



TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

KITTSON-COBALT PROPERTY

**Kittson and Coleman Townships
Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada**

NTS Map Sheet 31/M05

Centered on UTM NAD83 Zone 17 582,500 mE, 5,246,000 mN
Latitude 47° 21' 47", Longitude 75° 54' 27"

Prepared for:

Edison Cobalt Corp.
Suite 820, 1130 West Pender St
Vancouver BC V6E 4A4

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Qualified Persons

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo.,
Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geol.

Company

SGS Geological Services ("SGS")
GeoVector Management Inc.

SGS Project # P2021-046

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1 SUMMARY

SGS Geological Services (“SGS”) was contracted by Edison Cobalt Corp. (“EDDY” or the “Company”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report for the Kittson Cobalt Property (“Kittson” or the “Property”) in the Kittson and Coleman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property is considered an early stage exploration property.

EDDY (formerly Power Americas Minerals Corp) was incorporated on November 8, 2009 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company’s primary business activity is mineral property exploration and development. On August 3, 2011, the Company’s common shares were listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V” or the “Exchange”). Effective September 5, 2018 the Company’s name was changed from Power Americas Minerals Corp. to Edison Cobalt Corp. The Company’s shares are traded on the TSX-V under the symbol EDDY, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol VV0 and on the U.S. Over the Counter Market (“OTC”) under the symbol PWMRF. The Company’s head office and registered and records office is located at Suite 820 – 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4A4 Canada.

This report will be used by EDDY in partial fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The effective date of this report is June 4th, 2021.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. (“Armitage”) of SGS and Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geol. (“Sexton”) of GeoVector Management Inc. (“GeoVector”) (the “Authors”) are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Sexton are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Sexton conducted a site visit to the Kittson Cobalt Property on June 4th, 2021.

1.1 Property Description, Location, and Access

The Property is located approximately 10 km northwest of Latchford, 30 km due west of Cobalt, and 130 km north of North Bay (Figure 4 1), Kittson and Coleman Townships Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property is centered at 47° 21’ 47” North latitude by 75° 54’ 77” West longitude, or UTM NAD83 Zone 17 T 5,246,000 m North by 582,500 m East.

The Kittson Property currently consists of 160 unpatented single cell and boundary cell mining claims, and a single patented claim, the Edison Patent (PAT-18015), which totals 16 hectares. The unpatented claims are currently 100% owned by EDDY. All unpatented claims are currently in good standing and active with anniversary dates of June 22, October 6 and October 31, 2023.

On January 23, 2017, EDDY entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the original 5 “core” claims (legacy claims 4279293 4279294, 4279295, 4279296, 4279297) of the Property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, EDDY can earn a 100% interest in the Property for an aggregate purchase of \$1,280,000 payable by a combination of common shares and cash, of which \$1,250,000 of the purchase price was satisfied by the issuance of 6,250,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.20 per common share, and \$30,000 cash payable within 12 months following the execution of the Option Agreement. The terms of the option agreement have been met and EDDY currently own a 100 % interest in the Property. The Property is subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Neil Pettigrew, the underlying Optionor, of which 1.5% may be purchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

On November 22, 2017 EDDY entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the 10 additional legacy claims for \$1,430,00 payable by the issuance of 13,000,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.11 per share, no net smelter return royalty was included in the option agreement. These 10 legacy claims (4264414, 4264415, 4264416, 4264417, 4264418, 4287873, 4287874, 4287875, 4287876, 4287877) which comprise the rest of the current Kittson property. The terms of the option agreement have been met and EDDY currently holds 100% interest in these claims.

On May 30, 2018, the Company executed an agreement to purchase the Thomas Edison mine located in the area of the Property. The Edison Purchase closed on June 11, 2018. The purchase price of the mine was \$30,723 in cash and expenses. The mine lies on the same fracture system that hosts the Shakt-Davis mine located ~1 km to the east. The Edison Purchase consists of one 16-hectare patented claim with both surface and mineral rights.

The Property is accessed in the summer months by driving north from Latchford, Ontario, a small town with population of ~400, which is 130 km north of North Bay along Trans-Canada Hwy 11. The Property is 10 km west of the all-weather Trans-Canada Highway that extends north from North Bay and carries on northwestward to Cochrane and Kapuskasing.

Roughly 5 km north of Latchford is a turn-off at Gillies westward towards Portage Bay. The property is accessible by boat across the Montreal River near 'Booming Out Point'. In the winter months the property is accessible by helicopter, landing near the northwest bay of Kitt Lake (locally known as 'Trout Lake'). Portions of the Montreal River and Bay Lake may not freeze during the winter months, and therefore winter crossings are not advised.

Logging roads exist towards the south end of the property, which connect to the Red Squirrel Road accessed through the town of Temagami North. Permission is required from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to use motorized vehicles on the logging roads that enter the southwest claims of the Property.

Power is readily accessible from hydro lines along this route. There is a very experienced workforce available across northeastern Ontario, with personnel available in Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, and across to Thunder Bay in the northwest. Contractors, equipment and supplies can be brought in from New Liskeard or Timmins, which is also the location of Glencore's Kidd Creek mining operations 90 km northwest of the Kittson-Cobalt Property, with well-known mining heritage, and established gold and base-metal operations and infrastructure.

There is an airport in Timmins with service to major centers such as Toronto and Montreal, as well as access to two CN rail lines, one that runs east-west along the Trans-Canada Highway, and another that runs north-south along Highway 634, passing 25 km from the project site.

Mineral exploration programs are best carried out during the summer months as barges can be used to ferry equipment and personnel across the Montreal River. Prospecting can only be done in the non-winter months because of snow cover, and any winter drill programs require helicopter support and are limited by the weight restriction of slung material. As mentioned above, special permission is required to access the Property by motorized vehicle along the Red Squirrel Road from the southwest.

1.2 History

The Kirkland Lake District encompasses the eastern extents of the Abitibi greenstone belt in Ontario, which is overlain and intruded by Southern Province sedimentary and mafic intrusive rocks that are in turn overlain by Paleozoic carbonate-clastic sedimentary rocks and Quaternary glacial deposits. Three main geologic features have been successfully targeted for economic mineral deposits in the Kirkland Lake District over the past 100 years; the Porcupine–Destor Deformation Zone, the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault and the Huronian–Nipissing rocks in the Cobalt Silver Camp.

The initial discovery of silver in the Cobalt Silver Camp was made west of Lake Temiskaming in 1903 during the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This was the beginning of the rich mining history in the area. The spot along the railway was named Cobalt after one of the elements found in the arsenide minerals within the veins. The first mines commenced production as early as 1904 and mining was, more or less, continuous until 1989 with production peaking in 1911. In addition to silver, cobalt, nickel and copper were recovered from the ore. Mineralization was not just limited to the area immediately around

Cobalt, but was recovered from areas of similar geological environments within the Cobalt embayment of the Southern Province, near Gowganda in the west to Silver Center in the southeast.

Over 550 million ounces of silver, 24.6 million pounds of cobalt, 3.6 million pounds of nickel, and 2.6 million pounds of copper was produced from about 140 properties between 1904 and 1989.

In the early 1900s, several high grade Co-Ag-veins containing Ni and varying amounts of Au were explored in the Property area, many striking NE-SW (Watts, 1993). Marginal notes on OGS Map P3116 declare that “mineral exploration for silver and cobalt within the map area dates from 1910 with prospecting, trenching, shaft-sinking, and tunneling at the Canadian prospect (Cobalt-Kittson mine), located on the Montreal River (Kittson Township), and at the Shakt-Davis Mine on the northeastern shore of Kitt Lake near the Kittson-Coleman Townships boundary.”

In 1923 an Ontario Department of Mines report describes work carried out by Crescent Silver Cobalt Mining Co. and a “pronounced fault vein exposed by stripping for a length of 2000 ft (610m) on surface, upwards to 3 ft wide has given native silver in several places” (Burrows, 1926).

The next reported work on the prospect was in 1927 when the Cobalt-Kittson Silver Mining Syndicate did some surface work, installed a small mining plant, and sank a 2-compartment shaft to a depth of 250 ft (ODM Report in Resident Geologist’s Office, Cobalt). The following year, Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. was incorporated to acquire and further develop the property. The following is an excerpt from an Assessment Report written by H. Watts (1993) detailing the history of exploration near Shakt-Davis:

“During 1928 and 1929 and the early part of 1930, this company deepened the shaft to 628 ft and carried out lateral work on 4 levels: 30 ft on the 60 ft level, 386 ft on the 250 ft level, 860 ft on the 450 ft level, and 400 ft on the 625 ft level. Values in Co, Ag, Au and Ni were encountered but no positive ore shoots outlined. Channel samples from the 450 ft level said to be from a vein 2.5-4 ft wide, are reported to have averaged 2-4% Co, 4-13% Cu, 3-6 oz/ton Ag, and \$4-\$7/ton Au (Au @ \$20.67/oz; equating to 5.4-9.6 g/t Au). High grade Co mineralization was reported also from the other levels. The total production of the mine was 600 pounds of cobalt (smaltite) and operations ceased in 1930” (ODM Report in Resident Geologist’s Office, Cobalt.)

In 1935, Kittson Hazelton Gold Mines Ltd., an amalgamation of Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. and Hazelton Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated and acquired the claims, however, no development work was carried out. In 1947, title to the property was transferred to Canadian Cobalt and Metals Company Ltd. The shaft was dewatered in 1949, and it is reported that a small amount of diamond drilling was done although no records remain (Johns, 1985). Limited diamond drilling of an unknown amount was carried out in 1951 and was followed by minor underground development in 1953 and 1964 by Aconic Mining Corporation (OGS Map P3116). Two drill holes are reported by A. Arsenault in 1968 and 1971, with no assays and very meager drill log descriptions.

During a 1987 OGS mapping survey over the Brigstocke and Kittson Townships a single sample was collected on the eastern shore of Harris Lake. This sample was collected of a quartz-pyrite vein hosted in diabase which returned 0.02 oz/t Au, 1370 ppm Co, 730 ppm Cu and <0.10 oz/t Ag. No follow up work on this sample has been recorded.

Minor prospecting, trenching, and blasting was carried out on the property by H. Watts between 1991 and 2011, with limited success. A magnetometer and electromagnetometer survey was conducted over the property by the same prospector in 1991. The program utilized grid spacing at 100 metre intervals with picket spacing of 25m. The instruments used in this survey were a Geometrics Unimag II model G846 proton magnetometer and a Geonics E.M. 16 electromagnetometer. Total line distance was 21.7 km. The surveyed township line between Coleman and Kittson Townships were brushed out and used as a base line. Picket lines were turned off with a Brunton Compass on a tri-pod at 100 m intervals and lines cut and chained. All E.M. readings were taken facing north and the station used was NAA Cutler, Main @ 24.0 KH2. The results obtained from the E.M. Survey indicate N-S trending structures.

A high-resolution magnetic helicopter-borne geophysical survey was flown by Fugro in 2006 for Temex Resources Corp., as they held an extensive claim package in the region at this time. A till-sampling program was also carried out in 2006 and 2007 for Contact Diamond Corp. across portions of the current property.

Strike Minerals optioned the Kittson-Cobalt property from H. Watts in 2007. Strike's Aug 26th 2008 MD&A indicates exploration costs of \$207,007 on the property suggesting they did some work, with a total write down of \$227,007. Strike constructed an access trail into the Kittson-Cobalt and completed a three hole diamond drill program totaling 679 metres (2,227.1 feet).

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Cobalt-Gowganda silver-cobalt mining camps of northeastern Ontario, including the Property, are located in the Cobalt Embayment, which represents the northeastern part of the Southern geological province, close to the boundary of the Superior and Grenville provinces.

Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup. The Archean and Proterozoic rocks have been intruded by the regionally distributed Nipissing diabase sills. All deposits in the Gowganda, Cobalt, and Silver Centre production camps are hosted within or adjacent to the diabase sills, in close proximity to the Huronian- Archean unconformity. In the northeastern corner of the embayment, outliers of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks made up of limestone, dolostone, and sandstone unconformably overlie the Huronian sedimentary rocks followed by Pleistocene and Recent sediments.

Deformation within the Cobalt Embayment is dominated by faults. A major southeast-trending fault system is manifested by the Latchford, Montreal River, Cross Lake, and Timiskaming Faults (Figure 7 2). This regional-scale fault system is part of the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone, a graben that trends from the Grenville Front and extends across the Cobalt Embayment well beyond the Cobalt/Kirkland Lake area.

The axial portion of the graben is filled with flat lying Ordovician and Silurian sedimentary rocks that rest unconformably upon both Archean and Proterozoic rocks. Faulting affects these Paleozoic rocks with fault displacements as great as 305 m, noted along the Lake Timiskaming fault. These faults can be traced up to hundreds of kilometres and represent one of the three major fault systems in the Cobalt and Silver Centre areas. Geological and geophysical evidence indicates that these major fault systems were probably initiated in the late Archean, prior to Huronian sedimentation, and were reactivated during and after Huronian sedimentation and intrusion of Nipissing diabbases. They probably exerted a major influence on the geological development of the Cobalt Embayment, the most obvious effects of which related to the configuration of the Archean basement topography, Huronian sedimentation patterns, and Nipissing diabase intrusions. Post diabase fault activity has long been cited as one potential mechanism for generating the structures that now host the Silver-Cobalt vein deposits.

The second fault set trends northeast, and the largest of these, the Cobalt Lake fault, offsets the Nipissing diabase prior to silver mineralization (Map 2050; Thomson, 1964a). These faults and the southeast-trending system are generally veined with carbonate and silicate minerals and exhibit no apparent control over the occurrence of the silver veins, as most are barren. The third set of faults, trending east-southeast, are generally smaller, subvertical normal faults that show displacements of up to 7.5 m, and locally host silver veins.

Mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment occurs as Ag-Co-Ni-Bi-arsenides predominantly hosted in veins and stockworks known as Five-Element Vein Type deposits. Since 1904, the Cobalt mining camp produced 458,830,085 oz Ag, 19,392,037 lbs Co, 3,407,495 lbs Ni and 1,964,728 lbs Cu (Gouindon et al., 2016). Production of silver from the Cobalt camp reached its peak in 1911 when 31,507,791 oz were shipped and continued at a high level until 1922 with the production of 10,711,727 oz. A decline in the price of silver in the early 1920s and exhaustion of high-grade silver ore caused most mines to close.

The silver-cobalt vein deposits at Cobalt and Gowganda mining camps were discovered along the north and northeast margins of the Cobalt Embayment, where the Proterozoic vein systems typically occur in proximity to pre-Huronian faults that were reactivated during emplacement of the Nipissing Diabase, ca. 2219 Ma. There is a regional spatial distribution of silver-cobalt vein mineralization. Silver dominant veins with subordinate cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc content, occur in the northern part and margin of the embayment, in the area of Gowganda. Cobalt dominant over silver vein mineralization is mainly found in the eastern margin of the embayment, in the Cobalt and Silver Centre mining camps.

All known deposits of economic grade in the Cobalt and Gowganda mining camps, irrespective to host lithology, are hosted within or adjacent to the regionally distributed Nipissing diabase sills, in close proximity to the Huronian-Archean unconformity. They occur within the diabase itself and (or) within 200 m of its upper and lower contacts. However, more than 90% of the silver produced in the main Cobalt camp came from veins in the Huronian Cobalt Group sediments adjacent to (underlying) the lower diabase sill contact.

The Property lies within the central Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup, dominated by Lorrain Formation arkoses and quartz arenites, and underlain by upper Gowganda Formation wackes, siltstones and mudstones. Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruded along the Lorrain-Gowganda contact. The dominant regional structure trends to the northwest and is represented by the Latchford Fault which runs through Bay Lake on the eastern edge of the Property. The area has been intruded by Nipissing diabase sills.

The Property includes three historical producing Co-Ag mines, namely the Kittson-Cobalt Mine, Shakt-Davis and Edison (also known as Darby) Mine. These mines, unlike those in the nearby Cobalt silver camp, were developed primarily for their cobalt content, and interestingly possessed significant gold content (locally >1 oz/ton). The mines are hosted in a 70-120 m wide diabase dyke cutting arkoses of the lower Lorrain Formation near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact. Smaltite, and other cobalt-nickel sulpharsenide minerals occur in calcite veins which are vertically dipping, varying in width between 0.1-1.5 m. These mineralized veins are hosted within fractures and faulted zones parallel to the diabase dyke and are focused along both the contacts of the diabase dyke and in parallel fractures. As a general rule, values for Co, Ag, Cu, and Au are usually higher in the calcite-bearing, rather than quartz-bearing veins. This is characteristic of the Kittson area, in contrast to the Cobalt mining camp. All three historical mines saw very limited production in the pre-1950s era. The Shakt-Davies mine had the most underground development.

The main target on the Property is calcite-quartz veins hosting Co-Ag-Ni-Au-Cu mineralization, such as arsenides (e.g. smaltite, skutterudite, cobaltite, etc.) and sulphides (e.g. chalcopyrite, pyrite, etc.). Veins are typically 1 to 7 m wide with the most calcite-rich portions typically higher in Co, Ag, Cu and Au content. This is more typical of the Gowganda mining camp than the nearby Cobalt mining camp where the quartz-rich portions of the veins typically carried the better grades of mineralization. Calcite alteration may therefore be a vector to economic mineralization on the Property.

1.4 Deposit Type

The silver-cobalt veins in the Cobalt Embayment are typical of the five-element (Co– Ni–As–Ag–Bi) vein assemblage recognized as a distinctive ore type (Faure, 2018, Kissin 1992). In Canada, major districts are Cobalt-Gowganda, Thunder Bay in Lake Superior, and Echo Bay Silver Islet in Northwest Territories. Although best known for the economically important Ag-Co veins of the Cobalt mining camp, the Cobalt Embayment also hosts numerous other regionally-distributed, gold-bearing polymetallic (Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, As, Au, Ag, Bi ± U) calcite-quartz vein systems (Potter and Taylor, 2010). Veins on the Property exhibit many of the geologic characteristics of both the five-element vein assemblage and gold-bearing calcite-quartz vein systems such as the gold-bearing polymetallic veins of the Merico-Ethel Property, located to the northwest, along the Latchford Fault.

1.5 Recent Exploration

Since acquisition of the Property, EDDY has completed prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and drilling including 7 Winkie drill holes (166 m) and 38 diamond drill holes (4,407 m).

EDDY completed an initial prospecting program in 2017 which included reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping. The primary focus of the 2017 exploration program was to define and better understand the historical cobalt mineralization on the Property in order to develop drill targets for a future drill program. Preliminary prospecting results from this program returned up to 3.66% Cobalt.

Between September 12 and November 15, 2017, EDDY drilled seven shallow BTW-sized diamond drill holes totaling 166 m using an ultralight Winkie drill. This drilling was undertaken by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation of Thunder Bay, Ontario, with Neil Pettigrew, P. Geo, acting as the Qualified Person and supervisor of the program.

The program successfully intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Shakt-Davis mineralization over a strike length of 55 metres and to a maximum depth of 30 metres. The fracture zone ranged from 5 to 13 metres wide (drilled core length) and hosted several 0.1 - 1.0 metre wide quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Fracture- and vein-controlled cobalt mineralization in the form of smaltite and erythrite ("cobalt bloom") occurred throughout this zone with values as high as 1.62% Co over 0.3 metres.

EDDY completed a drill program on the Property during the winter of 2018. A total of 17 drill holes, totaling 1,750 metres, of BTW-size core were drilled, 15 targeting the historical Shakt-Davis mine area and 2 holes targeting the eastern extension of the historical Edison mine. The program extended the Shakt-Davis mineralization east of the existing mine workings. Holes KIT-18-009 and -010 represent the furthest east drilling on the Shakt-Davis structure returning up to 0.12% cobalt over 6.23 metres including 0.56% cobalt over 0.57 metres. The mineralization remains open to the east. The final two holes of the program (KIT-18-016 and -017) tested the eastern extension of the historical Edison mine. Both holes successfully intersected the Edison structure returning up to 0.40% cobalt over 0.41 metres, indicating that the Edison structure has exploration potential outside of historical mine workings.

During the summer of 2018, EDDY completed a program of prospecting and diamond drilling. A total of 360 prospecting samples were collected during this program, highlighting >1% Cobalt. This included the first prospecting samples collected from the recently acquired historical Edison mine which returned up to 6.13 % cobalt. A new zone, North Kittson was also discovered approximately 500 metres north of the historical Kittson mine with prospecting samples returning up to 2.18 % cobalt and significantly up to 7.83 g/t gold. Geological mapping also confirmed that the Shakt-Davis and Edison mines are hosted on the same east-west trending fracture zone and that this fracture zone extends for >1.5 kilometres. A full 34 % of the prospecting samples collected along this fracture returned >0.1 % cobalt and 16 % returned >1.0 % cobalt.

A total of 2,620 metres (21 holes) were completed during the program. This drilling represented the first exploration on the historical Edison mine in over 100 years. Highlights include 0.34% cobalt over 2.65 metres including 0.98% cobalt over 0.35 metres in hole ED-18-010, hole KIT-18-012 which returned 0.27% Co over 2.65 metres including 1.24% Co over 0.35 metres and a separate intercept of 0.63% Co over 1.00 metres, hole ED-18-013 which returned a wide intercept of 0.07% Co over 9.28 metres including 0.88% Co over 0.31 metres, and hole ED-18-015 which encountered two zones returning 0.48% Co over 1.85 metres, including 0.55% Co over 1.02 metres. The drill program successfully intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Edison mine mineralization. The fracture zone was much wider than was observed at surface, ranging from 7 to 30 metres wide (drilled core length) hosting several 0.1 - 2.0 metre quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Fracture and vein controlled cobalt mineralization in the form

of smaltite and erythrite (cobalt bloom) occurred throughout this zone with values as high as 1.24% Cobalt over 0.35 metres.

In November 2019 the Company completed a soil sampling program and whole rock geochemistry study on the 2018 drill core from the historical Edison Mine. A total of 662 soil samples were collected in the Edison and Kittson Mine area (Figure 9 5), and 200 drill core samples submitted for whole rock geochemistry for the purposes of characterizing the rocks.

Unfortunately, the soil samples returned no Ag or Co anomalies, but up to 300 ppb Au; with a total of 7 samples greater than 50 ppb. As discussed above, gold is a known component of the veins at Kittson.

1.6 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no metallurgical testing by EDDY on samples from the Property.

1.7 Mineral resource estimate

EDDY has yet to complete a MRE on the Property.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

There are three past-producing Co-Ag mines on Property, namely the Shakt-Davis, Cobalt-Kittson, and Edison Mines. From these historical workings as well as the extensive Ag mining that took place to the east near Cobalt, Ontario, the geological model constraining the mineralization is quite well known; i.e. copper, cobalt, silver, and gold mineralization is related to Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruding arkoses of the Lorrain Formation and laminated shaley mudstones of the Firstbrook Member in the Gowganda Formation (Flank, 2018). The three deposits show the general characteristics of five element vein systems and/or gold-bearing polymetallic (Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, As, Au, Ag, Bi ± U) calcite-quartz vein systems associated with Nipissing diabase dykes that characterize the dominant mineralizing systems in the Cobalt Embayment. The same narrow (70 m -120 m wide) Nipissing diabase dyke hosts all three deposits, referring to the three mines in and around the Property.

The mineralization on the Property is hosted in Proterozoic quartz-carbonate veins within brittle fracture zones in hydrothermally altered Nipissing diabase. These fracture zones are roughly parallel to an extensive E-W-trending diabase dyke system. Historical work indicates this project represents a cobalt-gold-rich, silver-poor example of the more classical silver-rich mineralization found in the Cobalt camp proper, directly to the east of the Property. This cobalt-gold style of mineralization is found elsewhere in the larger cobalt embayment such as in the Silver Centre and Temagami areas, and was historically not as extensively exploited due to their lower silver grades. As a result, whereas much of the near-surface silver-rich cobalt-type mineralization has been mined-out, much of the lower silver- higher cobalt-type mineralization remains in the ground.

All geological data has been reviewed and verified by Authors as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were minor errors identified within the 2018 summer drill hole database with respect to final drill hole azimuths and lengths, which were corrected during the validation process.

In the Authors' opinion the Property merits continued exploration. The project encompasses an extensive prospective E-W-trending fracture zone, only portions of which have been tested. While substantial underground development was conducted on the project, very few historical records of this work remain, making evaluation of the cobalt mineralization difficult (Flank, 2018). Therefore, continued exploration including diamond drilling is required in order to better evaluate the quality and quantity of the cobalt mineralization on the project.

A two-phase program is recommended for the Kittson Property. The Phase 1 recommended work program should include an extensive regional mapping and prospecting program, to identify further areas of potential Co-bearing mineralization. Three dimensional geological and mineralization models of the Shakt-Davis, Cobalt-Kittson, and Edison Mines mine areas should be developed that incorporates recent drilling information (e.g. lithological and geochemical), so that new drill targets can be selected. The 3D modelling may help better define controlling lithology/structures, i.e. Nipissing diabase dykes, dip/plunge direction of shear structures and intersection lineation defined by cross-cutting shear structures.

Phase 2 should consist of a minimum of 2,000 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential mineralized structures or lithology outlined by the Phase 1 work, and to test on-strike and down-dip/down-plunge extensions of existing mineralization.

A proposed program and budget for the 2021 is outlined below (Table 1-1).

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined. Given the prospective nature of the Property, and region it is the Authors' opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the potential on the Property.

The Authors recommend that EDDY conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Table 1-1 Recommended 2021 Work Program by Element79 on the Dale Property

Phase 1 – Compilation, mapping, prospecting, diamond drilling (Fall-2021)				
	Number	Rate	Days	Amount
Senior Geologist (compilation)	1	\$800	10	\$8,000
Project Geologists (compilation)	1	\$500	10	\$5,000
Project Geologist (Field Program)	1	\$500	21	\$10,500
Geotechnicians (Field Program)	2	\$400	21	\$16,800
Truck Rental & Gas	2	\$100	21	\$4,200
ATV Rental & Gas	2	\$75	21	\$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food per person per day	3	\$100	21	\$6,300
Field Supplies				\$1,500
Rock Sample Analysis	400	\$75		\$30,000
Excavator Including Mob & Demob		\$2,000	10	\$20,000
Wajax and channel saw rentals		\$250	14	\$3,500
Assessment Report Writing				\$5,000
Subtotal				\$113,950
15% Contingency				\$17,093
				\$131,043
Phase 2 – 2,000 Metre Diamond Drill Program (Winter 2021-2022)				
Diamond Drilling Including Mob & Demob	2,000	\$130		\$260,000
Senior Geologist (supervision)	1	\$800	14	\$11,200
Project Geologists	1	\$500	28	\$14,000
Geotechnicians	1	\$400	28	\$11,200
Truck Rental & Gas	2	\$100	28	\$5,600
ATV Rental & Gas	2	\$75	21	\$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food				\$60,000
Core Shack & Core Saw rental				\$5,000
Supplies				\$5,000
Rock Sample Analysis		\$75	700	\$52,500
Assessment Report				\$10,000
Revised NI 43-101 Technical Report				\$40,000
Subtotal				\$477,650
10% Contingency				\$47,765
Phase II total				\$525,415
Grand Total				\$656,458

2 INTRODUCTION

SGS Geological Services (“SGS”) was contracted by Edison Cobalt Corp. (“EDDY” or the “Company”) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) Technical Report for the Kittson Cobalt Property (“Kittson” or the “Property”) in the Kittson and Coleman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property is considered an early stage exploration property.

EDDY (formerly Power Americas Minerals Corp) was incorporated on November 8, 2009 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company’s primary business activity is mineral property exploration and development. On August 3, 2011, the Company’s common shares were listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V” or the “Exchange”). Effective September 5, 2018 the Company’s name was changed from Power Americas Minerals Corp. to Edison Cobalt Corp. The Company’s shares are traded on the TSX-V under the symbol EDDY, on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol VV0 and on the U.S. Over the Counter Market (“OTC”) under the symbol PWMRF. The Company’s head office and registered and records office is located at Suite 820 – 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4A4 Canada.

This report will be used by EDDY in partial fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The effective date of this report is June 4th, 2021.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. (“Armitage”) of SGS and Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geol. (“Sexton”) of GeoVector Management Inc. (“GeoVector”) (the “Authors”) are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Sexton are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101.

2.1 Sources of Information

The Authors have reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Authors have reviewed news releases and Management’s Discussions and Analysis (“MD&A”) which are posted on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) under EDDY’s profile.

SEDAR, “The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval”, is a filing system developed for the Canadian Securities Administrators to:

- facilitate the electronic filing of securities information as required by Canadian Securities Administrator;
- allow for the public dissemination of Canadian securities information collected in the securities filing process; and
- provide electronic communication between electronic filers, agents and the Canadian Securities Administrator

The Property was the subject of a technical report by Steven Flank, M.Sc., P.Geol. and is presented in a NI 43-101 Technical Report titled “NI 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Kittson-Cobalt Property, Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” dated February 16, 2018. The report was prepared for Power Americas Minerals Corporation (now EDDY) and is filed on SEDAR under the profile of EDDY.

The Authors have carefully reviewed all of the Property information and assumes that all of the information and technical documents reviewed and listed in the “References” are accurate and complete in all material aspects. Information regarding the Property history, regional property geology, deposit type and exploration (Sections 5-12) have been sourced from the previous technical reports, recent assessment reports and

company filings on SEDAR and revised or updated as required. The Authors believe the information used to prepare this Technical Report is valid and appropriate considering the status of the Property and the purpose of the current technical report. By virtue of the Authors' technical review of the Property, the Authors affirm that the work program and recommendations presented herein are in accordance with NI 43-101 requirements. The Authors believe the current report complies with all disclosure requirements set out in the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2016).

2.2 Site Visit

Sexton conducted a site visit to the Kittson Cobalt Property on June 4th, 2021, accompanied by Ian Stokes, Geologist in Training with GeoVector Management Inc. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property. EDDY has completed limited surface exploration on the Property to date.

During the site visit, the Sexton examined a number of mineralized core intervals from diamond drill holes at the Edison Shaft area. Sexton examined accompanying drill logs and assay certificates and assays were examined against the drill core mineralized zones. Sexton was only able to fully inspect the core storage areas at the Edison Shaft, where the core was stored in core racks which were in good shape. In the Landing area where core from the Shakt-Davis Shaft area was stored the core racks had slumped due to the theft of the plywood which secured the top and sides of the core racks (Figure 2-1). This limited the core inspection and sampling to a few boxes that could be safely removed from the slumped racks.

The author located and verified drill collar locations using a hand-held GPS (

Figure 2-2). The collar locations were well marked and marked and reported locations were shown to be accurate within the 1-3 metre accuracy of the GPS.

Figure 2-1 Slumped Core Racks at the Landing area – core from the Shakt-Davis Shaft Area



Figure 2-2 Collar location for drill holes ED18-10, 11, 12



2.3 Units and Abbreviations

All units of measurement used in this technical report are in metric. All currency is in US dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2-1 List of Abbreviations

\$	Dollar sign	km	Kilometres
%	Percent sign		
°	Degree	km ²	Square kilometre
°C	Degree Celsius	m	Metres
		m ²	Square metres
°F	Degree Fahrenheit	m ³	Cubic metres
µm	micron	mm	millimetre
AA	Atomic absorption	mm ²	square millimetre
Ag	Silver	mm ³	cubic millimetre
Au	Gold	Moz	Million troy ounces
AuEq	Gold equivalent grade	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
Az	Azimuth	Mt	Million tonnes
CAD\$	Canadian dollar	NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
cm	centimetre	NQ	Drill core size (4.8 cm in diameter)
cm ²	square centimetre	oz	Ounce
cm ³	cubic centimetre	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Cu	Copper	Pb	Lead
DDH	Diamond drill hole	ppb	Parts per billion
ft	Feet	ppm	Parts per million
ft ²	Square feet	QA	Quality Assurance
ft ³	Cubic feet	QC	Quality Control
g	Grams	QP	Qualified Person
g/t or gpt	Grams per Tonne	RC	Reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System	RQD	Rock quality designation
Ha	Hectares	SG	Specific Gravity
ha	Hectare	Tonnes or T	Metric tonnes
HQ	Drill core size (6.3 cm in diameter)	US\$	US Dollar
ICP	Induced coupled plasma	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
kg	Kilograms	Zn	Zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

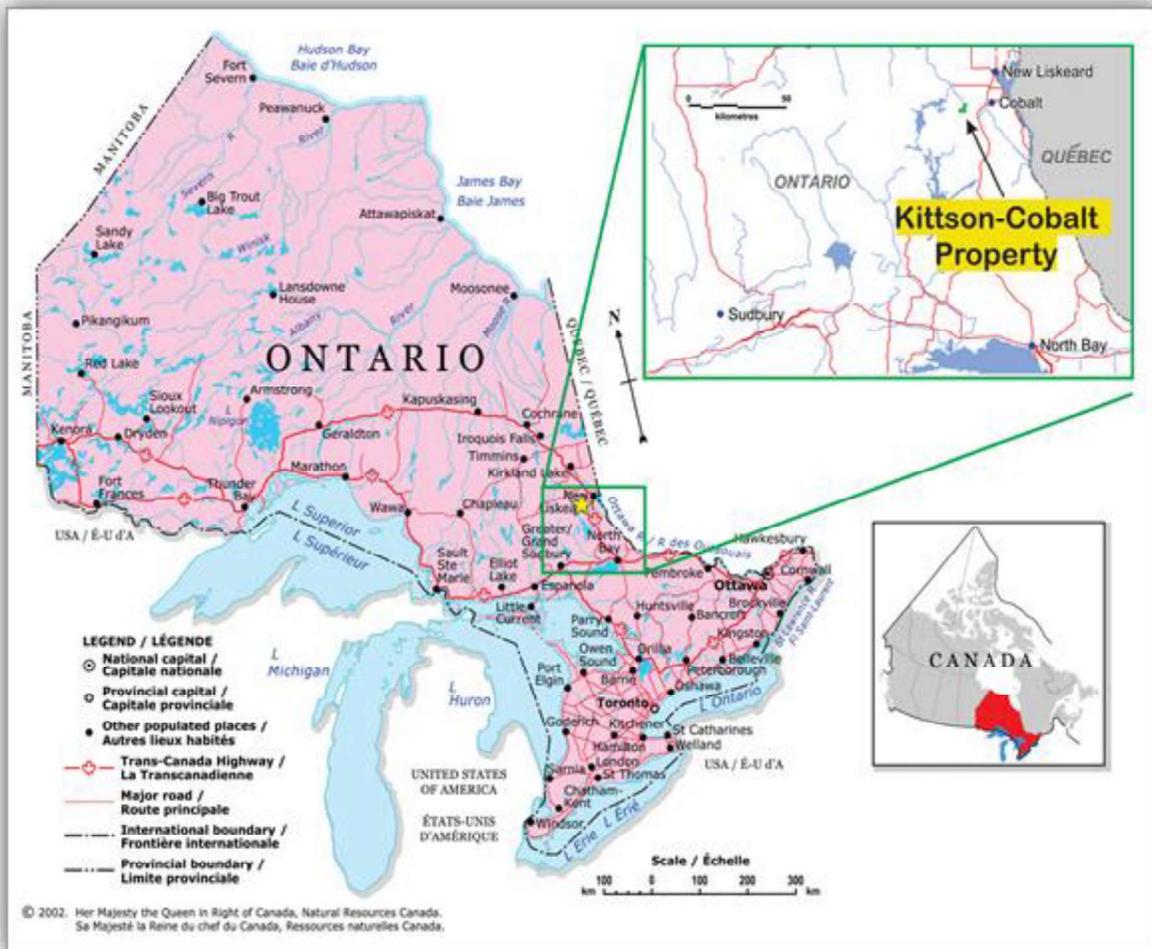
Information concerning claim status, ownership, and assessment requirements which are presented in Section 4 below has been provided to the Authors by way of e-mail on June 9, 2021. The Authors only reviewed the land tenure in a preliminary fashion and have not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the Property or any underlying agreements. However, the Authors have no reason to doubt that the title situation is other than what is presented in this technical report. The Authors are not qualified to express any legal opinion with respect to Property titles or current ownership.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property is located approximately 10 km northwest of Latchford, 30 km due west of Cobalt, and 130 km north of North Bay (Figure 4-1), Kittson and Coleman Townships Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada.

The Property is centered at 47° 21' 47" North latitude by 75° 54' 77" West longitude, or UTM NAD83 Zone 17 T 5,246,000 m North by 582,500 m East.

Figure 4-1: Location of the Property within the Province of Ontario, Canada



4.1 Mineral Tenure

The Kittson Property currently consists of 160 unpatented single cell and boundary cell mining claims, and a single patented claim, the Edison Patent (PAT-18015), which totals 16 hectares. The unpatented claims are currently 100% owned by EDDY. All unpatented claims are currently in good standing and active with anniversary dates of June 22, October 6 and October 31, 2023.

The Property originally consisted of 15 claims (Figure 4-3), 196 units, totalling ~ 3,082 hectares. In 2018 Ontario transitioned to digital staking (see below, section 4.3). As a result of this process the property grew to 216 unpatented mineral claims, ~4,440 hectares. In 2019 the isolated southern claim block (legacy claims 4287876 and 4287877) of the Property was dropped. In 2018 the ~16-hectare Edison Patent (PAT-18015) was purchased by EDDY (see below).

Figure 4-2: Current Kittson Property Land Tenure Map

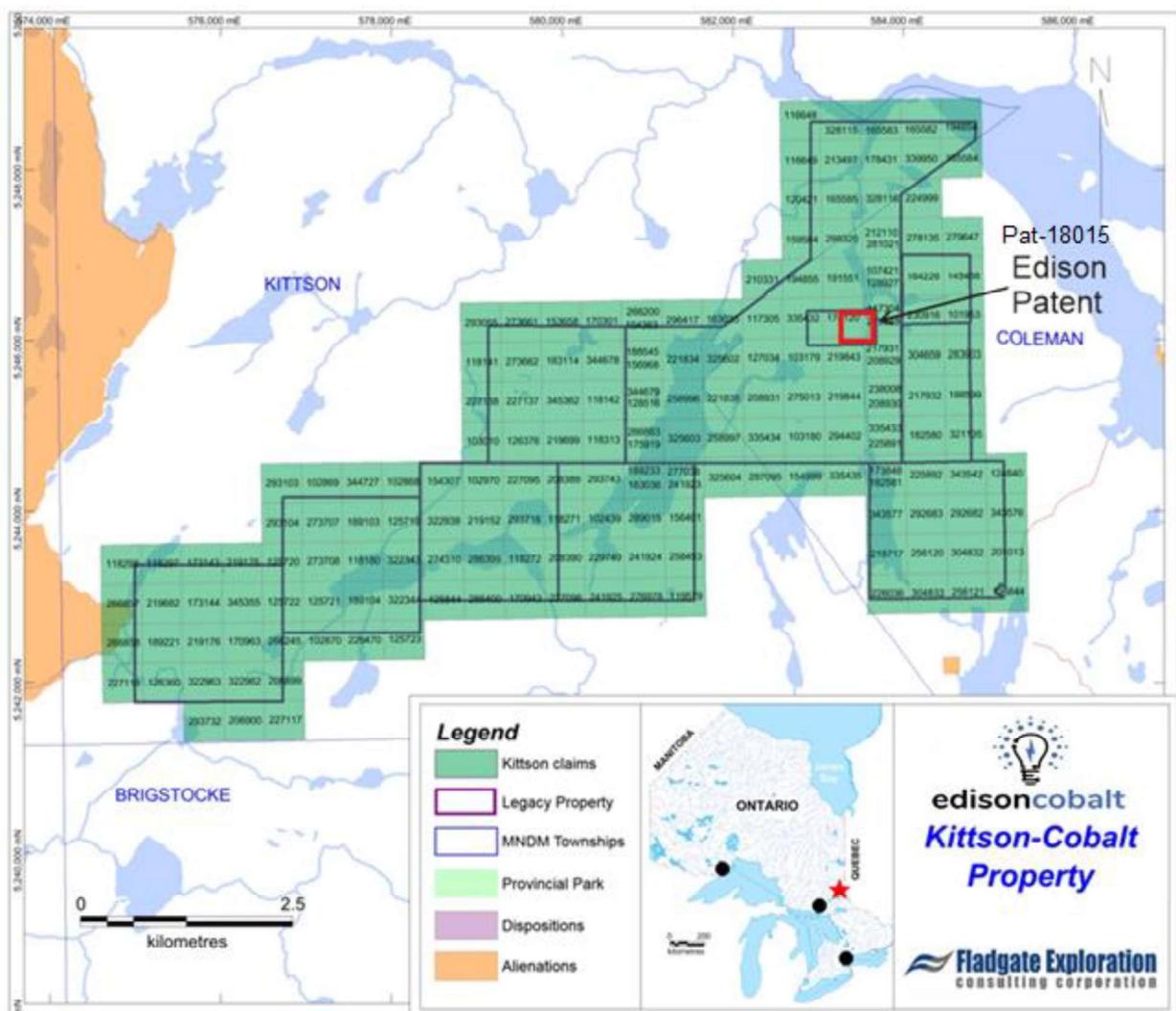


Figure 4-3 Kittson Property Land Tenure Map Prior to 2019

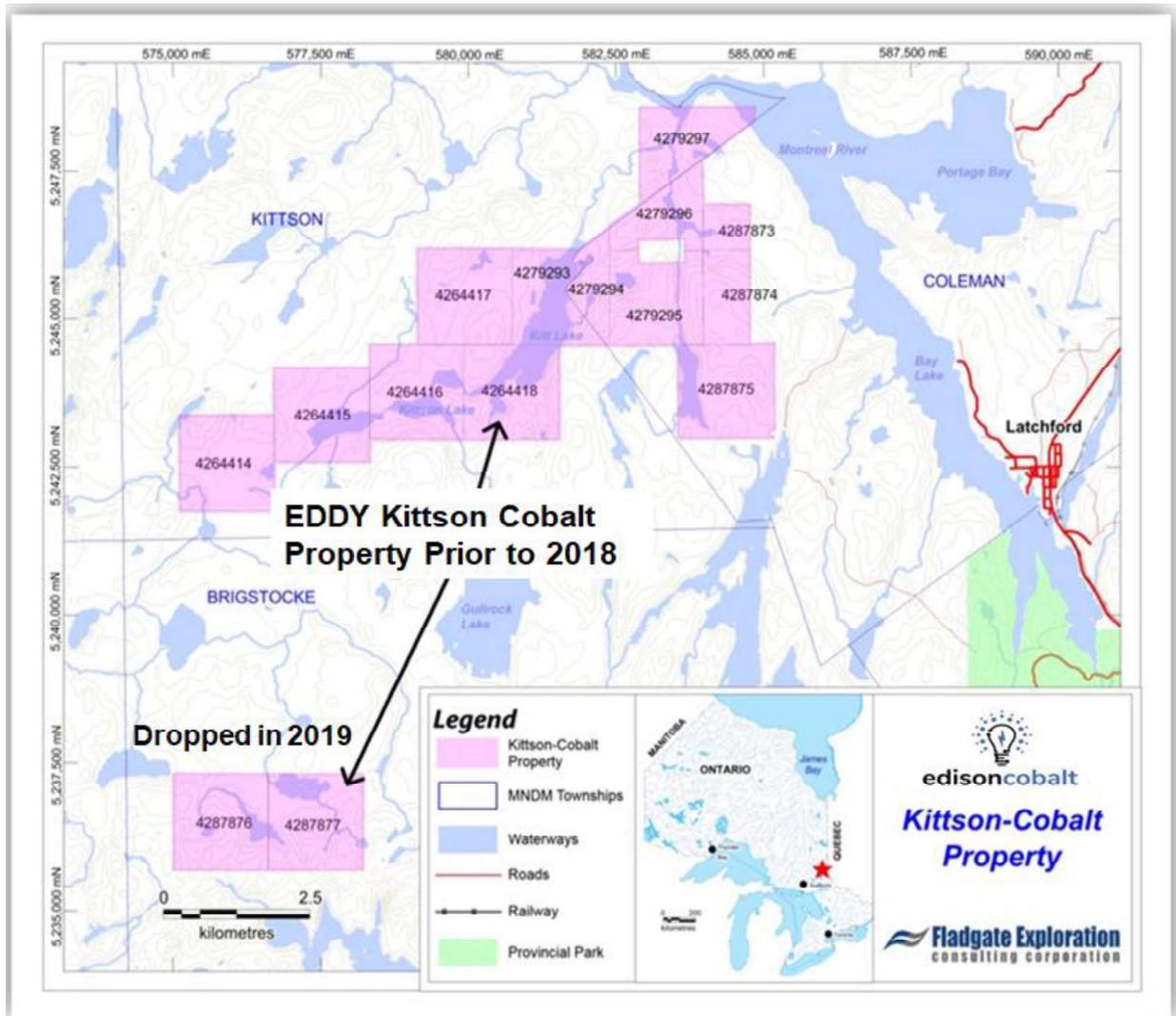


Table 4-1 Kittson Property Mining Claim Data

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
KITTSON	345355	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	322963	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	322962	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	293732	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	266858	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-10-31
KITTSON	266857	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-10-31
KITTSON	266245	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	227118	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSON	227117	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
KITTSO	219682	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	219176	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	219175	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	206900	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	206899	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	189221	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	173144	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	173143	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	170963	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	126360	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125722	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125720	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118298	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118297	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	344727	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	322344	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	322343	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293104	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293103	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	273708	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	273707	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	266245	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	226470	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	189104	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	189103	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125723	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125722	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125721	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125720	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125719	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118180	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102870	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102869	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102868	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	322938	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	322344	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	322343	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293716	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	286400	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	286399	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
KITTSO	274310	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227096	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227095	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	219152	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	208390	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	208389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	170943	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	154307	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125844	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	125719	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118272	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118271	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102970	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102868	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	345362	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	344679	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	344678	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293743	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293055	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	273662	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	273661	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	266863	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	266200	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227138	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227137	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227095	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	219699	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	208389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	189233	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	188545	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	183114	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	170301	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	153658	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	126376	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118313	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118142	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118141	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	103010	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102970	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	293743	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
KITTSO	289015	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	276978	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	258453	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	241925	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	241924	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	241923	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	229749	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	227096	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	208390	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	208389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	189233	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	156401	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	119579	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	118271	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
KITTSO	102439	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-31
COLEMAN, KITTSO	335434	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSO	325604	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSO	325603	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	325602	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSO	296417	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	287095	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	258997	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSO	258996	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	221835	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSO	221834	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	163035	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	335434	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	325602	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	287095	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	258997	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	221835	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSO	210331	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	208931	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
COLEMAN, KITTSON	163035	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	127034	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	117305	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	335435	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	335434	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	335432	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	294402	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	287095	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	275013	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	219844	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	219843	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	208931	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	154999	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	127034	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	117305	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	103180	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	103179	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	335432	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	328116	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	298320	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	210331	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	194855	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	191551	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	174120	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	200	800	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	159584	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	117305	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	339950	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	328116	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	298320	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	224999	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSON	213497	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
COLEMAN, KITTSON	194855	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSON	178431	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSON	165585	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	165584	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN, KITTSON	159584	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSON	120421	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
KITTSON	116649	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-06-22
COLEMAN	279648	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	279647	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	278135	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	230916	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN, KITTSON	212110	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	164226	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	145458	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	128927	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	101953	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	343542	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	321135	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	304659	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	283903	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	279648	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	238008	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	230916	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	225892	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	225891	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	217932	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	217931	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	188599	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	182581	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	182580	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	101953	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	343577	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	343576	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	343542	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	304833	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	304832	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	292683	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	292682	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06

Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Tenure Status	Work Required	Work Applied	Anniversary Date
COLEMAN	256121	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	256120	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN, KITTSON	226036	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	225892	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	218717	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	201013	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	182581	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	136844	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06
COLEMAN	124840	Single Cell Mining Claim	Active	400	1600	2023-10-06

4.2 Issuer's Title or Interest in the Property

On January 23, 2017, EDDY entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the original 5 “core” claims (legacy claims 4279293 4279294, 4279295, 4279296, 4279297) of the Property. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, EDDY can earn a 100% interest in the Property for an aggregate purchase of \$1,280,000 payable by a combination of common shares and cash, of which \$1,250,000 of the purchase price was satisfied by the issuance of 6,250,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.20 per common share, and \$30,000 cash payable within 12 months following the execution of the Option Agreement. The terms of the option agreement have been met and EDDY currently own a 100 % interest in the Property. The Property is subject to an underlying 2% Net Smelter Return royalty payable to Neil Pettigrew, the underlying Optionor, of which 1.5% may be purchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

On November 22, 2017 EDDY entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the 10 additional legacy claims for \$1,430,00 payable by the issuance of 13,000,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.11 per share, no net smelter return royalty was included in the option agreement. These 10 legacy claims (4264414, 4264415, 4264416, 4264417, 4264418, 4287873, 4287874, 4287875, 4287876, 4287877) which comprise the rest of the current Kittson property. The terms of the option agreement have been met and EDDY currently holds 100% interest in these claims.

On May 30, 2018, the Company executed an agreement to purchase the Thomas Edison mine located in the area of the Property. The Edison Purchase closed on June 11, 2018. The purchase price of the mine was \$30,723 in cash and expenses. The mine lies on the same fracture system that hosts the Shakt-Davis mine located ~1 km to the east. The Edison Purchase consists of one 16 hectare patented claim with both surface and mineral rights.

4.3 Property Claim Status

The Property was originally staked prior to 2018 (June 2016 and October 2017) under Ontario's ground-based claim staking process. On April 10, 2018, Ontario converted its manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online mining claim registration system known as the Mining Land Administration System (MLAS). All active, unpatented claims (legacy claims) were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. The provincial grid is built on the latitude- and longitude-based National Topographic System (NTS) and is made up of more than 5.2 million cells each measuring 15 seconds latitude by 22.5 seconds longitude and ranging in size from 17.7 ha in the north to 24 ha in the south. Each cell has a unique identifier based on the cell's position in the grid.

Ontario mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and UTM coordinate location in the online MLAS Map Viewer. Legacy claims were not cancelled but continue as one or more cell claims or boundary claims that resulted from conversion.

As defined in the Ontario Mining Act (“Mining Act”), a cell claim is a mining claim that relates to all the land included in one or more cells on the provincial grid that is open for mining claim registration. A cell claim is created as a new registration after April 10, 2018 or at conversion where there are one or more legacy claims in a cell, and all are held by the same holder. In this case, if there is more than one legacy claim in a cell, those claims will merge into one cell claim. A cell claim created from conversion can be a minimum of one cell (single cell mining claim or SCMC) though it can be amalgamated to form a multi-cell mining claim (MCMC) up to a maximum of 25 cells.

As defined in the Mining Act, a boundary claim is created at conversion when there are multiple legacy claims within a cell that cannot merge into a cell claim. There are two circumstances where mining claims will not merge into a cell claim:

- When the legacy claims are held by different holders.
- When the legacy claims are held by the same person who chooses to keep them separate by making an election through the Claim Boundary Report process.

Unpatented mining claims include no surface rights however a right to acquire the surface rights for development purposes exists through the Mining Act. The Mining Act also provides legal access to the land for the purpose of exploration.

Mining claims are generally subject to the following Crown reservations:

- The surface rights over a width of no more than 120 m from the high-water mark where a mining claim includes land covered with water or bordering on water
- Where a highway or road constructed or maintained by the Ministry of Transportation crosses a mining claim, the surface rights over a width of no more than 90 m, measured from the outside limits of the right
- of way of the highway or road along both sides of the highway or road
- Sand and gravel reserved
- Peat reserved.

Certain mining claims also:

- Are MRO or part MRO where all or part of the surface rights within the claim are held by a third party
- Exclude hydro right of ways
- Exclude withdrawn areas.

Given the nature of Ontario’s MLAS cell-based map staking system, certain cell claims overlap areas which are withdrawn from mineral exploration and development. Such cell claims are referred to as encumbered claims. Features that are an encumbrance on a cell claim include:

- Land that is part of an Indian reserve.
- Provincial Park or a conservation reserve.
- Mining leases except for surface rights only leases.
- Freehold patents except those for surface rights only.

- Licences of occupation.
- Designated protected area in a community-based land use plan under the Far North Act.
- Land withdrawn under the Mining Act from prospecting, registration of mining claim, sale or lease for the following reasons:
 - Land included in a proposed Aboriginal land claim settlement
 - Land intended to be added to an Indian reserve
 - Land part of a provincial park, conservation reserve or forest reserve created under Ontario's Living
 - Legacy Land Use Strategy
 - Land that meets the criteria for a site of Aboriginal Cultural Significance
 - Land designated as an area of provisional protection under the Far North Act.

Where a cell or boundary claim overlaps a withdrawn area, the claim holder is only entitled to work on the claim area outside the withdrawn area.

Annual assessment work requirements per mining claim, to be filed on or before the claim due date (anniversary date), are:

- Single cell claim: \$400 (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Multi-cell claim: \$400 per cell (unless a cell was encumbered at conversion)
- Boundary claim: \$200,

If a cell is encumbered at conversion, the assessment work requirement for a cell claim in that cell will be \$200. This special rule applies only if the conversion process results in a claim holder having a cell claim in an encumbered cell. If that cell claim forfeits, the cell will be open for claim registration, subject to the encumbrance but any new cell claim registered for that cell will have the assessment work requirements set at the standard cell claim amount of \$400.

4.4 Underlying Agreements

SGS is not aware of any other underlying agreements relevant to the Project.

4.5 Permits and Authorization

The Ontario Mining Act regulations require exploration plans and permits, with graduated requirements for early exploration activities of low to moderate impact undertaken on mining claims, mining leases and licences of occupation. Exploration plans and permits are not required on patented mining claims. To complete any work aside from non-destructive surface sampling, a mineral exploration permit is required.

The Kittson Property current has one active exploration permit (PR-18-11287) which was granted on September 28, 2018 and expires September 28, 2021. This permit which allows diamond drilling, bedrock stripping and line cutting covers the portion of the property outside of the core Shakt-Davis, Edison, and Cobalt Kittson mine area. A new exploration permit application was submitted on May 14, 2021 which covers diamond drilling, bedrock stripping, line cutting and geophysical surveys on the core Shakt-Davis, Edison and Cobalt-Kittson mine area. The Permit was acknowledged as received on June 22, 2021 and therefore should be granted in late September 2021. All permits are available for viewing on MLAS.

SGS is unaware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right, or ability to perform the exploration work recommended for the Property.

4.5.1 Exploration Plans and Permits Required under the Mining Act

There are a number of exploration activities that do not require a plan or permit and may be conducted while waiting for a plan or permit is effective. These may include the following:

- Prospecting activities such as grab/hand sampling, geochemical/soil sampling, geological mapping
- Stripping/pitting/trenching below thresholds for permits
- Transient geophysical surveys such as radiometric, magnetic
- Other baseline data acquisition such as taking photos, measuring water quality, etc.

Exploration Plan

Those proposing to undertake minimal to low impact exploration plan activities (early exploration proponents) must submit an exploration plan. Early exploration activities requiring an exploration plan include:

- Geophysical activity requiring a power generator
- Line cutting, where the width of the line is 1.5 m or less
- Mechanised drilling for the purposes of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is 150 kg or less
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is less than 100 m² within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (of rock), where the total volume of rock is between 1 m³ and 3 m³ within a 200 m radius.

To undertake the above early exploration activities, an exploration plan must be submitted, and any surface rights owners must be notified. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration plan activities will be notified by the MNDM and have an opportunity to provide feedback before the proposed activities can be carried out.

Exploration Permit

Those proposing to undertake moderate impact exploration permit activities (early exploration proponents) must apply for an exploration permit. Early exploration activities that require an exploration permit include:

- Line cutting, where the width of the line is more than 1.5 m
- Mechanised drilling, for the purpose of obtaining rock or mineral samples, where the weight of the drill is greater than 150 kg
- Mechanised surface stripping (overburden removal), where the total combined surface area stripped is greater than 100 m² and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius
- Pitting and trenching (rock), where the total volume of rock is greater than 3 m³ and up to advanced exploration thresholds, within a 200 m radius.

The above activities will only be allowed to take place once the permit has been approved by the MNDM. Surface rights owners must be notified when applying for a permit. Aboriginal communities potentially affected by the exploration permit activities will be consulted and have an opportunity to provide comments and feedback before a decision is made on the permit.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

EDDY has advised SGS that there are no outstanding or pending adverse environmental issues attached to the Property. No mining or other potentially disruptive work has been carried out, on the Property, beyond that described in this report.

As far as SGS is aware, the environmental liabilities related to the Project, if any, are negligible.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Access, Infrastructure, and Resources

The Property is accessed in the summer months by driving north from Latchford, Ontario, a small town with population of ~400, which is 130 km north of North Bay along Trans-Canada Hwy 11. The Property is 10 km west of the all-weather Trans-Canada Highway that extends north from North Bay and carries on northwestward to Cochrane and Kapuskasing.

Roughly 5 km north of Latchford is a turn-off at Gillies westward towards Portage Bay. The property is accessible by boat across the Montreal River near 'Booming Out Point'. In the winter months the property is accessible by helicopter, landing near the northwest bay of Kitt Lake (locally known as 'Trout Lake'). Portions of the Montreal River and Bay Lake may not freeze during the winter months, and therefore winter crossings are not advised.

Logging roads exist towards the south end of the property, which connect to the Red Squirrel Road accessed through the town of Temagami North. Permission is required from the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to use motorized vehicles on the logging roads that enter the southwest claims of the Property.

Power is readily accessible from hydro lines along this route. There is a very experienced workforce available across northeastern Ontario, with personnel available in Sudbury, Timmins, North Bay, and across to Thunder Bay in the northwest. Contractors, equipment and supplies can be brought in from New Liskeard or Timmins, which is also the location of Glencore's Kidd Creek mining operations 90 km northwest of the Kittson-Cobalt Property, with well-known mining heritage, and established gold and base-metal operations and infrastructure.

There is an airport in Timmins with service to major centers such as Toronto and Montreal, as well as access to two CN rail lines, one that runs east-west along the Trans-Canada Highway, and another that runs north-south along Highway 634, passing 25 km from the project site.

5.2 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The climate at Earlton, Ontario, (10 km NW of the Property), is typical of northern Ontario. During the winter months (Dec-Mar), minimum temperatures of -10 to -20°C are common (Table 5-1) and snowfall ranges from 20 to 40 cm monthly (Earlton Weather Station, Environment Canada, 2006). During the summer months (June-Aug), the daily maximum temperatures range from 20 to 25°C.

Mineral exploration programs are best carried out during the summer months as barges can be used to ferry equipment and personnel across the Montreal River. Prospecting can only be done in the non-winter months because of snow cover, and any winter drill programs require helicopter support and are limited by the weight restriction of slung material. As mentioned above, special permission is required to access the Property by motorized vehicle along the Red Squirrel Road from the southwest.

The Property is topographically variable, with a mixture of tall ridges, swampy marshes and lakes, and is situated at 240 m above sea level (masl) on average. The Montreal River passes along the eastern edge of the Kittson-Cobalt claims, draining southeastward towards Lake Nipissing. Bedrock exposure is also variable, with many outcrops along the ridge yet significant vegetation cover and thick forests consisting of old-growth maple, white pine, red pine, black spruce, balsam, and cedar, with alder, poplar and birch trees closer to creeks and rivers.

Table 5-1 Climate of Earlton, Ontario (Environment Canada, 2006)

Months	Normal	Warmest	Coldest
January	-9.8°C	-4.5°C	-15.1°C
February	-14.5°C	-8.0°C	-21.1°C
March	-4.0°C	0.7°C	-8.7°C
April	4.7°C	11.4°C	-2.1°C
May	12.5°C	19.6°C	5.4°C
June	16.0°C	23.1°C	8.9°C
July	18.8°C	25.4°C	12.1°C
August	15.9°C	22.7°C	9.0°C
September	10.9°C	16.9°C	4.8°C
October	4.5°C	8.7°C	0.4°C
November	0.3°C	3.4°C	-2.9°C
December	-5.7°C	-1.4°C	-9.9°C

6 HISTORY

The Kirkland Lake District encompasses the eastern extents of the Abitibi greenstone belt in Ontario, which is overlain and intruded by Southern Province sedimentary and mafic intrusive rocks that are in turn overlain by Paleozoic carbonate-clastic sedimentary rocks and Quaternary glacial deposits. Three main geologic features have been successfully targeted for economic mineral deposits in the Kirkland Lake District over the past 100 years; the Porcupine–Destor Deformation Zone, the Larder Lake–Cadillac Fault and the Huronian–Nipissing rocks in the Cobalt Silver Camp (Guindon et al., 2016).

The initial discovery of silver in the Cobalt Silver Camp was made west of Lake Temiskaming in 1903 during the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This was the beginning of the rich mining history in the area. The spot along the railway was named Cobalt after one of the elements found in the arsenide minerals within the veins. The first mines commenced production as early as 1904 and mining was, more or less, continuous until 1989 with production peaking in 1911. In addition to silver, cobalt, nickel and copper were recovered from the ore. Mineralization was not just limited to the area immediately around Cobalt, but was recovered from areas of similar geological environments within the Cobalt embayment of the Southern Province, near Gowganda in the west to Silver Center in the southeast.

Over 550 million ounces of silver, 24.6 million pounds of cobalt, 3.6 million pounds of nickel, and 2.6 million pounds of copper was produced from about 140 properties between 1904 and 1989 (Guindon et al., 2016). The information is suspected to be under reported, in part, due to lease mining during the 1930s.

6.1 Property History

In the early 1900s, several high grade Co-Ag-veins containing Ni and varying amounts of Au were explored in the Property area, many striking NE-SW (Watts, 1993). Marginal notes on OGS Map P3116 declare that “mineral exploration for silver and cobalt within the map area dates from 1910 with prospecting, trenching, shaft-sinking, and tunneling at the Canadian prospect (Cobalt-Kittson mine), located on the Montreal River (Kittson Township), and at the Shakt-Davis Mine on the northeastern shore of Kitt Lake near the Kittson-Coleman Townships boundary.”

In 1923 an Ontario Department of Mines report describes work carried out by Crescent Silver Cobalt Mining Co. and a “pronounced fault vein exposed by stripping for a length of 2000 ft (610m) on surface, upwards to 3 ft wide has given native silver in several places” (Burrows, 1926).

The next reported work on the prospect was in 1927 when the Cobalt-Kittson Silver Mining Syndicate did some surface work, installed a small mining plant, and sank a 2-compartment shaft to a depth of 250 ft (ODM Report in Resident Geologist’s Office, Cobalt). The following year, Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. was incorporated to acquire and further develop the property. The following is an excerpt from an Assessment Report written by H. Watts (1993) detailing the history of exploration near Shakt-Davis:

“During 1928 and 1929 and the early part of 1930, this company deepened the shaft to 628 ft and carried out lateral work on 4 levels: 30 ft on the 60 ft level, 386 ft on the 250 ft level, 860 ft on the 450 ft level, and 400 ft on the 625 ft level. Values in Co, Ag, Au and Ni were encountered but no positive ore shoots outlined. Channel samples from the 450 ft level said to be from a vein 2.5-4 ft wide, are reported to have averaged 2-4% Co, 4-13% Cu, 3-6 oz/ton Ag, and \$4-\$7/ton Au (Au @ \$20.67/oz; equating to 5.4-9.6 g/t Au). High grade Co mineralization was reported also from the other levels. The total production of the mine was 600 pounds of cobalt (smaltite) and operations ceased in 1930” (ODM Report in Resident Geologist’s Office, Cobalt.)

In 1935, Kittson Hazelton Gold Mines Ltd., an amalgamation of Cobalt-Kittson Mines Ltd. and Hazelton Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated and acquired the claims, however, no development work was

carried out. In 1947, title to the property was transferred to Canadian Cobalt and Metals Company Ltd. The shaft was dewatered in 1949, and it is reported that a small amount of diamond drilling was done although no records remain (Johns, 1985). Limited diamond drilling of an unknown amount was carried out in 1951 and was followed by minor underground development in 1953 and 1964 by Aconic Mining Corporation (OGS Map P3116). Two drill holes are reported by A. Arsenault in 1968 and 1971, with no assays and very meager drill log descriptions.

During a 1987 OGS mapping survey over the Brigstocke and Kittson Townships a single sample was collected on the eastern shore of Harris Lake. This sample was collected on a quartz-pyrite vein hosted in diabase which returned 0.02 oz/t Au, 1370 ppm Co, 730 ppm Cu and <0.10 oz/t Ag (Born and Burbidge 1988; 1997). No follow up work on this sample has been recorded.

Minor prospecting, trenching, and blasting was carried out on the property by H. Watts between 1991 and 2011, with limited success (see references Section 27). A magnetometer and electromagnetometer survey was conducted over the property by the same prospector in 1991 (Watts, 1991). The program utilized grid spacing at 100 metre intervals with picket spacing of 25m. The instruments used in this survey were a Geometrics Unimag II model G846 proton magnetometer and a Geonics E.M. 16 electromagnetometer. Total line distance was 21.7 km. The surveyed township line between Coleman and Kittson Townships were brushed out and used as a base line. Picket lines were turned off with a Brunton Compass on a tripod at 100 m intervals and lines cut and chained. All E.M. readings were taken facing north and the station used was NAA Cutler, Main @ 24.0 KHz. The results obtained from the E.M. Survey indicate N-S trending structures.

A high resolution magnetic helicopter-borne geophysical survey was flown by Fugro in 2006 for Temex Resources Corp., as they held an extensive claim package in the region at this time. A till-sampling program was also carried out in 2006 and 2007 for Contact Diamond Corp. across portions of the current property (Montgomery, 2008).

Strike Minerals optioned the Kittson-Cobalt property from H. Watts in 2007. Strike's Aug 26th 2008 MD&A indicates exploration costs of \$207,007 on the property suggesting they did some work, with a total write down of \$227,007. Strike constructed an access trail into the Kittson-Cobalt and completed a three hole diamond drill program totaling 679 metres (2,227.1 feet).

KC 08-1 was drilled at -61°, and collared 100 feet south and 300 feet east of the shaft, to a depth of 269 metres (882.3 feet). KC 08-2 was drilled at -50° from the same set up, to a depth of 237.0 metres (777.4 feet). KC 08-3 was drilled at -50° and collared 100 feet north and 300 feet east of the shaft, to a depth of 173.0 metres (567.4 feet). All holes were drilled at an azimuth of 180° (South). Thirty samples of split core were shipped to Swastika Laboratories of Swastika, Ontario, and assayed for Cobalt, Copper, Nickel, Gold and Silver. Three of the samples had a whole rock analysis performed by Assayers Canada, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Values similar to those reported in the Ontario Department of Mines excerpt were not intersected in this drill program. The values returned were more consistent with those returned from the sampling of the surface muck piles in June 2007. Calcite veining in the recent drill program was generally less than 1 cm in width and only in one instance approached a width of 10 cm. It was concluded that should the calcite veining expand and the contained mineralization increase in the area around -137 metres as suggested in the historical ODM excerpt, it is unlikely that the potential ore-grade material would exist in great enough tonnages to be economical. Therefore, no further exploration was planned and the option to acquire the property was allowed to lapse in 2008.

6.2 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

The Property is an early stage exploration property. To the Author's knowledge, there have been no historical Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated for the Property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The following description of the regional geology, structure and mineralization of the Paleoproterozoic Cobalt Embayment, of Northern Ontario is based on a description from Faure et. al. (2018), and references therein.

The Cobalt-Gowganda silver-cobalt mining camps of northeastern Ontario, including the Property, are located in the Cobalt Embayment, which represents the northeastern part of the Southern geological province, close to the boundary of the Superior and Grenville provinces (Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2).

Archean metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks are unconformably overlain by Proterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup. The Archean and Proterozoic rocks have been intruded by the regionally distributed Nipissing diabase sills. All deposits in the Gowganda, Cobalt, and Silver Centre production camps are hosted within or adjacent to the diabase sills, in close proximity to the Huronian- Archean unconformity. In the northeastern corner of the embayment, outliers of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks made up of limestone, dolostone, and sandstone unconformably overlie the Huronian sedimentary rocks followed by Pleistocene and Recent sediments.

Figure 7-1 Simplified Geological Map Showing The General Location of the Study Area (Black Rectangle) and the Distribution of the Huronian Supergroup: Murray fault zone (MFZ), Flack Lake fault (FLF), Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC), and Creighton (C) and Murray (M) granites (Al-Hashim, 2016)

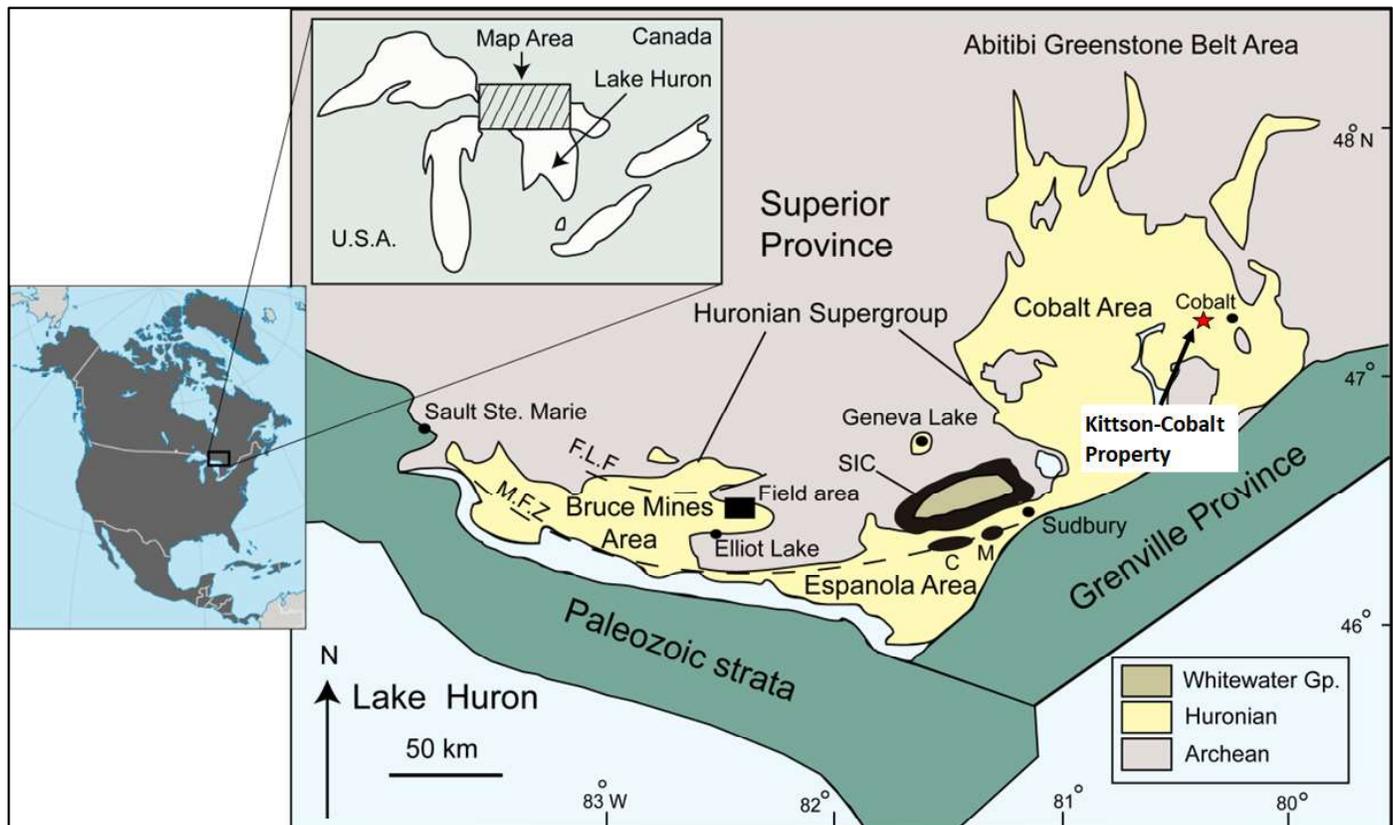
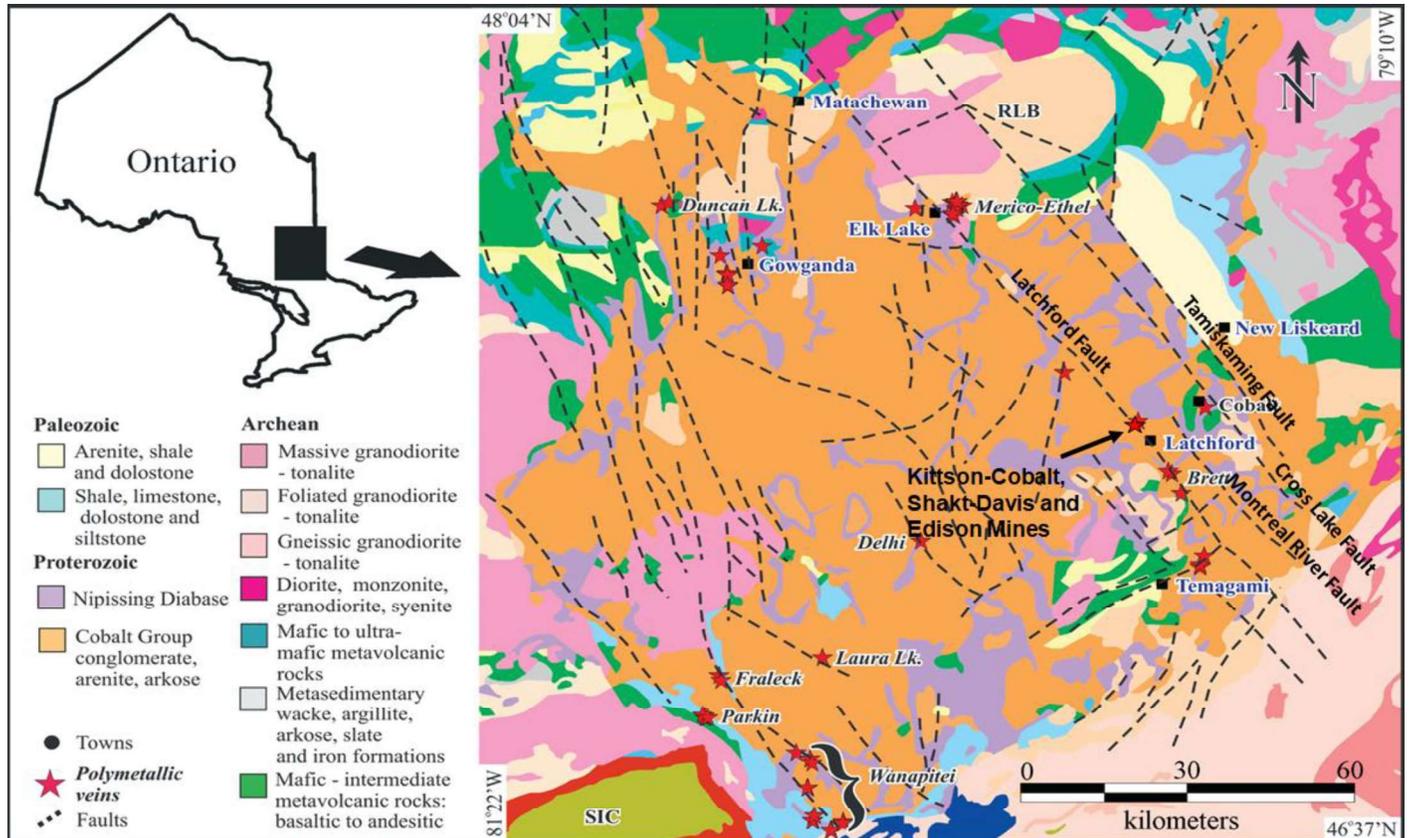


Figure 7-2 Regional Geology of the Paleoproterozoic Cobalt Embayment, Northern Ontario, Showing the Locations of Au-Bearing Polymetallic Veins, and Other Polymetallic Vein Systems (modified from Potter et.al. 2010): SIC = Sudbury Igneous Complex, RLB = Round Lake batholith



7.1.1 Archean basement

The oldest rocks are found in the Archean basement and are exposed as isolated inliers in the north and northeast margin of the Cobalt Embayment (Figure 7-2). They consist of metavolcanic rocks and associated interflow sedimentary rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince. Volcanic rocks are composed dominantly of massive to pillowed, intermediate to mafic, flows containing some pyroclastic units and felsic volcanic rocks, and minor interflow sedimentary rocks. Interflow, tuffaceous, and sedimentary rocks consist of chert and sulphide units intercalated with graphitic argillite, iron formation, siltstone, lithic wacke, and coarse feldspar-quartz sandstone (Goodz et al., 1986; Smyk 1987; Nicols, 1988). Felsic intrusive and metamorphic rock types predominate along the western margin. Unconformably overlying the volcanic rocks are synorogenic Timiskaming-type lithic and feldspathic arenites, wackes and conglomerates. These rocks were intruded by Archean granites followed by mafic, ultramafic and lamprophyric dykes and sills, and were subsequently metamorphosed to greenschist facies and folded isoclinally during the Kenoran Orogeny, ca. 2675-2660.

7.1.2 Proterozoic Huronian Supergroup

The Cobalt Embayment is a large (~10,000 km²) roughly 120 km across circular domain of flat-lying, gently undulating succession of dominantly siliciclastic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Huronian Supergroup. The overall setting of the Cobalt Embayment is that of a continental rift system. The pattern of the embayment reflects the original configuration of the sedimentary basin. The succession unconformably

overlies steeply dipping Archean basement rocks of the Abitibi greenstone belt (Figure 7-2). The embayment is bounded in most directions by Archean rocks, except to the south, where it is truncated by the Grenville Front tectonic zone, the remnants of a mountain building event that terminated at ca. 1.0 Ga.

The Huronian Supergroup forms a belt approximately 325 km that extends from Noranda, Quebec in the northeast to Sault Ste. Marie, north of Lake Huron, in the west (Figure 7-1). The supergroup is up to 12 km thick at its southern boundary where it underlies Paleozoic rocks of the Michigan Basin, and thins northward across the Cobalt Embayment due to wedging out of lower cycles, a thinning of clastic units and erosion within the sequence. Although significant sediment thicknesses have been recorded in the Cobalt Embayment, depth to basement, as measured from the present surface, is extremely variable and most likely reflects the highly irregular basement topography, with possible relief of up to 1000 m. The basement irregularities are attributed to large-scale vertical movements along major crosscutting faults.

The Huronian Supergroup represent fluvial, marine and glacial paleoenvironments and comprises four individual shelf type sedimentary cycles. Each cycle consists of a lower sequence of conglomerate of probable glacial origin succeeded by mudstone, siltstone and coarse arenite; some chemical sediments are associated with the uppermost cycle named the Cobalt Group.

The maximum age of the Huronian Supergroup is $2450 \pm 25/-10$ Ma, based on U-Pb zircon analysis of the Copper Cliff Formation (Krogh et al., 1984). The minimum age of the Huronian Supergroup was determined to be 2219.4 ± 3.6 Ma from based on UPb analysis of primary baddeleyite from the Nipissing diabase dykes that intrude the succession (Corfu and Andrews, 1986). The duration of the Huronian glaciation events could be constrained to 2.29–2.25 Ga, given their similarity to glacial deposits elsewhere around the world.

The Huronian sedimentary rocks were subsequently affected by a poorly constrained subgreenschist-facies metamorphism and by a regionally-distributed, K- and Na-metasomatic event at ca. 1.7 Ga, likely related to the waning stages of the Penokean orogeny ca. 1900 Ma. The metamorphism produces chlorite and muscovite porphyroblasts in the eastern region of the embayment and pyrophyllite plus the latter assemblage in the central part of the embayment. Although the precise timing of the subgreenschist facies metamorphism is unresolved, it has been broadly constrained between the ages of 2219.4 ± 3.6 Ma (i.e. post-intrusion of the Nipissing Diabase) and ~ 1747 Ma (i.e. pre-intrusion of the Cutler batholith in the Algoma region).

7.1.3 Proterozoic Nipissing Diabase sills

The Nipissing Diabase (2219.4 ± 3.6 Ma) is a regionally distributed complex of mafic sills and dykes. They are the most abundant and widespread igneous rocks intruding the Archean metavolcanic and the Huronian sedimentary rocks (Figure 7-2). The Nipissing sill complex occurs throughout most of the basin and is typical of many large diabase sill complexes which tend to have intruded as an integral part of the basin development. In general, the sills are horizontal to shallowly dipping and form regionally basin and dome like undulations, although locally the diabase has been shown to follow pre-existing steep faults in the basement. They maintain a relatively uniform thickness of 300-335 metres.

The ubiquitous Nipissing diabase sills comprise a range of rock types from finegrained border facies through coarse-grained amphibole-bearing diabase to late stage granophyric diabase. Mineralogical and textural zoning within the lowest zone of the Nipissing diabase is manifested by a thin chilled margin 5-10 mm thick, grading upward into the lower quartz diabase, which has a thickness of 15 to 30 m. Quartz diabase grades upward into hypersthene diabase, which forms up to two-thirds of the sill thickness. The hypersthene diabase grades upward into diabase with variable texture and grain size, and is locally aplitic, granophyric or pegmatitic. The granophyres have escaped from the Nipissing to form dykes within the sill and the Huronian sediments. The variable-textured diabase is gradational into an upper quartz diabase that is generally not as thick as the lower quartz diabase. The contact with the intruded country rocks is marked by an upper chilled margin up to 10 mm thick.

The sills are well differentiated and have a bulk composition of olivine tholeiite; some gabbroic dykes are also present. Trace-element signatures of these intrusive rocks suggest a derivation from a compositionally uniform, MORB-type parental magma, characteristic of oceanic crust. The source rocks may have been underplated beneath the southern Superior Province margin, possibly under the Labrador trough, with transportation of the magmas through a series of radiating dyke swarms.

7.1.4 Regional Structural Geology

Deformation within the Cobalt Embayment is dominated by faults. A major southeast-trending fault system is manifested by the Latchford, Montreal River, Cross Lake, and Timiskaming Faults (Figure 7-2). This regional-scale fault system is part of the Lake Timiskaming Structural Zone, a graben that trends from the Grenville Front and extends across the Cobalt Embayment well beyond the Cobalt/Kirkland Lake area.

The axial portion of the graben is filled with flat lying Ordovician and Silurian sedimentary rocks that rest unconformably upon both Archean and Proterozoic rocks. Faulting affects these Paleozoic rocks with fault displacements as great as 305 m, noted along the Lake Timiskaming fault. These faults can be traced up to hundreds of kilometres and represent one of the three major fault systems in the Cobalt and Silver Centre areas. Geological and geophysical evidence indicates that these major fault systems were probably initiated in the late Archean, prior to Huronian sedimentation, and were reactivated during and after Huronian sedimentation and intrusion of Nipissing diabbases. They probably exerted a major influence on the geological development of the Cobalt Embayment, the most obvious effects of which related to the configuration of the Archean basement topography, Huronian sedimentation patterns, and Nipissing diabase intrusions. Post diabase fault activity has long been cited as one potential mechanism for generating the structures that now host the Silver-Cobalt vein deposits.

The second fault set trends northeast, and the largest of these, the Cobalt Lake fault, offsets the Nipissing diabase prior to silver mineralization (Map 2050; Thomson, 1964a). These faults and the southeast-trending system are generally veined with carbonate and silicate minerals and exhibit no apparent control over the occurrence of the silver veins, as most are barren. The third set of faults, trending east-southeast, are generally smaller, subvertical normal faults that show displacements of up to 7.5 m, and locally host silver veins.

7.1.5 Silver-Cobalt Vein Mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment

Mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment occurs as Ag-Co-Ni-Bi-arsenides predominantly hosted in veins and stockworks known as Five-Element Vein Type deposits. Since 1904, the Cobalt mining camp produced 458,830,085 oz Ag, 19,392,037 lbs Co, 3,407,495 lbs Ni and 1,964,728 lbs Cu (Gouindon et al., 2016). Production of silver from the Cobalt camp reached its peak in 1911 when 31,507,791 oz were shipped and continued at a high level until 1922 with the production of 10,711,727 oz. A decline in the price of silver in the early 1920s and exhaustion of high-grade silver ore caused most mines to close.

The silver-cobalt vein deposits at Cobalt and Gowganda mining camps were discovered along the north and northeast margins of the Cobalt Embayment, where the Proterozoic vein systems typically occur in proximity to pre-Huronian faults that were reactivated during emplacement of the Nipissing Diabase, ca. 2219 Ma. There is a regional spatial distribution of silver-cobalt vein mineralization. Silver dominant veins with subordinate cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc content, occur in the northern part and margin of the embayment, in the area of Gowganda. Cobalt dominant over silver vein mineralization is mainly found in the eastern margin of the embayment, in the Cobalt and Silver Centre mining camps.

All known deposits of economic grade in the Cobalt and Gowganda mining camps, irrespective to host lithology, are hosted within or adjacent to the regionally distributed Nipissing diabase sills, in close proximity to the Huronian-Archean unconformity. They occur within the diabase itself and (or) within 200 m of its upper and lower contacts. However, more than 90% of the silver produced in the main Cobalt camp came from veins in the Huronian Cobalt Group sediments adjacent to (underlying) the lower diabase sill contact.

7.1.6 Other types of mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment

Gold-bearing polymetallic vein systems also occur near the northern margin of the Cobalt Embayment. Examples include the Merico-Ethel property, 50 km northwest of Cobalt, and the Latchford Gold Project, 20 km north of Temagami which returned values up to 6,222 g/t Au (Kettles 2011). The gold-bearing veins are variants of the silver-vein systems. They formed close to the time of crystallization of the Nipissing Diabase. The ore mineralogy is complex, typically comprising sulphides, arsenides, native gold and silver. In terms of their age, geology, mineralogy, paragenesis, and morphology, the gold-bearing vein systems resemble the silver-sulpharsenide vein deposits of the historical Cobalt and Gowganda mining camps.

7.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Property lies within the central Cobalt Group of the Huronian Supergroup, dominated by Lorrain Formation arkoses and quartz arenites, and underlain by upper Gowganda Formation wackes, siltstones and mudstones (Flank, 2018). Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruded along the Lorrain-Gowganda contact. The dominant regional structure trends to the northwest and is represented by the Latchford Fault which runs through Bay Lake on the eastern edge of the Property (Figure 7-2). The area has been intruded by Nipissing diabase sills.

The Property includes three historical producing Co-Ag mines, namely the Kittson-Cobalt Mine, Shakt-Davis and Edison (also known as Darby) Mine. These mines, unlike those in the nearby Cobalt silver camp, were developed primarily for their cobalt content, and interestingly possessed significant gold content (locally >1 oz/ton). The mines are hosted in a 70-120 m wide diabase dyke cutting arkoses of the lower Lorrain Formation near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact. Smaltite, and other cobalt-nickel sulpharsenide minerals occur in calcite veins which are vertically dipping, varying in width between 0.1-1.5 m. These mineralized veins are hosted within fractures and faulted zones parallel to the diabase dyke and are focused along both the contacts of the diabase dyke and in parallel fractures. As a general rule, values for Co, Ag, Cu, and Au are usually higher in the calcite-bearing, rather than quartz-bearing veins. This is characteristic of the Kittson area, in contrast to the Cobalt mining camp. All three historical mines saw very limited production in the pre-1950s era. The Shakt-Davies mine had the most underground development.

7.2.1 Shakt-Davis Mine

At the Shakt-Davis mine several major calcite veins are hosted in a fractured and faulted zone within Nipissing diabase. This zone strikes northeast (~60°) parallel to a ~120 m thick vertical diabase dyke. The main vein varies from 1 to 7 m wide, whereas the vertically oriented chimney vein ranges from 1 to 3 m wide. Both are vertically oriented and contain smaltite (Co), cobaltite (Co), gersdorffite (Co), erythrite (Co), annabergite (Ni), pyrite, chalcopyrite (Cu), and niccolite (Ni). From assessment files in the Cobalt MNM office, "Assays and analyses indicated 1.5% Co and minor Ag over a width of 1.37 m with select grab samples indicating up to 4% Co, and others with up to 2.72 oz/t Au. A further test of hand-picked ore indicated values of 0.87 oz/t Au, 0.25 oz/t Ag, 7.92% Co, and 7.72% Ni. Another smaltite ore sample returned 97 oz/ton Ag, 0.336% Co, and 0.18% Ni (Born and Hitch, 1990) Grab samples collected by N. Pettigrew in 2004 from the mine dump yielded assay values of 0.25% Co, 0.75% Ni, 0.06% Cu, 0.10 oz/t Au, and <0.10 oz/t Ag (N. Pettigrew, personal communication).

7.2.2 Kittson-Cobalt Mine

The Kittson-Cobalt mine is hosted in a 70 m wide diabase dyke cutting arkoses of the lower Lorrain Formation near the Gowganda-Lorrain contact. Chalcopyrite, smaltite and pyrite occur in several north-trending calcite veins which are vertically oriented and 4 to 100 cm wide. The veins are hosted in fractured and faulted zones parallel to the dyke. Assay results from Johns (1985) indicate 0.08 and 0.20 oz/t gold. The total production of the mine was 600 pounds of smaltite (cobalt sulpharsenide) from the 598 ft level (R.

Thomson; Resident Geologist's Files, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Kirkland Lake; OGS Map P3116).

7.2.3 Edison (Darby) Mine

Exploration and development commenced about 1906 and was intermittent until the 1960s. The mineralization was explored via 2 shafts and an adit with 2 levels developed (Born and Hitch, 1990). The workings are located near the north contact of a near-vertical Nipissing diabase dyke that cuts Cobalt Group sedimentary rocks. The group's Lorrain Formation sedimentary rocks are composed of arkose. The diabase dyke is about 100 m wide in the vicinity of the Edison Mine. The dyke dips at about 75 to 80 degrees to the north. The geology of the deposits is described in Born and Hitch (1990) and Born and Burbidge (1997). On the Edison, dump samples collected by Born and Hitch (1990) contained chalcopryrite, bornite, galena, erythrite and malachite. Analysis of 2 samples contained up to 3.09% copper, 23 560 ppm cobalt and 940 ppb gold. Two small parallel shafts, approximately 7 m apart, are located at 583347N 5246330N. Two samples were collected from the nearby rock dump. A sample of white calcite vein contained disseminated erythrite. The host is a green Nipissing diabase. The other sample contains chalcopryrite blobs up to 1 cm in size, some with nearby development of malachite and azurite. The matrix of the diabase near the vein contains 3 to 5% disseminated chalcopryrite and/or pyrite. About 75 m to the southwest is a trench in the bedrock with a small pit on each end. The pits are located at 583272E 5246294N and 583287E 5246289N. A sample of dump material contained a trace of disseminated sulphide and minor erythrite. Assay results were disappointingly low at 7 ppm silver and 1 ppb gold.

7.3 Mineralization

The main target on the Property is calcite-quartz veins hosting Co-Ag-Ni-Au-Cu mineralization, such as arsenides (e.g. smaltite, skutterudite, cobaltite, etc.) and sulphides (e.g. chalcopryrite, pyrite, etc.). Veins are typically 1 to 7 m wide with the most calcite-rich portions typically higher in Co, Ag, Cu and Au content. This is more typical of the Gowganda mining camp than the nearby Cobalt mining camp where the quartz-rich portions of the veins typically carried the better grades of mineralization (OGS Misc. Paper #137, 1987). Calcite alteration may therefore be a vector to economic mineralization on the Property.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The silver-cobalt veins in the Cobalt Embayment are typical of the five-element (Co– Ni–As–Ag–Bi) vein assemblage recognized as a distinctive ore type (Faure, 2018, Kissin 1992). In Canada, major districts are Cobalt-Gowganda, Thunder Bay in Lake Superior, and Echo Bay Silver Islet in Northwest Territories. Although best known for the economically important Ag-Co veins of the Cobalt mining camp, the Cobalt Embayment also hosts numerous other regionally-distributed, gold-bearing polymetallic (Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, As, Au, Ag, Bi ± U) calcite-quartz vein systems (Potter and Taylor, 2010). Veins on the Property exhibit many of the geologic characteristics of both the five-element vein assemblage and gold-bearing calcite-quartz vein systems such as the gold-bearing polymetallic veins of the Merico-Ethel Property, located to the northwest, along the Latchford Fault (Figure 7-2).

8.1 Five-element (Co–Ni–As–Ag–Bi) vein descriptive Model

The silver-cobalt rich vein systems are generally fault controlled, vertical to steeply dipping and nested, with mineralization occurring adjacent to or within mafic intrusions. In the Cobalt Embayment, all economic deposits occur in close proximity to the Huronian-Archean unconformity where diabase sills and steeply dipping Archean volcanic sequences coincide. Steeply dipping faults and large scale, tight to isoclinal folds developed in the Archean basement may controlled the orientation/dip of vein systems.

High-grade veins are usually narrow and bonanza-rich ore-shoots that may host several thousands of ounces of silver. They occur in a narrow depth range, although veins may persist to deeper levels but are barren. Veins appear to have formed within simple fissure openings along pre-existing faults and shear zones, or rare late dykes. High-grade ore pockets commonly occur in the vicinity of vein intersections, intersections of veins with late, shallow-dipping shear, lithological contacts and abrupt changes in the basement topography. Mineable ores are rich shoots separated by narrow veins and vein systems are often complex. Multiphase open-space filling veins with sharp contacts are common, extend horizontally to 1,000 m and vertically to 120 m, pinch and swell and vary in thickness from mm to tens of cm, and in exceptional cases, to 1 m. Replacement of wall rock is not extensive.

Detailed petrographic examination of all the mineralized vein systems has revealed the presence of a common paragenetic sequence. Silicate formation occurs at the early stage. During initial and limited dilation, vein formation involved the precipitation of silicate assemblage, mainly quartz, chlorite, actinolite and K-feldspar, followed by the introduction of significant quantities of calcite and dolomite during subsequent dilation episodes. Carbonates compose the dominant gangue component and typically occupy the main, central part of the veins. Silicate minerals are limited to thin (<1 cm) selvages immediately adjacent to vein walls.

The main ore-bearing stage consists in the introduction of the silver-bearing minerals and sulphides. The early-stage mineralization is hosted in a silicate gangue and is typically dominated by pyrite, some of which contains appreciable concentrations of nickel and cobalt. The main stage of mineralization occurs at the transition from a silicate to calcite gangue, often following the deposition of specular hematite. The main stage is marked by additional pyrite mineralization, overprinted and/or partially replaced by chalcopyrite, linnæite-group minerals (cobalt sulphide), cobaltite, precious metals, an unusual suite of Bi-Pb ± Cu sulphide minerals, and galena. In many of the occurrences, galena displays textural evidence indicating that it was the final ore mineral to crystallize, typically occurring in fractures within pre-existing sulphides.

8.2 Gold-Bearing Polymetallic (Cu + Co + Ag + Au + Bi ± Pb ± Ni ± U) Veins

The recent discoveries of Au-rich and U-bearing, polymetallic mineralization in a geological setting akin to that of the historical Cobalt Ag-Co veins have: (i) Clearly demonstrated the potential of the Cobalt Embayment to host hydrothermal mineral deposits enriched in economic metals other than Ag; and (ii) Prompted a re-evaluation of the metallogeny of this important Paleoproterozoic basin, located in northern Ontario (Potter and Taylor, 2010). This re-evaluation has integrated field mapping, ore mineralogy,

petrography, and stable and radiogenic isotope studies in order to assess the petrogenetic similarities of the regionally-distributed hydrothermal mineralization whose main characteristics are its:

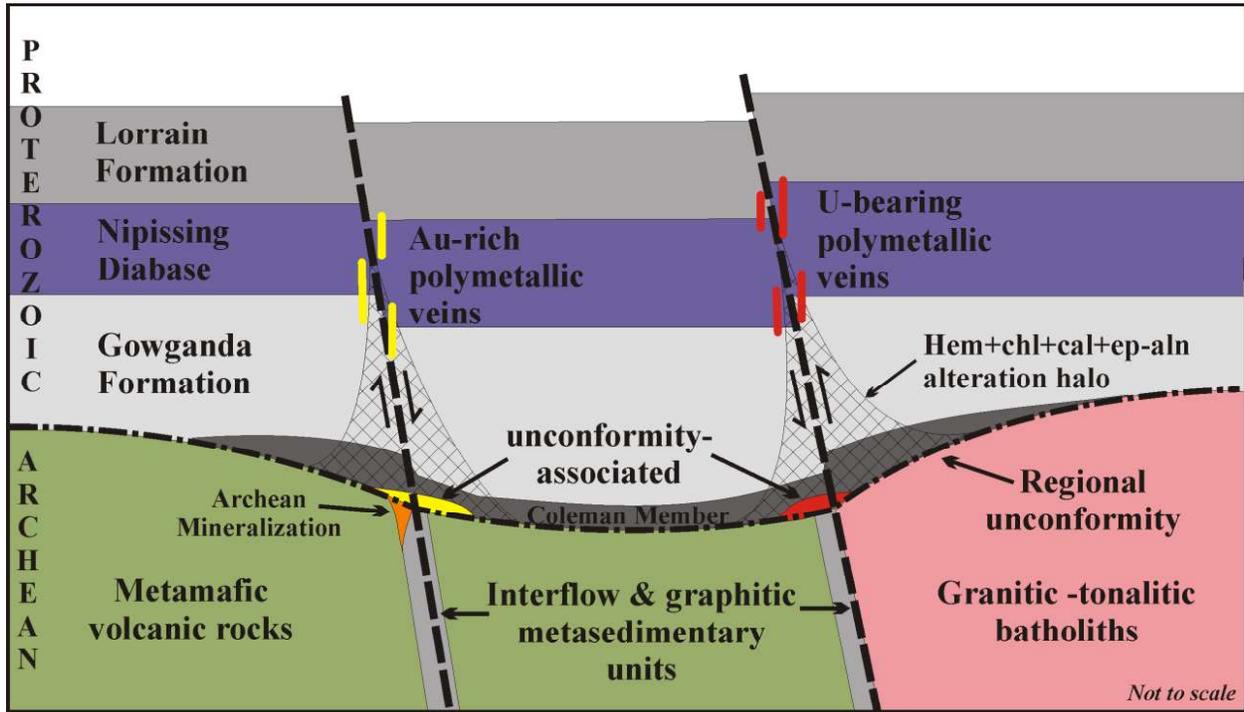
- 1) Occurrence in steeply-dipping, discordant calcite-quartz vein systems hosted in Nipissing Diabase and adjacent Huronian metasedimentary rocks;
- 2) Spatial association with periodically reactivated, regional fault systems rooted in the Archean basement; and
- 3) Polymetallic, precious-metal-bearing (Cu, Co, Ni, Fe, As, Au, Ag, \pm U) ore assemblage.

When fully developed, the regionally-distributed polymetallic vein systems exhibit a common paragenetic sequence and internal zoning with:

- a) Narrow silicate selvages (chlorite + quartz \pm epidote \pm K-feldspar \pm albite) with sporadic “early-stage” sulphides (pyrite \pm chalcopyrite);
- b) A transition to calcite gangue and precipitation of hematite followed by the “main-stage” polymetallic mineralization (chalcopyrite + pyrite + cobaltite \pm precious-metal minerals \pm pitchblende \pm Bi-bearing sulphides \pm galena);
- c) “Late-stage” massive calcite \pm galena.

A genetic model that encompasses all of the observed isotopic, mineralogical, and textural features of the polymetallic vein systems involves: (i) Regional flow of oxidized, hydrothermal fluids focused along the Huronian-Archean unconformity, driven by sedimentary loading and the heat released by the Nipissing Diabase intrusive event ca. 2.2 Ga; (ii) Genesis of regionally- distributed, discordant, polymetallic vein mineralization through the interaction of the oxidized basin fluids with both fluid- and solid-reducing components of the basement, facilitated by localized displacement of the Huronian-Archean unconformity along reactivated faults; and (iii) Hydrothermal remobilization of at least some of the vein components, notably Pb, in association with regional Na- and K-metasomatic events ca. 1.7 Ga. This new model for the genesis of the polymetallic vein mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment (Figure 8-1) also introduces the intriguing possibility that other styles of polymetallic mineralization, notably “unconformity-associated”, could have formed as a result of the two regional hydrothermal fluid circulation events.

Figure 8-1 Simplified Exploration Model for the Genesis of Regionally-Distributed, Polymetallic Vein Mineralization in the Cobalt Embayment



9 EXPLORATION

9.1 2017 Reconnaissance Prospecting and Geological Mapping

EDDY completed an initial prospecting program in 2017 which included reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping. The primary focus of the 2017 exploration program was to define and better understand the historical cobalt mineralization on the project in order to develop drill targets for a future drill program.

A total of 150 prospecting rock samples were collected during prospecting activities throughout the summer and fall 2017 by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation. Samples were chosen based on visual observations of Co-Cu-Ni-Ag-bearing arsenides, sulpharsenides, oxides, and sulphides. Samples were collected across the northern block of claims in areas targeted for favourable geological units and/or historical workings and are therefore biased towards mineralized samples. Samples were not collected in a systematic method, for instance along a grid pattern, yet specifically targeting mineralization. The collection sites of the prospecting samples is illustrated in Figure 9-1.

Samples were analysed for Au, Ag, and a suite of base metals including Co, Cu, Ni, Mn, Pb, and Zn. Other elements were also included in the analyses, such as those present in the gangue minerals, in order to determine bulk mineralogy. Samples were analysed at Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Timmins, and Ancaster, depending on the analytical package. The analytical codes used include 1A2-Au-50g (fire assay/AAS), 1E-Ag (aqua regia digest/ICP-OES), and 8-peroxide-all elements (Na₂O₂ digest/ICP-OES). The Authors note that no standards or blanks were included in the sample stream.

Significant results were returned for 25% of the total number of prospecting samples, which are those containing >0.1% Co (Table 9-1). Locations for this subset of samples are illustrated in Figure 9-2.

The prospecting sample containing the highest amount of Co was found adjacent to the past-producing Shakt-Davis Mine. Many other samples returned values between 1 and 4% Co at this location. Lower grade but still significant Co mineralization was found just north of the past-producing Edison Mine (within EDDY's claims), as well as further north near the Cobalt-Kittson Mine. Intriguing results were also discovered along the corridor of claims towards the south-southwest, where a sample containing 0.97% Co was found. Collectively, these prospecting samples confirm the presence of significant Co-bearing mineralization within the Kittson-Cobalt Property and highlight areas for future exploration consideration.

Figure 9-1 Location of 150 Prospecting Samples Collected on the Northern Portion of the Kittson-Cobalt Property In 2017 (geology from OGS Map P3581, 2006) (Flank, 2018)

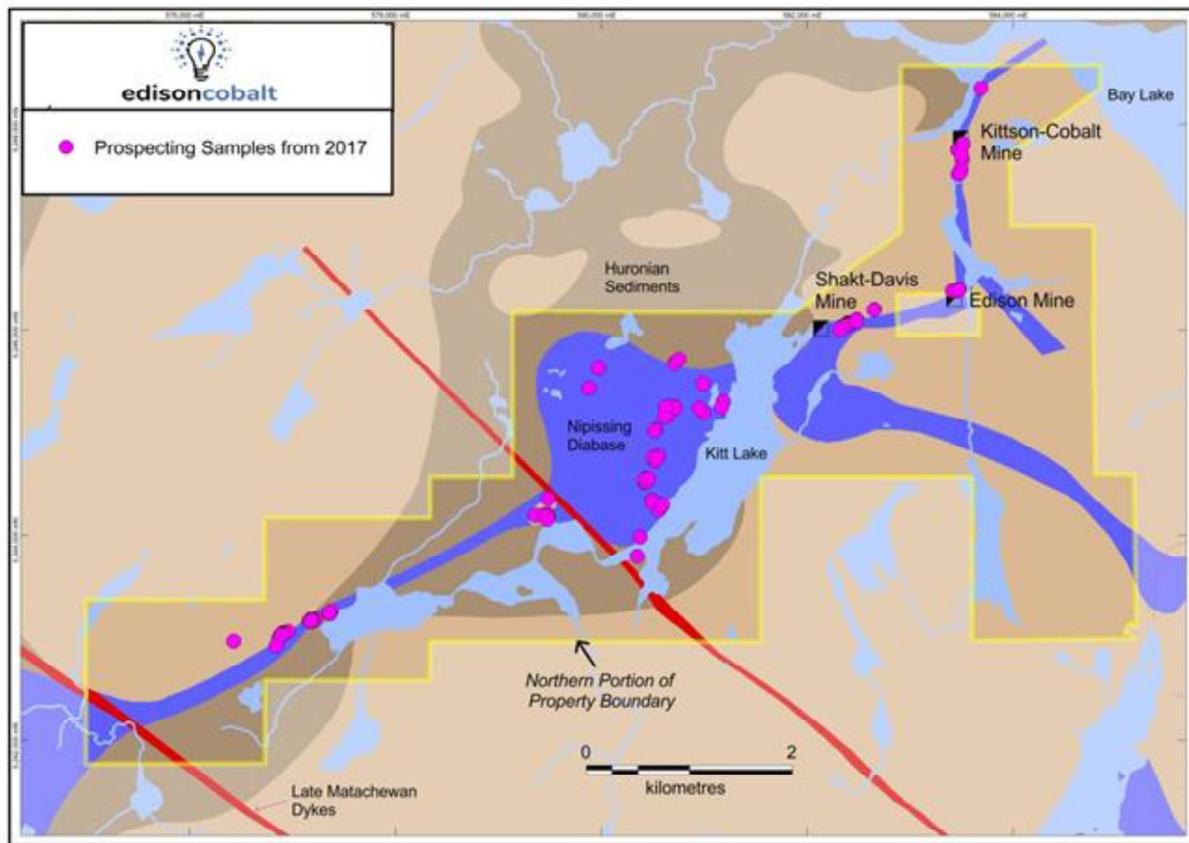
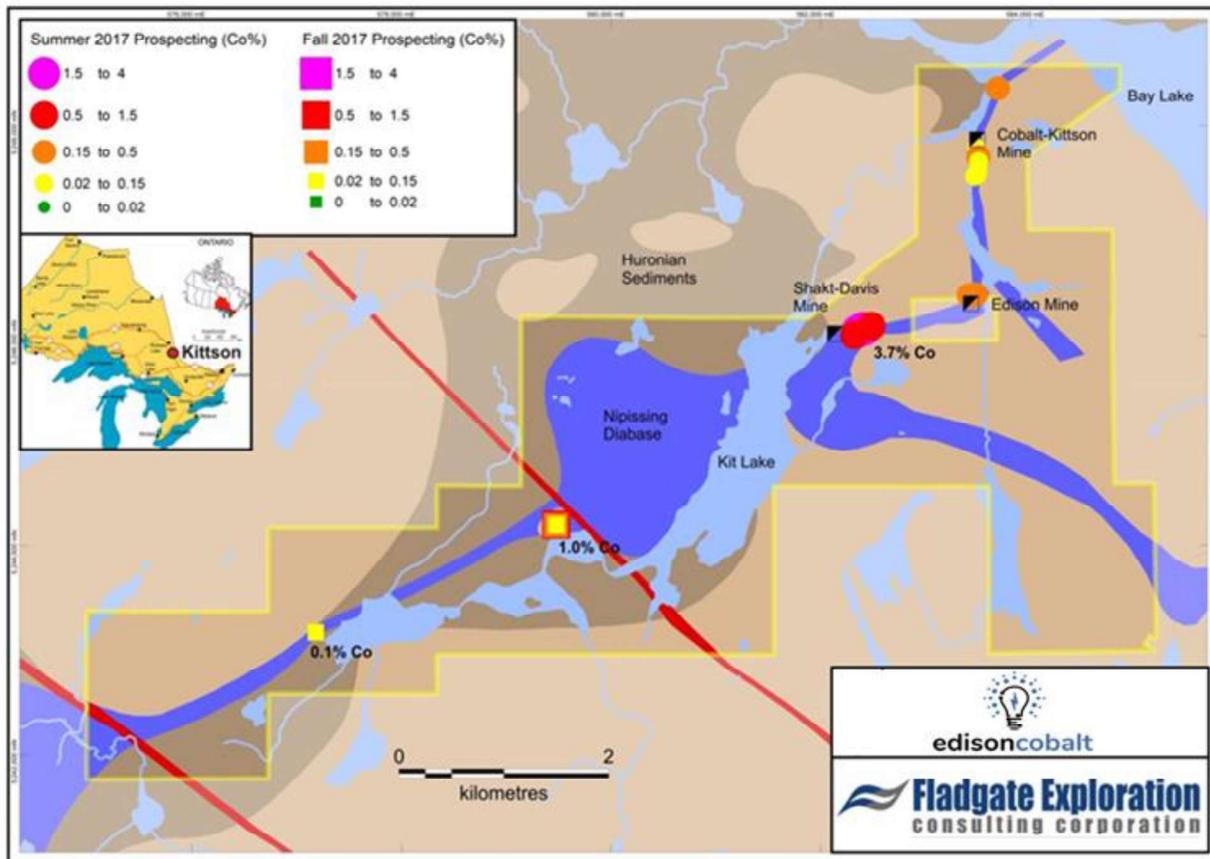


Table 9-1 Prospecting Samples from the 2017 Reconnaissance Program Returning >0.1 wt% Co (see EDDY News Release dated October 3, 2017, posted on SEDAR)

Sample Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (wt.%)	Co (wt.%)	Cu (wt.%)	Fe (wt.%)	Ni (wt.%)	Pb (wt.%)	S (wt.%)
<i>Detection Limit</i>	0.005	0.20	0.01	0.002	0.005	0.05	0.005	0.01	0.01
469020	0.035	2.8	5.49	3.66	0.012	5.86	0.503	< 0.01	2.4
469019	0.033	1.7	5.35	3.59	0.041	6.09	0.582	< 0.01	2.16
469028	0.025	0.7	4.83	3.41	<0.005	5.13	0.358	< 0.01	2.16
469022	0.029	1.3	4.61	3.32	0.025	4.87	0.362	< 0.01	2.2
469002	0.093	3.9	4.77	3.23	0.028	6.16	0.439	< 0.01	2.31
469024	0.023	4.9	4.5	3.11	0.167	7.75	0.312	< 0.01	1.51
469003	0.035	4.6	3.25	2.13	0.012	3.44	0.275	< 0.01	1.48
469005	0.012	1.5	2.98	2.02	0.048	5.28	0.192	< 0.01	1.26
469025	0.085	0.7	3.42	1.89	0.018	5.11	0.429	< 0.01	1.31

Sample Number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (wt.%)	Co (wt.%)	Cu (wt.%)	Fe (wt.%)	Ni (wt.%)	Pb (wt.%)	S (wt.%)
<i>Detection Limit</i>	0.005	0.20	0.01	0.002	0.005	0.05	0.005	0.01	0.01
469001	3.850	2.9	4.00	1.58	<0.005	5.71	0.547	< 0.01	0.98
469004	0.015	2.2	2.16	1.44	0.018	4.41	0.163	< 0.01	0.94
469023	0.013	3.5	2.44	1.42	0.159	8.02	0.144	< 0.01	0.72
469029	0.013	0.6	1.36	1.01	0.014	6.97	0.067	< 0.01	0.48
469114	0.184	3.3	0.15	0.972	0.992	17.7	0.079	0.01	17.8
469018	0.013	0.9	1.37	0.941	<0.005	5.08	0.077	< 0.01	0.52
469026	0.015	0.2	1.22	0.783	<0.005	5.14	0.111	< 0.01	0.51
469034	0.084	<0.2	1.18	0.774	0.009	5.55	0.137	< 0.01	0.47
469021	0.007	0.6	1.01	0.723	<0.005	4.25	0.074	< 0.01	0.41
469027	0.010	0.3	0.76	0.524	<0.005	5.34	0.062	< 0.01	0.29
469041	0.016	0.3	0.8	0.486	0.036	3.58	0.059	< 0.01	0.32
469042	0.018	3.2	0.82	0.483	0.076	3.05	0.055	< 0.01	0.42
469040	0.014	0.3	0.72	0.430	0.005	4.11	0.053	< 0.01	0.26
469032	0.026	<0.2	0.38	0.300	<0.005	4.37	0.043	< 0.01	0.17
469035	0.016	0.2	0.34	0.243	0.039	1.35	0.042	< 0.01	0.28
469049	0.008	1.4	0.57	0.227	0.206	2.97	0.022	< 0.01	0.43
469033	0.045	0.2	0.29	0.199	0.01	6.22	0.029	< 0.01	0.13
469006	3.580	0.6	0.29	0.191	<0.005	6.12	0.049	< 0.01	0.11
468959	0.154	0.7	0.22	0.174	<0.005	3.61	0.014	< 0.01	0.12
469044	0.005	3.1	0.42	0.150	1.260	1.86	0.015	0.04	1.41
469045	0.01	6.6	0.3	0.142	2.600	4.55	0.015	0.07	2.72
468960	0.116	1.1	0.15	0.136	0.009	6.78	0.013	0.03	2.5
469030	0.014	<0.2	0.2	0.136	<0.005	5.16	0.023	< 0.01	0.12
469039	0.387	0.4	0.2	0.136	<0.005	3.22	0.024	< 0.01	0.1
469038	0.035	10.9	0.21	0.135	0.006	1.91	0.033	0.06	0.18
469047	0.006	2.8	0.27	0.135	0.543	5.44	0.023	< 0.01	0.65
469048	0.009	2.0	0.23	0.134	0.166	5.22	0.021	< 0.01	0.27
469007	0.609	3.8	0.16	0.120	7.12	11.8	0.026	0.02	10.4

Figure 9-2 Highlights of the 2017 Prospecting Program in the Northern Portion of the Kittson-Cobalt Property (geology from OGS Map P3581, 2006) (Flank, 2018)



9.2 2018 Prospecting Program

EDDY completed a prospecting program on the Property in 2018. A total of 360 prospecting samples were collected during this program, highlighting >1% Cobalt. This included the first prospecting samples collected from the recently acquired historical Edison mine which returned up to 6.13 % cobalt (Figure 9-3). A new zone, North Kittson was also discovered approximately 500 metres north of the historical Kittson mine with prospecting samples returning up to 2.18 % cobalt and significantly up to 7.83 g/t gold (Figure 9-3) (Appendix A).

Geological mapping also confirmed that the Shakt-Davis and Edison mines are hosted on the same east west trending fracture zone and that this fracture zone extends for >1.5 kilometres. A full 34% of the prospecting samples collected along this fracture returned >0.1 % cobalt and 16 % returned >1 % cobalt.

Table 9-2 Significant results of the 2018 Prospecting Program (see EDDY News Releases dated September 11, September 25 and October 2, 2018, posted on SEDAR)

Thomas Edison Fracture Zones Prospecting Results

Sample Number	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %	Pb wt. %	Zn wt. %	Bi wt. %
469011	2.360	0.354	10.3	0.083	1.390	1.37	0.01	4.41
469012	6.130	0.168	0.9	0.006	2.220	0.005	0.005	0.07
469013	0.025	0.002	14.5	0.138	0.005	1.06	2.58	0.02
469014	2.090	0.002	0.1	0.002	0.126	0.005	0.005	0.02
469015	0.365	0.002	0.1	0.002	0.026	0.005	0.005	0.02
469016	1.020	0.009	0.1	0.002	0.072	0.005	0.005	0.02
469017	0.007	0.002	0.3	0.011	0.002	0.12	0.01	0.02

Shakt-Davis/Thomas Edison Fracture Zones Prospecting Results

Sample Number	Material	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %	Pb wt. %	Zn wt. %	Bi wt. %
469011	Waste Pile	2.36	0.35	10.3	0.08	1.39	1.37	0.01	4.41
469012	Waste Pile	6.13	0.17	0.9	0.01	2.22	0.01	0.01	0.07
469014	Waste Pile	2.09	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.02
469016	Waste Pile	1.02	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02
760003	Waste Pile	0.50	0.04	2.9	0.01	0.76	0.00	0.02	0.41
760023	Waste Pile	2.45	0.02	0.9	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.01
760061	Waste Pile	0.78	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
760062	Waste Pile	0.67	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
760063	Waste Pile	0.75	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
760064	Waste Pile	2.90	0.00	0.3	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01
760067	Waste Pile	1.69	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01
760068	Outcrop	0.64	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
760072	Waste Pile	0.58	0.00	0.9	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03
760073	Waste Pile	1.02	0.00	1.3	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01
760103	Outcrop	0.55	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
760104	Outcrop	1.24	0.01	1.7	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01
760111	Outcrop	0.51	0.00	0.1	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
760113	Outcrop	0.62	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
760114	Outcrop	5.79	0.18	0.9	0.00	1.99	0.00	0.00	0.06
760152	Waste Pile	0.54	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00
760157	Waste Pile	1.06	0.01	1.3	0.22	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.02
760162	Waste Pile	4.10	0.01	0.6	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.02
760165	Waste Pile	1.15	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02
760166	Waste Pile	0.68	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01
760167	Waste Pile	0.55	0.02	0.4	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
760178	Waste Pile	0.99	0.03	5.0	0.23	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01

Select North Kittson Zone and Kittson Mine Prospecting Results

Sample Number	Zone	Material	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %
760085	North Kittson	Waste Pile	2.18	0.219	3.2	0.04	0.28
760086	North Kittson	Outcrop	0.19	0.026	0.3	0.05	0.04
760087	North Kittson	Waste Pile	1.05	0.038	0.6	0.03	0.14
760089	North Kittson	Waste Pile	0.44	0.020	0	0	0.07
760094	North Kittson	Waste Pile	1.47	0.030	0.8	0	0.11
760137	Kittson Mine	Waste Pile	0.09	1.07	2.3	0.08	0.02
760183	Kittson Mine	Waste Pile	0.20	11.00	16.3	9.12	0.01
760193	North Kittson	Outcrop	0.28	7.83	15.7	8.6	0.02
760226	North Kittson	Outcrop	0.17	0.011	0.5	0.04	0.03
760287	North Kittson	Waste Pile	1.12	0.08	1	0.1	0.16
760291	North Kittson	Waste Pile	0.12	0.006	0	0.01	0.02
760368	North Kittson	Waste Pile	0.20	0.306	0.4	0.6	0.08

Figure 9-3 Plan Map Highlighting Significant Results of 2017 and 2018 Prospecting in the Edison Mine Area

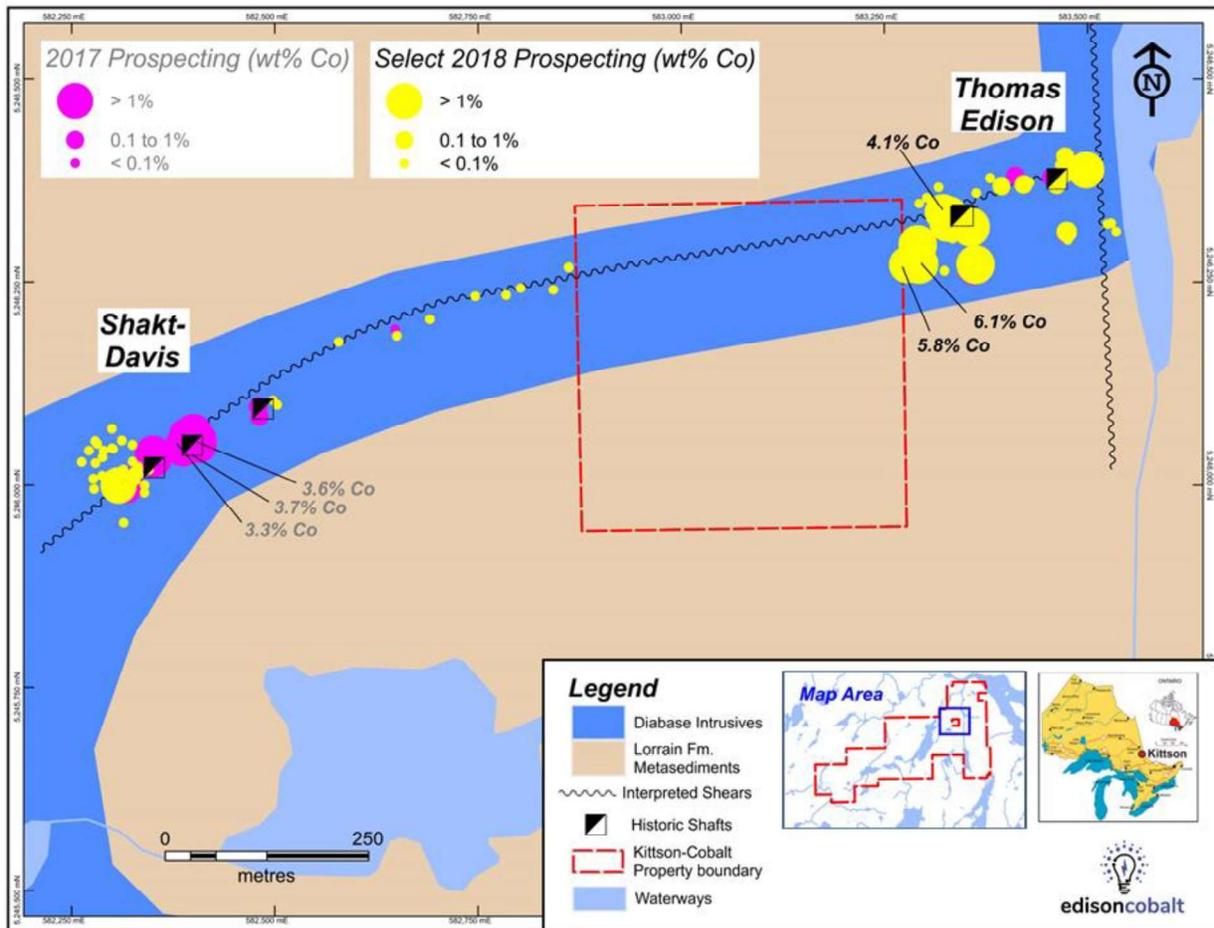
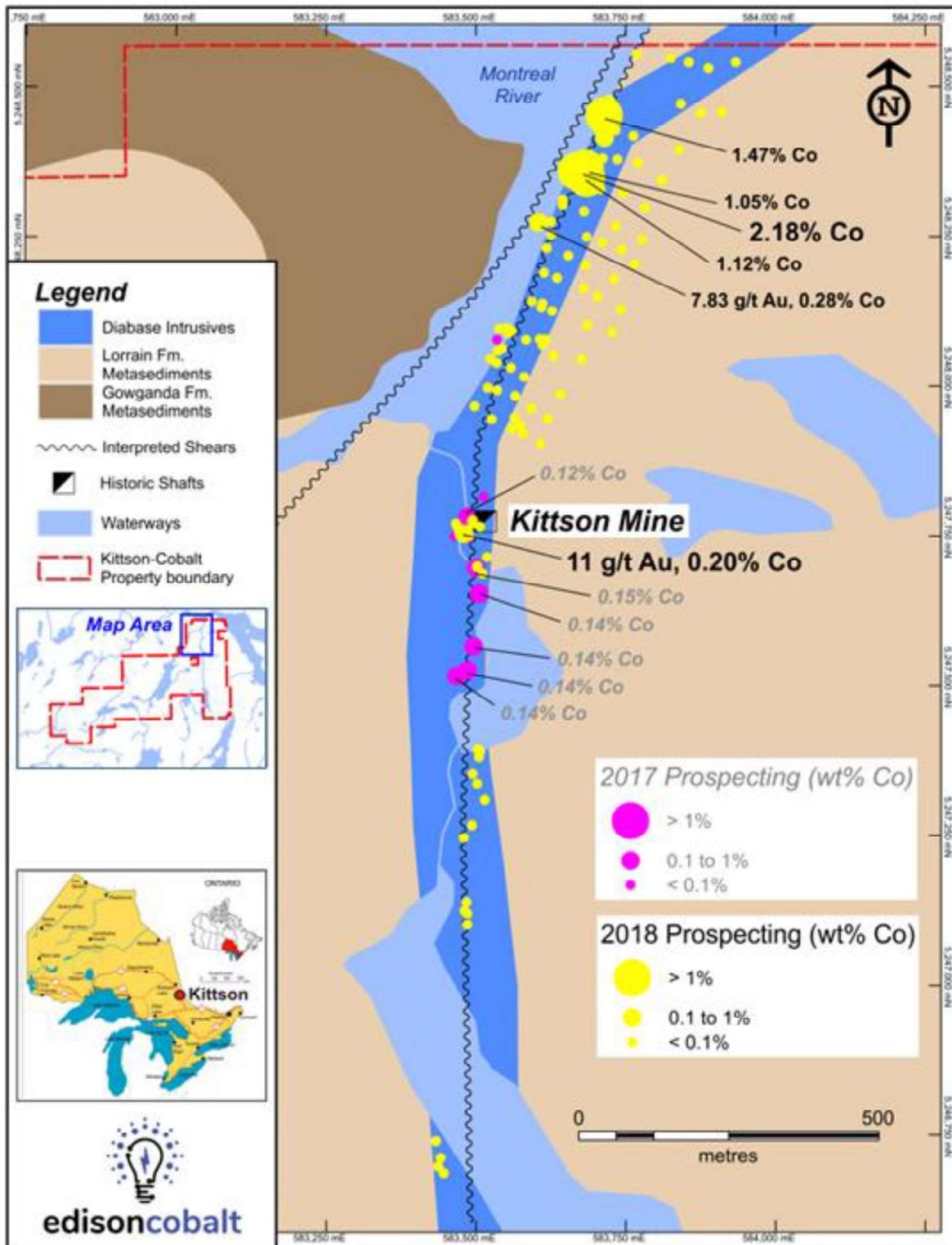


Figure 9-4 Plan Map Highlighting Significant Results of 2017 and 2018 Prospecting, North Kittson

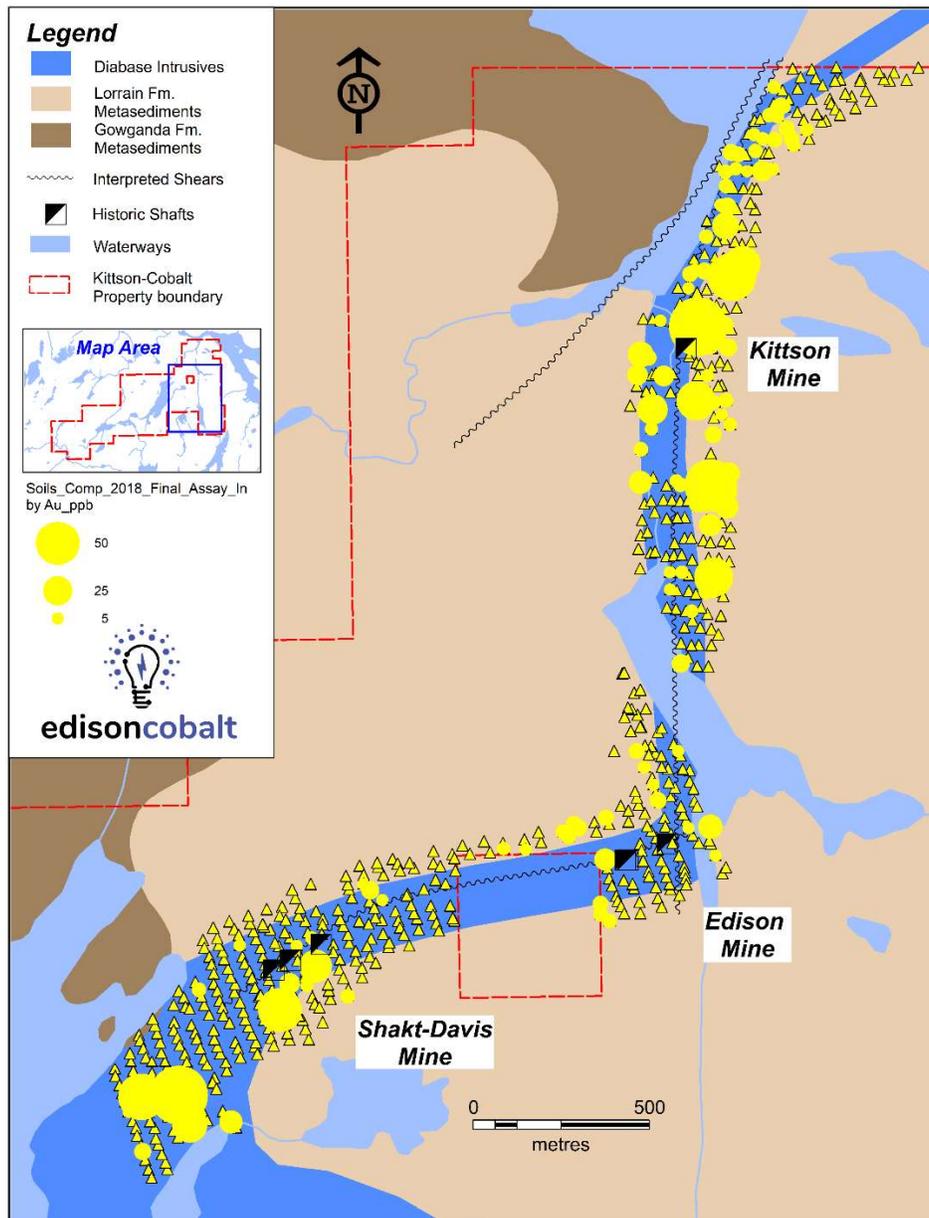


9.3 2019 Soil Survey

In November 2019 the Company completed a soil sampling program and whole rock geochemistry study on the 2018 drill core from the historical Edison Mine. A total of 662 soil samples were collected in the Edison and Kittson Mine area (Figure 9-5), and 200 drill core samples submitted for whole rock geochemistry for the purposes of characterizing the rocks.

Unfortunately, the soil samples returned no Ag or Co anomalies, but up to 300 ppb Au; with a total of 7 samples greater than 50 ppb. As discussed above, gold is a known component of the veins at Kittson.

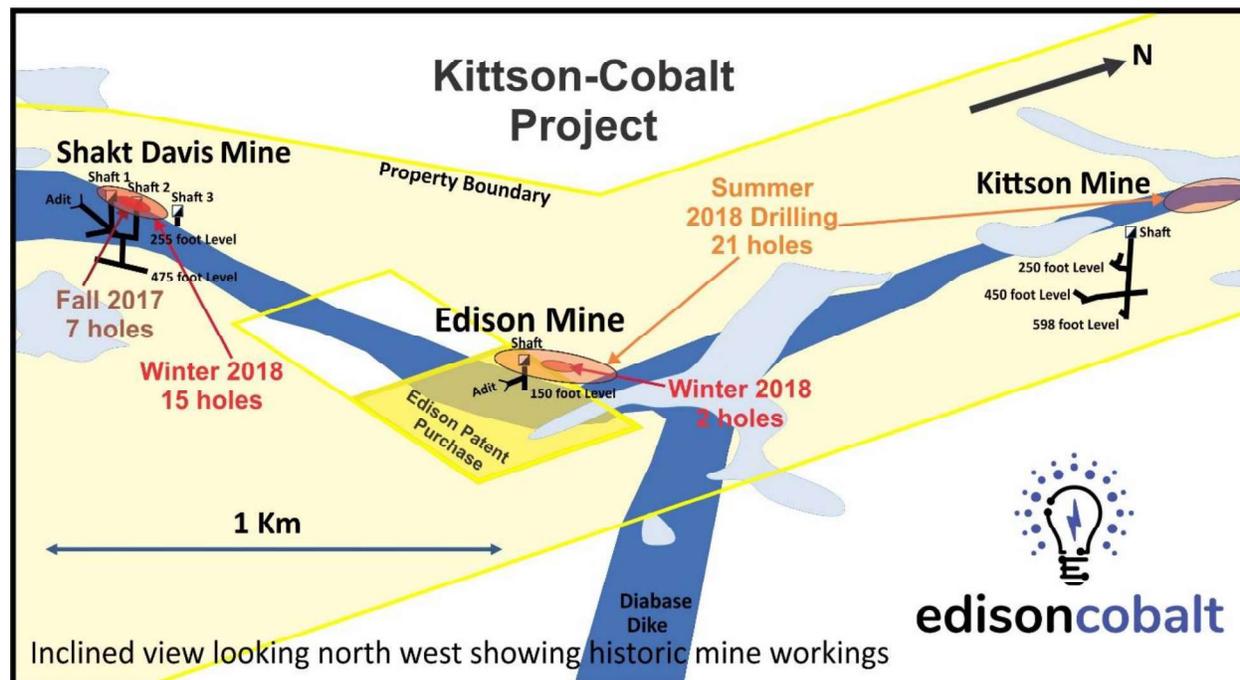
Figure 9-5 Plan Map of the 2018 Soil Samples (filled triangles) Showing Gold anomalies (filled circles)



10 DRILLING

Drilling on the Property was completed by EDDY in 2017 (7 winkie drill holes totalling 166 m) and 2018 (38 diamond drill holes totalling 4,407 m) (Figure 10-1).

Figure 10-1 Inclined View of the Historical Mine Workings and Location of Drilling by EDDY in 2017 and 2018



10.1 2017 Winkie Drill Program

Between September 12th and November 15th, 2017, EDDY drilled seven shallow BTW-sized diamond drill holes totaling 166 m using an ultralight Winkie drill. This drilling was undertaken by Fladgate Exploration Consulting Corporation of Thunder Bay, Ontario, with Neil Pettigrew, P.Geol, acting as the Qualified Person and supervisor of the program.

Drill core was logged and split on site, using a gas-powered core saw. One half of the split core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the numbers identified in the sample tag book along with an identification tag from the sample tag book and the bags were securely fastened. The other half of the drill core was returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. The boxes containing the remaining half core were stacked and are currently stored on-site, at a boat launch on claim 4279297. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample. Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia, and blank material from Nelson Granite Ltd., of Kenora, Ontario. Samples were then transported by Fladgate staff to Manitoulin Transport in New Liskeard, Ontario, who then shipped them to Actlabs in Timmins where they were received by the laboratory staff. The same analytical methods were employed for the drill core samples as for the prospecting, including Au by fire assay/AAS), Ag by aqua regia digest/ICP-OES, and Co, Ni and other base metals by peroxide fusion/ICP-OES).

All drill holes were drilled on claims 427924 and 4279295 (Figure 10-2). The locations and collar details of each hole are listed Table 10-1. Drill core sample sizes ranged from 0.3 to 2.0 m, but averaged 1.1 m. All

reported sample widths are drilled core lengths, true widths are unknown as the exact orientation of the cobalt mineralized veins within the fracture zone(s) are unknown at this time.

The program successfully intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Shakt-Davis mineralization over a strike length of 55 metres and to a maximum depth of 30 metres. The fracture zone ranged from 5 to 13 metres wide (drilled core length) and hosted several 0.1 - 1.0 metre wide quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Fracture- and vein-controlled cobalt mineralization in the form of smaltite and erythrite ("cobalt bloom") occurred throughout this zone with values as high as 1.62% Co over 0.3 metres. Table 10-2 contains the results of the drill program.

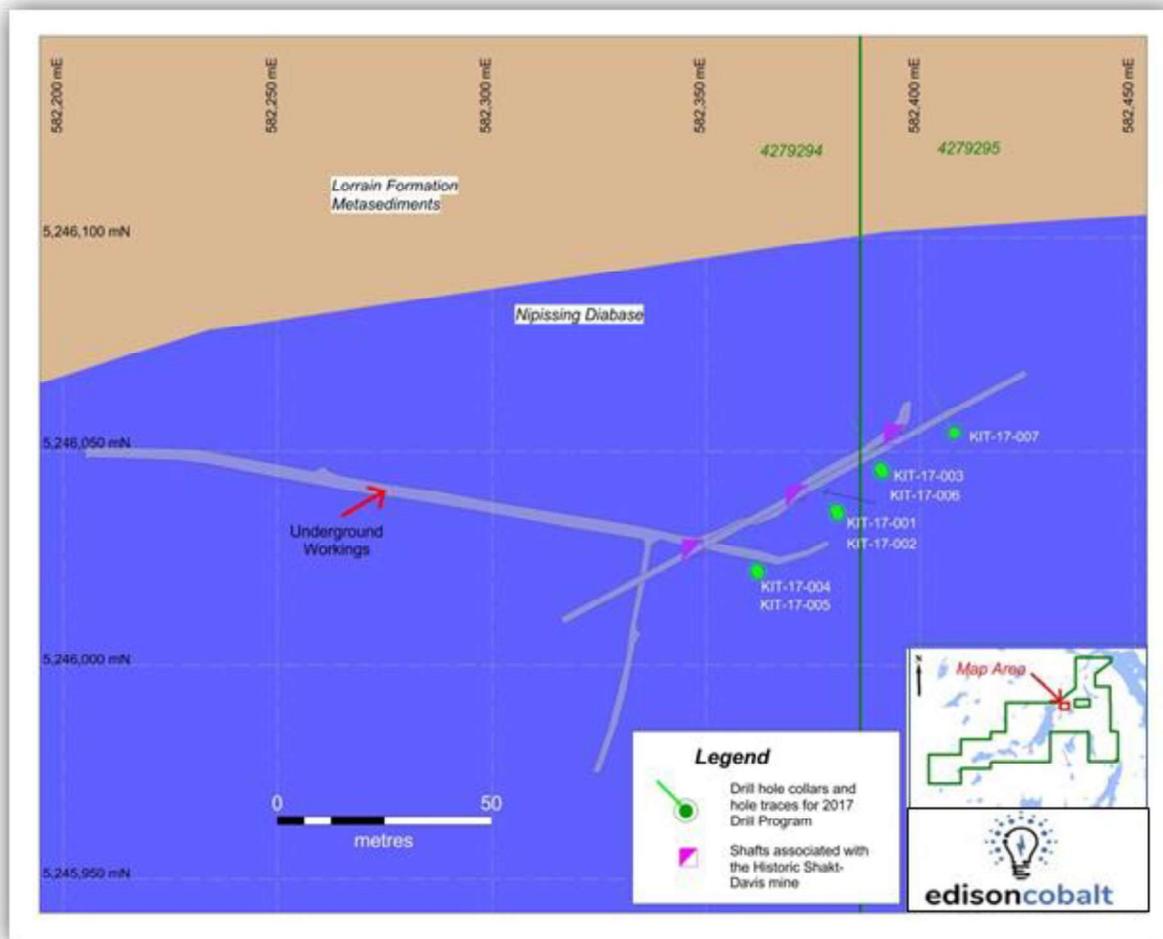
Table 10-1 2017 Winkie Drill Collar Information

Hole Number	NAD83 Z17 Easting	NAD83 Z17 Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
KIT-17-001	582380.4	5246036.0	364.5	330	-45	25.9
KIT-17-002	582380.8	5246035.3	364.5	330	-65	25.5
KIT-17-003	582390.8	5246045.8	363	330	-45	19.5
KIT-17-004	582361.8	5246022.2	365	330	-45	3.6
KIT-17-005	582362.1	5246021.6	365	330	-65	35
KIT-17-006	582391.1	5246045.2	363	330	-65	29
KIT-17-007	582407.9	5246054.3	364	330	-65	27.5

Table 10-2 2017 Winkie Drill Diamond Drilling Highlights (EDDY News Release dated January 16, 2018, posted on SEDAR)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %
KIT-17-001	8.77	9.07	0.30	1.62	0.029	1.40	0.01	0.18
KIT-17-002	12.15	14.78	2.63	0.14	0.005	0.01	0.02	0.01
KIT-17-003	7.36	8.7	1.34	0.25	0.007	0.34	0.03	0.03
KIT-17-004	Hole abandoned before target depth							
KIT-17-005	No Significant Results							
KIT-17-006	11	12.2	1.50	0.46	0.012	0.20	0.04	0.05
And	18.32	19.35	1.03	0.12	0.109	0.01	0.00	0.02
KIT-17-007	15.72	16.6	0.88	0.37	0.009	0.60	0.02	0.06

Figure 10-2 Drill Hole Collar Locations from the 2017 Drill Program Conducted By Fladgate Exploration for Power Americas (after Flank, 2018)



10.1.1 Summary of 2017 Drilling Results

KIT-17-001

This first drill hole was ~26m in length and targeted the Shakt-Davis fracture zone beneath overburden trenches. It intercepted medium- coarse-grained non-magnetic Nipissing diabase between 1.3 and 6 m, followed by ~4m of fine- to medium-grained diabase with local quartz-carbonate alteration and small clacite-smaltite-chalcopyrite-bearing veinlets. This intersection contained local “cobalt bloom” along fractures and also smaltite mineralization. After this unit, the hole became more magnetic, and from 10.75m to 20.9m is described as Nipissing diabase which is strongly magnetic containing skeletal magnetite.

KIT-17-002

The second drill hole was 25.5m in length and was an undercut of the first drill hole. It intercepted medium-grained moderately-magnetic Nipissing diabase between 1.5 and 5 m, followed by a similar unit but more magnetic between 5 and ~10 m depth. A more altered unit of diabase was encountered between ~10 and 14.9 m depth, with pervasive carbonate veining. After this unit, the rocks became more massive and magnetic up to 21.75m depth, and then until the end of the hole was diabase containing pervasive quartz-carbonate alteration and disseminated smaltite mineralization.

KIT-17-003

The third drill hole was 19.5m in length situated just west of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft. It intercepted massive medium-grained moderately-magnetic Nipissing diabase for the first ~6m with trace smaltite mineralization, followed by ~5m of the quartz-carbonate-altered diabase unit containing “cobalt bloom” and minor smaltite mineralization. The Nipissing diabase unit is encountered below 11m depth in the hole, again containing “cobalt bloom” and disseminated smaltite mineralization until 19.5m.

KIT-17-004

The fourth drill hole was only 3.6 m in length, situated just east of the 1st Shakt-Davis shaft. It was originally targeting the Shakt-Davis fracture zone, however only intercepted the top Nipissing diabase unit with no “cobalt bloom” observed, however local disseminated smaltite was observed near fractures from 3.1 to 3.6 m depth. Hole was abandoned as it passed through a sand-filled seam.

KIT-17-005

Hole 5 targeted an undercut of hole 4, in order to achieve a longer drill hole length in the same area. This hole ended up being 35 m in length and the first 22.6 m was the medium-grained, massive Nipissing diabase with minor disseminated smaltite mineralization adjacent to epidote-filled joints and fractures. Some quartz-carbonate-filled fractures were also encountered. From 22.6 to 29 m depth the rock unit became pervasively carbonate altered, with the occurrence of a silvery-grey replacement mineral (perhaps a Ni-sulphide or fine-grained smaltite?), up to 3%. The remaining 6m of the hole is returned to Nipissing diabase, relatively unmineralized and massive with local calcite-filled fractures and strong sausseritization.

KIT-17-006

Hole 6 was an undercut of hole 3, just west of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft, and reached 29m in length. The first 10 m intercepted the massive, moderately magnetic Nipissing diabase which was locally cut by epidote-calcite-filled fractures with trace disseminated smaltite. Between ~10.5 and 13.7 m depth appeared to be the pervasively-carbonate-altered diabase unit, similar to the other drill holes. This unit contained a calcite-dolomite breccia vein and >10% of a ‘silver grey’ replacement mineral (described as either smaltite or a ‘bronzite sulphide’). The hole returned to the more massive Nipissing diabase this time with ‘cobalt bloom’ along fractures. Then returned back to the pervasively quartz-carbonate-altered unit between ~17 and 23 m depth. The hole ended in massive Nipissing diabase at 29m.

KIT-17-007

Hole 7 was targeting the Shakt-Davis fracture zone, just east of the 2nd Shakt-Davis shaft, and reached 27.5 m in length. The first ~15.5 m intercepted the massive, moderately magnetic Nipissing diabase. Between ~15.5 and 27.5 m depth appeared to be the pervasively quartz-carbonate-altered diabase unit, similar to the other drill holes, yet lots of mineralization encountered in the form of “cobalt bloom” and the same ‘bronzite sulphide’ mineral that might be a Ni-arsenide or smaltite. The hole ended in this perceived mineralized unit.

The drilling targeted the Shakt-Davis fracture zone beneath overburden-filled pits and trenches. The historical trenching had been so thorough that very little in situ vein material remained in bedrock at surface making evaluation of the grade and thickness of the fracture zone difficult. The program intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Shakt-Davis mineralization over a strike length of 55 m and tested it to a maximum depth of ~30 m. The fracture zone ranged from 5 to 13 m wide (drilled core length) and hosted several 0.1-1.0 m quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Although assay results were not available as of the effective date of this report, observations within the drill logs suggest that the majority of cobalt mineralization occurs as smaltite within quartz-carbonate veins hosted within a brittle fracture zone, and a significant portion may also occur as erythrite (“cobalt bloom”), a powdery pink coating on joint and fracture surfaces.

10.2 2018 Winter Diamond Drill Program

Between January 14 and March 30, 2018, EDDY drilled 17 shallow BTW-sized diamond drill holes totaling 1,752 m. This program utilized a conventional diamond drill rig operated by Chenier Drilling Services Inc. of Val Caron, Ontario. Neil Pettigrew, M.Sc., P.Geo., acted as the Qualified Person and supervisor of the program.

Holes were drilled on claims 117305, 127034, and 174120. The exact locations of each drill hole collar and details of each hole including elevation, azimuth, dip, and final depth, are listed in Table 10-3 and illustrated on drill plan maps (Figure 10-3 to Figure 10-5).

Significant intercepts from the 2018 winter drill program are presented in Table 10-4.

Table 10-3 2018 Winter Drill Program Drill Collar Information

Hole Number	NAD83 Z17 Easting (m)	NAD83 Z17 Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip	Depth (m)
KIT-18-001	582415.46	5245987.72	355.96	327.1	46.1	68.8
KIT-18-002	582415.46	5245987.72	355.96	327.3	56	159
KIT-18-003	582415.46	5245987.72	355.96	327.3	72.4	267
KIT-18-004	582406.98	5245981.24	356.26	326.7	58.3	165.45
KIT-18-005	582406.98	5245981.24	356.26	326.64	69.2	251
KIT-18-006	582426.04	5246045.13	358.06	332.14	45	63
KIT-18-007	582426.04	5246045.13	358.06	341.04	62.2	75
KIT-18-008	582426.04	5246045.13	358.06	333.74	45.7	60
KIT-18-009	582462.13	5246058.19	362.36	337.34	61.9	56.5
KIT-18-010	582462.13	5246058.19	362.36	337.34	61.9	120.25
KIT-18-011	582396.57	5246071.49	355.06	154.34	54.3	69
KIT-18-012	582396.57	5246071.49	355.06	151.94	67.9	72
KIT-18-013	582396.57	5246071.49	355.06	154.14	45.1	33.2
KIT-18-014	582324.08	5246040.86	351.37	153.24	44.9	68
KIT-18-015	582324.08	5246040.86	351.37	157.94	62.5	84.35
KIT-18-016	583460.77	5246397.93	316.25	161.24	45.7	57
KIT-18-017	583460.77	5246397.93	316.25	160.64	59.8	82.45
					Total	1,752 m

Figure 10-3 Plan Maps for 2018 Winter Drill Holes 1-15 near the Historical Shakt-Davis Mine Workings (from Jeffs, 2019)

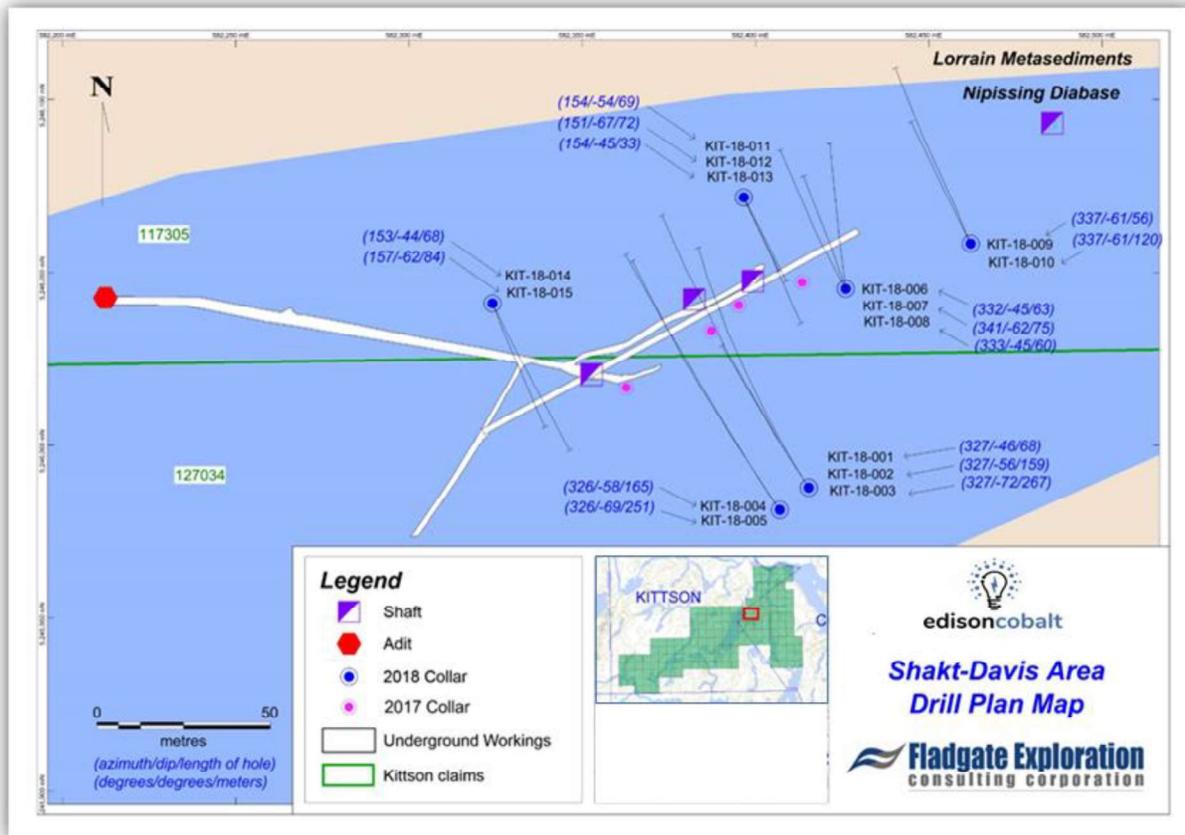


Figure 10-4 Isometric View Looking Northwest, Showing Historic Mine Workings, Fall 2017 and Winter 2018 Drilling, and Illustrating Interpreted Higher-Grade Shoots Within The Historic Shakt-Davis Mine Area

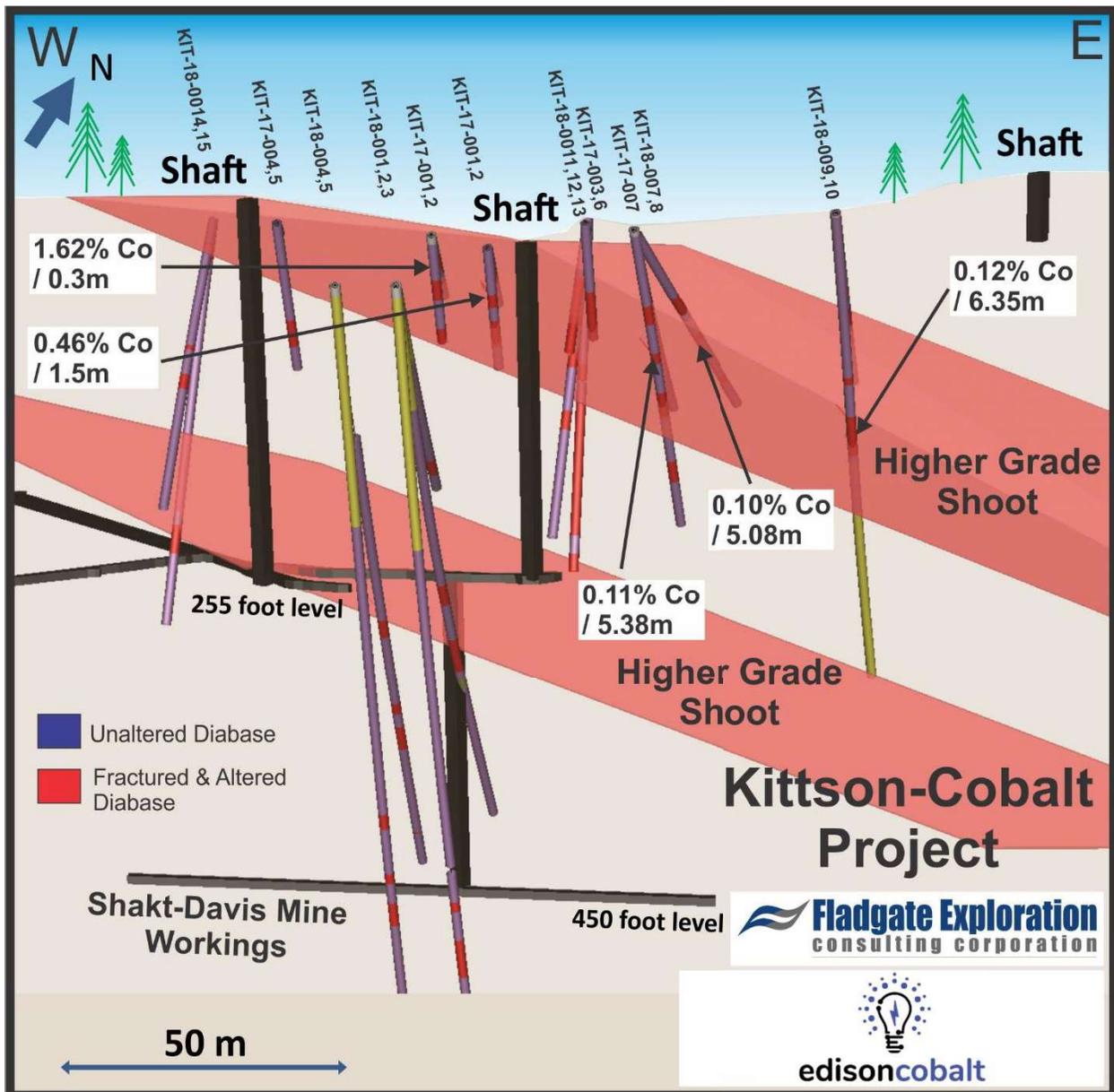


Figure 10-5 Plan Map for Drill Holes 16 and 17 near the Historical Edison Mine Workings

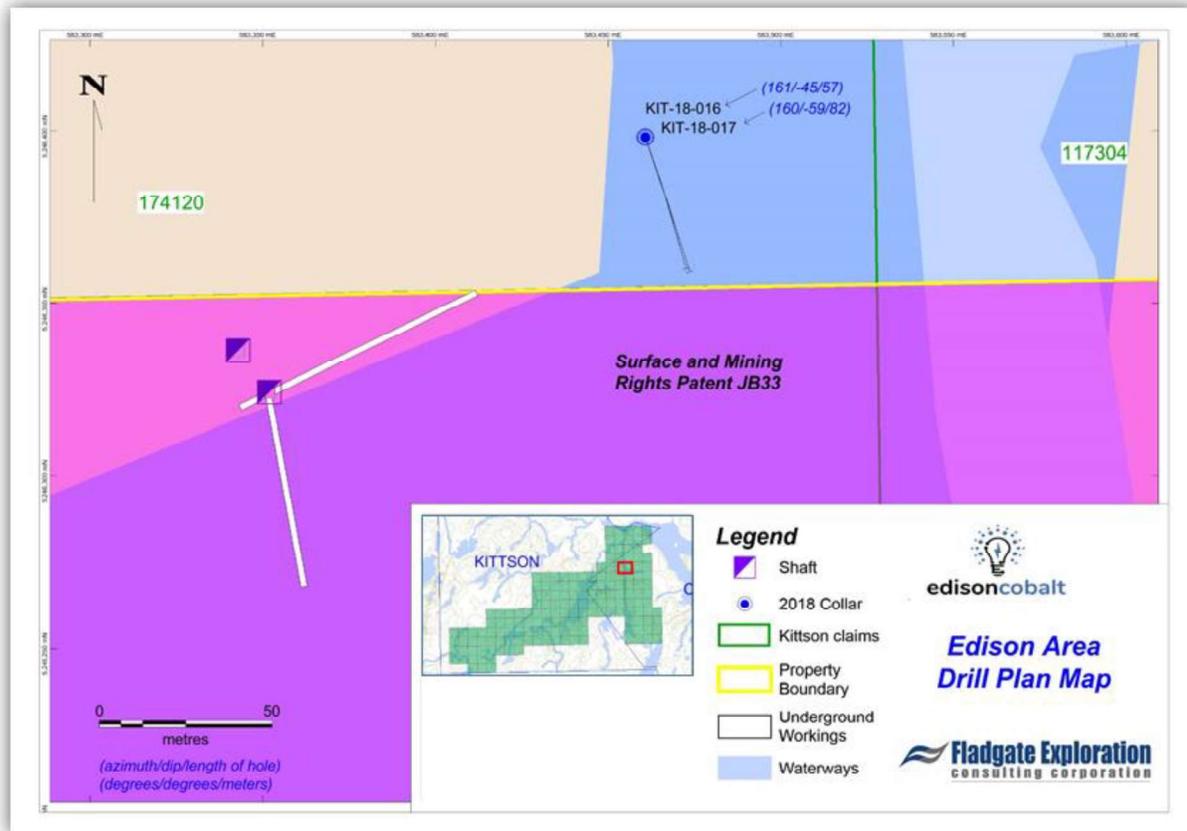


Table 10-4 Significant Intercepts from the 2018 Winter Drill Program (see EDDY News Release dated May 23, 2018 and June 6, 2018, posted on SEDAR)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %
KIT-18-001	Hole abandoned due to intersecting old workings							
KIT-18-002	84.33	85.1	0.77	0.38	0.017	0.1	0.00	0.06
KIT-18-003	No Significant Results							
KIT-18-004	90.7	91.62	0.92	0.52	0.009	0.1	0.00	0.06
KIT-18-005	No Significant Results							
KIT-18-006	29.58	40.59	17.85	0.04	0.007	0.2	0.02	0.01
Inc.	29.58	33.30	3.72	0.08	0.079	0.3	0.02	0.01
Inc.	29.58	30.00	0.42	0.42	0.060	0.9	0.00	0.06

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Width* (m)	Co wt.%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt.%	Ni wt.%
KIT-18-007	28.97	34.35	5.38	0.11	0.005	0.2	0.02	0.02
Inc.	30.97	31.27	0.73	0.61	0.020	0.8	0.03	0.10
KIT-18-008	22.26	51.5	29.24**	0.05	0.007	0.2	0.01	0.01
Inc.	22.26	27.34	5.08	0.10	0.003	0.5	0.03	0.02
Inc.	25.63	27.34	1.71	0.18	0.005	0.6	0.03	0.02
And	34.58	35.93	1.35	0.38	0.120	1.2	0.01	0.12
And	48.31	51.50	3.19	0.16	0.003	0.5	0.01	0.03
Inc.	50.60	51.50	0.90	0.36	0.003	0.6	0.01	0.06
KIT-18-009	40.26	40.78	0.52	0.123	0.008	0.400	0.024	0.019
KIT-18-010	50.65	57	6.35	0.123	0.005	0.672	0.049	0.018
Inc.	50.65	51.86	1.21	0.311	0.002	0.553	0.019	0.043
Inc.	50.65	51.22	0.57	0.564	0.001	0.500	0.003	0.072
KIT-18-011	32.09	32.48	0.39	0.104	0.005	0.100	0.000	0.012
KIT-18-012	31.11	33	1.89	0.178	0.008	0.634	0.017	0.019
Inc.	31.11	31.63	0.52	0.47	0.010	0.800	0.014	0.047
KIT-18-013	18	18.55	1.55	0.054	0.012	1.500	0.288	0.003
KIT-18-014	No Significant Results							
KIT-18-015	No Significant Results							
KIT-18-016	18.4	20.59	2.19	0.056	0.003	0.568	0.026	0.012
KIT-18-017	26.79	29.12	2.33	0.084	0.003	0.828	0.082	0.011
Inc.	26.79	27.2	0.41	0.401	0.003	1.000	0.003	0.031

*All reported widths are drilled core lengths.

** Includes zero grade for un-sampled core from 28.34-33.53m and 37.67-48.31m.

10.2.1 Summary of Winter 2018 Drill Program

The drilled core was sampled selectively, targeting zones of observed mineralization (e.g. Co-Cu-Ni-Ag-bearing arsenides, sulpharsenides, oxides, and sulphides), plus an envelope on either side. A total of 641 samples were collected, totaling 535.23 m, representing 30% of the total metres drilled. All of the drill holes were sampled. Drill core samples ranged in size from 0.3 to 2.1 m, and averaged 0.87 m. All reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. True widths are unknown, as the exact orientation of the Co-mineralized veins within the fracture zone are unknown at this time. Core recovery was good for all 17 holes, and all casings were left in place and capped.

The drilling targeted the Shakt-Davis fracture zone beneath overburden-filled pits and trenches, as well as to the north of the Edison Mine. The historical trenching had been so thorough that very little *in situ* vein material remained in bedrock at surface, making evaluation of the grade and thickness of the fracture zone difficult. The program intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Shakt-Davis mineralization over a strike length of 125 m and tested it to a maximum depth of ~170 m. The fracture zone ranged from 5 to 30 m wide (drilled core length) and hosted several 0.1-1.0 m quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration.

The majority of cobalt mineralization occurs as smaltite within quartz-carbonate veins hosted within a brittle fracture zone. However, a significant portion may also occur as erythrite (“cobalt bloom”), a powdery pink coating on joint and fracture surfaces.

The first 10 drill holes were collared to the southeast of the historical Shakt-Davis workings, whereas holes 11-15 were collared to the northwest of the workings, aiming to intersect mineralization from the opposite direction (Figure 10-3). Holes 16 and 17 tested ground northeast of the historical Edison mine workings (Figure 10-5).

KIT-18-001

This hole was collared in claim 127034. A layer of overburden 1.5 m thick covers Lorrain metasediments, mostly arkose, which display bedding planes and contains many fault gouges and weak hematite staining. The contact between arkose and diabase occurs at 23 m depth. The Nipissing diabase unit is non-magnetic and contains epidote breccia and quartz-hematite-epidote veins with trace malachite as well as a small fracture zone with calcite and chlorite. At 58 m depth, the diabase unit becomes hydrothermally altered and contains a silvery alteration mineral which may be specular hematite. This section contains calcite veinlets and pyrite. After drilling through another 5 m of unaltered Nipissing diabase, the hole ended in historical underground workings.

KIT-18-002

This hole was collared at the same site as KIT-18-001. A layer of overburden 1.7 m thick covers Lorrain metasediments, which are medium to coarse grained arkose with bedding planes. This unit is highly fractured and contains calcite and chlorite mineralization along fracture planes. The contact with the Nipissing Diabase occurs at 31.5 m depth, and this unit is roughly 50 m in drilled core length. The diabase unit is massive and non-magnetic and heavily fractured. Fracture planes contain weak calcite-hematite-chlorite mineralization, along with epidote stringers. Two zones of hydrothermally-altered diabase occur within the larger diabase unit, containing up to 5% of a silvery alteration mineral, which is likely to be specular hematite. The hole then intercepted underground workings, possibly a winze, for roughly 4 m, and then returned to Nipissing diabase for a further 44 m.

KIT-18-003

This hole was collared at the same site as KIT-18-001 and -002. Overburden in this hole was 2.2 m thick and then the hole proceeded into 53 m of Lorrain Formation metasediments with bedding planes evident and fault gouges. Nipissing diabase occurs at 55 m depth and appears massive and unaltered. Minor traces of epidote and calcite occur along joints and fractures. Underground workings were intercepted at 129 m depth, lasting for roughly 2 m, before returning to layers of massive unaltered diabase and hydrothermally-

altered diabase which together last until 174 m depth. The altered diabase contains calcite and epidote veining, along with hematite alteration along fractures. Lorrain metasediments return at 174 m depth, running through to the end of the hole at 267 m. This unit contains intermittent narrow (~0.3 m) diabase dykes.

KIT-18-004

This drill hole has 38 m of Lorrain metasediments at the top, mostly arkose, containing fault gouges with some pyrite mineralization. The rest of the hole contains Nipissing diabase, alternating between altered and unaltered, both units containing varying amounts of quartz/carbonate veining. The hydrothermally-altered diabase sections contain varying amounts of an alteration mineral, thought to be actinolite during logging, but later surmised to be specular hematite with further observation. The end of the hole is at 165 m.

KIT-18-005

This hole was collared at the same location as KIT-18-004. It went through overburden for the first 1.9 m, and then Lorrain metasediments until 52 m depth. These sediments are mostly arkose with fine-grained siltstone intercalated throughout and a fault zone containing hematite and limonite staining along fracture surfaces. Nipissing diabase starts at 52 m and continues until 179 m, when Lorrain metasediments reappear. The Nipissing diabase alternates between medium-grained massive units with weak hematite and chlorite alteration along fractures, to altered diabase with narrow quartz-calcite veins and trace mineralization such as pyrite and smaltite.

KIT-18-006

This hole was 63 m in total length. The first 1.3 m is overburden, followed by Nipissing diabase until 19 m. This unit is massive with only weak fractures having calcite-hematite veining. From 19-42 m depth, the diabase appears altered, with more calcite-quartz veining within intermittent fracture zones. Mineralization including pyrite, possible annabergite, weak Co bloom and locally up to 1% smaltite. The hole returns to massive Nipissing diabase at the end, with fracturing that displays weak calcite along fracture planes.

KIT-18-007

This hole was collared at the same spot as KIT-18-006. The first 1 m intersected overburden, and the rest of the hole down to its 75 depth was diabase. The first 18 m is massive unaltered Nipissing diabase showing fracture zones with calcite veins, hematite, and trace pyrite. Below this unit is altered diabase, showing pervasive calcite with pyrite and hematite, along with an alteration mineral initially thought to be actinolite, later determined to likely be specular hematite. After these first two diabase units, the layered pattern repeats for four more cycles, with weak Co bloom, calcite, and hematite mineralization within the altered sections.

KIT-18-008

This hole was collared at the same spot as holes -006 and -007. After roughly 2 m of overburden, the entire hole intersected Nipissing diabase, alternating between massive unaltered diabase with sparse epidote, and calcite occurrences, and altered diabase with pervasive hematite alteration and Co-Ni mineralization in the form of smaltite, annabergite, and Co bloom. The hole ended at 60 m.

KIT-18-009

The first 23 m of this hole intersected Nipissing diabase that was moderately magnetic and massive, having calcite along fractures. Altered diabase follows this unit for only 2 m, containing small calcite-quartz veins with Co bloom and alteration hematite. Another unit of altered diabase follows an intermediate massive diabase unit, and the altered unit contain quartz-carbonate veining with 1% pyrite, perhaps nickeline, hematite staining, and a section containing breccia with annabergite and more Co bloom. The hole ends in massive Nipissing diabase at 56 m depth.

KIT-18-010

This hole is collared at the same location as hole 9 above. With only a thin 0.5 m overburden, the first unit encountered was 39 m of massive Nipissing diabase that was moderately magnetic. Areas of "epidote flooding" are evident, along with pyrite occurrence and quartz-calcite-epidote veins. A 1 m section of altered

diabase follows, with hematite, calcite, and pyrite mineralization before returning to unaltered diabase containing calcite-epidote veins. Another altered diabase unit occurs between 48 and 59 m depth, containing 5% altered “actinolite” (later determined to most likely be specular hematite), calcite veining with smaltite, fibrous annabergite, and Co bloom. Occurrences of quartz-calcite veins and brecciated sections with coarse-grained pyrite and chalcopyrite were noted. A further section of massive unaltered diabase followed, with Co bloom and epidote. The hole ends with roughly 46 m of Lorrain metasediments, which contain weak hematite mineralization and quartz-carbonate veining.

KIT-18-011

The next three holes are collared to the northwest of the historical Shakt-Davis workings. This hole begins with 1.2 m of overburden, then follows with massive Nipissing diabase with epidote veining. The entire hole alternates between massive and altered diabase, the latter containing 1-2% alteration “actinolite” and calcite-epidote veinlets. The end of the hole was reached at 69 m with massive diabase containing hematite staining and an occurrence of chalcopyrite mineralization.

KIT-18-012

This hole is collared at the same location as hole KIT-18-011 and encountered only a thin 0.5 m overburden layer. The first layer is roughly 30 m of unaltered Nipissing diabase containing minor epidote. A layer of altered diabase follows and then returns to unaltered diabase with minor hematite. Between 38 and 65 m depth a unit of altered diabase containing 3% “actinolite” alteration (most likely specular hematite), plus numerous quartz-carbonate veins containing pyrite. Some smaltite and annabergite mineralization was observed. The hole returned to Nipissing diabase for 3 m and then altered diabase until the end of the hole at 72 m.

KIT-18-013

This hole is collared at the same location as holes 11 and 12, and ended up being 33 m in length. After passing 1.2 m of overburden, the hole intersected roughly 16 m of Nipissing diabase which was moderately magnetic and massive with fractures. The lower unit in this hole was altered diabase containing calcite-epidote veining and pervasive hematite alteration. Mineralization encountered in this unit includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, and smaltite.

KIT-18-014

This hole starts in a unit described as ‘melanocratic diabase’ with calcite stringers and hematite alteration. This unit is similar to Nipissing diabase; however the grain size is smaller and the overall colour is darker. A 0.5 m unit of altered diabase is then encountered, with fine-grained ‘actinolite’ (which was later determined to most likely be specular hematite). Below this unit is roughly 24 m of massive Nipissing diabase with calcite-chlorite-hematite veining and erythrite and calcite in fault breccia. At the bottom of the hole between 31 and 32 m depth is hydrothermally altered diabase again, with 1% ‘actinolite’ and some quartz-calcite veins.

KIT-18-015

This hole was collared at the same location as hole 14, and starts with the same ‘melanocratic diabase’ for the first 6 m. The next 3 m is altered diabase with erythrite-smaltite-annabergite mineralization within a 10 cm wide quartz-carbonate vein. An increased abundance of pyrite was noted in this unit. Massive diabase follows until 64 m, exhibiting epidote alteration and containing a brecciated quartz-carbonate vein with minor ‘actinolite’. The hole returns to altered diabase with pervasive carbonate flooding throughout. The hole ends in unaltered Nipissing diabase.

KIT-18-016

The last two holes were drilled northeast of the historical Edison mine workings and are collared in the same location, with roughly the same azimuth yet different dip. Hole 16 is shallower than hole 17. The first 0.8 m is overburden in hole 16, followed by 34 m of altered diabase containing fracture zones, quartz-calcite

veins (with up to 15% pyrite), hematite staining and chlorite alteration. The end of the hole is roughly 22 m of unaltered Nipissing diabase with patches of calcite breccia containing up to 20% pyrite.

KIT-18-017

This hole has a thin overburden layer, followed by leucocratic and altered diabase for a further 3.5 m. Altered diabase continues for 36 m with calcite and epidote veining and calcite-hematite-filled fractures. This unit also contains specular hematite. The hole ends in leucocratic diabase, which is moderately magnetic containing occasional zones of medium to coarse-grained pyrite (up to 10%).

10.3 2018 Summer Diamond Drill Program

Between August 7, 2018 and August 28, 2018, EDDY drilled 21 shallow BTW-sized diamond drill holes totaling 2,655 m. This program utilized a conventional diamond drill rig operated by Chibougamau Diamond Drilling Ltd. out of Chibougamau, Quebec. Neil Pettigrew, M.Sc., P.Geo., acted as the Qualified Person and supervisor of the program.

Holes were drilled on claims 174120, 165583 and patent PAT-18015. The exact locations of each drill hole collar and details of each hole including elevation, azimuth, dip, and final depth, are listed in Table 10-5 (Figure 10-6 and Figure 10-7).

Significant intercepts from the 2018 summer drill program are presented in Table 10-6. The drilled core was sampled selectively, targeting zones of observed mineralization (e.g. Co-Cu-Ni-Ag-bearing arsenides, sulpharsenides, oxides, and sulphides), plus an envelope on either side. A total of 1,911 samples were collected, totaling 1,725.86 m, representing 65% of the total metres drilled. This drilling represented the first exploration on the historical Edison mine in over 100 years. Highlights include 0.34% cobalt over 2.65 metres including 0.98% cobalt over 0.35 metres in hole ED-18-010 and 0.46% cobalt over 2.05 metres in hole ED-18-015.

The 2018 summer drill program successfully intersected the fracture zone that hosts the Edison mine mineralization. The fracture zone was much wider than was observed at surface, ranging from 7 to 30 metres wide (drilled core length) hosting several 0.1 - 2.0 metre quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by intense carbonate alteration. Fracture and vein controlled cobalt mineralization in the form of smaltite and erythrite (cobalt bloom) occurred throughout this zone with values as high as 1.24% Cobalt over 0.35 metres.

All of the drill holes were sampled. All reported sample widths are drilled core lengths. True widths are unknown, as the exact orientation of the Co-mineralized veins within the fracture zone are unknown currently. Core recovery was good for all 19 holes, and all casings were left in place and capped. Most of the cobalt mineralization occurs as smaltite within quartz-carbonate veins hosted within a brittle fracture zone. However, a significant portion may also occur as erythrite (“cobalt bloom”), a powdery pink coating on joint and fracture surfaces.

Table 10-5 2018 Winter Drill Program Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	NAD83 Z17 Easting (m)	NAD83 Z17 Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip
ED2018-01	583282.6	5246273.5	333.69	81	319	-45
ED2018-02	583282.6	5246273.5	333.69	120	319	-60
ED2018-03	583293.08	5246287.45	332.06	54	332	-45
ED2018-04	583293.08	5246287.45	332.06	99	332	-60
ED2018-05	583319.27	5246288.72	325.12	66	325	-45
ED2018-06	583319.27	5246288.72	325.1	108	325	-60

Hole ID	NAD83 Z17 Easting (m)	NAD83 Z17 Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Collar Azimuth	Collar Dip
ED2018-07	583340.91	5246301.47	329.13	102	329	-45
ED2018-08	583340.91	5246301.47	329.13	105	329	-60
ED2018-09	583340.91	5246301.47	329.13	102	329	-70
ED2018-10	583371.96	5246311.81	330.56	153	331	-45
ED2018-11	583371.96	5246311.81	330.56	135	331	-60
ED2018-12	583371.96	5246311.81	330.56	171	331	-70
ED2018-13	583387.03	5246324.47	337.94	129	336	-45
ED2018-14	583387.03	5246324.47	337.94	204	336	-60
ED2018-15	583387.03	5246324.47	337.94	294	336	-70
ED2018-17	583387.03	5246324.47	337.94	162	336	-78
ED2018-18	583408.34	5246318.77	331.8	276	346	-45
NS2018-01	583709	5248424	255	48	0	-45
NS2018-02	583709	5248424	255	111	5	-60
NS2018-03	583709	5248424	255	45	200	-45
NS2018-04	583709	5248424	255	90	200	-60
			Total:	2,655		

Figure 10-6 Plan Maps for 2018 Summer Drill Holes Near the Historical Edison Mine Workings (Clapp, 2020)

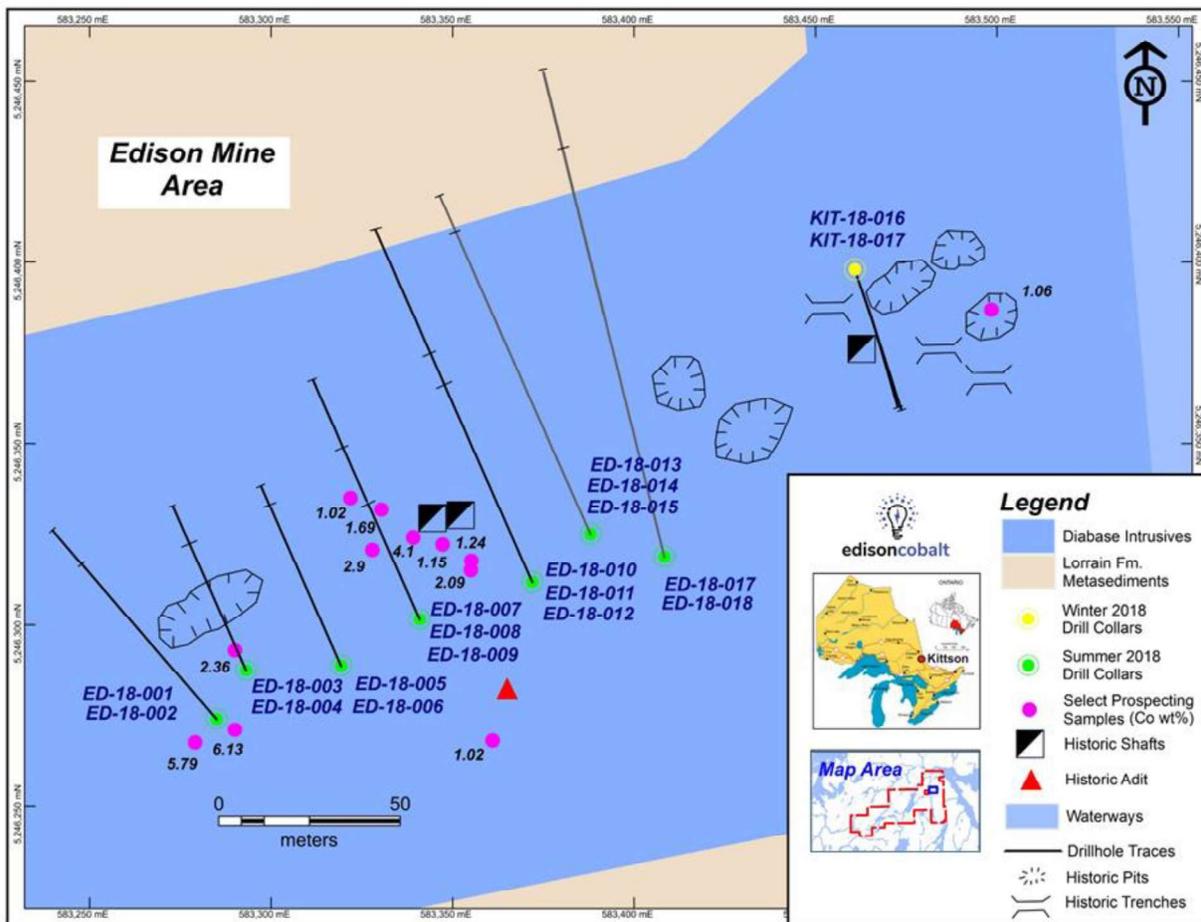


Figure 10-7 Isometric View of the 2018 Summer Drilling in the Edison Shaft Area

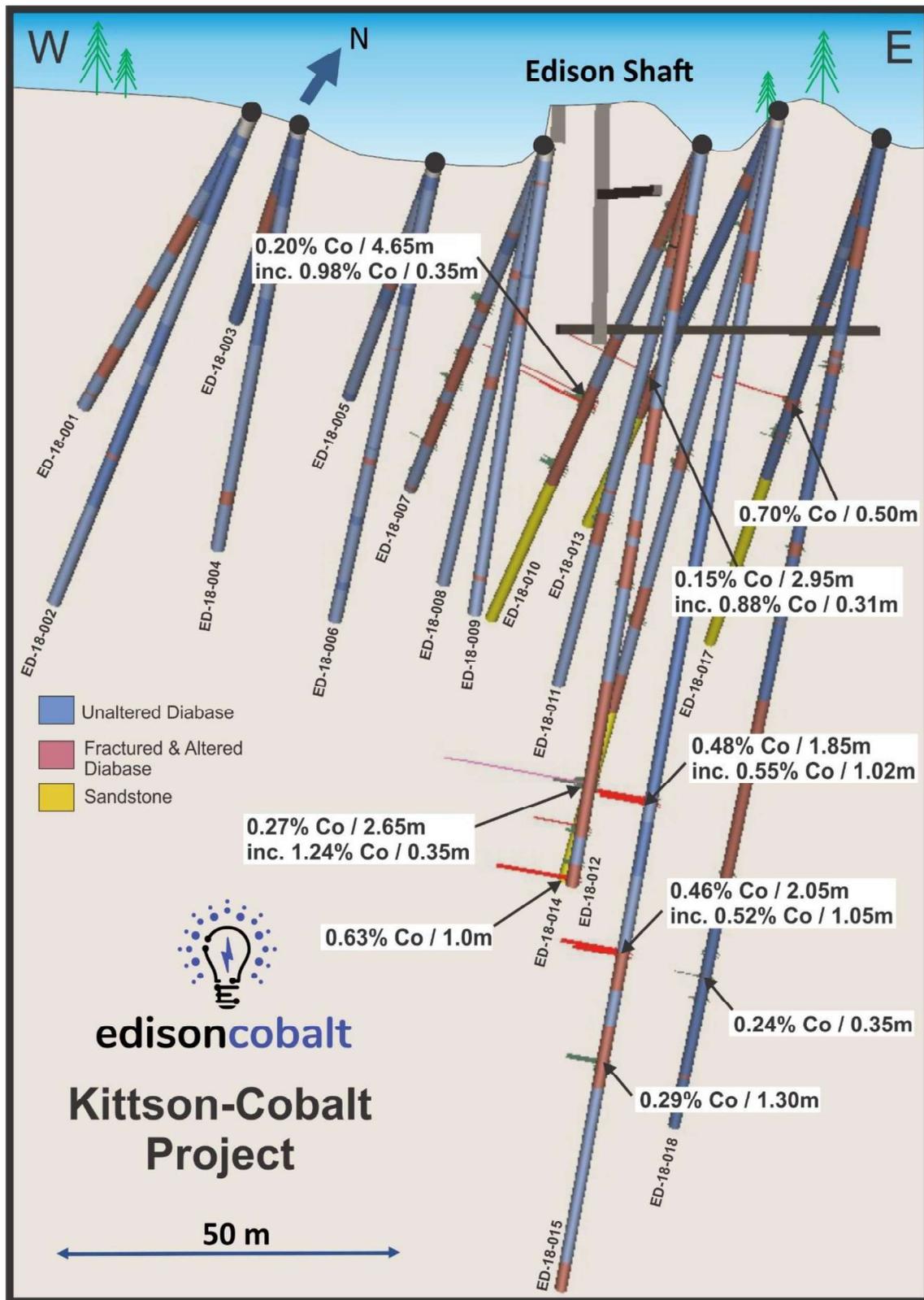


Table 10-6 Significant Intercepts from the Summer 2018 Drill Program (see EDDY News Releases dated October 23, 2018 and January 15, 2019, posted on SEDAR)

Hole Number	From (Metres)	To (Meters)	Width (Meters)	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %
ED-18-001				No Significant Results				
ED-18-002				No Significant Results				
ED-18-003				No Significant Results				
ED-18-004				No Significant Results				
ED-18-005				No Significant Results				
ED-18-006				No Significant Results				
ED-18-007	42.10	45.30	3.20	0.05	0.005	0.3	0.020	0.010
And	66.20	67.38	1.18	0.06	0.006	0.2	0.002	0.005
And	86.50	86.80	0.30	0.13	0.009	0.3	0.006	0.010
ED-18-008				No Significant Results				
ED-18-009				No Significant Results				
ED-18-010	73.50	78.15	4.65	0.20	0.013	1.2	0.007	0.032
Including	74.50	77.15	2.65	0.34	0.337	1.5	0.008	0.050
Including	74.50	74.85	0.35	0.98	0.015	1.5	0.026	0.123
ED-18-010	95.70	99.00	3.30	0.07	0.005	1.0	0.022	0.017
ED-18-011	22.00	22.40	0.40	0.11	0.044	1.3	0.004	0.000
ED-18-012	144.35	147.00	2.65	0.27	0.000	2.1	0.014	0.022
Including	145.35	145.70	0.35	1.24	0.000	11.4	0.007	0.113
And	156.00	156.40	0.40	0.37	0.000	1.1	0.001	0.018
And	169.00	170.00	1.00	0.63	0.000	0.5	0.026	0.037

Hole Number	From (Metres)	To (Meters)	Width (Meters)	Co wt. %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu wt. %	Ni wt. %
ED-18-013	78.60	87.88	9.28	0.07	0.001	0.1	0.020	0.023
Including	78.60	81.55	2.95	0.15	0.001	0.1	0.027	0.029
Including	79.24	80.55	0.31	0.88	0.001	0.1	0.004	0.116
ED-18-014	127.00	128.75	1.75	0.05	0.007	0.6	0.018	0.009
ED-18-015	159.70	201.00	1.85	0.48	0.005	0.1	0.002	0.041
Including	159.70	160.72	1.02	0.55	0.001	0.1	0.002	0.034
And	198.95	201.00	2.05	0.46	0.006	0.4	0.047	0.058
Including	198.95	200.00	1.05	0.52	0.005	0.1	0.015	0.059
And	229.00	230.30	1.30	0.29	0.011	0.1	0.001	0.029
ED-18-017	76.72	77.22	0.50	0.70	0.014	0.1	0.000	0.635
ED-18-018	225.80	226.15	0.35	0.24	0.029	0.1	0.002	0.024
NS2018-01				No Significant Results				
NS2018-02	24.00	24.50	0.50	0.15	0.011	0.1	0.014	0.017
NS2018-03				No Significant Results				
NS2018-04	33.00	35.00	2.00	0.05	0.011	0.6	0.052	0.016

*All reported widths are drilled core lengths

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 2017 Program

Collected prospecting samples were put directly into individual sample bags with sample tags and transported by truck back to Thunder Bay, Ontario, in the possession of the QP for Fladgate Exploration, Neil Pettigrew (Flank, 2018). Samples were transported directly to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (“Actlabs”) in Thunder Bay, Ontario where they were then received, processed, and analyzed. The analytical codes used include 1A2-Au-50g (fire assay/AAS), 1E-Ag (aqua regia digest/ICP-OES), and 8-peroxide-all elements (Na₂O₂ digest/ICP-OES). No standards or blanks were included in the sample stream of the prospecting samples however standards and blanks were alternatively placed every 20 samples for the drilling.

All of the drill core was logged and split onsite using a gas-powered core saw. One hundred percent of the core was split and sampled. The remaining half of the core was replaced in the core boxes and the core is stored onsite. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample. Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia, and blank material from Nelson Granite Ltd., of Kenora, Ontario. No duplicate samples were included in the sample stream. The nature and extent of QA/QC procedures implemented in the drill program are sufficient for a 166 m program, in order to provide adequate confidence in the data received. All drill core samples were transported by Fladgate Exploration personnel to Manitoulin shipping in New Liskeard, Ontario, and shipped directly to the Timmins location of Activation Laboratories for analysis, with security tags in place. Samples were received, processed, and analysed following same methods as described above for the prospecting samples.

The Authors are independent of Actlabs. It is an accredited analytical facility, with a Quality Control System accredited to “international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications), with CAN-P-1578 (Forensics), CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) and CAN-P-1585 (Environmental) for specific registered tests by the SCC. The accreditation program includes ongoing audits which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods.” (Source: www.actlabs.com).

11.2 2018 Winter Program

Drill core was logged and split on site, using a gas-powered core saw (Jefferies, 2019). One half of the split core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the numbers identified in the sample tag book, along with an identification tag from the sample tag book, and the bags were securely fastened. The other half of the drill core was returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. The boxes containing the remaining half core are for the most part stored on-site at a boat launch on claim 213497, although some significant intercepts were transported to the offices of Fladgate Exploration in Thunder Bay for more detailed analysis and storage.

Samples were shipped to Actlabs in Timmins, Ontario, by Manitoulin Transport from New Liskeard. Samples were accompanied by individual security tags, which were confirmed by Actlabs staff upon arrival. Samples were logged into Actlabs’ LIMS database and a ‘confirmation of sample receipt’ email was sent to the data manager at Fladgate Exploration.

Core samples were dried before going through the preparation stage (code RX1), whereby samples were crushed in their entirety (with 95% passing -2mm), mechanically riffle split to obtain a representative sample, then pulverized (with 95% passing -105 µm). Cleaner sand was used between each sample.

Samples were analysed for Au by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), Ag by aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish, and Co, Ni and other base metals by peroxide fusion digestion and ICP-OES finish. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample. Crush duplicates and coarse duplicates were also included in the QA/QC protocol, every 60th sample.

Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia (CDN-ME-1207 containing 320 ppm Co \pm 20 ppm 2 Stdev), and Geostats Pty Ltd. of O'Connor, Western Australia (GBM998-10 and GBM917-4 containing 1,202 ppm (\pm 159 Stdev) and 11,576 ppm Co (\pm 460 Stdev), respectively). Blank material was uncertified barren granite, collected from Nelson Granite Ltd. of Kenora, Ontario.

The three Co-bearing certified reference materials employed in this study were characterized by 4-acid digest, and in the present study they were analysed using peroxide fusion. Two of the three standards returned Co results within 1 standard deviation of the certified value (GBM-998-10 and GBM-917-4), however the third standard displayed a high bias in the results. A single analysis was registered to be 5 standard deviations above the certified value of 0.032% Co. It is possible that the matrix of this reference material is such that the amount of Co able to be converted into the acidic solution during digestion is greater during a peroxide fusion compared to the amount liberated during a 4-acid digest. Further tracking of a greater analytical population and a comparison test between digestion methods for this particular standard (CDN-ME-1207) is warranted. All blanks except for one analysed in this study returned less than detection for Co. A re-run of the coarse reject from this 'non-blank' sample resulted in the same 'non-blank' analysis, therefore either the material contained a small xenolithic fragment as contamination, or the jaw crushing stage introduced a small bleed-over into the 'blank' sample. This sample contained 0.005% Co, which was above the detection limit of 0.002%, yet still very minor. Four crush duplicate samples were included in the QA/QC protocol for this program, intentionally to test for reproducibility. Results of these samples were excellent, returning in most cases <5% error between the analytical pairs.

11.3 2018 Summer Program

As for the 2018 winter drill program, drill core was logged and split on site, using a gas-powered core saw (Clapp, 2020) One half of the split core was placed into a sequentially numbered plastic sample bag conforming to the numbers identified in the sample tag book, along with an identification tag from the sample tag book, and the bags were securely fastened. The other half of the drill core was returned to the core box in its original position for future reference. The boxes containing the remaining half core are stored on-site at Edison Shaft area.

Samples were shipped to Actlabs in Timmins, Ontario, by Manitoulin Transport from New Liskeard. Samples were accompanied by individual security tags, which were confirmed by Actlabs staff upon arrival. Samples were logged into Actlabs' LIMS database and a 'confirmation of sample receipt' email was sent to the data manager at Fladgate Exploration.

Core samples were dried before going through the preparation stage (code RX1), whereby samples were crushed in their entirety (with 95% passing -2mm), mechanically riffle split to obtain a representative sample, then pulverized (with 95% passing -105 μ m). Cleaner sand was used between each sample.

Samples were analysed for Au by fire assay and atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), Ag by aqua regia digest and ICP-OES finish, and Co, Ni and other base metals by peroxide fusion digestion and ICP-OES finish. Standards and blanks were alternately inserted every 20th sample.

Standards were sourced from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, British Columbia (CDN-ME-1207 containing 320 ppm Co \pm 20 ppm Stdev), and Geostats Pty Ltd. of O'Connor, Western Australia (GBM998-10 and GBM917-4 containing 1,202 ppm (\pm 159 Stdev) and 11,576 ppm Co (\pm 460 Stdev), respectively). Blank material was uncertified barren granite, collected from Nelson Granite Ltd. of Kenora, Ontario.

The three Co-bearing certified reference materials employed in this study were characterized by 4-acid digest, and in the present study they were analysed using peroxide fusion. Two of the three standards returned Co results within 1 to 2 standard deviation of the certified value (GBM998-10 and GBM917-4), however for the third standard, a number of samples displayed a low bias (8,750 to 9,920 ppm) in the results. The remainder of the samples returned values of > 10,000 ppm and were not able to be evaluated.

All blanks returned low cobalt values ranging from 3 to 17 ppm.

11.4 Conclusion

As of the effective date of this report, no additional information regarding sample preparation, analyses, and security regarding the 2017 and 2018 drill programs has been provided to the Authors and the results of the QA/QC sample programs have not been extensively reviewed by the Authors for the purposes of this report. The Authors have no reason to believe that the 2017 and 2018 drill data is not of good quality.

The Authors are of the opinion that the sample preparation, analysis, QA/QC and security protocol used by EDDY to date is appropriate for an exploration program. The drill data is not currently being used for a Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) and the Authors are of the opinion that the level of data is not sufficient to support a MRE. If the Project experiences a rapid advancement to a MRE phase, including additional drilling in one or more of the target areas, a comprehensive QA/QC program will need to be implemented for new drilling, and the results of the QA/QC program carried out during the 2017 and 2018 drill programs will need to be compiled and reviewed before publication of a MRE.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The following section summarise the data verification procedures that were carried out and completed and documented by the Authors for this technical report.

The Authors have reviewed geological reports and miscellaneous technical papers, and other public information (MD&A's and news releases) as listed in Section 27 (References). In addition, the Authors have reviewed company news releases and MD&A's which are posted on SEDAR (The System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval) under EDDY's profile.

As part of the verification process, the Authors reviewed all geological data and databases. Verifications were carried out on drill hole locations (i.e. collar coordinates) and down hole surveys. The Authors conducted verification of the laboratories analytical certificates and validation of the Project digital database for errors or discrepancies. A minimum of 20% of the digital assay records were randomly selected and checked against the laboratory assay certificates. Minor errors were noted and corrected during the validation process. The database is not currently being used for a Mineral Resource Estimate.

The Property is considered by the Authors as an early stage exploration property.

In addition, as described below, Sexton conducted a site visit to the Kittson Cobalt Property on June 4th, 2021, accompanied by Ian Stokes, Geologist in Training with GeoVector Management Inc. There is currently no exploration or mining activities on the Property. EDDY has completed limited surface exploration on the Property to date.

12.1 Site Inspection

During the site visit, Sexton examined a number of mineralized core intervals from diamond drill holes at the Edison Shaft area. Sexton examined accompanying drill logs and assay certificates and visually compared these results against the drill core mineralized zones.

Selected core samples were taken from the half drill core for check analysis (Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2). The samples were from the entire sample intervals of previous assays for direct comparison of these intervals. Results of the check assays are pending (Table 12-1).

The author located and verified drill collar locations using a hand-held GPS. All collars were well marked and reported locations were shown to be accurate within the 1-3 metre accuracy of the GPS.

Figure 12-1 Half Core Interval from hole ED18-10 Prior to Resampling



Figure 12-2 Core Interval from hole ED18-10 After Resampling



Table 12-1 Kittson Check Assays – June 4, 2021

Drill Hole	Original Sample	From	To	Check Sample
KIT18-012	702517	31.11	31.63	GR06426
KIT18-012	702518	31.63	32.57	GR06427
KIT18-012	702519	32.57	33.00	GR06428
ED18-10	761449	74.50	74.85	GR06429
ED18-10	761450	74.85	75.75	GR06430
ED18-10	761451	75.75	76.40	GR06431
ED18-10	761452	76.40	76.77	GR06432
ED18-10	761453	76.77	77.15	GR06433
STANDARD				GR06434
KIT18-010	782212	50.65	51.22	GR06435
KIT18-010	782213	51.22	51.86	GR06436
KIT18-010	782214	51.86	52.58	GR06437
KIT18-010	782215	52.58	54.06	GR06438
KIT18-010	782216	54.06	55.55	GR06439
KIT18-010	782217	55.55	56.26	GR06440
KIT18-010	782218	56.26	57.00	GR06441
BLANK				GR06442

12.2 Conclusion

All geological data has been reviewed and verified by Authors as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were minor errors identified within the 2018 summer drill hole database with respect to final drill hole azimuths and lengths, which were corrected during the validation process.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no metallurgical testing by Element79 on samples from the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Eddy has yet to complete a MRE on the Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserve estimates stated on this Property. This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

16 MINING METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section does not apply to this Technical Report.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There is no information on properties adjacent to the Kittson Property necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information available that is necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading. To the Authors' knowledge, there are no significant risks and uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

SGS Geological Services was contracted by Edison Cobalt Corp. (formerly Power Americas Minerals Corp) to complete a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for the Kittson Cobalt Property in the Kittson and Coleman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada. The Property is considered an early stage exploration property.

This report will be used by EDDY in partial fulfillment of their continuing disclosure requirements under Canadian securities laws, including National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”). The effective date of this report is June 4th, 2021.

Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo. of SGS and Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geol. of GeoVector Management Inc. are responsible for the preparation of the current technical report. Armitage and Sexton are independent Qualified Persons as defined by NI 43-101. Sexton conducted a site visit to the Kittson Cobalt Property on June 4th, 2021.

There are three past-producing Co-Ag mines on Property, namely the Shakt-Davis, Cobalt-Kittson, and Edison Mines. From these historical workings as well as the extensive Ag mining that took place to the east near Cobalt, Ontario, the geological model constraining the mineralization is quite well known; i.e. copper, cobalt, silver, and gold mineralization is related to Nipissing diabase dykes and sills intruding arkoses of the Lorrain Formation and laminated shaley mudstones of the Firstbrook Member in the Gowganda Formation (Flank, 2018). The three deposits show the general characteristics of five element vein systems and/or gold-bearing polymetallic (Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, As, Au, Ag, Bi ± U) calcite-quartz vein systems associated with Nipissing diabase dykes that characterize the dominant mineralizing systems in the Cobalt Embayment. The same narrow (70 m -120 m wide) Nipissing diabase dyke hosts all three deposits, referring to the three mines in and around the Property.

The mineralization on the Property is hosted in Proterozoic quartz-carbonate veins within brittle fracture zones in hydrothermally altered Nipissing diabase. These fracture zones are roughly parallel to an extensive E-W-trending diabase dyke system. Historical work indicates this project represents a cobalt-gold-rich, silver-poor example of the more classical silver-rich mineralization found in the Cobalt camp proper, directly to the east of the Property. This cobalt-gold style of mineralization is found elsewhere in the larger cobalt embayment such as in the Silver Centre and Temagami areas, and was historically not as extensively exploited due to their lower silver grades. As a result, whereas much of the near-surface silver-rich cobalt-type mineralization has been mined-out, much of the lower silver- higher cobalt-type mineralization remains in the ground.

All geological data has been reviewed and verified by Authors as being accurate to the extent possible and to the extent possible all geologic information was reviewed and confirmed. There were minor errors identified within the 2018 summer drill hole database with respect to final drill hole azimuths and lengths, which were corrected during the validation process.

In the Authors’ opinion the Property merits continued exploration. The project encompasses an extensive prospective E-W-trending fracture zone, only portions of which have been tested. While substantial underground development was conducted on the project, very few historical records of this work remain, making evaluation of the cobalt mineralization difficult (Flank, 2018). Therefore, continued exploration including diamond drilling is required in order to better evaluate the quality and quantity of the cobalt mineralization on the project.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

A two-phase program is recommended for the Kittson Property. The Phase 1 recommended work program should include an extensive regional mapping and prospecting program, to identify further areas of potential Co-bearing mineralization. Three dimensional geological and mineralization models of the Shakt-Davis,

Cobalt-Kittson, and Edison Mines mine areas should be developed that incorporates recent drilling information (e.g. lithological and geochemical), so that new drill targets can be selected. The 3D modelling may help better define controlling lithology/structures, i.e. Nipissing diabase dykes, dip/plung direction of shear structures and intersection lineation defined by cross-cutting shear structures.

Phase 2 should consist of a minimum of 2,000 metres of diamond drilling to test any potential mineralized structures or lithology outlined by the Phase 1 work, and to test on-strike and down-dip/down-plunge extensions of existing mineralization.

A proposed program and budget for the 2021 is outlined below (Table 26 1).

The Authors have reviewed the proposed program for further work on the Property and, in light of the observations made in this report, supports the concepts as outlined. Given the prospective nature of the Property, and region it is the Authors' opinion that the Property merits further exploration and that proposed plans for further work are justified. The current proposed work program will help advance the Property and will provide key inputs required to evaluate the potential on the Property.

The Authors recommend that EDDY conduct the further exploration as proposed, subject to funding and any other matters which may cause the proposed exploration program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities or alterations which may affect the program as a result of exploration activities themselves.

Table 26-1 Recommended 2021 Work Program by EDDY on the Kittson Property

Phase 1 – Compilation, mapping, prospecting, diamond drilling (Fall-2021)				
	Number	Rate	Days	Amount
Senior Geologist (compilation)	1	\$800	10	\$8,000
Project Geologists (compilation)	1	\$500	10	\$5,000
Project Geologist (Field Program)	1	\$500	21	\$10,500
Geotechnicians (Field Program)	2	\$400	21	\$16,800
Truck Rental & Gas	2	\$100	21	\$4,200
ATV Rental & Gas	2	\$75	21	\$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food per person per day	3	\$100	21	\$6,300
Field Supplies				\$1,500
Rock Sample Analysis	400	\$75		\$30,000
Excavator Including Mob & Demob		\$2,000	10	\$20,000
Wajax and channel saw rentals		\$250	14	\$3,500
Assessment Report Writing				\$5,000
Subtotal				\$113,950
15% Contingency				\$17,093
				\$131,043
Phase 2 – 2,000 Metre Diamond Drill Program (Winter 2021-2022)				
Diamond Drilling Including Mob & Demob	2,000	\$130		\$260,000
Senior Geologist (supervision)	1	\$800	14	\$11,200
Project Geologists	1	\$500	28	\$14,000
Geotechnicians	1	\$400	28	\$11,200
Truck Rental & Gas	2	\$100	28	\$5,600
ATV Rental & Gas	2	\$75	21	\$3,150
Camp Accommodations & Food				\$60,000
Core Shack & Core Saw rental				\$5,000
Supplies				\$5,000
Rock Sample Analysis		\$75	700	\$52,500
Assessment Report				\$10,000
Revised NI 43-101 Technical Report				\$40,000
Subtotal				\$477,650
10% Contingency				\$47,765
Phase II total				\$525,415
Grand Total				\$656,458

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Kittson Cobalt Property, Kittson, Coleman, and Brigstocke Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Edison Cobalt Corp. was prepared and signed by the following authors:

The effective date of the report is June 9, 2021.

The date of the report is July 16, 2021.

Signed by:

"Original Signed"

Qualified Person
Allan Armitage, Ph.D., P. Geo.,

Company
SGS Canada Inc. (“SGS”)

"Original Signed"

Qualified Person
Alan Sexton, MSc, P.Geol.

Company
GeoVector Management Inc.

July 16, 2021

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

QP CERTIFICATE – ALLAN ARMITAGE

To Accompany the Report titled “Technical Report on the Kittson Cobalt Property, Kittson and Coleman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Edison Cobalt Corp.

I, Allan E. Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geol. of 62 River Front Way, Fredericton, New Brunswick, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Senior Resource Geologist with SGS Canada Inc., 10 de la Seigneurie E Blvd., Unit 203 Blainville, QC, Canada, J7C 3V5 (www.geostat.com).
2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science - Honours in Geology in 1989, a graduate of Laurentian University having obtained the degree of Masters of Science in Geology in 1992 and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario having obtained a Doctor of Philosophy in Geology in 1998.
3. I have been employed as a geologist for every field season (May - October) from 1987 to 1996. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since March of 1997.
4. I have been involved in mineral exploration and resource modeling for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and uranium in Canada, United States, Mexico, Honduras, Chile, Cuba, Mali and Peru at the grass roots to advanced exploration stage since 1991, including resource estimation since 2006.
5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) (License No. 64456; 1999), I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 38144; 2012), I am a member of The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) and use the designation (P.Geo.) (Licence No. 2829; 2017).
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person".
7. I am responsible for 1, 2 to 11, 23, 25 to 27. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this technical report.
8. I have not visited the Kittson Cobalt Property and I have had no prior involvement in the Property.
9. I am independent of Edison Cobalt Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the "Form"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 16th day of July, 2021 at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

Allan Armitage, Ph. D., P. Geo., SGS Canada Inc.

QP CERTIFICATE – ALAN SEXTON

To Accompany the Report titled “Technical Report on the Kittson Cobalt Property, Kittson, Coleman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada” (the “Technical Report”) for Edison Cobalt Corp.

I, Alan J. Sexton, M. Sc., P. Geo. of 41 Barrhaven Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, hereby certify that:

1. I am currently a consulting geologist with GeoVector Management Inc., 10 Green Street Suite 312 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2J 3Z6
2. I am a graduate of Acadia University having obtained the degree of Master of Science in Geology in 1988.
3. I have been continuously employed as a geologist since May of 1982.
4. Since 1998 I have performed mineral exploration and mineral resource estimating in several commodities including gold (mesothermal), copper/gold porphyries and uranium deposits.
5. I am a member of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (PGO) and use the title of Professional Geologist (P.Geo.). PGO Member # 0563.
6. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation of my professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I am an author of this report and responsible for sections 2.2, 11 and 12 of the Technical Report. I have reviewed these sections and accept professional responsibility for these sections of this Technical Report.
8. I visited the Kittson Cobalt Property on June 4th, 2021
9. I have had no prior involvement in the Property.
10. I am independent of Edison Cobalt Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
12. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (the “Form”), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and the Form.

Signed and dated this 16th day of July, 2021 at Ottawa, Ontario.

“Original Signed and Sealed”

Alan Sexton, M.Sc., P. Geo., GeoVector Management Inc.

APPENDIX A

2018 Prospecting Results and Sample Location Maps (revised from Clapp, 2020)

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760001	A18-09293	583027	5246304	0	0	6	46		82		77	
760002	A18-09293	582876	5246274	0	0	7	51		133		108	
760003	A18-09293	583343	5246315	0.039	2.9	> 5000	5100	0.501	69		7580	
760004	A18-09293	583337	5246322	0.026	4	> 5000	3580	0.348	64		6890	
760005	A18-09293	583525	5246321	0	0	23	30		61		79	
760006	A18-09293	583536	5248058	0	0	47	49		60		74	
760007	A18-09856	583194	5246336	0.006	0	6	34		11		16	
760008	A18-09856	583010	5246296	0.01	0.3	57	127	0.014	111		71	
760009	A18-09856	582993	5246293	0.006	0	336	279	0.028	74		122	
760010	A18-09856	582996	5246294	0.005	0	50	97		719		49	
760011	A18-09856	582992	5246293	0	0	< 2	9		27		15	
760012	A18-09856	582996	5246280	0.006	0	111	235	0.023	27		80	
760013	A18-09856	582886	5246267	0.005	0.3	11	11		2930		15	
760014	A18-09856	582862	5246267	0	0	< 2	4		694		2	
760015	A18-09856	582803	5246242	0	0	20	37		103		83	
760016	A18-10149	582113	5245811	0.031	0	4	8		99		7	
760017	A18-10149	582326	5246015	0.026	0	589	140	0.016	10		218	
760018	A18-10149	582325	5246028	0	0.2	31	32		14		32	
760019	A18-10149	582332	5246012	0	0	30	47		76		14	
760020	A18-10149	582329	5246005	0	0	< 2	3		2		6	
760021	A18-10149	582340	5245999	0	0	< 2	10		< 1		20	
760022	A18-10149	582332	5246019	0	0	30	34		70		18	
760023	A18-10149	582308	5245999	0.016	0.9	> 10000	> 10000	2.45	303		1700	
760024	A18-10149	582303	5245999	0	0	287	270	0.028	141		31	
760025	A18-10149	582314	5245991	0	0	28	49		192		28	
760026	A18-10149	582115	5245804	0.025	0.2	45	65		736		35	
760027	A18-10149	582118	5245808	0.006	0	7	34		239		59	
760028	A18-10149	582121	5245818	0.02	0	3	20		32		37	
760051	A18-09293	583006	5246244	0	0	48	58		299		63	
760052	A18-09293	582882	5246258	0	0	6	6		1660		13	
760053	A18-09293	582888	5246268	0	0	6	9		1500		20	
760054	A18-09293	582503	5246098	0	0	5	45		149		97	
760055	A18-09293	582498	5246104	0	0	30	100	0.008	458		77	
760056	A18-09293	582235	5245446	0	0.4	21	21		8		22	
760057	A18-09293	582232	5245461	0	0	27	16		28		12	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760058	A18-09293	582210	5245413	0.005	0	< 3	28		79		75	
760059	A18-09293	582156	5245424	0	0.4	4	26		13		59	
760060	A18-09293	583325	5246326	0	0	> 5000	4250	0.432	7		234	
760061	A18-09293	583326	5246321	0.005	0	> 5000	7840	0.784	20		384	
760062	A18-09293	583323	5246328	0	0	> 5000	6070	0.667	6		328	
760063	A18-09293	583322	5246324	0	0	> 5000	7240	0.751	10		367	
760064	A18-09293	583328	5246321	0	0.3	> 5000	> 10000	2.9	5		864	
760065	A18-09293	583330	5246322	0	0	227	72		181		25	
760066	A18-09293	583328	5246323	0	0.4	82	133	0.013	387		80	
760067	A18-09293	583330	5246332	0	0.4	> 5000	> 10000	1.69	16		689	
760068	A18-09293	583328	5246317	0	0	> 5000	5850	0.644	8		334	
760069	A18-09293	583327	5246322	0	0	1230	741	0.077	6		103	
760070	A18-09293	583334	5246334	0	0.3	72	64		84		53	
760071	A18-09293	583334	5246321	0	0.4	126	137	0.013	226		62	
760072	A18-09293	583329	5246326	0	0.9	2750	5980	0.579	232		494	
760073	A18-09293	583322	5246335	0	1.3	> 5000	9920	1.02	26		554	
760074	A18-09293	581992	5245668	0.006	0	15	58		102		108	
760075	A18-09293	581994	5245659	0.006	0	9	44		88		98	
760076	A18-09293	582079	5245157	0	0.3	13	12		1		20	
760077	A18-09293	581804	5245264	0	0.3	9	15		229		56	
760078	A18-09293	582948	5244891	0	0	6	8		1		18	
760079	A18-09293	583104	5245108	0	0	17	26		104		21	
760080	A18-09293	583060	5245960	0	0	< 3	3		1		12	
760081	A18-09293	583115	5246261	0	0	< 3	48		134		64	
760082	A18-09293	583139	5246291	0	0	12	49		200		48	
760083	A18-09293	583111	5246316	0	0	4	45		102		77	
760084	A18-09293	583039	5246313	0.005	0	7	42		97		102	
760085	A18-09293	583684	5248346	0.219	3.2	> 5000	> 10000	2.18	383		2760	
760086	A18-09293	583679	5248362	0.026	0.3	2850	1820	0.193	525		444	
760087	A18-09293	583682	5248362	0.038	0.6	> 5000	9770	1.05	302		1410	
760088	A18-09293	583690	5248378	0	0	33	75		122		96	
760089	A18-09293	583720	5248451	0.02	0	> 5000	4160	0.439	8		654	
760090	A18-09293	583717	5248445	0	0.3	122	130	0.012	100		154	
760091	A18-09293	583725	5248468	0	0	28	28		10		16	
760092	A18-09293	583722	5248470	0	0	7	3		93		5	
760093	A18-09293	583727	5248474	0	0.3	13	16		361		34	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760094	A18-09293	583714	5248451	0.03	0.8	> 5000	> 10000	1.47	9		1050	
760095	A18-09293	581798	5245605	0	0.4	25	74		95		28	
760096	A18-09856	584646	5246185	0	0	< 2	< 1		2		3	
760097	A18-09856	583380	5246377	0.006	0	99	147	0.017	229		106	
760098	A18-09856	583317	5246366	0	0	9	18		70		18	
760099	A18-09856	583302	5246353	0	0	8	25		154		61	
760100	A18-09856	583225	5246334	0.012	0	490	409	0.046	336		77	
760101	A18-09293	583511	5247687	0	0	12	26		165		55	
760102	A18-09293	583334	5246303	0	0.4	25	47		51		39	
760103	A18-09293	583353	5246317	0	0	> 5000	4840	0.546	9		274	
760104	A18-09293	583355	5246318	0.006	1.7	> 5000	> 10000	1.24	53		676	
760105	A18-09293	583340	5246316	0	0	> 5000	2630	0.279	119		125	
760106	A18-09293	583357	5246314	0	4.4	586	207	0.022	5720		38	
760107	A18-09293	583358	5246317	0	0	4660	2170	0.231	108		100	
760108	A18-09293	583353	5246326	0	30.1	121	31		> 10000	4.44	3	
760109	A18-09293	583347	5246326	0	16.3	> 5000	990	0.107	> 10000	1.57	10	
760110	A18-09293	583348	5246321	0	6.8	75	50		6590		16	
760111	A18-09293	583338	5246330	0	0	> 5000	5080	0.506	141		578	
760112	A18-09293	583332	5246319	0	2.2	655	325	0.034	1150		48	
760113	A18-09293	583336	5246311	0	0	> 5000	5450	0.621	9		722	
760114	A18-09293	583270	5246273	0.175	0.9	> 5000	> 10000	5.79	3		> 10000	1.99
760115	A18-09293	582005	5245654	0	0	55	64		122		106	
760116	A18-09293	581719	5245482	0	0	16	50		118		91	
760117	A18-09293	583100	5245106	0	0	46	119	0.013	87		89	
760118	A18-09293	582946	5245304	0	0	8	29		375		45	
760119	A18-09293	583484	5247138	0	0	< 3	44		121		58	
760120	A18-09293	583480	5247246	0	0	10	46		103		73	
760121	A18-09293	583515	5247310	0	0	11	44		117		87	
760122	A18-09293	583502	5247336	0	0.3	7	45		110		98	
760123	A18-09293	583493	5247267	0	0	10	40		157		50	
760124	A18-09293	583485	5247101	0	0	29	37		215		34	
760125	A18-09293	583486	5247119	0	0	19	33		260		36	
760126	A18-09293	583495	5247776	0	0	7	75		45		30	
760127	A18-09293	583493	5247774	0.005	1.1	102	92		145		44	
760128	A18-09293	583507	5247765	0.071	5.9	202	230	0.023	> 10000	1.84	87	
760129	A18-09293	583489	5247749	0	0.3	5	15		769		43	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760130	A18-09293	583574	5247934	0.005	0	9	47		183		74	
760131	A18-09293	583469	5247766	0.008	0.9	38	41		958		43	
760132	A18-09293	583467	5247770	0.006	0	15	42		116		92	
760133	A18-09293	583616	5248078	0	0	14	106	0.008	84		47	
760134	A18-09293	583611	5248075	0	0	74	42		131		56	
760135	A18-09293	583611	5248068	0	5.1	125	89		9850		12	
760136	A18-09293	583606	5248078	0.088	0.3	399	148	0.012	599		69	
760137	A18-09293	583613	5248072	1.07	2.3	2030	990	0.092	773		158	
760138	A18-09856	582955	5245324	0	0	< 2	19		64		80	
760139	A18-09856	582975	5245291	0	0	5	24		122		38	
760140	A18-09856	582940	5245285	0	0	7	59		13		30	
760141	A18-09856	582936	5245280	0.009	0	9	69		25		20	
760142	A18-09856	582935	5245277	0	0	4	20		52		14	
760143	A18-09856	582938	5245279	0	0	2	32		24		23	
760144	A18-09856	583009	5245287	0.005	0	9	7		30		11	
760145	A18-09856	583014	5245304	0	0	7	2		22		1	
760146	A18-09856	584522	5244432	0	0	< 2	25		56		53	
760147	A18-09856	584520	5244424	0	0	2	28		169		54	
760148	A18-09856	584520	5244424	0.007	0	3	28		297		57	
760151	A18-09293	583363	5246272	0.066	0.5	314	258	0.023	198		75	
760152	A18-09293	583370	5246278	0.013	0	> 5000	5180	0.536	8		570	
760153	A18-09293	583470	5246395	0	0	1080	431	0.045	3140		41	
760154	A18-09293	583466	5246393	0	0	551	52		124		88	
760155	A18-09293	583481	5246392	0	0	648	336	0.036	302		50	
760156	A18-09293	583489	5246391	0.005	0	1410	821	0.088	366		112	
760157	A18-09293	583498	5246387	0.01	1.3	> 5000	9530	1.06	2180		927	
760158	A18-09293	583433	5246739	0	0	17	19		866		39	
760159	A18-09293	583441	5246712	0	0.3	51	55		27		27	
760160	A18-09293	583446	5246686	0.01	0.5	14	14		41		20	
760161	A18-09293	583518	5247714	0	0.9	14	18		1160		16	
760162	A18-09293	583339	5246324	0.007	0.6	> 5000	> 10000	4.1	14		1710	
760163	A18-09293	583348	5246329	0	16.4	> 5000	464	0.048	> 10000	1.69	5	
760164	A18-09293	583348	5246324	0	5.5	116	81		9980		11	
760165	A18-09293	583347	5246322	0.009	0	> 5000	> 10000	1.15	39		1030	
760166	A18-09293	583352	5246319	0.007	0	> 5000	6220	0.684	95		1290	
760167	A18-09293	583421	5246369	0.018	0.4	> 5000	5640	0.547	151		655	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760168	A18-09293	583394	5246367	0.036	0	4370	3240	0.308	12		612	
760169	A18-09293	583429	5246372	0.008	0	238	223	0.021	198		115	
760170	A18-09293	583324	5246263	0.006	0	12	31		7		58	
760171	A18-09293	583476	5246301	0.008	0	10	44		118		77	
760172	A18-09293	583535	5246311	0.008	0	10	41		2480		93	
760173	A18-09293	583481	5246395	0.008	0.4	406	106	0.009	569		103	
760174	A18-09293	583482	5246395	0.01	0	272	410	0.039	473		102	
760175	A18-09293	583475	5246406	0.009	0.5	30	44		583		90	
760176	A18-09293	583473	5246392	0.008	0.5	833	429	0.041	350		43	
760177	A18-09293	583477	5246384	0.005	1.7	1220	818	0.083	3650		140	
760178	A18-09293	583471	5246382	0.032	5	> 5000	9550	0.99	2270		566	
760179	A18-09293	583472	5246404	0.009	1.9	> 5000	4160	0.454	4790		634	
760180	A18-09293	583462	5246369	0.013	1.6	3440	2330	0.253	442		266	
760181	A18-09293	583457	5246378	0	2.4	848	519	0.054	206		85	
760182	A18-09293	583493	5247770	0.008	0.4	723	479	0.052	69		138	
760183	A18-09293	583480	5247753	11	16.3	1420	1830	0.204	> 10000	9.12	65	
760184	A18-09293	583476	5247749	0.039	0.3	62	149	0.015	2070		78	
760185	A18-09293	583472	5247757	0.146	1.2	662	312	0.032	> 10000	1.67	71	
760186	A18-09293	583565	5247947	0	0	4	50		158		71	
760187	A18-09293	583539	5248095	0.006	0.4	4	50		451		90	
760188	A18-09293	583552	5248092	0	0	19	33		74		64	
760189	A18-09293	583544	5248062	0.018	0.3	8	20		209		44	
760190	A18-09293	583560	5248092	0.006	0.6	3	9		1140		39	
760191	A18-09293	583554	5248088	0.005	0.6	17	25		1330		46	
760192	A18-09293	583625	5248252	0	0	7	20		106		42	
760193	A18-09293	583604	5248273	7.83	15.7	2580	2510	0.283	> 10000	8.6	228	
760194	A18-09293	583608	5248273	0.7	1.7	211	172	0.016	5520		70	
760195	A18-09293	583718	5248428	0.012	0.4	49	131	0.012	43		76	
760196	A18-09293	583707	5248423	0.007	0.5	357	323	0.032	455		256	
760197	A18-09856	583014	5245292	0	0.4	5	15		42		20	
760198	A18-09856	583015	5245284	0	0	3	15		15		38	
760199	A18-09856	583012	5245289	0	0.2	< 2	14		34		53	
760201	A18-09856	584515	5244428	0	0	4	31		198		66	
760202	A18-09856	584510	5244425	0	0	3	27		99		58	
760205	A18-10149	582339	5246152	0	0	< 2	9		< 1		19	
760206	A18-10149	583293	5246346	0	0	5	25		35		53	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760207	A18-10149	583213	5246340	0	0	9	43		142		70	
760208	A18-10149	583041	5246304	0	0	6	30		131		49	
760209	A18-10149	582945	5246268	0.005	0	< 2	31		149		36	
760210	A18-10149	582843	5246240	0	0	8	30		121		48	
760211	A18-10149	582747	5246232	0	0	< 2	30		121		43	
760212	A18-10149	582650	5246184	0	0	< 2	32		115		55	
760213	A18-10149	582332	5246022	0	0	64	64		138		16	
760214	A18-10149	582345	5246018	0	0	36	43		93		19	
760215	A18-10149	582314	5246019	0	0	14	37		101		17	
760216	A18-10149	582288	5246034	0	0	23	46		139		20	
760217	A18-10149	582271	5246042	0	0	4	33		112		37	
760218	A18-10149	582279	5246026	0	0	5	32		111		35	
760219	A18-10149	582287	5246011	0	0	8	29		76		18	
760220	A18-10149	582295	5245992	0	0	16	36		178		15	
760221	A18-10149	582294	5245992	0	0	19	31		146		16	
760222	A18-10149	582056	5245763	0.024	0.2	1060	845	0.083	1510		75	
760223	A18-10149	582069	5245757	0	0	6	31		132		42	
760224	A18-10149	582082	5245781	0	0	< 2	16		3		45	
760225	A18-10149	582104	5245788	0	0	< 2	12		3		24	
760251	A18-10149	582340	5245990	0	0	4	29		126		33	
760252	A18-10149	582314	5245953	0	0	< 2	28		123		54	
760256	A18-10149	582049	5245582	0	0	2	28		136		17	
760257	A18-10149	583363	5246359	0	0	14	50		168		88	
760258	A18-10149	583237	5246339	0.005	0	16	41		128		71	
760259	A18-10149	583103	5246307	0	0	< 2	25		134		49	
760260	A18-10149	582989	5246284	0	0	20	46		166		81	
760261	A18-10149	582883	5246276	0	0	3	32		125		49	
760262	A18-10149	582785	5246234	0	0	2	31		126		53	
760263	A18-10149	582691	5246203	0	0	< 2	31		120		50	
760264	A18-10149	582579	5246176	0	0	8	43		178		66	
760265	A18-10149	582325	5246049	0	0	< 2	8		2		18	
760266	A18-10149	582300	5246045	0	0	6	31		32		14	
760267	A18-10149	582312	5246054	0	0	12	47		175		172	
760268	A18-10149	582301	5246044	0	0	12	40		45		20	
760269	A18-10149	582289	5246042	0	0	8	36		121		17	
760270	A18-10149	582281	5246050	0	0	3	31		144		41	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760271	A18-10149	582300	5246068	0	0	< 2	25		117		37	
760272	A18-10149	582279	5246054	0	0	< 2	30		131		45	
760273	A18-10149	582262	5246028	0	0	24	48		150		19	
760274	A18-10149	582277	5246007	0	0	15	29		42		17	
760275	A18-10149	582278	5245995	0	0.2	28	57		114		28	
760276	A18-10149	582036	5245779	0	0	< 2	25		97		45	
760277	A18-10149	582050	5245772	0	0	< 2	26		110		34	
760278	A18-10149	582068	5245777	0	0	< 2	25		107		50	
760279	A18-10149	582072	5245786	0	0	< 2	25		104		43	
760227	A18-10449	583529	5244984	0	0.3	< 2	21		318		32	
760228	A18-10449	582952	5245315	0	0	3	24		119		60	
760229	A18-10449	582946	5245303	0	0	< 2	2		3		< 1	
760280	A18-10449	583501	5247698	0	0	< 2	12		2920		42	
760281	A18-10449	583503	5247699	0	0	< 2	30		523		77	
760282	A18-10449	583689	5248332	0.005	0	183	351	0.046	405		24	
760283	A18-10449	584322	5248827	0.016	0	< 2	31		91		34	
760284	A18-10449	583609	5248130	0.005	0	32	30		80		38	
760285	A18-10449	583647	5248353	0	0	36	22		265		17	
760286	A18-10449	583649	5248353	0.007	0	833	433	0.053	190		119	
760287	A18-10449	583667	5248357	0.08	1	> 10000	9770	1.12	992		1560	
760288	A18-10449	583713	5248432	0	0	33	42		187		106	
760289	A18-10449	583713	5248432	0	0	52	45		139		83	
760290	A18-10449	583713	5248432	0	0	11	31		5		33	
760291	A18-10449	583714	5248414	0.006	0	1900	902	0.122	110		240	
760292	A18-10449	583728	5248452	0	0	30	37		242		96	
760293	A18-10449	583728	5248452	0	0.3	38	50		1500		146	
760294	A18-10449	583505	5247380	0.005	0	2	25		123		56	
760295	A18-10449	583503	5247393	0.012	0	2	26		2200		81	
760296	A18-10449	583507	5247390	0	0	< 2	26		838		112	
760297	A18-10449	583494	5247353	0	0	2	27		562		70	
760298	A18-10449	583481	5247124	0	0	45	21		120		23	
760299	A18-10449	583437	5246697	0.007	0	< 2	12		118		20	
760300	A18-10449	583529	5246321	0.01	0	23	66		423		77	
760226	A18-10449	583684	5248355	0.011	0.5	3200	1660	0.167	390		282	
760230	A18-10867	580498	5244335	0.008	< 0.2	4	23		121		34	
760231	A18-10867	580500	5244328	0.007	< 0.2	< 2	23		112		34	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760232	A18-10867	580486	5244330	0.005	< 0.2	< 2	23		90		39	
760233	A18-10867	580563	5244484	0.005	< 0.2	< 2	21		1150		78	
760234	A18-10867	580563	5244484	0	< 0.2	< 2	26		245		69	
760235	A18-10867	580563	5244484	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	25		68		74	
760236	A18-10867	583741	5248127	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		3		11	
760237	A18-10867	583727	5248090	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		1		15	
760238	A18-10867	583685	5248101	0.005	< 0.2	< 2	3		22		18	
760239	A18-10867	583627	5248125	0.007	< 0.2	< 2	12		79		23	
760240	A18-10867	583611	5248137	0.006	< 0.2	6	24		32		17	
760241	A18-10867	583593	5248141	0.005	< 0.2	44	34		118		45	
760242	A18-10867	583551	5248096	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	12		731		59	
760243	A18-10867	583584	5248077	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	26		137		38	
760244	A18-10867	583612	5248069	0.009	< 0.2	60	115		158		56	
760245	A18-10867	583629	5248050	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		143		9	
760246	A18-10867	583676	5248045	0	< 0.2	< 2	5		< 1		16	
760247	A18-10867	583641	5247987	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		2		14	
760248	A18-10867	583580	5248015	0.006	< 0.2	6	25		134		34	
760249	A18-10867	583558	5248030	0.006	< 0.2	7	28		128		35	
760250	A18-10867	583534	5248039	0.008	< 0.2	8	45		148		62	
760351	A18-10867	580598	5244272	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	24		118		49	
760352	A18-10867	580599	5244274	0.005	< 0.2	21	30		66		50	
760353	A18-10867	580586	5244272	0.006	< 0.2	21	37		89		51	
760354	A18-10867	580477	5244349	0	< 0.2	6	29		21		62	
760355	A18-10867	580485	5244362	0	< 0.2	2	19		43		43	
760356	A18-10867	580498	5244362	0.006	< 0.2	3	26		125		49	
760357	A18-10867	583768	5248553	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		13		8	
760358	A18-10867	583855	5248540	0	< 0.2	< 2	1		6		6	
760359	A18-10867	583888	5248530	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		17		8	
760360	A18-10867	583934	5248540	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	1		5		6	
760361	A18-10867	583825	5248547	0.005	< 0.2	< 2	4		4		17	
760362	A18-10867	583723	5248478	0.007	0.3	29	31		892		108	
760363	A18-10867	583807	5248471	0	< 0.2	< 2	< 1		6		5	
760364	A18-10867	583842	5248471	0.005	< 0.2	< 2	5		6		11	
760365	A18-10867	583875	5248455	0	< 0.2	2	2		5		7	
760366	A18-10867	583911	5248457	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		6		8	
760367	A18-10867	583712	5248431	0	0.3	108	79		164		78	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760368	A18-10867	583716	5248431	0.306	0.4	3980	1740		6000		771	
760369	A18-10867	583733	5248426	0	< 0.2	7	6		54		10	
760370	A18-10867	583763	5248417	0	< 0.2	8	3		501		6	
760371	A18-10867	583839	5248394	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		11		8	
760372	A18-10867	583691	5248379	0	< 0.2	14	37		184		58	
760373	A18-10867	583712	5248380	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		78		6	
760374	A18-10867	583736	5248378	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		46		12	
760375	A18-10867	583771	5248372	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		208		7	
760376	A18-10867	583811	5248343	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		32		7	
760377	A18-10867	583666	5248345	0	< 0.2	4	24		50		54	
760378	A18-10867	583681	5248338	0	< 0.2	8	13		140		39	
760379	A18-10867	583708	5248328	0	< 0.2	3	6		325		11	
760380	A18-10867	583746	5248322	0	< 0.2	< 2	9		7		9	
760381	A18-10867	583782	5248297	0	< 0.2	< 2	10		< 1		33	
760382	A18-10867	583645	5248302	0.008	0.4	67	78		10		66	
760383	A18-10867	583680	5248291	0	< 0.2	4	5		275		12	
760384	A18-10867	583733	5248267	0	< 0.2	< 2	1		4		8	
760385	A18-10867	583777	5248245	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		1		11	
760386	A18-10867	583645	5248311	0	< 0.2	6	22		119		31	
760387	A18-10867	583626	5248274	0	< 0.2	15	27		132		38	
760388	A18-10867	583685	5248249	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		27		9	
760389	A18-10867	583711	5248240	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		155		14	
760390	A18-10867	583743	5248228	0.008	< 0.2	< 2	5		102		16	
760391	A18-10867	583765	5248203	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		1		12	
760392	A18-10867	583731	5248178	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		< 1		8	
760393	A18-10867	583697	5248189	0	< 0.2	< 2	< 1		2		6	
760394	A18-10867	583682	5248202	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		3		14	
760395	A18-10867	583654	5248218	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		5		15	
760396	A18-10867	583618	5248230	0	< 0.2	8	26		143		41	
760397	A18-10867	583614	5248189	0	< 0.2	< 2	4		6		14	
760398	A18-10867	583635	5248180	0	< 0.2	< 2	3		< 1		13	
760399	A18-10867	583680	5248163	0	< 0.2	< 2	11		8		16	
760400	A18-10867	583703	5248148	0	< 0.2	< 2	2		1		10	
760401	A18-10867	579481	5244190	0.016	3.2	89	90		5100		68	
760402	A18-10867	579469	5244195	0.025	0.5	231	205		37		47	
760403	A18-10867	579471	5244185	0.039	0.4	148	808		2310		107	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS-Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS-Na2O2
760404	A18-10867B	579470	5244184	0.022	0.7	20	103		> 10000	1.07	61	
760405	A18-10867	577356	5243235	0.011	0.3	41	23		3460		45	
760451	A18-10867	583524	5248045	0.022	< 0.2	5	26		152		52	
760452	A18-10867	583620	5247945	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	3		38		12	
760453	A18-10867	583592	5247962	0.006	< 0.2	7	20		46		21	
760454	A18-10867	583565	5247983	0.005	< 0.2	2	18		64		29	
760455	A18-10867	583535	5247993	0.022	< 0.2	102	95		261		64	
760456	A18-10867	583519	5247997	0	< 0.2	40	30		37		81	
760457	A18-10867	583498	5247966	0	< 0.2	< 2	13		4		42	
760458	A18-10867	583526	5247944	0	< 0.2	7	33		42		55	
760459	A18-10867	583560	5247928	0.006	< 0.2	< 2	22		143		39	
760460	A18-10867	583579	5247921	0	< 0.2	< 2	5		4		19	
760461	A18-10867	583608	5247903	0	< 0.2	< 2	10		3		7	
893951	A18-14760	583527	5247897	0.085	< 0.2	15	45		233		35	
893952	A18-14760	583524	5247495	0	0.5	3	64		370		47	
893953	A18-14760	583529	5247898	0	0.3	3	41		418		16	
893954	A18-14760	583522	5247899	0.013	0.6	6	96		1210		26	
893955	A18-14760	583523	5247900	0	< 0.2	< 2	43		126		53	
893956	A18-14760	583523	5247900	0	< 0.2	3	59		165		59	
893957	A18-14760	583525	5247900	0.01	< 0.2	4	64		185		59	
893958	A18-14760	583526	5247900	0	< 0.2	3	6		9		3	
893959	A18-14760	583525	5247901	0.008	0.5	5	63		578		20	
893960	A18-14760	583625	5247901	0.007	0.3	3	42		238		11	
894419	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0.005	0.4	134	91		1430		41	
894420	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0.007	< 0.2	263	194		1250		63	
894421	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0	< 0.2	21	18		98		4	
894422	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0.005	1.4	47	30		908		24	
894423	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0.007	< 0.2	186	203		809		123	
894424	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0	< 0.2	2	9		303		15	
894425	A18-14760	582650	5246192	0	0.2	5	9		130		16	
894426	A18-14760	582890	5246272	0	< 0.2	7	7		1720		13	
894427	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0.005	< 0.2	619	466		27		140	
894428	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0	< 0.2	109	177		269		95	
894429	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0.006	< 0.2	115	187		92		105	
894430	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0.009	< 0.2	289	284		62		151	
894431	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0.006	< 0.2	196	193		79		111	

Sample ID	Assay Cert	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t) ppb 5 FA-AA	Ag (g/t) ppm 0.2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	As (ppm) 2 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Co (%) 0.002 FUS- Na2O2	Cu (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Cu (%) 0.005 FUS- Na2O2	Ni (ppm) 1 AR-ICP TD-ICP	Ni (%) 0.005 FUS- Na2O2
894432	A18-14760	582994	5246298	0.006	< 0.2	240	322		118		157	

