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**Mid-Work Program  
Technical Report  
On the  
Barbara Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property**

**Thunder Bay Mining District  
Northwestern Ontario, Canada**

**Claim**

**752212**

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(Revised Feb 9<sup>th</sup> and March 10<sup>th</sup> 2023)**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

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. The 2022 fall field program outlined in this report shows the

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Purpose of Report**

The present report summarizes findings of exploration work carried out by the Ombabika Group Inc. between August 31<sup>st</sup> 2022 and October 17<sup>th</sup> 2022. The work consisted of located historically sampled pegmatites, prospecting along strike length, exposing pegmatite and granite intrusions by hand, and channel sampling the prospective dykes. In order to gain efficient access to the claim block, the road to site required substantial work to allow for a side by side and ATV to pass through, the work also includes the use of a John Deere 450H Bulldozer to clear the brush and remove beaver dams.

### **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 August and September 2018.

## **3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Georgia Lithium Pegmatite Property consists of 9 mining claim units covering 180 hectares’ of land located in Thunder Bay Mining District of Northwestern Ontario, Canada on NTS sheets 42E05NW and 52H08NE (Figure 1 and 2). It is located approximately 145 to 160 km northeast of Thunder Bay.

Claim data is summarized in the Table 1, while a map showing the claims is presented in Figure 2.

**Table 1: Claim Data**

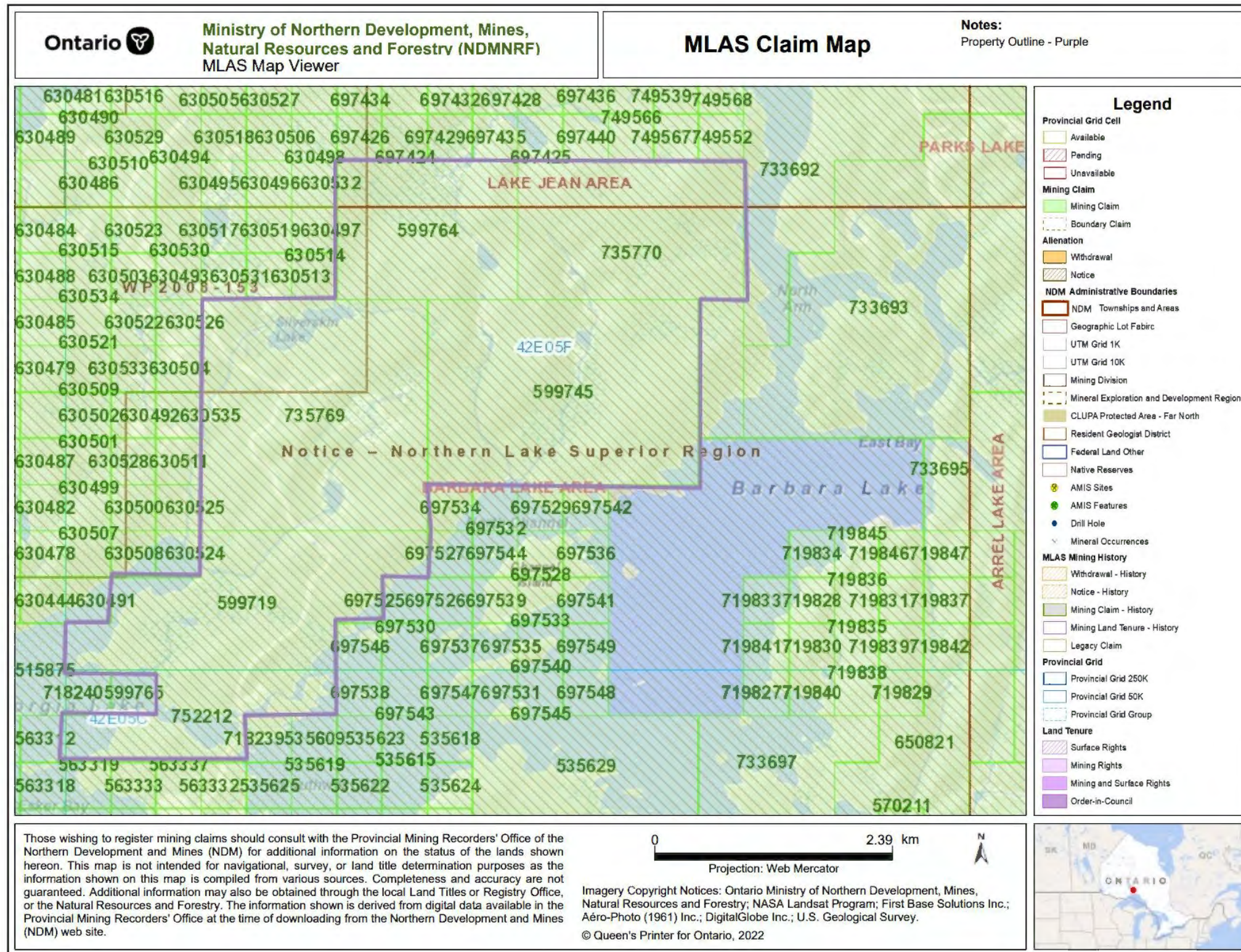
Township	Claim ID	Due Date	Status	Work Required
BARBARA LAKE AREA,LAKE JEAN AREA	735770	2022-07-19	Active	\$7,200.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA	735769	2022-07-19	Active	\$10,000.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA	599765	2022-07-19	Active	\$400.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA,LAKE JEAN AREA	599764	2022-07-19	Active	\$4,800.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA	599745	2022-07-19	Active	\$9,600.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA	599719	2022-07-19	Active	\$6,800.00
BARBARA LAKE AREA	752212	2023-06-17	Active	\$3,200.00

Figure 1: Property Location Map





Figure 2: Mineral Claim Map



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

### **4.1 Access**

The Georgia Lithium project can be accessed by dirt roads off Highway 11 north of the town of Nipigon by driving 40 km north of the town of Nipigon on Highway 11, then driving approximately 23 km northeast on the Gorge Creek Road (Camp 75 Rd.) towards Little Jean Lake and continuing south towards Barbara Lake.

The claim block can also be accessed continuing east from the Jean Lake road on the Gorge Creek Road to km 32 where a small gravel road leads to the Barbara Lake Landing. The most efficient means of access is 6.8km south by boat down Barbara Lake. Walleye fishing is world class as well.

### **4.2 Climate**

The forest of the Georgia 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/](http://www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/)) for Geraldton (closest weather station to the property) indicate that the daily average temperature ranges from -19°C in January to 17°C 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 November when there is no snow on the ground.

### **4.3 Physiography**

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

“The Georgia Lake 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 of the Georgia Lake Property 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 town of Beardmore is the closest community, located approximately 40 km north of the Georgia Lake Property. 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](http://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 in the Georgia Lake area. 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](http://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. There is a large port facility on the St. Lawrence Seaway System which is a principal north-south route from the Upper Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

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](http://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.

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 few kilometers range.

(Source: [http://www.thunderbaydirect.info/about\\_thunder\\_bay](http://www.thunderbaydirect.info/about_thunder_bay)

[http://www.thunderbay.ca/Doing\\_Business/About\\_Thunder\\_Bay.htm](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 completed by Rock Tech Lithium Inc. (Rock Tech), Infinity Lithium Corporation and Ultra Lithium Inc. (See figures 1-3 in the Maps and Charts section), on several of their properties in the Georgia Lake area has lead to the discovery of undocumented lithium-bearing pegmatite dikes.

Rock Tech has been active in this region 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% Li<sub>2</sub>O (measured), 4.68 Mt grading 1.00% Li<sub>2</sub>O (Indicated) and an Inferred resource of 6.72 Mt grading 1.16% Li<sub>2</sub>O 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% Li<sub>2</sub>O (including 5.15 m of 2.29% Li<sub>2</sub>O) and Hole PL-11-02 returned 5.41 m @ 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O (including 3.0 m @ 1.77% Li<sub>2</sub>O). 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.

An exploration program completed by the author in 2020 identified areas of prospective lithium mineralization. The work was completed over 2 days involving access and traversing around the historically discovered lithium pegmatite, noted in the MDI files as the “Georgia Pegmatite SE”.



**Figure 3 : 2020 Geological/Prospecting Program**

## 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 Subprovince: 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): Spodumene-subtype pegmatites at Wisa Lake, Lac La Croix area; Fertile granites and beryl-type pegmatites in Niobe-Nym lakes and Onion Lake areas; Albite-spodumene-type pegmatites of the Georgia Lake area; Complex-type, lepidolite subtype Lowther Township pegmatite near Hearst (Breaks, Selway and Tindle, 2003a).

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

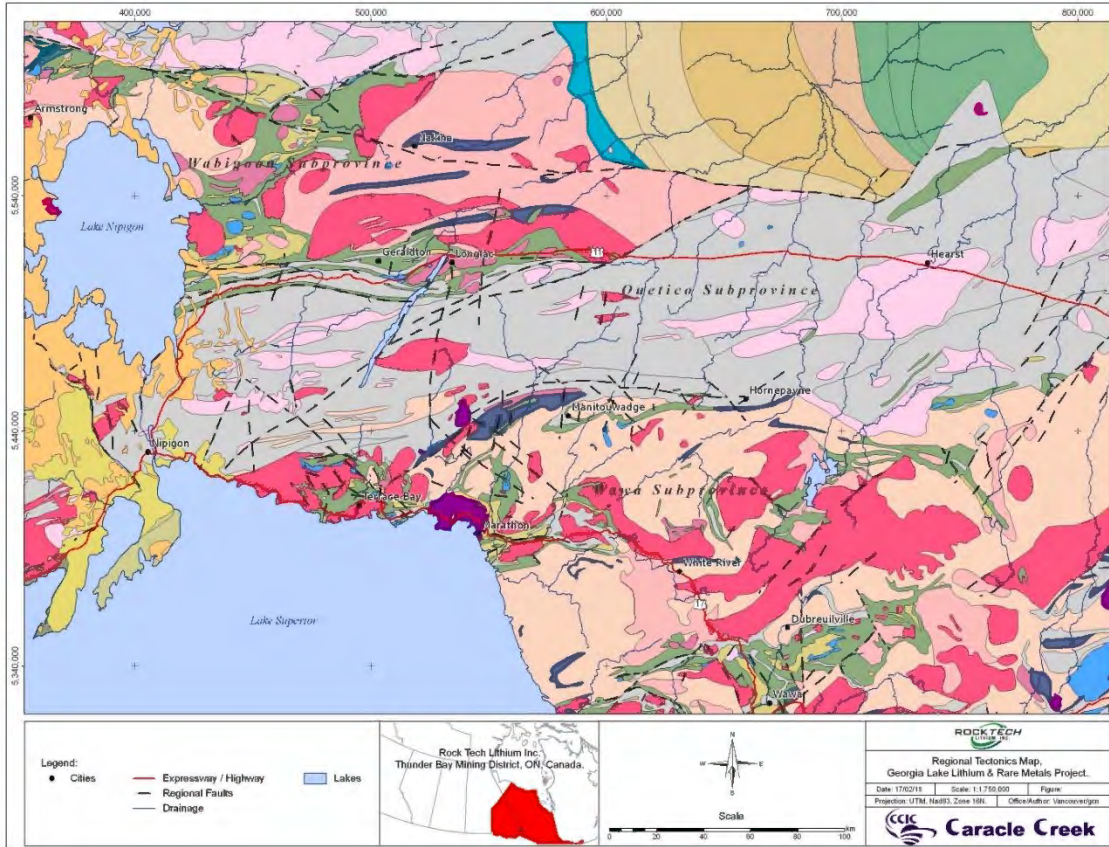


Figure 4: Regional geological map

## 6.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Georgia Lake area 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 20° 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 following lithium pegmatites are located in close proximity to the Georgia Lake Lithium pegmatite.

#### 1. Jean Lake Pegmatites

**Giles Pegmatite:** is exposed on Treasure Island about midway along the south shore of Jean Lake (ULI claim 4255313). It runs at N80°E strike, dips steeply at 70° - 80° S, and was traced in surface exposures and diamond-drillholes for approximately 200 metres with width of 4-15 metres. Surface sampling during 1956-7 period indicated average lithium content of 1.25% Li<sub>2</sub>O.

**Trans Pegmatite:** is a spodumene bearing lithium pegmatite dike cutting metasediments exposed along the north shore of Jean Lake (ULI claim 4266309). It strikes N50°W and dips vertically to steeply east. It is exposed for about 250 m along the lake shore with width range of 1-2 m.

**Camp Pegmatite:** occurs in metasediments, on the south shore of a small pond along the river connecting the west end of Jean Lake with Parole Lake (ULI claim 4266308). It strikes N50°W and dips vertically, exposed over a length of 40 metres, having a width of 2-3 m, with 25 to 30% spodumene and lithium content of 1.5% Li<sub>2</sub>O or better.

#### 2. Parole Lake Pegmatite

**Parole Lake pegmatite:** is exposed about 50 ft (=15.2 m) west of the shore of Parole Lake, northeast of Jean Lake. It strikes easterly and dips 80-85°S. This pegmatite appears to be layered perpendicular to strike. The layering consists of a K-feldspar-rich layer with minor fine-grained quartz and muscovite. The matrix between the bands consists of 50 vol.% spodumene, 25 vol.% quartz, 15-20 vol.% feldspar and 5-10 vol.% muscovite. The spodumene is pale green and occurs as slender, well oriented prismatic crystals averaging 2 in (=5.1 cm) or less in length. The spodumene is in a fine-grained matrix of quartz, plagioclase and muscovite. There is weak zonation with the outer parts of the pegmatite is more feldspar and muscovite-rich than the center of the pegmatite which is more spodumene-rich.

## 7.0 EXPLORATION WORK

Currently the project is optioned to United Lithium Corp. (<https://unitedlithium.com>) listed as their Barbara Lake Lithium Project. The company is required to spend \$110,000 CAD by the end of 2022 to satisfy the first tranche of the option agreement with the claim holder and author of this report. Due to the lack of work in the area since 1955/1956, no new discoveries within or close to the project have been identified. The report covers the authors proposed first phase of exploration work to find new targets and/or lithium showings. The initial work listed below covers prospecting and the initial road/trail work required to access the showing via ATV or UTV. The trail has brushed over in the last few years preventing quick and easy access into site. The only other option to gain access to site was a slow 4-hour journey via ATV through the brush or to portage from Barbara Lake via boat/canoe.

The first phase of the project is still in progress. However, a significant portion of the southern claim block has been covered by two prospectors (David Burga and Clayton Larche). The road is now easy to navigate making daily travel from Red Rock/Nipigon possible, which will be crucial in the diamond drill program recommended for February/March 2023. The work outlined below is solely located on mining claim 752212 where the historic lithium occurrences was identified and most of the mapped pegmatites. The prospecting crew uncovered 5 pegmatite dykes in the area south of Georgia Lake. Unfortunately, no significant visible lithium mineralization was identified. However, more work is currently underway to prospect the dykes along strike (East-West) and we have implemented a soil sampling program with grids running North-South to try and understand/generate additional targets. A total of 8 channel samples have been taken so far. The areas, descriptions, and traverses are described in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Figure 5a: Prospecting Overview Map

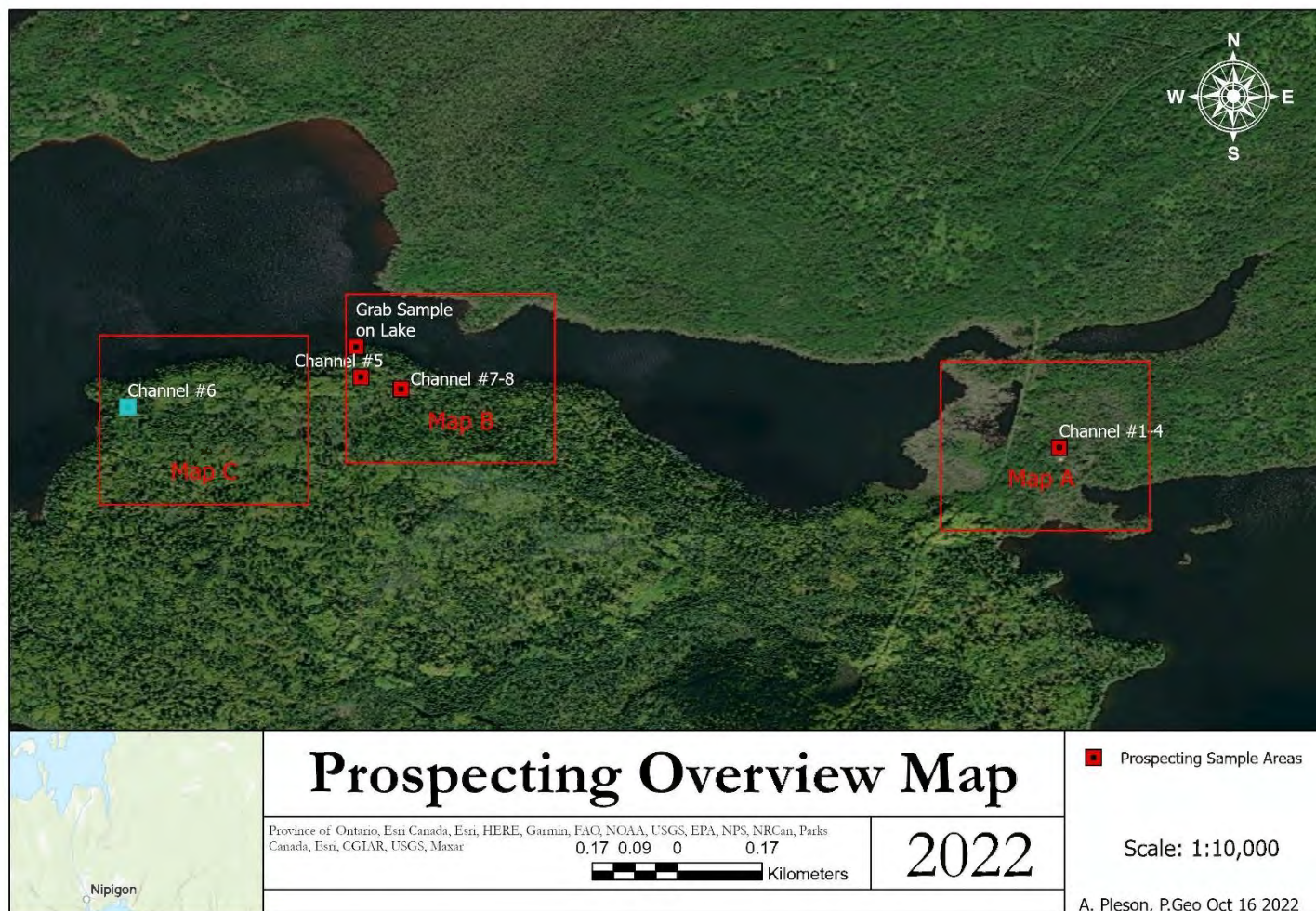


Figure 5b: Work Area Overview Map – Claim View

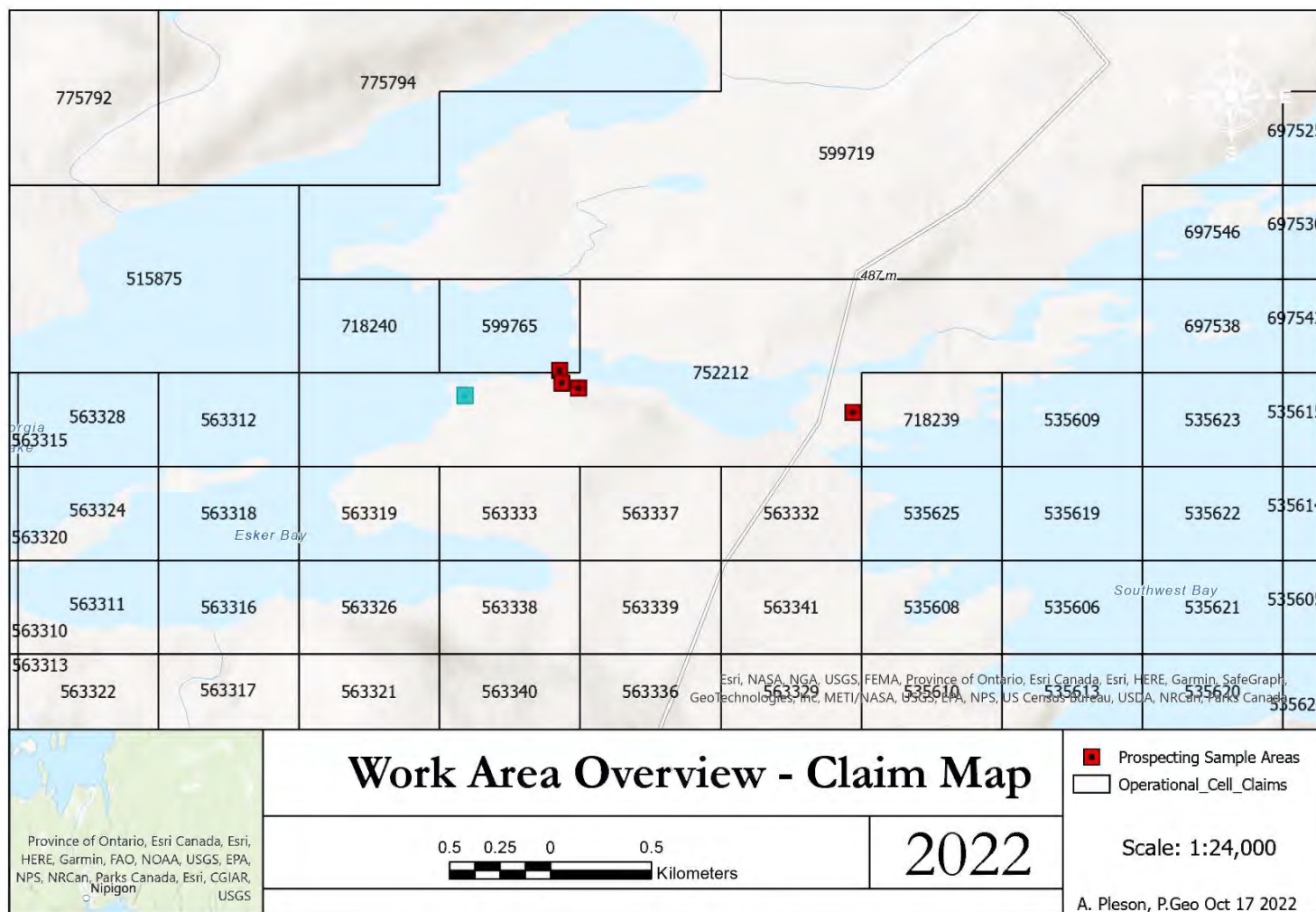


Figure 6a: Prospecting Map A

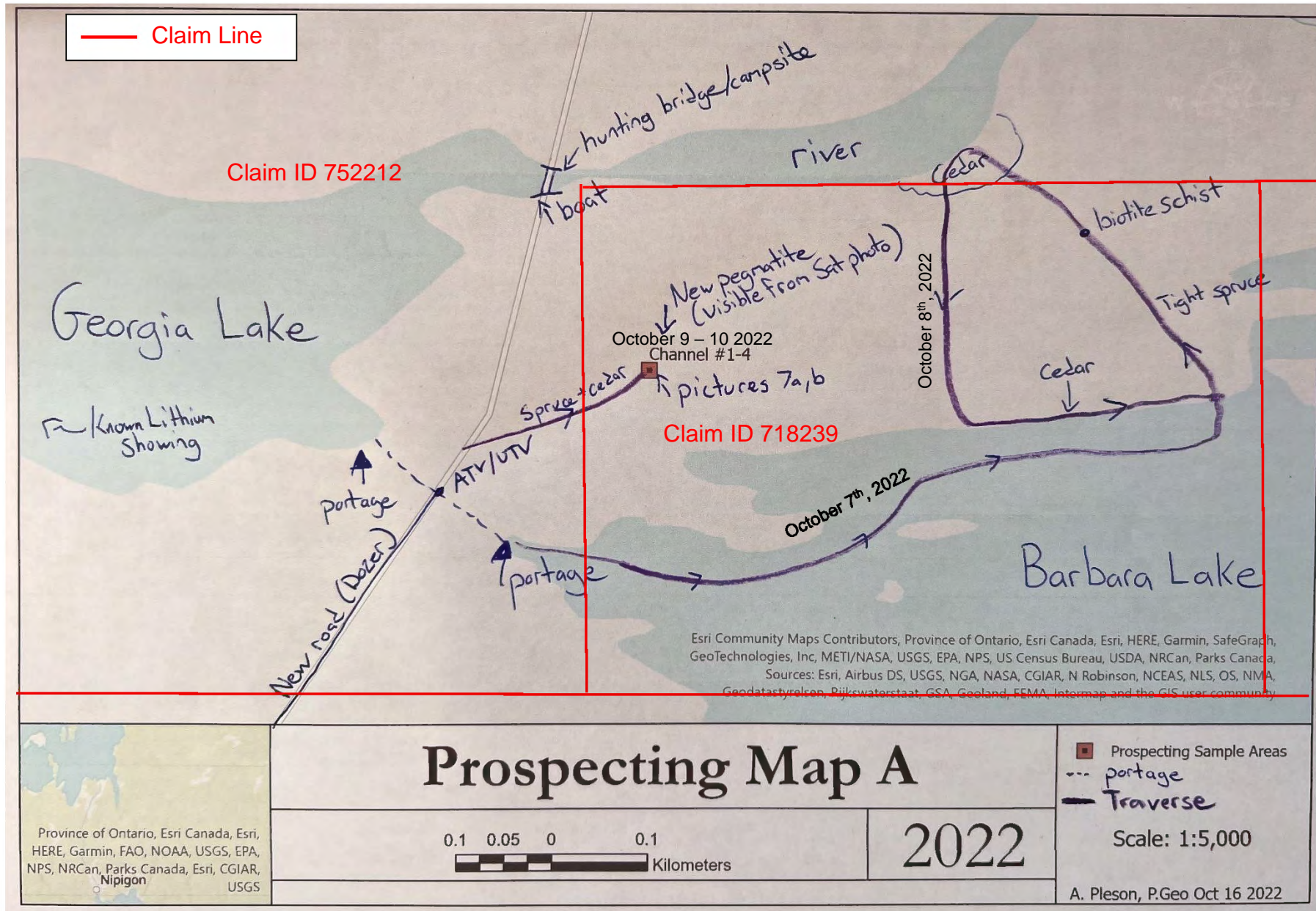


Figure 6b: Prospecting Map B

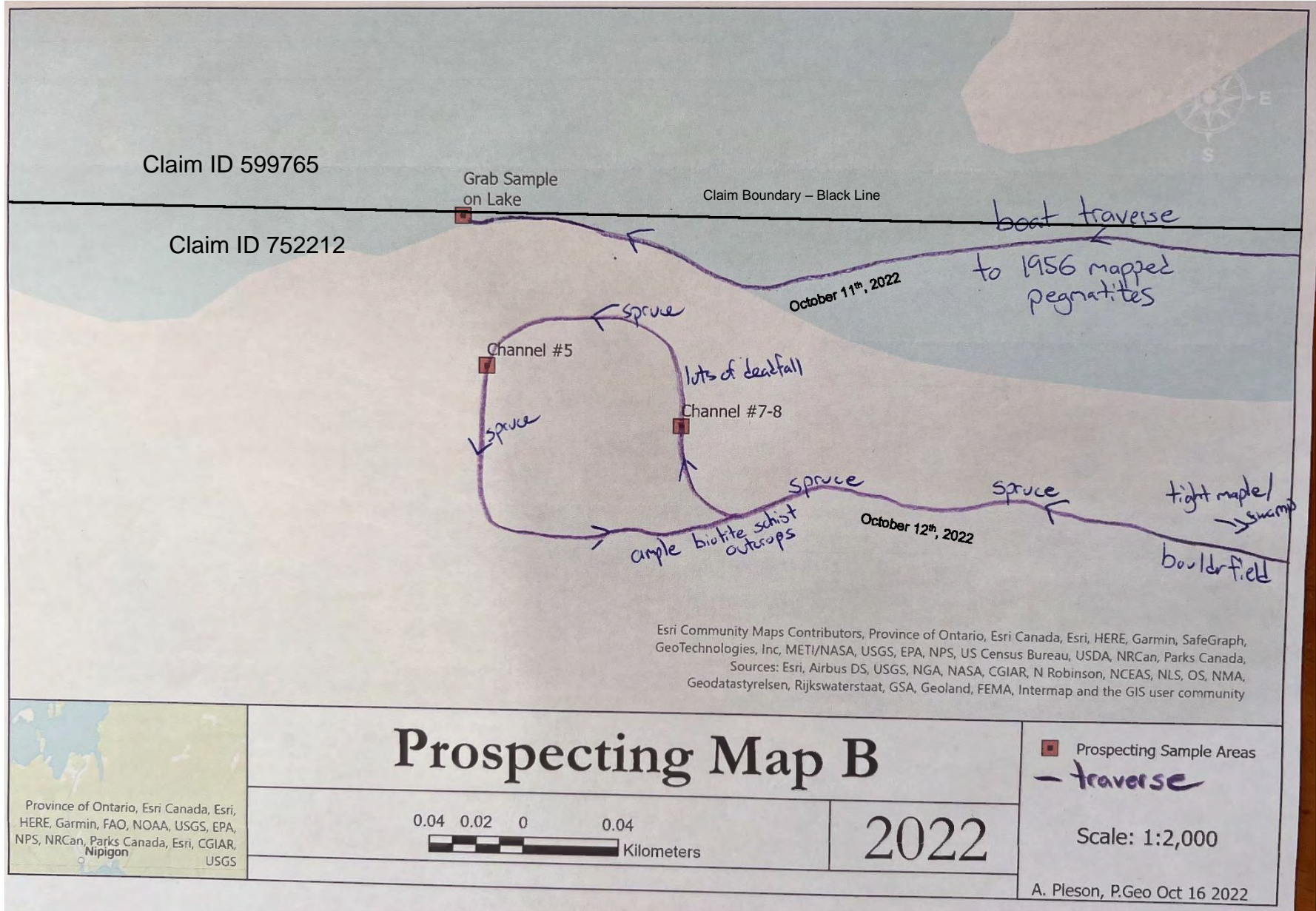
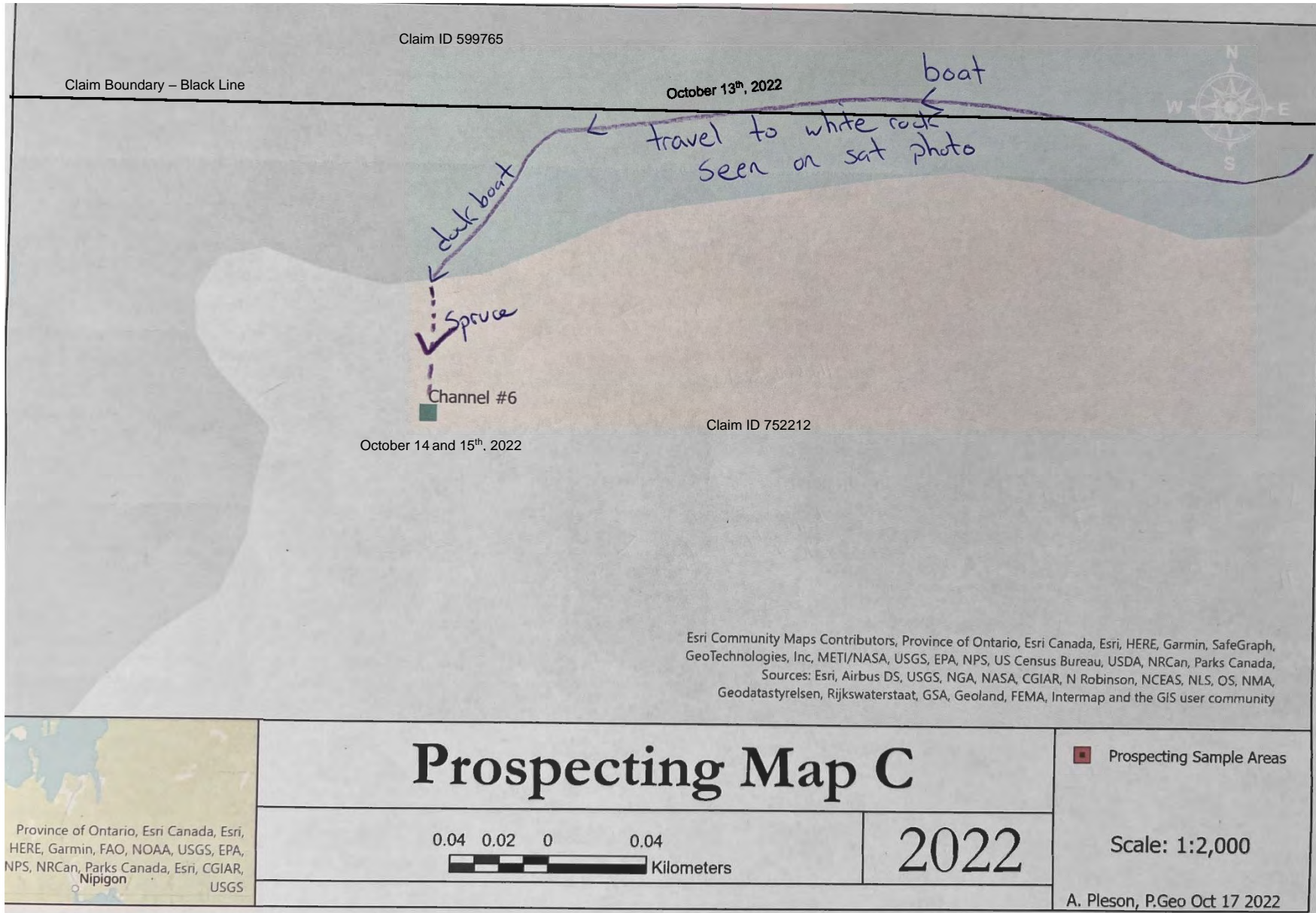


Figure 6c: Prospecting Map C







New Pegmatite (Channels 1-4)  
438210E / 5464201N  
←

New Pegmatite (Outcrop)  
438210E / 5464201N  
→



Channel Sampling at Channel  
7/8  
(437323E / 5464411N)  
←

Lake Pegmatite Channel  
Sample  
438210E / 752212N  
→



Table 2: Work Log

Date	Location	Claim ID	Task	Personnel	Details	Prospecting Traverses/Map ID	Double Prospecting Credit
August 31st, 2022	Barbara Lake/Nipigon	752212	Proper Visit, Program Planning	Ramin Ghaderpanah, David Burga	Try to gain access to claim block, trail in poor condition, discuss plans and hire bulldozer to open up old road		No
October 3, 2022	Gorge Creek Road/Barbara Lake	752212	Mobilize dozer, brush road to "georgia lake lithium showing"	Alex Pleson, RRIB Float	Float machine up Gorge Creek Road, drop off at km4, walk machine down road. Road is good until Imagine Lithium's Jackpot drill area		No
October 4, 2022	Barbara Lake Access Road	752212	Brush road to allow access via side by side to Barbara Lake	Kyle Cote, Mason Carrier	Road brushing and labourer to pick up dozer operator at end of day via ATV		No
October 5, 2022	Barbara Lake Access Road	752212	Brush Road, prospectors mobilize from Connaught, ON/Missauga, ON	(Kyle Cote, Mason Carrier) Road (David Burga, Clayton Larche) Prospectors	Prospectors travelled to Nipigon, no hotels, found rooms at Red Rock INN, Kyle and Mason continue with opening road to showing		No
October 6, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Brush Road, prospectors mobilize gear in from Red Rock to site	(Kyle Cote, Mason Carrier) Road (David Burga, Clayton Larche) Prospectors	mobilize into site, assess access to known pegmatites and portage boat into Georgia Lake	mob	Yes
October 7, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Brush Road, Prospect south of Georgia Lake/Barbara River	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	boat around the bay at the Barbara/Georgia landing(portage) and traverse north to river, mostly spruce and tight cedar dominates the shore lines, tough walking, only Metasediments encountered	Traverse/Description Map A	Yes
October 8, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence	752212	Prospecting south of river into Georgia from Barbara, find new pegmatite outcrop	David and Clayton	located new pegmatite (white visible from sat photo),		Yes
October 9, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence	752212	remove moss, wash with water, expand outcrop to 20m by 20m wide area to examine pegmatite	David and Clayton	clean new pegmatite outcrop (grub hoes and shovels + water buckets)		Yes
October 10, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Road work, channel sample new dyke (Channel 1-4)	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	cut channel samples, as granite/peg is too hard to chip		Yes
October 11, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Road work, Prospect Lake side via boat around OGS mapped dykes	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	To windy for lake, traverse to OGS mapped 1955/56 dykes, locate dykes and clear outcrop with grub hoes and shovels, collect	Traverse/Description Map B	Yes
October 12, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Road work, prospect and channel sample lake side	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	Good weather day, return to lake side to collect channel sample from pegmatite outcrop		Yes
October 13, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Road work, new dyke discovered, prospect, remove moss by hand, wash, and channel sample	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	Find new dyke on far east end of the peninsula via boat (sat photo recon), prospect for additional outcrops		Yes
October 14, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Road work, finish work on new dyke	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	complete moss removal as best as possible and cut channel sample across dyke		Yes
October 15, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Arrive at lake side with Dozer, Prospect new pegmatite discovery strike length	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	continue with strike length prospecting	Traverse/Description Map C	Yes
October 16, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Demob Dozer through old road, make access across north side of cosway	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	Return to channel sample known pegmatite showing (Channel sample 7/8) this time using the boat to gain access as walk from Portgage/landing is too difficult with channel saw		Yes
October 17, 2022	Georgia Lake Lithium Occurrence and Road	752212	Demob Dozer back to km4 on Gorge for floating to Nipigon, begin prospecting north of twin lakes river	BJ/Mason, David and Clayton	start to cut trail north from dozer work to gain access of northern claim boundary and for accessing the other northern claims		Yes

FIELD WORK CONTINUES ON NORTH SIDE OF Georgia Lake/Barbara Lake Channel, Soil Sampling commences

**Table 3: Sample Locations (Assays pending)**

Area	Map	Sample/Station ID	Claim ID	Easting	Northing	Rock Description
Lake Showing	Map B	Grab Sample on Lake	752212	437267	5464419	Albite pegmatite outcrop on lake, 2-3 meters wide, chip sample taken as no easy place to stand / cut channel sample with
Lake Channel	Map B	Channel #5	752212	435903	5464351	Albite pegmatite sample on lake side (no spodumene)
Inland near historic work areas	Map A	Channel #1-4	752212	438210	5464201	Channel samples across granodiorite/pegmatite contact, coarse grains of feldspare with quartz and light greenish minerals (possible alt. spodumene)
Inland Showings	Map C	Channel #6	752212	436958	5464351	Channel sample of pegmatite dyke, albite pegmatite, no spodumene, mostly feldspar, quartz and musc.
Inland Showings	Map B	Channel #7-8	752212	437323	5464411	large hand cleared area looking for spoduemen in dyke, no visible green minerals but plenty of white (feldspars) and quartz with some slightly green tinge minerals

## **8.0 EXPLORATION RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Georgia Lithium pegmatite was one of the initial discoveries made in the Georgia Lake Area in the 1950s. The current program outlined 5 pegmatite dykes within the ~2km strike length of the mapped pegmatite zone. The potential for additional pegmatites at depth (under overburden) is a highly probable based on the multiple discoveries made by the prospecting crew. The crew is currently prospecting north of the river towards 2 other pegmatites mapped in the 1950s. The prospectors did not find any conclusive evidence of spodumene (economic lithium mineralization) in the first look at the pegmatites. However, based on some of their observations of light green minerals, a geologist will be conducting a field visit this week to examine the outcrops in detail. The assays results will be published in the final report.

The company is implementing a soil sampling grid running north-south in hopes in intersect additional exploration targets for lithium. The survey should be complete in early November. Kyle and BJ had to clear 10.1 km of old road for the prospecting crew to gain access via the old Jean Lake/Barbara Lake forestry haul road started at Imagine Lithium's Jackpot deposit. The company plans to install a bridge across the Jackfish River which would also us access to Barbara Lake via pick-up truck.

The current bridge to the north across the narrows is not suitable for heavy equipment and machinery would have to be brought in through another trail which would take extensive work or permitting the water crossing would be an option depending on the success of the next programs and current pending assays.

## 11.0 REFERENCES

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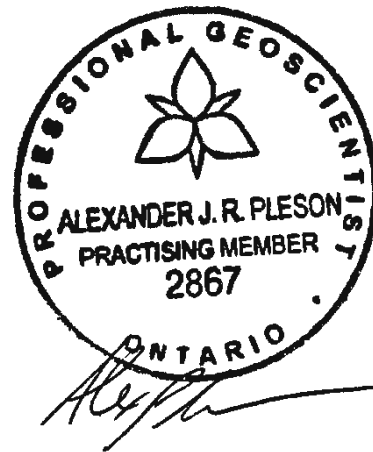
## 12.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

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 13 years of experience in mineral exploration.
5. The exploration work was carried out under my supervision and I was on site duration multiple stages of the project.
6. I hold 100% interest in the claim(s) noted and connected to this report as defined as the "Barbara Lake Lithium Project"

Dated: Oct 17<sup>th</sup> 2022

Signed and Sealed:



**APPENDIX A**  
**LIST OF PERSONNEL WORKED ON EXPLORATION WORK**



## List of Personnel / Contractors Worked on the Project

Employee	Position	Home Town
BJ MacAdam	Dozer Operator	Beardmore, ON
Kyle Cote	Dozer Operator	Beardmore, ON
Mason Carrier	Labourer/Trail Flagger	Beardmore, ON
Ramin Ghanderpanah	Geologist/Project Manager	Nolalu, ON
David Burga	Prospector	Mississauga, ON
Clayton Larche	Prospector	Connaught, ON
Alex Pleson	Claim Owner/Dozer	Nipigon, ON

**APPENDIX B**  
**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES**

Date	Dozer +Operator (Alex/Kyle/BJ)	Labourer (Mason)	Prospector (David Burga)	Prospector (Clayton Larche)	Geologist/Ombabika Project Mgmt (Ramin)
August 31st, 2022			\$500.00		\$550.00
October 3, 2022	\$1,085.00	\$450.00			
October 4, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00			
October 5, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00			
October 6, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 7, 2022	\$1,395.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 8, 2022	Weekend Off		\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 9, 2022			\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 10, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 11, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$550.00
October 12, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 13, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 14, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 15, 2022	\$1,240.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 16, 2022	\$930.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
October 17, 2022	\$1,395.00	\$450.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$550.00
Mid-Program Totals	Road Work		Prospecting		Project Mgmt
	\$21,815.00		\$12,500.00		\$1,650.00
			<b>Double Credit for Prospecting</b>		<b>\$25,000.00</b>

Associated Costs		
Item	Total	Category
Operator Daily Travel	\$1,199.25	Travel
Dozer Mobilization	\$660.00	Mobilization
David + Clayton Travel to site (Ontario)	\$1,743.46	Mobilization
Prospectors Daily Travel from Red Rock to Site	\$1,170.00	Travel
Prospectors ATVs	\$1,200.00	Travel
Prospectors Boat and Motor (Clayton)	\$750.00	Travel
Dozer Operators UTV	\$1,625.00	Travel
Sample bags, channel saw, shovels, flagging, tape, batteries	\$1,620.00	Daily Supply Surcharge
Hotel and Meals	\$3,060.00	Accommodations and Food
<b>Associated Costs Total</b>	<b>\$13,027.71</b>	

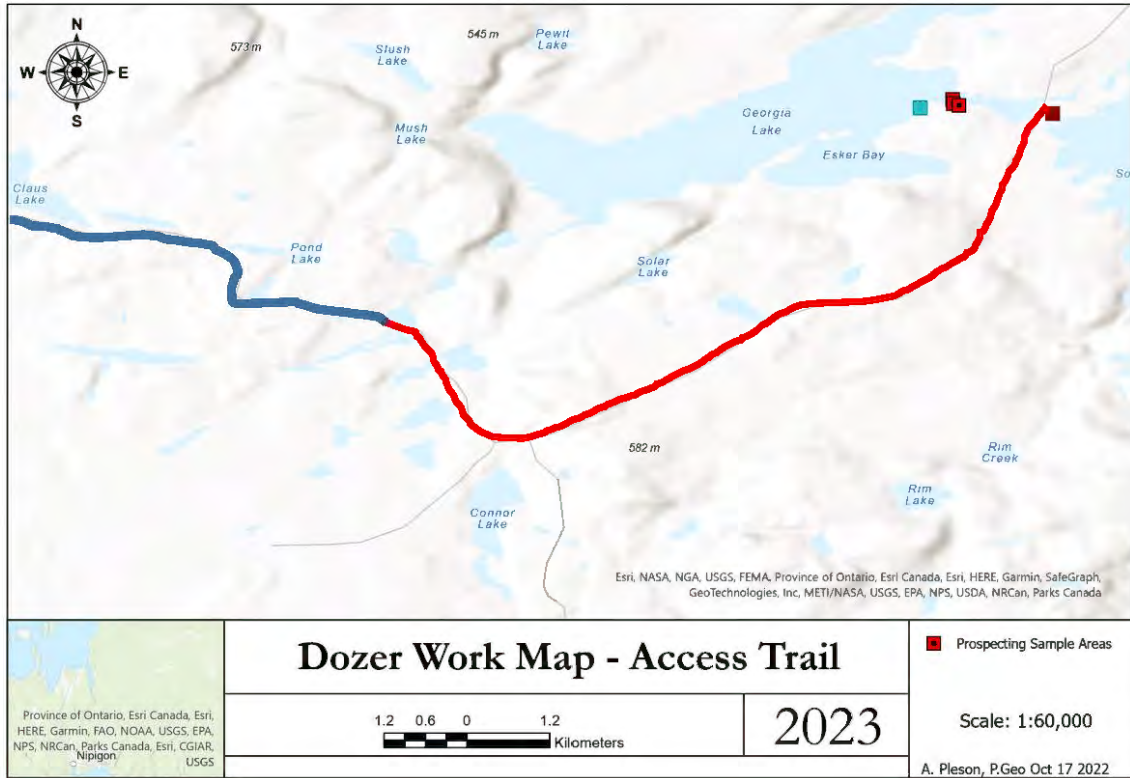
## **APPENDIX C**


### **Trail and Existing Road Repairs**




Dozer in the thick brush after Imagine Lithium's drill trail (Between Jackpot Deposit and our Barbara Lake Claims) Kyle as operator. Trail was impossible to access without first brushing road





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Blue Trail – Road Currently Opened by Imagine Lithium
  
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Red Trail – ~12km opened by our dozer, very thick brush through, entire trail was opened access was almost impossible. Trip into site is ~3 hours, less by skidoo now but without the work we would have to access by boat only through Barbara Lake and portaging into Georgia (~6 hour journey). Dozer was dropped off at the start of the Gorge Creek Road by RRGCL LP and we were required to walk dozer in past Imagine Lithium’s deposit

450 Dozer – Damage and Repair Invoice (We were billed for the lost time and damage done to the dozer as the trail was in terrible shape and we rushed in get into site as David and Clayton were standing by to work) Full invoice provide in Appendix B for dozer work. This invoice is to show the additional lost money, highlighting the challenge to get into site and why it took a long time



Pre-existing trail into site was heavily brushed in but no modifications were made (only brushing trees) to the road or water crossings so no work permit required. Imagine Lithium has a new bridge and culvert installed on the 2 crossings that required permit (work completed so we could use their access to keep going to our claims).