TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Simard NE Lithium Property
Témiscamingue Area, NTS 31M09 and 31M10
Quebec, Canada

Prepared for:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOS

1.0 SUMMARY

Martin Ethier, P.Geo., (the "author") was retained by Refined Metals Corp. ("RMC" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Simard NE Lithium Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfil the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

The Property is comprised of 96 mining claims covering approximately 5,571.20 hectares of land in western Quebec, in the regional county municipality of Témiscamingue and the townships of Beauneville, Clérion, Delbreuil and Chabert. The Property is located 85 kilometers southwest of Val d'Or town. The block of claims that make up the Property is centered at coordinates 78° 37'53" west and 47° 39 '47" north on NTS maps 31M09 and 31M10. Pursuant to an option agreement dated December 20, 2022 between the Company and Geomap Exploration Inc., RMC has the option to acquire 100% of the right, title, and interest in the Property by making aggregate cash payments of $190,000, issuing an aggregate of 850,000 common shares, and carrying out exploration work totaling $250,000.

Geologically, the Property is a part of the Pontiac Subprovince, a granite and sedimentary rock domain situated at the southern margin of the Superior Province. Turbidites are the principal supracrustal rock type in the Pontiac Subprovince, which also includes thin ultramafic to mafic units. The volcanic rocks are interpreted as a structurally emplaced assemblages, with chemical characteristics similar to those of earlier volcanic rocks in the southern Abitibi Subprovince. The supracrustal rocks are intruded by several felsic plutons, e.g., the 2682 ±1 Ma Lac Fournière pluton, the 2679–2676 Ma Sladen intrusion, and the 2668–2663 Ma Decelles batholith. The Pontiac Subprovince is of medium metamorphic grade near its northern contact with the Abitibi Subprovince and increases to upper-amphibolite grade near the Decelles batholith.

Locally, the Lac Simard area exhibits a suite of granodiorites, biotite, and muscovite monzogranites, aplites and pegmatites. Aplites and pegmatites are found hosted in volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks on the margins of the Decelles Reservoir batholith. The muscovite pegmatites which are generally oriented north-south, are not lithiferous. The spodumene pegmatites are oriented east-west. These pegmatites contain white, pink to green spodumene (up to 30%), smoky quartz, albite and perthite (10 to 20%), muscovite (<5%), garnet (<1%), epidote and colombo-tantalite.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites may be of economic significance for finding lithium and rare metals deposits, and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("**LCT**") rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes.

The Simard Lake pegmatites were examined in 1971 by Mr. Crouse, Chief Geologist for the Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited ("**TANCO**"), and he stated in his report that "The tantalite bearing zone is in some respects mineralogically similar to the Bernic pegmatite". The TANCO pegmatite is well known amongst the pegmatite community for its impressive size, unique and diversified mineralogy, high degree of fractionation, and productivity.

Exploration work on the Property and surrounding area dates to the 1960s' with the discovery of lithium showings documented by Quebec Department of Natural Resources. There is one lithium pegmatite showing on the Property named "Refuge Island Occurrence (Ile du Refuge)" which is documented in MERN Quebec database as follows:

"A mineralized outcrop was discovered in 1977 by prospecting on land around the Refuge Island. Tantalite was observed in red pegmatite dykes on the island. The pegmatites are zoned and consist of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. Sample assays show 5.8 percent tantalum oxide (Ta_2O_5) (GM36797, p. 4), 2.1% Lithium (Li) (Sample # 112759) which is 4.52% lithium oxide (Li_2O) (Ref report: GM 36797- 1980); erratic boulders revealed: 382 ppm niobium (Nb) (Sample # D081752); >500 ppm Nb (Sample # D081756) (GM 63756, 2007)".

SOQUEM undertook drilling on Refuge Island in 1978-79 (4 drill holes with no assays available). TANCO also performed a ground magnetic survey on the Property in 1972. TANCO surveyed a few lines to test the effectiveness of the methods of induced polarization and soil geochemistry.

In May 2007, Matamec Exploration Inc. commissioned Aline Leclerc Management to complete the exploration work on the Property. The work included prospecting and sampling of pegmatite outcrops and was mainly focused on tantalum and uranium mineralization potential. Several pegmatites were identified and mapped on the Property and surrounding areas; however, the samples were tested for uranium only and showed low values.

Geomap Exploration Inc. completed field exploration work on the Property in 2021 and 2022. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 55 grab and channel rock samples were collected by

following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. A boat was also chartered to carry out prospecting and sampling work on pegmatites exposed along the Lac Simard shoreline and islands within the lake. The claims on the southern extent of the Property were accessed utilizing a four-wheel drive vehicle and in part by ATV. A magnetic ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work.

2021 sampling results indicate moderate to low lithium values and high rubidium in the range of 1440 parts per million ("**ppm**") to over 5,000 ppm. These results indicate that the Property may host LCT type pegmatites.

2022 sample assays indicate:

- Lithium values are in the range of less than 15 ppm to 247 ppm with five samples over 100 ppm lithium.
- Rubidium is in the range of 29.3 ppm to 4,220 ppm with 20 samples over 1,000 ppm, 14 samples over 2,000 ppm, and four samples over 3,000 ppm.
- Niobium is from 2.5 ppm to 228 ppm with 9 samples over 100 ppm Nb.

The ground geophysical survey made it possible to map strong magnetic anomalies in the northern part of the survey area. Their maximum intensity is greater than 2,000 nT and their orientation is east west.

The author visited the property on March 04, 2021 and October 09, 2022. During the March 04, 2021 visit, the author collected four channel cut samples from pegmatite outcrops and other rock units on the Property. Each channel sample represents about a 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock. The author collected samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories ("**ACTLABS**") in Ancaster, Ontario using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES.

The sample analytical results indicate barium ("**Ba**") values in the range of 42 ppm to 9,130 ppm, chromium ("**Cr**") values in the range of 50 ppm to 270 ppm, cesium ("**Cs**") values in the range of 2 ppm to 276 ppm, lithium ("**Li**") values in the range of 6 ppm to 69 ppm, manganese ("**Mn**") values in the range of 21 ppm to 589 ppm, lead ("**Pb**") values in the range of 48 ppm to 504 ppm, rubidium ("**Rb**") values in the range of 93.9 ppm to over 5,000 ppm (above the laboratories detection limit), and strontium ("**Sr**") values in the range of 32 ppm to 1540 ppm. These results indicate the existence of higher values of rubidium and cesium in the pegmatite unit sampled. Generally, the Rb minerals are spatially and genetically considered strongly associated with pollucite, which is a cesium mineral, and can be a part of the rare metals pegmatite system. It is shown that Rb mineralization is generally typical of pollucite-bearing pegmatites. Pollucite and rubidium minerals are also reported to exist in the TANCO pegmatite of Bernic Lake deposit in Manitoba. The presence of high rubidium values may indicate a nearby source of cesium and lithium.

The Property and its surrounding area near Simard Lake are relatively underexplored as compared to the Lacorne- Preissac Pegmatite fields located about 80 kilometres to the north in the Abitibi region. The Property appears to host LCT (lithium-cesium-tantalum) pegmatites. LCT pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite. Lithium in pegmatites is most commonly found in the mineral spodumene, but also may be present in petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite. The Property appears to host LCT type pegmatites.

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites within the Simard NE stock because of the following factors:

- There are several pegmatites located on the Property, out of which one "the Refuge Island" showing has been documented to contain high lithium and tantalum values. The pegmatite sampled by the author during his property visit indicated high rubidium and cesium values.

- The Simard NE stock indicated high rubidium and cesium values which are typical characteristics of LCT type pegmatites. 2021 and 2022 sampling results also support these findings with several anomalous areas of lithium, rubidium, and niobium.

- The Property and its surrounding area near Simard Lake are relatively underexplored as compared to the Lacorne- Preissac Pegmatite fields located about 80 kilometres to the north in the Abitibi region. Further exploration work may help in discovering more lithium pegmatites.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicated above and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. Good infrastructure support and availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target.

Recommendations

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property merits the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Soil Geochemistry, Prospecting, Trenching and Sampling

The phase 1 work program has the following main components:

A ***Sampling of Known Pegmatites:*** There are several pegmatites documented on the Property which are located on various islands in the Simard Lake, along the lake shores and in the eastern claims. These pegmatites are zoned and fractionated therefore a detailed sampling of the exposed pegmatites is required to understand their lithium potential. The historical "Refuge Island" showing should also be targeted during this work.

B ***Prospecting and Trenching:*** The geological setting of the southeastern claims on the Property is considered favourable for the discovery of lithium pegmatites. These claims are underlain by hornblende monzonite, melanocratic facies, and pyroxene monzodiorite rocks which are similar to the host rocks for other known pegmatites in the area. It is recommended to carry out a detailed prospecting and soil sampling program to find more prospective areas.

C ***Ground Geophysical Surveying:*** The geophysical survey carried out in 2022 identified some high magnetic targets for further investigation. It is recommended to extend the survey to other areas of the property. The survey should be a combination of a soil survey and magnetic geophysical survey grid.

The total estimated budget for the Phase 1 program is $177,850 and it is estimated that it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a drilling program would be warranted to check the Refuge Island pegmatite and other targets identified during the Phase 1 exploration work. Estimated budget for this work is $372,313.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report was commissioned by Refined Metals Corp. ("RMC" or "the Company") with Martin Ethier, P.Geo. (the "author") retained to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Simard NE Lithium Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101").

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment reports available from the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN), and published reports by the Quebec Geomining Information System (SIGÉOM), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized Quebec and Federal Government geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from Quebec government websites such as the Maps and files of Québec mining (MERN website), the GESTIM Plus a Mining Title Management System, as well as the mineral assessment work reports from the Property area that have been filed with MERN, were also reviewed. A list of reports, maps and other information examined is provided in the Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this report.

In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the author visited the Property on March 4, 2021. The author was accompanied by Daniel St. Pierre, a prospector from Val-d'Or, Quebec. A local First Nations helper also accompanied the author during the Property visit. During the visit, the author reviewed aspects of previous work in the region and on the Property and possibilities for future exploration programs. This visit allowed the author to ascertain the geological and structural controls on the known mineralization areas at the Property which represent possible exploration targets. During the visit, the author collected 4 samples subsequently submitted for analysis. The author also visited the Property on October 9, 2022 to verify the current exploration work.

The information, opinions and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and

- Data, reports, and other information supplied by RMC and other third-party sources.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by RMC.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of the legal ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 2: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by RMC, which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the Quebec government's GESTIM plus a Mining Title Management System web site conforms to the data supplied by RMC. However, the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is comprised of 96 mining claims covering approximately 5,571.20 hectares of land located in western Quebec in the regional county municipality of Témiscamingue, in the townships of Beauneville, Clérion, Delbreuil and Chabert. The Property is located 85 kilometers southwest of Val d'Or town. The block of claims that make up the Property is centered at coordinates 78° 37'53" west and 47° 39 '47" north on NTS maps 31M09 and 31M10 (Figures 1 and 2).

Pursuant to a property purchase option agreement (the "Option Agreement") between Geomap Exploration Inc. ("Geomap" or the "Optionor") and RMC, dated December 20, 2022, RMC holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property claims by making cash payments, common shares issuances and exploration expenditures as follows:

Cash Payments:

DATE	**AMOUNT**
On December 20, 2022	$30,000
On or before March 20, 2023	$60,000
On or before December 20, 2023	$50,000
On or before December 20, 2024	$50,000
TOTAL	$190,000

Share Issuances:

DATE	AMOUNT
Upon signing the Option Agreement	250,000
On or before December 20, 2023	300,000
On or before December 20, 2024	300,000
TOTAL	**850,000**

(c) Expenditures:

DATE	AMOUNT
On or before December 20, 2023	$120,000
On or before December 20, 2024	$250,000 (inclusive of the $120,000)

The Option Agreement also provides for the grant of a royalty in the Optionor's favour equal to a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") on the Property following RMC's acquisition of the Property after making the payments and share issuances and undertaking the expenditures listed above. The royalty will be payable to the Optionor for as long as RMC and/or its successors and assigns hold any interest in the Claims. 1% of the NSR may be repurchased by RMC for $1,000,000. Currently, the claims are registered in the name of Afzaal Pirzada, president of Geomap.

In Quebec, map designation is the main method of acquiring a mineral claim. To acquire a claim (or cell) by map designation, the applicant must complete the form "Notice of map designation" and pay the required fees. The title is granted on a first come, first served basis. Once the map designation notice is accepted, the Registrar makes an entry in the registry and issues a registration certificate for the claim. The holder is required to carry out assessment work prior to the 60th day preceding the second annual anniversary of the registration (Table 1). Total work commitment to maintain these claims is $52,800 for the first term, or the other option is to pay cash in lieu.

The Property claims were staked using the above-mentioned procedure outlined by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The claims expiry date is shown in Table 2.

With respect to the exploration work recommended to be undertaken by the author, permitting is required for:

- Setting-up a temporary or permanent camp.
- Water access, stream crossing or any wetland disturbance require a permit from the Ministères des Resources Naturelles et de la Faune.
- Any logging activity on crown land require a logging permit.
- Trenching more than 10,000 square meters requires a stripping permit and submission of a reclamation plan. No permits are needed for drilling or geophysics.

As of the date of this report there are no permits currently in place on the Property.

Table 1: Minimum cost of exploration work required for mineral claims in Quebec.

Validity	Area of claim		
	Less than 25 ha	25 to 100 ha	Over 100 ha
1 to 3 years	$500	$1,200	$1,800
4 to 6 years	$750	$1,800	$2,700
7 years and over	$1,000	$2,500	$3,600

Claim data is summarized in Table 2, while a map showing the Claims is presented in Figure 2. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented. The Property claims are located on Crown land and no legal access/surface rights are required over and above the necessary permits and community consultations to conduct exploration and mining work. Three of the Property claims are affected by a restriction "Affecté par: Habitat faunique" which restricts exploration work on these claims during caribou migration period.

The Property is in a traditional area of interest for the local First Nations group, Long Point First Nation, who can provide support services for the future exploration work programs and need to be consulted. A helper from Long Point helped in carrying out property visit and worked on March 3-6, 2021, to facilitate the author to carry out sampling and to locate potential pegmatite rocks on the Property.

Table 2: List of Property Claims

Title No	NTS Sheet	Row/Block	Column/Lot	Part		Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Restriction Comment
2697095	NTS 31M09	11	1	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697096	NTS 31M09	11	2	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697097	NTS 31M09	11	3	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697098	NTS 31M09	11	4	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697099	NTS 31M09	11	5	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697100	NTS 31M09	11	6	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598110	NTS 31M10	20	41	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par : Habitat faunique
2598111	NTS 31M10	20	42	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598112	NTS 31M10	20	43	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598113	NTS 31M10	20	44	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598114	NTS 31M10	20	45	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598115	NTS 31M10	20	46	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598116	NTS 31M10	20	47	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598117	NTS 31M10	20	48	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598118	NTS 31M10	20	49	0	57.99	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598119	NTS 31M10	15	51	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598120	NTS 31M10	15	52	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598121	NTS 31M10	15	53	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598122	NTS 31M10	15	54	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598123	NTS 31M10	15	55	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598124	NTS 31M10	15	56	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598125	NTS 31M10	15	57	0	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598126	NTS 31M10	15	58	1	58.04	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598127	NTS 31M10	16	51	0	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598128	NTS 31M10	16	52	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598129	NTS 31M10	16	53	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598130	NTS 31M10	16	54	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598131	NTS 31M10	16	55	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598132	NTS 31M10	16	56	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598133	NTS 31M10	16	57	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598134	NTS 31M10	16	58	1	58.03	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598135	NTS 31M10	17	51	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598136	NTS 31M10	17	52	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598137	NTS 31M10	17	53	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598138	NTS 31M10	17	54	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	

Title No	NTS Sheet	Row/Block	Column/Lot	Part		Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Restriction Comment
2598139	NTS 31M10	17	55	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598140	NTS 31M10	17	56	0	58.02	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598141	NTS 31M10	18	51	0	58.01	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598142	NTS 31M10	18	52	0	58.01	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598143	NTS 31M10	19	49	0	58.00	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598144	NTS 31M10	19	50	0	58.00	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598145	NTS 31M10	19	51	0	58.00	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2598146	NTS 31M10	19	52	0	58.00	Active	2021-02-15 0:00	2024-02-14 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601573	NTS 31M10	14	27	0	58.04	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601574	NTS 31M10	14	28	0	58.04	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601575	NTS 31M10	15	27	0	58.03	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601576	NTS 31M10	15	28	0	58.03	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601577	NTS 31M10	16	28	0	58.02	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601578	NTS 31M10	16	29	0	58.02	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601579	NTS 31M10	17	28	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601580	NTS 31M10	17	29	0	58.02	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601581	NTS 31M10	17	43	0	58.02	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601582	NTS 31M10	18	28	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601583	NTS 31M10	18	29	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601584	NTS 31M10	18	30	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601585	NTS 31M10	18	31	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601586	NTS 31M10	18	43	0	58.01	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601587	NTS 31M10	19	29	0	58.00	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601588	NTS 31M10	19	30	0	58.00	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601589	NTS 31M10	19	31	0	58.00	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601590	NTS 31M10	19	43	0	58.00	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601591	NTS 31M10	20	29	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601592	NTS 31M10	20	30	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601593	NTS 31M10	20	35	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601594	NTS 31M10	20	36	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2601598	NTS 31M10	20	39	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par : Habitat faunique
2601599	NTS 31M10	20	40	0	57.99	Active	2021-03-04 0:00	2024-03-03 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	Affecté par : Habitat faunique
2668883	NTS 31M10	14	56	0	58.05	Active	2022-09-22 0:00	2025-09-21 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2668884	NTS 31M10	14	57	0	58.05	Active	2022-09-22 0:00	2025-09-21 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2668885	NTS 31M10	14	58	1	58.05	Active	2022-09-22 0:00	2025-09-21 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2668886	NTS 31M10	14	59	0	58.05	Active	2022-09-22 0:00	2025-09-21 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697101	NTS 31M10	11	53	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	

Title No	NTS Sheet	Row/Block	Column/Lot	Part		Status	Date of Registration	Expiry Date	Required Work	Required Fees	Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage)	Restriction Comment
2697102	NTS 31M10	11	54	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697103	NTS 31M10	11	55	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697104	NTS 31M10	11	56	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697105	NTS 31M10	11	57	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697106	NTS 31M10	11	58	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697107	NTS 31M10	11	59	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697108	NTS 31M10	11	60	0	58.08	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697109	NTS 31M10	12	53	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697110	NTS 31M10	12	54	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697111	NTS 31M10	12	55	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697112	NTS 31M10	12	56	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697113	NTS 31M10	12	57	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697114	NTS 31M10	12	58	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697115	NTS 31M10	12	59	0	58.07	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697116	NTS 31M10	13	53	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697117	NTS 31M10	13	54	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697118	NTS 31M10	13	55	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697119	NTS 31M10	13	56	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697120	NTS 31M10	13	58	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697121	NTS 31M10	13	59	0	58.06	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697122	NTS 31M10	14	52	0	58.05	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697123	NTS 31M10	14	53	0	58.05	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697124	NTS 31M10	14	54	0	58.05	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
2697125	NTS 31M10	14	55	0	58.05	Active	2022-12-09 0:00	2025-12-08 23:59	$1,200.00	$68.75	Afzaal Pirzada (90960) 100 % (responsible)	
96 Claims					**5,571.20**	**Hectares**			**$115,200.00**	**$6,600.00**		

Figure 1: Property Location Map

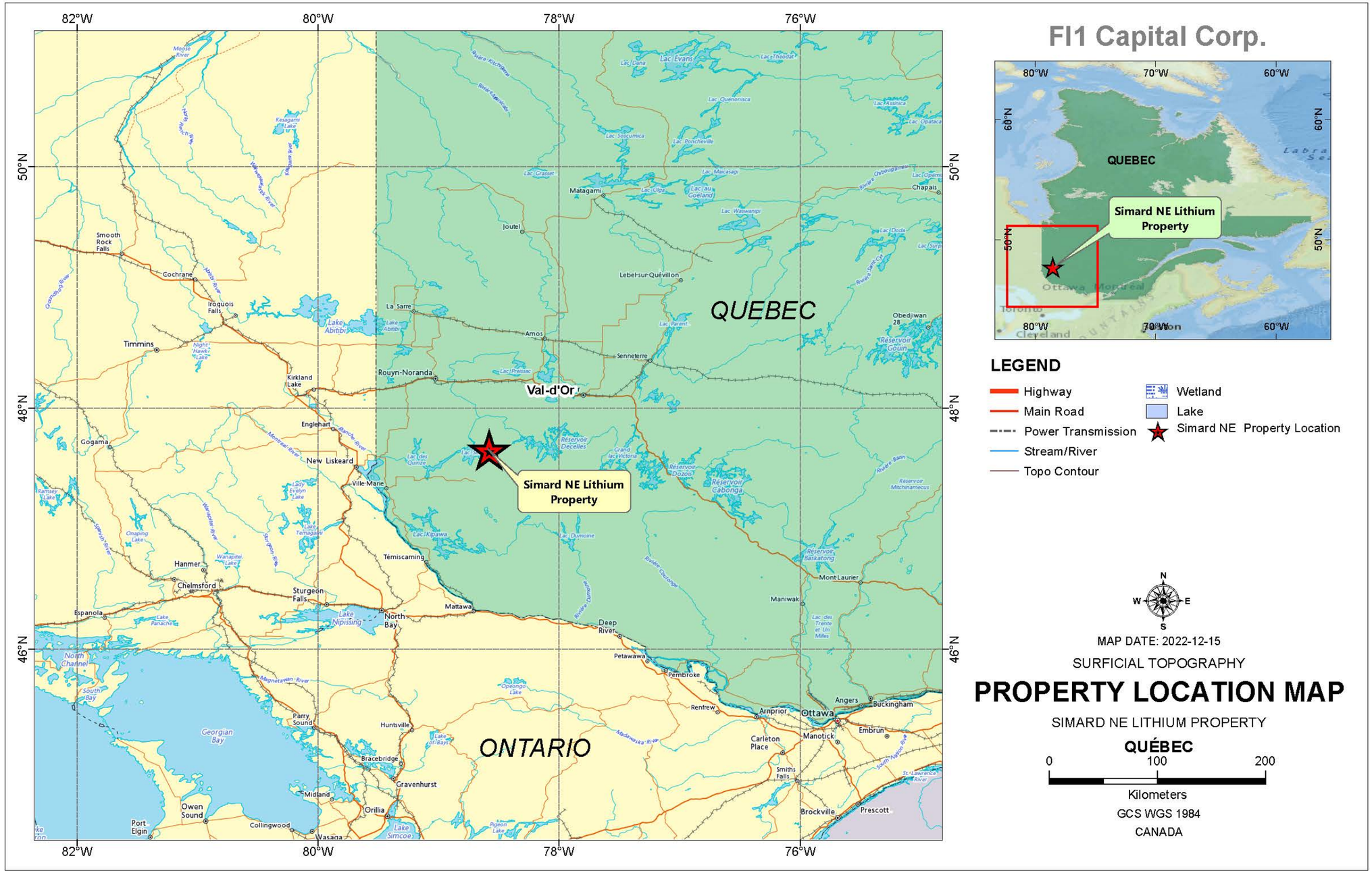


Figure 2: Claim map with physiography

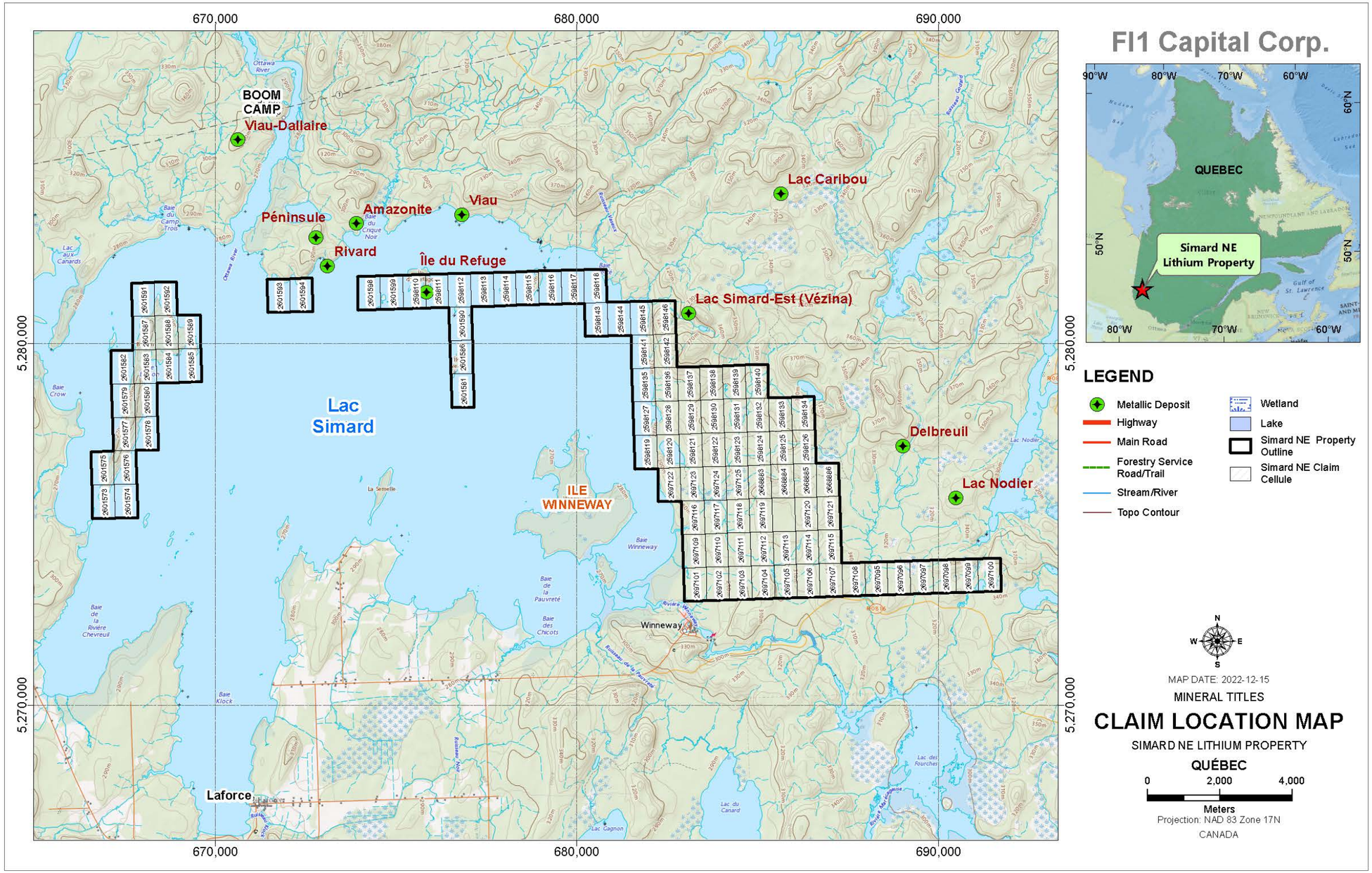
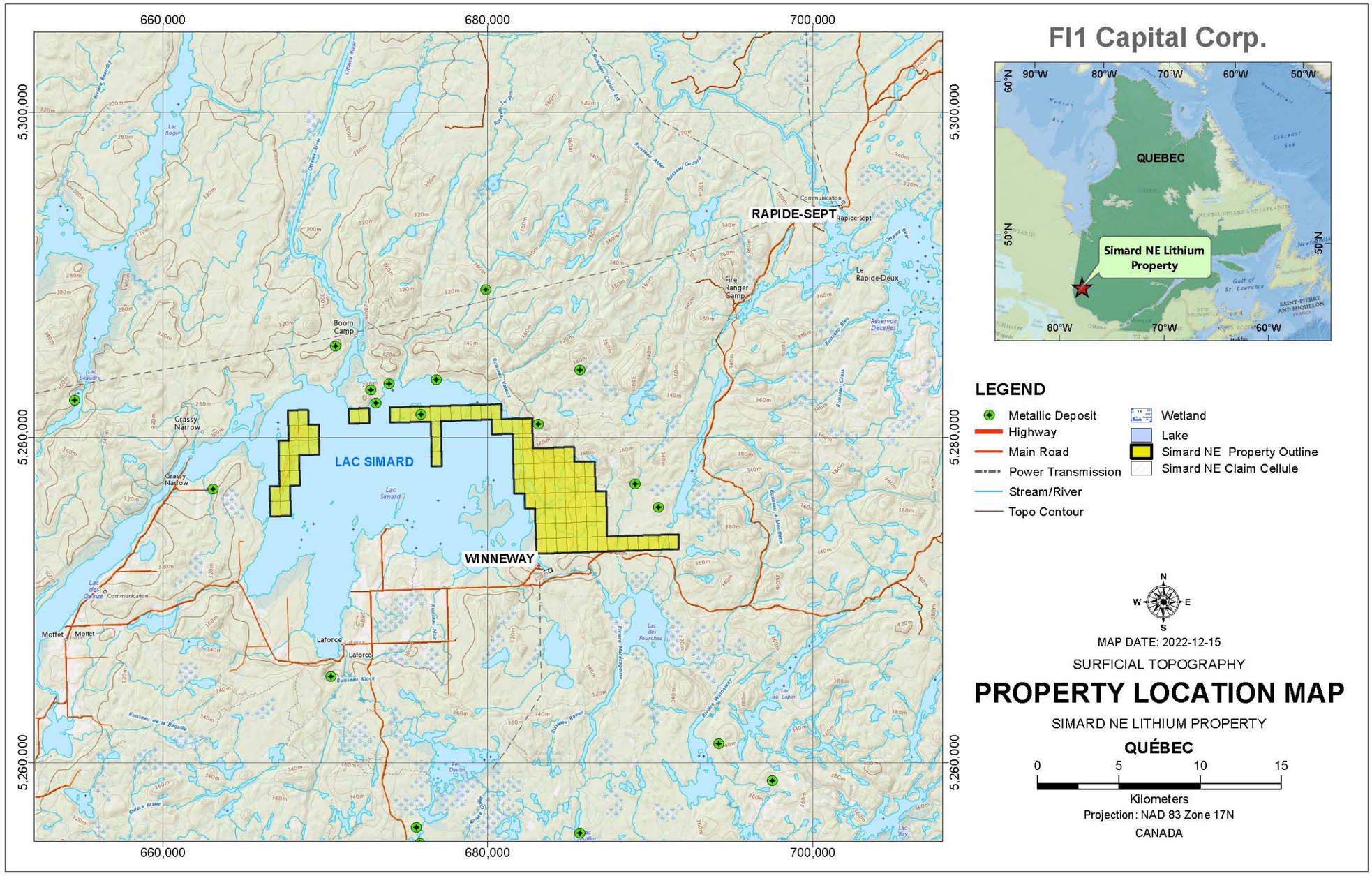


Figure 3: Claim location and access



5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Access

The Property is located in western Quebec in the regional county municipality of Témiscamingue, in the townships of Beauneville, Clérion, Delbreuil and Chabert. The Property is located 85 kilometers southwest of Val d'Or, on the north shore of Lake Simard.

The Property is accessed by a gravel road that joins Route 117 from Val d'Or near the municipality of Cadillac (Figure 2). The claims located in the eastern sector are accessible by a network of forest roads while the western claims are accessible by boat or all-terrain vehicle.

5.2 Climate

The climate on the Property mirrors that of Rapide Sept which lies on 304 m above sea level. The climate is cold and temperate. The rainfall in Rapide Sept is significant, with rainy season from July to September period with average 100 mm rain per month. The average temperature in summers is around 16°C. Total annual rainfall is 892 mm.

The warm season lasts for 5 months, from May to September, with an average daily high temperature above 16°C. The hottest day of the year is generally in July with an average high of 23°C and low of 12°C. The cold season lasts for four months, from December 1 to April 1, with an average daily high temperature below -5°C. The coldest day of the year is in January with an average low of -20°C) and high of (-9°C).

Exploration work such as geological mapping, prospecting, trenching, and sampling can be carried out during summer months, whereas drilling and geophysical surveying can be done throughout the year. (Source: Levoyageur)

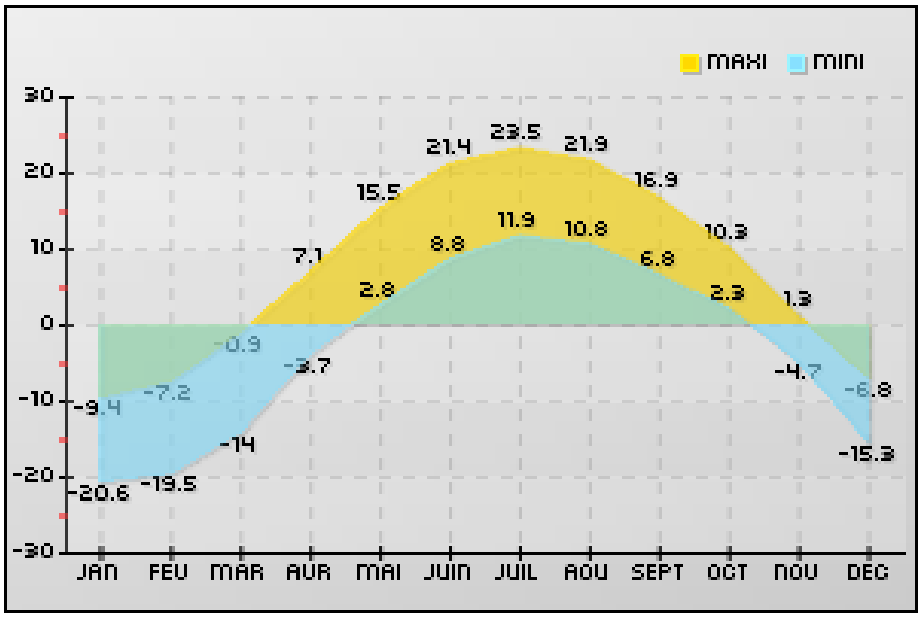


Figure 4: Rapide Sept Temperatures and Precipitation

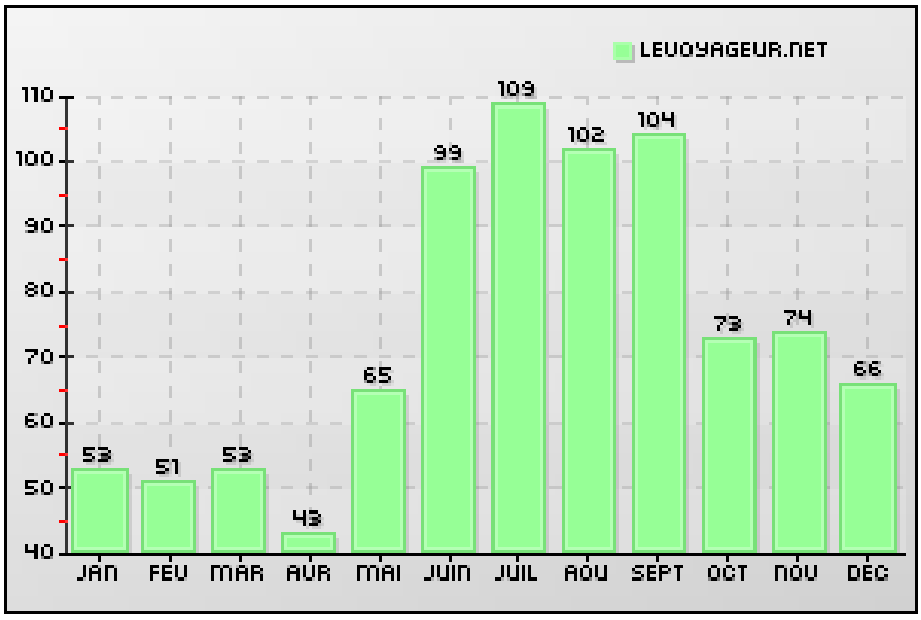


Figure 5:Rainfall in mm Rapide Sept

5.3 Physiography

Physiography of the Property (Figures 2 and 3) is typical of the Canadian Shield, with large competent outcrops surrounded by lakes and swamps. The topography of the Property may be described as gently undulating in which highland region in the east while areas around the lake

represents lowland region. The elevation is in the range of 270 m in the areas on the lake shore and small islands located in the Simard Lake, and 360 m in the eastern claims.

Overburden ranges from 0.5 to 30m and consists primarily of unconsolidated glacial till. Denudation has resulted in the carving of ravines which trend north south and truncate at Lake Simard. The beds of some of the intermittent streams found in these ravines are composed of a buff-white colored clay. The north shore of Lake Simard is covered with deadheads in a zone averaging about 10' wide along the shore. Sub-angular to rounded float usually of acidic composition is present intermixed with the logs. In the bay, immediately to the south of the access road and extending to the southeast, the shoreline consists of a beach in which the grain size is in the sand range (1-4 mm).

Lake Simard is the largest lake in the area and at its widest point extends approximately 25 kilometres. The lake is part of the Ottawa River watershed.

On parts of the Property boulder trains of salic composition, subangular to rounded shapes, and one (30cm) to five feet (1.52m) in diameter lay exposed on surface. The dominant vegetation found on the Property in order of decreasing abundance is balsam, birch, spruce, and alder with cedars, jack pines and poplar present in isolated areas.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest town to the Property is Val-d'Or situated 85 km to the northeast of the Property with a population of 33,000 inhabitants. The town is a logistics hub for mining services, has a regional airport, and relates to a network of roads and railways with rest of Canada. The town has most of the exploration related services needed, such as trained labour, drilling contractors, engineering, and geophysical surveys companies. The town has a rich mining history since the beginning of the 20th century with discovery of gold, base metals, and lithium mines in the vicinity.

Rouyn-Noranda is another important town located about 85 km to the northwest of the Property. It is a city on Osisko Lake in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of Quebec, Canada. The city of Rouyn-Noranda is a coextensive with a territory equivalent to a regional county municipality.

Winneway community located about 10 km to the south of the Property is an Indian settlement of Anishinaabe band government in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region of Quebec. It is geographically located within the territory of Témiscamingue Regional County Municipality. Its population is listed as 317 in the Canada 2011 Census and 650 on the community website. The community offers certain services including an elementary school, a secondary school, a youth centre, an elder centre, a community centre, and a fire department. The services also include construction and related engineering facilities (Source:Algonquin-Anishinabeg Nation). Fuel, groceries, and accommodation demands may be facilitated at Rapide Sept (25 kilometers to the northeast) and at the larger community of Cadillac.

6.0 HISTORY

Exploration work in the Property and surrounding area dates to 1960s' with the discovery of lithium showings documented in Quebec Department of Natural Resources, Special Paper 2, 1967 as follows (GM27976):

"Three west-trending pegmatite dikes containing irregular concentrations of gray or light green spodumene, a little, amber-colored apatite, fine-grained lepidolite and some magnetite. A particularly rich part of the dike shows 30 to 40% spodumene over a 200-foot length (60.95m) and an average width of 15 feet (4.57m). A beryl crystal was observed."

In 1971, Mr. R. A. Crouse, P.Eng., examined the Viau lithium showing located 2 kilometers to the north of the Property, and in his report dated July 1971 recommended that the main pegmatite, which in addition to the aforementioned mineralization contained finely disseminated and coarse-grained tantalite crystals in three pits, be further evaluated by a diamond drilling program. Mr. Crouse, Chief Geologist for the Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited states in his report that "The tantalite bearing zone is in some respects mineralogically similar to the Bernic pegmatite (TANCO Mine in Manitoba)."

There is one lithium pegmatite showing on the Property named "Refuge Island Occurrence (Ile du Refuge)" which is documented in MERN Quebec database (Figure 2) as follows:

"A mineralized outcrop was discovered in 1977 by prospecting on land around the Refuge Island. Tantalite was observed in red pegmatite dykes on the island. The pegmatites are zoned and consist of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. Sample assays show 5.8 percent tantalum oxide (Ta2O5) (GM36797, p. 4), 2.1% Lithium (Li) (Sample # 112759) which is 4.52% lithium oxide (Li2O) (Ref report: GM 36797-1980); erratic boulders revealed: 382 ppm niobium (Nb) (Sample # D081752); >500 ppm Nb (Sample # D081756) (GM 63756, 2007)".

SOQUEM has done drilling on the island of Refuge in 1978-79 (4 drill holes). TANCO also performed a ground magnetic survey on the property in 1972. TANCO also made a few lines to test the effectiveness of the methods of induced polarization and soil geochemistry (Table 3).

There is no information available on Gestim regarding the prior ownership of the property. The operating companies discussed in this section could have ownership of claims in this area.

Table 3: Refuge Island (Ile du Refuge) Showing on the Property - Historical Work Summary

Year	Work Details	Name of Company	Reference Report
1977	Discovery of Tantalum rich boulders	Noranda	GM36797
1978	One drill hole on the eastern bank of the island, no assays.	SOQUEM	GM36797
1979	Three drill holes on the eastern bank of the Island, no assays.	SOQUEM	GM36797
1980	Analysis of two samples for 37 elements.	SOQUEM	GM36797
2007	Prospecting, mapping, sampling, ground geophysical surveys, soil geochemistry.	Matamec Exploration	GM63756

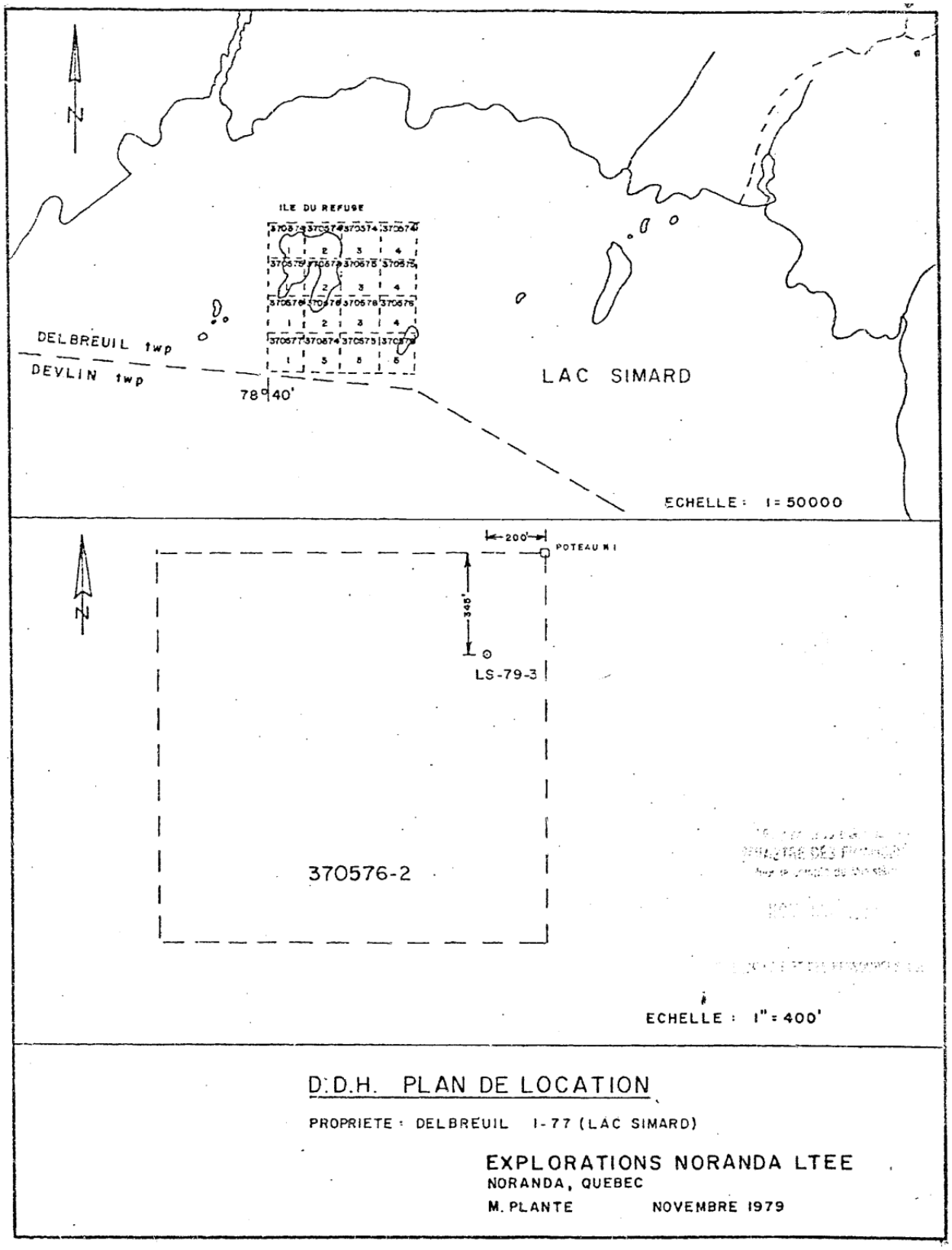


Figure 6: Location of 1978-79 drill holes on the Property (GM35608 and GM34264)

6.1 SOQUEM 1980 (GM36797)

Refuge Island was visited and studied by SOQUEM as part of a regional survey and several dykes of pegmatite were observed.

The region is recognized as potentially tantaliferous pegmatites. In 1977, a prospector at Noranda Exploration collected a sample from the pegmatite which assayed 5.8% Ta2O5. In 1978, a SOQUEM-NORANDA joint venture was created to do a global study of Simard Lake. A radiometric survey was performed in October on the east bank of the Lac Simard. In March 1979, three vertical drill holes ranging in depth 47 (14.32 m) to 113 feet (34.44 m) were drilled on the Property to find the original target near the east bank of the Refuge Island (Figure 6). No assays are available for this drilling.

During a geological survey work, two samples were collected by blasting at two locations and were analyzed for lithium, beryllium, tantalum, and niobium for a 37 elements assay package. During the survey, tantalite was observed in dykes of red pegmatite mainly in pegmatites composed of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. These pegmatites have a strike of 0-10 degrees N to N-S with sub vertical dip directions and a thickness of 4-metres.

Sample assays from this work as mentioned above, show 5.8 percent tantalum oxide (Ta2O5) (GM36797, p. 4), 2.1% Lithium (Li) (Sample # 112759) which is 4.52% lithium oxide (Li2O) (Ref report: GM 36797- 1980); 5.88 % Tantalum oxide (Ta2O5) (GM 36797, p. 4, 1980); erratic boulders revealed: 382 ppm niobium (Nb) (Sample # D081752); >500 ppm Nb (Sample # D081756).

6.2 Matamec Exploration 2007

In May 2007, Matamec Exploration Inc. commissioned Aline Leclerc Management to complete the exploration on the Property. The work included prospecting and sampling of pegmatite outcrops and was mainly focused on tantalum and uranium mineralization potential. Several pegmatites were identified and mapped on the Property and surrounding areas; however, the samples were tested for uranium only and showed low values.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Geologically, the Property is a part of the Pontiac Subprovince, a granite and sedimentary rock domain situated at the southern margin of the Superior Province. The Pontiac Subprovince is bounded to the north by the Abitibi Subprovince, to the southeast by the Proterozoic Grenville Province and to the west by the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup. Turbidites are the principal supracrustal rock type in the Pontiac Subprovince, which also includes thin ultramafic to mafic units (Camiré et al., 1993a, b; Davis, 2002). The volcanic rocks are interpreted as a structurally emplaced assemblages, with chemical characteristics similar to those of earlier volcanic rocks in the southern Abitibi Subprovince (e.g., Camiré et al., 1993b). The supracrustal rocks are intruded by several felsic plutons, e.g., the 2682 ±1 Ma Lac Fournière pluton (Davis, 2002), the 2679–2676 Ma Sladen intrusion (Helt et al., 2014; De Souza et al., 2015) and the 2668–2663 Ma Decelles batholith (Mortensen and Card, 1993). The Pontiac Subprovince is of medium metamorphic grade near its northern contact with the Abitibi Subprovince and increases to upper-amphibolite grade near the Decelles batholith (Adrian et.al 2017) (Source: OFR633 2017).

7.2 Local Geology

7.2.1 Metasedimentary Rocks

The Pontiac group metasedimentary rocks are fine- to medium-grained, leuco- to mesocratic, grey and are essentially ±St±Grt-Bt (staurolite- garnet-biotite) schist. Pyrite is present in trace amounts to ~1%. Outcrop exposures are typically leuco- to mesocratic grey on least weathered surfaces and increasingly yellowish, brownish to orangey on more weathered surfaces. Primary bedding is defined by changes in the ratio of biotite to leucocratic minerals. Locally, normal graded bedding can be used to infer the younging directions, but commonly the graded bedding is poorly preserved and younging directions are often of low confidence. Bedding orientation is generally southwest trending, with steep dips to the north or moderate dips to the south; however, whether changing dip directions systematically accompany younging reversals remains uncertain because of poorly preserved, or lack of, younging indicators. Garnet porphyroblasts sometimes increase in modal abundance in the biotite-rich layers and can be used to infer the younging direction. The sedimentary beds are generally medium in thickness (10–30 cm). Overall, the Pontiac group sedimentary rocks are very monotonous. Alteration is in general insignificant but at the contact with the overlying Timiskaming assemblage, pervasive carbonate alteration is moderate to intense and locally associated with quartz veining.

Timiskaming Group

The Timiskaming Group conglomerate overlies the Pontiac group sediments; however, the contact relationship is not exposed. The conglomerate is generally polymictic, with clasts of several different rock types that range in composition from felsic to mafic. Near the southern contact, a couple of outcrops appear to be monomictic, with clasts of medium- to coarse-grained granitoid rock. The felsic to intermediate granitoid clasts are typically subrounded, whereas other

clasts, such as ultramafic to mafic clasts, are strongly flattened. The matrix is generally fine to medium grained, mesocratic grey and composed of mainly quartz and feldspar, ~5–15% biotite ± amphibole and ~1% pyrite. The clast size ranges from very coarse pebble to medium boulder, but also did not appear to define bedding at any individual outcrop. This unit is melano- to mesocratic grey, fine to medium grained, with a moderately soapy feel. Carbonate alteration is ubiquitous in the Timiskaming Group sedimentary rocks and occurs as veins or is moderately to intensely pervasive. Locally, carbonate alteration is observed in the strain shadows of rotated clasts in the conglomerate. On weathered surfaces, orangey to buff carbonate alteration is clearly visible (Source: OFR633 2017).

Intrusive Rocks

Felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks intrude the Pontiac Group sedimentary rocks. A white to pale pink, medium- to very coarse-grained granodiorite to tonalite, with ~2–-4% muscovite and locally 1–3% garnet, is the dominant intrusion. Several smaller intrusive bodies are outcropping at various locations. A leucocratic grey, medium- to coarse grained monzodiorite outcrop occurs ~6 km south of the contact between the sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac and Timiskaming groups. A few massive gabbroic dykes locally outcrop along the transect and were observed to crosscut the felsic intrusions.

An amphibolite unit is exposed at one location appears to fall on the southwestward trend of the ultramafic to mafic volcanic belt. The amphibolite is melano- to mesocratic grey, fine to medium grained, strongly foliated with a mylonitic texture and appears to be intercalated with a ~10 cm band of biotite-schist, similar in mineralogy to the sedimentary rocks of the Pontiac group. The orientation of the biotite-schist is parallel to the main foliation fabric. Weak to moderate alteration consists of chlorite veins associated with pyrite stringers and disseminated grains.

7.2.2 Structural Geology

In general, the degree of deformation is minimal and rocks in the area have well-preserved primary features and show no obvious tectonic fabrics. Only the regional tilting indicates that deformation has taken place. Faulting and major lithological offsets are not obvious due to the monotonous volcanic stratigraphy. However, the offset of linear magnetic anomalies in the regional airborne magnetic geophysical data (Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, 2017) indicate the presence of minor approximately north-trending faults.

Despite generally well-preserved primary bedding in the Pontiac Group sedimentary rocks, relatively few of these clearly indicate the direction of younging in the strata. Nevertheless, younging reversals can be inferred occasionally by graded bedding alone. The earliest deformational fabric observed is a bedding-parallel cleavage (S1) defined by oriented biotite. A second, weakly to moderately developed and locally penetrative biotite cleavage (S2) generally overprints S1 in a clockwise fashion at low angles (20°) than the angle commonly observed between S1 and S2. Furthermore, the crenulation cleavage typically strikes north, is moderately to steeply dipping and oriented counterclockwise to the principal cleavage. In the Timiskaming

Group sedimentary rocks, the dominant foliation fabric is defined by biotite and has the same general east-striking orientation and northerly dip as that observed in the Pontiac group sedimentary rocks. Locally, a mineral lineation is associated with the dominant fabric in the conglomerate plunging moderately to the west-northwest and subparallel to a stretching lineation defined by the clast shape (Source: OFR633 2017).

7.3 Property Geology

Locally, the Lac Simard area exhibits a suite of granodiorites, biotite, and muscovite monzogranites, aplites and pegmatites. Aplites and pegmatites are found hosted in volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks on the margins of the Decelles Reservoir batholith. The muscovite pegmatites which are generally oriented north-south, are not lithiferous. The spodumene pegmatites are oriented east-west. These pegmatites contain white pink to green spodumene (up to 30%), smoky quartz, albite and perthite (10 to 20%), muscovite (<5%), garnet (<1%), epidote and colombo-tantalite.

Generally, the Property is underlain by acidic plutonic rocks of granitic composition which have undergone varying degrees of regional metamorphism. Principal stress axis appears to have been NNE-SSW. The host rock is a gneissic leucocratic granite in which the mafics consist primarily of hornblende and/or biotite. The feldspars appear to be alkali-rich, primarily orthoclase, although minor plagioclase was noted based upon the albite twinning. The hornblende-biotite gneissic granite is non-homogeneous both in composition and physical characteristics from one outcrop to the next. The rock may grade from a hornblende graphic granite (almost porphyritic) to a gneissic granite, to an amphibolite schist or a biotite granite through to-a biotite schist. Accessory minerals consists of magnetite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.

In the northeast part of the Property a dense, fine-grained intrusive rock of intermediate composition present which has been defined as a dacite/basalt. The rock type has also been subjected to regional metamorphism, probably contemporaneously with the plutonic rocks to the southwest.

The gneissic and schistose nature of these intermediate rocks is very apparent from outcrop to outcrop. These rocks may, on the other hand, be para-sedimentary, finer grained than altered volcanics. The aphanitic nature of these metamorphosed dacites/basalts makes identification of accessory minerals difficult.

Intruding these altered plutonic and volcanic rocks both concordant and discordant to the gneissosity/schistosity is a series of essentially east-west trending pegmatite dykes ranging from 15 cm to 90 m wide and extending to a maximum length of over 700 m. These dykes are composed of feldspar and quartz as the principal minerals but depending upon the variety of feldspar present and the grain size distribution of the dyke, may be subdivided into three types.

The first variety of pegmatite outcropping on the Property may be described as a pink-pegmatite. This type of dyke consists essentially of pink K-feldspar (probably microcline) and glassy quartz. The accessory minerals present, are primarily biotite and to a lesser degree garnet, is minor.

The second type of pegmatite may be described as a white pegmatite. This type of dyke consists of microcline, cleavelandite (platy variety of albite) and glassy quartz as the principal minerals with or without a host of accessory minerals of which muscovite, biotite and garnets are dominant and lepidolite, spodumene and tantalite are minor. These leuco-pegmatites, as well as the pink pegmatites readily exhibit augen structure in which lensoids of glassy quartz attain dimensions of up to 60 cm in diameter. Crystals are to a large extent euhedral and range in size from about 1 cm to 70 cm along the core axis. There is distinct zoning in the pegmatite which is in some respects similar to the Bernic pegmatite. The zones were described as the microcline quartz, the microcline-mica-lepidolite, and the spodumene zones, respectively. In addition, most of the other pegmatites (both pink and white) exhibit a wide variety of grain size distribution, which only in part may be attributed to chilled contacts.

The third variety of pegmatite may be described as a fine-grained white-pegmatite consisting primarily of alkali-feldspar and glassy quartz with biotite and garnet the principal accessory minerals and possessing an aplitic texture (GM27976).

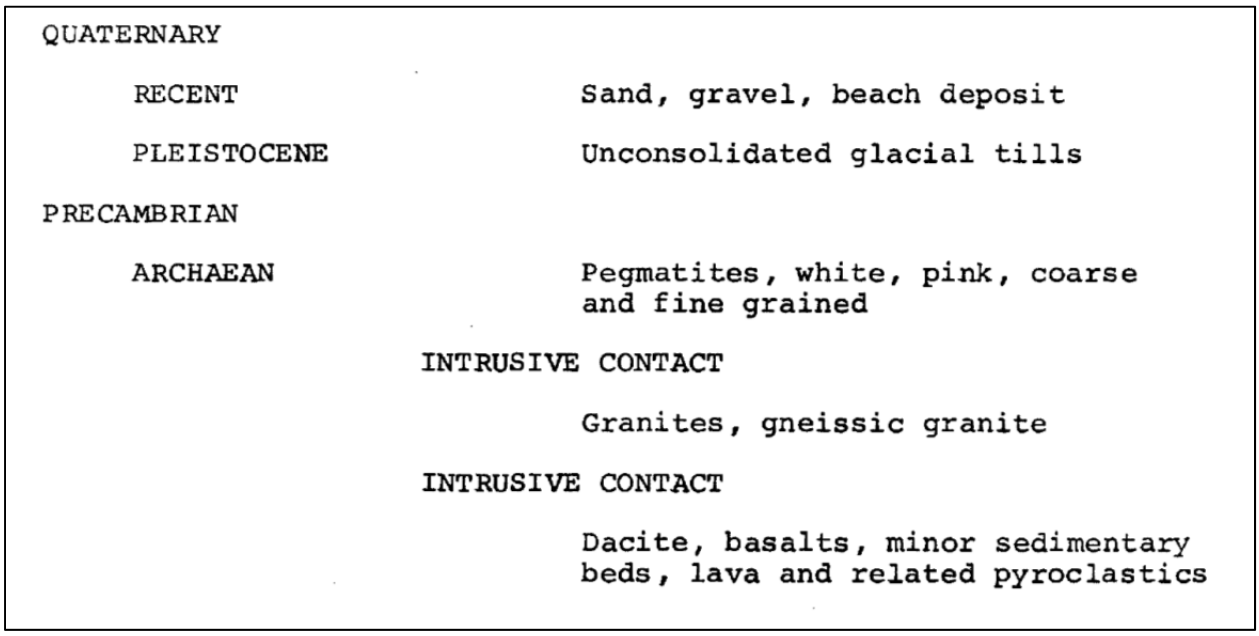


Figure 7: Property stratigraphy (Source: GM27976)

7.3.1 Pleistocene

Deposits of unconsolidated sand and gravel covers a few sections of the area. Most of these are distinctly cross bedded and are believed to be glaciofluvial deposits. Others are of glaciolacustrine origin; they form a number of flat terraces representing successive drops in the level of Lake Simard upon the retreat of the Pleistocene ice sheet that once covered the region.

7.4 Mineralization

There is one lithium pegmatite showing on the Property named “Refuge Island Occurrence (Ile du Refuge)” which is documented in MERN Quebec database (Figure 2) as follows:

“A mineralized outcrop was discovered in 1977 by prospecting on land around the Refuge Island. Tantalite was observed in red pegmatite dykes on the island. The pegmatites are zoned and consist of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. Sample assays show 5.8 percent tantalum oxide, 2.1% Lithium (Li).”

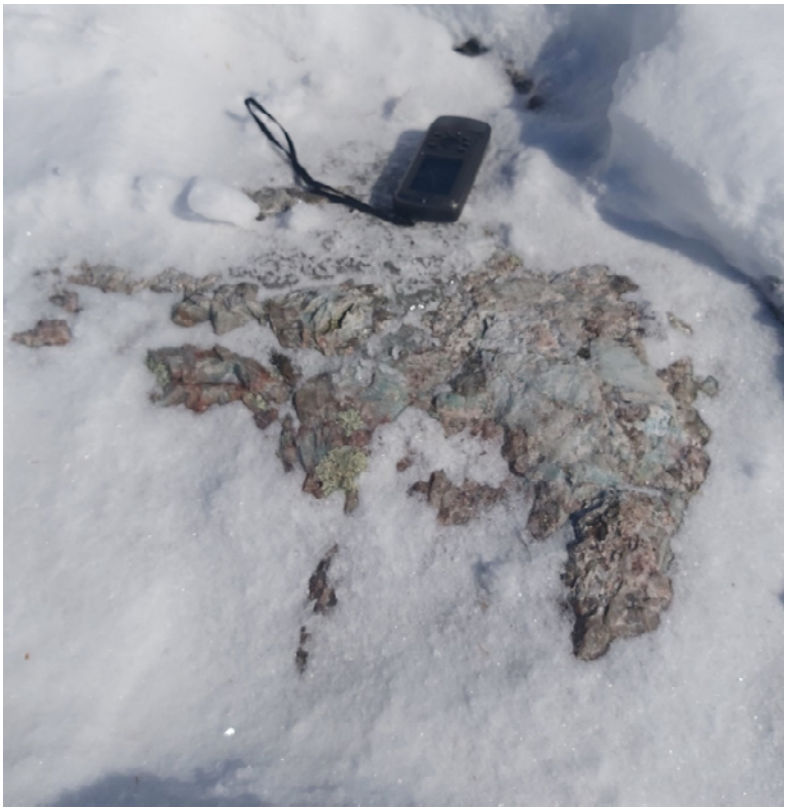


Photo 1: Pegmatite outcrop on an island to the west of the Refuge Island showing (March 2021 photo)

Photo 2: Amazonite, and other minerals visible in a pegmatite (March 2021 photo)

Figure 8: Regional Geology map (Modified from Bedeaux et.al., 2016)

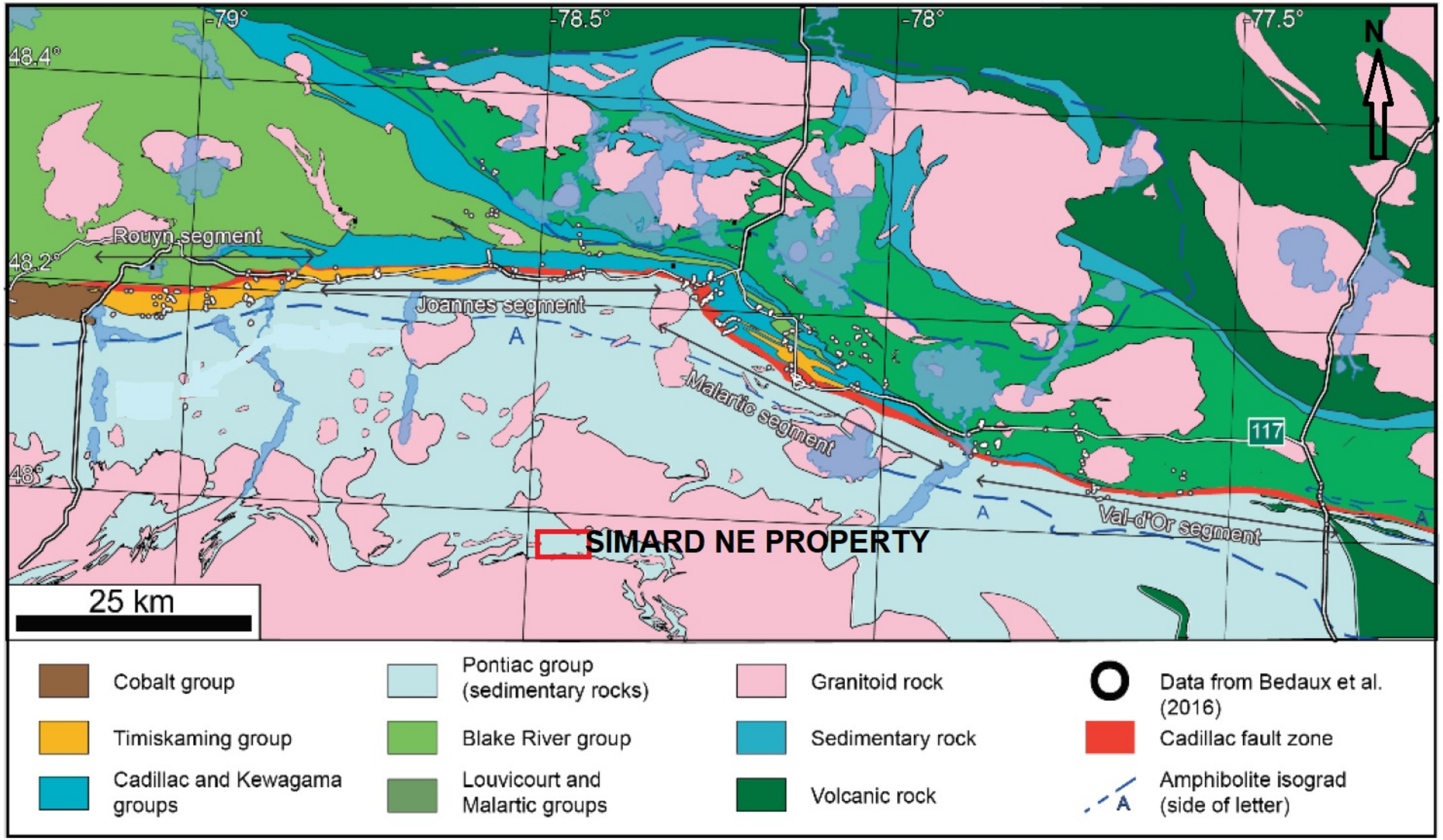
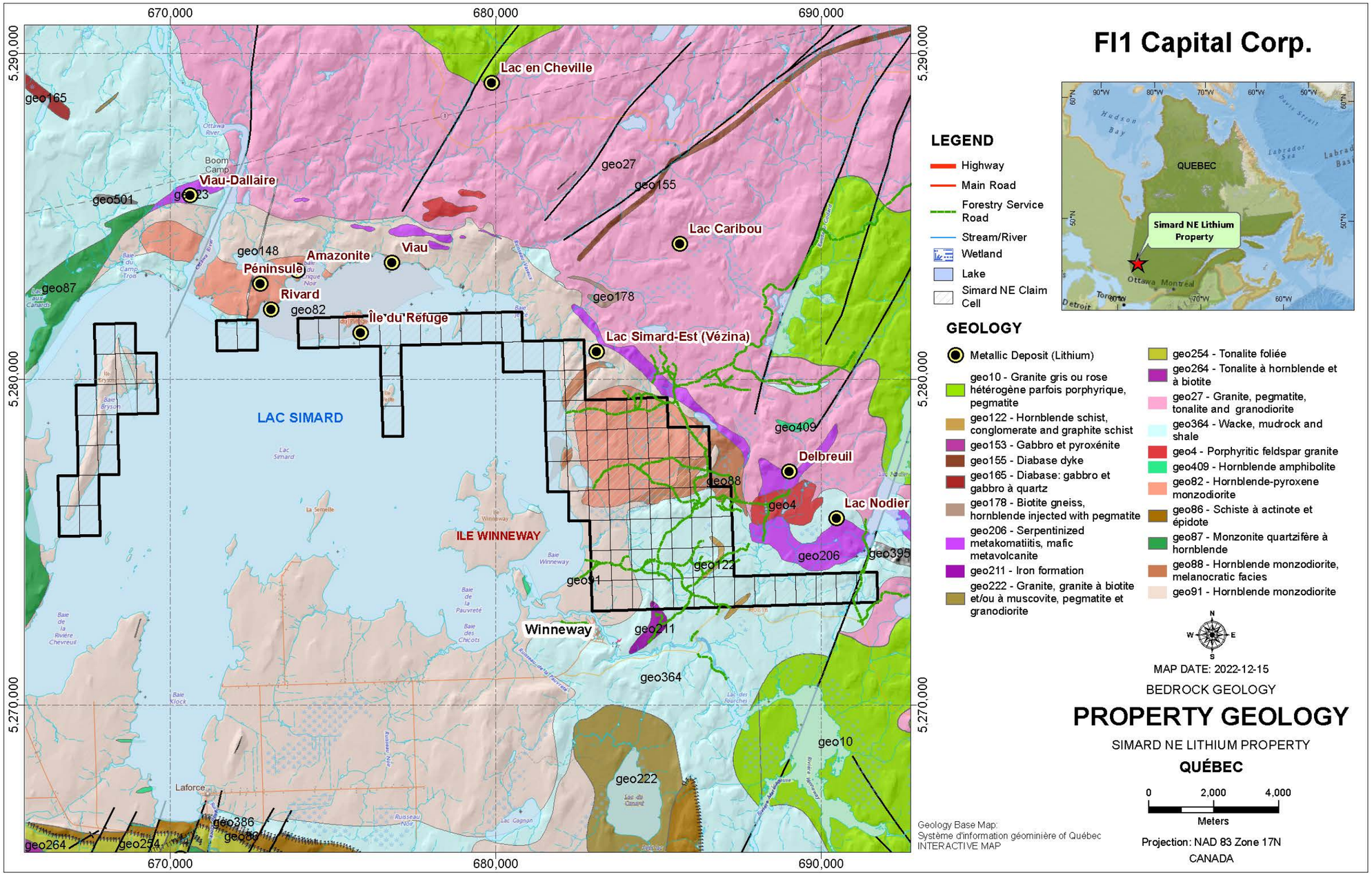


Figure 9: Property Geology Map



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Lithium Deposit Types

Lithium does not occur as a free metal in nature because of its high reactivity and is extracted from the following three types of sources:

- Brines
- Pegmatites
- Sedimentary rocks

World-wide lithium resources are estimated to be 39 million metric tons (MT). Continental brines and pegmatites (or hard-rock ore) are the major sources for commercial lithium production. Generally, lithium extraction from brine sources has proven more economical than production from hard-rock ore. While hard-rock lithium production once dominated the market, most of lithium carbonate is now produced from continental brines in Latin America, primarily due to the lower cost of production.

8.1.1 Brine Deposits

Brine deposits represent about 66 percent of global lithium resources and are found mainly in the salt flats of Chile, Argentina, China and Tibet. The second half of the 20th century saw a dramatic shift in lithium carbonate (and some lithium chloride) production from the usual pegmatite sources to brines. Today, large quantities of lithium carbonate come from the brines of the Salar de Atacama, Chile, and Clayton Valley, Nevada (United States). Lithium chloride is also produced from the Salar del Hombre Muerto, Argentina. Various other salars and playas such as those of China, Bolivia, Argentina, and Tibet are being evaluated for future lithium chemical production (Kunasz 2004).

8.1.2 Pegmatites Deposits

Pegmatite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock formed from slow cooling of magma below the earth crust and contain large crystals. It can contain extractable amounts of a number of elements, including lithium, tin, cesium, niobium and tantalum. This form of deposit accounts for 26 percent of known global lithium resources. The Property falls under pegmatite deposit types. Lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite (USGS 2016). Lithium in pegmatites is mostly found in the mineral spodumene, but also may be present in petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite.

8.1.3 Sedimentary rock deposits

Sedimentary rock deposits represent 8 percent of known global lithium resources and are found in clay deposits and lacustrine evaporites. In clay deposits, lithium is found in hectorite, which is rich in both magnesium and lithium. The most known form of lithium-containing lacustrine deposit is found in the Jadar Valley in Serbia for which the lithium- and boron-bearing element jadarite is named.

8.2 Deposit Model

Rare-element pegmatites may host several economic commodities, such as tantalum (Ta-oxide minerals), tin (cassiterite), lithium (ceramic-grade spodumene and petalite), rubidium (lepidolite and K-feldspar), and cesium (pollucite) collectively known as rare elements, and ceramic-grade feldspar and quartz (Selway *et al*., 2005). Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: Li-Cs-Ta enriched ("LCT") and Nb-Y-F enriched ("NYF"). LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. NYF pegmatites are enriched in rare earth elements ("REE"), U, and Th in addition to Nb, Y, F, and are associated with A-type, sub aluminous to metaluminous (Al-poor), quartz-poor granites or syenites (Černý, 1991a).

Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite (Breaks and Tindle, 1997a). A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different granitic units (e.g., biotite granite to two mica granite to muscovite granite), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton. The residual melt enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., H_2O, Li, F, BO_3, and PO_4) from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dykes. Volatiles promote the crystallization of a few large crystals from a melt and increase the ability of the melt to travel greater distances. This results in pegmatite dykes with coarse-grained crystals occurring in country rocks considerable distances from their parent granite intrusions.

There are several geological features that are common in rare-element pegmatites (Černý et al., 1981; Černý et al., 1998) (Selway *et al.*, 2005):

1. *Subprovincial Boundaries:* The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries.
2. *Metasedimentary-Dominant Subprovince:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province occur along subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary subprovince.

3. *Greenschist to Amphibolite Metamorphic Grade:* Pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes.
4. *Fertile Parent Granite:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite.
5. *Host Rocks:* Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries. Pegmatites within the Pontiac subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents.
6. *Metasomatized Host Rocks:* Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals, and Holmquist is a minor phase in metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common, and Holmquist is rare in metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary rocks.
7. *Li Minerals:* Most of the complex-type pegmatites contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for a few pegmatites which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral.
8. *Cs Minerals:* Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites.
9. *Ta-Sn Minerals:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province contain ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite or wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior province.
10. *Pegmatite Zone Hosting Ta Mineralization:* Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones.

Simard Lake pegmatites were examined in 1971 by Mr. Crouse, Chief Geologist for the Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited, and he stated in his report that "The tantalite bearing zone is in some respects mineralogically similar to the Bernic pegmatite (TANCO Mine in Manitoba). The TANCO pegmatite is well known amongst the pegmatite community for its impressive size, unique and diversified mineralogy, high degree of fractionation, and productivity. Overall, the pegmatite district consists of 9 distinct pegmatite groups, which exhibit wide variations in mineralogy and degree of fractionation. The TANCO pegmatite is a subhorizontal, essentially undeformed, bilobate, saddle-shaped body. The pegmatite is about 1520 m long, 1060 m wide, and up to ~100 m thick, thinning toward the edges (Stilling et al., 2006). It occurs mostly under Bernic Lake, southeastern Manitoba and it is most known by drill core and underground mining exposures. This highly fractionated pegmatite of the lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) family has an extensive mineralogy (more than 100 listed minerals), and it is zoned (consists of nine internal zones). The outer zones are

concentric, whereas the layered inner zones are segmented and locally complex in shape.

The TANCO pegmatite is a classic example of a complexly zoned pegmatite. In the various zones it is possible to find the different mineral associations including the ones of economic interest: Ta, Li, and Cs.

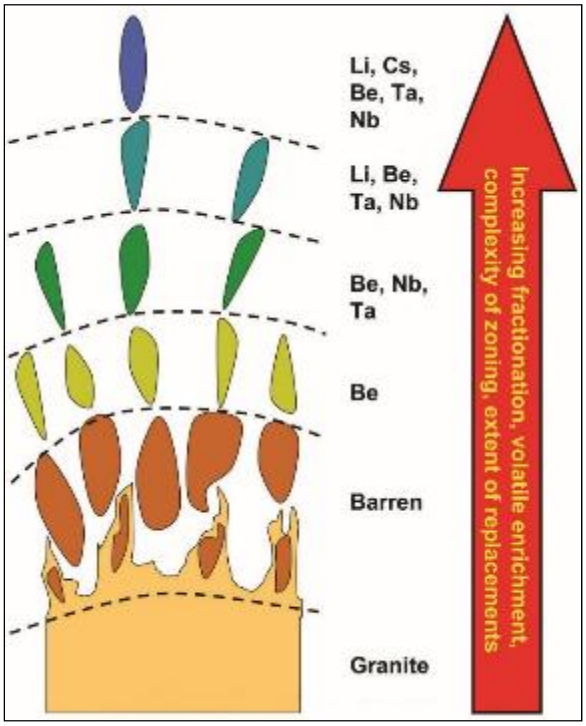


Figure 10: Chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).

9.0 EXPLORATION

Geomap completed field exploration work on the Property in 2021 and 2022. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. Grab and channel rock samples were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. A boat was also chartered to carry out prospecting and sampling work on pegmatites exposed along the Lac Simard shoreline and islands within the lake. The claims on the southern extent of the Property were accessed utilizing a four-wheel drive vehicle and in part by ATV. A magnetic ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work. Details of this work are provided in the following Sections.

9.1 Prospecting, Mapping and Sampling

The focus of the fieldwork was to carry out detailed representative sampling of various types of pegmatite outcrops and other favourable lithologies for lithium and other rare metals exploration. The Property area is underlain by granodiorites, biotite, and muscovite monzogranites, aplites and pegmatites. Aplites and pegmatites are found hosted in volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks. Gneissic leucocratic granite is the main host rock in which the mafics consist primarily of hornblende and biotite. The feldspars appear to be alkali-rich, primarily orthoclase, although minor plagioclase was noted based upon the albite twinning.

2021 Sampling and Results

A ground prospecting, sampling and mapping of pegmatites on the Property was carried out during the summer of 2021. The work was carried out by following various gravel roads on the Property and foot traverses to locate pegmatite outcrops and other rock units. The work also included a few trips by chartering a boat from Camp Grassy Narrows, an outfitter located on the west side of the Lac Simard. A total of nine grab and channel samples were collected during this campaign (Table 4, Figures 11 and 12). Several pegmatite outcrops were located on the lake shore and on small islands where pegmatite outcrops were located. Pegmatites are light brown and pink colour due to K feldspar, generally trending in an east-west direction with a few oriented northwards. The pegmatites are zoned and consist of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. The green amazonite mineral is a variety of potash feldspar and is used as a gemstone.

The sample assays indicate moderate to low lithium values and high rubidium in the range of 1440 parts per million (ppm) to over 5,000 ppm (Table 5). The samples with amazonite generally show high rubidium which may indicate presence of rare metals pegmatites. The author considers these samples of the representative with respect to the rock type and mineralization style of the Property.

Table 4: September 2021 Sampling

Sample ID	UTM Zone 17		Elevation	Type	Description
	Easting	Northing			
X482435	675857	5281394	267	GRAB	Pegmatite outcrop at the edge of the island along the shoreline of Lac Simard, in contact with diorite brown colour, contact runs N-S however pegmatites are E-W striking, contact is vertical
X482436	675857	5281394	267	GRAB	Same as above
X482437	675858	5281393	268	CHANNEL	Same as above
X482438	675858	5281395	269	CHANNEL	Pink feldspar within pegmatite with garnet and green crystals

	UTM Zone 17				
X482439	674558	5280983	270	CHANNEL	Pegmatite outcrop 100 by 50 m, light brown colour with green amazonite crystals
X482440	674545	5280980	271	CHANNEL	Same as above
X482441	674535	5280967	270	CHANNEL	Same as above
X482442	674498	5280967	271	CHANNEL	Amazonite in pink pegmatite, feldspar quartz
X482443	674497	5280976	271	CHANNEL	Same as above

Table 5: September 2021 Sampling Results

Analyte Symbol	Ba	Be	Cs	Fe	Li	Mn	Nb	Pb	Rb	Ta	U	Y
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	3	3	0.1	0.05	3	3	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	FUS-MS-Na2O2											
X482434	93	4	48.1	0.27	20	62	17.5	75.5	4120	2.7	0.8	0.5
X482435	70	4	56.8	0.2	21	191	32.9	107	4630	5.4	1.9	1.3
X482436	87	6	50.3	0.23	26	62	6.9	104	4450	1.3	1	1.1
X482437	58	6	43	0.26	30	114	48.9	91	4070	12.6	5.3	1.1
X482438	60	10	52.5	0.24	18	157	24.8	78.1	3710	8.6	2.4	0.5
X482439	165	11	132	0.33	35	509	34	358	> 5000	16.7	9.6	12.9
X482440	72	9	28.6	0.47	29	681	81.6	112	1440	10.2	21	32.5
X482441	88	8	42	0.87	27	1710	88.1	138	2140	19.9	35.9	70.3
X482442	148	10	42.2	0.29	22	296	30.3	114	2130	6.7	8.5	17
X482443	112	11	72.3	0.44	20	804	39.5	209	2290	13.9	10.1	32.4

Figure 11: 2021 Sampling results – Li

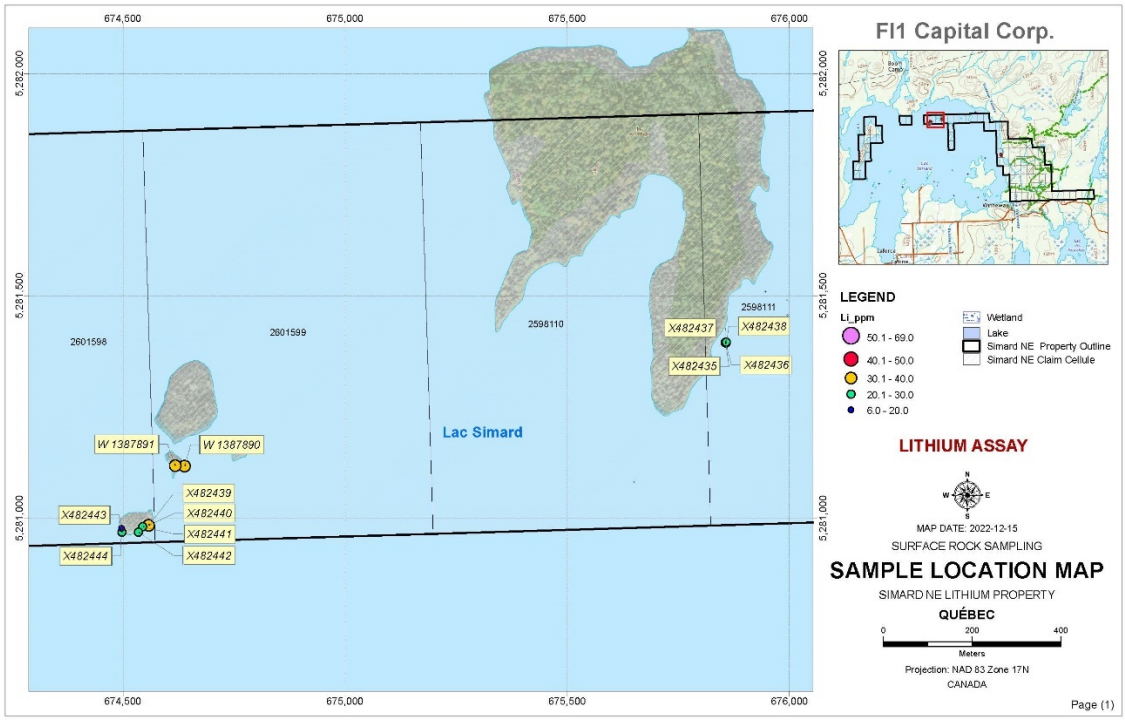


Figure 12: 2021 Sampling results - Rb

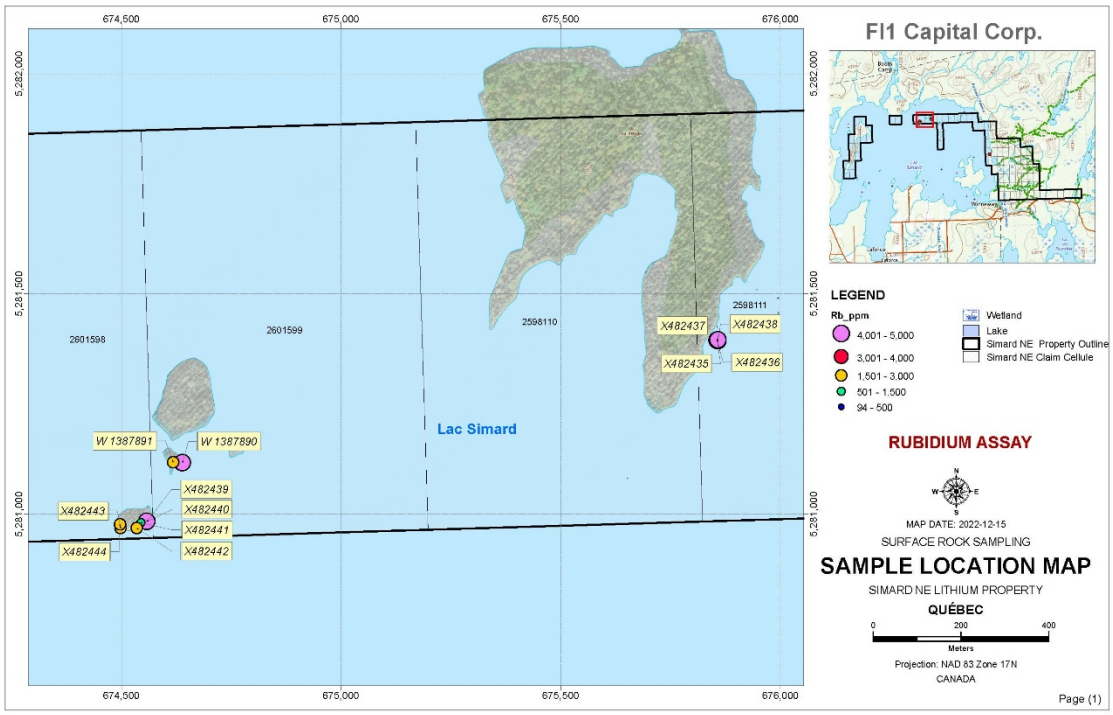


Photo 3: Grassy Narrows camp boat launch area

Photo 4: Pegmatite outcrop near lake shore

Photo 5: Pegmatite outcrop

2022 Sampling and Results

A second round of prospecting, sampling and mapping of pegmatites on the Property was carried out during the summer of 2022. The work was carried out by following various gravel roads on the Property and foot traverses to locate pegmatite outcrops and other rock units. The focus of 2022 work was to cover eastern claim areas where several pegmatite outcrops were mapped and sampled. A total of 46 channel samples were collected during this campaign (Table 6). Several pegmatite outcrops were located on the eastern claims of the Property. These pegmatites include potash feldspar dominated pink feldspars with biotite and amphibole as accessory minerals, and white pegmatite with albite and microcline feldspar and muscovite. These pegmatites are marked with medium (1-2 cm) to large (2-5 cm) and mega crystal (>5 cm) sizes and are zoned.

The sample assays indicate:

- Lithium values are in the range of less than 15 ppm to 247 ppm with five samples over 100 ppm lithium.
- Rubidium is in the range of 29.3 ppm to 4,220 ppm with 20 samples over 1,000 ppm, 14 samples are over 2,000 ppm, and four samples over 3,000 ppm (Table 6).
- Niobium is from 2.5 ppm to 228 ppm with 9 samples over 100 ppm Nb.
- These results can be interpreted as indicating the potential for the presence of LCT type rare metals pegmatites on the Property.

Figure 13: Lithium assay map 1

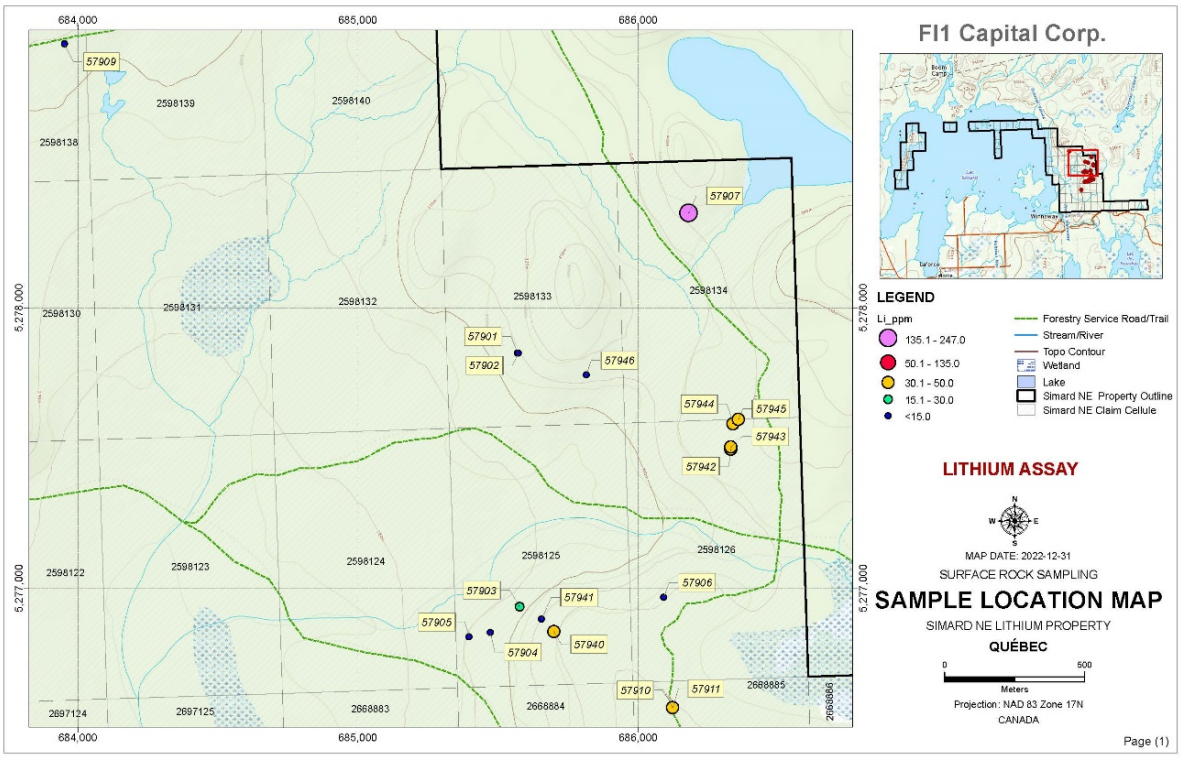


Figure 14: Lithium assay map 2

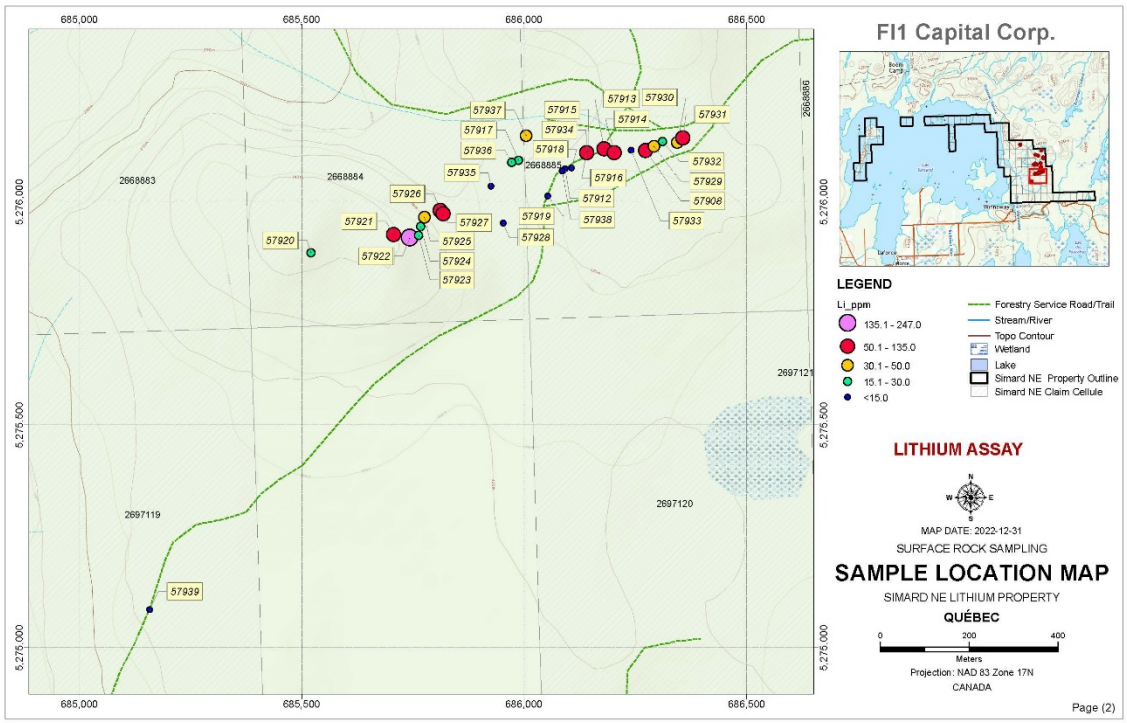


Figure 15: Niobium assay map 1

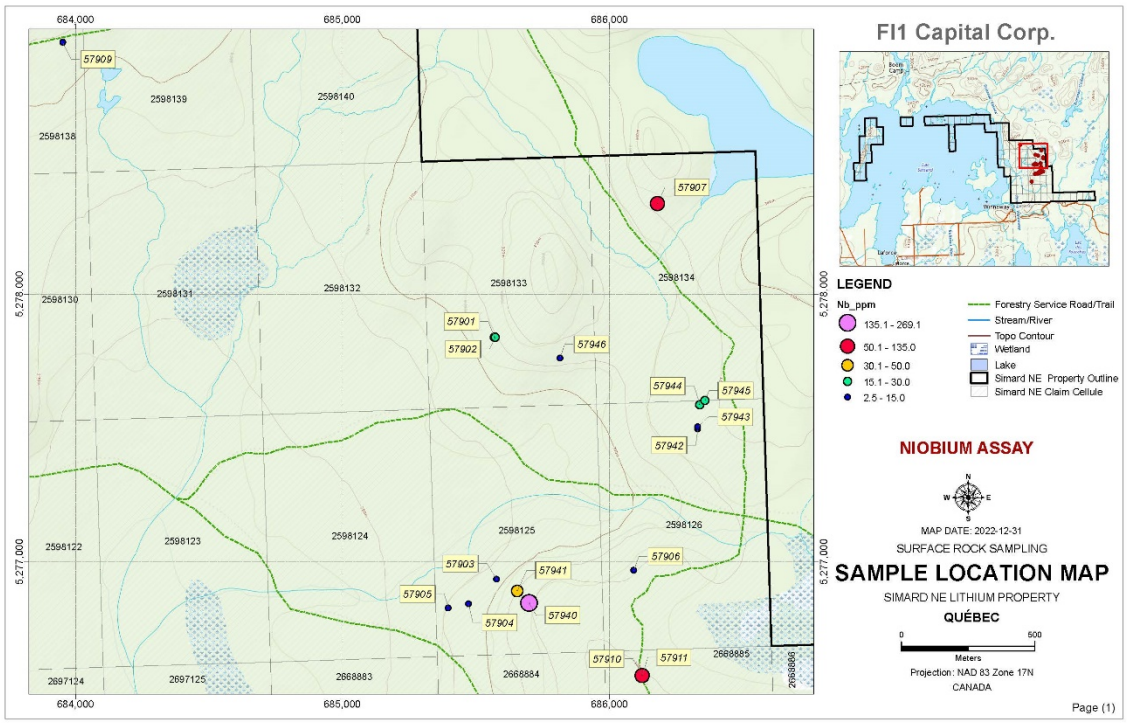


Figure 16: Niobium assay map 2

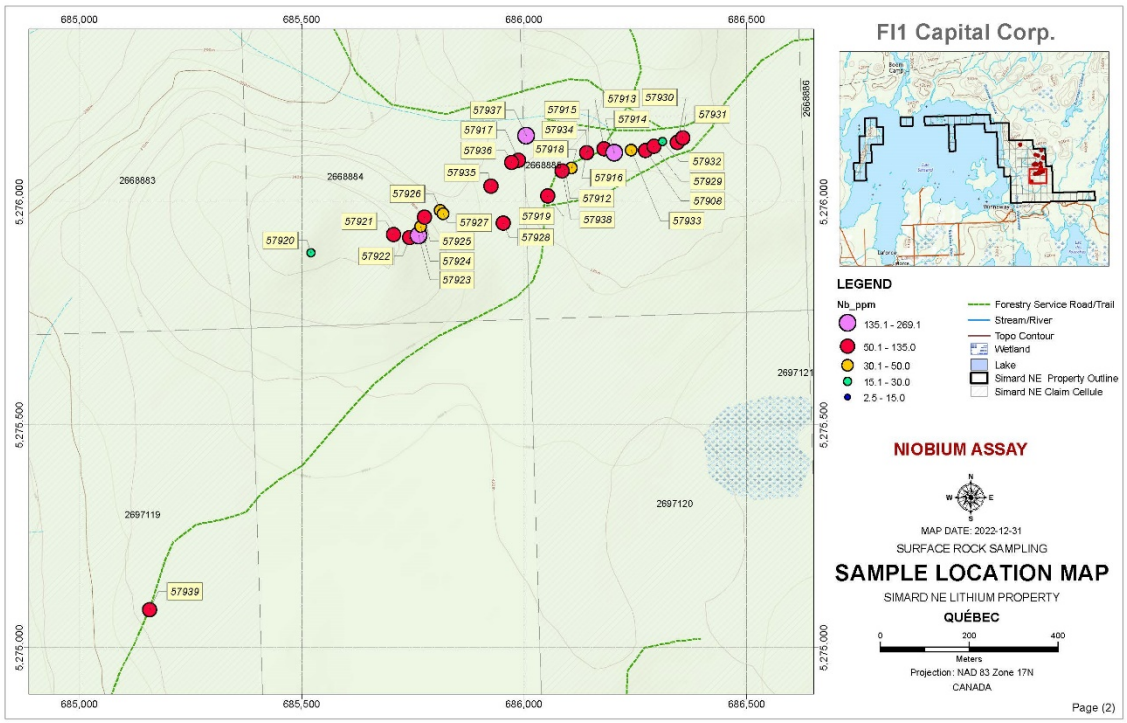


Figure 17: Rubidium assay map 1

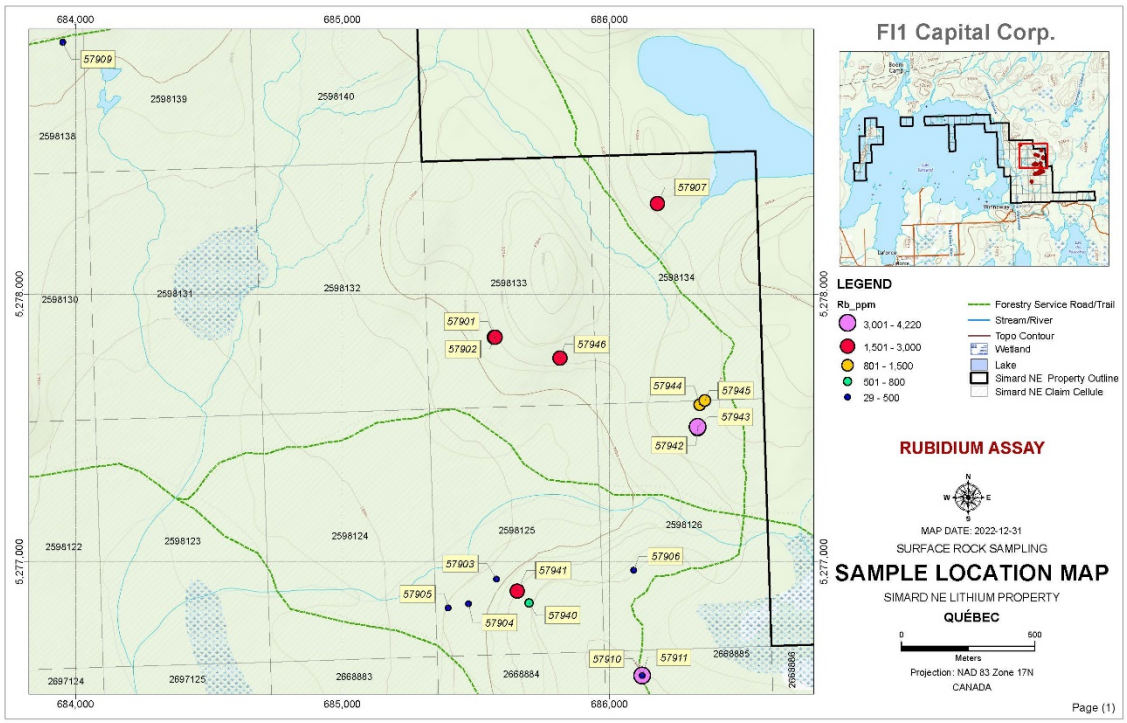
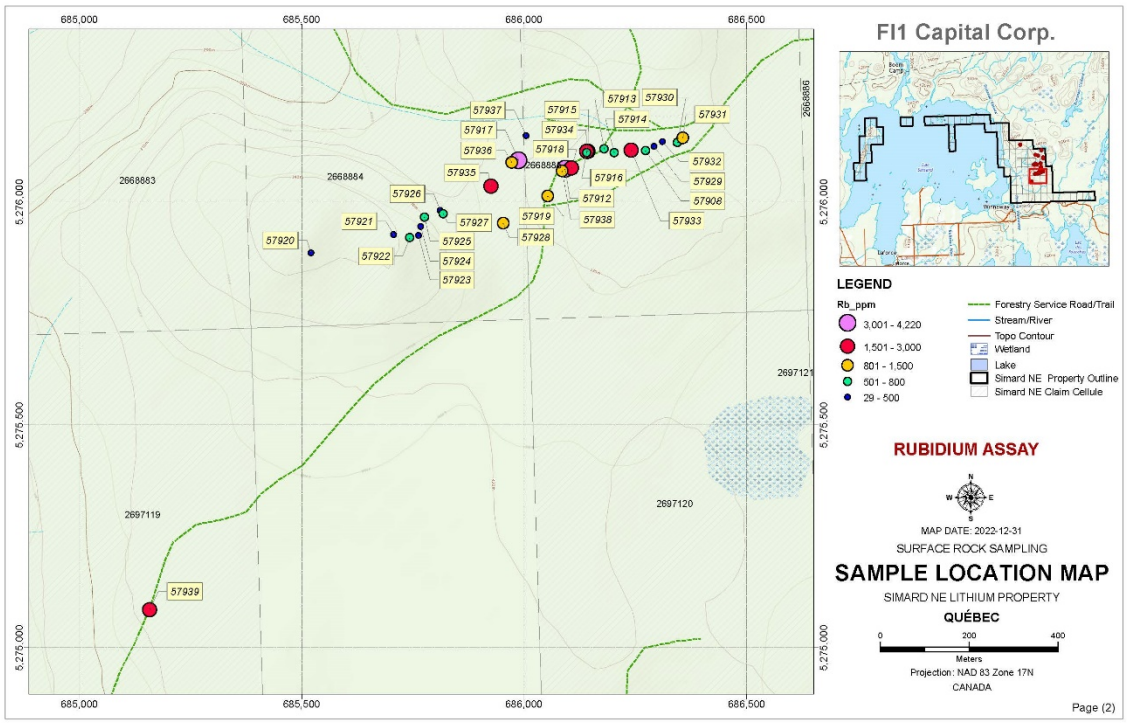


Figure 18: Rubidium assay map 2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LEGEND
Rb_ppm
3,001 - 4,220
1,501 - 3,000
801 - 1,500
501 - 800
29 - 500
Forestry Service Road/Trail
Stream/River
Topo Contour
Wetland
Lake
Simard NE Property Outline
Simard NE Claim Cellule
RUBIDIUM ASSAY
MAP DATE: 2022-12-31
SURFACE ROCK SAMPLING
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
SIMARD NE LITHIUM PROPERTY
QUÉBEC
0
200
400
Meters
Projection: NAD 83 Zone 17N
CANADA
Page (2)

Table 6: September 2022 Sampling Results

Analyte Symbol	Location	Ba	Be	Ce	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Mo	Nb	Rb	Sr	U	Y	Yb
Unit Symbol	Coordinates	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	GPS UTM NAD 83	3	3	0.8	0.1	0.05	0.1	15	3	1	2.4	0.4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Analysis Method	Zone 17 N	FUS-MS-Na2O2														
57901	17 T 685571 5277838	12	< 3	< 0.8	48.8	0.46	5.6	< 15	62	2	21.3	1750	25	4.6	5.5	1.1
57902	17 T 685573 5277838	12	3	< 0.8	60.4	0.46	5.5	< 15	90	3	16.8	1810	29	5.6	2.2	0.4
57903	17 T 685578 5276934	715	< 3	107	1.6	1.33	3	18	181	17	5.9	131	166	2.3	10.5	0.7
57904	17 T 685474 5276841	1190	< 3	22.3	7	0.5	6.3	< 15	35	< 1	4.5	144	672	0.6	3.4	0.3
57905	17 T 685398 5276826	1890	5	21.4	11.3	0.75	4.7	< 15	89	4	5.6	188	971	0.7	4	0.4
57906	17 T 686092 5276967	603	< 3	19.8	0.6	2.42	1.5	< 15	253	3	4.1	29.3	816	1.6	3.6	0.7
57907	17 T 686182 5278339	22	4	7.9	57.2	0.71	5.9	247	542	2	55	2520	26	10.6	19.5	2.3
57908	17 T 686273 5276116	7	5	2.9	18.3	0.67	1.9	81	1400	4	67.6	556	19	1.5	6.8	0.6
57909	17 T 683953 5278942	31	12	13	10.8	1.17	1.4	< 15	3020	4	11	114	56	12.8	52.3	6.4
57910	17 T 686125 5276573	58	< 3	4.7	108	0.2	8.7	28	27	5	2.5	4220	34	0.3	0.6	0.2
57911	17 T 686124 5276573	6	6	6	10.6	0.55	1.2	47	376	2	75.5	359	20	2.6	3.4	0.4
57912	17 T 686092 5276075	14	< 3	1.8	53.3	0.26	8.1	< 15	188	< 1	23.8	3040	15	2.6	6.4	1.3
57913	17 T 686180 5276120	22	6	2.4	23.6	0.76	2.1	83	641	2	73.8	699	22	2.2	2.8	0.4
57914	17 T 686203 5276111	65	9	6.7	27.1	1.14	1.7	94	2360	4	228.8	537	41	44.8	129	26.8
57915	17 T 686144 5276114	10	< 3	< 0.8	53.1	0.32	7.3	< 15	239	3	21	2710	18	2.1	5	1.1
57916	17 T 686141 5276114	44	< 3	1.3	40.5	0.33	7.2	< 15	197	3	37.7	2540	20	5.2	6.1	0.9
57917	17 T 685987 5276094	16	4	2.5	74.6	0.35	8.8	25	383	2	57.9	3150	20	4.8	16.1	2.8
57918	17 T 686107 5276077	9	3	3.7	41	0.42	5.7	< 15	582	2	43.2	2040	17	7.5	24.8	3.9
57919	17 T 686053 5276014	14	5	6	24	0.51	2.8	< 15	1180	101	91.5	969	23	28.7	40.1	6.8
57920	17 T 685521 5275886	79	< 3	27.6	3.5	1.06	2.5	25	2870	2	26.6	277	53	10.6	24.7	3.8

Analyte Symbol	Location	Ba	Be	Ce	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Mo	Nb	Rb	Sr	U	Y	Yb
57921	17 T 685706 5275927	44	6	2.7	9.3	0.54	0.7	86	292	5	104.7	263	65	9.7	9.2	1.3
57922	17 T 685743 5275920	67	6	4.8	29.9	0.97	1.6	212	303	1	125	705	35	4.5	3.9	0.3
57923	17 T 685763 5275925	22	4	12.6	9.1	0.76	1.4	30	4270	1	164.4	327	17	6	87.7	6.1
57924	17 T 685767 5275945	8	5	10.2	9	0.47	0.7	19	1490	6	43.3	247	18	2.3	16.9	0.6
57925	17 T 685776 5275966	43	5	6.1	17.7	0.56	1.8	45	1950	1	109.8	509	39	5.1	46.9	3.3
57926	17 T 685811 5275981	< 3	5	7.5	13.4	0.89	1	134	4140	< 1	49.4	462	12	2.4	42	1.2
57927	17 T 685818 5275974	10	3	3.6	15.6	0.86	1.3	96	3820	3	45.9	501	20	2.7	52.1	1.3
57928	17 T 685953 5275953	19	9	3.2	36.7	0.48	3	< 15	643	2	115.8	978	22	15.5	24	4.3
57929	17 T 686292 5276125	46	21	2.3	17.9	0.65	1.5	48	2000	3	89.2	415	28	2.5	6.7	0.3
57930	17 T 686345 5276134	17	5	4.5	17.3	0.54	2.2	43	1020	12	105.4	652	18	12.4	27.2	3.9
57931	17 T 686357 5276144	13	197	7	35.5	0.8	2.7	135	454	2	67.3	994	17	0.9	5.7	0.4
57932	17 T 686311 5276136	73	4	< 0.8	9.2	0.36	1.5	17	1160	2	23.8	308	35	2.1	3	0.2
57933	17 T 686241 5276117	10	4	8.8	63.9	0.36	5.4	< 15	1490	2	47.8	2010	16	9.9	51.8	11.9
57934	17 T 686141 5276111	99	122	1.5	36.8	0.68	2.3	106	709	2	50.3	721	39	1.9	2.5	0.2
57935	17 T 685926 5276036	18	3	2.8	34.1	0.43	5.6	< 15	563	3	61.5	2270	18	10.4	15.2	3
57936	17 T 685972 5276089	57	5	13.6	26.2	0.47	3.5	28	624	32	103.6	1020	24	15.7	35.2	5.2
57937	17 T 686005 5276149	62	7	23.5	12.8	0.94	1.2	39	2060	3	269.1	342	41	103	124	25.1
57938	17 T 686086 5276070	7	5	10.6	21.4	0.45	3.2	< 15	467	3	56.7	1130	15	10.9	32.1	4.1
57939	17 T 685158 5275085	13	5	5.5	54.5	0.63	5.1	< 15	1620	3	73.5	2580	18	12.5	37.1	5
57940	17 T 685701 5276844	50	7	4.6	25.9	0.62	2.1	47	362	3	151.6	773	68	18.2	9.5	1.2
57941	17 T 685656 5276889	46	< 3	1	40.8	0.34	7.8	< 15	56	2	30.5	2580	38	1.6	3.1	0.2
57942	17 T 686332 5277495	23	< 3	< 0.8	63.9	0.3	6.9	35	40	3	6.2	2240	31	0.7	0.7	0.2
57943	17 T 686333 5277503	63	< 3	< 0.8	66.2	0.29	9.7	42	23	4	13.6	3490	35	5.5	1.1	0.2
57944	17 T 686340 5277586	10	6	2.5	25.3	0.54	3.5	42	4430	3	26.9	1120	22	5.8	67.3	15.1
57945	17 T 686360 5277602	11	5	0.9	46.5	0.32	4.1	32	284	< 1	21.7	1320	19	1.1	2.7	0.5
57946	17 T 685817 5277760	38	5	<	43.1	0.3	6.3	< 15	89	2	9.4	2010	77	2.6	2.5	0.5

Analyte Symbol	Location	Ba	Be	Ce	Cs	Fe	K	Li	Mn	Mo	Nb	Rb	Sr	U	Y	Yb
				0.8												

9.2 Ground Geophysical Survey

In September 2022, Geomap commissioned Mr. Daniel St-Pierre (P. Technologist from Exploration St-Pierre Enr) to acquire ground magnetic data on a small area of the Property (Figure 19).

Total Magnetic Field Intensity ("**TMI**") readings were acquired every 10 meters along traverses 100m apart following X and Y UTM coordinates (WGS84, UTM Zone 17N). Two GSM-19 magnetometers were used, one for diurnal drift correction and, the other, mobile along the traverses. In total, 23.4 linear km of data were acquired. Overall, for all the data, the TMI varies between a minimum of 54 839 nT and a maximum of 58 232 nT (Figure 20).

Data quality control, processing and mapping were carried out by Mr. Camille St-Hilaire (P. Geo. 00339). The TMI readings were firstly corrected for diurnal drift and gridded with a mesh of 25 m. A First Vertical Derivative Filter (1VD) was finally applied to the TMI.

This survey made it possible to map strong magnetic anomalies in the northern part of the survey area. Their maximum intensity is greater than 2 000 nT and their orientation is east west (Figure 20). The strong magnetic anomalies are interpreted as potential fault zones which is an important factor in exploring lithium mineralization

Figure 19: Geophysical survey area

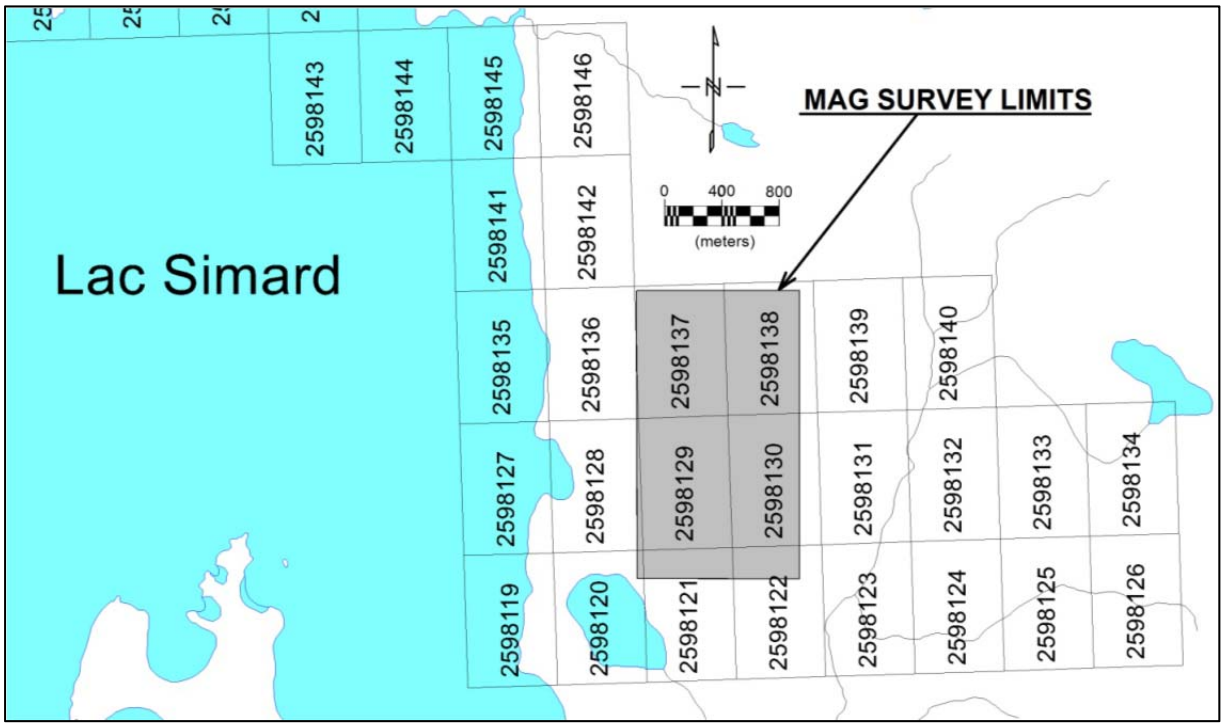
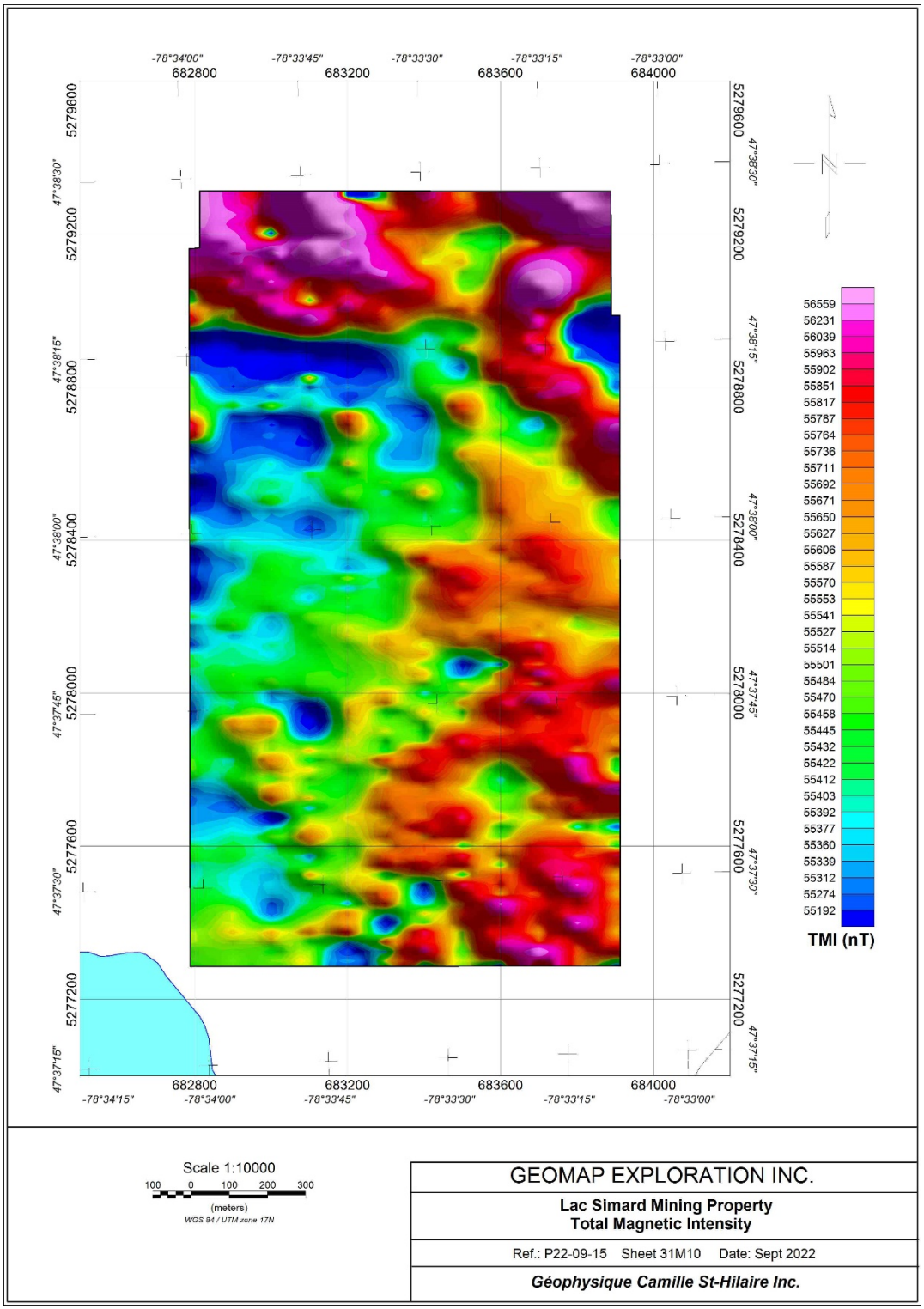


Figure 20: Total magnetic field map



10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property by RMC.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The author visited the property on March 04, 2021 and October 09, 2022. During the March 04, 2021 visit, the author collected four channel cut samples from pegmatite outcrops and other rock units on the Property. The author did not collect any sample during the October 09, 2022, property visit. Each channel sample represents about 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock. All samples were under the care and control of the author. The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices and were delivered to Activation Laboratories ("**ACTLABS**"), Ancaster, Ontario for sample preparation and analyses. ACTLABS is a commercial, accredited ISO Certified Laboratory independent of RMC and Geomap. No officer, director, employee, or associate of RMC or Geomap was involved in sample preparation and analysis.

The author collected samples were analyzed at ACTLABS in Ancaster, Ontario using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES is described below:

Code Ultratrace 7 – Peroxide Fusion – ICP and ICP/MS

Samples are fused with sodium peroxide in a Zirconium crucible. The fused sample is acidified with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. The resulting solutions are diluted and then measured by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. All metals are solubilized.

ICP-MS

Fused samples are diluted and analyzed by Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. Calibration is performed using five synthetic calibration standards. A set of (10-20) fused certified reference material is run with every batch of samples for calibration and quality control. Fused duplicates are run every 10 samples.

ICP-OES

Samples are analyzed with a minimum of 10 certified reference materials for the required analytes, all prepared by sodium peroxide fusion. Every 10^{th} sample is prepared and analyzed in duplicate; a blank is prepared every 30 samples and analyzed. Samples are analyzed using a Varian 735ES ICP and internal standards are used as part of the standard operating procedure.

Source: Actlabs.
Historical Work Sampling

Exploration Noranda LTEE completed 3 drill holes on the property during 1978-79 period reported in GM34264 and GM35608 have no assays. The sampling work in 1980 which is

reported in GM36797 (SOQUEM) was completed in MetricLab do not have sample preparation and analysis procedures.

The samples reported in 2008 report GM63756 were prepared and analyzed in ALS Chemex Laboratories North Vancouver, BC using package ME-MS61U – 48 elements ICP-MS 4 acid digestion. A review of the Laboratories QA/QC data for this work shows validity of these results.

In conclusion, the author considers that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures of historical and current sampling are adequate to ensure credibility of the assays. The QA/QC procedures and protocols employed during the current and historical exploration work are sufficiently rigorous to ensure that the data are reliable. The historical samples were assayed by certified labs and a review of the results shows the validity of results.

Table 7: Field description of samples

Sample ID	LOCATION UTM ZONE 17		Elevation	Description
	UTM E	UTM N		
W 1387890	674639	5281116	252	Pegmatite Outcrop 1x1m (above ice) large cm to decimeter crystals (whitish to light green/blue) Amazonite? South side of small island
W 1387891	674618	5281117	259	Pegmatite Outcrop 1x1m (above ice) large cm to decimeter crystals (whitish to light green/blue) Amazonite? South side of small island
W 1387892	682033	5277674	260	granodiorite fine to med grained
W 1387893	682033	5277674	260	Felsic dyke (pinkish) feldspar?

Table 8: Sample assays

Analyte Symbol	Ba	Be	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Ga	K	Li	Mn	Nb	Pb	Rb	Se	Sr	Ta
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	3	3	0.8	0.2	30	0.1	2	0.2	0.1	3	3	2.4	0.8	0.4	8	3	0.2
Analysis Method	FUS-MS-Na2O2																
W1387890	183	7	< 0.8	0.6	50	276	119	79.9	10.9	32	29	2.8	504	> 5000	12	70	1.1
W1387891	42	12	2.1	0.7	50	50.9	3	51	5.2	37	348	53.4	174	2680	< 8	32	12.7
W1387892	855	< 3	26.7	19.2	270	7.1	3	20.6	1.7	69	589	< 2.4	54.6	93.9	< 8	1520	0.6
W1387893	9130	< 3	< 0.8	0.6	60	2	6	19.1	11.3	6	21	< 2.4	48	153	< 8	1540	0.3

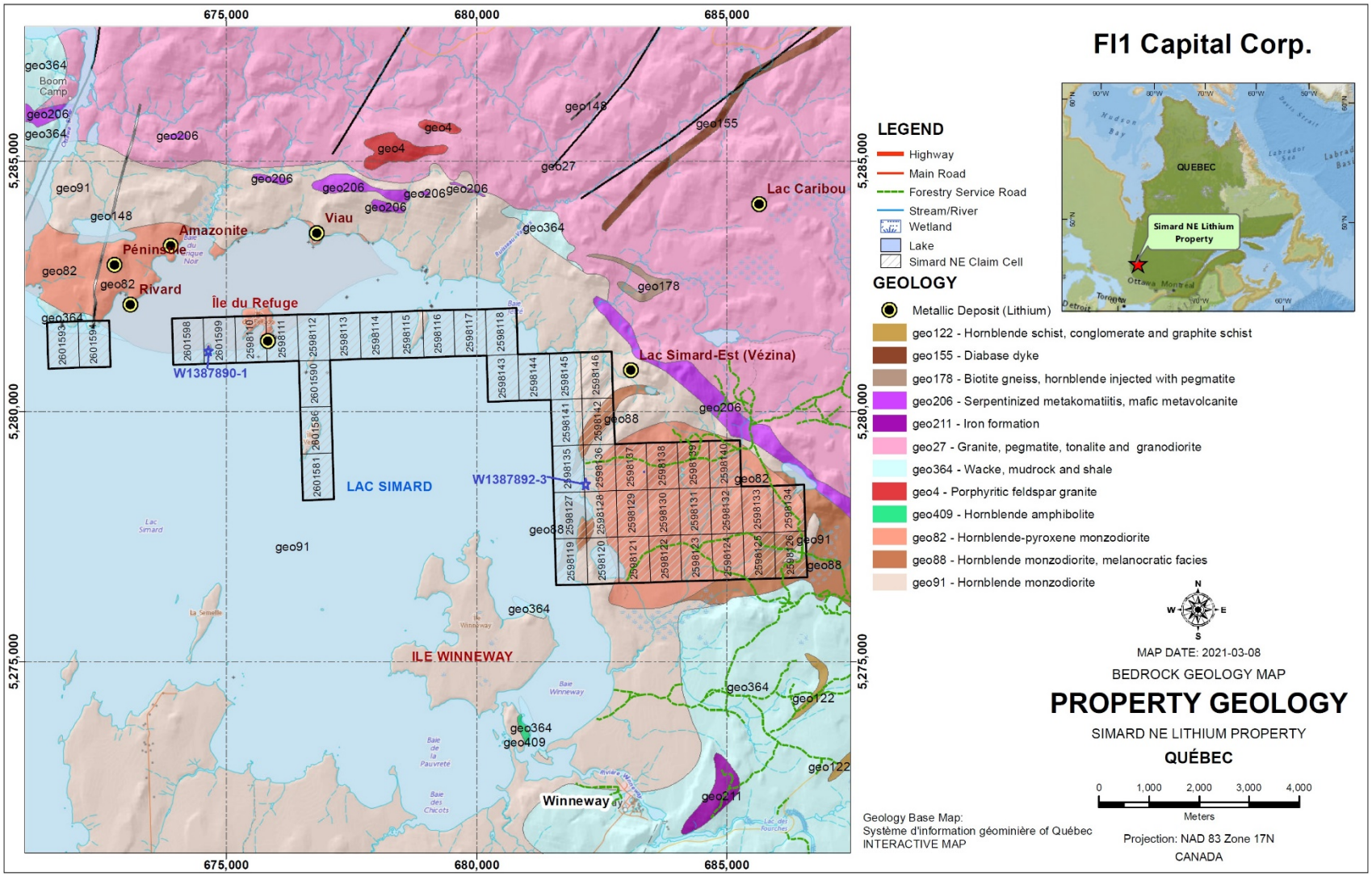


Figure 21: Sample location map collected by the author.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property on March 04, 2021 and October 09, 2022. The geological work performed to verify the existing data consisted of visiting approachable outcrops, historically reported pegmatite outcrops and claim areas. A limited search of tenure data on the MERN Gestim, Quebec website on January 03, 2023 confirms the data supplied by RMC.

A total of four channel samples were collected during the 2021 property visit, out of which 2 samples (W 1387890-91) were taken from a pegmatite outcrop exposed on a small island (Table 7). The pegmatite appeared fractionated with green amazonite crystals visible, and that portion of the pegmatite was sampled (Photos 3 and 6). One sample was taken from a granodiorite outcrop and one from a felsic dyke.

The sample analytical results indicate barium (Ba) values in the range of 42 ppm to 9,130 ppm, chromium (Cr) values in the range of 50 ppm to 270 ppm, cesium (Cs) values in the range of 2 ppm to 276 ppm, lithium (Li) values in the range of 6 ppm to 69 ppm, manganese (Mn) values in the range of 21 ppm to 589 ppm, lead (Pb) values in the range of 48 ppm to 504 ppm, rubidium (Rb) values in the range of 93.9 ppm to over 5,000 ppm (above the laboratories detection limit), and strontium (Sr) values in the range of 32 ppm to 1540 ppm (Table 8).

The above sampling data indicates existence of higher values of rubidium with cesium at the pegmatite unit sampled from the Property during the author's March 2021 visit. Generally, the Rb minerals are spatially and genetically considered strongly associated with pollucite which is a cesium mineral. It is proposed by some researchers that initially Rb was contained in a high temperature pollucite solid solution and was released from it at decreasing temperature as a result of a reaction with the aqueous fluid and notably enriched the latter. It is shown that Rb mineralization is generally typical of pollucite-bearing pegmatites (Pekov, I.V., et.al. 2010). Pollucite and rubidium minerals are also reported to exist in the TANCO pegmatite of Bernic Lake deposit in Manitoba.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was carried out under the supervision of professional geoscientist and geophysical contractors and taken from MERN Quebec, published reports by the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, and personal discussions. The historical information was reviewed and verified by the author during the preparation of this technical report. Overall, the author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

Photo 6: Pegmatite rock on the Property (March 04, 2021 photo)

Photo 7: Pegmatite outcrop on the Property (March 04, 2021 photo)

Photo 8: Channel sampling of pegmatite (March 2021 photo)

Photo 9: March 2021 sampling

Photo 10: March 2021 sampling

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing was done on the Property by RMC.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were done on the Property by RMC.

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Property is in an active and historical mining and mineral exploration region where many operators carried out exploration and/ or development work for lithium and other metals. The following information is taken from the publicly available sources which are identified in the text and in Section 27. The author has not been able to independently verify the information contained. The information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property.

23.1 Sayona Quebec Inc.

The Tansim property is located in western Quebec in the regional county municipality of Témiscamingue, in the townships of Beauneville, Clérion, Delbreuil and Chabert. It is located adjacent to the north of the Property, and extends for 16 km in an east-west direction and 8 km north-south. It includes 139 mining titles for an area of 8,055 hectares land. The Tansim property is located 80 kilometers southwest of Sayona's Authier Lithium project. The block of claims that make up the property is centered at coordinates 78° 38'55" west and 47° 41'09" north. The lithiferous mineralization of the Viau-Dallaire showing occurs within a granitic pegmatite, a zoned and coarse-grained intrusion, in the form of spodumene crystals (20 to 45 cm long) oriented perpendicular to the contact with the host rock. An outcropping pegmatite extends 300 m in an east-northeast direction, at a slope of 40° to the north and a thickness that varies from 12 to 20 m. The granitic pegmatite intrusion is injected into the biotite schist and the amphibolite of the Pontiac group. On the Viau-Dallaire showing, a collection program of 14 samples carried out by Sayona Quebec, gave Li_2O values between 0.96% and 2.47%. Several other clues are also present throughout the property.

A first drilling campaign was completed at the Viau-Dallaire showing. This intercepted varying concentrations of spodumene mineralization distributed in two subparallel dykes (including a deeper non-outcropping dyke).

The best drill intersections are defined as:

- Hole VD19-01: 6.3 m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 3.9 m, of which 2.0 m @ 1.66% Li_2O and 6.5 m @ 1.28% Li_2O from 13.5 m, of which 3.5 m @ 1.78% Li_2O;
- Hole VD19-05: 12.35 m @ 1.29% Li_2O from 4 m, including 5 m @ 1.63% Li_2O; and

- Hole VD19-10: 43.7 m @ 0.82% Li_2O from 108.2 m, including 16.1 m @ 1.26% Li_2O.

Six drill holes successfully intercepted the outcropping Viau-Dallaire pegmatite near the surface, while other holes intercepted the vertical extension of this dyke. Four of these intercepted a second dyke of pegmatite at depth and not outcropping, 40 to 50 m wide and subparallel to the outcropping dyke. The system is open in all directions.
(Source: Sayona Quebec Inc.).

In January 2021, Piedmont Lithium Limited (ASX: PLL; Nasdaq: PLL) announced to invest $12M into lithium developer Sayona Mining as well as a binding supply agreement for at least 50% of Sayona Quebec's planned spodumene concentrate production.
Source: Piedmont Lithium Limited.

23.2 Vior Inc. – Belleterre Property

Vior Inc.'s Property is located in Belleterre, 95 kilometers south of Rouyn-Noranda. It is comprised of a land package of 394 claims covering 21,888 hectares. Sector has been under-explored for the past 50 years and has never been the subject of such significant consolidation by previous holders. The project hosts the former high-grade Belleterre Gold Mine that has produced 750,000 oz. Au and 95,000 oz. Ag between 1936 and 1959.

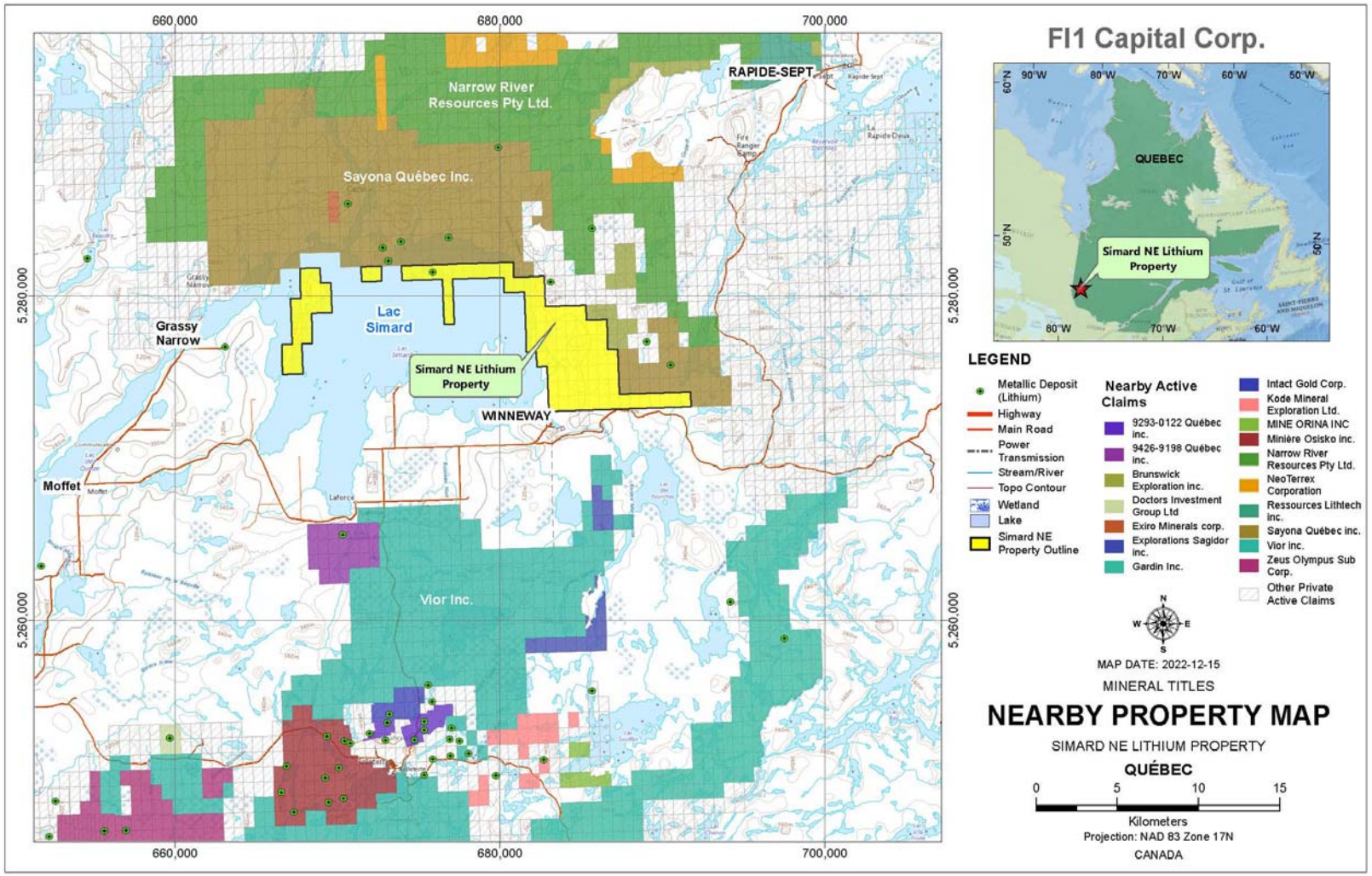
Vior's land package covers the Belleterre volcano-sedimentary belt over a strike length of 37 kilometers. Presence of several gold showings and prospects on the project and its surrounding area, such as the Conway, Paquin, Audrey and Blondeau veins, as well as the Lac Expanse and Aubelle deposits. Exploration potential for different types of mineralization. Dyke and sill-related gold-bearing sulphides. Exhalative Cu-Zn-Au-Ag, and BIF-related gold, vein-type gold, and telluride alkaline vein-type.

Next Steps:

- Fine tuning the new geological model
- Compilation and GIS modelization of field targets
- Completion of the geophysical coverage.
- Field program 2021: Systematic prospecting and sampling surveys and ground truthing of geophysical targets

(Source: Belleterre – Vior mining exploration and investment)

Figure 22: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the Property is a part of the Pontiac Subprovince, a granite and sedimentary rock domain situated at the southern margin of the Superior Province. Turbidites are the principal supracrustal rock type in the Pontiac Subprovince, which also includes thin ultramafic to mafic units. The volcanic rocks are interpreted as a structurally emplaced assemblages, with chemical characteristics similar to those of earlier volcanic rocks in the southern Abitibi Subprovince. The supracrustal rocks are intruded by several felsic plutons, e.g., the 2682 ±1 Ma Lac Fournière pluton, the 2679–2676 Ma Sladen intrusion, and the 2668–2663 Ma Decelles batholith. The Pontiac Subprovince is of medium metamorphic grade near its northern contact with the Abitibi Subprovince and increases to upper-amphibolite grade near the Decelles batholith.

Locally, the Lac Simard area exhibits a suite of granodiorites, biotite, and muscovite monzogranites, aplites and pegmatites. Aplites and pegmatites are found hosted in volcano-sedimentary and plutonic rocks on the margins of the Decelles Reservoir batholith. The muscovite pegmatites which are generally oriented north-south, are not lithiferous. The spodumene pegmatites are oriented east-west. These pegmatites contain white, pink to green spodumene (up to 30%), smoky quartz, albite and perthite (10 to 20%), muscovite (<5%), garnet (<1%), epidote and colombo-tantalite.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta (“LCT”) rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes.

The Simard Lake pegmatites were examined in 1971 by Mr. Crouse, Chief Geologist for the Tantalum Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (TANCO), and he stated in his

report that "The tantalite bearing zone is in some respects mineralogically similar to the Bernic pegmatite". The TANCO pegmatite is well known amongst the pegmatite community for its impressive size, unique and diversified mineralogy, high degree of fractionation, and productivity.

Exploration work in the Property and surrounding area dates to 1960s' with the discovery of lithium showings documented by Quebec Department of Natural Resources. There is one lithium pegmatite showing on the Property named "Refuge Island Occurrence (Ile du Refuge)" which is documented in MERN Quebec database as follows:

"A mineralized outcrop was discovered in 1977 by prospecting on land around the Refuge Island. Tantalite was observed in red pegmatite dykes on the island. The pegmatites are zoned and consist of quartz, feldspar, amazonite, garnet, magnetite, cleavelandite and traces of tantalite. Sample assays show 5.8 percent tantalum oxide (Ta_2O_5) (GM36797, p. 4), 2.1% Lithium (Li) (Sample # 112759) which is 4.52% lithium oxide (Li_2O) (Ref report: GM 36797- 1980); erratic boulders revealed: 382 ppm niobium (Nb) (Sample # D081752); >500 ppm Nb (Sample # D081756) (GM 63756, 2007)".

SOQUEM has done drilling on the island of Refuge in 1978-79 (4 drill holes with no assays available). TANCO also performed a ground magnetic survey on the property in 1972. TANCO surveyed a few lines to test the effectiveness of the methods of induced polarization and soil geochemistry.

In May 2007, Matamec Exploration Inc. commissioned Aline Leclerc Management to complete the exploration work on the Property. The work included prospecting and sampling of pegmatite outcrops and was mainly focused on tantalum and uranium mineralization potential. Several pegmatites were identified and mapped on the Property and surrounding areas; however the samples were tested for uranium only and showed low values.

Geomap completed field exploration work on the Property in 2021 and 2022. The work included geological mapping, prospecting, sampling, and ground geophysical survey. A total of 55 grab and channel rock samples were collected by following various logging roads and other accessible areas on the Property. A boat was also chartered required to carry out prospecting and sampling work on pegmatites exposed along the Lac Simard shoreline and islands within the lake. The claims on the southern extent of the Property were accessed utilizing a four-wheel drive vehicle and in part by ATV. A magnetic ground geophysical survey was carried out along selected lines as a prospecting tool to delineate areas for further work.

2021 sampling results indicate moderate to low lithium values and high rubidium in the range of 1440 parts per million (ppm) to over 5,000 ppm.

2022 sample assays indicate:

- Lithium values are in the range of less than 15 ppm to 247 ppm with five samples over 100 ppm lithium.
- Rubidium is in the range of 29.3 ppm to 4,220 ppm with 20 samples over 1,000 ppm, 14 samples over 2,000 ppm, and four samples over 3,000 ppm.
- Niobium is from 2.5 ppm to 228 ppm with 9 samples over 100 ppm Nb.
- These results can be interpreted potential presence of LCT type pegmatites on the Property.

The ground geophysical survey made it possible to map strong magnetic anomalies in the northern part of the survey area. Their maximum intensity is greater than 2,000 nT and their orientation is east west

The author visited the property on March 04, 2021 and October 09, 2022. The author collected four channel cut samples during 2021 visit from pegmatite outcrops and other rock units on the Property. Each channel sample represents about 30 cm long, 5 cm wide and 3-5 cm deep cut in bedrock. The author collected samples were analyzed at Activation Laboratories (ACTLABS) in Ancaster, Ontario using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and Code 8 - FUS-MS-Na2O2 and ICP-OES.

The sample analytical results indicate barium (Ba) values in the range of 42 ppm to 9,130 ppm, chromium (Cr) values in the range of 50 ppm to 270 ppm, cesium (Cs) values in the range of 2 ppm to 276 ppm, lithium (Li) values in the range of 6 ppm to 69 ppm, manganese (Mn) values in the range of 21 ppm to 589 ppm, lead (Pb) values in the range of 48 ppm to 504 ppm, rubidium (Rb) values in the range of 93.9 ppm to over 5,000 ppm (above the laboratories detection limit), and strontium (Sr) values in the range of 32 ppm to 1540 ppm. These results indicate the existence of higher values of rubidium and cesium in the pegmatite unit sampled. Generally, the Rb minerals are spatially and genetically considered strongly associated with pollucite which is a cesium mineral. Various studies show that initially Rb was contained in a high temperature pollucite solid solution and was released from it at decreasing temperature because of a reaction with the aqueous fluid and notably enriched in rubidium. It is shown that Rb mineralization is generally typical of pollucite-bearing pegmatites. Pollucite and rubidium minerals are also reported to exist in the TANCO pegmatite of Bernic Lake deposit in Manitoba. Presence of high rubidium may indicate nearby source of cesium and lithium.

The Property and its surrounding area near Simard NE pegmatites are relatively underexplored as compared to the Lacorne- Preissac Pegmatite fields located about 80 kilometres to the north in the Abitibi region. The Simard NE Property falls under pegmatite LCT deposit types. LCT pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite. Lithium in pegmatites is most commonly found in the mineral spodumene, but also may be present in petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite.

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites within the Simard NE stock because of the following factors:

- There are several pegmatites located on the Property, out of which one "the Refuge Island" showing has been documented to contain high lithium and tantalum values. The pegmatite sampled by the author during his Property visit indicated high rubidium and cesium values.
- The Simard NE stock indicated high rubidium and cesium values which are typical characteristics of LCT type pegmatites.
- The Property and its surrounding area near Simard NE pegmatites is relatively underexplored as compared to the Lacorne- Preissac Pegmatite fields located about 80 kilometres to the north in the Abitibi region. Further exploration work can help in discovering more lithium pegmatites.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicated above and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a Property of merit. Good infrastructure support, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target. The property is at an early stage of exploration work with no mineral resources or reserves. There has not been any significant lithium discovery made on these claims to date. It is uncertain that if future exploration work will result in discovering and developing a lithium resource on it.

The author believes the present study has met its original objectives.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

Phase 1 – Soil Geochemistry, Prospecting, Trenching and Sampling

The phase 1 work program has the following main components:

A ***Sampling of Known Pegmatites:*** There are several pegmatites documented on the Property and are located on various islands in the Simard Lake and along lake shores. These pegmatites are zoned and fractionated therefore a detailed sampling of the exposed pegmatites is required to understand their lithium potential. Historical "Refuge Island" showing should also be targeted during this work.

B ***Prospecting and Trenching:*** The geological setting of the southeastern claims on the Property is considered favourable for the discovery of lithium pegmatites. These claims are underlain by hornblende monzonite, melanocratic facies, and pyroxene monzodiorite rocks which are similar to the host rocks for other known pegmatites in

the area. It is recommended to carry out detailed prospecting and soil sampling program to find more prospective areas.

C ***Ground Geophysical Surveying:*** The geophysical survey carried out in 2022 identified some high magnetic targets for further investigation. It is recommended to extend the survey in other areas of the property. The survey should be a combination of soil survey and magnetic geophysical survey grid.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $177,850 (Table 9) and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a drilling program would be warranted to check the Refuge Island pegmatite and other targets identified during exploration work of Phase 1 investigations. Estimated budget for this work is $372,313.

26.1 Budget

Table 9: Phase 1 budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total
Mapping, Trenching, Sampling and Geophysical Surveying				
Geological mapping (geologist 1)	days	$750	14	$10,500
Prospecting (2-person crew)	days	$900	21	$18,900
Soil geochemistry	days	$900	21	$18,900
Ground geophysical survey	l-km	$1,500	20	$30,000
Excavator for stripping	hrs.	$140	20	$2,800
Mob and demob of excavator	ls	$1	2000	$2,000
Channel cutting and sampling	m	$500	10	$5,000
Accommodations and Meals	day	$250	75	$18,750
Truck rental and fuel	day	$250	25	$6,250
Supplies and rentals	ls	$5,000	1	$5,000
Sample Assays	sample	$90	400	$36,000
Transportation Road	km	$1	5,000	$5,000
Data Compilation	days	$750	10	$7,500
Report Writing	days	$750	10	$7,500
Permitting	days	$750	5	$3,750
TOTAL PHASE 1 BUDGET				**$177,850**

Table 10: Phase 2 Budget

Item	Unit	Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total ($)
Project preparation / logistic arrangement/ permitting	Day	$800	3	$2,400
Drilling		-	-	
Diamond Drilling 5-8 drill holes (NQ core)	m	$120	1500	$180,000
Geologist / Geotech drill supervision	Day	$800	28	$22,400
Geologist core logging and sampling	Day	$800	28	$22,400
Core cutting and sampling	m	$75	250	$18,750
Excavator	hrs	$200	40	$8,000
Saw blades	Numbers	$250	10	$2,500
Food & Accommodation	Day	$250	54	$13,500
Communications	Day	$50	30	$1,500
Shipping	Lump Sum	$1,500	1	$1,500
Supplies and rentals	Lump Sum	$5,000	1	$5,000
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	$250	30	$7,500
Transportation with mileage	km	$1	2000	$2,000
Assays		-	-	
Rock/Soil Samples	Sample	$90	150	$13,500
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	$800	7	$5,600
Drill hole logs	Day	$800	7	$5,600
GIS Work	Hrs	$90	40	$3,600
Report Preparation	Day	$800	10	$8,000
Total estimated Budget				**$323,750**
Contingency (15%)				$48,563
Total Phase 2 budget				**$372,313**

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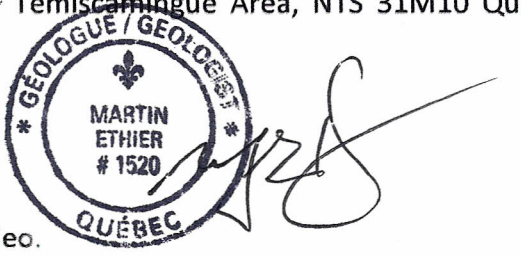
Belleterre – Vior mining exploration and investment

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled "Technical Report on the Simard NE Lithium Property, Témiscamingue Area, NTS 31M10 Quebec, Canada", is January 03, 2023.



Martin Ethier, P.Geo.
Dated this 24th day of April 2023

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Martin Ethier, P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled, "Technical Report on the Simard NE Lithium Property, Témiscamingue Area, NTS 31M10 Quebec, Canada", with an effective date of January 03, 2023, do hereby certify:

1. I have been working since 2000 as a geologist / remote sensing / GIS specialist in the mining industry on a variety of properties. I have been a consulting geologist since 2002 with Hinterland Geoscience & Geomatics – 620 Brewster St. Haileybury Ontario P0J 1K0.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts, from Mount Alison University of Sackville New Brunswick (1997), majoring in Geography, and minors in Geology as well as Environmental Studies. In addition, I completed an intensive Post Graduate Advanced Diploma in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information systems from the Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS) in Lawrencetown (1998), Nova Scotia. Furthermore, have obtained a Master of Science in Geology from Acadia University in Wolfville (2001), Nova Scotia.

3. This certificate applies to the report entitled, "Technical Report on the Simard NE Lithium Property, Témiscamingue Area, NTS 31M10 Quebec, Canada", dated April 24, 2023.

4. I am a professional Geologist and a member of "Ordre de Geologues du Quebec" (Member #: 1520), Canada.

5. I have worked for the last 20 years as a geologist / remote sensing / GIS specialist in the mining industry on a variety of exploration properties such as lithium and rare metals, graphite, diamond bearing kimberlites, silver-cobalt deposits, gold, and Ni-Cu-PGE. In particular, I have worked and visited several pegmatites in Ontario including Superb Lake, Gathering Lake, and Georgia Lake, as well as in Abibiti-Témiscamingue, Québec, Cape Breton Island and South Shore Nova Scotia.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

7. I visited the Simard NE Lithium Property on March 4th, 2021, and October 09, 2022.

8. I am responsible for all items of this technical report.

9. I am independent of RMC, the Simard NE Lithium Property and the property vendors as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

10. I have had no prior involvement with the Simard NE Lithium Property, other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and this technical report, and confirm this technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

12. As of the effective date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Martin Ethier, P.Geo.
Dated: April 24, 2023