Relevant Gold Corp.
NI43-101 Technical Report

"Property of Merit Report on the Lewiston Property, Wyoming USA"

Effective Date of Report: 5/18/2022

Signature Date: 5/18/2022

Brad M. Dunn, CPG

Photo of Lewiston Property, February 17th, 2021

Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

1.0 Summary

1.1 Introduction

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

The Lewiston Project is a greenfields 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.

Modern exploration done by Relevant Gold includes ground magnetics, mapping, sampling, and preliminary metallurgical tests. These all aid in constraining mineralization into drill targets to test with diamond drill core and further the project to eventually determine a resource.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Lewiston Project is located south of the Wind River Mountain Range in west-central Wyoming. The project site is located approximately 65 kilometers southeast of Lander, Wyoming (Figure 1.1) in Fremont County and is composed of both private land and public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Relevant Gold has obtained mineral interest in located lode mining claims on BLM land by staking claims under the amended General Mining Law of 1872.

The Lewiston Project comprises a discontinuous block of unpatented and patented claims surrounding smaller areas of private lands and other unpatented claims. The total land area controlled by Relevant Gold in the Lewiston Project is about 5,621 hectares (13,890 acres) as of May 18th, 2022.

The Lewiston property has three types of mineral claims and ownership categories. There are a total of 695 unpatented (BLM controlled) and patented (private) claims as categorized in Table 1-1. Relevant Gold has a lease with an option-to-purchase (lease option) agreement with adjacent claims controlled by Stephen Gyorvary (Figure 1-2).

Table 1-1. Ownership of mineral claims on the Lewiston

Mineral Claim	Number	Area (hectares)	Area (Acres)
Relevant Gold Unpatented BLM lode Claims	676	5,463	13,499
Lease-option unpatented BLM lode claims	16	135	334
Lease-option patented lode claims	3	23	57
Totals	**695**	**5,621**	**13,890**

Figure 1-1. Location of the Lewiston Project

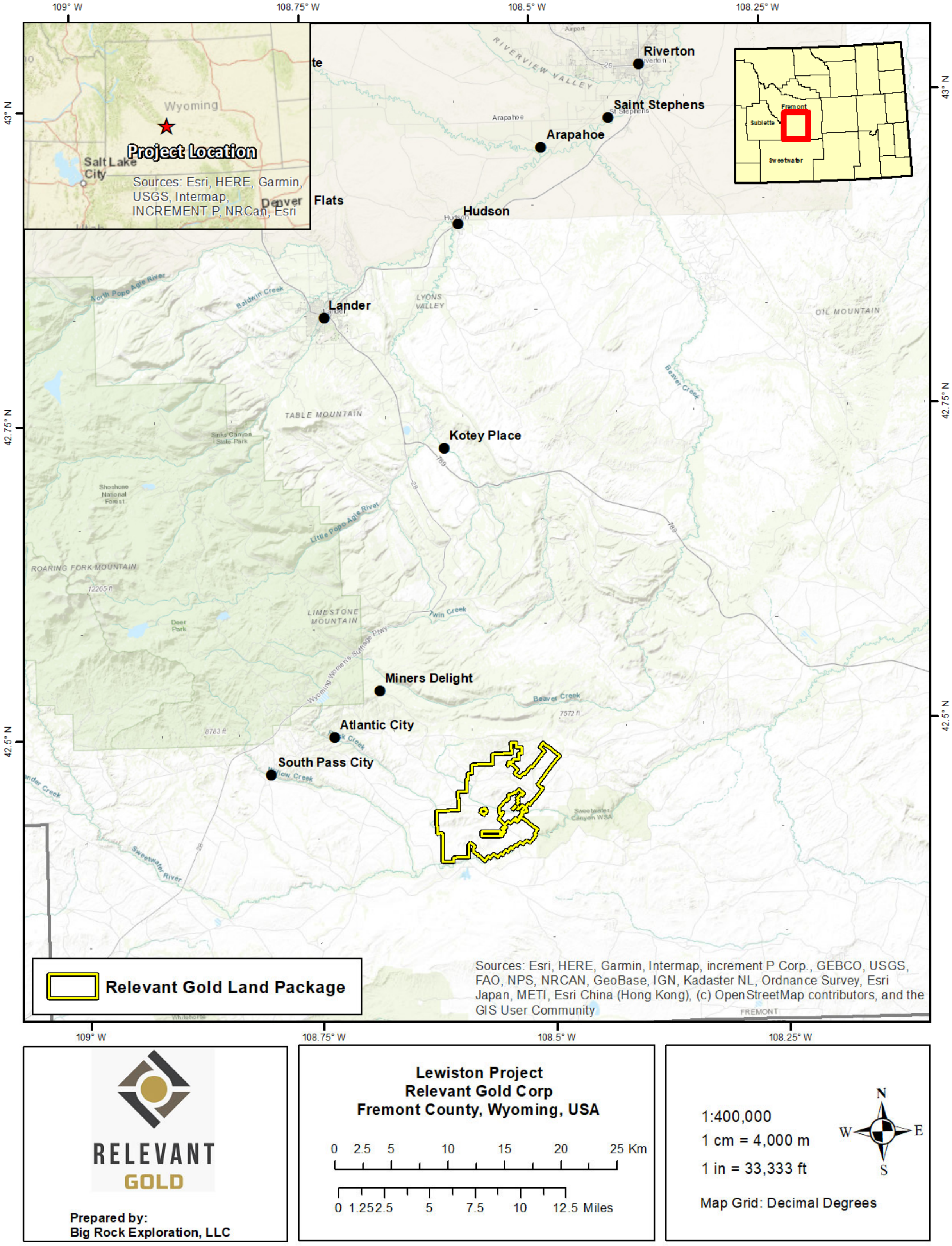
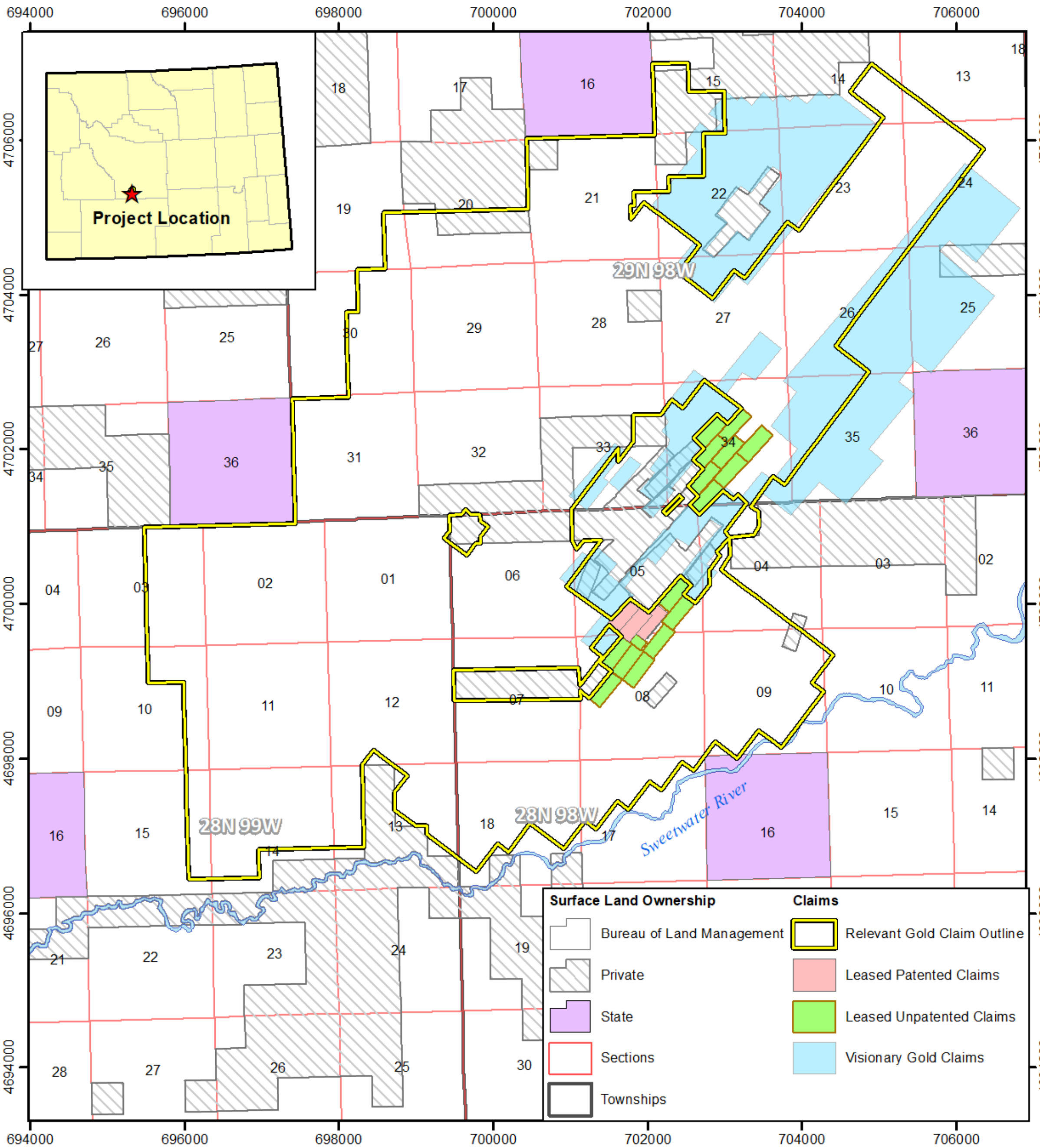


Figure 1-2. Local map area of the Lewiston Project showing land ownership



RELEVANT GOLD

Prepared by:
Big Rock Exploration, LLC

Lewiston Project
Claim Definitions
Relevant Gold Corp
Fremont County, Wyoming, USA

0 1.5 3 Km

0 1 2 Miles

1:65,000
1 cm = 650 m
1 in = 5,417 ft

N S W E

CRS: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Relevant Gold has a Lease and Option to Purchase agreement with Stephen Gyorvary on 16 unpatented BLM lode claims and three patented mining claims. Part of this agreement is an annual lump sum cash payment of $68,000 and Gyorvary retains a 3% NSR royalty. Half of the annual payments made will be credited against future royalty payments. The term of the agreement is for 50 years, or until the option is executed, at which point Gyorvary retains his royalty.

The Lewiston Project is adjacent to the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WSA). These areas are restricted and do not allow for mineral exploration or the use of motorized and mechanized equipment. There are no current buffer areas or requirements around Sweetwater Canyon WSA from which surface activities are restricted.

The historic Oregon, California, Mormon-Pioneer, and Pony Express Trails also cross over the Lewiston Project area. Surface activities must be planned to prevent disruption to these cultural areas.

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) in October of 2020 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 Lewiston Project progressed through the EA permitting process for the northern part of the project area. Both BLM and DEQ permits have been received and approved for this Phase 1 drilling program. Once a reclamation bond is submitted drilling exploration activities may commence. This initial drilling is currently planned for 2023.

1.3 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 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 range 50,000-180,000oz (Jamison, 1911; Hausel, 1991). The Lewiston District had smaller historic development but had reported very high gold grades.

The Lewiston Project lies within the South Pass Greenstone Belt (SPGB), an Archean (3,875 to 2,750 Ma) 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.

The Lewiston district 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. Adjacent to the Miners Delight Formation on the east side is the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone sequence, but it is poorly exposed. The district is bound to the east by the extensive Lewis Lake Batholith that consists of calc-alkaline granitoids and gneisses. There are localized Tertiary cover rocks in the project area consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, and gravels.

Historically, the gold mineralization occurs within shear zones with multigenerational quartz veining, with high-grade free gold associated with oxidized quartz veins. The Lewiston Project has at least two major fold orientations as well as two orientations of shearing. The primary shear corridor is oriented NE-SW with a strong lineation plunging to the NE along the shear fabric. This, along with an intersecting E-W shear zone, may create structural conduits for goldbearing fluids to travel along and mineralize the shear zone and surrounding wallrock near reactive horizons. Mineralization is seen as gold bearing quartz veins with Arsenopyrite + Pyrite + Chlorite +/- Sheelite within the shear zone. Outside the core of the shear zones, there is brittle stockwork silicification + chloritization.

1.4 Exploration and Development

Field reconnaissance, mapping, and sampling of the Lewiston Project were performed by Big Rock Exploration, LLC, on behalf of Relevant Gold Corp. between 2019 and 2021.

Multiple shear zone orientations and brecciated fold hinges were identified in the Lewiston Project and demonstrated spatial associations with alteration and mineralization. Mapping within the project area outlined a regional scale anastomosing shear system with at least two distinct shear orientations:

- A dominant system of NE-striking shear zones cross-cut the entire project area, demonstrating chlorite alteration
- A later or coeval, widespread set of E-W striking shear zones and altered fracture zones hosting silica-epidote-sulfide alteration

202 rock chip samples were collected within the project area. Sample assay values range from detection limit to 62 g/tonne Au, including 13 samples >1 g/tonne Au (6.4% of sample suite) and 29 samples >0.25 g/tonne Au (14.3% of sample suite).

1.5 Conclusions

Barr Engineering has reviewed the Lewiston Project 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 Lewiston project is a Precambrian orogenic gold target.

The Lewiston 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 has aided in determining Phase 1 drill targets along with further fieldwork and relevant studies. The author's review of Relevant Gold's mapping, rock chip sampling, geophysics, and structural data shows a strong correlation between mapped structural intersections with gold mineralization. The Lewiston 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.

Plans for identifying new drill targets in the area include continuing detailed mapping throughout the project area to determine the mineralization potential and identify areas of interest. Additional sampling will be critical in determining the relationships between the complex structural geology and gold mineralization. Soil sampling will aid in data infill in areas of little to no bedrock exposure. A limited phase 1 trenching program is being planned for Summer 2023 to accompany recommended phase 2 drilling.

A proposed budget for Phase 1 exploration is about $330,000. A Phase 2 drilling program is estimated to be about $1,200,000.

2.0 Introduction

This Technical Report has been prepared for Relevant Gold Corp (Relevant Gold). The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide a context of historical mining activity and modern mineral exploration completed by Relevant Gold to verify that the Lewiston Project is a Property of Merit, worthwhile for further investment and exploration leading to an exploration drilling program. This report is concerned with land acquisition, exploration activities, and permitting completed by Relevant Gold in 2019 and 2020. Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained herein are based on a study of relevant and available data, and discussions with Relevant Gold and their consultants. Personal inspection of the site was performed by Brad Dunn, Senior Mining Geologist, on February 16 & 17, 2021. Barr Engineering has completed this Technical Report at Relevant Gold Corp's request, which complies with NI 43-101. Barr's opinion that no material change has occurred since the time of this personal inspection.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Persons contributing are:

Brad Dunn, CPG, QP

Table 2-1 Glossary of Terms

Term	Abbreviation
Acres (area, Imperial units)	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, Imperial units)	F°
Feet / foot (distance, Imperial units)	ft
Global Positioning System	GPS
Gold	Au

Term	Abbreviation
Gram (mass)	g
Gram per tonne (gram/tonne) (mass)	g/tonne
Hectares (area)	ha
Hydrogen Sulfide	HS
Kilogram (mass)	kg
Kilometer (distance)	km
Land Quality Division	LQD
Lead	Pb
Lewiston Project	Project
License to Explore	LE
Meter (distance)	mi
Methane	CH_4
Miles (Imperial units)	mi
Million years	Ma
National Environmental Policy Act	NEPA
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
North	N
Northeast	NE
Northwest	NW
Oregon Trail Structure Belt	OTSB
Ounce (troy ounce, Imperial Units)	oz
Ounces per ton (Imperial units)	oz/ton
Parts per million (concentration)	ppm
Plant of Operations	PoO
Quality Assurance & Quality Control	QA / QC
Qualified Person	QP
Relevant Gold Corp	Relevant Gold
Selenium	Se
Silver	Ag
South	S
South Pass Greenstone Belt	SPGB
Southeast	SE
Southwest	SW
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	Wyoming

Term	Abbreviation
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality	DEQ
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 February 16 & 17, 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 Lewiston 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 Lewiston Project. Sub-sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 are based entirely on information provided by Relevant Gold and its consultants.

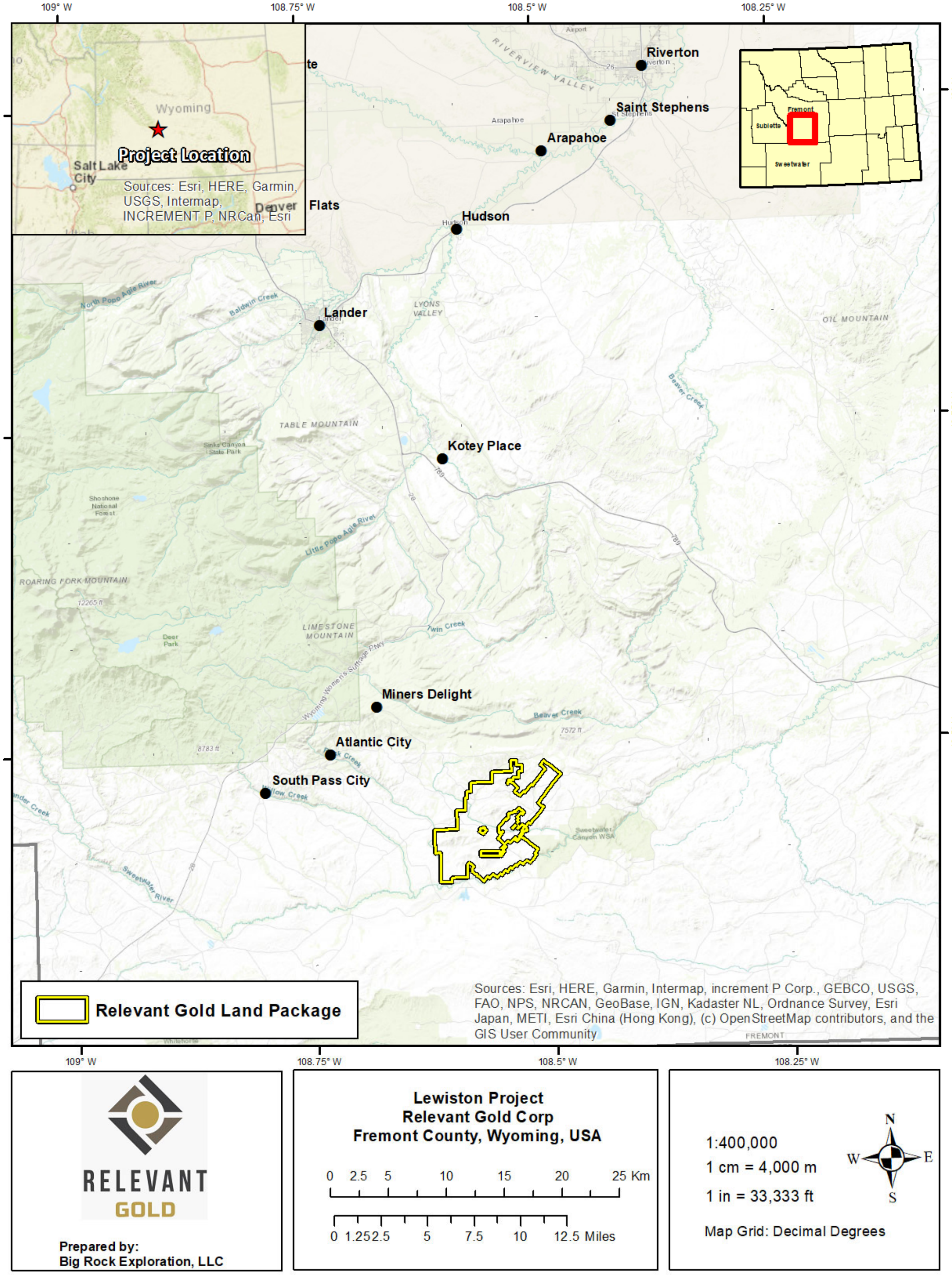
4.1 Property Location

The Lewiston Project is located south of the Wind River Mountain Range in west-central Wyoming. The project site is located approximately 65 kilometers southeast of Lander, Wyoming (Figure 4.1) in Fremont County and is composed of both private land and public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The approximate geographic center of the Property is 42.4339°N latitude and 108.5403°W longitude.

4.2 Land Area

The Lewiston Project comprises a discontinuous block of unpatented and patented claims surrounding smaller areas of private lands and other unpatented lands. The total land area controlled by Relevant Gold in the Lewiston Project is about 2,379 hectares (5,881 acres) as of May 18th, 2022.

Figure 4-1 Location of the Lewiston Project



4.2.1 Lewiston Project Mineral Ownership

The Lewiston property has three types of mineral claims and ownership categories. There are a total of 695 unpatented (BLM controlled) and patented (private) claims as categorized in Table 4-1. Relevant Gold has a lease with an option-to-purchase (lease option) agreement with adjacent claims controlled by Stephen Gyorvary (Figure 4-2). Appendix A contains a copy of the lease-option claims and PLSS locations. Appendix B contains a list and location of claims controlled by Relevant Gold.

Table 4-1 Ownership of mineral claims

Mineral Claim	Number	Area (hectares)	Area (Acres)
Relevant Gold Unpatented BLM lode Claims	676	5,463	13,499
Lease-option unpatented BLM lode claims	16	135	334
Lease-option patented lode claims	3	23	57
Totals	**695**	**5,621**	**13,890**

The claims are non-contiguous, separated into a north and south group by about 1000 meters. Several other unpatented federal lode claims, patented lode claims (private land) surround Relevant Gold's claims.

Due to the multiple claim owners in the area and the irregular shape of some claims, several Relevant Gold controlled claims overlap with its lease option. None of the claims owned by Relevant Gold have been surveyed by a registered land surveyor to date. The claims were staked in 2019, 2020 and 2021 by Big Rock Exploration using meter accuracy GPS equipment.

The total land area for the Lewiston Project is calculated by taking the outer perimeter of Relevant Gold's claims and its lease option. This value, 2,379 hectares (5,881 acres), is less than the total potential area that could be calculated from Table 4-1.

The unpatented claims controlled by Relevant Gold or the lease-option are within or have portions in:

- Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, and 15 of Township 28 North, Range 99 West; and
- Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18 of Township 28 North, Range 98 West; and
- Section 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 29 North, Range 98 West.

4.2.2 Unpatented Mineral Claims

The unpatented claims are marked in the field according to Wyoming mineral prospecting rules. 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. Stone Land Services, LLC. (South Dakota registered) audited the legal Certificate of Locations for each claim.

Ownership of unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (Relevant Resources, LLC., locator), 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.

Relevant Resources, LLC. has an agreement with Relevant Gold Corp to transfer ownership of the claims for company shares and a 3% royalty interest.

4.2.3 Annual Claim Holding Costs and Patented Mineral Claims

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 annual federal holding costs for the Lewiston unpatented mining claims are estimated at $179,540 (Table 4.2). 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.

Private land within the area of the Lewiston Project area originated as patented mining claims. These claims were once owned by the Federal Government, which has passed its title to the claimant, making these areas private land. The current landowners (or owners) have exclusive title to the locatable minerals on these properties. Relevant Gold has secured a lease option agreement with certain claims controlled or owned by Stephen Gyorvary. The annual fee to maintain the lease option is $68,000 (Table 4.2).

Table 4-2 Annual holding costs of the Lewiston Project

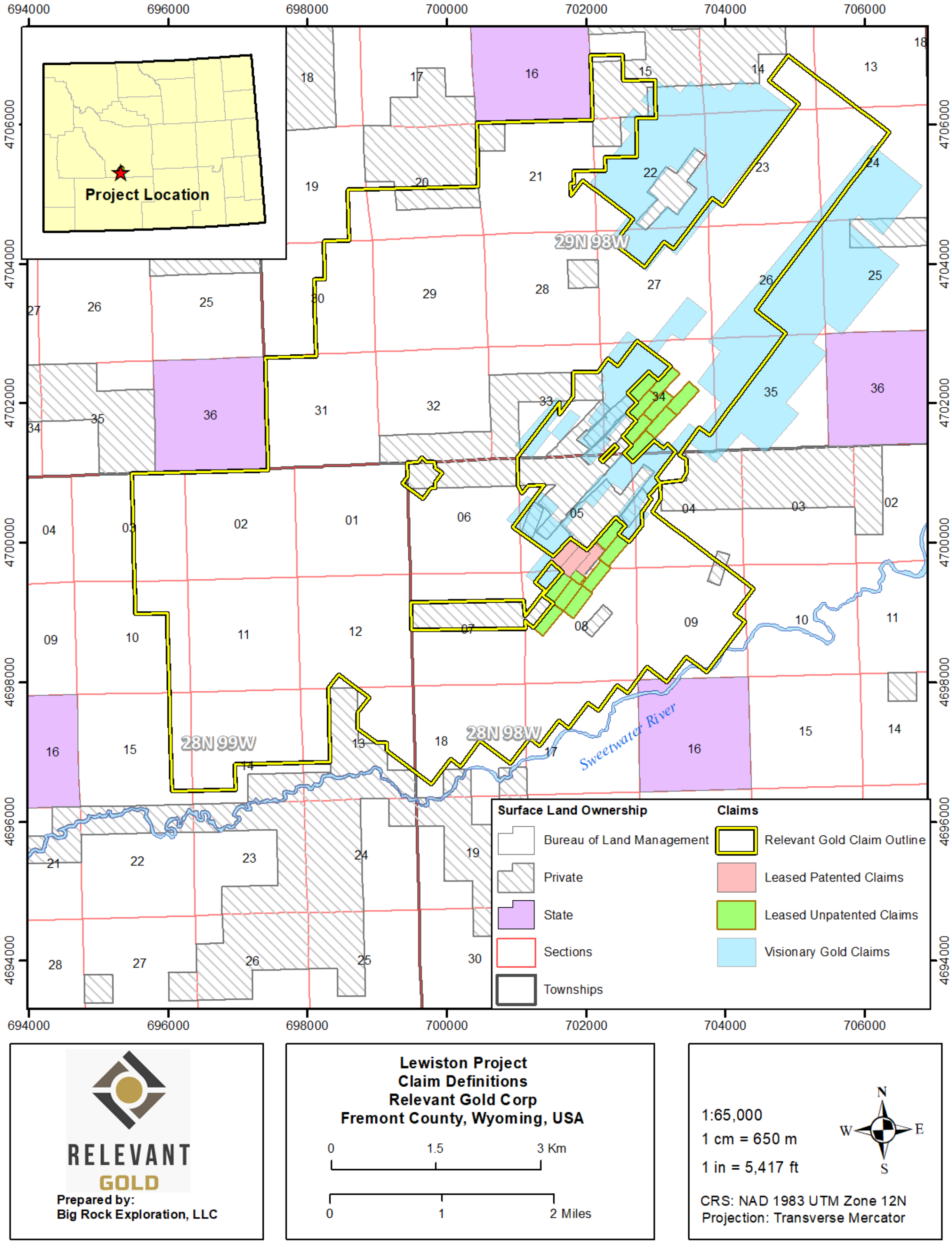
Relevant Gold Unpatented Claims			
Number of Claims	Category	Cost	**Total Annual Fees**
675	BLM Maintenance Fee	$ 165	$ 111,375
Gyorvary JV Claims			
Number of Claims	Category		**Annual Fee to JV**
16	Unpatented BLM		$ 68,000
3	Patented		included
	Subtotal		$ 68,000
	Total Annual Claim Holding Costs		**$ 179,540**

4.2.4 Gyvorary Lease Agreement

Relevant Gold Corp has a Lease and Option to Purchase agreement with Stephen Gyorvary on 16 unpatented BLM lode claims and three patented mining claims. Part of this agreement is an annual lump sum cash payment of $68,000; a summary of the details, royalties, and other payments are as follows:

- Gyorvary grants to Relevant Gold a lease to explore for, develop, mine, extract, mill, store, process, remove and market all locatable and mineable minerals
- Gyorvary grants Relevant Gold an option to purchase the property
- Gyorvary agrees to maintain annual maintenance fees and taxes to keep the property in good standing
- Gyorvary retains the exclusive mineral rights to historical mine waste rock piles on the land surface of the claims during the term of the option; future excavations are subject to royalty payments
- Gyorvary retains the placer rights during the term of the option
- Gyorvary retains a 3% NSR royalty
- Gyorvary agrees that one-half of all annual cash payments made under this agreement are to be credited towards future royalty payments
- The term of this agreement is for 50 years, or until the option is executed, at which point Gyorvary retains his royalty
- Three patented claims (Casselton, Morris, and Hidden Hand) are the only private lands covered under this agreement

Figure 4-2 Local map area of the Lewiston Project showing land ownership lode claims, and PLSS locations



4.2.5 Wilderness Area

The Lewiston Project is adjacent to the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (Figure 4.3). The Sweetwater Canyon WSA encompasses 3,665 hectares (9,056 acres) and is administrated by the BLM with no split estate or private inholdings. About 2,241 hectares (5,538 acres) are recommended for future Wilderness designation surrounding Sweetwater Canyon, which is about 11 km (7 mi) long and averages 150 m (500 ft) deep. WSA's are undeveloped federal lands protected to preserve their primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, and are managed to not impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. These areas are restricted and do not allow for mineral exploration or the use of motorized and mechanized equipment. There are no current buffer areas or requirements around Sweetwater Canyon WSA from which surface activities are restricted.

4.2.6 Cultural Sites

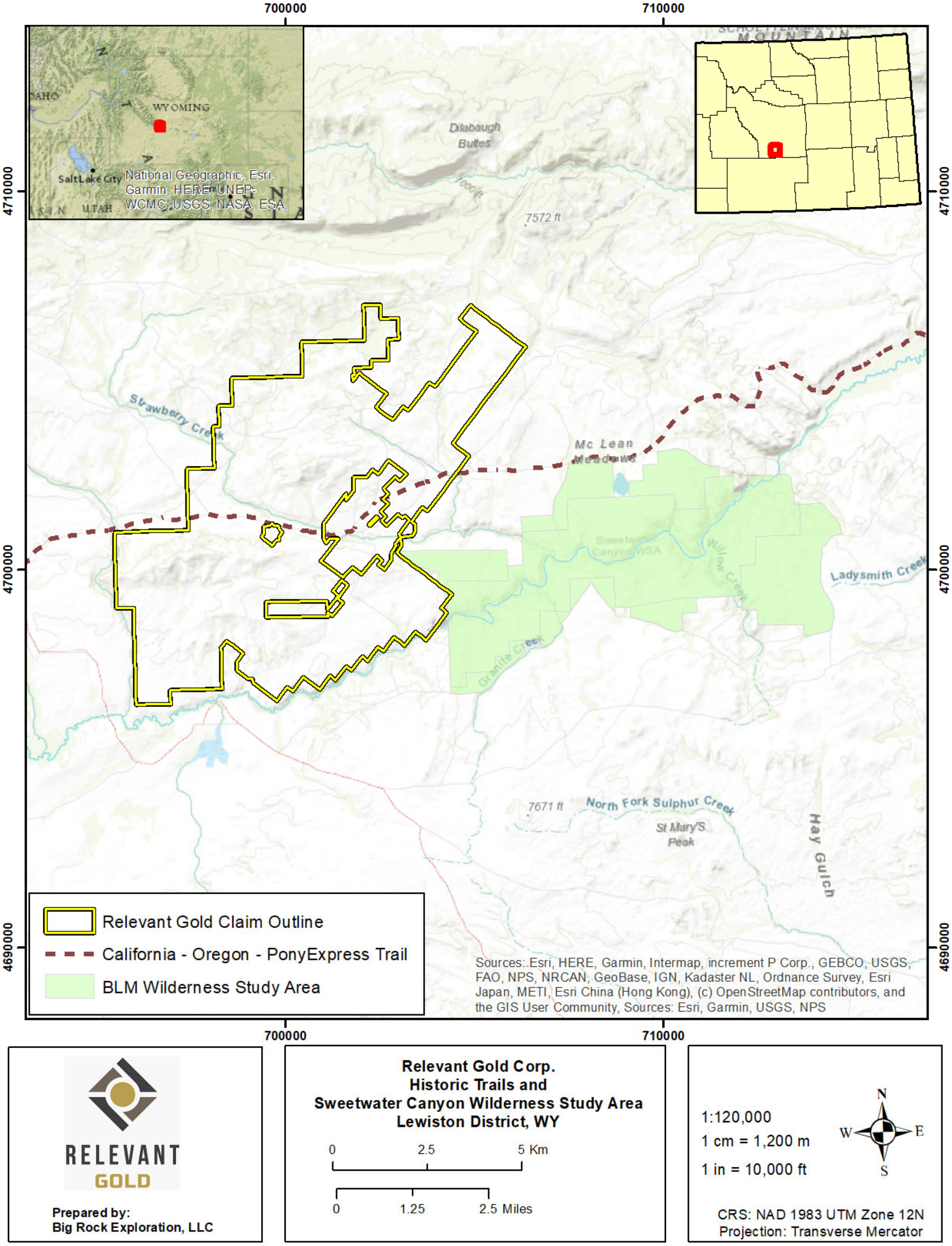
The Lewiston Project is located within a geographic region known as South Pass (Figure 4-3). South Pass is a significant historical and geological location related to the migration and expansion of the American West by European settlers. It is the only place along the northern half of the U.S. continental divide that wagon trails could safely cross the Rocky Mountains during the great migration of settlers in the mid-1800s. Hundreds of thousands of settlers crossed this region from the early 1840s to about 1869. It is also the lowest point that separates the central and southern Rocky Mountains and provided a natural crossing point for settlers heading west. The Oregon Trail, Mormon-Pioneer Trail, California Trail, and Pony Express shared a similar route across this region. Numerous historical monuments and modern monument markers are within the area. Many modern roads follow these historic pathways. While no federal or state agencies have explicitly prohibited activities along the historic routes, activities should be thoroughly planned and coordinated with these agencies to avoid disturbing areas that still exhibit evidence of the historic routes.

Barron Cultural Resource Consultants performed a cultural survey on behalf of the BLM for the proposed Phase 1 Lewiston Drill Program. The survey was performed to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the federal EA process. The survey and report were completed in November 2020 and submitted to the BLM with a recommended finding of No Effect to Historic Properties.

4.2.7 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. Any mechanized activities at the Lewiston Project requires consultation with the WDGF Habitat Protection Services to mitigate disturbance to any sage-grouse Core Protection Areas.

Figure 4-3 Location of Historic Trails and Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area



4.3 Environmental Permits and Licenses

The Lewiston 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 (DEQ). 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 DEQ.

4.3.1 Federal Permitting

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) in October of 2020 to the BLM. The PoO is a Phase 1 proposed exploration drilling project from drill pads constructed exclusively on federal lode mining claims. The BLM has 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

At the time of this report, the BLM has approved the PoO and issued a conditional letter of approval dated June 21, 2021.

4.3.2 State Permitting

All mechanized exploration in the State of Wyoming is regulated and managed by multiple state agencies, dependent on location and correspondence with environmental sensitivity areas.

The DEQ regulates exploration activities through either a License to Explore (LE) or a Drilling Notice (DN). Per communications with the DEQ, the LE is utilized for exploration programs that utilize trenching and other surface impact-intensive actions. A DN is utilized for lower surface disturbance exploration programs that specify exclusively drilling activities.

All mechanized exploration programs in the State of Wyoming are required to complete a submission through the "Disturbance Density Calculation Tool" (DDCT). The DDCT is a web-based application process that calculates the number of disruptive activities averaged per square mile and total surface disturbance of a project. Following submission of a DDCT application, it is reviewed and approved by:

- Wyoming Geographic Information Science Center (WGISC)
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) when on federal land

The above entities have granted the Phase 1 Lewiston Drill Program DDCT submission approval as of March 2021.

4.3.2.1 Bonding

Following the completion of the federal EA and the DN's approval, the BLM and DEQ concurs on the included bond estimate or adjust as necessary. A bond of the agreed-upon value must be placed with and accepted by DEQ before exploration activity commencement.

4.3.3 Other Permits

4.3.3.1 Small Construction General Permit - Stormwater

The PoO has a limited temporary surface disturbance and has been classified under a Small Construction General Permit for stormwater. Consequently, no permit filling is required, and the project is automatically considered stormwater compliant if Best Management Practices (BMPs) are utilized during project execution.

4.3.3.2 Water Permitting

Relevant Gold's PoO with the BLM proposes to use water from an approved source (e.g., municipal, public, or private owner). The current options under evaluation are:

- Rock Creek – Atlantic City
- Sweetwater River – Rock Creek Hollow overpass
- Private water source – JR Simplot Company management of the Round Mountain iron mine pit

If Relevant Gold sources water from a public surface water location (Rock Creek or Sweetwater River), permitting is regulated by the WDEQ-Water Quality Division and the Wyoming State Engineer's Office. A Water Hauling permit is required.

4.3.3.3 Gyorvary Trenching Permit

One Gyorvrary claim has an existing permit for limited mineral exploration via trenching methods, initially approved in 2013 for only the Burr Mine. This work had not been completed in full. As part of the lease option agreement with Relevant Gold, the company proposes to complete this work on only the single Gyorvary claim.

4.3.4 Environmental Liabilities

Because the Lewiston Project is a historic mining area, there are potential concerns for legacy environmental issues. Relevant Gold has not performed any Phase 1 Site Assessments to date to determine potential environmental issues. However, the BLM has informed Relevant Gold that three abandoned mines on their claims have hazardous features that could harm public safety. These mainly are open shafts or adits, where falling into an open area is the primary concern. As part of the WDEQ's Abandoned Mine Lands program, the BLM proposed to remediate these hazards. The work was completed in Fall 2020 by RESPEC (Cheyenne,WY), where the ground was secured, and locked gates were installed over the adits and shafts. The Lander BLM office has keys to the gates. Relevant Gold also has a copy of the BLM key to access the locked gates.

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 Lewiston Project.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Lewiston 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 45 km southeast of Lander, Wyoming. From Highway 28, the project area is accessible east by gravel road to Atlantic City, a historic mining town. From Atlantic City, multiple established gravel roads cross to access the northern and southern claim groups. The main route is by following Lewiston Road east of Atlantic City for about 15 km. Roads to Atlantic City are maintained for year-round travel; roads east of Atlantic City to the Lewiston Project area unimproved and have no maintenance in winter.

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. 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 Lewiston 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 are (Figure 4-1):

- Atlantic City, Wyoming: 21 km, population: 56 (2019 U.S. Census Bureau)
- Lander, Wyoming: 65 km, population: 7,555 (2019 U.S. Census Bureau)

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 mine operated along Highway 28, just west 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 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 Lewiston Project consists of gentle to rolling topography, which forms the Southern Wind River Range's foothills. The elevation ranges from 2,200 to 2,300 m (7,200 to 7,550 ft) and is a high semi-desert and covered with sagebrush and short grasses. The area is drained primarily by two streams; Rock Creek and the Sweetwater River, which drains eastward to the North Platte River.

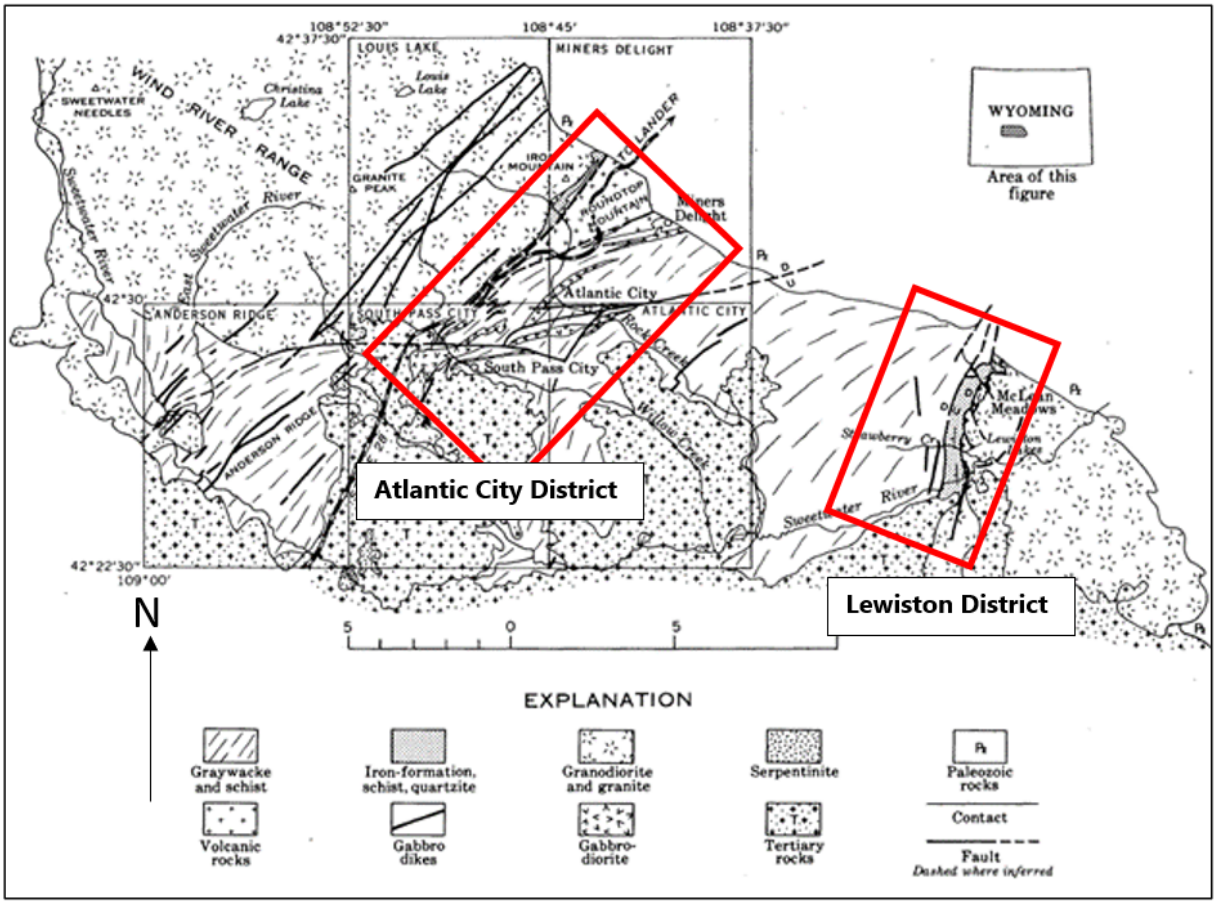
6.0 History

6.1 Mining History

There are two historic mining districts in the region: the Lewiston District and the Atlantic City/South Pass District. Both are in a belt of Archean rocks 40 km (25 miles) southeast of Lander, Wyoming, and saw periodic 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.

Figure 6-1 South Pass Greenstone Belt with Atlantic City District and Lewiston District highlighted

(modified from Bayley et al. 1973)



6.1.1 Atlantic City/South Pass District

The discovery of gold occurred initially in placer deposits in the Oregon Buttes area on the district's southern margin (Figure 6-2), which ultimately led to the Carissa Lode discovery in the South Pass district in 1867. The Atlantic City/South Pass district included several historical mines, of which the Carissa Mine was the most significant historical producer. Figure 6-3 displays a summary of known historic mines and gold production in the district. 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 operated from 1962 to 1983, producing nearing 90 million tons of ore (Hausel, 1991).

Figure 6-2 Atlantic City Mining District with Mines

(after Bayley, 1973)

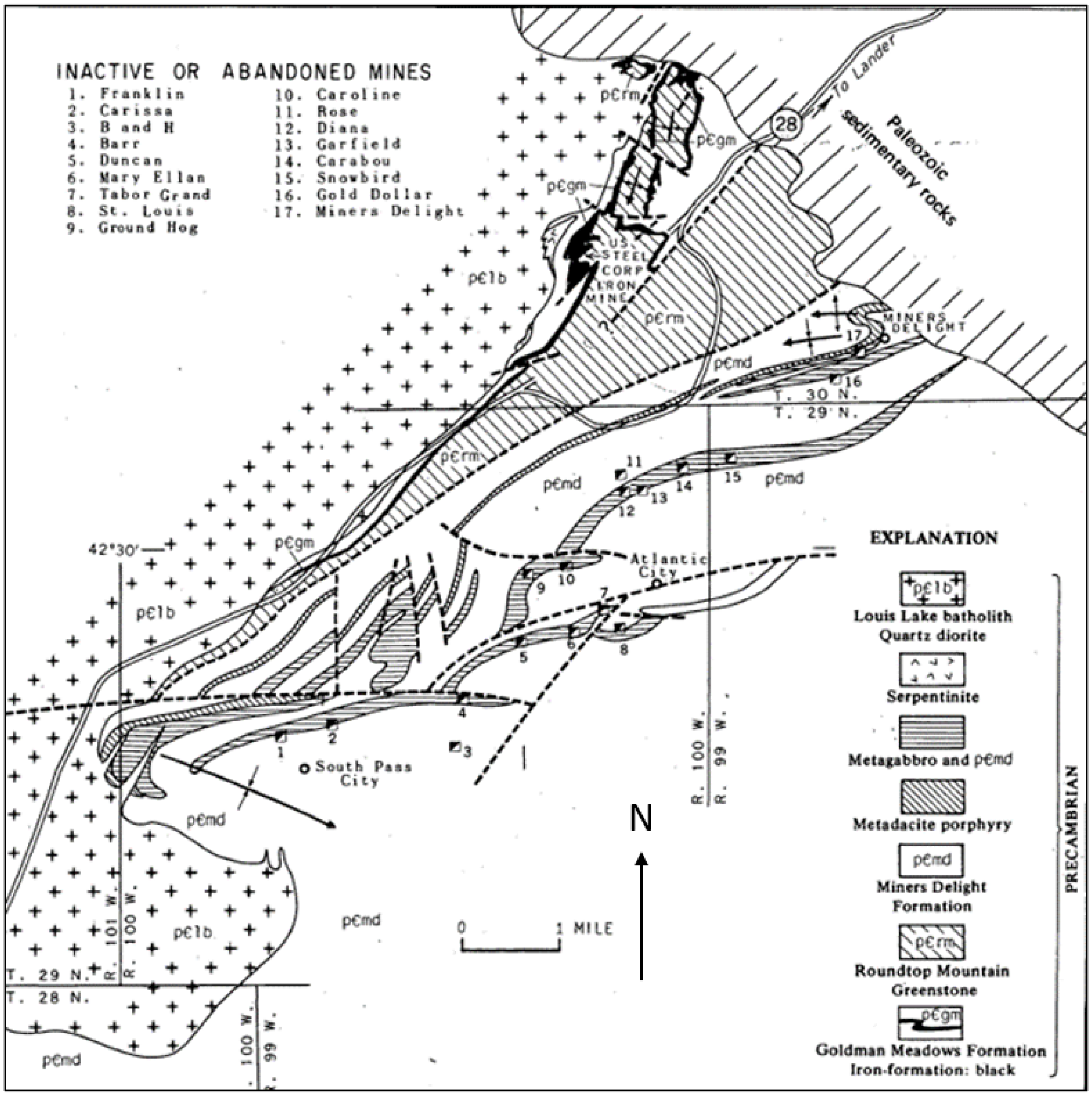


Figure 6-3 Atlantic City mines with gold production

(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	50,603	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.) Atlantic City mines with gold production (Hausel, 1991)

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

In the Lewiston District, gold was initially found 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.

The lode gold operations in the district were shallow but exceedingly high grade, with grades reported as high as 106,285 g/tonne (3100 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 nearing 100ft deep. Most historical reports indicate poor recovery due to poor mill design and some 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 Lewiston District mines with gold production

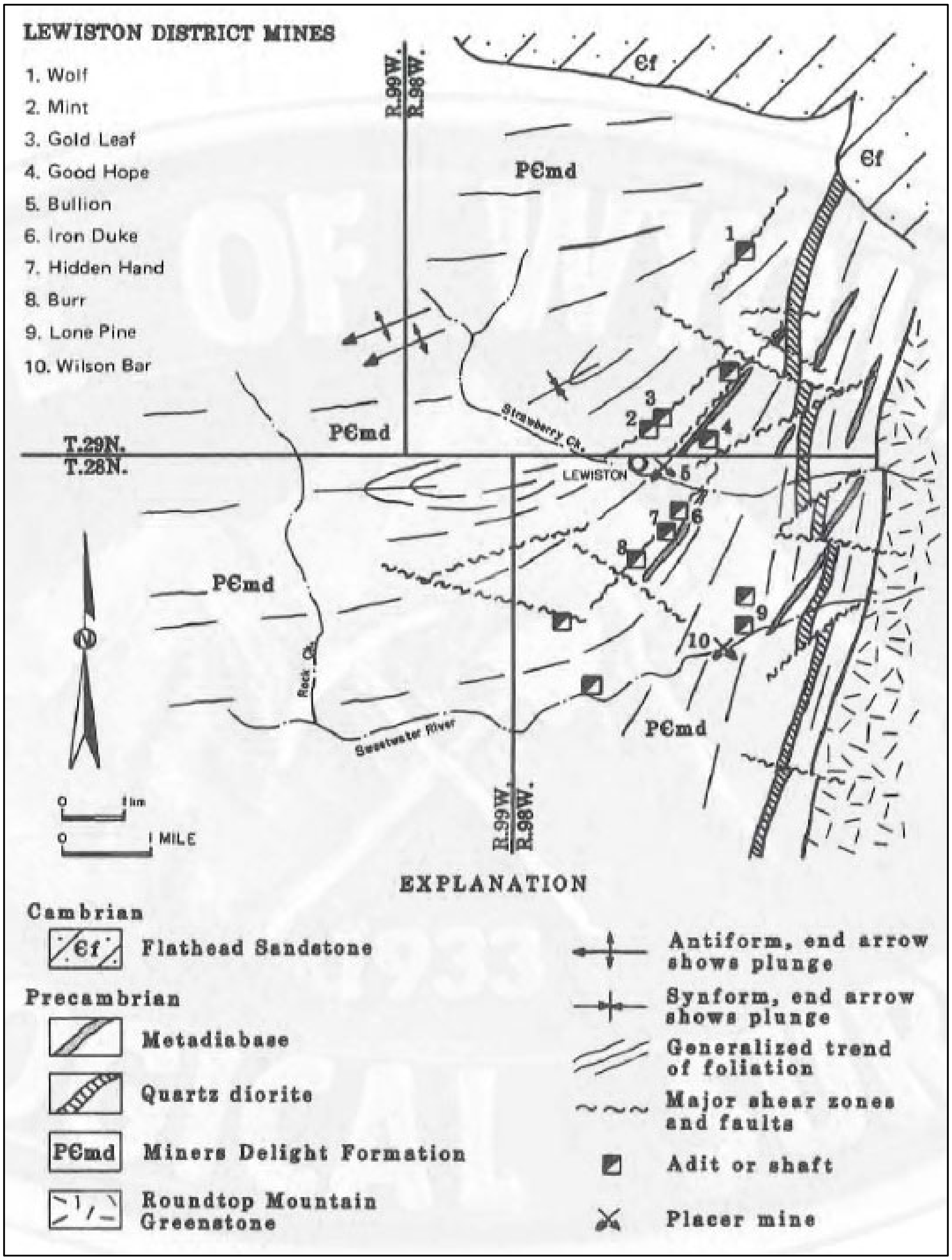
(Hausel, 1991)

LEWISTON DISTRICT			
Bullion (Jumbo)	Sec. 5, T28N, R98W	21,000	Reported production by Pfaff (1978).
Burr	NW sec. 8, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Full Hand	N/2 sec. 34, T29N, R98W	Unknown	Little to no production.
Goodhope	SW sec. 34, T29N, R98W	Unknown	---
Helen G	NE sec. 5, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Hidden Hand	S/2 sec. 5, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Iron Duke	E/2 sec. 5, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Lone Pine	SE sec. 9, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Mint-Goldleaf	SE sec. 33, T29N, R98W	Unknown	---
Morris	SE sec. 5, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Big Nugget placer	W/2 sec. 33, T29N, R98W	Unknown	---
Strawberry Creek	N/2 sec. 5, T28N, R98W	Unknown	---
Two Johns Gulch	Unknown	Unknown	---
Wilson Bar placer	NW sec. 16, T28N, R98W	391	Reported production (*Lewiston Gold Miner*, 1894).
Wolf (Ruby)	SE sec 22, T29N, R98W	Unknown	---
TOTAL PRODUCTION	21,391 ounces		

The district periodically has garnered interest from the exploration groups of major mining companies, including Homestake Mining Company, Noranda, Freeport McMoRan, National Lead, Anaconda Minerals, US Borax, and Newmont (Gyorvary, *pers. comm*., 2020). These companies either held the claim packages or performed surface work programs, including soil geochemistry surveys, geophysics, and rock sampling. Based on Relevant Gold's and the author's best knowledge, no exploration drilling, or resource estimate knowledge has occurred in the Lewiston district.

The district contained numerous historic prospect pits, shafts, and inclines in the Lewiston district, but the named mines with recorded work that are within Relevant Gold's claim group are the Burr Good Hope, Hidden Hand, and Lone Pine (Figure 6-5).

Figure 6-5 Lewiston District map of gold mines (from Hausel, 1991)



6.1.3 Burr Lode

The discovery of the Burr lode occurred in 1886 by tracing placer gold to the presumed source, and it had an average of 0.5 oz/ton Au (17.14 g/tonne) in historic assays (Hausel, 1991). High-grade portions of the mine reported assays of 25 to 250 oz/ton Au (857.14 to 8,571 g/tonne). The mine concentrated on working four parallel quartz veins over a 5 ft (1.52 m) in width. The main workings consisted of a small drift and incline, but the workings on-site included shaft inclines. During operation, many issues hindered profitably mining, including stolen ore, poor recovery with available milling techniques, and general challenges related to obtaining resources like fuel and equipment in a remote location.

Along with gold in quartz veins, there was also scheelite reported in these auriferous veins (Wilson, 1951). These veins produced some specimen-grade ore that assayed as high as 1690 oz/ton (57,942 g/tonne) Au and included a 16 ft (4.88 m) wide shear zone that assayed an average of 17.14 ppm (0.5 oz/ton) Au. Total historical mining operations produced a reported estimate of 1525 oz (47.43 kg) of gold.

6.1.4 Good Hope

The Good Hope mine had a shallow shaft sunk along a 2 ft (0.6m) wide, northeast trending, vertical, choloritzed shear zone in the metagreywacke. South of the shaft, the shear was trenched for nearly 100 ft (30 m), exposed sheared quartz lenses carrying visible gold (Hausel, 1991). Hausel (1991) collected limited grab samples and dug two, 2 ft (0.6 m) wide trench samples dug across the shear zone. One grab sample of quartz had 1.18 oz/ton (40.46 g/tonne) Au. Samples from the trenches assayed at 0.11 oz/ton (3.77 g/tonne) and 0.25 oz/ton (8.57 g/tonne) Au. Total production from 1885 to 1915 is estimated at 525 oz (16.329 kg) of gold (Gyorvary, 2021).

6.1.5 Hidden Hand

Documentation is poor, but the initial discovery was most likely in the early 1890's. The historic workings include multiple shafts 100 ft (30.48m) or less and the main shaft 110 ft (33.53 m) deep, with 640 ft (195.07 m) of drifts. The mine targeted a shear zone 3-11ft in width and associated chloritic alteration with hematite oxidation. There are references to high-grade ore from this mine stating that it,

> "*produced several sacks of specimen-grade ore with 75 to 1,650 oz's of gold per ton*" (2,571.43 to 56,571.43 g/tonne) *(Pfaff, 1978)*"

Other historical records indicate that one exceptional ore shoot assayed at 3100 oz/ton (106,286 g/tonne), as assayed from a 5 lb (2.27 kg) sample. The Hidden Hand mine produced an estimated 2190 oz (68.12 kg) of gold during its operational history *(Pfaff, 1978)*.

6.1.6 Lone Pine

The Lone Pine Mine consisted of an adit driven into the Sweetwater River's western bank, located in the district's eastern section. The adit was drifted 470 ft into a narrow shear zone. Quartz vein with arsenopyrite sampled by the WSGS (Wyoming State Geological Survey) reportedly assayed 20.9 ppm Ag, but no gold. Samples from a 17 ft (5.18 m) wide shear zone on the surface returned an average of 1.6 ppm Au (Hausel, 1991). There is no recorded production history for this mine.

6.2 Work History

6.2.1 Surface Exploration

As previously noted, several companies have conducted preliminary exploration assessments in the Lewiston district since the 1940s. To the best of Relevant Gold's knowledge, exploration in the Lewiston district has generally consisted of mapping and sampling. These previous companies have not undertaken more extensive, more systematic exploration programs. The most notable companies to operate in the area were Newmont and Anaconda Minerals. Newmont established a land position in three portions of the Lewiston District and conducted mapping and sampling programs in the early 1980s, but no drilling or other exploration.

Anaconda seemed to focus their efforts on the Atlantic City district and did some limited exploration drilling in the Carissa Trend, the results of which Hausel (1991) described as "encouraging." They also conducted some mapping in the Lewiston District.

6.2.1.1 Geological Mapping

The USGS mapped geology, prospects, and structure in the South Pass Greenstone Belt, culminating in the publication of a compiled 1:48000 map with a supplemental report (Bayley, 1973). The Lewiston project falls within the Bayley (1973) map, but the Wyoming State Geological Survey (WSGS) also published a map of this area, which is more detailed. The WSGS mapped most of the region at the 1:24000 quadrangle scale, with the Lewiston Project falling in the Radium Springs quadrangle (Hausel, 1988). The WSGS map has detailed structural mapping but does not subdivide the units in the Miners Delight Formation. This is unlike the Atlantic City area map, which was mapped in greater detail and had some subdivided mafic units mapped. In 1983, Anaconda Minerals mapped at a district scale in more detail and started separating geologic units within the project area but elected not to advance the project further.

Anaconda Minerals Company (1983) mapped at a district scale in more detail and started separating units within the project area. They did not move any further with the project from there.

6.2.2 Geophysical Surveys

In 2006, Quincy Energy completed ground magnetometer and induced polarization surveys in the district (Visionary Gold, 2020). Relevant Gold has not reviewed these data.

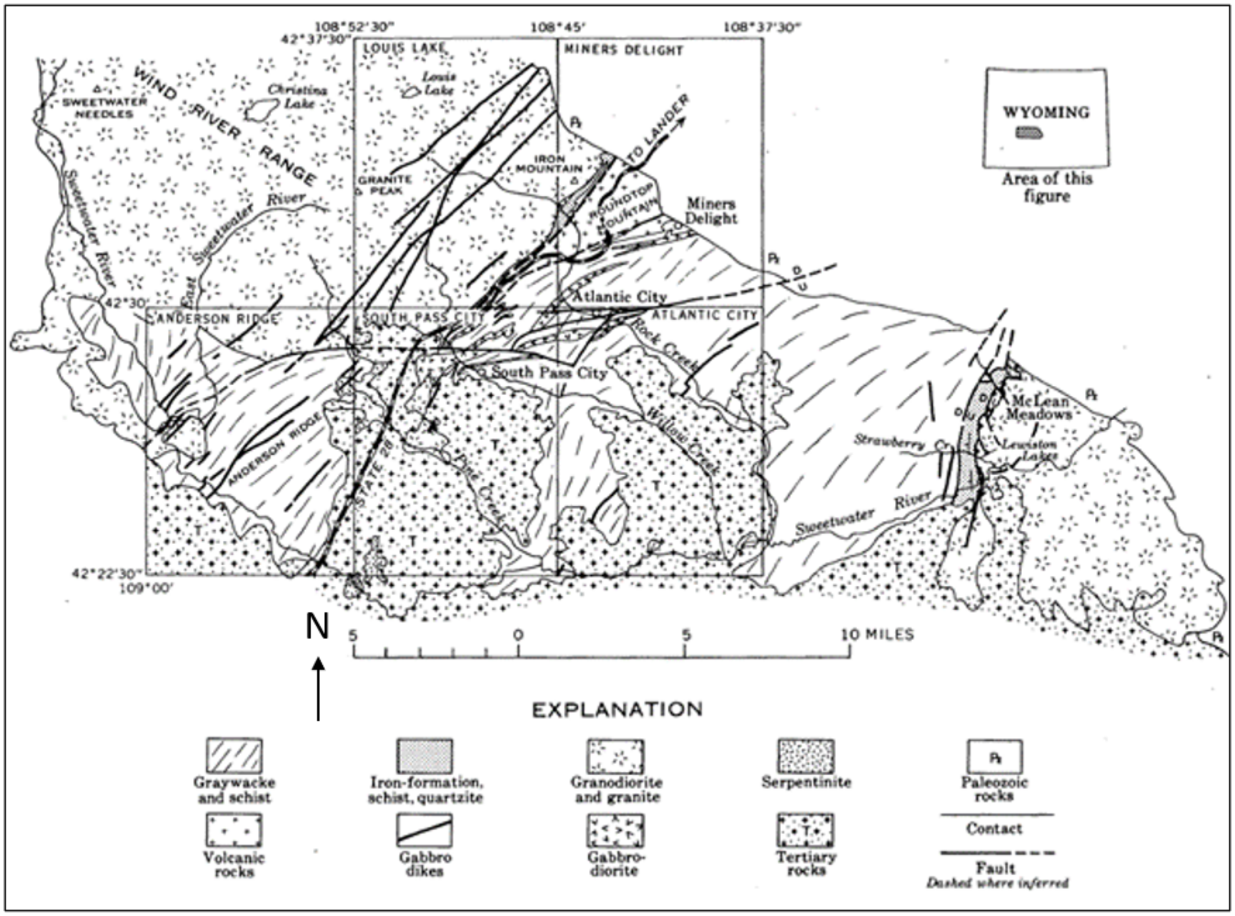
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Lewiston Project lies within the South Pass Greenstone Belt (SPGB), an Archean (3,875 to 2,750 Ma) greenstone belt located on the southern flank of the Wind River Range in the Southern Wyoming Province (Figure 7-1). The Wyoming Province is an Archean craton that underlies most of Wyoming and portions of surrounding states, including Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, and Utah (Figure 7-2). The Wyoming Province's Archean core records a geologic history spanning from Paleo to Mesoarchean gneisses, Neoarchean supracrustal rocks, and voluminous Neoarchean granites and gneisses. Current exposures of the Precambrian blocks in the Wyoming province, including the SPGB, are in the cores of Laramide-aged uplifts surrounded by younger sedimentary rocks, with only ~10% of the basement exposed at the surface.

Figure 7-1 Regional Geological Map of South Pass Greenstone Belt

(Bayley et al. 1973)



The SPGB, located on the southern flank of the Wind River Range, is a synclinorium dominated by a ca. 2710 Ma metavolcanic-sedimentary sequences of the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone Belt and a thick package of ca. 2670 Ma siliciclastic metagreywackes, the Miner's Delight Formation (Frost et al. 2006). These supracrustal sequences overlay or are in fault contact with underlying Archean granites and gneisses, all of which are intruded by ca. 2630 Ma Louis Lake and 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. 2006, 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 (Frost et al. 2006) 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, we presume the shear-hosted gold mineralization in the Lewiston 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. (2006) 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 cross-cuts in the project area (Kilian et al. 2016).

Tertiary gravels, conglomerates, and sandstones cover the periphery of the greenstone belt. The deposits belong to the Wasatch and South Pass Formations and consist of sediments presumably shed off the SPGB (Antwieler et al., 1980). 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) report substantial but low-grade paleoplacer deposits in these rocks. Similar Tertiary gravel deposits occur as isolated patches within the SPGB as well.

7.2 Local Geology

7.2.1 Geological Units

The Lewiston district 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. Adjacent to the Miners Delight Formation on the east side is the Roundtop Mountain Greenstone sequence, but it is poorly exposed. The district is bound to the east by the extensive Lewis Lake Batholith that consists of calc-alkaline granitoids and gneisses. There are localized Tertiary cover rocks in the project area consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, and gravels. In some regions, these conglomerates may host gold as paleoplacers (Hausel, 1991).

Diamond Springs Formation

Diamond Springs Formation is the oldest 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. 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 intermittent tuffaceous layers (Hausel, 1991). 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 metagreywackes, pelitic schists, and graphite-bearing schists. Frost et al. (2006) interprets this formation as bedded turbidite flows off an island arc. Additionally, they date metamorphism of this unit at 2635 ± 2 Ma. Thin amphibolite and komatiite 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.

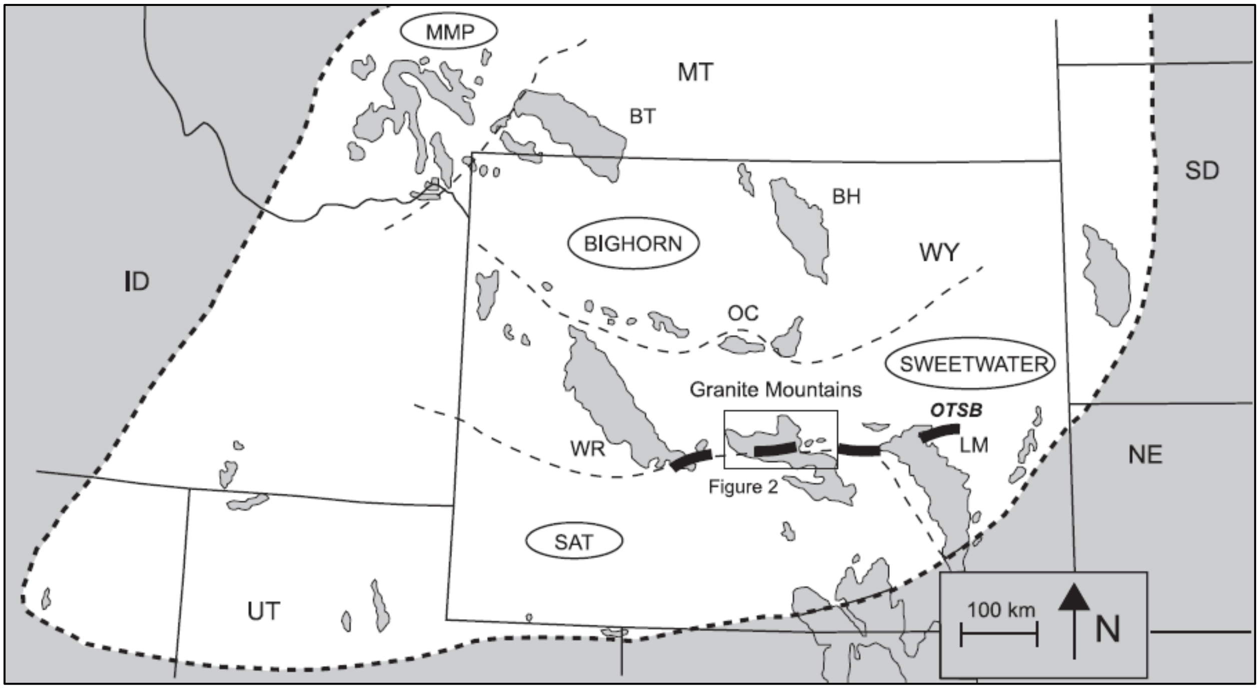
Louis Lake Batholith

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

7.2.2 Regional Structure

The South Pass Greenstone Belt falls within the larger Oregon Trail Structure Belt (OTSB) (Chamberlain 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 (Chamberlain et al., 2006). The project area is situated in the accretionary zone, making it an ideal target for structurally hosted gold deposits (Figure 7-2).

Figure 7-2 Map of the Archean Wyoming Province and Oregon Trail Structural Belt



Dashed lines represent boundaries of the Wyoming Province and Subprovinces (SAT (Southern Accreted Terranes), Sweetwater, Bighorn, MMP (Montana Metasedimentary Province)). The east-west trending Oregon Trail Structural Belt (OTSB) is outlined by bold dashed line representing deformational boundary between SAT and Sweetwater Subprovinces. Precambrian exposures outlined in grey. BH, Bighorn Mountains; BT, Beartooth Mountains; LM, Laramie Mountains; OC, Owl Creek Mountains; WR, Wind River Range. (from Grace et al. 2006)

7.2.3 Local Structure

The Lewiston District's dominant structural grain is a through-going left lateral, steeply dipping shear zone striking NE-SW. Figure 7-3 is a local geology map showing field verified structures and corresponding stereonet plot in Figure 7-4. In Figure 7-4, blue lines show the dominant NE-SW direction of the shear zone (from Big Rock Exploration, 2020). Locally, there are smaller, steeply dipping shear zones striking E-W, displayed as green lines in Figure 7-4.

Age and kinematic relationships between the E-W and NE-SW striking shear zones are currently poorly understood. The Lewiston District's folding is similar to the folding documented in the Atlantic City district to the west (Section 6.1.1). There are two main fold orientations, an earlier, subhorizontal folding event and associated axial planar foliation refolded to create the tight, steeply dipping folds that control the map pattern (Big Rock Exploration, 2020). Fold axes are variable and may plunge vertically or moderately to the NE along foliation planes.

There are some late, Laramide (80 to 55 Ma) aged faults that generally trend east-west and may offset mineralization (Hausel, 1992). Historically, miners said the high-grade ore often is "flat-lying," which could represent horizontal extensional veins along the core mineralized shear zone, a common feature in shear-hosted gold deposits. Figure 7-5 displays a schematic model of the relationship between veins and shear zones. These horizontal extensional structures are usually observed as smaller sigmoidal structures within the shear zone and can be laterally extensive when extending outside the shear zone (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007).

Figure 7-3 Local Geology Map of Lewiston District with dominant structural trends.

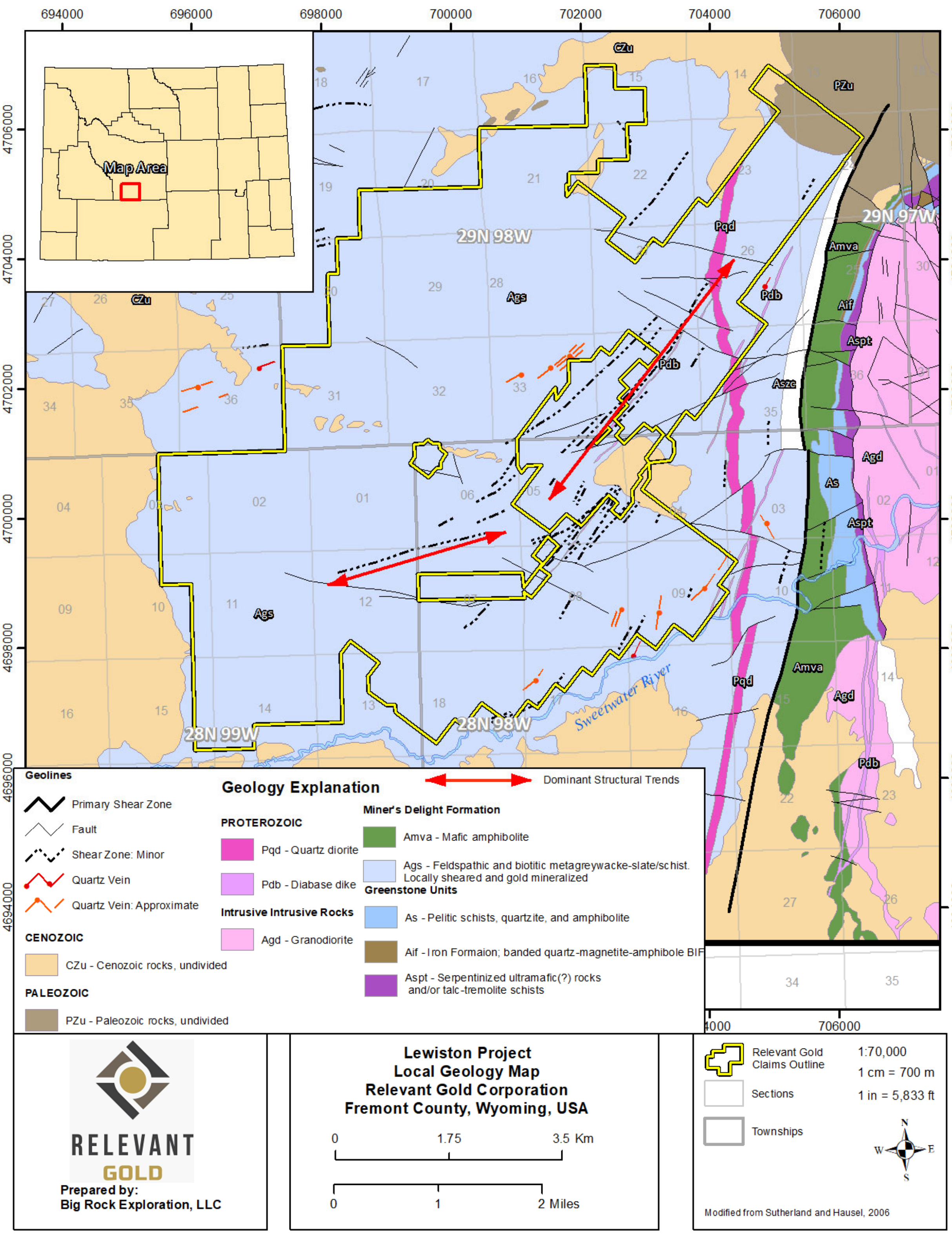


Figure 7-4 Stereonet displaying the primary NE-SW shear fabrics (blue planes) and the less prevalent E-W (green planes) structures. Open circles are lineations

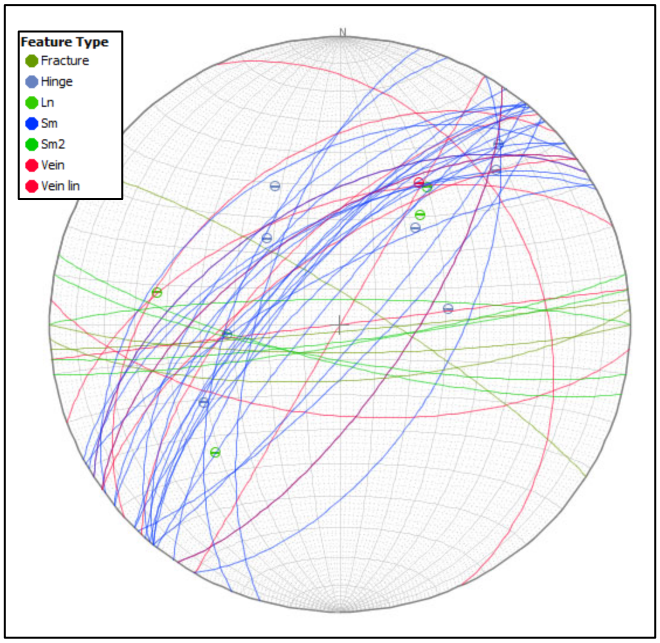
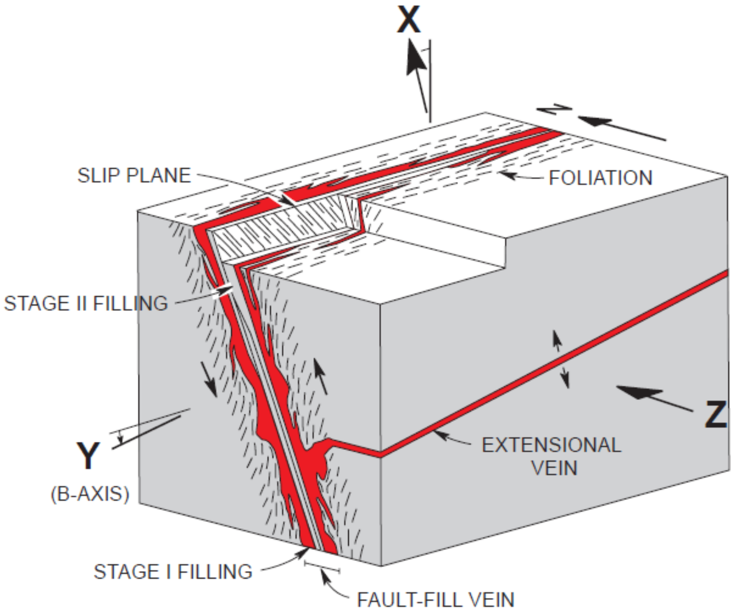


Figure 7-5 Schematic structural model

Diagram illustrates the geometric relationships between the structural elements of veins and shear zones and the deposits scale strain axes (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 on the property 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 Lewiston district as variable zones of chlorite-silica-epidote alteration near mineralized zones and retrograde metamorphism regional amphibolite facies assemblages to greenschist facies assemblages within shear 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

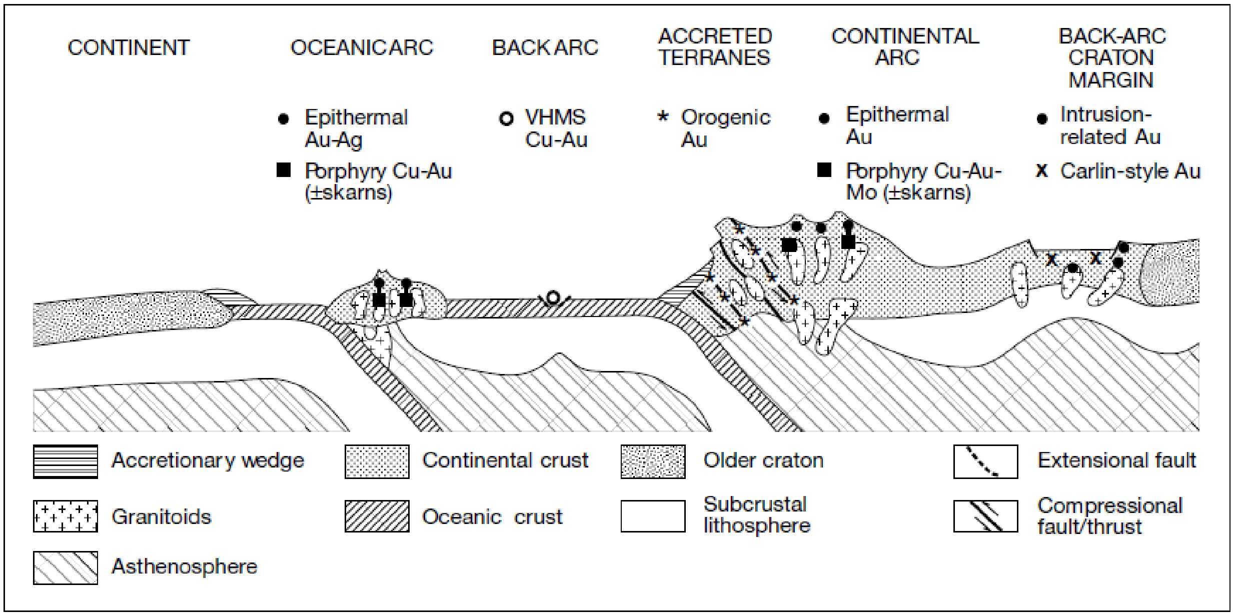
Gold mineralization within the South Pass Greenstone Belt is consistent with orogenic gold systems.

8.1 Orogenic Gold Systems

As defined by multiple authors (Groves, 2003, Goldfarb and Groves, 2015, Groves et al. 2018, Hu et al., 2018), 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).



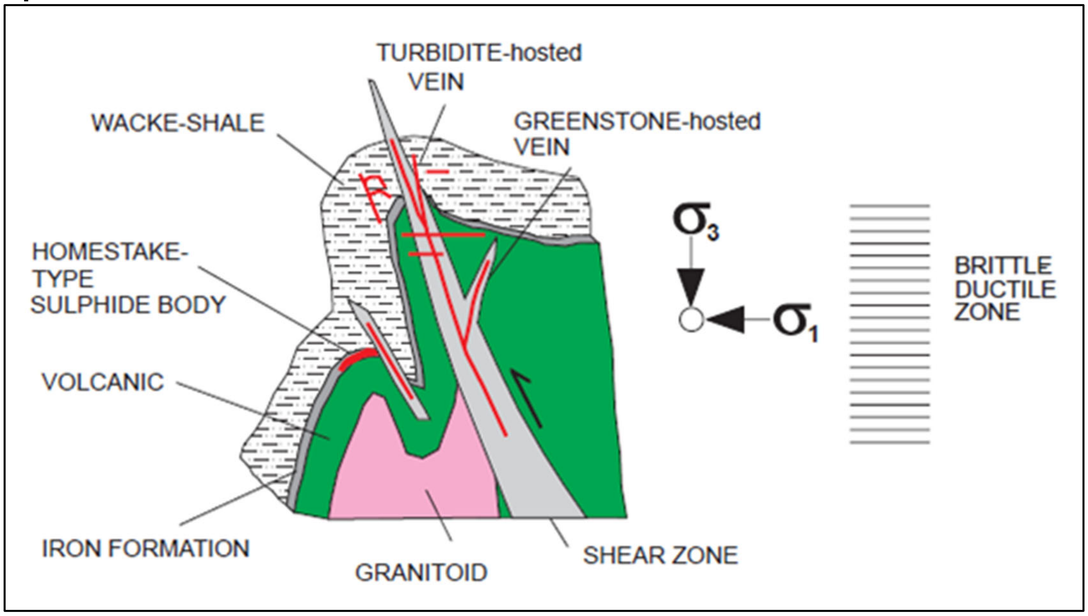
8.2 Structural Settings

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 wallrock. 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

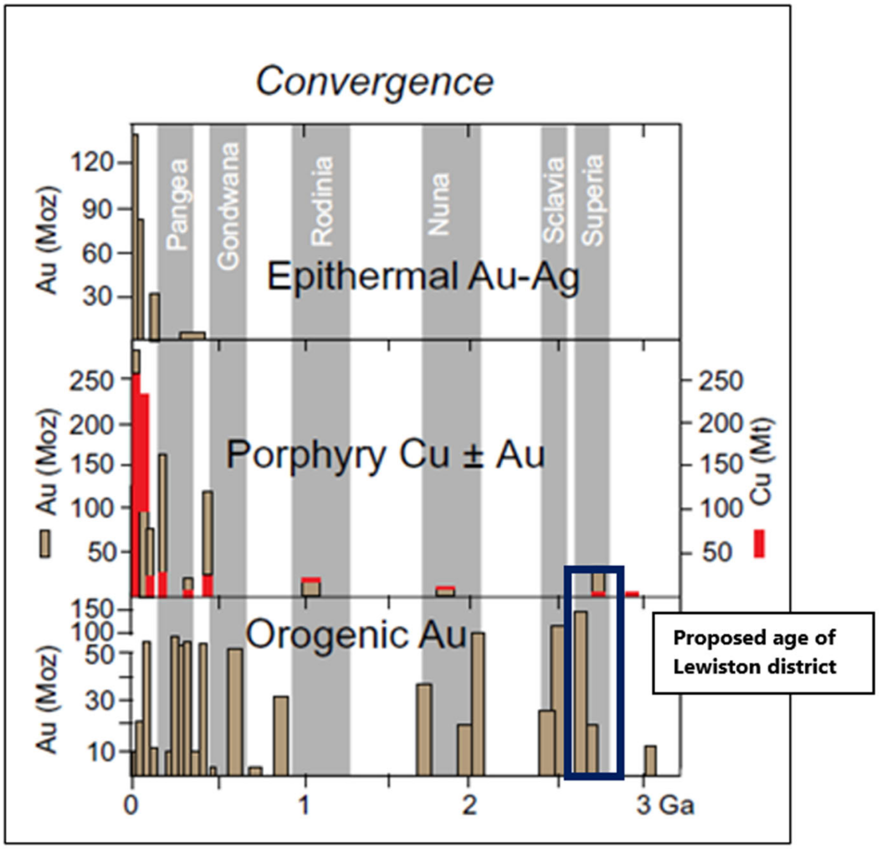
8.5 Alteration

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 are 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. (2005b) and references therein (Cawood, 2015).



8.7 Lewiston District

The structural, metamorphic, and geochemical surface footprint at the Lewiston Project indicates the property fitting within the mesozonal clan of orogenic gold deposits (Figure 8-4).

The Lewiston property 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. 2011).

The rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist to amphibolite facies metamorphic conditions, indicated by almandine garnets in metasedimentary rocks. 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. 2011). This 2635-2615 Ma tectonism resulted in the development of the anastomosing shear system seen at the Lewiston 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 0.25-0.5 km wide zones of complex quartz veining and intense chlorite-silica-epidote-tourmaline altered zones and silica-epidote stockworks within NE-SW striking shear zones proximal to and cross-cutting the Miner's Delight Formation.

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

The property is structurally interpreted as a shear-fold couple with a set of E-W to E-SE striking, late brittle faults that appear to offset mineralization locally. Mineralization occurs in foliation-parallel veins on the margins of the NE-SW striking, steeply dipping shear zones.

The Lewiston District 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 Lewiston, 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).

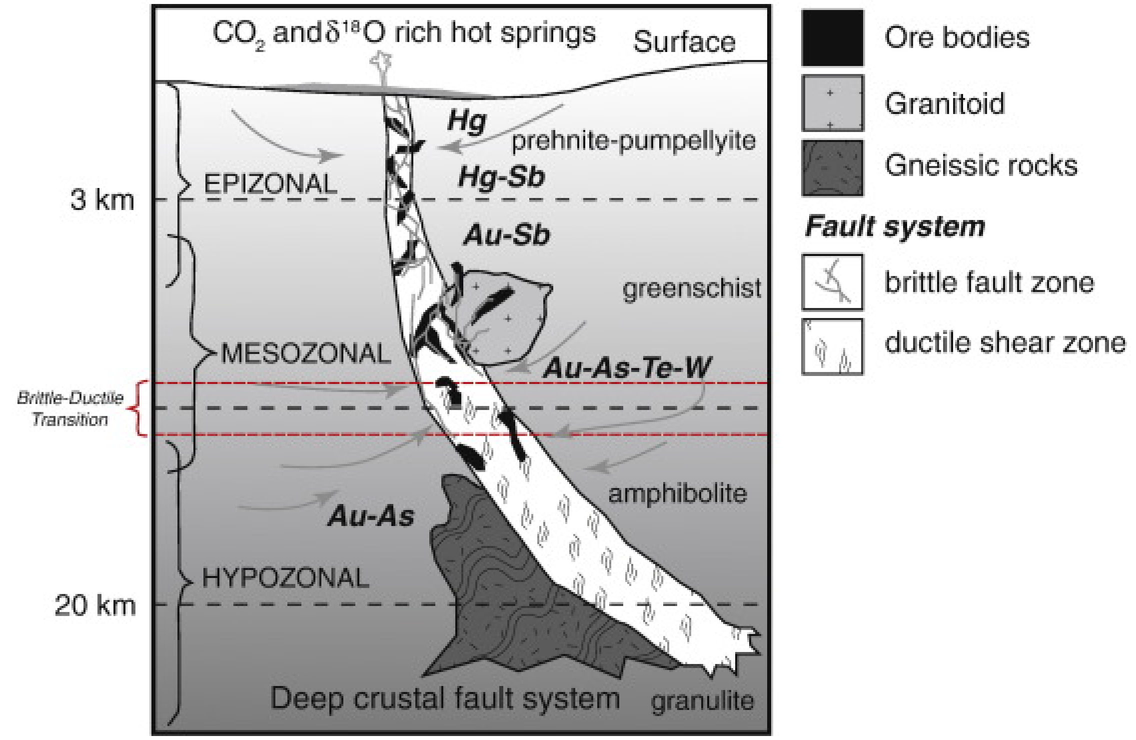


Table 8-1. The Lewiston district compared with the Malartic deposit (Canada) and the Macraes-Hyde deposits (New Zealand)

	Lewiston	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

9.1 Geological Mapping

Field reconnaissance, mapping, and sampling of the Lewiston Project were performed by Big Rock Exploration, LLC, between 2019 and 2020. Mapping of the project area at a 1:4000 scale was initiated in June 2020 and completed during the 2021 field season (Section 26). Detailed field data collection to date has aided in the refinement of the complex structural setting of the South Pass Greenstone Belt and its controls on the distribution and nature of mineralization and alteration within the project area. This understanding is a critical step in defining and refining drill targets on Relevant Gold's project properties.

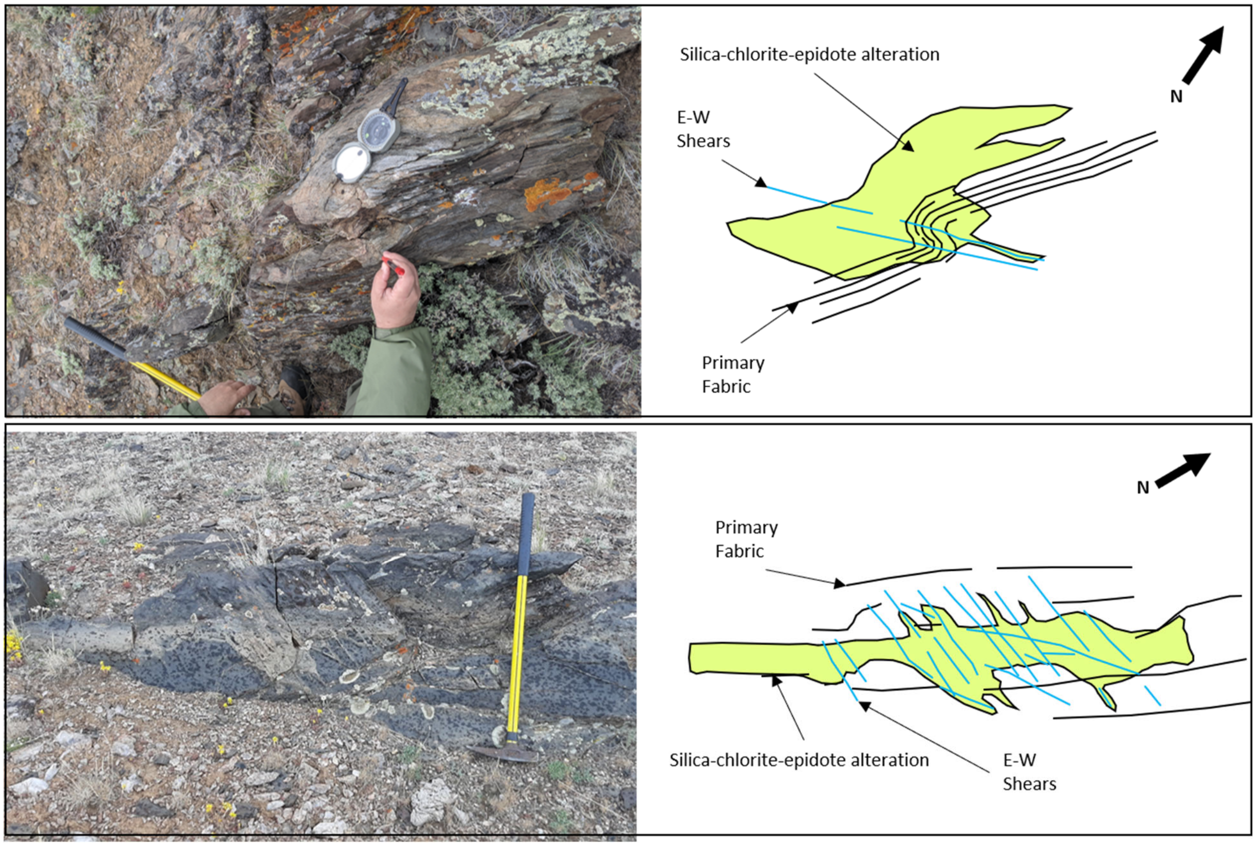
9.1.1 Localized Shear Zones and Alteration

Multiple shear zone orientations and brecciated fold hinges were identified in the Lewiston Project and demonstrated spatial associations with alteration mineralization. Shear structures were traced at the surface to determine the lateral extent and identify areas of intensifying alteration and mineralization where they intersected metagreywackes and mafic dikes. Mapping within the project area outlined a regional scale anastomosing shear system with at least two distinct shear orientations:

- A dominant system of NE-striking shear zones cross-cut the entire project area, demonstrating chlorite alteration
- A later or coeval, widespread set of E-W striking shear zones and altered fracture zones hosting silica-epidote-sulfide alteration

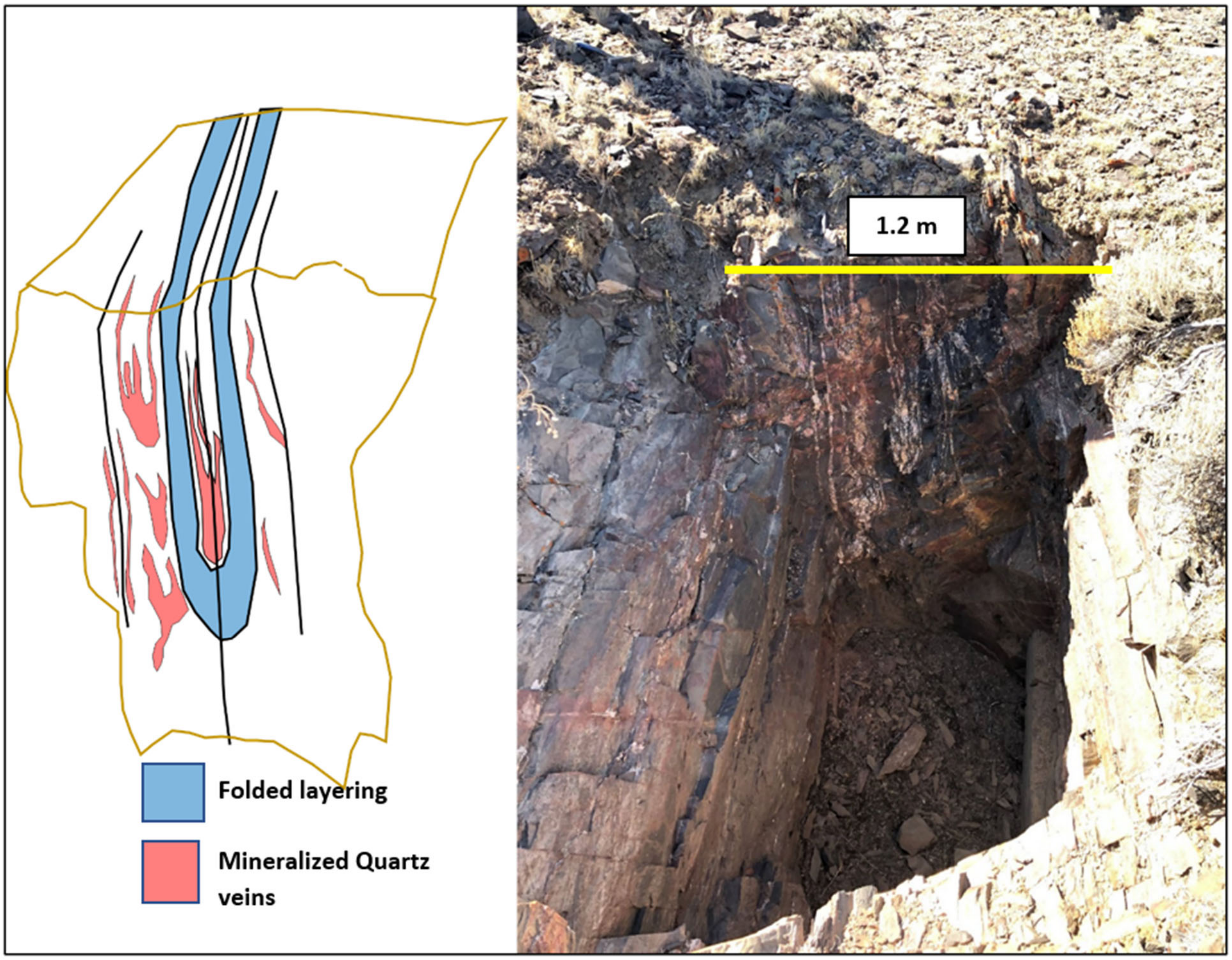
Figure 9-1 displays examples of these complex shear orientations with illustrative graphics. The shear structures cross-cut or attenuate the preexisting folding identified in the region. Near shear zones, the fold geometries of syn- to pre-shearing folds tighten the normally open folds to isoclinal and rotate the axial plane parallel to the shear fabric. Determination of the lateral extent of shear zones was limited by the lack of bedrock surface exposure in large portions of the project area.

Figure 9-1 Outcrop photos of silica-chlorite-epidote alteration in outcrop with structure



The NE striking shear zones host the bulk of documented veins and alteration. Figure 9-2 displays a ~1.2 m wide veined and altered zone within a NE-striking shear zone, characterized by penetrative mylonitic to cataclastic fabrics dipping steeply to the NW. Strong lineation fabrics occur along the shear planes representing passive fold hinges, and metamorphic mineral lineations range in orientation from W-SW in the northern portion of the project area to shallowly NE plunging in the southern portion of the project area. Mapped shear zones in the project area often exhibit chlorite alteration in metagraywackes and range in width from sub-meter to tens of meters. Kinematic analysis of mapped NE striking shear zones shows dominant left-lateral, strike-slip motion. These structural features may exert a substantial control on the ore shoot orientations (Figure 9-2).

Figure 9-2. Schematic (a) and photo (b) of small cut showing intense deformation in gold-bearing quartz veins in a shred choloritized metagreywacke.

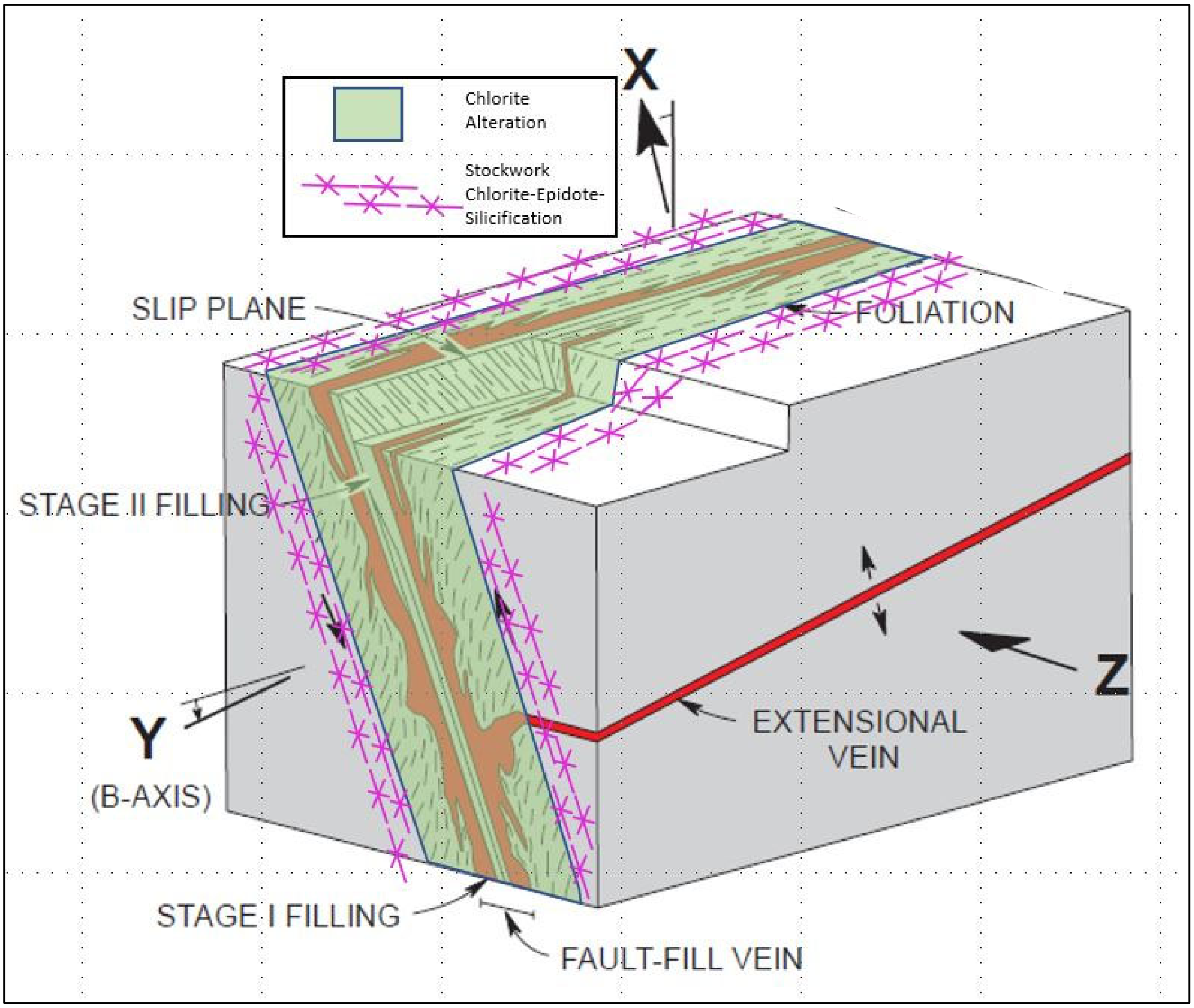


The E-W striking shear zones and fracture-controlled alteration zones identified on Relevant Gold's Lewiston Project may postdate or be syngenetic to the development of the major NE striking shear zones. These structures are characterized by silica-epidote alteration, sub-meter scale south-dipping crenulated zones, fractures, and breccia zones with sub-outcrop scale offsets at an average orientation of 088°; 80°. Kinematic analysis of rotated gash fractures within these structures suggests left-lateral strain. These E-W striking alteration zones have been observed to both cross-cut and coalesce into the NE striking shear zones, suggesting a possible cogenetic relationship. The nature and pervasiveness of alteration in these structures suggest they may be an essential feature in targeting mineralization (Figure 9-3).

The above structural framework may represent the first-order control on mineralization in the region. Understanding the relationship between the shear zones and reactive host rocks is critical in defining spatial distribution of mineralization at the intersection of bedding or dikes and shear zones, the intersection of multiple shear zone orientations, and/or vertically plunging extensional veins caused by oblique strike-slip movement.

Figure 9-3 Model of chlorite and stockwork alteration along shear zones in Lewiston

(modified from Robert, 1990)



9.2 Geochemical Sampling

202 rock chip samples were collected within the project area. These grab samples were collected to characterize alteration, mineralogy, and mineralization in the claim group by Big Rock Exploration. Location data by GPS, lithology, alteration, mineralogy, and structural information was documented in the field. All data was logged by hand as field notes and digitally in Survey123 (ESRI) to facilitate consolidation into a geodatabase.

All rock samples were prepared and analyzed by Bureau Veritas (BV) in Sparks, NV using BV preparation package PRP70-500. Per BV method schedule documentation, samples are crushed until >70% of the sample passes through a 2 mm screen, then riffle split to a 500 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 BV analytical packages of FA430, wherein 30 g of the sample pulp is analyzed using atomic absorption. All gold overlimits (>10 ppm Au) for FA430 analyses were then rerun using the BV package FA530, fire assay with a gravimetric finish, which uses an identical 30 g pulp split. In addition to fire assay, a multi-element analysis was performed on all rock samples using BV package AQ252_Ext (53 elements, 30 g sample size, aqua-regia with ICP-MS finish).

Samples assay values range from detection limit to 62 g/tonne Au, including 13 samples >1 g/tonne Au (6.4% of sample suite) and 29 samples >0.25 g/tonne Au (14.3% of sample suite). Correlation coefficients (log scale) for all rock samples in the project area identify multiple strong to moderate correlations between Au and (in broadly decreasing strength) Sb-As-Te-Bi-Ag-W-Cu (Table 9-1). Geologic and geospatial analysis of the project area identified multiple vein styles, including Au-As rich veins as well as Au-As-Cu-Ag veins (Figure 9-4 and 9-5). The two recognized vein styles are not easily discernable in field observations and occur in sub-parallel arrays. It is unknown if the difference in vein styles is due to distinct mineralizing events or larger district-scale geochemical zonation. The Au-As rich mineralization is widespread across the claim group, whereas the Cu-Ag rich veins are primarily confined to the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 9-6).

Table 9-1. Summary statistics and correlation coefficients (log scale) of select elements in the Lewiston Project

n=202	Au	Sb	As	Te	Bi	Ag	W	Cu
Au Correlation Coefficients (Log Scale)	1	0.76	0.76	0.72	0.79	0.68	0.62	0.58
Minimum Value (ppm)	LOD	LOD	10.4	LOD	LOD	LOD	LOD	1.14
Maximum Value (ppm)	62.4	51.06	>10000	2.48	>2000	>100	100	>10000
Mean Value (ppm)	0.585842	1.824257	1418.021	0.125297	44.21356	1.47	9.11	374.2076
Median Value (ppm)	0.0105	0.23	143.7	0.03	0.655	0.065	0.9	46.54
75 percentile (ppm)	0.063	0.44	494.15	0.06	3.23	0.142	3.6	92.62
90 percentile (ppm)	0.4576	2.542	6902.39	0.301	21.633	0.34	20.98	187.165
95 percentile (ppm)	2.40245	11.8285	10000	0.6035	141.393	1.78	93.32	1567.021
99 percentile (ppm)	8.76444	41.4769	10000	1.9852	1938.644	98.09	100	10000

Figure 9-4 Scatter plots (log scale) of pathfinder elements, Gold, and Arsenic

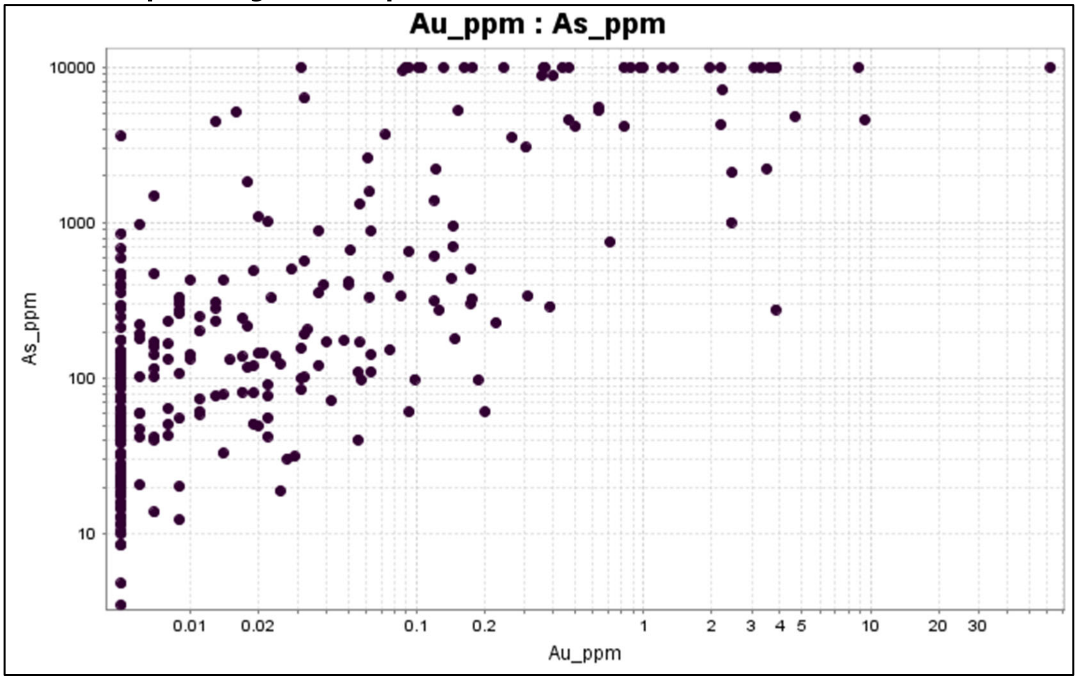


Figure 9-5 Scatter plot (log scale) of pathfinder elements, Gold, and Copper

The plot shows two distinct groupings; the population circled in red represents elevated Cu values in discrete vein sets.

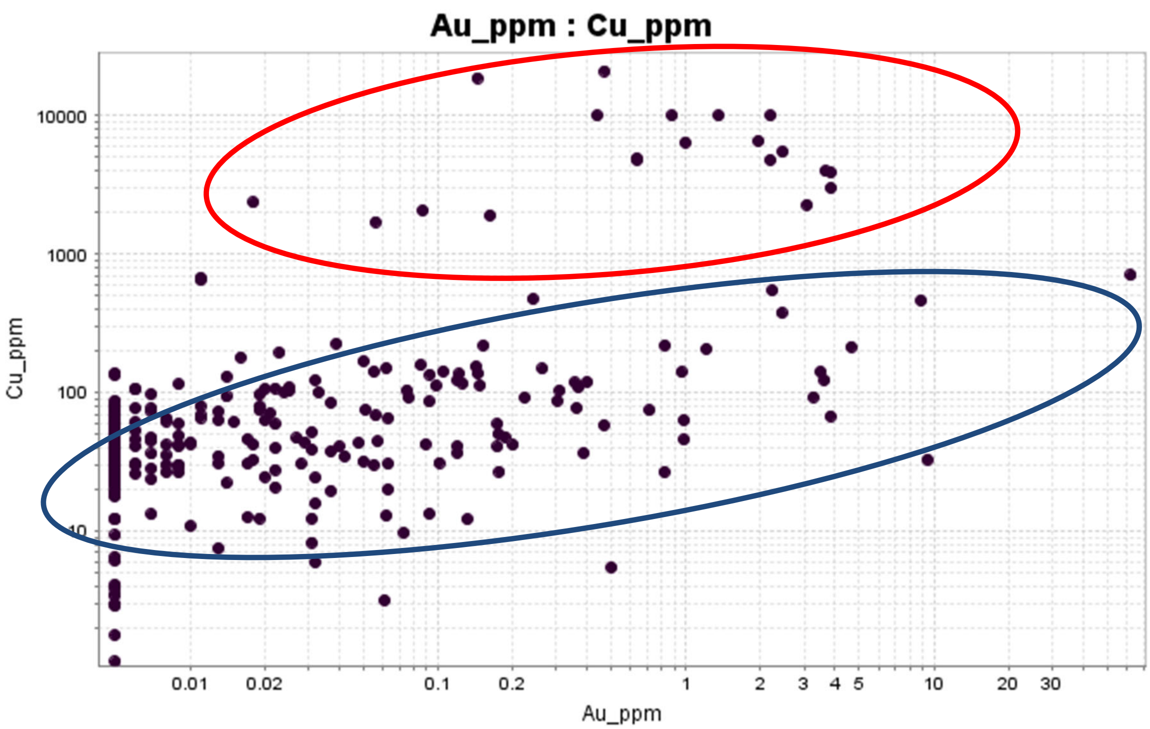
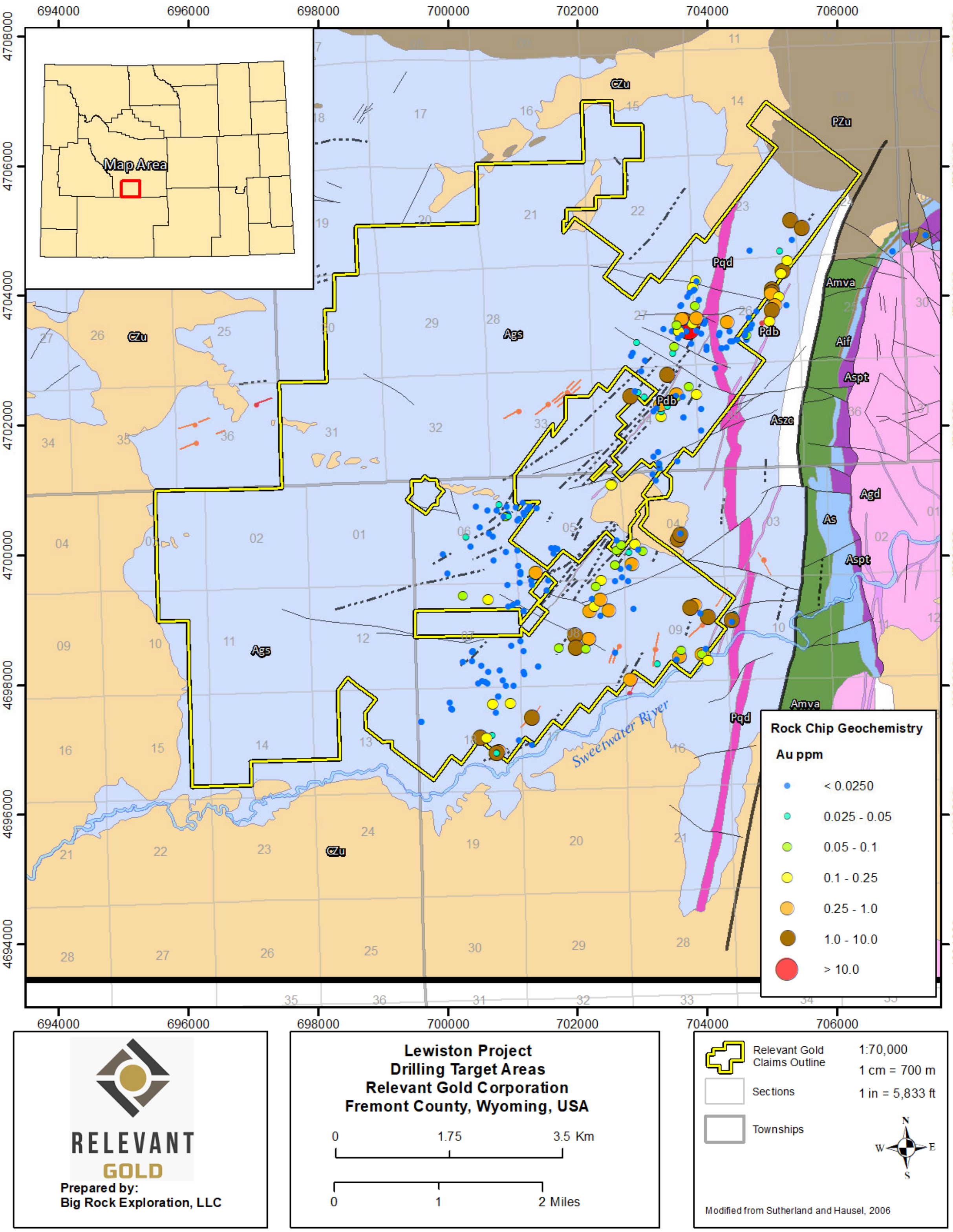


Figure 9-6 Map of rock chip sample locations on Lewiston Property and elevated gold values



9.3 Geophysical Survey

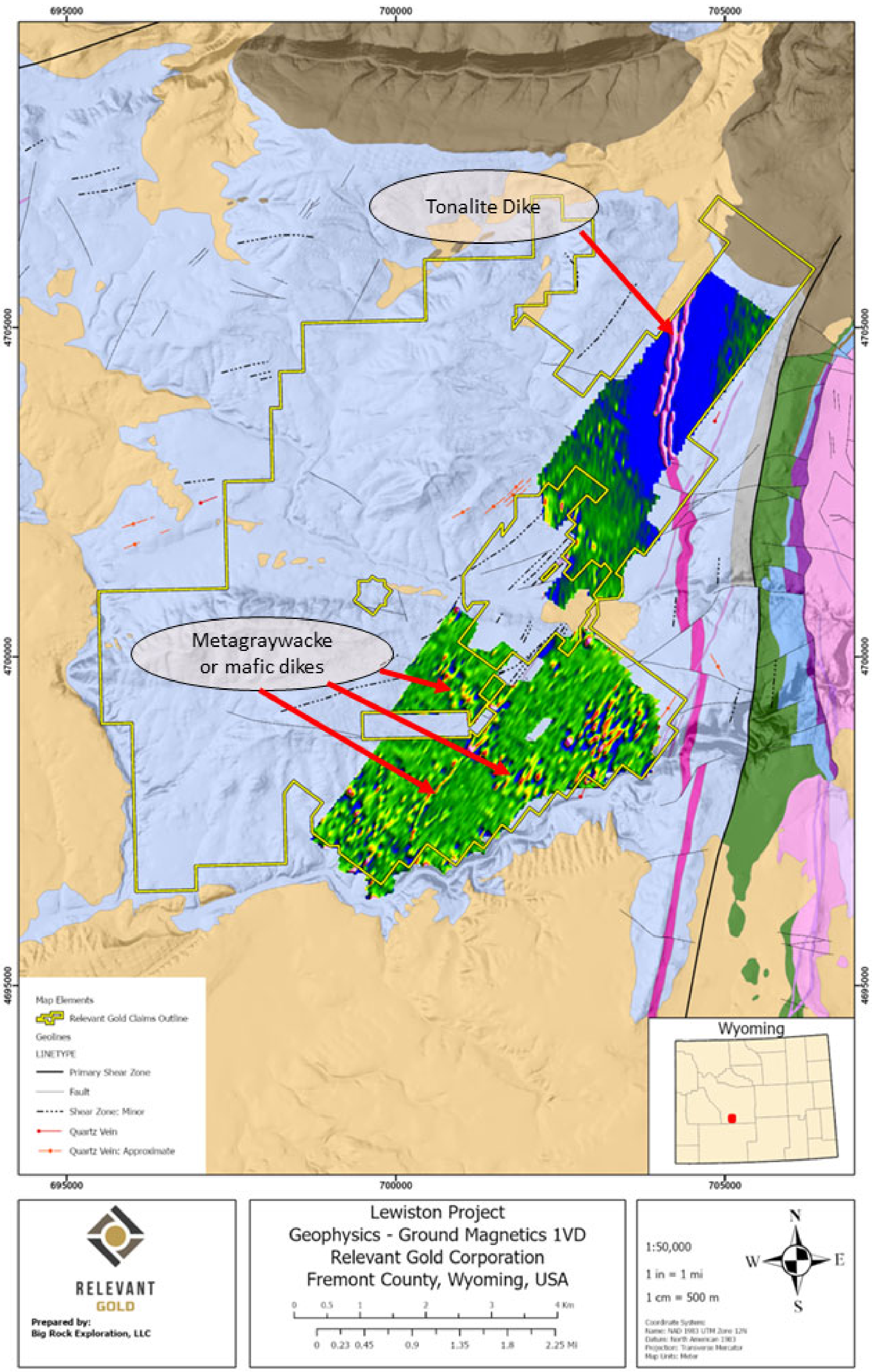
9.3.1 Ground Magnetometer

Relevant Gold contracted Big Rock Exploration to conduct a ground magnetics survey over the core of the property in 2020. Magnetic data were collected with a GEM Systems GSM-19 magnetometer on a 195 line-km grid at 100m line spacing using continuous data collection methodology. Data was then sent to a third-party geophysical consultant (In3D Geoscience of Vancouver, BC) for diurnal corrections, cultural interference removal, and final products.

The magnetic survey data continues to aide in the lateral tracing of intensely-deformed units and poorly exposed mafic units in the southern portion of the claim area, where the mapping is otherwise limited by sparse outcrop distribution. In the northern portion of the project area, a post-mineralization tonalite dike obscured the magnetic signal of the metagraywackes of interest (Figure 9-7). In the southern portion of the property, prominent magnetic highs with steep gradients were interpreted to be either magnetite-bearing metagraywackes or swarms of thin mafic dikes similar to those reported in the past-producing Carissa Mine (approximately 10 miles west in the Atlantic City District; Bow 1986). These mafic dikes often act as geochemical traps in the region and may represent important exploration targets within the project area (Hausel, 1991). Detailed mapping of areas of interest identified in magnetic survey data is planned as a follow-up task (Section 26) and is critical to interpreting project-scale magnetic signatures, subsequent grid expansions, and targeting.

Figure 9-7 Map of 1st derivative ground magnetic data in the Lewiston district

(Big Rock Exploration, 2020)



10.0 Drilling

No modern exploration drilling has been conducted on the Lewiston Project based on a review of available public and historical documents. An exploration drilling program has been permitted and is tentatively planned for 2023. Section 4 covers permitting requirements. Section 26 outlines the proposed target areas.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

Sample preparation analysis and security are summarized in Section 12, Data Verification.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 Data Set

12.1.1 Outcrop Sampling

Relevant Gold has collected 202 rock samples within the Lewiston Project area during field programs completed in 2019 and 2020. Rock samples were collected from outcrops, subcrop, shallow prospect pits, and historic mine dumps. At each sample location, information including UTM locations, elevation, lab sample tag ID, and outcrop ID were documented in addition to detailed geologic information. For each sample, approximately 2-4 kg of representative material, along with a copy of the sample ID tag, was placed inside a plastic bag labeled with the sample ID and closed with a cable tie while on the outcrop. Appendix C contains a list of all rock chip samples, locations, and representative assay results.

Sealed samples were then laid out in analytical sequence and inventoried prior to packaging for shipment to Bureau Veritas (BV) in Sparks, NV. For sample shipments, sample bags were loaded into either polyester rice bags or plastic 5-gallon (18.92 liters) buckets in analytical order. Contents of buckets or bags were recorded in a sample tracking spreadsheet and labeled on the outside of the bucket or bag. The buckets and bags were driven to a third-party shipping company, TDS Logistics, by the Project Manager on site. The Project Manager then loaded buckets or rice bags onto pallets and securely shrink-wrapped the pallet contents along with shipping and shipment content documentation. Pallets were then shipped by TDS and received by BV in Sparks, NV. Samples were inventoried by BV 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 robust documentation of the physical chain of custody.

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

12.1.2 Soil Sampling

No soil sampling has been performed on the property by Relevant Gold.

12.1.3 Assay Data

All rock samples have been prepared and analyzed by Bureau Veritas in Sparks, NV. All rock samples were prepared using BV preparation package PRP70-500, wherein samples are crushed until >70% of the sample passes through a 2 mm screen then riffle splitting a 500 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 BV analytical packages of FA430, wherein 30 g of the sample pulp is analyzed using atomic absorption. All Au overlimits (>10 ppm Au) for FA430 analyses were then rerun using the BV package FA530, fire assay with a gravimetric finish, which uses an identical 30 g pulp split.

In addition to fire assay, a multi-element analysis was performed on all rock samples using BV package AQ252_Ext (53 elements, 30 g sample size, aqua-regia with ICP-MS finish).

12.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

12.2.1 QA/QC Overview

Throughout the 2019 and 2020 field programs, Relevant Gold implemented a 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 a sequence of 36 field sample analyses, a standard, blank, cDUP, and pDUP were analyzed. Relevant Gold has not performed any check assays to date. Any QA/QC failures described for each sample type below were re-analyzed. If re-runs trigger a second failure, BV would be contacted, and possible sources of error would be discussed, including re-runs of entire sample sequences. No such action has been taken on the project.

Note that the sampling programs and QA/QC protocol include samples from outside the project area as well. For this report, program-wide QA/QC is reported. Apart from one preliminary sample batch of 16 samples, all sample batches have been subject to the QA/QC protocol.

12.2.2 Standards

Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples from OREAS were used as standards to evaluate the analytical accuracy and precision of BV analytical and preparatory procedures during analyses of Relevant Gold chip samples. Analyses with variance greater than one standard deviation (>1 σ) are considered a failure. Standard failures were submitted to be rerun, and surrounding sample sequences were evaluated for bias. Multiple CRMs were used in the QA/QC program and are listed in Table 12-1.

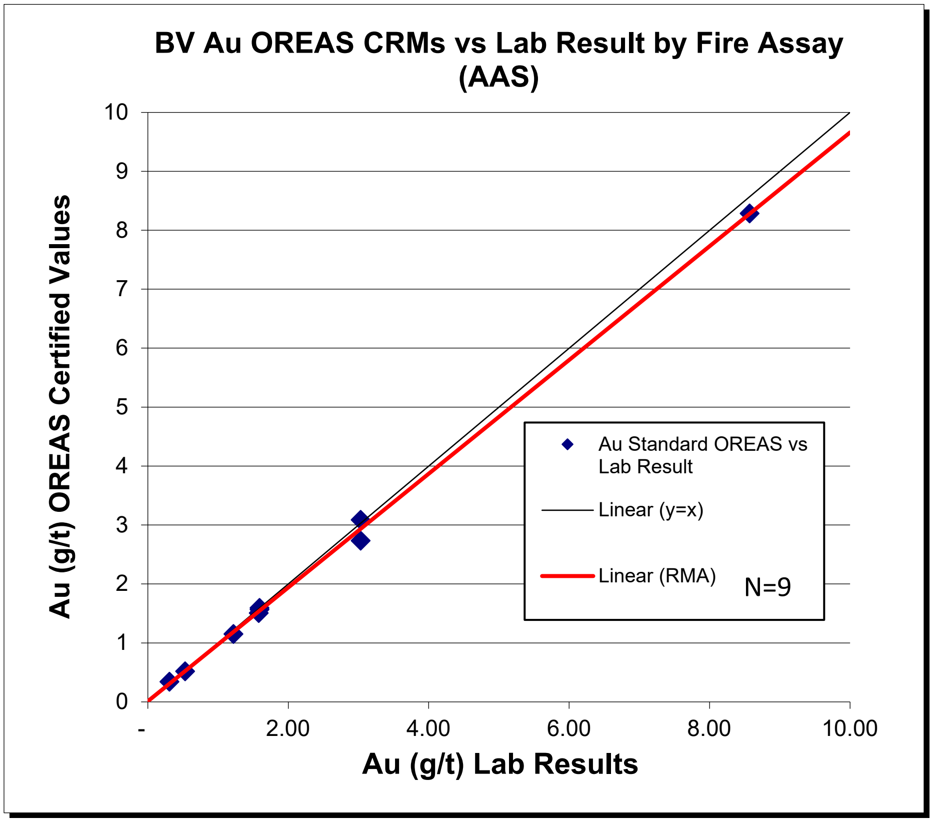
Each "standard", comprised of two 60 g packages of CRM, was given a unique laboratory sample number, and inserted into the analytical sequence at intervals described above.

Table 12-1. List of OREAS CRMs used in QA/QC programs with certified gold values in ppm. Au_SD is the standard deviation calculated by OREAS.

CRM ID	Au_ppm	Au_SD	Description
OREAS 235	1.59	0.038	OREAS 235 was prepared from a blend of high-grade gold-bearing ore and barren metasediments. The ore was sourced from the Fosterville Mine, located 20km from the city of Bendigo in the state of Victoria, Australia.
OREAS 228b	8.57	0.199	OREAS 228b was prepared from a blend of Archean greenstone-hosted Wilber Lode primary ore from the Andy Well Gold Mine and barren Cambrian greenstone sourced from a quarry north of Melbourne, Australia.
OREAS 238	3.03	0.08	OREAS 238 was prepared from a blend of high-grade gold-bearing ore and barren metasediments. The ore was sourced from the Fosterville Mine, located 20km from the city of Bendigo in the state of Victoria, Australia.
OREAS 250	0.309	0.013	OREAS 250 was prepared from a 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 222	1.22	0.033	OREAS 222 was prepared from a blend of Archean greenstone-hosted Wilber Lode primary ore from the Andy Well Gold Mine and barren Cambrian greenstone sourced from a quarry north of Melbourne, Australia.
OREAS 209	1.58	0.044	OREAS 209 was prepared from a blend of gold-bearing Magdala ore from the Stawell Gold Mine, west-central Victoria, Australia, and barren tholeiitic basalt from Epping, Victoria, Australia.
OREAS 218	0.531	0.017	OREAS 218 was prepared from a blend of Archean greenstone-hosted Wilber Lode primary ore from the Andy Well Gold Mine and barren Cambrian greenstone sourced from a quarry north of Melbourne, Australia.

To date, QA/QC program includes 9 standards, with 0 failures identified (Figure 12-1). The visual analysis shows ALS analyses have a weak bias towards over-reporting gold values compared to certified values. Currently, the dataset of standard analyses is too small for meaningful analysis. The program will be continued into future programs to continue tracking data quality.

Figure 12-1. Scatterplot of all CRM analyses between showing good agreement with certified values.



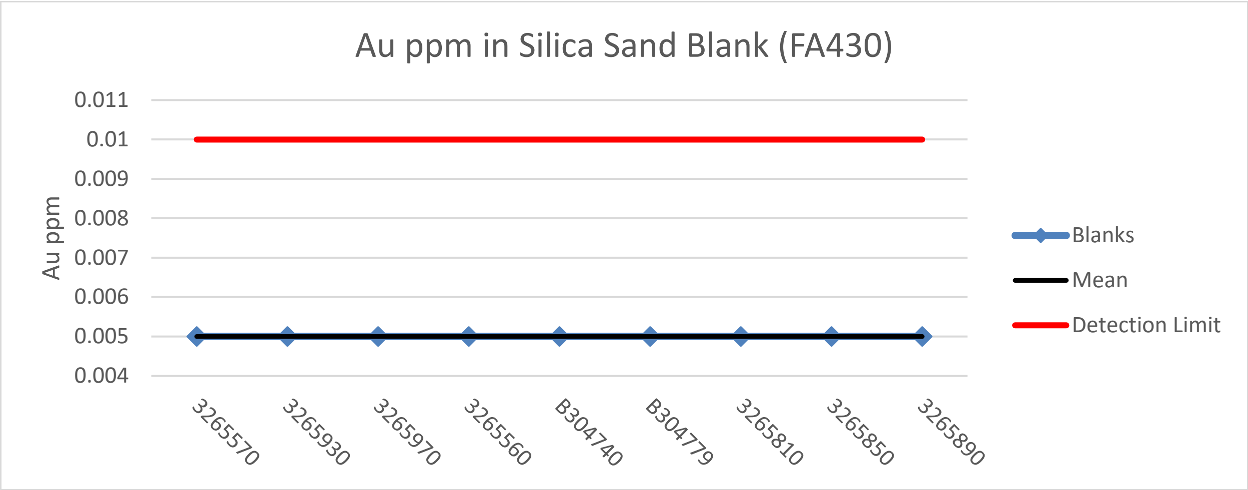
12.2.3 Blanks

Blank material was used to detect any contamination of analytical procedures 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 sample processing circuit may be explored in the future. The failure cutoff is identified as variance greater than two standard deviations (>2 σ) for the blank samples in a given sample batch for all monitored elements excluding gold, where the failure cutoff 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 9 blanks were analyzed, triggering 0 failures. All samples returned gold values below the detection limit. No trace element failures were identified.

Figure 12-2 Blank analyses outlining 0 blank failures



12.2.4 Duplicates

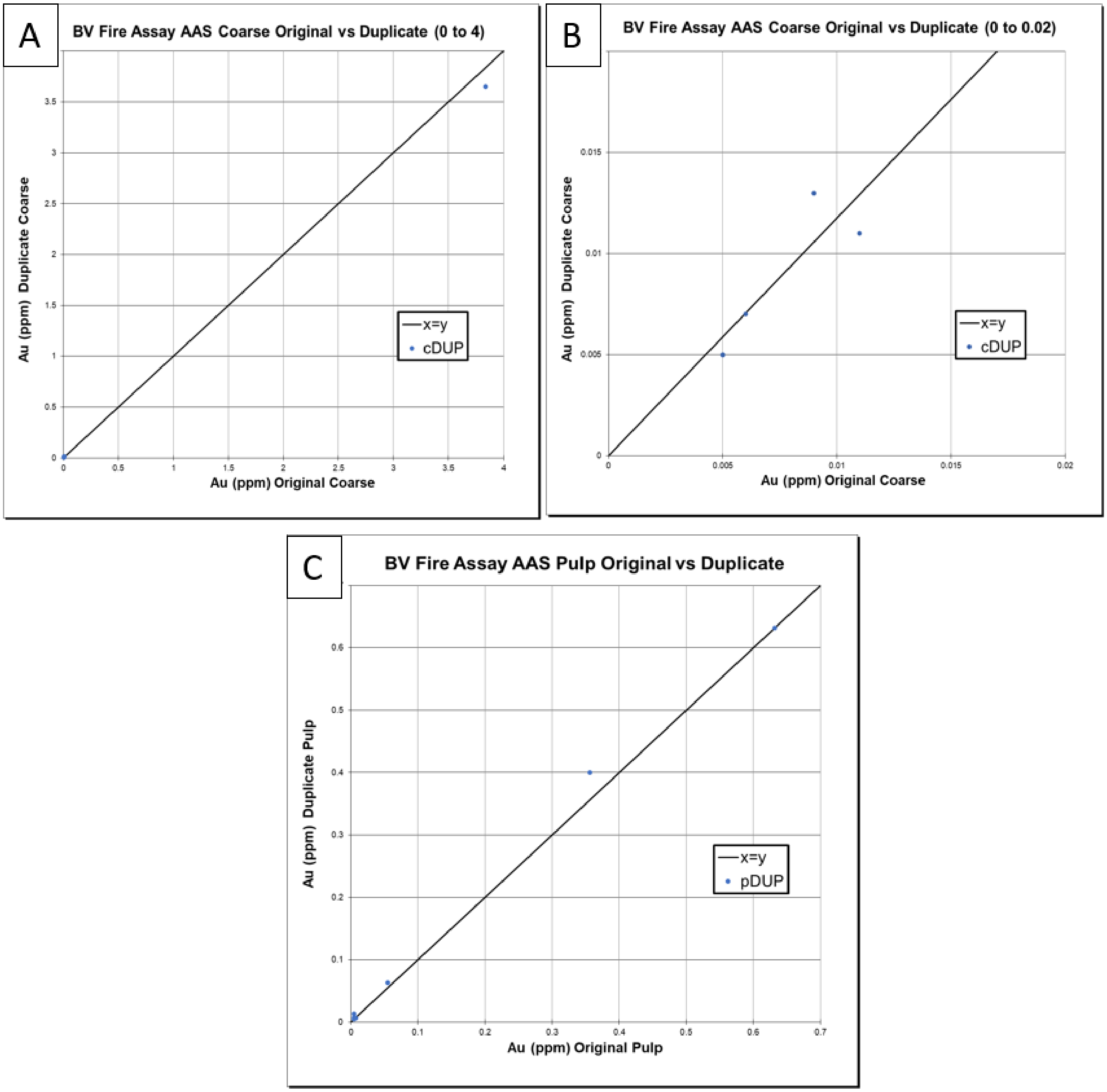
Relevant Gold utilized both coarse duplicates (cDUP) and pulp duplicates (pDUP) analyses in its QA/QC program. The coarse duplicate analyses were designed to evaluate the cleanliness of the lab coarse crush circuit. Coarse duplicates were sent through BV's crush circuit then split into two separate samples with unique lab IDs prior to the laboratory pulverization circuit and analysis. Pulp duplicate samples, extracted after the field sample was run through BV'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 the field samples. The discrepancy between primary and duplicate assay results are 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.

The sampling programs included a total of 9 cDUP samples, and 8 pDUP samples have been analyzed. The duplicate analyses show minimal bias and good reproducibility of primary analyses (Figure 12-3).

Figure 12-3 Scatter plots of lab duplicates

Coarse (cDUP) and pulp (pDUP) *duplicates for all analyses in the project area from 2019 - 2020.* ***A & B*** *show the same coarse data at different scales.* ***C*** *shows the same pulp duplicate analyses.*



12.2.5 QA/QC Failure Reruns

All QA/QC failures, including standards, blanks, and duplicates, are subject to re-analysis with identical analytical methods. If the failure re-analyses triggers a second failure, the analytical lab is contacted, and the sample sequences surrounding the failures are reanalyzed. To date, no QA/QC failures have been identified on the project.

12.3 Author Opinion of Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

- The independent review of current QA/QC practices is appropriate and conforms to industry standards.
- The independent QP recommends that Relevant Gold continue review of the CRM and Blank assays that fall outside of the established control limits.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

13.1 Current Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There are no current mineral processing or traditional metallurgical testing results for the Lewiston Project. Relevant Gold, however, has undertaken exploration-focused gold deportment studies to identify the mode of occurrence and mineralogical associations of gold mineralization at multiple target areas within the project, completed by Process Mineralogical Consulting Ltd (PMC) of Maple Ridge, BC. These studies identify the morphology and mineral associations of gold within mineralized samples, as well as liberation analysis. The sample materials were sourced from representative composites of coarse lab rejects. Gold deportment studies highlight the mineralogically diverse gold occurrences within the Lewiston Project area. The following excerpts were taken from PMC's final gold deportment report to Relevant Gold (PMC, 2021).

13.2 PMC Report Excerpts about gold deportment

Samples were shipped in rice bags containing 2-5 individual samples of coarse assay rejects, which were thoroughly homogenized, riffled, and combined into representative composites using approximately half of the original assay reject mass. From each of these composites, approximately 2000g of representative material was riffled for the mineralogical study and submitted for Rod milling to a P80 of approximately 250 µm. The following representative splits were taken from the milled material: 80—100g for Au & Ag by fire assay, 50g for whole rock analysis by fusion XRF, 10g for powder X-ray diffraction analyses. The XRD split was further stage-crushed to a P100 <70 µm and micronized in a McCrone micronizer mill to a particle size of less than 2 µm.

The remainder of the milled material was wet-screened into three size fractions (+106 µm, +38 µm, and –38 µm) with representative portions riffled off for Au and Ag assays. Each fraction was submitted for gravity concentration using the Mozley table (1st upgrade) and the Haultain Superpanner (2nd upgrade) to produce two products per size fraction (Tailings and Concentrate). Representative splits for Au & Ag assays were taken from all products and the following Polished Block Sections prepared: +106 µm & +38 µm Tails (3PS each), -38 µm Tails (2 PS), all fractions Concs (2 PS each). All 14 Polished Block Sections were systematically scanned for Au- and Ag-bearing minerals using the Tescan Vega 3 Scanning Electron Microscope fitted with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (SEM-EDX) with each grain being analysed for semi-quantitative (SQ) elemental content as well as grain size and association. In addition, bright phase scans targeting other heavy minerals present in the sections were completed and additional SEM-EDX data collected to better identify the mineral species. All Polished Section were examined petrographically to document the observed concentrate mineral assemblages.

13.2.1 Composite 1 – Au-As Rich Mineralization

This composite includes samples of Au-As rich, low Cu mineralization outlined in navy blue in Figure 9-5 (values below Cu 1000 ppm). The samples are deeply weathered, and considered representative of the oxidized zone within the district. The bulk modal analysis of selected gravity concentration products indicates that the Heavy Mineral fraction consists predominantly of arsenates such as arseniosiderite and

Fe-oxy/hydroxides with minor amounts of carbonates. Heavy accessory phases include Native Bismuth (Figure 13-1) as well as rare Fe-tungstate (ferberite) .

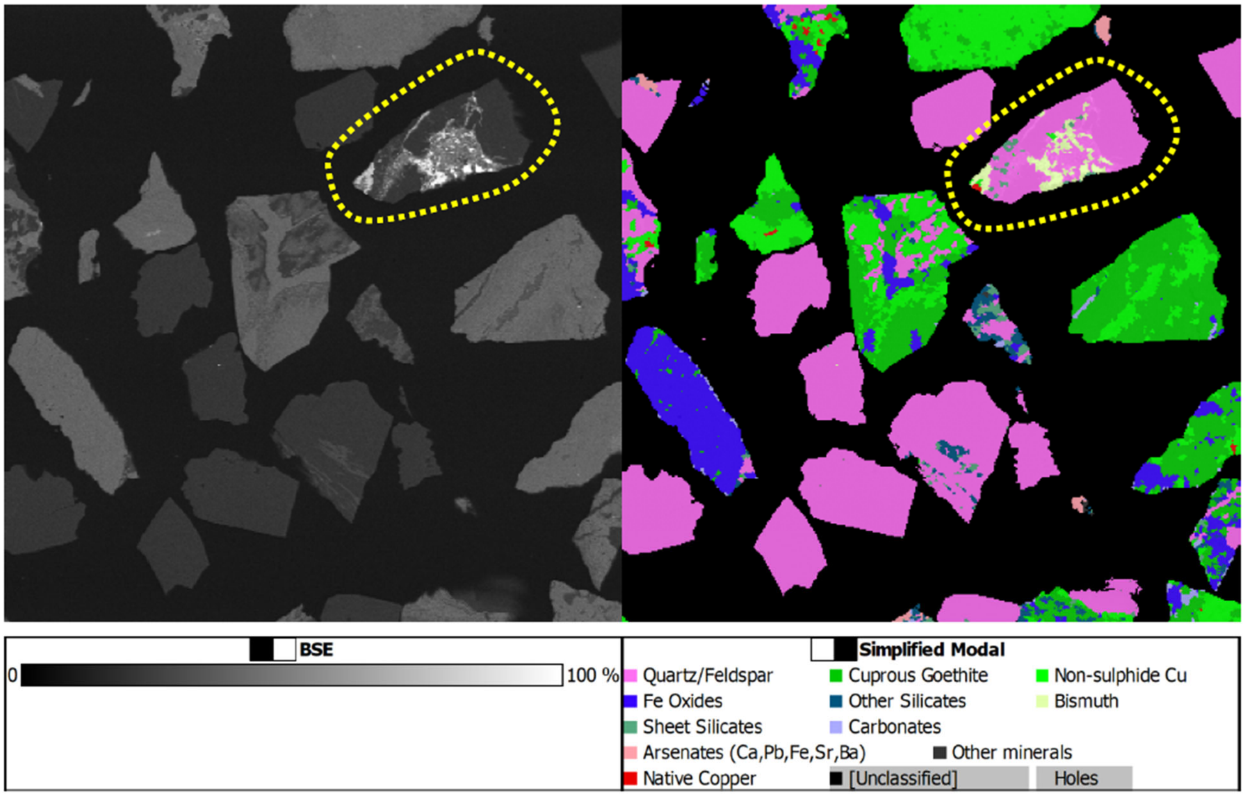
The arsenates as well as the Fe-oxy/hydroxides likely formed after sulphide mineral species (e.g., arsenopyrite and pyrite, resp.) which are locally present as fine-grained inclusions within the oxides. Locally, alteration to sulphates (e.g., jarosite) is observed together with the oxy-hydroxides and arsenates.

The silicates chiefly include quartz and feldspars (microcline) with minor micas such as muscovite/sericite and biotite.

The composition of the heavy mineral concentrate indicates a highly oxidized character of the sample which could be attributed to supergene alteration. The precursor rock likely contained elevated amounts of arsenopyrite and Fe-sulphides and possibly also Au-Bi-bearing quartz-carbonate veins.

Figure 13-1 TIMA BSE image and Particle Map

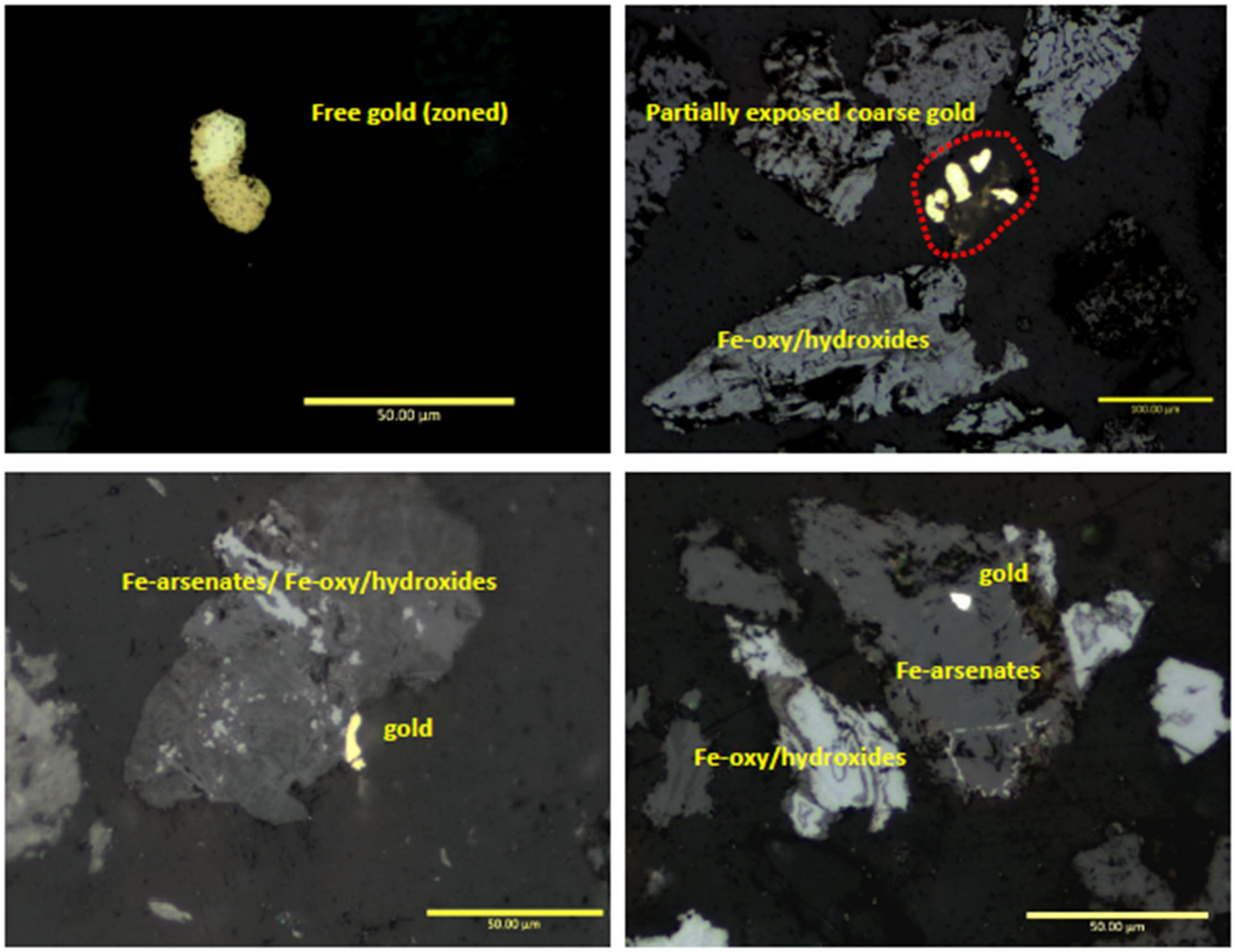
The occurrence of Native Bismuth is in a quartz particle (circled) together with lighter Cu-bearing mineral phases (Cuprous goethite and chrysocolla) in sample Comp 2; +106 MZ Tails. (PMC, 2021)
(BSE=backscattered electron)

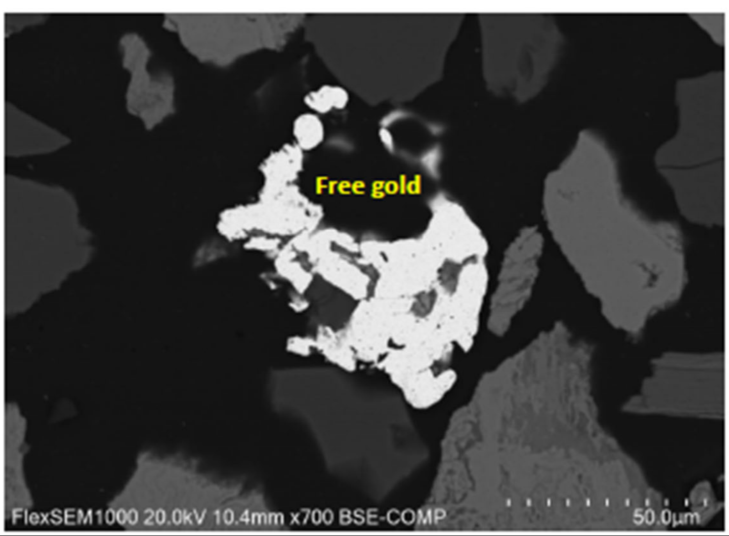


The composite contains 13.1 - 13.8 g/t Au (calculated and assayed head) which occurs predominantly as Native Gold (98% of Total gold) and minor electrum (2%), sometimes even in the same grain (photo). The gold reports preferentially to the coarser size fraction with 41.3% reporting to +106 µm and the balance of 30.1% and 28.5% reporting to the +38 µm and –38 µm fractions, respectively (Figure 13-2 & 13-3).

Figure 13-2 Photomicrographs and BSE images of gold grains

Figure shows morphologies and relationship to supergene minerals including Fe-(oxy)hydroxides and Fe-arsenates.





Upper Left: Free gold grain showing compositional zoning with electrum-rich core and Native-Gold rims; +106 Tip.

Upper right: Cluster of free gold as part of partially exposed, anhedral coarse gold nugget; +106 Midds.

Center left: Gold attached to Fe-arsenates (arseniosiderite) intergrown with Fe-oxy/hydroxides; +106 Midds.

Center right: Gold inclusion in Fe-arsenates; +106 Midds.

Bottom left: Cluster of gold occurrences resulting from partial exposure of a single, coarse, irregular shaped gold particle; +38 SP Tip.

Coarse gold (>64 µm in diameter) accounts for 31 wt.% of the total gold and approximately 44% of the gold occur as grains between 16 and 32 µm in size, which indicates that approximately 76% of the gold occurs as grains >16 µm in size. The balance of approximately 24% forms distinctly finer grains, predominantly in the 4 - 8 µm size range.

Overall, 42.8% of the gold occurrences are free grains and 31.1% are fully locked. The host mineral of locked gold grains are non-opaque gangue (NOG) such as quartz/feldspar (19.2% of gold) followed by arsenates (11.5%). Exposed gold, which is available to leaching, accounts for 26.1% of the total gold (Figure 13-4).

It was further observed that approximately 4.4% of the gold was directly associated with Native Bismuth forming finely intergrown binary particles.

Figure 13-3. Table and Scatterplot (Ag vs. Au) of analysed gold grain composition in Composite 1. (PMC, 2021)

Mineral	Frequency	Frequency (%)	Au Deportment (%)
Ag>Au	0	0	0
Electrum	57	5.53	2.03
Native Gold	974	94.5	98.0
Other	0	0	0
Total	1031	100	100

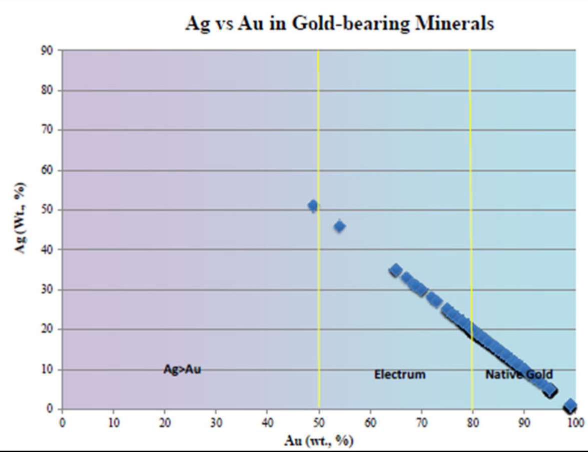
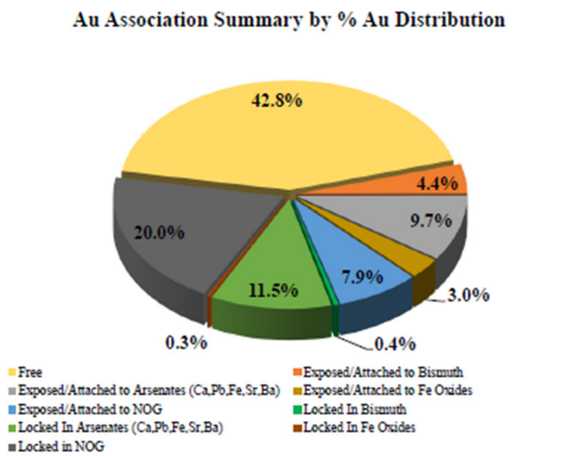


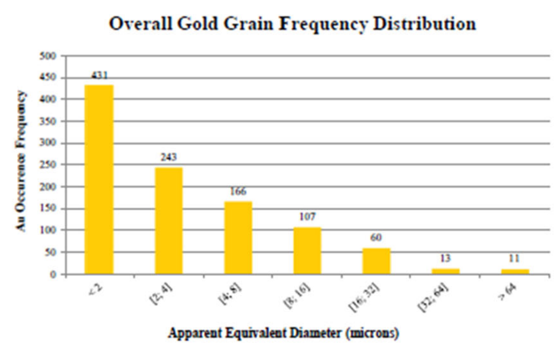
Figure 13-4. Tables and plots showing observed gold grain morphology and liberation analysis of Composite 1. Highlights free gold, NOG hosted gold, and gold locked in bismuth.

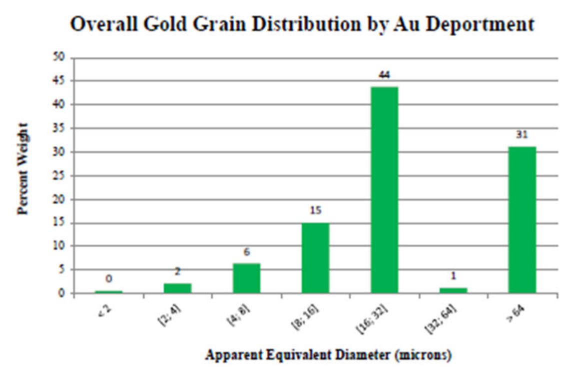
Exposure by surface area		Frequency	Overall Au Liberation
<20%	locked	541	31.1
20-90%	exposed	296	26.1
>90%	free	194	42.8



	Type of Association	Frequency	Frequency (%)	Au Deportment (%)
1	Free	194	19	42.8
2	Exposed/Attached to Bismuth	57	6	4.4
3	Exposed/Attached to Arsenates (Ca,Pb,I	66	6	9.7
4	Exposed/Attached to Fe Oxides	25	2	3.0
5	Exposed/Attached to Carbonates	24	2	6.3
6	Exposed/Attached to Quartz/Feldspar	19	2	0.4
7	Exposed/Attached to Sheet Silicates	2	0	0.0
8	Exposed/Attached to Other Silicates	24	2	1.2
9	Exposed/Attached to Other minerals	0	0	0.0
10	Locked In Bismuth	44	4	0.4
11	Locked In Arsenates (Ca,Pb,Fe,Sr,Ba)	395	38	11.5
12	Locked In Fe Oxides	52	5	0.3
13	Locked In Carbonates	30	3	0.2
14	Locked In Quartz/Feldspar	64	6	19.2
15	Locked In Sheet Silicates	18	2	0.4
16	Locked In Other Silicates	16	2	0.2
17	Locked In Other minerals	1	0	0.0
TOTAL		**1031**	**100**	**100**

By fraction	Weight (g)	Weight %	Au Assay (g/t)	Au Distribution
+106	468.9	50.1	10.80	41.3
+38	207.3	22.2	17.80	30.1
-38	259.1	27.7	13.50	28.5
By product				
+106 Tail	392.6	47.8	8.23	30.1
+106 Con	18.8	2.3	**64.47**	11.28
+38 Tail	140.3	20.1	5.66	8.70
+38 Con	14.2	2.0	**137.75**	21.42
-38 Tail	183.3	27.1	10.20	21.1
-38 Con	4.4	0.6	**151.00**	7.48
Total	**753.6**	**100**		**100**
Head (calc)			***13.10***	
Head (assay)			13.75	

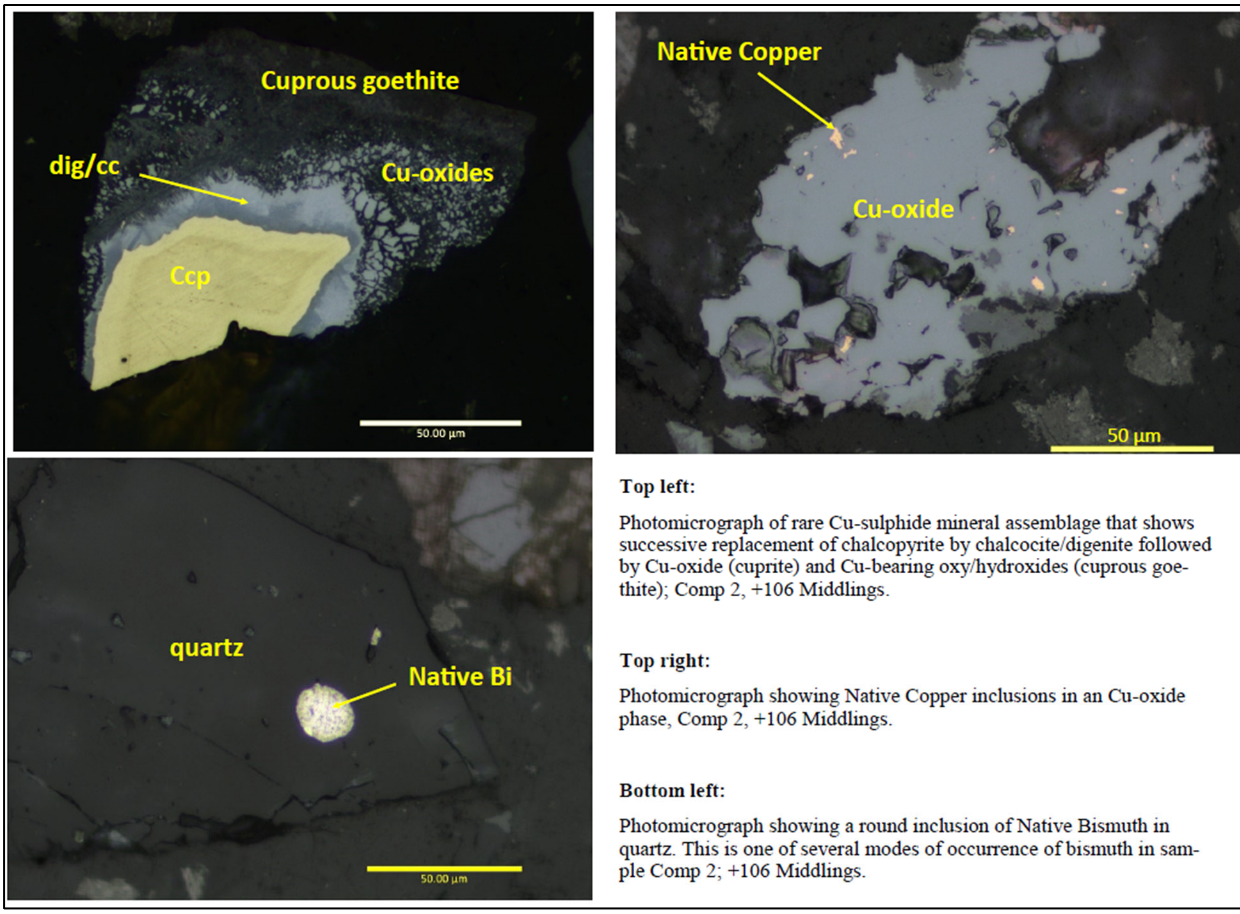




13.2.2 Composite 2 – Au-As-Cu-Ag Rich Mineralization

This composite includes samples of Au-Cu-As-Ag rich mineralization outlined in red in Figure 9-5 (points above Cu 1000 ppm). The samples are deeply weathered, and considered representative of the oxidized zone within the district. The bulk modal analysis of selected gravity concentration products indicates that the Heavy Mineral fraction consists predominantly Fe-oxides/hydroxides, arsenates, and various Cu-bearing phases including Native Copper, cuprous Fe-oxy/hydroxides (geothite) and other non-sulphide copper minerals. Other detected minor and accessory phases are primary and secondary copper sulphides such as chalcopyrite and chalcocite/digenite, Native Bismuth, as well as Ag-bearing minerals that belong to the embolite group (silver halides) (Figure 13-5).

Figure 13-5. Photomicrographs of Cu and Bi bearing minerals in Composite 2.
(PMC, 2021)



Top left:

Photomicrograph of rare Cu-sulphide mineral assemblage that shows successive replacement of chalcopyrite by chalcocite/digenite followed by Cu-oxide (cuprite) and Cu-bearing oxy/hydroxides (cuprous goethite); Comp 2, +106 Middlings.

Top right:

Photomicrograph showing Native Copper inclusions in an Cu-oxide phase, Comp 2, +106 Middlings.

Bottom left:

Photomicrograph showing a round inclusion of Native Bismuth in quartz. This is one of several modes of occurrence of bismuth in sample Comp 2; +106 Middlings.

The Cu-phases phases including Native Copper, Cu-oxides (e.g., cuprite), Cu-Fe-oxides (e.g., delafossite), and Cu-bearing Fe oxy/ hydroxides (e.g., cuprous goethite). Cu-silicates such as chrysocolla are present as well and intergrown with the non-sulphide Cu-minerals. Rare primary and secondary sulphides consisting of chalco-pyrite and chalcocite/digenite are observed often as inclusions in silicates such as quartz.

Native Bismuth is an abundant accessory phase and found as (round) inclusions in quartz, veinlets within silicates and as irregular zones within Cu-bearing particles.

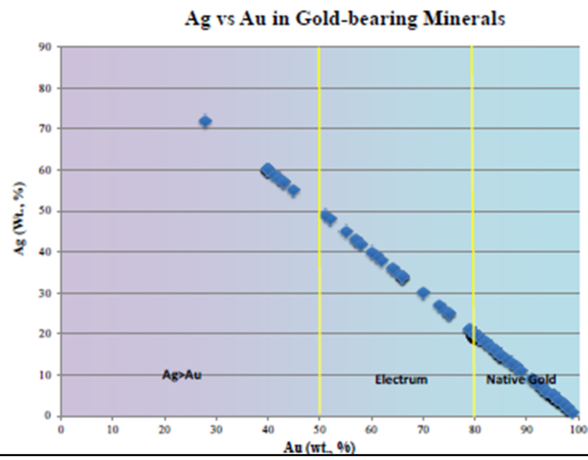
Silver was frequently observed in association with Cu-bearing oxy/ hydroxides where it occurs as Ag-halides (AgI) belonging to the chlorargyrite group.

Overall, the observed heavy mineral assemblage indicates a high degree of oxidation of a copper-arsenic-rich ore that developed probably after a Cu-sulphide and arsenopyrite-rich primary rock.

The composite grades 2.95 - 3.14 g/t Au (calculated and assayed head) and contains gold that shows a fairly large compositional range with 62.5% classifying as Electrum, 32.8% as Native Gold and 4.7% as Au-bearing Ag-rich minerals (Figure 13-6).

Figure 13-6. Table and Scatterplot (Ag vs. Au) of analysed gold grain composition in Composite 2. (PMC, 2021)

Mineral	Frequency	Frequency (%)	Au Deportment
Ag>Au	16	7.58	4.68
Electrum	113	53.6	62.5
Native Gold	82	38.9	32.8
Other	0	0	0.00
Total	211	100	100



The gold distribution by size fraction shows a slightly bimodal distribution with 44.9% reporting to the +106 µm fraction and 35.2% re-porting to the –38 µm fraction, with the balance of 19.9% located in the +38 µm fraction (Figure 13-7 & 13-8).

Approximately 67% of the gold was observed as moderately coarse grains between 8 and 16 µm in size, and 27% are accounted for by grains between 2 and 8 µm in size.

Approximately half of the observed gold is locked either in non-opaque phases (NOG; mostly quartz/feldspar particles, account for 38.7% of the gold) or arsenates (9.6%), with the other half constituting either free gold grains (34.4%) or exposed gold that's associated with gangue phases such as arsenates (6.3%) and quartz/feldspar (2.8%).

Although not significant for the overall gold deportment (0.7%), gold associated with Native Bismuth was observed in 22 instances. These occurrence contained Ag-rich gold grains that are intimately inter-grown with the Bi-phase.

Figure 13-7. TIMA and BSE images from Composite 2 showing association of Au and Bi bearing phases in silicates and Fe-oxides.

Composite-2: TIMA images

Upper right image:

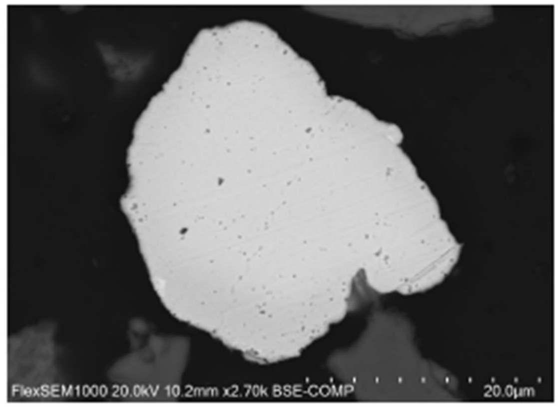
SEM-BSE image of free grain of Electrum; +38 Tip.

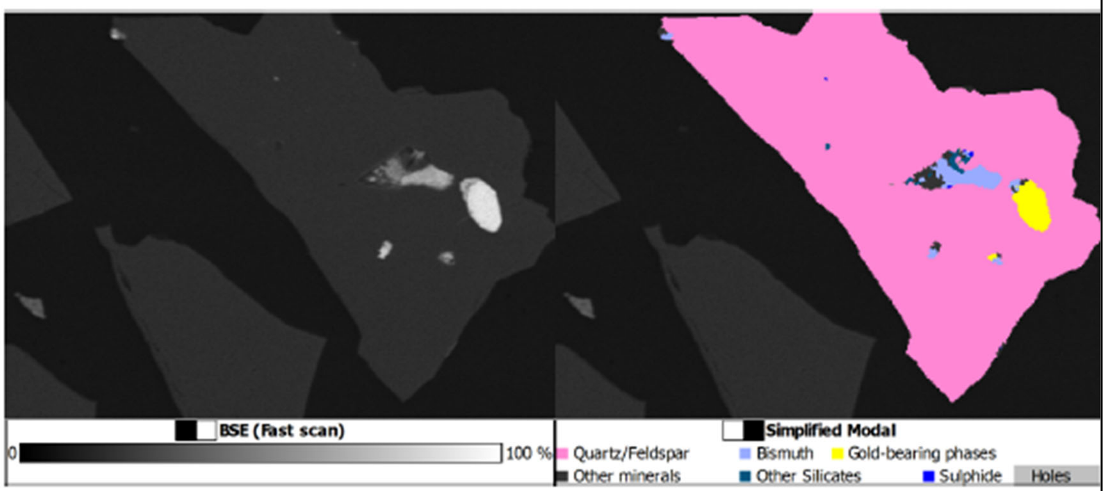
Center images:

TIMA particle image of Electrum inclusion together with Native Bismuth in coarse quartz particle; +106 MZ Tails.

Bottom image:

TIMA particle image Electrum inclusions in Fe-oxide +38 Tip.





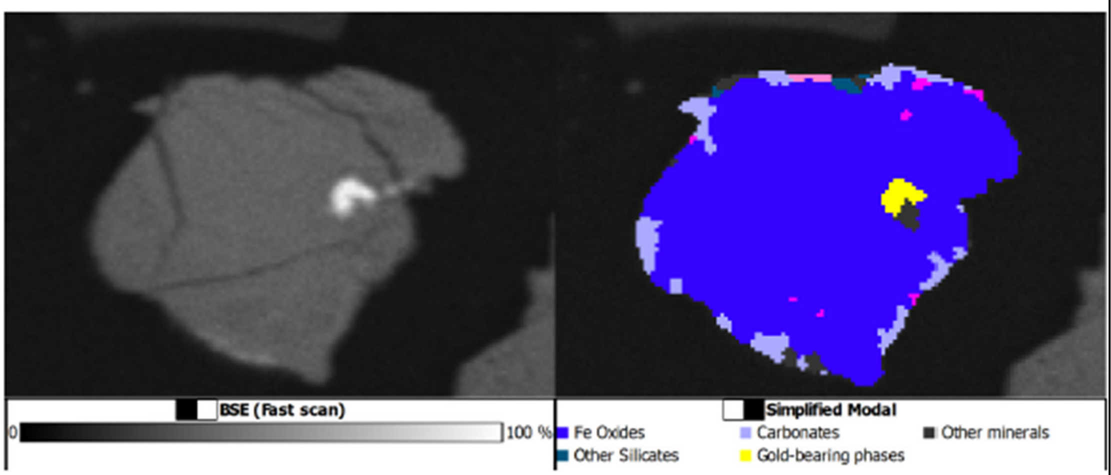
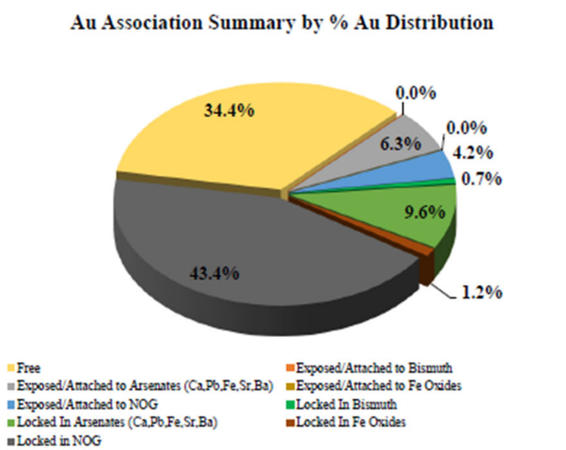


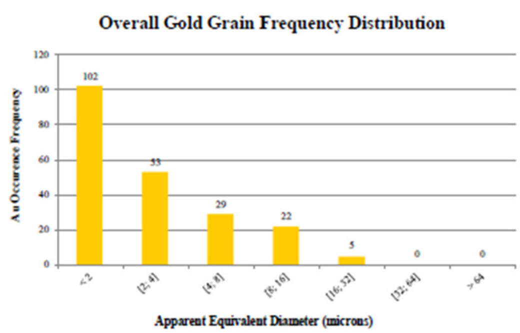
Figure 13-8. Tables and plots showing observed gold grain morphology and liberation analysis of Composite 2. Highlights free gold, NOG hosted gold, and gold locked in bismuth.

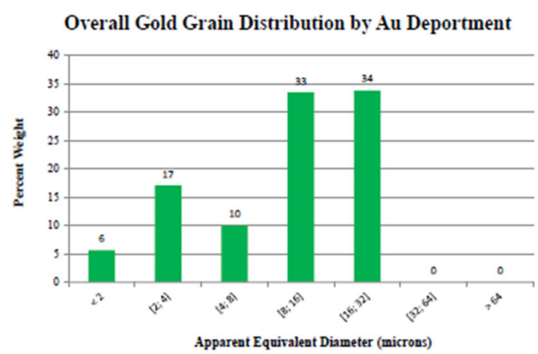
Exposure by surface area		Frequency	Overall Au Liberation
<20%	locked	115	49.7
20-90%	exposed	61	15.9
>90%	free	35	34.4



	Type of Association	Frequency	Frequency (%)	Au Deportment (%)
1	Free	35	17	34.4
2	Exposed/Attached to Bismuth	5	2	0.0
3	Exposed/Attached to Arsenates (Ca,Pb,I	13	6	6.3
4	Exposed/Attached to Fe Oxides	0	0	0.0
5	Exposed/Attached to Carbonates	4	2	0.4
6	Exposed/Attached to Quartz/Feldspar	10	5	2.8
7	Exposed/Attached to Sheet Silicates	0	0	0.0
8	Exposed/Attached to Other Silicates	1	0	0.0
9	Exposed/Attached to Other minerals	13	6	1.0
10	Locked In Bismuth	40	19	0.7
11	Locked In Arsenates (Ca,Pb,Fe,Sr,Ba)	25	12	9.6
12	Locked In Fe Oxides	8	4	1.2
13	Locked In Carbonates	4	2	0.4
14	Locked In Quartz/Feldspar	39	18	38.7
15	Locked In Sheet Silicates	0	0	0.0
16	Locked In Other Silicates	5	2	0.7
17	Locked In Other minerals	9	4	3.7
TOTAL		211	100	100

By fraction	Weight (g)	Weight %	Au Assay (g/t)	Au Distribution
+106	508.5	56.1	2.36	44.9
+38	193.2	21.3	2.75	19.9
-38	205.2	22.6	4.59	35.2
By product				
+106 Tail	378.3	47.8	1.92	31.2
+106 Con	65.0	8.2	**4.92**	13.72
+38 Tail	92.6	14.1	1.81	8.63
+38 Con	47.8	7.3	**4.57**	11.25
-38 Tail	140.1	21.3	3.07	22.2
-38 Con	8.7	1.3	**29.07**	13.05
Total	**732.5**	**100**		**100**
Head (calc)			***2.95***	
Head (assay)			3.14	





14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are current mineral resources on the property.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no current mineral reserves on the property.

16.0 Mining Methods

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

17.0 Recovery Methods

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

18.0 Property Infrastructure

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

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 Lewiston Project is an early-stage exploration project. Relevant Gold has received both Federal and State permit approvals for initial drill program at Lewiston tentatively planned for 2023. Section 4 details the permitting process that Relevant Gold has completed to date.

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 active mines in the project area. There are other unpatented lode claims and private land in the district, and can be seen in Figure 4-2. There is one exploration company named Visionary Gold, with three claim packages adjacent to the Lewiston Project. Their claim package can be seen in light blue in Figure 4-2.

Visionary Gold published an NI 43-101 (available on SEDAR) with an effective date of October 31, 2020, and a press release date of December 17, 2020. Visionary has published several news releases in late 2020 and early 2021, highlighting early-stage exploration results on their Wolf Gold Project. Highlights of these press releases include:

From a December 14, 2020 news release:

- Rock chip samples of fault gouge returning 19.87 grams per tonne gold and 20.63 grams per tonne
- Rock chip channel samples across a portion of the alteration envelope with 8.0 m of 2.13 grams per tonne gold and 2.0 m of 5.67 grams per tonne gold.

From a February 3, 2021 news release:

- Rock chip channel samples from an accessible tunnel averaged 5.19 grams per tonne over 10.24 m
- One rock sample with 39.19 grams per tonne gold

From a March 16, 2021 news release:

- Visionary Gold Corp submits permits for drilling at the Wolf Gold Project.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

Relevant Gold continues to evaluate mineral interests in the South Pass region for acquisition through federal 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 Lewiston Project data, reviewed available QA/QC data, reviewed mapping, and structural data in the context of the property geology and mineralization, and visited the project site. The QP is unaware of any significant risk or uncertainties that could be expected to affect the reliability of the exploration information presented in this report, and the data provided to the QP by Relevant Gold are believed to be reasonably representative of the Lewiston Project geology and gold mineralization. Based on a review of the known geology and historical mining of the area, the Lewiston project is a Precambrian orogenic gold target.

Relevant Gold has an approved Plan of Operations from the BLM and DEQ for an exploration drilling program proposed to occur in 2023.

The South Pass Greenstone Belt is a historic mining district with multiple pre-World War II producing gold mines. The Lewiston Project is a greenfields stage project with significant modern exploration. Historic data only shows a small sample of the potential of the district. The historic mines only exploited near-surface resources. Modern exploration techniques have not been utilized in the area to uncover potential resources at depth.

The Lewiston 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 has aided in determining Phase 1 drill targets along with further fieldwork and relevant studies. The author's review of Relevant Gold's mapping, rock chip sampling, geophysics, and structural data shows a strong correlation between mapped structural intersections and gold mineralization. The Lewiston Project requires a significant amount of work to determine the extent of gold mineralization.

26.0 Recommendations

26.1 Overview

The exploration activities for Lewsistion will be a 2-phased approach. Phase 2 is contingent on success of phase 1. Phase 1 will focus on geologic work and permitting to maximize and derisk entering phase 2 which will focus on drilling and trenching of primary targets. Plans for identifying new drill targets in the area include continuing detailed mapping throughout the project area to determine the mineralization potential and idendify areas of interest. Detailed 1:4000 scale geologic mapping with structural analysis will aide in future drill targeting. Additional sampling will be critical in determining the relationships between the complex structural geology and gold mineralization. Soil sampling will aid in data infill in areas of little to no bedrock exposure. A limited trenching program is being permitted and planned for Summer 2023 to accompany the phase 2 drilling.

26.2 Phase 1

26.2.1 Soil Sampling Program

The Soil program will be concentrated over the main shear corridor, and grid spacing will be tightened up around high-priority areas. Samples will be analyzed by Portable XRF (pXRF) for pathfinders such as arsenic. QA/QC protocols and check assays will be in place to assess pXRF results. The program would include two – four field technicians, analytics, final deliverables, and interpretations.

26.2.2 Geophysics

Induced Polarization (IP) or Magneto-Tellurics (MT) can be surveyed over high priority target areas to generate more subsurface drill targets for Phase 2. IP can be done on the central property over the Hidden Hand/Burr mine area, northern target, and/or the southern property. MT can be run at the same time and may be a good add-on to the IP survey.

26.2.3 Mapping

Geologic mapping (at 1:4000 scale) of the entire property is proposed to define all areas of interest within the property. Completion of this will assist in delineatation of drill targets and constrain mineralization. A sampling of structures and the multiple vein sets will help guide targeting mineralization at depth and understanding of the geology of the Lewiston district.

26.3 Phase 2

26.3.1 Trenching

Trenching program for 2023 is planned to expose a previously trenched vein that has since been reclaimed. The targets are mapped gold-bearing veins, and the plan is to trench it along trend to expose and map the vein. Further trenching is planned dependent on analytical results.

26.3.2 Drilling

A Phase 2 drill program is planned for summer 2023 to test first priority drill targets. Permits for additional drill programs are planned to expand on future results of Phase 1 work program, as well as test targets outboard of the initial drilling target areas previously identified (Figure 26.3.2-1). The Phase 2 program is focused on the extension of high-grade surface targets in the northern property. Future programs will expand to test the Burr and Hidden Hand mineralization as well as other targets in the central and southern portions of the property. The Phase 2 drill program will consist of approximately 2,000 – 3,500 meters of diamond coring with sampling for fire assay and trace element geochemistry completed generally at 0.5 m intervals through zones which contain favorable geological indicators, including alteration and mineralization. Cost estimates listed in Tables 26.3.2-1 and 26.3.2-2 include drilling, logging, oversight, earthworks, permitting, and analytics.

Figure 26.3.2-1. Target areas proposed for 2023 exploration drilling program.

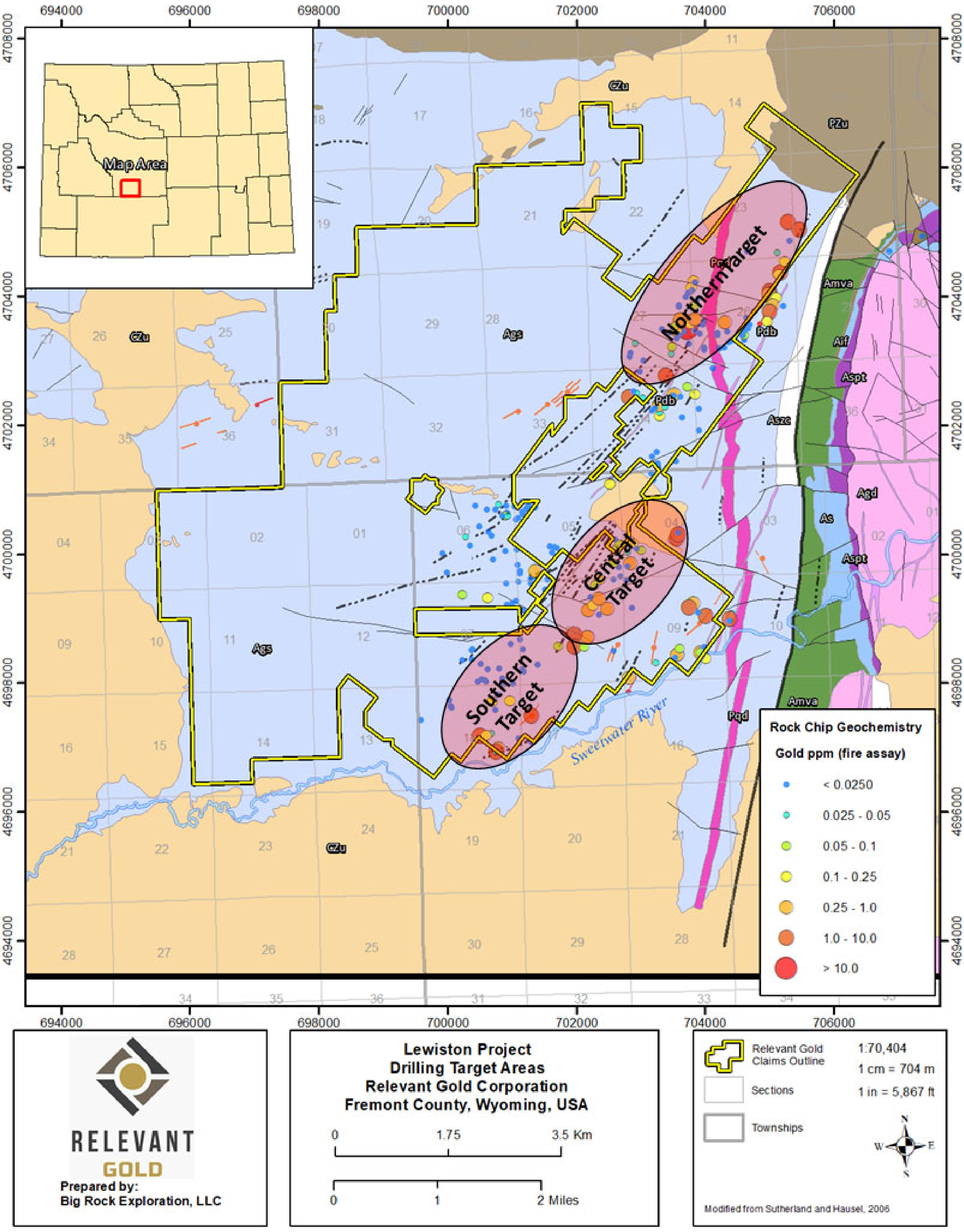


Table 26.3.2-1. Proposed Phase 1 – 2022 Exploration Budget Estimate

Activity	Estimated Cost (US Dollars)	
Soil Survey	$	90,000
Geophysics (IP or MT)	$	120,000
Geophysics (Ground Magnetics)	$	30,000
Geologic Mapping	$	90,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	**$**	**330,000**

Table 26.3.2-2. Proposed Phase 2 – 2023 Exploration Budget Estimate

Activity	Estimated Cost (US Dollars)	
Phase 2 Drilling (2,000m)	$	1,200,000
Trenching	$	50,000
Phase 1 Total Cost	**$**	**1,250,000**

27.0 Date and Signature Page

(signed) "*Brad M. Dunn*"

Brad M. Dunn, CPG

Signing Date: May 18th, 2022

28.0 References

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29.0 Certificate

As an author of this Report entitled "Property of Merit Report on the Lewiston Property, Wyoming USA", with an effective date April 21st, 2021 (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 22
   Minneapolis
   MN55435

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 Lewiston property.
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 Lewiston property on February 16 & 17, 2021.
7. I am responsible for the preparation and supervision of all Sections 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 read NI 43-101, and this Report, for which I am responsible, has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
10. 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 May 18th, 2022

(signed) "*Brad M. Dunn*"

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