TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

MUSKOX PROJECT,

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA

Located within: NTS Map Sheet 85I/05

Report Prepared for:

GAMA EXPLORATIONS INC.

1177 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, BC V6A 2K3

BY:
Dr. Dave Webb, Ph.D., P. Geo., P.Eng.
DRW Consultants Ltd.
1909 108 W. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 0G5

Effective Date: June 8th, 2023
Report Date: June 8th, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Certification and Signature Page

I, David R. Webb, P. Geo., P.Eng, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at 1909 108 W. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 0G5
2) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario with a B.A.Sc. (Engineering), Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario with an M.Sc. (Geological Sciences), and a Ph.D. from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario (Geological Sciences).
3) I am a registered Professional Geologist and Professional Engineer in good standing with the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (L601).
4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 42 years since graduation from university. I have work experience Canada, and throughout the world. In particular I have significant experience working in Yellowknife, NWT for 42 years.
5) 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 requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6) I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of the technical report "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MUSKOX PROPERTY" and dated June 8, 2023 prepared for Gama Explorations Inc. (the "Technical Report"). I visited the property during on May 14 2023.
7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9) I am fully independent of the issuer and the vendor applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101
10)1 have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 , and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory Authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public, provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclose before filed to ensure its authenticity.

I have read this the document entitled "TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE MUSKOX PROPERTY" and dated June 12, 2023.

Dated this 8th Day of June, 2023

"David R. Webb"

2 Summary

Gama Explorations Inc. holds an option to earn a 100% interest in the Muskox spodumene pegmatite lithium project in the Northwest Territories, Canada. The project is accessible via road and located about 45 km west of Yellowknife, the largest city in the Northwest Territories with a population of about 20,000. The property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 47.97 km^2.

Pursuant to a January, 2023 agreement, Gama Explorations Inc. may earn a 100% interest in the Muskox project subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty by making property payments totaling $400,000 cash in 2023 and $1,000,000 in cash or shares from the first to fourth anniversary of the agreement and incurring $1,500,000 in expenditures by the fourth anniversary dates.

Pegmatites in the Yellowknife region were first identified and described in 1944. Documented exploration work on the pegmatites near the Ingraham Trail highway has been documented since 1955, focused mainly to the north and northeast of the Property. The CM1 pegmatite is exposed about 50 – 100 m from the all-season paved Ingraham Trail Highway and is intermittently exposed for 750 m. The CM1 pegmatite itself was subjected to a 227 kg bulk sample for metallurgical purposes in 1981. Metallurgical tests showed that flotation could produce a high-quality concentrate of 6.0% spodumene.

The Property covers low-lying rolling topography between 100 to 300 m elevation above sea level, sloping down towards the north to the Cameron River. The claims include outcrop, low-lying vegetation, and sparse boreal forest. The climate is boreal sub-arctic, characterized by very cold winters and cool summers. Winter snow accumulates to more than 20 cm depth by late November, and typically persists on the ground until sometime in late April. Winter temperatures average below -15°C for December through March. Summer high temperatures reach an average of around 20°C in July and August.

The CM1 pegmatite is situated in the southern part of the Slave Craton and hosted in metasediments of the Archean Burwash Formation, the most prospective pegmatite host. About half of the property is underlain by Burwash Formation sediments, with the other half of the project underlain by a felsic intrusion. Satellite data shows other light-coloured linear features within the Burwash Formation within the property. These may represent other spodumene bearing pegmatites.

A work program consisting of a manned lidar and orthophoto survey; prospecting, mapping and channel sampling; and an inaugural drill program on the CM1 pegmatite are recommended. The total cost of this work is expected to be approximately $465,000.

3 Introduction

Gama Explorations Inc. (“Gama” or “the Company”) retained the services of DRW Geological Consultants Ltd. (DRW) to prepare this Canadian National Instrument 43-101 compliant Technical Report for the Muskox lithium Project (“Project” or “Property”). The Project is an exploration stage property located 45 km west of Yellowknife in Northwestern Territories. The property consists of 10 contiguous mineral claims covering 47.97 km^2. This technical report summarizes the geology, mineralization, previous and proposed work, and includes recommendations for future work.

3.1 Introduction and Overview

Gama is a Vancouver-based mineral exploration company. Gama optioned the Muskox property from RGV Lithium in January 2022. The property is being explored for spodumene pegmatite lithium mineralization by Gama. Gama Copper Corp. trades on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE), trading under the symbol GAMA. The Gama head office is located at 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, V6A 2K3, BC.

3.2 Terms of Reference

Dr. Dave Webb (“Webb”), P.Geo., P.Eng., was contracted by Gama Explorations Inc. to prepare this independent National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). The author, Webb, is responsible for preparation of the report and compilation of historical data. The author is a Qualified Person and is independent of Gama, and of any of the underlying owners of the Muskox mineral claims.

This report was produced for the purpose of supplying ownership and claim information as well as mineral exploration information and recommendations for further work on the property as part of Gama’s earn-in to acquisition. The Report was written in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrations’ current “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” under provisions of National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101 CP and Form 43-101 F1. It is a compilation of data available to the author considered relevant to the property at the time of writing. All supporting documentation is referenced in the References section of this Report.

3.3 Project Property Visits

In accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, the author visited the property on May 14, observing the geological setting and collecting samples.

The property was easily access from the Ingraham Trail, a paved all-weather road 58 road km from Yellowknife. The pegmatite dyke sampled was approximately 100 m north of the road where a parking area exists near L9. The pegmatite is a complex pegmatite, deceptively coarse-grained with large euhedral feldspar crystals (up to 30 cm long), smaller subhedral to anhedral quartz and small mafic or ancillary crystals (biotite, muscovite, tourmaline). The dyke was observed to be well exposed, 5 to 7 m wide with minor perturbations in an otherwise planar 132^o strike.

4 Reliance on Other Experts

Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in Section 4 below have been provided to the Author and have been verified using data of the Mining Recorder's Office for the Northwest Territories. Property option payments have been provided from filed financial data on SEDAR.

The Author relies on information from historical reports on the Property. The Author has reviewed this material and believe that this data has been collected in a careful and conscientious manner and in accordance with the industry standards at the time of writing. When appropriate, the Author has relied upon information previously reported in historical reports, including text excerpts and direct reproduction of figure information to illustrate discussions in the text.

5 Property Description and Location

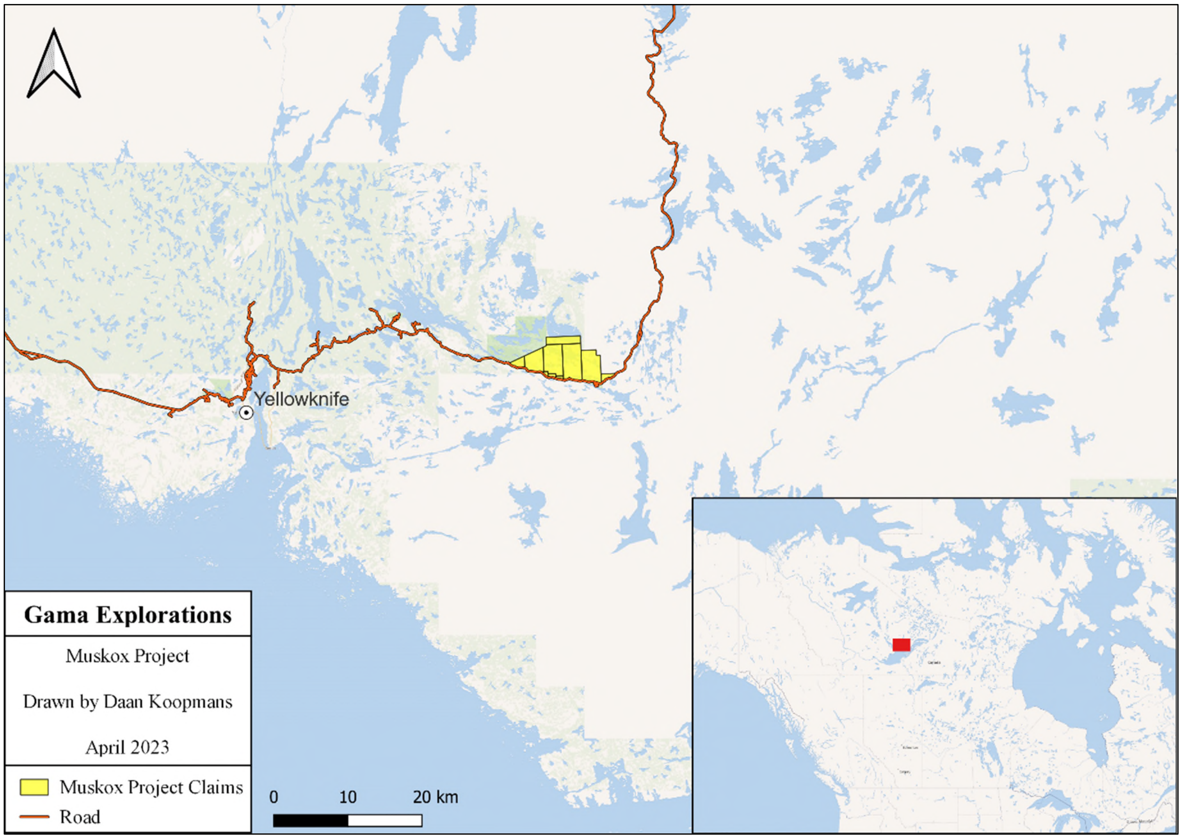

Figure 1. Location map.

The Property is located approximately 45 kilometers east of the City of Yellowknife (Figure 1). The Property is situated due east of the Hidden Lake Territorial Park and north of the Ingraham Trail paved road, both of which represent boundaries of the project. The Property falls within the Traditional Territory of the Metis, Akaitcho and Tlicho First Nations.

The Property comprises ten contiguous mineral claims totalling an area of approximately 42.4 square kilometers, as shown in Figure 2 and listed below in **Table 1**. The configuration of the mineral claims illustrated is based on Northwest Territories Geological Survey (NTGS) mineral map data. The claims are 100% registered in the name of RGV Lithium Inc.

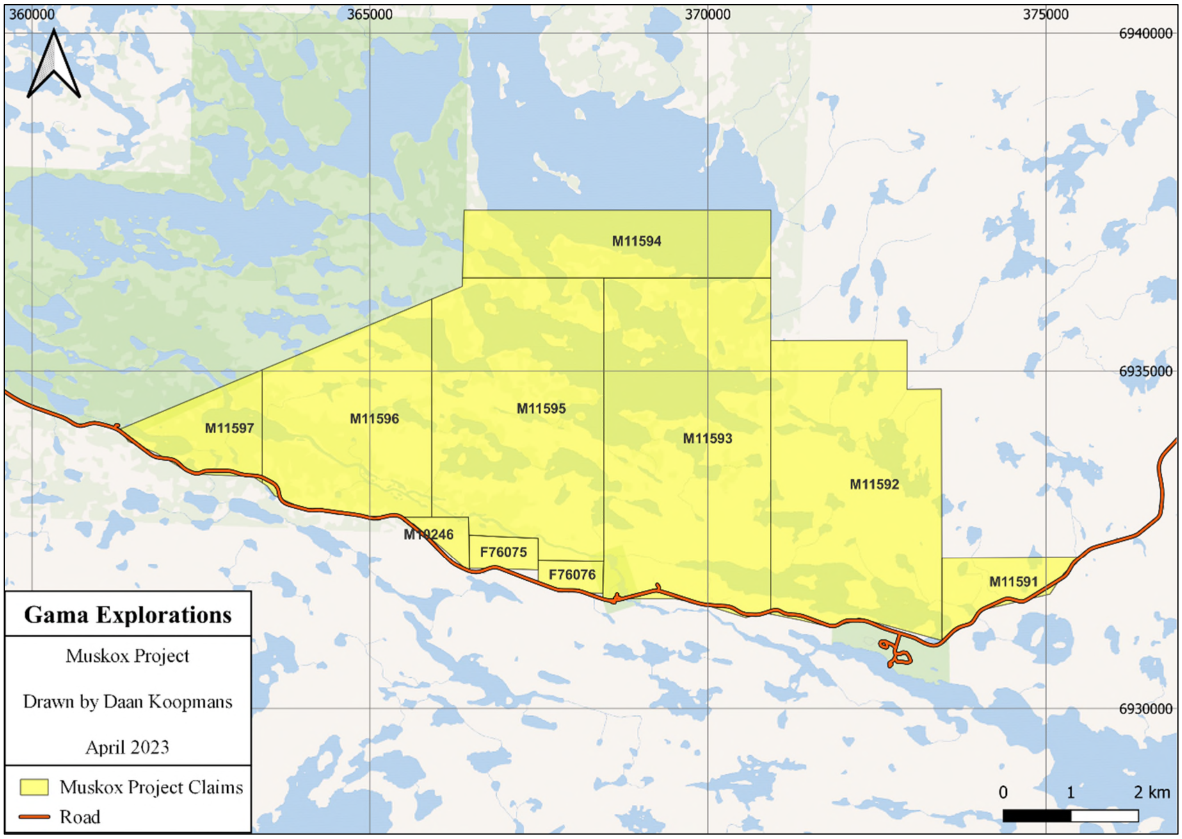

Figure 2. Claim map of the Muskox Project.

Table 1. Claims listing of the Muskox Project.

Claim number	Claim status	Issue date	Anniversary date	Area (Ha)	Claim name	Land Claim
F76075	ACTIVE	2016-06-17	2026-06-17	50	PANCHO#1	AKAITCHO
F76076	ACTIVE	2016-06-17	2026-06-17	45	PANCHO#2	AKAITCHO
M10246	ACTIVE	2016-09-16	2026-09-16	37	CM 1	AKAITCHO
M11591	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	150	BORA BORA 1	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11592	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	1012	BORA BORA 2	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11593	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	1200	BORA BORA 3	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11594	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	500	BORA BORA 4	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11595	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	961	BORA BORA 5	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11596	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	675	BORA BORA 6	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN
M11597	ACTIVE	2022-05-05	2024-05-05	187	BORA BORA 7	TLICHO/AKAITCHO/NWTMN

On January 19th 2021, Gama Explorations Inc. entered into an option agreement with RGV Lithium whereby Gama may earn a 100% interest in the property, subject to a 2.5% NSR of which 1.5% can be bought back for $2,000,000. The earn-in may be completed by:

- Paying to RGV Lithium:
  - $150,00 in cash on the signing data (paid)
  - $250,000 in cash 6 months from the signing date (paid)
  - $100,000 in cash or shares on the first anniversary of the signing date
  - $200,000 in cash or shares on the second anniversary of the signing date
  - $300,000 in cash or shares on the third anniversary of the signing date
  - $400,000 in cash or shares on the fourth anniversary of the signing date
- by incurring expenditures on the Property of not less than $1,500,000:
  - $250,000 by the first anniversary of the signing date
  - $350,000 by the second anniversary of the signing date
  - $400,000 by the third anniversary of the signing date
  - $500,000 by the fourth anniversary of the signing date

6 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

6.1 Physiography

The Muskox Project is situated in low rolling hills interspersed with lakes. The elevation on the project ranges from 200 m ASL to about 300m ASL. The property area is within the Taiga Shield Ecozone that may contain discontinuous permafrost, hummocky to rolling bedrock or boulder till, cover of peatlands, young jack pine stands on recently burned outwash, birch regeneration on recent burns and closed black spruce stands with lichen and shrub understories.

6.2 Climate

Climate across the Leases is characterized by very cold winters and cool summers. Winter snow accumulates to more than 20 cm depth by late November, and typically persists on the ground until sometime in late April. Winter temperatures average below -15°C for December through March. Summer temperatures reach an average of nearly 15°C in July and August.

The length of the operating season for exploration stage projects varies depending on timing of winter freeze-up and spring break-up, but generally lasts approximately 255 days, from February through May for winter work and from June through mid-October for summer work.

6.3 Accessibility

The mineral claims are located 45 km east of the City of Yellowknife. The claims are accessible from the Ingraham Trail, a paved all-year round road that runs on the southern edge of the project. The central and northern edges of the project may be accessed by float plane or helicopter.

A permit is not required to access the claims, however, permits are required for work that causes surface disturbance such as drilling and trenching.

6.4 Local Resources & infrastructure

General and skilled labour is readily available in the City of Yellowknife (population 20,504). The city is accessible 45 km by road from Property and offers year-round charter and scheduled, fixed-wing service, RCMP detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, equipment, and LTE mobile telephone service.

Power for early-stage exploration and development work would likely be provided by diesel powered generators. Mining operations could potentially be powered by electricity provided from Northwest Territories Power Corporation's Bluefish Hydro System located 40km north of Yellowknife.

There is a barge service between Yellowknife and the Town of Hay River. The Town of Hay River is the location of the nearest rail. Approximate barge distance from Yellowknife to Hay River is 200km. Approximate driving distance from Yellowknife to Hay River is 482 km.

There is abundant water on the Property to support both early-stage exploration and mining operations.

7 History

Pegmatites in the Yellowknife Pegmatite Province were described by Jolliffe in 1944. The flat to gently rolling topography and glaciated nature of bedrock surface exposures made their discovery relatively straightforward. Further studies by the Geological Survey of Canada documented the pegmatites' distribution and noted their economic potential (Rowe, 1952, Hutchinson, 1955, Mulligan, 1965, Kretz, 1968, and Henderson, 1985). More recent studies of the mineralogy and geochemistry of the pegmatites have been conducted by Meintzer (1987) and Wise (1987).

During the mid-fifties the lithium-bearing pegmatites received a greater attention due of procurement efforts to secure materials for hydrogen bomb production during the cold war. Most dykes were sampled by trenching and limited drilling. With depressed lithium prices during the late fifties and sixties, interest was lost in the Yellowknife-Beaulieu pegmatites and very little work was done during the late 1950's to early 1970's.

In 1973, geologist Volker Ahlborn and geologist John S. Vincent conceived an exploration program to search for lithium deposits. They contracted their services to Canadian Superior Exploration Limited and during the mid-1970's examined lithium resources on a world-wide basis before determining that the best opportunities were in the YPP.

Exploration work on the pegmatites near the Ingraham Trail highway has been documented since 1955, focused mainly to the north and northeast of the Property (Morrison, 1978). On the project itself, prospecting indicates multiple spodumene-bearing dikes (Woolgar, 1957). Blast sites were reported at several locations within spodumene pegmatite on claim CM-1 during field work, indicating that undocumented work was completed in the past.

In 2022 channel samples were collected by the vendor of the property through the use of a diamond saw. Two cuts were made, 2 inches apart over the exposed width of the pegmatite, in 11 locations. The rock in between the two cuts was extracted using a hammer and chisel. Every meter of sample was bagged and sent to Actlabs for assay. Samples were assayed for lithium using a total digestion inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry analysis and each sample that yielded >5,000 ppm lithium was also analyzed using 4-acid digestion optical emission spectrometry. The assays were recalculated to their composite intervals. The assay certificates are included as Appendix A

7.1 Historic Metallurgical Testing

Stacy (1981) reports that the PANCHO#1 and PANCHO#2 claims were prospected for spodumene pegmatites and subject to a 227 kg (500 pound) bulk sample for metallurgical purposes in the 1980s. A sample named the Pancho No.1 was extracted using a sledgehammer and was crushed so that 50% passed 20 mm. The remaining 50% was committed to storage. The 100 kg sample was further cone crushed so that 50% passed 10 mm. The remaining 50% was committed to storage. The 50 kg sample was further roll crushed so that 50% passed 1.7 mm. The remaining 25 kg was committed to storage. The 25 kg sample was roll crushed to 0.83 mm and separated into 20 x 1,000 gram of sample for the metallurgical tests. A series of comprehensive tests indicated a 6% Li_2O concentrate at 82% recovery could be obtained (Stacy, 1981).

Mapping and prospecting from the 1981 program yielded the recognition of two separate dyke systems that both contain spodumene. These are locally faulted and structurally controlled. Maps of both lithium bearing systems are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Stacey (1981) concluded on the basis of mapping that substantial dyke systems may be present undercover since:

"The major dykes fall within an area of poor outcrop exposure combined with structural complexity, prohibiting meaningful extrapolation across covered area. While slightly proud in well exposed outcrop of moderate relief, the dykes tend to be recessive or steeply cambered with obscured sides when close to surface water. This is likely due to attrition by frost cracking of waters along contact cracks and planes. The result is that dykes at low relief are recessive. Isolated pegmatite outcrop such as that at 30m N.W. 00 on plan 2, dyke P.V. is likely a major dyke of dimensions greater than the P.V. system exposed."

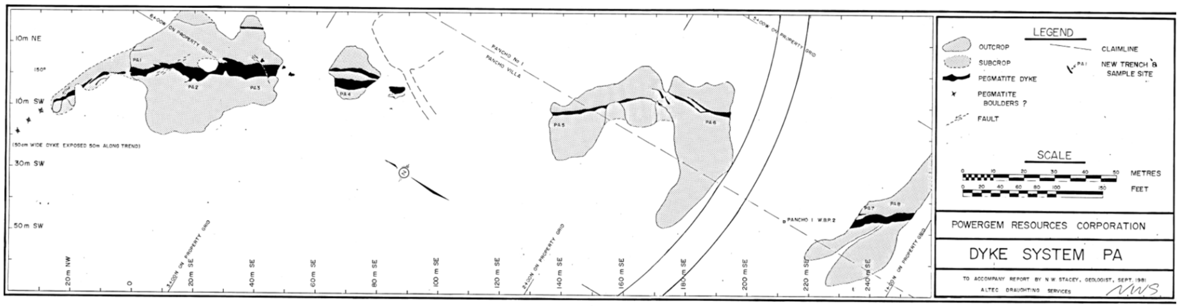

Figure 3. The PA dyke according to Stacey (1981).

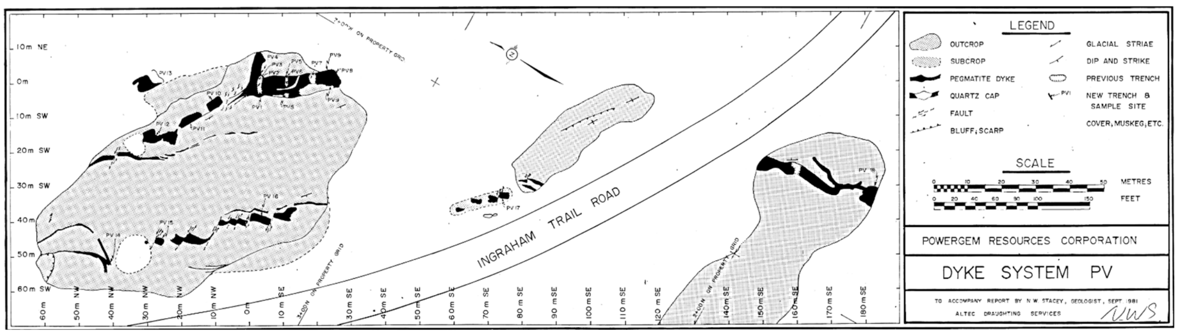

Figure 4. The P.V. dyke according to Stacey (1981). The maps by Stacey are to date the most detailed maps that have been created on the Muskox project.

RGV Lithium undertook an exploration program in 2018 and 2022 that included prospecting, channel sampling on the CM1 pegmatite, and XRD analysis on channel sampling composites. It is unclear which dykes mapped by Stacey (1981) the CM1 pegmatite correlates to. In 2018 the CM1 pegmatite was traced over 730m strike and three grab samples yielded an average of 1.37% Li_2O (Cookenboo, 2018).

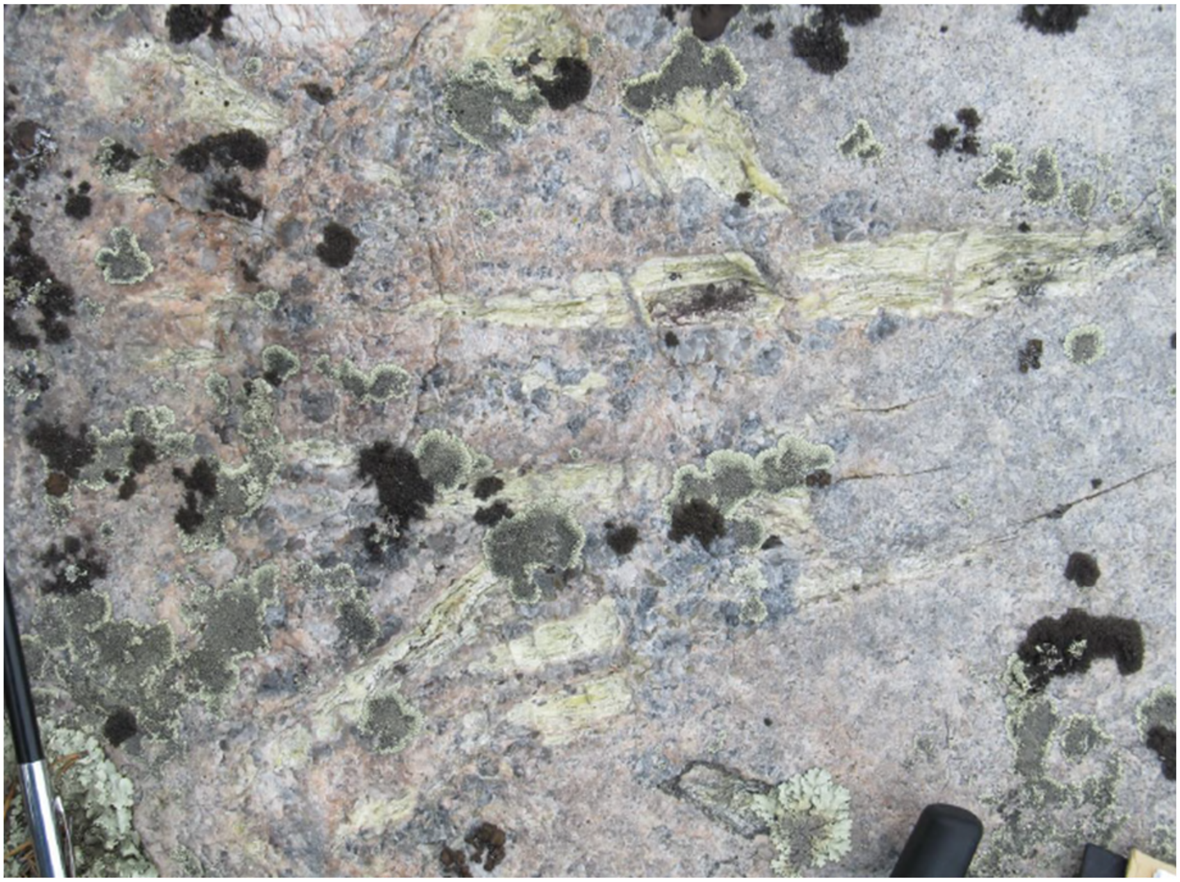

Figure 5. Spodumene (green) crystals in the CM1 pegmatite. Figure adopted from Cookenboo, 2018.

In 2022, RGV collected a total of 11 channel samples over the CM1 pegmatite (Table 2). All samples but 2 yielded > 0.90% Li_2O over their exposed width. The length of the channel samples ranged from 3 m – 11 m.

Composite channel samples were subsequently analyzed by XRD. Eight samples were submitted for X-ray diffraction analysis. The X-ray diffraction analysis was performed on a Bruker D8 Endeavour diffractometer equipped with a Cu X-ray source. The PDF4/Minerals ICDD database was used for mineral identification. The quantities of the crystalline mineral phases were determined using Rietveld method (Table 3). The Rietveld method is based on the calculation of the full diffraction pattern from crystal structure data.

Table 2. Channel sample results indicate relatively continuous Li_2O grade.

Pegmatite	Sample Type	Length (m)	Easting	Northing	Li_2O (%)
CM-1	Channel	11	366232	6932233	1.26
CM-1	Channel	3	366019	6932438	1.12
CM-1	Channel	3	365987	6932490	1.11
CM-1	Channel	3	365969	6932560	0.04
CM-1	Channel	6	365881	6932614	1.13
CM-1	Channel	5	365804	6932701	1.22
CM-1	Channel	3	365720	6932774	0.01
CM-1	Channel	5	365772	6932720	1.34
CM-1	Channel	6	365832	6932678	1.22
CM-1	Channel	4	365857	6932650	0.93

Table 3. Mineral phases and quantities present in composite channel samples indicate spodumene is the dominant lithium phase.

Client ID	Composite 1	Composite 2	Composite 3	Composite 4	Composite 5	Composite 6	Composite 7	Composite 8
Actlabs ID	A22-10622-70	A22-10622-71	A22-10622-72	A22-10622-73	A22-10622-74	A22-10622-75	A22-10622-76	A22-10622-77
Quartz	31.4	33.9	32.3	30.3	33.9	36.3	38.6	32.4
Albite	35.7	35.4	36.9	34.8	33.7	34.8	31.9	35.3
Spodumene	13.8	10.1	11.3	17.1	15.7	13.3	12.5	14.6
K feldspar	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.8	3.9	5.9	5.9	9.7
Muscovite	13.4	13.8	13.2	12.3	11.9	9.8	11.0	8.0
Chlorite	trace	trace	trace	0.7	1.0	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

8 Geological Setting and Mineralization

In general lithium bearing pegmatites are found throughout Canada in Archean cratonal formations. Metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences or Paleoproterozoic to Paleozoic formations adjacent to an onlapping Archean cratons are favourable host rocks in particular (Mulligan, 1965). The main cluster of Li-pegmatites in the NT occurs in the Yellowknife Pegmatite Province (YPP) and the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group (LNPG), situated in the Logan Mountains along the border with Yukon.

8.1 Regional Geology

YPP pegmatites are situated in the southern part of the Slave craton and are hosted in metasediments of the Archean age Burwash Formation (ca. 2650-2661 Ma, Haugaard et al., 2017). The Burwash Formation is a turbidite succession interpreted to infill a rifted arc basin (Ferguson et al., 2005) emplaced over the Sleepy Dragon complex (ca 2819 Ma, Henderson et al., 1987), the Kam Lake mafic volcanics (2722 – 2700 Ma, Isachsen et al., 1991), the Banting Group felsic and mafic volcanics (2660 Ma, Isachsen et al., 1991) and fan deposits of the Raquette Lake Formation (Mueller and Corcoran, 2001). Exposures of the coeval Clan Lake and Russell Lake felsic volcanics (2656 – 2660 Ma, Mortensen et al., 1992) crop out to the west and north, respectively.

The Burwash Formation has been subjected to at least four generations of deformation (Martel et al., 2006) resulting in isoclinal folding and shearing. The Burwash Formation is locally of amphibolite metamorphic grade as indicated by the presence of cordierite. (Henderson, 1985). A number of granitoid bodies intrude the Burwash: these are the 2620-2635 Ma I-type granitoids of the Defeat plutonic suite; predominantly S-type granites of the 2592-2596 Ma Prosperous Lake plutonic suite, and later 2600-2580 Ma granitoids (Ootes, et al., 2011).

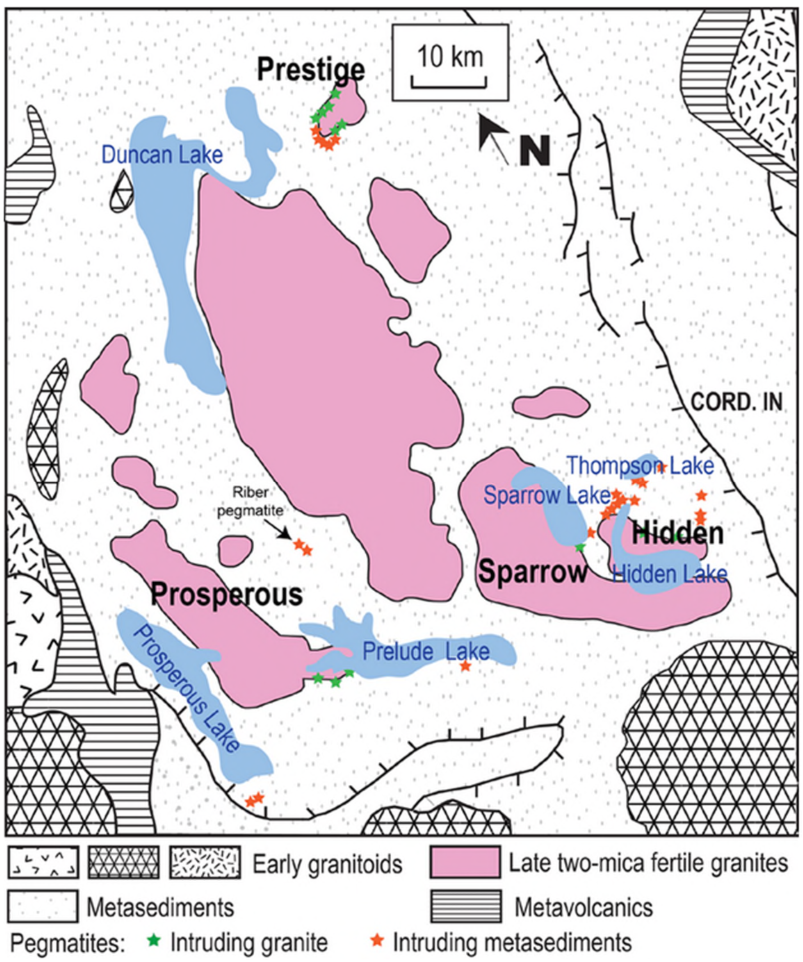

Figure 6. The Yellowknife Pegmatite Province (Meintzer, 1987).

The age of the pegmatites is poorly constrained. Palmer (2018) has dated apatite from intra- and inter-pluton pegmatites in the Prestige pluton by U-Pb methods and concluded that their age is 2593±6 Ma; virtually identical to that of the Prestige pluton, which is a member of the Prosperous plutonic suite. This age is likely a reset age related to the intrusion of the Prestige Pluton as Palmer concluded that: i) “Distinct differences in fractionation trends, crystallization ages, and muscovite geochemistry, in addition to a lack of field evidence of gradation, suggests that the Prestige granite is not parental to the spatially associated pegmatites.” ii) “The source of the pegmatites in this study is not known; however, it is suggested to be a deep-seated magma chamber that has yet to be identified.”

8.2 Property Geology

Claim CM-1 occurs within amphibolite-grade psammitic to pelitic schists of the Burwash Formation which was intruded by the Defeat Plutonic Suite to the south, and the relatively younger Prosperous Granites to the north (Fig. 6). Gneissic foliation is mapped as striking southeast across the CM-1 claim (Fig. 6). A spodumene pegmatite dyke trending at azimuth 135° is intermittently exposed for over 700m. Other spodumene pegmatite dykes are known throughout the Yellowknife pegmatite region, including near Hidden Lake, Bighill Lake and Prelude Lake (Lasmanis, 1978).

8.3 Mineralization

Lithium mineralization in the pegmatites occurs as spodumene which forms a significant amount of the rock by volume (Figures 7.3 and 7.4). Spodumene is a significant rock forming constituent of the pegmatites, locally consisting of more than 15% of the rock by volume. There appears to be a regional scale mineralogical zoning with simple pegmatites clustering in the northwest, and complex, LCT (Lithium, Cesium, Tantalum enriched) pegmatites hosting Be-Cs-Li-Nb-Ta, as demonstrated by the BET pegmatite, clustering in the southeast proximal to the Blatchford Lake alkaline intrusive complex (Mosher, 1969 and Morrison, 1975).

The host rock are turbidites of the Burwash Formation, dominated by greywacke with lesser argillite bearing well foliated cordierite crystals. The greywacke typically showed bedding (rare) and foliation at 132º.

A total of five composite chips were gathered from five separate locations as shown on Figure 7 (below). Locations were defined using a Garmin 64st. In addition a CRM standard, Oreas 751 was included as part of the QA/QC work.

Table 4. Location, sample number, and brief description of samples collected by the Author on May 14, 2023.

GPS	latitude	longitude	Elevation (m)	Sample	Description
002	62.50083	-113.604869	226.909	553882	3 m composite chip at L9
003	62.50103	-113.605437	225.548	553883	Random composite chip at L10
004	62.50058	-113.604415	227.028	553884	6.5 m composite chip
005	62.50044	-113.604184	226.157	553885	Random grab
006	62.50028	-113.603866	226.342	553887	Random chip at L5
Std				553886	Oreas 751

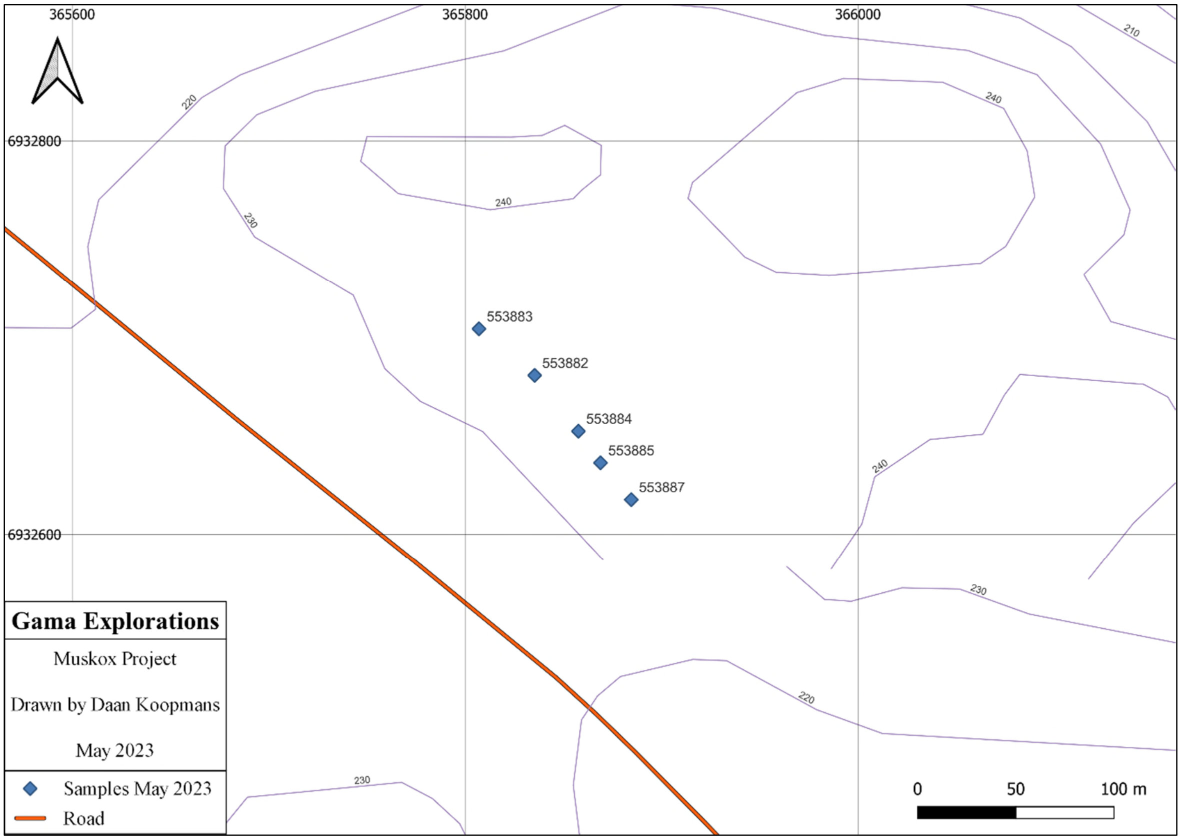

Figure 7. Location of rock samples collected by D.R. Webb on May 14, 2023.

9 Deposit Types

Pegmatites and associated host rocks throughout the world range in age from early Precambrian to Tertiary. In Canada, the majority of lithium bearing pegmatites are Late Archean (Kenoran) or Late Proterozoic (Grenvillian) in age; some pegmatites are associated with Phanerozoic intrusive rocks but are of only minor commercial significance. Most pegmatites occur in orogenic belts, although the type of pegmatite formed differs according to the nature of its geological setting. Abyssal class pegmatites May be associated with migmatitic granite typically occur in migmatitic rocks of upper amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism. Muscovite class pegmatites occur in slightly lower grade Barrovian-type metamorphic terranes, mainly amphibolite facies. For both abyssal and muscovite class pegmatites, the host rocks represent deeply eroded root zones of orogenic belts (Eckstrand, 1996).

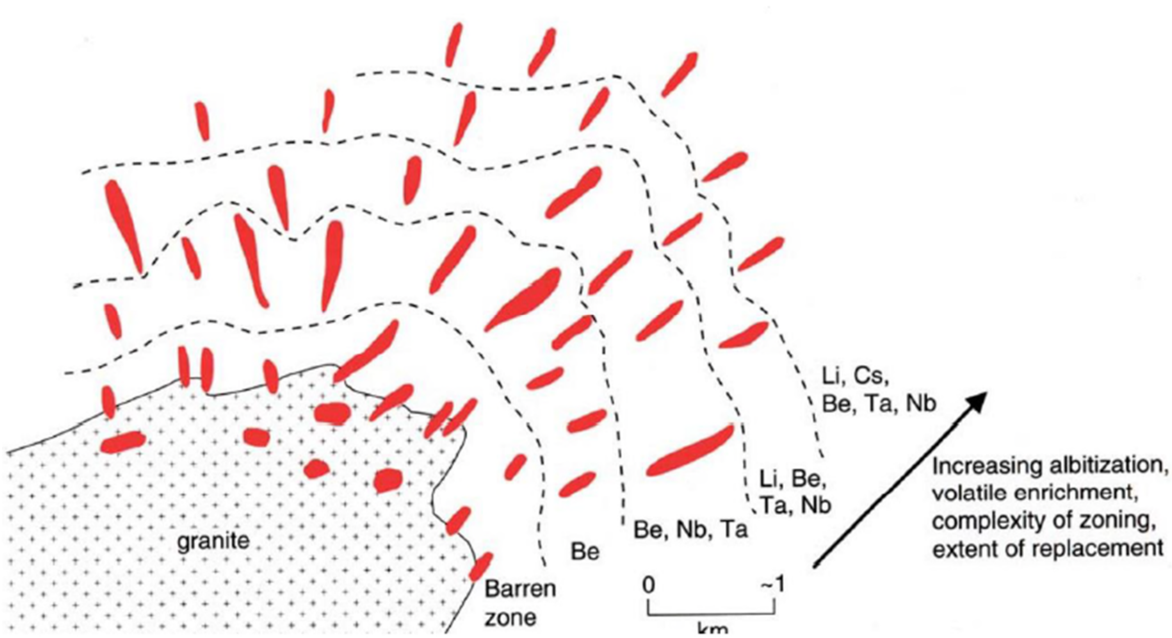

Figure 8. Typical pegmatite zonation (Sinclair, 1966).

Most Lithium (Cesium-Tantalum) pegmatites are thought to be the differentiated end members of peraluminous, S-type granitic melts. Some are related to metaluminous granites and some to I-type granites (Martin and De Vito, 2005). They are highly enriched in the incompatible elements Li, Cs, and Ta, and are distinguished from other rare- element pegmatites by this diagnostic suite of elements. Many pegmatites occur as dyke-like or lenticular bodies but they range considerably in both shape and size. Pegmatites in high grade metamorphic rocks form irregular, tabular to ellipsoidal bodies that are typically conformable to the foliation of the host rocks. Some pegmatites in lower grade metamorphic rocks are conformable with the host rocks, but others occupy discordant, crosscutting structures such as tension faults. Pegmatites formed within larger granitic bodies have bulbous to highly irregular shapes. Most pegmatites range in size from a few 'metres to hundreds of metres long and from 1cm to several hundred metres wide, although a few pegmatites are much larger.

In some cases, an LCT pegmatites can be spatially and genetically linked to an exposed parental granite; in other cases, no such parent can be observed at present levels of exposure. Most LCT pegmatites are hosted in metasedimentary or metavolcanic (supracrustal) country rocks, which are typically metamorphosed to low-pressure upper greenschist to amphibolite facies (Černý, 1992). Less commonly, LCT bodies intrude granites or gabbros. In some districts, pegmatites show a regional mineralogical and geochemical zoning pattern surrounding an exposed or inferred granitic pluton, with the greatest enrichment in incompatible elements in the more distal pegmatites (Figure 8, Trueman and Černý, 1982).

10 Exploration

Gama Explorations acquired high-resolution SPOT6 satellite imagery to identify additional pegmatites on the project. A total of 48 light-coloured linear features were identified that are considered high-priority exploration targets. One of these potential pegmatites has a 600 m apparent strike length and similar orientation as the CM1 pegmatite. Although potential pegmatites may be mapped from satellite imagery, only ground exploration such as prospecting, mapping and sampling can establish they also contain lithium in spodumene.

Figure 9. Potential pegmatites highlighted in red (top) and un-highlighted (bottom). The background image is SPOT6 imagery.

11 Drilling

No drilling has been reported at the Project.

12 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Two historical datasets will be discussed in this section, the 1981 Lakefield metallurgical testing and the channel sampling by RGV Lithium in 2022. Because of the historical nature of the data the author cannot assess the sample preparation and security.

12.1 Metallurgical sampling

No recent metallurgical sampling has been conducted; however the historic metallurgical data is reviewed in Section 6.

13 Data Verification

A multi channel Spot6 satellite data was received by the author as a raw and processed data and interpreted targets as a separate shapefile were provided. The author believes the interpretation is valid but notes that not all interpreted targets may be pegmatites as there are other geological circumstances that can create linear light-coloured features in satellite data. The known pegmatite dykes do show up well, supporting the opinion that the other targets may be valid.

A total of five composite grab samples have been collected by the author, as shown in section 8.3 Mineralization. A single CRM, Oreas 751 was submitted as part of the QA/QC program, and acceptable results were obtained. Table 5 below shows analytical results from the author's property visit.

Table 5. Analytical results from samples collected by the author (this report).

SAMPLE	Units	553882	553883	553884	553885	OREAS 751	553887
Ag	ppm	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
As	ppm	<4	4	60	9	14	<4
Ba	ppm	21	36	15	28	421	31
Be	**ppm**	**127**	**107**	**146**	**110**	**110**	**113**
Bi	ppm	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.2
Ca	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2
Cd	ppm	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	1	<0.8
Ce	ppm	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	30.1	0.4
Co	ppm	1.2	0.9	0.8	<0.5	3.9	1.2
Cs	**ppm**	**11**	**9.8**	**10.7**	**12.7**	**50.7**	**20.8**
Cu	ppm	<20	<20	<20	<20	40	<20
Dy	ppm	0.04	<0.03	0.07	0.12	2.39	0.04
Er	ppm	<0.02	<0.02	0.04	<0.02	1.15	<0.02

Eu	ppm	0.05	<0.03	0.03	0.04	0.51	<0.03
Fe	**%**	**0.56**	**0.64**	**0.5**	**0.52**	**1.92**	**0.32**
Ga	ppm	28.9	22.1	26	22.3	20.5	20.7
Gd	ppm	0.07	<0.03	0.09	0.08	2.7	0.03
Ge	ppm	3.5	3	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.3
Ho	ppm	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.45	<0.01
In	ppm	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3
K	%	1.28	1.54	1.55	1.67	2.45	4.22
La	ppm	0.17	0.17	0.34	0.42	16.05	0.24
Li	**ppm**	**9420**	**10700**	**1410**	**8970**	**4670**	**2530**
Lu	ppm	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.16	<0.05
Mg	**%**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.28**	**0.01**
Mn	ppm	630	690	570	400	730	310
Mo	ppm	<2	<2	<2	<2	3	<2
Nb	**ppm**	**21.5**	**17.9**	**51.8**	**41**	**45.8**	**16.7**
Nd	**ppm**	**0.13**	**0.07**	**0.13**	**0.4**	**13.7**	**0.15**
Ni	ppm	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Pb	ppm	9.5	8.6	9.8	10.6	19.1	20.8
Pr	ppm	0.03	<0.03	0.07	0.09	3.51	0.05
Rb	**ppm**	**341**	**360**	**411**	**406**	**524**	**1125**
Re	ppm	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Sb	ppm	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	<0.3	0.6	<0.3
Se	ppm	<3	4	<3	<3	5	<3
Sm	ppm	0.07	<0.04	<0.04	0.11	2.95	<0.04
Sn	**ppm**	**25**	**28**	**35**	**24**	**159**	**12**
Sr	ppm	50	160	50	50	90	40
Ta	**ppm**	**8.49**	**13.1**	**19.15**	**34.6**	**29.4**	**5.76**
Tb	ppm	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	0.43	0.01
Te	ppm	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Th	**ppm**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**6.5**	**0.8**
Ti	%	0.006	0.005	0.005	<0.005	0.14	<0.005
Tl	ppm	2.01	1.99	2.19	2.49	2.74	8.05
Tm	ppm	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.17	<0.01
U	**ppm**	**2.7**	**2**	**2.1**	**4.7**	**6.8**	**1.6**
V	ppm	<1	<1	<1	<1	28	<1
W	ppm	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.3	7.2	0.6
Y	ppm	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.6	12.6	<0.2
Yb	ppm	<0.02	0.02	0.05	0.07	1.08	<0.02
Zn	ppm	30	20	80	80	100	30

S.G.	Unity	2.7	2.78	2.64	2.69		2.57

These results show comparable values for lithium to those reported by the company and confirm the tenor and size of the pegmatite. The Oreas standard for lithium is 0.468% SD 0.017 and this corresponds well with the 0.4670% value obtained.

14 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing and metallurgical testing has been conducted by the company. Historical mineral processing and metallurgical testing data is discussed in Section 7.

15 Mineral Resource Estimates

No Mineral Resource Estimates have been produced by the author.

23 Adjacent Properties

Adjacent to the western edge of the Muskox claim are mineral claims of the Hidden Lake project, owned 40% by Patriot Battery Metals and 60% by Far Resources. Within 5 km of the claim boundaries to the NE are the mineral leases of the LiFT Power projects Hi and Fi. These projects all contain showings of pegmatites with lithium in Spodumene.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

All relevant data and information is presented in the prior sections.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Muskox Project is a project of merit based on the presence of a lithium bearing pegmatite of significant strike length and potential for further discovery of lithium bearing pegmatites in an area with good infrastructure. In addition to that, historical reports indicate that a bulk sample of the known pegmatite has produced a high-quality spodumene concentrate in the past. The project is close to a paved all-season road and concentrates could be shipped from Yellowknife to Hay River by barge and from there be transported by rail in case of a mining scenario.

The elevated lithium and associated elements with low iron, magnesium, thorium and uranium make this an appealing target.

26 Recommendations

A two-phase exploration program is proposed, based on the limited available data on the CM1 pegmatite as well as the lack of known exploration and prospecting around the CM1 pegmatite. The recommended program is as follows:

1. Lidar and orthophoto surveys over the entire project in a manned aircraft

The Spot6 satellite imagery interpretation was successful in identifying additional targets. However, parts of the CM1 pegmatite are not visible on this imagery. In addition to that the pegmatites are of high-relief in areas of outcrop and steeply embanked and recessive where they are likely present below the water table. Hence a high-resolution lidar to generate a high-quality DSM and high resolution true-colour orthophoto survey are recommended. The cost provided is based on a quote for a helicopter survey provided by Pioneer Explorations Consultants, including interpretation.

2. Prospecting targets from the Spot6 data as well as targets generated from lidar and orthophotos

A crew should assess all targets from the satellite, lidar and orthophoto data on the ground to assess the presence of pegmatites and their spodumene content. The cost provided is based on a quote from Archer Cathro Exploration.

3. Drilling of the CM1 pegmatite to identify its depth extent and continuity of grade with 6 x 100m holes.

Drilling of the CM1 pegmatite is necessary to assess its grade and continuity at depth. The cost provided is based on mobilizing and demobilizing a drill from out of the territory and a total all-in drill cost of $500/m.

4. If warranted, drilling of other pegmatites identified during the prospecting phase.

5. Material from several areas and potentially from each pegmatite should be collected for possible metallurgical testing.

Table 6. Recommended work.

Type	Cost	Timing
Lidar and orthophoto	$45,000	Early June
Prospecting and channel sampling	$100,000	Late June – Early July
Drilling of CM1 pegmatite	$300,000	Late July – Early September
Drilling of other pegmatites	Dependent on the number of targets	Late July – Early September
Metallurgical Testing	Dependent upon targets.	August to October.

The recommended work should be adequate to define additional targets and assess the grade and continuity of the CM1 pegmatite at depth. Based on the outcome of this work further drilling and/or other types of exploration may be warranted.

27 References

Cookenboo, H. 2018. Prospecting, mapping and sampling assessment work report: Ingraham Trail Lithium Property Claims CM1 (M10246), Pancho #1 (F76075), and Pancho #2 (F7076) Northwest Territories. NT Assessment Report 034984

Eckstrand O.R., Sinclair W.D., and Thorpe R.I, 1996: Granitic pegmatites; & Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, fed.) Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 8, p. 503-512(a& Geological Society of America, The Geology of North America, v. P-1).

Ecosystem Classification Group. 2008. Ecological Regions of the Northwest Territories – Taiga Shield. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, NT, Canada. viii + 146 pp. + insert map

Ferguson, Mark, John W.F. Waldron and Wouter Bleeker, 2005: The Archean deep-marine environment: turbidite architecture of the Burwash Formation, Slave Province, Northwest Territories, Can. J. Earth Sci. **42**: p. 935-954.

Haugaard, R., L. Ootes, L.M. Heaman, M.A. Hamilton, B.J. Shaulis and K. Konhauser, 2017: Depositional timing of Neoarchean turbidites of the Slave Craton – recommended nomenclature and type localities, Can. J. Earth Sci., **54**, p. 15-32.

Henderson, J.B., O. van Breemen and W.D. Loveridge, 1987: Some U-PB zircon ages from Archean basement, supracrustal and intrusive rocks, Yellowknife-Hearn Lake area, District of Mackenzie, in Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies: Report 1, Geol. Surv. of Canada, Paper 87-2, p. 111-123.
Hutchinson, R.W., 1955: Regional zonation of pegmatites near Ross Lake, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Geol, Surv. Can. Bull.34.

Isachsen, C.E., S.A. Bowring and W.A. Padgham, 1991: U-Pb zircon geochronology of the Yellowknife volcanic belt, NWT, Canada: new constraints on the timing and duration of greenstone belt magmatism, J. of Geology, **99**, p. 55-68.

Jolliffe, 1944: Rare Element minerals in pegmatites, Yellowknife-Beaulieu region, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Geol. Surv. Canada, Map 868A.

Kendrick, W., 1999. Grassroots Prospecting, Prelude Lake Area, N.W.T.

Kretz, R., 1968: Study of pegmatite Bodies and enc losing rocks, Yellowknife-Beaulieu Region, District of Mackenzie, Geol. Surv. Can., Bull. 159.

Lasmanis, Raymond, 1977: Lithium Resources Yellowknife area, Northwest Territories, Canada, Talk delivered at Symposium on Lithium Needs and Resources, October 14, 1977, Corning New York.

Lasmanis, Raymond, 1978: Lithium Resources in the Yellowknife area, Northwest Territories, Canada, Energy, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 399-407. 27-3

Martel, E. and S. Lin, 2006: Structural evolution of the Yellowknife greenstone belt, with emphasis on the Yellowknife River Fault Zone and the Jackson Lake Formation, in Gold in the Yellowknife Greenstone Belt, Northwest Territories, edited by C.D. Anglin, H. Falck, D.F. Wright and E.J. Ambose, Special Pub. No. 3, Mineral Deposits Division, Geological Association of Canada, p.95-115.

Meintzer, R.E., 1987: The mineralogy and geochemistry of the granitoid rocks and related pegmatites of the Yellowknife pegmatite field, Northwest Territories, University of Manitoba, PhD thesis, pp.819.

Mortensen, J.K., J.B. Henderson, V.A. Jackson and W.A. Padgham, 1992: U-PB geochronology of Yellowknife Supergroup felsic volcanic rocks in the Russell Lake and Clan Lake areas, southwestern Slave Province, Northwest Territories, in Radiogenic Age and Isotopic Studies: Report 5, Geol. Sur. of Canada, Paper 91-2, p. 1-9.

Mosher, D.V., 1969: Report on pegmatite bodies occurring in the Yellowknife-Beaulieu region, District of Mackenzie, NWT for Tantalum Mining Corp., assessment report 060386.

Mueller, W.U., and P.L. Corcoran, 2001: Volcano-sedimentary processes operating on a marginal continental arc: the Archean Raquette Lake Formation, Slave Province, Canada. Sedimentary Geology **141-142**, p.169-204.

Mulligan, Robert, 1965: Geology of Canadian Lithium Deposits, Geol Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report No. 21, pp. 149.

Ootes, L., R.M. Morrelli, .A. Creaser, D.R. Lentz, H. Falk and W.J. Davis, 2011: The timing of Yellowknife gold mineralization: a temporal relationship with crustal anataxis, Econ. Geol. 106, p. 713-720.

Ootes, L. S.A. Gleeson, E. Turner, K. Rasmussen, S. Gordey, H. Falk, E. Martel, and K. Pierce, 2013: Metallogenic Evolution of the Mackenzie and Eastern Selwyn Mountains of Canada’s Northern Cordillera, Northwest Territories: A Compilation and Review, Canada Geoscience, V.40, p. 40-69.

Palmer, E.M., 2018: Petrogenesis of Archean Prestige leucogranite and spatially associated LCT pegmatites, NWT: insights from whole-rock and muscovite trace element geochemistry and apatite U-Pb geochronology. M.Sc. Thesis, University of New Brunswick, Dept of Earth Science. 27-5

Rotherham, D.C., 1962: Report on Prospecting Permit 105I-2, Assessment report 080958 for Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation.

Rowe, R.B., 1952: Pegmatitic mineral deposits of the Yellowknife-Beaulieu Region, Northwest Territories, Geol. Surv. Can. Paper 52-8.

Stacey, N.W., 1981. Geological evaluation of the Pancho #1 and Pancho Villa mineral claims. NT Assessment Report 081462.

Territorial Lands Act, Withdrawal from Disposal of Certain Tracts of Territorial Lands in the Northwest Territories (South Slave and North Slave Regions) Order SI/2014-35

Wise, M.A., 1987: Geochemistry and crystal chemistry of Nb, Ta and Sn minerals from the Yellowknife pegmatite field, NWT, University of Manitoba, PhD thesis, pp.356.

Woolgar, 1957. Geological Report on Pancho Mineral Claims 1 to 10. NT Assessment Report 017423

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
This copy reported on 5-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

CERTIFICATE VA23134784

Project: Gama23May1

This report is for 6 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 19-MAY-2023.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MICK CAREW	JACOB VERBAAS	DAVE WEBB

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
OA-GRA08b	Specific Gravity for Pulps	WST-SIM
ME-MS89L	Super Trace DL Na2O2 by ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Saa Traxler, Director, North Vancouver Operations

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

Project: Gama23May1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23134784

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cs	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.02	5	4	2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	20	0.03	0.02	0.03
553886		0.04	<5	14	421	110.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	30.1	3.9	50.7	40	2.39	1.15	0.51
553882		0.31	<5	<4	21	127.0	0.6	0.2	<0.8	0.4	1.2	11.0	<20	0.04	<0.02	0.05
553883		0.84	<5	4	36	107.0	0.1	0.1	<0.8	0.3	0.9	9.8	<20	<0.03	<0.02	<0.03
553884		0.70	<5	60	15	146.0	0.8	0.1	<0.8	0.5	0.8	10.7	<20	0.07	0.04	0.03
553885		0.64	<5	9	28	110.0	0.4	0.1	<0.8	0.8	<0.5	12.7	<20	0.12	<0.02	0.04
553887		0.44	<5	<4	31	113.0	0.2	0.2	<0.8	0.4	1.2	20.8	<20	0.04	<0.02	<0.03

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

Project: Gama23May1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23134784

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS89L Fe % 0.05	ME-MS89L Ga ppm 0.5	ME-MS89L Gd ppm 0.03	ME-MS89L Ge ppm 0.5	ME-MS89L Ho ppm 0.01	ME-MS89L In ppm 0.3	ME-MS89L K % 0.05	ME-MS89L La ppm 0.08	ME-MS89L Li ppm 2	ME-MS89L Lu ppm 0.05	ME-MS89L Mg % 0.01	ME-MS89L Mn ppm 10	ME-MS89L Mo ppm 2	ME-MS89L Nb ppm 0.8	ME-MS89L Nd ppm 0.07
553886		1.92	20.5	2.70	3.9	0.45	<0.3	2.45	16.05	4670	0.16	0.28	730	3	45.8	13.70
553882		0.56	28.9	0.07	3.5	<0.01	<0.3	1.28	0.17	9420	<0.05	0.02	630	<2	21.5	0.13
553883		0.64	22.1	<0.03	3.0	<0.01	<0.3	1.54	0.17	10700	<0.05	0.02	690	<2	17.9	0.07
553884		0.50	26.0	0.09	2.8	<0.01	<0.3	1.55	0.34	1410	<0.05	0.01	570	<2	51.8	0.13
553885		0.52	22.3	0.08	3.1	<0.01	<0.3	1.67	0.42	8970	<0.05	0.02	400	<2	41.0	0.40
553887		0.32	20.7	0.03	3.3	<0.01	<0.3	4.22	0.24	2530	<0.05	0.01	310	<2	16.7	0.15

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

Project: Gama23May1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23134784

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L	ME-MS89L
	Analyte	Ni	Pb	Pr	Rb	Re	Sb	Se	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	10	0.5	0.03	0.5	0.01	0.3	3	0.04	3	20	0.04	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.005
553886		<10	19.1	3.51	524	<0.01	0.6	5	2.95	159	90	29.4	0.43	<0.5	6.5	0.140
553882		<10	9.5	0.03	341	<0.01	<0.3	<3	0.07	25	50	8.49	<0.01	<0.5	0.4	0.006
553883		<10	8.6	<0.03	360	<0.01	<0.3	4	<0.04	28	160	13.10	<0.01	<0.5	0.4	0.005
553884		<10	9.8	0.07	411	<0.01	<0.3	<3	<0.04	35	50	19.15	0.01	<0.5	0.4	0.005
553885		<10	10.6	0.09	406	<0.01	<0.3	<3	0.11	24	50	34.6	0.02	<0.5	0.7	<0.005
553887		<10	20.8	0.05	1125	<0.01	<0.3	<3	<0.04	12	40	5.76	0.01	<0.5	0.8	<0.005

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

Project: Gama23May1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23134784

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS89L Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS89L Tm ppm 0.01	ME-MS89L U ppm 0.2	ME-MS89L V ppm 1	ME-MS89L W ppm 0.3	ME-MS89L Y ppm 0.2	ME-MS89L Yb ppm 0.02	ME-MS89L Zn ppm 10	OA-GRA08b S.G. Unity 0.01
553886		2.74	0.17	6.8	28	7.2	12.6	1.08	100	
553882		2.01	<0.01	2.7	<1	0.8	<0.2	<0.02	30	2.70
553883		1.99	<0.01	2.0	<1	1.1	<0.2	0.02	20	2.78
553884		2.19	<0.01	2.1	<1	2.6	0.4	0.05	80	2.64
553885		2.49	<0.01	4.7	<1	1.3	0.6	0.07	80	2.69
553887		8.05	<0.01	1.6	<1	0.6	<0.2	<0.02	30	2.57

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 604 984 0221 Fax: +1 604 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **DRW GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT**

Finalized Date: 2-JUN-2023
Account: DRWGEO

Project: Gama23May1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA23134784

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:				
	CRU-31	CRU-QC	DISP-01	LOG-22
	LOG-24	ME-MS89L	OA-GRA08b	PUL-31
	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	