Relevant Gold Corp.
NI43-101 Technical Report

"Property of Merit Report on the Golden Buffalo Property, Wyoming USA"

Effective Date of Report: 5/18/2022

Signature Date: 5/18/2022

Brad M. Dunn, CPG

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1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Barr Engineering Co. (Barr) has been retained by Relevant Gold Corp to issue a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical report for the Golden Buffalo Project (Project), located in Fremont County, Wyoming, USA.

The Golden Buffalo Project is a greenfield exploration project situated in a historic mining district with little to no exploration since World War II. Data for this report has been compiled from public resources as well as work executed by Relevant Gold and its contractors. There has been no historic or modern mineral resource estimation to qualify or quantify potential gold mineralization in this report. The Property has had limited production since 2020 by Golden Buffalo Mining Company producing numerous samples of coarse, visible gold from near surface trenching (Section 6.2.3).

Relevant Gold completed mapping, sampling, and ground magnetics in 2021 and expanded the land package by staking public land. This work assisted in constraining mineralization into drill targets to test with diamond drill core and further the project to eventually determine a compliant resource estimate.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Golden Buffalo Project is located immediately southeast of the Wind River Mountain Range in west-central Wyoming. The project site is located approximately 60 kilometers southeast of Lander, Wyoming (Figure 1-1) in Fremont County and is composed of both unpatented claims on public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Relevant Gold has obtained mineral interests with a lease-option with Golden Buffalo Mining Company and by located lode mining claims on BLM land. These claims are obtained by staking claims via the rules outlined in the amended General Mining Law of 1872.

The Golden Buffalo Project comprises a block of unpatented claims surrounding smaller areas of private lands, state lands, and other unpatented claims. The total land area controlled by Relevant Gold in the Golden Buffalo Project is about 3,725 hectares (9,205 acres) as of December 1, 2021.

The Golden Buffalo Project has two types of mineral claims and ownership categories. There is a total of 459 unpatented claims (BLM controlled) categorized in Table 1-1. Relevant Gold has a lease with an option-to-purchase (lease option) agreement with claims controlled by Golden Buffalo Mining Company (GBMC) (Figure 1-2).

Table 1-1 Ownership of mineral claims

Ownership	Claim Category	Number of claims
Relevant Gold	A	264
Relevant Gold	B	44
Relevant Gold	C	64
Subtotal		372
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	A	61
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	B	16
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	C	10
Subtotal		87
Totals		**459**

Claim Category Definitions

- A - Unpatented BLM claim; BLM controls surface and subsurface
- B - Unpatented BLM Split Estate (private surface owner/BLM controls subsurface rights)
- C - Unpatented BLM Split Estate (private surface owner/BLM surface owner & BLM subsurface owner). Surface rights of several claims is split between a private landowner and the BLM, while the subsurface rights are all controlled by the BLM.

Figure 1-1 Location of the Golden Buffalo Project

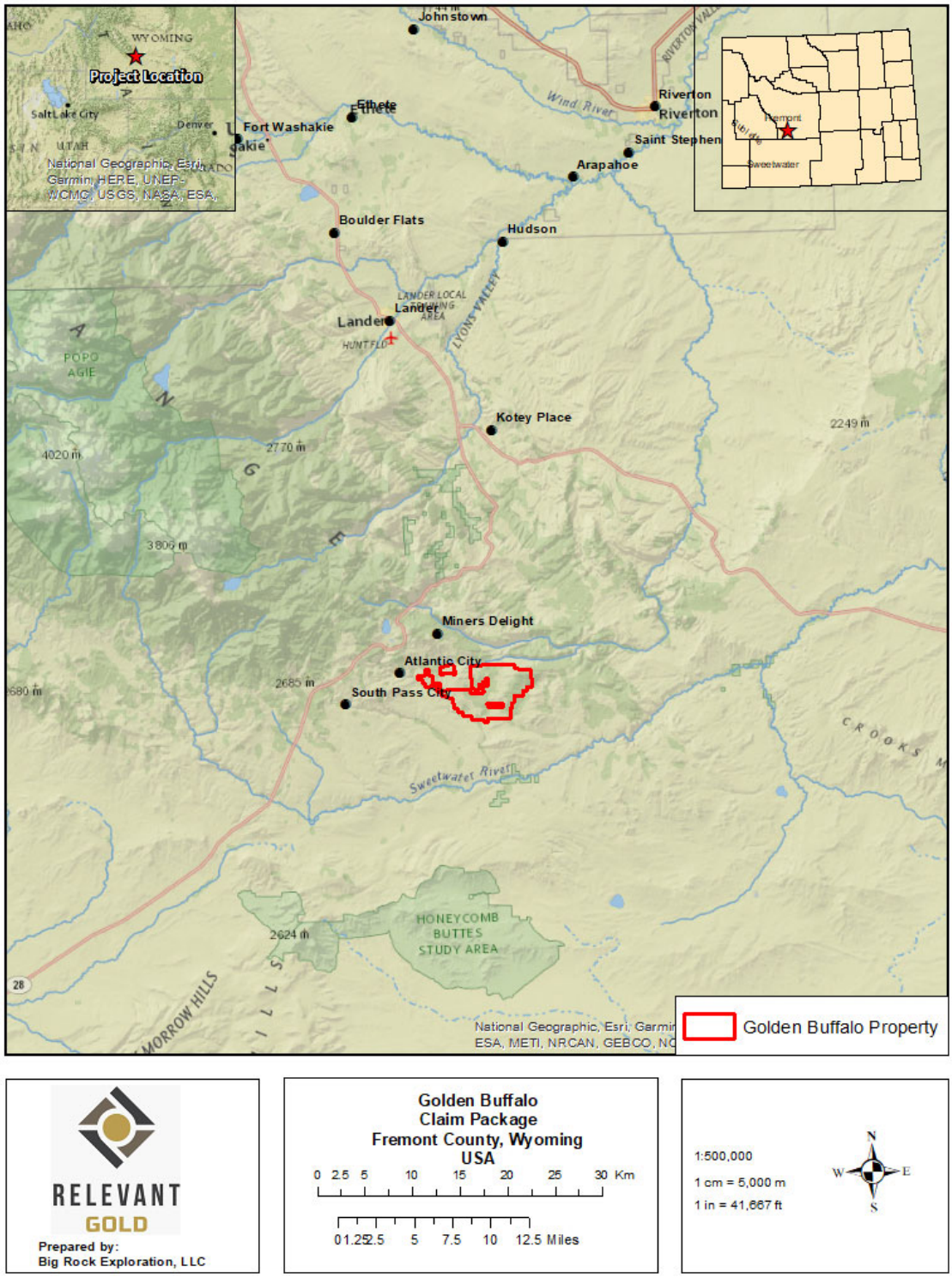
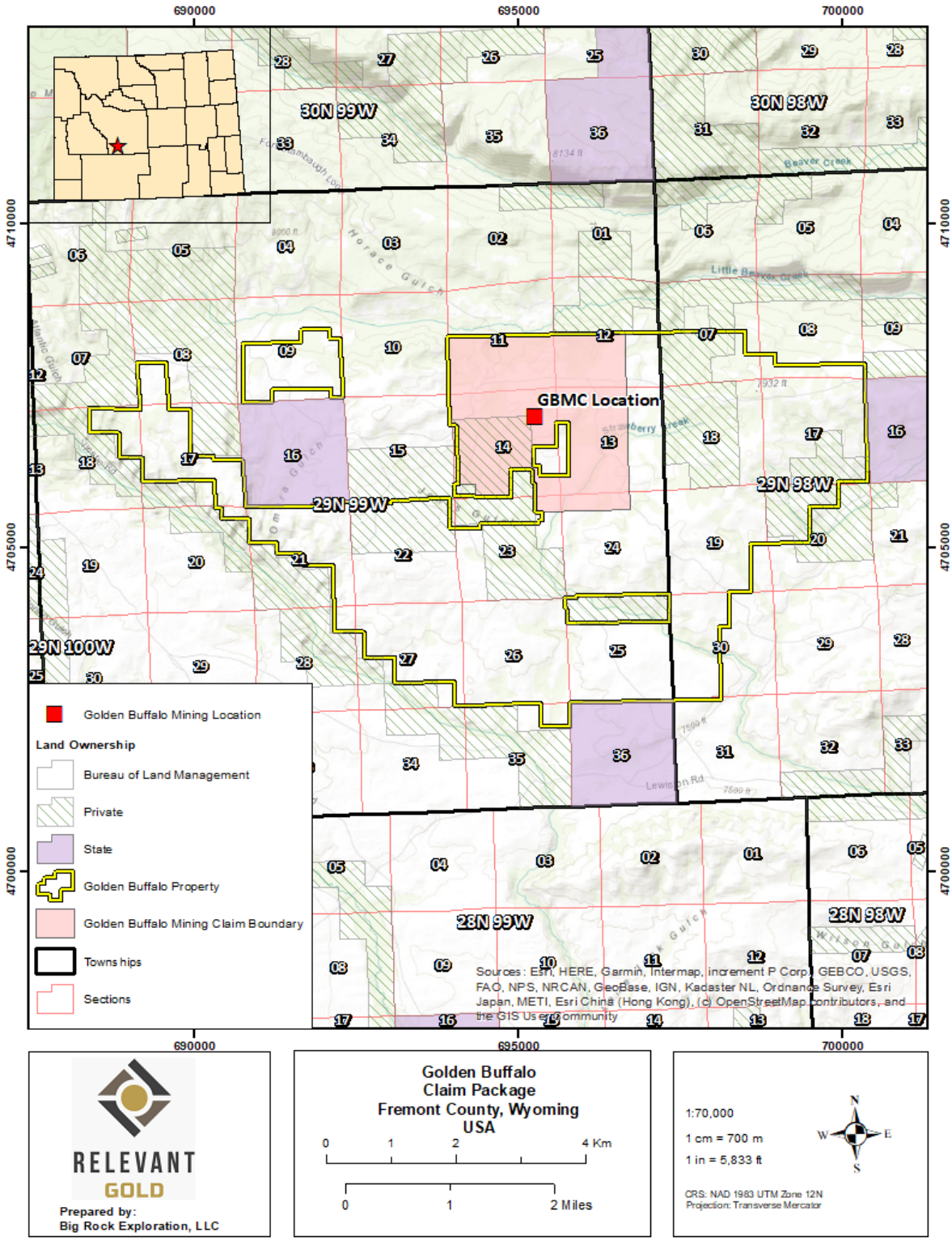


Figure 1-2 Local map area of the Golden Buffalo Project showing land ownership.



Relevant Gold has a Lease and Option-to-Purchase agreement with Golden Buffalo Mining Company on 87 unpatented BLM lode claims. Part of this agreement is an initial annual lump sum cash payment in the first year of the agreement and escalating annual lease payments, capped starting in year 3. Golden Buffalo Mining retains 3% NSR royalty, with an option-to-purchase by Relevant Gold.

Portions of the Golden Buffalo Project contain split estate lands, whereby the surface rights are privately owned, and the mineral (subsurface) rights are retained by the United States Government (USA). The split estate lands have mineral title reserved with the USA and open for location through the Notice of Intent to Locate (NOITL) process. The split estate lands require a surface access agreement to be established with the surface owner to legally address access; surface owners do not have legal authority to refuse Relevant Gold access to the mineral rights under their ownership. Activities such as trenching, drilling, or bulk sampling would require additional permitting under a Plan of Operations with the Bureau of Land Management or written consent from the surface owner.

The Golden Buffalo Project is located near areas considered Core Protection Areas for the sage-grouse. Several state agencies, including the Wyoming Department of Game & Fish (WDGF), can regulate permitting activities related to exploration activities such as trenching or exploration drilling. Mechanized activities at the Golden Buffalo Project requires consultation with the WDGF Habitat Protection Services to mitigate disturbance to any sage-grouse Core Protection Areas.

The Golden Buffalo Project is also in a BLM managed "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern" (ACEC). Mechanized activities at the Golden Buffalo Project may require additional permitting requirements by the Bureau of Land Management.

Exploration work that requires surface disturbances is regulated by the BLM and the Land Quality Division (LQD) of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) regulates certain activities on publicly-managed lands under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Relevant Gold submitted a Plan of Operations (PoO) for the Golden Buffalo Project December 06, 2021 to the BLM. The PoO proposed exploration drilling from drill pads constructed exclusively on federal lode mining claims. The BLM required Relevant Gold to complete an Environmental Assessment (EA) under NEPA rules based on two conditions:

- The designation of the South Pass and Lewiston areas as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) by the BLM
- The designation of the South Pass and Lewiston areas as part of the Greater South Pass Core Area for Sage Grouse

The Golden Buffalo Project progressed through the EA permitting process for the initial drilling targets established. Both BLM and DEQ permits have been received and approved for this Phase 1 drilling program. A reclamation bond has been submitted and drilling may commence July 15th, 2022. This initial drilling program is currently planned for the 2022 exploration season.

1.3 Exploration and Development

Preliminary field reconnaissance, mapping and sampling of the Golden Buffalo Project were performed by Big Rock Exploration, LLC, on behalf of Relevant Gold in 2021. The results of this work confirm high-grade gold assays and visible coarse gold at the surface, associated with mapped shear zones and complex veining.

Golden Buffalo Mining Company has completed small scale exploration and mining activities since the summer of 2020. They have used an excavator to trench along a shear zone for upwards of 20 m (60 ft) and up to 3.5 m (12 ft) deep (Figure 6-5). The mined material has then been crushed and processed using a gravity separation circuit. This process has shown coarse gold in the shear zone and produced fine gold and gold nuggets (Figure 6-6). Some of these gold nuggets are several centimeters in length. GBMC has reported historical gold production of 600 oz since 2020 (non 43-101 compliant) (GBMC, 2021).

Relevant Gold has performed rock chip sampling and completed a small soil geochemistry survey. Rock chip assays values range from below detection limit to 168 ppm Au. The geochemical signatures correlate well with mapped structures. Gold dominantly occurs in quartz veins within mapped shear zones. The highest-grade sample (168 ppm Au) was obtained from an extensional vein located between two parallel shear zones. Most of the rock chip samples show potential pathfinder elements, for example As, that are known to correlate with gold in the South Pass greenstone belt ((Figure 9.2).

425 soil samples were collected and analyzed with an XRF along a grid spaced at 150 m and sampled at 25 m intervals across mapped shear zones. The soil survey shows an east-west trend of arsenic anomalies over 1 km (Figure 9-3).

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

There are two historic mining districts in the region: the Lewiston District and the Atlantic City/South Pass district. Both mining districts are in a belt of Archean rocks and saw periodic gold mining activity from the 1860s to the 1940s. Since that time, the districts have seen only limited exploration and artisanal mining. In the Atlantic City/South Pass District, several gold mines were developed, including the most productive, the Carissa Mine. The Carissa Mine produced over 100,000 oz, with historic estimates ranging from 50,000-180,000oz of gold produced (Jamison, 1911; Hausel, 1991). The Lewiston District had smaller historic development but had reported very high gold grades.

Historically, both district's gold mineralization occurs within shear zones with multigenerational quartz veining, with high-grade free gold associated with oxidized quartz veins (Hausel, 1991). Ongoing work by Relevant Gold includes mapping multiple sets of veins to determine their exact relationship, providing more data regarding both positive and negative mineralization associations. The gold mineralized shear zones commonly contain disseminated arsenopyrite and are bound by pervasive chlorite-albite alteration. Trace element gold mineralization vectors include As-Ag-Sb-Bi-Te and W (Big Rock Exploration, 2020).

The Golden Buffalo Project lies within the South Pass Greenstone Belt (SPGB), a Neoarchean greenstone belt located on the southern flank of the Wind River Range in the Southern Wyoming Province. The geological characteristics of the SPGB are consistent with other world-class orogenic gold systems such as

Macraes-Hyde district, New Zealand, Malartic Camp, Ontario and Quebec Canada, Kalgoorlie Golden Mile, Western Australia.

1.5 Conclusions

Barr has reviewed the Golden Buffalo data, evaluated available QA/QC data, reviewed mapping, and structural data in the context of the property geology and mineralization, and visited the project site. Based on a review of the known geology and historical mining of the area, the Golden Buffalo Project is a Precambrian orogenic gold target.

The Golden Buffalo Project is focused on a detailed look at the structure of the South Pass Greenstone Belt and how it relates to the gold mineralization. Researching the different sets of veining and shear zones will aid in determining potential drill targets in conjunction with further fieldwork and relevant studies. The author's review of visible gold and known data from the Project site and regional data from nearby suggests shows a strong correlation between mapped structural intersections with gold mineralization. The Golden Buffalo Project requires a significant amount of work to determine the extent of gold mineralization.

1.6 Recommendations

A phased exploration program is recommended to continue testing the property for significant gold mineralization. Phase 2 is contingent on the success of phase 1. Phase 1 exploration should focus on testing established potential gold mineralization areas at depth via diamond drilling as well as expanding on surface mapping and sampling.

A proposed budget for phase 1 drilling exploration in 2022, that would include all the above described phase 1 field activities, is about $2,050,000. A phase 2 exploration program is estimated to be about $500,000, for a total budget of $2.55 million.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference

This Technical Report was completed by Barr at the request of Relevant Gold Corp. and follows NI 43-101 requirements. Persons contributing are:

- **Brad Dunn, BSc CPG**

Table 2-1. Glossary of Terms

Term	Abbreviation
Acres	ac
Antimony	Sb
Area of Critical Environmental Concern	ACEC
Arsenic	As
Banded Iron Formation	BIF
Best Management Practices	BMP's
Billion years	Ga
Bismuth	Bi
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Bureau Veritas	BV
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2
Centimeter	cm
Certified Professional Geologist	CPG
Copper	Cu
Disturbance Density Calculation Act	DDCT
Drilling Notice	DN
East	E
Environmental Assessment	EA
Fahrenheit (temperature)	F°
Feet / foot	ft
Global Positioning System	GPS
Gold	Au
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	GBMC
Gram	G
Gram per tonne (gram/tonne) (mass)	g/tonne
Hectares	ha
Hydrogen Sulfide	HS
Kilogram	kg
Kilometer	km
Land Quality Division	LQD
Lead	Pb
Lewiston Project	Project

Term	Abbreviation
License to Explore	LE
Meter	m
Methane	CH_4
Miles	mi
Million years	Ma
National Environmental Policy Act	NEPA
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Notice of Intent to Lease	NOITL
North	N
Northeast	NE
Northwest	NW
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Oregon Trail Structure Belt	OTSB
Ounce (troy ounce)	oz
Ounces per ton (imperial)	oz/ton
Parts per million (concentration)	ppm
Plant of Operations	PoO
Quality Assurance & Quality Control	QA / QC
Relevant Gold, LLC	Relevant Gold
Selenium	Se
Silver	Ag
South	S
South Pass Greenstone Belt	SPGB
Southeast	SE
Southwest	SW
Stock Raising Homestead Act	SRHA
Sulfur	S
Tellurium	Te
Tin	Sn
Tungsten	W
Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinates)	UTM
Uranium/Lead isotope dating	U/Pb
West	W
Wilderness Study Area	WSA
Wyoming	WY
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality	WDEQ
Wyoming Department of Game & Fish	WDGF
Wyoming Geographic Information Science Center	WGISC
Wyoming State Geological Survey	WSGS
Zinc	Zn

2.2 Qualified Person

The Qualified Person for this NI 43-101 Technical Report is:

- Brad Dunn, CPG

Mr. Dunn visited the site on July 27, 2021.

Mr. Dunn is responsible for the preparation and supervision of the Technical Report.

Mr. Dunn is responsible for each Item in the Technical Report as The Qualified Person.

2.3 Units

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. However, because this project is in the United States, much of the data and historic information gathered is based on Imperial units. Where Imperial units are referenced, the following conversions were used:

Linear Measure

- 1 centimeter = 0.3937 inches
- 1 meter = 3.2808 feet
- 1 kilometer = 0.6214 miles

Area Measure

- 1 hectare = 2.471 acres = 0.0039 square miles
- 1 square kilometer = 0.386 square miles

Weight

- 1 troy ounce = 31.103 grams
- 1 kilogram = 2.205 pounds
- 1 tonne = 1.1023 short tons = 2,205 pounds

Concentration

- 1 percent (%) = 10,000 parts per million (ppm)
- 1 part per million (ppm) = 10,000 parts per billion (ppb)
- 1 troy ounce/tonne (metric) = 34.286 grams/tonne (g/tonne)

Currency

All references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States of America.

Geographic Coordinates

Unless otherwise noted, all geographic coordinates are in Universal Transvers Mercator, North American Datum 1983, Zone 12, Meters (UTM Z12 NAD83).

Public Land Survey System ("PLSS")

PLSS is the surveying system used for most of the western United States to subdivide and plat real property for sale and settling. The PLSS uses unique terms to specify parcels of land, some of which are used in this report. A set of east-west (Range, R) and north-south (Township, T) principal meridian lines are used to divide land units into 36 square miles. Each land unit, called a "township", is a square measuring six by six miles. These townships are furthered subdivided into 36 individual "sections", measuring 1 square mile. Further subdivisions use one-quarter fractions and cardinal directions to specify exact land divisions.

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

This technical report has been prepared by Brad Dunn, CPG, an independent qualified person at the request of Relevant Gold Corp (issuer) and as such he was required to review the technical documentation related to the Golden Buffalo Project.

The QP relied on the issuer to provide information related to the mineral claim data derived from Bureau of Land Management and the lease-option agreement described in Section 4.2 and Appendix A and B. The QP also relied on the issuer to provide the information related to the permitting in Section 4.3.

Barr has relied on several sources of information on the Property, including technical reports by consultants to Relevant Gold; digital geological, assay and survey data collected by others, and geological interpretation by others. In issuing this report, Barr relies on the truth and accuracy as presented in the sources listed in Section 27-References of this report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The QP is not an expert in the land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and expresses no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Golden Buffalo Project. Sub-sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 are based entirely on information provided by Relevant Gold and its consultants.

4.1 Property Location

The Golden Buffalo project is located within the southeastern end of the Wind River Mountain Range in west-central Wyoming. The project site is located approximately 60 kilometers southeast of Lander, Wyoming (Figure 1-2) in Fremont County and is composed of both private surface land and public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The approximate geographic center of the Property is 42.4925°N latitude and 108.6260°W longitude.

4.2 Land Area

The Golden Buffalo Project comprises a discontinuous block of unpatented claims surrounding smaller areas of private lands and state land. The total land area of subsurface mineral rights controlled by Relevant Gold in the Golden Buffalo Project is about 3,725 hectares (9,205 acres) as of December 1, 2021 (Figure 1-2). Portions of the 3,725 hectares (9,205 acres) are split estate mineral rights (Section 4.2.3), whereby the subsurface mineral rights were obtained from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM; public land) and the surface rights are under private ownership. The portion of the total land area with private surface ownership and BLM subsurface rights is 753 hectares (1,861 acres).

Not all surface land is controlled by Relevant Gold where mineral rights are located. This is discussed in more detail below.

4.2.1 Golden Buffalo Project Mineral Ownership

The Golden Buffalo Project has two types of mineral claims and ownership categories. There is a total of 459 unpatented claims (BLM controlled) categorized in Table 4-1. Relevant Gold has a lease with an option-to-purchase (lease option) agreement with claims controlled by Golden Buffalo Mining Company (GBMC) (Figure 1-2). Appendix A lists the location of claims - included with the lease-option with GBMC. Appendix C lists the location of claims controlled by Relevant Gold.

Table 4-1. Ownership of mineral claims

Ownership	Claim Category	Number of claims
Relevant Gold	A	264
Relevant Gold	B	44
Relevant Gold	C	64
Subtotal		372

Golden Buffalo Mining Company	A	61
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	B	16
Golden Buffalo Mining Company	C	10
Subtotal		87
Totals		**459**

Claim Category Definitions

- A - Unpatented BLM claim; BLM controls surface and subsurface
- B - Unpatented BLM Split Estate (private surface owner/BLM controls subsurface rights)
- C - Unpatented BLM Split Estate (private surface owner/BLM surface owner & BLM subsurface owner). Surface rights of several claims is split between a private landowner and the BLM, while the subsurface rights are all controlled by the BLM.

The claim outline is irregularly shaped, sharing boundaries with private land, other unpatented federal lode claims, and state lands. Claims owned by Relevant Gold or claims owned by GBMC have not been surveyed by a registered land surveyor to date. Golden Buffalo Mining staked their claims prior to 2021. Relevant Gold staked their claims in 2021.

The unpatented claims controlled by Relevant Gold for the lease-option are within or have portions in (Figure 1-2):

- Sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 30 Township 29, North, Range 98 West
- Sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 35 in Township 29, North, Range 99 West.

4.2.2 Unpatented Mineral Claims on Federal Land

The unpatented claims are marked in the field according to Wyoming mineral prospecting rules (WY LEG, 2021). Each claim is identified with 5 cm x 5 cm x 1.2 m wooden posts at corners with aluminum tags and a discovery monument, to which is attached a claim notice stored in a weather-resistant container. Each claim is about 457 m by 183 m (1500 ft x 600 ft). Each claim has a Certificate of Location filed with both the Bureau of Land Management office in Cheyenne, Wyoming and filed with Fremont County recorder's office in Lander.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (Relevant Gold, LLC., & Golden Buffalo Mining, locators), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on Federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. In recent years, there have been efforts in the U.S. Congress to change the 1872 Mining Law to include, among other items, a provision of production royalties to the U.S. government.

4.2.3 Private Surface Ownership and Split Estate Lands

Portions of the Golden Buffalo Project contain split estate lands, whereby the surface rights are privately owned, and the mineral (subsurface) rights are retained by the United States Government. The Stock Raising Homestead Act (SRHA) of 1916 (and subsequent amendments) is a legacy law that allowed a settler to claim 640 acres (1 section, or 1 square mile) of non-irrigable land that had been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as "stock raising" land. The Federal government opted to maintain the mineral rights to the land claimed under this law.

As a result, a landowner owns the surface rights for lands patented under the SRHA. The landowner has the right to develop these lands in the manner set forth by the Homestead Acts, as intended by Congress. This includes developing water sources and infrastructure associated with grazing and raising forage crops.

A 1993 amendment to the SRHA (Public Law No. 103-23 of April 16, 1993 (107 Stat. 60), resolved several problems regarding subsurface estates. The amendment clarified the process to file a Notice of Intent to Locate (NOITL) a lode mining claim. Once a NOITL is filed with the BLM, the surface landowners are notified within 90 days the NOITL issuer intends to enter the lands described in the NOITL to explore for a valuable mineral deposit or deposits. Once the BLM has submitted a copy of the NOITL to the surface landowner, the NOITL claimant can enter the land after 30 days from the date of receipt. The claimant then has a further 60 days to explore and stake a mining claim.

According to the agreement with Golden Buffalo Mining, Relevant Gold has the mineral rights on the lands covered by NOITLs and associated mineral claims that were filed by Golden Buffalo Mining. These rights include the right to complete exploration activities that do not cause any surface disturbance. Activities such as trenching, drilling, or bulk sampling would require additional permitting under a Plan of Operations with the Bureau of Land Management or written consent from the surface owner.

4.2.4 Annual Claim Holding Costs

Unpatented mining claims staked on BLM-controlled property are subject to annual claim maintenance fees. Claimants must pay an annual maintenance fee on or before September 1 of every year to continue to hold their mining claim. Paying the maintenance fee replaces the requirement of performing annual assessment work on each mining claim. Regulations governing mining claim maintenance fees are found in U.S. regulations 43 CFR Parts 3834, 3835, and 3836. The maintenance fee covers September 1 of each year to August 31 of the following year. At the time of this report, Relevant Gold has paid fees through August 31, 2022. Relevant Gold's 2021 estimated mineral lease holding costs for the Golden Buffalo unpatented mining claims are estimated at $675,735 (Table 4-2). The agreement with Golden Buffalo Mining has a lower annual lease payment starting in 2022 (Section 4.2.5). Annual fees and filing requirements are subject to change.

An Affidavit of Intent to Hold fees for claims is also required to be filed with the Fremont County Register of Deeds after yearly maintenance fees are paid with the BLM. Annual fees and filing requirements are subject to change.

Table 4-2. 2021 estimated mineral lease holding costs of the Golden Buffalo Project

Relevant Gold Unpatented Claims

Number of Claims	Category	Cost	**Total Annual Fees**
372	BLM Maintenance Fee	$ 165	$ 61,380
Golden Buffalo Mining Unpatented Claims			
Number of Claims	Category		**Total**
87	BLM Maintenance Fee	$ 165	$ 14,355
	2021 Lease fee	one time	$ 300,000
	Lease agreement payment	one time	$ 300,000
	2021 Total Holding Costs		**$ 675,735**

4.2.5 Golden Buffalo Lease Agreement

Relevant Gold Corp has a Lease and Option to Purchase agreement with Golden Buffalo Mining on 87 unpatented BLM lode claims. The summary of this agreement is as follows:

- 87 active BLM lode mining claims
- $300,000 at signing; $300,000 by Dec 31, 2021; $100,000 due at 1 year anniversary
- Escalating annual lease payment capped at $300,000/year starting year 3
- 3% NSR royalty with 2% buy-back for $5,000,000
- 7-year lease
- GBM right to mine top 50ft throughout lease
- Stop mining payment of $1,000,000

- $15 million option to purchase

4.3 Environmental Permits and Licenses

The Golden Buffalo Project is currently in the exploration phase. The following is a discussion of the main permitting issues relevant to this stage of operations. Beyond exploration drilling of the project, additional development would require obtaining permits not discussed in this report.

Exploration work that requires surface disturbances is regulated by the BLM and the Land Quality Division (LQD) of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ). Mineral exploration that does not cause any significant surface disturbance and does not use any mechanized equipment, in general, requires no permitting. The LQD is charged with ensuring any land disturbances related to mineral exploration and mining have a minimal impact and affected areas are appropriately reclaimed once activities are complete. Relevant Gold and its subcontractors have conducted exploration work without any significant surface disturbances and have not had to operate under any existing permits. Any exploration work using mechanized equipment, such as drilling, does require permitting with the BLM and WDEQ.

Relevant Gold submitted a Plan of Operations (PoO) for the Golden Buffalo Project December 06, 2021 to the BLM. The PoO proposed exploration drilling from drill pads constructed exclusively on federal lode mining claims. The BLM required Relevant Gold to complete an Environmental Assessment (EA) under NEPA rules based on two conditions:

- The designation of the South Pass and Lewiston areas as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) by the BLM
- The designation of the South Pass and Lewiston areas as part of the Greater South Pass Core Area for Sage Grouse

The Golden Buffalo Project progressed through the EA permitting process for the initial drilling targets established. Both BLM and DEQ permits have been received and approved for this Phase 1 drilling program. A reclamation bond has been submitted and drilling may commence July 15th, 2022. This initial drilling program is currently planned for the 2022 exploration season.

4.3.1 Greater Sage Grouse

The U.S. Department of the Interior considered listing the Greater Sage-Grouse for threatened or endangered protection under the Endangered Species Act in the mid-2010s. The outcome was that the Greater Sage-Grouse management would be left to individual states, thereby still allowing certain activities in sage-grouse areas. Several state agencies, including the Wyoming Department of Game & Fish (WDGF), can regulate permitting activities near sage-grouse areas known as Core Protection Areas. Mechanized activities at the Golden Buffalo Project requires consultation with the WDGF Habitat Protection Services to mitigate disturbance to any sage-grouse Core Protection Areas.

4.3.2 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The Bureau of Land Management manages Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, or ACECs, which are designated areas where special management attention is needed to protect important historical, cultural, and scenic values, fish and wildlife or other natural resources. The Golden Buffalo Project is within the

boundaries of the South Pass Historical Landscape ACEC. Mechanized activities at the Golden Buffalo Project may require additional permitting requirements by the Bureau of Land Management.

4.3.3 Existing Exploration Operations

On May 5, 2020, the Golden Buffalo Mining Company (GBMC) submitted a Plan of Operations to the BLM for exploration within the NE quarter of Sec. 14, T. 29 N., R. 99 W. (Figure 1-2). The Plan of Operations (PoO) proposed to disturb up to 1.1 acres (0.45 ha) of land via trenching and processing. The BLM completed an Environmental Assessment (July 2020) of the PoO and concluded a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), thereby allowing GBMC to begin exploration activities. GBMC completed a License to Explore with the WDEQ, which they applied for on April 30, 2020, and approved by the WDEQ on July 24, 2020.

As part of the GBMC's exploration activities, the WDEQ/LQD performs annual inspections to ensure operations are in permit compliance. The 2021 Spring Inspection on June 10, 2021, documented conditions made since its 2020 inspection (Appendix B). Several conditions were observed that required modifications to ensure permit compliance. Some topsoil stockpiles were intermingled with rock piles and were not properly labeled. Also, the trenching completed to date did not correspond to the GMBC's existing exploration plan. The WDEQ/LQD requested that GBMC's should start the process to convert its exploration permit (License to Explore) into a Small Mine Permit. These activities do not affect Relevant Gold's ongoing, non-disturbance exploration activities on the other portions of the Golden Buffalo project area.

4.4 Statement of Significant Risk Factors

Relevant Gold has informed Barr Engineering that it is not aware of any other significant factors and risks, other than what has been described in this section of the report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Golden Buffalo Project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Golden Buffalo Project is in a rural and isolated area of Fremont County, Wyoming. Access is via State Highway 28, an-all season paved highway, to a network of well-traveled gravel roads, about 60 km south of Lander, Wyoming. From Highway 28, the project area is accessible east by gravel road to Atlantic City, a historic mining town. The main route is by following Prairie Breeze Road/Fort Stambaugh Loop east of Atlantic City for about 7 km. Roads to Atlantic City are maintained for year-round travel; roads east of Atlantic City to the Golden Buffalo Project area are unimproved and have no maintenance in winter. The project site is primarily covered by short grassland and shrubs. Overall, when roads and ground conditions are dry, access is good across the project site via high-clearance vehicles.

5.1.1 Operating Season

Without road maintenance, the field season is constricted to late May to late November due to drifting snow covering outcrops and access routes. If maintenance plowing continues during exploration, access could be maintained year-round.

5.2 Climate

Wyoming's South Pass region is on the Wind River Range's southern flank and is a semi-arid climate with cold, dry winters and hot, slightly wetter summers (Table 5-1). Persistent winds are common in the area, with the potential for daily rapidly changing weather patterns. South-facing slopes contain sparse grasses and sagebrush. North-facing slopes can host various vegetation, including trees (willow, pine, and aspen). Most creeks in the area are perennial, though ones with smaller drainage areas become dry by August. Spring runoff from the higher elevations usually occurs late June to July, causing many streams to become impassable.

Table 5-1. Climate Data near Golden Buffalo Project Area

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Maximum F°	34	36	45.9	54.4	65.1	76
Mean F°	23	25	34.9	42.9	52.7	62.2
Minimum F °	12	14	23.9	31.3	40.3	48.3
Precip. inches	1.11	0.66	1.92	2.07	1.76	1.19
	Jul	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Maximum F°	85.1	83.8	72.7	57.9	43.7	33
Mean F°	70.4	69	59	45.6	32.8	23.1
Minimum F°	55.7	54.1	45.2	33.2	21.9	13.2
Precip. inches	0.86	0.87	1.16	1.42	1.17	1.36

NOAA 1981-2010 Normals for Lander, WY 42.6753/-108.6686

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The closest communities to the project site include Atlantic City, Wyoming: 21 km, population: 56 (2019 U.S. Census) and Lander, Wyoming: 65 km, population: 7,555 (2019 U.S. Census) (Figure 1-1). Atlantic City was founded as a mining camp following the 1869 gold rush in the region. The town has ebbed and flowed with changes in gold mining technology. Today, the town maintains its rustic character with a small local population and a few businesses that cater to tourists. A closed U.S. Steel iron ore mine operated along Highway 28, approximately 3 miles north of Atlantic City, from the 1960s until 1983. Most mining infrastructure, including the old railroad, has been removed. However, large capacity powerlines are still present. Two ghost towns, Miner's Delight and South Pass City, are located northwest and west of the project site. These towns are remnants of the area's mining history.

Lander is the principal city in the region and is the county seat of Fremont County, Wyoming. It serves as the area's primary hub for supplies and lodging. It is located just south of the Wind River Indian Reservation, population 26,180 (2019 U.S. Census Bureau).

The local economy is a mixture of industries, including government administration, healthcare, education, and tourism-related to outdoor recreation. Lander Regional Hospital is a general medical and surgical hospital. Numerous federal and state governmental agencies have offices located in Lander, including:

- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- FBI Resident Agency of the Denver Field Office
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
- Wyoming Life Resource Center

Several non-profit groups also have offices in Lander, including:

- Wyoming Outdoor Council
- The Nature Conservancy
- Wyoming Wildlife Federation
- National Outdoor Leadership School (headquarters)

Given Lander's proximal location to the Wind River Mountains, outdoor recreation and tourism is an economic focal point. Lander serves as a base for departure for camping, fishing, hunting, wilderness travel, climbing, and mountaineering.

Lander has a public airport, but the closest commercial air service is from the Riverton Regional Airport, about 50 km northeast with service to Denver. The closest international connecting airport is in Salt Lake City, Utah (metro population over 300,000), about 450 km to the west.

5.4 Physiography

The Golden Buffalo Project consists of gentle to rolling topography, which forms the Southern Wind River Range's foothills. The elevation ranges from 2,300 to 2,400 m (7,600 to 8,000 ft) and is a high semi-desert

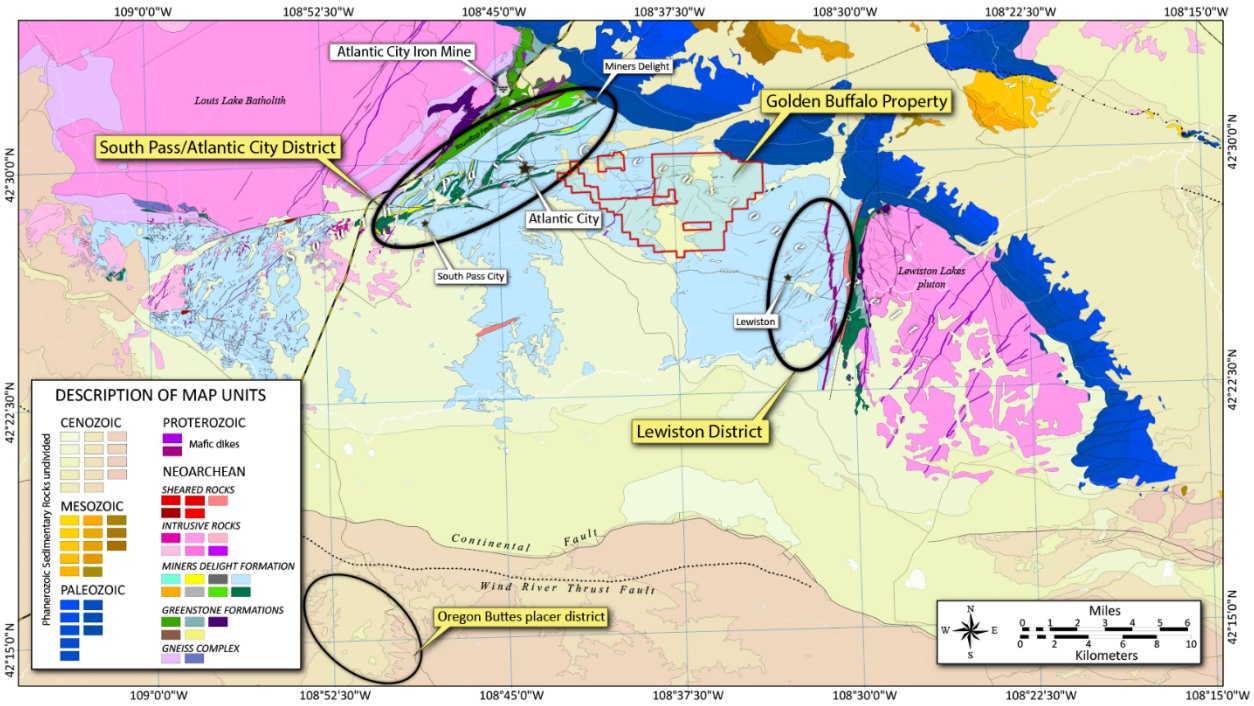
and covered with sagebrush and short grasses. The area is drained primarily by two streams; Little Beaver Creek on the north and the tributaries of Strawberry Creek, which drains to the south.

6.0 History

6.1 Mining History

There are two historic mining districts in the region: the Lewiston District and the South Pass/Atlantic City districts (Figure 6-1). Both districts are located within the Neoarchean South Pass granite-greenstone belt and saw periodic placer and hard rock mining activity from the 1860s to the 1940s. Since that time, the districts have seen only limited exploration and artisanal mining. None of the production statistics or assay values in this section are NI 43-101 compliant. No historic mines are known to exist on the Golden Buffalo Project.

Figure 6-1 Bedrock geology and location map of the Neoarchean South Pass granite-greenstone belt.



6.1.1 Atlantic City/South Pass District

The discovery of gold occurred initially in placer deposits in the Oregon Buttes area (see Figure 6-1) approximately 18 miles south-southwest of Atlantic City, which ultimately led to the Carissa Lode discovery in the South Pass district in 1867. The Atlantic City/South Pass district (Figure 6-2) included several historical mines, of which the Carissa Mine was the most significant historical producer. A summary of known historic mines and gold production in the Atlantic City/South Pass district is given in Figure 6-3. The Clarissa consisted of a 122 m (400 ft) shaft with 700 m (2300 ft) of drifts and produced an estimated 180,000 oz (5,598 kg) of gold from veins and shear zones in the Miners Delight formation. The reported average grade in the Carissa Mine was 10.29 ppm (0.33 oz) with high-grade zones up to 8,914 g/tonne (260 oz/ton) (Hausel, 1991).

In the 1970s, Anaconda Minerals staked a substantial land package around the Carissa Mine, but low gold prices hampered the project's longevity despite encouraging drill results (Hausel, 1991). The region has had other mining activity. An iron ore mine, owned by U.S. Steel, just north of Atlantic City (Figure 6-1) operated from 1962 to 1983, producing nearing 90 million tons of ore (Hausel, 1991).

Figure 6-2 Bedrock geology and named mines within the South Pass/Atlantic City mining district.

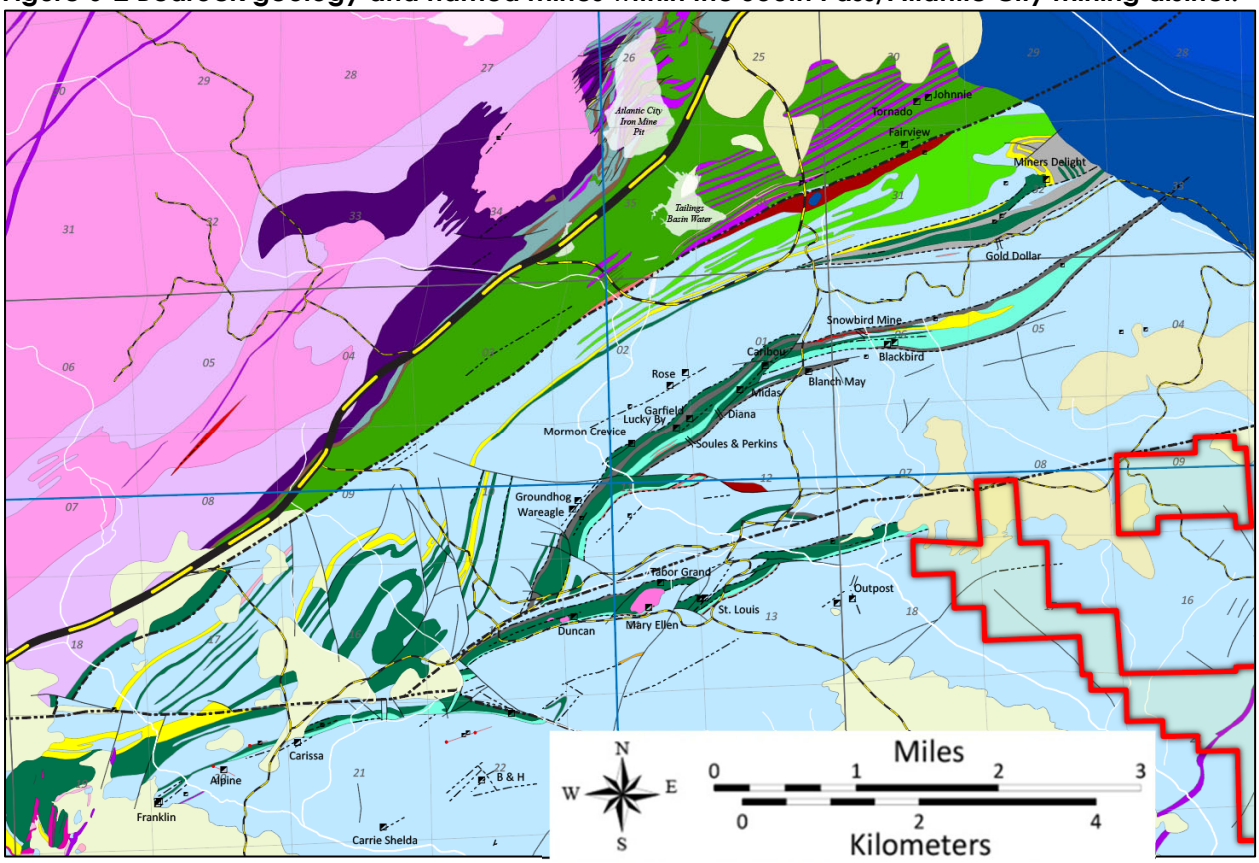


Figure 6-3 South Pass/Atlantic City mines with gold production, from Hausel, 1991).

Mine name	Location	Gold production (ounces)	Discussion
SOUTH PASS-ATLANTIC CITY DISTRICT			
Alpine	SW NE sec. 20, T29N, R100W	Unknown	The Alpine mine developed a thick (6 to 8 ft) anastomosing vein in metagreywacke. Sixteen samples collected from the mine yielded a trace to 101 ppm Au.
Atlantic Gulch placer	Secs. 6 and 7, T29N, R99W	750	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Arthur	Sec. 1, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
B & H (Empire State)	SW sec. 22, T29N, R100W	450	Estimate from Armstrong (1948).
Beaver Creek placer	T29N, R100W	500	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Big Atlantic Gulch adit	NW sec. 6, T29N, R99W	Unknown	Consists of 220 ft of workings, thus only small amount of gold could have been produced.
Big Chief	SE sec. 11, T29N, R100W	2,000	Estimate based on volume of mined rock and historic ore grades.
Blackbird	Sec. 6, T29N, R99W	Unknown	---
Blanch May	SE sec. 1, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
Caribou	SE sec. 1, T29N, R100W	25,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Carissa	NW sec. 21, T29N, R100W	50,803	Production based on Jamison (1911) estimate and actual production recorded after 1911 (Hausel, 1980). Other figures suggest more than 180,000 oz may have been recovered, although this is believed to be unlikely (Hausel, 1989).
Carrie Shields	SE sec. 21, T29N, R100W	1,750	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Charles Dickenson	Unknown	Unknown	---
Cleveland	NW sec. 21, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
Clipper	Unknown	Unknown	---
Cuba	NE sec. 20, T29N, R100W	Unknown	Very minor production, if any.
Dexter Tunnel	SE sec. 2, T29N, R100W	Unknown	Historic reports indicate the Dexter Tunnel was driven 1,400 to 1,500 ft in metagreywacke across regional structure. Probably minor production.
Diamond Development	SW sec. 29, T30N, R99W	Unknown	Short adit and winze in Flathead conglomerate. Minor production.
Diana	SW sec. 1, T29N, R100W	500	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Doc Barr	SW sec. 15, T29N, R100W	850	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Duncan	NW sec. 14, T29N, R100W	3,790	Estimate (750 oz) from Jamison (1911), and 3,040 oz of actual production after 1911 (Hausel, 1980).
Europe	Unknown	350	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Exchange	NE sec. 15, T29N, R100W	1,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Franklin	SW sec. 20, T29N, R100W	15,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Garfield (Buckeye)	NE sec. 11, T29N, R100W	21,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Gold Dollar	SW sec. 32, T30N, R99W	Unknown	The mine was driven 1,350 ft across regional structure. Possibly minor production.
Gould and Curry	Unknown	1,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Groundhog	SW sec. 11, T29N, R100W	1,500	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Homestake	Sec. 21, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
Independence	Unknown	75	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Kenyon	SE sec. 15, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
Klondike	Unknown	125	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Lone Star	NW sec. 35, T30N, R100W	2,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Lucky Boy	Unknown	150	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Mars	NW sec. 21, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---
Mary Ellen	NE sec. 14, T29N, R100W	6,250	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Meadow Gulch placers	Sec. 29, T30N, R99W	50,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Midas (1914)	SW sec. 1, T29N, R100W	1,380	Armstrong (1948) reported production for 1934. No other production data available.
Mill Hill hydraulics	SW sec. 12, NW sec. 13, T29N, R100W	10,500	Estimate from Spencer (1916).
Miners Delight	Sec. 32, T30N, R99W	60,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Monarch	NE sec. 21, T29N, R100W	Unknown	Mine consists of two adits with total of 480 ft of workings. Samples collected in mine yielded a trace to 0.25 oz/ton Au. Little to no gold produced.
Monte Carlo	NW sec. 32, T30N, R99W	Unknown	---
Mormon Crevice	Sec. 11, T29 N, R100W	150	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Old Hermit	NW sec. 13, T29N, R100W	Unknown	---

Figure 6-3 (cont.) South Pass/Atlantic City mines with gold production.

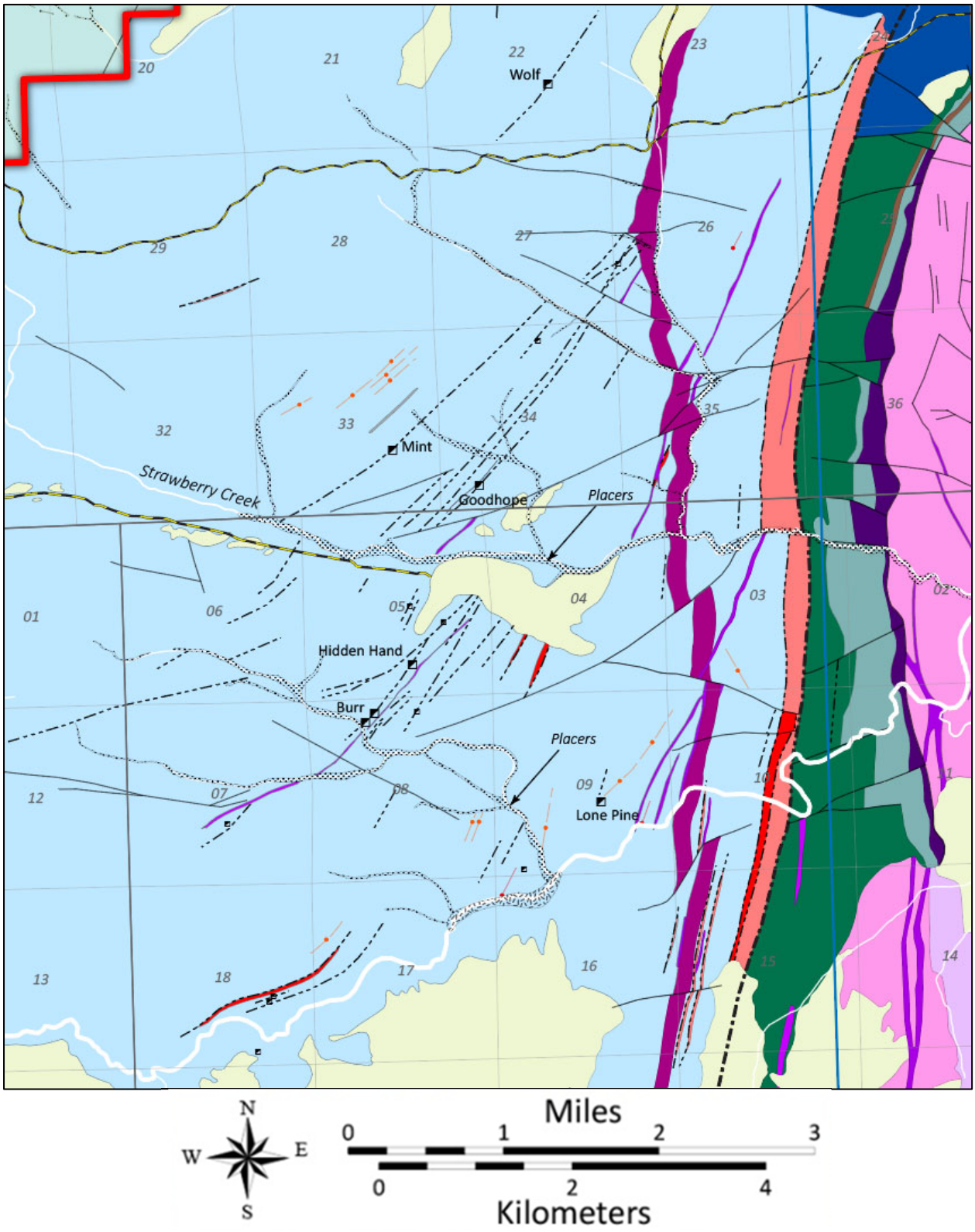
Outpost	NW sec. 18, T29N, R99W	Unknown	Mine consists of about 1,400 ft of drifts. No estimates available.
Payrock	Unknown	100	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Peacock	Unknown	250	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Promise Gulch placer	Sec. 5, T29N, R99W	1,500	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Rocky Bar adit	SW sec. 15, T29N, R100W	Unknown	29 samples taken in the 400-ft tunnel driven across regional structure assayed no gold to 0.03 oz./ton Au. Minor to no production.
Rock Creek adit	NE sec. 11, T29N, R100W	Unknown	- - -
Rock Creek placer	T29N, R99-100W	11,500	Reported production (Hausel, 1980).
Rose	SE sec. 2, T29N, R100W	250	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Smith Gulch adit	SE sec. 6, T29N, R99W	Unknown	Minor to no production.
Snowbird (Rosella)	Sec. 6, T29N, R99W	375	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Soules and Perkins (Victoria Regina)	NE sec. 11, T29N, R100W	25,000	Estimate from *Lewiston Gold Miner* (1894). Jamison estimated production at 17,500 oz.
Spring Gulch placer	NE sec. 33, T30N, R99W	1,500	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
St. Louis	NW sec. 13, T29N, R100W	375	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Tabor Grand	NE sec. 14, T29N, R100W	2,400	Estimate from Hausel (1987).
Tornado	SE sec. 30, T30N, R99W	Unknown	Minor Cu, Au, Ag production.
Wyoming Copper	Sec. 18, T29N, R100W	Unknown	Minor Cu, Au, Ag production.
Wyoming Mica and Metals	T30N, R100W	Unknown	- - -
Yankee Gulch placer	SW sec. 28, T30N, R99W	25,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
Yellow Jacket	Sec. 25, T30N, R100W	Unknown	Minor to no production.
Young American	Unknown	1,000	Estimate from Jamison (1911).
TOTAL PRODUCTION	326,123 ounces		

6.1.2 Lewiston District

Placer gold was initially discovered in the Lewiston District in Strawberry Creek and worked as a large placer operation around 1879. By 1886, prospectors had followed the placer gold from the Wilson Bar placer operation upstream to the discovery of the Burr Lode (Figure 6-4).

The lode gold operations in the district are poorly documented, were shallow but exceedingly high grade, with grades reported as high as 106,285 g/tonne (3,100 oz/ton) (Pfaff, 1978). To the best of Relevant Gold's knowledge, exploration within the Lewiston District has only occurred on the surface, with the deepest workings ending at the water table, which nears 100 ft (33 m) deep. Most historical reports indicate poor recovery due to poor mill design and was probably also due to refractory gold in arsenopyrite below the oxidized zone. Along with other challenges at the turn of the century, this made it difficult for this region to scale up and produce (Hansel, 1991).

Figure 6-4. Bedrock geological and mine location map of the Lewiston mining district.



6.2 Work History

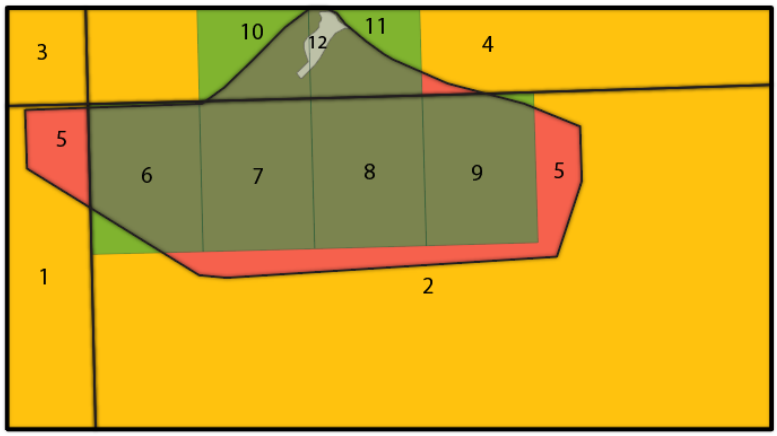
6.2.1 Surface Exploration

The Golden Buffalo Property has had little modern mining activity, but there is evidence of historic prospecting and localized small-scale mining activity. There are unrecorded but filled mine shafts, numerous historic prospect pits, and evidence of small-scale placer mining in valleys. More recent activity has been concentrated on trenching and small-scale mining along a shear zone on the north central portion of the property. Periodic metal detecting, hand-digging, and small-scale mining has occurred near this area since at least 1991 (GBMC, 2021).

6.2.2 Geological Mapping

Over the last 50 years, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) have completed numerous geological mapping programs within the South Pass greenstone belt and adjacent areas. Geological map data from all published works, see map boundaries and references in Figure 6-5, have been digitally compiled by Relevant Gold into a seamless coherent bedrock geological map of the district.

Figure 6-5. Index to published geological maps within the South Pass granite-greenstone belt.



(12) Bayley, R.W., Proctor, P.D., and Condie, K.C., 1973, Geology of the South Pass area, Fremont County, Wyoming: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 793, 39 p.
(11) Hausel, W.D., 1992, Revised geologic map of the Miners Delight Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Map Series MS-38, scale 1:24,000.
(10) Hausel, W.D., 1988, Revised geologic map of the Louis Lake Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Open File Report 88-12, scale 1:24,000.
(9) Hausel, W.D., 1988, Geologic map of the Radium Springs Quadrangle, including the Lewiston gold district, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Map Series MS-26, scale 1:24,000.
(8) Hausel, W.D., 1989, Revised geologic map of the Atlantic City quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Map Series MS-28, map scale 1:24,000.
(7) Hausel, W.D., 1988, Revised geologic map of the South Pass City Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Open File Report 88-2, map scale 1:24,000.
(6) Hausel, W.D., 1986, Preliminary geologic map of the Anderson Ridge quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Open File Report 1986-26, scale 1:24,000.
(5) Hausel, W.D., 1991, Economic geology of the South Pass granite-greenstone belt, southern Wind River Range, western Wyoming: Geological Survey of Wyoming Report of Investigations 44, 129 p., 2 pls., scale 1:48,000.
(4) Johnson. J.F., and Sutherland, W.M., 2009, Geologic map of the Lander 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Fremont County, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Map Series MS-87, scale 1:100,000.
(3) Scott, J.E. and Sutherland, W.M., 2009, Preliminary geologic map of the Pinedale 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Sublette and Fremont Counties, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Open File Report 2009-5, scale 1:100,000.
(2) Sutherland W.M., and Hausel, W.D., 2006, Geologic map of the South Pass 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Fremont and Sweetwater and Counties, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Map Series MS-70, scale 1:100,000.
(1) Scott, J.E. and Sutherland, W.M., 2009, Preliminary geologic map of the Pinedale 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Sublette and Fremont Counties, Wyoming: Wyoming State Geological Survey Open File Report 2009-5, scale 1:100,000.

6.2.3 Current Mining Activity

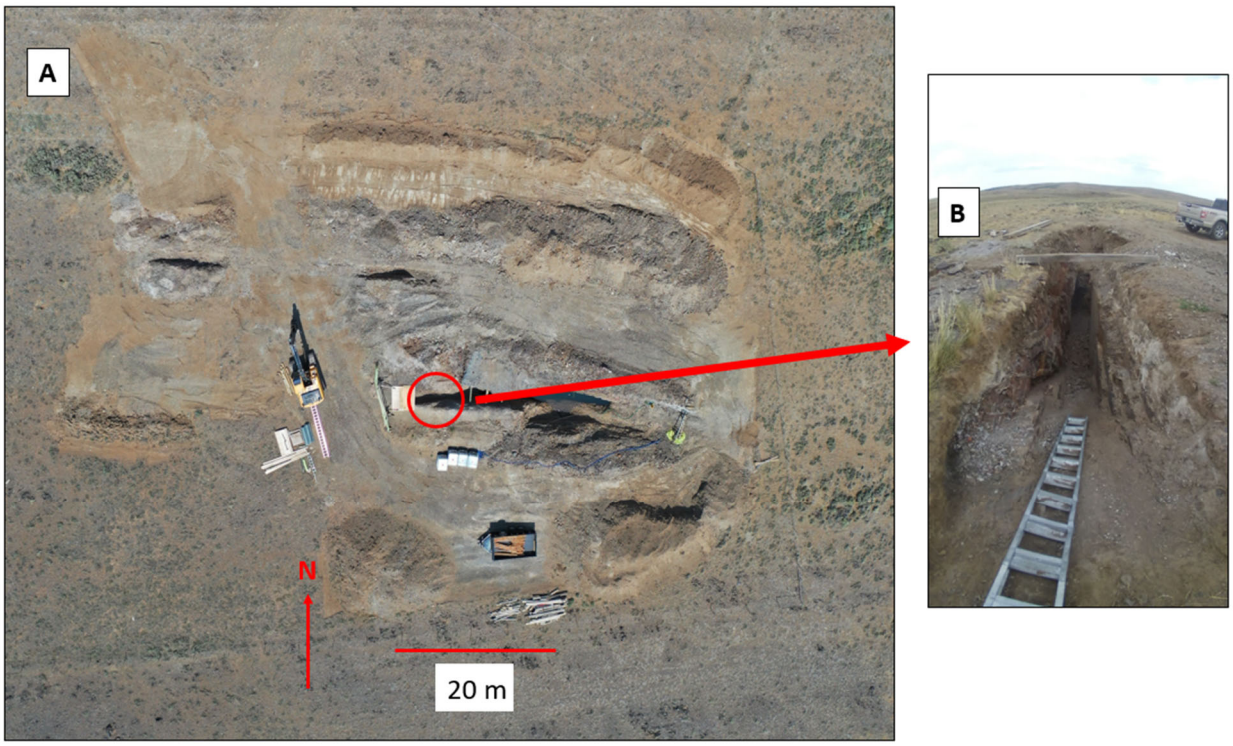
Golden Buffalo Mining Company has completed small scale exploration and mining activities since the summer of 2020. They designated an area of high potential for gold mineralization by metal detecting, mapping, and sampling coarse gold and gold nuggets near the surface. From this mapping, they established an area to pursue collecting larger sample volumes.

They have used an excavator to trench along a narrow shear zone for upwards of 20 m (63 ft) and up to 3.5 m (12 ft) deep (Figure 6-6). The excavated material has then been crushed and processed using a gravity separation circuit. This process has shown coarse gold in the shear zone as well as producing fine gold and gold nuggets (Figure 6-7). Some of these gold nuggets are several centimeters in length. GBMC has reported historical gold production of approximately 600 oz since 2020 (GBMC, 2021).

Golden Buffalo Mining Company has completed limited surface mining by using an excavator and digging a shallow trench on 0.45 ha (1 acre) of land. The details of the mining activity are taken from their Plan of Operations submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.

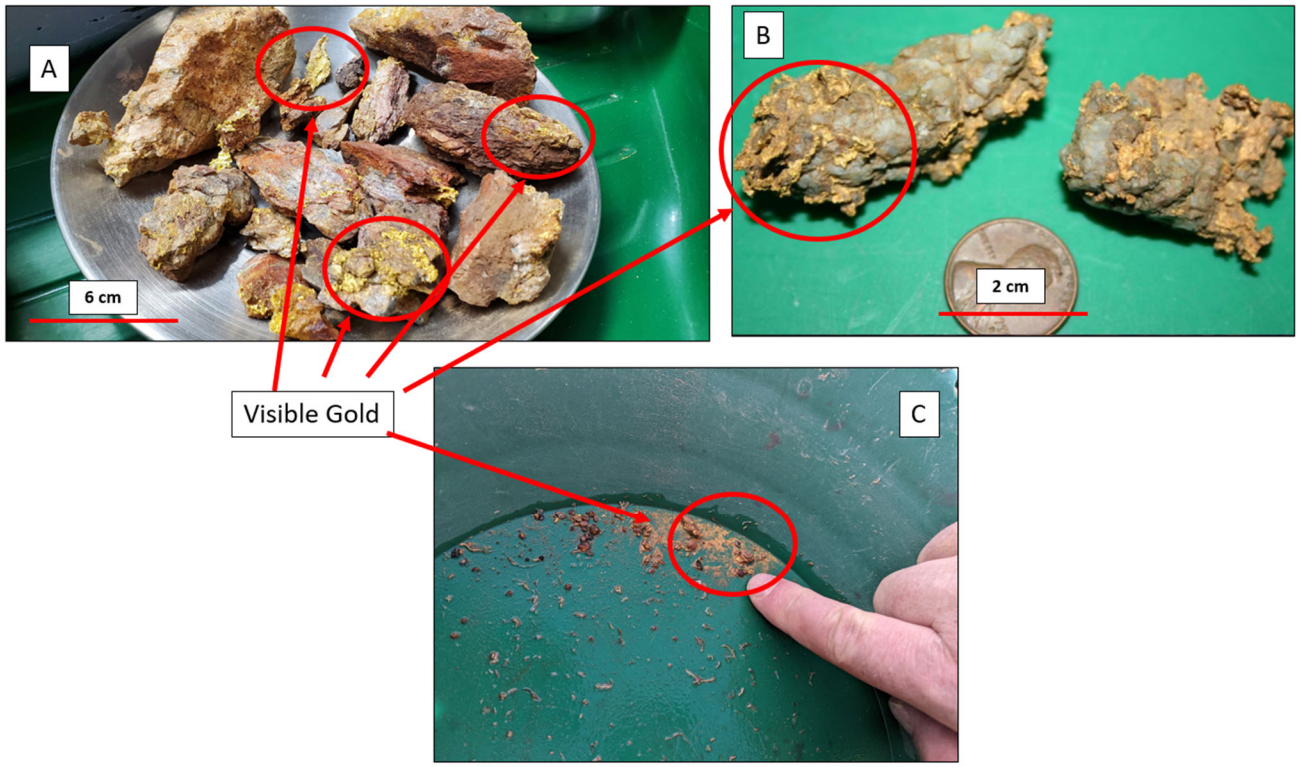
> *"Mining began by establishing a work area for the processing plant by stripping one acre (0.45 ha) of topsoil with a dozer to preserve all available topsoil from being compacted during processing and stockpiling. Next, exploration trenches were dug using a medium sized excavator that measured 4 feet wide (1.2 m), 30 feet long (9.1 m), and up to 12 feet deep (3.6 m). Available topsoil was salvaged from the surface prior to any excavation. Overburden and material for processing was stockpiled in areas that were stripped of topsoil.*
>
> *Stockpiled material from the trenches was transported in a backhoe bucket to a processing plant. The material was fed into through a hopper connected to a 14-ft (4.3 m) conveyor that feeds a 10-inch (25 cm) electric, jaw crusher. The jaw crusher feeds a 14-inch (36 cm) electric hammer mill where material is mixed with water to produce a slurry that flows to a gravity separation circuit. The gravity circuit consists of two ton-per-hour (1.8 tonne/hour) shaker table and centrifugal concentrator, followed by a reverse helix spiral cleaner and a 12-inch (30 cm) Humphry Spiral.*
>
> *The processing plant is mounted on a 24 ft (7.3 m) long trailer rated at processing material at 1 ton per hour (0.9 tonne/hour). The processing plant is powered by one 70 kW trailer-mounted generator and a five-horsepower water pump. Water is pumped from a spring-fed pond about 800 m west on private property via a 5 cm water line. Water is stored in a 5000-gallon (18,927 liter) tank. Water from the plant is contained in several 40-gallon water tanks with excess water pumped to an adjacent historic exploration pit, about 6 ft (2 m) deep, for settling and tailings storage. All water in the tanks and pit are pumped back to the plant and reused in the washing circuit. Tailings, once dry, and waste rock will be returned to the trenches as backfill. No additional chemicals or deleterious agents are in the processing plant."*

Figure 6-6. Pictures showing active prospecting trench



A. *Picture shows active prospecting trench completed by Golden Buffalo Mining Company with rock pile on north side of trench (July 2021; photo credit Big Rock Exploration).* ***B.*** *Picture shows inclined entrance to trench, depth is about 3 m (photo credit: Big Rock Exploration).*

Figure 6-7. Examples of processed rock samples with visible gold.



A. *Photo shows crushed rock from prospecting trench with coarse, visible gold.* ***B.*** *Photo shows closer view of coarse gold in crushed rock.* ***C.*** *Photo shows visible gold separated by hand panning from weathered rock within the prospecting trench. (photo credits: Big Rock Exploration)*

6.2.4 Historical Gold Assays

Golden Buffalo Mining Company completed several gold assays using Chris Christopherson Inc. of Kellogg, Idaho, an assaying company. Table 6-1 shows gold and silver assays from nine samples using a fire assay and gravity separation methodology. These assays show very high gold (Au) grades (up to 2972 ppm) and associated silver (Ag) grades from samples collected by GBMC (GBMC, 2021) during stages of their processing.

Table 6-1. Historical gold and silver assays from Golden Buffalo Mining Company samples

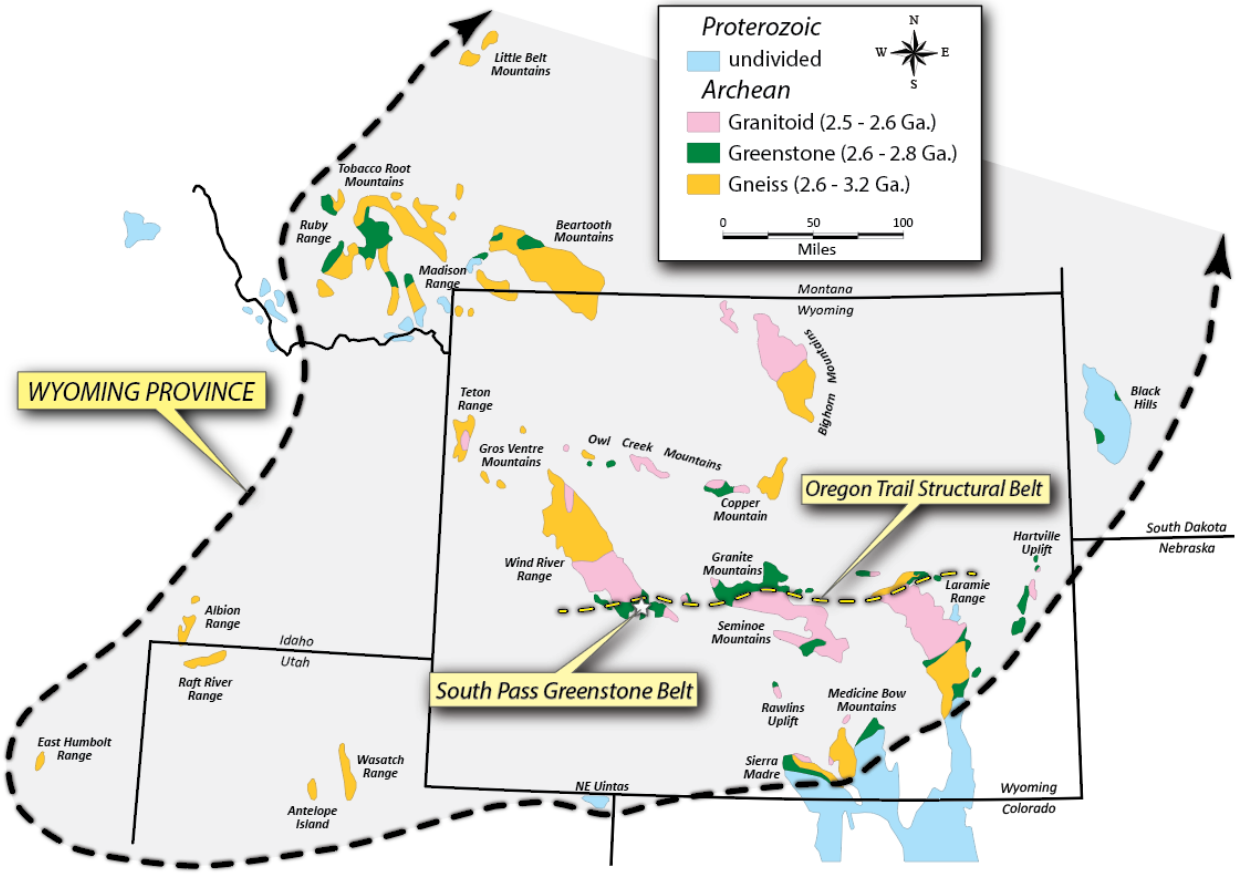
Date Reported	Sample #	Description	Au (ppm)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (ppm)	Ag (oz/ton)
11/10/2020	1	Run of mill (nugget effect)	16.33	0.525	9.3	0.3
11/10/2020	2	Shear zone - high grade	2972.20	95.560	171.1	5.5
11/10/2020	3	Classified high grade; -200 mesh slimes	816.52	26.252	33.6	1.08
11/10/2020	4	-20 mesh processed tailings	116.45	3.744	7.8	0.25
11/10/2020	5	Slime tailings after processing	11.57	0.372	5.6	0.18
11/10/2020	6	High grade super sack tailings	32.35	1.040	10.9	0.35
11/10/2020	7	Washed -3/4 inches	10.42	0.335	8.7	0.28
11/10/2020	8	Quartz run of mill	69.05	2.220	18.7	0.6
11/10/2020	9	Super sacks (tailings)	16.55	0.532	3.7	0.12

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

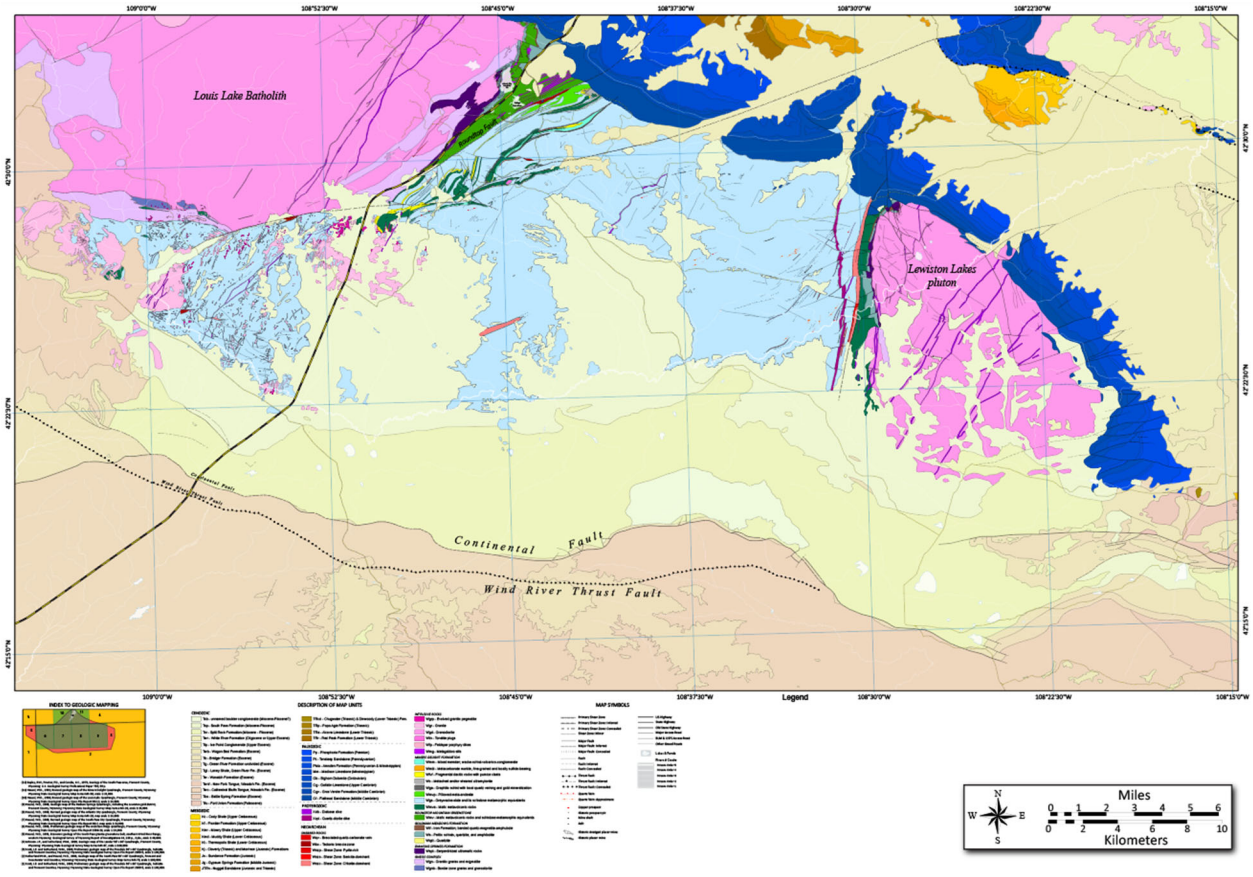
The Wyoming Province is a ~500,000 km^2 Archean craton that encompasses basement rocks beneath most of Wyoming and portions of adjacent states (Figure 7-1). These Archean basement rocks are exposed as windows through phanerozoic rocks in the cores of Laramide (Paleocene) uplifts but represent <10% of the total exposed area of the Wyoming craton (Houston et al. 1993). These basement rocks are composed of scarce Paleoarchean to Mesoarchean gneisses, localized Mesoarchean to Neoarchean supracrustal rocks and voluminous Neoarchean granitic plutons and gneisses (Frost and Frost 1993). Numerous publications over the last 30 years have shown ample evidence that the Wyoming Province represents a rifted, transported, and rotated remnant of the southern Superior Province (Frost and Frost, 1993; Grace et al., 2006 and references therein). Such evidence can be used to interpret the mineral potential of rock sequences of the Wyoming Province and Relevant Gold and its contractors utilized such evidence to target exploration for orogenic gold mineralization within the greywacke-slate dominated Archean supracrustal rocks of the South Pass greenstone belt.

Figure 7-1. Sketch map of the Wyoming Province and the Oregon Trail Structural Belt, showing the location of the South Pass granite-greenstone belt as well as the Laramide uplift exposures of Precambrian age terranes. Modified after Hausel, 1991.



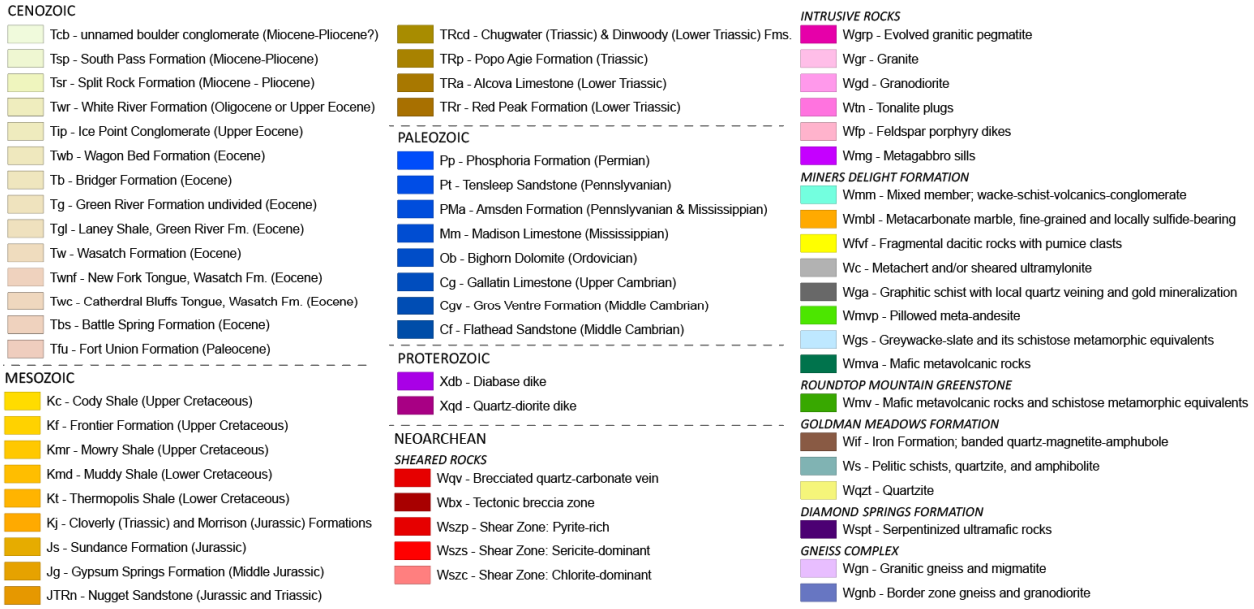
The South Pass Greenstone Belt (Figures 7-2 and 7-3), which lies near the southeastern tip of the Wind River Mountain Range, is one of several fragmented, metamorphosed, volcanic-sedimentary Archean supracrustal terranes exposed in the cores of Laramide uplifts of the Wyoming Province. Accounts of past producing gold properties in the South Pass Greenstone Belt (Bow, 1986; Hausel, 1991) document mining on a small scale, at narrow widths, and largely associated with shear zones and confined to oxidized ores above the water table (<80 feet). Available data suggests that much of the strike length of a given shear-hosted vein system is anomalous in gold with localized steeply plunging high-grade ore shoots systematically occurring parallel to the trend and plunge of stretching lineations within shear zones.

Figure 7-2 Regional bedrock geological map of South Pass granite-greenstone Belt.



Relevant Gold's recent work in the South Pass greenstone belt (SPGB) confirms the observations of Bow (1986) and Hausel (1991) who showed that gold mineralization is associated with shear zone hosted quartz veins and vein arrays. As well, gold mineralization generally correlates with biotite and sulfide content (pyrrhotite>pyrite>arsenopyrite), and the shear hosted quartz veins generally display 3-10-meter-wide alteration envelopes of bleached, sericitized and/or silicified greywacke. The next step for Relevant Gold is to apply the geospatial concepts developed by Peterson (2001), namely orogenic gold deposits are largely hosted in rocks proximal to late Reidel P-shears, throughout the district.

Figure 7-3 Detailed view of the description of map units as shown in Figure 7-2.



The SPGB, located on the southern flank of the Wind River Range, has historically been interpreted as a synclinorium bounded by a ca. 2710 Ma metavolcanic-sedimentary sequences of the Roundtop Mountain, Goldman Meadows, and Diamond Springs sequences that enclose a thick package of ca. 2670 Ma siliciclastic metagreywacke-slate formally named the Miner's Delight Formation (Frost et al. 2006a). This interpretation is questioned by Relevant Gold as there is clear evidence for major faulting and transposition along the Roundtop Fault which forms the northwestern contact between the Miners Delight Formation and Roundtop Mountain Greenstone. These supracrustal sequences overlay or are in fault contact with underlying older Archean granites and gneisses, all of which are intruded by ca. 2630 Ma Louis Lake batholith and Lewiston Lakes pluton (Figure 7-2) and younger Sweetwater Granitoids (Frost et al. 1998). These Archean assemblages record a complex deformational and metamorphic history from the Neoarchean and Paleoproterozoic periods.

Many studies exist on the lithologic, metamorphic, structural, and tectonic histories of the SPGB and surrounding areas, such as those by Condie 1967, Hausel 1991, Bayley et al. 1973, Hull 1988, Bow 1986, Frost et al. 2006b, and Schmitz 2005. These studies outline a minimum of three deformational events and contemporaneous upper-greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphism between 2.69 and 2.63 Ga. Schmitz (2005) documents a change in deformation regime from compression to transpression in the northwestern portion of the greenstone belt. The bulk of the gold mineralization in the SPGB occurs in transpressional, late-stage shear zones and fold hinges within the Miner's Delight Formation (Hausel 1991). U/Pb titanite geochronology studies by (Frost et al., (2006a) dates ages the alteration associated with the shear-hosted gold mineralization at the Carissa Mine in South Pass to 2635-2615 Ma in age. In the absence of age dating data, Relevant Gold's thesis presumes the shear-hosted gold mineralization in the Golden Buffalo Project and the greater SPGB to be synchronous with the regional folding, shearing, and associated mineralization in the Carissa Mine.

Multiple post mineralization Precambrian dikes occur in the Wind River Range, including mafic-intermediate dikes and granitic pegmatites. Granitic pegmatites are concentrated mainly in the NW portion of the SPGB, which Kilian et al. (2016) interpreted to be associated with ca. 2570 Ma magmatism. The mafic and intermediate dikes are relatively rare within the SPGB, but a 2164 Ma diorite dike prominently crosscuts in the project area (Kilian et al. 2016).

Tertiary gravels, conglomerates, and sandstones cover the periphery of the greenstone belt (Figures 7-2 and 7-3). The deposits belong to the Wasatch and South Pass Formations and consist of sediments presumably shed off the SPGB (Antweiler et al., 1980), and related uplifted rocks of the Wind River Mountains. Hausel (1991) interprets deposition of these gravels as syn-tectonic with the bounding, Laramide aged Continental Fault along the southern boundary of the SPGB. Love et al. (1978) reports substantial but low-grade paleoplacer deposits in these rocks. Similar Tertiary gravel deposits occur as isolated patches within the SPGB as well (Figure 7-2).

7.2 Local Geology

7.2.1 Lithology

The Golden Buffalo Project consists of a large package of metagreywacke from the Miners Delight Formation. Like the western Atlantic City District (Section 6), there are mafic-ultramafic rocks intermixed with the sedimentary rocks. Northwest of the Miners Delight Formation and across the Roundtop Fault is the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone sequence (Figures 6-2, 7-2, and 7-3. The district is bound to the east by the calc-alkaline granitoids of the Lewiston Lakes pluton and to the west by calc-alkaline granitoids and older gneisses the Louis Lake batholith. There are localized Tertiary cover rocks in the project area consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, and gravels, (Hausel, 1991) and many of the Archean units are bounded by regional faults and shear zones (Figure 7-2 and 7-3).

Within the project area, bedrock exposure is limited to weathered outcrops that are typically extend less than a meter above the surface. Locally, the Miner's Delight formation consists of metagraywacke interlayered with schists. Numerous faults and several quartz veins have been identified within the Golden Buffalo Property. A detailed bedrock geology map with an outline of the Golden Buffalo property is presented in Figure 7-4

Diamond Springs Formation

Diamond Springs Formation (see Figures 7-2 and 7-3) is the oldest supracrustal unit in the South Pass Greenstone Belt. Amphibolites, serpentinites, and tremolite-talc-chlorite Schists are representative of this unit. Others have interpreted this unit as komatiitic-mafic flows or an ophiolite sequence (Harper, 1985).

Goldman Meadows Formation

Stratigraphically above the Diamond Springs Formation is the Goldman Meadows Formation (see Figures 7-2 and 7-3). This formation consists of quartzites, BIF, pelites and amphibolites. Hausel (1991) interprets this formation as shallow shelf sediments interrupted by volcanism. This unit hosts an iron deposit in a structurally thickened portion of the unit, which the Atlantic City Iron Mine mined from 1962-1983 as a part of U.S. Steel.

Roundtop Mountain Greenstone

Oceanic pillow basalts dominate the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone with local beds of mafic tuff tuffaceous layers (Hausel, 1991). As well, the pillow basalts are cut by a series of elongate metagabbro intrusions that occur parallel to the strike of the rocks and are interpreted to have originally been subvolcanic sills that fed overlying pillow basalt flows. This sequence occurs predominantly in the NW portion of the SPGB and outcrops slightly to the Lewiston District's east.

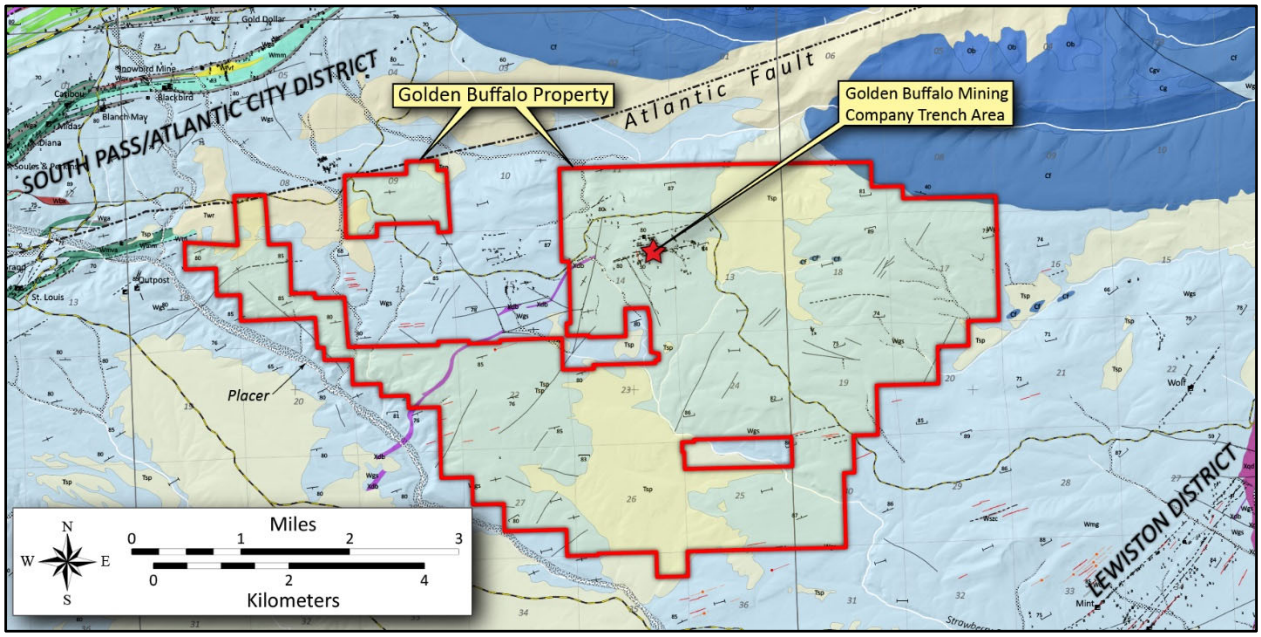
Miners Delight Formation

The Miner's Delight Formation is a thick package of metagreywacke-slate, pelitic schists, and graphite-bearing schists. Frost et al. (2006a) interprets this formation as bedded turbidite flows off an island arc. Additionally, they date metamorphism of this unit at 2635 ± 2 Ma. Thin amphibolite units also occur within the unit and are interpreted as thin volcanic flows or dikes and sills. This formation makes up most of the South Pass Greenstone Belt and is host to most of the lode gold deposits in the region.

Louis Lake Batholith

The Louis Lake Batholith is a calc-alkaline granitoid with some mafic component seen as enclaves within the granitoids. Frost et al. (2006a) interprets the intrusive complex as remelting of preexisting continental crust dated to 2629.2 +/- 2.8Ma.

Figure 7-1. Detailed bedrock geology map of the Golden Buffalo Project Area. See Figure 7-3 for bedrock geology legend.



7.2.2 Regional Structure

As depicted in Figure 7-1, the South Pass Greenstone Belt falls within the larger Oregon Trail Structure Belt (OTSB) (Rashmi et al., 2006). The OSTB is a broad deformational corridor that marks the major crustal boundary between the Mesoarchean Sweetwater subprovince of the Wyoming Craton and the Neoarchean Southern Accreted Terranes. The deformation has been dated at 2.63-2.65 Ga and shows evidence of multiple reactivation stages (Rashmi et al., 2006). This district is situated in the accretionary zone, making it an ideal target for structurally hosted gold deposits.

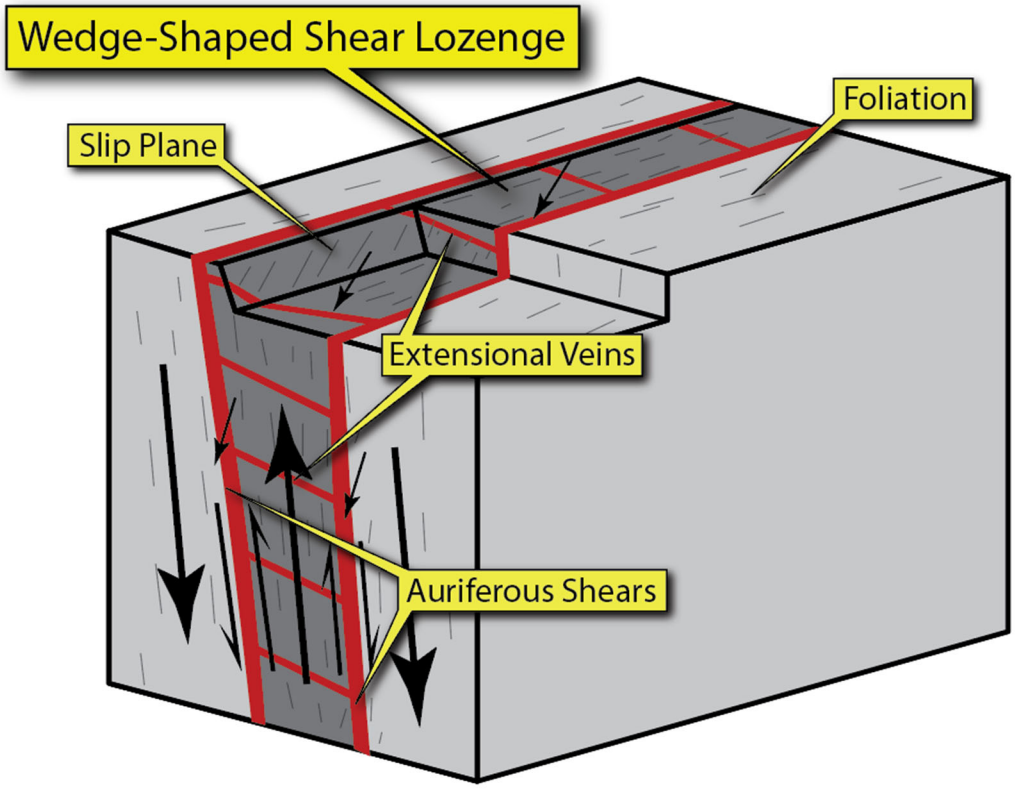
7.2.3 Local Structure

The dominant structural fabric observed in the metagreywackes of the Miners Delight Formation in the Golden Buffalo Project area is steeply dipping (greater than 70°) foliation (S_1) and discrete foliation-parallel, 2-5-meter-wide shear zones striking N80°E (Figure 7-4). Within the shears, steeply west-dipping stretching lineations, which give a sense of the direction of ductile shearing, trend 245° and dip 73° to the west. Within the area trenched by the Golden Buffalo Mining Company (see Figures 6-6 and 7-4 and 7-5), a series gold-bearing extensional quartz veins occur between two discrete shear zones exposed via recent trenching. These extensional veins are perpendicular to the stretching lineations measured in the panel of

rocks between the two shear zones (232°/58°). The junction on the extensional veins and shear zones are potential locations of seemingly bonanza-grade gold at the Golden Buffalo property.

Two generations of folding in the metagreywackes of the Miners Delight Formation have been identified in the Golden Buffalo Project area. One is earlier and observed as sub-horizontal folds that have been refolded to create tight, steeply plunging folds. This same later event is associated with the E-W shear zones in the area and the main source for mineralization.

Figure 7-5. Schematic model of structural elements of the Golden Buffalo area.



(Robert, 1990).

7.3 Mineralization

Historically, the district's mineralization occurs within shear zones with multigenerational quartz veining, with high-grade free gold associated with oxidized quartz veins (Hausel, 1991). Ongoing work includes mapping multiple sets of veins to determine their exact relationship, providing more data regarding both positive and negative mineralization associations. The shear zones are often abundant with arsenopyrite disseminated in the groundmass and pervasive chlorite-albite alteration. Vector elements with gold mineralization associations in nearby areas include Au-As-Ag-Sb-Bi-Te-W (Big Rock Exploration, 2020).

7.4 Alteration

Big Rock Exploration (Big Rock Exploration, 2020) defines alteration in the nearby districts as variable zones of chlorite-silica-epidote alteration near mineralized zones. Distal alterations are interpreted to be fracture-controlled silica-epidote alteration extending from shear zones and mineralized structures. The mineralized zones are gold-sulfide (arsenopyrite-pyrite/pyrrhotite) within veins or dissemination in wall rock with chlorite, feldspars, and sericite.

8.0 Deposit Type

Gold mineralization within the South Pass Greenstone Belt is consistent with orogenic gold systems.

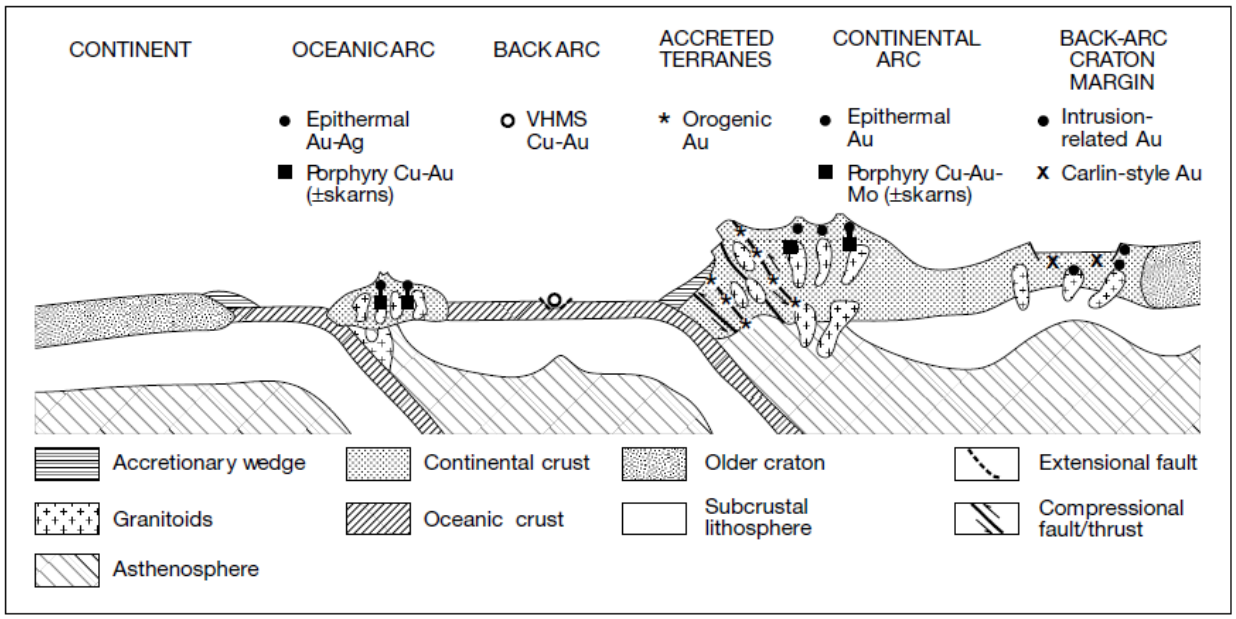
8.1 Orogenic Gold Systems

As defined by multiple authors (Groves, 2003, Goldfarb and Groves, 2015, Groves et al. 2018, Hu et al., 2017), orogenic gold deposits are a group of hydrothermal gold deposits formed within compressive to transpressive environments of collisional tectonic settings. They are associated with both accretionary and continental collisional events and are found globally in granite-greenstone terranes and metasedimentary packages (Figure 8-1). Orogenic gold mineralization spans much of the planet's history, with systems ranging from Archean to modern in formational age, with the largest known mineral endowments formed during periods of continental growth and supercontinent amalgamation. Examples are found on nearly all continents and include world-class deposits/districts such as:

1. Macraes-Hyde, New Zealand
2. Malartic Camp, Ontario, and Quebec, Canada
3. Homestake Mine, South Dakota, United States
4. Hemlo Mine, Ontario, Canada
5. Kalgoorlie Golden Mile, Western Australia

Figure 8-1 Schematic showing tectonic settings of gold-rich mineral deposits

(from Groves et al., 2003).



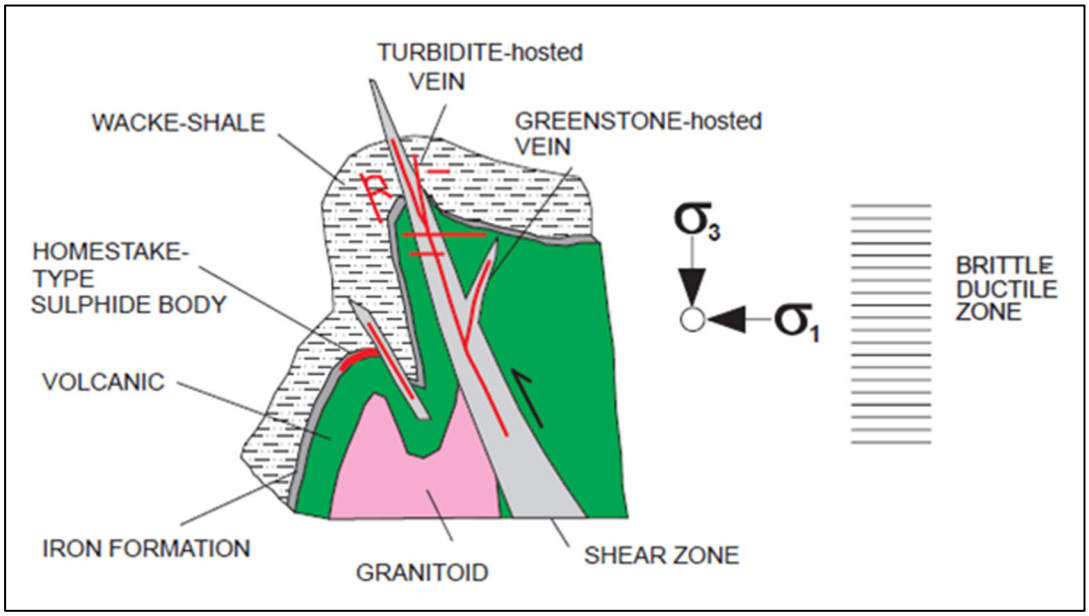
8.2 Structural Settings

Orogenic gold deposits form in crustal-scale shear zones and subsidiary structures that can be traced for tens of kilometers. These shear zones serve to tap metamorphic fluid reservoirs, increase permeability, and concentrate mineralizing fluids into structural and geochemical traps. The majority of significant orogenic gold deposits form in greenschist-amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks in shear zones at the brittle-ductile transition zone (5-10 km depth) that intersects highly reactive host lithologies, zones of high rheologic contrast, fold hinges, and jogs or splays in shear zones (Groves et al. 2018).

8.3 Host Rocks

The presence of reactive host rocks is a first-order control on gold mineralization in orogenic gold deposits. Reactive host rocks include a multitude of rock types that cause a change in pressure-temperature-chemistry (P-T-X) conditions of gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids, including tholeiitic metavolcanic rocks, iron formations, carbonaceous phyllites, and bedded turbidite sequences (Figure 8-2). Most orogenic mineralizing fluids are CO_2/CH_4-bearing, with Au being carried as thio-complexes (Au (HS)2). Much of gold deposition is controlled by reduction of thio-complexes during wall rock interaction, leading to the deposition of sulfides and gold contemporaneously (e.g., Goldfarb and Groves, 2015).

Figure 8-2. Schematic diagram illustrating the setting of greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits



(from Poulsen et al., 1998)

8.4 Mineralization

As epigenetic deposits, orogenic gold mineralization occurs during deformation, post-peak metamorphism that marks the change from compressional to transpressional deformation regimes. Mineralization is hosted in zones of abundant quartz-carbonate-sulfide veins or replacement zones in wall rock. Along with gold enrichment, orogenic gold deposits also commonly show enrichment in various other elements, including

As, Ag, Sb, Te, Bi, B, Cu, Pb, Zn, and W. In some cases, these other elements may play an important role as vector elements in exploration for orogenic gold deposits.

8.5 Alteration

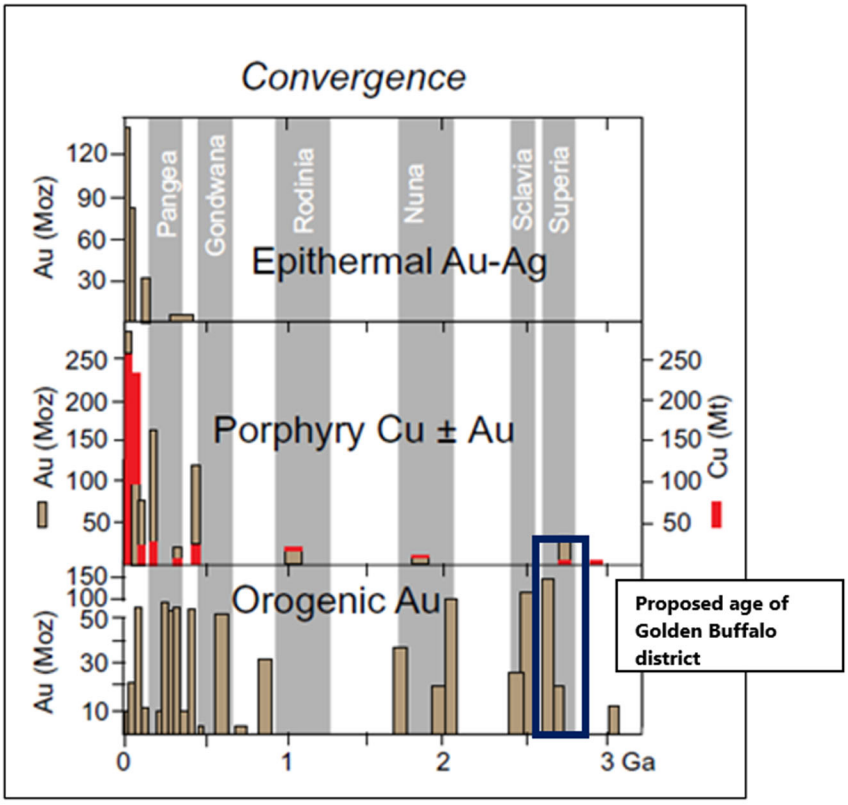
Orogenic gold deposits have hydrothermal alteration haloes surrounding mineralization centers. Alteration styles vary greatly, even within districts, but are generally marked by the metasomatic addition of K and other alkaline elements, S, CO_2, and mobility of carbonaceous material. Alteration halos are discrete and generally confined to <10 m beyond mineralized zones.

8.6 Timing and Periodicity

As orogenic gold systems form during periods of sustained crustal growth, the occurrence of sizeable orogenic gold deposits is concentrated in rocks with Phanerozoic (<541 Ma), Paleoproterozoic (ca. 2100-1700 Ma), and Neoarchean (ca. 2800-2500 Ma) ages (Figure 8-3). These ages broadly correlate to known supercontinents Pangea, Nuna, and Superior-Sclavia, respectively.

Figure 8-3 Geological timescale of mineral deposits.

Diagram shows the temporal distribution of deposit types ascribed to broad geodynamic settings in terms of the supercontinent cycle. Temporal distributions are based on Groves et al. (2005) and references therein (Cawood, 2015).



8.7 Golden Buffalo Project

The structural, metamorphic, and geochemical surface footprint at the Golden Buffalo Project indicates the property fitting within the orogenic gold deposit model (Figure 8-4).

The Golden Buffalo Project is underlain by Neoarchean-aged, highly strained turbiditic metasediments and mafic dikes of the Miner's Delight Formation in the core of the South Pass Greenstone Belt, Wyoming. U/Pb zircon geochronology from a lapilli tuff within the Miner's Delight Formation has revealed a depositional age of 2669.4 +/- 3.7 Ma (Frost et al. 2006b).

The rocks have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies metamorphic conditions and in some places retrograde to greenschist. In addition to regional metamorphism, the metasedimentary package has been subject to major transpressional deformational events between ca. 2635-2615 Ma, based on U/Pb sphene geochronology of sheared rocks at the Carissa Mine in the South Pass-Atlantic City District (Frost et al. 2006b). This 2635-2615 Ma tectonism resulted in the development of the anastomosing shear system seen at the Golden Buffalo Project. This shearing event is interpreted to be the driver for all Precambrian lode gold mineralization within the district, coincident with large global gold endowments.

Mineralization occurs within multiple 1-5 m wide zones of complex quartz veining and intense chlorite-silica-sericite altered zones and silica+/-epidote stockworks within E-W striking shear zones proximal to and cross-cutting the Miner's Delight Formation.

Mineralization is recorded in quartz veins, alteration selvages, and wall rock replacement zones; characterized by chlorite-silica altered metagraywackes and mafic dikes enriched in Au, As, Sb, Te, Bi, and Ag.

The property is structurally interpreted as a shear-fold couple with a set of NW-SE striking, late brittle faults that appear to be reactivating older structures. Mineralization occurs in foliation-parallel veins on the margins of the E-W striking, steeply dipping shear zones and in the cross-cutting NW-SE shallow structures that have been reactivated in some areas.

The Golden Buffalo shares some similarities with other metagraywacke-hosted orogenic deposits, including the Macraes-Hyde shear zone in New Zealand and Canadian Malartic in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, in Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Both are orogenic gold deposits hosted in turbidite sequences. Some general comparisons between the Golden Buffalo, Macraes-Hyde, and Canadian Malartic systems are shown in Table 8-1.

Figure 8-4. Vertical and elemental zonation schematic of orogenic gold systems
(from Goldfarb and Groves, 2015).

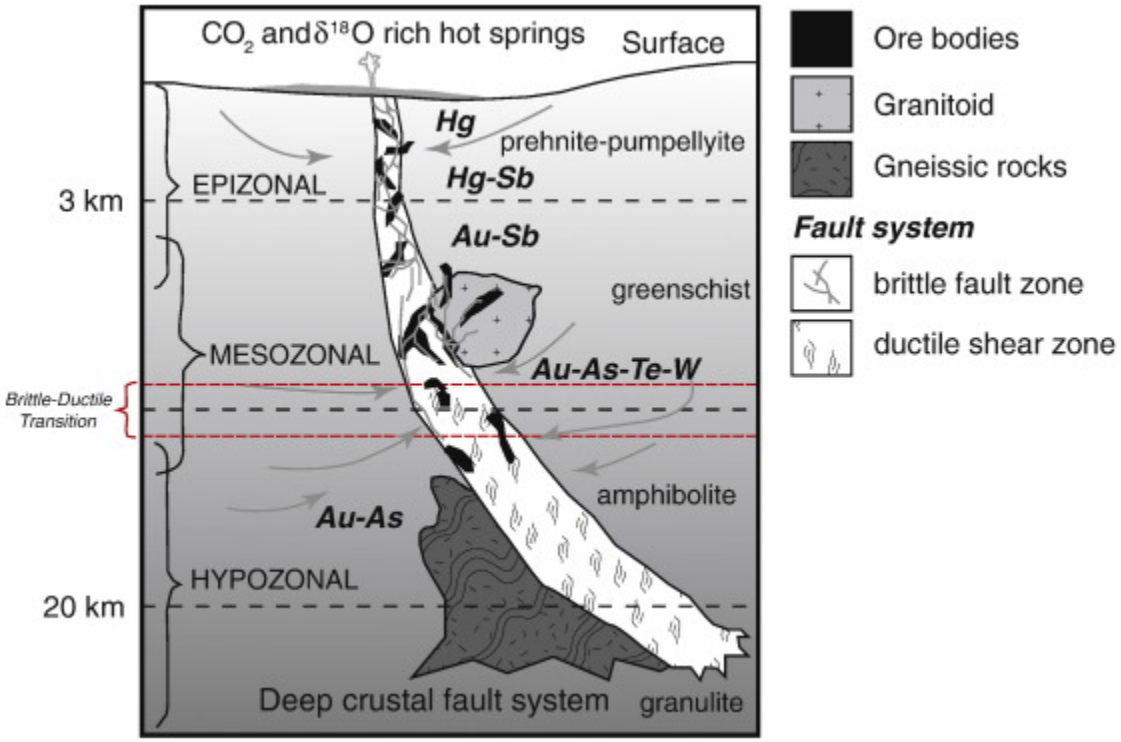


Table 8-1. The Lewiston district compared with the Malartic deposit (Canada) and the Macraes-Hyde deposits (New Zealand)

	Golden Buffalo	Malartic	Macraes-Hyde
Lithology	Turbidite Sequence	Turbidite sequence	Turbidite Sequence
Vector elements	Au-Ag-As-Sb-Bi-Te-W	Au-As±Sb-Bi-W-Sn-Se-Te	Au-As-Sb-W
Alteration Minerals	Arsenopyrite-Pyrrhotite-Chlorite-Actinolite-Epidote-	Arsenopyrite-Pyrrhotite-Chlorite-Actinolite-Tourmaline-Diopside	Pyrite-Arsenopyrite-Scheelite

9.0 Exploration

This section details exploration activities by Relevant Gold since acquisition of the Golden Buffalo Property.

9.1 Prospecting History

Modern exploration activities have been limited on the Golden Buffalo Project. Land controlled by Golden Buffalo Mining Company and now part of the lease-option with Relevant Gold, has had periodic metal detecting, hand-digging, and small-scale mining since at least 1991 (GBMC, 2021). As gold nuggets were found at or near surface, the prospectors increased their activities to using an excavator and trenching along a known mineralized zone. Section 6.2.3 details the current mining activities conducted by Golden Buffalo Mining Company.

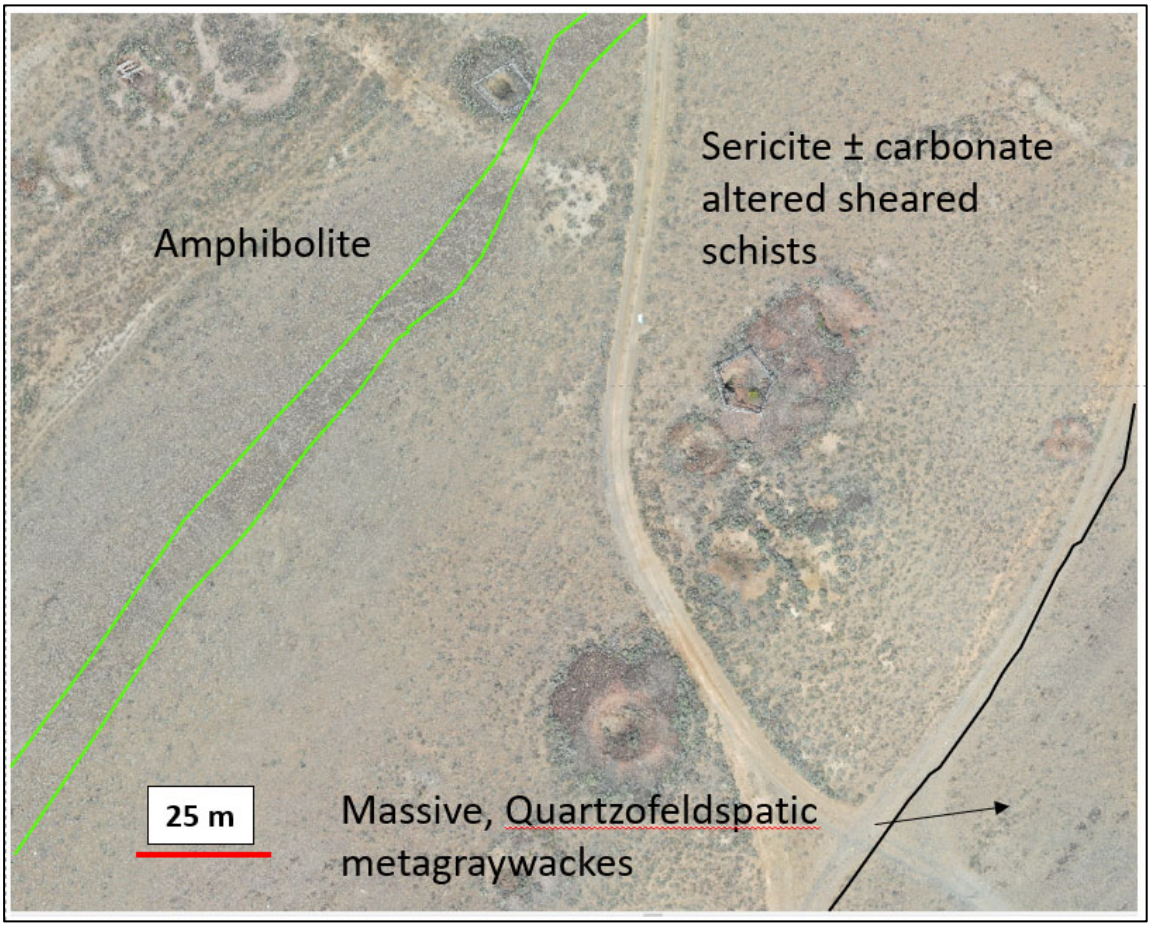
9.2 Geological Mapping

As of the date of the report, mapping of the Golden Buffalo project is currently in progress at the 1:5,000 scale. The major goal of the detailed mapping is to identify mineralization, structures and alterations at surface that will help produce drill targets at depth. Reconnaissance scale mapping (1:24,000) has occurred across the project area, mainly confirming identified shear zones, faults, and quartz veining shown in published geological maps of the area (Sutherland & Hausel, 2006).

9.3 Aerial Photogrammetry

Relevant Gold has conducted aerial photogrammetry on the Golden Buffalo Project area using a drone at a height 100 m (325 ft) with a pixel resolution of under 3 cm. The photogrammetry survey is being used to aid with field mapping. A high-resolution orthomosaic image from the surveys has proven useful for mapping. Structural trends (folding, faulting, lineaments) and certain rock types can be identified through color and outcrop patterns (Figure 9-1).

Figure 9-1. Example aerial photo from the Golden Buffalo area.

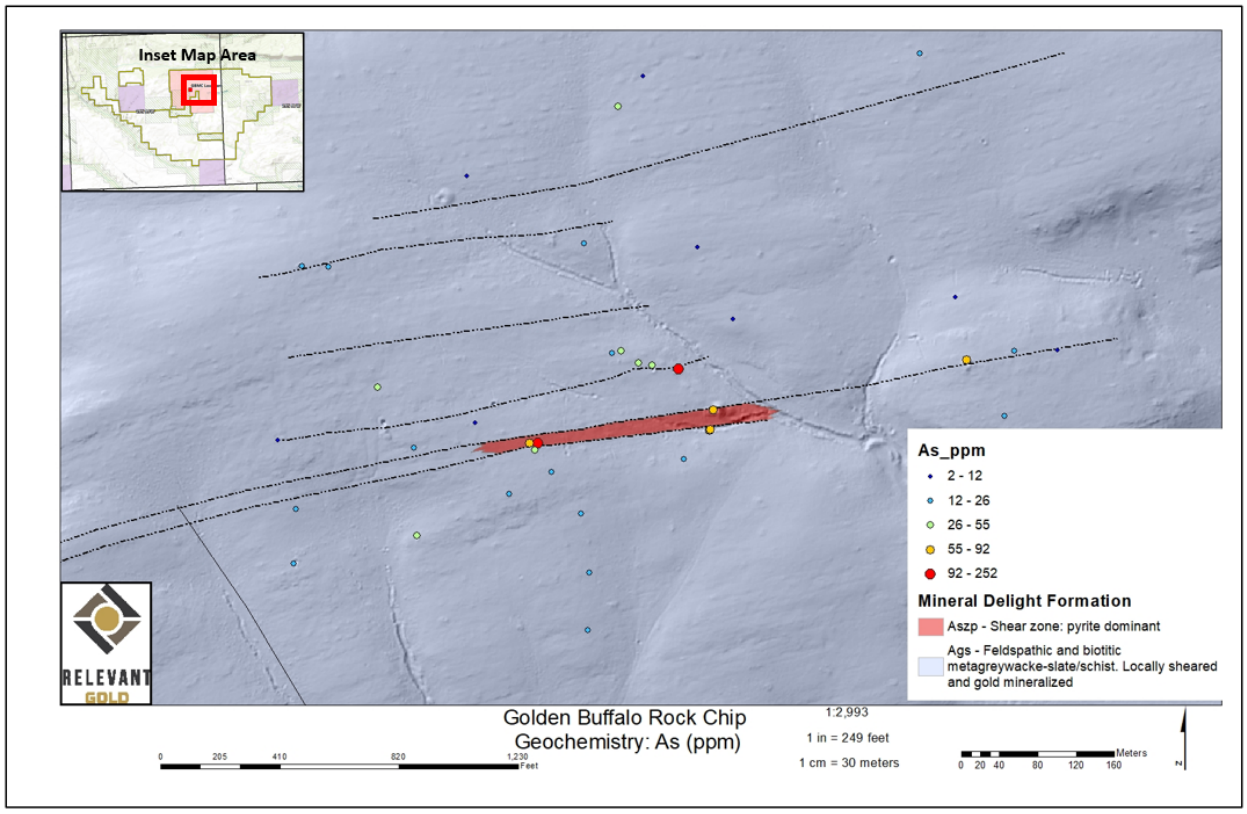


9.4 Rock Chip Sampling

46 rock chip samples were collected to characterize alteration, minerology, and mineralization in the claim group. Samples were collected by Big Rock Exploration personnel who noted location by GPS along with lithology, alteration, minerology, and structure. All data were logged by hand as field notes and loaded digitally into Survey123 for later incorporation into a geodatabase. Samples were sent to ALS Geochemistry in Reno, NV where they were prepped by their "PREP31" process (Crush to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250 g, pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns). All samples were then analyzed by fire assay for gold and a 41 element ICP-MS package.

At the Golden Buffalo Project, assays values range from below detection limit to included 168 ppm Au. The geochemical signatures correlate well with mapped structures and mineralogy. Gold dominantly occurs in quartz veins within mapped shear zones. The highest-grade sample (168 ppm Au) was obtained from an extensional vein within a mapped shear zone. Most of the rock chip samples show potential pathfinder elements that correlate with the unexposed shear zones. Figure 9.2 shows an example of elevated As (ppm).

Figure 9-2. Rock chip sampling of arsenic (ppm) geochemistry of Golden Buffalo Project.



9.5 Soils

A total of 425 soil samples were collected and analyzed by Big Rock Exploration. Soil sampling was conducted on a grid spaced 150 m with a sample spacing of 25 m. Soils were tested with a Niton Portable XRF analyzer for arsenic, a known pathfinder element. The soil survey shows an east-west trend of arsenic anomalies along mapped shear zones over 1 km (Figure 9-3).

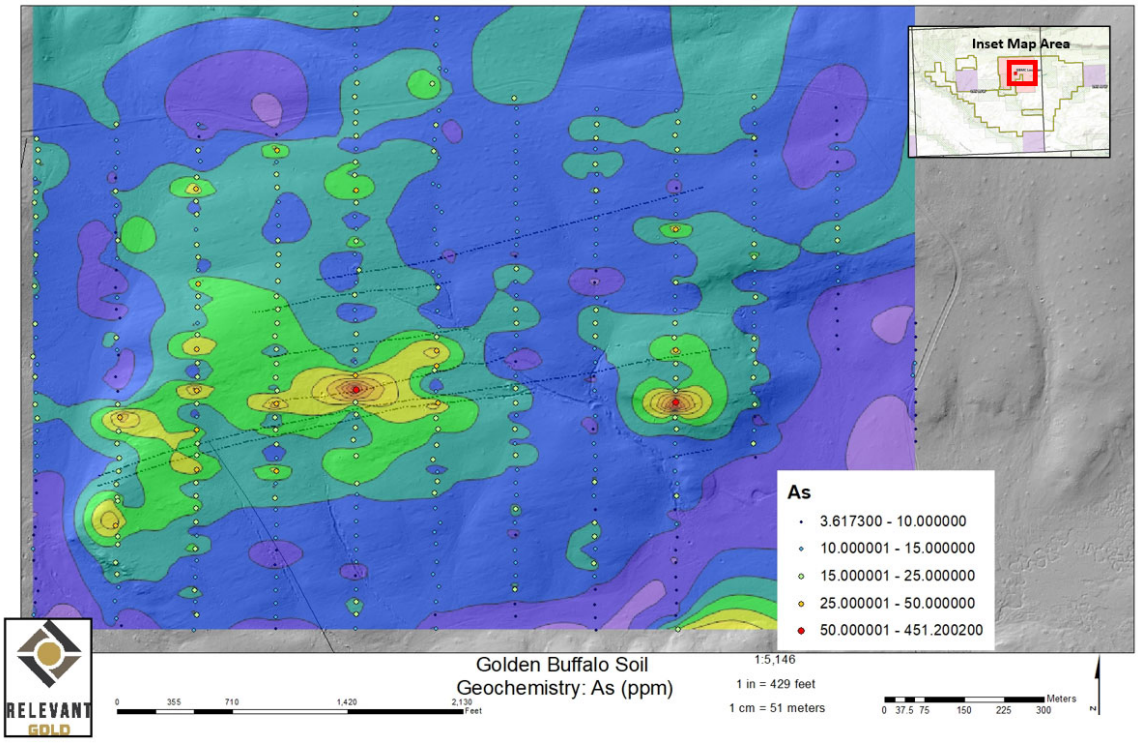
9.5.1 Soil Sampling and Analytical Methods

Sample location, soil color, general texture, soil horizon depth, and other features were recorded digitally in the field. Samples were taken from the boundary between the B and C soil horizon, or in areas with poor soil development from the C horizon. Soil samples were collected, homogenized by manual stirring, and sieved with plastic colanders to remove rock and debris in the field.

The samples were then ambiently dried in undyed paper envelopes at room temperature for at least two days in a controlled setting. Dried samples were broken up and homogenized before being analyzed in their paper envelopes with a Niton XL3T XRF Analyzer in standard soil mode by Big Rock Exploration personnel.

This pXRF method is only semi-quantitative but is useful for determining relative concentrations of proven pathfinders in soil if rigorous QA/QC procedures are followed.

Figure 9-3. Golden Buffalo Project soil geochemistry map showing elevated arsenic (ppm).



10.0 Drilling

No modern exploration drilling has been conducted on the Golden Buffalo Project based on a review of available public and historical documents. Limited surface mining by trenching has been conducted by Golden Buffalo Mining Company and this is covered in Section 6.2.3.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Outcrop sampling

Relevant Gold has collected 46 rock samples within the Golden Buffalo Project area in 2021. Rock samples were collected from outcrops, sub crop, shallow prospect pits, and historic mine dumps. At each sample location, information including UTM locations, elevation, ALS sample ID, and outcrop ID were collected in addition to detailed geologic information. For each sample, approximately 2-4 kg of representative material was placed inside a plastic bag labeled with the sample ID in permanent marker, along with a copy of the ALS sample ID tag and closed with a cable tie while on the outcrop.

Sealed samples were then laid out in analytical sequence and inventoried prior to packaging for shipment to ALS in Elko, Nevada. For sample shipments, samples were loaded into either polyester rice bags or plastic 5-gallon (18.92 liter) buckets in analytical order. Contents of buckets or bags are recorded into a sample tracking spreadsheet and labelled on the outside of the bucket or bag. The buckets and bags are driven to a third-party shipping company, TDS Logistics, by the Project Manager on site. The Project Manager then loaded buckets and/or rice bags onto pallets and securely shrink wrapped the pallet contents along with shipping and shipment content documentation. Pallets are then shipped by TDS and received by ALS in Elko, NV. Samples are inventoried by ALS and checked against the submittal form provided by Relevant Gold.

Any reruns or supplemental analytics are tracked in subsequent sample batch submissions to confirm and maintain documentation of the physical chain of custody.

After one year of storage at ALS, sample pulps and coarse rejects are shipped to the Big Rock Exploration storage facilities in Minneapolis, MN for long term storage. TDS Logistics is responsible for shipping pulps and coarse rejects from ALS. Once received by Big Rock Exploration, the sample material is cataloged and organized by submission batch ID and ALS sample ID.

11.2 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling methods and QA/QC methods are described in Section 9.5.1.

11.3 Assay Data

All rock samples have been prepared and analyzed by ALS Minerals in Elko, NV. All rock samples were prepared using ALS preparation package PREP-31, wherein samples are crushed until >70% of the sample passes through a 2 mm screen then riffle splitting a 250 g sample split, the split is then pulverized until >85% of the samples pass through a 75-micron screen.

Samples were analyzed for gold content by fire assay using ALS analytical packages of Au-AA23, wherein 30 g of the sample pulp is analyzed using atomic absorption. All gold over limits (>10 ppm Au) for Au-AA23 analyses were then rerun using the ALS package Au-GRA21, fire assay with gravimetric finish, which uses an identical 30 g pulp split.

In addition to fire assay, multi-element analysis was performed on all rock samples using ALS packages ME-MS41 (51 element, aqua-regia).

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

11.4.1 QA/QC Overview

Throughout the 2021 field program, Relevant Gold implemented QA/QC program, accounting for ~10% of total analyses, for its rock chip sampling including the insertion of certified standards, blanks, coarse duplicates (pre-pulverization) (cDUP), and pulp duplicates (replicate analyses) (pDUP). Using this program, within each sequence of 40 field sample analyses, a standard, blank, cDUP, and pDUP was analyzed. QA/QC failures, described for each sample type below, were re-analyzed. If re-runs trigger a second failure, ALS would be contacted and possible sources of error would be discussed, including re-runs of entire sample sequences. No such action has been taken to date.

Note that 2021 sampling program and QA/QC protocol include samples from outside the project area as well. For this report, program-wide blanks and standards are reported but only duplicates and check assays from within the project are addressed.

11.4.2 Standards

Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples from OREAS (Australia-based supplier of ore standards) were used as standards to evaluate the analytical accuracy and precision of ALS analytical and preparatory procedures during analyses of Relevant Gold chip samples. Analyses with variance greater than two standard deviations (>2 σ) are considered a failure. Standard failures were submitted for rerun and surrounding sample sequences were evaluated for bias. Multiple CRMs were used in the QA/QC program and are listed in Table 11-1.

Each "standard", comprised of two 60 g packages of CRM, was given a unique laboratory sample number, and inserted into the analytical sequence at intervals described above.

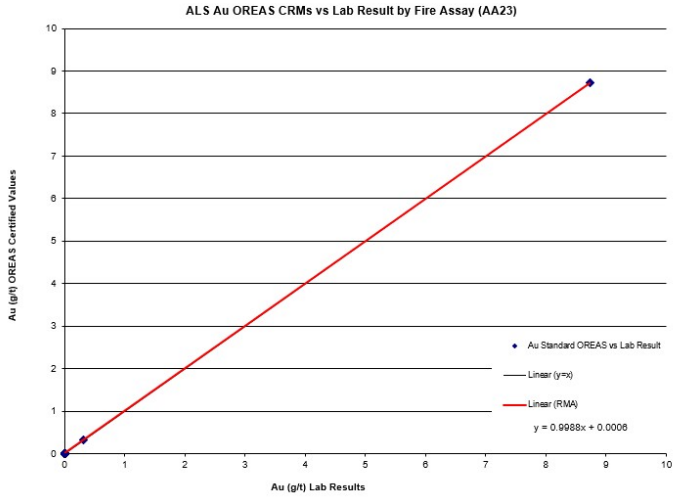
Table 11-1. List of OREAS CRMs used in QA/QC programs with certified gold values in ppm.

CRM ID	Au_ppm	Au_SD	Description
OREAS 250	0.309	0.013	Blend of gold-bearing Wilber Lode oxide ore from the Andy Well Gold Project and barren basaltic saprolite and siltstone sourced from quarries north of Melbourne, Australia
OREAS 228b	8.57	0.199	

Au_SD is standard deviation calculated by OREAS.

To date, QA/QC program includes 2 standards, with 0 failures identified (Figure 11-1). Incorporation of future QAQC will provide a more robust picture of analytical accuracy. This QAQC program will be continued into future programs to continue tracking data quality.

Figure 11-1. Au OREAS CRMs vs. Lab Result by Fire Assay.

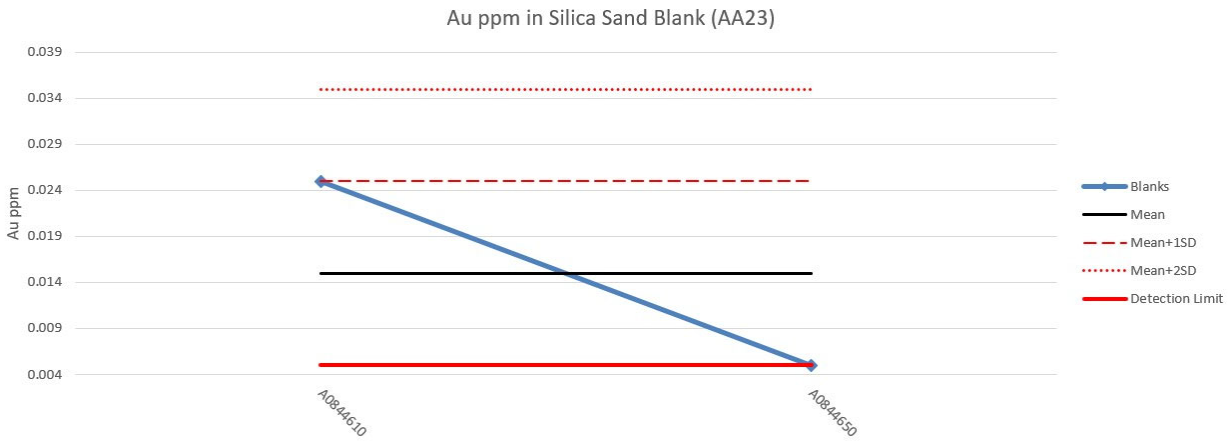


11.4.3 Blanks

Blank material was used to detect any contamination of samples during preparation and analysis. Blanks utilized by Relevant Gold consisted of >100 g of ultra-pure silica sand (Granusil Industrial Quartz Filler). The possibility of utilizing crushed marble or sourcing local quartz pegmatite as a possible blank to test the coarse crush component of the ALS sample processing circuit may be explored in the future. The failure cut-off is identified as variance greater than two standard deviations (>2 σ) for the blank samples in each sample batch for all monitored elements excluding gold, where the failure cut-off is described as variance greater than one standard deviation (>1 σ).

Each blank was given a unique lab sample number and was inserted into the analytical sequence at intervals described above. Within the sampling program, a total of 2 blanks were analyzed, 1 sample was near the threshold for triggering a failure.

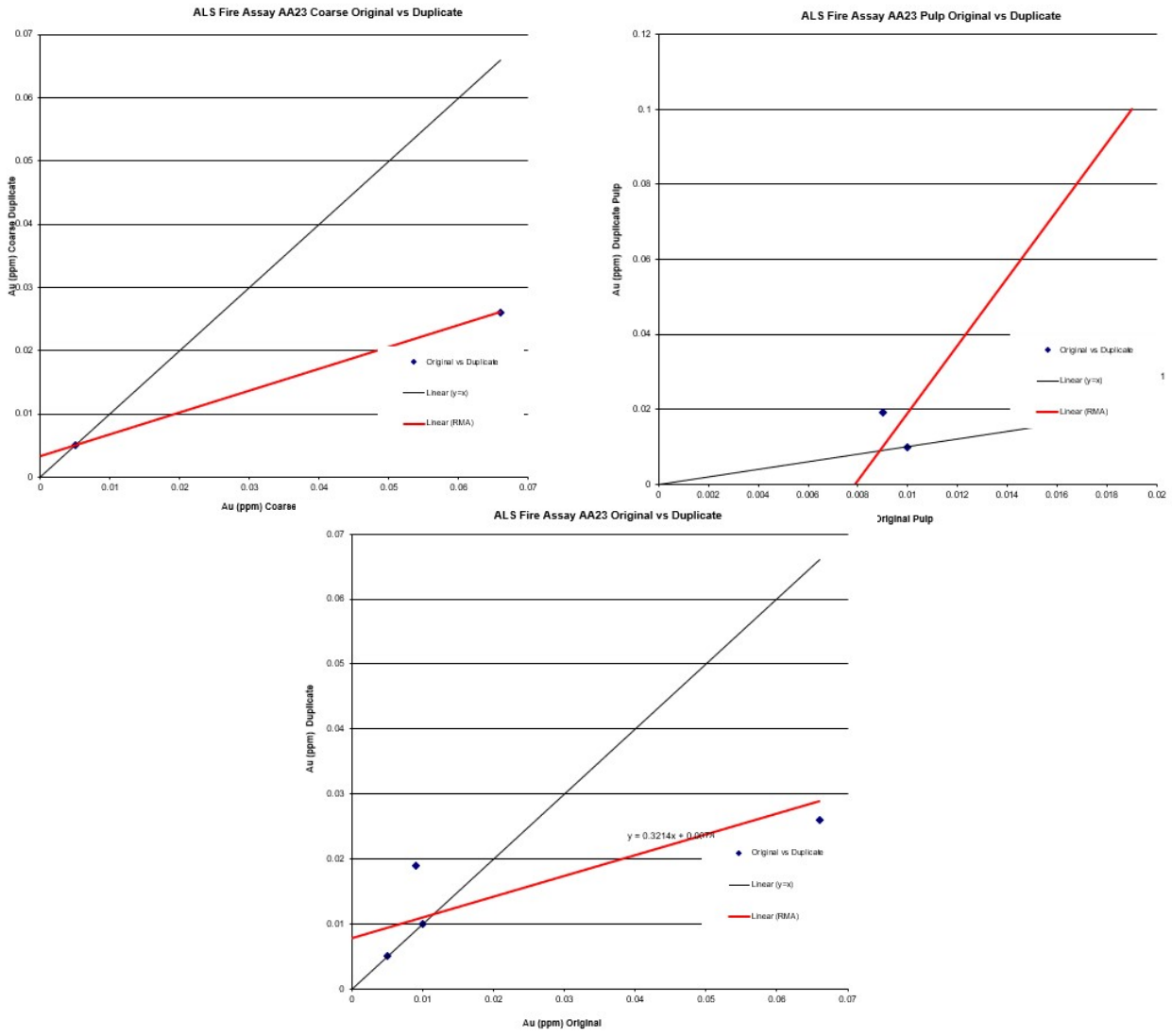
Figure 11-2. Au PPM in Silica Sand Blank.



11.4.4 Duplicates

Relevant Gold utilized both coarse duplicates (cDUP) and pulp duplicates (pDUP) in its QA/QC program. The coarse duplicate analyses were designed to evaluate the cleanliness of the lab coarse crush circuit. Coarse duplicates were sent through ALS's crush circuit then split into two separate samples with unique lab IDs prior to the laboratory pulverization circuit and analysis. Pulp duplicate samples, extracted after the field sample was run through ALS's crush and pulverizing circuits, were inserted to test the cleanliness and consistency of the pulverizing circuit and analytical tools, and possibly evaluate any nugget effect within field samples. Discrepancy between primary and duplicate assay results will be treated as a failure if multiple monitored elements are deviatory in original vs. duplicate plots. Duplicates, both cDUPs and pDUPs, were inserted into the analytical sequence at the intervals described above.Within the project area, a total of two (2) cDUP samples and two (2) pDUP samples have been analyzed. The duplicate analyses show some variation at very low quantities which could be due to some very minor nugget effect.

Figure 11-3. Fire Assay Pulp Original vs. Duplicate.



12.0 Data Verification

Observations were made of the site layout, mining history, and geological interpretation of the deposit. The QP took samples from various outcrop locations at the site and observed visible gold nuggets after independently panning these samples.

The QP spent the day interviewing representatives from the Project and verifying their observations of the deposit and gold mineralization at the site. GPS coordinates were recorded to verify location and positions of observed mineralized outcrops.

Visible gold nuggets from panning were independently measured and verified for elemental gold analysis by the QP using a portable XRF analyzer.

High grade gold was further confirmed by fire assay analysis at ALS and passed QAQC protocols for verification.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no mineral processing and metallurgical testing on any samples collected from the Golden Buffalo Property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no current mineral resources on the property.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current mineral reserves on the property.

16.0 Mining Methods

Relevant Gold has not completed any mining on the property. Golden Buffalo Mining Company has completed limited surface mining by using an excavator and digging a shallow trench on 0.45 ha (1 acre) of land. The details of the mining activity are in Section 6.2.5 taken from their Plan of Operations submitted to the Bureau of Land Management.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Relevant Gold has not performed any recovery studies for the Golden Buffalo Project.

18.0 Property Infrastructure

There are existing secondary roads and trails to access the Golden Buffalo project as discussed in Section 5 Accessibility. No permanent or temporary buildings have been built on the property by Relevant Gold.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

This work has not been conducted and is not required for this report.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

The Golden Buffalo Project is an early-stage exploration project. Relevant Gold has received permit approvals for their proposed exploration drilling program and anticipates to commence the initial drilling program in 2022.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

This work has not been conducted and is not required for this report.

22.0 Economic Analysis

This work has not been conducted and is not required for this report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no known active claims or mines adjacent to the Golden Buffalo Project.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Relevant Gold continues to evaluate mineral interests in the South Pass region for acquisition through federal BLM lode claim staking and private mineral leases.

Relevant Gold has acquired physical copies of historical data and maps, which are still being digitized and evaluated at the time of this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

Barr Engineering has reviewed the Golden Buffalo data, evaluated available QA/QC data, reviewed mapping, and structural data in the context of the property geology and mineralization, and visited the project site. Based on a review of the known geology and historical mining of the area, the Golden Buffalo Project is a Precambrian orogenic gold target.

The Golden Buffalo Project is focused on a complex look at the structure of the South Pass Greenstone Belt and how it relates to the gold mineralization. Researching the different sets of veining and shear zones will aid in determining potential drill targets along further fieldwork and relevant studies. The author's review of visible gold and known data from the Project site and regional data from nearby suggests shows a strong correlation between mapped structural intersections with gold mineralization. The Golden Buffalo Project requires a significant amount of work to determine the extent of gold mineralization.

26.0 Recommendations

The Golden Buffalo Project is focused on a complex look at the structure of the South Pass Greenstone Belt and how it relates to the gold mineralization. Researching the different sets of veining and shear zones will aid in determining potential drill targets along with further fieldwork and relevant studies. The author's review of visible gold and known data from the Project site and regional data from nearby suggests a strong correlation between mapped structural intersections with gold mineralization. The Golden Buffalo Project requires a significant amount of work to determine the extent of gold mineralization.

A phased exploration program is recommended to continue testing the property for significant gold mineralization. Phase 2 is contingent on the success of phase 1. Phase 1 exploration should focus on testing established potential gold mineralization areas at depth via diamond drilling as well as expanding on surface mapping and sampling.

Phase 1 exploration activities should include:

- Complete a Phase 1 drill program in 2022 to test priority drill targets established during 2021 exploration work. The Phase 1 program would focus on testing the stacked shear zone structures at depth and extending any high-grade surface targets to depth
- Complete a trenching program to expose gold-bearing veining for mapping and sampling
- Continue geological mapping at very detailed scales (1:4,000) of the project area to delineate drill targets and constrain zones of mineralization

Work conducted during phase 1 would guide the follow up work needed for Phase 2. Phase 2 is contingent on the success of Phase 1 and should focus on extending mineralization at surface and identifying new potential targets for additional drill testing. Phase 2 is currently planned for 2023 pending phase 1 results.

Phase 2 exploration activities should include:

- Conduct a thorough field mapping and rock sampling program outside of known mineralized areas
- Conduct a soil sampling program with a Portable XRF for gold pathfinders, such as arsenic.
- Run ground magnetics to better map unexposed units
- Should an initial sampling and mapping program identify areas with potential gold mineralization, geophysics surveys over high priority target areas may help generate new subsurface drill targets in Phase 2.
- Continue acquiring adjacent land that shows signs of potential gold mineralization and warrant further investment in the district

A proposed budget for phase 1 drilling exploration in 2022, that would include all the above described phase 1 field activities, is about $2,050,000. A phase 2 exploration program is estimated to be about $500,000, for a total budget of $2.55 million.

Table 26-1. Proposed Phase 1 – 2022 Exploration Budget Estimate

Activity	Estimated Cost (US Dollars)	
Phase 1 Drilling (3500m)	$	1,800,000
Trenching	$	150,000
Detailed Mapping & Sampling	$	100,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	**$**	**2,050,000**

Table 26-2. Proposed Phase 2 – 2023 Exploration Budget Estimate

Activity	Estimated Cost (US Dollars)	
Soil Survey	$	150,000
Geophysics (IP or MT)	$	120,000
Geophysics (Ground Magnetics)	$	80,000
Geologic Mapping	$	150,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	**$**	**500,000**

27.0 Date and Signature Page

(signed) "*Brad M. Dunn*"

Brad M. Dunn, CPG

Signing Date: 5/18/2022

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29.0 Certificate

As an author of this Report entitled "Property of Merit Report on the Golden Buffalo Property, Wyoming USA", with an effective date (the "Technical Report"), I Brad M. Dunn, CPG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed by, and carried out this assignment for:

   Barr Engineering Co.
   4300 MarketPointe Drive
   Suite 200
   Minneapolis
   MN 55435

2. I hold the following academic qualifications:

   B.Sc. Geology, The University of Otago, New Zealand, 2000

3. I am a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) registered with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), Membership number: CPG-11505.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2002. I have over twenty years of experience in exploration, mining operations and resource estimation, in particular high-angle vein hydrothermal-style mineralization such as is present at the Golden Buffalo deposit.
5. I do, by reason of education, experience, and professional registration, fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.
6. I have visited the Golden Buffalo property on July 27, 2021.
7. I am responsible for the preparation and supervision of this Technical Report.
8. I am independent of Relevant Gold Corp., as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement at the Golden Buffalo Property before the site visit.
10. I have read NI 43-101, and this Report, for which I am responsible, has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of this Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

Dated this day of 5/18/2022

(signed) "*Brad M. Dunn*"

Brad M. Dunn, CPG
Senior Mining Geologist, Barr Engineering Company