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**2023 Prospecting Report
Prospecting & Manual Trenching
Benomath Property – Esther Project
Connaught & Churchill Townships
Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario**

**By:
Todd Mathieu
June 28, 2023**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Work

This report describes the detailed prospecting and manual trenching work completed between May 26, 2023 to June 2, 2023 on the BenoMath Property – Esther Project.

1.2 Technical Parameters

GPS Receiver Type:

- Garmin GPSmap 60CSx
- Differential correcting enabled
- Averaging (minimum 150 positional fixes over 150 seconds)

Coordinate System:

- NAD83, UTM Zone 17

Camera Type:

- Canon PowerShot D30, 12.1MP, waterproof/shockproof,

1.3 Current Plans & Permits

No plans or permits currently in place.

Application for line cutting permit for a detailed grid is currently in process.

2.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Access

The BenoMath Property lies 6 kilometers northwest of the town of Shinning Tree in the Larder Lake Mining Division. (Figure 1)

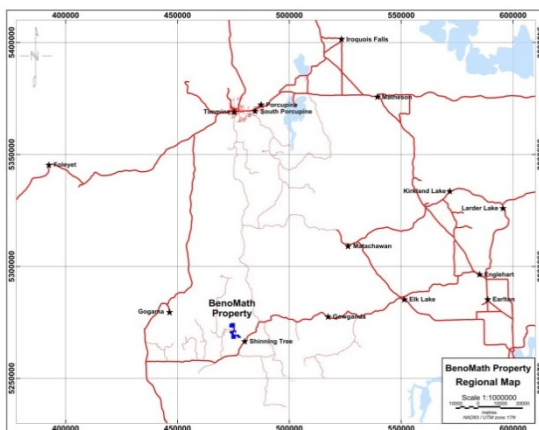


Figure 1

Ground access to the BenoMath Property – Esther Project from Timmins, Ontario, Canada begins by traveling approximately 22km west of Timmins on highway 101. Precede an additional 118km south on highway 144 until reaching highway 560 (Watershed). Precede an additional 35km east on highway 560 until reaching Nabakwasi Lake Road. From this point travel 17km north to northeast until reaching the BenoMath Property. (Figure 2)

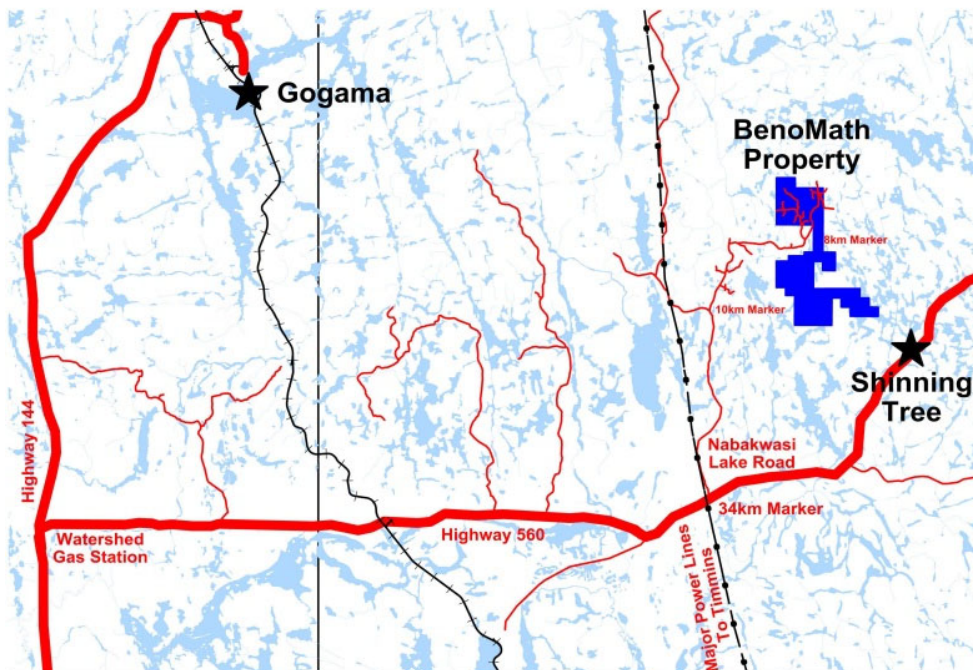


Figure 2

2.2 Property Overview

The BenoMath Property currently consists of the Esther & Oddur Projects. The Esther Project currently consists of 24 claim cells (Figure 3). The BenoMath – Esther Project contains the historic Goldhurst Cu mineral showing which has been expanded with the discovery of the BenoMath veins and is the main area of focus for this program. Due to the local geology and EM conductors highlighted in earlier airborne geophysics, the property was selected for examination for VMS/Sedex, metamorphic/magmatic, and potential Au type deposits.

To the northwest, IAMGOLD is currently exploring for gold on the Elephant Head Au Project. Directly to the west southwest is Knightsbridge Exploration's North Wind Property where they are exploring for several commodities along with hosting the historic Elephant Head Cu, Au, showing. Directly to the east, Eagle Ridge Mining Ltd. is exploring the historic Pacesetter Au mineral showing.

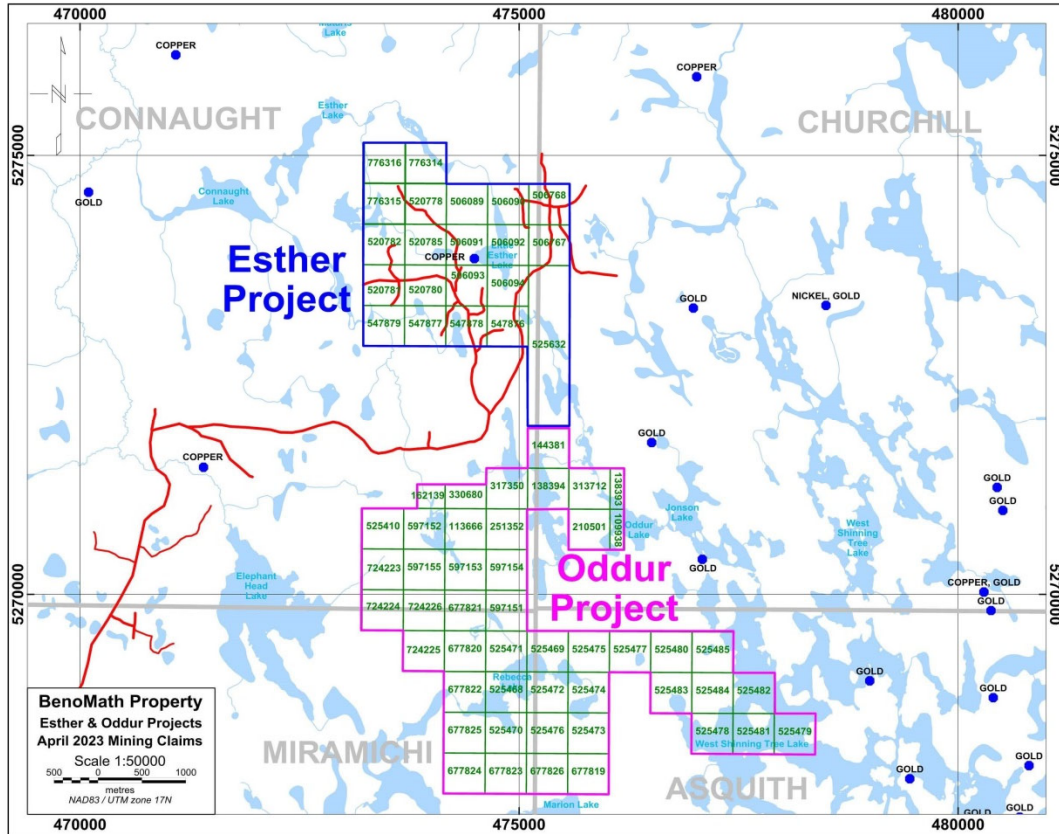


Figure 3

3.0 GPS GEOREFERENCING OF DATA

3.1 Collection of Data & Quality Control

Data was collected by Todd Mathieu. The technical specifications as outlined in the document labelled “Georeferencing Standards for Unpatented Mining Claims” was used as a guide. Weather on the days of data collection was sunny and hot. Satellite reception was adequate over most of the property and provided accuracy of 3-5 meters during the program.

4.0 BenoMath Property – Esther & Oddur Projects

4.1 BenoMath Property Historic Work

The BenoMath Property area has seen intermittent exploration over the last century mostly during peak commodity cycles. Portions of the properties have had several forms of airborne and ground geophysics performed but with very little physical work reported.

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The writer believes this is due to the limited access to the area as most historical reports indicate access was via skidoo in winter and float plane or boat by summer. Table 1 summarizes the historic work associated with both the current Esther & Oddur Projects.

BenoMath Property - Historical Work Reports

Current Project	Year	Type	Assessment File Number	Performed For/By Company
Esther	1972-1974	Compilation & Interpretation, Geology	41P11SW0040	Goldhurst Resources Inc. & Ontario Securities Commission
Esther	1981	VLF Survey	41P11SW0039	Goldhurst Resources Inc.
Oddur	1981	Geophysical Surveys	41P11NW0406	Texas Gulf Canada Ltd.
Esther	1982	Magnetic Survey	41P11SW0037	Goldhurst Resources Inc.
Oddur	1984	AEM	41P11NW8518	Narex Ore Search Consultants
Oddur	1984	AEM	41P11NE0464	Manwa Exploration Services Ltd.
Oddur	1984	Electromagnetic & Magnetic Surveys	41P11SW0015	TGR Resources
Oddur	1984	Electromagnetic & Magnetic Surveys	41P11SW0016	TGR Resources
Esther	1990	Magnetic & VLF Surveys	41P11NW0402	Northgate Exploration Ltd.
Esther & Oddur	1991	Prospecting, Mapping, Assaying	41P11SW8445	C Suchanek
Oddur	1992	Electromagnetic & Magnetic Surveys	41P11SW8442	Strike Minerals Inc. & T&H Resources Ltd.
Oddur	1992	Diamond Drilling, Assaying	41P11SW0201	Strike Minerals Inc.
Esther	1992	Geochemical, Geological, Mapping	41P11NW0401	Northgate Exploration Ltd.
Esther	2000	Magnetic Survey, Prospecting, Assaying	41P11SW2003	J B Hinzer
Esther & Oddur	2008	AEM	2000005923	Slocan Minerals (Ashley Gold Mines Ltd & Sedex Mining Corp.)
Esther & Oddur	2008-2009	AEM, Diamond Drilling, Assaying	20000004462	Creso Resources Inc.
Oddur	2010	Downhole Geophysics	20000004757	Cresco Resources Inc.
Esther & Oddur	2010-2011	Stripping, Mapping, Assaying	20000006516	Cresco Resources Inc. & Platinex Inc.
Oddur	2018-2019	Prospecting, Assaying	20000019168	Todd Mathieu
Esther	2018-2020	Prospecting, Assaying	20000018564	Todd Mathieu
Esther & Oddur	2021-2022	Prospecting, Assaying		Todd Mathieu
Oddur	May-22	Prospecting, Assaying		Todd Mathieu
Esther	Jul-22	Prospecting, Manual Trenching		Todd Mathieu
Esther	May/June 2023	Prospecting, Manual Trenching/Sampling		Todd Mathieu

Table 1

4.1.1 Esther Project Significant Historic Work

1974 - Prospectus by Goldhurst Resources

Property described as “A silicified zone in a fault breccia with chalcopyrite mineralization has been located on the southwest shore of Little Esther Lake in claim 342562. This zone is in evidence for thirty feet along the shore line when it is covered by the lake on both ends. The lake also obscures its width as in low water only a six foot width could be seen.

A parallel structure, also with chalcopyrite mineralization, has been located by stripping some thirty feet to the south, also in claim 342562. Three spots were opened up over a strike length of 130 feet with a width of 5 feet. The east end of the showing goes into the lake and the west end is hidden by swamp and heavy overburden.

Both zones appear to be more heavily mineralized to the west and an assay of 2.34% copper in a representative grab sample has been obtained.”

1980 – OGS Report 190 – Geology of Connaught and Churchill Township

Senior mapping assistant commented: “The deposit consisted of chalcopyrite and bornite in quartz-carbonate veins in fragmental andesite. This is probably the more southerly showing referred to above in the company report.”

1981 – VLF Survey/Report by Goldhurst Resources.

“Conclusion: The east-west trending fault-breccia zone has been traced for an extent of at least 3800 feet. Mineralized concentrations bearing gold and copper values have been found to be associated with or in close proximity to sections of this zone thus several diamond drill targets have been located.”

1982 – Magnetic Survey/Report by Goldhurst Resources.

2008 – VTEM survey performed by Geotech LTD for Slocan Minerals Corp.

2018 BenoMath Property, Oddur Project, 2018 Prospecting Report, Todd Mathieu (discovery of the BenoMath high grade vein, doubled size of historic Goldhurst showing)

Based on historic work compiled for the Esther Project, it is believed that no diamond drilling has been completed to test the known VLF anomalies or the surface mineralization at the Goldhurst/BenoMath Cu Showing. Although there is mention of historic sampling results by Goldhurst indicating significant copper and gold values, it does not appear as though certificates of analysis have been provided for the historic sampling.

4.2 Geology

Historically the area has seen intermittent mapping with limited information and sampling provided for the area due to poor access and limited physical work programs. For this reason, the writer believes that the historic geological mapping is loosely based and is only provided as a basic reference.

Currently on regional maps the BenoMath Property is interpreted to be part of the Pacaud formation, consisting mostly of mafic volcanics, and potential rhyolite felsic volcanics. Intrusive units tend to consist of northwest trending mafic diabase dykes most likely part of the Matachawan swarm, and several large Nipissing diabase/gabbro bodies within and surrounding the property. Of note, on the south portion of the Oddur project in the location of 3 historic AEM anomalies, there is a felsic intrusive syenite body that should be further evaluated.

There is a significant amount of major and minor faulting in the area. The Elephant Head Lake Fault to the west of the property and the Esther Lake Fault are both prominent major north/south faults. Additional minor faults have been interpreted regionally and locally by the writer striking northeast/southwest, north to northwest/south to southeast, and east/west and continue to be a major focus of the BenoMath programs.

Based off the layers provided as part of the “Ontario Geological Survey 2011, 1:250 000 scale bedrock geology of Ontario – MRD126-REV1”, Figure 4 illustrates the location of the Esther & Oddur Projects and the regional Precambrian bedrock geology for the area.

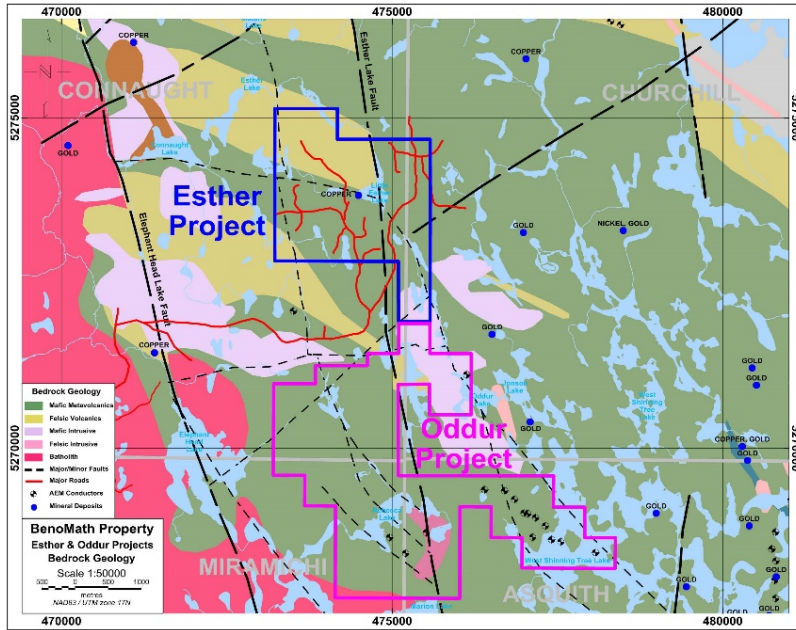


Figure 4

4.3 Prospecting, Manual Trenching

Initially this program was scheduled to occur in the fall of 2022, but due to a serious hand injury sustained by the writer in August 2022, it was delayed until 2023. In addition, the work planned for May 2023 was intended to be completed on the Oddur Project to the south where we were planning to further manual trench and channel sample the Oddur Po/Cu showing south of the forestry road on mining claim 162139, and to prospect/Beep Mat the historic AEM showings 3.5km south of the forest road on mining claims 525468, 525470, 525472, 525476, but due to the extreme heat wave, and extremely dry forest conditions, causing an inability to have a camp fire and sleep in the bush, the work program was switched last minute to the Esther Project. As anticipated an Ontario wide fire ban was put in place on June 1, 2023.

The 2023 detailed prospecting and manual trenching program was initiated to further define the geological structure of the Goldhurst/BenoMath Cu showing. Due to the thickness of overburden in the area and cross cutting dykes, and that a portion of the mineralized geology/structures resides within Little Esther Lake, it has been a difficult project to define the structures that are hosting the mineralization and to locate a larger source of the mineralization. Goal is to continue to uncover, define key structures, and establish supporting value through lab analysis, with the intent of establishing a detailed ground grid and completing a detailed mapping program with precise measurements for all data to date. We feel with the work completed in May 2023, we are nearing the point in the project where detailed mapping could take place and for that reason an Exploration Plan to establish a detailed grid will be submitted to the MLAS system in the coming weeks.

Prospecting was completed to the west of the Goldhurst/BenoMath showing, opposite the 2018/2019 forestry road, in the hopes of locating similar mineralization opposite the diabase dyke system that potentially cross cuts the mineralization. Unfortunately, the area is somewhat flat lying or swampy with thick layers of overburden. Nothing of interests was located north or south of the little lake west of Little Esther Lake.

Prospecting also occurred along the south shore of Little Esther Lake, to the east closer to the location of the north/south Esther Lake Fault that passes through the lake. Two distinct north/south carbonated shear zones were noted, one in particular contained trace quartz/pyrite that will be sent for analysis (ES-2023GRAB-01). This work also uncovered an additional mineralized carbonated quartz vein striking 270 degrees along Little Esther Lake that is now believed to be part of the continuation of the BenoMath veins into the lake, so ES-2023GRAB-02 was taken and will be sent for analysis. See Figure 5 and Figure 6 for Esther 2023 sample locations and Figure 7 for 2023 traverses.

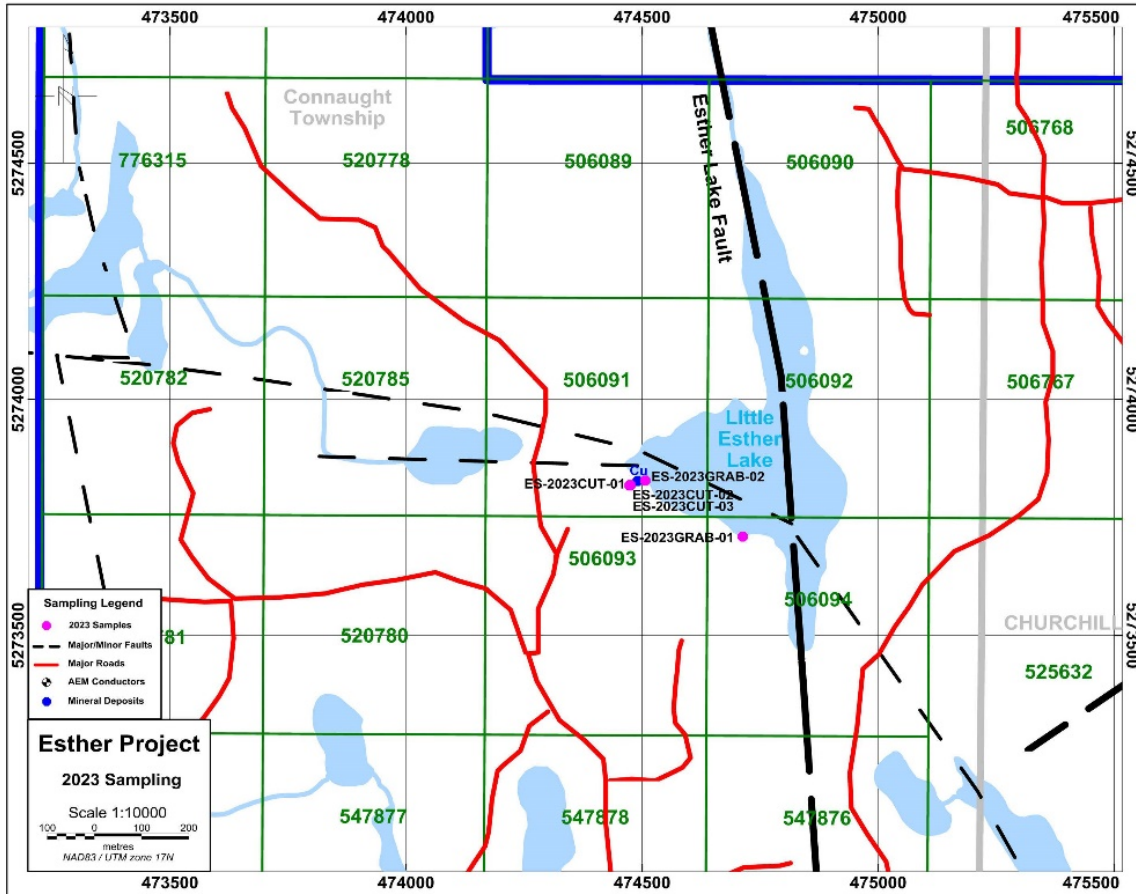


Figure 5 – Esther 2023 sampling locations.

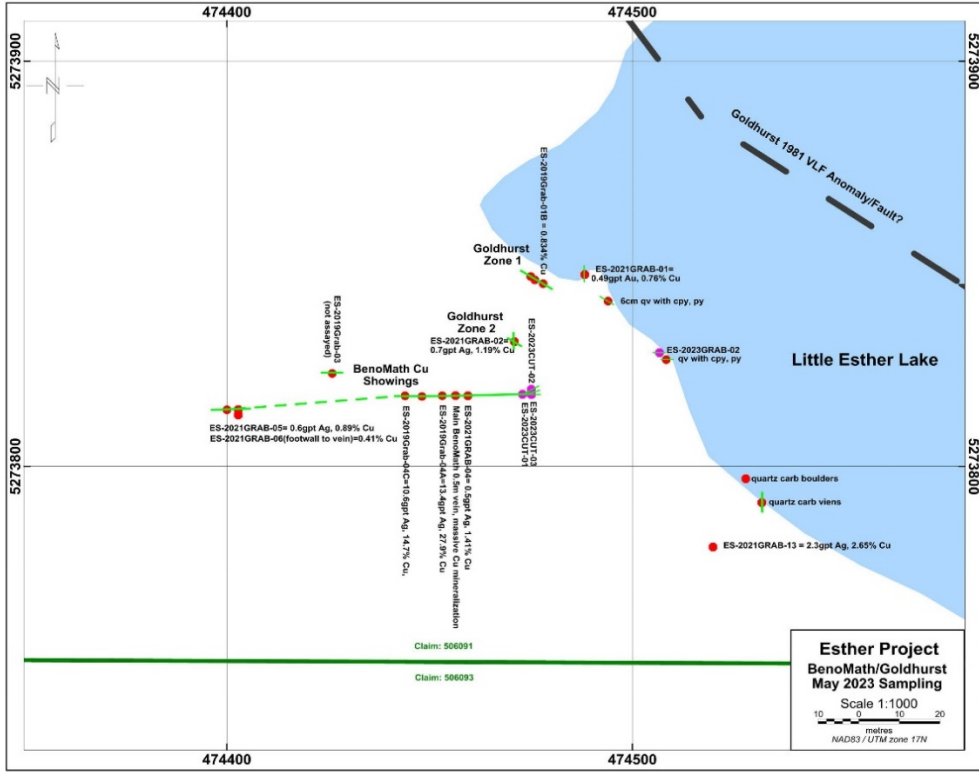


Figure 6 – BenoMath & Goldhurst Cu – Compilation of sampling 2019-2023

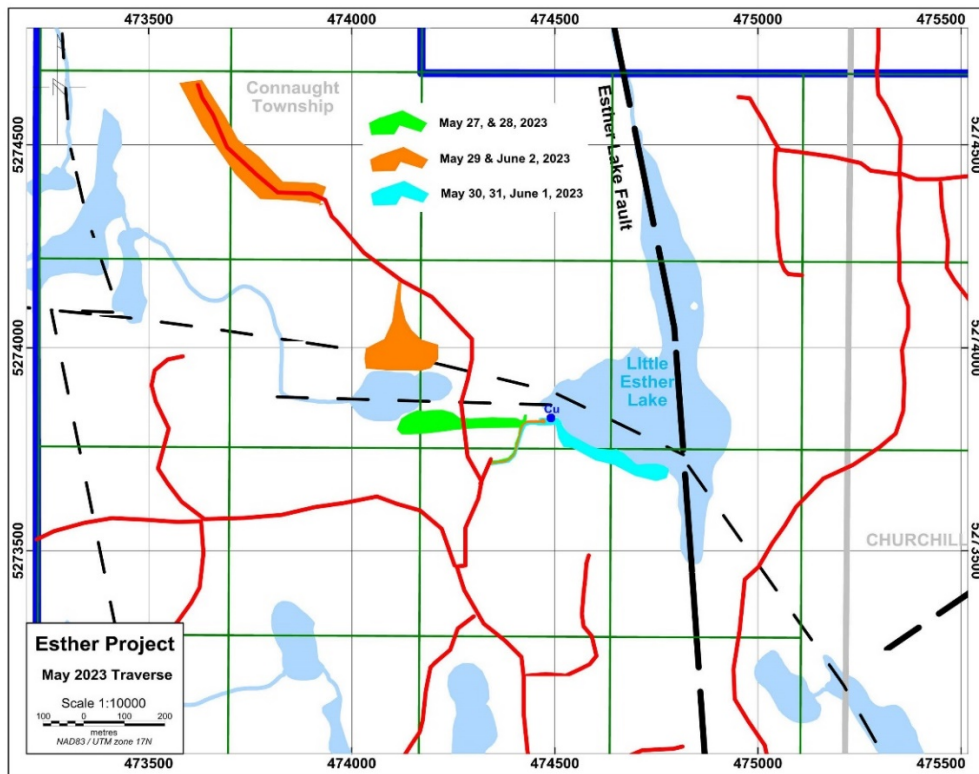


Figure 7 – Traverses completed during the 2023 program.

Manual trenching was completed in four separate locations to either extend the BenoMath main vein strike/trenches or to uncover additional host rock/structures parallel to the veins to better determine the host environment and full extent of the mineralized pocket (Figure 8).

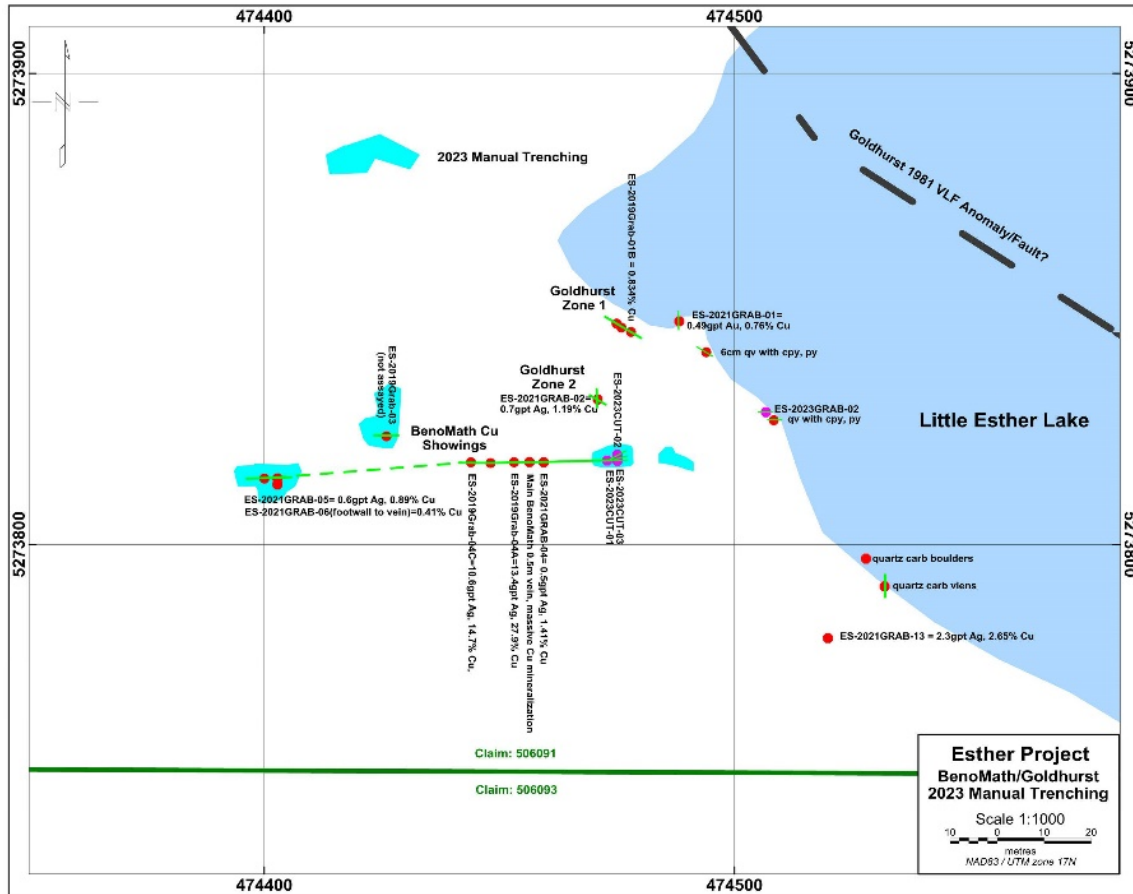


Figure 8 – BenoMath & Goldhurst Cu – location of 2023 manual trenching

The biggest success of the program was uncovering the most eastern extent of the main BenoMath vein at the area of ES-2023CUT-01 where the vein changes from 50 centimeters wide of mineralized carbonated quartz, to multiple mineralized quartz carbonated veins all striking anywhere from 245 degrees to 300 degrees and all heading in the direction of Little Esther Lake. This information now supports the idea that we have now uncovered the main BenoMath vein(s) a total of 110 meters along strike where it then heads into the lake.



2023 trench – most eastern 50cm mineralized section of main BenoMath vein



2023 trench – BenoMath veins change to multiple mineralized vein structures striking 245 degrees to 300 degrees. Visible chalcopyrite and malachite seen within veins.

A total of 5 samples (Table 2) have been prepared for laboratory analysis and will be sent once RFQ's have been received from preferred labs. Unfortunately results will arrive after report has been submitted, due to assessment credits coming due. Results will be included in the next Esther Project report filed.

Esther 2023 Samples - Location & Description

Sample ID	Easting (NAD83)	Northing (NAD83)	Sample Description
ES-2023CUT-01	474473	5273818	50cm mineralized quartz carbonate vein. Trace to 1% cpy throughout with heavily mineralized seam along the south/hanging wall side of vein.
ES-2023CUT-02	474475	5273819	smaller quartz carbonated vein from main BenoMath vein. 3-5% cpy, brecciated med grey host rock also within quartz
ES-2023CUT-03	474475	5273818	22cm quartz carbonated vein from main BenoMath vein. Blebs to large fragments of cpy throughout. Visible malachite staining and hematite within sample.
ES-2023GRAB-01	474714	5273711	med grey, north/south shear zone, carbonated, trace/stringer quartz within seam, trace py within quartz/seam
ES-2023GRAB-02	474506	5273828	2.5cm quartz vein, carbonated, mineralized, striking 270 degrees. Vein is fracture filling and pinches and swells from 0.5cm to 6cm, believe to be part of the BenoMath vein set

Table 2

5.0 Conclusion

The program was successful in locating and exposing additional mineralized quartz carbonate veins and extending the main 0.5m BenoMath vein further to the east. From this extension, and the similar mineralization striking 270 degrees along Little Esther Lake and on strike, one could now estimate the BenoMath vein structure strike at over 110 meters, as the veins due continue on into the lake. In addition, this supports the idea that the BenoMath vein is a separate structure from the historic Goldhurst #1 and #2 showings striking 300 degrees, which now suggests mineralization spread over a 32 meter width with once again the mineralization continuing on into the lake.

Future work should consist of detailed prospecting along Little Esther Lake on strike with the BenoMath vein, with the intent on identifying as many mineralized veins as possible and attempt to locate an area where the Goldhurst #1 and #2 showings intercept the BenoMath veins. Manual trenching should continue to expand current trenches in areas that are heavily fractured/faulted in the search for additional veins/structures/mineralization.

In addition, a detailed grid with 25 meter lines, and 25 meter stations should be cut across the showing with the intent of completing detailed mapping of the veins. A GPS is sufficient for basic prospecting and sampling, but the program is at the point where detailed mapping is required to build a 2D model of the geological structures associated with the mineralization.

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In the search for Au, prospecting should continue to focus on carbonated mineralized sheared/faulted/metamorphized structures, but it has been suggested to the writer to use potassium ferric cyanite for testing for ankerite alteration as a tool towards focusing in on carbonated structures that may have a higher odds of containing elevated Au values.

The Esther Project continues to be highly encouraging for continued success for discovering/establishing a much larger mineralized body at the Goldhurst/BenoMath Cu and for the discovery of additional Au mineralization.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Todd Mathieu". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending from the end of the name.

Todd Mathieu

6.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Todd Mathieu, do hereby certify that:

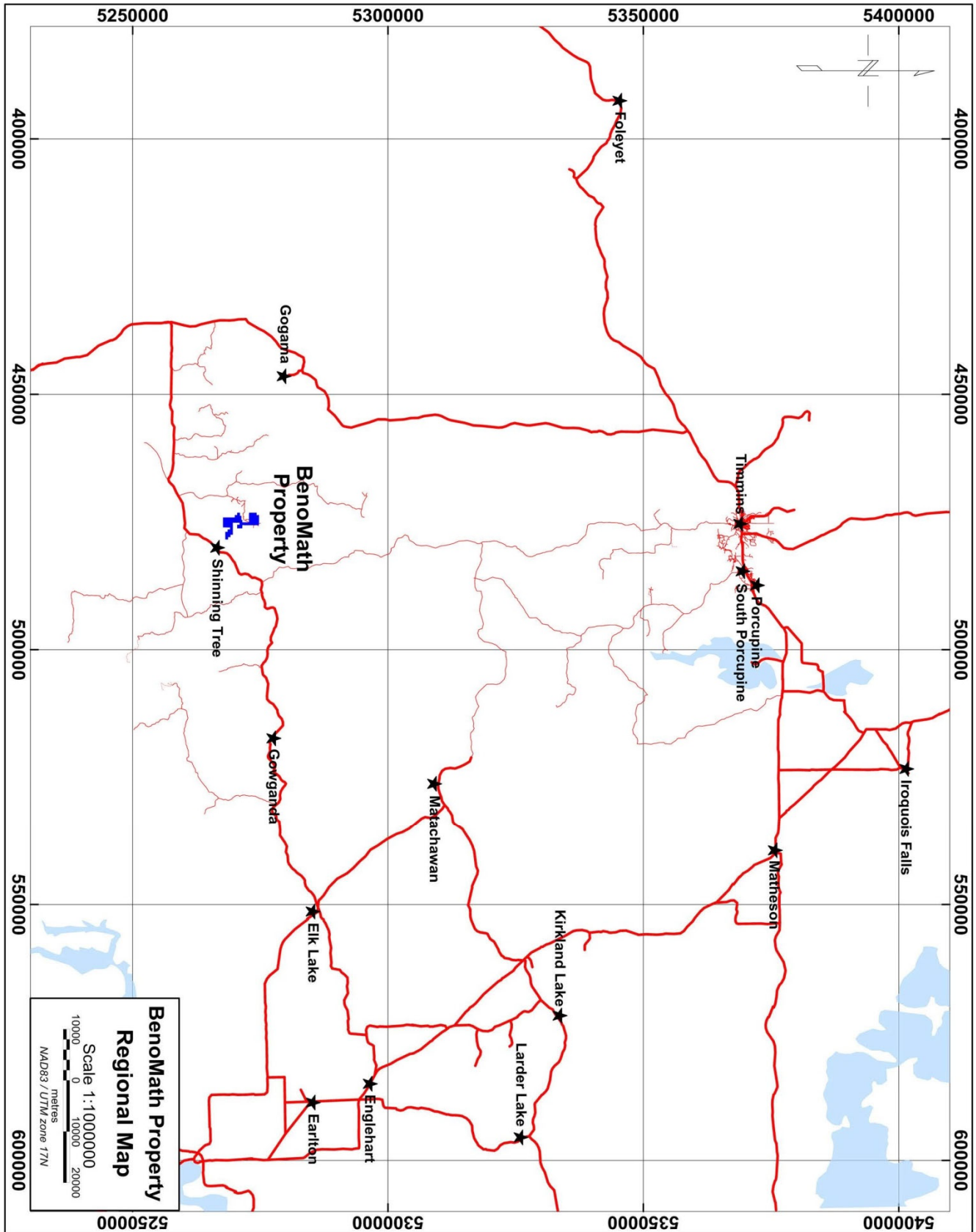
1. I reside at 216 Tisdale Street, South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, P0N 1H0.
2. I am a graduate of the Computer Programmer/Analyst Program at Canadore College, North Bay, Ontario.
3. I have practiced my geological and geophysical profession intermittently from 1994 to 2009, and consistently from 2009 to present. I have been directly involved in the exploration of several mineral commodities in Ontario and have a strong technical background in geophysics and GIS.
4. I have successfully completed courses on advanced 3D orebody modeling within the Datamine Studio 3 software package and advanced GIS using the Oasis Montaj software package.
5. I have both the technical training and in field experience with performing and interpreting several types of geophysics including MAG, VLF, IP, AEM, BHEM, with proven success with the discovery of the MATHU Ni/Cu Deposit, and targeting of the Hart Ni Deposit Deep VTEM.
6. I have completed the Mining Act Awareness Program, verification number: BE8C-9100-C9D2-3E6E, and I am familiar with the mining act regulations, policies and procedures.

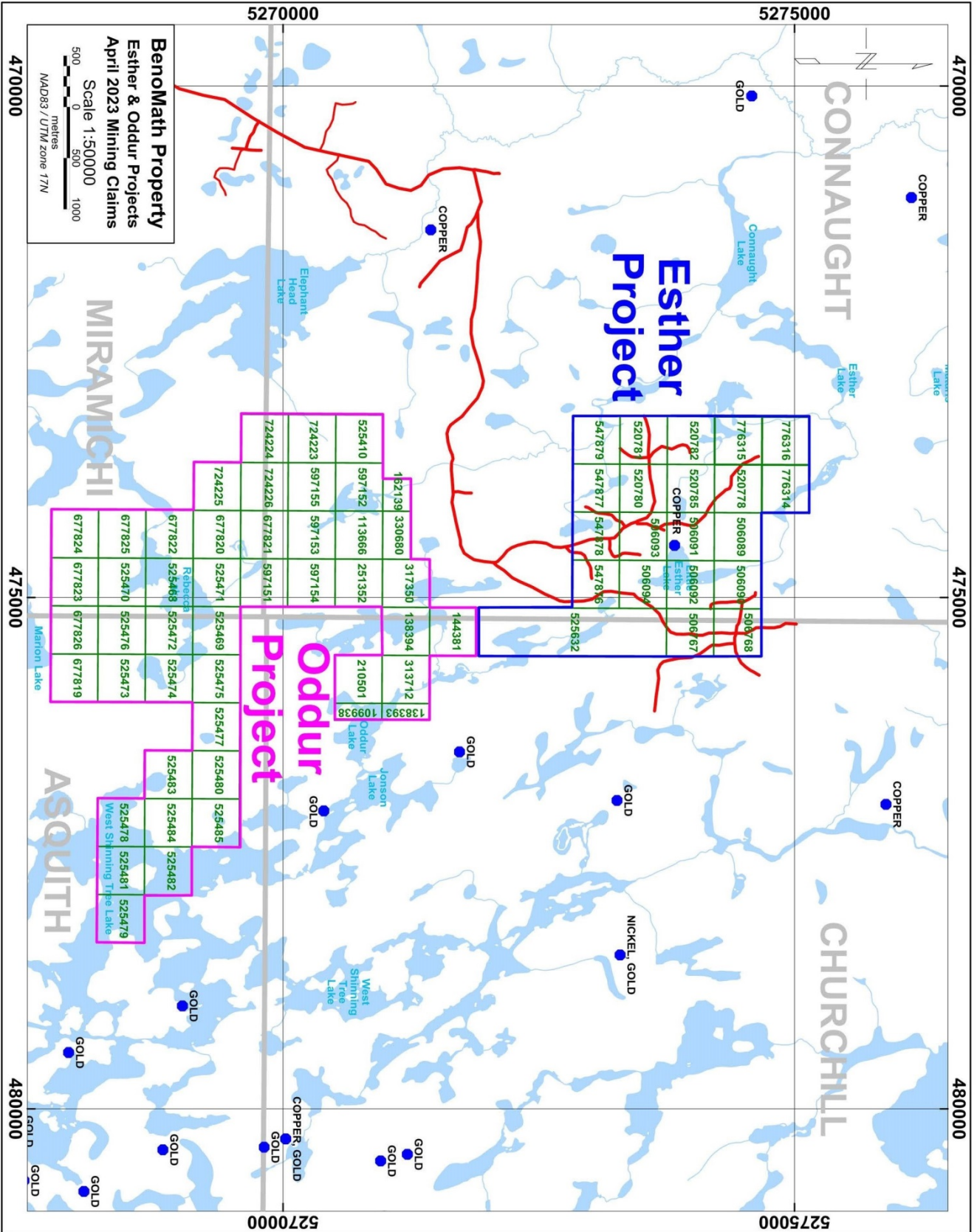
June 28, 2023

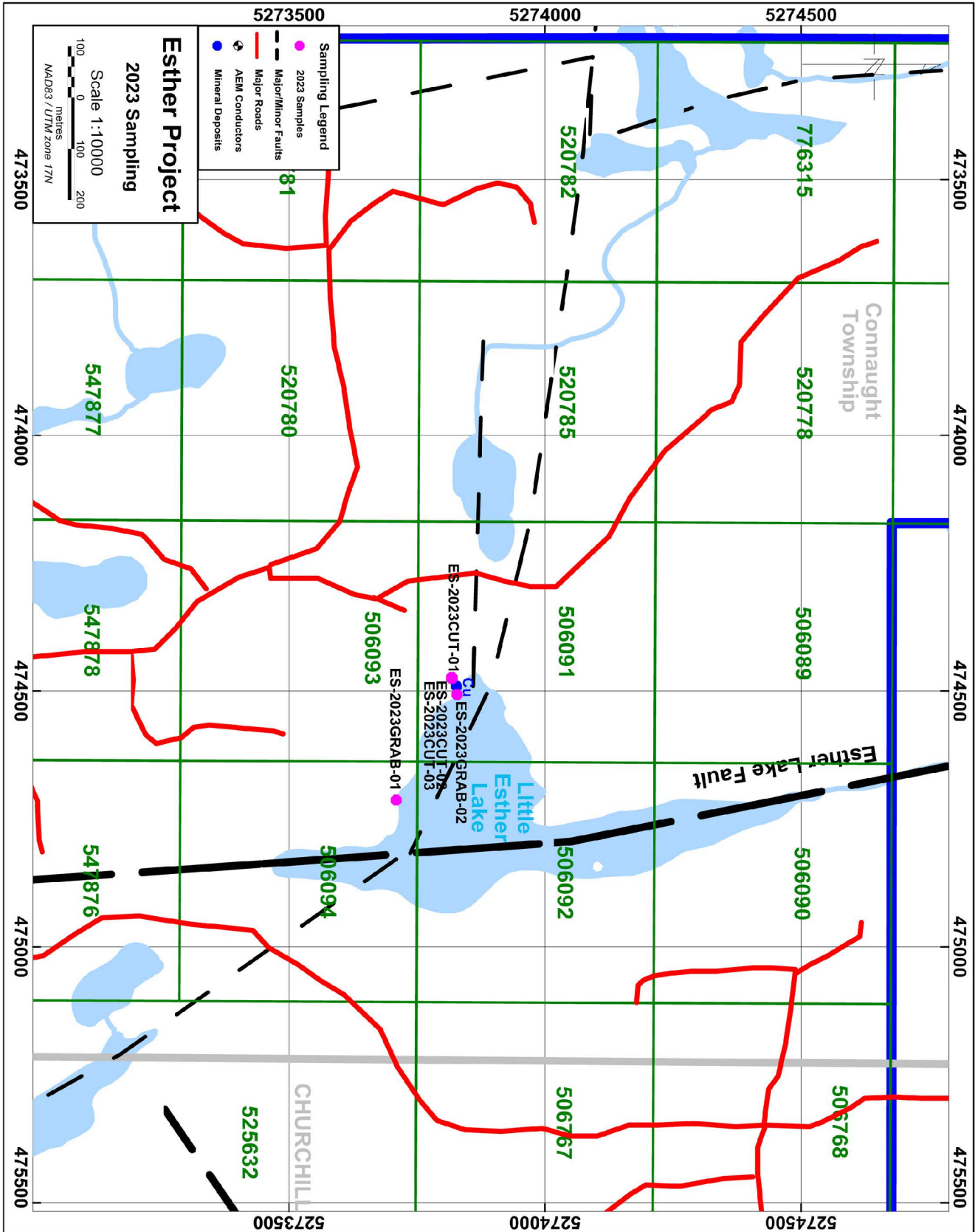


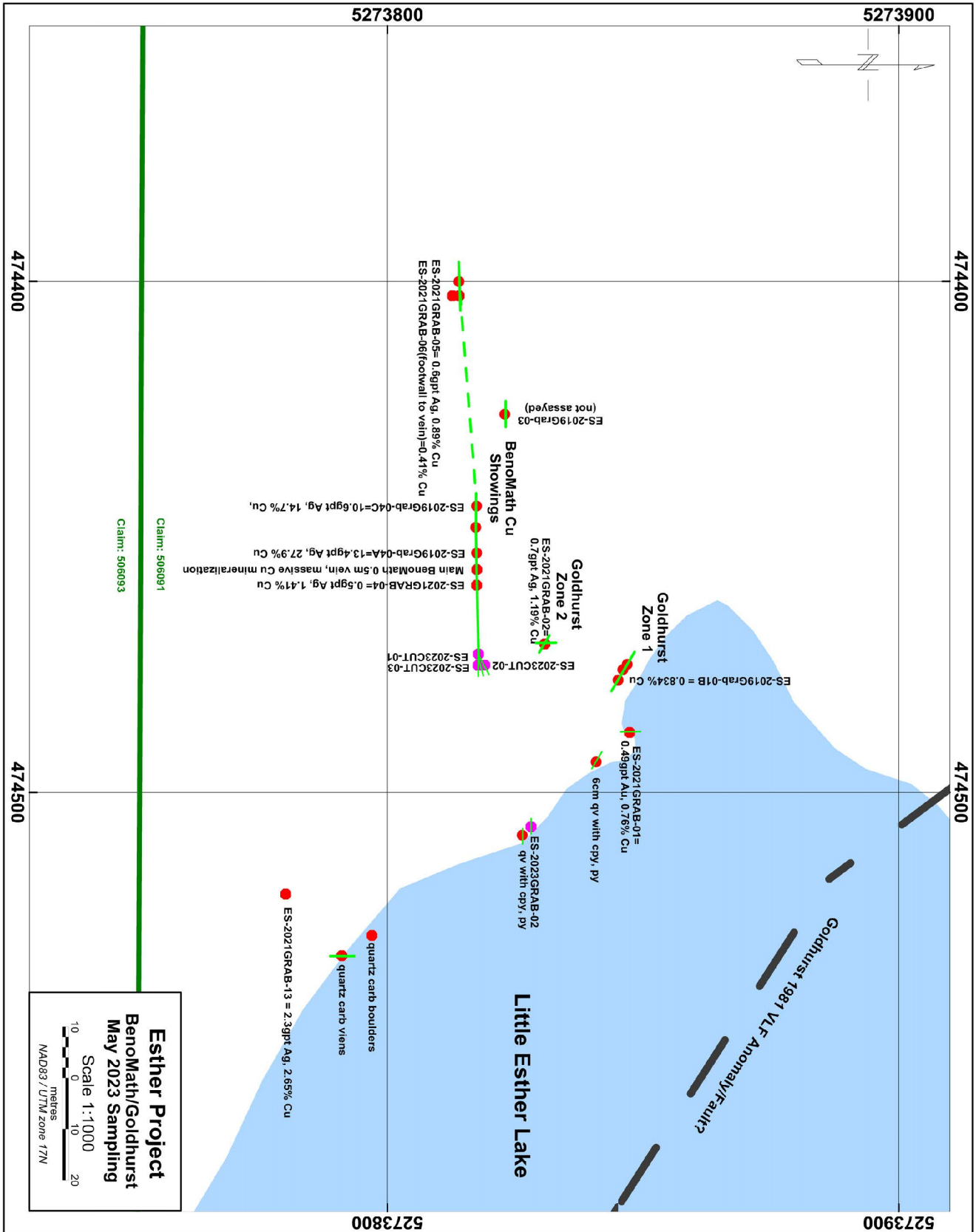
Todd Mathieu

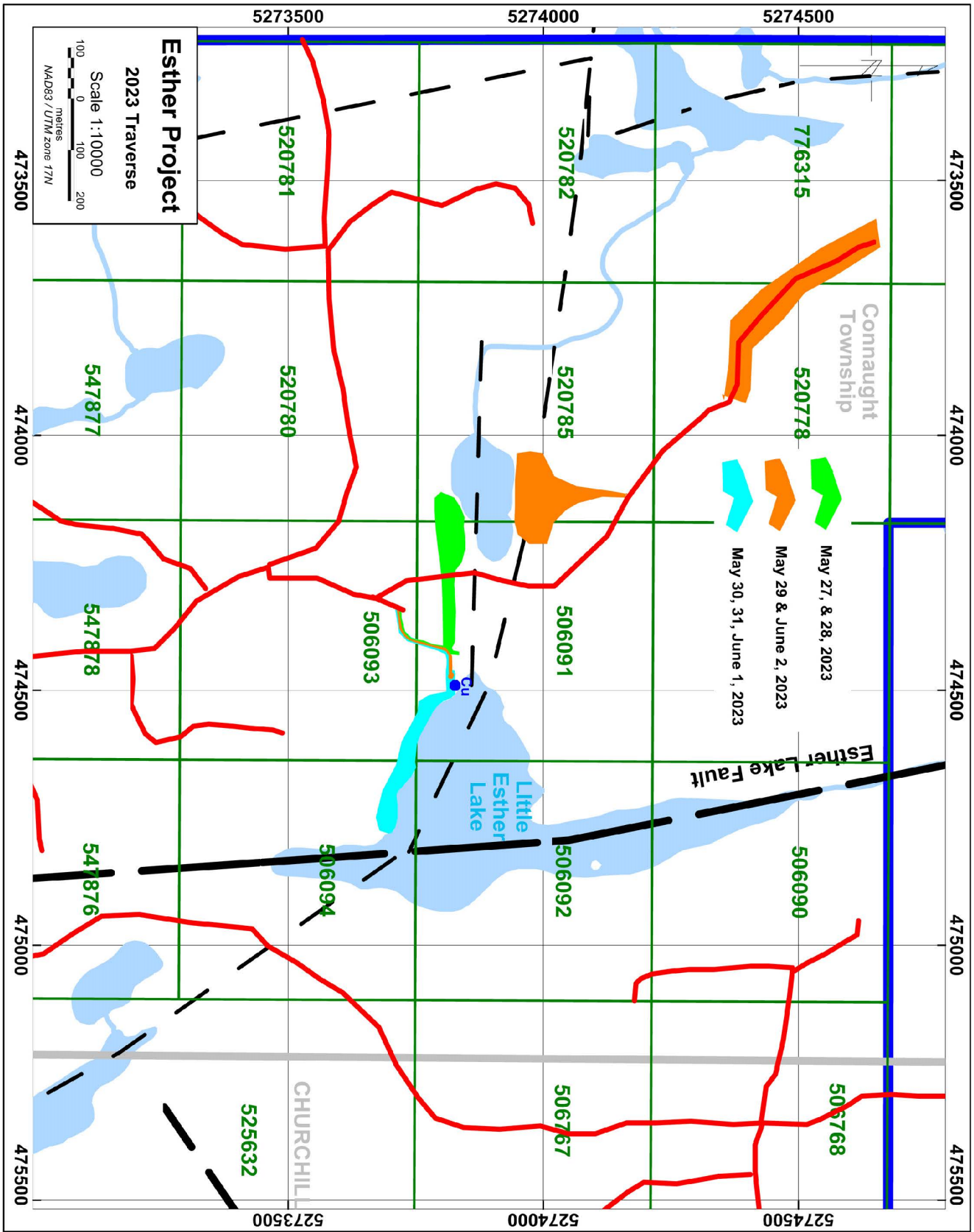
7.0 Appendix A – Property Maps

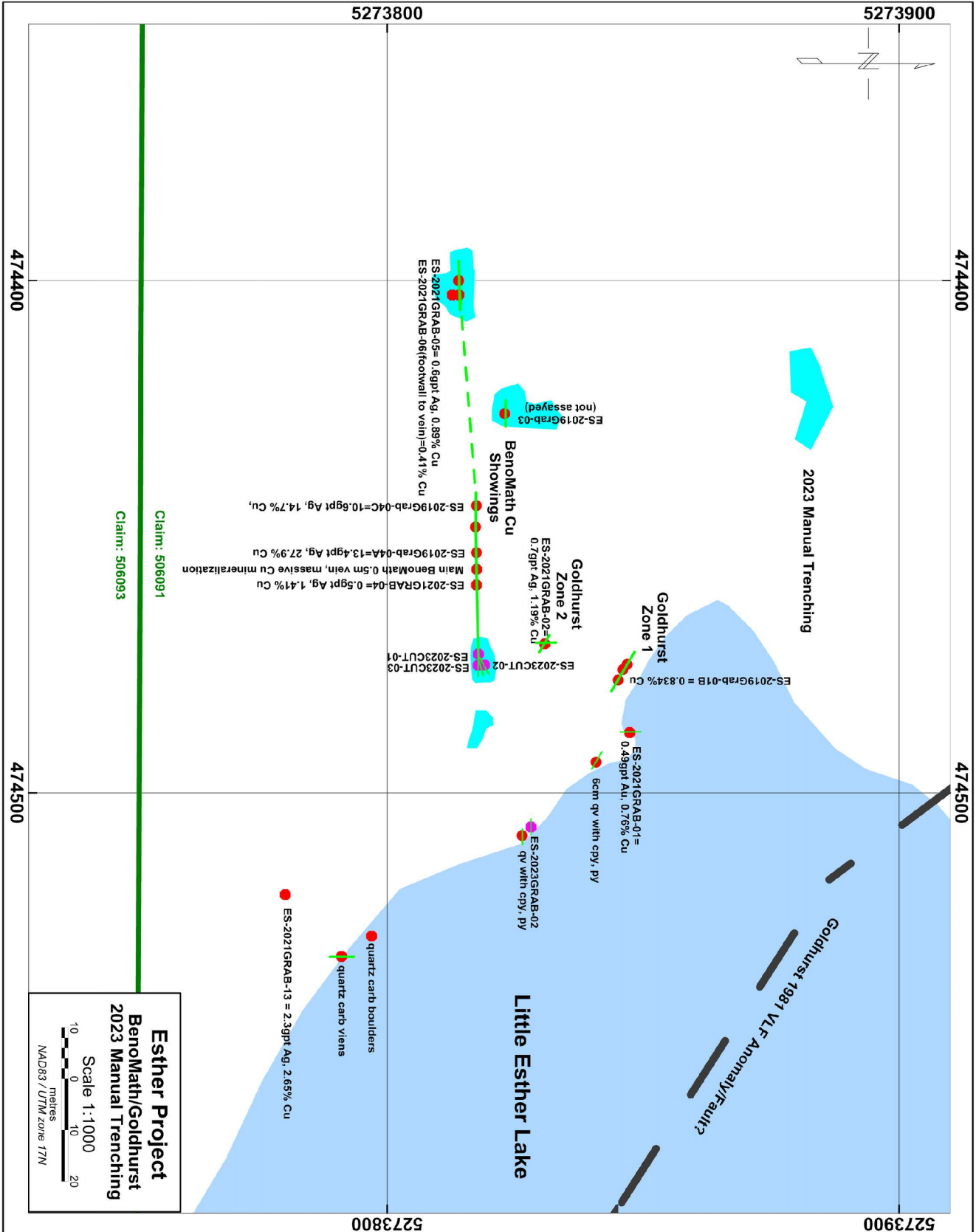












8.0 Appendix B – Esther Project – 2023 Daily Log

BenoMath Property – Esther Project

Access from South Porcupine, Ontario: 2.75 hours of travel one way.

Access from Oshawa, Ontario: 7.5 hours of travel one way.

Performed By: Todd Mathieu 
Norm Mathieu
Kelly Mathieu

May 26, 2023

I, Todd Mathieu mobilized remote camp equipment, ATV, trailer and other field gear in the form of water pump, hoses, channel saw, shovels, buckets, etc from South Porcupine Ontario, while Norm Mathieu and Kelly Mathieu mobilized remote camp gear, field equipment, camper, and trailer with side by side from Oshawa Ontario. I had borrowed the Timmins branch ENDM Beep Mat to test several historic AEM conductors 3.5km south from the nearest road on the Oddur Project, but due to the extreme heat and dry conditions we decided to focus entirely on the Esther Project where we would be close to water and less chance of starting a forest fire. As anticipated, a province wide fire ban was announce on June 1, 2023. The field work that took place was initially slated for the fall of 2022, but due to a serious hand injury sustained by the writer in August of 2022 it had been postponed to 2023 and was completed during this trip.

I arrived at the Esther bush camp location at 8:10pm and began setting up the remote camp, until it became too dark. Norm and Kelly arrived at midnight.

5 hour day for Todd

9 hour day for Kelly & Norm

Equipment Mobilized: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, side by side, chainsaw, water pump & 115ft of hose, channel saw, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

May 27, 2023

Due to the late arrival Friday night, we continued to set up the remote camp and begin mobilizing gear into the work site. With the use of the ATV for the first 160 meters we physically mobilized all field gear including the water pump and hoses, channel saw, chain saw, and other prospecting/manual trenching gear in the total of 270 meters to the work site. At the same time, due to the extreme heat and how dry the bush is we used the side by side to transfer buckets of water up to around the perimeter/cooking/fire area of the camp for fire safety.

Manual trenching began at the west most showing of the main BenoMath main vein where the vein averages approximately 50 centimeters wide. The vein appears to widen to the east. We began by moving previously moved overburden/boulder from both the hanging and footwall side of the veins to provide a better view of the surrounding host rock. Using the water pump and the runoff ditch sump as a water source we continued to rinse the manually trenched areas and attempt to clear out any stubborn roots that are embedded within the east/west shearing. Progress was made in extending the trench along the vein to the east where it widens to upwards of 90 centimeters (includes some host rock) with visual chalcopryite and malachite staining throughout on fresh breaks. Within the shearing on the footwall (south) side of the vein, trace quartz stringers are visible within the seams for over a meter from the main vein.

8 hour day

Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, side by side, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

May 28, 2023

Kelly and Norm continued to manually trench the most western exposure of the main BenoMath vein extending the trench further in all four directions while I began trenching an area 5 meters northwest along a visually distinct east/west contact in the bedrock. In both our cases, the overburden was thick to the west and there appears to be signs of a dyke cross cutting the geology.

In the case of the new trench, trace carbonated quartz was noted, but no significant mineralization within the quartz with trace iron sulphides within the host rock.

In the case of the BenoMath main vein, it appears to begin narrowing to the west and maybe truncated by a mafic dyke. Round phenocryst were noted which have been identified elsewhere on the BenoMath Property along diabase dyke contacts. This area will need to be examined further when time permits. Due to the thickness of the overburden, manual trenching and washing was halted in both locations.



BenoMath main vein, most westerly exposure, up to 90 centimeters wide. Chalcopyrite blebs and malachite staining throughout. Picture taken June 2, 2023 after all manual trenching was completed.



South of BenoMath vein most westerly exposure, footwall too vein, faulted/fractured, trace fracture filling carbonate quartz & trace chalcopryite.

Kelly and Norm migrated all gear to the location of the BenoMath #3 vein trench and continued manual trenching/washing northward towards Little Esther Lake for the remainder of the day. Within the minor east/west shearing within the host rock, trace carbonated quarts was noted, but due to the hardness of the host rock, carbonated quartz is very limited.

With the use of a compass, I flagged the projected location of the BenoMath main vein/structure westward across an area of what is believed to be cross cutting diabase dykes, across the road and into the flat lying area south of the little lake west of Little Esther Lake, while at the same time prospecting the area for bedrock. Due to the thick overburden, no bedrock was noted west of the road.

8.25 hour day

Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

May 29, 2023

Kelly, Norm, and I migrated water pump, hoses and other manual trenching gear east of the BenoMath main vein, in preparation for Norm and Kelly to resume trenching in the area trenched in July 2022. This was the location where we were hoping to extend the BenoMath main vein further to the east and in the location of the giant mineralized carbonate quartz boulders we dug up from the overburden. A fallen tree and other dead brush was cut with the chainsaw and removed. Kelly and Norm resumed manual trenching for the remainder of the day. The overburden is extremely broken and consisting of 1-3 inch chunks of rock and clearly within a fault zone. Trenching continues to be difficult and consist of loosening and scraping rocks into pails, moving them outside the trench, and occasional rinsing with the water pump.

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With the use of the side by side from our camp location, I travelled northwest up the logging road to prospect the area west of the road but north of the little lake that is east of Little Esther Lake. A gravel pit has been established by the forestry company with a large reserve of crushed gravel available. A large portion of the area north of the pit has been logged, and it appears this entire area is covered with glacial till/overburden. No outcropping was located along the road within the clear cut. Parking the side by side southeast of the gravel pit, I attempted to prospect the area along the north side of the little lake, but the area was flat lying, overburden covered, and areas along the lake were flat lying and swampy. Most of the forest was mixed trees of birch, poplar, pine, spruce with areas along the little lake/pond mostly spruce and cedar. Nothing of interest was noted.

Kelly and Norm were successful in locating the continuation of the BenoMath vein to the east and have uncovered a section of vein that average 40-50 cm, almost vertical dip, with visible copper mineralization. As with other portions of the vein, the most heavily mineralized section with chalcopyrite and malachite appears to be the footwall seam of the vein, but with blebs of chalcopyrite throughout the vein.



Main BenoMath vien – looking east, 40-50cm wide quartz Cpy vein, steeply/near vertical dipping, heavily fractured/faulted dark blue host rock, picture taken during channel sampling June 2, 2023

8 hour day

Equipment: Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, side by side, chainsaw, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

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May 30, 2023

Considering Norm and Kelly's success with the manual trenching the previous day we decided to resume manual trenching eastward of the main BenoMath vein. This vein is heading towards Little Esther Lake, but nowhere at the lake have we located a vein of this size. At this point we are still unsure if this section has been faulted and moved south and is originally part of the Goldhurst #1 or Goldhurst #2 showing or if the vein stops completely. Norm, Kelly, and I began removing additional brush and deadfall in the direction of the intended trenching. We are now climbing up onto a slightly elevated area where the geology becomes more of an intermediate volcanic, and is much harder and where we expect the vein may change from its 40-50cm width or disappear completely.

With the overburden being a little shallower and less faulted till, we were able to clear back a section where the vein transitions from 40cm down to multiple mineralized veins over a much large width. Kelly and Norm continued with the manual trenching/washing and moving of the overburden for the remainder of the day and were successful in clearing back a significant section of where the vein spiders out and continues in the form of many veins towards Little Esther Lake.

I on the other hand for the remainder of the day completed detailed prospecting at the corner of Little Esther Lake where a north/south vein was located in 2021. We are still trying to understand which veins/geology may contain higher Au values, and with Au values in the Shinning Tree camp being related to deformation/faults in more of a north northwest/south southeast direction, and that the highest Au values to date on the Esther Property were received from a north/south vein, the hypothesis is that we should attempt to locate and sample any north/south structures located on the property that appear positive for carbonation and metallic mineralization. This north/south vein is carbonated, but with no visible sulphides. As the host rock was hard and made it difficult to break off a sample, prep was completed to channel sample later in the week.

I also spent some time detail prospecting the diabase dyke in the location of the ES-2021GRAB-13 in the hopes of determining if it is a giant pile of mineralized boulders are from the local bedrock. An area of bedrock on both sides of the boulders was trenched back. Minor chalcopyrite was noted within a seam of the dyke suggesting copper mineralization does exist in the area. Due to the thickness of the overburden in the area of the boulders, serious trenching with the big grub hoe and water pump would be required to better understand the geology in this location. As we don't have sufficient time this trip, it will be scheduled for a later date.

8 hour day

Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, chainsaw, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

May 31, 2023

We mobilized basic field gear/supplies back to the location of the east most section of the main BenoMath vein. Kelly, Norm, and I continued with trenching/moving brush and preparing the area for channel sampling. Time was also spent hosing down the exposed 2022 trenches and removing debris/leaves from the winter of 2022.



Main BenoMath vein looking south, changes from 40-50cm vein to multiple veins, striking between 245 degrees to 300 degrees, heavily mineralized sections of Cpy. Picture taken June 2, 2023.

Due to the extreme heat wave and several days in a row of hard physical work, the crew was in dire need of a rest as we were suffering burn out, so the remainder of the day was taken for personal time/to refresh/recuperate.

4.25 hour day

Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

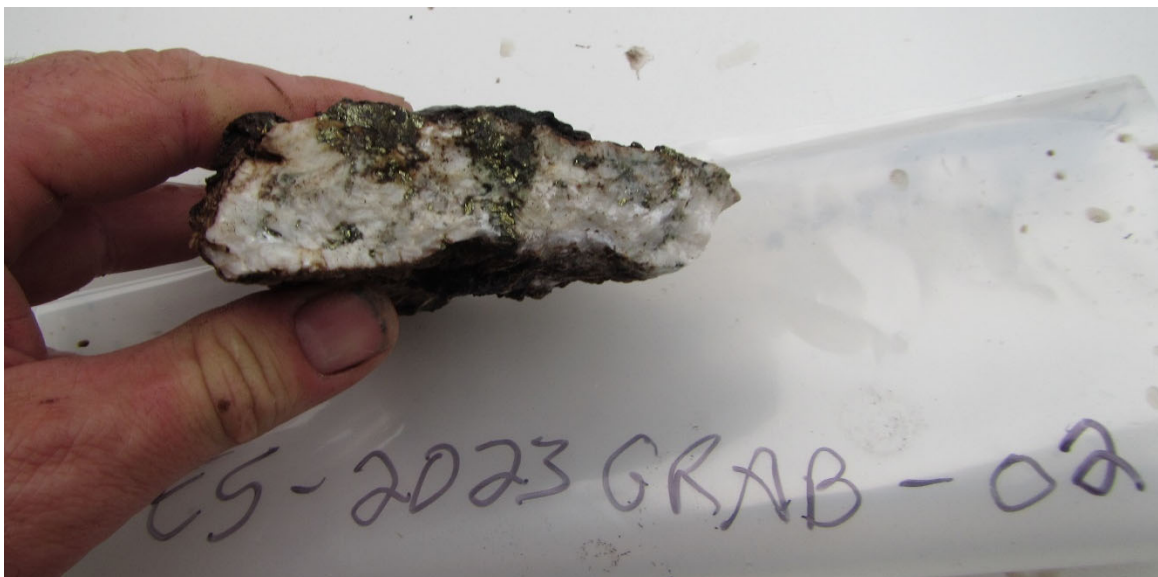
June 1, 2023

We mobilized basic field gear/supplies to the eastern section of the main BenoMath vein where it spiders into multiple veins. Measurements were taken of the multiple veins at the BenoMath and appear to be striking anywhere from 245 degrees to 300 degrees.

During a review of the quartz veins along Little Ester Lake on strike with the BenoMath main vein, an additional stringer to 3cm carbonated, mineralized, quartz vein was located about 5 meters northwest of a previously located 4cm mineralized quartz vein at the water line. This demonstrates the need for a detailed grid, with additional detailed prospecting along the bedrock along the lake. The vein is fracture filling within a very fractured/faulted host rock, so the vein pinches and swells, strikes 270 degrees. At the end of day sample ES-2023GRAB-02 was taken and will be sent for analysis.



ES-2023GRAB-02 location – multi stringer to 3cm qv (fracture filling), med grey/blue host, significantly mineralized



ES-2023GRAB-02 – 2cm mineralized section

I spent the mid-day quickly prospecting a portion of the south shore of Little Esther Lake in the vicinity of the Esther north/south fault. Goal was to locate any north/south shearing/faulting that may be more so related to Au mineralization. Two locations were located where the bedrock was sheared, medium grey to dark grey, carbonated, with one of the locations also containing some trace quartz string quartz veins with fine pyrite. Sample ES-2023GRAB-01 was taken and will be sent for analysis.



ES-2023GRAB-01

Kelly and Norm continued to manual trench/clear back overburden along the BenoMath vein, and in the area of the 2022 trenching in preparation for pictures and sampling for Friday morning. In addition, they rearranged the water lines and began trenching approximately 10 meters away along strike (at 90/270 degrees strike) of the BenoMath vein in the hopes of extending the mineralization further to the east. The bedrock here is extremely hard, fractured, with minor visible quartz stringers, but nothing of major significance was located due to the limited trenching/difficulty of removing the overburden/roots and loose broken rocks.



New manual trench area east of BenoMath main vein. Additional work required.

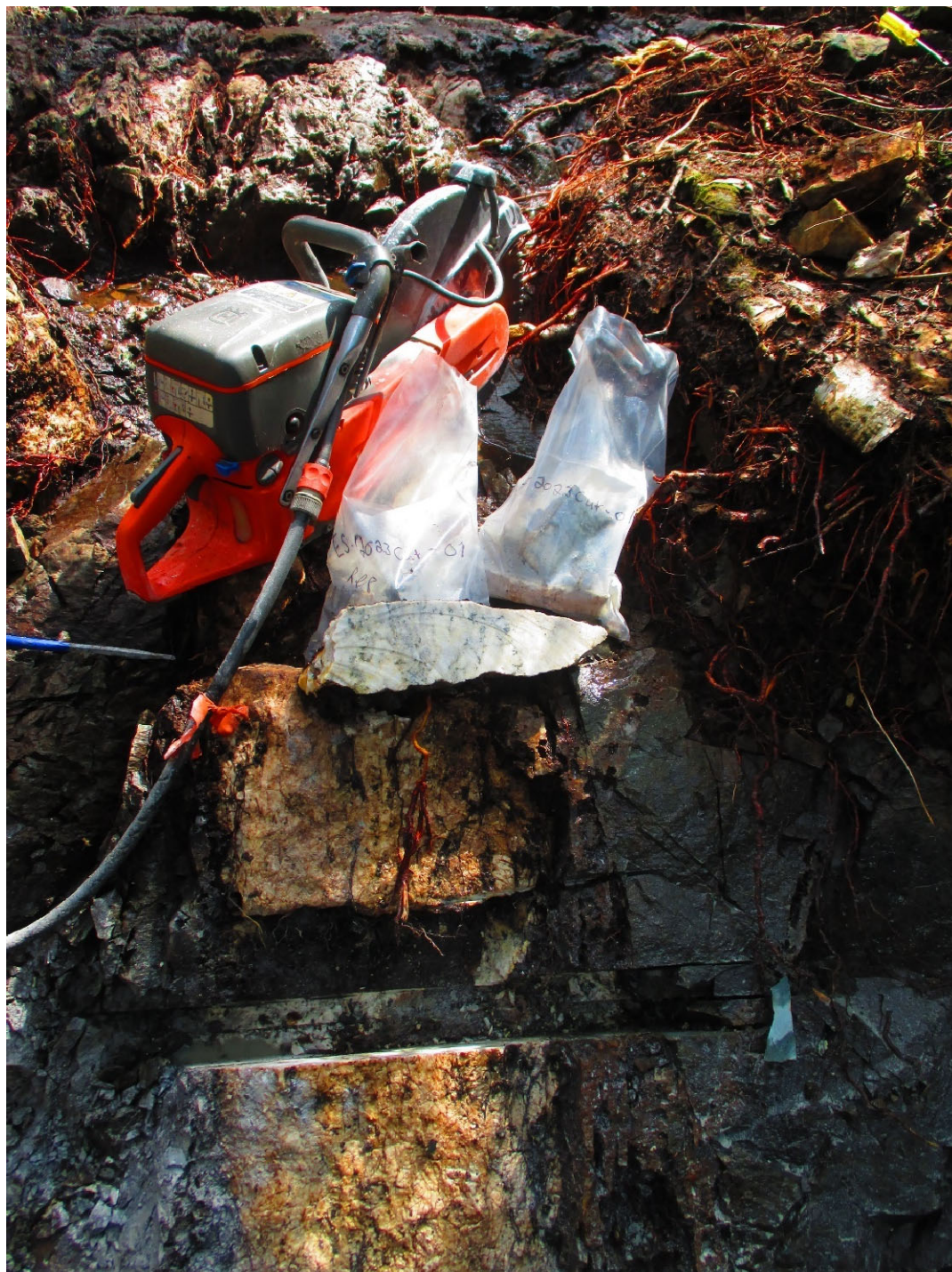
8.25 hour day.

Equipment: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, chainsaw, ATV, water pump & 115ft of hose, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

June 2, 2023

We began the day early by beginning to clean up camp, and pack for the trip home. This provided time for the sun to rise to provide adequate lighting for the pictures for channel sampling, etc.

Channel sample ES-2023CUT-01 was taken from a 50cm section of the BenoMath main vein. It is filled with chalcopyrite blebs throughout, but much more heavily mineralized along the seams, especially the footwall contact. Based on visual representation and historical sampling, one could estimate/expect results in the 1.5% to 3% over 50cm. This sample will be sent for analysis.

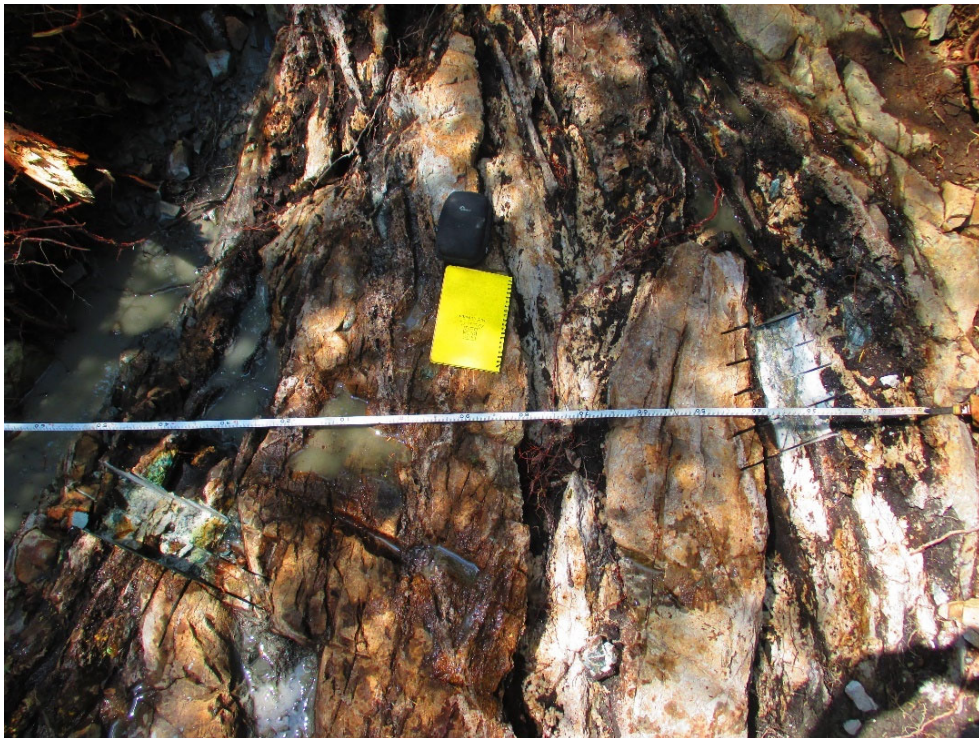


ES-2023CUT-01 – BenoMath 50cm mineralized, carbonated quartz vein



ES-2023Cut-01Rep, 50cm long, blebs of Cpy throughout. Picture of rep provided as second cut didn't break as much during extraction. Mineralization in both cuts very similar.

In addition, two small channel samples were taken from the more highly mineralized portions of the BenoMath veins where they spiderweb out.



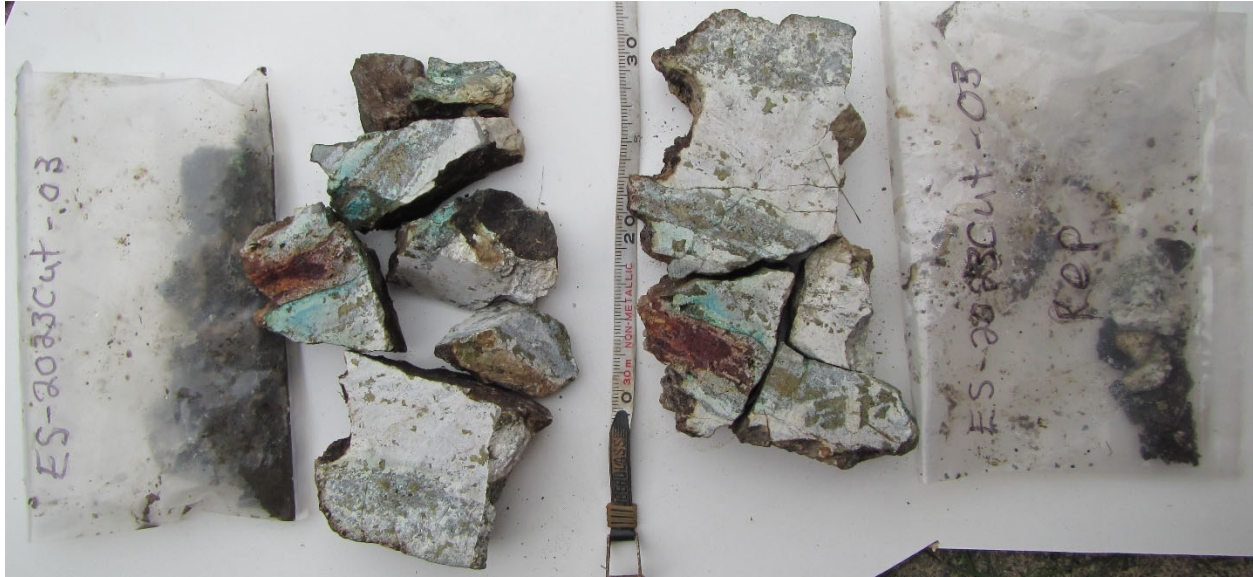
BenoMath main vein where it spiderwebs out into many smaller veins. Location of ES-2023CUT-02 & ES-2023CUT-03, both heavily mineralized with chalcopyrite.



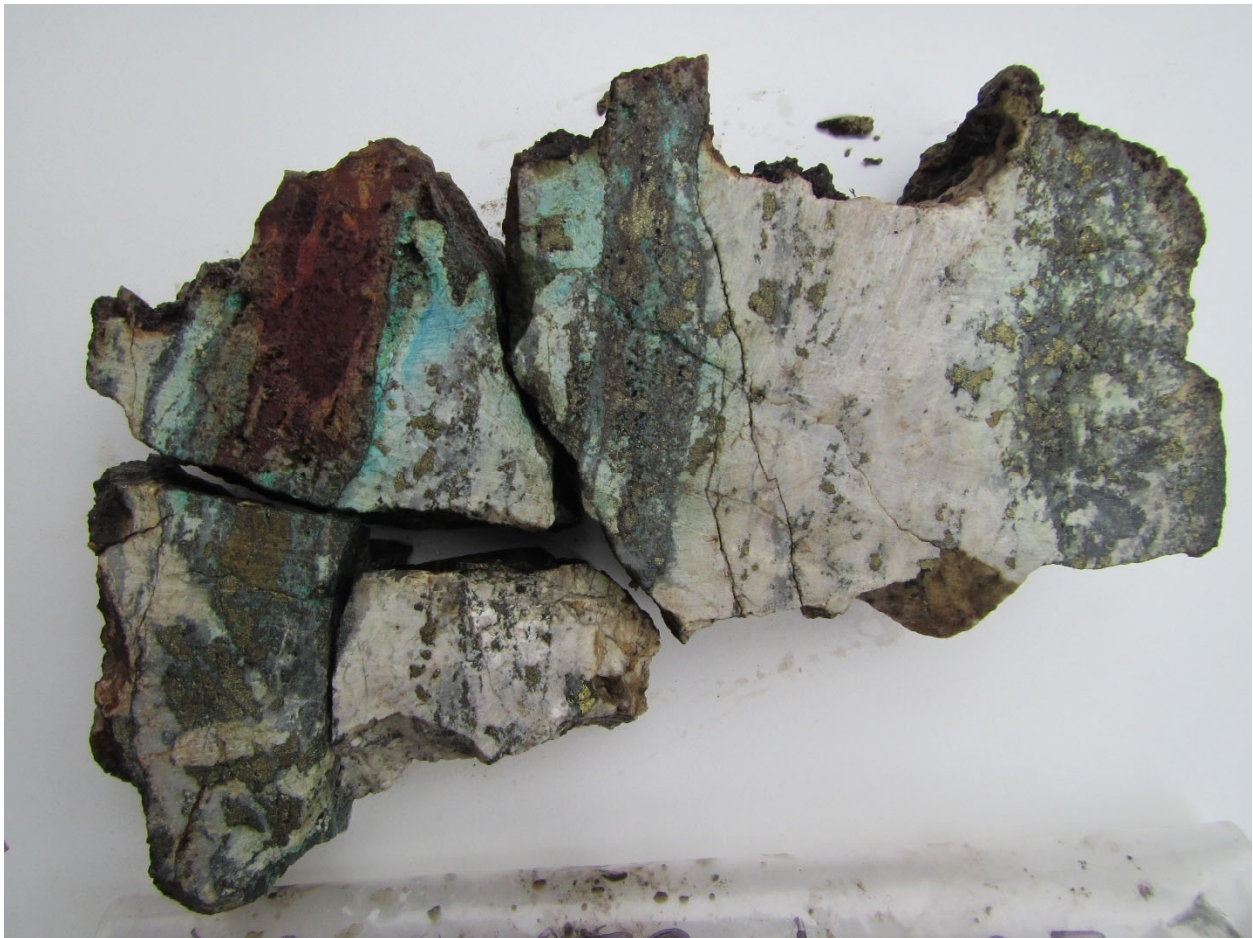
ES-2023CUT-02 carbonated quarts with chalcopryite blebs, brecciated host rock within veins, multiple reps taken with slight variation in each.



ES-2023CUT-02 to be sent for analysis



ES-2023CUT-03 & ES-2023CUT-03Rep – 22cm channel both heavily mineralized with chalcopyrite and malachite.



ES-2023CUT-03Rep - 22cm cut, massive blebs of chalcopyrite and malachite in carbonated quartz, heavily mineralized. Based on historical sampling, it is anticipated to return values between 5%-15%.

Esther Project – 2023 Prospecting Report

The channel saw was having an issue with its low idle, and appears to need to have the carburetor cleaned before next use. Although additional channel sampling was planned at the western extent of the BenoMath main vein, and a north/south quartz vein down at the waters edge of Little Esther Lake, this sampling will have to be taken care of at another date, when we have additional time, and the channel saw is running correctly/safe to operate.

We finished taking pictures and measurements, mobilized all equipment including the water pump and hoses, etc. back the 270 meters to camp utilizing the ATV where possible, finished packing up camp, and by late afternoon/early evening I had begun my demobilization back to South Porcupine, Ontario, with Kelly and Norm traveling back to Oshawa, Ontario.

Todd 12.5 hour day.

Norm & Kelly 16.5 hour day

Equipment Demobilized: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, side by side, water pump & 115ft of hose, channel saw, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

Esther Project – 2023 Prospecting Report

8.0 Appendix B – Esther Project – 2023 Daily Log

BenoMath Property – Esther Project

Access from South Porcupine, Ontario: 2.75 hours of travel one way.

Access from Oshawa, Ontario: 7.5 hours of travel one way.

Performed By: Todd Mathieu

Norm Mathieu 
Kelly Mathieu 

May 26, 2023

I, Todd Mathieu mobilized remote camp equipment, ATV, trailer and other field gear in the form of water pump, hoses, channel saw, shovels, buckets, etc from South Porcupine Ontario, while Norm Mathieu and Kelly Mathieu mobilized remote camp gear, field equipment, camper, and trailer with side by side from Oshawa Ontario. I had borrowed the Timmins branch ENDM Beep Mat to test several historic AEM conductors 3.5km south from the nearest road on the Oddur Project, but due to the extreme heat and dry conditions we decided to focus entirely on the Esther Project where we would be close to water and less chance of starting a forest fire. As anticipated, a province wide fire ban was announce on June 1, 2023. The field work that took place was initially slated for the fall of 2022, but due to a serious hand injury sustained by the writer in August of 2022 it had been postponed to 2023 and was completed during this trip.

I arrived at the Esther bush camp location at 8:10pm and began setting up the remote camp, until it became too dark. Norm and Kelly arrived at midnight.

5 hour day for Todd

9 hour day for Kelly & Norm

Equipment Mobilized: 2 trucks, 2 trailers, camper, remote camp gear, prospecting gear, ATV, side by side, chainsaw, water pump & 115ft of hose, channel saw, and other hand tools such as shovels, grub hoe, pails, etc.

May 27, 2023

Due to the late arrival Friday night, we continued to set up the remote camp and begin mobilizing gear into the work site. With the use of the ATV for the first 160 meters we physically mobilized all field gear