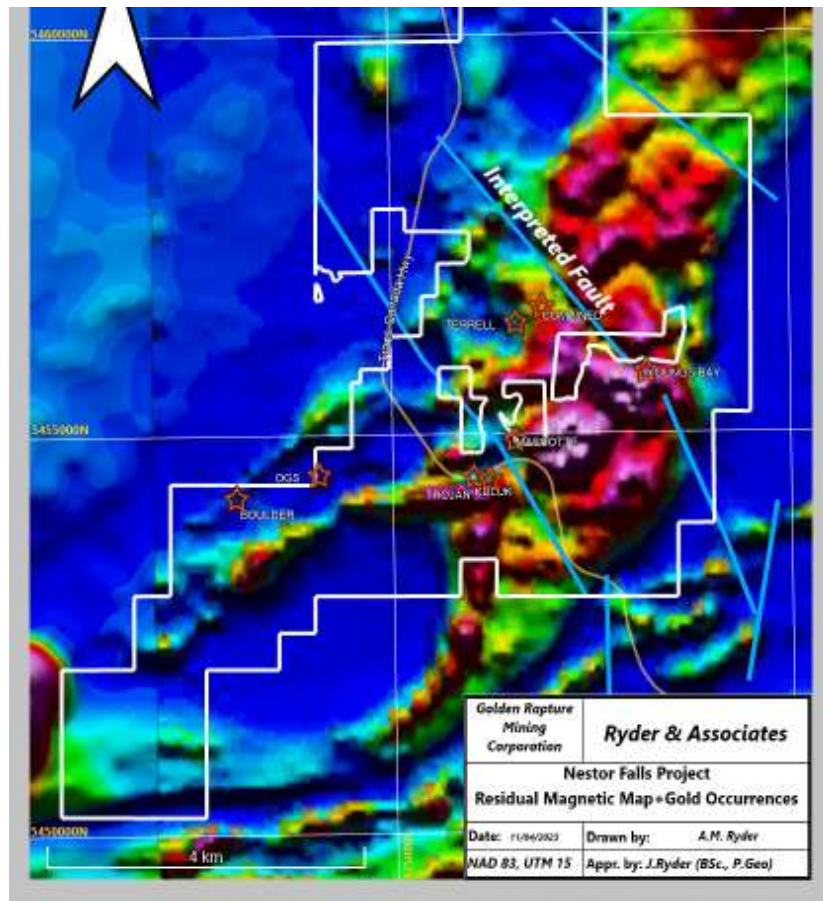


NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Phillips Property also known as the Nestor Falls Project, Rainy River District, Kenora Mining Division, Ontario

UTS 52E/01 NE



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Golden Rapture Mining Corporation
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October 27th, 2023

**NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Phillips Property
also known as the Nestor Falls Project, Rainy River
District, Kenora Mining Division, Ontario**

UTS 52E/01 NE

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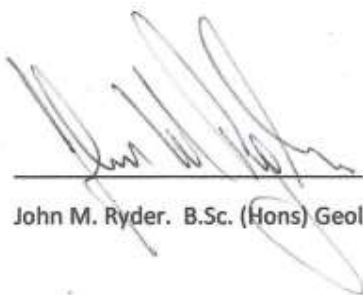
Fronispiece: Residual Magnetics and Property Gold Occurrences

Date and Signature Page

I, John M. Ryder P.Geo., residing at 118 Fletcher St. Bradford, Ontario do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report on The Phillips Property also known as the Nestor Falls Project in the Kenora Mining Division, Ontario", (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of October 27th, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of University College Dublin, Republic of Ireland with a BSc. (Hons) degree in Geology (1973).
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario with registration number APGO#2105.
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 49 years since graduation.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, professional association affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am jointly responsible with Frederick T. Archibald P. Geo for all Sections of the Technical Report. I visited the project area for three days from October 21st to October 23rd, 2022.
8. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have never worked on the property apart from a NI 43-101 site visit in October 2022.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change in the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which could potentially make the Technical Report misleading.

Dated this 27th day of October, 2023



John M. Ryder. B.Sc. (Hons) Geology, P.Geo.

Date and Signature Page

I, Frederick T. Archibald P.Ge., residing at 1 Royal Birkdale Lane, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 1V1 do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled “Technical Report on the Phillips Property also known as the Nestor Falls Project in the Kenora Mining Division, Ontario,” (the “Technical Report”), with an effective date of October 27th, 2023.
3. I am a graduate of the Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario Canada as B.Sc. Geology in 1978.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario with registration number APGO #1052.
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 42 years since graduation.
6. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, professional association affiliation, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a qualified person for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience is as a consulting geologist.
7. I am jointly responsible with John M. Ryder, P. Geo for all Sections of the Technical Report. I visited the project area for three days from October 21 to October 23, 2022.
8. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I was a consultant geologist to Cymbal Resources Inc. from 1977 to 1990 and worked on the Young’s Bay mineral occurrence from 1982 to 1986.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change in the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which could potentially make the Technical Report misleading.

Dated this 27th day of October, 2023



Frederick Thomas Archibald. B.Sc. Geology, P.Ge.

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1.0 Executive Summary

This technical report (the “Report”) was prepared by Ryder & Associates (“RA”) at the request of Golden Rapture Mining Corporation (“GRMC”), a private company headquartered at 804 Barnes Link SW. Edmonton, Alberta T6W 1E7.

The purpose of this report is to provide an independent technical review of the two hundred and twenty-five (225) contiguous single cell mining claims (“the Property”) totalling some four thousand two hundred and nine (4,209) hectares (ha) named the “Phillips Property also known as the Nestor Falls Project ” following the standards of National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”), and to provide recommendations for further exploration

1.1 Introduction

In October of 2022, Golden Rapture Mining Corporation retained Ryder & Associates, a Bradford based geological consulting firm, to author a Technical Report (the “Report”) on the Phillips Property also known as the Nestor Falls Project (the “Property”), located in the lithotectonic West-Wabigoon Sub-province, part of the Archean Superior Province of Ontario. No major exploration work has been carried out by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation on the Property apart from initial reconnaissance rock sampling over four (4) of the eight (8) mineralized showings on the property between September 20th and October 15th, 2022. Previous exploration was conducted by Vanity Capital Inc. in 2017.

The property is a grassroots exploration property which contains five (5) main historical gold occurrences consisting of the Combined Gold Occurrence, the Mascotte Gold Occurrence, the Trojan Gold Occurrence, the Boulder Gold Occurrence and the Young’s Bay Occurrence. The first gold discovery in the area occurred in the period 1894-1905 and a number of exploration shafts were dug and bulk samples taken. Three new gold discoveries were made in 1970’s and in 1999 namely the OGS, Terrell and Kuluk gold showings respectively.

Historical exploration work was focussed individually on each of the five (5) gold occurrences and within their immediate vicinity with the greater part of the current Property remaining unexplored. No systematic modern exploration or prospecting has been conducted over the current two hundred and twenty-five (225) cell claim area and thus the Property remains unexplored.

It is the first time that these gold occurrences are part of a single property and therefore a more comprehensive and systematic exploration programme using modern exploration techniques is possible.

1.2 Scope of Work and Location

The Authors visited the property between October 21st and 23rd, 2022 and took 21 rock samples of which six were of drill-core (representative chip) samples. The Authors are Registered Geoscientists with knowledge and sufficient experience of having worked on several adjacent gold mineralized properties in the past between them.

The Nestor Falls Project Phillips Property (the “Project”) is located in the Kenora Mining Division some 20 km north of the town of Nestor Falls, ON along Provincial Highway #71, on NTS map sheet 52E/01 NE. The mining single cell mining claims are mainly located in Phillips Township with some in Tweedsmuir Township and the Turtle Lake Area.

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The Project is located in the ancestral lands of the Naotkamegwaning (formerly Whitefish Bay) First Nations of Sioux Narrows, Ontario and the Ojibways of Onigaming (formerly Sabaskong) First Nation of Nestor Falls, Ontario.

1.3 Tenure and Encumbrances

The Nestor Falls Project consists of two hundred and twenty-five (225) contiguous crown single cell mining claims totalling some four thousand two hundred and nine (4,209) hectares (ha) or 42.09 sq. km.

As of the date of this Technical Report there are no known encumbrances on the single cell mining claims in question, save access rights to cross onto some portions of the property.

The two hundred and twenty-five (225) crown-single cell mining claims are owned jointly 50%/50% by prospectors Mr. Luc Pierre Gagnon of Nestor Falls, Ontario, and Mr. Daniel Jonathan Darrah of Fort Frances, Ontario. The property was optioned by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation on August 25th 2022 and the agreement was amended on March 25th 2023 to incorporate newly staked mining single cell mining claims by the prospectors.

The terms of the option agreement to obtain a 100% interest in the Property subject to a 2.5% NSR Gold Royalty is for the payment of CDN\$190,000.00 and the issuance of 900,000 shares of Golden Rapture Corporation in five installments over four years in addition to keeping the claims in good standing.

1.4 Geology & Mineralization

The Nestor Falls Project Property is located in the Western Wabigoon subprovince within the Superior Province and mostly composed of 2745-2710 Ma mafic to felsic volcanic rocks. The Property is mainly underlain by the Archean Snake Bay Group Greenstone Belt (SBGB) and the Kakagi Group of the Kakagi-Rowan Greenstone Belt (KRGB). The Snake Bay Group is composed of an intercalated sequences of mafic volcanics of basalts, mafic flows, pillowed volcanics and felsic tuffs. Locally the volcanics are altered and silicified with the alteration unit appearing to be flat-lying and are intruded by numerous late-stage gabbro's, quartz-diorites, quartz-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes. The western contact of the Kakagi Lake Group occurs on part of the eastern/south eastern Property boundary and is comprised of intermediate to felsic tholeiitic to calc-alkaline volcanoclastic sequence with felsic porphyry dikes common particularly within the peripheral basic volcanic rocks, are intruded by the belt-scale, layered, mafic to ultramafic intrusions, referred to as the Kakagi sills.

There are no historic mines and no resources or reserves outlined on the Property; however, many geological indicators for gold mineralization have been documented on the Property.

There are eight (8) catalogued mineral 'occurrences/showings' (Boulder, Combined, Kuluk, Mascotte, OGS, Terrell, Trojan and Young's Bay) underlying the Property and all are of gold mineralization. All eight (8) of the occurrences have been defined by surface sampling. Shafts and/or adits and trenches are present on five (5) and only two were drilled.

Gold mineralization on the property is of the style of Archean orogenic gold deposits structurally controlled vein (lode gold) and/or shear-margin deposits emplaced epigenetically in the Snake Lake Group volcanics and possibly the Kakagi Lake volcanics (Young's Bay Gold Occurrence). The gold mineralization has a strong spatial association with crustal scale fault systems and syn- to late-tectonic

plutons. The mineralization typically comprises quartz-carbonate veins associated with sericite-carbonate-pyrite-silicification alteration and are primarily late, overprinting all lithologies with generally less than 5% sulphide. The gold-bearing quartz veins within shear zones that host many of the gold occurrences on the property are associated with both steeply dipping and flat-lying quartz veins. The 2022 sampling indicates that there is a geochemical difference between the flat lying and steeply dipping veins and there is a good gold correlation with tellurium and silver and other elements indicating a similarity to the Cameron Lake gold deposit.

Two of the most significant gold occurrences in the area, the New Gold-Rainy River Deposit, 43 kilometres to the south and the Cameron Lake Deposit 15 kilometres to the NW, are located within Greenstone Belts. The Rainy River deposit is an auriferous VMS system with a primary synvolcanic source and possibly a secondary syn-tectonic mineralization event while the Cameron Gold Deposit to the northeast of the Property has many features in common with both orogenic and atypical greenstone deposits.

The Property mineralization has many similarities with the gold mineralization found at Cameron Lake.

1.5 Exploration

Five historical gold occurrences are located on the Property optioned by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation, consisting of the Combined Gold Occurrence, the Mascotte Gold Occurrence, the Trojan Gold Occurrence, the Boulder Gold Occurrence, and the Young's Bay Occurrence. Gold was discovered in the area in the late 1890's to early 1900's (1894-1905). Three (3) new discoveries were made in the period 1970 to 1999, namely the OGS Gold Occurrence, the Terrell Gold Occurrence and the Kuluk Gold Occurrence. Exploration has been sporadic since the first gold discovery in 1894 with only two phases of exploration until the current 2022 exploration by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation

Phase I: 1894-1905 when exploration consisted of shafts and/or lateral working or surface trenching on all four of the gold-bearing occurrences namely, the Combined, the Mascotte, the Trojan and the Boulder.

Phase II: 1980-2017 sporadic exploration focused on the immediate areas of the known five historical gold occurrences including the Young's Bay occurrence with work consisting of prospecting, line cutting, basal till sampling, ground and airborne geophysics (electromagnetics and magnetics), limited geological mapping, and trenching. Diamond drilling of thirty-three holes was carried out in 1984, 1986 and 2017 on the Combined and Terrell Occurrences.

Exploration highlights included processing of a 33.7 tonne sample from Shaft#1 at the Combined Occurrence in 1904 which averaged a head grade of 10.31 g/t gold from the flat lying quartz vein (one of four veins, one flat lying, three steeply dipping). In 1949 a 7.26 tonne of high-grade material from Vein #1, one of six quartz veins, four with visible gold, from the Young's Bay Gold Occurrence, was processed yielding 192.0 ounces of gold (gold grade of 750 g/t).

Visible gold within the quartz veins was recorded historically from the Combined, Mascotte, Boulder and Young's Bay Gold Occurrences. The Authors in the 2022 site visit confirmed visible gold in drill core from the Combined Occurrence and in a quartz vein sample from the Young's Bay occurrence.

Over sixteen hundred (1,615.86) metres of diamond drilling in thirty-three (33) holes, was conducted on the Combined/Terrell Gold Occurrences that intersected the flat lying vein and a number of steeply

dipping veins in thirty-one (31) of the thirty-three (33) holes, with several holes intersecting visible gold associated with the flat-lying quartz vein and one of the steeply dipping veins. All holes were less than 100m vertical depth and drill intersected quartz vein thickness (true thickness unknown) ranged from 0.24 m to 11.95m. Gold mineralization, sporadic and discontinuous, was encountered in twenty-eight (28) of the holes ranging from 0.03g/t to 63.8g/t with ten (10) holes having samples >1 g/t. Drill hole Van 17-01 intersected 63.8 g/t gold over 1 metre in a steeply dipping quartz vein and 18.87 g/t gold over 3.5 metres in the flat lying vein.

In 2022 reconnaissance sampling by Golden Rapture collected a total of ninety-five (95) rock samples from four of the gold occurrences. Nineteen samples or 20% reported no gold; fifty-five or 58% of the samples returned gold values less than a 1,000ppb while twenty-one (21) samples or 22% of the assayed samples with gold values greater than 1,000 ppb including six (6) samples with gold values of >10,000 ppb. The six (6) samples were re-assayed and returned gold grades ranging from 20.4 g/t to 204 g/t. Re-assaying of seventy-seven (77) of the ninety-five (95) sample pulps by the Authors returned similar results.

Rock geochemistry shows that certain high gold value samples correlate well with high tellurium (Te), silver (Ag) and lead (Pb) from the Mascotte and Trojan occurrences plus the highway samples. No high gold value samples from the Combined or Young's Bay were geochemically analysed due to lack of sample material. Statistical analysis of the dataset shows that gold correlates very well with the following elements - Te (93%), Mo (76%), Ag (73%), Pb (62%) and Hg (61%)

The geochemical fingerprint of the flat lying quartz vein from the Combined occurrence differs from the steeply dipping veins in the other occurrences.

1.6 Recommendations

There has been no systematic approach to exploration in the area of the current Property as a whole, and the greater part of the historic exploration work focused around the known historical mineral occurrences. Moving forward, the Authors recommend that the systematic exploration approach employing line cutting, prospecting, geological mapping, litho-geochemical sampling, reconnaissance soil sampling including Mobile Metal Ions (MMI), EM & Proton magnetometer surveys and remote sensing surveys augmented by diamond-drilling, should be continued out from the known gold occurrences and in untested/poorly tested areas of the Property.

A two-phase exploration program, over three years, to further investigate prospective gold mineralization underlying the Property is summarized in Table 1-1.

Phase I (\$254,825.00)

It is recommended that systematic ground geological mapping, prospecting, litho-geochemical and soil sampling programmes be carried out to more precisely determine the geochemical signatures of the vein systems and define continuity of existing systems.

Replotting and interpretation of both ground and airborne electromagnetic and magnetic data from the 1980's and 1990's that covered the current Property should be conducted.

To provide much-needed information on the bedrock underlying the entire Property, such as highlighting mineral assemblages typical of alterations zones associated with the gold mineralization, it is recommended to carry out a remote sensing spectral Long Wave Infrared (LWIR) analysis survey. Results from the LWIR survey should be integrated with the re-interpreted

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geophysical data and with the compiled historical work to outline exploration targets for further evaluation.

The budget for the recommended Phase I program will depend on the density of sampling and the concomitant amount of required manpower and the analytical work required.

Phase II (\$1,122,000.00)

Selected ground electromagnetic and proton magnetometer of targets delineated from the Phase I programme.

Continuation of the soil sampling including MMI, geological mapping, prospecting, line cutting over target areas from Phase I areas and expansion of the sampling grids as warranted.

The budget for the recommended Phase II program, over two years, will depend on the amount of proposed drilling, which should be budgeted at approximately \$150/metre ± 20%.

Table 1.1: Summary of Recommended Exploration Programme for the Property

Description	Unit	Rate	Cost
Phase I Programmes			
Line Cutting	60 km	\$500/km	\$30,000.00
Geological Mapping/Prospecting	15 days	\$600/day	\$9,000.00
Soil Sampling	2,000	\$60/sample	\$120,000.00
Litho geochemistry	350	\$75/sample	\$22,500.00
Remote Sensing			\$35,000.00
Other: Food & Accommodation	\$180day		\$7,200.00
Contingency 15%			\$31,125.00
Total Phase I			\$254,825.00
Phase II Programmes			
Year 2			
Line Cutting	100 km	\$500/km	\$50,000.00
Ground Geophysics	100 km	\$800/km	\$80,000.00
Soil Sampling	2000	\$60/sample	\$120,000.00
Assaying - rock	200	\$75/sample	\$15,000.00
Geological Mapping/Prospecting	20 days	\$600/day	\$12,000.00
1500 metres of Diamond Drilling	1500	\$150/m	\$225,000.00
Drill core analysis	750	\$75/sample	\$56,250.00
Reporting			\$10,000.00
Project manpower			\$45,000.00
Sub-Total Year 2			\$613,250.00
Year 3			
2500 metres of Diamond Drilling	2500	\$150/m	\$375,000.00
Drill core analysis	1250	\$75/sample	\$93,750.00
Reporting			\$10,000.00
Project manpower			\$30,000.00
Sub-Total Year 3			\$508,750.00
Total Phase II			\$1,122,000.00
Total Phase I & II			\$1,376,825.00

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The following is a Technical Report (the “Technical Report”) prepared by Ryder & Associates (“RA”) regarding the Property (the “Property”) located in the Phillips, Tweedsmuir Townships and Turtle Lake Area in the Kenora Mining Division, Ontario. The project property is a grassroots exploration property.

The Nestor Falls Project consist of two hundred and twenty-five (225) single cell mining claims in the historic Lake of the Woods mining camp, located some eighty (80) kilometres south east of the Town of Kenora, Northwestern Ontario. The project area is four thousand and nine (4,209) hectares (ha) of crown lands which have been optioned from two local prospectors. As of the date of this Technical Report the mining cell-claims are in good standing.

Golden Rapture Mining Corporation, a private company headquartered at 804 Barnes Link SW. Edmonton, Alberta T6W 1E7 commissioned Ryder & Associates to author an independent Technical Report (the “Report”) on the Property to help assess its exploration potential. Ryder & Associates is an independent geological consulting firm headquartered in Bradford, Ontario.

The purpose of this Report is to provide an independent summary of the Property for Golden Rapture Mining Corporation’s Board of Directors, and to provide recommendations for further exploration. It is understood that the Report may be used to support the subsequent public disclosure of information regarding the Project for the purposes of an initial public offering (IPO).

This Report describes the history of known exploration work that has been carried out on the Property including the recent (September and October 2022) exploration work by the Golden Rapture Mining Corporation.

Recommendations for continued exploration on the Property are presented.

2.2 Site Visits

The Authors visited the Nestor Falls Project from October 21st to October 23rd, 2022. One of the Authors (Archibald) had previously visited and worked the Young’s Bay property between 1982 and 1986. Four of the known gold occurrences were visited and rock samples were taken at each occurrence by the Authors. Also, existing drill core from the 2017 drill program was viewed and selectively rock chip sampled.

During the course of the site visit, many of the locations of the rock sampling programme undertaken by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation were identified in the field by numbered ribbons corresponding to their sample numbers. A number of the Authors sample sites occurred at/or close to locations sampled by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation.

The fifteen (15) rock and six (6) rock chip samples of drill core collected by the Authors were hand delivered under Chain of Custody to the Actlabs Laboratory, an ISO certified laboratory, in Thunder Bay, Ontario on October 24th 2022. In February 2023 the Authors were advised by Actlabs Thunder Bay that the submitted samples from the project could not be located at the laboratory and by the end of February 2023 they were deemed by Actlabs to have been lost while in their custody. It was decided due to the winter conditions to re-assay the remaining pulps of the ninety-five samples

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collected in September-October 2022 by the Golden Rapture Mining Corporation's professional geoscientist in lieu of the Authors samples as the original sample sites were verified during their site visit.

2.3 Sources of Information

This Report is based on Authors site visit, on internal company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in Section 20.0 at the conclusion of this Report. Several sections from reports authored by other geoscientists and consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this report; and are so indicated where appropriate.

The bulk of the historical geological information was distilled from the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), an administrative Branch of the Ontario [Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry](https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ogsearth.html) (MNDMNR). Their records are available on-line through the OGS Earth dataset that includes the OGS GeoData Listing which provides users a list of all publications (OGS), assessment files (OAFD), drill holes (ODHD) and mineral inventory (OMI) data for each Township and Area in Ontario (<https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ogsearth.html>)

2.4 Declaration

This technical report represents the professional opinions of Ryder & Associates as to the interpretations to be made and conclusions drawn in light of information made available to, inspections performed by, and assumptions made by the Authors using their professional judgment and reasonable care.

The opinions expressed herein are based on data and information supplied by, or gathered from Golden Rapture Mining Corporation, from regulatory filings of other companies, and from Government of Ontario geoscientific and related data.

This Report was prepared by John Ryder and Fred Archibald (the "Authors") and is considered current as of May 8th, 2023. The Technical Report has been updated to October 27, 2023. The Authors, by virtue of education, experience and professional associations, are considered a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101, and are Professional Geologists in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Licences #2105 and #1052 respectively).

Ryder & Associates is not an insider, associate or an affiliate of Golden Rapture Mining Corporation and has not acted as an advisor to them, its subsidiaries or its affiliates, in connection with the Property. The results of the technical review by Ryder & Associates are not dependent on any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings. The Authors are being paid fees for this work in accordance with the normal professional consulting practice.

2.3 List of Abbreviations (Units and Currency)

Metric units of measure have been used throughout this Report, unless noted otherwise. Costs are reported in Canadian dollars ("CDN\$") unless otherwise stated.

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The coordinate system used by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation is UTM / WGS 84, zone 15 U, NAD 83. Maps in this Report use either this coordinate datum system or latitude and longitude equivalent.

ASL	Above Sea Level	lb	Pound
°C	Degree Celsius	m	Metre
C\$	Canadian dollars	m ²	Square metre
cfm	Cubic feet per minute	m ³	Cubic metre
cm	Centimetre	MASL	Metres above sea level
cm ²	Square centimetre	mi	Mile
dia	Diameter	Mm	Millimetre
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	MMI	Mobile Metal Ion
ft	Foot	MVA	Megavolt-amperes
ft ²	Square foot	MW	Megawatt
ft ³	Cubic foot	MWh	Megawatt-hour
g	Gram	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
g/L	Gram per litre	oz/st, opt	Ounce per short ton
g/t	Gram per tonne	ppb	Part per billion
gr/ft ³	Grain per cubic foot	ppm	Part per million
gr/m ³	Grain per cubic metre	psia	Pound per square inch absolute
ha	Hectare	psig	Pound per square inch gauge
Hz	Hertz	RL	Relative elevation
in.	Inch	st	Short ton
in ²	Square inch	stpa	Short ton per year
J	Joule	stpd	Short ton per day
k	Kilo (thousand)	t	Metric tonne
kcal	Kilocalorie	tpa	Metric tonne per year
kg	Kilogram	tpd	Metric tonne per day
km	Kilometre	US\$	United States dollar
km ²	Square kilometre	V	Volt
km/h	Kilometre per hour	W	Watt
kPa	Kilopascal	wt%	Weight percent
kVA	Kilovolt-amperes	yd ³	Cubic yard
kW	Kilowatt		
kWh	Kilowatt-hour		
L	Litre		

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

Information on tenure and permits was obtained from the MLAS website and the OGS Earth Mining Claims management system at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/mining-lands-administration-system#section-1> and (<https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ogsearth.html>). Claim management for Golden Rapture Mining Corporation is provided by a bonded entity, the In Good Standing Corporation of 874581 5th Line Ehs Mono Ontario who supplied unpatented and patented claim data and maps.

This Report was prepared in full accordance with disclosure and reporting requirements for mineral projects set forth in National Instrument 43-101, and NI 43-101 F-1.

The Authors believe that the information used to prepare this Report, and to formulate its conclusions and recommendations, is valid.

Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading as of the date of this Report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Project Location

The Nestor Falls Project Property is located in the Lake of the Woods area of northwestern Ontario some 50 kilometres south east of the Manitoba border and 85 kilometres directly east of the Minnesota USA international boundary (Figure 4.1). It lies approximately half way between Kenora and the town of Emo along the Trans Canada Highway.



Figure 4.1: Regional Location Map of the Property

The claim block of two hundred and twenty-five (225) single cell mining claims is located some 80 kilometres south east from the town of Kenora, Ontario, and some 70 kilometres north of the town of Emo, Ontario on the Western side of Kakagi Lake. Access is along Highway #71 (Trans Canada Highway) which cuts through the central portions of the property (Figure 4.2). The southern boundary of the claim block on the TransCanada Highway is some 14 kilometres north of Nestor Falls (Figures 4.2 & 4.3 overleaf).

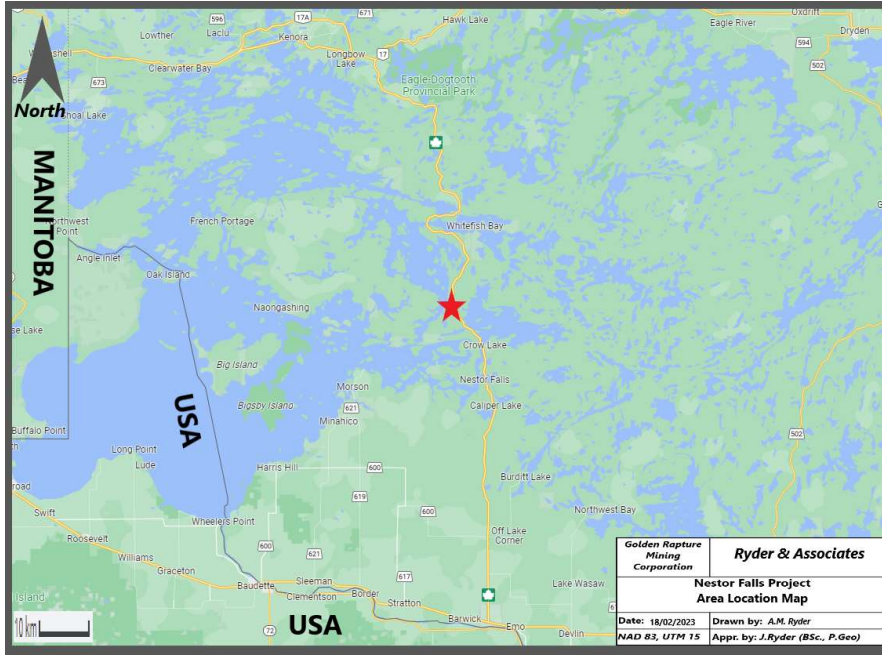


Figure 4.2: Area Location Map of the Nestor Falls Project Property

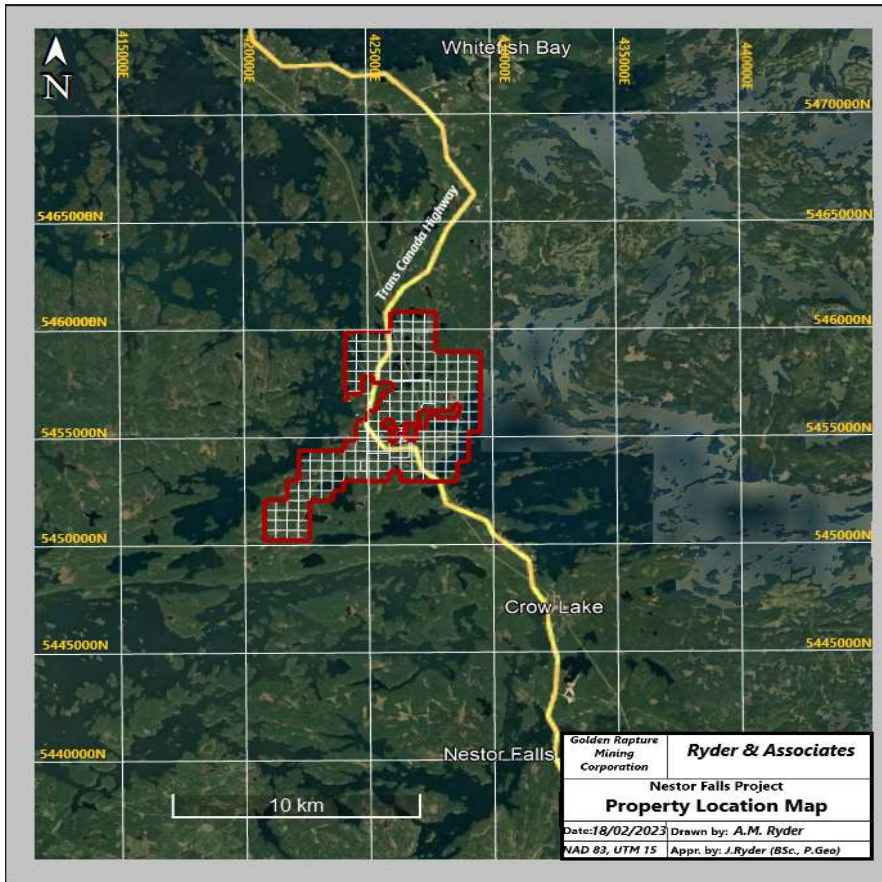


Figure 4.3: Nestor Falls Project Property Location Map

4.2 Project Access

The principal access route is north on Highway #71 north west of Emo, Ontario, which can be accessed west from Fort Frances, Ontario (via Trans-Canada Highway #11 west from Thunder Bay, Ontario to Highway #71); or by Highway #71 south east from Kenora, Ontario (west along Trans-Canada Highway # 17 to Highway #71). The Property can also be accessed by float plane to Kakagi Lake; the nearest float plane service is in Nestor Falls. Access by boat is also available from several lodges on Kakagi Lake.

On the Property, access is from Highway #71 (Trans Canada Highway) or by several gravel (dirt) roads which transect Highway #71 including a number of ATV trails some of which are partially overgrown. The road/trail network on the Property including the old Highway #71, gravel roads and ATV trails, a number of which were determined from satellite images and confirmed on the site visit and are shown in Figure 4.4 below.

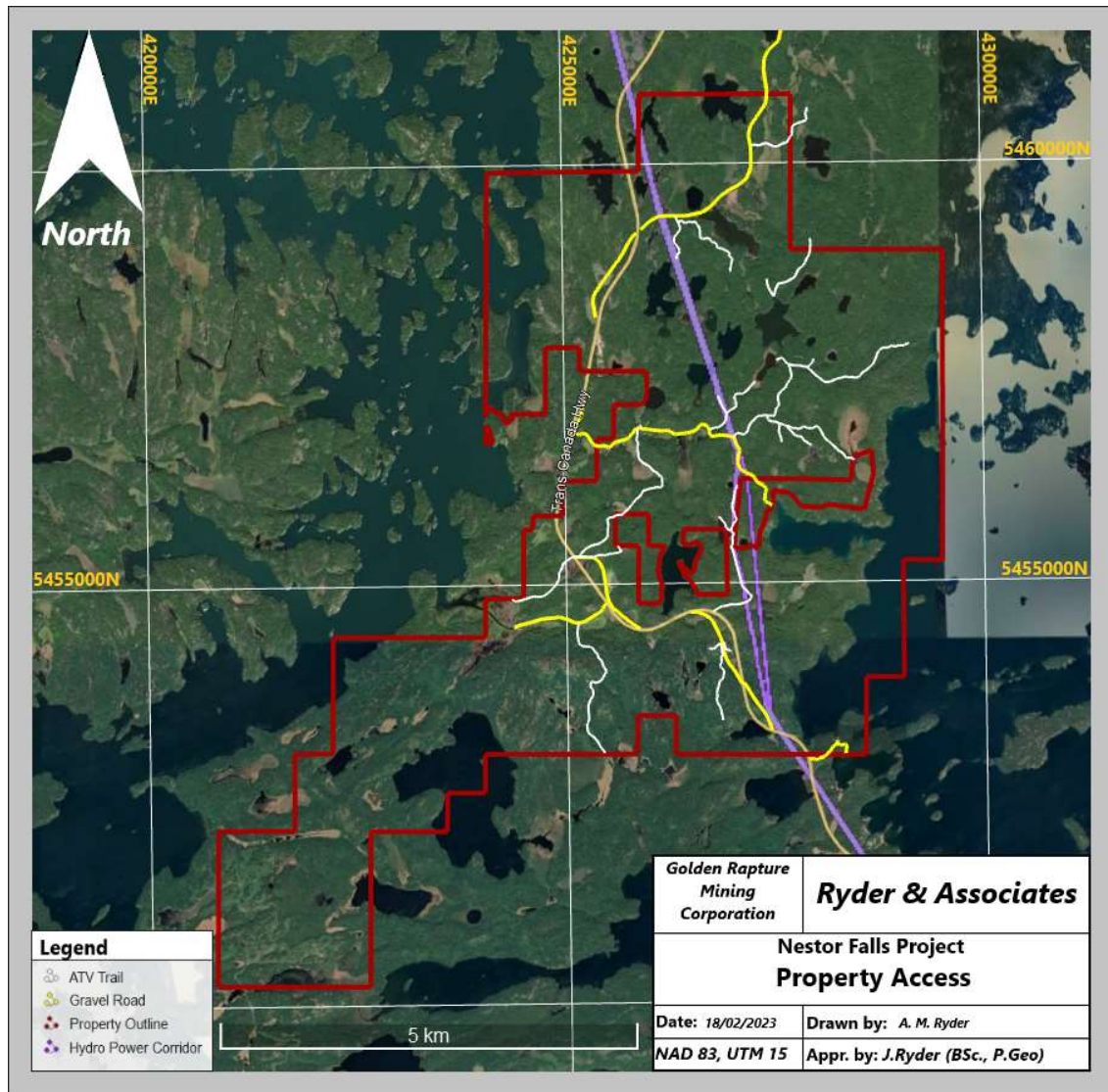


Figure 4.4: Property Access

4.3 Tenure

4.3.1 Mining Claims

The Nestor Falls Project Phillips Property consists of crown-mining exploration rights through ownership of two hundred and twenty-five (225) contiguous unpatented single cell mining claims totalling four thousand two hundred and nine (4,209) hectares (ha) centered at 49°15'8.46" N latitude and 94°0'32.71" W longitude, equivalent to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates 426568 E, 5456000 N in Zone 15 of the 1983 North American Datum geoid (NAD83, Zone 18N) (Figure 4.5).

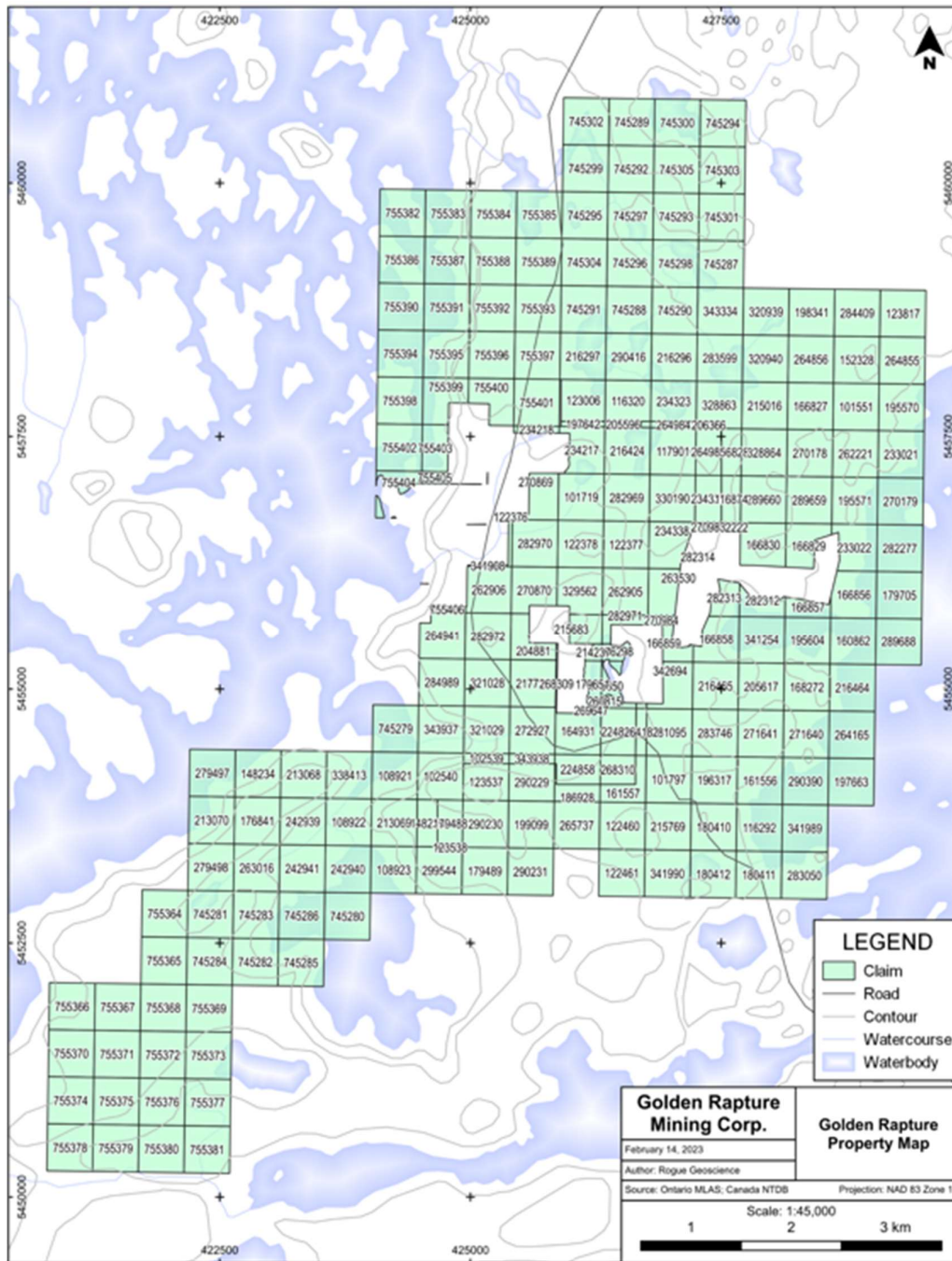


Figure 4.5: Property Single Cell-Claim Map

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The two hundred and twenty-five (225) claims are in good standing until September 9th 2024. Table 4.1 below is a summary table showing the renewal dates and work expenditures required to keep the single cell mining claims in good standing after September 9th 2024.

Table 4.1: Single Cell Mining Claims Renewal Dates

Number of Claims	Renewal Date	Township and/or Area	Work Required
27	September 9th 2024	Phillips/Tweedsmuir	\$10,800.00
3	September 29th 2024	Phillips	\$600.00
16	October 31st 2024	Phillips	\$5,000.00
43	November 9th 2024	Phillips/Tweedsmuir	\$17,200.00
		& Turtle Lake Area	
1	November 27th 2024	Phillips	\$200.00
43	January 24th 2025	Phillips	\$15,200.00
60	January 25th 2025	Phillips	\$20,200.00
11	March 15th 2025	Phillips	\$3,000.00
21	June 17th 2025	Phillips	\$4,400.00
5	July 17th 2025	Phillips	\$1,000.00
225			\$77,600.00

Each full single cell mining claim is approximately 21ha in size though single cell mining claim size will vary in the vicinity of patented land.

The registered owners of the single cell mining claims are Mr. Luc Pierre Gagnon of Nestor Falls and Mr. Daniel Jonathon Darrah of Fort Frances, each with 50% ownership.

The two hundred and twenty-five (225) crown-single cell mining claims totalling some four thousand two hundred and nine (4,209) hectares (ha) are owned jointly 50%/50% by prospectors Luc Pierre Gagnon of Nestor Falls, Ontario, and Daniel Jonathan Darrah of Fort Frances, Ontario. The Property was optioned by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation on August 25th 2022 and amended on March 25th 2023.

The terms of the option agreement to obtain a 100% interest in the Property subject to a 2.5% NSR Royalty is for the payment of CDN\$190,000.00 and the issuance of 900,000 shares of Golden Rapture Corporation in five installments over four years in addition to keeping the claims in good standing.

The original option agreement was signed on August 25th 2022 between the Optionors (Mr. Luc Pierre Gagnon of Nestor Falls and Mr. Daniel Jonathon Darrah of Fort Frances) and Optionee (Golden Rapture Mining Corporation). The option agreement was for sixteen (16) claims totalling one hundred and thirty-five (135) cell claim units for approximately one thousand nine hundred and fourteen (1,914) hectares or four thousand seven hundred and twenty (4,720) acres located in the Phillips Township, Kenora Mining Division, Rainy River Area, N.W. Ontario.

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The terms of the Option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the property subject to a NSR Royalty by making cash payments and issuing shares in Golden Rapture Corporation is as follows:

- \$20,000 and 125,000 shares on signing,
- \$35,000 and 150,000 shares on 1st anniversary on or before September 25th 2023
- \$40,000 and 175,000 shares on 2nd anniversary on or before September 25th 2024
- \$45,000 and 200,000 shares on 3rd anniversary on or before September 25th 2025
- \$50,000 and 250,000 shares on 4th anniversary on or before September 25th 2026

The Optionors will retain a 2.5% NSR on all gold or mineable products from the Property and the Optionee can purchase 1.5% from the Optionors at a rate of \$500,000.00 per 0.5% NSR. The Optionee will keep the single cell mining claims in good standing at all times and for at least six months beyond the expiration of the Option agreement.

Post signing the Option Agreement on August 25th 2022 the Optionors staked additional single cell mining claims which became part of the original Option Agreement. The Amended Option Agreement was signed on March 15th 2023 by the parties and covers the additional single cell mining claims which brought the total single cell mining claims under option to two hundred and twenty-five (225) for a combined size of four thousand two hundred and nine (4,209) hectares or ten thousand four hundred and one (10,401) acres.

4.3.2 Patents (Mining and Surface Rights)

As per the Disposition Information, the Nestor Falls Project consists of unpatented mining single cell mining claims with crown-mining exploration rights only which surround or are adjacent to Patented lands (Figure 4.6). Patented lands are private property in which the surface and mining rights are not held by the Crown. No assessment work is required on these claims, although land taxes are levied against the claim holder if the patented claim includes the surface rights associated with the claim.

A Crown Patent is a legal document that is used to transfer Crown land (land held by the federal or provincial government in the name of the monarch) to a private owner. Most Crown Patents contain reservations and conditions and some of these no longer apply, but many still do. Those that do can sometimes be released. A Crown Patent shows what rights were given to the buyer and/or reserved for the Crown at the time it was issued. A mining patent vests in the patentee all of the provincial Crown's title to the subject lands and to all mines and minerals relating to such lands, unless something to the contrary is stated in the patent.

The patents surrounded by the Property and adjacent to the Property are generally mineral patents for both mineral and surface rights. A number of areas with surface rights only are also present namely in the area of the Young's Bay and the Mascotte-Trojan mineral occurrences (Figure 4.6). No final agreements have been made with surface rights and/or surface and mineral rights owners of the aforesaid patented land though letters requesting access have been sent to the various owners.

As of the date of this report access to patents numbered 6480, 6481, 6482 and 6483 has been granted by the owners subject to an indemnity clause that would make Golden Rapture Mining Corporation liable for any issues that occur to their crews while on the property. The Mascotte gold occurrence and adit is located on patent 6482.

Responses from the other mineral and/or surface patent holders have not been received as of the date of this report.

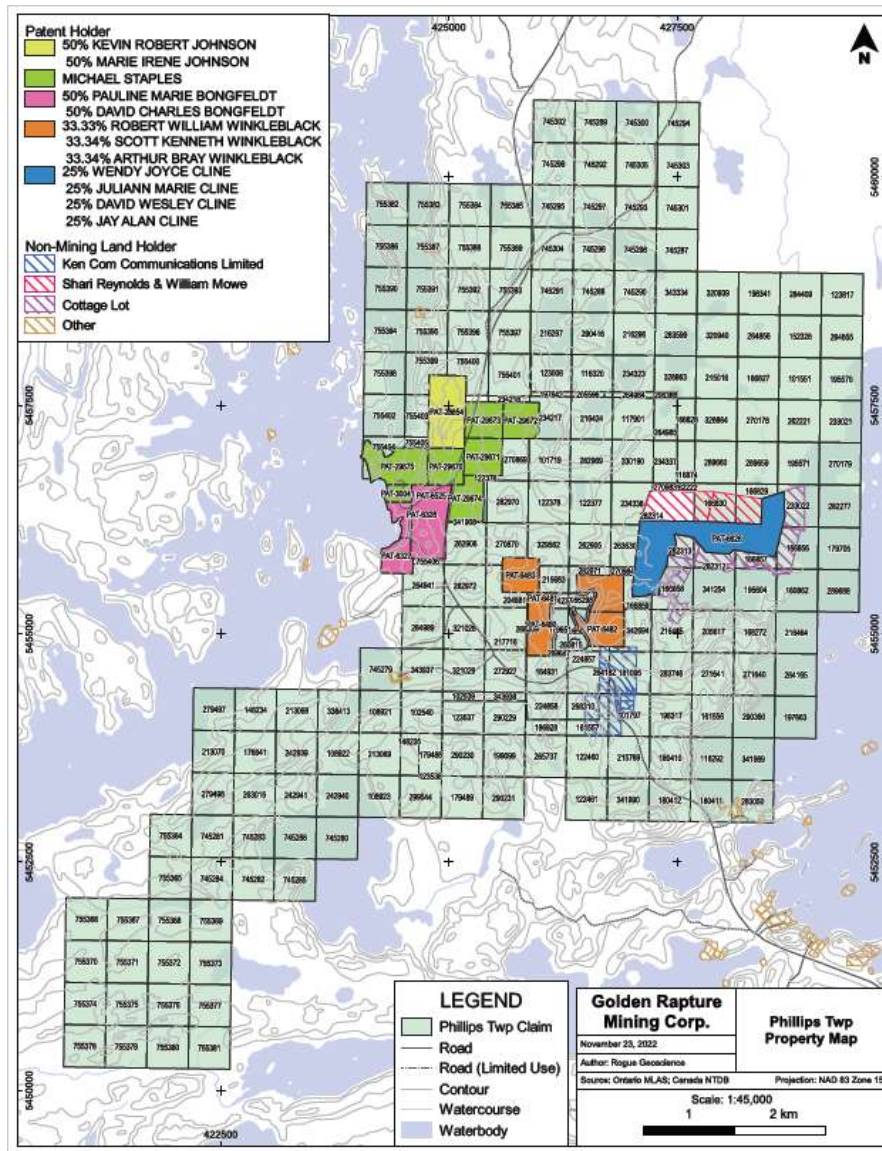


Figure 4.6: Patent and Surface Rights Locations

4.3.3 Alienations

An alienation is an area of Crown land that has been withdrawn from claim registration or other use for surface rights, mining rights or both surface and mining rights. Three areas of alienation occur on the Property totalling approximately 79 hectares and are shown on Figure 4.7:

Area #1: Alienation ID: 2175 - L&F RESERVE FILE 108165, 61.21 ha

Area #2: Alienation ID: 2197 - Aggregate Permit No. AP500014, 9.45 ha

Area #3: Alienation ID: 224 - S.R.O. withdrawn from staking under Sec. 42a Mining Act Aug. 18, 1970 File- 163474, 178126, 8.42 ha

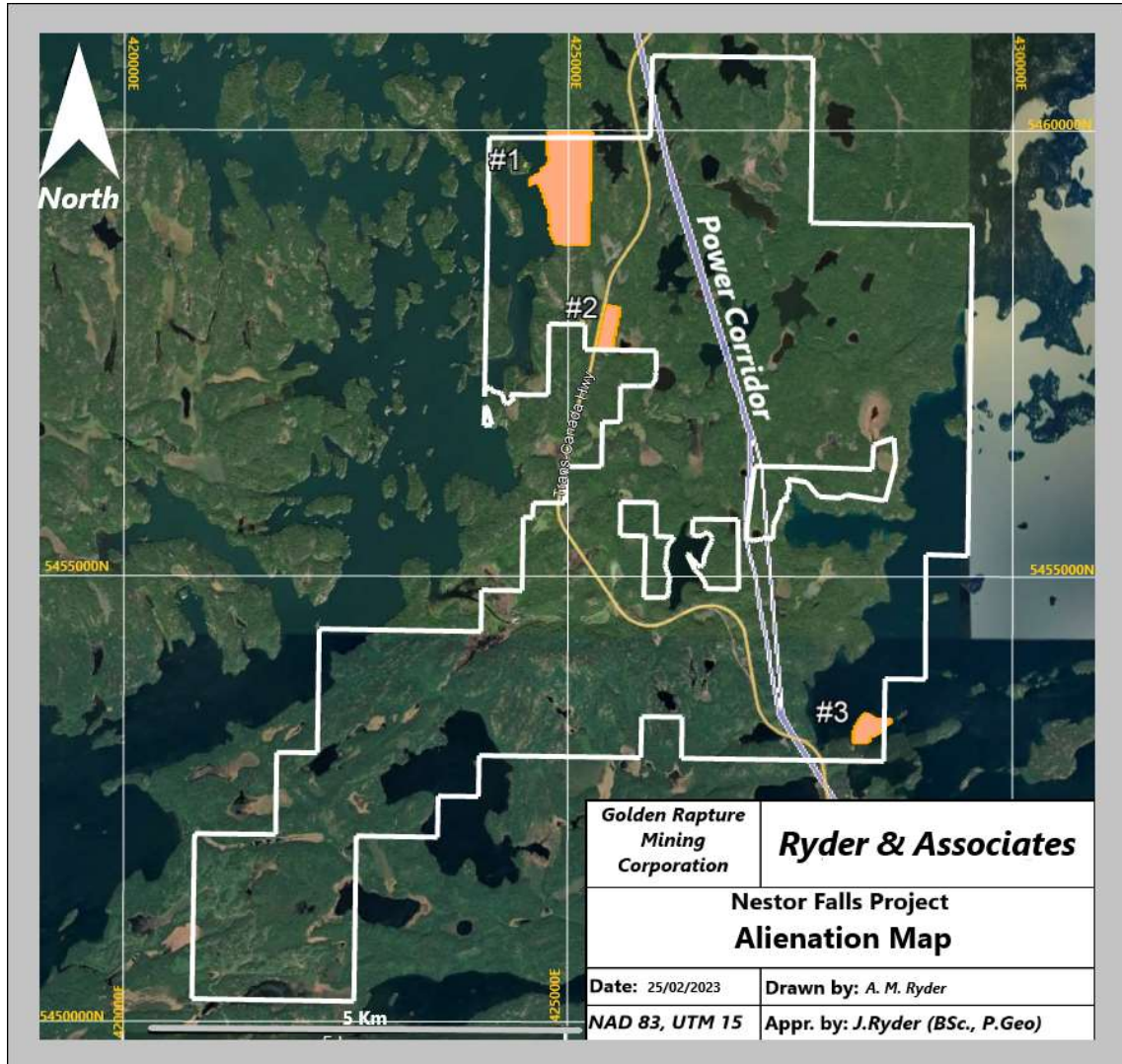


Figure 4.7 Land Alienation on The Property

4.4 Permits and Consultation

On April 1st 2013 new regulations under Ontario’s Mining Act came into force to better recognize Indigenous and treaty rights, private landowners’ claims, and environmental impacts in all stages of mineral extraction from early exploration to mining and mine closures. The primary change to the act is that government now requires industry to have greater consultation with both Indigenous communities and private landowners earlier in the exploration process.

The Project is situated within the ancestral lands of the Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation of Nestor Falls, and the Naotkamegwaning First Nation of Sioux Narrows. This property is in the territorial lands of Anishinaabe Cree.

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Claimants are required to notify both surface rights owners and Indigenous communities potentially affected by the cell claim at the exploration plan and permit stage. Consultation is required with a number of parties and the consultation phase is divided into three areas:

1. **Aboriginal Communities** - contact with Aboriginal (First Nation and Métis) communities should be made and maintained throughout the mining sequence, in order to ensure that Aboriginal rights and/or treaty rights are not adversely affected
2. **Public** - contact with the public should be made and maintained throughout the mining sequence, as changes to the land may influence recreational activities, raise environmental concerns or cause health or safety issues
3. **Surface rights holder** - contact with surface rights holders should be made and maintained throughout the mining sequence, as they have a legal right to the land

Exploration permits are required for certain early work/exploration activities undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licenses of occupation as described by Ontario Regulation 308/12 Schedule 3, Section 78.3. These activities include:

- Line cutting where the line width exceeds 1.5 m,
- Drilling where the weight of the drill exceeds 150 kg,
- Mechanized stripping of an area greater than 100 m²
- Pitting and trenching where the total volume of rock is more than 3 m³.

The current grassroots exploration work does not require permits as the current and recommended work in phase I adheres to Ontario Regulation 308/12 Schedule 2, Section 78.2 though the following exploration activities require an exploration plan:

- Geophysical surveys requiring a power generator,
- Line cutting where the line width is less than 1.5 m,
- Mechanized drilling where the total weight of the rig is less than 150kg,
- Mechanized surface stripping where the total stripped area is less than 100 m²,
- Or pitting and trenching of a volume of 1 to 3 m³.

Current procedures for plan and permit applications submitted to the MNDMNR for review includes posting these on the Environmental Registry for 30 days and circulate them to First Nations communities who have areas of cultural significance. Plans are typically approved within 30 days and permits within 60 days.

Plans are valid for two years and permits are valid for three years

No exploration plans or permits are generally required for fee simple absolute patents and for areas that are part of a closure plan. All surface rights holders must be notified of the application in advance of the submission

4.5 Royalties and Taxes

A 2.5% NSR on all gold or mineable products from the Property is owed to the two prospectors, of which 1.5% can be bought out for \$500,000 per 0.5% percent by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation.

There are no taxes to be paid as at the date of this Technical Report though a total of \$25,092.00 is required to keep seventy-four (74) single cell mining claims coming open on May 25th 2023 in good standing (Appendix I)

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities on the Project as far as the Authors are aware.

There are several cell towers on the property, and two 115kV power line crossing the central part of the property.

The Authors are not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect the access, title, right or ability for Golden Rapture Mining Corporation to perform work on the property.

4.7 Ontario Mineral Tenure

The claims information presented in this section is valid as of May 8th, 2023, which is the effective date of this Technical Report. The Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (“MENDM”), converted from a system of ground staking of claims to online registration of single cell mining claims, effective April 10th, 2018.

In Ontario, permits are generally required for exploration on unpatented mineral claims or leases

Ontario Crown lands are available to licensed prospectors for the purposes of mineral exploration and in 2021 the MENDM was reorganized and is now the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry, (“MNDMNR”). A licensed prospector must first stake a single cell mining claim to gain the exclusive right to explore on Crown land. Claim staking is governed by the Ontario Mining Act and is administered by the Provincial Mining Recorder and Mining Lands offices of the MNDMNR through the MINING LANDS ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (MLAS) which is the electronic system for administering Crown lands for mining purposes and for the online registration of mining claims.

The following rules apply to the registration of a mining claim by a licensee under section 38 of the Act:

1. A mining claim shall not be registered for a cell on the provincial grid unless the mining lands administration system indicates that the cell is open for mining claim registration.
2. Up to 50 single cell mining claims may be registered at one time, so long as the cell of each cell claim being registered shares at least one boundary with the cell of another cell claim being registered.
3. Each multi-cell claim shall be registered separately. A multi-cell claim shall consist of a maximum of 25 cells, each of which shares at least one cell boundary with another cell in the claim.
4. If a single cell mining claim covers the claim boundary of two adjacent owners of legacy mining claims, it is called a ‘boundary cell mining claim’ and has two claim numbers.

All single cell mining claims are liable for inspection at any time by the Ministry and all single cell mining claims remain valid as long as the claim holder properly completes and files the assessment work as required by the Mining Act and the Minister approves the assessment work.

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A claim holder is not required to complete any assessment work within the first year of recording a single cell mining claim. In order to keep an unpatented single cell mining claim current, the mining claim holder must perform \$400 worth of approved assessment work per single cell mining claim unit, per year; immediately following the initial staking date, the claim holder has two years to file one year's worth of assessment work. Single cell mining claims are forfeited if the assessment work is not done.

In Ontario, permits are generally required for exploration on unpatented single cell mining claims or leases as per Ontario Regulation 308/12 Schedule 3, Section 78.3.

A claimholder may prospect or carry out mineral exploration on the land under the claim. However, the land covered by these claims must be converted from Mining Claims to Mining Leases prior to any development work or mining. Mining leases are issued for twenty-one-year terms and may be renewed for additional twenty-one-year terms. Leases can be issued for surface and mining rights, mining rights only or surface rights only. When issued, the lessee pays an annual rent to the Province of Ontario. Furthermore, prior to bringing a mine into production, the lessee must comply with all applicable federal and provincial legislation.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Project is located some 13.0 to 20.0 kilometres north of Nestor Falls, Ontario and access is by the all-weather paved Trans Canada Highway (Hwy #71) which runs through the centre of Property in a north-south direction. Highway #71 is accessed by the Trans Canada Highway #17 in the north from Winnipeg-Kenora-Sioux Narrows route east and south which is 324 km or by Trans-Canada Highway #1 in the south from Thunder Bay-Fort Frances-Emo-Rainy River route which is 460 km.

Regional air access is by regular scheduled flights either through Thunder Bay if coming from the east or through Winnipeg if coming from the west while local air access is by float plane from local resorts.

Access is by boat is also available from local docks. Detailed property access is described in Section 4.2 of this report.

A number of patents and areas of surface rights not owned by the Golden Rapture Mining Corporation are described in Section 4 and shown in Figure 4.6 of this report. Surface access is required to conduct exploration and mining on the property and lack of access could disrupt exploration and future development of any mineral deposits discovered. Currently, access is available to the greater part of the property that's on Crown Land to conduct exploration and mining and surface access to patents numbered 6480, 6481, 6482 and 6483 has been granted by the owners. Permission to access the remaining mineral and/or surface patents has been requested. At present, surface access is sufficient to conduct the recommended Phase I and Phase II exploration.

5.2 Climate

Overall, the climate in the Kenora region is typically continental, cold winters and warm summers with detailed weather data available from www.weatherspark.com for Kenora airport, Ontario and Flag Island, Minnesota, USA, both around 62 km NNW and 64 km W of the Property respectively. Climactic conditions are summarized in Figure 5. 1 below

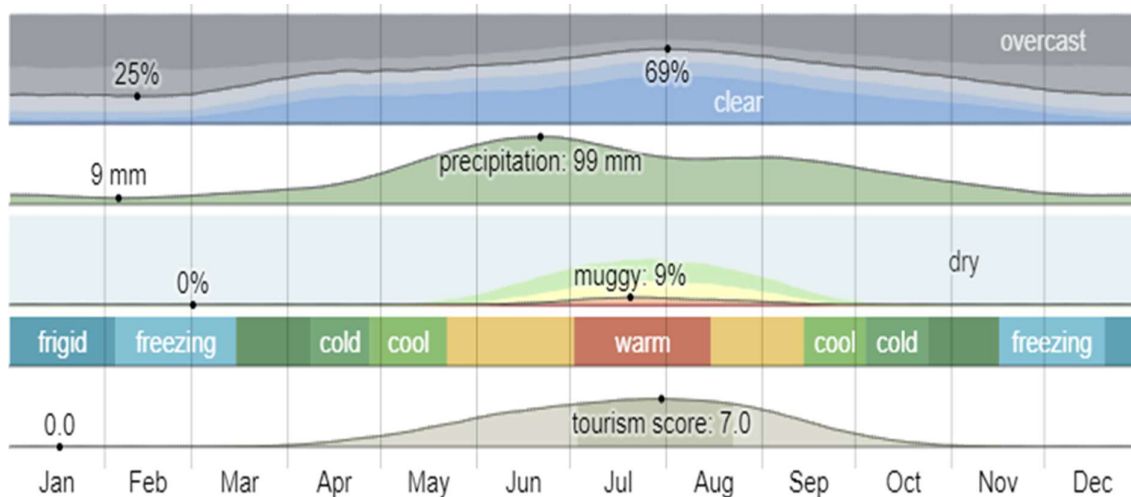


Figure 5.1: Weather Conditions at Kenora Airport

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The cold season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 28 to February 28, with an average daily high temperature below -4 °C. The coldest month of the year at Kenora Airport is January, with an average low of -19 °C and high of -11 °C while the warm season lasts for 3.9 months, from May 18 to September 16, with an average daily high temperature above 18 °C.

The hottest month of the year at Kenora Airport is July, with an average high of 25 °C and low of 15 °C. The cloudier part of the year begins around October 19 and lasts for 5.9 months, ending around April 14 with February being the cloudiest month.

Precipitation is moderate with the rainy period of the year lasting for 7.6 months, from March 27 to November 16, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13 millimetres. The month with the most rain at Kenora Airport is June, with an average rainfall of 98 millimetres while the snowy period of the year lasts for 7.0 months, from October 10 to May 10, with a sliding 31-day snowfall of at least 25 millimetres. The month with the most snow at Kenora Airport is December, with an average snowfall of 123 millimetres.

Exploration and mining activities can be conducted on the property year-round. The statistical climate data for Kenora airport is shown in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Climate Statistics – Kenora Airport.

Average High and Low Temperature at Kenora Airport												
Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	-11 °C	-7 °C	1 °C	10 °C	17 °C	22 °C	25 °C	23 °C	17 °C	9 °C	-0 °C	-9 °C
Temp.	-16 °C	-12 °C	-5 °C	4 °C	12 °C	17 °C	20 °C	19 °C	13 °C	5 °C	-3 °C	-13 °C
Low	-19 °C	-16 °C	-9 °C	-0 °C	7 °C	13 °C	15 °C	14 °C	9 °C	2 °C	-7 °C	-16 °C

Cloud Cover Categories at Kenora Airport												
Fraction	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cloudier	73%	74%	65%	53%	49%	43%	34%	34%	43%	52%	63%	72%
Clearer	27%	26%	35%	47%	51%	57%	66%	66%	57%	48%	37%	28%

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	0.4mm	2.2mm	8.9mm	23.0mm	66.7mm	98.4mm	81.9mm	67.4mm	64.6mm	39.5mm	13.2mm	1.1mm

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Snowfall	118.4mm	77.5mm	85.2mm	56.8mm	19.4mm	0.3mm	0.0mm	0.0mm	2.5mm	37.0mm	116.0mm	123.4mm

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Nestor Falls-Nestor Falls Project is ideally situated for commercial development. Kenora, Thunder Bay, and Fort Frances are the regional hub with a diversified base of industry, agriculture, clean tech,

aerospace, and tourism and has the trained workforce and infrastructural fabrication capacity to aid in commercial development. Winnipeg, Manitoba (population: 833,000) is the nearest city about 4 to 4.5 hours drive to the west. Kenora, Emo and Fort Frances are the nearest towns and are the principal supply points for the mines of the Lake of the Woods area.

Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls are small resort communities that once supported mining and logging in the area but now primarily cater to the outdoor tourism industry with boating, fishing and hunting activities popular in the area and restaurants are available here. Equipment availability is in Thunder Bay, some 5 to 6 hours drive from the property. There is an experienced work force in the area which service several local mining operations in the area.

Two 115kV power line cuts across the mid portions of the property. Hydroelectricity is produced north of Kenora at various locations, as well as west and east of Thunder Bay.

The CNR (Canadian National Railway) cuts through Fort Frances, Emo, and Rainy River some 80 kilometers south of the property.

There is a ready supply of water in the area from lakes and rivers. Ground water is also likely to be in plenteous supply, given the abundance of standing water and rivers within the region.

5.4 Physiography

The property is located in the Boreal Shield physiographic region of Canada and typical of the Canadian Precambrian Shield upland of Ontario underlain by massive, crystalline, Archaean bedrock forming hummocky and broadly sloping upland plateau and lowlands of cedar swamp and bogs. The Property ranges over an elevation from 340 masl to 400 masl and relief is generally low (less than 50 m) and can be described as being fairly rugged with numerous rock exposures (15-20% of the property) standing up to 30 metres above the local terrain with steep drop offs on outcrops at the edge Kakagi Lake to the east.

Bedrock outcrop is common of *“Precambrian undifferentiated igneous and metamorphic rock, exposed at surface or covered by a discontinuous, thin layer of drift” (OGS)* with a 300-hectare area of glaciofluvial outwash deposits located in the central western boundary of the Property (Figure 5.2)

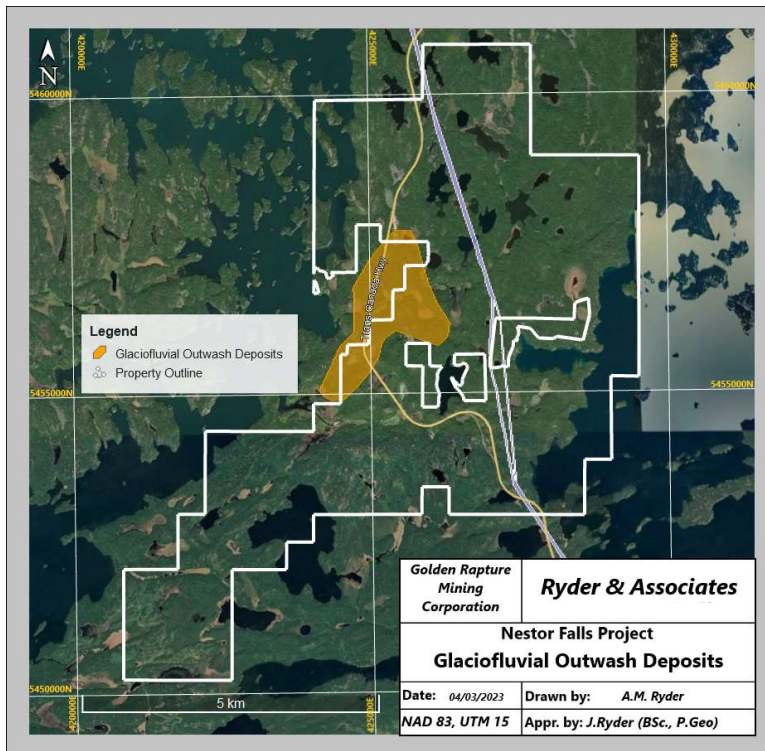


Figure 5.2: Glaciofluvial Outwash Deposits on the Property

The Property is covered by 30% lakes and swamps. The average lake depth is from 10 m to 30 m, with thick layers of organic mud overlaying glacial till sediments of up to 20 m in thickness as exemplified by sonic drilling in Young’s Bay (Archibald 1985). The rest of the Property is covered by shallow glacial overburden and rock. The 1986 and 2017 drilling data based on thirty-three (33) drill holes near the centre of the Property indicates that the average thickness of overburden is less than five (5) metres with two holes intersecting 15 and 18 metres of overburden.

In general, the vegetation comprises mixed arboreal forest with low lying areas of cedar swamp and bog. Logging of hardwood and large conifers was extensively carried out in the “1960’s” and “1970’s” and much of the forest is regrowth with smaller boreal pines and hardwoods such as maples cover much of higher ground today. Locally, areas of scrub bush with patches of mature spruce, balsam, and cedar occur in the low-lying swampy areas and as scattered clusters of mature jack, red and white pine on the gravelly hillside.

6.0 History

On the Property there are five (5) historic gold occurrences, namely the Combined, the Trojan, the Mascotte, the Boulder and Young's Bay. Which of the five (5) gold occurrences was first to be discovered is not certain but all seemed to be worked during the period dating from 1897 to 1905.

There are no historic mines with known production and no resources or reserves outlined on the Property; however, there are eight (8) gold occurrences documented on the Property and are aptly described in this Section and Section 9 of this report.

In the Kenora – Fort Francis region during the years 1885 to 1895, a large number of gold discoveries were made and many properties were brought into production during what became known as the 'Lake of the Woods Gold Rush'. In the Nestor Falls area initial exploration was believed to have started around 1894 and from 1897 to 1905 a number of shafts and adits were dug on four (4) of the five (5) gold occurrences on the Property (ODM, 1933, Vol. XLII, Part IV, p75-76)

The earliest discovery is believed to be in 1894-1895 based on the 1933, Forty Second Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines that states that the Mascotte and Trojan were discovered around the same time as the Horseshoe (Regina) Mine which was discovered in 1894 (ODM 1933, Vol. XLII, Part IV, p75). By 1898 exploration was conducted and shafts sunk on the Mascotte and Trojan followed by the Boulder gold occurrences in 1899. The Tenth Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1901, states that 'the Boulder mine has not been in operation since last fall and that the main shaft had been sunk to a total depth of 300 feet. Four levels have been established, with drifting or crosscutting in each.' The same 1901 report states that for the Mascotte mine 'by 1901 one shaft was sunk to 38 feet and at a depth of 30 feet there is a drift 17 feet north. The vein in this shaft is the most promising looking on the property; but like all the others, it is very irregular, consisting apparently of a shoot crossing the shaft with a pitch to the north, and ranging in width from a few inches to three feet. Some very high assays are said to be obtained from it, but these were very variable 'while in 1901 the Trojan mine was 'on July 12, and found it closed down and the machinery all removed to the steamboat landing awaiting transportation from the property. No. 3 shaft, on the hill top, was nearly full of water. I was informed that it was about 140 feet in depth' (ODM, 1901, Vol. X, Part I, p73)

On the Combined gold occurrence between 1897 and 1899 trenching and pitting; shallow shafts were sunk and a 10-stamp mill was also erected (Ferguson et al 1971 p 155). The Ontario Bureau of Mines (ODM), 1901 report states that 'by 1901 one shaft was sunk to 38 feet and at a depth of 30 feet there is a drift 17 feet north. The vein in this shaft is the most promising looking on the property; but like all the others, it is very irregular, consisting apparently of a shoot crossing the shaft with a pitch to the north, and ranging in width from a few inches to three feet. Some very high assays are said to be obtained from it, but these were very variable' (ODM, 1901, Vol. X, Part I, p73). One reference indicated that the Combined was exploited from 1903-05 via several shafts and lateral workings and that 'ore' was shipped via overhead tramway over to Lake of the Woods and shipped by barge up to Kenora for smelting (Archibald 2017, p7). In 1904 a 37-ton bulk sample was milled and returned a gold grade of 0.33 oz/ton (Beard et al 1984, P12)

In 1932 a prospector located four quartz veins with visible gold at Young's Bay also known as the Wright occurrence and further work in the 1980's delineated six (6) quartz veins (Archibald 1984, p3 and Ferguson et al 1971, p239).

The first mention of the Terrell occurrence is in 1980 when the property was optioned to Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. Morse in his 1980 report states that one quartz vein averaged gold values of 1.24 g/t over 8 metres (Morse, 1980, p6).

Indications that gold was mined from the Trojan, Boulder and Mascotte showings was derived from various Annual Reports from the ODM referenced throughout this report but the only two occurrences that received extensive work was the Combined and the Bully-Boy Mines, the latter located just 300 metres west of the Property boundary by Highway 71. No production was reported from the Bully Boy.

The five (5) gold occurrences on the Property and the Bully Boy gold occurrence adjacent to the property are shown below in Figure 3.1 in addition to three (3) new showings discovered: Sparse information is available on the first gold showing which does not appear on the OGS mineral inventory database though it appeared on the O.G.S. Preliminary Map P920 of 1973 and was described in a 1984 assessment report by Lukosius-Sanders as ‘sample site from which at least a trace gold value was found’ (Lukosius-Sanders, 1984 p4). The site is labelled OGS; the second in 1979/1980, the Terrel Gold Occurrence, 300m SW of the Combined occurrence where trenching uncovered three to five veins with trace gold to 1.88 g/t gold and the third in 1999 known as ‘The Kuluk Showing’ discovered by Craig Harvey on HWY 71 close to the Trojan and Mascotte occurrences Harvey 2000 p. The showing is of a narrow quartz vein (20cm) with significant pyrite (up to 30%) within a felsic porphyry that returned gold values of 2.63 g/t and 3.45 g/t (Harvey, 2000, p11 & p35).

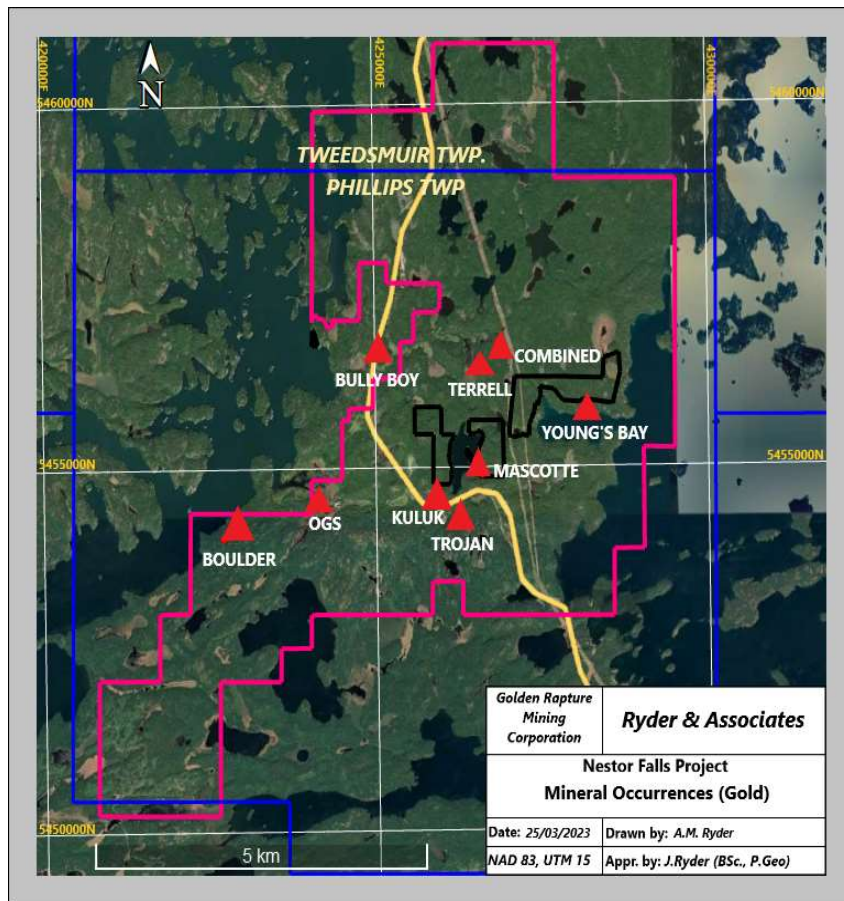


Figure 6.1: Mineral Occurrences (Gold) Phillips and Tweedsmuir Townships

The historical data that follows is largely paraphrased or directly quoted from various ODM reports (1899, 1901, 1933 and 1943); Ferguson et al, 1971 plus assessment reports by Archibald, 2017; Archibald, 1983 & 1984; Beard et al, 1984; Harvey, 2000; Lukosius-Sanders, 1984 and Morse 1980. The list of applicable assessment reports is recorded in Table 6.8 for each of the five (5) historic gold showings.

The **Combined Mine Occurrence**: (All imperial data converted to metric)

- (1) From 1897 to 1906, four gold-bearing veins, three (3) steeply dipping and one (1) flat-lying were discovered at the Combined Mine and traced for some 762 metres in strike length. The steeply dipping veins average between 0.6 metres to 2.1 metres in width, and the flat lying vein averages 1.2 metres to 1.5 metres in width. Shaft #1 was sunk to 30.8 metres with 50.6 metres of drifting. Shaft #7 was sunk to 13.7 metres with 48.5 metres of drifting. A stamp mill processed a 33.57 tonne sample from Shaft#1 which averaged a head grade of 10.31 g/t Au (ODM, 1905, Vol. XIV, Part I, page 48). The abandoned Mine Inventory System (AMIS) reports that the mine operated twice, 1898-1901 and 1903-1905; 3 Shafts Sunk; No records of production and a 1993 AMIS Survey Reports '4 Shafts, 4 Pits, 2 Trenches, 1 Open Cut, and 2 Piles of drill cores'
- (2) From 1984 to 1986, some 23 vertical drill holes totalling 974.11 metres were drilled for Wasabi Resources Ltd. Several holes intersected visible gold associated with a flat-lying quartz vein. The flat-lying quartz vein was intersected by drilling over 0.6 metres to 10.9 metres width.
- (3) In 2017, Vanity Capital Inc. drilled ten vertical holes totalling 641.75 metres along the Combined Mine gold-bearing trend. Visible gold was observed by the Authors in two (2) drillholes Van 17-01 and Van 17-09. In Van 17-01, the gold is associated with a steeply dipping shear zone of silicified and marcasite rich mineralization while in Van 17-09 the visible gold lies along flat lying fuchsite-silica-sericite-tourmaline banding along the contact with a flat-lying feldspar porphyry unit.

The **Boulder Gold Occurrence**: (All imperial data converted to metric)

- (1) In 1899, two shafts 300 metres apart were sunk on the Boulder Gold Occurrence vein, shaft #1 was 91.4 metres deep with 4 levels of lateral workings while shaft #2 was sunk to only 21.3 metres depth. This NE-SW trending vein some 3.35m wide occurs in a shear zone near the mafic metavolcanics basalt contact with gabbro/granite intrusive(s) and was traced on surface for approximately an 800 metres strike length. Visible gold was noted in several samples. A second vein occurs 9 metres east of the main vein and in 1899 it was reported as 'with favourable assay values' (Harvey 2000, p7). AMIS reports that the #1 Shaft is reported to be 91m Deep; #2 Shaft 21m Deep and a Possible 3rd Shaft 9m Deep while their year 1993 Survey reports two Shafts with associated waste rock piles'.
- (2) In 1990, the two shafts were rediscovered by R. Tinkess, as for 90 years the shafts were incorrectly plotted on Government maps and in databases. Stripping, trenching, sampling and prospecting was conducted over the occurrence with the highest reported gold assay from a dump sample from Shaft #2 while poor results were returned from Shaft #1.

- (3) In 1999 detailed mapping and prospecting was conducted by Harvey as part of an OPAP grant

The **Trojan Gold Occurrence**: (All imperial converted to metric)

- (1) In 1897, test pits were blasted and shaft #3 was sunk to 55metres on the No.2 vein which was traced for 120metres. A total of seven (7) parallel quartz veins on the hilltops ranging from 0.5m wide up to 3.6 metres trending north-south with vein #3 between 230 metres and 275 metres in length were outlined. Vein #3, <2m wide is near a granite contact and occur in mafic metavolcanics basalts which are cut by a series of diorite-gabbro and feldspar porphyry sills and dykes. Two shafts, 180metres apart were sunk one of which is 34.7 metres deep. The AMIS system reports 'that 4 Shafts are possibly on the Property, 2 are confirmed but the literature search indicates there are 4'.
- (2) 1990 and 1991 stripping, trenching (7 pits) prospecting and sampling conducted with two (2) grab samples of quartz veins returning 3.4 g/t and 4.67 g/t gold

The **Mascotte Gold Occurrence**: (All imperial converted to metric)

- (1) In 1897, development at the Mascotte Gold Occurrence consisted of three shafts and one adit on four parallel quartz veins which average 0.9 to 1.5 metres in width. Visible gold was observed within these veins along the sheared contact of mafic metavolcanics basalts with quartz-diorite and feldspar porphyry intrusives dykes and sills. One shaft is 11.4 m deep with 5m north trending adit plunging 30°. AMIS reports 'at least 3 Shafts, one Adit and one test pit were sunk. The #3 vein Shaft was dewatered in 1901.; The Year 1993 AMIS Survey Reports one Shaft, two Trenches within 20m north and south of the Shaft Ranging in width from 2.5 to 4m and in length between 8 and 10m and are less than 2m Deep.', one Adit and associated waste rock dumps.
- (2) No exploration recorded for over 100 years.

The **Young's Bay Gold Occurrence**: (All imperial converted to metric)

- (1) From 1932 to 1938, four quartz veins, associated with the Young's Bay Occurrence from 0.76 to 1.2 metres in width were sampled by Ventures Ltd. and visible gold was reported in some of them. In 1938 Ventures Ltd. drilled some shallow holes under Vein #1 but results are unknown.
- (2) In 1949, approximately 192.0 ounces of gold were recovered from 7.3 tonnes of material from Vein #1 and taken from a depth up to 3.7 metres for a grade of 750 g/t (Archibald, 1984 p1). These vein systems have been traced on land in a north-north westerly direction for up to 262 metres in strike length.
- (3) In 1965, Candore Ltd. drilled two shallow holes under Vein #1 but results are unknown.
- (4) 1980 - 1984, one of the Authors (Archibald) sampled the Vein #1 with results up to 85 g/t (2.72 ounces gold per ton) and mapped the quartz veins which occur in mafic metavolcanics (basalts) with associated quartz porphyry, diabase, and

Ryder & Associates

ultramafics/gabbro. The gold-bearing veins are silicified-carbonate rich and have less than 1-2% disseminated sulphides of mainly pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. In May of 1984 Archibald sampled six parallel quartz veins, from 0.30 metres to 0.91 metres in width and visible gold was observed in four (4) of the veins.

- (5) In May of 1984, Cymal Explorations Inc. performed till sampling in Youngs Bay, 11 drill holes totalling 166 metres, and encountered anomalous gold values (up to 436 ppb Au) in 90% of the drill holes and located extensions of the Vein #1 system to the south. Mica rich-mafic metavolcanics (basalt) fragments were observed in a majority of the basal tills.
- (6) In October 2022 the Authors observed visible gold in Vein #1 in the area of the shaft cribbing along the shore of Young's Bay.

No systematic exploration work has been recorded on the Property between 1906 and 1980 and during this period no assessment reports are available on the digital OGS online-databases. Non digital data information gleaned from various assessment reports that are available indicate sparse exploration work and are quoted herein with the original paper references.

Since 1980 sporadic exploration work was carried out by prospectors and a number of exploration companies who investigated small areas of the current Property and performed limited exploration work, mainly consisting of ground geophysics, prospection, geological mapping, rock sampling, trenching, overburden and diamond-drilling. Work was concentrated on individual mineral occurrences with the main focus being on the Combined occurrence and its immediate vicinity. In 1984 a single airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was conducted over 50% of the current Property (Central part) while a further 20% of the Property (Eastern part), was covered by a 1997-1998 airborne GEOTEM transient domain electromagnetic-magnetic survey as part of a larger airborne geophysical survey (Kakagi Lake Project).

The primary focus of exploration since 1980 was the Combined occurrence where the only recorded diamond drilling was undertaken. Three (3) phases of diamond drilling of thirty-three (33) drill holes totalling one thousand six hundred and fifteen point eight six (1,615.86) metres of BQ and NQ core was undertaken as outlined in Table 6.1. The 1984 and 1986 drilling was BQ drilling while the 2017 drilling was NQ core.

Table 6.1: Diamond Drilling Summary – Property

ASSESSMENT REPORT #	COMPANY	DRILL HOLE NUMBER	MONTH DRILLED	YEAR	DIP	AZIMUTH	LENGTH FEET	LENGTH METRES
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	8 Holes	September	1984	90°	N/A	682.90	207.84
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	15 Holes	Oct/Nov	1986	90° & 45°	155°	2,514.00	766.27
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	10 Holes	July	2017	90°	N/A	2,105.49	641.75
TOTAL		33 Holes					5,302.39	1,615.86

Details of the various phases of historic diamond drilling over the Combined occurrence on the Property are shown in the following tables (Table 6.2, Table 6.3 and Table 6.4).

The Phase I, 1984 drilling confirmed that the flat lying quartz vein structure to be anomalous in gold and visible gold was noticed in three (3) places. The structure appears to be getting thicker and

carrying better gold values down dip and drilling was recommended in order to trace-out the lateral extent of the structure, particularly down dip of holes C-07 and C-08. The drilling showed the vein gently dipping to the north west at <math><10^\circ</math>.

Table 6.2: Phase 1 1984 Diamond Drilling Combined Mine Occurrence

ASSESSMENT REPORT #	COMPANY	DRILL HOLE NUMBER	MONTH DRILLED	YEAR	DIP	AZIMUTH	LENGTH FEET	LENGTH METRES
52E08SE9233	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-01	September	1984	90°	N/A	102.00	31.09
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-02	September	1984	90°	N/A	54.50	16.61
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-03	September	1984	90°	N/A	104.00	31.70
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-04	September	1984	90°	N/A	54.50	16.61
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-05	September	1984	90°	N/A	53.00	16.15
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-06	September	1984	90°	N/A	17.90	5.46
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-07	September	1984	90°	N/A	180.50	54.86
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-08	September	1984	90°	N/A	116.50	35.36
52E08SE9232	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	8 Holes	September	1984	90°	N/A	682.90	207.84

Two different locations for Phase 1 drilling holes are available on the online Ontario Drill Hole Database (ODH) and based on a number of assessments reports the eight (8) drill holes nearest the Combined occurrence are believed to be the correctly plotted ones. Figure 6.2 shows the two different Phase 1 drilling locations and the old workings of the Combined occurrence.

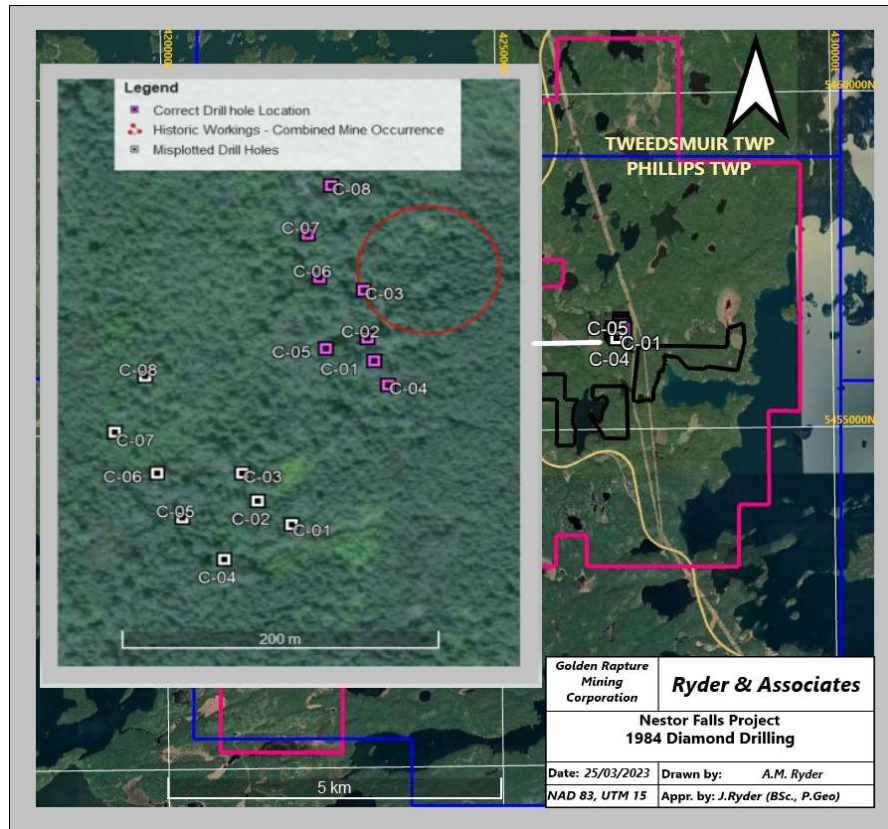


Figure 6.2: 1984 Diamond Drilling Map

Wasabi Resources Ltd. continued the drilling over the Combined occurrence in 1986 where fifteen (15) drill holes totaling over seven hundred (766.27m) metres were drilled to test the down dip extension of the flat lying quartz vein and the Terrell occurrence located south west of the Combined (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3).

Table 6.3: Phase II 1986 Diamond Drilling Combined Mine Occurrence

ASSESSMENT REPORT #	COMPANY	DRILL HOLE NUMBER	MONTH DRILLED	YEAR	DIP	AZIMUTH	LENGTH FEET	LENGTH METRES
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-09	October	1986	90°	N/A	110.00	33.53
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-10	October	1986	90°	N/A	100.00	30.48
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-11	October	1986	90°	N/A	176.00	53.64
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-12	October	1986	90°	N/A	200.00	60.96
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-13	October	1986	90°	N/A	140.00	42.67
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-14	October	1986	90°	N/A	100.00	30.48
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-15	October	1986	90°	N/A	115.00	35.05
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-16	October	1986	90°	N/A	120.00	36.58
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-17	October	1986	45°	155°	309.00	94.18
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-18	October	1986	90°	N/A	120.00	36.58
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-19	November	1986	90°	N/A	140.00	42.67
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-20	November	1986	90°	N/A	120.00	36.58
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-21	November	1986	90°	N/A	320.00	97.54
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-22	November	1986	90°	N/A	135.00	41.15
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Ltd.	C-23	November	1986	45°	155°	309.00	94.18
52E08SE0002	Wasabi Resources Inc	15 Holes	Oct/Nov	1986	90° & 45°		2,514.00	766.27

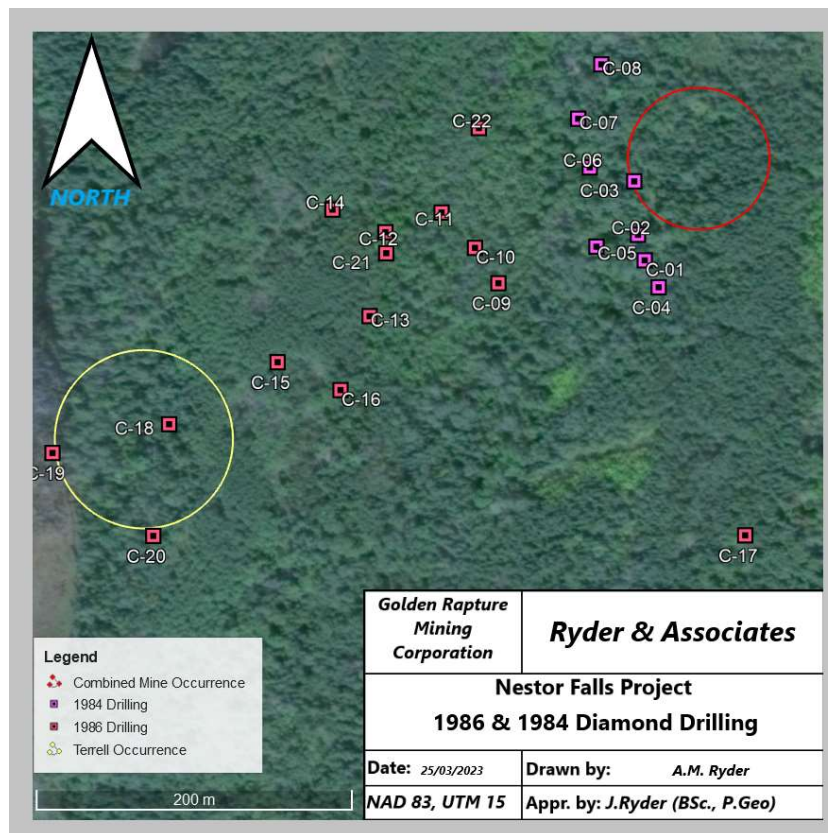


Figure 6.3: 1984 & 1986 Diamond Drilling Map

The 1984 and 1986 diamond drilling produced some very interesting gold values though inconsistent and discontinuous though numerous visible gold sightings were recorded in the core. The gold mineralization appeared to be associated with strongly altered rock and brecciated quartz veins often with fuchsite.

Vanity Capital Inc. carried out in 2017, a ten (10) NQ diamond drill hole programme of six hundred and forty-two (642) metre over the Combined Occurrence. The drill holes were placed at 25 metre spacings

in an area north of the main historical workings in order to verify and extend the previous gold intercepts drilled by Wasabi Resources Ltd. in 1984 (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: 2017 Diamond Drilling Combined Mine Occurrence

ASSESSMENT REPORT #	COMPANY	DRILL HOLE NUMBER	MONTH DRILLED	YEAR	DIP	AZIMUTH	LENGTH FEET	LENGTH METRES
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-01	June	2017	90°	N/A	213.26	65.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-02	June	2017	90°	N/A	180.28	54.95
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-03	July	2017	90°	N/A	203.41	62.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-04	July	2017	90°	N/A	193.57	59.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-05	July	2017	90°	N/A	200.13	61.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-06	July	2017	90°	N/A	213.26	65.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-07	July	2017	90°	N/A	202.76	61.80
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-08	July	2017	90°	N/A	203.41	62.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-09	July	2017	90°	N/A	252.63	77.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	VAN 17-10	July	2017	90°	N/A	242.78	74.00
20000015337	Vanity Capital Inc	10 Holes	July	2017	90°	N/A	2,105.49	641.75

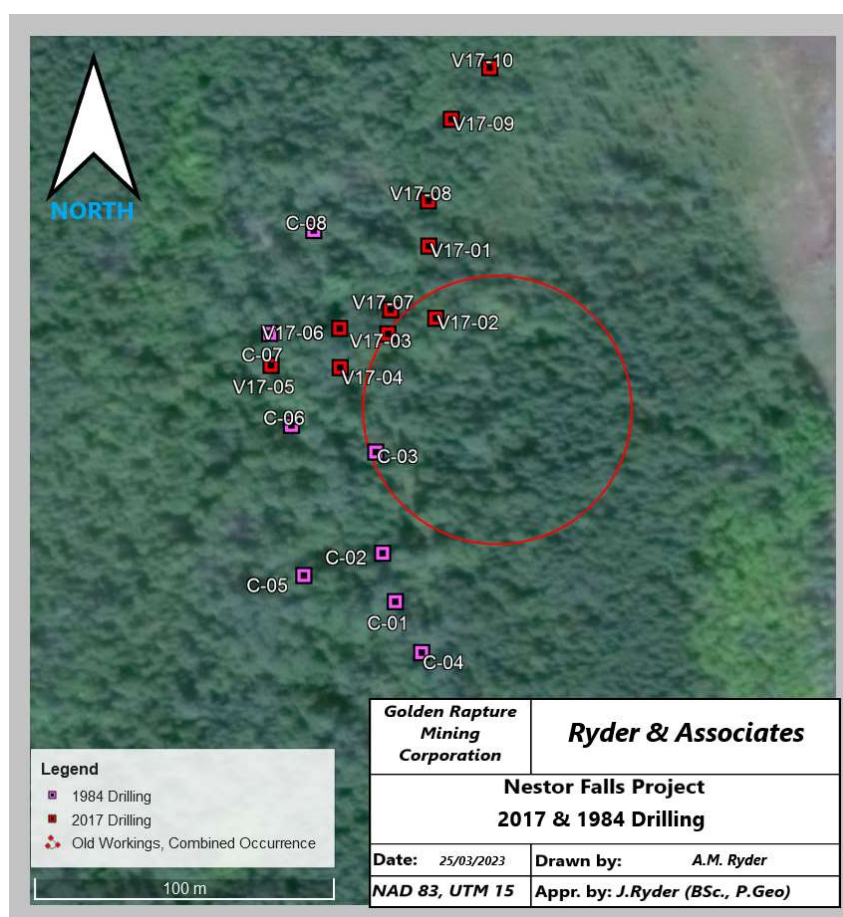


Figure 6.4: 1984 & 2017 Diamond Drilling Map

The drilling pattern was designed to systematically follow the alteration/silicified tuffaceous volcanic unit that appeared to carry gold values found in the previous 1984-1986 drilling. The holes were NQ in size, with casings left in all the ten holes. During the Authors site visit in October 2022, all the ten-drill hole with casing were located and georeferenced which was used to plot the holes in Figure 6.4 and photos of a few of the selected 2017 drill collars are shown overleaf in Figure 6.5.



Figure 6.5: Assorted Photos - 2017 Drill Hole Collars

The 2017 drilling did confirm the existence of gold in the altered silicified tuffaceous volcanics as well as gold values in the quartz-carbonate veining within the mafic volcanic units. Also present in the units were quartz-feldspar porphyries, quartz diorites, iron-rich gabbro's and fine-grained mafic dikes. Two of the holes did intersect a second, narrower silicified unit (Hole Van 17-01 and 17-08) below the first but more work will be required to determine if multiple vein sets are present at depth.

6.1 Historic Exploration: 1980 – 2017 (Assessment Reports & OPAP)

AR 52E08SE0009 Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited/Morse (1980), Terrell Option. Prospecting, trenching and sampling conducted in the area of the combined and Terrell occurrences in the centre of the Property. Five (5) trenches blasted and sampled with three (3) to five (5) quartz veins outlined. Results from two (2) muck samples returned gold values of 1.88 g/t and 0.63 g/t over four (4) metres each or 1.25 g/t over 8 metres.

AR 52F04NW0009 Cymbal Exploration/F.T. Archibald (1983), *V.L.F. Electromagnetic & Proton Magnetometer Surveys, Youngs Bay Gold Property, Kakagi Lake*. Stations were run at 30m intervals on four lines spaced at 61m apart over the vein #1 area, a single claim at Youngs Bay on the western shore of Kakagi Lake. Several magnetometer and V.L.F. electromagnetic anomalies were outlined by the surveys related to a diabase dyke and a pyrite mineralized gold-bearing quartz vein system traced over 61m.

AR 52F04NW0009 Cymbal Exploration Ltd./F.T. Archibald (1984), *V.L.F. Electromagnetic & Proton Magnetometer Surveys, Cymbal Exploration, Youngs Bay Gold Property, Kakagi Lake*. The surveys were carried out on a line spacing of 122m at stations every 30m apart. The grid was carried out over eleven (11) claims at Young's Bay. The VLF-EM survey outlined several south east and south west trending anomalies while the magnetic survey traced two paralleling south west trending zone of high magnetic signature traversing the central portions of the surveyed grid related to narrow ultramafic rocks and a diabase dyke.

AR 52E08SE0006 Wasabi Resources Ltd. /U. Abolins (1984), *Geophysical Surveys, December 1984, Combined Property, Phillips Township*. VLF EM-16 and proton magnetometer surveys carried out on part of the 40 claims located in the centre of the current Property. A total of 23km line kms were surveyed with line spacings of 91m. Nine (9) Em conductors up to 914m in length and two magnetic trends -one paralleling the known bedding, the other a cross-cutting basic intrusive (dyke) were identified.

AR 52E08SE0007 Kalrock Development/Lukosius-Sanders (1984), *Report on Geophysical Surveys, Atikaminkie Lake property, Phillips Township*. VLF and magnetometer surveys over nineteen (19) claims between Whitefish Bay and Robinson Lake in the western part of the Property. A total of 1,572 station pickets were erected and 26km of lines were cut. Line spacings were at 122m and station spacings at 15m. The VLF survey identified four anomalies of appreciable strike length and they are all coparallel and trend about 065°. The most prominent VLF anomaly, "A", crosses the entire property from south west to northeast and this metalliferous conducting zone appears to be positioned at a shallow to moderate depth and part of this maybe a vein or fault in the west. The other three anomalies do not have magnetic anomalies spatially associated with them. Anomalies "B", "C" and "D" reflect responses to metalliferous conductors. Discontinuities and truncated anomalies suggest the presence of faults. Two magnetic anomalies outlined, one crosses the property in a straight trend and is indicative of a lithological contact while the other anomaly suggests a fault or lithological contact.

AR 52F04NW0008/Cymbal Explorations Inc./F.T. Archibald (1984), *Geological Survey, Youngs Bay Gold Property Kakagi Lake*. Recap of the geology and mineralization at Youngs Bay 'where numerous quartz veins are located on the property. Six of these contain gold values, and range up to over 76m in length. Extensive sampling of one of these veins by the author has returned gold values of between 0.31 g/t and 85 g/t. The most significant areas prospected on the property are in the areas in close proximity to Youngs Bay, and those areas in contact with a granitic stock finger which protrudes from the main body onto the western portions of the claim group'.

Several narrow but continuous gold bearing veins, varying from a few cms to 1.52m in width, trend in a northeast and north west direction. They are shallow to steeply dipping and are generally highly pinched or contorted. The mineralization associated with these veins is pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite of generally less than 1-2 %.

AR 52F04NW0010/Cymbal Explorations Ltd./F.T. Archibald (1984), *Young's Bay Gold Property V.L.F. Electromagnetic & Proton Magnetometer Survey, Kakagi Lake*. The purpose of the V.L.F. electromagnetic survey was to delineate any mineralized zones or shears related to the gold bearing veins. The purpose of the proton magnetometer survey was to delineate geological structure and contact zones underlying the claim. Stations were run at 7.6m intervals on lines spaced 15metres apart. Three magnetometer and three V.L.F. electromagnetic anomalies were outlined by the surveys similar to the previous surveys.

AR 52E08SE0005 Wasabi Resources Ltd. (1984)/U. Abolins (1985), *Diamond Drilling, Combined Property, Phillips Township*. This report details the drilling results of eight (8) short BQ diamond drill holes totalling 207.84m over the flat lying quartz vein of the Combined Occurrence (Table 6.5, Figure 6.2 of this report). Holes C-01 to C-06 indicated a gently NW dipping quartz vein of less than 0.61m thick with little sulphides and strong hydrothermal alteration and associated with a quartz/feldspar porphyry. Anomalous gold is present with one sample over 0.55m returning a gold value of 8.75 g/t. Hole C-07 drilled on the down dip of the old workings intersected a quartz vein some 2.37m thick with good hydrothermal alteration and capped a 3.14m sulphide zone. Again, anomalous gold values and a single 0.58m core sample returned gold value of 9.69 g/t while hole C-08 drilled further downdip and along strike of C-07 intersected 10.94m of quartz vein with strong wall alteration, sulphides and visible gold in three places. Samples returned anomalous gold values plus a single sample returning 10.09 g/t gold over 0.40m. A second steeply dipping 2.38m barren quartz vein was also intersected. Drilling results are summarized in Table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5: 1984 Drilling Results - Summary

DDH NUMBER	NUMBER OF VEINS	VEINS FROM - TO	QUARTZ VEIN DRILL THICKNESS	SULPHIDES MINERALS	SULPHIDES PERCENT	MASSIVE SULPHIDES	VISIBLE GOLD	WT. AVERAGE GOLD	BEST GOLD VALUES
C-01	2	0.91m-1.16m	0.24m		0%			<0.03 g/t	<0.03 g/t/0.24m
C-01		1.83m-2.16m	0.24m	Py, Cpy, Sph	3%			<0.03 g/t	<0.03 g/t/0.33m
C-02	1	3.08m-3.63m	0.55m	Py, Mch, Brn, Sph	5% + 10% Sph		1 Speck	8.75 g/t	8.75 g/t/0.55m
C-03	1	4.48m-4.72m	0.24m	Py	5%			0.34 g/t	0.34 g/t/0.24m
C-04	2	0.55m-1.58m	1.04m	Py, Cpy, Sph	1% to 20%			0.39 g/t	0.59 g/t/0.30m
C-04		4.9m-5.21m	0.30m	Py, Cpy,	10%	0.3m of 10%		0.81 g/t	0.81 g/t/0.3m
C-05	3	*4.54m-5.94m	1.4m	Py, Cpy, Fch	1%-2%			0.06 g/t	0.06g/t/0.52m
C-05		9.14m-9.54m	0.40m	Py, Cpy,	2%			0.03 g/t	0.03 g/t/0.40m
C-05		11.52m-11.97m	0.46m	Py, Cpy,	2%			0.06 g/t	0.06 g/t/0.46m
C-06	0	None	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A
C-07	1	6.4m-8.78m	2.38m	Py, Cpy, Sph, Fch	1% to 5%	3.14m of 10%		2.72 g/t	9.69 g/t/0.58m
C-08	3	14.42m-25.36m	11.95m	Py, Cpy, Sph, Fch	1% to 20%	0.70m of 20%	13 specks	1.94 g/t	10.09 g/t/0.40m
C-08		*27.46m-28.44	0.98m	Py	5%			0.03 g/t	0.03 g/t/0.98m
C-08		28.44m-30.78m	2.34m	Py	<1%			<0.03 g/t	<0.03 g/t/2.34m

* = vein breccia Py=Pyrite; Cpy = Chalcopyrite; Mch = Malachite; Brn= Bornite; Sph = Sphalerite; Fch=Fuchsite

AR52F04NW0005/Cymbal Explorations Ltd./F.T. Archibald (1985), *East Group Basal Till Sampling, Kakagi Lake-Young's Bay Area*. Basal till sampling with a Wink/Sonic vibracore drill – 11holes through ice and sampled basal till on lake bed with water depths up to 14.3m, over two claims located on the western nose of the Emms Bay-Peninsula Bay syncline on the eastern Property boundary south of Young's Bay occurrence. Ten (10) of the eleven (11) holes returned anomalous gold values up to

462ppb. The drilling/sampling confirmed a southern extension of the gold bearing structures from land into the bay,

AR 52E08SE0002/3 Wasabi Resources Ltd. (1986 & 1987), Drill Logs and Laboratory Assay Sheets for 15 diamond drill holes over the Terrel and Combined Occurrences. Follow up to the 1984 drilling and a 15-drill hole programme, holes C-09 to C-23, was undertaken between October and November 1986 totaling 766.27 metres of NQ core. Drilling was focussed on the area from the Combined to the Terrel gold Occurrences and all holes except C-14 and C-23 intersected the flat lying quartz vein plus other steeply dipping veins. 18 of the 20 quartz veins intersected were “breccia-veins”. Strong hydrothermal alteration features – bleaching, silicification, carbonates and presence of green fuchsite – are present in 8 of the drill holes while the remaining 7 holes displayed low to moderate alteration features. Feldspar porphyry was intersected in 9 of the 15 drill holes. Visible gold was only observed in hole C-21 where the core sections containing the free gold specks was removed and not assayed. Massive sulphides 1.4m thick and dominantly pyrite was encountered in hole C-11 with trace gold (64ppb). Vein thickness ranged from 0.09m to 3.20m with zones of very strong alteration and brecciation ranging from 8.29m to 16.82m. The best gold assay was from DDH C-21 (7.19 g/t over 0.40metres) where two cores with V.G were not assayed. Table 6.6 below shows the results of the 1986 drilling.

Table 6.6: 1986 Drilling Results - Summary

DDH	NUMBER	VEINS	QUARTZ VEIN	SULPHIDE	SULPHIDES	MASSIVE	VISIBLE	WT. AVERAGE	BEST GOLD
NUMBER	OF VEINS	FROM - TO	THICKNESS	MINERALS	PERCENT	SULPHIDES	GOLD	GOLD	VALUES
C-09	1	*11.22m-11.95m	0.73m	Py, Cpy,	1%			0.38 g/t	0.72 g/t/0.27m
C-10	1	*22.04m-24.72m	2.68m	Py, Fch	5%			1.58 g/t	5.63 g/t/0.64m
C-11	2	*30.85m-31.12m	0.27m	Py,	Trace	1.4m of 30%		23ppb	23ppb
C-11		37.58m-40.78m	3.2m	Py	<1%			<5ppb	<5ppb
C-12	2	*16.67m-17.25m	0.58m	Py, Cpy,	<1%			8ppb	8ppb
C-12		*31m-32.49m	1.49m	Cpy, Sph, Fch	1%			<5ppb	<5ppb
C-13	2	*9.75m-11.31m	1.55m	Py, Cpy, Po,	2%-4%			440ppb	783ppb
C-13		*24.14m-24.51m	0.37m	Py	1%			<5ppb	<5ppb
C-14	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A
C-15		Z 6.13m-22.65m	16.82m	Py, Cpy, Fch	6%-8%			494 ppb	1.88 g/t/0.70m
C-15	1	* 21.95m-22.65m	0.7m	Py, Cpy, Fch	<1%			188 ppb	188 ppb
C-16		Z 4.45m-12.74m	8.29m	Py, Cpy, Fch	1%-2% up to 10%			419 ppb	625 ppb/0.85m
C-16	1	*6.10m-7.10m	1.04m	Py, Fch	up to 15%			205 ppb	205 ppb
C-17	2	*26.12m-27.34m	1.22	Py	1%			<5 ppb	<5 ppb
C-17		*82.14m-82.74m	0.58m	0	0%			<5ppb	<5ppb
C-18	1	*23.47m-26.06m	2.59m	Py, Cpy,	up to 12%			178 ppb	393 ppb/0.85m
C-19	2	*32.58m-34.17m	1.58m	Py, Cpy, Fch	up to 10%			<5 ppb	<5 ppb
C-19		*37.4m-38.83m	1.43m	Py, Cpy	up to 10%			818 ppb	0.75 g/t/1.43m
C-20	1	*14.63m-16.09m	1.46m	Py, Cpy	15%-25% diss			263 ppb	263 ppb
C-21	3	Z 20.3m-36.0m	15.70m	Py, Cpy, Sph, Fch	1%-3%		5+ specks	595 ppb	
C-21		21.85m-22.5m	0.40m	Cpy, Sph, Fch	1%+			7728 ppb	7.19 g/t/0.40m
C-21		24.08m-24.29m	0.21m	Cpy, Sph	<1%			VG	Core Removed
C-21		*27.43m-27.92m	0.49m	Cpy, Sph	<1%		3+ specks	VG	Core Removed
C-21		*31.03m-33.65m	2.62m	Py, Cpy	1%+			1988 ppb	1.84 g/t/2.62m
C-22	1	*27.10m-27.19m	0.09m	Py, Sph	1%			6 ppb	6 ppb
C-23	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A

* = vein breccia Py=Pyrite; Cpy = Chalcopyrite; Po = Pyrrhotite; Sph = Sphalerite; Fch=Fuchsite Z= V.Strong alteration zone

AR 52E01NE0001/2, Tinkess (1990-91), Hand written report on the rediscovery of the Boulder occurrence shafts, prospecting, sampling and assaying. Sampled rock piles by both shafts and 31 grab rock samples taken with the majority, 27 having trace gold and the remaining five samples returning gold grades from 0.41 g/t to 13.28 g/t. The highest values were from the shaft #2 rock piles and resampling/re-assaying of the high gold sample returned gold values of 1.72g/t and 1905ppb respectively.

AR 52E08SE0001, Minegold Resources/G. Stankey (1990), *Rock Sampling and Analyses, Combined Occurrence, Phillips Township*. 15 samples taken and returned gold values ranging from trace to 30.3 g/t (shaft 7) and including four samples of 4.98 g/t, 4.63 g/t, 1.2 g/t and 0.52 g/t

AR 52E01NE0002/AR 52E01NE0006, W. McNerney (1992) *Final Submission for Kakagi Lake Project*. Work entailed, beepmat survey, cleaned out five pits on two veins, stripping on the Young's Bay gold occurrence. Gold bearing quartz veins were found in the old workings and six samples (6) returned high gold values with the three highest gold values being 279.38 g/t; 21.25 g/t and 18.12 g/t. The veins strike north west-south east and continue into Young Bay of Kakagi Lake in the south of the occurrence. No high response to the beepmat survey was recorded.

AR 52F04NW0002, R. Pitkanen (1994) *Assessment Work Report for Claim #1161450, Trojan shaft, Phillips Township*. Stripped the area, 25mx16m, around the shaft and exposed a north - south trending quartz vein 1.0m to 1.5 m in width enclosed in pillow lavas. The quartz ranges from glassy to sugary with minor sulphides (up to 2%). Along the east side of the quartz vein stringers of white quartz run through the lavas, parallel to the vein approx. 0.75m wide. Four samples were taken, two grab and two of quartz vein bedrock with sulphides at 1%. Three of the four samples returned gold values with one grab sample returning gold values as follows 95,894ppb /87.41 g/t with the two bedrock samples having gold values of 12.47 g/t and 4.38 g/t.

AR 52F05SW0005, T.J. Twomey (1995), *Report on Sampling and Geology Survey, Combined Mine Property, Phillips Township, OPAP, 1995*. The report indicates line cutting and a geological survey was conducted but data is sparse. A total of thirty-six (36) five-pound (2.68Kg) samples from the muck piles were sent for assay, as a preliminary evaluation of the gold content of the flat vein. No results are available.

AR 52F05SE2002, Hornby Bay Exploration Ltd./F.L. Jagodits, (1998), *Report on Airborne GEOTEM Transient Domain Electromagnetic-Magnetic Survey, Kakagi Lake Project, Fort Frances-Nestor Falls Area*. Survey in October 1997 covered the entire claim block with 1,803-line kilometres of airborne geophysical surveys, 200m line spacing, of with 5%-10% of the survey covering part of eastern part of the current Property near the Young's Bay Gold occurrence. A 1.3 km EM conductor located 100m-150m west of the Young's Bay gold vein system in an area of high magnetics was outlined.

OPAP Report - EO1 NE J-01, C. Harvey, (2000), *1999 OPAP Final Report on the Geology, Geophysics and Litho geochemistry of the Boulder and Girard Grids, (Mineral Claims 1220901 and 1220902), Sioux Narrows Area, Ontario*. The Boulder and Girard claims cover the Boulder and adjacent to the Trojan Occurrences respectively. Both areas were mapped in detail and prospected and a total of 168 samples taken including 44 representative whole-rock and 63 ICAP samples. From 44 rock samples collected and assayed from the Boulder claim only four (4) assaying greater than 40ppb with the highest value recorded of 4,803 ppb/0.79 g/t gold. From the sixty (60) samples assayed from the Girard claim, eight (8) quartz veins assayed greater than 50ppb gold with the highest gold value of 2.63/3.45g/t returned from the new gold discovery the "Kuluk" occurrence, a thin (20cm) quartz vein containing up to 30% pyrite. High silver values were present in two samples 3.1 g/t (Kuluk) and 5.8g/t silver in a sample running 0.69 g/t gold. Weak (5-10ppb) gold anomalies were obtained from a small 17 sample soil survey. A 10.625 km of magnetics and VLF-EM survey was also carried out on the Girard claim and five (5) main conductor groupings. High magmatic anomalies are associated with magnetite bearing zones in a massive gabbro.

Detail geological maps of the Boulder and Girard claims follow overleaf (Harvey, 2000, p15 &p17).

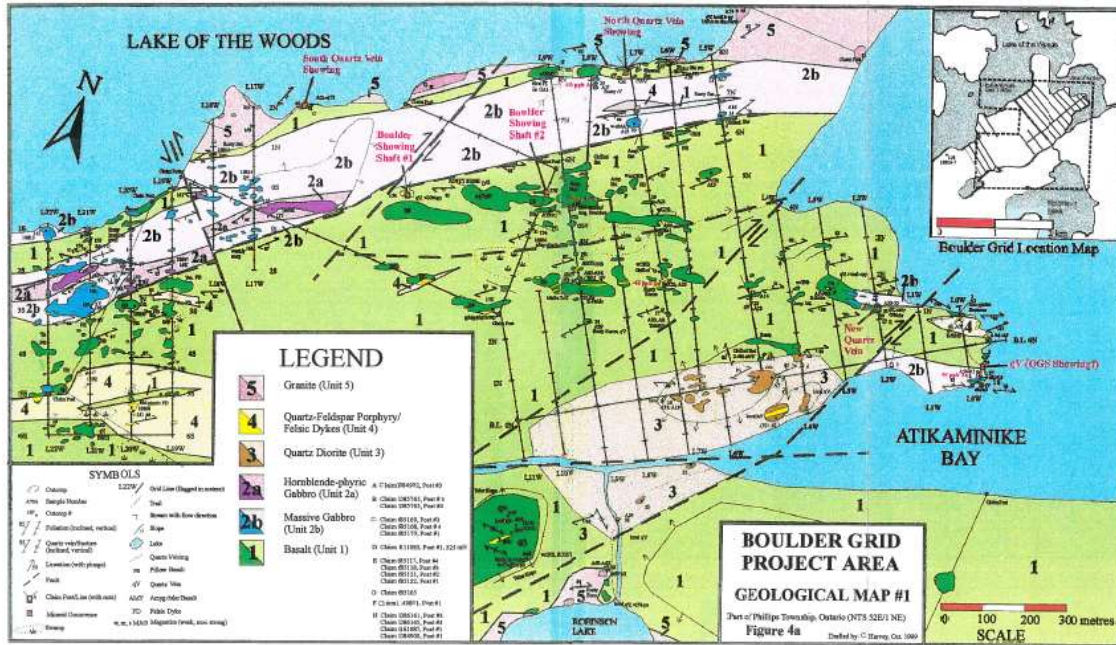


Figure 6.6 Geology of the Boulder Occurrence Area

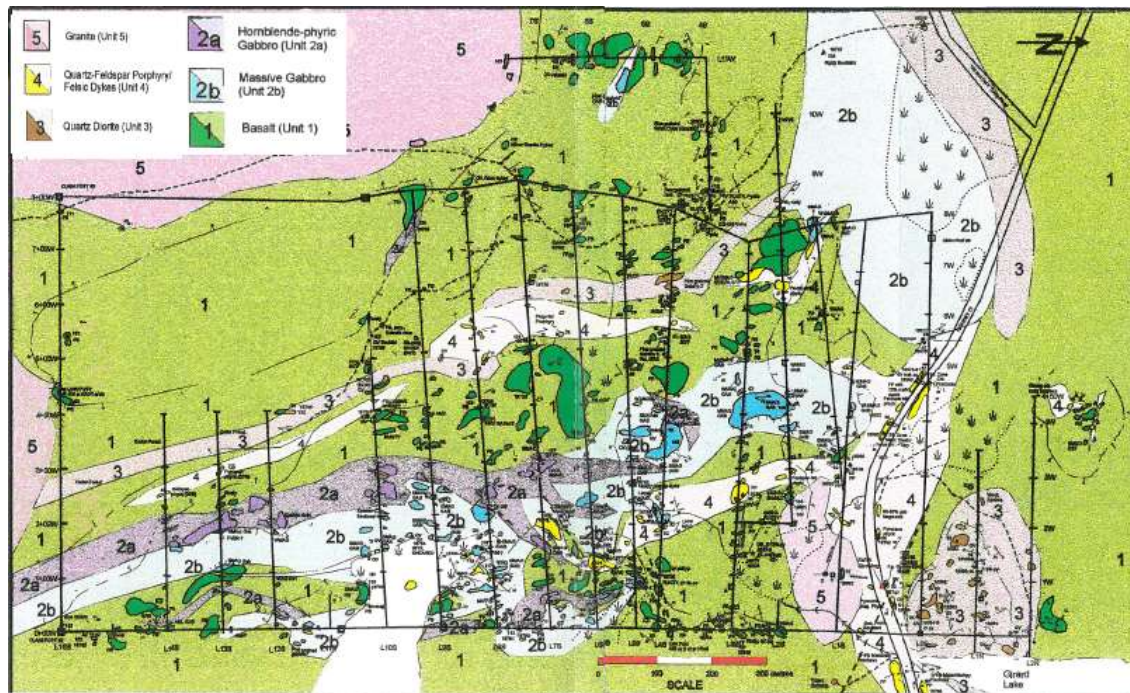


Figure 6.7 Geology of the Girard/Trojan Claim Area

AR 2000009135, BCD Group/A.J. Raoul (2012), Assessment Report Phillips Gold Property. Prospecting and preliminary sampling was undertaken in February and March 2012 over the 3-claim group located in the central area of the current Property west of the Combined occurrence. Sixty-five bedrock samples were taken and sixteen samples were assayed and returned low gold values from <5ppb to 50ppb gold. A regional first derivative total magnetic airborne survey of the area was reinterpreted and potential deep-seated structures delineated:

- east-west trending magnetic high on north end of Girard Lake. This may be related to a felsic porphyry, with a similar response, folded east of the Mascotte showing and continuing westward.
- the porphyries may have been broken up by a NW-trending fault or shear
- a series of weaker NE-trending faults (or shears) is also possible

Figure 6.7 shows the deep structures interpreted by the BCD Group on their claims plus the current Property outline, on an airborne 1st derivative total magnetic base map.

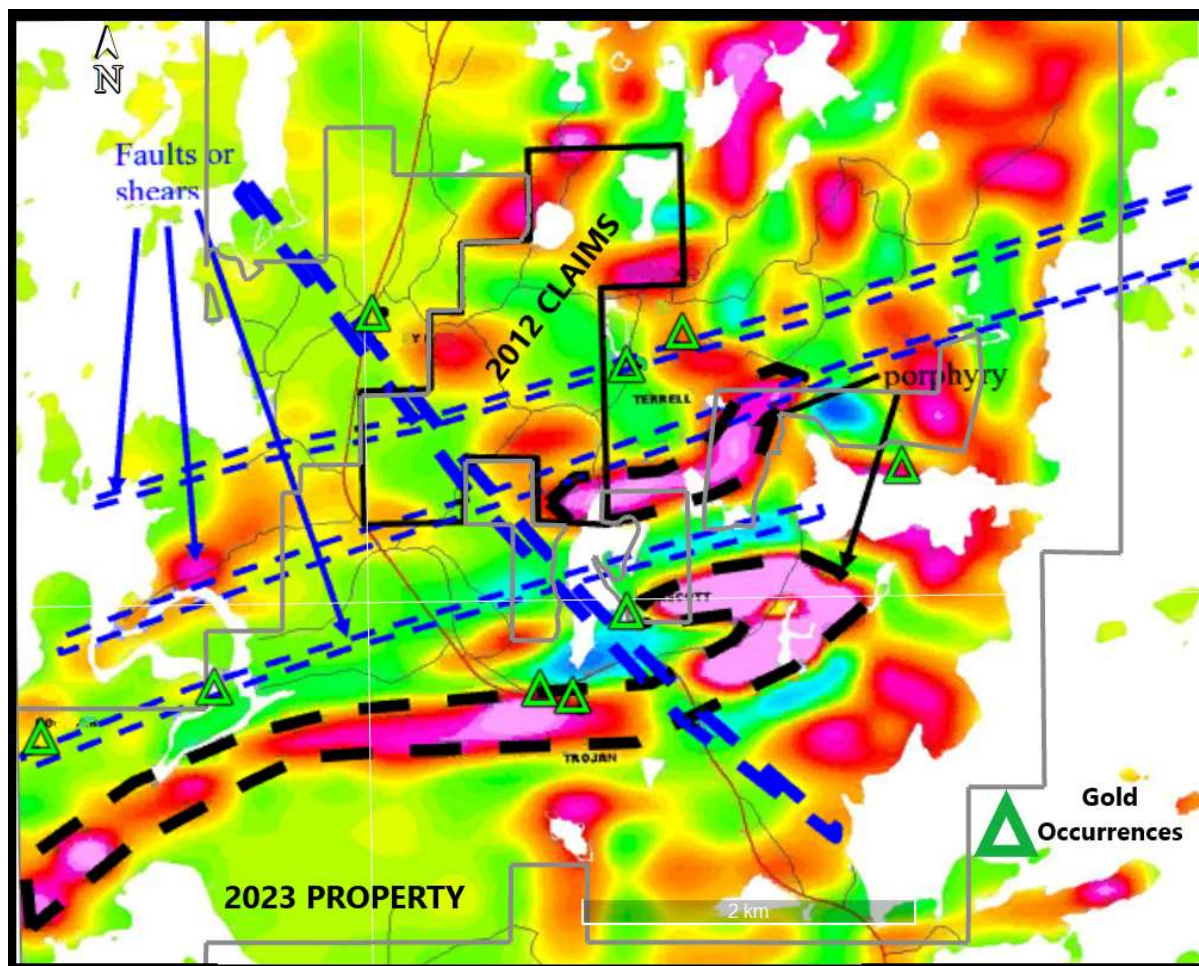


Figure 6.8: Structural Interpretation on 1st Derivative Total Magnetic Airborne map

AR 20000015337, Vanity Capital Inc./ J.C. Archibald (2017), Assessment Report of the Diamond Drilling Program Covering the Combined Occurrence, Phillips Township. The drill program consisted of ten diamond drill holes of closely spaced, 25m centres, BQ-sized drill-holes totaling 642 metres placed to intersect the altered acid volcanic/tuff unit previously mapped in the 1984 drilling in an attempt to track it to the north and west. Hole Van 17-01 intersected 63.8 g/t gold over a metre in core length which when averaged with several other contiguous assays produced a gold interval of 12.02 g/t over 5.5 metres from 21m to 26.5m. All the holes returned gold values but not in economic widths or

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sustainable from hole to hole. The significance of the drill program was that the drilling did confirm the existence of gold in the altered silicified tuffaceous volcanic as well as gold values in the quartz-carbonate veining within the mafic volcanic units and is open in three directions. It's also shallow dipping and fairly close to surface although two holes (Van 17-01 and Van 17-08) both intersected multiple zones (2) carrying this silicified alteration and gold values which would indicate a multiple, en-echelon stacking of these units. Quartz-feldspar porphyries, quartz diorites, iron-rich gabbro's and fine-grained mafic dikes were also intersected.

The 2017 drilling results are summarized in Table 6.7 below

Table 6.7: 2017 Drilling Results – Summary

DDH NUMBER	VISUAL GOLD	BEST GOLD VALUE	FROM	TO	BEST GOLD INTERVAL	FROM	TO	ROCK UNIT	LONGEST INTERVAL	FROM	TO	ROCK UNIT
VAN 17-01	at 21m	63.8 g/t	21m	22m	18.87 g/t	21m	24.5m	V3 alt.	0.017 g/t	8.0m	15.0m	Qtz. Vein
	Steep dipping Vein	Over 1.0 m			over 3.5m				over 7m			(alt Felsic Tuffs)
VAN 17-02		0.935 g/t	18m	19m	0.54g/t	16m	20m	V3 alt.	0.30 g/t	11m	21m	Qtz. Vein & V3alt.
		over 1.0m			over 4m				over 10m			
VAN 17-03		0.058 g/t	8.7m	9.7m	0.035 g/t	8.7m	12.0m	Qtz. Vein & V3alt.	0.031 g/t	8.7m	17m	V3alt. & Qtz. Vein
		over 1.0m			over 3.3m				over 8.3m			
VAN 17-04		0.27 g/t	13.5m	14.5m	0.102 g/t	5.65m	8.0m	Quartz Vein	0.07 g/t	5.65m	8.5m	Quartz Vein
		over 1.0m			over 2.35m				over 2.85m			
VAN 17-05		1.105 g/t	21.0m	22.0m	0.75 g/t	21.0m	24.4m	Silicified Zone	0.26 g/t	6.6m	24.4m	Mafic Volc & Silicified Zone
		over 1.0m			over 3.4m				over 17.8m			
VAN 17-06		0.385 g/t	24.0m	25.0m	0.11 g/t	20m	25.0m	Silicified Zone	0.059 g/t	8.8m	25m	Silicified Zone
		over 1.0m			over 5m				over 16.2m			(alt. Felsic Tuffs)
VAN 17-07		0.689 g/t	10m	11m	0.23 g/t	10m	14m	V3 Mafic & Silicified Zone	0.08 g/t	10.0m	25.0m	V3 Mafic & Silicified Zone
		over 1m			over 4m				over 15m			
VAN 17-08		2.82 g/t	19.2m	20.0m	2.82 g/t	19.2m	20.0m	V3 Mafic Volc	0.16 g/t	32.35m	34.0m	Silicified Zone
		over 0.8m			over 0.8m				over 1.65m			(alt. Felsic Tuffs)
VAN 17-09	at 31.7m	15.55 g/t	31.0m	31.7m	7.03 g/t	31m	32.7m	Quartz Vein	2.25 g/t	28.0m	33.7m	V2 Alt. Fls Tuffs
	Flat Qtz. Vein	over 0.7m			over 1.7m			(V3 Mafic Volc.	over 5.7m			& V3 Mafic Volc
VAN 17-10		0.061 g/t	26.0m	26.5m	0.042 g/t	25.0m	26.5m	V3 Mafic Volc	0.018 g/t	25.0m	29.5m	V3 Mafic Volc & V2 alt. Fls. Tuffs
		over 0.5m			over 1.5m				over 4.5m			

The Assessment and OPAP reports relevant to the Property including the work completed and the assay results are summarized in Table 6.8 overleaf. Units of measurement and assay results are reported in the table in the manner as they occur in the reports while the written summaries of each report in this Section of the report have been converted to metric for continuity and for the reader's benefit.

Table 6.8: Summary of Historical Exploration (1980-2017).

TOWNSHIP	YEAR	COMPANY	Property (Mineral Occurrence)	EXPLORATION TYPE	RESULTS	SOURCE
						OGS
Phillips	1980	Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd.	West of Combined Terrell	Recce Prospecting, Mapping & Trenching and blasting at 5 locations	Two Qtz. Veins, only one with gold. Best result 0.06 oz/ton & 0.02 oz/ton of trench muck over 8 metres. Total of 5 trenches.	Assessment Report 52E08SE0009
Phillips	1983	Cymbal Exploration	Youngs Bay	Ground VLF-EM, Magnetic surveys, mapping	1 VLF-EM anomaly corresponds to sulphide rich shear	Assessment Report 52F04NW0009
Phillips	1984	Wasabi Resources Inc.	Combined	Diamond Drilling - Eight (8) DDH totaling 660ft (204m) 1984 BQ size	Flat lying quartz vein up to 39ft thick. Three holes reported Au values of at least 3,000 ppb Au. Details not available.	Assessment Report 52E08SE9232
*Phillips	1984	Wasabi Resources Inc. (Pitkanen)	Combined	Diamond Drilling - One (1) DDH totaling 102 ft (31 m)	No assay data.	Assessment Report 52E08SE9233
Phillips	1984	Cymbal Exploration Ltd.	Youngs Bay	Ground VLF & Magnetometer Surveys	VLF several SE & SW trending anomalies +high mag signature Mag outlined ultramafics & diabase dykes	Assessment Report 52F04NW0010
Phillips	1984	Wasabi Resources Inc.	Combined	Ground Electromagnetic VLF EM-16, Proton Magnetometer surveys	Nine (9) EM conductors, two magnetic trends, one a basic intrusive, other paralleling bedding	Assessment Report 52E08SE0006
Phillips	1984	Kalrock Development	Boulder	Ground VLF and magnetometer surveys	Narrow linear magnetic highs trending NE, 4 VLF anomalies coparallel reflecting a metalliferous conducting body.	Assessment Report 52E08SE0007
Phillips	1984	Cymbal Exploration	Youngs Bay	Ground VLF-EM, Magnetic surveys, mapping	1 EM anomaly trending NW //l pyritic gold quartz vein 220ft long. Magnetics = diabase dyke plus gabbro/ultramafic intrusive	Assessment Report 52F04NW0008/10
*Phillips	1985	Wasabi Resources Inc.	Combined	Diamond Drilling - Seven (7) DDH totaling 581 ft (177m)	No assay data. Scattered gold values.	Assessment Report 2000005179
Phillips	1985	Wasabi Resources Inc.	Combined	Drilling eight(8) holes total 682.9ft (208m) C-01 to C-08	Flat lying Qtz. Vein anomalous in Au. C-08 1.3ft at 0.323 oz/ton Au and 0.187 oz/ton over 2 ft.; C-07 1.9ft at 0.31 oz/ton + Zn & Cu.	Assessment Report 52E08SE0005
Phillips	1985	Canadian Nickel Company Cymbal Exploration	Youngs Bay	Ground VLF-EM, Magnetics, Overburden drill 11 Holes basal till sampling in the bay.	2 high mag areas, 2 weak VLF EM anomalies sulphide rich shear 10 holes returned anomalous gold values up to 462ppb	Assessment Report 52F04NW0005
Phillips and Tweedsmuir	1986	Dominion Explorers	Combined, Mascotte, Terrel, Trojan & Bully Boy	Airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey 100 metre line spacing	Raw data only, no interpretation	Assessment Report 52E08SE0004
Phillips	1986	Wasabi Resources Inc. Dominion Explorers	Combined	Diamond Drilling - Fifteen (15) DDH total of 2,514 ft (766m) BQ size.	Quartz carbonate breccia veins. One hole (C-21) reported VG Best value - 0.23oz/ton Au over 1.3 ft.	Assessment Report 52E08SE0002
Phillips	1987	Wasabi Resources Inc. Dominion Explorers	Combined	Drill Core Assay Lab Result Sheets	Best assays, 0.23 oz/ton; 0.060 oz/ton; 0.059 oz/ton	Assessment Report 52E08SE0003
Phillips	1990	Tinkess	Boulder	Prospecting & Sampling	Re-discovery of the two Boulder shafts. Number #2 shaft quartz vein 0.112 oz/ton & Qtz carbonate 0.425 oz/ton re -assay 0.055 oz/ton (Free gold?)	Assessment Report 52E01NE0001
Phillips	1991	Tinkess	Boulder	Stripping & trenching	Qtz vein with carbonate, north shaft, re sampled site of 0.425 oz/ton returned 1905 ppb Au,	Assessment Report 52E01NE0002
Phillips	1991	Mingold Resources	Combined	Rock Sampling Also Located DDH C-01 to C-21 on map	11 rock samples, best 2 samples 4.63 g/t Au & 4980ppb Au Grab samples from pits/rock piles & of 11 have gold values	Assessment Report 52E08SE0001
Phillips	1992	Mcnemey	Youngs Bay and East of Mascotte	Trenching, grab & chip samples Beepmat electromagnetic survey	Vein #1 Youngs Bay - 6 high gold value samples - 3 highest are 8.94 Oz/ton, 0.68 oz/ton and 0.58 oz/ton. No high beepmat	Assessment Report 52E01NE0002
Phillips	1992	Mcnemey	Youngs Bay and East of Mascotte	Trenching, grab & chip samples Beepmat electromagnetic survey	Vein #1 Youngs Bay - 6 high gold value samples - 3 highest are 8.94 Oz/ton, 0.68 oz/ton and 0.58 oz/ton. No high beepmat	Assessment Report 52N02NW0006
Phillips	1994	Pitkanen	Trojan	Excavator Stripping & Rock sampling (4)	1.0-1.5m N-S Qtz Vein by shaft, best 2.797 oz/ton Au, other values 0.399 oz/ton; 0.140 oz/ton; 0.139 oz/ton & 0.008oz/ton	Assessment Report 52F04NW0002
Phillips	1995	OPAP -Twomey	Combined	Sampling & Mapping	Muck sampling no results.	Assessment Report 52F05SW0005
Phillips	1998	Hornby Bay Exploration Ltd	Youngs Bay	Airborne GEOTEM transient domain electromagnetic-magnetic survey(200m)	1.3 Km EM conductor 100-150m west of Youngs Bay Occurrence in area of high magnetic intensity	Assessment Report 52F05SE2002
Phillips	2012	BCD Group	None	Prospecting & Sampling 55 samples taken and assayed.	55 ppb Au highest value. Large scale structures interpreted from 1st derivative total magnetic airborne data.	Assessment Report 2000009135
Phillips	2017	Vanity Capital Inc.	Combined	Diamond Drilling - Ten (10) DDH totaling 642m NQ Size	Best results in Van 17-1 of 63.8g/t over 1m in flat lying quartz vein Other notable results: 12.02 g/t over 5m and 7.0g/t over 1.7m	Assessment Report 20000015337

* Results are reported in Imperial and/or Metric as they were written in the Assessment Reports

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is located at the western end of the Late Archaean Savant Lake-Crow Lake Belt in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario (Figure 7.1). The Superior Province represents the Earth’s largest Archean Craton forming the core of the Canadian Shield of North America while the Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 km long, east-west trending, composite volcanic and plutonic terrane (Zammit, 2020, p3).

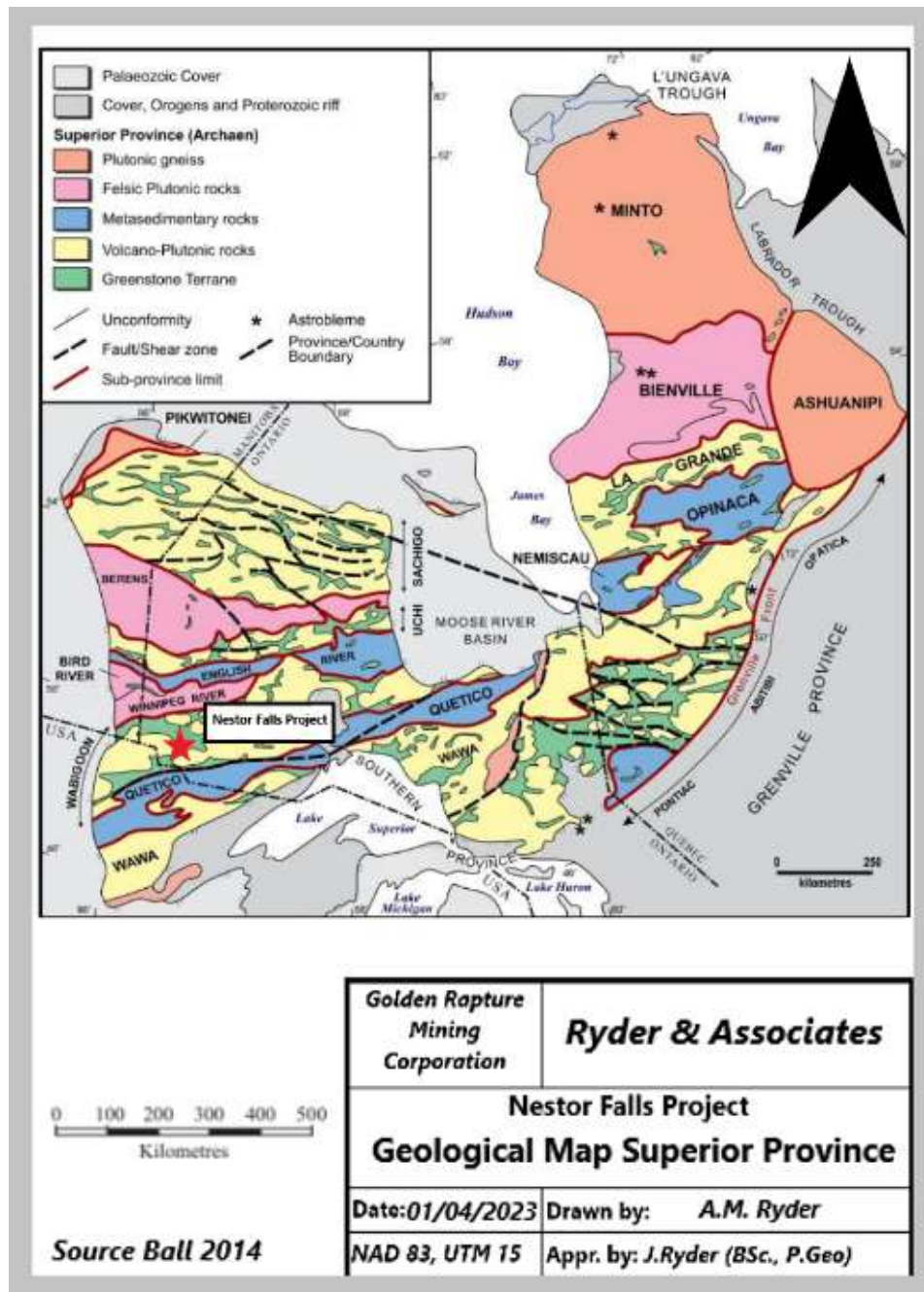


Figure 7.1: Superior Province Geology & Project Area

Zammit (2020) describes the craton as follows ‘It is variably composed of Paleo to Neoproterozoic (3500-2600 Ma) crustal fragments that amalgamated during a progressive Neoproterozoic accretionary event. In the southern Superior Province, crustal fragments are commonly bounded to the north and south by ~E-trending deformation zones that accommodated significant strain during terrane accretion. The Wabigoon subprovince is bounded to the north by the >3100 Ma Winnipeg River subprovince, and to the south by the 3000-2800 Ma Marmion terrane and 2710-2700 Ma Quetico subprovince. The Wabigoon subprovince is subdivided based on age and spatial relationships into two distinct domains (Figure 7.2):

- the eastern Wabigoon subprovince contains Meso to Neoproterozoic rocks (3000-2660 Ma)
- the western Wabigoon subprovince only contains Neoproterozoic rocks (2775-2680 Ma)

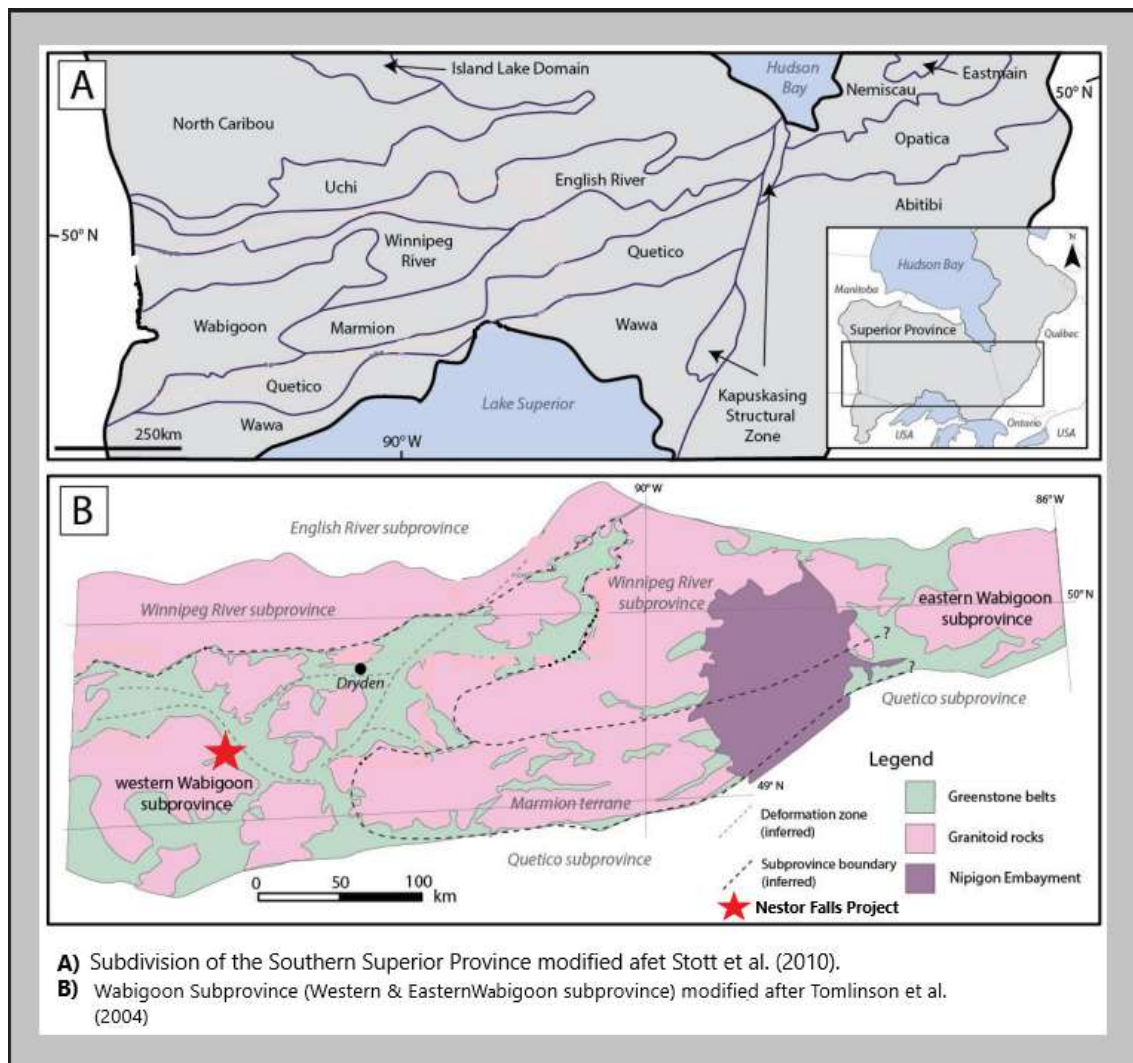


Figure 7.2: Wabigoon Sub-Province (Source Zammit, 2020)

The Property is located in the Western Wabigoon subprovince (Figure 7.2) which is mostly composed of 2745-2710 Ma mafic to felsic volcanic rocks that are interpreted to represent Neoproterozoic oceanic crust or plateau, stagnant lid, or arc-related environments. Belts up to 10 km wide, 50 km long, of

2710-2695 Ma turbiditic, volcanoclastic, alluvial, and chemical sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie the volcanic successions, and are interpreted to represent shallow- to deep-marine syn-volcanic to alluvial-fluvial syn-orogenic sedimentary basins. The supracrustal successions are intruded by synvolcanic, 2740-2710 Ma gabbro's, tonalites, granodiorites, syn-deformational, 2700-2640 Ma monzodiorites and granites and are metamorphosed to greenschist or amphibolite facies. Despite metamorphism, in many locations primary sedimentary and igneous textures are well-preserved. The region is also cross-cut by diabase dikes of the ~1890 Ma NW-trending Wabigoon swarm and a ~1140 Ma N trending swarm' (Zammit, 2020, p3-7)

In summary, the western Wabigoon domain is predominantly composed of mafic volcanic rocks intruded by tonalite-granodiorite intrusions. The volcanic rocks, which were largely deposited between approximately 2.74 Ga and 2.72 Ga, range from tholeiitic to calc-alkaline in composition, and are interpreted to represent oceanic crust and volcanic arcs, respectfully (Percival et al. 2006,). This basal sequence is overlain by approximately 2.71 Ga to 2.70 Ga volcano-sedimentary sequences and by locally deposited, unconformable, immature clastic sedimentary sequences.

Volcanic rocks have been intruded by a wide variety of plutonic rocks including syn-volcanic tonalite-diorite-granodiorite batholiths, younger granodiorite batholiths, sanukitoid monzodiorite intrusions and monzogranite batholiths and plutons. The intrusions were emplaced over a large time span from approximately 2.74 Ga to 2.66 Ga (Percival et al. 2006).

The regional metamorphic grade of the Archean rocks is greenschist to lower-middle amphibolite facies. Locally, adjacent to the intruding batholiths, upper amphibolite mineral assemblages are recognized.

Within the Western Wabigoon domain, a number of significant metallic mineral deposits occur:

- The Cameron Lake deposit hosted in the adjacent Kakagi–Rowan Lakes Greenstone Belt, 30 km to the east of the Property
- The Dubensky gold deposit seven kilometres west of the Cameron Lake deposit.
- The Rainy River Deposit, 75 km to the south of the Property
- The Mine Centre 120 km to the south east of the Property
- The Sturgeon Lake volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits 275 km to the north-east of the Property
- The Goliath Gold Property 140 km to the north east of the Property

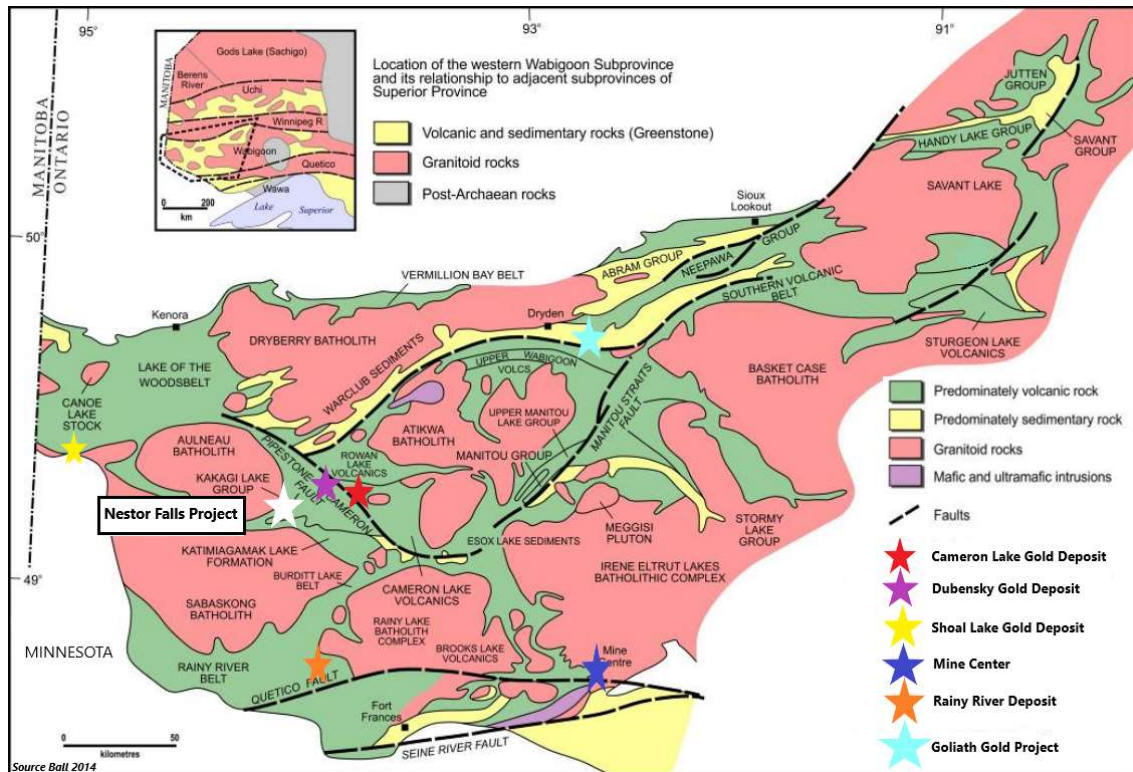


Figure 7.3: Geology of the Savant Lake - Crow Lake Greenstone Terrane (Source Ball, 2014)

7.2 Local Geology

On a local scale the Property is dominated by the Kakagi-Rowan Lakes greenstone which is one of several greenstone-intrusive terranes that are collectively referred to as the Savant Lake – Crow Lake belt (Figure 7.3). In particular the Snake Bay Group which wraps around the Aulneau Batholith and the southern part, the Kakimiagamak Group wraps around the Sabaskong Batholith while the Kakagi Lake Group forms the eastern flank of the Snake Lake group. The Snake Lake Group-Aulneau Batholith contact forms the western boundary of the Property while the Kakagi Lake Group/Snake Lake Group contact forms the eastern property boundary (Figure 7.4).

Description for the local geology is derived from a MSc. Thesis by Krapf-Jones (2021) who states ‘the Rowan-Kakagi greenstone belt consists of two metavolcanic terranes separated by the crustal-scale, Pipestone-Cameron fault zone:

- 1) the Kakagi Lake volcanic terrane,
- 2) the Rowan Lake volcanic terrane.

Volcanism in the Kakagi Lake volcanic terrane is interpreted to have started with the deposition of the Katimiagamak Lake and Snake Bay mafic volcanics (2.73-2.72 Ga) followed by the emplacement of several mafic and felsic intrusions, including the Kakagi sills (2.72-2.71 Ga), and ending with the deposition of intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the Kakagi Lake Group at 2.71 Ga. The Katimiagamak Lake and Snake Bay volcanics are overlain by intermediate pyroclastic rocks of the Kakagi Lake Group volcanics. A felsic tuff at the top of the Kakagi Lake Group volcanic succession yielded a U-Pb age of 2711 +1.3/-1.2 Ma. The Kakagi Lake Group volcanics are intruded by the belt-scale, layered, mafic to

ultramafic intrusions, referred to as the Kakagi sills. Basalts of the Katimiagamak Lake and Snake Bay volcanics are intruded by the Aulneau Batholith and the Sabaskong Batholith.

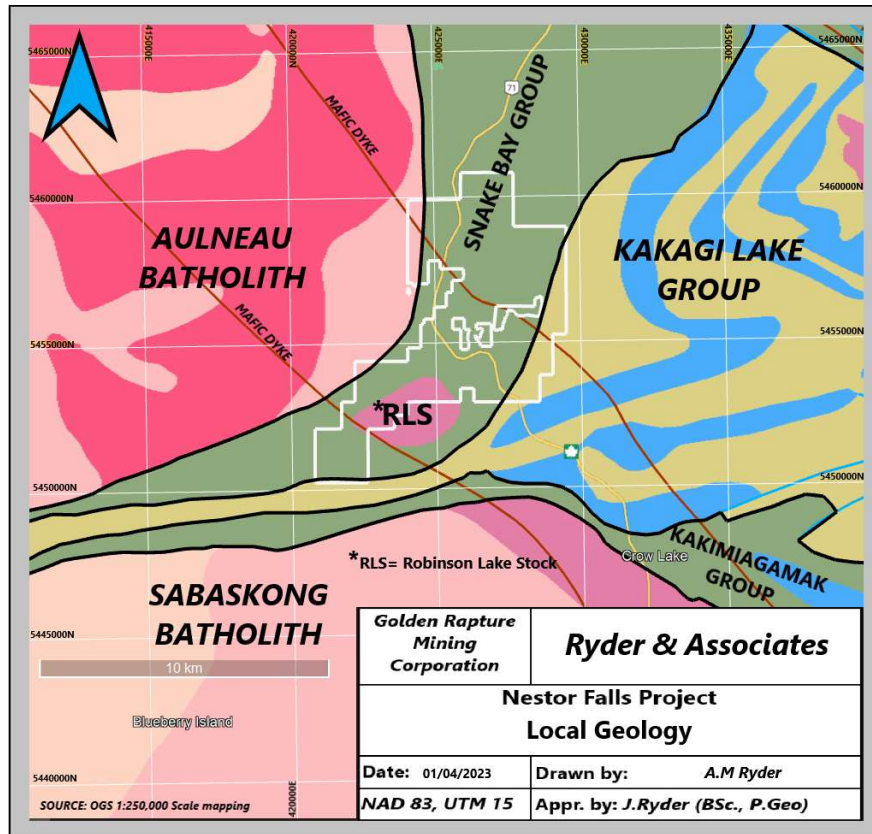


Figure 7.4: Local Geology (OGS,2011)

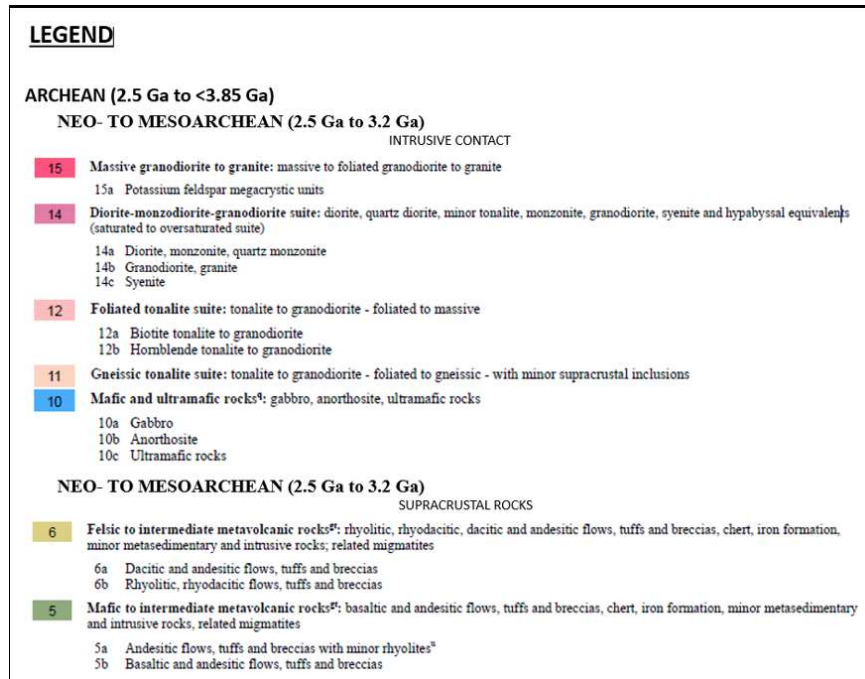


Figure 7.5: Legend for Local Geology

Major structural features in the Rowan-Kakagi greenstone belt include a network of brittle-ductile faults, referred to as the Pipestone-Cameron fault zone, and a series of macroscopic antiforms and synforms. This includes the Emm Bay syncline (Young’s Bay occurrence on western end) in the Kakagi Lake terrane, one of at least three folds superimposed on the larger Kakagi Lake syncline. These folds have an average wavelength of several kilometers and are characterized by steeply dipping, east-west trending, axial planes. The Emm Bay syncline is a prominent belt-scale fold which controls the bedrock pattern in the map area on the south-west side of the Pipestone-Cameron fault zone. Besides the Pipestone-Cameron fault zone, deformation in the Rowan-Kakagi greenstone belt appears to have been largely concentrated along lithological contacts, evident by the lack of bedrock exposure and topographic lows at these locations. Davis and Morin (1976) proposed that the Emm Bay syncline was the result of flexural slip folding, with lithological contacts between the relatively competent mafic metavolcanics and sills acting as slip surfaces and strain accommodated largely in the less competent intermediate to felsic volcanics of the Kakagi Lake Group’ (Krapf-Jones,2021, p32-34)).

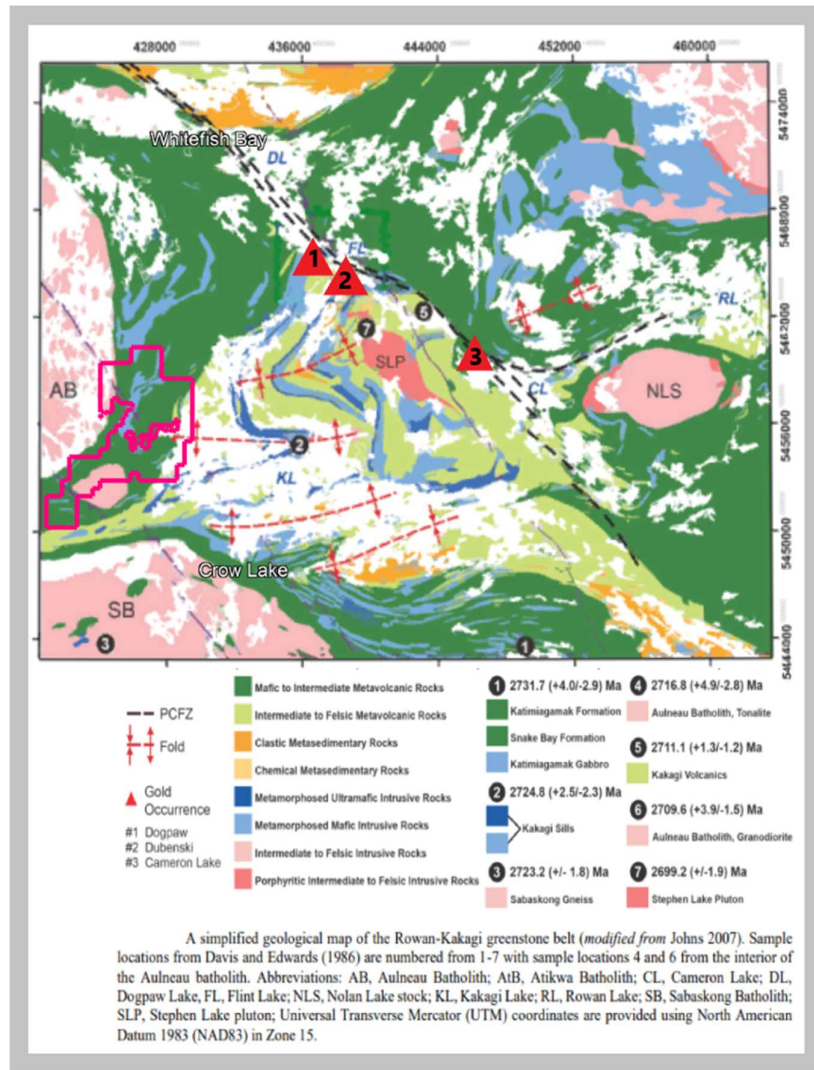


Figure 7.6: Rowan-Kakagi Lake Greenstone Belt (Source Krapf-Jones, 2021)

7.3 Property Geology

The first reported geological mapping in the area was in 1895 and 1897 with an original reconnaissance map produced in 1933 by Burwash at a scale of 1"=1/4 mile, then in 1943 by Fraser, as part of the Geology of Whitefish Bay (Map 52C — 1"=1/2 mi.) and updated in 1973 with Map P920 followed in 1975 with Map 2319 as part of the OGS GR Series 134, the Cedartree Lake Area (1: 25,000). In 1981, Kaye produced the Kakagi Lake Map # 2447 at 1:31,680 scale. Again in 2007, Map 3594 was produced through the Pre-Cambrian Branch of the OGS of the Kakagi-Rowan Lake Area at 1: 50,000 scale (Archibald, 2017, p9).

The geology of the property herein is based on the geological mapping by the OGS, work done by Dominion Explorers (1984), Wasabi Resources Ltd. (1984-85), and a reinterpretation of the airborne Geophysics produced from an airborne survey carried out by Dominion Explorers and Terraquest Surveys in 1986. The property is underlain mainly by mafic metavolcanics of the Snake Bay Group, a series of mafic to felsic metavolcanic sequences of mainly massive to pillowed basalts and andesitic flows. Inter-layered within these are, felsic tuffs, tuff-wackes and arkosic tuff-wackes intruded by several large and small batholith's granite intrusions, the Aulneau Batholith, a hornblende granodiorite occurring on the western border of the property, its contact exposed on the peninsula between Whitefish and Atikamanike Bay. 'This is a major contact zone, and some of the rocks displaying inclusions or are hybridized. The contact strikes northeast over the property. South of this contact, and representing the majority of the rocks, are amphibolites, and massive or pillowed basalts. Contact metamorphism has produced a well-defined northeast foliation in the amphibolites, with steep to vertical dip' (Harvey 2000). Approximately 1 to 1.5 kilometres to the south east from the granite contact at Atikamanike Bay is the northern contact of the Robinson Lake granite stock (Archibald, 2017, p14).

The mafic volcanics on the property are also intruded by numerous late-stage gabbro's, quartz-diorites, quartz-feldspar porphyry and mafic dykes. The western contact of the Kakagi Lake Group occurs on part of the eastern/south eastern Property Boundary and is comprised of intermediate to felsic tholeiitic to calc-alkaline volcanoclastic sequence with felsic porphyry dikes common particularly within the peripheral basic volcanic rocks.

The most comprehensive Property geology is that by G.W. Johns (OGS 2007) and is shown in Figure 7.7, with rocks mapped from oldest to youngest:

- a) massive mafic volcanic flows (unit 1a) and minor pillow flows (unit 1e) with a weak foliation
- b) these units overlain or interbedded, with thin units of intermediate to felsic tuff (unit 2e).
- c) these units are cross-cut by later, massive, north-trending and vertical gabbro (unit 6a).
- d) these units maybe cross-cut by several, later, east-west or northeast trending quartz-feldspar porphyries (Unit 7d) as around Girard Lake.
- e) these units were all intruded by the Robinson Lake granodiorite Stock (unit 8a), to the south east, and then to the west by the very large, Aulneau Batholith of hornblende granodiorite (unit 8c).
- f) these units were intruded by the north west-trending, 150 m thick, diabase dike (unit 10)

Note that on the Johns map (P3925), Figure 7.7, gold occurrences are shown as red triangles with the Boulder occurrence incorrectly plotted. It is shown located north of the western boundary of the

Property in the Atikamanike Bay area. The correct location is 350m-400m to the south west inside the Property.

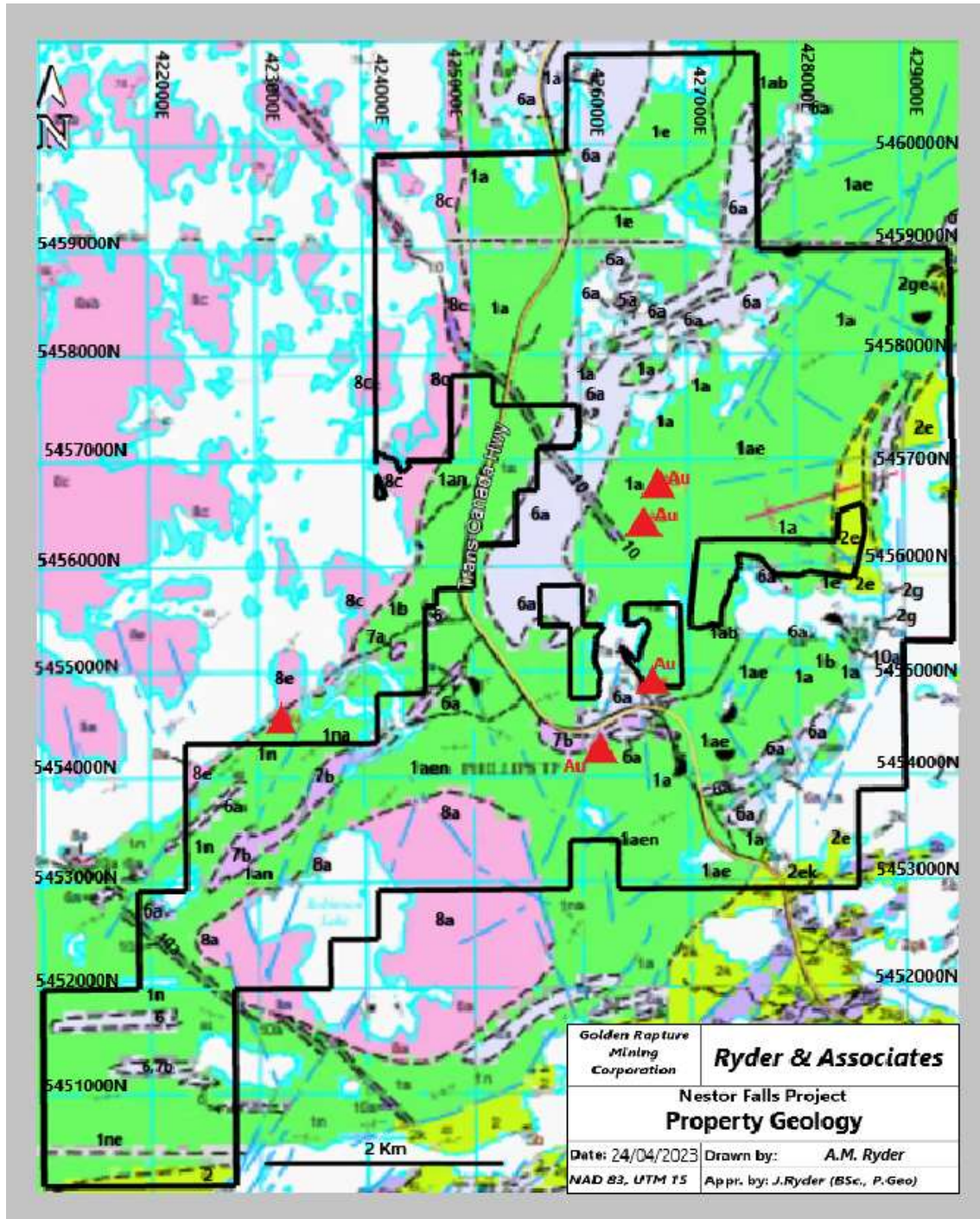


Figure 7.7: Property Geology (Source Johns 2007, P3954 Map)

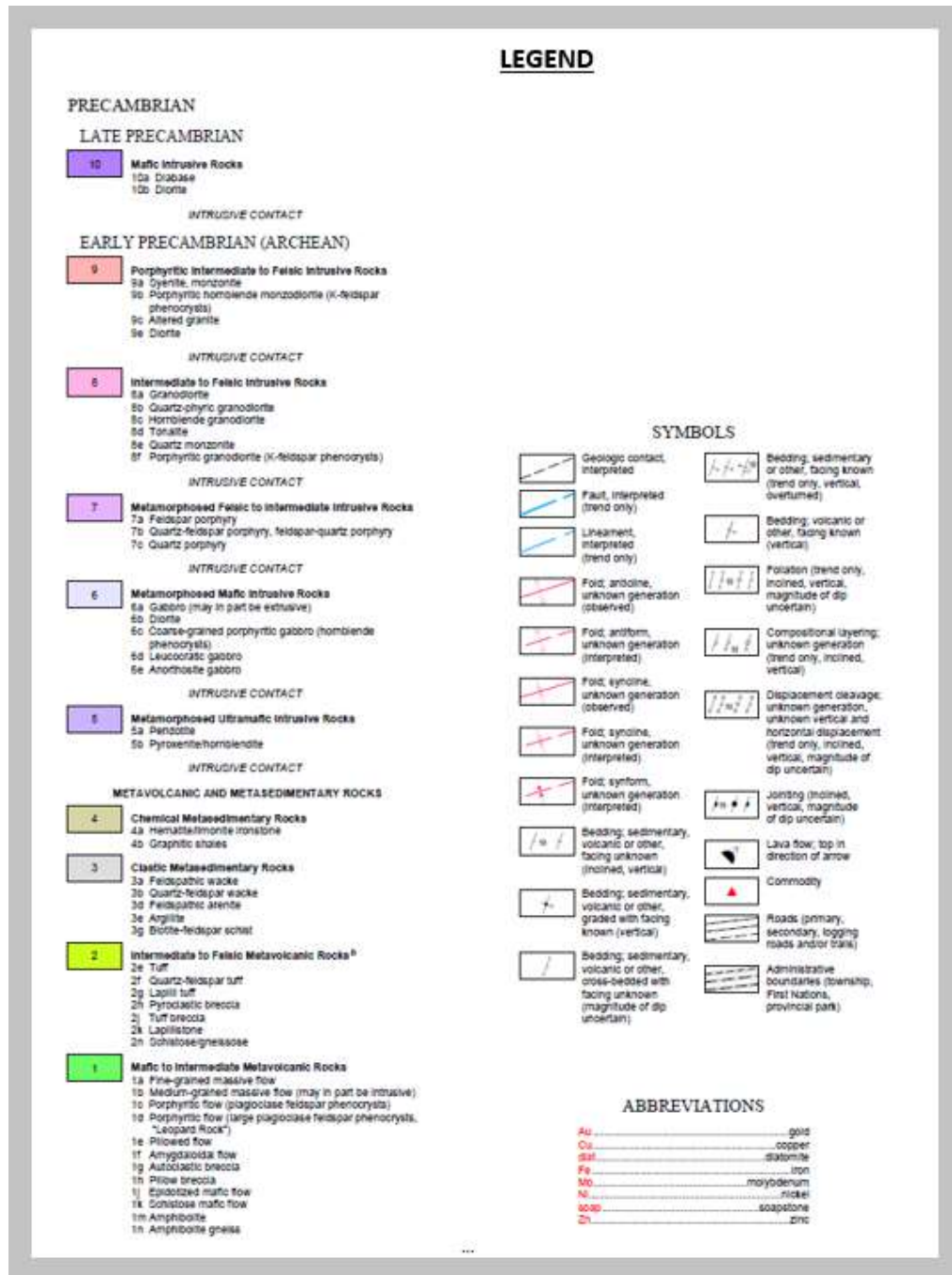


Figure 7.7A: Property Geology Legend (Map P3954, Johns, 2007)

Detailed geological mapping of the Property was restricted to a number of the gold occurrence areas (Boulder, Trojan, Young's Bay and Combined including the diamond drilling). The Youngs Bay area geology may differ from the others as it is very close to the Kakagi Lake Group contact and is higher in the Snake Bay Group mafic volcanic sequence (Johns, 2007). This contact location differs from the more recent, 1:250,000 scale, 2011 OGS digital map. Archibald (1984) describes the geology in the occurrence and eastern/south eastern part of the Property as 'the main portion of the property is underlain by mafic volcanic flows comprised of pillow basalts. This unit is highly altered and tightly

folded and is overlain by intermediate to felsic flows in the eastern sections, consisting of tuffs, rhyolites, agglomerates, and pyroclastics. The western portion of the claims has been intruded by a quartz diorite to monzonitic granite stock. This unit is euhedral in composition with alteration to sericite along the contact areas. Several north west trending diabase dykes are found in the central portions of the claims and are approximately 30 meters in width and have intruded without altering the country rock. These northeast trending dykes, from a meter to 5 meters in width, dip from 50 to 90 degrees to the northwest and are very similar in appearance to porphyry dykes. In the northeast section of the property, they are folded and trend in a north west direction (Archibald, 1984, p3-5).

The mafic volcanics are made up of interbedded mafic and ultramafic flow sills trending in a northeast direction and dipping steeply to the north west at 70 to 90 degrees generally. Interbedded with these units are several coarse-grained gabbro to pyroxenite units, probably differentiated from ultramafics. Several narrow but continuous gold bearing veins, varying from a few inches to 60 inches in width, trend in a northeast and north west direction. They are shallow to steeply dipping and are generally highly pinched or contorted. The mineralization associated with these veins is pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite of generally less than 1-2 %. (Archibald, F.T., 1985, p2-3).

Flexural-slip folding and shearing occurs in the vicinity of Youngs Bay, which occurs at the axis of the Emm Bay-Peninsula Bay syncline. Zones of carbonate are extensive in the areas of flexural shearing/slipping, with a 50-degree dip to the north. The dyke intrusions and quartz vein systems are generally northeast trending to the south of Youngs Bay, and are generally north west trending to the north of Young's Bay' (Archibald, 1984, p3-5).

The geology of the central area of the Property is described by Archibald, J.C., (2017) upon completion of the 2017 drilling as in 'the Combined Project area consisted of intercalated sequences of mafic volcanics (basalts, mafic flows, pillowed volcanics and mafic dikes), felsic volcanics, quartz-feldspar porphyries, diabase dikes, mafic-rich gabbro's and quartz diorites and alteration/intrusions of quartz-carbonate veining along contacts or in preferred volcanic units. In the drilling, no evidence of the granite that was reported from the western portions of the property was seen. Quartz feldspar porphyries, felsic dikes and feldspar porphyries were observed along with felsic tuffs and altered, silicified metavolcanics with the alteration unit appearing to be flat-lying and dipping gradually to the north, north west and not vertical in attitude as most of the dikes and mafic contacts have indicated was the norm in the area. The unit was determined to resemble altered felsic tuff or perhaps an altered silicified porphyry.

Felsic dikes are typically thin to up to 10 metres wide and observed to carry for tens of meters in strike length with typical boudinaging. Some contain up to 30% white to pink plagioclase phenocrysts, up to 5% biotite and the odd chlorite streak/blebs disseminated throughout. Contacts are usually sharp, sutured and ragged in the contacts with these dikes and usually cross-cut the stratigraphy at a low angle. The quartz-feldspar porphyries are typically coarser grained and wider (up to +30 m. wide). Phenocrysts are medium grained, sub-hederal plagioclase in composition (20-40%, 2-4 mm. size) with black pyroxene and hornblende crystals.

The felsic units that outcrop on the property have similarities in three areas, the Trojan, the Combined and the Boulder. Some of the notable features are the occurrence of brecciation within and along strike in the quartz-carbonate veining in contact with the mafic volcanic wall-rock units with up to 5-20 cm. angular breccias clasts. These breccias display brown Fe-carbonate alteration (ankeritic), 2-4% sulphides as disseminated pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and trace reddish hematitic staining

throughout the wall rock. These zones occur spatially close to or in contact with the silicified zones and quartz veining. Some of the quartz veins are sugary to frosted in texture and some displaying a bluish grey tinge to the quartz and locally contain rusty patches of disseminated sulphides (mainly pyrite), traces of chalcopyrite and malachite staining and up to 20% chlorite streaks and lenses, often occurring as slickensides.

Another unit of note is the hornblende-phyric gabbro's which occur in all the areas of the property, especially at the Combined Occurrence. Often weak to strongly magnetic, these coarse-grained gabbro's are likely intrusive in nature and have been shown to be closely associated with the mineralization at the Cameron Lake deposit to the north east. They display dark grey, cumulative textures, from medium to massive coarse grained and display from five to thirty percent hornblende phenocrysts. Within them are minor epidote clasts and minor quartz veins. In some areas, the gabbro is more massive and associated directly with the hornblende-phyric gabbro's indicating that this might be another phase or extrusive episode. The massive gabbro's are dark green, massive, medium grained, often highly magnetic and comprised of 50-80% black pyroxene and 20-50% white plagioclase. Minor clasts of epidote and boudinage quartz veining often occurs in bands up to a metre wide within this unit. Some thin gabbroic dikes are observed to cut the metavolcanics and basalts which would show late-stage intrusions did occur and often followed the foliation within the volcanic units.

The next units of note were the quartz diorites which resemble the massive gabbro's visually but are not magnetic in nature and have far less hornblende and epidote clasts. These are also cumulative to medium-coarse grained in texture, observed in both outcrop and in the core drilling at the Combined Area and along the Hwy.71 road-cut area just south of Girard Lake near the Trojan Occurrence as well as along the west contact of the Young's Bay Occurrence. Mainly massive, quartz-rich and not extensively deformed, it would be a likely target to trace its contacts to see if there was an association to the gold mineralization within the contact units (Archibald, 2017 p12-14).

The primary units covering most all of the occurrences are the basaltic volcanics, whether as massive flows, pillowed basalts or as sheared/foliated mafic volcanics and are generally massive, fine grained to aphanitic and grey-green in colour with white carbonate amygdales and traces of disseminated cubic pyrite. Locally, then can display up to 5% coarse plagioclase phenocrysts but generally the pillows are rounded to slightly deformed (up to 30 cm. wide) with chloritic rims and small mafic tuffaceous clasts around the pillows in the selvedge spaces. Generally non-magnetic, they contain up to 1-2% fine euhedral, pyrite-pyrrhotite crystals. The chill margins near the intrusive units are usually coarser grained, slightly strained and altered to chlorite. It had been noted on some of the road-cuts along the highway that there were bands and sections that were highly sheared and rusty (pyrite) and contained 1-3% white carbonate and small quartz inclusions/veins containing trace malachite and chalcopyrite mineralization' (Archibald, 1984, p9-13).

The following structures have been mapped on and near the Property:

- Synclinal folding (075°) north of Youngs Bay
- The East-West Emm Bay syncline appears to continue through the centre of the bay south of the Young's Bay occurrence
- The ENE-WSW Emm Bay fault, a westerly offshoot of the major north westerly-south westerly structure in the area - the Pipestone-Cameron Fault. The Emm Bay fault eastern termination is possibly 500m east of the Combined occurrence and 300m north of the syncline north of Young's Bay.

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- Approximately two and three kilometres south of the Emm Bay fault are two other similar fault both terminating on the property
- Other numerous mapped fault structures located in the area of the property are oriented in NE-SW direction and NW-SE direction.
- Three major NW-SE interpreted fault structures
- Foliated trends are generally in a NE-SW direction and dipped steeply to the north west at a high angle (70°-80°) although vertical to steeply dips to the SE were also observed.
- Foliation measurements toward the western side of the Property and closer to the Aulneau Pluton trended more in a E-W to NW-SE direction and dipped steeply to the east.

A summary of the mapped and interpreted structures (faults, synclines) on the 1:250,000 scale OGS, 2011 geology map is shown in Figure 7.8 (geological legend same as Figure 7.5) with EM conductors.

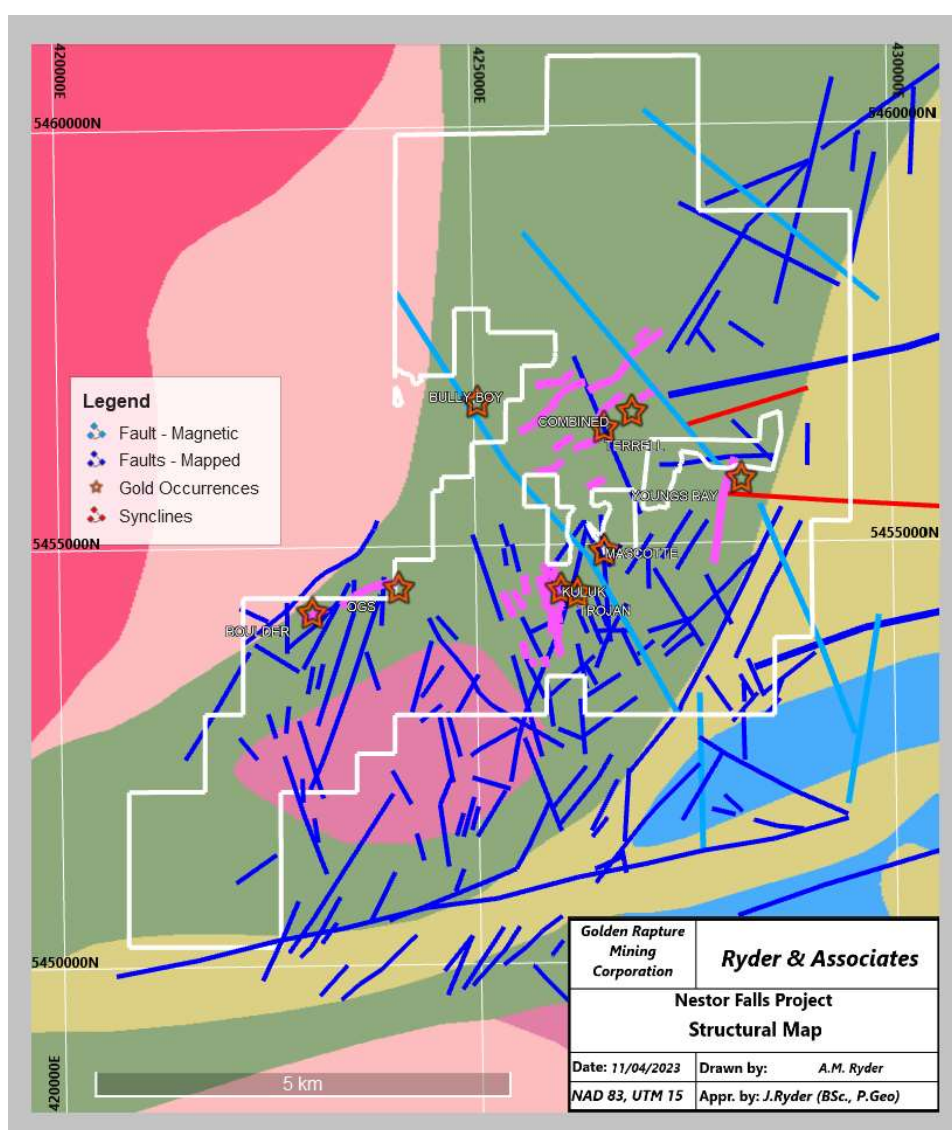


Figure 7.8: Compilation Structural Map

7.4 Mineralization

Ore deposits in the Rainy River-Kenora area comprise the following:

- 1) Intrusive magmatic sulphide Ni-Cu - (Kenbridge deposit)
- 2) Auriferous volcanogenic massive-sulphides (VMS) - (Rainy River deposit)
- 3) Orogenic gold – lode gold (Cameron Lake, Dogpaw deposits)

The gold-bearing quartz vein systems are steeply dipping and flat-lying and the majority of the gold-bearing vein systems have parallel systems. The quartz is generally white to grey-blue in colour and can be coarse quartz to sugary textured quartz.

In the case of the Young's Bay occurrence there are at least six parallel quartz veins four of which have visible gold and are associated with pyritized carbonatized zones which occur along east-west shearing and gabbro-mafic volcanic or felsic-mafic volcanic unit contacts; for the Trojan occurrence there are seven sub-parallel quartz veins; for the Boulder occurrence there are two parallel veins; the Mascotte occurrence has four veins; for the Terrell three to five veins are reported and for the Combined, four veins (three steeply dipping and one (1) flat lying) are present with at least three (3) directions for the veins with a number of drill intersected brecciated quartz in the flat lying vein . A single vein is reported for both the OGS and Kuluk occurrences.

A majority of the gold-bearing quartz vein systems are associated with sheared or faulted mafic metavolcanics (basalts) that are generally in contact with quartz diorites / granites, gabbro's, felsic metavolcanics (tuffs), gabbro intrusives, diabase, quartz feldspar porphyries, and quartz porphyries. The gabbro and porphyry units have been observed as both dykes and sills.

Sulphides are generally less than 1.5% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and marcasite. Alteration consists of chlorite, fuchsite, biotite, sericite, albite, ankerite and tourmaline with zones of silicification documented from the diamond drilling.

Visible gold has been reported from four (4) of the occurrences and was observed by the Authors within the Combined Mine Occurrence and the Young's Bay Occurrence where in 1949 some 192 ounces of gold was recovered from a 7.62 tonne sample.

Gold values tend to be erratic and do occur in both the steeply dipping quartz vein and the flat-lying quartz vein systems.

Table 7.1 overleaf summarizes the highest gold values reported from the eight (8) gold mineral occurrences on the Property. The eight (8) occurrences have been defined by surface sampling/workings and two (2) have information from drilling.

In the drilling, gold values in the drill core samples ranged from 0.03 g/t to 63.80 g/t while the range of gold values for the eight (8) occurrences based on rock sampling are reported on in Section 6.

Figures 7.9 and 7.10 are photos of gold bearing quartz veins from the Combined and Young's Bay occurrences.

Table 7.1: Occurrences – Summary Gold values

OCCURRENCE NAME	DISCOVERY YEAR	HISTORIC	BEST RESULTS		SAMPLE TYPE
			SAMPLE TYPE	2022	
BOULDER	1899	13.28 g/t	Grab	NS	NS
COMBINED	1897	63.80 g/t	Drill Core	147.00 g/t	Grab
*KULUK	1999	3.45 g/t	Outcrop	5.07 g/t	Outcrop
**MASCOTTE	1894-1895	V.G	Vein	67.84 g/t	Grab
OGS	1960-1973	TRACE	Outcrop	NS	NS
TERRELL	1980	1.88 g/t	Trench-muck	NS	NS
TROJAN	1894-1895	87.41 g/t	Grab	5.04 g/t	Grab
YOUNG'S BAY	1932	750.00 g/t	Bulk	226.33 g/t	Grab
* 2022 = highway occurrence area				NS = Not Sampled	
**No assays reported, MRID file 1982 'considerable' native gold				V.G = Visible Gold	

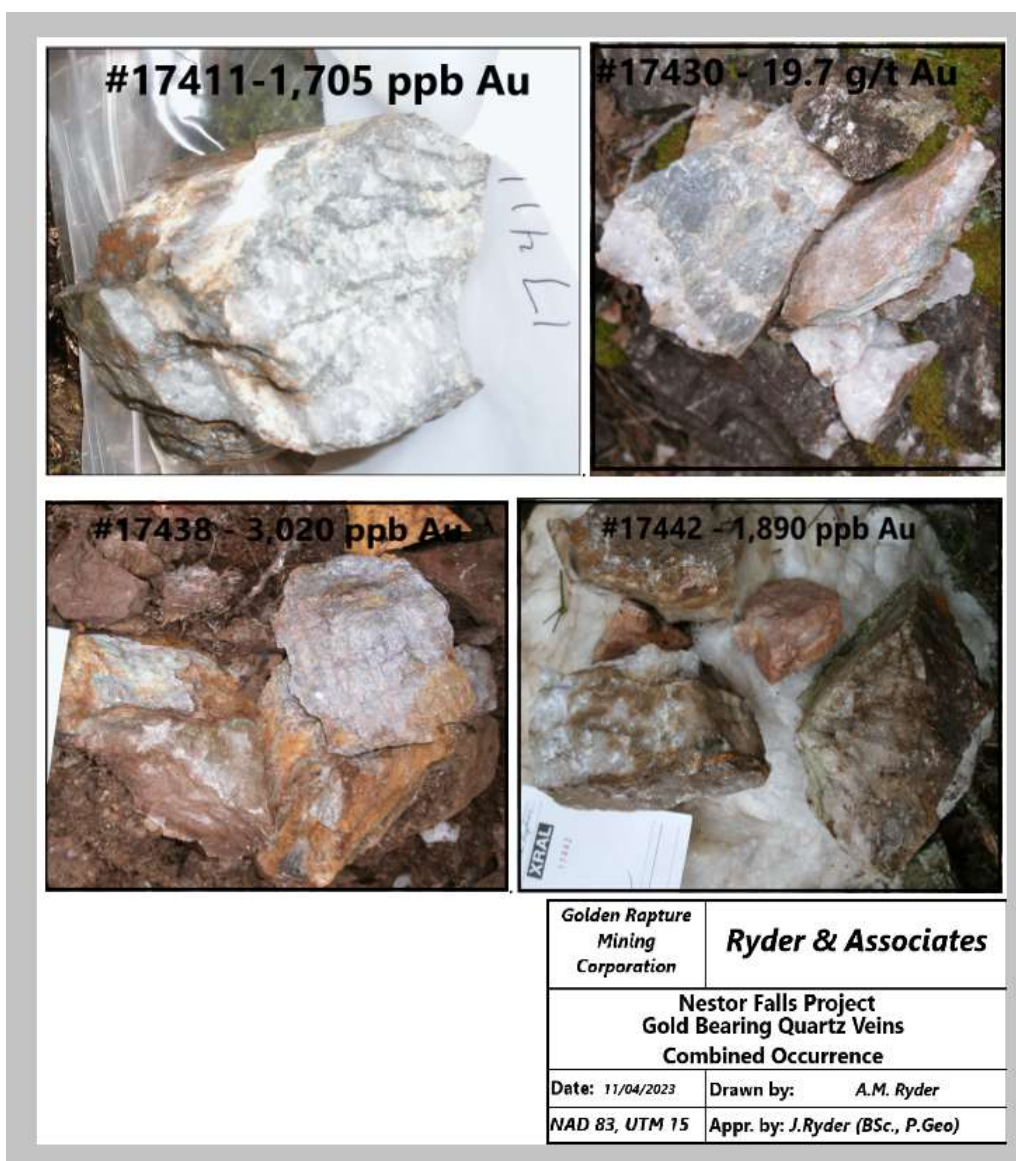


Figure 7.9: Combined Occurrence -Quartz Veins 2022 Sampling

**Gold
Quartz Vein
Samples
Young's Bay**



Golden Rapture Mining Corporation	Ryder & Associates
Nestor Falls Project Quartz Vein Photos	
Date: 11/04/2023	Drawn by: A.M Ryder
NAD 83, UTM 15	Appr. by: J.Ryder (BSc., P.Geo)

Figure 7.10: Quartz Vein Photos -Young's Bay – 2022 sampling

8.0 Deposit Type – Orogenic Gold – (Vein-Shear)

Epigenetic gold deposits in metamorphic terranes of Precambrian shields have yielded 23,000–25,000 t gold. These deposits typically formed during the late stages of orogeny and are therefore called orogenic gold deposits. There are nineteen identified greenstone-hosted gold deposits with more than 10 Moz of contained gold and approximately 400 Moz of total worldwide endowment (Goldfarb et al., 2005).

Archean orogenic gold deposits are generally defined as structurally controlled vein or shear-margin deposits emplaced epigenetically in all lithologies occurring in Archean volcano-plutonic belts. These gold concentrations are the result of relatively homogeneous hydrothermal fluid flows of variable origin, including metamorphic devolatilization, felsic plutonism and mantle fluids. Most of these deposits are located close to deep crustal, compressional and trans-tensional fault zones with complex structural histories. (Drabble et al, 2015, p61-64)

The key geological elements of orogenic gold systems are shown in Figure 8.1 from the Drabble et al (2017) Technical Report on the Cameron Gold Deposit, Ontario, Canada. Mineralization on the GRMC Property has similarities to the Cameron Lake deposit to the north east (Drabble et al, 2017, p73-76).

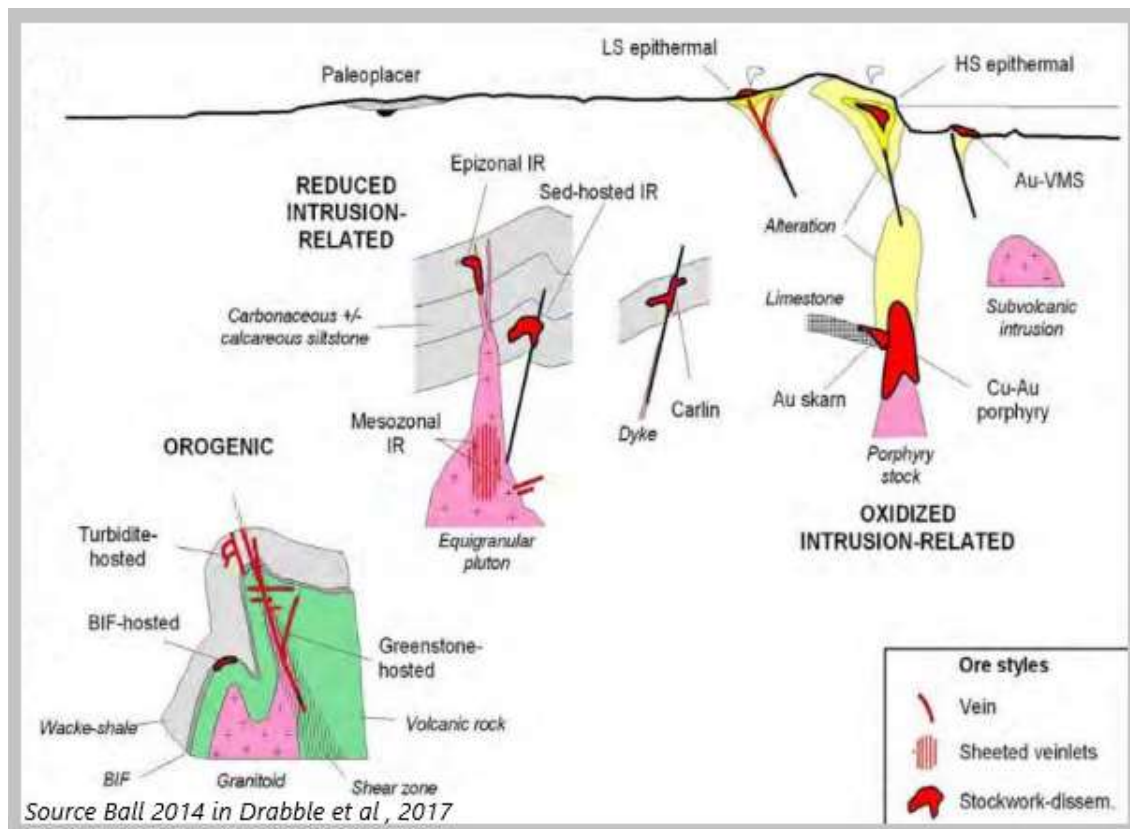


Figure 8.1 Schematic Cross-Section of the Key Geological Elements of the Main Gold Systems

Orogenic gold deposits are emplaced along active convergent margins during compressive tectonic regimes. This type of setting promotes the flow of hydrothermal fluids along major dislocation zones,

which serve as structural traps for gold that precipitates out of solution. Typical gangue minerals are quartz and carbonate.

Carbonates, sericite/muscovite, chlorite, K-feldspar, biotite, tourmaline and albite are typical alteration minerals.

Economically significant orogenic deposits tend to be between 2 and 10 km long, ~1 km wide and can be mined to depths of 2–3 km. Examples of orogenic deposits/districts are Muruntau (Kazakhstan), Ashanti (West Africa) and Golden Mile (West Australia). Canadian examples include McIntyre–Hollinger (Ontario), Red Lake (Ontario) and Kirkland Lake (Ontario).

The Property mineralization is a classic example of Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein-type mineralization and is that of orogenic-type gold and the Authors suggests that there is a good correlation with the gold mineralization found at Cameron Lake.

The following sections are directly from Ash, C., and Alldrick, D.J., 1996 and those concepts with an asterix are applicable to the property and planned exploration.

8.1 Capsule Description

*Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of host rocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo.

8.2 Tectonic Settings

Phanerozoic: Contained in moderate to gently dipping fault/suture zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism. Suture zones are major crustal breaks which are characterized by dismembered ophiolitic remnants between diverse assemblages of island arcs, subduction complexes and continental- margin clastic wedges.

*Archean: Major trans-crustal structural breaks within stable cratonic terranes. May represent remnant terrane collisional boundaries.

8.3 Depositional Environment

*Veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transgression (terrane collision), including major listric reverse faults, second and third-order splays.

Gold is deposited at crustal levels within and near the brittle-ductile transition zone at depths of 6-12 km, pressures between 1 to 3 kilobars and temperatures from 200° to 400°C. Deposits may have a vertical extent of up to 2 km, and lack pronounced zoning.

8.4 Age of Mineralization

Mineralization is post-peak metamorphism (i.e., late syn-collisional) with gold-quartz veins particularly abundant in the Late Archean and Mesozoic.

Phanerozoic: In the North America Cordillera gold veins are post-Middle Jurassic and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. In British Columbia deposits are mainly Middle Jurassic (~ 165-170 Ma) and Late Cretaceous (~ 95 Ma). In the Mother Lode Belt, they are Middle Jurassic (~ 150 Ma) and those along the Juneau belt in Alaska are of Early Tertiary (~56-55 Ma).

*Archean: Ages of mineralization for Archean deposits are well constrained for both the Superior Province, Canadian Shield (~ 2.68 to 2.67 Ga) and the Yilgarn Province, Western Australia (~ 2.64 to 2.63 Ga).

8.5 Host/Associated Rock Types

Lithologically highly varied, usually of greenschist metamorphic grade, ranging from virtually undeformed to totally schistose.

Phanerozoic: Mafic volcanics, serpentinite, peridotite, dunite, gabbro, diorite, trondhjemite/plagiogranites, graywacke, argillite, chert, shale, limestone and quartzite, felsic and intermediate intrusions.

*Archean: Granite-greenstone belts - mafic, ultramafic (komatiitic) and felsic volcanics, intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks, graywacke and shale.

8.6 Deposit Form

*Tabular fissure veins in more competent host lithologies, veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Typically occur as a system of en-echelon veins on all scales.

Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides. May also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks.

8.7 Texture/Structure

*Veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrock and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastomosing gashes and dilations.

Textures may be modified or destroyed by subsequent deformation.

8.8 Mineralization Mineralogy (Principal and Subordinate)

*Native gold, *pyrite, arsenopyrite, *galena, *sphalerite, *chalcocopyrite, pyrrotite, *tellurides, scheelite, bismuth, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, *molybdenite, gersdorffite (NiAsS), bismuthimite (Bi₂S₂), tetradyomite (Bi₂Te₂S).

8.9 Gangue Mineralogy (Principal and Subordinate)

*Quartz, *carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite ferroan-magnesite, calcite, siderite), albite, *mariposite (fuchsite), *sericite, muscovite, biotite, chlorite, *tourmaline, graphite.

8.10 Alteration Mineralogy

*Silicification, carbonate, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to tens of metres from the veins.

Type of carbonate alteration reflects the ferromagnesian content of the primary host lithology; ultramafic rocks - talc, Fe-magnesite; *mafic volcanic rocks - ankerite, chlorite; sediments - graphite and pyrite; felsic to intermediate intrusions - sericite, albite, calcite, siderite, pyrite. *Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock.

*Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

8.11 Weathering

*Distinctive orange-brown limonite due to the oxidation of Fe-Mg carbonates cut by white veins and veinlets of quartz and ferroan dolomite. Distinctive green Cr-mica may also be present. Abundant quartz float in overburden.

8.12 Controls

Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to trans-crustal breaks. They are commonly closely associated with, late syn-collisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust. Veins are usually at a high angle to the primary collisional fault zone.

Phanerozoic: Secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones.

Archean: Steep, trans-crustal breaks; best deposits overall are in areas of greenstone.

8.13 Associated Deposit Types

Gold placers (C01, C02), sulphide manto Au (J04), silica veins (I07); iron formation Au (I04) in the Archean.

8.14 Genetic Model

*Gold quartz veins form in lithologically heterogeneous, deep trans-crustal fault zones that develop in response to terrane collision. These faults act as conduits for CO₂-H₂O-rich (5-30 mol% CO₂), low salinity (<3 wt% NaCl) aqueous fluids, with high Au, Ag, As, (Sb, Te, W, Mo) and low Cu, Pb, Zn metal contents. These fluids are believed to be tectonically or seismically driven by a cycle of pressure build-up that is released by failure and pressure reduction followed by sealing and repetition of the process. Gold is deposited at crustal levels within and near the brittle-ductile transition zone with deposition caused by sulphidation (the loss of H₂S due to pyrite deposition) primarily as a result of fluid-wallrock reactions, other significant factors may involve phase separation and fluid pressure reduction. The origin of the mineralizing fluids remains controversial, with metamorphic, magmatic and mantle sources being suggested as possible candidates. Within an environment of tectonic crustal thickening in response to terrane collision, metamorphic devolatilization or partial melting (anatexis) of either the lower crust or subducted slab may generate such fluids.

8.15 Geochemical Signature

*Elevated values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, K, Li, Bi, W, Te and B (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn and Hg) in rock and soil, Au in stream sediments.

8.16 Geophysical Signature

*Faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies. Areas of alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite as a result of carbonate alteration

8.17 Other Exploration Guides

Placer gold or elevated gold in stream sediment samples is an excellent regional and property-scale guide to gold-quartz veins. Investigate broad 'deformation envelopes' adjacent to regional listric faults where associated with carbonate alteration. *

*Alteration and structural analysis can be used to delineate prospective ground. Within carbonate alteration zones, gold is typically only in areas containing quartz, with or without sulphides. Serpentinite bodies, if present, can be used to delineate favourable regional structures. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks.

8.18 Economic Factors

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Individual deposits average 30 000 t with grades of 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag (Berger, 1986) and may be as large as 40 Mt. Many major producers in the Canadian Shield range from 1 to 6 Mt at grades of 7 g/t Au (Thorpe and Franklin, 1984). The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is the Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 117 800 kilograms of Au with an average grade of 9.3 g/t.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: These veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore, only amenable to underground mining.

IMPORTANCE: These deposits are a major source of the world's gold production and account for approximately a quarter of Canada's output. They are the most prolific gold source after the ores of the Witwatersrand basin.

9.0 Exploration

Historical exploration is detailed in Section 6 of this report.

9.1 2022 Exploration-Golden Rapture Mining Corporation (GRMC)

The 2022 reconnaissance exploration programme details are taken directly from the Golden Rapture Mining Corporation 2023 Assessment report (Archibald, 2023). Components of this exploration were verified during the Authors site visit in October 2022.

Work was conducted between September 20th to October 15th 2022 and January 3rd to 5th 2023 with the objective of exploration to reconfirm the sample analysis from previous work on the property which was focussed on the Combined occurrence. Apart from some trail cleaning, pit and trench cleaning on the Combined occurrence the main focus was reconnaissance sampling of four of the gold occurrences namely the Combined, Mascotte, Trojan and Youngs's Bay. Grab and rock chip samples were taken from the four occurrences in addition to seven (7) samples taken near the highway (Hwy 71) in the Trojan-Mascotte occurrence area.

The majority of the samples were grab samples from waste rock piles, shaft debris and in trenches and as such would not have been truly representative of the mineralization on the Property though indicative of the occurrence sampled: analytical results of non-representative samples may impart a biased indication of the potential of the Property to shareholders, or potential shareholders though information from the assaying and geochemical analyses would be useful in determining future assaying techniques and indirectly confirm historical data. The outcrop chip samples occurrences are representative though.

A total of ninety-five (95) rock samples were taken, described, photographed, tagged and delivered under Chain of Custody for gold analysis to the ISO 17025 certified Activation Laboratories Ltd. Thunder Bay for gold assaying (Section 11 of this report). Analyses for ninety-four (94) of the samples was received in January 2023.

Analytical methods used are described in Section 11 of this report.

A summary table of the sampling on each of the occurrences is documented in Table 9.1 overleaf with a location map of the rock samples taken by GRMC in 2022 with individual sampling sites for each of the four sampled occurrences outlined in Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2

Table 9.1: GRMC Rock Sampling Data

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE TYPE	UTM ZONE	UTM NAD 83	
				EASTING	NORTHING
17401	COMBINED	Grab-Rock Pile	15U	426922	5456709
17402	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426922	5456709
17403	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426911	5456706
17504	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426911	5456706
17405	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426911	5456706
17406	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426911	5456706
17407	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426923	5456698
17408	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426923	5456698
17409	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426898	5456685
17410	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426890	5456672
17411	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456611
17412	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456612
17413	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456613
17414	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456614
17515	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456615
17416	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456616
17417	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456617
17418	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456618
17419	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456619
17420	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456620
17421	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456621
17422	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456622
17423	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456623
17424	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456624
17425	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426899	5456625
17426	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426912	5456719
17427	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426912	5456719
17428	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426904	5456599
17429	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426004	5456599
17430	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426904	5456599
17431	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17432	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17433	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17434	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17435	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17436	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426907	5456591
17437	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426910	5456538
17438	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426910	5456538
17439	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426919	5456538
17440	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426010	5456538
17441	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426910	5456538
17442	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426892	5456487
17443	COMBINED	Grab-Trench	15U	426954	5456507
17444	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428204	5455766
17445	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428201	5455790
17446	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428203	5455769
17447	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428179	5455776
17448	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428231	5455736
17449	YOUNG'S BAY	Grab-Trench	15U	428231	5455736
17450	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17451	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17542	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17453	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17454	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17455	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17456	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17457	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17458	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17459	COMBINED	Grab	15U	426904	5456599
17460	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426206	5454489
17461	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426213	5454458
17462	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426213	5454458
17463	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426213	5454458
17464	TROJAN	Grab	15U	446213	5454458
17465	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426180	5454451
17466	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426179	5454412
17467	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426216	5454448
17468	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426214	5454446
17469	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426214	5454446
17470	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426214	5454446
17471	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426208	5454448
17472	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426208	5454448
17473	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426231	5454424
17474	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426231	5454424
17475	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426225	5454409
17476	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426230	5454428
17477	TROJAN	Grab	15U	426214	5454446
17478	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426540	5454892
17479	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426530	5454967
17480	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426521	5454908
17481	HIGHWAY	Grab	15U	426100	5454520
17482	HIGHWAY	Grab	15U	426135	5454533
17483	HIGHWAY	Grab	15U	426165	5454540
17484	HIGHWAY	Grab	15U	426168	5454547
17485	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426520	5454969
17486	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426542	5454887
17487	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426542	5454887
17488	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426537	5454888
17489	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426537	5454888
17490	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426537	5454888
17491	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426537	5454888
17492	MASCOTTE	Grab	15U	426234	5454412
17493	HIGHWAY	Chip	15U	426226	5454565
17494	HIGHWAY	Chip	15U	426308	5454607
17495	HIGHWAY	Chip	15U	426352	5454620

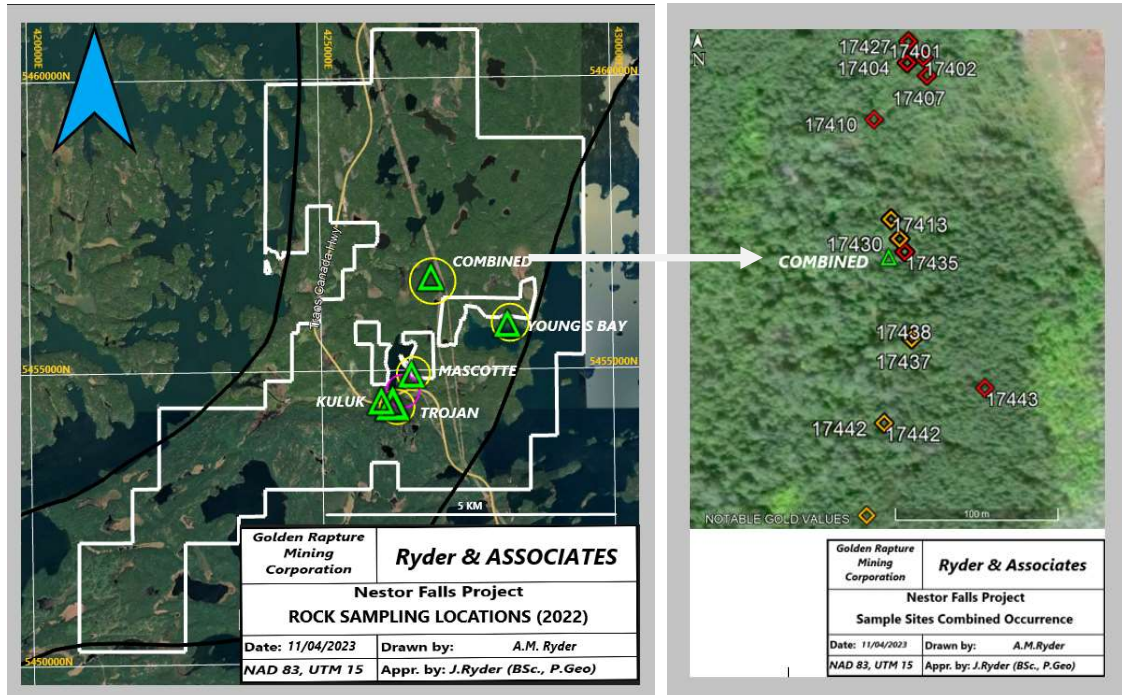


Figure 9.1: GRMC 2022 Rock Sample Sites

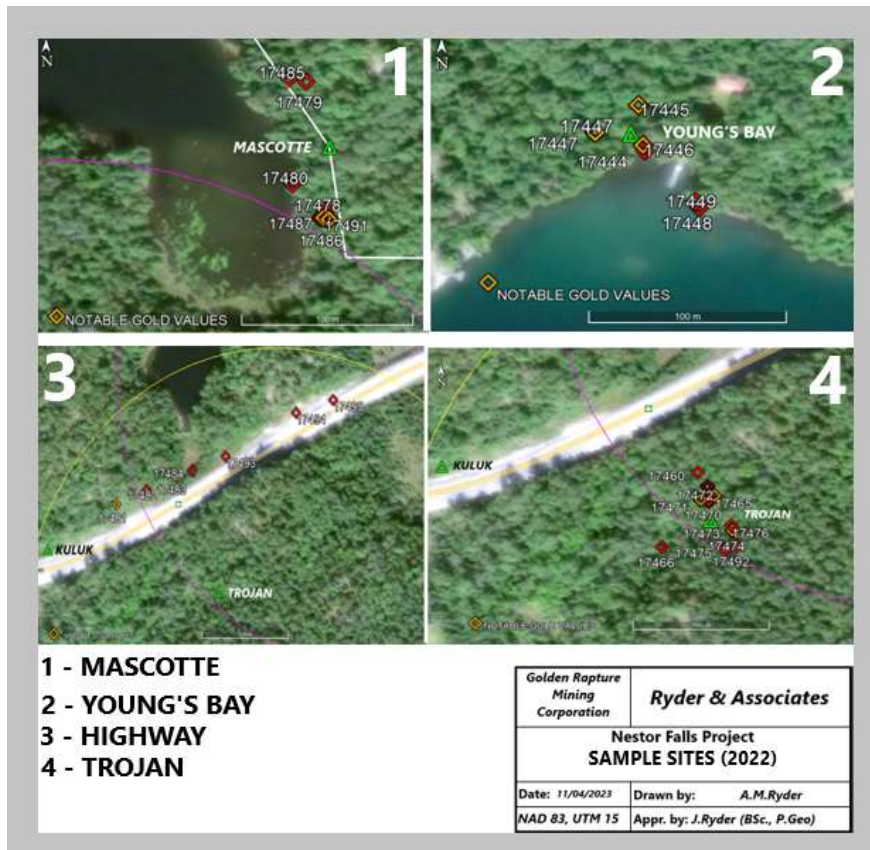


Figure 9.2: GRMC Rock Sample Sites-Mascotte, Highway, Trojan, Young's Bay

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As part of the analytical procedure all samples returning gold values greater than 5,000 ppb (by Fire Assay with Atomic Adsorption Finish (FA-AA)) were selected for Au FAA-Gravimetric analysis. Samples with gold values greater than 10 g/t after FA-Gravimetric were then sent for Total Metallics of the sieved metallic fraction with Fire assaying of the final product. Where all three assaying procedures were used the sample results were averaged and is indicated by an asterisk (*) in the relevant tables in this section.

Table 9.1 is a summary of the sampling and the assaying results while Figure 9.2 is a graphic representation of Table 9.1 and gold analyses (FA-AA) of the ninety-four (94) rock samples using scatter diagrams.

Table 9.2: 2022 Rock Sampling and Gold Fire Assay Results

GOLD OCCURRENCE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	ASSAYED BY FA-AA - GOLD				
		<100ppb	100 - 500 ppb	500-1000 ppb	1,000 -5,000 ppb	>5,000 ppb
COMBINED	53	37	6	2	3	3
YOUNG'S BAY	6	0	2	0	1	3
TROJAN	18	5	7	2	3	2
MASCOTTE	11	4	1	2	2	2
HIGHWAY	7	3	2	0	1	1
TOTAL	95	49	18	6	10	11

* only 94 samples assayed

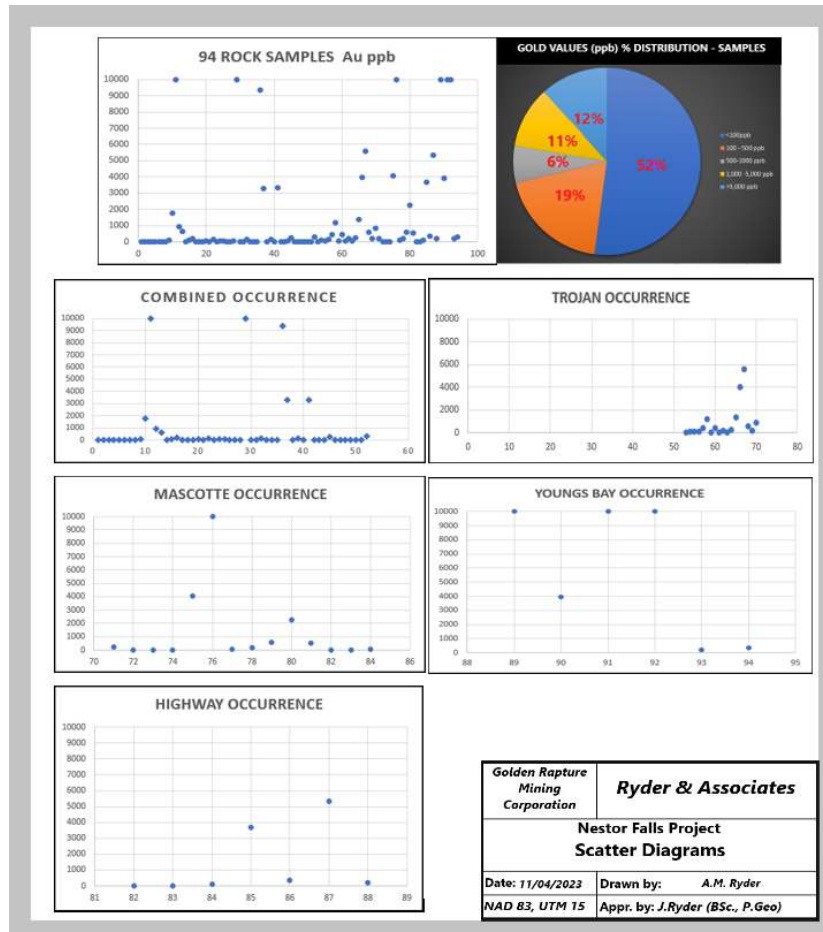


Figure 9.3: Rock Sampling Statistics & Scatter Diagrams for Gold (ppb) Results

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For a reconnaissance programme, the results returned twenty-one (21) samples or 22% of the assayed samples with gold values greater than 1,000 ppb while 52% or forty-nine (49) samples have less than 100 ppb gold. Moderate gold values between 100 ppb and 1,000 ppb occur in twenty-four (24) samples or 26% of the total. The sampling results including the 46% of the rock having gold values in excess of 100 ppb, appear to reflect and confirm previous historic exploration results.

Details of the sample results by occurrence are shown in the table below.

Table 9.3: Gold Results (ppb) by Occurrence

GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD ppb
COMBINED	17401	< 5
COMBINED	17402	< 5
COMBINED	17403	< 5
COMBINED	17404	< 5
COMBINED	17405	7
COMBINED	17406	6
COMBINED	17407	7
COMBINED	17409	< 5
COMBINED	17410	84
COMBINED	17411	1750
COMBINED	17412	>10000
COMBINED	17413	909
COMBINED	17414	634
COMBINED	17415	10
COMBINED	17416	85
COMBINED	17417	215
COMBINED	17418	25
COMBINED	17419	< 5
COMBINED	17420	10
COMBINED	17421	50
COMBINED	17422	11
COMBINED	17423	130
COMBINED	17424	27
COMBINED	17425	44
COMBINED	17426	57
COMBINED	17427	< 5
COMBINED	17428	< 5
COMBINED	17429	29
COMBINED	17430	>10000
COMBINED	17431	24
COMBINED	17432	9
COMBINED	17433	146
COMBINED	17434	< 5
COMBINED	17435	< 5
COMBINED	17436	< 5
COMBINED	17437	9360
COMBINED	17438	3290
COMBINED	17439	19
COMBINED	17440	142
COMBINED	17441	< 5
COMBINED	17442	3320
COMBINED	17443	9
COMBINED	17450	24
COMBINED	17451	28
COMBINED	17452	257
COMBINED	17453	5
COMBINED	17454	< 5
COMBINED	17455	6
COMBINED	17456	< 5
COMBINED	17457	< 5
COMBINED	17458	< 5
COMBINED	17459	291

GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD ppb
TROJAN	17460	< 5
TROJAN	17461	123
TROJAN	17462	72
TROJAN	17463	126
TROJAN	17464	458
TROJAN	17465	1170
TROJAN	17466	55
TROJAN	17467	439
TROJAN	17468	63
TROJAN	17469	183
TROJAN	17470	48
TROJAN	17471	255
TROJAN	17472	1350
TROJAN	17473	3990
TROJAN	17474	5580
TROJAN	17475	577
TROJAN	17476	205
TROJAN	17477	855

GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD ppb
MASCOTTE	17478	217
MASCOTTE	17479	15
MASCOTTE	17480	< 5
MASCOTTE	17485	10
MASCOTTE	17486	4080
MASCOTTE	17487	>10000
MASCOTTE	17488	82
MASCOTTE	17489	199
MASCOTTE	17490	604
MASCOTTE	17491	2260
MASCOTTE	17492	529

GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD ppb
HIGHWAY	17493	< 5
HIGHWAY	17494	5
HIGHWAY	17495	89
HIGHWAY	17481	3670
HIGHWAY	17482	359
HIGHWAY	17483	5350
HIGHWAY	17484	179

GOLD OCCURRENCE	SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD ppb
YOUNG'S BAY	17444	>10000
YOUNG'S BAY	17445	3940
YOUNG'S BAY	17446	>10000
YOUNG'S BAY	17447	>10000
YOUNG'S BAY	17448	212
YOUNG'S BAY	17449	320

Half of the six (6) Young's Bay samples returned gold results greater than 10,000 ppb and the Authors confirmed the presence of visible gold (V.G) at the sample location (Vein#1) consistent with previous reports of visible gold in four of the six quartz veins previously sampled.

9.2 Exploration- Re-Assaying by Authors

Due to the loss by the laboratory of the twenty-one (21) rock/core samples collected by the Authors it was decided to request the 2022 Golden Rapture sample pulp/rejects from the laboratory to re-assay them as part of the QPs verification process. A total of seventy-seven (77) pulps/rejects having sufficient material were available for re-assay and were sent to the Authors for re-submittal and re-assaying using new sample numbers

Using the pulps and based on the original sample results, samples with ppb values in and around 1,000 ppb were selected for gold re-assaying. A total of twenty-three samples (23) including two duplicates were submitted for FA-AA gold assaying followed by FA-Gravimetric for samples with high gold values as per laboratory protocols. Samples were numbered 290501 to 290523 and results were received in February 2023. The re-assayed sample pulp gold results were very close to the original sample results as shown in the table below.

Table 9.4: Re-Assayed (FA-AA) Gold Pulp Results (ppb)

GRMC	QP	GRMC	QP	SAMPLED
SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	FAA ppb	FAA ppb	GOLD OCCURRENCE
17411	290501	1,750	1,660	COMBINED
17412	290502	> 10000	> 5000	COMBINED
17413	290503	909	1,090	COMBINED
17430	290504	> 10000	> 5000	COMBINED
17437	290505	9,360	> 5000	COMBINED
17438	290506	3,290	2,750	COMBINED
*17442	290507	3,320	1,030	COMBINED
17444	290509	> 10000	> 5000	YOUNGS BAY
17445	290510	3,940	2,740	YOUNGS BAY
17446	290511	> 10000	> 5000	YOUNGS BAY
17447	290512	> 10000	> 5000	YOUNGS BAY
17448	290513	212	179	YOUNGS BAY
17473	290520	3,990	3,900	TROJAN
17474	290521	5,580	> 5000	TROJAN
*17475	290522	1,640	577	TROJAN
17481	290514	3,670	3,640	HIGHWAY
17482	290515	359	362	HIGHWAY
17483	290516	5,350	> 5000	HIGHWAY
17486	290517	4,080	3,360	MASCOTTE
17487	290518	> 10000	> 5000	MASCOTTE
17491	290519	2,260	1,870	MASCOTTE
17442	*290508 DUP	n/a	1,320	COMBINED
17475	*290523 DUP	n/a	603	TROJAN
QP= Authors GRMC= Golden Rapture Mining Corp				

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A total of nine (9) samples with gold values 1,000+ ppb was then assayed by the FA-Gravimetric method and returned gold values ranging from 3.18 g/t to 189.0 g/t with the three highest gold value samples from the Young's Bay, Combined and the Mascotte occurrences (Table 7.5).

Table 9.5: FA-Gravimetric Gold Results (g/t) Pulp/Reject Re-assay

ORIGINAL	RE-ASSAY	GRAVIMETRIC	GOLD
GRMC	QP	GOLD	OCCURRENCE
SAMPLE #	SAMPLE #	g/t	SAMPLED
17412	290502	141.00	COMBINED
17437	290505	8.16	COMBINED
17444	290509	22.30	YOUNG'S BAY
17446	290511	189.00	YOUNG'S BAY
17481	290514	3.18	HIGHWAY
17483	290516	5.07	HIGHWAY
17486	290517	3.71	MASCOTTE
17487	290518	68.91	MASCOTTE
17474	290521	5.40	TROJAN

Tabulating the various assay data from the 2022 sampling and averaging the assay results where relevant, significant gold results were obtained from all the occurrences sampled. The results are consistent with historical data.

Table 9.6: FA-Gravimetric & Metallic Screen Gold Results - Pulp/Reject Re-assay

SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OCCURRENCE	BEST GOLD ASSAYS	
		*FA-GRA/Metallic	*FA-AA
17411	COMBINED		1,705 ppb
17412	COMBINED	147.0 g/t	
17413	COMBINED		1,090 ppb
17430	COMBINED	19.7 g/t	
17437	COMBINED	9.04 g/t	
17438	COMBINED		3,020 ppb
17442	COMBINED		1,890 ppb
17444	YOUNG'S BAY	23.13 g/t	
17445	YOUNG'S BAY		3,340 ppb
17446	YOUNG'S BAY	226.33 g/t	
17447	YOUNG'S BAY	43.3 g/t	
17465	TROJAN	1.09 g/t	
17472	TROJAN	0.95 g/t	
17473	TROJAN		3,990 ppb
17474	TROJAN	5.4 g/t	
17481	HIGHWAY	3.18 g/t	
17483	HIGHWAY	5.07 g/t	
17486	MASCOTTE	4.08 g/t	
17487	MASCOTTE	67.84 g/t	
17491	MASCOTTE		2,065 ppb

It was decided to conduct a full geochemical analysis on the remaining pulps/rejects due to the presence of various minerals (chalcopyrite, sphalerite, fuchsite, pyrite etc.) associated with the gold mineralization observed in drill core and rock samples by the Authors and reported on in numerous reports. The aim was to determine if there was any association between the gold values and any of

the 62 elements analysed plus identification of pathfinder elements and geochemical differences between the various occurrences. After the re-assaying of the twenty-three (23) samples for gold there was insufficient material available for the Ultra Trace1 analysis for the high gold content samples from the Combined and Young's Bay occurrences. Even though the sample distribution from the various occurrences was very uneven the geochemical results were still screened to identify geochemical associations between the various occurrences. Results were received in March 2023.

Visual observation of the geochemical gold results as part of the analytical Ultra Trace 1 package compared very favourably with the fire assay gold results as shown in Table 12.1 in Section 12, Data Verification of this report.

A preliminary and cursory review of the data using simple averaging for the 62 elements was conducted. Geochemical comparisons were made between the Combined, Trojan and Mascotte and based on a straight average calculated for each element for each occurrence area, initial observations are:

- **The Combined Occurrence has the highest values of:** Mg, K, Ca, Be, Bi, Sc, V, Cr, Mn, Cu, Zn, As, Sr, and REE's. Also of B, Na, Al, Fe, Pb, Ga, Ge, In, Sb though compatible values for these elements occur in the other two occurrences
- **The Trojan Occurrence has the highest values of:** P, Mo and Ba
- **The Mascotte Occurrence has the highest values of:** Co, Ni, Ag, Sn, W, Hg, Li, S, Ti, Rb, Y, Zr, Nb, Tl and Th.
- **The Combined Occurrence has the lowest values of:** S, Nb, Mo, Sn, Te, W and Th. Also, of Ti, Rb, Y, U and Hg though compatible values for these elements occur in the other two occurrences
- **The Trojan Occurrence has the lowest values of:** Be, Ca, V, Cr, Mn, Co, Ni, Zn, As, Sr, and REE's. Also, for Ti, Li, B, Ga, Zr, Y, Ag, In, Sb and Tl though compatible values for these elements occur in the other two occurrences
- **The Mascotte Occurrence has the lowest values of:** Bi, Cu and As Also, for P Be, Na, Mg, Al, In, Sb, Ba and Pb. Also, for P, B, Na, Mg, Al, K and Bi though compatible values for these elements occur in the other two occurrences.

Overall, the Mascotte and Trojan appear to have similar geochemical profiles except for the elements, Ni, Co, Rb, W and Th which are higher in the Mascotte samples compared to the Trojan samples. The Combined samples are higher in Ca, Cu, Zn and as when compared to the Mascotte and Trojan and is possibly indicative of the alteration mineralogy observed and described in the various drill logs of the 1984, 1986 and 2017 drilling.

The Combined and Mascotte have different high geochemistry values (excluding individual Rare Earth Elements - REE's) at fifteen (15) elements each and this different geochemistry maybe useful in geochemically fingerprinting the different occurrences. The geochemical differences may represent different vein systems in that the Combined is a flat lying vein compared to the steeply dipping veins of the Mascotte and Trojan.

The two Highway samples have very high geochemical values for a number of elements with 2,200 ppm Tungsten (W) reported compared to the other occurrences (Table 9.7). They also have the highest values for nineteen other elements including REE's - Li, Ca, V, Na, Al, K, Sc, Fe, Ga, Rb, Zr, Nb, Sn, Te, Ba, Tl, U and Th. This may simply be a function of the low number of samples analysed compared to the other occurrences.

The single sample from Young's Bay stands in stark contrast to the other areas with the sample significantly deficient in all the element compared to the occurrence averages for the other seventy-three (73) samples (Table 9.7)

Table 9.7: Selected Rock Geochemical Results - Averages

GOLD OCCURRENCES	# OF SAMPLES	Li ppm	Na %	Ca %	V ppm	Ni ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Zr ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Th ppm	U ppm	Hg ppb
COMBINED	47	6.05	0.06	4.99	91.72	51.24	138.56	104.32	6.59	2.92	0.82	0.32	18.08	19.62	2.14	0.03	27.66
TROJAN	17	5.03	0.04	1.19	38.00	29.18	66.28	48.52	3.99	2.11	3.46	0.27	22.66	139.56	3.14	0.03	27.65
MASCOTTE	10	7.65	0.04	2.21	55.30	379.04	31.85	50.51	3.16	3.08	2.08	1.01	17.09	397.78	9.23	0.00	35.00
HIGHWAY	2	22.30	0.28	7.22	204.00	29.35	1.97	64.50	25.75	56.60	0.15	0.05	72.70	2200.00	31.85	0.15	5.00
YOUNGS BAY	1	1.9	0.016	0.51	11	6	7.6	10.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.026	5.3	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	20

The above observations led to a deeper dive into the data and two methods of statistical analysis were applied.

1. First, each element was viewed as a normal distribution where the mean value and the median value are the same and are located at the centre of the distribution. Some 68% of the data falls within one standard deviation of the mean, while 95% of the data falls within two standard deviations of the mean, and 98% of the data is included within three standard deviations of the mean.
2. In the second statistical method, the correlation of each element with each other element was calculated. If two elements are present in the mineralizing system, then the correlation would be high while if an element shows a negative correlation, it means that it is not present in the mineralizing system.

As observed in the sample data there is a plurality of low values and fewer high values and this lends a skewness to the normal distribution. The values corresponding to the 50% value, the 68% value, and the 95% and 98% values plot in the tail of the distribution to the right of the mean and they correspond to potentially anomalous values. Elements are not included in the analysis if the standard deviation is less than 10 as they are deemed not to be part of the mineralizing system.

The normal distribution for gold shows two samples with values that plot to the right of the 99% confidence level. The sample 290827 from the Mascotte occurrence showed +99% confidence level values in lead, tellurium, and silver. The correlation of gold with tellurium is 93%, silver is 73% and lead is 62%. This would suggest that the minerals sylvanite and calaverite may be present as both are gold tellurides, with a varying silver content.

Sample 290286 from the Highway gave a confidence value of +99% for gold, along with 95% in lead, +99% in tellurium, 99% in silver, and 68% in arsenic. Also reporting to the 68% confidence level in the sample are calcium, bismuth, sodium, and phosphorus.

Sample 290751 from the Trojan occurrence showed 95% confidence values in gold, with lead, tungsten, arsenic, and bismuth. The sample showed a +99% value in tellurium, and 68% values in titanium, sodium, iron, cobalt, strontium, zircon, molybdenum, tin, and antimony.

No similar results were seen for the Combined occurrence samples and possibly is reflective of the lack of high gold value samples.

The mean and standard deviations were calculated for the complete data set and not for individual occurrences.

Table 9.8 and Table 9.9 show the calculated Mean and Standard Deviations

Table 9.8: Mean & Standard Deviation (Part 1)

	Ti	P	Li	Na	Mg	Al	K	Bi	Ca	Sc	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	As	Pb	Sr	Y	Zr	Mo
	%	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Mean	0.05	0.03	6.44	0.02	1.10	0.88	0.11	1.10	2.60	4.81	39.97	58.52	680.08	4.23	23.73	84.04	236.88	88.50	3.21	3.50	4.83	66.31	2.70	2.60	3.26
St. Dev.	0.07	0.03	8.15	0.02	1.25	1.14	0.22	3.63	3.09	5.86	54.20	197.23	692.97	3.67	34.62	412.10	1,151.49	173.68	3.49	4.68	13.87	105.41	2.48	2.86	12.51
0.68	0.12	0.06	14.59	0.04	2.35	2.02	0.33	4.73	5.69	10.68	94.17	255.75	1,373.04	7.90	58.35	496.14	1,388.36	262.18	6.69	8.18	18.70	171.72	5.18	5.47	15.77
0.95	0.19	0.08	22.74	0.06	3.60	3.16	0.56	8.36	8.78	16.54	148.37	452.98	2,066.01	11.57	92.97	908.24	2,539.85	435.85	10.18	12.87	32.58	277.13	7.66	8.33	28.28
0.98	0.26	0.11	30.90	0.08	4.85	4.29	0.78	12.00	11.86	22.41	202.56	650.21	2,758.98	15.24	127.60	1,320.35	3,691.34	609.53	13.67	17.55	46.45	382.55	10.13	11.19	40.79

Table 9.9: Mean & Standard Deviation (Part 2)

	Ag	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Cd	Pr	Nd	Sm	Se	Eu	Gd	Dy	Er	Yb	W	Au	Pb	Th	Hg
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb
Mean	0.67	0.04	0.46	0.03	0.74	0.29	20.66	3.40	7.43	0.41	1.01	4.39	0.99	0.74	0.33	0.92	0.65	0.34	0.29	0.67	248.25	1.89	0.44	32.84
St. Dev.	1.98	0.05	0.37	0.03	2.01	1.13	30.71	5.81	12.36	1.72	1.50	6.23	1.14	1.94	0.32	0.83	0.55	0.29	0.25	1.03	699.17	2.21	0.80	17.90
0.68	2.65	0.09	0.83	0.07	2.75	1.42	51.38	9.20	19.79	2.13	2.51	10.61	2.12	2.68	0.65	1.75	1.21	0.62	0.54	1.70	947.42	4.10	1.24	50.74
0.95	4.62	0.13	1.20	0.10	4.76	2.56	82.09	15.01	32.15	3.85	4.00	16.84	3.26	4.62	0.96	2.59	1.76	0.91	0.79	2.73	1,646.58	6.31	2.03	68.63
0.98	6.60	0.18	1.56	0.14	6.77	3.69	112.81	20.81	44.50	5.57	5.50	23.06	4.39	6.57	1.28	3.42	2.31	1.19	1.05	3.76	2,345.75	8.52	2.83	86.53

The second statistical method that calculates the correlation of each element with each other element shows that:

Gold correlates very well with the following five elements:

Te (93%), Mo (76%), Ag (73%), Pb (62%) and Hg (61%)

And a weak to moderate correlation with the following seven elements

S (20%), As (18%), Bi (15%), Nb (5%), Ni (5%), Re (5%) and W (4%)

while with copper it is a negative 4% correlation and overall, the base metals have a negative correlation with gold.

Using the two tables together may generate interesting insights into the mineralization suite and a comprehensive picture will emerge upon completion of further lithochemical sampling of the Young's Bay, Boulder and Highway occurrences.

9.3 Exploration Data Collation

The 2022 reconnaissance sampling programme returned low to high gold values and visible gold was observed in areas where it was previously described confirming previous historic exploration results.

The review of assessment reports by the Authors revealed a pattern of exploration whereby only individual occurrences and their immediate vicinity were explored while collation of data appeared to be lacking. Geological mapping and ground geophysics were the only activities of any scale and these did not cover more than five (5) square kilometres by any entity apart from OGS airborne geophysical surveys and geological mapping over the forty-two (42) square kilometre Property. The results of the 2022 exploration programme were integrated with selected results of previous historic data to

generate a series of maps/images plotted on Google Earth to assist in developing future recommendations for the Property and assist in delineating target areas for exploration.

The Property gold occurrences plot on the margins of magnetic highs on total magnetic field maps (Raoul 2012) apart from the Young’s Bay occurrence which is located in an area of high magnetics and is clearly illustrated in Figure 9.3 below. It is evident from this figure that the Property maybe subdivided into three zones divided by major interpreted NW-SE faults where six (6) of the eight occurrences are in close proximity of these structures.

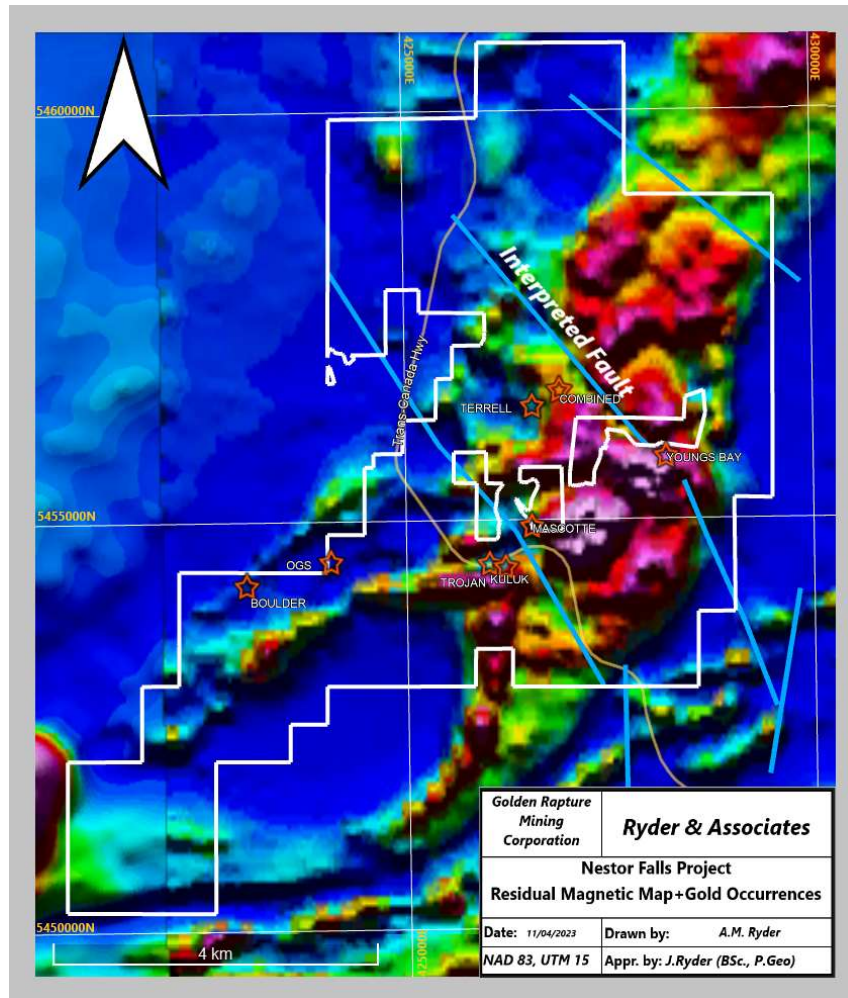


Figure 9.4: Residual Magnetic Map (Source OGS, 2014)

The southern zone contains the Kuluk and the Trojan gold occurrences on the northern margins of an E-W trending magnetic high believed related to gabbro and mineralized (magnetic) feldspar porphyry (Harvey 2000, p37) close to the northern boundary of the zone. The 2022 gold results were plotted on the residual magnetics in conjunction with the EM conductors (Harvey, 2000, p38-39) plus mapped faults (Figure 9.5).

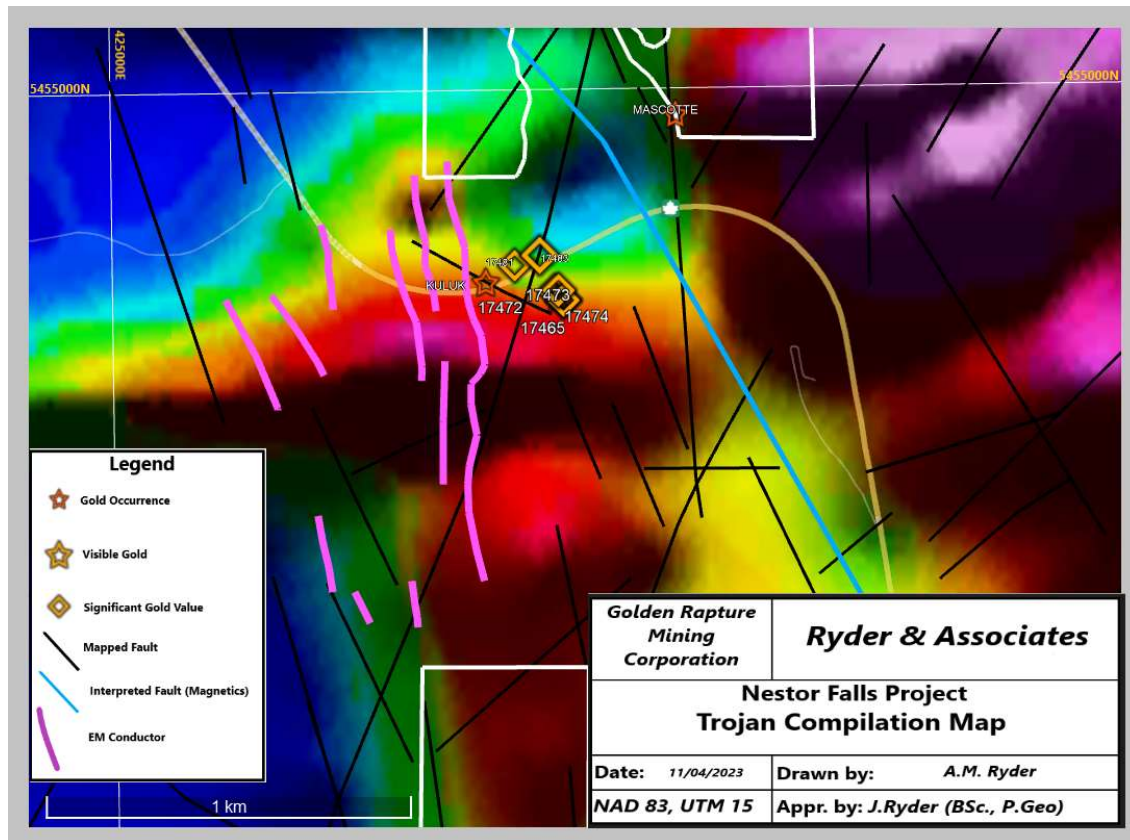


Figure 9.5: Compilation Trojan Occurrence- Residual Magnetic Map Base

The Boulder and OGS gold occurrences are close to the Aulneau granite batholith margins in a faulted and sheared greenstone associated with feldspar porphyries and gabbro intrusions (Harvey 2000 p10). The area is dominantly a magnetic low related to the Aulneau Batholith on the western boundary of the Property and the main magnetic low in the south eastern part of the property is related to the Robinson Lake Stock.

Two narrow NE-SW trending magnetic linears are present, one weakly magnetic, adjacent to the occurrences on the west and the other a moderate to high magnetic feature approximately 500m to the east (Figure 9.6).

In the Central Zone plotting of the Mascotte and Young’s Bay data is shown on Figure 9.7 with similar results and again though not obvious from the total magnetic map the position of the Young’s Bay occurrence is located on the margins of a high magnetics at the junction of major fault, mafic dyke and an EM conductor on the residual magnetic base map.

The Young’s Bay Occurrence straddles the Central and Northern Zones.

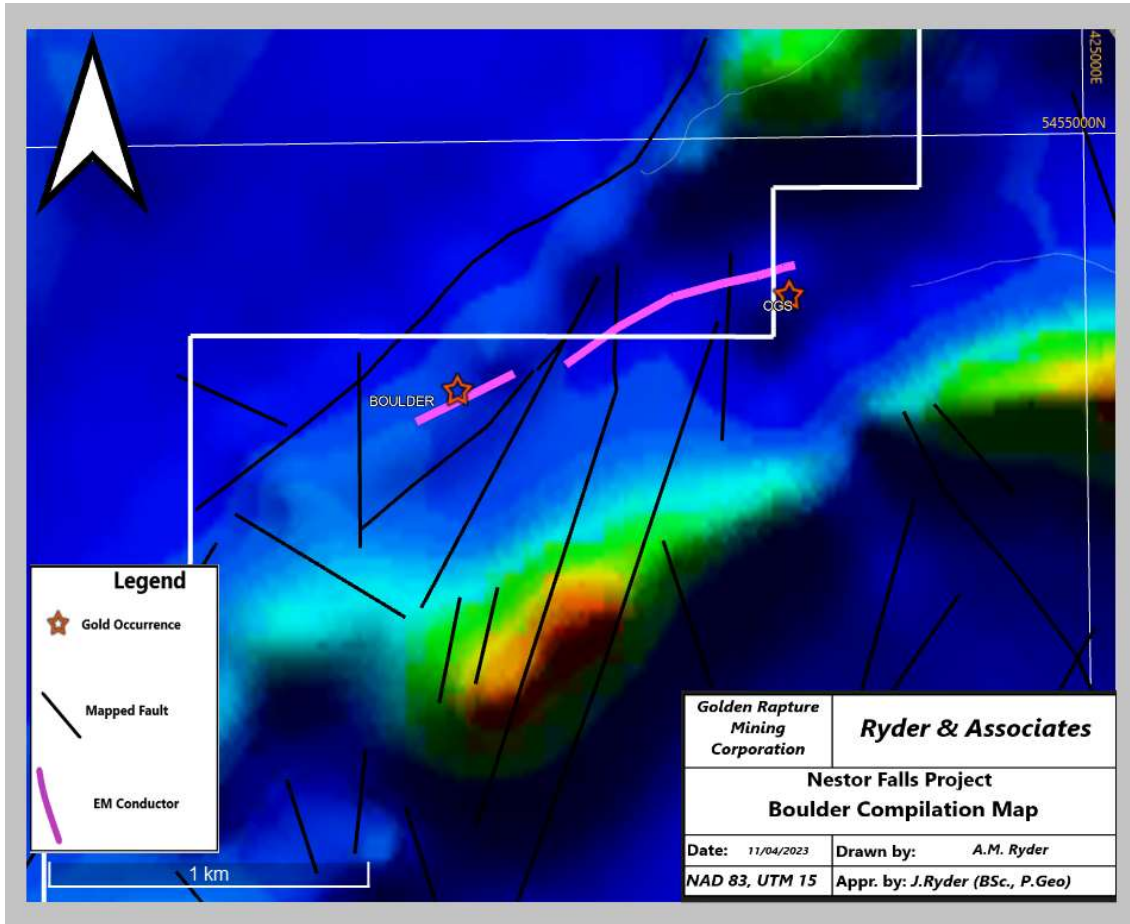


Figure 9.6: Compilation Boulder Occurrence- Residual Magnetic Map Base

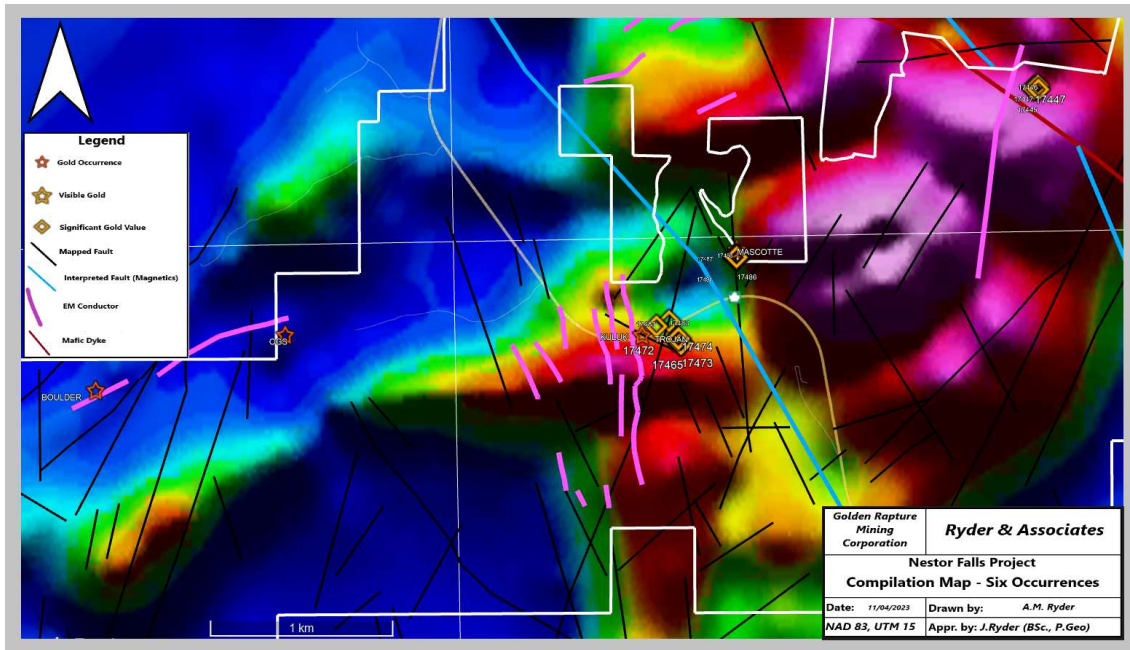


Figure 9.7: Compilation Six Occurrences - Residual Magnetic Map Base

The Combined occurrence differs from the others in that it is a gold mineralized flat vein as opposed to steeply dipping vein “swarms” as associated with the other occurrences and is the only occurrence with drilling documentation. Figure 9.8 shows the status of non-drill data compilation as per the other occurrences.

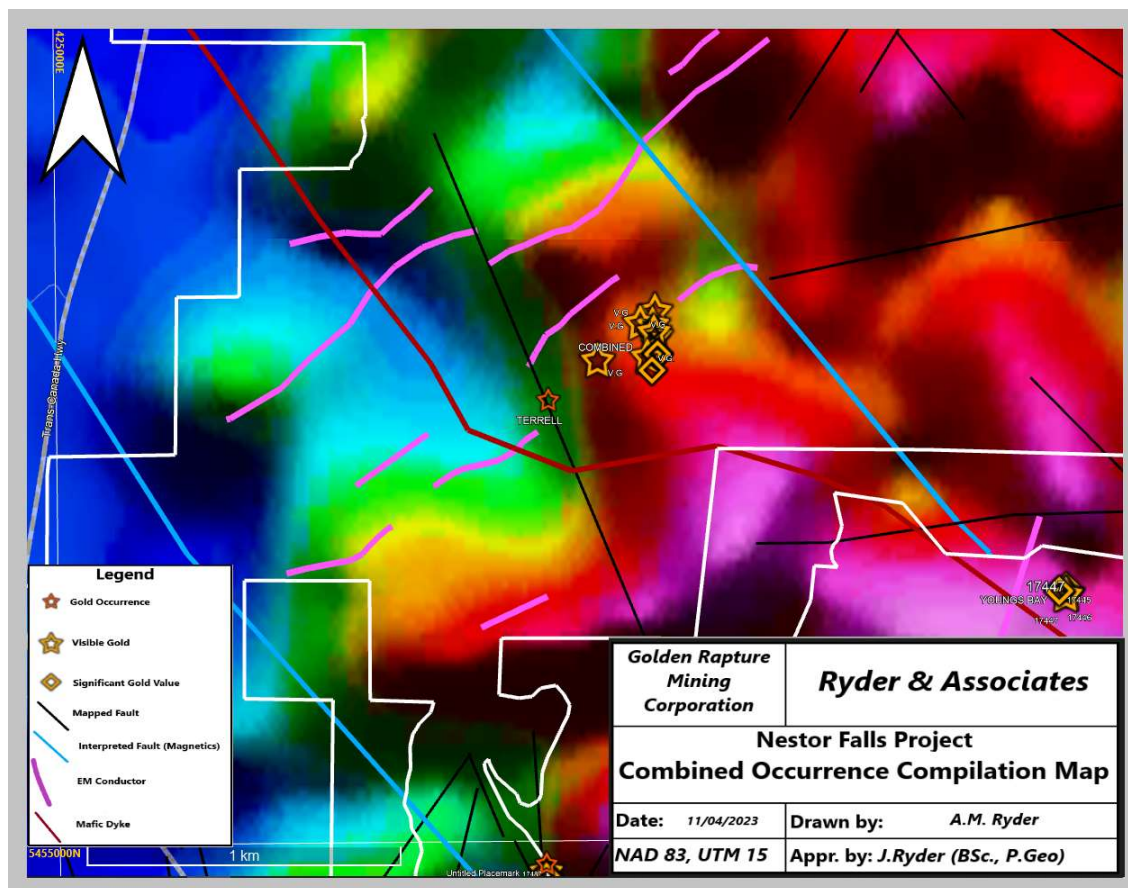


Figure 9.8: Combined Occurrence Compilation Map - Residual Magnetic Map Base

Assessment report drilling data plus the 2022 rock sample gold results was reviewed by the Authors and a number of parameters were chosen, such as:

- Quartz Vein Thickness (Flat Lying Vein)
- Gold Grade Intersection Areas of > 1g/t gold
- Alteration Zones
- Massive Sulphide Intersection Areas
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Significant Rock Gold Values
- Visible Gold

And they were plotted and interpreted to produce a comprehensive view of the Combined occurrence as outlined in Figure 9.9 and Figure 9.10.

Figure 9.9 clearly indicates the distribution of the gold in the flat lying quartz vein and a zone of strong alteration associated with it. The gold mineralization appears open to the northeast.

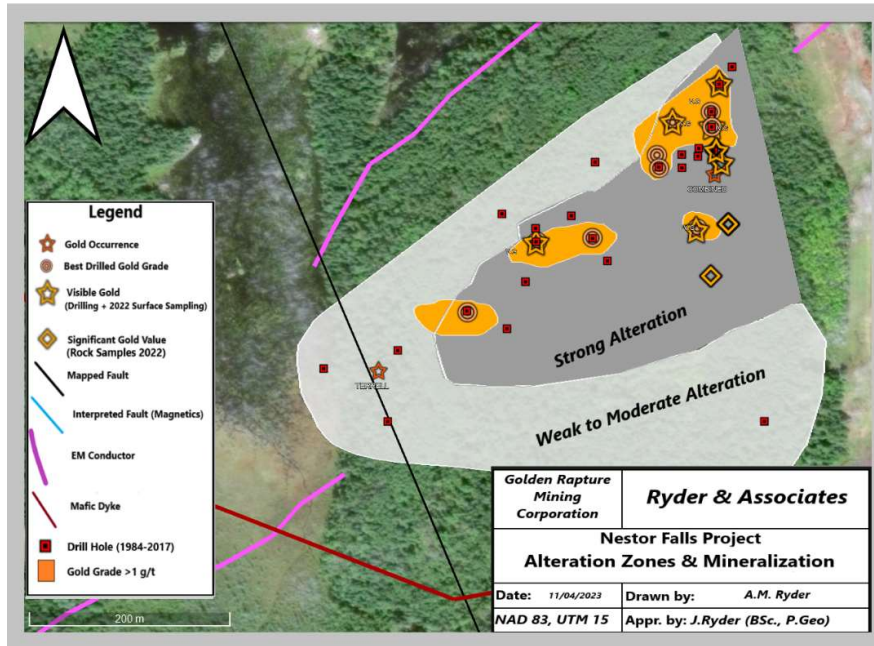


Figure 9.9: Combined Occurrence -Alteration Zones and gold Mineralization

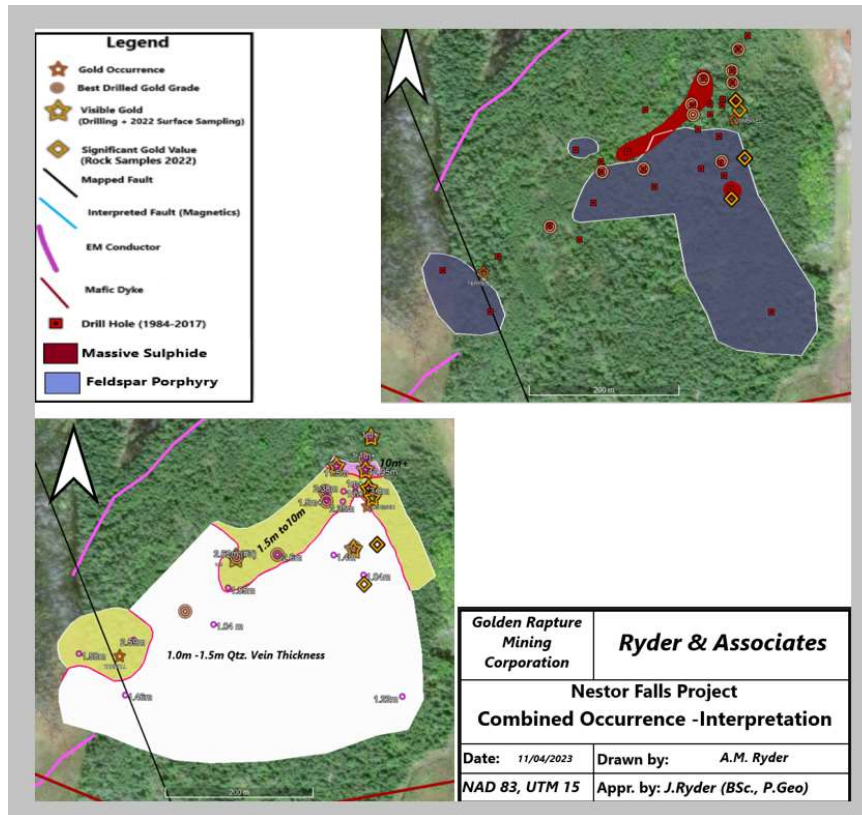


Figure 9.10: Qtz. Vein Thickness, Massive Sulphides & Feldspar Porphyry

The data from the Combined occurrence indicates a NE-SW trend for alteration, gold mineralization, massive sulphides and vein thickness. The flat lying quartz vein thickens to the west and northwards reaching a maximum thickness of 12.95m in DDH V-17-01. The massive sulphides are parallel to the EM anomalies thus indicating a possible association between the EM conductors and massive sulphides which lie below the vein. Archibald (2017) noted from the 2017 drilling that in holes Van 17-01 and Van 17-08, in the north and on strike from one of the EM conductors that ‘two distinct alteration zones appear to be en-echelon, stacked and gently dipping to the north west’. The abundance of EM conductors, equidistant and parallel north west of the Combined occurrence may be indicative of stacked alteration zones with massive sulphides, again they are parallel to the main zone of alteration which is open to the northeast.

Below the flat lying vein, a number of narrow (0.37m to 1.49m) steeply dipping quartz veins were intersected including visible gold observed in one vein in DDH Van 7-01.

Data for the north zone is sparse with one drill hole (C-23) and a single EM conductor and is open for grass roots exploration and prospecting to determine its exploration potential. It appears to be similar to the Central zone geophysically and geologically.

Figure 9.11 summarizes the data referenced above and the geology legend is the same as Figure 7.4.

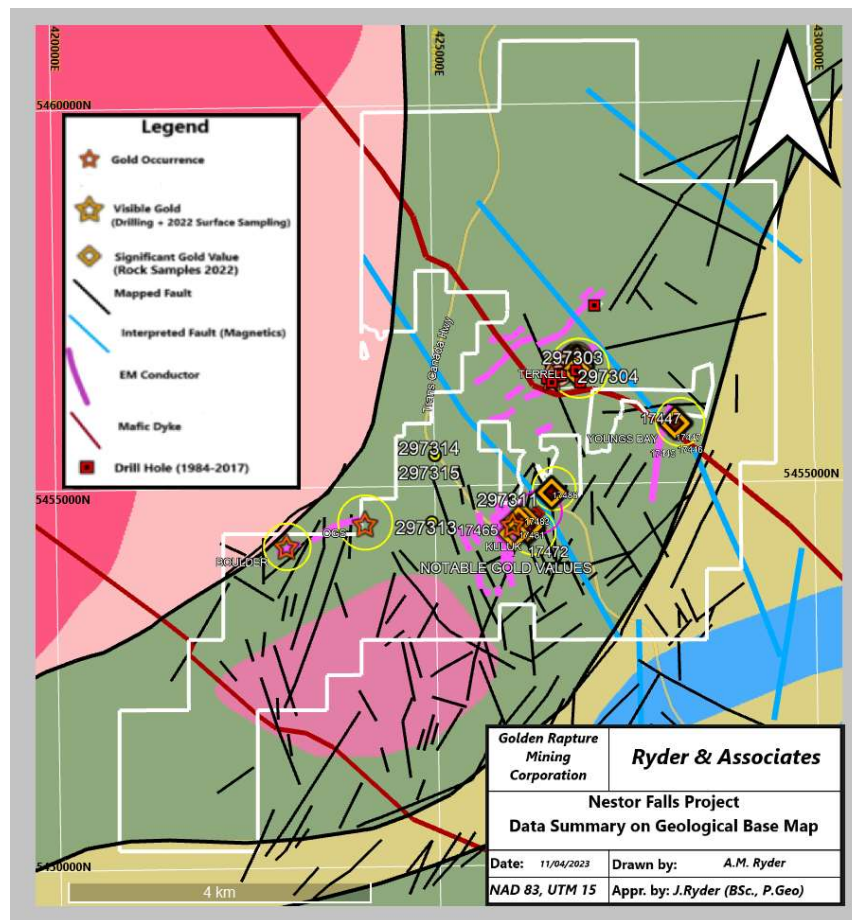


Figure 9.11: Data Summary Map

10.0 Drilling

Golden Rapture Mining Corporation has not completed any drilling at the Property as at the effective date of the Report.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1. Sample Collection and Preparation

The Authors and GRMC sampling methodology is similar in that samples were taken by the GRMC geologist and/or the QP's, chipped off the outcrop/drill core over a specific width based on lithology and/or selected grab samples taken from pits, trenches, waste rock piles etc. The sample were placed in a 0.3mm polyethylene bag. GRMC then placed a sample tag with the sample and the bag is closed with flagging tape. The QP's method is similar and a second step is added in that the sample tag is placed in a separate bag and the bag with the sample is then placed in the sample tag bag so that the sample tag is interleaved between the two bags. This ensures that the sample tag will always be readable, regardless of the way the samples may be handled; also, that the tag stays dry. The two bags are closed with a cable tie or a short length of flagging tape.

Samples are taken by the QP's under Chain of Custody to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario ("Actlabs") for sample preparation where as a routine practice for rock, the entire sample is crushed to a nominal -2 mm, mechanically split to obtain a representative sub-sample and then pulverized to at least 95% -105 microns (μm).

For these samples the standard preparation used is RX-1 where up to seven (7) kilogram is crushed with up to 80% passing 2 mm, riffle split (250 g) and pulverize (mild steel) to 95% passing 105 μm included cleaner sand. All the ninety-five (95) rock samples underwent this preparation.

11.2. Gold Fire Assay-AA Finish (Lab Code 1A2)

Step 1 is Fire Assay Fusion where a sample size of 30 g (50g was used for GRMC samples) for rock pulps is taken and the sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible. The mixture is then preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

Step 2 is the AA Finish where the entire Ag dore bead is dissolved in aqua regia and the gold content is determined by AA (Atomic Absorption). AA is an instrumental method of determining element concentration by introducing an element in its atomic form, to a light beam of appropriate wavelength causing the atom to absorb light. The reduction in the intensity of the light beam directly correlates with the concentration of the elemental atomic species. On each tray of 42 samples there is two blanks, three sample duplicates and 2 certified reference materials, one high and one low (QC 7 out of 42 samples). Generally, samples over 5,000 ppb are re-run by fire assay gravimetric to ensure accurate values.

1A2 (Fire Assay-AA) Detection Limits (ppb)-Lower limit 5ppb and upper limit 5,000 ppb

Ninety-four (94) original samples and the seventy-seven (77) pulps for re-assay were subject to this assay method

11.3. Gold Fire Assay-Gravimetric (Lab Code 1A3)

A routine sample size is 30 g (50g was used for GRMC samples) for rock pulps (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible. The mixture is then preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

Au is separated from the Ag in the doré bead by parting with nitric acid. The resulting gold flake is annealed using a torch. The gold flake remaining is weighed gravimetrically on a microbalance.

Detection Limits (g/t) – Lower limit 0.03 g/t Au, no upper limit.

Six (6) of GRMC samples were subject to Au FAA-Gravimetric analysis while nine (9) of the QP's pulps/rejects were assayed by this method including a re-assay of the original six (6) samples.

11.4. Gold Fire Assay-Metallic Screen (Lab Code 1A4)

For the metallic screen method, a representative 500g split (1,000g for 1A4-1000) is sieved at 100 mesh (149 micron) with fire assays performed on the entire +100 mesh and 2 splits on the -100-mesh fraction. The total amount of sample and the +100 mesh and -100 mesh fraction is weighed for assay reconciliation. Measured amounts of cleaner sand are used between samples and saved to test for possible plating out of gold on the mill. Alternative sieving mesh sizes are available but the user is warned that the finer the grind the more likelihood of gold loss by plating out on the mill.

For the fire assay the routine size is 30g for rock pulps, (exploration samples). The sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes (borax, soda ash, silica, litharge) and with Ag added as a collector and the mixture is placed in a fire clay crucible. The mixture is then preheated at 850°C, intermediate 950°C and finish 1060°C with the entire fusion process lasting 60 minutes. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. The lead button is then placed in a preheated cupel which absorbs the lead when cupelled at 950°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) + Au.

Au is separated from the Ag in the doré bead by parting with nitric acid. The gold (roasting) flake remaining is weighed gravimetrically on a microbalance. Two splits on the -150-micron fraction are weighted and analyzed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish. A final assay is calculated based on the weight of each separated fraction and obtained Au values.

The detection Limits are 0.03 g/t Au

Seven (7) original GRMC samples were subject to this analytical procedure. No samples were re-assayed by QP's using this procedure

11.5. Geochemical Analysis – Ultratrace 1 (Lab Code UT-1)

Samples are analyzed using Ultratrace 1. A 0.5g sample is digested in aqua regia in a micro-processor-controlled digestion block. Digested samples are diluted and analyzed by an ICP-MS. One blank is run for every 68 samples. An in-house control is run every 33 samples. Digested standards are run every 68 samples. After every 15 samples, a digestion duplicate is analyzed. Instrument is recalibrated every 68 samples.

Table 11.1 Ultratrace 1 Element Assay Values Range (ppm Unless indicated)

Element	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Element	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Ag	0.002	100	Al	0.01%	8.0%
As	0.1	10,000	Au	0.5 ppb	10,000 ppb
B	1.0	5,000	Ba	0.5	6,000
Be	0.1	1,000	Co	0.1	5,000
Cs	0.02	500	Cu	0.2	10,000
Dy	0.1	1000	Er	0.1	1000
Eu	0.1	100	Fe	0.01%	30.0%
Ga	.02	500	Gd	0.10	1000
Ge	.10	500	Hf	0.10	500
Hg	10 ppb	10,000 ppb	Ho	0.10	1000
In	.02	500	K	.01%	5.0%
La	0.50	10,000	Li	0.10	10,000
Lu	0.10	100	Mg	0.01%	10%
Nb	0.1	500	Nd	0.02	5,000
Ni	0.1	10,000	P	0.001%	5%
Pb	0.1	5,000	Pr	0.10	1,000
Rb	0.1	500	Re	0.001	100
S	1%	20%	Sb	0.02	500
Sc	0.1	10,000	Se	0.1	10,000
Sm	0.10	100	Sn	0.05	200
Sr	0.5	5,000	Ta	0.05	50
Tb	0.10	100	Te	0.02	500
Th	0.10	200	Ti	0.001%	10.0%
V	1.0	1,000	W	0.10	200
Y	0.01	500	Yb	0.10	200
Zn	0.10	5,000	Zr	0.10	5,000

The seventy-seven (77) pulps/rejects as part of re-assaying were subjected to this analytical method to determine geochemical profiles of the samples. GRMC conducted geochemistry on only seven samples using a different method but are discounted due to their small number and are not relevant as they are superseded by this method.

11.6. Conclusion

The International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (“IEC”) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories sets out the criteria for laboratories seeking to demonstrate that they are technically competent, are operating an effective quality system, and are able to generate technically valid calibration and test results. The standard will form the basis for the accreditation of competence of laboratories by accreditation bodies. ISO 9001 is for management support, procedures, internal audits and corrective actions. It provides a framework for existing quality functions and procedures.

The 2022 samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories (Actlabs) in Thunder Bay and Ancaster, Ontario. Actlabs is accredited and/or certified to the following standard: ISO/IEC 17025:2017. ISO 9001:2015 through the Standards Council of Canada and is a commercial laboratory independent of GRMC.

The QPs are of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocols for the Property follow generally accepted industry standards, and that the data is of sufficient quality and is reliable.

12.0 Data Verification

For the historical data, a review of all the pertinent and “available” assessment files from the OGS was completed and the Authors have reviewed the reports containing information on the Property and believe that the information to be accurate and that the sampling, sampling preparation, security, and analytical procedures that were in place at the time of the historic exploration programmes are acceptable. It is the Authors opinion that the data used in these reports is adequate for the purposes of this Report; namely, to recommend an exploration programme based on a distillation of all historical geological, geophysical and exploration information compiled from known work performed or commissioned by the Province of Ontario and mineral exploration companies including the 2022 preliminary reconnaissance rock sampling programme.

In summary, it is the Authors opinion that the available historic analytical data is satisfactory for the purposes of this Report and it meets industry standards commonly accepted for this level of exploration in addition to the data generated by the site visit and the results of the 2022 sampling by Golden Rapture.

The Authors did collect fifteen (15) independent samples from the Property from four of the five (5) gold occurrences sampled in the 2022 reconnaissance sampling by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation. The Authors also reviewed drill core from the 2017 drilling and collected six (6) samples of drill core. Unfortunately, after delivering the samples under Chain of Custody to the ISO laboratory in Thunder Bay, they were later lost by the laboratory after delivery.

It was decided to request the pulps and rejects of the ninety-five (95) rock samples submitted under Chain of Custody by the Golden Rapture Geologist and the Authors received seventy-five (75) pulps/rejects that had sufficient material to re-assay at the same laboratory. There was insufficient material to conduct a proper QA/QC programme.

The site visit did verify and confirm:

- (1) The Golden Rapture 2022 exploration work and sampling at four of the mineral occurrences (Photos 12.1)
- (2) The presence of drill core in good condition from the 2017 drill programme (Photo 12.2)
- (3) That during the study of the 2017 drill cores drilled by Vanity Capital Inc. it was observed that visible gold occurs in two of the holes, Van 17-01 and Van 17-09 (Photo Figure 12.2)
- (4) That visible gold is present at the Combined Mine Occurrence and the Young’s Bay Occurrence as observed by the Authors (Photo Figure 12.2)
- (5) The location of the ten (10) diamond drill holes drilled by Vanity Capital in 2017



Figure 12.1: Verification Photos : GRMC Sample Site + Core Racks

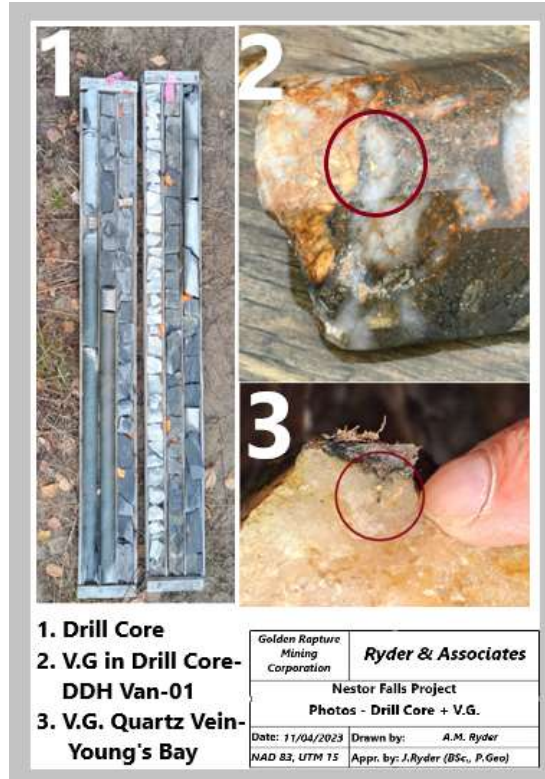


Figure 12.2: Verification Photos: 2017 Drill Core + Visible Gold (V.G)

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An additional level of verification was the re-assaying of the available pulps/rejects of the 2022 rock sampling programme by GRMC of four (4) of the five (5) historic mineral occurrences on the Property. The sample material was re-assayed by the Authors (QP's) at the same laboratory and the results from both sets of analyses are outlined in Tables 12.1 and 12.2. The re-assaying gold results confirms the original lab results and correlate well considering that different analyse methods were used. The GRMC samples were analysed by FA-AA while the Authors used a geochemical analytical method (Ultratrace 1) to determine other elements for possible pathfinder elements associated with gold mineralization.

Table 12.1: Gold Results - Original & Re-Assay-Combined Occurrence

GRMC SAMPLE NUMBER	GOLD OCCURRENCE	QP SAMPLE NUMBER	GRMC GOLD ppb	QP GOLD ppb
17401	COMBINED	290753	< 5	4.3
17402	COMBINED	290754	< 5	5.4
17403	COMBINED	290755	< 5	4.6
17404	COMBINED	290756	< 5	3.8
17405	COMBINED	290757	7	8.1
17406	COMBINED	290758	6	5.4
17407	COMBINED	290759	7	15.1
17409	COMBINED	290760	< 5	4.7
17409	COMBINED	290822	< 5	< 0.5
17410	COMBINED	290761	84	91.3
17411	COMBINED	290823	1,750	896.0
17414	COMBINED	290762	634	347.0
17415	COMBINED	290763	10	7.0
17416	COMBINED	290764	85	39.4
17417	COMBINED	290765	215	108.0
17418	COMBINED	290766	25	17.0
17419	COMBINED	290767	< 5	6.7
17420	COMBINED	290781	10	9.3
17421	COMBINED	290768	50	14.5
17422	COMBINED	290769	11	9.1
17423	COMBINED	290770	130	82.3
17424	COMBINED	290771	27	18.5
17425	COMBINED	290772	44	16.6
17426	COMBINED	290773	57	34.4
17427	COMBINED	290774	< 5	4.6
17428	COMBINED	290775	< 5	3.7
17429	COMBINED	290776	29	19.5
17431	COMBINED	290777	24	44.8
17432	COMBINED	290778	9	7.3
17433	COMBINED	290779	146	85.0
17434	COMBINED	290780	< 5	6.7
17435	COMBINED	290782	< 5	3.2
17436	COMBINED	290783	< 5	0.7
17439	COMBINED	290784	19	39.9
17440	COMBINED	290785	142	8.1
17441	COMBINED	290786	< 5	1.3
17443	COMBINED	290787	9	18.9
17450	COMBINED	290789	24	9.7
17450	COMBINED	290790	24	8.5
17451	COMBINED	290791	28	21.2
17452	COMBINED	290792	257	8.6
17453	COMBINED	290793	5	6.6
17454	COMBINED	290794	< 5	3.9
17455	COMBINED	290795	6	7.7
17456	COMBINED	290796	< 5	1.5
17457	COMBINED	290797	< 5	0.5
17458	COMBINED	290798	< 5	2.4

Table 12.2: Gold Results - Original & Re-Assay Results

GRMC		QP	GRMC	QP
SAMPLE	GOLD	SAMPLE	GOLD	GOLD
NUMBER	OCCURRENCE	NUMBER	ppb	ppb
17459	TROJAN	290799	291	90.8
17460	TROJAN	290800	< 5	2.6
17461	TROJAN	290801	123	118.0
17462	TROJAN	290802	72	61.4
17463	TROJAN	290803	126	233.0
17464	TROJAN	290804	458	497.0
17465	TROJAN	290751	1,170	1,170.0
17465	TROJAN	290824	1,170	1,180.0
17466	TROJAN	290805	55	82.0
17467	TROJAN	290806	439	377.0
17468	TROJAN	290807	63	70.4
17469	TROJAN	290808	183	209.0
17470	TROJAN	290809	48	53.5
17471	TROJAN	290810	255	324.0
17472	TROJAN	290825	1,350	1,180.0
17472	TROJAN	290752	1,350	405.0
17476	TROJAN	290814	205	216.0
17477	MASCOTTE	290815	855	847.0
17478	MASCOTTE	290816	217	214.0
17479	MASCOTTE	290817	15	7.4
17480	HIGHWAY	290818	< 5	< 0.5
17483	HIGHWAY	290826	5,350	4,400.0
17485	MASCOTTE	290820	10	5.1
17485	MASCOTTE	290827	10	3,970.0
17488	MASCOTTE	290819	82	19.9
17489	MASCOTTE	290811	193	132.0
17490	MASCOTTE	290812	604	453.0
17492	MASCOTTE	290821	529	544.0
17495	MASCOTTE	290813	89	81.6
17449	YOUNG'S BAY	290788	320	108.0

Selected “high” gold samples were assayed by the same analytical methods as the original analyses and results are reported on in section 12.1(QA/QC).

12.1 QA/QC Program - Duplicates and Standards

The normal operating procedures for rock sampling by the Authors are to insert duplicate samples for every 10th sample, blank samples every 20th sample, and OREAS standards chosen depending on the project, every 40th sample. As the site visit sampling totaled a minimum number of samples and therefore no duplicates nor blanks nor standards were used.

No QA/QC sampling protocols were employed for the surface sampling program (the ninety-five (95) rock grab samples submitted GRMC did not contain blanks or duplicates) however, considering the grassroots level of the exploration to date and the limited number of surface samples analysed, the internal QA/QC employed by Activation Laboratory is deemed sufficient for data validation purposes. The Authors recommends that rigorous data verification and validation protocols for QAQC purposes should be implemented by GRMC for any analytical work on the Project going forward, rather than relying solely in internal analytical laboratory protocols.

In testing the pulps and rejects from the September and October sampling programme by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation (GRMC) only seventy-five (75) pulps remained with sufficient material to re-assay. Three duplicates were submitted and there was a good correlation between the duplicates and the original sample results.

Standard Fire Assay (FAA) and Standard Fire Assay with gravimetric finish was conducted on selected pulps/rejects that returned high gold results for GRMC. The same ISO laboratory was used to re-assay the pulps/rejects using the same assaying methodologies. A total of twenty-three (23) sample pulps were re-assayed by Standard Fire Assay and six sample pulps with original (GRMC) high gold content were re-assayed by Standard Fire Assay followed by gravimetric finish.

The gold results correlate well and the gold content variation is well within acceptable limits especially since native gold is present in the areas sampled.

The Authors are not aware of any sampling problems that would impact the accuracy and reliability of the original assay results.

No variations have been noted during the validation process that would have material impact on the results. The analytical data for the property is of good overall quality and appropriate for the scope of the Report.

Table 12.3: Gold Assays/Re-Assay Results-FAA Method

GRMC	QP	GRMC	QP
SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	FAA ppb	FAA ppb
17411	290501	1,750	1,660
17412	290502	> 10000	> 5000
17413	290503	909	1,090
17430	290504	> 10000	> 5000
17437	290505	9,360	> 5000
17438	290506	3,290	2,750
17442	290507	3,320	1,030
17444	290509	> 10000	> 5000
17445	290510	3,940	2,740
17446	290511	> 10000	> 5000
17447	290512	> 10000	> 5000
17448	290513	212	179
17473	290520	3,990	3,900
17474	290521	5,580	> 5000
17475	290522	577	577
17481	290514	3,670	3,640
17482	290515	359	362
17483	290516	5,350	> 5000
17486	290517	4,080	3,360
17487	290518	> 10000	> 5000
17491	290519	2,260	1,870
QP= Authors		GRMC= Golden Rapture Mining Corp	

Table 12.4: Gold Assays/Re-Assay Results-FAA-Gravimetric Method

GRMC	QP	GRMC	QP
SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE NUMBER	FAA-GRA g/t	FAA-GRA g/t
17412	290502	125.00	141.00
17430	290504	20.40	8.16
17437	290505	9.92	8.16
17444	290509	24.00	22.30
17446	290511	204.00	189.00
17487	290518	66.00	68.90
QP= Authors	GRMC= Golden Rapture Mining Corp		

Excellent repeatability between the FAA-GRA samples and also excellent compatibility of FAA-GRA and Metallic Screen results with only minor grade differences.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Not relevant to this Technical Report

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not relevant to this Technical Report

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable to this Technical Report.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable to this Technical Report.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable to this Technical Report.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable to this Technical Report.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable to this Technical Report

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

20.1 First Nations Communications

The project is located on the ancestral lands of the Anishinaabe Cree First Nations. The First Nations which are located in the area of the property are as follows:

- Naotkamegwanning - Dryberry Lake area
- Wabaseemoong Independent Nations-Lake of the Woods Area
- Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing - Lake of the Woods Area
- Ojibways of Onigaming-Kakagi Lake Area
- Naotkamegwanning-Whitefish Bay /Sioux Narrows

The Authors are not aware at the date of this report of any MOU agreements between Golden Rapture Mining Corporation and any of the local First Nations in the area.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable to this Technical Report

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable to this Technical Report.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are several owners of patents which occur within the Property held by Golden Rapture Mining Corporation and on one such patent the Mascotte adit and part of the Mascotte gold occurrence is located.

Some three hundred (300) metres west of the western Property boundary and on the two patents (S56 and S92) along Hwy #71 lies the Bully Boy gold occurrence. The occurrence consists of seven gold bearing veins, one of which is 1.2 metres wide and has been traced for some 792 metres. An extension of one of these veins has been located on the Golden Rapture Property where it is up to 3.7 to 4.6 metres width. The gold is associated with a four (4) metre wide shear – quartz structure, trending 020°/ 70°W, which consists of one (1) metre of silicified basalt, two (2) metres of brecciated, quartz veins and one (1) metre of ankerite altered basalt (from west to east). A sample from the 1980's yielded a value of 12 g/t gold over a three (3) metre chip sample of the quartz – breccia shear zone. A Shaft to 52 m deep with several small pits and trenches is located on the occurrence. Visible gold is associated with flat-lying quartz veins within sheared mafic metavolcanics basalts at the contact with feldspar porphyry intrusives.

To date, there are only two major gold occurrences in the area. These are the New Gold - Rainy River Gold Deposit in production located forty-three (43) kilometers to the south, and the Cameron Lake-First Mining Gold Deposit fifteen (15) kilometres directly to the ENE of the Property. The Cameron Lake deposit has similar geological, structural, mineralogical and geochemical features as the GRMC Property gold occurrences.

The East Cedartree Gold Project (ECGP) and the West Cedartree Project (WCGP) are located seven to ten kilometres directly NE of the Property and seven kilometers west of the Cameron Lake gold deposit.

The East Cedartree Gold Project includes the Main Zone (ECGP) which comprises a disseminated style gold mineralization associated with pyrite as well as a series of high-grade silica-pyrite lodes with a historical (2012) Indicated Mineral Resource of 2,112,554 tonnes of 1.36 g/t gold and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 2,165,460 tonne at 1.36 g/t gold (Drabble et al 2017, p.169).

The West Cedartree Project (WCGP) with over 50,000 m of drilling, includes the Angel Hill, Robertson, McLennan and Emm Bay prospects plus the Dogpaw and Dubenski gold deposits. The Dogpaw deposit comprises ten identified vein sets that extend over a strike of 350 m and to a vertical depth of 210 m and gold mineralization occurs mainly in gabbro at the contact with mafic volcanic rocks where porphyry intrusions are apparently localized by a series of northwest-trending faults. The mineralization varies in thickness, ranging from 30 cm to more than 5 m, with an average width of 2 to 3 m. At the Dubenski deposit, gold mineralization is concentrated within the 915m long Dubenski Shear Zone (DSZ), a vertically-dipping shear structure (Drabble et al, 2015, p156-158).

The authors have been unable to verify the information for the East Cedartree and West Cedartree Gold Projects and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of the technical report. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical resources as current resources and Golden Rapture does not consider historical resources to be current resources. As such, any historical resource cannot be used to indicate that the Nestor Falls Project Property has any quantifiable mineralized volume.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information that is material to this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Property is a grassroots stage with little exploration conducted over the greater part of the Property. A review of all available historic data on the Property shows that it is host to prospective lode-gold mineralization in an active mining camp region recognized for gold production. Historic geological mapping, rock sampling, geophysical surveys and diamond-drilling within the Property leads to a better understanding of the geological setting.

The Property lacks deep drilling on the known occurrences, detailed geological mapping, has limited exploration and previous work was focused directly on the individual gold occurrence. The historic gold results from the Combined, Mascotte, Trojan and Youngs Bay were independently verified by the Authors by re-assaying the pulps from the 2022 Golden Rapture sampling including verification during the site visit of the historic trenches, shafts, adits including locations of the 2022 sampling sites by GRMC.

Interpretation of the data was made by reviewing the assessment files/reports and plotting different historic and 2022 data onto Google Earth with special emphasis on structures relationships to the historical gold occurrences.

There is a general regional trend which most of the gold-bearing occurrences adjacent and within the area are associated with, namely, gold-bearing corridors that are shear and/or fault related with synclinal and anticlinal systems which are tied into the north west-south east trending Cameron-Pipestone Fault (CPF) and within fault splays on both sides of the Cameron-Pipestone Fault. Two of the faults including the Emm Bay fault splays off the CPF westwards and are mapped terminating on the Property against a NW-SE fault where the Emm syncline a prominent belt-scale fold which controls the bedrock pattern in the south-west side of the Pipestone-Cameron fault zone is also present with another shorter syncline located 1km to 1.5 km to the north.

This NW-SE fault is one of three faults paralleling the CPF on the Property which effectively divides the Property into three zones, the Northern, Central and Southern which also equate with minor differences in the geology, geophysics and structure. Six of the eight gold occurrences plus the Bully Boy are located within 500 metres of two of the NW-SE faults and are also associated with other faulting/shearing and various mafic and felsic intrusives on a local scale.

Gold mineralization on the property is of the style of Archean orogenic gold deposits structurally controlled vein (lode gold) and/or shear-margin deposits emplaced epigenetically in the Snake Lake Group volcanics and possibly the Kakagi Lake volcanics (Young's Bay Gold Occurrence). Significant gold results are reported for seven of the eight gold occurrences with visible gold reported from four of them though gold values tend to be erratic. All occurrences report steeply dipping quartz veins (<5m thick) occurring on the sides of magnetic highs while a flat lying gold bearing quartz vein (up to 11.95m thick) was the target for historical work and shallow drilling at the Combined Gold Occurrence where gold grades are associated with areas of strong alteration and drilling that suggests the possible presence of a stacked vein system.

Very little drilling and analytical work has been done to test the steeply dipping gold-bearing quartz vein systems and their association with the gold-bearing flat lying systems.

Geochemical profiles developed from the 2022 work programme show that gold correlates well with the following five elements Te (93%), Mo (76%), Ag (73%), Pb (62%) and Hg (61%). The high Tellurium

correlation suggests the presence of gold tellurides. The geochemistry of the various occurrences based on the 2022 sampling suggest differences between the Combined occurrence flat lying vein system and the steeply dipping veins in the other occurrence that requires further work to confirm though present geochemical information can be useful in interpretation of soil geochemistry to locate flat lying vein systems.

The numerous narrow NE-SW trending electromagnetic conductors in the Central Zone which have never been followed up may correlate with the drill intersected massive sulphides below the flat lying vein at the Combined occurrence. The equidistant parallel EM bands in conjunction with first derivative magnetics suggest either folding or stacking of sulphide associated flat lying veins that are targets for exploration while the N-S trending EM conductors in the Southern Zone are related to the various mafic/ultramafic intrusions contacts.

The limited geochemical profile from the Young's Bay occurrence indicates a major difference with the other gold occurrences; visible gold in numerous veins; the highest recorded gold values; its structural setting and its stratigraphic position near the Snake Lake Group basalts and the Kakagi Lake Group felsic volcanics contact sets it apart from the other occurrences. It has direct similarities with the Cameron Lake deposit.

The relatively unexplored Property has the potential to host three target types of gold mineralization

1. Stacked flat lying quartz veins
2. Steeply dipping veins
3. Cameron Lake style including atypical orogenic gold mineralization

In the opinion of the QPs, there are no reasonably foreseen inputs from risks and uncertainties identified in the Technical Report that could affect the reliability or confidence of the exploration data reported herein. Potential risks and uncertainties on the project's potential economic viability going forward are unknown at present apart from land access, permitting and future exploration results.

26.0 Recommendations

There has been no systematic or modern exploration of the current Property, and the greater part of the historic exploration work focused around the known historical mineral occurrences. Moving forward, the Authors recommend that the systematic exploration employing line cutting, prospecting, geological mapping, litho-geochemical sampling, reconnaissance soil sampling including Mobile Metal Ions (MMI), EM & Proton magnetometer surveys and remote sensing surveys augmented by diamond-drilling, should be carried out from the known gold occurrences and into the untested/poorly tested areas.

A two-phase exploration program, over three years, to further investigate prospective gold mineralization underlying the Property is summarized in Table 26-1.

The Phase I exploration program is designed to test the efficacy of the various exploration methods prior to their property wide implementation. The budget for the recommended Phase I program will depend on the density of sampling and the concomitant amount of required manpower and the analytical work required.

Phase II is dependent on positive results from Phase I where any of the exploration methodologies in Phase I outline new target areas and/or indicate extensions of known mineralization.

Phase I

It is recommended that systematic ground geological mapping, prospecting, litho-geochemical and soil sampling programmes be carried out to more precisely determine the geochemical signatures of the vein systems and define continuity of existing systems.

Replotting and interpretation of both ground and airborne electromagnetic and magnetic data from the 1980's and 1990's that covered the current Property should be conducted.

To provide much-needed information on the bedrock underlying the entire Property, such as highlighting mineral assemblages typical of alterations zones associated with the gold mineralization, it is recommended to carry out a remote sensing spectral analysis using Long Wave Infrared (LWIR). This type of spectral survey employs data gathered by the Terra¹ satellite system, and can deliver anomaly maps of various pathfinder elements that best represent the targeted deposit types. The long wave infrared (LWIR) camera captures the emissivity of minerals energized by electromagnetic fields and not the surface reflectance of exposed or shallowly covered bedrock, allowing it to probe beneath moderate overburden and vegetation cover. As LWIR sensing can be used to selectively highlight anomalous responses of up to 300 specific minerals, it becomes a useful tool when used in conjunction with modern geophysical surveys.

Results from the LWIR survey should be integrated with the re-interpreted geophysical data and integrated with the compiled historical work to outline exploration targets for further evaluation.

¹ The Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer is a Japanese sensor which is one of five remote sensory devices on board the Terra satellite, launched into Earth orbit by NASA in 1999. The instrument has been collecting data since February 2000. It provides high-resolution images of Earth in 14 different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum, ranging from visible to thermal infrared light. The resolution of images ranges between 15 and 90 metres. The spectral data are used to create detailed maps of surface temperature of land, emissivity, reflectance, and elevation.

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The budget for the recommended Phase I program is \$254,825.

Phase II

Selected ground electromagnetic and proton magnetometer of targets delineated from the Phase I programme.

Continuation of the soil sampling including MMI, geological mapping, prospecting, line cutting over target areas from Phase I areas and expansion of the sampling grids as warranted.

The budget for the recommended Phase II program, over two years, will depend on the amount of proposed drilling, which should be budgeted at approximately \$150/metre ± 20% and is estimated at \$1,122,000.00.

Table 26.1: Summary of Recommended Exploration Programme for the Property

Description	Unit	Rate	Cost
Phase I Programmes			
Line Cutting	60 km	\$500/km	\$30,000.00
Geological Mapping/Prospecting	15 days	\$600/day	\$9,000.00
Soil Sampling	2,000	\$60/sample	\$120,000.00
Lithogeochemistry	350	\$75/sample	\$22,500.00
Remote Sensing			\$35,000.00
Other: Food & Accommodation	\$180day		\$7,200.00
Contingency 15%			\$31,125.00
Total Phase I			\$254,825.00
Phase II Programmes			
Year 2			
Line Cutting	100 km	\$500/km	\$50,000.00
Ground Geophysics	100 km	\$800/km	\$80,000.00
Soil Sampling	2000	\$60/sample	\$120,000.00
Assaying - rock	200	\$75/sample	\$15,000.00
Geological Mapping/Prospecting	20 days	\$600/day	\$12,000.00
1500 metres of Diamond Drilling	1500	\$150/m	\$225,000.00
Drill core analysis	750	\$75/sample	\$56,250.00
Reporting			\$10,000.00
Project manpower			\$45,000.00
Sub-Total Year 2			\$613,250.00
Year 3			
2500 metres of Diamond Drilling	2500	\$150/m	\$375,000.00
Drill core analysis	1250	\$75/sample	\$93,750.00
Reporting			\$10,000.00
Project manpower			\$30,000.00
Sub-Total Year 3			\$508,750.00
Total Phase II			\$1,122,000.00
Total Phase I & II			\$1,376,825.00

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