# NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

# Chilton Cobalt Property

## Lanaudière Region

## Quebec - Canada


Submitted to: **PowerStone Metals Corp.**
Raymond D. Harari
Zachary Goldenberg

Prepared by: **GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.**
Merouane Rachidi P.Geo.
Maude Marquis Eng.


Issue Date: December 28th, 2022

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

**Merouane Rachidi, P.Geo., Ph. D.** – GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7.

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Chilton Cobalt Property, Lanaudière Region, Quebec - Canada", dated December 28, 2022, with an effective date of December 20, 2022 (the "Technical Report").

I, Merouane Rachidi P.Geo., Ph. D., do hereby certify that:

a) I am a Geologist at GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. – 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc, Canada G1X 1P7.
b) This certificate applies to the "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Chilton Cobalt property, Lanaudière Region, Quebec - Canada", dated December 28, 2022, with an effective date of December 20, 2022 (the "Technical Report").
c) I am a graduate from Laval University in Quebec City (Ph.D. in Geology, 2012). I am a member of good standing (OGQ #1792) of the l'Ordre des Géologues du Québec (Order of Geologists of Quebec) and member of PGO registered #2998. My relevant experience includes over 8 years in exploration geology, drilling supervision, 3D orebody modelling, mining and mineral resource estimation (NI 43-101).
d) I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
e) I have visited the Chilton Property on November 23th, 2022.
f) I have prepared, participated in and written the Technical Report. I am responsible of all items and I am co-author of Sections 1, 11, 25, 26, and 27 of the Technical Report.
g) I am independent of PowerStone Metals Corp. defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
h) I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
i) I have read the Instrument, and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
j) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, December 20th, 2022, and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report, or part that I am responsible for, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

This 28 day of December 2022, Quebec.
Effective Date: December 20th, 2022


Merouane Rachidi. P.Geo., (PGO#2998 & OGQ #1792)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

## CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

**Maude Marquis Eng. (OIQ #5089140)** – GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. 2999 Chemin Sainte-Foy, suite 200, Québec, Qc Canada G1X 1P7.

To accompany the Report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Chilton Cobalt Property, Lanaudière Region, Quebec - Canada", dated December 28, 2022, with an effective date of December 20, 2022 (the "Technical Report").

I, Maude Marquis Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered member of the 'Ordre des Ingénieurs' in the province of Québec, No. 5089140.

2. I am a graduate of Laval University, B. Ing. Geological Engineering in 2020.

3. I have continuously worked as a Candidate to the Engineering Profession (CEP) and, subsequently, as an Engineer in Geology since my graduation. My relevant experience for the Technical Report is over 2 years of consulting in the field of exploration programs planning and execution, surface and underground drilling campaigns, and geological mapping.

4. I have prepared, participated in, and written the Technical Report. I am responsible for all items and I am co-author of all sections of the Technical Report.

5. I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

6. I have read the Instrument, and the sections of the Technical Report that I am responsible for have been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

7. I have no personal knowledge, as of the date of this certificate, of any material fact or material change not reflected in this report.

Signed at Montreal this December 20th, 2022.


Maude Marquis Eng. (OIQ #5089140)
GoldMinds Geoservices Inc.

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# 1 Summary

## 1.1 General

M. Raymond D. Harari, and M. Zachary Goldenberg of PowerStone Metals Corp. (hereinafter “PowerStone” or “the Company”) retained GoldMinds Geoservices (“GMG”) to complete a current NI 43-101 technical report without mineral resources on Chilton Property (“the Property”).

A personal inspection of the Property was done by Mr. Merouane Rachidi P.Geo. (Qualified person), from GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. Mr. Rachidi visited the Property on one occasion on November 23th, 2022, as an independent Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101. The report has been prepared by Ms. Maude Marquis Engineer under the supervision of Merouane Rachidi, Q.P. from GMG.

## 1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Property limits are within National Topographical System (NTS) map sheets 31J01, located in southern Quebec, approximately 100 km north of the city of Montreal by car and 3 km south of the township of Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci. The Property is located in the administrative boundary of Lanaudière. National road 125 borders the east side of the Property, from north to south. The Property consists of one (1) block totaling 9 mineral claims covering approximately 496.39 hectares.

## 1.3 History

Exploration of the Property began in the mid-1950s. These works were completed by the companies or the people detaining part or totality of the lands that are now comprised in the Property: Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd., the Ministère de l’Énergie et de Ressources, and Mines d’Or Virginia.

Several drillholes were executed on different parts of the Property to test geophysical anomalies and promising outcrops and showings. From 1955 up until 1959, Continental Mines Ltd. and Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd. performed five (5) and sixteen (16) diamond drill holes totaling 377 m and 1891 m, respectively (GM 28834).

A total of four (4) cobalt-copper-nickel showings are documented on the spatial reference geomining information system of the MERN (SC-95-02, Chilton showing, Lac Sicotte showing, and Lac du Marcheur showing). Both Chilton and Lac Sicotte showings have been the subject of further work.

## 1.4 Geological Setting, Mineralization, and Deposit Type

The Property is located in the lower part of the Canadian Shield, the Grenville Province. Divided into several subprovinces, Chilton Property is associated with the Allochtone Subprovince. This Subprovince is in contact to the south with the Saint-Laurent Platform, which is composed primarily of sedimentary rocks, and to the north, with the metamorphosed rocks of the Parautochtone Subprovince. The geological units comprise gabbro, anorthosite, quartzite, marble, and massive sulphide lens(es).

The deposits in the region of the Property are often intrusions of gabbro or anorthosite, sometimes several miles long, containing either disseminated or massive sulphides. Those intrusions are contained in some basic to ultra-basic rocks, like pyroxenite, peridotite and paragneiss. The mineralization can also be present within the shear zones (Vesely, 1971).

## 1.5 Exploration and Drilling

Exploration work has been performed on the Property for four (4) days, from September 19th to September 22nd, 2022. The work was divided into different objectives. The first one consisted of walking the many dirt trails crosscutting the Property with a Beep-Mat to locate some VLF targets delimited in the 2017 aerial survey executed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The goal was then to collect channel samples or grab samples from the targets found.

A second method aimed to validate results from trenches performed in 1995. In that case, one grab sample was collected and the information relative to that sample was noted as described above.

Finally, a third method aimed to validate results from the three (3) trenches executed in 2018 on Lac Sicotte showing. At this location, various samples were collected from two of these trenches.

From September 21st up to September 30th, 2022, a diamond drilling campaign occurred on the Property. A total of three (3) holes were drilled, totaling 230.30 meters of cores (CC-22-01; CC-22-02; CC-22-03).

## 1.6 Sample Preparation, Analyses, Security, and Data Verifications

The sampling approach was established by GMG during the drilling work. Core logging of holes was performed by Maude Marquis Eng. A rigorous QA/QC program was established by the GMG team. This procedure includes the systematic addition of blanks and certified standards.

From the surface exploration work, eleven (11) grab and channel samples were sent to SGS Canada laboratory in Quebec City for analysis. In addition, a total of 45 samples were prepared from the 230.30 meters of extracted core from September 2022. It includes 2 Standards (samples with measured grades of Ni, Cu, and Co) and 2 Blanks (silica sand) that were inserted between intervals of about 20 samples in the shipment to the laboratory.

The Chilton database contains the DDH and trenches information and assay results. The authors reviewed the whole database and are of the opinion that the data provided is sufficiently accurate to perform the current technical report.

## 1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The latest exploration program was conducted by GMG on the Property: a surface grab sampling program and diamond drilling campaign of 230.30m in 2022.

The results from the 2018 grab samples taken within the trenches can be compared with the new results obtained from grab samples of that 2022 exploration program. Unfortunately, the exact name of the 2018 samples and their exact locations are not provided to the authors. Nonetheless, the assays show similarities within the same area for both samples of 2018 and 2022.

Regarding the drilling campaign, the results shed light on two of the targets established by the 2017 geophysical survey, VLF-40 (priority 1; Dubé, 2017) and VLF-11 (priority 2; Dubé, 2017). Unfortunately, these targets proved to be inconclusive as to the potential for mineralization.

Based on the results of the exploration programs and considering the Project's advancement and the information provided by the Company, the Authors recommend additional exploration work.

The authors believe that the deposit has prospective geology for discovering additional mineralized zones and the Company should continue to refine its understanding of the Property and define other potentially mineralized shear and fault/altered structures.

A significant additional exploration program is required on the Property. The authors propose a two-phase program of work for 2023, and additional work in a third phase for 2024. Phase III is conditional to the success of Phase II. The same logic is applicable to Phase II in relation to Phase I.

*Phase I – Geophysical survey*

Covering the Property with a recent geophysical survey using the Versatile Tile Domain Electromanetic (VTEM) system is suggested. The VTEM is capable of detecting accurately a conductor at depths up to 400 m (based on survey done on the Caber volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-zinc deposit, Quebec). Some other methods can reach depths up to 450 m (VTEM-Plus), and 500 m (VTEM-Max) (Geotech, 2010).

*Phase II – Drilling*

In accordance with the current geophysical interpretations of each conductor of 2017 and the Phase I results, a drilling program is highly recommended to test the conductive zones with a minimum depth of 150 m. As of today, 39 anomalies remain untested out of the 41 inditified in 2017's survey (Dubé, 2017). Of that number, 17 anomalies are classified as first priority by the 2017 geophisycal survey but this is subject to change based on the findings of Phase I. Thus, the execution of 10 drillholes is proposed to test the conductors.

*Phase III – Drilling*

In 2024, an additional phase of drilling could then test the other 29 anomalies that are classified as 1$^{st}$, 2$^{nd}$ and 3$^{rd}$ priority. The third phase is conditional on the success of the two preceding phases and will be adapted to the observations established at that time.

The estimated costs for the recommended work programs of Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III on Chilton Cobalt Property are summarized in the table below.

**Table 1: Summary of costs for the recommended work Phase I, II & III.**

| | Work Program Chilton Cobalt Property | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Description** | **Cost (CAD$)** |
| **2023** | **Phase I** – New geophysical survey. | $75,000 |
| | **Phase II** - Drilling program on known geophysical targets (10 holes; all-inclusive, $225/m). Total of 1,500 m. | $337,500 |
| | Roads and access. | $40,000 |
| | **TOTAL (1)** | **$452,500** |
| **2024** | **Phase III** - Drilling program testing additional targets (29 holes; all-inclusive, $225/m). Total of 4,350 m. | $978,750 |
| | Collar survey. | $4,000 |
| | Report update. | $35,000 |
| | **TOTAL (2)** | **$1,017,750** |
| | GREAT TOTAL (1+2) | $1,470,250 |

The Phase I and Phase II estimated budget of $452,500 should be contemplated to cover the proposed exploration work for 2023: geophysical survey, creation of accesses to drilling sites, and 1,500 meters of diamond drilling.

For 2024, further drilling is proposed in a program of $1,017,750 for 4,350 meters to test additional targets highlighted by geophysical surveys.

Subject to financing and target priority.

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 Terms of reference – Scope of Work

M. Raymond D. Harari, and M. Zachary Goldenberg of PowerStone Metals Corp. (hereinafter "PowerStone" or "the Company") retained GoldMinds Geoservices ("GMG") to complete a current NI 43-101 technical report without mineral resources on Chilton Property ("the Property").

The current report is the first technical report of the property. This technical report conforms to the standards set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

## 2.2 Source of information

The information used and presented in this technical report consists of previous owner exploration results combined with data from the recent exploration and drilling campaign supervised by GoldMinds's technical team in 2022. Data includes assays from verification sampling from channels and core samples of three (3) drillholes performed on the Property from September 21st up to the 30th, 2022.

Additional information, data and maps were taken from the existing reports and the spatial reference geomining information system of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), e-SIGEOM (SIGEOM, 2022).

## 2.3 Personal inspection of the property by the qualified person

A personal inspection of the Property was done by Mr. Merouane Rachidi P.Geo. (Qualified person), from GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. Mr. Rachidi visited the Property on one occasion on November 23th, 2022, as an independent Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101. The report has been prepared by Ms Maude Marquis Engineer under the supervision of Merouane Rachidi, Q.P. from GMG.

## 2.4 Units and currency

All measurements in this report are presented in "International System of Units" (SI) metric units, including metric tonne (tonne or t) or gram (g) for weight, meter (m) or kilometer (km) for distance, hectare (ha) for the area, and cubic meter ($m^3$) for volume.

All currency amounts are Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Abbreviations used in this report are listed in Table 2.

**Table 2: List of abbreviations**

| | |
|---|---|
| cm | Centimeters |
| Co | Cobalt (chemical element) |
| Cu | Copper (chemical element) |
| FA | Fire Assay |
| g | Grams |
| Ga | Billion years |
| GMG | GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. |
| g/t | Gram per metric tonne |
| ha | Hectares |
| ICP-AES | Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy |
| kg | Kilograms |
| km | Kilometers |
| µm | Micrometers |
| m | Meters |
| Ma | Million years |
| Moz | Million ounces |
| Mt | Mega tonne |
| mm | Millimeters |
| NAD | North America Datum |
| Ni | Nickel (chemical element) |
| NQ | Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter) |
| NTS | National Topographic System |
| Oz | Troy ounce |
| Oz/t | Troy ounce per short ton |
| Pb | Lead (chemical element) |
| Pd | Palladium (chemical element) |
| ppb | Parts per billion |
| ppm | Parts per million |
| Pt | Platinum (chemical element) |
| SG | Specific Gravity |
| SM | Screen Metallic |
| tonne or t | Metric tonne |
| $t/m^3$ | Tonne per cubic meter |
| UTM | Universal Transverse Mercator |
| Zn | Zinc (chemical element) |
| % | Percent sign |
| ° | Degree |
| °C | Degree Celsius |
| °F | Degree Fahrenheit |

# 3 Reliance on Other Experts

GoldMinds is not an expert in legal, land tenure or environmental matters. The authors have relied on data and information provided by the the Company.

The authors relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the authors fields of expertise. GoldMinds offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the Property, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

# 4 Property Description and Location

## 4.1 Property description and ownership

The Property limits are within National Topographical System (NTS) map sheets 31J01, located in southern Quebec, approximately 100 km north of the city of Montreal by car and 3 km south of the township of Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci. The Property is located in the administrative boundary of Lanaudière. National road 125 borders the east side of the Property, from north to south.

The Property consists of one (1) block totaling 9 mineral claims covering approximately 496.39 hectares (Figure 2). The center of the block is located at approximately 572 674 mE and 5 114 848 mN in UTM coordinates, zone 18. The entirety of the Property belongs to CBLT inc. Mineral claims were consulted and verified in the Quebec government's title management system (GESTIM); they are registered under the number 96802. The titles are in good standing at the time of writing this Technical Report.

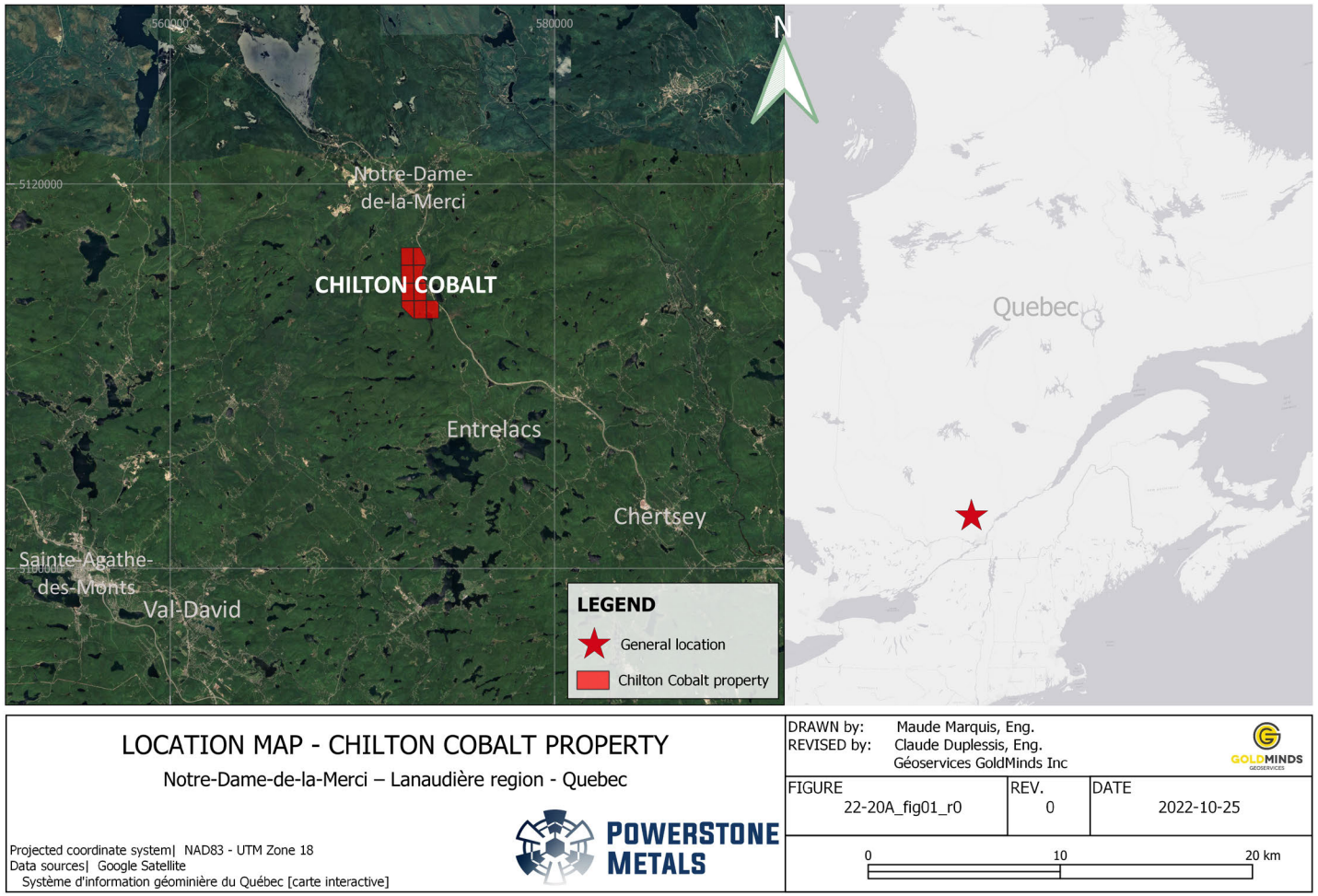



**Figure 1 – Property location map.**

## 4.2 Mineral tenure

The Chilton Property comprises 9 Map Designed Claims (CDC). All these claims, covering 496.39 hectares, are 100% owned by CBLT inc. and optioned to PowerStone. Additional information is available in the table below (Table 3).

**Table 3: Information on claims composing the Chilton Property, active and 100% owned by CBLT Inc.**

| NTS sheet | Type of title | Title # | Area (ha) | Expiry date | Required work (CAD) | Required fees (CAD) | Ownership |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31J01 | CDC | 2466859 | 59,57 | 2023-10-20 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2466860 | 59,56 | 2023-10-20 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2466861 | 59,56 | 2023-10-20 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2466862 | 59,55 | 2023-10-20 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2466863 | 59,54 | 2023-10-20 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2470430 | 41,46 | 2023-12-01 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2470431 | 58,95 | 2023-12-01 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2470432 | 47,58 | 2023-12-01 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |
| 31J01 | CDC | 2477045 | 50,62 | 2024-02-01 | 1200 | 68,75 | CBLT INC |

*Modified after GESTIM (Gestion des titres minier – Gouvernement du Québec) August 23rd, 2022.*

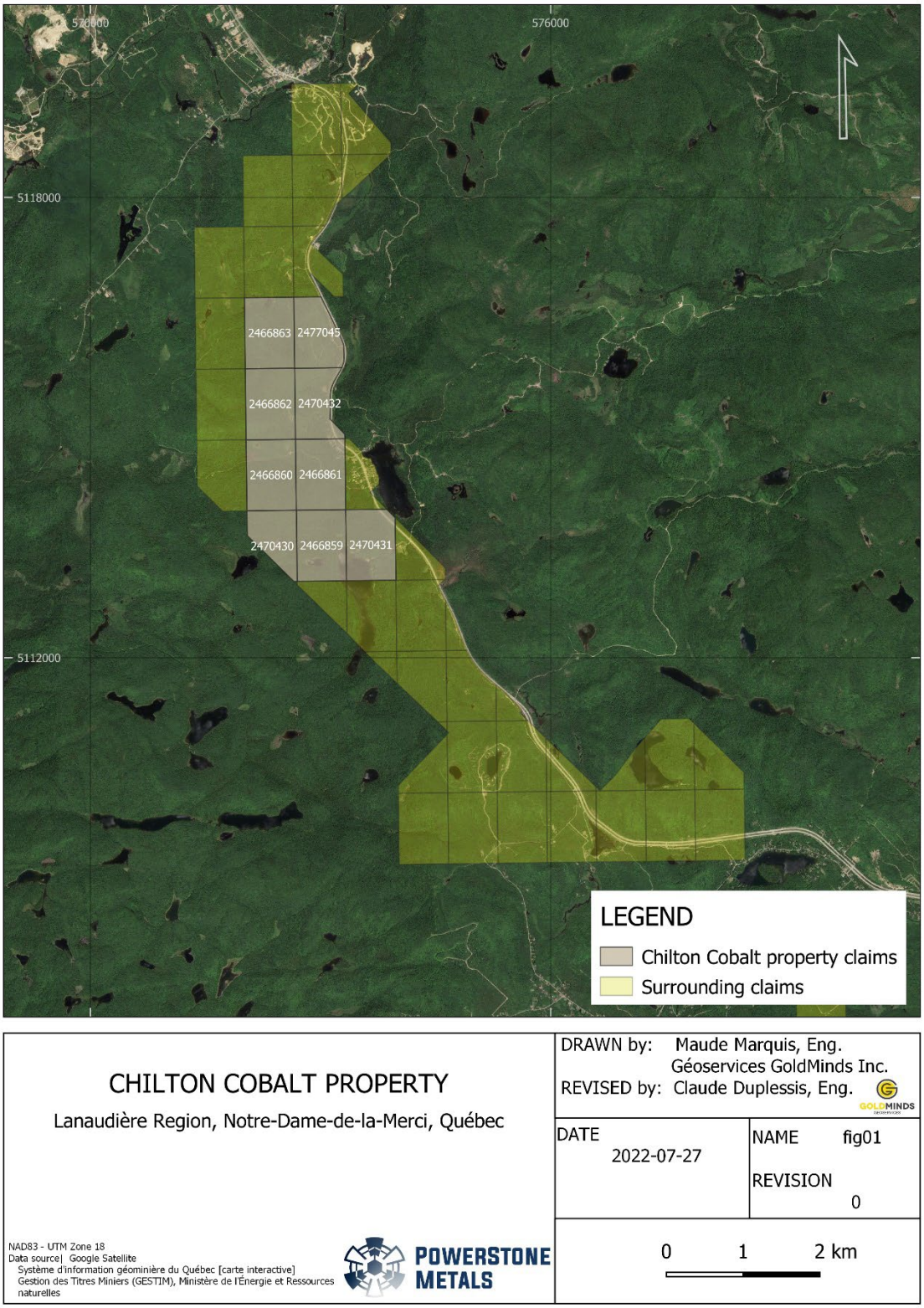



**Figure 2 – Chilton Property Claims.**

## 4.3 Option acquisition and Royalty Obligations

The option agreement between CBLT Inc. and PowerStone, dated June 10th of 2022 has been reviewed in detail. Is understood between the parties that for PowerStone to acquire a 100% legal and beneficial interest in the Chilton Cobalt Property, the Optionee shall incur expenses for exploratory work on the Property for a total of CAD$250,000 before the end of 2024, with CAD$100,000 to be incurred by September 30, 2023. In addition, share payment and financing requirements are detailed in the agreement between both parties.

## 4.4 Permits and Environmental Liabilities

To the knowledge of the authors, there are no environmental liabilities associated with the Property, as reported by the Company. In the event of the occurrence of further exploration work, rehabilitation will be carried out according to the type of work performed and per the government regulations prevailing in the territory.

## 4.5 Permits required for the proposed work

Following the planification of an actual drilling program, if onsite permanent infrastructures or tree cutting are needed, permits will be required by the concerned ministries. Those highly depend on the proposed plan and wishes of the claim holder. It should be noted that some of these permits may take several months to be approved. Therefore, the planning steps should be scheduled with consideration for the processing time of the department(s) involved.

In addition, it is known that a maple syrup producer works on the surface land. The access to the claim and the ability to perform work on the Property may potentially be affected by the surface rights of this individual.

# 5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

## 5.1 Topography and physiography

The sector is part of a natural province, the southern laurentians, as defined by the Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs. It is of relatively medium topography, relief is sometimes abrupt but mainly constituted of hills, plateaus, and depressions. More specifically on the property, two small mountains extend over the Property on a north-south axis. The elevation ranges from 409m to 613m above sea level (GoogleEarth, 2022). There are some lakes, water bodies, and swamps in the region. Small bodies of water and swamps make up less than 5% of the property. The diversity of vegetation changes according to the local climate, passing from maple to yellow birch fir grove, white birch fir grove, and, in the least favorable environments, to black spruce fir grove.

There is an abundant presence of moose, black bears, whitetail deer, and other smaller wild animals in the south of the Laurentians. Driving on paved roads as well as on smaller roads requires high vigilance to avoid collision with any wildlife.

## 5.2 Accessibility

National road 125 runs along the east border of the Property, connecting it to Montreal via the road itself or highway 25. Road 125 ends in the town of Saint-Donat-de-Montcalm. The Property is located within the Lanaudière administrative region in Québec and is accessible east via the previously mentioned road. One forestry road in good condition crosses the Property on an east-west axis (Figure 3). There is one cottage linked by a road that goes inside the south of the Property (Chemin du Soldat), on the north side of lake Sicotte.

**Figure 3 – Dirt road running across the southern part of the property.**

## 5.3 Climate

The closest climate data collection site is the Ste-Beatrix Station located approximately 34 km directly east of the Property. Information regarding monthly temperatures and precipitations is exposed in the figure below (Figure 4). The climate in this region is a humid continental climate characterized by a freezing cold winter season with short days and a warm and humid summer.

The more practical field season goes from May through October. Regarding any drilling work, it is less feasible during frost and defrosts periods since the region is characterized by the presence of water bodies and swamps. Winters are harsh and the weather is more likely to negatively influence driving conditions.

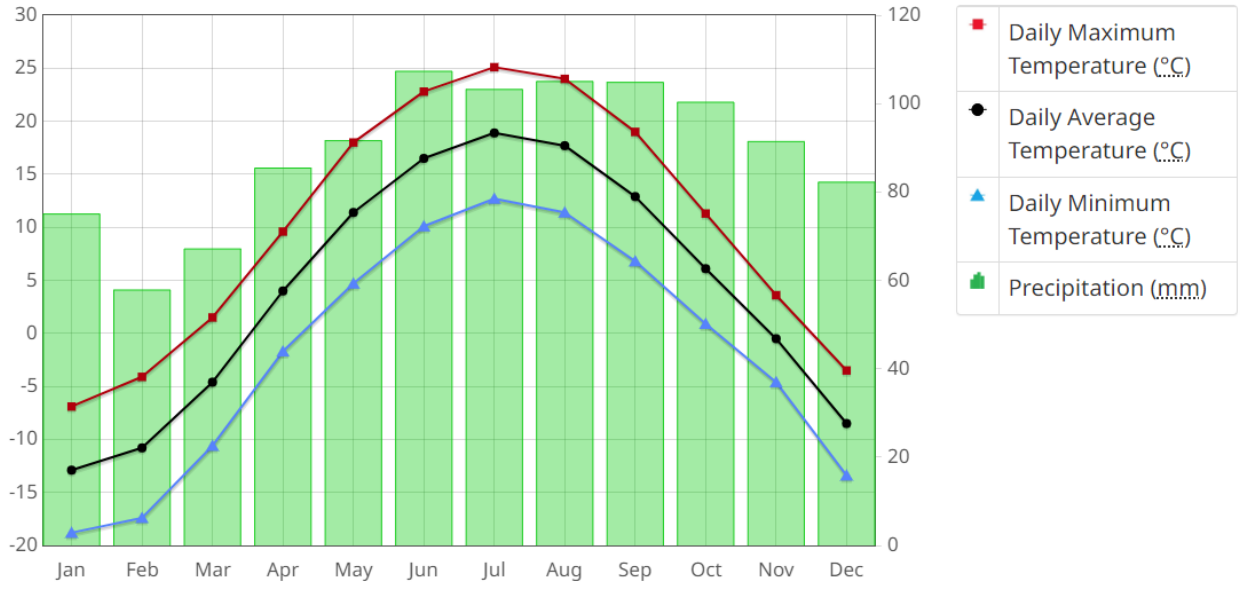



**Figure 4 - Temperature and precipitation graph for the Canadian climate normals from 1981 to 2010, Ste-Beatrix station (Government of Canada, 2022).**

## 5.4 Local resources and infrastructures

### 5.4.1 *Population center and workforce*

The closest town is Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, about three (3) kilometers north of the property. Around 900 inhabitants live there and 61,3% are in the category “15 to 64 years old”, which represents 555 people (Statistics Canada, 2016). About 20km southeast of the Property, the city of Chertsey represents a great workforce of about 3000 people in the range of 15 to 64 years old, this is 63,7% out of the 4700 people living in the city, which is one of the largest cities in the Matawinie regional county (Statistics Canada, 2016). Rawdon is the largest city in a 40 km radius of the Property, and 5188 people live in it. Out of those, 3005 are between 15 and 64 years old, or around 58,1% (Statistics Canada, 2016).

### 5.4.2 *Sources of power and water*

Water is available in various lakes and water bodies in the area.

Regarding the source of power, further details on the distribution of the hydroelectric network will have to be requested from the public utility depending on the type of facilities that would be considered in the future.

### 5.4.3 *Nature of transport*

A forestry road made from rocks and gravel makes its way into the Property starting from National Road 125. It appears to be in good condition. The whole Property is accessible by pick-up trucks or more heavy-duty vehicles, such as trucks and tracked vehicles.

Many small municipalities are easily accessible for material or manpower needs. Further up north is Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, about 29 km to the west is Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides and south is the municipality of Chertsey. The nearest railway station from the Property is located about 66 km south, in Saint-Jérôme.

The Saint-Donat airport, located in the town of Saint-Donat, offers access to the workforce coming from farther, connecting the town with Montreal, Quebec, and other cities and communities around. It is located approximately 21 km north of the Property.

## 5.5 Other relevant information about local resources

To the extent of the authors' knowledge, there is no physical infrastructure related to exploration and mining on the Property. The living base for personnel can be either in the Chertsey area located south when you drive away from the Property or further south in Rawdon, both places offer accommodation and several services: supermarkets, shops, hardware, garages, service stations, ATMs, banks, and more.

# 6 History

Exploration of the Property has begun in the mid-1950s. These works have been completed by the companies or the people detaining part or totality of the lands that are now comprised in the Property: Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd., the Ministère de l'Énergie et de Ressources, and Mines d'Or Virginia.

Several drillholes were executed on different parts of the Property to test geophysical anomalies and promising outcrops and showings. From 1955 up until 1959, Continental Mines Ltd. and Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd. performed five (5) and sixteen (16) diamond drill holes totaling 377 m and 1891 m, respectively (GM 28834).

A total of four (4) cobalt-copper-nickel showings are documented on the spatial reference geomining information system of the MERN (SC-95-02, Chilton showing, Lac Sicotte showing, and Lac du Marcheur showing). Both Chilton and Lac Sicotte showings have been the subject of further work.

## 6.1 Previous work (the 1950s-2003)

In 1955, a small drilling campaign took place in the center of what is now the Property. Those five (5) diamond drillholes were conducted by St. Lawrence Drilling Co. for Continental Mines Ltd. The total of meters drilled is 377m and the final report stated that most of the rock intersected was anorthosite. More interesting is the fact that they intersected mineralized segments present in the rock whose composition could reach as high as 50% sulphides. The descriptions stated some magnetite in the cores (GM 04810-C).

Magnetometer and spontaneous polarization surveys were conducted in late 1955 and the beginning of 1956. The main objective of the magnetometer survey was to outline the pyrrhotite values associated with the already-known values for copper and nickel in the area. The spontaneous polarization was made to study the magnetic anomalies that couldn't be explained by geological observations and to search for possible sulphides deposit. After the surveys, geological mapping of the region was completed to deepen the interpretation of the previous surveys (GM 05297-A). Two (2) drillholes followed the magnetometer survey, trying to locate a mineralized zone. One of these two intersected a mineralized interval of 31.5 feet (around 9.61m) containing 0.3% Cu and 0.2% Ni (GM 04810-D; GM 04810-B).

Sixteen (16) drillholes were accomplished in 1956-1957 by Laurentian Titanium Mines Ltd., totaling over 1,891m or more exactly 6,205 feet of cores. Out of those, two (2) drillholes presented interesting results,

NC-1 and NC-2. They returned mineralization grading 0.15% Ni and 0.1% Cu over 18 feet (5.5m), and 0.2% Ni and 0.12% Cu over 70 feet (21.3m), respectively (GM 28834).

A potentiometer survey was conducted in 1982 by Paul D'Aragon with the goal to expand the previously known Chilton zone. They found an extension to the southwest measuring approximately 1,100m. Eight (8) grab samples were collected, returning results of up to 0.14% Ni and 0.10% Cu with 270 ppm Co. The samples also showed vanadium mineralization, sometimes going as high as 0.1% (GM 39535).

Reconnaissance work has been done in November 1995 by Jean Lacasse and Pierre Poisson. Their goal was to confirm the geology present on the site and to find possible similarities between the Chilton showing and the Voisey's Bay deposit. 41 samples were taken and assayed for 34 elements, including Cu, Ni, Cr, Ti, Zn, and Pb. 17 of these samples were described as massive sulphides, and they were assayed more thoroughly: Au, Pt, Pd, Cu, Ni, Co, and Cr (GM 54214).

In August of 1996, a helicopter magnetometer survey was conducted over the Property with over 460-line km flown. This was done by Sial Géoservices Inc. on the account of Mines d'Or Virginia Inc. It allowed us to find conductors associated with either sulphides or graphite deposits. The results stipulate a conductor about 800m northwest of lake Sicotte, which corresponds to the Lac Sicotte showing. According to the report of this work, the mineralization in Chilton showing is almost only on the surface (GM 54828).

There was an exploration campaign in October of 1996 to locate the deposits and develop them. 87 samples were taken and assayed for Au, Cu, Ni, Co, Ag, and Zn. Sampling was carried out with blasted trenches, grooves made in the rock, and random grabs (GM 54829).

Services Techniques Geonordic Inc. realized trenches in 1997 helped by Excavation Maillot & Fils and Services Exploration Eng. They dug three (3) trenches and two of them are located on the Property. They grooved and sampled the whole length of the trenches resulting in 88 samples on the Property, 108 in total (GM 54928). Two (2) surveys were done separately around the same time: a geological one and a magnetic one. Their goal was to determine more precisely the geological setting of the Property and to confirm the location of the already known mineralization zones (GM 54935; GM 54936).

## 6.2 More recent work (2016-2018)

### 6.2.1 *Prospecting, mapping, sampling (rock and soil), and trenching*

In 2016, surface sampling work was performed for Breakaway Exploration Management Inc. A total of ten (10) rock samples were collected and assayed. These samples returned values ranging from 60 to 953 ppm Co, 42 to 3730 ppm Cu, and 13.4 to 4210 ppm Ni. In addition, one sample returned values of 300 ppb Au. Those results aimed to confirm elevated values previously reported on the Property (Fekete, 2017a).

In 2017, CBLT carried out a prospecting and outcrop sampling program and the completion of a soil geochemical survey that included 649 samples to complete a grid on the major part of the Property (Figure 5). A rock geological survey also occurred, where 51 rock samples were taken. Almost the entirety of them was taken through the grid made by soil samples. Cobalt-in-soil anomalous values are spatially coincident with the Chilton and Lac Sicotte mineral showings with grades ranging between nil and 238 ppm Co (Fekete, 2017b). It was reported that values for nickel, chromium, and copper show moderate to weak statistical correlation with cobalt and mineral showings. According to the results, cobalt does not correlate very well with iron distribution or with sulfur. Nickel, chromium, and copper show moderate to strong affinity for iron and weakly for sulfur. (Fekete, 2017b).

Lac Sicotte showing was worked with three (3) trenches executed in 2018 Figure 6). According to the data given by CBLT, different samples have grades that go from 7 up to 2,170 ppm Co, 21 to 5,610 ppm Ni and 5 to 17,200 ppm Cu.[1]

### 6.2.2 *Geophysical surveys*

Recent work was engaged on the major part of the Property. A 27-line-kilometer VLF-EM survey occurred in 2017 with a total of 1088 data points. The VLF-EM survey helped identify 41 conductors which are attached to a priority level (Figure 7). 18 conductors are of first priority and are individually detailed in Breakaway Exploration's report (Fekete, 2017b). The method has proven to be successful in identifying strong east-trending conductors that can be related to the mineral showings of Chilton and Lac Sicotte.

[1] On a map provided by CBLT Inc. is shown a high value in copper of 10,200 ppm Cu. In a personal communication, it is mentioned by M. Fekete P.Geo., that the results included two samples with 1.02% and 1.72% Cu (17,200 ppm Cu) (M., Fekete, personal communication, December 11, 2018). Note that the laboratory certificates aren't available to the authors at the time of writing this report.

In 2018, an airborne magnetic survey was performed by Pioneer Aerial Surveys Ltd. to outline any magnetic structures that could be prospective for Co-Cu-Ni mineralization. A total of 58.43 line kilometers were flown to outline three domains of relatively strong magnetic signature in the northeastern half of the area surveyed and one moderate magnetic signature in the southwestern half (Fekete, 2018). The results of the 1st vertical derivative of that survey superposed with the VLF-EM anomalies are present in the figure hereafter, retrieve from Fekete's report on geophysical work performed in 2018.

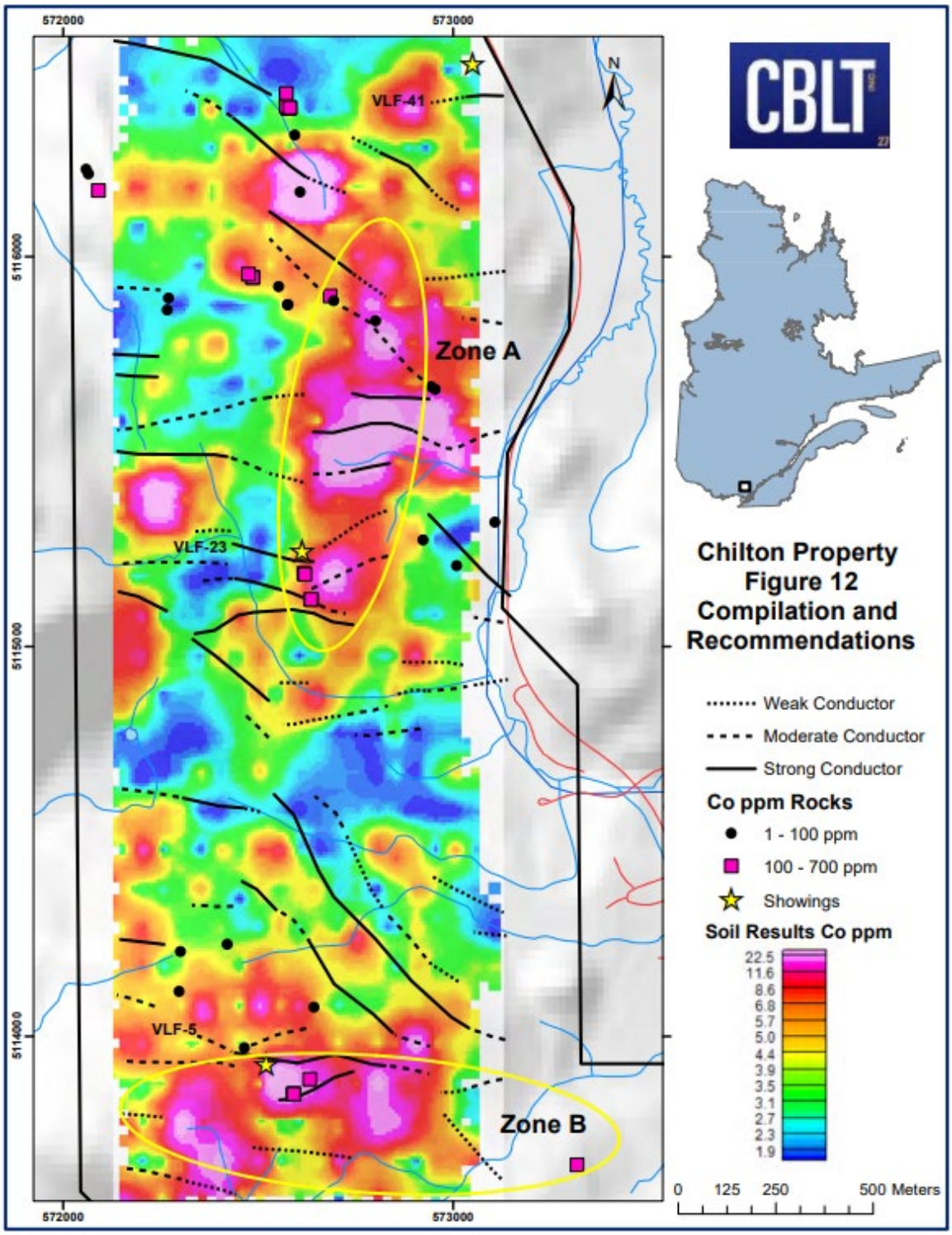



**Figure 5 – Compilation of the results from 2017 prospecting, sampling, and geophysical work (from Fekete, 2017b).**

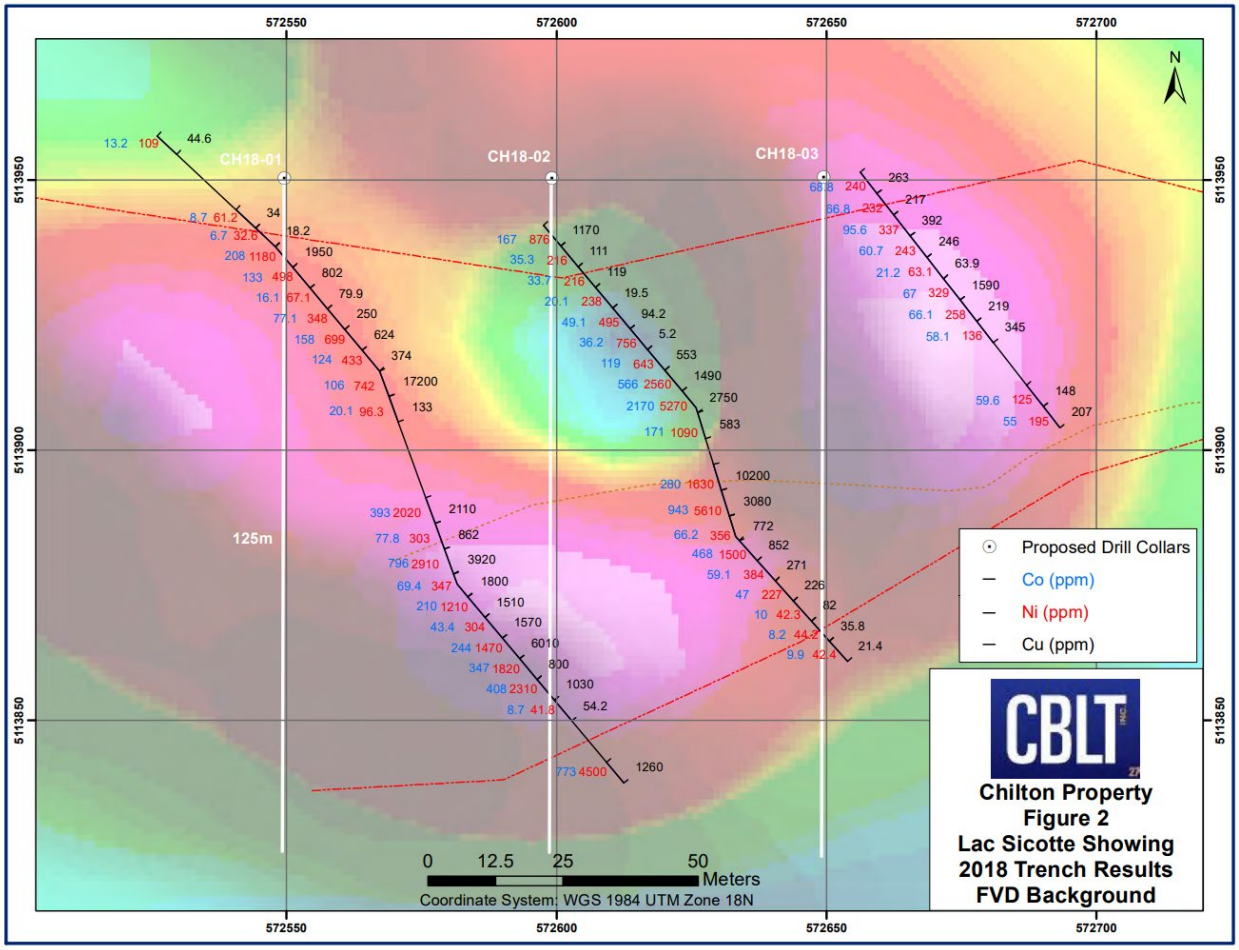



**Figure 6 – 2018 trenches at Lac Sicotte showing with FVD result in the background (Fekete, 2018b).**

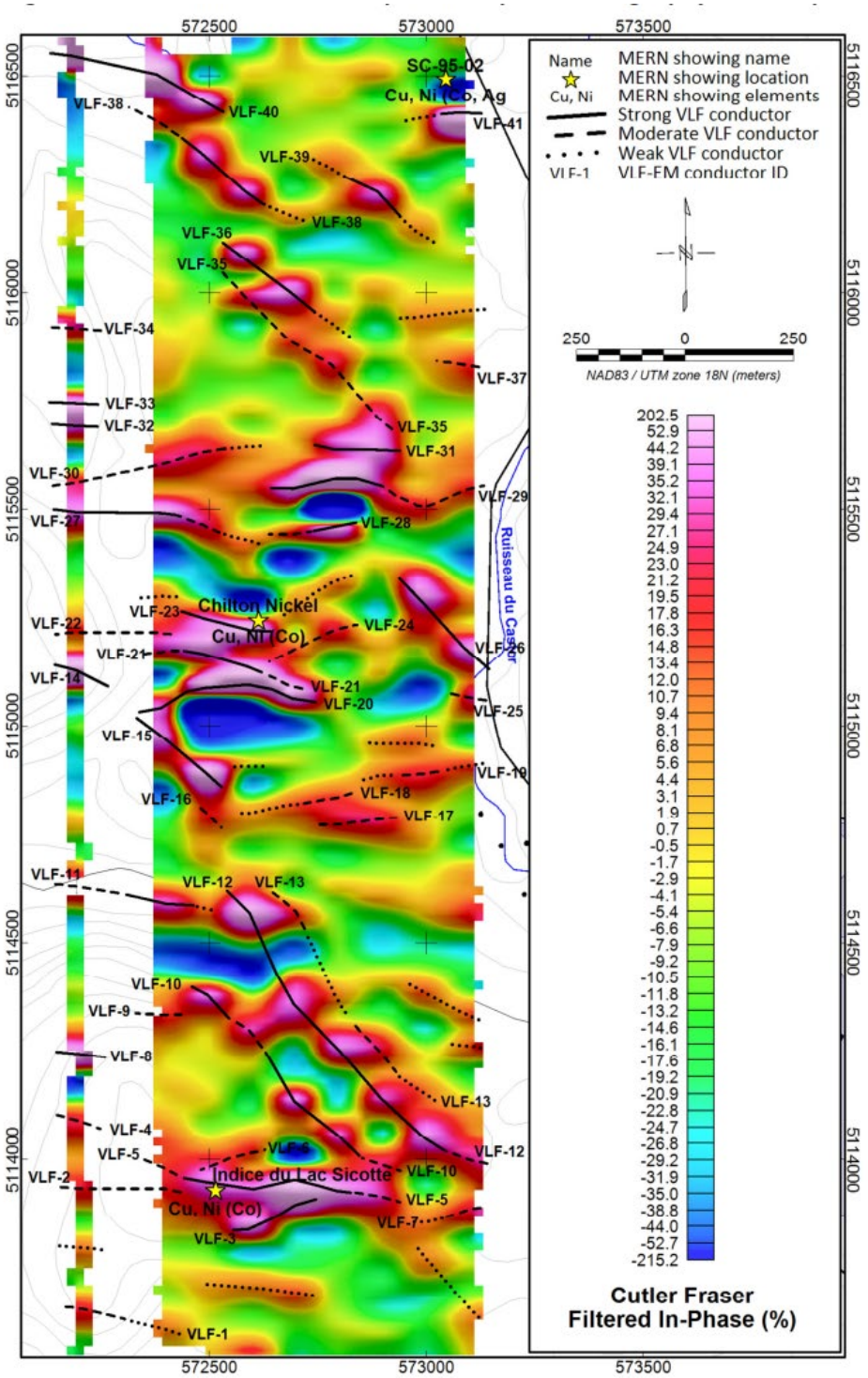



**Figure 7 – Cutler Fraser filtered in-phase component and geophysical interpretation (from Dubé, 2017).**

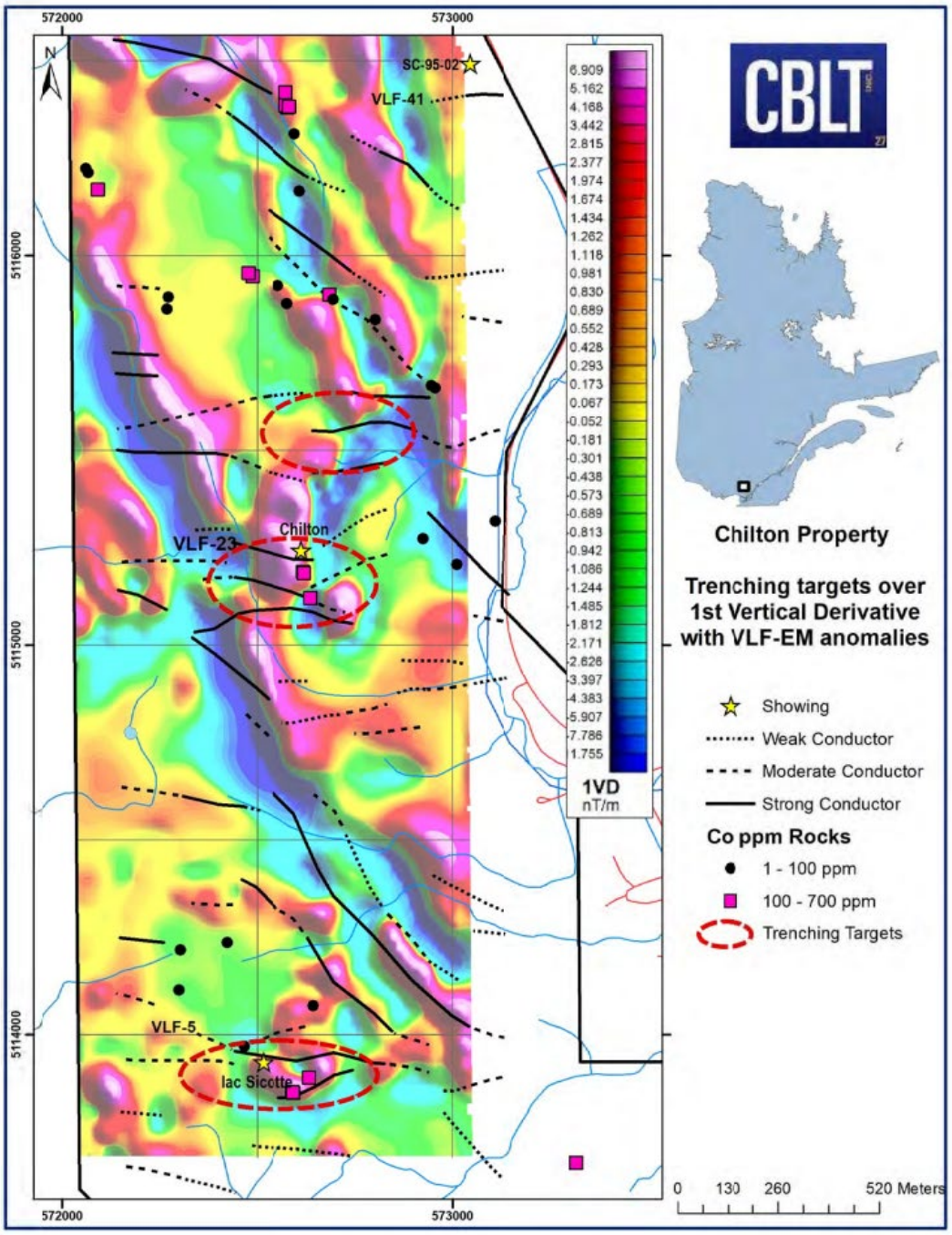



**Figure 8 – 2017 Trenching targets over 1st Vertical Derivative with VLF-EM anomalies (from Fekete, 2018a).**

# 7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

## 7.1 Regional geology

The Property is located in the lower part of the Canadian Shield, the Grenville Province. Divided into several subprovinces, Chilton Property is associated with the Allochtone Subprovince. This Subprovince is in contact to the south with the Saint-Laurent Platform, which is composed primarily of sedimentary rocks, and to the north, with the metamorphosed rocks of the Parautochtone Subprovince. The west part of the Allochtone Subprovince, where the Property is located, consists majorly of marble, quartzite, pelite, and amphibolite, dated 0.985 to 1.6 Ga (SIGEOM, 2022). The juxtaposition of the Allochthone to the Parautochthone occurred during the Grenvillian orogenic cycle (1.09 to 0.985 Ga; Rivers et al., 1989). Allochthonous rocks were metamorphosed to amphibolite to granulite facies during the Ottawa phase of the Grenvillian orogeny (1.09 to 1.02 Ga; Rivers et al., 2012). A few areas reached eclogite facies, including rocks in the Manicouagan imbricate zone in central Grenville (e.g., Indares and Dunning, 1997).[2]

The two main geological units present on the Property are the Grenville series and the Morin series. The Morin series starts in the northeastern corner of the Property and makes a corridor down the middle to reach the southwestern corner while the Grenville series is present on the two other corners.

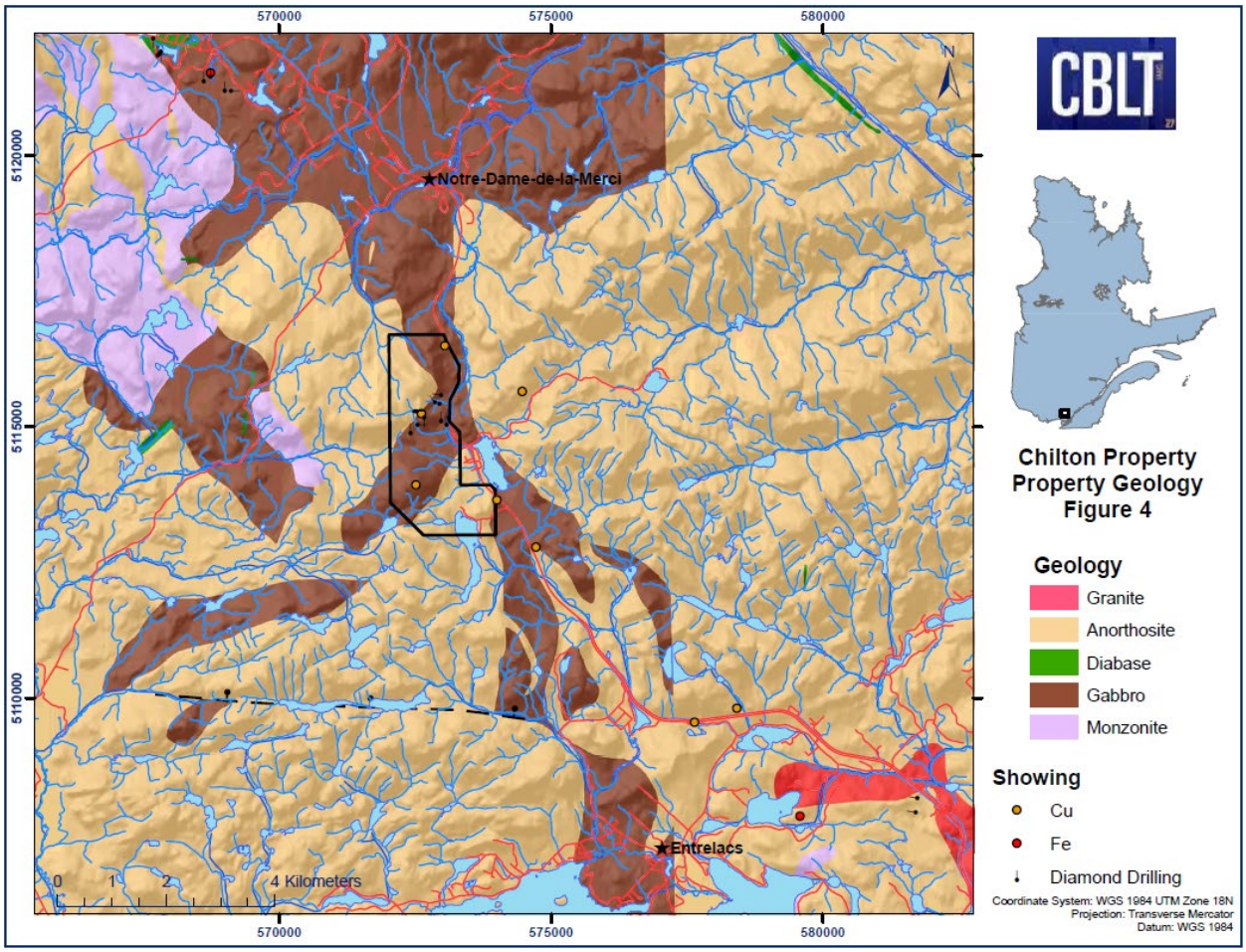
It is believed that two regional faults are running through the region, along an N80W trend. They cut through the anorthosite and the Grenville series. The piece of evidence is a truncation of the gabbroic anorthosite “tongue” and trituration of the adjacent anorthosite (Klugman, 1960).

## 7.2 Local geology

A 1:63,360 geological mapping was done in the region of Chertsey, Wexford, and Doncaster in 1960 by M.A. Klugman for the former Ministry of Mines. The geological setting of the Property is shown in Figure 9, a modified map from the Ministry of Mines. Information is accessible through the public Système d’information géominière du Québec (SIGÉOM) and has been used to identify the geological units and structural features present on the Chilton Property.

[2] Translated from https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-de-grenville/allochtone/, 2022.

The Property is underlain by two main geological units, the Grenville Series and the Morin Intrusive Series. The Morin series creates a corridor across the Property on a NE-SW axis and covers more than half the ground. The Grenville series covering the rest is composed of metasedimentary rocks.



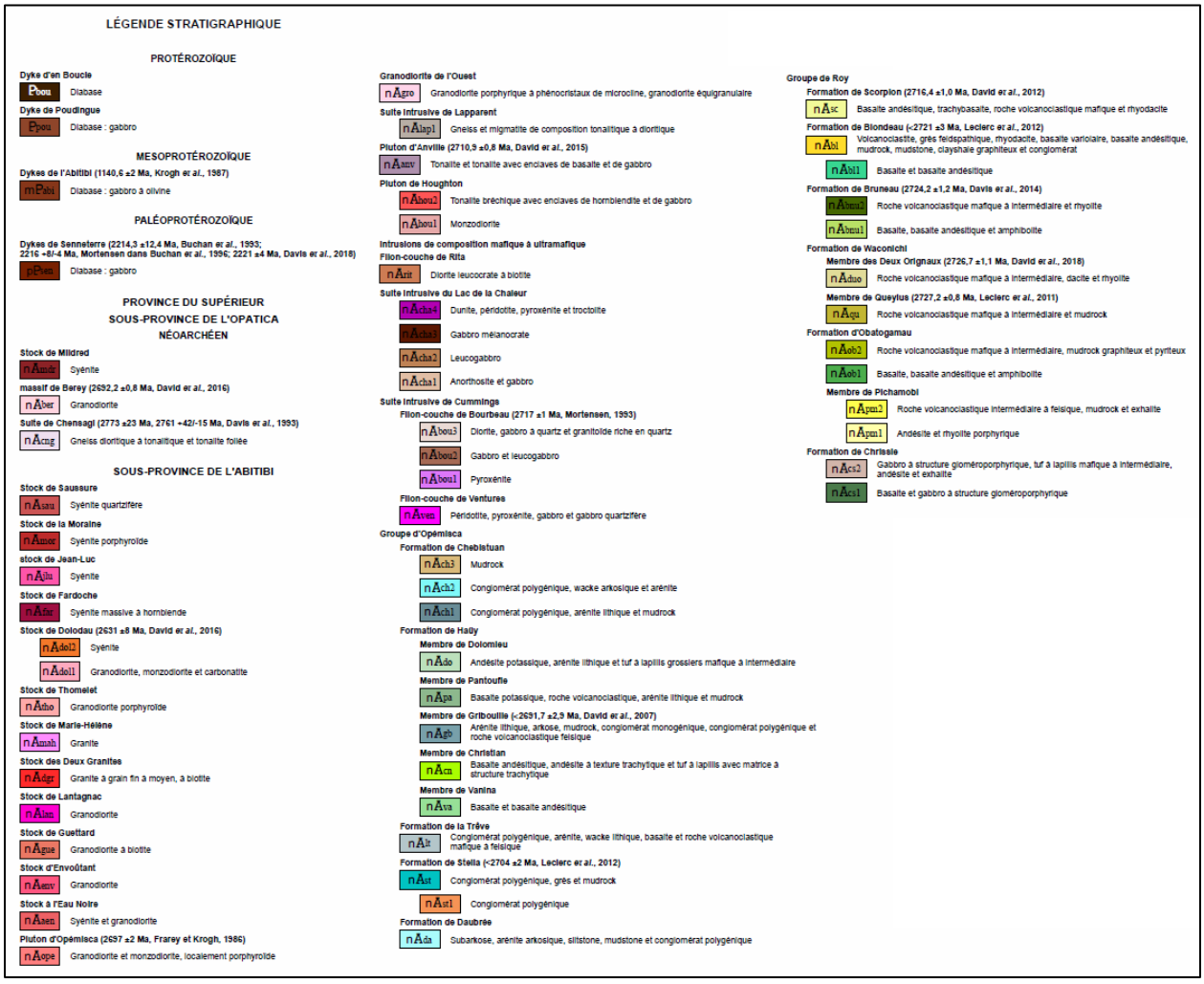



**Figure 9 & Figure 10– Geological map of Lac des Deux Orignaux region (Chilton Property boundaries in black) (after MERN, 2021; Fekete, 2017b, for CBLT Inc.). Stratigraphic legend from the original geological map by the MERN (2021).**

## 7.2.1 *Grenville series*

### *7.2.1.1 Quartzite and impure quartzite*

Present on almost all outcrops, quartzite is either in thin stratifications in paragneiss, or metric massive banks. It is sometimes white or grey, sometimes opalescent. The color of the impure variation can go from white to pink. There are small rusted cavities that come from weathered iron minerals. Secondary minerals of that quartzite are hornblende, biotite, pyroxene, phlogopite, sphene, ilmenite, zircon, and limonite (Klugman, 1960, RG 094). The most common apparition of the impure type is feldspar quartzite. It is located near the contact between the Grenville series and gabbroic and anorthositic rocks. Analyses showed that

this quartzite is mostly big quartz crystals with finely grained minerals encased in it. Graphitic quartzite and limonitic quartzite can be colored between white and yellow and their alteration is rusty because of oxidation of iron minerals present inside. Quartzite can also be associated with mica, more commonly biotite. It is present in rich layers that sometimes turn into quartzofeldspathic gneiss.

#### *7.2.1.2 Gneisses*

Gneiss containing sillimanite, garnet, and quartz can be observed in the Grenville series. It is granulated with dark minerals and sillimanite elongated along the foliation axis. Those rocks contain approximately 70% quartz, 18% sillimanite, 7% garnet, and 5% chlorite. Andesine and hornblende gneiss is presented in very distinct and clear layers. It varies from green to dark green depending on the quantity of the hornblende. Andesine and biotite gneiss is present too, the only difference with its hornblende counterpart is the proportion of biotite to hornblende. The last type of gneiss is a reactionary gneiss. They are classified that way because of their reaction to the later intrusion of anorthositic and syenitic rocks. It is hard to determine what these gneisses are because they were reworked more or less depending on the location. Rocks are found on the microscope to have medium-grained and fine-grained alternative layers. The alteration minerals are chlorite, sillimanite, muscovite, magnetite, and many others (Klugman, 1960, RG 094).

#### *7.2.1.3 Metamorphosed pyroxenite*

Resembling andesite and hornblende gneiss, metamorphosed pyroxenite is layered in quartzite and gneisses of the region. It is medium-grained, slightly gneissic, and green to dark green with white and brown spots. The pyroxenite is composed of diopside, plagioclase, and quartz. The proportion of the latter is between 3 and 20%. As for potassic feldspar and biotite, the proportion can get up to 12%.

### 7.2.2 *Intrusions*

#### *7.2.2.1 Morin Series*

The Morin series, or Morin Anorthositic Suite, is an intrusion dated approximately 1.1 Ga. It comprises mainly anorthosite or gabbro, sometimes banded, with some minor addition of pyroxenite and melanogabbro. The central part of this Suite is an anorthosite with mauve-colored plagioclase crystals. The whole massif is surrounded by jotunite and mangerite (Lacasse, 1996; GM 54214). According to Klugman (1960; RG 094): "*The most common colors are light green, blue, mauve, grey and dark grey. We can also*

*find large areas in the south and south-west of the region, a blue and brown anorthosite. This color diversity does not seem to indicate any diversity in composition"*.

Minerals associated with the gabbro are often magnetite, ilmenite, and biotite, while those composing the rock itself are plagioclase feldspar, pyroxene, hornblende, and labradorite (Salamis, 1959; GM 08742).

## 7.3 Structural geology

The Grenvillian orogenesis, which began around 1.08 Ga ago and lasted around 100 Ma, is the definitive factor for the remodeling of rocks in the property area (Gower & Krogh, 2002). It is characterized by intense magmatism and deformation, accompanied by metamorphism. It also corresponds to two (2) phases of crust shortening; the Ottawa phase (1.09 up to 1.02 Ga) and the Rigolet phase (1005 up to 980 Ma).

## 7.4 Mineralization

Work done on the Property since the 1950's found 3 mineralized zones: Chilton Showing, lake Sicotte Showing, and SC-95-02.

### 7.4.1 *Chilton showing*

A deposit of pyrrhotite occurs about 1 kilometer NW of Marcheur Lake. The host rock is a white quartzite intruded by a magnetite-rich gabbroic anorthosite. The higher-grade intervals are found in a zone of about 650 meters long and 50 meters wide. Grab samples from trenches reported some assays reaching 1.23% Ni and 0.33% Cu. A 10 meters intersection in a drillhole reported 0.3% Ni and 0.2% Cu (Vesely, 1971). According to C. Salamis (1959), *"the deposit is massive, highly magnetic pyrrhotite which weathers to a dark red-brown gossan showing a white "iron bloom" along fractures. Disseminated throughout the pyrrhotite are crystals and pods of pyroxene".*

### 7.4.2 *Lake Sicotte Showing*

The dimensions of the mineralized zone composing this showing are approximately 110m by 60m. Mineralization seems polyphase; the first type is massive sulphides forming potentially metric deposits dominated by pyrrhotite, and the second one is in dykes containing higher copper grades (Ducharme, 1996; GM 54829). An outcrop from one of the trenches (Trench 1a) around lake Sicotte has revealed sulphide-bearing leuconorite and pyroxenite. The latter has a medium to coarse-grained aspect and granoblastic

texture. Trench 1a contains up to 5% sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite) with the presence of iron-titanium oxide. Massive sulphide veinlets fill the local fractures present in the shear zones and centimetric to decimetric veins cut through the rock. A norite dyke in Trench 1a contains around 25% sulphides. Trench 1b contains around 3% sulphides enclosed in a fine-grained norite with plurimetric masses of orthopyroxenite and medium-grained melanorite containing up to 20% sulphides. The presence of titanium-iron magnetite is also noted (SIGEOM, 2022).

### 7.4.3 *SC-95-02*

SC-95-02 Showing was found in 1995. It is composed of disseminated mineralization of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite found in an ultramafic zone inside the Morin anorthositic gabbro. The sample coming from this outcrop graded 2,108 ppm Cu, 3,907 ppm Ni, and 772 ppm Co (Lacasse, 1996; GM 54214).

The only showing to have not been the subject of further work is SC-95-02.

# 8 Deposit Types

The deposits in the region of the Property are often intrusions of gabbro or anorthosite, sometimes several miles long, containing either disseminated or massive sulphides. Those intrusions are contained in some basic to ultra-basic rocks, like pyroxenite, peridotite and paragneiss. The mineralization can also be present within the shear zones (Vesely, 1971).

Two (2) main types of mineralizations have been found on the Property (Lacasse, 1996):

1 Dominant pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite in lesser amounts or traces, disseminated in the more mafic parts of the Morin series, especially pyroxenite. Pyroxenite lenses or irregularities centimeters to meters wide are present in the anorthositic gabbro and gabbroic anorthosite.

2 Sulphides-rich metric veins filling fractures found mainly in the anorthosite and gabbro and mafic facies of Morin rocks. The sulphides are consisting of a majority of pyrrhotite, and lesser amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. Those same veins could be found in fractures of metasediments. That type of mineralization is associated with hydrothermal remobilization.

# 9 Exploration

## 9.1 Sampling procedures

Exploration work has been performed on the Property for four (4) days, from September 19th to September 22nd, 2022. The work was divided into different objectives. The first one consisted in walking the many dirt trails crosscutting the Property with a Beep-Mat to locate some VLF targets delimited in the 2017 aerial survey executed by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience. The goal was then to collect channel samples or grab samples from the targets found. The team proceeded as follows:

- Locating the target following the sound indications of the ground geophysical tool, the Beep-Mat Figure 7);
- Walking over the target in every direction to locate the best response quantified by the Beep-Mat;
- Using a shovel, dig the overburden to reach the underlying bedrock;
- Washing the bedrock and writing down a brief description of the rock;
- Using a coresaw -or a chisel and a geologist hammer- to collect a sample (Figure 8);
- Bagging each sample with an individual tag number for further reference;
- For each channel sample, measure the length on which the sample was cut, collecting the GPS coordinates of the location of the beginning of the channel, its azimuth, and weighting the sample;
- For each grab sample, collect the GPS coordinates of the location where the sample was taken, and weighting the sample;
- Take note of all this information in an Excel® spreadsheet.

A second method aimed to validate results from trenches performed in 1995. In that case, one grab sample was collected and the information relative to that sample was noted as described above.

Finally, a third method aimed to validate results from the three (3) trenches executed in 2018 on Lac Sicotte showing. At this location, various samples were collected from two of these trenches.

The sampling approach and methodology, as well as the QA/QC program, are thoroughly detailed in Section 11 hereafter.

**Figure 11 – The Beep-Mat Electromagnetic survey on exposed outcrops at the Property.**

**Figure 12 – GMG's technician operating the rock saw to collect channel samples on VLF-40.**

**Table 4: List of the channel and grab samples of 2022.**

| Name | Field ID | Type | Lab ID | Weight (g) | Northing (UTM Zone 18T) | Easting (UTM Zone 18T) | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018-Channel 2 | A | Grab | 23701 | 3392.7 | 5113906 | 572631 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 2 | B | Grab | 23702 | 2285.7 | 5113907 | 572632 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 2 | C | Grab | 23703 | 1316.2 | 5113887 | 572632 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 2 | D | Grab | 23704 | 1608.2 | 5113884 | 572638 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 3 | A | Grab | 23705 | 561.1 | 5113885 | 572571 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 3 | B | Grab | 23706 | 1371.8 | 5113925 | 572550 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2018-Channel 3 | C | Grab | 23707 | 2220.9 | 5113848 | 572587 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |
| 2022-VLF40-C | A | Channel | 23708 | 4035.5 | 5116513 | 572296 | 0 | 0.48 | 0.48 | Paragneiss |
| 2022-VLF40 | B | Channel | 23709 | 4203 | 5116513 | 572296 | 0.48 | 0.98 | 0.5 | Paragneiss |
| VLF20 | A | Grab | 23710 | 2589.5 | 5115011 | 572439 | - | - | - | Anorthosite |
| 1995-Trench | A | Grab | 23711 | 3388.7 | 5115030 | 572498 | - | - | - | Highly weathered gabbro with mm pyrite crystals (variable %) |

## 9.2 Results

Eleven (11) grab and channel samples were sent to SGS Canada laboratory in Quebec City for analysis. The sample preparation method and analysis prodecure is detailed in section 11. Results for cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), and nickel (Ni) are presented here after.

**Table 5: List of the channel and grab samples of 2022 with SGS assay results.**

| Sample No. | Target/Drillhole | Type | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Co (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23701 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 2, Sample A | grab | | | | 168 | 3560 | 647 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23702 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 2, Sample B | grab | | | | 72 | 166 | 356 |
| 23703 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 2, Sample C | grab | | | | 125 | 689 | 488 |
| 23704 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 2, Sample D | grab | | | | 824 | 6190 | 2940 |
| 23705 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 3, Sample A | grab | | | | 104 | 510 | 305 |
| 23706 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 3, Sample B | grab | | | | 236 | 1150 | 1060 |
| 23707 | Lac Sicotte Showing, Trench 3, Sample C | grab | | | | 161 | 4830 | 433 |
| 23708 | Conductor VLF-40, Sample A, Az 249° Magnetic | channel | 0.00 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 204 | 73 | 50 |
| 23709 | Conductor VLF-40, Sample B, Az 247° Magnetic | channel | 0.48 | 0.98 | 0.50 | 203 | 75 | 47 |
| 23710 | Conductor VLF-20 | grab | | | | 124 | 9 | < 20 |
| 23711 | Chilton showing, Trenches of 1995 | grab | | | | 142 | 601 | 344 |

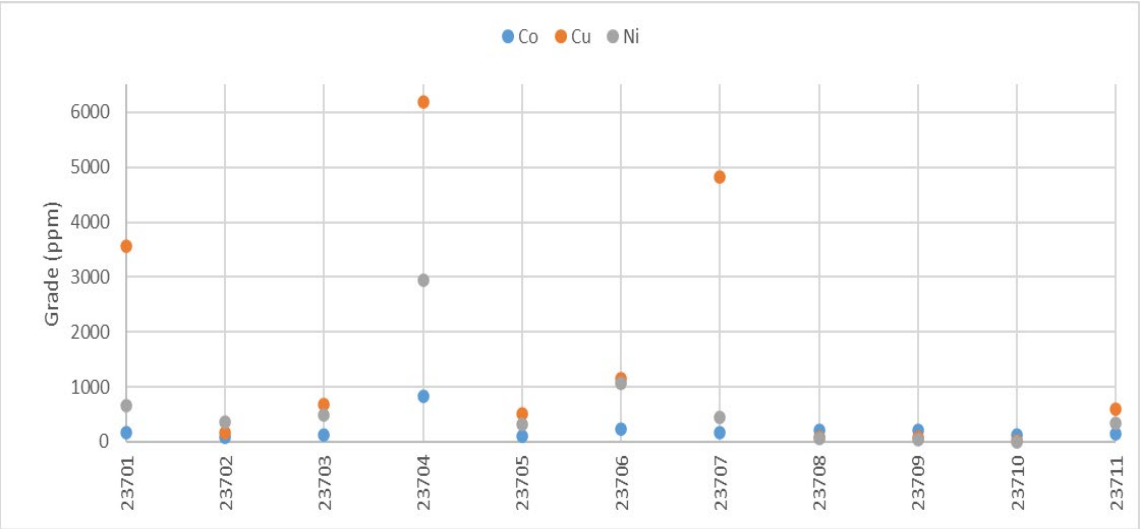



**Figure 13 – Assay results from SGS for grab and channel samples from 2022 exploration program.**

## 9.3 Interpretation of results

Samples 23701, 23704, and 23707 show copper grades of 3560 ppm Cu, 6190 ppm Cu, and 4830 ppm Cu, respectively. Those results are moderately high. The other assay results are not significant.

The results from the 2018 grab samples taken within the trenches can be compared with the new results obtained from grab samples of that 2022 exploration program. Unfortunately, the exact name of the 2018 samples and their exact locations are not provided to the authors. Nonetheless, the Figure 6 and Table 5 shows assay similarities within the same area for both samples of 2018 and 2022.

**Table 6: Comparison on assay values between grab samples of 2018 vs 2022, per trench.**

| Grab samples in 2018 trenches (2018) | | | | Grab samples in 2018 trenches (2022) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) | Cu (ppm) |
| **TRENCH 3** | | | | | | | |
| MIN | 7 | 33 | 18 | | 104 | 305 | 510 |
| MAX | 796 | 4500 | 17200 | | 236 | 1060 | 4830 |
| AVERAGE | 193 | 977 | 1929 | | 167 | 599 | 2163 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **TRENCH 2** | | | | | | | |
| MIN | 8 | 42 | 5 | | 72 | 356 | 166 |
| MAX | 2170 | 5610 | 10200 | | 824 | 2940 | 6190 |
| AVERAGE | 266 | 1122 | 1135 | | 297 | 1108 | 2651 |
| | | | | | | | |
| **ALL TRENCHES COMBINED** | | | | | | | |
| MIN | 7 | 33 | 5 | | 72 | 305 | 166 |
| MAX | 2170 | 5610 | 17200 | | 824 | 2940 | 6190 |
| AVERAGE | 198 | 899 | 1344 | | 241 | 890 | 2442 |

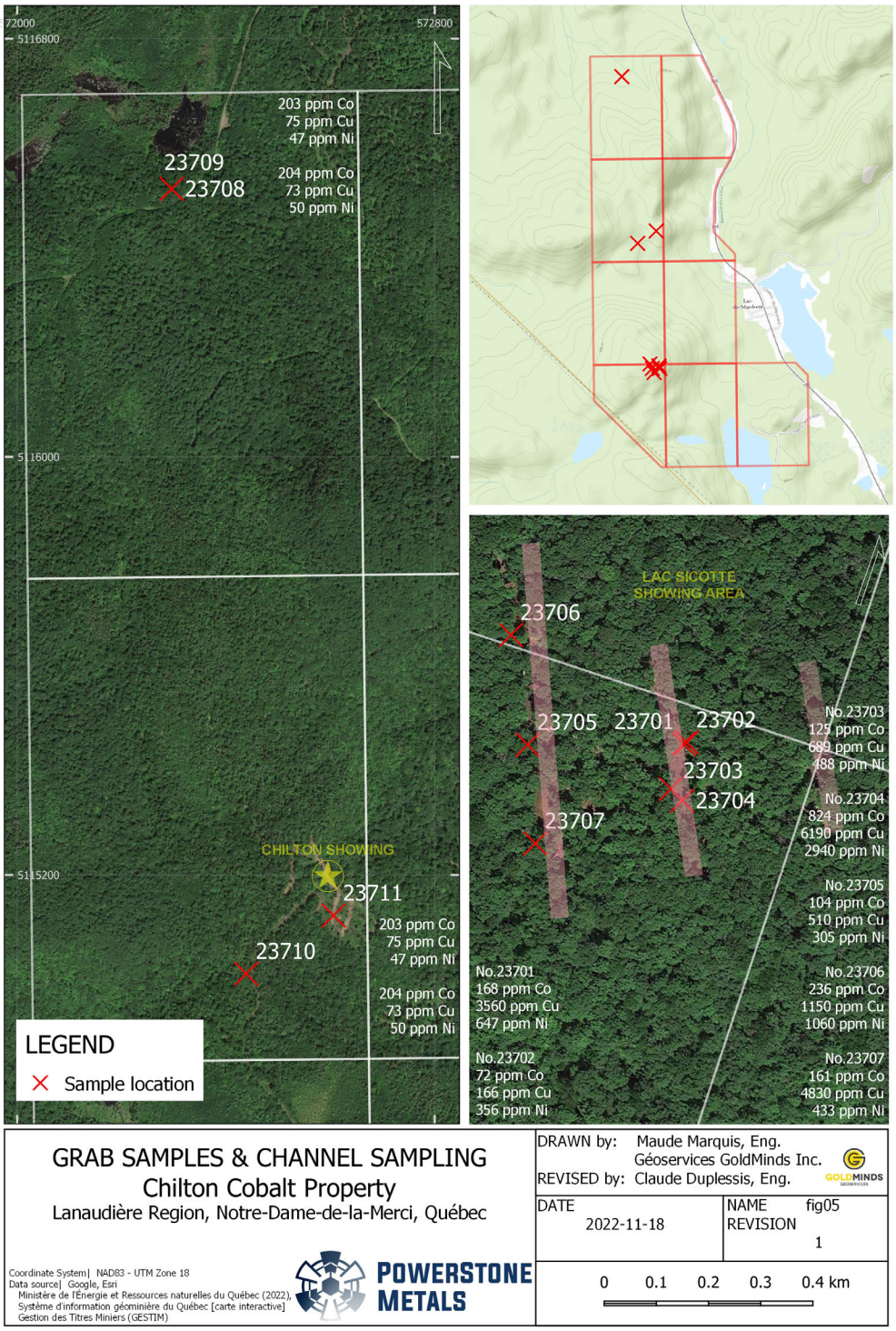



**Figure 14 – Grab samples & Channel sampling locations.**

# 10 Drilling

## 10.1 DDH Campaign of 2022

From September 21st up to September 30th, 2022, a diamond drilling campaign occurred on the Property. A total of three (3) holes were drilled, totaling 230.30 meters of cores (CC-22-01; CC-22-02; CC-22-03)(Figure 16). From those holes, 45 samples were assayed at SGS Canada Laboratory located in Quebec City (Quebec, CA), which includes 2 standards and 2 blank samples.

Table 6, shows detailed information on the diamond holes drilled on the Property in September of 2022.

**Table 7: Diamond drill holes data (UTM coordinates, NAD 83 Zone 18)**

| Hole Name | Northing (UTM Zone 18T) | Easting (UTM Zone 18T) | Elevation (m) | Azimut (°) | Dip (°) | Length (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CC-22-01 | 5114564 | 572318 | 488 | 0 | -90 | 57.00 |
| CC-22-02 | 5116502 | 572328 | 450 | 0 | -90 | 91.00 |
| CC-22-03 | 5116540 | 572361 | 440 | 0 | -90 | 82.30 |

*drillholes aren't surveyed as of today


**Figure 15 – Diamond Drill on vertical hole CC-22-03.**

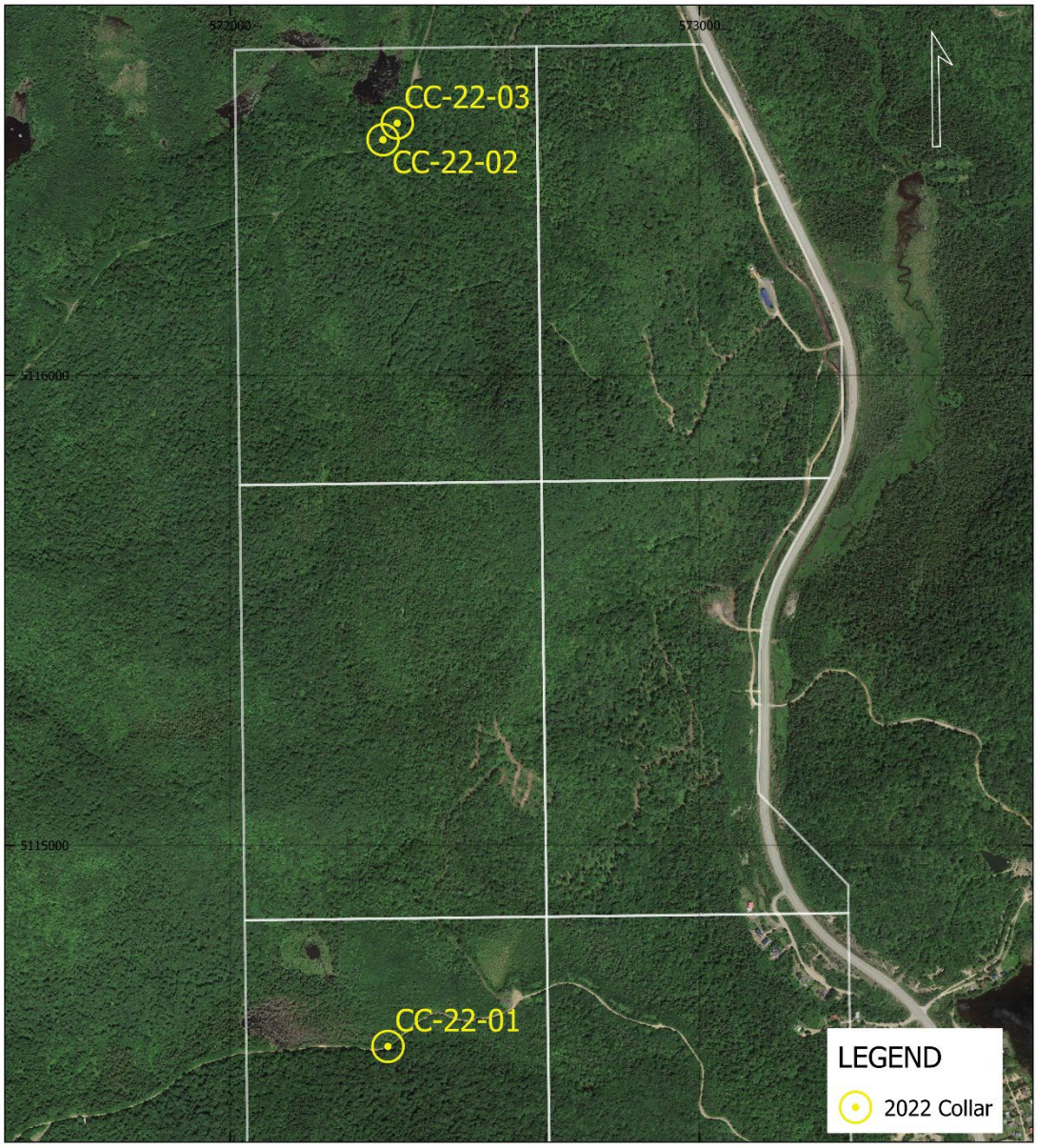



**Figure 16 – Drillhole collars of the 2022 drilling campaign with delimited claims.**

# 11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

## 11.1 Sampling approach and methodology

The sampling approach was established by GMG during the drilling work. Core logging of holes was performed by Maude Marquis Eng. All logging activities took place in a temporary installation nearby the drill following procedures further described herein.

At the reception, all core boxes were stored directly next to the logging table, on the ground. All core boxes were progressively opened and placed in order on the logging table. All meterage wood blocks were verified to control core box numbers and any possible mistakes made during drilling procedures.

Logging procedures included a mineral description of geological units and sub-units in terms of color, grain size, alteration, accessory minerals, and fracture descriptions. These descriptive data were entered on a Microsoft Excel® sheet and compiled by drillhole. Pictures of the core boxes were taken, one showing dry cores and the second, damp cores. Once the geology is described, the geologist marks the beginning and the end of the samples directly onto the core with a red-colored wax crayon.

A sample length average of 0.7 meter was used. Sample lengths of 0.5 to 0.9 meter were selected for intervals with clear signs of mineralization (pyrite and pyrrhotite) or within a breccia. Sample intervals of 0.95 up to 1.25 meters were taken within the geological units when no significant sulfides were observed.

Numbered sample tags were placed at the beginning of each sample, together with distinctive arrows on the core marking the beginning and end intervals. The tag numbers are integrated into the database on Microsoft Excel® sheet.

### 11.1.1 *Sample preparation*

All core samples were cut in half using a manual hydraulic core splitter (Figure 17).

For all samples, one half of the core was retained and placed back in the core box, respecting the original orientation and position. Sample tags were stapled to the bottom of the box at the beginning of each sample interval so that each sample could be relocated following future handling, transportation, and storage.

A total of 45 samples were prepared from the 230.30 meters extracted core from September of 2022. It includes 2 Standards (samples with measured grades of Ni, Cu, and Co) and 2 Blanks (silica sand) that were inserted between intervals of about 20 samples in the shipment to the laboratory.

The core was cut using a hydraulic core splitter, bagged and then transported to the SGS Canada laboratory in Quebec City, for chemical characterization by 4-acid digest and ICP-AES (GC_ICP42C). That includes the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Se, Sn, Sr, Ti, Tl, V, Y, and Zn.

All samples were securely bagged and sealed with plastic zip-ties in translucent plastic bags before being placed, in groups of five (5) or six (6), in much larger rice bags. All rice bags were shipped to the SGS Laboratory in Quebec City, Québec, Canada.

Sample submittal form was included an email informing the laboratory of the date and method of the expedition the shipment made regarding these samples. Shipped samples were received in good standing.

**Figure 17 – GMG's technician uses the hydraulic core splitter to split the core into two halves.**

### 11.1.2 *Storage of core boxes*

Once the core samples are split, half of the core is left in the core boxes. A tag presenting the information regarding the name of the hole, the number of the box, and the beginning and the end of the interval or rock present in the box is affixed on one end of the wooden box. All boxes are then orderly stored on wooden pallets and located outside the Property, in a storage unit in Rawdon, G.D. Mini Entrepôts (Figure 18).

A padlock is in place on the unit's garage door and access to the site is by magnetic card, to ensure the security of the site.

**Figure 18 – Storage unit with core boxes placed on wooden pallets.**

## 11.2 Samples preparation (laboratory)

For the 2022 drilling campaign at Chilton Cobalt, one type of assay was done on the core samples, ICP-AES by 4-acid digestion.

A total of 41 core samples (not including blanks and standards) from the 2022 diamond drill cores were cut, bagged, and shipped to SGS Canada in Quebec City.

A total of 2 blank samples were inserted and 2 standards were included (STD1) as part of the QA/QC program. The material used for the custom-made blank is pool filter sand (silica sand). Standard STD1 corresponds to OREAS 86. SGS Canada carried out internal standard, blank and duplicate analyses.

The following analysis was performed on all the core samples, as prescribed by the GMG procedure:

ICP-AES by 4-acid digestion (SGS code: GC_ICP42C), using homogenized 200g sub-samples split pulverized to a $P_{85}$ of 75 µm.

## 11.3 Quality assurance and Quality control

The 2022 drilling campaign consisted of three (3) drillholes. A rigorous QA/QC program was established by the GMG team. This procedure includes the systematic addition of blanks and certified standards. The material used for the custom-made blank is pool filter sand (silica sand). The sampling preparation described here was performed under the supervision of GMG. Since all assays were analyzed at an independent and certified laboratory, no duplicates were sent to another laboratory.

The standards STD1 (OREAS) are certified reference materials prepared by OREAS using ore-grade drill core from the Nova Mine in Western Australia. The laboratory split the material into bags of 60 grams with nickel grading around 1.25% Ni ± 0.03%, copper grading 0.562% Cu ± 0.015%, and cobalt grading 507 ppm Co ± 23 ppm. In between the intervals planned by GMG, the standards were bagged in translucid bags identified by their unique sample tags.

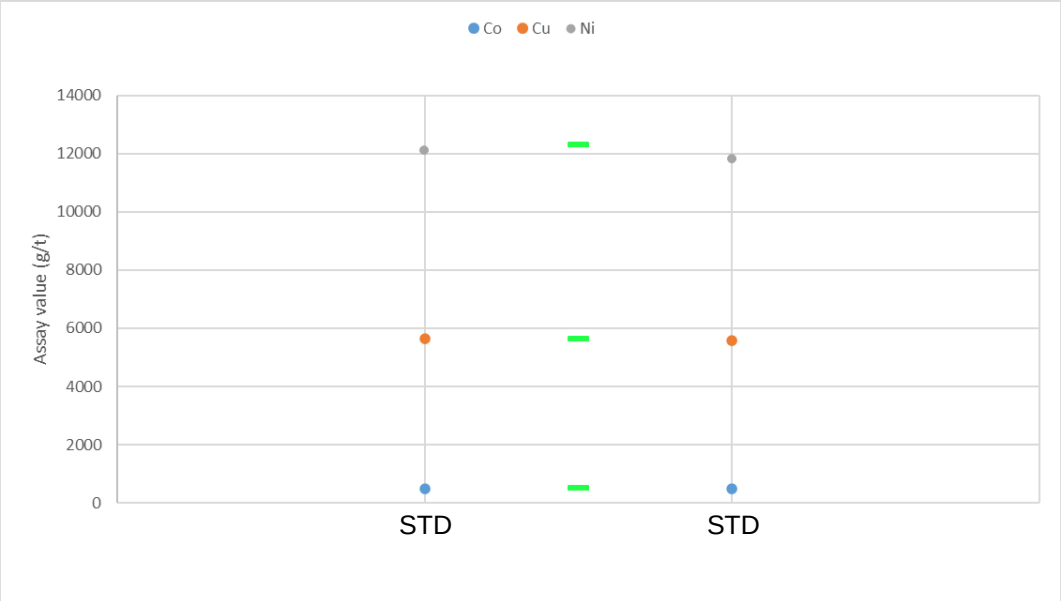



**Figure 19 - Distribution of standards (Oreas 86) used for the 2022 drilling campaign (green markers to mark the average of the standard used, according to the manufacturer's attestation).**

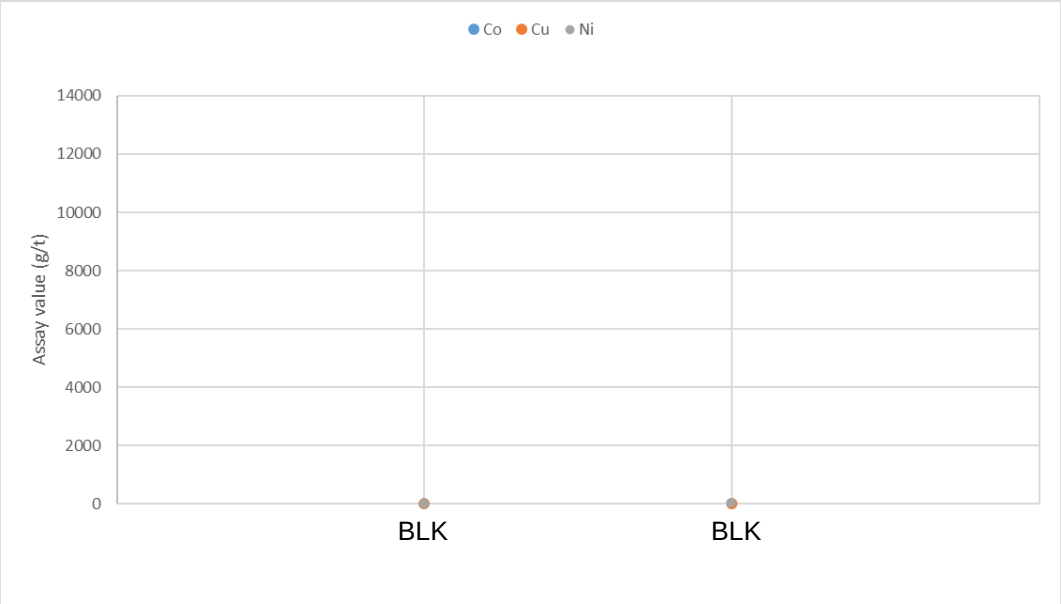



**Figure 20 – Distribution of blank samples (marble pebbles) used for the 2022 drilling campaign.**

The results of assay blank samples showed that there was no anomalous value in cobalt, copper, and nickel (Figure 19). With values of Co, Cu, and Ni under the detection limit of the method used by the laboratory.

Regarding the assay results of the standards, the OREAS 86 assayed twice by the laboratory show an average value of 478.5 ppm Co, compared to 507 ppm Co according to the certification from OREAS. The average value for copper is 5605 ppm Cu, compared to 5620 ppm Cu. And for the nickel, average value is 11950 ppm Ni, compared to the certified 12300 ppm Ni of OREAS.

The integration of blank and standard samples by GMG allowed the verification of the quality of the results provided by SGS Canada Laboratory. The authors did not visit the laboratories. however, it has a good reputation, assays are controlled with our QA/QC and the work has been done in a professional way. Furthermore, the laboratory is independent from PowerStone Metals Corp. and GoldMinds Geoservices. The authors believes that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices. Those were adequate and well suited for the purpose of the 2022 drilling program.

The GMG geologist and team took all possible actions to ensure the integrity and security of the samples from the drill sites to the laboratory. The samples and methods used by GMG's technical team, the laboratory analytical procedures and the management of the data are adequate and reliable.

GMG is satisfied with the drilling operations and no incidents or errors related to his responsibilities have been identified.

## 11.4 Results

**Table 8: List of the core samples of 2022 with SGS assay results for cobalt, copper, and nickel (ppm).**

| Sample No. | Drillhole | Type | From (m) | To (m) | Length (m) | Co (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23712 | CC-22-01 | core | 30.30 | 31.30 | 1.00 | 34 | 16 | 48 |
| 23713 | CC-22-01 | core | 31.30 | 32.55 | 1.25 | 49 | 72 | 91 |
| 23714 | CC-22-01 | core | 32.55 | 33.50 | 0.95 | 25 | 19 | 42 |
| 23715 | CC-22-01 | core | 33.50 | 34.50 | 1.00 | 22 | 15 | 27 |
| 23716 | CC-22-01 | core | 34.50 | 35.50 | 1.00 | 27 | 25 | 40 |
| 23717 | CC-22-01 | core | 35.50 | 36.50 | 1.00 | 18 | 10 | 32 |
| 23718 | CC-22-01 | core | 36.50 | 37.50 | 1.00 | 23 | < 5 | 40 |
| 23719 | CC-22-01 | core | 37.50 | 38.50 | 1.00 | 21 | 15 | 49 |
| 23720 | CC-22-01 | core | 38.50 | 39.50 | 1.00 | 30 | 159 | 93 |
| 23721 | CC-22-01 | core | 39.50 | 40.15 | 0.65 | 72 | 37 | 47 |
| 23722 | CC-22-01 | core | 40.15 | 40.65 | 0.50 | 134 | 71 | 249 |
| 23723 | CC-22-01 | core | 40.65 | 41.50 | 0.85 | 38 | 84 | 69 |
| 23724 | CC-22-01 | core | 41.50 | 42.40 | 0.90 | 27 | 96 | 55 |
| 23725 | CC-22-01 | core | 42.40 | 43.05 | 0.65 | 273 | 319 | 675 |
| 23726 | CC-22-01 | core | 43.05 | 44.00 | 0.95 | 29 | 287 | 112 |
| 23727 | | Standard | | | | 481 | 5630 | 12100 |
| 23728 | | Blank | | | | 2 | 2.5 | 10 |
| 23729 | CC-22-01 | core | 44.00 | 45.00 | 1.00 | 54 | 44 | 100 |
| 23730 | CC-22-01 | core | 45.00 | 46.00 | 1.00 | 41 | 41 | 97 |
| 23731 | CC-22-01 | core | 53.50 | 54.00 | 0.50 | 55 | 110 | 170 |
| 23732 | CC-22-02 | core | 4.00 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 154 | 51 | 36 |
| 23733 | CC-22-02 | core | 5.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 169 | 45 | < 20 |
| 23734 | CC-22-02 | core | 19.15 | 19.85 | 0.70 | 28 | 24 | 35 |
| 23735 | CC-22-02 | core | 19.85 | 20.55 | 0.70 | 72 | 69 | 78 |
| 23736 | CC-22-02 | core | 20.55 | 21.30 | 0.75 | 60 | 47 | 56 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23737 | CC-22-02 | core | 25.60 | 26.30 | 0.70 | 119 | 32 | < 20 |
| 23738 | CC-22-02 | core | 26.30 | 27.00 | 0.70 | 188 | 102 | 48 |
| 23739 | CC-22-02 | core | 27.00 | 27.70 | 0.70 | 162 | 52 | < 20 |
| 23740 | CC-22-02 | core | 37.50 | 38.50 | 1.00 | 128 | 28 | < 20 |
| 23741 | CC-22-02 | core | 52.00 | 52.70 | 0.70 | 132 | 64 | 33 |
| 23742 | CC-22-02 | core | 52.70 | 53.00 | 0.30 | 174 | 151 | 78 |
| 23743 | CC-22-02 | core | 53.00 | 53.75 | 0.75 | 142 | 52 | < 50 |
| 23744 | CC-22-02 | core | 54.90 | 55.60 | 0.70 | 153 | 62 | < 50 |
| 23745 | CC-22-02 | core | 55.60 | 56.25 | 0.65 | 159 | 73 | < 50 |
| 23746 | CC-22-02 | core | 61.95 | 62.55 | 0.60 | 134 | 33 | < 50 |
| 23747 | | Standard | | | | 476 | 5580 | 11800 |
| 23748 | | Blank | | | | 2 | 4.5 | 25 |
| 23749 | CC-22-02 | core | 62.55 | 63.30 | 0.75 | 157 | 36 | < 50 |
| 23750 | CC-22-02 | core | 81.90 | 82.50 | 0.60 | 30 | < 9 | < 50 |
| 23751 | CC-22-02 | core | 84.45 | 84.95 | 0.50 | 50 | 96 | 88 |
| 23752 | CC-22-03 | core | 9.50 | 10.00 | 0.50 | 253 | 100 | 69 |
| 23753 | CC-22-03 | core | 17.45 | 18.00 | 0.55 | 201 | 67 | < 50 |
| 23754 | CC-22-03 | core | 19.70 | 20.20 | 0.50 | 249 | 149 | 122 |
| 23755 | CC-22-03 | core | 41.95 | 42.45 | 0.50 | 69 | 69 | 57 |
| 23756 | CC-22-03 | core | 42.45 | 43.00 | 0.55 | 34 | 17 | < 50 |

The results are in accordance wth the absence of major sulphide segments intersected in the three (3) drillholes. The highest values are located in drillhole CC-22-01 between 42.40 and 43.05 m indepth. The sample grades 273 ppm Co, 319 ppm Cu, and 675 ppm Ni. This correlates with the core description indicating the presence of stringers of sulphides over a few centimeters. In addition to pyrite and possible chalcopyrite and pyrrhotine, pentlandite could explain the value of 675 ppm Ni and slightly higher value in cobalt in comparison with other samples.

# 12 Data Verification

The authors checked the existing data as well as all available reports. The collars have not been surveyed, and the locations of the diamond drillholes were only located approximately using the handheld GPS.

On November 23, 2022, the author Merouane Rachidi, Ph.D., P.Geo., of GoldMinds, visited the Chilton property.

The authors are of the opinion that the data used for the current report are of suitable quality.

## 12.1 Database

The Chilton database contains the DDH and trenches information and assay results. The authors reviewed the entire database and are of the opinion that the data provided is sufficiently accurate to perform the current technical report.

## 12.2 Site Visit

A first site visit was performed by Maude Marquis, Eng., and Adèle Masudi, GMG's intern, on July 24th, 2022. The goal was to verify the condition of the site, contact residents if necessary, and verify access for exploration work.

A personal inspection of the Property was done by Mr. Merouane Rachidi P.Geo., Geologist from GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. Mr. Rachidi visited the Property on November 23th, 2022, as an independent Qualified Person as defined in the NI 43-101.

## 12.3 Independent verification sampling

There are no certificates available to report on the accuracy of the data relative to the grab samples taken from neither the trenches in 1995 nor 2018. The new grab samples collected during the 2022 exploration work are intended to validate historical data and will be the only data with assay results from a certified lab accessible to this date.

### 12.3.1 *Security*

Quality assurance and quality control programs are typically set in place to ensure the reliability and faithfulness of the exploration data. Analytical control measures typically involve internal and external laboratory control measures implemented to continuously monitor the precision and accuracy of the sampling, preparation, and assaying. They are also important to prevent sample mix-ups and to monitor the voluntary or inadvertent contamination of samples.

The authors did not visit SGS Laboratory in Quebec City, however, it has a good reputation, assays are controlled by our QA/QC and the work has been done professionally. On their side, SGS developed its own Quality Management System and all operations are monitored to ensure precision, accuracy in the results, and reliability of the information they are providing. Their Quality Management System meets the requirement from the ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* for its in-house methods and is certified to the conformity assessment standard ISO 9001: 2015 *Quality Management Systems.* Furthermore, the laboratory is independent of 1270020 Ltd and GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. The authors believe that the sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures are consistent with generally accepted industry best practices.

The authors believe that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures were adequate and well-suited for the purpose of this Technical Report.

### 12.3.2 *Author's opinion on the adequacy of the data*

Mr. Rachidi believes that the new data collected and transmitted by SGS Canada Laboratory are reliable. Thereby, the adequacy of the database is confirmed for the purpose of this Technical Report.

# 13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgy Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out at this stage on the Property. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The present Technical Report does not disclose mineral resources. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 16 Mining Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 17 Recovery Methods

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 18 Project Infrastructure

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 19 Market Studies and Contracts

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 21 Capital and Operating Costs

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 22 Economic Analysis

The present Technical Report is not an Advanced Property Technical Report. Therefore, this section will not be discussed in the present document.

# 23 Adjacent Properties

## 23.1 Chilton Property adjacent claims

*The following information of this subsection is collected from SIGEOM, the Quebec government's title management system, on August 23rd, 2022.*

The entirety of the claims in the vicinity of the Property is 100% owned by Quebec Lithium Ltd., a private company. It is composed of 36 map-designed claims (CDC) divided into three (3) blocks by the limits of the Property. 11 claims border the north and north-west parts of the Property, 24 claims are located directly south of the Property, and one (1) claim is surrounded by Chilton Cobalt.

## 23.2 Other relevant information about adjacent properties

The information regarding adjacent properties is valid at the time of writing this report, collected from the spatial reference geomining information system of the Ministry (SIGEOM, 2022). The situation may have changed and the reader should rely only upon news from the owners of the adjacent properties.

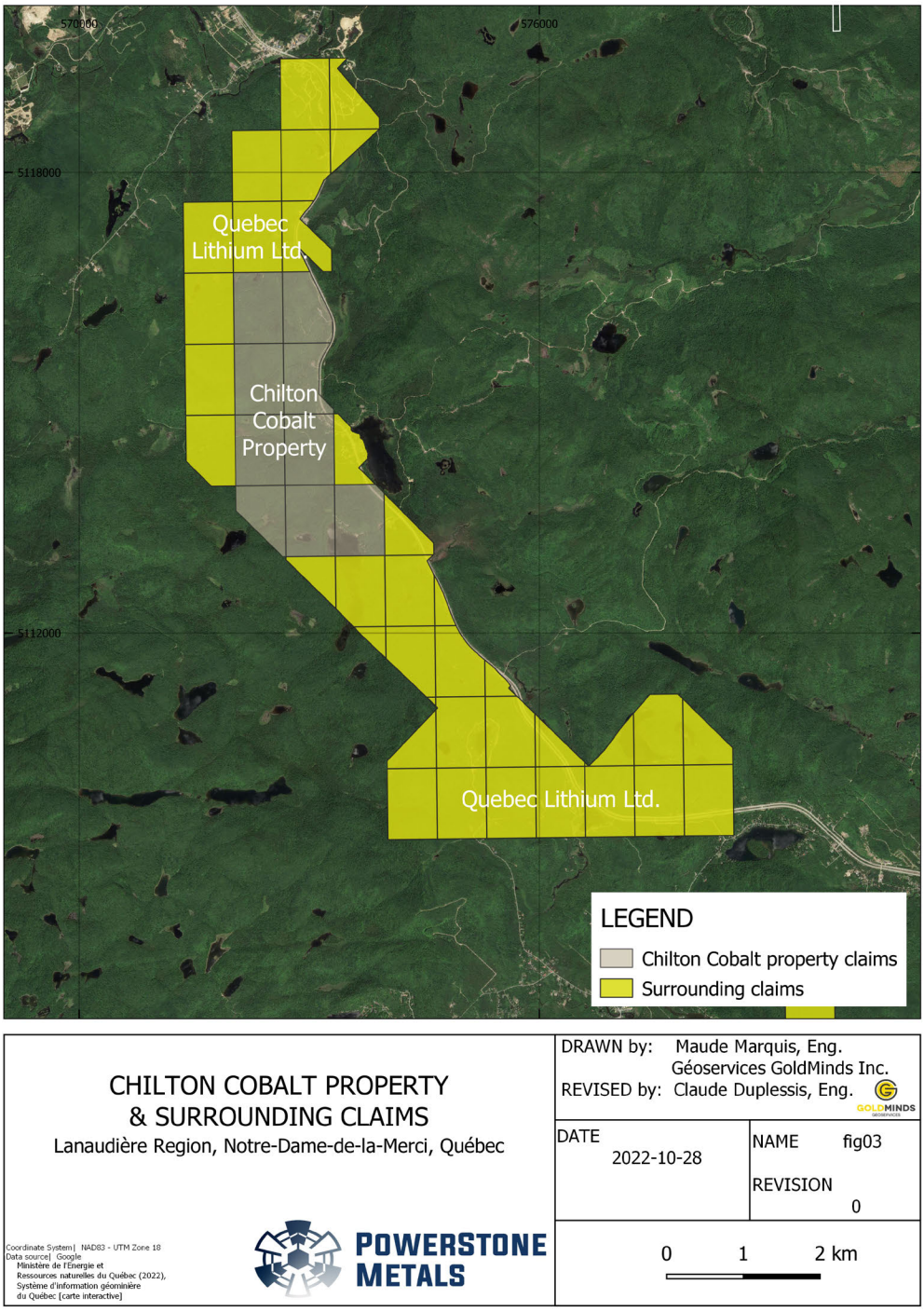



**Figure 21 – Top view - Localisation map of Chilton Property & surrounding claims, Lanaudière, Quebec.**

# 24 Other Relevant Data and Information

All relevant data and information regarding the project at this stage has been presented in other sections of the current report.

# 25 Interpretation and Conclusions

GMG was contracted by PowerStone Metals Corp. to prepare a Technical Report for the Chilton Cobalt property. The current report is the first NI 43-101 published about the property. The current Technical Report does not disclose a mineral resource estimate.

The latest exploration program was conducted by GMG on the Property: a surface grab sampling program and diamond drilling campaign of 230.30m in 2022.

Regarding the drilling campaign, the results shed light on two of the targets established by the 2017 geophysical survey, VLF-40 (priority 1; Dubé, 2017) and VLF-11 (priority 2; Dubé, 2017). Unfortunately, these targets proved to be inconclusive as to the potential for mineralization.

On Lac Sicotte showing, despite the current inability to perform bedrock mapping due to the high overburden thickness, the combination of the 2018 and 2022 grab sampling results leads us to believe that the mineralization would have an east-northeast trend. This observation would be tested at the very beginning of the new drilling program proposed hereafter. The Lac Sicotte showing is associated to the VLF-EM anomaly number 5, a target of first priority according to the report of Dubé (2017).

# 26 Recommendations

## 26.1 Introduction

Based on the results of the exploration programs and considering the Project's advancement and the information provided by the Company, the Authors recommend additional exploration work.

The authors believe that the deposit has prospective geology for discovering additional mineralized zones and the Company should continue to refine its understanding of the Property and define other potentially mineralized shear and fault/altered structures.

A significant additional exploration program is required on the Property. The authors propose a two-phase program of work for 2023, and additional work in a third phase for 2024. Phase II is conditional to the success of Phase I. The same logic is applicable to Phase III in relation to Phase II and I

## 26.2 Exploration program

### 26.2.1 *Exploration program for 2023*

Phase I - Geophysical survey

Covering the Property with a recent geophysical survey using the Versatile Tile Domain Electromanetic (VTEM) system is suggested. The VTEM is capable of detecting accurately a conductor at depths up to 400 m (based on survey done on the Caber volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-zinc deposit, Quebec). Some other methods can reach depths up to 450 m (VTEM-Plus), and 500 m (VTEM-Max) (Geotech, 2010).

This method is proposed for the Chilton Cobalt Property as the geophysical survey, the Very Low Frequency Electro-Magnetic (VLF-EM) of 2017, provided sub-surface conductors at limited depths. The VLF-EM ground survey as a depth penetration estimated between 40-60 m in resistive areas, and this depth can go down to 4-5 m in very conductive environments (Dubé, 2017).

During the short program of the 2022 campaign, and respecting the limits imposed by the accessibility of the trails by the machinery at that time, two (2) VLF-EM anomalies were tested through drilling: VLF-11 and

VLF-40. As reflected by the assays and the log descriptions, no mineralized occurrence of great length was intersected by the three (3) drillholes.

Phase II - Drilling

Prior to a new drilling program and in accordance with the locations of the conductors to be subject of further exploration, a plan for the development of access roads must be designed and executed. As of today, the access to the Chilton and Lac Sicotte showings is not possible for machinery, the current paths being too steep. This must be reviewed and the cutting permits obtained.

Following the execution of a new geophysical survey using a Versatile Tile Domain Electromagnetic system, the detailed conductors identified could be the target of a new drilling program. The second phase is conditional on the success of the first phase and will be adapted to the observations established at that time.

In accordance with the current geophysical interpretations of each conductor of 2017 and the Phase I results, a drilling program is highly recommended to test the conductive zones with a minimum depth of 150 m. As of today, 39 anomalies remain untested out of the 41 inditified in 2017's survey (Dubé, 2017). Of that number, 17 anomalies are classified as first priority by the 2017 geophisycal survey but this is subject to change based on the findings of Phase II. Thus, the execution of 10 drillholes is proposed to test the conductors.

Sampling all the cores for base metals and multielements is recommended.

### 26.2.2 *Exploration program for 2024*

Phase III – Drilling

In 2024, an additional phase of drilling could then test the other 29 anomalies that are classified as 1st, 2nd and 3rd priority. The third phase is conditional on the success of the two preceding phases and will be adapted to the observations established at that time.

## 26.3 Exploration and costs

The estimated costs for the recommended work programs of Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III on Chilton Cobalt Property are summarized in the table below (Table 9).

**Table 9: Summary of costs for the recommended work Phase I, II & III.**

| | Work Program Chilton Cobalt Property | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Description** | **Cost (CAD$)** |
| **2023** | **Phase I** – New geophysical survey. | $75,000 |
| | **Phase II** - Drilling program on known geophysical targets (10 holes; all-inclusive, $225/m). Total of 1,500 m. | $337,500 |
| | Roads and access. | $40,000 |
| | **TOTAL (1)** | **$452,500** |
| **2024** | **Phase III** - Drilling program testing additional targets (29 holes; all-inclusive, $225/m). Total of 4,350 m. | $978,750 |
| | Collar survey. | $4,000 |
| | Report update. | $35,000 |
| | **TOTAL (2)** | **$1,017,750** |
| | GREAT TOTAL (1+2) | $1,470,250 |

The Phase I and Phase II estimated budget of $452,500 should be contemplated to cover the proposed exploration work for 2023: geophysical survey, creation of accesses to drilling sites, and 1,500 meters of diamond drilling.

For 2024, further drilling is proposed in a program of $1,017,750 for 4,350 meters to test additional targets highlighted by geophysical surveys.

Subject to financing and target priority.

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**End of the Technical Report.**

# ANNEXE I – SGS Lab certificates

**SGS Canada Inc.**
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - KOL 2HO
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

**LR Internal Dept 14**
Attn : M. MaiManga

15-November-2022

**Date Rec. :** 18 October 2022
**LR Report :** **CA02137-OCT22**
**Project :** CA20M-00000-810-18749-07

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## Final Report

| Sample ID | Ag g/t | Al g/t | As g/t | Ba g/t | Be g/t | Bi g/t | Ca g/t | Cd g/t | Co g/t | Cr g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1: 23701 | < 2 | 24900 | < 40 | 42 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 20400 | < 2 | 168 | 1430 |
| 2: 23702 | < 2 | 18900 | < 40 | 548 | 0.6 | < 20 | 105000 | < 2 | 72 | 1420 |
| 3: 23703 | < 2 | 21000 | < 40 | 22 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 6740 | < 2 | 125 | 1450 |
| 4: 23704 | < 2 | 38700 | < 40 | 49 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 18100 | < 2 | 824 | 603 |
| 5: 23705 | < 2 | 65400 | < 40 | 100 | 0.4 | < 20 | 35900 | < 2 | 104 | 476 |
| 6: 23706 | < 2 | 17500 | < 40 | 28 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 9130 | < 2 | 236 | 1170 |
| 7: 23707 | < 2 | 12400 | < 40 | 16 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 28300 | < 2 | 161 | 718 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1: 23701 | 3560 | 168000 | 1900 | < 20 | 109000 | 1790 | < 5 | 1360 | 647 | < 200 |
| 2: 23702 | 166 | 86800 | 2780 | < 20 | 106000 | 1310 | < 5 | 2140 | 356 | 2200 |
| 3: 23703 | 689 | 182000 | 320 | < 20 | 109000 | 2510 | < 5 | 355 | 488 | < 200 |
| 4: 23704 | 6190 | 229000 | 1090 | 23 | 57600 | 1120 | < 5 | 6760 | 2940 | < 200 |
| 5: 23705 | 510 | 127000 | 2920 | < 20 | 59800 | 1380 | < 5 | 13600 | 305 | < 200 |
| 6: 23706 | 1150 | 216000 | 805 | < 20 | 98800 | 2240 | < 5 | 2040 | 1060 | < 200 |
| 7: 23707 | 4830 | 184000 | 288 | < 20 | 99600 | 2390 | < 5 | 1270 | 433 | < 200 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1: 23701 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 36 | 2950 | < 30 | 197 | 14.9 | 172 |
| 2: 23702 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 215 | 4450 | < 30 | 206 | 22.5 | 88 |
| 3: 23703 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 15 | 2260 | < 30 | 337 | 9.3 | 250 |
| 4: 23704 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 149 | 1290 | < 30 | 140 | 4.8 | 132 |
| 5: 23705 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 278 | 1390 | < 30 | 103 | 7.5 | 162 |
| 6: 23706 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 35 | 1580 | < 30 | 311 | 9.3 | 216 |
| 7: 23707 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 11 | 2240 | < 30 | 168 | 18.1 | 253 |

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| Sample ID | Ag g/t | Al g/t | As g/t | Ba g/t | Be g/t | Bi g/t | Ca g/t | Cd g/t | Co g/t | Cr g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8: 23708 | < 2 | 18500 | < 40 | 15 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 65600 | < 2 | 204 | 75 |
| 9: 23709 | < 2 | 24900 | < 40 | 25 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 58000 | < 2 | 203 | 137 |
| 10: 23710 | < 2 | 31400 | < 40 | 64 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 69300 | < 2 | 124 | 53 |
| 11: 23711 | < 2 | 28200 | < 40 | 249 | 0.4 | < 20 | 8130 | < 2 | 142 | 226 |
| 12: 23712 | < 2 | 107000 | < 40 | 126 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 64800 | < 2 | 34 | 302 |
| 13: 23713 | < 2 | 95500 | < 40 | 139 | 0.2 | < 20 | 36600 | < 2 | 49 | 149 |
| 14: 23714 | < 2 | 116000 | < 40 | 186 | 0.4 | < 20 | 62100 | < 2 | 25 | 148 |
| 15: 23715 | < 2 | 117000 | < 40 | 176 | 0.6 | < 20 | 81100 | < 2 | 22 | 231 |
| 16: 23716 | < 2 | 110000 | < 40 | 165 | 0.5 | < 20 | 80400 | < 2 | 27 | 159 |
| 17: 23717 | < 2 | 130000 | < 40 | 171 | 0.2 | < 20 | 74800 | < 2 | 18 | 208 |
| 18: 23718 | < 2 | 109000 | < 40 | 157 | 0.2 | < 20 | 48700 | < 2 | 23 | 145 |
| 19: 23719 | < 2 | 126000 | < 40 | 158 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 66200 | < 2 | 21 | 219 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8: 23708 | 73 | 232000 | 302 | < 20 | 48600 | 1900 | < 5 | 3910 | 50 | < 200 |
| 9: 23709 | 75 | 241000 | 511 | < 20 | 53100 | 2200 | < 5 | 4910 | 47 | < 200 |
| 10: 23710 | 9 | 216000 | 1450 | < 20 | 42700 | 1730 | < 5 | 7220 | < 20 | < 200 |
| 11: 23711 | 601 | 286000 | 8000 | < 20 | 21400 | 579 | < 5 | 7410 | 344 | 297 |
| 12: 23712 | 16 | 30000 | 4260 | < 20 | 27200 | 428 | < 5 | 24100 | 48 | < 200 |
| 13: 23713 | 72 | 61500 | 15400 | 24 | 50600 | 612 | < 5 | 13200 | 91 | 275 |
| 14: 23714 | 19 | 37600 | 9350 | < 20 | 29800 | 442 | < 5 | 25600 | 42 | 414 |
| 15: 23715 | 15 | 32800 | 5890 | < 20 | 22600 | 461 | < 5 | 27600 | 27 | < 200 |
| 16: 23716 | 25 | 38100 | 6080 | < 20 | 25000 | 528 | < 5 | 25400 | 40 | < 200 |
| 17: 23717 | 10 | 19800 | 5160 | < 20 | 15300 | 254 | < 5 | 30300 | 32 | < 200 |
| 18: 23718 | < 5 | 36700 | 21000 | < 20 | 33900 | 419 | < 5 | 18800 | 40 | < 200 |
| 19: 23719 | 15 | 27200 | 8490 | < 20 | 23600 | 388 | < 5 | 27600 | 49 | < 200 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8: 23708 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 53 | 64300 | < 30 | 1090 | 20.0 | 138 |
| 9: 23709 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 79 | 65300 | < 30 | 1030 | 17.2 | 151 |
| 10: 23710 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 121 | 56100 | < 30 | 902 | 19.6 | 104 |
| 11: 23711 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 85 | 2740 | < 30 | 82 | 7.7 | 76 |
| 12: 23712 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 529 | 2930 | < 30 | 93 | 4.3 | < 40 |
| 13: 23713 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 348 | 2950 | < 30 | 81 | 5.8 | 55 |
| 14: 23714 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 565 | 2390 | < 30 | 72 | 7.1 | < 40 |
| 15: 23715 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 675 | 1710 | < 30 | 70 | 7.9 | < 40 |
| 16: 23716 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 645 | 2100 | < 30 | 82 | 9.4 | 62 |
| 17: 23717 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 668 | 2860 | < 30 | 74 | 5.4 | < 40 |
| 18: 23718 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 415 | 1680 | < 30 | 61 | 4.3 | < 40 |
| 19: 23719 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 610 | 1810 | < 30 | 58 | 4.1 | < 40 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20: 23720 | < 2 | 102000 | < 40 | 174 | 0.3 | < 20 | 47600 | < 2 | 30 | 137 |
| 21: 23721 | < 2 | 77300 | < 40 | 158 | 0.2 | < 20 | 47700 | < 2 | 72 | 142 |
| 22: 23722 | < 2 | 93800 | < 40 | 160 | 0.3 | < 20 | 40400 | < 2 | 134 | 123 |
| 23: 23723 | < 2 | 97200 | < 40 | 129 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 65100 | < 2 | 38 | 294 |
| 24: 23724 | < 2 | 95300 | < 40 | 153 | 0.2 | < 20 | 59800 | < 2 | 27 | 99 |
| 25: 23725 | < 2 | 93400 | < 40 | 121 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 56300 | < 2 | 273 | 153 |
| 26: 23726 | < 2 | 115000 | < 40 | 172 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 55000 | < 2 | 29 | 148 |
| 27: 23727 | < 2 | 52500 | < 40 | 83 | 0.2 | < 20 | 51700 | < 2 | 481 | 645 |
| 28: 23728 | < 2 | 1850 | < 40 | 56 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 389000 | < 2 | < 4 | 55 |
| 29: 23729 | < 2 | 92500 | < 40 | 136 | 0.2 | < 20 | 61400 | < 2 | 54 | 223 |
| 30: 23730 | < 2 | 94500 | < 40 | 146 | 0.3 | < 20 | 53400 | < 2 | 41 | 223 |
| 31: 23731 | < 2 | 99700 | < 40 | 128 | 0.4 | < 20 | 58600 | < 2 | 55 | 151 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20: 23720 | 159 | 58300 | 22500 | < 20 | 40000 | 546 | < 5 | 15400 | 93 | < 200 |
| 21: 23721 | 37 | 97100 | 12700 | 21 | 43200 | 1210 | < 5 | 14000 | 47 | < 200 |
| 22: 23722 | 71 | 84100 | 18200 | < 20 | 33300 | 669 | < 5 | 16000 | 249 | < 200 |
| 23: 23723 | 84 | 59800 | 7630 | 24 | 44900 | 634 | < 5 | 19000 | 69 | < 200 |
| 24: 23724 | 96 | 50200 | 16900 | 21 | 39500 | 652 | < 5 | 18800 | 55 | 20000 |
| 25: 23725 | 319 | 96900 | 10000 | 29 | 43800 | 802 | < 5 | 15400 | 675 | 20000 |
| 26: 23726 | 287 | 54900 | 7030 | 28 | 47800 | 634 | < 5 | 21900 | 112 | 20000 |
| 27: 23727 | 5630 | 169000 | 2440 | < 20 | 85700 | 1150 | < 5 | 9750 | 12100 | 19800 |
| 28: 23728 | < 5 | 2200 | 335 | < 20 | 14700 | 95 | < 5 | 548 | < 20 | 19900 |
| 29: 23729 | 44 | 45600 | 4420 | < 20 | 36500 | 539 | < 5 | 19300 | 100 | 19900 |
| 30: 23730 | 41 | 56700 | 5130 | < 20 | 41800 | 567 | < 5 | 21400 | 97 | 19900 |
| 31: 23731 | 110 | 64300 | 4170 | < 20 | 41500 | 722 | < 5 | 22700 | 170 | 19900 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20: 23720 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 386 | 2170 | < 30 | 75 | 7.7 | 45 |
| 21: 23721 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 322 | 21300 | < 30 | 353 | 13.4 | 56 |
| 22: 23722 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 366 | 12400 | < 30 | 208 | 7.8 | 49 |
| 23: 23723 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 400 | 2690 | < 30 | 104 | 6.0 | 51 |
| 24: 23724 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 381 | 2850 | < 30 | 60 | 5.8 | 49 |
| 25: 23725 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 363 | 2380 | < 30 | 82 | 5.6 | 52 |
| 26: 23726 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 492 | 1860 | < 30 | 71 | 5.0 | 68 |
| 27: 23727 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 103 | 2320 | < 30 | 124 | 8.7 | 82 |
| 28: 23728 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 83 | 93 | < 30 | < 4 | 2.6 | < 40 |
| 29: 23729 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 438 | 2690 | < 30 | 99 | 6.8 | 41 |
| 30: 23730 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 451 | 2590 | < 30 | 98 | 6.9 | 48 |
| 31: 23731 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 538 | 2930 | < 30 | 104 | 10.2 | 51 |

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| Sample ID | Ag g/t | Al g/t | As g/t | Ba g/t | Be g/t | Bi g/t | Ca g/t | Cd g/t | Co g/t | Cr g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32: 23732 | < 2 | 41300 | < 40 | 55 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 53200 | < 2 | 154 | 220 |
| 33: 23733 | < 2 | 37500 | < 40 | 37 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 62800 | < 2 | 169 | 136 |
| 34: 23734 | < 2 | 77700 | < 40 | 305 | 0.3 | < 20 | 38600 | < 2 | 28 | 213 |
| 35: 23735 | < 2 | 68300 | < 40 | 127 | 0.4 | < 20 | 39000 | < 2 | 72 | 192 |
| 36: 23736 | < 2 | 82600 | < 40 | 165 | 0.3 | < 20 | 48300 | < 2 | 60 | 198 |
| 37: 23737 | < 2 | 49600 | < 40 | 83 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 59300 | < 2 | 119 | 71 |
| 38: 23738 | < 2 | 36300 | < 40 | 46 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 67400 | < 2 | 188 | 154 |
| 39: 23739 | < 2 | 36500 | < 40 | 34 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 67500 | < 2 | 162 | 119 |
| 40: 23740 | < 2 | 63300 | < 40 | 104 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 71300 | < 2 | 128 | 261 |
| 41: 23741 | < 2 | 56400 | < 40 | 82 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 80400 | < 2 | 132 | 86 |
| 42: 23742 | < 2 | 55900 | < 40 | 79 | < 0.2 | < 20 | 79700 | < 2 | 174 | 158 |
| 43: 23743 | < 2 | 50600 | < 40 | 64 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 75400 | < 2 | 142 | 110 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32: 23732 | 51 | 195000 | 1510 | < 20 | 62700 | 2090 | < 5 | 9540 | 36 | 19900 |
| 33: 23733 | 45 | 214000 | 1030 | < 20 | 52400 | 1820 | < 5 | 8090 | < 20 | 19800 |
| 34: 23734 | 24 | 29300 | 3210 | < 20 | 9370 | 298 | < 5 | 22400 | 35 | 19900 |
| 35: 23735 | 69 | 65100 | 2220 | < 20 | 21200 | 687 | < 5 | 17700 | 78 | 19900 |
| 36: 23736 | 47 | 62800 | 2900 | < 20 | 21600 | 705 | < 5 | 20500 | 56 | 20000 |
| 37: 23737 | 32 | 180000 | 1160 | 32 | 47400 | 1190 | < 5 | 9210 | < 20 | 19900 |
| 38: 23738 | 102 | 228000 | 641 | 23 | 47900 | 1420 | < 5 | 6040 | 48 | 19900 |
| 39: 23739 | 52 | 213000 | 866 | < 20 | 54000 | 1950 | < 5 | 7260 | < 20 | 19900 |
| 40: 23740 | 28 | 165000 | 2370 | < 20 | 36500 | 1520 | < 5 | 15300 | < 20 | 19900 |
| 41: 23741 | 64 | 162000 | 1770 | < 20 | 47200 | 1600 | < 5 | 13500 | 33 | 19900 |
| 42: 23742 | 151 | 172000 | 1860 | < 20 | 47400 | 1650 | < 5 | 12800 | 78 | 19900 |
| 43: 23743 | 52 | 175000 | 1620 | < 20 | 45900 | 1710 | < 5 | 11900 | < 50 | < 200 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32: 23732 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 161 | 43200 | < 30 | 679 | 13.5 | 151 |
| 33: 23733 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 146 | 61300 | < 30 | 909 | 15.4 | 133 |
| 34: 23734 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 318 | 1180 | < 30 | 43 | 2.3 | < 40 |
| 35: 23735 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 297 | 4360 | < 30 | 89 | 4.5 | 64 |
| 36: 23736 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 372 | 6210 | < 30 | 117 | 3.7 | 63 |
| 37: 23737 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 223 | 42300 | < 30 | 633 | 15.2 | 155 |
| 38: 23738 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 437 | 53400 | < 30 | 903 | 20.8 | 104 |
| 39: 23739 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 139 | 56500 | < 30 | 851 | 17.2 | 136 |
| 40: 23740 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 284 | 44400 | < 30 | 637 | 15.8 | 107 |
| 41: 23741 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 252 | 31500 | < 30 | 486 | 18.8 | 108 |
| 42: 23742 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 244 | 27000 | < 30 | 440 | 17.9 | 107 |
| 43: 23743 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 218 | 40800 | < 30 | 664 | 17.0 | 111 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44: 23744 | < 2 | 52700 | < 40 | 113 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 79300 | < 2 | 153 | 215 |
| 45: 23745 | < 2 | 60100 | < 40 | 538 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 69900 | < 2 | 159 | 109 |
| 46: 23746 | < 2 | 47200 | < 40 | 86 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 81000 | < 2 | 134 | 168 |
| 47: 23747 | < 2 | 53500 | < 40 | 83 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 53200 | < 2 | 476 | 561 |
| 48: 23748 | < 2 | 911 | < 40 | 26 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 394000 | < 2 | < 4 | 30 |
| 49: 23749 | < 2 | 33300 | < 40 | 45 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 86200 | < 2 | 157 | 222 |
| 50: 23750 | < 2 | 95800 | < 40 | 504 | 0.3 | < 20 | 38400 | < 2 | 30 | 185 |
| 51: 23751 | < 2 | 124000 | < 40 | 110 | 0.4 | < 20 | 73500 | < 2 | 50 | 91 |
| 52: 23752 | < 2 | 49200 | < 40 | 125 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 63700 | < 2 | 253 | 183 |
| 53: 23753 | < 2 | 33600 | < 40 | 43 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 70700 | < 2 | 201 | 92 |
| 54: 23754 | 2 | 24600 | < 40 | 33 | < 0.3 | < 20 | 65100 | < 2 | 249 | 142 |
| 55: 23755 | < 2 | 98800 | < 40 | 165 | 0.3 | < 20 | 59800 | < 2 | 69 | 159 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44: 23744 | 62 | 190000 | 1590 | < 20 | 45500 | 1710 | < 5 | 12200 | < 50 | < 200 |
| 45: 23745 | 73 | 171000 | 1970 | < 20 | 40800 | 1540 | < 5 | 14100 | < 50 | < 200 |
| 46: 23746 | 33 | 180000 | 2360 | < 20 | 48500 | 1570 | < 5 | 9610 | < 50 | < 200 |
| 47: 23747 | 5580 | 174000 | 2080 | < 20 | 87700 | 1140 | < 5 | 8570 | 11800 | 229 |
| 48: 23748 | < 9 | 1730 | 244 | < 20 | 17900 | 104 | < 5 | 384 | < 50 | < 200 |
| 49: 23749 | 36 | 216000 | 1720 | < 20 | 56200 | 1790 | < 5 | 6330 | < 50 | < 200 |
| 50: 23750 | < 9 | 43800 | 35700 | < 20 | 24000 | 380 | < 5 | 16100 | < 50 | 651 |
| 51: 23751 | 96 | 49200 | 3040 | < 20 | 19300 | 464 | < 5 | 27200 | 88 | < 200 |
| 52: 23752 | 100 | 169000 | 2010 | < 20 | 34600 | 1310 | < 5 | 12900 | 69 | < 200 |
| 53: 23753 | 67 | 238000 | 977 | < 20 | 45600 | 1760 | < 5 | 7250 | < 50 | 754 |
| 54: 23754 | 149 | 246000 | 588 | < 20 | 39500 | 1640 | < 5 | 5460 | 122 | 1210 |
| 55: 23755 | 69 | 78600 | 3120 | < 20 | 37700 | 989 | < 5 | 21300 | 57 | < 200 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44: 23744 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 230 | 44600 | < 30 | 733 | 17.2 | 111 |
| 45: 23745 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 314 | 37500 | < 30 | 617 | 14.6 | 108 |
| 46: 23746 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 185 | 44500 | < 30 | 703 | 18.3 | 102 |
| 47: 23747 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 101 | 2290 | < 30 | 128 | 8.5 | 112 |
| 48: 23748 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 76 | 189 | < 30 | < 6 | < 4 | < 40 |
| 49: 23749 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 109 | 55100 | < 30 | 858 | 21.6 | 129 |
| 50: 23750 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 353 | 5400 | < 30 | 123 | 20.7 | < 40 |
| 51: 23751 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 550 | 4240 | < 30 | 89 | < 4 | 40 |
| 52: 23752 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 211 | 34600 | < 30 | 577 | 14.1 | 89 |
| 53: 23753 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 131 | 65800 | < 30 | 981 | 19.9 | 120 |
| 54: 23754 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 98 | 68100 | < 30 | 1060 | 20.9 | 110 |
| 55: 23755 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 442 | 4730 | < 30 | 120 | 4.9 | 78 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56: 23756 | < 2 | 117000 | < 40 | 181 | 0.4 | < 20 | 68400 | < 2 | 34 | 178 |

| Sample ID | Cu g/t | Fe g/t | K g/t | Li g/t | Mg g/t | Mn g/t | Mo g/t | Na g/t | Ni g/t | P g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56: 23756 | 17 | 46500 | 3500 | < 20 | 24800 | 601 | < 5 | 25600 | < 50 | < 200 |

| Sample ID | Pb g/t | Sb g/t | Se g/t | Sn g/t | Sr g/t | Ti g/t | Tl g/t | V g/t | Y g/t | Zn g/t |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56: 23756 | < 30 | < 30 | < 30 | < 20 | 525 | 2050 | < 30 | 65 | < 4 | 48 |

Control Quality Assays: Not Suitable for Commercial Exchange

*Sarah Thyret-Arbour*
*Technologist, Mineral Services, Analytical*

OnLine LIMS

0003121644

# ANNEXE II – Geological descriptions of drillholes

# Goldminds Geoservices

**Survey:** **CC-22-01**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Claims title: | CDC-2466860 | Section: | |
| | | Township: | | Level: | |
| | | Range: | | Work place: | |
| Contractor: | Downing Drilling | Lot: | | | |
| Author: | Maude Marquis Eng. | Start date: | 2022-09-21 | Description date: | |
| | | End date: | 2022-09-23 | | |

Collar

| | |
|---|---|
| Azimuth: | 0.00° |
| Dip: | -90.00° |
| Length: | 57.00 |

UTM NAD83 z18

| | |
|---|---|
| East | 572318.0000 |
| North | 5114564.0000 |
| Elevation | 488.0000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of samples:** | 18 |
| **Number of QAQC samples:** | 1 |
| **Total sampled length:** | 16.20 |

Description:

Zone: 18T
Easting: 572318 m E
Northing: 5114564 m N

Core size: NQ | Cemented: No | Stored: No

# Goldminds Geoservices

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| 0.00 | 25.85 | OB<br>**Overburden**<br>Casing: sand and boulders, rounded igneous rocks. | | | | | | | |
| 25.85 | 57.00 | I3G; BR; FA<br>**Anorthosite; Brecciated; Fractured**<br>Anorthosite, equigranular anorthosite (composition 25% dark green mineral; +70% plagioclase; highly silicified, highly chloritized, weak to moderate pervasive carbonatization, hematization (burgundy coloration of the plagioclase); highly fractured core, many segments of broken core; mostly non mineralized, stringers of py @40.25 on contact @20*TCA, again @42.90m over 5cm>x<10cm, py, ?cpy, ?pyrr; @53.50~54.00m: few clusters of sulphides. | | | | | | | |
| 25.85 | 57.00 | Si5; CL4; CB1; HM<br>**Silicification Very strong; Chloritization Strong; Carbonated Very weak; Hematization**<br>highly silicified, highly chloritized, very weak to weak pervasive carbonatization/veinlets, hematization (burgundy coloration of the plagioclase).<br>~10% orangy-bright red alteration, over cm corridors of variable orientations. | | | | | | | |
| 27.80 | 28.00 | ZF<br>**Fault zone**<br>Fault; sandy clay gouge. | 30.30 | 31.30 | 23712 | 1.00 | 16.00 | 34 | 48 |
| 31.30 | 32.50 | ZF<br>**Fault zone**<br>Fault; sandy clay gouge, green and burgundy filling, py in traces. | 31.30 | 32.55 | 23713 | 1.25 | 72.00 | 49 | 91 |
| | | | 32.55 | 33.50 | 23714 | 0.95 | 19.00 | 25 | 42 |
| | | | 33.50 | 34.50 | 23715 | 1.00 | 15.00 | 22 | 27 |
| | | | 34.50 | 35.50 | 23716 | 1.00 | 25.00 | 27 | 40 |
| | | | 35.50 | 36.50 | 23717 | 1.00 | 10.00 | 18 | 32 |
| 36.50 | 57.00 | BR<br>**Brecciated 20°**<br>Unclear beginning, wide breccia, red-orangy alteration/mineral? for ~10% in addition to hematization of the host rock; ctcs @<20* to core axis (TCA). | 36.50 | 37.50 | 23718 | 1.00 | < 5 | 23 | 40 |
| | | | 37.50 | 38.50 | 23719 | 1.00 | 15.00 | 21 | 49 |
| | | | 38.50 | 39.50 | 23720 | 1.00 | 159.00 | 30 | 93 |
| | | | 39.50 | 40.15 | 23721 | 0.65 | 37.00 | 72 | 47 |
| 40.15 | 40.65 | SF | 40.15 | 40.65 | 23722 | 0.50 | 71.00 | 134 | 249 |

# Goldminds Geoservices

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| | | **Sulfide**<br>Stringers of py at 40.25 on contact @20*TCA | 40.65 | 41.50 | 23723 | 0.85 | 84.00 | 38 | 69 |
| | | | 41.50 | 42.40 | 23724 | 0.90 | 96.00 | 27 | 55 |
| 42.40 | 43.05 | SF | 42.40 | 43.05 | 23725 | 0.65 | 319.00 | 273 | 675 |
| | | **Sulfide**<br>Stringers of py @42.90m over 5cm>x<10cm, py, ?cpy, ?pyrr | 43.05 | 44.00 | 23726 | 0.95 | 287.00 | 29 | 112 |
| | | | 44.00 | 45.00 | 23729 | 1.00 | 44.00 | 54 | 100 |
| | | | 44.00 | 44.00 | 23728 (Bln) | 0.00 | < 5 | < 4 | < 20 |
| | | | 45.00 | 46.00 | 23730 | 1.00 | 41.00 | 41 | 97 |
| 53.50 | 54.00 | SF<br>**Sulfide**<br>@53.50~54.00m: few clusters of sulphides. | 53.50 | 54.00 | 23731 | 0.50 | 110.00 | 55 | 170 |

# Goldminds Geoservices

**Survey:** **CC-22-02**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Claims title: | CDC-2466863 | Section: | |
| | | Township: | | Level: | |
| | | Range: | | Work place: | |
| Contractor: | Downing Drilling | Lot: | | | |
| Author: | Maude Marquis Eng. | Start date: | 2022-09-26 | Description date: | |
| | | End date: | 2022-09-28 | | |

Collar

| | |
|---|---|
| Azimuth: | 0.00° |
| Dip: | -90.00° |
| Length: | 91.00 |

UTM NAD83 z18

| | |
|---|---|
| East | 0.0000 |
| North | 0.0000 |
| Elevation | 0.0000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of samples:** | 18 |
| **Number of QAQC samples:** | 1 |
| **Total sampled length:** | 12.80 |

Description:

Zone: 18T
Easting: 572328 m E
Northing: 5116502 m N

Core size: BTW | Cemented: No | Stored: No

# Goldminds Geoservices

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| 0.00 | 1.20 | OB<br>**Overburden**<br>Casing: hard rock. | | | | | | | |
| 1.20 | 91.00 | M4; MA<br>**Paragneiss; Massive**<br>paragneiss; dark greenish-grey, phaneritic; mafic composition, few specks of labradorite; moderate to highly silicified, highly chloritized, non-carbonated; overall magnetic; 0.5-1% disseminated and veinlets sulphides <1mm (py, some pyrr); @7.20, sphalerite over <3cm; @4.45-4.60m, traces of rusty and py on fractures; sub-// fissures, chlorite, @26.65-26.80 with 2-3% disseminated sulphides; sphalerite in traces; graphitic segments (dusty); @81.90-82.27m, qtz-biotite-plagioclase vein over 37cm, no mineralization apparent (sampled for verification); @84.80, cm segment with +3% disseminated sulphides (py, pyrr) | | | | | | | |
| 4.00 | 5.00 | PY<br>**Pyrite**<br>@4.45-4.60m, traces of rusty and py on fractures; sub-// fissures, chlorite | 4.00 | 5.00 | 23732 | 1.00 | 51.00 | 154 | 36 |
| | | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 23733 | 1.00 | 45.00 | 169 | < 20 |
| | | | 19.15 | 19.85 | 23734 | 0.70 | 24.00 | 28 | 35 |
| | | | 19.85 | 20.55 | 23735 | 0.70 | 69.00 | 72 | 78 |
| | | | 20.55 | 21.30 | 23736 | 0.75 | 47.00 | 60 | 56 |
| | | | 25.60 | 26.30 | 23737 | 0.70 | 32.00 | 119 | < 20 |
| 26.30 | 27.00 | SF03; SP<br>**Sulfide 3%; Sphalerite**<br>@26.65-26.80 with 2-3% disseminated sulphides; sphalerite in traces; dusty graphitic segments | 26.30 | 27.00 | 23738 | 0.70 | 102.00 | 188 | 48 |
| | | | 27.00 | 27.70 | 23739 | 0.70 | 52.00 | 162 | < 20 |
| | | | 37.50 | 38.50 | 23740 | 1.00 | 28.00 | 128 | < 20 |
| | | | 52.00 | 52.70 | 23741 | 0.70 | 64.00 | 132 | 33 |
| | | | 52.70 | 53.00 | 23742 | 0.30 | 151.00 | 174 | 78 |
| | | | 53.00 | 53.75 | 23743 | 0.75 | 52.00 | 142 | < 50 |
| | | | 54.90 | 55.60 | 23744 | 0.70 | 62.00 | 153 | < 50 |
| | | | 55.60 | 56.25 | 23745 | 0.65 | 73.00 | 159 | < 50 |
| | | | 61.95 | 62.55 | 23746 | 0.60 | 33.00 | 134 | < 50 |
| | | | 62.55 | 63.30 | 23749 | 0.75 | 36.00 | 157 | < 50 |
| | | | 62.55 | 62.55 | 23748 (Bln) | 0.00 | < 9 | < 4 | < 50 |

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| 71.50 | 91.00 | Si5<br>**Silicification Very strong**<br>highly silicified core, vitreous | | | | | | | |
| 81.90 | 82.27 | V;37 cm;QZ BO PG;;;;<br>**Vein 37 cm Quartz Biotite Plagioclase**<br>@81.90-82.27m, qtz-biotite-plagioclase vein over 37cm, no mineralization apparent (sampled for verification) | 81.90 | 82.50 | 23750 | 0.60 | < 9 | 30 | < 50 |
| 84.45 | 84.95 | SF03<br>**Sulfide 3%**<br>@84.80, cm segment with +3% disseminated sulphides (py, pyrr) | 84.45 | 84.95 | 23751 | 0.50 | 96.00 | 50 | 88 |

# Goldminds Geoservices

**Survey:** **CC-22-03**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Claims title: | CDC-2466863 | Section: | |
| | | Township: | | Level: | |
| | | Range: | | Work place: | |
| Contractor: | Downing Drilling | Lot: | | | |
| Author: | Maude Marquis Eng. | Start date: | 2022-09-28 | Description date: | |
| | | End date: | 2022-09-30 | | |

Collar

| | |
|---|---|
| Azimuth: | 0.00° |
| Dip: | -90.00° |
| Length: | 82.30 |

UTM NAD83 z18

| | |
|---|---|
| East | 0.0000 |
| North | 0.0000 |
| Elevation | 0.0000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Number of samples:** | 5 |
| **Number of QAQC samples:** | 0 |
| **Total sampled length:** | 2.60 |

Description:

Core size: BTW  Cemented: No  Stored: No

# Goldminds Geoservices

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| 0.00 | 2.40 | OB<br>**Overburden**<br>Casing: hard rock. | | | | | | | |
| 2.40 | 26.15 | M4; MA<br>**Paragneiss; Massive**<br>paragneiss; dark greenish-grey, phaneritic; mafique composition; moderate to highly silicified, non-carbonated; overall magnetic; 0.5-1% disseminated and veinlets sulphides <1mm (py, some pyrr); @9.72m: veinlet of sulphides over 1.5cm@65*TCA, py et pyrr; @17.70m: cm patch of qtz-plagioclade-sulphides, angle unclear; @19.75m: cm patch of py, pyrr?, 5cmX5cm | | | | | | | |
| 2.40 | 82.30 | Si4<br>**Silicification Strong**<br>Overall highly silicified | | | | | | | |
| 9.50 | 10.00 | SF<br>**Sulfide**<br>@9.72m: veinlet of sulphides over 1.5cm@65*TCA, py et pyrr | 9.50 | 10.00 | 23752 | 0.50 | 100.00 | 253 | 69 |
| 17.45 | 18.00 | SF<br>**Sulfide**<br>@17.70m: cm patch of qtz-plagioclade-sulphides, @unclear | 17.45 | 18.00 | 23753 | 0.55 | 67.00 | 201 | < 50 |
| 19.70 | 20.20 | SF<br>**Sulfide**<br>@19.75m: cm patch of py, pyrr?, 5cmX5cm | 19.70 | 20.20 | 23754 | 0.50 | 149.00 | 249 | 122 |
| 26.15 | 36.19 | M12; FA; LX<br>**Quartzite; Fractured; Leucocrate**<br>garnet quartzite; light grey to milky white quartz with bedding, variable angle; 0.5-20% garnets, some plagioclase, alt. chlorite, foliated and not; sulphides (py) in traces; overall fractured core; non magnetic | | | | | | | |
| 36.19 | 69.00 | M4<br>**Paragneiss**<br>paragneiss; dark greenish-grey, phaneritic; mafique composition; moderate to highly silicified, non-carbonated; overall magnetic; 0.5-1% disseminated and veinlets | 41.95<br>42.45 | 42.45<br>43.00 | 23755<br>23756 | 0.50<br>0.55 | 69.00<br>17.00 | 69<br>34 | 57<br>< 50 |

| Description | | | Assay - Sample | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From | To | Sample... | Length | Cu (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Ni (ppm) |
| | | sulphides <1mm (py, some pyrr); @42.30, py-pyrr-bio veinlet<3mm@<20*TCA; @63.30m: qtz-hem plagioclase vein over ~3.5cm@20*CA | | | | | | | |
| 69.00 | 82.30 | M12; FA; LX<br>**Quartzite; Fractured; Leucocrate**<br>garnet quartzite; light grey to milky white quartz with bedding, @20*-60*TCA, variable; 0.5-20% garnets, some plagioclase, alt. chlorite, foliated and not; sulphides (py) in traces; overall fractured core, some chloritization with py on fractures; non magnetic | | | | | | | |