

**Technical Report  
On the  
Dash Lake Property  
Kenora Mining Division  
Northwestern Ontario**

**Prepared for  
Kubera Gold Corp.**  
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**October 27, 2023**

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## **DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE**

This report titled “Technical Report on the Dash Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario”, and dated October 27, 2023 was prepared and signed by the following author:

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario  
October 27, 2023

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geol.

**Item 1: Summary**

**Note: Effective October 10, 2023 Shafer Resources Corp. (“Shafer”) changed its name to Kubera Gold Corp. (“Kubera”). Since the original option agreements and all previous work by Kubera/Shafer was done under the name Shafer, this report uses that name in referring to those details.**

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Kubera Gold Corp. (formerly, Shafer Resources Corp.) (“Kubera” or the “Company”), to review historic data for its Dash Lake Property (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the Property, and prepare a Technical Report (the “Report”) compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Kubera.

The Property is located in the Brooks Lake and Dash Lake Areas of the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 90 kilometres north of the town of Fort Frances, Ontario and 30 kilometres east of the town of Nestor Falls, Ontario (Figure 1). The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 458900 Easting, 5440000 Northing (NAD 83, UTM Zone 15). The Property has annual work requirements of \$15,600.00.

The Property consists of 44 contiguous unpatented mining claims, including 10 boundary cell mining claims and 34 single cell mining claims encompassing a total area of approximately 815 hectares (8.15 square kilometres).

The claims are held 100% by Sergio Cattalani of EMX Royalty Corp. An option agreement between 1544230 Ontario Inc. (“1544230”), a private company owned by Perry English and the Company was completed on October 10, 2018. 1544230 assigned all of its interest in the October 10, 2018 option agreement to EMX Royalty Corp. (the “Claim Holder”) on June 24, 2020. The claims are registered in the name of Sergio Cattalani, an officer of the Claim Holder and are held in trust by Mr. Cattalani for the Claim Holder. The current option agreement between 1544230 (the “Optionor”) and the Company (the “Optionee”) is dated October 10, 2018 and provides the Optionee with the right to acquire a 100% interest in the Property by making a payment of \$6,000 cash, issuing 500,000 common shares of the Company, and incurring a minimum of \$75,000 in exploration expenditures. The Claim Holder retains a 1.5% net smelter royalty (“NSR”) on 15 of the claims, and Abitibi Royalties Inc. and TF R&S Canada Ltd. (formerly, 10782343 Canada Ltd.) (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp.) each hold a 0.75% NSR on the other 29 claims.

The Property is located at the western end of the Late Archaean Savant Lake-Crow Lake Belt in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province in north western Ontario (Figure 1). The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 kilometre-long, east-west trending terrane separated into distinct eastern and

western domains separated by rocks of Mesoarchean age (Figure 2). Rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince separate gneissic terranes of the Quetico Subprovince to the south and greenstones of the English River Subprovince to the north (Figure 2). The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is volcanic rock-dominated greenstone terrane, with a restricted age for submarine volcanism of 2745–2700 Ma (Percival et al., 2006) and includes oceanic floor, plateau, island arc, and back-arc geodynamic environments (Percival, 2007). Late metaplutonic (mostly tonalitic) rocks, cut the greenstone-dominated subprovince. The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is affected by two major deformational events (D1 and D2), and a late plutonism-related deformation event (D3) (Sanborn-Barrie, 1991; Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007).

Gold mineralization within the Western Wabigoon Subprovince is related to the orogenic gold clan of deposits (e.g., Groves et al., 1998 and Robert et al., 1997) and to precious metals enriched Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) clan of deposits (e.g., Franklin et al., 2005). Orogenic deposits are typically characterized by an association with crustal-scale discontinuities and are typically syn-kinematic and syn-to post-peak metamorphic and largely restricted to the brittle-ductile transition zone (Groves et al. 1998). Ancient VMS deposits are associated with rifting and subsequent emplacement of cogenetic intrusions at shallow and mid-crustal levels, caused heating and modification of entrapped seawater within adjacent volcanic and/or sedimentary strata (Franklin et al., 2005).

The Rainy River Gold Deposit (New Gold Inc.) is the largest gold deposit in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince and has a proven and probable resource totalling 123,739,000 tonnes grading 1.05 g/t gold (4,186,000 oz gold) (Drabble et al., 2017) (Figure 2). The Cameron Lake Project (First Mining Finance Corp.) is located 27 kilometres northwest of the Property and has an open pit measured and indicated resource of 5,530,00 tonnes grading 2.61 g/t Au (464,000 oz gold) (Drabble et al., 2017) (Figure 2).

The Property is located 40 kilometres northeast of New Gold Inc.'s Rainy River Mine and 27 kilometres southeast of First Mining Finance Corp.'s Cameron Lake Deposit in a segment of gold endowed greenstone belt that contains auriferous carbonate +/- sericite-altered shear zones and spatially associated felsic intrusions (Figure 2). The Helena Lake fault zone transects the Property and aligns 3 gold occurrences (Figure 8). The Helena Lake Fault Zone is a splay off the Pipestone – Cameron Lake Fault Zone which is similarly gold endowed and cuts a mature gold camp within the Western Wabigoon Subprovince north of Dash Lake (Figure 2). Gold mineralization has been recognized at the Hook Lake, McChip and Lun-Echo occurrences and is associated with disseminated pyrite, and rarely with arsenopyrite (e.g., McChip Occurrence). Quartz stringers are present on the Lun-Echo Prospect (Van Ingen 1990) (Figure 8). The most significant gold mineralization occurs at the Hook Lake Occurrence (Figure 8) where several zones of gold mineralization have been identified by diamond drilling (Van Ingen 1990). The best intercept by historical drilling is 31.1 g/t gold over 1.35 metres however,

intercepts including 18.0 g/t gold over 1.0 metre and 15.9 g/t gold over 0.65 metres support the potential for high grade gold mineralization on the Property. Gold mineralization in this area of the Property is interpreted to form raking shoots within sheared andesite that dips moderately (65°) toward the east within a broader vertical shear zone striking north-northeast (020°). The intersection of these fabrics plunges steeply northwards and was used to guide exploration drilling by Freewest in 1990. Drill holes were oriented to intersect the down-plunge extension of surface mineralization at depth and although several gold zones were identified, Freewest could not demonstrate continuity on 50 metre sections. The deepest zone intersected by Freewest in 1990 at Hook Lake contains the highest grades (18 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 31.1 g/t Au over 1.35 metres) and is open to the south and at depth (Van Ingen 1990).

Soil sampling conducted by the Company in 2018 and 2020 confirms the presence of anomalous gold and arsenic coincident with the contact between the mafic and ultramafic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (felsic metavolcanics) on the northeastern portion of the Property (Figure 12). The anomalous soil anomalies above 10 ppb illustrate some interesting trends (Figure 17). The > 501 ppb gold sample proximal to the McChip showing indicates a general correlation of soil to rock samples. The anomalous gold in soil anomalies in the Northeast portion of the Property are unexplained and require further examination. During the author's Property visit it was noted that there is a variable development of soil profiles and that there are numerous ridges of rock with thin cover. This would indicate that any soil anomalies require further prospecting. The grab samples collected during the 2020 program confirm the presence of gold mineralization at the historic McChip trench returning the highest assays from the program. Six (6) samples from these trenches returned from 1.5g/t up to 7.03 g/t Au respectively (Figure 20). The samples from these trenches also showed a correlation with increased arsenic content which is consistent with the geological model being applied (Figure 21).

The Property lies within a gold endowed Archaean greenstone belt and hosts favorable host rocks and alteration consistent with Archaean orogenic gold deposits (Robert et al., 1997) Furthermore, the Property is situated in comparatively underexplored segment of the greenstone belt between the Rainy River Mine (New Gold Inc.) (Reserves 2.6 million ounces gold (New Gold Inc. website)) and the Cameron Lake gold deposit (First Mining Finance Corp.) (Measured and Indicated 0.46 million ounces (First Mining Finance Corp. website)). It is recommended that Kubera conduct an exploration program consisting of lithological and structural mapping, prospecting, mechanical stripping, and rock sampling.

An exploration budget of \$215,500 is recommended to complete an exploration program comprised of lithological and structural mapping, prospecting, mechanical stripping, and rock sampling.

The recommended work is as follows:

1. Detailed lithological and structural mapping and rock sampling in and adjacent to the Hook Bay, Lun-Echo and McChip occurrences located on the western shore Helena Lake. Mechanical stripping is recommended to expand and clean gold bearing and potentially gold bearing surface exposures. The objective of this work is to constrain the controls on gold mineralization with the goal of establishing gold continuity in historical drilling, refine altered host rock lithologies with whole rock sampling and finally to identify new gold zones by prospecting.
2. Geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling is recommended in the area covered by the 2018-20 soil surveys to increase confidence in the gold and pathfinder element anomalies. Anomalies identified in the soils and rock should be enhanced with additional sampling in order to infill and expand sampling of anomalies and expansion on strike. The use of an excavator would expose the rock surfaces in the vicinity of anomalous soil and rock samples.

After a comprehensive evaluation of the data acquired from the recommended program, subsequent exploration work including ground based magnetic and I.P. geophysics and exploratory diamond drilling are required to advance gold mineralized targets.

## Item 2: Introduction

**Note: Effective October 10, 2023 Shafer Resources Corp. (“Shafer”) changed its name to Kubera Gold Corp. (“Kubera”). Since the original option agreements and all previous work by Kubera/Shafer was done under the name Shafer, this report uses that name in referring to those details.**

Clark Exploration Consulting of Thunder Bay, Ontario was contracted by Kubera to review historic data for the Property, identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for gold exploration on the Property, and prepare a Technical Report compliant with NI 43-101 and suitable for inclusion in a prospectus document for the purposes of a financing or listing application by Kubera.

The author, J.Garry Clark visited the Property on October 9<sup>th</sup> 2023, utilizing skidder trails with a quad. The rocks are dominantly mafic flows and the soil sites flagged and numbered. The author took a soil sample 5 metres up the line from F213135 and labelled as F213135A. A pulp sample E6095878 was also picked up by the author from AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Thunder Bay. Both samples were delivered to Activation Laboratories (Act Labs) in Thunder Bay for gold analysis. Both samples were analysed using industry standard Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish. The soil samples returned <0.002 ppm from AGAT and <5ppb from Act Labs. The rock sample assayed 0.177 ppm from AGAT and 104 ppb from Act Labs.

The Property is located in the Brooks Lake and Dash Lake Areas of the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 90 kilometres north of the town of Fort Frances, Ontario and 30 kilometres east of the town of Nestor Falls, Ontario. The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 458900 Easting, 5440000 Northing (NAD 83, UTM Zone 15). The Property has annual work requirements of \$15,600.00.

The Property consists of 44 contiguous unpatented mining claims. The Property consists of 10 boundary cell mining claims and 34 single cell mining claims encompassing a total area of approximately 815 hectares (8.15 square kilometres).

Gold deposits in the region occur in carbonate +/- sericite-altered shear zones and are spatially related to felsic dykes. The Helena Lake fault zone which passes through the Property is presumed to be a splay off the Pipestone – Cameron Lake Fault Zone with which many gold prospects are associated.

In the Helena Lake area, gold mineralization is usually associated with disseminated pyrite, and rarely with arsenopyrite (e.g. McChip). Quartz stringers are reported on the Lun-Echo Prospect (Van Ingen 1990).

**Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts**

For the purposes of this Report the author has relied on ownership information provided by Kubera, as well as claim information available on the web site of the Ontario Ministry of Mines (“OMM”). The author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the Property.

#### Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Dash Lake Property is located in the Brooks Lake and Dash Lake Areas of the Kenora Mining Division in northwestern Ontario, approximately 90 kilometres north of the town of Fort Frances, Ontario and 30 kilometres east of the town of Nestor Falls, Ontario. The UTM co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the claim block are 458900 Easting, 5440000 Northing (NAD 83, UTM Zone 15). The Property has annual work requirements of \$15,600.00.

On April 10, 2018, Ontario converted their manual system of ground and paper staking and maintaining unpatented mining claims to an online system. All active, unpatented claims were converted from their legally defined location by claim posts on the ground or by township survey to a cell-based provincial grid. Mining claims are now legally defined by their cell position on the grid and coordinate location in the MLAS (Mining Land Administration System) map viewer.

The Property consists of 44 contiguous unpatented mining claims. The Property consists of 10 boundary cell mining claims and 34 single cell mining claims encompassing a total area of approximately 815 hectares (8.15 square kilometres). The claims are listed in Table 1 and are shown in Figure 3.

The claims are held 100% by Sergio Cattalani of EMX Royalty Corp. An option agreement between 1544230, a private company owned by Perry English and the Company was completed on October 10, 2018. 1544230 assigned all of its interest in the option agreement to EMX Royalty Corp. (the "Claim Holder") on June 24, 2020. The claims are registered in the name of Sergio Cattalani, an officer of the Claim Holder and are held in trust by Mr. Cattalani for the Claim Holder. Under the terms of the option agreement with Perry English (and his wholly-owned numbered company, 1544230), the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Property by making a payment of \$6,000 cash, issuing 500,000 common shares of the Company, and incurring a minimum of \$75,000 in exploration expenditures, as follows:

1. upon signing of the Agreement, pay \$6,000 (paid) and issue 100,000 common shares (issued);
2. within ten days of completion of the minimum of \$75,000 in Exploration Expenditures, issue 100,000 common shares (issued);
3. within 10 days of delivery of a National Instrument 43-101 report on the Property that meets the requirements to list on the Exchange, issue 200,000 common shares (issued); and
4. after listing on the Exchange, upon the earlier of completion of an initial Phase 1 work program of not less than \$100,000, or the date, which is twelve months from listing on the Exchange, Kubera will have 90 days to decide whether or not to issue a final 100,000 common shares for 100% right, title and interest in the Property.

The Claim Holder retains a 1.5% net smelter royalty (“NSR”) on 15 of the claims, and Abitibi Royalties Inc. and TF R&S Canada Ltd. (formerly, 10782343 Canada Ltd.) (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Triple Flag Precious Metals Corp.) each hold a 0.75% NSR on the other 29 claims.

The Ontario Mining Act requires exploration permits or plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Mines (MOM). The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by the MOM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. The author recommends that Kubera discuss the recommended exploration with the MOM to determine the plan and/or permit required as well as the Aboriginal communities to consult, known factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. The mining claims do not give the claim holder title to or interest in the surface rights on those claims,

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of \$400 per year per cell for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. Boundary claims (i.e., claims where the new cell was covered by more than one owner) require expenditures of \$200 per year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date.

No mineral resources, reserves or mine existing prior to the mineralization described in this report are known by the author to occur on the Property.

**Table 1: List of Dash Lake Claims**

Claim Number	Claim Type	Township/Area	Anniversary Date	Work Required
111285	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Brooks Lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 200
111286	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Brooks Lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 200
271351	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 200
331285	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Brooks Lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 200
112561	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
158018	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
158019	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
238585	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Brooks Lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
271350	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Brooks Lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
331286	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 200
103194	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
111287	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400

Claim Number	Claim Type	Township/Area	Anniversary Date	Work Required
172302	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
174553	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
174554	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
173860	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
190575	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
190576	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
220359	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
252576	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
267559	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
276215	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
324293	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
336144	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	11/25/2024	\$ 400
103306	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
112562	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
112563	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
118389	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
137777	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
155008	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
158020	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
171036	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
171966	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
202658	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
210687	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
264630	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
264631	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
267556	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
267557	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
267558	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
295034	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
313264	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400

Claim Number	Claim Type	Township/Area	Anniversary Date	Work Required
335454	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
331536	Single Cell Mining Claim	Dash lake Area	5/26/2024	\$ 400
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$15600.00</b>

### Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access to the Property is east from Nestor Falls on the Airport Rd. to the Pipestone - Tri Lake Rd., and east on the Pipestone - Tri Lake Rd. for about 17 kilometres to the Derby Rd., and east for about 13 kilometres to the Phinney Rd., which crosses onto the Property in the northwest corner. The Pipestone – Tri Lake Road requires a permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources from January 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>.

The Property consists of topography characterized by small hills surrounded by narrow incised valleys that appear to align with both structural features of the underlying bedrock and glacial direction. Small wetland areas occupy topographic depressions. Tree cover consists of white and jack pine, birch, spruce and balsam on elevated topography, and cedar, spruce, birch and tamarack in swampy lowlands. Overburden is comprised of boulder laden glacial till and outwash deposits, with muskeg and organic deposits in low-lying areas. Poorly exposed outcrop is estimated to make up no more than 10% of the total area.

The area exhibits a northern boreal climate, with short, warm summers and cold winters with moderate snowfall. Freezing temperatures can be expected from late October through mid-May. Ground access to the Property might be hampered in spring by wet and slippery conditions along roads and trails.

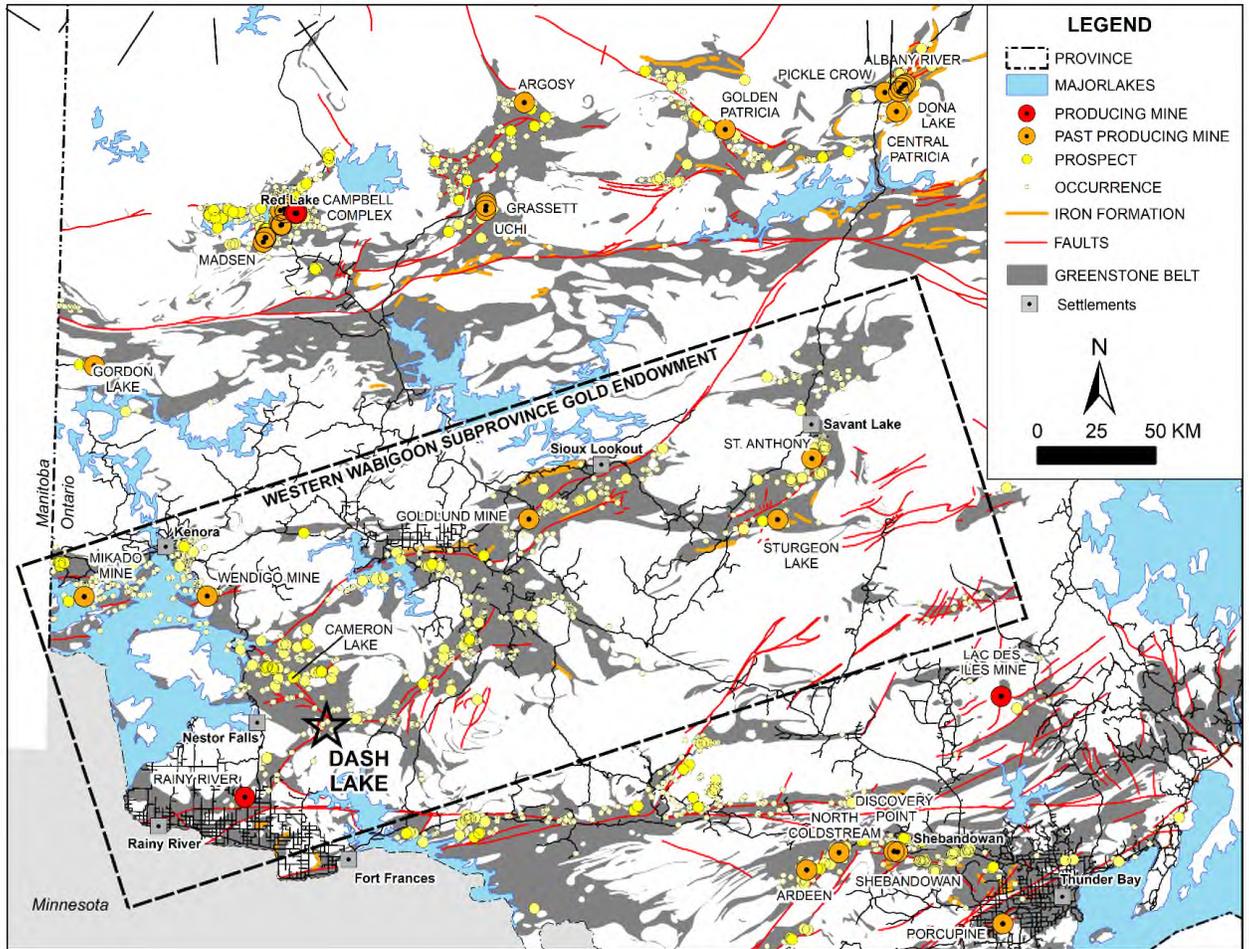
The closest community is Nestor Falls, Ontario, with a population of approximately 550. Nestor Falls is located approximately 28 kilometre west of the Property on Highway 71. Nestor Falls is a forestry and tourism-oriented community and could be a source of some exploration and mining equipment, supplies and personnel.

The area is serviced by Highway 71 extending south to Fort Frances on Highway 11 (a distance of approximately 90 kilometre), and north to Highway 17 just east of Kenora (a distance of 120 kilometre). Rail transportation is available via the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways – both lines pass approximately equidistant to the Property along Highways 11 and 17. Several small lakes, ponds and streams on the claim group could supply limited quantities of water. Electrical power is available along Highway 71.

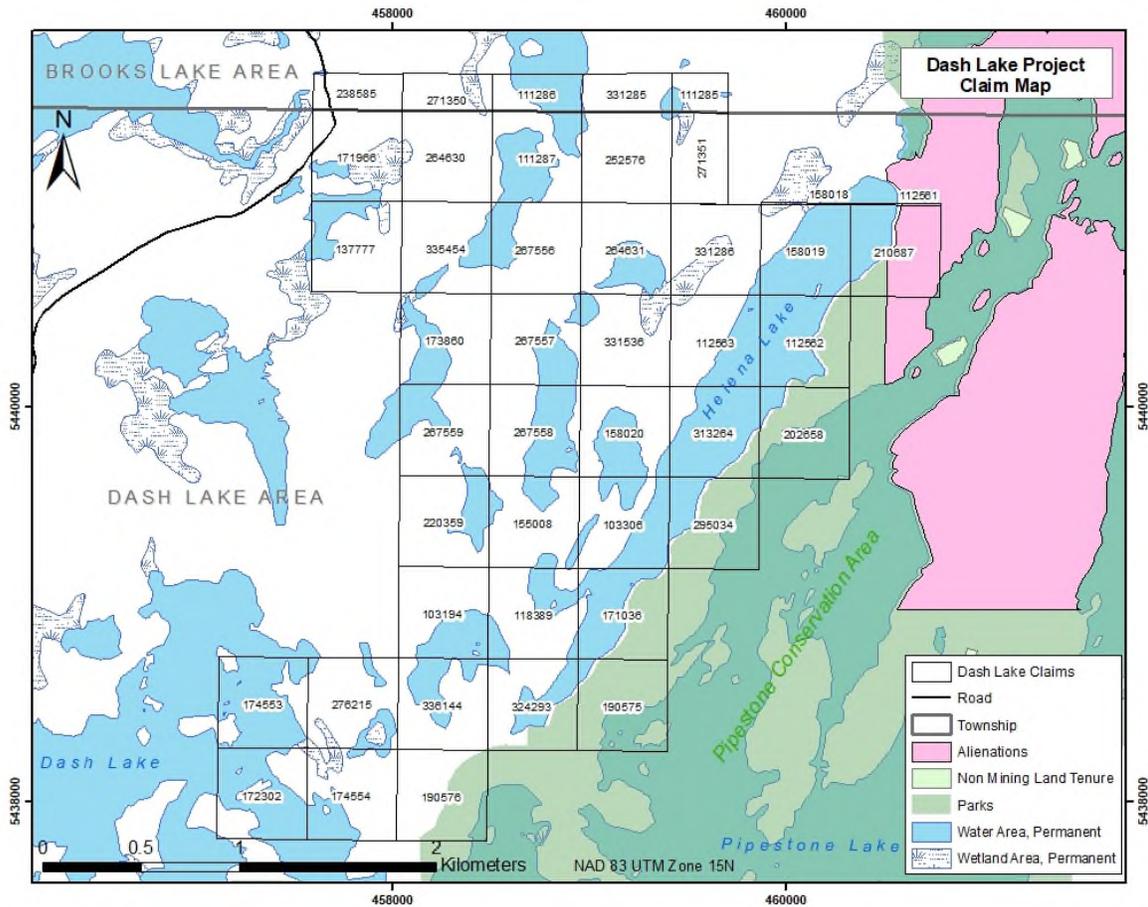
Figure 1: Property Location (October 2023)



**Figure 2: Regional Geology and Gold Endowment (Brent Clark October 2023 Ministry Mines compilation)**



**Figure 3: Dash Lake Property Claims (Brent Clark October 2023 Ministry Mines compilation)**



**Item 6: History**

The following describes historical exploration and work conducted by previous operators within the boundaries of the Property. This summary of the mining history of the Property is not considered to be all-inclusive since not all exploration and development activities have been documented. The historical information is based on information from digital assessment files obtained on the Ministry of Mines online geoscience database (Appendix I).

1959: Lun-Echo Gold Mines Ltd. drilled two drill holes in the area of the Lun-Echo Showing (Figure 8) in order to check below two trenches that returned erratic gold values up to 30.79 oz/t Au in quartz stringers within a zone of weak to moderate schistosity (Thorpe 1987). The holes were drilled at -45 degrees for 415 ft., and -65 degrees for 204 ft, with the best assay being 0.04 oz/t Au over 15 ft.

1984: Southwind Resources Explorations Ltd. conducted ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys on their property which covered the north-central and eastern portion of the Property. Nine VLF-EM conductors were identified,

with three of them recommended as initial drill targets. These claims were subsequently restaked under a joint venture between McChip Resources Inc. and Jascan Resources Inc. (see below).

1986: A joint venture between McChip Resources Inc. and Jascan Resources Inc. drilled four holes on their property which covered much of the northern part of the Property. Two of the holes were drilled west of the main gold showings to test an area of felsic volcanic with sulphides and an associated VLF conductor, and the other two holes were drilled in the area of the McChip Showing to test for the possible extension of that showing. The best assay returned from the program was 0.079 oz/t Au over 1.0 ft. from a 4-inch quartz-carbonate vein with 5% pyrite; no further work was recommended on the known mineralized zones (Thorpe 1987).

1988 – 1990: Freewest Resources Inc. (“Freewest”) acquired a property on the west side of Helena Lake (covering roughly the eastern half of the Property) after obtaining assays of 3.0oz/t Au over 4.1 ft. from trench 4 and 1.25 oz/t Au over 1.0 ft. from trench 1 (which was at line 0+00 of Freewest’s grid) in the area of Hook Bay (Van Ingen 1990) (Figure 4 +5 +6). Freewest conducted a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey during the winter in early 1989, followed by an IP survey the following summer. In early 1990, Freewest conducted a diamond drilling program consisting of 1463 metres in 13 holes, with ten of the holes testing the Hook Bay Prospect, two holes stepping out to the south of the Hook Bay Prospect to test the host fault zone, and one hole to the west of this area to test VLF-EM and IP anomalies in felsic volcanics.

Van Ingen (1990) reported that several gold zones were intersected in the drilling, and that lateral continuity of the relatively high gold values was not established between drill sections which were at 50 metre intervals. Stratigraphically highest and seen only in hole H90-5 is the arsenopyrite-quartz “Vein Zone” with an assay of 15.9 g/t Au over 0.65 metres (Figure 5). The surface showings coincide with the upper zone in core in which the best assay was 3.0 g/t Au over 1.3 metres, also in hole H90-5 (Figure 5). The lower zone corresponds with a linear swamp on surface, with relatively high grades obtained from hole H90-6 on section 1+00S (31.1 g/t Au over 1.35 metres) and H90-10 on section 2+00S (18.0 g/t Au over 1.0 metre). The lower zone is open to at least section 3+00S and at depth, but on section 1+00S only geochemically anomalous values of Au were obtained in H90-13, which was drilled under H90-06 (Van Ingen 1990).

The Hook Bay Prospect and drill intersections appear to be on the same structure as the McChip and Lun-Echo showings to the north (Van Ingen 1990).

Figure 4: Location map of Freewest drilling

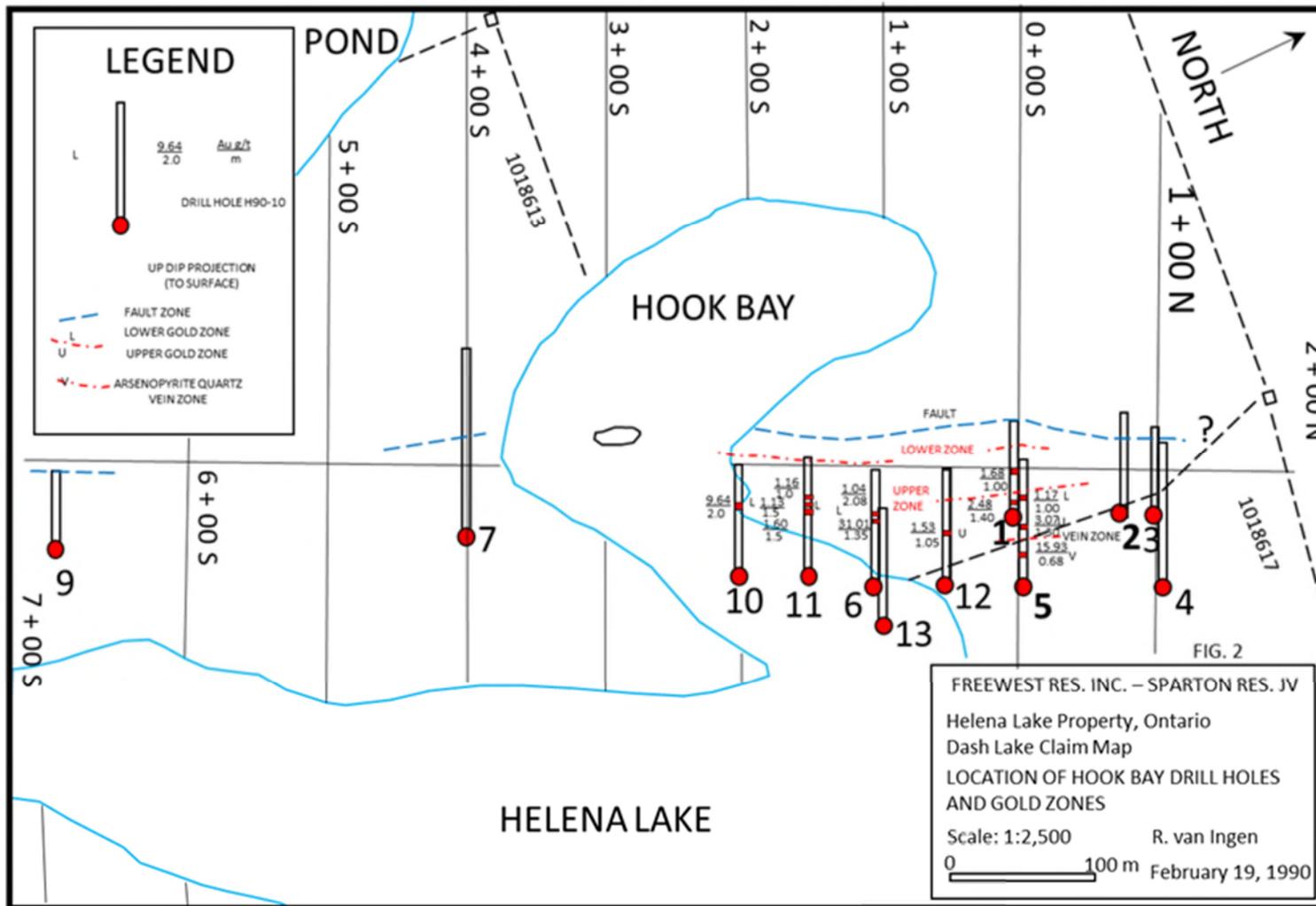
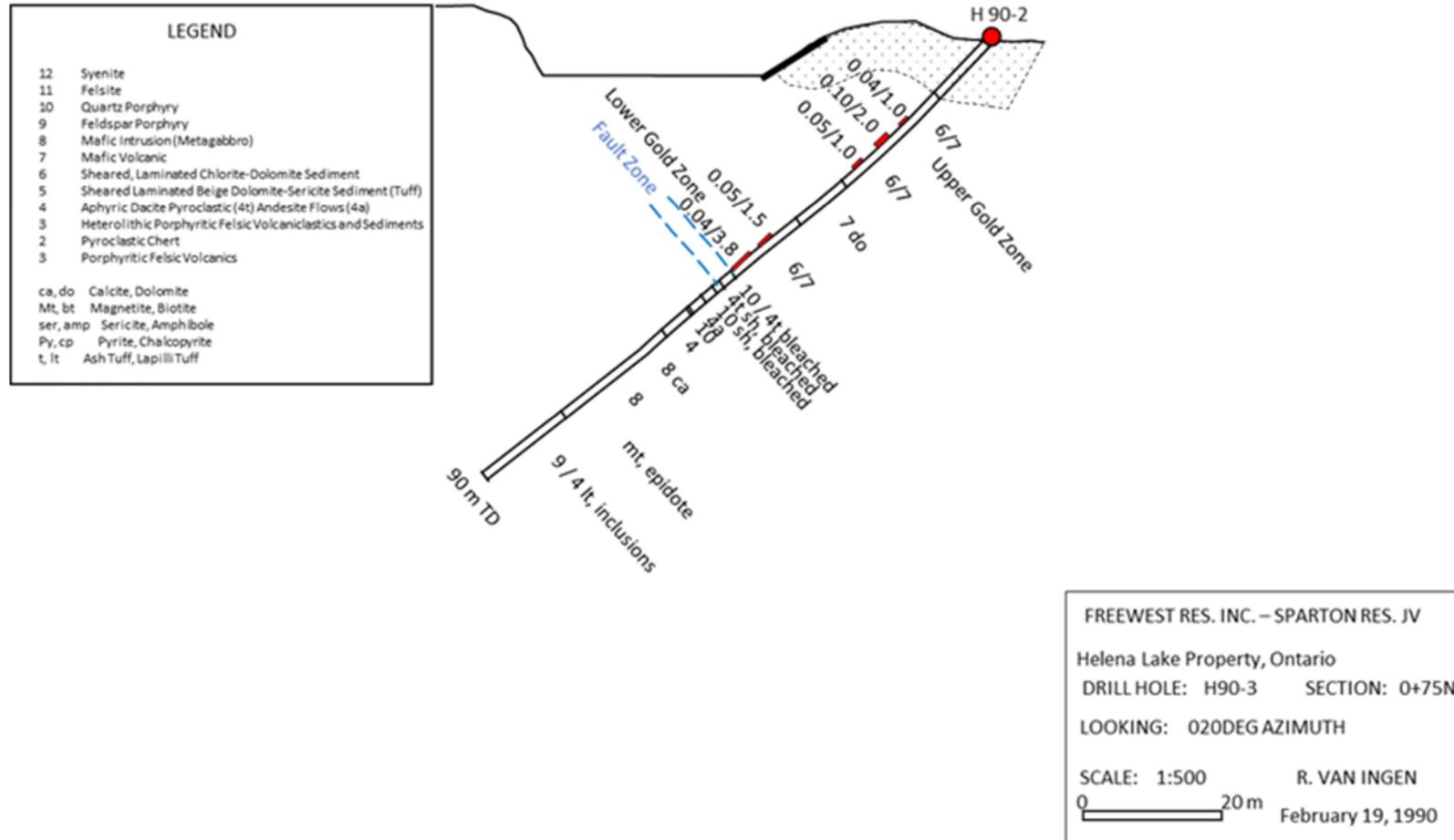




Figure 6: Freewest drill section with Trench Locations



1993 – 1996: Phelps-Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd. held a property that covered the central to northwest portion of the Property as well as ground further west and was considered prospective for base metal massive sulphide mineralization. Phelps-Dodge conducted a 259 kilometre airborne DIGHEM<sup>V</sup> electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF survey, followed by 32.6 kilometres of a ground magnetic survey and 28.6 kilometres of a Max Min II electromagnetic survey.

Phelps-Dodge subsequently drilled three diamond drill holes, with two of them occurring on the Property just south of the north boundary. The holes were drilled to test an HLEM anomaly and intersected 60 metres of massive to semi-massive pyrite with associated graphite, hosted by variably altered intermediate to felsic volcanic rock. Although it was reported that no anomalous gold values were obtained, the wide sulphide interval intersected suggests that a volcanogenic hydrothermal system was active in the vicinity, and further work was recommended (Johnson 1996).

1995 – 2005: Throughout this period Michael Chute conducted a number of exploration programs consisting of reconnaissance prospecting, systematic prospecting and geological mapping on claims on the east side of Dash Lake and also covering the ground immediately east and north of the lake. Chute's work tended to focus on whole rock, trace element and rare earth element analysis, as well as assay and thin section petrographic analysis.

Chute reported that "Gold mineralization associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration within the East Dash Lake rhyodacites and adjacent rocks is widespread over large continuous areas of the two larger peninsulas along the southern claim boundary of claim 161626, the eastern shore of the lake and the island at the mouth of the bay which leads to Pipestone Lake. Anomalous gold values are associated with the pyritic alteration zones. Gold values from 156 samples of the Dash Lake felsic suite range from <1 to 1990 ppb and average 46 ppb." (Chute 2005).

2011: Soldi Ventures Inc. conducted a prospecting and sampling program on a large property that covered the west and southwest corner of the Property. Most of the work that was done on the Property was done around the eastern end of Dash Lake in the southwest corner, including the islands within the lake and the surrounding shorelines. Bowdidge (2011) reported that the highlight of the program was the recognition of the high background gold content of the Dash Lake Stock, which he states has many characteristics that make it favourable for gold mineralization. Bowdidge reports that the area is underlain by a distinctive quartz-pyritic phase of the trondhjemite intrusive with sericite alteration and widespread disseminated pyrite, and that "most of the gold contents of samples in this area are anomalous, with values up to 0.844 g/t Au".

## **ITEM 7: GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION**

### **Item 7.1 Regional Geology**

The Property is located at the western end of the Late Archaean Savant Lake-Crow Lake Belt in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince of the Superior Province in northwestern Ontario. The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is a 900 kilometre-long, east-west trending terrane separated into distinct eastern and western domains separated by rocks of Mesoarchean age (Figures 1 and 2). Rocks of the Western Wabigoon Subprovince separate gneissic terranes of the Quetico Subprovince to the south and greenstones of the English River Subprovince to the north (Figure 2). The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is volcanic rock-dominated greenstone terrane, with a restricted age span for submarine volcanism of 2745–2700 Ma (Percival et al., 2006) and includes oceanic floor, plateau, island arc, and back-arc geodynamic environments (Percival, 2007). Late metaplutonic (mostly tonalitic) rocks, cut the greenstone-dominated subprovince. The Western Wabigoon Subprovince is affected by two major deformational events (D1 and D2), and a late plutonism-related deformation event (D3) (Sanborn-Barrie, 1991; Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007).

Rocks west of Pipestone Lake are a homoclinal sequence of submarine mafic flows intruded by thick, gabbro sheeted dykes folded in a broad anticline (the Nightjar Anticline) around, and intruded by, an eastward protruding trondhjemite border phase of the Sabaskong Batholith (Edwards, 1983). Between Helena Lake and the eastern claim boundary submarine mafic flows and rare ultramafic intrusions (sheets) with minor gabbro are folded in an accordion-like geometry (fold axial traces trend northeastward (Edwards, 1983). Subvolcanic felsic porphyry stocks intrude the homoclinal sequence near Dash and Phinney Lakes. These intrusions may represent trondhjemite border phases of the Sabaskong Batholith (Edwards, 1983). Felsic and intermediate extrusive rocks, chert, minor carbonate-rich iron formation, and volcanic conglomerate resulting from the emplacement of the subvolcanic stocks occur north of Dash Lake. Minor felsic and intermediate metavolcanics occur in Line Bay (Pipestone Lake). Structurally the area is divided along the Helena-Pipestone Lakes Fault. In addition, both the south and north limbs of the Nightjar Anticline are folded, probably because of compression in the limbs (Edwards, 1983).

### **Item 7.2 Property Geology**

The main geological feature of the Property is the faulted contact zone between felsic volcanic to the west and younger mafic volcanic to the east (Van Ingen 1990). This contact is obscured partially because the fault zone is poorly exposed and because it is occupied by a thick sill-like mafic intrusion (resembling mafic volcanic

in places) (Van Ingen 1990). The mafic intrusions contain quartz, magnetite and leucoxene. Elsewhere in the Pipestone Lake area and possibly on the Property as well, there are ultramafic intrusions and lamprophyre dykes. Several felsic dykes have been mapped on the Property and are presumed to be offshoots of the felsic stocks at Dash Lake and Phinney Lake (e.g., Van Inglen, 1990 and Edwards, 1983).

The whole assemblage was folded and intruded syntectonically during the Archean, first by the trondhjemite batholiths to the west, and then by the syenodiorite batholiths to the south. A diabase dyke of Proterozoic age extends across the area.

While most of the faulting in the area was probably related to the emplacement of the felsic stocks and batholiths in two main stages, there were presumably earlier faults such as those that controlled the emplacement of the felsic volcanic and mafic intrusives. Reactivation of some faults occurred after the diabase dykes were intruded.

### **Item 7.3 Mineralization**

Gold deposits in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince occur in carbonate +/- sericite-altered shear zones and are spatially related to felsic dykes. The Helena Lake fault zone which passes through the Property is presumed to be a splay off the Pipestone – Cameron Lake Fault Zone with which many gold prospects are associated. For example, the Cameron Lake Deposit (First Mining Finance Corp.) is located 27 kilometres northwest of the Property and has an open pit measured and indicated resource of 5,530,00 tonnes grading 2.61 g/t gold (464,000 ounces) (Drabble et al., 2017).

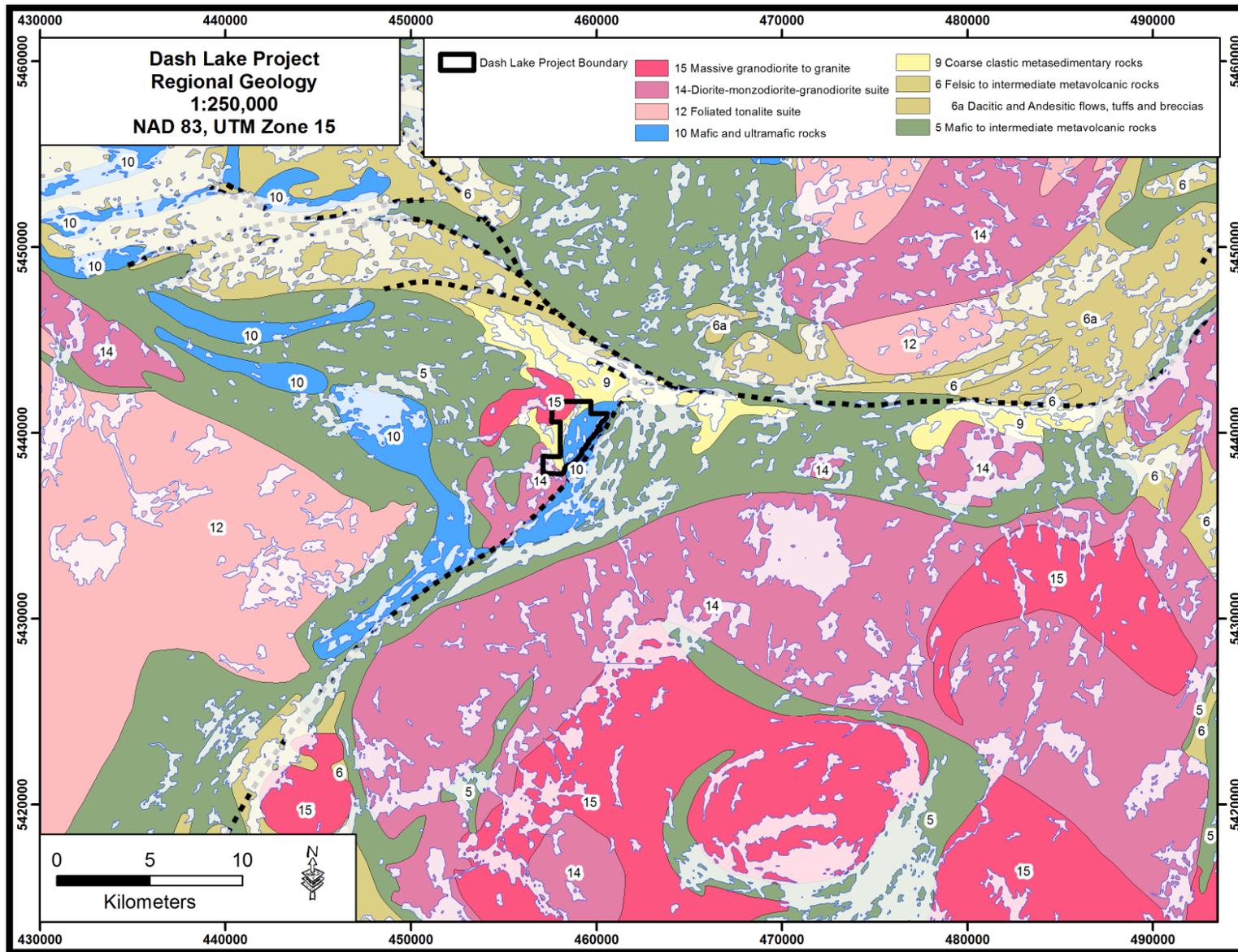
Gold mineralization in the Helena Lake area is typically associated with disseminated pyrite, and rarely with arsenopyrite and has a spatial association to quartz feldspar porphyry intrusions (e.g., McChip and Hook Lake) (Van Ingen, 1990). Quartz stringers are reported on the Lun-Echo Prospect (Van Ingen 1990).

Visible gold has been reported in surface trench exposures where it is associated with "undulating slips." (Van Ingen, 1990). Gold mineralization at the Hook Bay Occurrence occurs within a 100-metre-wide alteration zone composed of ferroan dolomite, sericite and chlorite. This prospect is significant due to the high grades intercepted there in historical drilling (18 g/t Au over 1.0 metre and 31.1 g/t Au over 1.35 metres) (Van Ingen, 1990). Observations on the attitudes of the two main foliations of the Hook Bay showings by M. Atkins (1988) suggested that the gold mineralization might be localized in shoots within sheared andesite trending 360° azimuth and dipping up to 65° east in a broad shear zone trending 020° azimuth with vertical dips. As the intersection of these foliations plunges steeply northwards, the initial drilling by Freewest was targeted to intersect the surface

showings at depth, dipping steeply eastwards and plunging steeply northwards. However, the results indicate that the mineralized zones have only moderate dips to the east, apparently conformable with a footwall metagabbro "sill" which trends 020° azimuth (Van Ingen 1990).

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Figure 7: Regional Geology (Brent Clark October 2023 Ministry Mines compilation)





## Item 8: Deposit Types

Gold mineralization within the Western Wabigoon Subprovince is related to the orogenic gold clan of deposits (e.g., Groves et al., 1998) and the precious metals enriched Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (“VMS”) clan of deposits (e.g., Franklin et al., 2005). Orogenic deposits are typically characterized by an association with crustal-scale discontinuities and are typically syn-kinematic and syn-to post-peak metamorphic and largely restricted to the brittle-ductile transition zone (Groves et al. 1998). Ancient VMS deposits are associated with rifting and subsequent emplacement of cogenetic intrusions at shallow and mid-crustal levels, caused heating and modification of entrapped seawater within adjacent volcanic and/or sedimentary strata (Franklin et al., 2005).

The Rainy River Deposit (New Gold Inc.) located 40 kilometres southwest of Dash Lake is the largest gold deposit in the Western Wabigoon Subprovince and has a proven and probable resource totalling 4,186,000 oz gold at 1.05 g/t gold (123,739,000 tonnes) (Drabble et al., 2017). The Cameron Lake Project (First Mining Finance Corp.) is located 27 kilometres northwest of the Property and has an open pit measured and indicated resource of 5,530,00 tonnes at 2.61 g/t gold (464,000 ounces) (Drabble et al., 2017).

Although the Property is prospective for ancient VMS deposits, the Company is targeting “greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits” as defined by Robert et. al. (1997) or Groves et al., (1998).

Deposits of this group, typified by the Mother Lode and Grass Valley and including many important Precambrian examples, consist of quartz-carbonate veins in moderately to steeply dipping brittle-ductile shear zones and locally in related shallow-dipping extensional fractures. They are commonly distributed along major fault zones in deformed greenstone terranes of all ages. Veins have strike- and dip-lengths of 100 to 1000 metre either singly or, more typically, in complex vein networks. They are hosted by a wide variety of lithologies but there are district specific lithologic associations. Auriferous veins are dominated by quartz and carbonate, with lesser amounts of chlorite, scheelite, tourmaline (and native gold). Sulphide mineral species including pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite comprise less than 10 vol.% of the veins (Robert et al., 1997). The ores are gold-rich (Au:Ag = 5:1 to 10:1) and have elevated concentrations of As, W, B, and Mo, with very low base metal concentrations (Robert et al., 1997). Despite their significant vertical extent (commonly > 1 kilometre), the deposits lack any clear vertical mineral zoning (Robert et al., 1997). Wallrock alteration haloes are zoned and consist of carbonatization, sericitization and pyritization. Halo dimensions vary with the composition of the host lithologies and may envelope entire deposits in mafic and ultramafic rocks (Robert et al., 1997).

**ITEM 9: EXPLORATION****Item 9.1: 2018 Prospecting and Soil Survey**

The Company conducted an initial exploration program on the Property consisting of a prospecting campaign and a soil geochemical survey.

On October 22, 2018, Steven Siemieniuk, P.Geo. and Michelle Bouchard were engaged by the Company and travelled to Nestor Falls, Ontario to access the Lun Echo occurrence to review historical trenches. Extensive beaver activity in the area limited access by quad to about 3.2 kilometre of the mineral occurrence. A bypass around the beaver dams was not reasonable within the available timeframe and work program (Figure 9). It should be noted that historical reports do not provide a date for the trench excavation. They are referenced in Lun-Echo, (1960) and Thorpe, (1987) which provides a minimum age of 1959 for their excavation. The Southern portion of the Property was accessed on October 24, 2018 to review and prospect the Hook Bay occurrence. A total of 3 days (October 25 to October 27, 2018) was used to locate the Hook Bay stripped area showings as reported by Freewest (Van Ingen, 1990) (Figures 9 and 10). These gold showings reported significant gold assays over significant widths (3.0 opt Au over 4.1 feet in Trench 4 and 1.25 opt Au over 1.0 feet in Trench 1) and locating, mapping and sampling these showings would add significant value to the project. Unfortunately, the stripped showings were not found, it is likely that these showings were covered up during the 1990 drill program that focussed on the trenches (Figure 9). The documented location of the trenches and drilling is of high topographic relief with a gentle slope to the east into Helena Lake. In addition, there is a prominent near-vertical embankment of about 6 metres to the west. This western embankment drops off into an NNE trending linear swamp that runs up from the middle of the "U" in Hook Bay (Figure 10). The 1990 drill program was completed in January-February. Regrowth and windrows from dozer blading suggest that the area was flattened, a lot of material shifted around during drill setups and the historic trenches are likely obscured (Figures 10 and 11). The trenches have not been described in subsequent assessment reports which further supports this conclusion.

Figure 9: Map of Dash Lake Project (Steve Siemieniuk 2018 Ministry Mines compilation)

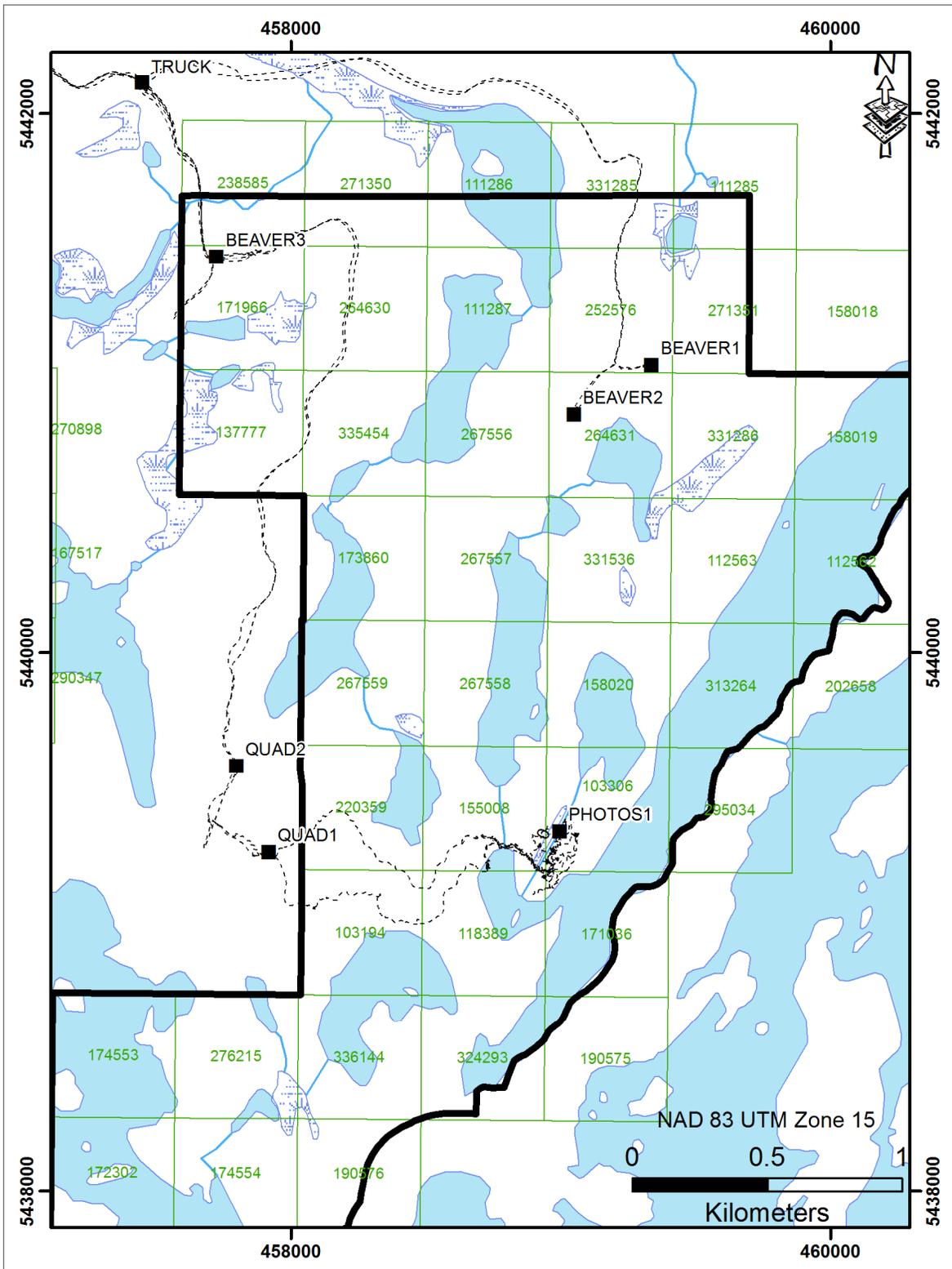
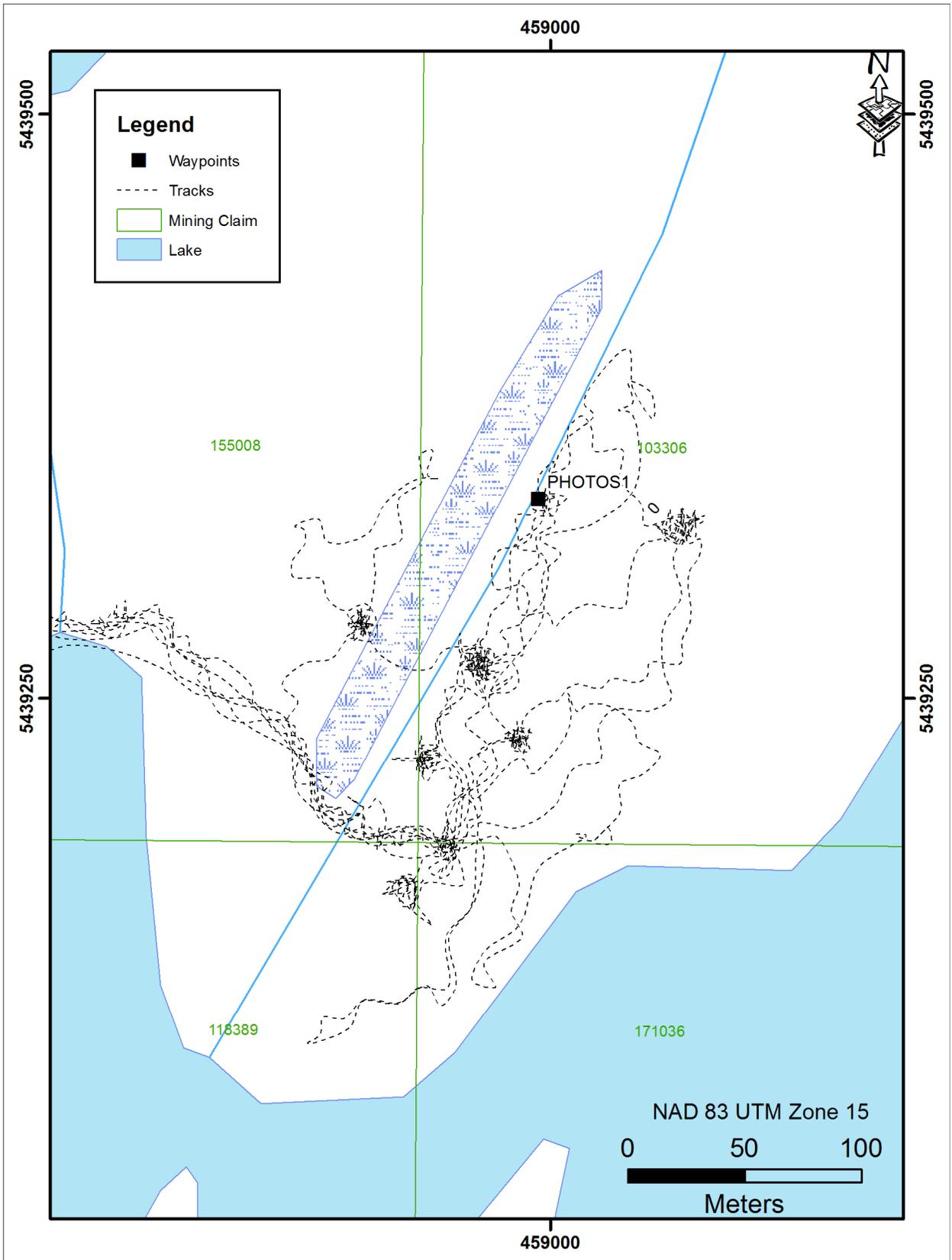


Figure 10: Map of Hook Bay Prospecting (Steve Siemieniuk 2018)



**Figure 11: Images of terrane near where Trenches should be**



A B-horizon soil geochemical grid survey was conducted from October 17 to November 2, 2018 (Figure 12). The objective of the survey was to evaluate the gold and pathfinder elemental response across a key contact between the mafic and ultramafic rocks to the east and the metasediments to the west. Samples were collected on 50-metre centers along 16 100-metre spaced lines. The samples were analysed by AGAT in Thunder Bay, using analytical procedure 201-074 with an Aqua Regia Digest using ICP/ICP-MS finish. A total of 197 samples were collected and returned gold assay results ranging from <5 ppb (detection) to 146 ppb. Significant results are plotted on Figure 12, with anomalous values highlighted for gold (>15 ppb), arsenic (>7 ppb) and mercury (>100 ppb).

### **Item 9.2: Geophysics**

In early January 2019, the Company compiled and evaluated available magnetic data (High Resolution Total Field, 2<sup>nd</sup> Derivative and Residual Magnetic Intensity) for the Property and the surrounding area to refine geological units and structures and to conduct a magnetic lineament study (see below). The various soil anomalies (Au, As + Hg) and gold occurrences were plotted on the Residual Magnetic Intensity map (Figure 13). The examination of the cluster of Au, As, Hg soil anomalies parallel a magnetic feature that wraps around the Property and trends through the known gold occurrences. The anomalous elements detected in the soil sampling were reviewed to determine if they can be used as proxies for gold. Figure 12 illustrates that the potential gold anomalies conform to the contact between the mafic and ultramafic rocks to the east and the metasediments to the west. Plots of anomalous Gold, Mercury, Arsenic, Copper and Zinc were completed as references. Other elements were reviewed but correlation to the rock contacts and the magnetics were not as evident. The various plots and the magnetic features indicate a good correlation to the geological contact or unit defined in the mapping of the area. This correlation confirmed the concepts of the recommended exploration in “Item 26 Recommendations”.

### **Item 9.3: Lineament Study**

The Company completed a lineament study (MacNeil 2019) based on magnetic data sourced from the Ontario Geological Survey (Figure 14A-D). Magnetic data from the Fort Frances – Kenora region were identified and downloaded from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. Magnetic lineaments were traced on First Vertical Derivative (Figure 14A) and Residual Total Field (Figure 14B) grid products. Gold occurrences and regional faults were then added to the compilation (14C). Finally, lineaments < 2.5 kilometre from a gold occurrence were highlighted to produce a lineament gold endowment framework (Figure 14D). It is interesting to note that the “gold endowed” magnetic lineaments in Figure 14D closely resemble the distribution of mapped regional faults in the study area. Lineament analysis provides useful first pass structural and geometrical geological framework and can provide insight into the distribution of gold occurrences at the

regional, camp and property scales. In the vicinity of the Property, gold occurrences are located at the intersection between north-northeast oriented magnetic fabrics parallel to the Rainy River – Pipe Lake Fault Zone with west-northwest trending fabrics. The Rainy River – Pipe Lake Fault Zone is discernible in the magnetic data and cuts the Property along the contact between dominantly mafic intrusions to mafic metavolcanics rocks (Edwards, 1983). This analysis suggests that west-northwest and west-northwest oriented fabrics may affect the distribution of gold mineralization on the Property and that intersection lineations formed by these fabrics may also be important.

**Figure 12: Anomalous Au, As + Hg Soil Survey Results**

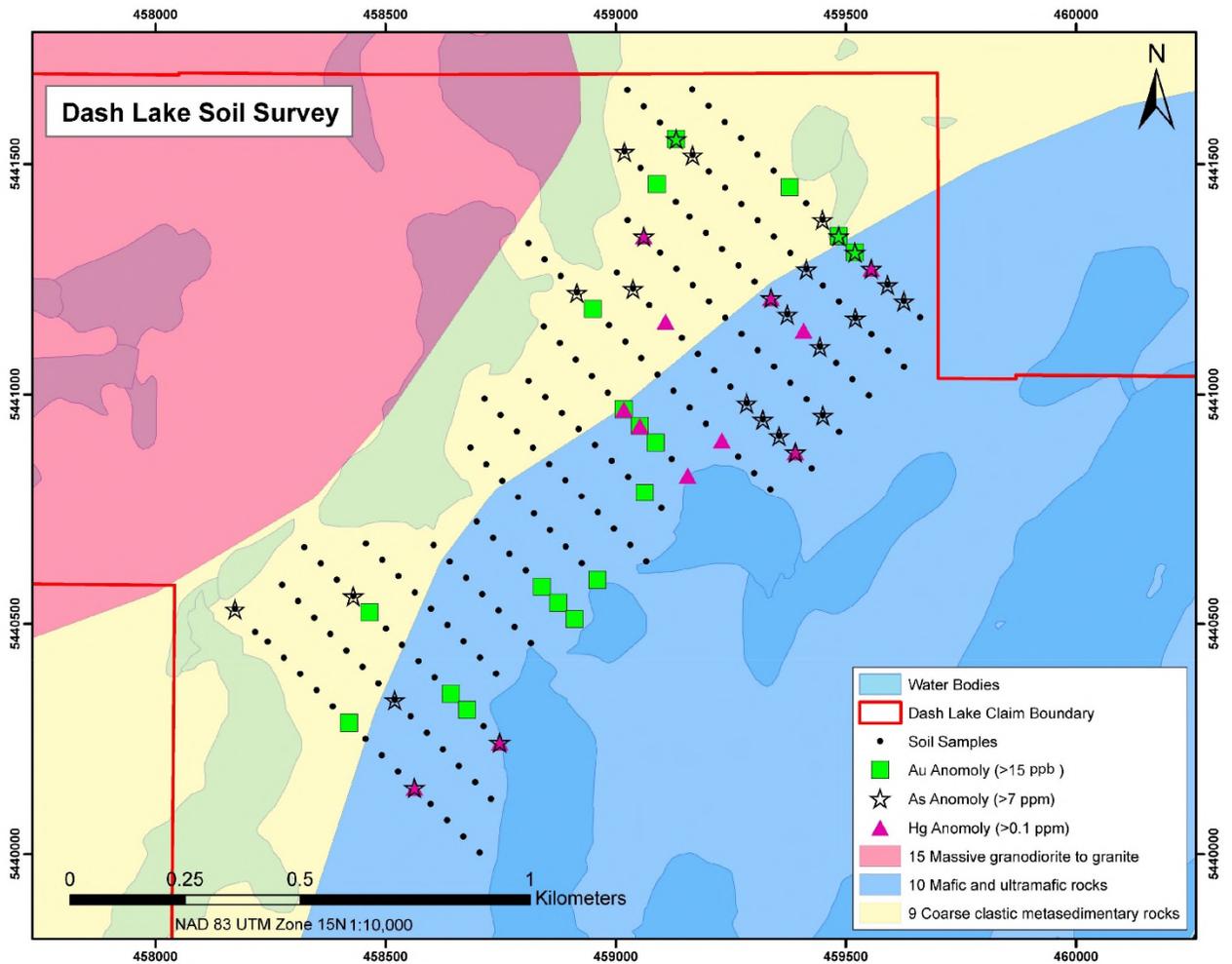


Figure 13: Dash Lake Soil Survey Plotting on Magnetic Intensity

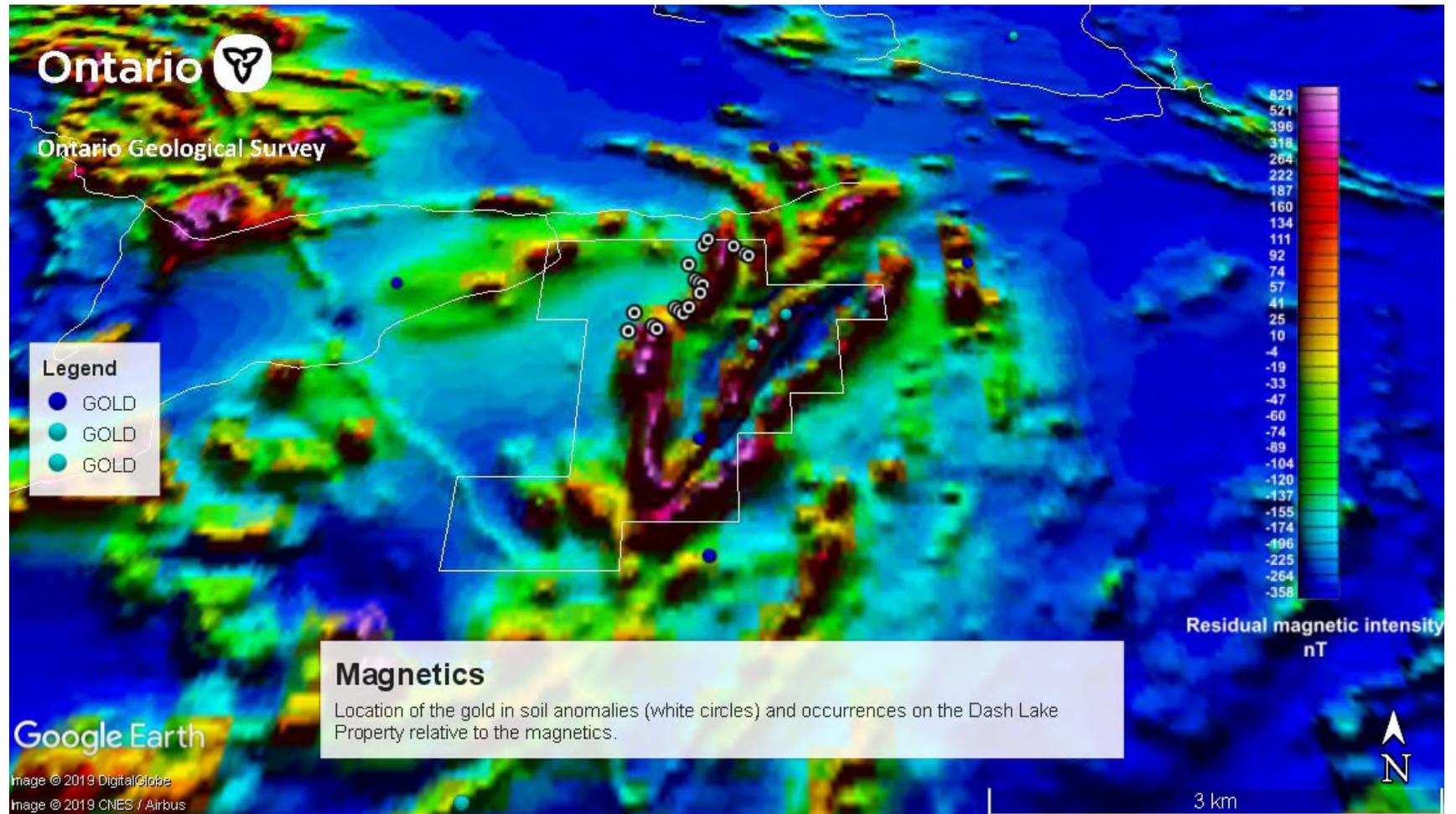
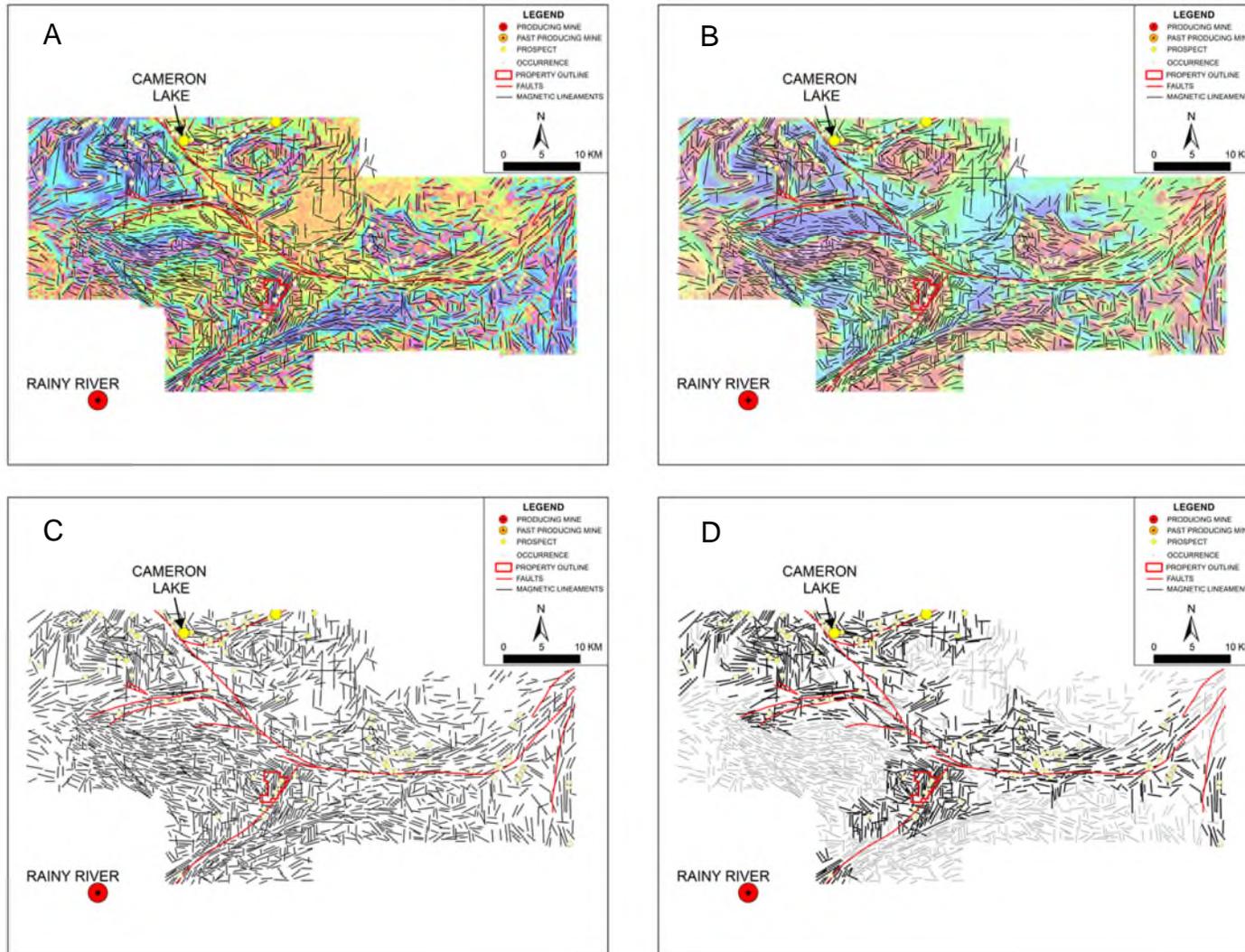


Figure 14: Dash Lake Lineament Analysis (MacNeil 2019)



#### Item 9.4: 2020 Soil Sampling

A B-Horizon soil geochemical survey was carried out between August 9 to August 13, 2020, and October 12 to October 13, 2020. The objective of the survey was to evaluate the gold and pathfinder elemental response across lithological contacts, expand on the survey conducted in 2018, and test the extent of historic showings on the Property. The soil sample lines were oriented at Az 135, sample lines were spaced 100m apart and samples were taken at 50m stations (Figure 15). There were four additional lines completed to infill sampling completed in the 2018 survey at 25m stations. The soil sampling grid was designed to extend and infill the soil sampling program that was conducted in 2018. The soil sampling area was access via a bush road through the northern part of the Property.

Soil samples returned values from below detection limit up to 927 ppb Au (Table 2). Results of greater than 10ppb Au were determined to be anomalous in soils as this is above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. In total 21 samples returned anomalous values. The northern part of the Property shows the strongest correlation with Au anomalies, this is where the highest sample returned 927ppb Au (Figure 15). The Au values in soils were plotted along with the Au values from the 2018 soil survey (Figure 16). There are soils lines from the 2018 survey that show a linear correlation along the line but not on adjacent line. This may be the cause of the line being parallel to a gold bearing structure. However, the analysis method for the 2018 is a qualitative analysis for Au and may not give an accurate representation of the Au in soils so these linear anomalies would need to be investigated further to be confirmed. Arsenic values above 17ppb were determined to be anomalous as this is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the data collected. In total 28 samples returned anomalous values (Figure 17).

The correlation between Au and As in soils is not significant (Figure 18), however due to the strong correlation with Au and As in grab samples areas proximal to Au and As in soils maybe be useful in directing future work as an indicator of lithological contacts or favourable structures for Au mineralization. During the author's Property visit it was noted that there is a variable development of soil profiles and that there are numerous ridges of rock with thin cover. This would indicate that any soil anomalies require further prospecting.

The northern part of the soil grid appears to show the strongest area of Au in soil anomalies. This area also returned the highest soil assay of 927ppb Au and shows a loose cluster of anomalous as well. There are numerous Au anomalies that do not correlate with adjacent soil lines but do occur in the vicinity of historic trenches.

**Table 2: Summary of Au and As in soils**

<b>Au</b>		<b>As</b>	
Number of Samples	Range (ppb)	Number of Samples	Range (ppm)
151	BDL	27	BDL
124	1-10	211	1-10
6	11-15	33	11-19
11	16-70	22	20-100
4	70-927	3	>100

Figure 15: 2020 Soil Samples Au results

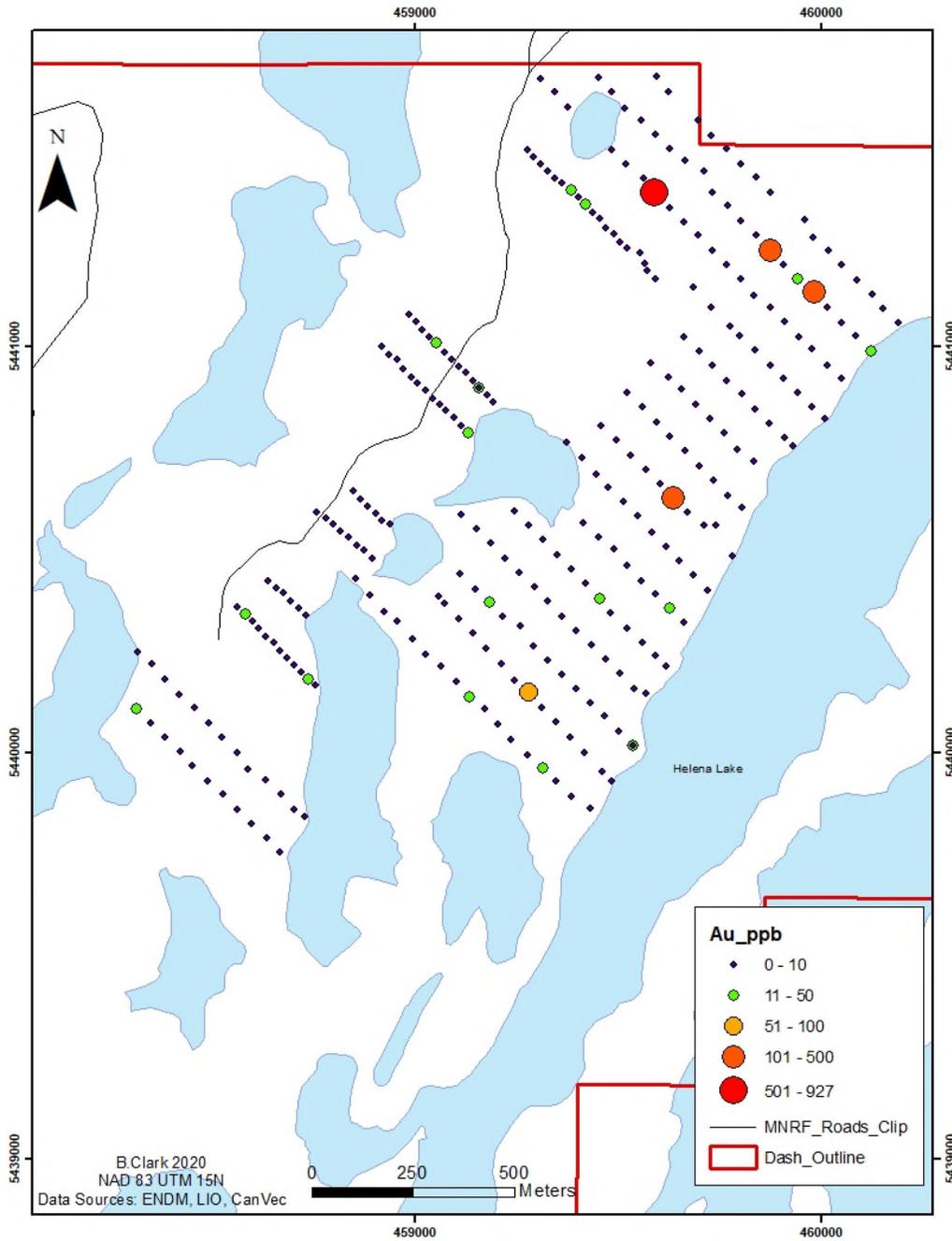


Figure 16: Au in soils, 2018 and 2020 geochemical surveys

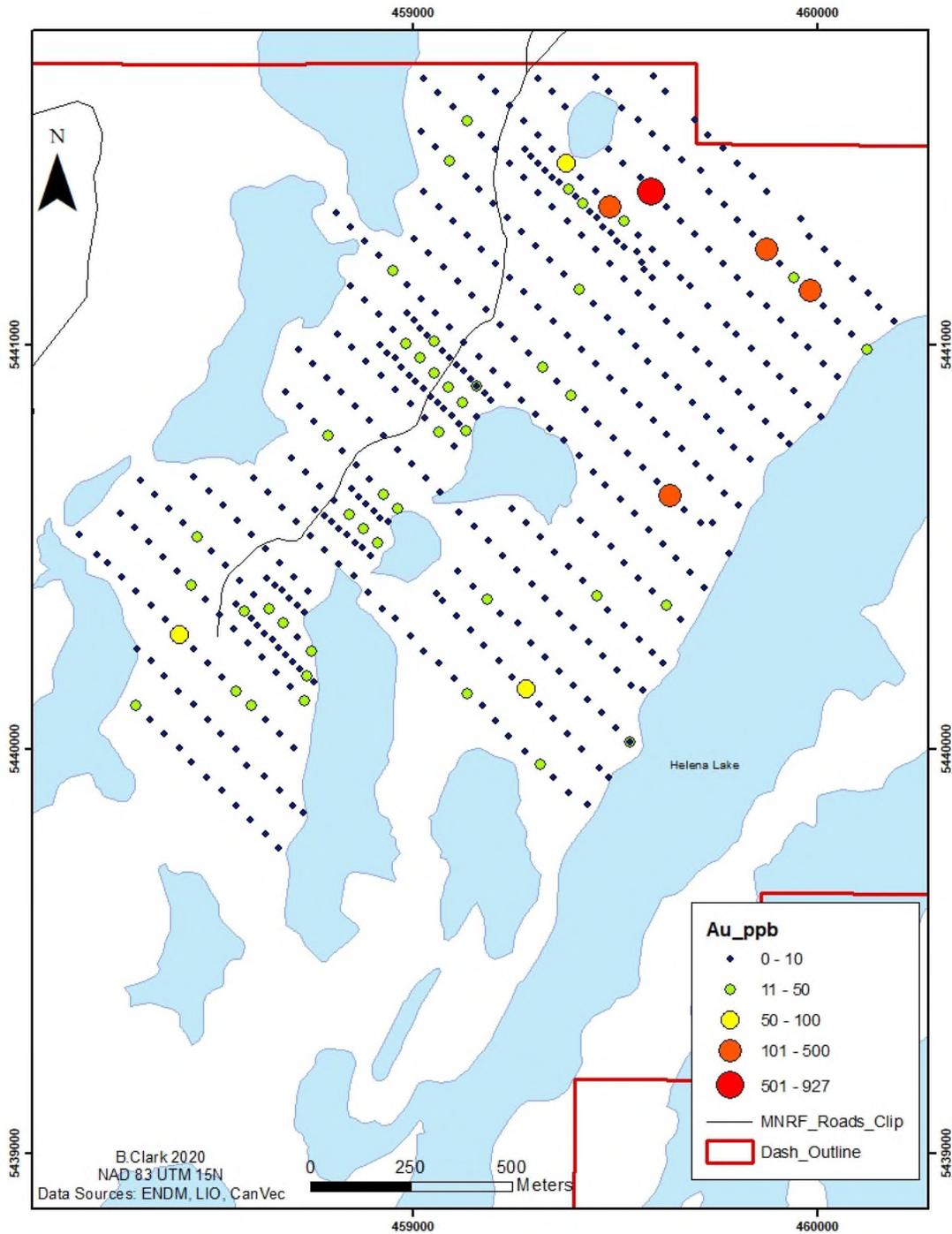
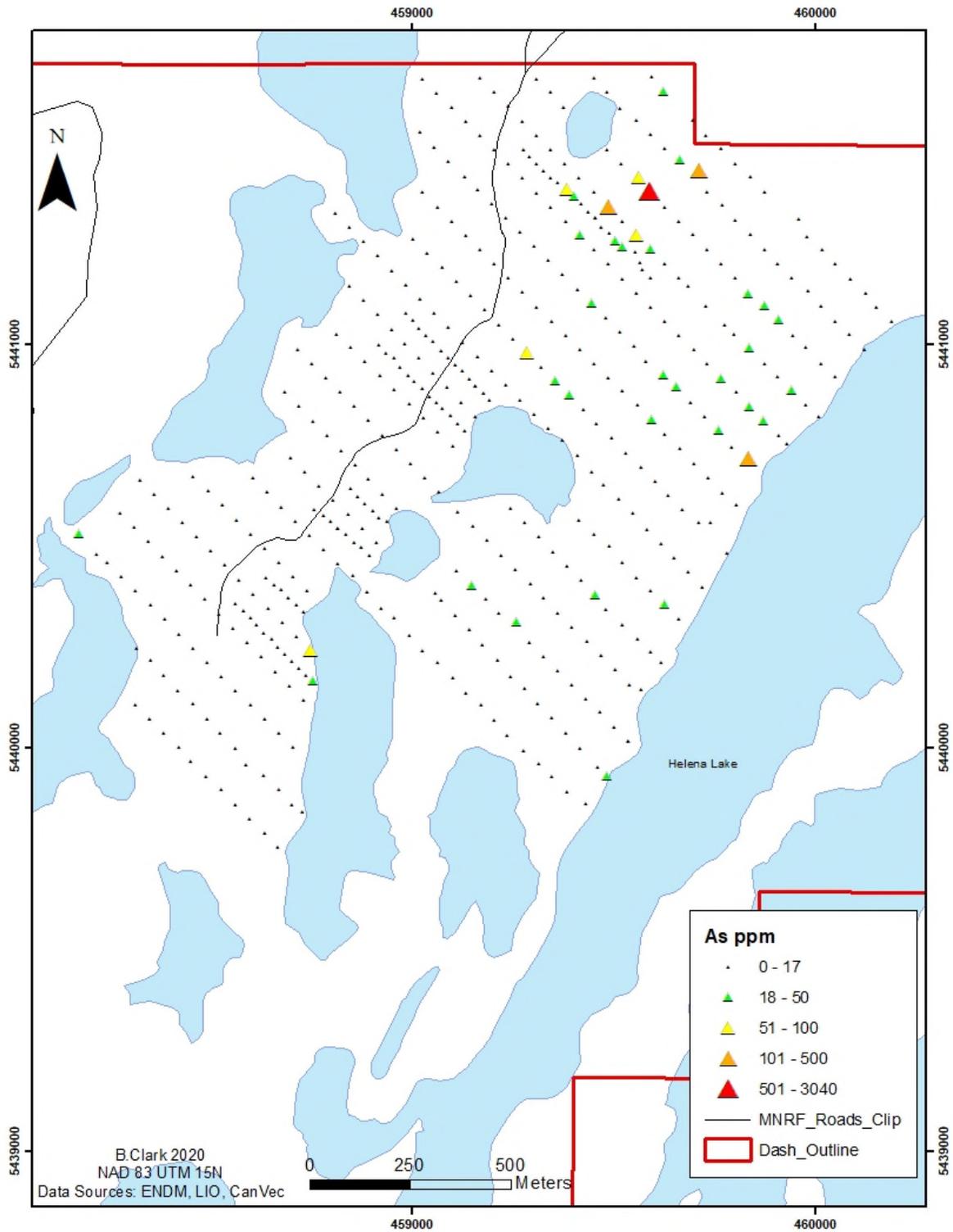
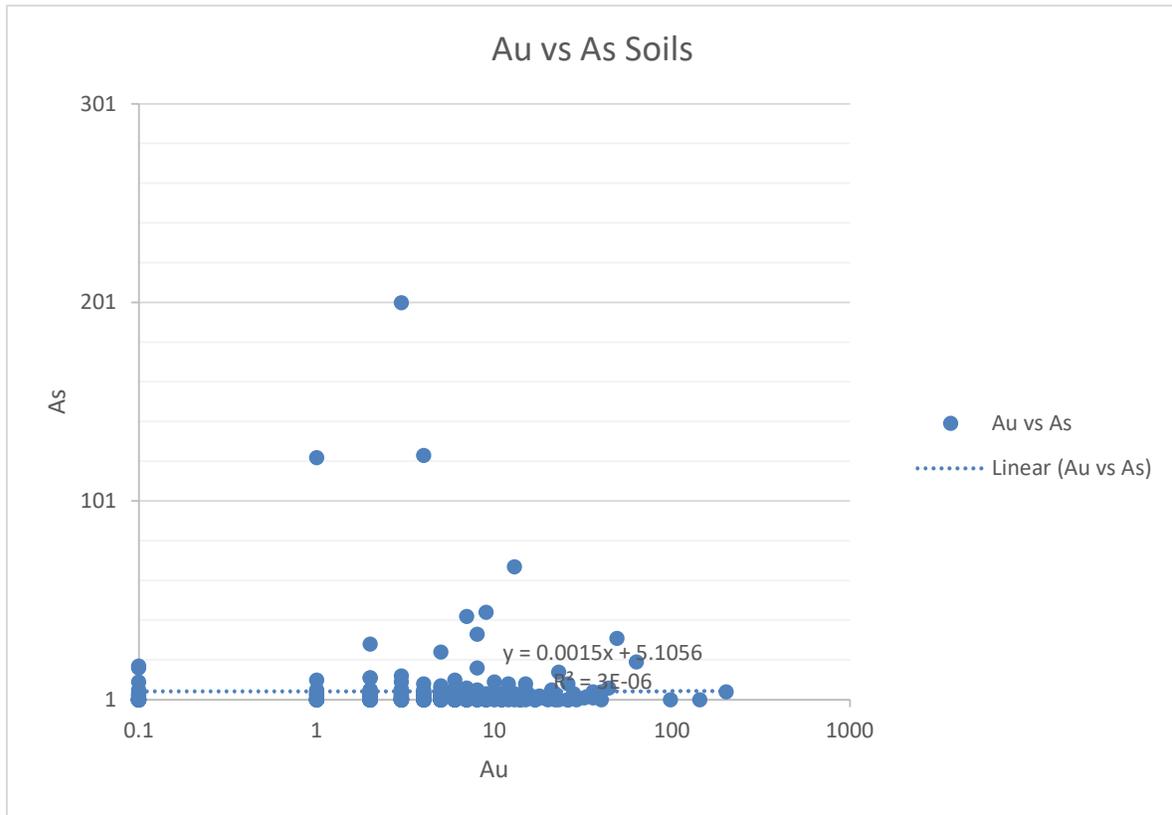


Figure 17: As anomalies in soils 2018 and 2020



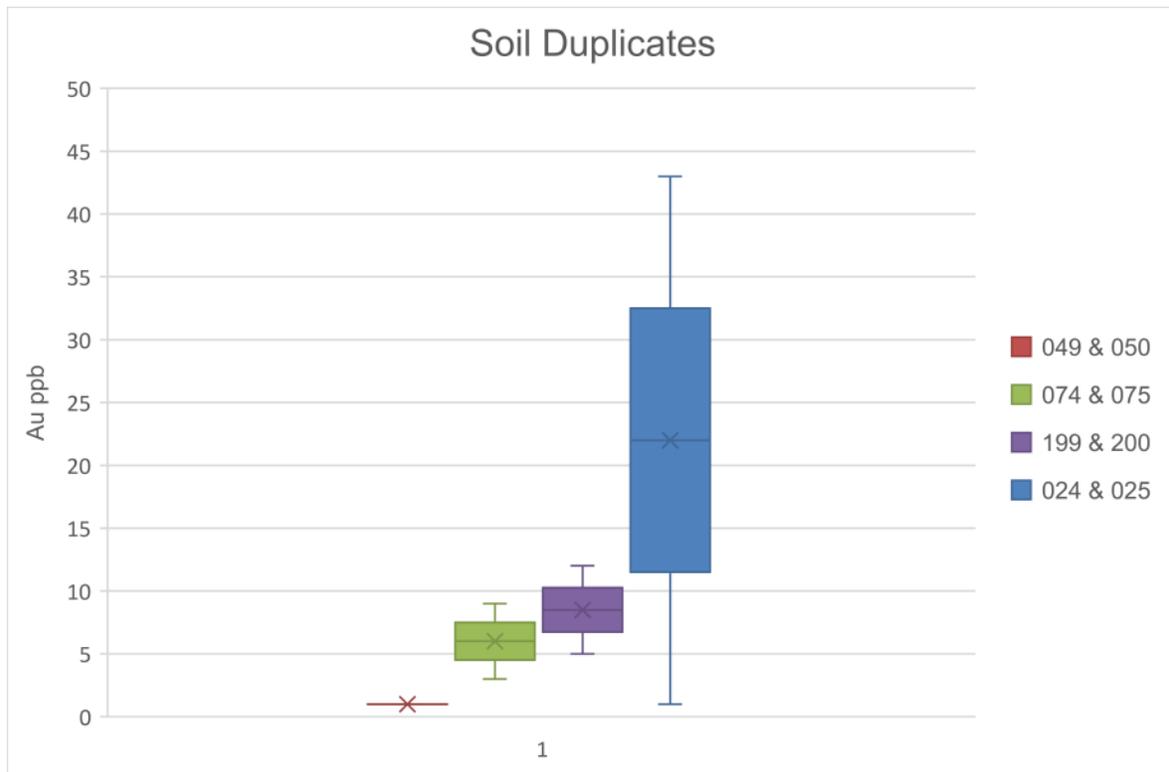
**Figure 18: Au vs As in Soils**



**QA/QC**

In total 4 duplicate samples were taken and submitted for analysis. When comparing the results of the Au results for the duplicates the samples performed poorly in replicating consistent results with one set of samples having zero percent variance, the others 1.4%, 2%, and 42%, respectively (Figure 19). The variance between duplicate samples could be attributed to a ‘nugget’ effect of gold grains in the soil profile.

**Figure 19: QA/QC duplicates from 2020 soil sampling**



**Item 9.5: 2020 Grab Samples**

The focus of the 2020 field program was to re-locate and sample historic trenches such as the McChip, Lun-Echo, and the Hook Bay Occurrence. In total 33 grab samples were collected during the 2020 field program. The grab samples returned values from below detection limit to 7.03g/t Au (Table 3) The highest assays from the program were returned from the McChip “North Zone” Trenches (East & West). Six (6) samples from these trenches returned from 1.5g/t up to 7.03 g/t Au respectively (Figure 20). The samples from these trenches also showed a correlation with increased arsenic content which is consistent with the geological model being applied (Figure 20a).

The reader is cautioned that grab samples represent point data and may not be representative of the overall gold grade.

The Hook Bay trenches and Lun-Echo trenches were not successfully located during the program.

**Table 3: 2020 Grab sample summary**

Au	
Number of Samples	Range (ppb)
7	BDL
7	2-10
9	11-50
4	51-110
0	111-1499
6	1500-7030

**Figure 20: Au anomalies in grab samples 2020**

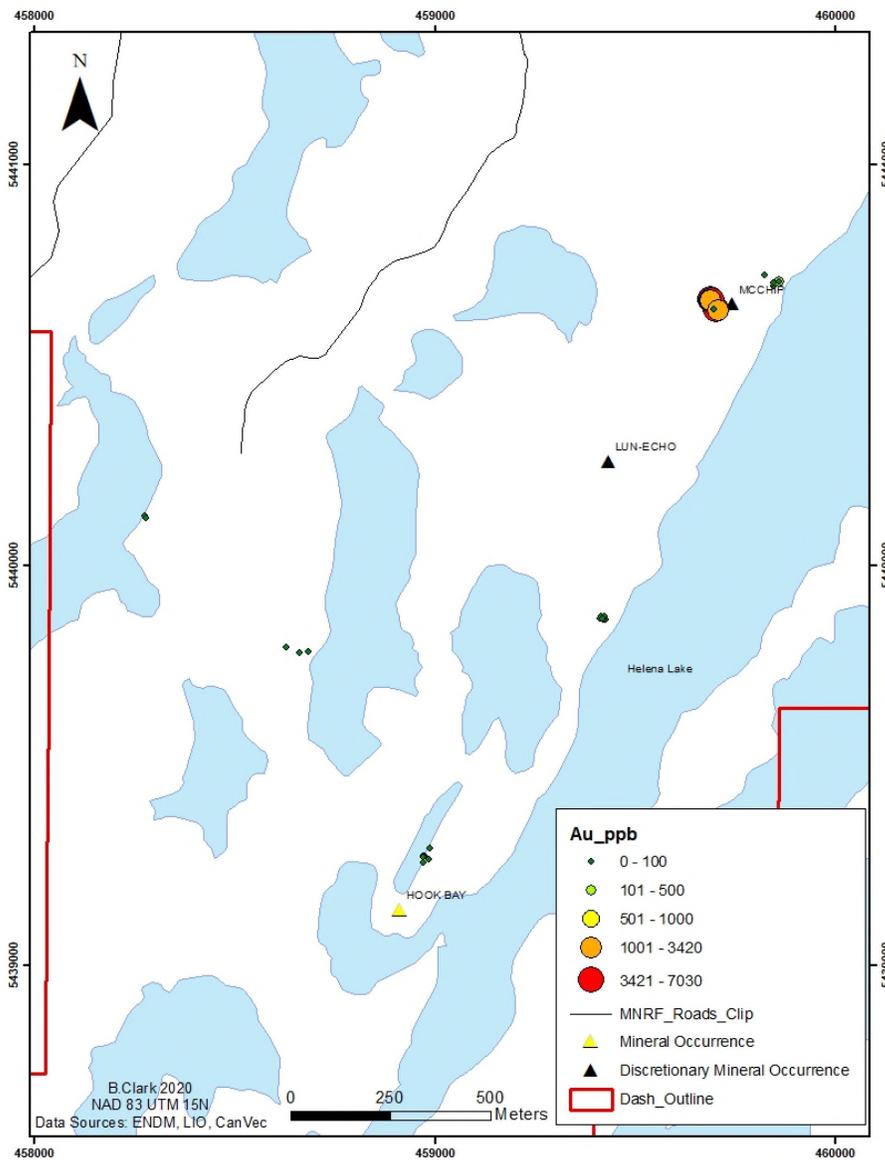
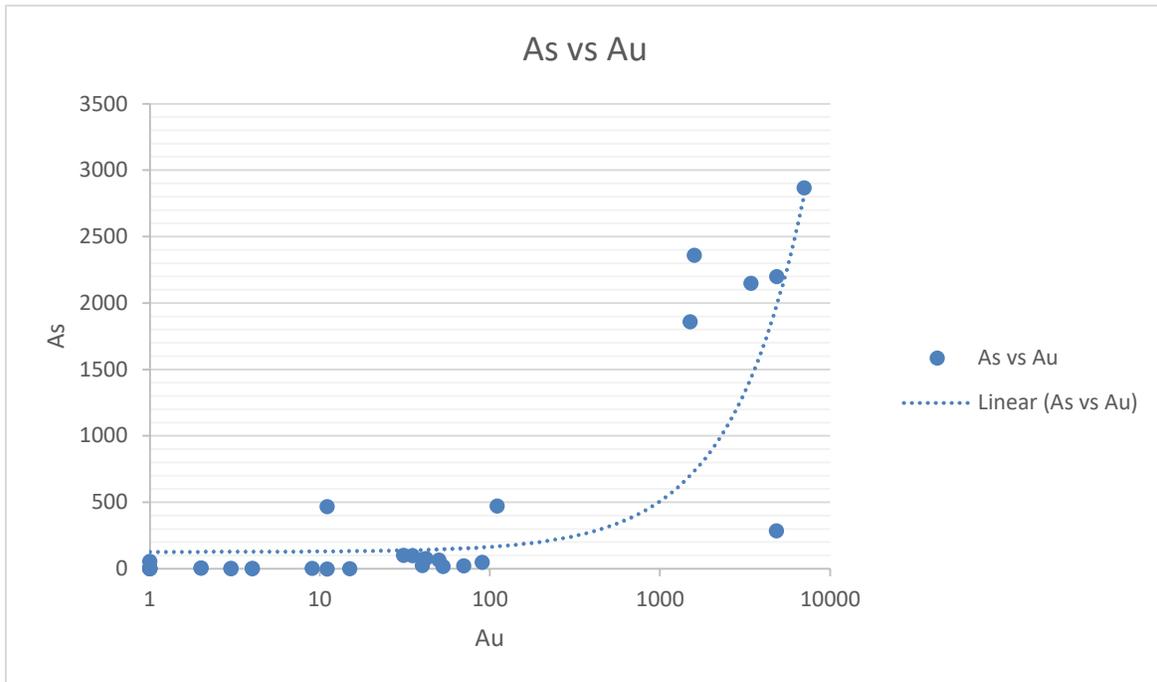


Figure 21a: As vs Au in grab samples



## Item 9.6: 2023 Program

### Phase 1

The geological crew gathered 15 samples over 10 days on the Property. The goal of the 10-day program was to sample areas surrounding anomalous soil samples from 2020 and mapping areas surrounding historic trenches. Crew also spent time establishing access across the Property. Assay results were disappointing, with the highest assay being 5 ppb Au.

Lithologies within the Property vary from felsic to mafic volcanics, rarely seen with any structures. The felsics were highly siliceous and possibly silica flooded mafic/intermediate volcanic units with more pervasive sericite and feldspars. The most common lithology is mafic volcanics, dark-green in colour and fine-grained. Arsenopyrite and pyrite are most often seen within the mafic volcanics; pyrite disseminated throughout the sample and arsenopyrite found as wispy. Intermediate volcanics are light grey with moderate pervasive sericite and pervasive silica alteration; mineralization is usually 1-3% disseminated pyrite throughout the unit. Property geology is mostly mafic volcanics to the north and intermediate volcanics to the central-southern end close to the Lun-Echo Trench. Structures are uncommon, with little to no foliation and vein quartz veins seen on the Property. Outcrop is uncommon, most outcropping is long ridges of mafic / intermediate volcanics which can be walked and mapped; otherwise, most outcroppings are small scattered in swamps.

Grab samples were taken from outcrops and within areas surrounding the historic Lun-Echo Trench. Lithologies sampled included mafic, intermediate, felsic volcanics and few intrusives. Based on historic reports, gold occurrences on the Property are found with arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralization; while arsenopyrite is seen in few samples, pyrite was commonly found in almost all samples. Alteration is consistent throughout the Property, mainly weak to moderate pervasive sericite and pervasive silica alteration, ankerite is commonly seen within mafic volcanics. The crew also visited historic soil sampling anomalies of 50+ ppb Au; these areas were generally found in marshes / swamps with no outcrop surrounding them. Outcropping found near high relief areas generally were tall mafic ridges surrounded by swamps.

### Phase 2

One day of prospecting was conducted by P. Clark, C. Bown and T. Chin. The goals for the day were to access some of the historic occurrences on site. The main occurrence being the Lun-Echo which was unable to be located earlier in the summer during the summer prospecting program. A historic map from the 1980s shows a small pit on the western portion of the Property, near the historic trail. The crew attempted to locate this pit first but were unsuccessful. There are signs of work in the area with mechanically cut trees but the pit has likely been filled in over time. Crews then took a short east-west trail that historically appears to access the eastern

portion of the Property. This trail spurs 50 m off of the main north-south trail before it is washed out by a beaver dam. Crews hiked east towards Helena Lake visiting past sample locations (2019) before heading south to locate the Lun-Echo trenches.

Both historic occurrence (McChip and Lun-Echo) occur along the same North-South ridge. The ridge is made up of mafic to intermediate volcanics with ranging deformation. Within the main occurrence areas, strong deformation is seen in the form of shearing. These sheared areas host centimeter to rare 30cm qtz-carb-chl veins (uninspiring assemblage). These veins are either along strike with the shearing (30 cm vein) or occur as cross cutting irregular cm scale sets. Py within the veins is rare with occasional blebs occurring along the margins. 0.1-1% py is noted within the sheared host material. Grading out from these deformed areas, moderate silica alteration is seen within a massive intermediate volcanic unit hosting 0.5-1% blebby py. Outside of the deformed and silica altered areas, most rock appears to be a green mafic volcanic displaying weak foliation.

Lun Echo was located and consists of two east-west trenches, a north trench and a south trench. These trenches were on a hillside with a topographic high to the east and a swamp/alder patch to the west. Both trenches are sunk into the strongly deformed-sheared structure. Quartz veins were found in both trenches and 8 samples were collected across the two. Overall, 15 samples were retrieved during this phase, with relatively disappointing results; the highest assay was 177 ppb Au. The sampling results are summarized in Table 4 below.

Soil sampling began on September 26, 2023 on a grid in the northern portion of the Property. The fall soil sampling program was conducted along lines between historic soil stations with the goal of further delineating gold soil anomalies created by past soil sampling. 84 samples were collected over 134 stations. 4 blanks and 4 duplicate samples were collected as part of QA/QC measures. The assay results are summarized in Table 5 below.

Overall, the sampling from the 2023 prospecting and soil sampling program was relatively disappointing, returning a high assay of 177 ppb Au from the rock samples and a high soil assay of 56 ppb.

J.Garry Clark visited the Property on October 9<sup>th</sup> 2023, utilizing skidder trails with a quad. The rocks are dominantly mafic flows and the soil sites flagged and numbered. The author took a soil sample 5 metres up the line from F213135 and labelled as F213135A. A pulp sample E6095878 was also picked up by the author from AGAT in Thunder Bay. Both samples were delivered to Act Labs in Thunder Bay for gold analysis. Both samples were analysed using industry standard Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish. The soil samples returned <0.002 ppm from AGAT and <5ppb from Act Labs. The rock sample assayed 0.177 ppm from AGAT and 104 ppb from Act Labs.

**Table 4: 2023 Grab sample summary (both Phases)**

<b>Gold Assay Results</b>	
<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>Range (ppb)</b>
13	BDL (<2)
10	2-10
5	11-50
0	51-100
2	100-200

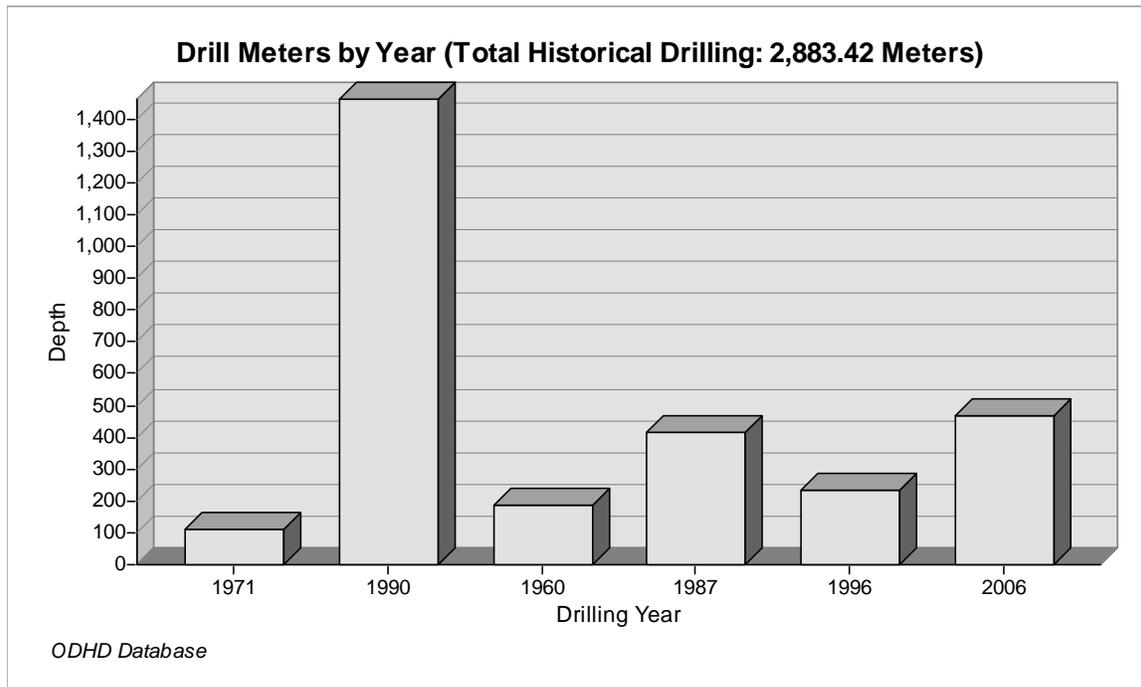
**Table 5: 2023 Soil sample summary**

<b>Gold Assay Results</b>	
<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>Range (ppb)</b>
35	BDL (<2)
43	2-10
3	11-15
2	16-20
1	>20

**Item 10: Drilling**

The Company has not yet performed any drilling of its own. For a summary of previous drilling on the Property, see “Item 6: History”, Figure 21 and Appendix II.

**Figure 22: Historical Drilling by Year for the Dash Lake Property**



**Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security**

**Item 11.1: 2018 Soils Survey**

For the soil geochemistry survey, sample locations were determined by GPS waypoints entered into the samplers GPS before each day in the field. Samples were laid out to be taken at roughly 50 metre intervals where possible, on lines of 100 metre spacing. The target horizon was a medium to light brown layer of soil referred to as the upper B horizon. The target soil was not always obtainable due to thick swamps where A0 and A1 soil dominated and areas where the leached grey E horizon was several feet thick. When the B horizon was not available to sample, no sample was taken.

Samples were taken using either a spade or hand auger which was wiped clean between sites. The sampled material was then placed in kraft paper bags and labeled with a marker with the appropriate sample number. The site location was recorded using a GPS which generally displayed a better than 3 metre accuracy. At each sample location important data notes were also recorded including soil type

and percentages, vegetation, location slope, drainage and any comments the sampler felt could be important.

The samples were delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay (accredited ISO/IEC 17025:205, certified ISO 9001:2015) for analysis, using analytical procedure (201-074) Aqua Regia Digest - Metals Package and an ICP/ICP-MS finish.

The Company relied on the quality control procedures employed by the laboratory. AGAT is an independent lab that has developed and implemented a Quality Management System (QMS) designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The QMS covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, which provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question.

### **Item 11.2: 2020 and 2023 Soils Survey & Rock Samples**

For the soil geochemistry survey, sample locations were determined by GPS waypoints entered into the samplers GPS before each day in the field. Samples were laid out to be taken at roughly 50 metre intervals where possible, on lines of 100 metre spacing. The target horizon was a medium to light brown layer of soil referred to as the upper B horizon. The target soil was not always obtainable due to thick swamps where A0 and A1 soil dominated and areas where the leached grey E horizon was several feet thick. When the B horizon was not available to sample a sample was taken of the material present.

Samples were taken using either a spade or hand auger which was wiped clean between sample sites. The sampled material was then placed in kraft paper bags and labeled with a marker with the appropriate sample number. The site location was recorded using a GPS which generally displayed a better than 3 metre accuracy. At each sample location important data notes were also recorded including soil type and percentages, vegetation, location slope, drainage and any comments the sampler felt could be important.

Rock samples were collected where features of interest were noted. These include quartz veins, sulphide minerals, deformation features, and alteration zones. Samples were dislodged from the outcrop using a geotool or rock hammer and chisel. Samples were placed in a plastic bag with the sample tag and closed with a zip tie or electrical tape. Flagging tape was placed at the sample site, either wrapped around a rock or tied to a nearby tree.

The soil and rock samples were delivered to AGAT in Thunder Bay (accredited ISO/IEC 17025:205, certified ISO 9001:2015) for analysis, using analytical procedure (202-051) Fire Assay – AAS Finish and (201-070) 4 Acid Digest – ICP-OES Finish.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) was completed during the field program as well as at AGAT. In total 4 duplicate soil samples were taken and submitted for analysis. When comparing the results of the Au for the duplicates the samples performed poorly in replicating consistent results with one set of samples having zero percent variance, the others 1.4%, 2%, and 42%, respectively (Figure 19). The variance between duplicate samples could be attributed to a 'nugget' effect of gold grains in the soil profile.

The Company also relied on the quality control procedures employed by AGAT. AGAT is an independent lab that has developed and implemented a QMS designed to ensure the production of consistently reliable data. The QMS covers all laboratory activities and takes into consideration the requirements of ISO standards. AGAT maintains ISO registrations and accreditations, which provide independent verification that a QMS is in operation at the location in question.

In the author's opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures were adequate for the size and scope of the sampling program. However, future programs should include more duplicate samples and blanks to add further control to QA/QC. A selected number of samples should also be sent to another laboratory for a comparable analysis to gauge the reproducibility of the analytical results.

### **Item 12: Data Verification**

The data presented in this Report has come primarily from the assessment files available at the Ontario Ministry of Mines. The author reviewed the assessment files comparing the indicated findings of previous explorers over the years to determine consistency. Assay certificates for drilling were not normally present pre-1990 when the Ontario Mining Act was amended and to have them presented if they were used for assessment. The author verifies that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

There were no limitations placed on the author in conducting the verification of the data or the Property visit. The author is confident that these data sets are adequate for the reliance and completion of the Report.

The author took a soil sample 5 metres up the line from F213135 and labelled as F213135A. A pulp sample E6095878 was also picked up by the author from AGAT in Thunder Bay. Both samples were delivered to Act Labs in Thunder Bay for gold analysis. Both samples were analysed using industry standard Fire Assay with an Atomic Absorption finish. The soil samples returned <0.002 ppm from AGAT and <5ppb from Act Labs. The rock sample assayed 0.177 ppm from AGAT and 104 ppb from Act Labs.

**Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing**

The Company has not yet done any mineral processing studies or metallurgical testing on the Property.

**Item 14: Mineral Resource**

There is no mineral resource defined on the Property.

**Item 15: Mineral Reserve Estimates**

Not applicable.

**Item 16: Mining Methods**

Not applicable.

**Item 18: Project Infrastructure**

Not applicable.

**Item 19: Market Studies and Contracts**

Not applicable.

**Item 20: Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact**

Not applicable.

**Item 21: Capital and Operating Costs**

Not applicable.

**Item 22: Economic Analysis**

Not applicable.

**Item 23: Adjacent Properties**

The author has reviewed the adjacent claims posted on the Ministry of Mines Mining Lands Administration System. The adjacent properties are not staked to the west, parked to the east and in the north boundary there are common boundaries with Cameron Gold Operations Ltd. and King's Bay Gold Corporation. The adjacent properties do not have significant recorded mineralized showings within the Ministry database.

**Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information**

The author is unaware of any further data or relevant information that could be considered of any practical use in this Report. The author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not reflected in the Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Report misleading.

**Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions**

The Property lies within a gold endowed Archaean greenstone belt and hosts favorable host rocks and alteration consistent with Archaean orogenic gold deposits (Robert et al., 1997). Furthermore, the Property is situated in comparatively underexplored segment of the greenstone belt between the Rainy River Mine (New Gold Inc.) (Reserves 2.6 million ounces gold (New Gold website)) and the Cameron Lake gold deposit (First Mining Finance Corp.) (Measured and Indicated 0.46 million ounces (First Mining Finance Corp. website)).

The Property is located 40 kilometres northeast of New Gold Inc.'s Rainy River Mine and 27 kilometres southeast of First Mining Finance Corp.'s Cameron Lake Deposit in a segment greenstone belt that contains auriferous carbonate +/- sericite-altered shear zones and spatially associated felsic intrusions (Figure 2). The Helena Lake fault zone transects the Property and aligns 3 gold occurrences (Figure 8). The Helena Lake Fault Zone is a splay off the Pipestone – Cameron Lake Fault Zone. Gold mineralization has been recognized at the Hook Lake, McChip and Lun-Echo occurrences and is associated with disseminated pyrite, and rarely with arsenopyrite (e.g. McChip Occurrence). Quartz stringers are present on the Lun-Echo Prospect (Van Ingen 1990) (Figure 8). Rock grab sampling (6) as part of the recent work returned gold values of 1.5 g/t to 7.03 g/t Au with associated anomalous arsenic values. The most significant gold mineralization occurs at the Hook Lake Occurrence (Figure 8) where several zones of gold mineralization have been identified by diamond drilling (Van Ingen 1990). Previous drilling at the Hook zone returned high grade intercepts of 31.1 g/t gold over 1.35 metres, 18.0 g/t gold over 1.0 metre and 15.9 g/t gold over 0.65 metres (true widths unknown). The area of the Hook Zone has had gold values reported within trenches in the 1990 report (Van Ingen 1990). As part of the 2018 and 2020 exploration attempts to locate the Hook Zone trenches failed. It is believed the trenches were washed outcrop that were sampled and that during diamond drilling they were covered over. Drill holes were oriented to intersect the down-plunge extension of surface mineralization and although several gold zones were identified, Freewest could not demonstrate continuity on 50-metre spaced sections. The deepest zone at Hook Lake contains the highest grades and is open to the south and at depth (Van Ingen 1990).

Soil sampling conducted by the Company in 2018 and 2020 confirms the presence of anomalous gold and arsenic coincident with the contact between the mafic and ultramafic rocks and clastic metasedimentary rocks (felsic metavolcanics) on the

northeastern portion of the Property (Figure 12). The anomalous soil anomalies above 10 ppb illustrate some interesting trends (Figure 17). The > 501 ppb gold sample proximal to the McChip showing indicates a general correlation of soil to rock samples. The anomalous gold in soil anomalies in the Northeast portion of the Property are unexplained and require further examination. During the author's Property visit it was noted that there is a variable development of soil profiles and that there are numerous ridges of rock with thin cover. This would indicate that any soil anomalies require further prospecting. The grab samples collected during the 2020 program confirm the presence of gold mineralization at the historic McChip trench returning the highest assays from the program. Six (6) samples from these trenches returned from 1.5g/t up to 7.03 g/t Au respectively (Figure 20). The samples from these trenches also showed a correlation with increased arsenic content which is consistent with the geological model being applied (Figure 21). Sampling from the 2023 prospecting and soil sampling program was relatively disappointing, returning a high assay of 177 ppb Au from the rock samples and a high soil assay of 56 ppb.

The data collected to date coupled with the historic exploration indicate the potential of additional gold mineralization on the Property.

#### **Item 26: Recommendations**

An exploration budget of \$215,500 is recommended to complete an exploration program comprised of lithological and structural mapping, prospecting, mechanical stripping, and rock sampling.

The recommended work is as follows:

1. Detailed lithological and structural mapping and rock sampling in and adjacent to the Hook Bay, Lun-Echo and McChip occurrences located on the western shore Helena Lake. Mechanical stripping is recommended to expand and clean gold bearing and potentially gold bearing surface exposures. The objective of this work is to constrain the controls on gold mineralization with the goal of establishing gold continuity in historical drilling, refine altered host rock lithologies with whole rock sampling and finally to identify new gold zones by prospecting.
2. Geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling is recommended in the area covered by the 2018, 2020 and 2023 soil surveys to increase confidence in the gold and pathfinder element anomalies. Anomalies identified in the soils and rock should be enhanced with additional sampling in order to infill and expand sampling of anomalies and expansion on strike. The use of an excavator would expose the rock surfaces in the vicinity of anomalous soil and rock samples.

After a comprehensive evaluation of the data acquired from the recommended program, subsequent exploration work including ground based magnetic and I.P. geophysics and exploratory diamond drilling are required to advance gold mineralized targets.

**Item 26.1: Proposed Budget**

Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling	
Geologist for 35 days @ \$700/day .....	24,500
Technician/assistant for 35 days @ \$450/day .....	15,750
35 days room and board for 2 @ 450/day .....	15,750
Transportation	
truck, gas and quad	
35 days @ \$250/day .....	8,750
Mechanical Stripping	
160 hours @ \$150/hour .....	24,000
Washing, Mapping and Sampling	
Geologist for 35 days @ \$700/day .....	24,500
Assistant for 35 days @ \$450/day .....	15,750
Pump and Hose Rental	
35 days @ \$200/day .....	7,000
Rocksaw rentals and Diamond Blades	
35 days @ \$200/day .....	7,000
Room and Board	
2 people 35 days @ \$450/day .....	15,750
Transportation	
truck, gas and quad	
35 days @ \$250/day .....	8,750
Assays 600 @ \$45/sample .....	27,000
Reports and Maps .....	6,000
Contingencies .....	<u>15,000</u>
<b>Total Proposed Budget</b>	<b>\$215,500</b>

**Item 27: References**

**Note:** Notations listed in the references below in the format “AFRI 52F04SE0004” refer to assessment files archived with the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines on the MNDM website ([www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/](http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/)).

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Drabble, M., and Cervoj, K., 2017. Technical Report on the Cameron Lake Gold Deposit, Ontario, Canada. Prepared for First Mining Finance Corp., Optiro Pty Limited. Effective Date: January 17, 2017.

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**Item 28: Certificate of Qualifications**

J. Garry Clark  
941 Cobalt Crescent  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
Canada, P7B 5Z4  
Telephone: 807-622-3284, Fax: 807-622-4156

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON**

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0245), do hereby certify that:

1. I am the owner of Clark Expl. Consulting Inc. with an office at 941 Cobalt Crescent, Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I graduated with the degree of Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, in 1983. I have written qualifying gold property reports for companies such as Discovery Harbour and Rainy River Resources both companies having gold potential on their properties.
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Technical Report on the Dash Lake Property, Kenora Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario" dated October 27<sup>th</sup> , 2023.
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0245).
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 35 years since my graduation from university.
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 with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements as a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 and am independent of the vendor of the property.
7. I am the author of the entire Technical Report. I also conducted the property visit October 9th, 2023 to the Property.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required and in the application of all requirements in Section 1.5 of N.I. 43-101.
9. I have had no other prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read N.I. 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

11. As of the date of this certificate, and 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.

Dated this 27th day of October 2023.

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

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J. Garry Clark, P.Geol.

**APPENDIX I:  
Assessment Files For Area of the Dash Lake Property**

AFRI_FID	AFRO_ID	YEAR_FR	YEAR_TO	COMPANY	WORK TYPES
20000000079	2.37690	2007	2007	Western Warrior Resources	AMAG
20000000447	2.29759	2005	2005	Kings Bay Gold Corp	LC, MAG, VLF
20000000812	2.30758	2004	2005	Michael Earl Chute	ASSAY, GCHEM
20000001799	2.33589	2006	2006	Western Warrior Resources Inc	AEM, AMAG
20000002044	2.34489	2006	2007	Western Warrior Resources Inc	ASSAY
20000002476	2.36242	2007	2007	Kings Bay Gold Corp	IP, LC, MAG
20000002952	2.36778	2006	2007	Western Warrior Resources Inc	ASSAY, PDRILL
20000007267	2.51580	2010	2012	Kings Bay Gold, Kings Bay Gold Corp	ASSAY, EM, LC, MAG, PROSP
20000007345	2.51523	2010	2012	Soldi Ventures Inc.	AEM, AMAG
20000007549	2.53336	2011	2011	Pery English, Soldi Ventures Inc	ASSAY, PROSP
20000007956	2.53784	2012	2013	Coventry Resources Inc	ASSAY, GCHEM
20000015589	2.58420	2017	2017	First Mining Finance Corp	LIDAR
52F03NE0009	2.11161	1988	1988	Noranda Exploration Co	AMAG, AVLF
52F04NE0016	2.15832	1994	1994	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can	EM, MAG, PCUT
52F04NE0017	2.16294	1995	1995	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can	EM, GCHEM, GCOMP, GEOL, GLCOMP, MAG, PCUT
52F04NE0023	2.17971	1996	1996	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can	ASSAY, PDRILL
52F04NE0775	2.13287	1990	1990	Noranda Exploration Co	ARAD
52F04NE2001	2.18328	1997	1997	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can	IP, MAG, PCUT
52F04SE0002	2.12677	1989	1989	Freewest Resc Inc	IP
52F04SE0003	2.12548	1989	1989	Freewest Resc Inc	MAG, VLF
52F04SE0004	17	1990	1990	Freewest Resc Inc	ASSAY, PDRILL
52F04SE0005	2.12532	1989	1989	Ross Island Resc Inc	ASSAY, GCHEM, IP, PDRILL
52F04SE0006	2.11748	1988	1988	Ross Island Resc Inc	BENEF
52F04SE0012	63.5237	1988	1988	Ross Island Resc Inc	ASSAY, GCHEM, GEOL, IP, MAG, PROSP
52F04SE0013	2.10288	1987	1987	W M Cummings	GCHEM, GEOL
52F04SE0014	2.15731	1994	1994	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can	AEM, AGR, AMAG, AVLF
52F04SE0019	2.6663	1984	1984	Southwind Resc Expl Ltd	MAG, VLF
52F04SE0020	2.4620	1981	1981	Dash Lake Resc Ltd	AVLF
52F04SE0021	10	1959	1959	Lun-Echo Gold Mines Ltd.	PDRILL
52F04SE0022	13	1971	1971	Freeport Cdn Expl Co	ASSAY, PDRILL
52F04SE0023	14	1972	1972	Freeport Cdn Expl Co	ASSAY, GCHEM, PDRILL
52F04SE0653	2.11352	1988	1988	Ross Island Resc Inc	GEOL, IP, MAG
52F04SE0654	15	1987	1987	Jascan Resc Ltd, Mcchip Resources Inc	ASSAY, PDRILL
52F04SE2003	2.20467	1998	2000	Michael E Chute	GCHEM, GEOL
52F04SE2005	2.26535	2002	2002	Michael E Chute	GCHEM, GEOL
52F04SE2006	2.28663	2002	2004	Michael E Chute	ASSAY, GCCOMP
52F11NE0050	2.078	1970	1970	Freeport Cdn Expl Co	AEM, AMAG

**APPENDIX II:**  
**Historical Diamond Drilling (Source: Ontario Drill Hole Database, November 19, 2019)**

Hole ID	Source	Datum	UTM Zone	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	Length (m)	Year	Cover (m)	Company
DL06-03	Global Positioning System	NAD83	15	457980	5438445	-45	60	161	2006	14.5	Western Warrior Resources Inc
DL06-01	Global Positioning System	NAD83	15	457494	5438090	-45	60	158	2006	4.7	Western Warrior Resources Inc
DL06-02	Global Positioning System	NAD83	15	457154	5437880	-45	315	151	2006	4.5	Western Warrior Resources Inc
1	Sketch Map	NAD27	15	458287.74	5440429.14	-45	120	18.9	1971	9.45	Freeport Canadian Exploration Co
H-4	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459940.73	5440475.97	-45	112	90.55	1987	2.9	Mcchip Resc Inc/Jascan Resc Inc
1A	Sketch Map	NAD27	15	458242.97	5440370.51	-50	260	91.77	1971	6.71	Freeport Canadian Exploration Co
H90-1	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459154.08	5438973.28	-45	290	92	1990	4.5	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-2	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459178.26	5439048.26	-45	290	90	1990	10.5	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
PD-222-3	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458652.65	5441314.5	-45	270	171	1996	2.6	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can Ltd
PD-222-2	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458558.59	5441310	-45	270	66	1996	6.4	Phelps Dodge Corp Of Can Ltd
H90-3	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459185.51	5439063.47	-45	290	80	1990	5.9	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-4	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459232.45	5439058.94	-45	290	128	1990	12.3	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-5	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459199.85	5438964.18	-45	290	116	1990	8	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-6	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459162.54	5438873.9	-45	290	105	1990	8.7	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-7	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459033	5438620.39	-45	290	167	1990	6.8	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-8	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458679.91	5438986.07	-45	290	161	1990	3.5	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-9	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458942.46	5438360.02	-50	290	80	1990	6	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-10	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459122.29	5438790.44	-45	290	104	1990	16	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-11	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459140.5	5438837.2	-45	290	111	1990	12.8	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-12	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459181.71	5438916.68	-45	290	105	1990	4.1	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
H90-13	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459185.67	5438872.3	-61	290	124	1990	13.2	Freewest Resc Inc/Sparton Resc Inc
J-3	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459639.75	5439897.03	-65	285	62.2	1960	2.44	Lun-Echo Gold Mines Ltd
H-1	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458421.9	5439790.72	-45	112	160.67	1987	0.61	Mcchip Resc Inc/Jascan Resc Inc
H-2	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	458863.08	5440258.36	-45	292	99.7	1987	1.52	Mcchip Resc Inc/Jascan Resc Inc
H-3	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	460100.44	5440563.75	-45	292	63.11	1987	3.35	Mcchip Resc Inc/Jascan Resc Inc
J-2	Detail Co Map	NAD27	15	459653.86	5439934.02	-45	285	126.52	1960	3.05	Lun-Echo Gold Mines Ltd