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Assessment Report

On the
Buck Lake Property
Whitman Dam Road Area
Algoma, ON

For
Ground VLF Survey
Over Mining Claims

522215, 522216, 522218, 208171, 170879, 274190

286849, 170880, 200140

Provincial Grid Numbers:

41004D355, 41004D356, 41004D357, 41004D375, 41004D376, 41004D377,

41004D395, 41004D396, 41004D397.

Prepared For

Talisker Gold Corp.

Prepared by: Shaun Parent

Superior Exploration & Climbing Co Ltd

March 25, 2022

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Introduction

Superior Exploration was hired by Advance United Holdings to conduct a ground VLF Survey over claims owned by Talisker Gold Corp. The claims are located in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division in Lunkie Township.

Fieldwork was completed over 7 days between Oct 3rd and Nov 3rd 2021, using a VLF EM-16 Unit and a handheld Garmin GPS-60C.

The objective of the VLF Em-16 Survey was to identify and trace the trend of a known EM anomaly and to perform modern interpretation of the results.

Mineral deposit type being explored

The Buck Lake property has the potential to host VMS-type of base metal mineralization associated with mafic and felsic volcanics of the Batchewana Greenstone Belt.

Geological model/concept being applied

The exploration of VMS deposits is aided by the identification of contacts between mafic and felsic volcanics and the presence of “exhalate”. Exhalate is a silica rich deposit that forms when mineralizing fluids emit onto the sea floor. They are often accompanied by deposits of base metal and gold.

The exhalate horizons often have enough sulphides or other conductive material to be expressed on surface by Electro-magnetic (EM) responses. Using the VFL EM and applying modern inversion and interpretation techniques allows these types of formations to be located and detailed on surface.

Reason for exploration work type performed

The presence of massive sulphide layers was identified by drilling in 1986 but this has never been followed up on. The present program aims to locate the massive sulphides on surface and trace the horizon along strike.

Claim Information

Identification

The VLF survey was completed over 9 Mining Claims:

522215	522216	522218
208171	170879	274190
286849	170880	200140

Property Information

Topography and Vegetation Cover

The Area is covered with Maple and Birch forest that has never seen active logging activities. The terrain is rolling with elevation gains in the order of 25 to 100 meters, with occasional cliffs.

Location

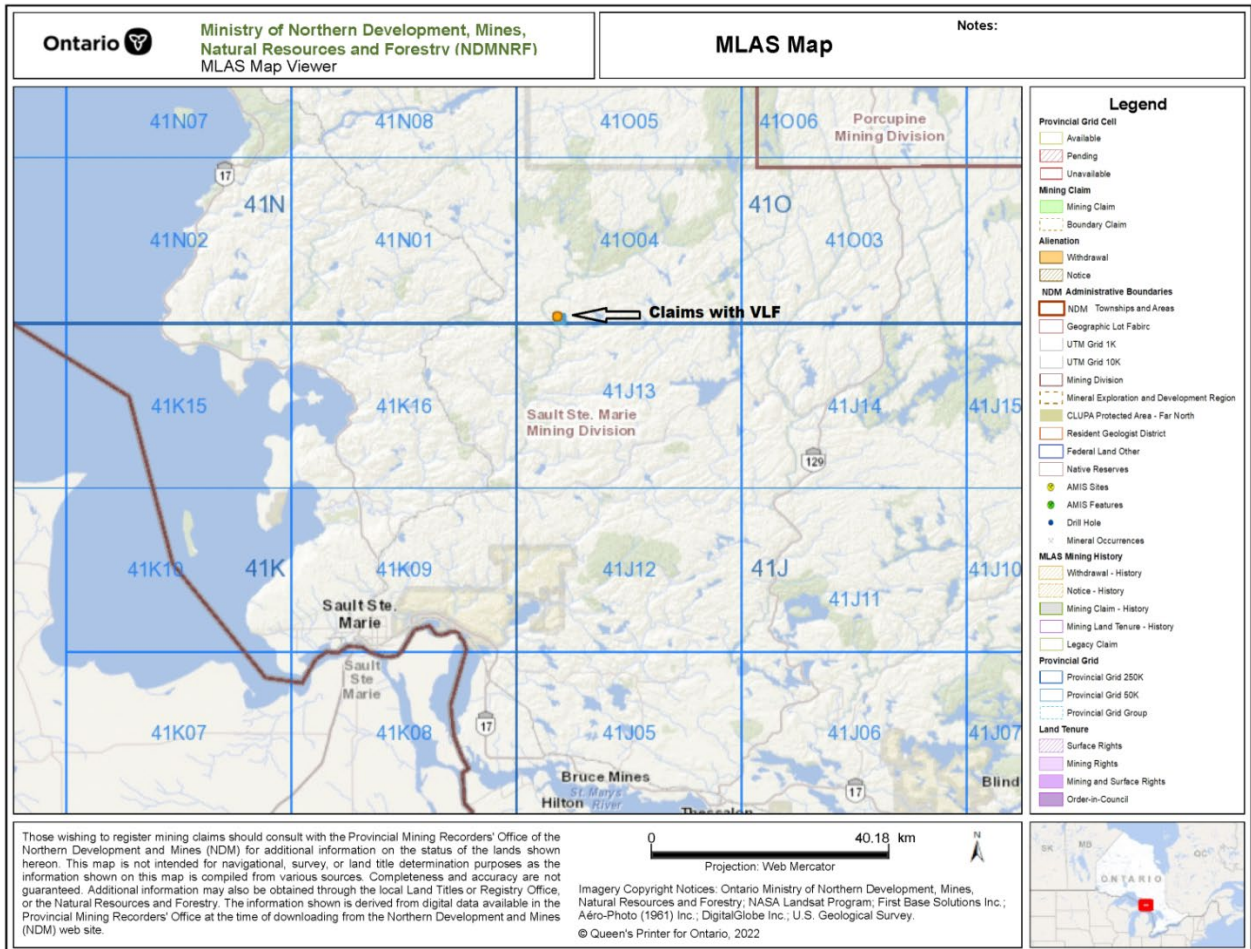
The claim group is located in the Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Lunkie Township approximately 36 kilometers along Whitman Dam Road, north of Searchmont, Ontario.

Property Access

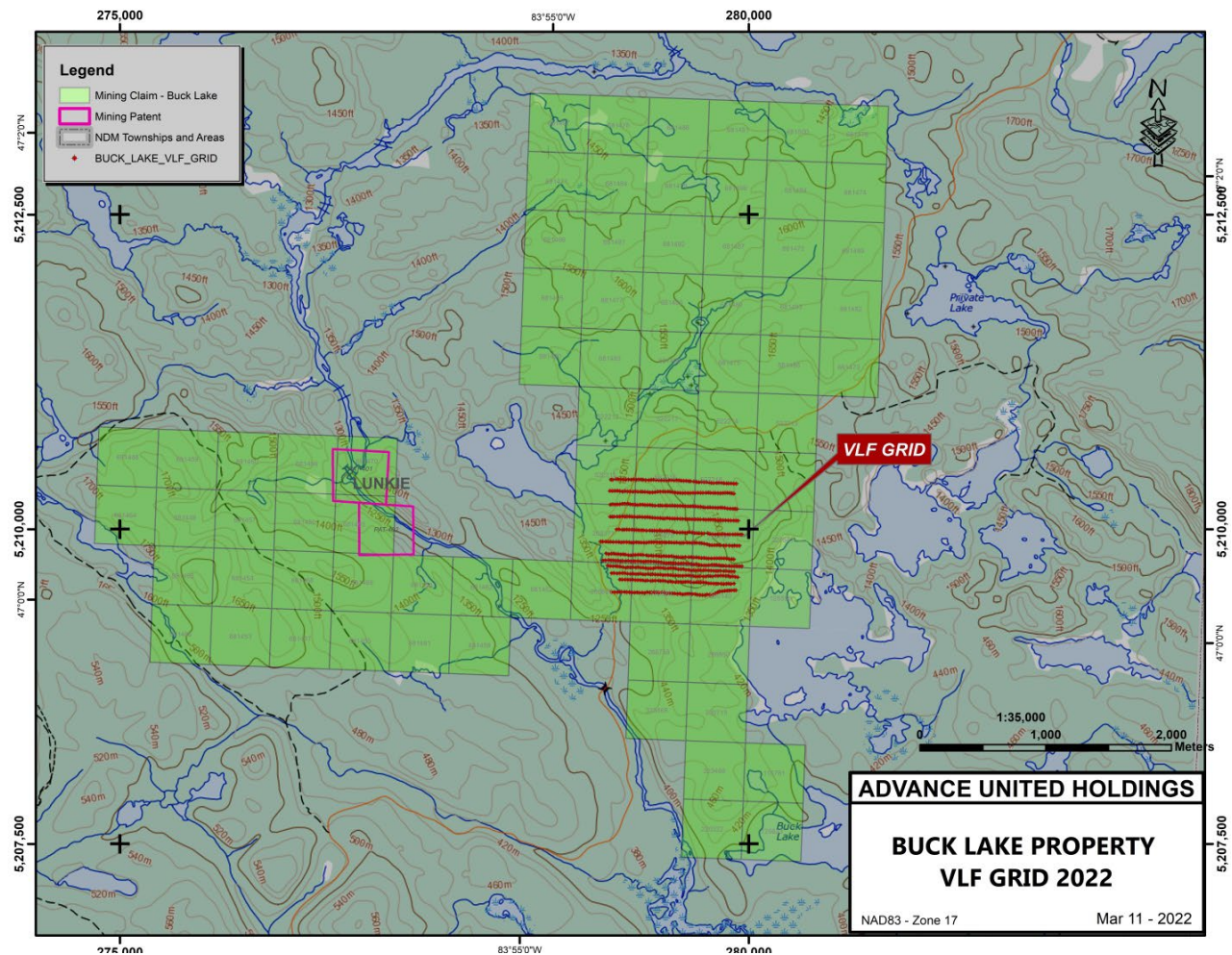
The Buck Lake Property (BLP) lies in Lunkie Township in the Algoma District of Central Ontario approximately 50 kilometers northeast of Sault Ste. Marie and approximately 30 km NE of the village of Searchmont. Access is excellent with the Whitman Dam Road passing through the northwestern part of the property.

The property straddles the Whitman Dam Road and short walks allow access to the central areas of the property. Logging roads allow access to the western and northern parts of the property.

Map 1 General Location Map of Claims



Map 2 VLF Lines on Claim Block



Previous Work

A review of the Government of Ontario Mining Assessment Database (AFRI Assessment Files) revealed that although the general area has been the focus of exploration activities these have been mainly concentrated on the Cowie Lake Iron deposit which occurs to the east of the present property in Nahwegezhic and Gaudry Townships to the east of the Buck Lake area.

HBOG Mining completed limited exploration to the north and northwest of the present property in 1976. The only work reported on the present property was completed by Noranda from 1983 to 1986. The company completed ground magnetic and HLEM surveys and identified a strong Electromagnetic anomaly (EM) with locally corresponding magnetic signature over a length of approximately 3500 metres (AFRI Report number 41004SW0032). The estimated location of the EM anomaly is shown in Figure 2. Noranda completed one drill hole which is reported in the government Assessment Files (AFRI Report number 41004SW00033). The hole encountered

sulphide in breccia and massive sulphide with chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite. No assays are reported in the files.

In 1990 the OGS completed an air borne Magnetic and electromagnetic survey which clearly shows the EM anomaly which traverses the central part of the property and the coincident Mag and EM that occurs on the western part of the property.

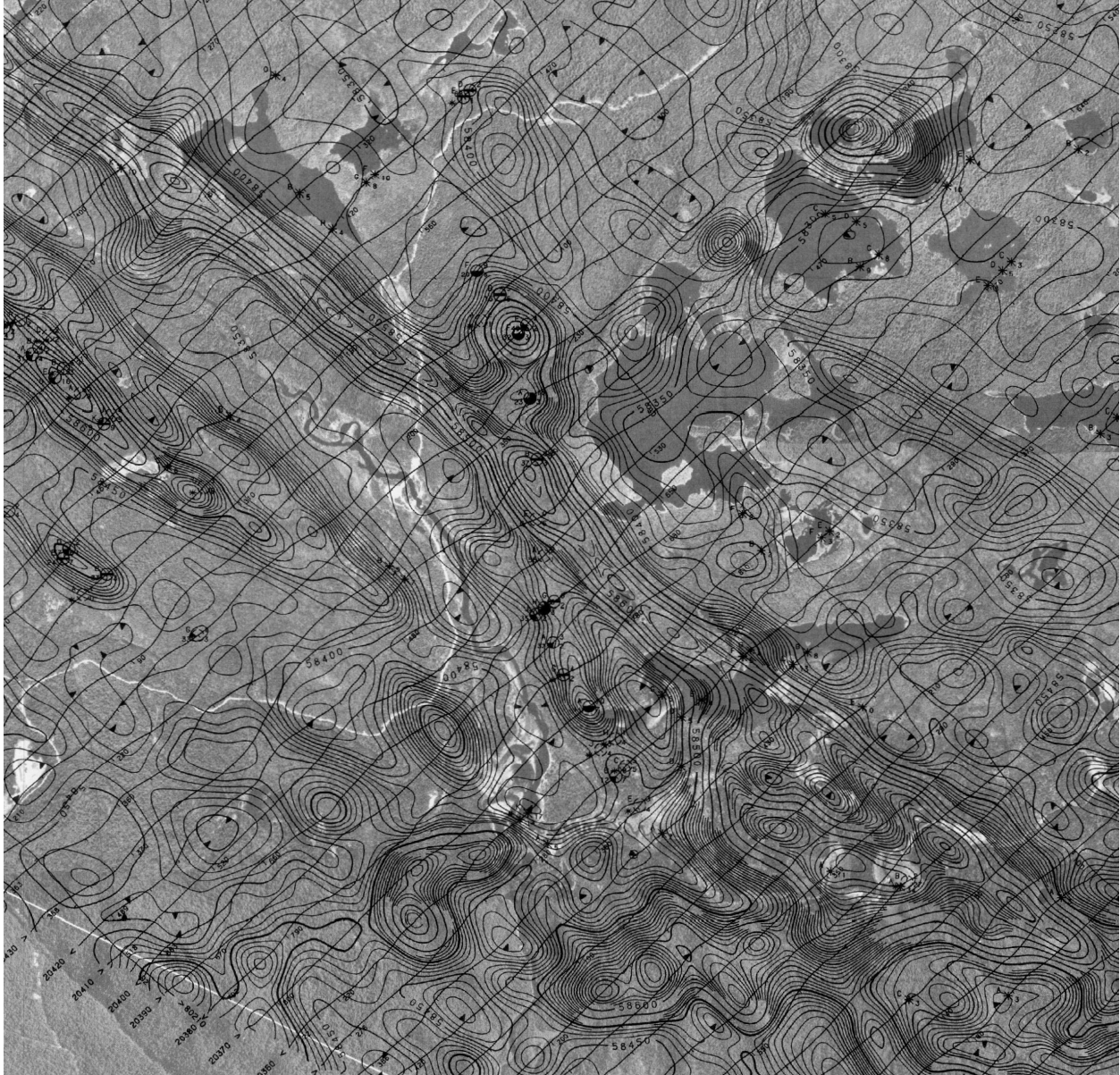


Figure 2: Airborne Mag and EM map of the Central Part of the Buck Lake Property (OGS 1990)

The most comprehensive and most recent geological mapping work on this part of the Batchewana Greenstone Belt (BGB) was carried out by E.C. Grunsky in 1991¹ The Ontario Geological Survey carried out a comprehensive Lake Sediment Sampling

¹ E.C. Grunsky Geology of the Batchewana Area. Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 5791. 1991

program in the late 1980s which identified copper and zinc anomalies in the area of the Buck Lake property.²

In 2017 a regional soil geochemical survey was completed over the central part of the Buck Lake Property (AFRI Assessment File No.20000018939) which identified a strong copper and zinc anomaly over 2 km coincident with the Noranda EM anomaly.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies in the Batchawana Greenstone Belt (BGB) within the Abitibi Sub-province of the Canadian Shield. The Lunkie area lies in the Eastern Domain of the BGB in an area of mixed Tholeiitic and Calc-alkalic volcanic rocks and is underlain by what Grunsky (1991) calls the Batchewana Volcanic Domain which is divided into an eastern and western subdomain. The eastern subdomain, in which the Lunkie area lies is composed of a lower tholeiitic sequence and an upper sequence of Calc-alkalic mafic and felsic volcanic units and minor sediments.

² Fortesque et al. OGS Map 80806. Geochemical Survey of the Hanes Lake Area.

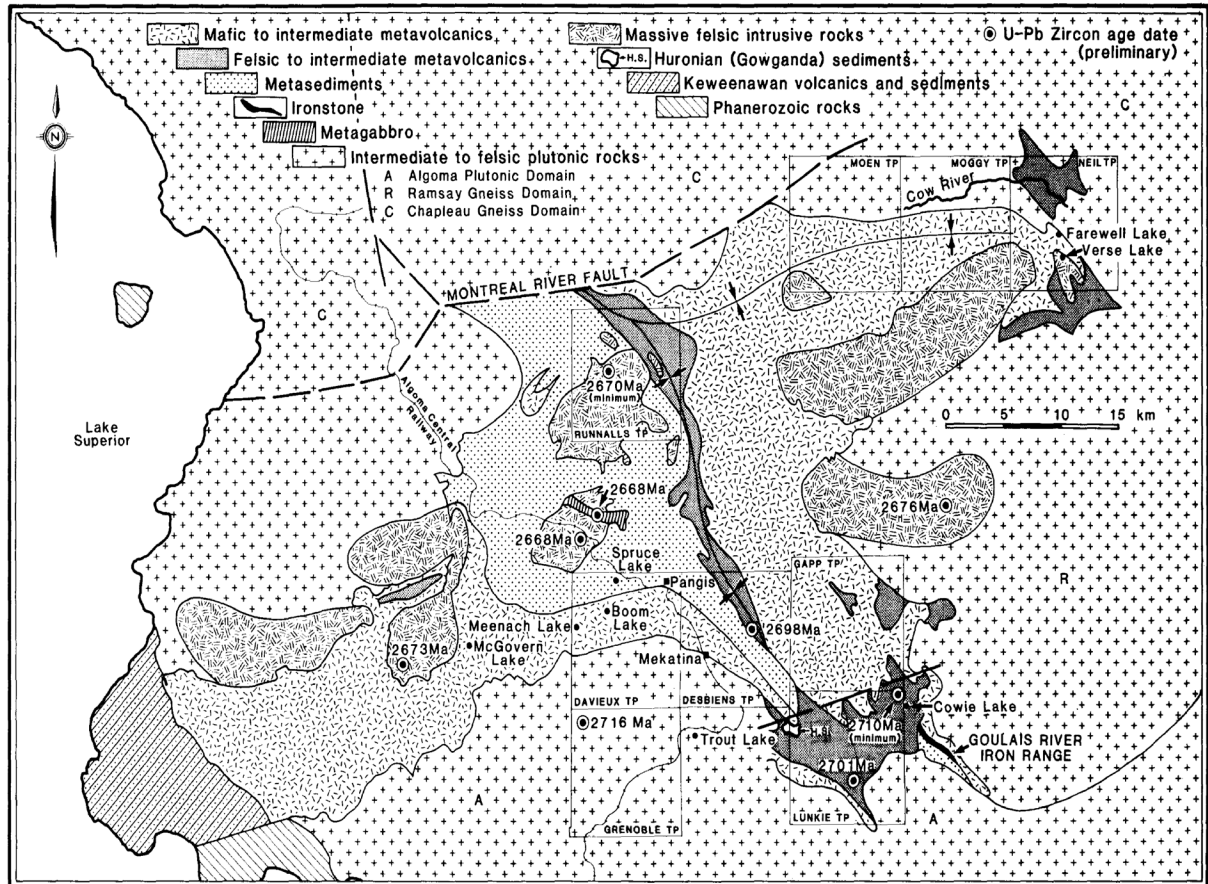


Figure 1 Generalized geology of the Batchawana area.

55

Figure 3: General Geology of the Batchawana Area from Grunsky (1991)

All units are disrupted by local granitic intrusives and northwesterly striking diabase dykes. The geologic units have undergone upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphism. The units in this part of the BGB generally strike northwesterly and dip steeply east to north-northeast. All units in this area face southwest. Lineations

in the area plunge to the north-northwest at 60 to 70 degrees. There is no evidence of more than one phase of deformation.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Lithology

Detailed geology of the property has not been established but reconnaissance work established that in general, the Buck Lake property is underlain by mafic and felsic volcanics which trend NNW and dip moderately to steeply to the northeast. Based on preliminary lithogeochemical data obtained during work by Grunsky (1991) in the area, the units are considered to be andesites and dacites respectively. The work by Grunsky did not cover the southern part of the property.

The drilling by Noranda identified felsic tuffs and “exhalite” like units with massive sulphide lenses containing pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite,

The more felsic and sedimentary units commonly contain trace amounts of fine grained biotite indicative of the upper greenschist - lower amphibolite facies of metamorphism that has affected them. The grains are often oriented along the schistosity indicating that the peak metamorphism was probably developed during the main deformation event.

A mafic Dyke is seen cutting the units in a northwest southeast direction based on magnetic response.

Mineralization

Three areas of mineralization are known on the Buck Lake Property namely: Noranda Zone, Goulais River Zone and El Carmen Zone (Figure 4).

The Noranda Zone was discovered by drilling by Noranda in 1986. The drilling was aimed to follow-up and explore a 3500 m long airborne and HLEM anomaly, The drilling encountered two zones of massive sulphide mineralization comprising pyrite and pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite. No assays are reported.

The Goulais River Zone is shown on Grunsky’s 1991 map and was identified in the field by OGS staff in 2005 (MDI File Number 41O04S00030). The showing comprises trenching with sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in graphitic schist and siltstone.

The El Carmen Zone is shown as a trench on Grunsky’s 1991 map and is described as comprising iron formation containing sulphide mineralization. There is an airborne Mag and EM anomaly overlying the area. No other information is known about this zone.

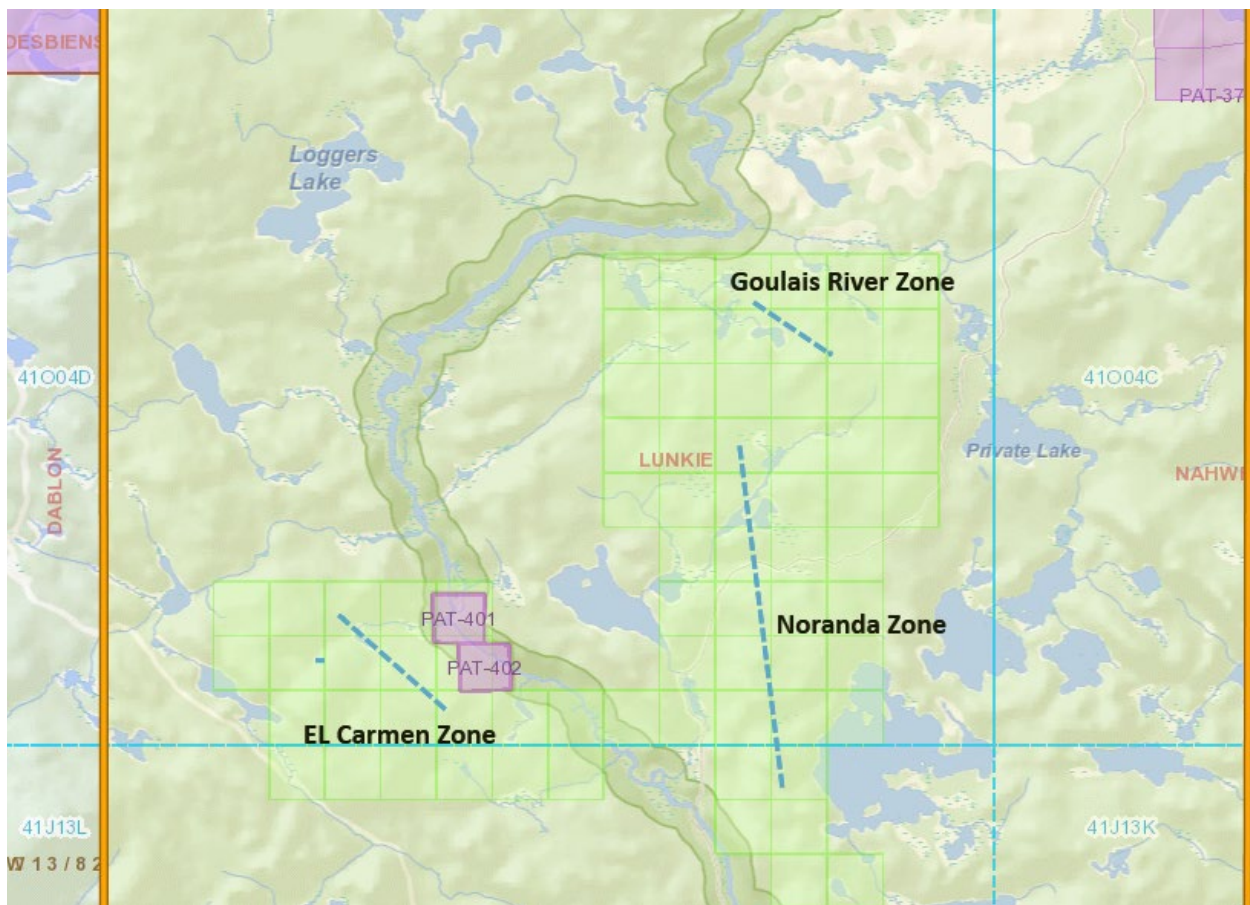


Figure 4: Location of Zones of Known Mineralisation on the Buck Lake Property.

Personnel

The VLF EM-16 and GPS field navigator responsible for the collection of all raw data was Shaun Parent. Processing, Modelling and Interpretation of data was conducted by Shaun Parent and Sandra Slater.

Work Performed

VLF Grid Layout

The VLF survey lines were chosen to cross the strike of known bedrock at 90 degrees. The VLF grid was wide enough to cover airborne anomalies both north and south of the historic Noranda drill hole located on Line 00 at approximately 9+00E.

Each VLF station was located based on its azimuth and distance from the start of the survey line at the west end of the grid. 2 transmitters were read at 20 meter stations using a Geonics VLF - Em-16 Unit and a handheld GPS unit to record X-Y-Z points.

Fieldwork / Data Collection

The VLF EM-16 survey consisted of running 12 VLF traverse Lines. A total of 12.16 km of VLF surveying was carried out over 7 days. (Oct 5, 7, 9, 20, 22, 28, 30 in 2021).

The area surveyed was high and dry with what appears to be thin overburden and occasional rock exposures. No swampy ground was encountered during the survey. There are no “cultural” factors which could affect the interpretation or response of the VLF-EM.

Parameters of VLF Survey

Equipment Used: VLF EM-16 unit and a handheld Garmin 60-CSX PS

VLF Transmitters Used: NAA: 24.0 kHz. Cutler, Maine (East)
NLK: 24.8 kHz Seattle, Washington (West)

Datum: Data was collected using UTM NAD 83 / Zone 17

VLF survey direction: Readings were taken while facing East.

Parameters of Measurement: In-phase and Quad-phase components of a vertical magnetic field is measured as a percentage of horizontal primary fields. (Tangent of tilt angle and ellipticity). VLF transmitter NAA (East), NLK (West) The transmitters are chosen so that the direction to the transmitting station is as close to the orientation of the bedrock strike.

Data Collection Process

Field data was collected as follows on each surveyed line.

- Each station UTM was saved onto the Handheld Garmin 60CSX GPS Unit (including any local features such as power lines, fences and geological structures)
- VLF readings for each station were recorded on the GPS as In-Phase and Quadrature, corresponding to the line number and station number.
- All data collected was downloaded onto a computer

Map 3 Claim Blocks showing Completed VLF Lines & Stations

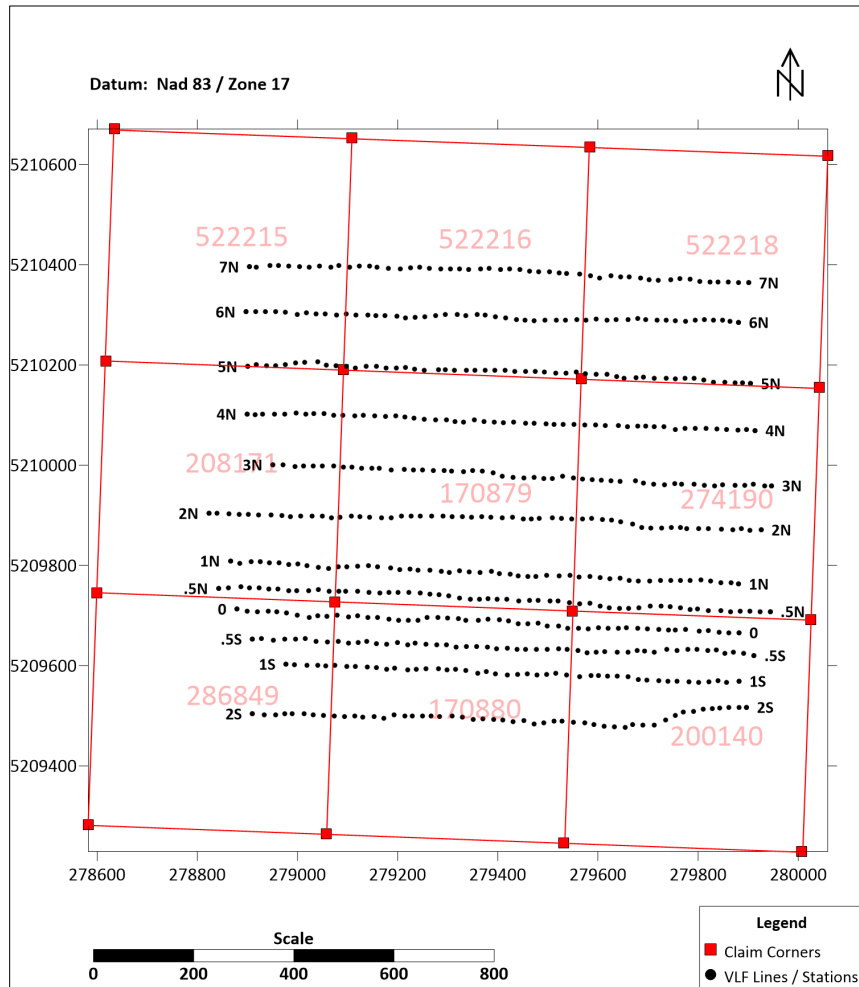


Table 1 Allocation of VLF to Claims

Claim No.	Meters	Kilometers
522215	540	0.54
522216	1440	1.44
522218	1040	1.04
208171	960	0.96
170879	2400	2.4
274190	1880	1.88
286849	540	0.54
170880	1920	1.92
200140	1440	1.44
Total	12160	12.16

Data Processing, Modelling & Interpretation

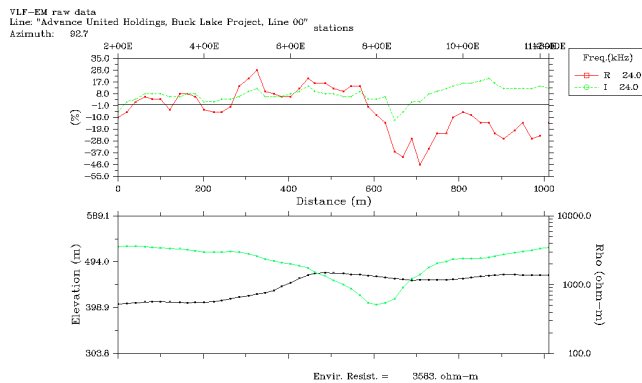
- Garmin and VLF data was reviewed and data integrity confirmed. Corrections were made to raw data, if identified.
- Data was compiled and formatted for processing.
- Profiling & modeling of individual line data was completed. (as per Profiles & Models below)
- Individual filter / inversion results were compiled to form a grid and Contoured Plan Maps were produced.
- Review of data results was done and an Interpretation Report completed.

Profiles & Models

The following Profiles and Models were produced using various filters and inversions. Results were used in the interpretation process. Results for Line 0 have been added for demonstration purposes.

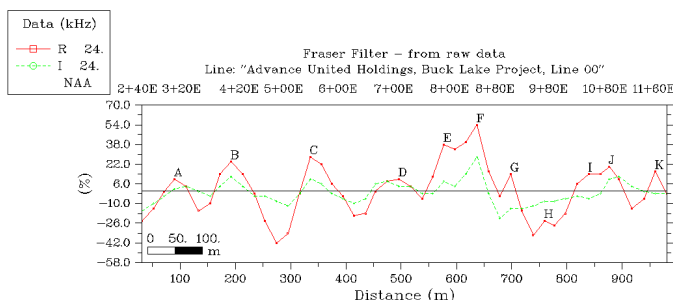
Raw VLF Profile

The Raw data collected in the field is plotted, showing In-Phase inflections and cross overs as plus to minus, while Quadrature responses are negative to positive.



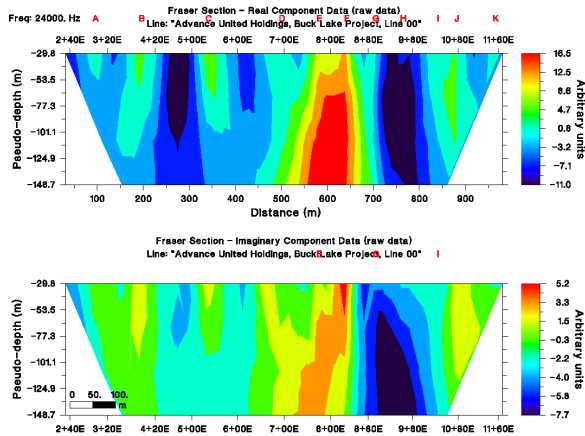
Fraser Filter Profile

The data processing technique commonly referred to as the Fraser Filter was applied to the raw data. This filter transforms In-Phase cross overs and inflections into positive peaks, while Quadrature responses are negative to positive giving a negative peak anomaly when the Fraser Filter is applied. Fraser Filter positive value data from each line was combined to produce a Plan Map. (Page 12)



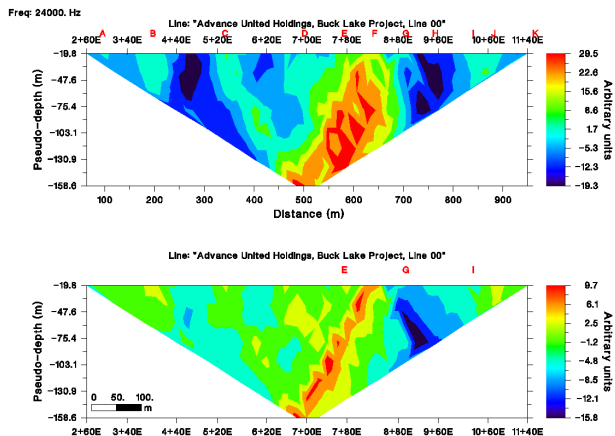
Fraser Filtered Sections

Fraser filtered data is profiled as contoured results on Line profiles, showing the intensity of the response.



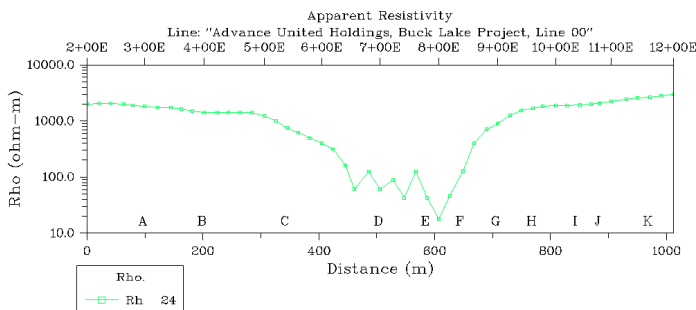
VLF K-H Profiles

Raw Data was run through the Karous-Hjelt (K-H) filter. The filter is applied to obtain a section of current density. The higher values are generally associated with conductive structures. (Karous, Hjelt 1983)



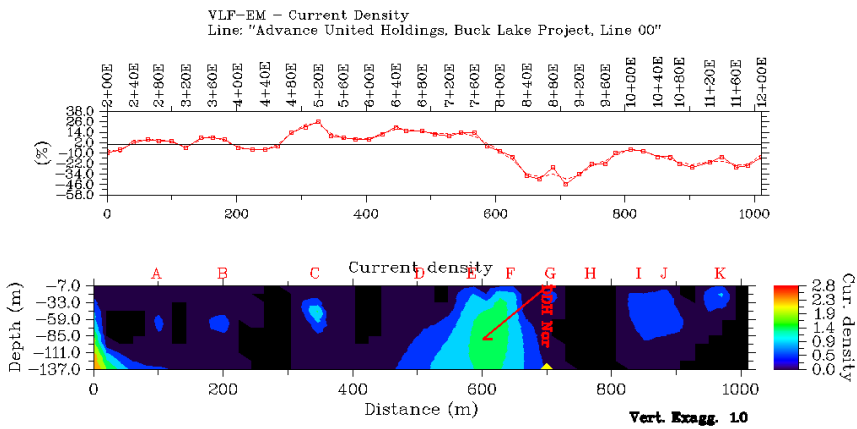
VLF Resistivity Profile: @ 2000 Ohm

The apparent resistivity was calculated. The resistivity can be calculated if the mean environmental resistivity is known at the beginning of the VLF profile. A mean resistivity of 2000 ohm's and 4000 ohm's was used for all lines. Resistivity data from each profile was combined to produce a Plan Map. (Page 13)



VLF JY Section Model:

A 2D inversion that looks for the best distribution of the density of current (JY). The output is the apparent current density with positive values associated with conductors and negative values associated to resistive units.

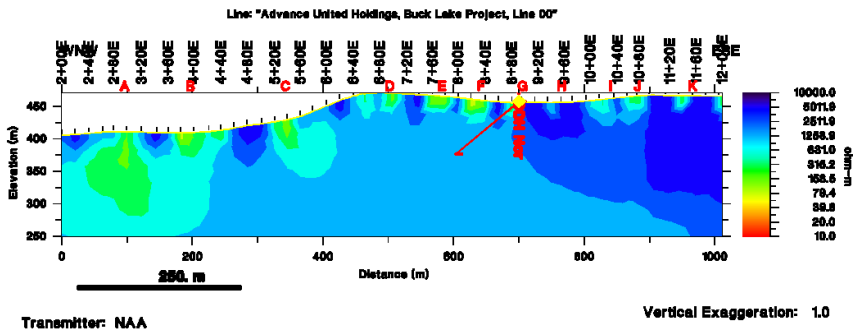


VLF 2D Inversion Resistivity Model @ 2000 Ohm

A resistivity of 2000 Ohm's and 4000 Ohm's was used to build initial models used in the inversion to obtain a realistic cross section of the line surveyed. Models show conductive and resistive zones at various depths. Conductive zones at surface show little depth extent and have a horizontal display.

The maximum depth slice with a bedrock resistivity of 2000 Ohms is:

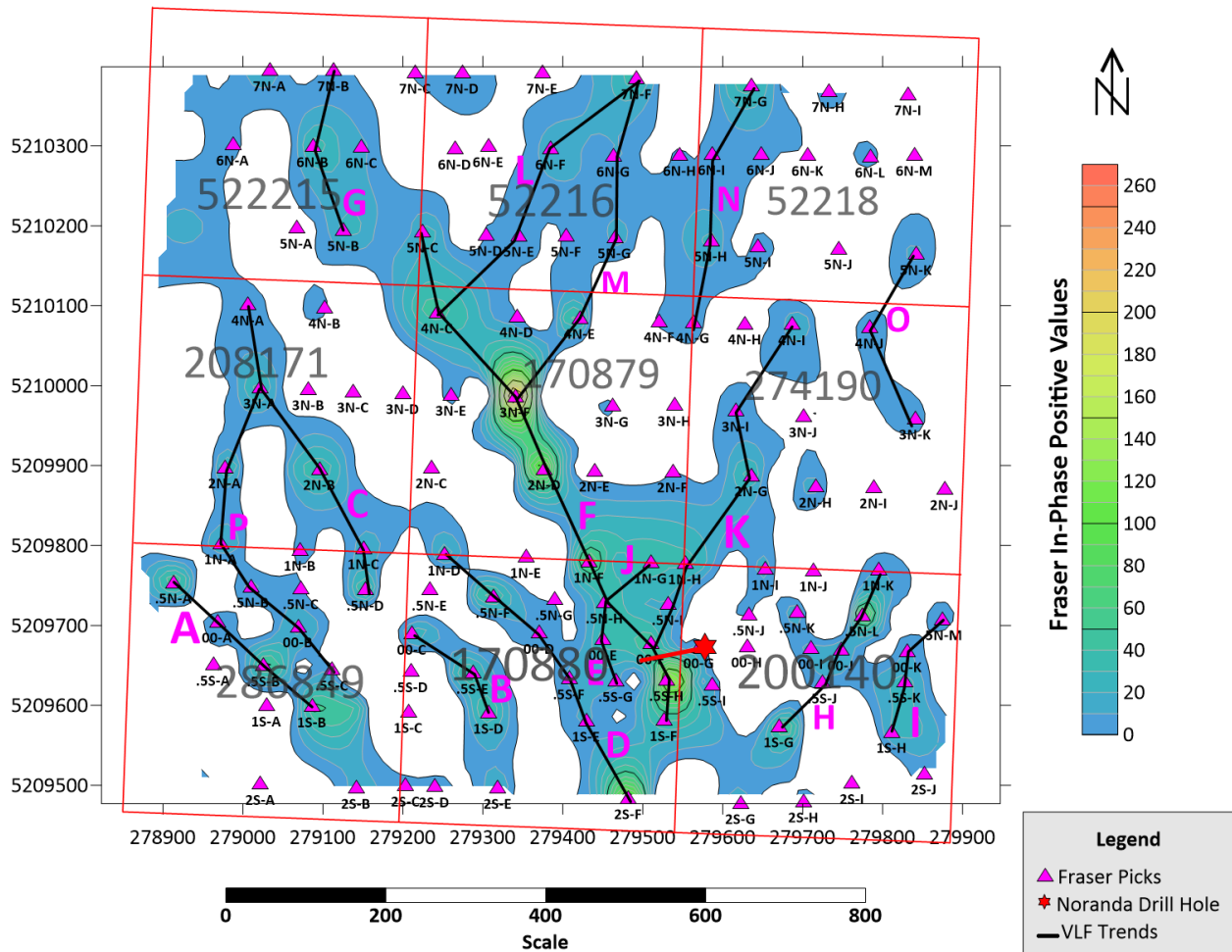
- 198 meters for transmitter NAA (24.0 KHz.)
- 186 meters for transmitter NLK (24.8 KHz.)



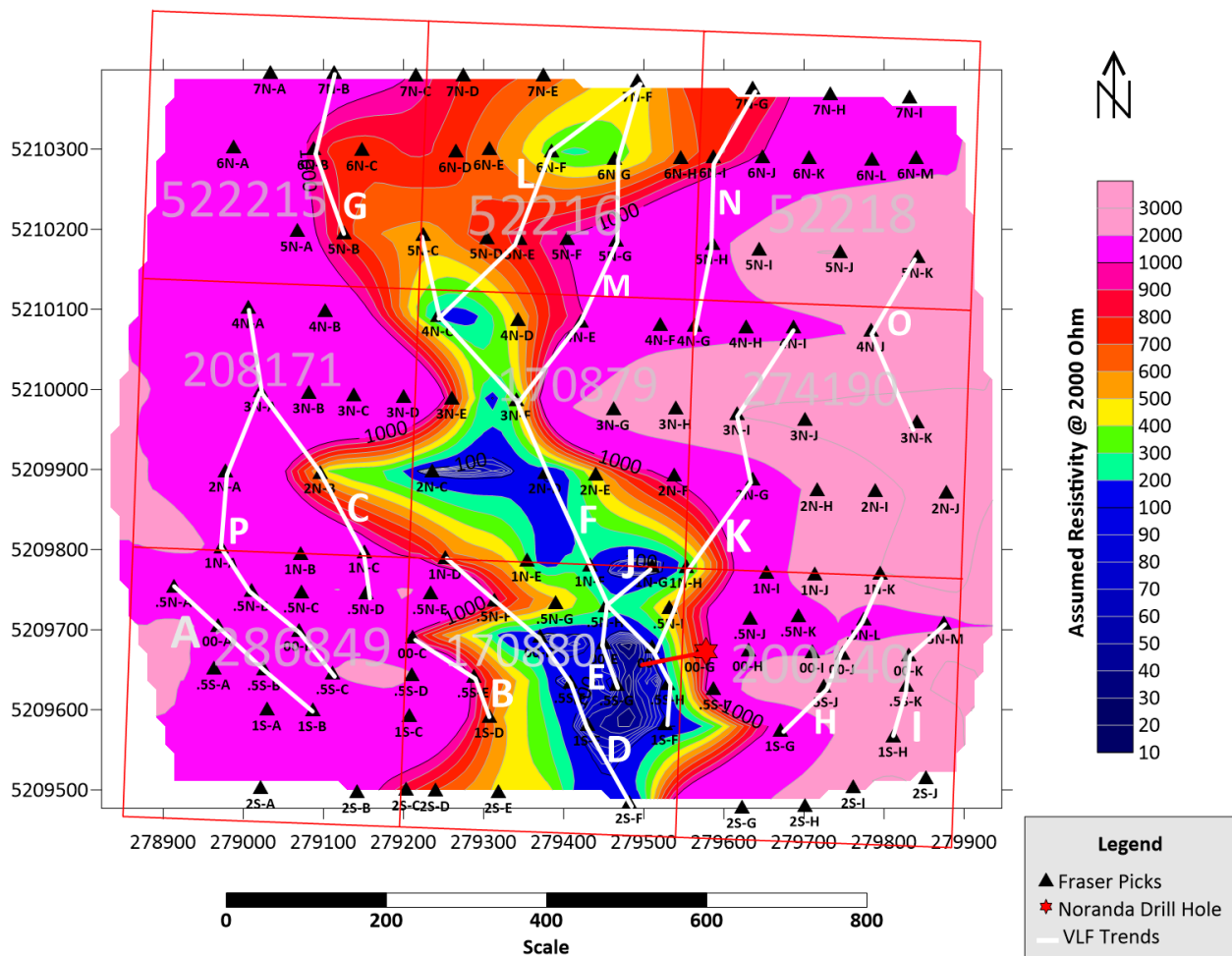
Discussion of Interpretation Results

A total of 12.16 Km on 12 Lines (7N- 2S) was surveyed and modelled.

Map 4 NAA Fraser In-Phase Positive Value Contours with claim coverage



Map 5 NAA Resistivity Contours @ 2000 Ohm



NAA VLF Anomaly Picks & Trends

A total of 128 VLF picks were identified over the survey grid.

16 VLF Trends were identified and ground follow-up/prospecting over these is suggested.

Trends are signified by Line number followed by Pick letter and separated by a dash (-) as in the following example:

Trend A: 1SB-.5SB-00A-.5NA

(Line 1 South, Pick B to Line .5 South, Pick B to Line 00, Pick A to Line .5 North, Pick A)

Table 2 NAA VLF Trends with Significant Fraser Picks

A	1SB-.5SB-00A-.5NA
B	1SD-.5SE-00C
C	.5ND-1NC-2NB-3NA-4NA
D	2SF-1SF-.5SF-00D-.5NF-1ND
E	.5SG-00E-.5NH
F	1SF-.5SH-00F-.5NH-1NF-2ND-3NF-4NC-5NC
G	5NB-6NB-7NB
H	1SG-.5SJ-00J-.5NL-1NK
I	1SH-.5SK-00K-.5NM
J	.5NH-1NG
K	00F-.5NI-1NH-2NG-3NI-4NI
L	L 4NG-5NE-6NF-7NF
M	3NF-4NE-5NG-6NG-7NF
N	4NG-5NH-6NI-7NG
O	3NK-4NH-6NI-7NG
P	.5SC-00B-.5NB-1NA-2NA-3NA

Conclusions

The Ground VLF Survey Interpretation was successful in Identifying:

- A VLF Trend that runs 700 meters north of the Noranda Drill hole on line 00 and continues for 250 meters south.
- Several VLF trends (F, E, J & K) that occur near the contact between a felsic and mafic volcanic contact identified in the Noranda Drill Hole.
- VLF anomaly (00-F) and Trend F appear to be related to the massive sulphides identified in the Noranda Drill hole.
- Several other significant VLF Trends (H, J, K, L & M) intercept the main VLF Trend F and may indicate feeders into a massive sulphide horizon.
- The main trend F follows a resistivity low to the north.
- The VLF Picks and Trends E, J & K are in the vicinity of the Noranda Drill hole and all occur in a resistivity low

Recommendations

- Ground proofing and prospecting, sampling of VLF Picks and trends found in Table 2
- Run 50 meter spaced VLF lines within the present VLF grid in order to obtain more detail
- Expand the VLF Grid to the south of line 2S to follow trends A, P, B, D, F, H & I using 50 meter spacing
- Expand the VLF Grid to the north of line 7N to follow trends G, L, M & N
- Place VLF Picks and Trends on Airborne EM and Magnetic maps in order to orientate VLF Field work
- Run depth slice plan maps of KH Values in order to filter out surficial responses, but also to determine plunge and dip of conductive trends
- Use an MPP Probe in the field and on all samples to determine the conductivity and magnetic susceptibility of samples, and how this relates to VLF picks

List of References

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Monteiro Santos, F.A; 2013: VLF 2D V1.3 A program for 2D inversion

Certificate of Qualifications

I, Shaun Parent, P. Geo . Residing at 282 B Whispering Pines Road, Batchawana Bay, Ontario do certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geoscientist with Superior Exploration, Adventure & Climbing Co. Ltd.
2. I graduated with a Geological Technician Diploma from Sir Sandford Fleming College in 1986.
3. I graduated with a BSc. from the University of Toronto in 1986.
4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario #1955 and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.
5. I have been employed continuously as a Geoscientist for the past 37 years since my graduation from University.

Dated this 25th day of March 2022



Shaun Parent, Diploma-Geo, BSc. P. Geo



Superior Exploration Ltd.
 Advance United Holdings
 Project Services October 3 - November 3, 2021
 Buck Lake

Date		Details		Field - VLF Survey					Geological in Field			Compilation/consulting			Other		Expenses									
2021		Description	Grid	Line #	VLF Stations		# Meters	# Km	1,300.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00			125.00	75.00	50.00	100.00	75.00				
Month	Day				From	To			Amount	Shaun (hours)	Amount	Helper (hours)	Amount	Shaun (hours)	Amount	Sandra (hours)	Amount	Report	Mob / Demob	Truck Rental	Quad Rental	Kayak Rental	Accom.	Per Diem Food		
Oct	3	Layout Grid Lines	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	3.00	300.00		0.00										
Oct	4	Look for trench 3	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00	5.00	500.00		0.00		0.00		300.00	125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	5	VLF / Look for drill hole	Buck Lake	1S	3+00E	12+00E	900	0.90	1,170.00	2.00	200.00		0.00		0.00		125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	5	VLF	Buck Lake	2S	2+40E	12+40E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00		0.00		0.00		0.00											
Oct	6	compile/layout new lines	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	3.00	300.00		0.00										
Oct	7	VLF / Find Noranda Drill hole	Buck Lake	0	2+00E	12+00E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	7	VLF	Buck Lake	1N	1+80E	12+00E	1,020	1.02	1,326.00		0.00		0.00		0.00											
Oct	8	Compilation with DDH	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	3.00	300.00		0.00										
Oct	9	VLF	Buck Lake	2N	1+40E	12+40E	1,100	1.10	1,430.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	9	VLF	Buck Lake	3N	2+60E	12+60E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00		0.00		0.00		0.00											
Oct	20	VLF	Buck Lake	.5N	1+60E	12+60E	1,100	1.10	1,430.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	20	VLF	Buck Lake	.5S	2+40E	12+40E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00		0.00		0.00		0.00											
Oct	21	Mark Trail. fieldwork	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00	5.00	500.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	125.00			100.00	75.00					
Oct	22	Vlf / fieldwork/look for drill road access	Buck Lake	4N	2+00E	12+20E	1,020	1.02	1,326.00		0.00		0.00		0.00											
Oct	22	VLF	Buck Lake	5N	2+00E	12+20E	1,020	1.02	1,326.00	2.00	200.00	4.00	300.00		0.00	0.00	300.00	helper	125.00	200.00	150.00					
Oct	23	Fieldwork, sample	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00	8.00	800.00	8.00	600.00		0.00	0.00		125.00			200.00	150.00					
Oct	25	Fieldwork, sample, VLF Picks	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00	6.00	600.00	6.00	450.00		0.00	0.00		300.00	helper	125.00		150.00					
Oct	28	VLF on 6N, 7N, Fieldwork	Buck Lake	6N	2+00E	12+00E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00	2.00	200.00		0.00		0.00	2.00	200.00				75.00					
Oct	30	Finish VLF on 6N,7N Fieldwork	Buck Lake	7N	2+00E	12+00E	1,000	1.00	1,300.00	2.00	200.00		0.00		0.00						75.00					
Nov	3	Sampling with Jim	Buck Lake				0.00	0.00	7.00	700.00		0.00		0.00	2.00	200.00										
							0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00												
		26,558.00					12,160.00	12.16	15,808.00	39.00	3,900.00	18.00	1,350.00	9.00	900.00	4.00	400.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,050.00	0.00

Expenditure Details (Receipt entries)

Primary Cost Category		Secondary Cost Category	Work Performed		Invoicee	Invoice Reference #	Invoice Date	Billing Unit	Unit Price	# Units	Total Cost (No Tax)	Rounded	Invoice Reference #
Primary Exploration Activity	Work Subtype	Associated Cost Type	Start Date	End Date									
Ground Geophysical Survey Work	Electromagnetics		October 3, 2021	November 3, 2021	Superior Exploration	202135	November 26, 2021	Km	\$ 1,986.36	12.02	\$ 23,876.00	\$ 23,876.00	1A
		Report/Map	October 3, 2021	November 3, 2021	Superior Exploration	202135	November 26, 2021	Each	\$ 1,500.00	1.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	1B
		Rental	October 3, 2021	November 3, 2021	Superior Exploration	202135	November 26, 2021	Each	\$ 1,758.83	1.00	\$ 1,758.83	\$ 1,759.00	1C
		Lodging	October 3, 2021	November 3, 2021	Superior Exploration	202135	November 26, 2021	Day	\$ 200.00	6.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00	1D
		Food	October 3, 2021	November 3, 2021	Superior Exploration	202135	November 26, 2021	Day	\$ 150.00	8.50	\$ 1,275.00	\$ 1,275.00	1E
Total											\$ 29,609.83	\$ 29,610.00	