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Assessment Report
on the

Perrigo Lake Project

Northwestern Ontario
Red Lake Mining Division
McNaughton, Agnew, and Costello Townships
NTS Sheet 052N01 / 052N02

Prepared for

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July 13, 2022

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1.0 SUMMARY

Xplore Resource Corp.'s Upper Red Lake Project ('The Property') is located in the Red Lake Mining Division of northwestern Ontario. The Property is approximately 280 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and 430 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Property is situated along highway 105 just north of Ear Falls south of Red Lake. The Property is 90 km east-northeast of the town of Red Lake. The Property is accessible by forestry roads and smaller forest service roads. The Property consists of 11 single cell and multi-cell mining claims for a total area of ~ 3361 hectares. The claims are listed in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 2. The claims are held 100% by Solstice Gold Corp. The total work requirement for the property annually amounts to $66,400.

The Municipality of Red Lake was founded on gold discoveries made in 1925 by Ray and Lorne Howey and George McNeely. The discoveries led to a gold rush peaking in 1926 with a subsequent mining boom in the 1930s and 1940s that resulted in 12 producing gold mines. The Property spans a large block of ground south and east of the South Bay Mine (Cu, Zn) (past producer 1971 to 1981) of 1.45 million tons of ore grading 2.3% copper, 14.7% zinc and 120 g/t silver.

The property is located within the western portion of the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the East Uchi Subprovince as illustrated in Figure 1. The property is underlain by assemblages of Orogenic Sediments, Neoarchean Continental Margin Arc, Mesoarchean Continental Margins, and Neoarchean Plutonic Rocks as shown in Figure 2.

The Birch-Uchi greenstone belt is geologically comparable to the Red Lake greenstone belt but has a higher proportion of Neoarchean Confederation assemblage (which date from 2.75 Ga - 2.735 Ga.) with only a small proportion of Mesoarchean rocks (Sanborn-Barrie et al. 2004). The dominant Confederation Assemblage units are a mix of calc-alkaline sediments and volcanic rocks that frequently overlie Balmer Assemblage.

Gold and base metals have been historically produced within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt but currently there are no producing mines. Historically, only about 5 million ounces of gold have been discovered in Confederation volcanic rocks but there has been a substantial increase in exploration activity in the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt as the result of the success of Kinross at their Dixie project.

The topography of the property is generally gentle with elevations ranging on average from 380 to 460 meters above sea level. Saturated soil/ground covers 10-30% of the properties while lakes cover approximately 10-20% of the properties. The forest contains a multitude of old cut blocks, while the properties are actively being logged in areas of mature timber. The forests are typical of northern Ontario containing dominantly spruce, balsam, poplar, and birch, with low bushes, grasses and mosses covering the lowlands and swamps.

The best exploration time fall mid summer when the areas of saturated soil can dry out and allow field traverses although geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be implemented after winter freeze up and before spring thaw.

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey on the Perrigo Lake Property from August 24th and August 25th 2021. One survey block was flown for a total of 740 l-km.

Waldo Sciences Inc of Vernon, BC was contracted to carry out a preliminary field examination of the geophysical anomalies identified on the Property. Additionally, the program consisted of prospecting and mapping, and a till sampling program. The focus of the 2021 exploration program was a reconnaissance level program designed to evaluate the mineral perspectivity of the property and to establish field techniques for future exploration programs.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Perrigo Lake Project ('The Property') lies in the Red Lake Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario (Figure 1). The Report is based on published literature, Ministry of Energy Northern Development and Mines (MENDM) assessment files and work carried out by Xplore Resources Corp. An exploration program consisting of a high resolution airborne magnetic survey and rock sampling was carried out over the property.

Figure 1: Property Location Map

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Perrigo Lake Project is located in the McNaughton, Agnew, and Costello townships of the Red Lake Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 90 km east-northeast of the community of Red Lake, ON. The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 534500 m E, 5670000 m N (NAD 83, Zone 15).

The Property consists of 11 multi-cell mining claims for a total area of ~ 3361 hectares. The claims are listed in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 2. The claims are held 100% by Solstice Gold Corp. The total work requirement for the property annually amounts to $66,400.

Exploration program are subject to the guidelines, policies and legislation of the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines (“MENDM”), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans regarding surface exploration, stream crossings, and work being carried out near rivers and bodies of water, drilling and sludge disposal, drill casings, capping of holes, storage of core, trenching, road construction, waste and garbage disposal.

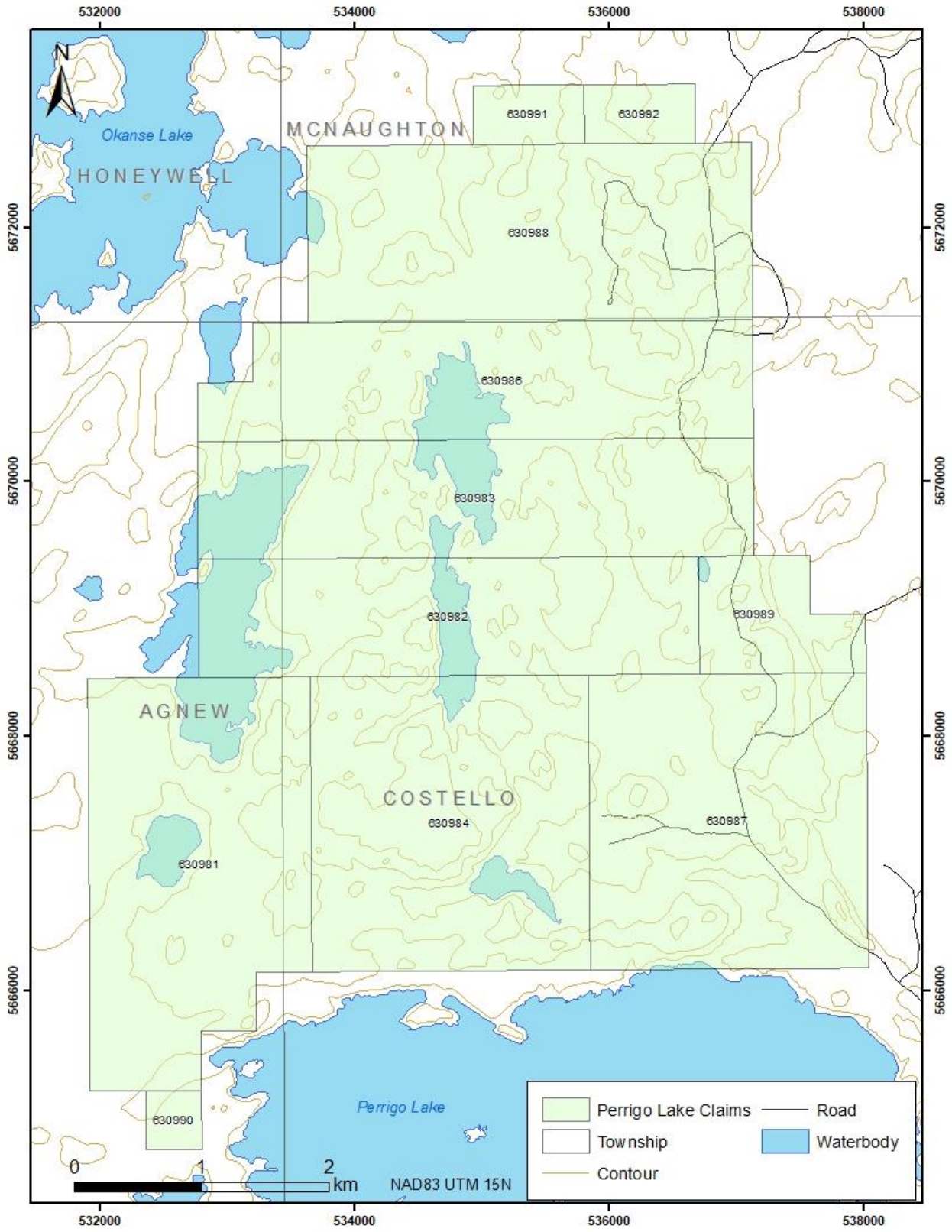
The *Mining Act* (Ontario) requires Exploration Permits or Plans for exploration on Crown Land, which in turn are obtained from the MENDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MENDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands may be impacted by the work. The Author recommends the company discuss the recommended exploration with the MENDM to determine the plan and/or permit required as well as the Aboriginal communities to consult.

The Government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per cell for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The Assessment report describing the work done by the company must be submitted by the expiry date of the claims to which the work is to be applied. There are no boundary claims related to the Property.

Table 1: Perrigo Lake Property Claims

Claim Number	Holder	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Mining Claim Type	Cost (per/yr)
630981	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$10,000.00
630982	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 7,200.00
630983	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 8,000.00
630984	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$10,000.00
630986	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 7,600.00
630987	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$10,000.00
630988	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 9,600.00
630989	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 2,000.00
630990	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Single cell	$ 400.00
630991	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 800.00
630992	Solstice Gold Corp	2023-01-17	Active	Multi-cell	$ 800.00

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



4.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property is in the northwestern region of Ontario and is best accessed from the major cities of Winnipeg (Manitoba) or Thunder Bay (Ontario), both of which have international airports. The Property is approximately 280 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and 430 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario. From these centers, the property can be accessed using Trans-Canada Highway 17 to the town of Vermillion Bay where Ontario Highway 105, the 'Red Lake highway' begins. The property is 90 km east-northeast of the Town of Red Lake and is accessible by a network of forest service roads..

The Red Lake Municipality, with a population of approximately 5,000, is comprised of six communities: Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, Madsen, McKenzie Island, and Starratt-Olsen. Mining and mineral exploration is the primary industry in the area, with production mainly from Evolution Mining's 3100 tonne/day Red Lake Gold Mine. Since production commenced in 1949, the combined Red Lake Operation has produced more than 25 M oz of gold at an average grade in excess of 20g/t gold (https://evolutionmining.com.au/red-lake/ accessed Sept 23, 2021). Other industries include logging and tourism. The Red Lake airport is serviced by several regional commercial airlines that offer regularly scheduled flights. The Municipality of Red Lake offers a full range of services and supplies for mineral exploration and mining, including both skilled and unskilled labour, bulk fuels, freight, heavy equipment, groceries, hardware and mining supplies.

Power is available from Red Lake, and there is also a generating station at Ear Falls, approximately 70km south of Red Lake, with the power line running along Highway 105. The current land holdings are sufficient to allow for exploration and there are currently no encumbrances related to surface rights impacting the Property.

The climate in the Red Lake area is described as warm-summer humid continental (climate type Dfb according to the Köppen climate classification system). Mean daily temperatures range from -18˚C in January to +18˚C in July. Annual precipitation averages 70 cm, mainly occurring as summer rain showers, and total annual precipitation includes approximately two metres of snow. Snow usually starts falling during late October and starts melting during March but is not normally fully melted until late April. Fieldwork and drilling are possible year-round on the property some swampy areas are more easily accessible in the winter when frozen.

The topography of the properties is generally gentle with elevations ranging on average from 380 to 460 meters above sea level. Saturated soil/ground covers 10-30% of the properties while lakes cover approximately 10-20% of the properties. The forest contains a multitude of old cut blocks, while the properties are actively being logged in areas of mature timber. The forests are typical of northern Ontario containing dominantly spruce, balsam, poplar, and birch, with low bushes, grasses and mosses covering the lowlands and swamps.

The best exploration time fall mid summer when the areas of saturated soil can dry out and allow field traverses although geophysical surveys and diamond drilling can be implemented after winter freeze up and before spring thaw.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

An examination of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines assessment files has indicated that there has only been airborne geophysical surveys carried out in 1969 and 1970 on areas of the property.

Table 2 below provides a summary of assessment work listed by Assessment File ID, year, type of work that was performed, link to the report. This is by no means an exhaustive search of the records available at the Red Lake recording office.

Table 2: Summary of Exploration History

AFRI FID	YEAR	PERFORM FOR	TOWNSHIP	DESCRIPTION	WORK TYPE	LINK	PERCENTAGE ON PROPERTY
52N01NW9990	1969	G W Goettler, N Firth	Mcnaughton	Airborne Magnetometer	AMAG	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/records/52N01NW9990.html	52.93%
52N08SE0056	1969	Long Lac Mineral Expl Ltd	Mcnaughton	Airborne Electromagnetic, Airborne Magnetometer, Airborne Radiometric	AEM, AMAG, ARAD	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/records/52N08SE0056.html	3.24%
52N02NE0039	1970	Canex Aerial Expl Ltd	Agnew	Airborne Electromagnetic, Airborne Magnetometer	AEM, AMAG	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/records/52N02NE0039.html	3.00%
52N01NW0004	1970	Sheridan Geophysics Ltd	Agnew	Electromagnetic, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	EM, MAG	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/records/52N01NW0004.html	63.88%
20000004958	1970	N Firth	Mcnaughton	Electromagnetic, Linecutting, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	EM, LC, MAG	http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mndmfiles/afri/data/records/20000004958.html	85.57%

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The property is located within the western portion of the Archean Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt of the East Uchi Subprovince as illustrated in Figure 3. The properties are underlain by assemblages of Orogenic Sediments, Neoarchean Continental Margin Arc, Mesoarchean Continental Margins, and Neoarchean Plutonic Rocks as shown in Figure 4.

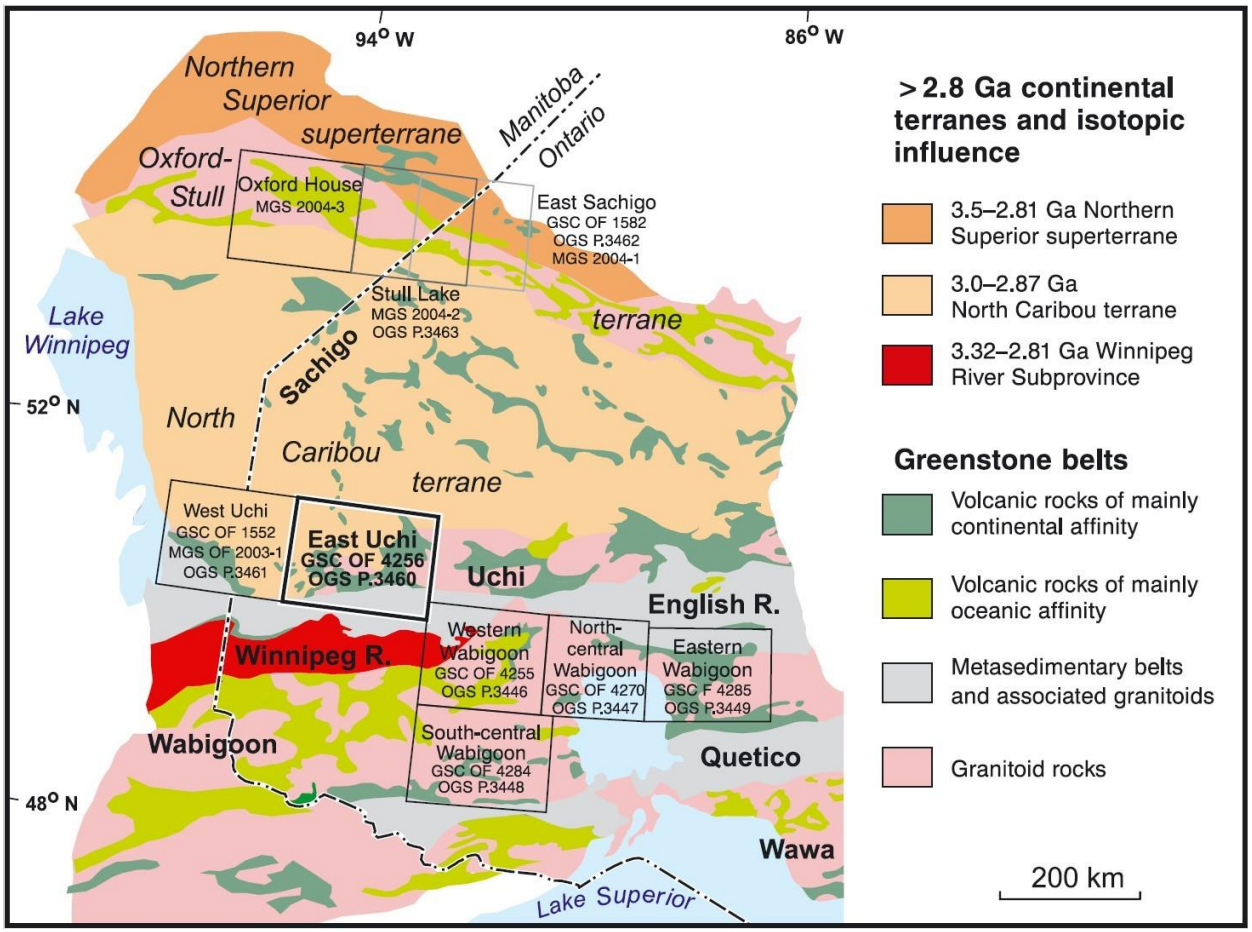
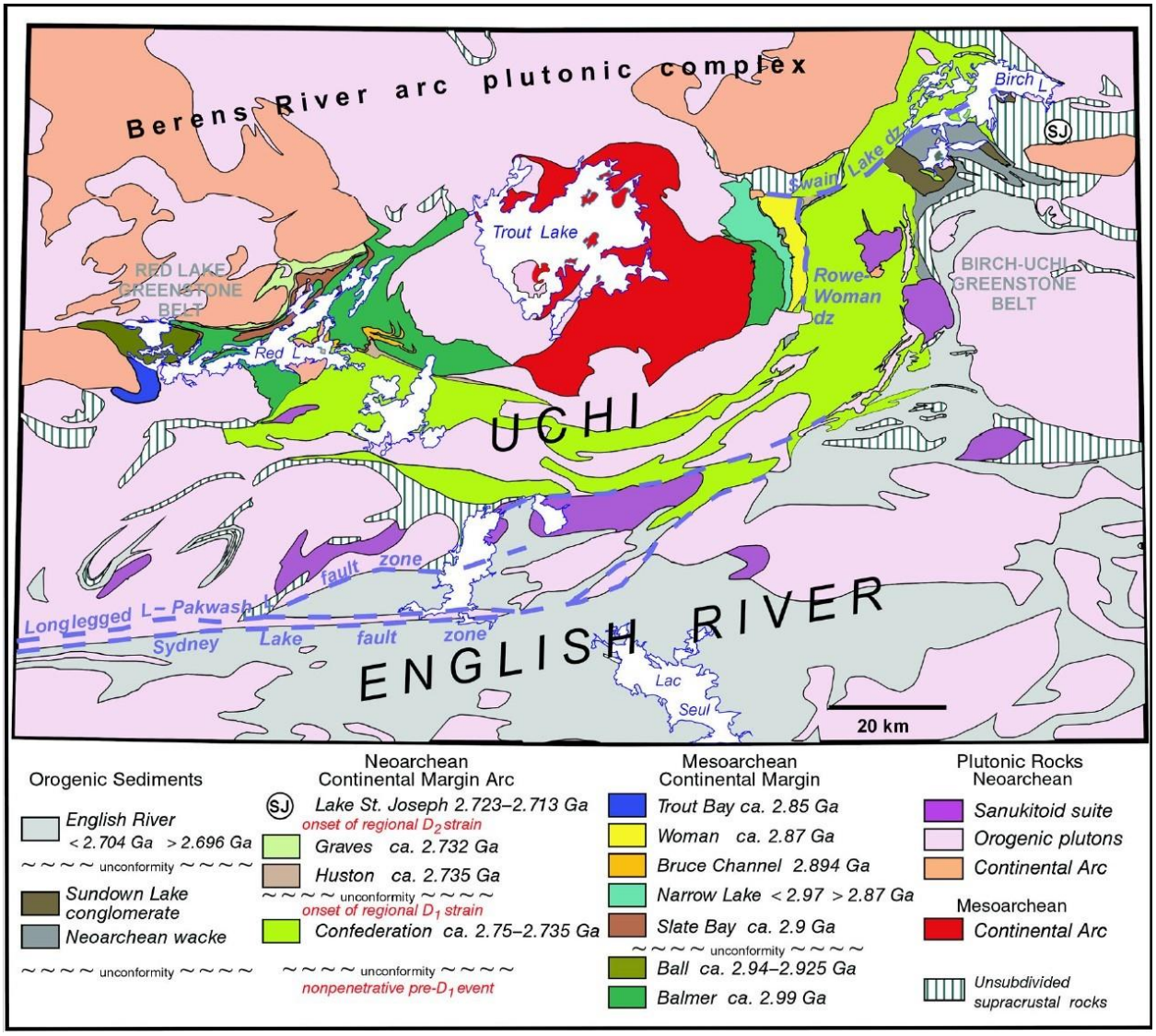


Figure 3: Tectonic map of the western Superior Province showing locations of 1 :250 000 scale NATMAP compilation maps. (Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2004)

Figure 4: Major tectonostratigraphic assemblages and tectonic affinities assigned to volcanic, sedimentary and plutonic rocks of the eastern Uchi Subprovince and adjacent English River Subprovince. (Sanborn-Barrie et al, 2004)



The Birch-Uchi greenstone belt is geologically comparable to the Red Lake greenstone belt but has a higher proportion of Neoarchean Confederation assemblage (which date from 2.75 Ga - 2.735 Ga.) with only a small proportion of Mesoarchean rocks (Sanborn-Barrie et al. 2004). The dominant Confederation Assemblage units are a mix of calc-alkaline sediments and volcanic rocks that frequently overlie Balmer Assemblage.

Gold and base metals have been historically produced within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt but currently there are no producing mines. Historically, only about 5 million ounces of gold have been discovered in Confederation volcanic rocks but there has been a substantial increase in exploration activity in the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt as the result of the success of Great Bear Resources at their Dixie project.

The regional structural geology of the was summarized by Robert Falls in the Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report PORTAGE PROPERTY, BIRCH-UCHI GREENSTONE BELT in 2002 (52N07SW2001).

At least 3 phases of regional deformation affected the area resulting in the widespread development of folds, axial planar fabrics, and ductile shear zones.

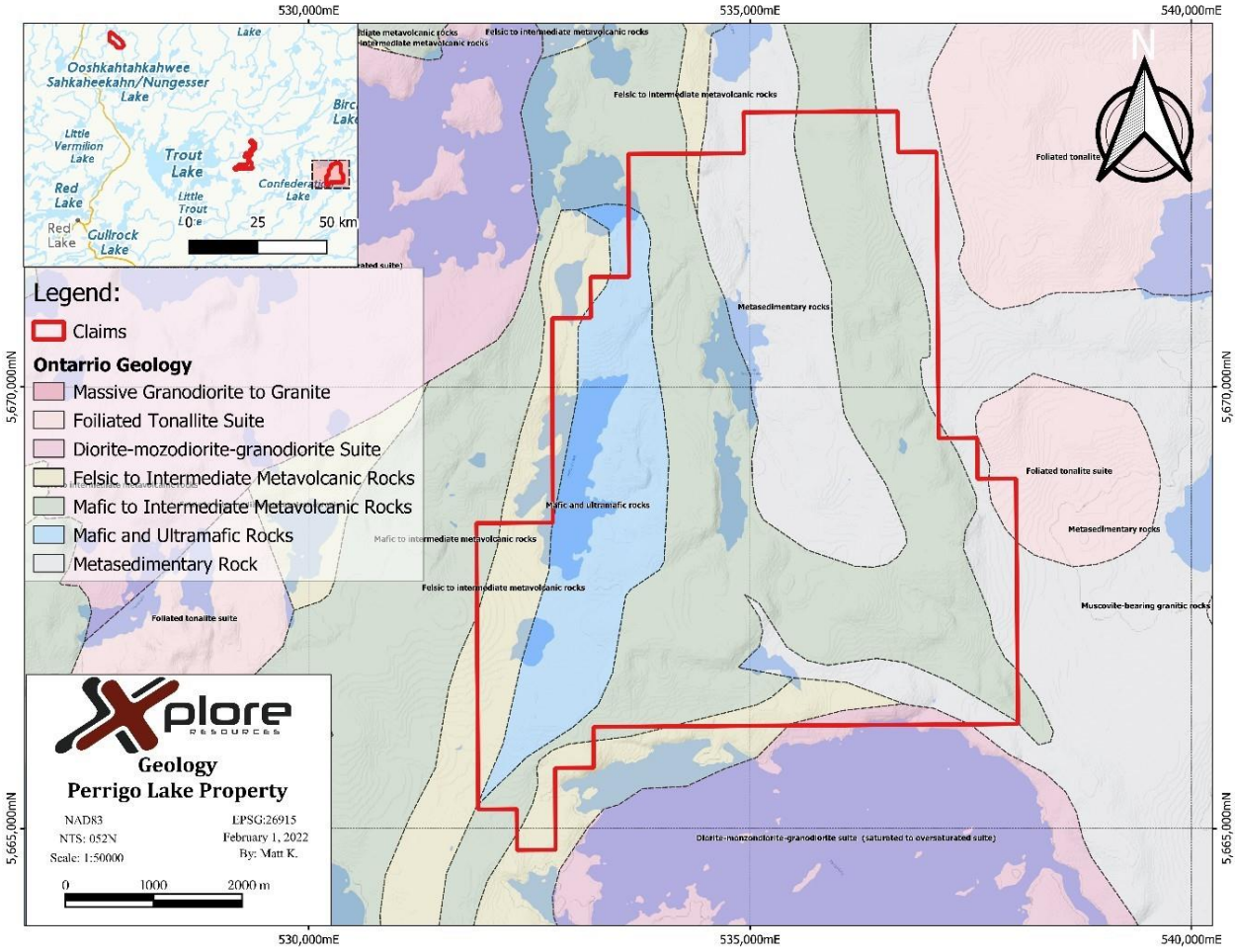
- *D1 deformation involved NW-SE shortening, the development of NE to N-striking folds and faults. Evidence for this D1 event is best preserved in the southern part of the belt in the Confederation Lakes area.*
- *D2 deformation involved NE-SW to N-S shortening and the development of ~E-W to WNW- ESE striking regional folds, faults and fabrics. This event is manifested to varying degrees throughout the belt from the Casummit Lake area in the north to the Slate Lake area in the south.*
- *D3 deformation appears to have involved renewed E-W shortening and is restricted to the northern part of the belt in the Mink Lake/Casummit Lake area. This shortening event resulted in the buckling of the regional S2 foliation into N-S folds. This event was accompanied by N-S striking S3 crenulation cleavage and ENE plunging F3 fold development.*

The structural history is further interpreted by the Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6030 with:

The distribution of faults and directly related late orogenic strike-slip basins in the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt may be related to the influence of a block of presumably older crust located southeast of the greenstone belt. Northwest-southeast compression of this block against the
adjacent Birch-Uchi greenstone belt could have produced a symmetric pattern of dextral faults and pull-apart basins in the northern (northeast) part of the greenstone belt, versus the sinistral faults common in the southern (southwest) part of the greenstone belt.

The tectonically complexity of the Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt hosting pull apart basins and associated strike slip faulting places the prospective and known gold mineralization in a tectonic context, as part of a complex late orogenic wrenching stage. This is a known widespread scenario for Late Archean gold deposits world-wide and validates the prospectively of the belt.

Figure 5: Property Geology



The Perrigo Lake property Ontario Geological Survey maps suggest that the property is dominated by felsic to mafic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks and metasedimentary rocks. Gold was actively mined at the Uchi mine, 10 kms to the southwest, from 1939 to 1943, with over 100,000 ounces of historical production. The Perrigo Lake project has not been systematically explored.

6.1 MINERALIZATION

Within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt multiple forms of mineralization is observed with the three most notable types being (J.R. Devaney, 2001):

1. Copper-zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization is present in the southern part of the greenstone belt (the former South Bay mine), significant sulphide mineralization is not known from the presumbably broadly correlative Confederation assemblage units near Birch Lake, and stratigraphic and structural complexity limit both volcanological- sedimentological basin analysis and attempts to use predictive ore deposit models;
2. the local gold-bearing quartz veins have the structural characteristics and mineral compositions typical of mesothermal lode gold deposits;
3. significant values of platinum and palladium have been previously documented from thegabbroic part of a composite stock in the Birch Lake area.

From work done on the Golden Sidewalk project adjacent to the Perrigo Lake Property gold mineralization is observed in white to smoky quartz veins that are irregularly distributed, nuggety and appears to have been remobilized (David S. Hunt, 2007). David S. Hunt further describes the veins as:

Auriferous veins appear to occupy east-northeast to east-southeast fracture zones in basaltic flows and gabbroic sills, and are often intimately associated with parallel quartz-feldspar (felsite) dykes or lenses. Gold is occasionally hosted by biotite-altered, quartz flooded portions of felsite dykes. Boudinaging veins consist of quartz, quartz-chlorite, quartz-calcite or quartz-carbonate, with occasional biotitic wallrock alteration. Associated sulphide mineralization includes trace to 10% pyrite, trace to 15% pyrrhotite, trace to 10% arsenopyrite and trace to 2% chalcopyrite.

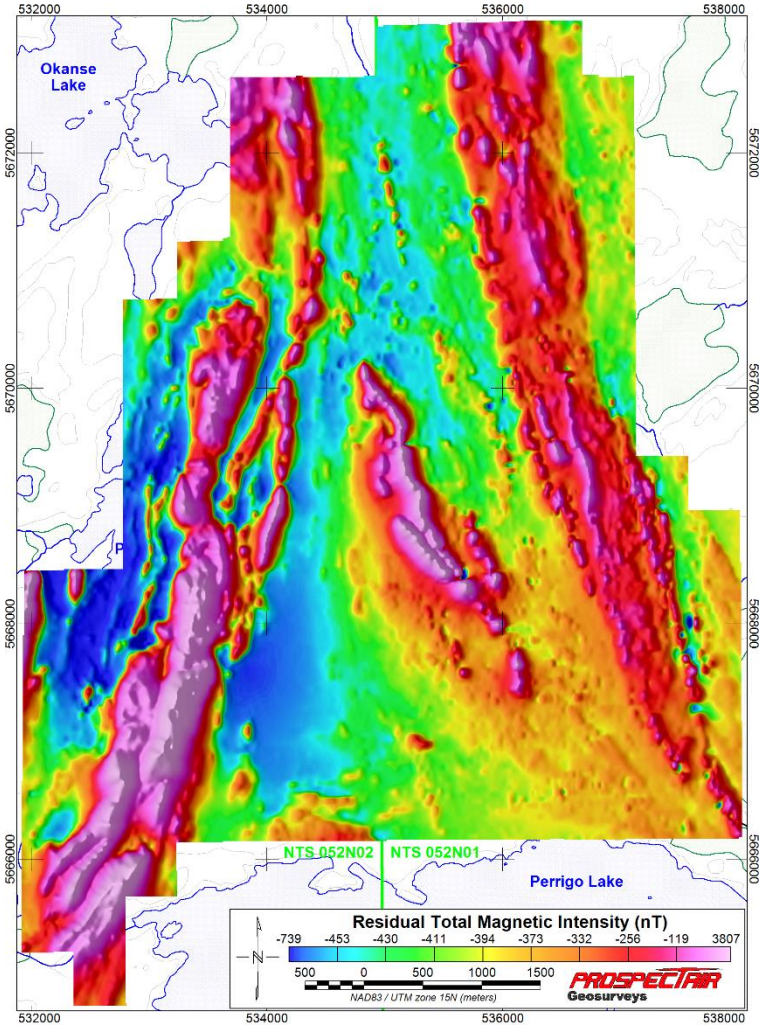
7.0 EXPLORATION

7.1 Airborne Geophysics

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey on the Perrigo Lake Property from August 24th to 25th 2021. One survey block was flown for a total of 740 l-km. A total of four production flights were perfoemd using Prospectair's Robinson R-44, registration C-GBOU. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Red Lake Airport located about 60km to the west of the block.

The Perrigo Lake block was flown with traverse lines at 50m spacing and control lines spared every 500m. The survey lines were oriented N088 and control lines were flown at an azimuth of N178.

Figure 6: Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)



7.2 Prospecting

Waldo Sciences Inc. carried out a reconnaissance-level geological mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling program on the Perrigo Lake Projects between October 25th and November 6th, 2021. The 3.5 day program was conducted by Raymond Wladichuk, P.Geo., B.Sc., GDBA Principal and Matt Krukowski, P.Geo., B.Sc. who mobilized to and from the properties from Winnipeg. While on site they stayed at the Woman River Camp & Outposts which is located off Highway 657 and Wenasaga South Lake Road along the main forest service road allowing access the area.

During the program a total of 6 rock samples were collected with details summarized in Appendix IV. Samples were secured in a manor where sample integrity and provenance were maintained for future analytical procedures.

Figure 7: Grab sample locations

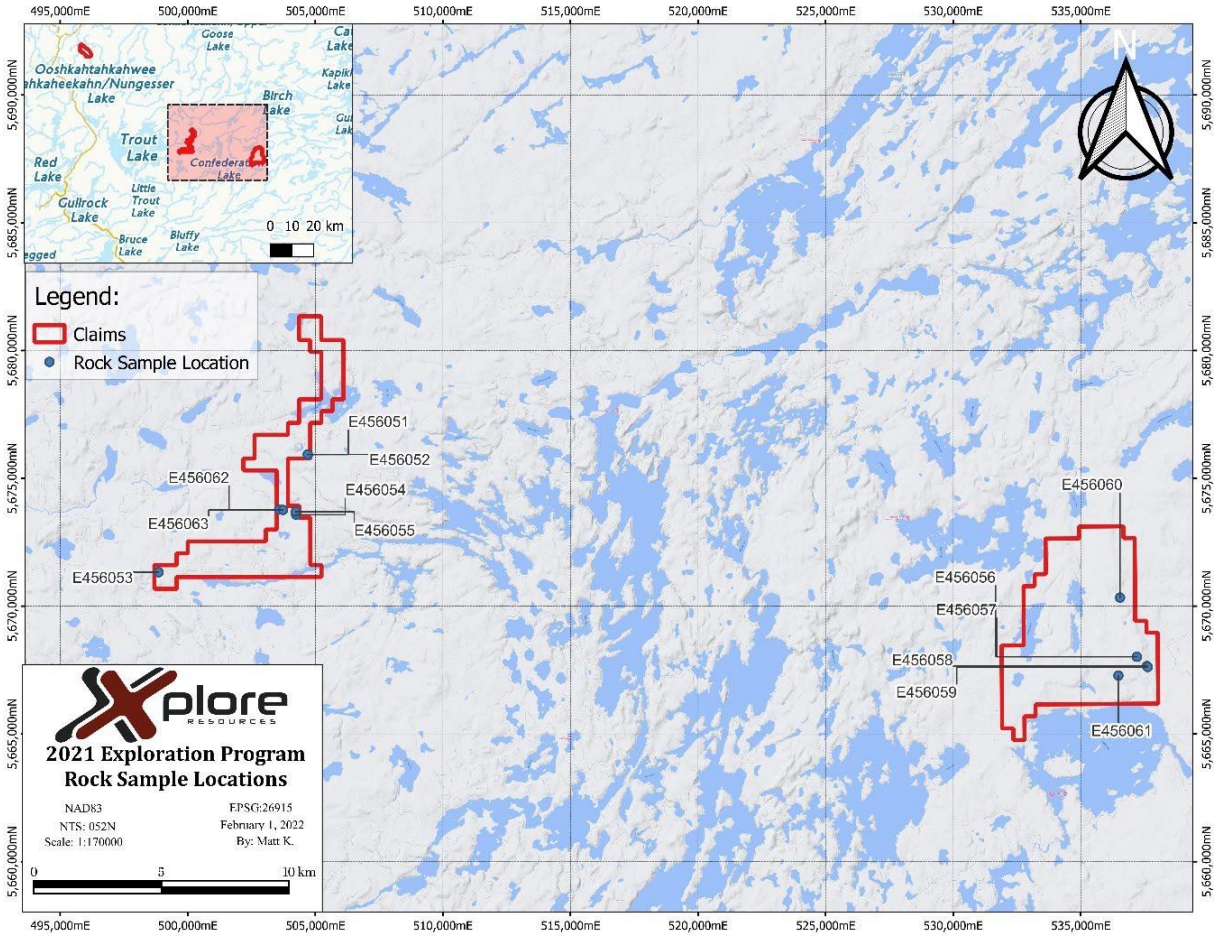
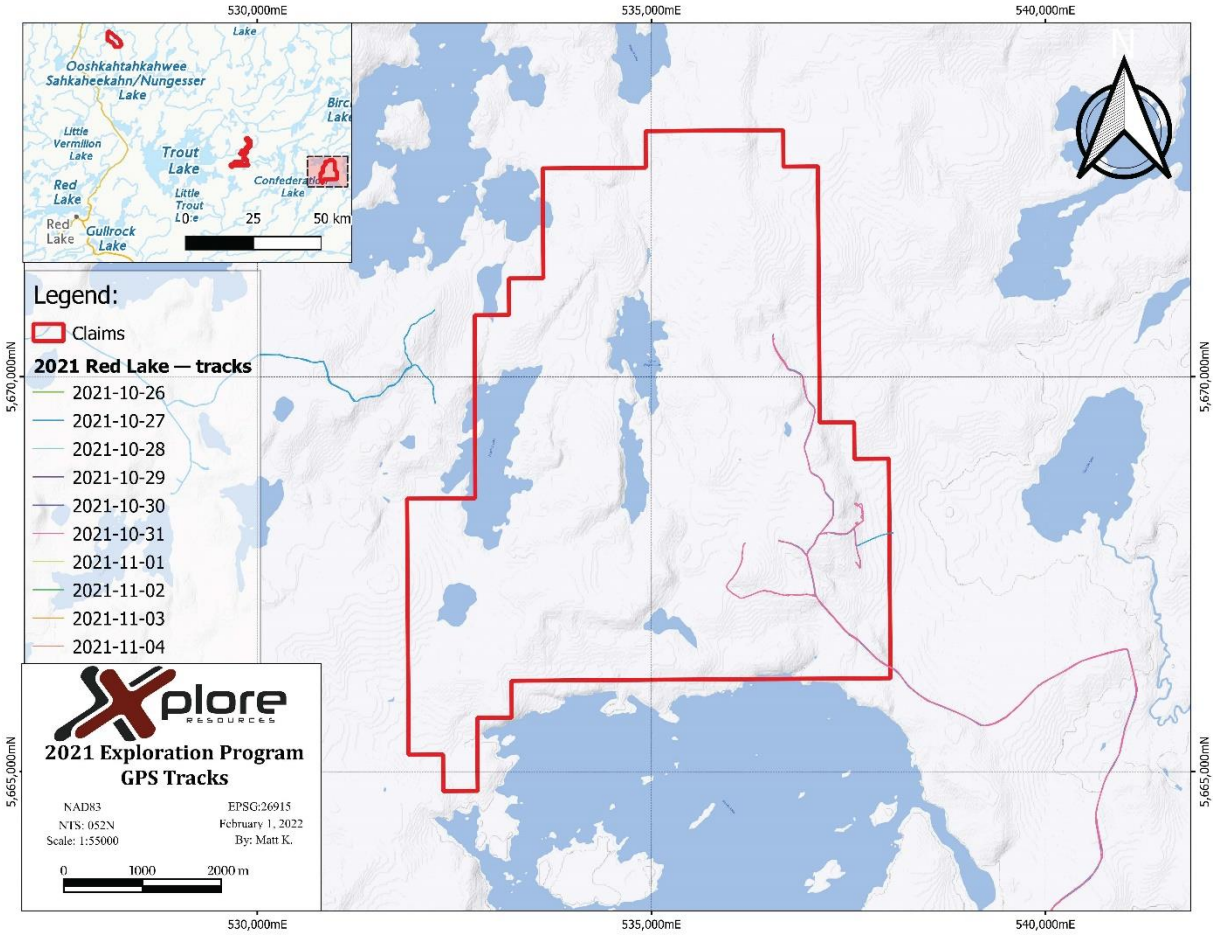


Figure 8: Daily GPS Tracks



Daily Log

Oct 25th, 2021: Mobilized to Winnipeg.

Oct 26th, 2021: Bought supplies and drove to the Woman River Camp and Outposts.

Oct 27th, 2021: Drove all available logging roads to establish assess to both Perrigo and Upper Red Lake. Became familiar with the area and unpacked exploration gear.

Oct 31st, 2021: Went to the Perrigo property and prospected the contact between the metavolcanics and metasediments. Took 5 rock grab samples from outcrop of observed mineralization. Light rain and snow.

Nov 4th, 2021: Headed to the Perrigo property and prospected the contact between the metavolcanics and metasediments. Received a flat tire which ended the day short.

Nov 5th, 2021: Demobilized from property.

Nov 6th, 2021: Flew out of Winnipeg

8.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

8.1 Sampling Procedure

Rock samples collected were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 15N, the sample location was recorded in field notebooks, an assay sample tag book and as a waypoint on a Garmin 66i GPS unit. Each sample was collected into its own 18" x 12" poly bag labeled with the locale (i.e. "Upper Red Lake") and a unique 7-character sample ID (i.e. E456063) assigned from a barcoded ALS sample book. A tear-out tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted in the bag with the sample and the bag was sealed with a cable tie in the field. The sample locations are marked in the field with orange flagging type and the unique sample ID number was written on the flagging tape.

8.2 Sampling Preparation and Analysis

Rock sample analysis was carried out by ALS Canada Ltd., 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, V7H 0A7, which is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO 9001:2015 certified and independent of the issuer.

The analysis methods requested from the ALS lab for the rock samples collected in the 2021 field exploration program are listed below:

SAMPLE PREPARATION	
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
DRY-22	Drying - Maximum Temp 60C
CRU-32	Fine Crushing 90% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES		
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

Gold by Fire Assay

An optimal fire assay flux recipe and rigorous quality control program easily handle problem materials including chromite, base metal sulphides and oxides, selenides, and tellurides.

Choice of crushing fineness, splitting technique and pulp size can all affect the analytical outcome of fire assay gold methods. Discuss with your local ALS laboratory for more information.

CODE	ANALYTE	RANGE (ppm)	DESCRIPTION
Trace Level			
Au-ICP21	Au	0.001-10	Au by fire assay and ICP-AES. **30g sample** **50g sample**
Au-ICP22			
Au-AA23		0.005-10	Au by fire assay and AAS. **30g sample** **50g sample**
Au-AA24			
Ore Grade			
Au-AA25	Au	0.01-100	Au by fire assay and AAS. **30g sample** **50g sample**
Au-AA26			
Au-GRA21		0.05-10,000	Au by fire assay and gravimetric finish. **30g sample** **50g sample**
Au-GRA22			

Four Acid Digestion With ICP-MS Finish

Four acid digestion quantitatively dissolves nearly all minerals in the majority of geological materials. However, barite, rare earth oxides, columbite-tantalite, and titanium, tin and tungsten minerals may not be fully digested.

Despite the potentially incomplete digestion of REEs, the leachable portion of these elements may hold important exploration vectoring information and can be chosen as an add-on.

CODE	ANALYTES & RANGES (ppm)							
ME-MS61™ **0.25g sample**	Ag	0.01-100	Cu	0.2-10,000	Na	0.01%-10%	Sr	0.2-10,000
	Al	0.01%-50%	Fe	0.01%-50%	Nb	0.1-500	Ta	0.05-500
	As	0.2-10,000	Ga	0.05-10,000	Ni	0.2-10,000	Te	0.05-500
	Ba	10-10,000	Ge	0.05-500	P	10-10,000	Th	0.01-10,000
	Be	0.05-1,000	Hf	0.1-500	Pb	0.5-10,000	Ti	0.005%-10%
	Bi	0.01-10,000	In	0.005-500	Rb	0.1-10,000	Tl	0.02-10,000
*ME-MS61m™ **0.75g sample**	Ca	0.01%-50%	K	0.01%-10%	Re	0.002-50	U	0.1-10,000
	Cd	0.02-1,000	La	0.5-10,000	S	0.01%-10%	V	1-10,000
	Ce	0.01-500	Li	0.2-10,000	Sb	0.05-10,000	W	0.1-10,000
	Co	0.1-10,000	Mg	0.01%-50%	Sc	0.1-10,000	Y	0.1-500
	Cr	1-10,000	Mn	5-100,000	Se	1-1,000	Zn	2-10,000
	Cs	0.05-500	Mo	0.05-10,000	Sn	0.2-500	Zr	0.5-500
ME-MS61r™	Dy	0.05-1,000	Gd	0.05-1,000	Nd	0.1-1,000	Tb	0.01-1,000
	Er	0.03-1,000	Ho	0.01-1,000	Pr	0.03-1,000	Tm	0.01-1,000
	Eu	0.03-1,000	Lu	0.01-1,000	Sm	0.03-1,000	Yb	0.03-1,000

9.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Visible sulphide mineralization was discovered within the meta-volcanics of the Perrigo Lake property, illustrating the potential of gold mineralization typical of archean-aged orogenic greenstone-hosted gold deposits known to the area.

The 2021 rock sampling encountered minor to trace polymetallic sulphide mineralization, but no significant gold mineralization was encountered.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A multi-phase exploration program is recommended for the Perrigo Lake Property.

Further geophysics is recommended at Perrigo Lake to help understand the geology and the mineralization.

Further mapping and sampling are recommended to follow up on prospective areas defined in the 2021 Fall program. This work is recommended to include:

- Detailed lithological and structural geological mapping. Structural and lithological controls have a significant role on mineralization.
- Detailed channel/chip/trench sampling across prospective areas where mineralized and quartz veined surface outcrops are exposed. Equal emphasis should be placed on understanding the mineralization as well as it's interaction with the surrounding volcanic/plutonic host rock, and the associated alteration.

Based on the current results more field work is required before diamond drilling is implemented. The broader mapping/trenching/till sampling phase 1 should aim to delineate drill targets and plan for their implementation. Newly established logging tracks, and forestry service roads may allow for easy drill access and further prospecting.

11.0 REFERENCES

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12.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Brent Clark
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Email: brent@clarkexploration.com

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brent Clark, P. Geo. (#3188), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 941 Cobalt Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Earth Science (Geology) from Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario in 2014. I have worked on gold projects in Northwestern Ontario, and Australia.

3. “Assessment Report” refers to the report titled “Assessment Report on the Perrigo Lake Project, Northwestern Ontario, Red Lake Mining Division” dated July 13, 2022.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#3188).

5. I have worked as a Geologist since my graduation from university.

6. I am the author of this report and responsible for all sections and editing of the Assessment Report.

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

Dated this13th day of July 2022.

“Brent Clark”

_____

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Prospectair Geosurveys Report and Maps
Appendix II – Assay Certificates
Appendix III – Grab Sample Descriptions

Technical Report

High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey

Perrigo Lake Property, Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt area, Red Lake Mining Division, Ontario, 2021

Xplore Resources Corp.
181 Bay Street, Suite 4400
Toronto, ON,
Canada, M5J 2T3

Prospectair Geosurveys

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience

Prepared by:
Joël Dubé, P.Eng.

September 2021

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience
7977 Décarie Drive
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jdube@ddgeoscience.ca
819.598.8486

Survey flown by :

CP 1832 Succ. Hull
Gatineau, Québec J8X 3Y8
(819)661-2029
Fax: 1.866.605.3653
contact@prospectair.ca

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FIGURES

TABLES

I. INTRODUCTION

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey for the mineral exploration company Xplore Resources Corp. on its Perrigo Lake Property located in the Birch-Uchi Greenstone Belt area, Red Lake Mining Division, Province of Ontario (Figure 1). The survey was flown on August 24th and 25th 2021.

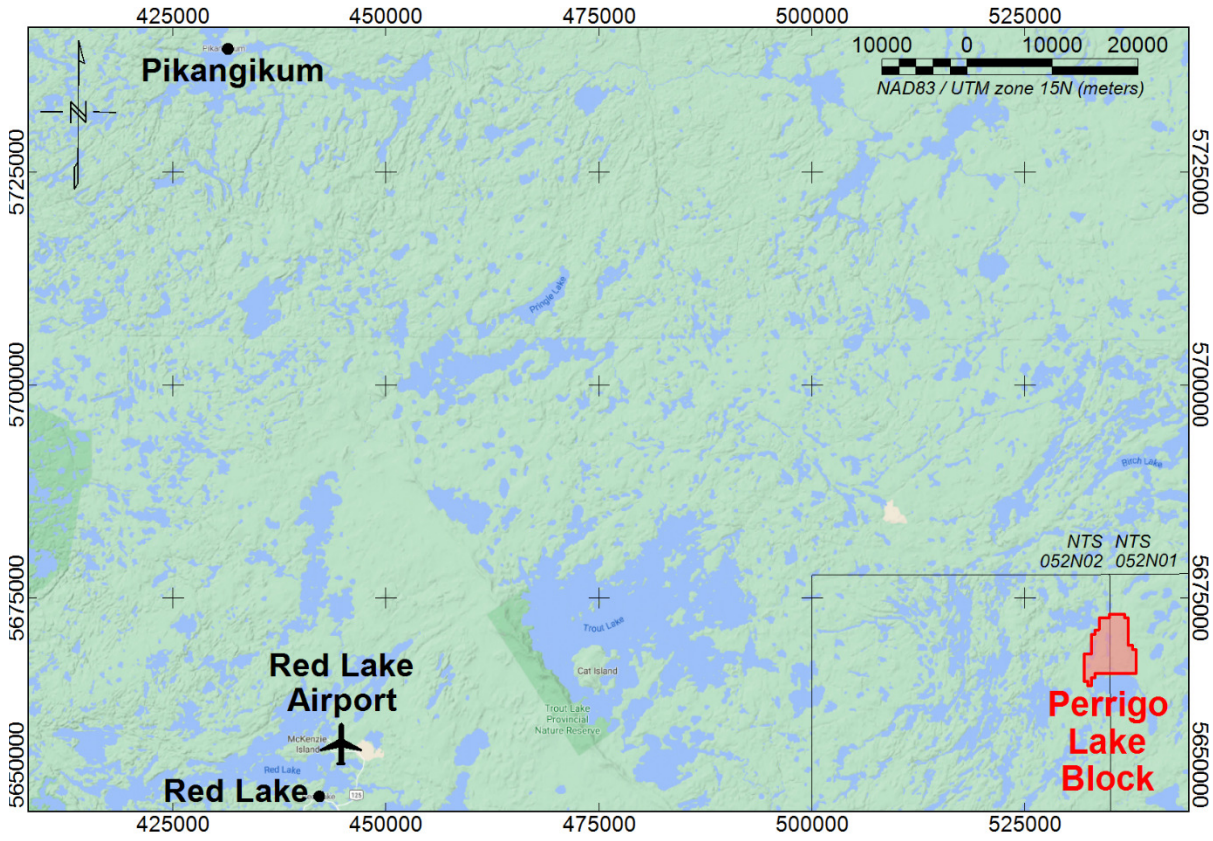
Figure 1: **General Survey Location**

One survey block was flown for a total of 740 l-km. A total of 4 production flights were performed using Prospectair's Robinson R-44, registration C-GBOU. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Red Lake Airport located about 90 km to the west of the block (Figure 2).

Table 1: **Survey block particulars**

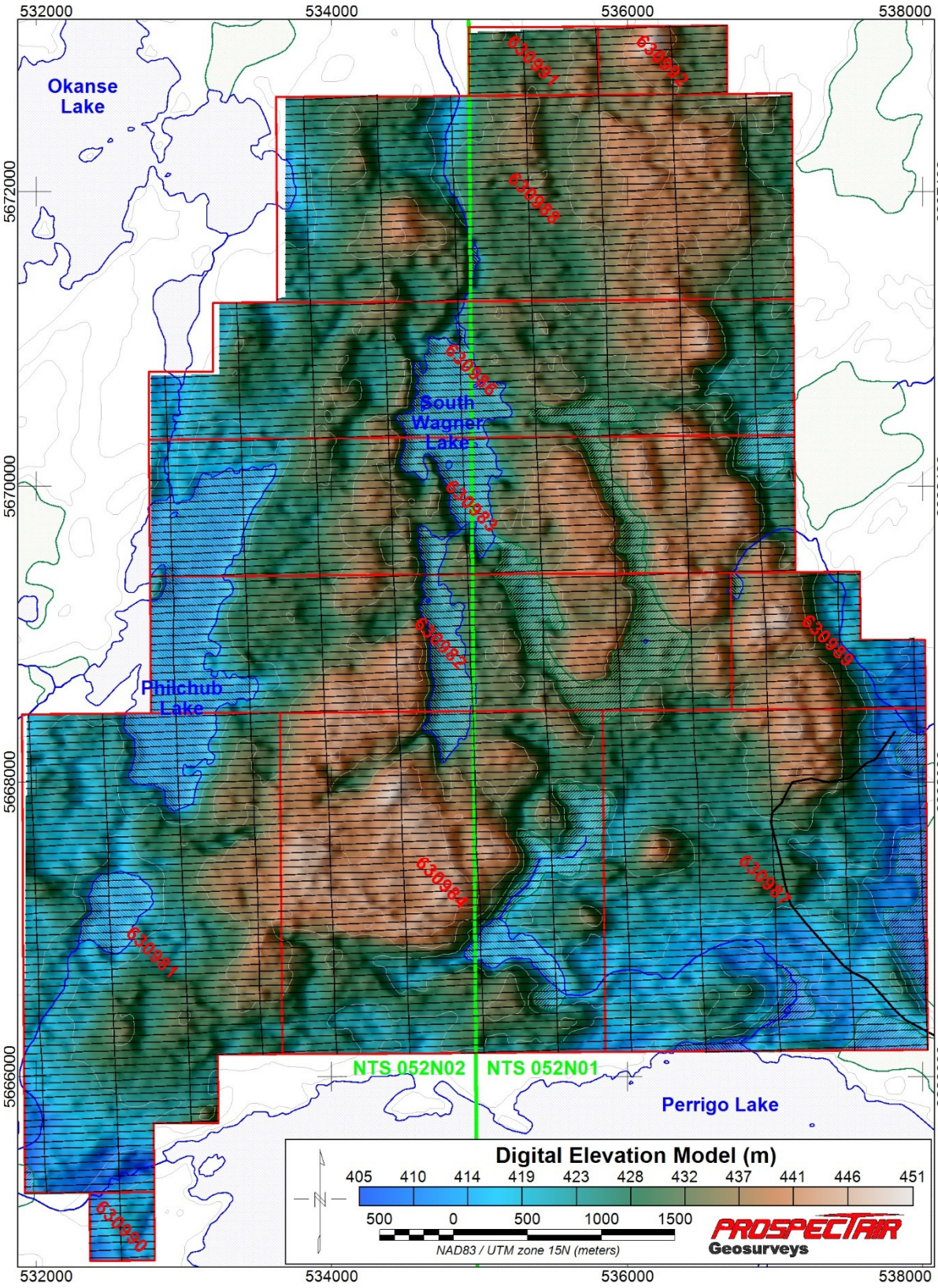
Block	NTS Mapsheet	Line-km flown	Flight numbers	Dates Flown
Perrigo Lake	052N01 and 052N02	740 l-km	Flt 1 to 4	Aug. 24th and 25th

Figure 2: **Survey Location and base of operation**



The Perrigo Lake block was flown with traverse lines at 50 m spacing and control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented N088 and control lines were flown at an azimuth of N178. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 41 m and the magnetic sensor was at 22 m. The average survey flying speed was 32.9 m/s. The survey area is covered by forest, wetlands and lakes. The topography is mostly gently undulating, with a few low-level hills, which are fairly typical characteristics of the area near Red Lake. The elevation is ranging from 405 to 451 m above mean sea level (MSL). The town of Red Lake is found about 95 km to the west of the block, while the Slate Falls village is located approximately 65 km to the east of it. From the ground, the block can be easily accessed via secondary forestry roads connecting to highway 105, near Ear Falls, which links Red Lake to southern communities. The block is approximately located between Perrigo Lake to the south and Okanse Lake to the northwest, and covers the South Wagner and Philchub lakes. Coordinates outlining the survey block are given in Appendix A, with respect to NAD-83 datum, UTM projection zone 15N. The location of the Perrigo Lake Property claims (in red) and of the survey lines is shown on Figure 3. The Property claims numbers are also listed in Appendix B.

Figure 3: **Survey lines and Perrigo Lake Property claims**



II. SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Prospectair provided the following instrumentation for this survey:

Airborne Magnetometer

Geometrics G-822A

The heliborne system used a non-oriented (strap-down) optically-pumped Cesium split-beam sensor. These magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT and a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT with a sensor noise of less than 0.02 nT. The heliborne sensor was mounted in a bird made of non-magnetic material located 19 m below the helicopter when flying. Total magnetic field measurements were recorded at 10 Hz in the aircraft.

Real-Time Differential GPS

Omnistar DGPS

Prospectair uses an OmniStar differential GPS navigation system to provide real-time guidance for the pilot and to position data to an absolute accuracy of better than 5 m. The *Omnistar* receiver provides real-time differential GPS for the Agis on-board navigation system. The differential data set was relayed to the helicopter via the Omnistar network appropriate geosynchronous satellite for the survey location. The receiver optimizes the corrections for the current location.

Airborne Navigation and Data Acquisition System

Pico-Envirotec AGIS-XP system

The Airborne Geophysical Information System (AGIS-XP) is advanced, software driven instrument specifically designed for mobile aerial or ground geophysical survey work. The AGIS instrumentation package includes an advanced navigation system, real-time flight path information that is displayed over a map image of the area, and reliable data acquisition software. Thanks to simple interfacing, the radar and barometric altimeters and the Geometrics magnetometer are easily integrated into the system and digitally recorded. Automatic synchronization to the GPS position and time provides very close correlation between data and geographical position. The AGIS is equipped with a software suite allowing easy maintenance, upgrades, data QC, and project and survey area layout planning.

Magnetic Base Station

GEM GSM-19

A GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer, a computer workstation and a complement of spare parts and equipment serve as the base station. Prospectair establish the base station in a secure location with low magnetic noise. The GSM-19 magnetometer has resolution of 0.01 nT, and 0.2 nT accuracy over its operating range of 20,000- to 100,000 nT. The ground system was recording magnetic data at 1 Hz.

Altimeters

Free Flight Radar Altimeter

The Free Flight radar altimeter measures height above ground to a resolution of 0.5 m and an accuracy of 5% over a range up to 2,500 ft. The radar altimeter data is recorded and sampled at 10 Hz.

Digital Barometric Pressure Sensor

The barometric pressure sensor measures static pressure to an accuracy of ± 4 m and resolution of 2 m over a range up to 30,000 ft above sea level. The barometric altimeter data are sampled at 10 Hz.

Survey helicopter

Robinson R-44 (registration C-GBOU)

The survey was flown using Prospectair's Robinson R-44 helicopter that handles efficiently the light equipment load and the survey range for magnetic surveys. Table 2 presents the helicopter technical specifications and capacity, and the aircraft is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2: **Technical specifications of the R-44 Robinson helicopter**

Item	Specification
Powerplant	One 195kW (260hp) Textron Lycoming O-540
Rate of climb	1,000 ft/min
Cruise speed	223 km/h – 120 kts
Service ceiling	14,000 ft
Range with no reserve	645 km
Empty weight	635 kg
Maximum takeoff weight	1,090 kg

Figure 4: **C-GBOU Robinson R-44**

III. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Data Recording

The following parameters were recorded during the course of the survey:

In the helicopter:

- GPS positional data: time, latitude, longitude, altitude, heading and accuracy (PDOP) recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Pressure as measured by the barometric altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Terrain clearance as measured by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;

At the base and remote magnetic ground stations:

- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 1 s;
- GPS time recorded every 1 s to synchronize with airborne data.

Technical Specifications

The data quality control was performed on a daily basis. The following technical specifications were adhered to:

- *Height* – 50m mean terrain clearance for the helicopter except in areas where Transport Canada regulations prevent flying at this height, or as deemed by the pilot to ensure safety. Traverse lines and control lines must be flown at the same altitude at points of intersection; the altitude tolerances are limited to no more than 30 m difference between traverse lines and control lines.
- *Airborne Magnetometer Data* – A 0.5 nT noise envelope not to be exceeded for more than 500 m line-length without a reflight.
- *Diurnal Specifications* – A maximum tolerance of 5.0 nT (peak to peak) deviation from a long chord of one minute at the base station.
- *Flying Speed* – The average ground speed for the survey aircraft should be 120 kph. The acceptable high limit is 180 kph over flat topography.
- *Radar Altimeter* – minimal accuracy of 5%, minimum range of 0-2500 m.
- *Barometer* – Absolute air pressure to 0.1 kPa.
- *Flight Path Following* – The line spacing not to vary by more than 30% from the ideal spacing over a distance of more than 300 m, except as required for aviation safety.

  For Perrigo Lake Block:

  Traverse lines: Azimuth N088, 50 m spacing.

  Control Lines: Azimuth N178, 500 m spacing.

IV. SYSTEM TESTS

Magnetometer System Calibration

The survey configuration using a bird towed 19 m below any magnetic piece of the helicopter allows the simplification of the magnetic calibration requirement. Consequently, heading error and aircraft movement noise was considered negligible and no correction was applied to the data.

Instrumentation Lag

The magnetometer lag is a combination of two factors: 1) the time difference between when a reading is sensed, and when that value is recorded by the acquisition system, and 2) the time taken for the sensor to arrive at the location of the GPS antenna. The second factor is defined by the physical distance between the GPS antenna and any given sensor, and the speed of the aircraft. The average total magnetic lag value for the AGIS acquisition system has been calculated to 0.91 s for this survey.

V. FIELD OPERATIONS

The survey operations were conducted out of the Red Lake Airport on August 24th and 25th, 2021. The data acquisition required 4 flights. At the end of each production day, the data were sent to the Dynamic Discovery Geoscience office via internet. The data were then checked for Quality Control to ensure they fulfilled contractual specifications. The full dataset was inspected prior to provide authorization for the field crew to demobilize. The GSM-19 magnetic base station was set up in a magnetically quiet area close to the crew accommodations in Red Lake, at latitude 51.030732°N, longitude 93.757661°W. The survey pilot was Dominic Latour and the survey system technician was Jonathan Drolet.

Figure 5: **Example of a magnetic base station setup**

VI. DIGITAL DATA COMPILATION

Data compilation including editing and filtering, quality control, and final data processing was performed by Joël Dubé, P.Eng. Processing was performed on high performance computers optimized for quick daily QC and processing tasks. Geosoft software Oasis Montaj version 9.10 was used.

Magnetometer Data

General

The airborne magnetometer data, recorded at 10 Hz, were plotted and checked for spikes and noise on a flight basis. An average of 0.91 second lag correction was applied to the data to correct for the time delay between detection and recording of the airborne data.

Ground magnetometer data were recorded at 1 sample per second and interpolated by a spline function to 10 Hz to match airborne data. Data were inspected for cultural interference and edited where necessary. Low-pass filtering was deemed necessary on the ground station magnetometer data to remove minor high frequency noise. The diurnal variations were removed by subtracting the ground magnetometer data to the airborne data and by adding back the average of the ground magnetometer value.

The levelling corrections were applied in several steps. First of all, a correction for altitude was applied by multiplying the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) by the difference between the actual survey altitude and the average survey altitude. Standard levelling corrections were then performed using intersection statistics from traverse and tie lines. After statistical levelling was considered satisfactory, decorrugation was applied on the data to remove any remaining subtle non-geological features oriented in the direction of the traverse lines.

Once the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) was gridded, its First Vertical Derivative (FVD) and Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) were calculated to enhance narrow and shallow geological features. Finally, the component of the normal Earth's magnetic field, described by the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF), has been removed from the TMI to yield the residual TMI.

Tilt Angle Derivative

In order to enhance the subtle magnetic features some more, the Tilt Angle Derivative (TILT) was also computed for this project.

It has been shown that it is possible to use the Tilt Angle Derivative to estimate both the location and depth of magnetic sources (Salem et al., 2007).

When two body of different magnetic susceptibility are in contact, the vertical and horizontal gradients along a horizontal line perpendicular to the vertical contact are governed by the following equations:

$\delta M/\delta h = 2KFc(z_c/(h^2+z_c^2))$
$\delta M/\delta z = 2KFc(h/(h^2+z_c^2))$

where
K = susceptibility contrast
F = magnetic field's strength
$c = 1-\cos^2(\text{field Inclination})\sin^2(\text{field Declination})$
h = location along an horizontal axis perpendicular to the contact
z_c = contact depth
$\delta M/\delta h = \text{sqrt}((\delta M/\delta x)^2+(\delta M/\delta y)^2)$

The Tilt Angle (θ) is defined as
$\theta = \tan^{-1}[(\delta M/\delta z)/(\delta M/\delta h]$

By substitution of the gradients we get
$\theta = \tan^{-1}[h/z_c]$

This has two main implications for any given anomaly:

1- The 0° angle line is located directly above the contact between a magnetic source and the surrounding rock. This allows for accurate estimation of source location.
2- The distance between the 0° and the +45° contour lines as well as the distance between the -45° and the 0° contour lines are equal to the depth of the source at the contact. This allow for a direct estimation of the depth of the source of the anomaly. The depth estimated with this method is actually the distance between the magnetic sensor and the top of the source. Knowing that the sensor was 22 m above the ground in average enables direct depth estimates.

In practice, the signal originating from multiple sources at different depth within a same area will cause juxtaposition of the Tilt Angle values, and complicate location and depth estimation. Nevertheless, the method remains an excellent tool for rapid assessment of sources characteristics, without the need for complex assumptions to be made or heavy computer requirements, as is the case with 3D Euler deconvolution or 3D data inversions.

Gridding
The magnetic data were interpolated onto a regular grid using a bi-directional gridding algorithm to create a two-dimensional grid equally incremented in x and y directions. The final grids of the magnetic data are supplied with a 10 m grid cell size. Traverse lines were used in the gridding process.

Radar Altimeter Data
The terrain clearance measured by the radar altimeter in metres was recorded at 10 Hz. The data were filtered to remove high frequency noise using a 1 sec low pass filter. The final data were plotted and inspected for quality.

Positional Data

Real time DGPS correction provided by Omnistar was applied to the recorded GPS positional data.

Positional data were originally recorded at 10 Hz sampling rate in geographic longitude and latitude with respect to the WGS-84 datum. The delivered data locations are provided in X and Y using the UTM projection zone 15 North, with respect to the NAD-83 datum. Altitude data were initially recorded relative to the GRS-80 ellipsoid, but are delivered as orthometric heights (MSL elevation).

Terrain Data

Terrain elevation data (also referred to as digital elevation model, or DEM) are computed from the altitude of the helicopter, given by DGPS recordings, and the radar altimeter data.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The residual Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of the Perrigo Lake block, presented in Figure 6, is relatively active and varies over a range of 4,546 nT, with an average of -278 nT and a standard deviation of 354 nT.

The surveyed area depicts three bands where magnetic anomalies are of higher amplitude and the signal is more dynamic and variable. One band is located to the west, generally striking NNE-SSW, one is located to the east, generally striking NNW-SSE, both stretching from the south end to the north end of the block, and a third shorter band trending NNW-SSE is located in the central part of the block. The rest of the block is mostly magnetically settled, which is typical of areas dominated by sedimentary or felsic volcanic rocks. Responses observed within the described magnetic bands are rather characteristic of alternating sequences of mafic volcanics with sedimentary or intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, with probably some small size intrusive stocks or dykes locally. Stronger anomalies are found within the western and central bands, and possibly relate to iron formations, or to mafic/ultra-mafic volcanic or intrusive rocks. Stronger magnetic anomalies are best seen on Figure 7 which shows the residual TMI data with a linear color distribution.

Magnetic lineaments found in the survey block are generally trending NNE-SSW in its western half, gradually changing to NNW-SSE in its eastern half. There are also a few weak lineaments generally striking E-W in the south-central part of the block. Many lineaments appear curved, and some are even possibly folded locally, attesting that the area underwent some deformation events in the past. In general terms, magnetic lineaments are related to rock formations that are enriched in magnetic minerals (magnetite and/or pyrrhotite).

Throughout the block, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Perrigo Lake project, they should be paid particular attention and should be the object of a comprehensive structural interpretation, which is beyond the scope of this report.

Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on the FVD (Figure 8) and on the TILT (Figure 9) products. Since the FVD attenuates longer wavelength anomalies, and the TILT enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, they are the preferred products for structural interpretation.

Figure 6: **Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with equal area color distribution**

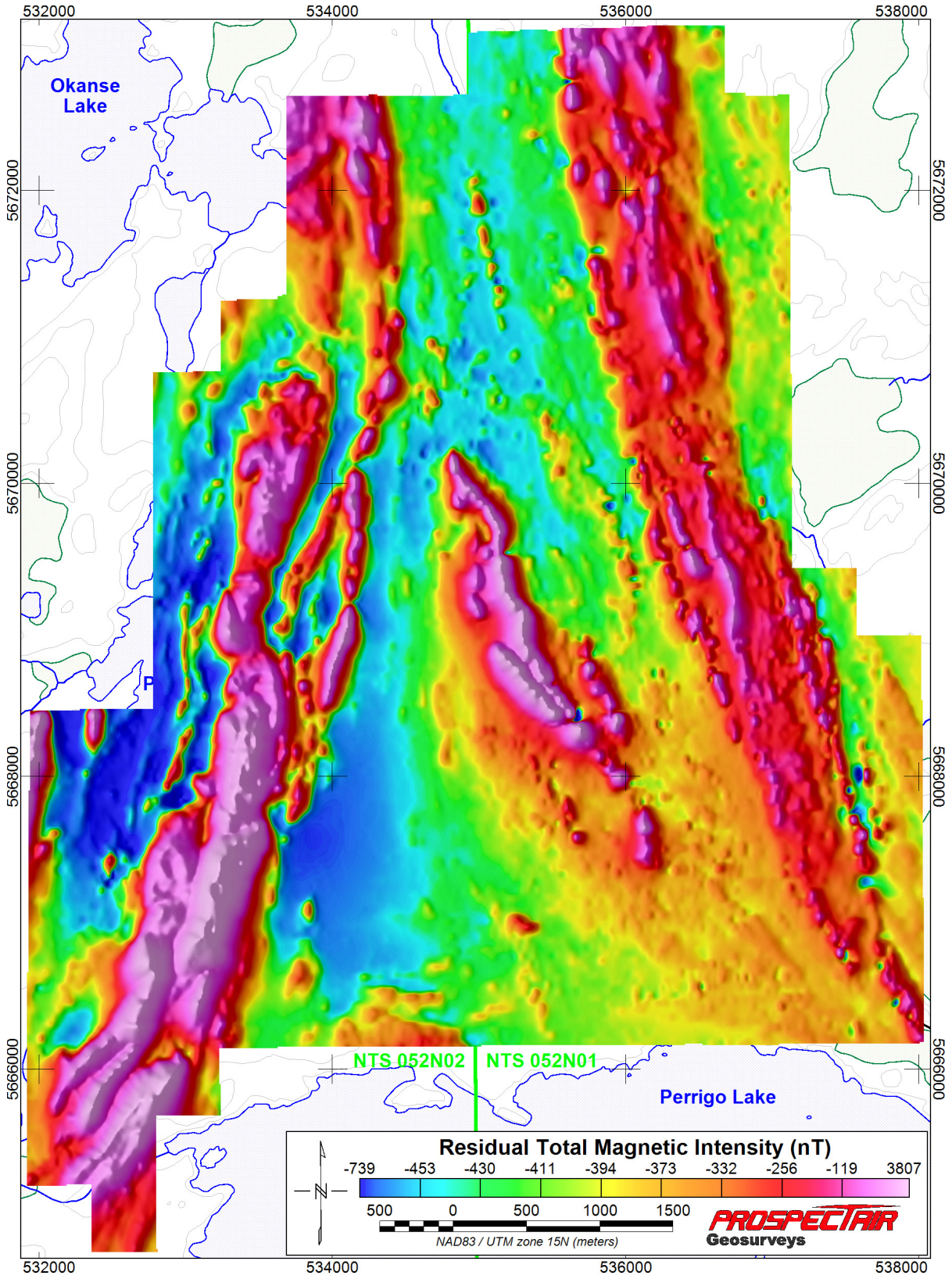


Figure 7: **Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with linear color distribution**

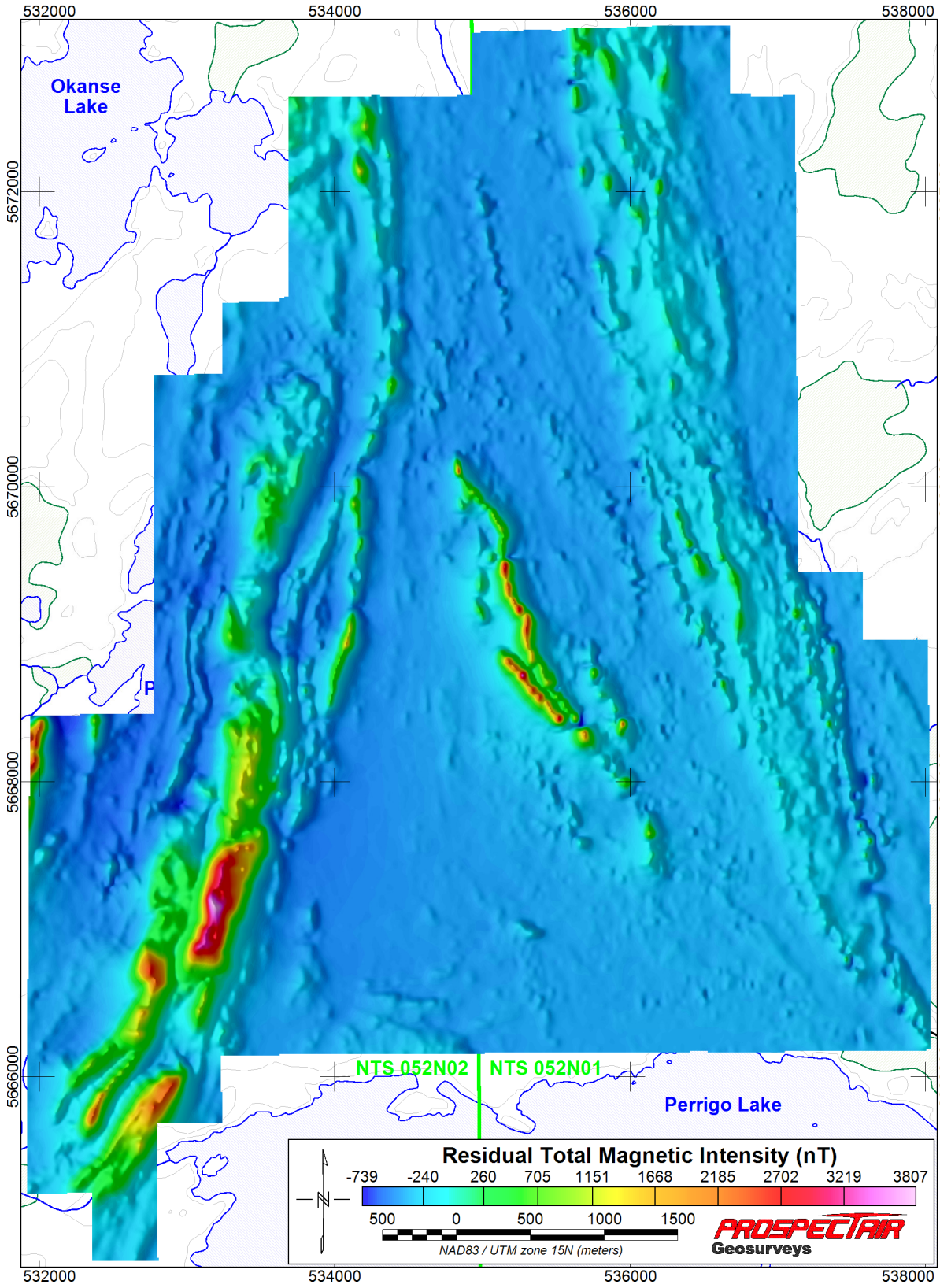


Figure 8: **First Vertical Derivative of TMI**

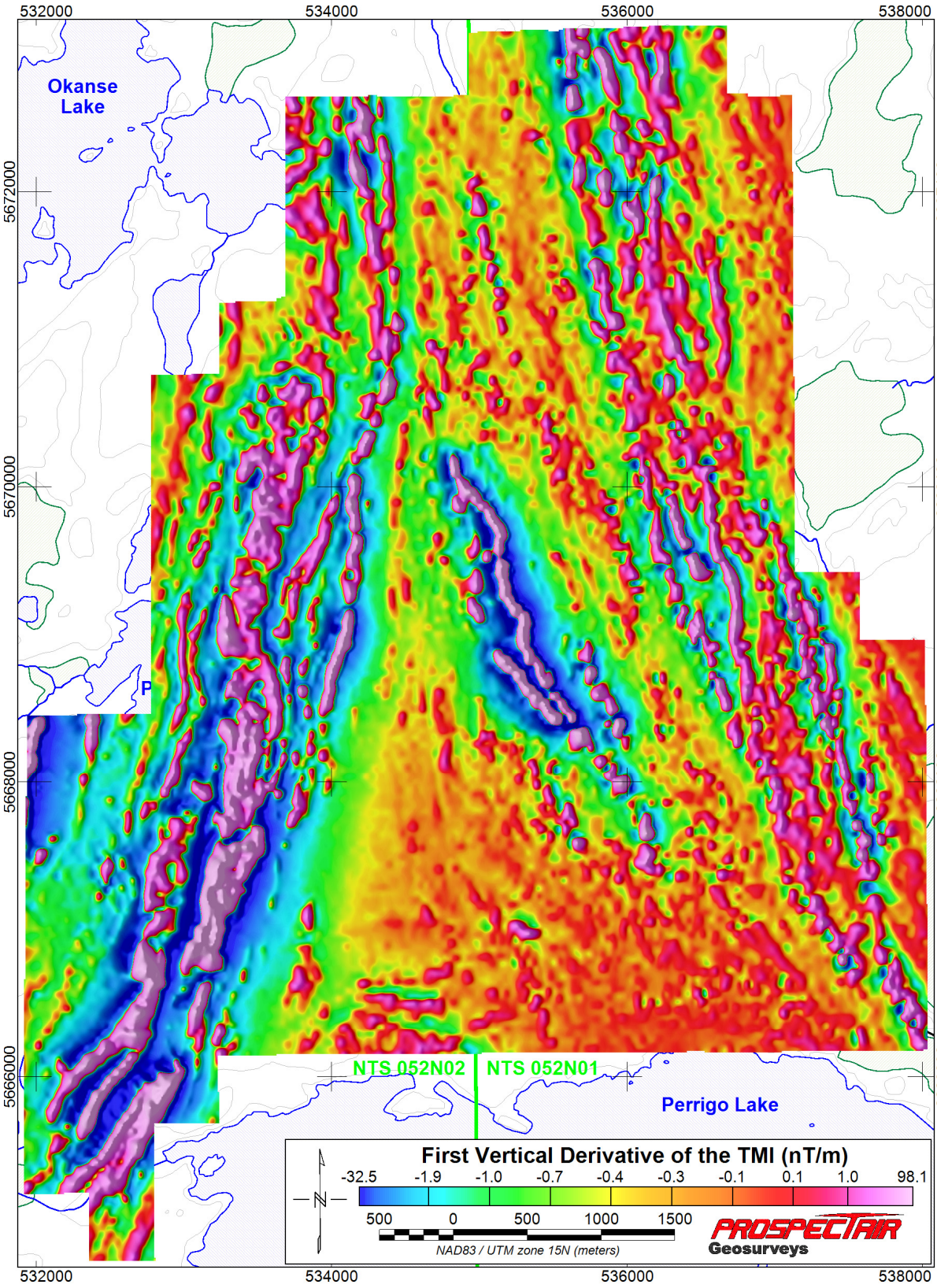
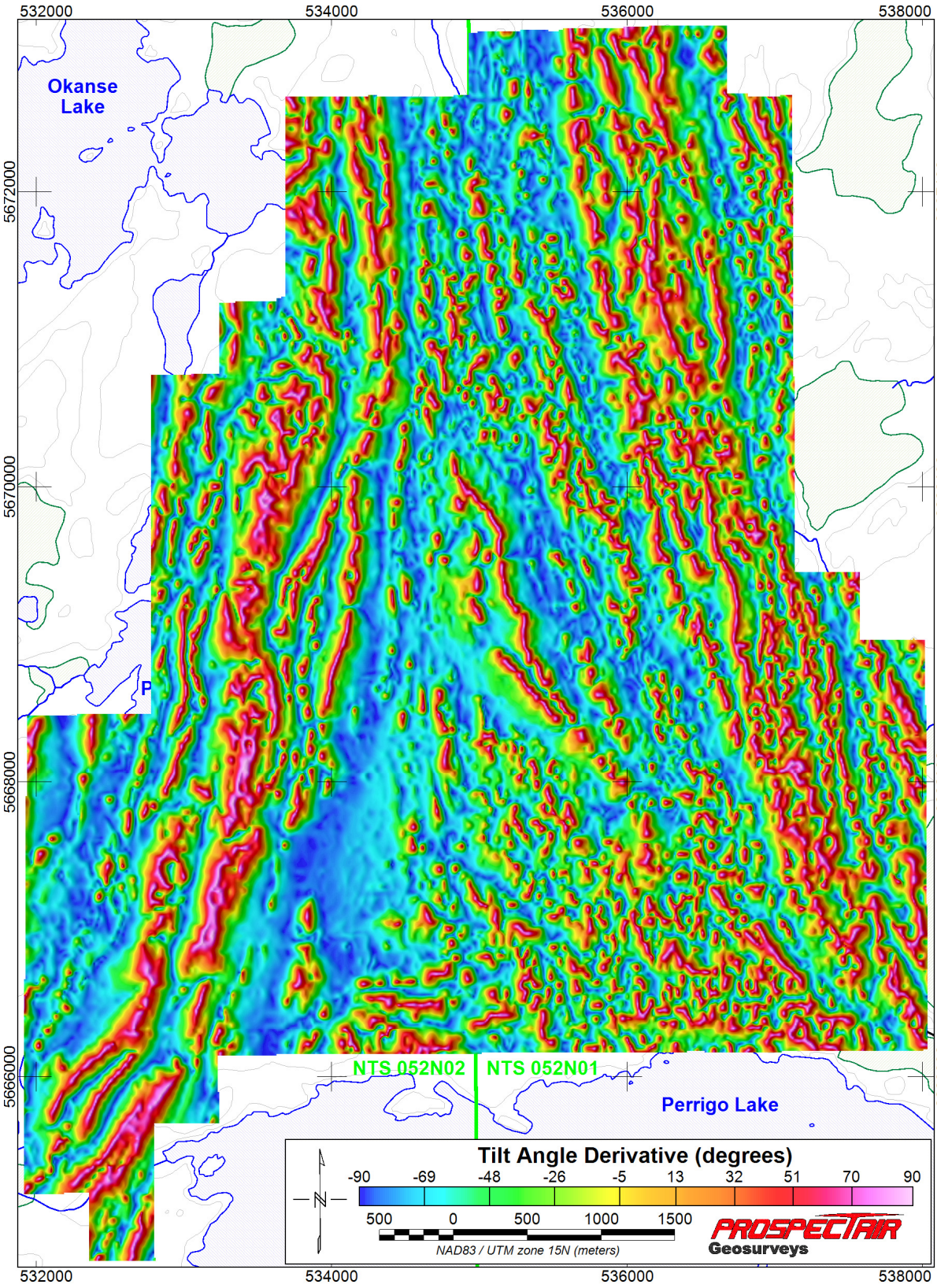


Figure 9: **Tilt Angle Derivative**



VIII. FINAL PRODUCTS

Digital Line Data

The Geosoft database is provided with the channels detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: **MAG line data channels**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	UTM_X	UTM Easting, NAD-83, Zone 15N	m
2	UTM_Y	UTM Northing, NAD-83, Zone 15N	m
3	Lat_deg	Latitude in decimal degrees	Deg
4	Long_deg	Longitude in decimal degrees	Deg
5	Gtm_sec	Second since midnight GMT	Sec
6	Radar	Ground clearance given by the radar altimeter	m
7	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model (w.r.t. MSL)	m
8	GPS_Z	Helicopter altitude (w.r.t. MSL)	m
9	Mag_Raw	Raw magnetic data	nT
10	Mag_Lag	Lagged magnetic data	nT
11	Gnd_mag	Base station magnetic data	nT
12	Mag_Cor	Magnetic data corrected for diurnal variation	nT
13	TMI	Fully levelled Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
14	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT

Maps

All maps are referred to NAD-83 datum in the UTM projection Zone 15 North, with coordinates in metres. Maps are at a 1:10,000 scale and are provided in PDF, PNG and Geosoft MAP formats for the products detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: **Maps delivered**

No.	Name	Description
1	DEM+FlightPath+Claims	Digital Elevation Model with flight path and property claims
2	TMI	Residual Total Magnetic Intensity
3	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of the TMI
4	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative

Grids

All grids are referred to NAD-83 in the UTM projection Zone 15 North, with coordinates in metres. Grids are provided in Geosoft GRD format, with a 10 m grid cell size, as well as in the Geotiff format for the products listed in Table 5.

Table 5: **Grids delivered**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	DEM	CDED Digital Elevation Model	m
2	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model	m
3	TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
4	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m
5	SVD	Second Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m^2
6	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT
7	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative	Degree

Project Report

The report is submitted in PDF format.

Respectfully submitted,

_____

Joël Dubé, P.Eng.
September 13th 2021

IX. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Joël Dubé
7977 Décarie Drive
Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1C 3K3

Telephone: 819.598.8486
E-mail: jdube@ddgeoscience.ca

I, Joël Dubé, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer specialized in geophysics, President of Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd., registered in Canada.

2. I earned a Bachelor of Engineering in Geological Engineering in 1999 from the École Polytechnique de Montréal.

3. I am an Engineer registered with the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, No. 122937, and a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, No. 100194954 (CofA No. 100219617), with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick, No. L5202 (CofA No. F1853), with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia, No. 11915 (CofC No. 51099), with Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba, No. 43414. (CofA No. 6897), with Professional Engineers & Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador, No. 10012 (PtoP No. N1134) and with the Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists, No. L4447 (PtoP No. P1414).

4. I have practised my profession for 22 years in exploration geophysics.

5. I have not received and do not expect to receive a direct or indirect interest in the properties covered by this report.

Dated this 13th day of September, 2021

_____
Joël Dubé, P.Eng. #100194954

X. Appendix A – Survey block outline

Perrigo Lake Block

Easting	Northing
532800	5664754
532357	5664751
532354	5665215
532067	5665206
531917	5665206
531914	5665879
531934	5668456
532771	5668466
532771	5668541
532778	5668549
532774	5670751
533237	5670767
533239	5671249
533627	5671252
533627	5671279
533682	5671281
533686	5672642
534194	5672646
534308	5672656
534308	5672647
534928	5672651
534925	5673078
536232	5673123
536676	5673126
536679	5672663
536814	5672664
536815	5672641
537116	5672653
537140	5669423
537577	5669426
537580	5668962
537819	5668964
537941	5668972
537942	5668965
538017	5668966
538037	5666180
536528	5666165
536528	5666171
533228	5666147
533231	5665684
532794	5665681

XI. Appendix B – Property claims numbers covered by the survey

Tenure number	Holder
630981	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
630982	(100) Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.
630983	(100) Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.
630984	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
630986	(100) Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.
630987	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
630988	(100) Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.
630989	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
630990	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH
630991	(100) Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.
630992	(100) PERRY VERN ENGLISH

Sample Num	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Elevation	Description	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Cu_ppm	S_%	Au_ppm
E456056	537198	5668015	447	Along the road the vegetation and till was removed during construction to exposing outcrop that is ~50m in length with patches of vegetation. Black to dark grey metavolcanic; moderately fissile; intense iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces (limonite	0.42	0.9	226	1.75	<0.005
E456057	537199	5668017	439	Along the road the vegetation and till was removed during construction to exposing outcrop that is ~50m in length with patches of vegetation. Black to dark grey metavolcanic; moderately fissile; intense iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces (limonite	0.07	0.6	52.9	0.17	<0.005
E456058	537594	5667654	428	Rounded whale back outcrop 5m wide of highly fissile rusty light grey to black metasediment (wacke)with intense iron oxidation. Minor 1-3% pyrite disseminated throughout. Weak shearing.	1.28	1.3	66.6	0.48	<0.005
E456059	537623	5667615	427	Rounded whale back outcrop 10m wide of highly fissile rusty light grey to black metasediment (wacke and arkose)with intense iron oxidation. 5% pyrite, 1% arsenopyrite disseminated throughout with increased sulphides next to 35cm felsic intrusion.	0.63	0.6	51.7	0.28	<0.005
E456060	536540	5670334	435	15m wide outcrop of black to dark grey metavolcanic; moderately fissile; intense iron oxide staining on fracture surfaces (limonite and goethite); moderate silica and chlorite alteration; weakly magnetic. Polymetallic sulphides are found disseminated and	0.29	0.6	252	1.43	<0.005
E456061	536474	5667278	438	Sample of a 15cm wide clear to opaque quartz vein striking at 290 degrees through a massive outcrop of black to dark grey metavolcanic with migmatites and crosscutting quartz carbonate veinlets. No visible sulphides where observed.	0.02	0.6	4.6	0.01	<0.005

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www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: WALDO SCIENCES INC.
7587 L&A ROAD
VERNON BC V1B 3S5

Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
This copy reported on
30-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

CERTIFICATE VA21306129

Project: Red Lake

This report is for 13 samples of Rock submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 9-NOV-2021.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MATT KRUKOWSKI	RAYMOND WLADICHUK	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
DRY-22	Drying - Maximum Temp 60C
CRU-32	Fine Crushing 90% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number.Results apply to samples as submitted.All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.
***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

Project: Red Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21306129

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
E456051		2.18	0.12	5.56	8.9	30	0.13	0.18	3.98	0.10	7.99	40.8	146	0.31	142.5	6.97
E456052		2.52	0.10	7.30	0.9	30	0.20	0.04	6.14	0.13	6.79	49.1	143	0.26	174.5	9.42
E456053		3.54	0.03	5.95	0.5	370	1.07	0.02	1.31	0.02	17.80	2.5	21	0.80	13.7	1.49
E456054		3.36	0.03	7.93	2.0	190	1.75	0.20	5.06	0.11	47.8	13.2	75	3.87	22.6	4.45
E456055		3.04	0.02	5.87	3.4	30	0.90	1.19	12.85	0.11	1.82	12.4	653	0.12	4.8	9.04
E456056		2.98	0.42	7.28	0.9	110	1.80	1.32	7.91	0.26	30.0	54.4	11	28.7	226	12.55
E456057		1.62	0.07	5.06	0.6	20	1.66	1.34	8.90	0.22	14.00	17.0	11	1.56	52.9	6.44
E456058		2.58	1.28	7.59	1.3	530	1.60	1.44	5.05	0.09	16.80	0.8	30	1.07	66.6	8.60
E456059		2.60	0.63	6.74	0.6	150	1.03	0.74	5.10	0.17	23.4	9.0	35	5.82	51.7	7.90
E456060		2.52	0.29	6.73	0.6	210	0.83	0.51	6.98	0.23	26.6	33.5	6	1.70	252	18.20
E456061		1.62	0.02	0.67	0.6	20	0.73	0.53	0.24	<0.02	0.69	0.4	20	0.61	4.6	0.65
E456062		1.78	0.02	6.85	5.2	100	0.27	0.09	9.67	0.16	8.59	49.4	341	0.35	36.2	8.52
E456063		2.96	0.05	8.36	3.0	100	0.30	0.05	8.20	0.18	9.03	49.7	164	0.53	82.1	8.79

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Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

Project: Red Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21306129

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	0.5
E456051		13.25	0.13	0.4	0.072	0.10	2.7	29.1	2.55	1125	0.37	0.49	2.1	85.5	260	3.2
E456052		15.20	0.11	0.4	0.064	0.14	2.3	39.9	4.27	1540	0.17	1.35	2.3	97.5	320	1.5
E456053		14.65	0.10	3.0	0.012	2.13	8.3	21.0	0.33	376	0.11	2.61	6.9	5.0	230	7.7
E456054		19.75	0.17	3.4	0.059	1.16	17.2	16.0	1.11	1355	0.81	2.99	18.9	20.1	1790	5.8
E456055		12.55	0.11	0.2	0.056	0.03	1.0	5.3	4.19	2480	1.52	0.07	0.8	101.5	90	2.2
E456056		24.8	0.14	2.8	0.125	0.54	14.0	59.3	2.98	1740	5.84	1.32	6.0	22.0	610	8.1
E456057		17.50	0.07	1.3	0.059	0.05	6.0	8.6	1.35	1055	0.46	0.33	2.9	7.5	290	7.7
E456058		18.40	0.08	2.8	0.108	0.51	9.0	3.1	0.73	1915	1.63	2.48	6.7	0.8	430	18.5
E456059		20.9	0.11	2.2	0.098	0.60	10.8	17.0	1.95	2070	1.17	2.06	5.0	12.9	560	10.2
E456060		24.5	0.13	2.2	0.103	0.79	14.1	10.8	1.57	3470	0.39	0.98	5.2	14.9	620	12.5
E456061		1.42	0.05	<0.1	<0.005	0.10	<0.5	1.3	0.03	75	2.50	0.19	0.2	1.0	190	1.3
E456062		14.30	0.10	0.6	0.058	0.34	3.9	11.6	4.93	2240	0.60	0.79	2.1	156.0	260	3.0
E456063		16.35	0.08	0.7	0.078	0.51	3.5	23.2	3.03	2020	0.22	1.86	2.4	116.5	350	1.4

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7587 L&A ROAD
VERNON BC V1B 3S5

Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

Project: Red Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21306129

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.01	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 V ppm 1
E456051		4.5	<0.002	0.02	0.36	36.9	<1	0.6	110.0	0.13	<0.05	0.22	0.509	0.02	0.1	249
E456052		3.9	<0.002	0.04	0.23	39.8	<1	0.5	109.5	0.14	<0.05	0.20	0.570	0.02	0.1	307
E456053		68.8	<0.002	0.12	0.06	3.6	<1	1.0	125.0	0.88	<0.05	5.83	0.101	0.33	1.9	19
E456054		42.2	<0.002	0.01	0.20	14.2	<1	2.7	148.5	2.02	<0.05	3.05	0.553	0.31	1.5	103
E456055		1.2	<0.002	0.62	0.19	35.2	1	6.1	54.4	<0.05	<0.05	0.08	0.103	<0.02	0.1	194
E456056		30.1	0.008	1.75	0.36	41.5	2	3.1	302	0.37	0.21	2.72	0.835	0.32	0.7	335
E456057		1.7	<0.002	0.17	1.10	19.1	<1	7.8	346	0.18	<0.05	1.38	0.400	0.02	0.4	184
E456058		14.8	<0.002	0.48	1.92	22.4	3	2.0	316	0.43	0.82	3.37	0.627	0.18	1.0	180
E456059		19.9	<0.002	0.28	0.24	29.8	1	1.8	428	0.33	0.45	3.01	0.640	0.18	0.8	246
E456060		16.2	0.002	1.43	0.60	33.4	2	1.8	131.0	0.34	0.19	2.85	0.745	0.27	0.8	310
E456061		3.0	<0.002	0.01	0.09	0.2	<1	0.5	51.2	<0.05	0.13	0.06	0.007	<0.02	<0.1	3
E456062		11.8	<0.002	<0.01	0.28	43.9	<1	0.6	118.0	0.13	<0.05	0.26	0.462	0.07	0.1	274
E456063		27.5	<0.002	0.02	0.36	47.8	<1	0.6	112.5	0.15	<0.05	0.33	0.572	0.15	0.1	334

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VERNON BC V1B 3S5

Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

Project: Red Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21306129

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
E456051		0.7	19.5	88	9.0	<0.005
E456052		1.0	21.3	106	8.6	<0.005
E456053		0.1	14.9	30	95.0	<0.005
E456054		0.6	33.3	97	133.5	<0.005
E456055		0.3	11.5	61	8.2	<0.005
E456056		1.4	29.5	123	104.0	<0.005
E456057		22.4	12.8	58	46.6	<0.005
E456058		0.7	10.1	65	107.5	<0.005
E456059		0.7	15.2	87	81.2	<0.005
E456060		1.6	25.3	244	71.9	<0.005
E456061		1.6	0.9	3	1.4	<0.005
E456062		0.6	18.5	86	11.7	<0.005
E456063		0.4	24.1	121	14.9	<0.005

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Finalized Date: 29-DEC-2021
Account: WALSCI

Project: Red Lake

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA21306129

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

Applies to Method: REEs may not be totally soluble in this method.
ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Au-AA23	BAG-01	CRU-32	CRU-QC
DISP-01	DRY-22	LOG-21	ME-MS61
PUL-32	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21

Primary Cost Category		Secondary Cost Category	Work Performed		Invoicee	Invoice Reference #	Invoice Date DD-MM-YYYY	Billing Unit	Unit Price	# Units	Total Cost (No Tax)	Rounded	Invoice Reference #		
Primary Exploration Activity	Work Subtype	Associated Cost Type	Start Date	End Date										PROJECT	COMMENTS
Airborne_Geophysical_Work	Magnetics		22-08-2021	24-08-2021	Prospectair Geosurveys Inc	141	19-07-2021	l-km	$ 111.14	391.43	$ 43,503.00	$ 43,503		Upper Red Lake	Upper Red Lake Airborne Survey
Airborne_Geophysical_Work	Magnetics	Contractor Mob/Demob	22-08-2021	24-08-2021	Prospectair Geosurveys Inc	141	19-07-2021		$ 4,250.00	1.00	$ 4,250.00	$ 4,250		Upper Red Lake	Upper Red Lake Airborne Survey
Airborne_Geophysical_Work	Magnetics		24-08-2021	25-08-2021	Prospectair Geosurveys Inc	149	23-08-2021	l-km	$ 57.87	738.53	$ 42,738.00	$ 42,738		Perrigo Lake	Perrigo Lake Airborne Survey
Airborne_Geophysical_Work	Magnetics	Contractor Mob/Demob	24-08-2021	25-08-2021	Prospectair Geosurveys Inc	149	23-08-2021		$ 3,000.00	1.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000		Perrigo Lake	Perrigo Lake Airborne Survey
Sampling_Work			21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 2,000.00	6.50	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,000		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work			21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 2,000.00	2.50	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000		Perrigo Lake	
Sampling_Work		Contractor Mob/Demob	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 2,000.00	3.50	$ 7,000.00	$ 7,000		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Contractor Mob/Demob	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 2,000.00	3.50	$ 7,000.00	$ 7,000		Perrigo Lake	
Sampling_Work		Food	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 100.00	10.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000		Upper Red Lake	Per Diem
Sampling_Work		Food	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 100.00	6.00	$ 600.00	$ 600		Perrigo Lake	Per Diem
Sampling_Work		Lodging	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	Woman Lake Lodge	2021-10-16	10-2021		$ 150.00	8.00	$ 1,200.00	$ 1,200		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Lodging	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	Woman Lake Lodge	2021-10-16	10-2021		$ 150.00	4.00	$ 600.00	$ 600		Perrigo Lake	
Sampling_Work		Supplies	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 100.00	10.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000		Upper Red Lake	Field Kit Rental
Sampling_Work		Supplies	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 100.00	6.00	$ 600.00	$ 600		Perrigo Lake	Field Kit Rental
Sampling_Work		Rental	25-10-2021	05-11-2021	Enterprise	4RSR7B	05-11-2021		$ 170.58	7.50	$ 1,279.35	$ 1,279		Upper Red Lake	Truck Rental
Sampling_Work		Rental	25-10-2021	05-11-2021	Enterprise	4RSR7B	05-11-2021		$ 170.58	3.50	$ 597.03	$ 597		Perrigo Lake	Truck Rental
Sampling_Work		Assays	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	ALS	5755222	29-12-2021		$ 87.20	7.00	$ 610.41	$ 610		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Assays	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	ALS	5755222	29-12-2021		$ 87.20	6.00	$ 523.20	$ 523		Perrigo Lake	
Geochemical_Survey_Work		Assays	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	ODM	122147	31-01-2022		$ 187.59	19.00	$ 3,564.16	$ 3,564		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Report/Map	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 9,000.00	0.50	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Report/Map	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	WALDO Sciences Inc	XPLR-11-12-2021	12-11-2021		$ 9,000.00	0.50	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500		Perrigo Lake	
Sampling_Work		Shipping of Samples	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	ALS		31-12-2021		$ 15.48	7.00	$ 108.35	$ 108		Upper Red Lake	
Sampling_Work		Shipping of Samples	21-10-2021	6-11-2021	ALS		31-12-2021		$ 15.48	6.00	$ 92.88	$ 93		Perrigo Lake	
Sampling_Work		Supplies							$ 412.13	0.50	$ 206.07	$ 206		Upper Red Lake	FUEL
Sampling_Work		Supplies							$ 412.13	0.50	$ 206.07	$ 206		Perrigo Lake	FUEL
Sampling_Work		Supplies							$ 403.71	0.50	$ 201.86	$ 202		Upper Red Lake	Sampling Supplies. Minus minnow trap
Sampling_Work		Supplies							$ 403.71	0.50	$ 201.86	$ 202		Perrigo Lake	Sampling Supplies. Minus minnow trap
											$ 147,082	**$ 147,081**			

UPPER RED LAKE	
Fieldwork Days	6.5
Labour	$13,000.00
Mob/demob	$7,000.00
Per Diem	$1,000.00
Lodging	1200
Field Kit Rental (Supplies)	1000
Supplies	407.93
Rental (Truck)	1279.35
Geochemical Assays	$3,564.16
Grab Assays	$610.41
Shipping of Samples	$108.35
Assessment Report	$4,500.00
PROJECT TOTAL	**$33,670.20**

*prorated for 8 nights

7.5 Days

PERRIGO LAKE	
Fieldwork Days	2.5
Labour	5000
Mob/Demob	7000
Per Diem	600
Field Kit Rental	600
Lodging	600
Rental (Truck)	597.03
Assays	$523.07
Shipping of Samples	$92.88
Supplies	407.93
Assessment Report	4500
PROJECT TOTAL	**$19,920.90**

*Prorated for 4 nights
3.5 Days

PERRIGO LAKE - BREAKDOWN

TENURE_NUM	Length l-km	Trav Length	Samples	Airborne Assignment	LABOUR	MOB/DEMOB	Lodging	Sample Assignment	RENTAL	SHIPPING OF SAMPLES	Supplies	Report	SUB-TOTAL	FINAL ASSIGNMENT
630981	112.28	0	0	$6,953.37	$0.00			$0.00				$409.09	$7,362.46	$7,362
630982	79.99	0	0	$4,953.74	$0.00			$0.00				$409.09	$5,362.84	$5,363
630983	89.51	4505	0	$5,543.60	$675.78	$946.09	$81.09	$0.00	$80.69		$217.32	$409.09	$7,953.66	$7,954
630984	110.61	0	0	$6,850.29	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00		$0.00	$409.09	$7,259.38	$7,259
630986	83.82	885	0	$5,191.13	$132.76	$185.86	$15.93	$0.00	$15.85		$42.69	$409.09	$5,993.31	$5,993
630987	112.66	23752	5	$6,976.94	$3,562.94	$4,988.12	$427.55	$435.89	$425.44	$77.40	$1,145.79	$409.09	$18,449.16	$18,449
630988	105.24	0	0	$6,517.44	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$409.09	$6,926.53	$6,927
630989	22.59	4190	1	$1,399.20	$628.53	$879.94	$75.42	$87.18	$75.05	$15.48	$202.12	$409.09	$3,772.01	$3,772
630990	4.40	0	0	$272.57	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$409.09	$681.66	$682
630991	8.72	0	0	$540.13	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$409.09	$949.22	$949
630992	8.71	0	0	$539.59	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$409.09	$948.68	$949
	738.53	33332	6	$45,738.00	$5,000.00	$7,000.00	$600.00	$523.07	$597.03	$92.88	$1,607.93	$4,500.00	**$65,658.90**	**$65,659**