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Technical Report for MNDM Assessment Purposes, Sampling and Airborne Geophysical Survey Program

Werner Lake Property

Werner Lake Area and Reynar Lake Area Townships, Kenora Mining Division,
Ontario, Canada

Prepared For:

Michael Thompson

Prepared By:

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1 Introduction

The Werner Lake Property consists of 201 mining claims within the Werner Lake Area and Reynar Lake Area Townships, Kenora Mining Division. The property is fully owned by Michael Thompson and located approximately 6 km east of the Manitoba/Ontario boarder along Provincial Rd 315 in Manitoba and Werner Lake Road in Ontario.

Michael Thompson contracted Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation (“**Fladgate**”) to conduct an unmanned aerial geophysical survey on the Werner Lake property from May 19-24 2022. Fladgate provided all the required geological, geotechnical, and sub-contractor services on the program described herein. The program consisted of 104 North-South flight lines spaced at 50m and 15 West-East tie lines spaced at 200m totaling 196 flown line kilometers. The survey was performed in order to map the magnetic signature of the underlying geology.

The results of the survey indicate the presence of multiple east-west trending magnetic anomalies. Subsequent and more detailed geophysical surveys are recommended to enhance the boundaries and locations of magnetic anomalies on the property.

2 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared at the request of Michael Thompson for the use of filing assessment as required under the Ontario Mining Act. Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator (“UTM”) coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83 Zone 15.

3 Disclaimer

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

4 Property Description and Location

Werner Lake property is located in both the Werner Lake Area and Reynar Lake Area townships, approximately 6km east of the Manitoba border. The approximate UTM co-ordinates for the centre of the property are 363089.48 m E, 5590996.24 m N (Datum NAD 83 Zone 15). The property consists of 201 claims totalling 201 units; the claim dispositions are listed in Table 1.

The claims are held in good standing by Michael Thompson, 148 of the claims are on an extension of time granted by the Provincial Mining Recorder's Office, which is extended until October 14, 2022. There are no known environmental liabilities or public hazards associated with the property, and work permits are not required in Ontario to perform the work prescribed in this report.

Table 1 – Reynar Lake Area and Werner Lake Area Claims

Tenure ID	Township / Area	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage
548287	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548263	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548262	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548261	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548260	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548259	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548258	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548257	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548256	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548255	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548254	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548214	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548109	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548108	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548107	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548106	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548105	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548104	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548103	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548102	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548101	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548100	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548099	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548098	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548097	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548096	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548095	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548094	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548093	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548092	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548091	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548090	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548089	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548088	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548087	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548086	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548085	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548084	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100

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548083	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548082	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548081	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548080	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548079	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548078	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548077	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548076	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548075	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548074	REYNAR LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548286	REYNAR LAKE AREA, WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548281	REYNAR LAKE AREA, WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548113	REYNAR LAKE AREA, WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548111	REYNAR LAKE AREA, WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548110	REYNAR LAKE AREA, WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
553154	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553153	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553152	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553105	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553104	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553103	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553102	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553101	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553100	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553099	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553098	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553097	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553096	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553095	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553094	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553093	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553092	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553091	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553090	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553089	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100
553088	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-07-03	Active	100

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548294	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548293	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548292	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548291	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548290	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548289	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548288	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548284	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548283	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548282	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548280	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548279	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548278	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548277	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548276	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548275	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548274	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548273	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548272	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548271	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548171	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548170	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548169	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548167	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548164	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548163	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548161	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548159	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548158	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100

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548116	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
548115	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100
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548112	WERNER LAKE AREA	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-04-14	Active	100

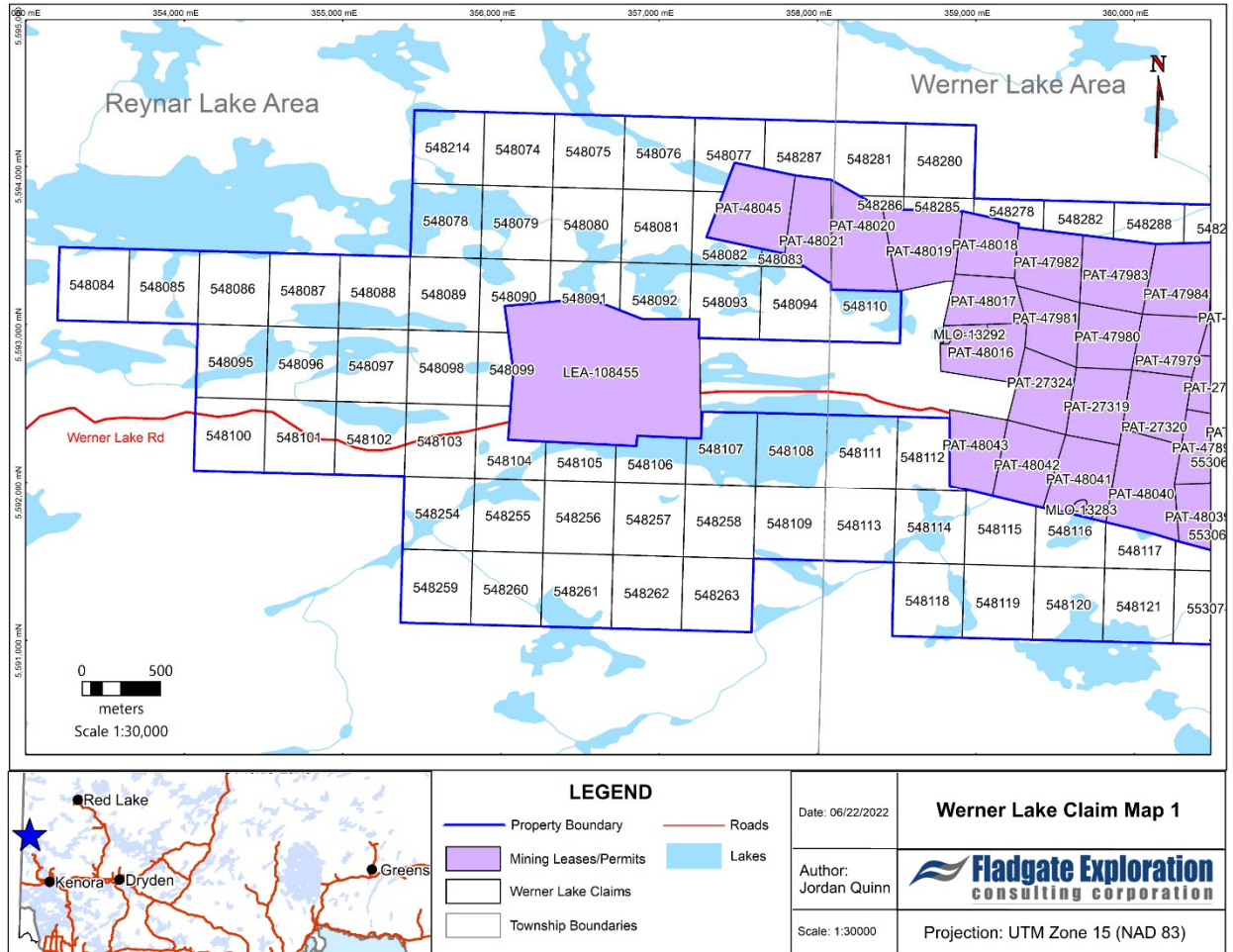


Figure 1 – Property Claim Map 1/4

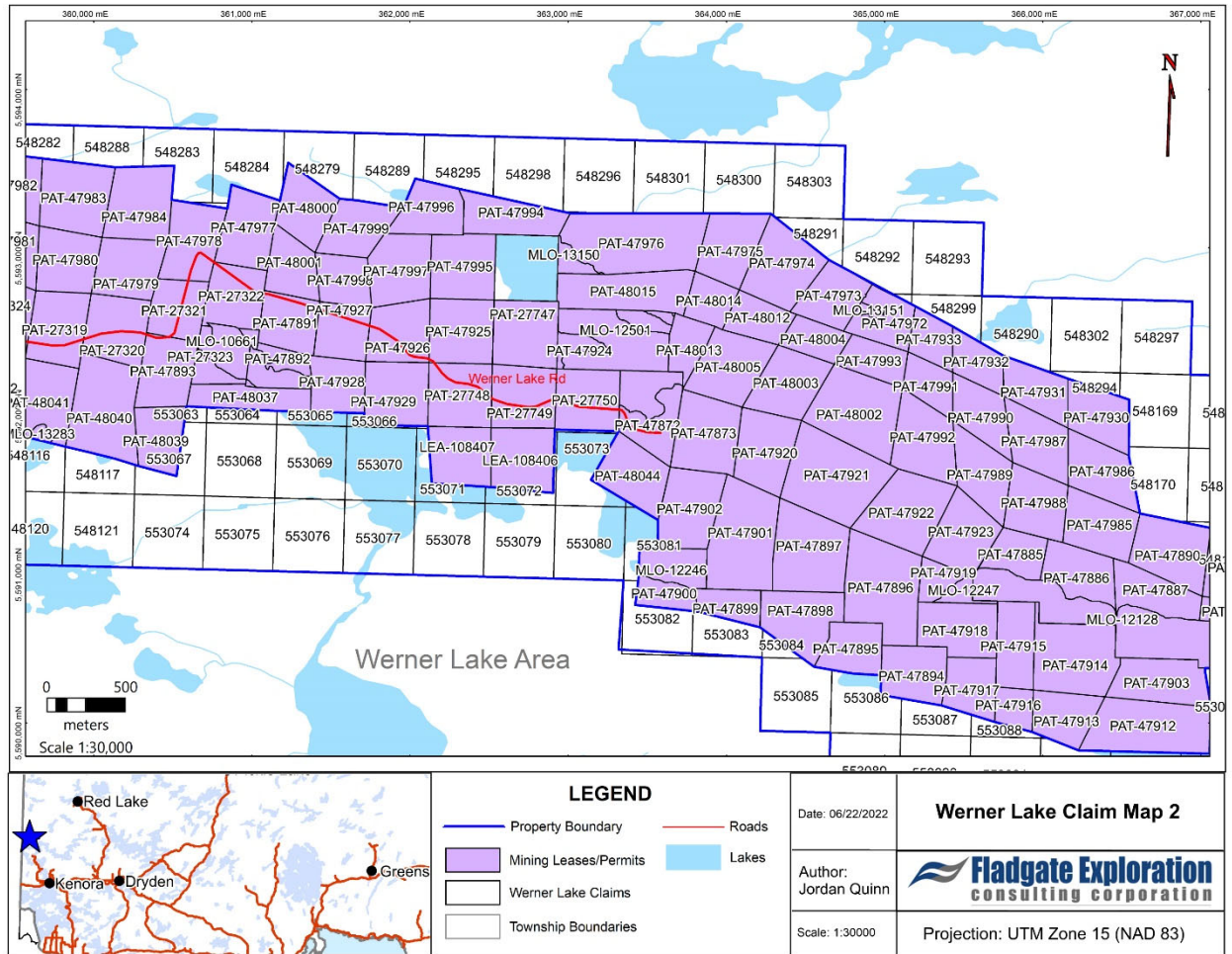


Figure 2 - Property Claim Map 2/4

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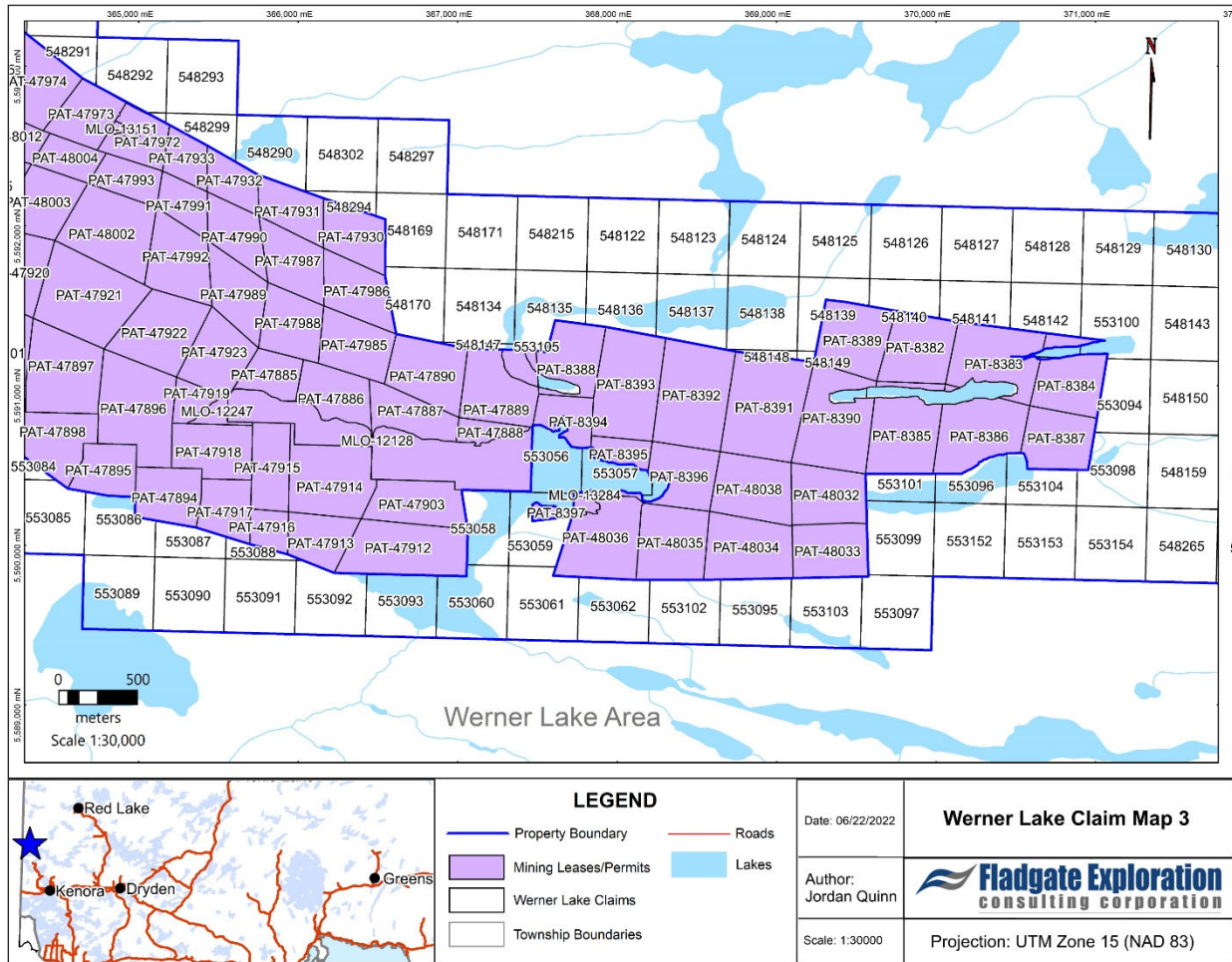


Figure 3 - Property Claim Map 3/4

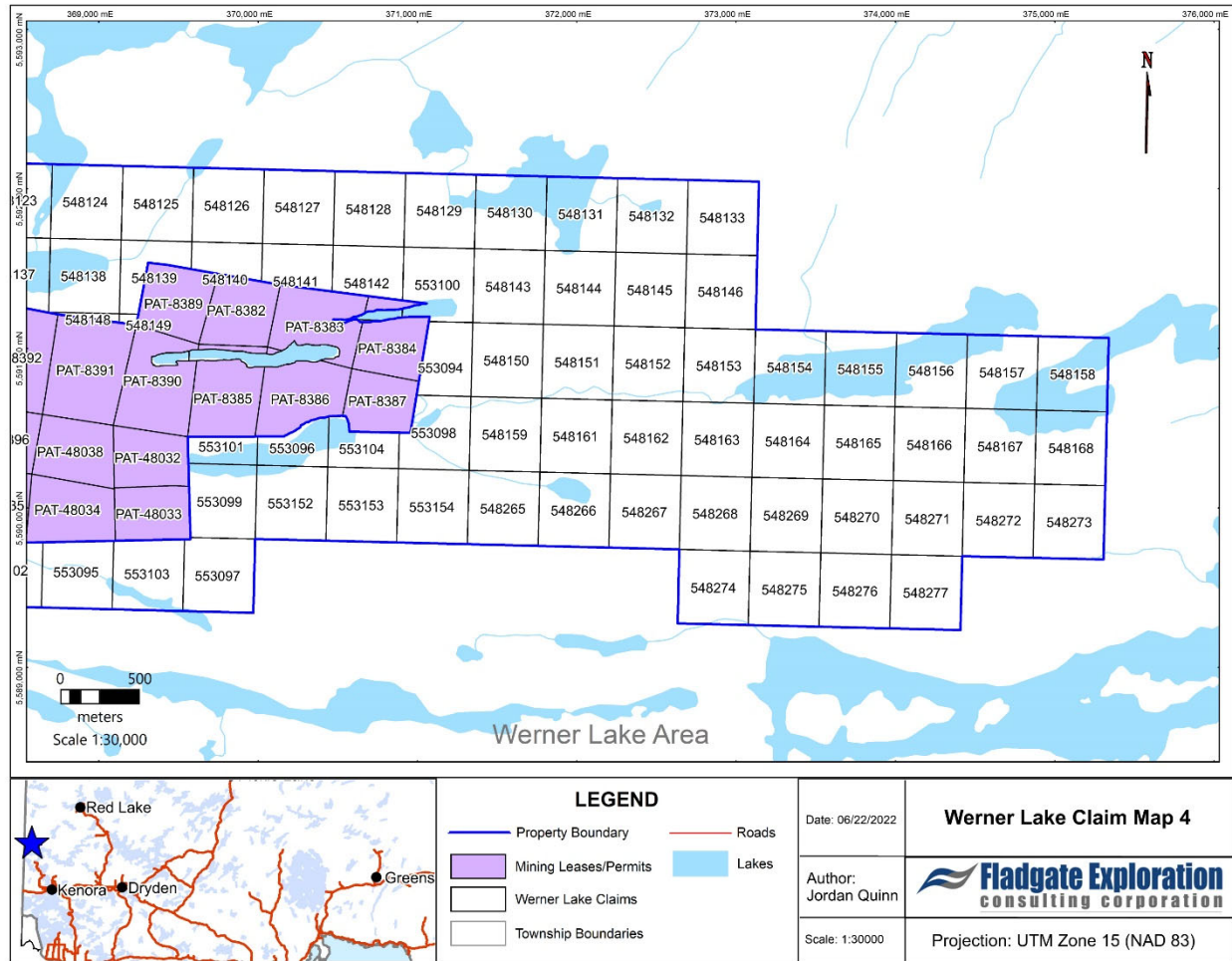


Figure 4 - Property Claim Map 4/4

5 Access, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The Werner Lake Property is located in Werner Lake Area Township and Reynar Lake Area Township, approximately 6 km east of the Manitoba border. The property is only accessible from Werner Lake Rd. which continues from Provincial Rd 315 in Manitoba. This road also cuts short approximately halfway through the property where the rest of the property must be accessed by foot. Access to the property is accessed via Manitoba provincial highways 313, 315 & 314, from Lac du Bonnet, thence East, at the Manitoba border, along an unmaintained road terminating at the closed Gordon Lake Mine, on Werner Lake. The area can also be accessed by float plane or via several portages onto Almo Lake.

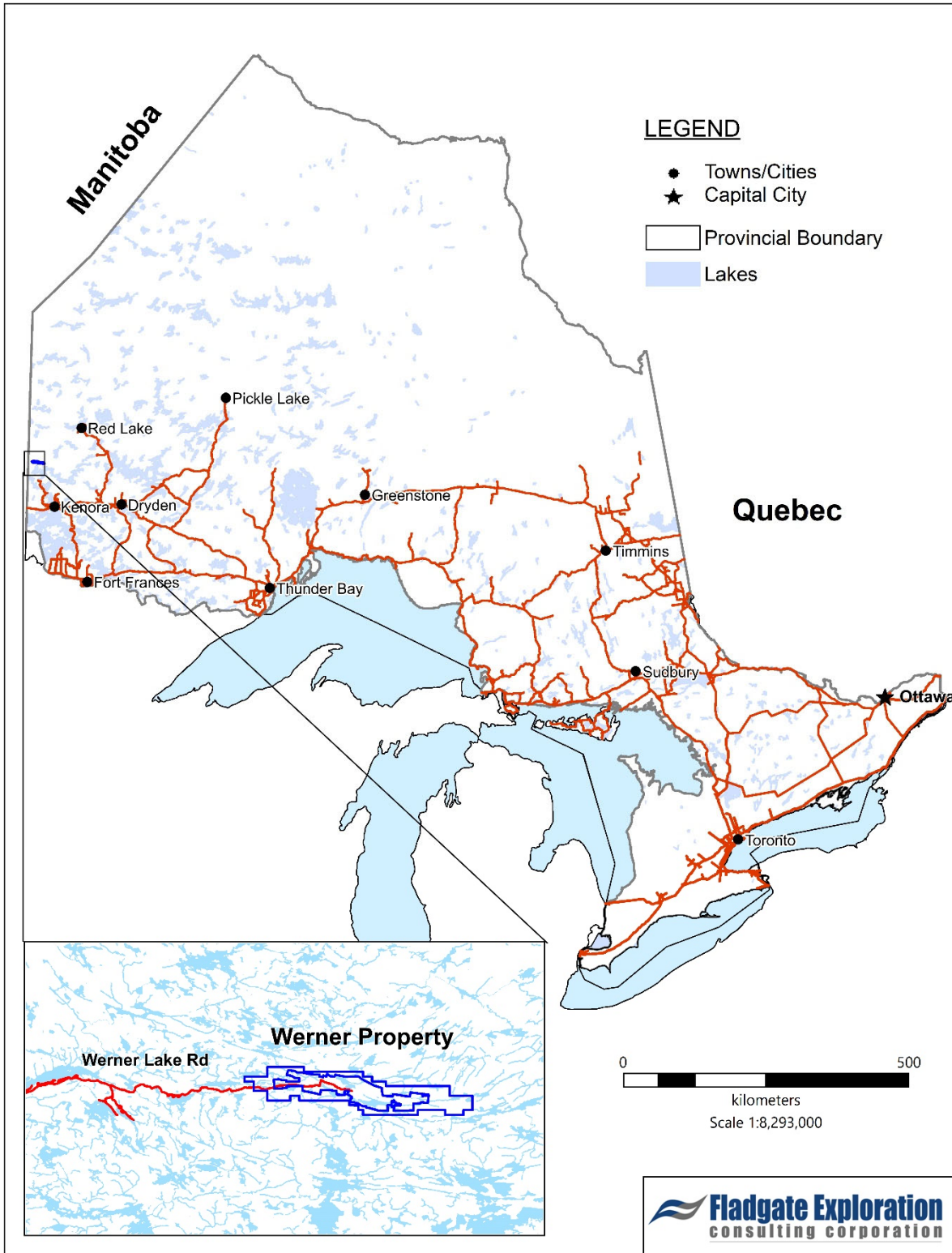


Figure 5 - Access to Property

6 Climate and Physiography

Topographically, the area is characterised by low relief, with variable drainage on quite thin glacial & more sparse fluvioglacial deposits. Locally, there is steeper terrain, due to a number of significant faults. There is significant outcrop on the property & adjacent ground, affording excellent mapping opportunities.

Nearly all of the area is forested with jackpine, white spruce & in poorly drained areas, black, white spruce, tamarack, willow & alder. Old burned areas, those with a thicker cover sequence, & or higher silt/sand glaciofluvial related cover, are covered with poplar, birch & jackpine.

The climate in Kenora is cold and temperate. In Kenora there is a lot of rain even in the driest month. The average temperature in Kenora is 3.5 °C. About 797 mm of precipitation falls annually.

7 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The project area is within the 800 km long by 50 km wide, Archæan English River subprovince, an East-West trending, predominantly metasedimentary gneiss belt within the Superior Province. Minor metavolcanic rocks occur within the belt that have been the focus of base metal & PGE exploration. These supracrustal rocks are typically highly metamorphosed, often to granulite facies, with retrograde metamorphism to amphibolite facies. Migmatite & tonalitic to granitic intrusive rocks are widespread. Ages for the supracrustal sequences are approximately 2698 Ma, for the granitoid intrusions, 2650-2700 Ma. Late intrusions including the Marijane Lake & Gone Lake felsic batholiths have intruded this sequence.

The regional deformation history is generally considered to be as follows:

D1 Sub-horizontal to shallow recumbent fold-thrust deformation.

D2 Near orthogonal, northerly compression (S1 North-South) producing large scale vertical to sub-vertical axial planes, & associated steeply plunging fabrics.

D3 More brittle, north-west plunging folds.

To date, there is no official documentation that accurately describes all three phases within the project area, including the Werner & Gordon Lake deposits. Major crustal discontinuities trend East-West, and include the Werner Lake fault that cuts through the claims under examination. Later Northeast trending faults are also present.

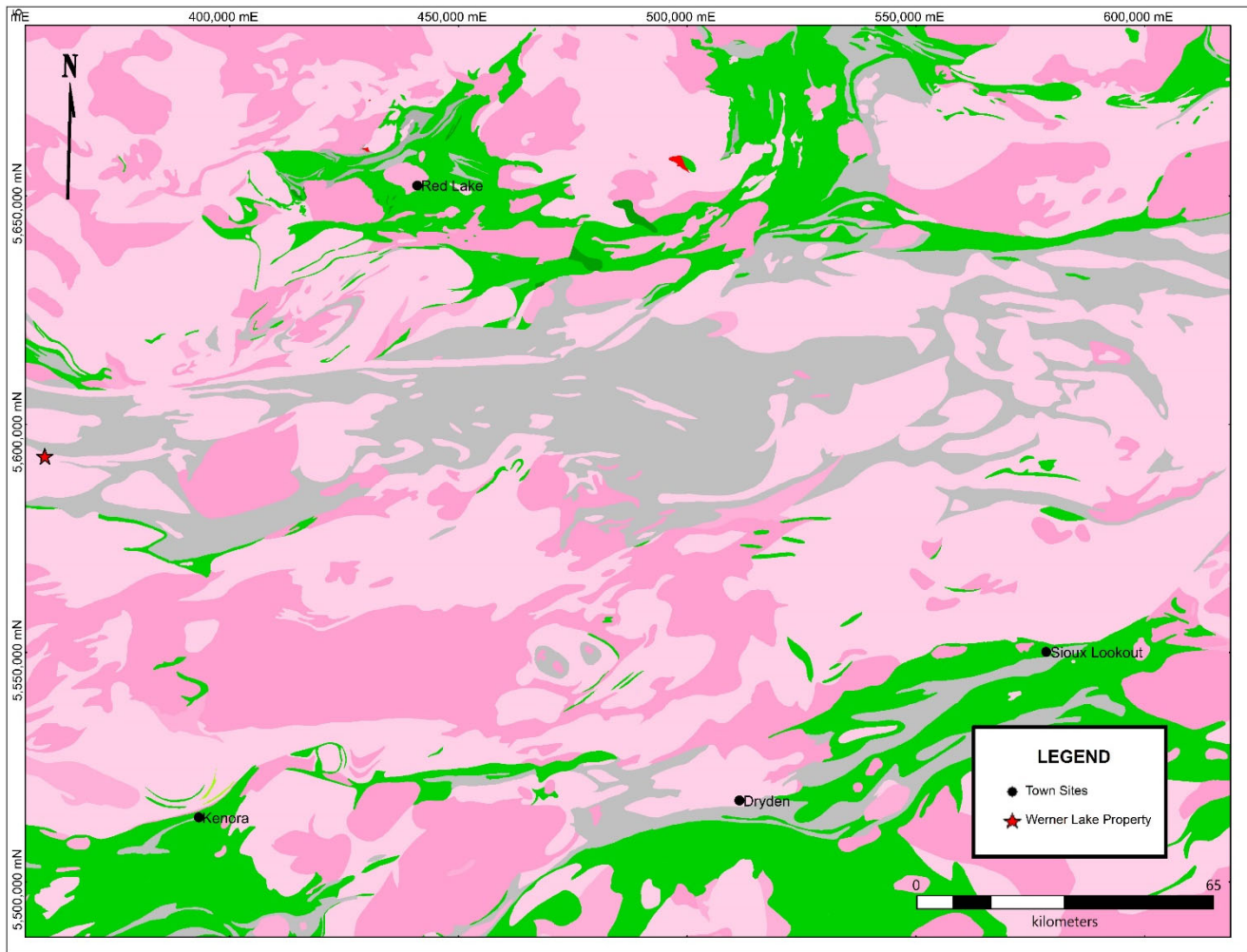


Figure 6 – Regional Geology

7.2 Property Geology

The area underlying the Werner property area, and much of the surrounding ground, is underlain by a relatively complex sequence of East-West striking, steeply dipping, ‘migmatite’, paragneiss, orthogneiss, gabbro, peridotite, pyroxenite, amphibolite, altered mafic volcanic rocks plus divers granitoid intrusive rocks. To date, there has been no accurate detail mapping of this sequence, with various attempts made using geophysical techniques to augment ineffective, even poor mapping practices.

Parker, (1994), mapped a large portion of the sequence covering Almo-Werner Lakes as part of a large-scale investigation of the geology & mineralisation of the Werner Lake Belt (Parker, Sediment-hosted copper-cobalt and magmatic copper-nickel mineralization at Werner--Gordon--Rex, 1994). Parker (1994, 1998) provides a good reference for regional & property scale geology, mineralisation, & alteration, with maps providing the most accurate information on the geology of the Werner Lake Belt.

More northern sequences within & adjacent to the property area are considered to be 'metasedimentary migmatites' derived from wacke. They are quartz-feldspathic-biotitic, with varying, but generally small percentages of hornblende, magnetite, orthopyroxene, garnet & cordierite. Texturally, they are medium- to coarse-grained, granoblastic (sub- to idioblastic), 'foliated', gneissic, s.s. to simply lepidoblastic. They are considered to represent highly metamorphosed wackes, possibly with more ferrous layers or assemblages representative of pelitic sequences. There is little or no textural evidence of a sedimentary origin. Typically, the migmatite is 'intruded' by granitoid leucosomal material composed of plagioclase-quartz-(K-feldspar), understood to have formed from partial melting of the sediments.

The South adjacent mafic volcanic units may be described as a (meta)gabbro, although, it can also resemble a diabase, amphibolite, leucogabbro, migmatitic gabbro or be variably altered by potassic granitoid (Parker, *Geology of Nickel-Copper-Chromite Deposits and Cobalt-Copper Deposits at Werner-Rex-Bug Lakes, English River Subprovince, Northwestern Ontario*, 1998). Finer grained examples could also represent mafic (basalt-andesite) volcanic units (effusive or intrusive). Texturally, they are granoblastic to lepidoblastic, rarely pegmatitic, foliated, s.l., to gneissic (banded). Original textures are very rarely preserved. Mineralogically, they are an assemblage of plagioclase-amphibole (hornblende, to actinolite)-biotite-orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene, with varying amounts of quartz, cummingtonite, tremolite, chlorite, garnet & K-feldspar. Arguably, the 'Mafic Gneiss' mapped farther to the East around Rex & Bug Lakes would correlate or be the same lithological sequence as these mafic volcanic units (Parker, *Geology of Nickel-Copper-Chromite Deposits and Cobalt-Copper Deposits at Werner-Rex-Bug Lakes, English River Subprovince, Northwestern Ontario*, 1998). Ultramafic rocks are sparse, at least in outcrop & are lensoid, layered or podiform in geometry, cropping out along the Werner Lake belt. They represent a suite of rocks including peridotite, (probably Iherzolite & harzburgite), pyroxenite, amphibolite/hornblendite, gabbro, melanogabbro, & leucogabbro. Associated alteration minerals are amphibole (hornblende, actinolite, cummingtonite, tremolite, anthophyllite), biotite, magnetite, serpentine/antigorite, chlorite, talc, calcite amongst others.

Primary textures are extremely rarely preserved, though coarse, idioblastic textures are considered to represent primary igneous, possibly cumulate textures. Very well-preserved xenoliths of two pyroxene gabbro within granitoids are occasionally noted, and they may represent cumulate material or at least a differentiated mafic volcanic sequence. Overall, an accurate description of the overall geology of ultramafic units is rendered rather difficult due to the extensive alteration of assemblages that are small and rarely exposed on surface. Typical assemblages in the property area are granoblastic to gneissic, medium- to coarse-grained plagioclase-orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene-cordieritealmandine- garnet-biotite-cordierite-hornblende. This covers gabbros, ultramafic units, & some granitoids.

Alteration assemblages are varied & rather abundant, & reflect not only a large number of original lithologies, but also the effects of regional metamorphism & widespread felsic to intermediate intrusive activity. Additional to the preceding, other assemblages include combinations of include chlorite, quartz, muscovite, sericite, garnet (pyrope to almandine or grossularite), serpentine-antigorite, low-An plagioclase, and potassic feldspar. The vast majority of these reflect retrograde metamorphism & likely a degree of hydrothermal activity.

The structural geology of the region remains poorly understood & a resolution would require some detail mapping of selected exposures & underground mapping. Property scale structural geology is typically considered to be, on a very broad scale, an East-West striking, steeply North dipping sequence having undergone multiphase folding & high strain imposition, resulting in variably granitoid altered, gneissic to protomylonitic, tightly to isoclinally folded 'strata'.

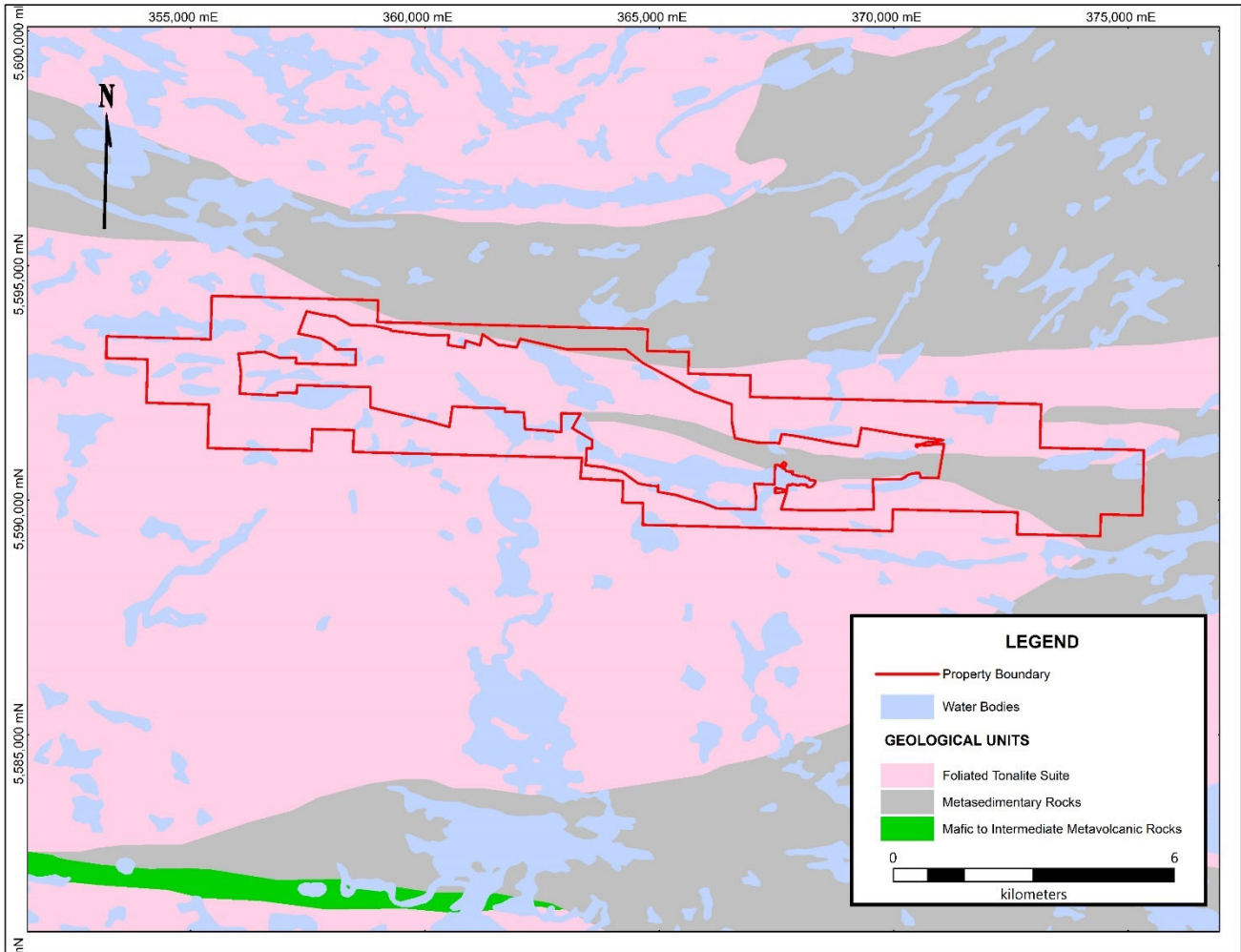


Figure 7 - Property Geology

8 History of Exploration on the Property

The following information has been obtained from diverse assessment reports.

Year	Description
1920	Cobalt-copper mineralisation was discovered in the Werner Lake area by M. Carlson, with subsequent work carried out by optionors Kenora Prospectors and Miners Ltd., in 1928. The company excavated test pits, trenches & sunk a shallow shaft in the vicinity of the Werner Cobalt deposit.
1940	Property leased to N.B. Davis who operated the mine until closure in 1944. A two-compartment shaft was sunk, deepened, a 42-foot adit completed & a 25 tpd mill installed. A total of 123,386 lb of cobalt was shipped between 1940 & 1944. Total mine productions were 143,386 lb of cobalt grading an average 2.2% Co & 0.75% Cu.
1942	H. Byberg & A. Vanderbrink discovered Ni-Cu in ultramafic rocks on the south-west shore of Gordon (then Lynx) Lake, with Dome Exploration workers discovering other showings in the area, the same year. Noranda optioned ground the same year & carried out surveys & diamond drilling.
1948	Rexora Mining Corporation Ltd. acquired the eastern portion of the Gordon Lake property & International Nickel Co., the West. Both carried out surveys & drilled. Rexora outlined what became the Rexora No. 5 zone at Werner Lake, with 35,000 tons averaging 0.78% Ni & 0.42% Cu, & the Rexora No. 2 zone, on the south-west corner of Gordon Lake, with 140,000 tons averaging 1.53% Ni & 0.73% Cu.
1952	Quebec Nickel Corporation acquired all the Noranda, INCO, Rexora & Falconbridge Quebec Nickel ground & carried out surface surveys & diamond drilling, sunk two shafts & underground exploration.
1955	Quebec Nickel Corporation merged with the Eastern Smelting and Mining Corporation to form Eastern Mining and Smelting Corporation Ltd. in 1955, but the name was changed to the Nickel Mining and Smelting Corporation Ltd. in 1958. The company was reorganized in 1963 to form Metal Mines Ltd. and reorganized again in 1967 to form Consolidated Canadian Faraday Ltd. The Gordon Lake Mine commenced production in 1962 and produced 1 370 285 tons averaging 0.92% Ni, 0.47% Cu, 0.004 ounce platinum per ton and 0.023 ounce palladium per ton until 1969 when underground operations were terminated and the shafts were closed. In 1971 it was reported that the mine had reserves of 170 420 tonnes averaging 0.85% Ni and 0.35% Cu (Taylor, 1950) (Carlson, 1958) (Scoates, 1972).

Year	Description
1954-1957	Upon acquisition by Norpax Oils and Mines Ltd., the property area was drilled, with subsequent underground exploration via the sinking of a three-compartment shaft sunk from the South shore of Almo Lake, to a depth of 402 feet (122.5 m). Two levels were developed (250 ft (76 m), & 375 ft (114 m), with cross-cuts driven North to intercept Cu-Ni mineralisation located from diamond drilling. It is understood that a zone of sulphides was delineated on both levels over a distance of 1400 feet (426.6 m). No development or mining was carried out & the underground programme was suspended in 1957. Work on the deposit delineated "... 1 million tons grading 0.5% Copper and 1.2% Nickel." (Harper, 2008).
1958	Falconbridge optioned the Rexora Resources ground & drilled until 1949
1962	Nickel Mining and Smelting Corporation optioned the property from Norpax Nickel Mines (name change from Norpax Oils), dewatered the underground workings & carried out mapping & sampling. Results are unknown, but the option was dropped the same year.
1970	The property was optioned to Consolidated Manitoba Mines Ltd. Who carried out geophysical surveys and geological mapping.
1977	Prestige Mines completed two drill holes, sited on the North shore of Almo Lake, with total footage of 538.1 m.
1988	Ferguson Mining Services drilled a single hole for 959.1 m.
1994	Canmine Resources conducted exploration at Werner, Rex and Bug lakes. The company flew airborne geophysical surveys over the entire area, conducted ground geophysical surveys and completed over 75,000 feet of diamond drilling. Subsequently, the company focussed attention on the cobalt mineralisation at the West Cobalt zone occurrence. Approximately 3,100 tonnes of mineralized material was shipped to Sudbury for metallurgical testing in 1996. Diamond drilling outlined approximately 14 000 tonnes averaging 1.57% Co, 0.26% Cu and 0.113 ounce gold per ton at the West cobalt zone (Canada Stockwatch, February 23, 1996, p.11). The company commenced underground mining operations in late 1996 by developing a ramp into the West zone and extracting about 10 000 tonnes of cobalt ore before the end of 1997. A total of 847 feet of underground ramping, drifting and raising was completed. Underground chip sampling gave the following cobalt values: 3.0% Co, 15% Co, 15.7% Co, 18.5% Co and 20% Co. By around 2001, the company went into receivership.

Year	Description
<p>2001</p>	<p>Atikwa Minerals Ltd. optioned the Norpax property from J-C David Securities Limited, performed geological mapping & drilled five holes on Almo Lake, for 666.1m, testing for platinum group mineralisation. This work formed part of a much larger programme that included the flying of a helicopter-borne regional EM & magnetometer survey, in 2001, that formed the basis of ground work (geological mapping, sampling). The sampling included dump material around the Norpax shaft that returned significant precious, base & platinum group metals.(1.1 g/t Au, 8.4 g/t Pt & up to 6.8 g/t Pd, 5.055 Cu & 5.0% Ni (Wakeford, 2001). Drilling was carried out during the winter of 2002, drilling on Almo Lake, & confirmed the location of the Norpax horizon, Cu-Ni & Pt-Pd values associated with this 'horizon' a predominantly 'peridotitic' host.</p>

9 Current Program

From May 19-24, 2022, a drone magnetic survey was carried out on the Werner Lake property. The survey consisted of 104 North-South flight lines spaced at 50m and 15 West-East tie lines spaced at 200m (Error! Reference source not found.). The height of the survey was 50m and total line kilometres flown were 196 km. Error! Reference source not found. summarizes the total line kilometers flown per claim on the Werner Lake property. The goal of the survey was to map the magnetic signature of the underlying geology.

Table 2 – Distribution of Work by Mining Claims

Claim #	Line Kilometers Flown
548214	5.3
548074	5.1
548075	4.6
548076	5.1
548077	4.4
548287	0.3
548078	5.1
548079	5.1
548080	4.6
548081	5.1
548082	2.7
548083	0.3
548086	5.5
548087	5.5
548088	5.5
548089	5.5
548090	4
548091	2.9
548092	3.9
548093	5.7
548094	0.3
548095	5.1
548096	5.1
548097	5.1
548098	5.1
548099	2.2
548100	5.2
548101	5.1
548102	5.1

Claim #	Line Kilometers Flown
548103	5.1
548104	3.6
548105	2.3
548106	2.9
548107	4.6
548108	0.4
548254	5.5
548255	5.5
548256	5
548257	5.5
548258	5.5
548109	0.4
548259	5.1
548260	5.1
548261	4.6
548262	5.1
548263	5.3
TOTAL	196

Universal Ground Control Software (UgCS) was used in planning the drone survey. Flight lines were planned as perpendicular as possible to the known underlying geology and at a flight speed of 7.5 m/s.

The principle geophysical sensor used was a Gem Systems Canada GSMP-35U potassium vapor sensor mounted on a UAV platform. A GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer base station was used in conjunction with the UAV magnetometer. General specifications of both magnetometers can be found in Appendix 1 of this report: Instrument Specifications.

Fladgate used the DJI Matrice 600 Pro UAV to complete this survey. Specifications of the UAV used can also be found in Appendix 1 of this report

Werner Lake Property – 2022 Geomagnetic Survey Assessment Report

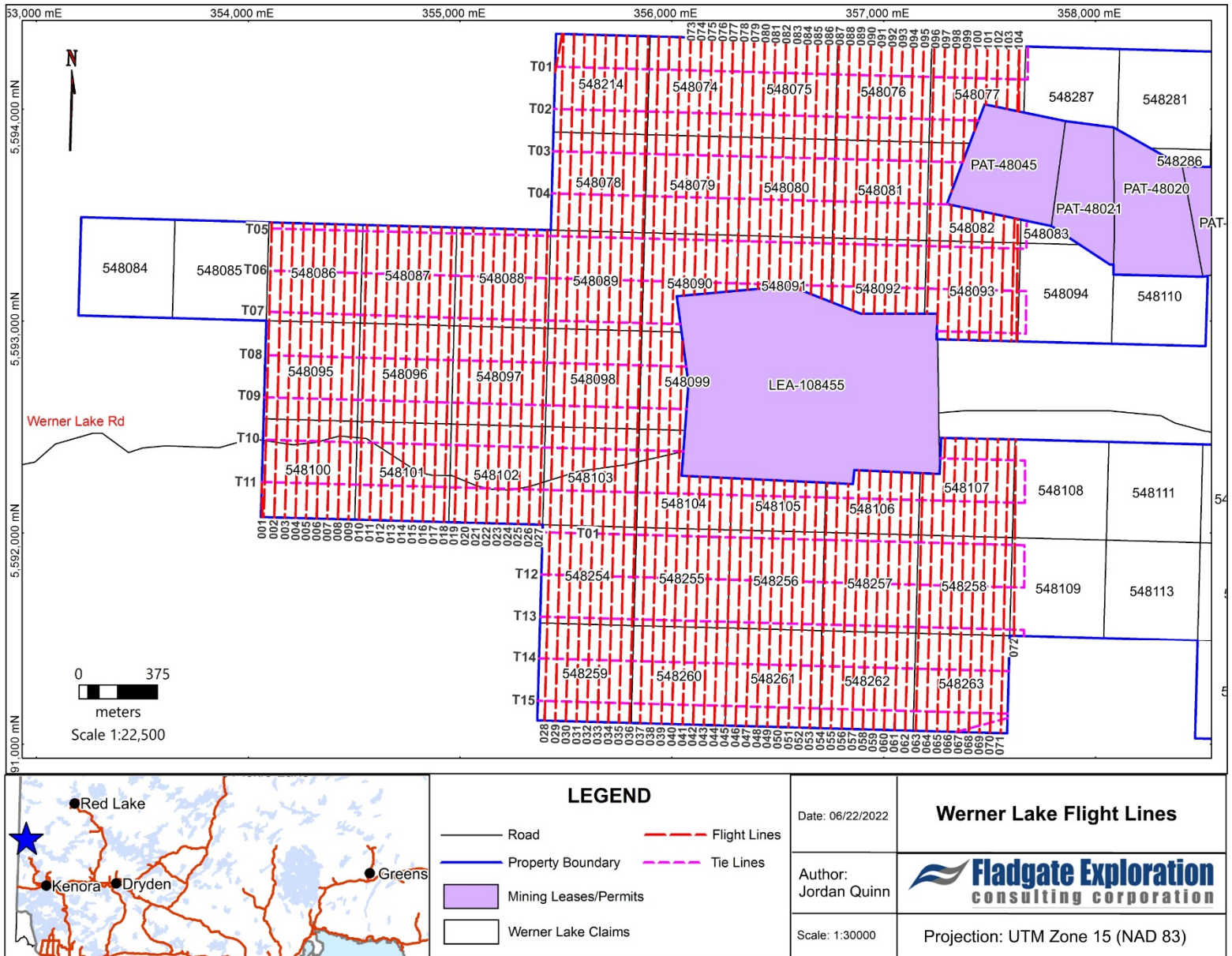


Figure 8 – Map of Werner Lake Drone Survey

9.1 Personnel

Field operations were supervised and all technical staff was provided by Fladgate and began with logistics and flight planning on May 19, 2022.

Table 3 – Personnel Log

Name	Working Title	Responsibilities	Dates on Project
Jordan Quinn	Project Geologist	Mobilization, Pilot, Drone route planning, Demobilization, Processing Geophysics/Map Creation, Report writing	May 19-24, 2022; June 15-25, 2022;
Shyla Anderson	Geotechnician	Mobilization, Assist in flight setup and operations, Demobilization, Data filtering	May 19-24, 2022; June 15-25, 2022;

10 Data Filtering and Processing

Raw aerial magnetometer data was collected at a rate of 10 Hz while base station data was collected at a rate of 0.5 Hz. Total field and GPS UTC time was recorded with each data point which enabled diurnal corrections to be applied during subsequent data processing. An example of the raw data required to carry out the filtering and processing steps is given in **Table 4**.

Table 4 – Raw Geophysical Drone Data

UTC Time	Total Field Mag (nT)	Lock Status	Signal Strength	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	GPS Altitude (m)	Laser Altimeter (m)
144803.7	55377.1	1	309	454931.73	5366619.93	333	8.66
144803.9	55424.3	1	143	454931.71	5366619.89	333	9.24
144804	55441.3	1	504	454931.7	5366619.86	334	9.48
144804.1	55454.9	1	233	454931.7	5366619.87	334	9.79
144804.2	55465.0	1	152	454931.7	5366619.86	334	10.26
144804.3	55471.9	1	208	454931.7	5366619.85	335	10.58

The raw data was then imported into Oasis Montaj Software to be further processed. The steps involved in filtering the data are as follows:

1. A filter was applied to the data based on the lock parameter of the magnetometer. All values that were recorded that did not have a lock value of 1 were removed. The datapoints which remained after this filter were correctly oriented with the Earth’s magnetic field.
2. The second filtering step was based on the geometry of the survey area. Data outside the defined survey area were removed. This included data that was gathered while the UAV was in flight to and from the takeoff/landing site and data that was gathered as the UAV takes corners at the end

of survey lines. This step reduced edge effects and insured that sampling points were evenly distributed throughout the survey area.

3. A filter was applied that removed any data that was not collected at the programmed survey elevation. This step removes any data that was collected while the UAV was on the ground in between surveys or while the UAV was rising to the programmed survey elevation.

After the data was filtered, the data was processed for interpretation through the following steps:

1. The Earth's magnetic field was subtracted from the total magnetic field reading of the magnetometer. The resulting residual magnetic field data represents the component of the field that is caused by the subsurface.
2. The second processing step involved the subtracting of the observed diurnal variations from the residual magnetic field data. This was achieved by analyzing the change of the magnetic field in the base station measurements with time and correcting for this change.
3. The residual magnetic data was then leveled and a reduction to pole calculation was performed. The resulting data was then used for various interpolations using Oasis Montaj's gridding and mapping functions.

11 Results

The results of the magnetic survey are presented as contoured total field and 1st vertical derivative maps. Larger versions of these maps can be found in Appendix 2 – Maps. The results from the magnetic survey indicate a relatively quiet magnetic background in the northern area and a relatively noisy background in the southern area of the survey. The overall magnetic field is disrupted by a number of east-west trending magnetic anomalies. These anomalies can be seen in both the total magnetic field and 1st vertical derivative maps below.

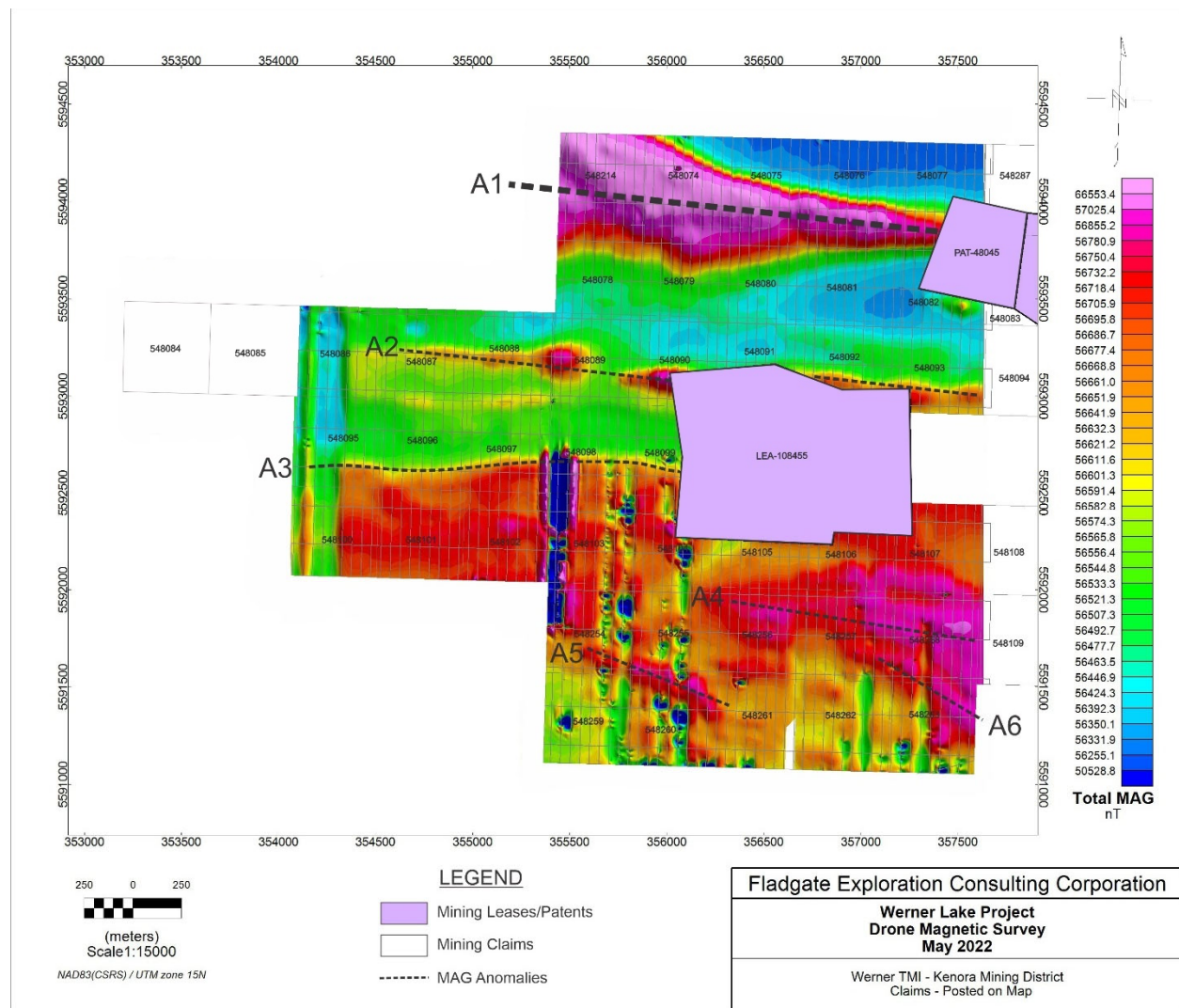


Figure 9 – Total Magnetic Field Map

Mapping the total magnetic field reveals the presence of at least 6 magnetic high anomalies. Anomaly 3 (A3) represents the division of a relatively quiet magnetic background to the north from the noisy magnetic background to the south of this line. From previous work done in the area, this may represent a geologic contact between metasedimentary and mafic metavolcanic rocks as the mafic rocks would be generally more magnetic than the metasedimentary counterpart. The anomalies in the north are considered to be the result of more ferrous layers within the metasedimentary rocks that are representative of pelitic sequences as described by previous geologists working in the area. All 6 magnetic anomalies on the total mag map generally strike east-west.

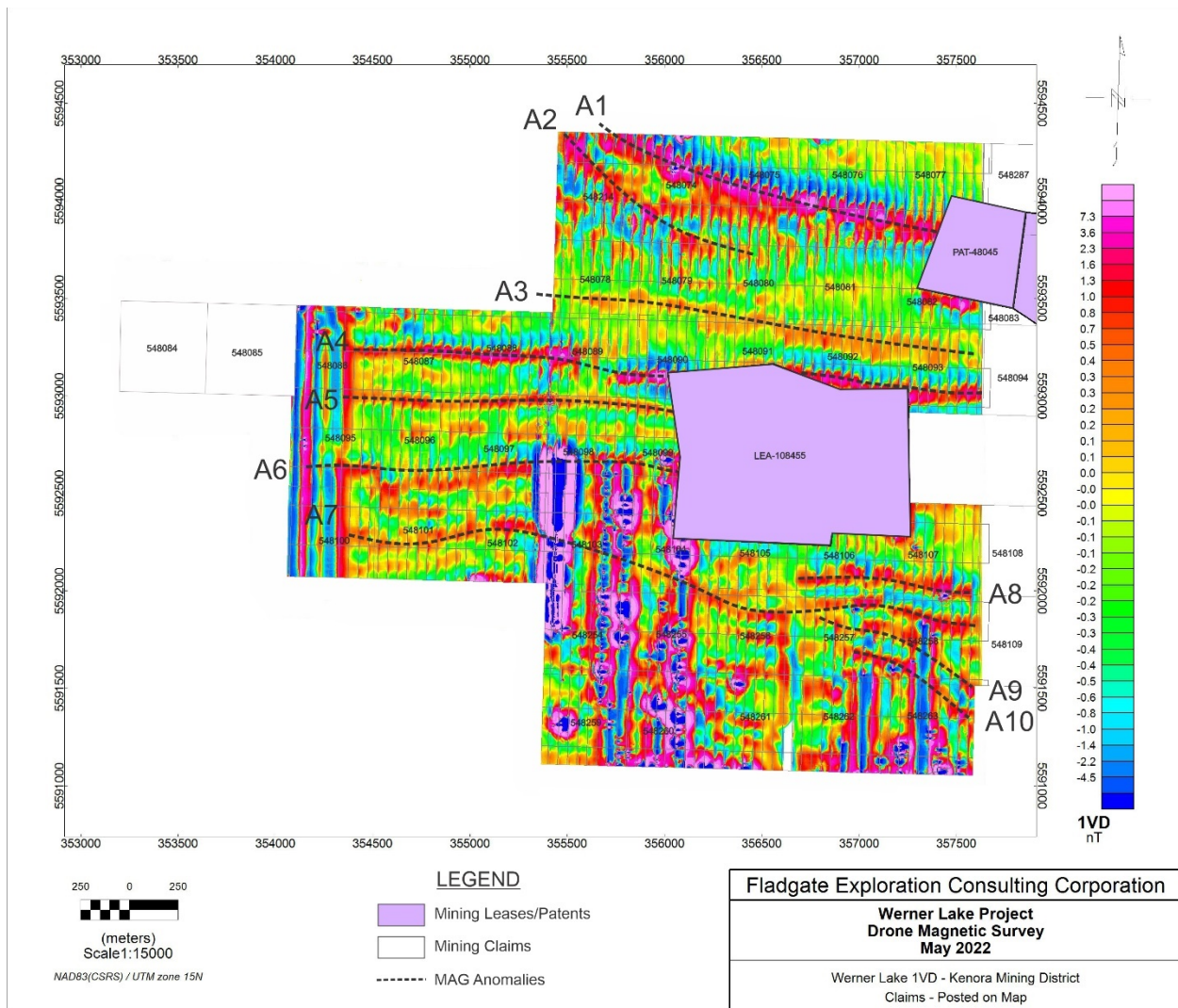


Figure 10 – 1st Vertical Derivative Map

Performing a 1st vertical derivative calculation on the data reveals the presence of many more magnetic anomalies than in the total mag map. There appears to still be a division of quiet to noisy background magnetism, as represented by A6 on the map. The 1st vertical derivative map further refines these east-west trending magnetic anomalies (A1 on total mag is now A1 & A2 on 1vd map). Performing the 1st vertical derivative also defines more anomalies which could be good targets for further exploration.

12 Conclusion and Recommendations

The magnetic survey completed over the Werner Lake property was successful in mapping magnetic anomalies and underlying geological trends. The east-west trending magnetic anomalies shown on both maps are interpreted to represent ferrous pelitic sequences within metasedimentary rock in the northern half of the survey area.

It is recommended that another mag survey be flown at a lower elevation in conjunction with a detailed ground mag survey to more confidently confirm the location of these anomalies.

13 Expenses & Cost Per Claim

Table 5 - Expenditures

	Date From MM/DD/YYYY	Date To MM/DD/YYYY	Item	Rate	Per Unit	Unit	Subtotal
Data Collection	05/19/2022	05/24/2022	Line Km's	\$199	Km	196	\$39,004
			Mob/Demob	\$3500	Day	2	\$7000
			Truck Rental	\$100	Day	6	\$600
			Truck Km's	\$0.75	Km	2300	\$1725
			Room & Board	\$225	Day	12	\$2700
			Aerial Lift Rental	\$3500	Day	1	\$3500
						<i>Subtotal</i>	\$52,229
Processing & Report	06/15/2022	06/25/2022	Processing	\$7500		1	\$7500
			Mag Report	\$5500		1	\$5500
			Assessment Report	\$3500		1	\$3500
			Sequent Software	\$225	Day	9	\$2025
						<i>Subtotal</i>	\$18,525
						TOTAL	\$70,754

Table 6 – Cost per Claim Breakdown

Claim No.	Cost per Claim
548214	\$ 1,913.25
548074	\$ 1,841.05
548075	\$ 1,660.55
548076	\$ 1,841.05
548077	\$ 1,588.36
548287	\$ 108.30
548078	\$ 1,841.05
548079	\$ 1,841.05
548080	\$ 1,660.55
548081	\$ 1,841.05
548082	\$ 974.67
548083	\$ 108.30
548086	\$ 1,985.44
548087	\$ 1,985.44
548088	\$ 1,985.44
548089	\$ 1,985.44
548090	\$ 1,443.96
548091	\$ 1,046.87
548092	\$ 1,407.86
548093	\$ 2,057.64
548094	\$ 108.30
548095	\$ 1,841.05
548096	\$ 1,841.05
548097	\$ 1,841.05
548098	\$ 1,841.05
548099	\$ 794.18
548100	\$ 1,877.15
548101	\$ 1,841.05
548102	\$ 1,841.05
548103	\$ 1,841.05
548104	\$ 1,299.56
548105	\$ 830.28
548106	\$ 1,046.87
548107	\$ 1,660.55
548108	\$ 144.40
548254	\$ 1,985.44

548255	\$ 1,985.44
548256	\$ 1,804.95
548257	\$ 1,985.44
548258	\$ 1,985.44
548109	\$ 144.40
548259	\$ 1,841.05
548260	\$ 1,841.05
548261	\$ 1,660.55
548262	\$ 1,841.05
548263	\$ 1,913.25
Total	\$ 70,754.00

14 Bibliography

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15 Statement of Qualification

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CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, Leah Clapp, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an employee of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, the geological consulting firm tasked with this report.
3. I am a graduate of the Lakehead University (Hons. B.Sc., 2014).
4. I have practiced geology for 3 years in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.
5. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

Dated

Leah Clapp HB.Sc.

Jordan Quinn, B.Sc., P.Ge.

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CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

I, **Jordan Quinn**, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an employee of Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation, the geological consulting firm tasked with this report.
2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO #3151).
3. I am a graduate of Lakehead University (Hons. B.Sc., 2014).
4. I have practiced geology for 7 years in a variety of settings, mostly in Northwestern Ontario, Canada. I have specific experience in Archean lode gold deposits in Ontario, mostly working as both a production and exploration geologist at various gold mines throughout Ontario.
5. I have no previous involvement with the property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
7. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public.

Effective Date: June, 2022

Date of signing: June, 2022



Werner Lake Property – 2022 Geomagnetic Survey Assessment Report

Jordan Quinn, H.B.Sc., P.Geo. (APGO #3151)

Appendix I – Instrument Specifications

GEM GSMP-35UA: Ultra Light-Weight Potassium Magnetometer

Magnetometer Specifications

Sensitivity: 0.0002 nT @ 1 Hz

Resolution: 0.0001 nT

Absolute Accuracy: +/- 0.1 nT

Heading Error: + / – 0.05 nT

Dynamic Range: 15,000 to 120,000 nT

Gradient Tolerance: 50,000 nT/m

Sampling Intervals: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Hz

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +55°C

Orientation

Sensor Angle: optimum angle 35° between sensor head axis & field vector.

Proper Orientation: 10° to 80° & 100° to 170

Heading Error: +/- 0.05 nT between 10° to 80° and 360° full rotation about axis.

Environmental

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +55°C

Storage Temperature: -70°C to +55°C

Humidity: 0 to 100%, splashproof

Dimensions & Weight

Sensor: 161mm x 64mm (external dia) with 2m cabling ; 0.43 kg

Electronics Box: 236mm x 56mm x 39mm; 0.46 kg

Option 1 cabling; .125kg

Option 3 light weight battery; .250kg

Power

Power Supply: 18 to 32 V DC

Power Requirements: approx. 50 W at start up, dropping to 12 W after warm-up

Power Consumption: 12 W typical at 20°C Warm-up Time: <15 minutes at -40°C

Outputs

20 Hz RS-232 output with comprehensive Windows Personal Computer (PC) software for data acquisition and display.

Outputs UTC time, magnetic field, lock indication, heater, field reversal, GPS position (latitude, longitude altitude, number of satellites)

Components

Sensor, pre-amplifier box, 2m sensor /pre-amplifier cable (optional cable 3-5m), manual & shipping case

GSM-19 Overhauser Magnetometer

Performance

Sensitivity: Standard

GSM-19 0.022 nT @ 1 Hz

GSM-19PRO 0.015 nT @ 1 Hz

Resolution: 0.01 nT

Absolute Accuracy: 0.1 nT

Dynamic Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT

Gradient Tolerance: up to 10,000 nT/m

Samples at: 60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +50°C

Operating Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at up to 0.2 sec.

Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 1 to 60 second intervals.

Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.

Input/Output: RS-232 using 6-pin weatherproof connector with USB adapter.

Memory - (# of Readings in millions)

Mobile: 1.4M

Base Station: 5.3M

Gradiometer: 1.2M

Walking Mag: 2.6M

Dimensions

Console: 223mm x 69mm x 240 mm(8.7x2.7x9.5in)

Sensor: 175mm x 75mm diameter cylinder (6.8in long by 3 in diameter)

Weights

Console with Belt: 2.1 kg Sensor and Staff Assembly: 1.0 kg

Matrice 600

Structure

Diagonal Wheelbase: 1133 mm

Aircraft Dimensions: 1668 mm x 1518 mm x 759 mm (Propellers, frame arms and GPS mount unfolded)

640 mm x 582 mm x 623 mm (Frame arms and GPS mount folded)

Package Dimensions : 620 mm x 320 mm x 505 mm

Intelligent Flight Battery Quantity: 6

Weight (with six TB47S batteries): 9.1 kg

Weight (with six TB48S batteries): 9.6 kg

Max Takeoff Weight: 15.1 kg

Performance

Hovering Accuracy (P-Mode, with GPS) Vertical: ± 0.5 m, Horizontal: ± 1.5 m

Max Angular Velocity: Pitch: $300^\circ/\text{s}$, Yaw: $150^\circ/\text{s}$

Max Pitch Angle: 25°

Max Speed of Ascent: 5 m/s

Max Speed of Descent: 3 m/s

Max Wind Resistance: 8 m/s

Max Flight Altitude above Sea Level: 2500 m

Max Speed: 18 m/s (No wind)

Hovering Time (with six TB47S batteries)* No payload: 35 min, 6 kg payload: 16 min

Hovering Time (with six TB48S batteries)* No payload: 40 min, 5.5 kg payload: 18 min

* The hovering time is based on flying at 10 m above sea level in a no-wind environment and landing with 10% battery level.

Remote Controller

Operating Frequency:

- 920.6 MHz to 928 MHz (Japan)
- 5.725 GHz to 5.825 GHz
- 2.400 GHz to 2.483 GHz

Max Transmission Distance (unobstructed, free of interference) :

- FCC Compliant: 3.1 miles (5 km)
- CE Compliant: 2.1 miles (3.5 km)

EIRP:

- 10 dBm @ 900 M/Hz
- 13 dBm @ 5.8 G
- 20 dBm @ 2.4 G

Video Output Port: HDMI, SDI, USB

Dual Users Capability: Master-and-Slave control

Mobile Device Holder: Supports smartphones and tablets

Output Power: 9 W

Operating Temperature: 14° to 104° F (-10° to 40° C)

Storage Temperature:

Less than 3 months: -4° to 113° F (-20° to 45° C)

More than 3 months: 72° to 82° F (22° to 28° C)

Charge Temperature: 32° to 104° F (0° to 40° C)

Built-in Battery: 6000 mAh, 2S LiP

Max Tablet Width: 170 m

Propulsion System

Motor Model: DJI 6010

Propeller Model: DJI 2170

Battery

Model: TB48S

Capacity: 5700 mAh

Voltage: 22.8 V

Type: LiPo 6S

Energy: 129.96 Wh

Net Weight: 680 g

Operating Temperature: 14° to 104° F (-10° to 40° C)

Storage Temperature: Less than 3 months: -4° to 113° F (-20° to 45° C) More than 3 months: 72° to 82° F (22° to 28° C)

Charge Temperature: 41° to 104° F (5° to 40° C)

Max Charging Power: 180 W

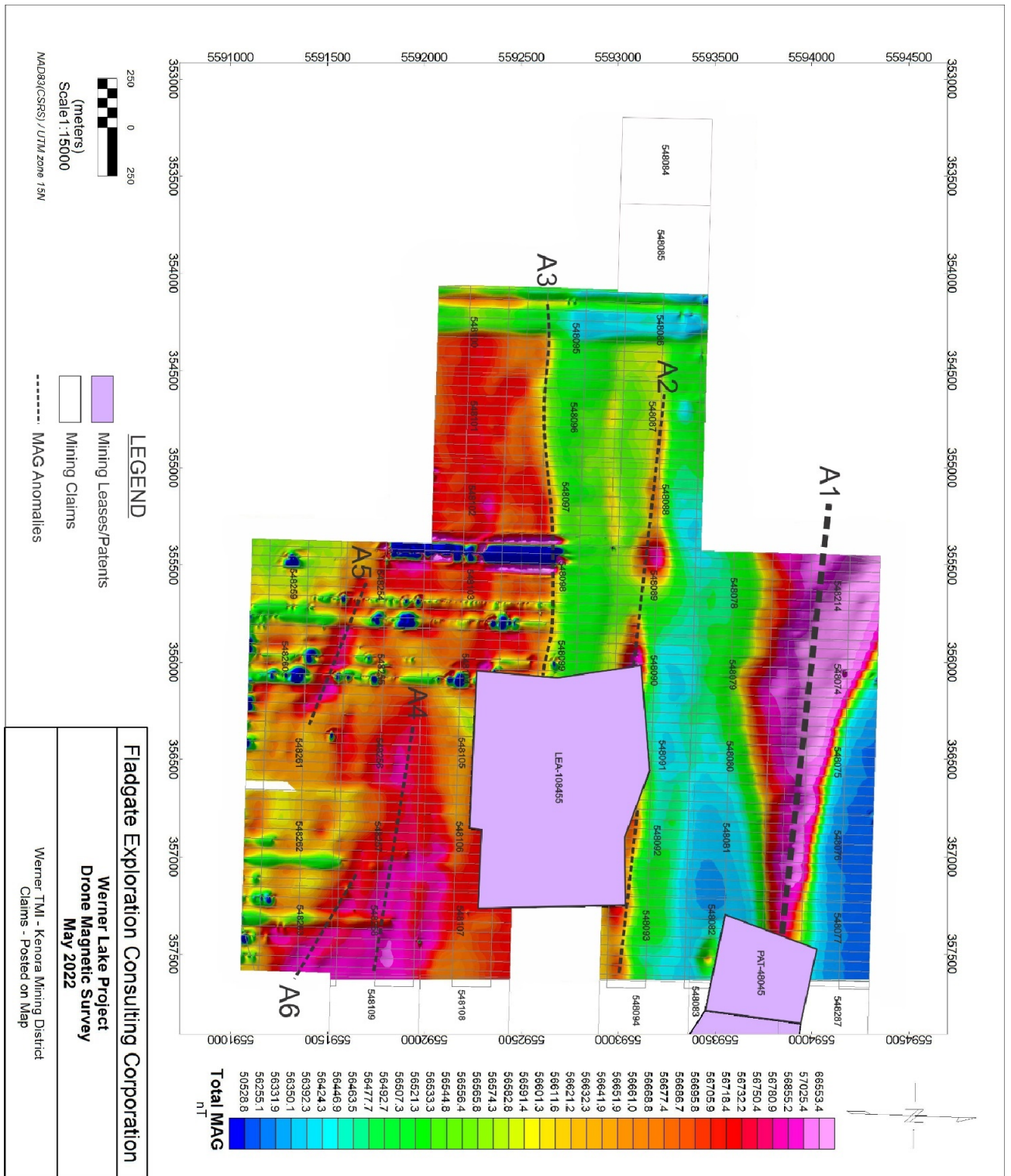
Charger

Model: MC6S600

Voltage: Output 26.1 V

Power Rating: 100 W

Appendix II – Maps



Werner Lake Property – 2022 Geomagnetic Survey Assessment Report

