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NTS 52L/8SW

TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

TREELINED GRAPHITE PROPERTY

TREELINED LAKE AREA
DISTRICT OF KENORA
ONTARIO

FOR

MAGABRA RESOUCES CORP.

C. Ravnaas, P.Geo.

December 2021

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1. SUMMARY

The Treelined Graphite Property is comprised of a block of 29 mining cells which are in good standing located in Northwestern Ontario. The Property was acquired for its potential to host flake graphite mineralization of economic potential.

The Property is located approximately 60 kilometres north of the town of Kenora, at 50°17.9'N latitude and 94°27.5'W longitude. Kenora is located on Provincial Highway 17 (Transcanada Highway), on the north shore of Lake of the Woods, 210 kilometres east of Winnipeg, Manitoba and 510 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The Treelined Graphite Property is hosted within a suite of Archean age high-grade metamorphic metasedimentary rocks (dominantly schists and gneisses) enclosed in granitoid rocks, all within the English River Subprovince. The Property is close to a major crustal boundary between the Archean English River Gneiss Belt to the north and the Archean Winnipeg River Pluton Belt to the south. In the area of the subject property, the Separation Lake Greenstone Belt lies along the southern border of the English River Subprovince. The Treelined Graphite Property lies a short distance north of the Separation Lake Greenstone Belt.

Magabra Resources Corp. Treelined Graphite Property hosts a previously identified zones of graphite-bearing paragneisses (altered quartzose to arkosic to greywacke sedimentary rocks). The flake graphite in the paragneisses is considered to represent the re-crystallization at the temperatures and pressures of amphibolite to granulite grade metamorphism of pre-existing organic carbon in the original sedimentary rocks.

Work by the Ontario Geological Survey and previous holders of claims in the area have shown that the graphite-bearing unit trend 060° (N60°E), dip steeply south to vertically and form a zone in the order of 75 metres to 100 metres wide based on trenching and sampling. No drilling has been done to test the zone at depth.

Composite sampling from trenches in the Harrison Showing area returned a weighted average from 16 samples of 1.78% C (g) in a range of values between 1.04% C (g) and 5.32% C (g).

The graphite zone has been trenched over a length of 550m and appears to be open along strike to both the southwest and northeast. This in combination with the 75 – 100 metre widths suggest the presence of a deposit with a significant tonnage potential that, at least in part, could be amenable to open pit mining.

Two preliminary mineral dressing studies were undertaken to determine if a suitable graphite flotation concentrate could be produced. Both studies were positive, however, in both cases additional work was recommended to upgrade the quality of the flotation concentrate. One of the main problems is the presence of pyrrhotite (FeS) which occurs in the host rocks in the graphite-rich zone.

It is considered that the Property is of merit, has the potential to host a deposit of economic significance, however, currently it is at an early stage of evaluation. Phase 1 consists of site evaluation of ground and airborne electromagnetic conductive zones and magnetic anomalous in the Harrison Showing area and the remainder of the Property. The Phase II program will involve trenching and diamond drilling programs.

The Phase 1 program has a budget of $442,470 and the Phase 2 program has a budget of $1,309,896. If both phases are implemented the total expenditure would be $1,752,366.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Treelined Graphite Property comprised of a block of 29 mining cells in Northwestern Ontario. The Property was acquired for its potential to host flake graphite mineralization of economic potential.

The Property is located approximately 60 kilometres north of the town of Kenora, at 50°17.9'N latitude and 94°27.5'W longitude. Kenora is located on Provincial Highway 17 (Transcanada Highway), on the north shore of Lake of the Woods, 210 kilometres east of Winnipeg, Manitoba and 510 kilometres west of Thunder Bay, Ontario (Figure 1).

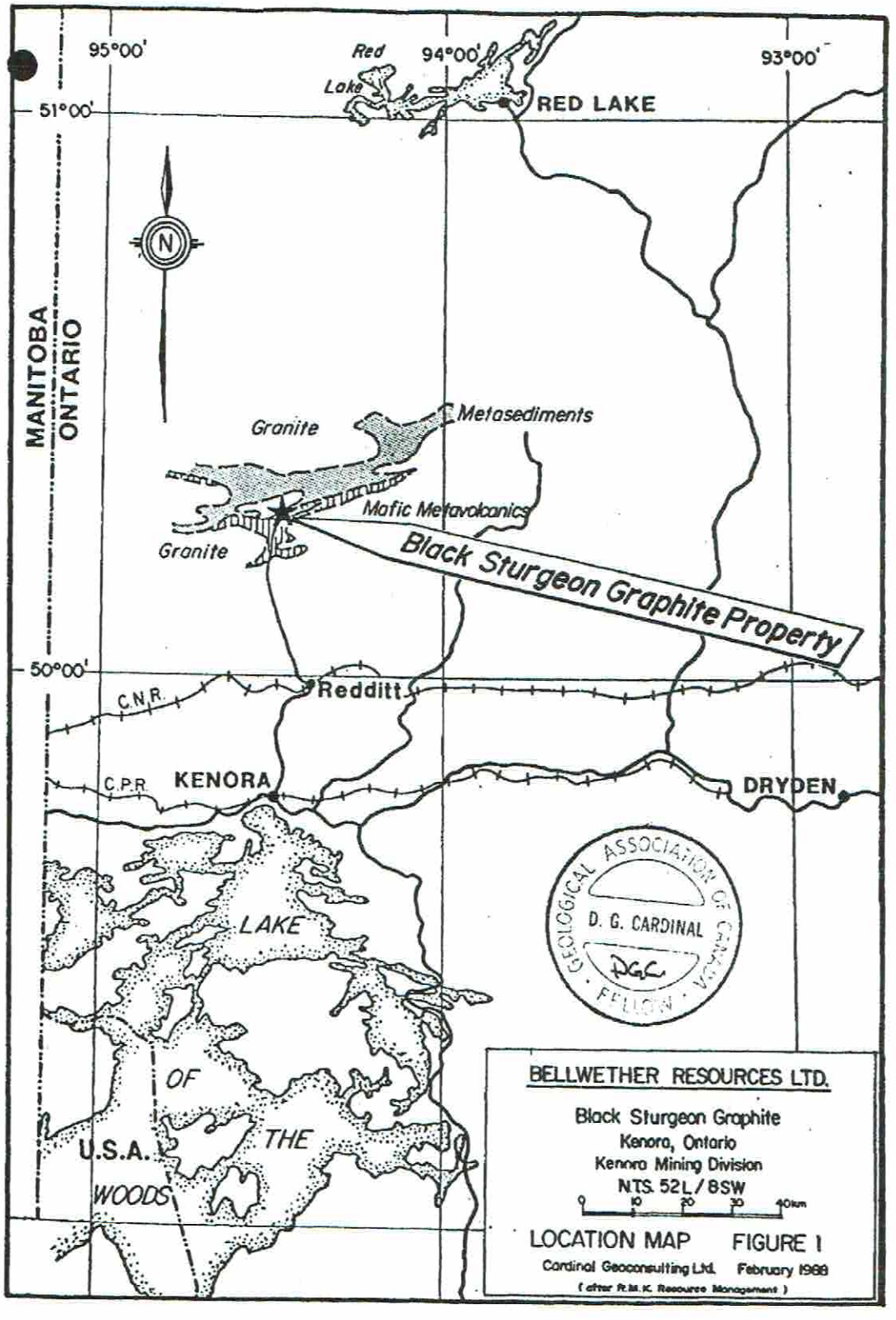


Figure 1. Reginal location of the Treelined Graphite Property

The writer was requested by the property holder and vendors P. Heatherington and A. Mowat representing Magabra Resources Corp. (MRC or "the Company") to prepare an independent technical report on the Treelined Graphite Property (Property).

This report is to support recommendations for an exploration program totaling $1,752,366. A portion of the funds are recommended to explore new areas having the potential to host undiscovered graphite horizons.

(Note: Metric units and Canadian dollars are used throughout this report unless otherwise indicated.)

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report is being prepared by the writer for Magabra Resources Corp. and the information, conclusions, opinions and estimates contained herein are based on:

- information available to the writer at the time of preparation of this report that is in the public domain,
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report,
- data and reports supplied by the client and/or available from the public domain and,
- property information available from the public website of the Ontario Ministry of Northern Developments Mines and Forestry and the Resident Geologist's Office, Kenora, Ontario.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Treelined Graphite Property is centered at approximately 94°27.5'W longitude and 50°17.9'N latitude within NTS Sheet 52L/8SW within the Kenora Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario. Specifically, claims are located in the Mining Land Tenure Maps, Treelined Lake (G-2651) and Paterson Lake (G-2634) Areas (Figure 2). The property is comprised of 29 active mining cells.

Vendors P. Heatherington and A. Mowat representing Magabra Resources Corp. holds a 100% interest in both the surface and mining rights of the 29 cells. The work requirements and the due dates are provided in Table 1. The basic assessment requirement is $400 exploration expenditure per cell per year.

The Property lies within the traditional lands of the Grassy Narrows First Nation an aboriginal community located approximately 45 kilometers southeast and also Wabaseemoong Independent Nations of Whitedog situated 35 kilometers southwest of the Property. Before work can commence on the Property discussions with the community will be required.

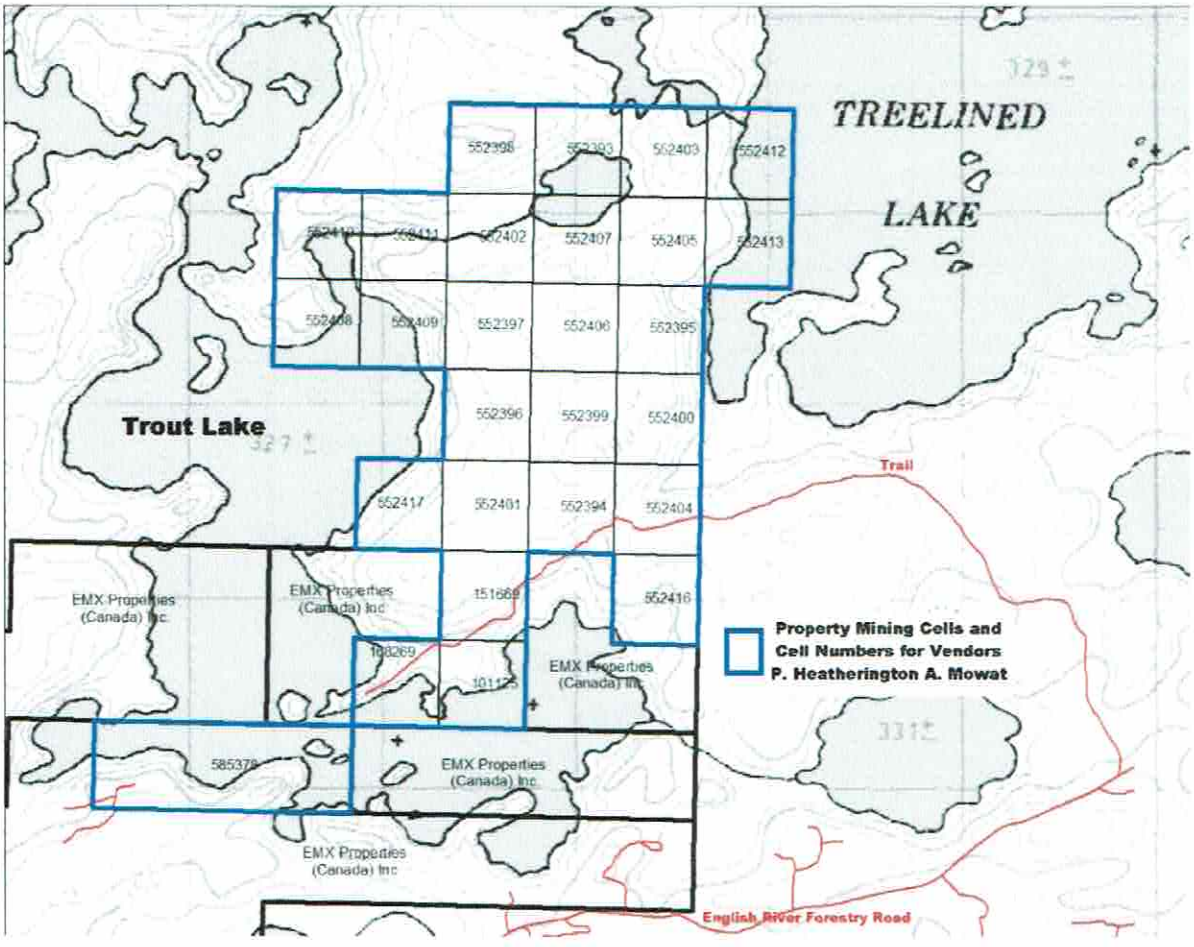


Figure 2. Extent of mining cells held by vendors A. Mowat and P. Heatherington of Magabra Resources Corp. covering the Treelined Graphite Property.

Table 1. Treelined Graphite Property Mining Cells

CELL No.	MAP AREA	CLAIM_DUE	HOLDER
101125	Treelined Lake Area	2022-03-21	PERRY HEATHERINGTON
151669	Treelined Lake Area	2022-03-21	PERRY HEATHERINGTON
168269	Treelined Lake Area	2022-03-21	PERRY HEATHERINGTON
552393	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552394	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552395	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552396	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552397	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552398	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552399	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552400	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552401	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552402	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552403	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552404	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552405	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552406	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552407	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552408	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552409	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552410	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552411	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552412	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552413	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552416	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
552417	Treelined Lake Area	2022-06-21	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.
585378	Treelined Lake Area	2022-04-22	MAGABRA RESOURCES CORP.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 7)

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Treelined Graphite Property is located 75 km north of Kenora. The English River road, from a point 2km south of Redditt leads north and east, across the bridge at the outlet of Separation Lake and then to the area of the Property, a total distance of approximately 75 kilometres. From the English River road an trail/bush road that is partly overgrown leads north then west a distance of approximately 4 kilometres to the area of the old trenching on the east side of Trout Lake (Figure 2).

5.2 CLIMATE

The Property is located in the Kenora area of northwestern Ontario where the climate is classified as continental. Typically, the winters are cold with daily temperatures being in the -5°C to -20°C range. Overnight temperatures may drop to the -30°C range. Summer daytime temperatures are generally in the 10°C to 20°C range. The precipitation averages 700 mm per year with approximately one third of this being as snow which normally falls from late October and November through April. Exploration work can be carried out all year in the area.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The town of Kenora on Highway 17 is located approximately 75 kilometres by road south of the Property area. Kenora has a population in the order of 5,000 people and serves as a rail, road and air transportation centre for much of the area. To the west is Winnipeg while to the north and east are Red Lake, Dryden, Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay. Scheduled daily flights connect Kenora to all these towns and cities. Besides transportation, tourism and resource-based activities provide the economic base for the area. The town has the facilities to act as a service centre for any exploration work in the area.

In the area of the Property, Highway 658 and the English River road provide access to the Property.

5.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

In general, the topography throughout the area is gently undulating with a relief in the order of 40 metres to 50 metres. The ridges are for the most part forested with black spruce, balsam fir and pine as well as birch and poplar. The lower ground between the rocky ridges generally is occupied by lakes, ponds and swampy wetlands.

6. HISTORY

Historical work on the Treelined Graphite Property (Table 2) and the adjacent areas were compiled and summarized from the following sources.

- Assessment Files, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMD), Kenora, Ontario.
- Publications by the Ontario Government through the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) and the Ontario Geological Survey.

The Treelined Lake Graphite Prospect has also been referred to as the "Trout Lake", "Black Sturgeon" and "Harrison Graphite Occurrence".

Table 2. Exploration and academic activity targeting Graphite and Uranium potential on the Property.

SOURCE	YEAR WORKED	REF #	PERFORM WORK	ACTIVITY
Unpublished	1976	1	Harrison	Trenching Pitting for U
Unpublished	1976	2	Harrison	Trenching Harrison Graphite showing – 1st work on graphite potential area
OGS - MP71	1976	3	D. Beard - OGS	Property visit to Harrison uranium showings. Assay results with report.
OGS - OFR 5766 released in 1993	1986	4	J. Redden - OGS	Sampled shoreline of Trout Lake and also Harrison graphite showing. Assay results with resport.
OGS - OFR 5718 released in 1990	1986	5	C. Storey - OGS	Sampled Harrison graphite showing. Assay results with report.
Unpublished	1987	6	G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum	Staked claims cover Harrison graphite showing
Unpublished	1987	7	Mary Garland OGS	Sampled Harrison graphite showing. No samples collected during visit.
52L08SW0006	1987-1988	8	Bellwether Resources Ltd.	Option graphite property from G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum Jan 1988 - Linecuting, excavated No1 and No2 trenches, pitting, detailed mapping of trenches, sampling and assay results from trenches Summary reports of activity with assay results.
52L08SW0010	1987-1988	9	Bellwether Resources Ltd.	Ground Max-Min EM and Mag over grid
52L08SW0007	1988	10	Bellwether Resources Ltd. K. OFlaherty	Sept 1988 - excavated 5 more trenches and stripped another site. Pitting, detailed mapping of trenches, sampling and assay results from trenches Summary reports of activity – assay results Bedrock mapping of grid located between Trout Lake and L34E, summary report – no samples collected during mapping
20000004902	1989	11	Champion Bear Resources Ltd.	Airborne EM and Mag 200m line-spaced helicopter-supported survey over their Separation Lake Property and also covered the Treelined Graphite Property
Unpublished	1989	12	G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum	Bellwether terminated option and returned property
52L08SW2010	1998 and 2002	13	G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum	1st Metallurgical test-work on 25 kg graphite-bearing sample

SOURCE	YEAR WORKED	REF #	PERFORM WORK	ACTIVITY
52L08SE0002	1990	14	G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum	Prospecting and sampling tested metallic potential on area east of Harrison showing 7 grab samples collected from edges of No1 and No2 trenches at Harrison showing. Assay results in report
OGS - OFR 6001 released in 2000	1992-1993	15	C. Blackburn, J. Young	Bedrock mapping of Separation Rapids Greenstone Belt. Site visit to Harrison Showing – revised OFlaherty's 1998 bedrock grid mapping. Collected 1 grab sample from L20 trench
OGE - OFR 5889 released in 1994	1993	16	P. Hinz	Summary of Harrison showing did not visit site
52L08SW2012	2002 - 2003	17	Emerald Fields Resources Corp	Optioned property from G Zebruck, R Kuehnbaum 2nd Metallurgical test-work on 8 kg graphite-bearing sample.
52L08SW2015	2004	18	Emerald Fields Resources Corp	Prospecting the area east of Harrison showing – no assay results in report
20000007823	2012	19	Mega Graphite Inc	Optioned property from Emerald Fields Report summarized work completed on graphite potential Collected 6 grab samples from No1 and No2 trenches
Unpublished	2012	20	Mega Graphite Inc	43-101 Technical Report of Treelined Graphite Property including Harrison Showing
20000008639	2012	21	Mega Graphite Inc	Excavated 3 trenches L17 – L20 and re-excavated No1 and No2 trenches. Mapping, channel-cutting and sampling. Prospecting north and east of Harrison showing. Assay results of all work not presented in reports of activity.
20000014197	2015	22	Perry L Heatherington	Collected 11 grab samples from No1, No2 and L16 trenches. Assay results with report.
News Release August 23 1998	1989	22a	Alset Energy Corp. - Benton Resources Corp.	Prospected grid area, re-sampled 5 trenches L15 to L20, assay results The holders of claim in the area survey by Alset Energy was Mega Graphite Corp.
OGS GDS 1083	2016	23	OGS	Airborne magnetometer and radiometric geophysical survey 200m line-spaced, northerly trending flight-lines covering Property

SOURCE	YEAR WORKED	REF #	PERFORM WORK	ACTIVITY
20000015284	2017	24	Perry Heatherington	Collected 1 grab sample from No 1 trench – no assay results with report

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Treelined Graphite Property is hosted within a suite of Archean age high-grade metamorphic metasedimentary rocks (dominantly schists and gneisses) enclosed in granitoid rocks, all within the English River Subprovince which also has been referred to as the English River Gneiss Belt (Blackburn and Young, 2000) (Breaks, 1991). The subject Property is close to a major crustal boundary between the Archean English River Gneiss Belt to the north and the Archean Winnipeg River Pluton Belt to the south (Figure 3). The Treelined Graphite Property lies a short distance north of the Separation Lake Greenstone Belt.

The English River Subprovince has been interpreted as an inter-arc sedimentary basin and more recently as an accretionary prism. Interbedded greywackes and pelite and their migmatic derivatives comprise approximately 60% of the Subprovince (Breaks, 1991). Metavolcanic rocks compose only about 2% of the English River Subprovince by area.

The rock is the Property area consists of quartzo-feldspathic gneisses and remobilized granites metamorphosed to granulite facies. The rocks are intruded by medium-to-coarse-grained leucocratic, granitic pegmatites. The Harrison Graphite Showing is underlain by metasedimentary rocks dominated by feldspathic arenites and arkosic sandstones which host the main graphite zone.

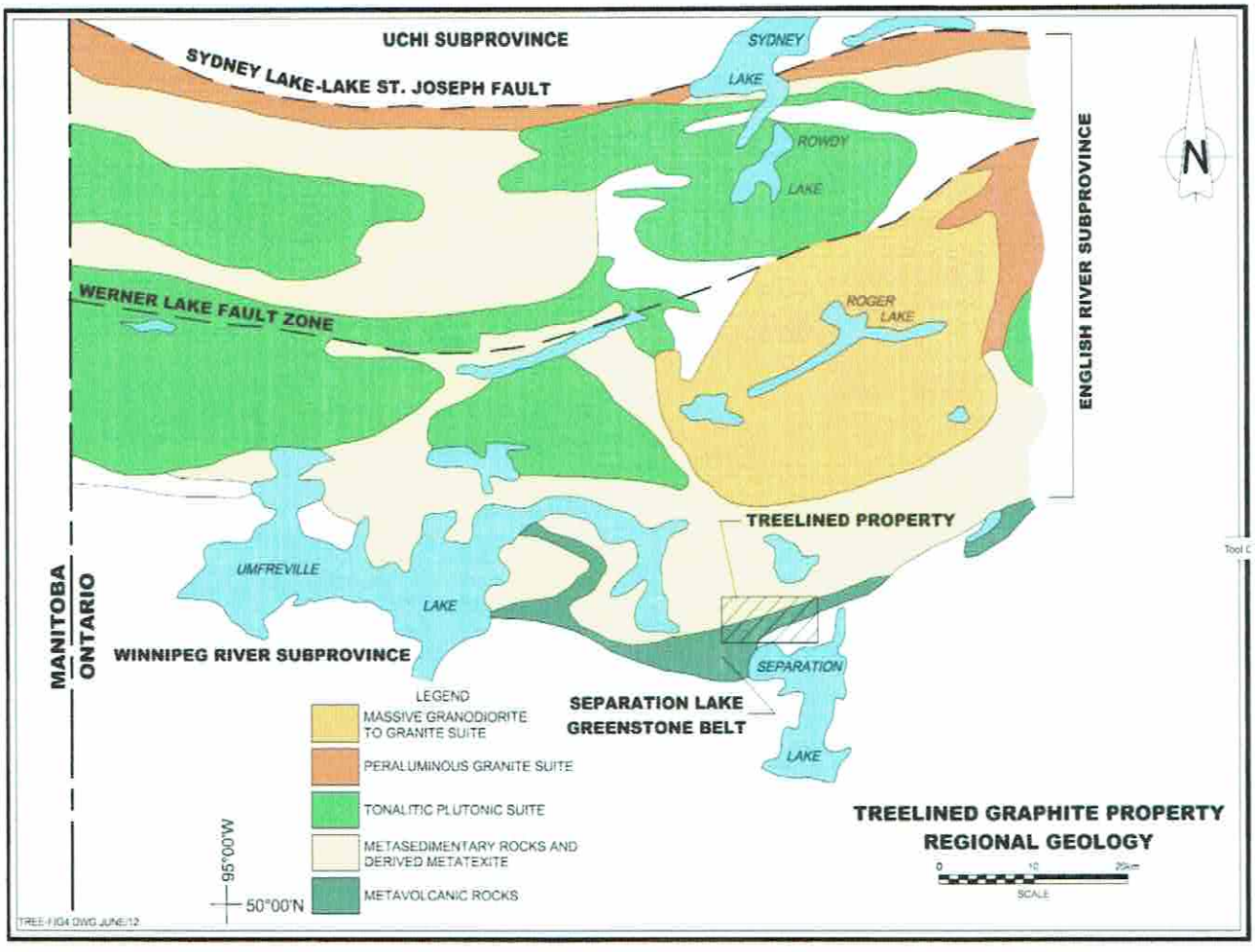


Figure 3. Regional geology of the Treelined Graphite Property (modified after Breaks 1991).

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The northern part of the Property is mainly underlain by felsic intrusive rocks having a medium-grained granitic texture and consisting of orthoclase, biotite, and quartz. These rocks locally have a weakly foliated and a vaguely layered appearance, often containing zones of partially assimilated biotitic sedimentary rock or simple wisps of biotite. Sulphide minerals and graphite are occasionally present in the granitic rocks (Bread MP71 1976). The southern part of Property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks. These rocks host the Harrison Graphite Showing. The Harrison Graphite Showing area is underlain by a series of paragneisses metamorphosed sedimentary rocks which trend northeasterly and dip steeply southeast to vertical. Due to the metamorphism at amphibolite to granulite grade, these units are now paragneisses. The original host rocks are considered to be quartz sandstones and arkoses to greywackes that contained an organic carbon content. (Blackburn and Young, 2000).

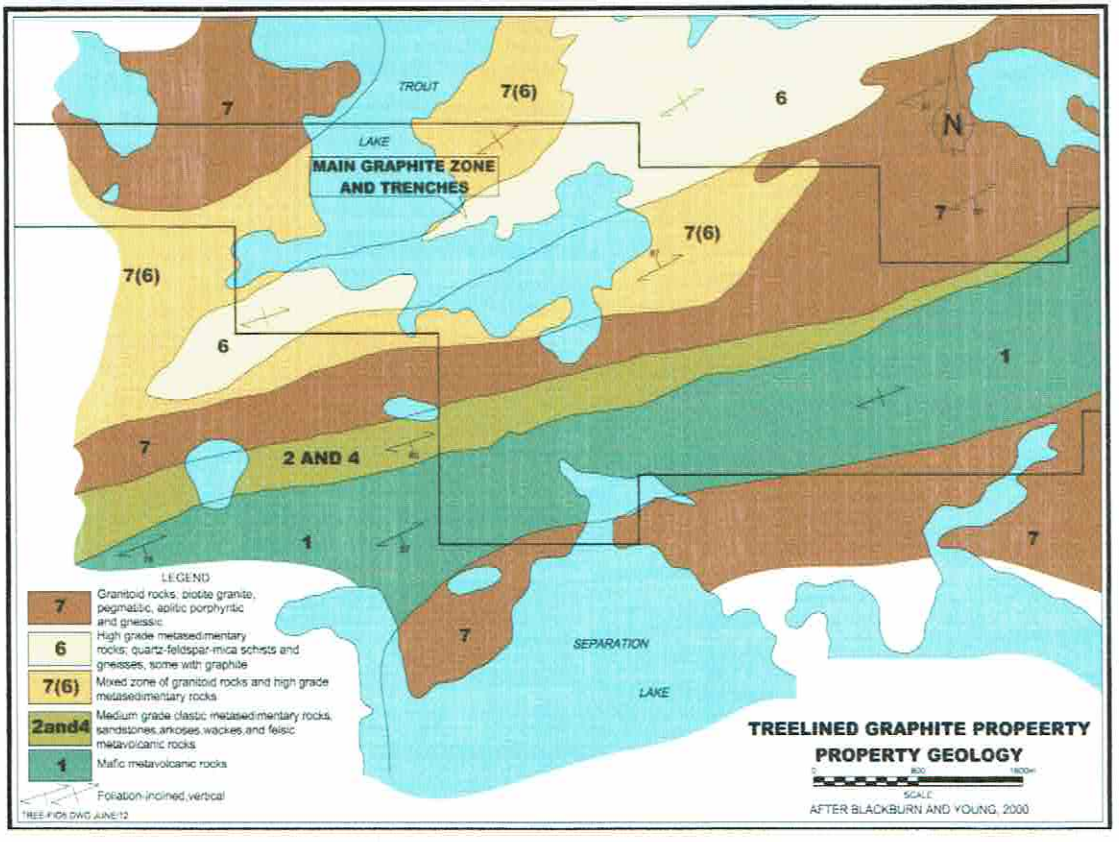


Figure 4. Area geology for the Treelined Graphite Area (modified after Blackburn and Young 2000).

7.2.1 Harrison Graphite Area Geology

Redden (OFR 5766 1986) examined the trench in 1986 and mentioned the Harrison Showing exposure "consists of a 2.4 m wide schistose zone exposed in a cut blasted off the side of a ridge along shoreline of Trout Lake. The schist consists of quartz, feldspar, biotite and graphite. Uranium stain is also present".

Based on examination of exposures in the trenches at the Harrison Showing area Bellwether (Jan 1988) suggest: "there are varying sections of graphite-bearing, schistose to gneissose meta-arkosic sandstone". Beginning at the lake shore is an exposed coarse-grained, quartz−feldspathic unit carrying abundant coarse (>3mm) flake graphite with graphite content ranging from 5 to 10%. The rock unit resembles in part, an augen-graphitic schist containing subrounded, coarse quartz-feldspathic clasts (possibly an arkose rock). Associated with this graphitic schist are coarse-grained blebs and disseminations of pyrrhotite which give the rock a relatively strong-magnetic character. These rocks are cut by a pegmatitic-feldspar dyke up to 2 m wide. The extension of this unit to the south is unknown as cover by water or buried by overburden.

Northwesterly, from the shoreline in the trenches, the above-described coarse-grained unit is in contact with fine-to-medium-grained, light-gray, massive metasandstone. The sandstone hosts graphite flakes ranging in size < 2mm (smaller than the 3 mm near shoreline area) with graphite content is from 1 to 3% (less than 5-10% near shoreline). Minor pegmatitic stringers, 2cm to 5cm wide cut the metasandstone. The north contact of the of the sandstone be mainly associated with the steep - 10m high NE-trending cliff

North of the metasandstone units the rocks becomes increasingly silicious and granitized until it becomes a granite. This granite contact in places is gradational and in places there is an indefinite boundary especially between Lines 19 and 23E (see Figures 4 and 7).

Bellwether (1988 a) also suggest: "the lithological changes represent a stratigraphic sedimentary succession within a basin-trough environment. Each lithological unit reflects a subtle change within the basin to produce a clastic grain-size that reduces in size upward in

the sedimentary sequence. The coarser-grained unit (augen schist - arkose), near the shoreline of Trout Lake, represents the basal member grading to a fine-grained, thin-bedded sandstone member. The stratigraphy also suggests a clastic depositional age from oldest to youngest, indicating way-up (northwest younging) trend across the trenched area.

Bellwether (Jan 1988) noted both the graphite content, flake size and pyrrhotite content appear to be vary according to the suggested lithological change (large-size graphite grains higher percentage content and more pyrrhotite located in coarse-grained arkose rocks). Structurally, the graphite trends north-easterly and is steeply east to vertically dipping. Locally, foliated structures strike 40 – 45° northeast and dips 80 - 85° northwest. Between the No1 and No2 trenches the graphite zone appears to flex 15 – 20° northwesterly. The schistosity of the graphite units suggests more flexibility with the graphite acting as a lubricating agent. Schistosity tends to be more pronounced in areas where the graphite is more concentrated.

Rusty yellow-green staining is characteristic weathering of the graphite-bearing schist. Oxidized pyrrhotite and minor pyrite lend the zone its rusty, gossan look. The yellowish staining may reflect possible minor amounts of uranium".

7.3 MINERALIZATION

The flake graphite in the paragneisses and is considered to represent the re-crystallization at the temperatures and pressures of amphibolite to granulite grade metamorphism to the pre-existing organic carbon in the original sedimentary rocks. (Winter 2012)

Graphite occurs mainly within the metasedimentary units but has also been found within felsic intrusive rocks (granite north of metasedimentary rocks) where there are intermixed irregular zones of biotite-rich diatexite. In both host rocks the graphite occurs as disseminated flakes, rosettes and small clusters. Beard (MP71 1976) mentioned uranium showings located in felsic intrusive rocks "contain pyrrhotite, pyrite and in some cases chalcopyrite. The rocks at these showings often containing zones of partially assimilated biotitic sedimentary rock or simple wisps of biotite.

Sulphide minerals and graphite are occasionally present in the granitic rocks". These uranium showings are located north of the metasedimentary rocks which host the Harrison graphite showing.

The graphite in the Harrison showing area is hosted in meta-arkoses and meta-quartz sandstones as well as metawackes. Graphite on this part of the Property has been found intermittently over a strike length of 2 to 3 kilometres from Trout Lake to Treelined Lake (Figure 9).

Redden (OFR 5766 1986) examined the trench and mentioned "a continuous series of 0.3m samples across this zone averaged 3.7% graphite. The individual 0.3m increments ranged from 1.3% to 6.5% graphite". Redden also mentioned "sulphides, mainly pyrite is present as blebs and streaks along the schistosity".

Storey (OFR 5718 1990) describes the graphite-bearing rocks located at the Harrison Showing" Graphitic zones vary widely with graphite content from less than 1% to 15% (visual estimate) and in width from 0.5 m to greater than 5.0 m. Graphite flakes range from less than 0.1 mm to 2 mm to larger sizes.

Bellwether (Jan 2008) mention "the pegmatite hosts minor graphite but higher concentration is located adjacent, within the metasedimentary rocks, as contact-walls of coarse-grained graphite". Based on additional examination O'Flaherty (Sept 1988) concluded "pegmatite provides dilution only since it has little or no graphite content".

Bellwether – O'Flaherty (Sept 1998) mentioned: "There are two main varieties of the coarse-grained meta-arkose which carry the graphite (this is unit located in southeast part of Trench No 1): a) a light brown, sandy meta-arkose with moderate biotite, well bedded, with pyrrhotite and pyrite. The graphite is generally seen as fine flakes distributed through the arkose in a manner similar to the biotite. b) a grey, silicious arkose, weakly bedded and carrying the graphite as disseminations and in flakes - this is the better grade material. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite are present; red, hematite gossan occurs".

Detailed graphite flake size examination has not been done – size has only been estimated based on visual observation of samples and trench exposures.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Treelined Graphite mineralization is considered to be of the metamorphic type whereby the graphite deposits are formed as the result of the metamorphism of organic rich sedimentary units at high temperatures and pressures typical of those in the upper amphibolite to granulite grades of metamorphism. As a result of the high temperatures and pressures during metamorphism the sedimentary rocks are recrystallized and the contained organic matter is converted to crystalline flake graphite.

The current zones of graphite-rich material, which are now paragneisses, are recrystallized and deformed metasedimentary units. Due to the high temperatures and pressures during metamorphism, "flowage-type" folding may occur and could cause thickening and thinning of the sedimentary horizons in fold hinge zones and fold limbs respectively. As a result, fold hinge zones may contain larger zones of graphite-rich material and therefore represent high priority target areas. It is unknown if folded has happened on the Property.

9. EXPLORATION

1976

J. Harrison and G. Perkins. staking mining claims and several pits were dug in two areas located between Trout and Treelined lakes targeting uranium potential. (see Figure 56). As part of the program a trench was also excavated along the shoreline of Trout Lake which was the first discovery of graphite at the Harrison Showing (Figure 5).

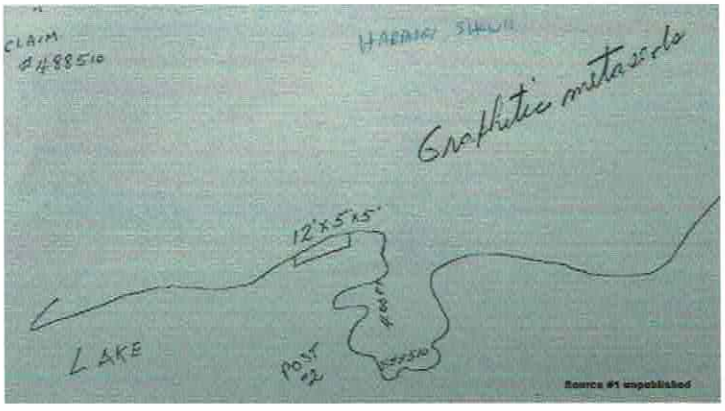


Figure 5. Original trench excavated in 1976 on Harrison Graphite Showing

1976

The uranium pits excavated by Harrison and Perkins were examined by the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). Beard (MP71 1976) mentioned these showings are "intermixed with these supracrustal rocks are irregular zones of biotite-rich diatexite. Although usually having a medium-grained granitic texture and consisting of orthoclase, biotite, and quartz, these rocks locally have a weakly foliated to vaguely layered appearance, often containing zones of partially assimilated biotitic sedimentary rock or simple wisps of biotite. Sulphide minerals and graphite are occasionally present in the granitic rocks".

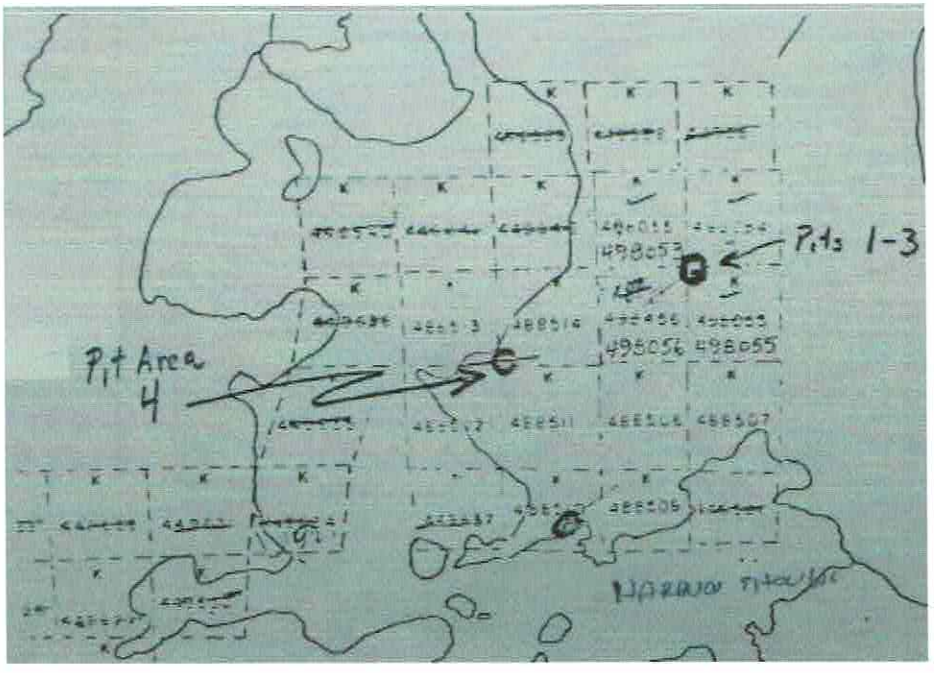


Figure 6. Location of pits excavated byin Harrison and Perkins in 1976.

1986

J. Redden (OFR 5766 1986) while working with MNDM examined the Harrison graphite showing but also completed an examination and sampling program of exposures along the shoreline of Trout Lake. All sample sites contained graphite ranging from 0.6 – 1.99%. Several sample sites including the Harrison showing contained rocks with graphite >2.0% (Figure 7).

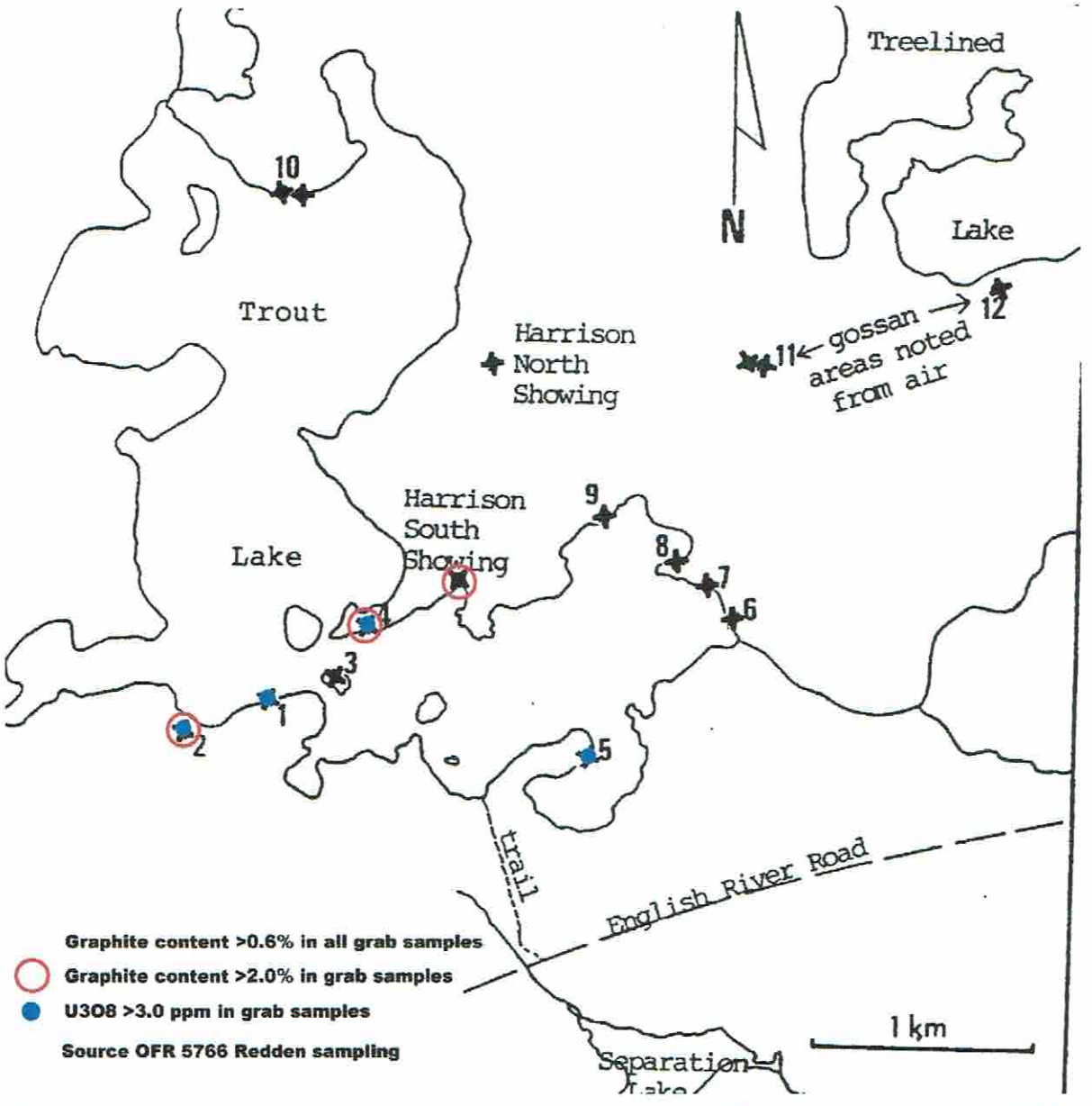


Figure 7. Sites where J. Redden collected samples from the Trout Lake shoreline in 1986.

1986

C. Storey (OFR 5718 1990) while working with MNDM visited the Harrison Graphite showing. Detailed rock and mineral descriptions of the exposures was completed and also X-ray diffraction mineralogy was completed on 4 graphite-bearing rock samples.

1986

The property was staked by Mr. Zebruck and Mr. Kuehnbaum and they carried out a general grab sampling program and prospected the Harrison Showing area.

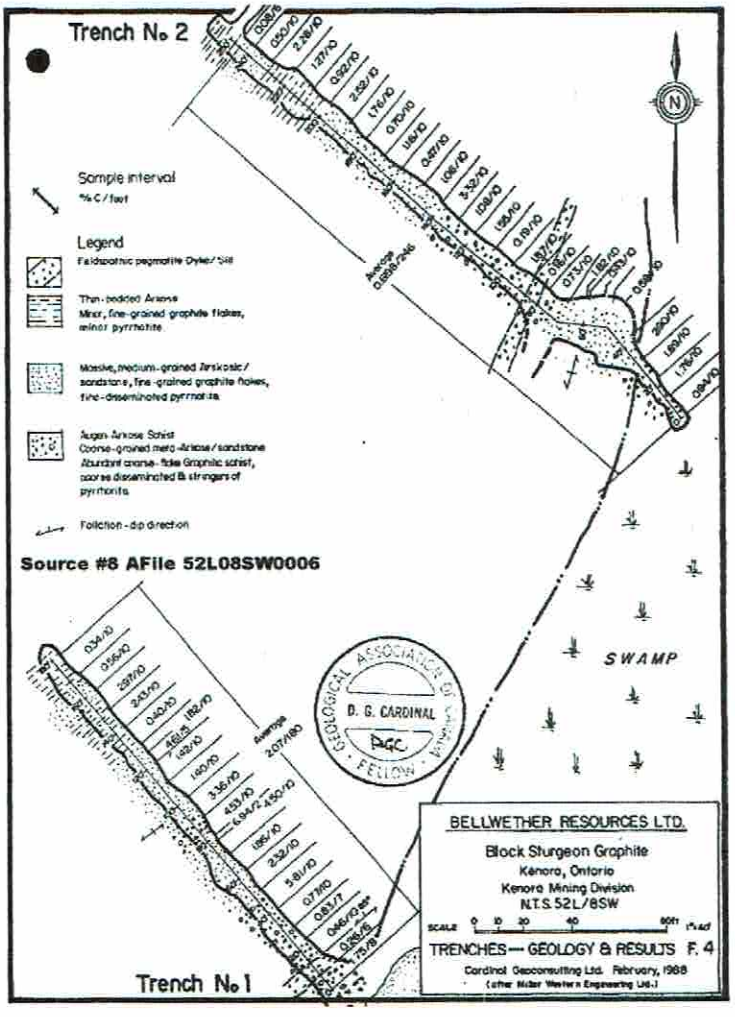
1986

M. Garland (unpublished report) while working with MNDM visited the Harrison Graphite showing. Garland mentioned "the graphite-bearing rocks are the Harrison showing are similar in composition, type and structural history to graphite showings in the Grenville subprovince area". Garland also suggested the highest concentrations of graphite is in the sheared rocks.

1987 - Jan 1988

The property was optioned by Mr. Zebruck and Mr. Kuehnbaum to Bellwether Resources Ltd. Subsequently a 100m line-spaced control grid was established extending from the southwest shore of Trout Lake to the southwest shore of Treelined Lake (Figure 9). The No1 trench was excavated near the original Harrison showing site along grid-line 17E. The No2 trench sites is located 100 west near L18E. In these trenches the overburden was cleared by a backhoe, geological mapped and shallow drill-holes blasted central part of exposure. The sample interval was 5 ft or less and material sent for analysis was collected from non-weathered blasted rocks (Figure 8). (Miller, 1988) (Cardinal, 1988).

Ground Max-Min electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer (MAG) geophysical surveys were completed utilizing the grid lines. This EM survey successfully identified conductive zones and magnetic anomalous areas (Figures 9 and 23). Near the original Harrison Graphite Showing area these conductive – magnetic anomalous zones are associated with graphite-pyrrhotite bearing rocks.



The overall average grade of Trench 1 is 2.07% C over the full exposed structural width of 180 feet. Within that width there are the following averages over narrower width:

0 - 40'	0.85 % C	**No 1 trench**
40 - 160'	2.75 % C	
160' - 180	0.46 % C	

and within that distance,

40' - 100'	3.72 % C

The overall average grade of Trench 2 is 0.6198 % C over the exposed 246 feet of the structure. Again, the averages over narrower widths are:

0 - 40'	1.779 % C	**No 2 trench**
40' -60'	0.488 % C	

Source Bellweather Jan 1988 AFile 52 L08SW0006

60' - 140'	1.33 % C
140' - 160'	0.61 % C
160' - 230'	1.495 % C
230' - 246'	0.32 % C

and within that distance,

10' - 40'	2.085 % C
110' - 140'	1.84 % C
190' - 230'	1.75 % C

Figure 8. Rock types and sample assay results for No1 and No2 trenches.

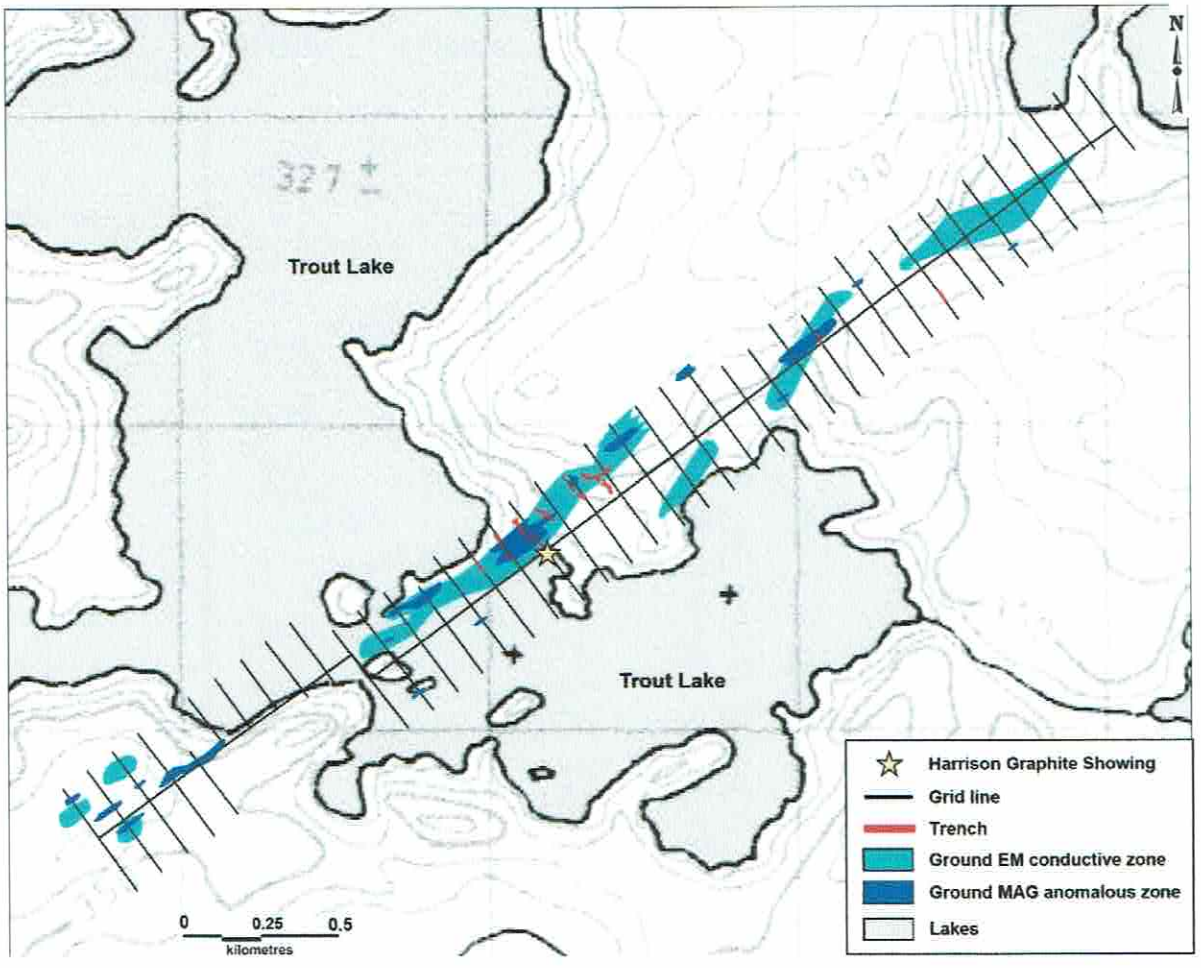


Figure 9. Conductive and magnetic anomalous areas identified from Bellwether 1988 ground geophysical surveys.

1988 – July to Oct

Six additional sites were excavated. Two of these were located west of the No1 and two east of the No2 trenches (Figure 10) The other 2 sites are located 1100m and 1500m east of the Harrison showing (Figure 11). Samples which were collected to be sent for analysis in these 6 trenches was done in same method as completed at the No1 and No2 sites. Geological mapping was completed over grid (Figure 14). Several compilation reports discussing results on work were prepared following different stages of exploration activity (Bellwether-O'Flaherty, Sept 1988, Millar 1988 and Cardinal 1988).

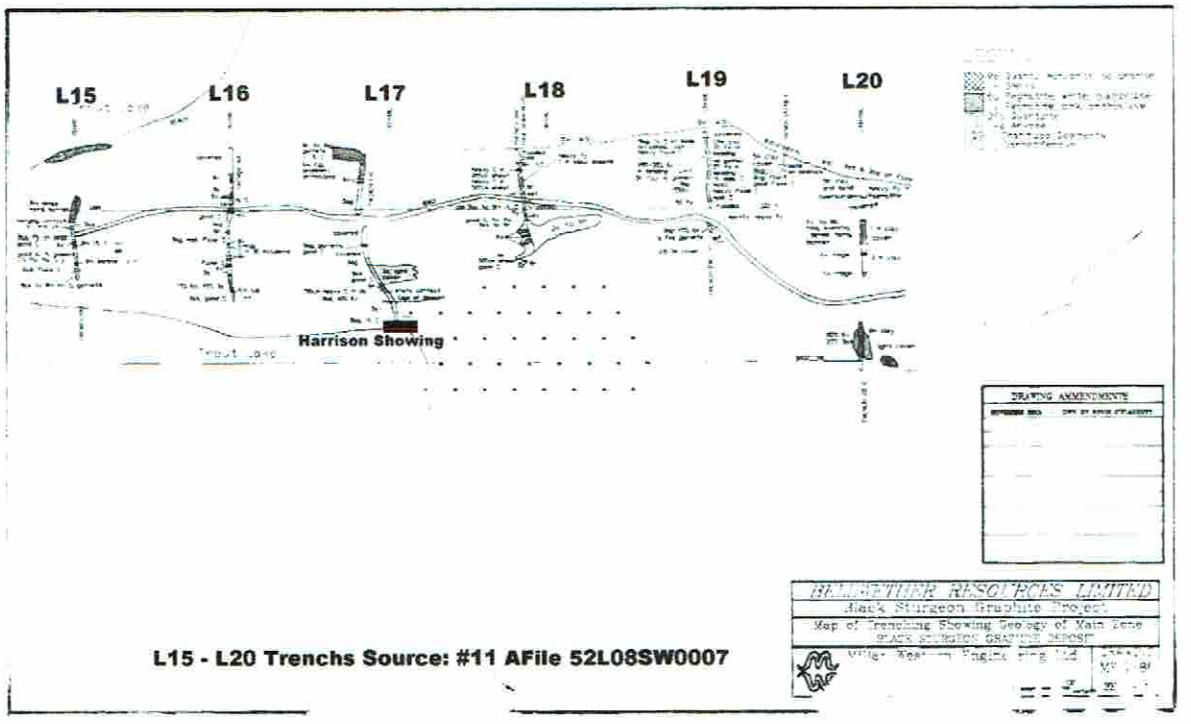


Figure 10. The location of trenches excavated and sampled by Bellwether-O'Flaherty in (Sept. 1988) in the Harrison Graphite Showing area.

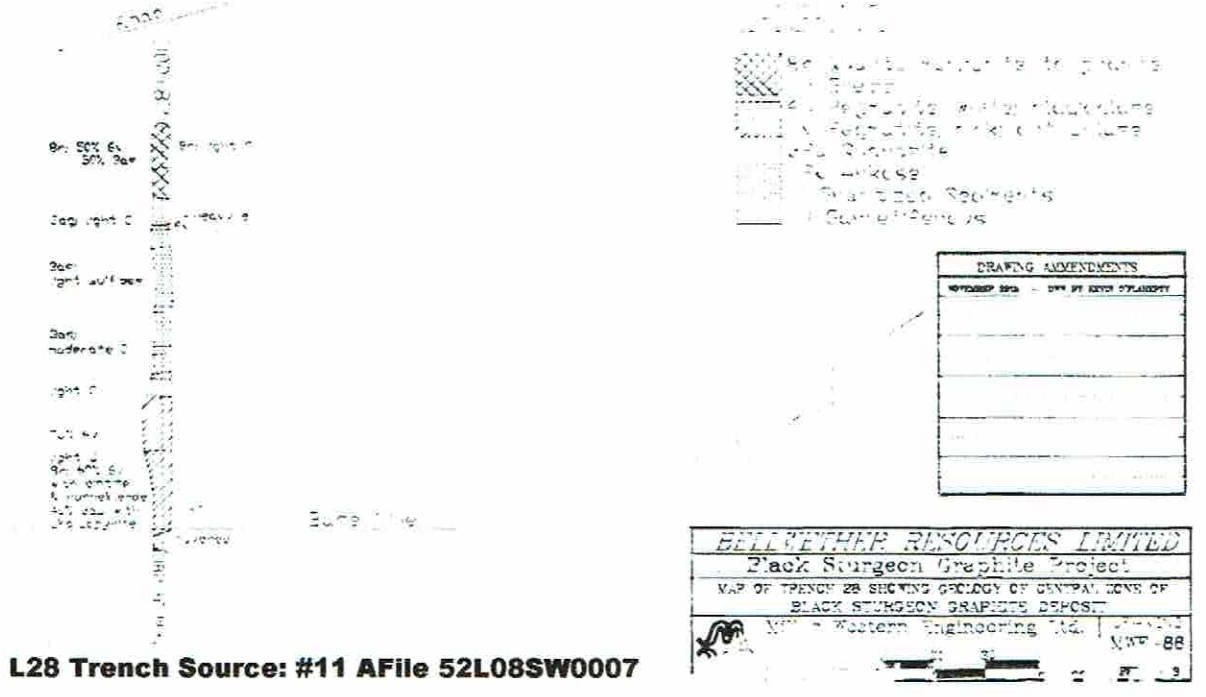


Figure 11. Bedrock geology map of trench excavated on L28E by Bellwether-O'Flaherty (Sept 988).

1989

Champion Bear Resources Ltd. completed a 200m line-spaced helicopter-supported airborne electromagnetic and magnetometer geophysical survey over their Separation Lake property. A portion of this survey covered the Treelined Graphite Property. Several moderate to strong EM conductors and linear conductive trends are located within the Property area. Moderate-strength EM conductors in Figure 12 are associated with the Harrison Graphite showing

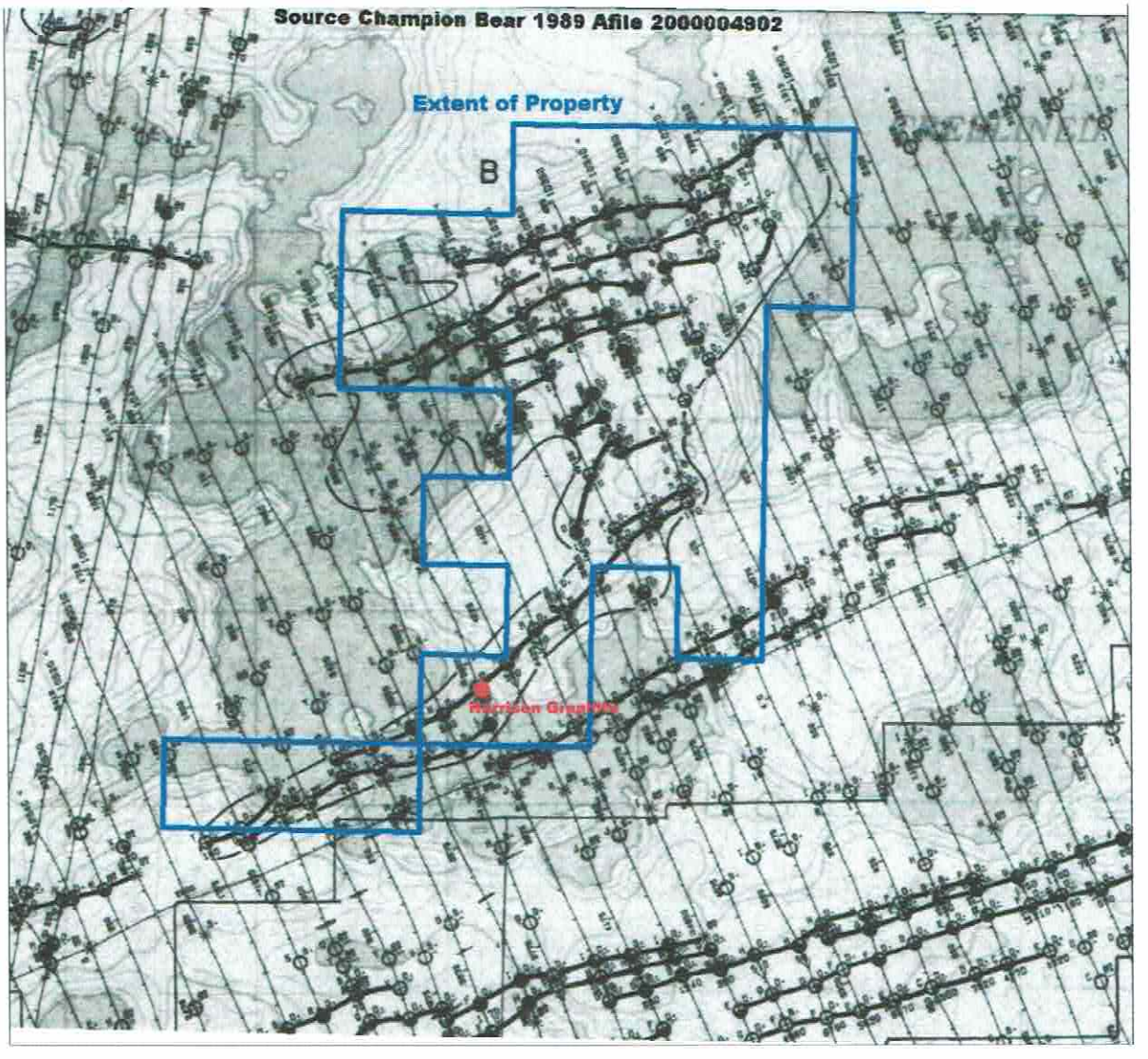


Figure 12. Champion Bear Resources 1989 airborne electromagnetic conductors covering Property area.

1990

Bellwether terminated the option agreement and property was returned to Zebruck and Kuehnbaum who resampled the Bellwether No1 and No 2 trenches in August 1990 (Figure 13 for results) (Kuehnbaum, 1990) (Zebruck, 1990).

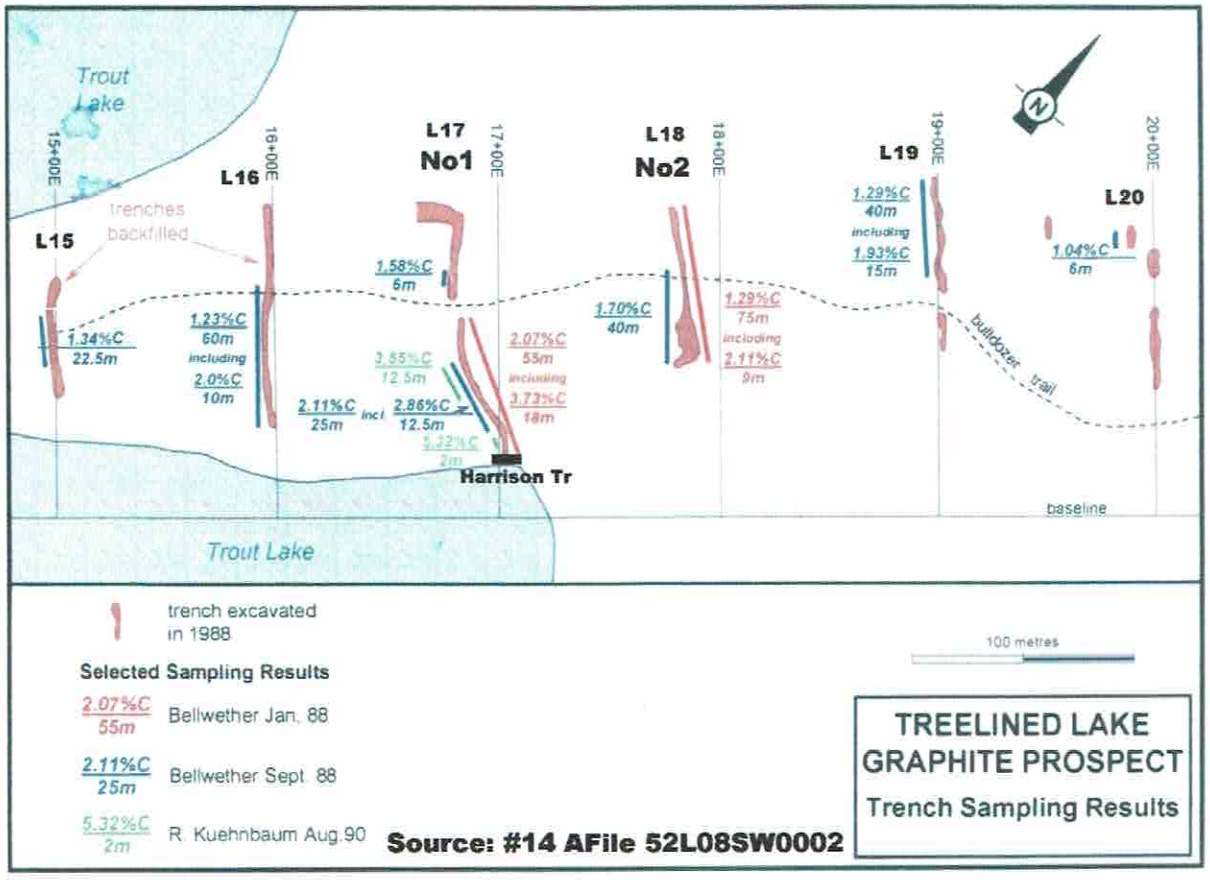


Figure 13. Composite assay results of 3 sampling programs completed on the Bellwether 1988 trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area.

1991

Blackburn and Young (OFR 6001 2000) while working for MNDM completed bedrock mapping of the Separation Rapids Greenstone Belt which cover the Property and Harrison Graphite showing area. A site visit to the Harrison showing area was completed as part of the mapping program. One grab sample was collected from the eastern trench but assay results are for metallic elements and not for % Carbon. The geology map released by Blackburn and Young is a modified version of the Bellwether -O'Flaherty (Sept 1988) geology map (Figure 14).

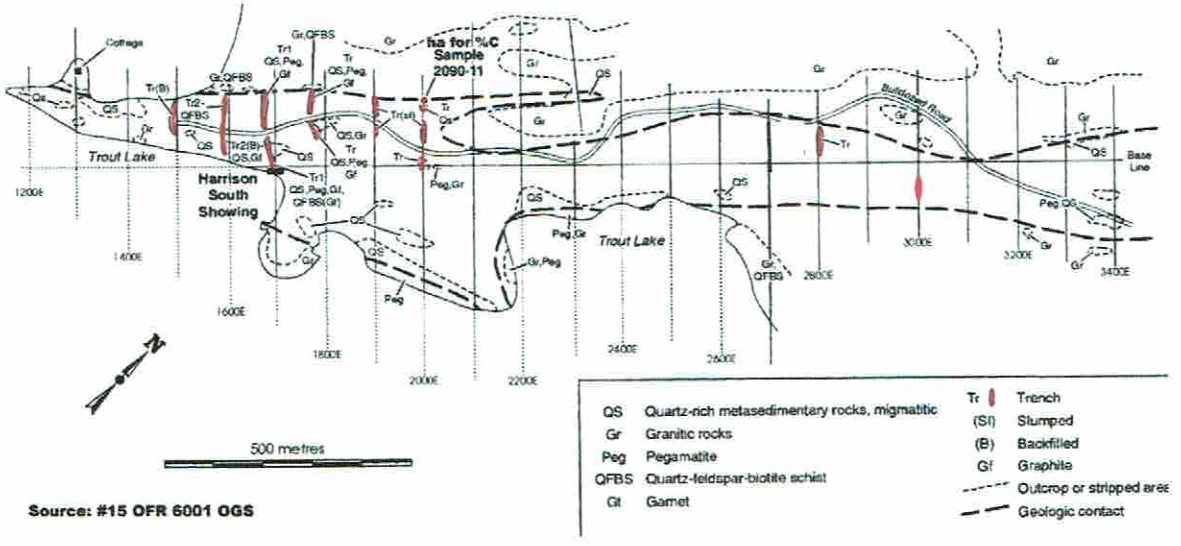


Figure 14. OGS (1991) and Bellwether-O'Flaherty (Sept 1988) bedrock geology map from grid lines 12E to 34E.

1998

In June 1998, a 25 kg composite grab sample collected from the Bellwether trenches was processed at the Lakefield Research Ltd. Laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario for Avalon Minerals. Ltd. The purpose was to determine if a high-grade graphite concentrate could be produced from the supplied material and to produce a sample of graphite concentrate for preliminary market evaluation. The results of this work are discussed in Section 13, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.

2002

Mr. Zebruck and Mr.Kuehnbaum optioned the property to Emerald Field Resources Corp. (EFR), Kenora, Ontario. At that time, Emerald Field Resources submitted a 8 kg grab sample of graphite-bearing material that contained approximately 6.0 weight percent graphite to International Metallurgical Environmental Inc. The objective of the test work was to demonstrate that the submitted material was amenable to the recovery and upgrading of the contained graphite using a flotation process. The results of this work are also discussed further in Section 13, Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.

2004

EFR completed prospecting of the area located east of the Harrison showing area. Grab samples were collected but the assay values are not presented in the report. The mining claims covering the Harrison showing lapse in 2009.

2012

EFR staked the Harrison showing – claim # 4224468 and area in October 29 2009 and optioned the property to Mega Graphite Inc. S. Winter (2012) completed a review of past exploration activity and also a 43-101 Technical Report on the Treelined Graphite Property. Winter (2012) also collected 6 grab samples from Bellwether's L16, L17 and L18 trenches at the Harrison showing area. All of these samples returned assay values between 0.40 to 9.15 %C. The locations of the samples are shown in Figure 15 and the sample descriptions and the analytical results are presented in Table 3.

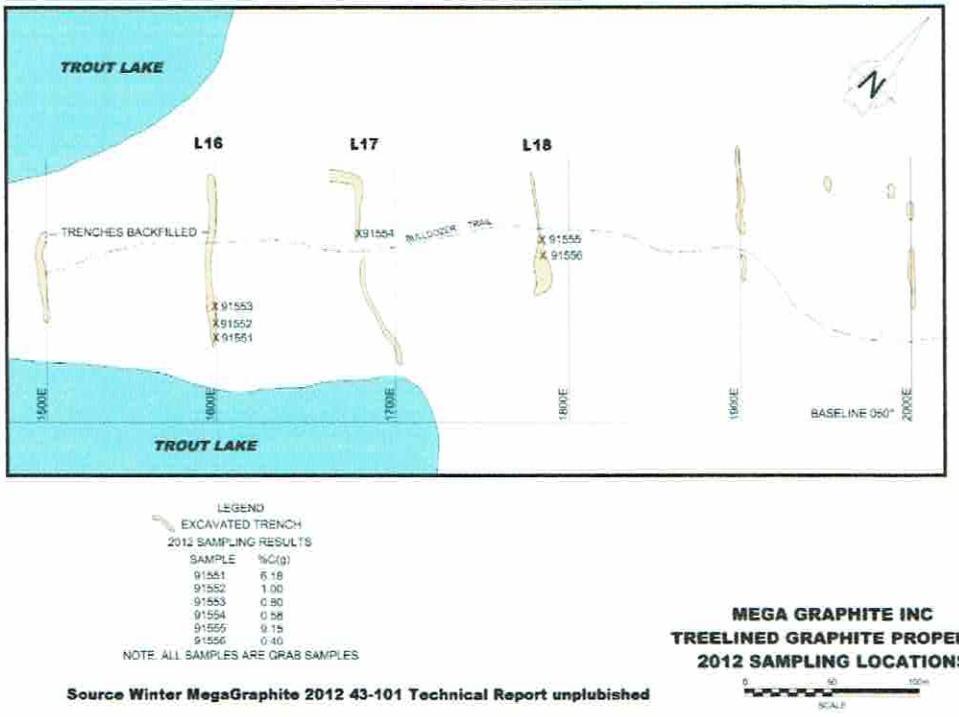
Table 3. Assay results for samples collected by Winter 2012 from Bellwether's 1988 Trenches for Mega Graphite Inc.

Grab samples collected in 2012

TABLE 2
MEGA GRAPHITE INC.
TREELINED GRAPHITE PROPERTY
SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample No.	Location (Figure 6)	C (g) (%)	S (%)	Sample Descriptions
91551	Tr 16+00E - 0+48N	6.18	0.08	The rock in this area has a rusty red-brown weathered surface. The rock is medium grained, with a moderate to weak foliation. It consists of granular quartz, biotite, muscovite and what appears to be a clay mineral after feldspar? The sample is limonite rich and is estimated to contain in the order of 5% flake graphite as 1 mm flakes.
91552	Tr 16+00E - 0+65N	1.00	0.26	The sample again shows a rusty to brown weathered surface. The sample is grey with a fine foliation as defined by closely spaced fractures. The sample consists dominantly of quartz with minor biotite and flake graphite estimated to be in the 1 to 2% range with the flakes being 1 mm to <1 mm in size. The rock contains considerable limonite.
91553	Tr 16+00E - 0+85N	0.80	0.30	The rock has a pale yellow to brown to a bleached appearance on the surface which appears to be a limonite staining. The rock consists of fine grained grey to white glassy quartz with something in the order of 1 to 2% graphite flakes generally 1 mm to <1 mm in size. The rock has a poor foliation which is defined by the platy graphite flakes.
91554	Tr 16+60E - 1+05N	0.58	1.12	In outcrop the rock has a massive surface which is grey in colour with limonite staining. The rock is fine to medium grained and consists of granular quartz grains with streaky to patchy fine limonite plus in the order of 1% graphite flakes generally in the 1 mm or less size range.
91555	Tr 17+15E - 1+02N	9.15	0.62	This rock has a grey appearance on the surface and is granular to crumbly in hand specimen. It is well foliated with a coarse schistosity which appears to be due to the presence of flakes of graphite and mica. The dominant minerals are quartz, biotite and muscovite with a grain size varying from fine to medium. The graphite content is estimated to be in the 5 to 10% range.
91556	Tr 17+45E - 0+92N	0.40	0.72	This rock has a grey massive appearing surface with a foliation. The dominant minerals are quartz, biotite and muscovite and it is estimated that there is approximately 1% graphite present. The rock shows a schistosity to gneissic type foliation.

Source:# 19 AFile 20000007823



LEGEND
EXCAVATED TRENCH
2012 SAMPLING RESULTS

SAMPLE	%C(g)
91551	6.18
91552	1.00
91553	0.80
91554	0.58
91555	9.15
91556	0.40

NOTE: ALL SAMPLES ARE GRAB SAMPLES

MEGA GRAPHITE INC
TREELINED GRAPHITE PROPERTY
2012 SAMPLING LOCATIONS

SCALE

Source Winter MegaGraphite 2012 43-101 Technical Report unpublished

Figure 15. Location of samples collected by Winter for Mega Graphite Inc 2012.

Mega Graphite excavated 3 additional trenches in the area between L18 and L20 east of Bellwether No 1 Trench (Figure 16). These trenches were detailed mapped, channel-cut and sampled but assay results are not in the report of activity. Mega Graphite also re-opened Bellwether No1, No2 and L16 trenches. These 3 trenches were also detailed mapped, channel-cut and sampled but assay results are not in the report of activity (Figures 17-19). Mega Graphite completed prospecting of the area located east of the Harrison showing area. Grab samples were collected but the assay values are not presented in the report.

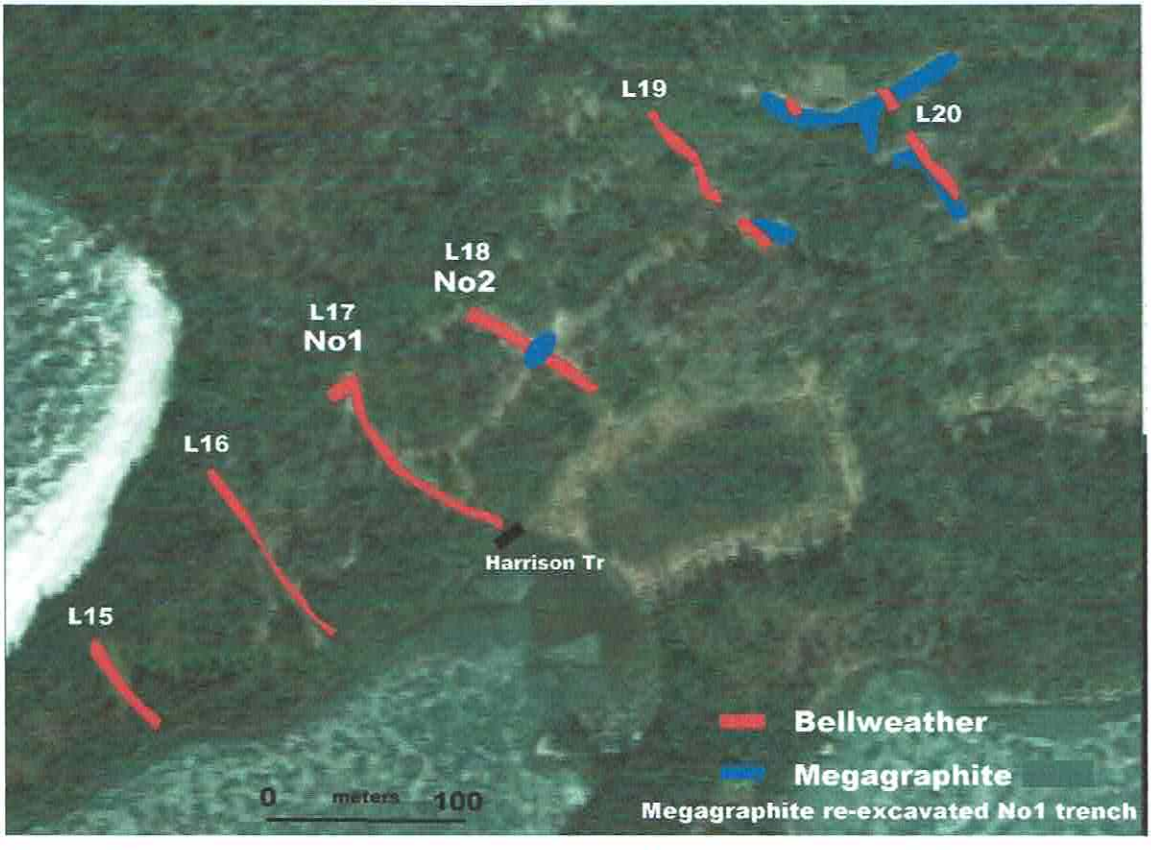


Figure 16. Location of trenches excavated by Mega Graphite in 2012 related to Bellwether 1988 trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area.

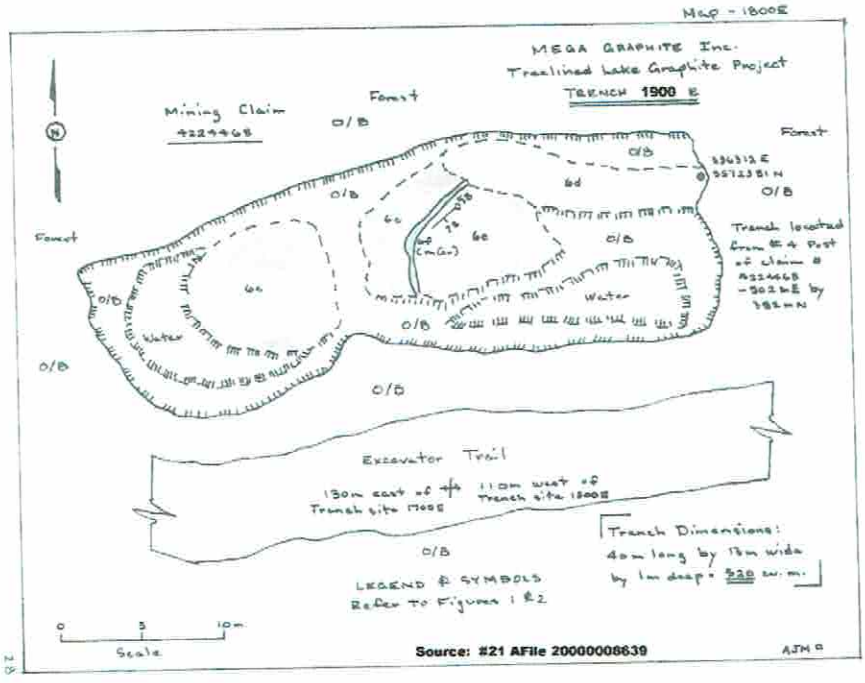


Figure 17. Bedrock map for L19 Trench excavated by Mega Graphite Inc. in 2012.

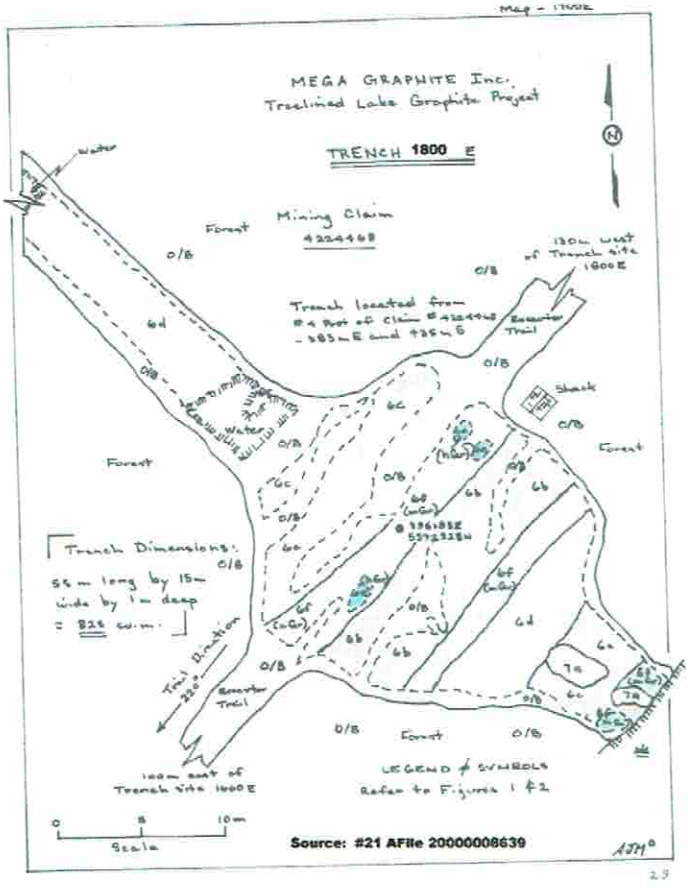


Figure 18. Bedrock map for L18 Trench excavated by Mega Graphite Inc. in 2012.

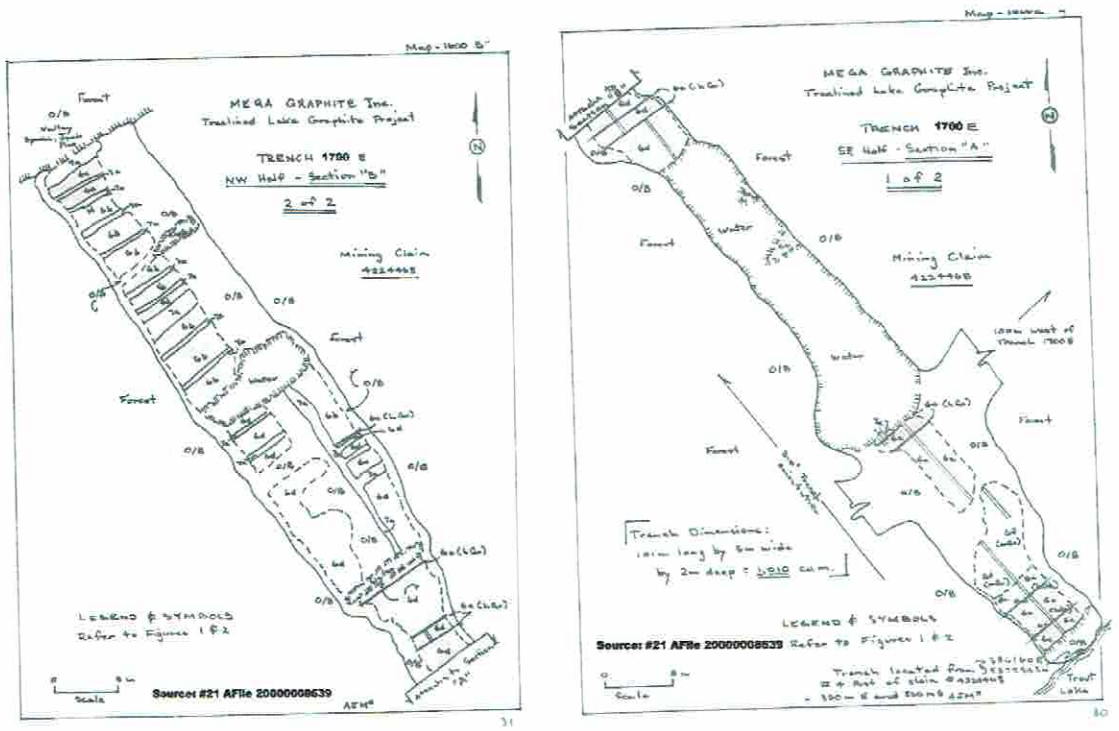


Figure 19. Bedrock map for L17 Trench excavated by Mega Graphite Inc. in 2012.

2015

Mega Graphite Inc. terminated the option agreement and the property was returned to P. Hetherington and A. Mowatt. In 2015, an additional 11 grab samples were collected from Bellwether No1, No2 and L16 trenches. The samples returned assay values ranging from 0.17 to 9.72%C (Table 4 Figure 20).

Table 4. Assay results of the 11 samples collected in 2012 from the trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area.

TABLE 2: Prospectors' Sampling Notes 11/12

2015 "HEATHERINGTON TREELIND PROPERTY" **grab samples**

SAMPLING NOTES

Mining Claim No 4224468

SAMPLE No.	ZONE 15, NAD83 Easting	Northerning	DESCRIPTION
① C141704 - (C-5.39%)	396094 m	- 5572883 m	- N part of trench near contact - Sediments - gneiss, graph, S
② C141705 - (C-1.18%)	396064 m	- 5572778 m	- Western trench - Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
③ C141706 - (C-1.75%)	396064 m	- 5572780 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
④ C141707 - (C-0.28%)	396043 m	- 5572825 m	- N part of western trench - Sediments - gneiss, graph, S
⑤ C141708 - (C-2.60%)	396080 m	- 5572814 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
⑥ C141709 - (C-1.13%)	396102 m	- 5572868 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
⑦ C141710 - (C-7.95%)	396132 m	- 5572846 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
⑧ C141711 - (C-7.94%)	396175 m	- 5572917 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
⑨ C141712 - (C-0.17%)	396156 m	- 5572922 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides

12/12

TABLE 2 Continued

⑩ C141713 - (C-2.51%)	396136 m	- 5572921 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides
⑪ C141714 - (C-9.72%)	396183 m	- 5572931 m	- Sediments - gneiss - Graphite, sulphides

11 Samples

Source:# 22 AFile 20000014197

Figure 20. Location of the 11 samples collected in 2012 from the trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area.

2016

Benton Resources Ltd. – Alset Energy Corp. re-sampled the Bellwether trenches located in the Harrison showing area (Alset Energy Corp., new release, August 23 2016). Carbon assay results are presented (Table 5 Figure 21) but the trench numbers related to values is not part of news release information. The composite assay values for TR No1 and No2 are illustrated on a bedrock geology map with Champion Bear Resources EM conductors. Based on the claim status when this work was completed it appears this activity had been conducted on ground which was still held by P. Hetherington and A. Mowatt – claim # 4224468.

Table 5. Assay results of samples collected Alset Energy Corp. from Bellwether's trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area in 2016.

Trench No **New release Aug 23 2016**		Graphitic Carbon %	Length (m)
Trench 1	**L20**	2.89	4.0
and		4.19	4.0
and		5.96	1.5
and		1.86	14.0
incl		3.01	8.0
Trench 2	**unknown which TR**	1.16	18.0
incl		1.40	12.0
incl		2.00	4.0
and		2.37	8.0
Trench 3	**L17**	2.70	18.0
incl		2.33	8.0
and		6.51	4.0
and		2.50	30.0
incl		3.65	6.0
incl		3.96	12.0
and		4.76	16.0
incl		6.40	6.0
Trench 4	**unknown which TR**	1.10	4.0
Trench 5	**unknown which TR**	3.23	8.0

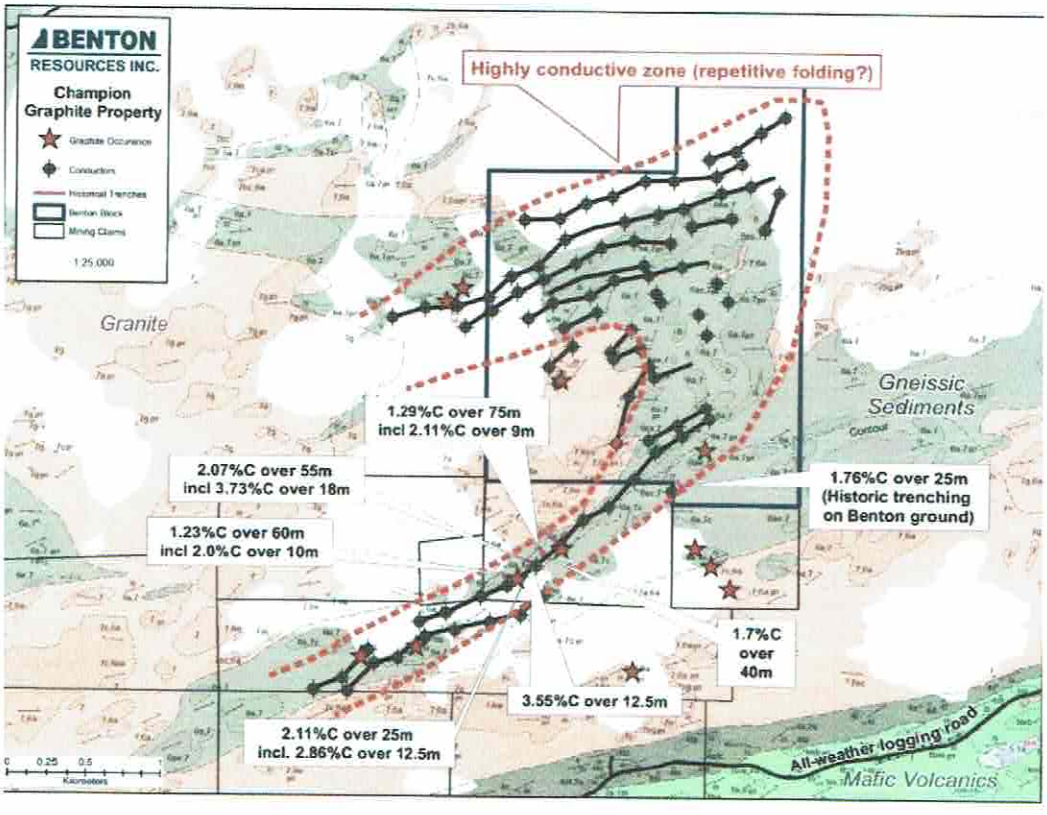


Figure 21. Assay results of samples collected from Bellwether's trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area by Alset Energy Corp. in 2016.

2017

MNDM completed a 200m line-spaced airborne magnetometer and radiometric geophysical survey over the English River and Winnipeg River subprovinces. This survey covers the Separation Rapids Greenstone Belt and the Harrison Graphite Showing area. Numerous magnetic, uranium and potassium anomalous areas from this survey underlain the Property. The Harrison Graphite trenched area is underlain by an magnetic anomalous area from the OGS survey (see Figures 25 and 26).

2021

Vendors P. Hetherington and A. Mowat are in the process of transferring Property holdings to Magabra Resources Corp.

9.1 Exploration Results in Harrison Graphite Showing Area

Work by Bellwether in 1988 and 1989 and Mega Graphite Inc. 2012 has resulted in a detailed examination over a strike length of 550 metres at the Harrison Showing area (Figure 22). The mineralization found in this area could extend along strike in both the southwest and northeast directions. Bellwether (1988) mention "this potential strike length in combination with the 75 – 100 metre widths suggest the presence of a deposit with a significant tonnage potential that, at least in part, could be amenable to open pit mining.

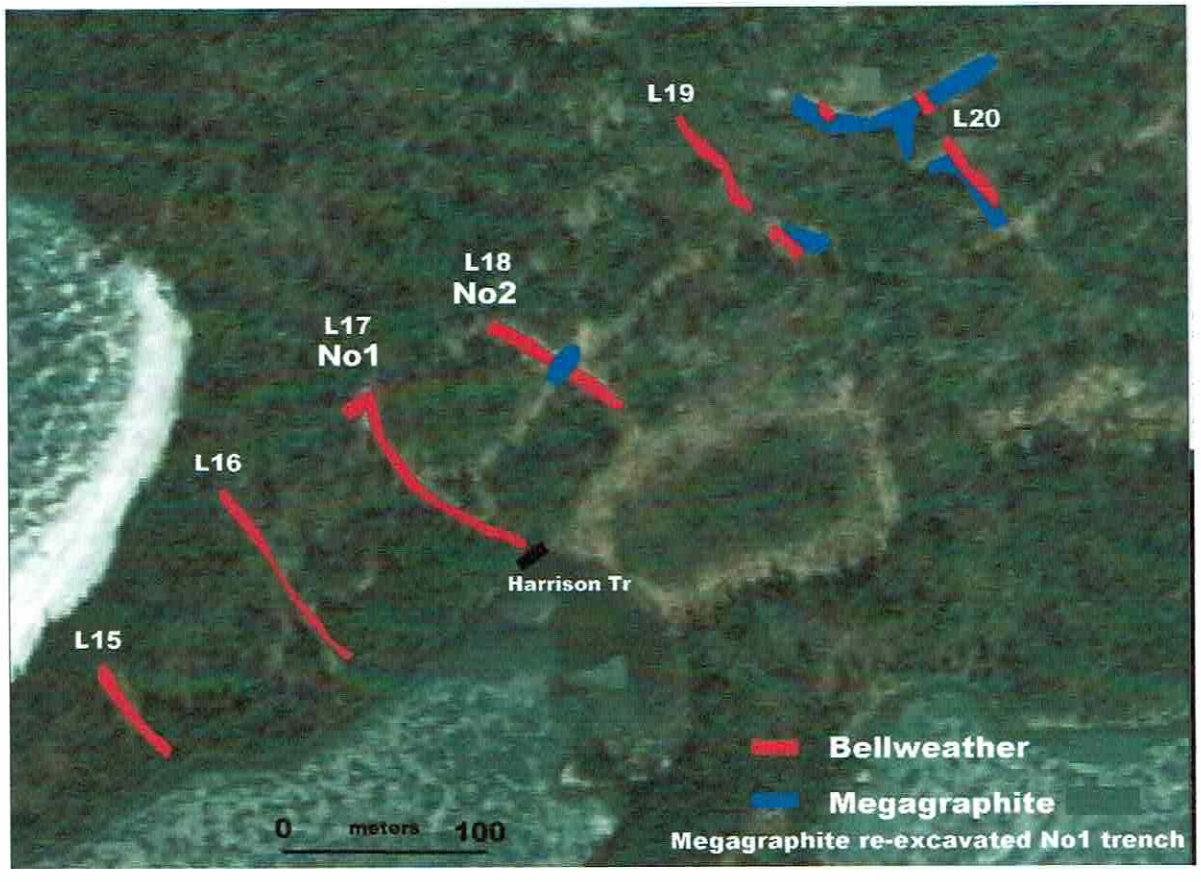


Figure 22. Location of trenches excavated near the Harrison Graphite Showing.

9.2 Estimation of Carbon per Vertical Metre of Depth

Seven trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area have been excavated between grid-lines 15E to Line 20E (Figure 22). Trenches 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 East were sufficiently close and the assay values sufficiently consistent to permit a preliminary calculation of the potential of the graphite showing (Bellwether-O'Flaherty Sept 1988).

Trench 15E	65 to 88 metres north	1.35% C over 23 metres
Trench 16E	40 to 100 metres north	1.22% C over 60 metres
Trench 17E**	40 to 105 metres north	1.67% C over 65 metres
Trench 18E	65 to 105 metres north	1.70% C over 40 metres
Trench 19E	102 to 142 metres north	1.29% C over 40 metres

Average of all trenches 1.46% Carbon over 46 metres width.

Length 500 metres
Width 46 metres
Grade 1.46% Carbon

Volume = 500 x 46 x 1 = 23,000 cubic metres.
Weight = 23,000 x 2.67 = 61,410 tonnes/vertical metre.
Contents = 61,410 x 1.46% = 896 tonnes Carbon / vert. metre.

Bellwether-O'Flaherty (1988) mention "at the present exposure this deposit indicates a possible yield of approximately 900 tonnes of Carbon per vertical metre of depth. These figures are indicative only and are not sufficiently well based to permit anything other than suggested potential. The trenches are too far spaced and the depth extensions not known for these figures to be used for more significant assessment".

9.3 Results for Bellwether's 1988 ground Electromagnetic and Magnetic Geophysical Surveys

Ground Max-Min electromagnetic and magnetometer geophysical surveys was competed over the entire 100m line-spaced grided area. A combined total of 23 line-kilometres of geophysical surveys utilizing a Parametrics-MaxMin II EM unit and a GEMSystem GSM-18 Proton Magnetometer. Max-Min readings were taken every 25m interval along crosslines and the magnetometer readings every 12.5m.

The Max-Min EM survey was completed using a coil separation of 50 meter. Since the depth penetration for near vertical conductors on fairly flat terrain is between 50 and 60% of the coil separation distance, this should detect conductors at depths of approximately 25 to 30 m. Proton magnetic surveys have also outlined several large anomalous zones. Readings exceeding 2000 nt are suggested to reflect pyrrhotite.

Due to the conductive properties of graphite and the magnetism association with pyrrhotite Bellwether concluded the graphite bearing structures respond well to geophysics displaying conductive and the associated pyrrhotite strong magnetic signatures. The metasedimentary rocks that do not contain pyrrhotite and graphite are not magnetic or conductive. Geophysical EM and Magnetic surveys have respectively, outlined strong conductive zones and magnetic anomalies. These are coincident with the exposed graphite-bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area and extend much further to the northeast toward Treelined Lake and also to the southwest shore of Trout Lake.

Conductor and Magnetic A (See Figure 23): is a long linear conductive zone trending parallel to the baseline and extending between crosslines 11+00 E to 214-00 E. To the northeast the anomaly passes north easterly off the grid at line 21+00 E. This conductor is possibility dipping very steeply to the north and varying from 75 to 105m in width. In depth it varies from close to the surface between lines 17+00 E and 18+00 E to approximately 20 m between lines 11+00 E and 12+00 E.

Conductor and Magnetic B (See Figure 23): is a fairly strong conductive and magnetic zone paralleling the trend of A. The conductor could be near surface (less than 10 m), nearly vertical and about 75 m wide at line 27+00 E. Any possible extension to the southwest is masked by deepening overburden.

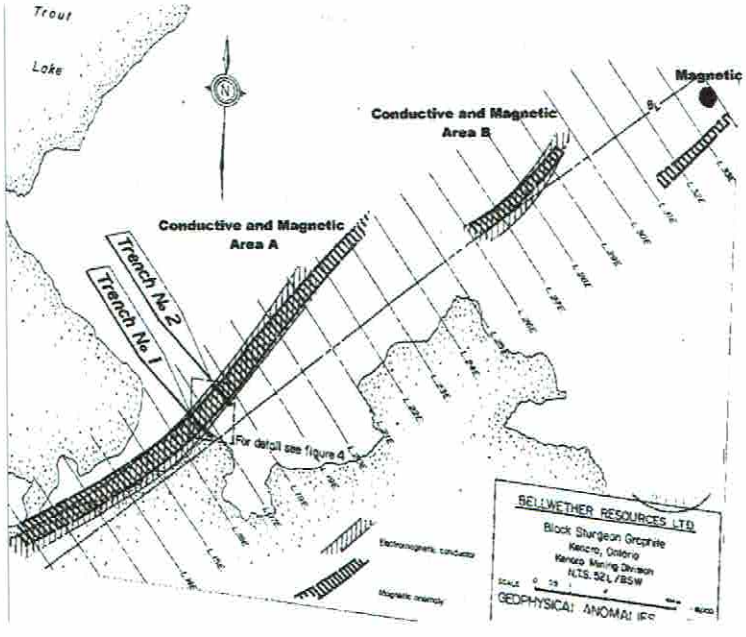


Figure 23. Conductive zones and magnetic anomalous areas located between Trout and Treelined lakes (also see Figures 9 and 24).

9.4 Graphite Potential related to Ground and Airborne Electromagnetic (EM), Magnetometer (MAG) and Potassium Radiometric Geophysical Survey Responses.

The conductive properties of graphite and the magnetic association of pyrrhotite resulted in Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and Magnetic surveys outlined strong conductive and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area (Figure 24). Champion Bear Resources Inc. 1989 airborne survey's EM conductive linear trends and associated strong-to-moderate strength conductors, OGS 2016 airborne MAG and radiometric Potassium responses and OGS 1991 bedrock mapping (P2673) will be compared to the conductor and magnetic anomalies identified from Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and Magnetic geophysical surveys (Figures 25 – 34). The EM and MAG features associated with graphite-bearing rocks at the Harrison Showing can be applied to other parts of Property.

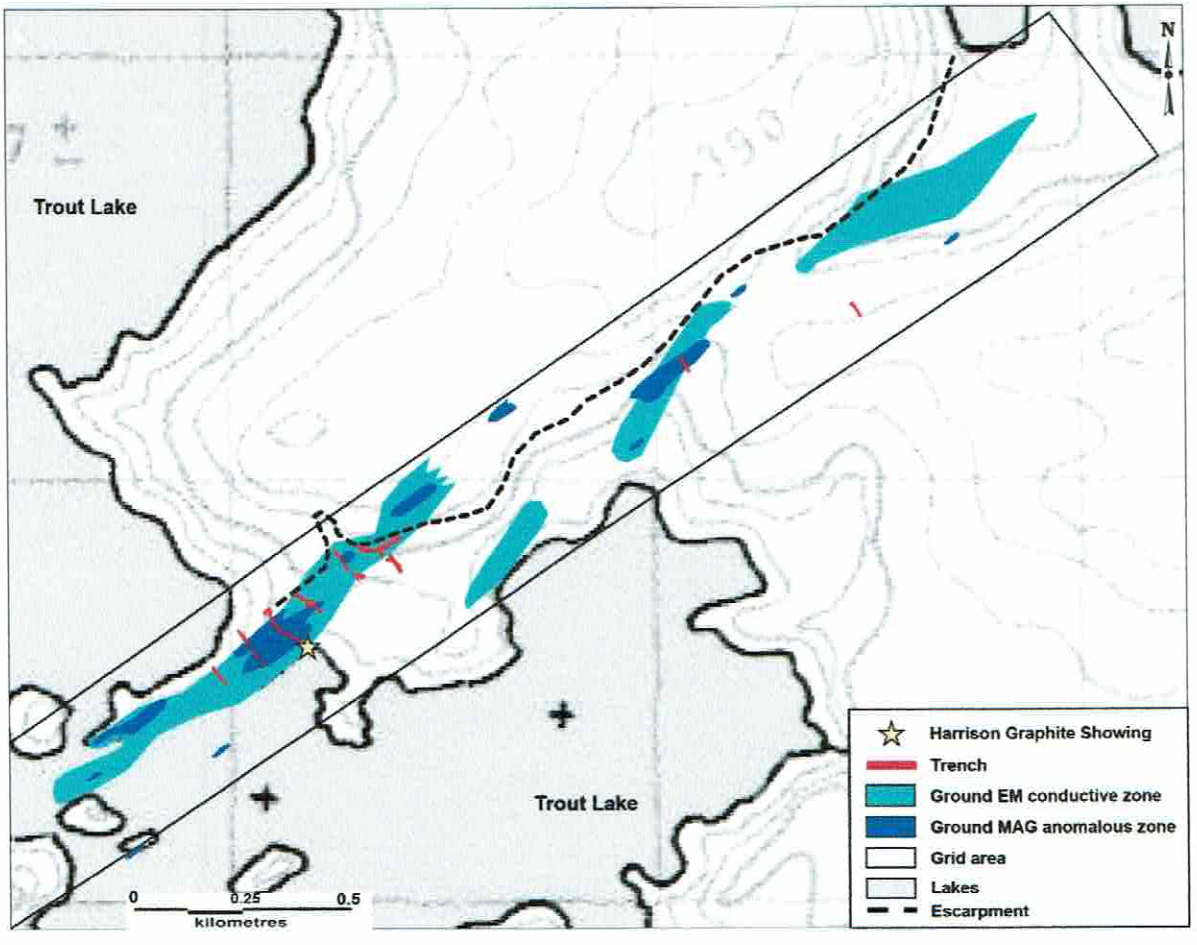


Figure 24. Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses illustrated on 1:50000 topographic which are used in Figures 25 to 34.

Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and MAG conductor and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area are:

- associated with Champion Bear Resources Inc. 1989 airborne EM conductive linear trends and Strong and Moderate strength conductors.
- Strong and Moderate strength EM conductors are located near the trenched area at the Harrison Graphite Showing area and there are prominent EM conductive trend parallels the NE-trending Bellwether ground EM conductive zone.
- associated with high magnetic responses from the OGS 2016 airborne derivative MAG survey. The airborne higher-magnetic response in the Harrison Graphite Showing area is related to the area near the shoreline of Trout Lake which are known to contain high-amounts of magnetic-bearing pyrrhotite.

RFE based on Harrison Showing area features: Airborne EM conductive linear trends and Strong and Moderate strength conductors are often underlain by airborne magnetic responses which could be associated with graphite potential area. The Strong and Moderate EM conductor sites with or without magnetic signatures should be priority target areas to examine.

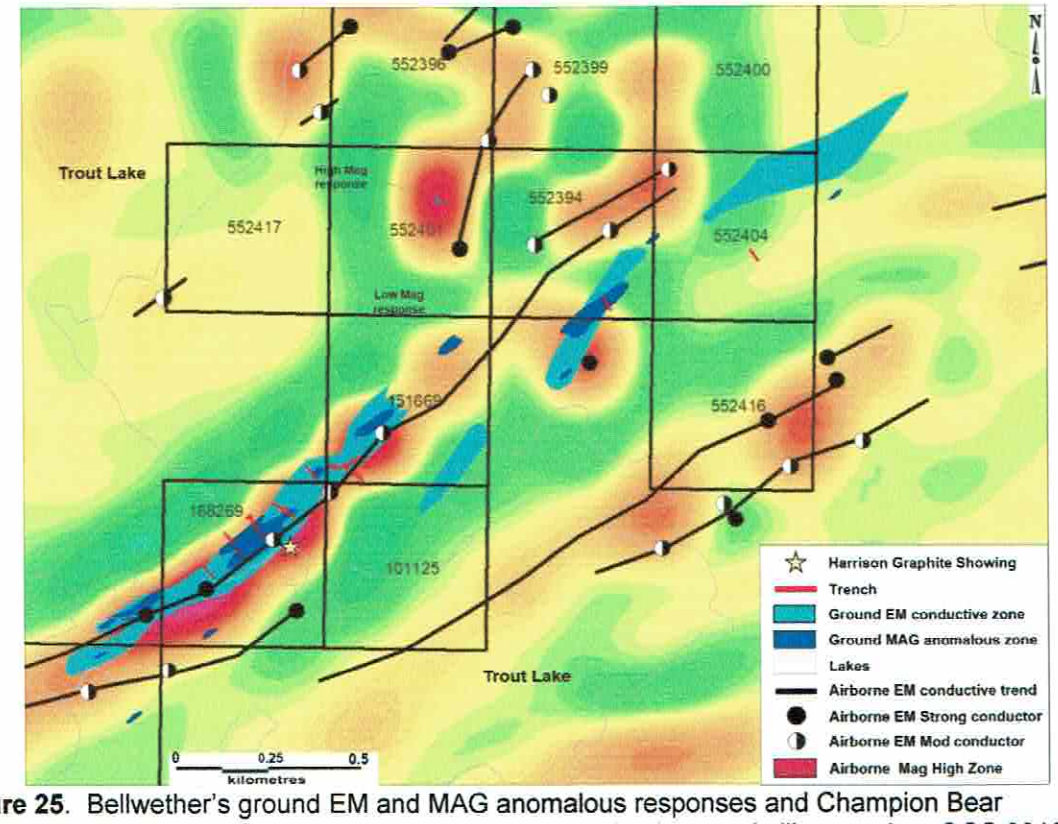


Figure 25. Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses and Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 2016 derivative MAG response.

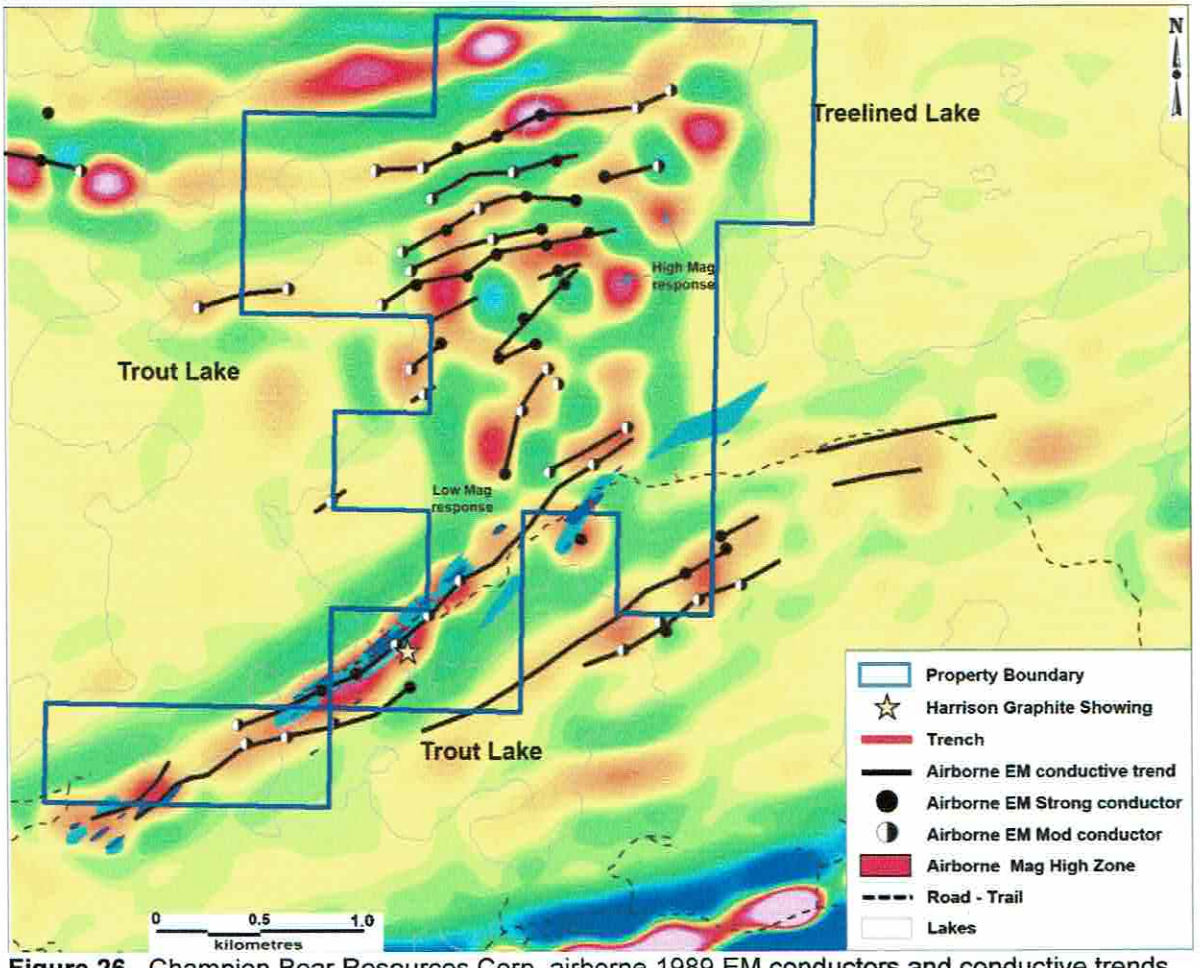


Figure 26. Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 2016 derivative MAG response for Property.

Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and MAG conductor and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area are:

- mainly found in lower-elevation areas – it is possible these topographic lows are a result of metasedimentary rocks and locally the graphite-bearing rocks weathered easier than the high-elevation felsic intrusive rocks (granite).
- There are also airborne EM conductive trends and conductors also located in the higher – granite-dominant areas.

RFE based on Harrison Showing area features: Airborne EM conductive linear trends, Strong and Moderate strength conductors and high Mag response more often underlain by lower than higher elevation areas.

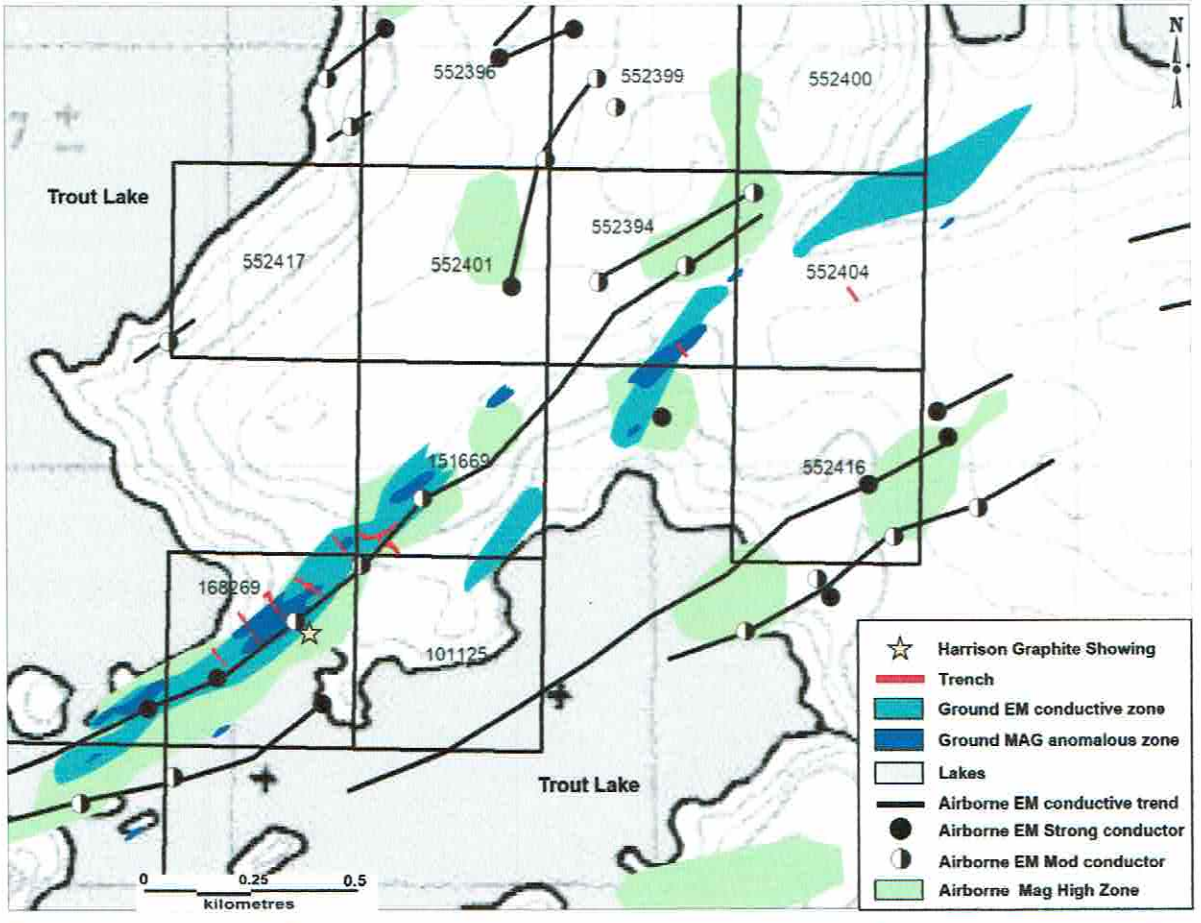


Figure 27. Vendor's P. Heatherington and A. Mowat mining cells, Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses and Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated 1:50,000 topographic map.

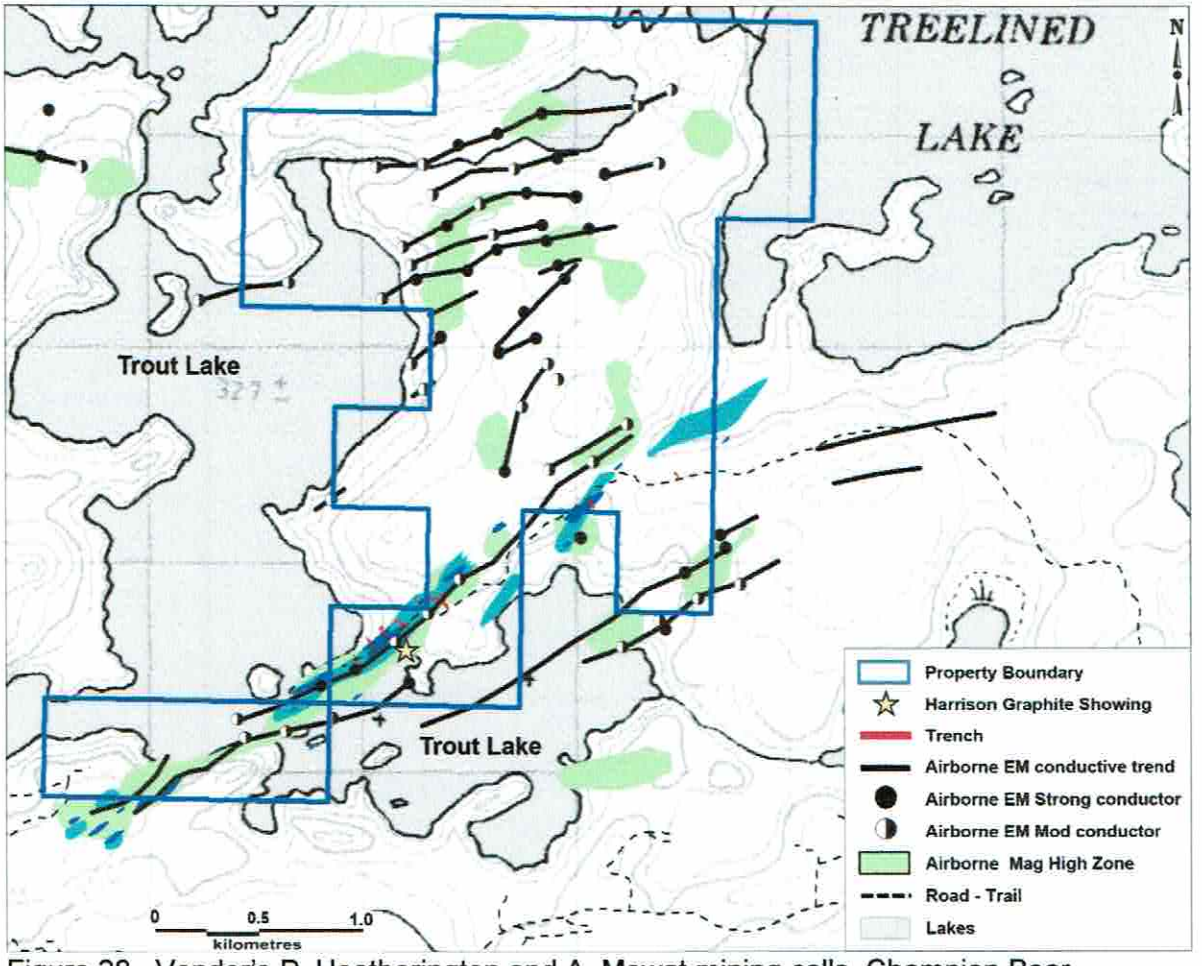


Figure 28. Vendor's P. Heatherington and A. Mowat mining cells, Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated 1:50,000 topographic map for Property.

Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and MAG conductor and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area are:

- metasedimentary rocks which host the Harrison graphite-bearing rock do not contain potassium-bearing minerals so there will be a low potassium response.
- A portion of the ground EM conductive zone located NE of the Harrison Showing is underlain by Mod Potassium response. This area could be the border phase between the metasedimentary and felsic intrusive rocks. The rocks in this border phase will have less potassic feldspar than in the granites. The potassic-feldspar-bearing granite are associated with High Potassium airborne responses.

Recommendation for Exploration ()RFE) based on Harrison Showing area features: airborne EM conductive linear trends, Strong and Moderate strength conductors and magnetic high responses are not often related to High Potassium (granite-underlain) areas. The border phase located north of the Harrison Graphite Trend metasedimentary rocks which is associated with the Mod Potassium response, should be examined for graphite potential.

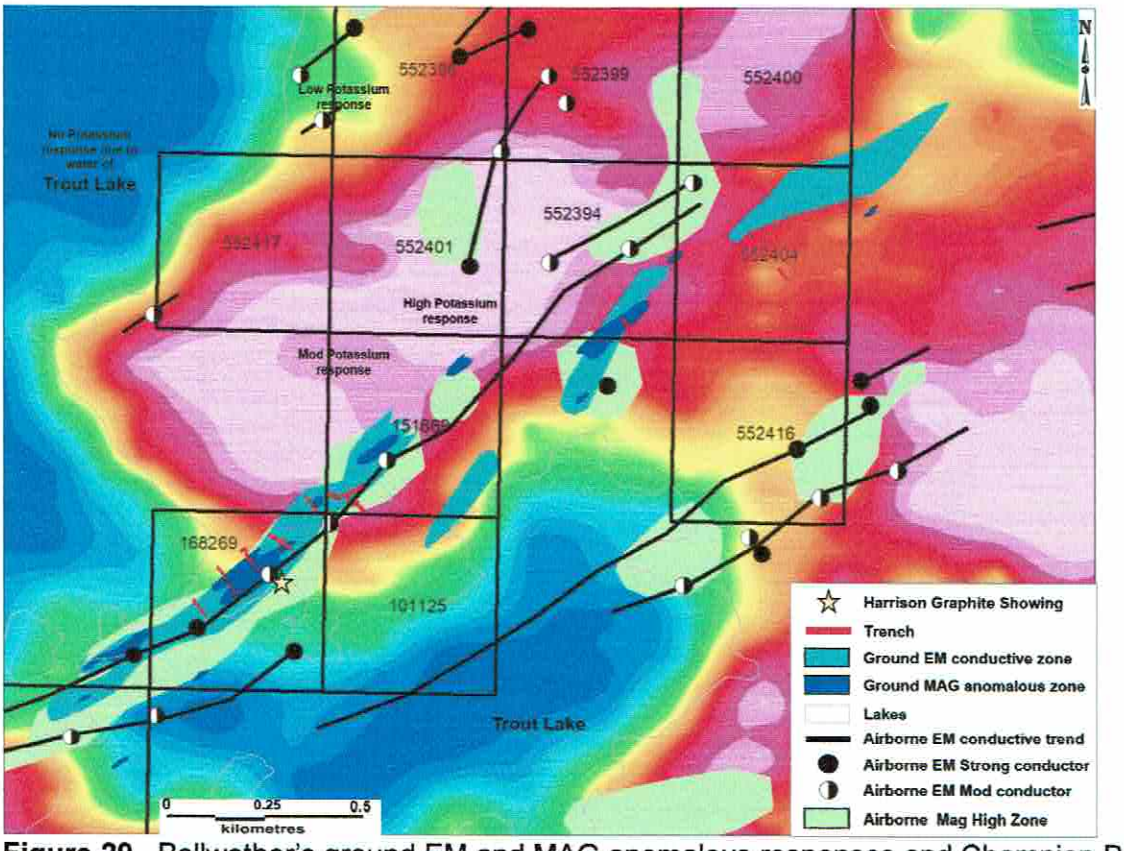


Figure 29. Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses and Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 2016 Potassium Radiometric response.

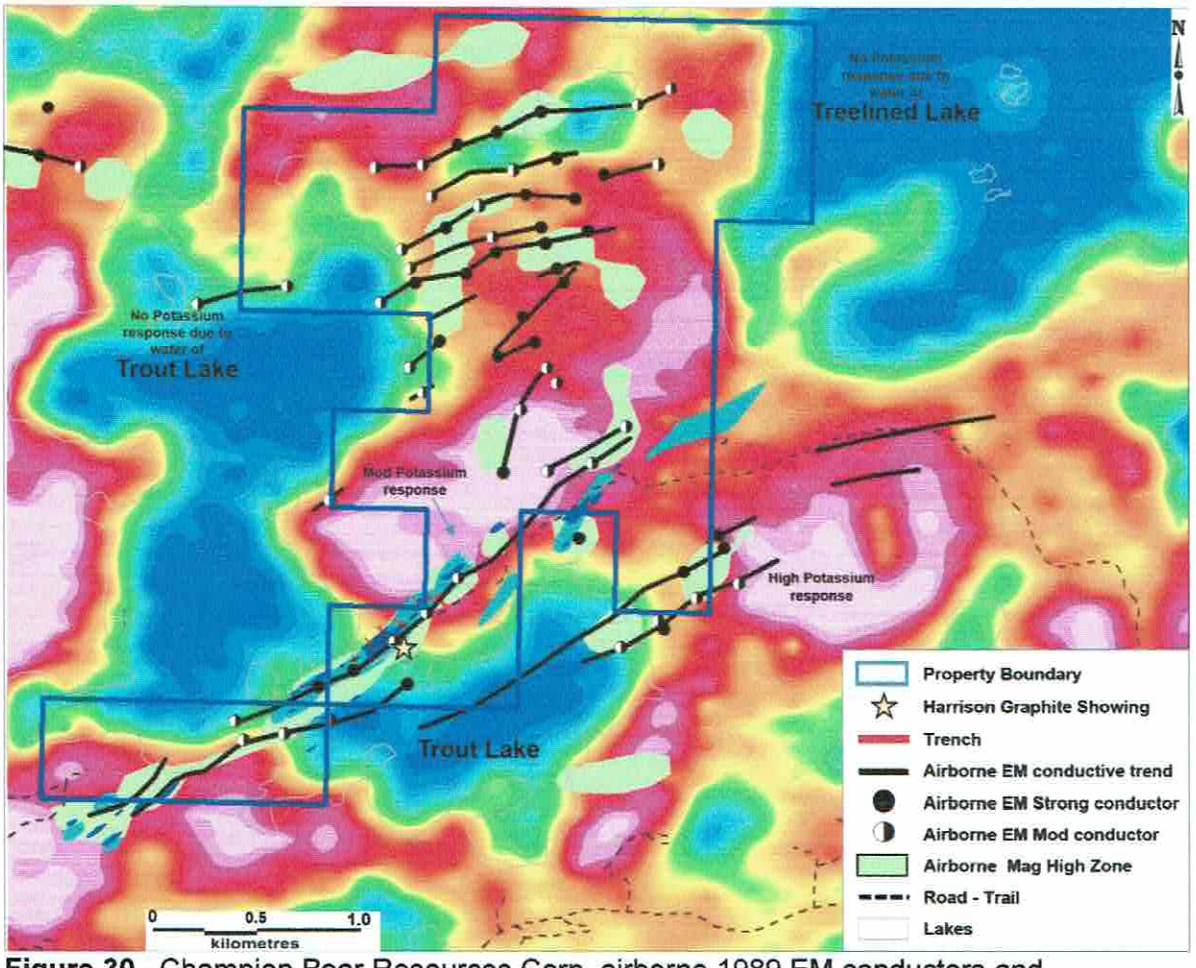


Figure 30. Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 2016 Potassium Radiometric response for Property.

Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and MAG conductor and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area are:

- associated with metasedimentary rocks more than felsic intrusive rocks (granite).
- the border phase of the metasediment-granite rocks (see Mod Potassium response in Figures 29 and 30) is associated with ground and airborne EM conductive and high Mag responses.

RFE based on Harrison Showing area features: efforts should focus on airborne EM conductive linear trends, strong-conductors and high Mag response found in metasedimentary rocks.

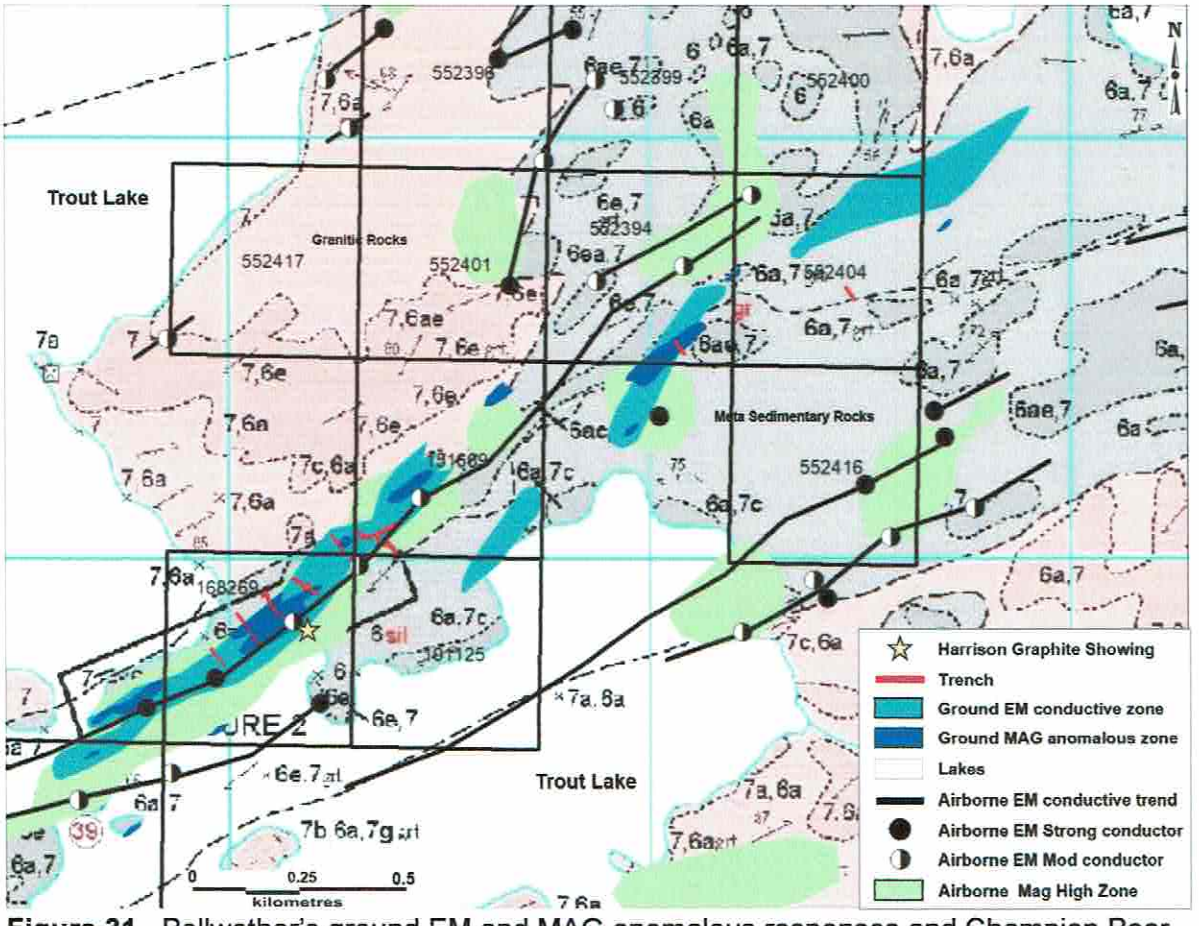


Figure 31. Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses and Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 1991 bedrock geology map P2673.

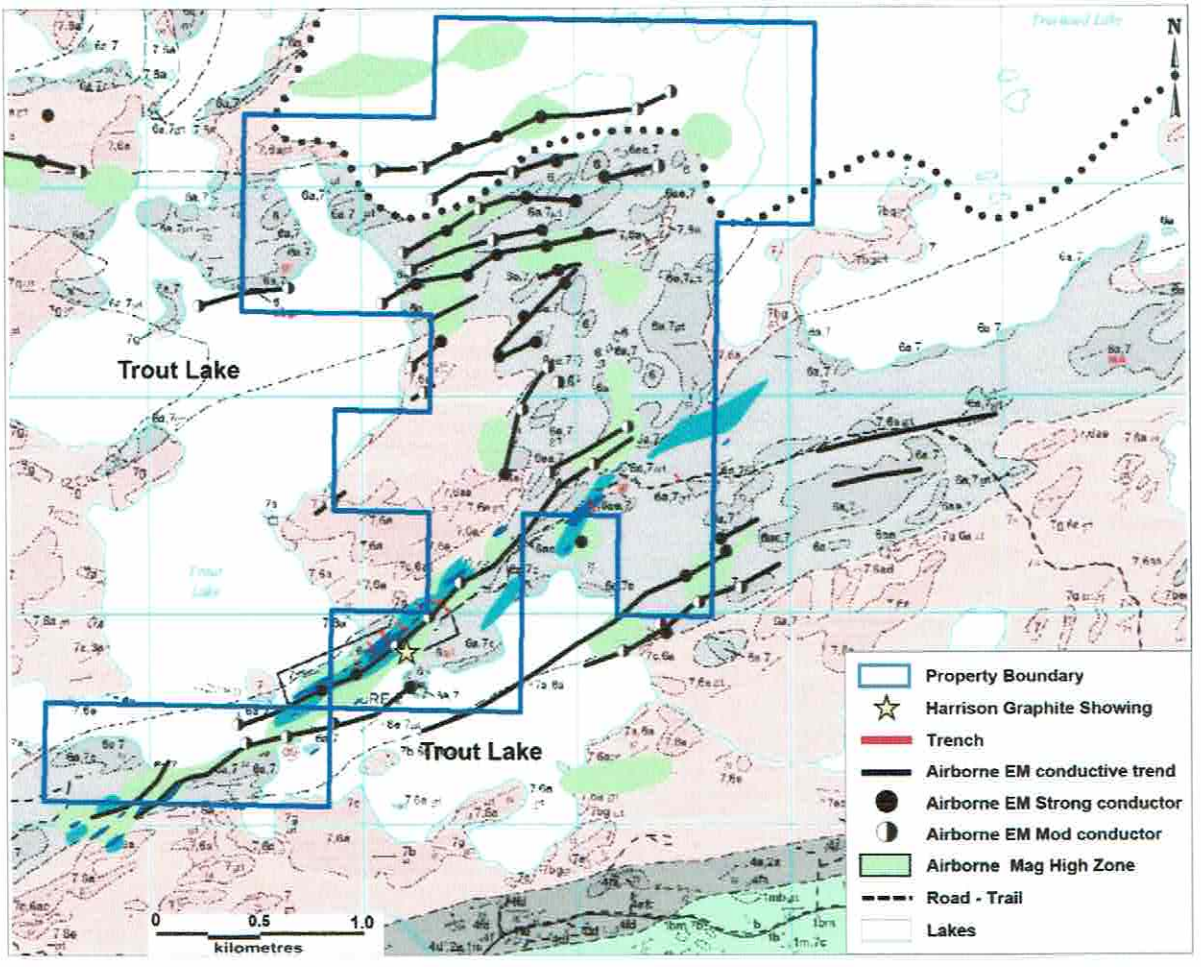


Figure 32. Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on OGS 1991 bedrock geology map P2673 for Property.

Bellwether's 1988 ground EM and MAG conductor and magnetic anomalies which are coincident with the exposed graphite- bearing structures at the Harrison Showing area are:

- similar to topographic features in Figures 43 and 44 graphite bearing rocks are associated with low elevations – possible related to the higher-content of graphite-bearing rocks which weathered easier than the harder felsic intrusive rocks (granite).

RFE based on Harrison Showing area features: Airborne EM conductive linear trends, Strong and Moderate strength conductors and high Mag response more often found in lower than higher elevation areas.

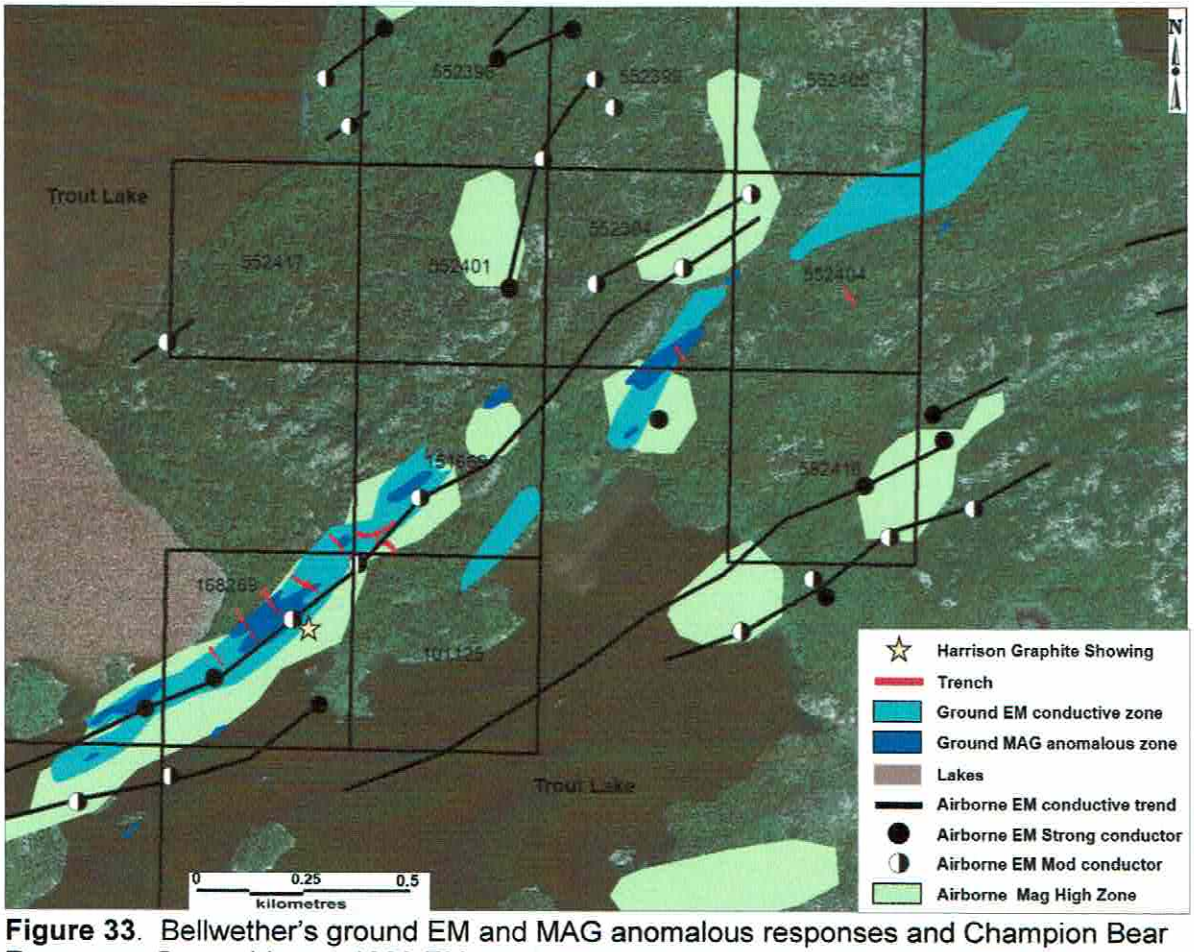


Figure 33. Bellwether's ground EM and MAG anomalous responses and Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on Landsat imagery.

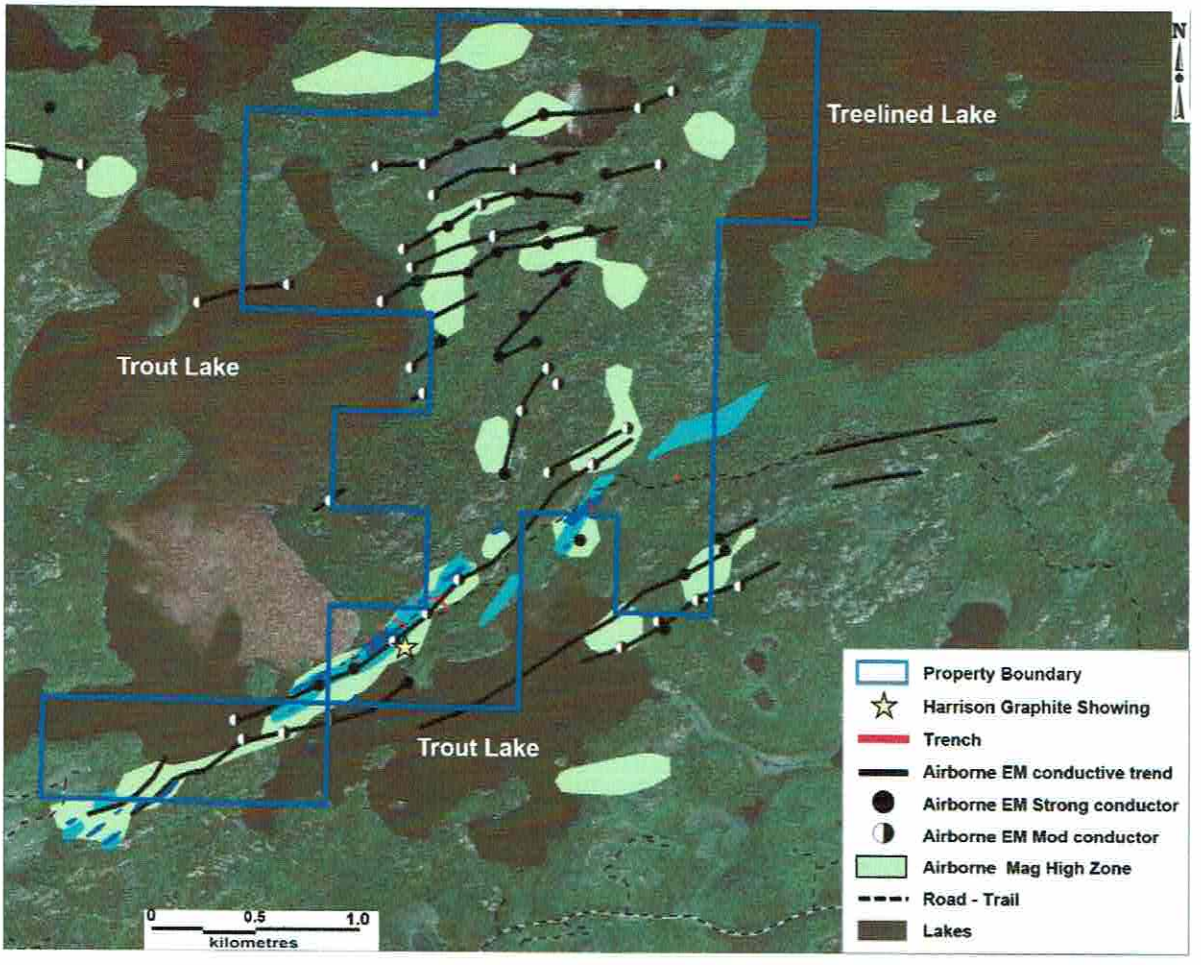


Figure 34. Champion Bear Resources Corp. airborne 1989 EM conductors and conductive trends illustrated on Landsat imagery for Property.

Recommended areas to explore for graphite potential on the Property:

1 Metasedimentary Rocks highest potential for graphite and especially areas with:

- Strong-Moderate EM conductors: graphite has high conductive properties;
- Linear EM conductive trends – especially if trend has Strong-Moderate EM conductors;
- EM conductivity found in low topographic areas which could be related to weathering actions of graphite-bearing rocks or strained rocks;
- EM conductivity associated with MAG anomalous area – but pyrrhotite (the source of magnetism) is not also associated with graphite;

2 Within the Felsic Intrusive Rock (Granites) areas to examine:

- Strong-Moderate EM conductors found along linear EM conductive tends
- Conductive trends associated with MAG anomalous areas found in border phase between the metasedimentary and granite rocks (underlain by Mod Potassium Responses)
- Topographic depressions possibly related to weathering actions of graphite-bearing rocks.

10. DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out on the Property.

11. SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No sampling has been carried out by the Company on the subject claims. Previous sampling is discussed in Section 8, Exploration.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

No work has been done by the vendors so there is no current information for review apart from the claims that constitute to Property. The writer checked the status of all of the claims on the website of the MNDMF.

12.1 Method of Collecting, Preparing and Assay Techniques used during exploration Programs.

Bellwether 1988 sample collected, preparation and review of analysis method:

The trenches were mapped and estimates of graphite mineralization made in the field. The exposure in trench was drilled and blasted down the centre of the excavation to expose the fresh-non-weathered arkose, graphitic shears and small pegmatite sills. Samples submitted for analysis was collected from the non-weather material.

For each sample interval the collected material was crushed at the site down to minus quarter inch and in total for each site 6 five-pound samples were split out, bagged and stored. Two of each set were taken to Warnoch Hersey laboratories in Winnipeg for analysis.

On receipt of the assay results the pairs of grades were examined to confirm there was no more than 10% difference between the assays values. In those cases in which the assays exceeded that percentage, another sample was to be submitted for assay, again comparing for the range. The resulting mean assay was then to be used to compute average grade across several optional widths.

All other exploration programs completed after 1988 either collected grab sample or channel-cut samples and submitted only submitted one sample for the site for analysis. In the reports there is no mention of the size of sample or if a duplicate sample was collected for the site.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 First Metallurgical Test Work

In 1998 samples from the Treelined Graphite Property submitted to Lakefield Research Ltd., Lakefield, Ontario on behalf of Avalon Ventures Ltd. (Kuehnbaum and Zebruck, 2002).

Approximately 25 kg of graphite-bearing rock was submitted in May 1998 to Lakefield Research Ltd. to determine if a high-grade graphite concentrate could be produced from the supplied material and they were requested to produce a sample of graphite concentrate for preliminary market evaluation. The material assayed 3.8% C (g) and 1.8% sulpher and contained about 4.5% pyrrhotite. About 70% of the graphite was in the form of coarse flakes (between 40 mesh and 100 mesh). The remaining 30% of the graphite was in the form of fine inclusions within other gangue minerals (the size of flakes was a comment in report as test were done to determine mesh of graphite). Because of these fine inclusions of graphite, problems were experienced rejecting these middling products during the graphite upgrading. Regrinding of the rougher concentrate before cleaning helped to some degree but regrinding was not sufficient to achieve full liberation. Another problem associated with processing of the material was the presence of stained silicate which was difficult to reject during upgrading of the graphite rougher concentrate.

Pyrrhotite after grinding was relatively fine and could be rejected with the use of a pyrrhotite depressant. Because the pyrrhotite was much finer than the graphite flakes, a portion of the pyrrhotite could be removed by screening. The results of the preliminary studies have indicated that production of a high-grade graphite concentrate with high recovery was possible.

After completion of the laboratory test work, it was concluded that the production of a high-grade graphite concentrate of about 98% C (g) may be possible after development and optimization of the flow sheet and a reagent scheme. In the preliminary test work, a concentrate grade assaying 94.2% C (g) was obtained. The major contaminant of the graphite cleaner concentrate was quartz with fine inclusions of graphite and pyrrhotite. The fineness of grind and type of frothing agent had a

significant effect on the graphite concentrate grade. A graphite recovery of over 98% C (g) was readily achieved in the batch tests.

Lakefield recommended the following development test work;

- selection of a more selective frothing agent,
- the selection and evaluation of different pyrrhotite and gangue depressants,
- the selection and evaluation of a type of pH modifier for the flotation pH control.

In addition, they recommended that the major elements in the flow sheet that should be examined would be the fineness of the primary grinding, the fineness of regrind required of the total concentrate or a portion of the concentrate and sizing of the concentrate and gravity upgrading of a portion of the concentrate.

13.1 Second Metallurgical Test Work

In January 2002 Emerald Field Resources Corp. which had the Treelined Graphite Property under option submitted an 8 kg sample of graphite-bearing material from the Property to International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc. of Kelowna, B.C. for metallurgical test work (Mowat, 2003).

The sample material consisted of a single surface grab sample of graphite bearing material that contained approximately 6 weight percent graphite. The objective of the test work was to demonstrate that this material was amenable to the recovery and upgrading of the contained graphite using a flotation process. The test work was successful in producing graphite concentrates in the range of 82 to 84% contained C (g) with very high recoveries of graphite in the range of 91% to 95%.

It was considered that additional test work would result in further upgrading of the graphite concentrate into a range greater than 90% contained C (g). The graphite recovery to the rougher flotation concentrate exceeded 99% at a grade of about 35% graphite. The graphite losses in the cleaner stages were low with the cleaner concentrate having a grade of 83% graphite at an overall recovery of 91.8%. To further upgrade the concentrate, a series of leaching tests was recommended.

The flake size observed in the flotation concentrates was in the order of 0.5 to 1 mm across the long axis of the flake and the flake size was considered to be capable of filling a large segment of the market. A previous investigation has shown that the main impurities that required rejection were silicates and pyrrhotite. An additional test wascarried out using a longer regrind time to improve the graphite liberation and sodium cyanide was added to the final cleaning stage in order to suppress the pyrrhotite. Samples of the cleaner concentrates for each test were assayed for total iron. The results showed that significant pyrrhotite remained in all the final concentrates and pyrrhotite represented the largest contaminant in the final concentrate.

It was recommended that leaching processes be used for the removal of the impurities contained in the high-grade concentrates rather than additional flotation upgrading. In addition, it was recommended that further test work was warranted and that additional sampling should be done to allow for a more represented geological sample of the deposit.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates compliant with National Instrument NI 43-101, CIM Standards have been prepared by the Company.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

There are no adjacent properties hosting reported graphite mineralization. Third parties hold claims adjacent to the Property (Figure 2).

16. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

Graphite is a mineral with a long history of use. In the 4th millennium B.C. it was being used as a ceramic paint in southeastern Europe and in the early 1500's graphite was used as a refractory material to line molds. This in turn led to its use in the 1800's to make graphite crucibles to hold molten material and more recently resulted in the use of carbon-magnesite brick refractories containing flake graphite. Currently graphite is finding an increasing number of applications in many areas of modern technology such as;

- the steel industry and the production of refractories
- automotive industry
- electronic industry
- aerospace
- nuclear technology
- solar and wind turbine technology
- fuel cells
- batteries.

Of particular interest is the use of graphite in lithium-ion batteries which are lighter and more efficient than other competitive types of batteries for electric vehicles and electric cars. An electric car battery system requires approximately 45 kg of graphite per car, however, synthetic graphite which is expensive is currently the choice for battery makers. High purity natural graphite at a reasonable price could probably be competitive in this market.

In addition to the increasing demand for graphite, as a result of the various new technological applications, the historic supply of graphite from China is decreasing. China has implemented a 20% export tax on graphite and an export licensing program as a way of protecting the supply of graphite for the Chinese market.

In summary, it is considered that due to a wide variety of technological developments in conjunction with a reduction in the historical supply from China, the demand for quality flake graphite would appear to be very positive, however, the situation is not without its challenges, both from the supply/demand situation and the technological requirements.

17. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

The Treelined Graphite Property hosts a previously identified zone of graphite-bearing paragneisses (altered quartzose to arkosic to greywacke sedimentary rocks). The flake graphite in the paragneisses is considered to represent the re-crystallization at the temperatures and pressures of amphibolite to granulite grade metamorphism of pre-existing organic carbon in the original sedimentary rocks.

Work mainly by the Bellwether 1988 in the area have shown that the graphite-bearing metasedimentary units trend 060° (N60°E), dip steeply south to vertically. No drilling has been done to test the zone at depth. Historic sampling from 6 trenches in the Harrison Graphite Showing area returned a weighted average from 16 samples of 1.78% C (g) in a range of values between 1.04% C (g) and 5.32% C (g).

Within the trenched area mineralization at the original Harrison Showing is mainly located in a quartz-feldspathic meta-arkose containing 5-10% graphite, with some flakes >3 mm and associated with blebs of pyrrhotite. A finer-grained meta-sandstone located stratigraphic above and situated northwest arkose rocks contains 1-3% graphite, as <1 mm fakes and associated with disseminated pyrrhotite.

The graphite-bearing zone at the Harrison Showing area has been trenched over a strike length of 550 metres and appears to be open along strike to both the southwest and northeast. This in combination with the 75 – 100 metre widths suggesting the presence of a deposit with a significant tonnage potential that, at least in part, could be amenable to open pit mining.

A majority of the exploration activity, except for the ground geophysical survey and the excavation of the trench on L28E, has mainly occurred at the Harrison Showing trench area. The exposures and assay results from samples collected from L28 trench is similar to the graphite-bearing Harrison Showing area.

Due to the conductive properties of graphite ground and airborne electromagnetic surveys have successful identifying moderate to strong conductors and conductive trends associated with the Harrison Showing area. There is pyrrhotite found in graphite - bearing rocks on the property and it has a distinctive magnetic feature. This pyrrhotite could be associated with the ground and airborne magnetometer strong magnetic anomalous area that underly the Harrison Showing area. The metasedimentary rocks that are void of graphite are not conductive.

Graphite has also been found in the border phase between the metasedimentary and felsic intrusive rocks. This border phase has a lower content of potassic minerals than found in the granites. This border phase is associated with moderate potassium response for airborne radiometric potassium geophysical surveys.

The conductive, magnetic and potassic features associated with graphite-bearing rocks in the Harrison Showing area could be related to electromagnetic, magnetic and potassium response located on remainder of property.

Two preliminary mineral dressing studies were undertaken to determine is a suitable graphite flotation concentrate could be produced. Both studies were positive, however, additional work was recommended in both cases to upgrade the quality of the flotation concentrate. One of the main problems is the presence of pyrrhotite (FeS) which occurs in the host rocks in the graphite-rich zone.

It is considered that the Property is of merit, has the potential to host a deposit of economic significance, however, currently it is at an early stage of evaluation. In the following section, an exploration program to evaluate the identified graphite-bearing zone is recommended.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

As indicated in the previous section, it is considered that a graphite-bearing zone of potential economic significance is present on the Treelined Graphite Property. To evaluate this potential an exploration program is recommended.

18.1 Phase I Recommended Exploration Programs

18.1.1 Collecting and analysis of samples:

- A standard method of collecting samples, based on methods used at other graphite exploration projects should be reviewed. This sampling method should be used in all future programs on the Property.
- O'Flaherty (1988) mentioned there could be issues duplicating assay values for samples collected from the same site. Large size samples should be collected representing consistent graphite content from different sites in the trenches area. These should be collected from the coarse-grained arkose and the fine-grained sandstone units. The samples should be sent of analysis to determine the analytical technique which can produce duplicate %C (g) values. This analytical review should be completed at more than one laboratory.

18.1.2 Redden's 1986 shoreline examination of Trout Lake demonstrated that graphite:

- can be found with all rock types.
- In the spring, with snow-free outcrops and ice conditions are safe for ATV usage, the shorelines exposures of Trout Lake should be examined and sampled.
- Detailed examination of shorelines exposures should be conducted in areas which are underlain by airborne Moderate to Strong EM conductors, EM conductive zones, MAG anomalous and Mod Potassium radiometric areas.

18.1.3 In the Harrison Showing graphite-bearing zone area.

- Bellwether's 1988 baseline should be re-established. The grid-lines should be marked so can be re-established in future programs if required.

- O'Flaherty Sep 1988 mentioned "the ground EM conductive zones were closely aligned with the graphite zones and magnetism is directly related to pyrrhotite content but also indicated graphite is not always associated with pyrrhotite. Bellwether's 1988 ground EM conductive zones and MAG anomalous areas combined with the moderate to strong EM conductors identified from Champion Bear Resources airborne survey should be examined by prospecting efforts to determine associated with graphite-bearing rocks.
- The ground EM conductive trends which underlain the border phase between the metasedimentary and granite rocks and co-incidental with the Mod Potassium radiometric airborne responses should be examined by prospecting efforts to determine if associated with graphite-bearing rocks.
- If these efforts are successful in confirming graphite is associated with EM conductive zones, MAG anomalous areas and Mod Potassium radiometric airborne responses the grid-lines should be re-establish and extended to cover the graphite-related geophysical feature(s).
- Future ground Max-Min EM surveys should use a 200m or longer instead of the original 50m coil separation (give a depth penetration of 100m compared to the original 25m). This will be especially useful in areas covered by overburden or the graphite is located beneath the surface bedrock exposure.
- The southern extent of the coarse-grained, quartz−feldspathic unit (possibly an arkose rock) which carrying abundant coarse (>3mm) graphite flakes) and content from 5 to 10% should be established. The area located east of L17 between the trenches and shoreline of Trout Lake should be prospected.

18.1.4 Exploration Efforts related to Thickness of Overburden

- Due to there been less overburden in areas underlain by felsic intrusive rocks prospecting will be a more efficient method than the areas associated with metasedimentary rocks (see Landsat imagery in Section 9.4).
- In areas that is covered by overburden (clay, till, swamp or water) it might be difficult to find exposure in specific target areas. The purpose of examination is to determine if graphite is present and try to get an estimate on percentage of graphite in the rocks. A cost-efficient method might be to test selected sites covered by overburden with vertical drill-holes using a portable drill-rig.

18.1.5 Recommended areas to explore for graphite on the Property:

1 Metasedimentary Rocks: highest potential for graphite and especially areas:

- Moderate to Strong EM conductors: graphite has high conductive properties;
- Linear EM conductive trends – especially if trend has Moderate- Strong EM conductors;
- EM conductivity found in low topographic areas which could be related to weathering actions of graphite-bearing rocks or strained rocks;
- EM conductivity associated with MAG anomalous area – but pyrrhotite (the source of magnetism) is not also associated with graphite;

2 Within the Felsic Intrusive Rock (Granites): areas to examine:

- Moderate to Strong EM conductors found along linear EM conductive tends
- Linear EM conductive trends associated with MAG anomalous areas found in border phase between the metasedimentary and granite rocks (underlain by Mod Potassium Responses)
- Topographic depressions possibly related to weathering actions of graphite-bearing rocks.

18.1.6 If testing the airborne EM conductive linear trends, moderate to strong strength conductors and high Mag response is successful in confirming the relationship of these features to graphite-bearing rocks Magabra should consider optioning the ground adjacent to Property which is underlain by similar geophysical responses.

18.2 Phase II – Trenching and Diamond Drilling

Phase II activity will be based on Phase I exploration results. The Phase II programs should target high-priority graphite-bearing sites.

18.2.1 Mechanical removal of overburden to exposure bedrock will depend on the type and depth of overburden. This type of activity might be best method for obtaining samples which based on assay results can provide the most confidence in the %C (g) values.

18.2.2 Diamond Drilling: Recommended to use NQ or wider diameter core.

19.0 ALS Analytical Technique

ALS recommended analytical technique for Carbon using C-IR18 method

ALS Geochemistry — Specialty Assay Procedure

C-IR18 – Graphitic Carbon by LECO

Sample Decomposition:

LECO Furnace

Analytical Method:

Infrared Spectroscopy

A 0.1g sample is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid to remove Inorganic carbon. After filtering, washing, and drying, the remaining sample residue is roasted at 425°C to remove organic carbon. The roasted residue is analysed for Carbon - High temperature LECO furnace with infrared detection.

List of Reportable Analytes:

Analyte	Symbol	Units	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Default Overlimit Method
Carbon	C	%	0.02	50	N/A

Analyte	Description	Range (ppm)	ALS Code	Quoted Price
	Sample Preparation			
Sample Preparation Package	Standard Rock/Core Package: Crush entire sample to 70% passing -2mm, split off 250g and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns		PREP-31	$7.45
	Crush per kilogram charge.			$0.70
Graphite C	Graphitic carbon by Leco furnace.	0.02-100%	C-IR18	$33.20
Multi-element, 33 Elements	Four Acid / ICP-AES Multi-element Package	Page 21	ME-ICP61	$14.90
Multi-element, 48 Elements	Four Acid / ICP-MS Multi-element Package	Page 22	ME-MS61	$27.90
Cost Per Sample	*PREP-31 + C-IR18 **Based on 1 kg sample*			$41.35
Cost Per Sample	*PREP-31 + C-IR18 + ME-ICP61 **Based on 1 kg sample*			$56.25
Cost Per Sample	*PREP-31 + C-IR18 + ME-MS61 **Based on 1 kg sample*			$69.25

TABLE 6

TREELINED GRAPHITE PROPERTY
RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Phase 1

1	Prospecting shoreline Trout Lake: 8 man-days $700/man-day all inclusive *	5,600
2	Assays @ 75 samples - $120/sample	9,000
3	Line-cutting baseline; 3.0 line-km @ $1500/km	4,500
4	Prospecting and sampling 2 staff: 50 man-days $700/man-day all inclusive *	35,000
5	Assays @ 400 samples - $120/sample	48,000
6	Line-cutting grid-lines; 15.0 line-km @ $1500/km	22,500
7	Ground Max-Min 500m coil separation (EM): 15 line-km @ $5000/line-km all inclusive *	75,000
8	Diamond drilling using Portable Drill-Rig 20-holes @ $3000/hole all inclusive *	60,000
9	Supervision and administration Report	25,000
	Sub-Total	$ 325,100
	Contingency 15%	48,765
	HST 13%	48,602
	Phase 1 Total	**$ 442,470**

* All inclusive is mob and demob, field work, transportation, meals and accommodations, reports and assays where relevant.

Phase 2

1	Trenching: 15 new site – 15 days $4000/day all staff operator, helpers geologist all inclusive *	60,000
2	Assay for trenching @ 300 samples - $120/sample	36,000
3	Report $500/day @ 10 days	5,000
4	Diamond drilling 5000m @ operators, helpers, geologist parts all inclusive *	866,000
5	Assay for trenching @ 300 samples - $120/sample	36,000
6	Report $500/day @ 20 days	10,000
	Sub-Total	$ 1,008,000
	Contingency 15%	151,200
	HST 13%	150,696
	Phase 1 Total	**$1,309,896**

* All inclusive is mob and demob, field work, transportation, meals and accommodations, reports and assays where relevant.

The implementation of Phase 2 would be contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program.

C. Ravnaas P.Geo

December 2021

20. REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

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21.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

CRAIG RAVNAAS, P.GEO.

I, Craig Ravnaas, P. Geo., of Kenora, Ontario do hereby certify:

— I am a Geological Consultant. with a business address at 324 Seventh Ave South, Kenora, Ontario P9N 2E8.

— This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "*Technical Report Treelined Graphite Property, Ontario*", with an effective date of December 31, 2020 (the "Technical Report").

— I am a graduate of the Lake Superior University of Sault Ste Marie Michigan USA, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1984. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario and License 0747. My relevant experience includes 30 years of experience with 25 years in Northwestern Ontario Archean mineral deposits while working as District Geologist with Ontario Geological Survey

— A personal inspection of the Property was not conducted in 2021, have visited since 1996 while employed with the Ontario Geological Survey.

— I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report.

— I am independent of Magabra Resources Corporation and (Vendors) Perry Heatherington and Alasdair Mowat .

— I have no prior involvement with the Treelined Graphite Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

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

Signed and stamped this 31th day of December 2021 at Kenora, Ontario.

"Original document signed and stamped by Craig Ravnaas, P. Geo

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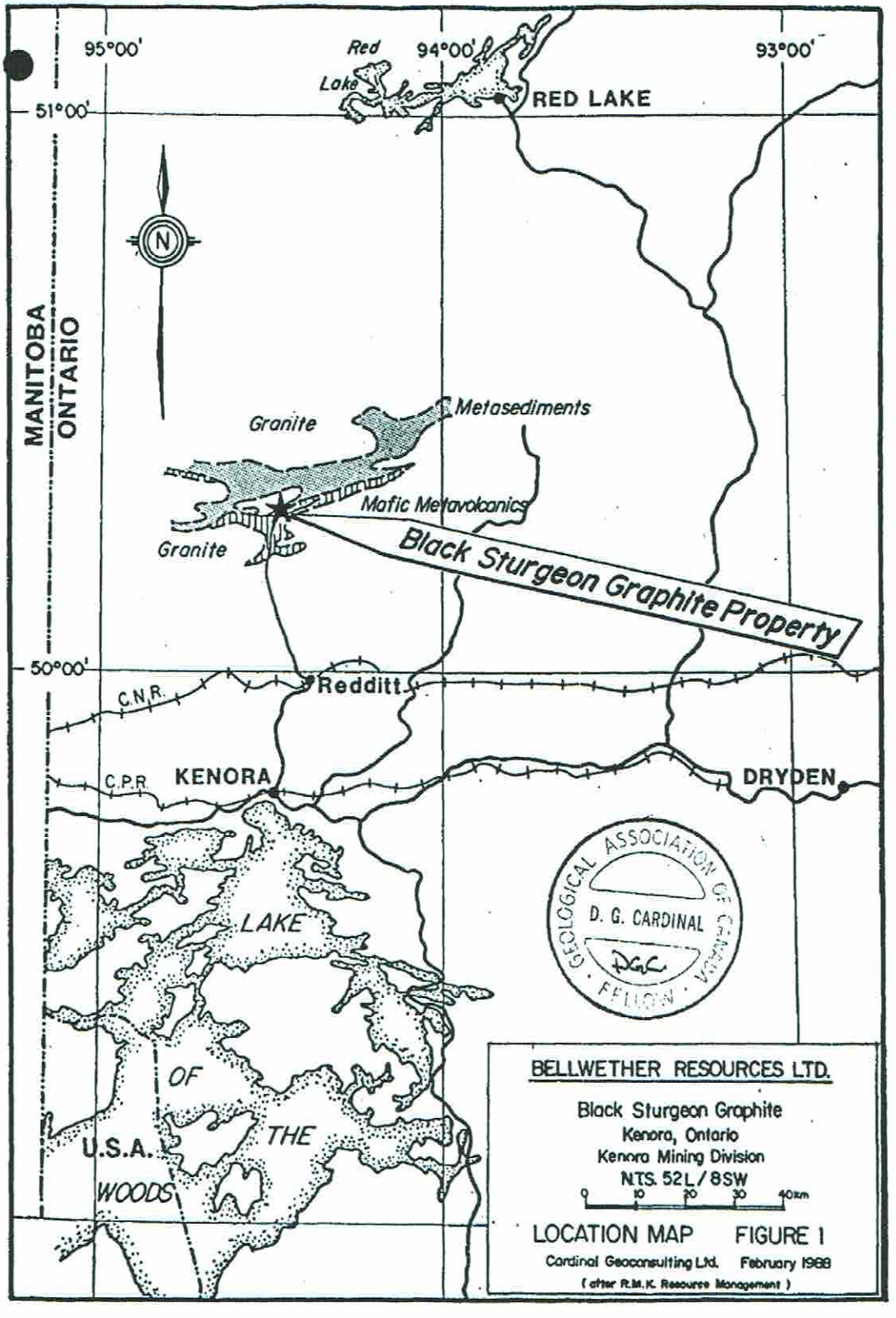

Figure 1. Reginal location of the Treelined Graphite Property

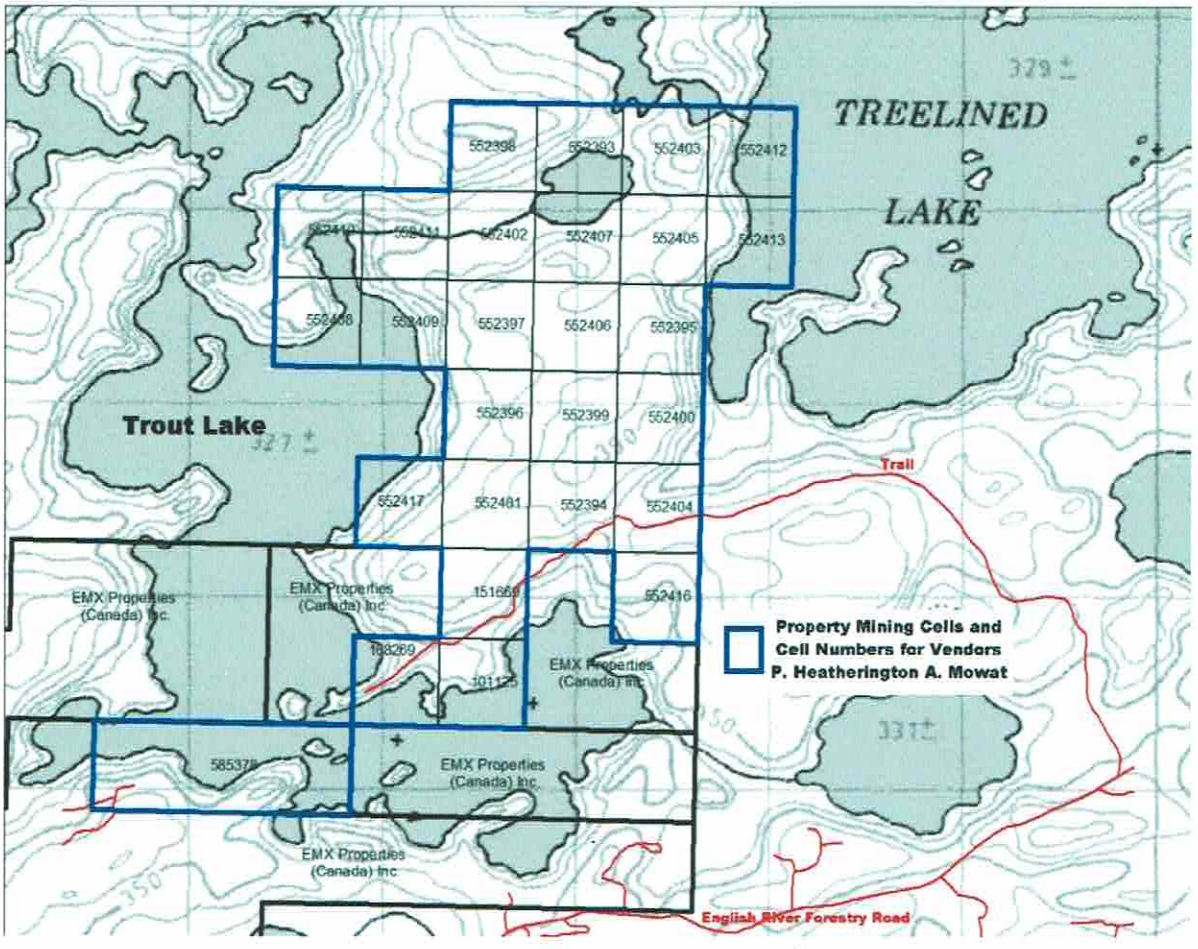

Figure 2. Extent of mining cells held by vendors A. Mowat and P. Heatherington of Magabra Resources Corp. covering the Treelined Graphite Property.