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SKEAD HOLDINGS LTD.

Abstract
Canadian Exploration Services Limited (CXS) was requested to assist in the processing and interpreting partially processed LiDAR data over the Bad Vermillion Property located in Bad Vermillion Township. CXS completed the final processing of the LiDAR to bare earth image and followed it up by prospecting for Skead Holdings Ltd.

The LiDAR appears to have identified the locations of potential historic work; some of these targets were examined in the field and found to be natural in origin. The remaining LiDAR targets should also be investigated. Gold is noted on the surrounding properties, and understanding the model for the surrounding gold zones would direct future exploration on the Bad Vermillion Property.

SKEAD HOLDINGS LTD
Q3093 – Bad Vermillion Property
Reprocessing of LiDAR Data and Prospecting

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Kajal Makwana

May 18, 2023

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LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

1. SUMMARY

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Bad Vermillion Property.**

1.2 CLIENT

Skead Holdings Ltd

114579 Government Rd.
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K1L0

1.3 OVERVIEW

Canadian Exploration Services Limited (CXS) was requested to assist in the final processing of partially processed LiDAR data. The original data was processed in a particular fashion to be used for non exploration applications; CXS was asked to complete the processing to a bare earth layer to allow for a visual of the ground surface with the vegetation subtracted.

The LiDAR appears to have identified the locations of potential historic work; some of these targets were examined in the field and found to be natural in origin. The remaining LiDAR targets should also be investigated. Gold is noted on the surrounding properties, and understanding the model for the surrounding gold zones would direct future exploration on the Bad Vermillion Property.

1.4 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the final data processing was to create a bare earth image to allow for better visualization of structural and bedrock features and identify historical work that may have occurred on the property. The bare earth model was then used to plan a prospecting program.

1.5 Survey & Physical Activities Undertaken

Survey/Physical Activity	Dates	Total Hours	Square Kilometers
Reprocessing of LiDAR data	April 19th to May 8th, 2023	20	~1.1
Prospecting	May 12th 2023	1 day	

Table 1: Survey and Physical Activity Details

1.6 Summary of Results, Conclusions and Recommendations

The LiDAR appears to have identified the locations of potential historic work; some of these targets were examined in the field and found to be natural in origin. The remaining LiDAR targets should also be investigated. Gold is noted on the surrounding properties, and understanding the model for the surrounding gold zones would direct future exploration on the Bad Vermillion Property.

Some random traverses were performed to give more idea on the property's geology. Any outcrop encountered had a representative rock sample taken and 17 samples were collected in total.

1.7 Co-ordinate System

Projection: UTM zone 15N
Datum: NAD83
UTM Coordinates near the center of grid: 524523 Easting and 5392772 Northing

2.SURVEY LOCATION DETAILS

2.1 LOCATION

The Bad Vermillion Property is located approximately 54.0 kilometres east of Fort Francis, Ontario. The Property is located in Bad Vermillion Township and is part of the Kenora Mining Division of Ontario.

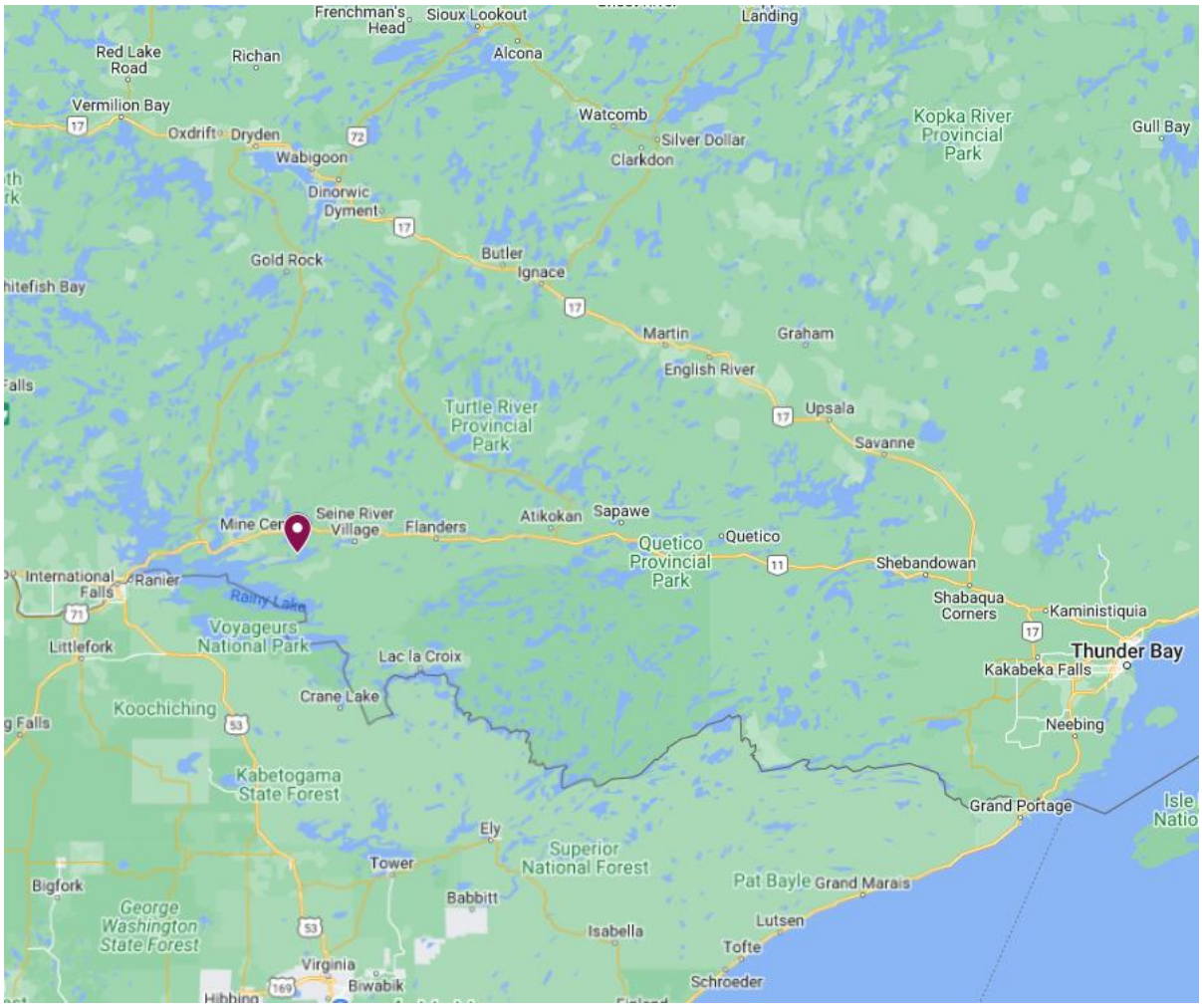

Figure 1: Location of the Bad Vermillion Property

2.2 MINING CLAIMS

The survey area covers multiple cell claims located within the Kenora Mining Division of Ontario. The LiDAR and Prospecting area covers cell claims 659159, 659161, 659156, 659157, 659160, 659163, 659162, 659158.

Cell Number	Cell ID	Ownership of Land	Township
659159	52C10J274	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659161	52C10J275	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659156	52C10J293	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659157	52C10J294	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659160	52C10J295	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659163	52C10J313	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659162	52C10J314	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area
659158	52C10J334	Skead Holdings Ltd	Bad Vermillion Lake Area

Table 2: Mining Lands and Cells Information

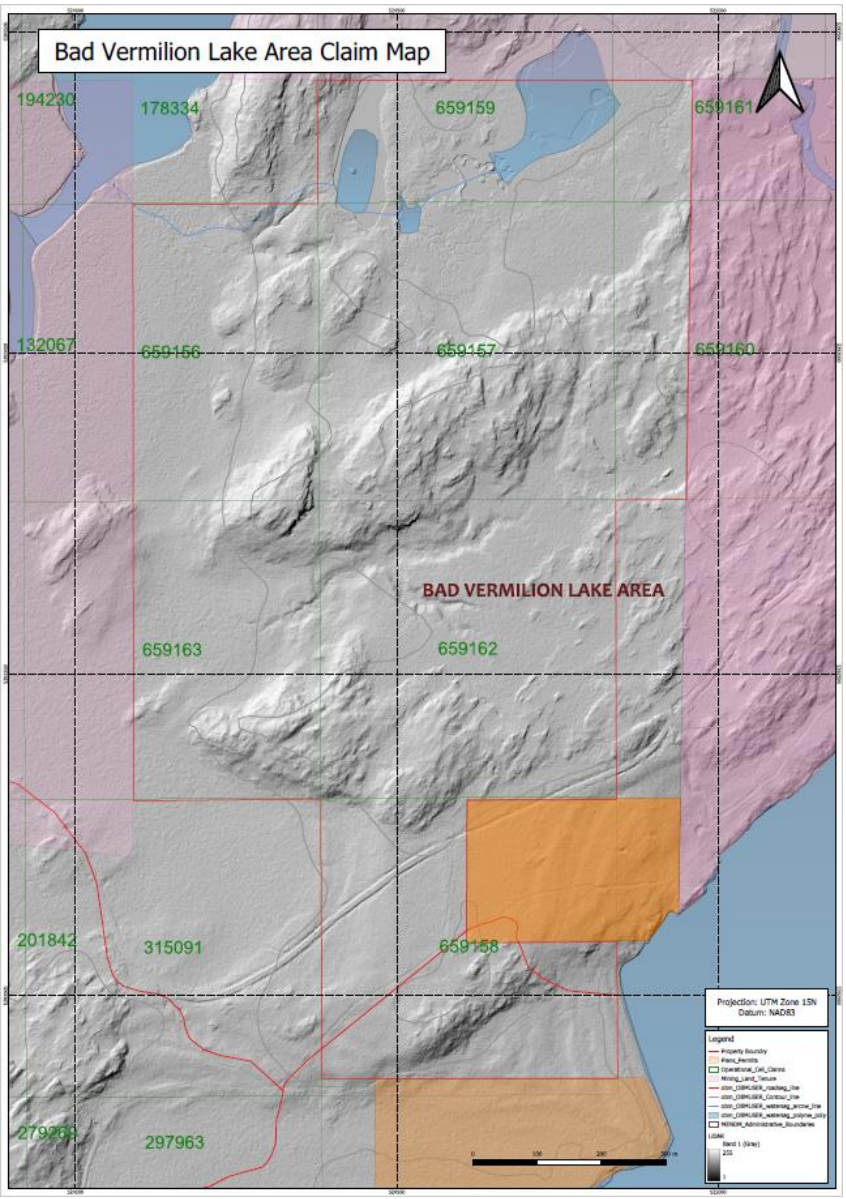

Figure 2: LiDAR with Claims and Topography

2.3 Access

Access to the property can be attained by 4x4 Truck by driving East on Highway 11, from Fort Francis for about 60km. After that taking Shoal Lake Road for about 10 kilometers, and an unnamed forestry road was to be taken for 300m.

2.4 Property History

Throughout the survey area, significant historical exploration has been carried out

over the years. The following list describes details of the previous geoscience work, which was collected by the Mines and Minerals division and provided by OGSEarth (MNDM & OGSEarth, 2023).

- **1980: Corporate Oil & Gas Ltd (File 52C10NE0080)**
  Diamond Drilling
  In 1980, Corporate Oil and Gas Ltd performed diamond drilling over a portion of the property.

- **1986: Corp Falconbridge Copper (File 52C10NE0064)**
  Diamond drilling
  In 1986, Diamond drilling was performed by Corp Falconbridge Copper.

- **1987 – 1988: Orofino Resources Ltd, Prospectors of Canada (Files 52C10NE0053, 52C10NE0058, 52C10NE0039, 52C10NE0055, 52C10NE0049, 52C10NE0022, 52C10NE0032)**
  Ground Geophysics, Diamond Drilling, Geology, Geochemistry
  Between the years of 1987 to 1988, Electromagnetic, Magnetic / Magnetometer surveys, Diamond drilling, Geochemical, Geological Survey / Mapping and Assays and analyses were performed over the property by Orofino Resources Ltd.

- **1988: George Armstrong (File 52C10NE0020)**
  Diamond Drilling and Geochemistry
  In 1988, George Armstrong performed Diamond drilling, assay, and analyses over the property.

- **1990: Mingold Resources Inc (file 52F04NE9650)**
  Geochemistry, Prospecting and Sampling Program
  In 1990, Mingold Resources Inc performed Bulk sampling, Geochemical, and regional ground exploration programs over the property.

- **1990 - 1992: Nipigon Gold Resources (Files 52C10NE0005, 52C15NE0006, 52C10NE0003)**
  Drilling, geochemistry, Geology, Airborne Geophysics, Physical, Sampling Program
  Between 1990 to 1992, Nipigon Gold Resources performed Assay, Analysis, Geological Survey / Mapping, diamond Drilling, Airborne Magnetometer, Airborne Electromagnetic very low Frequency, and overburden stripping was completed over the property.

- **2006 – 2021: Q-Gold (Ont) Ltd, Robert John Fairservice (Files 20000003872, 20000007340, 20000003250, 20000003433, 20000002038, 20000004501, 20000005241, 20000019991)**
  Diamond Drilling, Geochemistry, Airborne Geophysics
  Between 2006 to 2021, Q-Gold Resources Ltd performed multiple surveys over the property, which included Assaying and Analyses, Diamond drilling, and Air-borne Electromagnetic and Airborne Magnetometer surveys.

2.5 General Regional/Local Geological Settings

Taken from Claude Larouche, P. Eng. *Report on the 1992 Exploration Program carried out on the McKenzie Gray Property.*

The geology of this area is based on the observations made by David J. Gliddon, who mapped the claim block during the summer of 1990.

The Bad Vermillion felsic intrusion varies from a granodiorite with quartz eye phenocrysts to a biotite–hornblende trondhjemite, adjacent to the mafic intrusion.

The mafic and felsic metavolcanic xenoliths are essentially highly altered flows, fine to medium-grained, light to dark green in colour, and contain variable amounts of chlorite and carbonate alteration. The Bad Vermilion Lake mafic intrusion is layered and expressed by modal variations in mineralogy, chemical variation across strike and locally by rhythmic layering. The rock composition ranges from meta-gabbro to anorthosite. The anorthosite is medium to coarse-grained, grey–white, and consists of anhedral to euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts up to 5 cm in size within a finer-grained pyroxene matrix.

3. WORK UNDERTAKEN

3.1 Reprocessing of The Data

The partially processed data was initially processed in a DEM format. This represents 1km x 1km DEM tile files that are not visually interpretable or usable other than for elevation modelling. The available DEM tiles for the Bad Vermillion property are in the image below.

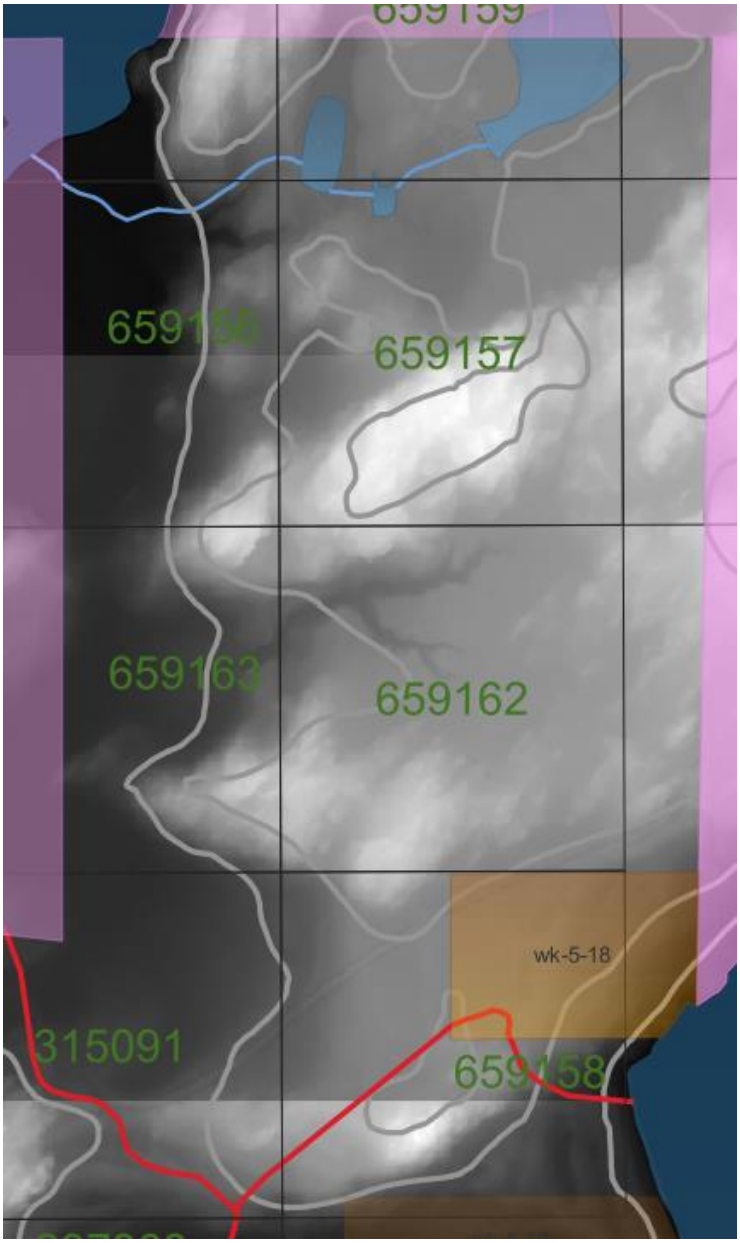

Figure 3: Partially processed DEM image from data (starting point)

This data was then processed from the DEM through QGIS to a bare earth model. This was processed by using Hillshade with the following parameters. Band number 1, Z factor 1, scale 1, azimuth of light 315, altitude of light 45, no edges, Horn's formula, no combined shading and no multidirectional shading. The final processed bare earth image is below.

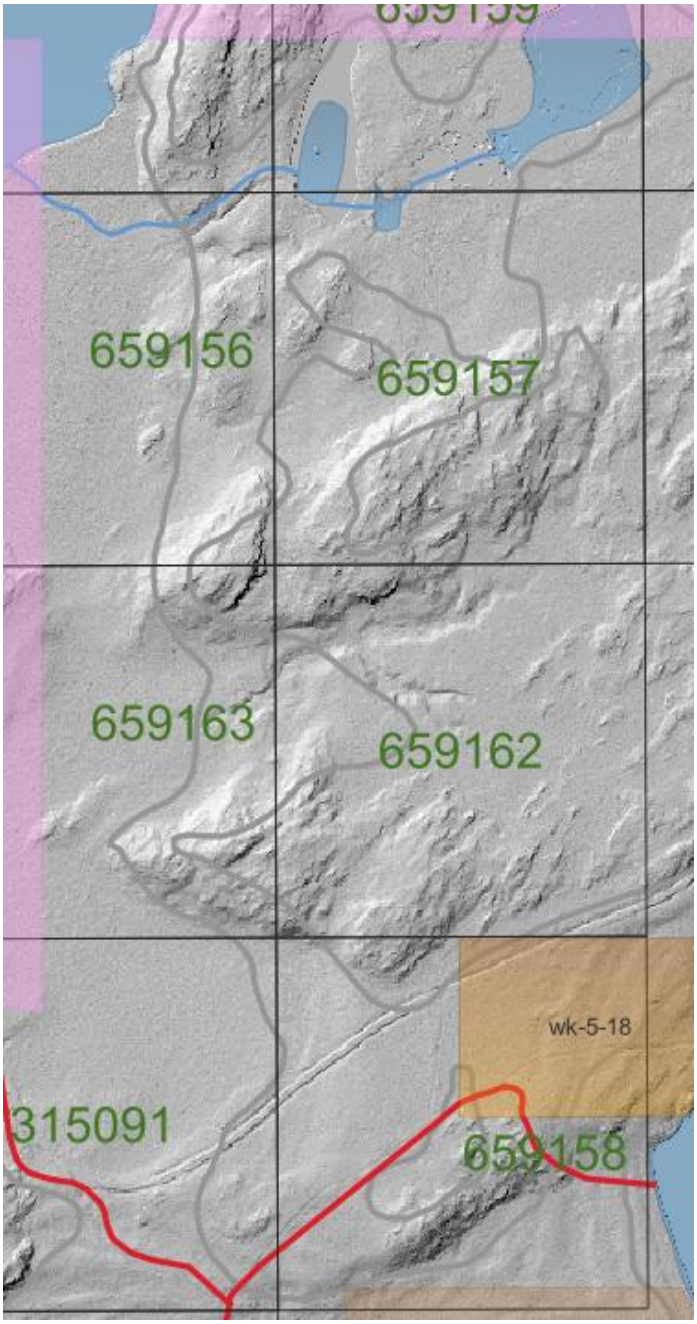

Figure 4: Processed LiDAR Image

This processed image represents the bare earth without vegetation. This allows for better visualization of the locations where the ground has been disturbed along the areas of outcrops and structural features.

4. INTERPRETATION

4.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the final data processing was to create a bare earth image to allow for better visualization of structural and bedrock features and identify historical work that may have occurred on the property. The bare earth model would also be employed to better direct future exploration programs.

4.2 INTERPRETATION

Cell 178334

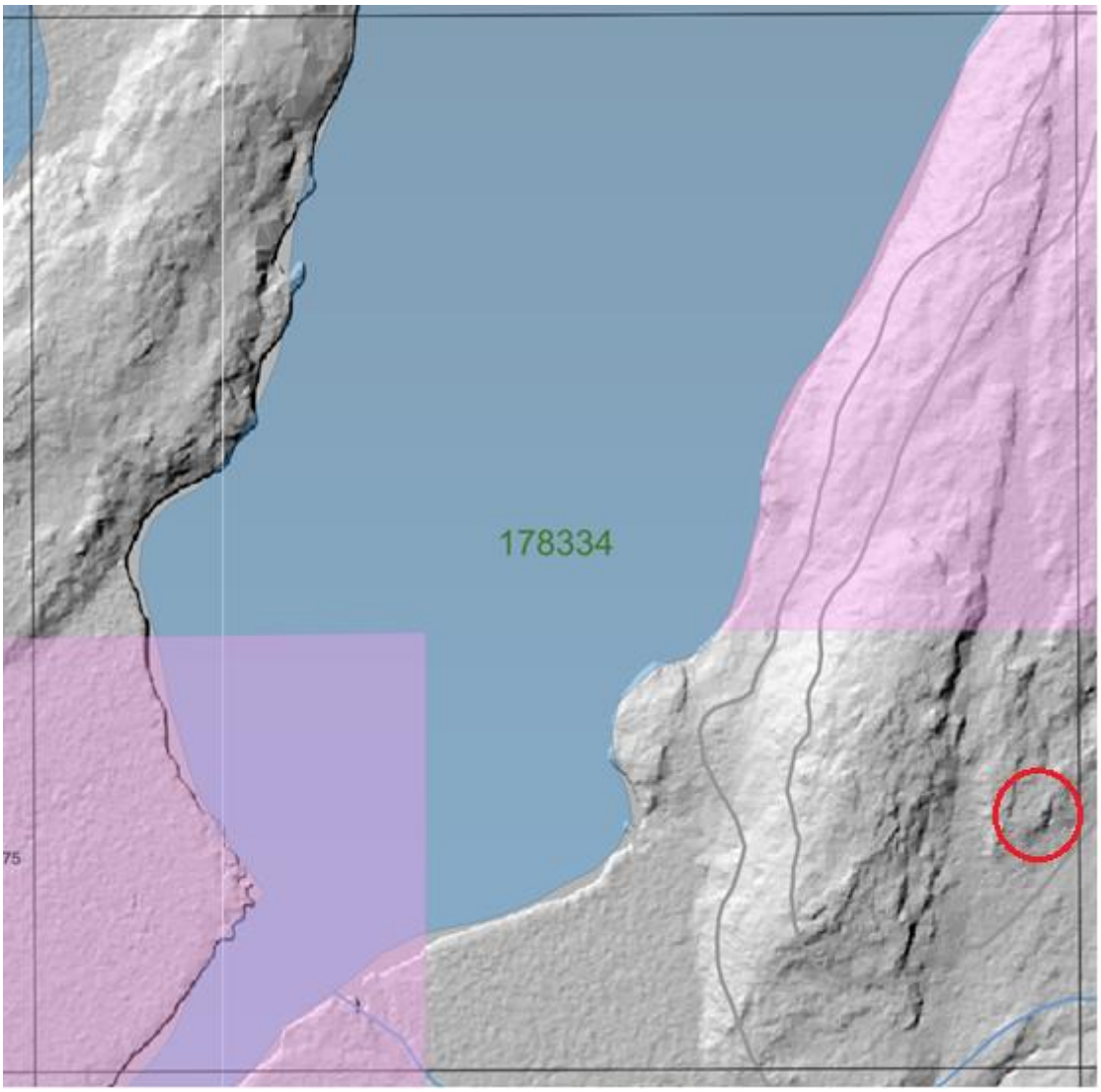

Figure 5: Interpretation of Cell 178334

One possible area in the southeast part of the cell may represent a historic trench. This is located at 524363E/5393344N.

Cell 659159

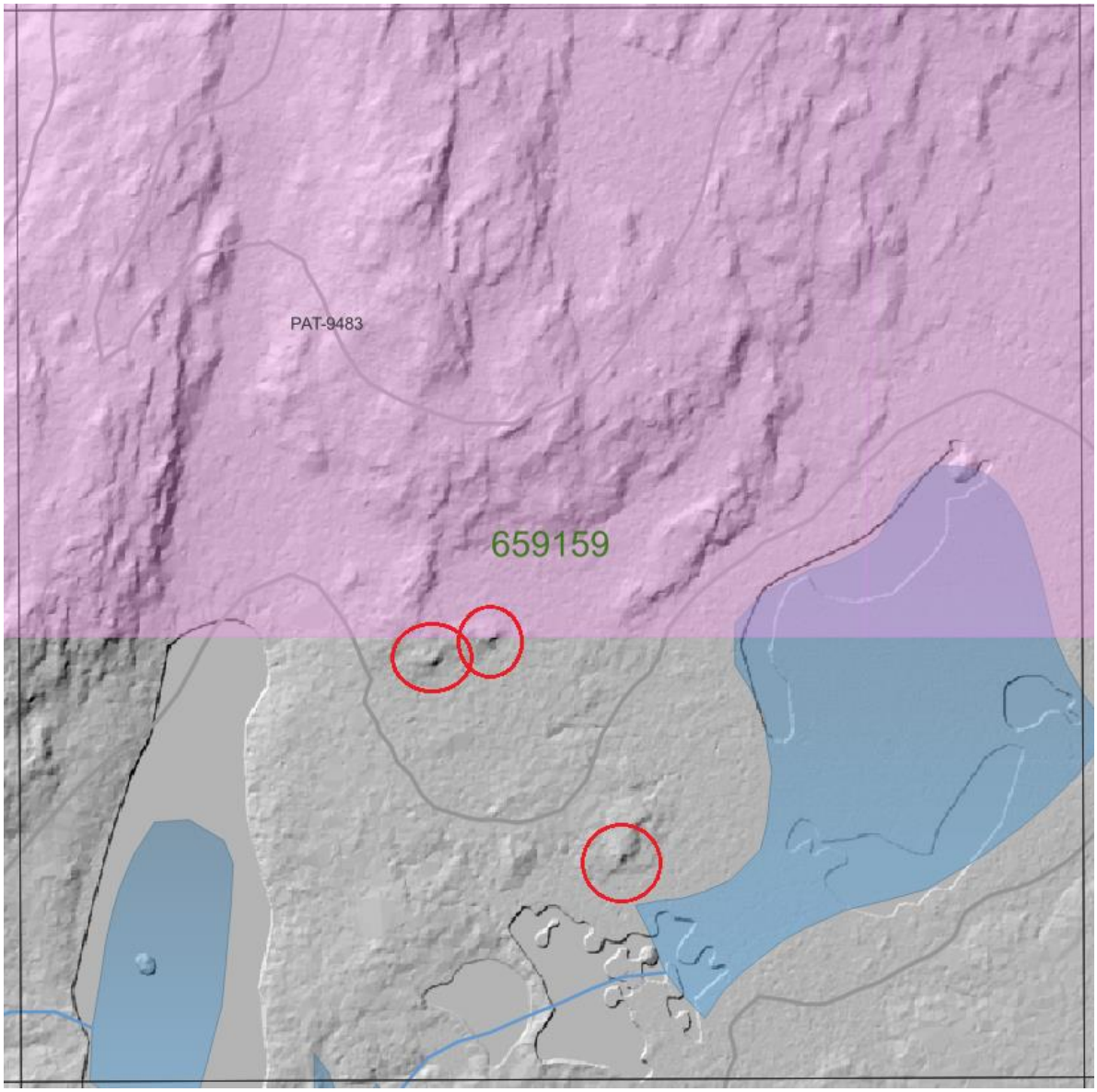

Figure 6: Interpretation of Cell 659159

No access appears on this cell; however, some possible historical work can be seen in the central part of the cell. These are represented by three shadowed areas at 524557E/5393414N, 524580E/5393425N and 524637E/5393330N.

Cell 659161

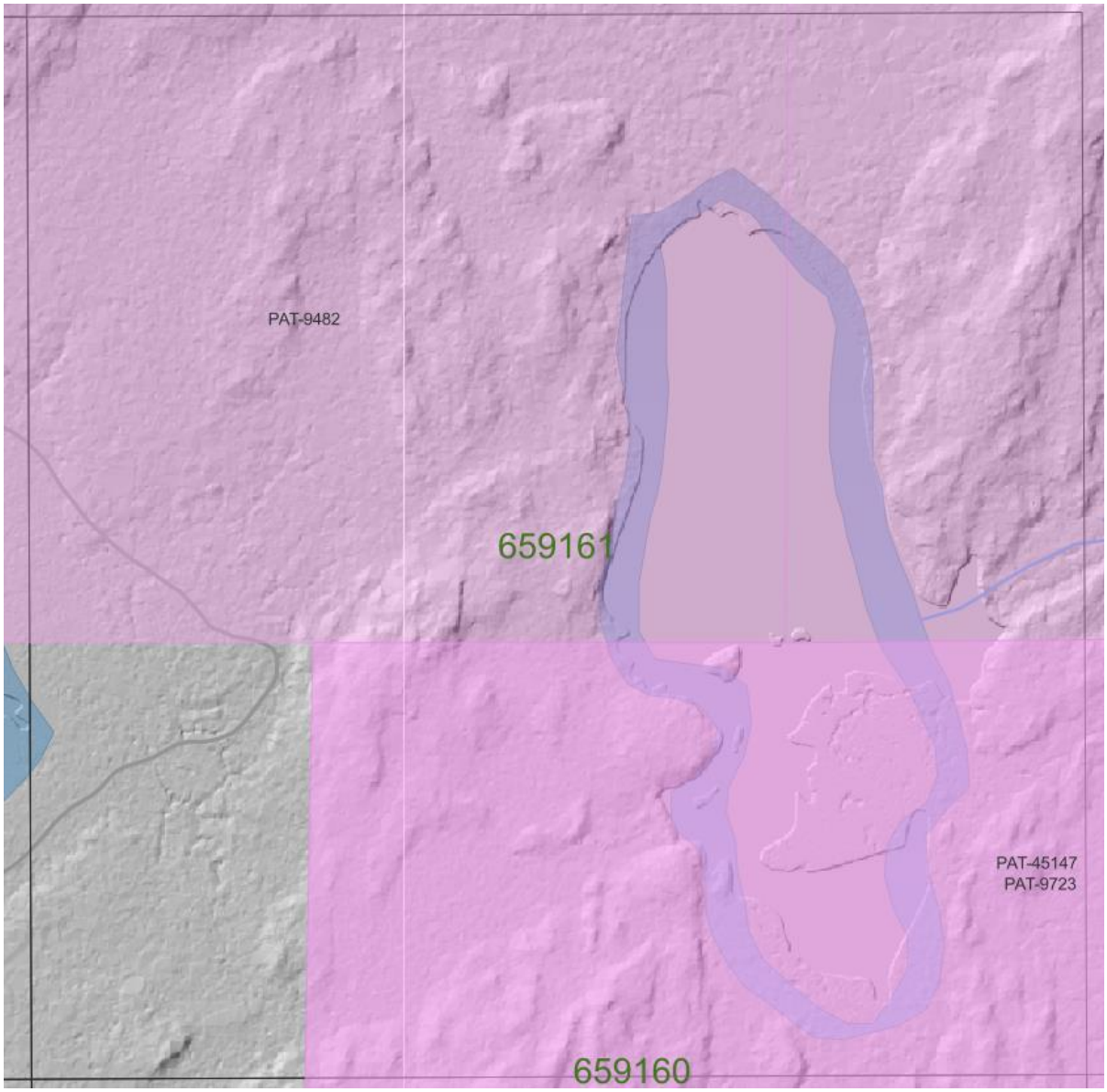

Figure 7: Interpretation of Cell 659161

No identifiable features are noted on this cell.

Cell 659156

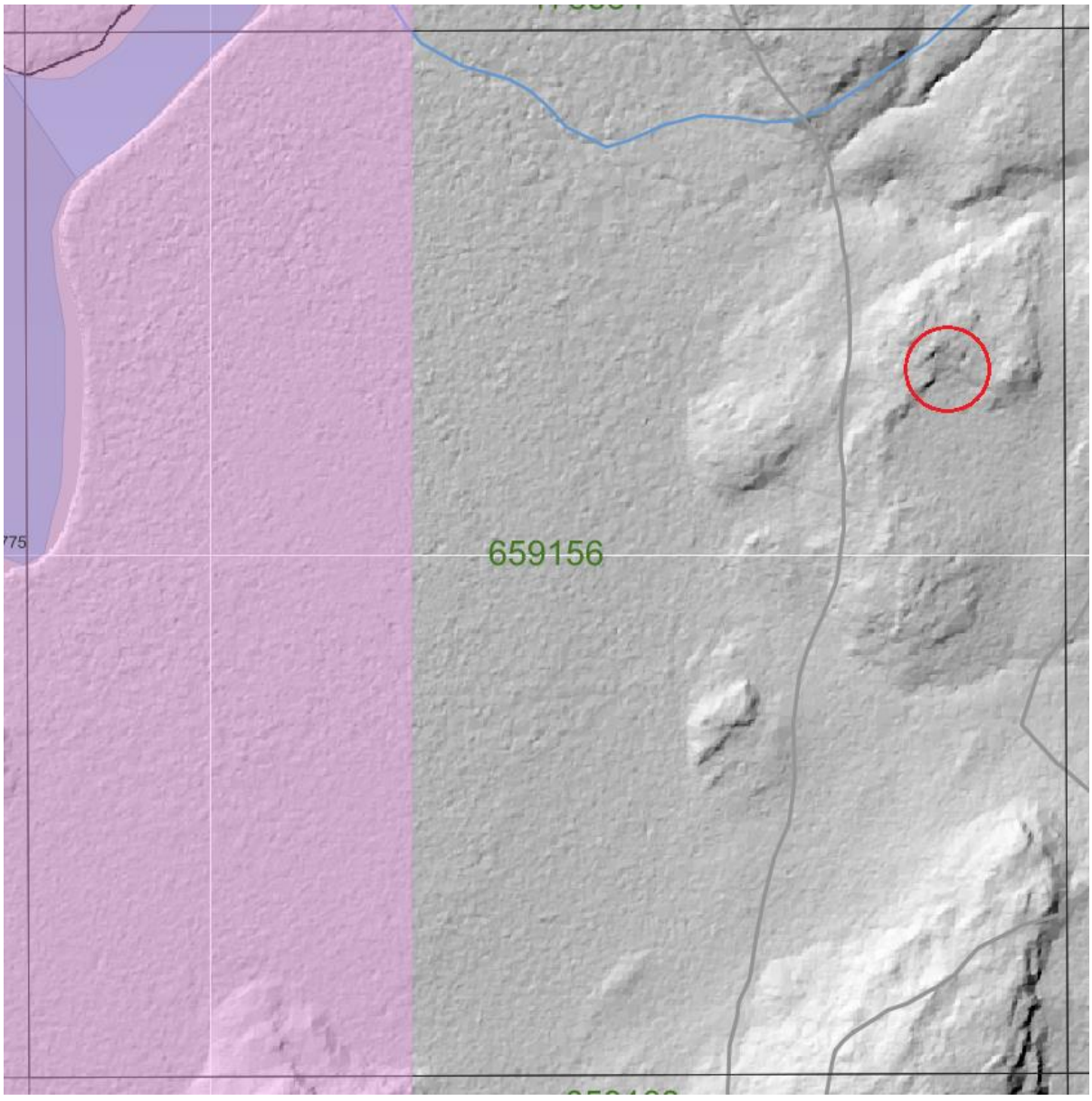

Figure 8: Interpretation of Cell 659156

One area appears to exhibit signs of historical work and may represent some trenching. The coordinate for this area is 524331E/5393088N.

Cell 659157

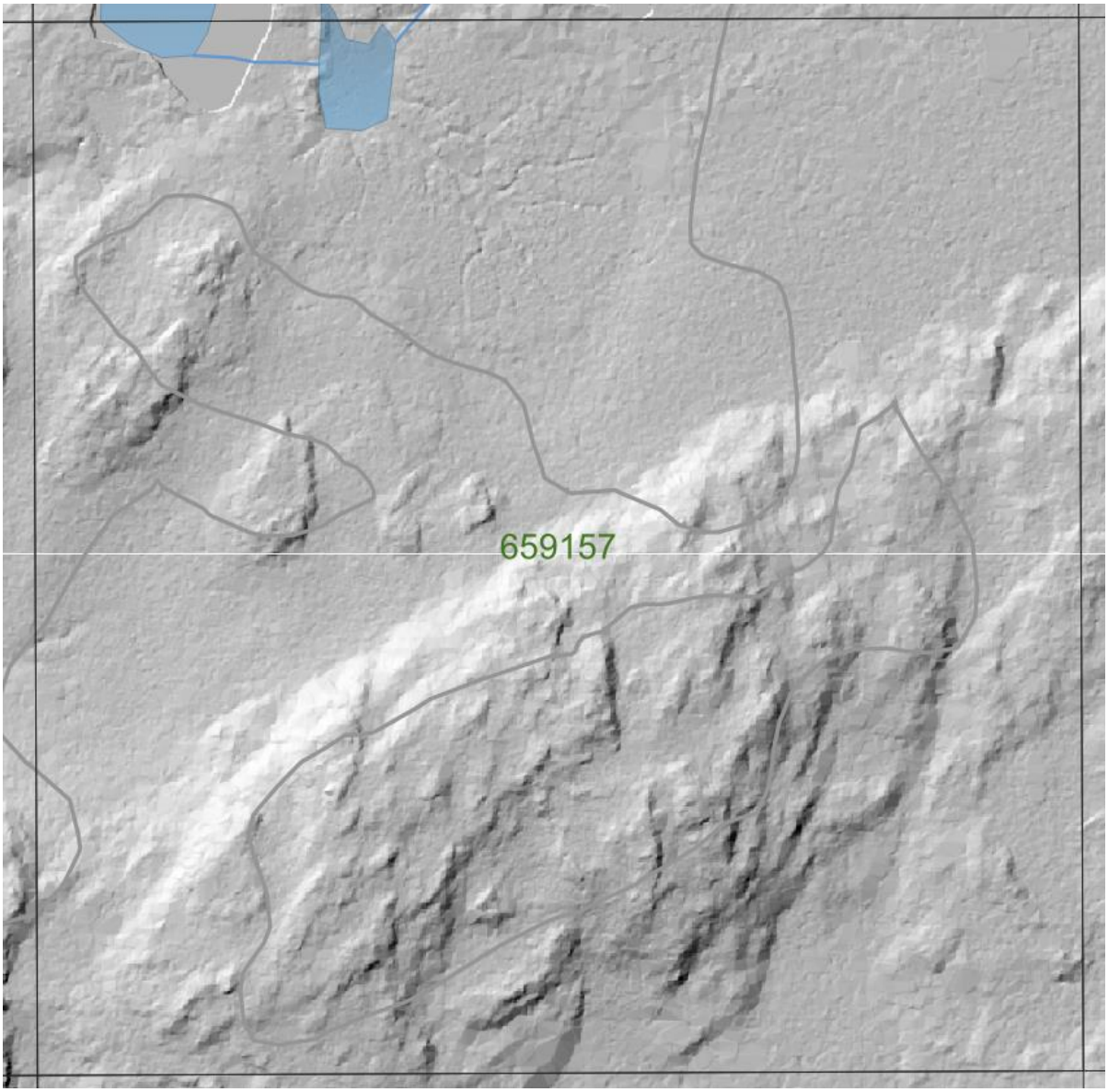

Figure 9: Interpretation of Cell 659157

No identifiable features are noted on this cell.

Cell 659160

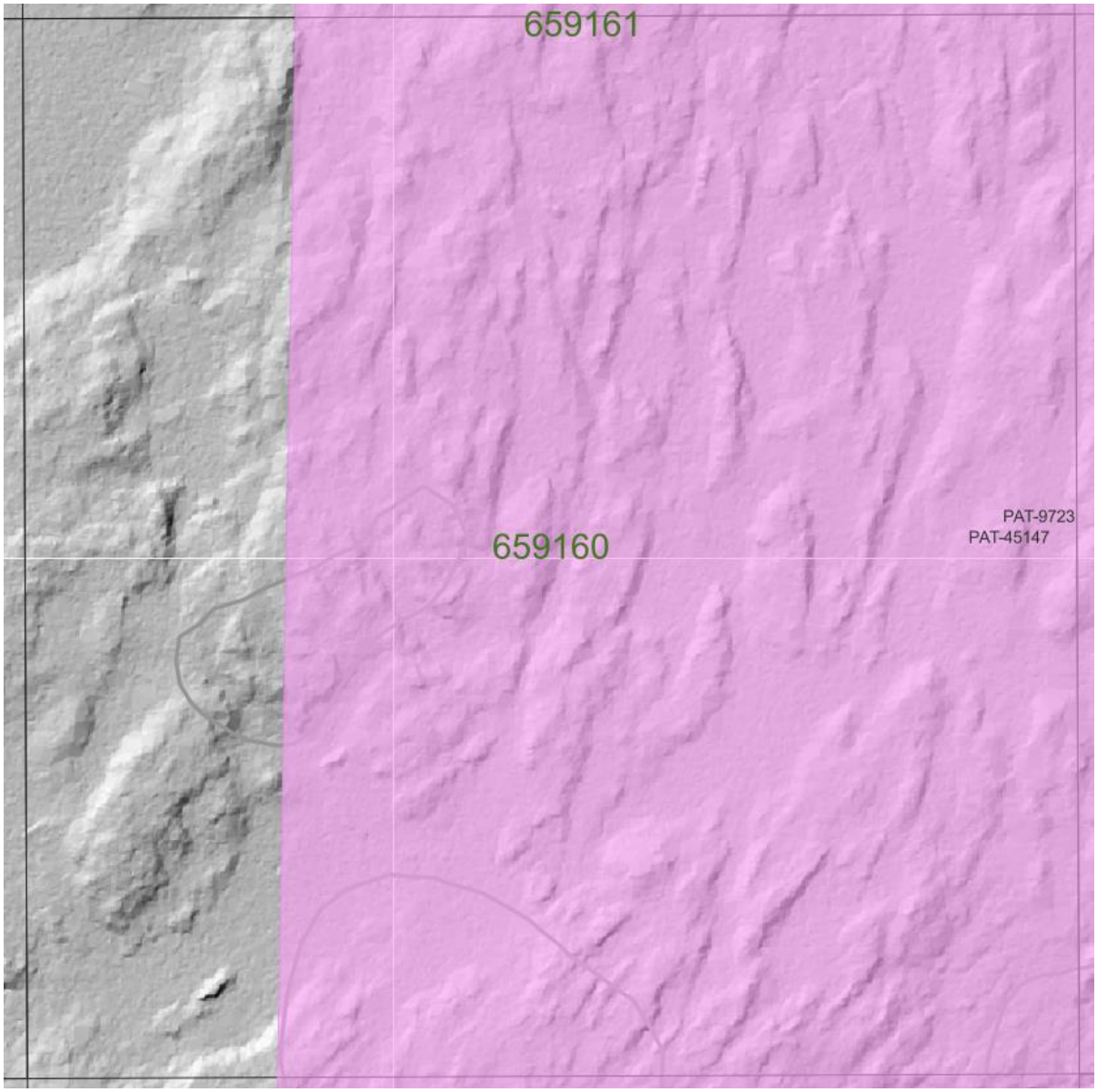

Figure 10: Interpretation of Cell 659160

No identifiable features are noted on this cell.

Cell 659163

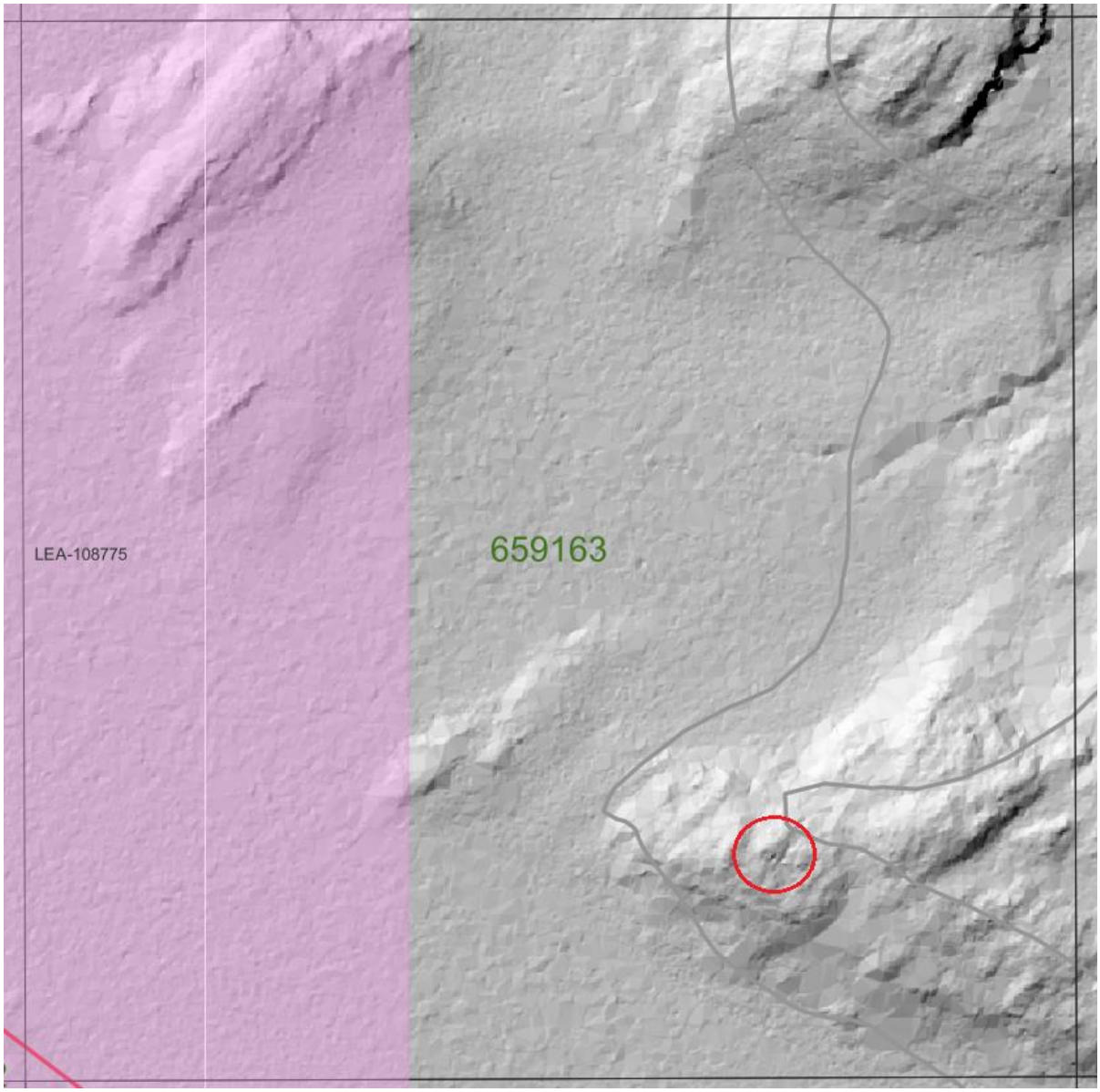

Figure 11: Interpretation of Cell 659163

There is one shadow that could be interpreted as a small trench. This is located at 524249E/5392403N.

Cell 659162

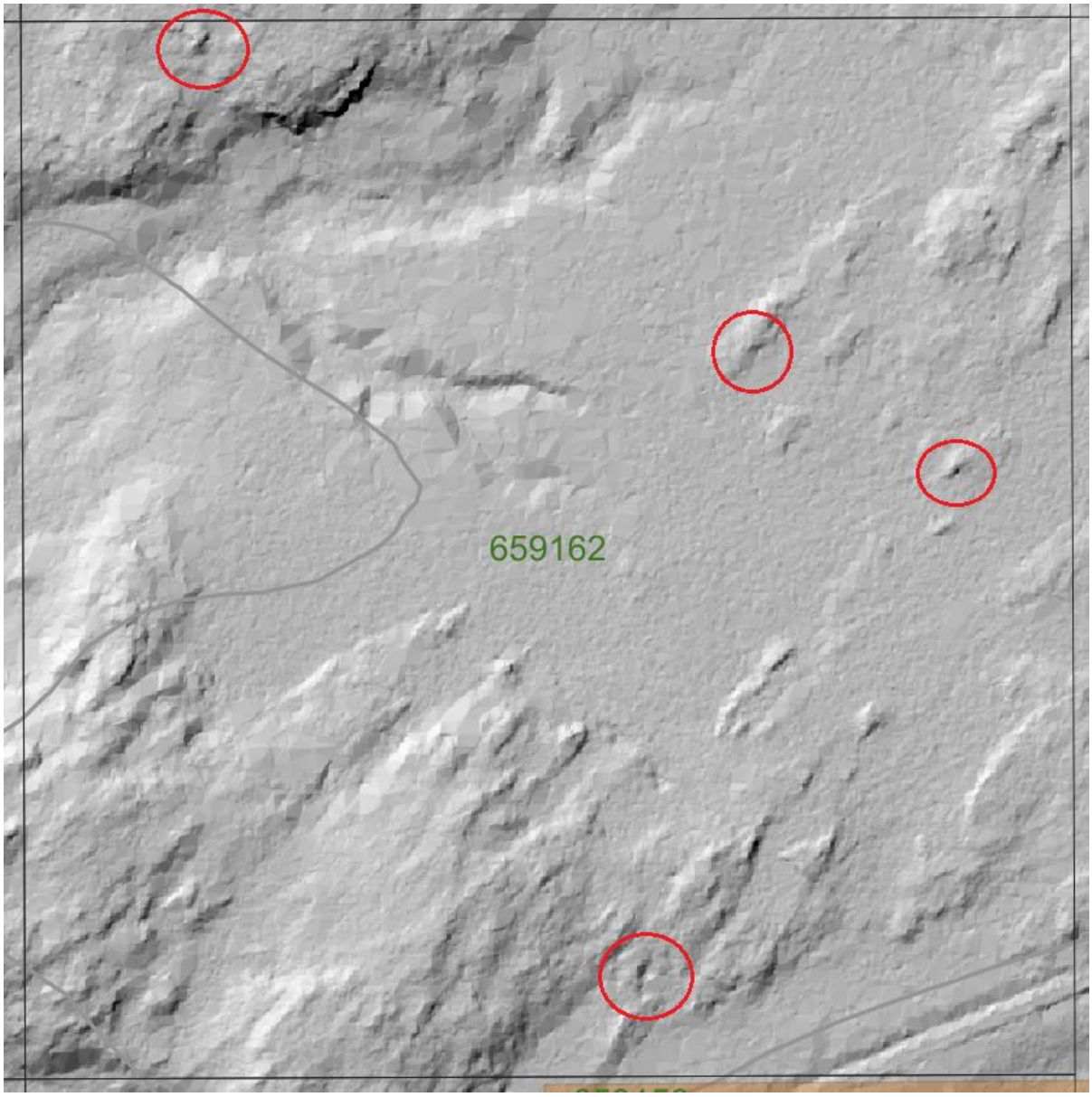

Figure 12: Interpretation of Cell 659162

Four shadows could be interpreted as a small trenches or pits. These is located at 524459E/5392761N, 524707E/5392637N, 524789E/5392573N and 524653E/5392354N.

Cell 659158

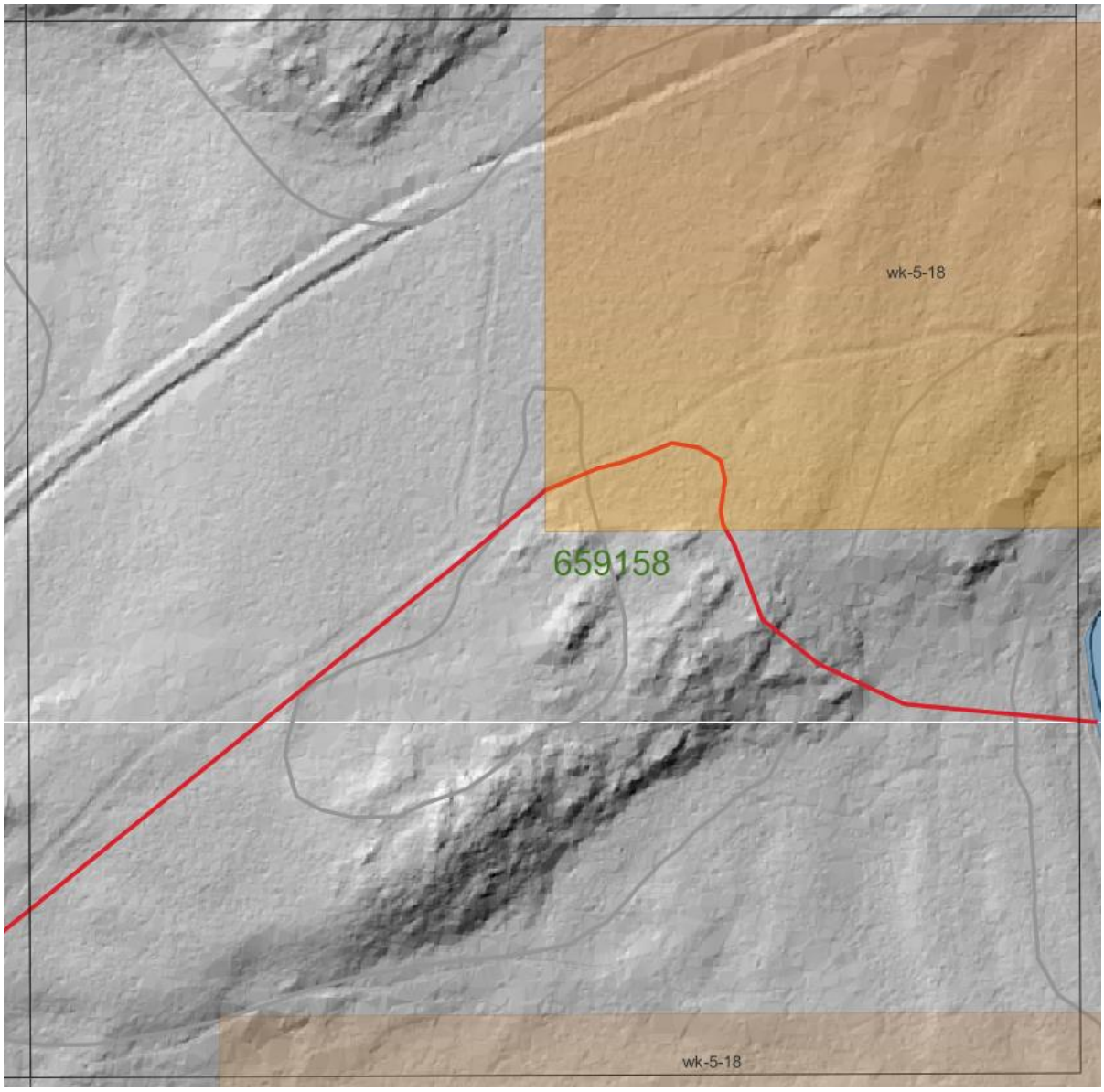

Figure 13: Interpretation of Cell 659158

No identifiable features are noted on this cell.

4.3 TARGETS

Adjacent east and west of the Bad Vermillion Property are AMIS sites. The mineralized vein systems at these sites strike approximately northwest. Some investigation should be performed to determine the structural origin of the veining systems.

One northwest structure with numerous offsets is identifiable in the data. This may be a system similar to the surrounding properties, with mineralization either along the structure or associated near the offsets.

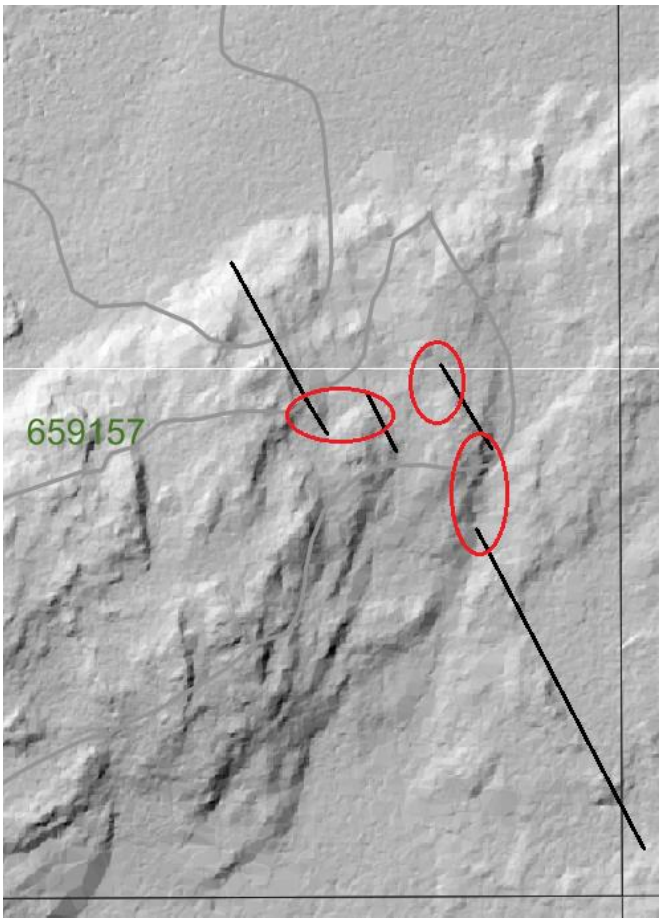

Figure 14: Structural Targets Identified

5. PROSPECTING

5.1 OVERVIEW

In May 2023, prospecting traverses were completed over the Bad Vermillion Property. This was done as a LiDAR follow-up and to investigate possible historic features such as shafts, pits, trenches, stripped areas, and any outcrops and mineralization encountered. Any outcrop encountered had a representative rock sample taken, and 17 samples were collected.

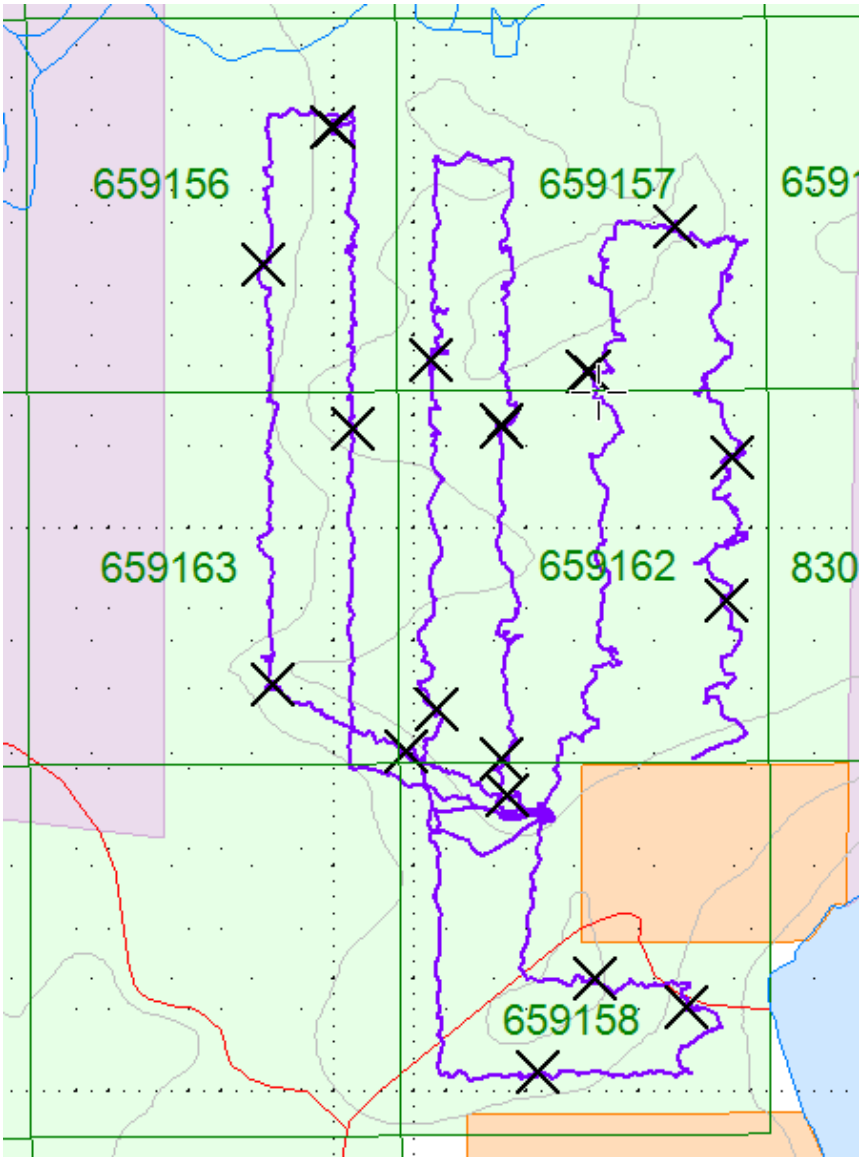

Figure 15: Areas Prospected

5.2 Daily Log

Date	Description
May 11, 2023	Mobilize from Sault Ste Marie to Atitkokan
May 12, 2023	Locate the prospecting traverse area and perform traverses.

Table 3: Daily Prospecting Log

5.3 Personnel

Bruce Lavalley of Dobie and Claudia Moraga of Dobie, Ontario, represented the prospecting crew.

5.4 Traverse Specifications

The property boundary and specific target areas were identified and uploaded to a GPS. This boundary acted as a constraint for the prospecting traverse. Some LiDAR features, AMIS sites, OMI sites, and areas of interest were also added to the GPS.

A long bright orange ribbon was hung at each sample site, with only the sample number listed with a black marker. Below the ribbon, the sample was taken. Using a rock hammer, rock was broken up and sampled. The sample was placed in a plastic sampling bag with a sample tag and taped closed. The sample number was recorded on the sampling bag as well. The sample is then put into a packsack for transportation.

While sampling, a picture of the satellite information on the GPS at that sample's specific location is taken.

The samples are put into white "rice" bags. These bags are sealed and kept by the crew each day. The GPSs were also downloaded, which identified sample locations and traverse routes.

6. RESULTS

6.1 SUMMARY OF SAMPLES COLLECTED

Rock Samples Collected			
Date	Sample Number	Total Samples	Assays
May 12, 2023	1181 - 1197	17	0

Table 4: Summary of Samples Collected

The crew did not observe any sites of historical work while performing traverses. This included some of the LiDAR follow-up visited.

The samples were initially collected with different sample tag numbers. These were then changed to sample tags provided by Skead Holdings Ltd. The cut reference pictures of the samples have a note on the original tag number, represented in the field collection pictures. All other references to the samples are based on the sample tags provided by Skead.

The crew collected a total of 17 samples which were presented to Skead Holdings Ltd. As of the time of writing this report, the samples were being used for reference purposes and not sent for assay.

6.2 DAY 1 – 12 MAY 2023

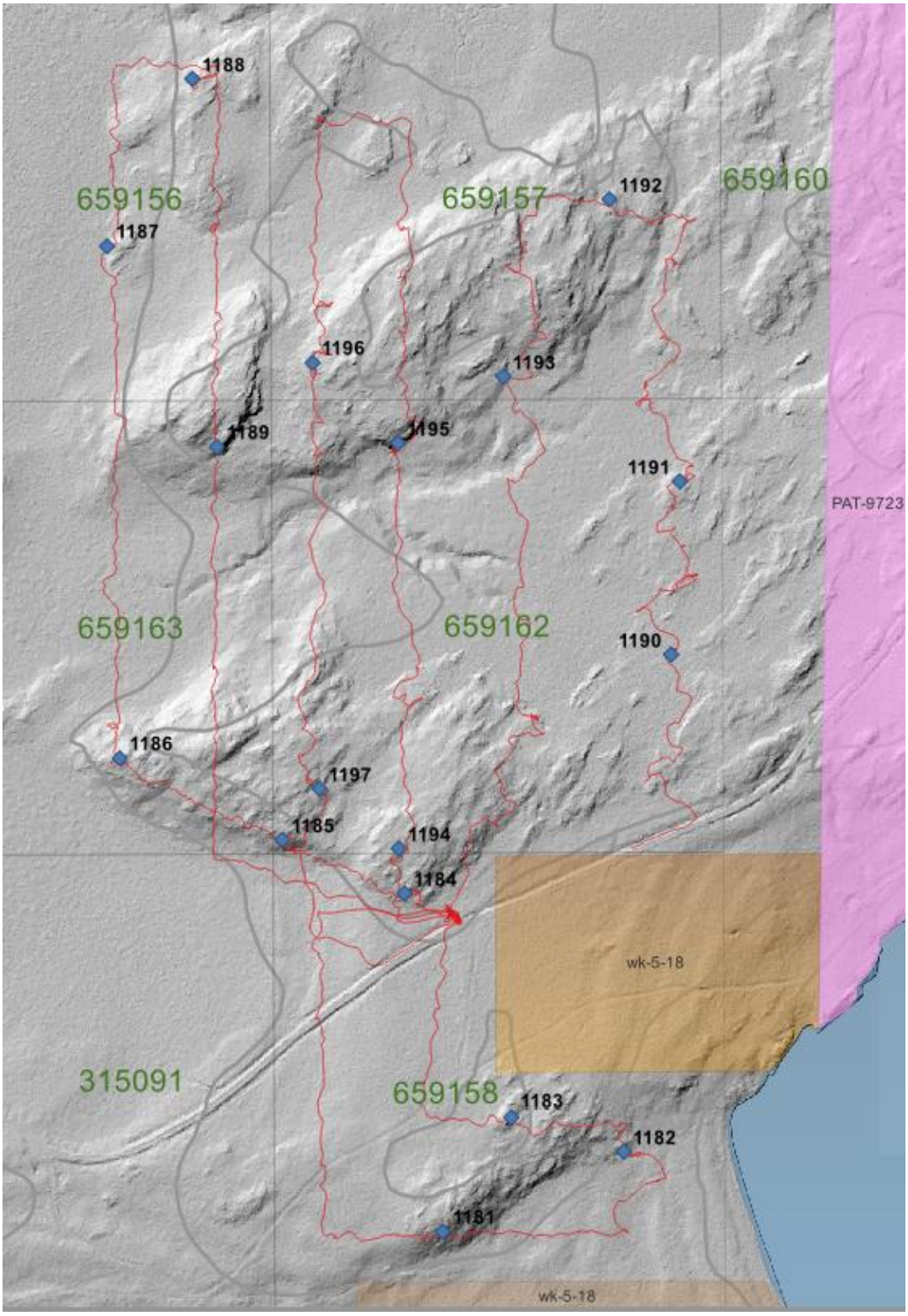

Figure 16: Traverse conducted on May 12, 2023

Sample 1181

Rock Description:

- Altered Granite

Note: The sample originally collected as L901665 in the field.

Location:
524555E
5391923N

Figure 17: Picture taken in the field of sample 1181

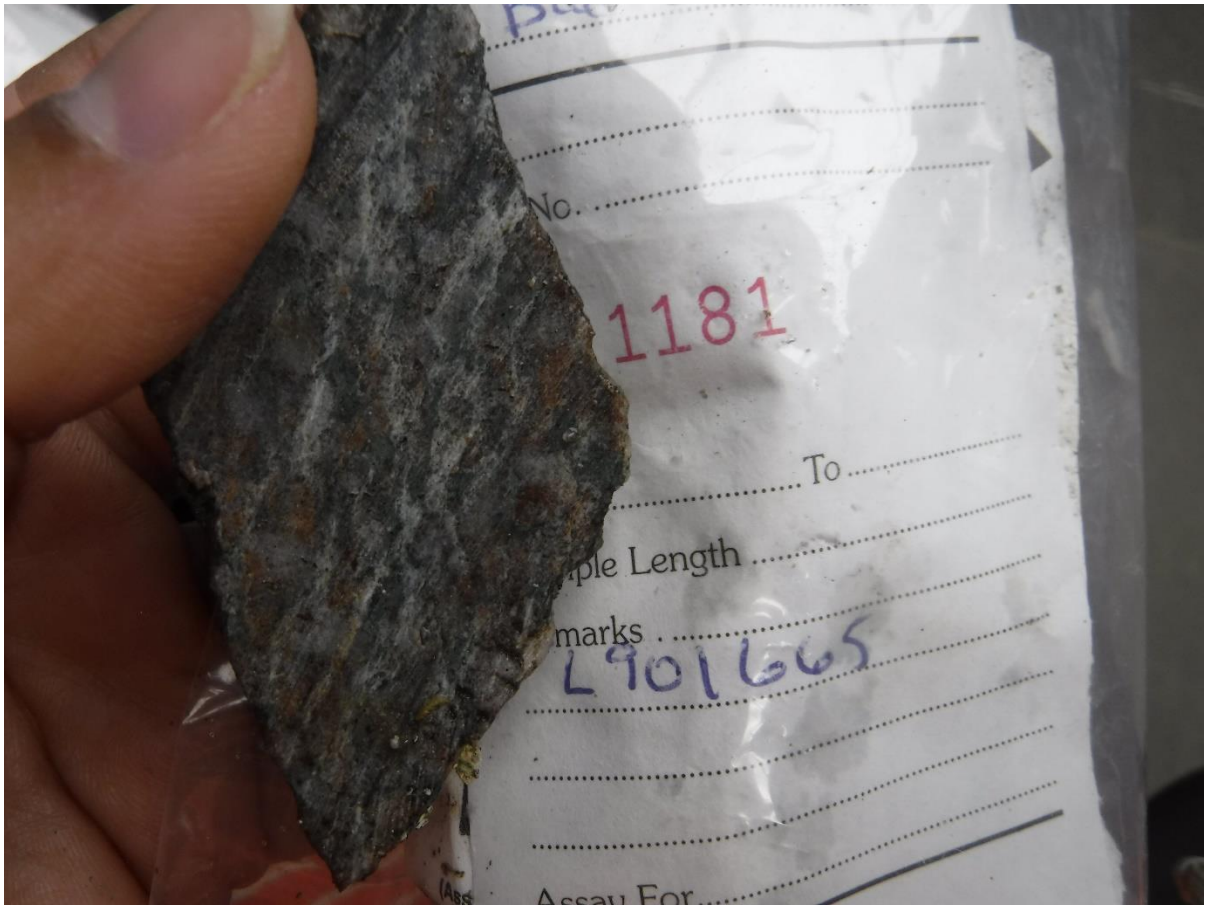

Figure 18: Cross Section of Sample 1181

Sample 1182

Rock Description:

- Granodiorite

Note: The sample originally collected as L901666 in the field

Location:
524740E
5392005N

Figure 19: Picture taken in the field of sample 1182

Figure 20: Cross Section of Sample 1182

Sample 1183

Rock Description:

- Granite

Note: The sample originally collected as L901667 in the field

Location:
524625E
5392040N

Figure 21: Picture taken in the field of sample 1183

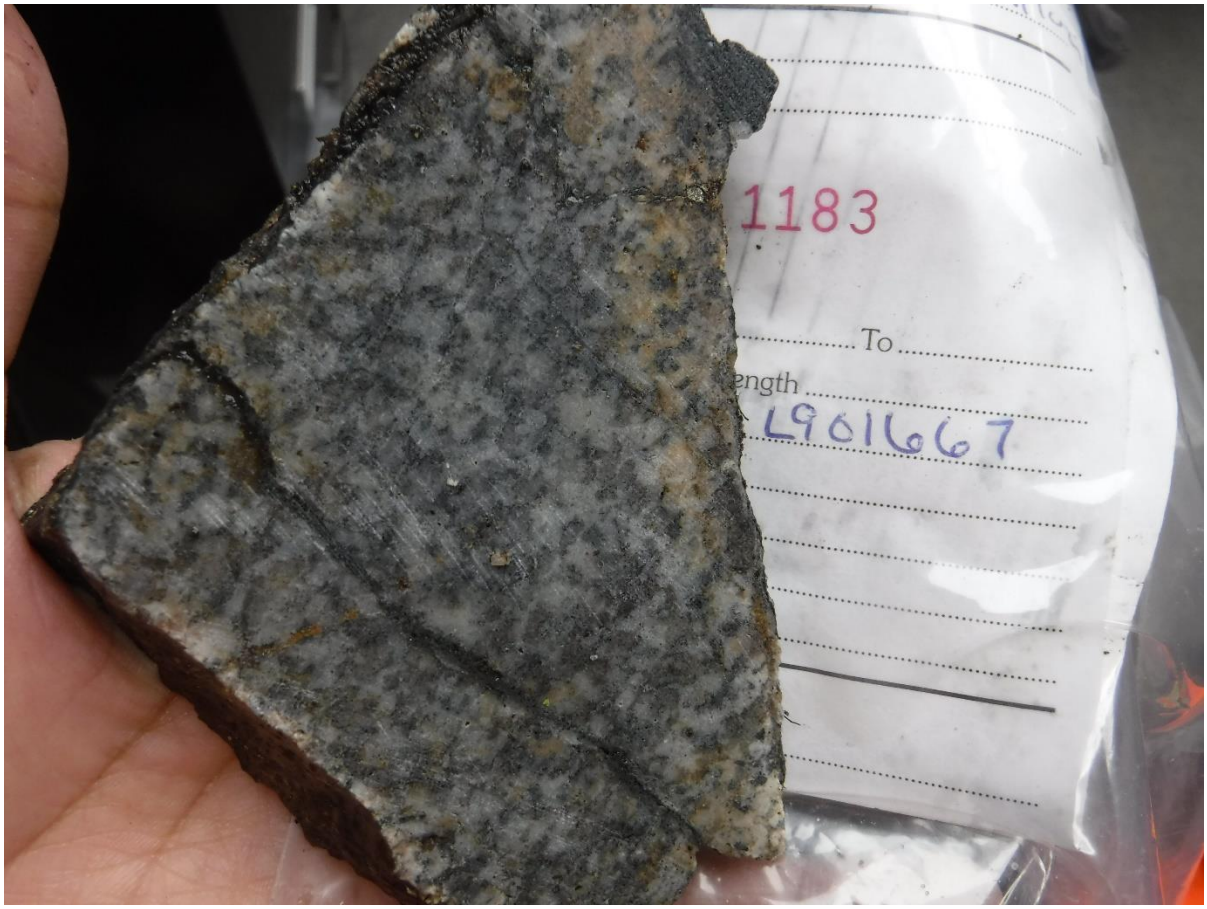

Figure 22: Cross Section of Sample 1183

Sample 1184

Rock Description:

- Rusted Quartz with 3 to 4% sulphides
- Minor Sulphide Veining

Note: The sample originally collected as L901668 in the field

Location:
524516E
5392267N

Figure 23: Picture taken in the field of sample 1184

Figure 24: Cross Section of Sample 1184

Sample 1185

Rock Description:

- Quartz Diorite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L901669 in the field

Location:
524391E
5392322N

Figure 25: Picture taken in the field of sample 1185

Figure 26: Cross Section of Sample 1185

Sample 1186

Rock Description:

- Diorite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L901670 in the field

Location:
524225E
5392405N

Figure 27: Picture taken in the field of sample 1186

Figure 28: Cross Section of Sample 1186

Sample 1187

Rock Description:

- Granite with minor pyrite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L901671 in the field

Location:
524212E
5392928N

Figure 29: Picture taken in the field of sample 1187

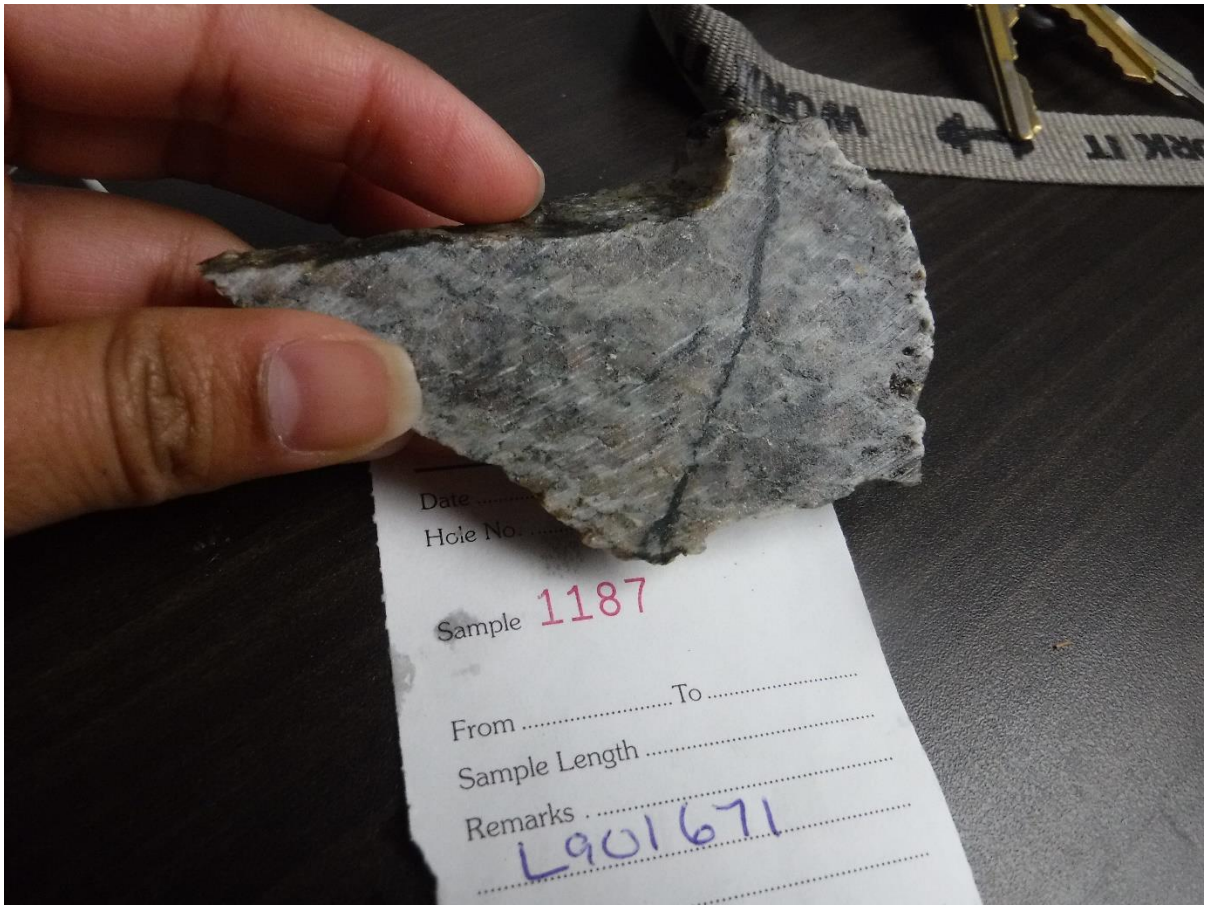

Figure 30: Cross Section of Sample 1187

Sample 1188

Rock Description:

- Granodiorite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L901672 in the field

Location:
524299E
5393099N

Figure 31: Picture taken in the field of sample 1188

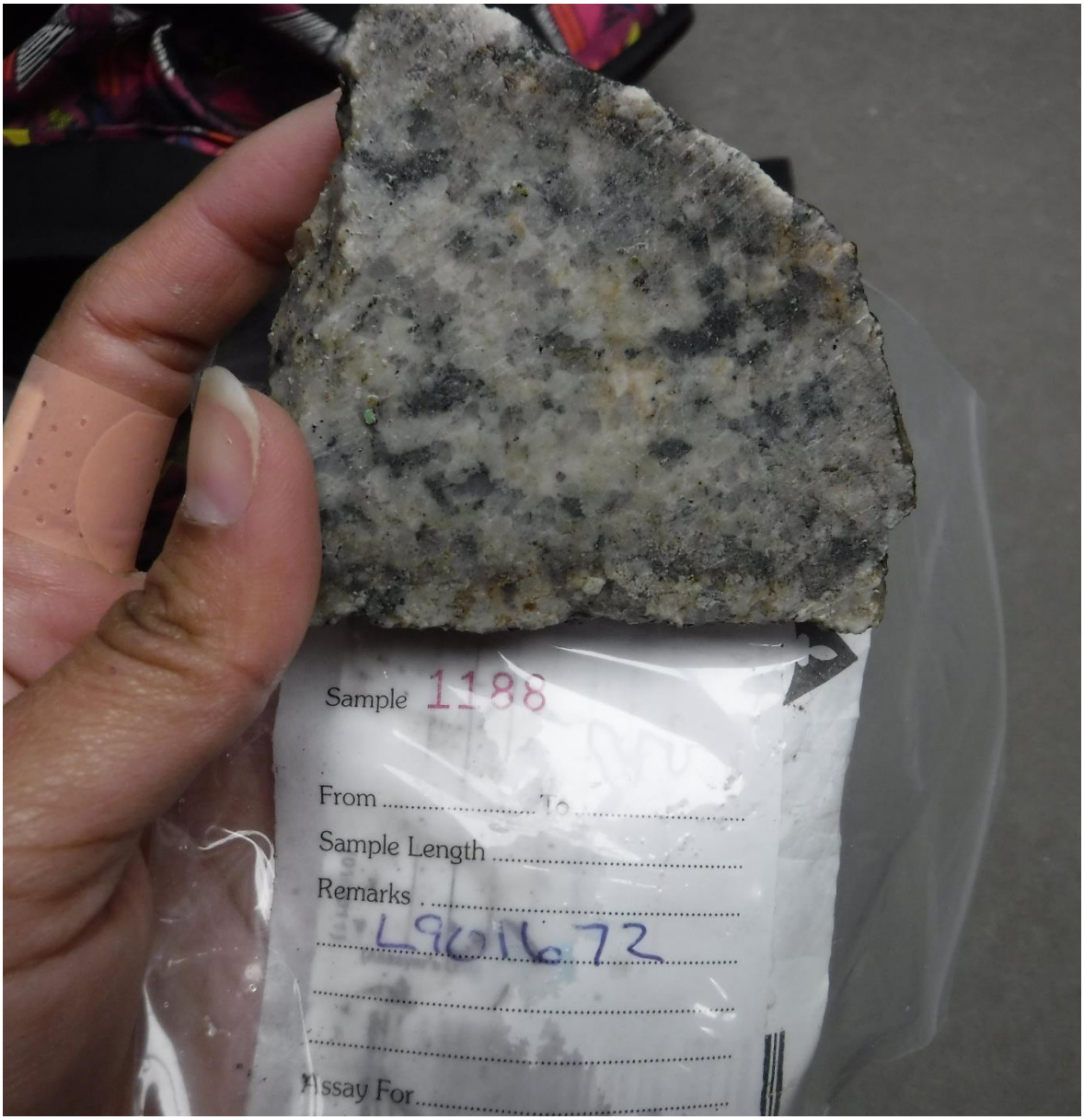

Figure 32: Cross Section of Sample 1188

Sample 1189

Rock Description:

- Altered granite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L901673 in the field

Location:
524324E
5392723N

Figure 33: Picture taken in the field of sample 1189

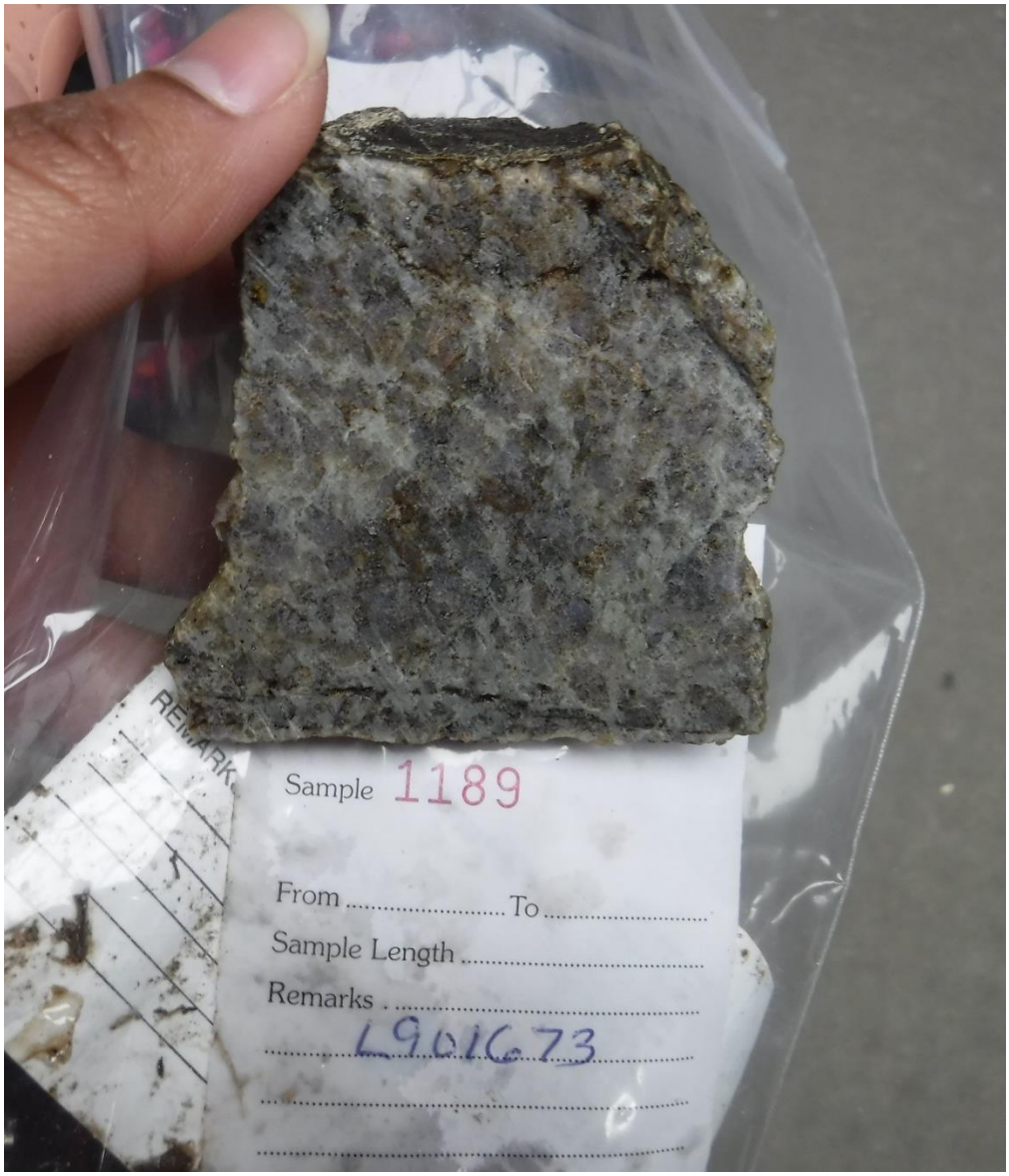

Figure 34: Cross Section of Sample 1189

Sample 1190

Rock Description:

- Anorthosite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903501 in the field

Location:
524788E
5392511N

Figure 35: Picture taken in the field of sample 1190

Figure 36: Cross Section of Sample 1190

Sample 1191

Rock Description:

- Granite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903502 in the field

Location:
524797E
5392688N

Figure 37: Picture taken in the field of sample 1191

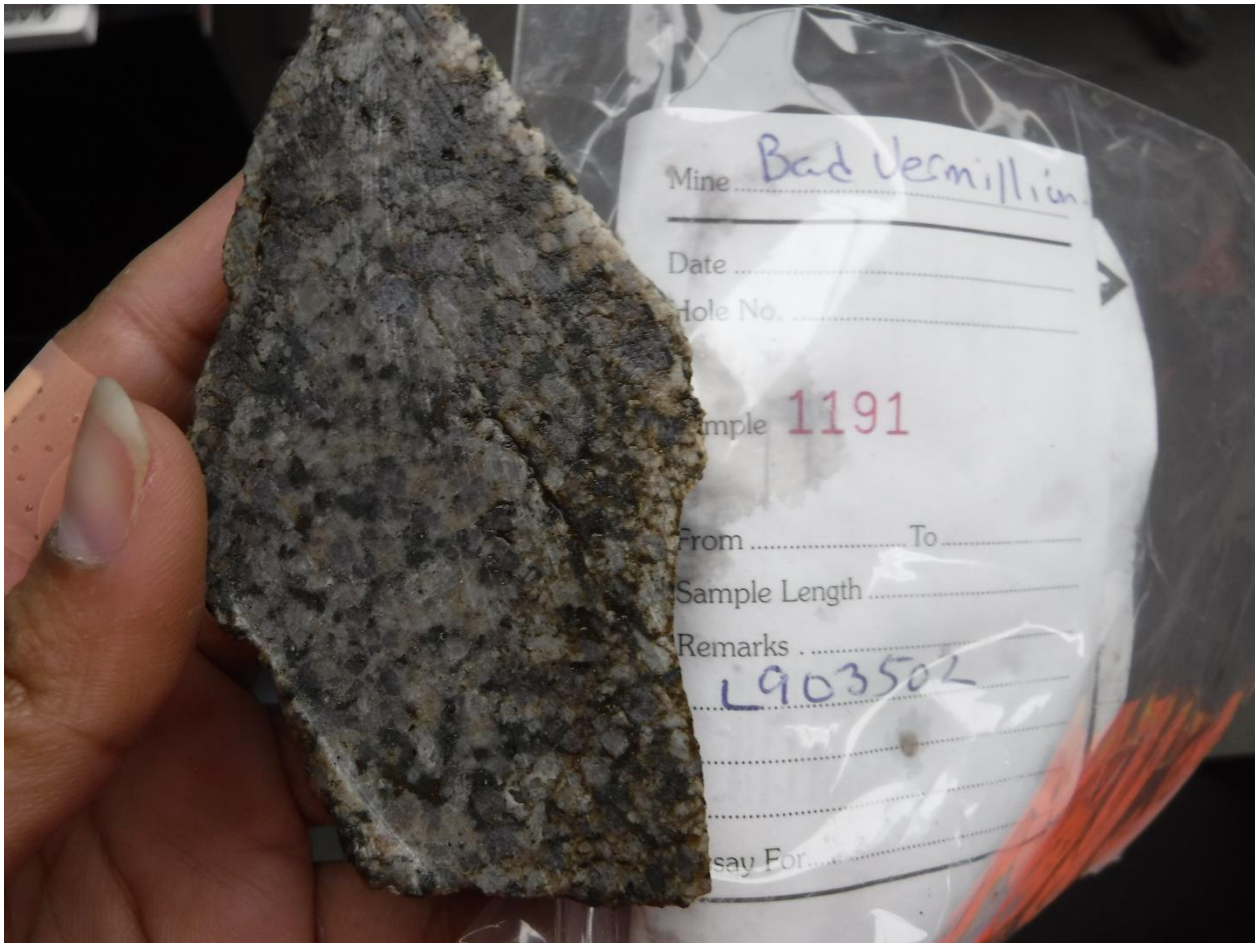

Figure 38: Cross Section of Sample 1191

Sample 1192

Rock Description:

- Magnetite amphibolite
- Calcite
- Pyrrhotite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903503 in the field

Location:
524725E
5392976N

Figure 39: Picture taken in the field of sample 1192

Figure 40: Cross Section of Sample 1192

Sample 1193

Rock Description:

- Coarse Grained Granodiorite
- minor sulphides visible throughout

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903504 in the field

Location:
524617E
5392795N

Figure 41: Picture taken in the field of sample 1193

Figure 42: Cross Section of Sample 1193

Sample 1194

Rock Description:

- Granite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903505 in the field

Location:
524510E
5392313N

Figure 43: Picture taken in the field of sample 1194

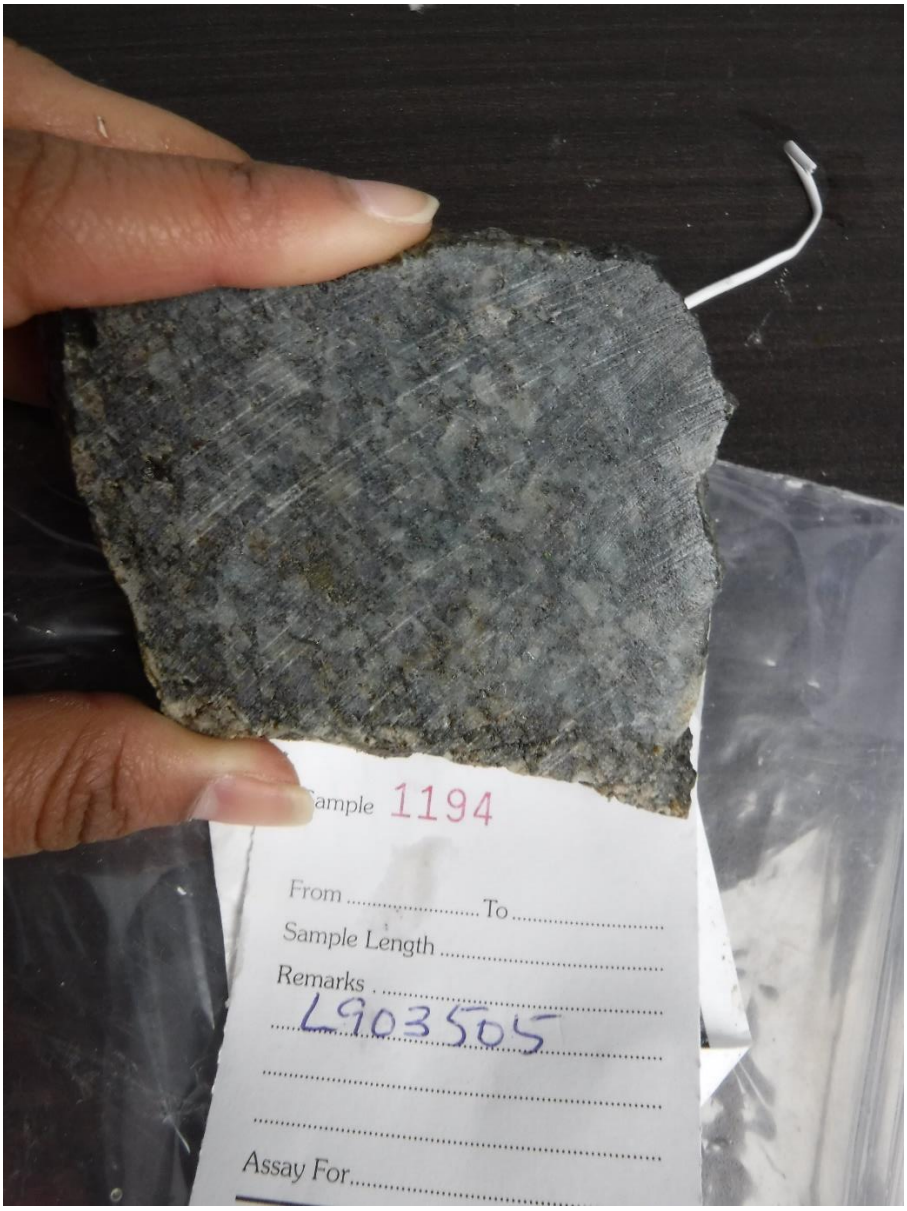

Figure 44: Cross Section of Sample 1194

Sample 1195

Rock Description:

- Anorthosite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903506

Location:
524509E
5392727N

Figure 45: Picture taken in the field of sample 1195

Figure 46: Cross Section of Sample 1195

Sample 1196

Rock Description:

- Granite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903507in the field

Location:
524422E
5392809N

Figure 47: Picture taken in the field of sample 1196

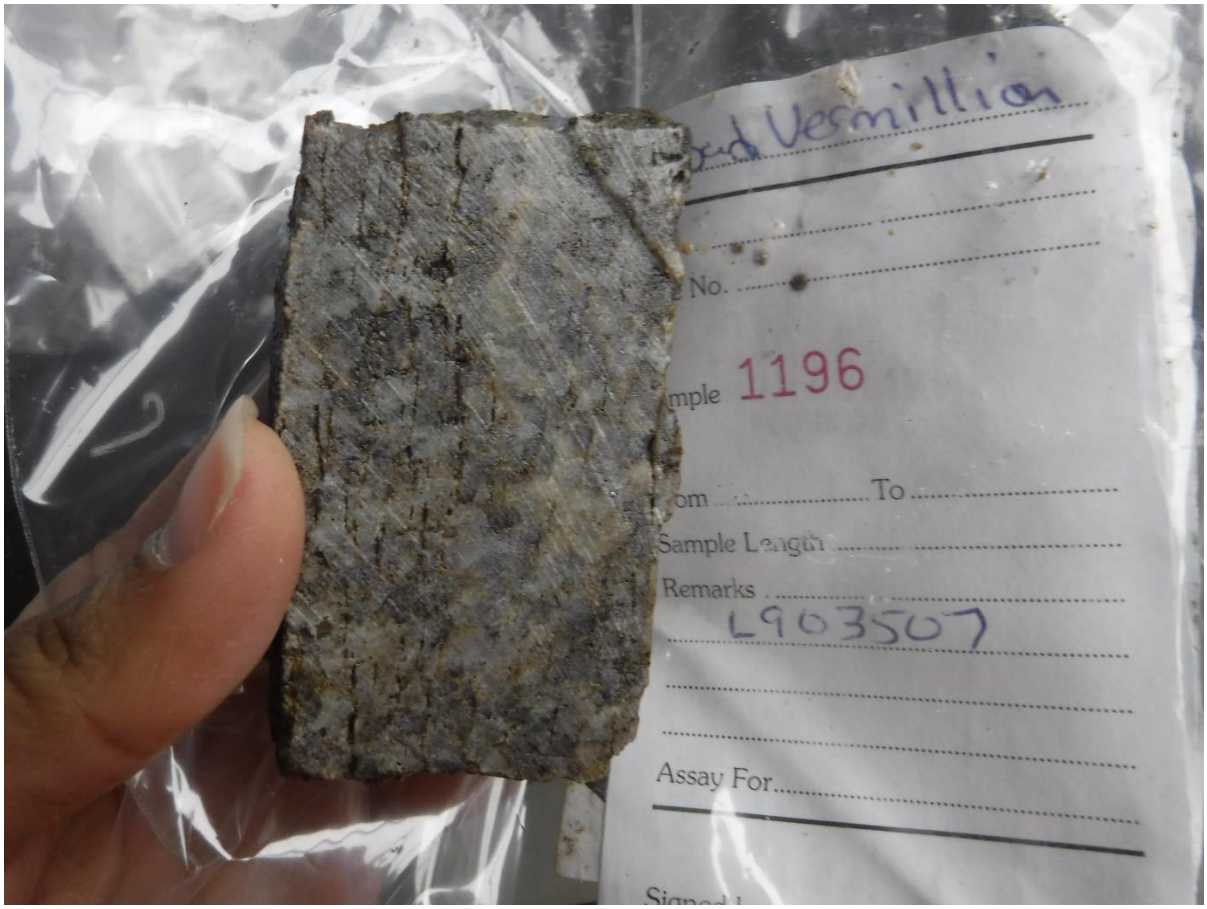

Figure 48: Cross Section of Sample 1196

Sample 1197

Rock Description:

- Red Rusted Quartz with traces of sulphides
- minor pyrite

Note: The sample was originally collected as L903508 in the field

Location:
524429E
5392374N

Figure 49: Picture taken in the field of sample 1197

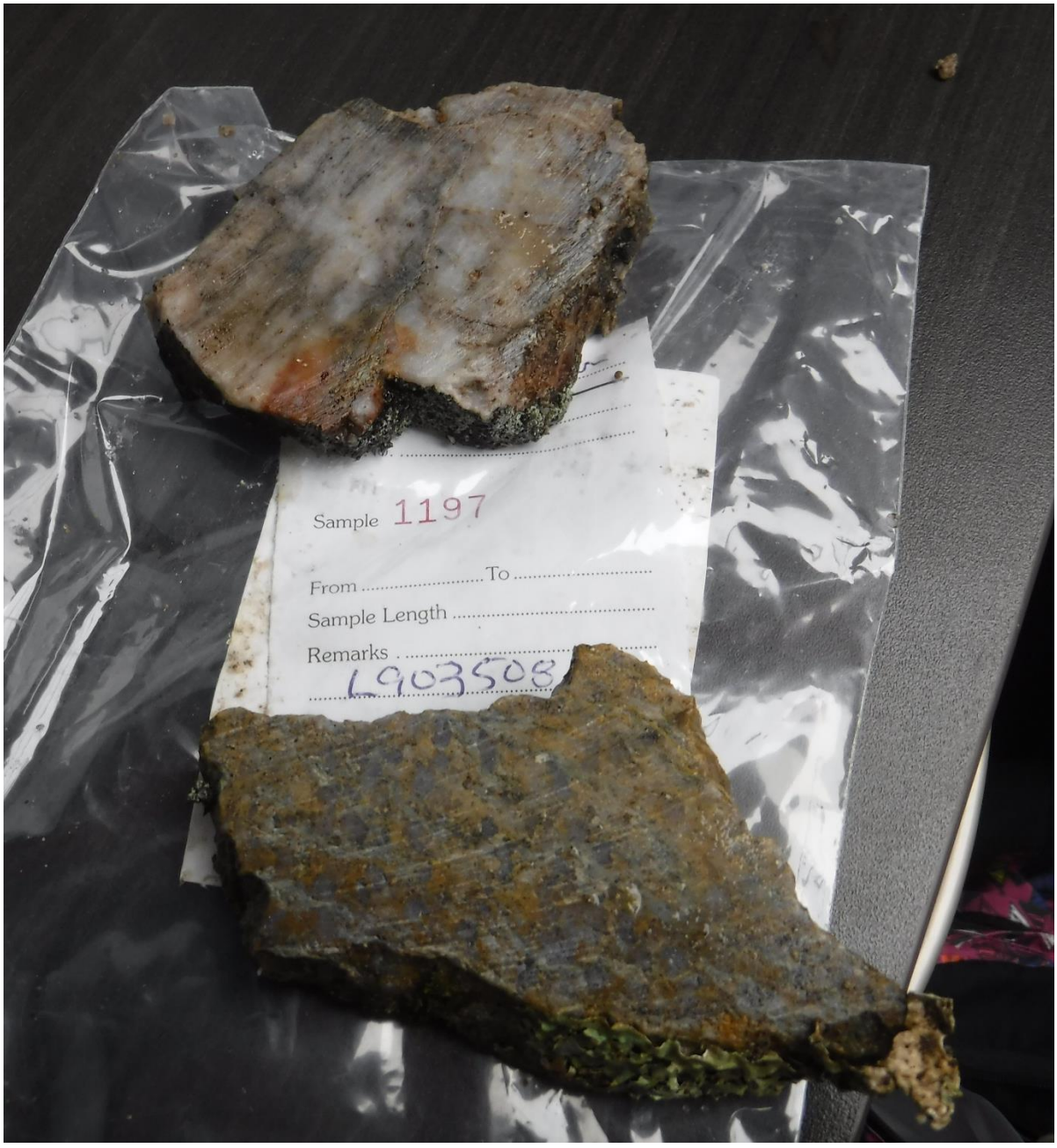

Figure 50: Cross Section of Sample 1197

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Very little work on this property has ever been documented. The LiDAR indicated the possibility of some historic exploration features, but none were located during the prospecting campaign. It is recommended that the remainder of the LiDAR features be investigated. This would allow for a better understanding of the geology and future targeting.

The samples collected should also be sent for assay to determine if any economic mineralization occurs.

The open data on the surrounding properties should also be examined. East and west exhibit AMIS features and appear to have had gold production. Understanding those properties would allow for better-targeting regions on this property that fit the similar model.

6.4 CONCLUSION

The LiDAR appears to have identified the locations of potential historic work; some of these targets were examined in the field and found to be natural in origin. The remaining LiDAR targets should also be investigated. Gold is noted on the surrounding properties, and understanding the model for the surrounding gold zones would direct future exploration of the Bad Vermillion Project.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, at this moment, declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario 1999.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Skead holdings ltd**.

7. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available at the time of writing this report.

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo., B.Sc.
Geophysical Manager
Canadian Exploration Services Ltd.

Larder Lake, ON
May 18, 2023

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kajal P. Makwana, at this moment, declare that:

1. I am a Junior Geologist/Exploration Geologist residing in Virginiatown, Ontario and employed with Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from The Maharaja Sayaji-rao University of Baroda, Gujarat, India 2017.

3. I have previous geological work experience with Battery Mineral Resources, 2021-2022.

4. I do not have nor expect interest in the properties and securities of **Skead hold-ings ltd**.

5. I am responsible for the compilation of the presentation of this report. The state-ments in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consider-ation of the information available at the time of writing this report.

Kajal P. Makwana, B.Sc.
Exploration Geologist/ Junior Geologist

Canadian Exploration Services Ltd.

Larder Lake, ON
May 18, 2023

APPENDIX B

QGIS – 64 BIT

QGIS is a user-friendly open-source Geographic Information System (GIS) Licensed under the GNU General Public Licence. QGIS is an official project of the Open-Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo). It runs on Linux, Mac, OSX, Unix, Windows and Android and supports multiple Vector, Raster, and Database formats and Functionalities.

QGIS version	3.22.7-Białowieża
Qt version	5.15.3
Python version	3.9.5
GDAL/OGR version	3.4.3
PROJ version	9.0.0
EPSG Registry database version	v10.054 (2022-02-13)
GEOS version	3.10.2-CAPI-1.16.0
SQLite version	3.38.1
PDAL version	2.3.0
PostgreSQL client version	13.0
SpatiaLite version	5.0.1
QWT version	6.1.6
QScintilla2 version	2.13.1
OS version	Windows 10 Version 2009
Active Python plugins	
geoscience	1.11
inkscape2symbol-master	0.2
mmqgis	2021.9.10
openlayers_plugin	2.0.0
qgis-maptiler-plugin	2.0.0
quick_map_services	0.19.33
db_manager	0.1.20
grassprovider	2.12.99
MetaSearch	0.3.5
processing	2.12.99
sagaprovider	2.12.99

APPENDIX B

GARMIN GPS MAP 62S

Physical & Performance:	
Unit dimensions, WxHxD:	2.4" x 6.3" x 1.4" (6.1 x 16.0 x 3.6 cm)
Display size, WxH:	1.43" x 2.15" (3.6 x 5.5 cm); 2.6" diag (6.6 cm)
Display resolution, WxH:	160 x 240 pixels
Display type:	transflective, 65-K color TFT
Weight:	9.2 oz (260.1 g) with batteries
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recommended
Battery life:	20 hours
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)
Floats:	no
High-sensitivity receiver:	yes
Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible

Maps & Memory:	
Basemap:	yes
Preloaded maps:	no
Ability to add maps:	yes
Built-in memory:	1.7 GB

Accepts data cards:	microSD™ card (not included)
Waypoints/favorites/locations:	2000
Routes:	200
Track log:	10,000 points, 200 saved tracks
Features & Benefits:	
Automatic routing (turn by turn routing on roads):	yes (with optional mapping for detailed roads)
Electronic compass:	yes (tilt-compensated, 3-axis)
Touchscreen:	no
Barometric altimeter:	yes
Camera:	no
Geocaching-friendly:	yes (paperless)
Custom maps compatible:	yes
Photo navigation (navigate to geotagged photos):	yes
Outdoor GPS games:	no
Hunt/fish calendar:	yes
Sun and moon information:	yes
Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest):	yes
Unit-to-unit transfer (shares data wirelessly with similar units):	yes
Picture viewer:	yes
Garmin Connect™ compatible (online community where you analyze, categorize and share data):	yes

- *Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com*

APPENDIX C

REFERENCES

- Claude Larouche, P. Eng. *Report on the 1992 Exploration Program carried out on the McKenzie Gray Property*
- E. McGhee, E. Spackman, D. Thoresen, R. Miyazaki, (2019), "Comparing the spatial accuracy of LiDAR to Digital Elevation" (Storymap.arcgis.com).
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- HA Keith, Work Report on Claim NO L.295014 (1972), AFRI 31L13NW0001
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- Open Government Licence – Ontario https://www.ontario.ca/page/open-government-licence-ontario
- Ontario Geological Survey, "AMIS – Abandoned Mine Inventory for Ontario."
- Ontario Geological Survey, "OMI – Ontario Mineral Inventory."
- Ontario Ministry of Mines, "MLAS Operational GIS Data."
- Ontario GeoHub, (2023)
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APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

LiDAR Plan Map

1) Map-Q3093-Skead-BadVermillion-LiDAR
2) Map-Q3093-Skead-BadVermillion-Prospecting

TOTAL MAPS = 2

Bad Vermilion Lake Area Claim Map

194230
178334
659159
659161
132067
659156
659157
659160
659163
659162
201842
315091
659158
279269
297963

BAD VERMILION LAKE AREA

524000
524500
525000
5393500
5393000
5392500
5392000

0 100 200 300 m

Projection: UTM Zone 15N
Datum: NAD83

Legend
- Property Boundry
- Plans_Permits
- Operational_Cell_Claims
- Mining_Land_Tenure
- obm_OBMUSER_roadseg_line
- obm_OBMUSER_Contour_line
- obm_OBMUSER_waterseg_arcnw_line
- obm_OBMUSER_waterseg_polynw_poly
- MENDM_Administrative_Boundaries

LiDAR
Band 1 (Gray)
255
1

659159 659161

659156 659157 659160

659163 659162 830566

659158

1188 1187 1196 1189 1195 1193 1192 1191 1190 1186 1197 1185 1194 1184 1183 1182 1181

Balsam Pine Alder Mixed Cedar Poplar

May 12, 2023

SKEAD HOLDINGS LTD.

BAD VERMILLION PROPERTY
Bad Vermillion, Ontario

Prospecting Traverses

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 15N

Traverses By: Bruce Lavalley and Claudia Moraga
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
May 2023

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Map-Q3935-Skead-BadVermillion-Prospecting