Technical Report on the O'Brien Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada Report for NI 43-101

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

SLR Project No: 233.V03606.R0000

Effective Date:
March 2, 2023

Signature Date:
April 14, 2023

Prepared by:
SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.

Qualified Person:
Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., ing

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FINAL

Distribution: 1 copy – Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
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CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX TABLES AND FIGURES

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Executive Summary

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (SLR) was retained by Radisson Mining Resources Inc. (Radisson) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the O'Brien Project (O'Brien or the Project), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of an updated Mineral Resource estimate, effective March 2, 2023, following 127,618 m of new drilling and a reinterpreted mineralization model. This Technical Report conforms to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Radisson is a Québec-based gold exploration company and is a reporting issuer in Québec and Ontario. The common shares of Radisson trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol RDS.

The O'Brien Project is comprised of the historic O'Brien Mine property, the adjoining Kewagama Mine property, and the New Alger property, collectively, the Property.

Radisson acquired 100% of the mineral rights to the Property in 1999.

The O'Brien Project is located in the Abitibi region in northwestern Québec, in the Cadillac Mining Camp, on provincial highway 117, about halfway between the towns of Rouyn-Noranda and Val-d'Or. The O'Brien Mine is an inactive underground mine, which experienced intermittent production from 1925 to 1957 and was considered to be the Abitibi Greenstone Belt's highest grade gold producer during its life, producing 1,197,147 tonnes at 15.25 g/t Au for 587,121 ounces of gold (Williamson, 2019).

The Qualified Person (QP), Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., ing, SLR Global Technical Director, Geology Group Leader, visited the property on October 12, 2022. Mr. Evans also visited the O'Brien Property on April 30, 1998 (Evans, 1998), and examined diamond drill core for Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA), as well as September 27, 2006, for Scott Wilson RPA Inc., the successor company to RPA (Evans, 2007).

A summary of the updated Mineral Resources, effective March 2, 2023, for the O'Brien Project is presented in Table 1-1. Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 1.52 million tonnes (Mt) at a grade of 10.3 g/t Au, containing 501 thousand ounces (koz) Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 1.62 Mt at a grade of 8.6 g/t Au, containing 449 koz Au.

Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted on May 10, 2014 (CIM (2014) definitions) and CIM Best Practices for the Estimation of Mineral Resources (2019) were followed for the Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 1-1: Summary of Mineral Resources – March 2, 2023
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Class	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)
Indicated	1,517	10.26	501
Inferred	1,616	8.64	449

Notes:
1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au based on a C$230/t operating cost.

3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,600/oz Au, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1:1.25, and a metallurgical recovery of 85%.
4. Wireframes were modelled at a minimum width of 1.2 m.
5. Bulk density varies by deposit and lithology and ranges from 2.00 t/m^3 to 2.82 t/m^3.
6. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.1.1 Conclusions

The QP offers the following conclusions:

- The 2023 resource estimate has increased significantly due to the following key changes since the 2019 resource estimate:
  - Drilling successes from 2020 to 2022 defined and extended mineralization, particularly at depth.
  - The reporting cut-off grade was decreased from 5.0 g/t Au (Williamson, 2019) to 4.5 g/t Au reflecting a change in the long-term gold price from $1,350/oz Au to $1,600/oz Au.
  - A reinterpretation of the geological model by Radisson increased the number and volume of reporting wireframes.
  - Database validation work by Radisson allowed the New Alger area, located to the west of the historic O'Brien Mine, to be included in the current Mineral Resource estimate.
- There is good potential to increase the Mineral Resources at O'Brien, particularly at depth, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.
- There is a good understanding of the geology and nature of the gold mineralization at the Property, however, risks to the Mineral Resource estimate are associated with the nuggety nature of the gold mineralization which could impact assumptions about the continuity of the mineralization.
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures and the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program, as designed and implemented by Radisson, are adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates generally good precision, negligible sample contamination, and a relatively low bias at the primary laboratory. Some higher than average rates of failure for the Certified Reference Material samples in 2020 are explained by sample preparation issues described by Radisson geologists, and while further work is warranted to resolve some outstanding issues with these results, they are sufficient to support the use of the underlying data for Mineral Resource estimation.

1.1.2 Recommendations

Radisson has proposed a two-phase program with a total Phase 1 budget of $6.05 million, as presented in Table 1-2, to advance the O'Brien Project. Phase 2 will include additional drilling and engineering studies and is dependent upon results from Phase 1. The Phase 2 budget will total approximately $6 million. SLR concurs with the proposed program to advance the Project.

Table 1-2: Proposed Phase 1 Budget
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Task	Budget (C$ 000)
Drilling	
- O'Brien West, and areas east of Kewagama (5,000 m)	$1,000
- Mineral Resource infill and extension (20,000 m)	$4,000
Total Drilling Budget	**$5,000**
PEA	$500
Phase 1 Subtotal	**$5,500**
Contingency (10%)	$550
Grand Total	**$6,050**

SLR also recommends improving the QA/QC program on the Project by re-establishing the pulp duplicate protocol that was discontinued after 2019, conducting an additional verification check of the 2020 dataset through reassay of a subset of duplicate samples, and continuing the check assay program at the Project. SLR recommends Radisson prioritize the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs), including clear failure criteria and follow up actions for QA/QC.

1.2 Technical Summary

1.2.1 Property Description and Location

The O'Brien Project is located in the Abitibi region in northwestern Québec, on provincial highway 117, approximately one kilometre north of the town of Cadillac. The Project area includes the historic O'Brien, Thompson-Cadillac, and Kewagama underground mines. All mines are currently inactive and flooded. Their surface infrastructures are accessed via well maintained secondary gravel roads.

1.2.2 Land Tenure

The O'Brien Project consists of a contiguous block of 119 exploration claims and one mining concession, covering an area of 5,874.98 hectares (ha). Radisson has a 100% interest in the O'Brien Project, which is comprised of three former properties named O'Brien, Kewagama, and New Alger.

Following are the details of royalties held by third parties on the O'Brien Project:

- O'Brien: $1 million cash payment in the event of commercial production
- Kewagama: 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty
- New Alger:
  - 2% NSR on the mining claims replacing the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA
  - 1% NSR on all mining claims consisting of the New Alger property, including the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA

1.2.3 Existing Infrastructure

On the O'Brien Property, several historic mines (O'Brien, Thompson-Cadillac, and Kewagama) were in intermittent operation between 1925 and 1981. The majority of surface infrastructure has been dismantled; only the garage and the mill building of the O'Brien Mine have been preserved and are used today for Radisson's exploration activities. Radisson also has a core shack with an adjoining core sawing room and exploration offices on the O'Brien Mine site. An orphan tailings storage facility with a footprint of four hectares and a polishing basin are located directly north of the old mill.

1.2.4 History

The first claims for the Project were staked in 1924 by the O'Brien Company Ltd, which later became O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd. O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd. began mining the property in 1925 with the sinking of the first shaft and commencement of underground development. Continuous exploration facilitated resource growth and a 90 ton per day amalgamation mill was constructed in 1933 to support operations. Between the start of mining and 1939, roasting and cyaniding facilities were added, and the capacity of the mills increased to 150 tons per day. The O'Brien mine sold crude arsenic from 1940 to 1950 to Deloro Smelting and Refining. With rising costs eroding profits and reserves declining, the mine closed in 1956.

Abandoned since 1956, the O'Brien mine was acquired, invested in, and/or sold by several companies including Darius Gold Mines (1969), Goldfield Mining Consolidated (1977), and Sulpetro Minerals (1981), all of whom conducted exploration and reassessment activities, and in some cases, development, extraction, and construction activities, including the building of a 200 ton per day capacity mill by Sulpetro Minerals. Following this intermittent activity, the O'Brien mine was shut down permanently in 1981 and allowed to flood in 1985.

During that period, intermittent exploration and development activities were occurring at the adjacent Kewagama and Thompson-Cadillac mines. These historic mines are located on the Project claim area and were less extensively explored, developed, and mined than the O'Brien mine.

In 1986, Sulpetro reorganized into Novamin, and began a drilling and geophysical exploration program. In 1989, Breakwater acquired Novamin, continued exploration drilling at the O'Brien Mine property, and released a preliminary resource estimate.

In 1992, Breakwater and Radisson began negotiations, and in 1994, signed a deal whereby Radisson could earn a 50% interest in the Property. Through to 1998, Radisson completed exploration work on the Project, whereupon it purchased 100% of the rights to the Property as well as the existing infrastructure.

1.2.5 Geology and Mineralization

The O'Brien Project is located along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ), in the southeastern part of the Cadillac Mining Camp (CMC), Québec. Approximately 40 gold deposits, which have produced over 60 million ounces of gold since the early 20th century, are associated with this major structure and its subsidiary faults.

The CMC covers a 25 km long stretch of the CLLFZ, from the former Mouska mine in the west to the former Lapa-Cadillac mine to the east. Within the CMC, the CLLFZ runs along an east-west axis and separates the Pontiac metasedimentary subprovince to the south from the Abitibi volcano-sedimentary subprovince to the north. The CMC is underlain by rocks of the Southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi subprovince, which are intruded by Proterozoic diabase dykes.

The Project straddles the Piché Group volcanic rocks and CLLFZ. The Piché Group is a relatively thin band of interlayered mafic volcanic rocks, conglomerates, and porphyric andesitic sills. With a few significant exceptions like the Vintage Zone hosted in the Cadillac Group, the Piché Group hosts most of the gold mineralisation occurrences on the Property.

Gold production at the historic O'Brien mine came from a few quartz veins, mostly hosted by the O'Brien Mine conglomerate and the northern porphyric andesitic sill. Approximately 95% of the O'Brien ore came from four veins (No. 1, No. 4, No. 9, or "F") in the eastern part of the mine. The veins contained high-grade shoots that occasionally yielded considerable amounts of visible gold.

Mineralization is currently defined within two areas of the Project site: O'Brien East, host to both Zone 36 East (east of the historic O'Brien mine) and Kewagama (at-depth extension of the historic Kewagama mine), and O'Brien West, host to New Alger, an at-depth and lateral extension of the historic Thompson-Cadillac mine.

Within the Zone 36 East area, host to the majority of the current Mineral Resources at the Project, and New Alger, the main mineralized structures ("veins") are generally narrow, ranging in true thickness from several centimetres up to 7 m, and are similar in character to what was mined at O'Brien in that mineralization is hosted in narrow, near vertical, high-grade shoots within more laterally extensive quartz veins oriented sub-parallel to lithology. Gold-bearing veins occur in different lithologies of the Piché Group, the Pontiac Group, and the Cadillac Group.

In the Kewagama area, the gold mineralization occurs in rocks of the Piché Group, but present as a series of smaller veins instead of bigger single vein as within the O'Brien deposit.

1.2.6 Exploration Status

Since acquisition, Radisson has continued exploration work on the Property with drilling, trenching and geophysical programs, and advancing the resource with multiple Mineral Resource estimates over the continuing years. In 2022, Radisson embarked on an extensive exploration campaign on the southern New Alger area of the O'Brien Mine property, focusing in the Pontiac Group sedimentary units. The work was separated into three distinct phases and was carried out between January and October 2022. The work consisted of a compilation/planning phase, a prospecting and sampling phase, and a trenching phase.

1.2.7 Mineral Resources

The Mineral Resource Estimate for the O'Brien Project, effective March 2, 2023, includes the Zone 36 East, Kewagama, and New Alger deposits and was prepared by SLR using available drill hole sample data as of January 24, 2023. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on 1,079 drill hole collars representing 325,509 m of drilling, and 120,352 assay samples. It has been prepared in accordance with CIM (2014) definitions.

Wireframes representing vein structures and incorporating a minimum thickness of 1.2 m were prepared in Leapfrog Geo software by Radisson geologists and reviewed and adopted by SLR. Block model estimates were completed by SLR using Leapfrog Edge software using full-length capped composites, and a multi-pass, inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach designed to capture the narrow, sub-vertical mineralization shoots within the vein structures.

Blocks were classified using a novel automated approach which considered local drill hole spacing, composite density, and block-grade continuity. Indicated Mineral Resources were defined where there were contiguous blocks above 1.0 g/t Au, when the contiguous block group contained two or more

economic composites and an overall drill hole spacing of 50 m or less was achieved. All other estimated blocks within wireframes were classified as Inferred Resources. Final block classification groupings were reviewed, and manual adjustments made to ensure cohesive classification shapes.

All blocks above the cut-off-grade of 4.5 g/t Au have been included within the Mineral Resource estimate and existing mine workings have been excluded from the O'Brien Mineral Resource estimate. Underground constraining shapes were not used to report the Mineral Resource, but the full width compositing, minimum thickness application to wireframe building, and classification approaches taken in tandem have ensured that there is no selective reporting bias and that the criteria for the Mineral Resources meeting reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) in an underground mining scenario have been met.

Wireframe and block model validation procedures including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons with block model and nearest neighbor (NN) estimates, swath plots, and visual reviews in 3D, longitudinal, cross section, and plan views were completed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (SLR) was retained by Radisson Mining Resources Inc. (Radisson) to prepare an independent Technical Report on the O'Brien Project (O'Brien or the Project), located in northwestern Québec, Canada. The purpose of this Technical Report is to support the disclosure of an updated Mineral Resource estimate, effective March 2, 2023, following 127,618 m of new drilling and a reinterpreted mineralization model. This Technical Report conforms to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

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2.1 Sources of Information

This Technical Report was prepared by Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., SLR Global Technical Director, Geology Group Leader. Mr. Evans is a Qualified Person (QP) in accordance with NI 43-101.

A site visits was carried out by Mr. Evans on October 12, 2022. Mr. Evans previously visited the O'Brien Project on April 30, 1998 (Evans et al., 1998), for Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) as well as September 27, 2006, for Scott Wilson RPA Inc., the successor company to RPA (Evans, 2007).

While on site most recently, the QP held discussions with site personnel and inspected selected core intercepts from several drill holes and compared them against recorded lithology logging and assay results. In addition, SLR reviewed data collection and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures.

Discussions were held with the following Radisson personnel:

- Mr. Vivien Janvier, Ph.D., P.Geo., Director, Geology
- Mr. Denis Lachance, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Interim President and CEO

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this Technical Report in Section 27 References.

2.2 List of Abbreviations

Units of measurement used in this Technical Report conform to the metric system. All currency in this Technical Report is US dollars (US$) unless otherwise noted.

µ	micron
µg	microgram
a	annum
A	ampere
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
°C	degree Celsius
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
°F	degree Fahrenheit
ft	foot
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
ft/s	foot per second
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
Gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
g/t	gram per tonne
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
hr	hour
Hz	hertz
in.	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
lb	pound
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million); molar
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
MASL	metres above sea level
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
mi	mile
min	minute
µm	micrometre
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/st, opt	ounce per short ton
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
wt%	weight percent
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This Technical Report has been prepared by SLR for Radisson. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to SLR at the time of preparation of this Technical Report.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this Technical Report.
- Data, reports, and other assumptions supplied by Radisson and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, SLR has relied on ownership information provided by Radisson. The SLR QP has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Project described in Sections 1 and 4 of this report.

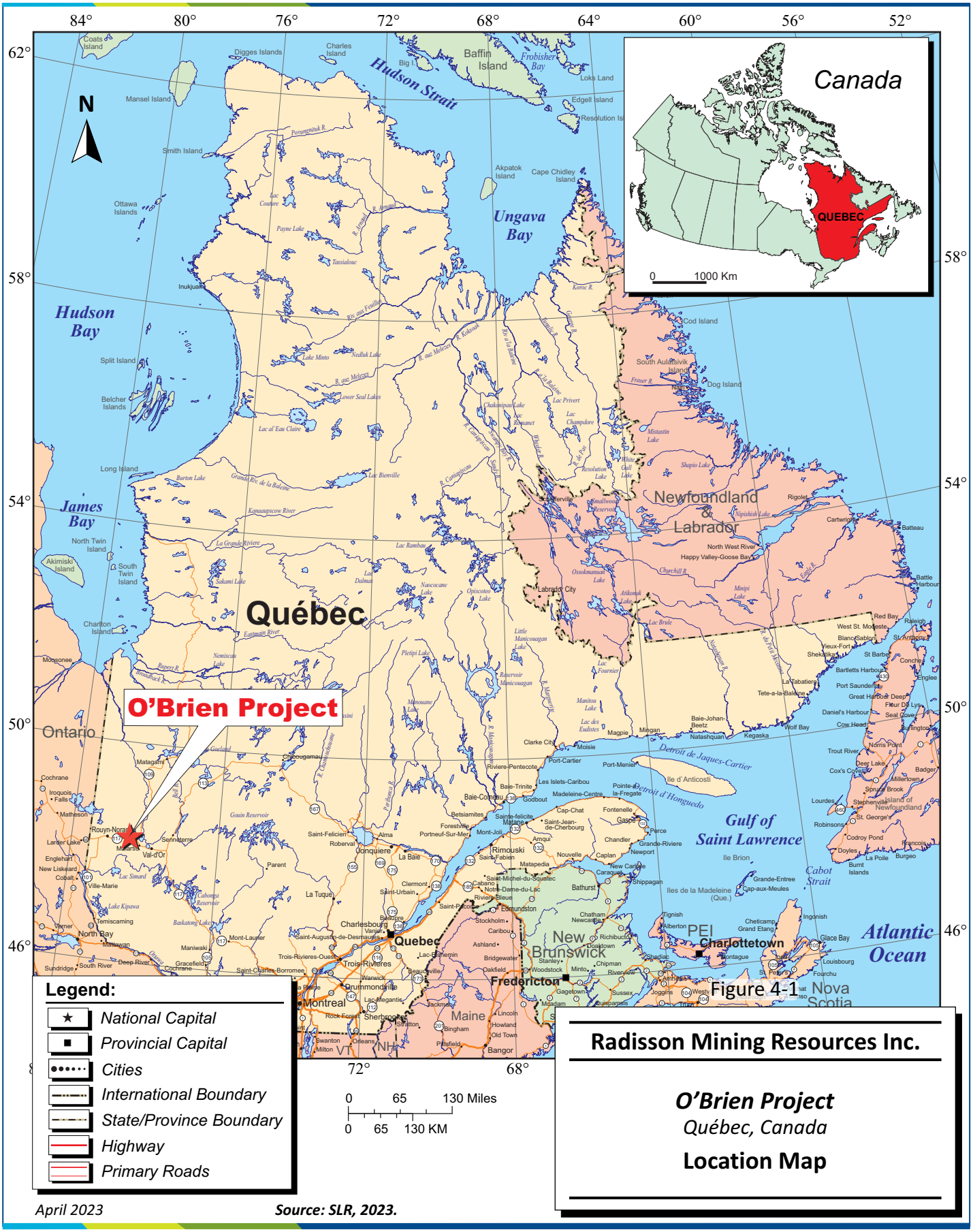
SLR has relied on Radisson for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests, applicable to revenue or income from the Project.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this Technical Report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The O'Brien Project is located in the Abitibi region in northwestern Québec, approximately one kilometre north of the town of Cadillac. Gravel roads provide access to the project from provincial highway 117. It is approximately 50 km east of the town of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec; 30 km by road west of the town of Malartic, and 55 km by road west of the town of Val d'Or. The Project's location is shown in Figure 4-1.


84°
80°
76°
72°
68°
64°
60°
56°
52°
62°
58°
54°
50°
46°
N
Canada
QUEBEC
0 1000 Km
Hudson Strait
Baffin Island
Ungava Bay
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Québec
Ontario
Newfoundland & Labrador
Gulf of Saint Lawrence
Atlantic Ocean
O'Brien Project
Maine
VT
NH
New Brunswick
PEI
Nova Scotia
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
0 65 130 Miles
0 65 130 KM
Legend:
National Capital
Provincial Capital
Cities
International Boundary
State/Province Boundary
Highway
Primary Roads
Figure 4-1
Radisson Mining Resources Inc.
O'Brien Project
Québec, Canada
Location Map
April 2023
Source: SLR, 2023.

4.2 Mineral Rights

In Canada, natural resources fall under provincial jurisdiction. In the Province of Québec, the management of mineral resources and the granting of exploration and mining rights for mineral substances and their use are regulated by the Québec Mining Act, which is administered by the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN). Mineral rights are owned by the Crown and are distinct from surface rights.

In Québec, a mining lease (BM) is initially granted for a 20 year period but can be renewed for additional 10 year periods. A mining concession (CM) is a grandfathered mining claim sub-category relevant for mining claims staked before January 1, 1966, and reviewed alongside evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of reasonable indications of a mineral deposit which can be economically developed. Exploration claims (CDC) may be obtained by map designation via GEOSTIM Plus or by land staking in designated areas and grant the holder exclusive rights to search for mineral substances in the public domain, except sand, gravel, clay, and other loose deposits, on the land subjected to the claim. The term of an exploration claim is two years, which can be renewed indefinitely provided the claim holder meets the conditions stipulated in the Mining Act. These conditions extend to the carrying out of exploration work, the nature and amount of which is established by regulation. Claim fees are indexed automatically to reflect the annual change in the Consumer Price Index for Québec, currently at 1.26%.

4.3 Land Tenure

The O'Brien Project consists of a contiguous block of 119 exploration claims (CDC) and one mining concession (called the 240-PTA block), summarized in Table 4-1 and details in Appendix 1. The Project covers an area of 5,874.98 ha (Figure 4-2).

Table 4-1: Summary of Land Tenure
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Claim Type	No. Claims[1]	Area (ha)
Exploration Claims (CDC)	119	5,586.79
Mining Concession Claims (CM)	1	288.19

Notes:

1. A full list of land tenure claims is included in Appendix Section 30.1.

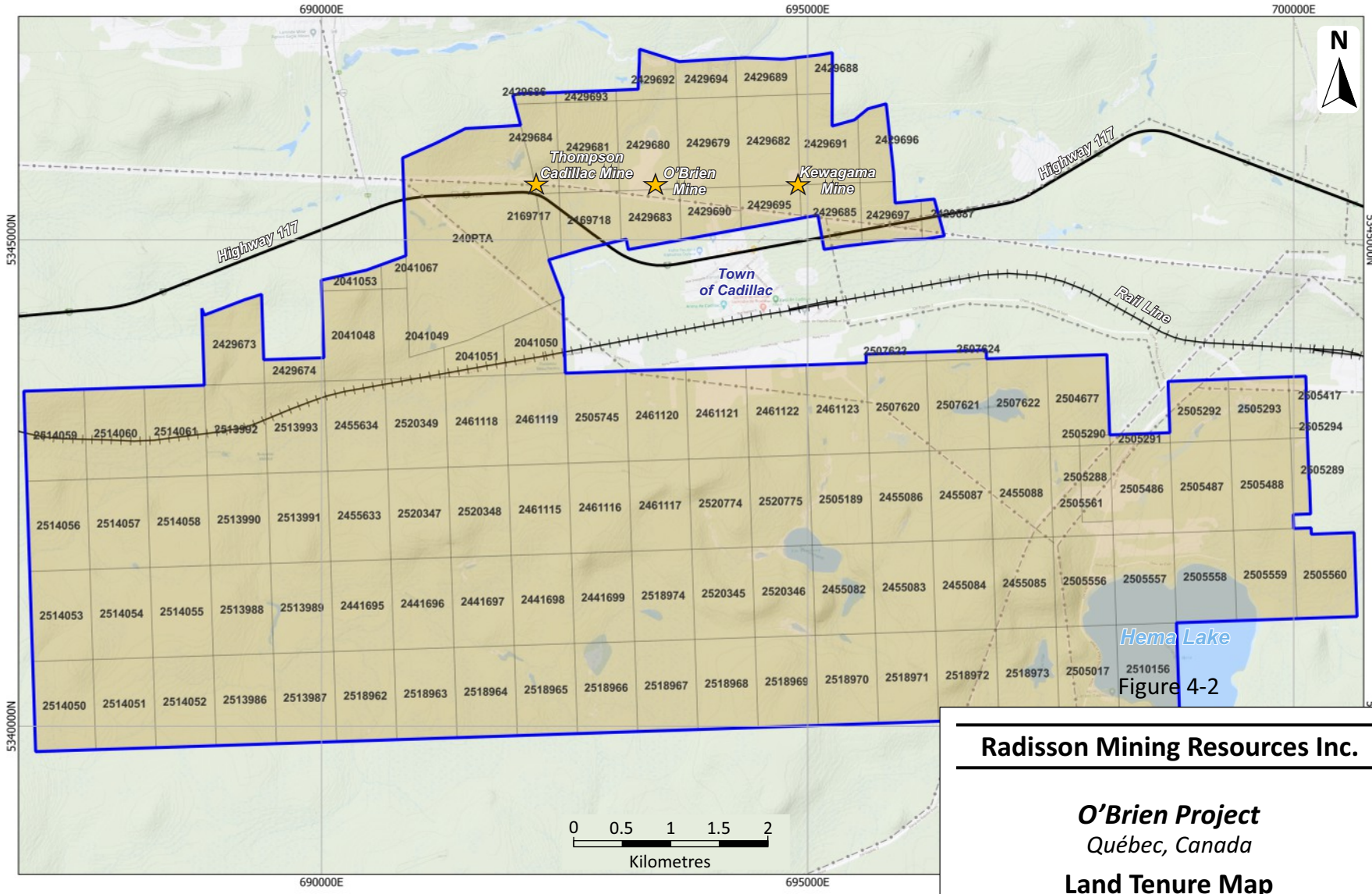


Figure 4-2

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Land Tenure Map

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

4.4 Surface Rights

The mining claims included for O'Brien are located on Crown land. Radisson has the first right to acquire the surface rights to O'Brien by taking them to the mining lease status. Under Québec Mining Legislation, the owner of the mining rights can make use of the timber on the leased property by paying a nominal fee if such timber is deemed to be of commercial value. Radisson currently has surface rights to one area via annually renewable leases, which are in good standing.

4.5 Encumbrances

4.5.1 Urban Perimeter

Part of the Project is subject to regulations respecting an "urban perimeter" (Claim 2429690 on Figure 4-2) or an "area dedicated to vacationing". These areas, as documented in GESTIM, fall under "Exploration Prohibited" (see Bill 70, 2013, chapter 32, section 124).

The O'Brien Project only includes mining rights obtained before December 10, 2013. Exploration is permitted on mining rights which overlap the urban perimeter and the area dedicated to vacationing, until mining-incompatible territories are determined by the regional county municipality ("MRC" in French). In the event that a claim overlaps a mining-incompatible territory, exploration will still be permitted on the overlapping claim, but renewal of such claim will only be permitted if work is performed on the claim during any term occurring after the determination of the mining-incompatible territory (section 61 of the Mining Act).

4.5.2 Environment

Radisson is presently exempted by the MERN of all liabilities associated with the onsite historical tailings. However, should a decision to use the same area for future tailings be made, Radisson would acquire all liabilities for past and present tailings, including the significant amount of arsenic trioxide stored in 8,928 metal barrels underground at the O'Brien mine in 1956.

The barrels were stored in an underground opening on the 1500' level of the mine (15-G-West and 15-F-West drifts) and the entrance was sealed. The mine was reactivated and pumped out in 1972, but no information about the barrels is available for that period. In 1981, Darius Gold Mines, then owner of the O'Brien mine, had the concrete walls from the 1500' level demolished, as a potential buyer for the arsenic trioxide had been found. Later that year, the potential buyer withdrew.

In 1985, waterproof and reinforced concrete plugs (2.3 m wide) at the entrance of the underground opening containing the barrels on the 1500' level were reconstructed prior to the second flooding in 1985 by Sulpetro Minerals Ltd. The storage site has not been visited since then. In 1989, GERLED, a government entity with the mandate to catalogue and monitor all known dangerous waste material sites in the province, categorized this storage site as a class 1 dangerous waste material site.

Radisson has completed hydrogeological studies and preliminary design work on water treatment plants for underground mine dewatering that will be further refined as the Project is progressed.

The QP is not aware of any other encumbrances on O'Brien. Radisson has all required permits to conduct the proposed work on the Project. SLR is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform the proposed work program on O'Brien. SLR is not aware of any additional environmental liabilities on O'Brien.

4.6 Royalties

Radisson has a 100% interest in the entire O'Brien Project. Following are the details of royalties held by third parties on the O'Brien Project:

- O'Brien: $1 million cash payment in the event of commercial production
- Kewagama: 2% net smelter return (NSR) royalty
- New Alger:
  - 2% NSR on the mining claims replacing the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA
  - 1% NSR on all mining claims consisting of the New Alger property, including the claims replacing the old mining concession known as CM240-PTA

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The O'Brien Project is located in the northwest of the Abitibi administrative region, and current exploration activities are just north of the Municipality of Cadillac. It can easily be accessed via provincial highway Route 117, the Trans Canada Highway Northern Route, as illustrated in Figure 5-1. Access to the Project from Route 117 is via well-maintained gravel roads year round.

5.2 Climate

The Abitibi region experiences a typical continental climate, characterized by cold, dry winters and mild, humid summers. According to Environment Canada, the nearest meteorological station (Mont Brun, located 28 km northwest of the Property) records average temperatures of 16.7°C in July and -17.9°C in January (statistics for the period 1981-2010). On average, the annual precipitation is 985 mm, including 280 cm of snow and 704.9 mm of rain. Snow accumulates on the ground during the months of October to May with increased activity during the months of November to March. January to March report greater than 0.20 m depth of snow over the period. Climatic conditions do not prevent exploration activities from being carried out but may require adjustments for some of them, such as drilling in marshy areas.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The O'Brien Project is located 45 km from the cities of Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or, two cities with economies based in part on mining. This region is associated with several active mines and numerous exploration companies. The closest concentrator is that of Agnico-Eagle's LaRonde mine, which is located seven kilometres by road to the west of the Project. A full range of infrastructure, service companies, and experienced human resources are available in most nearby communities including Val d'Or, Malartic, and Rouyn-Noranda.

Two regional airports, located in the cities of Rouyn-Noranda and Val d'Or, provide regular connection with the main centers of the province (Montreal and Québec City). In addition, the Property is connected to a high voltage power line and is intersected from east to west by provincial highway Route 117 and the Trans-Canada Railway.

On the O'Brien Property, several historic mines (O'Brien, Thompson-Cadillac, and Kewagama) were in operation between 1925 and 1981. The majority of surface infrastructure has been dismantled; only the garage and the factory of the O'Brien Mine have been preserved and are used today for the Radisson's exploration activities. Radisson also has a core shack with an adjoining core sawing room and exploration offices on the O'Brien mine site. The industrial lease also includes a large storage area for ore and mining waste.

5.4 Physiography

The topography of the O'Brien Project is relatively flat and is characterized by rounded reliefs and elevation differences of up to 50 m. The altitude varies between 320 m on the site of the former Thompson-Cadillac mine and 395 m near Lake Héva. Low topographic areas are associated with the

presence of swamps, ponds, and small lakes. Most of the land is poorly drained with the exception of areas covered by quaternary fluvial deposits.

The Project is located at the border between the transition forest and the boreal forest. The dominant species are black spruce, balsam fir, and larch. Locally, stands of white birch and poplar have established themselves in old logging. A vast majority of the territory is in various states of growth after recent forestry work.

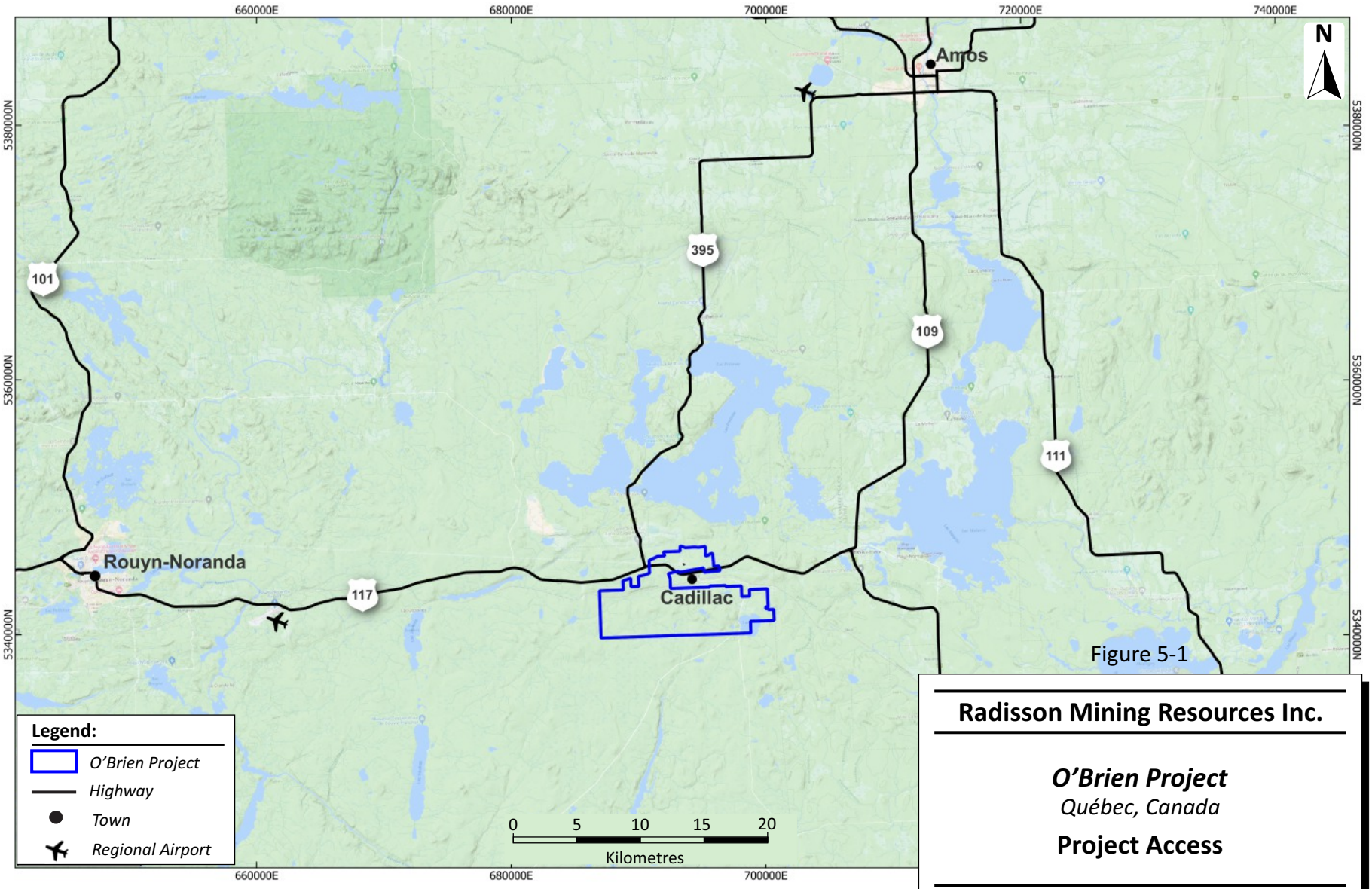


Figure 5-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Project Access

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

6.0 HISTORY

The following overview of historical work on the former O'Brien Mine and Kewagama Mine properties was mainly taken from Williamson (2019), Beausoleil (2018), and Evans (2007), and was reviewed and updated by SLR.

6.1 Ownership, Exploration and Development History

6.1.1 Former O'Brien Mine Property

6.1.1.1 O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd – 1924 to 1957

1924: Claims were staked in 1924 by Austin Dumont and W. Herweston from M.J. O'Brien Company Ltd., and No. 1 Vein was discovered by prospecting.

1925: No. 1 Shaft was sunk to a depth of 110 ft and underground development commenced.

1926 – 1929: Diamond drilling was carried out, comprising twelve holes for a total of 6,000 ft. Five principal veins (No. 1 through No. 5) were interpreted and delineated by surface diamond drilling and underground work. High-grade ore milled during 1928 amounted to several hundred ounces.

1929: Stoping commences on the most easterly shoot.

1930: No. 2 Shaft (which became the main shaft) was sunk to a depth of 300 ft. Levels were established at depths of 100, 200 and 300 ft.

1932 – 1933: An amalgamation mill, with a capacity of 90 tons per day, was built in 1932 and began operating. While in operation, the mill was processing about 75 to 80 tons per day.

1934: The No. 2 shaft was extended from 300 ft to 500 ft deep, and the 400 ft and 500 ft levels developed. As of July 1934, the mine had produced 38,730 t of ore, averaging 15.43 g/t Au.

1935: No. 2 Shaft reached a depth of 1,035 ft, and stations were established at approximately 625, 750, 875 and 1,000 ft.

Roasting and cyaniding facilities were added.

Production from September 9, 1934, to October 5, 1935, was given as 26,662 t of ore, averaging 9.19 g/t Au. Of this 66.12% was recovered as bullion, and 26.12% was saved in concentrates for re-processing by the new addition to the mill.

1937 – 1939: The milling capacity was increased to 150 tons per day.

No. 3 Shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,500 ft, with stations were established at 125 ft intervals.

1940: Crude arsenic was sold to Deloro Smelting & Refining Company in Deloro, Ontario, with production sales continuing until 1950.

1941: No. 2 Shaft was converted to skips with an ore transfer system at the 2,125 ft level and production stoping changed to inclined cut and fill in the deeper levels.

The sinking of the internal No. 4 Shaft began in 1941.

1942 – 1949: Steady production peaked in 1942 at 63,096 t milled, averaging 12.79 g/t Au, and reserves were at their highest at 218,648 t averaging 12.14 g/t Au. Reserves slowly declined between 1942 and 1949 and fell off rapidly thereafter.

No. 4 Shaft was completed in July, 1949 at a depth of 3,480 ft.

1952: Rising costs eroded profits to a break-even point and ore reserves declined to a 2 year supply.

Leads to a new high-grade ore were considered to be exhausted on the development levels, and the most favourable prospecting ground was considered to be at depth.

The last commercial crude arsenic shipment was made between 1951 and 1952 to Belgium.

1954: Seven underground drill holes totaling 4,000 ft were drilled between depths of 3,450 and 4,000 ft, and results reported in 1954 demonstrated continuity of the No. 1 vein, although gold values could not support shaft sinking or a continuing operation.

1956 – 1958: O'Brien mine was closed down. Surface facilities were cleaned to recover accumulated gold. The mine closed because of rising operating costs, lower grades, and the fixed price of gold at US $35 / oz.

The O'Brien mine produced 6,313 t of crude arsenic, of which 5,176 t were sold. The remaining stockpile containing an estimated 1,150 t of crude arsenic (arsenic trioxide) was stored in 8,938 barrels west of the No. 3 Shaft on the 1500 ft level in the 15-G-West and 15-F-West drifts. Drift entries were sealed with concrete plugs about 1.2 m wide. The mine was flooded thereafter.

Between 1926 and 1956, a total of 35,700 ft of underground development (mainly drifts, but also crosscuts, raises and shafts) was constructed, and close to 6,200 m of drilling from surface and over 54,000 m of underground drilling was drilled. The overall production shows a total of 587,120.8 oz Au, produced from 1,197,147 t milled with an average grade of 15.25 g/t Au. Recoveries averaged 96.0%. Historic production data is summarized in Table 6-1.

6.1.1.2 Darius Gold Mines Inc. – 1969 to 1981

1969: Abandoned since its closure in 1956, the O'Brien mine was acquired by A. N. Ferris and the property renamed the Ferris property. The property was re-evaluated, and surface stripping was carried out.

1972-1973: Darius Gold Mines Inc. was created and initiated an exploration and reassessment program at the former O'Brien mine.

A brief study on the tailings from the former O'Brien mine was carried out to ascertain the form of the contained gold and the amount that might be recoverable by further treatment.

Darius also dewatered the mine down to the 9th level (1400') and began a sampling program which lasted for several years.

1974: Darius carried out an underground bulk sampling program composed of many samples.

A dump ramp was built on the west side of the headframe, and one mucking machine and four one-ton cars were purchased. Track was installed from the cage, and cars were dumped one at a time directly into the truck. Between February and April 1974, a total of 171 t was extracted from the 375 ft level in the F and G veins.

1975: At the end of February 1975, a total of 2,500 t averaging 3.14 g/t Au were extracted during the bulk sampling program at the O'Brien mine.

A total of 2,406 linear feet of drift backs were sampled on the 275, 500, 625, 750 and 875 ft levels. A total of 523 ft of drifting and 422 ft of raising (three raises) were completed.

17 underground holes (74-1 to 74-11, D-16, D-18, D-19, D-21, D-24 and D-25) were drilled for a total of 2,985 ft.

1976: 32 underground holes were drilled for a total of 4,275 ft.

Following the underground drilling campaign, Robert E. Schaaf carried out a mineral inventory compilation on veins No. 1 S, No. 1 N, F9 and H-4-14.

1977: In October 1977, Goldfield Mining Consolidated acquired a 51% interest in the property for US$4,635,000, to commit to make the mine operational and explore adjacent properties.

Additional restoration work and bulk sampling were performed. Amongst other projects, Darius built a mill with a capacity of 200 short tons per day, which could be increased to 500 short tons per day. The mill was completed on July 1, 1978, for about $3,000,000 CAD.

1978: A total of 11,018 t grading 1.07 g/t Au were milled in the new mill. The source of the ore was primarily drifting.

1979: Surface drilling, comprising 24 holes for a total of 3,979.8 m, was performed in order to test unexplored areas.

A total of 36,106 t grading 3.04 g/t Au were milled in the new mill. The ore was produced from small stopes.

1980: Surface drilling, comprising 33 holes for a total of 4,995.5 m was done to test unexplored areas.

A total of 33,706 t grading 3/73 g/t Au were milled in the new mill. The ore was produced from small stopes.

1981: The mine was closed at the end of August, and the mill ceased activity in October.

Between 1974 and 1981: A total of 10,852.4 oz Au were produced from 128,373 t milled, averaging 2.63 g/t Au. It is estimated that 47,587 t averaging 2.79 g/t Au were milled on site. Recoveries averaged 70.0%. Production data is summarized in Table 6-2.

During the year, Darius believed it had a buyer for the crude arsenic stored on the 1500 ft level since 1956. The concrete wall from the 1500 ft level was bolted. Later, the potential buyer withdrew.

6.1.1.3 Sulpetro Minerals / Novamin Resources / Breakwater Resources – 1981 to 1986

1981: In December, Sulpetro Minerals (Sulpetro) bought the property for C$2,800,000 for the purpose of treating ore from its adjoining Kewagama mine to the east (known as the Kewagama Division). The O'Brien property was renamed O'Brien Division.

Sulpetro tried unsuccessfully to find other buyers for the crude arsenic stored on the 1500' level.

1982: Some Kewagama material was processed in the O'Brien mill while efforts were being deployed, including rebuilding the gravity circuit, to improve the gold recovery rate.

The mine went on standby and was allowed to flood to 1,500 ft depth after November 1982.

1985: In April, new waterproof and reinforced concrete plugs (2.3 m wide) were installed at the entrance of the underground opening containing the crude arsenic.

In August, the Ministry allowed the flooding of the mine.

The surface infrastructure was kept, but all electrical equipment was removed from the No.2 Shaft.

1985 – 1986: In January 1986, Sulpetro was reorganized into Novamin.

Magnetometric (49.5 line-km) and very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic (49.5 line-km) surveys were conducted over the property, including a limited amount of induced polarization (IP) (4.9 line-km) surveys.

1986-1987: Surface drilling was done in the area of the No. 3 Shaft, extending the No. 2 and No. 4 vein structures towards the New Alger property boundary. A first campaign of eight drill holes totalling 1,999.8 m was drilled, followed by an additional eight new holes totalling 2,185 m in a second campaign.

The Zone 36 East, a series of gold-bearing quartz echelon veins that were similar in nature and character to the mined structures of the O'Brien mine, was discovered.

1988: Novamin drilled eight additional holes on Zone 36 East for a total of 2,198.5 m.

1989: Breakwater completed the acquisition of Novamin and continued drilling the property. A total of 24 holes were drilled on Zone 36 East, totalling 7,832.1 m.

1992: Negotiations were started between Breakwater and Radisson.

1994: On October 24, 1994, a deal was signed whereby Radisson could earn a 50% interest in Breakwater's O'Brien property.

1998: Following exploration activities at site by Radisson, Radisson purchased 100% of the rights to the O'Brien property as well as all the infrastructure, in addition to acquiring the adjacent Kewagama property.

6.1.2 Former Kewagama Property

6.1.2.1 Kewagama Gold Mines Ltd – 1928 – 1980

1928: Activity on the property commenced in 1928 with trenching and diamond drilling by Cartier Malartic Gold Mines.

1931: Eight of the present claims were acquired by Canadian Gold Operators Ltd (Canadian Gold).

1932-1933: A considerable amount of development was carried out by Canadian Gold, including diamond drilling (10 holes aggregating about 5,000 ft), the sinking of a two-compartment shaft to a depth of 125 ft, and approximately 1,500 ft of lateral work (drifts and crosscuts) at the 125 ft level. The shaft is 4,800 ft east of the O'Brien No. 2 Shaft. The work indicated that geological and structural conditions of the Kewagama property are essentially similar to those of the adjoining O'Brien property.

Exploration revealed the presence of several gold-bearing quartz veins. Four veins (Nos. 1, 6, 7, and 8) were developed and investigated. Although the limited amount of drifting done on these veins did not establish ore shoots, it did reveal encouraging gold values.

The property was shut down in April 1933.

1934-1935: The underground workings were flooded.

1936: Kewagama Gold was created from the acquisition of Canadian Gold by Ventures Ltd.

1937-1938: The shaft was deepened to 524 ft, with three compartments, and new levels established at 250, 375, and 500 ft. At a point 400 ft east of the shaft, a winze was developed from the 500 ft level to the 700 ft level, and new sublevels were established at 550, 600, and 700 ft. Lateral developments were carried out on four levels from the shaft, and three sublevels from the winze. A total of 12,600 ft of drilling was drilled.

Although interesting gold assays were obtained from the material encountered, especially on the lower levels, commercial grade ore was not present in sufficient quantity to assure a profitable venture.

1939: All operations were suspended in early 1939 due to the restrictions on gold mining with the outbreak of World War II.

1940: A total of 2,470 t of stockpiled development ore, having an average grade of 9.9 g/t Au, was processed at the neighbouring Thompson-Cadillac Mill, from which 790.7 oz Au were recovered.

1947: A magnetometer survey was completed over the Piché Group (Cadillac Shear Zone) and the Cadillac Formation north of the shear, to determine whether the gold mineralization of the neighbouring Wood-Central and Pandora properties to the east continued onto the Kewagama property.

1964: Falconbridge Nickel Mines, the successor to Ventures Ltd, initiated a surface drilling program in 1964, partially for assessment work. Four holes totalling 981.7 ft were drilled approximately 50 ft apart to trace the upward extension of the Winze Zone that had been partially developed from the 500' level from 1937 to 1939.

1973-1974: Surface exploration was renewed by Kewagama Gold under the direction of Derry, Michener & Booth, Geological Consultants. A program of overburden (basal till) sampling for gold was conducted along the 2,800 ft strike length of the favourable Cadillac Belt of rocks extending east of the 1964 Falconbridge drill holes and north of the Cadillac Shear, to explore the iron formation environment that had been productive on the neighbouring Wood-Central and Pandora properties to the east.

Diamond drilling followed, consisting of 13 holes for a total of 3,149 ft. Results were considered encouraging and worthy of underground investigation.

1976: Management control of the company was acquired by A. N. Ferris of Cadillac, Québec.

1977: The mine site was cleared of bush and leveled.

1978: A temporary mining plant/service building, a hoist room, a headframe, a mine dry, and a machine shop were constructed.

1979-1980: The hoist was operative in early 1979, and the mine was dewatered and secured in May. Inspection of underground workings took place, followed immediately by sampling and planning. The company rehabilitated and sank approximately 200 ft deeper, cut a station on the 700 ft level and drove 800 ft of drift.

On November 12, 1980, an agreement was signed with St-Joseph Explorations Ltd (later Sulpetro Minerals Ltd). In light of strong gold prices and the excellent outlook, St-Joseph Explorations decided to continue exploring the Kewagama property.

6.1.2.2 Sulpetro Minerals / Novamin Resources / Breakwater Resources – 1981 to 1998

1981: Sulpetro deepened the shaft to 1,150 ft. Ore and waste passes were driven from the 7th level to the 4th level. 31 surface holes were drilled for a total of 4,789.8 m. Geophysical surveys (Mag, VLF, IP) were carried out on the Kewagama property. Five of the holes were drilled to test a coincident magnetic and IP anomaly between lines 3+20E and 4+00E. The result was the discovery of the West IP Zone.

1982: Development continued along the 6th and 7th levels, and the Winze Zone was mined out, producing 11,340 t averaging 3.03 g/t Au. Production also continued from the Q, R, and S veins until operations were suspended in November 1982.

1988: Four surface diamond drill holes totalling 1,005.8 m were drilled by Novamin to test the Piché Group "Mine Horizon" lithologies between the O'Brien and Kewagama property boundaries at the westernmost end of the 500 ft level in the Kewagama underground workings. These holes intersected favourable lithologies that could host ore-grade gold mineralization laterally and at depth.

1994: On July 25, the wooden Kewagama shaft was struck by lightning and burned down.

1995: Breakwater re-activated the exploration activities on the Kewagama property, and established new surveyed grid lines spaced 100 m apart, with a cumulative length of 16 km.

As a first step, a compilation of historical work was completed to better understand the geological setting and assess the economic potential of the Kewagama property. Consequently, geological mapping was conducted to study the lithological and structural controls on gold distribution and to build a geological compilation map of the Kewagama property.

1999: Radisson became 100% owner of the Kewagama property in 1999.

6.1.3 Former Thompson-Cadillac Mine (New Alger)

1924: The property was first staked by E.J. Thompson during the same gold rush that discovered the O'Brien mine.

1920s: The mine opens, and production commences under Thompson Cadillac Mines Ltd.

1934: Thompson Cadillac Mines Ltd. is delisted, and the Ontario Securities Commission investigates management. Ownership changes to the Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation.

1939: The Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation declares bankruptcy. The mine ceases production, with 21,000 oz of gold having been mined.

2006: A joint venture is established between Cadillac Ventures and Renforth Resources Inc. (Renforth)

2013: Renforth acquires full ownership of the New Alger property.

2020: Renforth completes a Mineral Resource estimate at New Alger. Renforth sells the New Alger property to Radisson for CDN$4.34M in securities and cash.

6.2 Historical Resource Estimates

These resources are historical in nature and should not be relied upon. It is unlikely that they conform to current NI 43-101 requirements or follow CIM (2014) Definition Standards, and they have not been verified to determine their relevance or reliability. They are included in this section for illustrative purposes only and should not be disclosed out of context.

6.2.1 Breakwater

In 1989, Breakwater estimated a resource on the Zone 36 East of 249,746 t averaging 8.23 g/t Au using a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au and totalling 66,071 oz. This inventory was developed using the following parameters: a 7.6 m lateral and 45.7 m vertical maximum zone of influence from each intersect; grade-thickness cut-off was 3.4 g/t Au over 1.2 m, with combined individually cut grades diluted to 1.2 m if necessary, and zero values assigned to missing samples. High grade capping was established at 34.3 g/t Au. Neither the gold price nor the exchange rate was mentioned in Breakwater's report.

6.2.2 Radisson

In 1994, Radisson estimated a resource of Zone 36 East at 489,277 t at 7.20 g/t Au, using a cut-off grade of 3.4 g/t Au, for a total of 113,260 oz. This inventory was developed using a 7.6 m and 45.7 m vertical maximum zone of influence from each pierce point. Individually cut assays were established at 34.3 g/t Au. Specific gravity was fixed at 2.67. A 3.4 g/t Au/1.2 m true thickness cut-off was used. Neither the gold price nor the exchange rate was mentioned in Radisson's related report.

In 1996, Radisson re-estimated gold resources to 1,270,000 t at an average grade of 6.9 g/t Au for a total of 281,740 oz. Of this total, 735,600 t, averaging 7.2 g/t Au for a total of 170,280 oz were in Zone 36 East. This inventory was developed using a 7.6 m and 45.7 m vertical maximum zone of influence from each pierce point. Assays were capped at 34.3 g/t Au. Specific gravity was fixed at 2.67. A 3.4 g/t Au / 1.2 m true thickness was used. Gold price and the exchange rate are unknown.

In 1998, Radisson commissioned RPA to update the gold resources in Zone 36 East in the O'Brien mine. As at April 30, 1998, using a cut-off grade of 5.1 g/t Au, RPA estimated that indicated resources down to a depth of 610 m below surface amounted to 348,365 t at 9.9 g/t Au cut to 68.5 g/t Au (14.5 g.t Au uncut), for a total of 111,000 contained oz Au (162,000 oz Au uncut), and inferred resources to the same depth amounted to 15,422 t at 18.6 g/t Au cut to 68.5 g/t Au (19.8 g/t Au uncut) for a total of 9,000 contained oz Au (10,000 oz Au uncut). The specific gravity was set at 2.67 g/cm^3. The price of gold was US$300/oz with a C$:US$ exchange rate of 1.444.

In 2007, Radisson once again commissioned RPA to update the gold resources in Zone 36 East. Indicated resources were 251,295 t at an average grade of 12.3 g/t Au, for a total of 97,000 oz Au. RPA estimated Inferred resources totalled 165,110 t at an average grade of 9.9 g/t Au for a total of 54,000 oz Au. The resources were estimated using a conventional 2D longitudinal block resource estimation methodology, a horizontal thickness for Indicated resources ranging from 1.2 m to 2.7 m with an average of 1.4 m, a gold price of US$575/oz Au, a US$:C$ exchange rate of 0.87, a gold recovery of 90%, a specific gravity of 2.67, and a selected capping level of 68.5 g/t Au.

In 2013, RPA estimated the resources of Zone 36 East. RPA estimated that the Indicated resources stood at 508,032 t at an average cut grade of 6.5 g/t Au for a total of 106,000 contained oz. RPA estimates that the Inferred resources amount to 287,582 t at an average cut grade of 7.29 g/t Au for a total of 67,000 contained ounces. The resources presented above were estimated using a block model in GEMCOM

software, a minimum horizontal width of approximately 1.8 m, a gold price of US$1,600/oz Au, a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1.0, a gold recovery of 90%, a specific gravity of 2.67, and a selected capping level of 51.9 g/t Au.

In 2015, InnovExplo completed a mineral resource estimate on the 36 East and Kewagama areas (Richard et al., 2015). The resources provided below were completed by Pierre-Luc Richard, P.Geo., M.Sc. and Alain Carrier, P.Geo., M.Sc., and the effective date of the estimate is April 10, 2015. It was estimated using a block model in GEMCOM software, a minimum true thickness of 1.5 m, a cut-off grade of 3.5 g/t Au (based on a gold price of US$1,200/oz, a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1.20, a processing recovery of 92.5%, and a mining dilution of 15%), a fixed density of 2.67, and high grade capping of 65 g/t Au for zones in the Western sector, 30 g/t Au for the Eastern sector, 3.5 g/t Au for the Western dilution zone, and 4.0 g/t Au for the Eastern dilution zone.

In 2018, InnovExplo completed a mineral resource estimate on the O'Brien Project, which covered the 36 East, Vintage, and Kewagama areas (Beausoleil, 2018). The 2018 mineral resource estimate was completed by Christine Beausoleil, P.Geo, with an effective date of March 20, 2018. InnovExplo estimated that the Indicated resources amount to 1,125,447 t at an average grade of 6.45 g/t Au for a total of 233,491 oz Au, and Inferred resources of 1,157,021 t at a grade of 5.22 g/t Au for 194,084 oz Au. It was estimated using GEMCOM block modelling software using the Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation method, a cut-off-grade of 3.5 g/t Au (based on a gold price of US$1,300/oz Au, a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1.3, and a processing recovery of 87.4%), a fixed density of 2.75, and high grade capping of 30 g/t Au.

In 2019, Kenneth Williamson 3DGeo-Solution (KW3DS) completed a mineral resource estimate on the O'Brien Project based on an additional 14,000 m of new drilling and a new litho-structural interpretation of the deposit (Williamson, 2019). The 2019 Mineral Resource estimate was completed by Kenneth Williamson, P.Geo, M.Sc., and the effective date of the estimate is July 15, 2019. KW3DS estimated that the Indicated resources amount to 649,700 t at an average grade of 9.48 g/t Au for 289,400 oz Au and Inferred resources of 617,400 t at 7.31 g/t Au for 145,000 oz Au. It was estimated using a block model in GEOVIA GEMS using the Inverse Distance Squared (ID^2) interpolation method, a cut-off-grade of 5.0 g/t Au (based on a gold price of US$1,350/oz Au, a US$:C$ exchange rate of 1.3, and a processing recovery of 87.4%), a fixed density of 2.82, and a high grade capping of 60 g/t Au.

6.3 Past Production

Historic gold production at the O'Brien Mine is presented in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2. No production information is available for the Kewagama mine.

The Thompson-Cadillac mine produced 21,000 Au of gold from the 1920s to the 1930s.

Table 6-1: Gold Production from the O'Brien Mine from 1926 – 1957 (O'Brien Gold Mines Ltd.) Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Year	Mined (Hoist) (t)	Milled (t)	Milled Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (oz Au)	Development (t)	Development (g/t Au)	Stopes (t)	Stopes (g/t Au)
1926 - 1932		1,574	94.50	4,782.0				
1933		13,481	10.97	4,755.0				
1934		24,796	9.57	7,626.0				
1935		26,662	6.07	5,200.9				

Year	Mined (Hoist) (t)	Milled (t)	Milled Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (oz Au)	Development (t)	Development (g/t Au)	Stopes (t)	Stopes (g/t Au)
1936		24,497	18.89	14,875.6				
1937		33,897	33.84	36,879.5				
1938	50,912	50,902	24.61	40,280.2	23,037	12.00	27,875	32.57
1939	52,516	61,286	19.05	37,538.7	22,606	7.89	29,711	34.59
1940	61,286	61,563	14.40	28,494.2	13,808	10.90	45,746	16.77
1941	62,757	62,730	12.52	25,257.4	3,468	7.34	53,534	14.40
1942	63,066	63,086	12.79	25,947.0	9,306	11.38	53,760	13.78
1943	62,882	62,701	13.04	26,285.2	3,346	8.64	59,536	13.92
1944	50,552	50,652	16.00	26,049.0	2,875	10.80	47,677	17.11
1945	44,810	44,918	17.98	25,964.2	6,718	14.47	38,092	19.34
1946	45,748	45,784	15.54	22,868.2	4,129	9.60	41,620	16.80
1947	48,053	48,048	14.95	23,092.4	3,200	9.02	44,853	16.05
1948	49,600	49,699	17.09	27,308.5	6,173	7.89	43,427	19.27
1949	52,890	52,702	15.89	26,920.5	3,771	9.02	49,119	17.18
1950	60,550	60,686	14.49	28,266.9	5,197	8.88	55,353	15.77
1951	59,139	59,139	14.66	27,870.9	3,509	8.13	55,630	15.77
1952	61,393	61,393	13.02	25,705.7	2,631	11.69	58,762	13.71
1953	58,088	58,088	12.84	23,973.6	1,420	8.88	56,668	13.44
1954	62,879	62,879	12.74	25,752.5	1,761	10.22	61,118	13.37
1955	63,616	63,616	11.37	23,521.7	1,328	8.23	62,287	11.97
1956	52,012	52,370	11.94	20,099.6	351	7.61	51,661	11.04
1957				2,074.4				
Total	**1,062,749**	**1,197,149**	**15.20**	**587,389.8**	**11,8634**	**10.07**	**936,429**	**16.17**

Table 6-2: Gold Production from the O'Brien Mine from 1974 – 1981 (Various Owners)
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Year	Milled (t)	Milled Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (oz Au)
1974 - 1975	2,500	3.14	252.4
1978	11,266	0.78	282.6
1979	36,114	2.48	2,875.7
1980	33,388	3.15	3,381.2

Year	Milled (t)	Milled Grade (g/t Au)	Recovery (oz Au)
1981	45,105*	2.79*	4,060.4[1]
Total	**128,373**	**2.63**	**10,852.3**

Source: Beausoleil, 2018.

Notes:

1. Estimated data.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

This section is a slightly modified version of the regional geology description provided in the technical report by Beausoleil (2018), updated by Williamson (2019) and references therein. SLR has reviewed and compared Beausoleil's and Williamson's geological description to other such accounts in publicly available documents and consider it accurate to the best of its knowledge.

7.1 Regional Geology

7.1.1 Archean Superior Province

The Archean Superior Province (Figure 7-1) forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded by provinces of Paleoproterozoic age to the west, north and east, and the Grenville Province of Mesoproterozoic age to the southeast. Tectonic stability has prevailed since approximately 2.6 Ga in large parts of the Superior Province. Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting of the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms, compressional reactivation, large-scale rotation at approximately 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at approximately 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins that were pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at 1.9 to 1.8 Ga, the craton has escaped ductile deformation.

A first-order feature of the Superior Province is its linear subprovinces, or "terranes," of distinctive lithological and structural character, accentuated by subparallel boundary faults. Trends are generally east-west in the south, west-northwest in the northwest, and northwest in the northeast. The term "terrane" is used in the sense of a geological domain with a distinct geological history prior to its amalgamation into the Superior Province during the 2.72 Ga to 2.68 Ga assembly events, and a "superterrane" shows evidence for internal amalgamation of terranes prior to the Neoarchean assembly. "Domains" are defined as distinct regions within a terrane or superterrane.

7.1.2 Abitibi Subprovince

The Abitibi Subprovince, commonly designated as the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, is located in the southern portion of the Superior Province (Figure 7-1). It is bounded to the west by the Kapuskasing Structural Zone and to the east, by the Grenville Province. To the north, the Abitibi Subprovince is in structural contact with the plutonic Opatica Subprovince. The southern boundary of the Abitibi greenstone belt is marked by the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (CLLDZ), a major structural break marking the contact with the younger metasedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Subprovince.

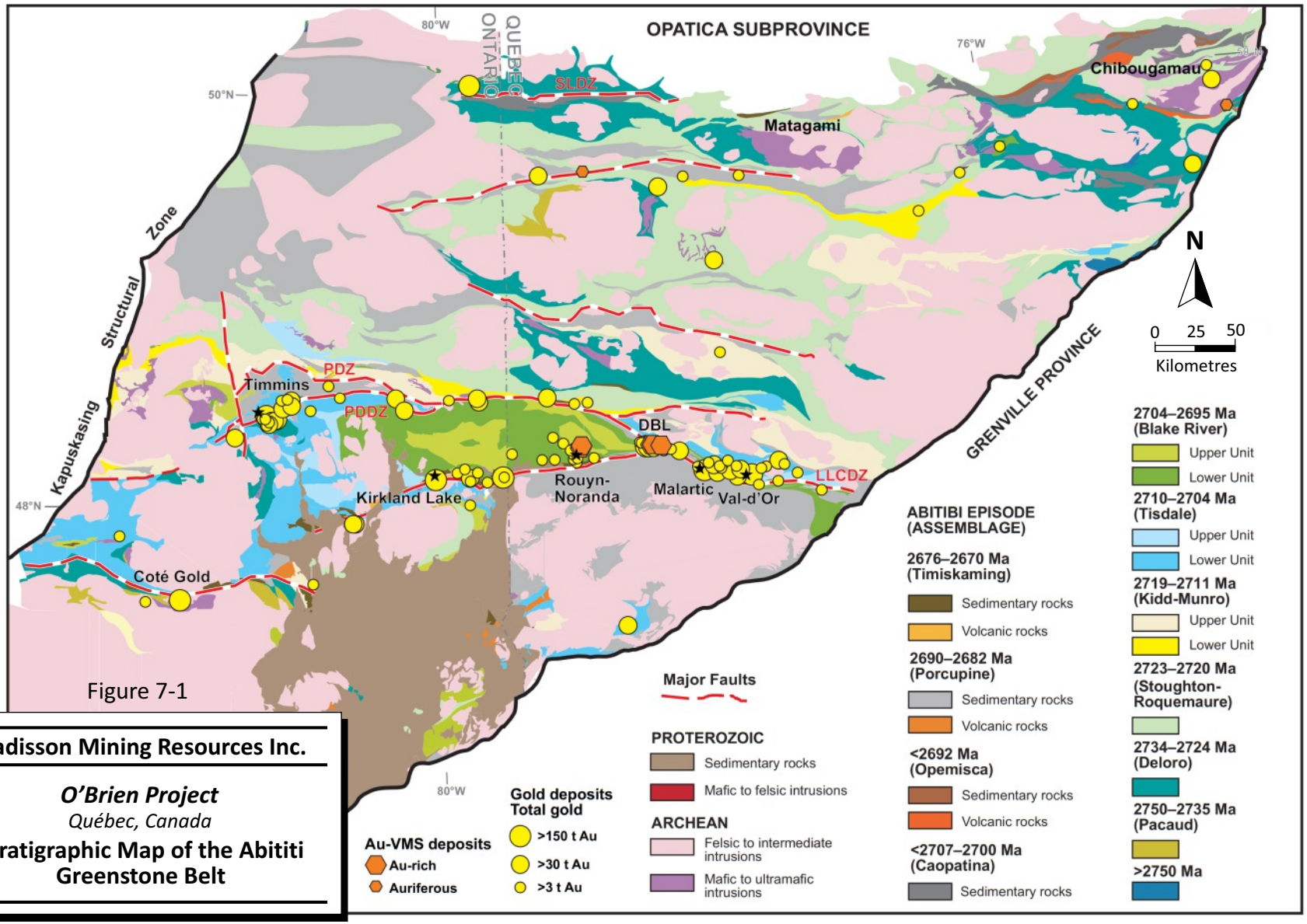


Figure 7-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Stratigraphic Map of the Abititi Greenstone Belt

April 2023

Source: Modified from Gosselin and Dubé (2005) and Mercier-Langevin et al. (2011).

Thurston et al. (2008) presented the first geochronologically constrained stratigraphic and/or lithotectonic map. According to Thurston et al. (2008), Superior Province greenstone belts consist of mainly volcanic units unconformably overlain by largely sedimentary Timiskaming-style assemblages, and field and geochronological data indicate that the Abitibi Greenstone Belt developed autochthonously.

As suggested by Thurston et al. (2008), the Abitibi Greenstone Belt can be subdivided into seven discrete volcanic stratigraphic episodes on the basis of groupings of numerous U-Pb zircon ages. These seven volcanic episodes are listed from oldest to youngest:

1. Pre-2,750 Ma volcanic episode
2. Pacaud Assemblage (2,750-2,735 Ma)
3. Deloro Assemblage (2,734-2,724 Ma)
4. Stoughton-Roquemaure Assemblage (2,723-2,720 Ma)
5. Kidd-Munro Assemblage (2,719-2,711 Ma)
6. Tisdale Assemblage (2,710-2,704 Ma)
7. Blake River Assemblage (2,704-2,695 Ma)

The Abitibi Subprovince (or Abitibi Greenstone Belt) is composed of east-trending synclines largely composed of volcanic rocks and intervening domes cored by synvolcanic and/or syntectonic plutonic rocks (gabbro-diorite, tonalite and granite) alternating with east-trending bands of turbiditic wackes (MERQ-OGS, 1984; Ayer et al., 2002a; Daigneault et al., 2004; Goutier and Melançon, 2007). Most of the volcanic and sedimentary strata dip vertically and are generally separated by abrupt, east-trending and SE-trending faults with variable dip. Some of these faults display evidence for overprinting deformation events including early thrusting, later strike-slip, and extension events (Goutier, 1997; Benn and Peschler, 2005; Bateman et al., 2008).

Two ages of unconformable successor basins occur: early, widely distributed Porcupine-style basins of fine-grained clastic rocks, followed by Timiskaming-style basins of coarser clastic and minor volcanic rocks which are largely proximal to major strike-slip faults, such as the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone, the Cadillac–Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ) and other similar faults in the northern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (Ayer et al., 2002a; Goutier and Melançon, 2007)

In addition, the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is cut by numerous late-tectonic plutons from syenite and gabbro to granite with lesser dykes of lamprophyre and carbonatite. The metamorphic grade in the greenstone belt displays greenschist to sub-greenschist facies (Jolly, 1978; Powell et al., 1993; Dimroth et al., 1983; Benn et al., 1994) except around plutons where amphibolite grade prevails (Joly, 1978).

The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is known for hosting significant number of gold and base metal deposits, including the giant Kidd Creek massive sulphide deposit (Hannington et al., 1999) and the large gold camps of Ontario and Québec (Robert and Poulsen, 1997; Poulsen et al., 2000).

The O'Brien Project is located along the CLLDZ and is one of the numerous gold deposits that are associated with this major structure and subsidiary faults.

7.1.3 Cadillac Mining Group

The Cadillac Mining Camp covers a 25 km long stretch of the CLLFZ, from the former Mouska mine in the west to the former Lapa-Cadillac mine to the east. Within the CMC, the CLLFZ runs along an E-W axis and separates the Pontiac metasedimentary Subprovince to the south from the Abitibi volcano-sedimentary

Subprovince to the north. The CMC is underlain by rocks of the Southern Volcanic Zone of the Abitibi Subprovince intruded by Proterozoic diabase dykes.

From north to south, the following six major lithological units (groups) are observed: Malartic, Kewagama, Blake River, Cadillac, Piché and Pontiac (Figure 7-2).

The Malartic Group is composed of ultramafic volcanic rocks (komatiites) and tholeiitic basalts (Trudel et al., 1992). The Kewagama Group contains wackes and pelitic rocks. The Blake River Group comprises the Hebecourt and Bousquet formations. The Hebecourt Formation is composed of massive and pillowed basalts, gabbro sills and rhyolites of tholeiitic affinity. According to Lafrance et al. (2003), the Bousquet Formation includes a lower member and an upper member. The lower member is composed of an intermediate scoriaceous tuff; mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks; and felsic and mafic subvolcanic intrusions. The upper member consists of massive felsic volcanic rocks and volcaniclastic units. Rocks of the lower member are tholeiitic to transitional, whereas those of the upper member show a transitional to calc-alkaline affinity (Lafrance et al., 2003). The Cadillac Group is composed of wackes, pelitic schists with bands of polymictic conglomerate and iron formation.

In the Cadillac area, the Piché Group is composed of volcanic rocks (tholeiitic basalts, porphyritic andesites analogous to the QFP sill, and calc-alkaline block tuffs) interbedded with conglomerates, wackes, graphitic schists and pyritic cherts. Most of the orebodies in the southern part of the Cadillac mining camp are hosted in rocks of the Piché Group, which forms a thin band several tens of kilometres long that follows the trace of the CLLFZ (Figure 7-2).

Sedimentary rocks, mainly wackes, of the Pontiac Group lie south of the CLLFZ. Volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the Cadillac area form a series of east-west-trending steeply dipping monoclonal panels. Volcanic and sedimentary sequences are separated by longitudinal faults parallel to lithological contacts such as the CLLFZ and Lac Imau faults (Figure 7-3).

Intrusive rocks in the Cadillac area include mafic sills (gabbro and diorite) occurring in the Blake River and Piché groups, the synvolcanic Mooshla Pluton, composed of gabbro, quartz diorite, tonalite and trondhjemite, as well as north-south and NE-SW-trending Proterozoic diabase dykes.

North of the CLLFZ, regional metamorphism ranges from the greenschist facies to the upper greenschist facies, but the metamorphic grade increases south of the fault to reach the amphibolite facies.

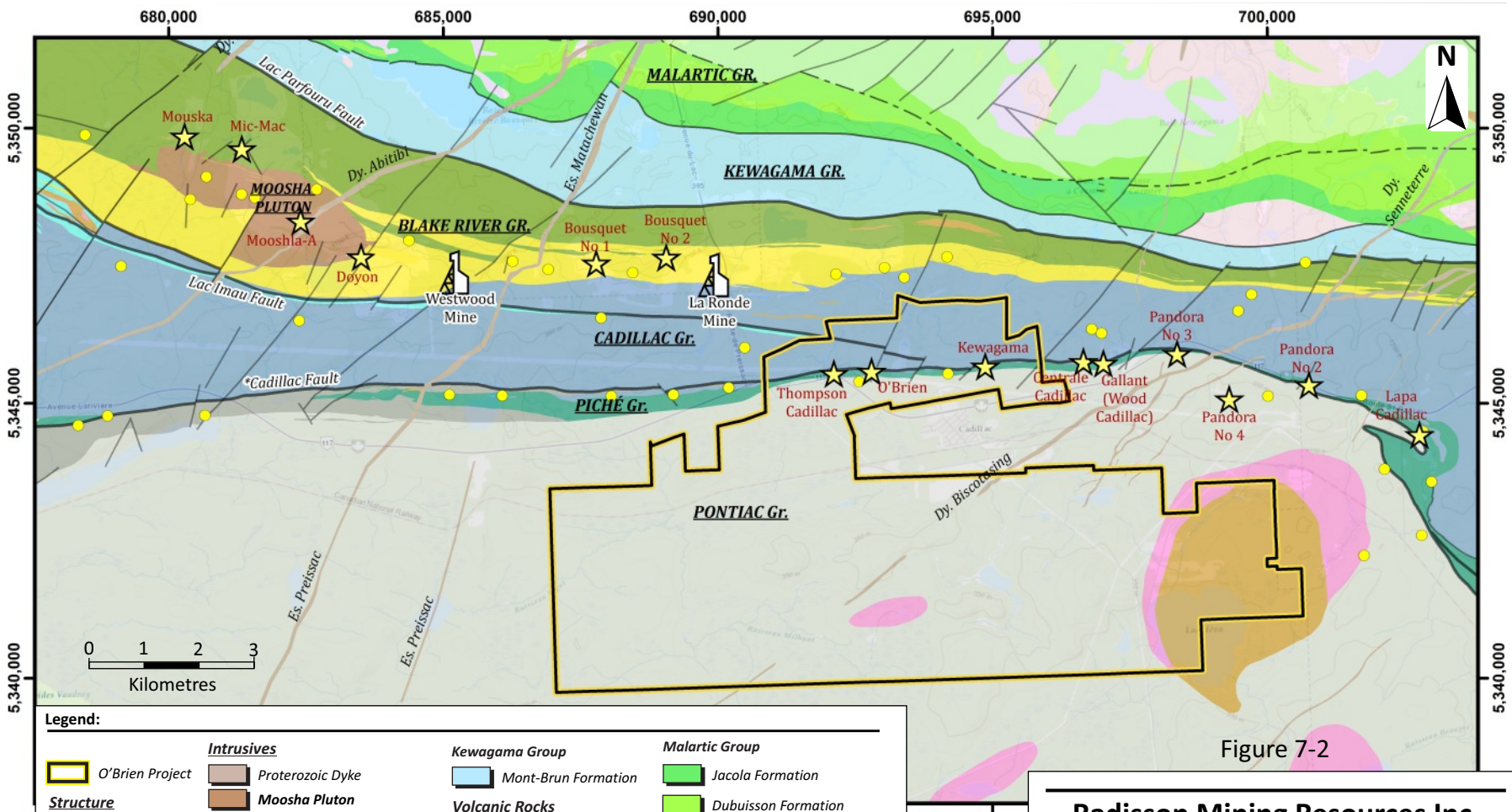


Figure 7-2

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Regional Geology

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

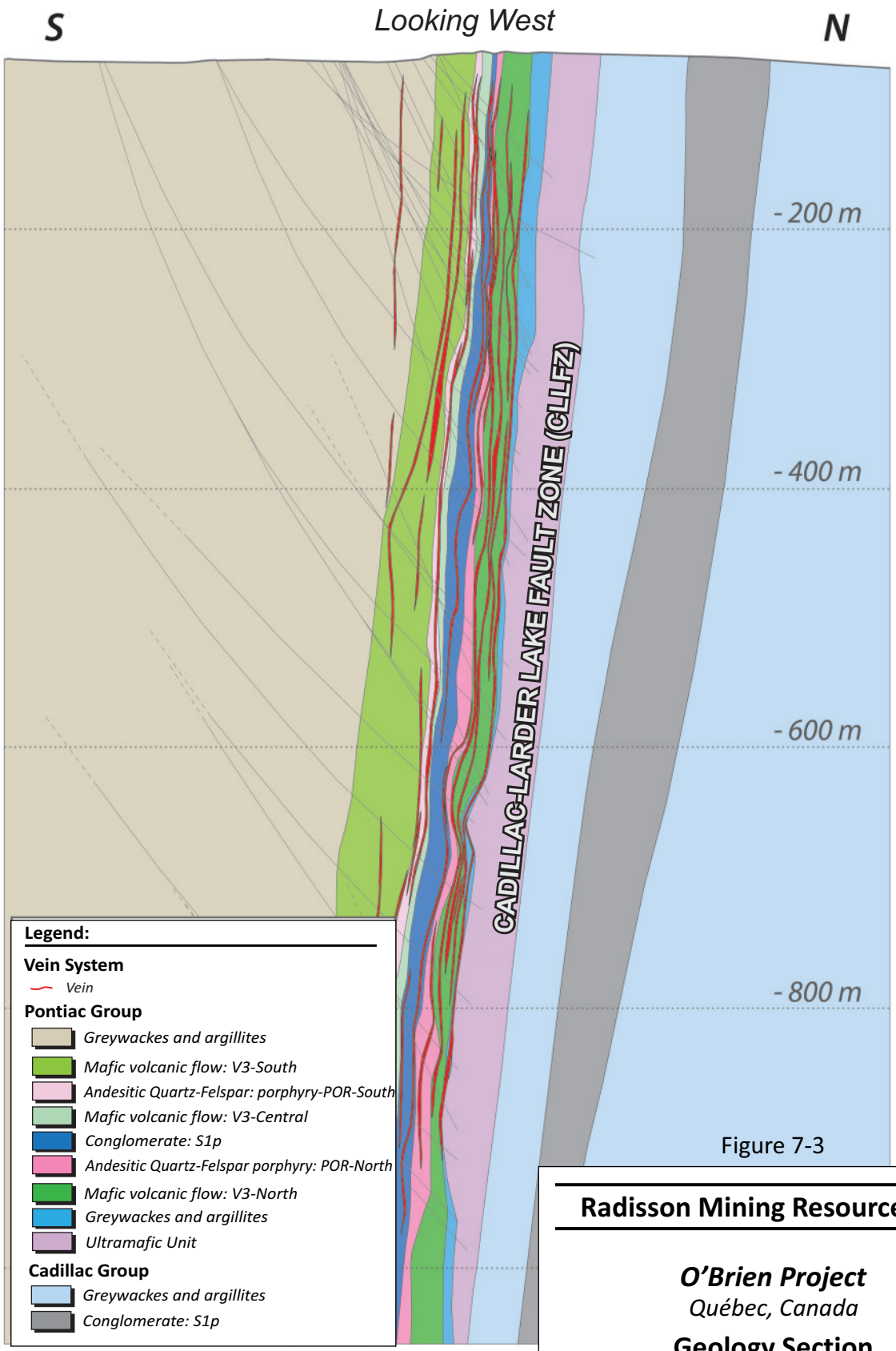


Figure 7-3

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Geology Section

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

7.2 Property Geology

This section is a slightly modified version of the property geology description provided in the technical report by Beausoleil (2018), updated by Williamson (2019) and references therein. SLR has reviewed and compared Beausoleil's and Williamson's geological description to other such accounts in publicly available documents and consider it to be an accurate description.

The Project straddles the Piché Group volcanic rocks and CLLFZ that separate Pontiac Group metasedimentary rocks to the south from Cadillac Group metasedimentary rocks to the north.

Across the Project, the CLLFZ shows a general east-west strike and dips steeply south at approximately 85°. On the property, the CLLFZ consists mainly of chlorite-talc-carbonate ultramafic schist, and ranges in thickness from 30 to 100 m in the mine area and narrows significantly to about 12 m wide to the east of Zone 36 East. The CLLFZ is in places closely associated to the Piché Group-Cadillac Group contact, but in most places, the fault is hosted by sedimentary rocks of the Cadillac Group (argillites, greywackes and, to a lesser extent, chert).

Most lithological contacts are sub-parallel to the CLLFZ. The main lithologies can be described as following:

7.2.1 Cadillac Group

Found to the north, the Cadillac Group metasedimentary rocks are in the footwall of the CLLFZ and of most of the mineralized zones, and hence the majority of the diamond drill holes did not intersect the Cadillac Group rocks. The limited drilling shows the presence of argillite, greywacke, some pebble conglomerate-like units, and some iron formation.

7.2.2 Piché Group

The Piché Group is a relatively thin band of interlayered mafic volcanic rocks, conglomerates, and porphyric andesitic sills. From north to south, the Piché Group stratigraphy is divided into the following units:

- Northern volcanics: tuff and foliated basalts (with small quantities of argillite, greywacke, chert and massive to variably porphyritic basalt flows).
- Northern porphyric andesitic sills
- Polygenic matrix supported conglomerate ("Mine Conglomerate")
- Central volcanics: tuff and foliated basalt
- Southern porphyric andesitic sills
- Southern volcanics: massive to well foliated, locally pillowed basalts

All the above lithologies generally strike east-west with more pronounced flexures locally. Schistosity is more developed in the central and northern volcanic units than the southern unit.

With a few significant exceptions like the Vintage Zone, the Piché Group is host of most of the gold mineralization occurrences on the property (Section 7.3).

7.2.2.1 Andesite Porphry

Previously referred to as the QFP unit, the southern and northern porphyric andesite sills are much alike. They are characterized by generally sharp transposed contacts, abundant feldspar phenocrysts ranging in

size from 0.1 to 0.5 cm, and range in colour from greyish to buff-beige, set in an aphanitic to fine-grained matrix of intermediate composition. In general, the porphyric andesitic sills are intensely sheared and show a more or less brownish biotite and chlorite alteration. The porphyric andesitic sills are continuous horizontally and vertically across the whole property and are useful stratigraphic marker horizons. The north and south porphyric andesitic sills are thicker in the vicinity of the O'Brien mine.

7.2.2.2 Conglomerate

The O'Brien mine conglomerate is represented in Zone 36 East area by well-bedded greywacke and argillite with the sporadic presence (2% to 5%) of greyish granitic pebbles, greenish volcanics elongated pebbles and other components. The pebbles tend to be somewhat flattened, consistent with north-south compression. The conglomerate unit is another useful marker horizon.

7.2.2.3 Volcanic Rocks

The volcanic rocks consist mainly of mafic tuffs and flows. The volcanic rocks generally have tholeiitic signatures (Trudel et al., 1992). In general, the flows are fine grained and exhibit greenschist facies mineral assemblages. The tuffs are of mafic composition and are abundant. The tuffs can be finely bedded to very schistose and may be the expression of deformed mafic flows. Locally present are massive to pillowed, fine-grained basalt or lesser amounts of gabbro and amphibolites.

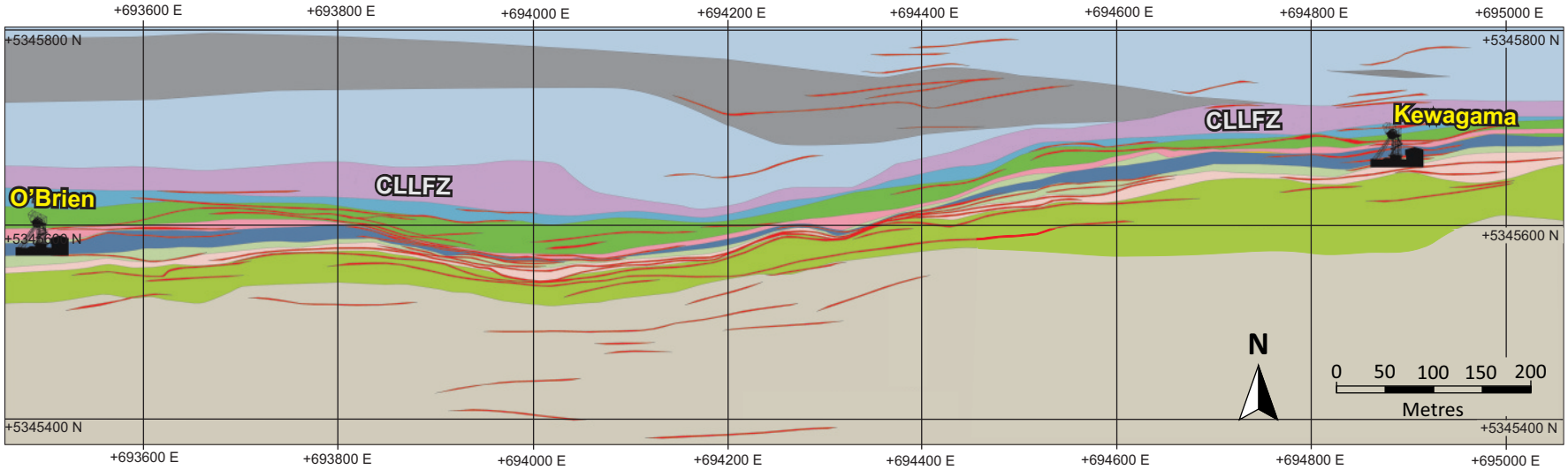
7.2.2.4 Graphitic Schist and Argillite

In places, thin layers of graphitic schist and argillite are hosted within the volcanics. These are highly sheared and deformed, characterized by tight folding, and often display breccias or slickensides with graphite. Pyrite is abundant, finely laminated and deformed.

7.2.3 Pontiac Group

The metasedimentary rocks of the Pontiac Group consist mainly of greywacke and some argillite, which is sometimes graphitic. In general, the sediments are well stratified. Some zones display weak biotitic alteration or chloritization.

Figure 7-4 illustrates the geology of the Property.



Legend:

Vein System
- *Vein*

Pontiac Group
- *Greywackes and argillites*

Cadillac Group
- *Greywackes and argillites*
- *Conglomerate: S1p*
- *Mafic volcanic flow: V3-South*
- *Andesitic Quartz-Felspar: porphyry-POR-South*
- *Mafic volcanic flow: V3-Central*
- *Conglomerate: S1p*
- *Andesitic Quartz-Felspar porphyry: POR-North*
- *Mafic volcanic flow: V3-North*
- *Greywackes and argillites*
- *Ultramafic Unit*

Note: Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ)

Figure 7-4

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project
Québec, Canada

Property Geology

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

7.3 Mineralization

The following description of mineralization is mostly modified and summarized from Evans (2007), Beausoleil (2018) and Williamson (2019), and retains the references therein.

7.3.1 O'Brien Mine

Gold production at the O'Brien mine came from a few quartz veins mostly hosted by the O'Brien Mine conglomerate and the northern QFP dyke. Approximately 95% of the O'Brien ore came from three veins (No. 1, No. 4, No. 9 or "F") in the eastern part of the mine. The veins contained high-grade shoots that occasionally yielded considerable amounts of visible gold. The main veins generally strike from 083° to 098°, and dip steeply to the south (-84° to -90°). The stopes averaged 0.75 m to 0.90 m wide. Gold mineralization extends vertically down to at least the 3450 ft level.

7.3.1.1 No. 1 Vein

The No. 1 Vein was the most productive in terms of tonnage and occurs mainly in the conglomerate. This vein comprises No. 1 Vein NE-SW (080° to 090° Az.) and No. 1 Vein NW-SE (090° to 095° Az.).

No. 1 Vein NE-SW extends from surface to at least the 3000' level and is over 500 ft in strike length. The richest and most productive portion of this vein was from an ore shoot 15 m to 60 m long that plunges approximately 85° to the east from about the 750' level down to at least the 3000' level, at its intersection with Vein No. 1 NW-SE, at the conglomerate hanging wall contact. A second moderate-grade shoot, about 15 m to 45 m long, plunges about 60° to the east from about the 1000' level to the 2500' level.

Vein No. 1 NW-SE extends from about the 750' level to at least the 3450' level, and ranges in horizontal length from about 15 m to 180 m. Higher grade shoots plunging about 85° to the east seem to be controlled by vein intersections and vein folds. Both of these veins average 30 cm thick (Mills, 1950).

7.3.1.2 No. 4 Vein

The No. 4 Vein is spatially associated with the North porphyric andesitic sills. It extends from surface down to at least the 3450' level and has a 1,000 ft strike length. It averaged 30 cm thick (Blais, 1954). Approximately 50% of the gold produced came from this vein. This was due to an exceptionally high-grade ore shoot, measuring only 9 m to 15 m horizontally, but extending for 190 m from the 500' level down to the 1125' level.

7.3.1.3 No. 9 Vein

The No. 9 Vein is located in the northern greywacke and volcanic units. This brown vein is rich in biotite and arsenopyrite. It is also wider than the others. The stopes were rarely less than 1.2 m wide and could reach 6 m in certain folded zones where visible gold was common. It was mined out from the 1250' level down to the 1375' level along a horizontal length of about 50 m.

7.3.2 Zone 36 East area

Within the Zone 36 East area, the main mineralized structures (veins) are generally narrow, ranging in true thickness from several centimetres up to 7 m, but have good continuity both horizontally and vertically. Gold-bearing veins occur in different lithologies of the Piché Group and the Pontiac Group. The veins cross the stratigraphy at low angles and are occasionally folded, particularly in volcanic and argillic host

rocks. Generally, the veins strike east-west, dip steeply to the south and contain higher-grade shoots that plunge steeply to the east.

Often, the veins occur as a group of quartz veinlets scattered in a very sheared and altered zone that has no obvious main vein. Only very competent lithologies, like the conglomerate and the porphyric andesitic sills, host large veins. In some drill core, the quartz veinlets exhibit small tight folds (Bisson, 1995).

Gold grades vary considerably. The gold occurs mainly as fine to coarse free grains that are heterogeneously distributed, mainly in the quartz veins, and to a lesser extent, in the wall rock. Higher gold grades occur in short, steeply plunging shoots with a similar style to those mined at the O'Brien mine (Bisson, 1996).

7.3.3 Kewagama area

In the Kewagama area, the gold mineralization occurs in rocks of the Piché Group to the south of the CLLFZ, which strikes east-west in this area and dips 80° to 85° to the south. North of the CLLFZ lies a considerable width of tuffs and agglomerates. In the vicinity of the mine workings, the highly sheared rocks of the Piché Group have an aggregate width of 100 m to 130 m. The succession from north to the south is as follows: greenstone (15 m to 25 m); North porphyric andesitic sill (3 m to 10 m); conglomerate (12 m to 25 m); greenstone and tuffs (3 m to 7 m); South porphyric andesitic sill (3 m to 9 m); and greenstone (about 60 m).

The only gold mineralization of particular interest disclosed by extensive underground workings is found in the winze, in a 25-ft raise above the winze and in the sublevels driven from the winze. These workings revealed an ore shoot with a vertical extent of 70 m and an east-west length of 4.5 to 25 m, in which irregular and discontinuous stringers of blue quartz carry free gold. The majority of these veins are parallel and are contained within the North porphyric andesitic sill near its north margin, but some continue into the greenstone north of the porphyry. Individual veins are rarely more than 10 cm wide and 3 m long; occasionally, two or three are parallel to one another or overlap for part of their length. Some sections of these narrow veins are decidedly high grade, but in any stoping operation there would be considerable dilution.

The Kewagama ore shoot described above occurs in the same rocks as the high-grade shoot in the historical No. 4 Vein mined at the O'Brien mine, and resembles it for its short lateral extent compared to vertical, and for the fact that it contains the same type of blue quartz and associated minerals. It differs from the O'Brien shoot in that it does not follow one definite fracture, instead consisting of a series of irregular overlapping stringers, and for the fact that it is of much lower grade as a whole.

7.3.4 Hydrothermal Alteration

The following description of hydrothermal alteration is mostly modified and summarized from Evans (2007) and Williamson (2019) and retains the references therein. SLR has reviewed and compared Evans' description of the hydrothermal alteration to other such accounts in publicly available documents and consider it accurate to the best of its knowledge.

Wallrock alteration ranges from several centimetres to over a metre thick, equally pervasive on both sides of the veins. The mineralized zones are usually comprised of a greater proportion of altered wallrock than actual veins. In general, the wallrock is well foliated and has a distinctive dark brown to brownish grey colour due to intense biotite alteration. The brownish alteration is an easily recognizable indicator of potential gold-bearing mineralization. Biotite tends to occur as 1 to 2 mm thick layers of predominantly

fine-grained biotite parallel to the foliation. On average the mineralized zones contain about 5% biotite but can contain over 20% biotite.

Generally, zones of biotite alteration accompanied by silicification and sulphidation will yield gold values. Of all the sulphides, arsenopyrite is the most abundant and characteristic of the O'Brien mine. Arsenopyrite occurs mainly in intensely altered wallrock (0.1% to 1% based on inductively coupled plasma (ICP) analysis). The finer grained and needle-like varieties of arsenopyrite are more likely to contain gold. Coarser grained, euhedral rhombic arsenopyrite is less likely to contain gold (Bisson, personal communication 1998).

Fine- to medium-grained, subhedral to euhedral pyrite is frequently observed generally overprinting the foliation (0.5% to 2%). Some pyrite is associated with gold-bearing zones (Hatch, 1998). Minor quantities of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are present in the mineralized zones (Bisson, 1995).

Carbonate alteration is mainly calcitic in micro-veinlets form, but it is also found frequently in all lithologies as more massive pervasive replacement. At times, iron carbonate veinlets are visible. Tourmaline is frequent but not always observed; it is generally found in small amounts in association with wallrock xenoliths.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

This section is a slightly modified version of the mineral deposit type description provided in the technical report by Beausoleil (2018) and updated by Williamson (2019), and references therein. SLR has reviewed and compared Beausoleil's geological description to other such accounts in publicly available documents and considers it accurate to the best of its knowledge.

Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits occur as quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, with valuable amounts of gold and silver, in faults and shear zones located within deformed terranes of ancient to recent greenstone belts commonly metamorphosed at greenschist facies (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits are a subtype of lode gold deposits (Poulsen et al., 2000) (Figure 8-1). They are also known as mesothermal, orogenic. They consist of simple to complex networks of gold-bearing, laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins in moderately to steeply dipping, compressional brittle-ductile shear zones and faults, with locally associated extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. They can coexist regionally with iron formation-hosted vein and disseminated deposits, as well as with turbidite-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits (Figure 8-2). They are typically distributed along reverse-oblique crustal-scale major fault zones, commonly marking the convergent margins between major lithological boundaries such as volcano-plutonic and sedimentary domains. These major structures are characterized by different increments of strain, and consequently several generations of steeply dipping foliations and folds resulting in a fairly complex geological collisional setting.

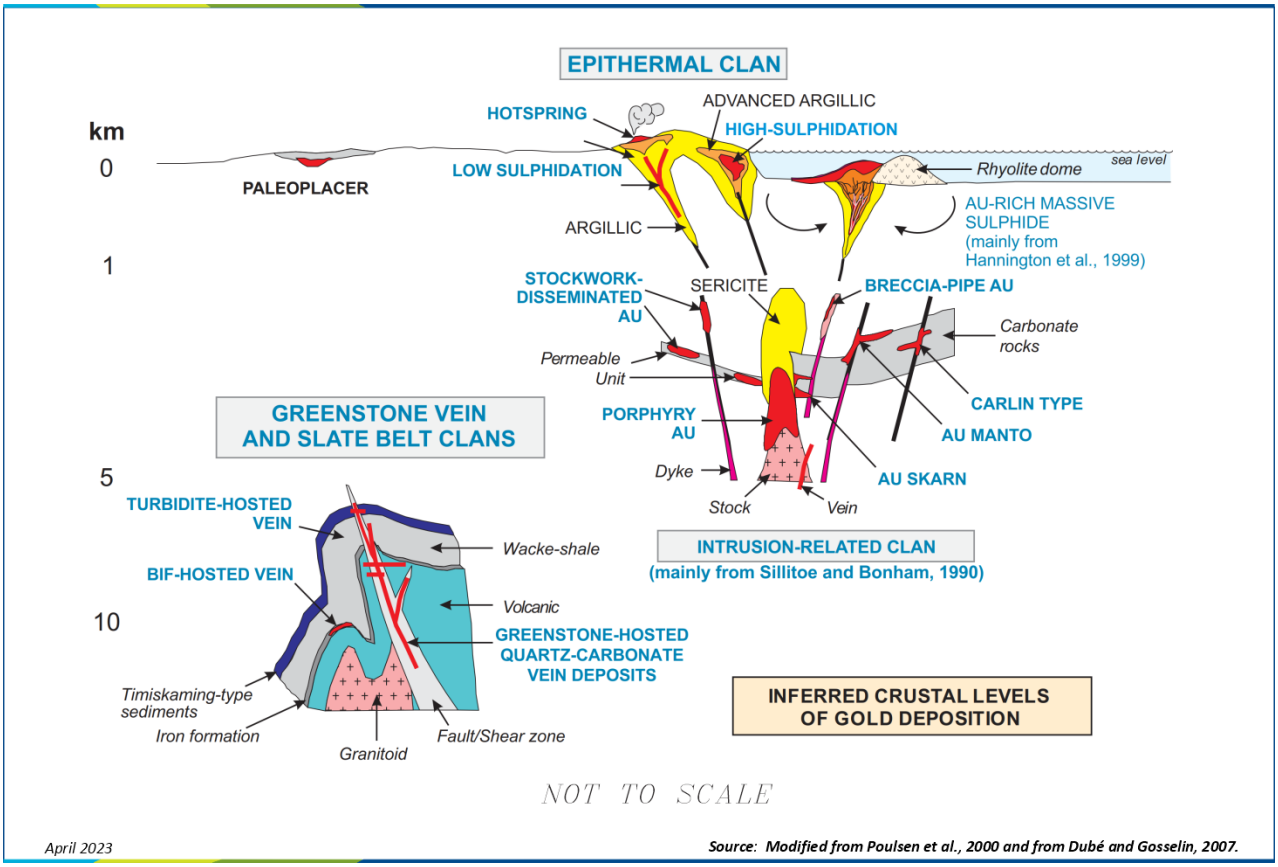
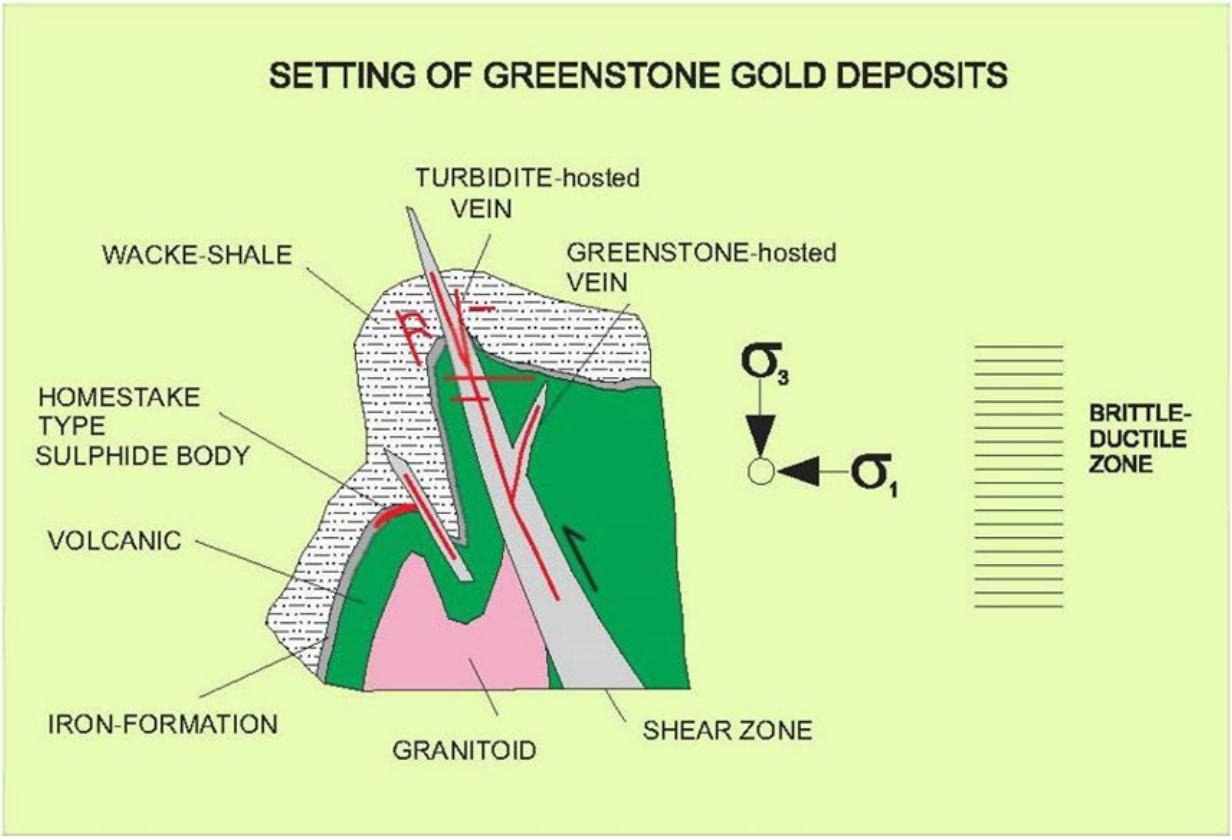


Figure 8-1: Inferred Crustal Levels of Gold Deposition Showing the Different Types of Lode Gold Deposits and the Inferred Deposit Clan



Source: Poulsen et al., 2000.

Figure 8-2: Schematic Diagram Illustrating the Setting of Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits

The crustal-scale faults are thought to represent the main hydrothermal pathways towards higher crustal level. However, the deposits are spatially and genetically associated with higher order compressional reverse-oblique to oblique brittle-ductile high-angle shear zones commonly located less than five kilometres away and best developed in the hanging wall of the major fault (Robert, 1990). Brittle faults may also be the main host to mineralization as illustrated by the Kirkland Lake Main Break; a brittle structure hosting the 25 Moz Au Kirkland Lake deposit. The deposits formed typically late in the tectonic-metamorphic history of the greenstone belts (Groves et al., 2000) and the mineralization is syn- to late-deformation and typically post-peak greenschist facies and syn-peak amphibolite facies metamorphism (cf. Kerrich and Cassidy, 1994; Hagemann and Cassidy, 2000).

Stockworks and hydrothermal breccias may represent the main host to the mineralization when developed in competent units such as granophyric facies of gabbroic sills. Due to the complexity of the geological and structural setting and the influence of strength anisotropy and competency contrasts, the geometry of the vein network varies from simple such as the Silidor deposit, Canada, to more commonly fairly complex with multiple orientations of anastomosing and/or conjugate sets of veins, breccias, stockworks and associated structures (Dubé et al., 1989; Hodgson, 1989, Robert et al., 1994, Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

Ore-grade mineralization also occurs as disseminated sulphides in altered (carbonatized) rocks along vein selvages. Ore shoots are commonly controlled by: 1) the intersections between different veins or host structures, or between auriferous structures and an especially reactive and/or competent rock type such as iron-rich gabbro (geometric ore shoot); or 2) the slip vector of the controlling structure(s) (kinematic ore shoot). For laminated fault-fill veins, the kinematic ore shoot will be oriented at a high angle to the slip vector (Robert et al., 1994; Robert and Poulsen, 2001).

At the district scale, the greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate-vein deposits are associated with large-scale carbonate alteration commonly distributed along major fault zones and associated subsidiary structures (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007). At the deposit scale, the nature, distribution, and intensity of the wall-rock alteration is largely controlled by the composition and competence of the host rocks and their metamorphic grade. Typically, the alteration haloes are zoned and characterized, at greenschist facies, by iron-carbonatization and sericitization with sulphidation of the immediate vein selvages (mainly pyrite, less commonly arsenopyrite).

The main gangue minerals are quartz and carbonate with variable amounts of white micas, chlorite, scheelite and tourmaline. The sulphide minerals typically constitute less than 10% of the ore. The main ore minerals are native gold with pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite without significant vertical zoning. (Dubé and Gosselin, 2007)

9.0 EXPLORATION

Radisson began conducting exploration activities at the Property in 1994.

9.1 O'Brien Mine

1994: Radisson compiled historical data, reinterpreted the Zone 36 East, and, with the objective of increasing the Breakwater resource on the zone, drilled 12 holes totaling 3,998.4 m.

1996: Radisson drilled an additional 31 holes totalling 11,962.8 m. The purpose of this campaign was to increase the confidence level of the mineral inventory from the surface to 1,200 ft elevation, and to demonstrate the presence of an extension of the veins at a vertical depth below 2000 ft.

Mechanical stripping of 11 outcrops at a distance of 400 ft east of the No. 2 Shaft was realized in order to evaluate the gold potential of two gold-bearing structures located near the contact of the Piché and Pontiac groups. Some anomalous gold values were obtained from quartz veins in sedimentary rocks.

1997: Radisson drilled seven holes for a total of 1,283 m, targeting the quartz veins associated with the contact zone between the Pontiac Group and the Piché Group. Despite some economic grades, this drilling campaign was unsuccessful.

Radisson drilled an additional 23 holes for a total of 4,555 m, targeting the Zone 36 East between sections 32E and 44E, from surface to a vertical depth of 230 m.

1998: Radisson contracted Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) to independently estimate the resources.

RPA's mandate also included a pre-feasibility study to evaluate the viability of commercial production for the project. The study concluded that the project would not be profitable at the US$300/oz gold price and exchange rate of 1.444. The resources would have to increase, and a better grade than the cut grade of 6.9 g/t Au would have to be confirmed, as well as a metallurgical recovery of at least 90%.

Two metallurgical tests were completed in two Canadian laboratories in 1998 on sulphide concentrates originating from Zone 36 East and Zone F. Two different processes were used: bioleaching at the BC Research Laboratory in Vancouver, British Columbia, and microwaves at the EMR Technology laboratory in Fredericton, New Brunswick. The objective was to reach 90% recovery for sulphide-related gold at a competitive processing cost. With direct cyanidation, the recovery barely reached 80%.

Radisson drilled two holes for a total of 546.8 m on targets identified outside the known zones north of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Fault Zone (CLLFZ). The Vintage Zone, interpreted to be a network of horizontal gold-bearing quartz veins with free gold, was discovered.

Radisson drilled five more holes for a total of 1,402 m to locate other gold-bearing veins north of the CLLFZ. Despite some interesting findings, nothing significant came out of the campaign.

2001: On August 24, 2001, Radisson signed an initial agreement with Rocmec Mining Inc. (Rocmec) concerning preliminary tests and the use of a new extraction technology applied to the gold-bearing quartz veins on the O'Brien property.

Rocmec drilled an initial series of thermal holes supervised by Radisson personnel. This work allowed 1.54 t of gold-bearing quartz vein material to be extracted. The extracted sample was

processed on a Deister table in the Radisson concentrator, on site in Cadillac. The gold in the batch totaled 35.245 grams, at a grade of 22.83 g/t Au. Recovery reached 77%. This work confirmed a high rate of recovery by gravimetry and an excellent grade for the smoky quartz veins in the former O'Brien mine.

2003: In the summer of 2003, a surface exploration program was carried out for the purposes of verifying the surface extraction potential of gold-bearing quartz veins in the O'Brien mine area, approximately 900 ft east of the headframe and the potential of the Zone 36 East veins. The O'Brien property was stripped to reveal new smoky quartz veins. The samples taken in the stripped zones did not yield economic grades.

Radisson drilled three holes for a total of 210.3 m. Two composite core samples drilled on the same zone, one from a vein and the other from its wall, were analyzed at Laboratoire LTM in Val-d'Or. The test was intended to determine the content of the vein and the wall, as well as to verify the gold recovery ratio by gravimetric method. A content of 4.80 g/t Au was obtained for the vein with a 63% recovery by gravity. The wall yielded 2.40 g/t Au gold and an equivalent recovery. On their own, these results could not justify a major surface bulk sample test, and it was decided to discontinue efforts.

Surface exploration efforts on the O'Brien property stopped.

2004: Radisson initiated an initial deep diamond drilling campaign to verify depth potential of "Contact Zone" – type gold mineralization along the CLLFZ. One hole (OB04-01A) was drilled under Zone 36 East, reaching a total length of 1,535 m, and confirmed the continuity of Zone 36 East at depth, doubling up its vertical extension.

2006: A high-resolution aeromagnetic, horizontal gradiometer and XDS-VLF-EM survey was carried out on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties in June 2006. The survey, which was the first phase of the 2006 exploration program, was conducted by Terraquest Ltd with a flight line spacing of 50 m. Data from this survey was used to define drill targets north of the CLLFZ.

Radisson also carried out a litho-geochemical sampling program focusing on the talc-chlorite schists in drill core stored at the O'Brien mine site. The program's objective was to verify the presence of mineralization similar to the D Zone on the Wood/Pandora project.

Three holes totalling 1,198 m were drilled on the No. 2 Vein, Zone 36 East, and the North Zone.

2007: RPA estimated the mineral resources of Zone 36 East using the historical surface and underground drilling data available in April 2007.

RPA's study showed that the Zone 36 East mineralization was sensitive to cutting high gold assays, and the cut indicated average grade was approximately 36% lower than the uncut Indicated average grade. Cutting high gold assays reduced the contained gold in the global resource by approximately 30% from the uncut figure.

An exploration program, with the purpose to test resource blocks identified in the 2007 Technical Report on the Zone 36 resources (Evans, 2007), was carried out by Radisson. It included 60.8 km of line cutting, 46.1 km of IP, and 2,053 m of diamond drilling in 15 holes (OB07-120 to OB07-134). The drilling program continued until March 2008.

Since the completion of the 2007 exploration program, exploration activities in the vicinity of the historic O'Brien Mine have consisted solely of drilling, which is discussed in Section 10.

9.2 Kewagama Mine

After becoming the 100% owner of the Kewagama property in 1999, Radisson compiled existing data to assess potential of existing gold showings. Radisson completed several small exploration drilling programs between 2003 and 2005.

In June 2006, a high-resolution aeromagnetic, horizontal gradiometer and XDS-VLF-EM survey was carried out on the O'Brien and Kewagama properties in June 2006. The survey, which was the first phase of the 2006 exploration program, was conducted by Terraquest Ltd with a flight line spacing of 50 m. Data from this survey was used to define drill targets north of the CLLFZ. Radisson followed up with an exploration drilling program in 2006, which confirmed the potential for gold mineralization north of the CLLFZ (the North Zone). At the time, the North Zone extended for more than 300 m along strike, from section 43E to 53E.

During the fall of 2016, Abitibi Geophysics carried out an OreVision survey on the southern part of the Project in Pointiac Group rocks (Beausoleil, 2018). A 43.35 km grid was surveyed and divided into 35 north-south lines with with 100 m spacing. The survey configuration was a = 25 m and n = 1 to 30. A total of 21 polarized sources were identified. According to Dubois (2016) there is good potential for additional discoveries or extensions of mineralized zones based on the anomalies identified by OreVision.

Additional exploration drilling was carried out by Radisson in 2008 through 2022, as detailed in Section 10.

9.3 New Alger: 2022

This section is summarized from information provided by the Radisson exploration team.

In 2022, Radisson embarked on an extensive exploration campaign on the New Alger area of the O'Brien Project. The work was separated into three distinct phases and was carried out between January and October 2022. The work consisted of a compilation/planning phase, a prospecting and sampling phase, and a trenching phase.

9.3.1 Phase 1 – Compilation / Planning

From January to April 2022, a compilation of previous work and a review of the regional and local geology was undertaken and contextualized within a complete reassessment of the discovery potential of the area.

Results from the work highlighted the limited scope of the previous exploration, restricted mainly to prospecting and mapping campaigns during the 1920s and 1930s, and from 2013 to 2020. Very little drilling was completed in the southern part of the property, and the available drilling results are limited to within the 240-PTA mining concession.

The geological, structural, and geophysical compilation allowed targeting of favorable sectors for gold mineralization, with a particular focus on knowledge from neighboring deposits in the Cadillac mining camp and the Pontiac Subprovince.

The following types of gold mineralization are of specific focus for the New Alger project:

- Gold mineralization emplaced coincident with S1 schistosity, i.e., shears parallel to the S1, or in the axial planes of folds emplaced in the Pontiac sediments.
- Gold mineralization associated with second order faults.

- Mineralization associated with the emplacement of a syntectonic porphyritic felsic intrusive (intrusion related gold system)

9.3.2 Phase 2 – Prospecting and Sampling

Prospecting work consisted of geological reconnaissance and outcrop sampling. In total, 51 days of prospecting were necessary to cover the entire project. One to two teams, composed of a geologist or geological engineer, assisted by a technician or geology student, were employed to prospect the 54 km^2 of the New Alger project.

To facilitate the work and communication between teams, the territory to be covered was divided into 22 sectors, delineated by roads or waterways. Prospecting work was organized in the form of traverses oriented north-south at 400 m spacing (Figure 9-1). Due to the property's ease of access by vehicle, an outcrop roadside mapping program was also carried out. During prospecting, teams carried a Beep Mat electromagnetic survey tool to assist with locating mineralization or conductive and/or magnetic horizons on surface.

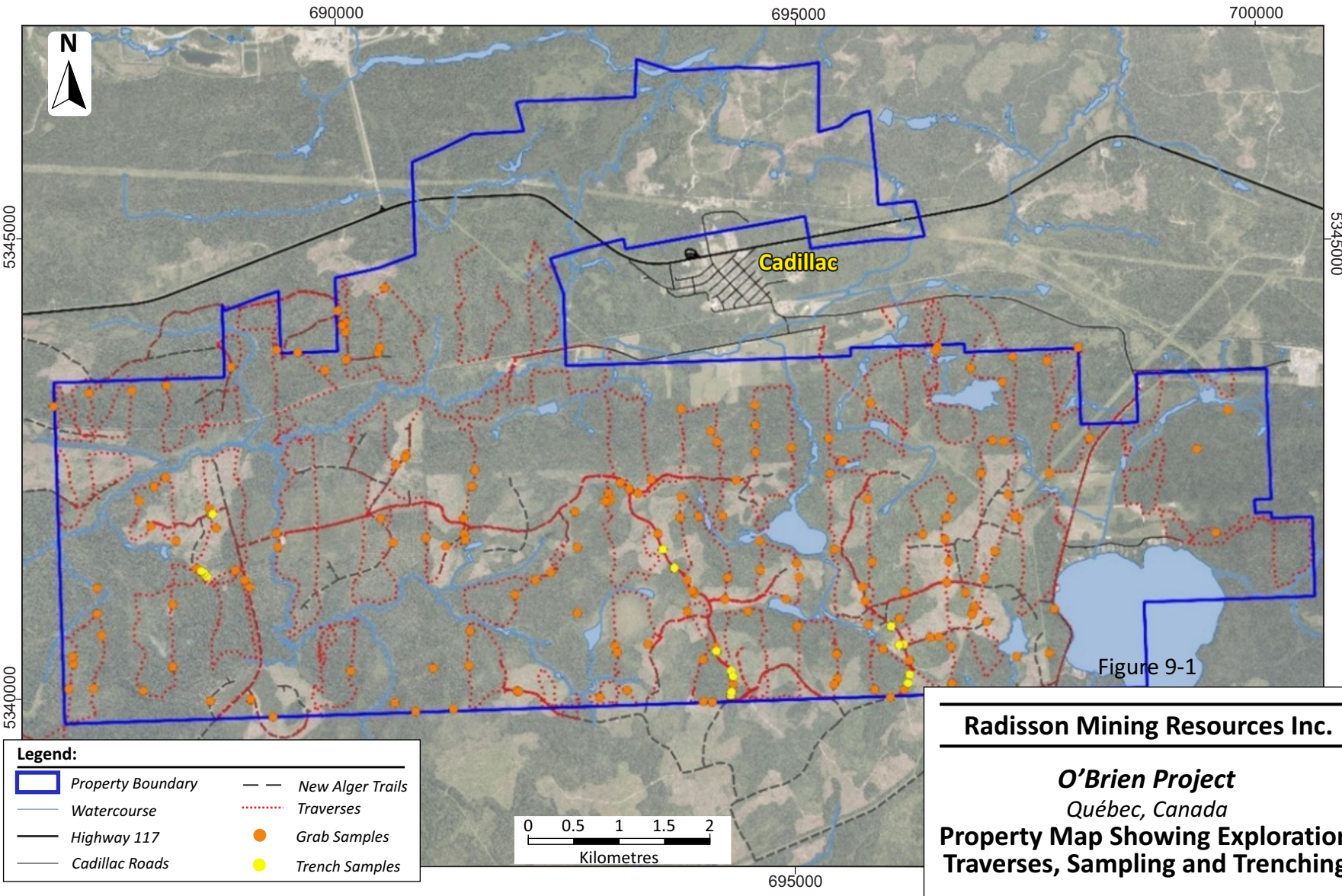


Figure 9-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Property Map Showing Exploration Traverses, Sampling and Trenching

April 2023

Source: Radisson, 2023.

During this phase, a systematic sampling program of mineralized lithologies was carried out. A total of 228 samples were taken from outcrops and boulders (Figure 9-2). Samples were sent to the ALS laboratory in Rouyn-Noranda (ALS). Analysis for gold (Au-AA24) and base metals (ME-ICP61) were performed on all samples. In addition, whole rock analysis (ME-MS81d) was carried out on intrusive rocks of particular interest (felsic intrusives, rocks containing mineralization or alteration, etc.).

Figure 9-2: Photograph of Exploration Sampling

9.3.3 Phase 3 – Trenching

Analysis of field data collected during the first two phases, combined with existing geophysical data, allowed Radisson's team to propose favorable targets for trenching work.

During August 2022, a total of 22 channels were completed in the New Alger area. Ranging between one metre and 7.5 m in length, the total length of the excavated channels was 48 m, and 56 samples were collected. As with the prospecting phase, all samples were sent to ALS where they were analyzed for gold and base metals; six samples were sent for whole rock analysis. Trenches were concentrated along roadways due to ease of access.

9.3.4 Results and Recommendations

Analytical results confirmed gold and base metal potential of the sector; highlights included values of 7.33 g/t Au and 2.40 g/t Ag from an erratic block sample, and a value of 0.46% tungsten from an outcrop sample. Other than these results, several other analyses revealed the presence of copper, silver, nickel, and zinc.

The prospecting campaign also revealed mineralization-bearing lithologies and structures:

- Felsic intrusives showing epidote, silica and sericite alterations, associated with shears mineralized with pyrite and other sulphides
- Graphitic horizons associated with sheared quartz veins, locally showing 5% arsenopyrite

- Breccia zones of unknown origin, spatially associated with mafic to ultramafic intrusives and pyrite mineralization

A sampling campaign of quaternary material (soil/till) coupled with prospecting, stripping, and channeling work in the sectors of interest would make it possible to generate new anomalies, or validate the gold potential of the sector. In addition, a reinterpretation of the various geophysical surveys could be carried out to generate potential drilling targets.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 Summary

A summary of drilling at the Project is presented in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Summary of Validated Drill Holes
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Mine	Time Period	No. Holes	Length (m)
O'Brien	Historic (1930s – 1993)	226	34,882
	1994 - 2022	470	228,833
New Alger	Historic (1930s – 1993)	64	6,619
	1994 – 2022	70	15,845
Kewagama	Historic (1930s – 1993)	203	16,253
	1994 – 2022	46	23,075
Total	**-**	**1,079**	**325,509**

Source: Radisson Leapfrog Project

10.1.1 1994 to 2019 Drilling

From 1994 to 2019 drilling campaigns were undertaken by Radisson over the Property for a variety of purposes including: increasing mineral inventory at Zone 36 East, Kewagama, and New Alger, increasing confidence in Mineral Resource estimation, vein extension testing, historical result confirmation, resource definition drilling, and mineralization continuity testing. All drilling was completed from surface using a diamond drill, and in some cases were wedged to save drilling costs and time.

10.1.2 2019 to 2022 Drilling

Between 2019 and 2022, Radisson completed 127,618 m of surface diamond drilling, representing 308 holes, including 42 wedges, as summarized in Table 10-2. A total of 59 holes were abandoned due to strong deviation or stuck drilling equipment. All holes were drilled from surface, with NQ core (47.6 mm diameter). For deeper holes, Devico's DeviDrill directional drilling technology was used to control deviation, and smaller diameter (BQ) drilling was used to facilitate the directional drilling and intercept the target precisely.

The New Alger area of the Project was acquired by Radisson in 2020 from Renforth. Renforth's 2019 and 2020 drilling campaigns into this area have not been included in these totals.

Rock quality designation (RQD) measurements were taken on the majority of core collected. Digital photos were taken of all the drilled core.

From 2019 to 2022, the diamond drilling campaigns were completed by the following drilling contractors:

- 2019: Forage SMP Inc (SMP), based in Val d'Or, Québec

- 2020: SMP and Spektra Drilling Canada Inc. (Spektra), headquartered in Toronto, Ontario
- 2021: Spektra; Major Drilling Group International Inc. (Major) from Moncton, New Brunswick; and Forage DCB (DCB) from Rouyn-Noranda, Québec
- 2022: Spektra and Major

Diamond drill holes were planned using cross section, plan, and 3D views using Leapfrog Geo 3D and Geotic Graph software. Radisson geologists and external consultants were involved in the targeting and follow-up phases of the drilling program.

Radisson geologists and technicians used a handheld Garmin GPS (models 64s and 66i) to survey in proposed holes. The collar locations of new drill holes were subsequently and systematically surveyed by professional surveyors (Corriveau J.L. & Assoc. Inc.) on a bi-annual basis. Once obtained, the reviewed collar positions are uploaded to the drill hole database and take precedence over the initial planned locations.

Between 2019 and 2021, single shot surveys of deviation were taken, starting slightly below the collar and at regular 30 m intervals thereafter. The drilling contractor handled the surveys, and information was transcribed and provided in paper to Radisson geologists. After successful completion of a drill hole, a multishot survey is taken over the full length of the hole at 3-m intervals. The REFLEX EZ-TRAC instrument is used to record azimuth and dip information. Multishot survey information is given preference over single-shot data in the survey database.

After 2021, Radisson began collecting single-shot survey information with a Gyro, starting below the collar, and collecting data at 18-m intervals. The instrument was handled by the drilling contractor, and data from the surveys transferred directly to the cloud (Imdex Hub IQ).

The number of holes abandoned between 2019 and 2020 due to unacceptable deviation, as well as the desire to accurately hit targets at depth, led Radisson to employ Devico's controlled drilling technology starting in July 2021. Between July 2021 and May 2022, seven pilot holes and 31 wedges were drilled using this technology by Spektra and Major. The use of deviation control technology necessitated the reduction of core diameter to BQ (36.5 mm). Deviation control was only used in Pontiac Sediments outside of mineralized areas. During the Devico drilling, surveys were taken using the DEVI-Gyro (survey instrument of Devico) every three metres.

Casings were left in place, flagged, and capped. A metal tag identifying the hole was left on the cap for future reference.

Drill hole collars and traces for drilling completed between 2019 and 2022 are illustrated in Figure 10-1. This figure includes the drill holes carried out by Renforth in the New Alger area in 2019 and 2020, which are excluded from the drill hole summary presented in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Summary of Drilling (2019 and 2022)
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien

Year	Hole Type[1]	Number of Holes	Length (m)
2019[2]	DDH	21	12,902.6
	Wedge	4	539.6
	Abandoned	10	771.3

Year	Hole Type[1]	Number of Holes	Length (m)
2020[2]	DDH	71	38,028.2
	Wedge	8	2,294.3
	Abandoned	22	2,525.5
2021	DDH	107	49,861.1
	Extension	1	4.5
	Wedge	15	6,473.0
	Abandoned	24	1,689.1
2022	DDH	6	4,137.0
	Extension	1	12.0
	Wedge	15	7,930.3
	Abandoned	3	450.0
Total	**DDH**	**205**	**104,928.9**
	Extension	**2**	**16.5**
	Wedge	**42**	**17,237.2**
	Abandoned	**59**	**5,435.9**
	Total	**308**	**127,618.5**

Notes:

1. DDH: diamond drill hole
2. Excludes drill holes drilled by Renforth in the New Alger area.

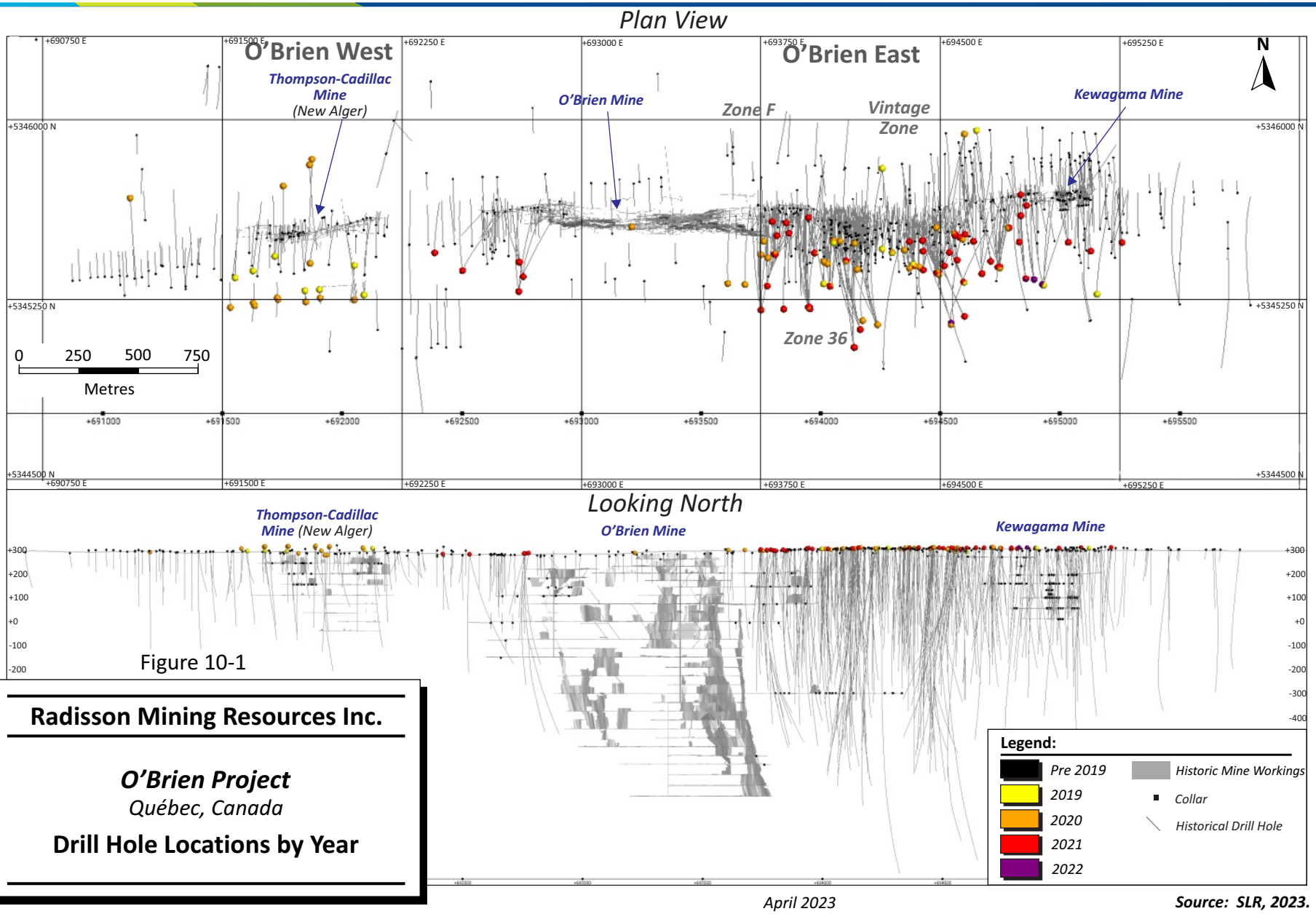


Figure 10-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Drill Hole Locations by Year

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

10.2 Core-Logging Procedures

The following procedures were developed by Radisson and have evolved slightly over the years alongside evolving best practice guidelines and availability and adoption of new software and technologies.

At the rig, the driller helper places the core into core boxes, marking off every three metres with wooden blocks. Once a core box is full, the helper wraps the box with fiber tape. At the start of each day, a Radisson technician brings the secured core boxes from the rig to the core shack facility.

In the core shack, Radisson employees remove the tape and place the boxes on the logging tables. The technicians rotate the core so that all the pieces slant one way, showing a cross-sectional view, along the strike of the main penetrative fabric observed in the core. They check that distances are correctly indicated on the wooden blocks placed every three metres. The core is then measured in each box and the boxes are labelled. RQD is measured either by geologists or by geological technicians. Any breakage under 10 cm is recorded.

The geologists use GeoticLog logging software. Lithological (principal and secondary lithologies), alteration, mineralization, veining, and structural characteristics of the core are entered into the database, along with geotechnical parameters including RQD.

Samples are selected by the geologists. Sample length is typically 1.0 m but may range from 0.2 m (minimum sampled length) to 2.0 m in order to honor lithological contacts defined by the geologist. Once all samples are marked on the core, photographs of the wet core are taken by either the geological technician or the geologist.

Once logged and labelled, the core is stored inside on racks until cut by the saw technician. The core of each selected interval is sawed in half using a typical table-feed circular rock saw. One half of the core and a sample tag are placed in a plastic bag for shipment to the laboratory, and the other half is returned to the core box as a reference sample. Sampled core is double-bagged and stacked in pallets or rice-bags prior to being transported to the laboratory. A tag bearing the sample number is left in the box at the end of the sampled interval. The core box is then taken to covered racks at the outdoor core storage area enclosed with secure fencing. The exact location of each hole in the outdoor core library is recorded in an Excel spreadsheet for future reference.

Complete core logging and sampling descriptions are exported into an Excel spreadsheet and sent to the geologist in charge of the project, to validate and sign the drill hole logs.

10.2.1 2018-2019 Relogging Program

During the first half of 2019, Radisson began relogging older holes in order to locate mineralization within specific intervals and to sample previously unsampled intervals. Over 521 samples representing 520 m of drill core have been added to the drill hole database used for the current Mineral Resource estimate as a result of these efforts.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 Density Sample Preparation and Analysis

Following recommendations from Williamson (2019), Radisson continued the density sampling program. Density sampling has been conducted in-house by Radisson, at their on-site core shack.

The density sampling procedure can be summarized by the following:

- Radisson geologists select samples on the basis of lithology, alteration and mineralization of the sample.
- Selected samples are marked in the core box, and the interval recorded.
- Dry samples are weighed, and lowered into a water bath, whereupon the displacement of the water is measured.
- The density of the sample is obtained from the ration of the dry sample weight to the volume of displaced water using the formula $\rho = m \div V$ where ρ is equal to the density, m is the mass of the sample, and V is the volume of displaced water representing the volume of the sample.

Additional information on the collected density data is presented in Section 14.10.

SLR is of the opinion that this density sampling method is adequate for the purpose of Mineral Resource estimation.

11.2 Gold Sample Preparation and Analysis

Before 1995, the O'Brien Mine utilized its internal laboratory for assaying. Between 1995 and 2022, a number of laboratories were used: Chimitec Ltd. (Chimitec) out of Val d'Or, Québec, XRAL Laboratories (XRAL) out of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Techni-Lab Inc. (Techni-Lab) out of Ste-Germaine, Québec, Laboratoire Expert Inc. (Laboratoire Expert) out of Rouyn-Noranda, Québec, Swastika Laboratories Ltd. (Swastika) out of Swastika, Ontario, ALS Minerals (ALS) out of Val d'Or, Québec, and SGS Canada Inc. (SGS) located in Val d'Or, Québec, as summarized in Table 11-1. Other than the internal O'Brien Mine laboratory, all laboratories are independent of Radisson. Commercial laboratories Swastika, ALS, and SGS, are accredited to the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 9001:2008 standards for quality management and to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for all relevant procedures. Accreditation of all other laboratories is unknown.

Table 11-1: History of Laboratory Use
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Year	Primary Laboratory	Secondary Laboratory
Historic	O'Brien Mine Laboratory	
1995 - 1996	Chimitec	
1997-1998	XRAL	Techni-Lab
2006 - 2007	Laboratoire Expert	
2007 - 2008	Techni-Lab	ALS Chemex
2008 - 2009	Laboratoire Expert	

Year	Primary Laboratory	Secondary Laboratory
2011 - 2012	Techni-Lab	
2012 - 2013	Laboratoire Expert	Techni-Lab
2014-2015	Techni-Lab	
2015 - 2017	Swastika Techni-Lab	
2017 - 2018	Swastika	
2018 - 2022	ALS	Techni-Lab

Sample preparation and analysis procedures have remained consistent over time, despite changes to the primary laboratory employed. Laboratories have generally employed a standard approach whereby samples are crushed and pulverized prior to gold analysis by fire assay (with AAS or gravimetric finish), with or without follow up of metallic screen gold analysis on selected high-grade samples. Specific preparation and analytical techniques undertaken to test O'Brien Project samples from 2019 to 2022 are described in detail below.

11.2.1 ALS

For its 2019 to 2022 drilling, Radisson utilized ALS as its primary laboratory. ALS is independent of Radisson, and its Val-d'Or facilities are accredited to the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 9001:2008 standards, for all quality management and to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 for all relevant procedures. The following analysis is undertaken at the ALS Val-d'Or facilities:

- **Sample Preparation:** PREP-31B. Samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, riffle split to 1.0 kg, pulverized split to greater than 85% passing 75 µm.
- **Gold Analysis:** Au-AA24. A 30 g fire assay standard fusion method with AAS finish. The lower detection limit is 0.005 g/t Au, and the upper detection limit is 10 g/t Au.
- **Metallic Screen Gold Analysis:** Au-SCR21. Samples with visible gold a submitted for metallic sieve analysis where the 1 kg pulp sample is screened to 106 microns. A 30 g fire assay standard fusion method with AAS finish is completed on the screen undersize as well as the entire oversize fraction.

11.2.2 Techni-Lab

For its 2018 to 2022 drilling, Radisson utilized Techni-Lab as its secondary laboratory. The following analysis is undertaken at the Techni-Lab Ste-Germaine facilities on selected duplicate pulp samples initially analyzed at ALS:

- **Sample Preparation:** Samples are dried to 60°C and then crushed to 80% passing 8 mesh and split to 250 g using a Jones riffle splitter or rotary split. The subsample is pulverized to 90% passing 200 mesh.
- **Gold Analysis**: TMT-G5B. Core samples are analyzed by fire assay with AA from 30 g pulps. The lower detection limit is 8 ppb.

- **Gold Analysis**: TMT-G5C. When assay results are higher than 5 g/t Au, core sample pulps are reassayed by FA with gravimetric finish.
- **Metallic Screen Gold Analysis:** If visible gold is observed, the sample is sent for metallic sieve. In that case, the entire sample is pulverized and assayed.

11.3 Sample Security

Samples are handled and transported by Radisson personnel or contractors. Drill core is stored at the onsite core storage facility at the project site, the grounds of which are locked. The storage facilities are open on the sides and covered. A core storage map is maintained by Radisson. Sample rejects are stored at site in rice bags.

Drill hole logging and sample data are maintained in Géotic's Géoticlog software, with regular back-ups. In the QPs opinion, the sample security procedures are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

11.4 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality assurance (QA) consists of evidence that the assay data has been prepared to a degree of precision and accuracy within generally accepted limits for the sampling and analytical methods to support its use in a resource estimate. Quality control (QC) consists of procedures used to ensure that an adequate level of quality is maintained in the process of collecting, preparing, and assaying the exploration drilling samples. In general, QA/QC programs are designed to prevent or detect contamination and allow assaying (analytical), precision (repeatability), and accuracy to be quantified. In addition, a QA/QC program can disclose the overall sampling-assaying variability of the sampling method itself.

In the QP's opinion, the QA/QC programs by Radisson are adequate and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

11.4.1 Historic (pre-1993 data)

There are no known records of QA/QC procedures and results of historic data.

11.4.2 1993 to 2017

SLR reviewed QA/QC procedures and results compiled by Williamson (2019), de l'Etoile and Salmon, 2013), Evans (2007) and observations are summarized in Table 11-2.

Table 11-2: Summary of 1993 – 2017 QA/QC submissions and results
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

QA/QC Type	Years Inserted	Count	Summary of Results
Check Sample	1995 – 1997	300 (approx.)	Pulps submitted to Chimitec, XRAL, and Technilab. Evans (2007) notes XRAL assays within a window of 0.1 to 0.5 oz/ton Au show wide dispersal, low correlation coefficient (0.737), relative SD of 34% and a precision of +/- 78% at a 90% confidence, indicating low reliability and low reproducibility, likely due to an elevated gold nugget effect. Evans notes that this variability in results adds a level of uncertainty to the MRE.

QA/QC Type	Years Inserted	Count	Summary of Results
Blank	2006	8	Blanks were submitted to Laboratoire Expert and Evans (2007) notes no unusual results found.
Standard	2006	8	Standards were submitted to Laboratoire Expert and Evans (2007) notes no unusual results found.
Blank	2007-2008	130	Blanks submitted to Technilab, 11% of which were above the threshold value of 0.05 g/t Au, with one sample identified as a mix-up.
Standard	2007-2008	128	Standards submitted to Technilab. Seven Rocklabs CRMs were used, ranging from 1g/t Au to 30 g/t Au. Evans (2007) notes difficulty in identifying the CRM material from Rocklabs. 8% of the standards submitted failed the +/-3SD limit set, and Evans (2007) notes no drift observed in the results through time.
Check Sample	2008	151	Rejects submitted to secondary ALS Chemex. Evans (2007) notes low correlation coefficient of 0.57, and that the average grade of the samples submitted was 3.09 g/t Au and rejects was 2.71 g/t Au. Evans (2007) notes that these could be explained by reject material vs pulps, whether the two laboratories used the same procedures, and the probable high nugget effect.
Blanks	2011 – 2012	25	2011 samples submitted to Technilab, 2012 samples submitted to Laboratoires Expert. Only one blank reported above the threshold of 0.05 g/t Au.
Standard	2011 – 2012	88	2011 samples submitted to Technilab, 2012 samples submitted to Laboratoires Expert. Four different standards were used, from Rocklabs with certification sheets. 14% of the CRMs failed the +/-3SD test. Evans (2007) notes high failure rate and recommends documentation and corrective action where these occur.
Blank	2015 - 2017	524	312 samples were submitted to Technilab, 201 samples submitted to Swastika. Two blanks from Technilab and five from Swastika failed the threshold (80 ppb for Technilab and 0.1 ppm for Swastika). Beausoleil (2018) recommends reassaying batches where blanks failed.
Standard	2015 – 2017	544	5 CRMs ranging from 0.99 to 17.58 g/t Au were submitted to laboratories (330 to Technilab and 214 to Swastika). Nine samples failed the 3SD threshold, and Beausoleil (2018) notes that five can likely be attributed to insertion errors. They recommended batches containing failing standards be reassayed.
Blank[2]	2017-2019	297	Samples submitted to Swastika (14) and ALS (283). One sample exceeded the recommended threshold of 10x detection limit.
Standard[2]	2017 (partial year) - 2019	281 (approx.)	CRM samples were submitted to Swastika (15) and ALS (266) representing gold grades of 1.03, 5.88, 5.96, and 18.17 g/t Au. SLR reviewed graphs prepared by Williamson (2019) and noted a low bias in low grade CRM (SG84; 1.02 g/t Au) and high-grade CRM (SP73, 18.17 g/t Au). Good accuracy and negligible bias were observed for all other CRMs.

1. Evans (2007)
2. de l'Etoile and Salmon (2013)

3. Williamson (2019)

11.4.3 2018 to 2022

11.4.3.1 Certified Reference Material

Results of the regular submission of certified reference materials (CRMs or Standards) are used to identify issues with specific sample batches, and biases associated with the primary assay laboratory (ALS). Radisson has sourced CRMs from OREAS North America Inc. (OREAS), of Sudbury, Ontario, and Rocklabs, of Aukland, New Zealand (Rocklabs). Results of the CRMs, including failure rates, defined as a gold value reporting more than three standard deviations (SD) from the expected value, and warning rates, defined as gold values reporting more than two SD, but less than three SD from the expected values, were plotted in control charts.

Radisson's QA/QC program includes the regular insertion of standards into the sample shipments. Standards are inserted at a rate of one per ten samples. A total of ten different CRMs were inserted at O'Brien from 2018 to 2022, totalling 2,423 individual samples, with an overall insertion rate of 4.5%. Radisson's policy for failing CRMs was to send the previous and subsequent 10 samples from the failing sample for reassay, if they intersected a mineralized zone or contained significant gold.

The QP reviewed the Certificates of Analysis for all CRMs used, and they vary in grades from 0.90 g/t Au to 12.39 g/t Au. Table 11-3 summarizes the technique used to assay the CRM material, expected values, standard deviation, and warning and failure rates of each CRM.

Table 11-3: Expected Values and Ranges of Selected Gold CRM
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Standard	YEAR					Total	Grade	1 SD	Assay Technique	Source	Warning Rate	Failing Rate
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		(g/t Au)	(g/t Au)			>/< 2SD	>/< 3SD
OREAS 226	-	-	3	172	-	175	5.450	0.126	FA	OREAS	18.3%	10.9%
OREAS 232	-	-	-	675	88	763	0.902	0.023	FA	OREAS	5.8%	2.5%
OREAS 240	-	-	-	313	88	401	5.510	0.139	FA	OREAS	15.2%	6.0%
OREAS 243	-	-	-	-	32	32	12.390	0.306	FA	OREAS	25.0%	18.8%
SG84	60	49	72	-	-	181	1.026	0.025	FA	Rocklabs	27.6%	8.3%
SG99	-	1	300	110	-	411	1.041	0.019	FA	Rocklabs	31.9%	13.1%
SL108	-	17	302	-	-	319	5.744	0.138	FA	Rocklabs	24.8%	10.7%
SL46	1	-	-	-	-	1	5.867	0.170	FA	Rocklabs	0.0%	0.0%
SL76	49	19	-	-	-	68	5.960	0.192	FA	Rocklabs	22.1%	10.3%
SP73	3	11	47	11	-	72	18.170	0.420	FA	Rocklabs	31.9%	15.3%

Notes:
FA = Fire Assay
SD = Standard Deviation

SLR notes that in 2020, four primary standards were in use; SG84, SG99, SP73, and SL108 show relatively high failure rates. Investigations by Radisson personnel uncovered a number of deficiencies in the way that samples were submitted, including likely cross-contamination in CRM preparation. In the context of

the 2020 and 2021 data, SLR can attribute these results to sample contamination. In light of these discoveries, Radisson chose to reassay affected samples in line with their QA/QC policy, and switch to OREAS-supplied CRMs.

SLR recommends a pulp duplicate program be carried out to confirm the 2020 results.

Results from OREAS 226 samples, presented in Figure 11-1, represent average grades for O'Brien. Results indicate moderate laboratory precision, with no clear grade bias at the grade range (5.45 g/t Au). Of the samples, 32 of the 175 CRMs were outside two SDs (18 %), however, 19 of these were failures (11%). Warnings and failures occurred equally above and below the grade range.

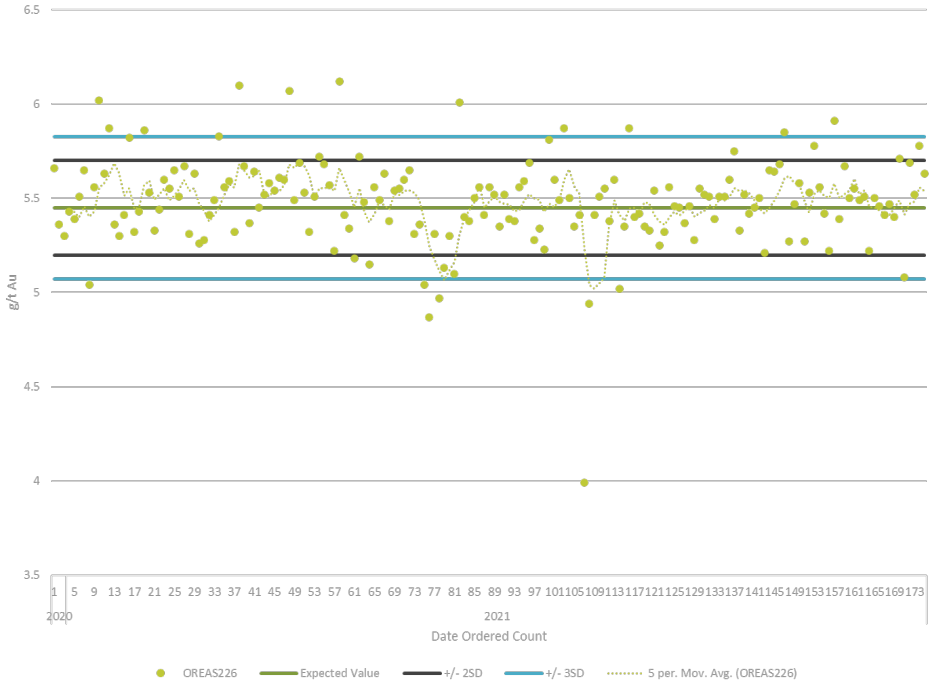


Figure 11-1: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 226

OREAS 232, presented in Figure 11-2, represents low-grade material at O'Brien. In general, there is good accuracy and precision from ALS, however, the data show isolated failures, representing 2.5% of the submitted CRM.

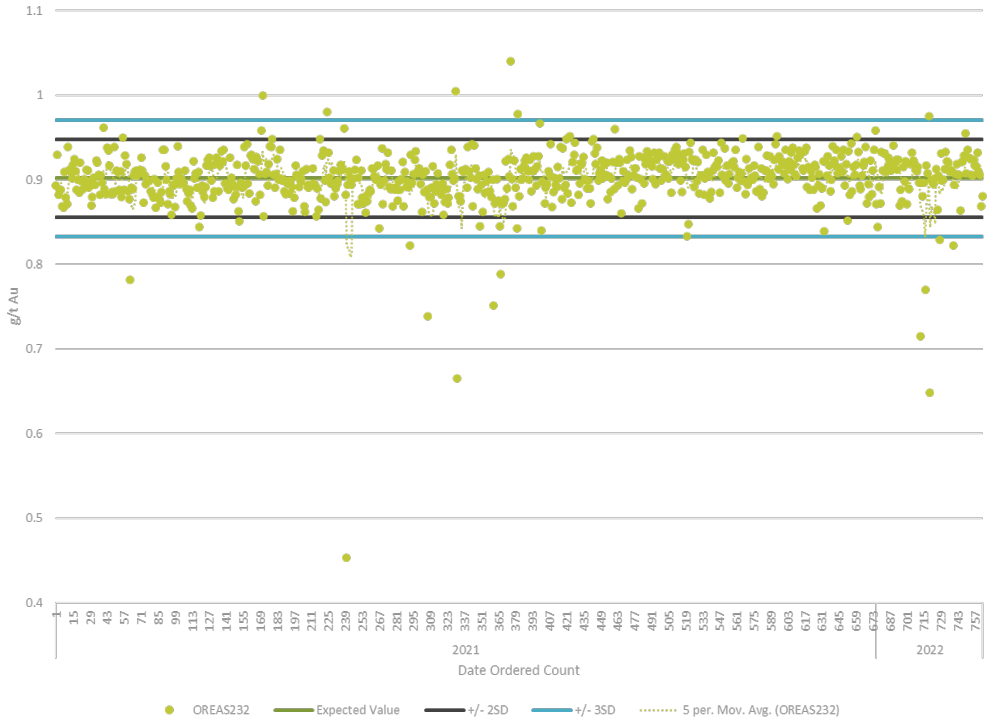


Figure 11-2: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 232

OREAS 240 samples, presented in Figure 11-3, represents average grades for O'Brien. Like the results from OREAS 226, these indicate moderate laboratory precision, with no clear grade bias at the grade range (5.51 g/t Au). Of the samples, 61 of the 401 CRMs were outside two SDs (15.2%), however, 24 of these were failures (6.0%). Warnings and failures occurred equally above and below the grade range.

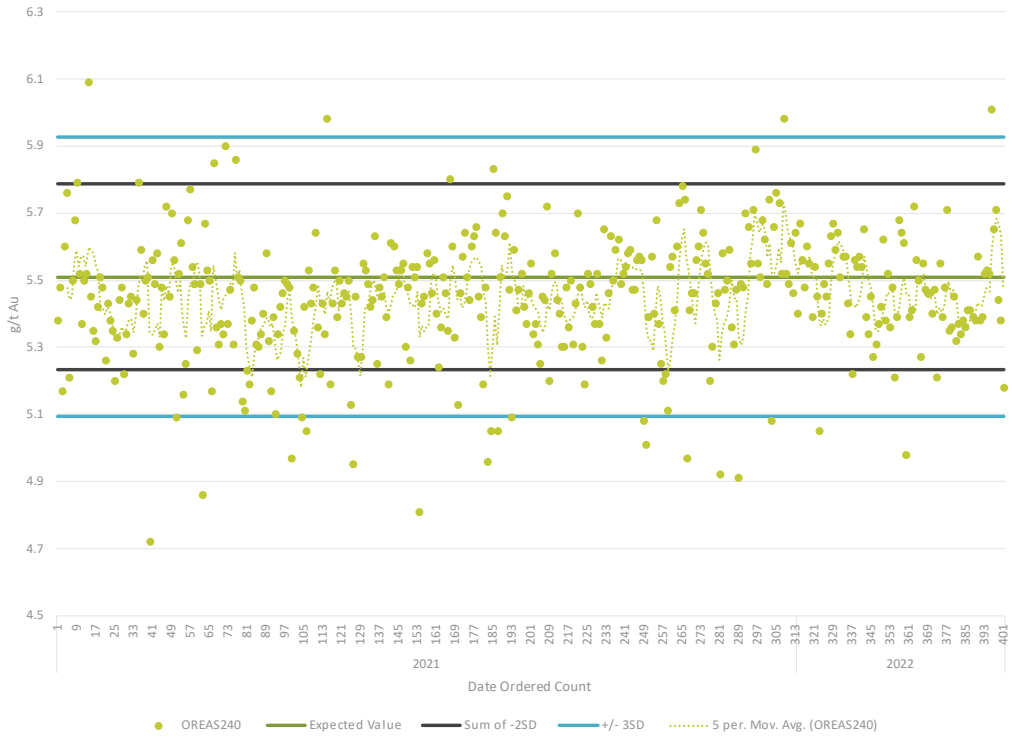


Figure 11-3: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 240

OREAS 243, presented in Figure 11-4, represents high-grade material at O'Brien. In general, there is good accuracy and precision from ALS, however, the data indicate failures occurring with a high grade bias at the grade range (12.39 g/t Au). Eight out of the 32 samples submitted were outside two SDs (25%) and six were failures (18.8%), including one sample which reported 23.10 g/t Au, almost twice the expected value.

This CRM was introduced in 2022, and continues to be used on the Project, the QP recommends investigating this bias to ensure that resources are not overstated.

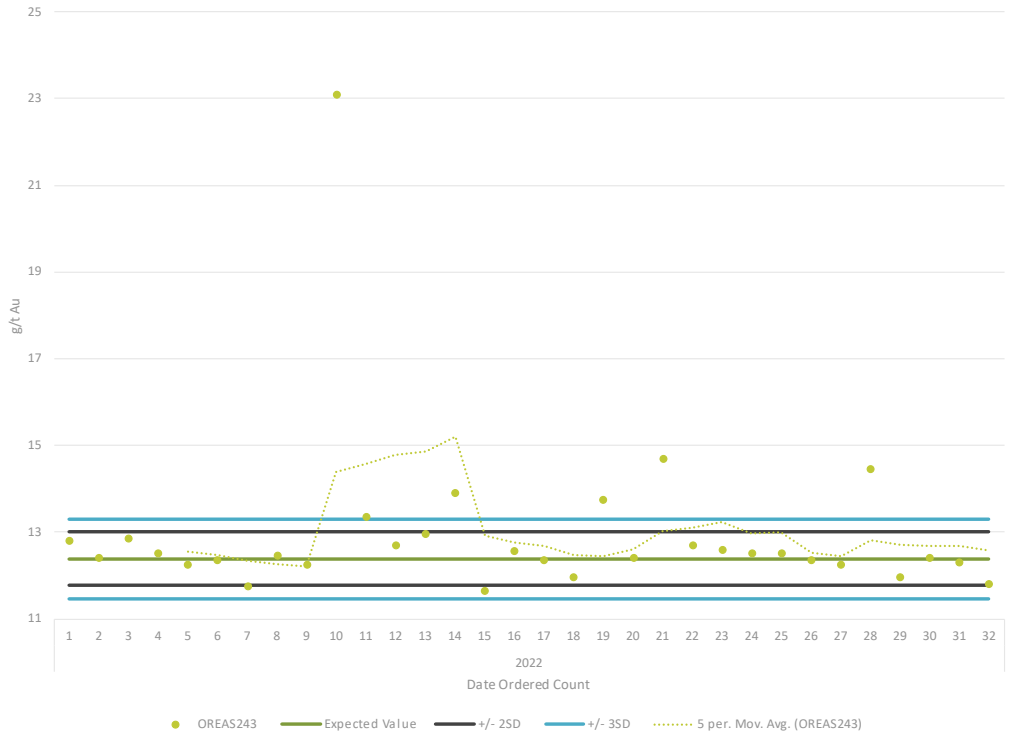


Figure 11-4: Control Chart of CRM OREAS 243

SG99, presented in Figure 11-5, represents low grade material at O'Brien. In general, there is moderate accuracy and precision from ALS, however, the data indicate failures occurring with a low grade bias at the grade range (1.041 g/t Au), with 131 samples outside two SDs (31.9 %) and 54 being failures (13.1%).

This CRM is no longer in use at O'Brien.

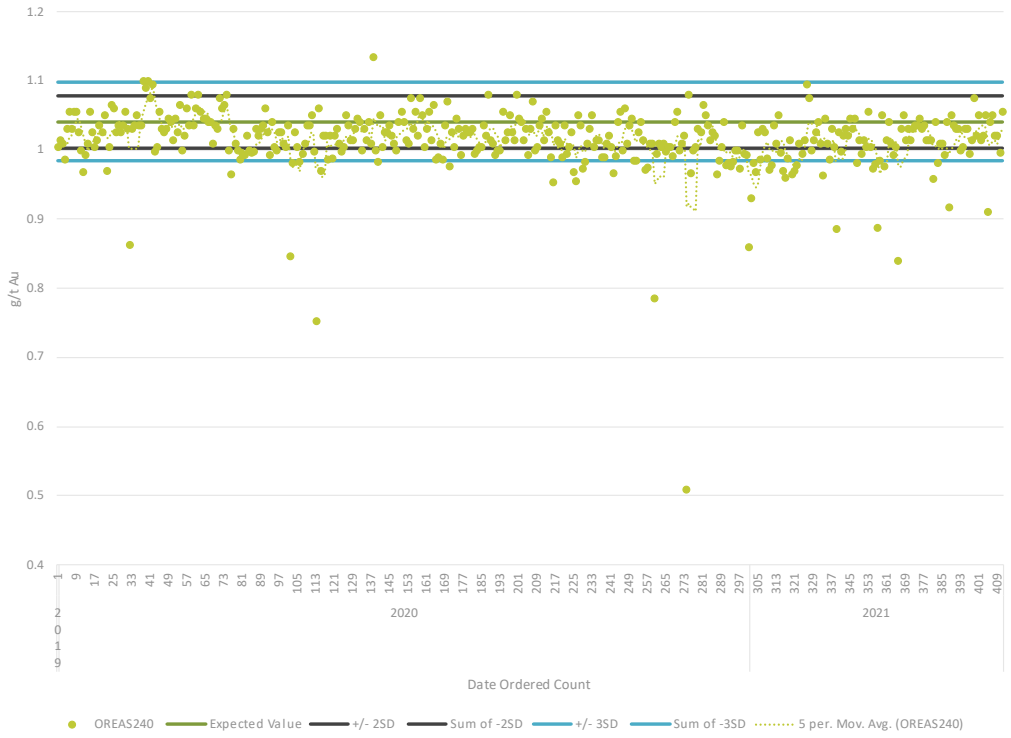


Figure 11-5: Control Chart of CRM SG99

SL108, presented in Figure 11-6, represents average grade material at O'Brien. In general, there is good accuracy and precision from ALS in 2019 and the beginning of 2020, where SLR notes an increase in spread of the data points. This may be attributed to the sample preparation issues evident in 2020, discussed previously in this section. There is no clear bias seen over the grade range (5.744 g/t Au). Over the two years, 79 samples were outside of two SDs (24.8 %) and 34 were failures (10.7 %).

This CRM is no longer in use at O'Brien.

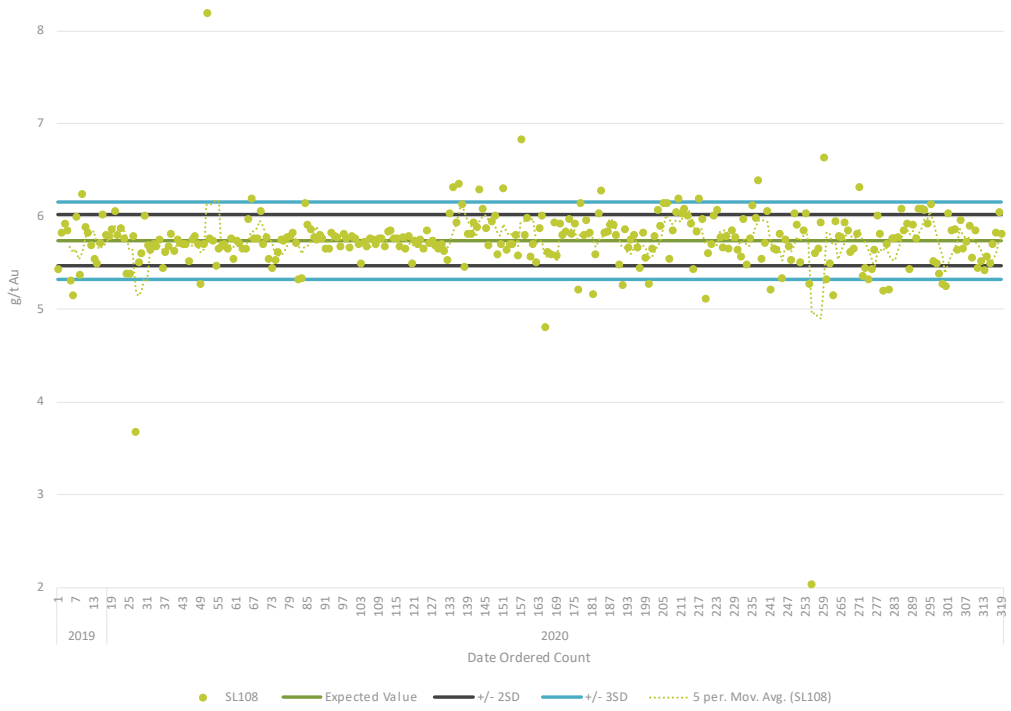


Figure 11-6: Control Chart of CRM SL108

11.4.3.2 Blank Material

The regular submission of blank material is used to assess contamination during sample preparation and to identify sample numbering errors. Crushed quartzite was used as blank material. The QP prepared plotted charts of the assayed blank results against an error limit of five times the lower detection limit of the assay technique, or 0.015 g/t Au. Radisson's quality control protocol indicates values above 10 times the detection limit are conditions for the batch to be reassayed. None of the samples exceeded 10 times the detection limit.

Results indicate a negligible amount of sample contamination associated with the samples, with failure rates below 2% for all years after 2019.

Table 11-4: Expected Values and Ranges of Blank Material
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Year	Number of Blanks	Detection Limit (g/t Au)	5 x Detection Limit (g/t Au)	Failing Blanks	Failure Rate %
2018	113	0.003	0.015	4	3.5%
2019	94	0.003	0.015	1	1.1%
2020	707	0.003	0.015	13	1.8%
2021	1,287	0.003	0.015	12	0.9%
2022	208	0.003	0.015	0	0.0%

11.4.3.3 Field, Coarse Reject and Pulp Duplicates

Duplicate samples help to monitor preparation, assay precision, and grade variability as a function of sample homogeneity and laboratory error. QA/QC protocols at O'Brien stipulate the inclusion of field duplicates at a rate of one duplicate every ten samples. Coarse rejects and pulp duplicates were part of the QA/QC procedure at O'Brien up to the 2019 Mineral Resource estimate (Williamson, 2019), but were then discontinued. SLR recommends that the protocol of inserting pulp duplicates be re-established in future work.

Field duplicates test the natural variability of the core sample, as well as all levels of error including core splitting, sample size reduction in the preparation laboratory, sub-sampling of the pulverized sample and analytical error.

The QP analyzed a dataset of field duplicate data representing the 2019 to 2022 drilling campaigns using basic statistics, scatter, and quantile-quantile plots. A total of 2,278 sample pairs were included in the analysis, and the resulting correlation coefficient was 0.98. A quantile-quantile plot showing the results for the analysis of field duplicates is presented in Figure 11-7.

The QP is of the opinion that the dataset exhibits a comfortable level of homogeneity between duplicate pairs, expected in this mineralization environment.

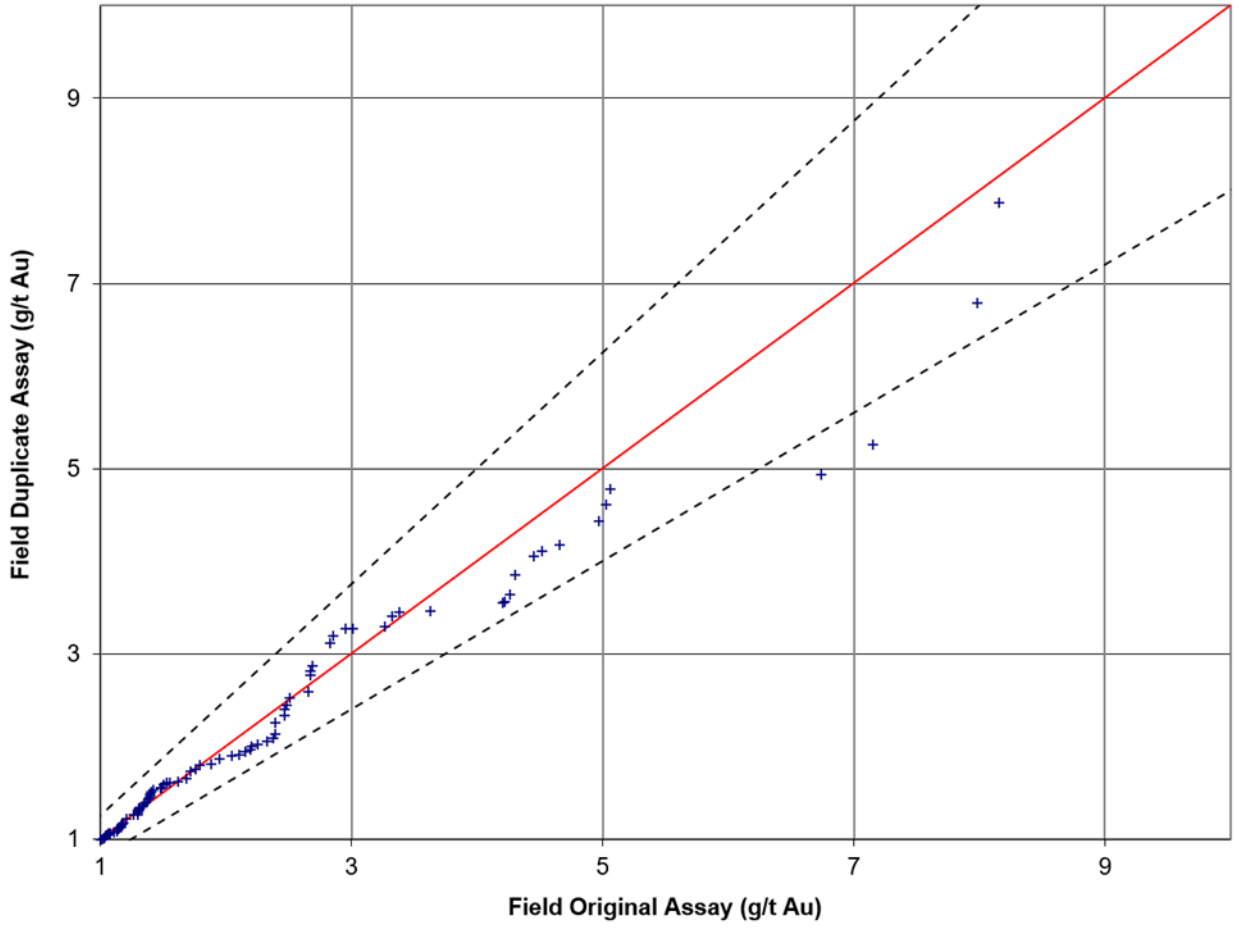


Figure 11-7: Q-Q Plot of Field Duplicate Data

11.4.3.4 Check Assays

Check assays, or the submittal of duplicate samples to a secondary laboratory, helps to monitor bias at the primary laboratory. The primary laboratory is ALS, with the secondary laboratory being SGS.

In 2021, Radisson sent 5% of pulps for that year to Technilab for reassay, however, due to internal management and personnel changes, no additional work was done with the data.

SLR recommends that the check sampling program be continued, and the results from the 2021 program be investigated.

11.4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The QP offers the following conclusions and recommendations regarding QA/QC data and results collected at the O'Brien Project:

- The QA/QC program as designed and implemented by Radisson is adequate and the assay results within the database are acceptable for the purposes of Mineral Resource Estimation.
- The results of the CRM program indicate good precision at low grades but show issues at the average and higher grade levels where OREAS 226, OREAS 240 and OREAS 243 reported failures. SLR recommends that these failures be investigated; where the failure cannot be explained or as needed, the entire batch associated with the failing CRM should be reassayed.
- The program of blank samples indicates low to no laboratory contamination.
- The results of the field duplicate program indicate comfortable homogeneity between paired duplicates, with a correlation coefficient of 0.98.
- SLR notes that the pulp duplicate and coarse reject protocol that was part of Radisson's QA/QC program in 2018 and 2019, was discontinued for unknown reasons after 2019. SLR recommends that it be re-established, particularly with respect to the issues highlighted above with the CRMs.
- A low grade bias is observed for CRM samples SG99 (1.041 g/t Au) in place from 2018-2022, and SG84 (1.026 g/t Au) in place from 2017-2019.
- In 2020 particularly, SLR notes high warning and failure rates of the Rocklabs CRM material, attributed to sample preparation issues. As an additional verification check, SLR recommends that one in 20 pulp duplicates from the 2020 dataset be sent for reassay with OREAS CRMs inserted at a rate of one in 10 samples.
- SLR recommends that the program of check assays be continued to help monitor bias at the primary laboratory.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification measures undertaken by the SLR QP included reviewing the results of the previous data verification procedures and carrying out spot checks on all of the data.

12.1 Williamson (2019)

In 2019, Kenneth Williamson 3D Geo-Solution independently verified the historic drill hole database. The work included:

- Visiting the O'Brien Project and reviewing a limited number of collar locations and selected core intervals, and discussing with Radisson geologists the core handling, assaying, density measurement, and QA/QC procedures
- Reviewing the drill hole database, including:
    - Investigating historic collar locations
    - Validating 5% of the historic drill holes, through cross-check routines, looking at survey and assays
    - Validating new drilling, focusing on collar surveying, down-hole survey checks, and assay cross-checks against certificates
- A resampling program, wherein 100 samples from six historical holes were quartered and reassayed
- Reviewing the logging, sampling, and assaying procedures
- Validating mined-out voids in use

12.2 SLR Site Verification Procedures

The SLR QP visited the Property on October 12, 2022. While on site, SLR held discussions with site personnel and inspected selected core intercepts from several drill holes and compared them against recorded lithology logging and assay results. In addition, SLR reviewed data collection and QA/QC procedures.

The QP regards the geological and mineralization interpretations used to support Mineral Resource estimation consistent with the drill core, and the Radisson geologists to have a good understanding of the geology and mineralization.

12.3 SLR Audit of the Drill Hole Database

The QP reviewed the drill hole database for the Project in Leapfrog software, and conducted a standard review of import errors and visual checks. The QP noted a discrepancy between available underground survey information and expected underground collar locations. Radisson was able to subsequently verify and update the underground working locations to bring the drill collars and workings into agreement. No other significant errors were discovered in the database.

A program of database verification was carried out by means of spot checking a random selection of drill holes from a subset of the master drill hole database representing drill holes which intersected the gold mineralization wireframes. Verification activities primarily focused on comparison of assay values

contained within the digital database against those values contained within the certificates reported from the assaying laboratories. Comparison of drill hole collar elevations with the topographic surface, as well as available underground survey information, was also completed.

In addition, a total of 22 drill holes that intersected the mineralization wireframes were selected for validation, representing approximately 9% of the drill holes drilled between 2019 and 2022. No discrepancies were found.

The SLR QP is of the opinion that database verification procedures for the O'Brien Project comply with industry standards and are adequate for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The following overview of metallurgical testing on the O'Brien Project was mainly taken from Williamson (2019), reviewed and edited by SLR. SLR agrees with the findings of Williamson (2019), and is of the opinion that the results presented below can be used for underground input parameters estimation.

13.1 Dundee Sustainable Technologies

The following section is a summary of the work completed in 2017 for Radisson, and as reported by Dundee Sustainable Technologies (DST), in a report titled "Gold Concentration, Extraction and Arsenic Removal on Material from the O'Brien Deposit", dated August 9, 2017.

DST carried out laboratory and piloting work on a 5-tonne sample from the O'Brien deposit. The objectives were to conduct gold concentration tests, arsenic extraction tests, and gold extraction tests.

Gold concentration tests were performed using a combination of gravity concentration and flotation cells. Results show achievable gold grade of 34,300 g/t Au for 13.4% of the gold using the combination of two Knelson concentrators. Overall, the results show a gold recovery by gravity of 47% at a grade of 1,138 g/t Au using one Knelson concentrator, and gold recovery by cyanidation of 42% at a grade of 109 g/t Au from the flotation circuit.

Arsenic extraction tests were successful with a 95% As removal at the laboratory scale. Arsenic content was reduced from 10.8% As down to 0.50% using a tube furnace. These results have shown to be time-dependent and were achieved with a residence time of three hours.

Pyrolysis is the method used by DST to remove arsenic from the sulphide concentrate. This process allows for the removal of arsenic from a sulphide concentrate leaving a large portion of the sulphur as sulphides in the calcine. As described by DST, the arsenic, in the form of arsenopyrite, will decompose at temperatures above 480°C and release in vaporous form elemental arsenic under a neutral atmosphere, leaving the sulphide as pyrrhotite.

DST has also developed a process to sequester arsenic using vitrification. This technology allows for arsenic in the form of arsenic trioxide to be integrated in a silica matrix, forming a glass containing 20% or more elemental arsenic. The product has proven to be very stable under the EPA's toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) and synthetic precipitation leaching procedure (SPLP) leach tests.

Gold extraction tests were conducted using both cyanidation and chlorination on various samples. The standard bottle roll tests for cyanidation were performed using a leach time of 48 hours. Considering the recovery losses from the beneficiation circuit, total gold extraction of 85.6% was calculated for the untreated concentrated ore. Recoveries of 83.1% and 88.3% were obtained for concentrated ore treated by pyrolysis and after oxidation, respectively. Gold extraction by chlorination on the oxidized concentrated ore reached 88.3%; the latter process benefits from a short reaction time and an environmentally friendly closed loop circuit.

13.2 Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriels

The following section is a summary of the work completed in 2018 for Radisson, and as reported by Centre Technologique des Résidus Industriels (CTRI), in a report titled "Rapport Final Projet-107 – Caractérisation métallurgique et environementale", dated August 21, 2018.

CTRI carried out metallurgical and environmental characterization on specific types of samples, including an oxidized pyrite concentrate, a non-oxidized pyrite concentrate, and a flotation reject.

Metallurgical work consisted of laboratory cyanide leaching tests, and aimed at documenting the leaching kinematics and the overall recovery by cyanidation. Results obtained over 24 hours of reaction time (ranging from 73% to 76% for the pyrite concentrates to 91% on the flotation reject sample) suggest that an overall recovery of 92% could be anticipated over longer periods of cyanide leaching time.

Environmental work consisted of TCLP and static tests, which aimed at characterizing the lixiviation rate and the acid generation potential of the samples, respectively. The tests were done on the oxidized pyrite concentrate, the non-oxidized pyrite concentrate, and the flotation reject.

Results for TCLP tests show that, from the concentrates and rejects, potential lixiviation hazards may originate from high concentration of arsenic, calcium, and copper. Results for the static tests show that both pyrite concentrates show acid generation potential.

13.3 SGS Mineral Services

The following section is a summary of the work completed in 2018-2019 for Radisson, and as reported by SGS Mineral Services, located in Lakefield, Ontario (SGS Lakefield), in a report titled "The determination of the gold head grade and recovery from the O'Brien Project" (Project 16914-01 – Final Report), March 18, 2019.

SGS Lakefield carried out a metallurgical testwork program on the O'Brien Project with the main objective of determining the gold head grade of eight composite samples, coming from 120 core samples. The composite samples were subjected to gravity gold separation followed by cyanide leaching of the gravity tailings. The calculated gold head grade was determined by back-calculating from the gravity and cyanidation tests.

Gravity recoverable gold in the composites was determined by first grinding the composites in a laboratory rod mill, and then passing the composites through a Knelson MD-3 Concentrator and a Mozley C800 laboratory separator. The Mozley concentrate was assayed in its entirety for gold, which led to calculated gold recoveries by Knelson/Mozley gravity separation ranging from 30% to 74%. Bulk cyanide leach tests were conducted on the eight composite gravity tailings. The results of the cyanide leach tests show gold extraction ranging from 46% to 95% after 72 hours of retention time. The overall gold recovery by gravity plus cyanidation of the gravity tailings was then calculated and showed results ranging from 63% to 94%.

The low recovery results triggered the investigation of an alternative flowsheet consisting of a gravity-flotation-regrind-flotation concentrate cyanidation. This alternative approach was based on the presumption that finely grinding a concentrate would ultimately liberate/expose additional gold for cyanide leaching. The alternative flowsheet did not, however, improve the gold recovery, and further optimization of the conditions for flotation and cyanide leaching should be considered.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Summary

The Mineral Resource estimate for the O'Brien Project was prepared by SLR using available drill hole sample data as of January 24, 2023. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on 1,079 drill hole collars representing 325,509 m of drilling, and 120,352 assay samples. The Mineral Resource Estimate, with an effective date of March 2, 2023, has been prepared in accordance with CIM (2014) definitions, and is presented in Table 14-1. Indicated Mineral Resources are estimated to total 1.52 million tonnes (Mt) at a grade of 10.3 g/t Au, containing 501 thousand ounces (koz) Au. Inferred Mineral Resources are estimated to total 1.62 Mt at a grade of 8.6 g/t Au, containing 449 koz Au.

Mineralized wireframes representing vein structures were prepared in Leapfrog Geo software by Radisson and reviewed and adopted by SLR. Block model estimates were completed by SLR using Leapfrog Edge software using full-length capped composites, and a multi-pass, inverse distance cubed (ID^3) interpolation approach.

Blocks were classified using a novel automated approach which considered local drill hole spacing, composite abundance, and block-grade continuity. Indicated Mineral Resources were defined where there were contiguous blocks grading above 1.0 g/t Au, with the contiguous blocks containing two or more composites and defined by drill hole spacings of up to 50 m (average distance, by block, to the three nearest composites). All other estimated blocks within wireframes were classified as Inferred Resources. Final block classification groupings were reviewed, and manual adjustments were made to ensure cohesive classification shapes.

Wireframe and block model validation procedures, including wireframe to block volume confirmation, statistical comparisons with block model and nearest neighbor (NN) estimates, swath plots, and visual reviews in 3D, longitudinal, cross section, and plan views, were completed.

Wireframes were defined using a nominal true thickness of 1.2 m. All blocks above the cut-off-grade of 4.5 g/t Au have been included within the Mineral Resource estimate and existing mine workings have been excluded. Underground constraining shapes were not used to report the Mineral Resource but the full width compositing, minimum thickness application to wireframe building, and classification approaches taken in tandem have ensured that there is no selective reporting bias and that the criteria for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) in an underground mining scenario has been met. In addition to SLR's internal peer and senior review processes, Radisson's technical team have reviewed the Mineral Resource estimate.

The QP is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political, or other relevant factors that could materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 14-1: Summary of Mineral Resources – March 2, 2023
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Class	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)
Indicated	1,517	10.26	501
Inferred	1,601	8.66	446

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au based on a C$230/t operating cost.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,600/oz Au, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1:1.25, and a metallurgical recovery of 85%.
4. Wireframes were modelled at a minimum width of 1.2 m.
5. Bulk density varies by deposit and lithology and ranges from 2.00 t/m^3 to 2.82 t/m^3.
6. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

14.2 Comparison to Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

A Mineral Resource estimate was completed for the O'Brien Project by Ken Williamson in 2019 (Williamson, 2019) and results are compared in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2: Comparison of Williamson (2019) and SLR (2023) Mineral Resource Estimates Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Class	Ken Williamson (2019)			SLR (2023)			% Differences		
	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)	Tonnage (%)	Grade (%)	Contained Metal (%)
Indicated	950	9.48	289	1,517	10.26	501	60%	8%	73%
Inferred	617	7.31	145	1,601	8.66	446	159%	18%	208%

SLR notes the following principal reasons for the changes to the O'Brien Mineral Resource estimate (in order of importance):

- Drilling successes from 2020 to 2022 defined and extended mineralization, particularly at depth.
- The reporting cut-off grade was decreased from 5.0 g/t Au (Williamson) to 4.5 g/t Au (SLR) reflecting a change in the long-term gold price from US$1,350/oz Au to US$1,600/oz Au.
- A reinterpretation of the geological model by Radisson increased the number and volume of the mineralization wireframes.
- Database validation work by Radisson allowed the New Alger area to the west of the O'Brien Mine to be included in the current Mineral Resource estimate.
- One hole, KW-04-002W1, included in the 2019 estimate, with a mineralized intercept 1,100 m vertical distance from surface, was excluded from the 2023 Mineral Resource estimate due to the distance of the intercept from the rest of the drilling.

14.3 Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grades

Metal prices used for Mineral Reserves are based on consensus, long term forecasts from banks, financial institutions, and other sources. For Mineral Resources, metal prices used are slightly higher than those used for Mineral Reserves.

A cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au was estimated for the O'Brien deposit based on a full operating cost of C$230/t, which includes mining, processing, and general and administration (G&A). Capital costs, including sustaining capital, have been excluded. Table 14-3 lists the parameters used to calculate the cut-off grade.

Table 14-3: O'Brien Mineral Resource Cut-Off Grade Inputs
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Item	O'Brien
Gold Price	US$1,600/oz Au
Exchange Rate (US$ to C$)	1.25
Recovery	85%
Mining Cost	C$120
Processing Cost	C$70
G&A	C$40

14.4 Resource Database

The drilling data is maintained in a SQL-database, Géoticlog, with drill hole location information in NAD83 projection, UTM Zone 17 using metric units. The final database for the O'Brien Mineral Resources consists of diamond drilling on 10 m to 100 m spacing, 1,079 drill hole collars representing 325,509 m of drilling, and 120,352 assay samples completed from 1932 to 2022.

14.5 Geological Interpretation

The O'Brien Mineral Resource estimate is based on interpretations of vein structures and vein clusters in 112 mineralization wireframe domains. Wireframe domains were constructed by Radisson geologists using an approximate cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t Au and a nominal true minimum width of 1.2 m. Domain extensions were defined at a limit of 50% of the local drill hole spacing or distance to an excluded drill hole, or 25 m, whichever was smaller. Wireframe domains, constructed using Leapfrog Geo software, were reviewed and adopted by SLR. Vein orientations have been confirmed where possible by underground mapping and sampling, and visual comparison of related underground workings seen in the historic O'Brien mine. The final mineralization wireframe domains are presented in Figure 14-1.

The base of the overburden surface was constructed by SLR by offsetting the topographic surface downwards with respect to the logged overburden intervals in the drill holes. All resource wireframes terminate at the bottom of this surface. A lithological model supporting the modelled gold domains was also constructed by Radisson, and represents 13 lithologies, including the overburden. Figure 7-3 shows a typical section of the geology modelled.

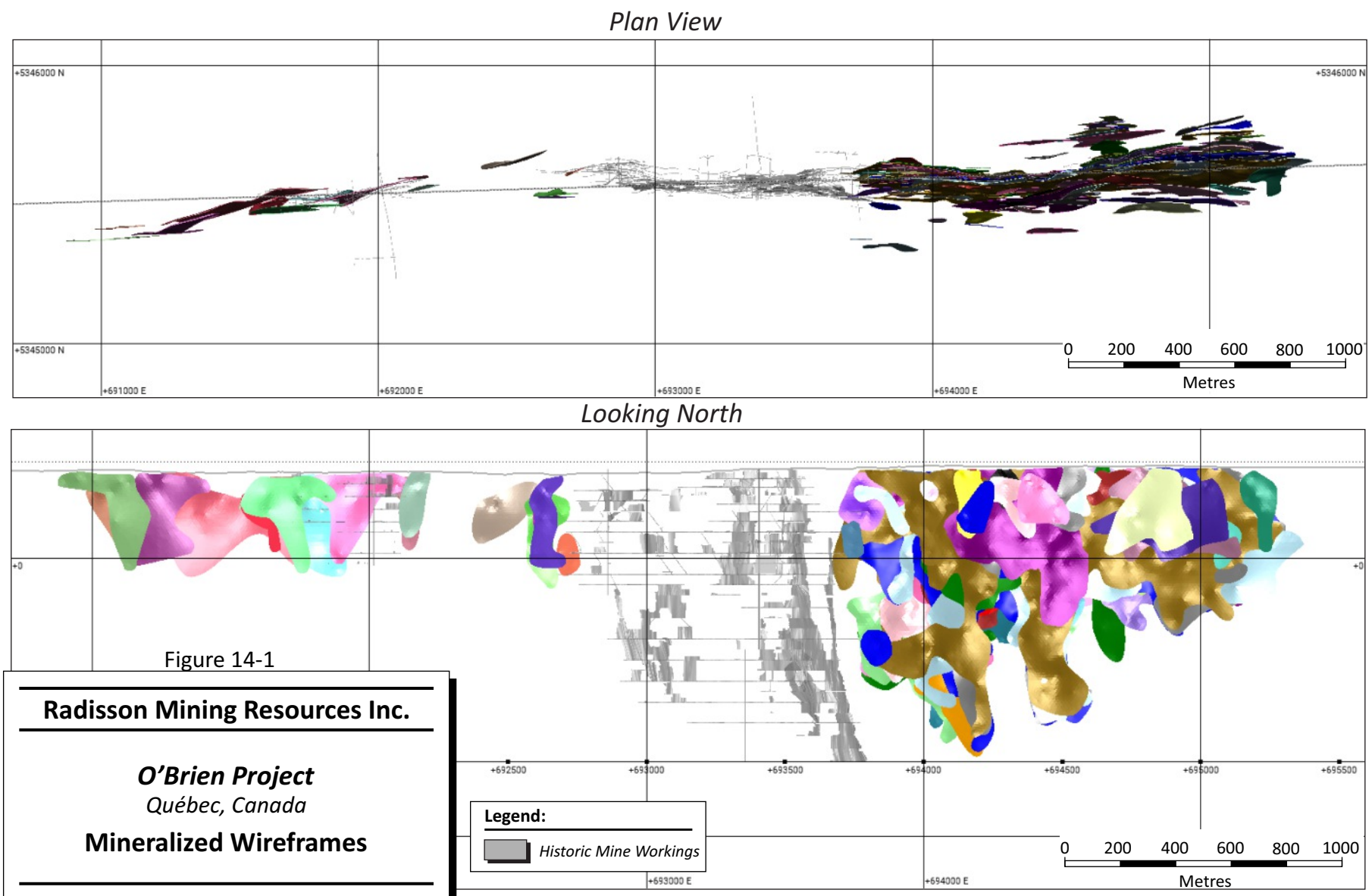


Figure 14-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Mineralized Wireframes

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

14.6 Resource Assays

14.6.1 Treatment of High Grade Assays

14.6.1.1 Capping Levels

Length weighted, full length composites were grouped by individual vein, lithological domains, and northings for the purpose of trend analysis of high grades at the Project. Average grade, maximum grade, coefficient of variance, and sample population size were considered. Groups were reviewed using histograms, log probability plots, basic statistics, decile analysis, and visuals to determine appropriate capping values. An example of the histograms and log probability plots used to select the capping value is provided in Figure 14-2.

Historically at the O'Brien Mine, grade restriction was accomplished through the application of a grade capping value at the assay level, i.e., the capping value was applied to the assays prior to compositing. In this update, to allow consideration of the grade distribution at an equal volume support, SLR composited prior to capping. By compositing all samples to the full vein thickness prior to grade restriction analysis, very short, high-grade samples were normalized to the vein thickness, facilitating the comparison with the longer samples at the deposit.

Assay statistics for ten representative veins are provided in Table 14-4.

A summary of historic capping values is provided in Table 14-5. The impact of the change in methodology change (i.e., capping assays versus compositing prior to capping) was reviewed in terms of metal loss and is summarized in Table 14-6 with respect to hosting lithological domains. While the selected gold capping value of 40 g/t is lower than the capping value used in 2019 (60 g/t), in terms of metal loss at the Project, the application yields a comparable result.

Table 14-4: Vein Assay Statistics
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Vein Name	Count	Length (m)	Mean (g/t Au)	CV	Lower quartile (g/t Au)	Median (g/t Au)	Upper quartile (g/t Au)	Max (g/t Au)
A_POR-S_01	1,557	1,261.74	1.86	6.85	0.07	0.34	0.92	409.67
A_V3-S_01_A	1,252	1,155.91	1.63	2.97	0.01	0.17	1.51	73.20
A_V3-S_01_B	1,184	1,285.56	1.27	5.25	0.00	0.03	0.75	331.30
A_POR-S_02	1,160	939.45	1.96	15.77	0.03	0.32	0.95	1,920.00
A_V3-N_16	748	609.27	1.26	2.65	0.02	0.27	1.31	57.94
A_V3-N_15	531	448.11	1.85	1.98	0.02	0.17	2.13	78.17
A_V3-N_14	495	401.87	2.94	8.31	0.02	0.21	2.30	822.86
A_V3-N_01	452	436.22	2.65	5.62	0.01	0.34	1.71	257.49
A_V3-C_09_A	346	299.32	1.06	1.83	0.02	0.22	1.18	13.22
A_CONG_06_A	332	256.01	5.59	5.11	0.14	0.93	3.06	455.00
A_PONT_08	330	391.91	0.93	8.13	0.00	0.02	0.11	185.11

Table 14-5: Historic Capping Levels
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Firm	Year	Gold Cap Used
O'Brien Mine	1933 to 1956	2 oz/ton (62.2 g/t) on assays
RPA	1998	2 oz/ton (62.2 g/t) on assays
RPA	2007	2 oz/ton (62.2 g/t) on assays
RPA	2013	1.5 oz/ton (46.7 g/t) on assays
Ken Williamson	2019	60 g/t on assays
SLR	2023	40 g/t on composites

Table 14-6: Capped Assays Versus Capped Composites Statistics and Metal Loss by Domain
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Domain	Count	Mean (g/t Au)	Max (g/t Au)	CV	Cap (g/t Au)	No. Caps	Capped Mean (g/t Au)	Capped CV	Metal Loss (%)
Capped Assays - Outliers Included									
V3-N	2,889	2.14	1019.14	6.22	60.00	14	1.81	2.73	15
V3-CEN	1,060	1.70	636.70	9.34	60.00	5	1.33	3.57	22
S1p	1,573	2.82	853.40	7.95	60.00	17	1.92	3.32	32
POR-N	1,387	3.27	616.00	7.94	60.00	10	1.92	3.08	41
POR-S	2,732	1.90	1920.00	11.71	100.00	6	1.50	4.15	21
ZFLLC	156	2.04	127.00	5.65	20.00	4	1.11	2.85	46
Capped Assays - Outliers Removed									
V3-N	2,887	2.02	257.49	4.44	60.00	12	1.80	2.72	11
V3-CEN	1,059	1.36	120.55	4.04	60.00	4	1.30	3.50	4
S1p	1,569	2.25	199.20	4.84	60.00	13	1.86	3.29	17
POR-N	1,384	2.38	371.00	6.35	60.00	7	1.82	2.94	24
POR-S	2,729	1.59	320.23	5.74	100.00	3	1.46	4.06	8
ZFLLC	154	1.05	41.00	3.38	20.00	2	0.95	2.82	9
Capped Full Length Composites									
V3-N	1,128	2.14	822.86	4.86	40.00	4	1.95	2.04	9
V3-CEN	490	1.70	214.97	5.43	40.00	1	1.42	2.48	17
S1p	710	2.82	157.78	4.20	40.00	9	2.11	2.49	25
POR-N	578	3.27	324.77	4.71	40.00	9	2.44	2.45	25
POR-S	1,029	1.90	132.63	3.88	40.00	5	1.67	2.78	12
ZFLLC	77	2.04	34.71	3.04	15.00	2	1.45	2.37	29

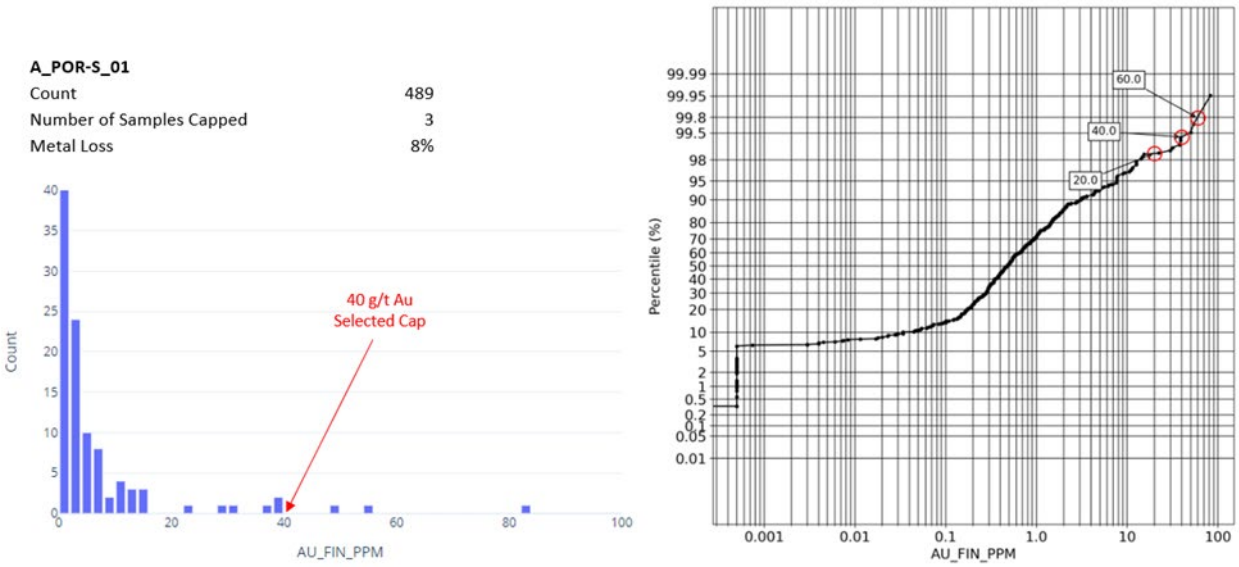


Figure 14-2: Capping Analysis of Vein POR-S_01

14.7 Compositing

Wireframes were modelled to a nominal 1.2 m minimum thickness, and gold assays were composited to represent the full-length intercept of each domain. Unsampled gold values were assigned a zero value. A histogram of composite lengths within mineralization domains is presented in Figure 14-3. SLR notes that some very long full-length composites are represented by a small number of drill holes which intersect barren mineralization along dip, and some composites shorter than 1.2 m occur in barren areas locally. Most drill holes intersect mineralization domains at oblique angles.

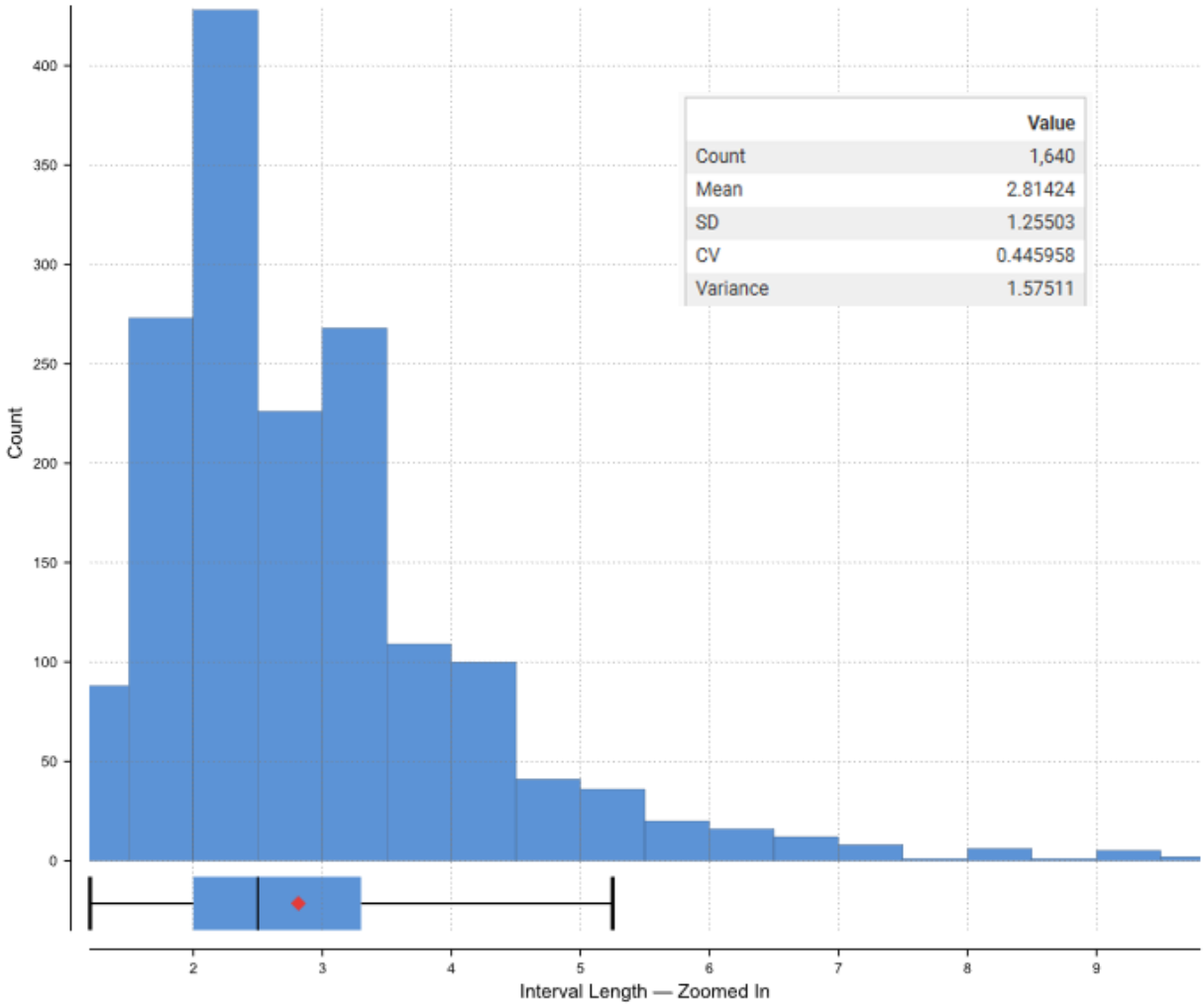


Figure 14-3: Histogram of Composite Interval Lengths within Mineralization Domains

14.8 Trend Analysis

14.8.1 Grade Contouring

As an aid to understanding the distribution and continuity of the gold grades in the domain models, a study to understand overall trends was conducted. As part of this exercise, four of the larger wireframes were selected to provide information for as much of the strike length and depth of the mineralization outlined by drilling as possible.

Gold grades in these domains were contoured in three dimensions using the full-length, capped, composited assay data, using the Radial Basis Function (RBF) interpolant feature of the Leapfrog Geo (Version 22.1.0) software package, and the results were visualized.

Historic workings in the O'Brien mine assisted with understanding gold trends, visible in the orientation of the stope meshes. Due to the presence of multiple tabular, sub-parallel mineralized gold domains, only two of these domains, POR-S_01 and POR-S_02, are shown in longitudinal section in Figure 14-4.

14.8.2 Variography

SLR prepared variograms of the gold grades using the full-length, capped composites within the mineralized wireframes using the modelling functions available in the Leapfrog Edge (2021.2.4) modelling software package to establish geostatistical parameters for grade interpolation into the mineral resource block model.

The variogram analysis began with the preparation of both downhole and omni-directional variograms of the gold values to provide a basis for the selection of the variogram nugget (C0). Multiple variograms were then created in the plane of the mineralization wireframes with a range of orientations to identify orientations that provided the best variogram models. A constant nugget was used for all variogram models, while the lag distances were adjusted to accommodate the data spacing characteristics along the given direction under examination. An angular tolerance of 22.5° was used in most cases, however, analysis of the impacts of alternate angular tolerances on the resulting variogram models were also examined.

The quality of the variogram models was limited by the wide spaced nature of the informing composite samples and the resulting experimental variogram models did not fit the data well. A higher density of data points will be required in order to obtain a better understanding of the gold grade mineralization and improved variogram models.

Looking North

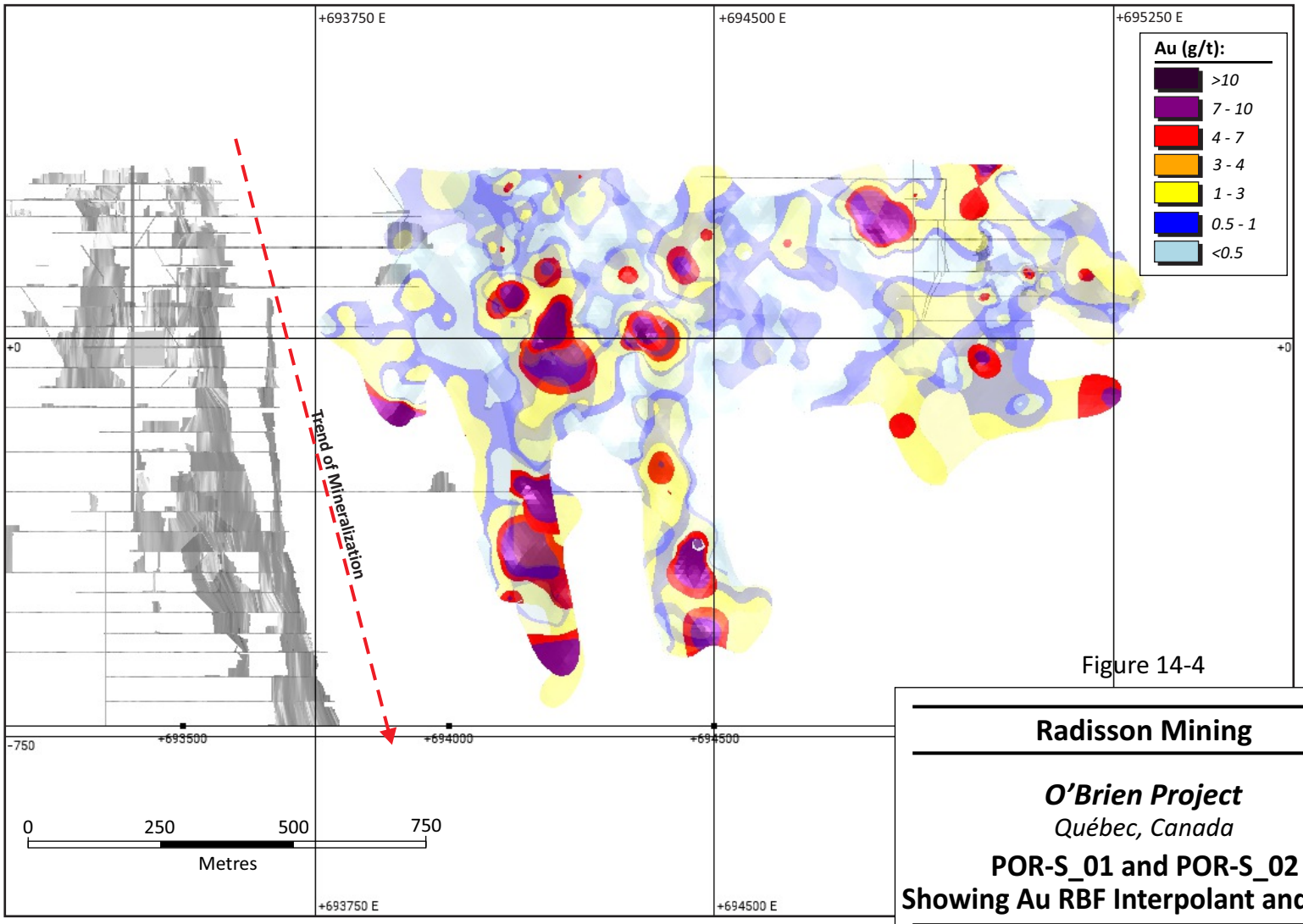


Figure 14-4

Radisson Mining

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

POR-S_01 and POR-S_02
Showing Au RBF Interpolant and Trend

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

14.9 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation Parameters

Grade interpolation was performed on a parent block basis using inverse distance cubed (ID^3) and two progressively larger interpolation passes. The first estimation pass corresponded to average drill hole spacing, and the second pass was carried out at two times the size of the first estimation pass. Search ellipses for grade interpolation were oriented using dynamic anisotropy with the longest axis (major) aligned down plunge along mineralization, and the second longest axis (semi-major) aligned along strike.

Estimation runs were carried out separately for each of the 112 mineralization domains. A summary of search parameters used for the estimation is presented in Table 14-7.

Table 14-7: Summary of Search Strategies
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien O'Brien Project

Search Parameters	Pass #1	Pass #2
Inverse Distance Power	3	3
Minimum number of full-length composites	3	1
Maximum number of full-length composites	5	5
Maximum samples per hole	1	1
Length of Major Axis (m)	100	200
Length of Semi-Major Axis (m)	30	60
Length of Minor Axis (m)	30	60
Variable Orientation	Y	Y

14.10 Bulk Density

A total of 4,639 density measurements were available for analysis, 584 of which were from intercepts through mineralized wireframes, as presented in Table 14-8. The 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate used a density of 2.82 g/cm^3, a value obtained from 207 samples (Williamson, 2019). Densities within mineralization ranged from 2.63 g/cm^3 to 4.51 g/cm^3, with one outlying value of 7.74 g/cm^3 being removed. In SLR's opinion, these are reasonable densities for this type of mineralization.

Based on the additional available data and new analysis, SLR has selected to continue the use of 2.82 g/cm^3 for all rock material and 2.00 g/cm^3 for the overburden. While there is a good coverage of density data available, SLR recommends Radisson continue to collect data, particularly within underrepresented lithologies.

Table 14-8: Density Statistics Within Mineralization by Host Lithology
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Lithology	Count	Length (m)	Mean (g/cm^3)	Minimum (g/cm^3)	Median (g/cm^3)	Maximum (g/cm^3)
CAD-S1	1	0.12	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77
CAD-S3	6	0.76	2.82	2.72	2.75	3.00
PON-S3	38	4.48	2.81	2.67	2.79	3.39
POR-N	57	7.57	2.76	2.49	2.74	3.15

Lithology	Count	Length (m)	Mean (g/cm³)	Minimum (g/cm³)	Median (g/cm³)	Maximum (g/cm³)
POR-S	91	11.74	2.78	2.53	2.76	3.16
S1p	56	7.06	2.78	2.59	2.78	3.17
S3p	25	3.13	2.83	2.33	2.81	3.45
V3-CEN	55	6.34	2.82	2.63	2.81	3.02
V3-N	128	16.66	2.86	2.62	2.85	3.23
V3-S	123	17.77	2.85	1.81	2.83	3.31
ZFLLC	4	0.40	2.88	2.77	2.89	3.02
TOTAL	**584**	**76.03**	**2.82**	**1.81**	**2.81**	**3.45**

Notes:

1. Statistics weighting: Length-weighted

14.11 Block Models

Two block models were constructed for the O'Brien Mineral Resource estimate, to represent the New Alger and O'Brien deposits. Other than the location and dimension, all other block modelling and estimation parameters were identical for the two deposits. Block model construction and estimation was completed in Leapfrog Edge software. Block model dimensions for O'Brien and New Alger are presented in Table 14-9. SLR considers the block model sizes appropriate for the deposit geometry and proposed mining methods.

Table 14-9: Block Model Definition for the O'Brien and New Alger Deposits Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

	Units	X	Y	Z
			O'Brien	
Base Point	m	693,670	5,345,300	335
Boundary Size	m	1720	526	1060
Parent Block Size	m	5	2	10
Min. Sub-block Size	m	1.25	0.5	1.25
Rotation	°	0	0	0
Size in Blocks		344	263	106
			New Alger	
Base Point	m	690,860	5,345,330	335
Boundary Size	m	1910	396	490
Parent Block Size	m	5	2	10
Min. Sub-block Size	m	1.25	0.5	1.25
Rotation	°	0	0	0
Size in Blocks		382	198	49

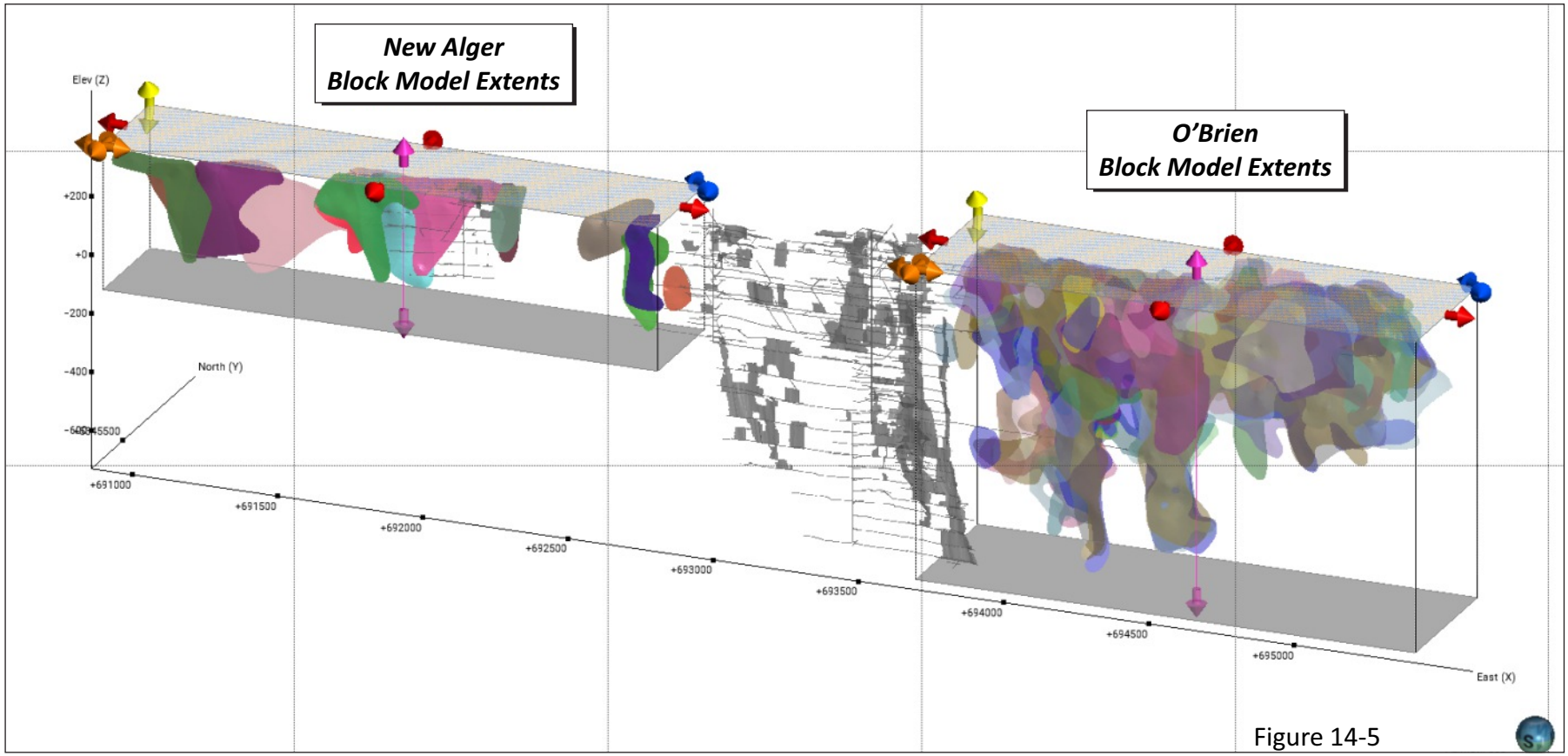


Figure 14-5

0 200 400 600 800 1000
Metres

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project
Québec, Canada

O'Brien and New Alger Block Model Extents

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

14.12 Classification

Definitions for resource categories used in this Technical Report are consistent with those defined by CIM (2014) and adopted by NI 43-101. In the CIM classification, a Mineral Resource is defined as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". Mineral Resources are classified into Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. A Mineral Reserve is defined as the "economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource" demonstrated by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate. Mineral Reserves are classified into Proven and Probable categories.

Blocks were classified using a novel automated approach which considered local drill hole spacing based on the average distance to the closest three drill holes (as opposed to the distance to the nearest drill hole; as illustrated in Figure 14-6), composite abundance, and block-grade continuity. Indicated Mineral Resources were defined where there were contiguous blocks above 1.0 g/t Au, where the contiguous blocks contained two or more composites and drill hole spacing of 50 m or less was achieved. All other estimated blocks within wireframes were classified as Inferred Resources. Final block classification groupings were reviewed, and manual adjustments made to ensure cohesive classification shapes. Due to the presence of multiple tabular, sub-parallel mineralized gold domains, only two of these domains are presented in longitudinal section in Figure 14-7.

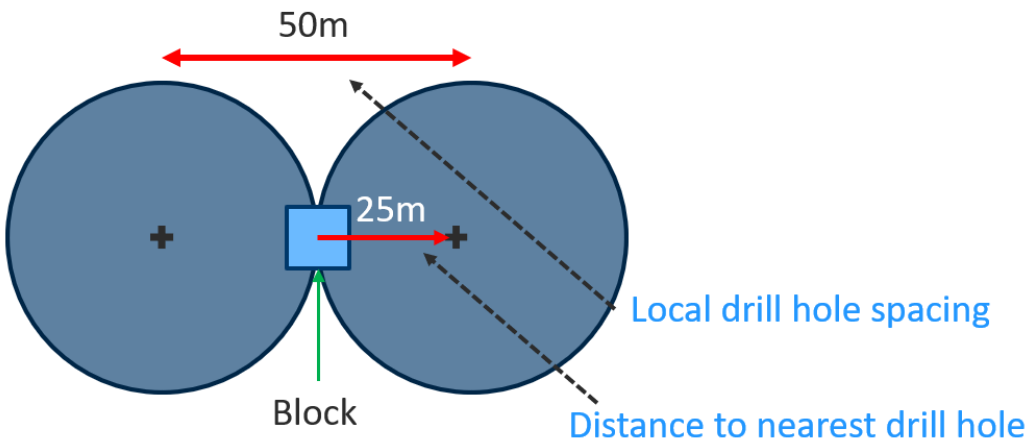


Figure 14-6: Drill hole Spacing versus Distance to Drilling

Underground constraining shapes were not used to report the Mineral Resource, but the full width compositing, minimum thickness application to wireframe building, and classification approaches taken in tandem have ensured that there is no selective reporting bias and that the criteria for the Mineral Resources meeting reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) in an underground mining scenario have been met.

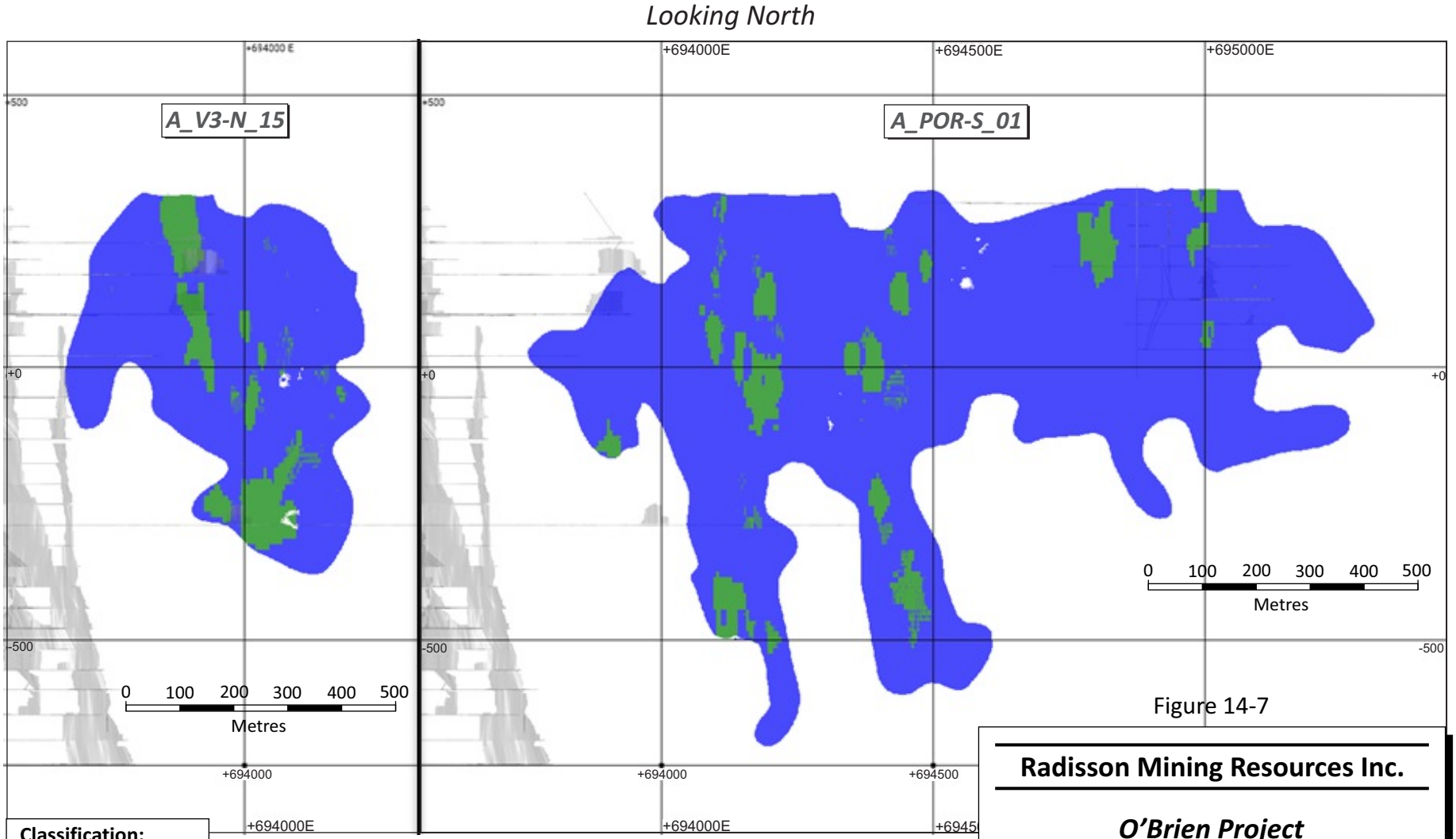


Figure 14-7

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

V3-N_15 and POR-S_01 Block Classification

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

14.13 Block Model Validation

Blocks were validated using industry standard techniques, including:

- Visual inspection of composite versus block grades (Figure 14-8)
- Comparison between ID3, nearest neighbor (NN), and composite means
- Swath plots (Figure 14-9)

SLR reviewed gold grades and proportions relative to the blocks, drilled grades, composites, and modelled solids. SLR observed that the block grades exhibited general accord with drilling and sampling, and did not appear to smear significantly across sampled grades.

Swath plots generally demonstrated good correlation, with block grades being somewhat smoothed relative to composite grades, as expected.

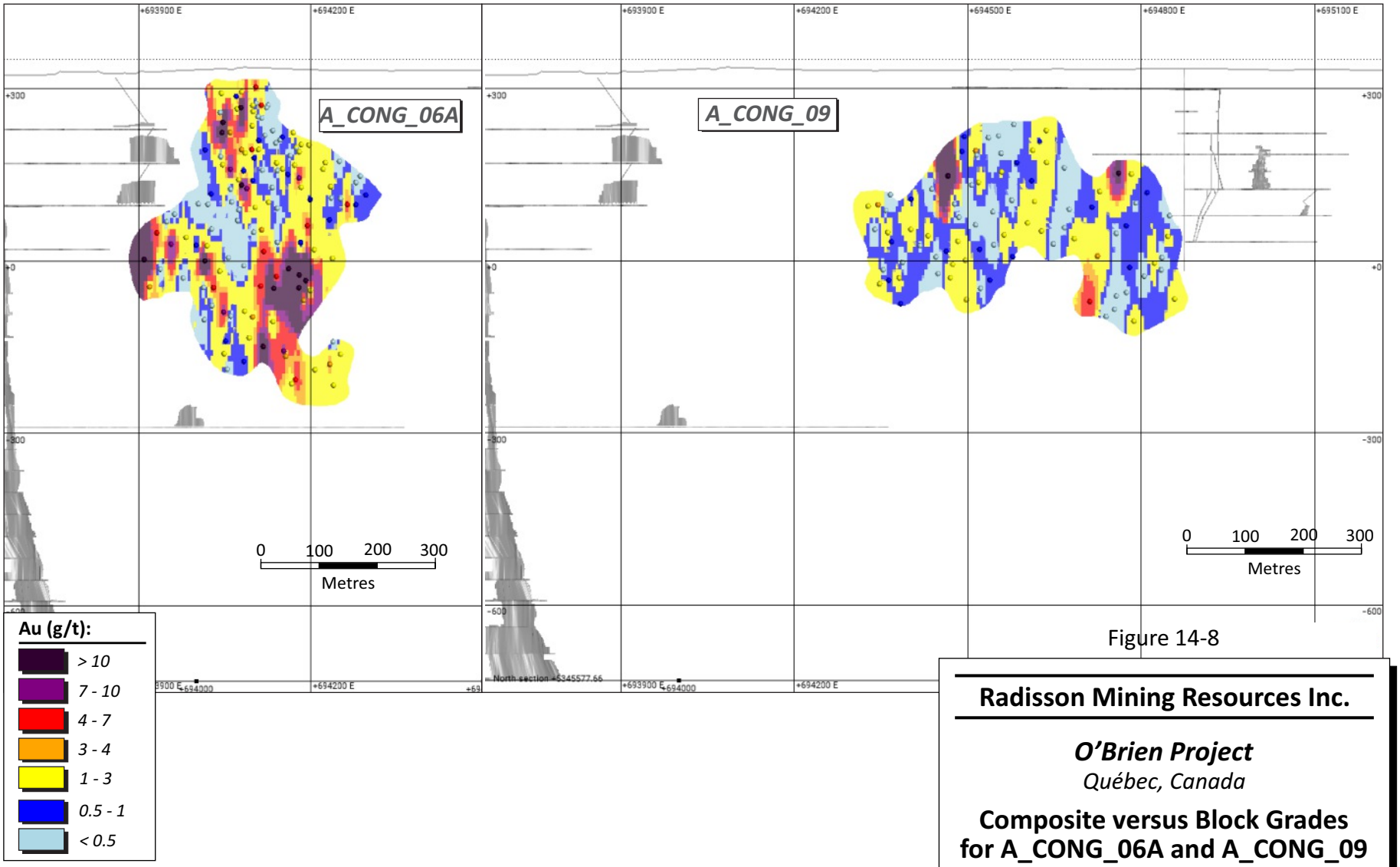


Figure 14-8

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

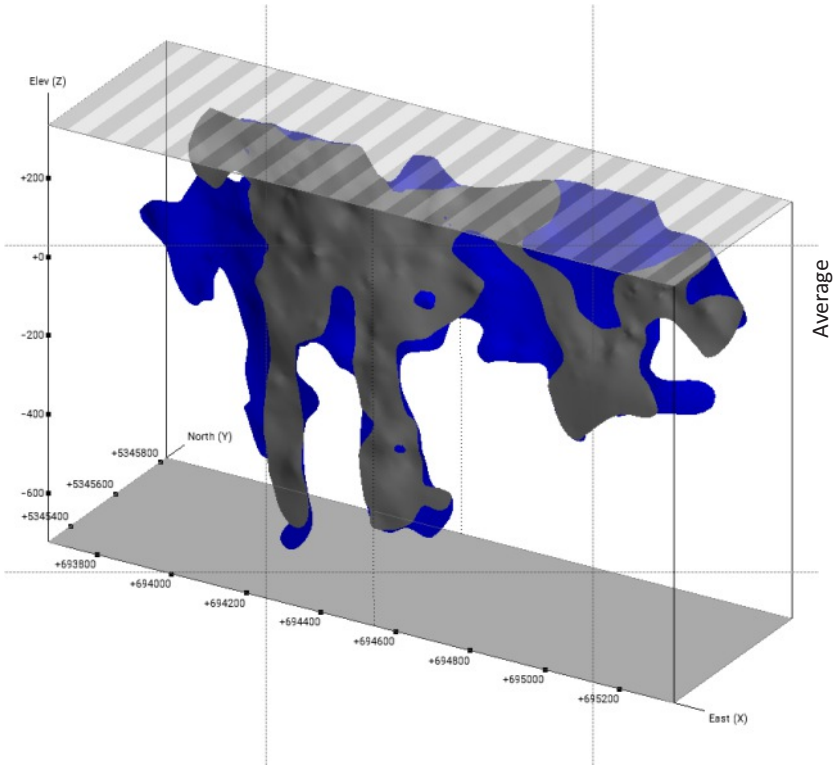
O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Composite versus Block Grades for A_CONG_06A and A_CONG_09

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.



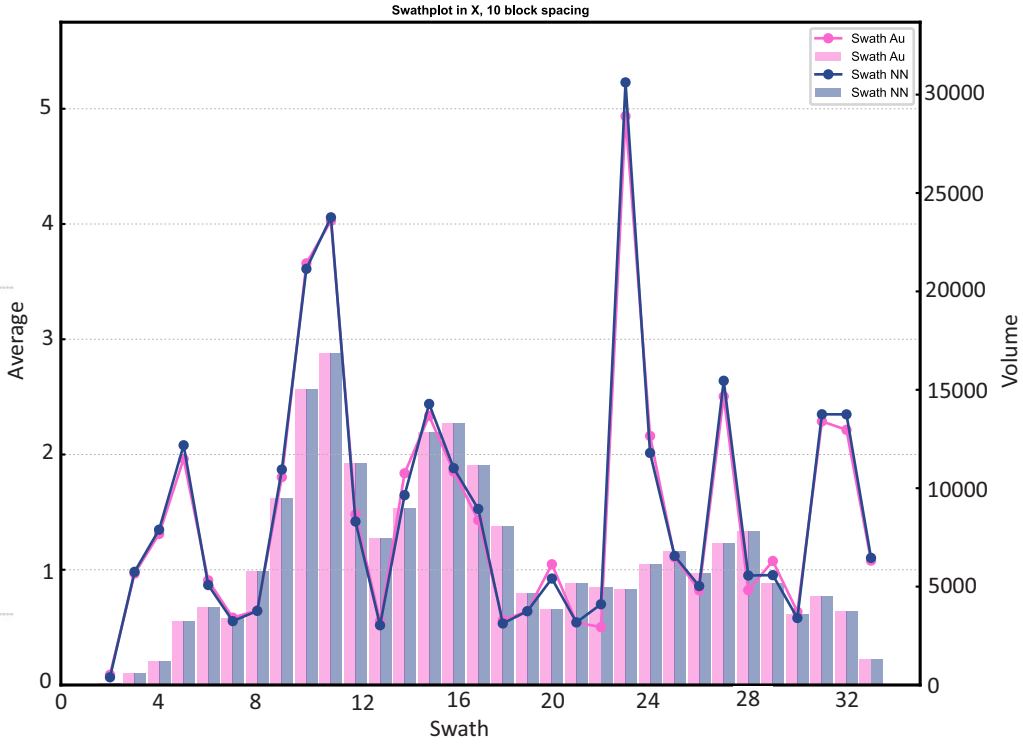


Figure 14-9

Legend:

- *POR-S_01*
- *POR-S_02*

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Swath Plot in X-Axis for POR-S_01 and POR-S_02

April 2023

Source: SLR, 2023.

14.14 Mineral Resource Reporting

Mineral Resources at the O'Brien Project are reported as per the Mineral Resource estimation methodologies and classification criteria detailed in this Technical Report, using a cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au, and are summarized in Table 14-10. Existing mine workings have been depleted from the Mineral Resources.

Table 14-10: Mineral Resource Estimate as at March 2, 2023
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Class	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Metal (koz Au)
Indicated	1,517	10.26	501
Inferred	1,601	8.66	446

Notes:

1. CIM (2014) definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off grade of 4.5 g/t Au based on a C$230/t operating cost.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US$1,600/oz Au, a US$/C$ exchange rate of 1:1.25, and a metallurgical recovery of 85%.
4. Wireframes were modelled at a minimum width of 1.2 m.
5. Bulk density varies by deposit and lithology and ranges from 2.00 g/cm^3 to 2.82 g/cm^3.
6. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
7. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable for this Technical Report

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This section is a slightly modified version of the mineral deposit type description provided in the technical report by Williamson (2019) and references therein. SLR has reviewed and compared Williamson's adjacent properties description to other such accounts in publicly available documents and considers it accurate to the best of its knowledge.

The region surrounding the O'Brien Project has seen exploration and mining activities, some of which are ongoing. A number of producers and mineral occurrences are found within a few kilometres of the Project, as illustrated in Figure 23-1.

SLR has been unable to verify the information presented below for adjacent properties to the O'Brien Project. The presence of significant mineralization of these properties is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralization on the O'Brien Project. SLR did not review the technical and economic parameters used to produce the Mineral Resource estimates for these properties.

23.1 Agnico Eagle

Two major deposits, Bousquet-1 and Bousquet -2, are found on the properties held by Agnico Eagle Mines (Agnico Eagle) along the northern boundary of the O'Brien Project. The Bousquet deposits are located approximately seven kilometres west-northwest of the resource area presented in this Technical Report. They were mined by Lac Minerals Ltd between 1979 and 1996. By 1996, production totalled 10.8 Mt at 5.96 g/t Au (Beaudoin et al, 2014).

Along the same stratigraphic horizon as the Bousquet deposits, and less than 2.0 km to the east, the LaRonde mine has been in operation since 1988, and has produced more than 5.0 Moz of gold as well as valuable by-products (silver, zinc, copper, and lead). The mine still has 3.2 Moz of gold in proven and probable reserves (22.7 Mt grading 4.42 g/t Au). The deep extension of the LaRonde mine achieved commercial production in November 2011 and is the focus of ongoing mining activities, with an estimated mine life that will last until 2032 with the LaRonde Zone 5 (Agnico Eagle, 2023).

The stratigraphic horizon related to the Bousquet and LaRonde-Dumagami deposits is located within the bimodal volcanics of the Blake River Group.

These deposits are described as gold-rich volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits and cannot be compared or associated with the deposits found on the O'Brien Project. They occur along a different stratigraphic horizon, approximately two kilometres north of the resource estimate area presented in this Technical Report.

In April 2015, Agnico Eagle acquired the property adjacent to the southern boundary of the O'Brien Project. In 2015, the property was registered to 9265-9911 Québec Inc.

23.2 Pandora Wood

The Pandora Wood property, held equally by Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. (Globex) and Canadian Malartic Corporation (Canadian Malartic), hosts two former gold producers: the Central Cadillac mine and the Wood-Cadillac mine (Pressacco, 2008). The Central Cadillac mine was discovered in 1933 and is approximately three kilometres east of the resource area presented in this Technical Report. From 1939 to 1943, production from the Central Cadillac mine was 185,541 t at 5.14 g/t Au for a total of 954 kg of gold and 115 kg of silver. From June 1947 to August 1949, production was reported as 233,329 t at 4.33 g/t Au for a total of 1,010 kg of gold and 130 kg of silver; it is thought that all or most of the production

was from the Wood-Cadillac mine as the contribution from the Central Cadillac mine was not specified. The combined production for these two periods amounts to 418,870 t at 4.69 g/t Au for a total of 1,964 kg of gold.

Mineralization in these deposits is also orogenic, closely related to the CLLFZ. Most of the mineralization comes from horizontal quartz-tourmaline veins found in a 15 m interval between the CLLFZ and iron formations. The veins and their strongly tourmalinized wallrocks are slightly mineralized with pyrite, arsenopyrite and free gold. The veins also contain chalcopyrite and massive scheelite. Late quartz veinlets containing gold crosscut the older mineralized veins as well as silicified greywackes. Gold mineralization associated with arsenopyrite and pyrite was also found in talc-chlorite schists of the CLLFZ.

In 2004, a joint venture between Globex and Queenston Mining Inc. commenced their exploration on the property. The work concentrated on the Ironwood deposit where gold mineralization is associated with an alteration assemblage of pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite (± calcite/quartz) that is hosted by an oxide iron formation. A mineral resource estimate completed in 2008 indicates that the Ironwood deposit contains 243,200 t of inferred resources grading 17.26 g/t Au.

In December 2012, Globex entered into a joint venture (JV) partnership with Osisko Mining Inc. After its 2014 takeover of Osisko Mining, Canadian Malartic became the JV partner.

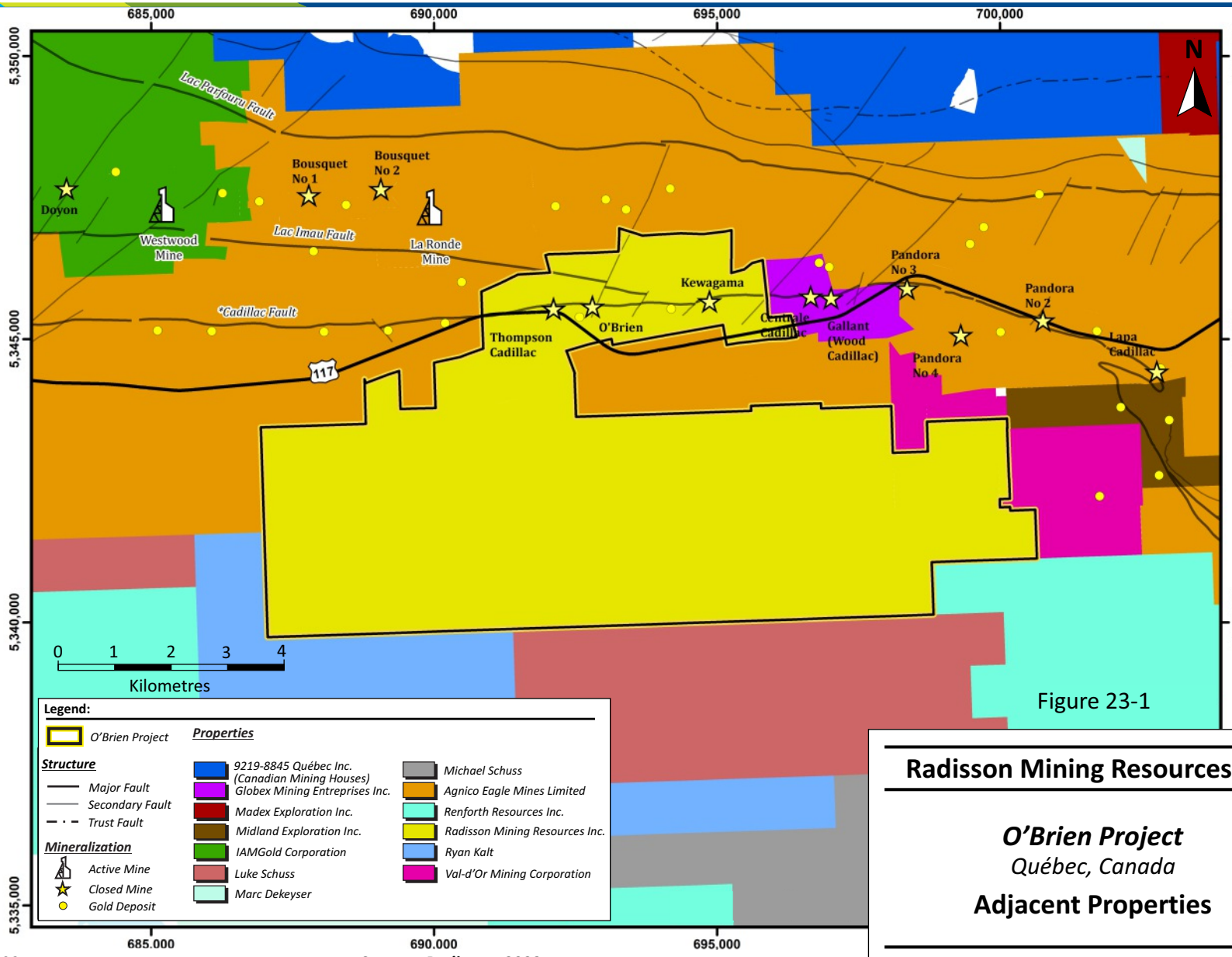


Figure 23-1

Radisson Mining Resources Inc.

O'Brien Project

Québec, Canada

Adjacent Properties

April 2023

Source: Radisson, 2023.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The QP offers the following conclusions:

- The 2023 resource estimate has increased significantly due to the following key changes since the 2019 resource estimate:
  - Drilling successes from 2020 to 2022 defined and extended mineralization, particularly at depth.
  - The reporting cut-off grade was decreased from 5.0 g/t Au (Williamson, 2019) to 4.5 g/t Au reflecting a change in the long-term gold price from $1,350/oz Au to $1,600/oz Au.
  - A reinterpretation of the geological model by Radisson increased the number and volume of reporting wireframes.
  - Database validation work by Radisson allowed the New Alger area, located to the west of the historic O'Brien Mine, to be included in the current Mineral Resource estimate.
- There is good potential to increase the Mineral Resources at O'Brien, particularly at depth, and additional exploration and technical studies are warranted.
- There is a good understanding of the geology and nature of the gold mineralization at the Property, however, risks to the Mineral Resource estimate are associated with the nuggety nature of the gold mineralization which could impact assumptions about the continuity of the mineralization.
- The sample collection, preparation, analytical, and security procedures and the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program, as designed and implemented by Radisson, are adequate, and the assay results within the database are suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
- The QA/QC program indicates generally good precision, negligible sample contamination, and a relatively low bias at the primary laboratory. Some higher than average rates of failure for the Certified Reference Material samples in 2020 are explained by sample preparation issues described by Radisson geologists, and while further work is warranted to resolve some outstanding issues with these results, they are sufficient to support the use of the underlying data for Mineral Resource estimation.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Radisson has proposed a two-phase program with a total Phase 1 budget of $6.05 million, as presented in Table 26-1, to advance the O'Brien Project. Phase 2 will include additional drilling and engineering studies and is dependent upon results from Phase 1. The Phase 2 budget will total approximately $6 million. SLR concurs with the proposed program to advance the Project.

Table 26-1: Proposed Phase 1 Budget
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Project

Task	Budget (C$ 000)
Drilling	
- O'Brien West, and areas east of Kewagama (5,000 m)	$1,000
- Mineral Resource infill and extension (20,000 m)	$4,000
Total Drilling Budget	**$5,000**
PEA	$500
Phase 1 Subtotal	**$5,500**
Contingency (10%)	$550
Grand Total	**$6,050**

SLR also recommends improving the QA/QC program on the Project by re-establishing the pulp duplicate protocol that was discontinued after 2019, conducting an additional verification check of the 2020 dataset through reassay of a subset of duplicate samples, and continuing the check assay program at the Project. SLR recommends Radisson prioritize the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs), including clear failure criteria and follow up actions for QA/QC.

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28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled *Technical Report on the O'Brien Project, Northwestern* Québec*, Canada* with an effective date of March 2, 2023 was prepared and signed by the following author:

(Signed & Sealed) *Luke Evans*

Dated at Toronto, ON

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., ing
April 14, 2023

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

29.1 Luke Evans

I, Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled “Technical Report on the O’Brien Project, Northwestern Québec, Canada” with an effective date of March 2, 2023, prepared for Radisson Mining Resources Inc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am Global Technical Director – Geology Group Leader, and Principal Geologist with SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd, of Suite 501, 55 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5J 2H7.
2. I am a graduate of University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in 1983 with a Bachelor of Science (Applied) degree in Geological Engineering and Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1986 with a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer and a Consulting Engineer in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #90345885) and as a Professional Engineer in the Province of Quebec (Reg. # 105567). I have worked as a professional geologist for a total of 39 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    - Consulting Geological Engineer specializing in resource and reserve estimates, audits, technical assistance, and training since 1995.
    - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements.
    - Senior Project Geologist in charge of exploration programs at several gold and base metal mines in Quebec.
    - Project Geologist at a gold mine in Quebec in charge of exploration and definition drilling.
    - Project Geologist in charge of sampling and mapping programs at gold and base metal properties in Ontario, Canada.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the O’Brien Project on October 12, 2022. I previously visited the O’Brien Project on April 30, 1998, for Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) as well as September 27, 2006, for Scott Wilson RPA Inc.
6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I was the author of a technical report for the O’Brien Project in 1998, 2007, and 2013.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 14th day of April 2023,

Luke Evans, M.Sc., P.Eng., ing

30.0 APPENDIX 1

30.1 Land Tenure Claims

Table 30-1: Land Tenure Claims
Radisson Mining Resources Inc. – O'Brien Mine

Type of Mining Lease	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Status	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Holder
CDC	2455633	32D01	Active	57.40	7/28/2016	7/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455634	32D02	Active	57.39	7/28/2016	7/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455082	32D03	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455083	32D04	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455084	32D05	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455085	32D06	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455086	32D07	Active	57.40	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455087	32D08	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2455088	32D09	Active	57.41	7/27/2016	7/26/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520774	32D10	Active	57.40	7/16/2018	7/15/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520775	32D11	Active	57.40	7/16/2018	7/15/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520345	32D12	Active	57.41	7/5/2018	7/4/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520346	32D13	Active	57.41	7/5/2018	7/4/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520347	32D14	Active	57.40	7/5/2018	7/4/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520348	32D15	Active	57.40	7/5/2018	7/4/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2520349	32D16	Active	57.39	7/5/2018	7/4/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518962	32D17	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518963	32D18	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518964	32D19	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518965	32D20	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518966	32D21	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518967	32D22	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518968	32D23	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518969	32D24	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518970	32D25	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518971	32D26	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518972	32D27	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518973	32D28	Active	57.42	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2518974	32D29	Active	57.41	5/31/2018	5/30/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2233873	32D30	Active	55.93	5/13/2010	5/12/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2233874	32D31	Active	55.92	5/13/2010	5/12/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2441695	32D32	Active	57.41	4/18/2016	4/17/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2441696	32D33	Active	57.41	4/18/2016	4/17/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %

Type of Mining Lease	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Status	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Holder
CDC	2441697	32D34	Active	57.41	4/18/2016	4/17/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2441698	32D35	Active	57.41	4/18/2016	4/17/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2441699	32D36	Active	57.41	4/18/2016	4/17/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2367434	32D37	Active	55.91	10/31/2012	3/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2367435	32D38	Active	55.90	10/31/2012	3/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2367437	32D39	Active	55.91	10/31/2012	3/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2367438	32D40	Active	55.90	10/31/2012	3/27/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513986	32D41	Active	57.42	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513987	32D42	Active	57.42	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513988	32D43	Active	57.41	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513989	32D44	Active	57.41	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513990	32D45	Active	57.40	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513991	32D46	Active	57.40	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513992	32D47	Active	57.39	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2513993	32D48	Active	57.39	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514050	32D49	Active	57.42	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514051	32D50	Active	57.42	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514052	32D51	Active	57.42	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514053	32D52	Active	57.41	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514054	32D53	Active	57.41	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514055	32D54	Active	57.41	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514056	32D55	Active	57.40	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514057	32D56	Active	57.40	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514058	32D57	Active	57.40	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514059	32D58	Active	57.39	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514060	32D59	Active	57.39	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2514061	32D60	Active	57.39	3/6/2018	3/5/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2510156	32D61	Active	57.42	1/22/2018	1/21/2025	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2507620	32D62	Active	57.40	12/8/2017	12/7/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2507621	32D63	Active	57.40	12/8/2017	12/7/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2507622	32D64	Active	57.40	12/8/2017	12/7/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2507623	32D65	Active	5.52	12/8/2017	12/7/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2507624	32D66	Active	5.54	12/8/2017	12/7/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2504677	32D67	Active	54.27	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505017	32D68	Active	57.42	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505189	32D69	Active	57.40	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505486	32D70	Active	57.41	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505487	32D71	Active	57.41	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505488	32D72	Active	57.41	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %

Type of Mining Lease	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Status	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Holder
CDC	2505745	32D73	Active	57.39	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505556	32D74	Active	57.42	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505557	32D75	Active	57.42	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505558	32D76	Active	57.42	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505559	32D77	Active	57.42	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505560	32D78	Active	54.59	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505561	32D79	Active	32.72	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505288	32D80	Active	24.68	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505289	32D81	Active	13.83	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505290	32D82	Active	3.13	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505291	32D83	Active	6.27	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505292	32D84	Active	39.04	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505293	32D85	Active	39.15	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505294	32D86	Active	1.80	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2505417	32D87	Active	9.27	11/20/2017	11/19/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2064303	32D88	Active	55.91	3/7/2007	3/6/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2064304	32D89	Active	55.91	3/7/2007	3/6/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429679	32D90	Active	57.37	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429680	32D91	Active	57.37	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429681	32D92	Active	57.37	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429682	32D93	Active	57.37	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429683	32D94	Active	34.65	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429684	32D95	Active	29.92	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429685	32D96	Active	33.92	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429686	32D97	Active	4.57	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429687	32D98	Active	7.27	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429688	32D99	Active	14.76	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429689	32D100	Active	23.71	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429690	32D101	Active	29.69	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429691	32D102	Active	49.52	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429692	32D103	Active	19.99	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429693	32D104	Active	6.65	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429694	32D105	Active	24.02	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429695	32D106	Active	24.12	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429696	32D107	Active	24.75	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429697	32D108	Active	32.13	7/30/2015	3/1/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429673	32D109	Active	50.67	7/16/2015	1/26/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2429674	32D110	Active	14.94	7/16/2015	1/26/2024	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133290	32D111	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %

Type of Mining Lease	Title Number	NTS Sheet	Status	Area (ha)	Registration Date	Expiration Date	Holder
CDC	1133291	32D112	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133283	32D113	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133295	32D114	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133293	32D115	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133297	32D116	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133301	32D117	Active	55.91	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133298	32D118	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133294	32D119	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133286	32D120	Active	55.94	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133280	32D121	Active	19.85	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133300	32D122	Active	55.91	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133296	32D123	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133285	32D124	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133299	32D125	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133284	32D126	Active	55.92	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133289	32D127	Active	55.94	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133287	32D128	Active	55.94	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133282	32D129	Active	20.39	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133292	32D130	Active	55.93	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133281	32D131	Active	55.94	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	1133288	32D132	Active	55.94	9/2/2005	12/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041048	32D133	Active	57.38	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041049	32D134	Active	33.41	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041050	32D135	Active	39.65	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041051	32D136	Active	24.86	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041053	32D137	Active	10.72	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2041067	32D138	Active	7.56	12/13/2006	12/12/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461115	32D139	Active	57.40	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461116	32D140	Active	57.40	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461117	32D141	Active	57.40	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461118	32D142	Active	57.39	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461119	32D143	Active	57.39	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461120	32D144	Active	57.39	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461121	32D145	Active	57.39	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461122	32D146	Active	57.40	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2461123	32D147	Active	57.40	9/1/2016	8/31/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2169717	32D148	Active	12.67	8/7/2008	8/6/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CDC	2169718	32D149	Active	35.61	8/7/2008	8/6/2023	Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %
CM	240PTA	32D150	Active	288.19	11/29/1928		Ressources Minières Radisson inc. 100 %