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Technical Report
On the
Gathering Lake Lithium Property

Thunder Bay Mining District
Northwestern Ontario, Canada

Mining Claim
570582

Prepared for:

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January 6th 2023
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1.0 SUMMARY

The Gathering Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property covers approximately 2,205 hectares of land in the South Beatty Lake and Gathering Lake Areas. Most of the historic work was accomplished in 1955 to 1957. It is located approximately 173 to 175 km northeast of Thunder Bay and 43km southwest of Geraldton. Geologically, the area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The earlier felsic intrusions occurred 5 to 10 million years after the accumulation of sediments and are interpreted to be I-type intrusions. The later felsic intrusions occurred 20 million years after the sedimentation and are designated as S-type. The pegmatites in the Quetico Subprovince which contain lithium and rare metals (beryllium, tantalum, niobium and tin) are hosted by metasediments and by their parent granite.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where dykes cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.

In 2008, F. Breaks, O.G.S.'s expert on rare-element pegmatite deposits, in his study of the Georgia Lake rare-element pegmatite field, discovered a new pegmatite group (Gathering Lake Pegmatite Group) that contained beryl-type and albite-type pegmatites. Breaks stated that this new pegmatite group has potential for a rare-element pegmatite deposit. Breaks located, on roads, nine Ta-Nb-Oxide bearing pegmatites within the Gathering Lake pegmatite group. This reports covers the attempt by the author to discover additional dykes and assess the economic potential of the known dykes with channel sampling across the exposed showings into barren rock.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of Report

The present report summarizes the ground exploration work performed by the author and contractors on the Gathering Lake Lithium Project for the Ombabika Group Inc. The property covers a large area bound by 7 multi-cell mining claims and the work focused on the known lithium occurrences on mining claim 570582.

2.2 Sources of Information

This report is based on published assessment reports available from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines (MNDM) Ontario, and published reports by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS), the Geological Survey of Canada ("GSC"), various researches, websites, and results of present exploration work. All consulted sources are listed in the References section. The sources of the maps are noted on the figures. The exploration work was carried out under the supervision of the author who worked and supervised on the property in June 2018.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Gathering Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property consists of 7 provincial multi-cell mining claim which covers approximately 2,205 hectares of land in the South Beatty Lake and Gathering Lake Areas. The center of the claim block is located 173km northeast of Thunder Bay, ON and 43km southwest of Geraldton, ON. Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figure 2.

Table 1: Claim Data

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Work Required
SOUTH BEATTY LAKE AREA	722324	2022-11-07	800
GATHERING LAKE AREA,SOUTH BEATTY LAKE AREA	722323	2022-11-07	7200
GATHERING LAKE AREA,SOUTH BEATTY LAKE AREA	618074	2022-11-07	10000
GATHERING LAKE AREA,SOUTH BEATTY LAKE AREA	618053	2022-11-07	8000
GATHERING LAKE AREA	570582	2023-01-23	7200
SOUTH BEATTY LAKE AREA	636770	2023-02-12	10000
GATHERING LAKE AREA	547101	2023-03-31	400

Figure 1: Property Location Map

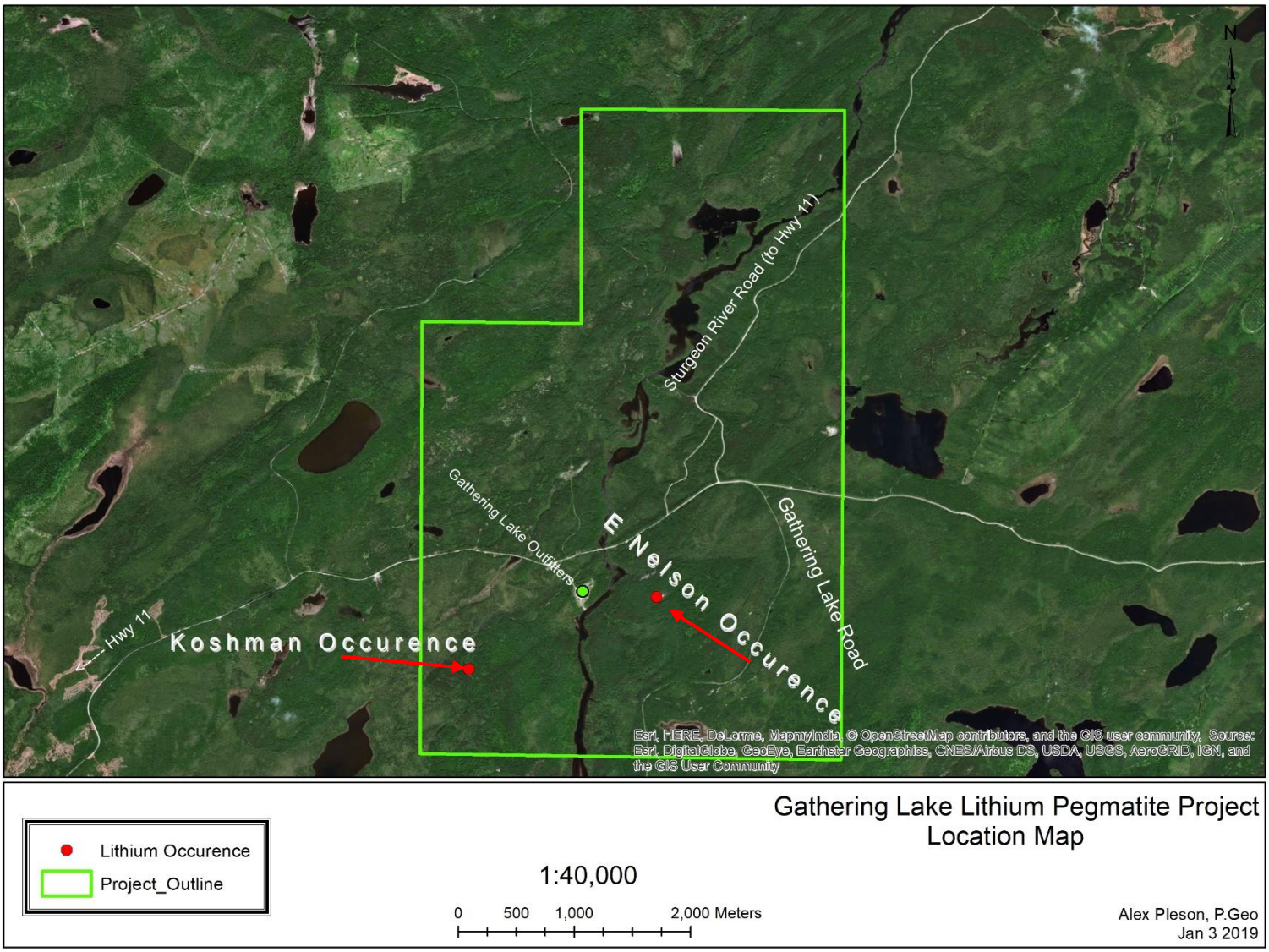
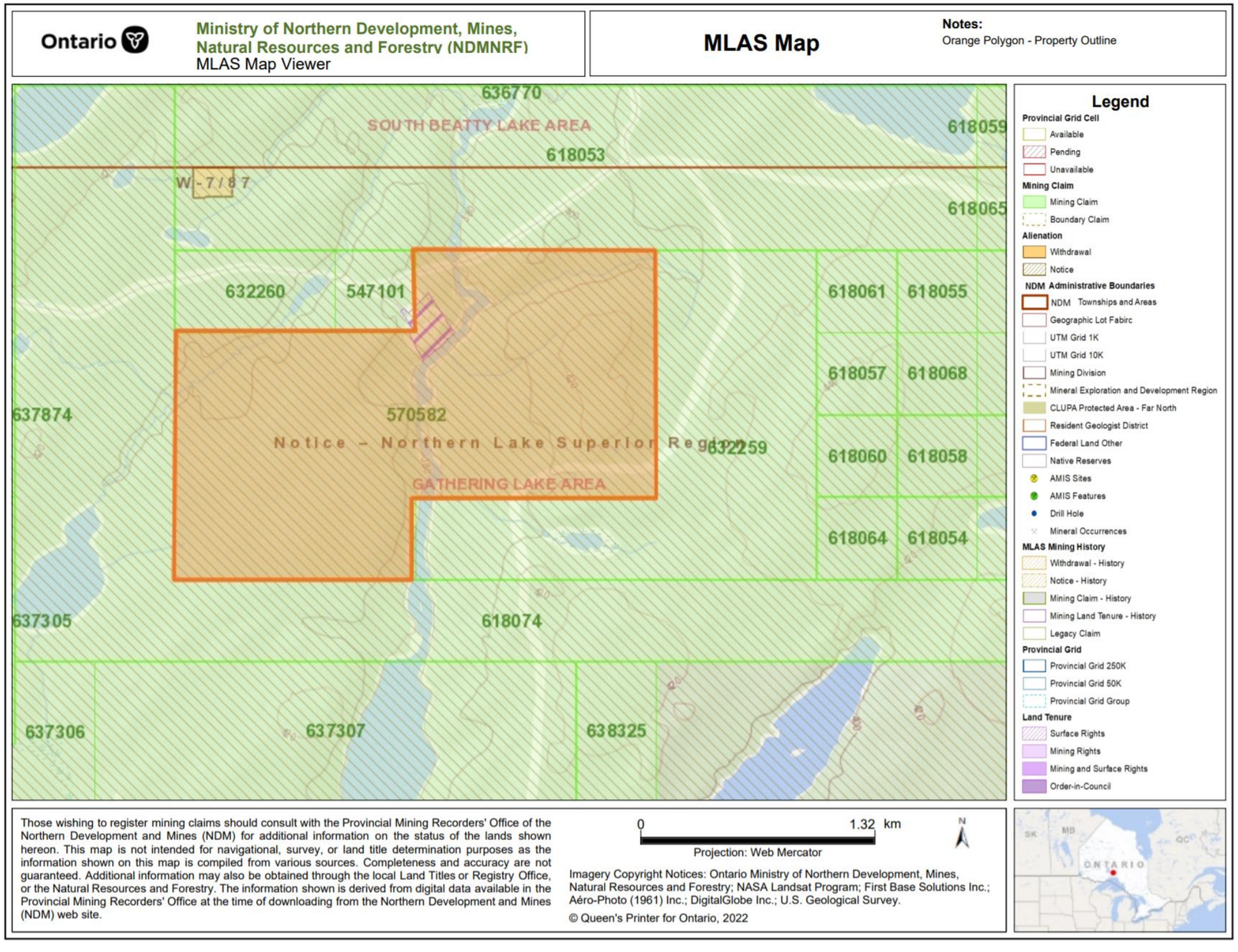


Figure 2: Mineral Claim Map



4.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Access

The Gathering Lake project can be accessed by dirt roads off Highway 11 north of the town of Nipigon. The claims are accessed by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 59 km northeast on the Gorge Creek Road (Camp 75 Rd.) and Camp 51 road. An alternative route can also utilized from Highway 11 between Beardmore and Geraldton, ON along the Camp 51/Sturgeon River Road towards Gathering Lake for approximately 28km southwest.

4.2 Climate

The forest of the Gathering Lake area is mixed growth of spruce, balsam, jack pine, poplar, birch and cedar (Pye, 1965). Vegetation is typical of continental climate a mixture of coniferous (pine and black spruce) and deciduous (primarily birch and minor poplar).

The climate is continental with cold and long winters (from November to late March) and significant snow accumulations. The temperature in the winter months (January and February) can reach -40° C but typically ranges between -10° and -25°C. The Canadian Climate normals for 1971-2000 from Environment Canada (/www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/) for Geraldton (closest weather station to the property) indicate that the daily average temperature ranges from -19ºC in January to 17ºC in July. The highest average accumulation of rain for a month is 112 mm in July. The highest average accumulation of snow for a month is 49 cm in November. The highest average snow depth is 48 cm in February. Drilling can be conducted year-round except for spring thaw in mid-March and April. Geological mapping and outcrop sampling can be conducted May to October when there is no snow on the ground.

4.3 Physiography

Pye (1965) summarized the topography of the Gathering Lake area:

“The area is one of topographic contrasts. The parts of the area in which metasediments are exposed are, for the most part, of low relief. In contrast, the parts underlain by granitic rocks are rugged, with rounded hills rising to about 150 ft. (=45.7 m) above the general level. Most conspicuous, however, are high, imposing vertical or near-vertical cliffs at the boundaries of large exposed sheet-like masses of diabase.”

“Rock exposures in the area are abundant, and between the outcrops there is a thin mantle of glacial deposits. These glacial deposits consist mainly of stratified accumulations of unconsolidated sand and gravel. Some of them represent a ground

moraine sorted by the action of glacial meltwaters; others form prominent terraces along the shores of Lake Nipigon and in the valley occupied by Keemle and Wanogu Lakes, and are abandoned beach deposits. Esker ridges also are present but are not high and do not extend for any great distances."

The topography is moderate. The minimum elevation is 250 m and the maximum elevation is 560 m above sea level. Thus, the range is 310 m. The low-lying areas are typically underlain by metasediments and the higher areas are underlain by Nipigon diabase.

4.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The towns of Beardmore and Geraldton is the closest community, located approximately 40 km northwest and 44km northeast, respectively, of the project. Beardmore is part of Greenstone, an amalgamated town encompassing Nakina, Geraldton, Longlac, Beardmore, Caramat, Jellicoe, Macdiarmid and Orient Bay. The population of Greenstone is 4,906 people (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca) and the population of Beardmore is approximately 150 people (http://www.highway11.ca/ThunderBay/06Beardmore). Beardmore has limited accommodation and restaurants.

The town of Nipigon, located about 50 km to the south of the Property has most of the basic supplies needed for exploration work. Nipigon has grocery stores, a hardware store, restaurants, hotels, a hospital and an OPP station. The population for Nipigon Township is 1,752 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca).

The town of Thunder Bay, located about 130-150 kilometres from the Property, is the largest city in Northwestern Ontario, serving as a regional commercial Centre. The town is a major source of workforce, contracting services, and transportation for the forestry, pulp and paper and mining industry. Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada, as the TransCanada highways 11 and 17 link eastern and western Canada. It is close to the Canada-U.S. border and highway 61 links Thunder Bay with Minnesota, United States. Thunder Bay has an international airport with daily flights to Toronto, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the United States.

The city of Thunder Bay has most of the required supplies for exploration work including drilling and geophysical survey companies, grocery stores, hardware stores, exploration equipment supply stores, restaurants, hotels, and a hospital. The population of the city of Thunder Bay was 109,140 people in 2006 (Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca). Many junior exploration and mining companies are based in Thunder Bay, and thus the city is a source of skilled mining labour.

The Gathering Lake Outfitters lodge is in the center of the property and will provide room and board at a reasonable price during fishing and hunting seasons (see Figure 1).

There are several lakes, rivers and creeks in and around the Property area which can be a source of water. Power lines are also within a 30-kilometer range.

(Source: http://www.thunderbaydirect.info/about_thunder_bay

http://www.thunderbay.ca/Doing_Business/About_Thunder_Bay.htm)

5.0 HISTORY

The discovery of spodumene in the Georgia Lake area was summarized by Pye (1965):

"One of the topics featured on the program of the annual convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association in spring 1955 was the lithium deposits of the Preissac-Lacorne area in Quebec (Latulippe and Ingham 1955). Samples of the lithium-bearing mineral spodumene were on display. Many years ago, Eric W. Hadley of Auden had discovered a body of pegmatite forming a reef in Georgia Lake (now known as Island Deposit). He noted that the pegmatite contained a prismatic mineral, which he could not identify and which he considered then to be of no value. At the convention, however, he observed that the spodumene on display was very like the mineral in the pegmatite at Georgia Lake. He immediately contacted Gordon Miller of Conwest Exploration Company Limited. An examination was made at once, and impressed with the occurrence, Mr. Miller submitted samples to E.G. Pye for positive identification. Pye, in turn, presented the samples to Dr. H. Quackenbush, a Fort William dentist and amateur mineralogist, who as part of his hobby, had built a spectroscope. With this spectroscope, Dr. Quackenbush confirmed that the mineral was spodumene, and immediately Mr. Miller proceeded to stake a large group of claims for his company."

"As news of Hadley's discovery was publicized, prospectors entered the area. About 3,200 claims were staked and within a short time numerous additional lithium deposits were located. Many of these deposits were tested by diamond drilling in 1955 and 1956. Due to lack of adequate markets, however, none of these have been developed. Except for some limited diamond drilling by the Ontario Lithium Company Limited to test the original discovery in July 1957, the area has remained inactive since 1956" (as of Pye's 1965 report).

Detailed prospecting and diamond drilling to the west of the project was completed by Rock Tech Lithium Inc. (Rock Tech), Infinite Lithium Corporation and Ultra Lithium Inc. on several of their properties in the Georgia Lake area has lead to the discovery of undocumented lithium-bearing pegmatite dikes.

Historic exploration was carried out by E. MacVeigh, E. Nelson, and Standard Lithium Corp. from 1955-1957 which included prospecting, mapping, trenching, and drilling.

Modern exploration work was completed by John Scott (2012-2013) on behalf of Ken Fenwick. The results are listed in the table below.

Table 2: Historic Exploration Summary

Historic Work (after Fenwick, 2017)	
Period	Description of Work
1955-1957	Two lithium occurences were located and explored. Referred to as the Koshman and Nelson occurences
Sep-55	Diamond drilling on Nelson occruence (42E06NW0002) Sixteen samples were split from the core, totalling more than 100 feet of pegmatite and aplite. Because of the obvious barren nature of the bulk of the rock, only 3 samples, considered representative of all the pegmatite and aplite cored, were selected for assay. These rani Hole No. Footage 0.06% Li over 15.0 feet 4 25.0-40.0 0.18 " " 5.0 " 6 40.0-45.0 0.36% " " 5.8 " 7 64.0-69.8 In the district, 1.0% Li is considered marginal ore. The remaining 13 samples will be retained at the Blind River office.
1957	Geological map of Koshman was made describing the local geology and prior trenching work completed. This indicated up to 15% spodumene within a pegmatite dyke and a larger sill or dyke with widespread disseminated spodumene
2012	John Scott found spodumene bearing boulders on property considered to be associated to the Koshman mineralization, where they procuded assays up to 9250 ppm Li.
2013	John Scott located a large outcrop, white pegmatite (non-spodumene bearing) intrusion in proximity to the Nelson occurrence, portions of the large pegmatite samples up to 203 ppm Li. The 1955 drilling of this occurrence indicates much higher lithium grades, which intersected the spodumene zone of the intrusion.

Rock Tech has been active in the Georgia Lake area since 2010 and has completed over 12,100 m of diamond drilling. This work has lead to the discovery of a NI 43-101 resource consisting of 1.89 Mt grading 1.04% Li2O (measured), 4.68 Mt grading 1.00% Li2O (Indicated) and an Inferred resource of 6.72 Mt grading 1.16% Li2O on the Nama Creek Zone (See Rock Tech's news release dated August 2, 2018). This resource is located 7 km northwest of Bold's Jean claim group.

Two diamond drill holes completed by Rock Tech in 2011 intersected the No.4 Dike on the eastern side of the Parole Lake patented claims. Hole PL-11-01 and PL-11-02 were located approximately 250 and 300 m respectively from the boundary with Bold's newly acquired claims (See figure 3 in the Maps and Charts section). Hole PL-11-01 returned 7.29 m @ 1.76% Li2O (including 5.15 m of 2.29% Li2O) and Hole PL-11-02 returned 5.41 m @ 1.25% Li2O (including 3.0 m @ 1.77% Li2O). Reference: Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc., Author Adrian Peshkepia, M.Sc., P. Geo., Drill Report For 2010-2011 Winter Drilling Program, June 14, 2011, prepared for Rock Tech Lithium Inc.

6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Georgia Lake area is located within the Quetico Subprovince of the Superior Province. The Quetico Subprovince is bounded by the granite-greenstone Wabigoon Subprovince to the north and Wawa Subprovince to the south (Williams, 1991). The Quetico Subprovince is composed of predominantly metasediments consisting of wacke, iron formation, conglomerate, ultramafic wacke and siltstone, which deposited between 2.70 and 2.69 Ga. The igneous rocks in the Quetico Subprovince include abundant felsic and intermediate intrusions, metamorphosed rare mafic and felsic extrusive rocks and an uncommon suite of gabbroic and ultramafic rocks. The earlier felsic intrusions occurred 5 to 10 million years after the accumulation of sediments and are interpreted to be I-type intrusions. The later felsic intrusions occurred 20 million years after the sedimentation and are designated as S-type (White and Chapell, 1983).

The Quetico Subprovince was subjected to four deformational events between approximately 2700 and 2660 million years (Williams, 1991). The predominant stratigraphic-facing direction is north. Regional schistosity is variably developed and oriented and is interpreted to be the result of regional shortening and dextral shearing.

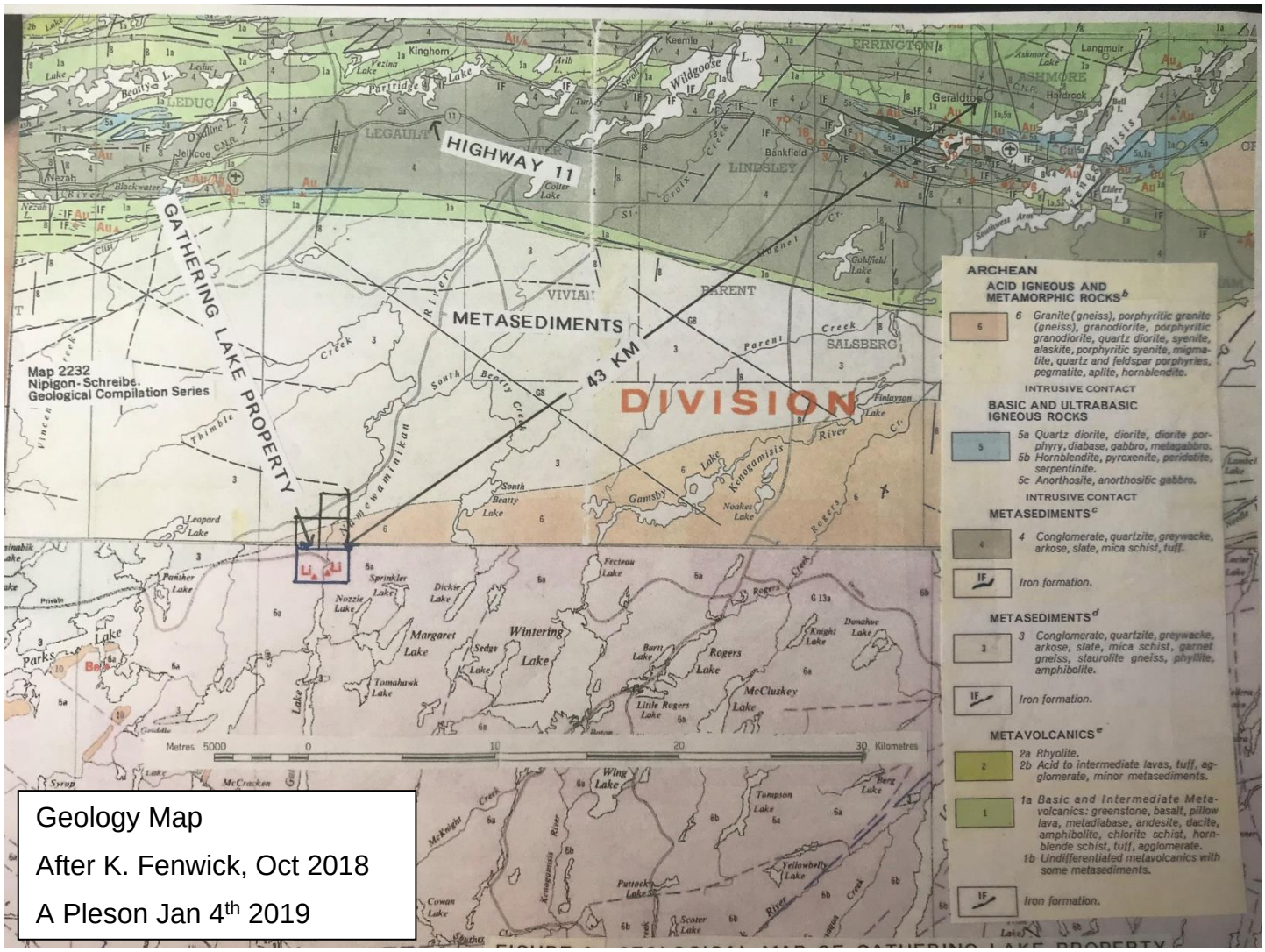
Four major faults cut through the Quetico Subrpovince: the easterly trending Quetico fault the Rainy Lake-Seine River fault, the northeasterly trending Gravel River fault (Williams, 1989) and the Kapuskasing Structural Zone (Selway 2011).

Metamorphism, migmatite formation and granite intrusion occurred between 2.67 and 2.65 Ga (Williams, 1991). The grade of metamorphism ranges from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies and tends to be lower in the marginal rocks of the subprovince and higher in the core regions.

Widespread economic mineralization within the Quetico Subprovince is generally lower than in the adjacent greenstone dominated terranes (Williams, 1991). Minor gold mineralization is associated with veining along the Quetico Fault (Poulsen, 1983). Molybdenite occurs in biotite leucogranites in the Dickinson Lake area. The only potentially important ore deposit type consists of the late-stage pegmatites that contain the rare elements lithium, beryllium, tantalum, niobium and tin (Williams, 1991). The rare-element pegmatites have widespread distribution in the Quetico Subprovince covering at least a 540-km strike length from west to east and a large percentage of pegmatites occur in the centre of the subprovince (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2006).

The pegmatites in the Quetico Subprovince are hosted by metasediments and by their parent granite (Pye, 1965; Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a, 2003b).

Figure 3a: Regional geological map



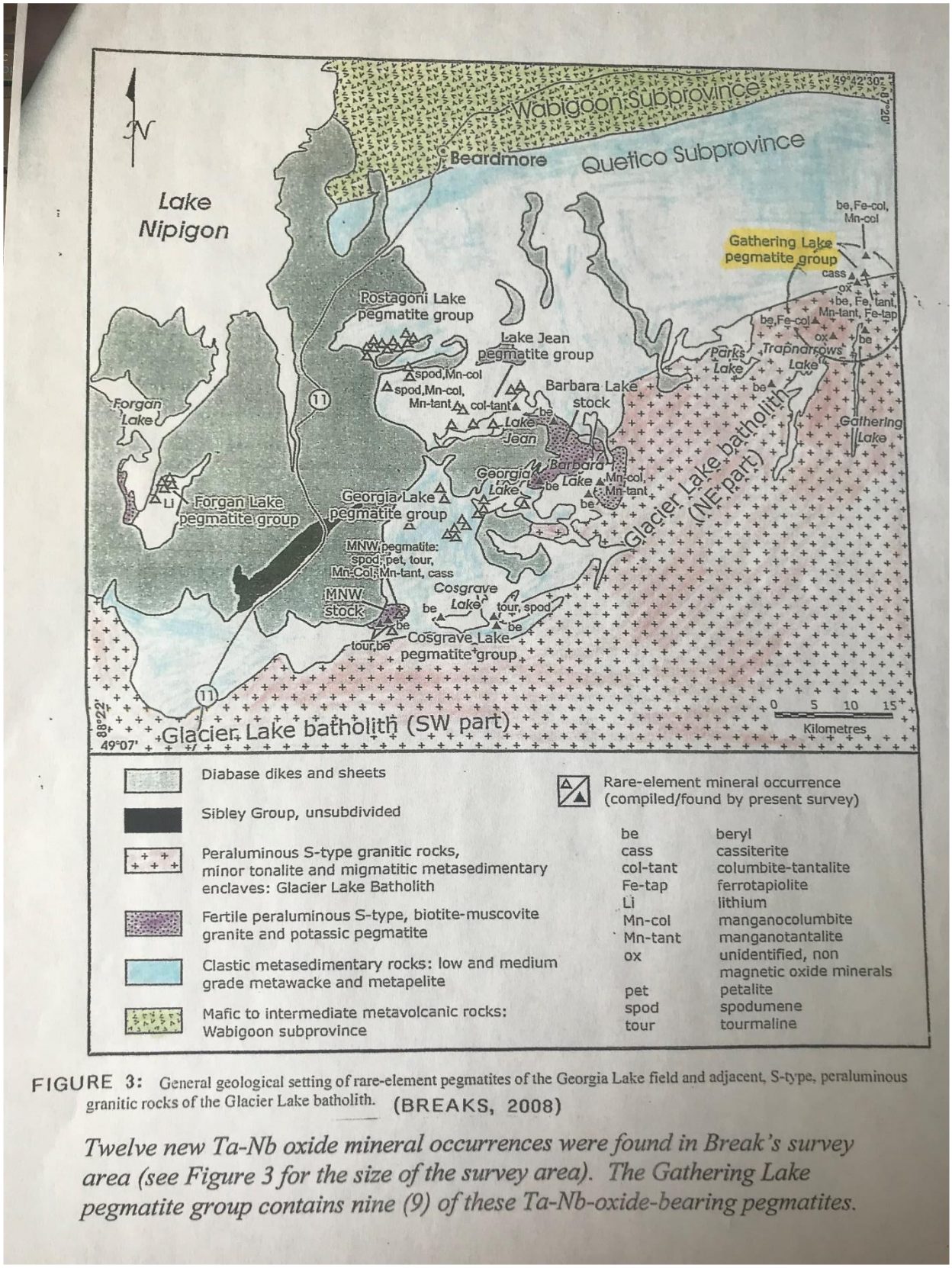


FIGURE 3: General geological setting of rare-element pegmatites of the Georgia Lake field and adjacent, S-type, peraluminous granitic rocks of the Glacier Lake batholith. (BREAKS, 2008)

Twelve new Ta-Nb oxide mineral occurrences were found in Break's survey area (see Figure 3 for the size of the survey area). The Gathering Lake pegmatite group contains nine (9) of these Ta-Nb-oxide-bearing pegmatites.

Figure 3b: Geological Subprovince geological map after *Breaks 2008*

6.2 Local Geology

The geology is of Precambrian age and is discussed by Pye (1965).

Metasediments
The oldest rocks are the Archean metasediments. The metasediments strike east-northeast and dip steeply, in general, to the north. The dominant metasedimentary rock is biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss. It is a grey, rather dark colored rock, having a distinct banded appearance due to compositional variations reflecting an original sedimentary stratification, with individual layers less than an inch to several feet thick. There is a distinct foliation due to parallel alignment of biotite crystals. Microscopic examination of the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist shows that it is made up of: 15-40 vol.% biotite, 20-35 vol.% quartz, 25-45 vol.% plagioclase, 1-3 vol.% magnetite, trace amounts of zircon and rare hornblende. Secondary minerals include chlorite, sericite and epidote. The plagioclase shows myrmekite texture. The most abundant texture in the biotite-quartz-feldspar schist or gneiss is granoblastic, but porphyroblastic rocks are also present with porphyroblasts of garnet, staurolite and cordierite.

Metagabbro
The metagabbro has intrusive relationships and have been metamorphosed and intruded by granitic rocks. East of Cosgrave Lake and south of Barbara Lake, the metasediments were intruded by metagabbro. The metagabbro bodies range in size from a few hundred feet across to 9,500 feet (=2.9 km) across. The metagabbro is dark-colored (mesocratic), medium- to coarse-grained with a brownish weathered surface. For the most part, it is massive, but it is gneissic near its contacts with metasediments. The major minerals are: green hornblende and plagioclase (sodic andesine). The minor minerals include: microcline and biotite and trace amounts of magnetite and apatite. The alteration minerals are chlorite, epidote and sericite.

The porphyritic metagabbro differs from the metagabbro only in the presence of feldspar phenocrysts (usually microcline). The feldspar phenocrysts are pale-pink to red, stubby, rectangular, subhedral to euhedral and range in size from ¼ by 1/8 inch (=0.6 by 0.3 cm) to 2 by 1 inches (5 by 2.5 cm). The porphyritic metagabbro is best developed near the margins of the metagabbro bodies close to the granites.

Metagabbro dykes and sills cross cut the metasediments near Dump and Pawky lakes and near Blay, Georgia and Conner lakes. All the dykes and sills are small with thicknesses of 3 feet or less (=0.9 m). They are thought to be genetically related to the metagabbro, as they are similar in appearance and composition. They are cross cut by pegmatite and feldspar porphyry dykes.

Granite
The metasediments were also intruded by large masses of granitic rocks and by numerous sills and dykes of genetically-related porphyry, pegmatite and aplite. The granitic rocks are

pale-grey or pale-pink in colour and their essential components are: 45-65 vol.% feldspar (microcline and plagioclase), 40 vol.% quartz, and one or both of muscovite and biotite and rarely little hornblende. The plagioclase has a composition of albite. Minor components of the granites include magnetite, zircon, and garnet, and secondary minerals: chlorite, sericite and epidote. For the most part the granites are equigranular, but porphyritic phases with microcline phenocrysts also occur. The contacts between the equigranular granitic rocks and the metasediments are generally abrupt.

Pegmatite

There is an abundance of pegmatites close to and within the large masses of granitic rocks. A regional zoning is apparent and a genetic association of pegmatites and granite is indicated. The pegmatites occur in two geometries: as irregular-shaped bodies and as thin dykes, sills and attenuated lenses. The irregular bodies of pegmatite are intimately associated with the granite bodies often within a few hundred feet of the contact zone. They typically are medium- to coarse-grained, up to very coarse-grained and are made up of quartz, microcline, perthite and little muscovite. These would be classified as potassic pegmatites. Accessory minerals include biotite, tourmaline and garnet.

The pegmatite dykes, sills and lenses can be subdivided into rare-element pegmatites and granitic pegmatites. The rare-element pegmatites are of economic significance and they contain microcline or perthite, albite, quartz, muscovite and spodumene and minor amounts of beryl, columbite-tantalite and cassiterite. The granitic pegmatites are like the irregular pegmatites described above except that they contain more abundant plagioclase. Some of the pegmatites are parallel to the foliation or bedding of the metasediments, whereas others occur in joints in either the metasediments or granite. Contacts are usually sharp and, except where dykes cut granitic rocks, often found to be marked by a thin border zone of aplite or granitoid composition. A few pegmatites are internally zoned with mica-rich or tourmaline-rich rock along or close to the walls and quartz cores.

Diabase

Intrusive into the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and the older formations are bodies of diabase. The largest occur as flat sheets (Logan sills), up to about 650 ft. (=198.1 m) in thickness, and as dykes of vertical or near-vertical attitude. Most of the dykes are related closely to the sheets and are Keweenawan age. The gently dipping diabase sheets are dark colored and massive. The diabase sheets are well-jointed and most of the joints are vertical or steeply dipping. In outcrop, the diabase shows poorly-formed columnar structure.

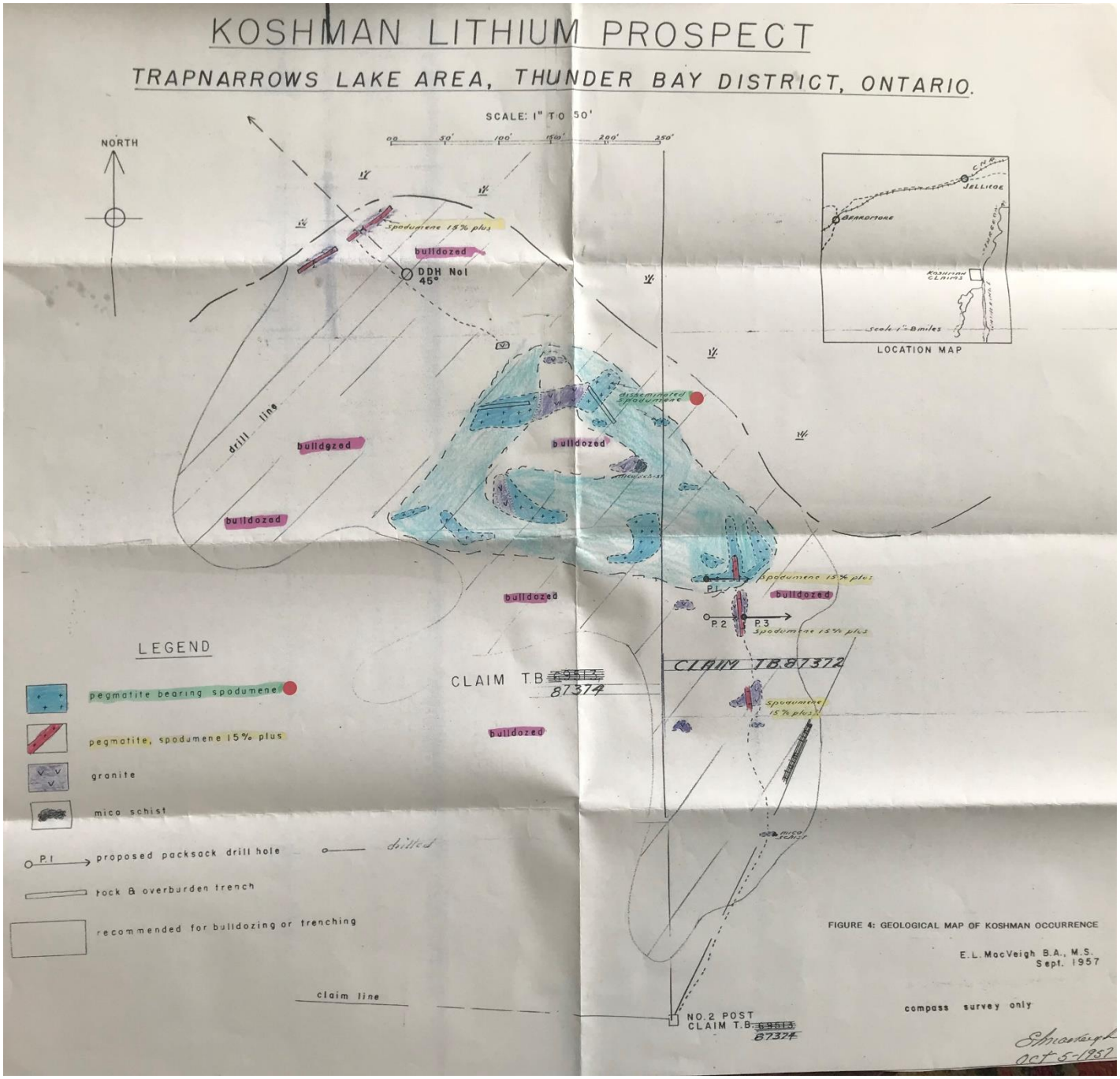
There are two types of diabase dykes: one is equigranular and the other is porphyritic. The equigranular dykes are more abundant. Some of the dykes along or close to the contact zone of the large granite mass strike easterly; most dykes in other localities strike north or within 20º of north. With few exceptions, the dykes are vertical or dip steeply. The porphyritic diabase dykes are massive medium-grained, dark-colored rock characterized by

many pale-greenish yellow phenocrysts of highly altered plagioclase. Porphyritic diabase dykes are found near the Jackpot deposit.

6.3 Property Geology

The property is dominated by granite related to the Glacier Lake Batholith. Based on the limited outcrop close to the historic workings, the general property geology is best described by the historic 1955 drilling and a small amount of observations by Pye 1956, Breaks 2008, and from the authors time on the project. Overall, the granite is mainly coarse-grained consisting of quartz, feldspar, and muscovite. The metasediments observed are typically meta-sandstone described as a muscovite schist with observed bedding and various stages of metamorphism are present, including migmatization imparting a gneissic texture. The pegmatite dykes observed at the Koshman occurrence are simple, non-zoned, albite-type spodumene pegmatites with trace amounts of oxides and apatite. The pegmatites at the Nelson occurrence display partial zoning, with a spodumene zone observed on the western portion of the large pegmatite outcrop/hill. The geology of the Koshman occurrence was mapping in detail by E. MacVeigh in 1957 and is presented in figure 4.

Figure 4: 1957 Mapping of Koshman Lithium Prospect (MacVeigh, 1957)



7.0 EXPLORATION WORK

The main exploration tasks were to prospect around the 2 main lithium occurrences and to channel sample the prospective dykes to assess their economic potential. The prospecting focused in very close proximity to the known dykes to understand MacVeigh's map (1957) where disseminated spodumene was shown. Channel sampling was then completed on the areas identified by both crews. The program successfully intersected spodumene mineralization at both the Koshman and Nelson occurrences.

Figure 5: Koshman Sample Locations

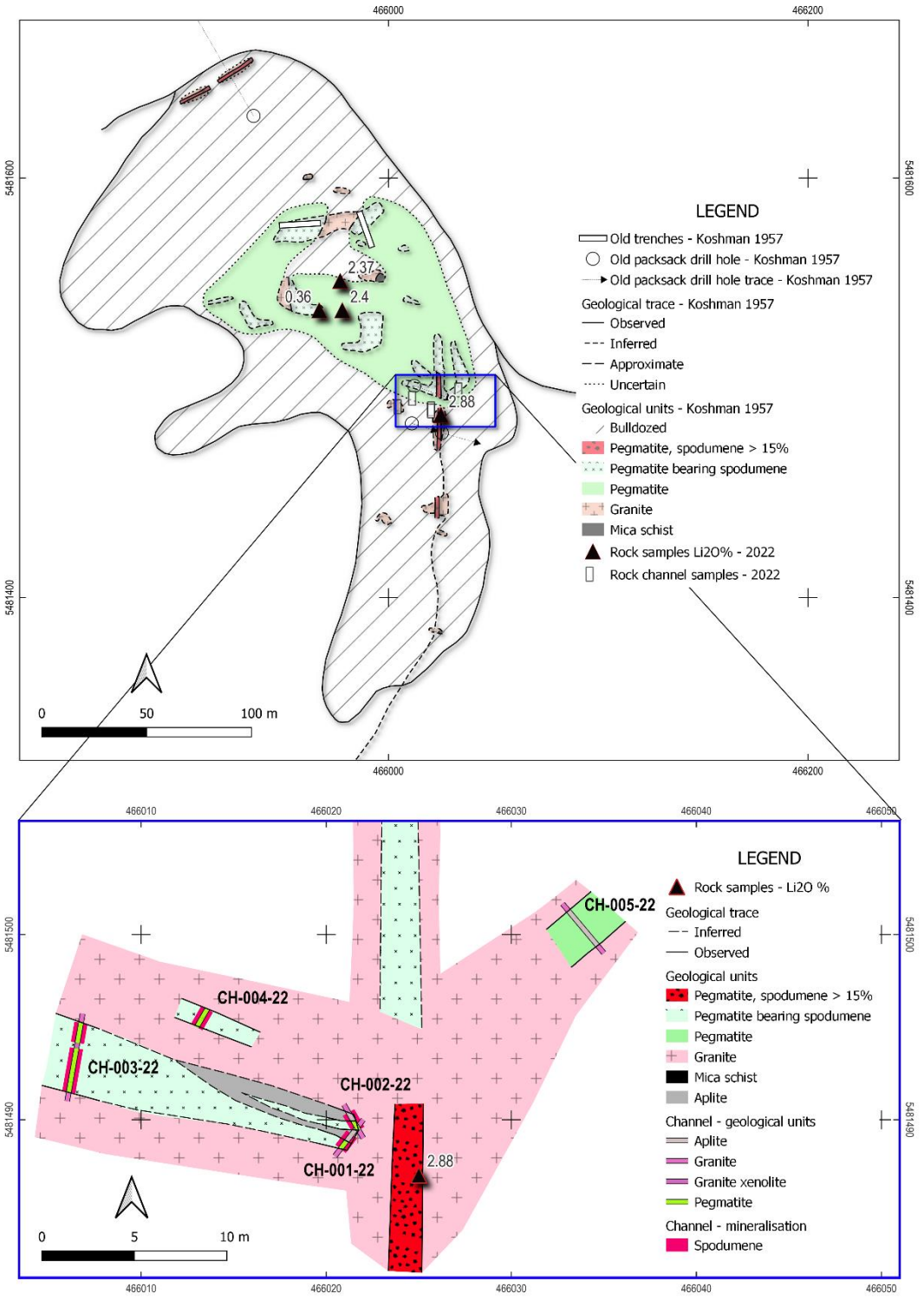
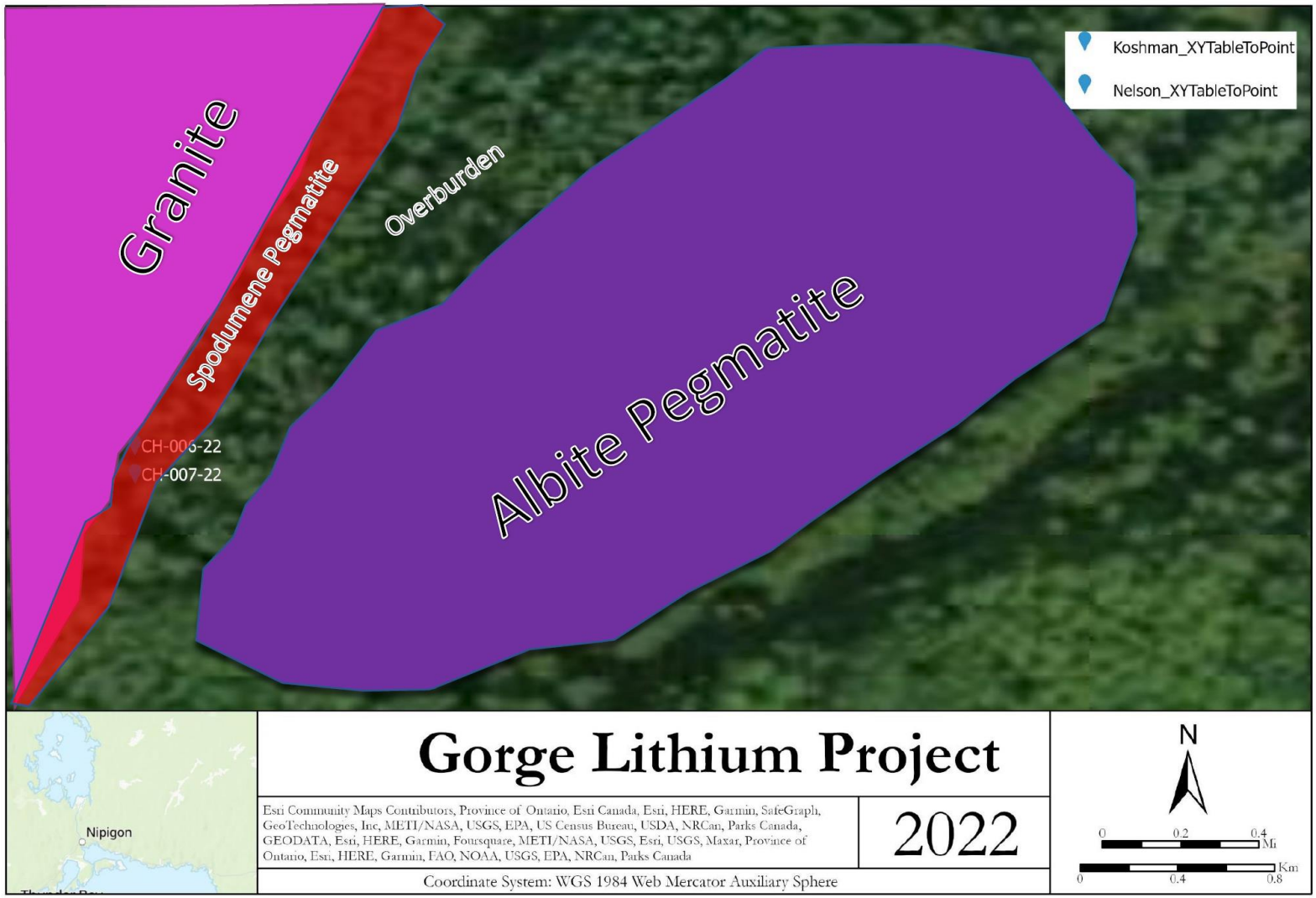


Figure 6 : Nelson Sample Locations



8.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS

The Koshman originally was thought to be the most significant lithium showing on the property, although the size of the areas exposed on surface does showcase a larger deposit potential, the best grade intersected was 1.82% over 1.10m. More work is needed once we have received the permit to expose the entire mineralized area.

Koshman Channel Sampling (Lithium and RRE potential)												
Channel ID	Sample ID	Sampler	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Dyke Widths (m)	Easting	Northing	Notes	Spodumene (%)	Li2O (%)
	297216									Standard QA/QC OREAS 750		0.52
	297217	MG	218	0.00	0.50	0.50		466022	5481490	Biotite-Granite	0	0.26
	297218	MG		0.50	1.00	0.50				Aplite dyke, 2% garnet	0	0.09
CH-001-22	297219	MG		1.00	1.50	0.50	1.50			Aplite with a few f.g spodumene crystals, 10% tourmaline, 5% musc, 1% garnet	3	0.11
	297220	MG		1.50	2.00	0.50				coarse grain peg. With v.c.g. spod crystals	5	1.68
	297221	MG		2.00	2.50	0.50				Granite contact	0	0.48
	297221CDUP									QA/QC Lab Duplicate		
	297222	MG	330	0.00	0.50	0.50		466022	5481489	Granite Contact	0	0.34
CH-002-22	297223	MG		0.50	1.10	0.60	1.10			Albite-Peg, 50% v.c.g spodumene, 5% mica	50	2.26
	297224	MG		1.10	1.60	0.50				Aplite section, minor coarse grained spodumene on granite contact	10	1.69
	297225	MG		1.60	2.10	0.50				Granite Contact	0	0.41
	297226	MG	10	0.00	0.50	0.50		466006	5481491	Granite contact	0	0.03
	297227	MG		0.50	1.05	0.55				Spodumene Pegmatite, minor mica and tourmaline	5	0.1
	297228	MG		1.05	1.60	0.55				Spodumene Pegmatite, minor mica and tourmaline	15	0.04
	297229	MG		1.60	2.10	0.50				Spodumene Pegmatite, sporadic c.g. spod crystals (~5%)	5	0.1
CH-003-22	297230A						3.80			QA/QC Blank		0.05
	297230B	MG		2.10	2.90	0.80				Spodumene Pegmatite, sporadic c.g. spod crystals (~5%)	5	0.09
	297231	MG		2.90	3.20	0.30				Granite Xenolith in dyke	0	0.24
	297232	MG		3.20	4.30	1.10				Spod peg, v.c.g spod, 15-20%, 5% garnet	18	0.61
	297233	MG		4.30	4.80	0.50				Granite contact	0	< 0.01
CH-004-22	297234	MG	40	0.00	0.58	0.58	1.13	466013	5481495	spod. Peg with v.c.g spod and muscovite (10% spod, 25% musc)	10	0.39
	297235	MG		0.58	1.13	0.55				spod. Peg, with massive tourmaline + quartz as groundmass	15	0.85
	297236	MG	320	0.00	0.50	0.50		466035.00	5481499.00	biotite granite	0	0.27
	297237	MG		0.50	1.23	0.73				Aplite dyke, 2% columbite, 5% beryl	0	0.15
	297238	MG		1.23	1.88	0.65				same as previous + v.c.g tourmaline 15%	0	0.07
CH-005-22	297238PDUP						2.48			QA/QC Lab Duplicate		
	297239	MG		1.88	2.45	0.57				25% touraline in f.g aplite dyke (10% beryl)	0	0.11
	297240	MG		2.45	2.98	0.53				Same as previous, except last 10cm is alterated with 100% c.g. muscovite	0	0.1
	297240A									QA/QC OREAS 751 Standard		1.03
	297241	MG		2.98	3.48	0.50				Granite	0	0.15

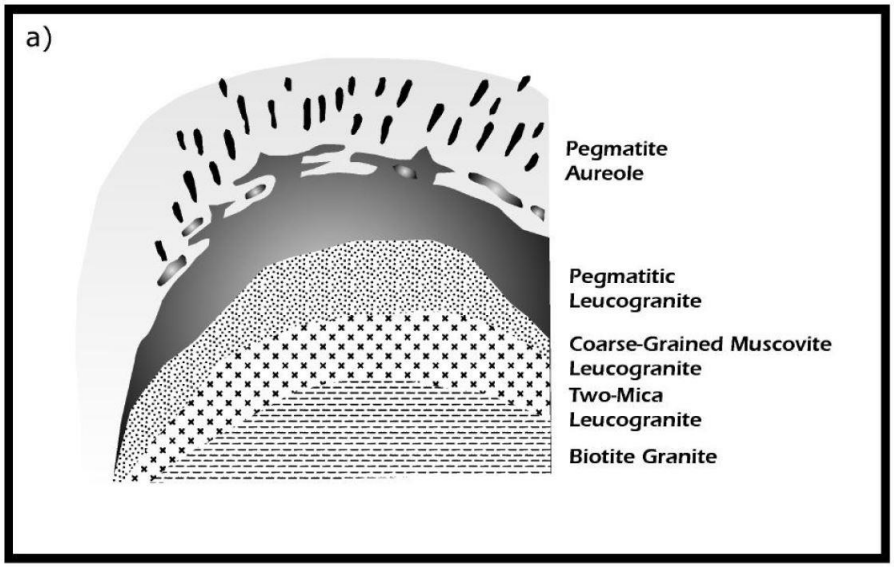
Table 3a: Koshman Sampling Results

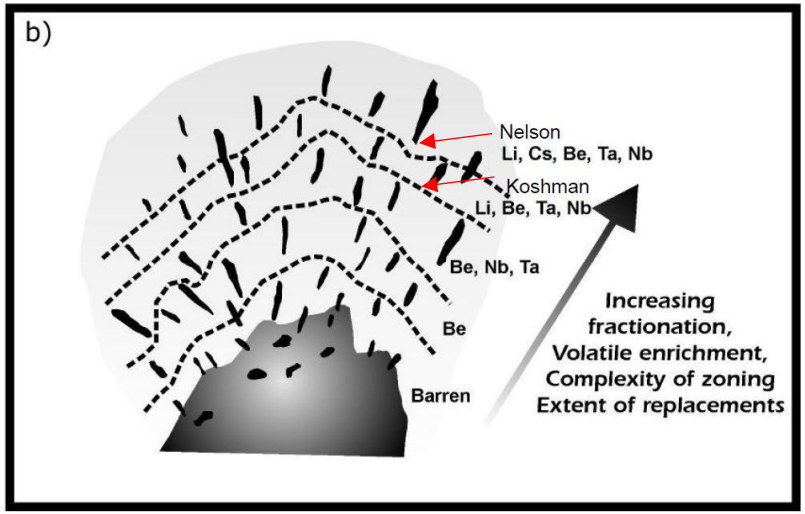
The Nelson occurrence proved to be the best and most prospective area. The samples were taken on the side of a 100m+ wide pegmatite outcrop and the best sample ran 3.75% Li20 over 1.8 meters.

Nelson Channel Sampling												
Channel ID	Sample ID	Sampler	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Exposed Width (m)	Easting	Northing	Notes	Spodumene (%)	Li2O (%)
	297242	MG	275	0.00	0.50	0.50		467615	5482185	Biotite Granite	0	0.13
	297243	MG		0.50	1.25	0.75				Albite pegmatite with 50% v.c.g tourmaline and musc	0	0.1
	297244			1.25	1.81	0.56				Spod peg, 40% spod with crystals up to 18cm long	40	1.15
CH-006-22	297245			1.81	2.72	0.91				Spod Peg, 45% spod, small 10cm aplite section with minor tour + musc, tr m.g beryl	45	1.4
	297246			2.72	3.32	0.60				Albite peg, 4% beryl, 5% musc	0	0.21
	297247			3.32	3.92	0.60	6.72			Aplite section, minor beryl and tour coarser grained	0	0.48
	297248			3.92	4.42	0.50				Albite peg, 5% musc, 15% tourmaline	0	0.12
	297249			4.42	5.42	1.00				Aplite section,qtz+musc c.g on margin to granite contact	0	0.17
CH-007-22	297250			0.00	1.80	1.80				Spod peg, 85% spodumene, v.c.g, offset 1 m from previous channel	85	3.75
	297251									QA/QC OREAS 753 Standard		2.22

Table 3b: Nelson Sampling Results

Figure 7: Pegmatite Diagram with proposed locations of occurrences on Gathering Lake Property (after *Cerny 1991*)





9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Gathering Lake Lithium Property represents an area with high economic potential for lithium mineralization. The Koshman occurrence showcases high-grade spodumene bearing pegmatite dyke with potential for spodumene bearing dykes elsewhere on the property. The channel sample values returned from the program are above average for lithium deposits in the area. The intersections of lithium are smaller than the main deposits in the Georgia Lake Area but some areas (Nelson) showcase very coarse grain and high grade spodumene mineralization and will definitely improve the upcoming economic assessment of the project.

10.0 REFERENCES

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12.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., as an author of this report regarding the exploration project in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada; do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist at Pleson Geoscience of Nipigon, ON, CA P0T 2J0
2. I have B.Sc. degree in Geology from Lakehead University.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in Ontario (License #: 2867).
4. I have been practicing as a professional since 2017, and have 10 years of experience in mineral exploration.
5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision and I was on site through the duration of the project.

Dated: January 6th 2023

Signed and Sealed:

APPENDIX A

LIST OF PERSONNEL WORKED ON EXPLORATION WORK

List of Personnel / Contractors Involved on the Project

1. **Alexander Pleson, P.Geo., - Geologist of Nipigon, ON (Pleson Geoscience)**
2. **Mike Goodman – Prospector – Beardmore, ON**
3. **Brad Evans - Prospector – Beardmore, ON**
4. **Gus Buta - Prospector – Beardmore, ON**
5. **Dez Fisher - Prospector – Beardmore, ON**
6. **Brody Stenlund – Field Assistant – Nipigon, ON**
7. **Livia Rismondo – Field Assistant – Perth, Australia**

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Consultant's Invoice for the work

PLESON GEOSCIENCE
YOUR PARTNER IN MINING AND EXPLORATION

INVOICE

Pleson Geoscience
2 Gas Rd.,
Box 675
Lake Helen Reserve, Ontario P0T 2J0
Canada

8076205939

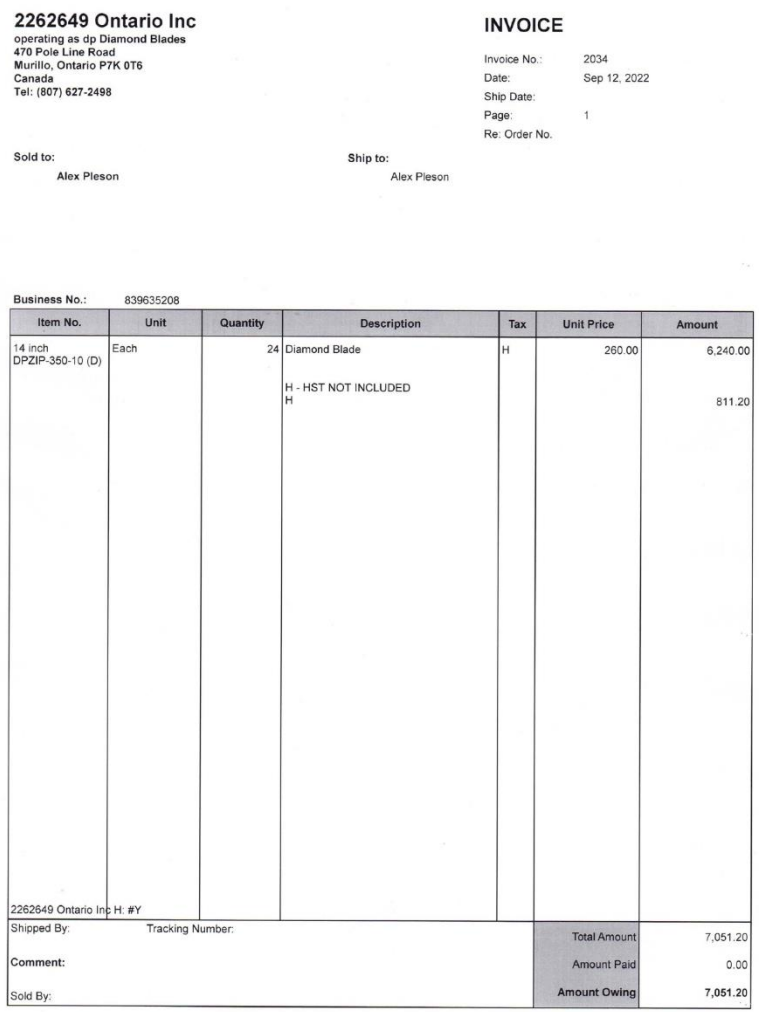
BILL TO
Ombabika Group Inc.

Invoice Number: 2022-89
Invoice Date: December 2, 2022
Payment Due: December 17, 2022
Amount Due (CAD): **$52,720.35**

Product	Quantity	Price	Amount
Labour, Rentals, Equipment Costs for Koshman/Nelson Work	1	$43,015.00	$43,015.00
Supplies and Assays	1	$4,113.40	$4,113.40
		Subtotal:	$47,128.40
		HST 13%:	$5,591.95
		Total:	$52,720.35
		Amount Due (CAD):	**$52,720.35**

	Labour			Costs				
Dates	Trail Cutting	Prospecting	Channel Sampling	Chain Saw	ATVs	Transportation (Beardmore/Nipigon to/from site	Channel Sampling Equipment Rentals	Labour
October 28, 2022	2	2		$125.00	$220.00	$879.00		$2,100.00
October 29, 2022	2	2		$125.00	$220.00	$879.00		$2,100.00
October 30, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
October 31, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 1, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 2, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 3, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 4, 2022		3			$165.00	$879.00		$1,575.00
November 5, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 6, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 7, 2022		2			$110.00	$196.00		$1,050.00
November 8, 2022								
November 9, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
November 10, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
November 11, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
November 12, 2022			5		$275.00	$1,103.00	$375.00	$2,625.00
November 13, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
November 14, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
November 15, 2022			4		$220.00	$392.00	$375.00	$2,100.00
Total Daily Costs				$250.00	$3,080.00	$7,660.00	$2,625.00	$29,400.00
	Sampling Supplies	Diamond Blades	Assays					
Total Job Costs	$133.81	$1,332.00	$2,647.59	$43,015.00				
Grand Total	$47,128.40							

INVOICE BREAKDOWN FOR PLESON GEOSCIENCE INVOICE 2022-89



2262649 Ontario Inc
operating as dp Diamond Blades
470 Pole Line Road
Murillo, Ontario P7K 0T6
Canada
Tel: (807) 627-2498

INVOICE

Invoice No.: 2034
Date: Sep 12, 2022
Ship Date:
Page: 1
Re: Order No.

Sold to:
Alex Pleson

Ship to:
Alex Pleson

Business No.: 839635208

Item No.	Unit	Quantity	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
14 inch DPZIP-350-10 (D)	Each	24	Diamond Blade	H	260.00	6,240.00
			H - HST NOT INCLUDED			
			H			811.20
2262649 Ontario Inc H: #Y						

Shipped By:	Tracking Number:	Total Amount	7,051.20
Comment:		Amount Paid	0.00
Sold By:		**Amount Owing**	**7,051.20**

Consultant's back-up receipt for supplying diamond blades from their warehouse in Nipigon – Purchased from DP Diamond Blades in Thunder Bay, ON, remainder of supplies are from Pleson Geoscience's warehouse in Nipigon, ON as per invoice 2022-89 and outlined in the summary provided to the client and on the previous page of this appendix

Assay invoice from Actlabs to hired consultant Pleson Geoscience for channel sample analysis

Quality Analysis ... Actlabs *Innovative Technologies*

This is your final copy. If you require an original to be mailed by post please advise, otherwise this email will be deemed sufficient.

Invoice No.: **A22-17507**
Purchase Order:
Invoice Date: **09-Dec-22**
Date submitted: **23-Nov-22**
Your Reference:
GST # : **R121979355**

Pleson Geoscience
53 Cemetery Rd
Nipigon Ontario P0T 2J0
Canada

ATTN **Alex Pleson**

INVOICE

No. samples	Description	Unit Price	Total
35	RX1-T(TBAY)	$ 12.30	$ 430.50
38	8-Li (Sodium Peroxide Fusion)	$ 19.50	$ 741.00
1	100% Rush Surcharge - Thunder Bay	$ 1,171.50	$ 1,171.50
		Subtotal:	**$ 2,343.00**
		HST-13% :	$ 304.59
		AMOUNT DUE: (CAD) :	**$ 2,647.59**

Net 30 days. 1 1/2 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

Thank you for your payment!
Charged VISA Dec 9 2022.
Auth # 03333G SJ

Please reference the invoice number when making a payment by Bank/Wire transfer. Intermediary Bank Fees are the responsibility of the client. If payment is made by direct/wire transfer, please send payment notifications to ancaster@actlabs.com Thank you!

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario Canada L9G 4V5 TELEPHONE +1.905.648.9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE http://www.actlabs.com

SCC Accredited LAB Accredité CCN LAB

APPENDIX C

Assay Certificate

Quality Analysis ... *Innovative Technologies*

Report No.: A22-17507
Report Date: 09-Dec-22
Date Submitted: 23-Nov-22
Your Reference:

Pleson Geoscience
53 Cemetery Rd
Nipigon Ontario P0T 2J0
Canada

ATTN: Alex Pleson

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

38 Rock samples were submitted for analysis.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
8-Li (Sodium Peroxide Fusion)	QOP Sodium Peroxide (Sodium Peroxide Fusion)	2022-12-08 09:55:10

REPORT **A22-17507**

Notes:

SCC Accredited LAB Accrédité CCN TM
LabID: 266

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

CERTIFIED BY:

Elitsa Hrischeva, Ph.D.
Quality Control Coordinator

Page 1/3

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A22-17507**

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
297216	0.24	0.52
297217	0.12	0.26
297218	0.04	0.09
297219	0.05	0.11
297220	0.78	1.68
297221	0.22	0.48
297222	0.16	0.34
297223	1.05	2.26
297224	0.78	1.69
297225	0.19	0.41
297226	0.02	0.03
297227	0.05	0.10
297228	0.02	0.04
297229	0.05	0.10
297230	0.02	0.05
297231	0.04	0.09
297232	0.11	0.24
297233	0.28	0.61
297230A	< 0.01	< 0.01
297234	0.18	0.39
297235	0.39	0.85
297236	0.12	0.27
297237	0.07	0.15
297238	0.03	0.07
297239	0.05	0.11
297240	0.04	0.10
297240A	0.48	1.03
297241	0.07	0.15
297242	0.06	0.13
297243	0.05	0.10
297244	0.53	1.15
297245	0.65	1.40
297246	0.10	0.21
297247	0.22	0.48
297248	0.06	0.12
297249	0.08	0.17
297250	1.74	3.75
297251	1.03	2.22

Page 2/3

Analyte Symbol	Li	Li2O
Unit Symbol	%	%
Lower Limit	0.01	0.01
Method Code	FUS-Na2O2	FUS-Na2O2
NCS DC86304 Meas	1.07	2.31
NCS DC86304 Cert	1.06	2.29
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	7.87	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.41	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Meas	8.16	
Lithium Tetraborate FX-LT 100 lot#220610B Cert	8	
OREAS 148 (Peroxide Fusion) Meas	0.50	1.07
OREAS 148 (Peroxide Fusion) Cert	0.48	1.03
OREAS 999 (Peroxide Fusion) Meas	2.72	5.86
OREAS 999 (Peroxide Fusion) Cert	2.67	5.76
297221 Orig	0.22	0.48
297221 Split PREP DUP	0.23	0.49
297224 Orig	0.79	1.69
297224 Dup	0.78	1.68
297230A Orig	< 0.01	< 0.01
297230A Dup	< 0.01	< 0.01
297242 Orig	0.06	0.13
297242 Dup	0.06	0.13
297250 Orig	1.74	3.75
297250 Split PREP DUP	1.85	3.99
297251 Orig	1.03	2.21
297251 Dup	1.03	2.23
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01
Method Blank	< 0.01	< 0.01

APPENDIX D

ACTIVITY LOG

Date	Claim ID	Showing	Crew	Tasks
October 28, 2022	570582		Livia Rismondo, Brody Stenlund	Cut trail into Koshman for ATV access, in the past we had to walk through the bush in anticipation of channel sampling
October 29, 2022	570582	Koshman	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher, Livia Rismondo, Brody Stenlund	Prospecting and remove moss along old 1956 trenches (Gus/Dez), Cut trail into Nelson showing (Liv/Brody)
October 30, 2022	570582	Koshman	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Prospecting and exposing pegmatite trenches along strike of old blast pits as Koshman
October 31, 2022	570582	Koshman	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Dig out full extension across spodumene pegmatite, pegmatite wallrock and fine grained granite contacts in the core of the Koshman showing
November 1, 2022	570582	Koshman	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	prospect the southern extension across old bush road from Koshman - follow old bulldozer push piles and located additional pegmatites
November 2, 2022	570582	Koshman	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	prospect the western portion of MacVeigh's 1957 map, discovered 2 old blast pits with high grade- coarse grained spodumene, expose the contact of these dykes and examined the sub-pegmatitic "granite" body which MacVeigh noted fine grained spodumene in
November 3, 2022	570582	Nelson	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Fix swamp crossing into Nelson showing on new ATV trail, prospecting the large pegmatite ridge (mostly barren) for the historic spodumene showing. Found granite and pegmatite contact but no spodumene
November 4, 2022	570582	Nelson	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher, Alex Pleson	Prospecting with Gus to show him the spodumene crystals, Gus and Dez working the strike of the dyke in search of more spodumene
November 5, 2022	570582	Nelson	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	prospect the southern strike of the pegmatite towards a low-cedar swamp - no spodumene
November 6, 2022	570582	Nelson	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	remove moss from old exploration workings and try to find any evidence of the historic drilling to try and georeference a potential surface expression of the spodumene dyke
November 7, 2022	570582	Nelson	Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Located spodumene on higher ledge of the giant pegmatite (100m+wide). Peel moss back to exposes ~4m intersection of mineralized dyke
November 8, 2022	570582		Day off due to ice busy road conditions, snow on outcrops, prospecting program can no longer continue, start channel sampling	
November 9, 2022	570582	Koshman	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Cut channel sample 1, expose contacts for 0.5m cuts as well, set-up hose line for water
November 10, 2022	570582	Koshman	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Cut Channel Sample 2-3
November 11, 2022	570582	Koshman	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Cut Channel Sample 4-5
November 12, 2022	570582	Nelson	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher, Alex Pleson	Travel to Nelson occurences to show the crew the best location, remove moss and debris from historic blast area
November 13, 2022	570582	Nelson	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	Propect the extents of the blast area to find a contact, Mike Goodman discoveres an additional zone with coarse grained spodumene up to 80% over almost 2 meters
November 14, 2022	570582	Nelson	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	expose the rest of the extents of the zone and start channel sampling
November 15, 2022	570582	Nelson	Mike Goodman, Brad Evans, Gus Buta, Dez Fisher	finish last sample in highgrade and demob gear

APPENDIX E

Channel Sampling Evidence/Photographs of Sampling


D29723 9


D27240


D297217


D2977218


0297219


D297220


D27-221

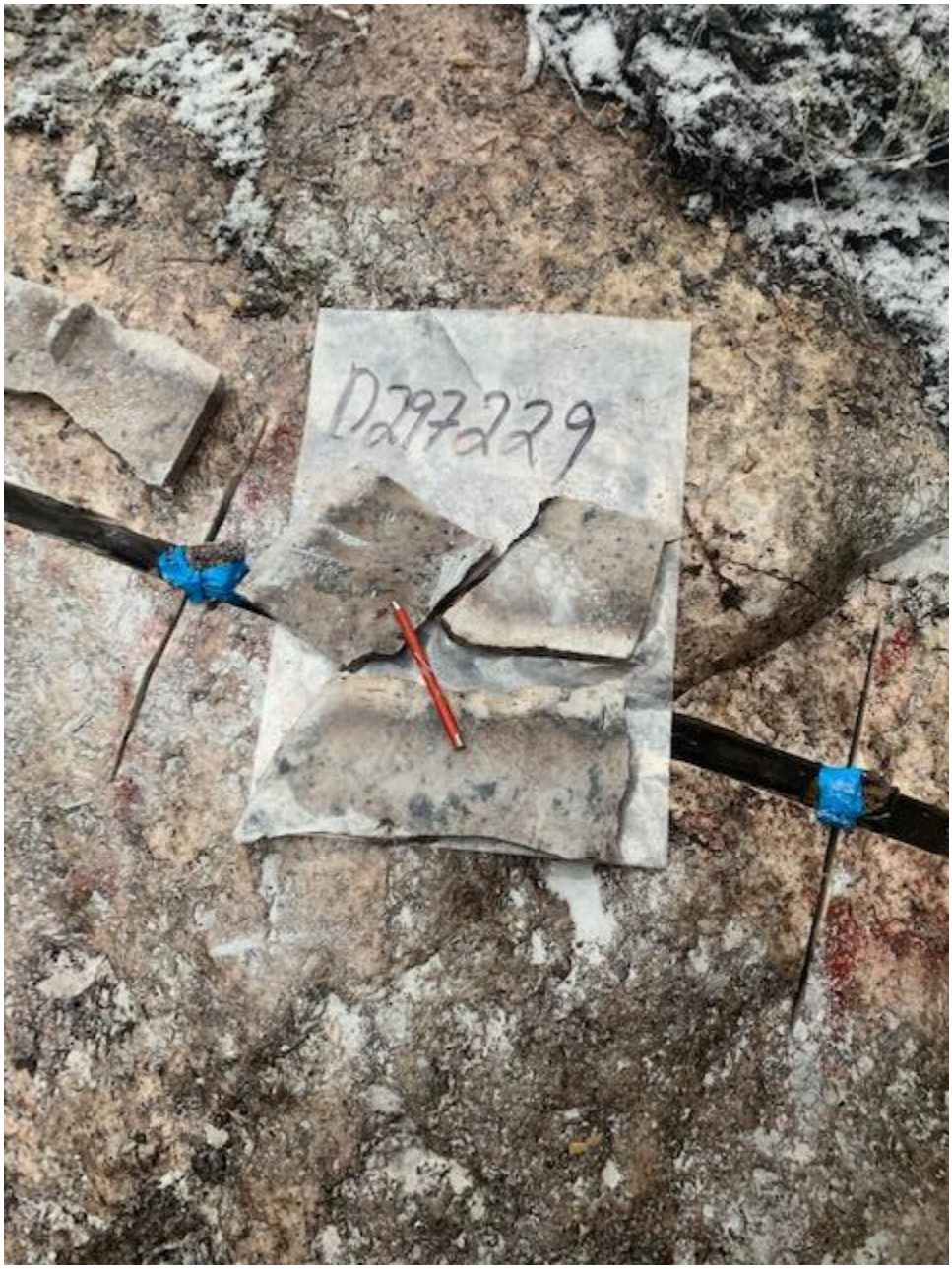

D21723


D297224


D297225


D17d26


D297228


D297279


D297230


0297232


D217733


D297734


D297236


029723


D297238

Section E2 – Nelson Channel Sample Pictures


IN
CM
8m/26ft
Lufkin
P.R.APP'D
284T6


D297242


ALS
alsglobal.com/geochemistry
DATE:
D297243


D297254


D29245


D297246


D2972 47


297249


ALS
alsglobal.com/geochemistry
DATE:
REMARKS:
D297250
(Assayer's Use)
(03/2016)

Section E3 – Channel Sample GPS Coordinates


GARMIN
GPSmap 62s


GARMIN


GPSmap 62s
GARMIN
FIND
PAGE
MARK
MENU
QUIT
ENTER
D297218


D297219


(Assayer's Use)
D297220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