2023 Yukon Mineral Exploration Program

Hardrock – Focused Regional Module

Final Technical Report for YMEP Grant 23-045 – Geochemical Sampling, Prospecting, and Geological Mapping on the Nordic Property

Located in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory
NTS map sheet 105O02
Latitude 130° 33.071’ W, Longitude 63° 08.86’ N

Prepared by:

JEROME DE PASQUALE

With assistance from Jake Edwards

Claims owned by:

SENOA GOLD CORP.

Work Carried out by:

SNOWLINE GOLD CORP.

Work performed: July 31st – August 4th, 2023

Date Submitted: January 31st, 2024.

Table of Contents

Cover photo: Geologists Fredrik Engström and Jake Edwards at the 90's Noranda trench.

TABLE OF FIGURES

TABLE OF TABLES

TABLE OF PHOTOS

1 Summary

The Nordic Property is located in east-central Yukon Territory, in the Hess Mountains approximately 160 km northeast of Ross River. The property consists of 72 continuous quartz claims, all within the Mayo Mining District. The claim block covers the Alp Occurrence (Minfile 105O004).

The property is located 15 km from the Jeff Creek pullout, 167 km northeast of Ross River on the North Canol Road. Snowline Gold Corp's main camp and airstrip (Forks) is 80 km to the northwest, approximately 45 minutes by helicopter.

Work on the property has been focused on evaluating a potential Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold System (RIRGS). On the southeast corner on the property, an historical airborne aeromagnetic survey shows a low magnetic signature corresponding to the Jeff Pluton mapped by the YGS (Figure 5). The intrusion is assigned to the Late Cretaceous Mayo Suite. Previous workers reported northwest trending dike swarms on the southern and western part of the Nordic Property. Nordic shares similarities with the Fort Knox (Alaska) RIRGS such as:

- Quartz-phyric intrusion and dike swarm thought to be related to a Late Cretaceous granodiorite pluton.
- Strong gold correlation with typical RIRGS pathfinders: arsenic, bismuth, antimony, and tellurium.
- Tensional strain localized in late stage, gold-bearing veins related to dilatational zones developed as tension fractures across the felsic dikes.
- Molybdenum, commonly associated with gold at Fort Knox gold deposit, is present as weakly anomalous concentrations in the rocks sampled. However, the element is also anomalous in soil, and in association with silver on the southeast corner or the claim block. The concentration of less-compatible elements within the vein sets possibly indicates a progressive partitioning of metals from an evolving plutonic melt.

Fracture-fill quartz vein networks may be related to the emplacement of the granodiorite pluton seen on the property or, a possible buried pluton representing a secondary lobe of the Jeff Pluton.

The area has been intermittently explored for base metals since the late 1960's. As it shares geological similarities, and is proximal to the MacMillan Pass deposits, previous exploration programs focused on SEDEX mineralization in stream sediments, and samples were only analyzed for base metals.

On the regional airborne geophysical data available through the Geological Survey of Canada, the area which is predominantly underlain by siliciclastic rocks that overly the sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin proper, is characterized by moderate aeromagnetic responses (i.e., orange tones) interrupted by areas dominated by aeromagnetic low (blue tones) rimmed with high responses (positive responses-pink tones) such that they appear as "donuts" (common descriptive name) as seen in Figure 5**.**

Such responses are characteristic of Late Cretaceous, felsic, ilmenite-series plutons and more specifically are associated with RIRGS in which pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide in the contact aureole surrounding the pluton. The distinct signature is used to identify a system that is exposed or buried just below the surface.

The contact zone between the metasedimentary rocks and the Jeff Pluton was explored in the past for quartz-arsenopyrite gold bearing veins and skarn mineralization.

In the 1990's, Noranda conducted an extensive program on part of the Nordic claim block. Noranda focused on dike hosted mineralization and demonstrated the gold potential of the property. The geologists concluded: "*It is possible that the dikes connect at depth and a larger source intrusive, rich in gold mineralization, is responsible for the quartz arsenopyrite veining*". This assumption remains untested. Historical quartz-arsenopyrite-scorodite vein samples returned gold values of up t o 57.9 g/t Au.

In 2022, Snowline Gold Corp. (Snowline) acquired Nordic from StrikePoint Gold. The acquisition also included the following Yukon properties: Golden/Nug/Oly, Can East, Horn, How, MacEast, Otter, PPM, TET and Tintina.

The 2023 program was funded by the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program. Since the property was only recently acquired, the work consisted of historical data ground-truthing and re-evaluation of the geochemistry with ultra-trace multi-element rock and soil analysis focussing on RIRGS pathfinders.

Assays returned sporadic anomalous gold values in trend with the dikes. The exploration program confirmed the presence of a multiphase intrusive system suggested by previous workers.

Although the dikes seem continuous, the volume of mineralized rock is not economic at this point in time. Additional work is recommended on the northern and central part of the claim, following up on anomalous soils along contour lines, and following up on a poorly documented, previously mapped intrusion plug west of the Jeff Pluton (Figure 6).

2 Introduction

To fulfill Yukon Mining Exploration Program (YMEP) requirements, this report focuses on work carried out in 2023. It provides an overview which summarizes the past exploration programs and results on the Nordic Property and presents in detail the 2023 work program and results.

The program was conducted by one senior geologist, two geologists and one field assistant between July 31st and August 3rd, 2023, with demobilization on August 4th.

Exploration was carried out from a single fly camp located on top of the southern ridge (NAD 83, UTM Zone 9V, 0421076 E / 7000911 N). The samples collected in the field were flown to Snowline's main camp when demobilizing, packaged in rice bags, flown to Mayo and expedited to Whitehorse via truck.

The weather was generally seasonally-appropriate with cool temperatures, but deteriorated overnight on the August 1st with high winds, a thunderstorm, and heavy rain. This inclement weather with persistent gusty wind hindered work on the last two days.

The work consisted of soil contour lines along the east and southeast facing slopes suitable for geochemistry since they lie perpendicular to the stratigraphy and the thermal aureole gradient (increasing toward the east). Bedrock reconnaissance, including mapping and prospecting, was conducted with particular attention being given to the northwest trending structure and dike swarm.

The primary goal of the program was to find indications of >1 g/t Au and pathfinders in geochemical samples over a sizable area to justify further exploration and potentially define a drill target.

3 Property Description and Location

3.1 Location and Access

The Nordic Property is a 1,505-hectare claim block located at latitude 130°33.071’ W, longitude 63°08.86’ N and on NTS map sheet 105O02 (Figure 1).

It lies within the Traditional Territory of the Kaska Dena Nation (Ross River and Liard) Traditional Territory and the First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun Traditional Territory. The area is currently withdrawn from staking. The property is only accessible by helicopter and lies 15 km from the Jeff Creek pullout located along the North Canol Road, 167 km north of Ross River. Ross River Health Centre is the closest emergency station. The winter trail linking the North Canol with the historical Plata mine and airstrip is 6.5 km from the southwest corner of the claim clock. This road has been used in the past, most recently in the 1990’s. The Forks airstrip at Snowline Gold’s main Forks camp is located 85 km to the northwest, approximately 45 minutes by helicopter.

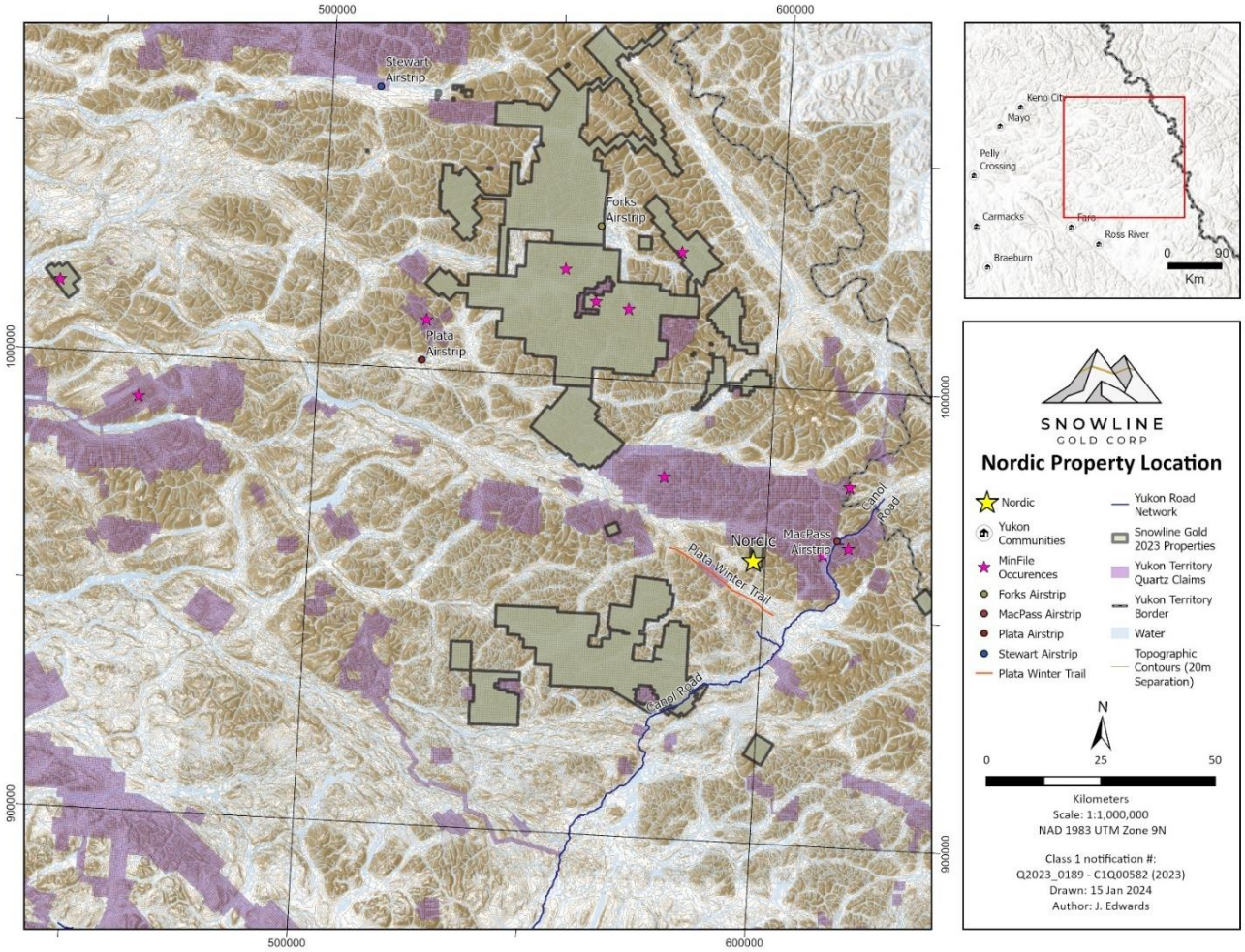


Figure 1: Nordic property location.

3.2 Claim Tenure

The Nordic claims are 100% owned by Senoa Gold Corp. and operated by Snowline Gold Corp. under Class 1 Notification Q2023_0189 (Figure 2). Senoa Gold Corp is a wholly owned subsidiary of Snowline Gold Corp.

Snowline signed a Definitive Agreement, with respect to the acquisition by Snowline Gold Corp. of StrikePoint Gold's Yukon properties on September 19th, 2022.

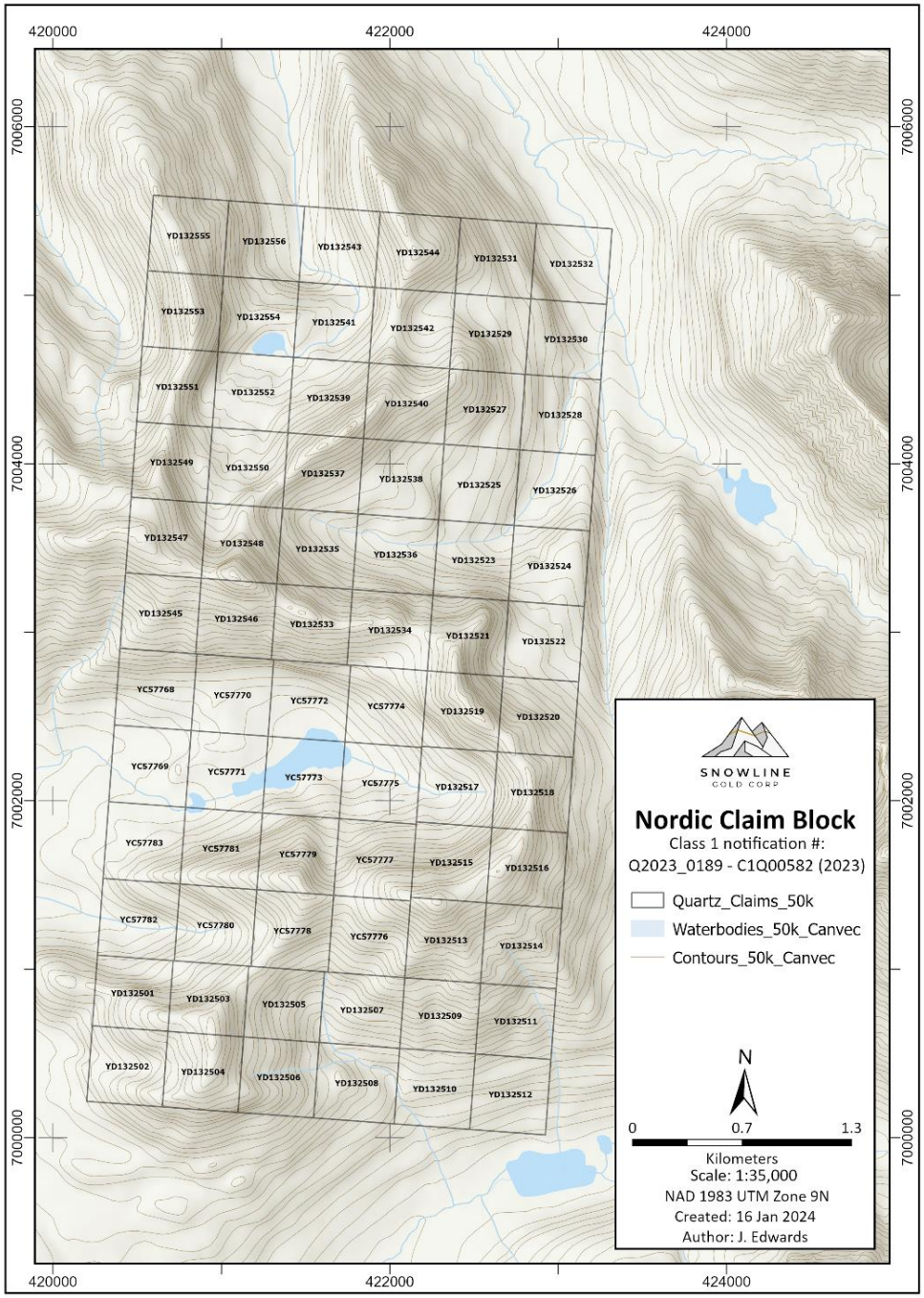


Figure 2: Nordic claim map.

Table 1 (below) summaries the current claim list, ownership, and status.

Label	Grant #	Status	Recording Date	Expiry Date	Claim Owner
Nordic 1	YC57768	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 2	YC57769	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 3	YC57770	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%

Nordic 4	YC57771	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 5	YC57772	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 6	YC57773	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 7	YC57774	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 8	YC57775	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 9	YC57776	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 10	YC57777	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 11	YC57778	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 12	YC57779	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 13	YC57780	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 14	YC57781	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 15	YC57782	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 16	YC57783	Active	2008-04-08	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 17	YD132501	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 18	YD132502	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 19	YD132503	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 20	YD132504	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 21	YD132505	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 22	YD132506	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 23	YD132507	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 24	YD132508	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 25	YD132509	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 26	YD132510	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 27	YD132511	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 28	YD132512	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 29	YD132513	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 30	YD132514	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 31	YD132515	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 32	YD132516	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 33	YD132517	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 34	YD132518	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 35	YD132519	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 36	YD132520	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 37	YD132521	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 38	YD132522	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 39	YD132523	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 40	YD132524	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 41	YD132525	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 42	YD132526	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 43	YD132527	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 44	YD132528	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 45	YD132529	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 46	YD132530	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%

Nordic 47	YD132531	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 48	YD132532	Active	2010-12-09	2028-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 49	YD132533	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 50	YD132534	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 51	YD132535	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 52	YD132536	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 53	YD132537	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 54	YD132538	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 55	YD132539	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 56	YD132540	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 57	YD132541	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 58	YD132542	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 59	YD132543	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 60	YD132544	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 61	YD132545	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 62	YD132546	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 63	YD132547	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 64	YD132548	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 65	YD132549	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 66	YD132550	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 67	YD132551	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 68	YD132552	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 69	YD132553	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 70	YD132554	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 71	YD132555	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%
Nordic 72	YD132556	Active	2010-12-09	2027-12-05	Senoa Gold Corp - 100%

Table 1: Nordic claim list.

3.3 Physiography and Vegetation

Elevations range between 1,220 m and 2,105 m with steep terrain. South-facing slopes are flanked by thick, unstable talus fans while north-facing slopes tend to be vertical cliffs with thick talus at their bases.

Sub-alpine forest with lesser amounts of deciduous brush are restricted to the central valley. Over 1,700 m of elevation, the area is devoid of vegetation. Water is running intermittently as high as 1,800 m in the north half of the property.

3.4 Climate

Weather is extremely variable, given the location and altitude of the property. Temperatures drop under -40° C during the winter. Temperatures over 20° C occur in the summer and thunderstorms are frequent during mid-summer. However, snow and freezing rain can be expected anytime in the season. Generally during summer months (July - August), the property is snow free and provides good working conditions.

4 Exploration History

- ***1967, Atlas Exploration Ltd., AR019809***
  Grass roots prospecting, geochemical and regional mapping including aerial reconnaissance and photo-geologic studies. The company investigated reported mineral occurrences, prospected the gossan and intrusive areas, collected soil and silt samples, and recorded geological information and structural trends.

- ***1970, Canadian Industrial gas and Oil Ltd., AR092547***
  Helicopter reconnaissance, prospecting, mapping, channel sampling.

- ***1989, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., mentioned in AR092913***
  Six person-day field program focussing on the Alp showing and associated mineralization.
  Three contour-lines (80 soil samples) and prospecting (29 rock samples) were conducted. Gold values yielded up to 57.9 g/t in mineralized dike.

- ***1990, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., AR092913***
  Two-stage program: (1) soil sampling including grid and contour traverses (1,194 samples), rock sampling (157 samples), 47 km line of ground magnetic surveying, and prospecting. The Au-Bi-Sr geochemical anomaly remains untested to date; (2) trenching (210 chips samples over 22 trenches) and prospecting, 1,040 m of excavator access trail. Bedrock mapping was conducted during a 27-day work program. The overall field labour consisted of 123 person days.

The company focussed on several parallel, mineralized felsic dikes in the northern portion of the property. Hand and mechanical trenching were conducted. One of these dikes was discovered in 1989 and returned grab sample assays up to 57.9 g/t Au (Noranda, 1990). Sample in fault zone, currently interpreted as post-mineralization structure, returned up to 0.51 g/t Au.

- ***1996, Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and Miner River Resources Ltd (Joint Venture), AR093915***
  Geological mapping, minor hand trenching. The company mapped and numbered mineralized dikes. High mineral potential is mentioned in the concluding paragraph of the report.

- ***2008, Ryan, S., YMIP 08-056***
  Eight person-day ridge, spur and contour-line soil sampling conducted for a total of 243 samples. Gold values reached a maximum of 211 ppb Au, arsenic topped out at 4,090 ppm As, and bismuth had a high of 43.7 ppm Bi.

- ***2011, Ryan Gold Corp., AR095843***
  A one-day program including 79 geological observations, 159 soil samples and 12 rock samples.

4.1.1 Current Report Year - Snowline Gold Corp.

The 2023 exploration program was conducted between July 31st and August 3rd, 2023, by Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, and Lucas Matos.

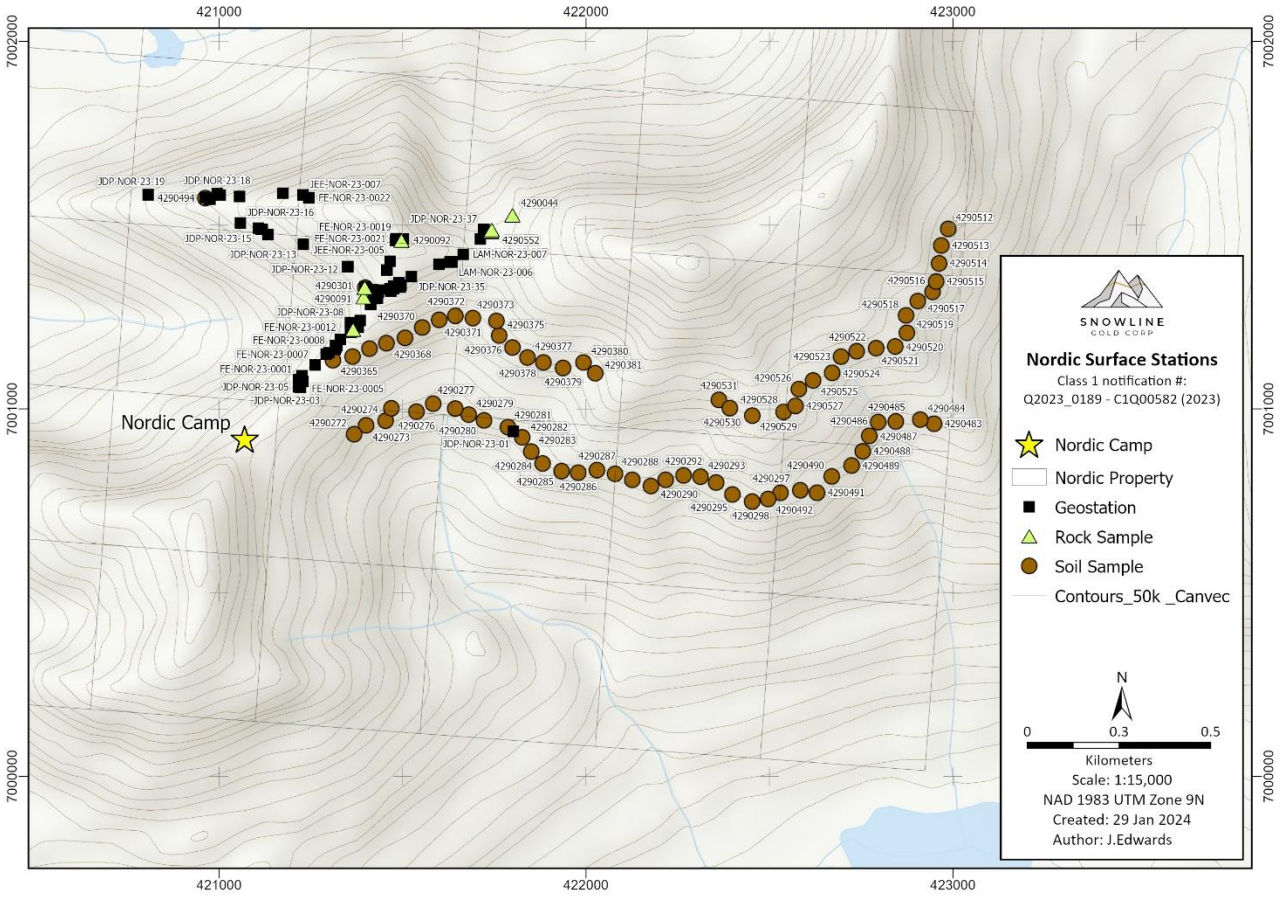


Figure 3: Nordic - 2023 prospecting, mapping, rock and soil sampling program.

Mobilization to site involved: Alkan Air (plane) from Whitehorse to Mayo, Alkan Air (float plane) from Mayo to Bologna Lake (UTM NAD83 zone 9 – 429869E/6993068N) and three internal helicopter loads from Bologna Lake to the Nordic fly camp using a Horizon Helicopters AS350 SD2 based in Forks airstrip (Snowline Gold's main camp). The camp was set up on top of a ridge to shorten walking time. The location of the camp and the steepness of the terrain allowed the field crew to conduct most of the work covering the YMEP application. Less samples than initially planned were collected due to inclement weather conditions and frequent rock falls during heavy rain.

	Geo-stations	**Rock samples**	**Soil samples**
Numbers	75	8	76
Description Sample ID	field observations – structural measurements – lithology descriptions – mineralization – alteration	4290042-044 4290091-092 4290301 4290551-552	4290272-298 4290365-381 4290483-494 4290512-531

Table 2: 2023 Prospecting-2023 work summary.

All samples and geology station locations, listed in Table 2: 2023 Prospecting-2023 work summary., were collected on Samsung Galaxy tablet or Smartphone using Esri application ArcGIS Survey123, with a average accuracy of +/- 3 m. Location information was stored using UTM grid, NAD83 Datum in Zone 9V. Hand samples were collected at rock sample sites and at numerous geology stations for later slabbing and more detailed examination.

The samples were collected in the field in polybags for rock and paper kraft bags for soil. Sample locations were flagged and UTM coordinates recorded digitally and manually on the sample booklets. Descriptions were noted on the Survey123 app. Data were reviewed and uploaded to the Snowline Gold server each night via Starlink internet connection.

Sample preparation was carried out in Whitehorse (Yukon) by Bureau Veritas Canada Ltd (BV). The analytical work was performed at Bureau Veritas' Vancouver (British Columbia) laboratory.

All rock samples were crushed to >85% passing below 2 mm and split using a riffle splitter. 250 g splits were pulverized to >85% passing below 75 microns (BV code: PRP 85-250).

All soil samples were prepared using Bureau Veritas procedure SS80 (dry at 60 C and sieve 100g at -80 mesh).

Rock and soil samples were analyzed by four-acid digest with an inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish, for a 59-element analysis on 0.25 g sample pulps (BV code: MA250). Gold content was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish on 30 g samples (BV code: FA430). Any sample returning >10 g/t Au was reanalysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30 g sample (BV code: FA530).

5 Geology

The area was mapped by Gordey and Makepeace in 1999 (Geological Survey of Canada, Open File D3826).

5.1 Regional Geology and Mineralization

5.1.1 Regional Geology

The Nordic Property lies within the Selwyn Basin near the western margin of the early Precambrian Mackenzie Platform (Error! Reference source not found.).

Lithology consists of shale, chert, arenite and conglomerates of the Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group and shale from the Carboniferous Tsichu Group. Several intrusive plugs up to 10 km in diameter intrude the Earn Group as well as the surrounding Road River group. These intrusions of Cretaceous age are commonly medium grained quartz monzonite and granodiorite.

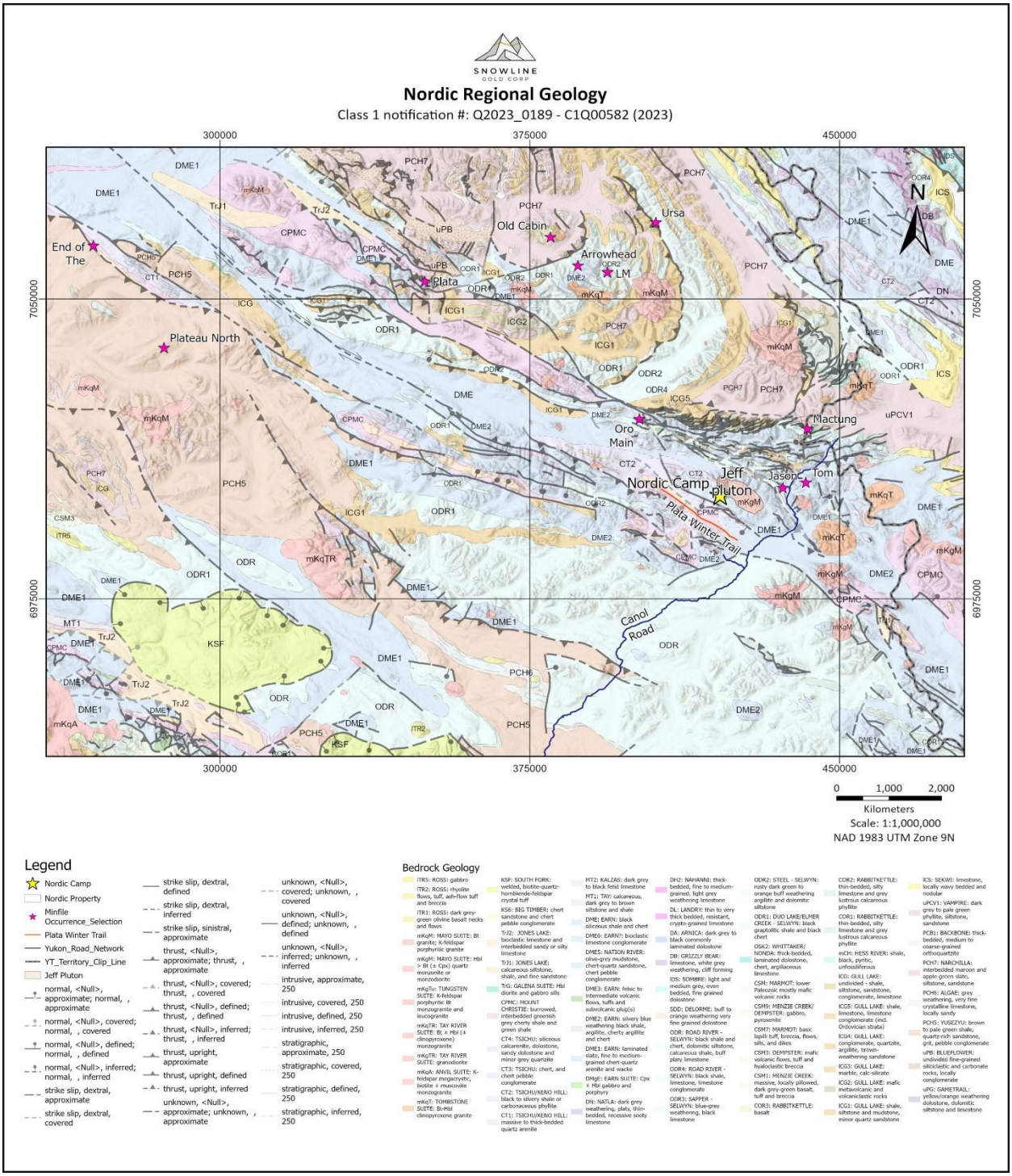


Figure 4 Regional geology map from YGS bedrock geology map (2022 – compilation map).

During the mid-Devonian (~390 Ma), a rise in sea level forced the west Laurentian coastline to migrate eastward resulting in the submergence of the Selwyn Basin and deposition of black shale and siltstone

beds with lenses of sandstone in eastern and northern Yukon (Gordey, 1991). Uplift and erosion in the region of central Yukon at that time resulted in the production and deposition of the Earn Group (unit DME) comprising thick bedded chert-pebble conglomerate that funneled eastward within submarine channels in the direction of Macmillan Pass.

By the Mississippian epoch, river deltas flooded the shallow marine environment depositing the sandy Keno Hill quartzite (unit MK). From Pennsylvanian – early Jurassic (318-178 Ma) thin-bedded carbonates, calcareous and siliceous sandstones interbedded with green, moderately cherty shales accumulated (unit CPMC) in a platform environment that developed in eastern and northern Yukon, and subsequently overlain with brown sandy shale of the Jones Lake Formation. With convergence and accretion of continental and oceanic terranes to the western margin of North America beginning in the mid-Jurassic has resulted in telescoping of the units described above to the east, towards NWT. Generation and intrusion of Cretaceous plutonic material into rocks with ancient North American affinity is associated with this convergence which continues through to today" (Chakungal, 2012).

5.1.2 Regional Mineralization

The Tom and Jason SEDEX deposits on the MacMillan Pass property are the closest deposits, approximately 15 km to the east. The Tom and Jason deposits contain a combined resource of:

- 11.21 Mt Indicated @ 9.61% ZnEq 6.59% Zinc, 2.48% Lead, 21.33 g/t Silver.
- 39.47 Mt Inferred @ 10.00% ZnEq 5.84% Zinc, 3.14% Lead, 38.15 g/t Silver.

(January 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate, from Fireweed Metals website consulted on December 6th, 2023).

However, the Nordic Property is an intrusion related gold target. It bears a broad similarity to Fort Knox style mineralization including multiphase intrusions with associated tensional strain forming gold-bearing sheet quartz veins hosted in felsic intrusive rocks, and strong gold correlation with arsenic, bismuth, and tellurium.

On the regional airborne magnetics, the geophysical signature of the Jeff Pluton is characterized by an aeromagnetic low (blue tones) surrounded with high responses (pink tones) such that they appear as "donuts" (Figure 5).

Such responses are characteristic of Late Cretaceous, felsic, ilmenite-series plutons and more specifically are associated with Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems (RIRGS) in which pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide within the contact aureole surrounding the pluton.

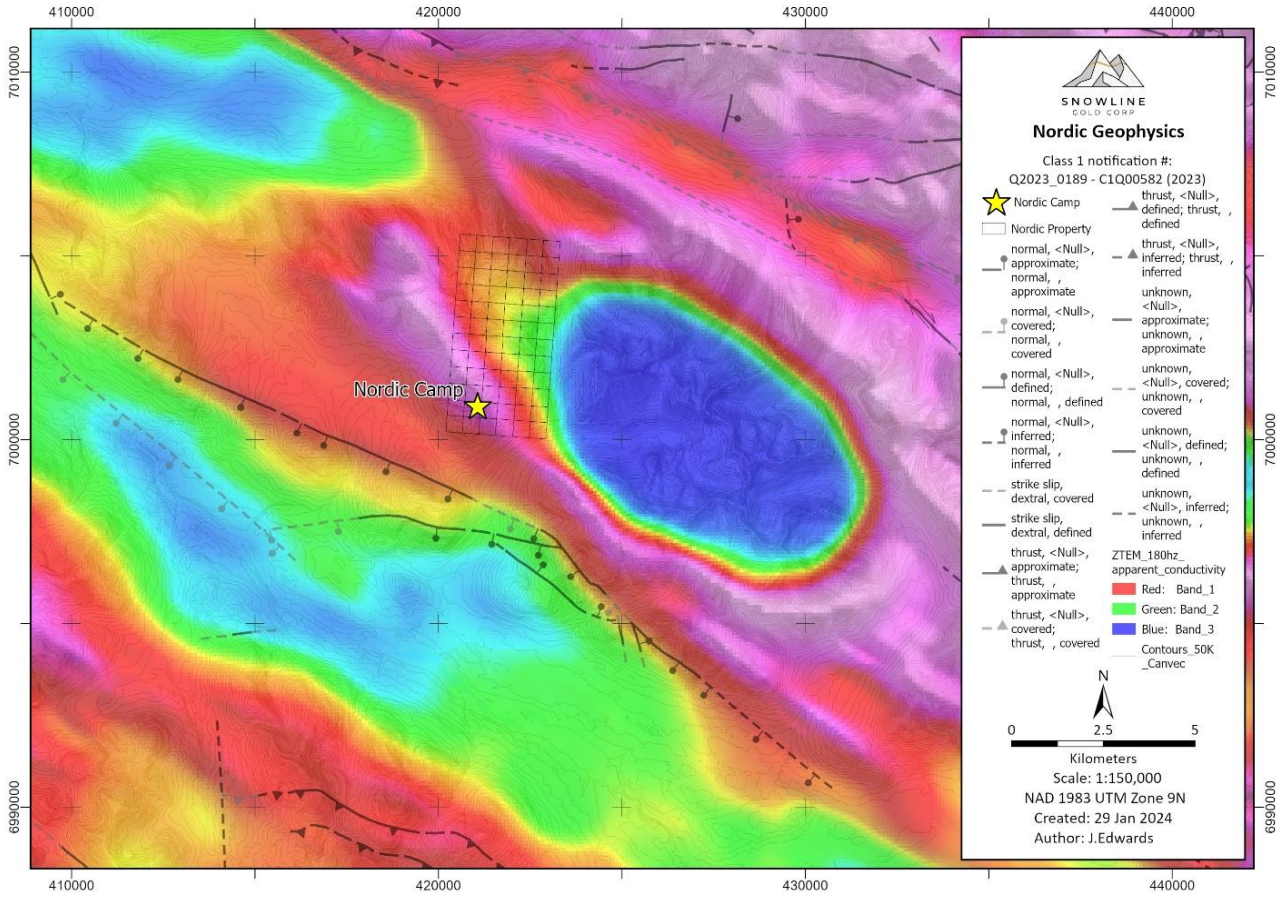


Figure 5: Regional aeromagnetic surrounding the Nordic property.

5.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

In 1990, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. conducted an intensive sampling and mapping program extending south of the actual property limits. It constitutes the most accurate source of geology information to date. Details can be found in AR092013.

5.2.1 Lithology

The prospect area covers the southwest intrusive contact between a medium-grained, Cretaceous granodiorite pluton (Jeff Pluton), and black argillites, phyllites, and slates of the Earn Group (Figure 6).

The Jeff Pluton is poorly documented. It is described as "*coarsely crystalline, with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to 2 cm in length. The composition is approximately 60 per cent feldspar, 35 per cent quartz, and 5 per cent mafic minerals*" (Rowe, J. D, 1977). The intrusion was not investigated in 2023.

Most outcrops are exposed as steep, north-facing ridges and slopes. South-facing slopes consist of isolated outcrops surrounded by frost-heaved subcrop and extensive talus fans.

Lithology consists of siliciclastic units ranging between sandstone to argillite/shale/slate. In the area investigated in 2023, a distinctive “spotty mudstone” was encountered. The spotted texture is currently thought to be imputed to clay – possibly barite, but not thought to be a metamorphic mineral. The bedding is commonly oriented 100-120°/70-90°. Narrow brecciated zones (>1 m thick), subparallel to bedding, crosscut the ridge.

5.2.2 Alteration

The contact zone consists of purple-grey, pyrite-pyrrhotite-minor arsenopyrite hornfels, ranging between 200 and 1,000 m thick. In contact with the hornfels to the southwest is the Earn Group black shales.

Clay-sericite alteration is restricted to northwest trending porphyritic dikes hosting most of the mineralization. Large clay alteration patches occur on the steep north facing slope. They line up with the main dike corridor. It is worth noting that harsh terrain prevents these areas from investigation.

5.2.3 Structure

The western part of the ridge shows strongly foliated, fissile, black shale. Strata are locally tightly folded along the margins of the quartz-porphyry dikes. A fold axis was measured at 310°/50°. Folding is thought to pre-date the dike.

A series of 1-6 m thick quartz-porphyry dikes striking southeasterly and dipping steeply to the south intrudes the argillites and slate. A total of five felsic dikes were recognized on the property.

5.2.4 Mineralization

Mineralization is exclusively associated with the northwest trending clay altered dikes (swarm). Quartz veins host most of the sulphides. The vein density varied from 0-1 to 6-8 per metre. The mineral assemblage consists of arsenopyrite (+/- secondary scorodite)-pyrite-pyrrhotite. With some rare exceptions, the country rock is devoid of veins and sulphides.

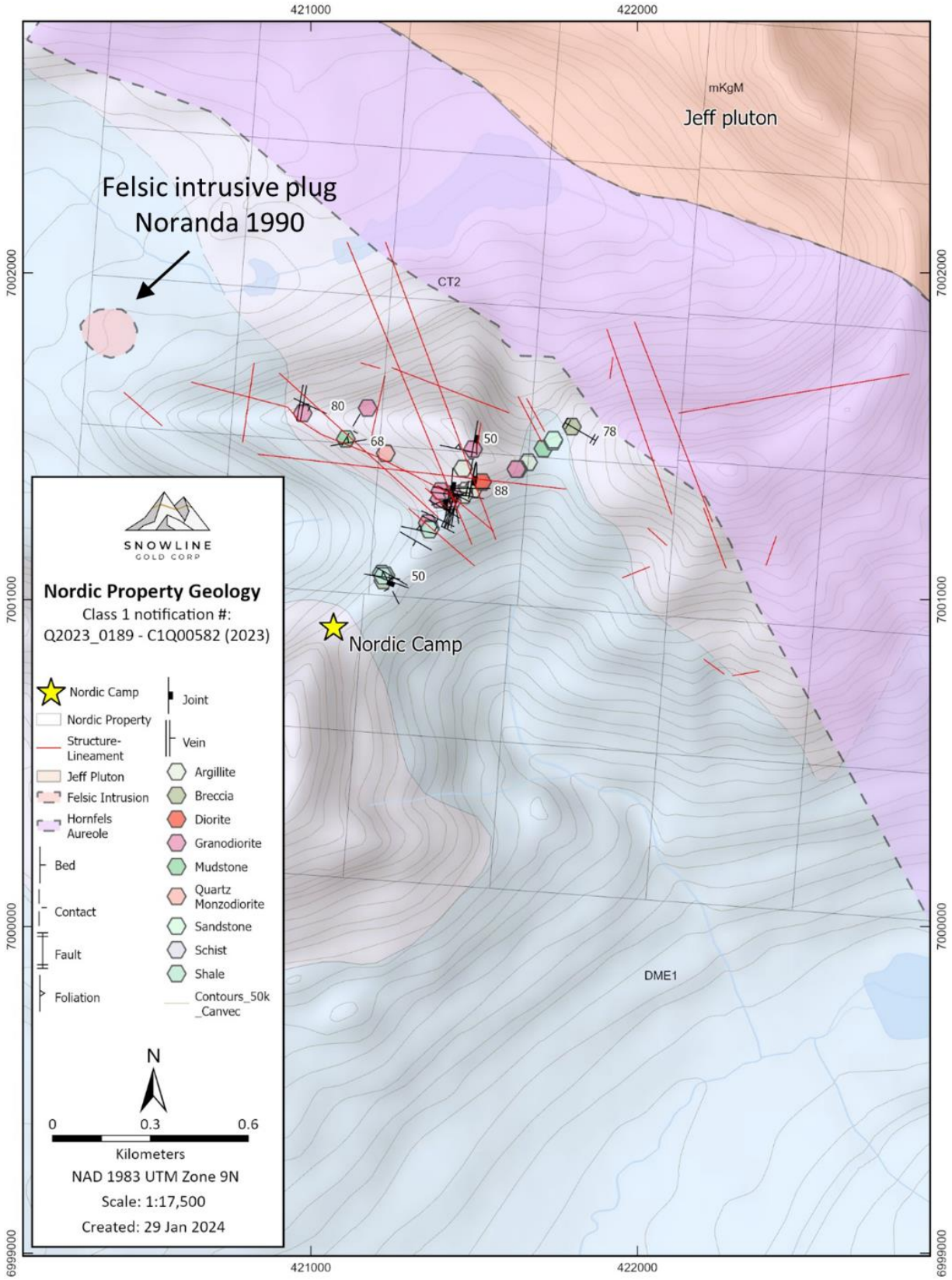


Figure 6: Nordic property 2023 lithology-structure stations.

6 2023 Exploration Program and Results

The following section includes traverse summaries of the 2023 exploration program. Geological observations and station locations are summarized in Figure 7.

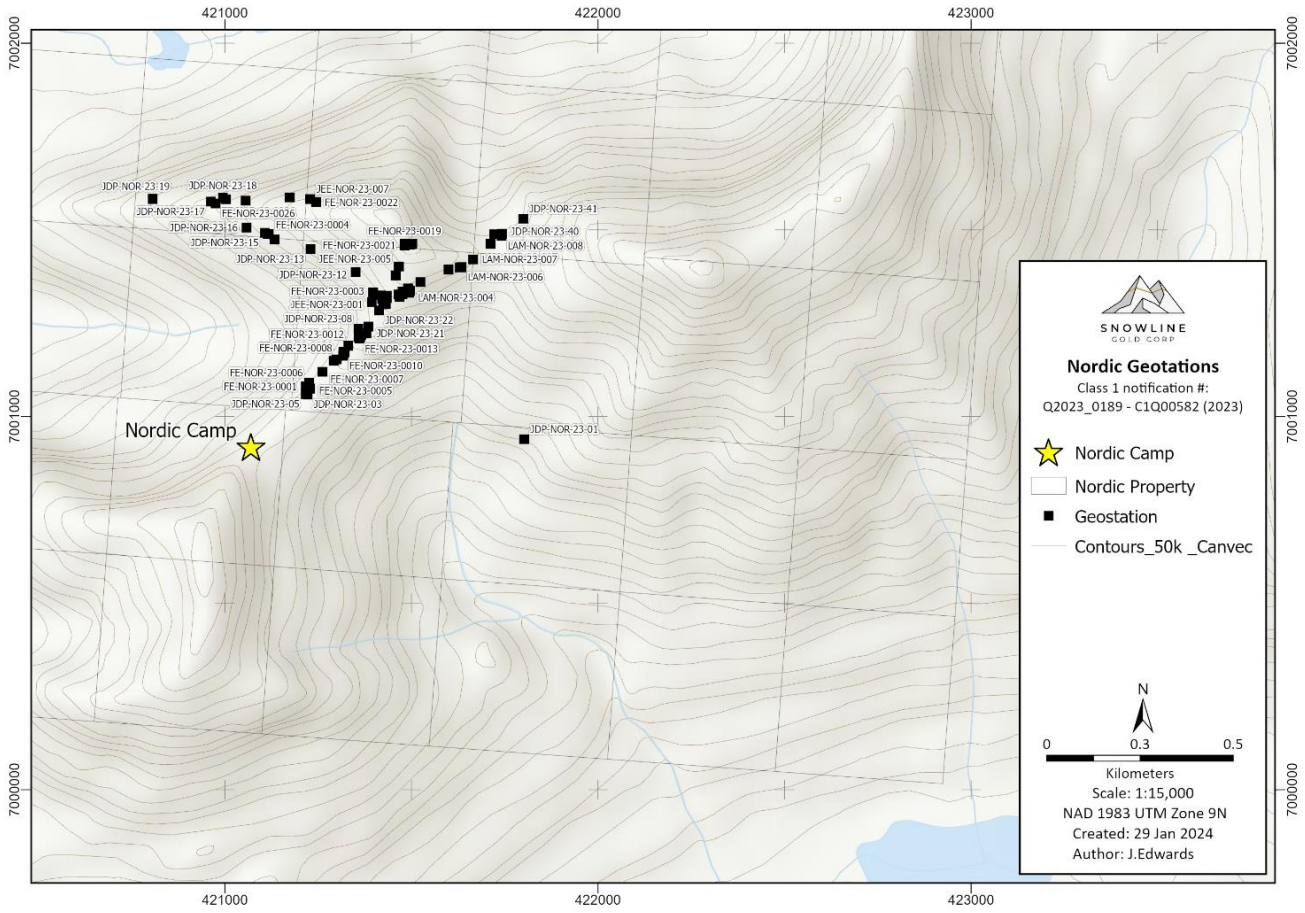


Figure 7: Nordic - 2023 geology stations.

6.1 Prospecting, Geological Mapping and Evaluation

July 31st, 2023

Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, Lucas Matos

Mobilization to Nordic – Alkan Air Whitehorse to Mayo, Alkan Air Mayo (float plane) from Mayo to Bologna Lake, three internal helicopter loads to Nordic.

Traverse August 1st, 2023

Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, Lucas Matos

Aim: Soil sampling – test historical data, collect reliable and workable data.

Rational: Historical data shows good potential along the slope. Data provided in the historical assessment reports are incomplete and difficult to interpret. 2018 soil sampling did not cover this area and the program consisted mostly in ridge and spur traverses.

Traverse planned: Two people starting from one side of the line, two people starting from the camp walking to the north.

Geology

No geology data collected during that day. The steepness of the terrain slowed down the sampling. Steep gullies cut perpendicular to the soil lines and rock fall and loose talus presented hazardous working conditions.

The 2.5 km soil lines designed to be supported by helicopter are unrealistic on foot, and the decision was made to cut down by two contour lines (50 m spaced soil samples with 200 m spacing between lines) and prioritize geological assessment and interpretation.

Mineralization

No mineralization recorded during the traverse. Priority was given to soil sampling.

Traverse August 2nd, 2023

Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, Lucas Matos

Aim: Assess the historical trenches and understand the mineralization system. Sample mineralized dikes for age dating.

Rational: First time in the area.

Traverse planned: From camp, along the ridge and assess the different historical trenches. Look at the mineralization and relocate the historical high-grade gold-in-rock.

Geology

The ridge is covered by argillite with a section of shale. Fold measurements are commonly around 310-320°/60-80°. The sedimentary rocks are crosscut by dikes commonly oriented 120°/50-60°. These dikes have been trenched and sampled in the past. The dikes are exposed at multiple locations. With limited time in the field, the continuity of the dikes between two outcrops was not properly assessed. Thus, we trusted the previous geologists work although it was sometime questionable.

The dikes are commonly clay-sericite altered, pale yellow coloured and porphyritic (2-5% quartz porphyry). They crosscut the bedding at low angles and might be locally transposed to bedding. The feldspars are partially altered suggesting a moderate alteration intensity. Quartz veins crosscut the dikes.

The historical cat/Kubota trail ends at an historical trench perpendicular to a dike (dike 1). There, quartz veins host arsenopyrite mineralization. Historical sampling yielded multigram gold per tonne results. The veins run perpendicular to the dike.

Steep and unsecure terrain prevented the field team from assessing the high-grade gold-in-rock to the northwestern “trench” (Photo 1).

Photo 1: North facing slope.

The north facing slope is marked by clay-sericite alteration of the felsic dike. This dike was sampled/trenched in 1990. The area was not assessed in 2023 due to risk of rock fall. The intrusion constitutes the outcrop in the centre of the above picture. The 1990 exploration camp was by the lake. From the “cliffy” ridge, no remaining sign of digging was observed. The trench has been more likely filled up with lose material over the last 30 years.

Mineralization

Mineralization consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins hosted in granodiorite dikes. The host rock shows scorodite staining and rare fresh sulphides. High-grade gold rock samples were collected from a trench perpendicular to the dikes and along strike with the veins. Thus, there is a great chance that the assay results reflect high graded sampling.

Traverse August 3rd, 2023

Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, Lucas Matos

Aim: Attempt to refine the stratigraphy and evaluate the role of the host rock in the sulphide assemblage.

Rational: During the first traverse, different sulphide assemblages were recognized as possible mappable units in the sedimentary package. Detail mapping was attempted in that sense.

Traverse planned: From camp, two traverses were conducted. One consisted of mapping on top of the ridge and back along the main historical trench. The other was along the slope to the saddle where a major structure was assumed.

Geology

During the previous traverse, the relationship between the host rock and the sulphide redox assemblage were called into question. Thus, the two traverses were designed to test this hypothesis by paying special attention to the sedimentary sequence and the resulting sulphide assemblage observed in the intruding dikes. Proper names were assigned to lithology sampled the day before:

- Argillite with disseminated pyrrhotite
- Spotty mudstone (Photo 2a), boxwork texture after pyrite, “heavy” tabular. The white specks suspected as being barite, probably clay.
- Breccia-clast supported (Photo 2b).
- Fault-breccia, limonitic matrix, rotated or unrotated.
- Shale, fissile to slaty cleavage.
- Nodular argillite.

Photo 2 Distinctive lithologies: (a) Spotty mudstone showing 20% undetermined white mineral. (b) Rusty, clast supported fault breccia

Two distinctive dike sets are observed:

- Felsic, northwest trending, strongly sericite-clay altered, crosscut by quartz vein mineralized pyrrhotite or pyrite-arsenopyrite (Photo 3a). The quartz veins are the driver for the gold grade (Photo 3b).
- Felsic to intermediate, north trending, weakly altered, pyrrhotite partially replacing the mafic minerals.

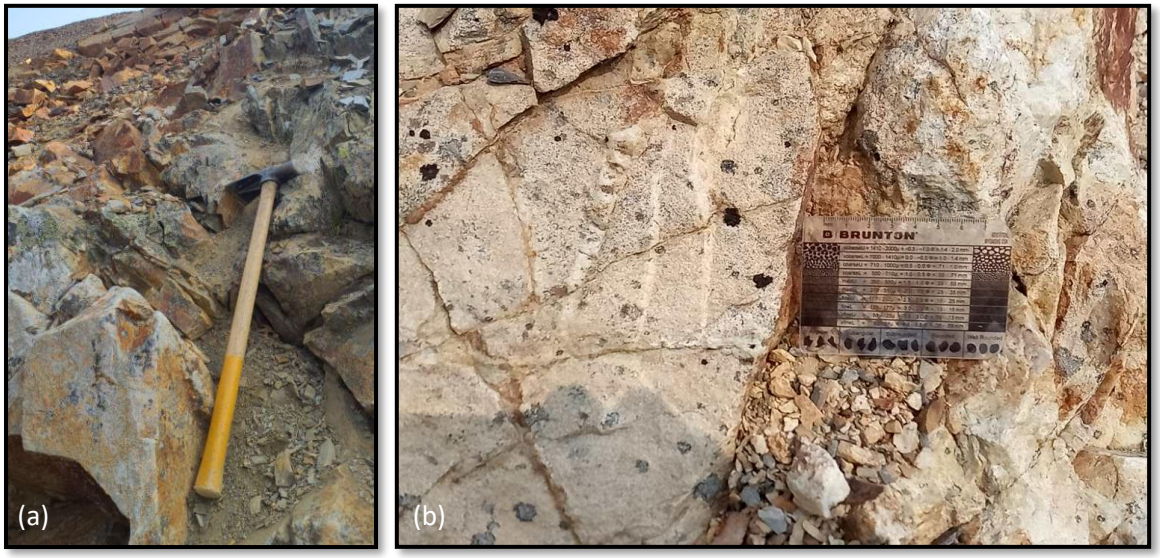


Photo 3 Felsic dikes at Nordic. (a) Contact with argillite transposed to bedding. (b) Sericite-clay alteration and subvertical quartz veins commonly mineralized pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite.

The crosscutting relationship between these two dike sets was not observed in the field but it is assumed the unaltered to weakly altered-north trending ones are younger.

The traverse conducted along the slope did not allow for good lithological mapping. It is mostly covered by the spotty mudstone. Intermediate dikes are sub-cropping, but no structural measurements were possible. A major structure trending northwest crosscuts the saddle.

This structure is mentioned by previous mappers. It is marked by a steep gully and crumbly to mushy graphitic material over 10 m in width (Photo 4). The “gougy” material was sampled for assay but returned no significant values.

Though speculative, the causative intrusion responsible for veins cutting the primary dikes is likely downdip. Fluid flow utilized the dike-sedimentary rock rheological boundary as a conduit; dikes were mineralized preferentially to the sedimentary rocks as a consequence of brittle failure. Interaction

between the hydrothermal fluids and what is likely carbon-rich sedimentary rocks led to the development of a reduced sulphide assemblages.

At least some, though minor, mineralization is epigenetic, inferred from vuggy and oxidized portions within extended zones.

Photo 4 Major fault at the saddle (a). The northwest trending structure is marked by yellow stained clay and dark coating (graphite and iron oxides-hematite (b)).

Mineralization

The main mineralization is expressed as arsenopyrite-pyrite or pyrrhotite quartz-veins within altered felsic dikes. During this excursion, observations confirmed surrounding sediments show occasionally thin oxidized and vuggy veinlets. It therefore needs to be considered that mineralization may extend beyond the dikes. Joint sets appear to be a controlling factor for veins. More ductile deformation has at some point occurred parallel to joint sets, which in some cases is responsible for mobilization of minor sulphides. It was noted that some mineralized veins (204/90) with scorodite, are extended (boudinages; separated) with mineralization occurring at its necks.

August 4th, 2023

Jérôme de Pasquale, Jake Edwards, Fredrik Engström, Lucas Matos

Demobilization – sample shipment, report.

6.2 Surface Geochemistry

6.2.1 Rock samples

Rock sample descriptions and assay results are available in Appendix F, maps of the relevant elements can be found in Appendix G.

Eight rock samples were collected during the 2023 field program (Figure 8). The aim was to reproduce historical high-grade gold values, test alteration, test lithology, and select a sample for whole rock analysis and age dating of the main mineralized dike.

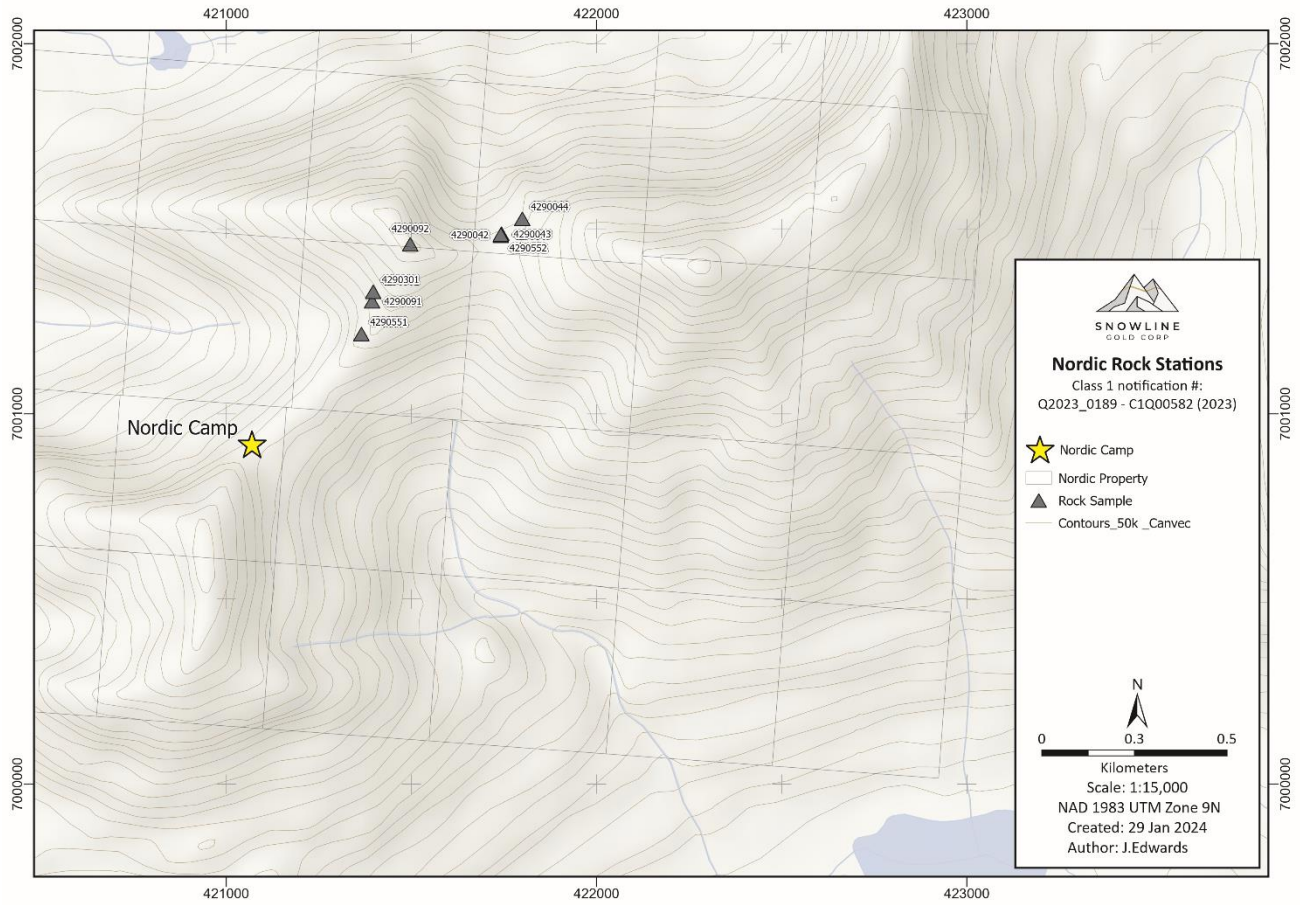


Figure 8: Nordic – 2023 rock sample locations.

Assay returned values up to 0.4 g/t Au in clay altered felsic dike +/- quartz-arsenopyrite vein. Although this value is lower than some of the historical samples collected in similar material, the 2023 rock samples were purposely not selective (it is that the historical samples were). The rocks returned neglectable base metal values.

	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	W	Sn	S	Se	Te
Au	1.00														
Mo	-0.24	1.00													
Cu	-0.02	0.94	1.00												
Pb	0.48	0.41	0.36	1.00											
Zn	-0.32	-0.23	-0.34	-0.08	1.00										
Ag	-0.12	0.97	0.95	0.50	-0.21	1.00									
Fe	-0.10	0.08	0.04	-0.02	0.60	0.01	1.00								
As	0.99	-0.24	0.00	0.45	-0.38	-0.11	-0.13	1.00							
Sb	0.86	-0.01	0.08	0.69	-0.35	0.05	0.04	0.82	1.00						
Bi	0.96	-0.35	-0.15	0.43	-0.37	-0.25	-0.17	0.97	0.81	1.00					
W	-0.03	-0.17	-0.03	-0.49	-0.16	-0.09	-0.37	-0.01	-0.22	-0.15	1.00				
Sn	0.90	-0.38	-0.24	0.59	-0.05	-0.24	-0.12	0.86	0.77	0.90	-0.22	1.00			
S	0.74	-0.32	-0.17	0.44	0.37	-0.19	0.40	0.70	0.58	0.68	-0.26	0.82	1.00		
Se	0.15	0.91	0.95	0.63	-0.30	0.96	0.02	0.16	0.28	0.02	-0.17	0.00	0.02	1.00	
Te	0.99	-0.19	0.04	0.49	-0.33	-0.06	-0.10	0.97	0.87	0.93	0.04	0.87	0.71	0.19	1.00

Table 3: Correlation table of elements in rock geochemistry – population of 8 samples.

Gold shows a strong correlation with the pathfinders associated with the Reduced Intrusion Related Gold System, including tin. It may suggest a fractionated system. This is corroborated by the low content of mafic minerals (trace biotite) observed in the quartz porphyry dikes (*note that the historical rock sample descriptions do not mention any mafic minerals*).

6.2.2 Soil samples

Soil sample descriptions and assay results are available in Appendix F, maps of the relevant elements can be found in Appendix G.

Seventy-six soil samples along two contour lines were collected in 2023 (Figure 9). The material collected was exclusively talus fines. Soil is not well developed in the sampling area. The slope is steep and material dispersion is major.

Two samples were collected in addition to the soil lines, to test for mineralization and pathfinders in the historical trench; these samples returning the highest gold values.

Some stations were skipped due to risk of rock fall and abundant loose rocks in steep/narrow gullies. Samples returned several samples with gold values over 50 ppb. Due to the frequent rock falls, the decision was made to avoid this slope in rainy days.

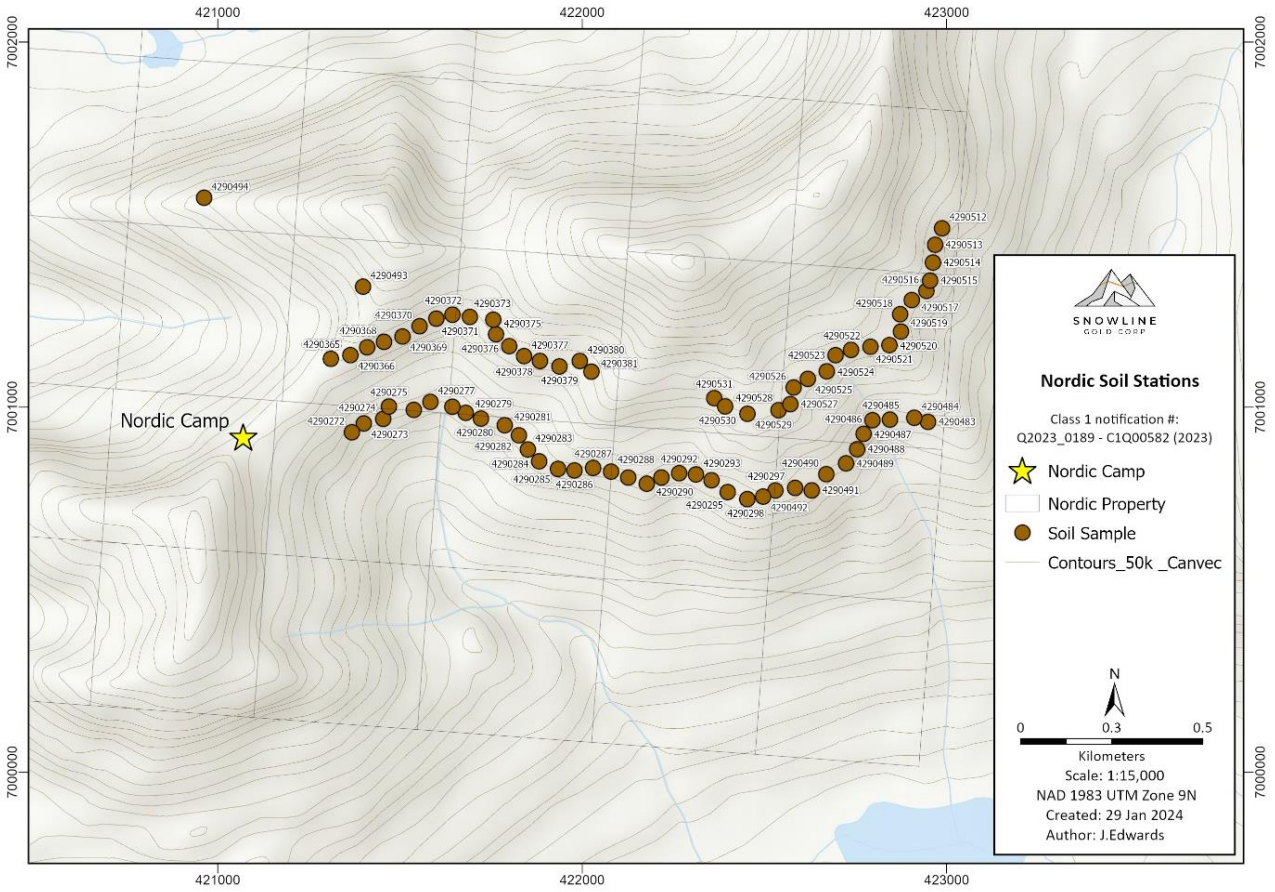


Figure 9: Nordic – 2023 soil sample locations.

	Au	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Fe	As	Sb	Bi	W	Sn	S	Se	Te
Au	1.00														
Mo	-0.27	1.00													
Cu	-0.02	0.07	1.00												
Pb	0.35	0.47	0.03	1.00											
Zn	-0.18	0.61	0.29	0.26	1.00										
Ag	0.17	0.02	0.27	0.09	-0.02	1.00									
Fe	-0.03	0.36	0.79	0.22	0.66	0.20	1.00								
As	0.79	-0.06	0.02	0.49	-0.19	0.00	-0.03	1.00							
Sb	0.06	0.53	0.04	0.58	0.32	0.07	0.31	0.13	1.00						
Bi	0.51	-0.16	-0.01	0.21	-0.10	-0.06	0.05	0.45	0.32	1.00					
W	0.06	-0.07	0.14	-0.16	-0.15	-0.08	-0.04	0.22	-0.09	0.06	1.00				
Sn	0.70	-0.22	-0.30	0.39	-0.32	-0.10	-0.33	0.72	0.11	0.55	0.08	1.00			
S	0.06	0.03	0.72	-0.01	0.27	0.31	0.76	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.07	-0.26	1.00		
Se	-0.15	0.74	0.48	0.41	0.63	0.28	0.70	-0.07	0.60	-0.03	-0.05	-0.23	0.43	1.00	
Te	0.53	-0.19	0.29	0.15	-0.04	0.38	0.31	0.34	0.16	0.53	0.14	0.19	0.36	0.13	1.00

Table 4: Correlation table of elements in soil geochemistry – population of 76 samples.

As observed in rock, gold is correlated to the RIRGS pathfinders (arsenic, bismuth, tellurium). The highest values seem to be spatially correlated, or on trend with the dikes.

6.2.3 Silt sample

No silt samples were collected in 2023.

6.3 Geological Studies

Two samples were collected for whole rock, thin section, and age dating. Interpretation and results are pending at the date of this report.

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Elevation
4290092	421496.86	7001460.76	1905.1
4290301	421396.82	7001332.52	1815.6

Table 5: Location of the samples collected for age dating at Nordic.

Photo 5 Sample 4290092 collected for age dating.

See below for sample descriptions:

Sample 4290092 (Photo 5): Slightly porphyritic texture, quartz, grains of biotite, potassic feldspar(?), mineralized with 10% blebby pyrrhotite.

Sample 4290301: North side granodioritic (?) dike. Grey when fresh, white when altered, possibly controlled by contact with shale. The quartz veins running through dike look barren. Vuggy and pervasively oxidized thin veinlets in sedimentary rocks-shales. Mineralized with pyrite (1%), pyrrhotite (1%).

7 2023 Exploration Results

The 2023 exploration was a preliminary reconnaissance of the Nordic Property for Snowline Gold Corp. Gold mineralization is found primarily hosted in a northwest trending dike. To date, the gold grades and the mineralized extent appear insufficient to be of economic interest.

Thin veinlets were observed to be hosted in the sedimentary rocks (mentioned by John R. Dickie, 1996). Vein density and mineralization/grade are minor in the area investigated in 2023. However, it suggests that vein system could propagate in suitable geological and rheological conditions. The hornfels aureole, the Tsichu Group/Keno Hill quartzite, and the Jeff Pluton constitute potential candidates for hosting economic mineralization in this sense.

The mineralized quartz vein system emphasizes the extensional regime and more likely the absorption of the regional stress noted by deformation in the shale, as well as deflection and open fracture forming in the intrusive rocks.

Soil samples collected on the south facing slope returned anomalous gold, and elevated RIRGS-associated element values. The highest gold grades in soil are spatially associated or on trend with the northwest dike system. The north/northeast dikes are unmineralized. They are seen as a late phase and suggest that the fluid system remained active after the main alteration/mineralization phase. Samples of each intrusion have been collected for age dating and whole rock analysis. Whole rock geochemistry results are pending at the time of this report being written.

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Previous work focusing on the dikes and the mineral potential of the intrusion should be re-evaluated. The Jeff Pluton (Nordic North) is likely a larger scale target with more potential. The 2023 exploration program confirmed the following:

- Strong correlation between arsenic, bismuth, antimony, and tellurium, associated with highest gold grades in rock samples related to northwest trending dikes.
- At least two phases of intrusive (differentiated by their orientation – composition – alteration) and possibly dikes originating from intrusions other than the Jeff Pluton
- Late-stage tensional strain allowed for gold-bearing fluids to form veins in dilatational zones, which developed as tension fractures across the felsic dikes

Additional work is recommended on the northern part of the property and in proximity to the contact with the Jeff Pluton. Seen from a distance, the Jeff Pluton appears to have rugged terrain. Exploration should be conducted from the valley on the northeast of the claim block.

A poorly documented intrusive plug mapped west of the Jeff Pluton should be assessed. Furthermore, prospecting a lower elevation and on trend with the dike corridor may have been neglected due to more attractive and accessible areas (mainly gossan and large clay alteration patches visible from distance).

The dikes mapped within the Jeff Pluton by previous workers should be investigated. Nonetheless, previous assessment reports mentioned that "*traverses conducted across the granodiorite pluton revealed no mineralization in place*" (Dickie, J.R., 1996).

The Jeff Pluton being the magmatic source of the altered/mineralized dikes is remaining a question. The geometry and orientation of the dikes (sill-like and sub-parallel to the pluton) suggest a different origin. This assumption of a buried pluton representing a secondary lobe of the main intrusive was mentioned by John R. Dickie (1996). Determining such could be undertaken with Terraspec Halo on rock samples to assist in vectoring towards where dikes could have acted as conduits to mineralization.

The recommendations above could be conducted with a four-day/four-person exploration program and should be under consideration for future exploration programs.

Appendix A - References

Abbott, G., 1983. Open File, June 1983 - Geology of MacMillan Fold Belt, NTS. 105 O/02. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Brock, J.S., 1968. Hess Area Project. AR019809

Cathro, R.J., 1986 Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory. Archer Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.

Chakungal, J., 2012. 2011 Exploration Program – Nug Project Area: Golden, Ug, Oly & Nordic Prospects. AR095843

Dickie, J. R., 1996. Geological Report for the Alp 1-18 Mineral Claims. AR093615

Gabrielse, H., 1980. YAP 1398 A; MacMillan River, Yukon District of Mackenzie - Alaska Sheet 105,115. Geological Survey of Canada.

Kelsh, D. J., 1991. Geological et Geochemical Report on the Who 1-66 Claims. AR092913

Marshall, P. G., 1970. Geological Report on the Alp Claims. AR092547

Rowe, J. D, 1977. Geological and Geochemical Report on the Pete Claim Group

Ryan, S., 2008. Geochemical Report. YMIP – Nordic Regional Area. YMIP 2008-056

Appendix B- Statement of Expenditures

Table 6 details the 2023 project expenditures. Compared to the proposed budget, expenditure incurred is approximately in line with what was anticipated. The number of samples collected was lower than anticipated, conversely transportation costs for mobilization and demobilization were greater. Report writing costs were absorbed in Snowline Gold Corp. overheads.

Personal and logistic		Activity	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Total
Labour	Senior Geologist	Prospecting - mapping - sampling	day	5	$ 500.00	$ 2,500
	2 Geologists	Prospecting - mapping - sampling	day	10	$ 400.00	$ 4,000
	Field assistant	Soil sampling - prospecting	day	5	$ 350.00	$ 1,750
Field Costs	$100 per worker-day	Accommodation	day	20	$ 100.00	$ 2,000
Float plane	Mayo - Bologna Lake	Flight - fuel included	hour	1	$ 5,469.24	$ 5,469
Helicopter	3 loads Bologna Lake to Nordic	Flight - fuel included	hour	3.25	$ 2,333.60	$ 7,584
Assays	Assay Lab and shipping	soil analysis	sample	76	$ 75.00	$ 5,700
		rock analysis	sample	8	$ 75.00	$ 600
		Subtotal				$ 29,603
		TOTAL				**$ 29,603**
		YMEP request (75%):				**$ 22,203**

Table 6: Expenses summary for the 2023 mineral exploration program at Nordic.

Appendix C - Statement of Qualifications

I, Jérôme de Pasquale, of:

Box 21201

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Y1A 6R8,

do hereby certify that:

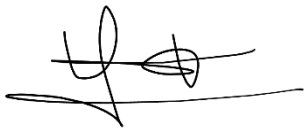
1. I am an independent, self-employed, or employed geologist with over 13 years of experience working in Canada in mineral exploration.

2. I graduated from Université d'Orléans-La-Source with a Maîtrise des Sciences de la Terre Option Géologie and I have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 2011.

3. I worked full-time during Snowline Gold Corp. during the 2021, 2022 and 2023 summer seasons for Snowline Gold Corp and part-time during the winters.

4. I planned and took part in the exploration activities described within this report in 2023.

5. I am the author of this report, and the data contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Jérôme de Pasquale **January 30th, 2024**

Appendix D - Sample Descriptions and Geochemistry

All sample descriptions and assay results can be found in the Appendix D – data folder.

Appendix E - Assay Certificates

All assay certificates can be found in the Appendix E - data folder.

Appendix F – Geology Stations

All geology station can be found in the Appendix F - data folder.

Appendix G – Maps

All geochemistry maps are available in a .pdf format in Appendix G - data folder.