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Mercutio Gold Project

REVISED REPORT:

Assessment Work Preformed on Mining Lands Submission

July 01, 2022

Submitted by ALLAN ONCHULENKO, PETER GEHRELS

October 7, 2021

INTRODUCTION

The Mercutio claims were staked on April 4th, 2019 and March 8th, 2020 but Allan Onchulenko and Peter Gehrels. The site was primarily selected because of the gold occurrences witnessed in the MDI showing data on a small islet of Mercutio Lake as well as further NE on Star Island of Mercutio Lake. The Star Island gold occurrence consists of a lenticular glassy white quartz vein 'up to l metre in width. Mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite with accessory chlorite, carbonate, sericite, hematite and epidote. The only documented work within the project area was from the late 1800's where visible gold was found on Star Island and a small islet south of Star Island. In the fall of 2021, the claims were prospected and one sample was sent in for assay.

Table 1. Claim information on the Mercutio Gold Project

Claim #	Title Type	Status	Issue Date	Anniversary	Due Date	Holder
581284	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2020-03-08	2022-03-08	2022-03-08	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO, (50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS
547468	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-04-04	2022-04-04	2022-04-04	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO, (50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS
581282	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2020-03-08	2022-03-08	2022-03-08	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO, (50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS
581283	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2020-03-08	2022-03-08	2022-03-08	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO, (50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS
547469	Single Cell	Active	2019-04-04	2022-04-04	2022-04-04	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO,

	Mining Claim					(50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS
547470	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	2019-04-04	2022-04-04	2022-04-04	(50) ALLAN GEORGE ONCHULENKO, (50) PETER STAFFORD GEHRELS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mercutio Gold property is located approximately 145 kilometres west of Thunder Bay via Highway 11 (Figure 1.0). Access to Mercutio Lake is either by float plane from Atikokan or by driving to Sapawe and heading north on Highway 623 for 11.6km to the White Lily Road east for 9.5 km's and portaging a canoe into Mercutio Lake.

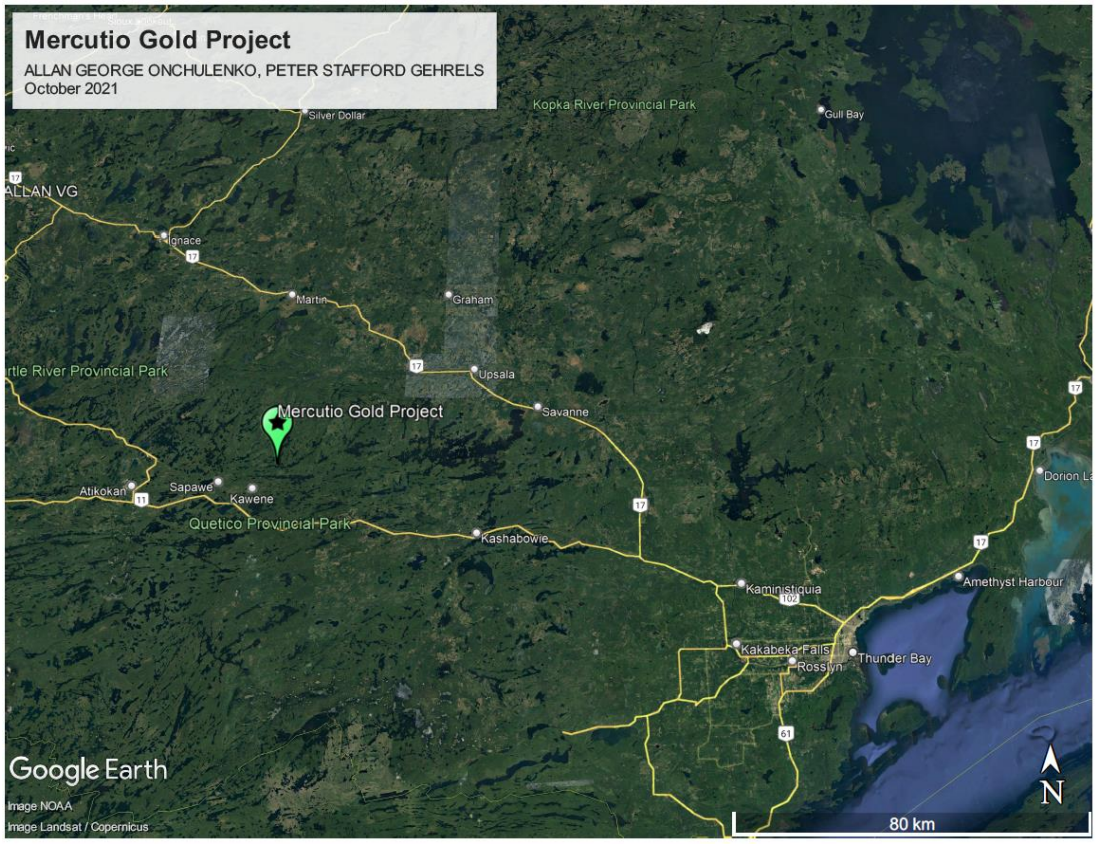

Figure. 1. General Location of the Mercutio Gold Project.

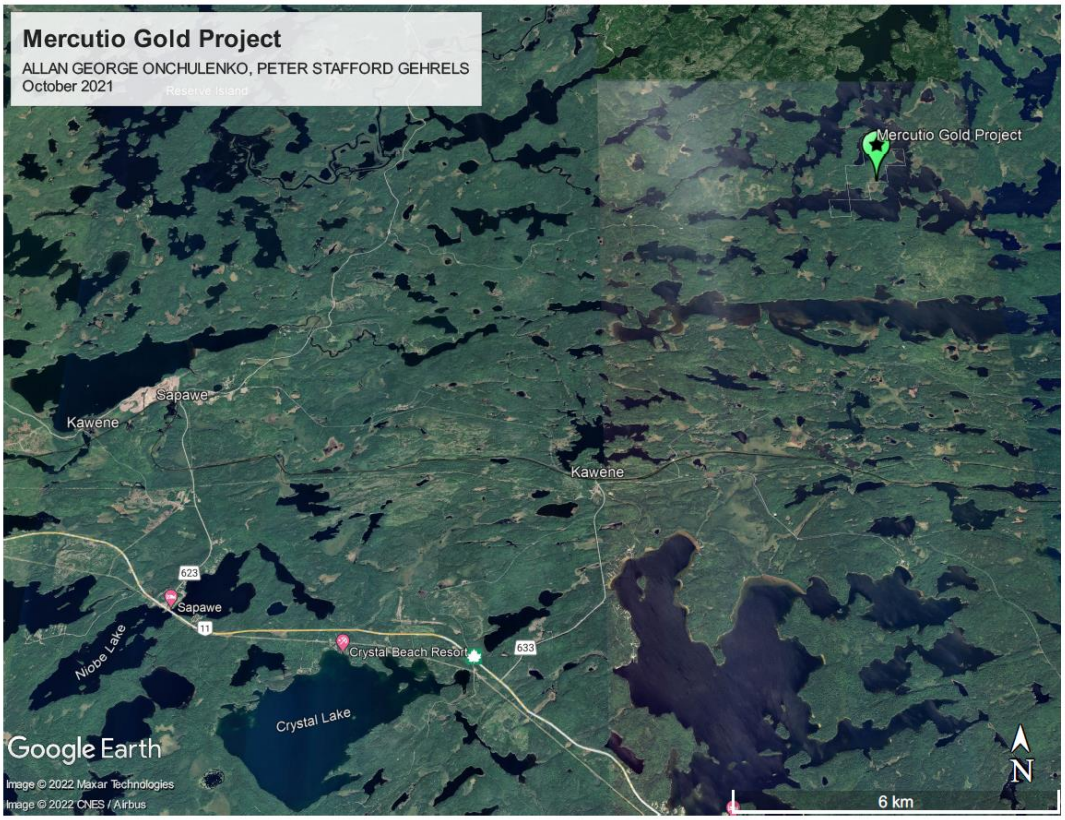

Figure 2. Location of the Mercutio Gold Project in relation to Sapawe, Ontario.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following property geology information is an excerpt from report OFR 5539. Property Visits and Reports of the Atikokan Economic Geologist, 1979-1983.

The country rocks consist of foliated to gneissic leucotrondhjemite, hornblende diorite, biotite-hornblende, quartz diorite, biotitechlorite schist of the Marmion Lake Batholith. The foliated granitic rocks are intruded by massive granitic rocks which include biotitehornblende trondhjemite, porphyritic hornblende quartz diorite and diabase (lamprophyre?) dikes. Intermediate to mafic metavolcanics xenoliths and inclusions are present in the Star Island area, which is located one kilometre north of the metavolcanic-granitic contact and approximately 3 kilometres north of the Quetico Fault, (Pirie, 1978).

Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are hosted within northeast-trending shear zones. The shear zones are up to 30 metres in width and are discontinuous in nature. They have been observed in the trenches on a strike length of 2 kilometres. Early reports indicated host rocks of greywacke and chloritic schist, which was explained as a tongue of "greenstone" trending to the northeast. The northeast-trending shear zone located on Star Island and the small island south of

Star Island, occurs in massive granitic rocks. The presence of chloritic schist, chlorite-carbonate schists and mafic dikes represents the product of shearing and carbonatization. The southern exposure (small island) consists of a lenticular glassy white quartz vein 'up to l metre in width. However, the entire island width (approximately 10 metres) is a composite quartz stringer-granite host zone. Mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite with accessory chlorite, carbonate, sericite, hematite and epidote. The vein strikes between 10 degrees and 40 degrees and dips 70 degrees east to vertical. The shear zone trends approximately 30 degrees to 40 degrees.

The northern exposure is located on the northeastern section of Star Island, approximately 50 metres from the shoreline. This locality appears to resemble the area photographed by Bell in 1890. A composite quartz vein structure up to 5 metres wide was located striking 350 degrees to 360 degrees and dipping vertically. The vein was observed along strike for a distance exceeding 50 metres. The vein is hosted by an intensely sheared, carbonatized and chloritized massive trondhjemite or leucotonalite. The quartz vein varies in composition from a glassy to sugary quartz, sometimes with rosy reddish color. This is due to the presence of altered sulphides. Mineralization consists of pyrite with accessory saussurite, epidote, sericite, chlorite, hematite and carbonate. Secondary foliation-normal veins are present commonly with inclusions of granitic host rock.

The Occurrence is originally described by McKellar in 1874 as: "In the spring of 1872, an Indian (Namabin) brought specimens of quartz which he had met with in his travels in the interior to Mr. J. Mcintyre, of Fort William, some of which contained copper and iron pyrites. The appearance of the specimens, along with the character of the enclosing formation of which 472 he had a sample, were considered sufficient indications of the presence of gold to justify making a trip to the place for further examination. So Mr. Archie McKellar, with the above-mentioned Indian, left Thunder Bay soon after, following the Dawson Route as far as Mille Lacs, thence, westward by small lakes and portages some 25 miles to Partridge Lake, where the Indian showed him the vein. Mr. McKellar ' was not there long when he discovered a small nugget of gold in the quartz, after which he got many of the same kind. Then he traced the vein by the outcrops for a mile along its strike, without any apparent diminution of size. It disappeared in a lake at the one end, and in low sand at the other. It seems to run along in a broad band (half a mile or more in width), of fine-textured dark and greenish grey slates, which seem to consist of talcose, chloritic, siliceous and porphyritic slates, which are cut occasionally by small granite veins. These strata dip at a high angle to the northwest, and are enclosed on the one side by reddish granite, and on the other by a peculiar semi crystalline porphyritic rock. The relation of these rocks to one another has not been traced out. The vein seems to be very large, averaging from 6 to 14 feet in width, composed of vitreous quartz, with an occasional thin parting of soft talcose slate. The quartz is partly stained red by the oxide of iron, and blue and green by the carbonate or copper. It seems to be sprinkled, as it were, all over with copper and iron pyrites and small particles of gold. The latter seems to be so evenly distributed through the veinstone that there is little room for choosing in selecting specimens. A fragment of the vein, weighing from 80 td 90 pounds was sent to Montreal, along with other specimens from another part of the vein threequarters of a mile off. The assays by Dr. Girdwood, of Montreal, yielded from $2^ to

330 to the ton, there-being but a dollar or so difference in the yield of the two places. The gold is very easily extracted, as it seems to be free through the quartz. I have tried many samples of the rock where the gold could not be seen with the eye, by simply crushing in a mortar, roasting over the fire, and washing, and it never failed to yield a considerable quantity of gold dust.

The fact of the gold being so evenly distributed through the quartz, and the quartz being in such large quantities, are I believe sufficient evidence, although only $27 to $30 per ton, to show that this is a valuable mine. The above description of the lode, formations, are given as received from the discoverer of the gold, who had taken specimens and geological notes when there, and can be depended upon. I may state that this vein is distinctly different in character from the Jackfish Lake gold lode. Being on Indian territory, no work has been done on it since." (Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Thunder Bay).

Numerous other veins were discovered and sampled in the Mercutio Lake Area. Crosscutting relationships indicate several generations of veins, with the latest generation generally pegmatitic in appearance. Analytical results were low.

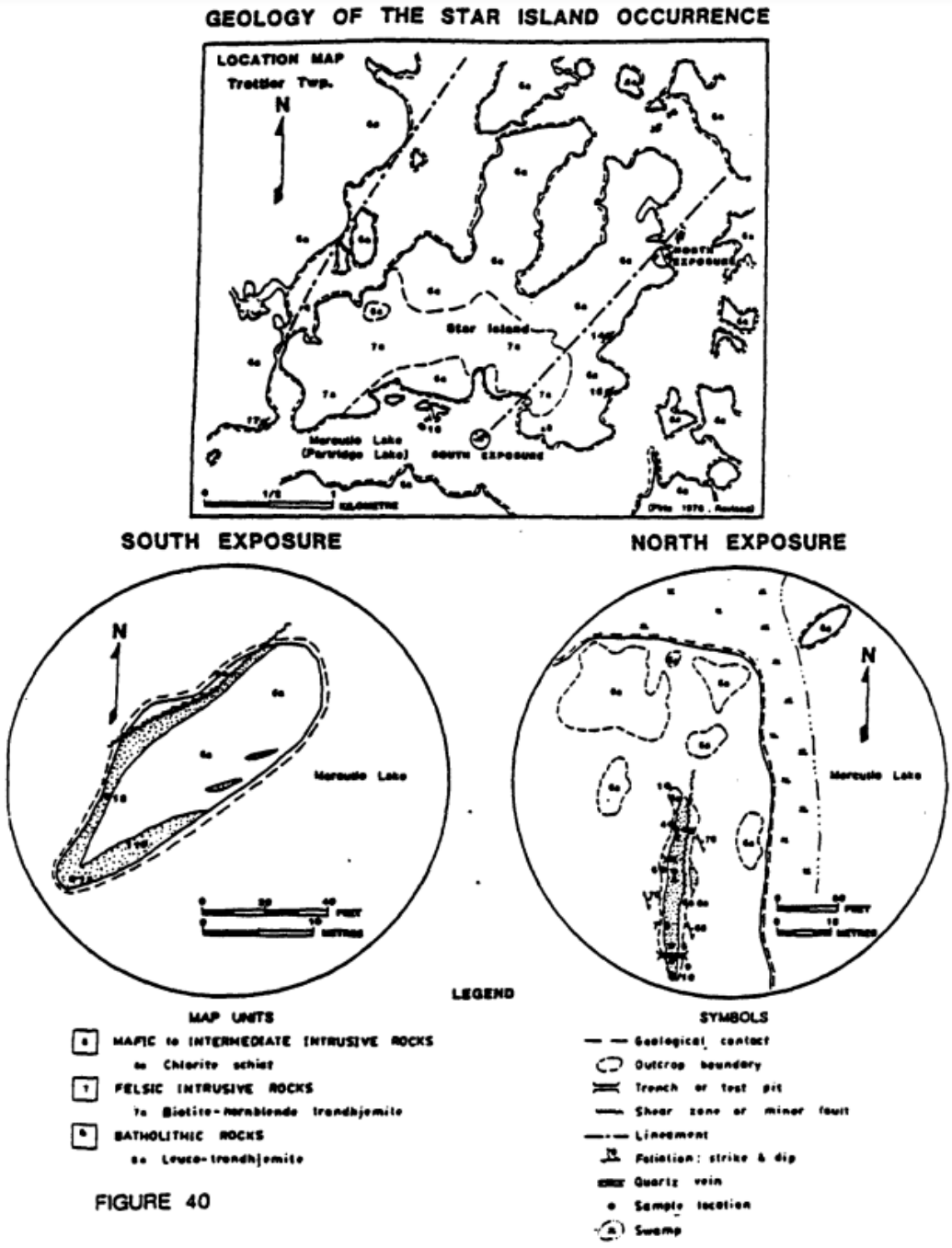

FIGURE 40

Figure 3.0. Geology of the Mercutio Gold Project. OFR 5539.

HISTORICAL WORK AND SURVEYS

1872: Discovered by Namabin, who led Archibald McKellar to the vein on Partridge Lake (Mercutio Lake). 1884: Shipment of 80 pounds assayed $30.00 Au/ton.

1890: Visited by Dr. Bell, Geological Survey of Canada.

1980: Southern section of occurrence staked by G. Rawlings. 1982: Northern section of occurrence staked by N. Lafontaine, minor stripping, trenching and sampling.

1980-2020: Staked by multiple prospectors but no evidence of any assessment work on file.

ASSESSMENT WORK PREFORMED TARGETS

In October 2021, 2 days were spent prospecting and sampling throughout the claims (Figure 4).

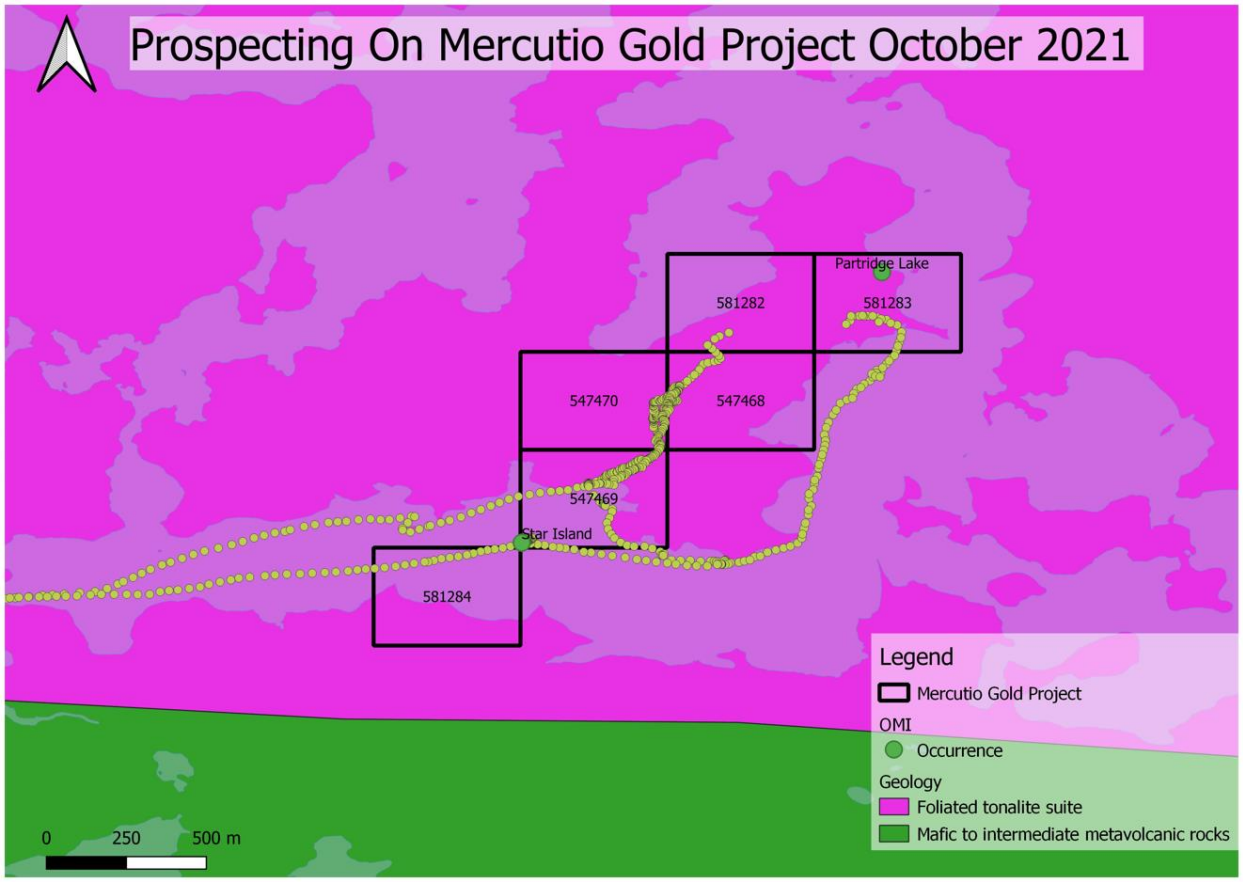

Figure 4. Prospecting Tracks October 26th,27th, 2021. A. Onchulenko, P. Gehrels.

COMPLETED WORK

In the fall of 2021 Allan Onchulenko and Peter Gehrels spent two full days of prospecting and sampling of the property, taking multiple samples from outcrops within the project. Multiple samples were taken, and one sample was analyzed at Activation Laboratories, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Table 2. Daily Log of activities.

October 26, 2021	Travelled to Mercutio Lake from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day prospecting various locations.
October 27, 2021	Travelled to Mercutio Lake from Thunder Bay, Ontario. Spent the full day prospecting various locations.

Table 3. Observational notes from prospecting and sampling within the Mercutio Gold Project.

Date	Time	Location	Comments
26-Oct-21	10:00am - 1:00pm	Small islet, southwest of Star Island. Claim 547469, 581284	15U 637211 5408337. Island is predominately quartz with some minor mafic inclusions. Minor mineralization of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite exists within the inclusions of mafic volcanics. Carbonate alteration present.
26-Oct-21	1:00pm - 3:30pm	Prospecting on the south shore of Star Island. Claim 547469	Prospected in a NE fashion through claim 547469. No evidence of quartz veining or mineralization. Will attempt to look at southern shoreline next and then tomorrow spend some more time further to the northeast, towards the Partridge Lake discretionary gold occurrence.
26-Oct-21	3:30pm - 5:00pm	Prospecting along the southern shore of Star Island. Claim 547469	No evidence of NE quartz carbonate structure, but sections of altered tonalite, no mineralization present.
27-Oct-21	9:30am - 12:00pm	Prospected NE from the southern shore of Star Island. Claim 547469, 547470, 547468, 581282	Approximately 340m northeast of the shoreline, a 15cm barren quartz vein was found resembling the same structure on the small islet at the Star Island gold occurrence.15U 637608 5408928. Not much rock exposure through prospecting. Sampled.
27-Oct-21	12:00pm - 3:00pm	Prospected NE from the southern shore of Star Island. Claim 547469, 581283	Attempted to find the Partridge Lake discretionary gold occurrence (marked as 15U 638291 5409627. Could not locate the old showing. Unaltered tonalite was located in several locations, no mineralization present. Was able to locate an old trench at 15U 638233 5409543 (See Figure 5 and 6 below for pictures

			of samples). Sugary quartz vein in trench varies in colour from clear to orange (iron staining?) to salmon pink.
27-Oct-21	3:00pm - 5:00pm	Small islet, southwest of Star Island. Claim 547469, 581284	15U 638233 5409543. Island is predominately quartz with some minor mafic inclusions. Minor mineralization of chalcopyrite exists within the inclusions of mafic volcanics. Sample St.027 taken from 15U 637211 5408337. Quartz vein material, 2% pyrite.

Figure 5. Quartz vein from north trench (15U 637211 5408337). Minor sulphides.

Table 4. Sample List

Sample #	Location	Type	Description:	Assayed	Au ppb
St01	15U 637211 5408337	grab	Sugary quartz vein, no sulphides	No	
St02	15U 637608 5408928	grab	15cm quartz vein, no sulphides	No	
St027	15U 637211 5408337	grab	Quartz vein material, 2% pyrite	Yes	5
St03	15U 638291 5409627	chip/1m	Altered tonalite, 2cm quartz vein	No	
St04	15U 638233 5409543	grab	iron-stained quartz vein, 2% pyrite	No	
St05	15U 637211 5408337	grab	glassy quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite 3%	No	
St06	15U 637211 5408337	grab	glassy quartz vein with mafic inclusions	No	

Total: 7

Figure 6. Quartz vein from north trench (15U 637211 5408337). Minor sulphides.

Table 4. Assays from claim 4245638, completed by Activation Laboratories, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Analyte Symbol	Au
Unit Symbol	ppb
Lower Limit	5
Method Code	FA-AA
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
[redacted]	
St-027	5

PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Project expenditures included two one day trips to the Mercutio Gold property, from Thunder Bay. All costs are summarized below in Table 5.

Table 5. A summary of project expenditures charged to the Assessment Work Preformed on mining lands Date	Explanation	Amount
26-Oct-21	Prospecting (400/day/prospector x 2)	800.00
26-Oct-21	Travel costs (320km @ $0.50/km)	160.00
26-Oct-21	Food allowance ($25/day/ x 2 prospectors)	50.00
27-Oct-21	Prospecting (400/day/prospector x 2)	800.00
27-Oct-21	Travel costs (320km @ $0.50/km)	160.00
27-Oct-21	Food allowance ($25/day/ x 2 prospectors)	50.00
18-Nov-21	Assay Costs	32.00
26-Mar-22	Report Creation (3/4 day)	375.00
TOTAL	**2,427.00**	

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no economic results were found in the sole assay, the Star Island gold structure warrants future work. It's proximity to the quetico fault, and its similarities to recent north-east gold bearing structural discoveries in the last decade give true merit to the possibility of locating a fertile gold bearing structure within the Mercutio Gold Project. A channel sampling program should be initiated on the small island directly southwest of Star Island and further prospecting should be done northeast along strike and within the old historical trenches to uncover more mineralized zones that will potentially have gold values.

LITERATURE CITED

1983. Property Visits and Reports of the Atikokan Economic Geologist, 1979-1983. Open File Report 5539.