NI 43-101
INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

JEANETTE LITHIUM PROPERTY

FOR

FORZA LITHIUM CORPORATION

Slate Falls, Ontario

Lat 51° 06' 09.5" N Long 92° 15' 36.5" W

UTM NAD 83 Zone 15 551,600 m E 5,660,900 m N

Wm. J. Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Effective date September 20, 2022
Revised March 8th, 2023

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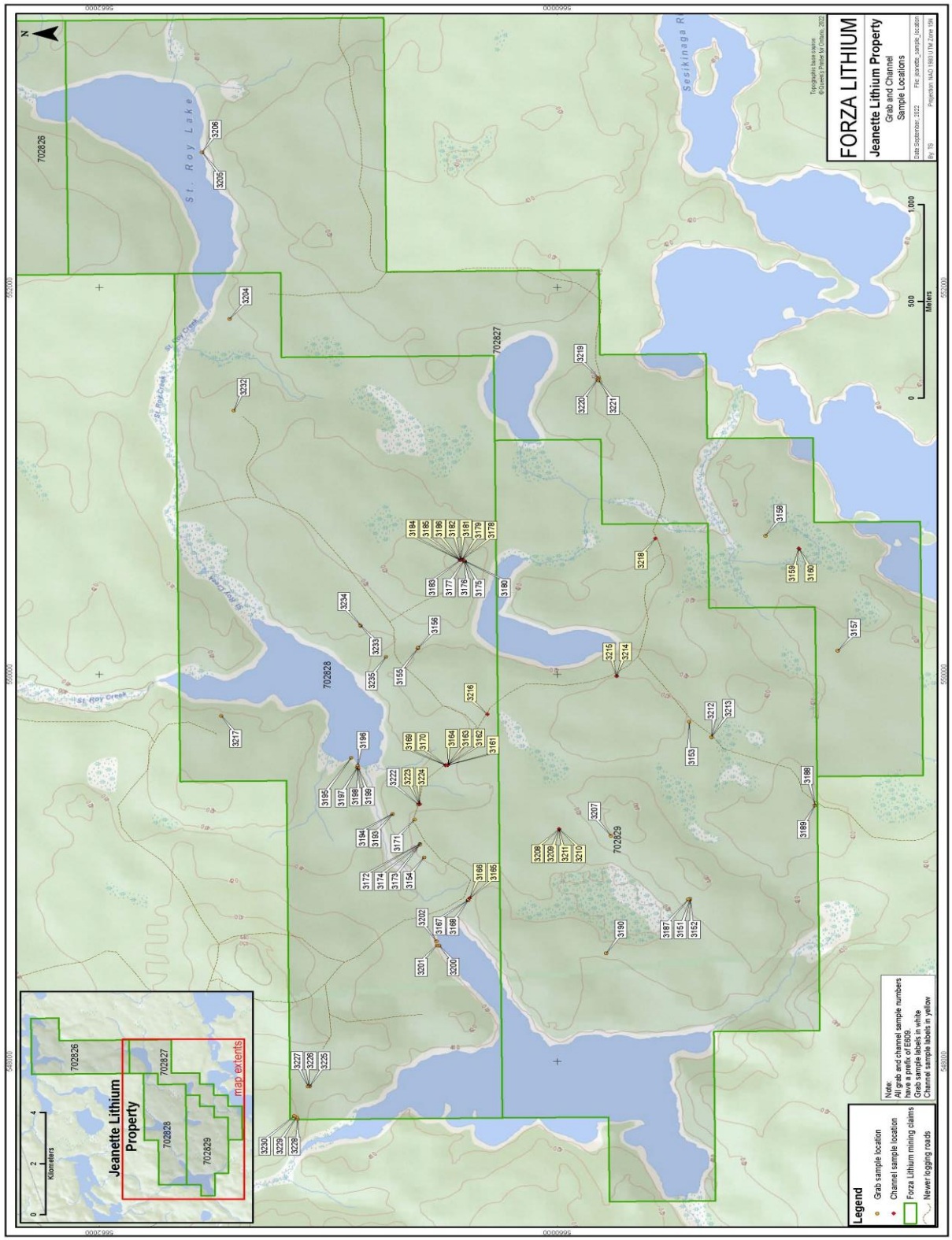
FORZA LITHIUM
Jeanette Lithium Property
Grab and Channel
Sample Locations
St. Roy Lake
Seskinaga R
St. Roy Creek
702826
702827
702828
702829
Jeanette Lithium
Property
map extents
Kilometers
Meters
Legend
Grab sample location
Channel sample location
Forza Lithium mining claims
Newer logging roads
Note:
All grab and channel sample numbers
have a prefix of E609.
Grab sample labels in white
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1.0 SUMMARY

This technical report, entitled "43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Jeanette Property for Forza Lithium Corporation, Slate Falls, Ontario" (the "Report") was prepared by Wm. J. Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo. (the "Author") at the request of Forza Lithium Corporation, ("Forza" or the "Company" or the "Issuer") a private company formed under the Laws of British Columbia. This Report is specific to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") in respect to the Jeanette Property (the "Property"), which consists of a total of four (4) mining claims blocks (702826, 702827, 702828, and 702829) and covers an area of approximately 1,825 hectares located 84 km northeast of Ear Falls, and 105 kilometers east of Red Lake, Ontario. This Report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area and recommends additional exploration.

1.1 Property Description, Location and Access

The Property is located approximately 84 km northeast of the town of Ear Falls, and 105 kilometers east of the mining community of Red Lake, Ontario. The property lies wholly within NTS map sheet 052N01 Jeanette Lake, Red Lake Mining District of Ontario and sits predominantly within the Jubilee Lake area with portions in Jeanette, Hailstone and Latreille Lake Township Areas. The approximate geographic center coordinates of the Property are latitude 51° 06' 09.5" N and longitude 92° 15' 36.5" W (UTM coordinates 551,600mE, 5,660,900mN, Zone 15U, NAD83). The overall Property covers an area of approximately 1,825 hectares. The most accessible route to the Property is traveling north from Vermillion Bay, Ontario, on Hwy 17 Trans-Canada Highway to Ear Falls for approximately 106 km along Provincial Highway 105 that connects with the Trans-Canada Highway 17 at Vermillion Bay. Then east at the junction between Provincial Highway 105 and 657 in Ear Falls, an all-weather gravel road maintained by Domtar turns north off of Hwy 657 on the left, which provides access to the property along an all-weather gravel road for an additional 95 km. Several secondary logging roads transect the following claims 702828, 702829 and 702827 on the property.

1.2 Ownership and Agreements

The Property consists of 4 mineral claims consisting of 90 contiguous cell units and covers an area of 1,825 hectares. These claims are 100% registered to Gravel Ridge Resources and were staked though the online MLAS system. The claims are registered to Gravel Ridge Resources and are subject to an option agreement entered into between the Issuer, Gravel Ridge Resources and 1544230 Ontario Inc. Terms of the Option Agreement pursuant to which the Issuer can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Jeanette Property is for cash consideration totaling $68,000.00 over and the issuance of 400,000 shares over a 3-year period. The Optionors will retain a 1.5% production royalty, or "net smelter return" (NSR) on the Property. Once the Issuer has acquired

100% interest in the Property under the Transaction, 0.5% of the NSR can be purchased by the Issuer for $500,000.00 if the Issuer elects to do so.

1.3 History of Exploration

The Property itself has undergone no recorded systematic exploration that the author could find in the available literature. No assessment reports could be located within the immediate Property or have been filed on the Ontario Assessment Files Database of the MENDM. However, the Allison Lake Batholith has undergone historical studies by the Ontario Geological Survey as listed under OGS Open File Report 6099 (Breaks, et al 2003) and more recent work 4.5 kilometers to the west was completed in 2021 by Portofino Resources Inc on their Allison Lake Project. Further to the south and west along the contact edge of the Allison Lake Batholith, historical work included prospecting, diamond drilling, geophysical and geological work. However, no work has been recorded in the claim's boundaries. There are no estimates for mineral resources of reserves on the Property.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Jeanette Property is located in the east central portion of the Allison Lake Batholith within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Uchi Subprovince is and east-trending granite-greenstone domain between 50 and 70 kilometers in width, extending approximately 700 kilometers from Lake Winnipeg in the west to the James Bay Lowlands. It is generally characterized by a high proportion of supracrustal rocks that contain sinuous, interconnected greenstone belts that are wrapped around, separated and intruded by granitoid batholiths and stocks. The Subprovince is bounded to the south by the metasedimentary and plutonic rocks of the English River Subprovince. This contact zone between the Uchi and the English River is the Sydney Lake – Lac St. Joseph fault system, which separates a Neoarchean volcanic arc sequence to the north from a Neoarchean accretionary prism to the south (Lucas and St. Onge, 1998). Metavolcanic rocks within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt give way to the Jubilee Lake clastic metasedimentary rocks towards the greenstone belt's eastern contact with the Allison Lake Batholith, a 16 km by 40 km tadpole-shaped peraluminous biotite-less-than-muscovite and muscovite pegmatitic granite.

The Allison Lake Batholith is the largest known fertile, peraluminous granite in northwestern Ontario (Breaks et al. 2003). Gravity modelling suggests that the batholith is 8km thick and plunges north beneath the Jubilee Lake metasedimentary rocks (Gupta and Wadge, 1986). It is bounded to the east by a tonalite-granodiorite batholith. Rare-element pegmatite mineralization occurs along a 350 km strike length of the Uchi-English River Subprovince boundary, from the Sandy Creek beryl pegmatite near Ear Falls to the Lilypad Lake complex-type pegmatite in the

Fort Hope area, with 3 areas of known mineralization in between at Jubilee Lake, Root Lake and East Pashkokogan Lake (Breaks et al. 2003).

Granitic units within the Allison Lake Batholith consist of white weathered, muscovite and biotite-muscovite potassic pegmatite; pegmatitic leucogranite and fine-grained leucogranite intermittently layered with fine-to-medium-grained biotite granite; biotite-muscovite granite; garnet-muscovite granite; and sodic aplite comprise the lithology. Accessory minerals within the differing rock units include black tourmaline, red garnet and blue-green fluorapatite. The pegmatitic leucogranite commonly contains plumose muscovite-quartz intergrowths typical of fertile granite plutons. Minor quartz-rich patches within the potassic pegmatite or pegmatitic leucogranite were conducive to the development of coarse potassium feldspar crystals ranging from 30 cm to 100 cm in diameter (Breaks et al. 2003).

1.5 Deposit Types

Rare-element (Li, Cs, Rb, Tl, Be, Ta, Nb, Ga, and Ge) pegmatite mineralization associated with S-type, peraluminous granite plutons is distributed over a wide expanse of the Superior Province of northeastern and northwestern Ontario. Peraluminous granitic rocks were generated during low pressure, Abukuma-type regional anatexis of clastic metasedimentary rocks between 2.646 and 2.91 Ga and principally occur within and proximal to the Quetico and English River subprovinces.

Past work in more localized areas of the Superior Province of Ontario has led to a proposed linkage between peraluminous, S-type, fertile parent granites and rare-element pegmatites (e.g., Dryden area and Separation Lake area). Recognition of peraluminous granites is critical in the exploration for rare-element pegmatites because delineation of such granite masses effectively reduces the target area of investigation. Most pegmatite swarms that can be linked with an exposed fertile, parent granite plutons are situated within approximately 15 km of such granites.

A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dikes. Many granitic melts have the capability to first crystallize a fertile granite pluton, and the residual melt from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dikes. Intrusions of fertile granites are typically heterogeneous consisting of several units, which are transitional to each other and, in most cases, have separated from a single intrusion of magma.

Fractional crystallization of a granitic melt will first crystallize a barren granite composed of common rock-forming minerals (i.e., quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase, and mica). This type of granite is very common in the Superior Province, Ontario. As common rock-forming minerals crystallize, and separate from the granitic melt, the granitic melt will become enriched in incompatible rare-elements (such as Be, B, Li, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Mn, Sn) and volatiles (H2O and F). Incompatible elements do not fit easily into the crystal structures of common rock-forming minerals.

The fertile granite melt will continue to become enriched in incompatible rare-elements, as common rock-forming minerals crystallize. The incompatible elements will wait until the last possible moment to crystallize into pegmatitic minerals, such as spodumene (Li), tantalite (Ta) and cassiterite (Sn). Pegmatites are rich in rare-elements (not rare earth elements) and the exotic minerals that result from crystallization of rare elements.

The residual fractionated granitic melt that remains after the fertile granite intrusion has formed can intrude along fractures in the host rock to form pegmatite dikes. The pegmatite dikes increase in degree of fractionation, volatile enrichment, complexity of zoning within individual pegmatite dikes and extent of alteration.

The deposit type considered for the Jeanette Property is rare-element enriched pegmatites.

1.6 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Allison Lake Batholith is located within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario.

From Breaks et al., 2003:

Past work in more localized areas of the Superior Province of Ontario has led to a proposed linkage between peraluminous, S-type, fertile parent granites and rare-element pegmatites (e.g., Dryden area (Breaks and Moore 1992); Separation Lake area (Breaks and Tindle 1996, 1997a, 1997b). Recognition of peraluminous granites is critical in the exploration for rare-element pegmatites because delineation of such granite masses effectively reduces the target area of investigation. Most pegmatite swarms that can be linked with an exposed fertile, parent granite pluton are situated within approximately 15 km of such granites (e.g., Separation Rapids pluton and eastern and southwestern rare-element pegmatite groups (Breaks and Tindle, 1996, 1997a, 1997b). However, for much of the vast Superior Province, there are relatively little data available to chemically and mineralogically characterize potential peraluminous granite masses.

The Allison Lake Batholith represents an important new exploration target for rare-element mineralization and is the largest such granite thus far documented in Ontario (Breaks et al, 2003).

The following salient features of the Jeanette Property makes this a property of high merit for rare-element mineralization:

1) Observed and mapped pegmatite dykes on the Property.
2) Elevated lithium, rubidium cesium and tantalum values in pegmatite dykes within the property suggesting a rare-element pegmatite type deposit model consistent with other pegmatite fields in northwestern Ontario.
3) Mg/Li ratio’s suggesting that the parent granite is fertile and peraluminous.

4) Magnetic features suggesting a possible fractionation northwest from biotite-rich barren granite to a more fertile granite within the Property boundaries.
5) Known lithium-bearing pegmatites (SJ Pegmatite) and the Root Lake pegmatite field associated with the Allison Lake Batholith.
6) Proximity (20 km) to the Uchi-English River terrane boundary. Granite-pegmatite systems typically occur along subprovince boundaries.
7) The first conducted exploration on the Property underpinning how little systematic exploration has been completed.

It is of the Author's opinion that the Jeanette Property be continued to be explored for rare-element mineralization as indications are favourable for continued success.

1.7 Recommendations

The Jeanette Property is an underexplored property that represents an early-stage mineral stage exploration opportunity that is contained within the fertile S-type peraluminous granite of the Allison Lake Batholith, which has the potential for the discovery of rare-element mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar model type deposits hosted within this batholith will undoubtedly lead to or provide the clues to a possible li-bearing pegmatite deposit. In order to accomplish a successful exploration program, a careful examination of the property is required. This can only be brought about when a prudent methodical approach is considered comprised of geological studies, geochemical sampling, geological interpretations and, a complete understanding of the model. When these combined efforts are considered and carried out, there exists the possibility of a discovery.

As no exploration work has been previously done on the Property other than research investigations by the OGS, a compilation of any and all historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data (i.e., Breaks et al 2003) into GIS referenced layers is the first and most important base of needed knowledge for methodical and diligent well-vectored exploration. Next, field work consisting of geological mapping and geochemical sampling of outcroppings with details to pegmatite dyking, style of dyking and interaction with nearby lithologies should be recorded. Whole rock analysis and rare element analysis to determine fertility and fractionation trends should be part of the analytical work. The above would be considered Phase I and is estimated to cost $105,000 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 *Exploration expenditures estimated for Phase I, Jeanette Property.*

Jeanette Phase I Exploration Program						
Work Type	***Details***	***Units***	***Unit Amount***	***Unit Cost***	***Sub-total***	***Sub-total by category***
Preperation, travel, labour, R&B						
	Preparation	days	2	$ 1,700.00	$ 3,400.00	
	Travel	days	4	$ 1,700.00	$ 6,800.00	
	Prospecting, Soil Sampling & Mapping (2 men)	days	25	$ 1,700.00	$ 42,500.00	
					$ 52,700.00	$ 52,700.00
Rentals						
	Boat Rental	days		$ 200.00	$ 1,400.00	
	Rock Saw Rental	days		$ 50.00	$ 350.00	
	Camp Rental	days		$ 200.00	$ 1,400.00	
					$ 3,150.00	$ 3,150.00
Travel						
	Mileage	km	7000	$ 1.00	$ 7,000.00	
	Float Plane access	trips	6	$ 1,000.00	$ 6,000.00	
					$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Assays						
	Rock Analysis	samples	150	$ 60.00	$ 9,000.00	
	Soil Analysis	samples	150	$ 60.00	$ 9,000.00	
	Lake Sediment Analysis	samples	20	$ 60.00	$ 1,200.00	
					$ 19,200.00	$ 19,200.00
Supplies						
	Sample bags, flagging, batteries, generator & boat gas etc.	days	25	$ 75.00	$ 1,875.00	
					$ 1,875.00	$ 1,875.00
Reporting	Labour	days	4	$ 700.00	$ 2,800.00	
	Drafting	hours	25	$ 80.00	$ 2,000.00	
					$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00
	Sub-total					$ 94,725.00
	Contingency (approx. 10%)					$ 10,275.00
					Total Phase 1	***$ 105,000.00***

The Author, John Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo., is a Qualified Person as defined by Regulation 43-101, and that by reason of my education, affiliation with two professional associations (PGO, EGM) and past relevant work experience fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Forza Lithium Corp., a private company formed under the Laws of British Columbia, John Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo., has completed an independent report on the Jeanette Lithium Property which is subject to an option agreement to acquire 100% interest in the Property.

This report is an Independent Technical Report prepared to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 standards. This report assesses the technical merit and economic potential of the project area for a public listing on the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSXV). This report recommends additional exploration.

This report has principally been prepared by John Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo., (PGO #1722 and EGM #21844) who has over 26-years in the exploration and mining industry in base and precious metals, uranium, nickel, rare earth elements, rare element and potash exploration experience in Canada, Argentina, and Africa. The Author visited the Property on June 25th, 2022.

John Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo. does not have a business relationship other than acting as an independent consultant for Forza Lithium Corp. The views expressed herein are genuinely held and considered independent of the company.

The report is based on the Author's knowledge of base and precious metal deposits, uranium, nickel, rare earth elements, rare element and potash mineralization, alteration and structural environments, numerous observations of bedrock exposures in varying terrains, drill core observations, and conducting of numerous exploration programs in Canada, Argentina and Africa.

Sources of information relied on for this report include the Mining Lands and Administration System for claim information, agreements and technical data supplied by the Issuer (or its agents) and any available public sources of relevant technical information on rare-element pegmatites.

This report was based on information known to the Author as of September 20th, 2022.

2.1 UNITS OF MEASURE, ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

The units of measure presented in this Report, unless otherwise denoted, are in the metric system. A list of the main abbreviations and terms used throughout the Report are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 *List of Abbreviations*

Abbreviations	*Full Description*	*Abbreviations*	*Full Description*
AFRI	Assessment File Research Image	MDI	Mineral Deposit Inventory
And	Andalusite mineral	Mg	Magnesium
ATV	All terrain Vehicle	mgal	Milligal
C	Celsius	MLAS	Mining Lands Administration Inventory
cm	cenitmetre	MNDEM	Ministry of Northern Development Energy and Mines
Crd	Cordierite mineral	MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
Cs	Cesium	Ms	Muscovite mineral
DFO	Department of Fisheries	NAD83	North American Datum of 1983
Elb	Elbaite mineral	Nb	Niobium
Ga	Billions of years	NSR	Net Smelter Returns
Ghn	Gahnite mineral	OFR	Open File Report
GPS	Global Positioning System	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
gpt	Grams per tonne	PEG	Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
Grt	Garnet minerals	Pet	Petalite mineral
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada	PGO	Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
Hz	Hertz	PLA	Public Lands Act
km	Kilometre	QA/QC	Quatlity Assurance/Quality Control
Lat	Latitude	Rb	Rubidium
LCT	Lithium-Cesium-Titanium Pegmatite	S-Type	Sedimentary derived granitoids
Li	Lithium	Sil	Sillimanite mineral
Lpd	Lepidolite mineral	Spd	Spodumene mineral
LRIA	Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act	Ta	Tantalum
Long	Longitude	Tur	Tourmaline minerals
m	Metre	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system
Ma	Millions of Years	VTEM	Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author, Qualified and Independent Persons as defined by Regulation 43-101, was contracted by Forza Lithium Corporation to study technical documentation relevant to the report and to recommend a work program if warranted. The Author has reviewed the mining titles and their statuses, as well as any agreements and technical data supplied by the Issuer (or its agents) and any available public sources of relevant technical information.

Claim status was supplied by the Issuer. The Author has verified the status of the claims using the Ontario government's online claim management system via the Mining Lands Administration System ("MLAS") website at: https://www.mlas.mndm.gov.on.ca. The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to the government of Ontario mining claim allocations.

The Author relied on reports and opinions as follows for information that is not within the Authors' fields of expertise:

- Information regarding the original purchase agreement between the Issuer and Gravel Ridge Resources and 1544230 Ontario Inc. was supplied by Satvir S. Dhillon, President, CEO and Director for Forza Lithium Corporation in an email dated March 28, 2022. The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with regards to purchase agreements, satisfaction of terms and possible litigation.
- Information regarding the amended purchase agreement between the Issuer and Gravel Ridge Resources and 1544230 Ontario Inc. was supplied by Christine Pankiw, paralegal with the Harper Grey LLP for Forza Lithium Corporation in an email dated January 10, 2023. The Author is not qualified to express any legal opinion with regards to purchase agreements, satisfaction of terms and possible litigation.

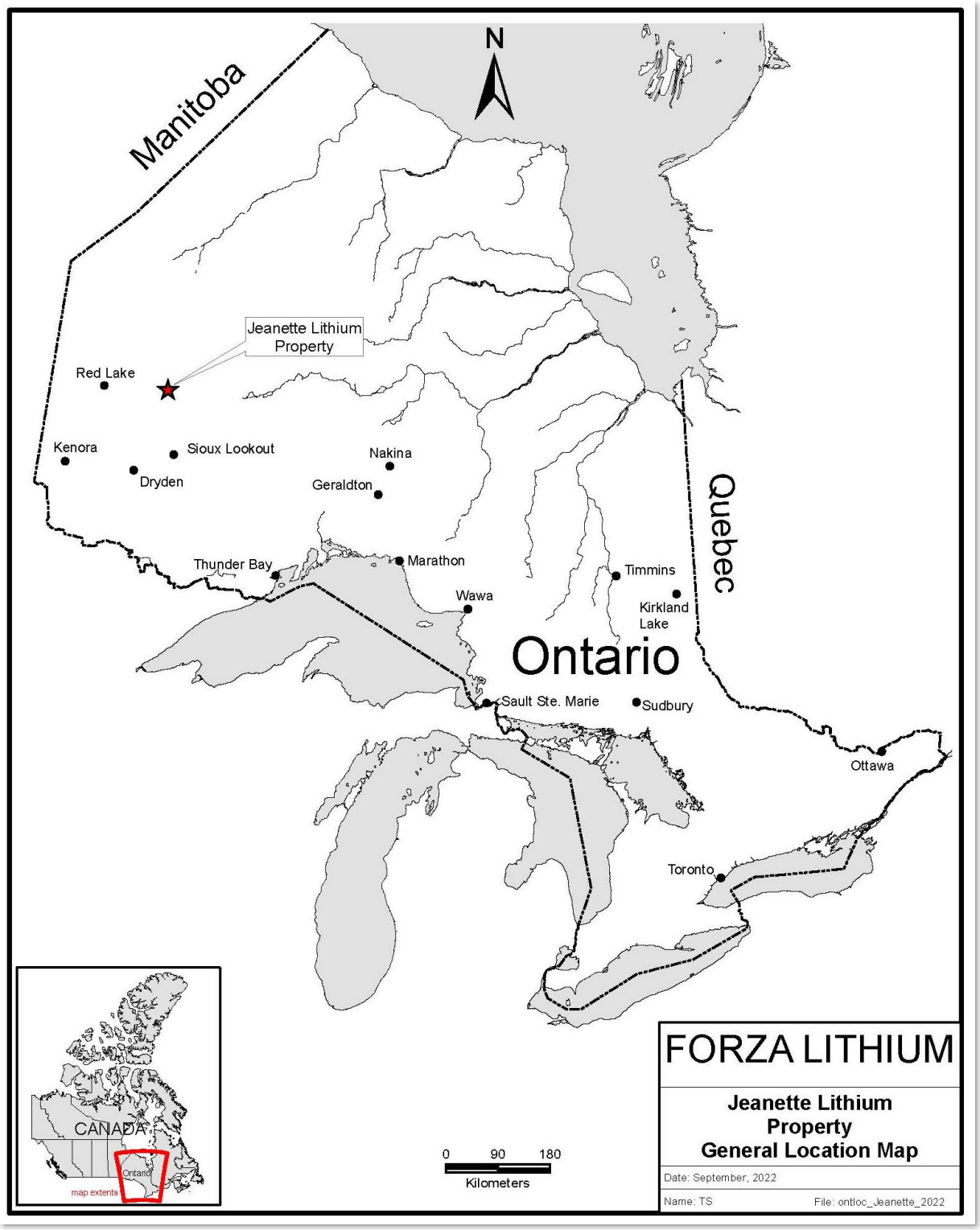
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Property is located approximately 84 km northeast of the town of Ear Falls, and 105 kilometers east of the mining community of Red Lake, Ontario (Figure 4.1). The property lies wholly within National Topographic Sheet (NTS) map sheet 052N01 Jeanette Lake, Red Lake Mining District of Ontario. The estimated geographic center coordinates of the Property are Lat 51°06'09.5"N Long 92°15'36.5"W (UTM coordinates 551,600mE, 5,660,900mN, Zone 15U, NAD83). The nearest settlement is the First Nations community of Slate Falls, which is approximately 45 air kilometers from the northeast corner of the claims block.

The overall Property covers an area of approximately 1,825 hectares. The most accessible route to the Property is traveling north to Ear Falls from Vermillion Bay, for approximately 106 km along Provincial Highway 105 that connects with the Trans-Canada Highway 17 at Vermillion Bay, Ontario. Then east at the junction between Provincial Highway 105 and 657 in Ear Falls, a Domtar maintained logging road turns north off of Hwy 657 on the left, which provide access to the property along an all-weather gravel road for an additional 95 km. Several secondary logging roads transect several of the claims of the property.

Figure 4.1 *Location map of the Jeanette Property, northwestern Ontario.*



4.2. MINING TENURE AND OWNERSHIP

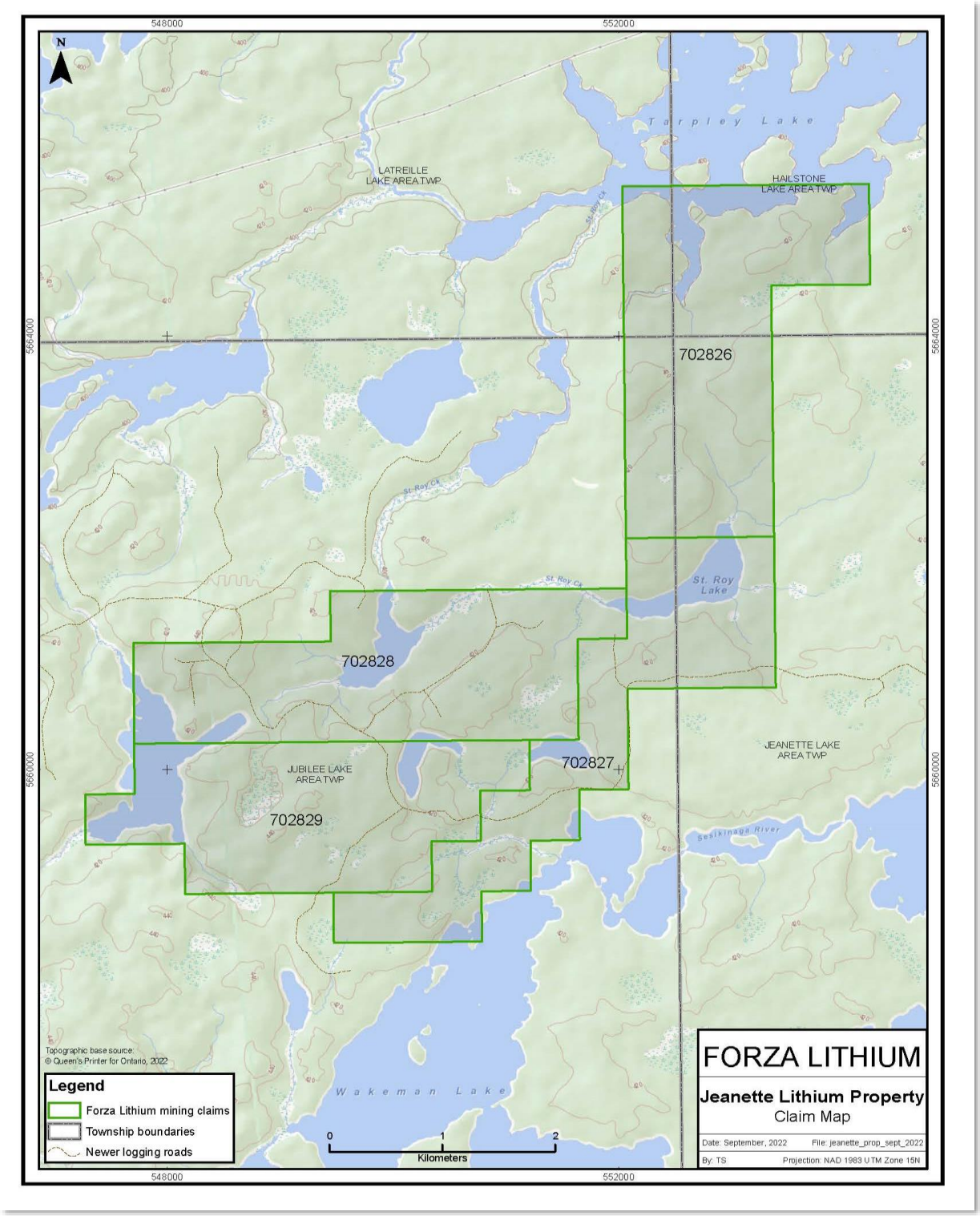
The Property consists of 4 multi-cell mineral claims consisting of 90 cell units and covers an area of 1,825 hectares. These claims are 100% registered to Gravel Ridge Resources and staked though the online MLAS system.

The claims registered to Gravel Ridge Resources are subject to an option agreement dated March 23, 2022 and amended January 9, 2023 (the "Option Agreement") entered into between the Issuer, Gravel Ridge Resources and 1544230 Ontario Inc., (the "Optionors"). Table 4.1 provides details of the mining claims pertaining to the Option Agreement. Figure 4.1 displays the claim fabric of the four mineral claims listed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 *List of mineral claims pertaining to the Option Agreement. Source Gravel Ridge Resources. Confirmed through MLAS.*

Claim No.	Type	Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Due Date	100 % Ownership	No. of Cells
702827	Claim	Active	1/26/2022	1/26/2024	1/26/2024	Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.	20
702826	Claim	Active	1/26/2022	1/26/2024	1/26/2024	Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.	25
702828	Claim	Active	1/26/2022	1/26/2024	1/26/2024	Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.	24
702829	Claim	Active	1/26/2022	1/26/2024	1/26/2024	Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.	21
						Total	90

Figure 4.2 *Claim fabric and geometry of the mineral claims in Table 4.1 of the Option Agreement. Source MLAS.*



4.3 OPTION AND UNDERLYING AGREEMENTS

Forza Lithium Corp. ("Forza") or (the "Optionee") has entered into the Option Agreement pursuant to which it has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Jeanette Property for cash consideration totaling $68,000 and issuance of 400,000 shares over a 3-year period (the "Transaction"). Forza Lithium Corp. is registered as a private corporation formed under the Laws of British Columbia. Gravel Ridge Resources is a private company formed under the Laws of Ontario and 1544230 Ontario Inc. is a private company formed under the Laws of Ontario (the "Optionors"). The Optionors will retain a 1.5% net smelter return royalty (the "NSR") on the Property. Once the Issuer has acquired 100% interest in the Property under the Transaction, 0.5% of the NSR can be purchased by the Issuer for $500,000 if the Issuer elects to do so. There are no outstanding underlying agreements on the mining claims which constitutes the Property in Table 4.1. The date of Option Agreement was signed and is referenced January 9, 2023.

4.4 THE TRANSACTION

Forza will need to satisfy the terms and conditions of the Option Agreement made with the Optionors in order to gain 100% interest in the 4 mineral claims listed in Table 4.1. This includes:

1) A payment of cash totaling collectively $16,000 and the issuance of 400,000 shares of the Optionee upon the earlier of the date of listing of the Optionees shares on the Canadian Stock Exchange ("CSE Listing Date") and September 30, 2023:
2) An additional cash payment of $22,000 collectively to the Optionors on the earlier of the first anniversary of the CSE Listing Date and September 30, 2024; and
3) An additional cash payment of $30,000 collectively to the Optionors on the earlier of the second anniversary of the CSE Listing Date and September 30, 2025.

Upon satisfaction of the above payments, the option granted to the Issuer pursuant to the Option Agreement shall be deemed to be exercised and an undivided 100% right, title and interest to the Property shall be automatically transferred to Forza.

If the Issuer exercises the Option Agreement in full to acquire a 100% interest in the Property, Forza or its assigns shall have the right at any time to purchase from the Optionors 0.5% (being 33.33%) percent of the NSR from the Optionors for $500,000. Upon such purchase and payment being made, the NSR shall thereafter be calculated as being reduced to 1.0%.

4.5 ENVIROMENTAL LIABILITIES

The author is unaware of any current environmental liabilities connected with the Property.

Permitting is required for many aspects of mineral exploration. Since the type of work being proposed for the Jeanette Property is considered preliminary exploration by the Ontario

government, the permitting process isn't particularly onerous. These permits will be acquired by the Issuer when required.

Under the Mining Act, prospecting and staking in Ontario can occur on privately owned lands. A prospector must respect the rights of the property owner. Staking cannot disrupt other land use such as crops, gardens or recreation areas, and the prospector is liable for any damage made while making property improvements. A claim holder may also explore on privately owned lands. Prior notification is required and exploration must be done in a way that respects the rights of the property owner.

Water crossings, including culverts, bridges and winter ice bridges, require approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources. This applies to all water crossings whether on Crown, municipal, leased or private land and includes water crossings for trails. Authorization may take the form of a work permit under the Public Lands Act ("PLA") or approvals under the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act ("LRIA").

In circumstances where there is potential to affect fish or fish habitat, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans ("DFO") must be contacted. Proper planning and care must be taken to mitigate impact on water quality and fish habitat. Where impact on fish habitat is unavoidable, a Fisheries Act Authorization will be required from DFO. In some cases, the Ministry of Natural Resources and your local conservation authority may also be involved.

A work permit is required from MNR for the construction of all roads, buildings or structures on Crown lands with the exception of roads already approved under the Crown Forest Sustainability Act. Private forest access roads may not be accessible to the public unless under term and conditions of an agreement with the land holder.

Exploration diamond drilling may only occur on a valid mining claim. Ministry of Labour regulations regarding the workplace safety and health standards must be met during a drilling project. Notice of drilling operations must be given to the Ministry of Labour.

All drill and boreholes should be properly plugged if there is a risk of the following:

- a physical hazard,
- groundwater contamination,
- artesian conditions, or
- adverse intermingling of aquifers

Appropriate plugging methods may vary and will depend on the type of hole and geology. Ontario Water Resources Act water well regulations may apply.

The author knows of no significant factors and risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the property. The claim group is located within Crown Land. It is the responsibility of Forza to consult and build agreeable relationships with those First Nations group(s) before any exploration efforts or mining is to proceed.

5.0 ACCESSIBILTY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Property is located approximately 84 km northeast of the town of Ear Falls, and 105 kilometers east of the mining community of Red Lake, Ontario. The property lies wholly within NTS map sheet 052N01 Jeanette Lake, Red Lake Mining District of Ontario. The estimated geographic center coordinates of the Property are latitude 51° 06' 09.5" N longitude 92° 15' 36.5" W (UTM coordinates 551,600mE, 5,660,900mN, Zone 15U, NAD83). The nearest settlement is the First Nations community of Slate Falls, which is approximately 45 air kilometers from the northeast corner of the claims block.

The overall Property covers an area of approximately 1,825 hectares. The most accessible route to the Property is traveling north to Ear Falls from Vermillion Bay, for approximately 106 km along Provincial Highway 105 that connects with the Trans-Canada Highway 17 at Vermillion Bay, Ontario. Then east at the junction between Provincial Highway 105 and 657 in Ear Falls, a Domtar maintained logging road turns north off Hwy 657 on the left, which provide access to the property along the northeast trending all-weather gravel road for an additional 95 km. Several secondary logging roads transect several of the claims of the property (Figure 5.1).

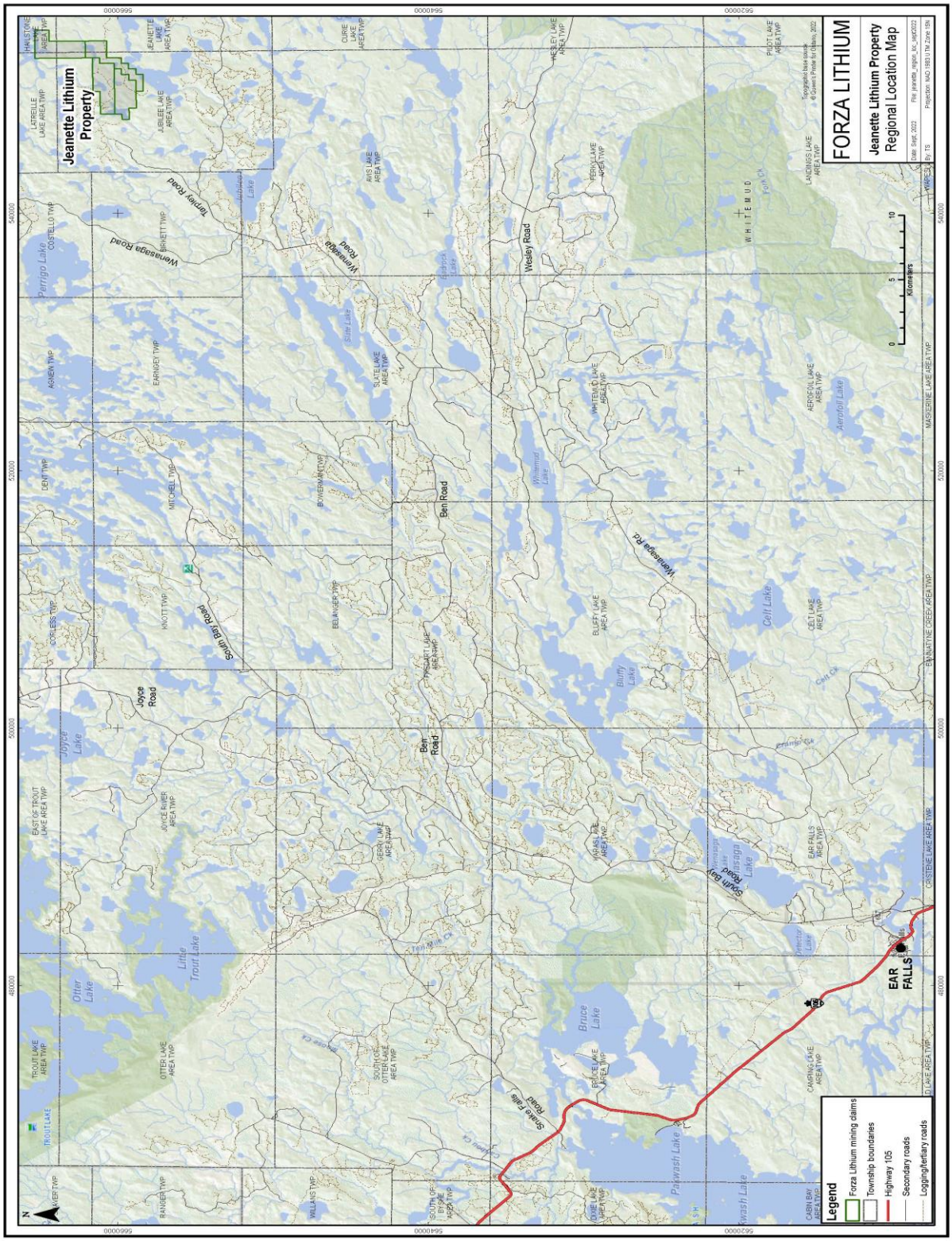
5.2 CLIMATE

Climate in the area is typical of the northwestern Ontario boreal climate, with cold winters exhibiting moderate snowfall and warm summers. Average January temperatures range from -10˚C (day) to -22˚C (night), and average July temperatures are between 25˚C (day) and 14˚C (night) with extremes of about -40˚C in winter and 35˚C in summer (www.meteoblue.com). Work can be done (subject to snow and freezing) for most of the year. Certain mapping, mechanized stripping, and soil sampling activities are best performed in snow-free conditions, whereas drilling can be done almost any time of year.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

The closest community of substantial size is Red Lake, Ontario 105 air kilometers to the west. The small community of Ear Falls is 95 km to the southwest along an all-weather forestry access gravel road. The population of Red Lake is approximately 4,107 whereas, the population of Ear Falls is 995. Approximately 45 air km to the east of the Property is First Nation community of Slate Falls with a population of 186. The economy of Red Lake is mining and tourism, the economy of Ear Falls is primarily forestry driven with subordinate tourism and small retail services. Red Lake can be used as a source of general supplies, exploration supplies and personnel.

Figure 5.1. *Locations and access into the Jeanette Property.*



5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The closest rail line in the area is located north of Vermillion Bay. A major hydro transmission line passes immediately north of the property, which could provide power in the event of production. The expanse of the property at 1,825 hectares provides ample space for the sufficiency of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites.

5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Jeanette Property is located within the Canadian Shield, which is a major physiographic division of Canada. The property is situated in an area comprised of wetlands and forests of black spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, birch and poplar. Topography on the property is moderately variable. The eastern third of the property is more rugged and underlain with considerable outcroppings of granite. The remainder of the property is covered with more swamps, lakes and areas of forest cover underlain with moderate exposures of outcroppings. Elevation across the Property ranges from ~410 m to ~420 m above sea level, with one pinnacle at 458 m elevation.

Water for drilling is readily available from small lakes and ponds located within the claims block.

6.0 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The following encompasses a brief history of the Jeanette Property as gathered from published material from the OGS. There appears to be little recorded exploration prior to 1939; however, unrecorded activities were known to have occurred prior to 1959, in order to attract attention to the mineral potential of the area. There are no mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Property and there has not been any recorded production.

1927: The first recorded geological map of portions of the Allison Lake Batholith area was by Greig, Camsell and Burwash published in 1927, titled *"Woman and Narrow lakes gold area, District of Kenora, Ontario"* in Vol. 36, Part 3, Department of Mines Annual Report, 1927. Although very little mapping was conducted on the batholith, mostly along Allison Lake and Wenasaga River, several notes on the map state: *"Pegmatitic granite, many inclusions of mica schists"* in the Allison Lake and Margaret Lake areas; and, in the Jubilee Lake area a note states: *"Lake not visited. As seen from air at a distance, appears to be at least partly in the granite."*

1939: Bateman (1939) compiled a history of gold mining in the greenstone region surrounding the Allison Lake Batholith. No further work appears to have occurred until 1964.

1964: Prospector Stan Johnson, discovered rare element mineralization in the form of beryl on the southwest contact of the Allison Lake Batholith. The host pegmatite with the beryl mineralization was named the SJ pegmatite after Johnson. While situated well south of the Property, the pegmatite may be analogous to pegmatites within the Allison Lake Batholith on the Property.

1973-1979: Mapping was carried out by the OGS at various times on different parts of the Allison Lake Batholith (Breaks et al. 1976, 1979), and by Thurston (published in 1985a page 60, published map is found under MNDM Files: P1058) carried out field work between 1973-74, while mapping small areas of the batholith along its western contact with the Jubilee Lake metasedimentary unit. Breaks and others, began field work starting in 1975, 1976, and 1979, mapping the southeast-striking tail of the pluton known as 'pegmatite zone.'

A regional geophysical gravity survey conducted during the summers of 1975-1976 was flown over the batholith. A significant -680 to -700 mgal Bouguer gravity low corresponding to the main mass of the batholith was detected as reported by Gupta & Wadge, in 1986. They interrupted the gravity modelling as the batholith as being 8 km's thick and plunging north beneath the Jubilee Lake metasedimentary rocks.

2001-2002: Nineteen bulk rock samples were collected from various pegmatites within the batholith in 2001 by the OGS as reported in MRD 111 by Tindle, Selway and Breaks (2002).

Geological mapping as well as bulk rock sampling, mineral sampling and electron microprobe mineral analysis were conducted by the OGS. Using the geochemical results (namely the Mg/Li & Nb/Ta ratios in bulk whole rock analyses; the Rb content in bulk analyses of potassium feldspar; and the presence of spessartine garnet (manganese-rich)), it was determined that the rare-element contents of the batholith increase from east to west, with the highest values occurring along the western contact and southeast tail. The highest trace element values obtained from bulk rock samples included **190 ppm Li**, **90 ppm Cs**, **587 ppm Rb**, and **12.9 ppm Ta**, with averages of **78 ppm Li**, **17 ppm Cs**, **226 ppm Rb** and **1.9 ppm Ta** (Breaks et al. 2003).

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Jeanette Property is located in the east central portion of the Allison Lake Batholith within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province of Canada (Figure 7.1). The Superior Province which spans the provinces of Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario, and is the earth's largest Archean craton that accounts for roughly a quarter of the planet's exposed Archean crust and consists of linear, fault bounded subprovinces that are characterized by metavolcanic, metasedimentary and plutonic rocks (Williams et al., 1991).

The Uchi Subprovince is an east-trending granite-greenstone domain between 50 and 70 kilometers in width, extending approximately 700 kilometers from Lake Winnipeg in the west to the James Bay Lowlands. It is generally characterized by a high proportion of supracrustal rocks that contain sinuous, interconnected greenstone belts that are wrapped around, separated and intruded by granitoid batholiths, plutons and stocks. The Subprovince is bounded to the south by the metasedimentary and plutonic rocks of the English River Subprovince. This contact zone between the Uchi and the English River is the Sydney Lake – Lac St. Joseph fault system, which separates a Neoarchean volcanic arc sequence to the north from a Neoarchean accretionary prism to the south (Lucas and St. Onge, 1998). Metavolcanic rocks within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt give way to the Jubilee Lake clastic metasedimentary rocks towards the greenstone belt's eastern contact with the Allison Lake batholith. The Jubilee Lake clastic metasedimentary rocks form a west and northwest draping body in contact with the western edge of the Allison Lake batholith but do not extend along the southern contact of the Allison Lake batholith.

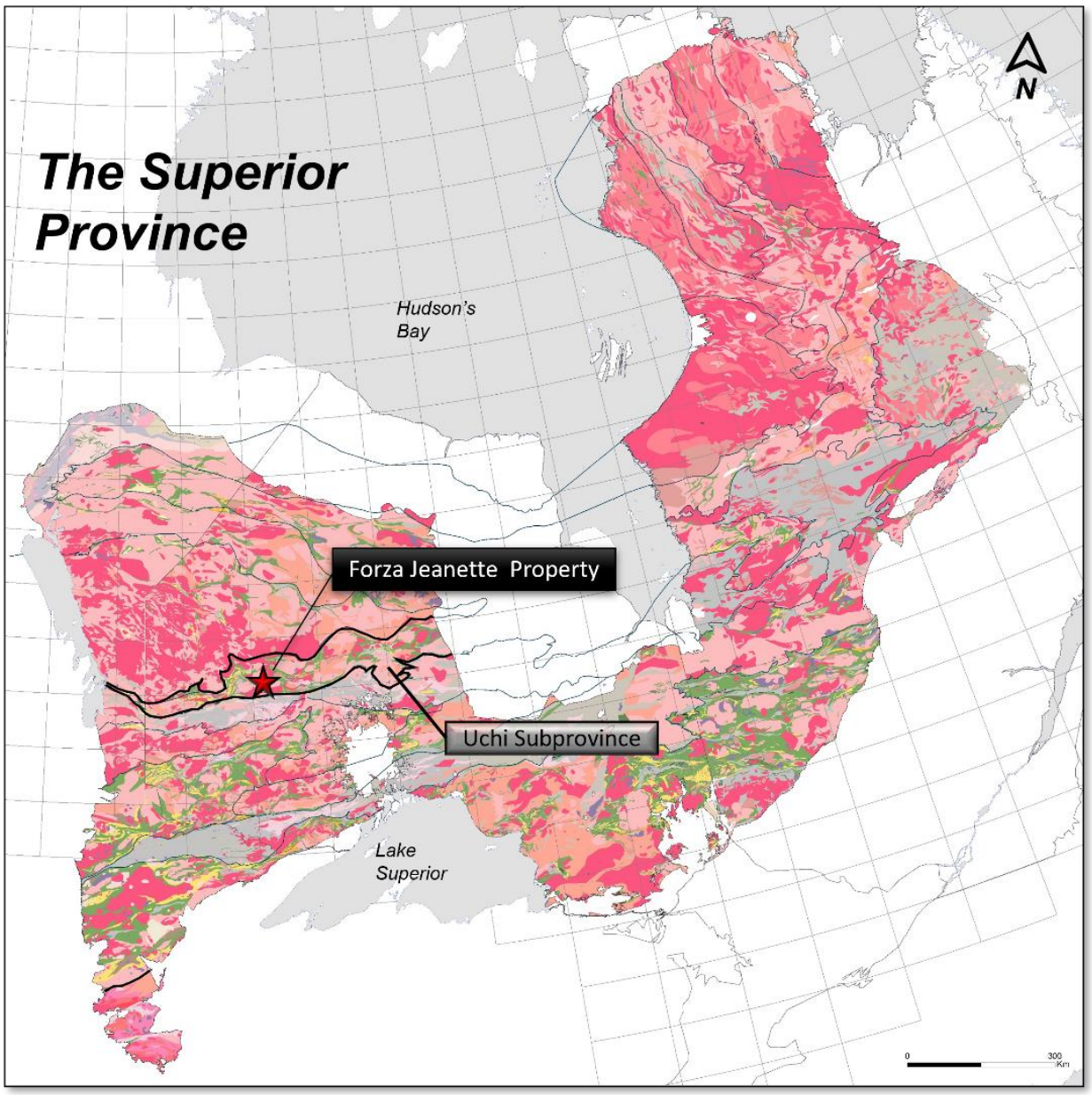
7.2 REGIONAL STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Nearly all the rocks in the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt exhibit planar and textural fabrics that have been tectonically and/or metamorphically induced. Original bedding or layering is rarely distinct except in clastic and chemical metasedimentary units. Secondary foliations such as schistosity, fissility and gneissosity are apparent within the greenstone units due to flattening and stretching of mafic pillows and clasts. The foliations are generally subparallel to the primary planar structures (Wallace, 1983).

7.3 GEOLOGY OF JEANETTE PROPERTY

The Jeanette Property is underlain by the central portion of the Allison Lake Batholith (Figure 7.2). The Property sits along the south shore of Tarpley Lake, immediately east of Allison Lake, north of Wakeman Lake and west of Jeanette Lake in the Jubilee, Jeanette, Hailstone and Latreille Lake Areas in NTS sheet 052N01 Jeanette Lake. The Batholith itself is a tadpole-

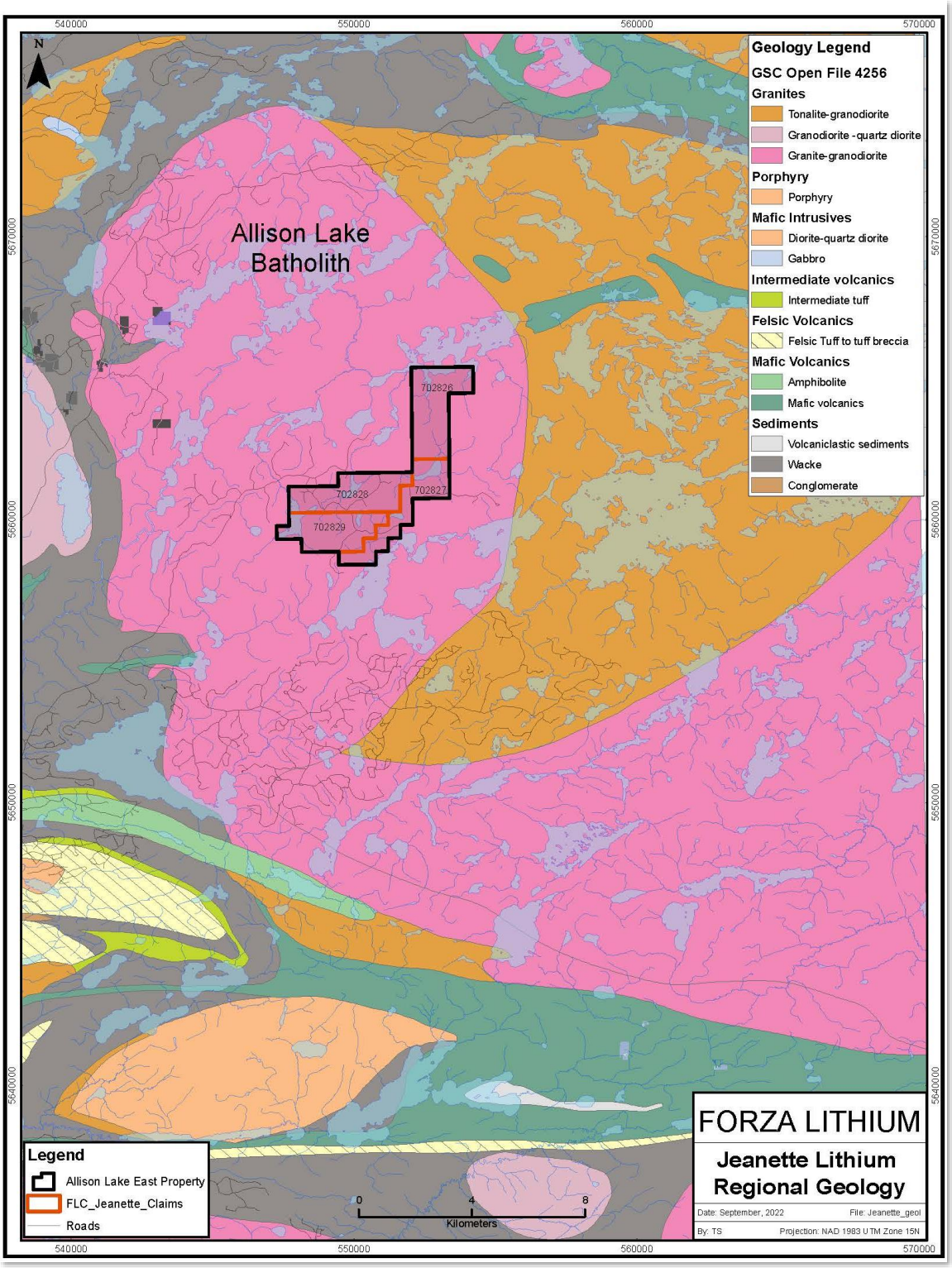
Figure 7.1 *Regional geological location of the Jeanette Property. Source Geological Survey of Canada.*



shaped, 16 km by 40 km peraluminous pegmatitic granitoid with a southeast trending narrow pegmatitic "tail" on the southern portion of the batholith. The fine- to medium-grained granitic batholith is comprised of a collage of pegmatitic units consisting of white weathered, muscovite and biotite-muscovite potassic pegmatite; pegmatitic leucogranite and fine-grained leucogranite sporadically layered with fine-to-medium-grained biotite granite; biotite-muscovite granite; garnet-muscovite granite; and sodic aplite (Breaks et al. 2003). The pegmatitic leucogranite commonly contains plumose muscovite-quartz intergrowths typical of fertile granite plutons

(Breaks and Tindle, 1996, 1997a, 1997b in Breaks et al., 2003). Minor quartz-rich patches within potassic pegmatite or pegmatitic leucogranite were conducive to development of coarse potassium feldspar crystals ranging from 30 to 100 cm in diameter (Breaks et al. 2003). Furthermore, numerous veins and dykes of potassic pegmatite also transect the granite. Reported accessory minerals within the pegmatites include black tourmaline, red garnet and blue-green fluorapatite occurring within the pegmatites.

Figure 7.2 *Regional geology of the Jeanette Property. Source OGS.*



Quaternary overburden is relatively thin over the granitoid, with a few minor exceptions, and consists of sandy glacial tills, minor gravels and thin soils with vegetation cover.

7.4 PROPERTY STRUCTURAL FEATURES

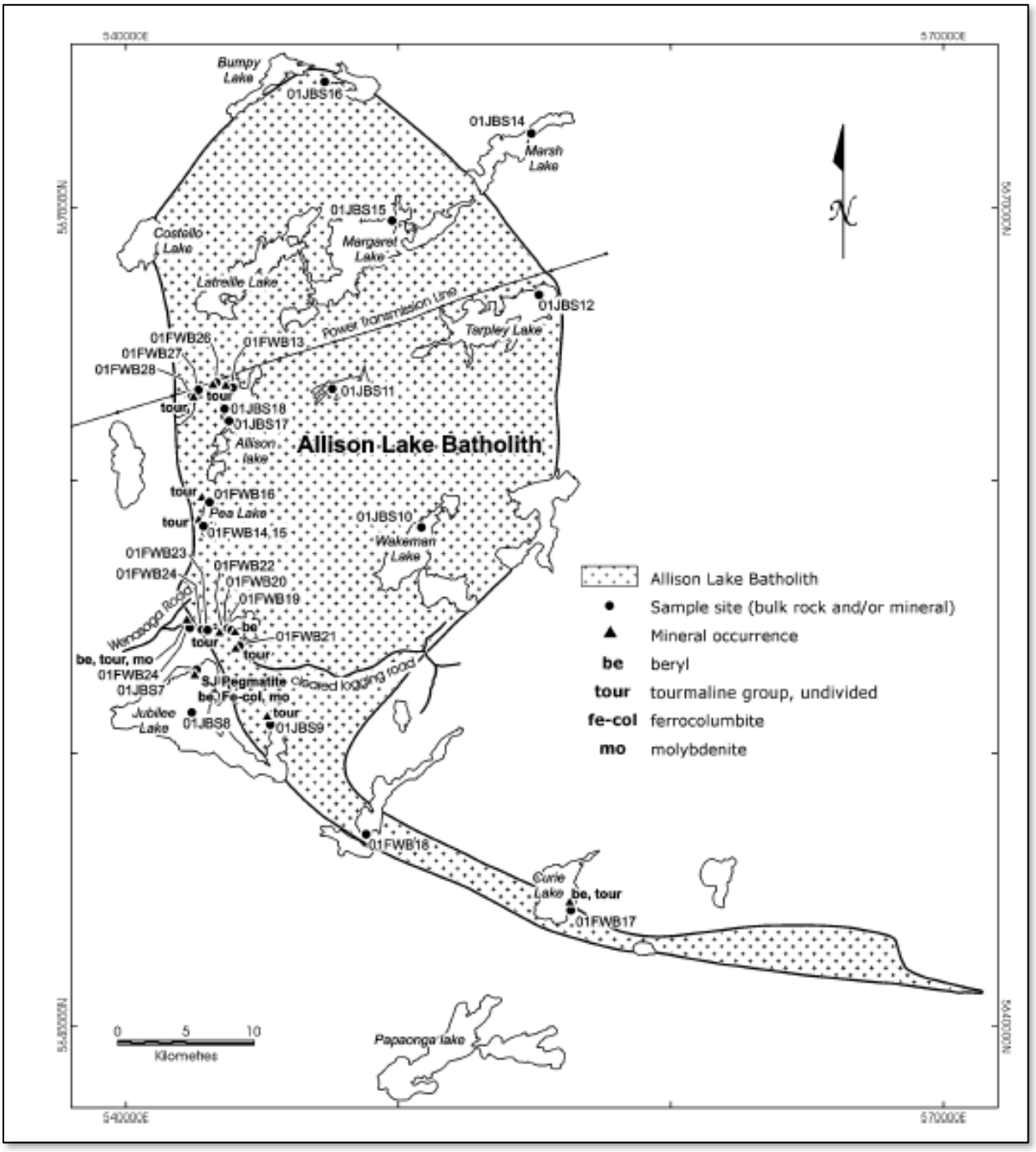
The Allison Lake batholith is a massive 16 km by 40 km 'tadpole-shaped' unmetamorphosed, peraluminous, pegmatitic granitic body that has a southeast striking 'tail' off the main 'tadpole-shaped' body, which was mapped as a "pegmatite zone" (Breaks, et al., 2003). No mention in the available literature describes any structural features within the massive body.

7.5 PROPERTY MINERALIZATION OF THE ALLISON LAKE BATHOLITH

The Allison Lake batholith is the largest fertile, peraluminous granitic mass in northwestern Ontario (Breaks et al., 2003). The batholith consists of white weathered, muscovite and muscovite-biotite potassic pegmatite intermixed and alternating with fine-grained to pegmatitic leucogranite, which often display plumose quartz-muscovite textures. These units are intermittently layered with fine- to medium-grained biotite granite and biotite-muscovite granite, lenses and linear bodies of garnet-muscovite-potassic granite and sodic aplite. Accessory minerals within the units consist of black tourmaline, garnet and fluorapatite as determined from the work by Breaks, et al. (2003). Tourmaline is often widespread throughout the units, and in quartz-rich patches often associated with rare pale green beryl (Breaks, et al., 2003).

Discussed in the work performed by Breaks, et al. (2003) they determined significant variations of trace-elements across the Allison Lake batholith that included lithium (Li) and cesium (Cs). Li was determined to have a range of between 9 ppm to 190 ppm, with an overall mean of 78 ppm. Bulk sampling carried out by Breaks, et al. (2003) collected 22 samples (Figure 7.3) at various locations within the Allison Lake batholith, including two samples within the southeastern 'tail'. Their work indicated that the most evolved portion of the batholith was the western section and the narrow southeastern tail, which contained the highest Li levels in their sampling, therefore the most fractionated portion of the batholith. However, only two bulk sample locations were taken close to the claims group, one in Tarpley Lake and the other in Wakeman Lake. No samples appear to have been collected within the Jeanette claims group leaving the area extremely underexplored.

Figure 7.3 *Illustration of bulk **s**ample locations of the rare-element sampling across the Allison Lake Batholith. Source Breaks et al. (2003).*



8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Lithium is a chemical element with the periodic table symbol Li and has an atomic number of 3 and is a soft silvery-white alkali metal. It is the least dense solid element and least dense metal, and never occurs freely in the environment due to its high reactivity but occurs only in ionic compounds in either ocean water, brines or locked within the chemical lattice of minerals such as spodumene. Lithium was first discovered in 1800 and later used a pharmaceutical to treat mania throughout the mid-20th century. Its first major industrial application was in the development of a high temperature grease for use in aircraft engines. Its industrial use increased over the years. With the advent of lithium-ion batteries, the demand for Li has increased dramatically and has become an import metal.

Lithium today is found and mined from three main deposit types, namely:

1) Lithium brine deposits which are primarily mined from a Salar (salt encrusted depressions thought to be evaporated lakes) in South America and account for more than half of the world's lithium resources; the best example of a continental lithium brine deposit is the 3,000 km^2 Salar de Atacama in Chile which is home to one of the world's richest deposits of high-grade lithium holding 37% of the worlds resource of Li; followed by Argentina which holds the world's third largest reserves of Li, with several large Li-brine mines in the La Puna in northwest Argentina, close to the border with Chile.

2) Pegmatite lithium deposits often found in peraluminous S-type granites in which spodumene is the primary Li-host mineral, followed by petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite. Li-bearing pegmatites are found in Australia, which holds the world's second largest reserves of Li, United States, Canada, Ireland, Finland and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

3) Sedimentary lithium deposits, which are found in clay deposits in which lithium is found in the mineral smectite and lacustrine evaporites.

8.1 RARE-ELEMENT PEGMATITE DEPOSITS

The following aspects of rare-element pegmatites is largely taken from Breaks et al., 2003 underpinning the numerous lithium-bearing pegmatites he and his colleagues have studied over the years in northwestern Ontario.

Rare-element (Li, Cs, Rb, Tl, Be, Ta, Nb, Ga, and Ge) pegmatite mineralization associated with S-type, peraluminous granite plutons is distributed over a wide expanse of the Superior Province of northeastern and northwestern Ontario. Peraluminous granitic rocks were generated during low pressure, Abukuma-type regional anatexis of clastic metasedimentary rocks between 2.646 and 2.91 Ga and principally occur within and proximal to the Quetico and English River subprovinces.

Past work in more localized areas of the Superior Province of Ontario has led to a proposed linkage between peraluminous, S-type, fertile parent granites and rare-element pegmatites (e.g., Dryden area (Breaks and Moore 1992 as cited in Breaks et al., 2003); Separation Lake area (Breaks and Tindle 1996, 1997a, 1997b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003)). Recognition of peraluminous granites is critical in the exploration for rare-element pegmatites because delineation of such granite masses effectively reduces the target area of investigation. Most pegmatite swarms that can be linked with an exposed fertile, parent granite pluton are situated within approximately 15 km of such granites (e.g., Separation Rapids pluton and eastern and southwestern rare-element pegmatite groups: Breaks and Tindle, 1996, 1997a, 1997b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003).

8.1.1 Fertile Granites

A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dikes. Many granitic melts have the capability to first crystallize a fertile granite pluton, and the residual melt from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dikes. The following discussion on fertile granites and their genetic relationship with rare-element pegmatites is based on work by Černý and Meintzer (1988) and Černý (1989a, 1989b, 1991b) as cited in Breaks et al. 2003, and on field observations by Breaks et al., 2003 during the summers of 2001 and 2002.

Fertile granites differ from barren (common) granites by their geochemistry, mineralogy and textures. Fertile granites tend to be small in areal extent, typically greater than 10 km^2 (Breaks and Tindle 1997a as cited in Breaks et al., 2003). Fertile granites are silicic (quartz-rich) and peraluminous which results in crystallization of aluminum-rich minerals, such as muscovite, garnet and tourmaline.

Fertile granites have more variety in accessory minerals than barren granites. Barren granites contain biotite and/or silver muscovite as their minor minerals, and apatite, zircon and titanite as accessory minerals, whereas fertile granites contain numerous possible accessory minerals: primary green lithium-bearing muscovite, garnet, tourmaline, apatite, cordierite and rarely andalusite and topaz (Černý 1989a; Breaks and Tindle 1997a as cited in Breaks et al., 2003). More evolved fertile granites contain beryl, ferrocolumbite (niobium-oxide mineral) and Li-tourmaline (Breaks and Tindle 1997a as cited in Breaks et al., 2003).

According to Černý and Meintzer (1988) as cited in Breaks et al., 2003, intrusions of fertile granites are typically heterogeneous consisting of several units, which are transitional to each other and, in most cases, have separated from a single intrusion of magma. Most of the rock types contain a characteristic assemblage of peraluminous accessory minerals. Černý and Meintzer (1988, p.178-180) as cited in Breaks et al., 2003, have identified 5 possible rock types that may be part of a single fertile granite intrusion, which, from most primitive to most fractionated, are

1. Fine-grained or porphyroblastic biotite granite

2. Fine-grained leucogranite

3. Pegmatitic leucogranite

4. Sodic aplite

5. Potassic pegmatite

6. Rare-element-enriched pegmatite, which forms dikes external to the fertile granite pluton.

8.1.2 Fractional Crystallization (Granites to Pegmatites)

Fractional crystallization of a granitic melt will first crystallize a barren granite composed of common rock-forming minerals (i.e., quartz, potassium feldspar, plagioclase, and mica). This type of granite is very common in the Superior Province, Ontario. As common rock-forming minerals crystallize, and separate from the granitic melt, the granitic melt will become enriched in incompatible rare-elements (such as Be, B, Li, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Mn, Sn) and volatiles (H2O and F). Incompatible elements do not fit easily into the crystal structures of common rock-forming minerals.

The fertile granite melt will continue to become enriched in incompatible rare-elements, as common rock-forming minerals crystallize. The incompatible elements will wait until the last possible moment to crystallize into pegmatitic minerals, such as spodumene (Li), tantalite (Ta) and cassiterite (Sn). Pegmatites are rich in rare-elements (not rare earth elements) and the exotic minerals that result from crystallization of rare elements.

Granite-pegmatite systems are largely confined to deep faults, pre-existing batholithic contacts, or lithologic boundaries (Černý 1989b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003). They typically occur proximal to Subprovince boundaries within the Superior Province (Figure 8.1).

In Archean terranes, greenstone belts, metasedimentary gneissic troughs and metasedimentary-metavolcanic basins are the dominant units hosting rare-element pegmatites (Černý 1989a as cited in Breaks et al., 2003)). Fertile granites that generate rare element pegmatites are largely late tectonic to post-tectonic, postdating the peak of regional metamorphism (Černý 1989b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003). Granite-pegmatite systems are located in host rocks of the upper greenschist and lower amphibolite facies of the Abukuma-type terranes (low pressure-high temperature) (Černý 1989b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003).

With increasing fractionation, the composition of the fertile granite changes from biotite granite, in the deepest parts, to two-mica leucogranite to coarse-grained muscovite leucogranite to pegmatitic leucogranite with intercalated layers of sodic aplite and potassic pegmatite at the intrusion roof (Figure 8.2) (Černý and Meintzer 1988; Černý 1989a, 1991b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003).

Figure 8.1 *Major lithium-bearing pegmatite deposits and pegmatite fields of the Superior Province, northwestern Ontario. Source OGS.*

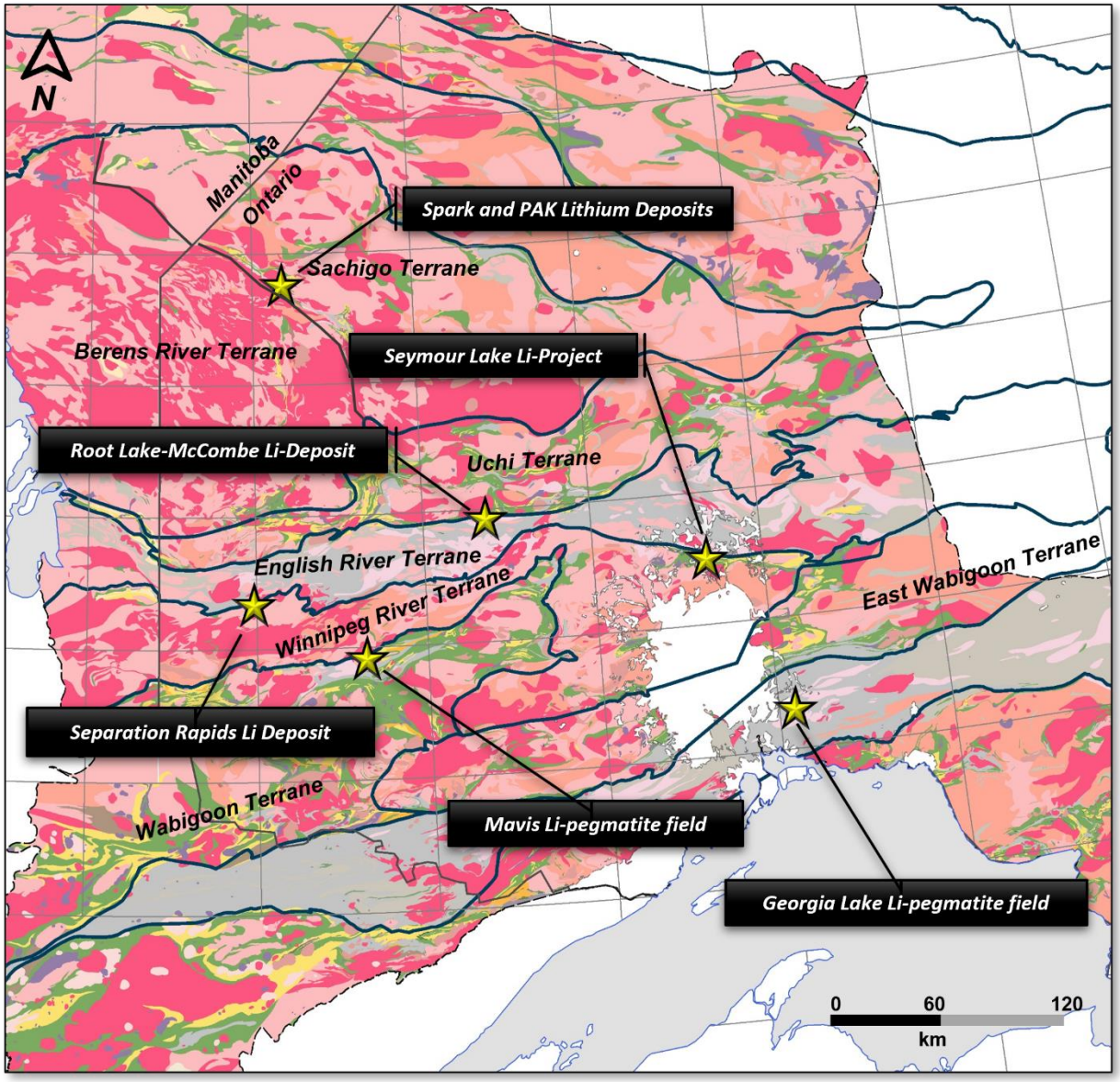
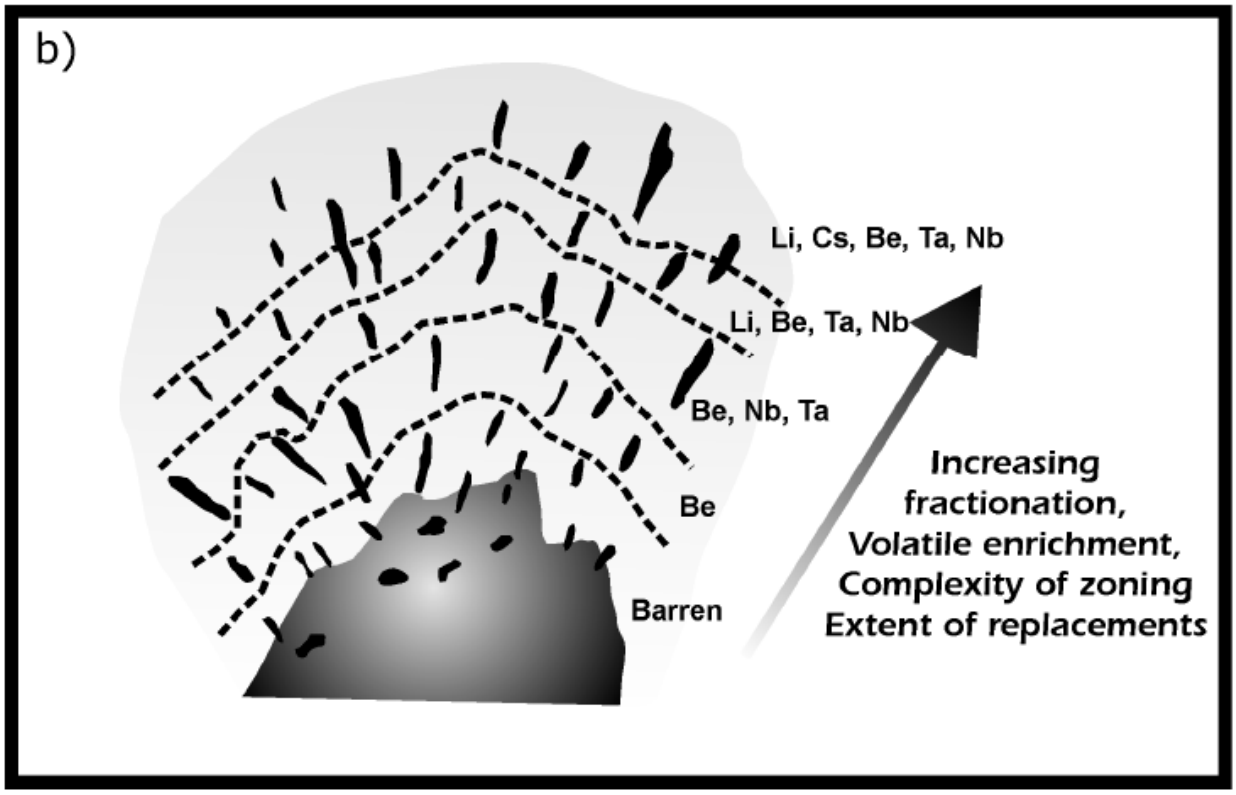


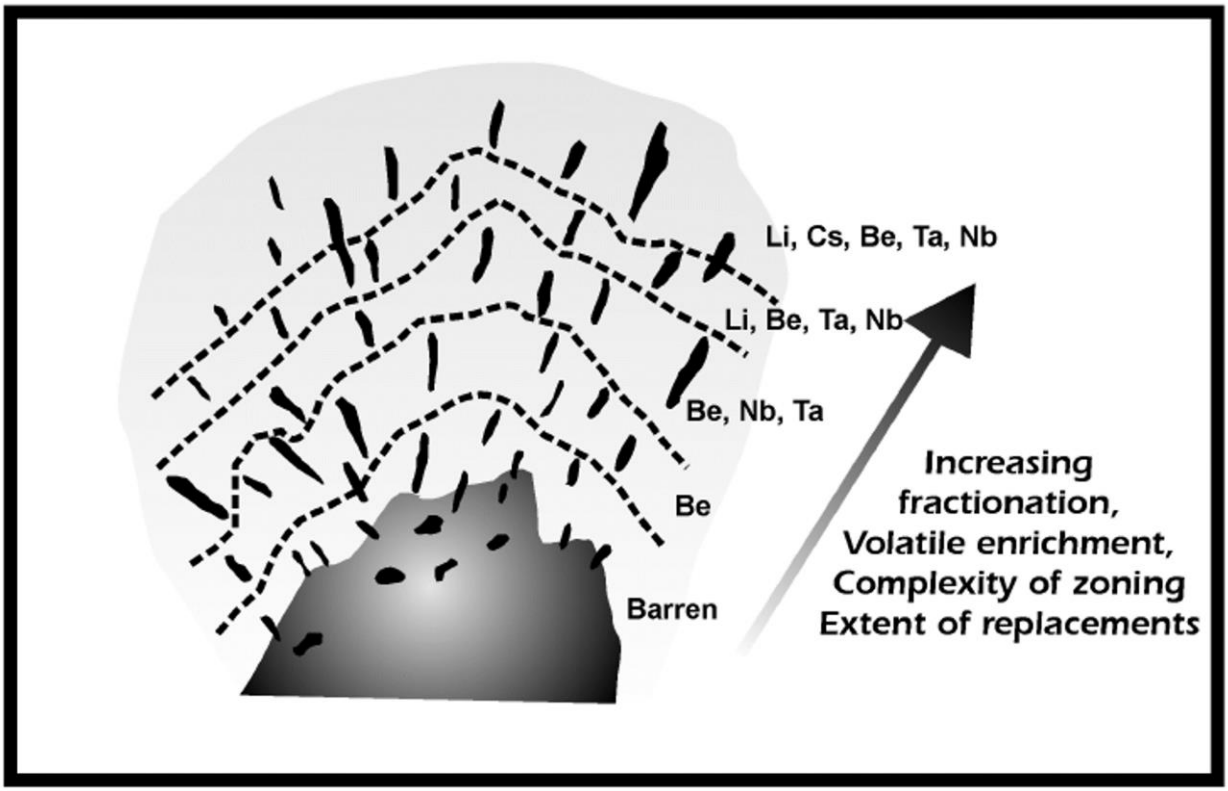
Figure 8.2 *Schematic representation of regional zoning in a cogenetic parent granite plus pegmatite group. Source Breaks et al., 2003.*



The residual fractionated granitic melt that remains after the fertile granite intrusion has formed can intrude along fractures in the host rock to form pegmatite dikes. The pegmatite dikes increase in degree of fractionation, volatile enrichment, complexity of zoning within individual pegmatite dikes and extent of alteration (e.g., albitization of potassium feldspar) with increasing distance from their parent fertile granite (Figure 8.3) (Černý, 1991b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003). Pegmatite dikes increase in rare-element content with increasing fractionation, as rare-elements are incompatible in rock-forming minerals and will wait until the last possible moment to crystallize.

The deposit type considered for the Jeanette Property is rare-element enriched pegmatites.

Figure 8.3 *Schematic representation of regional zoning in a cogenetic parent granite + pegmatite group. Pegmatites increase in degree of evolution with increasing distance from the parent granite (Černý 1991b as cited in Breaks et al., 2003).*



9.0 EXPLORATION

Since entering into the Option Agreement on March 21st, 2022, Forza has completed:

1) High resolution heliborne magnetic survey
2) Geological mapping and sampling May-June 2022
3) Channel sampling August 2022.

9.1 HELIBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY

A high resolution heliborne magnetic survey was completed on the Property by Prospectair Geosurveys ("Prospectair") between April 30 and June 6, 2022. A total of 405 line-km was flown at 50 m spacing with control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented N090 and control lines were flown at an azimuth of N000. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 39 m and the magnetic sensor was at 20 m. Figure 9.1 displays the flight pattern and resultant digital elevation model.

The residual Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of the Property, presented in Figure 9.2, is relatively settled, and varies over a limited range of 457 nT, with an average of -92 nT and a standard deviation of 38 nT. A gradual regional gradient is observed in the block, with stronger values occurring in its southeastern part.

The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen throughout the block are typical of felsic intrusive rocks, with meta-sedimentary rocks occurrences also considered possible locally. Weak magnetic anomalies, occurring either in compact or linear shapes, are likely related to small size stocks or dykes, or to meta-sedimentary bands with slight concentrations of pyrrhotite.

Magnetic lineaments are very variable in strike in the area. Several lineaments appear curved, either indicating internal structures of large size intrusions, or regional folding structures. In general terms, magnetic lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures, and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Jeanette Property, they should be paid particular attention.

Possible fractionation of the Allison Lake Batholith from a southeast to northwest direction from a biotite-rich granitic parent to non-biotitic is visible also from the total magnetic intensity.

Figure 9.1 *High resolution heliborne magnetic survey flight lines and resultant digital terrain model. Source Propspectair.*

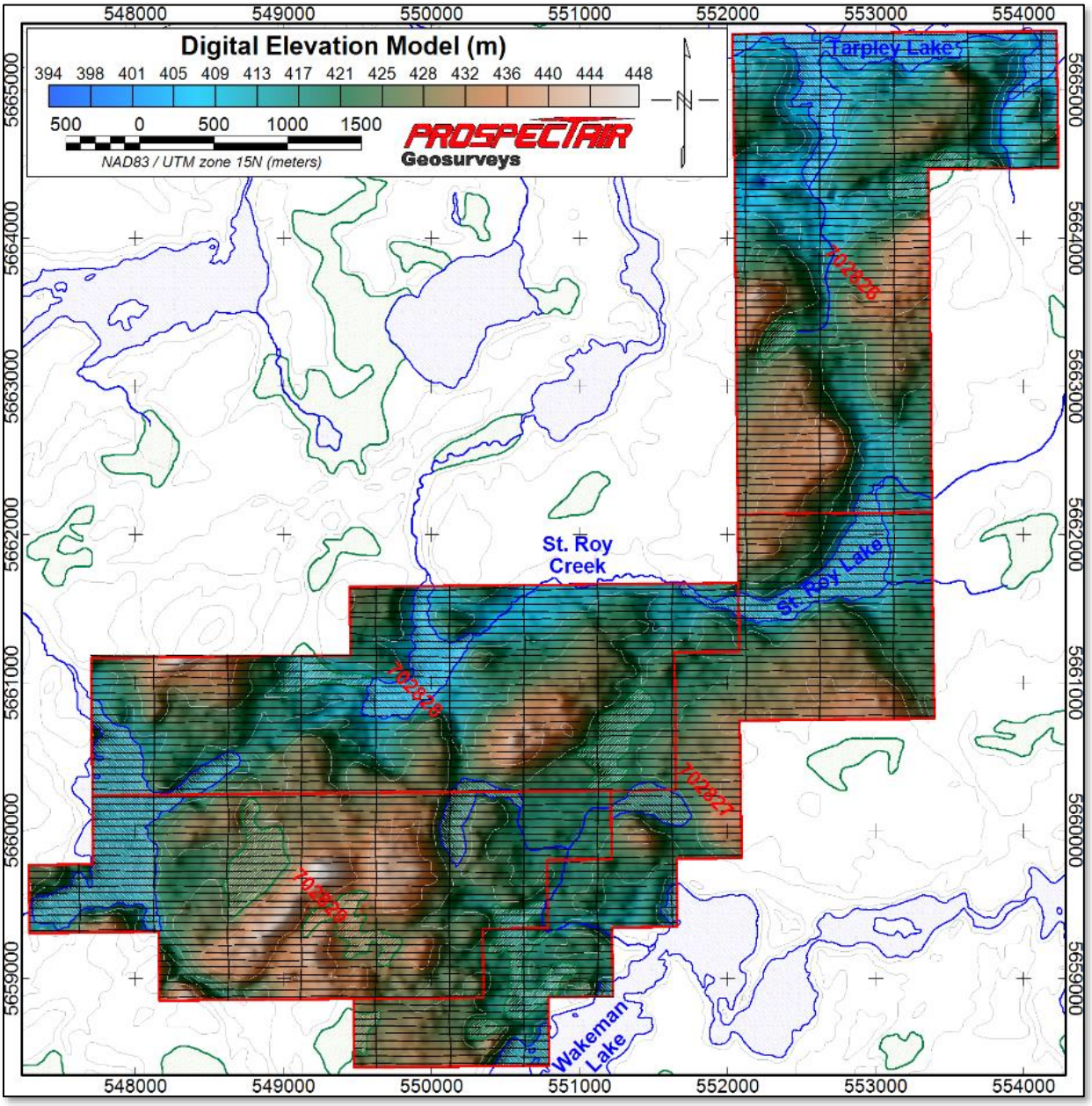
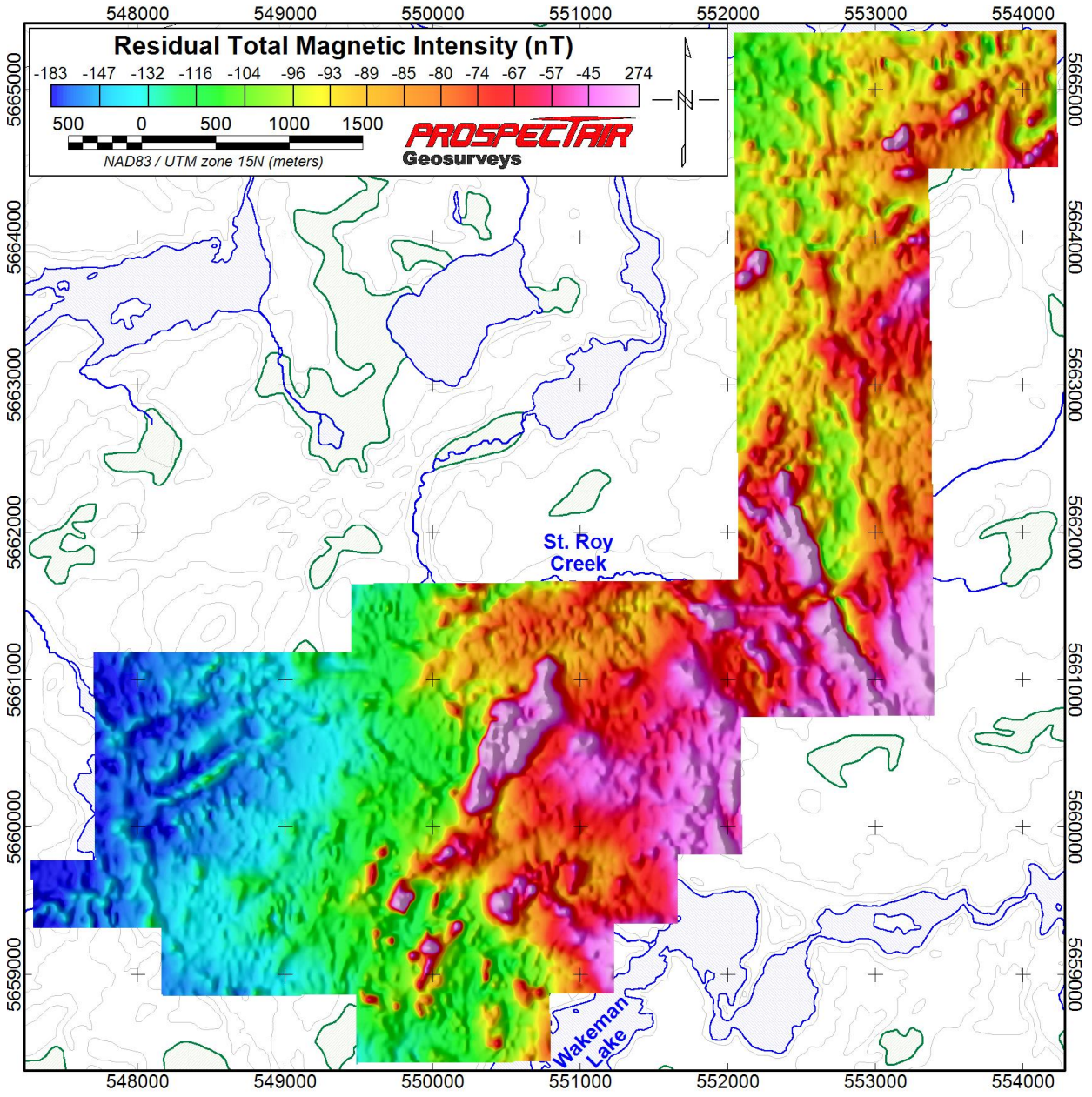


Figure 9.2 *Shaded total magnetic intensity of the Jeanette property/ Source Prospectair.*



9.2 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND SAMPLING MAY-JUNE 2022

Between May 9th and June 26th of 2022, prospecting, mapping a sampling program was carried out on the Jeanette Property by members of Emerald Geological Services ("EGS"), comprised of D. Rubiolo, PhD., P.Geo. and assistant N. Bhatt, GIT. Fieldwork was completed utilizing a rental 4WD Dodge Durango SUV from Little Canada Camp in Ear Falls. The most accessible route to the Property is via the Wenesaga Road, a Domtar maintained northeast trending all-weather logging road for 95 km, then along the Tarpley Road which accesses the property. Several secondary logging roads transect most of the claims of the property (see Figure 5.1).

All the work and sample locations were defined using a handheld Garmin model 64Sx GPS. The measurements were plotted using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) NAD 83 in Zone 15 metric coordinates. Foot and vehicle tracks were collected by GPS, saved as separate files, and plotted in .tab files for plotting in MapInfo. All samples were entered into an Excel database spreadsheet and then imported into MapInfo for reviewing current work and planning future programs.

A total of 81 rock samples were collected, including 27 channel samples and 54 grab samples. Channel samples were cut using a Stihl TS500i rock cut-off saw with a 14-inch blade, and/or by hammer and chisel (Figure 9.3). Most exposed outcrops in the area are relatively flat and grab sampling was very difficult using a hammer and chisel. In several cases grab samples were collected using the rock saw by cutting a 0.30m long cut instead as the hammer and chisel were ineffective.

Analytical results of the samples are tabled below. Since the deposit model type sought for on the Property are rare-element pegmatites fractionated from fertile peraluminous granites, only those elements of indication are shown in Table 9.1, with AGAT Laboratories Certificate of Analyses shown in Table 9.2.

According to Breaks et al. (2003), lithium, cesium, rubidium, and tantalum are excellent fractionate indicators in pegmatites as these rare elements are incompatible with rock-forming minerals and will wait to the last possible moment to crystalize. Average crustal levels for the above are Li (20 ppm), Cs (4 ppm), Rb (112 ppm) and Ta (2 ppm). Several samples of pegmatites in the above table are anomalous in these elements supporting evolved pegmatite fractionation and enrichment. Also, according to Breaks et al. (2003), fertile granites are poor in Mg, Ca, and Fe. A Mg/Li ratio <30 indicates a high degree of fractionation in a fertile granite. Primitive barren granites have high Mg/Li ratios of 100. Lithium bearing rocks have a Mg/Li ratio <1. Several of the parental granodiorites and tonalite/trondhjemite samples have Mg/Li ratios <30 signifying a high degree of fractionation. Several of the pegmatites are also approaching lower levels of a Mg/Li ratio <15 suggesting a lithium enrichment.

Figure 9.3 *Sample location map of the May-June 2022 and August 2022 mapping programs.*

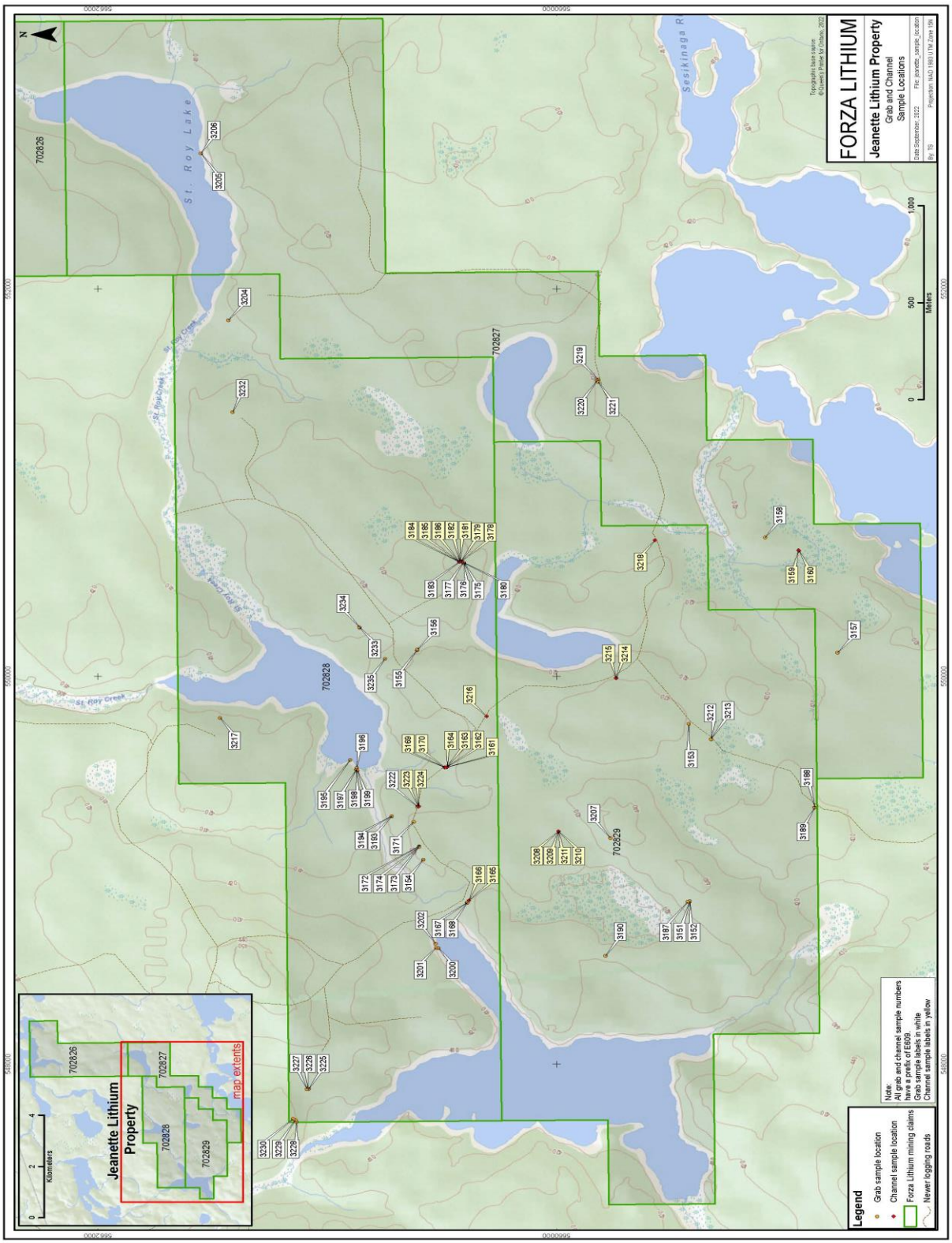


Table 9.1 *Select element analytical results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories (201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish									
Sample Number	**Sample Description**	**Cs ppm**	**K %**	**Li ppm**	**Li %**	**Mg %**	**Mg/Li**	**Rb ppm**	**Ta ppm**
E6093151	Pegmatite	4.7	6.67	21	0.002	0.13	62	220	0.6
E6093152	Gneiss	2.7	3.75	19	0.002	0.12	63	129	<0.5
E6093153	Pegmatite	1.9	1.23	<10	0.001	0.01	10	59.1	<0.5
E6093154	Pegmatite	5.7	2.96	34	0.003	0.05	15	155	1.1
E6093155	Pegmatite	14.2	5.21	31	0.003	0.03	10	371	1.4
E6093156	Pegmatite	9.5	3.14	38	0.004	0.04	11	230	1.6
E6093157	Pegmatite	5.2	4.77	15	0.002	0.03	20	229	0.7
E6093158	Pegmatite	11.3	6.17	25	0.003	0.03	12	302	3.6
E6093159	Pegmatite	7.6	7.83	<10	0.001	0.01	10	341	<0.5
E6093160	Pegmatite	7.6	4.38	27	0.003	0.04	15	235	1.5
E6093161	Granodiorite	12.5	2.97	83	0.008	0.18	22	162	0.7
E6093162	Pegmatite	9.6	3.36	40	0.004	0.05	13	196	1.4
E6093163	Pegmatite	10.2	3.16	41	0.004	0.05	12	185	12
E6093164	Granodiorite	15.6	2.92	94	0.009	0.19	20	169	0.8
E6093165	Pegmatite	6.6	3.53	54	0.005	0.05	9	206	1.3
E6093166	Aplite	7	3.25	34	0.003	0.03	9	203	1.9
E6093167	Pegmatite	6.4	2.28	48	0.005	0.05	10	150	1.5
E6093168	Pegmatite-Aplite	9.1	3.26	38	0.004	0.04	11	212	2
E6093169	Pegmatite	8.5	5.46	23	0.002	0.04	17	253	0.6
E6093170	Pegmatite	10.6	6.41	29	0.003	0.05	17	299	0.7
E6093171	Pegmatite	12.7	4.81	48	0.005	0.05	10	318	2.6
E6093172	Pegmatite	5.8	2.85	57	0.006	0.05	9	174	1.6
E6093173	Pegmatite	9.2	5.55	25	0.003	0.02	8	317	1.6
E6093174	Pegmatite	9.4	3.09	44	0.004	0.05	11	205	2.9
E6093175	Pegmatite	6.7	6.7	28	0.003	0.08	29	287	0.6
E6093176	Pegmatite	14.2	5.36	38	0.004	0.11	29	294	3.5
E6093177	Pegmatite	10.1	5.3	43	0.004	0.12	28	246	0.9
E6093178	Pegmatite	6.8	3.71	32	0.003	0.1	31	201	1.3
E6093179	Pegmatite	11.5	2.98	77	0.008	0.25	32	191	2
E6093180	Gneiss	10.5	2.39	119	0.012	0.59	50	178	0.9
E6093181	Pegmatite	5.5	1.29	59	0.006	0.16	27	97.3	1.5
E6093182	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	6.7	2.64	73	0.007	0.2	27	180	1.1
E6093183	Pegmatite	6.2	5.39	47	0.005	0.09	19	319	0.9
E6093184	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	9.2	4.16	43	0.004	0.08	19	280	3.2
E6093185	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	7.9	3.87	37	0.004	0.06	16	262	2.1
E6093186	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	9	3.6	42	0.004	0.06	14	251	2
E6093187	Pegmatite-Tonalite	4.8	2.71	70	0.007	0.53	76	142	1.2
E6093188	Tonalite	4.7	3.74	40	0.004	0.4	100	135	0.8
E6093189	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	5.2	6.08	40	0.004	0.39	98	188	0.7
E6093190	Pegmatite	14.8	2.34	29	0.003	0.02	7	175	0.8
E6093191	CONTROL	0.7	1.4	<10	0.001	0.48	480	29.1	<0.5
E6093192	CONTROL	2.2	1.1	28	0.003	0.17	61	37.1	<0.5

Table 9.1 *(continued) Select element analytical results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories (201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish									
Sample Number	Sample Description	Cs ppm	K %	Li ppm	Li %	Mg %	Mg/Li	Rb ppm	Ta ppm
E6093193	Pegmatite	7.9	3.69	41	0.004	0.05	12	212	4
E6093194	Pegmatite	9.2	4.01	32	0.003	0.04	13	220	3.9
E6093195	Pegmatite	2.5	4.57	31	0.003	0.17	55	138	0.5
E6093196	Pegmatite	6.2	1.8	36	0.004	0.32	89	101	1
E6093197	Pegmatite	6	1.83	23	0.002	0.24	104	92.6	1
E6093198	Pegmatite	8.3	2.83	16	0.002	0.09	56	135	6.3
E6093199	Pegmatite	9.7	2.33	39	0.004	0.36	92	129	1.6
E6093200	Mafic Schist	24.1	2.13	103	0.010	4.17	405	233	0.8
E6093201	Granodiorite	3.1	4.36	37	0.004	0.27	73	167	<0.5
E6093202	Pegmatite	6.1	7.36	10	0.001	0.03	30	234	<0.5
E6093203	CONTROL	0.5	1.5	<10	0.000	0.51	5100	28.1	<0.5
E6093204	Pegmatite	6.5	8.27	32	0.003	0.53	166	305	1.2
E6093205	Oxide Iron Formation	7.1	1.23	30	0.003	2.17	723	99.8	0.8
E6093206	Pegmatite	2.4	4.03	<10	0.001	0.1	100	168	1.3
E6093207	Pegmatite	4.4	2.06	27	0.003	0.06	22	86.6	0.8
E6093208	Pegmatite	3.5	3.51	13	0.001	0.06	46	124	<0.5
E6093209	Mafic Schist	8.7	1.85	100	0.010	0.48	48	127	1.3
E6093210	Pegmatite	2.7	3.56	21	0.002	0.09	43	119	<0.5
E6093211	Pegmatite	4.6	2.51	65	0.007	0.34	52	129	1.1
E6093212	Pegmatite	8.9	4.55	40	0.004	0.08	20	276	6
E6093213	Pegmatite	8.7	4.42	31	0.003	0.05	16	284	4.5
E6093214	Pegmatite	5.9	4.44	30	0.003	0.03	10	236	1
E6093215	Pegmatite	3.7	2.39	31	0.003	0.05	16	129	0.7
E6093216	Pegmatite	11.1	3.76	42	0.004	0.06	14	218	2.2
E6093217	Pegmatite	5.9	3.35	22	0.002	0.04	18	167	1.5
E6093218	Pegmatite	5.2	3.31	21	0.002	0.04	19	164	0.8
E6093219	Pegmatite	4.5	5.31	14	0.001	0.03	21	212	<0.5
E6093220	Pegmatite	4.1	2.59	41	0.004	0.06	15	139	1.1
E6093221	Pegmatite	6.2	3.21	105	0.011	0.13	12	203	3.1
E6093222	Pegmatite	17.6	5.75	27	0.003	0.08	30	278	2.7
E6093223	Pegmatite	5.9	3.09	64	0.006	0.06	9	153	1.1
E6093224	Pegmatite	10.2	5.28	45	0.005	0.04	9	253	0.9
E6093225	Pegmatite	4.1	4.97	<10	0.001	0.02	20	194	<0.5
E6093226	Pegmatite	4.3	6.04	13	0.001	0.03	23	216	<0.5
E6093227	Pegmatite	3	6.54	18	0.002	0.05	28	232	<0.5
E6093228	Pegmatite	3.1	2.97	31	0.003	0.08	26	134	1.1
E6093229	Pegmatite	4.2	2.07	14	0.001	0.06	43	78.3	1
E6093230	Pegmatite	2.2	1.24	19	0.002	0.08	42	53.8	0.6
E6093231	CONTROL	1.7	0.77	<10	0.001	3.83	3830	27.3	1.5
E6093232	Pegmatite	4.8	1.83	31	0.003	0.12	39	87.3	1.2
E6093233	Pegmatite	17.9	3.93	28	0.003	0.03	11	283	4.4
E6093234	Pegmatite	23.7	2.62	54	0.005	0.05	9	250	5.1
E6093235	Pegmatite	9.6	3.9	60	0.006	0.06	10	236	2

Table 9.2 *Certificate of analyses results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508

PROJECT: JEAN

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MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	5	20	0.5	5	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.005	0.1	5
E6093151 (3962006)	<1	6.89	<5	<20	704	<5	0.1	0.31	<0.2	11.9	1.2	0.022	4.7	5
E6093152 (3962007)	<1	6.82	<5	<20	430	<5	<0.1	0.95	<0.2	30.4	1.0	0.027	2.7	9
E6093153 (3962008)	<1	3.08	<5	<20	38.6	<5	<0.1	0.31	<0.2	1.7	<0.5	0.038	1.9	<5
E6093154 (3962009)	<1	6.28	<5	<20	55.3	<5	<0.1	0.47	<0.2	8.9	<0.5	0.023	5.7	<5
E6093155 (3962010)	<1	7.83	<5	<20	38.4	<5	1.4	0.33	<0.2	1.9	<0.5	0.022	14.2	<5
E6093156 (3962011)	<1	4.98	<5	<20	57.0	<5	0.4	0.18	<0.2	2.2	0.9	0.032	9.5	<5
E6093157 (3962012)	<1	6.84	<5	<20	106	<5	0.1	0.40	<0.2	5.9	<0.5	0.026	5.2	6
E6093158 (3962013)	<1	8.85	<5	<20	240	<5	0.1	0.60	<0.2	5.8	<0.5	0.019	11.3	6
E6093159 (3962014)	<1	7.16	<5	<20	777	<5	0.1	0.08	<0.2	0.7	1.4	0.032	7.6	7
E6093160 (3962015)	<1	7.01	<5	<20	195	<5	1.2	0.38	<0.2	2.6	<0.5	0.023	7.6	7
E6093161 (3962016)	<1	6.92	<5	<20	532	<5	0.2	1.11	<0.2	62.9	2.0	0.027	12.5	8
E6093162 (3962017)	<1	6.57	<5	<20	39.3	<5	0.5	0.45	<0.2	8.8	<0.5	0.024	9.6	<5
E6093163 (3962018)	<1	6.95	<5	<20	31.3	<5	0.4	0.50	<0.2	3.5	<0.5	0.024	10.2	<5
E6093164 (3962019)	<1	7.09	<5	<20	527	<5	0.2	1.16	<0.2	63.4	1.8	0.021	15.6	8
E6093165 (3962020)	<1	7.06	<5	<20	19.0	<5	0.6	0.44	<0.2	6.0	<0.5	0.026	6.6	<5
E6093166 (3962021)	<1	6.93	<5	<20	6.9	<5	0.8	0.40	<0.2	4.9	<0.5	0.021	7.0	6
E6093167 (3962022)	<1	6.99	<5	<20	6.6	<5	0.2	0.56	<0.2	5.0	<0.5	0.026	6.4	<5
E6093168 (3962023)	<1	7.22	<5	<20	8.2	<5	0.5	0.41	<0.2	3.0	<0.5	0.024	9.1	<5
E6093169 (3962024)	<1	7.31	<5	<20	247	<5	0.4	0.36	<0.2	4.7	<0.5	0.024	8.5	<5
E6093170 (3962025)	<1	7.58	<5	<20	297	<5	0.4	0.30	<0.2	11.3	<0.5	0.022	10.6	<5
E6093171 (3962026)	<1	7.52	<5	<20	22.5	<5	0.2	0.25	<0.2	10.4	<0.5	0.025	12.7	5
E6093172 (3962027)	<1	7.03	<5	<20	22.0	<5	0.1	0.48	<0.2	5.0	<0.5	0.025	5.8	6
E6093173 (3962028)	<1	7.72	<5	<20	27.8	<5	0.2	0.26	<0.2	5.3	<0.5	0.024	9.2	<5
E6093174 (3962029)	<1	6.84	<5	<20	11.0	<5	0.2	0.43	<0.2	10.7	<0.5	0.025	9.4	<5
E6093175 (3962030)	<1	6.96	<5	<20	632	<5	<0.1	0.30	<0.2	14.9	0.7	0.022	6.7	<5
E6093176 (3962031)	<1	7.69	<5	<20	550	<5	0.2	0.36	<0.2	19.8	0.8	0.021	14.2	13
E6093177 (3962032)	<1	6.48	<5	<20	529	<5	<0.1	0.28	<0.2	16.1	1.0	0.024	10.1	<5
E6093178 (3962033)	<1	6.75	<5	<20	380	<5	0.1	0.71	0.3	28.3	0.9	0.022	6.8	<5
E6093179 (3962034)	<1	6.82	<5	<20	296	<5	0.1	0.83	<0.2	32.4	2.1	0.025	11.5	<5
E6093180 (3962035)	<1	7.74	<5	<20	340	<5	0.1	1.37	<0.2	47.1	6.5	0.026	10.5	24
E6093181 (3962036)	<1	6.58	<5	<20	96.1	<5	0.1	1.09	<0.2	18.9	1.5	0.026	5.5	5
E6093182 (3962037)	<1	7.17	<5	<20	256	<5	<0.1	0.99	<0.2	52.5	1.9	0.024	6.7	<5

Certified By:

AGAT CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (V1)

Page 4 of 22

Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508

PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	5	20	0.5	5	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.005	0.1	5
E6093183 (3962038)	<1	6.61	<5	<20	618	<5	<0.1	0.29	<0.2	15.4	0.8	0.024	6.2	<5
E6093184 (3962039)	<1	6.67	<5	<20	202	<5	0.2	0.42	<0.2	16.6	0.6	0.025	9.2	<5
E6093185 (3962040)	<1	6.99	<5	<20	153	<5	0.2	0.46	<0.2	17.7	<0.5	0.024	7.9	<5
E6093186 (3962041)	<1	6.82	<5	<20	155	<5	0.2	0.45	<0.2	18.2	<0.5	0.025	9.0	5
E6093187 (3962042)	<1	7.43	<5	<20	360	<5	0.2	1.28	<0.2	68.6	3.2	0.025	4.8	12
E6093188 (3962043)	<1	7.61	<5	<20	480	<5	<0.1	0.98	<0.2	37.2	3.5	0.025	4.7	39
E6093189 (3962044)	<1	6.84	<5	<20	879	<5	<0.1	0.69	<0.2	26.5	3.2	0.025	5.2	<5
E6093190 (3962045)	<1	7.05	<5	<20	20.4	<5	0.3	0.49	<0.2	2.7	<0.5	0.024	14.8	5
E6093191 (3962046)	<1	6.54	<5	<20	766	<5	<0.1	1.61	<0.2	25.0	3.7	<0.005	0.7	23
E6093192 (3962047)	>100	5.70	2370	<20	7010	<5	52.7	0.41	14.0	32.7	18.5	<0.005	2.2	50300

Table 9.2 *(continued) Certificate of analyses results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508

PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | **DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022** | **DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022** | **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

Analyte:	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Hf	Ho	In	K	La	Li	Lu
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	1	1	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.1	10	0.05
E6093151 (3962006)	2.17	1.53	0.53	0.66	12.9	1.21	1	<1	0.43	<0.2	6.67	5.7	21	0.22
E6093152 (3962007)	1.84	1.16	0.56	0.70	15.7	1.92	1	2	0.39	<0.2	3.75	16.3	19	0.14
E6093153 (3962008)	0.41	0.46	0.09	0.31	7.69	0.14	2	<1	0.10	<0.2	1.23	1.0	<10	0.17
E6093154 (3962009)	1.42	0.92	0.22	0.55	18.8	0.89	2	<1	0.30	<0.2	2.96	5.3	34	0.26
E6093155 (3962010)	0.81	0.53	0.08	0.39	24.3	0.47	2	<1	0.16	<0.2	5.21	1.1	31	0.13
E6093156 (3962011)	0.68	0.36	0.06	0.51	19.4	0.34	2	<1	0.14	<0.2	3.14	1.0	38	0.09
E6093157 (3962012)	1.14	0.81	0.19	0.42	18.5	0.50	1	<1	0.24	<0.2	4.77	3.3	15	0.17
E6093158 (3962013)	0.46	0.21	0.25	0.40	24.3	0.32	2	<1	0.07	<0.2	6.17	3.2	25	<0.05
E6093159 (3962014)	0.15	0.05	0.30	0.30	11.6	<0.05	<1	<1	<0.05	<0.2	7.83	0.5	<10	<0.05
E6093160 (3962015)	0.46	0.35	0.21	0.50	22.3	0.21	2	<1	0.09	<0.2	4.38	1.5	27	0.09
E6093161 (3962016)	1.03	0.44	0.50	1.17	18.5	1.80	2	4	0.21	<0.2	2.97	35.5	83	0.08
E6093162 (3962017)	1.14	0.85	0.12	0.54	21.5	0.62	2	<1	0.29	<0.2	3.36	5.0	40	0.20
E6093163 (3962018)	0.79	0.72	0.13	0.57	24.4	0.34	1	<1	0.16	<0.2	3.16	2.1	41	0.14
E6093164 (3962019)	1.13	0.59	0.52	1.25	18.6	1.76	<1	4	0.18	<0.2	2.92	35.5	94	0.09
E6093165 (3962020)	1.41	1.11	0.07	0.55	20.6	0.57	2	<1	0.28	<0.2	3.53	3.2	54	0.38
E6093166 (3962021)	0.96	0.82	0.07	0.56	21.9	0.56	3	1	0.21	<0.2	3.25	2.4	34	0.27
E6093167 (3962022)	1.05	0.95	0.07	0.56	21.1	0.62	2	1	0.24	<0.2	2.28	2.7	48	0.29
E6093168 (3962023)	1.25	0.81	<0.05	0.69	22.6	0.43	2	2	0.27	<0.2	3.26	1.6	38	0.32
E6093169 (3962024)	0.48	0.44	0.32	0.43	16.9	0.37	2	<1	0.12	<0.2	5.46	2.6	23	0.09
E6093170 (3962025)	0.40	0.24	0.39	0.47	18.0	0.47	2	<1	0.09	<0.2	6.41	6.2	29	<0.05
E6093171 (3962026)	2.03	1.53	0.08	0.57	26.9	1.12	2	2	0.44	<0.2	4.81	5.0	48	0.38
E6093172 (3962027)	0.53	0.46	0.06	0.53	23.8	0.30	2	<1	0.15	<0.2	2.85	2.9	57	0.13
E6093173 (3962028)	1.35	0.92	<0.05	0.36	18.6	0.61	3	1	0.26	<0.2	5.55	2.8	25	0.29
E6093174 (3962029)	1.47	1.41	0.08	0.63	23.4	0.85	2	2	0.33	<0.2	3.09	5.6	44	0.49
E6093175 (3962030)	1.08	0.77	0.38	0.54	14.6	1.26	1	1	0.21	<0.2	6.70	7.7	28	0.11
E6093176 (3962031)	2.23	1.03	0.31	0.76	17.7	1.90	2	2	0.39	<0.2	5.36	9.7	38	0.18
E6093177 (3962032)	0.88	0.46	0.34	0.73	14.0	0.77	1	1	0.16	<0.2	5.30	8.5	43	0.09
E6093178 (3962033)	2.02	1.10	0.36	0.62	16.2	1.85	2	2	0.38	<0.2	3.71	14.9	32	0.18
E6093179 (3962034)	1.06	0.54	0.38	1.26	19.3	1.65	1	6	0.20	<0.2	2.98	16.8	77	0.10
E6093180 (3962035)	1.54	0.67	0.58	2.04	21.2	2.28	1	3	0.28	<0.2	2.39	23.8	119	0.08
E6093181 (3962036)	1.68	1.08	0.35	0.97	18.7	1.42	2	1	0.38	<0.2	1.29	9.9	59	0.20
E6093182 (3962037)	2.69	1.81	0.47	1.16	19.7	2.62	2	2	0.56	<0.2	2.64	28.4	73	0.28

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AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508

PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | **DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022** | **DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022** | **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

Analyte:	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Ga	Gd	Ge	Hf	Ho	In	K	La	Li	Lu
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	1	1	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.1	10	0.05
E6093183 (3962038)	0.67	0.42	0.34	0.65	13.7	0.85	2	<1	0.10	<0.2	5.39	8.3	47	<0.05
E6093184 (3962039)	1.70	1.06	0.20	0.67	18.7	1.17	2	2	0.29	<0.2	4.16	8.2	43	0.17
E6093185 (3962040)	2.56	1.61	0.15	0.59	23.3	1.48	2	2	0.53	<0.2	3.87	8.8	37	0.29
E6093186 (3962041)	2.27	1.44	0.16	0.57	23.5	1.48	1	2	0.49	<0.2	3.60	9.2	42	0.28
E6093187 (3962042)	2.18	1.20	0.64	2.62	19.6	3.22	<1	4	0.37	<0.2	2.71	36.4	70	0.14
E6093188 (3962043)	1.51	0.70	0.54	1.65	20.2	1.83	1	3	0.25	<0.2	3.74	18.8	40	0.12
E6093189 (3962044)	4.07	1.93	0.64	1.60	16.6	4.11	1	2	0.69	<0.2	6.08	11.6	40	0.22
E6093190 (3962045)	0.50	0.46	<0.05	0.32	17.3	0.42	3	<1	0.10	<0.2	2.34	1.5	29	0.14
E6093191 (3962046)	2.56	1.97	0.76	2.60	11.2	2.55	2	3	0.54	<0.2	1.40	13.2	<10	0.31
E6093192 (3962047)	1.23	0.61	0.53	7.03	30.2	1.69	8	3	0.22	3.5	1.10	18.6	28	0.08

Table 9.2 *(continued) Certificate of analyses results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | **DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022** | **DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022** | **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

Analyte:	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	P	Pb	Pr	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Si
Unit:	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	10	2	1	0.1	5	0.01	5	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.1	5	0.01
E6093151 (3962006)	0.13	106	<2	4	4.6	<5	0.02	44	1.28	220	0.02	0.5	<5	35.4
E6093152 (3962007)	0.12	73	<2	3	10.0	<5	<0.01	31	3.10	129	0.02	0.5	<5	34.3
E6093153 (3962008)	0.01	276	4	<1	0.7	<5	<0.01	7	0.21	59.1	0.01	0.4	<5	42.5
E6093154 (3962009)	0.05	80	2	9	2.9	<5	<0.01	20	0.90	155	0.02	0.5	<5	34.6
E6093155 (3962010)	0.03	381	<2	12	0.6	<5	0.02	19	0.23	371	0.01	0.4	<5	33.1
E6093156 (3962011)	0.04	347	3	16	0.6	36	<0.01	12	0.24	230	0.01	<0.1	<5	39.3
E6093157 (3962012)	0.03	49	2	8	1.7	<5	<0.01	25	0.64	229	0.02	0.3	<5	35.4
E6093158 (3962013)	0.03	63	<2	13	1.7	<5	0.01	27	0.53	302	0.01	0.3	<5	31.4
E6093159 (3962014)	0.01	32	2	<1	0.1	136	<0.01	38	0.07	341	<0.01	0.2	<5	34.6
E6093160 (3962015)	0.04	135	2	15	0.8	<5	0.01	18	0.28	235	0.01	0.2	<5	33.8
E6093161 (3962016)	0.18	246	<2	6	18.8	<5	0.02	19	6.22	162	0.03	0.1	<5	34.2
E6093162 (3962017)	0.05	88	2	10	2.9	<5	<0.01	15	0.93	196	0.01	<0.1	<5	35.9
E6093163 (3962018)	0.05	269	<2	15	0.8	<5	<0.01	13	0.39	185	0.01	0.2	<5	36.2
E6093164 (3962019)	0.19	254	<2	6	19.6	<5	0.06	19	6.18	169	0.03	0.3	<5	33.7
E6093165 (3962020)	0.05	290	<2	9	1.8	<5	0.01	16	0.67	206	0.02	0.3	<5	35.4
E6093166 (3962021)	0.03	1330	<2	9	1.5	<5	0.02	12	0.49	203	0.02	0.2	<5	35.2
E6093167 (3962022)	0.05	539	<2	8	1.5	<5	<0.01	13	0.59	150	0.02	0.4	<5	33.8
E6093168 (3962023)	0.04	2150	<2	10	1.1	<5	<0.01	13	0.28	212	0.02	0.4	<5	34.2
E6093169 (3962024)	0.04	49	<2	5	1.6	<5	0.02	24	0.47	253	0.01	0.3	<5	33.0
E6093170 (3962025)	0.05	60	<2	5	4.2	<5	0.01	26	1.13	299	0.01	0.4	<5	32.7
E6093171 (3962026)	0.05	502	<2	16	3.4	12	0.03	19	1.15	318	<0.01	0.2	<5	33.2
E6093172 (3962027)	0.05	104	3	12	1.2	<5	0.01	15	0.57	174	0.01	0.4	<5	35.0
E6093173 (3962028)	0.02	319	<2	6	1.7	9	0.01	25	0.65	317	0.01	<0.1	<5	34.9
E6093174 (3962029)	0.05	942	<2	13	3.7	<5	0.02	12	1.11	205	0.02	<0.1	<5	33.1
E6093175 (3962030)	0.08	115	<2	5	6.1	<5	0.02	37	1.82	287	0.01	0.4	<5	33.7
E6093176 (3962031)	0.11	183	<2	11	6.8	<5	0.02	72	2.23	294	0.04	0.5	<5	33.6
E6093177 (3962032)	0.12	149	<2	7	5.9	<5	<0.01	33	1.69	246	0.01	0.2	<5	33.5
E6093178 (3962033)	0.10	250	<2	7	9.7	<5	<0.01	26	3.01	201	0.02	0.5	<5	34.3
E6093179 (3962034)	0.25	439	<2	14	10.6	<5	<0.01	23	3.57	191	0.02	0.5	<5	33.8
E6093180 (3962035)	0.59	371	5	10	18.2	<5	0.04	21	5.34	178	0.05	0.4	6	32.6
E6093181 (3962036)	0.16	349	<2	11	6.8	<5	<0.01	19	1.97	97.3	0.02	0.2	<5	35.7
E6093182 (3962037)	0.20	355	<2	13	18.3	<5	0.01	21	5.29	180	0.02	0.4	<5	33.8

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	P	Pb	Pr	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Si
Unit:	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	10	2	1	0.1	5	0.01	5	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.1	5	0.01
E6093183 (3962038)	0.09	177	<2	6	5.4	<5	0.02	33	1.69	319	<0.01	0.5	<5	36.1
E6093184 (3962039)	0.08	275	<2	11	5.5	<5	0.01	20	1.75	280	0.01	0.3	<5	35.2
E6093185 (3962040)	0.06	633	<2	18	6.5	<5	<0.01	19	1.87	262	0.02	0.5	<5	36.5
E6093186 (3962041)	0.06	303	<2	17	5.8	<5	<0.01	19	1.94	251	0.02	0.2	<5	35.8
E6093187 (3962042)	0.53	303	<2	17	24.7	<5	<0.01	23	7.29	142	0.07	0.2	7	32.2
E6093188 (3962043)	0.40	288	2	11	13.3	<5	0.04	30	3.82	135	0.03	0.4	6	32.8
E6093189 (3962044)	0.39	291	5	10	12.9	<5	0.21	39	3.28	188	0.02	0.4	5	31.7
E6093190 (3962045)	0.02	176	<2	4	0.7	19	0.01	11	0.26	175	0.02	0.3	<5	35.6
E6093191 (3962046)	0.48	707	4	5	10.9	18	0.02	<5	2.93	29.1	0.07	0.6	6	32.9
E6093192 (3962047)	0.17	113	16	6	12.4	15	0.05	1550	3.53	37.1	9.02	406	6	24.4

Table 9.2 *(continued) Certificate of analyses results from the May-June 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

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Certificate of Analysis

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | **DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022** | **DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022** | **SAMPLE TYPE: Rock**

Analyte:	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.05	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.1
E6093151 (3962006)	1.0	<1	265	0.6	0.30	4.2	0.04	1.4	0.27	2.87	7	<1	14.2	1.7
E6093152 (3962007)	2.2	<1	210	<0.5	0.34	12.3	0.05	0.8	0.19	4.17	12	<1	11.2	1.1
E6093153 (3962008)	0.1	<1	31.3	<0.5	<0.05	0.7	<0.01	<0.5	0.11	0.68	<5	<1	4.0	1.1
E6093154 (3962009)	0.7	1	49.2	1.1	0.19	5.6	0.03	0.9	0.19	3.34	<5	2	10.4	1.6
E6093155 (3962010)	0.3	2	28.6	1.4	0.12	1.3	0.01	2.3	0.11	1.39	<5	2	5.3	0.8
E6093156 (3962011)	0.2	3	25.5	1.6	0.08	1.6	0.02	1.4	0.07	3.33	<5	2	4.1	0.7
E6093157 (3962012)	0.4	3	60.5	0.7	0.13	2.3	0.02	1.4	0.17	1.90	<5	2	7.8	1.3
E6093158 (3962013)	0.4	2	85.2	3.6	0.06	2.0	0.02	1.7	<0.05	0.50	5	2	2.0	0.2
E6093159 (3962014)	<0.1	<1	124	<0.5	<0.05	0.3	<0.01	2.0	<0.05	0.17	<5	<1	0.6	<0.1
E6093160 (3962015)	0.2	3	51.9	1.5	0.08	1.1	0.02	1.4	0.06	0.67	5	2	3.2	0.5
E6093161 (3962016)	2.9	2	150	0.7	0.24	14.7	0.11	1.0	0.09	6.82	16	<1	6.0	0.6
E6093162 (3962017)	0.7	4	43.7	1.4	0.16	3.3	0.03	1.1	0.15	1.80	<5	2	7.8	1.3
E6093163 (3962018)	0.2	4	42.8	12.0	0.10	1.6	0.03	1.1	0.13	1.34	<5	2	6.3	1.2
E6093164 (3962019)	3.2	2	155	0.8	0.22	15.3	0.11	1.1	0.07	5.03	14	<1	6.0	0.7
E6093165 (3962020)	0.4	2	26.1	1.3	0.17	2.5	0.02	1.3	0.19	3.85	<5	2	10.3	2.1
E6093166 (3962021)	0.5	2	12.8	1.9	0.15	2.0	0.01	1.2	0.20	4.00	<5	2	8.0	1.8
E6093167 (3962022)	0.5	2	22.3	1.5	0.14	2.3	0.02	0.9	0.23	5.53	<5	2	9.1	2.0
E6093168 (3962023)	0.3	2	13.3	2.0	0.16	1.8	0.01	1.4	0.22	4.30	<5	2	9.6	2.0
E6093169 (3962024)	0.3	2	101	0.6	0.07	1.6	0.02	1.5	0.07	0.65	<5	1	3.8	0.5
E6093170 (3962025)	0.6	3	105	0.7	0.07	3.7	0.03	1.8	0.07	0.76	5	2	2.8	0.3
E6093171 (3962026)	1.2	6	26.4	2.6	0.27	5.0	0.02	1.9	0.29	4.72	<5	4	15.0	2.5
E6093172 (3962027)	0.4	4	28.5	1.6	0.08	1.7	0.02	1.0	0.11	1.87	<5	3	4.7	1.0
E6093173 (3962028)	0.6	2	29.9	1.6	0.18	2.4	<0.01	2.1	0.18	4.67	<5	1	8.6	1.7
E6093174 (3962029)	0.8	3	22.5	2.9	0.20	3.6	0.02	1.2	0.31	3.99	<5	2	11.3	3.0
E6093175 (3962030)	1.1	<1	270	0.6	0.18	5.1	0.04	1.8	0.10	5.26	7	<1	6.8	0.6
E6093176 (3962031)	1.5	1	210	3.5	0.33	8.7	0.05	2.0	0.19	17.0	7	<1	12.1	1.3
E6093177 (3962032)	1.2	1	201	0.9	0.11	6.8	0.06	1.6	0.07	6.10	9	<1	4.9	0.5
E6093178 (3962033)	2.2	1	159	1.3	0.29	11.7	0.04	1.2	0.15	7.58	8	<1	12.1	1.2
E6093179 (3962034)	2.0	3	223	2.0	0.21	10.7	0.10	1.2	0.09	4.71	15	<1	6.2	0.6
E6093180 (3962035)	2.9	3	306	0.9	0.36	8.2	0.21	1.2	0.09	6.31	48	<1	7.5	0.6
E6093181 (3962036)	1.4	2	160	1.5	0.24	7.1	0.07	0.8	0.20	13.6	12	<1	12.1	1.3
E6093182 (3962037)	2.9	2	169	1.1	0.46	17.5	0.10	1.3	0.30	11.6	15	<1	19.3	1.8

Certified By:

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis

AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B906508

PROJECT: JEAN

5623 McADAM ROAD
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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan; Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Jun 09, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Jun 10, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Jul 07, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Th	Ti	Tl	Tm	U	V	W	Y	Yb
Unit:	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.1	1	0.1	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.05	0.05	5	1	0.5	0.1
E6093183 (3962038)	0.8	<1	182	0.9	0.11	5.5	0.05	2.1	0.06	7.58	8	<1	3.5	0.3
E6093184 (3962039)	1.0	2	89.1	3.2	0.25	8.1	0.04	1.7	0.18	5.20	6	<1	10.3	1.3
E6093185 (3962040)	1.6	4	81.7	2.1	0.30	8.3	0.03	1.6	0.26	5.55	6	2	14.6	2.0
E6093186 (3962041)	1.4	3	80.7	2.0	0.33	8.9	0.03	1.5	0.25	4.44	6	2	13.8	1.9
E6093187 (3962042)	4.4	1	263	1.2	0.46	14.5	0.39	1.0	0.17	4.20	58	1	11.1	0.9
E6093188 (3962043)	2.4	1	339	0.8	0.28	10.5	0.16	0.9	0.11	2.67	26	<1	7.9	0.7
E6093189 (3962044)	3.5	1	320	0.7	0.68	5.3	0.17	1.2	0.28	3.20	27	<1	18.8	1.7
E6093190 (3962045)	0.1	1	24.5	0.8	0.07	1.1	<0.01	1.2	0.09	0.60	<5	<1	3.3	0.8
E6093191 (3962046)	2.9	2	177	<0.5	0.39	2.8	0.19	<0.5	0.28	1.25	35	<1	14.8	1.9
E6093192 (3962047)	2.1	7	551	<0.5	0.21	7.1	0.22	15.9	0.08	3.13	62	29	5.9	0.6

9.3 CHANNEL SAMPLING AUGUST 2022

Between August 22nd and 23rd of 2022, a further channel sampling program was carried out on the Jeanette Property by B. MacLachlan and Coleman Robertson of Emerald Geological Services ("EGS"). Fieldwork was completed utilizing the EGS Tundra 4x4 truck from Little Canada Camp in Ear Falls. The most accessible route to the Property is via the Wenesaga Road, a Domtar maintained northeast trending all-weather logging road for 95 km, then along the Tarpley Road which accesses the property. Several secondary logging roads transect most of the claims of the property (Figure 5.1).

All the work and sample locations were defined using a handheld Garmin model 64Sx GPS. The measurements were plotted using Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) NAD 83 in Zone 15 metric coordinates. Foot traverses, channel samples and vehicle tracks were collected by GPS, saved as separate files, and plotted in .tab files for plotting in MapInfo. All samples were entered into an Excel database spreadsheet and then imported into MapInfo for reviewing current work and planning future programs.

A total of 32 channel samples were cut using a Stihl TS500i rock cut-off saw with a 14-inch blade, and the samples were collected by hammer and chisel, recorded in the sample book, put in polyethylene sample bags with the sample tag and sealed with flagging tape for transport. These samples duplicated and added to the previously collected samples during the May-June program.

Analytical results of the samples are tabled below. Since the deposit model type sought for on the Property are rare-element pegmatites fractionated from fertile peraluminous granites, only those elements of indication are shown in Table 9.3, with AGAT Laboratories Certificate of Analyses shown in Table 9.4.

Table 9.3 *Select element analytical results from the August 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories **(201-378) Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES / ICP-MS Finish** **(201-071) 4 Acid Digest - Metals Package - ICP / ICP-MS Finish (only sample B416265)**									
Sample Number	**Sample Description**	**Cs ppm**	**K %**	**Li ppm**	**Li %**	**Mg %**	**Mg / Li**	**Rb ppm**	**Ta ppm**
B416251	Pegmatite	5.8	5.58	30	0.003	0.23	77	207	0.6
B416252	Pegmatite	5	3.53	35	0.004	0.29	83	141	0.8
B416253	Pegmatite	9	0.89	46	0.005	0.59	128	85.1	1
B416254	Biotite Gneiss	3	0.39	20	0.002	1.9	950	24.9	<0.5
B416255	Biotite Gneiss	15.9	1.41	88	0.009	1.52	173	159	<0.5
B416256	Pegmatite	6.2	3.48	26	0.003	0.19	73	126	0.6
B416257	Pegmatite	6	4.98	20	0.002	0.14	70	168	<0.5
B416258	Pegmatite	8.2	2.53	69	0.007	0.33	48	130	0.9
B416259	Pegmatite	7.5	2.53	68	0.007	0.34	50	129	0.9
B416260	Pegmatite	9.3	1.28	79	0.008	0.4	51	99.4	1.5
B416261	Pegmatite	8.3	0.87	64	0.006	0.33	52	78	1.5
B416262	Pegmatite	4.1	3.65	12	0.001	0.06	50	123	<0.5
B416263	Pegmatite	8	5.08	35	0.004	0.15	43	193	1
B416264	Pegmatite	3.4	3.09	10	0.001	0.02	20	145	<0.5
B416265	Biotite Schist	4.07	1.06	65.3	0.007	1.99	305	70.4	0.37
B416266	Pegmatite	4.1	3.55	22	0.002	0.07	32	150	0.5
B416267	Pegmatite	4.2	5.52	17	0.002	0.06	35	215	<0.5
B416268	Syenite	3.4	4.53	49	0.005	0.14	29	195	0.7
B416269	Syenite	5.2	4.79	42	0.004	0.17	40	200	0.7
B416270	Pegmatite	7	9.44	13	0.001	0.02	15	374	<0.5
B416271	Pegmatite	5.9	6.92	16	0.002	0.05	31	270	<0.5
B416272	Pegmatite	6.1	3.86	104	0.01	0.14	13	216	1.9
B416273	Pegmatite	7.5	5.01	105	0.011	0.13	12	286	3.2
B416274	Diorite	13.2	2.49	141	0.014	0.76	54	195	1.2
B416275	Biotite Gneiss	17.4	2.73	161	0.016	0.97	60	221	1.1
B416276	Biotite Granite	7.4	3.66	88	0.009	0.3	34	174	1.9
B416277	Biotite Granite	6.1	2.71	45	0.005	0.19	42	134	1.5
B416278	Biotite Gneiss	30.2	4.5	244	0.024	1.57	64	364	1.2
B416279	Pegmatite	11.7	5.18	76	0.008	0.52	68	252	1.1
B416280	Biotite Diorite	14.5	3.07	91	0.009	0.16	18	209	2.8
B416281	Pegmatite	7.2	1.38	65	0.007	0.07	11	115	2
B416282	Pegmatite	13.1	2.94	76	0.008	0.07	9	251	5.5
A371410	CONTROL	0.6	0.49	21	0.0021	4.28	2040	16.1	<0.5
A371413	CONTROL	0.5	1.48	<10	0.001	0.5	500	30.5	<0.5

Table 9.4 *AGAT Laboratories certificate of analyses results from the August 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis
AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B937786
PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan;Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Aug 25, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Aug 26, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Sep 08, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	5	20	0.5	5	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.005	0.1	5
B416251 (4244129)	<1	9.05	<5	<20	598	<5	0.1	1.05	<0.2	116	2.5	0.029	5.8	5
B416252 (4244130)	<1	9.41	<5	<20	368	<5	<0.1	1.60	<0.2	87.6	3.0	0.035	5.0	<5
B416253 (4244131)	<1	6.96	<5	<20	160	<5	<0.1	2.09	<0.2	35.6	7.1	0.041	9.0	<5
B416254 (4244132)	<1	7.47	<5	<20	163	<5	0.6	6.18	0.3	32.9	17.0	0.041	3.0	66
B416255 (4244133)	<1	7.83	<5	23	377	<5	0.4	3.93	<0.2	39.1	21.2	0.041	15.9	77
B416256 (4244134)	<1	9.50	<5	24	451	<5	<0.1	1.98	<0.2	28.3	2.0	0.032	6.2	7
B416257 (4244135)	<1	8.96	<5	<20	610	<5	0.1	1.15	<0.2	42.2	1.6	0.039	6.0	6
B416258 (4244136)	<1	7.76	<5	<20	169	<5	0.1	1.37	<0.2	24.9	4.0	0.035	8.2	5
B416259 (4244137)	<1	7.66	<5	<20	161	<5	0.1	1.36	<0.2	20.7	3.4	0.030	7.5	9
B416260 (4244138)	<1	7.96	<5	<20	60.1	<5	0.1	1.65	<0.2	22.4	3.8	0.033	9.3	11
B416261 (4244139)	<1	6.99	<5	<20	39.0	<5	0.1	1.51	<0.2	16.5	2.7	0.039	8.3	12
B416262 (4244140)	<1	5.91	<5	<20	383	<5	0.1	0.71	<0.2	10.9	0.8	0.036	4.1	8
B416263 (4244141)	<1	6.57	<5	23	387	<5	0.2	0.51	<0.2	8.1	1.6	0.032	8.0	6
B416264 (4244142)	<1	5.44	<5	<20	68.1	<5	<0.1	0.39	<0.2	3.2	0.5	0.034	3.4	6
B416266 (4244143)	<1	6.07	<5	<20	166	<5	<0.1	0.53	<0.2	4.0	0.7	0.033	4.1	<5
B416267 (4244144)	<1	7.57	<5	<20	219	<5	<0.1	0.55	<0.2	4.3	0.6	0.029	4.2	6
B416268 (4244145)	<1	7.46	<5	<20	580	<5	<0.1	0.70	<0.2	45.0	1.1	0.033	3.4	<5
B416269 (4244146)	<1	6.79	<5	<20	379	<5	<0.1	0.43	<0.2	36.5	1.2	0.034	5.2	5
B416270 (4244147)	<1	9.02	<5	<20	205	<5	<0.1	0.14	<0.2	2.7	<0.5	0.026	7.0	<5
B416271 (4244148)	<1	7.57	<5	<20	258	<5	<0.1	0.28	<0.2	2.6	0.6	0.029	5.9	<5
B416272 (4244149)	<1	6.37	<5	<20	154	<5	0.3	0.30	<0.2	1.9	1.0	0.039	6.1	<5
B416273 (4244150)	<1	8.15	<5	<20	147	<5	0.7	0.34	<0.2	4.0	1.0	0.034	7.5	7
B416274 (4244151)	<1	8.55	<5	<20	360	<5	0.1	1.53	<0.2	56.6	7.9	0.035	13.2	33
B416275 (4244152)	<1	8.68	<5	<20	381	<5	0.2	1.53	<0.2	48.4	11.4	0.033	17.4	63
B416276 (4244153)	<1	8.15	<5	<20	315	<5	<0.1	1.17	<0.2	34.0	2.9	0.032	7.4	8
B416277 (4244154)	<1	7.71	<5	<20	240	<5	<0.1	1.23	<0.2	33.5	2.5	0.033	6.1	12
B416278 (4244155)	<1	9.78	<5	<20	1110	<5	0.3	1.32	<0.2	68.7	17.5	0.037	30.2	88
B416279 (4244156)	<1	7.81	<5	<20	778	<5	0.2	0.69	<0.2	22.6	3.9	0.034	11.7	22
B416280 (4244157)	<1	7.52	<5	<20	372	<5	3.0	0.89	<0.2	60.4	1.7	0.033	14.5	<5
B416281 (4244158)	<1	7.11	<5	<20	18.5	<5	0.2	0.65	<0.2	5.0	<0.5	0.030	7.2	<5
B416282 (4244159)	<1	7.24	<5	<20	20.6	<5	0.3	0.31	0.3	5.1	<0.5	0.033	13.1	14
A371410 (4244160)	1	5.98	35	75	214	<5	0.4	5.45	<0.2	13.0	41.1	0.038	0.6	132

Certified By: Sherin Moussa

Results relate only to the items tested. Results apply to samples as received.

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis
AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B937786
PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan;Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Aug 25, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Aug 26, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Sep 08, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
Unit:	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	1	0.01	5	20	0.5	5	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.005	0.1	5
A371413 (4244161)	<1	6.92	<5	<20	766	<5	<0.1	1.71	<0.2	28.0	3.8	<0.005	0.5	21

Certified By: Sherin Moussa

Table 9.4(Continued) *AGAT Laboratories certificate of analyses results from the August 2022 mapping and prospecting program.*

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis
AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B937786
PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan;Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Aug 25, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Aug 26, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Sep 08, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	P	Pb	Pr	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Si
Unit:	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	10	2	1	0.1	5	0.01	5	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.1	5	0.01
B416251 (4244129)	0.23	178	<2	7	45.4	<5	0.05	51	13.0	207	<0.01	0.1	<5	31.5
B416252 (4244130)	0.29	221	<2	9	34.5	11	0.05	35	9.77	141	<0.01	0.1	<5	33.9
B416253 (4244131)	0.59	294	<2	6	15.3	18	0.03	10	4.02	85.1	<0.01	0.1	5	35.3
B416254 (4244132)	1.90	1500	<2	3	17.4	27	0.02	<5	4.08	24.9	0.26	<0.1	21	30.4
B416255 (4244133)	1.52	921	3	5	16.4	48	0.05	<5	4.34	159	0.26	0.2	8	32.2
B416256 (4244134)	0.19	205	<2	6	11.8	14	0.20	41	3.34	126	<0.01	0.2	<5	32.5
B416257 (4244135)	0.14	125	<2	4	16.7	<5	0.04	43	4.95	168	<0.01	0.3	<5	30.8
B416258 (4244136)	0.33	225	2	12	9.3	51	0.01	25	2.53	130	<0.01	0.3	<5	36.1
B416259 (4244137)	0.34	223	3	12	7.9	7	0.03	26	2.16	129	<0.01	0.2	<5	36.0
B416260 (4244138)	0.40	278	2	16	8.0	<5	0.03	26	2.63	99.4	<0.01	0.8	<5	35.8
B416261 (4244139)	0.33	261	<2	14	6.0	<5	0.02	18	1.89	78.0	<0.01	<0.1	<5	37.0
B416262 (4244140)	0.06	57	19	2	4.1	7	0.03	34	1.14	123	<0.01	0.4	<5	37.1
B416263 (4244141)	0.15	117	11	8	2.8	13	0.03	37	0.90	193	<0.01	<0.1	<5	34.7
B416264 (4244142)	0.02	28	<2	2	1.0	6	0.02	16	0.30	145	<0.01	<0.1	<5	38.9
B416266 (4244143)	0.07	80	<2	4	1.2	7	0.03	23	0.42	150	<0.01	<0.1	<5	35.9
B416267 (4244144)	0.06	76	<2	3	1.7	<5	0.05	31	0.46	215	<0.01	0.1	<5	34.3
B416268 (4244145)	0.14	140	<2	7	14.9	<5	0.04	31	4.62	195	<0.01	<0.1	<5	33.5
B416269 (4244146)	0.17	202	<2	8	12.6	<5	0.03	41	3.85	200	<0.01	0.1	<5	35.6
B416270 (4244147)	0.02	41	<2	1	0.9	<5	0.04	43	0.28	374	<0.01	<0.1	<5	32.9
B416271 (4244148)	0.05	62	<2	2	0.7	<5	0.04	35	0.24	270	<0.01	<0.1	<5	33.9
B416272 (4244149)	0.14	164	<2	23	0.8	<5	0.01	21	0.18	216	<0.01	<0.1	12	37.8
B416273 (4244150)	0.13	135	<2	31	1.2	7	0.02	36	0.43	286	<0.01	0.2	12	33.6
B416274 (4244151)	0.76	419	3	10	23.0	11	0.06	24	6.43	195	0.03	<0.1	7	33.4
B416275 (4244152)	0.97	466	6	10	20.7	23	0.08	24	5.55	221	0.06	0.1	9	31.7
B416276 (4244153)	0.30	272	<2	10	13.8	<5	0.08	26	3.86	174	<0.01	0.1	<5	34.7
B416277 (4244154)	0.19	172	<2	7	12.9	10	0.02	26	3.84	134	<0.01	0.1	<5	33.2
B416278 (4244155)	1.57	619	7	10	27.7	41	0.07	31	7.41	364	0.08	<0.1	14	28.7
B416279 (4244156)	0.52	241	3	7	9.0	7	0.04	37	2.28	252	0.01	0.2	5	33.5
B416280 (4244157)	0.16	501	<2	15	19.7	<5	0.04	26	5.74	209	<0.01	0.1	<5	35.3
B416281 (4244158)	0.07	232	<2	17	1.9	<5	0.03	17	0.56	115	<0.01	<0.1	<5	35.3
B416282 (4244159)	0.07	410	<2	36	1.8	<5	0.03	18	0.59	251	<0.01	<0.1	<5	36.3
A371410 (4244160)	4.28	1160	4	3	8.7	119	0.05	22	1.78	16.1	0.48	0.3	31	25.9

Certified By: Sherin Moussa

AGAT CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (V1)

Page 8 of 22

AGAT Laboratories

Certificate of Analysis
AGAT WORK ORDER: 22B937786
PROJECT: JEAN

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

ATTENTION TO: Bruce Maclachlan;Robert Coltura

(201-378) Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES/ICP-MS Finish

DATE SAMPLED: Aug 25, 2022 | DATE RECEIVED: Aug 26, 2022 | DATE REPORTED: Sep 08, 2022 | SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

Analyte:	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Nd	Ni	P	Pb	Pr	Rb	S	Sb	Sc	Si
Unit:	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
Sample ID (AGAT ID) RDL:	0.01	10	2	1	0.1	5	0.01	5	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.1	5	0.01
A371413 (4244161)	0.50	704	4	5	12.6	9	0.04	<5	3.26	30.5	0.03	<0.1	6	34.8

Certified By: Sherin Moussa

AGAT CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS (V1)

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10.0 DRILLING

Forza Lithium Corporation has not yet performed drilling on the Jeanette Property.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS and SECURITY

The Author cannot comment on the sampling protocols from the various historical sampling programs prior to the 2022 programs undertaken by Forza Lithium. The Author can only rely on the fact that the various geologists would have followed protocols under the ethical guidance and standard procedures of his/her professional designation according to the CIM Mineral Exploration Guidelines. There is no reason to doubt the validity of these results in the express opinion of the Qualified Person for this Technical Report. The author can verify that the Quality Control and Assurance (QA/QC) protocols were followed for both the May to June and August programs as set forth in the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practices Guidelines in the November 23, 2018 document as presented below.

Forza Lithium corporation has completed a first phase examination of the property using the services of Emerald Geological Services (EGS). Exploration was conducted by EGS personnel, D. Rubiolo, PhD., P.Geo., and assistant N. Bhatt, GIT, between May 9th and June 26th, 2022. A total of 81 grab and channel samples were collected from pegmatitic outcrop exposures during the course of the fieldwork. These consisted of 54 grab samples and 27 channel samples.

All samples were collected either by hammering or chiselling a grab sample from outcrop or by channel sampling. The channel sampling was conducted using a Stihl TS500i cut-off saw with a 14-inch dpGP-350-10 blade. Where a sample could not be taken by hammer and chisel from outcrop due to the flatness of the outcrop because of glacial scouring, a grab sample was collected using the channel saw (Photo 11.1). Channels were cut, photographed, logged and chip sampled in 0.30m (grab) up to 1m lengths (channel). Each channel cut was between 2.5 cm and 4.0 cm wide.

Each grab or channel sample was bagged separately in clear polyethylene sample bags with an AGAT sample identification tag in each bag and tied with flagging tape for transport out of the field. Samples were stored in white poly rice bags in the lodgings of the crew at Little Canada Camps in Ear Falls, Ontario. At the end of the first phase of fieldwork, samples were prepped for shipping in doubled white poly rice bags; samples were separated into groups according to consecutive sample numbers, and a QA/QC Blank (CDN-BL-10) and Standard (OREAS 605b) sample numbers E6093191 and E6093192, respectively, were inserted in with the samples for the first shipment to AGAT Laboratories for analyses. AGAT Laboratories Request-For-Analysis (RFA) form was completed, and a copy of the RFA was inserted into one of the bags. The bags were then sealed with zip-ties and silver duct tape and taken to Winnipeg and shipped by EGS personnel D. Rubiolo, PhD, P.Geo., and N. Bhatt, GIT, from Winnipeg to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, for analysis via Ontario Northland. This process was followed for the second shipment of samples at the end of the first phase of the program, where the crew took a few days break in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Photo 11.1 *Example of rounded pegmatite dyke and short channel saw sample, Jeanette Property.*

The rock samples were sent to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, which offers geochemical and assaying services for the mineral exploration industry and is accredited by the International Organization for Standardizations ISO/IEC 17025:2017 (*General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories* and the ISO 9001:2015 *Quality Management Systems)*; with accreditation listed on the www.scc.ca. website.

Analytical methods requested from AGAT Laboratories for the Jeanette Property consisted of prepping the rocks samples, which included drying, crushing, pulverizing to a fine pulp, and screening (AGAT prep codes 200001 and 200026) before being weighed and dissolved in a solution of Sodium Peroxide Fusion (AGAT analysis method 201378). This was followed by analyzing each sample with inductively coupled plasma and optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). AGAT laboratories analyses result certificates were presented previously in Tables 9.2 and 9.4, in section 9.2 of this report.

During the second phase of the program from June 14th to 25th, the crew continued where they left off. Samples from the second phase were collected in the same manner and stored as described previously. The QA/QC insertion protocol was changed slightly by adding a blank (CDN-BL-10; sample number E6093203) after the 10th sample was collected, and a Standard (OREAS 200; sample number E6093231) was inserted after the 37th sample. The samples were prepped for shipment in the same manner as described earlier and delivered by EGS personnel to Ontario Northland in Winnipeg for shipment to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay.

The same sampling protocols were repeated for the August 2022 program with the exception of hand delivery of the samples by EGS personnel directly to the AGAT laboratory in Thunder Bay.

There were no failures with any of the blank or standard insertions into the sampling stream as indicated in the Certificate of Analyses for QA/QC Blank (CDN-BL-10) and Standard (OREAS 605b) sample numbers E6093191 and E6093192, and samples E6093203 and E6093231 (CDN-BL-10 and OREAS 200, respectively) (see Table 9.2). The standards and blanks for the August program are sample numbers A371410 and A371413 (see Table 9.4).

The Author is satisfied and of the opinion that sampling protocols, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the purposes of this Report.

11.1 OBSERVATIONS BY AUTHOR

The Allison Lake Batholith Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite (TTG) of the Jeanette Property displays variations/phases within the generally fine-grained to medium-grained granitoid. In some locales the TTG resembled tonalite comprised of plagioclase-quartz-rich granitoid with very minor to nearly no mafic minerals of biotite-hornblende-amphibole; whereas, in some locales the batholith displayed a definite granodiorite groundmass comprised of sodic plagioclase (albite),

quartz and potassium-feldspars with between 15% and 20% interstitial mafic minerals consisting of biotite, amphibole and minor hornblende along with accessory minerals of pale red garnet and micas. There appears to be a gradational change between the phases, with one grading into the other. However, at some locales there appeared to be angular rafts or roof pendants of granodiorite supported in a tonalite groundmass. Both phases of the TTG supported inclusions of mafic country rock.

Pegmatites were also observed to be gradational with fine-grained material extending into coarser grained cores with very coarse felspars, consisting of intergrowths of both plagioclase and potassium feldspar, and medium to dark gray to slightly purplish quartz masses of intergrown quartz crystals. This suggests relatively quick cooling along the pegmatite walls with much slower cooling in the cores of the fluid-rich sills. It was also observed that some pegmatites had coarse-grained crystals along primarily one side of the contact zone suggesting possible gravity settling during cooling of the pegmatite. This would further suggest the pegmatites were emplaced as sills as opposed to dykes. Furthermore, fine-grained apophyses were found to emanate from the sills/dykes cutting into the host TTG along possible expansion fractures. It was also observed along one cliff face a sill of pegmatite between 2m and 1m in thickness. These observations would suggest, along with the observed mafic roof pendants, that the pegmatites may have been emplaced during contractional cooling of the Allison Lake batholith, or possibly as the lithostatic pressure decreased due to higher level emplacement of the batholith, fractures formed from contained gasses and fluids creating fractures that the contained pegmatitic fluids took advantage of and filled. This is considered reasonable as numerous angular breccia blocks of host TTG were observed contained within the finer-grained pegmatites and fingers of the finer-grained pegmatitic material partially or totally surrounded these breccia blocks. This would also help explain why there is a lack of a distinct dip to the majority of the larger pegmatites observed. Both the formation of primary sills and secondary dykes were observed as anastomosing finer-grained to coarser-grained pegmatite veins within the host TTG rock.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No previous exploration summary reports or technical reports for the Jeanette Property were found or prepared before the implementation of National Instrument 43- 101 in 2001 and Regulation 43-101 in 2005. The Author has no known reason to believe that any of the information used to prepare this report is invalid or contains misrepresentations.

12.1 SITE VISIT

Forza's claims group is considered a grassroots stage exploration property that has seen very little work in the way of mineral exploration. Observing outcrop exposures and sample site locations was key to a proper site-visit. Due to the clear-cut logging conducted over a large portion of the property there are very good rock exposures of the Allison Lake Batholith and the pegmatite sills/dykes occurring within the batholith.

On June 24th to 26th the author visited the EGS crew at their lodging in Ear Falls, Ontario, and conducted a Jeanette Property site visit with the crew on June 25th. An overview was conducted by D. Rubiolo, PhD, P.Geo, on the evening of June 24th prior to going into the field the next morning. The overview consisted of MapInfo presentation where sampling was conducted and what work was completed, as well as showing photographs of the samples and rocks, followed by the examination of representative samples of the sampled outcrops stored in the crews' lodgings.

On June 25th, a property visit was conducted with sample sites examined and discussed. GPS coordinates were verified as taken by the EGS crew (Photo 12.1).

Samples sites and channels taken by EGS were easily identified by orange flagging tied to vegetation with sample numbers on the flagging written in black marker, or by flagging tied around a piece of loose rock again with the sample number written in black marker and folded under the rock to avoid weathering of the marker ink. Discussions were held at each sample site visited and the outcrop was examined.

The author observed no errors or omissions in the methodology taken by the EGS crew and verifies that the samples were collected at the sites as presented Appendix I and II.

Photo 12.*1 Site visit by the Author, left.*

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

Forza Lithium Corporation has not performed any mineral processing or metallurgical testing within the Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Forza Lithium Corporation has not performed any resource estimates on the Property.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

It is the express opinion of the Author that the Property is currently in a grassroots or greenfield exploration stage. There are no adjacent properties that have advanced beyond the status of the Jeanette Property.

16.0. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional data or information that the Author is aware of that would change his findings, interpretation, conclusions, and recommendations for the potential of the Jeanette Property.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Allison Lake Batholith is located within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario.

From Breaks et al., 2003:

Past work in more localized areas of the Superior Province of Ontario has led to a proposed linkage between peraluminous, S-type, fertile parent granites and rare-element pegmatites (e.g., Dryden area (Breaks and Moore 1992); Separation Lake area (Breaks and Tindle 1996, 1997a, 1997b). Recognition of peraluminous granites is critical in the exploration for rare-element pegmatites because delineation of such granite masses effectively reduces the target area of investigation. Most pegmatite swarms that can be linked with an exposed fertile, parent granite pluton are situated within approximately 15 km of such granites (e.g., Separation Rapids pluton and eastern and southwestern rare-element pegmatite groups (Breaks and Tindle, 1996, 1997a, 1997b). However, for much of the vast Superior Province, there are relatively little data available to chemically and mineralogically characterize potential peraluminous granite masses.

The Allison Lake Batholith represents an important new exploration target for rare-element mineralization and is the largest such granite thus far documented in Ontario as stated by Breaks et al, 2003. The following salient features of the Jeanette Property makes this a property of high merit for rare-element mineralization:

1) Observed and mapped pegmatite dykes on the Property.
2) Elevated lithium, rubidium, cesium and tantalum values in pegmatite dykes within the property suggesting a rare-element pegmatite type deposit model consistent with other pegmatite fields in northwestern Ontario.
3) Mg/Li ratio's suggesting that the parent granite is fertile and peraluminous.
4) Magnetic features suggesting a possible fractionation northwest from biotite-rich barren granite to a more fertile granite within the Property boundaries.
5) Known lithium-bearing pegmatites (SJ Pegmatite) and the Root Lake pegmatite field associated with the Allison Lake Batholith.
6) Proximity (20 km) to the Uchi-English River terrane boundary. Granite-pegmatite systems typically occur along Subprovince boundaries.
7) The first conducted exploration on the Property underpinning how little systematic exploration has been completed.

It is of the Author's opinion that the Jeanette Property be continued to be explored for rare-element mineralization as indications are favorable for continued success. The Author sees no significant risks or uncertainties in the exploration information that would deter the Issuer from continued exploration for rare-element pegmatites. The information provides an indication of the exploration potential of the Jeanette Property but may not be representative of expected results.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jeanette Property is an underexplored property that represents an early-stage mineral stage exploration opportunity that is contained within the fertile S-type peraluminous granite of the Allison Lake Batholith, which has the potential for the discovery of rare-element mineralization. Applying modern day exploration techniques and up to date geological modeling based on similar model type deposits hosted within this batholith will undoubtedly lead to or provide the clues to a possible li-bearing pegmatite deposit. In order to accomplish a successful exploration program, a careful examination of the property is required. This can only be brought about when a prudent methodical approach is considered comprised of geological studies, geochemical sampling, geological interpretations, and a complete understanding of the model. When these combined efforts are considered and carried out, there exists the possibility of a discovery. As no exploration work has been previously done on the Property other than research investigations by the OGS, a compilation of any and all historical geological, geochemical and geophysical data (i.e., Breaks et al 2003) into GIS referenced layers is the first and most important base of needed knowledge for methodical and diligent well-vectored exploration. Next, field work consisting of geological mapping and geochemical sampling of outcroppings with details to pegmatite dyking, style of dyking and interaction with nearby lithologies should be recorded. Whole rock analysis and rare element analysis to determine fertility and fractionation trends should be part of the analytical work. Stripping, trenching, washing of pegmatitic outcrops and systematic channel sampling should follow-up on those areas of high merit. The above would be considered Phase I and is estimated to cost $105,000 (Table 18.1).

Table 18.1 *Estimated budget for Phase I expenditures of the Jeanette Property.*

Jeanette Phase 1 Exploration Program						
Work Type	*Details*	*Units*	*Unit Amount*	*Unit Cost*	*Sub-total*	*Sub-total by category*
Preparation, travel, labour, R&B						
	Preparation	days	2	$ 1,700.00	$ 3,400.00	
	Travel	days	4	$ 1,700.00	$ 6,800.00	
	Prospecting, Soil Sampling & Mapping (2 men)	days	25	$ 1,700.00	$ 42,500.00	
					$ 52,700.00	$ 52,700.00
Rentals						
	Boat Rental	days	7	$ 200.00	$ 1,400.00	
	Rock Saw Rental	days	7	$ 50.00	$ 350.00	
	Camp Rental	days	7	$ 200.00	$ 1,400.00	
					$ 3,150.00	$ 3,150.00
Travel						
	Mileage	days	7000	$ 1.00	$ 7,000.00	
	Float Plane access	days	6	$ 1,000.00	$ 6,000.00	
					$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000.00
Assays						
	Rock Analysis	days	150	$ 60.00	$ 9,000.00	
	Soil Analysis	days	150	$ 60.00	$ 9,000.00	
	Lake Sediment Analysis	days	20	$ 60.00	$ 1,200.00	
					$ 19,200.00	$ 19,200.00
Supplies						
	Sample bags, flagging, batteries, generator & boat gas etc.	days	25	$ 75.00	$ 1,875.00	
					$ 1,875.00	$ 1,875.00
Reporting	Labour	days	4	$ 700.00	$ 2,800.00	
	Drafting	hours	25	$ 80.00	$ 2,000.00	
					$ 4,800.00	$ 4,800.00
	Sub-total					$ 94,725.00
	Contingency (approx. 10%)					$ 10,275.00
					Total Phase 1	***$ 105,000.00***

Subsequent exploration programs beyond Phase II will depend upon the success and results of Phase I.

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20.0 CERTIFICATE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON WM. JOHN CAMIER, M.Sc., P.GEO.

I, Wm. John Camier, M.Sc., P. Geo, of 530 Banting Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3K 1C7 do hereby certify that:

1) This certificate applies to the technical report titled: "43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Jeanette Property for Forza Lithium Corporation, Slate Falls, Ontario" (the "Technical Report") for Forza Lithium Corporation, 9285 – 203B Street Langley, British Columbia, V1M 2L9, with an effective date of September 20th, 2022, and a revised date of March 08th, 2023.

2) That I physically visited the Jeanette Property on June 25th, 2022, and spent the full day in field with the crew conducting the exploration on behalf of Forza Lithium, examining all the sample sites as well as being given an overview of the program on the evening of June 24th, 2022, and observed the QA/QC protocols undertaken by the exploration crew.

1) That I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO number 1722); am registered with the Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (EGM number 21844).

2) That I graduated with a Bachelor of Science, Specialist Degree in Geology (1996) from Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba. In addition, that I have obtained a Master of Science in Economic Geology from the University of Western Ontario (2002), London, Ontario.

3) That I am an independent consulting geologist with over 26 years' experience in the exploration and mining industry with various junior exploration and mining companies throughout Canada, Argentina, and Africa. I have supervised, managed, and logged over 125,000 metres of diamond drilling with 35% of that drilling performed for several junior exploration companies and mining companies exploring for rare earth elements, rare element pegmatites and carbonatites, including U and PGEs in Archean and Proterozoic greenstone belts and granitoid terranes. I have been involved and managed numerous geological exploration programs for base and precious metals in Archean, Proterozoic and Holocene aged environments since 1996. I have held Junior to Senior Geologist positions for various publicly traded exploration and mining companies.

4) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with two professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of Regulation 43-101.

5) I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and am responsible for authoring this Technical Report, which has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

6) I have no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

7) I am independent of Forza Lithium Corporation applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8) As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

9) I, Wm. John Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo., do hereby consent to the public filing of the Technical Report entitled "43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Jeanette Property for Forza Lithium Corporation, Slate Falls, Ontario" with an effective revised date of March 08, 2023 (the Technical Report) by Forza Lithium Corporation (the "Issuer"), with the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) under its applicable policies and forms, and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Dated this 8th day of March, 2023.

"W.J. Camier"

_____

W.J. Camier, M.Sc., P.Geo. (PGO, EGM)

Appendix I

Sample Descriptions and Locations, May-June 2022 Program

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation_m	Rock_Type	Source	Description	Comments
E6093151	Grab	26-May-22	2022	702829	548839	5659420	447	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Medium coarse grained pegmatite, composed by plagioclase (78%), interstitial quartz (20%), muscovite (2%), biotite traces.	5m west of reference point DR-054
E6093152	Grab	26-May-22	2022	702829	548842	5659419	446	Gneiss	Outcrop	Medium-fine grained, sugary texture, gneissic leucosome, composed by plagioclase (50%) and quartz (50%) --alb-qtz--, traces of muscovite.	1m southwest of point of reference DR-054
E6093153	Grab	26-May-22	2022	702829	549757	5659423	435	Pegmatite	Float/ outcrop?	Coarse grained pegmatite, composed by plagioclase (78%), quartz (20%), muscovite (2%). Probable presence of spodumene (?).	Point DR-039. It is difficult to know if it is boulder or Outcrop. It was cleared only 1.2m x 0.7m, mostly covered by overburden from road extension.
E6093154	Grab	27-May-22	2022	702828	549056	5660580	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Medium-coarsed grained pegmatite, composed of plagioclase (70%), quartz (25%), muscovite (2%), minor biotite, fine grained mm-size euhedral garnet.	Outcrop approx. 8m long and 2m wide, pegmatite body is irregular
E6093155	Grab	29-May-22	2022	702828	550136	5660608	420	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Light pink pegmatite, shallow dip 10 S. Medium grained approx. 0.70m thick and 4-5m in length composed of feldspar (78%), quartz (20%), muscovite (2%), very fine-grained garnet visible along with the quartz. Crystals growing perpendicular to pegmatite walls and grey quartz visible in pegmatite-core interstitial among feldspar laths. Possible presence of spodumene (?).	Azimuth 100deg/10 S
E6093156	Grab	29-May-22	2022	702828	550140	5660606	419	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Light gray to yellowish pegmatite, irregular shape - coarse to medium grained, approx. 1m thick and 3m in length mostly composed of feldspar (70%), quartz (25%), muscovite (2%), very fine-grained mm-size euhedral garnet visible along with the quartz, - crystal growing perpendicular to pegmatite walls. Fine grained pink to red garnet visible along with the quartz, possible spodumene?	7 m SE from E6093155
E6093157	Grab	01-Jun-22	2022	702827	550124	5658774	425	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Light brown to pale yellowish pegmatite with coarse to medium grained, composed of pink K-feldspar, gray quartz, black biotite and muscovite along with minor garnet (red color). Approx. -azimuth 310/45NE	near POI_DR_074
E6093158	Grab	01-Jun-22	2022	702827	550718	5659091	416	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Yellowish to pal- brown, medium to coarse grained pegmatite, composed of feldspar, gray quartz, dark biotite and muscovite along with minor red garnet (mm-size). Azimuth 115/60 S	near POI_DR_016
E6093159	Channel	01-Jun-22	2022	702827	550651	5658946	421	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale-brown to pale-pinkish pegmatite K-feldspar (80%), laths 0.2m, plagioclase (10%) gray quartz (9 %), accessory biotite and muscovite (1%) along with minor red garnet. Azimuth 055/45 S.	near POI_DR_077. Pegmatite azimuth 055deg/40 S. Channel# 04 .Channel azimuth 140deg/-45. length of sample 0.9m.
E6093160	Channel	01-Jun-22	2022	702827	550649	5658943	424	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Yellowish to pale-brown pegmatite, composed by K-feldspar (80%) in laths of 0.2m, plagioclase (10%), gray quartz (9%), accessory biotite and muscovite (1 %) along with minor red garnet. Azimuth 055/45 S.	near POI_DR_077. Pegmatite azimuth 055deg/40 S. Channel# 04. Channel azimuth 140deg/-45. length of sample 0.7m.
E6093161	Channel	03-Jun-22	2022	702828	549532	5660478	418	Granodiorite	Outcrop	Grayish-pink, massive medium grained (partially weakly gneissic), composed of plagioclase (48%), K-feldspar (30%) , gray quartz (20%), biotite (2%).	length of the samples (0.30m) > this channel composed of 4 samples is few meters west of road. Nearest POI_DR_053 (on the other side of road, 90m). Azimuth of pegmatite 325deg or 145deg.
E6093162	Channel	03-Jun-22	2022	702828	549532	5660478	418	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pink pegmatite, K-feldspar (50%) in 0.2m subhedral crystals, plagioclase (30%), gray quartz (18%), muscovite (2%), biotite traces, and mm-size euhedral garnet.	length of the samples (0.8m)
E6093163	Channel	03-Jun-22	2022	702828	549532	5660478	418	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pink pegmatite, k-feldspar (50%) 0.2m subhedral crystal, plagioclase (30%) , gray quartz (18 %) core of the pegmatite interstitial, muscovite (2%), biotite in trace and mm size garnet.	length of the sample (0.8m)
E6093164	Channel	03-Jun-22	2022	702828	549534	5660476	418	Granodiorite	Outcrop	Silicified medium grained massive granodiorite. Grayish color, weakly gneissic (same type of rock as E6093161)	length of the sample (0.2m)
E6093165	Channel	04-Jun-22	2022	702828	548844	5660382	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale-grayish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz (15 %), K-feldspar (10%), muscovite (3%), biotite traces, and mm-size euhedral garnet, and fluorapatite crystal noticed.	length of the sample (1.3m). Nearest POI_DR_006 and POI_DR_081 Channel azimuth 325deg, length of channel 2m
E6093166	Channel	04-Jun-22	2022	702828	548844	5660382	431	Aplite	Outcrop	Light brown pegmatite, fine grained, composed of plagioclase (70%), quartz (30%) , accessory minerals are fine grained mm-size garnet, dark isometric-euhedral garnet (?)- less then mm-size (botryoidal habit?).	length of the sample (0.7m). Nearest POI_DR_006 and POI_DR_081
E6093167	Grab	04-Jun-22	2022	702828	548834	5660390	418	Pegmatite	GRAB	pale grayish, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz (15 %)k-feldspar (10%) muscovite (book-cm size) (3%), biotite in trace and mm size garnet , zoned pegmatite - Dark mineral along with the quartz (columbite- tantalite ?)	Nearest POI_DR_006 and POI_DR_081, grab sample cut with saw
E6093168	Grab	04-Jun-22	2022	702828	548835	5660388	418	Pegmatite-Aplite	GRAB	light gray to yellowish pegmatite, fine grained, plagioclase (70%), quartz (30%), accessory mineral - garnet fine grained	Nearest POI_DR_006 and POI_DR_081
E6093169	Channel	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549531	5660488	409	Pegmatite	Outcrop	pale pinkish pegmatite, course grained, composed of K-feldspar (75%), plagioclase (5-10%), gray quartz (10%), muscovite (2-3 %) book-habit, green mica visible along with quartz, biotite traces.	length of the sample 0.40m, Azimuth- 090 (nearest channel for samples E6093161-164)
E6093170	Channel	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549531	5660487	411	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (80%), plagioclase (5-10%), gray quartz (12%), muscovite (2-3 %) in book-habit,	length of the sample 0.45m, Azimuth- 090
E6093171	Grab	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549251	5660622	429	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (80%) in 0.20m subhedral crystal, gray quartz (15%), K-feldspar (10%), muscovite in book-habit -cm size (3%), randomly oriented, fine grained garnet visible along with quartz and mica.	grab sample cut with saw, 0.30m. Nearest POI_DR_058
E6093172	Grab	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549125	5660598	427	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale brown pegmatite, course grained, with K-feldspar (65%) 0.10- 0.20m subhedral crystals, plagioclase (15%), gray Quartz (15%), muscovite (book habit -cm size) (3%) randomly oriented, fine grained red garnet visible along with quartz and mica.	grab sample cut with saw, 0.30m. POI_DR_057
E6093173	Grab	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549123	5660598	428	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale gray, fine aplitic texture composed of quartz and albite while the course grained pegmatite has been composed of K-feldspar (85%) with 0.10m subhedral crystals, plagioclase (10%), gray quartz (9%), muscovite 1-2 % (book habit -cm size) and fine grained red garnet visible.	grab sample cut with saw, 0.40m. POI_DR_057
E6093174	Grab	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	549121	5660599	427	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale brown pegmatite, coarse to fine grained zone with aplitic texture, with K-feldspar (65%) in 0.10- 0.20m subhedral crystals, plagioclase (15%), gray quartz (15%), muscovite in book habit -cm size (3%), randomly oriented, fine grained red garnet visible along with quartz and mica.	grab sample cut with saw, 0.30m. POI_DR_057

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation_m	Rock_Type	Source	Description	Comments
E6093175	Grab	05-Jun-22	2022	702828	550585	5660402	430	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale gray pegmatite, fine grained aplite and composed with K-feldspar (65-70%), plagioclase (15%), gray quartz (15-20 %), biotite (2 %) and muscovite traces, light green mm-size fluorapatite visible, sample is collected 0.5m from contact to biotite schist.	POI_DR_072 (to sample E6093186)
E6093176	Grab	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550586	5660405	425	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale gray pegmatite in contact with biotite schist, composed by K-feldspar (75%), gray quartz (10 %), plagioclase (10 %), muscovite (1-2 %).	grab sample cut with saw, 0.20m
E6093177	Grab	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550590	5660406	430	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale gray pegmatite contact with biotite schist, composed by K-feldspar (75%), gray quartz (10 %), plagioclase (10 %), biotite (2-3 %) and traces of muscovite.	grab sample cut with saw, 0.30m
E6093178	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550594	5660416	427	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale gray, fine grained aplitic texture, composed by albite (50 %) and gray quartz (50%), and mm-size garnet visible, highly silicified.	sample length - 0.30m & Channel Azimuth- 145
E6093179	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550595	5660415	427	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish pegmatite, composed by plagioclase (80%), gray quartz (15-20 %), biotite (1-2%), muscovite (1 %) mm-size red garnet trace observed.	sample length - 0.30m & Channel Azimuth- 145
E6093180	Grab	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	430	Gneiss	Outcrop	Dark brown to dark grayish, fine grained gneissic (banded) composed by biotite (50 %) , quartz-plagioclase parallel to gneissosity (50 %), reddish brown mineral could be rutile (?).	grab sample cut with saw- Length-0.30m
E6093181	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550594	5660421	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish to pinkish, coarse grained pegmatitic granite, composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz (15-20 %), K-feldspar (8%), biotite (1-2%), and minor muscovite.	sample length - 0.15m & Channel Azimuth- 135
E6093182	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550594	5660422	431	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	Outcrop	Grayish , fine grained porphyroblastic gneissic (banded) texture, composed by plagioclase (70%), gray quartz (25 %), biotite (5%).	sample length - 0.15m & Channel Azimuth- 135
E6093183	Grab	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550593	5660420	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pinkish to pale brown pegmatite, with K-feldspar (75%) 0.10-0.20m subhedral crystals, plagioclase (15%), gray quartz (10%), muscovite in book habit-cm size (1-2%), randomly oriented, fine grained red garnet visible along with quartz and mica.	grab sample cut with saw- Length-0.30m. It is only 1m from E6093184-186.
E6093184	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550592	5660425	433	Tonalite/Trondhjemite	Outcrop	Light gray to pale brown, medium to fine grained gneissic (banded) texture, composed by plagioclase (80%), quartz (19 %), muscovite traces and garnet in mm-size.	Channel took with the rock hammer (incl E6093186) - length of the sample-0.90m,Channel Azimuth- 310
E6093185	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550592	5660424	433	Tonalite/ Trondhjemite	Outcrop	Light grayish to pale brown, medium to fine grained gneissic (banded) texture, composed by plagioclase (80%), quartz (19 %), muscovite trace, fluorapatite crystals in mm-size, and garnet mm-size.	Channel took with the rock hammer - length of the sample-0.90m,Channel Azimuth- 310
E6093186	Channel	06-Jun-22	2022	702828	550592	5660424	433	Tonalite/ Trondhjemite	Outcrop	Light gray to pale brown, medium to fine grained gneissic (banded) texture, composed by plagioclase (80%), quartz (19 %), muscovite trace and garnet mm size.	Channel took with the rock hammer - length of the sample-0.90m, Channel Azimuth- 310
E6093187	Grab	07-Jun-22	2022	702829	548838	5659428	441	Pegmatite-Tonalite	Outcrop	Pegmatite varies to Tonalite/Trondhjemite -leucocratic pale brown medium grained rock, composed of plagioclase (50%) and quartz (50%), traces of muscovite with minor biotite and garnet in mm-size. Silicification noticed. At the contact muscovite books-mm-size, randomly oriented, at contact with gneissic schist with rusty appearances composed of plagioclase (70%) and quartz (20%), biotite (2-3%) gneissic texture visible at lower contact. One crystal 3cm in size with metallic lustre, hardness 6 and streak lead gray presumably tantalite-columbite crystal (?).	grab sample cut with saw- Length-0.25m. POI_DR_054 (previously visited POI_DR_036)
E6093188	Grab	07-Jun-22	2022	702829	549325	5658874	437	Tonalite	Outcrop	Pale grayish, medium grained, composed by plagioclase (75%), quartz (23%), biotite (3%). Gneissic texture observed.	grab sample cut with saw. Cut Azimuth 130, Dip-10 & length of the sample 0.20m. POI_DR_044
E6093189	Grab	07-Jun-22	2022	702829	549324	5658874	437	Tonalite/ Trondhjemite	Outcrop	Light grayish, coarse grained gneissic (banded) texture, composed by plagioclase (60%), quartz (25-30 %), biotite (1%), bands of biotite noticed, fine grained mm-size fluorapatite noticed (?). Also found honey-brown rusty mineral presumably Monazite (?). Host rock is leucocratic trondhjemite.	grab sample cut with saw. Cut Azimuth: 130, Dip-10, & length of the sample 0.20m. POI_DR_044.
E6093190	Grab	07-Jun-22	2022	702829	548560	5659786	426	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (75%), plagioclase (20%), interstitial gray quartz (10%) muscovite (2-3 %) book habit, green mica (scale texture) visible along with quartz, mm-size garnet with biotite traces. Host rock is massive fine grained granodiorite.	POI_DR_031
E6093191	BLANK CDN-BL-10	07-Jun-22	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	CONTROL	CDN-BL-10	CDN-BL-10	Control Sample
E6093192	STANDARD OREAS_605b	07-Jun-22	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	CONTROL	OREAS 605b	OREAS 605b	Control Sample
E6093193	Grab	14-Jun-22	2022	702828	549279	5660718	424	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish zoned pegmatite, course grained , composed o plagioclase (60%), interstitial gray quartz (35%) muscovite (1-2%) book habit, mm-size garnet with biotite (1-2 %) . Host rock is migmatite gneiss- Pegmatite Azimuth-325/30NE	Azimuth-325/30NE, POI_DR_084
E6093194	Grab	14-Jun-22	2022	702828	549280	5660718	424	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish pegmatite, fine grained, composed o plagioclase (60%), interstitial gray quartz (39%) muscovite (1-2%) book habit, mm-size garnet with biotite traces. Host rock is migmatite gneiss- Pegmatite Azimuth-325/30NE	Azimuth-325/30NE, POI_DR_084
E6093195	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	549570	5660899	410	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Garish pale to yellowish, medium grained, pegmatitic granite , composed of plagioclase (60%), K-feldspar (23%), quartz (15 %) , muscovite (1-2%) , porphyroblastic crystal of k-Feldspar, this pegmatite hosted by granodiorite, thickness of pegmatite is 2m & Azimuth 240/60NW.	Azimuth 240/60NW
E6093196	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	549530	5660871	415	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish to brown, medium grained sheared granitic pegmatite, composed of K-feldspar (70%), plagioclase (20%),gray quartz (10 %), and Biotite schlieren (1%) host rock surrounded by granodiorite. Pegmatite is 1.5m thickness & 270/60N,	Azimuth-270/60N
E6093197	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	549520	5660873	419	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Garish pale to yellowish, medium grained, pegmatite lense composed of K-feldspar (70%), plagioclase (20%),gray quartz (10 %), and Biotite , pegmatite 1m thick, & 275/50N.	Azimuth-275/50N
E6093198	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	549519	5660872	420	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Garish pale to yellowish, coarse grained-feldspar (70%), plagioclase (20%),gray quartz (10 %), and Biotite , pegmatite 1m thick, & 275/50N. (part of the same pegmatite)	Azimuth-275/50N
E6093199	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	549516	5660868	414	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish, medium to coarse grained sheared granitic pegmatite, composed of plagioclase (60%), K-feldspar (30%), gray quartz (9 %), and Biotite schlieren (1-2%) host rock surrounded by granodiorite. Thickness of pegmatite is 0.50m 255/60NW	Azimuth-255/60NW

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation_m	Rock_Type	Source	Description	Comments
E6093200	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	418	Mafic Schist	Outcrop	Dark gray, melanocratic biotite schist composed of medium grained, silicified plagioclase (60%) Biotite (30%), quartz (10%)	near lake (arm) nearest POI _DR_006 (278m). E6093200 to E6093202
E6093201	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702828	548602	5660524	417	Granodiorite	Outcrop	Grayish to pale pink, medium grained, massive (weakly gneissic) silicified. Plagioclase (50%),quartz (40%) K-feldspar (10%),minor biotite (1 %)	near lake (arm) nearest POI _DR_006 (278m). E6093200 to E6093202
E6093202	Grab	15-Jun-22	2022	702829	548622	5660527	420	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Greyish to pale pinkish, coarse grained, sheared pegmatite composed of plagioclase (70%), K-feldspar (20%) gray quartz (10 %)	near lake (arm) nearest POI _DR_006 (278m). E6093200 to E6093202
E6093203	BLANK CDN-BL-10	16-Jun-22	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	CONTROL	CDN-BL-10	CDN-BL-10	CDN-BL-10
E6093204	Grab	16-Jun-22	2022	702828	551839	5661430	413	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish, medium to coarse grained pegmatite, composed of , K-feldspar (40%), plagioclase (40%),gray quartz (18 %), and Biotite & Muscovite (1-2%) host rock biotite schist. Thickness of pegmatite is 1m 220/20NW	Azimuth-220/20NW. POI_DR_094, SW corner of Roy Lake.
E6093205	Grab	17-Jun-22	2022	702827	552699	5661550	411	Oxide Iron Formation (Magnetite)	Outcrop	Dark Melanocratic, fine grained biotite schist, composed by plagioclase (35%),Biotite (35%), quartz (20 %) , magnetite (5-10 %), bands of 0.5cm of magnetite intercalated. Higley magnetic. patch of schlieren 1m size in the Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite (TTG)	Schlierens- Azimuth-270/70N. POI_DR_096. High mag at shore of Roy Lake, traverse.
E6093206	Grab	17-Jun-22	2022	702827	552699	5661550	411	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed o plagioclase (60%), interstitial gray quartz (20%), K-feldspar (15%),biotite (1-5%), biotite in sclierenes, k-feldspar phenocryst in cm size, gneissic texture, pegmatite approx. 1m to 2m,.	pegmatite- Azimuth-270/70N. High mag at shore of Roy Lake, traverse.
E6093207	Grab	17-Jun-22	2022	702829	549167	5659765	441	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish white to yellowish, coarse grained pegmatite, composed of , plagioclase (70%),K-feldspar (15%), ,gray quartz (12 %), and Biotite (1-2%), pegmatite is 1-2m, hosted by massive gneissic granodiorite.	POI_DR_101. The hidden extension road, cliff. Pegmatite- Azimuth-270/60N
E6093208	Channel	18-Jun-22	2022	702829	549201	5659992	439	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish brownish pegmatite, coarse to medium grained, composed, K-feldspar (60%) plagioclase (30%), gray quartz (9%), ,biotite (1-5%), and traces of muscovite ,orange colour of limonite,	POI_DR_103. Channel Azimuth 154, & length of the sample 0.5m.
E6093209	Channel	18-Jun-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	439	Mafic Schist	Outcrop	Dark gray, biotite schist composed of medium grained, plagioclase (35%) Biotite (35%), quartz (30%) banded-gneissic texture, leucocratic bands of quartz and plagioclase	POI_DR_103. Channel Azimuth 154, & length of the sample 0.4m.
E6093210	Channel	18-Jun-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	439	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish brownish pegmatite including pieces of biotite schist, coarse to medium grained, composed, pegmatite (60%), & biotite schist (40 %). rusty to orange limonitic alternation.	POI_DR_103. Channel Azimuth 154, & length of the sample 0.4m.
E6093211	Channel	18-Jun-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	439	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish brownish pegmatite including pieces of biotite schist- banding texture, coarse to medium grained, composed, pegmatite (50%), & biotite schist (50 %). rusty to orange limonitic alternation.	POI_DR_103. Channel Azimuth 154, & length of the sample 0.4m.
E6093212	Grab	19-Jun-22	2022	702829	549677	5659326	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish to brownish pegmatite, coarse grained composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz interstitials with feldspar (17%), K-feldspar (10%), muscovite (2) book habit, biotite (1%), abundant red garnet less then 1 % euhedral crystal, limonite alteration, some epidote alteration of plagioclase. Gray quartz concentrates in the core of the pegmatite building decimeter size of crystal.	POI_DR_040, 041. Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.50m.Azimuth-122
E6093213	Grab	19-Jun-22	2022	702829	549678	5659326	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz interstitials with feldspar (17%), K-feldspar (10%), muscovite (2) book habit, biotite (1%), abundant red garnet less then 1 % euhedral crystal, limonite alteration, (pale green transparent mineral - epidote group? or alteration of plagioclase.)	POI_DR_040, 041. Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.80m.Azimuth-124
E6093214	Channel	19-Jun-22	2022	702829	549992	5659740	442	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained pegmatite, mostly 90% coarse grained & 10 % fine grained aplitic textures. coarse grained composed of K-feldspar (10%), plagioclase (70%),gray quartz (18%), and biotite & muscovite (1-2%), K-feldspar form centimetric to decimetric laths. while fine grained composed by quartz and plagioclase, mm size garnet, limonite alternation,	POI_DR_017. Channel Azimuth 290, & length of the sample 0.9m.
E6093215	Channel	19-Jun-22	2022	702829	549992	5659741	442	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, mostly 80% coarse grained & 10 % fine grained aplitic textures. Medium grained granodiorite. Garnet visible at contact in mm size.	POI_DR_017. Channel Azimuth 300, & length of the sample 0.9m.
E6093216	Channel	19-Jun-22	2022	702828	549795	5660305	431	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale grayish to pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained composed of plagioclase (70%), gray quartz interstitials with feldspar (18%), K-feldspar (10%), muscovite (1-2 %) book habit randomly oriented, biotite trace. At the contact granodiorite is silicified massive while pegmatite weathered	POI_DR_049. Cut with saw, sample length- 1.1m. Channel Azimuth-334
E6093217	Grab	20-Jun-22	2022	702828	549787	5661467	412	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish to greyish pegmatite, coarse grained composed of K-feldspar (80%) subhedral porphyritic, decimetre size, plagioclase (10%), gray quartz (9%), muscovite (1-2 %) book habit randomly oriented, biotite trace. mm size red garnet, alteration of pale green from epidote group? host rock Gneissic diorite. thinness more then 1-2m?	POI_DR_104, north of cell 702828. Grab samples, pegmatite azimuth 320/30NE ? shallow dipping
E6093218	Channel	20-Jun-22	2022	702829	550703	5659572	422	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (70%) subhedral laths, centimeter size, plagioclase (10%), gray quartz (10-15%) centimetre size crystals, muscovite (1-2 %) book habit and randomly oriented, red garnet found in fine grained aplitic patches. host rock massive silicified medium grained granodiorite. pegmatite Azimuth - 300/30 SW	POI_DR_080, near the road. POI_DR_023. Channel Azimuth 015 & dip of the channel +10 & length of the sample 1.0m.
E6093219	Grab	20-Jun-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	417	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (80%) subhedral laths, decimeter size of laths, plagioclase (10%), gray quartz (10-12%) decimeter size crystal, muscovite (1 %) book habit and randomly oriented, alternation/ weathering of kaolin in white patches, host rock massive silicified gneissic granodiorite. pegmatite contact Azimuth-300/30NE thickness of the pegmatite 1m	POI_DR_021. Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.3m. saw cut Azimuth-030
E6093220	Grab	20-Jun-22	2022	702827	551525	5659823	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (70%) subhedral laths, decimeter size of laths, gray quartz (20%) ,plagioclase (9%), decimeter size crystal, muscovite (2 %) book habit and randomly oriented, alternation of muscovite ? limonitic alteration,	POI_DR_021. Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.30m.Saw cut Azimuth-030
E6093221	Grab	20-Jun-22	2022	702827	551521	5659819	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (70%) subhedral laths, decimeter size of laths, gray quartz (20%) ,plagioclase (9%), decimeter size crystal, muscovite (2 %) book habit and randomly oriented, alternation of muscovite ? limonitic alteration,	POI_DR_021. Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.3m. Saw cut Azimuth-310
E6093222	Grab	21-Jun-22	2022	702828	549329	5660606	425	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish pegmatite vein 0.25m, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%) centimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (10%), gray quartz (16%) schorl tourmaline (2 %) elongated prismatic crystal centimetric size with radial distribution, biotite (2 %), muscovite fine grained mm size in light green colour, randomly oriented, limonitic alteration.	near POI_DR_086 (tourmaline outcrop). Grab sample cut with saw, sample length- 0.25m. Saw cut Azimuth-312
E6093223	Channel	21-Jun-22	2022	702828	549331	5660602	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish to brownish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (10%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (2-3 %) randomly oriented book habit, biotite (1 %) limonitic alteration. host rock massive granodiorite, pegmatite orientation- 258/30NW & thickness approx. 1-2m (one contact not visible)	POI_DR_086. Channel Azimuth 220deg, dip of the channel 0deg & length of the sample 0.90m
E6093224	Channel	21-Jun-22	2022	702828	549330	5660600	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pale pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of K-feldspar (80%) subhedral laths, decimeter size of laths, horizontal laths parallel to the zoning, plagioclase (10%), centimeter size crystal, gray quartz (8%) muscovite (2 %) book habit and randomly oriented, biotite traces	POI_DR_086. Channel Azimuth 168deg, dip of the channel - 40deg & length of the sample 0.70m

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation_m	Rock_Type	Source	Description	Comments
E6093225	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547874	5661079	422	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish zoned pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (75%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (12%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (2-3 %) randomly oriented book habit, biotite (1 %) limonitic alteration. host rock massive granodiorite, pegmatite orientation- 350/30E approx. & thickness approx. 1-2m.	POI_DR_107 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093226	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547875	5661084	423	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish zoned pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (80%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (10%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10%) muscovite (1-2%) randomly oriented book -habit, mm size red garnet.	POI_DR_107 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093227	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547872	5661088	428	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish zoned pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (75%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (12%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10%) muscovite (1-3%) randomly oriented	POI_DR_107 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093228	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547703	5661134	426	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (65%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (22%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10%) muscovite (3-5%) randomly oriented centimeter size	POI_DR_109 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093229	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547712	5661138	425	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish zoned pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (75%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (10%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (1-2%) randomly oriented,	POI_DR_109 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093230	Grab	22-Jun-22	2022	702828	547719	5661148	425	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish zoned pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (75%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (8-8%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (2%) randomly oriented, white patch of alteration of plagioclase.	POI_DR_109 (outcrop NW corner cell 702828)
E6093231	STANDARD OREAS_200	23-Jun-22	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	CONTROL	OREAS 200	OREAS 200	Standard
E6093232	Grab	23-Jun-22	2022	702828	551364	5661412	422	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish to pinkish pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (60%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (20%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (2%) randomly oriented 1-2cm in size, white patch of alteration of plagioclase, limonitic alteration.	POI_DR_112 (end of road)
E6093233	Grab	23-Jun-22	2022	702828	550253	5660858	414	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish pink pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (60-65%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (25%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-15%) muscovite (2%) randomly oriented, mm size garnet	POI_DR_115. Same pegmatite as E-6093233 with different texture coarse and fine grained
E6093234	Grab	23-Jun-22	2022	702828	550255	5660859	415	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish pegmatite, fine grained, composed of plagioclase (80%) centimeter to decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (8%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (10-12%), biotite (1-2%) and traces of muscovite randomly oriented, mm size garnet	POI_DR_115. Same pegmatite as E-6093233 with different texture coarse and fine grained
E6093235	Grab	23-Jun-22	2022	702828	550092	5660747	416	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Grayish white pegmatite, coarse grained, composed of plagioclase (70%) decimeter size of subhedral laths, K-feldspar (15-20%) centimeter size of laths, gray quartz (15%), muscovite (1-2%) and traces of biotite, mm size garnet with dodecahedral crystal.	POI_DR_068. High cliff 44m north of the road.

Appendix II

Sample Descriptions and Locations, August 2022 Program

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting	Northing	Rock_Type	Source	Description
B416251	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of plagioclase and grey quartz, 5% biotite, local rusty orange tinge. 25cm channel at 80 degrees.
B416252	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of plagioclase and grey quartz, 5% biotite, local rusty orange tinge. 25cm channel at 80 degrees.
B416253	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Mostly pegmatite consisting of plagioclase and grey quartz, 5% biotite, with minor to moderate component of biotite gneiss, local rusty orange staining. 20cm channel at 80 degrees at contact between pegmatite & gneiss.
B416254	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Biotite Gneiss	Outcrop	Biotite gneiss with bands of recrystallized rusty orange to grey-white quartz. 15cm channel at 60 degrees. Duplicate of sample E6093200.
B416255	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Biotite Gneiss	Outcrop	Biotite gneiss, perhaps minor phlogopite, slightly rusty. 15cm channel at 60 degrees.
B416256	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of plagioclase and minor grey quartz, 5% biotite, local rusty orange tinge. 25cm channel at 80 degrees. 15cm channel at 60 degrees.
B416257	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702828	548599	5660515	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of plagioclase and grey quartz, 5% biotite, local rusty orange tinge. 15cm channel at 60 degrees.
B416258	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite interbanded with biotite gneiss; pegmatite consists mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. Channel at 155 degrees on NE side of sample E6093209.
B416259	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite interbanded with biotite gneiss; pegmatite consists mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. Channel at 155 degrees on SW side of sample E6093209.
B416260	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Half pegmatite and half biotite gneiss; pegmatite consists mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. 25cm channel at 065 degrees.
B416261	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Half pegmatite and half biotite gneiss; pegmatite consists mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. 25cm channel at 065 degrees.
B416262	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. 25cm channel at 065 degrees.
B416263	Channel	22-Aug-22	2022	702829	549202	5659992	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting mostly of pink-white kspar with lesser smoky quartz and possibly some white plagioclase, with minor to locally moderate biotite and moderate rusty orange-red staining. 25cm channel at 065 degrees.
B416264	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702829	549760	5659422	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of pink-white kspar, smoky quartz and minor biotite. 35cm channel at 320 degrees. Single sample at this location.
B416265	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702829	549817	5659452	Biotite Schist	Outcrop	Medium-grained biotite schist / gneiss, local increases in quartz and plagioclase, local rust patches, 0.5% disseminated pyrite. Protolith may be mafic intrusive. 90cm channel at 100 degrees. Single sample at this location.
B416266	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of orange-pink kspar, lesser smoky quartz and minor 'stringers' of greenish biotite. 35cm channel at 25 degrees.
B416267	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of orange-pink kspar, lesser smoky quartz and minor biotite. 35cm channel at 25 degrees.
B416268	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Syenite	Outcrop	Fine-grained syenite with 'speckled' fine biotite. 25cm channel at 115 degrees.
B416269	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Syenite	Outcrop	Mostly syenite with a bit of pegmatite of similar composition, minor 'stringers' of greenish-black biotite. 25cm channel at 115 degrees.

Sample_No.	Sample_Type	Date	Year	Claim_No.	Easting	Northing	Rock_Type	Source	Description
B416270	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of mostly kspar and minor muscovite, sometimes along fractures. 25cm channel at 115 degrees.
B416271	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551533	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of mostly kspar with minor smoky quartz and minor greenish black biotite. 20cm channel at 115 degrees.
B416272	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551521	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of coarse, pink-orange to locally bleached white kspar and coarse biotite books. 35cm channel at 305 degrees.
B416273	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702827	551521	5659819	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of kspar and moderate coarse biotite, minor smaller grey-white quartz, local translucent white mica. 35cm channel at 305 degrees.
B416274	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	Diorite	Outcrop	Fine-grained diorite (?) with 'speckled' fine biotite, minor kspar-rich 1-2mm bands, trace pale green 1mm crystals. 40cm channel at 305 degrees, SW duplicate of sample E6093180.
B416275	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	Biotite Gneiss	Outcrop	Fine-to-medium-grained biotite gneiss with medium-grained leucocratic bands with minor pink-white crystals. 40cm channel at 305 degrees, NE duplicate of sample E6093180.
B416276	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	Biotite Granite	Outcrop	Fine-to-medium-grained biotite granite with 1cm band of coarse kspar. 25cm channel at 35 degrees. Perpendicular to original sample.
B416277	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	Biotite Granite	Outcrop	Fine-to-medium-grained biotite granite with 1cm band of coarse kspar. 25cm channel at 35 degrees. Perpendicular to original sample, along contact of granite and biotite gneiss, dykelet runs along contact.
B416278	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660417	Biotite Gneiss	Outcrop	Mostly biotite gneiss with sections of coarse quartz and plagioclase, minor to moderate coarse bands of mostly orange-pink kspar. 25cm channel at 35 degrees. Perpendicular to original sample.
B416279	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550594	5660418	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting mostly of white-grey feldspar with minor to moderate biotitic bands, moderate to strong orange-red staining. 45cm channel at 305 degrees.
B416280	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550096	5660751	Biotite Diorite	Outcrop	Biotite diorite / granodiorite (?) with minor 1mm red garnet, minor white-green mica flakes, local coarser plagioclase and grey quartz. Adjacent to shallow-dipping pegmatite on vertical cliff face.
B416281	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550096	5660751	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of white plagioclase, moderate coarse biotite with a white-green sheen, lesser grey quartz. Shallow-dipping sill on cliff face.
B416282	Channel	23-Aug-22	2022	702828	550096	5660751	Pegmatite	Outcrop	Pegmatite consisting of white plagioclase, moderate coarse biotite with a white-green sheen, lesser grey quartz but more than sample B416281, local rusty tinge. Shallow-dipping sill on cliff face.