Including	*72.85*	*73.45*	*0.60*	*51.90*				
	129.00	132.85	3.85	2.88				
	142.10	144.45	2.35	1.79	1.45			
	146.45	148.95	2.50	7.36	1.65			
Including	*147.65*	*148.50*	*0.85*	*20.40*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-58	**Dome**	**658763.63**	**5428706.80**	**89.41**	**300°**	**-45°**	**147.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	67.20	69.20	2.00	1.46	0.60			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-59	**Keats**	**658243.50**	**5427494.75**	**86.97**	**300°**	**-45°**	**158.5**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	38.65	45.65	7.00	87.32	1.45			
Including	*38.65*	*40.55*	*1.90*	*316.73*				
	62.85	65.75	2.90	1.34	1.30			
	67.55	69.60	2.05	1.00	1.35			
	71.75	89.45	17.70	124.44	0.60			
Including	*71.75*	*73.30*	*1.55*	*186.52*				
Including	*77.25*	*78.15*	*0.90*	*38.60*				
Including	*78.60*	*80.10*	*1.50*	*49.88*				
Including	*81.15*	*83.15*	*2.00*	*557.35*				
Including	*87.75*	*89.05*	*1.30*	*505.57*				
	96.55	99.45	2.90	1.56	1.90			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-60	**Keats**	**658255.77**	**5427424.56**	**89.73**	**300°**	**-45°**	**200.2**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	136.90	147.00	10.10	3.59	3.25			
Including	*136.90*	*137.40*	*0.50*	*42.00*				
	151.50	160.35	8.85	2.07	2.15			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-61	**Dome**	**658777.22**	**5428728.14**	**87.83**	**300°**	**-45°**	**306.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-62	**Keats**	**658291.05**	**5427536.80**	**85.31**	**300°**	**-45°**	**218.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-63	**Keats**	**657986.48**	**5427309.09**	**83.43**	**300°**	**-45°**	**345.9**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	15.95	18.00	2.05	1.33	1.55			
	105.85	108.00	2.15	1.56	1.30			
	216.20	218.25	2.05	3.71	1.65			
Including	*216.20*	*216.60*	*0.40*	*18.70*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-64	**Keats**	**658207.77**	**5427441.78**	**87.76**	**300°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	93.00	95.10	2.10	1.01	1.20			
	112.60	115.10	2.50	2.77	0.40			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-65	**Keats**	**658334.93**	**5427512.47**	**87.31**	**300°**	**-45°**	**266.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	170.00	172.90	2.90	1.04	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-66	**Dome**	**658739.15**	**5428664.94**	**90.33**	**300°**	**-45°**	**171.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	103.75	106.30	2.55	1.64	1.00
	113.60	122.55	8.95	1.76	2.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-67	**Keats**	**658216.13**	**5427436.52**	**87.87**	**300°**	**-45°**	**189.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	123.45	125.50	2.05	10.01	1.05
Including	*123.90*	*124.45*	*0.55*	*34.50*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-68	**Dome**	**658739.65**	**5428664.64**	**90.23**	**300°**	**-60°**	**231.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-69	**Keats**	**658224.74**	**5427431.88**	**88.08**	**300°**	**-45°**	**187.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	109.40	113.55	4.15	1.58	
	122.20	127.85	5.65	4.21	
	131.20	135.35	4.15	1.19	1.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-70	**Keats**	**658249.11**	**5427504.26**	**86.41**	**300°**	**-45°**	**191.8**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	54.90	57.30	2.40	2.34	2.00
Including	*56.40*	*56.80*	*0.40*	*11.30*	
	61.80	65.70	3.90	3.11	0.75
Including	*61.80*	*62.40*	*0.60*	*12.15*	
	77.45	81.35	3.90	1.80	1.40
	92.75	95.25	2.50	3.80	2.10
Including	*93.60*	*94.00*	*0.40*	*23.00*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-71	**Road**	**658925.42**	**5428322.80**	**95.61**	**50°**	**-45°**	**204.0**	**90 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	23.50	26.20	2.70	35.36	
Including	*23.50*	*24.10*	*0.60*	*104.50*	
Including	*25.40*	*26.20*	*0.80*	*33.70*	
	48.80	51.75	2.95	9.06	
Including	*49.70*	*50.20*	*0.50*	*30.70*	
	113.40	115.40	2.00	1.03	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-72	**Keats**	**658234.38**	**5427426.77**	**88.18**	**300°**	**-45°**	**189.4**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
130.15	132.75	2.60	1.28	1.60
133.50	139.80	6.30	2.89	1.30
143.40	147.00	3.60	1.50	0.50
187.20	189.45	2.25	1.31	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-73	**Keats**	**658057.95**	**5427383.38**	**87.66**	**300°**	**-45°**	**507.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	25.80	28.00	2.20	7.26	1.00
Including	*26.55*	*27.00*	*0.45*	*30.10*	
	34.00	36.00	2.00	1.16	1.70
	63.00	65.15	2.15	1.28	1.70
	191.50	194.00	2.50	21.93	1.85
Including	*191.50*	*192.15*	*0.65*	*83.40*	
	291.00	293.75	2.75	1.69	1.40
	300.00	302.00	2.00	1.03	0.85
	308.40	310.65	2.25	2.30	1.25

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-74	**Keats**	**658229.46**	**5427491.41**	**87.15**	**300°**	**-45°**	**237.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	44.00	46.00	2.00	32.27	
Including	*44.50*	*46.00*	*1.50*	*42.36*	
	49.15	54.55	5.40	6.02	1.65
Including	*49.15*	*49.80*	*0.65*	*42.60*	
	56.85	59.25	2.40	1.11	0.95
	60.25	70.50	10.25	3.39	1.30
Including	*64.80*	*65.45*	*0.65*	*19.40*	
	81.70	85.75	4.05	45.59	
Including	*82.50*	*82.80*	*0.30*	*14.10*	
Including	*84.20*	*85.75*	*1.55*	*110.13*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-75	**Keats**	**658204.91**	**5427413.07**	**88.42**	**300°**	**-45°**	**175.4**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	131.50	133.90	2.40	14.00	0.95
Including	*132.45*	*133.45*	*1.00*	*31.90*	
	139.00	141.50	2.50	1.83	1.75

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-20-76	**Road**	**658924.91**	**5428322.37**	**95.66**	**50°**	**-60°**	**225.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-77	**Keats**	**658301.89**	**5427415.72**	**90.61**	**300°**	**-45°**	**308.6**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-78	**Keats**	**658182.87**	**5427426.27**	**87.93**	**300°**	**-45°**	**168.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	102.00	105.70	3.70	2.43	
	112.25	115.10	2.85	14.89	1.75
Including	*114.65*	*115.10*	*0.45*	*87.10*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-79	**Keats**	**658198.83**	**5427402.69**	**88.77**	**300°**	**-45°**	**192.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	111.00	113.80	2.80	1.12	1.00
	133.75	141.65	7.90	22.71	1.30
Including	*135.35*	*136.60*	*1.25*	*56.22*	
Including	*136.95*	*137.35*	*0.40*	*48.50*	
Including	*138.00*	*139.70*	*1.70*	*47.32*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-80	**Keats**	**658238.88**	**5427486.10**	**87.03**	**300°**	**-45°**	**200.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	49.45	59.00	9.55	2.28	2.80
	62.70	71.05	8.35	70.55	0.55
Including	*67.65*	*68.85*	*1.20*	*472.63*	
	80.00	88.50	8.50	45.61	1.95
Including	*81.90*	*83.20*	*1.30*	*292.33*	
	93.15	95.45	2.30	41.65	
Including	*93.60*	*94.10*	*0.50*	*183.00*	
	128.05	131.20	3.15	2.80	1.40
Including	*130.40*	*130.85*	*0.45*	*12.65*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-81	**Keats**	**658104.50**	**5427413.95**	**87.16**	**300°**	**-45°**	**258.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	19.40	21.70	2.30	1.72	1.40
	46.55	49.40	2.85	1.19	1.10
	65.90	68.30	2.40	1.00	0.60
	136.00	138.15	2.15	1.33	0.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-82	**Keats**	**658190.39**	**5427364.24**	**89.49**	**300°**	**-45°**	**223.2**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	140.00	142.60	2.60	5.89	1.70
Including	*140.00*	*140.90*	*0.90*	*16.15*	
	144.00	146.35	2.35	1.35	1.35
	160.85	167.95	7.10	3.52	0.90
Including	*165.00*	*165.90*	*0.90*	*15.20*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-83	**Lotto**	**658963.91**	**5429024.81**	**86.72**	**300°**	**-45°**	**357.1**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	87.20	90.05	2.85	1.45	0.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-84	**Keats**	**658252.67**	**5427490.35**	**86.94**	**300°**	**-45°**	**170.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	87.00	89.25	2.25	1.15	1.60
	104.35	106.50	2.15	1.68	1.25
	155.00	157.15	2.15	1.12	1.15

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-85	**Keats**	**658148.38**	**5427388.43**	**89.16**	**300°**	**-45°**	**157.4**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	108.45	111.40	2.95	49.41	
Including	*110.40*	*111.40*	*1.00*	*142.00*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-86	**Keats**	**658209.41**	**5427396.89**	**88.78**	**300°**	**-45°**	**231.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	141.95	146.40	4.45	9.29	0.65
Including	*145.75*	*146.40*	*0.65*	*51.30*	
	147.70	150.40	2.70	1.48	1.15

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-87	**Keats**	**658218.02**	**5427535.47**	**86.42**	**300°**	**-45°**	**125.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	4.70	9.35	4.65	30.03	1.25
Including	*8.35*	*9.35*	*1.00*	*124.50*	
	20.45	30.70	10.25	2.51	1.45
	79.00	81.00	2.00	2.03	0.85

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-88	**Keats**	**658028.61**	**5427284.07**	**88.45**	**300°**	**-45°**	**255.8**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
153.00	155.60	2.60	1.00	1.75

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-89	**Lotto**	**658967.72**	**5429051.62**	**84.77**	**300°**	**-45°**	**294.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
66.80	69.10	2.30	1.10	1.10
80.85	88.65	7.80	2.23	2.45
89.65	92.25	2.60	1.01	0.90
94.70	99.65	4.95	1.91	1.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-90	**Keats**	**658235.35**	**5427539.86**	**85.83**	**299°**	**-45°**	**182.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	19.20	28.05	8.85	2.33	0.95
Including	*35.35*	*36.05*	*0.70*	*10.55*	
	35.35	39.20	3.85	24.52	0.40
Including	*36.80*	*37.80*	*1.00*	*84.90*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-91	**Keats**	**658169.44**	**5427375.82**	**89.09**	**299°**	**-46°**	**186.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
143.00	145.50	2.50	1.30	1.75

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-92	**Keats**	**657836.08**	**5427049.18**	**82.25**	**300°**	**-45°**	**345.6**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	175.00	177.40	2.40	1.66	1.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-93	**Keats**	**658230.37**	**5427557.89**	**86.00**	**300°**	**-45°**	**110.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	17.00	19.10	2.10	1.91	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-94B	**Keats**	**658201.09**	**5427357.43**	**90.01**	**300°**	**-45°**	**234.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	166.45	176.35	9.90	6.18	0.75
Including	*169.75*	*170.70*	*0.95*	*22.80*	
Including	*171.40*	*172.05*	*0.65*	*16.80*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-95	**Keats**	**658272.36**	**5427605.82**	**83.38**	**300°**	**-45°**	**230.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	19.15	21.70	2.55	1.50	0.95
	48.20	53.20	5.00	2.36	1.85

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-96	**Lotto**	**658922.88**	**5428933.20**	**90.35**	**300°**	**-45°**	**237.8**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	169.55	171.65	2.10	1.38	1.10
	215.95	218.25	2.30	1.55	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-97	**Keats**	**658194.96**	**5427346.68**	**90.21**	**299°**	**-46°**	**225.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	135.00	137.65	2.65	1.31	1.75
	153.65	156.00	2.35	1.04	1.35
	162.65	167.00	4.35	1.21	1.40
	174.95	181.40	6.45	37.15	
Including	*175.80*	*176.65*	*0.85*	*17.30*	
Including	*177.50*	*179.50*	*2.00*	*106.29*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-98	**Keats**	**658327.62**	**5427744.70**	**78.30**	**299°**	**-45°**	**470.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	136.00	138.85	2.85	1.02	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-99	**Keats**	**658176.43**	**5427314.19**	**90.07**	**299°**	**-45°**	**285.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	182.00	184.00	2.00	1.03	1.00
	197.94	200.65	2.71	1.27	1.71

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-100	**Lotto**	**658978.66**	**5428930.14**	**89.76**	**299°**	**-45°**	**258.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	51.40	53.45	2.05	2.53	1.20
	115.20	120.45	5.25	105.52	0.60
Including	*118.80*	*120.45*	*1.65*	*332.97*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-101	**Keats**	**658205.83**	**5427340.79**	**90.32**	**300°**	**-45°**	**220.8**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	180.85	189.30	8.45	17.87	1.50
Including	*182.95*	*183.95*	*1.00*	*129.50*	
Including	*185.50*	*186.10*	*0.60*	*14.35*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-102	**Lotto**	**659045.35**	**5429179.49**	**83.76**	**295°**	**-45°**	**363.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	46.90	54.85	7.95	1.90	1.55
	219.95	222.80	2.85	1.09	1.85

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-103	**Keats**	**658227.47**	**5427328.12**	**91.84**	**300°**	**-45°**	**261.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	192.00	206.55	14.55	2.36	2.65
Including	*196.95*	*197.85*	*0.90*	*10.20*	
	215.35	219.50	4.15	1.55	1.55
	235.15	245.40	10.25	8.89	2.20
Including	*237.40*	*238.05*	*0.65*	*82.00*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-104	**Keats**	**658207.67**	**5427294.75**	**90.80**	**300°**	**-45°**	**255.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	211.00	213.00	2.00	1.13	1.00
	214.50	225.90	11.40	29.11	2.40
Including	*214.50*	*215.10*	*0.60*	*89.40*	
Including	*216.00*	*217.10*	*1.10*	*236.21*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-105B	**Keats**	**658231.96**	**5427340.46**	**92.00**	**300°**	**-45°**	**288.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	179.65	190.30	10.65	1.18	3.45
	195.75	198.00	2.25	1.26	1.00
	241.25	244.05	2.80	1.68	0.75
	256.00	258.00	2.00	41.84	1.00
Including	*256.00*	*257.00*	*1.00*	*83.50*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-106	**Keats**	**658220.58**	**5427289.01**	**92.51**	**300°**	**-45°**	**326.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	218.75	227.35	8.60	3.59	2.15
Including	*220.70*	*221.50*	*0.80*	*23.10*	
	286.40	288.80	2.40	1.24	0.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-107	**Knob**	**657086.58**	**5425764.60**	**46.55**	**120°**	**-45°**	**95.0**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	12.65	15.00	2.35	1.61	1.40
	24.00	28.40	4.40	1.06	1.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-108	**Keats**	**658327.17**	**5427745.99**	**78.25**	**120°**	**-45°**	**248.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	197.00	199.00	2.00	6.52	
Including	*198.00*	*199.00*	*1.00*	*11.75*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-109	**Lotto**	**659012.40**	**5428911.98**	**92.89**	**300°**	**-45°**	**251.5**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	146.55	148.60	2.05	6.17	1.30
Including	*147.55*	*148.30*	*0.75*	*16.15*	
	152.70	157.40	4.70	35.19	1.50
Including	*156.60*	*157.40*	*0.80*	*193.31*	
	159.10	161.50	2.40	1.29	1.65
	179.00	181.00	2.00	1.03	0.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-110	**Lotto**	**658999.08**	**5428946.41**	**89.80**	**300°**	**-45°**	**183.1**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	140.70	142.70	2.00	1.54	
	174.85	177.90	3.05	1.27	0.95

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-111	**Keats**	**658241.86**	**5427276.29**	**94.53**	**300°**	**-45°**	**297.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	229.00	231.00	2.00	2.85	1.00
	235.00	238.20	3.20	1.72	
	278.00	280.70	2.70	1.31	1.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-112	**Knob**	**657047.13**	**5425760.52**	**45.43**	**120°**	**-45°**	**190.2**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-113	**Keats**	**658209.75**	**5427496.56**	**86.96**	**300°**	**-45°**	**143.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	47.00	49.55	2.55	12.52	0.75
Including	*47.80*	*48.80*	*1.00*	*25.50*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-114	**Keats**	**658249.03**	**5427315.80**	**93.89**	**300°**	**-45°**	**264.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	212.35	214.50	2.15	15.58	1.50
Including	*212.35*	*213.00*	*0.65*	*49.60*	
	214.50	216.85	2.35	1.31	0.75
	230.00	232.00	2.00	1.03	1.00

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-115	**Lotto**	**659034.14**	**5428894.83**	**91.14**	**300°**	**-45°**	**225.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	180.00	182.50	2.50	1.22	0.70
	186.00	189.10	3.10	53.31	0.60
Including	*187.40*	*189.10*	*1.70*	*95.58*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-116	**Keats**	**658187.65**	**5427509.14**	**87.26**	**300°**	**-45°**	**113.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	25.40	33.40	8.00	2.51	2.70
Including	*26.30*	*27.30*	*1.00*	*10.86*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-117	**Knob**	**657139.65**	**5425763.81**	**51.03**	**120°**	**-45°**	**123.0**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	30.90	33.65	2.75	1.51	1.00
	42.55	44.60	2.05	1.34	1.25

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-118	**Keats**	**658189.28**	**5427284.94**	**90.67**	**300°**	**-45°**	**660.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	211.15	224.80	13.65	61.76	1.40
Including	*211.15*	*213.05*	*1.90*	*292.53*	
Including	*218.65*	*220.25*	*1.60*	*116.11*	
Including	*221.45*	*222.45*	*1.00*	*56.93*	
Including	*222.85*	*223.60*	*0.75*	*34.19*	
	255.35	258.45	3.10	1.93	1.10
	575.30	577.45	2.15	9.43	1.45
Including	*576.75*	*577.45*	*0.70*	*28.46*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-119	**Keats**	**658185.27**	**5427331.07**	**89.91**	**300°**	**-45°**	**279.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	152.50	154.50	2.00	1.05	1.35
	176.20	183.15	6.95	15.67	
Including	*177.70*	*178.20*	*0.50*	*25.51*	
Including	*179.30*	*180.10*	*0.80*	*26.12*	
Including	*181.00*	*181.60*	*0.60*	*34.52*	
Including	*182.25*	*183.15*	*0.90*	*43.31*	
	197.00	199.00	2.00	1.15	1.00
	218.85	221.00	2.15	1.45	1.10

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-120	**Keats**	**658228.44**	**5427529.17**	**86.24**	**300°**	**-45°**	**108.7**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	9.65	20.10	10.45	14.48	3.45			
Including	*10.50*	*13.25*	*2.75*	*44.16*				
Including	*19.00*	*19.50*	*0.50*	*25.50*				
	21.00	24.00	3.00	1.19	1.65			
	28.20	33.00	4.80	1.98	0.35			
	36.00	38.00	2.00	2.66	0.55			
	40.30	46.00	5.70	5.16	0.30			
Including	*40.30*	*40.85*	*0.55*	*17.55*				
	95.00	97.00	2.00	2.04				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-121	**Knob**	**657257.28**	**5425862.46**	**58.05**	**300°**	**-45°**	**233.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	29.00	31.15	2.15	1.08	0.80			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-122	**Keats**	**658239.60**	**5427523.18**	**86.13**	**300°**	**-45°**	**140.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	8.10	11.00	2.90	16.23	1.90			
Including	*8.10*	*9.10*	*1.00*	*46.68*				
	25.00	27.00	2.00	1.97	1.00			
	33.65	49.60	15.95	65.27	3.00			
Including	*34.70*	*36.00*	*1.30*	*30.77*				
Including	*37.45*	*39.00*	*1.55*	*454.67*				
Including	*39.45*	*40.00*	*0.55*	*20.16*				
Including	*42.85*	*43.85*	*1.00*	*202.87*				
Including	*44.85*	*46.35*	*1.50*	*14.10*				
Including	*49.00*	*49.60*	*0.60*	*43.18*				
	107.00	109.00	2.00	1.05	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-123	**Keats**	**657821.15**	**5427518.97**	**80.23**	**120°**	**-45°**	**723.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	167.60	169.60	2.00	2.46	1.00			
	260.00	262.50	2.50	8.41	0.60			
Including	*260.75*	*261.40*	*0.65*	*24.23*				

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-124	**Knob**	**657228.17**	**5425874.90**	**55.93**	**120°**	**-45°**	**258.8**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	39.30	42.65	3.35	1.43	1.00
	169.00	171.00	2.00	2.42	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-125	**Keats**	**658257.01**	**5427527.16**	**85.80**	**300°**	**-45°**	**106.7**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	81.85	84.55	2.70	4.37	1.30
Including	*83.00*	*83.55*	*0.55*	*17.10*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-126	**Knob**	**656933.37**	**5425745.84**	**44.94**	**120°**	**-45°**	**233.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-127	**Keats**	**658245.94**	**5427533.62**	**85.64**	**300°**	**-45°**	**122.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	37.00	39.00	2.00	6.11	
	45.00	48.00	3.00	1.22	1.00
	50.00	52.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-128	**Knob**	**657354.38**	**5425190.46**	**66.16**	**120°**	**-45°**	**206.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-129	**Keats**	**658197.88**	**5427475.37**	**87.31**	**300°**	**-45°**	**161.3**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	59.75	66.00	6.25	1.37	0.65
	71.00	75.30	4.30	2.54	0.75
	123.90	126.60	2.70	1.11	2.00
	128.00	130.15	2.15	1.28	1.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-130	**Knob**	**657138.70**	**5425687.17**	**55.32**	**0°**	**-45°**	**171.7**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	87.30	89.45	2.15	2.23	0.45

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-131	**Keats**	**658175.42**	**5427487.42**	**87.51**	**300°**	**-45°**	**137.9**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	27.70	32.65	4.95	7.75	2.00
Including	*31.65*	*32.65*	*1.00*	*30.70*	
	43.35	46.00	2.65	1.14	1.90
	47.40	49.80	2.40	1.17	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-132	**Keats**	**658220.97**	**5427390.64**	**89.14**	**300°**	**-45°**	**234.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	159.00	161.50	2.50	1.06	1.85
	164.60	169.00	4.40	2.13	1.05
	170.00	172.15	2.15	2.00	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-133	**Keats**	**658166.22**	**5427464.51**	**87.44**	**300°**	**-45°**	**149.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	44.00	46.00	2.00	11.26	1.05
Including	*44.65*	*45.60*	*0.95*	*23.60*	
	65.75	71.00	5.25	1.82	1.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-134	**Knob**	**657164.39**	**5425686.65**	**57.15**	**0°**	**-45°**	**123.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-135	**Keats**	**658179.03**	**5427269.38**	**90.50**	**300°**	**-45°**	**336.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	209.45	214.65	5.20	1.91	0.95
	217.00	223.90	6.90	4.23	1.30
Including	*217.60*	*218.05*	*0.45*	*14.39*	
Including	*221.45*	*222.40*	*0.95*	*12.12*	
	295.10	298.15	3.05	1.40	0.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-136	**Keats**	**658179.41**	**5427247.33**	**90.74**	**300°**	**-45°**	**312.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	234.35	237.45	3.10	1.29	
	254.65	257.30	2.65	1.85	
	288.00	290.65	2.65	1.23	2.10

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-137	**Keats**	**658185.03**	**5427453.72**	**87.88**	**300°**	**-45°**	**152.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	68.80	78.70	9.90	190.22	3.65
Including	*71.50*	*74.00*	*2.50*	*667.17*	
Including	*74.35*	*74.90*	*0.55*	*201.39*	
Including	*77.40*	*78.30*	*0.90*	*108.74*	
	87.50	92.50	5.00	4.13	2.40
Including	*89.00*	*89.70*	*0.70*	*21.35*	
	114.40	117.00	2.60	1.11	1.00
	132.00	134.00	2.00	1.02	1.00
	135.80	138.00	2.20	3.39	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-138	**TCH**	**657631.94**	**5426646.36**	**87.39**	**300°**	**-45°**	**233.5**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-139	**Keats**	**658138.36**	**5427421.61**	**88.32**	**300°**	**-45°**	**169.7**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	47.90	50.10	2.20	1.02	0.90
	80.00	82.45	2.45	5.30	0.90
Including	*80.00*	*80.65*	*0.65*	*10.70*	
	84.60	88.90	4.30	1.33	1.80
	153.00	155.30	2.30	1.88	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-140	**Keats**	**658159.47**	**5427410.35**	**88.60**	**300°**	**-45°**	**182.3**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	95.50	103.45	7.95	3.59	1.50
Including	*101.05*	*101.95*	*0.90*	*21.50*	
	164.25	166.60	2.35	1.01	1.35

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-141	**Keats**	**658190.29**	**5427262.58**	**90.68**	**300°**	**-45°**	**318.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	219.60	231.00	11.40	1.98	1.80
	238.00	245.00	7.00	11.06	
Including	*241.40*	*243.25*	*1.85*	*26.61*	
Including	*243.85*	*244.45*	*0.60*	*20.60*	
	248.55	251.25	2.70	2.01	
	301.55	304.25	2.70	1.61	1.75

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-142	**Knob**	**657138.34**	**5425717.24**	**53.85**	**0°**	**-45°**	**218.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	81.00	86.00	5.00	5.12	2.55			
Including	*81.00*	*81.85*	*0.85*	*22.10*				
	95.00	97.00	2.00	1.33	0.75			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-143	**Keats**	**658191.62**	**5427240.47**	**90.98**	**300°**	**-45°**	**342.9**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	236.00	246.90	10.90	4.69	4.00			
Including	*239.00*	*240.00*	*1.00*	*39.30*				
	252.90	260.85	7.95	60.45	1.65			
Including	*257.45*	*259.00*	*1.55*	*300.54*				
	263.00	268.00	5.00	12.96	0.90			
Including	*265.15*	*265.90*	*0.75*	*77.10*				
	281.90	283.90	2.00	1.16	1.00			
	285.75	288.00	2.25	1.69	0.85			
	324.00	326.00	2.00	1.12	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-144	**TCH**	**657633.47**	**5426643.14**	**87.10**	**120°**	**-45°**	**215.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	9.10	11.10	2.00	2.55	1.00			
	45.15	48.00	2.85	3.02	1.85			
	49.00	51.80	2.80	1.26	1.80			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-145	**Keats**	**658117.14**	**5427434.94**	**86.69**	**300°**	**-45°**	**209.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	39.00	41.00	2.00	26.57	1.00			
Including	*40.00*	*41.00*	*1.00*	*52.50*				
	81.00	83.35	2.35	13.04	1.40			
Including	*81.95*	*82.90*	*0.95*	*32.10*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-146	**Cokes**	**657816.69**	**5427521.26**	**80.49**	**300°**	**-45°**	**300.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	23.00	26.00	3.00	1.49				
	79.00	81.00	2.00	1.60	1.00			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-147	**Knob**	**657075.38**	**5425582.54**	**54.34**	**300°**	**-45°**	**239.2**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	77.75	80.00	2.25	1.68	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-148A	**Keats**	**658182.47**	**5427224.49**	**90.83**	**300°**	**-45°**	**333.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	234.80	237.00	2.20	2.91	0.35
	240.45	244.30	3.85	1.30	1.00
	252.00	256.35	4.35	1.91	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-149	**Keats**	**658157.73**	**5427455.12**	**87.44**	**300°**	**-45°**	**141.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	48.05	53.60	5.55	2.46	1.30
	62.55	67.35	4.80	9.22	
Including	*63.40*	*64.40*	*1.00*	*11.15*	
Including	*65.25*	*66.00*	*0.75*	*26.50*	
	72.80	77.45	4.65	1.82	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-150	**1744**	**665134.55**	**5430889.31**	**57.18**	**300°**	**-45°**	**230.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	67.45	70.00	2.55	3.01	2.00
Including	*67.80*	*68.35*	*0.55*	*13.75*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-151	**Keats**	**658031.02**	**5427399.00**	**82.84**	**300°**	**-45°**	**203.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	47.00	49.45	2.45	1.44	
	54.00	56.00	2.00	6.19	1.00
Including	*55.00*	*56.00*	*1.00*	*11.50*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-152	**Knob**	**657075.89**	**5425582.29**	**54.36**	**300°**	**-60°**	**227.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-153	**Keats**	**658233.11**	**5427217.28**	**97.98**	**300°**	**-45°**	**351.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	288.40	292.45	4.05	1.16	1.10

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-154	**Cokes**	**657651.58**	**5427513.84**	**92.24**	**50°**	**-60°**	**94.6**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	15.70	22.25	6.55	1.40	3.00
	27.00	34.65	7.65	2.60	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-155	**1744**	**665201.91**	**5430907.99**	**57.91**	**300°**	**-45°**	**263.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	30.50	33.00	2.50	1.30	1.55
	146.00	148.00	2.00	1.98	0.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-156	**Keats**	**658069.36**	**5427404.91**	**86.99**	**300°**	**-45°**	**275.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	21.00	23.50	2.50	2.86	1.50
	53.00	56.85	3.85	1.44	0.95
	62.60	66.45	3.85	1.26	0.80
	110.65	113.00	2.35	1.52	0.55
	151.50	154.30	2.80	1.31	
	175.40	178.00	2.60	1.41	
	215.85	218.55	2.70	2.54	2.25
Including	*217.25*	*217.70*	*0.45*	*13.35*	
	246.60	253.15	6.55	1.32	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-157	**Cokes**	**657641.99**	**5427535.44**	**93.66**	**120°**	**-45°**	**165.0**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	10.00	18.85	8.85	1.27	0.80
	18.85	33.70	14.85	3.61	1.50
	55.20	68.35	13.15	1.69	5.60
	105.00	109.50	4.50	2.04	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-158	**1744**	**665304.92**	**5430936.28**	**61.02**	**300°**	**-45°**	**287.0**	**55 – 65%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	163.45	166.05	2.60	3.16	0.85			
Including	*163.45*	*164.00*	*0.55*	*11.40*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-159	**Knob**	**657051.27**	**5425540.34**	**54.38**	**300°**	**-45°**	**188.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	42.85	45.30	2.45	2.91				
	54.00	56.75	2.75	6.42	1.75			
Including	*55.00*	*56.00*	*1.00*	*17.55*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-160B	**Keats**	**658193.60**	**5427217.80**	**85.00**	**300°**	**-45°**	**87.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-161	**798**	**666097.09**	**5432729.06**	**67.42**	**120°**	**-45°**	**146.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-162	**Cokes**	**657617.44**	**5427550.50**	**95.94**	**120°**	**-45°**	**150.0**	**UNKNOWN**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	11.00	14.50	3.50	1.62				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-163	**Keats**	**658092.27**	**5427391.73**	**87.69**	**300°**	**-45°**	**232.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	75.20	80.65	5.45	7.70	2.35			
Including	*79.00*	*79.40*	*0.40*	*87.20*				
	81.15	84.65	3.50	3.70	1.90			
Including	*83.90*	*84.65*	*0.75*	*14.05*				
	154.00	156.75	2.75	1.40	1.95			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-164	**Keats**	**658203.58**	**5427215.70**	**92.02**	**300°**	**-45°**	**288.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	247.80	250.00	2.20	1.37	1.00
	261.00	263.00	2.00	1.23	0.60
	267.45	270.00	2.55	1.65	1.75
	271.90	274.15	2.25	2.57	1.35
Including	*272.70*	*273.20*	*0.50*	*10.15*	
	276.00	278.00	2.00	1.47	1.20

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-165	**Keats**	**658181.10**	**5427196.10**	**90.90**	**300°**	**-45°**	**344.9**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	265.75	268.00	2.25	1.42	0.95
	270.00	272.20	2.20	1.31	0.45
	296.45	298.50	2.05	20.74	0.50
Including	*296.45*	*297.45*	*1.00*	*41.79*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-166	**Cokes**	**657668.21**	**5427579.11**	**93.14**	**120°**	**-45°**	**159.6**	**UNKNOWN**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
153.60	156.40	2.80	1.54	1.20

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-167	**1744**	**665274.28**	**5430982.43**	**60.85**	**300°**	**-45°**	**230.0**	**55 – 65%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
9.50	11.50	2.00	1.24	1.05

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-168	**Knob**	**657001.11**	**5425509.31**	**48.64**	**300°**	**-45°**	**176.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-169	**798**	**666035.83**	**5432302.89**	**60.16**	**300°**	**-45°**	**323.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-170	**Keats**	**658113.73**	**5427379.47**	**89.25**	**300°**	**-45°**	**171.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	70.00	72.70	2.70	1.96	2.00
	90.70	93.00	2.30	1.02	1.40
	101.55	106.40	4.85	31.80	0.60
Including	*105.75*	*106.40*	*0.65*	*230.00*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-171	**Golden Joint**	**658546.55**	**5428356.45**	**79.67**	**300°**	**-45°**	**312.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	223.45	228.30	4.85	10.36	2.60
Including	*225.00*	*226.00*	*1.00*	*41.26*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-172	**Knob**	**656925.47**	**5425322.45**	**53.50**	**300°**	**-45°**	**236.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-173	**Keats**	**658135.45**	**5427366.79**	**89.88**	**300°**	**-45°**	**188.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
115.60	117.80	2.20	1.39	0.80
125.90	128.55	2.65	3.25	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-174	**Keats**	**658204.59**	**5427215.13**	**92.11**	**300°**	**-45°**	**366.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
273.60	279.30	5.70	1.31	1.90
300.00	306.00	6.00	1.57	2.30
339.90	342.50	2.60	1.54	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-175	**1744**	**665158.31**	**5430933.51**	**56.60**	**300°**	**-45°**	**191.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-176	**1744**	**665320.37**	**5431012.92**	**60.71**	**300°**	**-45°**	**224.0**	**55 – 65%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
145.15	147.15	2.00	4.72	1.00
162.65	164.95	2.30	1.32	1.70

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-178	**Knob**	**656928.75**	**5425321.75**	**53.64**	**180°**	**-45°**	**239.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-179	**1744**	**665363.71**	**5430988.14**	**62.07**	**300°**	**-45°**	**254.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-180	**1744**	**665203.84**	**5430849.63**	**59.67**	**300°**	**-45°**	**245.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	32.00	34.05	2.05	31.88	1.10
Including	*33.10*	*34.05*	*0.95*	*68.20*	
	57.00	59.30	2.30	1.03	1.40
	61.00	63.90	2.90	1.17	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-181	**Golden Joint**	**658546.77**	**5428356.33**	**79.64**	**300°**	**-46°**	**309.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	106.50	108.50	2.00	18.04	1.00
Including	*107.00*	*108.00*	*1.00*	*36.00*	
	183.50	185.65	2.15	19.28	1.35
Including	*183.50*	*184.30*	*0.80*	*51.40*	
	197.40	199.45	2.05	1.37	1.10
	218.85	220.90	2.05	1.38	1.50
	245.65	248.00	2.35	1.63	1.25
	249.00	251.60	2.60	10.99	0.65
Including	*251.00*	*251.60*	*0.60*	*44.30*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-182	**Keats**	**658181.81**	**5427195.79**	**90.80**	**300°**	**-48°**	**377.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	285.25	287.80	2.55	3.10	1.60
	289.40	294.00	4.60	2.93	1.00
Including	*291.00*	*292.00*	*1.00*	*10.18*	
	295.00	321.25	26.25	142.37	4.70
Including	*296.45*	*298.45*	*2.00*	*747.89*	
Including	*302.00*	*312.00*	*10.00*	*219.43*	
Including	*315.00*	*316.00*	*1.00*	*15.87*	
	350.00	352.00	2.00	1.47	1.00
	356.45	359.00	2.55	3.67	0.95
Including	*357.40*	*358.15*	*0.75*	*10.15*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-183	**1744**	**665183.51**	**5430976.63**	**58.50**	**300°**	**-45°**	**193.3**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	37.00	39.00	2.00	2.55	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-184	**Keats**	**658156.93**	**5427354.41**	**89.69**	**300°**	**-45°**	**196.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	140.25	143.25	3.00	36.52	
Including	*140.80*	*141.30*	*0.50*	*143.00*	
Including	*142.00*	*143.25*	*1.25*	*28.98*	
	152.05	155.00	2.95	1.02	2.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-185	**1744**	**665241.69**	**5430828.23**	**60.10**	**300°**	**-45°**	**358.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	197.00	199.10	2.10	1.38	1.30
	313.40	315.85	2.45	1.31	0.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-186	**1744**	**665130.01**	**5430833.92**	**59.50**	**300°**	**-45°**	**260.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-187	**Golden Joint**	**658547.83**	**5428355.81**	**79.67**	**300°**	**-50°**	**431.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	113.10	115.75	2.65	2.12	1.00
	117.00	119.65	2.65	1.06	0.95
	125.45	131.65	6.20	4.96	3.10
Including	*127.65*	*128.25*	*0.60*	*14.40*	
Including	*130.90*	*131.65*	*0.75*	*22.10*	
	272.50	274.50	2.00	5.37	1.35
Including	*273.00*	*273.65*	*0.65*	*15.85*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-188A	**Keats**	**658291.97**	**5427337.10**	**93.67**	**300°**	**-45°**	**269.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-189	**Keats**	**658174.04**	**5427358.79**	**89.44**	**300°**	**-45°**	**204.6**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	150.00	152.00	2.00	1.73	0.30
	156.70	161.80	5.10	23.78	1.10
Including	*158.50*	*158.90*	*0.40*	*283.28*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-190	**Keats**	**658537.29**	**5427638.55**	**92.07**	**300°**	**-45°**	**282.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-191	**1744**	**665244.81**	**5430883.51**	**60.38**	**300°**	**-45°**	**308.2**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-192	**1744**	**665173.46**	**5430808.91**	**63.10**	**300°**	**-45°**	**274.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-193	**Keats**	**658184.90**	**5427352.72**	**89.55**	**300°**	**-45°**	**128.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-194	**Keats**	**658587.17**	**5427559.69**	**90.63**	**300°**	**-45°**	**365.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-195	**1744**	**665266.57**	**5430870.11**	**61.38**	**300°**	**-45°**	**304.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	283.70	286.50	2.80	16.66	0.90
Including	*283.70*	*284.70*	*1.00*	*44.38*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-196	**Keats**	**658178.83**	**5427342.36**	**89.76**	**300°**	**-45°**	**206.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	167.80	172.35	4.55	52.28	1.50
Including	*169.90*	*170.75*	*0.85*	*17.94*	
Including	*171.45*	*172.35*	*0.90*	*244.77*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-197	**Keats**	**658149.24**	**5427243.26**	**90.61**	**300°**	**-55°**	**353.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	219.30	221.70	2.40	1.04	1.40
	239.85	250.90	11.05	2.12	0.65
	254.45	257.00	2.55	2.15	1.55
	257.55	264.60	7.05	3.63	1.30
Including	*257.55*	*258.35*	*0.80*	*14.48*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-198	**Keats**	**658164.40**	**5427342.90**	**89.76**	**300°**	**-45°**	**227.2**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	154.50	156.55	2.05	4.23	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-199	**Golden Joint**	**658526.26**	**5428397.70**	**79.66**	**300°**	**-45°**	**263.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	36.95	39.00	2.05	2.78	1.65
Including	*36.95*	*37.35*	*0.40*	*14.12*	
	46.60	49.00	2.40	2.01	1.65
	65.00	67.00	2.00	12.71	1.00
Including	*65.00*	*66.00*	*1.00*	*25.39*	
	195.55	201.00	5.45	2.71	2.20
Including	*200.30*	*201.00*	*0.70*	*10.52*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-200	**Keats**	**658169.58**	**5427202.51**	**90.86**	**297°**	**-55°**	**395.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-201	**Lotto**	**659057.98**	**5428889.78**	**89.17**	**300°**	**-45°**	**240.8**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	196.65	199.25	2.60	19.08	
Including	*197.25*	*198.85*	*1.60*	*30.17*	
	202.25	214.00	11.75	143.43	3.20
Including	*206.00*	*207.45*	*1.45*	*1151.66*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-202	**1744**	**665189.56**	**5430886.66**	**57.77**	**300°**	**-45°**	**245.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	145.85	147.90	2.05	17.10	0.30
Including	*145.85*	*147.60*	*1.75*	*19.97*	
	189.00	191.00	2.00	3.44	1.05
	193.30	196.00	2.70	1.36	1.70
	202.80	205.00	2.20	1.38	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-203	**Keats**	**658144.04**	**5427332.88**	**90.25**	**300°**	**-45°**	**314.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	157.35	162.15	4.80	2.71	1.25
	244.80	247.00	2.20	1.29	1.35

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-204	**Keats**	**658144.95**	**5427194.46**	**90.35**	**297°**	**-56°**	**403.6**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	244.45	252.50	8.05	21.35	1.00
Including	*248.80*	*249.65*	*0.85*	*184.73*	
	254.90	257.35	2.45	1.31	1.00
	262.00	265.55	3.55	1.53	1.20
	270.95	273.45	2.50	1.15	1.60
	277.00	281.00	4.00	1.14	1.00
	283.15	296.00	12.85	14.92	3.50
Including	*284.10*	*285.00*	*0.90*	*134.96*	
Including	*289.15*	*290.80*	*1.65*	*25.25*	
Including	*291.80*	*292.65*	*0.85*	*12.05*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-205	**Lotto**	**659058.51**	**5428889.59**	**89.15**	**299°**	**-46°**	**254.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	216.00	219.40	3.40	4.38	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-206	**Golden Joint**	**658549.04**	**5428383.84**	**81.10**	**298°**	**-46°**	**338.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	188.00	190.00	2.00	9.25	0.35
Including	*188.00*	*188.65*	*0.65*	*26.83*	
	250.00	252.05	2.05	2.11	0.85

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-207	**1744**	**665232.17**	**5430861.85**	**60.60**	**299°**	**-46°**	**341.0**	**55 – 65%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	44.30	47.00	2.70	3.16	0.90			
	59.00	61.00	2.00	1.50	1.00			
	63.55	66.00	2.45	19.66	2.00			
Including	*65.55*	*66.00*	*0.45*	*105.82*				
	263.00	265.00	2.00	1.01	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-208	**Keats**	**658147.98**	**5427215.29**	**90.50**	**299°**	**-46°**	**514.6**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	258.30	260.50	2.20	1.71	0.80			
	275.65	277.80	2.15	1.80				
	311.90	314.80	2.90	1.67	0.90			
	355.60	357.75	2.15	1.67	1.15			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-209	**Dome**	**658721.81**	**5428675.02**	**87.33**	**299°**	**-46°**	**195.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	95.65	97.80	2.15	2.10	1.35			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-210	**Pocket Pond**	**663441.61**	**5428864.79**	**60.09**	**120°**	**-46°**	**113.0**	**75 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	46.00	48.00	2.00	1.20	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-211	**Lotto**	**658942.94**	**5428864.05**	**91.91**	**297°**	**-46°**	**426.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-212	**Keats**	**658126.16**	**5427401.14**	**88.61**	**299°**	**-46°**	**194.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	71.60	74.75	3.15	2.64	0.80			
	90.00	92.65	2.65	1.77	1.00			
	161.90	164.40	2.50	2.05	0.55			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-213	**Golden Joint**	**658570.41**	**5428371.47**	**83.41**	**298°**	**-46°**	**411.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	96.55	105.70	9.15	1.63	2.75
	127.30	130.00	2.70	2.25	2.10
	303.00	308.50	5.50	5.44	1.87
Including	*303.00*	*303.65*	*0.65*	*30.65*	
	336.85	339.00	2.15	11.97	1.30
Including	*336.85*	*337.70*	*0.85*	*30.20*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-214	**Pocket Pond**	**663476.12**	**5428873.46**	**60.12**	**119°**	**-46°**	**155.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	18.50	20.85	2.35	6.33	0.50
Including	*19.00*	*20.00*	*1.00*	*13.20*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-215	**Dome**	**658709.44**	**5428660.00**	**87.41**	**298°**	**-46°**	**267.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
100.25	102.65	2.40	1.22	1.20

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-216	**Keats**	**658050.83**	**5427415.66**	**84.31**	**299°**	**-46°**	**251.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
27.75	30.30	2.55	1.48	
44.35	46.50	2.15	1.40	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-217	**Keats**	**658147.56**	**5427151.44**	**90.45**	**297°**	**-56°**	**401.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
288.00	290.00	2.00	1.55	0.35
295.00	302.85	7.85	2.66	0.70
334.40	336.40	2.00	1.24	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-218	**Pocket Pond**	**663406.71**	**5428927.79**	**63.07**	**299°**	**-46°**	**179.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-219	**Dome**	**658743.70**	**5428634.99**	**94.60**	**298°**	**-46°**	**201.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-220	**Pocket Pond**	**663386.56**	**5428868.70**	**61.78**	**120°**	**-45°**	**248.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	80.00	83.80	3.80	1.37	2.00
	108.00	110.00	2.00	6.04	1.35
Including	*109.35*	*110.00*	*0.65*	*18.46*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-221	**1744**	**665288.37**	**5430858.86**	**62.11**	**300°**	**-45°**	**361.9**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	288.00	290.00	2.00	4.09	1.35
Including	*288.00*	*288.65*	*0.65*	*12.49*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-222	**Keats**	**658132.73**	**5427194.88**	**90.43**	**297°**	**-55°**	**350.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
242.00	244.50	2.50	1.46	0.95
260.00	262.05	2.05	1.46	0.45
291.60	294.15	2.55	1.19	1.60
334.95	337.00	2.05	1.51	1.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-223	**Keats**	**658241.21**	**5427550.90**	**85.50**	**299°**	**-46°**	**112.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
21.00	23.65	2.65	1.05	0.85
88.40	90.60	2.20	1.23	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-224	**Lotto**	**658981.45**	**5428901.99**	**89.30**	**298°**	**-46°**	**348.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	111.30	113.30	2.00	5.83	1.00
Including	*111.70*	*112.70*	*1.00*	*11.50*	
	242.00	244.00	2.00	1.23	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-225	**Golden Joint HW**	**658545.39**	**5428328.34**	**78.88**	**298°**	**-46°**	**321.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	134.30	139.00	4.70	29.38	2.25
Including	*136.90*	*137.65*	*0.75*	*135.66*	
Including	*138.00*	*139.00*	*1.00*	*34.52*	
	143.85	146.20	2.35	18.16	1.35
Including	*143.85*	*144.85*	*1.00*	*42.55*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-226	**Pocket Pond**	**663407.92**	**5428855.76**	**61.04**	**120°**	**-45°**	**161.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-227	**Keats**	**658253.14**	**5427544.58**	**85.44**	**299°**	**-46°**	**146.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	42.30	44.30	2.00	1.71	1.10

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-228	**Dome**	**658680.27**	**5428646.94**	**87.01**	**299°**	**-52°**	**174.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-229	**Keats**	**658129.60**	**5427165.50**	**90.22**	**297°**	**-56°**	**356.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-230	**Pocket Pond**	**663403.45**	**5428872.72**	**61.06**	**119°**	**-46°**	**182.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	87.00	89.00	2.00	8.92	1.40
Including	*87.30*	*87.90*	*0.60*	*29.34*	
	95.65	97.65	2.00	2.08	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-231	**Keats**	**658124.58**	**5427448.07**	**86.49**	**299°**	**-47°**	**170.8**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	53.00	55.25	2.25	3.63	1.70
Including	*54.25*	*54.80*	*0.55*	*14.35*	
	110.50	112.70	2.20	1.21	1.20
	136.60	144.30	7.70	3.23	1.75
Including	*138.00*	*138.90*	*0.90*	*14.70*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-232	**1744**	**665278.44**	**5430892.74**	**61.04**	**300°**	**-44°**	**300.0**	**55 – 65%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	277.00	279.00	2.00	2.00	0.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-233	**Lotto**	**659024.07**	**5428935.09**	**90.38**	**298°**	**-46°**	**342.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	169.20	171.85	2.65	111.36	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-234	**Dome**	**658731.17**	**5428611.27**	**96.32**	**298°**	**-46°**	**270.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	161.70	163.70	2.00	2.87	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-235A	**Pocket Pond**	**663420.24**	**5428877.07**	**60.64**	**120°**	**-46°**	**173.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	100.40	102.60	2.20	1.06	1.35

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-236	**Keats**	**658130.34**	**5427456.94**	**86.64**	**299°**	**-46°**	**251.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	49.20	52.05	2.85	2.10	1.85
	62.00	64.00	2.00	2.24	1.70
Including	*62.00*	*62.30*	*0.30*	*14.68*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-237	**Keats**	**658140.63**	**5427190.18**	**90.44**	**295°**	**-56°**	**380.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	359.75	362.00	2.25	1.66	0.95

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-238	**Keats**	**658119.76**	**5427133.22**	**89.40**	**297°**	**-56°**	**413.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	384.35	387.70	3.35	88.53	
Including	*384.35*	*385.45*	*1.10*	*175.80*	
Including	*386.45*	*387.15*	*0.70*	*133.00*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-239	**Pocket Pond**	**663338.54**	**5428909.64**	**68.43**	**120°**	**-45°**	**272.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	196.00	198.85	2.85	3.11	1.15

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-240	**Keats**	**658157.35**	**5427196.21**	**90.20**	**297°**	**-56°**	**379.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-241	**Golden Joint**	**658523.08**	**5428341.15**	**77.35**	**299°**	**-46°**	**303.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	123.65	126.20	2.55	1.12	1.75
	207.85	213.10	5.25	430.17	1.05
Including	*207.85*	*211.35*	*3.50*	*643.66*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-242	**Keats**	**658135.79**	**5427467.09**	**86.83**	**300°**	**-46°**	**233.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	49.80	52.10	2.30	10.83	0.40
Including	*49.80*	*50.75*	*0.95*	*24.70*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-243	**Lotto**	**659064.20**	**5428887.66**	**88.75**	**298°**	**-50°**	**323.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	242.60	245.45	2.85	7.79	1.40
Including	*244.50*	*245.45*	*0.95*	*22.49*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-244	**Golden Joint**	**658572.11**	**5428399.24**	**85.40**	**299°**	**-46°**	**333.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	245.30	247.30	2.00	1.48	1.00
	250.60	253.30	2.70	2.02	1.00
	264.00	266.15	2.15	1.30	1.55

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-245	**Pocket Pond**	**663364.91**	**5428879.75**	**62.94**	**120°**	**-45°**	**251.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	152.60	154.80	2.20	7.26	0.35
Including	*153.85*	*154.80*	*0.95*	*15.29*	
	161.55	163.55	2.00	4.27	1.45
Including	*163.00*	*163.55*	*0.55*	*15.50*	
	167.40	169.40	2.00	1.49	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-246	**Keats**	**658131.03**	**5427311.62**	**90.52**	**299°**	**-45°**	**272.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	153.90	155.90	2.00	1.00	1.00
	166.45	169.10	2.65	5.47	1.00
Including	*167.00*	*167.75*	*0.75*	*15.75*	
	189.25	192.00	2.75	1.34	0.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-247	**Keats**	**658146.68**	**5427475.78**	**86.89**	**299°**	**-46°**	**181.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	43.55	45.90	2.35	1.01	1.70
	51.35	62.00	10.65	3.37	0.55
Including	*53.15*	*53.65*	*0.50*	*31.80*	
	64.70	66.90	2.20	1.42	1.40
	77.00	79.60	2.60	1.31	0.75
	83.55	85.55	2.00	1.30	1.45
	90.65	93.00	2.35	1.05	0.90
	160.00	162.05	2.05	2.02	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-248	**Keats**	**657930.01**	**5427271.20**	**81.14**	**118°**	**-73°**	**83.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-248A	**Keats**	**657929.85**	**5427271.42**	**81.16**	**117°**	**-75°**	**372.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	39.30	43.20	3.90	1.15	1.70

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-249	**Golden Joint HW**	**658502.70**	**5428353.21**	**76.09**	**299°**	**-42°**	**249.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	62.75	65.00	2.25	1.39	0.85
	68.65	71.10	2.45	1.03	1.70

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-250	**Keats**	**658207.49**	**5427368.17**	**89.69**	**298°**	**-46°**	**204.7**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	170.75	177.80	7.05	32.65	1.40
Including	*171.60*	*172.40*	*0.80*	*185.58*	
Including	*174.90*	*175.90*	*1.00*	*67.62*	
	180.70	188.80	8.10	1.56	1.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-251	**Keats**	**657951.08**	**5427309.96**	**81.73**	**118°**	**-75°**	**333.8**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	10.50	12.85	2.35	1.93	1.45
	174.50	176.55	2.05	1.20	0.55
	177.30	179.40	2.10	1.04	0.65
	186.00	188.00	2.00	1.38	0.65
	206.00	210.25	4.25	3.74	
	221.50	224.00	2.50	1.30	1.80
	227.00	229.00	2.00	137.49	0.80
Including	*227.80*	*228.65*	*0.85*	*322.52*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-252	**Golden Joint**	**658594.01**	**5428386.56**	**86.82**	**299°**	**-47°**	**92.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-252A	**Golden Joint HW**	**658595.27**	**5428385.87**	**87.09**	**299°**	**-48°**	**405.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	136.80	139.20	2.40	1.53	1.45

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-253	**Pocket Pond**	**663361.15**	**5428824.17**	**65.42**	**120°**	**-46°**	**245.7**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-254	**Keats**	**658118.82**	**5427290.02**	**90.82**	**299°**	**-46°**	**293.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	136.85	139.55	2.70	9.35	0.90
Including	*138.60*	*139.55*	*0.95*	*22.70*	
	182.95	185.00	2.05	1.19	0.70
	206.55	209.00	2.45	4.42	1.90
Including	*206.55*	*207.10*	*0.55*	*19.45*	
	238.70	242.00	3.30	1.47	1.70

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-255	**Golden Joint**	**658503.53**	**5428381.02**	**77.03**	**299°**	**-42°**	**276.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-256	**Keats**	**658196.93**	**5427374.47**	**89.38**	**299°**	**-47°**	**28.5**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-256A	**Keats**	**658197.38**	**5427373.97**	**89.40**	**299°**	**-46°**	**257.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	127.15	129.40	2.25	15.07	1.65
Including	*127.80*	*128.40*	*0.60*	*56.10*	
	143.00	145.10	2.10	1.43	
	157.00	166.75	9.75	47.82	1.65
Including	*160.70*	*161.35*	*0.65*	*690.00*	
	170.80	173.00	2.20	1.13	1.20

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-257	**Keats**	**657950.88**	**5427310.04**	**81.78**	**118°**	**-78°**	**345.7**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	8.35	11.00	2.65	1.11	2.00
	11.85	16.10	4.25	1.77	0.70
	62.30	65.00	2.70	9.18	1.80
Including	*64.10*	*65.00*	*0.90*	*25.91*	
	176.40	179.00	2.60	1.83	1.00
	229.50	236.00	6.50	16.04	1.65
Including	*229.50*	*230.50*	*1.00*	*27.26*	
Including	*231.60*	*232.55*	*0.95*	*47.27*	
Including	*233.25*	*234.90*	*1.65*	*17.23*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-258	**Pocket Pond**	**663348.34**	**5428803.30**	**64.77**	**120°**	**-45°**	**239.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-259	**Keats**	**657930.40**	**5427271.07**	**81.14**	**117°**	**-72°**	**341.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	241.40	243.85	2.45	2.10	1.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-260	**Lotto**	**659047.48**	**5428921.09**	**90.47**	**298°**	**-46°**	**354.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	320.00	322.00	2.00	2.04	1.00
	328.80	331.10	2.30	1.77	0.95

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-261	**Pocket Pond**	**663394.48**	**5428833.67**	**62.02**	**120°**	**-45°**	**227.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-262	**Golden Joint HW**	**658500.16**	**5428325.35**	**74.68**	**298°**	**-45°**	**291.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	13.00	15.85	2.85	1.62	0.85
	163.60	165.95	2.35	1.49	1.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-263	**Keats**	**657951.51**	**5427309.73**	**81.77**	**118°**	**-72°**	**333.6**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	11.40	14.00	2.60	1.47	1.70
	14.00	16.30	2.30	1.20	1.35
	179.00	181.05	2.05	1.74	1.05
	193.10	195.25	2.15	71.86	0.35
Including	*194.00*	*194.85*	*0.85*	*179.85*	
	212.55	214.70	2.15	7.14	1.05
Including	*212.90*	*213.65*	*0.75*	*18.42*	
	298.00	300.00	2.00	5.39	1.50
Including	*298.70*	*299.20*	*0.50*	*21.50*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-264	**Golden Joint**	**658594.65**	**5428385.97**	**86.86**	**297°**	**-45°**	**438.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	102.00	104.10	2.10	13.35	1.35			
Including	*102.85*	*103.60*	*0.75*	*37.26*				
	337.35	339.60	2.25	1.08	1.65			
	352.75	355.15	2.40	1.99	1.80			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-265A	**Keats**	**657929.46**	**5427271.13**	**81.15**	**117°**	**-78°**	**341.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-266	**Lotto**	**659037.29**	**5428873.75**	**90.41**	**299°**	**-46°**	**258.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-267	**Pocket Pond**	**663415.81**	**5428820.86**	**60.79**	**120°**	**-45°**	**272.0**	**75 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	51.00	53.00	2.00	1.59				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-268	**Golden Joint**	**658522.64**	**5428312.74**	**76.08**	**298°**	**-46°**	**130.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-268A	**Golden Joint**	**658523.24**	**5428312.44**	**76.24**	**298°**	**-46°**	**415.6**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	165.70	169.45	3.75	1.47	1.60			
	201.65	203.85	2.20	1.58				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-269	**Keats**	**658108.78**	**5427140.75**	**89.57**	**297°**	**-56°**	**425.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	379.40	381.85	2.45	2.38	1.50			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-270	**Keats**	**657748.84**	**5427325.25**	**78.76**	**118°**	**-49°**	**419.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-271	**Lotto**	**659037.76**	**5428873.52**	**90.33**	**297°**	**-49°**	**294.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-272	**Keats**	**658187.19**	**5427379.95**	**89.03**	**299°**	**-46°**	**227.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	133.85	136.30	2.45	2.10	
	152.00	159.00	7.00	20.07	1.90
Including	*153.80*	*154.75*	*0.95*	*138.71*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-273	**Pocket Pond**	**663374.14**	**5428861.91**	**61.89**	**121°**	**-46°**	**251.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-274	**Golden Joint HW**	**658616.04**	**5428373.47**	**89.70**	**294°**	**-49°**	**552.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	164.35	166.75	2.40	23.39	1.25
Including	*164.65*	*165.80*	*1.15*	*48.41*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-275	**Keats**	**658158.74**	**5427259.77**	**90.27**	**299°**	**-46°**	**380.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
212.25	216.00	3.75	1.61	1.20
325.30	328.50	3.20	1.83	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-276	**Pocket Pond**	**663358.15**	**5428854.49**	**63.64**	**121°**	**-46°**	**197.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-277	**Keats**	**658175.79**	**5427386.47**	**88.94**	**299°**	**-46°**	**248.1**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
141.70	144.00	2.30	2.56	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-278	**Lotto**	**658984.08**	**5428984.64**	**88.36**	**299°**	**-46°**	**206.3**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	130.35	133.00	2.65	12.10	1.00
Including	*131.35*	*132.10*	*0.75*	*37.85*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-279	**Pocket Pond**	**663312.90**	**5428889.74**	**68.70**	**120°**	**-45°**	**239.0**	**75 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
191.00	193.10	2.10	1.16	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-280	**Cokes**	**657710.35**	**5427460.21**	**86.35**	**300°**	**-45°**	**279.8**	**UNKNOWN**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
88.30	90.60	2.30	1.01	1.10

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-281	**Golden Joint**	**658543.72**	**5428299.51**	**77.07**	**298°**	**-46°**	**78.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-281A	**Golden Joint**	**658544.01**	**5428299.36**	**76.91**	**298°**	**-47°**	**75.2**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-281B	**Golden Joint**	**658544.44**	**5428299.16**	**77.00**	**298°**	**-48°**	**471.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
228.00	230.50	2.50	1.08	0.50
238.00	240.00	2.00	2.91	1.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-282	**Keats**	**658287.21**	**5427481.37**	**87.48**	**299°**	**-46°**	**221.6**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
99.85	101.85	2.00	1.81	0.55
106.45	111.00	4.55	2.68	0.55

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-283	**Keats**	**658148.42**	**5427215.74**	**90.03**	**300°**	**-45°**	**392.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	239.30	246.00	6.70	1.25	2.50
	253.40	255.45	2.05	1.08	1.45
	269.30	274.55	5.25	3.49	1.80
Including	*272.35*	*273.10*	*0.75*	*17.34*	
	358.30	361.00	2.70	1.02	1.40

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-284A	**Keats**	**658125.26**	**5427200.20**	**90.16**	**299°**	**-45°**	**395.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	291.25	295.35	4.10	2.62	1.90
	304.00	307.70	3.70	2.57	0.85
	313.55	316.50	2.95	1.21	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-285	**Lotto**	**659006.35**	**5428970.13**	**88.42**	**298°**	**-46°**	**201.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	163.40	167.30	3.90	6.99	
Including	*163.40*	*163.80*	*0.40*	*11.79*	
Including	*166.45*	*167.30*	*0.85*	*19.16*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-286	**Pocket Pond**	**663281.67**	**5428896.79**	**67.29**	**120°**	**-45°**	**278.2**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-287	**Golden Joint**	**658636.86**	**5428361.34**	**90.58**	**299°**	**-45°**	**282.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	223.00	225.00	2.00	2.34	0.80

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-288	**Keats**	**658269.82**	**5427476.99**	**87.73**	**300°**	**-45°**	**212.7**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	95.00	97.30	2.30	1.13	1.55
	111.40	115.30	3.90	3.53	1.80
Including	*111.40*	*112.00*	*0.60*	*17.55*	
	126.00	128.40	2.40	1.18	0.50
	135.25	138.00	2.75	1.42	1.00
	149.00	152.65	3.65	1.96	1.90
	155.00	157.00	2.00	1.30	0.40

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-289	**Lotto**	**659029.78**	**5428957.74**	**89.55**	**299°**	**-45°**	**345.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	192.95	195.35	2.40	12.57	
Including	*193.25*	*194.55*	*1.30*	*21.58*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-291	**Pocket Pond**	**663322.48**	**5428859.06**	**67.91**	**120°**	**-45°**	**266.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-292	**Keats**	**658331.33**	**5427456.00**	**88.32**	**299°**	**-46°**	**254.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-293	**Keats**	**658103.49**	**5427212.29**	**90.36**	**300°**	**-45°**	**371.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
261.70	264.40	2.70	1.09	2.00
273.50	275.85	2.35	1.32	0.85
297.45	299.90	2.45	1.55	
302.55	304.65	2.10	1.50	0.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-294	**Golden Joint**	**658535.58**	**5428446.51**	**83.03**	**299°**	**-46°**	**249.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-295	**Lotto**	**659052.06**	**5429148.72**	**84.64**	**300°**	**-45°**	**128.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	110.20	112.20	2.00	12.19	1.30
Including	*110.55*	*111.25*	*0.70*	*34.81*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-296	**Lotto**	**659058.03**	**5428942.65**	**89.90**	**299°**	**-46°**	**255.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	228.00	230.60	2.60	15.66	0.35
Including	*229.35*	*230.60*	*1.25*	*31.47*	

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-297	**Keats**	**658126.27**	**5427228.29**	**90.46**	**300°**	**-45°**	**377.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	219.50	226.00	6.50	10.90	1.05			
Including	*220.50*	*221.20*	*0.70*	*84.85*				
	254.00	257.00	3.00	1.43	0.95			
	307.00	309.40	2.40	1.19	0.70			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-298	**Keats**	**658079.93**	**5427369.97**	**87.91**	**299°**	**-46°**	**169.8**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	49.00	51.00	2.00	1.06	1.60			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-299	**Pocket Pond**	**663453.67**	**5428886.12**	**60.15**	**121°**	**-46°**	**131.0**	**75 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	95.90	98.00	2.10	1.69	0.50			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-300	**Keats**	**658090.55**	**5427190.86**	**90.13**	**299°**	**-46°**	**386.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	264.00	266.00	2.00	1.15	0.50			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-301	**Golden Joint**	**658565.64**	**5428287.52**	**77.13**	**298°**	**-48°**	**382.8**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	284.25	286.45	2.20	2.57	1.60			
	288.45	291.60	3.15	2.26	0.65			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-302	**Golden Joint**	**658554.26**	**5428438.29**	**85.56**	**299°**	**-46°**	**237.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-303	**Lotto**	**659081.84**	**5428928.35**	**88.41**	**299°**	**-46°**	**279.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	253.75	257.50	3.75	6.37	1.50			
Including	*255.00*	*255.80*	*0.80*	*14.88*				
Including	*257.15*	*257.50*	*0.35*	*14.03*				

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-304	**Pocket Pond**	**663432.15**	**5428898.16**	**60.59**	**121°**	**-46°**	**182.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	81.95	84.60	2.65	21.67	0.75
Including	*82.40*	*83.00*	*0.60*	*88.70*	
	89.90	92.00	2.10	5.86	1.55
Including	*90.50*	*91.05*	*0.55*	*21.84*	
	93.10	96.35	3.25	6.04	1.85
Including	*93.10*	*93.85*	*0.75*	*23.49*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-305	**Keats**	**658081.34**	**5427225.13**	**90.22**	**299°**	**-46°**	**321.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	124.70	126.70	2.00	1.49	1.35
	236.40	238.50	2.10	3.90	1.40
Including	*236.40*	*237.10*	*0.70*	*10.89*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-306	**Keats**	**658100.50**	**5427357.98**	**89.03**	**299°**	**-46°**	**179.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	68.30	70.45	2.15	1.70	1.15
	113.85	117.00	3.15	10.66	0.85
Including	*116.00*	*116.30*	*0.30*	*97.71*	
	120.75	123.00	2.25	1.89	1.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-308	**Keats**	**658134.27**	**5427165.31**	**90.45**	**299°**	**-46°**	**365.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	297.45	299.55	2.10	1.36	1.40
	321.05	323.75	2.70	2.80	2.00
Including	*321.85*	*322.55*	*0.70*	*10.28*	
	325.10	328.65	3.55	2.12	1.30
	331.40	335.00	3.60	2.52	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-309	**Pocket Pond**	**663350.65**	**5428930.91**	**68.84**	**121°**	**-46°**	**224.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-310	**Keats**	**658112.21**	**5427178.95**	**89.65**	**300°**	**-45°**	**386.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	164.00	166.00	2.00	1.33	1.20			
	279.25	281.45	2.20	104.59				
Including	*279.25*	*280.20*	*0.95*	*239.86*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-311	**Lotto**	**659107.38**	**5428913.61**	**87.97**	**299°**	**-46°**	**321.0**	**70 – 90%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	294.65	297.45	2.80	76.80				
Including	*294.65*	*296.55*	*1.90*	*112.51*				

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-312	**Keats**	**658110.17**	**5427323.61**	**90.16**	**299°**	**-47°**	**209.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	113.60	115.65	2.05	2.28	1.05			
	152.30	156.60	4.30	26.09	0.70			
Including	*155.60*	*156.60*	*1.00*	*105.38*				
	160.00	163.20	3.20	1.14	1.00			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-313	**Pocket Pond**	**663302.65**	**5428672.22**	**61.13**	**120°**	**-45°**	**194.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-314A	**Keats**	**658068.44**	**5427203.69**	**89.25**	**300°**	**-45°**	**331.9**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	254.40	256.70	2.30	1.50	1.70			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-315	**Keats**	**658110.56**	**5427150.43**	**89.71**	**300°**	**-45°**	**428.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	302.70	307.50	4.80	1.16	2.30			

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-317	**Keats**	**658132.15**	**5427137.95**	**90.08**	**300°**	**-45°**	**377.0**	**60 – 95%**
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)			
	324.70	328.50	3.80	1.30	0.65			

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-318	**Keats**	**658088.76**	**5427334.81**	**81.27**	**300°**	**-45°**	**200.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	101.05	103.25	2.20	1.48	1.45
	141.00	143.00	2.00	16.03	1.00
Including	*141.00*	*142.00*	*1.00*	*31.60*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-323	**Keats**	**658155.95**	**5427304.73**	**90.13**	**300°**	**-45°**	**308.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
177.55	181.00	3.45	2.70	0.70
280.00	282.55	2.55	1.08	0.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-324	**Keats**	**658067.07**	**5427347.86**	**89.13**	**299°**	**-46°**	**230.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
96.20	99.45	3.25	2.14	
103.00	105.00	2.00	1.34	1.00
115.70	119.20	3.50	2.48	0.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-325	**Pocket Pond**	**663398.04**	**5428886.19**	**62.63**	**120°**	**-45°**	**242.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-326	**Golden Joint**	**658611.27**	**5428347.50**	**87.03**	**296°**	**-47°**	**195.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-327	**Keats**	**658108.52**	**5427122.75**	**89.41**	**299°**	**-46°**	**425.4**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-328	**Keats**	**658044.91**	**5427360.69**	**87.83**	**298°**	**-46°**	**267.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	32.00	35.70	3.70	2.44	1.85
Including	*35.20*	*35.70*	*0.50*	*13.30*	
	141.05	143.40	2.35	2.36	0.35
	149.00	151.25	2.25	1.19	1.35

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-329	**Keats**	**658065.80**	**5427148.00**	**88.80**	**299°**	**-46°**	**505.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	309.10	312.00	2.90	1.18	1.00
	391.00	393.50	2.50	1.90	0.65
	484.00	486.30	2.30	1.19	1.70

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-331	**Pocket Pond**	**663373.13**	**5428903.20**	**66.94**	**121°**	**-46°**	**236.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-332	**Golden Joint**	**658588.19**	**5428303.16**	**79.26**	**298°**	**-46°**	**423.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	419.30	421.85	2.55	1.66	1.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-333	**Lotto**	**658984.91**	**5429013.18**	**86.55**	**299°**	**-46°**	**336.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	61.40	64.00	2.60	11.67	1.25
Including	*62.75*	*63.25*	*0.50*	*58.00*	
	78.00	80.80	2.80	1.89	
	124.15	126.45	2.30	3.25	0.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-334	**Pocket Pond**	**663034.47**	**5428210.25**	**65.88**	**121°**	**-46°**	**365.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-335	**Golden Joint**	**658596.85**	**5428412.94**	**88.56**	**299°**	**-46°**	**391.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-336	**Keats**	**658087.50**	**5427135.64**	**89.20**	**299°**	**-46°**	**353.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	315.70	317.90	2.20	1.16	0.80

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-337	**Keats**	**658059.42**	**5427237.91**	**89.58**	**299°**	**-46°**	**266.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	215.00	218.80	3.80	2.28	1.20
	227.70	230.00	2.30	1.15	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-339	**Keats**	**658074.48**	**5427113.85**	**88.95**	**299°**	**-46°**	**416.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	151.60	155.00	3.40	1.51	0.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-340	**Pocket Pond**	**663046.68**	**5428231.62**	**66.29**	**121°**	**-46°**	**353.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	292.40	294.50	2.10	2.19	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-342	**Keats**	**658018.08**	**5427377.18**	**83.01**	**300°**	**-45°**	**260.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	53.95	56.00	2.05	2.63	0.55
	138.65	144.55	5.90	6.66	0.50
Including	*142.00*	*143.00*	*1.00*	*30.60*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-343A	**Golden Joint HW**	**658587.50**	**5428275.00**	**79.00**	**298°**	**-48°**	**404.4**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	163.00	165.00	2.00	1.52	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-344B	**Golden Joint**	**658616.29**	**5428401.45**	**90.81**	**299°**	**-48°**	**447.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-345	**Keats**	**658017.18**	**5427262.53**	**88.70**	**300°**	**-45°**	**299.1**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	103.05	106.00	2.95	1.01	1.95
	177.95	180.05	2.10	1.23	1.20

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-346	**Keats**	**658053.61**	**5427126.12**	**87.83**	**300°**	**-45°**	**401.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	133.40	135.40	2.00	1.11	1.35

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-347	**Pocket Pond**	**663072.64**	**5428217.20**	**63.43**	**120°**	**-45°**	**296.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-350	**Keats**	**658031.93**	**5427166.75**	**89.46**	**300°**	**-45°**	**467.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	106.70	109.45	2.75	1.15	1.30
	276.60	278.85	2.25	1.52	
	280.35	282.75	2.40	1.97	0.65
	285.00	287.00	2.00	3.10	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-352	**Zone 36**	**658933.78**	**5429698.56**	**58.18**	**210°**	**-45°**	**143.0**	**UNKNOWN**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	40.50	46.40	5.90	1.54	0.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-353	**Golden Joint**	**658522.45**	**5428283.11**	**74.30**	**285°**	**-46°**	**363.0**	**70 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	187.30	189.50	2.20	2.35	0.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-354	**Keats**	**658077.06**	**5427313.59**	**89.53**	**299°**	**-46°**	**215.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	119.85	122.45	2.60	1.13	1.85
	141.75	143.85	2.10	3.86	
	159.60	161.60	2.00	6.18	1.55
Including	*161.15*	*161.60*	*0.45*	*26.90*	
	166.65	168.75	2.10	1.59	1.55

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-355	**Lotto**	**659131.24**	**5428899.46**	**88.57**	**298°**	**-52°**	**438.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
396.00	398.15	2.15	1.45	1.65

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-356	**Keats**	**658095.75**	**5427101.63**	**88.76**	**299°**	**-46°**	**410.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-359	**Golden Joint**	**658638.48**	**5428388.81**	**93.55**	**298°**	**-48°**	**465.0**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
228.50	231.00	2.50	1.72	1.85
403.60	405.75	2.15	1.77	1.60

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-361	**Keats**	**658054.54**	**5427326.37**	**88.70**	**299°**	**-46°**	**218.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
82.50	85.30	2.80	1.07	1.70
87.25	89.25	2.00	1.28	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-362	**Pocket Pond**	**663155.55**	**5428463.92**	**62.09**	**121°**	**-46°**	**266.0**	**75 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
115.10	118.00	2.90	1.29	2.00
123.40	126.10	2.70	1.75	0.85
126.10	128.20	2.10	2.14	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-363	**Keats**	**658025.70**	**5427228.59**	**89.57**	**300°**	**-45°**	**284.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
227.00	229.25	2.25	1.12	1.00

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-364	**Keats**	**657971.79**	**5427336.98**	**82.55**	**120°**	**-80°**	**22.2**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-365	**Golden Joint**	**658542.18**	**5428271.37**	**74.57**	**285°**	**-46°**	**314.3**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-366A	**Pocket Pond**	**663410.89**	**5428912.00**	**71.93**	**120°**	**-45°**	**242.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-367	**Lotto**	**659124.42**	**5428876.21**	**88.71**	**298°**	**-46°**	**144.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-368	**Keats**	**658209.39**	**5427273.14**	**91.54**	**299°**	**-46°**	**335.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
227.55	235.05	7.50	2.00	1.10
256.00	258.75	2.75	1.71	1.40
306.00	308.20	2.20	1.49	1.35

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-369	**Keats**	**657992.54**	**5427190.34**	**87.93**	**300°**	**-45°**	**320.0**	**60 – 95%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
220.70	223.35	2.65	1.24	1.15

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-372	**Zone 36**	**658968.44**	**5429765.18**	**56.71**	**230°**	**-45°**	**272.0**	**UNKNOWN**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
89.20	91.25	2.05	1.78	1.00
230.75	232.90	2.15	1.31	0.50
237.40	239.95	2.55	2.58	1.90

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-373	**Golden Joint**	**658563.98**	**5428259.12**	**74.65**	**285°**	**-45°**	**336.4**	**70 – 90%**

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
268.00	270.20	2.20	1.39	0.70

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-377	**Pocket Pond**	**663435.65**	**5428954.53**	**64.51**	**120°**	**-45°**	**191.0**	**75 – 90%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	82.80	85.15	2.35	2.22	1.60
	86.00	88.25	2.25	2.72	1.30

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-378	**Keats**	**657981.92**	**5427253.58**	**85.25**	**300°**	**-45°**	**329.5**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	84.80	87.00	2.20	1.68	1.85
	143.00	145.60	2.60	1.46	
	211.50	214.05	2.55	1.21	1.55

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-379	**Lotto**	**659176.36**	**5428845.64**	**86.21**	**298°**	**-47°**	**459.1**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-380	**Keats**	**657964.95**	**5427205.16**	**85.81**	**300°**	**-45°**	**308.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	96.40	98.75	2.35	1.39	1.40
	158.20	160.25	2.05	8.54	
Including	*159.40*	*160.25*	*0.85*	*18.60*	
	175.30	177.95	2.65	1.14	1.60
	234.30	236.50	2.20	1.12	1.50

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-381	**Pocket Pond**	**663346.39**	**5428948.76**	**69.01**	**121°**	**-47°**	**287.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-384	**Keats**	**658139.06**	**5427249.49**	**90.31**	**299°**	**-46°**	**317.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	213.25	217.95	4.70	1.28	1.00
	238.90	243.00	4.10	1.82	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-390	**Lotto**	**658992.20**	**5429039.70**	**86.67**	**299°**	**-46°**	**58.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Table A-1 (continued). *NFG drill hole collar locations and orientations, and significant intervals of at least 1 ppm Au over at least 2 m.*

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-395	**Keats**	**657987.66**	**5427367.63**	**82.26**	**300°**	**-42°**	**248.0**	**60 – 95%**

	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Internal Waste (m)
	19.60	27.00	7.40	1.51	2.60
	65.00	67.40	2.40	1.24	0.80
	71.30	77.20	5.90	1.44	1.35
	186.00	188.00	2.00	4.01	1.30
Including	*186.00*	*186.70*	*0.70*	*10.60*	

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-400	**Keats**	**658096.12**	**5427273.73**	**92.31**	**299°**	**-46°**	**93.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-402	**Pocket Pond**	**663298.40**	**5428918.10**	**68.68**	**120°**	**-45°**	**29.0**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS

Hole ID	Prospect	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	True Width as % of Downhole Length
NFGC-21-404	**Lotto**	**659045.60**	**5429007.30**	**87.18**	**299°**	**-47°**	**21.9**	**UNKNOWN**

NO SIGNIFICANT INTERVALS