2023 & 2024 Infill Drill Core Sampling
Junior Lake Property
Ontario, Canada

for

Landore Resources Canada Inc.

555 Central Ave., Suite #1
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5R5

Falcon Lake Area
Thunder Bay North Mines and Minerals Division, ON
NTS 52I/08 and 42L/05

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Justin Johnson, P.Geo.
Landore Resources Canada Inc.

Summary

In 2023 and 2024, infill drill core sampling programs were conducted on the BAM Gold (Au) Deposit and the Lamaune Au Prospect, within the Junior Lake Project. During the two programs 86 drill holes were sampled for a total of 1,913 samples, plus CRMs. Of the samples, 983 were analyzed in 2023 (392 from the BAM Au Deposit, 591 from the Lamaune Au Prospect) and in 2024, 930 samples were analyzed (653 from the BAM Au Deposit and 277 from the Lamaune Au Prospect). Samples were submitted to ALS Global for 50g ore grade fire assay and multi-element ICP-MS.

The 2024 program was designed with two main objectives: 1) To test portions of the 2022 BAM Au resource model completed by Cube Consulting Pty Limited and infill data gaps to strengthen the model; and 2) Verify the original gold assays within the Lamaune Au Prospect and infill previously unsampled drill core. The 2023 sampling program was designed with two different purposes: 1) To provide flanking samples to all anomalous gold (>0.1 g/t Au) values within the BAM Au drilling not already shoulder-sampled; and 2) Test previously unsampled, favourable lithologies in the Lamaune Au area.

The infill drill core sampling programs are considered a success. The programs confirmed several theories about the gold mineralization within the BAM Au Deposit, identified a limited number of significant (>0.5 g/t) gold assays, and most importantly, the additional assays will help support a more robust and stronger resource model. In addition, the sampling on the Lamaune Au Prospect identified numerous anomalous gold (>0.1 g/t) samples in previously unsampled drill core and validated the original assays. Additional work is required to verify the reproducibility between the original and current assays.

BAM Au Deposit

2024 Infill Sampling Program

In 2024 653 samples, exclusive of CRMs, were taken from 27 separate drill holes on 21 drill sections, from L600E to L2800E. The intervals were selected for a combination of reasons including testing modelled ore lenses, infilling gaps to strengthen the resource model, testing specific lithologies, and following up on projected mineralization.

Of the BAM Au samples submitted, 52 returned anomalous (>=0.1 g/t Au) values and 9 returned significant values >0.5 g/t Au.

Table 1: 2024 BAM Au infill samples with Au > 0.5 g/t.

Section	DDH	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
L2400E	0416-557	111.54	112.45	0.91	1.61
	0416-557	114.27	115.21	0.94	0.68
	0416-557	117.09	118.02	0.93	0.78
	0416-557	118.02	119.02	1.00	1.08
	0416-557	119.02	120.02	1.00	0.88
	0416-557	121.00	121.97	0.97	0.54
L1200E	0418-648	50.00	51.00	1.00	3.07
L1100E	0418-666	128.75	129.75	1.00	1.24
L1400E	0419-707	107.00	107.97	0.97	0.93

The infill sampling, depending on cut-off, adds to one existing interval, with several values of 0.1-0.3 g/t Au occurring near existing intervals. The 9 new significant values give the following weighted average values:

Table 2: 2024 BAM Au weighted assays containing new assays.

Section	DDH	New Intervals				Old Intervals			
		From	To	Interval	g/t Au	From	To	Interval	g/t Au
L2400E	0416-557	111.54	121.97	10.43	0.57				
L1200E	0418-648	43.68	51.00	7.32	0.62	45.18	46.7	1.52	0.56
	Including	50	51	1	3.07				
L1100E	0418-666	128.75	129.75	1.00	1.24				
L1400E	0419-707	107.00	107.97	0.97	0.93				

The infill sampling on the BAM Au Deposit reaffirms several theories held about the gold mineralization. Gold values can be found in inconspicuous shears and deformation zones that are easily missed within the gabbroic rocks of the Grassy Pond Sill. These values can range from anomalous to significant and be sub-one meter to multiple meters in width.

The younger, cross cutting, mafic to ultramafic dykes are barren. The occurrences of anomalous mineralization within them are attributed to xenoliths or lenses of country rock within the dykes, as well as intense shear zone being misidentified as thin, sheared dykes.

During the infill sampling program several gaps were identified within the database. These gaps resulted from partial data not being imported from various past sampling programs, which have been rectified.

The latest modelling completed by Cube Consulting Pty Limited in 2022 has proposed multiple mineralized lenses in the gabbroic rocks of the Grassy Pond Sill. The 2024 sampling will help validate and refine these lenses as well as infill several small sampling gaps, thus strengthening the next resource model.

Table 3: 2024 BAM Au drill holes selected for infill sampling, reason for selection and results.

Section	DDH	Reason	Results
L0600E	0421-822	Infill to strengthen model and infill area with sporadic anomalous values.	Multiple (8) <0.4 g/t Au results add to existing results to give 40.55m of sporadic, anomalous Au.
L0900E	0421-814	Infill small gap, adjacent to 0.3ppm sample.	No significant assays.
L1100E	0418-627	Infill several gaps within modelled body.	Two 0.3-0.4 g/t Au results expand on anomalous intervals. Several intervals discovered to have been previously sampled.
	0418-666	Infill gaps to strengthen model.	Three ~0.1ppm Au intersections. 1.24 g/t Au intersection between modeled bodies.
L1200E	0418-648	Infill small gaps within and adjacent to modelled body.	Signifiant intercept of 3.07 g/t Au and anomalous 0.1ppm Au, 4m from Au zone.
	0418-665	Infill small gaps adjacent to modelled bodies.	Anomalous 0.23 g/t Au, 1m away from known significant Au mineralization.
L1300E	0418-676	Infill gaps, strengthen model, hole twins 0418-632.	No significant assays.
	0418-678	Test modelled lens, give shoulder sample to 0.2ppm Au sample.	Single anomalous, 0.1 g/t Au, value.
	0419-702	Test modelled lens, twins 0418-631.	No significant assays, portions previously sampled.
L1350E	0419-672	Infill gaps in lens, strengthen model, should sample.	Multiple (5) <0.3 g/t Au values
L1400E	0419-707	Test lens, strengthen model, is a twin of 0418-647.	Multiple (5) <0.4 g/t Au values and one 0.93 g/t Au (no shoulder sample). Values roughly correlate to model lens.
L1450E	0418-667	Infill gap, strengthen model.	No significant assays.
	0419-709	Test modeled lens.	No significant assays.
	0420-736	Test lithology.	No significant assays, some core unrecoverable from core rack.
L1500E	0418-635	Infill gap within modelled lens.	No significant assays.
	0419-710	Infill gap within modelled lens.	Single anomalous, 0.15 g/t Au, value.
L1550E	0420-739	Infill gaps within and between modelled lenses.	No significant assays.
L1700E	0418-660	Infill multiple small gaps, strengthen model.	Two anomalous, <0.2 g/t Au, values.
L1900E	0420-740	Expand shoulder on zone and infill gap.	No significant assays.
L2000E	0418-652	Infill gap.	No values, portions previously sampled.
L2125E	0417-605	Test edge of modelled lens and geology.	Single 0.1 g/t Au value.
L2200E	0418-649	Strengthen model.	No significant assays, portions previously sampled.

Section	DDH	Reason	Results
L2250E	0421-753	Strengthen model, infill small gap.	No significant assays.
L2350E	0417-561	Infill multiple gaps and test modelled lens.	Single 0.17 g/t Au in short interval of anomalous values.
L2400E	0416-557	Strengthen model, infill gaps.	Multiple (6) anomalous (<0.2 g/t Au) and one significant interval with 6 >0.5 g/t Au values.
	0417-572	Strengthen model, infill gaps.	Two values <0.4 g/t Au.
L2600E	0416-524	Strengthen model.	No significant assays.
	0416-525	Strengthen model.	No significant assays.
L2800E	0417-592	Test modelled lens.	Single anomalous, 0.13 g/t Au, value.

2023 Shoulder Sampling Program

The 2023 shoulder sampling program of the BAM Au Deposit was conducted to ensure that known gold intervals were completely sampled. To establish this, the existing assays were examined and any interval with >0.1 g/t Au and without an existing adjacent shoulder sample was selected. Selected intervals were to have a minimum of three additional samples taken and followed normal sampling protocols.

A total of 392 samples, exclusive of CRMs, were taken from 39 drill holes (a small number of intervals were unable to be sampled due to the core being pinched in the core racks) spanning L0200W to L2600E. All samples taken were gabbroic rocks of the Grassy Pond Sill or from cross cutting dykes. From the 392 drill core samples taken, 35 were determined to have anomalous gold with values >0.1 g/t Au and 7 had significant gold with values >0.5 g/t Au.

Table 4: 2023 BAM Au infill samples with Au > 0.5 g/t.

Section	Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
L1900E	0418-645	83.12	83.72	0.60	0.68
	0418-645	83.72	84.72	1.00	0.82
L1100E	0418-666	232.66	233.64	0.98	1.02
	0418-666	237.60	238.55	0.95	0.70
L1250E	0418-675	89.97	90.90	0.93	**7.59**
L1150E	0419-714	19.86	20.86	1.00	1.07
L0800E	0421-820	200.16	201.16	1.00	0.53

The new assays have resulted in increased intervals of anomalous gold. A compilation of intervals is given below, using a weighted average cut-off of 0.25 g/t Au.

Table 5: BAM Au weighted assays containing new assays.

Section	Drill Hole	Original From (m)	Original To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	New From (m)	New To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
L0600E	0421-822	190.00	193.00	3.00	0.45	185.70	193.00	7.30	0.33
L0800E	0421-820					200.16	202.16	2.00	0.49
L1100E	0418-627	80.78	81.55	0.77	1.83	76.77	81.55	4.78	0.47
	0418-666					232.66	233.64	1.02	1.02
		238.55	240.55	2.00	0.61	237.60	240.55	2.95	0.64
L1150E	0419-714					19.86	20.86	1.00	1.07
L1250E	0418-675					63.34	64.29	0.95	0.32
						89.97	90.90	0.93	**7.59**
L1350E	0418-672					164.00	165.88	1.88	0.30
L1400E	0418-679					122.71	123.50	0.79	0.34
L1900E	0418-645	82.12	83.12	1.00	0.25	82.12	84.72	2.61	0.57
L2350E	0417-561	140.00	141.00	1.00	0.55	139.00	141.00	2.00	0.44
L2400E	0418-654					22.00	23.00	1.00	0.44

Lamaune Au Prospect

2024 Core Sampling Program

The 2024 program comprised sampling the entirety of two drill holes, testing the reproducibility of the earlier gold assays at Lamaune, investigating potential grade optimization through utilizing a 1.0m sample size, as well as testing previously-unsampled intervals. The Lamaune core was originally assayed for gold by Accurassay Laboratories Ltd. (Accurassay), which is no longer in business; thus 2024 sampling was designed to provide a preliminary verification of Accurassay results with those from Landore's current analytical services provider ALS Canada Ltd. (ALS).

Two drill holes, 1109-66 (L11800E) and 1109-88 (L11775E), were chosen for sampling with 277 samples, exclusive of CRMs, submitted. The original assay intervals were quartered, and the original sample intervals were generally respected. When the original sample interval was greater than one meter, the interval was shortened into two samples based on the prospectivity for gold. The previously unsampled portions were halved with sample intervals kept to one meter or less.

To simplify the comparison of the two laboratories, only the anomalous samples (>0.1 g/t Au) were considered, resulting in a small population size. The population size was further reduced by excluding those samples that did not have matching sample intervals. Of the remaining duplicate pairs, ~40% are within 30% of the original assay, which is the commonly accepted variability for field duplicates. Of the samples that fall outside the accepted range 50% of the samples have relative differences of <0.1 g/t Au with the remaining 50% have relative differences >0.4 g/t Au up to 2.7 g/t Au.

The low population size combined with low grades and the potential presence of nuggety gold rendered interpretation challenging. Although preliminary results indicate a generally positive correlation between the two datasets, the following additional work is recommended to further confirm the validity of the Accurassay results:

1. Reanalyse rejects (recommend recent rejects from 2021 and 2023) containing >0.1ppm Au to determine variability within the sample; and

2. Additional resampling of additional drill holes, to increase the sample population.

The sampling of the complete drill hole did identify anomalous Au mineralization that was previously unsampled. Eleven new samples, 8 from 1109-66 and 3 from 1109-88, with >0.1ppm Au were identified within garnet bearing mafic volcanics.

2023 Core Sampling Program

In 2023 a core sampling program was undertaken to expand upon the existing gold occurrences at the Lamaune Au Prospect. A total of 31 drill holes, from section lines L08600E to L12150E, were selected based on a combination of favourable lithologies and relationship to known gold values. A total of 591 samples, exclusive of CRMs, were taken from the high and medium priority targets and sampled using a nominal sample length of 1.5m. Only whole core was sampled, and intervals that had been previously sampled for other commodities were not quartered. Several intervals were unable to be sampled due to the core being trapped within the core racks.

Of the 591 intervals sampled, 55 returned gold values >0.1 g/t Au, with 7 having significant values >0.5 g/t Au.

Table 6: 2023 Lamaune infill samples with Au > 0.5 g/t.

Section	Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
L0900E	1109-56	42.00	43.50	1.50	0.80
L0900E	1109-57	119.70	121.25	1.55	0.96
L0900E	1109-58	179.40	180.90	1.50	0.56
		180.90	182.40	1.50	0.71
		182.40	183.90	1.50	0.59
		183.90	185.40	1.50	0.97
L11850E	1109-79	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.90

The new assays have resulted in increased intervals of anomalous gold. A compilation of intervals of anomalous gold is given below, using a weighted average cut-off of 0.25 g/t Au.

Table 7: 2023 Lamaune weighted assays containing new assay information.

Section	Drillhole	Original From (m)	Original To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	New From (m)	New To (m)	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)
L0900E	1109-56	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.69	29.00	31.50	2.50	0.43
						42.00	46.00	4.00	0.46
						98.59	101.50	2.91	0.34
L0900E	1109-57					113.50	129.00	15.50	0.34
L0900E	1109-58					170.40	171.90	1.50	0.30
						177.90	185.40	7.50	0.66
L08600E	1109-69	42.50	47.00	4.50	0.24	40.46	47.00	6.54	0.26
L11850E	1109-79	59.38	60.20	0.82	0.64	54.25	60.20	5.57	0.35
L11950E	1110-121					54.00	55.50	1.50	0.28
L12050E	1110-127					79.00	80.50	1.50	0.30

The 2023 program successfully identified additional gold occurrences within the Lamaune Au Prospect. The new occurrences were found within rocks deemed low priority when originally sampled however subsequent investigations have identified that garnets and/or veining within the host rock are important

indicators for potential gold mineralization. There is a good chance for additional anomalous to significant gold intervals within the unsampled drill core within these lithologies. Additional sampling of existing drill core is warranted, including quartering core previously unanalyzed for gold.

Conclusions

The 2024 and 2023 infill sampling programs succeeded in achieving their objectives. The sampling conducted on the BAM Au Deposit identified several additional gold values. In addition, the infill sampling will help refine and strengthen the resource model.

The sampling of the Lamaune Au Prospect core successfully identified anomalous to significant gold values in previously unsampled core, indicating potential for additional mineralization. Additionally, preliminary results indicate that the Accurassay analysis is comparable to that of ALS Limited's analysis although additional verification work is required.

Recommendations

- Additional BAM Au infill sampling programs to be conducted with the following considerations:
    - Testing the modelled ore bodies,
    - Performed in consultation with resource geologists to improve the resource model,
    - The younger, cross cutting mafic-utramafic dykes are unmineralized and should only be sampled when unusual geology is seen or on the advice of the resource geologists,
    - The potential to identify additional gold values within the existing BAM resource drilling of the Grassy Pond Sill is highest in drilling where original sampling was focused solely on the metasedimentary unit and gabbro-metasediment contact zone.
- Additional Lamaune Au sampling should be conducted with the following considerations:
    - Testing for additional gold mineralization in favorable geology (garnet and/or vein rich iron formation, garnet rich volcanic rocks),
    - For modeling consistency and grade optimization consider limiting sample size to 1.0m or less,
    - Further verify the previous Accurassay results.

Justin Johnson, P.Geo
Senior Geologist
Landore Resources Canda Inc.

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