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Technical Report for MNDM Assessment Purposes, Fall 2022 Drone Magnetometer Survey

Heenan Property

Heenan Township, Porcupine Mining Division
Ontario, Canada

Prepared For:

Michael Thompson

Prepared By:
Jordan Quinn

DATE OF COMPLETION:

December 6, 2022

1 Introduction and Summary

The Heenan Property consists of 31 mining claims within the Heenan Township in the Porcupine Mining Division. The property is fully owned by Michael Thompson and located approximately 100 km west of Timmins, Ontario along Highway 101.

Michael Thompson contracted Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation ("**Fladgate**") to conduct an unmanned aerial geophysical survey on the Heenan property from August 16-18 2022. Fladgate provided all the required geological, geotechnical, and sub-contractor services on the program described herein. The program consisted of 36 flight lines and 10 perpendicular tie lines totaling 85 flown line kilometers. The survey was performed in order to map the magnetic signature of the underlying geology.

The results of the survey indicate the presence of one definitive east-west trending magnetic anomaly and two possible north-south trending anomalies. Subsequent and more detailed geophysical surveys are recommended to enhance the boundaries and locations of magnetic anomalies on the property.

2 Terms of Reference

This report was prepared at the request of Michael Thompson for the use of filing assessment as required under the Ontario Mining Act. Unless otherwise noted, Universal Transverse Mercator ("UTM") coordinates are provided in the datum of NAD83 Zone 17 North.

3 Disclaimer

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

4 Property Description and Location

The Heenan property is located in the Heenan Township within the Porcupine Mining Division in Northwestern Ontario, approximately 100 km west of Timmins (**Figure 1**). The property is centered on UTM coordinates 397,500 mE, 5,293,000 mN (NAD83 Zone 17N) and is accessed from Timmins by traveling 90 kilometers west along HWY 101 followed by 75 kilometers of driving down all-weather accessible major and minor logging roads. Total travel time from Timmins to the Heenan property is approximately 2 hours. The property consists of 31 unpatented mining claims (**Figure 2**). A list of all claims can be found in **Table 1**.

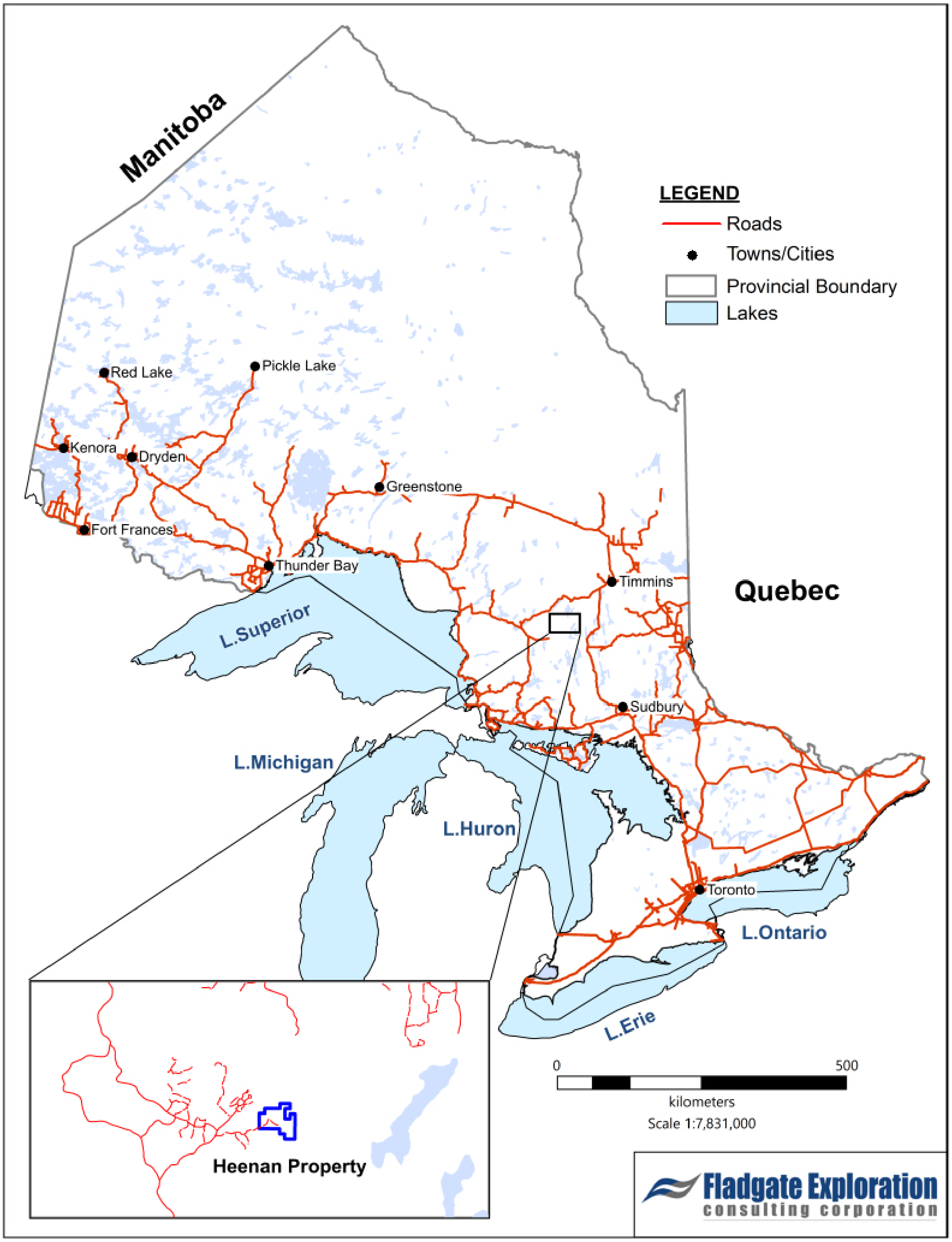

Figure 1 - Heenan Property Location

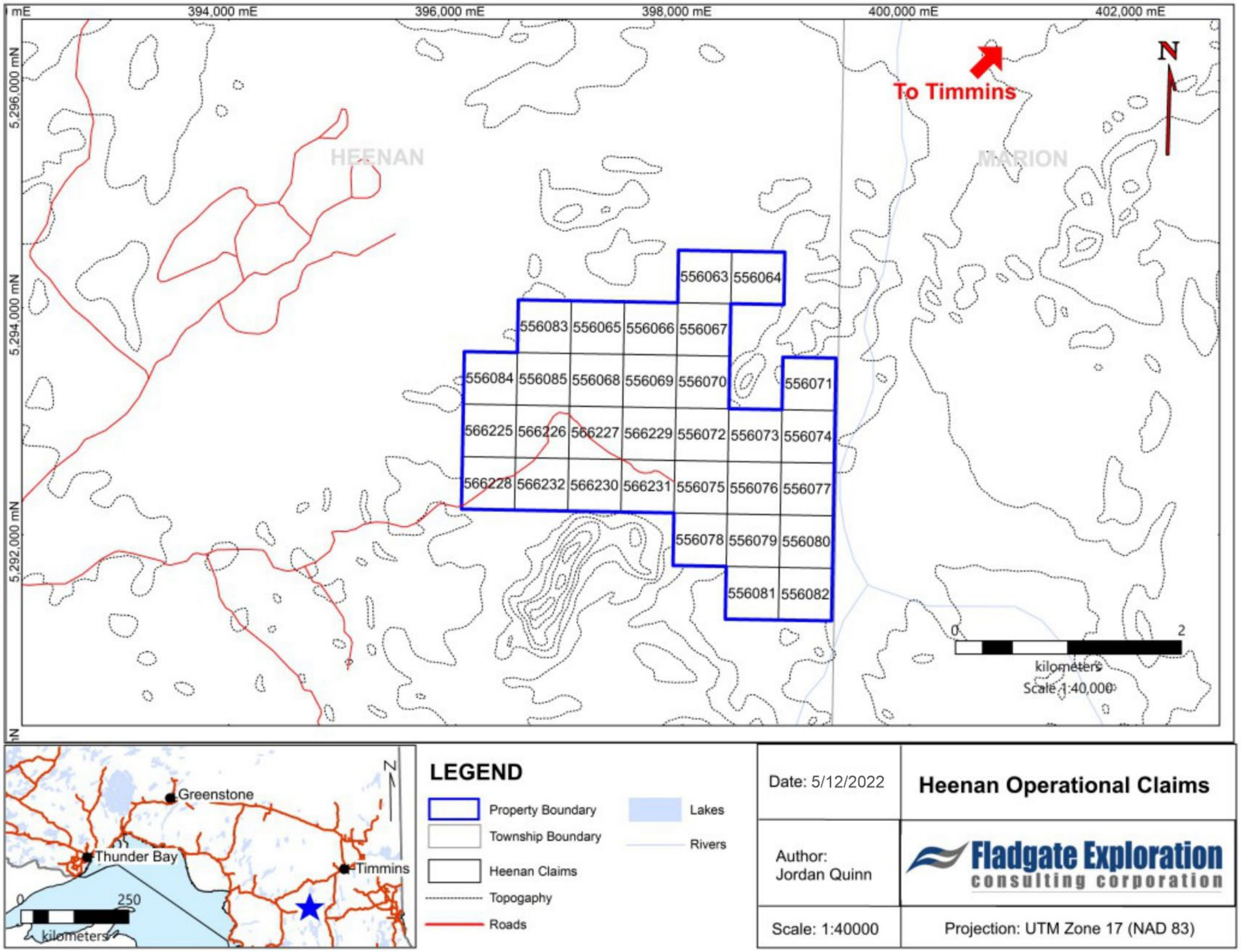

Figure 2 - Heenan Claim Map

Table 1 – Heenan Claims

Claim Number	Township	Units	Ha	Claim Due Date	% Option	Ownership
556063	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556064	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556065	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556066	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556067	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556068	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556069	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556070	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556071	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556072	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556073	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556074	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556075	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556076	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556077	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556078	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556079	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556080	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556081	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556082	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556083	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556084	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
556085	HEENAN	1	16	2022-08-19	100%	Michael Thompson
566225	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
566226	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
566227	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
566228	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
566229	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
566230	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
556231	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson
556232	HEENAN	1	16	2021-12-07	100%	Michael Thompson

5 Access, Local Resources, and Infrastructure

The property is accessible year-round, as it is located 75 km south of HWY 101, which is a major east-west route connecting Timmins to Wawa (**Figure 1**). After driving 85 km west of Timmins on Hwy 101, access to the property is gained along Foleyet Timber Road followed by Heenan Road. Both roads are well maintained gravel roads that provide year-round access to the property (**Figure2**).

Timmins is ~100 km to the east and is the nearest large regional population centre in Ontario, with many services and amenities for industrial, educational, and leisure activities. Local experienced labour is readily available, as well as the regional offices of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).

There are no permanent structures on the property currently.

6 Climate and Physiography

The Heenan Property is located within the Canadian Shield, which is a major physiographic division of Canada. The property is situated in an area of swamps, rivers, and small lakes.

Climate in the area is typical of Northern Ontario, with cold winters and warm summers. Average January temperatures range from -11˚C to -23˚C, and average July temperatures are between 11˚C and 24˚C. Work can be done (subject to snow and freezing) for most of the year.

Rock exposures are sparse on the property due to the flat lying topography and abundance of swamp coverage.

7 Geological Setting

7.1 Regional Geology

The Heenan Property lies within the central portion of Ontario's Superior Province, in the Abitibi Subprovince, consisting of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks interpreted to have developed in an ensimatic basin (Ayer et al. 2001). The Superior Province and the Abitibi Subprovince are described in detail in the literature (e.g., Ayer at al. 2001, Card, 1990). The regional geology is illustrated in **Figure 3**.

7.1.1 Superior Province

The Superior Province is a major geological province comprised of Archean age rocks. It forms the core of the North American continent. In Ontario, the Superior Province makes up roughly 70% of the Canadian Shield bedrock and is surrounded by younger Grenville and Southern Provinces to the south and southeast, which comprise the remaining 30%. The Superior Province consists of alternating granite-greenstone and metasedimentary belts in the central portion, and has been subdivided into smaller subprovinces (or terranes) based on rock type: granite-greenstone plutonic and metavolcanic rocks (Uchi, Wawa, and Abitibi subprovinces), metasedimentary rocks (English River and Quetico subprovinces), plutonic granitic rocks (Winnipeg River subprovince), and high-grade greenstone rocks to the north (Kapuskasing Zone). Subprovinces are commonly fault-bounded and display contrasting lithological assemblages, metamorphic and structural styles, geophysical characteristics, and ages.

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ~2.5 Ga. Proterozoic and younger geological activity is limited to rifting of the margins, emplacement of several mafic dyke swarms, compressional reactivation, and large-scale rotation at ~1.9 Ga, as well as failed rifting at ~1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwestern Superior margin that was pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at ~1.8 Ga, the craton has otherwise escaped late ductile deformation. It formed as a collage of smaller continental and oceanic plates (Card, 1990;

Williams et al., 1992; Stott, 1997; Percival et al., 2004, 2006), that were stitched together between ~2.72 and 2.68 Ga. Sedimentary rocks as old as ~2.48 Ga uncomfortably overlie Superior Province granites, indicating that most erosion had occurred prior to ~2.5 Ga.

The southern portion of the Superior Province (to latitude 52˚N) is a major source of mineral wealth, hosting active gold and base metal mining camps associated with metavolcanics of the granite-greenstone belts. Owing to its potential for these and other commodities, the Superior Province continues to attract both grassroots and advanced mineral exploration.

7.1.2 Abitibi Subprovince

The Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province comprises a stratigraphically continuous succession of Neo- to Mesoarchean (2.5 to 2.9 Ga) metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks interpreted to have developed in an ensimatic basin (Ayer et al. 2001). These supracrustal rocks are intruded by multiple generations of felsic to ultramafic igneous rocks. This intrusive activity extended from the Neoarchean into the late Proterozoic.

Three volcanic and two sedimentary assemblages are exposed in the Timmins region (Ayer et al. 1997, 1999, 2002). The Deloro assemblage is the oldest (2730-2724 Ma, Ayer et al. 2002) and consists of mafic to felsic, calc-alkalic metavolcanic rocks and associated iron formation (Ayer et al. 1999, 2002). The Kidd-Munro assemblage ranges in age from 2719 Ma to 2710 Ma (Ayer et al. 2002) and unconformably overlies the Deloro assemblage (Ayer et al. 1999, 2002). The Kidd-Munro assemblage consists of a suite of tholeiitic and komatiitic metavolcanic rocks locally interlayered with rhyolite and a suite of calc-alkalic felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks (Ayer et al. 1999). The Tisdale assemblage overlies the Kidd-Munro assemblage and ranges in age from 2710 Ma to 2703 Ma. The base of the Tisdale assemblage consists of tholeiitic mafic to komatiitic metavolcanic rocks locally associated with high-silica rhyolite. Felsic to intermediate, calc-alkalic pyroclastic metavolcanic rocks and local thick accumulations of iron formation form the upper, younger parts of the Tisdale assemblage (Ayer et al. 1999). The Porcupine assemblage is the oldest (2696-2692 Ma, Ayer et al. 2002), lowermost sedimentary package in the area and consists dominantly of turbiditic metasedimentary rocks. The Porcupine assemblage unconformably overlies the metavolcanic assemblages (Ayer et al. 1999). The Timiskaming assemblage unconformably overlies the Porcupine assemblage and consists of coarse clastic metasedimentary rocks (Ayer et al. 1999, 2002).

The Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex is interpreted to be coeval with the Tisdale assemblage and intrudes the Deloro and Kidd-Munro assemblages (Barrie 1990, 1992, 2000). Several plutons of felsic to intermediate compositions are considered to be comagmatic with the Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex based on similar geochemical characteristics, overlap in U/Pb zircon ages, contact relationships, and textural similarities (Barrie 1990, 1992, 2000). Archean, post-volcanic, felsic plutons and associated dikes intrude all of the assemblages (Pyke 1982). Proterozoic mafic dikes (Matachewan, Abitibi swarms) intrude Archean rocks (Pyke 1982).

The rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince have experienced variable degrees of deformation and metamorphism. Of particular significance in the Timmins region, due to its relationship with gold mineralization (Berger 2001), is the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone (PDFZ). The fault zone is a major structural feature that strikes east-northeast and has been traced along strike for over 450 km across the Abitibi Subprovince (Berger 2001). The PDFZ is offset by numerous north-northwest-striking faults that partition the Abitibi greenstone belt into distinct blocks that display different styles of alteration associated with gold mineralization, deformation and metamorphism (Berger

2001). Early Proterozoic (2454 Ma; Heaman 1988) Matachewan dikes are also offset by the north-northwest-striking faults (Brisbin 1997).

Phanerozoic bedrock is not exposed in the Timmins area, therefore, there is no record of the geological history post-dating the late faulting and/or intrusion of the Abitibi dike swarm. Unconsolidated Quaternary glacial deposits and recent terrestrial sedimentary and regolithic deposits cover most of the Precambrian bedrock in the Timmins region.

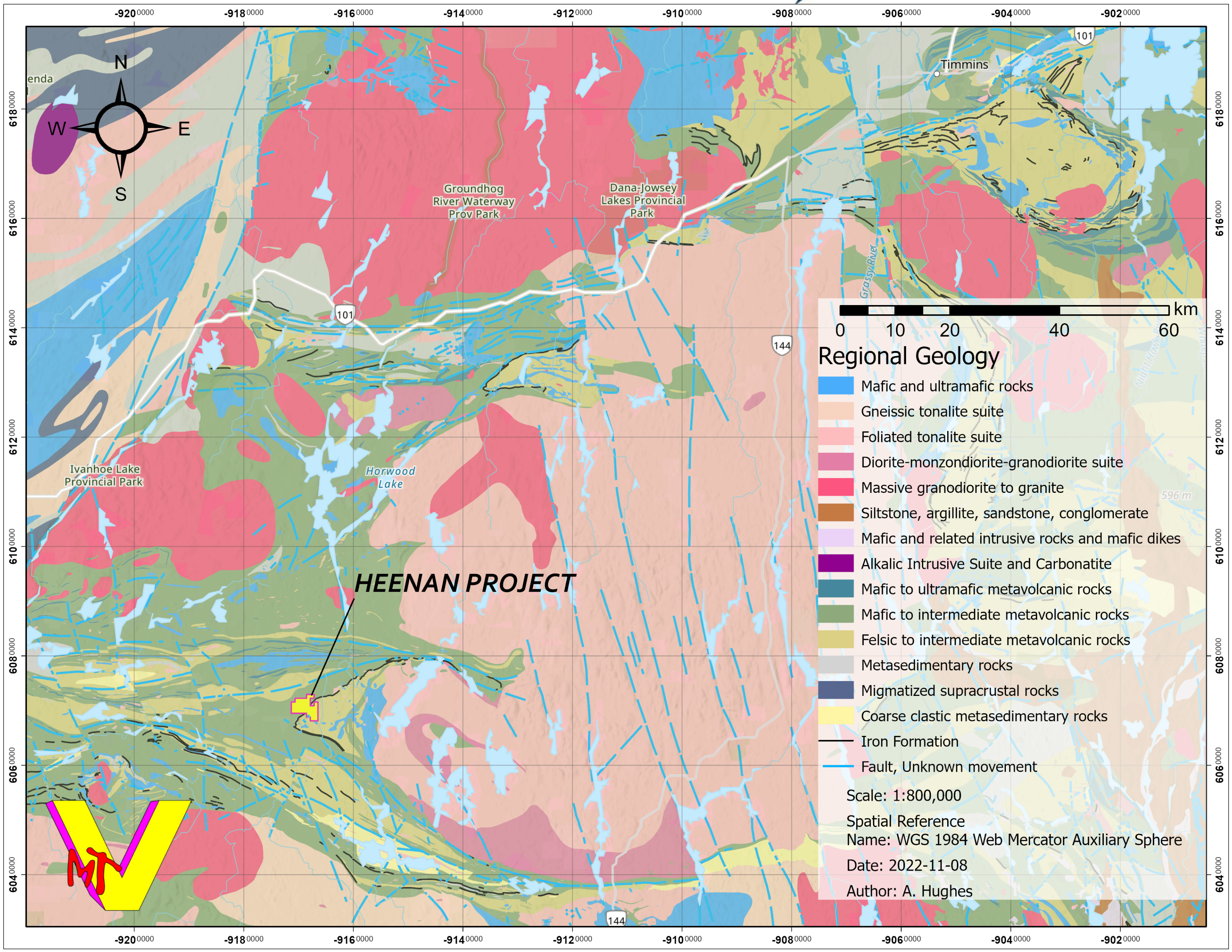

Figure 3 - Regional Geology of Northwestern Ontario. Modified from OGSEarth MRD126-REV1 (Ontario Geological Survey, 2011)

7.2 Local Geology – Heenan Property

The following description of the local geological setting is modified from (Lashbrook 2005). A detailed property geology map can be found in **Figure 4**.

The Heenan township is underlain by the regionally extensive Woman River Metasedimentary Rocks and the October Lake Formation Mafic Volcanics. Felsic and mafic dykes cut through all units and are presumed to be extensive on the property.

The Woman River Formation is composed of various facies of Algoma Type iron formation-magnetite, jasper, hematite, chert and sulphide. There appears to be a crude vertical zonation of chert-magnetite-sulphide assemblage occurring more towards the base, to a chert-magnetite-hematite-jasper +/-pyrite and finally to a predominantly chert-pyrite sequence towards the top of the formation. Locally jasper occurs as discordant features. Locally at the top of the sequence, graywacke and graphitic pyritic tuffs are found. The iron formation attains a maximum thickness of 425 meters in Heenan Township.

The Trailbreaker Group, October Lake Formation conformably overlays the iron formation. This formation is made up of pillowed and massive flows of Fe and Mg tholeiites. The more magnesium rich flows are deep brown weathering. They are a medium to dark green-grey in colour, fine to medium grained and mainly little altered. Mafic dykes that cut the above units are interpreted as being feeder dykes to the Trailbreaker Group (Lashbrook 2005).

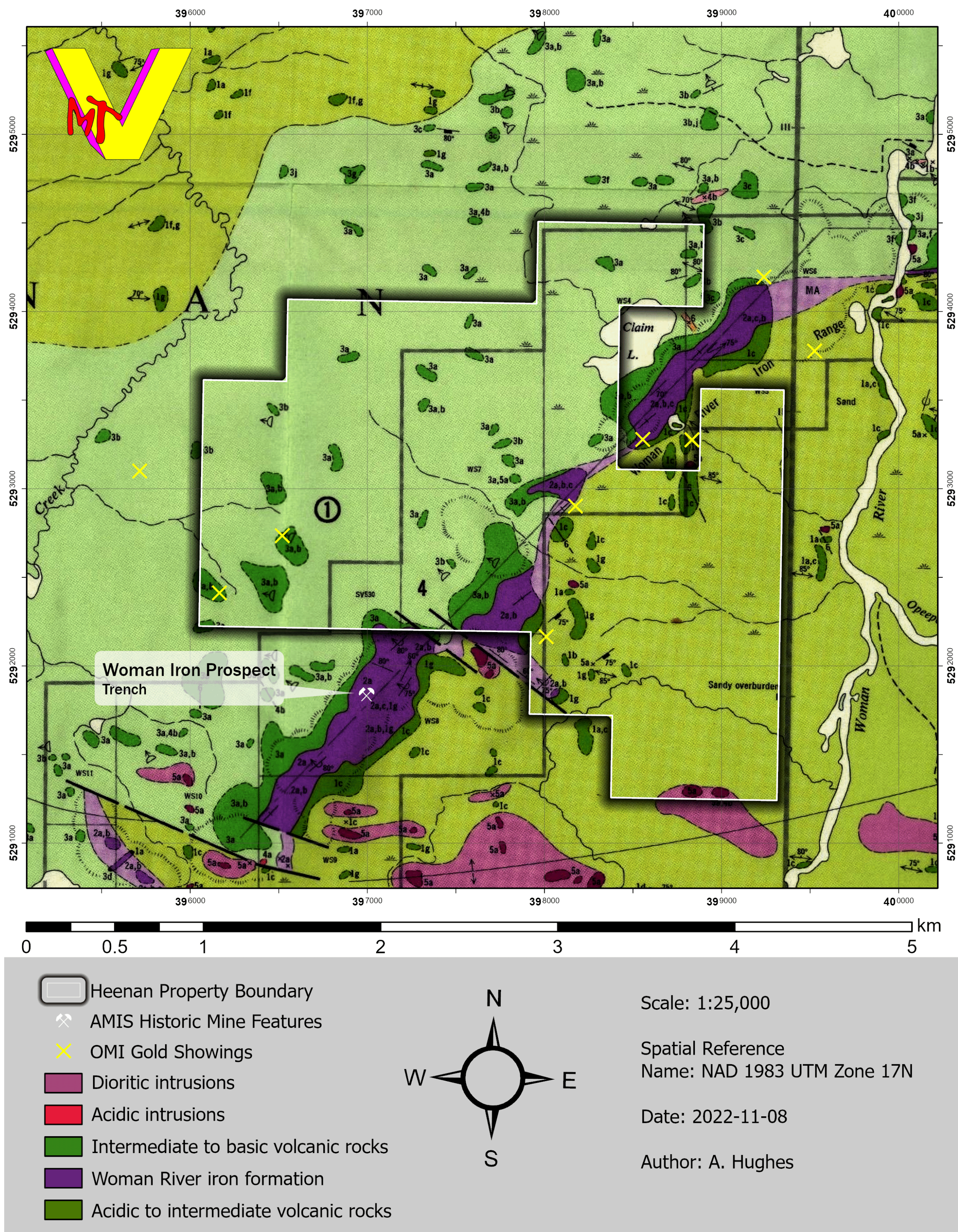

Figure 4 - Heenan Property Geology. Modified after Map 2067 (Goodwin & Donovan, 1965)

8 History of Exploration on the Property

The history of exploration on the Heenan property is as follows:

1926: Geology mapping of Heenan, Bristol and Ogden townships (Hawley)

1979-1993: Line cutting, geology, soil and rock geochemistry, trenching, mag surveys, VLF, m/m, I.P, diamond drilling (Falconbridge Ltd.)

1993-2004: Geology mapping, trenching, sampling, stripping, diamond drilling (Ray Lashbrook and partners)

2003: Lithogeochemical data for the Timmins West area: Heenan, Denton, Bristol, Ogden and Deloro townships (Vaillancourt)

2004: Line cutting and geophysics (Vencan Gold Corporation)

2019: Ground geophysics (Collins-Gloster Group)

2021: Airborne drone magnetometer survey (M. Thompson)

9 Current Program

From August 16-17, 2022, a drone magnetic survey was carried out on the Heenan property. The survey consisted of 36 North-South flight lines spaced at 50m and 10 East-West tie lines spaced at 200m (**Figure 5**). The height of the survey was 50m and total line kilometres flown were 85 km. **Table 2** summarizes the total line kilometers flown per claim on the Garnet property. The goal of the survey was to map the magnetic signature of the underlying geology.

Table 2 – Distribution of Work by Mining Claims

Claim #	Line Kilometers Flown
556065	5.6
556066	5.9
556068	5.4
556069	5.5
556083	6.7
556084	5.2
556085	5.6
566225	5
566226	5.6
566227	5.4
566228	5.5
566229	5.5
566230	5.8
566231	6
566232	6.3
TOTAL	**85**

Universal Ground Control Software (UgCS) was used in planning the drone survey. Flight lines were planned as perpendicular as possible to the known underlying geology and at a flight speed of 8.0 m/s.

The principle geophysical sensor used was a Gem Systems Canada GSMP-35U potassium vapor sensor mounted on a UAV platform. General specifications of the magnetometer can be found in Appendix 1 of this report: Instrument Specifications.

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

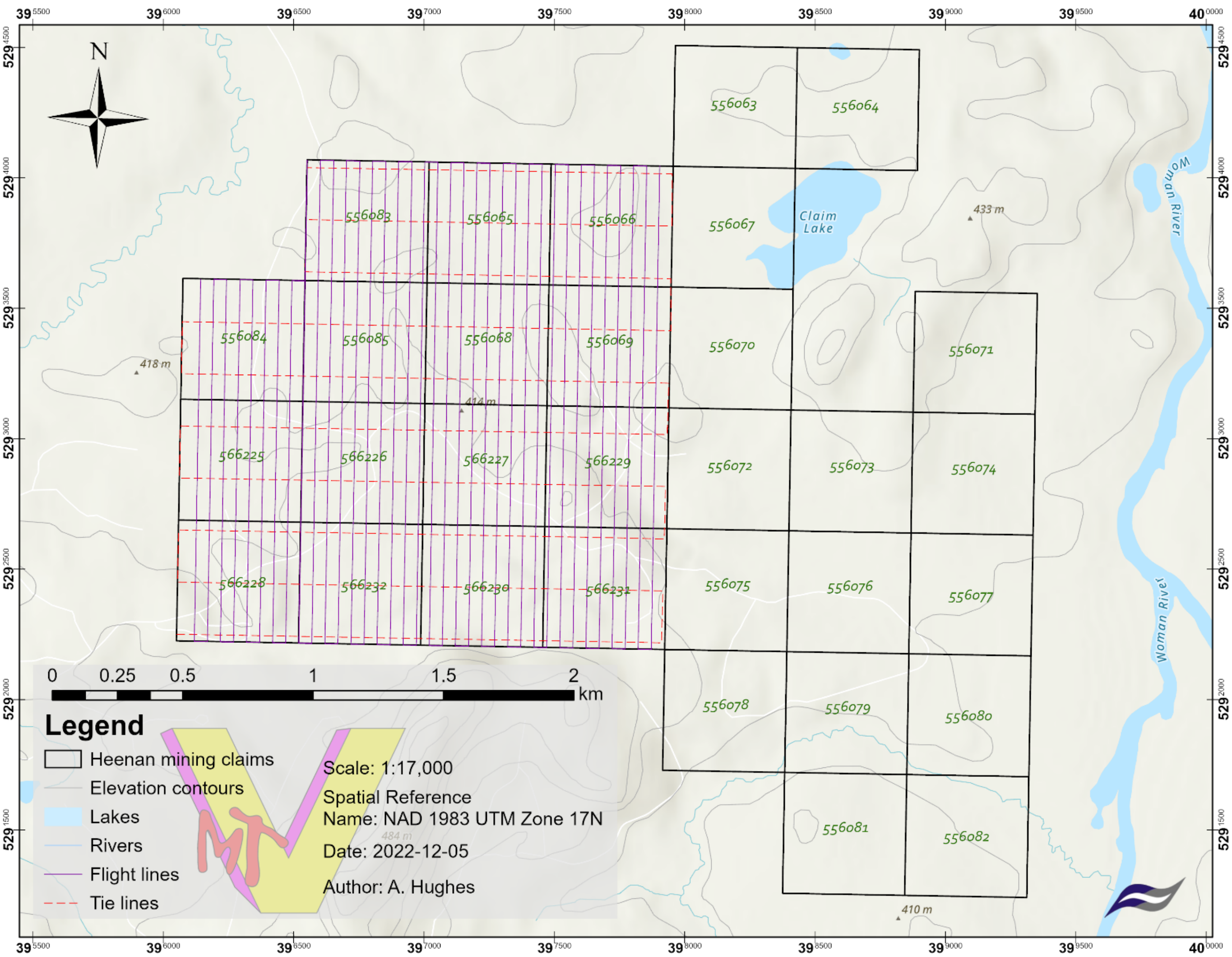

Figure 5 – Map of Heenan Drone Survey

9.1 Personnel

Field operations were supervised and all technical staff was provided by Fladgate and began with logistics and flight planning on August 16, 2022.

Table 3 – Personnel Log

Name	Working Title	Responsibilities	Dates on Project
Jordan Quinn	Project Geologist	Mobilization, Pilot, Drone route planning, Demobilization, Processing Geophysics/Map Creation, Report writing	August 16-18, 2022; November 8, 2022; December 4-6, 2022
Alex Wytiahlowsky	Geologist	Mobilization, Assist in flight setup and operations, Demobilization	August 16-18, 2022

10 Data Filtering and Processing

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

Table 4 – Raw Geophysical Drone Data

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

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

1. A filter was applied to the data based on the lock parameter of the magnetometer. All values that were recorded that did not have a lock value of 1 were removed. The datapoints which remained after this filter were correctly oriented with the Earth's magnetic field.
2. The second filtering step was based on the geometry of the survey area. Data outside the defined survey area were removed. This included data that was gathered while the UAV was in flight to and from the takeoff/landing site and data that was gathered as the UAV takes corners at the end of survey lines. This step reduced edge effects and insured that sampling points were evenly distributed throughout the survey area.
3. A filter was applied that removed any data that was not collected at the programmed survey elevation. This step removes any data that was collected while the UAV was on the ground in between surveys or while the UAV was rising to the programmed survey elevation.
4. The resulting data was then used for various interpolations using Oasis Montaj's gridding and mapping functions.

11 Results

The results of the magnetic survey are presented as contoured total field and 1st vertical derivative maps. The results from the magnetic survey indicate a relatively quiet magnetic background with the overall magnetic field being disrupted by a singular east-west trending anomaly and possibly two more north-south trending anomalies as seen in the 1st vertical derivative map.

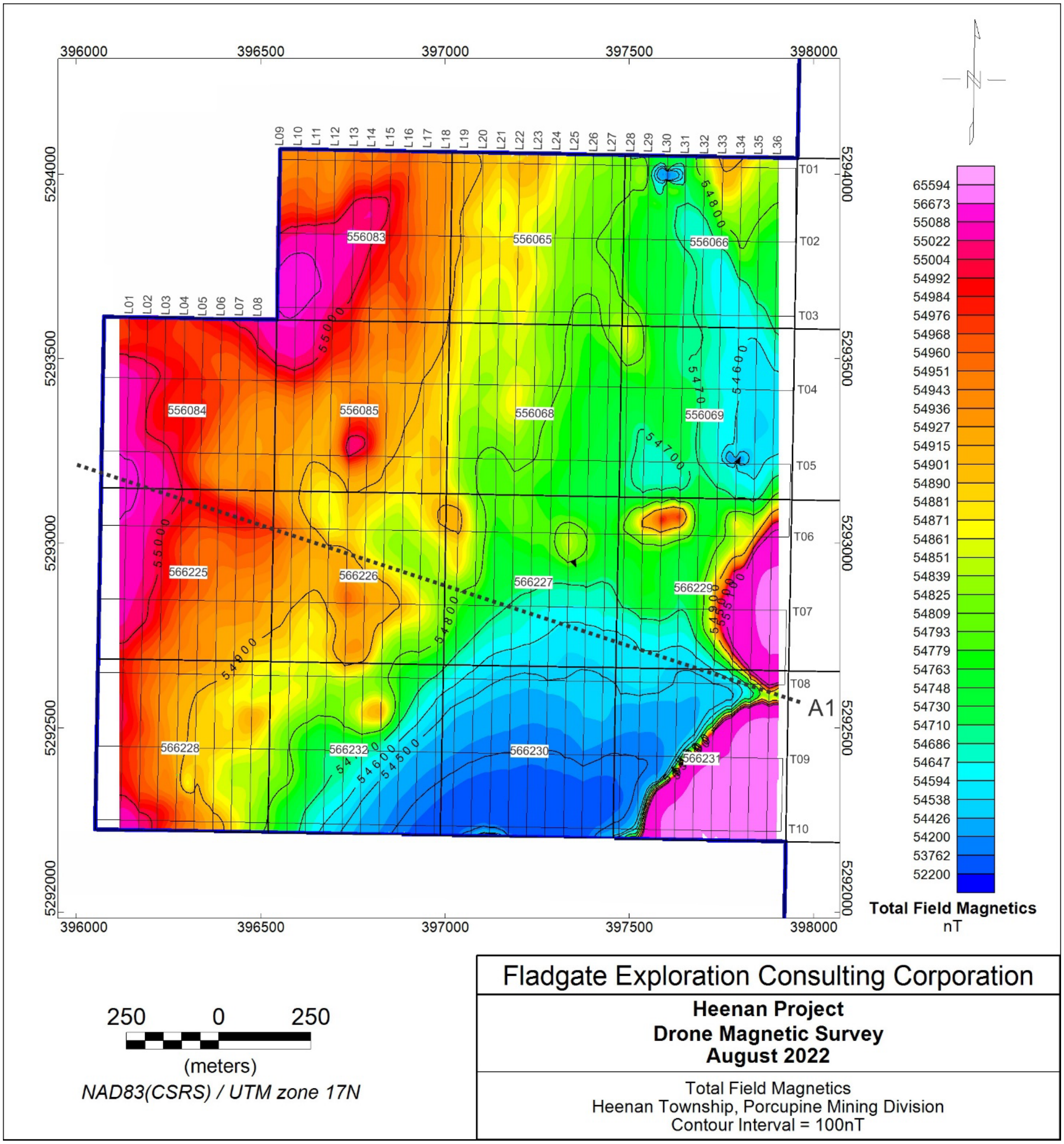

Figure 6 – Map of Total Field Magnetics

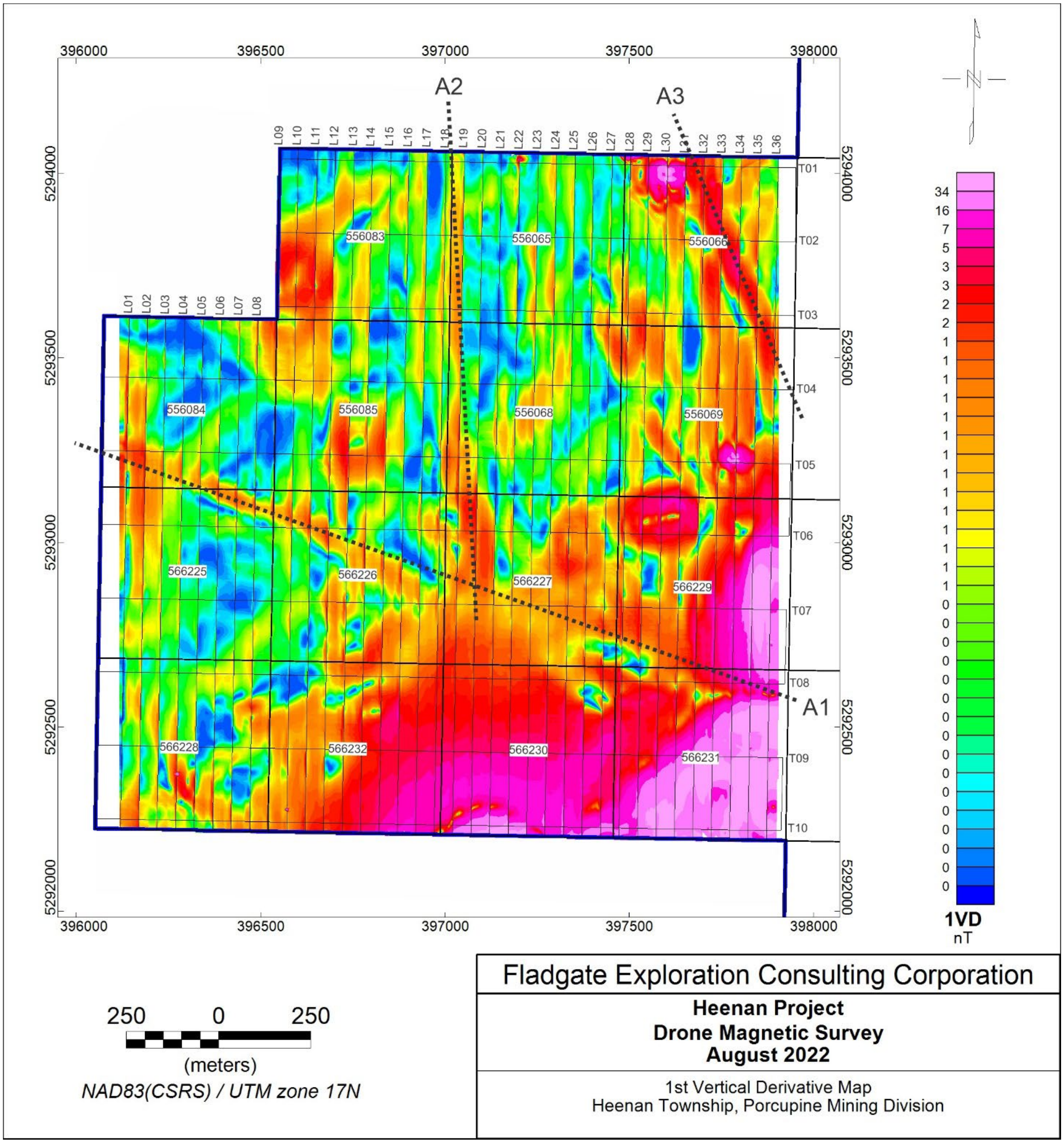

Figure 7 – 1st Vertical Derivative Map

The east-west trending anomaly (A1), displayed on both maps is attributed to a mapped fault in the area. The two anomalies that are only visible in the 1st vertical derivative map (A2, A3), could possibly represent the presence of either felsic or mafic dykes, both of which are presumed to be extensive on the property. Finally on both maps you can see extreme mag highs in the bottom right sections of the maps. This section is most likely representative of the boundary of the Iron Formation mapped in the area. The Woman River Iron Formation is a sulphide-magnetite bearing unit and would react more intensely to the survey than the surrounding metavolcanic units.

12 Conclusion and Recommendations

The magnetic survey completed over the Heenan property was successful in mapping magnetic anomalies and underlying geological trends. The east-westerly trending magnetic anomaly shown on both maps is presumed to be derived from a fault which is mapped in the area. Anomalies A2 and A3 which are only present on the 1st vertical derivative map could be caused by various types of dykes which are common to the area. Finally, the mag high represented in the bottom right sections of both maps is attributed to the Woman River Iron Formation being present in that area. The amount of sulphides and magnetite mineralization known to that specific unit would react intensely to the survey.

It is recommended that a ground mag survey and prospecting program be preformed over the area to confirm the nature of the magnetic anomalies. Special attention should be given to the fault cross cutting the area, especially where it cross cuts the iron formation unit as these types of interactions are generally favourable to mineralization.

13 References

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14 Statement of Qualification

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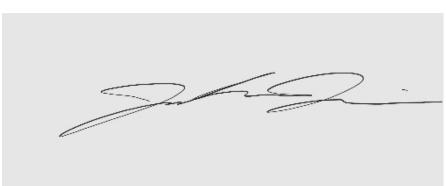
CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHOR

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

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

Effective Date: December 6, 2022
Date of signing: December 6, 2022



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

Appendix I – Instrument Specifications

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

Magnetometer Specifications

Sensitivity: 0.0002 nT @ 1 Hz
Resolution: 0.0001 nT
Absolute Accuracy: +/- 0.1 nT
Heading Error: + / – 0.05 nT
Dynamic Range: 15,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance: 50,000 nT/m
Sampling Intervals: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Hz
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +55°C

Orientation

Sensor Angle: optimum angle 35° between sensor head axis & field vector.
Proper Orientation: 10° to 80° & 100° to 170
Heading Error: +/- 0.05 nT between 10° to 80°and 360° full rotation about axis.

Environmental

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +55°C
Storage Temperature: -70°C to +55°C
Humidity: 0 to 100%, splashproof

Dimensions & Weight

Sensor: 161mm x 64mm (external dia) with 2m cabling ; 0.43 kg
Electronics Box: 236mm x 56mm x 39mm; 0.46 kg
Option 1 cabling; .125kg
Option 3 light weight battery; .250kg

Power

Power Supply:18 to 32 V DC
Power Requirements: approx. 50 W at start up, dropping to 12 W after warm-up
Power Consumption:12 W typical at 20°C Warm-up Time: <15 minutes at -40°C

Outputs

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

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

Components

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

Matrice 600

Structure

Diagonal Wheelbase: 1133 mm
Aircraft Dimensions: 1668 mm x 1518 mm x 759 mm (Propellers, frame arms and GPS mount unfolded)
640 mm x 582 mm x 623 mm (Frame arms and GPS mount folded)
Package Dimensions : 620 mm x 320 mm x 505 mm
Intelligent Flight Battery Quantity: 6
Weight (with six TB47S batteries): 9.1 kg
Weight (with six TB48S batteries): 9.6 kg
Max Takeoff Weight: 15.1 kg

Performance

Hovering Accuracy (P-Mode, with GPS) Vertical: ±0.5 m, Horizontal: ±1.5 m
Max Angular Velocity: Pitch: 300°/s, Yaw: 150°/s
Max Pitch Angle: 25°
Max Speed of Ascent: 5 m/s
Max Speed of Descent: 3 m/s
Max Wind Resistance: 8 m/s
Max Flight Altitude above Sea Level: 2500 m
Max Speed: 18 m/s (No wind)
Hovering Time (with six TB47S batteries)* No payload: 35 min, 6 kg payload: 16 min
Hovering Time (with six TB48S batteries)* No payload: 40 min, 5.5 kg payload: 18 min

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

Remote Controller

Operating Frequency:

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

Max Transmission Distance (unobstructed, free of interference) :
• FCC Compliant: 3.1 miles (5 km)
• CE Compliant: 2.1 miles (3.5 km)

EIRP:
• 10 dBm @ 900 M/li>
• 13 dBm @ 5.8 G
• 20 dBm @ 2.4 G
Video Output Port: HDMI, SDI, USB
Dual Users Capability: Master-and-Slave control
Mobile Device Holder: Supports smartphones and tablets
Output Power: 9 W
Operating Temperature: 14° to 104° F (-10° to 40° C)
Storage Temperature:
Less than 3 months: -4° to 113° F (-20° to 45° C)
More than 3 months: 72° to 82° F (22° to 28° C)

Charge Temperature: 32° to 104° F (0° to 40° C)
Built-in Battery: 6000 mAh, 2S LiP
Max Tablet Width: 170 m

Propulsion System

Motor Model: DJI 6010
Propeller Model: DJI 2170

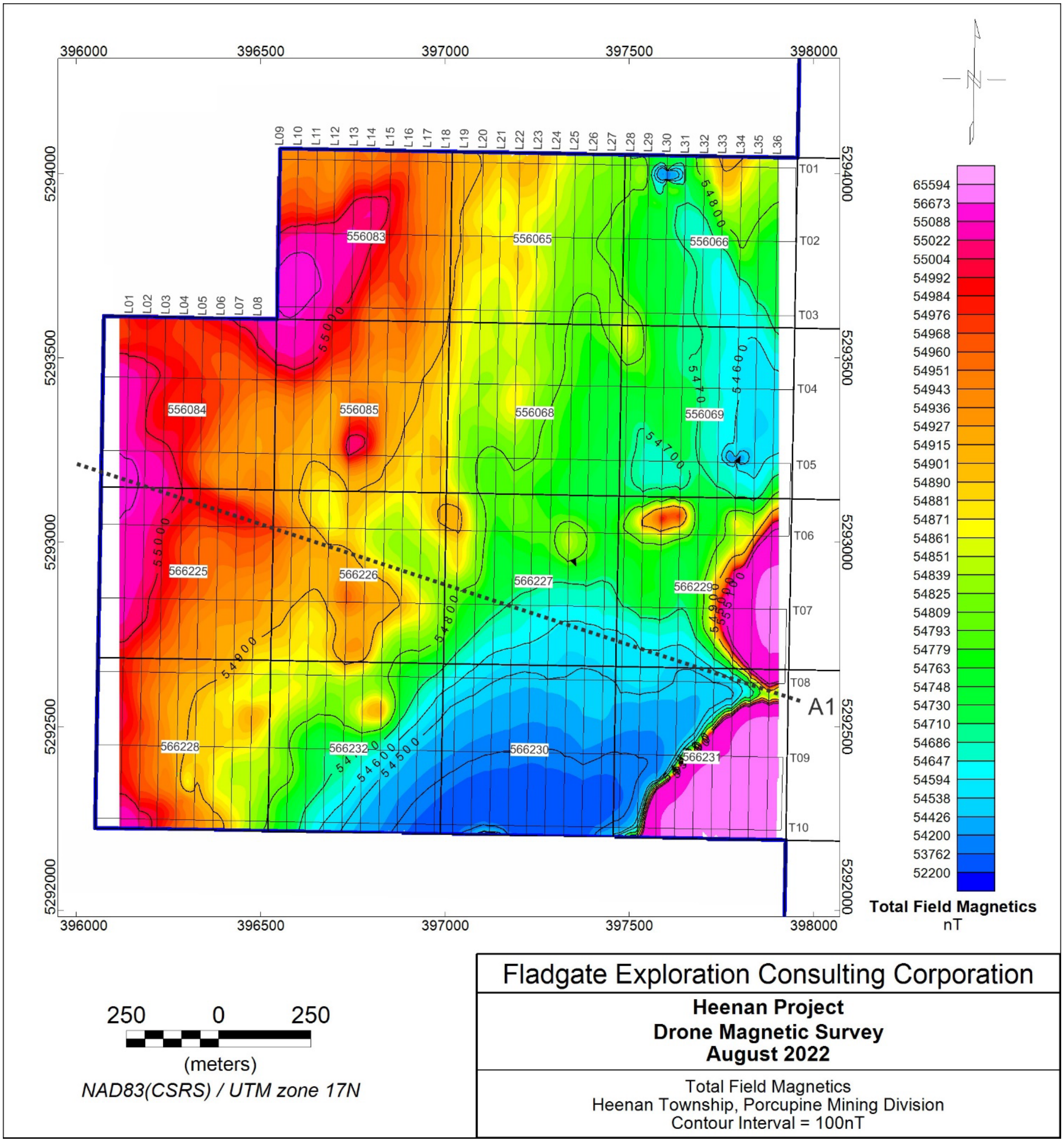
Battery

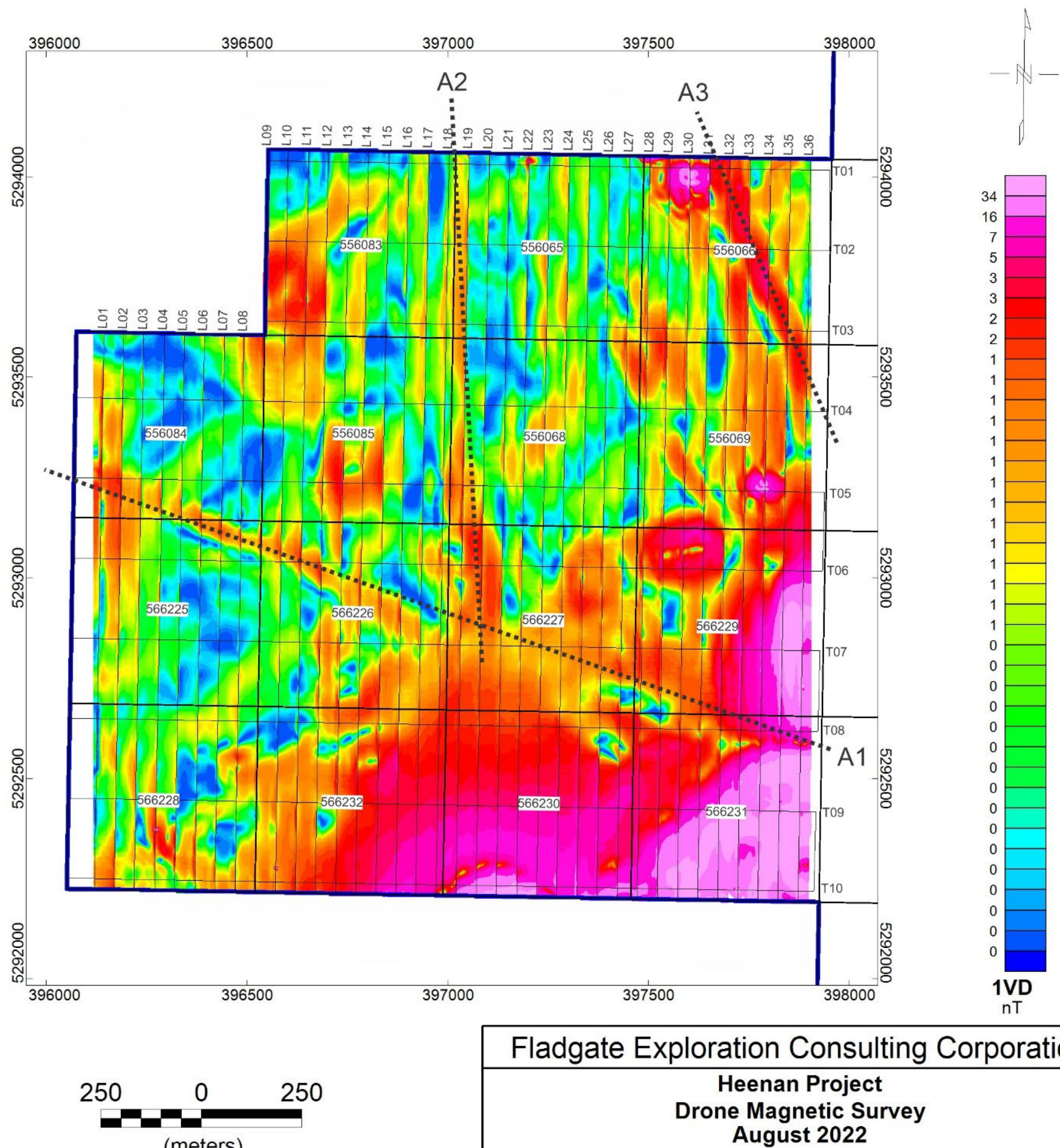
Model: TB48S
Capacity: 5700 mAh
Voltage: 22.8 V
Type: LiPo 6S
Energy: 129.96 Wh
Net Weight: 680 g
Operating Temperature: 14° to 104° F (-10° to 40° C)
Storage Temperature: Less than 3 months: -4° to 113° F (-20° to 45° C) More than 3 months: 72° to 82° F (22° to 28° C)
Charge Temperature: 41° to 104° F (5° to 40° C)
Max Charging Power: 180 W

Charger

Model: MC6S600
Voltage: Output 26.1 V
Power Rating: 100 W

Appendix II – Maps





NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 17N

Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation

Heenan Project
Drone Magnetic Survey
August 2022

1st Vertical Derivative Map
Heenan Township, Porcupine Mining Division

Appendix III – Program Expenditures and Cost Per Claim

	Date From MM/DD/YYYY	Date To MM/DD/YYYY	Item	Rate	Per Unit	Units	subtotal
Data Collection	8/16/2022	8/18/2022	Truck Rental	$100	day	3	$300
			Mileage	$0.61	km	2000	$1,220
			Project Manager	$700	day	3	$2,100
			Assistant	$500	day	3	$1,500
			Accomodation	$50	day	6	$300
			Line kms	$200	km	85	$17,000
			Mod/DeMob	$1,000	day	2	$2,000
			Food	$50	day	6	$300
						subtotal	*$24,720.00*
Processing & Report	11/8/2022; 12/4/2022	12/5/2022	processing	$700	day	3	$2,100
	12/4/2022	12/6/2022	report writing	$700	day	3	$2,100
						subtotal	*$4,200*
						TOTAL	***$28,920.00***

Claim #	Cost Per Claim ($)
556065	1905
556066	2007
556068	1837
556069	1871
556083	2280
556084	1769
556085	1905
566225	1701
566226	1905
566227	1837
566228	1871
566229	1871
566230	1973
566231	2041
566232	2143
TOTAL	**28920**