TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Zigzag Lake Lithium Property
Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Prepared for:

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1.0 SUMMARY

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

Zigzag Lake Lithium Property comprises of 8 mining cell claims covering approximately 2,710 hectares of land in the Crescent Lake / Falcon Lake Areas, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada owned by CJP Exploration Inc. ("CJP"). Pursuant to an option agreement (the "Underlying Option Agreement") between CJP and Alexander Pleson ("Pleson" or the "Optionor"), dated August 10, 2021, Pleson holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in and to the Property. The Property is located approximately 325 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 75 kilometres northeast of Armstrong, Ontario. The Property area is covered by National Topographic System ("NTS") map sheet 52I/08. The centre of the Property has approximated geographic coordinates of UTM NAD 83, Zone 16N, 410000mE, 5591500mN. Main access to the Property is achieved via the North Jackfish Road, which is an extension of Airport Road, leading NE out of Armstrong. The roads leading onto the Property are logging roads.

Reflex holds an option over the Property pursuant to a mineral property option agreement with the Optionor dated September 01, 2021 (the "Option Agreement"), whereby Reflex can earn a 100% interest in the Property by incurring at least $310,000 in expenditures, paying $250,000 in cash, and issuing 500,000 Shares to the Optionor.

Geologically, the Property is located within the Caribou Greenstone Belt, which trends east-northeast along the top of Lake Nipigon. The Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt extends eastward from the larger Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt, and lies along the northern margin of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The Caribou belt differs from the Marshall Lake portion of the Tashota belt in being dominated by mafic and ultramafic rock compositions, including komatiites, with lesser intermediate and felsic metavolcanic rocks. The Caribou belt also contains horizons of metasedimentary units, including abundant iron formation. Numerous Archean-aged mafic and ultramafic bodies intrude the metavolcanics.

In the Property area, a prominent south-southwest trending arm of the belt wraps around the northwest end of a large, early, composite felsic pluton. The contacts of the pluton can be seen on regional vertical gradient magnetic maps and are reported to be composed of tonalite and granodiorite, with lesser granite, monzonite and diorite phases. The south-southwest arm area is also cut by a series of prominent late south-southwest trending faults (with left-lateral displacement) that dictate the odd shape of Crescent Lake.

There are numerous pegmatite dikes cross-cutting the clastic and chemical metasediments. Pegmatites within this boundary zone are host within mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Wabigoon Sub-Province though some are host in medium grade, unmigmatized metawacke of the English River Sub-Province. In the Crescent Lake area most dikes are host within mafic meta-volcanic rocks and meta-sedimentary units, however some are observed to transect the felsic intrusive rocks. These pegmatites are characterized by complex- type, spodumene-subtype pegmatites in which the Ta-Nb oxide mineral population is dominated by tantalum-rich manganotantalite. At the Property scale, the Dempster East pegmatite is made up of abundant medium-grained to coarse-grained potash feldspar and fine-grained prismatic spodumene associated with quartz, albite, muscovite, and accessory blue apatite, and in a few places a little tourmaline is conspicuous because of its black colour.

The deposit model as described in Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") reports for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") rare-element pegmatite dikes. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dikes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred metres of the contact zone. The pegmatite dikes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance, and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: LCT enriched and Nb-Y-F enriched ("NYF"). LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite.

The historical exploration work on the Property and surrounding areas started in the late 1950's by Dempster Exploration who carried out trenching, stripping, sampling and drilling. In 1979, E&B Exploration Inc., in agreement with Cominco Ltd., conducted a line cutting and geochemistry program on the Dempster East Showing area. Bird River Mines Co. Ltd. continued with work in 1982 with an extensive channel sampling program over the Dempster East occurrences. A summary of their results show an average lithium return of 2,500 tons per vertical foot with an average grade of 1.60% Li. Results for tantalum, gallium, and beryllium were also returned with ½-7lbs/ton, ~ ½ lb/ton, and recoverable amounts, respectively. The work by Canadian Ore Bodies in 2009 included surface sampling which returned assay of 2.56% lithium oxide.

In August 2021, Pleson Geoscience Inc. carried out exploration work on a part of the Property. The exploration program tasks were to identify areas of prospective lithium mineralization, gain an overview of the terrain, and ultimately prospect and discover any new lithium occurrences. The work involved was to gain access and traversing around the historically discovered lithium pegmatite, noted in the Mineral Deposit Inventory ("MDI") files as the "Dempster East Lithium". The total cost of exploration work was $91,341 paid for by Reflex.

The assays from the channel samples indicate lithium oxide ("Li_2O") values in the range 0.04% to 3.67% Li_2O. The observed spodumene content is at least 20% which should translate into at least 1-2% Li_2O assays.

The author carried out a visit of the Property on September 11, 2021. The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of lithium and rare metals pegmatites.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Reflex, Ontario MNDM, the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Ontario Geological Survey. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered enough to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

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

- The Dempster East pegmatite is described as a dike which cuts obliquely across the metavolcanics and has been traced in a general northwest direction for about 150 feet. Throughout much of its length it strikes N45W and is exposed across widths of 5 to 10 feet. To the southeast, however, it curves to strike S15E for about 35 feet, and here it is exposed across widths up to 15 feet. The dip of the deposit is not known.
- The Zigzag Lake stock indicated high cesium, niobium and tantalum values which are typical characteristics of LCT type pegmatites.
- The Property area is an underexplored area, but has geological characters favoring discoveries of more lithium pegmatites.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicated above and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. Good road access from highway 11, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

Recommendations

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

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Trenching, Sampling, and Soil Geochemical Surveys

- The results of soil sampling indicate lithium anomalies which show a potential for discovery of more pegmatites in the area through further soil sampling and a follow up trenching and sampling program. A total of four prospective zones with 0.02% or more lithium values are delineated out of which 3 areas are on the western survey line and one on the eastern line. It is recommended to follow up on these anomalies through prospecting, trenching and stripping, and extending the soil survey work program.

- The channel sampling program for the Dempster East Pegmatite showed consistent lithium oxide values across the entire north-south exposure of this pegmatite. It is recommended to explore to the north and south of Dempster East pegmatite through a combination of stripping, trenching, sampling and soil geochemistry. This work will help to see the possibility of extending known pegmatite area along strike.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $110,650 and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed drilling program would be warranted to check the Dempster East pegmatite and other targets identified during geological mapping, trenching, and sampling work in Phase 1. The scope of work for drilling and location of drill holes would be determined based on the findings of Phase 1 investigations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report was commissioned by Reflex and the author was retained to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Property. The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to NI 43-101.

2.2 Sources of Information

The present report is based on published assessment reports available from the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines ("ENDM"), and published reports by the OGS, the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researchers, websites, and personal observations. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures.

The author carried out a visit of the Property on September 11, 2021. The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of lithium and other rare metals such as cesium, rubidium, niobium and tantalum. The geological work performed was to verify existing data consisting of surface grab sampling and visiting reported approachable historical and recent exploration work areas.

The author has also reviewed the land tenure on the ENDM Database. The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known after the date of this report.

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

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and,
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Reflex and other third-party sources.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of the ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 1: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied exclusively on the Option Agreement. To the author's knowledge, the Option Agreement and information provided by Reflex's senior management team is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the ENDM website on September 7, 2021 and mining claims abstracts, shows that the Property claims are owned 100% by CJP which confirms the data supplied by Reflex. However, the limited research by the author does not express a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Property. This disclaimer applies to legal ownership information relating to the Property.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Zigzag Lake Lithium Property comprises of 8 mining cell claims covering approximately 2,710 hectares of land in the Crescent Lake / Falcon Lake Areas, Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario, Canada (Figures 1 -3). The Property is located approximately 325 kilometres (203 miles) northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 75 kilometres (47 miles) northeast of Armstrong, Ontario. The Property area is covered by NTS map sheet 52I/08. The centre of the Property has approximated geographic coordinates of UTM NAD 83, Zone 16N, 410000mE, 5591500mN.

Pursuant to the Option Agreement dated September 01, 2021, the Optionor granted to Reflex the sole and exclusive right and Option to acquire a 100% interest in the Property free and clear of any Encumbrance (other than the NSRs as set out below) for and in consideration of Reflex agreeing to (i) incur at least $310,000 in expenditures, (ii) pay $250,000 in cash, and (iii) issue 500,000 Shares (defined below) to the Optionor, all in accordance with the following terms as set out in the Option Agreement:

a. within five (5) calendar days of the Date of the Option Agreement, Reflex shall make a cash payment to the Optionor of $65,000 and issue to the Optionor 200,000 common shares in the capital of the company (each, a “Share”);
b. within five (5) calendar days of Reflex’s receipt of a final technical report for the Property, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101F1 – *Technical Report* and NI 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, to the reasonable satisfaction of Reflex and their counsel, make a cash payment to the Optionor of $60,000;
c. on or before the first anniversary of the date upon which Reflex’ Shares are listed for trading on any stock exchange in Canada (the “Listing Date”):
    a. make a cash payment to the Optionor of $50,000;
    b. issue to the Optionor 100,000 Shares; and
    c. incur an aggregate Expenditure of at least $110,000;
d. on or before the second anniversary of the Listing Date:
    a. make a cash payment to the Optionor of $75,000;
    b. issue to the Optionor 200,000 Shares; and
    c. incur additional Expenditures of at least $200,000.

The Option Agreement also provides that, upon Reflex’s earning-in to the Property, the Optionor will be entitled to a royalty in the Optionor’s favour equal to a 1% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) on the Property. This NSR may be acquired for $1,000,000. In addition, upon Reflex’s earning in to the Property, pursuant to the Underlying Option Agreement, CJP will be entitled to a 2% NSR on the Property.

The Property claims were staked using Ontario's new online, self-service claim staking system introduced in 2018. The new electronic Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") replaces the province's century-old traditional ground staking methods. All the mining claims in Ontario, which existed prior to the modernization (legacy claims in the new parlance), have been converted to what are now known as cell claims or boundary claims. A cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid. A boundary claim is a claim that is made up of only a part or parts of one or more cells. The claims expiry date is shown in Table 1.

All mining claims are subject to $200 - $400 per unit worth of eligible assessment work to be undertaken before their expiry date as shown in Table 1 below. Total work commitment to maintain these claims is $54,200 per year or the other option is to pay cash in lieu.

Mining claims in Ontario do not include surface rights. The surface rights on the Property are owned by Crown where a permit is required to carry out intrusive exploration work such as line-cutting, trenching and drilling.

First Nation communities within Greenstone municipal boundaries are Long Lake 58, Lake Nipigon Ojibway, Rocky Bay and Sand Point, while Aroland and Ginoogaming First Nations are situated just outside the Municipality, adjacent to the wards of Nakina and Longlac, respectively (Source: http://greenstone.ca/). Any exploration and mining work on the Property will need to be carried out in consultation with these communities.

Claim data is summarized in Table 1, while a map showing the Claims is presented in Figure 2. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented.

There are no known environmental liabilities. There is one lithium pegmatite showing on the Property named "Lithium Dempster East Occurrence".

Table 1: List of Property Claims

Township/Area	Claim ID	Type	Due Date	Hectares
CRESCENT LAKE AREA	668845	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-07-13	2710
CRESCENT LAKE AREA	637225	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-13	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA	637224	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-13	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA,FALCON LAKE AREA	637748	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-16	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA,FALCON LAKE AREA	637747	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-16	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA,FALCON LAKE AREA	637745	Multi-cell Mining Claim	2023-02-16	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA	562971	Single-cell Mining Claim	2024-10-28	
CRESCENT LAKE AREA	619325	Single-cell Mining Claim	2022-11-19	

Figure 1: Property Location Map

Figure 2: Claim map with physiography

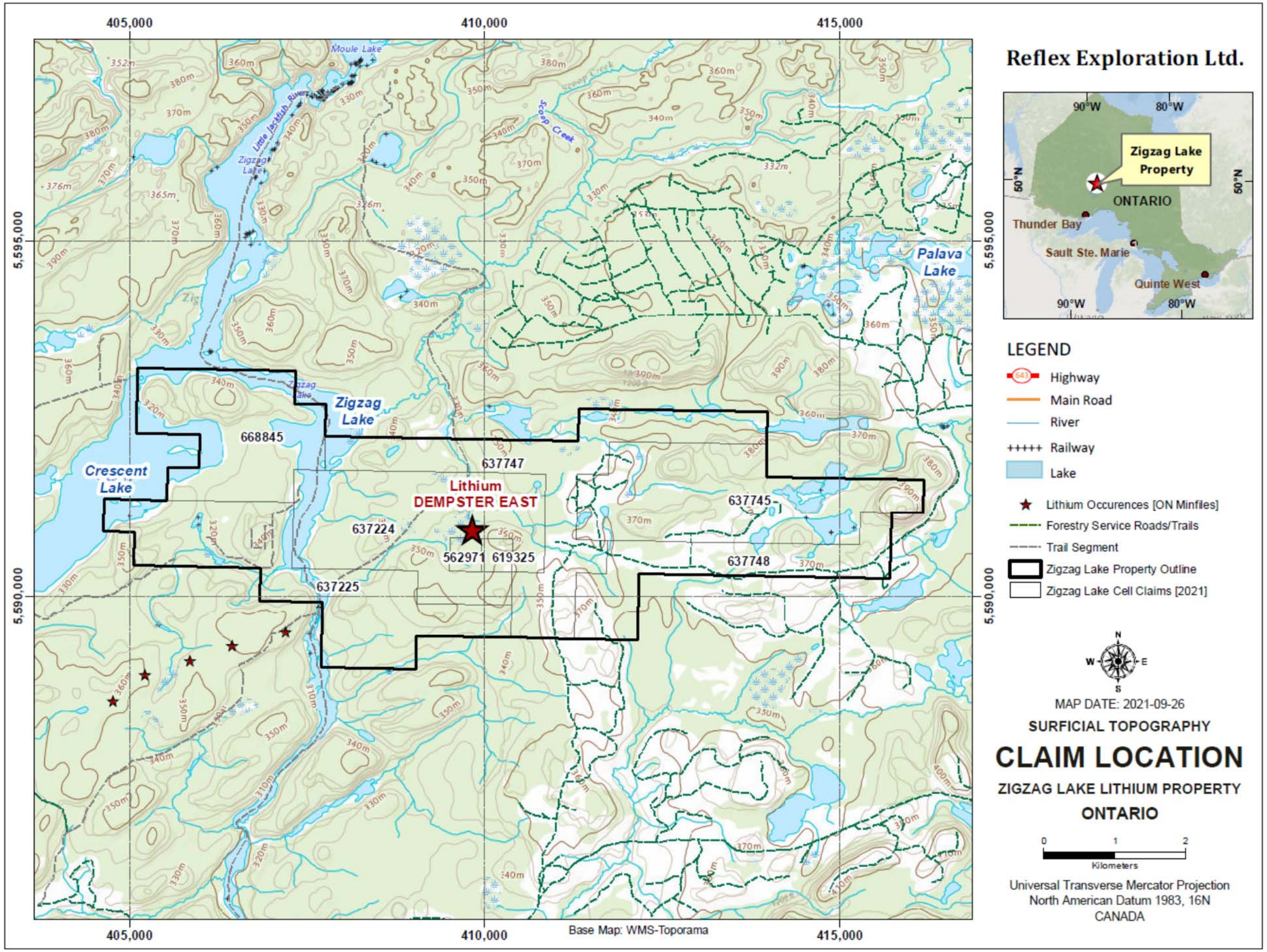
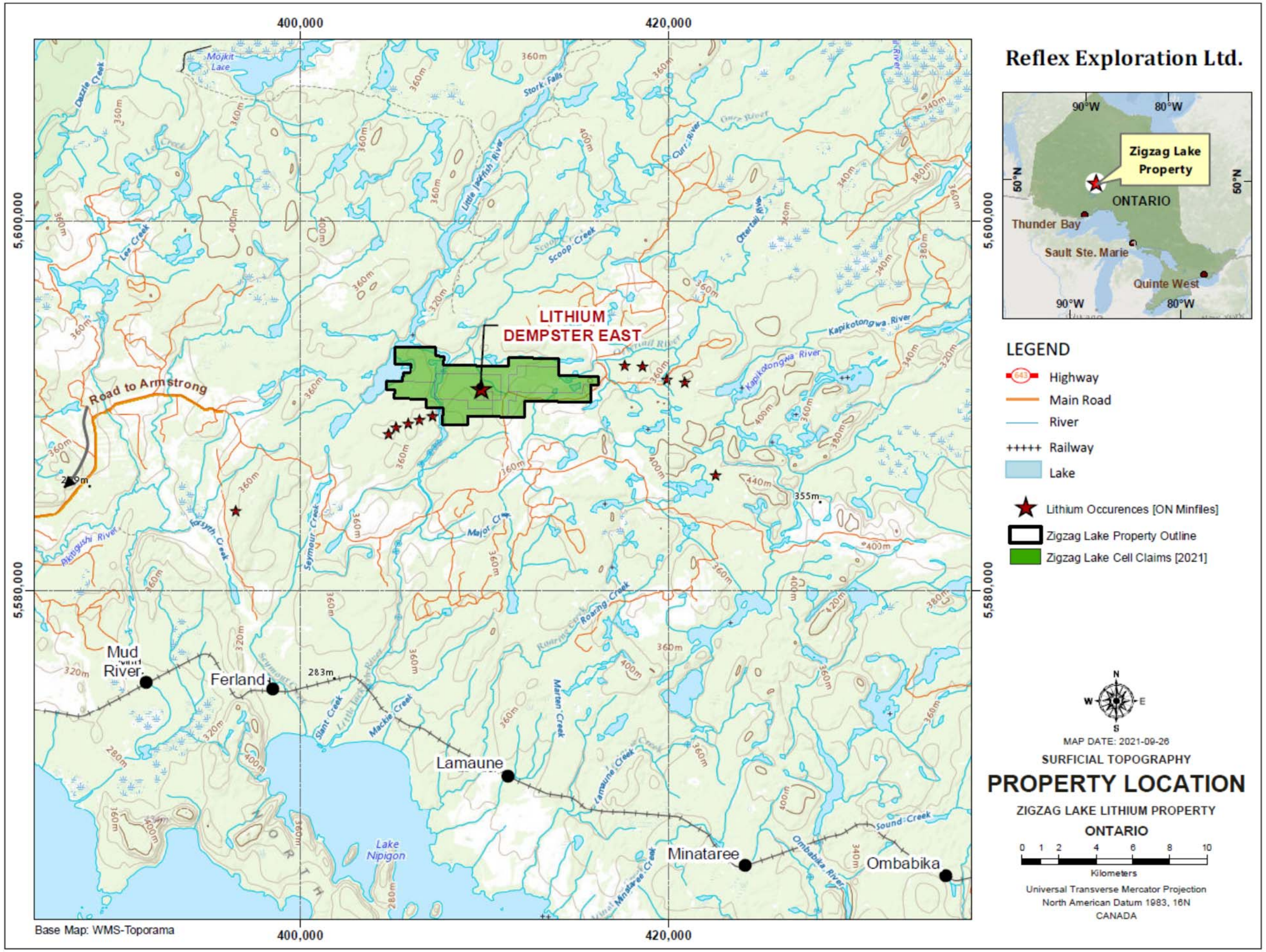


Figure 3: Claim location and access



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

5.1 Access

Main access to the site is achieved via the North Jackfish Road, which is an extension of Airport Road, leading NE out of Armstrong (Figure 3). The roads leading onto the Property are logging roads. The North Road separates from the main Jackfish Road at approximately the 76 km marker. The Jackfish Road is considered a gravel logging road and is in consistent use by local outdoorsmen and the Whitesand First Nation. Although it is fairly well-maintained, an off-road capable truck is recommended.

There is an old road at the 5km marker along the North road that can be used to access the Dempster East showing located on claim 637224. This trail was limited to ATV use only and is now in need of maintenance and upgrade. There is very limited access into the western portion of the Zigzag Property, however a drill access trail was re-established in 2010. This trail was limited to ATV and snowmobile use, and was considered a winter-use trail only.

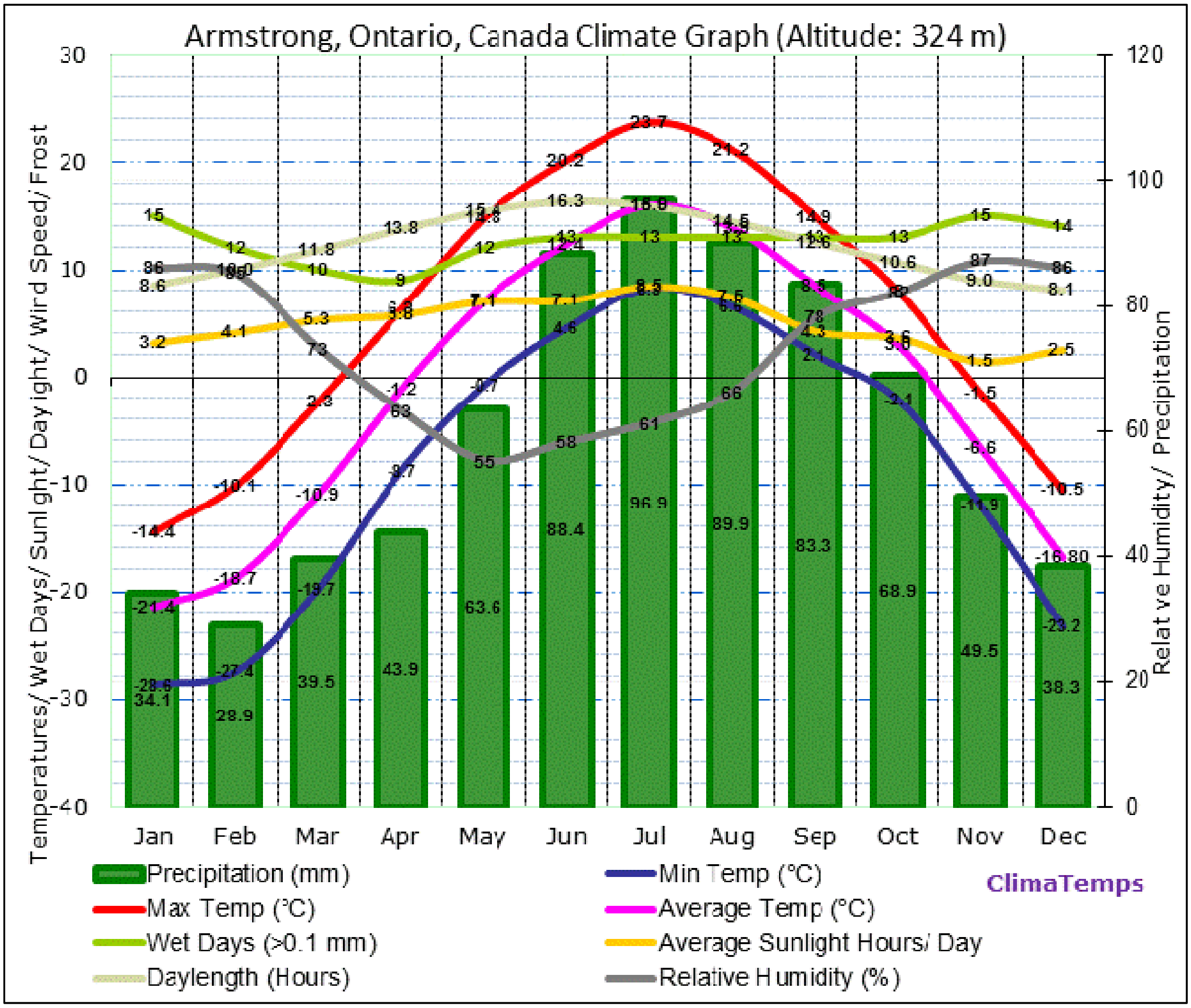
5.2 Climate

Armstrong, Ontario has a subarctic climate that has severe winters, no dry season, with cool, short summers and strong seasonality. The annual average temperature is -1.2 degrees Celsius (29.8 degrees Fahrenheit). Average monthly temperatures vary by 37.4 °C (67.3°F) (Figure 4). In the wintertime records indicate temperatures by day reach -11.7°C (11°F) on average falling to -26.4°C (-15.5°F) overnight. During summer average high temperatures are 21.7°C (71.1°F) and average low temperatures are 6.5°C (43.7°F). Come autumn/fall temperatures decrease achieving average highs of 7.1°C (44.8°F) during the day and lows of -4°C (24.9°F) generally shortly after sunrise.

Total annual precipitation averages 725.2 mm (28.6 inches) which is equivalent to 725.2 Litres/m^2 (17.79 Gallons/ft^2). On average there are 1869 hours of sunshine per year.

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

Figure 4: Armstrong Average Temperatures and Precipitation
(Source: https://www.armstrong.climatemps.com/)



5.3 Physiography

Physiography of the Property (Figure 2 and 3) is typical of the Canadian Shield, with large competent outcrops surrounded by lakes and swamps. The Property comprises of broadly rolling surfaces of Canadian Shield bedrock that occupies most of northwestern Ontario and which is either exposed at surface or shallowly covered with Quaternary glacial deposits. The late Wisconsinan glacial deposits covering the Property area are defined by glacial activity. The elevation changes are gradual with glacial lakes, muskeg and marshes surrounded by hills, moraines, and ridges of glaciofluvial material and till. Glacial material is typically unsorted sand, silt, and gravel. The height of the land in the Zigzag Lake Property varies between 320 m to 390 m above sea level (Figure 2). Small creeks exist throughout the region and drain into Zigzag Lake. Sharp fault valleys and cliffs have been observed in the area and it appears to affect the outcrop exposure and distribution which is a mixture of large expansive outcrops and low-lying swamps. The glacial overburden is typically between one and five metres thick.

Mature coniferous forests cover most of the Property, with sporadic young regeneration of deciduous trees due to past logging operations. The Property area is covered by boreal forest with the dominant species being jack pine and black spruce. Willow shrubs and grasses dominate the low marshy areas. The land surface within the area varies somewhat from the region in that there is considerable relief between the lakes in most areas and the ground surface.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Infrastructure proximal to the Property includes all season access roads and trails which connect to the Jackfish Road, an extension of Airport Rd., northeast of Armstrong. Highway 527 is 80 km west of the Property starting in the community of Armstrong and it gives access to hydro-electrical grid and natural gas pipeline. Trans-Canada Highway 11 is also accessible through a set of logging roads that lead to Beardmore approximately 137 km to the southeast. A skilled work force is found in the towns of Armstrong and Beardmore, 60 km west and 164 km southeast, respectively. The nearest town is Armstrong situated 60 km southwest of the Property. The town of Nipigon has most of the basic supplies needed, with a grocery store, a hardware store, restaurants, hotels, a hospital and an OPP station. The population for Nipigon Township is 1,642 people in 2016 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca).

There are several lakes, rivers, and creeks in and around the Property area which can be a source of water for exploration work. The Property size is good enough for future exploration and mining operations. There are three hydroelectric stations on the Nipigon River, all of which are controlled remotely by the headquarters in Thunder Bay: Alexander Station with 68 MW output (17 km north of the town of Nipigon), Cameron Falls with 87 MW output (17 km north of the town of Nipigon) and Pine Portage with 142 MW (39 km north of the town of Nipigon) (https://www.opg.com/powering-ontario/our-generation/hydro/river-system-data/).

The town of Thunder Bay, located about 335 kilometres from the Property, is the largest city in Northwestern Ontario, serving as a regional commercial centre. The town is a major source of workforce, contracting services, and transportation for the forestry, pulp and paper and mining industry. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. It is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay has an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the United States. There is a large port facility on the St. Lawrence Seaway System which is a principal north-south route from the Upper Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

The city of Thunder Bay has most of the required supplies for exploration work including grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, and a hospital. Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

6.0 HISTORY

Work periods on the Property:

- 1959: Dempster Explorations Limited carried out channel sampling, assays.
- 1979: E. and B Explorations Inc. / Cominco Ltd. conducted mapping, geochemistry.
- 1982: Bird River Mines Company Ltd. carried out channel sampling.
- 2009-10: Canadian Orebodies conducted mapping, trenching and sampling.

Initial work done on the Zig Zag Lake Property was performed by Dempster Explorations Ltd. in 1958, after original claims were staked by Frank Tebishogeshik in 1956, and optioned to Dempster Explorations. A local grid was cut in the area of the Tebishogeshik showing west of Zig Zag Lake. Trenching and stripping of the primary dike showing followed the line cutting, as well as one diamond drill hole. A proper drill program was later carried out in 1958, 1959, and 1960 with a total of 23 holes drilled with a 7/8 packsack drill. Work ended after 1960 when lithium prices dropped below economical cutoffs.

Work did not continue until E&B Exploration Inc., in agreement with Cominco Ltd., conducted a line cutting and geochemistry program in 1979. A 3.90 mile grid was cut over the Dempster East showing. Geochemistry was conducted over and 132 samples were conducted over the Dempster East dike.

Bird River Mines Co. Ltd. continued with work in 1982 with an extensive channel sampling program over the Dempster East occurrences. A summary of their results show an average lithium return of 2,500 tons per vertical foot with an average grade of 1.60% Li. Results for tantalum, gallium, and beryllium were also returned with ½-7lbs/ton, ~ ½ lb/ton, and recoverable amounts, respectively. These results were based off of 36 channel samples totaling approximately 155 feet (Jason A. 2011).

The Dempster East lithium deposit is described as a dike which cuts obliquely across the metavolcanics and has been traced in a general northwest direction for about 150 feet. Throughout much of its length it strikes N45W and is exposed across widths of 5 to 10 feet. To the southeast, however, it curves to strike S15E for about 35 feet, and here it is exposed across widths up to 15 feet. The dip of the deposit is not known.

The pegmatite is made up of abundant medium-grained to coarse-grained potash feldspar and fine-grained prismatic spodumene associated with quartz, albite, muscovite, and accessory blue apatite as before; in a few places a little tourmaline is conspicuous because of its black colour. An interesting feature of the deposit is the fact that the spodumene crystals in places are oriented with their long dimensions parallel to the strike (N60E) of the host rocks. Some small inclusions of amphibolite are similarly oriented. These are sharply defined from the pegmatite along their sides, but they do show partial replacement by granular-textured muscovite, and they commonly finger out and grade lengthwise into the pegmatite. Six channel samples were cut with an average grade of 1.88% Li20. Three samples, cut from near the southeast end of the deposit, averaged 1.78% Li20 across a width of 13.5 feet.

A grab sample collected by Canadian Orebodies in 2009 returned an assay of 2.56% Li_2O. Most of the samples were slightly to moderately enriched in beryllium, cesium, gallium, niobium, rubidium, tin and tantalum (Jason A. 2011).

Table 2: Historical Exploration

Year	Property	Operator	Work	Principal Reference
1956-1958	Zig-Zag	Dempster Explorations Ltd.	Line cutting, trenching and one drill hole	Hoiles, 1958
1960	Zig-Zag	Dempster Explorations Ltd.	29 diamond drill holes	Dempster, 1960
1975-1979	Zig-Zag	Bird River Mines Co. Ltd.	Grid cutting, Geochemistry &GeophysicsProgram	Anderson, 1975
1979	Zig-Zag	Bird River Mines Co. Ltd.	Regional Geochemical Sampling	Anderson, 1979
1980	Zig-Zag	E&B Explorations Inc. & Cominco Ltd.	Line cutting, geochemical sampling, geological mapping, channel sampling	Burns, 1980
1982	Zig-Zag	Bird River Mines Co. Ltd.	Channel Sampling	Anderson, 1982
1997	Zig-Zag	Complex Minerals Corp.	Geophysics and mechanical trenching.	Bowdidge, 1998
2002	Zig-Zag	Platinova Resource Ltd.	Historic result confirmation and exploration targeting program.	Cullen, 2002

Source: Canadian Ore Bodies – NI43-101 Technical Report (December 2011)

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located within the Caribou Greenstone Belt, which trends east-northeast along the top of Lake Nipigon. The Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt (MacDonald et al, 2009) extends eastward from the larger Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt, and lies along the northern margin of the Wabigoon Subprovince. As defined by the Sydney Lake-Lake St. Joseph Fault zone. The Caribou belt differs from the Marshall Lake portion of the Tashota belt in being dominated by mafic and ultramafic rock compositions, including komatiites, with lesser intermediate and felsic metavolcanic rocks. The Caribou belt also contains horizons of metasedimentary units, including abundant iron formation. Numerous Archean-aged mafic and ultramafic bodies intrude the metavolcanics.

In the Property area, a prominent south-southwest trending arm of the belt wraps around the northwest end of a large, early, composite felsic pluton. The contacts of the pluton can be seen on regional vertical gradient magnetic maps, and is reported (Pye, 1968) to be composed of tonalite and granodiorite, with lesser granite, monzonite and diorite phases. The south-southwest arm area is also cut by a series of prominent late south-south west trending faults (with left-lateral displacement) that dictate the odd shape of Crescent Lake.

Lying near the north end of the Nipigon Embayment, the area has also been affected by the Proterozoic Mid-Continental Rift event, expressed locally by outliers of Logan diabase sills that form
prominent hills in the area, and can be seen on magnetic maps as strong highs or lows.

7.1.1 Pegmatites

Work by Breaks has identified a rare-element mineralized zone approximately 130 kilometres long at the Wabigoon–English River sub-province boundary between the Linklater Lake pegmatite dikes (beryl-columbite subtype) and the Superb Lake pegmatite near Nakina (spodumene-subtype), north- central Ontario (2003). Pegmatites within this boundary zone are host within mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Wabigoon Sub-Province though some are host in medium grade, unmigmatized metawacke of the English River Sub-Province (Breaks, 2003). In the Crescent Lake area most dikes are host within mafic meta-volcanic rocks and meta-sedimentary units, however some are observed to transect the felsic intrusive rocks. These pegmatites are characterized by complex- type, spodumene-subtype pegmatites in which the Ta-Nb oxide mineral population is dominated by tantalum-rich manganotantalite (Breaks, 2003).

The Crescent Lake Pegmatite Group is described by Breaks as consisting of 8 pegmatite dikes that intrude mafic meta-volcanic and meta-tonalitic rocks within a 1.2 km x 6 km area south of Crescent and Zig-Zag Lakes including the Chappais Lake Pegmatite, Dempster (L28, L40, L61) Pegmatites, Tebishogeshik (lenses 1-4) Pegmatite and the Dempster East Pegmatite (Breaks, 2003). These pegmatites are complex-subtype, spodumene-subtype and have relatively high tantalum associated with oxide phases (columbite-tantalite group, ferrotapiolite and microlite), evolved garnet compositions and pervasive albitization (Breaks, 2003). Zonation of these pegmatites as described by Breaks (2003) includes:

- ✓ Border zone
- ✓ Outer zone
- ✓ Spodumene core zone with sodic aplite pods
- ✓ Albite replacement as veins and patches.

The border zone is described as an assemblage of garnet - potassium feldspar interchangeable with muscovite mica – quartz – albite occasionally as clevelandite with minor black and sometimes dark brown oxide minerals. This mineral assemblage is not found in all of the pegmatites and is found where the dike contacts the country rock (Breaks, 2003).

The outer zone is described as an assemblage of green muscovite-quartz-albite with blocky potassium feldspar and minor garnet, euhedral block oxide minerals and fine-grained green secondary mica. The outer zone exhibits a gradational contact with the central spodumene core zone (Breaks, 2003).

The spodumene core zone is described as an assemblage of muscovite-blocky potassium feldspar- green spodumene-quartz-albite with minor black tantalum-oxide minerals and garnet. The oxide minerals are variable fine to coarse-grained and wedge-shaped. Green spodumene megacrysts are common in the core zone and in the Tebishogeshik and Chappais pegmatites sodic aplite pods have been observed. The aplite pods contain minor fine-grained black tantalum-oxide minerals and blue fluorapatite with locally abundant garnet and muscovite (Breaks, 2003).

Albite replacement as veins and patches is interpreted to intrude the spodumene core zone and the muscovite-quartz-albite outer zone. The albitized zones contain fine-grained black oxide minerals associated with fine-grained green mica which Breaks postulates are possibly replacing spodumene. Blocky potassium feldspar, up to 20 cm in diameter, is variably replaced by irregular masses of albite. Thin platy to rectangular black grains of columbite-tantalite, up to 6 x 7 mm in size, are disseminated in rare quantities throughout these albitized areas (Breaks, 2003).

7.2 Property Geology

The Zigzag Lake Property area is underlain mostly by a large volcanic package, and sediments to the south in the case of Falcon Lake and a large granitic intrusion (Figure 6). The volcanic and sedimentary 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 throughout the Property occur in several different forms, mostly as massive basalts, whereas several outcrops show relatively unaltered pillow selvages. The metasediments are mostly poorly sorted greywackes and arkosic wackes.

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

7.3 Mineralization

The mineralization is based in the pegmatite dikes, concentrated in the spodumene crystals which are consistent throughout the entire unit. The primary elements of interest are lithium, which is typically concentrated in spodumene, and tantalum, which is concentrated in tantalite.

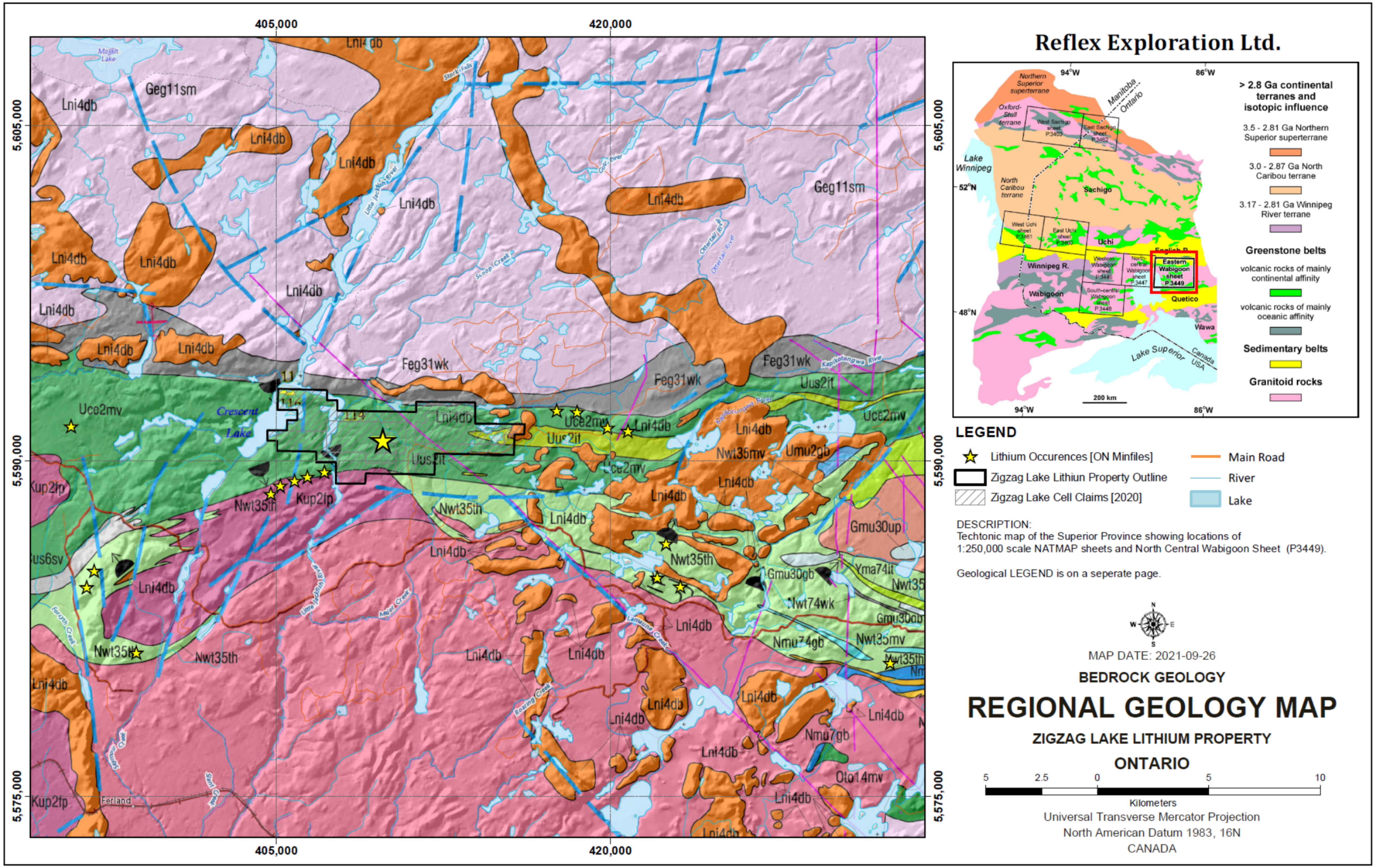
Spodumene is readily observable in outcrop and in drill core, with crystal sizes ranging from 3-15cm, on average. Tantalite is not as noticeable, as it still occurs as finer-grained crystals even in pegmatite.

Photo 1: Spodumene crystals aligned across the pegmatite orientation (September 2021 Property visit photo)

7.4 Structure

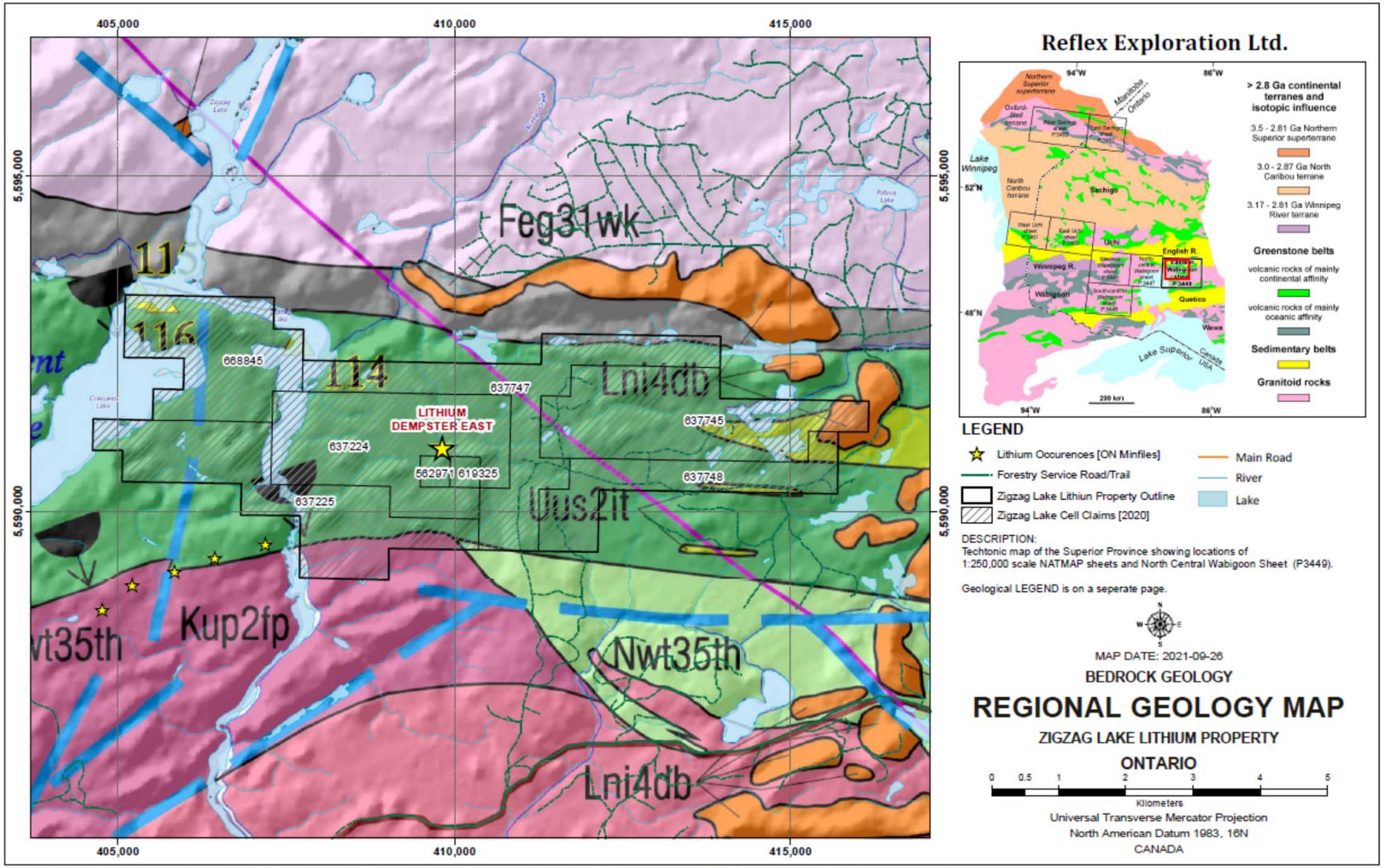
Two periods of deformation are interpreted to affect the belt. A regional deformation event rotated the belt into its current position, created the prominent east-west trending foliation that dips steeply, sub-parallel to bedding contacts, and marks the contact between the Marshall Lake Group and the Toronto Lake Group (Cullen, 2000). The second deformation is confined to the supracrustal rocks around the periphery of the Robinson Lake Batholith and exhibits northeast trending crenulation cleavages, faults and lineations that postdate the regional deformation (Cullen, 2000). Pye identified two major folds in the area, the first an east-southeast trending, steeply north-dipping isoclinal fold called the North Lamaune Lake Anticline and an east-northeast trending syncline in the vicinity of Toronto Lake (Pye 1968).

Figure 5: Regional Geology map



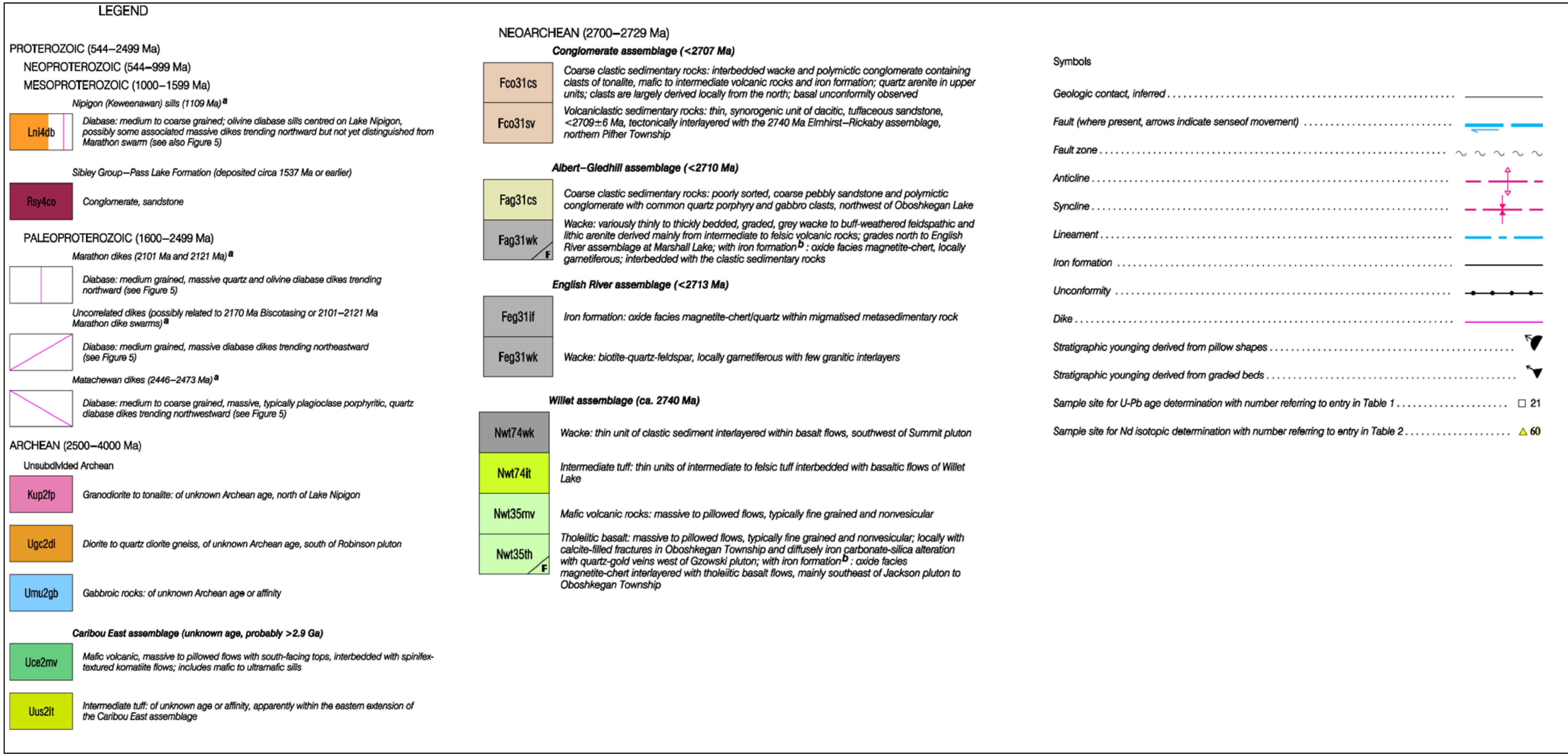
GEOLOGY: 2002 Geology and tectonostratigraphic assemblages, eastern Wabigoon Subprovince, Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3449, or Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4285, scale 1:250 000.

Figure 6: Property Geology Map



GEOLOGY: 2002 Geology and tectonostratigraphic assemblages, eastern Wabigoon Subprovince, Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3449, or Geological Survey of Canada Open File 4285, scale 1:250 000.

Figure 7: Geology Maps Legend



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

8.1 Lithium Deposit Types

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

- Brines
- Pegmatites
- Sedimentary rocks

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

8.1.1 Brine Deposits

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

8.1.2 Pegmatites Deposits

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

8.1.3 Sedimentary rock deposits

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

8.2 Deposit Model

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

Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite (Breaks and Tindle, 1997a). A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dikes. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different granitic units (e.g., biotite granite to two mica granite to muscovite granite), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton. The residual melt enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., H_2O, Li, F, BO_3, and PO_4) from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dikes. Volatiles promote the crystallization of a few large crystals from a melt and increase the ability of the melt to travel greater distances. This results in pegmatite dikes with coarse-grained crystals occurring in country rocks considerable distances from their parent granite intrusions (Figure 8).

There are several geological features that are common in rare-element pegmatites of the Superior province of Ontario (Breaks and Tindle, 2001; Breaks et al., 2003) and Manitoba (Černý et al., 1981; Černý et al., 1998) (Selway *et al.*, 2005):

1. *Subprovincial Boundaries:* The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries.

2. *Metasedimentary-Dominant Subprovince:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province occur along subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary Quetico subprovince.

3. *Greenschist to Amphibolite Metamorphic Grade:* Pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes.

4. *Fertile Parent Granite:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite.

5. *Host Rocks:* Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries. Pegmatites within the Quetico subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents.

6. *Metasomatized Host Rocks:* Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals, and holmquistite is a minor phase in metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common, and holmquistite is rare in metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary rocks.

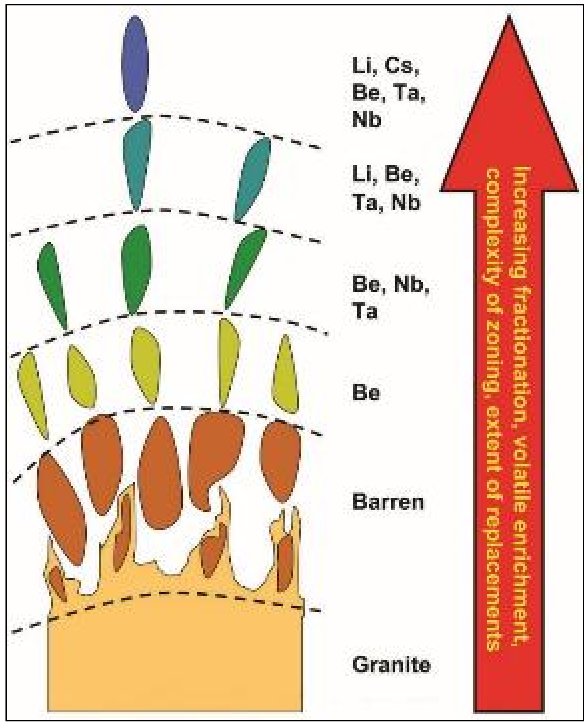
7. *Li Minerals:* Most of the complex-type pegmatites of the Superior province contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for a few pegmatites which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral.

8. *Cs Minerals:* Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites.

9. *Ta-Sn Minerals:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province contain ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite or wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior province.

10. *Pegmatite Zone Hosting Ta Mineralization:* Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones in pegmatites in the Superior province.

Figure 8: C*hemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).*



9.0 EXPLORATION

Pleson Geoscience Inc. carried out exploration work on the Property in August 2021, which included prospecting, geological mapping, channel sampling, soil sampling, and laboratory assays. The exploration program tasks were to identify areas of prospective lithium mineralization, gain an overview of the terrain, and ultimately prospect and discover any new lithium occurrences. The work involved was to gain access and traverse around the historically discovered lithium pegmatite, noted in the MDI files as the “Dempster East Lithium”. Geochemical surveys involved collecting soil samples along two lines and analyzing using handheld laser ablation lithium analyzer (LIBS).

The Optionor incurred $91,341 in exploration expenditures on the Property during its August 2021 exploration program. The exploration work is summarized in the following sections.

9.1 Mapping, Prospecting, and Channel Sampling

This work was aimed mainly to carry out prospecting and geological mapping on the Dempster East showing which is located on claim 562971 approximately 2 km from the nearest logging road. The showing was successfully located and fourteen channel cut rock samples were taken (Figure 9). Each channel cut represents approximately 30 cm x 4 cm x 2 cm cut in the bedrock (Table 3).

Dempster East Pegmatite Results

This pegmatite has spodumene as a principal lithium mineral which occurs in this pegmatite as large isolated crystals in a relatively fine-textured groundmass of feldspar, quartz, mica and other minerals, and to a lesser extent as a part of the groundmass itself. The pegmatite exhibits deformation by internal thin shears that are locally anastomosing and by several re-entrants of metasedimentary host rock into the pegmatite along the southern contact. The assays from the channel samples indicate Li_2O values in the range 0.04% to 3.67% Li_2O. (Table 3).

The orientation of the pegmatite contact is variable due to deformation as is evidenced from the varied measurements: 260/58N, 247/50N, 030/32N and 090/82N. The contact appears particularly warped adjacent to a local zone of intense phosphate-mica alteration of the metasedimentary host rock. Metasomatism of the host iron formation rocks is generally insignificant except for a 50 by 110 cm area of intense mica rich alteration along the southern contact that consists of biotite porphyroblasts, fine-grained yellow-green sericite and local concentrations of blue-green apatite.

Table 3: Channel samples details

						Coordinates		
Map ID	Sample ID	Li2O (%)	Sample Type	Length (m)	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	Comments
1	909512	0.01	Select Cut	0.3	50	409876	5590742	Albite peg, c.g spodumene, 15%., altered
2	909513	3.3	Select Cut	0.3	50	409875	5590740	Albite Peg, 20% spod, with 5% light green mica,
3	909514	2.43	Select Cut	0.3	49	409878	5590732	Albite Peg, minor m.g. to few f.g spod crytals and green mica, minor specs of beryl??? 12% spod
4	909515	2.65	Select Cut	0.3	53	409882	5590728	Albite Peg, 20% spod, tr mica
5	909516	0.06	Select Cut	0.3	56	409884	5590724	Albite Peg, 18% spod but altered to dark green/ black with small
6	909517	1.68	Select Cut	0.3	50	409886	5590720	Albite Peg, 15% spod
7	909518	0.17	Select Cut	0.3	51	409887	5590717	Albite Peg, 15% spod
8	909519	0.63	Select Cut	0.3	140	409889	5590717	Albite Peg, 18% spod, with minor portion of BIF in dike
9	909520	0.97	Select Cut	0.3	137	409892	5590715	Banded Iron Formation - lean striking @ 080/86, 10% quartz veinlets and boudinaged quartz eyes, tr aspy (<1%)
10	909521	1.21	Select Cut	0.3	51	409892	5590712	Albite Peg, 12% spod, m.g, weakly altered with minor green mica (>2%)
11	909522	0.04	Select Cut	0.3	141	409895	5590712	Albite Peg, alt spod, 10%
12	909523	2.04	Select Cut	0.3	50	409893	5590710	Banded Iron Formation with serictire and 3% py associated with small QV fracture fills
13	909524	1.35	Select Cut	0.3	50	409891	5590709	Albite Peg, spodumene bearing up to 15% fairly homogenous typical of this dike
14	909525	3.67	Select Cut	0.3	51	409892	5590708	Albite Peg, spodumene bearing, select cut in high-grade green spod

9.2 Soil Sampling Program

A soil sampling program was completed to determine the suitability of soil sampling in detecting lithium anomalies in till down ice from a known showing for use in identifying new targets. A total of 119 samples were taken along two lines, one to the east and the second to the west of the Dempster East Lithium pegmatite.

Soil samples were taken at predetermined station IDs using a Garmin GPS to obtain ~ 3-meter accuracy and each location was sampled using a corresponding sample ID tag where >500 grams of material were selected when a B- soil horizon was present. The soil samples were dried in cotton bags for 2 weeks prior to analysis at room temperature. B-horizon soil layers were selected for analysis and humus samples were rejected in the initial analysis but stored for future use. Dried soil from each sample ID was then placed in a sieve to produce a final homogenous 50-gram sample of material less than 2mm in grain size. The 50-gram sample was mixed in a new sample bag and ~7 grams of material was added to a stainless-steel dish and compacted with a 5 ton hydraulic press to produce a solid pellet where a composite of 5 readings were taken and each reading took 3 seconds to amount to ~15 seconds per reading. The final reported concentration consists of an average of the 5 readings with a detection limit of 5 ppm.

The results of sampling indicate (Table 4 and Figure 10) lithium anomalies with values around 0.02 percent lithium by weight percent. These anomalies show a potential for discovery of more pegmatites in the area through further soil sampling and a follow up trenching and sampling program. The samples were tested using a SciAps Z-300 laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) for elemental analysis. The Z-300 platform features OPTi-Purge™ integrated, user-replaceable argon purge technology for improved precision on all elemental lines compared to air-based analysis. Class 3b laser source (1064nm, 3-6mJ) with 50 um diameter beam and 50 Hz operation including rapid sample cleaning to reduce the need to grind or clean sample surfaces. Internal sample presence sensor allows for operation of device under Class 1 conditions, subject to local LSO approval.

Z-300 also includes a high-resolution spectrometer for a spectral range of 190 – 420 nm. Integrated camera allows for easy viewing of tests by operators and assures good burns for curved or small pieces. A macro camera is also included that provides photo documentation of materials being tested, reads barcodes and QR codes. Settable, one dimensional beam rastering for testing wires, inclusions or material veins. Weighing just 3.9 lbs with battery and 2.7” high brightness rear facing display for easy results viewing. Google-powered, Apps-based Android operating system provides Smartphone level simplicity and intuitive operation. Wireless, Bluetooth, and GPS built in for easy connectivity to other devices.

A total of four prospective zones with 0.02% or more lithium values are delineated as shown on Figure 10, out of which 3 areas are on the western survey line and one on the eastern line. It is recommended to follow up on these anomalies through prospecting, trenching and striping, and extending the soil survey work program.

Table 4: Soil Samples Details

Soil Station ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (.wt %)
W1002	humus	409663.4	5590881	
W1010	909409	410729.6	5590494	0.006
W1011	humus	409648.9	5590901	
W1021	humus	409634.5	5590922	
W1031	humus	409620	5590942	
W1041	909451	409605.6	5590962	0.001
W1051	909450	409591.1	5590983	<0.001
W1061	909449	409576.7	5591003	0.007
W1071	909448	409562.2	5591024	0.002
W1081	909447	409547.8	5591044	0.001
W1091	909446	409533.3	5591064	0.001
W1101	909445	409518.9	5591085	<0.001
W1110	909410	410715.3	5590514	<0.001
W1112	909444	409504.4	5591105	0.003
W1122	909443	409490	5591126	0.010
W1131	909442	409475.5	5591146	0.001
W1141	909441	409461.1	5591166	0.001
W1151	909440	409446.7	5591187	<0.001
W1161	909439	409432.2	5591207	<0.001
W1171	909438	409417.8	5591228	<0.001
W1181	909437	409403.3	5591248	<0.001
W1191	909436	409388.9	5591268	<0.001
W1201	909435	409374.4	5591289	0.012
W1210	humus	410700.9	5590535	
W1211	909434	409360	5591309	0.012
W1221	909433	409345.5	5591330	0.009
W1310	humus	410686.5	5590555	
W1410	909411	410672.1	5590576	<0.001
W1510	909412	410657.7	5590596	<0.001
W1610	humus	410643.3	5590617	
W1710	humus	410628.9	5590637	
W1810	humus	410614.5	5590657	
W1910	humus	410600.2	5590678	
W2010	humus	410585.8	5590698	
W2110	909413	410571.4	5590719	0.021
W2210	909414	410557	5590739	0.016
W2310	909415	410542.6	5590760	0.001

Soil Station ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (.wt %)
W2410	909416	410528.2	5590780	0.003
W2510	909417	410513.8	5590801	<0.001
W2610	909418	410499.5	5590821	0.001
W2710	909419	410485.1	5590841	0.001
W2810	909420	410470.7	5590862	0.001
W2910	909421	410456.3	5590882	0.010
W3010	909422	410441.9	5590903	0.013
W3110	909423	410427.5	5590923	<0.001
W3210	909424	410413.1	5590944	0.009
W3310	909425	410398.8	5590964	0.004
W3410	humus	410384.4	5590985	
W3510	humus	410370	5591005	
W3610	909426	410355.6	5591025	0.001
W3710	humus	410341.2	5591046	
W3810	humus	410326.8	5591066	
W3910	humus	410312.4	5591087	
W4010	humus	410298.1	5591107	
W4100	humus	410816	5590371	
W4110	909427	410283.7	5591128	0.016
W4210	909428	410269.3	5591148	0.024
W4310	909429	410254.9	5591169	0.011
W4410	909430	410240.5	5591189	0.020
W4510	909431	410226.1	5591209	0.009
W4610	909432	410211.7	5591230	<0.001
W4710	humus	410197.4	5591250	
W4810	humus	410183	5591271	
W4910	humus	410168.6	5591291	
W5010	humus	410154.2	5591312	
W5100	humus	410801.6	5590392	
W5110	humus	410139.8	5591332	
W5210	909483	410356.8	5589902	<0.001
W5310	909482	410342.4	5589922	<0.001
W5410	humus	410327.9	5589942	
W5510	909481	410313.5	5589963	0.001
W5610	909480	410299	5589983	0.005
W5710	909479	410284.6	5590004	<0.001
W5810	909478	410270.2	5590024	0.026
W5910	909477	410255.7	5590044	0.012
W6010	humus	410241.3	5590065	
W6100	humus	410787.2	5590412	
W6110	909476	410226.8	5590085	0.002

Soil Station ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (.wt %)
W6210	909475	410212.4	5590106	0.004
W6310	909474	410197.9	5590126	0.026
W6410	909473	410183.5	5590146	0.001
W6510	909472	410169	5590167	<0.001
W6610	909471	410154.6	5590187	<0.001
W6710	909470	410140.1	5590208	<0.001
W6810	909469	410125.7	5590228	<0.001
W6910	909468	410111.2	5590248	<0.001
W7010	909467	410096.8	5590269	<0.001
W7110	909466	410082.3	5590289	0.004
W7210	909465	410067.9	5590310	0.002
W7310	humus	410053.4	5590330	
W7410	909464	410039	5590350	0.001
W7510	909463	410024.5	5590371	<0.001
W7610	909462	410010.1	5590391	0.010
W7710	909461	409995.7	5590412	0.002
W788	humus	410772.8	5590433	
W789	909460	409981.2	5590432	<0.001
W792	humus	409966.8	5590452	
W802	humus	409952.3	5590473	
W810	humus	410758.4	5590453	
W812	humus	409937.9	5590493	
W822	humus	409923.4	5590514	
W832	humus	409909	5590534	
W842	humus	409894.5	5590554	
W852	humus	409880.1	5590575	
W862	humus	409865.6	5590595	
W872	humus	409851.2	5590616	
W881	909459	409836.7	5590636	0.002
W892	909458	409822.3	5590656	0.004
W902	909457	409807.8	5590677	<0.001
W910	humus	410744	5590473	
W912	909456	409793.4	5590697	0.012
W922	909455	409778.9	5590718	0.002
W932	909454	409764.5	5590738	0.010
W942	909453	409750	5590758	0.025
W952	909452	409735.6	5590779	0.020
W962	humus	409721.2	5590799	
W972	humus	409706.7	5590820	
W982	humus	409692.3	5590840	
W992	humus	409677.8	5590860	

Soil Station ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Li (.wt %)

Notes: 119 Soils Collected
75 B-horizons Sent for analysis
Handheld laser ablation unit used to analyze for Li anomalies in soil
Highlighted Soil Anomaly

Figure 9: Channel Sampling Map

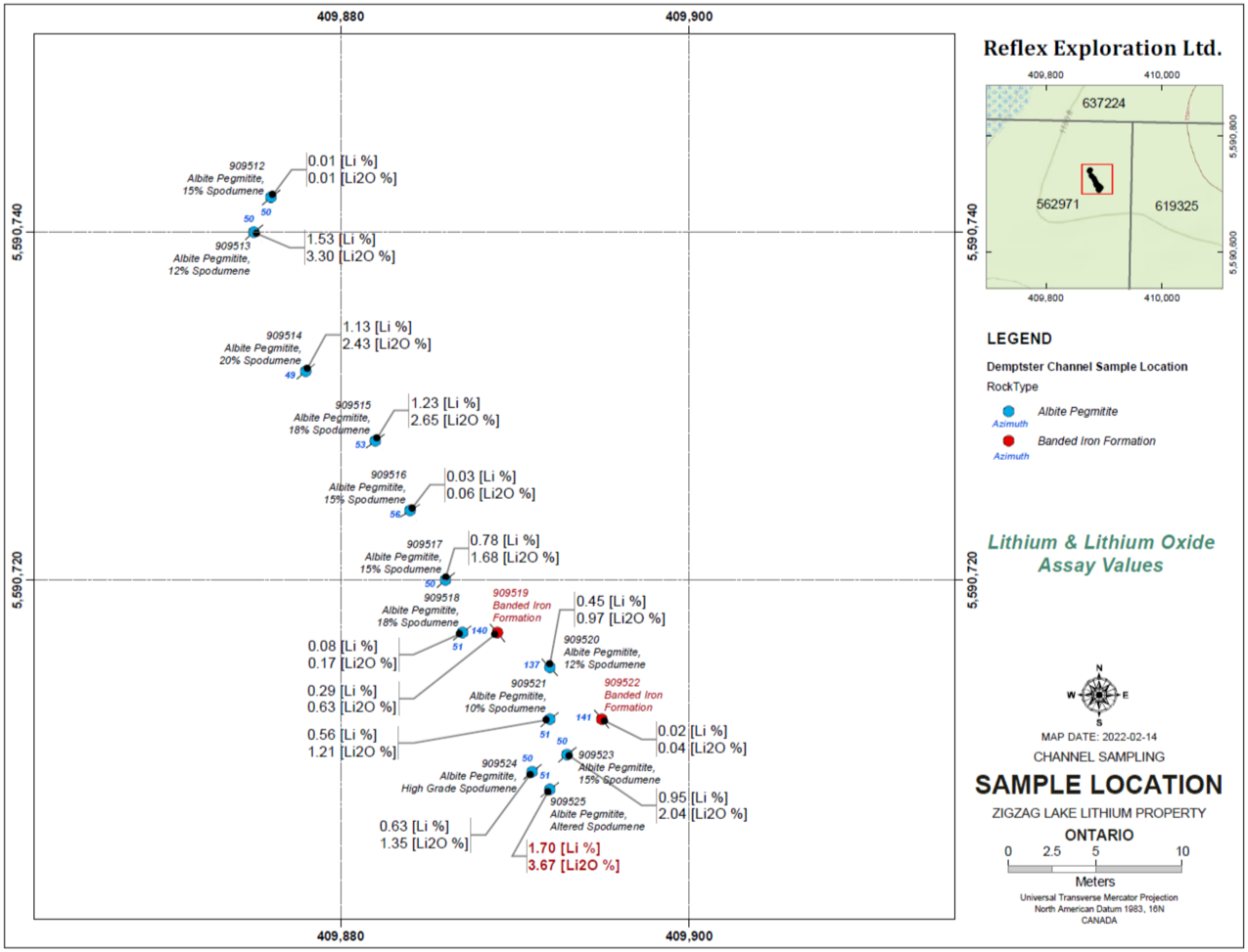
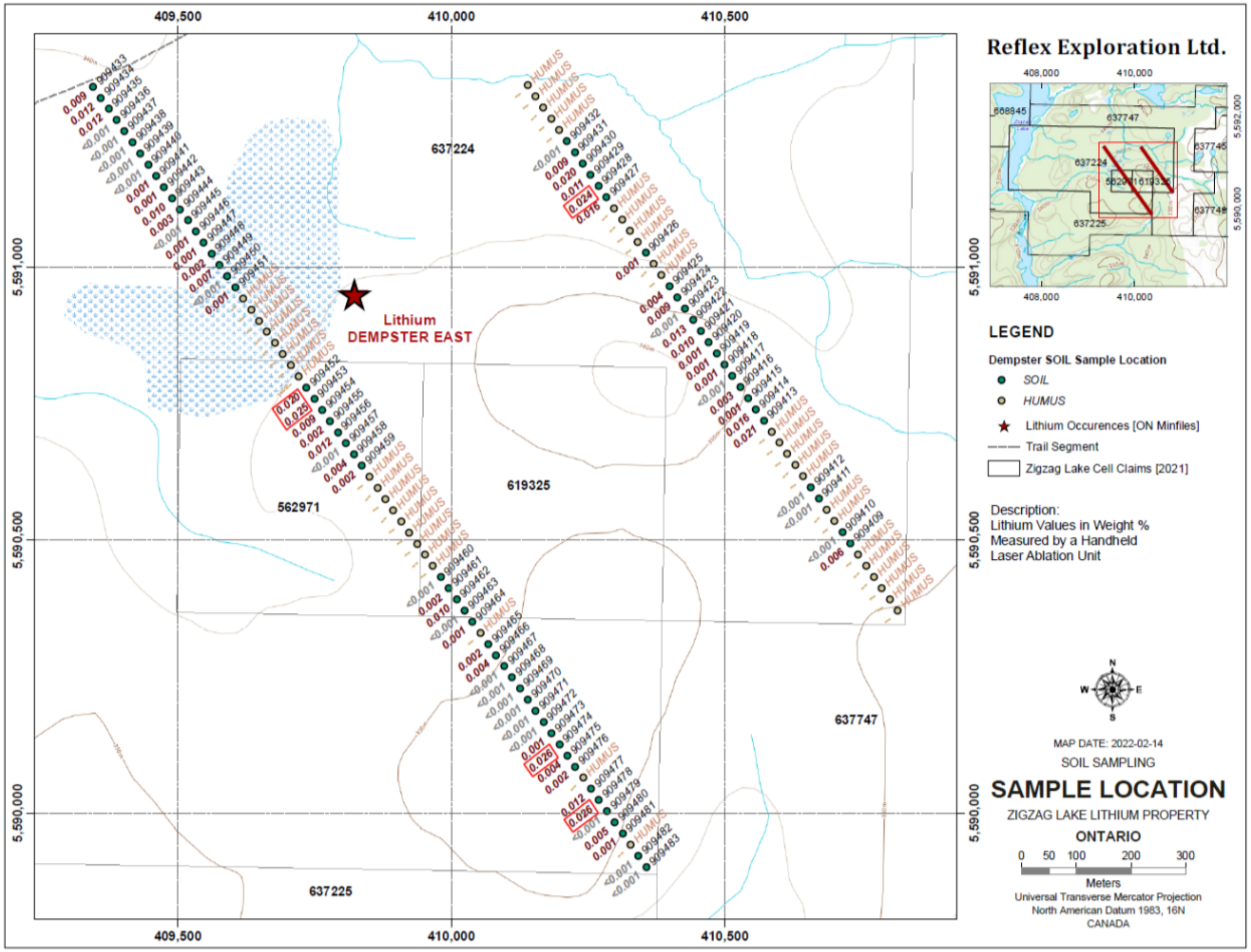


Figure 10: Soil Samples Map



10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property by Reflex.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Author Collected Samples

The author visited the Property on September 11, 2021. A total of five channel cut rock samples were collected by the author and shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd ("Actlabs") in Ancaster Ontario. Each channel cut represents approximately 30 cm x 4 cm x 2 cm cut in the bedrock. All samples were under the care and control of the author. No officer, director, employee, or associate of Reflex or Pleson/Pleson Geoscience Inc. was involved in sample preparation and analysis. The 2021 rock channel samples were prepared and analyzed at ACTLABS using laboratories code Ultratrace 7.

11.2 2021 Soil Samples

For 2021 work program, conventional soil samples were collected from the B-horizon wherever possible (see Section 9 for sampling details).

The soil samples were analyzed using a handheld laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy which is considered a good tool for Li exploration because it is the only technique that can measure Li in minerals, rocks, soils, and brines in-situ in the field. It is a scanning tool only, however its advantage is lower cost, faster turnaround time and a quick guide for defining target areas. A brief description of this analytical method is provided in Section 9 of this report and a background of the portable LIBS tool is provided below.

The portable LIBS tool has a very safe design and avoids any laser operating in the air, allowing the geologists to perform analyses safely in the field. A pre-ablation shot at very low intensity is always emitted and if low or no plasma emission is detected, the device automatically stops. These devices now rely on Li batteries, which may require transportation authorization when traveling by road, boat, or plane. The batteries are usually below the threshold for road transportation. They should, however, be declared for boat or plane trips. The normal regulation, based on risk mitigation, is to avoid transporting Li batteries in the hold and to keep them with the traveler. A maximum number of batteries per traveler may be imposed by the transport company.

All LIBS spectra acquisitions were obtained using one unique handheld instrument (Z300 SciAps © instruments). Depending on the samples and the size of the minerals, the number of mean spectra values acquired can be from 3 to 5 different analyzed zones corresponding to 9 and 15 points, respectively. Thus, the most relevant information regarding acquisition is available in the LIBS_Database_file.csv file. (Source: https://sciaps.com/libs-handheld-laser-analyzers/z-series/?gclid=CjwKCAiAg6yRBhBNEiwAeVyL0JYcOtIT57z4cd8L7_nFMKJSCRbdOG_0wNH52Rks6i6Z43PZ_GugtxoCZc8QAvD_BwE)

When using the portable Z300 LIBS instrument, the parameters of the laser cannot be modified. For Z300 analyses, the characteristics for all the spectra were 5–6 mJ/pulse, 10 Hz repetition rate for the analysis and for the cleaning shot, and a 1064 nm pulsed Nd-YAG laser source. The use of laser ablation allows one to “clean” the first micrometers of the surface to avoid any dust contamination. Here, we used cleaning mode firing and made only one laser cleaning shot that was not recorded.

LIBS analysis does not require a prerequisite of the detected elements, and their detection only depends on the wavelength. Here, Z300 provides an extended spectrometer range from 190 to 950 nm, allowing for the detection of the major and trace elements present in the rocks such as F, N, O, Br, Cl, Rb, Cs, and S.

The Z300 tool provides an image of the sample through a camera to optimize the correct location of the sampled points. As repeating the measurement can improve the error bars, a 2D raster of 15 points can be used to obtain a kind of bulk content. Therefore, the laser is fired in discreet increments in two dimensions (X-Y) with a number of points/locations depending on the samples.

11.3 2021 Channel Samples

The 2021 rock channel samples were prepared and analyzed at ACTLABS using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 as summarized below. ACTLABS is an independent commercial, accredited ISO Certified Laboratory.

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

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

ICP-MS

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

ICP-OES

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

https://actlabs.com/geochemistry/lithogeochemistry-and-whole-rock-analysis/peroxide-total-fusion/

For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are considered adequate, and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property on September 11, 2021, to verify and examine spodumene bearing mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological data and samples, and to verify the recent exploration work program. Another purpose of the Property visit was to verify data collection methods, sample collection and sample preparation procedures. The previously collected data reported in the historical information was also confirmed wherever possible during this study. A total of five channel cut rock samples were collected and shipped to ACTLABS using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 described in Section 11. The sample analytical results show Li_2O values in the range of 0.02% Li_2O to 1.86% Li_2O (Figure 11 and Tables 5 and 6). There are anomalous values of other rare elements including beryllium (Be), cesium (Cs), niobium (Nb), rubidium (Rb), and tantalum (Ta) as shown in Table 3 below.

A limited search of tenure data on the ENDM website on September 7, 2021, confirms the data supplied by Reflex.

The data collected during the present study is considered reliable because it was collected by the author. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because the author verified the information during the Property visit and in the process of literature search on the Property. These results of data verification samples collected by the Author are consistent with historical and 2021 exploration work results.

Furthermore, the historical and 2021 exploration work was carried out under the supervision of professional geoscientist and geophysical contractors and taken from ENDM, published reports by the OGS, the GSC, various researchers, and personal discussions. In summary, the author believes that the data utilized and relied upon for this report is adequate for the purposes for which it is used herein.

Photo 2: Pegmatite rock on the Property (Sep 2021 visit photo)

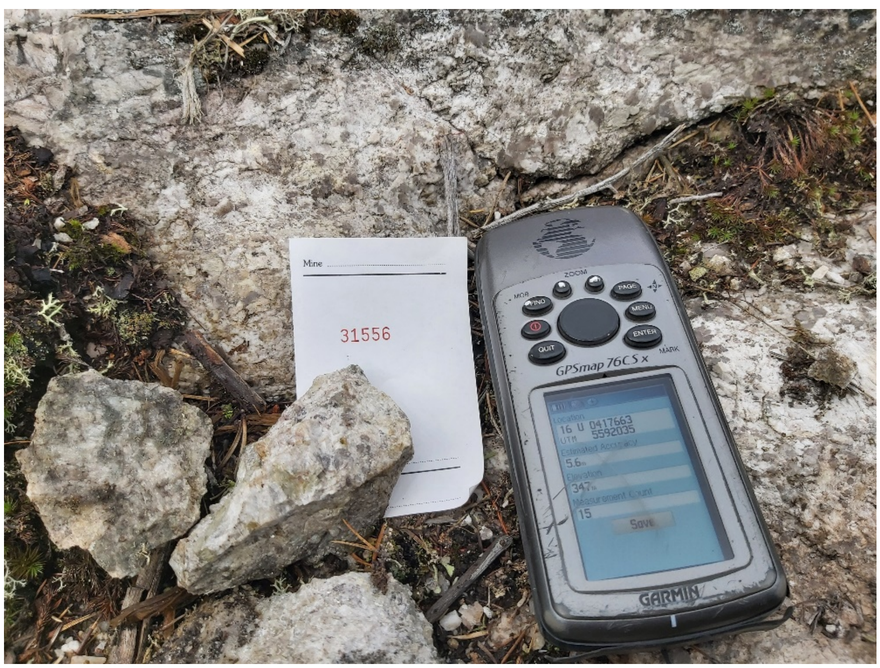


Photo 3: Pegmatite outcrops on the Property which were sampled during the Property visit (Sep 2021 Property visit)

Figure 11: Author collected samples location

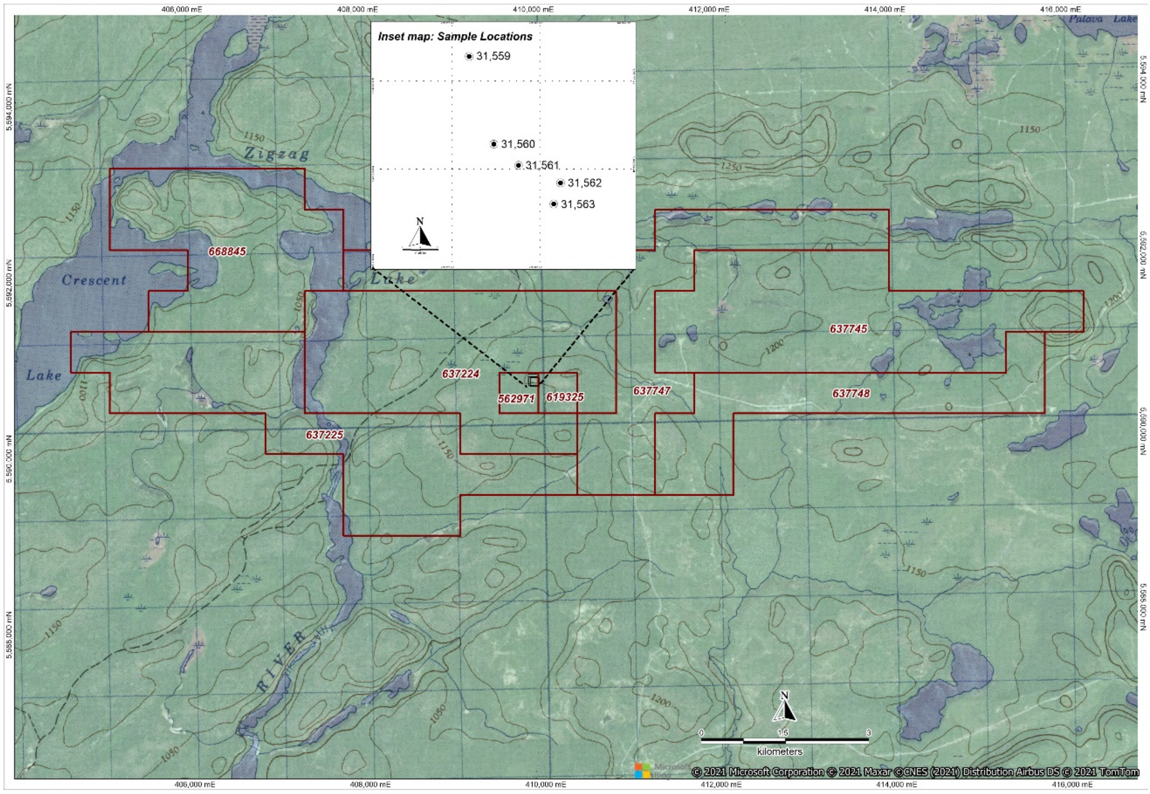


Table 5: Author collected samples location

Project	Sample ID	Location Easting	Location Northing	elev (m)
zigzag	31559	409880	5590757	361
zigzag	31560	409887	5590732	349
zigzag	31561	409894	5590726	351
zigzag	31562	409906	5590721	351
zigzag	31563	409904	5590715	340

Table 6: Sample assays

Analyte Symbol	Fe	Be	Cs	Li	Li2O	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta
Unit Symbol	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.05	3	0.1	3		2.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Analysis Method	FUS-Na2O2								
31559	0.35	164	53.7	86	0.02	111.8	1340	52.3	133
31560	0.61	191	336	8200	1.76	76.8	1780	96.1	72.6
31561	0.45	141	1560	6610	1.42	21.2	> 5000	101	158
31562	0.3	124	798	2360	0.51	43.6	4830	75.5	223
31563	0.44	208	806	8650	1.86	71.5	3420	142	422

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing was done on the Property by Reflex.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

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

Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

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

23.1 Antler Gold Inc. (KM61 Property)

Antler Gold Inc. ("Antler") holds 100% interest in Antler property located adjacent to the southwest of the Zigzag Lake Property (Figure 12). The following information was taken from Antler's Sedar filing as there is no technical/exploration work information is available on Antler's website.

"In 2019, Antler acquired a 100% title and interest in and to certain mineral claims comprising the Crescent Lake/KM61 molybdenum-copper-silver project located in Armstrong, Ontario. The Company acquired the KM61 Property in consideration of the assumption of all liabilities associated with the KM61 Property (which were nominal) and the future payment to the vendor, Sona Nanotech Inc. ("Sona") of contingent consideration if the Company disposes of the KM61 Property to a third party, or enters into an agreement or arrangement with a third party to otherwise monetize the KM61 Property by way of joint venture, option or other form of transaction (a "Future Transaction"). The amount of the contingent consideration payable to Sona will be equal to 50% of the consideration received by the Company in the Future Transaction, net of the Company's aggregate expenses related to the marketing, selling, upkeep and maintenance of the Property incurred between the acquisition of the KM61 Property and the date of such Future Transaction, to a maximum of $3,000,000. The majority of the KM61 Property, including the mineralized zone, is subject to a 0.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). Of the remaining claims on the KM61 Property, certain portions are subject to a 3% NSR and the balance are not subject to any royalties. The Company can repurchase 50% of the 0.5% NSR for $250,000 and/or 50% of the 3% NSR for $1.0

million. Costs of $10,320 have been incurred to June 30, 2021 for the maintenance of the KM61 Property".

(Source: https://www.sedar.com/DisplayCompanyDocuments.do?lang=EN&issuerNo=00038775)

23.2 Ardiden Resources Inc. (Seymore Lake Lithium Property)

Seymour Lake Lithium Project is located in northwest Ontario, Canada, about 60km from the settlement of Armstrong. In March 2019, Ardiden announced a Mineral Resource Estimate of 4.80Mt @ 1.25% Li_2O and 186ppm Ta_2O_5, representing a 400% increase on the maiden resource estimate of 1.23Mt @ 1.43% Li_2O (October 2017) for the project. This was achieved by meticulous exploration planning and execution, resulting in an upgraded Mineral Resource at North Aubry, and the definition of a Mineral Resource at South Aubry.

- Testwork from a 2.5-tonne bulk sample at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project demonstrated:
    - High quality metallurgical characteristics supported by proven production of:
    - High quality 6.05-7.04% Li_2O Spodumene Concentrate with high recoveries (85.6%-91.6%)
    - Standard Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate (99.52% Li_2CO_3) with high conversion rates (90%)
    - Low impurity levels 0.57%-1.03% Fe_2O_3.
    - Infrastructure proximity being adjacent to the Ferland Rail Station on the Transcontinental Canadian Railway, and
    - Immediate access to the US Market via Thunder Bay and Lake Superior to American production industries.

(Source: https://www.ardiden.com.au/project/lithium-projects/)

23.3 Other Lithium Prospects

The Zigzag Lake Property is surrounded by numerous hard rock spodumene showings and prospects listed below (Source: ENDM).

<u>Falcon Lake Pegmatite History</u>

The first reported work on this pegmatite was completed in 1956 by British Canadian Lithium Mines Ltd. ("BCLM") on the Discovery, Falcon West and Falcon East occurrences. A total of 22 diamond drill holes for approximately 1,658.57 metres (5,441.5 ft) were drilled amongst the three showings; six holes at Discovery, six at Falcon

East and nine at Falcon West and Far West. The 1956 diamond drilling outlined four pegmatite zones to a depth of approximately 37 vertical metres (121 ft) from surface. Highlights of this drilling include 1.09% Li over 10.97 m (36.0 ft) and 0.41% Li over 24.72 m (81.1 ft) from hole W-9 in the West zone and 1.13% Li over 4.91 m (16.1 ft) from hole E-4 in the East zone (Darling, 1962).

In 1959 Panther International completed one 77.72 metre (255 ft) diamond drill hole on a six-claim block located halfway between the Zig-Zag and Falcon Lake Properties. The drilling did not intersect any pegmatite mineralization however anomalous copper and nickel values of 0.01% were observed in drill core assays (Panther, 1959).

In 1977 Mattagami Lake Mines Limited conducted a ground magnetometer and electromagnetic survey that covers the southern portion of the Falcon Lake Property. A total of 21.44 km (13.4 mi) of grid was cut by Mattagami crews in N-S lines spaced at 121.92 m (400 ft) intervals was cut over known airborne anomalies. The surface geophysics outlined nine east-west trending conductive zones on the property of which the northernmost two were considered high priority. Sutherland does caution to carefully review the conductors as geological contacts are generally east-west trending and there is an abundance of amphibolitic meta-volcanic rocks in the area (Sutherland, 1977).

In 1979, E&B Exploration Inc. engaged a joint venture agreement with Cominco Ltd. on property groups “A” through “E”. Property Group “B” is a 26 unit property that overlies the Falcon Lake Discovery, East, West and Far West occurrences. Falcon Lake East drilling intersected 1.13% Li_2O over 5.49 metres (18 ft), Falcon Lake West drilling intersected >1.00% Li_2O over 10.67 metres (35 ft) (Burns, 1980). A 35.89 km (22.43 mi) grid was cut over the property and a total of 1,102 soil geochemical samples were collected (Burns, 1980). Probability plots of the data suggested multiple, overlapping data populations and an east-west trending anomaly was outlined (Burns, 1980).

In 2009, Canadian Orebodies conducted mapping, sampling, trenching and soil sampling.

(Source: Mineral Deposit Inventory Record MDI52I08NE00013: Falcon Lake East, Motsen Claim Group (gov.on.ca)

Despard Pegmatite History

In 1955 the Despard-Ferland Group conducted a small nickel, copper, gold, silver diamond drill program southeast of the Despard property. A total of 162.76 metres (534 ft) of AX size diamond drill core was collected in 5 holes. The holes were assayed for copper and gold; hole 1 returned up to 0.40% Cu over 1.52 metres (5 ft) and hole 3 returned 0.18% Cu over 1.04 metres (3.4 ft) (Stewart, 1955).

In 1957 prospector W. Despard discovered and staked a shallow dipping spodumene-bearing pegmatite dike located approximately 675 m north of the eastern end of North Lamaune Lake (MacTavish, 2004). Despard then optioned the property to a joint venture between Sogemines Development Company Limited ("Sogemines"), Frobisher Limited ("Frobisher"), and Ventures Limited ("Ventures") late that same year. MacTavish states that the surface work determined that the spodumene was contained within a variably altered, up to 18 metre (60 ft) thick dike presently striking 330° and shallowly dipping at approximately 10° to the northeast. Alteration of the spodumene apparently increased down dip (MacTavish, 2004).

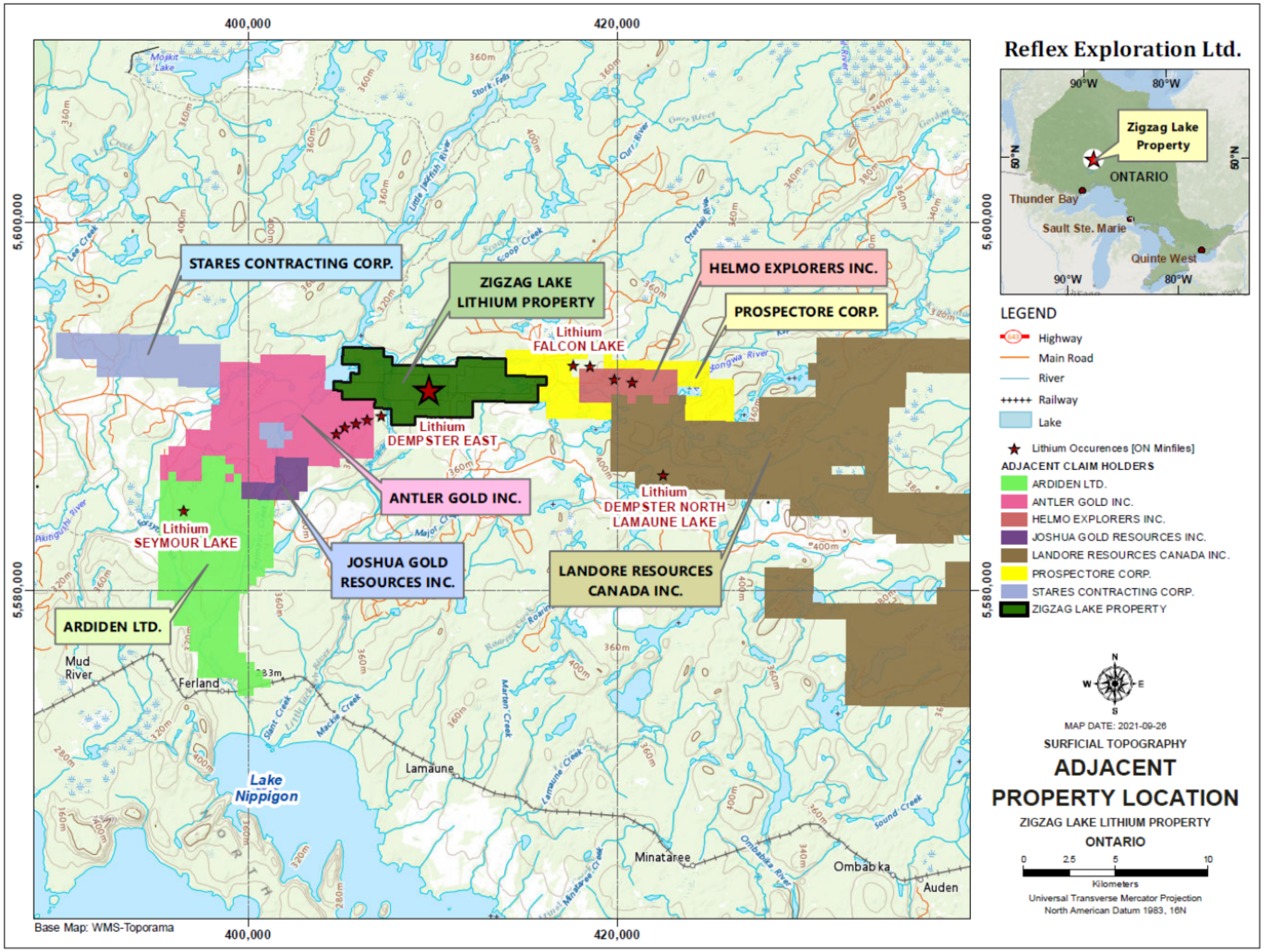
In January and Februrary of 1959 Sogemines Development Co. Ltd. completed a diamond drill program targeting the pegmatite dike discovered by Despard known as the Dempster North Lamaune Lake occurrence. A total of 517.28 metres (1791.1 ft) was drilled in ten diamond drill holes. The holes were assayed for lithium and returned up to 1.30% Li_2O over 1.98 metres (6.5 ft) in hole 5 (McLeod, 1959).

Exploration on the property was dormant until 1979 when E&B Exploration Inc. engaged a joint venture agreement with Cominco Ltd. on property groups "A" through "E". Property Group "A" is a 4 unit property that overlies the Despard occurrence, described as a 914.4 metre long (3,000 ft), up to 27.43 metre wide (90 ft) spodumene bearing pegmatite dike that dips shallowly to the north and exhibits crude zoning with central spodumene-rich sections enclosed by fine-grained, low- spodumene sections. A 6.24 kilometre (3.90 mi) grid was cut to complete a magnetic geophysical survey on the property which outlined two magnetic trends; a northerly trending magnetic high on the eastern portion of the grid interpreted to be a diabase dike, and magnetic lows which flank the north trending high thought to represent weakly magnetic pegmatite dikes. Neither geological mapping nor geochemical samples were taken on this grid. A channel sampling program returned an average grade of 1.60% Li_2O from trenched outcrops. A total of ten diamond drill holes for 525.48 metres (1724 ft) have been drilled on the property of which two holes intersected ore grade lithium, seven intersected highly altered spodumene and one hole was in diabase (Burns, 1980).

In 2009, Landore Resources Canada Inc. – airborne geophysics. During 2009-11, Canadian Orebodies Inc. carried out prospecting, sampling, mapping.

Source: Mineral Deposit Inventory Record MDI52I08NE00010: Despard Lithium Deposit, Lamaune Lake Lithium (gov.on.ca)

Figure 12: Adjacent Properties Map



24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Environmental Concerns

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

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the Property is located within the Caribou Greenstone Belt, which trends east-northeast along the top of Lake Nipigon. The Caribou Lake Greenstone Belt extends eastward from the larger Onamon-Tashota Greenstone Belt, and lies along the northern margin of the Wabigoon Subprovince. The Caribou belt differs from the Marshall Lake portion of the Tashota belt in being dominated by mafic and ultramafic rock compositions, including komatiites, with lesser intermediate and felsic metavolcanic rocks. The Caribou belt also contains horizons of metasedimentary units, including abundant iron formation. Numerous Archean-aged mafic and ultramafic bodies intrude the metavolcanics.

In the Property area, a prominent south-southwest trending arm of the belt wraps around the northwest end of a large, early, composite felsic pluton. The contacts of the pluton can be seen on regional vertical gradient magnetic maps and are reported to be composed of tonalite and granodiorite, with lesser granite, monzonite and diorite phases. The south-southwest arm area is also cut by a series of prominent late south-southwest trending faults (with left-lateral displacement) that dictate the odd shape of Crescent Lake.

There are numerous pegmatite dikes cross-cutting the clastic and chemical metasediments. Pegmatites within this boundary zone are host within mafic metavolcanic rocks of the Wabigoon Sub-Province though some are host in medium grade, unmigmatized metawacke of the English River Sub-Province. In the Crescent Lake area most dikes are host within mafic meta-volcanic rocks and meta-sedimentary units, however some are observed to transect the felsic intrusive rocks. These pegmatites are characterized by complex-type, spodumene-subtype pegmatites in which the Ta-Nb oxide mineral population is dominated by tantalum-rich manganotantalite. At the Property scale, the Dempster East pegmatite is made up of abundant medium-grained to coarse-grained potash feldspar and fine-grained prismatic spodumene associated with quartz, albite, muscovite, and accessory blue apatite, and in a few places a little tourmaline is conspicuous because of its black colour.

The deposit model as described in OGS reports for the area is that the spodumene occurs in LCT rare-element pegmatite dikes. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dikes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred metres of the contact zone. The pegmatite dikes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance, and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: LCT enriched and NYF enriched. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 km^2 area within 10 km of the fertile granite.

The historical exploration work on the Property and surrounding areas started in the late 1950's by Dempster Exploration who carried out trenching, stripping, sampling and drilling. In 1979, E&B Exploration Inc., in agreement with Cominco Ltd., conducted a line cutting and geochemistry program on the Dempster East Showing area. Bird River Mines Co. Ltd. continued with work in 1982 with an extensive channel sampling program over the Dempster East occurrences. A summary of their results show an average lithium return of 2,500 tons per vertical foot with an average grade of 1.60% Li. Results for tantalum, gallium, and beryllium were also returned with ½-7lbs/ton, ~ ½ lb/ton, and recoverable amounts, respectively. The work by Canadian Ore Bodies in 2009 included surface sampling which returned assay of 2.56% lithium oxide.

In August 2021, Pleson Geoscience Inc. carried out exploration work on a part of the Property. The exploration program tasks were to identify areas of prospective lithium mineralization, gain an overview of the terrain, and ultimately prospect and discover any new lithium occurrences. The work involved was to gain access and traversing around the historically discovered lithium pegmatite, noted in the MDI (Mineral Deposit Inventory) files as the "Dempster East Lithium". Total cost of exploration work is $91,341.

The assays from the channel samples indicate lithium oxide (Li_2O) values in the range 0.04% to 3.67% Li_2O. The observed spodumene content is at least 20% which should translate into at least 1-2% Li_2O assays.

The author carried out a visit of the Property on September 11, 2021. The scope of Property inspection was to verify historical exploration work, to take geological, infrastructure, and other technical observations on the Property and assess the potential of the Property for discovery of lithium and rare metals pegmatites.

The data presented in this report is based on published assessment reports available from Reflex, ENDM, the GSC, and the OGS. All the consulted data sources are deemed reliable. The data collected during present study is considered enough to provide an opinion about the merit of the Property as a viable exploration target.

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

- The Dempster East pegmatite is described as a dike which cuts obliquely across the metavolcanics and has been traced in a general northwest direction for about 150 feet. Throughout much of its length it strikes N45W and is exposed across widths of 5 to 10 feet. To the southeast, however, it curves to strike S15E for about 35 feet, and here it is exposed across widths up to 15 feet. The dip of the deposit is not known.

- The Zigzag Lake stock indicated high cesium, niobium and tantalum values which are typical characteristics of LCT type pegmatites.
- The Property area is an underexplored area, but have geological characters favoring discoveries of more lithium pegmatites.

Based on its favourable geological setting indicated above and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. Good road access from highway 11, availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity makes it a worthy mineral exploration target.

Being an early-stage exploration property with no mineral resources or reserves there are some risks associated the Property. Community consultation during every stage of the Property development is an important consideration during the permitting process. Although the present infrastructure is sufficient during the exploration stage, however significant improvements will be required to move the project beyond this stage.

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

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Phase 1 – Prospecting, Trenching, Sampling, and Soil Geochemical Surveys

- The results of soil sampling indicate lithium anomalies which show a potential for discovery of more pegmatites in the area through further soil sampling and a follow up trenching and sampling program. A total of four prospective zones with 0.02% or more lithium values are delineated out of which 3 areas are on the western survey line and one on the eastern line. It is recommended to follow up on these anomalies through prospecting, trenching and stripping, and extending the soil survey work program.
- The channel sampling program for the Dempster East Pegmatite showed consistent lithium oxide values across the entire north-south exposure of this pegmatite. It is recommended to explore to the north and south of Dempster East pegmatite through a combination of stripping, trenching, sampling and soil geochemistry. This work will help to see the possibility of extending known pegmatite area along strike.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $110,650 (Table 6) and it will take about four months' time to complete this work (Table 7).

Phase 2 – Detailed Drilling and Resource Estimation

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed drilling program would be warranted to check the Dempster East pegmatite and other targets identified during geological mapping, trenching, and sampling work in Phase 1. The scope of work for drilling and location of drill holes would be determined based on the findings of Phase 1 investigations.

26.1 Budget

Table 7: Phase 1 budget

Item	Unit	Rate ($)	Number of Units	Total ($)
Project preparation / logistic arrangement	Day	$750	2	$1,500
Fieldwork:				
Project Geologist 1	Day	$750	10	$7,500
Prospector 1	Day	$450	14	$6,300
Prospector 2	Day	$450	14	$6,300
Geophysical survey (2-person crew)	Day	$900	14	$12,600
Field Costs:				
Food & Accommodation	Day	$250	52	$13,000
Communications	Day	$100	14	$1,400
ATV rental	Day	$150	14	$2,100
Supplies and rentals	Lump Sum	$4,000	1	$4,000
Excavator for stripping and trenching	Hrs	$130	40	$5,200
Vehicle Rental with gas	Day	$200	18	$3,600
Transportation with mileage	km	$0.55	5000	$2,750
Assays & Analyses:				
Rock Samples	Sample	$100	150	$15,000
Soil samples	Sample	$60	150	$9,000
Report:				
Data Compilation	Day	$750	7	$5,250
Geophysical survey interpretation report	Day	$750	7	$5,250
GIS Work	Hrs	$60	40	$2,400
Report Preparation	Day	$750	10	$7,500
Total Phase 1 Budget				$110,650

27.0 REFERENCES

1. Breaks, F.W. and Tindle, A.G. (1997): Rare-metal exploration potential of the Separation Lake area: an emerging target for Bikita-type mineralization in the Superior Province of northwestern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 5966, 27p.
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Mineral Deposit Inventory Record MDI52I08NE00013: Falcon Lake East, Motsen Claim Group (gov.on.ca)

https://www.ardiden.com.au/project/lithium-projects/

Mineral Deposit Inventory Record MDI52I08NE00010: Despard Lithium Deposit, Lamaune Lake Lithium (gov.on.ca)

28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled "Technical Report on the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property, Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", is February 22nd, 2022.

Martin Ethier, P.Geo.

Dated this 22nd day of February 2022

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Martin Ethier, P.Geo., as the author of this report entitled, "Technical Report on the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property, Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", dated February 22nd, 2022, do hereby certify:

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

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

3. This certificate applies to the report entitled, "Technical Report on the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property, Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada", dated February 22nd, 2022.

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

5. I have worked for the last 19 years as a geologist / remote sensing / GIS specialist in the mining industry on a variety of exploration properties such as lithium and rare metals, graphite, diamond bearing kimberlites, silver-cobalt deposits, gold, and Ni-Cu-PGE. In particular, I have worked and visited several pegmatites in Ontario including Superb Lake, Gathering Lake, and Georgia Lake, as well as in Abibiti-Témiscamingue, Québec, Cape Breton Island and South Shore Nova Scotia.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI43-101.

7. I visited the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property on September 11th, 2021.

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

9. I have no interest, direct or indirect in the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property, nor do I have any interest in any other properties of Reflex or the vendors.

10. I am independent of Reflex as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have no prior involvement with the Zigzag Lake Lithium Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.

12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI43-101, and Form 43-101F1.

13. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the Zigzag Lake Property the omission of which would make this report misleading.

14. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by public.

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

Martin Ethier, P.Geo.
Dated: February 22nd, 2022