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WINTER 2021 KASAGIMINNIS LAKE UAV MAGNETIC SURVEY

Little Ochig Lake Area
Patricia Mining District
NW Ontario

NTS: 52O/08

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Ardiden Limited

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Appendices

I. Axiom Logistics Report

1 Introduction

Between January 18th and February 5th, 2021, Ardiden Limited engaged Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. (Axiom) to conduct an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) magnetic geophysical and photogrammetry survey over the Kasagiminnis Lake Project ('Project') near Pickle Lake, Ontario. The magnetic survey consisted of 52.56 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of 25 m and tie line spacing of 250 m. The UAV magnetic survey was part of a due diligence program to evaluate high grade historic gold intercepts and to add further definition to the known iron rich magnetic conductors that form key gold mineralization zones (the Kasagiminnis Gold Zone) to the west and east of the current JORC Resource. These historic gold occurrences were previously drilled in 2011 by Manicouagan Minerals Inc, 2018 by Ardiden Limited and 2020-2021 by Ardiden Limited.

Gold mineralization in the Kasagiminnis Gold Zone occurs within a silicified zone containing disseminated sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite) alongside magnetite which was historically was called 'iron formation'. Conducting a low level, tightly spaced magnetic survey was designed to define the structural complexity over this greenstone belt that has an east-west trend whilst displaying a parallel shear zone system and cross-cutting secondary structures.

The Project consists of a contiguous block of 49 mineral claims totaling 9.91km² situated in the Little Ochig Lake Area (G-2114).

Portions of this report have been copied from the NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "Technical Report on Three Gold Exploration Properties Pickle Lake Area, Ontario, Canada for Manicouagan Minerals Inc." written by G.A. Harron & Associates Inc. and dated August 31st, 2009, and the Technical Report titled "Work Report of the 2011 Diamond Drilling Program, Kasagaminnis Lake Project Pickle Lake Area, Ontario" written by Bruce Mackie Geological Consulting Services and dated October 2011.

2 Terms of Reference

This Report was prepared in conjunction with and at the request of Ardiden Limited for the purpose of filing assessment work as required under the Ontario Mining Act.

Map projections are in UTM, North American Datum 83, Zone 15 and all referenced UTM coordinates are in meters in this project unless stated otherwise. Contractions are "mm" = millimeter, "cm" = centimeter, "m" = meters, "km" = kilometers, "g" = gram, "kg" = kilogram, "in" = inch, "ft" = foot, "lb" = pound, "oz" = troy ounce, "oz/ton" = troy ounce per short ton, "g/T" is grams per metric tonne, and "ddh" = diamond drill hole.

3 Disclaimer

The writer/s disclaims responsibility for portions of the current report that rely on information from historic assessment files and government maps and reports which may not have been prepared in compliance with modern standards.

4 Property Location and Description

The Project is located in the Patricia Mining District in Northwestern Ontario approximately 25 kilometres southwest of the town of Pickle Lake, and approximately 15 kilometres west of Mishkeegogamang First Nation Community of New Osnaburgh (Figures 1 and 2). The geographic centre of the property is located at 681818mE, 5682970mN (UTM, Zone 15, NAD83). The project covers portions of National Topographic Sheet (NTS) 52O/08.

Figure 1 – Property Location Map (Natural Resources Canada, 2002)

On August 2nd, 2017, Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) signed an option agreement with White Metal Resources Corporation (TSX-V: WHM) to acquire 100% of the Pickle Lake Gold Properties in Ontario, Canada. The proposed acquisition includes four separate gold properties the Dorothy-Dobie Lake Property, Kasagiminnis Lake Property, South Limb Property, and the Pickle Lake West Property.

As of the date of this report, the Project consists of a contiguous block of 49 mining claims totaling 990.79Ha (Table 1). The Project is part of a larger land package, the Pickle Lake Properties, held by Ardiden Limited known as the Pickle Lake Gold Project.

Table 1 – Kasagiminnis Lake Project Mineral Claims Cell Information

Area	Tenure ID	Cell ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Holder
Little Ochig Lake	107775	52O08D320	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	110169	52O08D355	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	122181	52O08D292	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	122182	52O08D312	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	122183	52O08D354	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	122898	52O08D317	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	122899	52O08D337	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	124715	52O08C263	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	124716	52O08C261	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	124717	52O08C283	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	133631	52O08D338	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	136219	52O08C262	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	136220	52O08C303	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	136221	52O08C301	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	141049	52O08D352	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	142242	52O08C322	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	178845	52O08D275	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	178846	52O08D318	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	181427	52O08C282	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	186270	52O08D319	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	187592	52O08D313	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	188198	52O08D340	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	198429	52O08D297	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	198430	52O08D336	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	199793	52O08D311	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	200883	52O08C321	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	236848	52O08C281	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	236849	52O08C302	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	253606	52O08D296	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	253607	52O08D295	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	254414	52O08D332	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	265109	52O08D339	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	266397	52O08D351	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	281542	52O08D331	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD

Little Ochig Lake	282778	52O08D316	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	289590	52O08D298	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	290904	52O08D291	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	290905	52O08D353	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	292065	52O08D280	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	292066	52O08D300	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	301653	52O08D335	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	310309	52O08D293	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	310310	52O08D314	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	310311	52O08D334	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	310962	52O08C323	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	319583	52O08D299	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	340456	52O08D315	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	341762	52O08D294	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD
Little Ochig Lake	341763	52O08D333	SCMC	6/09/2021	100% (412507) ARDIDEN LTD

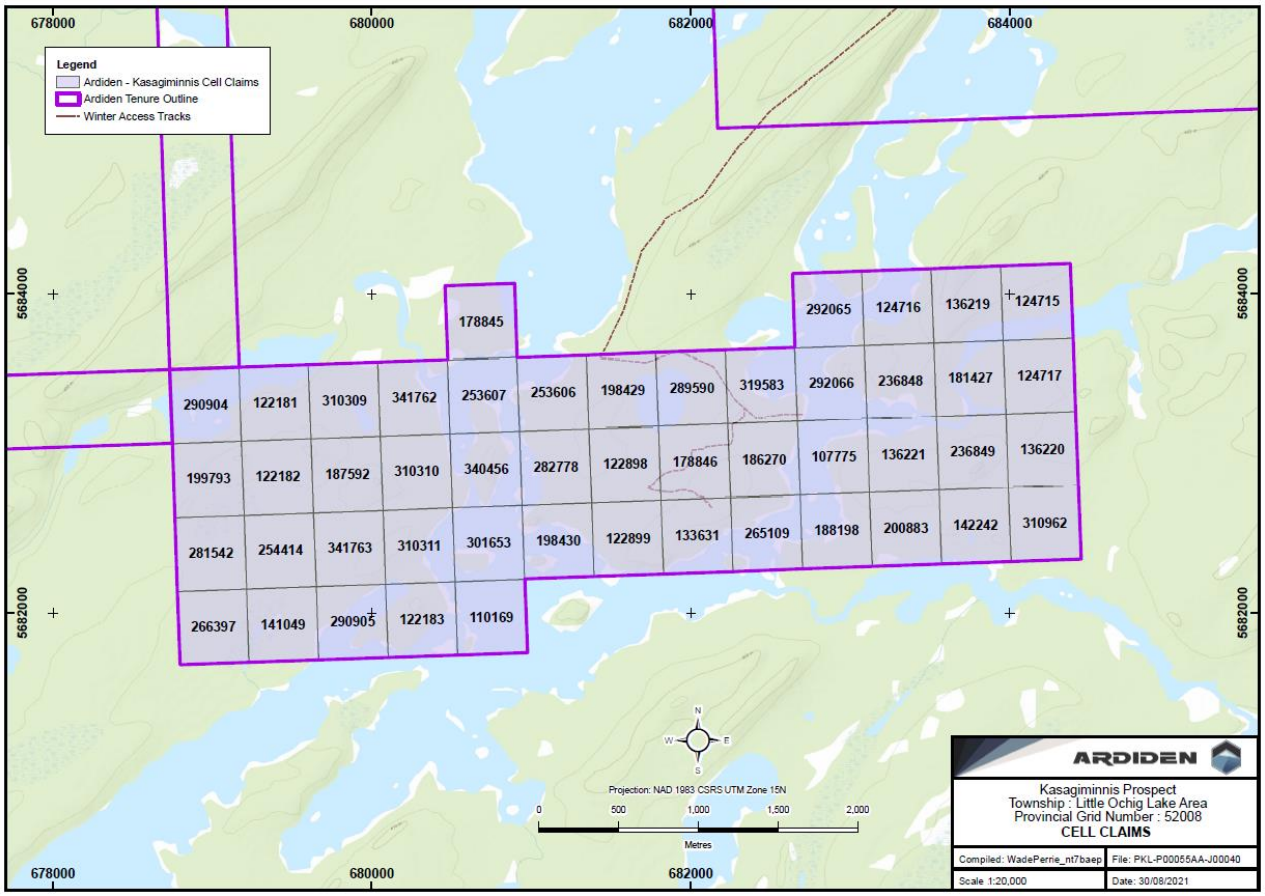

Figure 2– Regional Location and Access to Kasagiminnis Lake Project

5 Access Infrastructure and Resources

The Project is located within the Mishkeegogamang First Nations traditional lands. The property falls within the taa shi kay win land use planning area.

This property is accessible by helicopter from Pickle Lake (25 km northeast). Kasagiminnis Lake is shallow with abundant shoals however there are locations where a fixed winged aircraft can land on floats. During the winter one can land a fixed wing aircraft equipped with skis. There is an old winter road that has been rehabilitated for winter access with permitting approved for 2020-2021 access. Axiom has utilised this access trail with skidoos to complete the UAV survey work as described within the report.

The villages of Pickle Lake and neighbouring Central Patricia are the centre of commercial activity in the area. Amenities available in these villages include groceries, fuel, telecommunications, hotel accommodation, and charter aircraft services. The major population center in the area is Thunder Bay, 235 km southeast of Ignace. This city provides significant cultural, social, commercial, educational, and medical facilities in northwestern Ontario. Goods and services relevant to minerals exploration and mine production are readily available in Thunder Bay.

6 Climate and Physiography

Elevations on the Project are generally within a 20m range from 390m to 410 m above sea level. The prevailing climatic conditions are typical of the northern Boreal Forest, with cold winter months and warm summer months lasting from June through September. Weather conditions allow exploration activities such as diamond drilling and geophysical surveys to be conducted year-round.

7 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Project is located in the western part of the Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt situated within the Uchi Domain which is located in the southern part of the North Caribou Terrane which in turn lies within the Uchi Subprovince of the Canadian Shield (Figure 3).

The Uchi Domain represents an area where significant Neoarchean volcanism and tectonism resulted in the production of new continental crust both prior and synchronous to collision with the Winnipeg River Terrane to the south. As a result, the Uchi Domain comprises Neoarchean volcanic-dominated supracrustal rock sequences, locally significant sedimentary rock accumulations and associated plutons that were built upon, or adjacent to the earlier Mesoarchean crust.

The “Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt” has been divided by previous workers in the past into a western portion; the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt (“M-DGB”) and an eastern portion; the Pickle Lake (“PLGB”) Greenstone Belt. This two- fold subdivision will be kept for the description below.

The Pickle Crow Assemblage is the oldest (>2860 Ma) lithologic sequence identified in the two greenstone belts. It is composed of mainly massive to pillowed basalt intercalated with thin laterally continuous banded iron formation and small discontinuous lenses of intermediate volcanic rocks. All of these lithologies are intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyry sills, and mafic to ultramafic intrusions. The Pickle Crow Assemblage is interpreted as being deposited in a back-arc to emergent arc setting prior to ~2860 Ma. The isotopically enriched tholeiitic lower sequence may represent deposition on or near a thinned or juvenile continental margin. The compositionally diverse rocks of the upper sequence are interpreted as originating in a transitional arc to back-arc setting.

Rocks of the overlying Kaminiskag Assemblage (2842-2836 Ma) have been identified along the northern margin of the M-DGB and along the southeastern margin of the PLGB. Similar to the Pickle Crow Assemblage massive to pillowed basalt lithologies dominate, and at least two interflow banded iron formations are also present. In the M-DGB the Kaminiskag Assemblage also includes a number of thin discontinuous units of dacite to rhyolitic tuff, whereas in the PLGB the felsic unit is thicker and continuous over 8 km.

The Kaminiskag Assemblage is characterized by LREE depleted tholeiitic basalt and calc-alkaline dacite to rhyolite with radiogenic Nd isotopic compositions. These petrochemical characteristics are typical of immature Archean arc related rocks that occur in younger convergent margin settings.

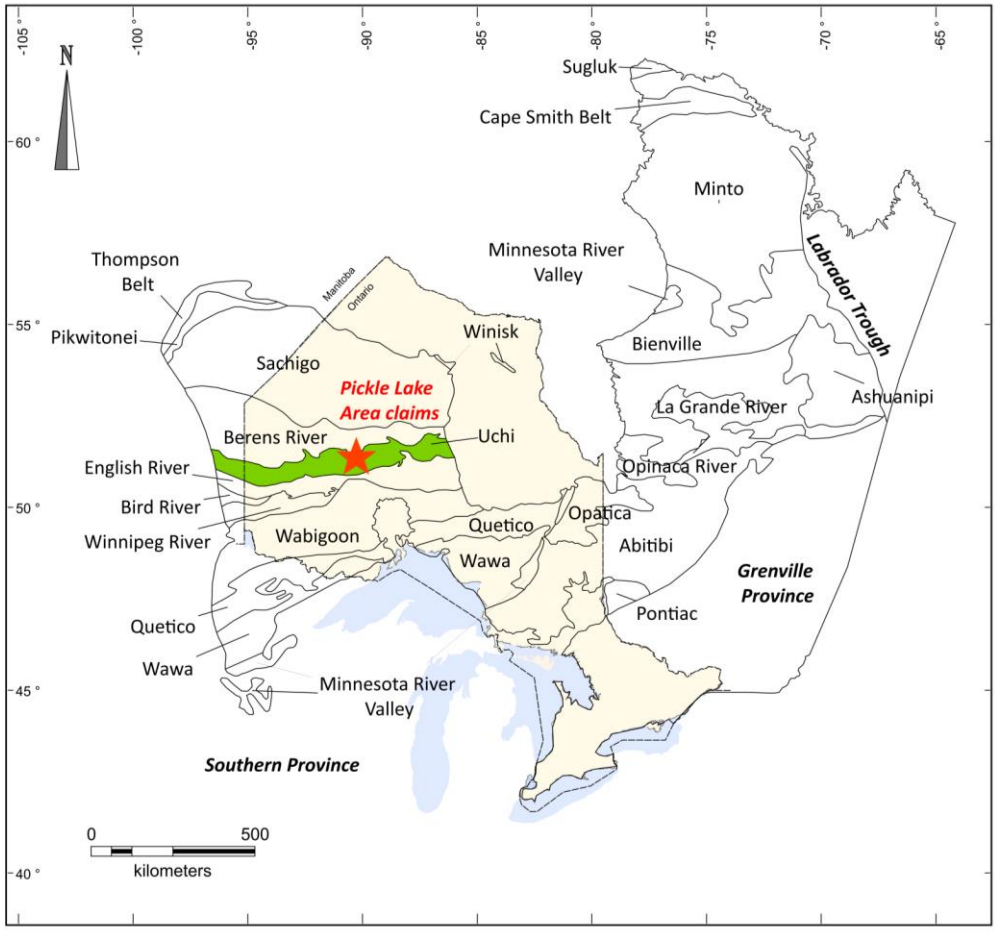

Figure 3 – Geological Subprovinces

The Meen Assemblage (2825 Ma) occurs exclusively in the M-DGB. This assemblage faces southwest, immediately overlying rocks of the Kaminiskag Assemblage and underlying a sequence of Confederation Assemblage rocks that are located to the southwest. The Meen Assemblage occurs as a tabular sheet with a 40 km strike length composes of monolithic pyroclastic rocks that are dominantly dacitic in composition with minor rhyolite. The upper portion of the assemblage locally contains sedimentary rocks (chert, marble, arenite, and pyrite-graphite schist).

Confederation Assemblage rocks (2744-2730 Ma) are found in both the M-DGB and the PLGB. Most of the northeast portion of the Confederation Assemblage is composed of intercalated mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, which are best exposed in the southeastern part of the PLGB, where the facing direction is to the southeast. In the eastern part of the PLGB the basal contact of the Confederation Assemblage with the underlying Pickle Crow assemblage is marked by abundant fragmental rocks. In the M-DGB the Confederation Assemblage consists of two bimodal volcanic cycles. Each cycle is composed of pillowed to massive volcanic flows overlain by dacitic pyroclastic rocks. One of these cycles can be correlated between the M-DGB and the PLGB.

7.2 Geology of the Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt

The PLGB is an approximately 70 km long by 25 km wide area of supracrustal rocks and internal granitoid plutons surrounded by large granitoid batholiths (Figures 4 & 5). The supracrustal rocks have been deformed and metamorphosed to greenschist facies with amphibolite facies occurring as thermal areoles surrounding younger plutons. A recent revised interpretation of the regional geology forms the basis of the following description of the PLGB.

The PLGB is subdivided into three (tectono-stratigraphic) assemblages (Pickle Crow, > 2860 Ma; Kaminiskag, ~2836 Ma; Confederation ~2744 Ma). The northwest-facing Pickle Crow assemblage dominates the northwestern part of the PLGB. It comprises mainly massive to pillowed basalt flows intercalated with thin laterally continuous banded iron formation and small discontinuous lenses of intermediate volcanic rocks, all of which are intruded by semi-concordant quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of various ages. On the basis of petrochemical characteristics, the Pickle Crow assemblage can be subdivided into a lower and an upper sequence. The lower sequence consists of tholeiitic basalt and rare calc-alkaline andesite which is spatially associated with iron formation. The upper sequence also consists of tholeiitic basalt intercalated with rare lenses of calc-alkaline andesite to dacite but is distinguished from the lower sequence by a centrally located alkaline basalt unit. Rocks of the PLGB are affected by three episodes of folding and regional metamorphism.

The McCullah Creek-First Loon Lake area of the PLGB is underlain by supracrustal rocks of three distinct tectonostratigraphic assemblages (Pickle Crow, Confederation and Kaminiskag).

The northern portion of the PLGB is underlain by a northeast-striking sequence of supracrustal rocks defined as the Pickle Crow assemblage (Figure 5). This assemblage is dominated by massive and pillowed mafic volcanic flows with subordinate gabbroic sills. The mafic volcanic rocks are intercalated with thin laterally continuous banded iron formation and small discontinuous lenses of intermediate volcanic rocks. All lithologies are intruded by semi concordant feldspar porphyry dikes. Stratigraphy generally faces toward the northwest, except in areas of asymmetric folding. The minimum age of this assemblage is estimated to be 2860 Ma.

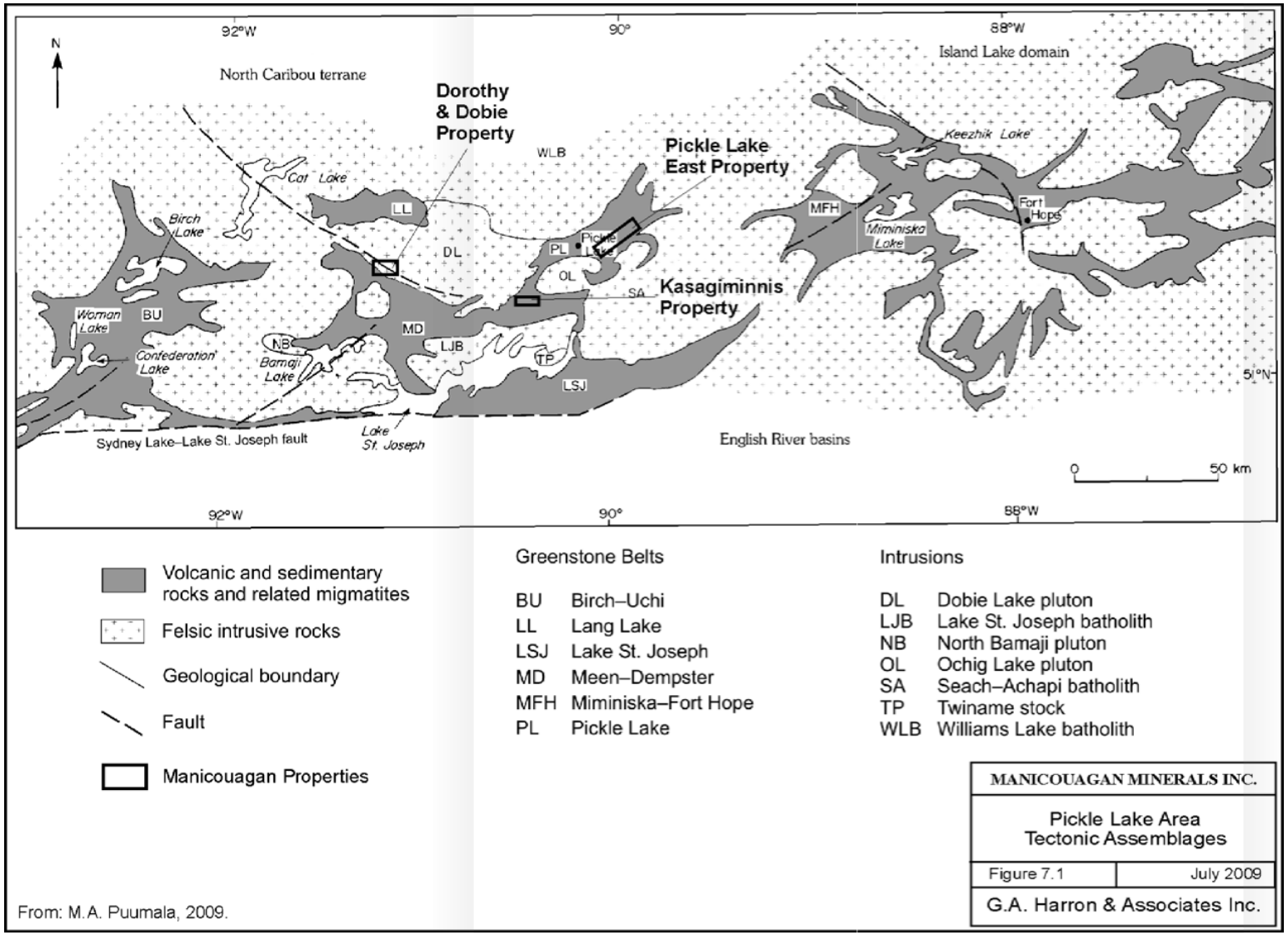

Figure 4 – Pickle Lake Area Tectonic Assemblages

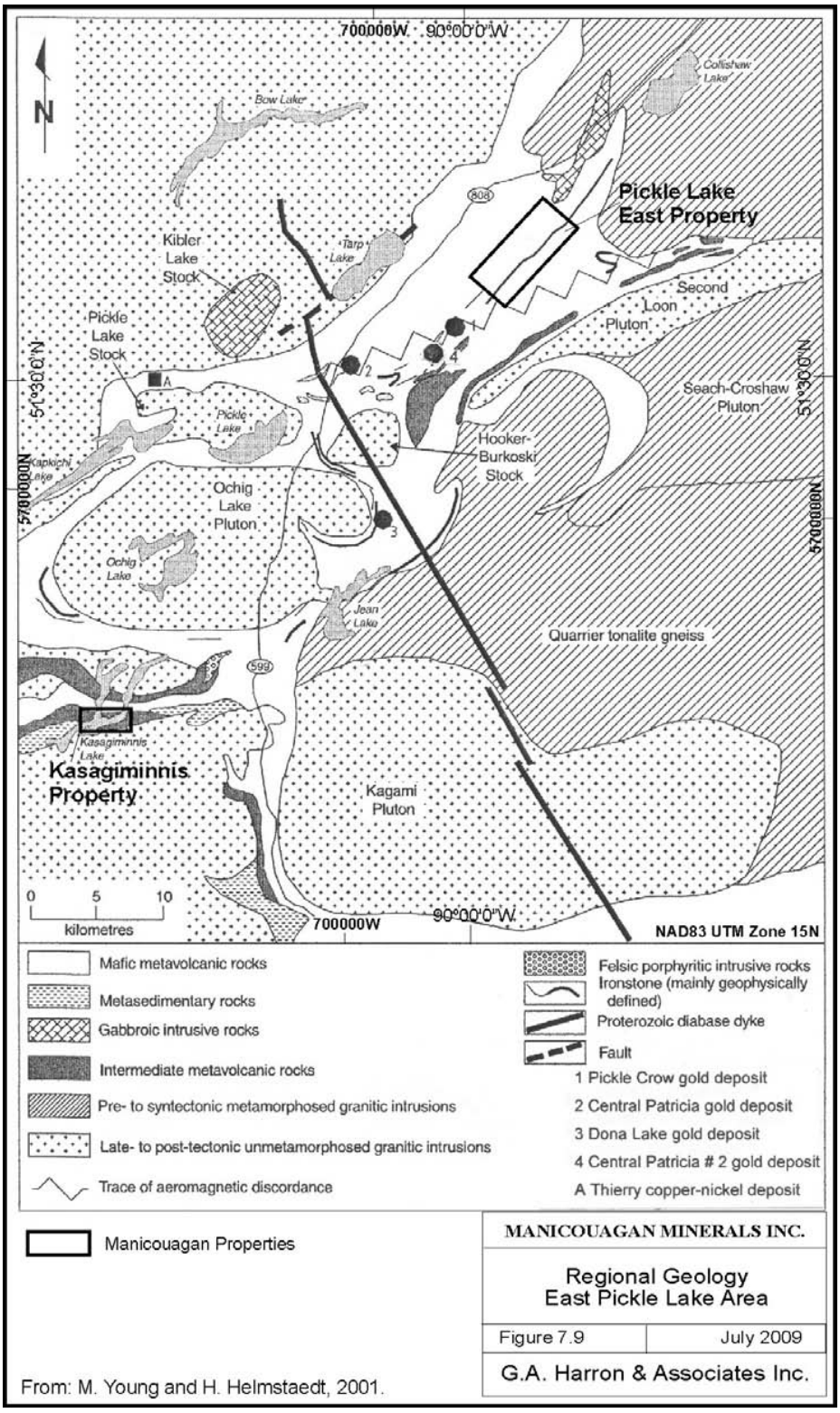

Figure 5 – Kasagiminnis Lake Area Geology

Rocks of the Kaminiskag assemblage (circa 2836 Ma) outcrop to the southeast of the Confederation assemblage. The Kaminiskag assemblage is dominated by mafic volcanic flows, with significant layers of felsic to intermediate volcanic ash flows. The mafic volcanic rocks are generally strongly foliated massive amphibolites, although minor amounts of ultramafic material have been reported. Minor amounts of banded iron formation are interbedded with the mafic volcanic rocks and thin layers of fine-grained clastic sediments are locally interbedded with the felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks. The main felsic to intermediate volcanic unit is a quartz-phyric dacite tuff that can be traced over a strike length of 8 km. This unit locally contains thin pyrrhotite rich massive sulphide lenses in chert.

The Kaminiskag assemblage is bounded to the southeast by granitic rocks of the Second Loon pluton, which imposes a contact strain and metamorphic aureole upon the adjacent supracrustal rocks. Generally, stratigraphy and foliation in the area are sub parallel, strike northeast and dip steeply to the northwest.

Strongly deformed rocks that exhibit extensive silica and carbonate alteration occur in the northwestern portion of the area, near the Kawinogans River. This deformation zone extends toward the southwest into the Pickle Crow Mine area. This deformation event may also be linked to the creation of the anticline-syncline pair in the Central Patricia and Pickle Crow areas. Axial surfaces strike southwest and dip steeply to the northwest, with moderate to steep northeast- plunging hinge lines.

The boundary between the Confederation (2744 Ma) and the Pickle Crow (2860 Ma) assemblages has been interpreted to occur northeast of First Loon Lake. A major structural discontinuity separates an “S” fold from a sequence of less deformed lithologies to the southeast, and south facing directions indicate Confederation assemblage lying unconformably on Pickle Crow assemblage rocks.

7.3 Kasagiminnis Lake Project Geology

The Project is located in the Dempster-Pickle Lakes greenstone belt which trends roughly east-west and joins the Pickle Lake belt to the east, and the Meen-Dempster Lakes belt to the west. The Project is underlain by a complex sequence of southward younging mafic-to-intermediate flows, mafic-to-felsic pyroclastics, sediments and iron formation. This sequence has been intruded by numerous small gabbroic bodies, granite pegmatite dykes and minor felsite dykes. The portion of the belt exposed on the property has been compressed between two granitic bodies, the Kasagiminnis Lake and Carling Granite Plutons, on the north and south respectively, resulting in a narrowing of the belt to approximately one mile in width. High angle faults, interpreted from geological and geophysical data, crosscut the volcano-sedimentary sequence and trend northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast. Pervasive shearing and small-scale folding are probably related to a regional tectonic event.

7.4 Alteration and Mineralization

The following is a description of the setting of the gold mineralization indicated from the historical drill results on the Project from G. Herron 2009.

“The hanging wall unit is identified as a fine-grained dacite to rhyodacite tuff. Silicification and sericitization make the unit appear rhyolitic. The mafic volcanic tuff and (or) amphibolite unit may be a sill-like intrusion or a thin mafic tuff. It contains 1 to 3% fine, disseminated, acicular magnetite. The unit grades into the mineralized zone where it is interlayered with lean chert-magnetite iron formation. The unit is auriferous

where the magnetite is replaced by pyrrhotite. Magnetite and pyrrhotite are mutually exclusive of one another.

The footwall quartz-carbonate veinlet zone usually occurs within mafic volcanics, but locally incorporates minor iron formation. The quartz-calcite veinlets are similar to those that carry gold in the mineralized zone.

The footwall zone contains minor, secondary pyrrhotite and subeconomic concentrations of gold. The footwall mafic metavolcanics are tuffs and (or) flows, which appear to be similar to the mafic volcanic tuffs and (or) amphibolites of the hanging wall rocks, are foliated with a fine-to medium- grained porhyroblastic texture but are otherwise featureless. To date, 25 diamond-drill holes have intersected the mineralized zone (Figure 6).

The mineralized zone is a 10-13 m wide interval of mafic volcanic tuffs interlayered with lean iron formation. The zone is sheared, silicified and contains garnets as well as 1 to 5% pyrrhotite, and occasional concentrations up to 50%. Gold content appears to have a sympathetic relationship with pyrrhotite. In a few cases quartz-carbonate veinlets rimmed by amphibole and grunerite contain visible gold. Grunerite is common throughout the mineralized section. Hanging wall rocks to the mineralized zone are fine grained silicified and sericitized dacite and rhyodacite tuff, containing disseminated red biotite flakes and rarely sulphide minerals. The footwall to the mineralized zone is a sequence of felsic tuffs or flows similar to the mafic tuffs and amphibolites of the hanging wall (Seim, 1993).

The internal structures present in the bedrock are not well understood, due to a paucity of outcrop. Some faults interpreted from magnetic surveys have been supported by mylonites and fault breccias intersected in drill cores. Faults trending both northeast and northwest have been identified and may represent a conjugate fracture system developed in response to emplacement of surrounding granitoid plutons"

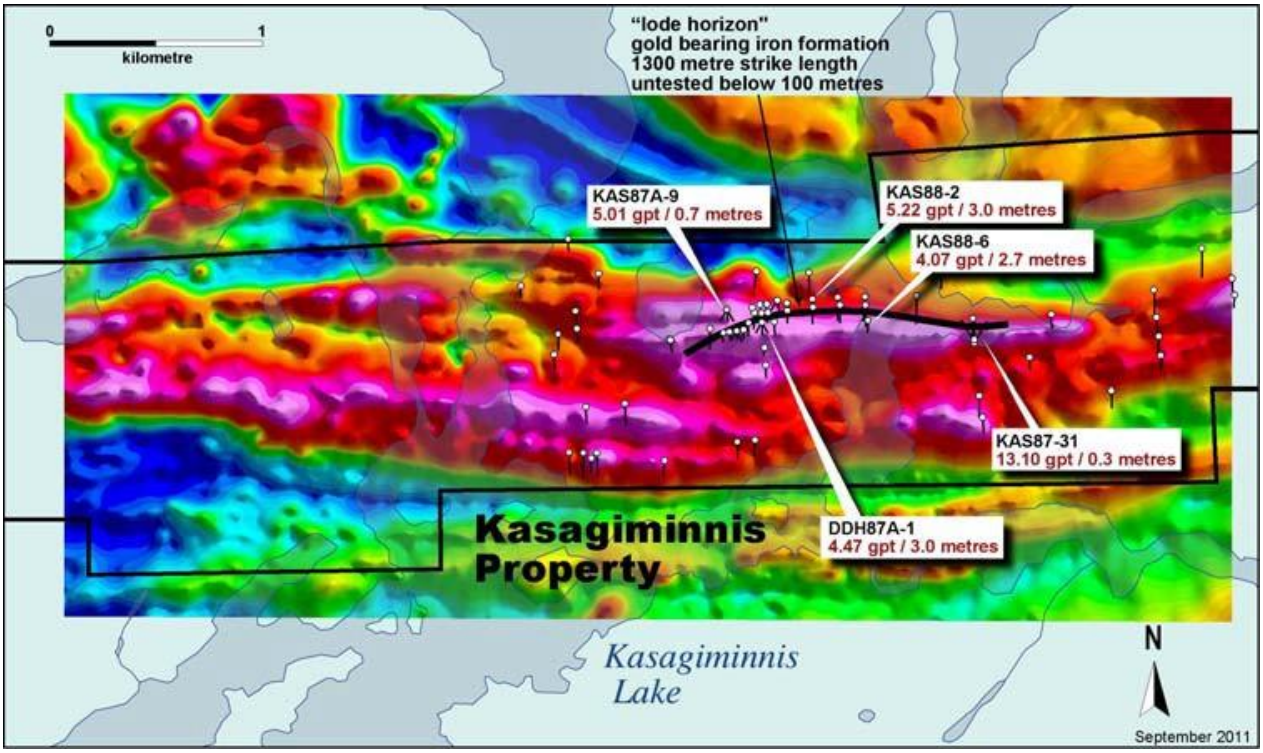

Figure 6 – Relationship between magnetite and gold mineralization (Herron, G.A. 2009)

8 History of Exploration on the Property

Exploration has been documented in the Kasagiminnis Lake area since the early 1970's as follows:

1970's UMEX completed regional airborne geophysics and subsequently drilled two anomalies in the Kasagiminnis Lake area. No assay results reported.

1985 Moss Resources Ltd. Airborne VLF-EM and magnetic survey completed by Terraquest covering Kasagiminnis Lake property and some surrounding area.

1986 Power Exploration completed geological mapping.

1986-87 Power Exploration completed 39 drillholes totaling 12,424 feet. Drilling encountered significant gold mineralization including: 4.7' of 0.58 oz/t, 4.2' of 1.40 oz/t & 4.2' of 0.58 oz/t.

1987 Power Exploration completed detailed geological mapping and ground geophysics with discovery of a mineralized vein 400 feet from previous drilling.

1987-88 Power Exploration completed 49 drillholes totaling 19,971 feet and outlined a broad zone of gold mineralization over 3700 feet of strike extent.

2004 McVicar Resources completed airborne magnetic survey.

2007 Trillium North Resources mapped historic trenches found on the property.

2009 Manicouagan Minerals completed an airborne magnetic survey.

2009 Manicouagan Minerals completed a small soil sampling program to test a geophysical anomaly and reported 41ppb au.

2010 Manicouagan completed a B horizon soil sampling and mapping program.

2011 Manicouagan Minerals completed a drill program of 9 drillholes totaling 1,095 m. Significant results included 7.9m of 7.24 g/t Au and 1.9m of 12.7 g/t Au.

2018 Ardiden Limited completed a drill program of 15 drillholes totaling 1,869 m. Significant results included 26.20m @ 3.19 g/t Au, 21.0m @ 3.97 g/t Au and 15.40m @ 3.21 g/t Au.

9 2021 Exploration UAV Survey Program

9.1 Airborne Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Magnetometer Survey (UAV-MAG™)

Axiom UAV and Geomatics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Axiom Exploration Group Ltd., was commissioned to conduct the airborne magnetometer survey using a DJI M600 Pro Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (“UAV”) and a Gem Systems GSMP-35UA high precision potassium magnetometer. The magnetometer specifications are listed with base station locations, setup, and specification in Table 3/Figure 8/Table 4 and UAV specifications in Table 5.

A total of 52.56-line kilometers with a 25m line spacing was collected including 11.49-line kilometers of tie lines oriented 90 degrees to the flight lines (Figure 7/Table 2). The flight line orientation was designed to display the maximum magnetic geometries to the iron rich structures and potential gold hosting structural features at the Project.

A total of 52.56-line km's of continuous profiling at 35m AGL (above ground level) was conducted between January 18th and February 5th with eight standby days due to inclement weather between the 21st the 29thJanuary (excluding January 23rd). Equipment malfunctions were reported from the 31stJanuary to the 3rd of February which in turn caused further standby time. Adverse weather conditions persisted from the 4th of February into the long-term forecast > two weeks, at which point the decision was taken to terminate the survey with only 25% completed in the eastern zone of the planned survey area (Figure 7).

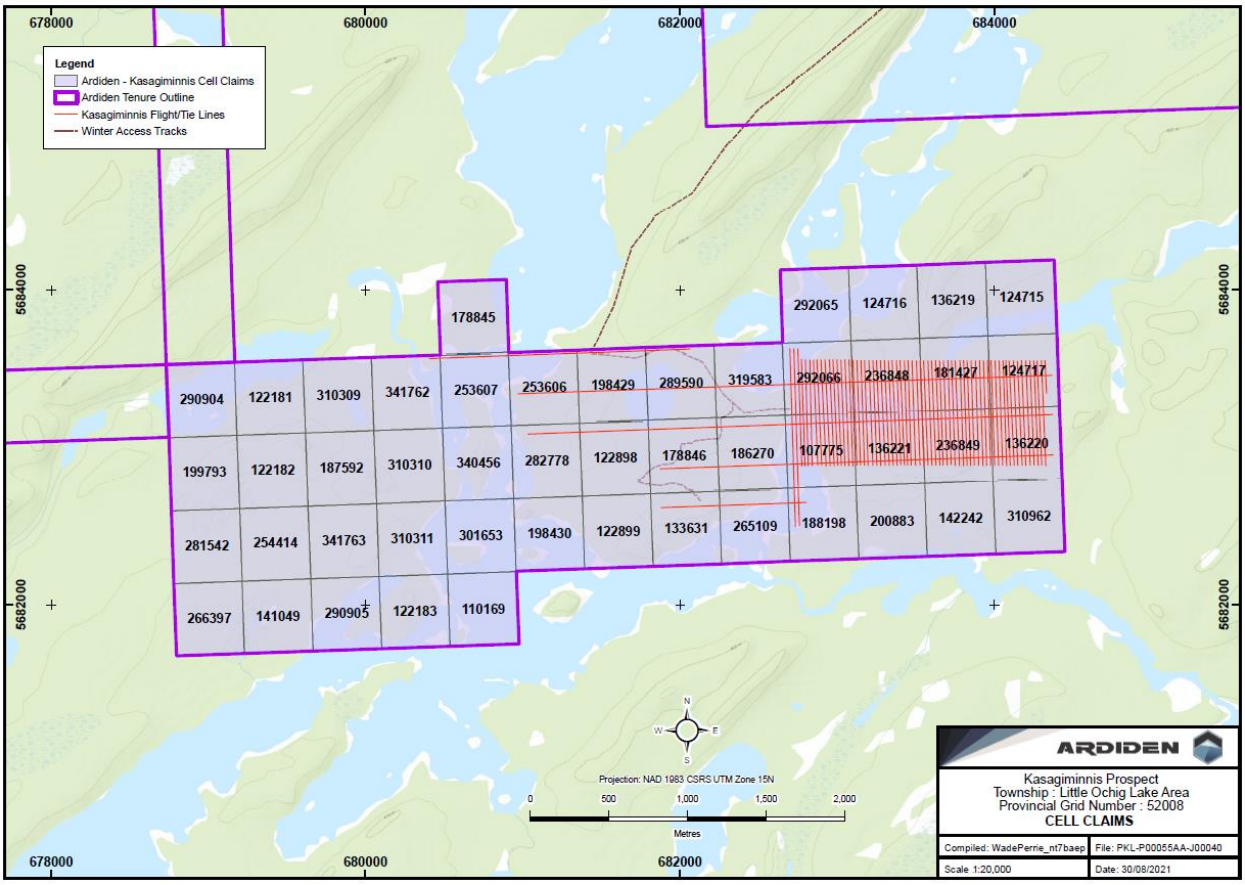

Figure 7– Map of UAV Airborne survey area, red flight lines are completed lines from this survey

Table 2 – Summary of Total Flight Lines per Cell Claim

Project	Cell Type	Claim Numbers	Flight Lines Metres
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	107775	6013.07
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	122898	436.18
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	124717	4469.27
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	133631	377.72
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	136220	5377.02
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	136221	6111.15
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	178846	808.69
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	181427	5137.29
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	186270	872.38
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	188198	599.39
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	198429	872.30
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	236848	6052.70
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	236849	6136.99
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	253606	822.47
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	253607	436.14
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	265109	436.22
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	282778	332.58
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	289590	718.71
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	292066	6044.12
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	319583	436.16
Kasagiminnis	Flight Line Cells	341762	72.56
Total Metres			**52563.11**

Table 3 – Potassium Magnetometer Specification

Sensitivity	0.0002 nT @ 1 Hz	**Gradient Tolerance**	Over 50,000 nT/m
Heading Error	± 0.05 nT	**Dynamic Range**	15,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.001 nT	**Absolute Accuracy**	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz

Table 4 – Magnetometer Base station locations for Airborne Survey

Base Station	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Coordinate System
#1 - 8062827	691671	5689393	WGS84 UTM Zone 15N

Figure 8 – Base Station Setup

Table 5 – UAV Specifications for Airborne Survey

Sensitivity	0.022 nT @ 1 reading per sec. 0.05 nT @ 1 reading every 4 sec.	**Gradient Tolerance**	Over 10,000 nT/m
		Dynamic Range	20,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.01 nT	**Absolute Accuracy**	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz

9.2 Operational Logistics and Personnel

Field operations were supervised by Ardiden Limited with Daniel Grabiec (Exploration Manager) P.Geo and Angelo Falduzzi (Exploration Project Manager) mobilising from Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Axiom provided three field staff in Andrew Yubeta as pilot in command (PIC) and two visual observers (VO) in Jonathan La-Freniere and Codie Page-Korchinski. Axiom Exploration Group is based out of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, along with the support staff and geophysicist. All these individuals and contractors satisfactorily carried out their respective duties. The program was based out of Pickle Lake, located approximately 20 kilometers northeast of the project area.

9.3 Calibration and Quality Control Methods

All calibration and quality controls for the survey were conducted on a daily basis by the Axiom field team throughout the survey period for Ardiden. The details of the calibration and quality control methods are located in the Axiom UAV Survey Logistics Report, Project #20.5055.ADV, dated 10 February 2021.

10 Results

Total Magnetic Field and First Vertical Derivative results are respectively presented in the Axiom Logistics report in Appendix II. The magnetic data dynamic range for the surveyed area is approximately 3000 nT. The magnetic highs are generally oriented in a E-W direction that are likely reflecting the regional metavolcanic-metasedimentary stratigraphy. The magnetic data dynamic range appears greatest in the central region of the completed survey where magnetic units are clearly discernible.

The metavolcanic host rocks within the surveyed area correspond to the known highly prospective and mineralised structure running through the Project. Notwithstanding the surveys elevated component along with any potential cultural or environmental interference, the UAV's elevation of approximately 35 metres above ground level and survey speed has produced a significant level of detail to discriminate shear zones and faulting within the gridded data that should be associated to gold bearing mineralisation.

The postulated lithological boundaries may be difficult to define given the limited flight area, however, significant breaks, offsets and demagnetised zones can be interpretated from the data and likely to correspond to the significant mineralised structure of interest. The main structural controls appear in an E-W sense and compression of the Kasagiminnis Lake Pluton in the north and Osnaburgh Pluton in the south of the belt played an important role in the creation of a secondary fault system, trending NE and NW, densely cross cutting the greenstone belt.

There is a distinct continuation of the magnetic body within the survey data that correlates to pervious geophysical data sets and historical drilling highlighting part of the interpreted gold bearing iron formation as described by Herron (2009). The extent of the limited data flown does however highlight approximately 1000m long and 100m wide of an E-W trending magnetic structure which to date has had very limited drilling and would be an important follow-up target for drilling.

11 Interpretations and Conclusions

The winter 2021 UAV magnetic geophysical survey on the Project successfully highlighted the complex structural nature and highly magnetic domain of the east-west trending greenstone belt. The UAV magnetic geophysical survey demonstrated the iron rich horizon to the east of the current JORC resource and unfortunately was cut short to the west due to prolonged weather > minus 20° C.

Additional work is warranted along the eastern extension of the Kasagiminnis Gold Zone underneath Kasagiminnis Lake where sparse historical drilling has been conducted. In addition, a further UAV magnetic geophysical and photogrammetry survey is recommended to complete the planned survey area to the western extent of the Project.

Ongoing analysis and review on the structural controls of the Project has merit given mineralisation appears to be consistent with a structurally controlled component and associated with iron rich rocks within the greenstone belt.

12 Recomendations

Based on the results of the UAV magnetic geophysical survey, a further two-phase exploration program is warranted on the Project.

12.1 Exploration Phase I

Further exploration on the Project should include a 1500-2000 metre program of 10-15 drill holes recommended to effectively drill test the lateral extension of the Projects main gold resource. In addition, some drill holes should test depth extents of mineralization along with the targeting along strike to the east and the west to develop a larger, potentially economic, deposit size. Elsewhere in the Pickle Lake Greenstone belt, iron formation related gold has been mined successfully to depths of down to ~1,200 metres at the Central Pickle mine.

12.2 Exploration Phase II

In conjunction to the results of Phase I, further UAV-MAG survey is recommended to complete the original planned survey area of the Project.

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14 Statement of Qualifications

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Certificate of Author

I, Haydn Daxter, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a direct employee of Ardiden Limited and Exploration Manager (Australia) in charge of producing this report.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New England, NSW, Australia B.Sc., Mineral Deposits (2019).
3. I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG No. 7595).
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 2 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree and had an exposure to Archean gold systems in Australia and Canada.
5. I am responsible for the preparation of this report titled "Winter 2021 Kasagiminnis Lake UAV Magnetic Survey, Kasagiminnis Lake Project, Pickle Lake Area, Ontario"
6. I have previously visited the Property and planned the UAV survey program.
7. I have had an involvement with the property that forms the subject of this report since the survey commenced in January 2021.

Dated 28 September, 2021

"Haydn Daxter"

Haydn Daxter BSc MAIG

Exploration Manager Australia

Ardiden Limited

Appendix I Work Report

UAV Magnetic Survey

South Limb West
Pickle Lake, Ontario

Prepared for:
Ardiden Limited
Attention To: Haydn Daxter

Prepared By:
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Project #20.5051.ADV

November 12, 2020

Peter Dueck, MBA., P.Geo.
Chase Wood, M.Sc., G.I.T.
Tanya Coetzee, B.Sc., G.I.T.

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1. INTRODUCTION

From January 18th to February 5th, 2021 Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. ('Axiom') carried out an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) magnetic geophysical survey over the Kasagiminnis Lake Project near Pickle Lake, Ontario. The magnetic survey consisted of 56.0 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of 25 m and tie line spacing of 250 m.

The magnetometer UAV system consists of a single GSMP-35UC high precision potassium vapor magnetometer slung from a DJI M600 Pro UAV platform. The magnetometer was towed with a 16.4' cable to ensure adequate separation between the UAV and the magnetometer.

Quality control and quality assurance were completed daily during the acquisition phase to ensure all field data collected was at a high standard. Final processing and leveling were completed post acquisition

Final magnetic deliverables from the survey include:

- All raw UAV magnetic data including base station data
- A final leveled dataset
- Map products including:

    - Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map
    - Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) Map
    - Analytic Signal (AS) Map
    - First Vertical Derivative (VD1) Map
    - Line Path Map with Base Stations Locations

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, processing, equipment used, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

1.1. LOCATION & ACCESS

The general location area is in the western region of the province of Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). The immediate project area is centered approximately 25km south of Pickle Lake, Ontario and 10km West of New Osnaburgh. The property was accessed by truck along Highway 599 then along an unnamed road for final grid access (Figure 2).

- NTS Sheet(s): 052O/08

Figure 1: General Location Area[1]

[1] © 2000-2009 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, Natural Resources Canada

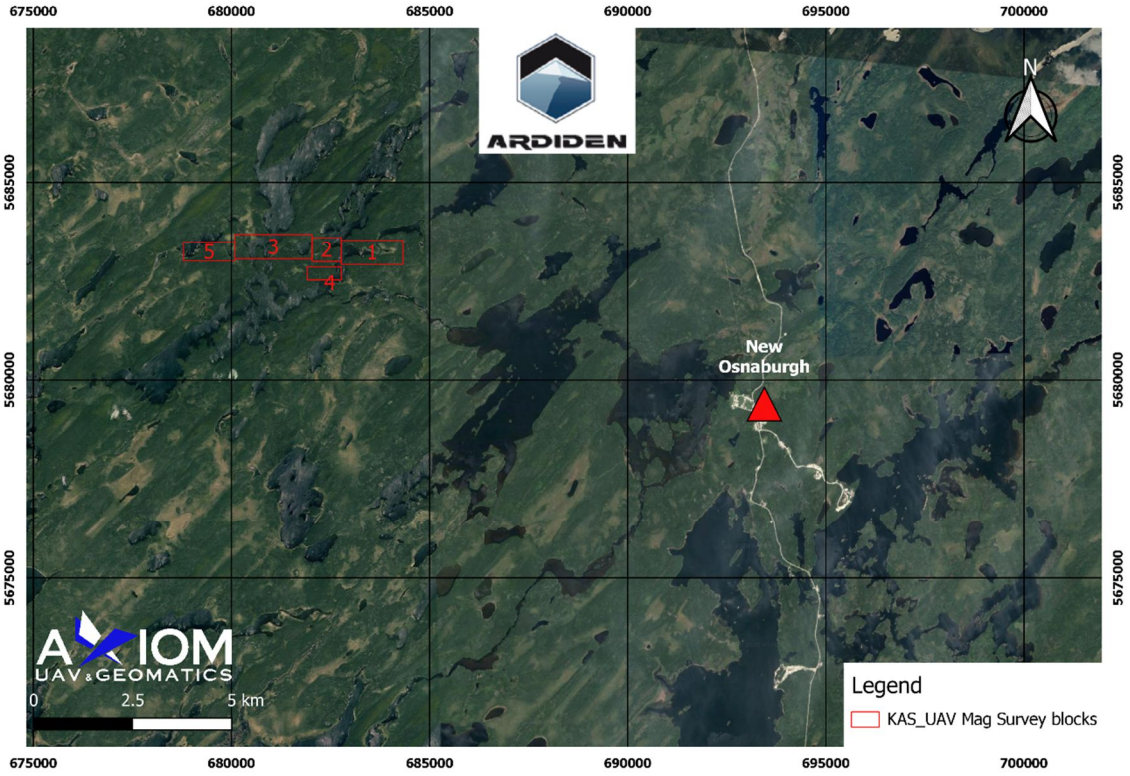


Figure 2: Project Location as shown on Google Earth

2. PROJECT SPECIFICS

Personnel and support staff that were directly involved in this project including the data processing and QA/QC are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Personnel & Support Staff

Pilot In Command (PIC)	Andrew yubeta
Visual Observer (VO)	Jonathan LaFreniere and Codie Page-Koirchinski
Geophysicist	Peter Dueck
Supporting Staff	Tanya Coetzee

The field crew was stationed in Pickle Lake, Ontario and commuted to the survey area first by truck heading south on highway 599. Snowmobiles were then used to access the survey grid via an access road west of the main highway.

Various adverse weather conditions, including extreme cold and icing conditions, lead to several standby days From January 21st-29th excluding the 23rd. Equipment malfunctions caused further standby from January 31st to February 3rd. Further adverse weather conditions with extreme cold set in on February 4th. These conditions extended into the longterm forcast bringing an end to the survey.

2.1. TOPOGRAPHICAL RELIEF & CULTURAL FEATURES

The main portion of the survey area covered by land has minimal topographical relief as shown in Figure 3. The transition from lakes to vegetation was the biggest concern for this survey due to topographic changes and tree height. For this survey, the Above Ground Level (AGL) mean magnetometer height is 34.11m.

Due to the location and relative isolation of the survey area, no significant cultural noise was seen in the data.

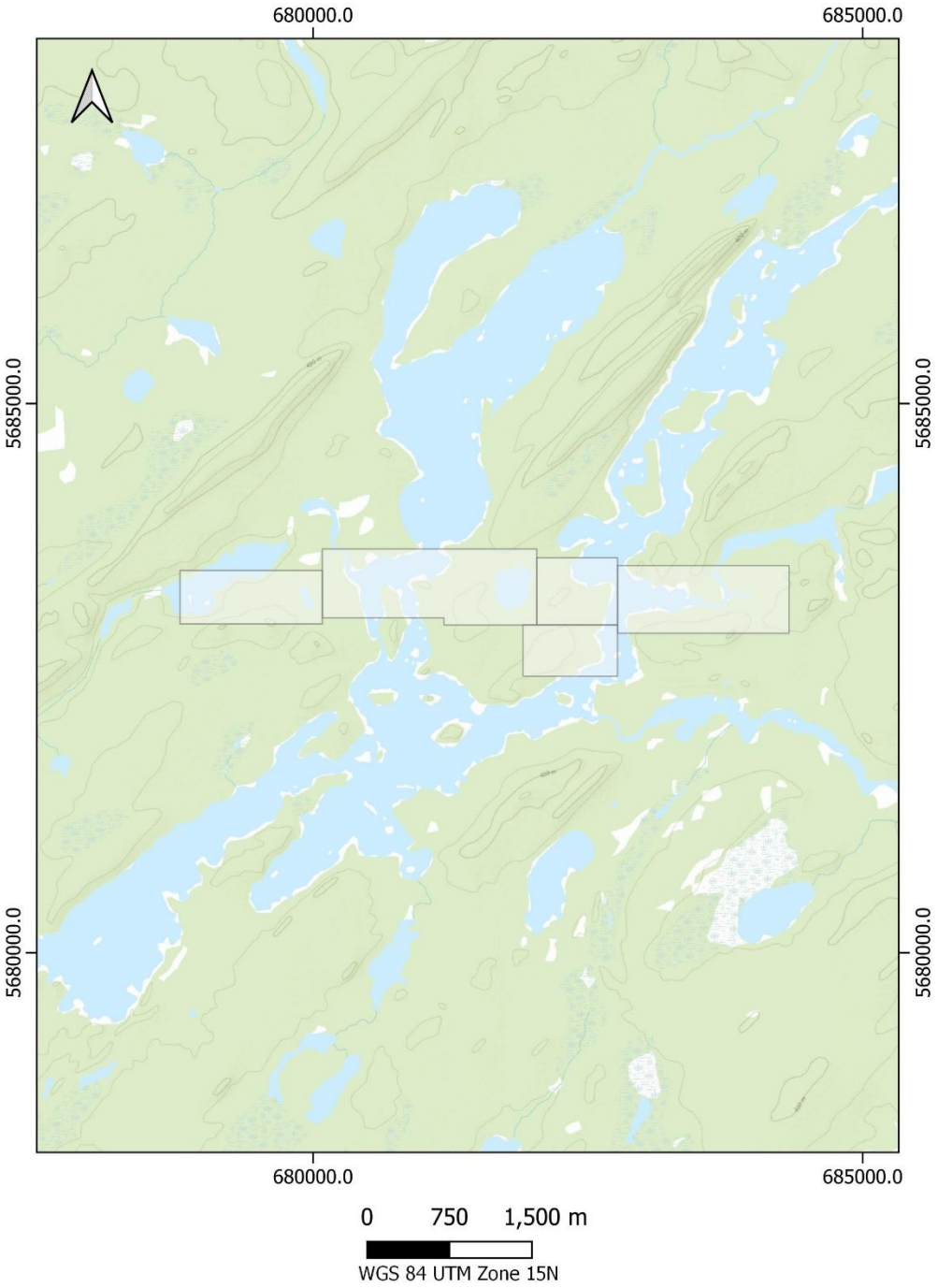


Figure 3: SRTM Topography (1 Arc-Second) over Survey Area

2.2. MAGNETIC SURVEY PARAMETERS

From January 18th to February 5th, 2021 Axiom Exploration Group Ltd. ('Axiom') carried out an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) magnetic geophysical survey over the Kasagiminnis Lake Project near Pickle Lake, Ontario. The magnetic survey consisted of 56.0 line-kms with a traverse line spacing of 25 m and tie line spacing of 250 m.

The UAV system consists of a single GSMP-35UC high precision potassium vapor magnetometer slung from a DJI M600 Pro UAV platform. The magnetometer was towed with a 16.4' cable to ensure adequate separation between the UAV and the magnetometer.

Further survey parameters can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Survey Parameters

Survey Block	Line Type	Line Spacing (m)	Flight Direction (Degrees)	Actual Line-kms Flown
South Limb - West	Traverse	25	180° - 360°	*65.94*
	Tie	250	090° - 270°	*6.47*
			Total:	**72.41**

The final survey was defined by the boundary coordinates shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Survey Area Coordinates

WGS84 UTM Zone 15N	
Easting	***Northing***
678789	5683485
678789	5682999
684329	5683530
684329	5682914

BASE STATION

A single GEM's GSM-19 (Overhauser) magnetometers was used for this survey in their "Base" mode of operations. The magnetometer is equipped with a high-resolution (.07m) integrated GPS. The base station was recording at 3 second intervals and was used to do the final diurnal corrections.

Location information for the base station is included in Table 4, instrument specifications are included in Table 5 and a picture of the final setup is included in Figure 4.

Table 4: Base Station Information

Base Station	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Coordinate System
#1 - 8062827	697407	5696475	WGS84 UTM Zone 15N

Table 5: Base Station Specifications

Sensitivity	0.022 nT @ 1 reading per sec. 0.05 nT @ 1 reading every 4 sec.	**Gradient Tolerance**	Over 10,000 nT/m
		Dynamic Range	20,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.01 nT	**Absolute Accuracy**	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz

Figure 4: Base station setup

2.3. UAV MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM

The UAV system consists of a single GSMP-35UC high precision potassium vapor magnetometer slung from a DJI M600 Pro UAV platform. The magnetometer was towed with a 16.4' cable to ensure adequate separation between the UAV and the magnetometer. Technical specifications of the GSMP-35U are included in Table 6.

Table 6: GSMP-35U Specifications

Sensitivity	0.0002 nT @ 1 Hz	**Gradient Tolerance**	Over 50,000 nT/m
Heading Error	± 0.05 nT	**Dynamic Range**	15,000 to 120,000 nT
Resolution	0.001 nT	**Absolute Accuracy**	± 0.1 nT @ 1 Hz

The UAV magnetometer configuration includes a GPS for recording measurement location, laser altimeter for recording measurement height and an Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) for recording the roll, pitch and yaw of the unit in flight. The sensor was set to record at a rate of 10 Hz.

Figure 5: UAV Magnetometer System Configuration

2.4. MAGNETIC SURVEY AIRCRAFT

The M600 is a fully integrated aerial platform designed for professional film making and industrial application. The on-board A3 flight controller ensures reliable flight performance while the E2000 Pro propulsion system effectively increases payload. Multiple expansion ports guarantee maximized compatibility with add-on devices. The M600 also integrates the Lightbridge 2 transmission system, bringing live HD view and the ability to communicate directly gimbals such as the Ronin-MX.

The M600 Pro has an extended flight time and a 5km long-range transmission. A comprehensive battery management system means that if any of its six Intelligent Batteries are turned on or off, the rest will follow suit. The battery management system monitors every battery during flight, ensuring safe landing in the event of single battery failure. Compared to traditional non-intelligent batteries, the M600 Pro's battery management system simplifies maintenance while enhancing security.

Additional specifications for the M600 Pro are shown below in Table 7.

Table 7: UAV Specifications

Aircraft Type	Hexacopter
Dimensions	1668 mm × 1518 mm × 727 mm with propellers, frame arms and GPS mount unfolded (including landing gear)
Hovering Accuracy	Vertical: ±0.5 m, Horizontal: ±1.5 m
Survey Speed	8 m/s (Terrain Dependent)
Flight Control System	A3 Pro
Propulsion System	Motor Model: DJI 6010; Propeller Model: DJI 2170R

3. MAGNETIC DATA PROCESSING

In general, all typical magnetic QA/QC and data processing techniques have been applied to the data. All post-field data processing was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj and Microsoft Excel software/ programing languages. Presentation of final maps used QGIS and/or Geosoft's Oasis Montaj. Results were gridded using minimum curvature method and a grid cell size of approximately 1/3 of flight line spacing.

The geophysical images accompanying this report are positioned using the WGS 1984 Datum. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected to map using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

The magnetic data was first quality checked in the field and any points lacking sufficient georeferenced data or which were excessively noisy were removed. The resulting data was processed as mosaics throughout the survey area as data was collected daily. A combination of all data formed the finalized results including lines that were re-flown due to weak, noisy, or insufficient magnetic signal. The corrected profile data were interpolated into a grid using the minimum curvature technique with a grid size of approximately 1/3 of flight line spacing. All final maps have a normalized color interval.

The base station readings were initially processed and filtered to remove sudden spikes. The filtered data were then used for diurnal correction. This correction removes all time-varying magnetic errors related to the diurnal variation of the earth's magnetic field.

Lag error results when the survey positioning system location is significantly different from the physical sensor location. A lag correction simply adjusts the time base of the physical readings to match the positioning data. Because the GPS is located directly on the UAV, only a minor lag correction needs to be applied (typically 1-2 fiducials).

Heading errors are related to the magnetic field of the survey platform, which varies as a function of survey direction. A heading correction corrects data for systematic shifts in the data that change with the survey direction. Due to the low heading error of the GSMP-35U magnetometers, heading biases were negligible. For this reason, no heading correction needed to be applied

After finishing interpolation, initial processing may subject the data to a non-linear filter with a wavelength limit of 3-4 fiducials and tolerance of 0.001. This filter removes extra high frequency features which mostly occur because the sensor is in the dead zone. This usually occurs due to sudden changes in sensor orientation, effect of ferro-metallic objects, or the influence of weather conditions on the sensor. This filter smooths out noise and high frequency features. This filtering is only applied if required.

After leveling the data using the tie lines, to mitigate the corrugation effect associated with gaps between the data lines, the data was micro-leveled. This task was done by applying a high pass butterworth filter with the threshold of four times the line spacing followed by a directional cosine filter perpendicular to the line direction. The resulted noise channel was then subtracted from the leveled values to microlevel the data. All levelling was undertaken using Geosoft's Oasis Montaj software. The finalized result of the leveling and micro-leveling processes is the final deliverable that should be used for any interpretation or integration techniques moving forward.

4. 3D INVERSION MODELLING

The 3D magnetic inversions were created using Geosoft's VOXI inversion modelling program. The process of 3D inversion seeks to produce the most likely distribution of physical rock parameters that explain what we have observed. As the process is non-unique, the ability of the inversion process to produce reasonable results, combined with reasonable constraints and the experience of the interpreter is important.

The process of 3D inversion describes the earth as a collection of small rectangular cells (typically 5 to 50 metres in size), each with a different physical parameter (density, susceptibility, magnetic vector, etc.). This is called a voxel model of the earth. This is becoming a common model that can be used in a variety of visualization systems and combined with other geological information and interpretive processes.

Once an exploration team has a good idea of the type of target they seek, what we call "forward modelling" of the target is an important step to determine the value of conducting various geophysical surveys. As for exploration programs already underway, geophysical surveys - particularly magnetic and gravity surveys - are standard methods that provide both direct targeting information and are useful as an aid to general geologic interpretation. Because this data already exists, it is often useful to use 3D inversion of select parts of existing prospects to add to the existing knowledge.

4.1. SOFTWARE

Geosoft VOXI Earth Modelling is geophysical inversion software that allows the user to create 3D voxel models from airborne or ground gravity and magnetic data. VOXI Earth Modelling is powered by Microsoft Windows Azure. The 3D voxel models from airborne or ground gravity and magnetic data allow the interpreter to see and understand the subsurface by producing a model of rock properties.

VOXI reduces the time and effort required to generate 3D models using geophysical inversion techniques. Fully integrated with Geosoft Oasis Montaj, VOXI enables the interpreted to efficiently update and integrate models with your geology and other datasets in your Geosoft 3D environment.

The Model Builder can incorporate supplementary geological, geophysical and geochemical information. The interpreter can apply these models as constraints to the inversion using Parameter and Gradient reference models; Upper and Lower bounds; Parameter and Gradient weightings; Active Model; and Reweighting Model.

5. MAGNETIC MAPS & DERIVED DATA PRODUCTS

5.1. TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

Based on the flight lines of the drone, the total magnetic field map grid was created by interpolating the filtered magnetic data. The Total Magnetic Field (TMF) data collected in flight was profiled on screen along with a fourth difference channel calculated from the TMF. Spikes were removed manually where indicated by the fourth difference. The purpose of this map is to highlight geological structures by their magnetic signature or their magnetic contrast with their surroundings.

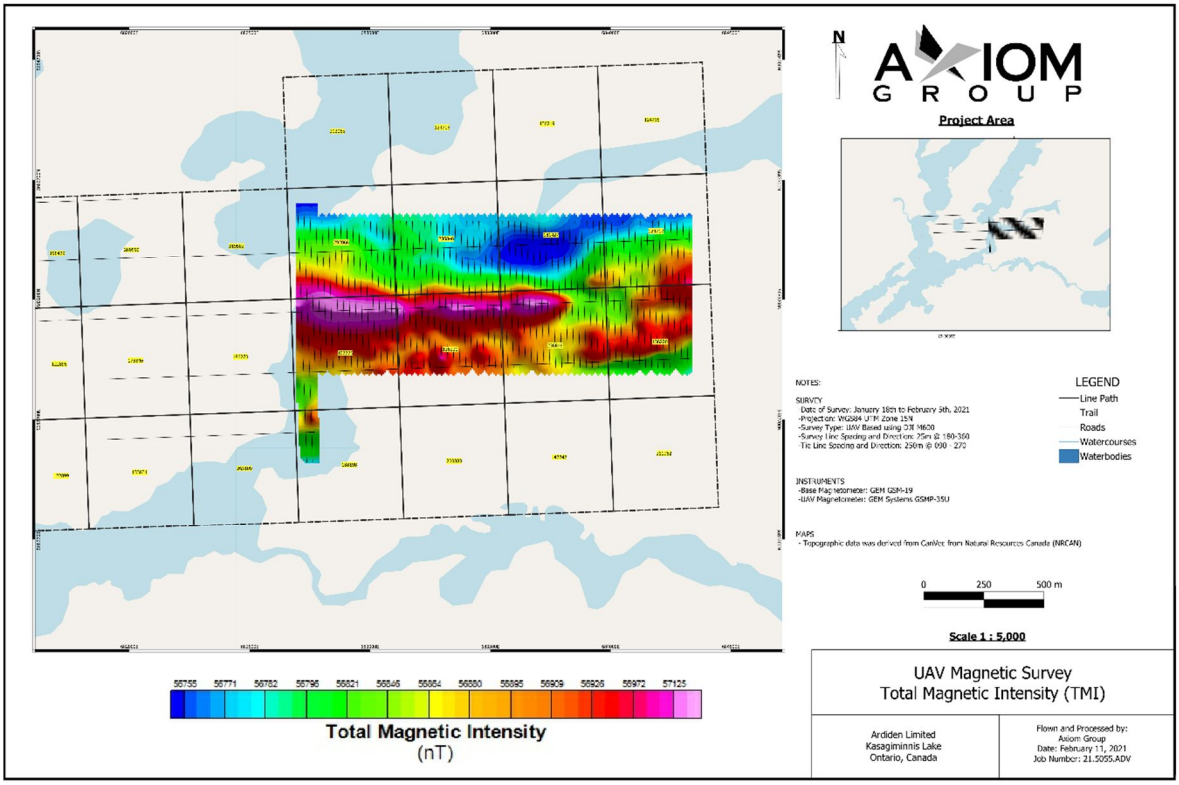


Figure 6: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

5.2. RESIDUAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

The residual magnetic intensity (RMI) was calculated from the total magnetic field, the diurnal, and the regional magnetic field. The total magnetic field was measured, the diurnal was measured from the ground station and the regional magnetic field was calculated from the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF 2015). The IGRF is the empirical representation of Earth's magnetic field as a function of time, and in the absence of any crustal or external sources. The model employs the spherical harmonics expansion of the scalar potential in geocentric coordinates. The IGRF model coefficients are based on all available data sources including geomagnetic measurements from observatories, ships, aircrafts and satellites.

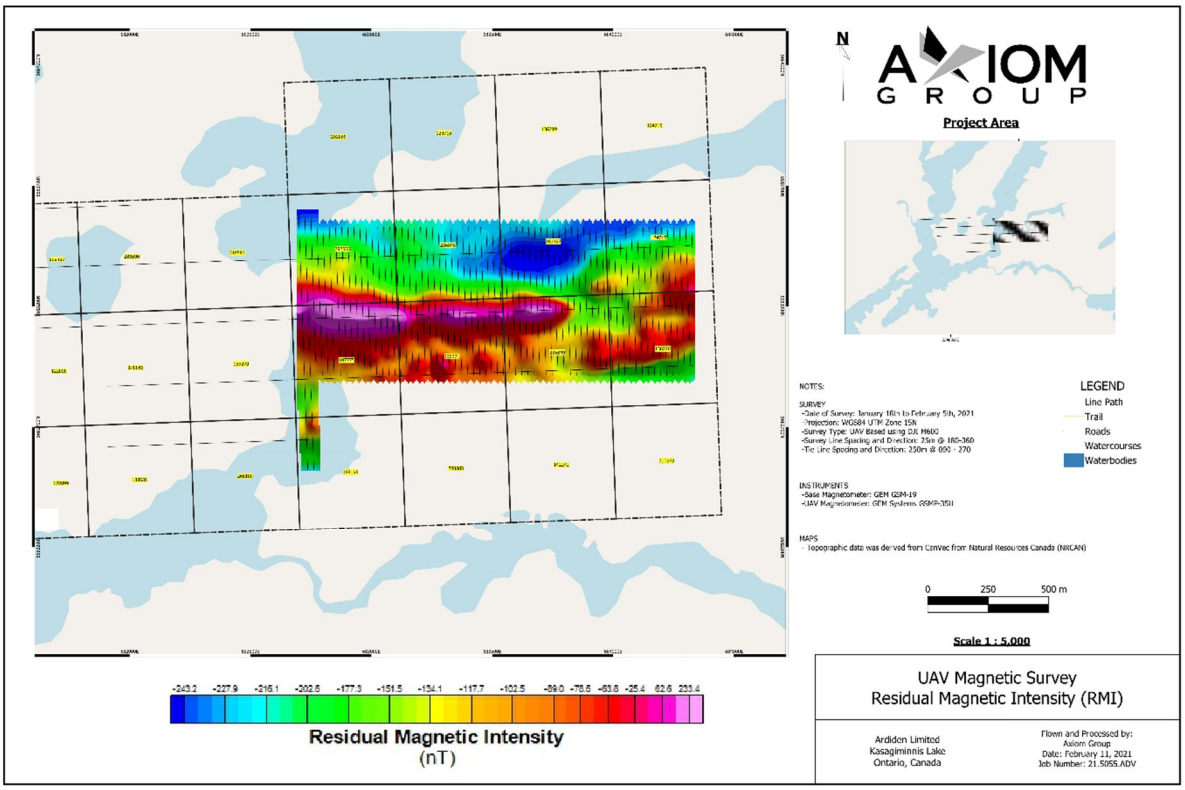


Figure 7: Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI)

5.3. ANALYTIC SIGNAL

The analytic signal is the square root of the sum of the squares of the derivatives in the x, y, and z directions:

$$Analytical\ Signal = \sqrt{dx * dx + dy * dy + dz * dz}$$

Mapped highs in the calculated analytic signal of the magnetic parameter locate the anomalous source body edges and corners (e.g. contacts, fault/shear zones, etc.). Analytic signal maxima are located directly over faults and contacts, regardless of structural dip, and independently of the direction of the induced and/or remnant magnetizations. The analytic signal is also useful in locating the edges of magnetic source bodies, particularly where remnant magnetic signals and/or low magnetic latitude complicates interpretation.

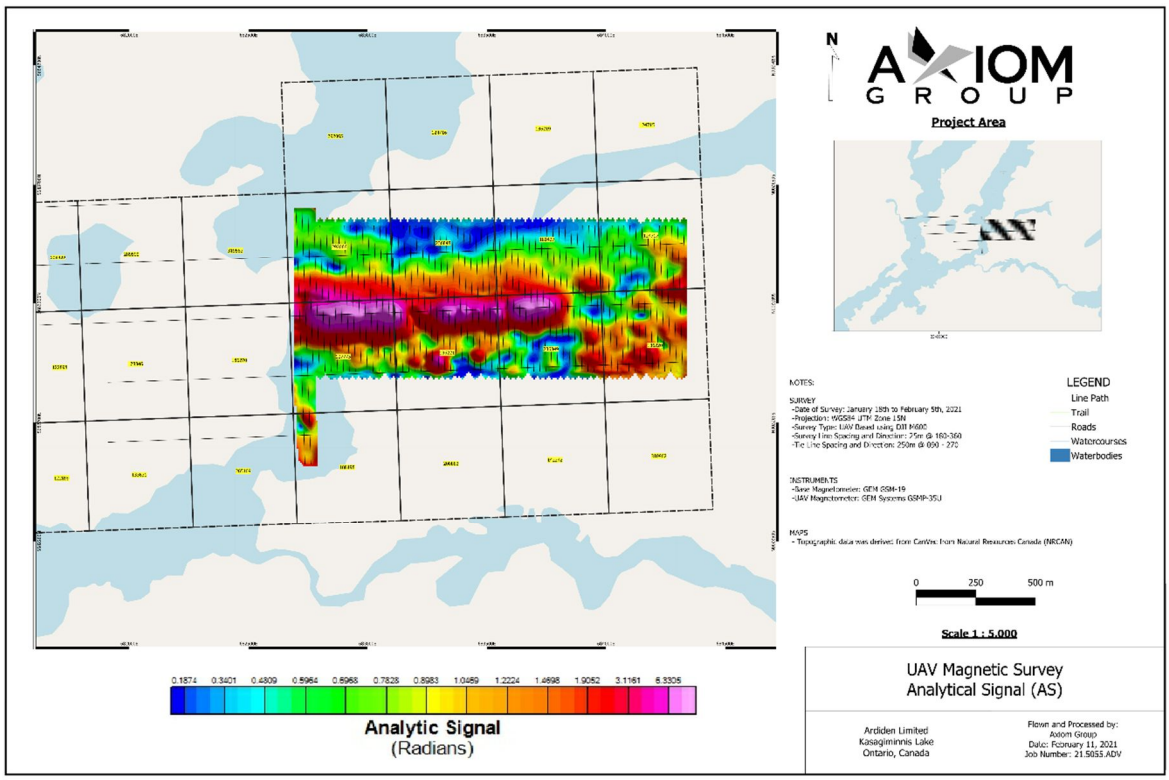


Figure 8: Analytic Signal (AS)

5.4. First Vertical Derivative

The first order vertical derivative quantifies the rate of change of the magnetic field as a function of elevation. It is an approximation of the vertical magnetic gradient, which could be directly measured with separate magnetometers vertically spaced apart. The purpose of this type of filter is to eliminate the long wavelength signatures and make sharp features more detectable, such as the edges of magnetic bodies. This filter also increases the noise level, which limits the use of higher order derivatives (n=2 for example). The vertical derivative is used to delineate the contacts between large-scale magnetic domains because its value is zero over vertical contacts.

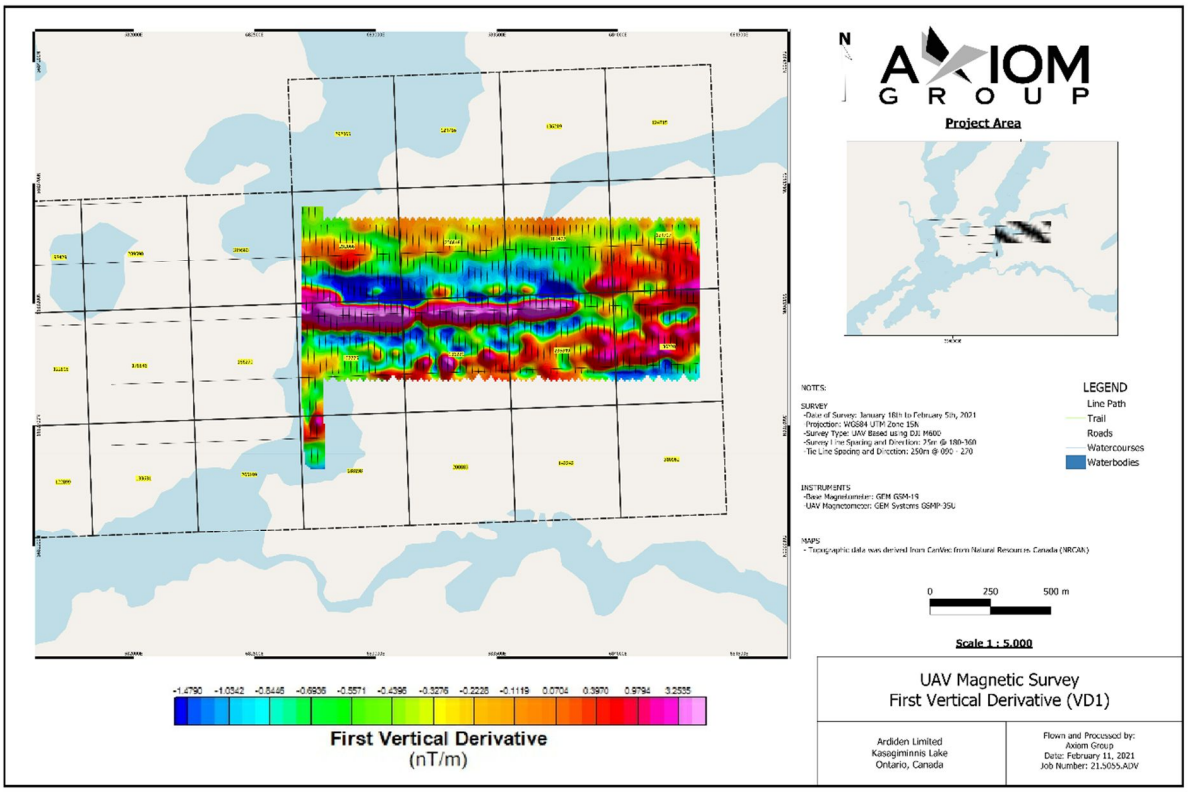


Figure 9: First Vertical Derivative (VD1)

6. MAGNETIC DELIVERABLES

6.1. DATABASE

All data is typically delivered in either Geosoft Database ('GDB') or simple formats such as .txt or csv. The data deliverables are client specific to best suit their needs and software requirements. Regardless of software, a database is supplied to the client with the following channel descriptions:

Table 8: Database Channel Descriptions

Parameter	Description	Unit
utmE	UTM easting (WGS84)	meters
utmN	UTM northing (WGS84)	meters
time	Gnss time stamp	hhmmss.ss
latitude	Latitude (WGS84)	decimal degrees
longitude	Longitude (WGS84)	decimal degrees
sat	Number of locked satellites	Integer
zone	UTM Zone	-
Yaw	IMU yaw reading	Degrees
Pitch	IMU pitch reading	Degrees
Roll	IMU roll reading	Degrees
Base	Raw Base Station Readings	nT
Base_Filt	Low Pass Filtered Base Station	nT
Dist	Distance Between Subsequent Readings	m
IGRF	The total magnetic field corrected by International Geomagnetic Reference Field at GPS altitude	nT
Inc	Inclination of the total field based on International Geomagnetic Reference Field at GPS altitude	Deg
Dec	Declination of the total field based on International Geomagnetic Reference Field at GPS altitude	Deg
nT_Raw	Magnetic field readings (Raw)	nT
nT_Corr	Magnetic field readings (Diurnally Corrected)	nT
nT_Final	Final leveled and micro-leveled data	nT
RMI	Residual Magnetic Intensity Values	nT
AS	Analytic Signal	Radians/m
VD1	1st Vertical derivative	nT/m

6.2. MAGNETIC MAPS (APPENDIX A)

All maps are presented in the coordinate / projection system WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 15U. A list of maps provided are as follows:

- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Map
- Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) Map
- Analytic Signal (AS) Map
- First Vertical Derivative (VD1) Map
- Line Path Map with Base Stations Locations

7. CONCLUSIONS

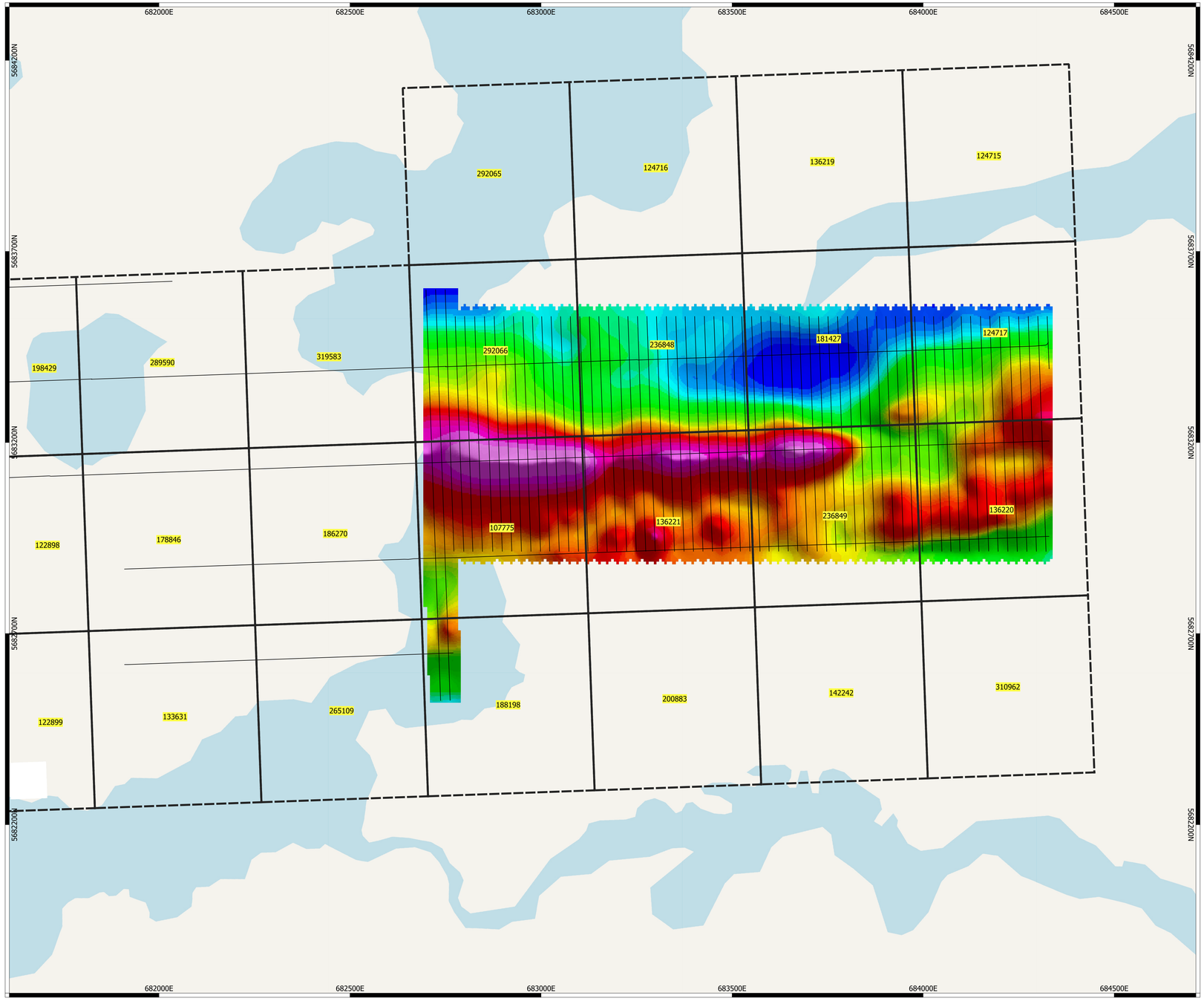
Axiom Exploration successfully completed an unmanned aerial vehicle magnetic survey in the Kasigaminnis project area for Ardiden Limited. The survey consisted of a total of 72.41 line-kms flown.

Ultimately, the magnetic data collected was very successful in delineating and defining targets for further investigations. It should be noted that all geophysical interpretations need to be vetted with geology and other relevant information for optimal results.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter Dueck, P.Geo.

CBO and Principal Geophysicist
Axiom Exploration



Project Area

NOTES:

SURVEY
- -Date of Survey: January 18th to February 5th, 2021
- -Projection: WGS84 UTM Zone 15N
- -Survey Type: UAV Based using DJI M600
- -Survey Line Spacing and Direction: 25m @ 180-360
- -Tie Line Spacing and Direction: 250m @ 090 - 270

INSTRUMENTS
- -Base Magnetometer: GEM GSM-19
- -UAV Magnetometer: GEM Systems GSMP-35U

MAPS
- Topographic data was derived from CanVec from Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN)

LEGEND
- Line Path
- Trail
- Roads
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

0 250 500 m

Scale 1 : 5,000

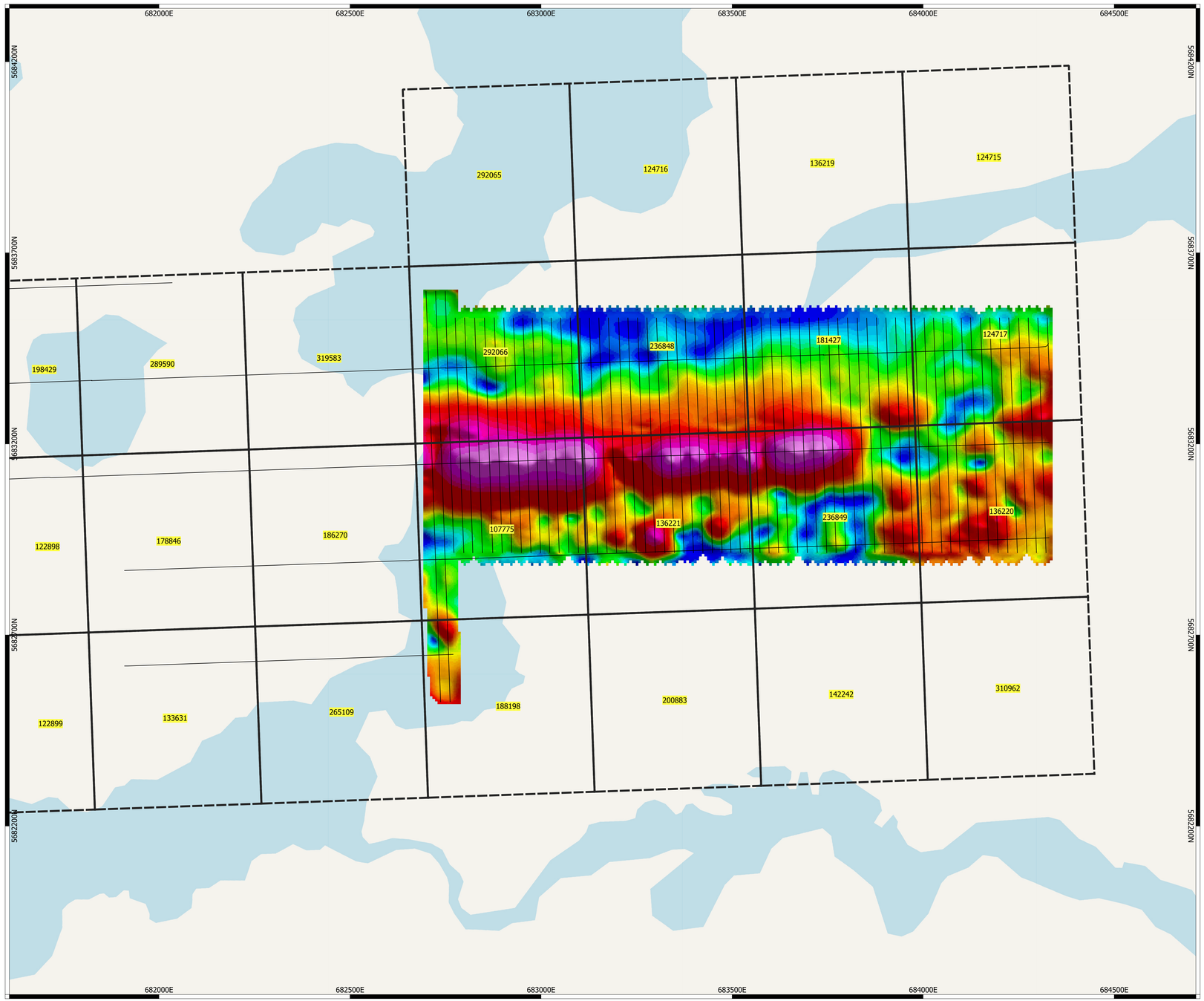
-243.2 -227.9 -216.1 -202.6 -177.3 -151.5 -134.1 -117.7 -102.5 -89.0 -78.6 -63.8 -25.4 62.6 233.4

Residual Magnetic Intensity
(nT)

UAV Magnetic Survey
Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI)

Ardiden Limited
Kasagiminnis Lake
Ontario, Canada

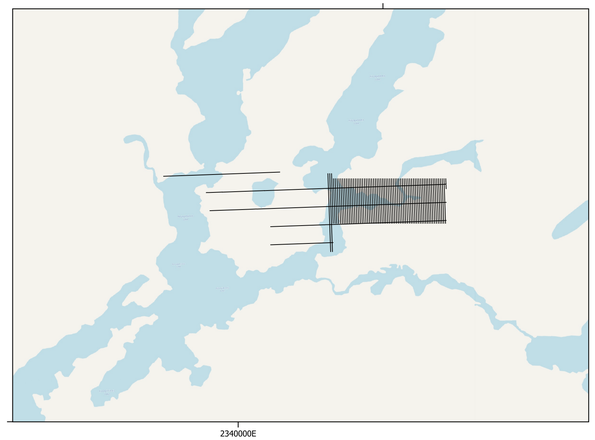
Flown and Processed by:
Axiom Group
Date: February 11, 2021
Job Number: 21.5055.ADV



N

AXIOM GROUP

Project Area



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- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

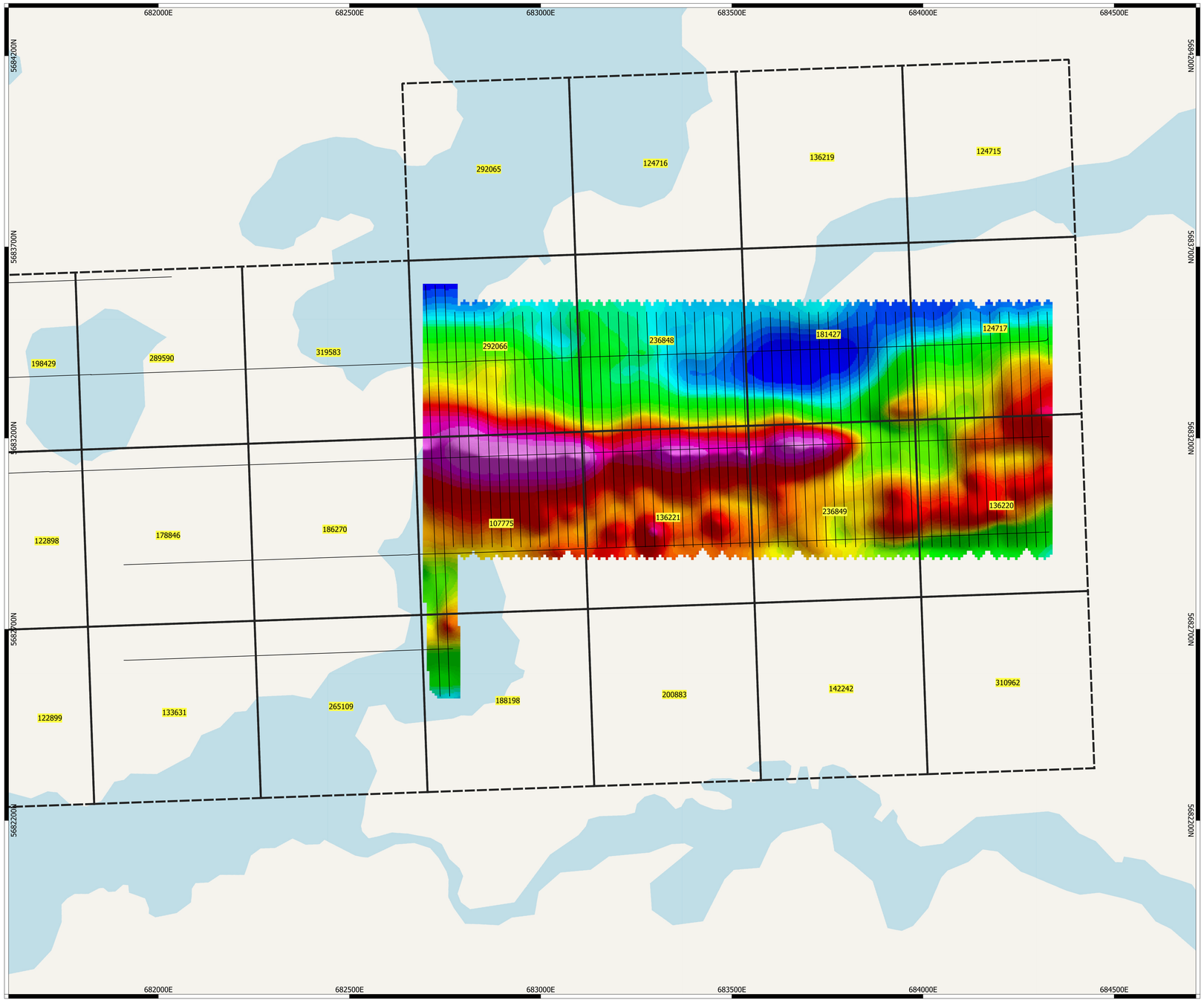
0 250 500 m

Scale 1 : 5,000

UAV Magnetic Survey
Analytical Signal (AS)

Ardiden Limited
Kasagiminnis Lake
Ontario, Canada

Flown and Processed by:
Axiom Group
Date: February 11, 2021
Job Number: 21.5055.ADV



NOTES:

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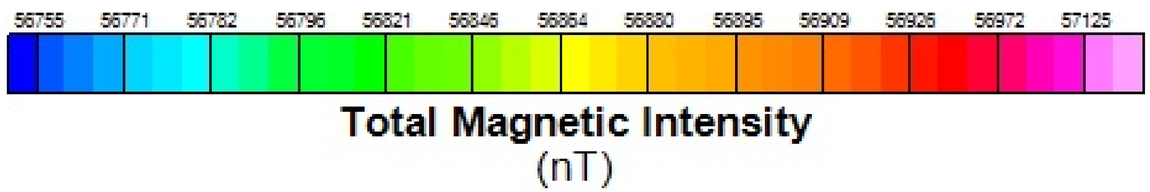
- Waterbodies

0 250 500 m

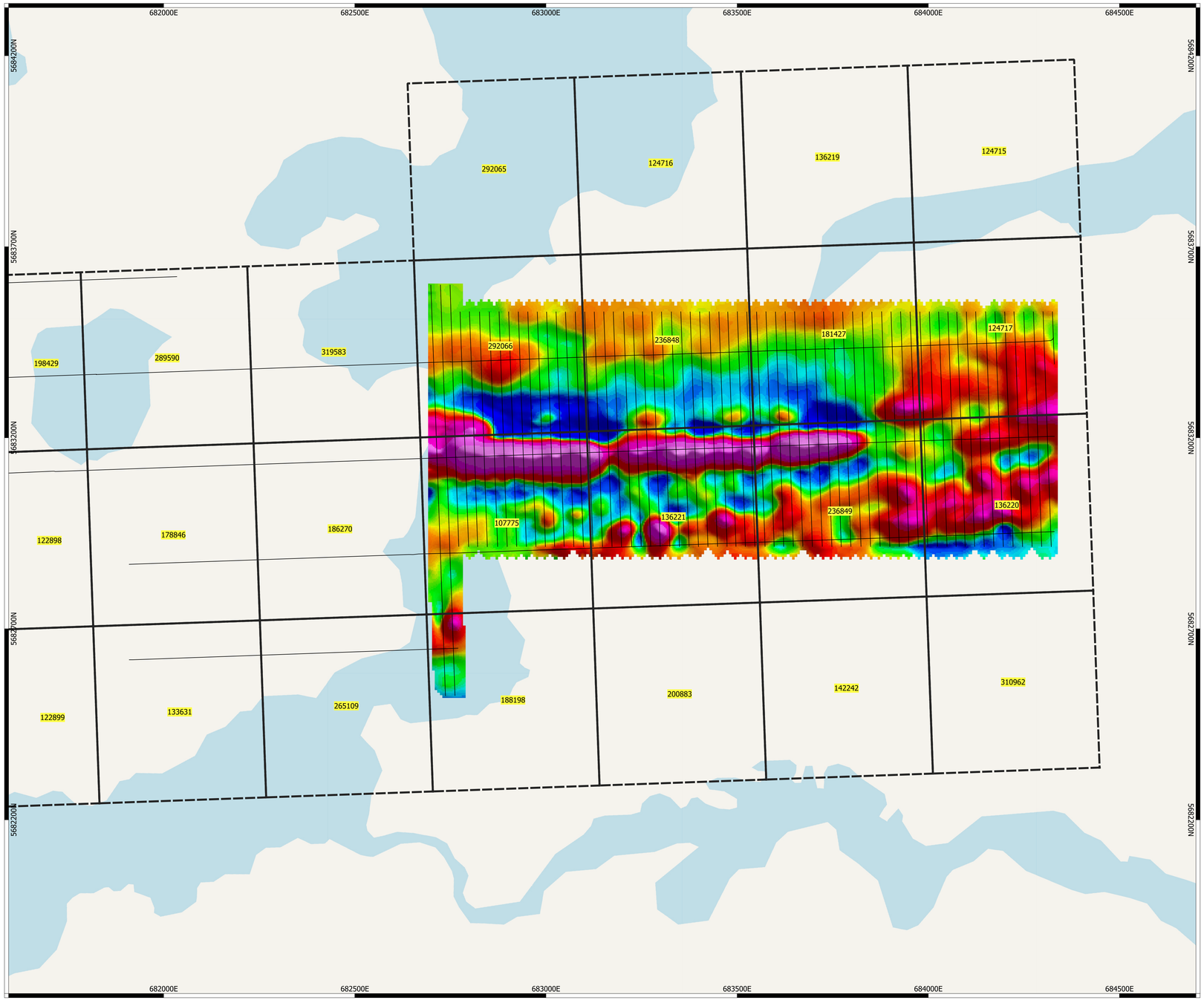
Scale 1 : 5,000



UAV Magnetic Survey
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Ardiden Limited
Kasagiminnis Lake
Ontario, Canada

Flown and Processed by:
Axiom Group
Date: February 11, 2021
Job Number: 21.5055.ADV



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INSTRUMENTS
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-UAV Magnetometer: GEM Systems GSMP-35U

MAPS
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LEGEND
- Line Path
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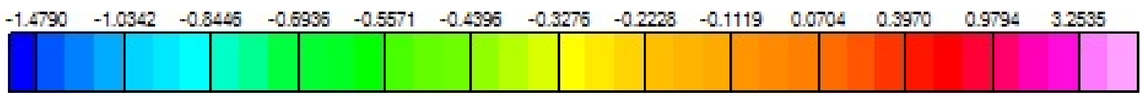
- Watercourses
- Waterbodies

0 250 500 m

Scale 1 : 5,000

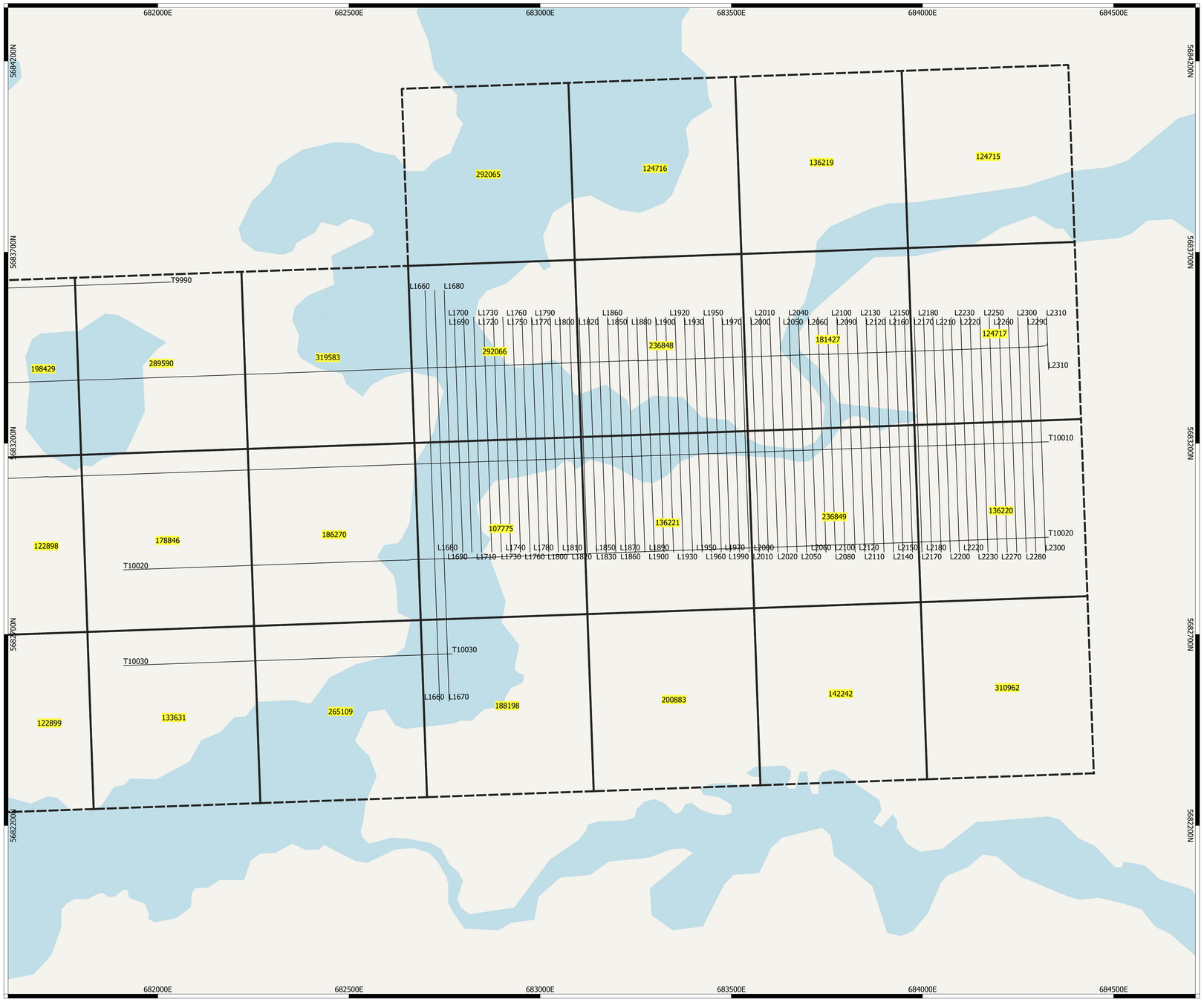


First Vertical Derivative
(nT/m)

UAV Magnetic Survey
First Vertical Derivative (VD1)

Ardiden Limited
Kasagiminnis Lake
Ontario, Canada

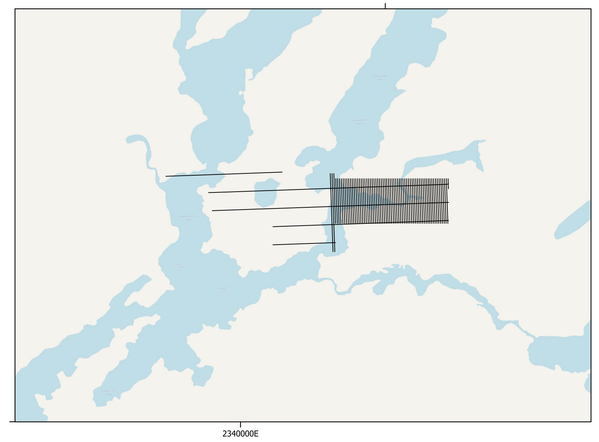
Flown and Processed by:
Axiom Group
Date: February 11, 2021
Job Number: 21.5055.ADV



N

AXIOM GROUP

Project Area



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0 250 500 m

Scale 1 : 5,000

UAV Magnetic Survey
Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI)

Ardiden Limited
Kasagiminnis Lake
Ontario, Canada

Flown and Processed by:
Axiom Group
Date: February 11, 2021
Job Number: 21.5055.ADV