Victory Project
James Bay Lowlands, Ontario

Biogeochemical Sampling Survey
2021

Prepared by:

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Summary

The Victory property is part of the Archean Sachigo Volcanic Belt (SVB), located in the James Bay Lowlands of Ontario approximately 300 km north of the town of Nakina, Ontario (Fig. 1.1). The volcanic sequence, in the area of interest, has been intruded by mafic and ultramafic magmas and is in places overlain by a thin sequence of Paleozic sedimentary cover rocks. The area has attracted significant attention owing to the discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits (Franklin, 2003) by Spider Resources in 2002. Following a period of intensive exploration, at least nine VMS occurrences, three Ni-Cu deposits and three significant chromite discoveries have been made near the Probe Metals claims. However, before the discoveries very little work was undertaken in the area by either government geological surveys or exploration companies, and as a result very little geological information is available.

This report details a biogeochemical black spruce sampling survey that was completed from September 23 to October 11, 2021, on the Company's Ring of Fire properties. The Victory Project, specifically claim 563076 is the subject of this report. A total of 10 samples were collected on the project area. An exploration plan or permit is not required for this type of work.

Magnetic geophysical data indicates that the Victory Project is underlain by Archaean felsic and felsic to intermediate fragmental and tuffaceous units of the Sachigo Volcanic Belt, which has been confirmed by drilling. In addition to geophysical and geological indications of volcanic horizons similar to those in the McFauld's Lake area, the property is distinguished by its proximity to known base metal-rich VMS deposits.

The sale of Probe Mines Limited. to Goldcorp on March 13, 2015 resulted in a new exploration spinoff company, Probe Metals Inc., that contained Probe Mine's chromite, nickel and copper properties in the Ring of Fire mineral belt in the James Bay lowlands.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Appendices

1. Introduction

This report presents the results of a biogeochemical spruce bark sampling survey that was completed from September 23 to October 11, 2021, on the Company's Ring of Fire properties. The Victory project, specifically claim 563076 is the subject of this report. The survey was completed by a crew contracted from Haveman Brothers Forestry Services, located in Thunder Bay and was supervised by Probe geologist, Breanne Beh. In total, 10 samples were collected on the property. An exploration plan or permit is not required for this type of work.

The Victory Belt is comprised of a repetitive sequence of mafic to felsic volcanic flows, tuffs and fragmental units with volcanic breaks represented typically by volcaniclastic units or more rarely periods of quiescence marked by deposition of fine-grained graphitic metasediments. Diamond drilling conducted in June 2008 identified an ultramafic sill, containing up to 10% sulphide mineralization, in the eastern portion of the property.

The Victory East Project is part of the Archean Sachigo Volcanic Belt (SVB). The volcanic sequence, in the area of interest, is typically overlain by a thin sequence of Paleozoic sedimentary cover rocks. The area has attracted significant attention owing to the discovery of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits (Franklin, 2003) by Spider Resources/KWG Resources (Spider/KWG), junior exploration companies working in the area. The most recent discoveries, the Eagle One nickel-copper-PGE discovery and massive chromite deposits, are located 20-30km west of the Victory project and have stimulated a renewed interest in the belt. The newly discovered ultramafic horizon on the Victory property has similar potential to host mineral magmatic deposits.

All costs are in Canadian dollars and the coordinate system used is UTM Datum NAD 83, Zone 16.

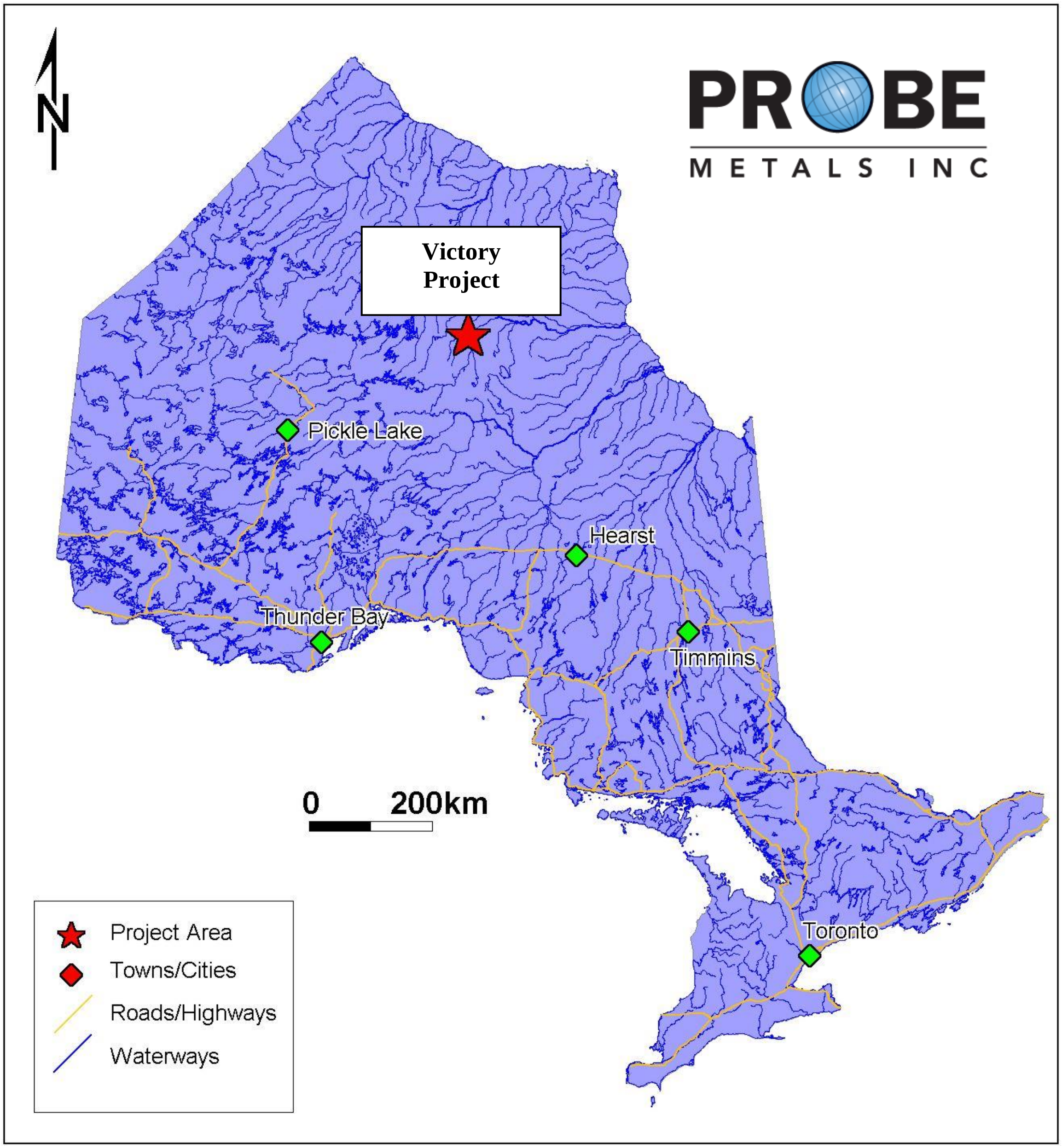


Figure 1.1 *Location of the Victory Project, Ontario*

1.1 Terms of Reference

This report uses standard System International (SI) units. The coordinate system used for georeferencing is UTM NAD 83 (Zone 16), with units of meters, and structural data is given in degrees, using the right hand rule convention (dip is always to the right of the strike measurement). For planar features strike measurement is always given first, followed by dip, and for linear features, such as fold axes, it is dip/dip angle. Some common abbreviations found in the text are defined as follows:

OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Trans Mercator (geographic)
NAD	North American Datum (geographic)
SVB	Sachigo Volcanic Belt
VMS	Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (deposit type)
MMS	Magmatic Massive Sulphide (deposit type)
PGE	Platinum Group Elements
REE	Rare Earth Elements
g/t	grams per tonne (equivalent to ppm)
ppm/ppb	parts per million/billion
---	Concentrations below detection (for ease in viewing geochemical data)
MSL	Mean Sea Level (0m)
EM	Electromagnetic (geophysics)
AEM	Airborne Electromagnetic (geophysics)
IP	Induced Polarization (geophysics)
TDEM	Time Domain Electromagnetics
γ	Gamma (1 gamma = 1 nanoTesla), magnetic units

1.2 Disclaimer

Land tenure information has been extracted from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and mines web site (https://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/en/mines-and-minerals/land-tenure-and-geoscience-resources).

Geological data and information used in this report have also been gathered from government reports and company websites and provided by Probe Metals Inc. The author has declined use of previous interpretations and relies only on the factual data contained within the published and unpublished documents.

A significant volume of material was taken from Company press releases, which contain the following disclaimer:

"*The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release*".

This report is intended as a technical summary of available factual data for Probe Metals Inc. on its Victory Project. The author does not accept responsibility for use by third parties of the material contained in this report outside the scope of the stated objective.

1.3 Property Location and Access

The Victory Project ("Victory") falls within the Sachigo Volcanic Belt (SVB) of northern Ontario (Figure 1.1). The claims are less than 10km distance from the VMS discoveries of Spider/KWG. The report details work performed on 1 claim license, 563076. The bulk of the claims associated with the Victory Project are to the east of this claim.

Access to the property is by way of float/ski-equipped fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter from one of a number of communities found along Highway 11. Local access to the properties can be achieved by helicopter, or snowmobile in winter. No water access exists for the properties.

For the current program, to mobilize jet fuel, float plane services were provided by Nakina Air and helicopter services by Heli-Explore. Accommodations were provided by the Haveman Brother’s Muketei Camp.

1.4 Land Tenure

A total of 79 unpatented claims grant the title-holder mineral rights to the Victory property. The claims are recorded in the name of Probe Metals Inc., and 100% ownership is currently maintained by Probe Metals. There are no outstanding or pending adverse environmental issues attached to the property. Regulatory permits are not required for the exploration activities outlined in this report. Table 1.1 outlines the claims information for the Victory project and Figure 1.2 illustrates a location map showing the 2 separate claim blocks. The single claim 563076 which is the subject of this report is highlighted.

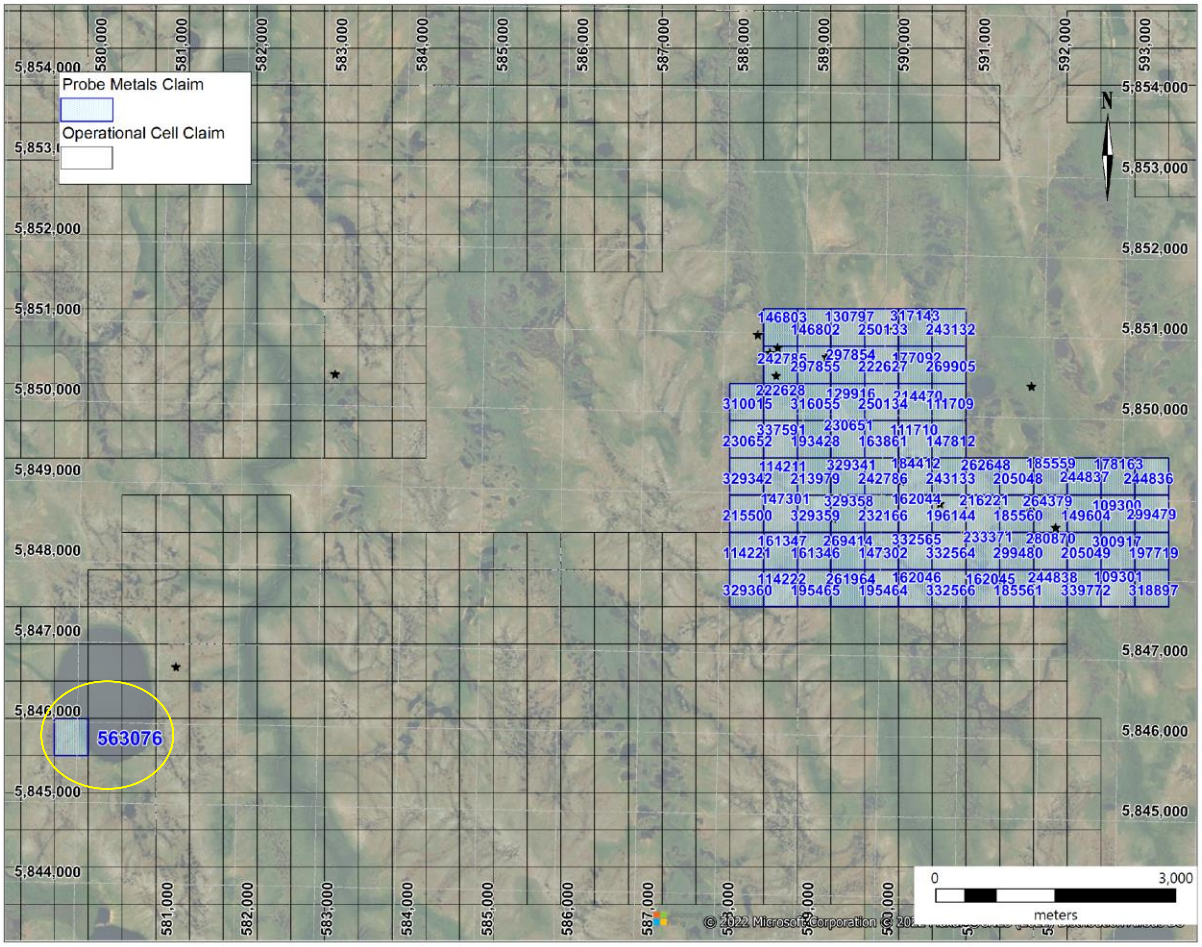
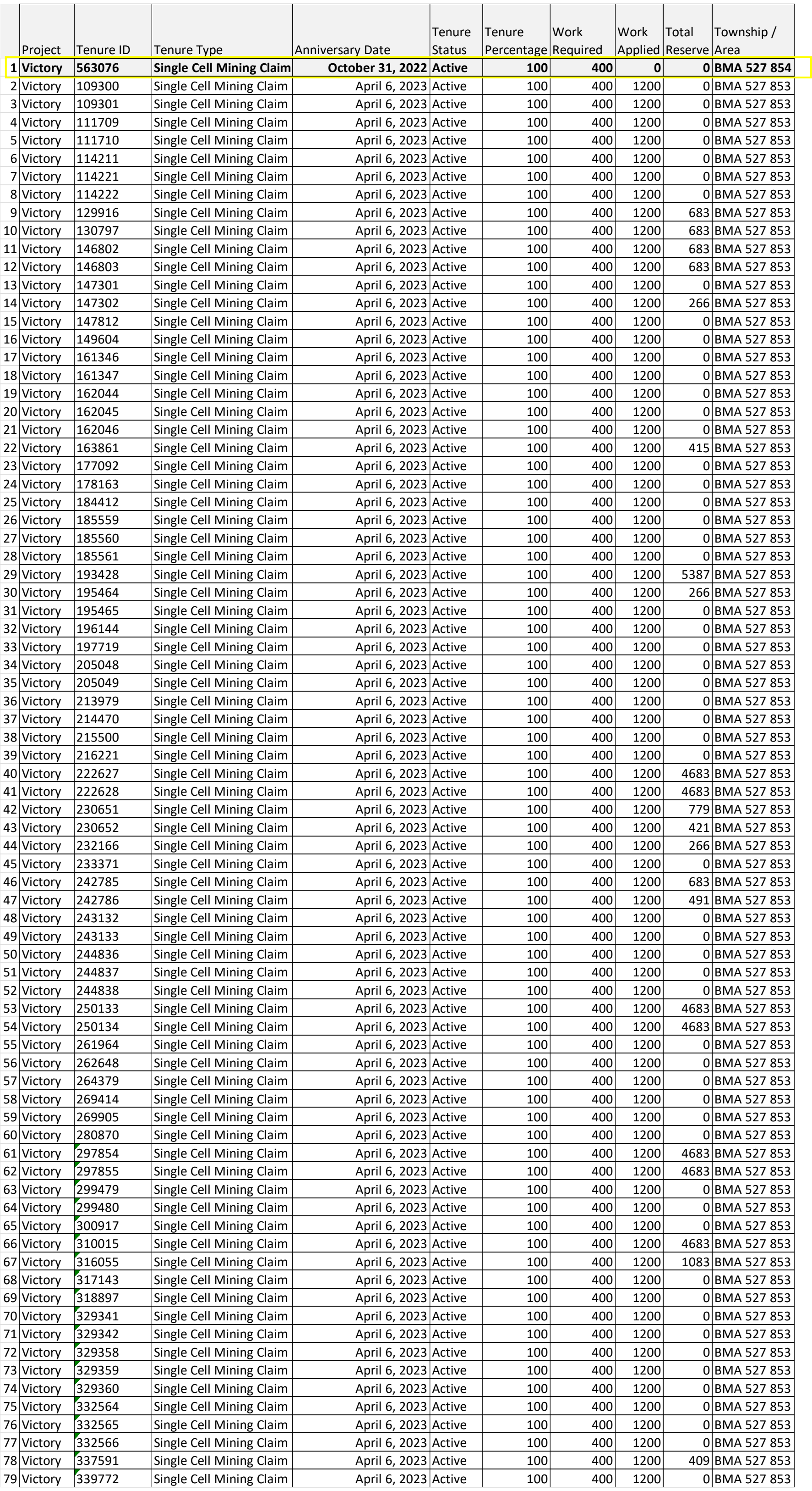


***Figure 1.2** Claim Location Map – Victory Project*

Table 1.1 *Land Tenure information*



	Project	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Tenure Status	Tenure Percentage	Work Required	Work Applied	Total Reserve	Township / Area
1	**Victory**	**563076**	**Single Cell Mining Claim**	**October 31, 2022**	**Active**	**100**	**400**	**0**	**0**	**BMA 527 854**
2	Victory	109300	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
3	Victory	109301	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
4	Victory	111709	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
5	Victory	111710	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
6	Victory	114211	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
7	Victory	114221	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
8	Victory	114222	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
9	Victory	129916	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	683	BMA 527 853
10	Victory	130797	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	683	BMA 527 853
11	Victory	146802	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	683	BMA 527 853
12	Victory	146803	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	683	BMA 527 853
13	Victory	147301	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
14	Victory	147302	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	266	BMA 527 853
15	Victory	147812	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
16	Victory	149604	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
17	Victory	161346	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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19	Victory	162044	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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21	Victory	162046	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
22	Victory	163861	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	415	BMA 527 853
23	Victory	177092	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
24	Victory	178163	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
25	Victory	184412	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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29	Victory	193428	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	5387	BMA 527 853
30	Victory	195464	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	266	BMA 527 853
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41	Victory	222628	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	4683	BMA 527 853
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43	Victory	230652	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	421	BMA 527 853
44	Victory	232166	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	266	BMA 527 853
45	Victory	233371	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
46	Victory	242785	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	683	BMA 527 853
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56	Victory	262648	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
57	Victory	264379	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
58	Victory	269414	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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62	Victory	297855	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	4683	BMA 527 853
63	Victory	299479	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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65	Victory	300917	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
66	Victory	310015	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	4683	BMA 527 853
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68	Victory	317143	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
69	Victory	318897	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
70	Victory	329341	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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72	Victory	329358	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
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74	Victory	329360	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
75	Victory	332564	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
76	Victory	332565	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
77	Victory	332566	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853
78	Victory	337591	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	409	BMA 527 853
79	Victory	339772	Single Cell Mining Claim	April 6, 2023	Active	100	400	1200	0	BMA 527 853

1.5 Topography

The claim blocks are found within the James Bay Lowlands of Ontario, an area characterized by a plain of low relief, which gently slopes towards James Bay to the northeast. Elevation in the property area is approximately 250m above mean sea level (MSL), with local variations of typically less than 10m. An exception occurs along the Attawapiskat River, where elevations can change by up to 30m. Hydrographic features include the Attawapiskat and Muketei Rivers and numerous small streams. Owing to the thick clay deposits and low relief, the area is poorly drained, resulting in numerous lakes, swamps and muskeg areas. Lakes in the area can reach up to 5km in diameter, with the largest being McFauld's Lake itself, located approximately ten kilometers east of the property.

1.6 Previous Work

Prior to the discovery of VMS mineralization in the Sachigo Volcanic Belt (SVB) only limited physical examination of the area was undertaken by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), and consisted of regional-scale mapping (Thurston *et. al.*, 1975) and airborne magnetic surveys (OGS). Owing to topography, geological exposures are scarce and, within the claim boundaries, consist only of Ordovician sedimentary rocks. River cuts found to the west of the properties contain outcrops of mafic flows and mafic intrusives (subvolcanic?) found as layers within meta-granitoid rocks (Thurston *et. al.*, 1975). Volcanic horizons typically show subvertical to vertical dips. A provincial airborne magnetics survey provides the most accurate depiction of the subsurface geology, displaying an arcuate belt of layered rocks approximately 100km in length.

Interest in the diamond potential of the James Bay Lowlands triggered a number of regional-scale geochemical surveys in the area (OFR-6097 Spider 3; OFR-6108 James Bay), which evaluated the heavy mineral geochemistry of stream sediments.

Most of the external information available regarding volcanic rocks in the McFauld's Lake area comes from exploration by Spider Resources on nearby mineral properties. Diamond drilling by Spider intersected a number of VMS occurrences, the most notable being McFauld's #1 and #3, which are located to the east-northeast of Probe Metals Black Creek properties (Fig 1.3). The VMS mineralization was first identified by De Beers Canada Exploration Inc. ("De Beers") in the Fall of 2002, while exploring for kimberlite. Reverse circulation drilling encountered base metal sulphides, i.e., chalcopyrite, sphalerite, associated with volcanic flows consisting of highly altered mafic and felsic lithologies (Franklin, 2003). Metal zonation in sulphide mineralization is poorly developed, however, Cu-rich stringer-style mineralization has been identified in the footwall, while Zn values tend to increase in the hanging wall direction (Franklin, 2003), suggesting that VMS processes are active.

On October 3rd, 2006, Probe Mines intersected a zone of copper mineralization on the west block of its Tamarack Project comprising massive pyrite with significant interstitial chalcopyrite. This zone, termed the "A-Zone" (Fig. 1.3) occurs within felsic fragmental volcanics, and is probably stratigraphically related to the Spider Resources mineralization.

In August of 2007 Noront intersected high-grade nickel-copper-platinum-palladium-gold mineralization in a coarse-grained peridotite near to Probe Metals' Black Creek project (Fig. 1.3). Drilling highlights of the Eagle One discovery included a mineralized intersection averaging 6.25%

nickel, 2.75% copper, 1.85 g/t platinum, 10.23 g/t palladium, 3.0 g/t gold and 10.3 g/t silver over 46.6 meters. In October 2008 Noront released a preliminary economic assessment of the Noront Ni-Cu deposit which reported an estimated resource (indicated) of 1,834,000 tonnes averaging 1.96% Ni, 1.18% Cu and 5.1g/t combined platinum, palladium and gold. Evaluation of other geophysical targets by Noront resulted in the discovery of two additional Ni-Cu occurrences, Eagle Two and AT-12.

The identification of layered massive chromite was first made by Spider Resources in January 2006 while exploring for VMS mineralization. Noront Resources identified further chromite mineralization on its Black Bird 1 and 2 showings, while Freewest Resources returned significant intersections of massive chromite in its Black Thor and Black Label deposits (Fig. 1.3). Highlights from the Freewest drilling include a 124m intersection grading 30% Cr2O3. The chromite occurrences are all located along a singular magnetic high extending for approximately 20km in a northeast direction.

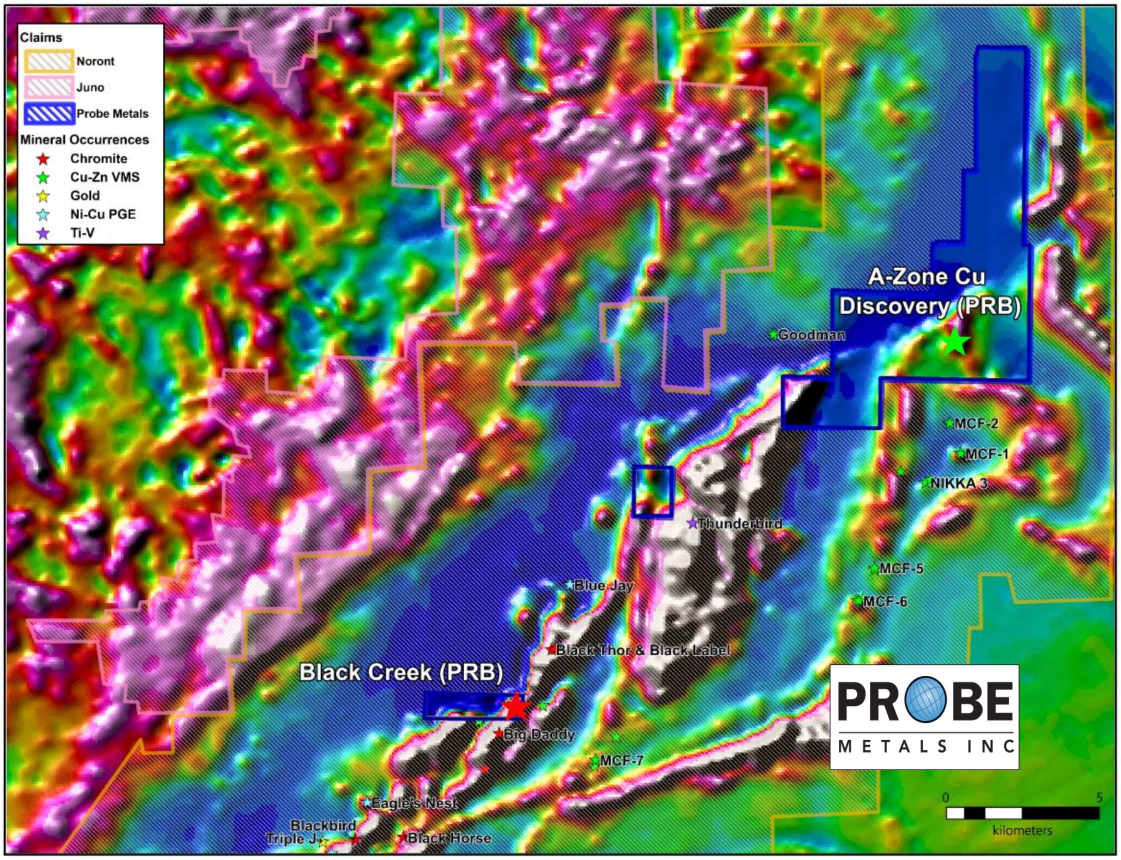

Figure 1.3 *McFauld's Lake Area mineral occurrences*

2. Deposit Model

2.1.VMS Deposits

A descriptive model of VMS deposits is best applied to the data available for the Victory Project and environs. VMS deposits are major sources of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold, with by-products including tin, cadmium, antimony and bismuth. The deposits belong to a larger class of concordant massive sulphide deposits, which can be considered as having formed through discharge of hydrothermal fluids onto the seafloor. The term volcanogenic massive sulphide is actually a bit of a misnomer, as the sulphides are formed from a specialized hydrothermal system, which sometimes develop around submarine volcanic vents. VMS deposits occur exclusively in geological domains containing volcanic rocks extruded on the sea floor, and there is no preferred geotectonic environment, although, like submarine volcanic sequences, they are more commonly found near plate margins (Sawkins, 1976). VMS deposits are not restricted to any geochemically distinct volcanic sequence, although there may be a preferential association with evolved calc-alkaline members (Solomon, 1976). There is a spatial association among VMS deposits, with most occurring in clusters associated with a particular level in the stratigraphic sequence. This “favourable horizon” often contains structural or topographic features responsible for the localization of deposits. The deposits also tend to be associated with felsic volcanic rocks, with approximately 50% related to areas of rhyolitic domes and felsic fragmental rocks. Sedimentary rocks are often an integral part of a VMS terrane, and indicate periods of volcanic quiescence, a break required for the deposition of sulphides from hydrothermal fluids emanating from submarine vents. The deposits themselves display a remarkably consistent mineralogical zonation, probably related to the thermal gradient developed around the vent. The vent itself typically consists of a stockwork system containing the richest Cu ore, while within the sulphide mound itself an outward zonation of Fe-Cu to Fe-Cu-Zn-Pb to Fe-Zn-Pb-Ba and finally Fe-Ba is developed.

2.2 Ni-Cu MMS Deposits

As a group, magmatic nickel-copper sulphide deposits account for most of the world's nickel production, although major deposits of laterite-hosted nickel have more recently surpassed sulphide deposits in terms of global reserves.

Magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group element (PGE) deposits are formed by sulphur segregation within a variety of mafic and ultramafic magmas. Among such deposits, two main subtypes are distinguishable. In the first, the Ni-Cu sulphide type, nickel and copper are economic commodities contained in sulphide-rich ores that are associated with differentiated mafic sills and stocks and ultramafic volcanic (komatiitic) volcanic flows and sills. The second type, magmatic PGE, is mined principally for PGE’s which are associated with sparsely dispersed sulphides in medium to large, typically layered mafic to ultramafic intrusions. Nickel-copper sulphide deposits are sulphide concentrations where nickel is the main economic commodity; copper may be either a co-product or by-product, and platinum group elements (PGEs) are usual by-products. These metals are associated with sulphides, which generally make up more than 10% of the ore.

Significant nickel mineralized sulphide deposits identified to date in the McFauld’s area belong to the komatiitic subtype, representing the third most important type in the world. Proterozoic komatiitic deposits of the Thompson Nickel Belt in Manitoba account for one quarter to one third of current nickel production in Canada. Archean komatiitic deposits at Kambalda and elsewhere in Western Australia yield most of that country's produced nickel. Several small nickel mines in the Abitibi greenstone belt of Ontario and Quebec are also Archean komatiitic deposits.

2.3 Chromite Deposits

The stratiform chromite deposits which are associated with and hosted by the same intrusive rocks as the nickel deposits are believed to be potentially economically significant deposits. Chromite is mined almost exclusively from massive to semi massive chromitite layers in ultramafic or mafic igneous rocks. Primary chromite deposits are normally classified as either stratiform or podiform on the basis of deposit geometry, petrological character, and tectonic setting.

Stratiform chromite deposits are sheet-like accumulations of chromite that occur in layered ultramafic to mafic igneous intrusions. The best examples of Canadian stratiform chromite deposits are found in the Bird River Sill in south-eastern Manitoba and in the Big Trout Lake intrusion in north-western Ontario. Other intrusions in Canada with chromitite layers include the Muskox complex in the Northwest Territories, the Lac des Montagnes body in Quebec, and the Puddy Lake and Crystal Lake intrusions in Ontario.

Stratiform chromite deposits typically occur in large, layered intrusions which are commonly differentiated into a lower ultramafic zone and an upper mafic zone. The intrusions fall into two broad categories with respect to morphology. The first includes conformable, tabular bodies which were emplaced as sill-like intrusions (Stillwater Complex, Bird River Sill, Big Trout Lake). The intrusions occur in a range of tectonic settings, from stable cratonic platforms (Bushveld, Muskox); pre-tectonic, unconformable contacts between Archean basement and overlying Proterozoic supracrustal rocks; and syn-volcanic intrusions in Archean greenstone belt settings (Bird River Sill, Big Trout Lake).

Most stratiform chromite deposits comprise laterally extensive chromite-rich layers which are typically conformable to igneous layering. Chromite-rich layers are typically thin (cm- to m-scale) but their lateral extent is measured in kilometres or tens of kilometres. Chromite bearing horizons may be associated with a variety of rock types including dunite, peridodite, orthopyroxenite, anorthosite and norite, however, is generally found in the more primitive rocks peridotite and pyroxenite.

3.0 Geology

3.1 Regional Geology

The Victory project is located in the Superior Province of Northern Ontario, an area of 1,572,000 km^2, which represents 23% of the earth’s exposed Archean crust (Thurston, 1991). The Superior Province is divided into numerous Subprovinces (Fig. 2.1), each bounded by linear faults and characterized by differing lithologies, structural/tectonic conditions, ages and metamorphic conditions. These Subprovinces can be classified as one of four types: 1) Volcano-plutonic, consisting of low-grade metamorphic greenstone belts, typically intruded by granitic magmas, and products of multiple deformation events; 2) Metasedimentary, dominated by clastic sediments and displaying low grade metamorphism at the subprovince boundary and amphibolite to granulite facies towards the centres; 3) Gneissic/plutonic, comprised of tonalitic gneiss containing early plutonic and volcanic mafic enclaves, and larger volumes of granitoid plutons, which range from sodic (early) to potassic (late); and 4) High-grade gneissic subprovinces, characterized by amphibolite to granulite facies igneous and metasedimentary gneisses intruded by tonalite, granodioritic and syenitic magmas (Card and Ciesieliski, 1986). The Victory claim blocks lie within the Sachigo metasedimentary subprovince.

3.1.1 Sachigo Subprovince

The Sachigo Subprovince represents the northernmost extent of exposed Archean basement rocks of the Superior Province (Fig 2.1, 2.2). To the west, the Sachigo is bounded by the Trans-Hudson-Orogen (THO) (1.8 Ga), while to the northwest the subprovince is in contact with granitoid and mafic/ultramafic rocks of the Thompson Belt, a collisional zone formed during the THO. To the east, the Sachigo is delimited by the Winisk River Fault, which separates the Superior Province from rocks of the THO Fox River Belt, while the southern limit of the Sachigo subprovince is defined by the Berens River subprovince, a granite-greenstone terrane.

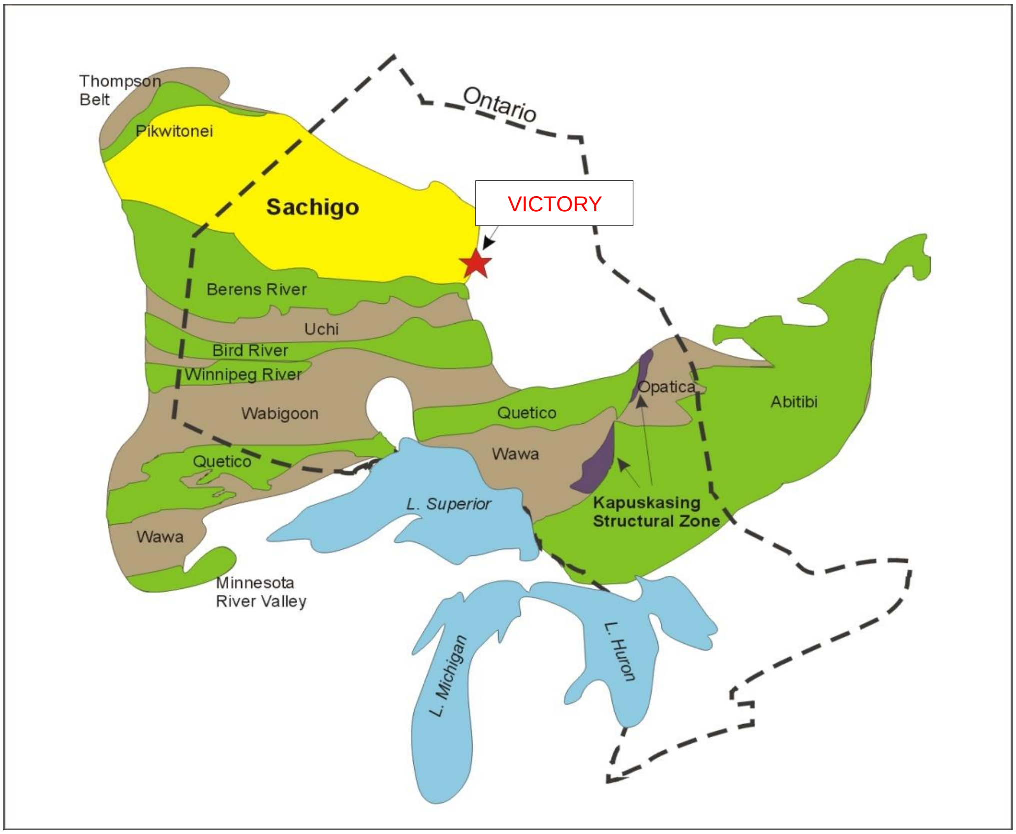

Figure 2.1 *The Superior Province of Ontario*

Much less is known about the Sachigo subprovince than the more accessible granite-greenstone belts to the south, with most work concentrating on the handful of isolated greenstone belts found enclosed within the granitic and gneissic units (e.g. Bennet and Riley, 1969; Ayres, 1974; Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Thurston et al., 1991). However, a number of differences can be noted between the greenstone belts of the Sachigo subprovince and younger greenstone terranes to the south, and include some of the oldest ages for greenstones in the Superior Province (2.9 to 3.0 Ga) (Corfu and Wood, 1986; Thurston et al., 1991); and an unusual sequence of quartz-rich metasediments within a sequence of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks (Thurston et al., 1991). The Berens River granite-greenstone subprovince, immediately to the south of the Sachigo, is interpreted to represent a deeply eroded arc or micro continental core, while rocks of the Sachigo are considered remnants of widespread, early (3.0 Ga) sialic crust (Thurston et al., 1991). Geological similarities between the Sachigo, Berens River, and the Uchi subprovince, situated to the south of the Berens River subprovince, have prompted some researchers to define an Uchi-Sachigo-Berens River superterrane (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Thurston et al., 1991).

3.1.2 Felsic/Intermediate Intrusives

Granitic rocks represent the dominant lithologies in the Sachigo subprovince and include, from oldest to youngest: gneissic tonalites; foliated tonalites; a muscovite granodiorite–granite series; and a diorite-monzonite-granodiorite suite (Thurston et al., 1991).

Gneissic Tonalites

These intrusives are possibly the oldest example of plutonic rocks (Thurston et al., 1991), and can be divided into melanocratic (>20% amphibole) and leucocratic (<20% amphibole) series, although dominated by the latter. Rocks are heterogeneous, and are typically cut by several generations of granitic dykes, and may contain mafic inclusions up to kilometers in diameter (Thurston et al., 1991). The origin of these inclusions can be traced back to supracrustal xenoliths and tectonized mafic dykes. Tonalitic rocks of the Sachigo subprovince are batholithic in proportion, and display a general west to northwest strike in their layering, which shows divergence around younger intrusives and in the vicinity of shear zones. Contact relationships with greenstone terranes are almost invariably tectonic, while more gradational with other felsic intrusives (Thurston et al., 1991).

Foliated Tonalite

Foliated tonalites include amphibole-bearing and biotite-bearing varieties, and typically form irregular batholiths and stocks at the interface between greenstone terranes and massive tonalite in the Sachigo subprovince (Stone, 1989; Thurston et al., 1991). Amphibole-bearing tonalite typically contains less than 20% mafic minerals, usually as hornblende, while more felsic versions are dominated by biotite in their mafic assemblages. Rocks are generally medium- to coarse-grained, and relatively homogeneous, although megacrysts and clotty amphibole are common in hornblende tonalites and granodiorites (Thurston et al., 1991). The intrusions are well foliated, with foliation described by oriented lenticles of quartz, plagioclase, biotite and hornblende (Thurston et al., 1991).

Massive Granodiorite-Granite

Within the granodiorite to granite suite granodiorites predominate, with feldspar megacrystic granodiorite and biotite granodiorite forming the two most voluminous lithologies (Thurston et al., 1991). Megacrystic varieties are grey to pink, and contain feldspar megacrysts up to 2cm in length, and generally less than 15% mafic constituents including possible relict clinopyroxene (Thurston et al., 1991). Magnetite is common in this series and accounts for its high magnetic signature in regional

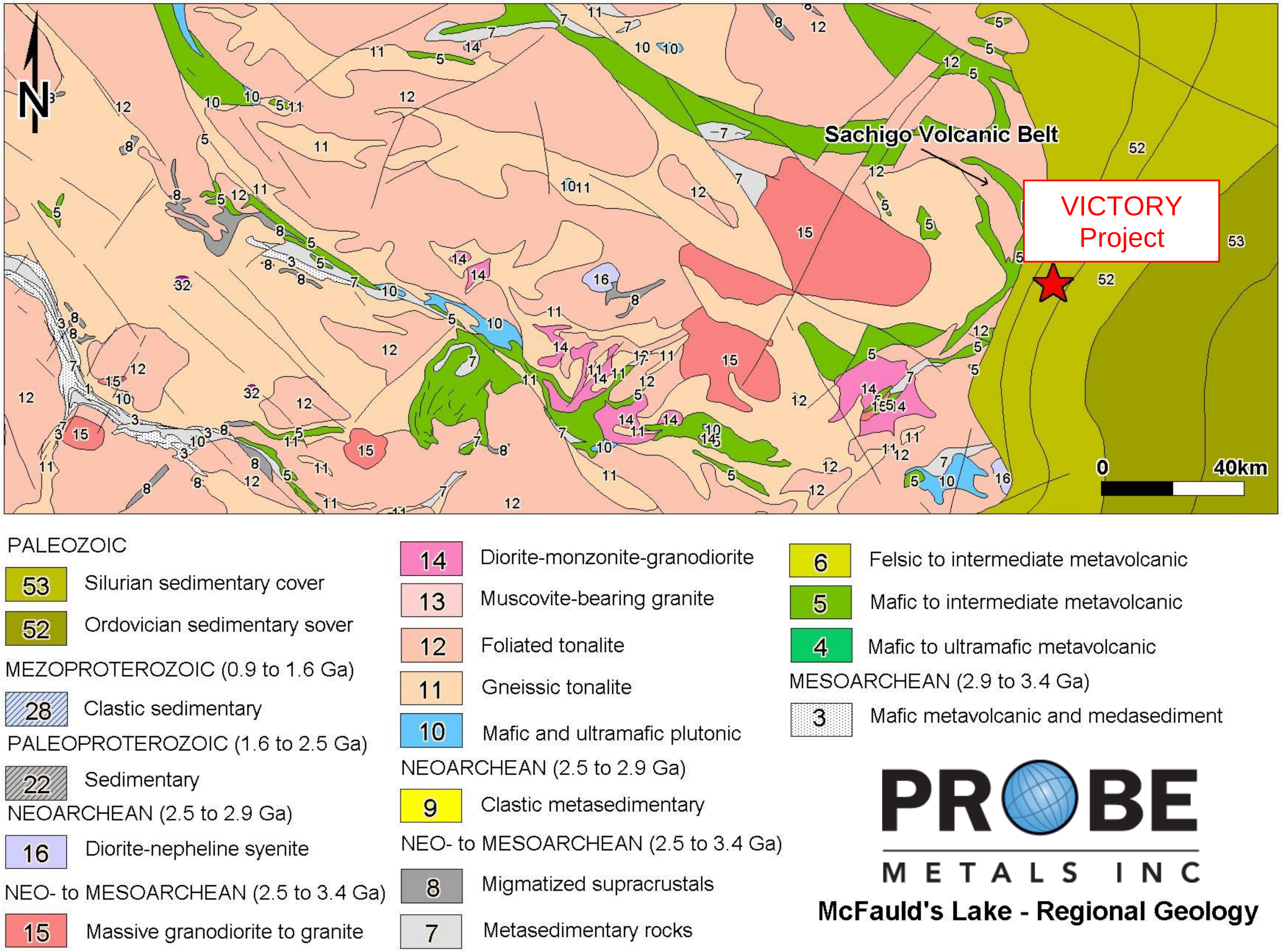

***Figure 2.2** Regional geology of the McFauld's Lake area, Sachigo Volcanic Belt*

aeromagnetics. Massive biotite granodiorites are a weakly foliated, pale pink rock, containing irregular pods of pegmatitic material (Thurston et al., 1991). Mafic minerals, dominated by biotite, typically make up less than 10% of the rock.

Muscovite-Bearing Granite

Members of this suite range from granodiorite to granite, and are coarse-grained to pegmatitic, often containing metasedimentary xenoliths. They include two-mica granites and leucogranites, which are usually associated with major shear zones in the Sachigo subprovince. Their young ages (2653 Ma), compared to two-mica granites in the southern Superior Province, smaller sizes and tectonic association suggest that these granites may have formed from melting of metasedimentary units during late block-to-block movement (Thurston et al., 1991).

Diorite-Monzonite-Granodiorite

These rocks represent the youngest felsic/intermediate intrusions in the Sachigo subprovince, and range between quartz diorite and quartz monzonite. Mafic mineral assemblages can be high, up to 30%, with hornblende typically dominant over biotite, and occasional pyroxene (Thurston et al., 1991). Rocks of this suite show a spatial association with mafic intrusives, and usually display a gradational transition to gabbroic compositions. The rocks are generally inclusion-rich, and this, coupled with the mafic mineralogy, suggests that they are mantle derived, similar to monzodiorite plutons in the southern Superior (Stern et al., 1989).

3.1.3 Mafic Intrusive Rocks

Pre-tectonic mafic intrusive rocks in the Sachigo subprovince are considered to be synvolcanic by Thurston et al. (1991), and comprise predominantly mafic to ultramafic sills. Post-tectonic magmatism in the northwestern Superior Province includes three diabase dyke swarms, comprising the 2171 Ma Marathon swarm, 1888 Ma Molson Swarm and the 1267 Ma MacKenzie Swarm.

Big Trout Lake Intrusive Complex

The Big Trout Lake intrusive complex represents the largest exposed mafic-ultramafic intrusion and consists of a folded 5000m thick sill containing a 500m thick lower ultramafic sequence of dunite, chromite and chromite-rich layers overlain by homogeneous peridotite. Two batches of tholeiitic magma are indicated in the formation of the sill (Borthwick and Naldrett, 1984).

McFauld’s Lake Ultramafic Sill

A mantle derived, highly magnetic ultramafic intrusion was emplaced along the margin of a regional scale granodiorite pluton which had been intruded into and caused a doming of the host Sachigo greenstone belt rocks. The sills are in contact with both lithologies of the SVB and the Archean granodiorite at its northern contact. The sill is magnetically distinct allowing it to be traced more or less uninterrupted, for tens of kilometres along the granodiorite margin. It appears that a series of conduits cutting across the granodiorite have acted as feeders to the main sill, and the Eagle One deposit is interpreted to be formed in one of these conduits.

3.2 Property Geology

Overlying the Victory belt is a thin (<40m) section of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, comprised predominantly of limestone. The volcanic sequence at this location consists of highly altered mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, which may have undergone weak Mg-metasomatism to produce chlorite ± talc alteration. Within the adjacent McFauld's Lake/Sachigo belt the hydrothermal character of talc-bearing rocks has been established to a fair degree of confidence through whole rock geochemical comparisons utilizing major and trace element characteristics, and precursor lithologies have been demonstrated to be a bimodal population of basaltic and rhylotic-dactic volcanic rocks (Franklin, 2004). Within the eastern claims of the Victory Project, a fine- to medium-grained ultramafic sill was identified in most recent drilling, however, it's relationship to the volcanic sequence is unknown at this time. In the Victory area alteration is less pronounced and lithologies can be identified with greater confidence and consist of a trimodal population of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanics.

Owing to the buried nature of the volcanics in this area, property-scale structural data is unavailable, however, fine structural features are preserved in core samples, and comprise predominantly folding, varying from open to isoclinal. In layered sequences a weak S1 foliation is developed parallel to sub-parallel to layering, while rare S2 foliations could be discerned oblique to S1, typically 10-20° from the earlier foliation.

3.2.1 Mafic Volcanics

Mafic volcanics comprise a suite of calc-alkaline basalts and chloritic basalts, with some strata being composed of spherulitic varieties (Franklin, 2003). Very little descriptive data is available for the basalts, however, drill sections indicate that it dominates the volcanic sequence in both the hanging wall and footwall sections (Franklin, 2003). The calc-alkaline nature of the basaltic rocks is suggested by high LREE/HREE ratios, however, alteration makes this determination difficult.

3.2.2 Felsic Volcanics

Original logging of Spider Resources' diamond drill core from the McFauld's area indicated that felsic volcanic rocks were rare in the sequence, however, Franklin (2004) demonstrates geochemically that they occur in much greater quantities than first thought. Although obfuscated by alteration, felsic volcanics occur in both fragmental and massive flow varieties, and can be distinguished from basaltic members through their distinctive REE and immobile element patterns. Their enrichment in REE, and the flat patterns, are indicative of high temperature rhyolites, which are often associated with VMS terranes (Lesher et al., 1986; Franklin, 2003). In drill sections, the felsic volcanics do not correlate well with each other, suggesting they are laterally discontinuous. Within Probe's claims, diamond drilling has identified several felsic volcanic layers comprising predominantly coarse-grained lapilli tuffs and fragmental units, as well as fine-grained ash-fall tuffs. Alteration is present in these units, however preserved sections reveal the highly siliceous nature of the rocks.

3.2.3 Alteration

Talc-magnetite, which is not a common alteration assemblage associated with VMS deposits, predominates in the sulphide mineralized McFauld's Lake volcanics in the area of the discoveries

(Franklin, 2004). Originally mapped as iron formation, Franklin (2004) has shown that talc-magnetite zones were produced by hydrothermal alteration of basalt and rhyolite, caused by Mg-bearing brines in seawater convective cells, and not altered ultramafic rock. This alteration formed talc-magnetite "mounds" at seafloor vents by reaction of low-temperature (90-150°C) hydrothermal fluids with surrounding rocks. A number of geochemical characteristics indicate the hydrothermal origin of the talc, as opposed to formation through alteration of ultramafic rocks, including low Cr and Ni content and positive Eu anomalies (Franklin, 2004). Alteration in the McFauld's Lake volcanics is distinguished by almost total loss of Na and Ca, and significant enrichment in Mg and Fe, which is typical of VMS alteration geochemistry (Franklin, 2004). More common to rocks within the area of the Victory project is a strong chloritization and carbonatization of the volcanic units, occasionally with the development of magnetite and biotite. Talc alteration, although present, has not been observed in the Victory volcanics to the degree reported in the McFauld's Lake area.

3.2.4 Mineralization

The McFauld's Lake area contains impressive diamond drill intersections of base and precious metal-bearing massive sulphides, up to 42m wide at McFauld's #3, with significant grades of Cu and Zn (Table 3.1). To date more than four individual zones have been identified in the area, spaced as far as 14km apart, by Spider/KWG (Spider Resources, 2003a, Spider Resources, 2004a,b).

No truly descriptive accounts of mineralization exist for the VMS occurrences, however, sufficient analytical data is available to indicate that sulphide mineralization is typical of VMS-style deposition, i.e., contains significant base metal component (Table 3.1). To date, drilling suggests that that sulphide mineralization is copper-rich and lead-poor, with Zn:Cu ratios similar to those in the bimodal mafic-dominated Noranda-type deposits (Franklin, 2004). The high Zn:Pb ratios support this comparison and are in sharp contrast to the younger bimodal felsic and bimodal siliciclastic deposits typical of Kuroko-type and Bathurst-type deposits, respectively.

Table 3.1 *Select drill core analyses, Spider/KWG Victory Area*

Deposit	Drill Hole	Width (m)	Cu	Zn	Au	Ag
McFauld #1	M-03-06	5.60	2.89	0.45	N/A	N/A
McFauld #1	M-03-07	6.90	3.55	N/A	N/A	N/A
McFauld #2	M-03-12	12.5	1.81	N/A	N/A	N/A
McFauld #3	M-03-18	25.75	0.51	4.83	0.07	2.73
McFauld #3	M-03-18	9.5	0.72	7.95	0.06	3.15
McFauld #3	M-03-20	5.87	2.80	0.02	0.50	15.50
McFauld #3	M-03-20	4.2	0.26	11.8	Tr	1.57
McFauld #3	M-03-21	13.81	5.50	0.34	0.52	15.40
McFauld #3	M-04-23	15.0	4.06	0.03	0.55	13.81
McFauld #3	M-04-23	36.73	0.40	0.62	0.04	1.20
McFauld #3	M-04-24	12.09	1.81	0.07	0.10	3.36
McFauld #3	M-04-25	6.23	0.43	0.05	0.06	1.15
McFauld #3	M-04-41	8	6.50	3.45	0.42	15.5

N/A – Not Available, Cu and Zn values in wt.%, Au and Ag in ppm

Within the Victory sequence sulphide mineralization is not uncommon, and has been identified in drill holes on the property, specifically within the felsic volcanics and the ultramafic intrusives. Sulphides typically occur as zones at volcanic contacts or within graphitic metasediments between volcanic layers. Sulphides associated with volcanic contacts occur as massive lenses and layers within volcaniclastic rocks, and are dominated by pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and trace sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Mineralization is typically accompanied by the development of black chlorite in the host volcanic.

In contrast, sulphide mineralization associated with graphitic metasediments is dominated by pyrite and occurs as massive to semi-massive layers up to 6m in thickness. In some cases, the sulphides appear as colliform textured fragments in possible slump structures. Associated with pyrite is minor pyrrhotite and trace sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

4. Exploration

Owing to the property`s proximity to numerous high-grade and significant discoveries of nickel-copper and chromite, Probe began exploration of these claims in 2008. In April 2008, AEROQUEST Ltd completed an AeroTEM II helicopter-borne survey and in August 2008, GEOTECH Ltd. completed a VTEM airborne survey, totaling approximately 414 line-kilometers. The survey consisted of a helicopter borne EM using the versatile time-domain electromagnetic system and aeromagnetic using a caesium magnetometer. In June 2008, Probe completed a diamond-drilling program consisting of nine holes, which was designed to test the geophysical anomalies identified from GEOTECH's AEROTEM III airborne survey. These diamond drill holes identified predominantly units of argillitic and felsic volcanic rock units. Anomalous Ni-Cu values were returned from a sulphide-bearing ultramafic horizon identified in DDH V08-27. Sulphides occur as minor disseminations of pyrrhotite, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. This work was filed in an assessment report in 2009 under Probe Mines.

4.1 Biogeochemical Spruce Bark Sampling Program 2021

As a part of ongoing exploration programs on the Victory property and due to the significant overburden, a regional biogeochemical survey was conducted. Biogeochemical methods of exploration involve the chemical analysis of plant tissues to assess the presence and nature of underlying mineralization, bedrock composition, bedrock structure and the chemistry of soils, surficial sediments and associated groundwater. The Spruce Bark sampling survey is a relatively new technique that continues to evolve based on more than 40 years of practical application. “Non-barrier” plants are those that can accumulate an element in a constant plant-to-soil ratio regardless of the amount of that element in the ground (Dunn, 2007). These are ideal species for biogeochemical exploration. Many plants cope with concentrations of elements that are surplus to their requirements by storing them in a tissue (i.e. outer bark) where a plant's health will not be adversely affected. The Black Spruce tree is widespread in the boreal forest and is also one of the most responsive species to metal enrichments which accumulates a wide range of elements in its tissues (Dunn, 2007). Plants have evolved to absorb and scavenge chemical elements and translocate them through roots into stems, twigs, back, foliage, flowers, cones and seeds. The scaly outer bark of conifers is the most informative and easiest tissue to collect.

Metals are absorbed from soil, from groundwater and locally from bedrock where roots penetrate faults, joints, cleavages and the interstices or boundaries between mineral grains. The significant advantage of applying plant chemistry to exploration is that the root system of a plant may penetrate through many cubic metres of the substrate, and therefore integrate the geochemical signature of a large volume of all soil horizons, the contained groundwater, gaseous emanations and bedrock where it is covered by metres of overburden (Dunn, 2007). Typically, tree roots need to probe deeply into the substrate in order to extract all the nutrients that they require however, depth of root penetration is not critical for a biogeochemical response, because elements can migrate upward from considerable depth in solution, by diffusion, in electrochemical cells, and possibly by seismic pumping (i.e., release of metals due to earth tremors) to be accessed by root systems (Dunn, 2007).

Spruce Bark sampling was initiated to help gain a biogeochemical understanding, specifically related to known mineralized trends and to help target prospective areas with reduced bedrock exposure. The analysis identifies metal anomalies in bark samples based on the understanding of the release, migration and accumulation near surface of metallic ions emanating from buried mineralization sources and underlying lithologies. The key to successful sample collection for Spruce Bark analysis is a consistent tree type, mature growth (10 to 20cm diameter) and at a consistent level, just below mature lateral branches. Spruce Bark sampling should not be affected by seasonal conditions.

The Spruce Bark sampling program began on the Victory property on September 23rd, 2021 and was completed on October 11th, 2021. Crews were contracted from Haveman Brothers Forestry and Exploration based out of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The crew consisted of, Micailah McIntosh, Aaron Tolkamp, Fayth Chambers and Ted Flanagan. Work was planned and supervised by Probe Metals' geologists Breanne Beh, P. Geo, MSc and Daniel LaFontaine, P. Geo, MSc. Ms. Beh was onsite for the first few days to guide the start of the program and initiate Haveman Brothers in Probe Metals sampling protocol.

The program was based out of the Haveman Brother's Muketei Camp with helicopter support provided by Heli-Explore.

4.2 Sampling Methodology

The survey consisted of 10 samples from spruce trees which included one duplicated site. Samples were spaced 20m apart, topography permitting (Fig 4.1).

At the site, a tree was selected to be consistent with defined parameters. The bark was collected using a stainless-steel metal scraper gently scraping bark off the circumference of the tree into a plastic dustpan with a semicircle cut out (to rest against the curve of the tree trunk). Approximately 75-200 grams of bark were collected and placed in a brown paper envelope. Each sample site was recorded by a Garmin GPS location, a photo of the tree was taken with the sample bag beside it. In addition, detailed observations were recorded of the tree size and surrounding ecological characteristics (Table 4.1). All tracks and sample locations were recorded by Garmin GPS. All samples were bagged and tagged at the sample site and remained closed until analysis at Actlabs. Samples were delivered, by Ms. Beh, to Actlabs in Thunder Bay, ON for analysis.

The spruce bark samples are analyzed using Actlabs' modified-2G package. The 2G package utilizes an acid to dissolve the dry vegetation samples and they are then analyzed using Inductively Coupled

Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) to detect very low concentrations of desired elements. Data is then plotted using MapInfo.

5.0 Results

Due to the polymetallic nature of the mineral deposits located in the region, response ratios of the spruce bark sample results for Ag, Au, Cu, Cr, Ni, Pt, Pd and Zn were calculated and plotted (Figures 5.1 to 5.8, Table 5.1). Response ratios (or peak to background ratios) are calculated by dividing each sample value by the predetermined background value for that element. The background value was calculated by determining the lowest 25% of the data for all the samples analyzed in the survey area for the particular element. The results were then overlain on each other to help identify areas where multiple minerals were represented as anomalous (Figure 5.9).

The samples in the northern part of the claim have coincident Zn, Au, Ag, Cr and Ni response ratio anomalies however none of the absolute values of the elements are noteworthy.

6. Recommendations & Conclusions

Similar sampling on Probe Metals' proximal Tamarack property has shown a spatial correlation to known mineralization. Given the coincidence of anomalous response ratios observed on the Victory property, further work is warranted to investigate the results. The Victory Project merits further investigation for the potential presence of poly-metallic mineralization and as such, these work expenditures are being filed to keep the claim in good standing.

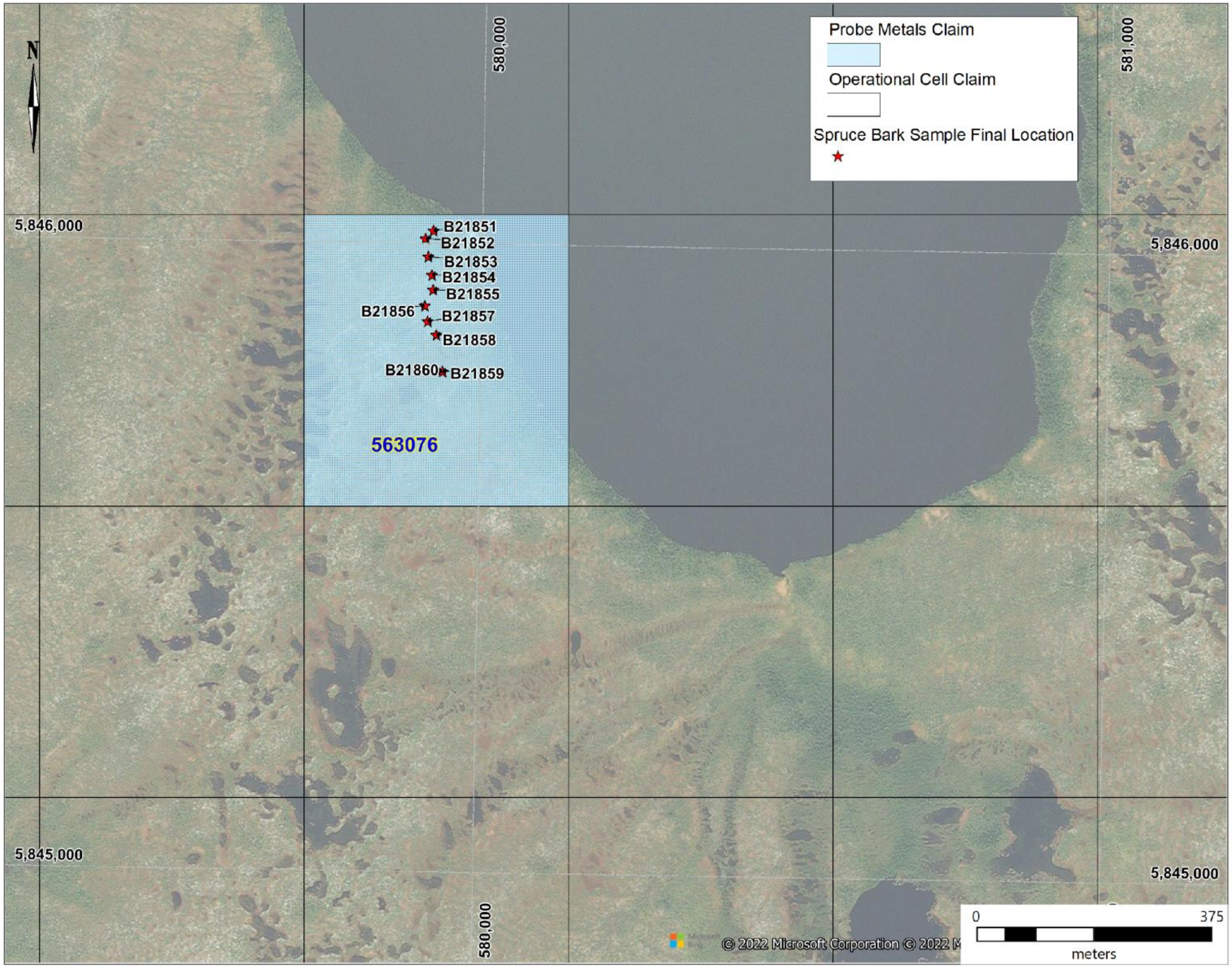

Figure 4.1 *Sample Location Map*

Table 4.1 *Bark Sample Locations and Observations*

Property	Date	Sample	Claim	UTME NAD83	UTMN NAD83	Sampler	Duplicate	Physiography	Slope	Direction	Land Drainage	Vegetation	Contamination	Tree Diameter (cm)	Tree Height (m)	Forest Density
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21851	563076	579921	5846021	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	12	6	Very Dense (2-4 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21852	563076	579908	5846008	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	10	7	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21853	563076	579914	5845979	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	14	7	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21854	563076	579919	5845950	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	9	5	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21855	563076	579922	5845927	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	8	5	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21856	563076	579909	5845901	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	8	4	Sparse (6+ metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21857	563076	579914	5845876	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	10	6	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21858	563076	579928	5845855	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	12	7	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21859	563076	579939	5845797	M.Mcintosh	NO	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	14	6	Dense (4-6 metres)
Probe Camp Claim	September 23 2021	B21860	563076	579939	5845797	M.Mcintosh	YES	LowlandPlain	Flat(0-5)	N/A	Moist	Evergreen	None	14	6	Dense (4-6 metres)

Table 5.1 *Bark Sample Select Elemental Results and Response Ratios*

Lab_Batch	Sample_#	Ag_ppb_AR-MS	Ag_RR	Au_ppb_AR-MS	Au_RR	Cr_ppb_AR-MS	Cr_RR	Cu_ppb_AR-MS	Cu_RR	Ni_ppb_AR-MS	Ni_RR	Pd_ppb_AR-MS	Pd_RR	Pt_ppb_AR-MS	Pt_RR	Zn_ppb_AR-MS	Zn_RR
A21-18569	B21851	10	1.25	0.3	3	400	1	1750	1.24	240	1.14	0.1	1	0.1	1	73300	1.43
A21-18569	B21852	22	2.75	0.3	3	300	0.75	1690	1.20	290	1.38	0.1	1	0.1	1	72300	1.41
A21-18569	B21853	14	1.75	0.5	5	300	0.75	2150	1.52	220	1.05	0.1	1	0.7	7	56100	1.09
A21-18569	B21854	52	6.50	0.4	4	400	1	2490	1.77	340	1.62	0.1	1	0.1	1	115000	2.24
A21-18569	B21855	25	3.13	0.3	3	800	2	2530	1.79	640	3.05	0.2	2	0.4	4	48300	0.94
A21-18569	B21856	14	1.75	0.3	3	300	0.75	1680	1.19	390	1.86	0.1	1	0.1	1	154000	3.00
A21-18569	B21857	31	3.88	0.4	4	600	1.5	2280	1.62	300	1.43	0.1	1	0.1	1	75400	1.47
A21-18569	B21858	9	1.13	0.4	4	300	0.75	2320	1.65	280	1.33	0.1	1	0.2	2	68400	1.33
A21-18569	B21859	13	1.63	0.3	3	400	1	1490	1.06	310	1.48	0.1	1	0.1	1	63500	1.24
A21-18569	B21860	24	3.00	0.1	1	500	1.25	2230	1.58	320	1.52	0.1	1	0.1	1	65500	1.27
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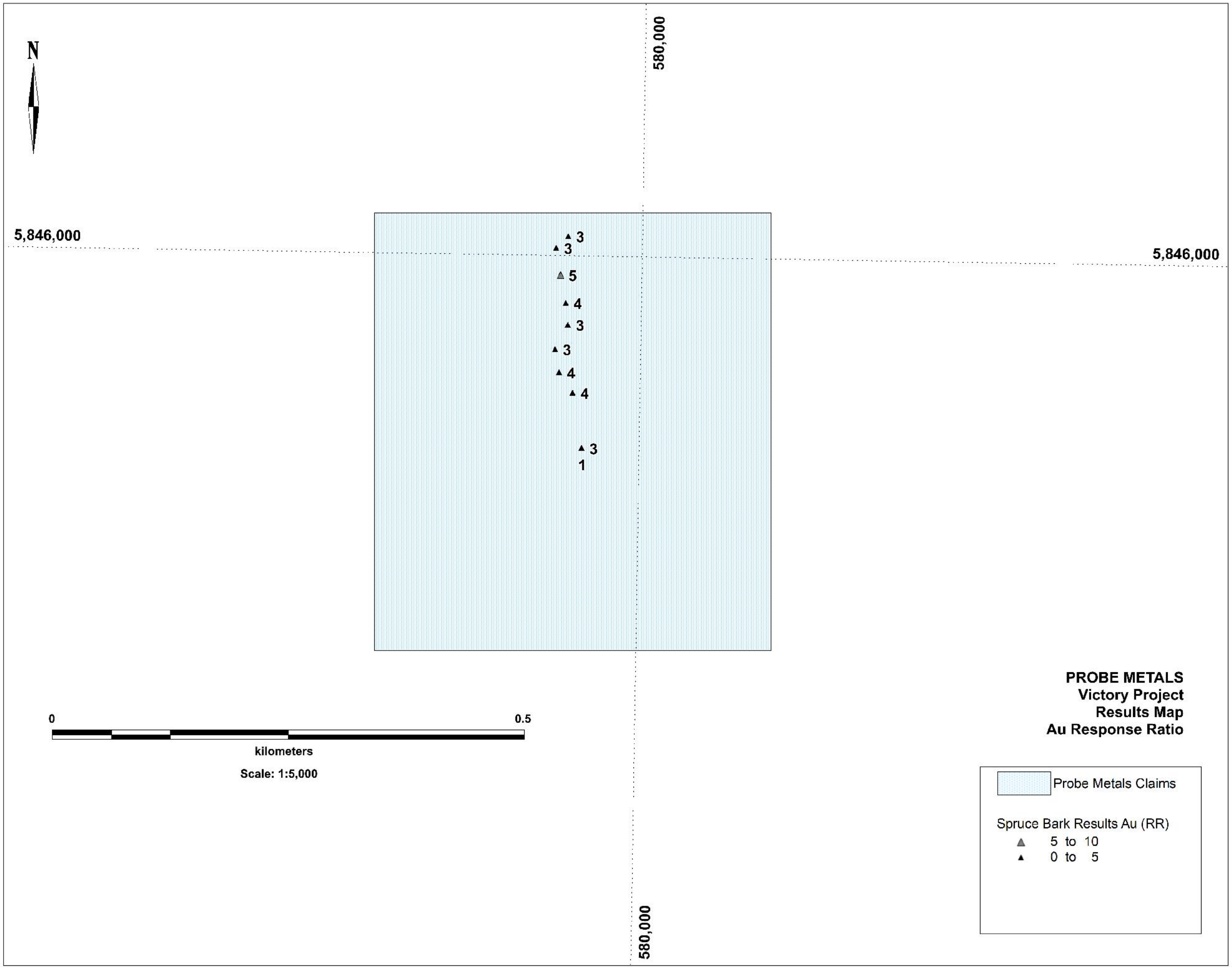

Figure 5.1 *Bark Samples – Results Au Response Ratio*

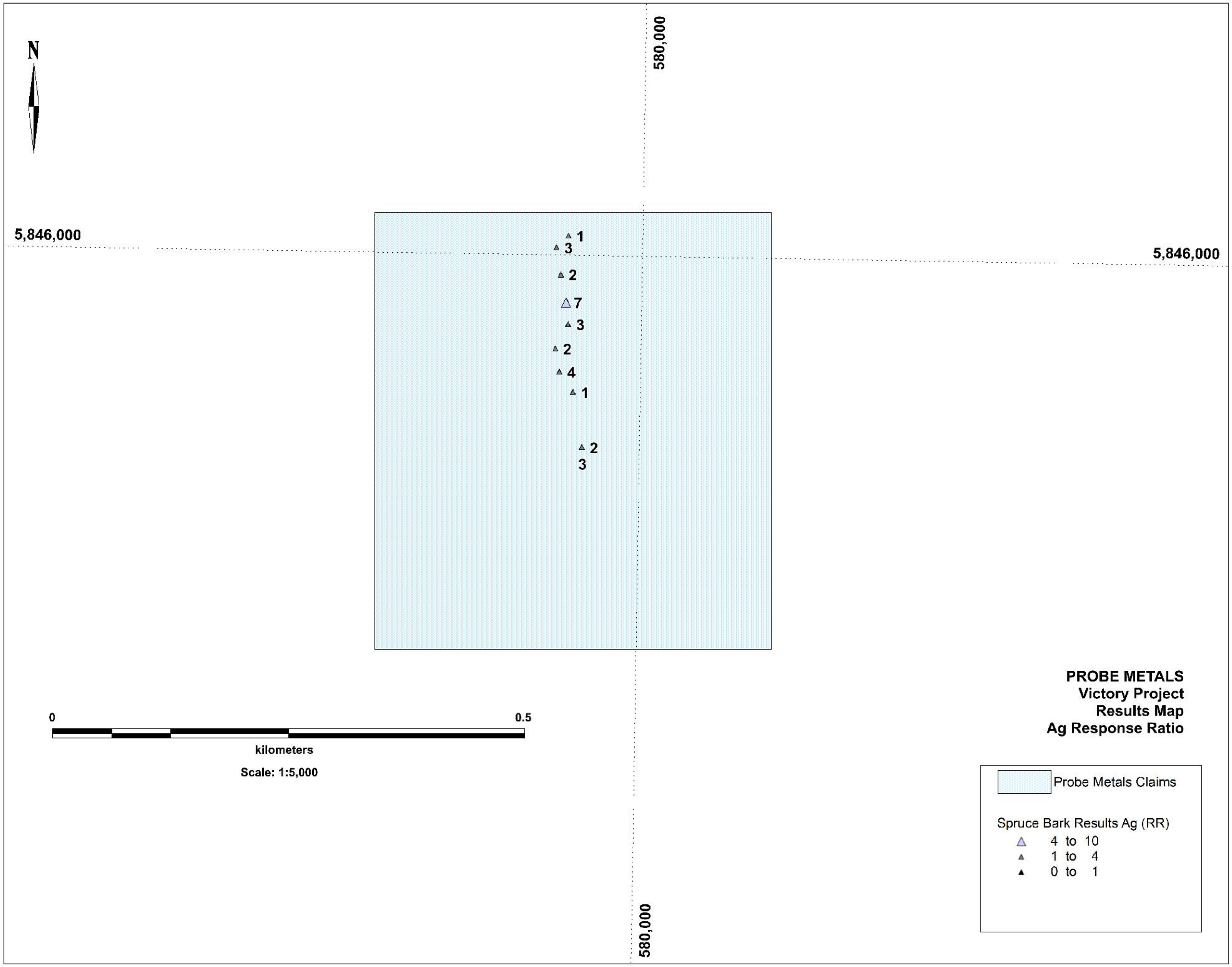

Figure 5.2 *Bark Samples – Results Ag Response Ratio*

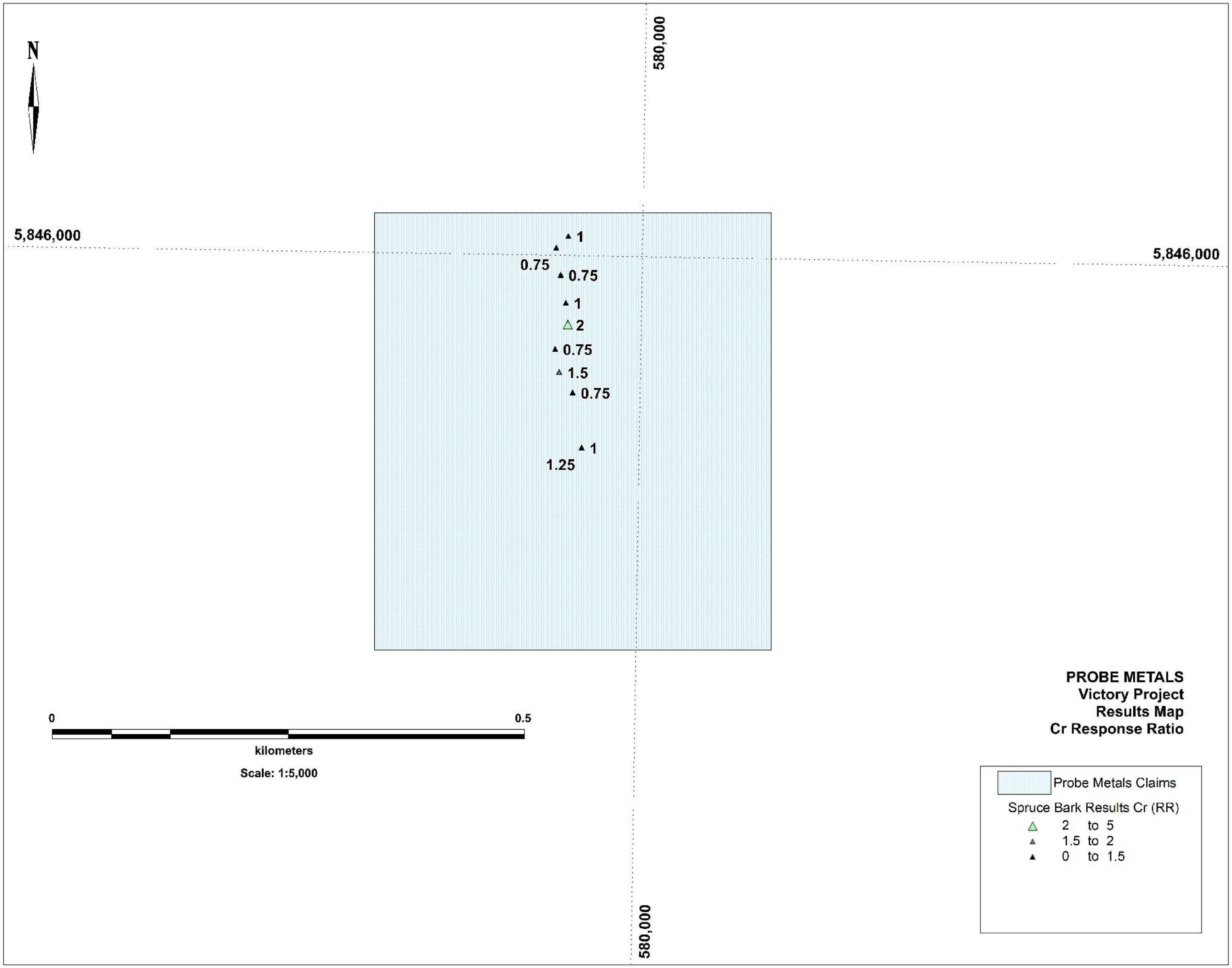

Figure 5.3 *Bark Samples – Results Cr Response Ratio*

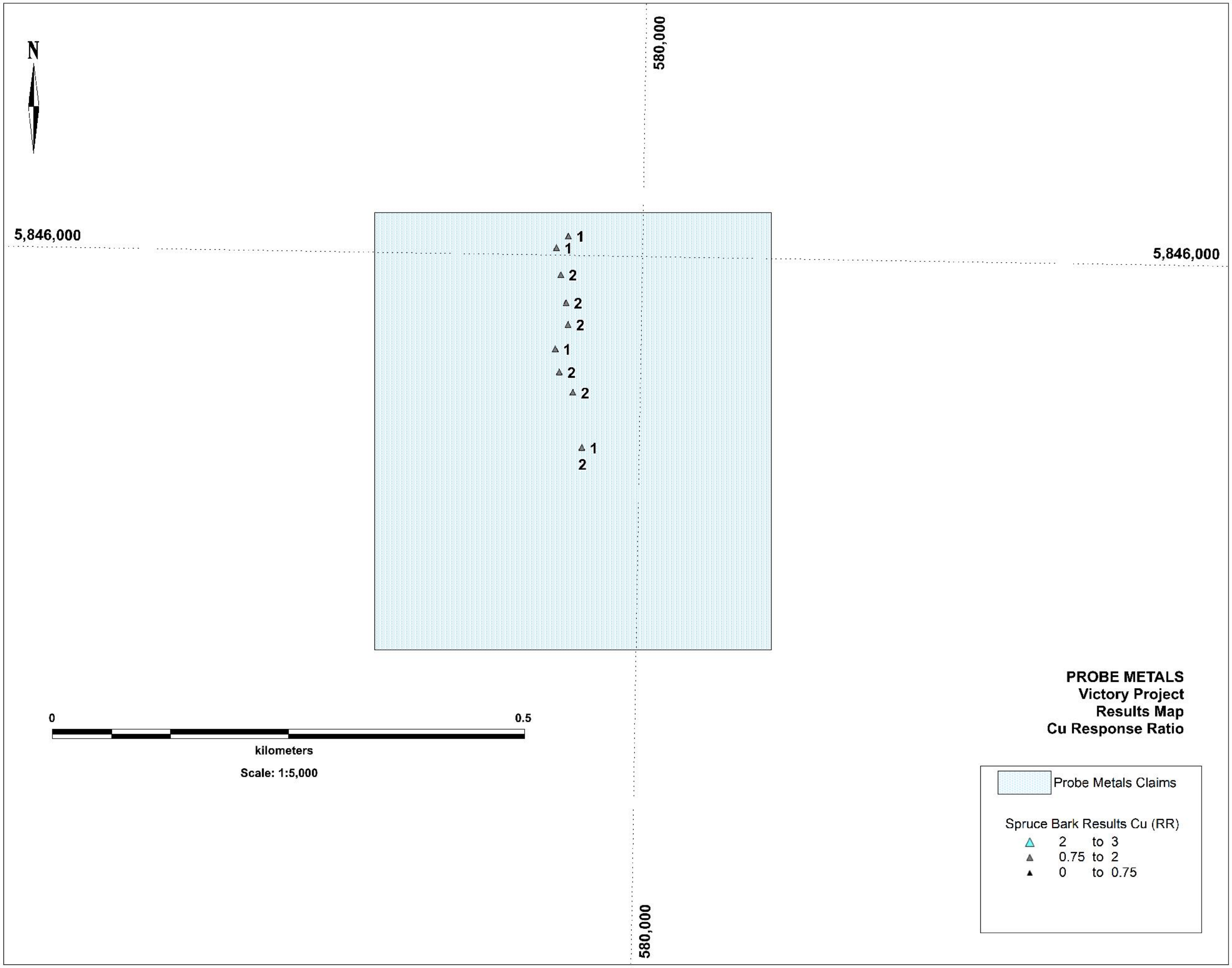

Figure 5.4 *Bark Samples – Results Cu Response Ratio*

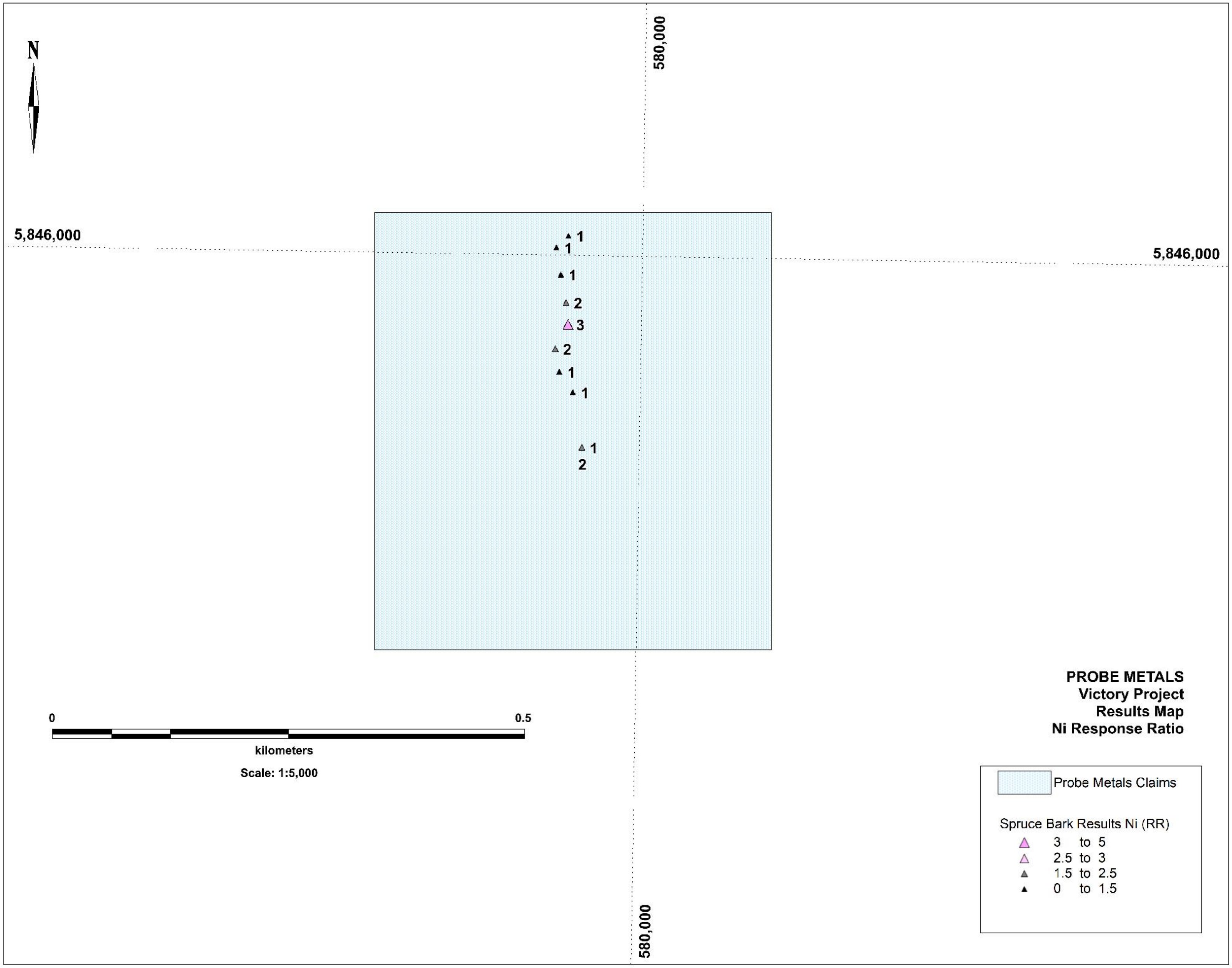

Figure 5.5 *Bark Samples – Results Ni Response Ratio*

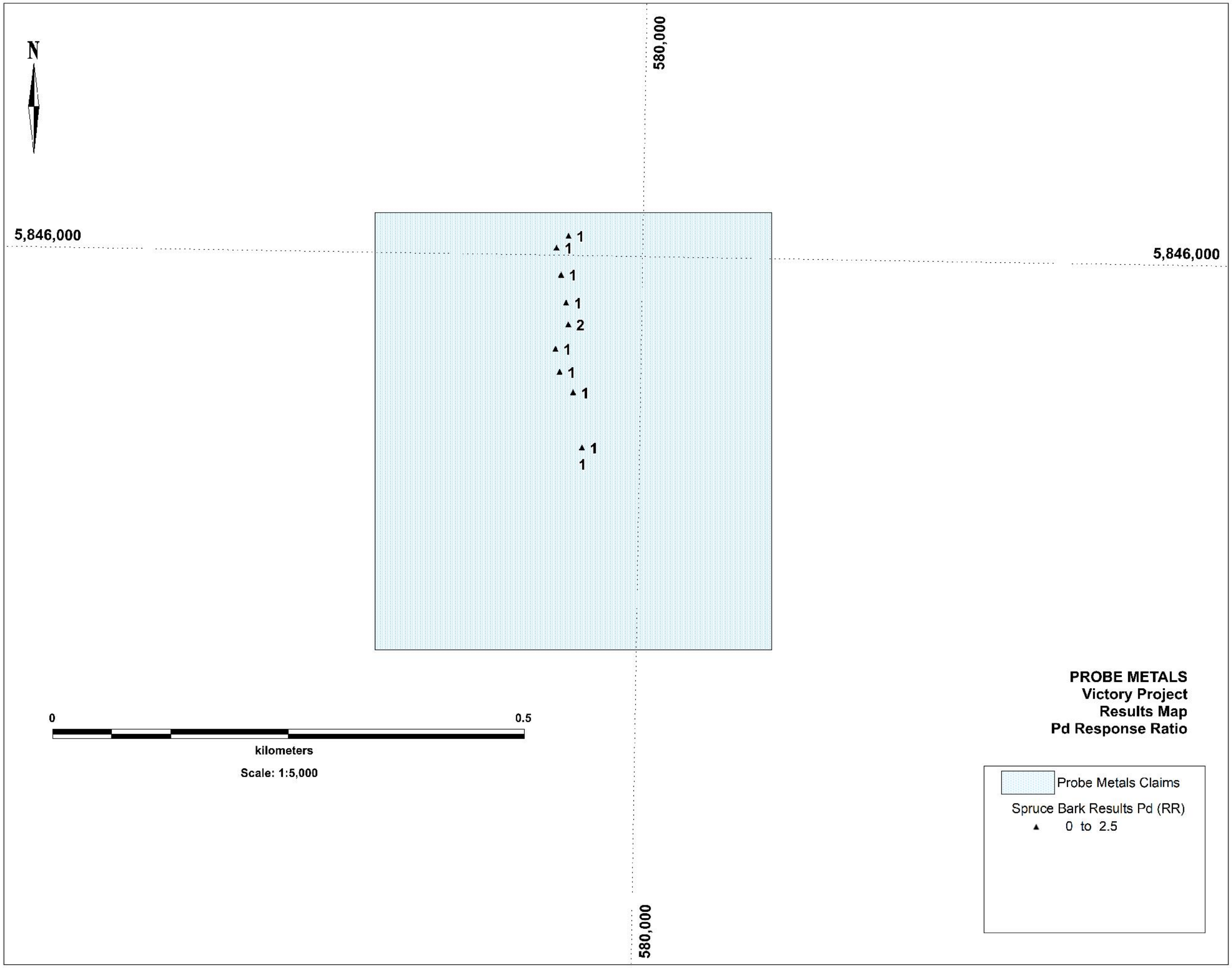

Figure 5.6 *Bark Samples – Results Pd Response Ratio*

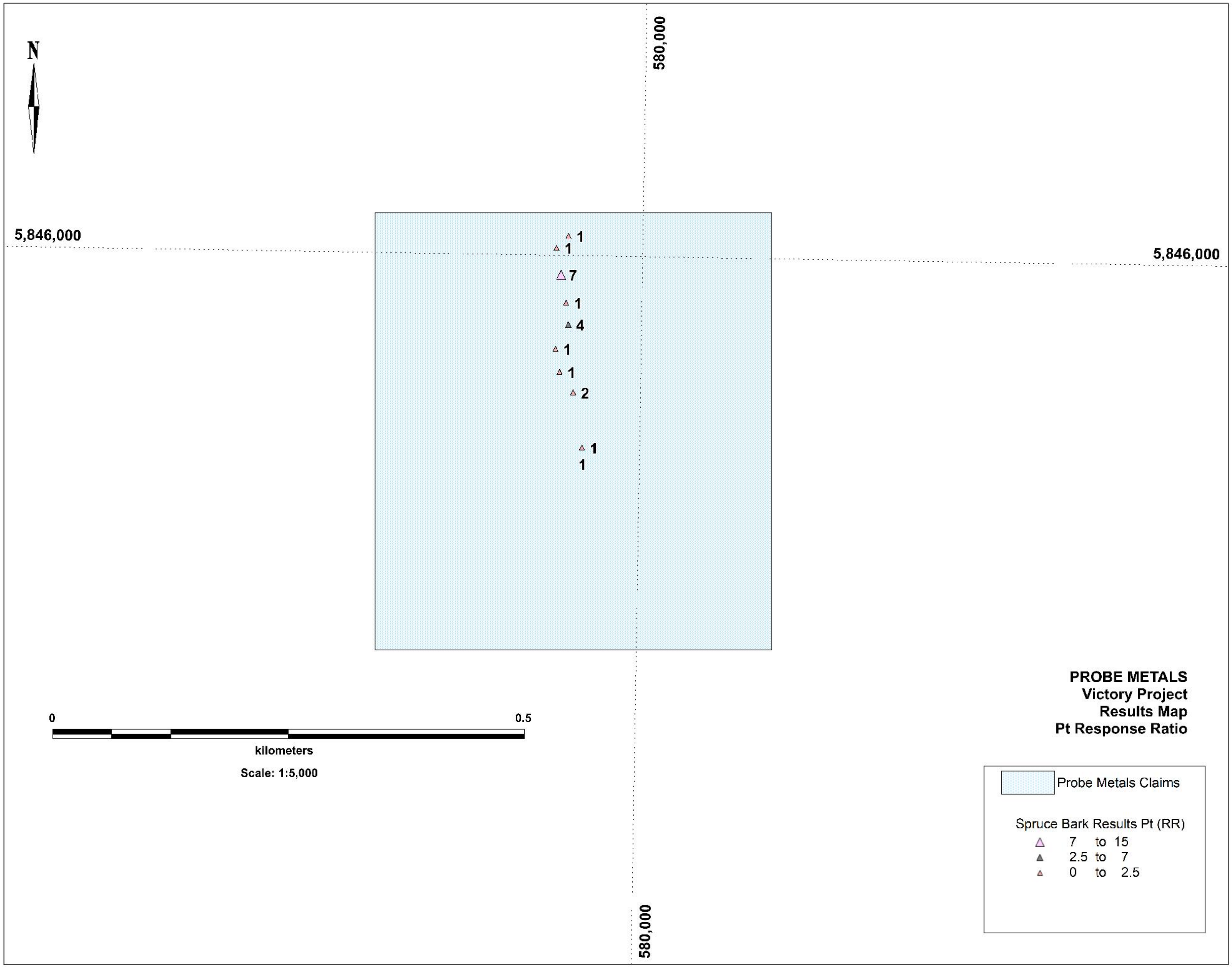

Figure 5.7 *Bark Samples – Results Pt Response Ratio*

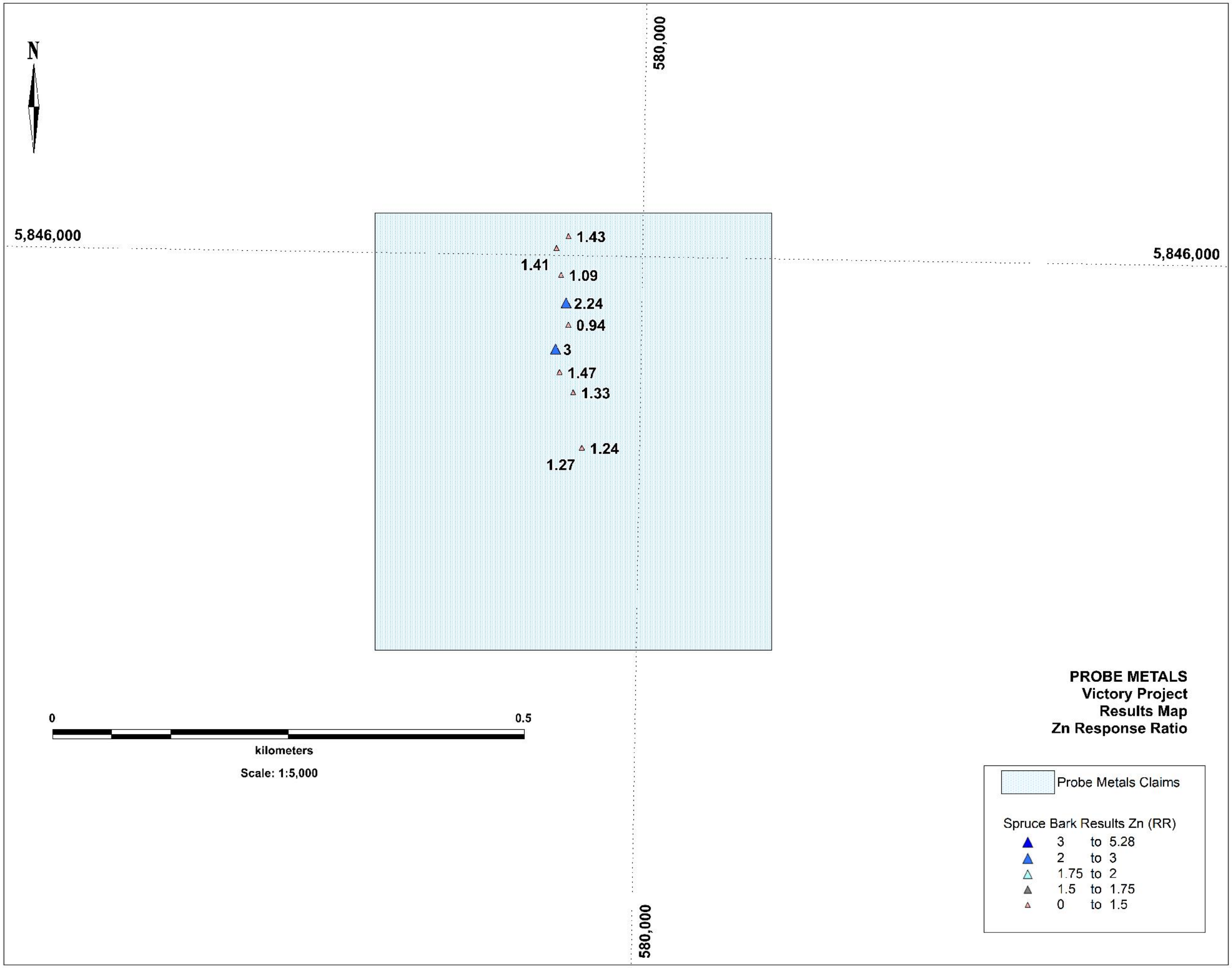

Figure 5.8 *Bark Samples – Results Zn Response Ratio*

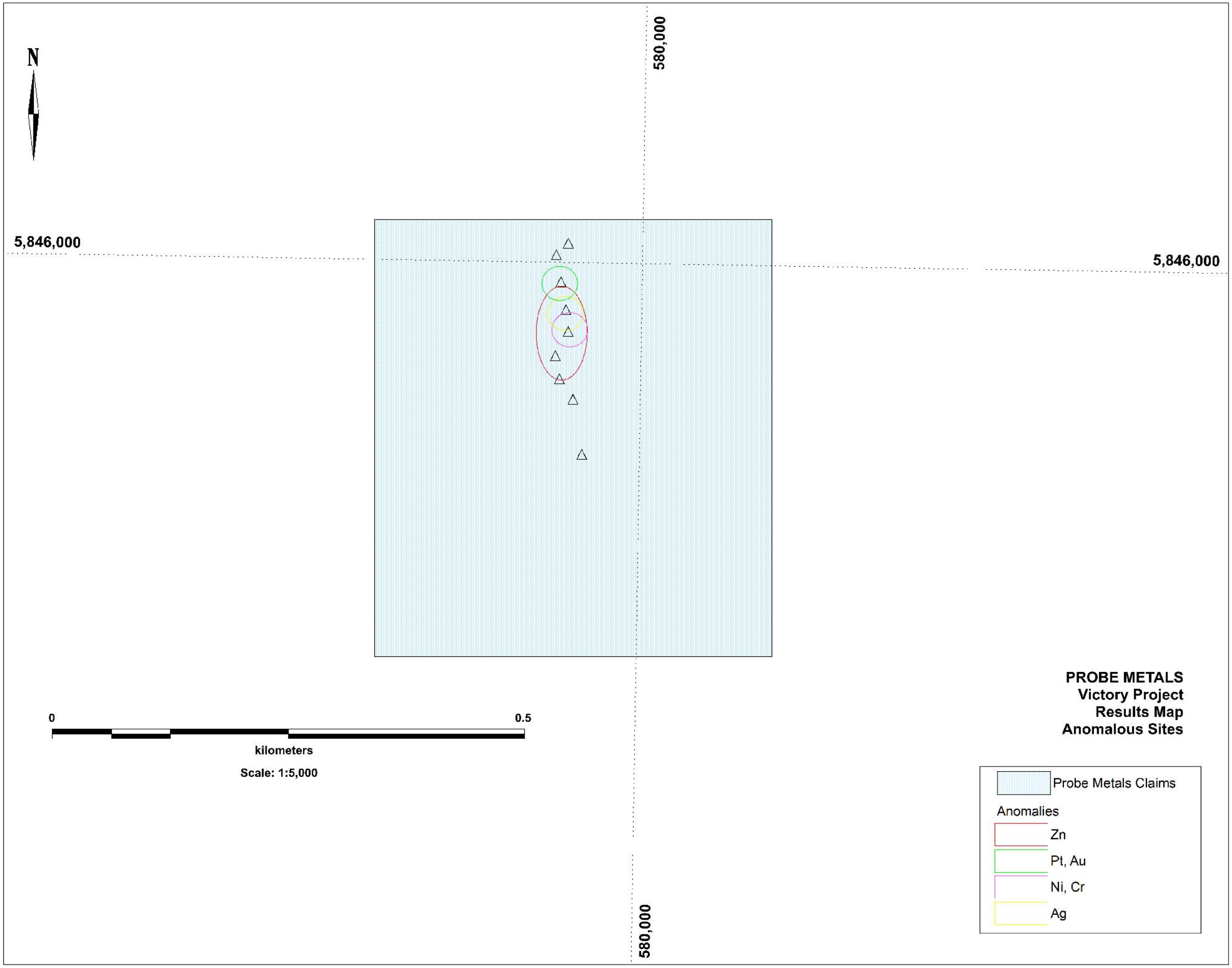

Figure 5.9 *Bark Samples – Coinicdent Anomalous Sites*

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STATEMENT OF AUTHOR’S QUALIFICATIONS

Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Sharon Allan, do hereby certify:

1) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered with APGO (Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario), RN #1529, since 2007.

2) I have been employed continuously in my profession for a total of twenty-five (25) years since graduating from McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada in 1998 with a Bachelor of Science (Joint Major in Earth and Environmental Sciences). My experience has included being employed by and consulting for junior exploration companies, mining companies, and the provincial government of Ontario. I have been actively involved in the exploration for diamond deposits and gold deposits throughout Canada and Africa.

3) I am a co- author of this report.

4) The accompanying assessment report is based on my direct involvement with the project and confirm that this is an accurate description of the worked performed.

5) I reside in Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dated this 17th day of January, 2023

Sharon Allan, P.Geo.

Sharon Allan

Statement of Author’s Qualifications

I Breanne E. Beh, here by certify that;

1. I reside at 77 Mining Road, Murillo, Ontario, P0T 2G0.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary in Calgary, Alberta from which I received a Bachelor of Science Degree (Geology) in 2010 and a graduate of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario from which I received a Master of Science Degree in Geology in 2013.
3. I am one of the Qualified Persons responsible for this assessment report.
4. I have actively worked in Ontario as a geoscientist since 2012 and Quebec since 2017.
5. The accompanying assessment report is based on my direct involvement with the review of referenced geological reports and the Spruce bark sampling program on the Exploration Claims listed in this report.
6. I am a professional geologist and a Member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO Membership No.: 2648). I am also a professional Geologist with the Ordre des Geologues du Quebec (OGQ Membership No.: 2165).

Dated on the 18th day of January 2023 in Murillo, Ontario, Canada.

Breanne E. Beh, P.Geo, MSc

Appendix I

Certificates of Analysis

Actlabs

Quality Analysis ... ***Innovative Technologies***

Report No.: **A21-18569**
Report Date: **28-Oct-21**
Date Submitted: **04-Oct-21**
Your Reference: **Claim 563076**

Probe Metals Limited
56 Temperance Street
Suite 1000
Toronto ON M5H 3V5
Canada

ATTN: Sharon Allan

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

10 Vegetation samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
2G-Modified	Unashed Vegetation ICP/MS	2021-10-25 12:30:48
Weight Report (kg)	Received Weights (no pulps)	2021-10-22 12:27:40

REPORT **A21-18569**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

SCC Accredited
LAB
LAB
Accrédité CCN
TM

LabID: 266

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	3	4	10	0.2	1	100	30	2	25	6	15	4	100	0.2	50	3	4	3	0.4	2	0.2	10	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
B21851	10	91	70	0.3	4	32600	< 30	4	19600	63	160	38	400	27.6	1750	95	18	< 3	2.7	88	0.4	310	80
B21852	22	82	50	0.3	5	55800	< 30	6	8900	97	170	39	300	24.4	1690	98	29	3	2.5	102	0.5	390	80
B21853	14	66	50	0.5	4	31100	< 30	4	14400	95	146	38	300	21.5	2150	81	15	6	2.1	51	< 0.2	280	80
B21854	52	111	70	0.4	4	42400	< 30	10	8460	102	309	57	400	32.0	2490	153	39	10	4.1	134	0.6	380	150
B21855	25	189	180	0.3	2	68500	< 30	24	9480	177	644	91	800	49.9	2530	279	76	12	8.4	185	2.8	550	350
B21856	14	80	70	0.3	5	173000	< 30	7	12400	207	261	80	300	23.2	1680	109	29	< 3	3.0	82	0.6	290	140
B21857	31	67	60	0.4	4	50400	< 30	7	10100	131	194	46	600	19.3	2280	108	20	6	2.1	96	0.5	300	100
B21858	9	71	50	0.4	3	38500	< 30	6	5660	145	206	56	300	16.0	2320	107	30	4	2.8	84	0.6	250	110
B21859	13	89	100	0.3	2	35300	< 30	10	11500	155	213	40	400	92.5	1490	123	34	9	3.3	149	1.0	620	110
B21860	24	99	90	< 0.2	4	40900	< 30	9	11600	105	235	43	500	76.6	2230	125	37	7	4.3	140	0.7	580	120

Analyte Symbol	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Rb	Re	Sb	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Lower Limit	10	2	100	10	5	2	50	4	50	0.2	0.2	10	0.2	10	100	50	40	0.2	8	2	150	1	1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
B21851	30	236	339000	20	13	8	240	142	1190	< 0.2	< 0.2	660	< 0.2	50	< 100	< 50	8630	1.3	< 8	61	2690	5	5
B21852	20	231	288000	20	21	6	290	146	2280	< 0.2	< 0.2	630	< 0.2	90	200	< 50	4810	1.4	< 8	34	1710	5	6
B21853	20	143	299000	20	9	6	220	151	1300	< 0.2	0.7	530	< 0.2	140	300	< 50	5040	1.5	< 8	25	2210	4	6
B21854	40	271	283000	30	12	12	340	173	3060	< 0.2	< 0.2	1000	< 0.2	200	200	< 50	4860	1.8	< 8	35	4280	7	10
B21855	80	212	187000	60	16	23	640	201	10900	0.2	0.4	1360	< 0.2	850	200	70	5120	3.1	< 8	69	7470	12	20
B21856	30	368	713000	20	20	10	390	100	3240	< 0.2	< 0.2	600	< 0.2	350	< 100	< 50	11800	1.3	< 8	24	2730	4	7
B21857	30	211	298000	30	10	7	300	102	4120	< 0.2	< 0.2	500	< 0.2	130	200	< 50	5040	1.1	< 8	32	2290	5	7
B21858	20	188	239000	20	12	8	280	109	1910	< 0.2	0.2	540	< 0.2	70	100	< 50	4240	1.0	< 8	28	2090	2	7
B21859	30	324	243000	20	14	10	310	238	4240	< 0.2	< 0.2	1480	< 0.2	140	200	< 50	7200	1.9	< 8	49	3100	6	14
B21860	40	317	319000	20	15	13	320	229	3050	< 0.2	< 0.2	1390	< 0.2	70	< 100	< 50	7320	2.0	< 8	51	3620	8	8

Analyte Symbol	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Received Weight
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	Kg
Lower Limit	10	25	2	400	20	
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	none
B21851	130	< 25	39	73300	90	0.0230
B21852	140	< 25	54	72300	60	0.0160
B21853	140	< 25	48	56100	70	0.0290
B21854	250	< 25	87	115000	130	0.0200
B21855	500	< 25	184	48300	220	0.0250
B21856	190	< 25	77	154000	80	0.0170
B21857	170	< 25	54	75400	80	0.0280
B21858	180	< 25	60	68400	80	0.0180
B21859	200	< 25	59	63500	90	0.0270
B21860	230	< 25	59	65500	110	0.0280

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	Hg	In	K	La
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb
Lower Limit	3	4	10	0.2	1	100	30	2	25	6	15	4	100	0.2	50	3	4	3	0.4	2	0.2	10	10
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
CLV-1 Meas					12	49400			6180			499				1420						1830	
CLV-1 Cert					11	49300			5940			494				1400						1760	
CLV-1 Meas					12	46100			5950			492				1390						1740	
CLV-1 Cert					11	49300			5940			494				1400						1760	
CLV-1 Meas					11	49200			6070			498				1380						1800	
CLV-1 Cert					11	49300			5940			494				1400						1760	
CLV-2 Meas					43	22200																	
CLV-2 Cert					43	22500																	
CLV-2 Meas					44	24400																	
CLV-2 Cert					43	22500																	
CLV-2 Meas					42	21800																	
CLV-2 Cert					43	22500																	
CDV-1 Meas	10	1490	1320	2.0	18	8500		23	19100	34	4240	1960	11400	122	8370	2500	600	29	45.9	32		1740	2290
CDV-1 Cert	9	1500	1300	2.3	12	8500		20	19400	40	4350	2000	12100	121	8610	2560	600	30	46	41		1800	2310
CDV-1 Meas	9	1530	1330	2.2	18	10300		19	19900	49	4440	1990	11600	124	8760	2620	582	33	46.2	46		1730	2350
CDV-1 Cert	9	1500	1300	2.3	12	8500		20	19400	40	4350	2000	12100	121	8610	2560	600	30	46	41		1800	2310
CDV-1 Meas	9	1550	1240	2.8	17	8400		20	19400	43	4310	1950	13400	116	8610	2690	617	28	46.5	45		1790	2300
CDV-1 Cert	9	1500	1300	2.3	12	8500		20	19400	40	4350	2000	12100	121	8610	2560	600	30	46	41		1800	2310
B21859 Orig	13	90	100	0.2	2	35400	< 30	10	11400	168	222	38	400	96.8	1550	122	35	10	3.4	143	1.2	610	120
B21859 Dup	12	88	90	0.3	2	35200	< 30	10	11600	141	204	42	400	88.2	1440	124	33	9	3.2	154	0.8	620	110
Method Blank	< 3	< 4	< 10	< 0.2	< 1	800	< 30	< 2	< 25	< 6	< 15	18	200	< 0.2	80	6	< 4	< 3	0.6	2	< 0.2	< 10	< 10
Method Blank	< 3	< 4	< 10	< 0.2	< 1	300	< 30	< 2	< 25	< 6	< 15	4	300	< 0.2	< 50	< 3	< 4	< 3	< 0.4	4	< 0.2	< 10	< 10
Method Blank	< 3	< 4	< 10	0.2	< 1	100	< 30	< 2	< 25	< 6	< 15	< 4	< 100	< 0.2	< 50	< 3	< 4	< 3	< 0.4	4	< 0.2	< 10	< 10

Analyte Symbol	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Pt	Rb	Re	Sb	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Lower Limit	10	2	100	10	5	2	50	4	50	0.2	0.2	10	0.2	10	100	50	40	0.2	8	2	150	1	1
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
CLV-1 Meas		1270	592000	2300	142			605	11700			2280					29900						97100
CLV-1 Cert		1240	571000	2180	134			581	11100			2230					28500						98500
CLV-1 Meas		1220	566000	2150	132			587	10500			2200					28400						92500
CLV-1 Cert		1240	571000	2180	134			581	11100			2230					28500						98500
CLV-1 Meas		1250	581000	2270	141			598	11300			2170					29200						94900
CLV-1 Cert		1240	571000	2180	134			581	11100			2230					28500						98500
CLV-2 Meas													22.6										
CLV-2 Cert													23.0										
CLV-2 Meas													24.6										
CLV-2 Cert													23.0										
CLV-2 Meas													21.1										
CLV-2 Cert													23.0										
CDV-1 Meas	530	1280	410000	200	59	54	6340	398	1230			2580		30	300	80	118000		< 8	555	28400		176
CDV-1 Cert	560	1310	413000	200	60	60	6400	400	1330			2600		30	300	80	122000		40	610	30000		170
CDV-1 Meas	590	1330	417000	210	60	56	6490	381	1300			2620		30	200	80	124000		< 8	629	30900		170
CDV-1 Cert	560	1310	413000	200	60	60	6400	400	1330			2600		30	300	80	122000		40	610	30000		170
CDV-1 Meas	570	1300	407000	200	59	71	6480	391	1270			2580		30	200	80	119000		< 8	640	31100		167
CDV-1 Cert	560	1310	413000	200	60	60	6400	400	1330			2600		30	300	80	122000		40	610	30000		170
B21859 Orig	40	320	242000	30	14	10	310	237	4240	0.3	< 0.2	1470	< 0.2	150	200	< 50	7190	2.0	10	58	3030	7	16
B21859 Dup	30	327	243000	20	14	10	310	239	4240	< 0.2	< 0.2	1490	< 0.2	130	200	< 50	7210	1.7	< 8	40	3170	6	11
Method Blank	60	2	< 100	< 10	< 5	< 2	160	< 4	< 50	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 10	< 0.2	< 10	< 100	< 50	< 40	< 0.2	< 8	< 2	< 150	< 1	< 1
Method Blank	10	< 2	< 100	< 10	< 5	< 2	100	< 4	< 50	0.2	< 0.2	< 10	< 0.2	< 10	< 100	< 50	< 40	< 0.2	< 8	< 2	< 150	< 1	< 1
Method Blank	< 10	< 2	< 100	< 10	< 5	< 2	< 50	< 4	< 50	< 0.2	< 0.2	< 10	< 0.2	< 10	< 100	< 50	< 40	< 0.2	< 8	< 2	< 150	< 1	< 1

Analyte Symbol	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
Lower Limit	10	25	2	400	20
Method Code	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
CLV-1 Meas				75600	
CLV-1 Cert				74000	
CLV-1 Meas				72100	
CLV-1 Cert				74000	
CLV-1 Meas				76200	
CLV-1 Cert				74000	
CLV-2 Meas					
CLV-2 Cert					
CLV-2 Meas					
CLV-2 Cert					
CLV-2 Meas					
CLV-2 Cert					
CDV-1 Meas	4010		1390	23200	1220
CDV-1 Cert	4200		1410	23300	1290
CDV-1 Meas	4230		1440	23700	1310
CDV-1 Cert	4200		1410	23300	1290
CDV-1 Meas	4350		1390	23200	1320
CDV-1 Cert	4200		1410	23300	1290
B21859 Orig	200	< 25	61	63300	90
B21859 Dup	200	< 25	58	63700	90
Method Blank	< 10	< 25	< 2	< 400	30
Method Blank	< 10	< 25	< 2	< 400	< 20
Method Blank	< 10	< 25	< 2	< 400	< 20

Cost allocation	Inv #	invoice # Vendor	Date	Total *(before taxes)*	Tamarack *92.5%*	Rounded Total	Black Creek *7%*	Rounded Total	Claim 563076 *0.5%*	Rounded Total	per sample *10*	ROUNDED *TOTAL*	*100.0%*
Exploration Activity													
Geochemical Survey - Bark Sampling													
Haveman Brothers	3	5932	2021-10-21	$ 49,950.00	$ 46,203.75	$ 46,204.00	$ 3,496.50	$ 3,497.00	$ 249.75	$ 250.00	$ 25.00		
Associated Costs													
Supplies													
Services Exploration	1	83477	2021-08-18	$ 307.50	$ 284.44	$ 284.00	$ 21.53	$ 22.00	$ 1.54	$ 2.00			
Meridien Fuels	2	314255	2021-09-19	$ 11,469.92	$ 10,609.68	$ 10,610.00	$ 802.89	$ 803.00	$ 57.35	$ 57.00			
						$ 10,894.00		$ 825.00		$ 59.00	$ 5.90		
Associated Costs													
Transportation													
Enterprise Truck	4	4GZMDT	2021-10-04	$ 1,017.00	$ 940.73	$ 941.00	$ 71.19	$ 71.00	$ 5.09	$ 5.00			
Heli Expore	5	2044	2021-09-27	$ 12,590.67	$ 11,646.37	$ 11,646.00	$ 881.35	$ 881.00	$ 62.95	$ 63.00			
Heli Expore	6	2048	2021-09-30	$ 5,635.00	$ 5,212.38	$ 5,212.00	$ 394.45	$ 394.00	$ 28.18	$ 28.00			
Heli Expore	7	2053	2021-10-12	$ 36,553.32	$ 33,811.82	$ 33,812.00	$ 2,558.73	$ 2,559.00	$ 182.77	$ 183.00			
Heli Expore	18	2083		$ 27.00	$ 24.98	$ 25.00	$ 1.89	$ 2.00	$ 0.14	$ -			
Nakina	8	various	2021-10-23	$ 31,598.10	$ 29,228.24	$ 29,228.00	$ 2,211.87	$ 2,212.00	$ 157.99	$ 158.00			
						$ 80,864.00		$ 6,119.00		$ 437.00	$ 43.70		
Associated Costs													
Assays													
Actlabs	9	A21-18565	2021-11-04	$ 3,564.00	$ 3,296.70	$ 3,297.00	$ 249.48	$ 249.00	$ 17.82	$ 18.00			
Actlabs	10	A21-18568	2021-11-09	$ 4,131.00	$ 3,821.18	$ 3,821.00	$ 289.17	$ 289.00	$ 20.66	$ 21.00			
Actlabs	11	A21-18569	2021-11-04	$ 405.00	$ 374.63	$ 375.00	$ 28.35	$ 28.00	$ 2.03	$ 2.00			
Actlabs	12	A21-19261A	2021-11-16	$ 12,285.00	$ 11,363.63	$ 11,364.00	$ 859.95	$ 860.00	$ 61.43	$ 61.00			
Actlabs	13	A21-19262A	2021-11-17	$ 12,285.00	$ 11,363.63	$ 11,364.00	$ 859.95	$ 860.00	$ 61.43	$ 61.00			
Actlabs	14	A21-19263A	2021-11-17	$ 12,285.00	$ 11,363.63	$ 11,364.00	$ 859.95	$ 860.00	$ 61.43	$ 61.00			
Actlabs	15	A21-19264A	2021-11-17	$ 12,285.00	$ 11,363.63	$ 11,364.00	$ 859.95	$ 860.00	$ 61.43	$ 61.00			
Actlabs	16	A21-19265A	2021-11-17	$ 5,036.85	$ 4,659.09	$ 4,659.00	$ 352.58	$ 353.00	$ 25.18	$ 25.00			
Actlabs	17	A21-19270A	2021-11-17	$ 2,047.50	$ 1,893.94	$ 1,894.00	$ 143.33	$ 143.00	$ 10.24	$ 10.00			
						$ 59,502.00		$ 4,502.00		$ 320.00	$ 32.00		
Sub Total 1				**$ 213,472.86**	**$ 197,462.40**	**$ 197,464.00**	**$ 14,943.10**	**$ 14,943.00**	**$ 1,067.36**	**$ 1,066.00**		**$ 213,473.00**	
Exploration Activity		(in house										$ 0.14	
Geochemical Survey - Bark Sampling		personnel costs)											
Breanne Beh		Days											
Planning/Field/Data compile		9		$ 4,527.00	$ 4,187.48	$ 4,187.00	$ 316.89	$ 317.00	$ 22.64	$ 23.00	$ 2.30		
report writing		4	(Tam&BC)	$ 2,012.00	$ 1,509.00	$ 1,509.00	$ 503.00	$ 503.00					
Sub Total 2		**13**		**$ 6,539.00**	**$ 5,696.48**	**$ 5,696.00**	**$ 819.89**	**$ 820.00**	**$ 22.64**	**$ 23.00**		**$ 6,539.00**	
Exploration Activity		(in house										$ -	
Geochemical Survey - Bark Sampling		personnel costs)											
Sharon Allan		Days											
Planning/Field/Data compile		7		$ 5,075.00	$ 4,694.38	$ 4,695.00	$ 355.25	$ 355.00	$ 25.38	$ 25.00	$ 2.50		
Asssessment costs/invoicing		2		$ 1,450.00	$ 1,341.25	$ 1,341.00	$ 101.50	$ 102.00	$ 7.25	$ 7.00	$ 0.70		
report review/Filing (Oct/Nov 2021, Feb 2022)		4.5	(Tam&BC)	$ 3,262.50	$ 1,450.00	$ 1,450.00	$ 1,812.50	$ 1,813.00					
report review/Filing (Oct 2022)		1	563076	$ 800.00					$ 800.00	$ 800.00	$ 80.00		
Sub Total 3		**14.5**		**$ 10,587.50**	**$ 7,485.63**	**$ 7,486.00**	**$ 2,269.25**	**$ 2,270.00**	**$ 832.63**	**$ 832.00**		**$ 10,588.00**	
												-$ 0.50	
FINAL TOTAL				**$ 230,599.36**	**$ 210,644.50**	**$ 210,646.00**	**$ 18,032.24**	**$ 18,033.00**	**$ 1,922.62**	**$ 1,921.00**	**$ 192.10**	**$ 230,600.00**	
												$ 0.64	
					FILED ALREADY		FILED ALREADY		SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT				