NI 43-101
Technical Report
On

The Falcon West Property
Falcon Lake Area
Northwest Ontario
(NTS 52I/08NE)

Prepared For

LiCan Exploration Inc.

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Toronto, ON MSH 2Y2

Effective Date: March 31, 2023
Amended: April 26 and May 4, 2023

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Falcon West Project (the Project or the Property) covers 1,250 hectares in northwestern Ontario within the Winnipeg River Terrane of the Superior Province and is located 73 km east of Armstrong, Ontario. The Project has been subject to exploration since 1956 when the Falcon pegmatite swarm was discovered and originally drilled by British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd.

The property is located within the Caribou Greenstone Belt, which trends ENE along the top of Lake Nipigon, extending eastward from the larger Onamon-Tashota Green-stone Belt, and lying along the northern margin of the Wabigoon Subprovince (marked by the Sydney Lake-Lake St. Joseph Fault zone). The Caribou bel contains horizons of metasedimentary units, including abundant iron formation. Numerous Archean-aged mafic and ultramafic bodies intrude the volcanics. The property hosts the Falcon Far West Pegmatite Which has reported 0.77% Li_2O over 9.4 m in historical work.

The property has seen little activity until 2009 with resampling of the existing pegmatite being the primary focus. Recent detailed work by the Ontario Geological Survey has highlighted the Falcon West pegmatite swam as a highly evolved spodumene-subtype granitic pegmatite with tantalum enrichment.

LiCan Exploration Inc. ("LiCan" or the "issuer") retained the author to perform due diligence and prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") utilizing the Falcon West Project in support of the listing requirement in the Company's "Going-Public" Transaction to obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). The Technical Report was prepared utilizing the historical exploration work on the Project and follows the requirements and guidance of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The mandate was assigned by LiCan Exploration Inc. management.

The Project is still considered to be at an early stage of exploration and underexplored. The Project's strong lithium-tanalum potential is supported by historical exploration drilling, surface sampling, and detail lithogechemical studies by the Ontario Geological survey.

LiCan is a privately held, Canadian resource exploration company based out of Toronto, Ontario. Alex Pleson signed an option agreement with LiCan for the Property on November 25th, 2022, as amended December 2, 2022, whereby LiCan was granted the option to acquire a 100% undivided legal and beneficial interest in the Property in consideration for incurring an aggregate of $1,300,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, making aggregate cash payments of $420,000 to Mr. Pleson, and issuing shares to Mr. Pleson having an aggregate value at the time of issuance equal to $1,090,000, all over a three year period. Upon LiCan completing the exploration

expenditures and payments to acquire a 100% interest in the Property, Mr. Pleson will retain a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty in respect of the Property.

This Technical Report was prepared by Andrew Tims P.Geo. as an independent qualified person ("QP") as defined by NI 43-101. The quality of information and conclusions contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in the consultants' services, based on:

I. Information available on the Falcon West Project within the Ontario Mineral Database Inventory (MDI),
II. Data supplied by the property owner, and
III. Assumptions, conditions, and qualification set forth in this report.

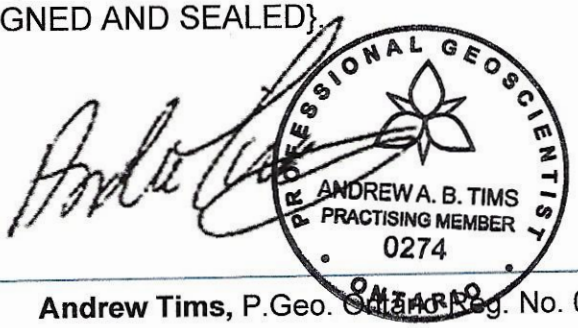
This report is intended for use by LiCan Exploration Inc. to file as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and Form 43-101F1. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

1.2 Recommendations

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Falcon Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase. A $235,532 Phase 1 program is recommended starting with the completion of a high-resolution drone magnetic survey. Mapping and sampling of all outcrops would then follow to locate additional pegmatite bodies plus to vector to the evolved core of the pegmatite swarm. Phase 2 work is contingent on Phase 1 results and will utilize a soil leachate survey over areas where glacial-fluvial sands and gravels preclude the presence of outcrop. Trenching of new pegmatite bodies to undertake detailed sampling. This $680,093 Phase 2 program will also include 1,250 m metres of drilling to twin historical results and to test new targets.

Respectfully Submitted.
{SIGNED AND SEALED}

Date
March 31st, 2023



Andrew Tims, P.Geo. Ontario Reg. No. 0274

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

In November 2022, LiCan Exploration Inc. ("LiCan" or the "issuer"), a privately held, Canadian resource exploration company based out of Toronto, Ontario, retained the author to perform due diligence and prepare a Technical Report (the "Technical Report") on the Falcon West Project in support of the listing requirement in the Company's "Going-Public" Transaction to obtain a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE). The Technical Report was prepared utilizing the historical exploration work on the Project and follows the requirements and guidance of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The mandate was assigned by LiCan Exploration Inc. management.

On the 5th of January 2023, a one day site visit to the Falcon West Project was carried out by the author accompanied by LiCan CEO Kerem Usenmez.

2.1 Units and Currency

The abbreviations, acronyms and units used in this Technical Report are provided in Table 1 and Table 2. Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian Dollars ("CDN"). Assay and analytical results for trace elements and precious metals are stated in metric units, as per standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometers (km) or meters (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, percentage (%) for Lithium grades, and parts per million ("ppm"), or parts per billion ("ppb"). Unless otherwise specified, all coordinates are presented in UTM NAD83 within zone 16N U?.

2.2 Sources of Information

The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon information available to the P.Geo. at the time of preparation of this report. The historic material and data available to be used in this Technical Report was sourced mainly from the Government of Ontario's online claim management and assessment work databases (MLAS and OAFD, respectively), other provincial government online sources for the physiographic information, as well as technical reports and press releases published by previous explorers on SEDAR (www.sedar.com). Additional data was also provided by Alex Pleson (Property Owner). All these reports and maps were reviewed for the purpose of this report. All documentation reviewed and included as sources of information are listed in Section 19 (References) at the end of this Technical Report.

The author carried out a one day site visit to the Property on January 5th, 2023. The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical information about the Property access and geology. The author reviewed and appraised the information used to prepare this Technical Report,

including the conclusions and recommendations, and believes that such information is valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which this Technical Report was prepared. The author has thoroughly researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations herein.

Most cited historic work in this report pre-dates NI 43-101 reporting requirements. The author has carried out sufficient review and crosschecks and has no reason to believe that significant errors in the data exist and all data checks to verify assay results were completed. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

2.3 Glossary of Terms

The following abbreviations have been standardized within the text.

Table 1. List of terms and units used in this report.

Measurement Type	Unit	Abbreviation	SI Conversion
Area	acre	acre	4,046.86 m^2
Area	hectare	ha	10,000 m^2
Area	square kilometer	km^2	(100 ha)
Area	square mile	mi^2	259.00 ha
Concentration	grams per metric ton	g/t	1 part per million
Concentration	troy ounces per short ton	oz/ton	34.2855 g/t
Length	foot	ft	0.3048 m
Length	meter	m	SI base unit
Length	kilometer	km	SI base unit
Length	centimeter	cm	SI base unit
Length	mile	mi	1,609.34 km
Mass	gram	g	SI base unit
Mass	kilogram	kg	SI base unit
Mass	troy ounce	oz	31.10348 g
Mass	metric ton	T, tonne	1000 kg
Time	million years	Ma	Million Years
Temperature	degrees Celsius	°C	Degrees Celsius
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	°F=°C x 9/5 +32

Table 2. List of abbreviated terms and acronyms used in this report

Acronym	Name
Ag	Silver
Approx.	Approximately
Au	Gold
cm	centimeter
Corp.	Corporation
DDH	Diamond Drillhole
E	East
EM	Electromagnetic
g/t	Grams per tonne; 31.1035 grams = 1 troy ounce
Ga	Billion Years
ICP-MS	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry
Inc.	Incorporation
IP	Induced Polarization
kg	Kilogram = 2.205 pounds
km	Kilometer = 0.6214 mile
lb	pound; 1lb = 0.453kg
Ltd.	Limited
m	Meter = 3.2808 feet
Ma	Million years old
Mag	Magnetics
MDI	Mineral Database Inventory
mm	Millimeter
N	North
Ni	Nickel
NSR	Net Smelter Royalty
NTS	National Topographic System
oz	Troy ounce (12 oz to 1 pound)
Pb	Lead
PGM	Platinum Group Metals
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
qtz	Quartz
S	South
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VLF	Very Low Frequency
W	West
CSE	Canadian Securities Exchange

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

While the Qualified Person (QP) did not directly rely on other experts during the preparation of this Technical Report, the information, conclusions, and opinions, contained in this report were

verified as best as possible and are based on data, reports, and other information provided by LiCan and other third-party sources such as the Property Owner and government files, as well as assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report.

The author performed a general review regarding the online status of the mining titles and consulted the information provided by the issuer as well as public sources of relevant technical information to identify any potential obvious errors and omissions. However, the QP is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to property titles, current ownership, or possible litigation; therefore, the author is not responsible for any errors or omissions relating to the legal status of claims described in this report.

Figure 1. Falcon West Location, Cartographic data - GeoHub 2023, A.Tims

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Falcon West Property consists of 7 claims totaling 61 cells covering 1,250 hectares of land located in the Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1 and 2). It is located 60 km East-Northeast of Armstrong, Ontario, approximately 20 kilometers north of the Canadian National Railway mainline.

The single cell claims, 547472 thru 547474, where staked by Chloe Arid in April of 2019 and transferred to CJP Exploration Inc. in June of 2020. CJP Exploration Inc. completed a grass-roots prospecting program before transferring 100% ownership of the claims to Alex Pleson in November of 2022. Clam cells 547472 and 547473 are on extension July 1st, 2023. Claim cell 637746 likewise has received an extension May 16, 2023. The remaining multi-cell claims were staked (100% owned) by Alex Pleson over a 14-month period in 2021 and 2022. No assessment work has been completed on the multi-cell claims to date. Alex Pleson signed an option agreement with LiCan for the West Falcon Property on November 25th, 2022, as amended December 2, 2022, whereby LiCan was granted the option to acquire a 100% undivided legal and beneficial interest in the Falcon West Property in consideration for incurring an aggregate of $1,300,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, making aggregate cash payments of $420,000 to Mr. Pleson, and issuing shares to Mr. Pleson having an aggregate value at the time of issuance equal to $1,090,000, all over a three year period. Upon LiCan completing the exploration expenditures and payments to acquire a 100% interest in the Falcon West Property, Mr. Pleson will retain a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty in respect of the property, 2/3 (being 1%) of which royalty may be purchased by LiCAN for $1,000,000 cash. Upon such purchase being made, the net smelter returns royalty shall thereafter be calculated as being reduced to 0.5%, and LiCan shall have the first right of refusal to purchase the remaining royalty from the holder if they wish to sell, assign, transfer or otherwise convey or dispose of it.

Table 3. Falcon West Property Claim Data

Tenure ID	Township / Area	Tenure Type	Due Date	Tenure Status	Tenure %	Work Required	Work Applied	Total Reserve
547472	Falcon Lake	Single Cell	2024-04-04	Active	100	400	800	1326
547473	Falcon Lake	Single Cell	2023-07-01	Active	100	400	400	792
547474	Falcon Lake	Single Cell	2023-07-01	Active	100	400	400	1576
637746	Falcon Lake	Multi-cell	2023-05-16	Active	100	9600	0	0
668830	Falcon Lake	Multi-cell	2023-07-13	Active	100	5600	0	0
670176	Falcon Lake	Multi-cell	2023-07-15	Active	100	6400	0	0
721086	Falcon Lake	Multi-cell	2024-04-20	Active	100	1600	0	0

Claim status and ownership were verified by the Qualified Person on May 4th, 2023 via the

Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("MENDM') Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") – online Map Viewer website at:

https://www.lioapplications.lrc.gov.on.ca/MLAS/Index.html?viewer=MLAS.MLAS&locale=en-CA.

In Ontario, all mineral claims staked are subject to $400 worth (per unit) of eligible assessment work to be undertaken before the year 2 anniversary, followed by $400 per unit per year thereafter. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented. Other than the requirement to obtain mineral exploration and stream crossing permits, there are no significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

A withdrawal order, WTB-118/11, is present across a portion of the Property. It was enacted by the Provincial Mining Recorder in August of 2011 in relation to the planning phase for the 78-megawatt Little Jackfish hydro-electric development project. The withdrawal order covers potential access corridors to water control dams near Mojikit Lake 14 kilometres north of the Property. The project entered a Class Environmental Assessment (EA) phase in 2011 and remains a "Proposed Undertaking".

4.1 Environmental Liabilities and Significant Risks

To the authors knowledge, there are no known environmental liabilities associated with the property. Other than the above noted MNDM withdrawal order no significant factors or risks associated with the Project that may affect access, title, or the ability to perform work are known to the author.

4.2 Other Stakeholders

The Falcon West Property lies within the traditional lands of the First Nation First Nation. This Ojibwa First Nation is centered about the Armstrong Settlement. LiCan has taken on the responsibility to consult and build a relationship with the community in conjunction with company's activities on the land.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access into the property is via paved Hwy 527 north from Thunder Bay to Armstrong (250 km) and by the gravel Jackfish Forest Road (for 77 km). The Jackfish Road is a main all season haul road for logging trucks. A secondary haulage road, North Road, then proceeds North-Northeast for 10 km to the property. The Jackfish North Road can be traversed with a 4X4 capable truck.

During the QP's visit to the property, it was noted that a washout was present on the Jackfish North Road at the seven-kilometre mark.

5.2 Climate

The climate is typical continental with cold and long winters (from November to late March) usually accompanied by significant snow accumulations. The temperature in the winter months (January and February) can reach -40 degrees Celsius (°C) but typically ranges between -10°C and -25°C. The Canadian Climate normal for 1981 – 2010 from Environment Canada (www.climate weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/) for Geraldton (closest weather station to the Property) indicates that the daily average temperature ranges from -19°C in January to 17°C in July. The highest average accumulation of rain for a month is 112 mm in July. The highest average accumulation of snow for a month is 49 centimetres (cm) in November. The highest average snow depth is 48 cm in February.

5.3 Infrastructure

The railroad stop of Armstrong and the Whitesand First Nation are the closest year-round communities, located approximately 64 km southeast of the Falcon West Property. Field programs can be based out of the village of Armstrong where there is a restaurant, a hotel, a gas station and a grocery store. Whitesand First Nation is a source of heavy equipment plus skilled and unskilled labour. Armstrong is a compact unincorporated rural community along the Canadian National Railway transcontinental railway mainline in the unorganized portion of Thunder Bay District in Northwestern Ontario. The population of Armstrong is 146 people with Whitesand First Nation having a population of 297 in the 2021 Census. The Armstrong airport is located 8.3 kilometres east-southeast of Armstrong.

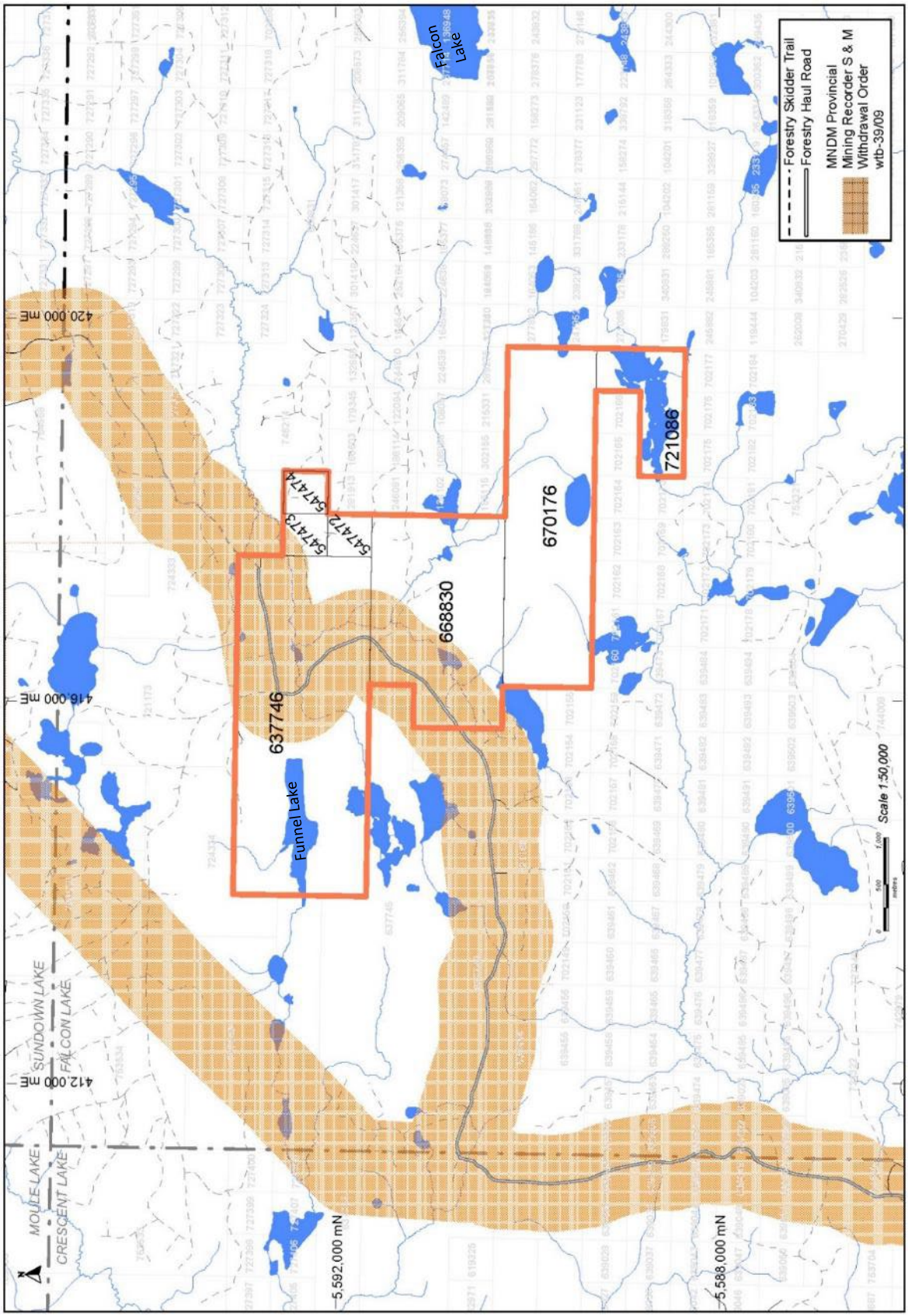


Figure 2. Falcon West Property Claim Map MNDM MLAS website, A.Tims

The city of Thunder Bay, located 242 kilometres to the south-east, has all of the required supplies for exploration work including grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment, supply stores, restaurants, hotels, a hospital, OPP stations and an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba. The population of the city of Thunder Bay was 123,258 people in 2021 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca). Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of a skilled mining workforce. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as Trans-Canada Highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada through Thunder Bay. Thunder Bay is close to the Canada-US border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with the state of Minnesota, USA. Thunder Bay is also the largest Canadian outbound port on the St. Lawrence Seaway system which ships dominantly grain, pulp and paper on Lake Superior.

5.4 Physiography

The Property lies within the Lake Nipigon Eco-region of the Boreal Shield Eco-zone and is marked by warm summers and cold, snowy winters. The mean annual temperature is approximately 1.5°C. The mean summer temperature is 14°C and the mean winter temperature is -13°C. General topography in the area is characterized by gently rolling hills, with intervening swampy areas. Total relief is on the order of 9 to 45 meters ranging from 351 to 395 metres. The exceptions to this are occasional mesa-like hills that stand out in the general area around the north end of Lake Nipigon, created by caps of Proterozoic diabase sills. The Project area lies 12 kilometres south of a regional drainage divide between Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes. The property is mainly forest covered with a mixture of hardwoods and softwoods. Over 80% of the area has been cleared and cultivated in the past. Based upon young tree growth of jackpine and spruce (all under 15 cm diameter) the new growth is less than 2 decades old.

6 EXPLORATION HISTORY

In 1954 a mine syndicate was formed consisting of the partners Malartic Gold Fields, Inspiration, Consolidated Zinc Corporation Ltd. and Motson Syndicate. T. Fayolle and C. Leiselle carried out prospecting work in the area for the syndicate during the summer of 1955 uncovering the Falcon Discovery pegmatite. Attracted by the activity, Nelson Aubry of Nakina, in 1957, discovered spodumene-bearing pegmatites 20 km to the southwest of the Falcon West Property. These were subsequently identified as the North Aubry and South Aubry (lithium) showings. During 1959 and 1962, E.G. Pye mapped the (Seymour Lake) Crescent Lake area for the Ontario Department of Mines. He described the North Aubry pegmatite deposit as striking northerly, with an exposed strike length of 213 meters (700 ft), a width of up to 90 meters (300 ft), and a shallow dip at 20-

25 degrees east. Historical exploration has not been carried out specifically on the Falcon West Property. Past work has traditionally overlapped onto the current property. The following list describes details of the previous geoscience work which was collected by the Mines and Minerals division and provided by OGSEarth (MNDM & OGSEarth, 2022).

6.1 Industry

1956: The discovery of several spodumene pegmatites in 1955 resulted in the creation of the British Canadian Lithium Mines (File 52I08NE0009, 52I08NE0012): Geology and Diamond Drilling – Falcon Lake Area. In 1956 British Canadian Lithium mapped the geology and drilled 4 holes totaling 348 m. Four of these holes, W-5 thru 8, are projected to have been drilled on the Falcon West property (see Fig 3 below). Hole W-7 is recorded to have intersected 0.77% Li_2O over 9.4 m (Historical Drill Logs in Appendix 2).

1980: Cominco Ltd. (File 52I08NE0006): Ground Geophysics – Falcon Lake Area. In 1980 Cominco cut 36 km of grid and performed a magnetometer survey and soil sampling.

2009-2016: Canadian Orebodies (File 20008515, 20014303 and 2.57187_10_Structural Study And Drilling 2016_Crescent Lake Project – Falcon Lake-Zigzag Properties): Reconnaissance mapping and sampling, stripping and channel sampling, Structural Analysis. None of the drilling occurred on the Falcon West property.

2020: Jason Ploeger staked three single-cell claims covering the Falcon Far West pegmatite and the northern extension of the Falcon West Pegmatite in 2019 and carried out a prospecting work program.

2021: Alex Pleson completed a small soil sampling program on the claims of Falcon West Property collecting 106 ‘B’ horizon soils from 2 traverse lines.

2022: Alex Pleson staked the four multi-cell claims that make up the majority of the Falcon West property. Jason Ploeger and Alex combined the properties as one in 2022 and completed channel sampling over the historic Falcon Far West trench (Figure 4, Table 4)).

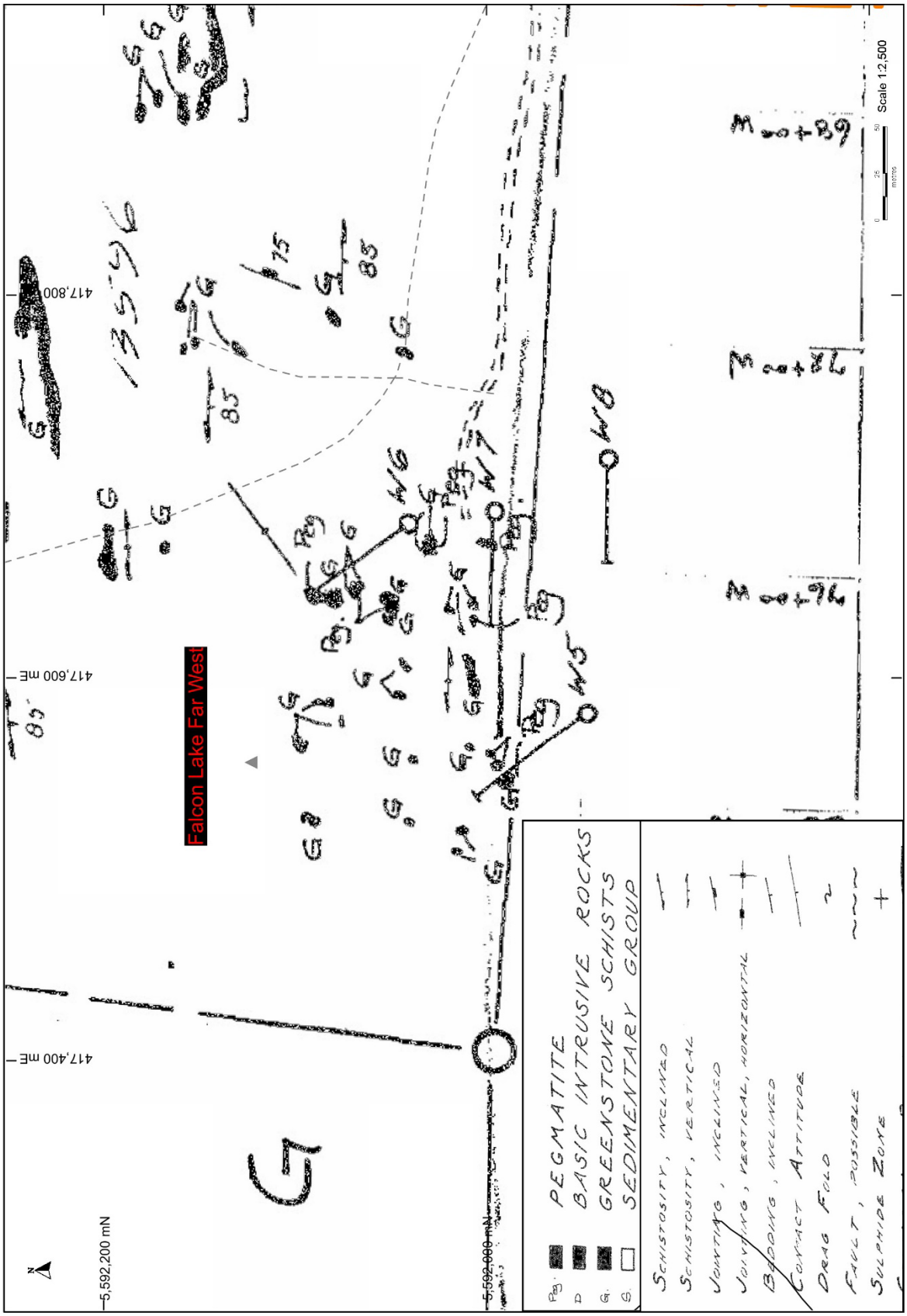


Figure 3. Historical Drilling on the Falcon Far West Pegmatite, MNDM AFRI 52I08NE0012

Figure 4. Pleson 2022 channel samples on Falcon Far West Pegmatite. Pleson 2022.

Table 4. Pleson 2022 analytical results from channel sampling of Far West Falcon Pegmatite

Sample #	Li2O (%)	Type	Easting	Northing	Length (m)	Notes (*UTM Zone 16, NAD83*)
909501	1.52	Channel	417663	5592038	0.3	south side of main showing
909502	1.28	Channel	417663	5592039	0.3	north side of showing
909503	1.19	Channel	417662	5592040	0.3	
909504	1.72	Channel	417661	5592041	0.3	
909505	0.85	Channel	417660	5592043	0.3	cut on contact
909506	1.81	Channel	417678	5592062	0.3	south side of north showing (35m north of main pegmatite)
909507	1.64	Channel	417678	5592063	1	Parallel Zone to main dyke
909508	1.95	Channel	417678	5592064	1	Parallel Zone to main dyke
909509	0.21	Channel	417678	5592065	0.3	

6.2 Government

The earliest geological mapping in the east-central Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt (CLGB) was completed by Collins (1908) as part of a reconnaissance survey along the transcontinental railway north of Lake Nipigon. His 1 :253 440 scale map covered parts of the Caribou Lake and Pikitigushi Lake areas. E.G. Pye mapped the eastern portion of the CLGB at one inch to a mile in 1968, documenting Aubry's Lithium occurrences. A.J. Cooper covered the area of the property with Engineering Geology Terrain Study maps in 1981 at 1:100,000 scale. The Thunder Bay Resident Geologist office published a Geological Data Inventory Folio for the Falcon Lake Area in 1983.

G. M. Stott produced the Mojikit Lake map sheet in 1984 at one inch to 2 miles by compiling data from both Federal and Provincial geological surveys along with updating the mineral occurrences. The Ontario Geological Survey flew an electromagnetic and magnetic survey for the Tashota-Geraldton-Longlac area in 1989. The property is covered on map sheet 81261.

The Ontario Geological Survey released a Lake Sediment survey covering the Armstrong - Lake Nipigon Area in 2000 (MRD 056, OFR6027). While lithium values from samples taken on the Falcon West property were weakly anomalous, accessory elements such as rubidium and cesium were moderately elevated. After field visits in 1999, Tindle, Breaks, and Selway released electron microprobe data for various pegmatites across northwest Ontario in 2001 as Miscellaneous Data Release (90).

As part of the Federal-Provincial NATMAP project the property was covered by 1:250,000 scale tectono-stratigraphy map of the eastern Wabigoon Subprovince by Stott et al in 2002. This was followed-up by an open file report on the characteristics of fertile peraluminous granites in 2003 (OFR6099). This open file report did include one sample from the Falcon Far West pegmatite. Electron microprobe compositions yielded a range 76.88 to 80.58 weight % Ta2O5 from 24

microprobe analyses. These values are some of the highest reported from tantalum-rich oxides in Ontario at the time of the report. The results also indicated some of the highest reported Rb and Cs (3.0-3.6 weight % Rb2O, 0.4-0.6 weight %Cs2O) suggesting the pegmatite could contain pollucite (the ore mineral of cesium) mineralization, in addition to representing a good target for tantalum.

As part of the Federal-Provincial NATMAP project the Property was covered by a 1:250,000 scale tectonostratigraphy map of the eastern Wabigoon Subprovince by Stott et al in 2002. This was followed-up by a follow-up open file report (OFR6195) on the characteristics of fertile peraluminous granites in 2006. Miscellaneous Data Release 127 was likewise released with the complete electron probe data from the OFR6099. This open file report did include the one sample taken from the Falcon Far West but contained no additional data

P.J. Barnett published a till compositional database over the Armstrong area in the Caribou Lake greenstone belt area as a Miscellaneous Data Release (229) in 2008. One till sample was taken off property to the east on the Falcon West trend. It did record an anomalous Li, Cs and Rb anomaly in the till geochemistry.

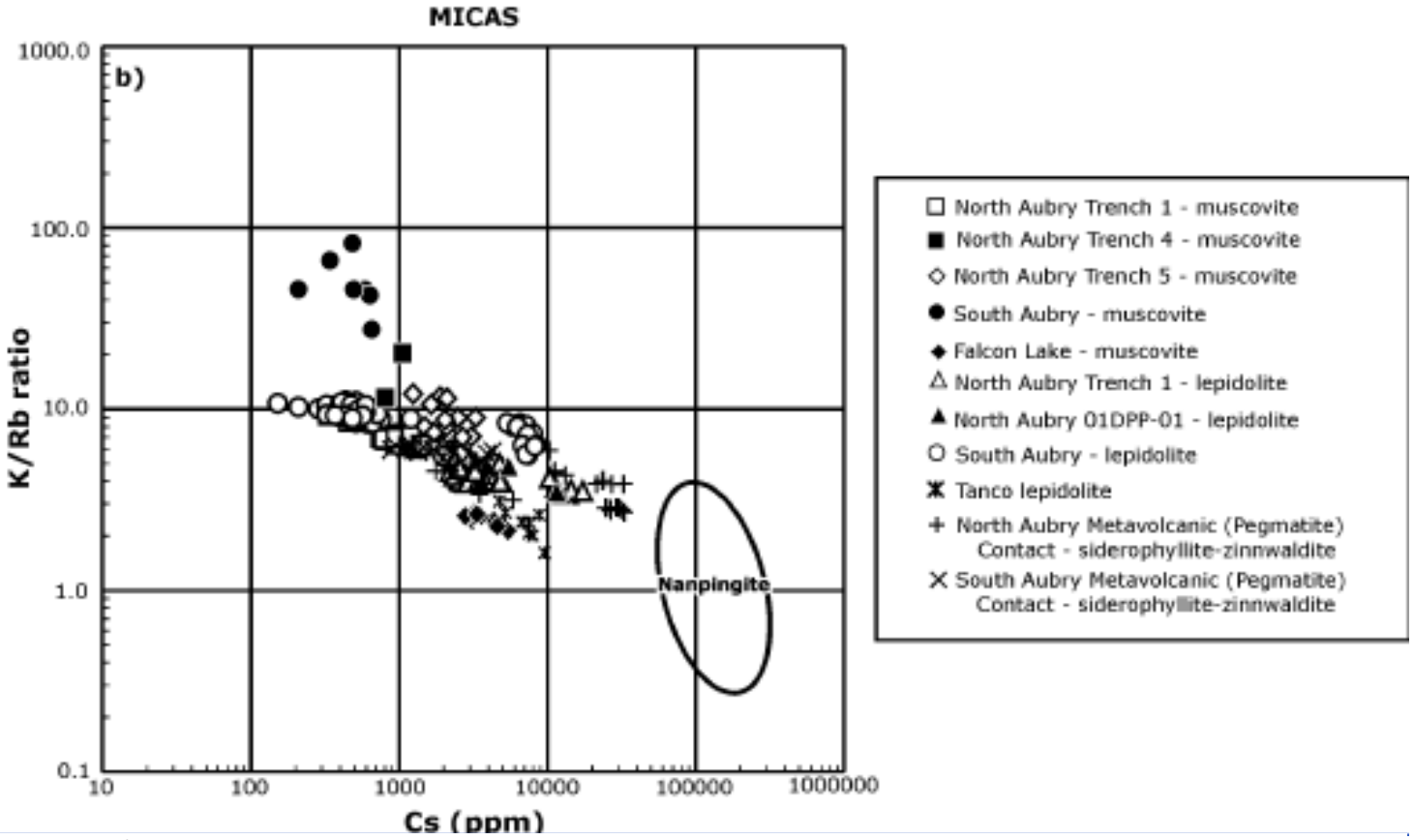
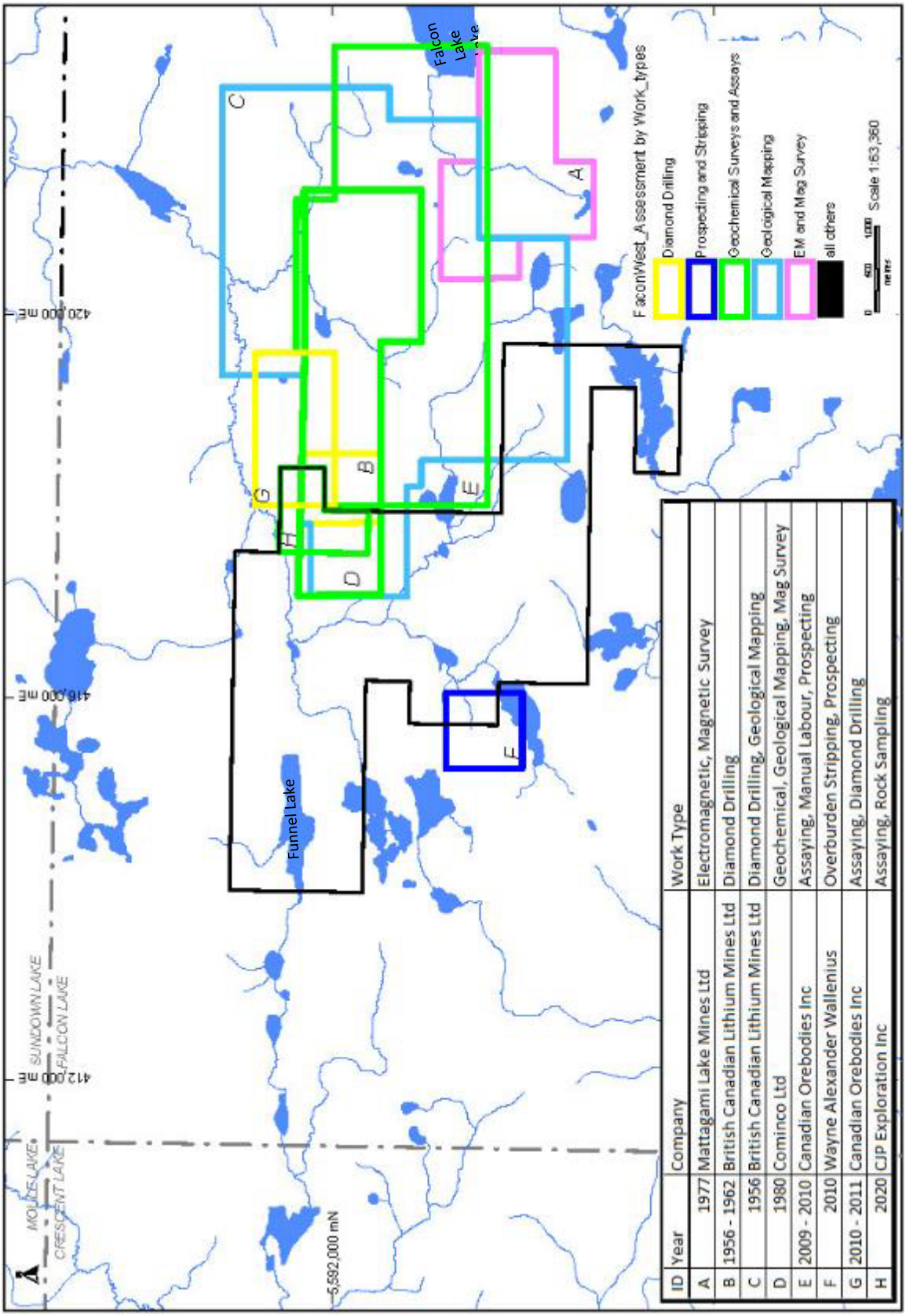


Figure 5. K/Rb versus Cs (ppm) for micas from North Aubry, South Aubry and Falcon Lake pegmatites. MNDM OFR6099, fig. 53b



ID	Year	Company	Work Type
A	1977	Mattagami Lake Mines Ltd	Electromagnetic, Magnetic Survey
B	1956 - 1962	British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd	Diamond Drilling
C	1956	British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd	Diamond Drilling, Geological Mapping
D	1980	Cominco Ltd	Geochemical, Geological Mapping, Mag Survey
E	2009 - 2010	Canadian Orebodies Inc	Assaying, Manual Labour, Prospecting
F	2010	Wayne Alexander Wallenius	Overburden Stripping, Prospecting
G	2010 - 2011	Canadian Orebodies Inc	Assaying, Diamond Drilling
H	2020	CJP Exploration Inc	Assaying, Rock Sampling

Figure 6. Historical Exploration Work Outlines. MNDN OGSEarth AFRI polygon data.

7 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Falcon West Property occurs within the Winnipeg River Terrane of the Superior Province, proximal to the subprovincial boundary between the English River (north) and Eastern Wabigoon (south) terranes (Figure 4). Specifically, the Property is located within the Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt (CLGB) which trends east-northeast along the north shore of Lake Nipigon, extending eastward to the Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt.

The Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 km long east-west trending area of komatitic to calc-alkaline metavolcanics, that are, in turn, succeeded by clastic and chemical sediments. Granitoid batholiths have intruded into the greenstone rocks, forming synformal structures in the supracrustals that often have shear zones along their axial planes.

The CLGB has been mapped into four assemblages by Beger, 1992 and Stott, 2002 as shown on Figure 5. The Toronto Assemblage is the oldest and is primarily composed of tholeiitic mafic flows with minor felsic pyroclastic units intruded by mafic and ultramafic sills. The Willet Assemblage overlies the Toronto Assemblage and is composed of massive and pillowed tholeiitic basaltic flows with minor dacite tuff units. The Marshall Assemblage is composed of calc-alkalic pyroclastic units (and overlies the previous 2). The Ratte Assemblage is the northern most suite of rocks located primarily in the west end of the CLGB and consists of calc-alkalic dacitic flows and pyroclastics.

The Nipigon diabase occur in approximately 5 to 10% of the belt as erosional remnants of undulatory sill-like bodies now forming rusty brown mesa-like cliffs that dominate the topography. The Wabigoon basement rocks and remnant Mesozoic cover sediments are overlain by Labradorian till of northeastern provenance.

7.2 Local (Property) Geology

The Falcon West Property straddles the Willet and Marshal Assemblages along the northern margin of the CLGB. Lithologies are mostly comprised of a thick mafic volcanic succession on the northern portion of the property, and sediments/pyroclastics to the south (Figure 6). Both units have been metamorphosed to at least a greenschist facies, with instances of garnet in some outcrops indicating metamorphism as high as amphibolite facies.

The metavolcanics occur in several different forms, mostly as massive basalts, occasionally displaying relatively unaltered pillow selvages. The sediments are mostly poorly sorted greywackes and arkosic wackes.

Granitic intrusions are common, mostly in the form of pegmatite dykes as well as some simple granitic dykes. There are some instances of quartz and feldspar porphyries. In some areas, the pegmatites are truncated by Nipigon diabase sills.

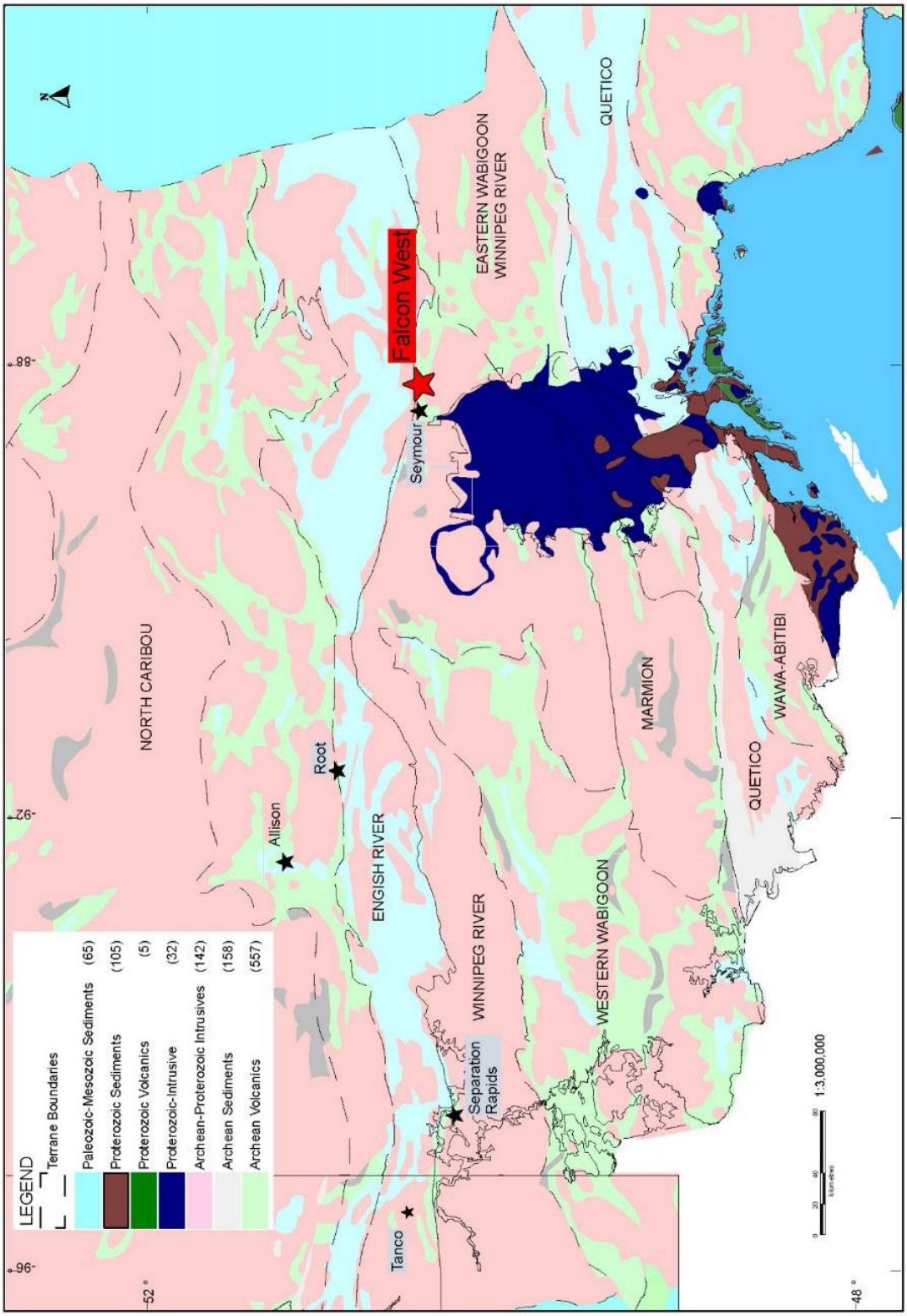


Figure 7. Regional Geology with Falcon Lake property indicated by the red star

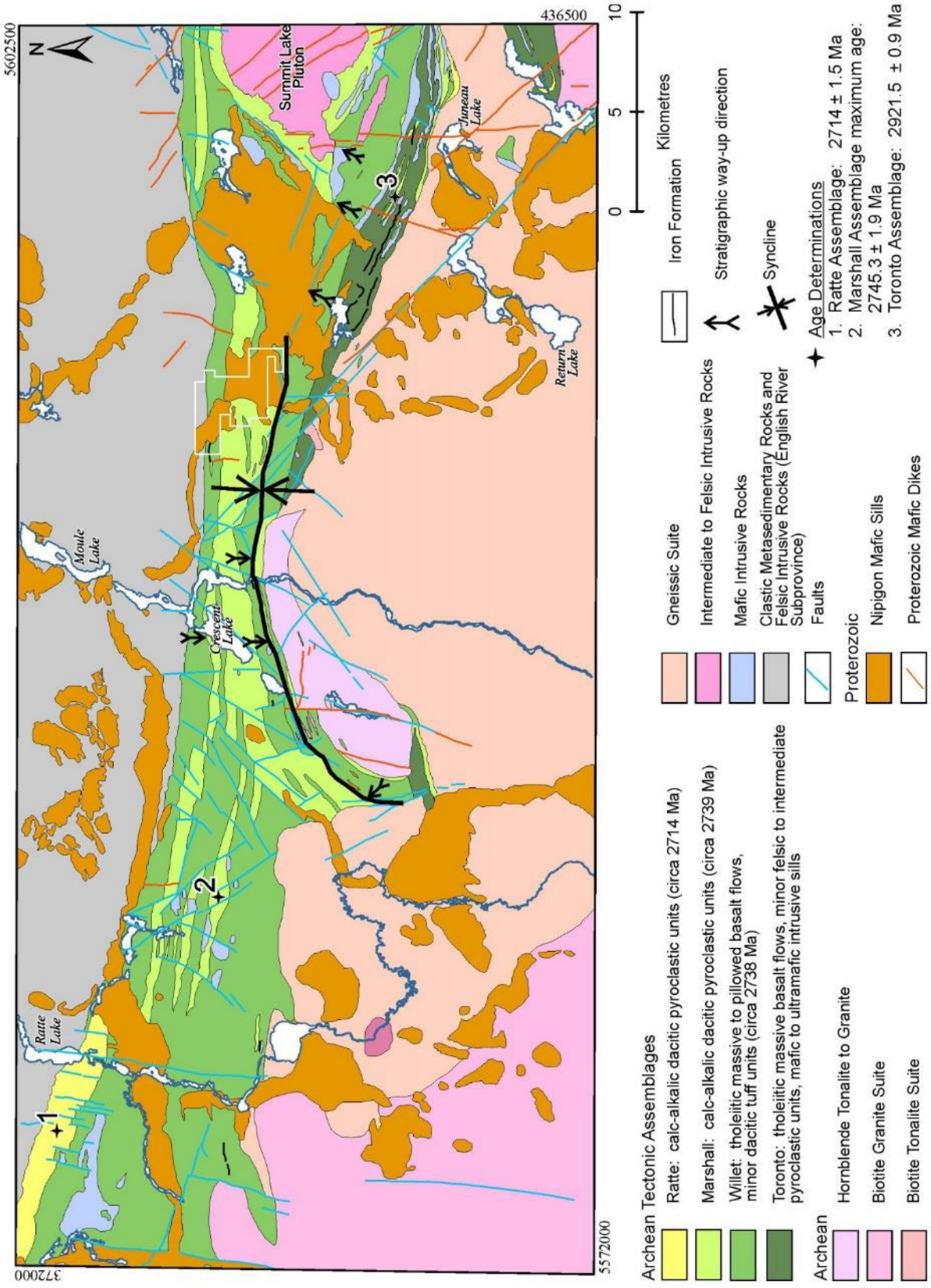


Figure 8. Area Geology with assemblages, ages dates and top directions. After Stott et al. (2002)

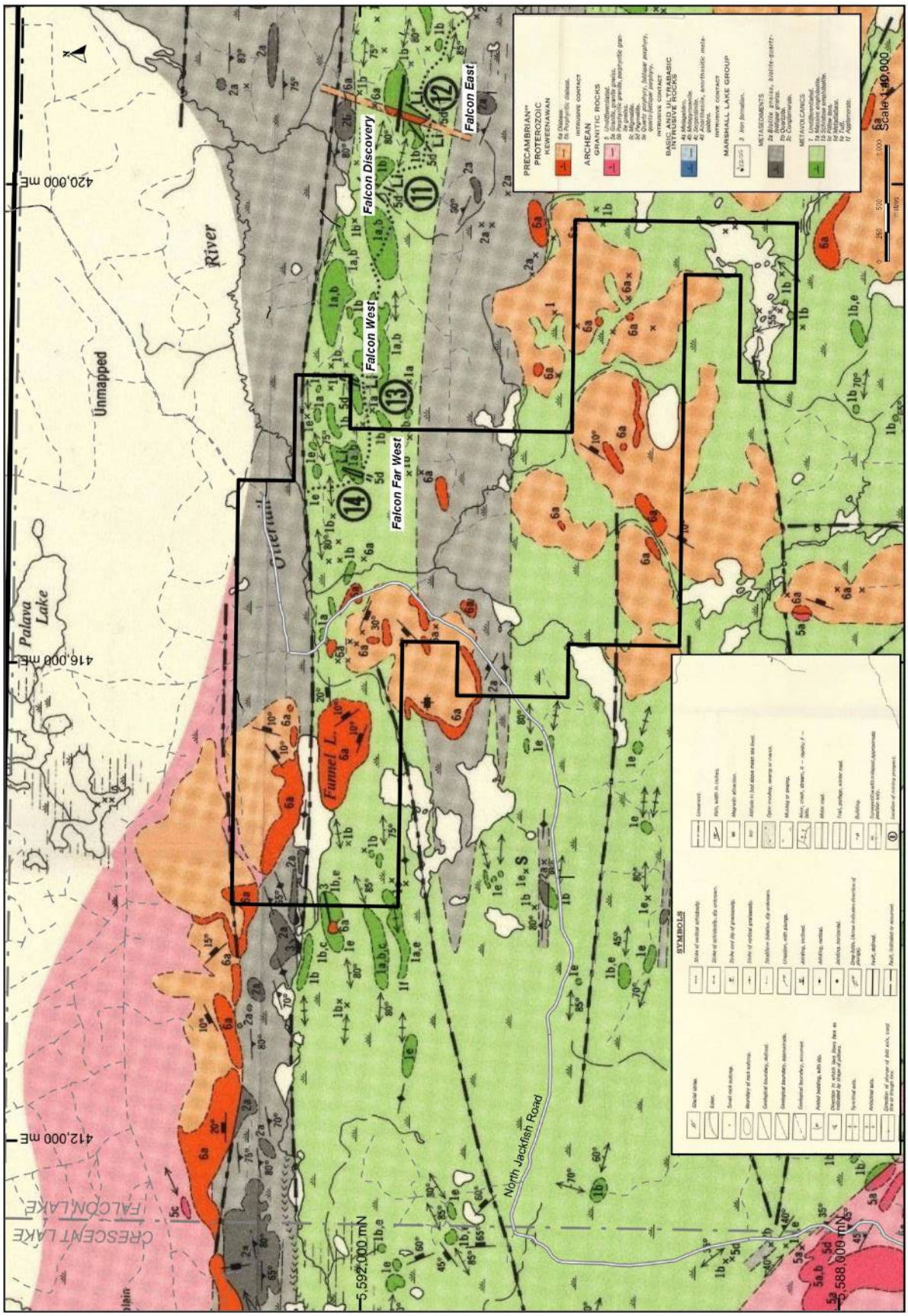


Figure 9. Geology of the Falcon West Property (Pye, 1968)

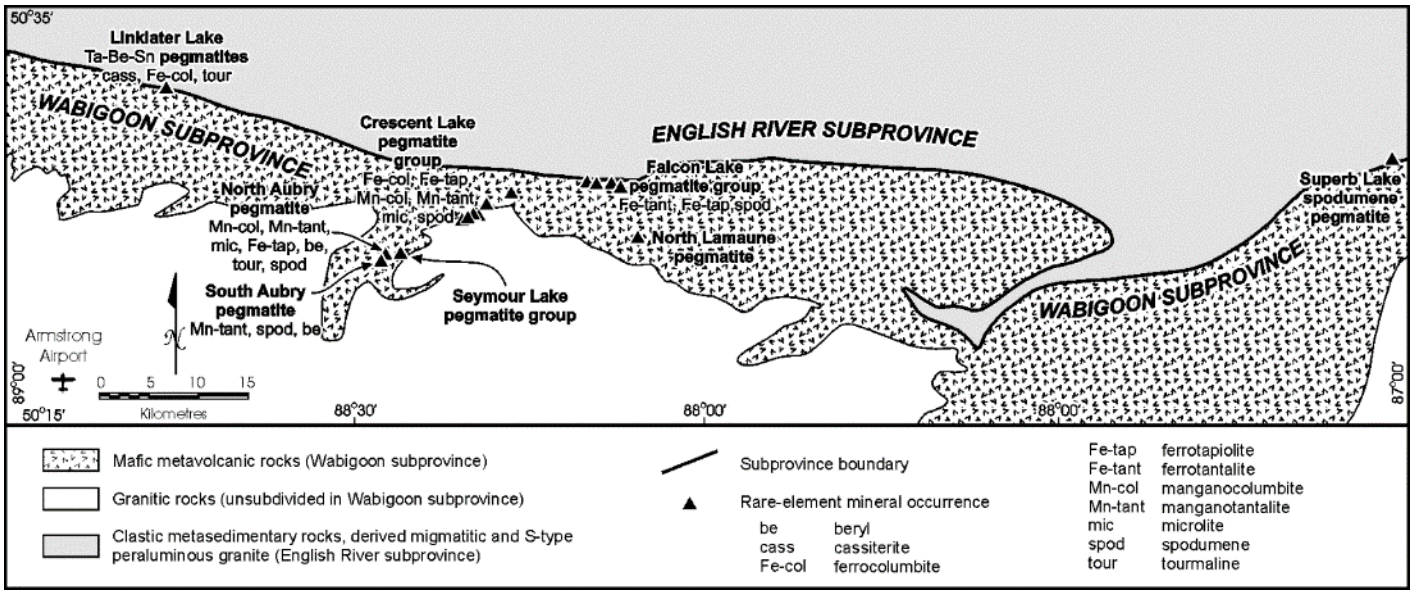


Figure 10. Locations of pegmatites of the Armstrong pegmatite field (Breaks, Selway and Tindle 2001, 2003a).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 General Model

Rare-element granitic pegmatites are the by-products of the emplacement mechanism of parental fertile granites. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different units (see rock types below), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton (Figure 7a). The residual melt from such plutons are enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., H2O, Li, F, BO3, and PO4) which migrate into the host rock and crystallize as pegmatite dikes. Rare-element granitic 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). Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in Ontario and Manitoba, 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 pre-existing sedimentary source rock and 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, (Al-poor), quartz-poor granites or syenites characterized by the presence of Fe-rich micas, amphiboles, and pyroxenes. In Ontario, LCT pegmatites typically occur in the Superior province, whereas NYF pegmatites occur in the Grenville province (Goad, 1990; Breaks et al., 2003).

While granitic pegmatites can be often found x-cutting the margins of their parent granites, pegmatite swarms or networks pegmatites are controlled by fracture-filling due to contraction fractures or structures generated by post-consolidation stresses (Ginsburg et al., 1979).

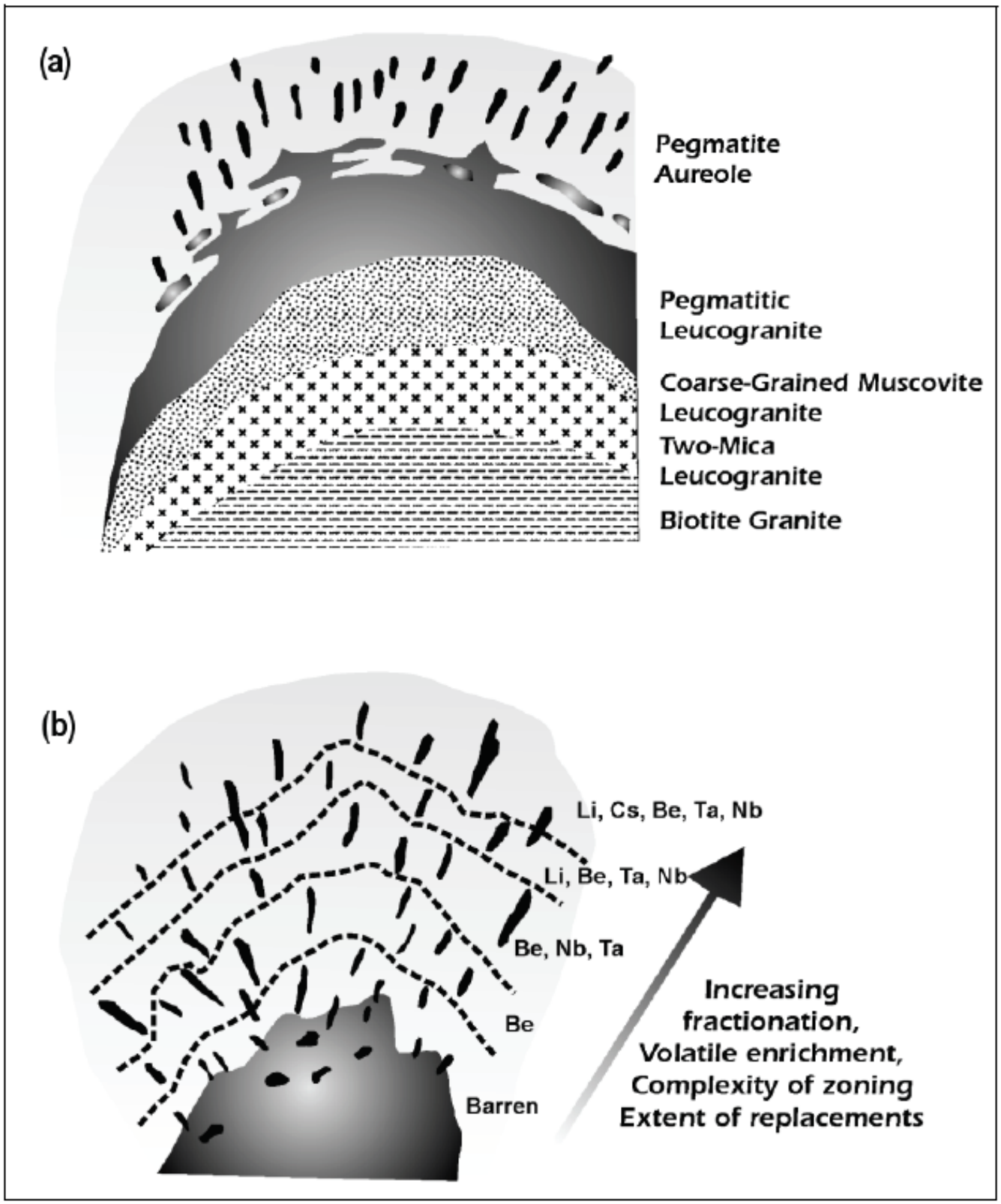


Figure 11. Regional zoning in fertile granites and pegmatites (modified from Černý, 1991b): (a) regional zoning of a fertile granite (outward fractionated) with an aureole of exterior lithium pegmatites; (b) schematic representation of regional zoning in a cogenetic parent granite + pegmatite group. Pegmatites increase in degree of evolution with increasing distance from the parent granite.

An important pattern emerges in the generalized scenario and especially in the zoning sequences for individual pegmatite districts (Cameron et al., 1949; Norton,1983; Cerny et al., 2005).

The minerals present in each zonal assemblage generally decrease in number from the margins (border and wall zones) to the central or latest quartz-rich primary unit, termed the core (due to suppressed nucleation in the granitic melt during crystallization), except when aplitic (sometimes called saccharoidal albite) zones form which result from rapid crystallization. Assemblages of the border and wall zones typically consist of quartz-plagioclase-microcline-muscovite-biotite-garnet-tourmaline-(beryl-apatite), and the internal zoning sequence usually ends with nearly monomineralic masses of dm to m scale microcline crystals followed by a monomineralic quartz core. The shape and attitude of pegmatite intrusions have considerable control over the internal structure of the deposits (Cerny et al., 2005). Homogeneous bodies are exceptional, and a primary oriented fabric is generally restricted to the albite-spodumene type (e.g. Oyarzábal and Galliski, 1993). The pegmatites are largely concentrically zoned or layered, or they display a combination of both features (Cameron et al., 1949; Beus, 1966; Cerny, 1991b).

Emplacement of pegmatite dykes is controlled by magma pressure in the parental chamber and the viscosity of the pegmatite melts (Baker, 1998). Increasing contents of Li, B, P, F, and H_2O reduce polymerization, increase fluidity and mobility, and enhance thermal stability of pegmatite melts to lower temperatures (Cerny et al., 2005). Thus, the pegmatite melts that are most enriched in volatiles and rare-elements can travel the farthest from their source (Figure 7b). The Li-rich complex pegmatites in general and the lepidolite-subtype dykes in particular, are invariably the most distal ones relative to the parent plutons (Cerny et al., 2005). These categories of LCT rare-element pegmatites locally appear to be divorced from granites by interplay of host structures and erosional exposure. In individual pegmatite dykes, internal diversity in fluidity promotes geochemical and paragenetic telescoping (e.g. Beus, 1948; Cerny and Lenton, 1995).

8.2 Falcon West Pegmatite Field

In regards to the Falcon West property, the Wabigoon–English River terrane boundary zone contains rare-element mineralization distributed over a 130 km strike length between the Linklater Lake pegmatite dikes (beryl-columbite-subtype) and the Superb Lake granitic pegmatite near Nakina (spodumene-subtype), north-central Ontario (Figure 6). Most of the granitic pegmatites in this boundary zone are hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (medium metamorphic grade) of the Wabigoon Subprovince. There are 2 exceptions to this host-rock context—the Linklater Lake pegmatite dikes and the Superb Lake granitic pegmatite—both of which are contained in medium-grade, unmigmatized metawacke of the English River Subprovince (Breaks, Selway and Tindle

2002, 2003a). Lepidolite-subtype pegmatite boulders at Swole Lake are also hosted by unmigmatized metawacke, but the derivative outcrop has yet to be identified (Breaks, Selway and Tindle 2002).

This subprovincial boundary zone is characterized by complex-type, spodumene-subtype granitic pegmatites in which the Ta-Nb oxide mineral population is dominated by tantalum-rich manganotantalite (Tindle, Selway and Breaks 2002; Breaks, Selway and Tindle 2003a). The average Ta_2O_5 contents in manganotantalite from lithium-rich granitic pegmatites in this boundary zone are given in Table 4.

Table 5. Average Ta2O5 contents in REE rich pegmatites of the Armstrong pegmatite field.

Rare-Element Pegmatite	Mean Ta_2O_5 (weight %)
Tebishogeshik pegmatite group (sodic aplite unit)	63
Falcon Lake spodumene pegmatite	68
South Aubry pegmatite (albite-spodumene layer)	68
Swole Lake boulder field (lepidolite-subtype pegmatite)	69
North Aubry pegmatite (inner core zone)	81

The Falcon Lake pegmatite group is a 0.25 by 4.5 km cluster of 7 spodumene-subtype granitic pegmatites between Funnel and Falcon lakes within the mafic metavolcanic rocks. The Falcon West property is host to the western-most granitic pegmatites in this cluster, Falcon Far West, consisting of a group of 3 spodumene bearing pegmatites near Ottertail Creek (Pye 1968). A 3 m wide granitic pegmatite from this group consists of coarse-grained, unaltered spodumene and blocky potassium feldspar in a groundmass of quartz, albite, muscovite and minor apatite and tourmaline. The spodumene makes up between 5 to 15 volume percent of the pegmatites and is found up to 15 cm long. Electron microprobe work identified columbite-tantalite, ferrotapiolite, and fluorapatite (Breaks et al. 2003).

The mineral ferrotapiolite has the highest reported tantalum-rich oxides in Ontario with an average Ta_2O_5 content of 78.46 weight % (Breaks et al. 2003). Exceptionally high Rb_2O (average 4.5 weight %) and Cs (4653 ppm) were determined in the potassium feldspar from the Falcon Lake granitic pegmatite and are the second highest values recorded to date in potassium feldspars within Ontario. The cesium content in potassium feldspar at Falcon Lake exceeds values reported from limited data from Lilypad Lake (up to 0.37 weight % Cs_2O) and the well-studied Tanco pegmatite (Černý, Ercit and Vanstone 1996). The muscovite at Falcon Lake is also rubidium and cesium-rich indicating that the Falcon Far West granitic pegmatites could contain pollucite mineralization (the ore mineral of cesium, $CsAlSi_2O_6{\cdot}H_2O$), in addition to representing a good target for tantalum (Breaks et al. 2003).

9 EXPLORATION

As of the "Effective Date" of this Technical Report, the issuer has not performed any exploration work on the Falcon West Property. The claim holder, Alex Pleson, currently has 106 'B' soil samples at Activation Laboratory's Thunder Bay facility using Actlabs' Ultratrace_1 ICP-MS package. Please refer to Section 6 – History for details on historic exploration activities and results.

10 DRILLING

As of the "Effective Date" of this Technical Report, the issuer has not performed any exploration work on the Falcon West Property, therefore, the author cannot comment further in this section. Please refer to Section 6 – History for details on historic exploration activities and results.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The surface and core sampling procedures in this report were extracted from historic report summaries taken from the Ontario Government Assessment File database (OAFD). A detailed description for sampling methods does not exist in most of the historic reports since a large number of them were "prospector" style reports and written before reporting compliance was enforced. The analytical methods for the determination of assays carried out by different laboratories for all historic exploration work(s) by different operators do not exist in the reports and remains subject of inquiries with those laboratories. It is the author's opinion that there appears to be no outright evidence to dispute the adequacy of sample preparation, security, or analytical procedures, however, since most reports don't include these details, the reader should still use caution when applying the historic results in exploration planning.

The recent channel sampling carried out by the claim owner in 2022 involved marking on the expose rock surface in the historical trench 0.30 to 1.0 metre intervals. Channels were cut by a two-person crew using a Husqvarna k70 rock saw with 14-inch blade as well as a portable back pack-style fire suppression pack as a water source. Samples were extracted by hand using a rock hammer and chisel and bagged in-field. The property owner, Alex Pleson, then submitted the samples to Activation Laboratories Ltd in Thunder Bay for analysis for Peroxide "Total" Fusion analysis.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site visit

On the 5th January 2023, QP Andrew Tims, P.Geo., visited the Property for one day with Kerem Usenmez to undertake the following verification steps:

1 Inspect the Property site and access roads.

2 Inspect the collar locations of the drillholes completed in the MZN area

The author noted that a washout was present on the Jackfish North Road at the seven-kilometre mark. Past operators of the property have reported that the 1956 drill casings were not present. The stripped and sampled area over the Falcon Far West showing was inaccessible due to the accumulation of 1 metre of snow.

Figure 12. Conditions during the site visit.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No known modern or documented mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on material collected from prospects within the Falcon West Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates have been prepared or reported by any previous explorers and

the current available data is not sufficient for any estimations.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

16 MINING METHODS

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, SOCIAL/COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at the current Project stage.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Falcon West property is surrounded by neighboring properties presently at the grass-roots level of exploration (Figure 10). Falcon West covers the western portion of the Falcon Pegmatite group. The remainder of the pegmatite group currently resides to the east on FE Battery Metals Corp's Falcon Lake Lithium Property. FE Battery Metals purchased the property from Canadian Orebodies on January 3rd, 2022 which included $250,000 in exploration expenditures over a period of three years. FE Battery Metals have subsequently sold 90% of the property to Battery Age Minerals of Australia.

The most significant property lies 21 km to the southeast along the Jackfish access road. Green Technology Metals Limited flagship property, Seymour, is an advanced stage lithium pegmatite property working towards a Preliminary Economic Assessment with an updated mineral resource. The author has been unable to verify the information in respect of the adjacent properties and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Falcon West Property.

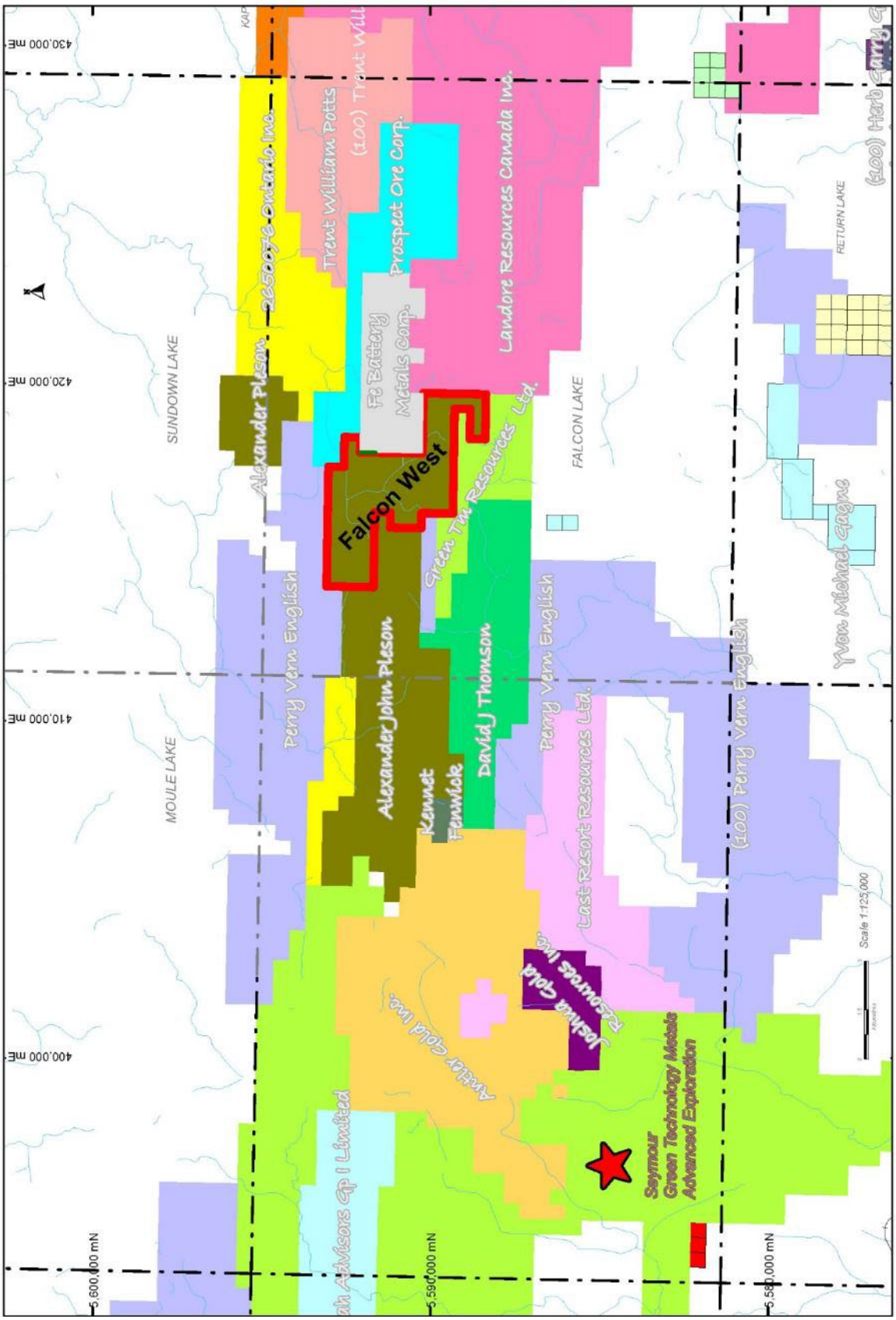


Figure 13. Neighbouring Properties. MNDM MLAS claim data, 2023.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any additional data or information that would change his findings, interpretation, conclusions and recommendations of the potential of the Falcon West Property.

25 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The author's main mandate was to prepare a Technical Report on the historical work and current exploration status for the Falcon West Property. The exploration summaries and results herein meet this objective to the best of the author's ability and historical data available. Channel sampling in 2022 by the current property owner confirms the presence of a highly evolved lithium bearing pegmatite.

The Falcon West property has been sporadically worked on for the last 60 years all the while remaining in the early exploration stage. Previous drilling in the 1950's assayed only for lithium. More recent work by the Ontario Geological Survey indicates the Falcon pegmatite group is highly evolved and may have potential to develop a cesium, rubidium and/or tantalum resource in addition to lithium.

The Falcon granitic pegmatites were discovered in virgin boreal forest using a bush plane and canoes for access. The 'remote nature' of the Falcon West property changed in 1997 when forestry operations opened up the area. Prospecting remained the primary tool regardless of the access conditions. No new granitic pegmatites have been located since 1956.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Going forward contemporary pegmatite exploration techniques should be employed on the Falcon West Property. Mapping and sampling of all outcrops on the property looking for metasomatized host rocks (elevated Li, Rb, Cs, B, and F content) to locate hidden pegmatite is a primary tool. The degree of fractionation for all pegmatites should be mapped in order to vector toward the most economic granitic pegmatites in the group.

Given that the pegmatites are hosted within mafic volcanics there should be some magnetic contrast between the lithologies. A high-resolution magnetic survey should be completed over the property. The existing fixed-wing government survey at 200 m line spacings is of limited use given the coarse nature of the data. Additionally, in between the steep-sided Logan diabase sills, the bedrock is covered by glacial-fluvial outwash sands and gravels potentially hiding other pegmatite bodies. After the mapping and sampling program is completed areas with little outcrop should be screened with soils to test for the presence of any blind pegmatites.

The following two-phase working program is recommended with the follow-on phase contingent upon positive results of the previous work program:

1. Detailed mapping and sampling of the entire property to locate new pegmatites, metasomatized country rock and to vector to the most evolved pegmatite zone(s),
2. Phase 2 will include Mobile Metal Ion soil sampling over areas lacking bedrock outcrops due too consistent overburden cover,
3. Completion of a trenching and sampling program over existing and new pegmatite targets and,
4. A 1,250 m drill program should be completed to duplicate historical results plus test new targets derived from the Phase 1.

Table 6. Proposed Falcon West Budget

Phase	Tool	Cost	Totals
Phase 1	Outcrop Mapping/Sampling*	214120	
			214120
	Contingency	10%	21412
	Total of Phased 1 Program		$235,532
Phase 2	Soil Geochem - MMI	61600	
	Trenching Program	78541	
	Assays	9375	
	Diamond Drill Testing 1250 m	468750	618266
	Contingency	10%	61827
	Total of Phased 2 Program		$680,093
	** includes cost to set up a 5-person camp*		

27 REFERENCES

The following references were used in making this report, taken principally from the Thunder Bay Assessment Files, Resident Geologist's Office, Ontario Geological Survey for area 52I08NE.

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52I08NE0012	Brit. Can. Lithium.	1956	Geol
20008515	Can. Orbodies	2010	Geol. Tr
20009233	Wing Resources.	2011	Tr
20000019781	CJP Exploration Inc.	2020	Prospect.

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28 CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Andrew Tims, P.Geo., residing in Thunder Bay, Ontario do hereby certify that;

1. This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report On The Falcon West Property Falcon Lake Area Northwest Ontario" (the "Technical Report"), dated effective March 31, 2023 and am the principal author and responsible for all sections of this report.
2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, 1989 in geology and have been practicing continuously as a professional geologist in both industry and government positions. Industry experience includes grassroots greenfield to advanced exploration and resource delineation. A detailed curriculum vitae can be found at www.linkedin.com/in/andrew-tims-9395a423.
3. I am in good standing as a registered member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI-43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I made site a visit to the project on January 5, 2023 for one day.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and have had no prior involvement with the project that is the subject of the Technical Report before November 2022.
7. As of the date of this certificate and the effective date of the 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.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI. The Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated at Thunder Bay, this 31st day of March, 2023
{SIGNED AND SEALED}

Andrew Tims, P.Geo. Ontario Reg. 0274
317 Sillesdale Cr, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 1S7 Phone (807) 358-6836

APPENDIX I

Property Photos

Photo 1. Posted signage at the entrance to North Jackfish Road

Photo 2. Typical terrain with spruce plantation

Photo 3. Passing washing out at kilometre 7 on North Jackfish Road

Photo 4. Confirmation of position on Falcon West property

APPENDIX II

British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd
Drill Logs

8-2-95

BRITISH CANADIAN LITHIUM MINES LTD.

HOLE NO. W 5

Azimuth 320°
Depth 330.0'

Position 475N 784W
Date Started July 4th 1956
Date Completed July 7th 1956

Inclination at collar 45°
Inclination at bottom 42°

FOOTAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% lithia) EST.	CHEM.
0	20.	Casing						
20.	23.7	F. gr. Chlorite-Hbde.Schist. Sch'y 40° to core axis.						
23.7	32.5	V.f.gr. schist, as above. Banding inconspicuous.						
32.5	42.3	Grades to med. gr. Qtz.bio-hbde. schist, less chlorite						
42.3	63.5	Grades to finer grained phase.						
63.5	64.1	Med. gr. schist, with 1/16" phenocrts of pk. fldspr.						
64.1	69.0	F. gr. phase; banded & aphanitic (mylonitized) & silicified?) at 65.4 - 67.2. Tr. chalco 65.1					Sulph.	
69.0	102.7	Chloritic qtz.hbde. sch. Silicified, scattered sulphides in this section, esp. 69.0 - 69.4, 71.6, & 89.2 (Py) & 100.3.					Sulph.	
102.7	103.2	Qtz. stringer. // sch'y (40° to axis of core).						
103.2	118.2	F.gr. qtz.-hbde. schist. Garnet porphyroblasts, euhedral, av. 1/4" at 103.2 - 103.5.						
118.2	125.7	Aphanitic bk. trap dyke 1/4" chilled margin. Irreg. sharp contact, transecting sch'y of gr. schist. Intricately traversed by irreg. peg dykelets (¼"thick). Gr. size increases to med. gr. centrally - oophitic texture, wh. felds, qtz. & hbde. Aphanitic again v.s. peg. isotropic, but a few fractures at 55° to core.						
125.7	130.8	Pegmatite Crs. gr. 25% dull gn. material (silicified wall rk?) 15% f.gr. qtz.-albite intergrowth. 30% wh. platymin, pearly on 1 cl. (cleavelandite?) 25% red flds. (orthoclase?)	516	125.7	130.8	5.1	0.25	Trace
130.8	131.9	Inclusion?of f.gr. hbde. bio. sch. Sharp contacts, roughly // schy. at 55°.						
131.9	135.8	Red peg. as at 125.7 - 130.8. Finer gr., more orthoclase (60%) & less gn. min. Mino-red garnet & lemon y. micaceous min.				3.9	0.25	

HOLE NO. W 5 (continued)

FOOTAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% Lithia) EST.	CHEM.
135.8	138.0	"Trap" dyke, as above red peg. Sharp but irreg. contact at 55°, with aphanitic border - chilled? Apparently cuts the peg.						
138.0	140.0	Steady increase in gr size from the aphanitic material - perhaps the "trap" dyke is merely a chilled phase of the major diorite intrusive. No sch'y.						
140.0	155.5	The diorite now med gr with the diagnostic "spotty" appearance on the core surface. Texture granitic to oophitic.						
155.5	156.1	Band of vuggy intergrowth of pk flds xals, perhaps a rexallized xenolith of peg? or band cutting the diorite?						
156.1	162.0	Med gr diorite. No sch'y, but a few fractures at 50°. Grain size increasing.						
162.0	180.0	Grades to a coarse gr diorite. The "spotty" appearance is subdued by the oophitic texture, now clearly seen on the core surface. Estimated comp - 50% plagioclase, bl-grey; 25% bk pyroxene; 10% qtz.; 10% bk. hbde & gn amph.; Minor bio. & iron oxides; Traces of chalco & other sulphides						
180.0	190.0	Diorite grades to coarse grained phase.						
190.0	330.0	Crs. gr. diorite, as above. Peg? at 249.4 - 251.0.						

END OF HOLE

BRITISH CANADIAN LITHIUM MINES LTD.

8-2-96

HOLE NO. W 6

Azimuth 320°
Depth 278.0

Position 790N 7530W
Date Started July 9th 1956.
Date Completed July 12th 1956.

Inclination at collar 45°
Inclination at bottom 38°

FOOTAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% Lithia) EST.	CHEM.
0	4	Casing						
4	89.0	Med. gr. hbde-qtz-schist. Sch'y at 55°. Minor chlorit & Bio. Thin wh. bands, 1 or 2 per foot, cut across sch'y at 20° - 50°. Crs. gr. & crenulated at 17 - 18' 1" qtz stringers // sch'y, at 34.4, 35.7, 37.2 Bio, chl & bk tourmaline developed at contacts of the qtz stringer at 35.7. 6" qtz stringer at 38.8 - 39.3, and at 50.2 - 50.4. All // sch'y. Soft, vuggy band at 46.7 - 47.1, minor calcite hyroth alteration? Silicified section 54 - 57.						
89.0	116.0	Finer grained phase of the hbde schist. Less banding. Sch'y at 50°. Silicified band at 111.5 - 111.8 (minor garnet) & 112.9 - 113.3.						
116.0	124.0	Med. to crs. gr. phase of the hbde sch. Tuffaceous appearance on core surface.						
124.0	142.0	Grades to f. gr. bio-hbde sch. w very subdued banding. Sch'y at 50°. Sulphides (py & chalco) at 130.4						
142.0	148.6	Peg: med. gr. Good gr spod. 145.5 - 146.8 (30%). Much pk plagio; 146.7 - 148.0 (50%). Barren f. gr. qtz-albite intergrowth, 144.5 - 145.5. Inclusion of hbde-bio-sch. at 142.5 143.1. <5% gn mica. Unknown lime-gr. Min at 144.0 - 144.5 & 145.5 (altered spod?) Minor garnet. Upper contact sharp, at 70° lower contact lost.	518	142.0	148.6	6.6	Sulph. < 1%	0.40
148.6	163.0	F. gr. hbde-qtz schist. Some chl & bio. Sch'y at 50° to core axis. Poorly banded. Hi bio content at 158 - 159. Silicified, 159 - 163. 2" conf. qtz. stringer, minor sulphides at 262.6						
163.0	171.4	Peg: Good xals gn spod, ½" - 3" long (25%) xals pk plagio, 2 - 3", scattered (10%). Barren f. gr. qtz- albite 165.6 - 165.9, 166.7 - 166.9, 168.0 - 168.8. 5% scattered gn mica, & as fine bands at 40°. Dull gn min at 166.9, 167.9 Minor garnet & apatite	519	163.0	171.4	8.4	Sulph. 1%	0.22%
171.4	197.5	F to med. gr. hbde-qtz schist, minor bio. sch'y at 40°. Wh. tremolite devel. on fracture at 175.0. Tr. sulph. at 175.4. Silicified at intervals, // sch'y. Bio conc in thin bands, < ½", as is fine chlorite.						
197.5	201.6	V. F. gr. phase of the schist. Lo chlorite biotite content. Subdued banding.						
201.6	202.0	Aphanitic bk. trap dyke, ∠ sch'y, 30° to core. Chilled margins. Pyroxene rich.						

HOLE NO. W 6

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. No.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% Lithia) EST.	GRADE (% Lithia) CHEM
202.0	204.7	V. f. gr. hbde schist. No banding.						
204.7	214.2	V. f. gr. bk. trap dyke. Aphanitic at margins & bleached. Contacts sharp, ⊥ sch'y of gnstone, at 50° to core Isotropic						
214.2	236.5	F. gr. hbde-chlorite schist. Sch'y at 50° Silificied bands // sch'y, but the overall banding aspect is subdued.						
236.5	237.0	Band of pk. peg // sch'y. 10% pale gn. spod. f. gr. albite qtz. Some pk. plagio. No mica. Banded // sch'y.				0.5		
237.0	238.4	F. gr. hbde-chl. sch., as above.						
238.4	243.5	Pk. peg. Indistinctly banded // contacts, sharp & conf. w. wallrk. Sch'y. 20% dull, lustreless spod. apparently altered & assoc w. lemony min. (Well shown at 241.6) 15% pk. flds. similarly altered. 60% qtz-albite. Minor red ortho, No mica. Wallrk inclusion at 238.7 - 239.1.				5.1		
243.5	249.2	F. gr. hbde sch. 2" peg. stringer at 245.2. Silicified banding.						
249.2	278.0	Med. to crs. gr. hbde - qtz schist. Sch'y at 55° to core axis. Est: 40% dk gn. hbde 30% glassy qtz. 20% wh. plagio 10% bio & chlorite						

END OF HOLE

8-2-96

BRITISH CANADIAN LITHIUM MINES LTD.

HOLE NO. W 7

Azimuth 270°
Depth 276.0

Position 6N0N 7500W
Starting Date July 13th 1956.
Date Completed July 16th 1956.

Inclination at collar 45°
Inclination at bottom 42°

FOOTAGE FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% Lithia) EST.	CHEM.
0	10.0	Casing						
10.0	63.5	Hbde-bio-qtz schist. Banding & sch'y at 15 - 20° to core. Some rusty breaks.						
63.5	100.1	Peg: scattered, evenly distributed, est. at 25% xals to 1½". Some pk. plagio (15%), wh. & pk. albite (50%), qtz	521	63.5	72.0	9.5	trace	0.44
			522	72.0	83.5	11.5	"	0.47
	93.0 --	10%. Very minor f. scaled mica. Most of the gn material	523	83.5	93.5	10.0	"	0.15
	93.5 lost core	is rounded, some dull & lustreless - altered spod. w poor cleavage or silicified wallrk?	524	93.5	100.1	6.6	"	0.03
100.1	126.4	Hbde-qtz. sch. Med. to f. gr. Sch'y at 15 - 25° to core. // red. peg. stringers at 114.8 - 115.3 & 116.0 - 116.2						
126.4	128.0	Aphanitic, dyke border. Contact lost. grading to v.f. gr. isotropic diorite						
128.0	157.0	Diorite, isotropic, mottled, f to med. gr. Est.: 40% dk. gn. - bk. px. 50% wh. plagio 10% qtz. Minor biotite						
157.0	169.0	Diorite: grades to coarse gr. phase, then centrally begins to grade back to med. gr. phase. Ophitic texture in some places.						
169.0	276.0	Diorite: Even gr. med. to crs., with mottled to ophitic texture. There are 2 dk mins. gn. px. and bk. hbde (sparse) 1" chloritic seam with traces of pyrrh. at 249.8. Some pk. flds - in places. Scattered sulphides Lost core 247.2 - 248. 263.7 - 264.3 Peg. stringer, cutting the diabase. Chloritic along the contacts (45° to core axis) F. gr. equigran pk. peg. Barren						

END OF HOLE

8-2-95

98.

BRITISH CANADIAN LITHIUM MINES LTD.

HOLE NO. W 8

Position 44ON 7400W
Azimuth 270°
Depth 258
Date Started July 17th 1956.
Date Completed July 22nd 1956.
Inclination at collar 45°
Inclination at bottom 41°

FOOTAGE FROM	FOOTAGE TO	DESCRIPTION	SPL. NO.	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE (% Lithia) EST.	GRADE (% Lithia) CHEM.
0	48.0	Casing						
48.0	98.5	V. f. gr. hbde sch., minor bio. Poor sch'y at 15 - 20° to core axis. Chlorite along irreg. seams. Poor recovery with cavings down to 75'. Most of the section silicified and 2ndary carbonates developed. Some pk flds along thin bands (pegmatized?) Cherty (yet soft) appearance may have resulted from mylonitization assoc. w. faulting. Lost core at 52.0 - 52.6, 62.2 - 63.0, 77.0 - 78.7						
98.6	101.0	4" of med gr qtz. Rest of the section lost.						
101.0	131.1	V. f. gr. hbde sch., Poor sch'y at 25 - 30° to core. No banding ½" stringer of pale gn-wh. fibrous min. (tremolite?) at 129.4 130.5. Lost core at 102.0 - 103.0.						
131.0	142.0	Diorite. F. gr. isotropic, bk. mottled coring surface. Contacts lost. Aphanitic margins cut by bk. trap dyke at 140.2 - 140.7.						
142.0	145.5	V. f. gr. phase of diorite, w chloritic fractures, slickensided.						
145.2	166	Med. gr. even textured diorite w mottled appearance.						
166	258.5	Diorite crs. grained. No mottling (but texture ophitic). Chloritic band at 236.5 w pk. flds. along the contacts.						

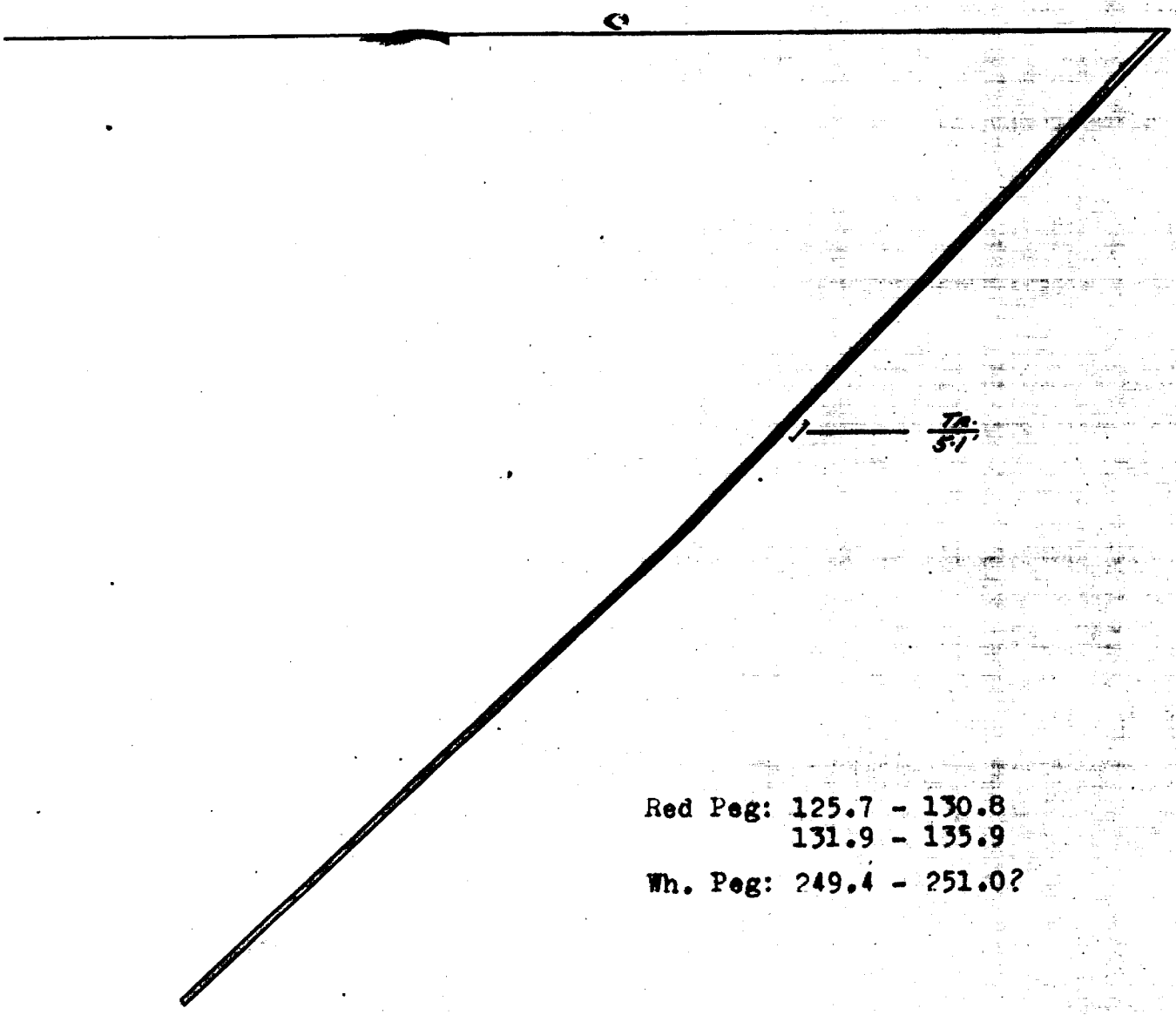
END OF HOLE

D.D.H. W5

Az. 320

Dip -45 (-42)

Length 330.0'



Red Peg: 125.7 - 130.8
131.9 - 135.9

Wh. Peg: 249.4 - 251.0?

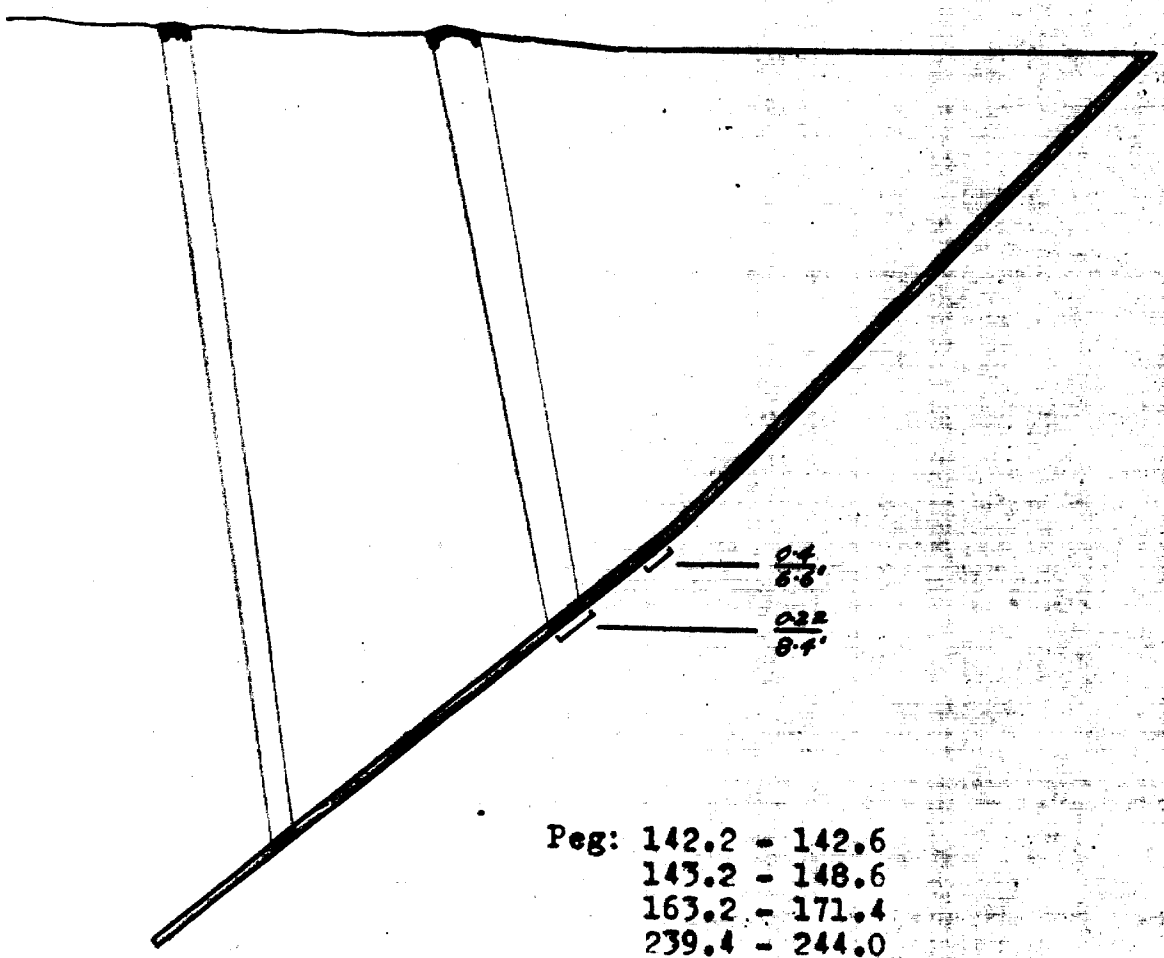
SCALE: 1'' = 40'

D.D.H. W6

Az. 320

Dip -45 (-38)

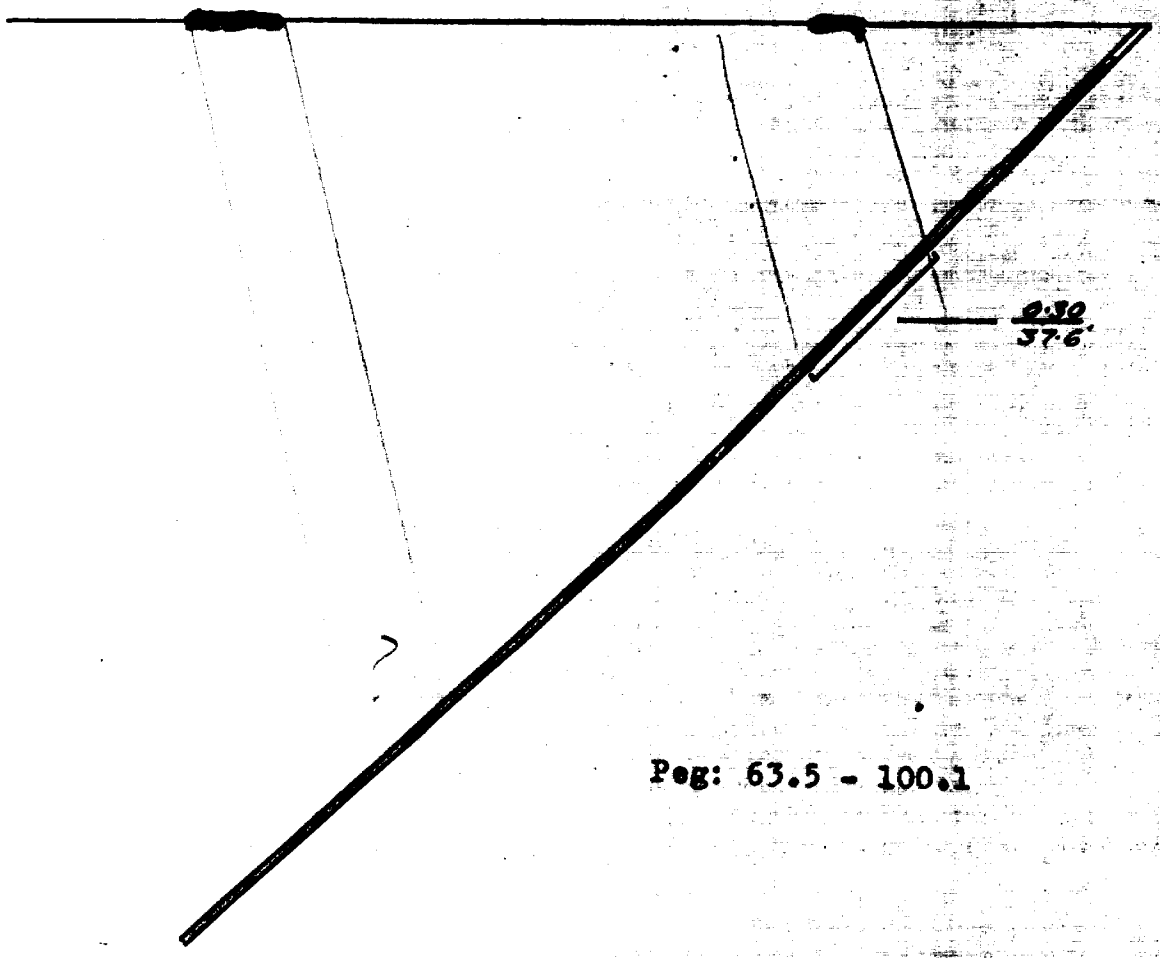
Length 278.0'



Peg: 142.2 - 142.6
143.2 - 148.6
163.2 - 171.4
239.4 - 244.0

SCALE: 1'' = 40'

D.D.H. W7
Az. 270
Dip -45 (-42)
Length 276.0'



Peg: 63.5 - 100.1

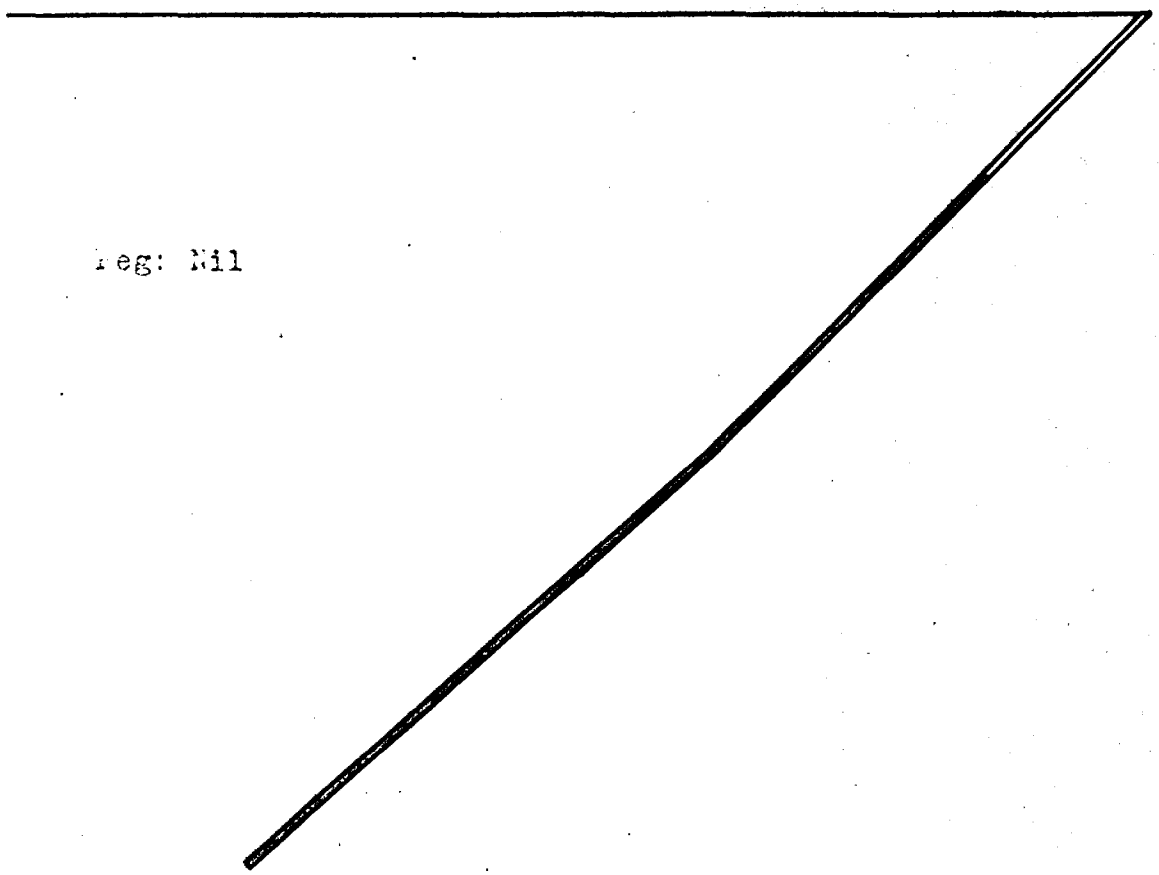
SCALE: 1'' = 40'

D.D.H. W8

Az. 270

Dip -45 (-41)

Length 258.5'



Reg: Nil

SCALE: 1'' = 40'

APPENDIX III

Pleson 2022 Assay Certificates

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Report No.: **A22-00796**
Report Date: **01-Feb-22**
Date Submitted: **26-Jan-22**
Your Reference:

Pleson Geoscience
53 Cemetery Rd
Nipigon Ontario P0T 2J0
Canada

ATTN: Alex Pleson

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

25 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
8-Li (Sodium Peroxide Fusion)	QOP Sodium Peroxide (Sodium Peroxide Fusion)	2022-01-31 16:49:12

REPORT **A22-00796**

Notes:

Footnote: no material for sample 909510.

SCC Accredited LAB Accrédité CCN TM

LabID: 266

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
909501	0.71	1.52
909502	0.59	1.28
909503	0.55	1.19
909504	0.80	1.72
909505	0.39	0.85
909506	0.84	1.81
909507	0.76	1.64
909508	0.91	1.95
909509	0.10	0.21
909511	< 0.01	0.01
909512	< 0.01	0.01
909513	1.53	3.30
909514	1.13	2.43
909515	1.23	2.65
909516	0.03	0.06
909517	0.78	1.68
909518	0.08	0.17
909519	0.29	0.63
909520	0.45	0.97
909521	0.56	1.21
909522	0.02	0.04
909523	0.95	2.04
909524	0.63	1.35
909525	1.70	3.67
909526	< 0.01	0.02

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
NCS DC86304 Meas	1.03	2.22
NCS DC86304 Cert	1.06	2.29
NCS DC86314 Meas	1.72	3.70
NCS DC86314 Cert	1.81	3.89
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	7.95	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.42	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	7.78	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
OREAS 148 (Peroxide Fusion) Meas	0.47	1.01
OREAS 148 (Peroxide Fusion) Cert	0.48	1.03
909511 Orig	< 0.01	0.01
909511 Dup	< 0.01	0.01
909521 Orig	0.56	1.21
909521 Dup	0.56	1.21
909525 Orig	1.69	3.64
909525 Dup	1.72	3.70
909526 Orig	< 0.01	0.02
909526 Split PREP DUP	< 0.01	0.02
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01