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ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
for CELL CLAIMS 117274, 278144, 326238, 128936, 212123, 212124
arising from LEGACY CLAIM 4282402

Block 36, Gillies Limit
Larder Lake Mining Division

Claim Holder – RJK Explorations Ltd., client #187972

Report prepared by Graeme Bishop, Tony Bishop, Chloë Bishop
Report submitted by RJK Explorations Ltd.
March 16, 2022

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ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR CELL CLAIMS
117274, 278144, 326238, 128936, 212123, 212124
arising from LEGACY CLAIM 4282402,
GILLIES LIMIT, LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

Prepared by Graeme Bishop, Brian A. (Tony) Bishop, Chloë Bishop, submitted March 16, 2022

INTRODUCTION:

This report is a follow-up to the original (initial) Hound Chute Technical Report prepared and submitted by Tony Bishop on March 22, 2019 (Bishop, B.A. (2019)).

Work included in this report (2022) was conducted to investigate for any presence of KIMs down-ice from a magnetic signature which could potentially represent a kimberlite pipe, situated north-west of Hound Chute Lake.

The work conducted on the Hound Chute Lake claim block was performed by Graeme Bishop in early September 2020, when Brian Anthony (Tony) Bishop, client #108621, was the sole claim holder. On May 10th 2021, the claims were transferred to RJK Explorations Ltd., client #187972, who sent the samples collected in September 2020 to Overburden Drilling Management for examination in June 2021.

Legacy Claim #	Tenure ID #	Tenure Type	Grid Cell ID #	Expenses per Claim
4282402 Staked March 19, 2017 By Patrick Harrington Recorded March 24, 2017 (then 16 claim units, now expanded to 25 claim units) Cells with new work being submitted in this report are highlighted. **Total Value for Assessment Work for Cell Claims 212124, 212123, 128936, 326238, 278144, 117274: $ 7932**	326239	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B203	
	326238	**Single Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B163**	**$ 1219**
	326237	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B164	
	312714	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B185	
	312713	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B186	
	296956	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B165	
	296955	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B125	
	279661	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B183	
	278144	**Single Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B143**	**$ 1222**
	259588	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B146	
	230928	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B184	
	230927	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B144	
	212124	**Boundary Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B202**	**$ 1303**
	212123	**Single Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B182**	**$ 1664**
	158214	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B142	
	145465	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B206	
	128937	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B204	
	128936	**Single Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B162**	**$ 1303**
	128935	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B166	
	128934	Single Cell Mining Claim	31M05B145	
	117276	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B205	
	117275	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B122	
	117274	**Boundary Cell Mining Claim**	**31M05B123**	**$ 1221**
	117273	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B124	
	117272	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	31M05B126	

PURPOSE:

After an expansion of the Hound Chute Lake claim-block land-area due to Legacy claims becoming MLAS cells, Tony Bishop noticed a curious mag anomaly at the northwest corner of the claim block on Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey Map 82 066. The mag signature has the right shape and size to be a potential kimberlite pipe. It appears to 'bulge' out from a parallel assemblage of mag lines running in a SW to NE direction at 0595473 E / 5239737 N. Approximately 2-3 km to the south-west on the same trend is a roughly similar magnetic signature (see excerpt of Map 82 066, page 25, this report): this is the KRVY kimberlite pipe. In late 2020, Tony Bishop and Graeme Bishop organized a prospecting and till sampling excursion to investigate for KIMs related to the mag target. In early 2021, while consulting with Peter Hubachek, lead geologist for RJK Explorations Ltd., who agreed the mag anomaly was worth following up on, Glenn Kasner of RJK Explorations Ltd. arranged shipping of the till samples to ODM for heavy mineral concentration & KIM picking.
Part of the logic behind this investigation is an excellent and currently uncontextualized till sample reported in the OGS OFR Report 6088 (Reid, J. L. (2002)).

ACCESS:

Travelling from the north, access can be made by travelling south from Latchford on Hwy 11 (Trans Canada Highway) for approximately 3km and turning east onto a seasonal gravel road (Roosevelt Road), for approximately 6km. Hound Chute Lake is approximately 1km north of the road.

PREVIOUS WORK:

Till sampling for kimberlite indicator minerals was conducted in the Hound Chute Lake area in 2001 by the Ontario Geological Survey [see Open File Report 6088 (2002)], in which till sample 01-JR-SG-001 contained high concentrations- and also large size fractions- of kimberlite indicator minerals (KIMs). This OFR data was the primary reason for Tony Bishop staking legacy Claim 4282402 (Hound Chute Lake) in 2017. Please see KIM results table excerpt from page 95, and text excerpt from page 28 of OFR 6088, and description of sample 01-JR-SG-001 on page 5 (this report).

Prospecting and KIM sampling expeditions were conducted by the Bishop family between 2017 and 2019, focusing on the down-ice area of Hound Chute Lake. This work was accepted in the March 22, 2019 'Hound Chute Lake Assessment Work Report' and is accessible from the Ministry; see: Bishop, B.A. (2019).

Except for one drill hole to the northwestern part of the legacy claim by Silver Tower Mines Ltd. in 1965, as shown on the MLAS maps website, no other work could be found. This drill hole straddles MLAS claim 278144 and 230927 a short distance west from the west shore of Hound Chute Lake. The drill log reported about 50 feet of Firstbrook Formation before entering Coleman Formation for about 650 feet before hole termination.

GEOLOGY:

This cell block is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Gowganda Formation with a diabase contact to the near east of Hound Chute Lake, and Lorrain Formation to the near west of Hound Chute Lake. There is a northeast-southwest fault (the eastern fringe of the Schumann Lake Arch structure) that runs from some distance south of Hound Chute Lake that appears to bisect Hound Chute Lake itself. Hound Chute Lake occupies a position in the southern Montreal River Fault deformation area and has both major and secondary fault systems in close proximity. The KRVY kimberlite lies a short distance to the west-south-west, and the KON kimberlite lies a short distance to the northeast. There is high potential for the presence of kimberlites in this area.

FIELDWORK:

Traverse 1, Fieldwork Notes, Map, & Field Coordinates – September 8, 2020

Traverse 2, Fieldwork Notes, Map, & Field Coordinates – September 11, 2020

Excerpt from OGS OFR 6088 (2002), page 95, with sample 01-JR-SG-001 highlighted.

Ontario

Page 95, from: **Ontario Geological Survey**
Open File Report 6088

Regional Modern Alluvium Sampling Survey of the Mattawa–Cobalt Corridor, Northeastern Ontario

2002

SAMPLE NUMBER	Selected Pseudo KIMS				KIM Count																					
	1.0-2.0 mm	0.5-1.0 mm	0.25- 0.5 mm		1.0 to 2.0 mm						0.5 to 1.0 mm							0.25 to 0.5 mm								
	Low-Cr Diop.	Low-Cr Diop.	Low Cr Diop. (p)	Low Cr Diop. (e)	GP	GO	DC	IM	CR	FO	GP	GO	DC	IM (p)	IM (e)	CR	FO	GP	GO	DC	IM (p)	IM (e)	CR (p)	CR (e)	FO (p)	FO (e)
01-JR-MA-235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-236	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-240	No Sample	0	0	0	No Sample						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-241	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-243	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-244	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-245	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	25	40	0	0
01-JR-MA-251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-252	No Sample	0	0	0	No Sample						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-253	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	0	1	1	10	3	1	15	60	30	60	0	0
01-JR-MA-254	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-255	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-256	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-MA-257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-001	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	14	3	1	41	0	1	2	72	34	4	57	150	7	15	2	10
01-JR-SG-002	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-003	No Sample	0	0	0	No Sample						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-004	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-005	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-006	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-007	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	25	40	0	0
01-JR-SG-008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
01-JR-SG-009	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
01-JR-SG-010	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0

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Note: Highlighted Sample:

01-JR-SG-001

Excerpt from OGS OFR 6088 (2002), pg.28:

"*Group I ECLs are extremely rare in the area as only one sample site yielded a single grain (SG-001) (Figure 21). Anomalous Group II ECLs are also rare within the study area. However, 2 anomalies were identified, SG-001 and 214, yielding 7 and 3 grains respectively (Figure 22)*"

-**OGS sample 01-JR-SG-001** (from sandpit next to creek between Raede Lake and Hound Chute Lake, on the north side of Roosevelt Forest Road) also contained **80** G9 garnets, **37** megacrystic garnets, **3** chromite KIMs, **4** chrome diopside KIMs, **185** chromite KIMs, and **15** olivine KIMs.

-However, 2 GP (Chrome Pyropes) were in the 1.0-2.0mm range which can indicate a relatively proximal source, as kimberlitic garnets break down very quickly to smaller grains and 'mud' in an energetic transport system (see Bishop, B.A. (2019)).

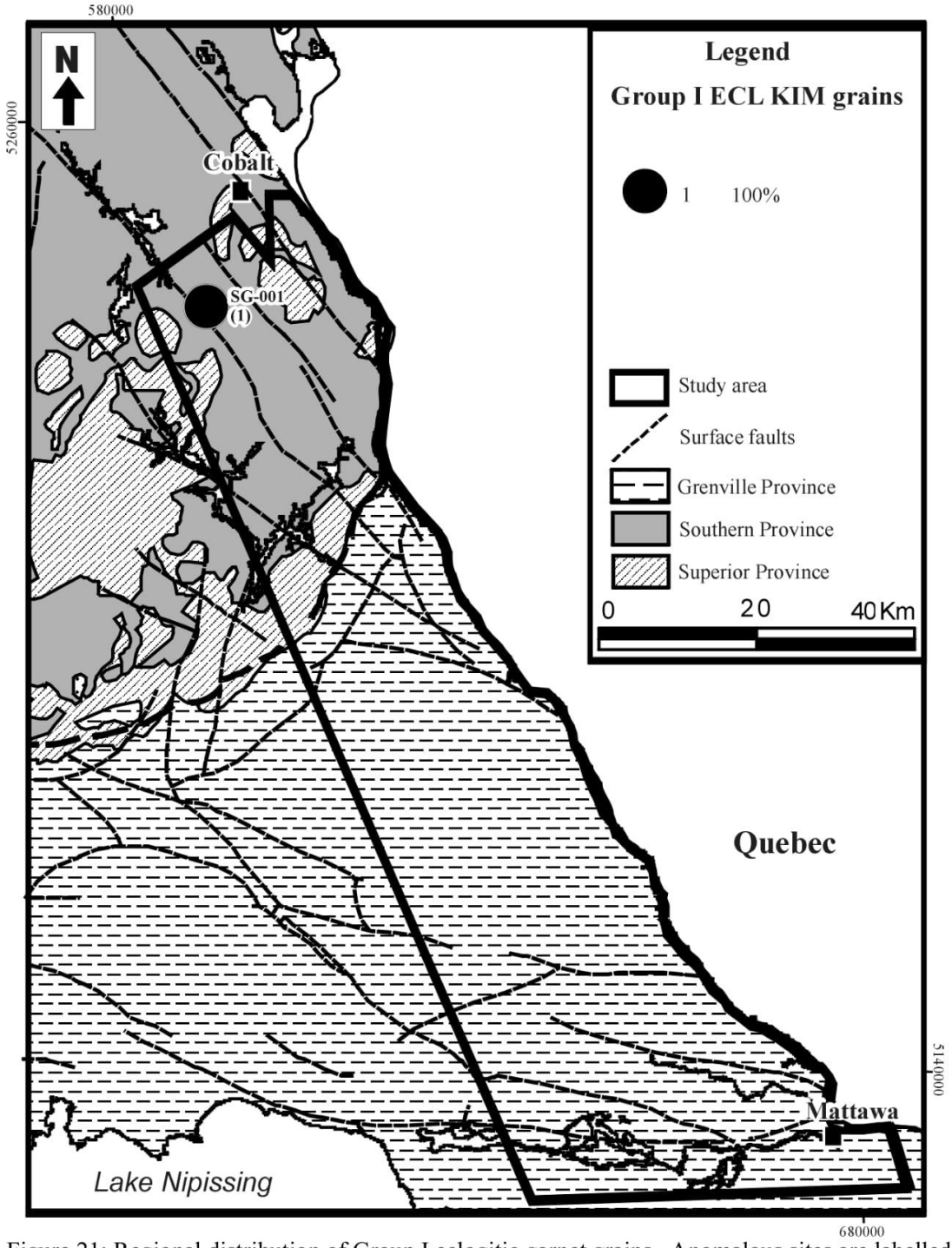


Figure 21: Regional distribution of Group I eclogitic garnet grains. Anomalous sites are labelled with the corresponding number of grains shown in brackets.

Excerpt from OGS OFR 6088 (2002), Figure 21, page 31.

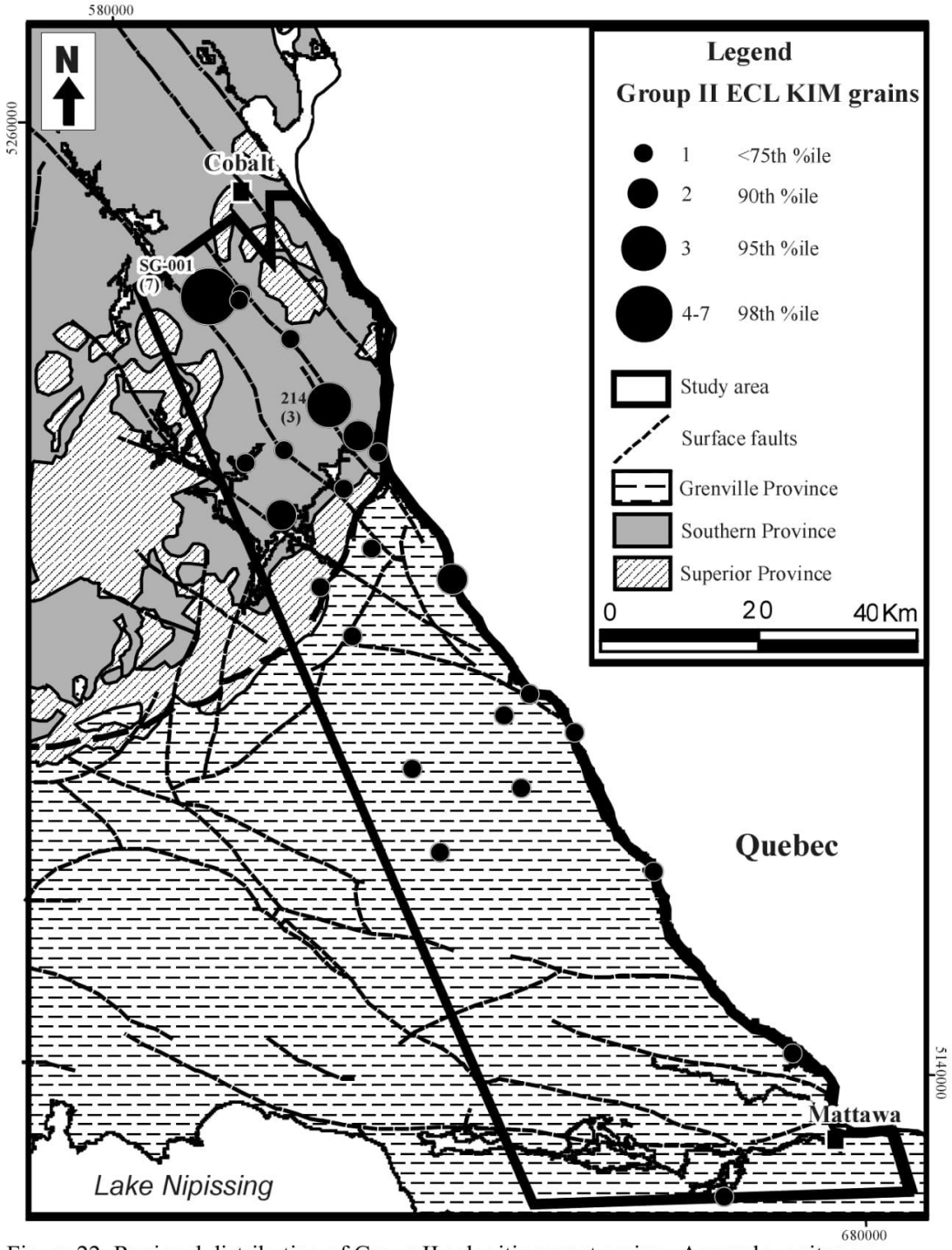


Figure 22: Regional distribution of Group II eclogitic garnet grains. Anomalous sites are labelled with the corresponding number of grains shown in brackets.

Excerpt from OGS OFR 6088 (2002), Figure 22, page 32.

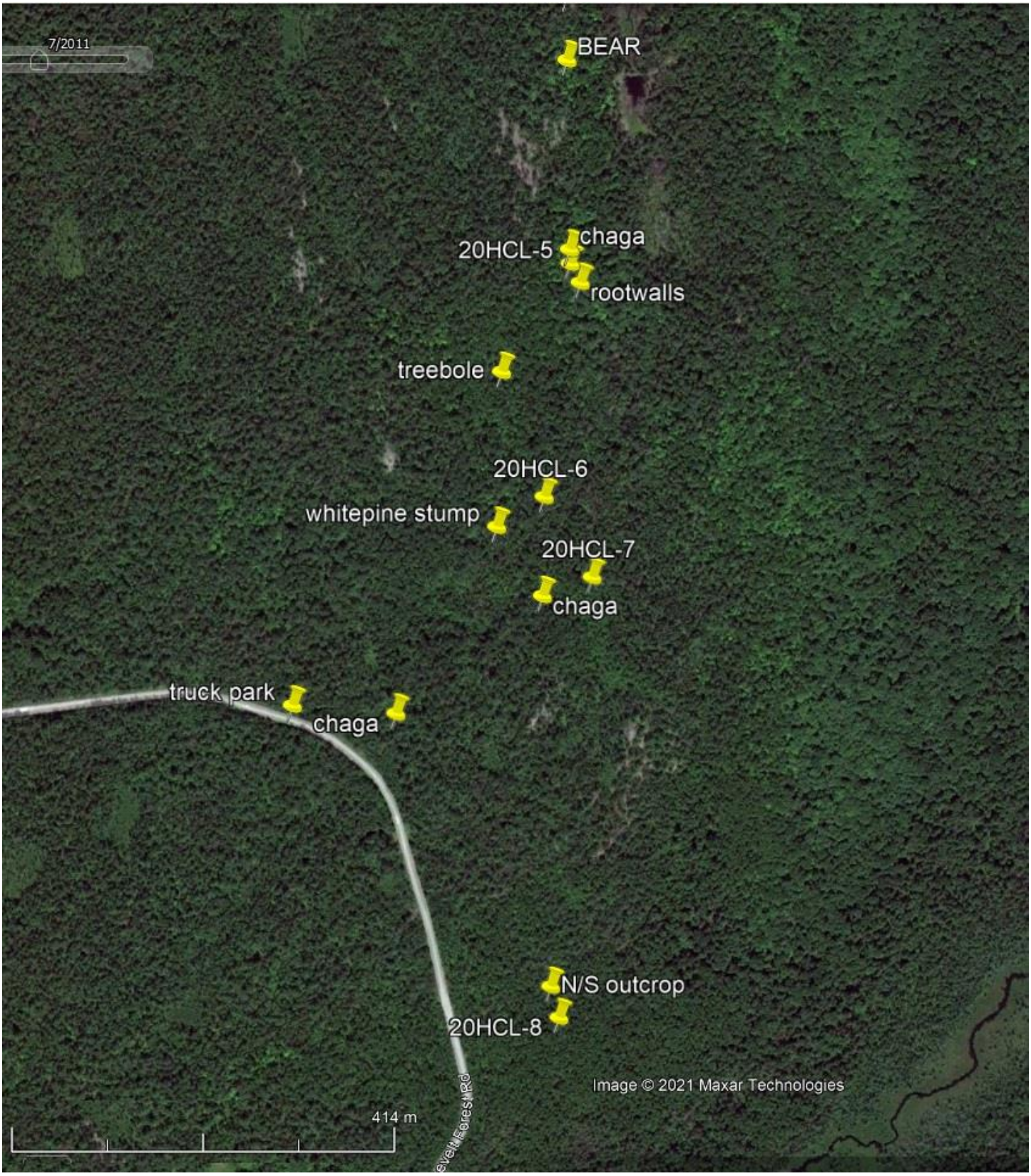
TRAVERSES:

Traverse 1: fieldwork September 8, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Tony Bishop

I left Chaput Hughes around 7:30 AM, and after picking Tony Bishop up, we departed south onto Highway 11 until we passed through Latchford, and then turned east onto Roosevelt Forest Road to access the claim area around Hound Chute Lake. It was a mild day out with a mix of sun and clouds. The sample plan we had with us was not exact regarding sample sites- as per usual, the plan was for orienting ourselves during sampling, but decisions are made in the field regarding where samples are actually collected. The aim for the day was to till sample in a north-south pattern immediately down-ice of a mag target north-west of Hound Chute Lake that Tony Bishop wanted to investigate by means of till sampling for the presence of KIMs. The mag target resembled the signature of the KRVY pipe in Hearst Lake to the west-south-west, with both mag signatures along a westerly trend on the government mag map. I parked my vehicle on the side of Roosevelt Road at 0595116E/5238195N and we walked along the road a short way before entering the bush north of the road, travelling north-east, finding chaga growing at 0595226E/5238188N and again at 0595380E/5238316N. During field excursions I always note the location of mushrooms and chaga. The ground showed many cobbles and boulders. We took sample 20HCL-7 in low ground, which turned out to be quite wet and could not be screened. We turned north, trending west, and found a massive burnt white-pine stump, perhaps four or five feet across at its base (likely burned in the local fire of 1906) at 0595331E/5238389N. During field excursions it is good practice to wander or zig-zag a bit and observe and prospect generally. We took sample 20HCL-6 a short distance to the north-west of the big stump, the hole encountered gravelly/pebbly/fine sand, and no presence of clay. Continuing northward, we observed a tree with a massive bole growing in it at 0595334E/5238554N. The forest here is mixed, with both hardwoods and conifers. We stopped for lunch in a place with many raised root walls at 0595416E/5238651N and examined their contents while we ate. It was just after 1 PM when we took sample 20CHL-5 just to the north of the rest stop, at 0595405E/5238671N, encountering sandy pebbly till mixed with soil. More chaga at 0595404E/5238686N. During my fieldwork on this claim block in 2017, I had travelled over this same general area to collect one sample west of the lake, and I remembered that there was a set of swamp/creek ponds ahead. We intended to keep to the west of these wet areas, intending to sample on that side. Travelling north, the ground was rising to the west. At 0595446E/5238818N we had our first view of a swampy open meadow, and had to cut west to go around it, encountering heavy underbrush along the way. I hiked ahead, intending to find the easiest path closer to the top of the rock outcropping which faced east.

In 2017, I had an encounter with a black bear during a traverse south of Hound Chute Lake and I had been thinking about that meeting during lunch. As luck would have it, we soon encountered (possibly the same?) large black bear (I didn't stop to check the GPS) somewhere around 0595410E/5238955N. We promptly turned tail and headed due south, along the same general course we had taken so far and were not followed. Bears are not worth mixing with when you are working in the bush. We had only proceeded about half-way to the mag target and getting around the bear to avoid another meeting would mean either crossing to the east of the swampy trend or going through high ground to the west, both of which would be difficult for my dad's knees. It was already mid afternoon, and we resolved to return the next day to finish the rest of the sampling. When we reached the general area of sample 20HCL-7, I decided to keep traversing due-south to prospect and perhaps collect another down-ice sample, regardless of being off-claim, while dad cut west to head back to the road. The ground was very bouldery and cobbly, and by the time I collected my last sample for the day 20HCL-8 at 0595403E/5237858N (not included in this report as assessment work) I was wishing I had just cut back to the road after crossing south over sample site 7. Sample 8 encountered a mix of clay/sandy till, with heavy cobbles embedded in the hole. During the course of the traverse, I had stopped to photograph each sample hole. After photographing 20HLC-8, I cut due west and was soon back on Roosevelt Road. I hiked back to the vehicle, still keeping an eye out for the bear. After changing out of my bush gear, we packed up and left, and arrived back at home around dinner time.

Traverse 1: map September 8, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Tony Bishop



(Map is oriented to proper north)

Traverse 1: field coordinates September 8, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Tony Bishop

,

Sample #	**Coordinates 17T UTM**	**Claim ID**	**Activity/Description**
20HLC-7	0595433 E 5238337 N	212124	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-6	0595381 E 5238422 N	212123	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-5	0595405 E 5238671 N	212123	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-8 (not included)	0595403 E 5237858 N	Off-claim	Till sampling for KIMs

Features/landmarks mentioned in Traverse 1 report	**Coordinates 17T UTM**
Very old 4-5 foot diameter burned White Pine stump	0595331E/5238389N
Cool tree with large bole growing	0595334E/5238554N
Large very healthy-looking black bear	0595410E/5238955N
Open muskeg meadow	0595446E/5238818N

Traverse 2: fieldwork September 11, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Kaitlin Madill

Dad was unavailable, so I found a helper for the bush who was able to join me to finish the north half of the sampling traverse west of Hound Chute Lake, and we drove south together several days after the first traverse. It was difficult to find someone to ride-share with due to everyone's concerns about covid-19. As it happened, my partner Kaitlin Madill has some experience in the bush, since she also grew up in a prospecting family in Kirkland Lake, and she agreed to join me for the fieldwork. We left Kirkland Lake around 8 AM, stopped for some food in New Liskeard, and reached the claim area just before 10 AM. I parked in the same location on Roosevelt Road and we entered the bush and retraced my path northward taken on September 8th. When we reached the area where I had seen the bear and turned back several days ago, there was no sign of the bear- we kept an eye out for it all day long. We tried several holes on the bank of the hill but encountered too much debris to retrieve a good sample and collected sample 20HCL-4 on the top of the massive outcropping north-south running hill which faced east toward the swampy-creek system down below. The sample hole included roots and a couple inches of white clay/soil, and brown sandy till. We moved north a ways before retreating down the hill toward the creek system, and crossed to the east side of the creek at 0595412E/5239185N. Lobster mushrooms at 0595450E/5239223N. We collected sample 20HCL-3 to the east of the creek system in a lightly wooded area at 0595449E/5239252N, encountering roots, a thin lens of white clay, and brown sandy till. Travelling north again, we entered what felt like high ground, with many maple, ash, and birch trees, and easy walking. We noted an ash tree with a massive bole growing on it at 0595452E/5239413N, and also noted the presence of chaga growing up high on some of the hardwoods. Travelling north, the ground began to descend in hill-steps. We chose to sample 20HCL-2 at 0595458E/5239496N, with the hole encountering roots/debris, a thin white clay/soil layer, and brown sandy till. At this time, we were about 300 meters from the mag anomaly, which was nearly due north, so we looked around for a while to make general observations and look for kimberlite cobbles. We found nothing of geological interest but saw two small waterfalls which flow from the west and dropped to the east, along the same shelving north-south trending west-rising bedrock system which occupied the entire traverse line, at 0595382E/5239577N and 0595479E/5239578N, one of which had about a five-foot fall. We found a moose carcass, which was now quite disturbed but was obviously from earlier that year at 0595396E/5239610N. The area has mixed hardwood and conifer forest, and many small brooks of water draining towards Hound Chute Lake, with stretches of easy walking, but other stretches which required careful footing. Further north, we intended to take a sample up-ice of the mag target, to use as a control for the sampling results, assuming that the mag target might be a kimberlite. At 0595428E/5239747N, there is a tall and steep north-facing outcrop of bedrock which was very scenic, and Kaitlin and I both remarked that the open-grounded bush that the outcrop faced would make a nice place for camping. Travelling north and slightly east a short distance, we observed a bedrock-occurrence of interest at 0595459E/5239805N; during both traverses west of Hound Chute Lake, the bedrock shelves and outcrops were dominantly in a clear north-south running orientation, but at the coordinates above, we observed a place where the bedrock shelf took a hard 90 degree turn to the east, before the shelf became obscured by overburden at its east side. The distinct bedrock feature is most likely due to glacial plucking removing the blocky-Archean and Proterozoic sedimentary bedrock during the Pleistocene, however, we also speculated that it might be related to the mag signature, which we figured began immediately south of that location. We collected 20HCL-1, our last sample for the day, after trying several failed holes due thin regolith, in the thin soil/till cover over bedrock just north of the horizontal 90-degree shelf at 0595452E/5239816N. Where this sample was finally collected, there was about 14 inches of overburden. By this time, it was mid-afternoon, and we retraced our course to exit the bush with our samples. It was approximately 3 PM when we arrived back at the road. We had been photographing our sample holes and took a few minutes to sort our field notes out before heading home. It was a nice sunny day in the bush.

Traverse 2: map September 11, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Kaitlin Madill

(Map is oriented to proper north)

Traverse 2: field coordinates September 11, 2020 Graeme Bishop, Kaitlin Madill

Sample #	**Coordinates 17T UTM**	**Claim ID**	**Activity/Description**
20HLC-4	0595397 E 5238957 N	128936	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-3	0595449 E 5239252 N	128936	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-2	0595458 E 5239496 N	278144	Till sampling for KIMs
20HLC-1	0595452 E 5239816 N	117274	Till sampling for KIMs

Features/landmarks mentioned in Traverse 1 report	**Coordinates 17T UTM**
Good place to cross the creek system	0595412E/5239185N
Small waterfall (~3 foot drop)	0595382E/5239577N
Small waterfall (~5 foot drop)	0595479E/5239578N
Moose carcass (died early 2020?)	0595396E/5239610N
Magnetic anomaly center	0595473E/5239737N
Steep faced north facing bedrock outcrop	0595428E/5239747N
Site where bedrock turns sharply in 90 degree shelf	0595459E/5239805N

Photos from the field

Photo compilation 1- sample photos

Photos from the field

Photo compilation 2- sample photos

Photos from Roosevelt Road showing north-south direction of local glacial bedrock striation and chattermarks

Photo 3 – Striations on small outcrop on Roosevelt Road (north side)

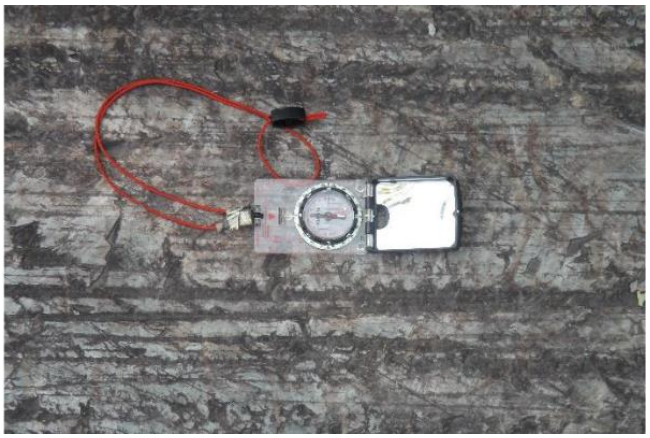


Photo 4 – Closeup of striated outcrop on Roosevelt Road (south side)

Photo 5 – Overall view of striated outcrop on Roosevelt Road (south side)

Results from Overburden Drilling Management Report: (next page)

Primary Sample Processing Weights and Descriptions

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Weight (kg wet)					Screening and Shaking Table Sample Descriptions												
						Clasts (+2.0 mm)					Matrix (-2.0 mm)							
							Percentage				Distribution					Colour		
Sample Number	Bulk Rec'd	Archived Split	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	-2.0 mm Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	Class
20HCL-#1	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#2	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#3	2.6	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.4	G	100	TR	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#4	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	2.1	G	100	0	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#5	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#6	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	G	90	10	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#7	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.5	G	90	10	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#8	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	G	100	0	0	0	U	+	Y	-	Y	DOC	DOC	TILL

Gold Grain Summary

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
Sample Number	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Weight*	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
20HCL-#1	2	2	0	0	8.0	12	12	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	0	0	0	0	9.6	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	0	0	0	0	8.4	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	6.4	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	1	0	0	1	6.0	24	0	0	24
20HCL-#8	3	2	1	0	6.4	26	15	11	0

Heavy Mineral Concentrate Processing Weights

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Weight of -2.0 mm Table Concentrate (g)												
			0.25 to 2.0 mm Heavy Liquid Separation at S.G. 3.20										
					HMC S.G.>3.20								
								Nonferromagnetic HMC					
									Processed Split				
									Total		0.25 to 0.5	0.5 to 1.0	1.0 to 2.0
Sample Number	Total	-0.25 mm	Total	Lights S.G. <3.2	Total	-0.25 mm (wash)	Mag	Total	%	Weight	mm	mm	mm
20HCL-#1	353.4	130.2	223.2	222.9	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.08	100	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02
20HCL-#2	430.1	225.2	204.9	204.7	0.2	0.11	0.03	0.06	100	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02
20HCL-#3	508.9	173.3	335.6	335.5	0.1	0.07	0.01	0.02	100	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.0
20HCL-#4	395.1	186.2	208.9	208.8	0.1	0.07	0.01	0.02	100	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.0
20HCL-#5	382.5	204.1	178.4	178.3	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.04	100	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
20HCL-#6	514.6	142.7	371.9	370.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	100	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
20HCL-#7	465.9	155.0	310.9	310.2	0.7	0.28	0.1	0.32	100	0.32	0.2	0.1	0.02
20HCL-#8	276.7	186.5	90.2	90.1	0.1	0.04	0.01	0.05	100	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01

Kimberlite Indicator Mineral Remarks

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

Sample Number	Remarks
20HCL-#1	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are almandine, augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 IM versus rutile candidate = 1IM; and 1 FO versus epidote candidate = 1 epidote.
20HCL-#2	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are almandine, augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 2 IM versus rutile candidates = 2 IM.
20HCL-#3	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote.
20HCL-#4	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote.
20HCL-#5	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite, almandine and epidote. SEM check from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 GO versus almandine candidate = 1 spessartine. Sole IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction has a partial alteration mantle.
20HCL-#6	Augite-almandine-hematite/epidote assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 grey-purple GP candidate = 1 grossular; 1 GO versus grossular candidate = 1 GO (pyrope almandine); and 4 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 3 IM and 1 CR. Sole IM from 0.5-1.0 mm fraction and 2 IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction have partial alteration mantles.
20HCL-#7	Augite-almandine-hematite/epidote assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 2 GO versus grossular candidates = 2 grossular; and 10 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 6 IM and 4 CR. 1 IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction has a partial alteration mantle.
20HCL-#8	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 3 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 3 IM; and 1 FO versus epidote candidate = 1 zoisite.

Kimberlite Indicator Mineral Counts

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

Number of Grains – Selected MMSIMs

Sample Number	1.0 to 2.0 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P	0.5 to 1.0 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P	0.25 to 0.5 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Grains – KIMs (1.0 to 2.0 mm and 0.5 to 1.0 mm)

Sample Number	1.0 to 2.0 mm GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P	0.5 to 1.0 mm GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Grains – KIMs (0.25 to 0.5 mm) and Total

Sample Number	0.25 to 0.5 mm GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P	Total (KIMs) T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	1
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	2	0	0	0	0	**2**	2
20HCL-#3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	1
20HCL-#6	0	0	**1**	1	**2**	2	**5**	5	**1**	1	0	0	**10**	10
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	**7**	7	**5**	5	0	0	**13**	13
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	3	0	0	0	0	**3**	3

T = Total number of grains in sample. Total is estimated if number is greater than number of picked grains.
P = Number of picked grains in sample.

Results Summary, Discussion, & Conclusions:

This latest report is for prospecting and till sampling fieldwork done to investigate a mag anomaly in the northwest corner of the claim block. In the 2002 OGS OFR 6088 report (Reid, J. L. (2002)), a quite extraordinary sample was taken approximately due-south of the mag target and because it was taken in a small sand pit of approximately 15-foot depth, the direction of glaciation became somewhat speculative but the last glaciation is most clearly in a southerly direction (see compass-striation photos from Roosevelt Road on page 16, this report). The OGS sampling site for sample SG-001 was possibly affected in part by Quaternary end-glacial regolith movement and deposition, further complicating a direct-glacial till deposition picture.

The fieldwork plan for the investigation in this report was formulated by drawing a line (approximately due north) from the OGS sample SG-001 (OFR 6088) to the magnetic target with the hopes a KIM train would increase closer to the target. A total of 8 samples were taken over a 2-day period.

Based on the sampling methodology and geological reasoning which guided the 2020 sampling and testing for KIMs in relation to the magnetic signature being assessed- situated immediately north-west of Hound Chute Lake- the 2021 ODM results suggest that the mag signature does not represent a kimberlite pipe. The mag signature investigation included in this report was worthwhile work, however, and the authors remain encouraged that an undiscovered kimberlite pipe is present somewhere in the immediate area around Hound Chute Lake. Previous work conducted on the Hound Chute claim block confirms significant presence of KIMs in the southern portion of the claim block, indicating proximity to a bedrock source, possibly within/under Hound Chute Lake itself.

The ODM results of the 8 till samples are as follows:

- Till Sample #7 had 1 pristine gold grain; a short distance down-ice Sample #8 had 2 reshaped and 1 modified gold grain. This suggests the possibility of a source fairly close to the north of Sample #7.
- The till Samples #1 – 5 picked for heavy minerals/KIMs were barren, as was Sample #8 (except for 3 potential ilmenites, which are among the least important KIMs, and without microprobe data are only a possible KIM).
- Sample #6 had 1 GO (orange garnet), 2 DC (chrome diopsides), 5 ilmenites, and 1 Cr (chromite) in the 0.25-0.5mm range.
- Sample #7 had 1 DC, 7 ilmenites, and 1 Cr in the 0.25-0.5mm range.

This suggests that due to the low number of KIMs picked and the small size, the transport distance is considerable and it's hard to determine the exact direction(s) of transport. Therefore, due in part to the depth of the till in the area (referring to the gravel pit and sample 01-JR-SG-001, OGS OFR 6088 (2002)), our results are at best inconclusive. The only (best) way to test the target mag anomaly would be an auger/RC drill to get a sample to bedrock at that location.

COVID-19 restrictions have created unique problems with working on claims. For instance, difficulty in finding 'bush' workers who will travel together to limit contact. Other workers we relied on in the past have given up due to restrictions or retired, creating a severe labour loss. The COVID-19 exclusions of time from the Ministry were very appreciated.

Recommendations for Future Work:

Further prospecting and research into the potential for kimberlite pipes within the claim area should be pursued, by all means. In particular, field investigation and sampling north of Hound Chute Lake, and to the immediate south of the eastern arm of Hound Chute Lake are worth investment. Drilling should be conducted to test for the bedrock presence of kimberlite, once there are defined targets for drilling.

A drone magnetic survey would help to decide whether or not the 'target' in this report is worth any further study. However, it is possible that the KIMs from OGS sample 01-JR-SG-001 and KIMs from the Hound Chute Lake Technical Report by B.A. Bishop (2019) were derived from the EM signature in the north-east part of Hound Chute Lake, where permitting for drilling has been applied for by RJK Explorations Ltd.; this EM appears similar to the EM signatures of kimberlite beds found by RJK Explorations Ltd. in both Gillies Limit and Lorrain Township.

APPENDIX ITEMS:

Appendix 1: Maps, page 21-30

Map 1: Sketch Map showing all Hound Chute area KIM sampling 2001-2022
Map 2: Claim Location; Tenure cell claims resulting from Legacy Claim 4282402, Hound Chute Lake
Map 3: Road Access, Google Earth
Map 4: Geological Compilation, (portion of OGS Map P.3581)
Map 5: Mag Map (portion of OGS Map 82 066)
Map 6: Quaternary Geology Compilation, (portion of OGS Map 2685)
Map 7: Ice Flow Movement (from OGS OFR 6088)
Map 8: Sketch Map of Local Glacial Flow Direction
Map 9: Lake Temiskaming Structural Zone (from OGS OFR 6088)
Map 10: Sketch Map of Local Faults

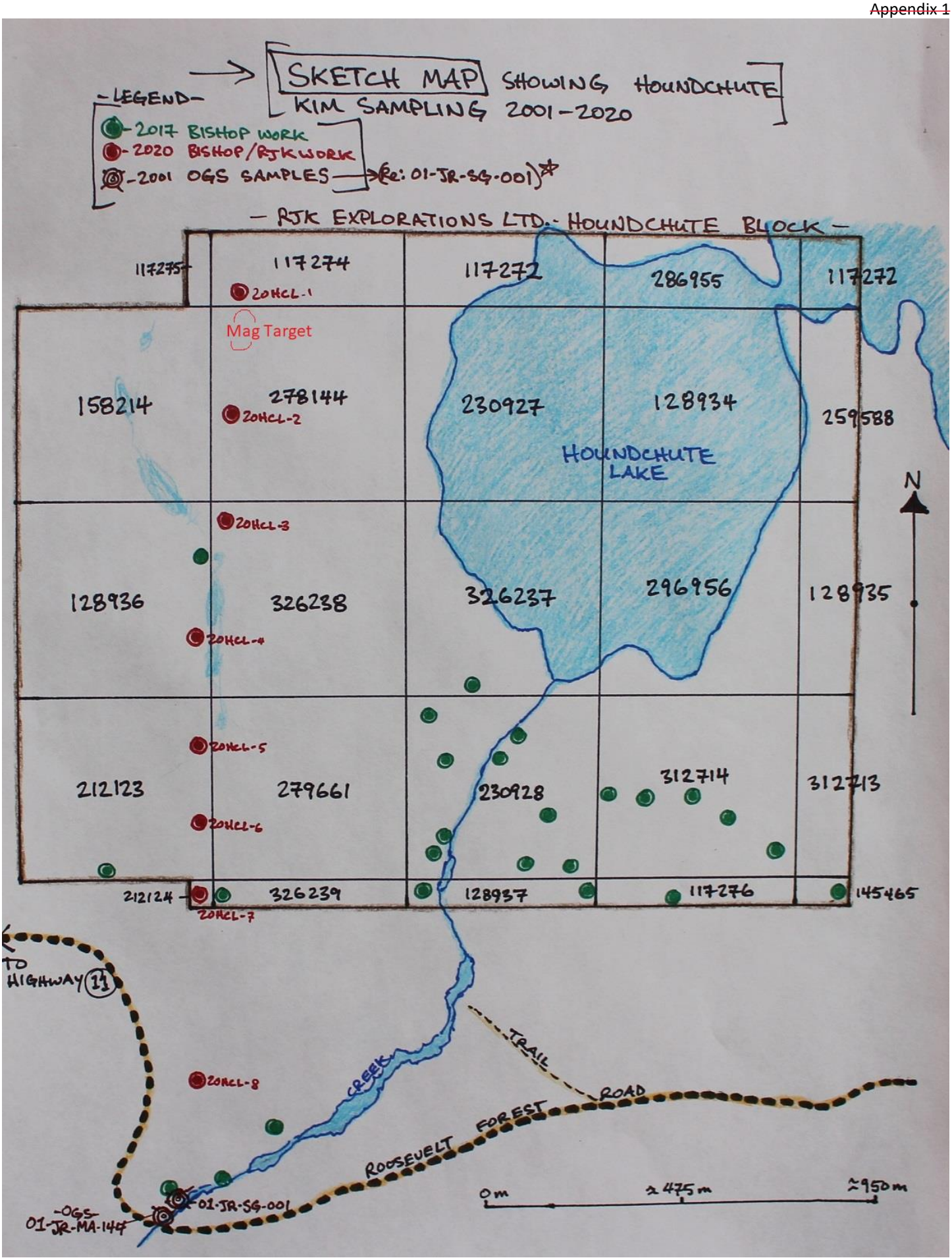
Appendix 2: Overburden Drilling Management Results Report, page 35-41

Recommendations for Further Reading:

Please refer to Bishop Hound Chute Report (Bishop, B.A. (2019)) for the following Appendices:

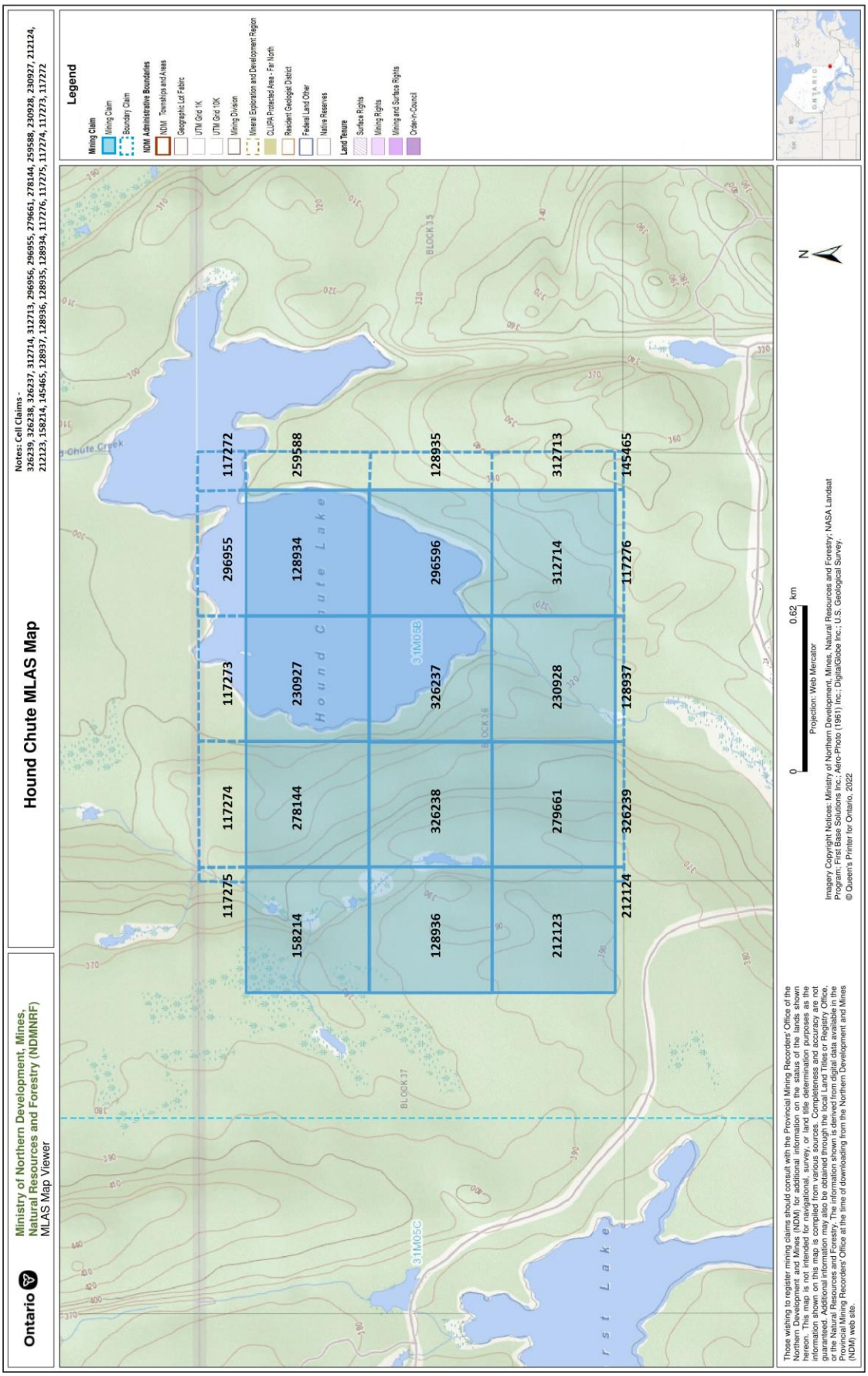
- History of Development in the Cobalt Area (p 20)
- Advances in Diamond Exploration in Canada: Understanding the Importance of Non-Magnetic Signatures & Geo-Chemical & Structural Geology (p 21)
- Methodologies for Field Work & Till Sample Processing (p 43)
- Sluice Efficiency Test Results (p 51)
- Flow Sheet for Concentrating & Retrieving KIMs from Till & Stream Samples (p 52)
- Equipment List (p 53)
- Equipment Photos (p 54)
- Reference Photos from Arctic Star (p 55)

~~Appendix 1~~



~~Map 1:~~ *Sketch Map showing all Hound Chute sampling 2001-2022, Graeme Bishop (2022)*

Appendix 1

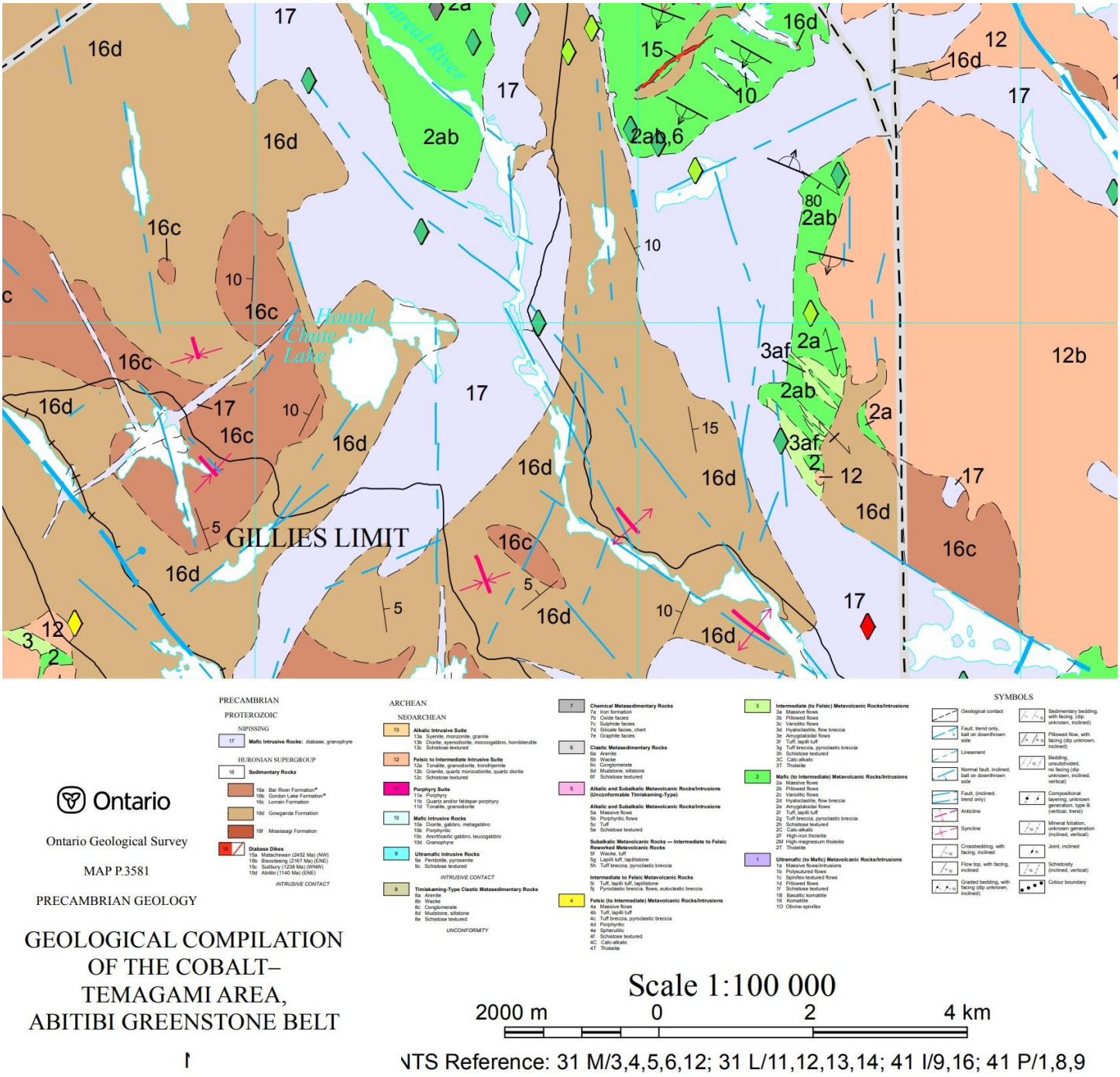


Map 2: Claim Location; Tenure cell claims resulting from Legacy Claim 4282402, Hound Chute Lake

Appendix 1

Map 3: Road Access, Google Earth

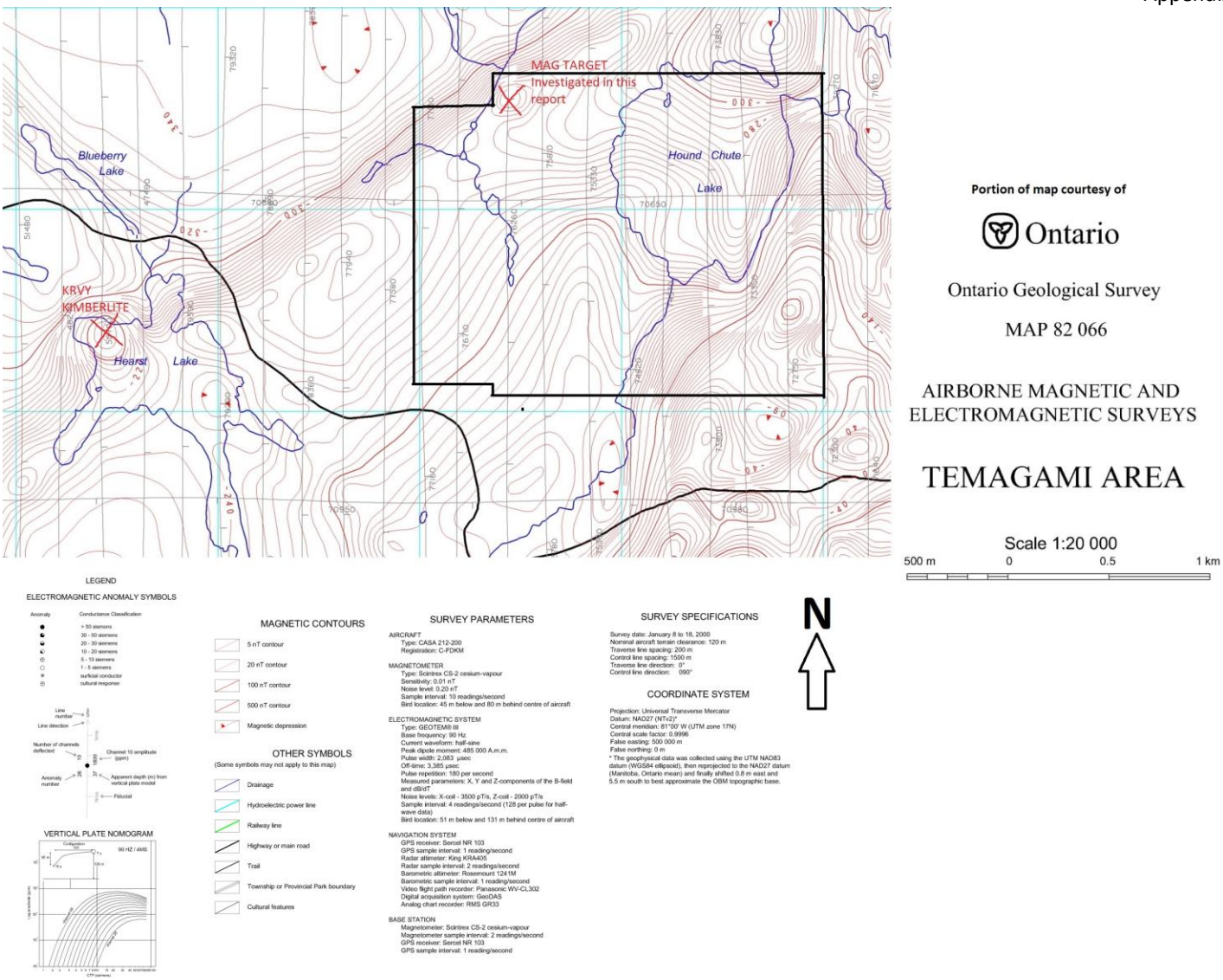
Appendix 1



Map 4: Geological Compilation, (portion of OGS P.3581)

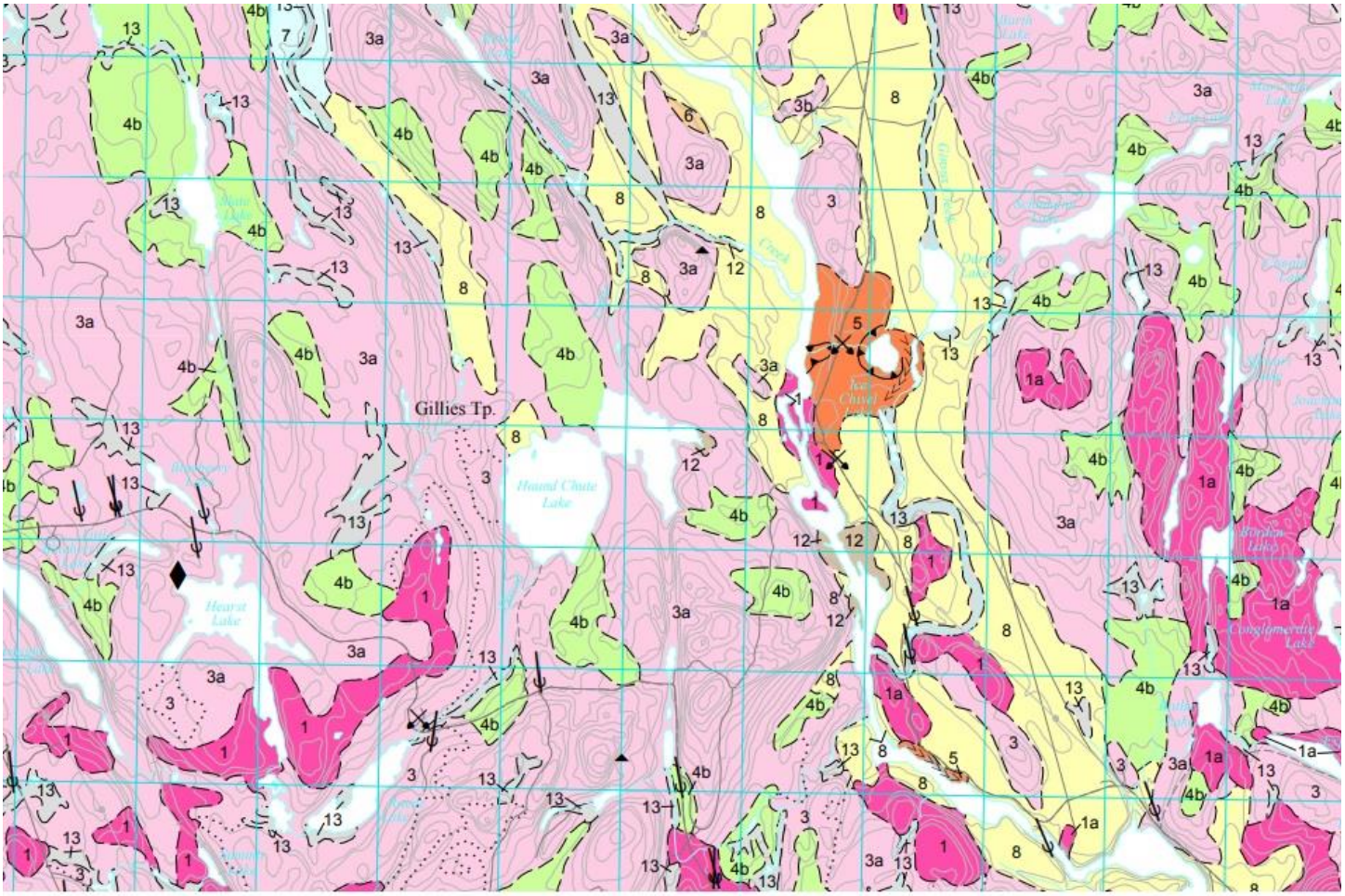
Hound Chute Lake Area Bedrock Geology

Appendix 1



Map 5: Mag Map (portion of OGS Map 82 066) (Ontario Geological Survey (2000))

Appendix 1



Ontario
Ontario Geological Survey
MAP 2685
QUATERNARY GEOLOGY
COBALT AREA

SYMBOLS

- Small bedrock outcrop
- Geological contact (observed, interpreted)
- Geological contact (gradational)
- Esker ridge
- Ice-contact slope
- Kettle
- Shore bluff, wave-cut scarp
- Beach ridge
- Glacial striae (direction of ice movement known or assumed)
- Glacial flute
- Sand dune
- Talus, scree
- Sand or gravel pit
- Quarry
- Kimberlite pipe
- Kimberlite boulder
- Administrative boundary (township; park; provincial)
- Roads (primary; secondary; tertiary)
- Railroad; utilities
- Topographic contour

LEGEND

14 **Man-Made Deposits:** Mine tailings, landfills or other man-made deposits

13 **Organic and Swamp Deposits:** Peat, mud, muck

12 **Alluvium Deposits:** Silt, sand; may contain gravel and organic remains

11 **Beach Deposits:** Sand, gravel, cobbles

10 **Eolian Deposits:** Fine- to medium-textured sand

PLEISTOCENE

9 **Fluvial Deposits:** Sand, gravel

8 **Glaciolacustrine Coarse-Textured Deposits:** Sand, minor gravel
8a Beach or nearshore deposits
8b Deltaic deposits

7 **Glaciolacustrine Fine-Textured Deposits:** Clay, silt, minor sand, often rhythmically laminated or varved; may have a thin cover of swamp and alluvium deposits

6 **Glaciofluvial Deposits:** Sand, gravel, cobbles in outwash fans, plains or valley trains

5 **Glaciofluvial Ice-Contact Stratified Deposits:** Sand, gravel, cobbles in eskers, kames, crevasse fills and moraines; may contain boulders and minor silt and clay

4 **Till Deposits:** Sandy silt to silty sand containing gravel, cobbles and boulders
4a Stony, silty sand to sandy silt textured till, often calcareous
4b Stony to bouldery, sand to silty sand textured till

3 **Bedrock–Drift Complex:** Extensive, but discontinuous, thin drift cover; sufficiently thick in places to subdue the bedrock topography
3a Till cover
3b Glaciofluvial cover
3c Glaciolacustrine cover

PALEOZOIC

2 **Bedrock:** Dolostone, limestone, sandstone, mudstone, shale

PRECAMBRIAN

1 **Bedrock:** Undifferentiated igneous, metamorphic or sedimentary rocks, exposed or covered by a thin veneer of drift deposits
1a Thin, discontinuous till cover
1b Thin, discontinuous glaciofluvial cover
1c Thin, discontinuous glaciolacustrine cover

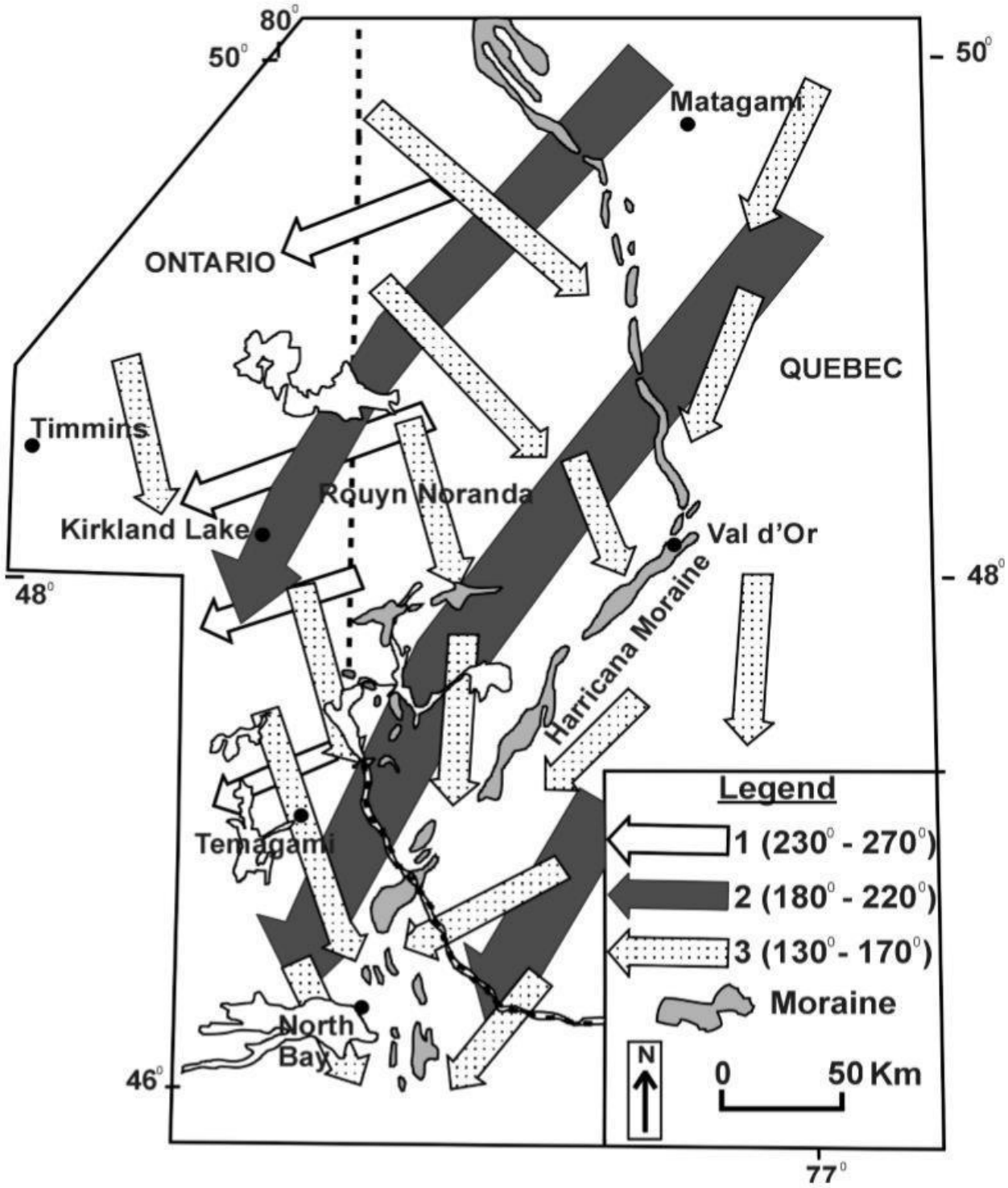
Scale 1:50 000
1000 m 0 1 2 km

NTS Reference: 31 M/5, 6

Map 6: Quaternary Geology Compilation, (portion of OGS Map 2685)

Hound Chute Lake Area Quaternary Geology

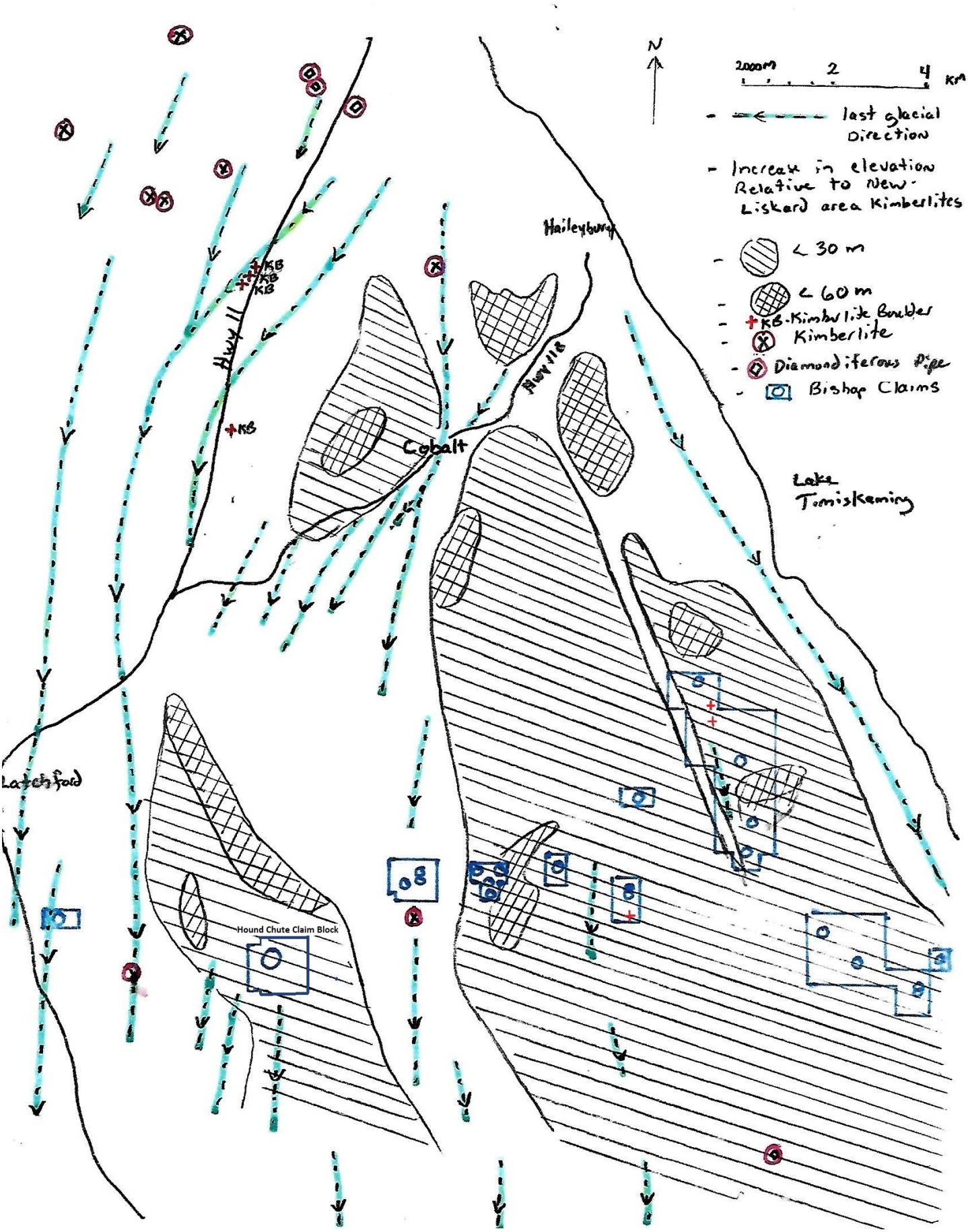
Appendix 1



Ice flow movement in the Abitibi-Temiskaming area. The oldest ice flow event is the number 1 movement, the youngest the number 3 movement (after Veillette 1986).

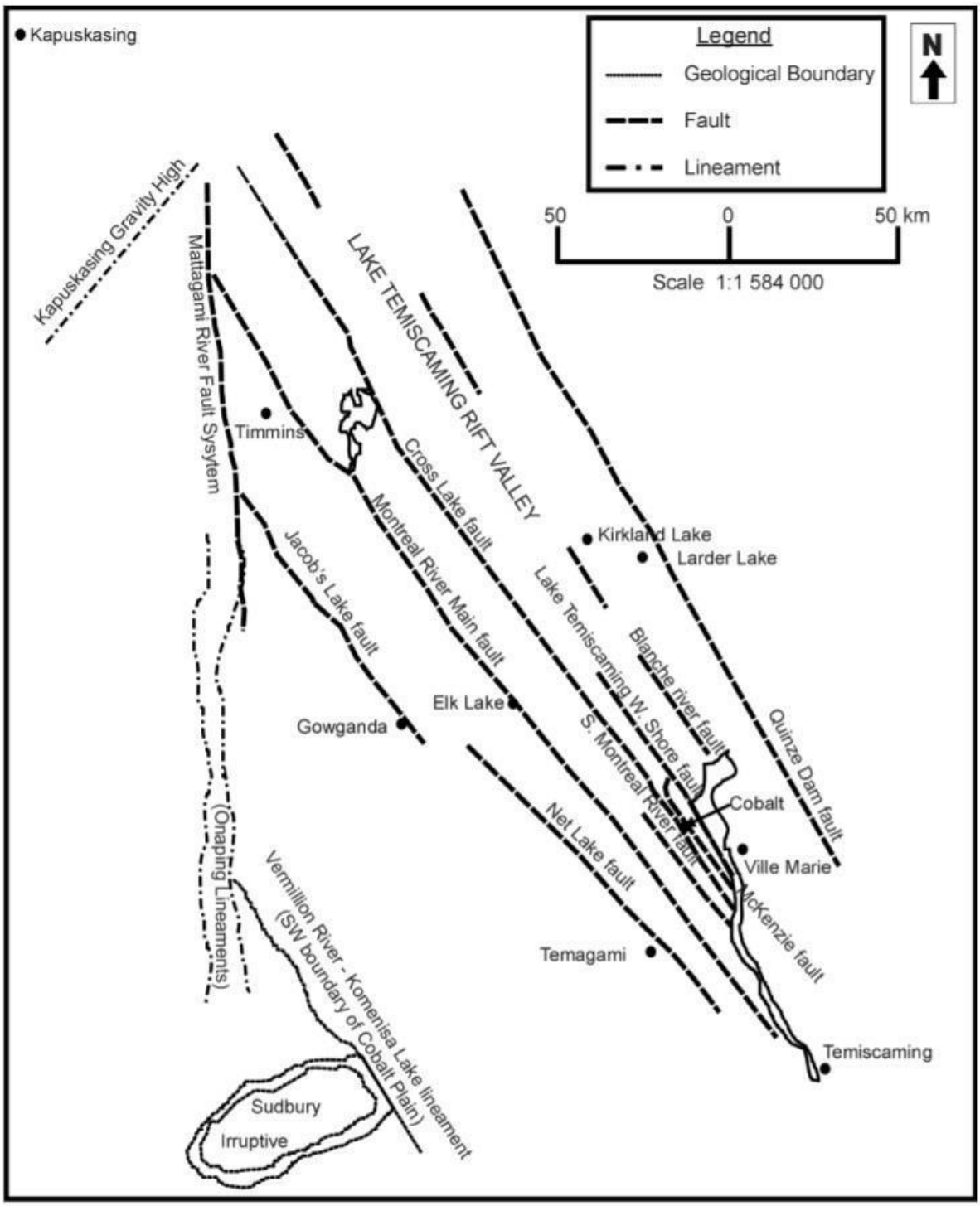
Used courtesy of
Ontario Geological Survey
Open File Report 6088

Map 7: Ice Flow Movement (from OGS OFR 6088)



Map 8: Sketch Map of Local Glacial Flow Direction, Tony Bishop (2017)

Appendix 1



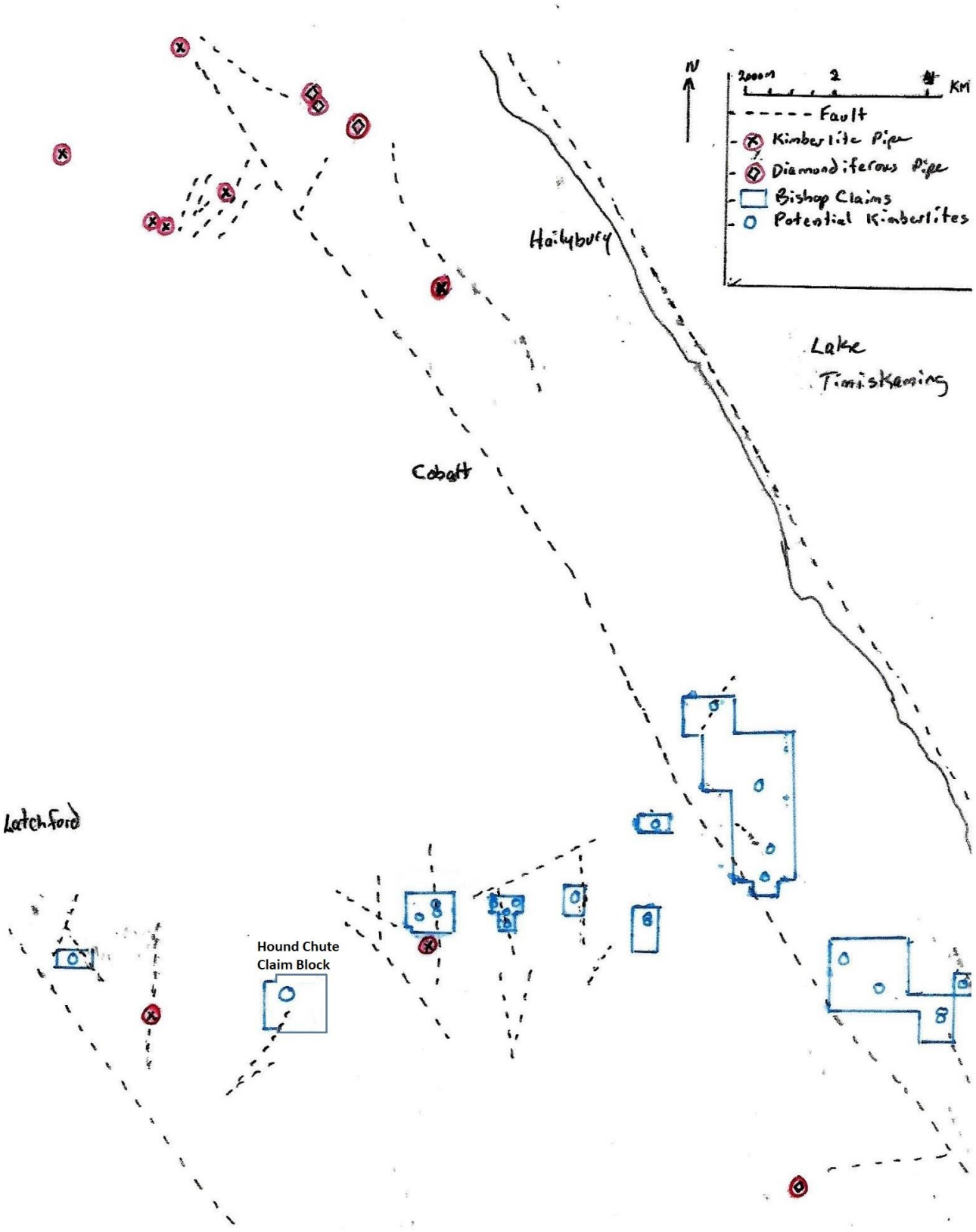
The Lake Temiskaming Rift Valley (also known as the Lake Temiskaming Structural Zone) (after Lovell and Caine 1970).

Used courtesy of
Ontario Geological Survey
Open File Report 6088

Map 9: Lake Temiskaming Structural Zone (from OGS OFR 6088)

Appendix 1

Detailed Local Faults



Map 10: Sketch Map of Local Faults, Tony Bishop (2017)

Statement of Qualifications: Brian Anthony (Tony) Bishop

I have been prospecting and placer mining part-time for 43+ years in Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia (which led to writing a book *The Gold Hunter's Guide to Nova Scotia* (Nimbus Publishing, 1988, ISBN 0-920852-93-9) which was used in prospecting courses in Nova Scotia). I have held an Ontario Prospector's License since the 1970s and was issued a Permanent Prospector's License in 2005. I have completed a number of prospecting courses given by the Ministry and have my Prospector's Blasting Permit. I was one of the Directors on the Northern Prospectors Association (NPA) in the early years when Mike Leahy revitalized/resurrected the NPA in Kirkland Lake, and with Mike, initiated the annual gold panning event as part of Kirkland Lake Gold Days.

As well, I sold and used small scale mining and concentrating/processing equipment for over 20 years. This included instructing others in their use. Since then, I have designed, built and used new types of concentrating equipment for heavy minerals/metals.

For over forty years I was a dealer for many of the major metal detector manufacturers at that time. I was also a dealer for Keene's Engineering of California, possibly the best-known manufacturer of small to medium scale prospecting and mineral recovery equipment. I was also (the only) dealer for Goldfinder Custom Sluices built by Wayne Loewan in Alberta. Until recently I was sent new models/types of Garrett metal detectors to test in the field for their prospecting capabilities.

On short term contracts I have performed specialized work for Cobatec, Macassa, Castle Silver Mines Inc., Gold Bullion Development Corp, as well as short stints in Ecuador and Montana.

I was the first (and possibly only) person to use a Garrett Sentry Tracing instrument (used to find underground cables etc.) to look for silver veins (Cobatec, Castle Resources), and underground at Macassa Mine (now Kirkland Lake Gold) to successfully locate 600' and 800' vertical length large bore holes (for paste) that had missed the adit by 14' and 18' respectively.

I have also been hired by two different mining exploration companies to locate samples of gold and silver with metal detectors and grade waste dumps with metal detectors to determine if they could be profitably re-milled.

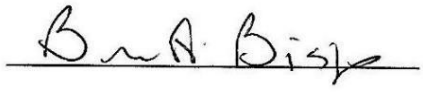
The last seven years I have devoted to full-time diamond exploration. While interpreting the results of till sampling programs and the KIMs that were found, the primary author has conducted 1,000+ hours of research on the scientific and exploration aspects of Canadian diamond discoveries from many diverse sources on exploration and processing techniques. The Resident Geologist's office (MNDM, Kirkland Lake) has many kimberlite and KIM samples that were compared to the ones found on the Bishop Claims. One present and two former Resident Geologists were regularly consulted, as well as the former District Geologist who is considered the local diamond expert for this area. Other prospectors and geologists are regularly consulted, especially Douglas Robinson, P.Eng Geo, who has overseen and verified much of the results and methodologies of the work.

My comprehensive assessment reports can be viewed online on the MNDM website. As well as writing (with the help of family) the various assessment reports, I authored a 43-101 compliant report, approved by Douglas Robinson, P.Eng.Geo, for RJK Explorations Ltd. (February 19th, 2019). In the last few years, I've developed new techniques for identifying KIMs and for determining the diamond potential in kimberlite pipes, and some of these are outlined in my latest reports. Since March 22nd, 2019, The Lorrain Twp. Bishop Diamond Claims have had a number of discoveries of massive near surface diamondiferous kimberlite bodies by RJK Explorations Ltd., thereby proving my theory of kimberlitic bodies being present in that exploration area.

Drawing on this research and my many years of practical experience, especially in placer mining techniques, I have assembled a complete till processing lab I feel rivals many commercial ones. Importantly, I sometimes exceed their results by testing a wider range of samples' fraction sizes and as a result have found a number of kimberlite indicator minerals, notably a number of indicators in the 2.0 – 3.0 mm size that are larger than the usual upper cut-off for commercial labs' mesh sizes. Additionally, I pick far more potential KIMs than any lab can reasonably do, given their time/cost constraints. I recently purchased a complete heavy mineral lab formerly operated by True North Mineral Laboratories in Timmins to integrate as another part of my KIM processing equipment.

Redundancy tests are routinely performed to monitor potential losses of the KIMs and I feel my equipment and techniques closely match that of the industry.

Signed:



March 14, 2022

Statement of Qualifications: Graeme S. Bishop

I, Graeme Bishop, have the following experience:

Over the last twenty years, I instructed gold panning activities at the opening of the Ecocentre in Elk Lake, and occasionally at the annual Toburn mining heritage days. I spent a lot of my childhood prospecting and rockhounding with my family in Temiskaming District. I have read my way through most of the reports of the GSC from its first century and have read most of the OBM annual reports from the first half of the 20th century. Additionally, I have made an academic study of the history of geology. I have worked cutting lines in Bidgood township and the Munro esker area with a P.Eng. geologist. I have moved and split core for a P.Eng. geologist. I worked as a helper with a junior mining company, retrieving core from the drills and tagging core boxes. I have worked on foot and clerically as a security guard at the Macassa mine, including shifts assisting the weekly gold pour in the Macassa mill refinery. I worked underground for several years at the Macassa mine. I quit the mine to return to university to work on a Master's degree, including a significant component of geologically oriented research. Since returning to Temiskaming, I have become involved with the Northern Prospectors Association.

I have spent the last eight years assisting my family in claimstaking and prospecting for diamonds in Temiskaming District. I have collected hundreds of till samples from the field, and briefly, auger sampling for SGH analysis. I have designed scores of work plans for field sampling, and manually created several large Sampling Program maps for later publication. I have project managed the field activities of on-the-ground till sampling for a junior mining company over the summer of 2019, directing the collecting and logging of hundreds of samples. I collaborated with local geologists and produced a graphic sequence outlining the deposition of gold in the Larder Lake-Cadillac fault system for visual display at the Toburn site in Kirkland Lake. I meet regularly with local geologists and the resident geologist to inquire and discuss various topics relevant to diamond prospecting and geology more generally. Collectively, I have spent many months grassroots prospecting and chipping at rocks in the boreal forest. I try to keep up to date on publications relevant to the geology of the area and will continue to broaden my experience in mineral exploration.

Signed, Dated: March 14, 2022
Graeme S. Bishop

Resources for Further Reading:

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Appendix 2

Overburden Drilling Management Limited
Unit 107, 15 Capella Court
Nepean, Ontario, Canada, K2E 7X1
Tel: (613) 226-1771 Fax: (613) 226-8753
odm@storm.ca www.odm.ca

Laboratory Data Report

Client Information

RJK Exploration Ltd.
4 Al Wende Avenue
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 3J5

gkasner2001@yahoo.com

Attention: Glenn Kasner

Data-File Information

Date:	June 22, 2021
Project name:	
ODM batch number:	2284
Sample numbers:	20HCL-#1 to 20HCL-#8
Data file:	20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Number of samples in this report:	8
Number of samples processed to date:	8
Total number of samples in project:	8
Preliminary data:	
Final data:	X
Revised data:	

Samples Processed For: Gold, KIMs

Processing Specifications:

1. Submitted by client: Till samples prescreened to -6.0 mm in the field.
2. One ±100 g archival split taken from each sample.
3 All samples panned for gold, PGMs and fine-grained metallic indicator minerals.
4. Shaking table concentrates refined by heavy liquid separation at S.G. 3.2 to obtain heavy mineral concentrates (HMCs).
5. 0.25-2.0 mm, nonferromagnetic HMC fractions picked for kimberlite indicator minerals.

Notes

Mike Crawford
Laboratory Manager

Appendix 2

Primary Sample Processing Weights and Descriptions

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Weight (kg wet)					Screening and Shaking Table Sample Descriptions											
						Clasts (+2.0 mm)					Matrix (-2.0 mm)						
							Percentage				Distribution					Colour	
Sample Number	Bulk Rec'd	Archived Split	Table Split	+2.0 mm Clasts	-2.0 mm Table Feed	Size	V/S	GR	LS	OT	S/U	SD	ST	CY	ORG	SD	CY	Class
20HCL-#1	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#2	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#3	2.6	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.4	G	100	TR	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#4	2.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	2.1	G	100	0	0	0	U	Y	+	-	Y	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#5	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	G	100	TR	0	0	U	Y	+	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#6	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	G	90	10	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#7	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.5	G	90	10	0	0	U	+	Y	-	N	OC	OC	TILL
20HCL-#8	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	G	100	0	0	0	U	+	Y	-	Y	DOC	DOC	TILL

Appendix 2

Gold Grain Summary

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Number of Visible Gold Grains				Nonmag HMC	Calculated PPB Visible Gold in HMC			
Sample Number	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Weight*	Total	Reshaped	Modified	Pristine
20HCL-#1	2	2	0	0	8.0	12	12	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	0	0	0	0	9.6	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	0	0	0	0	8.4	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	6.4	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	1	0	0	1	6.0	24	0	0	24
20HCL-#8	3	2	1	0	6.4	26	15	11	0

* Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 0.4% of the table feed.

Appendix 2

Detailed Gold Grain Data

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

Sample Number	Dimensions (µm) Thickness		Width	Length	Number of Visible Gold Grains Reshaped	Modified	Pristine	Total	Nonmag HMC Weight* (g)	Calculated V.G. Assay in HMC (ppb)	Metallic Minerals in Pan Concentrate
20HCL-#1	5	C	25	25	1			1		3	No sulphides.
	8	C	25	50	1			1		9	
								2	8.0	12	
20HCL-#2	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.
20HCL-#3	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.
20HCL-#4	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.
20HCL-#5	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.
20HCL-#6	No Visible Gold										No sulphides.
20HCL-#7	10	C	25	75			1	1		24	No sulphides.
								1	6.0	24	
20HCL-#8	5	C	25	25	1			1		4	No sulphides.
	8	C	25	50	1	1		2		23	
								3	6.4	26	

* Calculated PPB Au based on assumed nonmagnetic HMC weight equivalent to 0.4% of the table feed.

Appendix 2

Heavy Mineral Concentrate Processing Weights

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

	Weight of -2.0 mm Table Concentrate (g)												
			0.25 to 2.0 mm Heavy Liquid Separation at S.G. 3.20										
					HMC S.G.>3.20								
								Nonferromagnetic HMC					
									Processed Split				
									Total		0.25 to 0.5	0.5 to 1.0	1.0 to 2.0
Sample Number	Total	-0.25 mm	Total	Lights S.G. <3.2	Total	-0.25 mm (wash)	Mag	Total	%	Weight	mm	mm	mm
20HCL-#1	353.4	130.2	223.2	222.9	0.3	0.12	0.1	0.08	100	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.02
20HCL-#2	430.1	225.2	204.9	204.7	0.2	0.11	0.03	0.06	100	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02
20HCL-#3	508.9	173.3	335.6	335.5	0.1	0.07	0.01	0.02	100	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.0
20HCL-#4	395.1	186.2	208.9	208.8	0.1	0.07	0.01	0.02	100	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.0
20HCL-#5	382.5	204.1	178.4	178.3	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.04	100	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01
20HCL-#6	514.6	142.7	371.9	370.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	100	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
20HCL-#7	465.9	155.0	310.9	310.2	0.7	0.28	0.1	0.32	100	0.32	0.2	0.1	0.02
20HCL-#8	276.7	186.5	90.2	90.1	0.1	0.04	0.01	0.05	100	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01

Appendix 2

Kimberlite Indicator Mineral Counts

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

Number of Grains – Selected MMSIMs

Sample Number	1.0 to 2.0 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P	0.5 to 1.0 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P	0.25 to 0.5 mm Low-Cr diopside T	P	Cpy T	P	Gh T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	NS		NS		NS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Grains – KIMs – 1.0 to 2.0 mm

Sample Number	GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS	
20HCL-#4	NS		NS		NS		NS		NS		NS	
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Grains – KIMs – 0.5 to 1.0 mm

Sample Number	GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#6	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Grains – KIMs – 0.25 to 0.5 mm, and Total (KIMs)

Sample Number	GP T	P	GO T	P	DC T	P	IM T	P	CR T	P	FO T	P	Total (KIMs) T	P
20HCL-#1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	1
20HCL-#2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	2	0	0	0	0	**2**	2
20HCL-#3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20HCL-#5	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	1
20HCL-#6	0	0	**1**	1	**2**	2	**5**	5	**1**	1	0	0	**10**	10
20HCL-#7	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	**7**	7	**5**	5	0	0	**13**	13
20HCL-#8	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	3	0	0	0	0	**3**	3

T = Total number of grains in sample. Total is estimated if number is greater than number of picked grains.
P = Number of picked grains in sample.

Appendix 2

Kimberlite Indicator Mineral Remarks

Client: RJK Exploration Ltd.
File Name: 20212284 - RJK Exploration - Kasner - (Gold, KIMs) - June 2021
Total Number of Samples in this Report: 8
ODM Batch Number(s): 2284

Sample Number	Remarks
20HCL-#1	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are almandine, augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 IM versus rutile candidate = 1IM; and 1 FO versus epidote candidate = 1 epidote.
20HCL-#2	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are almandine, augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 2 IM versus rutile candidates = 2 IM.
20HCL-#3	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote.
20HCL-#4	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote.
20HCL-#5	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite, almandine and epidote. SEM check from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 GO versus almandine candidate = 1 spessartine. Sole IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction has a partial alteration mantle.
20HCL-#6	Augite-almandine-hematite/epidote assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 1 grey-purple GP candidate = 1 grossular; 1 GO versus grossular candidate = 1 GO (pyrope almandine); and 4 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 3 IM and 1 CR. Sole IM from 0.5-1.0 mm fraction and 2 IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction have partial alteration mantles.
20HCL-#7	Augite-almandine-hematite/epidote assemblage. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 2 GO versus grossular candidates = 2 grossular; and 10 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 6 IM and 4 CR. 1 IM from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction has a partial alteration mantle.
20HCL-#8	Undersized concentrate therefore not electromagnetically separated and mineral assemblage not listed. Main minerals are augite and epidote. SEM checks from 0.25-0.5 mm fraction: 3 IM versus crustal ilmenite candidates = 3 IM; and 1 FO versus epidote candidate = 1 zoisite.