

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

Killick Lithium Project (formerly Golden Hope Property)
Southern Newfoundland,
Canada
5,308,135°N, 449,230 E

Vinland Lithium Inc.
Benton Resources Inc,
Sokoman Minerals Corp.
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January 18, 2024

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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Killick Lithium Project (formerly Golden Hope Property) Southern Newfoundland, Canada dated January 18th, 2024” (Edited May 2024) was prepared and signed by the following author:

J. Garry Clark, P. Geo

Dated at Thunder Bay, Ontario

January 18, 2024

Table of Contents

1. Summary.....	1
2. Introduction	6
3. Reliance On Other Experts	7
4. Property Description and Location	8
4.1 Location	8
4.2 Mining Tenure and Ownership.....	10
4.4 Environmental Liabilities	15
5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography.....	15
6. History	17
7. Geologic Setting and Mineralization.....	18
7.1 Regional Geology	18
Hermitage Flexure terrane	18
Bay du Nord terrane.....	19
Silurian to Devonian intrusive rocks.....	20
7.2 Property Geology	22
7.3 Mineralization and Alteration	25
7.3.1 Kraken Pegmatite Field Dykes	25
7.3.2 Hydra Dyke.....	27
8. Deposit Types	28
9. Exploration Program	30
10. Drilling	40
10.2 Hydra Pegmatite Drilling	52
11. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security	55
12. Data Verification.....	56
13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing.....	57
14 Mineral Resource Estimates	57
15 TO 22: NOT APPLICABLE.....	57
23. Adjacent Properties.....	57
24. Other Relevant Data and Information	57
25. Interpretation and Conclusions	58
26. Recommendations	58

27. References.....	61
28. Certificate of Author	63

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Property Location Map (Source -Geological Survey of Newfoundland Online Geoscience Atlas, Mineral Licences as of January 17, 2024)	9
Figure 2: Property Claim Map (Source -Geological Survey of Newfoundland Online Geoscience Atlas, Mineral Licences as of January 13, 2024)	14
Figure 3: Regional Geology (Conliffe, J. et. al, In Press) showing location of Figure 4. 21	
Figure 4: General geologic setting of rare-element pegmatites (Conliffe, J. et. al, In Press).....	22
Figure 5: Property Geology (modified from GSN geoscience database).....	24
Figure 6: Property Lithium Occurrences	28
Figure 7: Lidar Survey	32
Figure 8: MAGNETICS & VLF-EM Airborne Survey Blocks.....	33
Figure 9: Kraken Pegmatite Field Dyke Locations	34
Figure 10: 2022 Lithium in Soils Map, Kraken to Triangle Pond Areas.....	35
Figure 11: 2022 Trench Mapping Locations.....	36
Figure 12: Soil Sample Grids Location Map.....	37
Figure 13: 2023 Trenching Locations.....	39
Figure 14: Kraken Area Drill Collars by Phase.....	41
Figure 15: Killick/East Dyke Area Drill Collars by Phase	42
Figure 16: Central and NE Area Drill Collars by Phase	43
Figure 17: Hydra Dyke Area Geology and Sampling with Drill Collars 1-5	53
Figure 18: Hydra Dyke Area Drone and Satellite Image with Drill Collars	54

Tables

Table 1: Property Claims (Newfoundland Labrador Government January 2024)	10
Table 2: Historical assessment work on the Property	17
Table 3: Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Parameters	44
Table 4: Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Significant Results	44
Table 5: Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Parameters	45
Table 6: Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Significant Results	45
Table 7: Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Parameters	47
Table 8: Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Significant Results	48
Table 9: Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Parameters	49
Table 10: Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Significant Results	50
Table 11: Phase 1 Hydra Diamond Drilling Parameters	54
Table 12: Phase 1 Hydra Diamond Drilling Significant Results	55
Table 13 Sample Comparison.....	56
Table 14: Proposed Budget	60

1. Summary

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, ON has been retained by the issuer Benton Resources Inc., Sokoman Minerals Corp. and Vinland Lithium Inc. (“The Company”) headquartered at Suite 2110 – 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, to review work done on the Killick Lithium Project (formerly “Golden Hope Project”) (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for mineral exploration, and prepare a technical report compliant with NI 43-101. The NI 43-101 will be suitable for the purposes of Vinland Lithium Inc. becoming a reporting issuer. The report is based on geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data sets supplied by The Company, published literature and Newfoundland government assessment files.

The Author visited the Property on November 20th, 2023. Access to the property is via the Burgeo highway and by helicopter. The exploration programs were based out of an exploration camp setup at coordinates 438,948E and 5,299,247N, approximately 20km N-NW of the community of Burgeo. Traverses to drilling and trenching sites from the 2022-2023 field programs were conducted during the property visit.. No samples were collected during the property visit by the author, however six sample pulps from selected drill core directly from SGS Laboratories for comparative analysis by AGAT Laboratories..

The Property is in southern Newfoundland, on NTS sheets 12A/03, 12A/04, 11O/16, 11P/13, 11P/14. The property is located approximately 20 kilometers north-northwest of the town of Burgeo, Newfoundland and is accessible via the Burgeo highway and by helicopter. Geographic coordinates of the property center are approximately 5,308,135 N and 449,230 E (NAD 27, Zone 21).

The Property consists of 26 unpatented single cell mining claims totaling 95,050 Hectares. The claims are all held in good standing by Killick Lithium Inc.

Vinland Lithium Inc has been created to host the Killick Lithium Property. The outline of the agreement is:

- Benton Resources Inc, and Sokoman Minerals Corp. (“Benton/Sokoman”) created Vinland Lithium Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary Killick Lithium Inc
- Benton and Sokoman transferred 100% interest of the Golden Hope Project which held the Kraken and Killick Lithium discoveries, in returned for 4 million shares each (8 million shares) of Vinland Lithium Inc
- Piedmont Lithium will finance Vinland CAD\$2.0M @ CAD\$1.00 per share to hold 19.9% (2 million shares)
- Piedmont, Benton and Sokoman shares will be escrowed

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property.

The Property is approximately 20 km north-northwest of Burgeo, Newfoundland. Burgeo has a ferry dock with connections to Ramea, Grey River and Francois. The town is also the southern terminus for Route 480 (Burgeo Highway), connecting Burgeo with

the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 1) and the rest of the Island of Newfoundland. The Property can be reached by travelling north on highway 480 (Reach Road) from Burgeo and utilizing a helicopter from the exploration camp setup at coordinates 438,948E and 5,299,247N.

The Property is close to paved roads, electric power and an ice-free port. A skilled work force is available in the area for early exploration and advanced exploration and development.

The Property has been historically underexplored and has not been the focus of widespread work. No earlier exploration for LCT pegmatites has been documented. No historic drill holes are known in the immediate Kraken Pegmatite field or Hydra dyke areas.

The following table is the compilation of work completed in or around the current property boundary. Information was obtained through the Newfoundland Government website.

Year	Company	Description	Commodity/Commodities
1980-81	Shell Resources	Uranium exploration (Wells, 1982)	Uranium
1980-83	Utah Mines	Linecutting, geophysics, soil sampling mapping and diamond drilling (Legein, 1980a & b, 1982, 1983)	Gold, Copper
1984-86	BP Selco	Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne geophysical survey, diamond drilling, trenching (Holmes, 1984-86), as part of an agreement with Utah Mines	Gold, Copper
1985	Noranda	Completed gold exploration in the Peter Snout area along the Bay D'Est fault	Gold
2006	Quinlan	Staked claims and prospecting; optioned property to Commander Resources	Uranium
2006	Commander Resources	Completed prospecting, mapping, channel sampling, a mass spectrometer survey and an Alpha Track survey on the Strickland Property	Uranium

The geology of southwestern Newfoundland consists of a sequence of peri-Gondwanan Neoproterozoic basement rocks, Cambrian-Ordovician arc-back-arc complexes, Silurian volcano-sedimentary cover rocks, and Silurian-Devonian intrusive suites. It can be subdivided into two terranes separated by the Bay d'Est Fault Zone (BDFZ); a major long-lived shear zone that has been correlated with the Eastern Highlands Shear Zone on Cape Breton Island.

Property Geology is compiled based on mapping by Benton personnel and document research of historic work and current work by a collaborative research effort between Benton/Sokoman, the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and Labrador, Memorial University of Newfoundland and St. Francis Xavier University.

The Property lies at the north-western edge of the Hermitage Flexure, the predominant geological feature of the south Newfoundland Appalachians. The western Hermitage Flexure is a structurally complex region with a diverse mineral endowment. The most prominent structures on the Property, and the focus of imminent exploration, are a linked system of west-verging thrust faults (*Bay D'Est Fault Zone*) and a transverse, wrench fault system (*Gunflap Hills Fault Zone*). These types of fault zones can be gold-bearing, and the same rocks elsewhere in Newfoundland are a prime focus of ongoing gold exploration and the site of major gold discoveries (e.g. Central Newfoundland Gold Belt). Historical exploration by major companies in the western Hermitage Flexure region led to the major gold discoveries at Hope Brook and Cape Ray and spurred the first systematic gold exploration in northern and central Newfoundland. However, outside of these discoveries, the remainder of the west-central Hermitage Flexure remains underexplored, especially for intrusive related mineralization. The Alliance discovered the LCT-pegmatites on the property while exploring for gold mineralization in late-summer of 2021, and have continued since that time, spurred on by the market demand for critical minerals and exploration focus on commodities such as lithium.

On a property scale, LCT-pegmatites at Killick are hosted to the north of the Baie d'Est Fault zone within amphibolite grade metamorphic sediments and volcanics of the Dolman Cove Formation, part of the Bay du Nord Group, or terrane. Pegmatite dykes are also hosted within the peraluminous, Silurian to Devonian syntectonic Rose Blanche Granite and possibly the Peter Snout Granite. Pegmatites observed within, and adjacent to granite contacts appear to be mainly simple mineralogically and often contain abundant beryl. The Rose Blanche Granite in the map area is penetratively foliated, leucocratic, muscovite and muscovite-biotite bearing.

Since the original discovery of the Kraken pegmatite in late 2021, the exploration has discovered a total of 10 known spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite dykes in the Kraken Pegmatite Field over an area of approximately 1 x 2 kilometers. The dykes have been discovered through prospecting and mechanized trenching following up lithium in soil geochemical anomalies. Most pegmatites have now been channel sampled and mapped in detail at scales of 1:50 to 1:200 in trenched exposures. Diamond drilling by Benton/Sokoman in 2022/23 has tested several of the dykes in shallow drill holes with initial results of 1.04% Li₂O over 15.23 metres in hole GH-22-27 from the Killick Dyke and 0.95% Li₂O over 8.4 meters in hole GH-22-01 from the Kraken Dyke.

The Hydra pegmatite was discovered in late 2022 by prospecting, is located approximately 10 km northeast of the Kraken pegmatite field and 5 km north of the Baie d'Est Fault Zone. This unique pegmatite cuts biotite schist (likely deformed felsic volcanics) of the Dolman Cove Formation and is located ~1-2 km from the contact with the peraluminous Peter Snout granite. Initial channel sampling by Benton/Sokoman identified high grade zones of cesium (+/- lithium, tantalum and rubidium) returning 8.75% Cs₂O, 0.41% Li₂O, 0.025% Ta₂O₅, and 0.33% Rb₂O over 1.20 meters. Diamond drilling subsequently intersected a broad mineralized interval with 13.55 m grading 0.14% Cs₂O, 0.16% Li₂O, 0.01% Ta₂O₅, and 0.12% Rb₂O from 4.85-18.4 m, including 1.22 m grading

0.51% Cs₂O in hole HY-23-01. The Hydra dyke is clearly zoned and highly variable in texture and composition across its width. Cesium has been identified in the mineral pollucite by Dr. James Conliffe at the Geological Survey of Newfoundland (GSN).

The pegmatites north of the Baie d'est Fault Zone are generally medium to very coarse grained (up to 50 cm), with fine grained, aplitic zones in some pegmatites. Mineralogically, the pegmatites are highly variable. Simple, less evolved pegmatites consist of quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, muscovite, garnet, biotite with trace amounts of apatite, zircon, and tourmaline. Muscovite is commonly light green in colour and forms either elongate books or plumose intergrowths with quartz and feldspar. Green beryl crystals, up to 5cm in length, are found in some pegmatites. The more chemically evolved LCT pegmatites at the Kraken and Hydra prospects are described in detail below.

General exploration on the Property by Benton/Sokoman commenced in 2021. Initial prospecting focused on the gold bearing potential. During the prospecting program, pegmatites were noted that were thought to be spodumene bearing. This led to an initial grab and chip sample program over an area of 1 km² poorly exposed pegmatite and aplite dykes. Further prospecting and sampling expanded the pegmatite field to over 2.5² kilometres. The follow-up sampling has confirmed that the pegmatites carry significant Lithium values and is the first significant occurrence of Lithium documented in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. This work was complimented by a detailed LiDAR/ Photogrammetry survey covering 8.4 km² and airborne magnetic and very low frequency (VLF-EM) electromagnetics over three blocks.

Exploration in 2022 was comprised of continued prospecting and sampling, mechanical trenching and channel sampling and soil sampling. This work continued to expand the lithium pegmatite field to over a strike of 4 kilometres.

Following the success of the exploration in 2021 and 2022, prospecting and sampling, soil sampling and trenching and channel sampling were expanded to cover over 25 kilometres of prospective host rocks.

The initial discovery of lithium-bearing pegmatites in the summer of 2021, has advanced exploration rapidly with drilling by Benton/Sokoman completed in four phases totalling 10,394.24 meters. The majority of the drilling was completed at the Kraken Pegmatite Field on multiple dyke targets, namely the Killick/East Dyke and the Kraken Main Dyke. Initial exploratory drilling has been largely successful in outlining significant lithium pegmatites that has generated much interest in the space. In addition to the lithium pegmatite drilling, the Company has completed a successful initial phase of drilling at the Hydra Dyke which contains high-grade cesium mineralization along with lithium, rubidium and tantalum.

The following sections outline each phase of drilling for these two main areas in detail.

Four phases of diamond drilling have been conducted at the Killick Lithium Project within the Kraken Pegmatite Field since the winter of 2022 totalling 9872.24 meters in 62 drill

holes. All core drilled to date is NQ-sized and recoveries have been excellent in all programs. Springdale Drilling Inc. completed all of the drill holes with a skid-mounted rig using an excavator for drill moves during Phases 2-4. Helicopter assistance was utilized during the Phase 1 program and for transport from the Killick to Kraken areas during the latter phases.

The exploration of the Property commenced with grassroots prospecting for gold mineralization. During the 2021 prospecting and sampling program various pegmatites were located with potential spodumene mineralization (Li-bearing mineral). Analysis of the lithium bearing pegmatites and aplite dykes has returned anomalous to potentially economic values of Li_2O and cesium. This dyke swarm is the first significant Critical Metals concentration in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The extent and dimensions of the pegmatite field has only been partially tested by prospecting, trenching, soil sampling and limited diamond drilling. The indication is that the mineralization extends in pegmatites over 25 kilometres. Similar mineralization, in the same rock terrain, is located along the Appalachian and Caledonian Orogens in the Carolinas (USA) and Ireland.

The significance and size of the Critical Metals field is still undefined and has only been tested by limited shallow drill holes and trenching. At present, that demand for Critical Metals is being driven by the development of battery technologies supporting zero-emission transportation options as part of the move away from fossil fuel dependence. The Property requires extensive exploration to realize the size and extent of the economic potential. As in all early stage exploration there are risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties are minimized by the use of industry proven standards of exploration.. The proximity of the property to power, paved roads and a deep-water port should positively affect any economic assessment.

An exploration program of CAD \$1.25M in Yr. 1 is recommended to advance the geological knowledge and enhance the economic potential of the Property. The recommended exploration program should continue to utilize methods employed previously during the initial discover and evaluation phases, and attempt to add additional exploration techniques to define and locate mineralized pegmatites.

The program should be completed in two phases such that Yr 1. Phase 1 would comprise airborne geophysics be completed over the remaining prospective claim areas, with field mapping and geochemical sampling as follow-up. A Phase 2 program would roll over into year 2 and consist of additional geological mapping and geochemical sampling, along with diamond drilling on the most prospective targets.

A number of academic research initiatives have been spearheaded by researchers at Government and Educational institutions including Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. Francis Xavier University, the Geological Survey of Newfoundland and the Geological Survey of Canada. Vinland hopes to support these initiatives with time and logistical

assistance, with the goal of facilitating academic understanding and possible development new of exploration tools.

Recommendations include:

- Soil sampling has proven to be a good method to vector to lithium-bearing pegmatites. Soil sampling areas will be expanded to cover more of the property,
- Continued prospecting and sampling of soil-anomalous areas and visually identified outcrop,
- Further geological mapping is required to define rock type relationships and the structural framework. Samples of the mapped rocks should be analysed to assist in locating pegmatites that are not exposed (“blind”). Structural mapping should be conducted to provide a structural model to assist drill targeting
- A geophysical consultant should be queried as to the best method of ground and airborne magnetics that would help to identify blind targets and geophysically map the extent of new targets and of known mineralization,
- Diamond drilling of selected targets up to 2,500 meters in total to be conducted at known prospects and regional targets. Oriented core should be implemented to assist in the structural geological understanding of the project.

A comprehensive searchable geochemical database should be compiled to assist in future exploration and classification of the pegmatites.

2. Introduction

Clark Exploration Consulting Inc. of Thunder Bay, ON has been retained by the issuer Benton Resources Inc., Sokomon Minerals Inc. and Vinland Lithium Inc. (“The Company”) headquartered at Suite 2110 – 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, to review work done on the Killick Lithium Project (formerly “Golden Hope Project”) (the “Property”), identify its merits, propose an appropriate exploration program and budget for mineral exploration, and prepare a technical report compliant with NI 43-101. The NI 43-101 will be suitable for the purposes of Vinland Lithium Inc. becoming a reporting issuer. The report is based on geologic, geochemical, and geophysical data sets supplied by The Company, published literature and Newfoundland government assessment files.

The Author visited the Property on November 20th, 2023. Access to the property is via the Burgeo highway and by helicopter. The exploration programs were based out of an exploration camp setup at coordinates 438,948E and 5,299,247N, approximately 20km N-NW of the community of Burgeo. Traverses to drilling and trenching sites from the 2022-2023 field programs were conducted during the property visit. No samples were collected during the property visit by the author, however six sample pulps from selected drill core directly from SGS Laboratories for comparative analysis by AGAT Laboratories.

This technical report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 guidelines, and its purpose is to provide the basis for an informed opinion as to the history of Property exploration, geology, mineralization, and status of current exploration on the Property.

Reports and documents listed in Section 27 References were used to support the preparation of this technical report. Additional information was requested from the Company where required.

This report is based on the personal examination by the Author of all available reports and data on the Property in the Newfoundland government and The Company files. As of the date of this report, the Author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

3. Reliance On Other Experts

For the purposes of this report the Author has relied on ownership information provided by Killick Lithium Inc., (Barry Sparkes P.Geo-Personal Communications-email) as well as mining claims information available on the website of the Newfoundland government ([Search for Licenses. > Mineral Rights Inquiry Search \(gov.nl.ca\)](#)). The Author has searched ownership status confirming mineral rights for the Property (Section 4.2), however expresses no formal legal opinion as to the ownership title of the Property. The option agreement provided by The Company for the claims is discussed in Item 4, "Property Description and Location" below, and the claim information from the Newfoundland Government website is current as of the effective date of this Report.

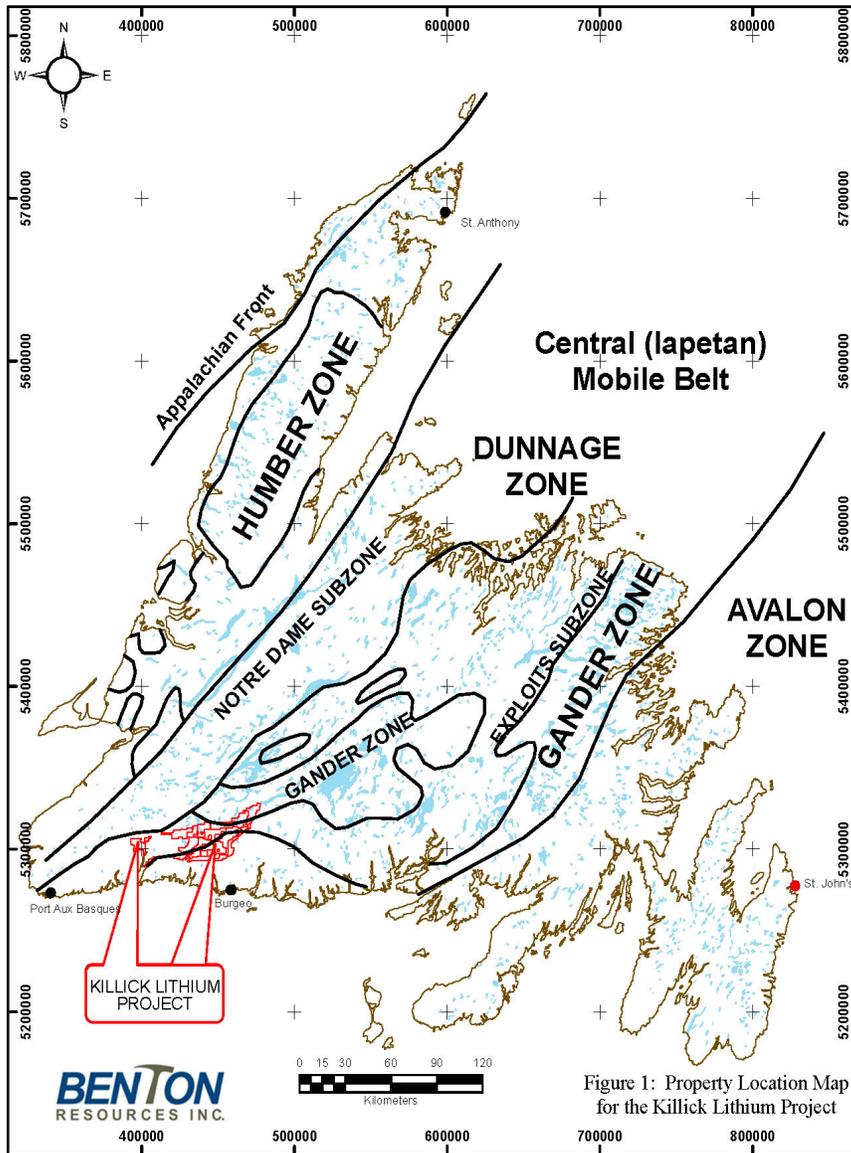
4. Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Property (Figure 1) is in southern Newfoundland, on NTS sheets 12A/03, 12A/04, 11O/16, 11P/13, 11P/14. The property is located approximately 20 kilometers north-northwest of the town of Burgeo, Newfoundland and is accessible via the Burgeo highway and by helicopter. Geographic coordinates of the property center are approximately 5,308,135 N and 449,230 E (NAD 27, Zone 21).

Figure 1: Property Location Map (Source -Geological Survey of Newfoundland Online Geoscience Atlas, Mineral Licences as of January 17, 2024)

4



4.2 Mining Tenure and Ownership

The Property consists of 26 unpatented single cell mining claims totaling 3,802 units for 95,050 ha (Table 1 – Figure 2). The claims are all held in good standing 100% by Killick Lithium Inc.

Pursuant to an earn-in agreement dated October 11, 2023 as amended on March 11, 2024 among Piedmont Lithium Newfoundland Holdings, LLC., Benton Resources Inc., Sokoman Minerals Corp., Vinland Lithium Inc. and Killick Lithium Inc., (the “Earn-in Agreement”) Piedmont Lithium Newfoundland Holdings Inc. has the right to earn up to a 62.5% interest in the Property by acquiring up to a 62.5% of Killick Lithium Inc. as follows:

- a. an initial 16.35% interest in Killick Lithium Inc. by: (i) causing to be issued to each of Benton and Sokoman shares of Piedmont Lithium Inc. having a value of \$1 million; and (ii) funding work expenditures on the Property of \$6 million by April 11, 2026 of which \$1,250,000 must be spent by October 11, 2024;
- b. a further 21.65% interest in Killick Lithium Inc. by: (i) causing to be issued to each of Benton and Sokoman additional shares of Piedmont Lithium Inc. having a value of \$1 million; and (ii) funding additional work expenditures on the Property of \$3 million by April 11, 2027; and
- c. a further 24.5% interest in Killick Lithium Inc. by: causing to be issued to each of Benton and Sokoman additional shares of Piedmont Lithium Inc. having a value of \$3 million; and (ii) funding additional work expenditures on the Property of \$3 million by April 11, 2028.

In accordance with the terms of the Earn-in Agreement Benton Resources Inc. and Sokoman Minerals Corp. reserved, in the aggregate, a royalty consisting of 2% of net smelter returns of precious metals and 2% of the value of lithium derived from the Property, subject to the right of Killick Lithium Inc. and/or Piedmont Lithium Newfoundland Holdings LLC to purchase 50% of the royalty for \$2 million.

Table 1: Property Claims (Newfoundland Labrador Government May 2024)

LICENSE #	FILE #	CLIENT HOLDER	# CLAIMS	Renewal Date	MAPSHEETS
035486M	7762314	Killick Lithium Inc.	10	16-Feb-2028	11O/16, 11P/13
034429M	7761491	Killick Lithium Inc.	59	3-May-2027	11O16
032631M	7759885	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P13
032638M	7759892	Killick Lithium Inc.	84	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14

LICENSE #	FILE #	CLIENT HOLDER	# CLAIMS	Renewal Date	MAPSHEETS
032630M	7759884	Killick Lithium Inc.	98	9-Jun-2026	11O16,11P13
032625M	7759880	Killick Lithium Inc.	121	9-Jun-2026	11P13
032624M	7759879	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11O16,11P13
032640M	7759894	Killick Lithium Inc.	222	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14
032633M	7759887	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14,12A03,12A04
032637M	7759891	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P14,12A03
032629M	7759883	Killick Lithium Inc.	202	9-Jun-2026	11P13,12A04
032635M	7759889	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14,12A03,12A04
032639M	7759893	Killick Lithium Inc.	63	9-Jun-2026	11P13
032636M	7759890	Killick Lithium Inc.	99	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14
032634M	7759888	Killick Lithium Inc.	213	9-Jun-2026	11P13
032628M	7759882	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P13
032632M	7759886	Killick Lithium Inc.	252	9-Jun-2026	11P13,11P14
032626M	7759881	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	9-Jun-2026	11P13
036160M	7762787	Killick Lithium Inc.	6	22-Jun-2028	11P/13
036308M	7762870	Killick Lithium Inc.	10	27-Jul-2028	11O/16
036309M	7762871	Killick Lithium Inc.	13	27-Jul-2028	11P/13
036312M	7762970	Killick Lithium Inc.	30	27-Jul-2028	11O/16
036310M	7762872	Killick Lithium Inc.	7	27-Jul-2028	11P/13
033401M	7760555	Killick Lithium Inc.	32	11-Sep-2026	11O16
033400M	7760554	Killick Lithium Inc.	233	11-Sep-2026	11O16

LICENSE #	FILE #	CLIENT HOLDER	# CLAIMS	Renewal Date	MAPSHEETS
033399M	7760553	Killick Lithium Inc.	256	11-Sep-2026	11O16,11P13
		Total	3082		

Mineral Rights within the province of Newfoundland and Labrador are obtained by online claim staking at the following link (<https://www.claimstaking.gov.nl.ca/>). Once a mineral license is issued by the government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the license holder is required to make escalating expenditures on the mineral license each year in order to maintain the license in “good standing”. This requires submission of annual assessment reports on each anniversary date of the license to the government describing what work has completed and what expenditures were incurred on the license. In year one, \$200 is required per claim and increases by \$50 per year for each year of the five-year term. For years six to ten inclusive the amount is \$600 per claim; years eleven to fifteen inclusive \$900 per claim; years sixteen to twenty inclusive \$1200 per claim; years twenty-one to twenty-five inclusive \$2000 per claim; and years twenty-six to thirty inclusive \$2500 per claim and \$3000 per claim for years thirty-one onward. If the government deems that insufficient expenditures have been incurred on the license, the license owner is required to post a bond equal to the amount of the deficiency in order to maintain the license in good standing, or risk forfeiting the license to the crown. If there is excess expenditure incurred on a license in any given year, then the excess expenditures are credited to the license to offset future expenditure requirements on the license. In addition, Mineral Licenses are subject to renewal fees every 5 years for the life of the license (30 years). These fees must be paid or else the licenses are forfeit. Fees are \$25 per claim at year 5, \$50 per claim at year 10, \$100 per claim at year 15, and \$200 per claim at year 20 onward.

A Mineral License is a permit to carry out mineral exploration on mineral claims on which someone holds mineral rights. A mineral license can consist of 1 up to a maximum of 256 claims; this grouping of claims must be contiguous. The mineral license gives one the exclusive right to explore for minerals within its boundaries and to apply for a mining lease if one is successful in finding economic mineralization. If there is existing private land ownership within the license boundary that the license owner wishes to utilize to access the mineral license, they must first obtain permission from the private property owner to gain access over their private property.

Once a mining lease is issued, one must also apply for a surface lease in order to construct the required infrastructure to conduct the mining operation. The mining lease is subject to an annual renewal fee based on the number of hectares within the mining lease. The surface lease is subject to a five-year renewal term.

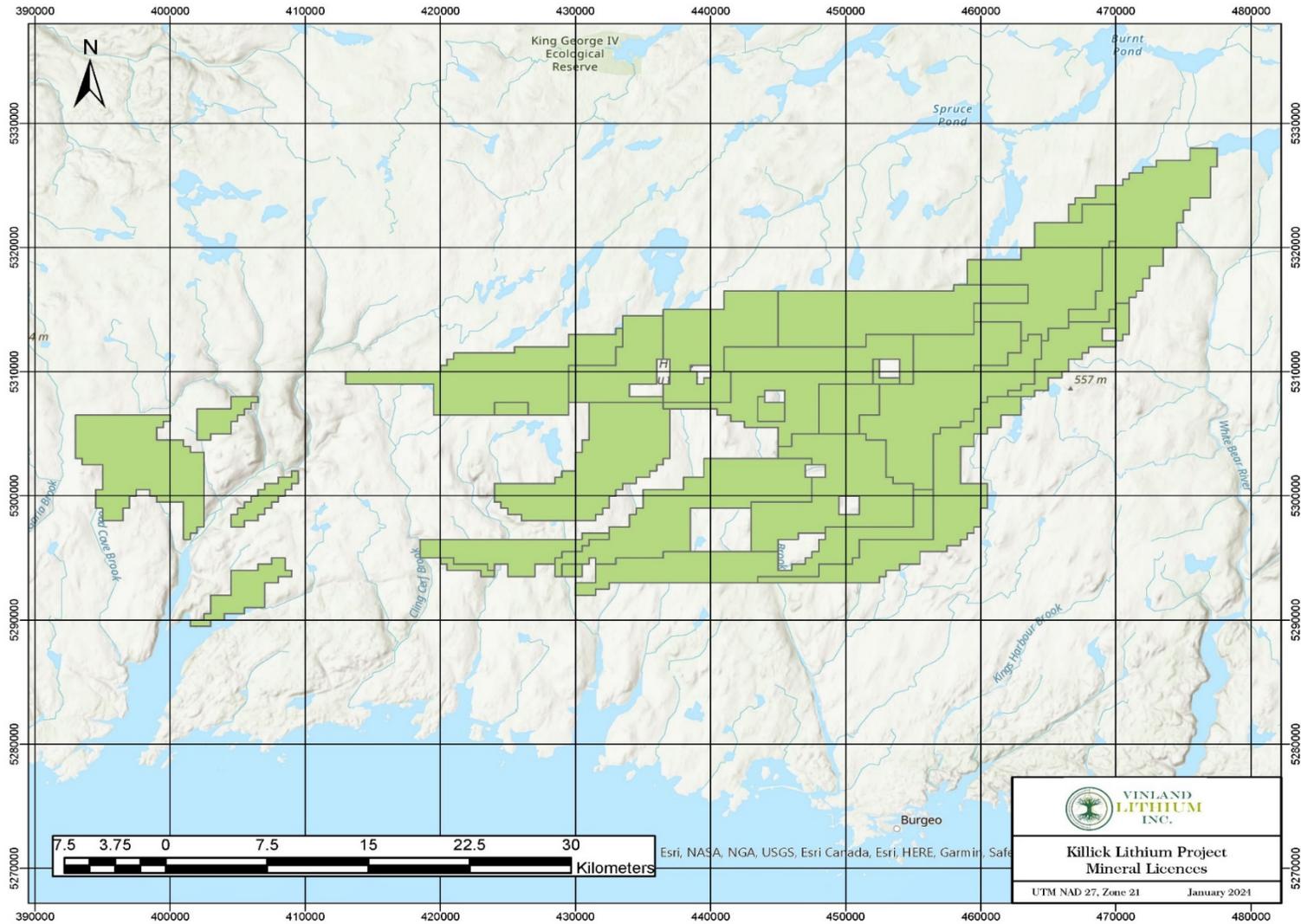
There are no known environmental liabilities relating to the Property.

Prior to conducting exploration work on a mineral license, the license holder must first obtain an Exploration Permit from the government that outlines: i) what work is to be completed, ii) where exactly the work will be completed within the license, iii) who will be the operators of the work, iv) what contractors are to be used, v) what type of equipment will be utilized, vi) what water sources (if any) will be accessed, vii) the estimated daily volume of water to be used, viii) when the proposed work will be starting and ix) the expected completion date. If water sources are to be utilized, the license owner is also required to get a Water Use License from the government, and if cutting of trees is required, a Cutting Permit is needed.

The claimholder, (issuer) has first right to title and 100% interest in, surface right and legal access.

There are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

Figure 2: Property Claim Map (Source -Geological Survey of Newfoundland Online Geoscience Atlas, Mineral Licences as of January 13, 2024)



4.4 Environmental Liabilities

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities on the property.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

The Property is approximately 20 km north-northwest of Burgeo, Newfoundland (Figure 1). Burgeo has a ferry dock with connections to Ramea, Grey River and Francois. The town is also the southern terminus for Route 480 (Burgeo Highway), connecting Burgeo with the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 1) and the rest of the Island of Newfoundland. The Property can be reached by travelling north on highway 480 (Reach Road) from Burgeo and utilizing a helicopter from the exploration camp setup at coordinates 438,948E and 5,299,247N.

Burgeo, has a subarctic climate, the summers are short, cool, wet, and partly cloudy and the winters are freezing, snowy, extremely windy, and mostly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from -8°C to 19°C and is rarely below -14°C or above 21°C. Rain can fall throughout the year in Burgeo. The month with the most rain in Burgeo is October, with an average rainfall of 116 millimetres. The snowy period of the year can last for 5.7 months, from November 7 to April 29, with a sliding 31-day snowfall of at least 25 millimetres. The month with the most snow in Burgeo is February, with an average snowfall of 496 millimetres.

The Town of Burgeo has a population of ~1200 and at one point was a vibrant fish processing centre. Now it is more known as a tourist destination proximal to Sandbanks Provincial Park.

The Property is close to paved roads, electric power and an ice-free port (Figure 1). A skilled work force is available in the area for early exploration and advanced exploration and development and is accessible by the provincial highway system within Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Properties climate and access allows operations year round.

Topography is quite variable and varies from 10 to 600 meters above sea level. The area is typical of a glaciated terrain with the erosional surface consisting of undulating hills and with moderate to sparse tree cover. There are several rivers/streams throughout the property that are generally surrounded with mainly black spruce, fir, tamarack and shrubs. There are several lakes, ponds and marshy areas covering the Property. Outcrops and complete exposure are prominent at the higher elevated area with trees confined to gulleys and valley slopes.

The Property has sufficient of surface rights for mining operations, potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and potential processing plant sites.

6. History

The Property has been historically underexplored and has not been the focus of widespread work. No earlier exploration for LCT pegmatites has been documented. No historic drill holes are known in the immediate Kraken Pegmatite field or Hydra dyke areas.

The following table is the compilation of work completed in or around the current property boundary. Information was obtained through the Newfoundland Government website.

Table 2: Historical assessment work on the Property

Year	Company	Description	Commodity/Commodities
1980-81	Shell Resources	Uranium exploration (Wells, 1982)	Uranium
1980-83	Utah Mines	Linecutting, geophysics, soil sampling mapping and diamond drilling (Legein, 1980a & b, 1982, 1983)	Gold, Copper
1984-86	BP Selco	Geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne geophysical survey, diamond drilling, trenching (Holmes, 1984-86), as part of an agreement with Utah Mines	Gold, Copper
1985	Noranda	Completed gold exploration in the Peter Snout area along the Bay D'Est fault	Gold
2006	Quinlan	Staked claims and prospecting; optioned property to Commander Resources	Uranium
2006	Commander Resources	Completed prospecting, mapping, channel sampling, a mass spectrometer survey and an Alpha Track survey on the Strickland Property	Uranium

7. Geologic Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

Section summarized from Conliffe, J., Archibald, D., and Sparkes., B.A. Currently In Press

The geology of southwestern Newfoundland consists of a sequence of peri-Gondwanan Neoproterozoic basement rocks, Cambrian-Ordovician arc-back-arc complexes, Silurian volcano-sedimentary cover rocks, and Silurian-Devonian intrusive suites (Figure 3; Chorlton, 1980a; Dunning and O'Brien, 1989; Dunning et al., 1990; O'Brien et al., 1991, 1993; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006). It can be subdivided into two terranes separated by the Bay d'Est Fault Zone (BDFZ; Figure 3), a major long-lived shear zone that has been correlated with the Eastern Highlands Shear Zone on Cape Breton Island (Barr et al., 2014; van Staal et al., 2021).

Hermitage Flexure terrane

The terrane to the south of the BDFZ is called the Hermitage Flexure terrane, which is largely obscured by later Silurian and Devonian intrusive rocks but is inferred to underlie much of the south coast of Newfoundland (van Staal et al., 2021). It consists of a number of isolated inliers of Cryogenian-Ediacaran sedimentary and magmatic rocks, including the Cinq-Cerf Bay and Grandys Brook inliers in the study area (Figure 3), and Grey River inlier further to the east (Dunning and O'Brien, 1989; O'Brien et al., 1991, 1993; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006). Early work suggested that these inliers were correlative with the Avalonian rocks of eastern Newfoundland, based on their common late Neoproterozoic tectonic and magmatic history (O'Brien et al., 1996; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006). However, other authors have highlighted that the Hermitage terrane is unlike typical Avalonian sequences due to the presence of high-grade metamorphic rocks, absence of a Cambrian shelf succession, and negative (evolved) values (Fryer et al., 1992; Kerr et al., 1995; van Staal et al., 1996a; Waldron et al., 2022). They have instead correlated the Hermitage terrane with the Bras d'Or and Aspy terranes of Cape Breton Island, which are part of Ganderia (Lin et al., 2007; Barr et al., 2014; van Staal et al., 2021; Waldron et al., 2022).

The Cinq Cerf Gneiss is the oldest Neoproterozoic unit in the study area (675 ± 12–11 Ma; Valverde-Vaquero et al., 2006) and is unconformably overlain by Ediacaran sandstone and tuff (~585 Ma; Dubé et al., 1995), which are host to the past producing Hope Brook high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposit (Dubé et al., 1995). These are intruded by intrusive rocks of the Roti Intrusive Suite (~584-562 Ma; Dunning and O'Brien, 1989; O'Brien et al., 1991; Stewart, 1992; Dubé et al., 1995) and late Cambrian granite and gabbro plutons (~499 to 495 Ma; Dunning and O'Brien, 1989; O'Brien et al., 1991).

The Neoproterozoic inliers are in fault contact or unconformably overlain by Silurian volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the La Poile Group (O'Brien et al., 1991). The La Poile Group is subdivided into two elongate, NE trending subbasins, the La Poile Bay subbasin in the west and the Rocky Ridge subbasin in the east (Figure 3; O'Brien et al., 1991). The La Poile Bay subbasin is in fault contact with the Neoproterozoic Cinq Cerf inlier along

the Cinq Cerf Fault Zone, and is predominantly comprised of felsic tuff, rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry with lesser agglomerate, conglomerate and coarse grained, poorly sorted sandstone (O'Brien et al., 1991). The Rocky Ridge subbasin is dominated by quartz-feldspathic, well sorted and cross-bedded sandstone with subordinate felsic tuff and conglomerate, and locally unconformably overlies ~584 Ma granite of the Roti Intrusive Suite (O'Brien et al., 1991). The northern margin of both sub-basins is marked by the BDFZ, which is the boundary between the Heritage Flexure and Bay du Nord terranes. Both the Cinq Cerf and Bay d'Est fault zones are interpreted to represent southeast dipping, northwest verging thrust faults, which developed during thrust imbrication in the Salinic orogeny that postdated deposition of the La Poile Group (O'Brien, 1989; O'Brien et al., 1991).

Bay du Nord terrane

To the north of the BDFZ lies a belt of deformed and metamorphosed Ordovician to Silurian volcanic and sedimentary rocks commonly referred to as the Bay du Nord Group (Chorlton, 1980a, b; O'Brien, 1983; O'Brien et al., 1986; Tucker et al., 1994), but referred to here as the Bay du Nord terrane. The Bay du Nord terrane has been less extensively studied than the Hermitage Flexure terrane, but it is commonly included in the Exploits subzone of the Dunnage Zone as defined in central and northeastern Newfoundland by Williams (1979). However, recent studies suggested that the Bay du Nord Group formed part of the Ordovician to Silurian cover sequence of Ganderia and therefore it was included in the Gander terrane (van Staal et al., 2021; Waldron et al., 2022). Geophysical surveys across the Cabot Strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island indicate that the Bay du Nord terrane may be continuous with the Aspy terrane on Cape Breton Island (Barr et al., 2014; van Staal et al., 2021).

The Bay du Nord Group as defined by O'Brien et al. (1986) consists of an eastward thinning package of felsic volcanic rocks interbedded and overlain by pelitic and psammitic metasedimentary rocks. It also includes lesser mafic volcanic rocks and amphibolite (Chorlton, 1980a; O'Brien and Tomlin, 1984; O'Brien et al., 1986). A sheared and deformed belt of mafic-ultramafic rocks may represent an ophiolitic basement to the Bay du Nord Group (Chorlton, 1980a; O'Brien and Tomlin, 1984).

Tucker et al. (1994) showed that rather than forming an internally conformable stratigraphic group, the Bay du Nord terrane is comprised of at least three distinct lithotectonic belts, which were juxtaposed during later tectonic reconfiguration. The northernmost belt, termed the North Bay belt, consists predominantly of graphitic and pelitic metasedimentary rocks with lesser felsic volcanic rocks (Tucker et al., 1994) that host volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization including the Strickland VMS deposit (Wynne and Strong, 1984). The age of the North Bay belt in the study area is unknown, but correlative rocks to the east of the project area were dated at 466 ± 3 Ma (Dunning et al., 1990). The Rattling Brook belt is located to the south of the North Bay Belt. It is strongly deformed and locally mylonitic sedimentary, volcanic and ophiolitic rocks that were intruded by the Ordovician Baggs Hill Granite (477.6 ± 1.8 Ma; Tucker et al., 1994). As proposed by Tucker et al. (1994), the North Bay and Rattling Brook belts are herein

included in the Bay du Nord Group as defined by O'Brien et al. (1986), although more research is needed to determine the relative ages of these belts.

The Dolman Cove belt is the southernmost belt recognized in the Bay du Nord terrane and is referred to as the Dolman Cove Formation by Chorlton (1980a). It consists predominantly of felsic tuff with minor sandstone, shale, conglomerate and amphibolite (Chorlton, 1980a, b; Tucker et al., 1994). It also includes a distinctive pink, fine grained rhyolite unit known as the Piglet Brook rhyolite (Chorlton, 1980b). These rocks were subjected to the same amphibolite grade metamorphism as Bay du Nord Group rocks to the north, but do not show evidence for the pervasive, pre-Salinic deformation observed in the Rattling Brook belt (Tucker et al., 1994). In addition, conglomerate in the Dolman Cove belt contain distinctive clasts of deformed Baggs Hill granite and other volcanic and sedimentary units typical of the Rattling Brook belt, indicating that deposition of the Dolman Cove belt postdated deformation in the Rattling Brook belt and it should not be included in the Bay du Nord Group (Tucker et al., 1994). The only published geochronological constraint from the Dolman Cove belt is an imprecise U-Pb zircon age of 449 ± 20 Ma (Chorlton, 1980a) and some authors have suggested that the Dolman Cove belt may represent a metamorphosed Silurian cover sequence equivalent to the La Poile Group in the Hermitage Flexure terrane (O'Brien et al., 2006).

Silurian to Devonian intrusive rocks

All rock units in the Heritage Flexure and Bay du Nord terranes are intruded by syn- to post-tectonic Silurian and Devonian plutons. The largest intrusion in southern Newfoundland is the Burgeo Intrusive Suite (BIS), which has a surface extent of more than 2200 km² and occupies a large proportion of the Heritage Flexure terrane (Figure 3; Dickson et al., 1996). The BIS is a composite intrusive body composed predominantly of relatively early foliated K-feldspar and plagioclase porphyritic granodiorite and granite, and later less deformed biotite \pm muscovite granite (Dickson et al., 1996). U-Pb geochronology indicates that the BIS was emplaced between 428 and 411 Ma during the Salinic and Acadian orogenies (Dunning et al., 1990; Kerr and McNicoll, 2012). The calc-alkaline I-type geochemistry and limited Sm, Nd and O isotopic data suggest that it formed from melting of a lower crustal gneissic material with a possible mantle component and only limited assimilation of upper crustal rocks (Fryer et al., 1992; Kerr et al., 1995; Dickson et al., 1996). Other smaller plutons intruded Neoproterozoic to Silurian rocks of the Hermitage Flexure terrane west of Burgeo (Figure 3). These include the syn-tectonic Western Head (430 ± 2 Ma; O'Brien et al., 1991) and Otter Point (419 ± 2 Ma; O'Brien et al., 1991) granite plutons, which intruded Neoproterozoic units, and the post-tectonic Chetwyn granite which is the youngest dated granite in the study area (390 ± 3 Ma; O'Brien et al., 1991).

Available geochronological data from north of the BDFZ are limited, but several presumably Silurian and Devonian granite plutons are located in the Bay du Nord terrane (Figure 3). These include the large, syn-tectonic Rose Blanche (418 ± 2 Ma; van Staal et al., 1996b) and La Poile (ca. 416 Ma; Chorlton and Dallmeyer, 1986) granite plutons to the west of La Poile Bay (Chorlton, 1980a). Further east, a diverse suite of granitic bodies intruded the metasedimentary and metavolcanic host rocks (Figure 4; Chorlton, 1980a,

b; O'Brien, 1983). These include the Top Pond appinite, monzodiorite to granodiorite of the Ironbound Hill pluton, and several other syn- to post-tectonic peraluminous granite plutons (Chorlton, 1980b; O'Brien, 1983). The peraluminous granite are biotite-muscovite granite (local garnetiferous) and are subdivided into strongly foliated granite that resemble the Rose Blanche granite (Chorlton, 1980b) and unfoliated post-tectonic granite referred to as the Peter Snout granite (O'Brien, 1983). The Peter Snout granite has diffuse contacts with the host Dolman Cove Formation, and is associated with abundant pegmatites (O'Brien, 1983).

Figure 3: Regional Geology (Conliffe, J. et. al, In Press) showing location of Figure 4.

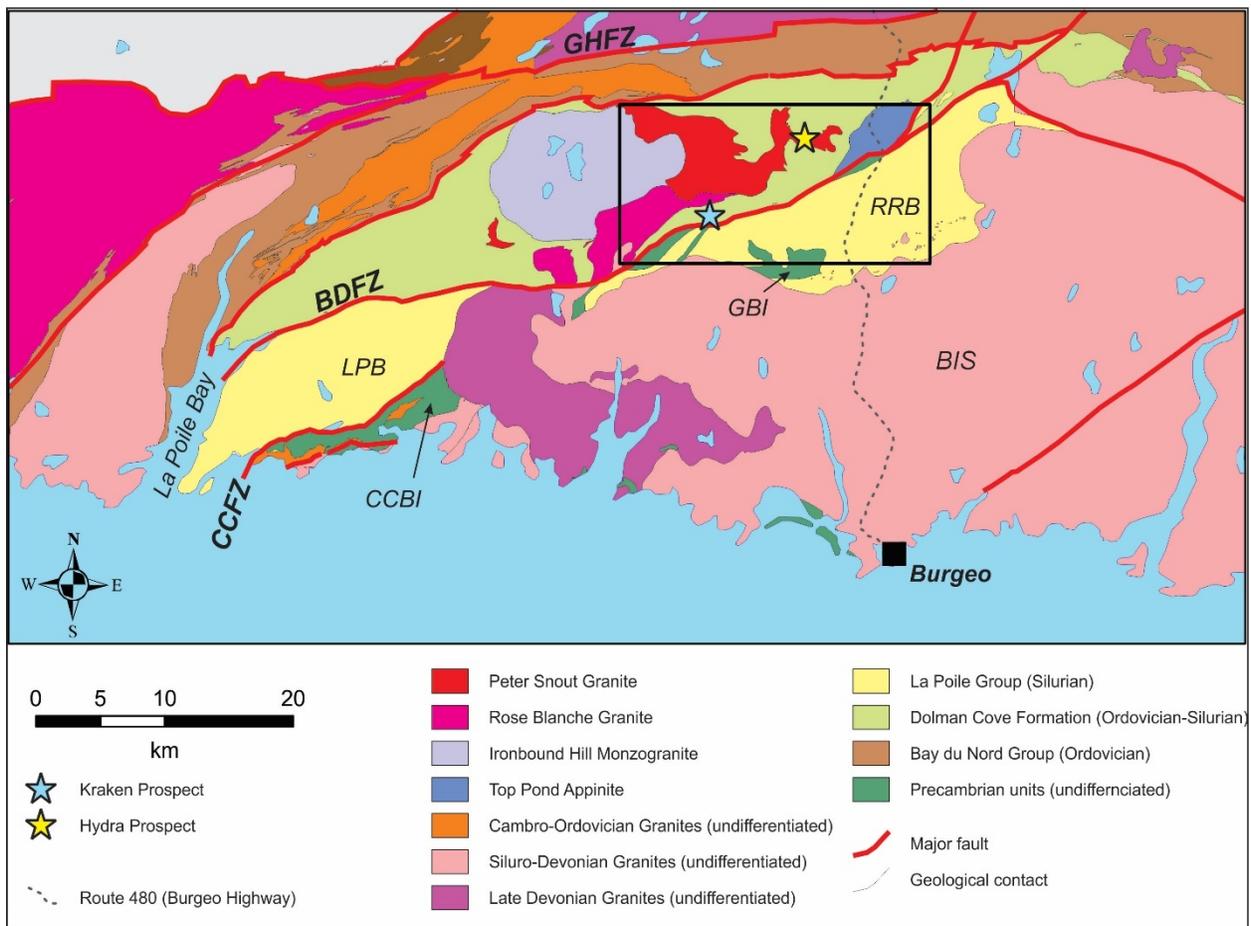
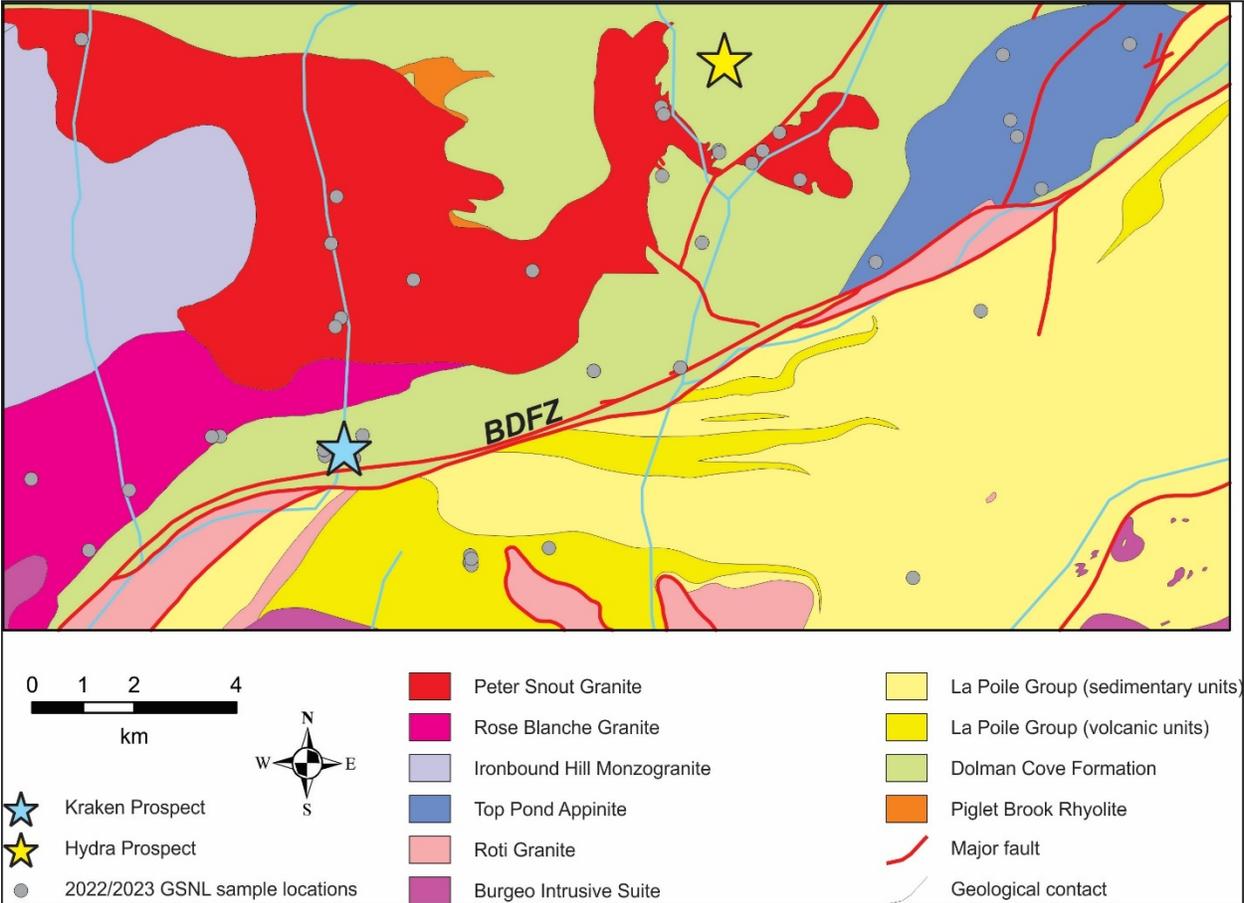


Figure 4: General geologic setting of rare-element pegmatites (Conliffe, J. et. al, In Press)



7.2 Property Geology

Property Geology is compiled based on mapping by Benton personnel and document research of historic work and current work by a collaborative research effort between Benton/Sokoman, the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, Memorial University of Newfoundland and St. Francis Xavier University.

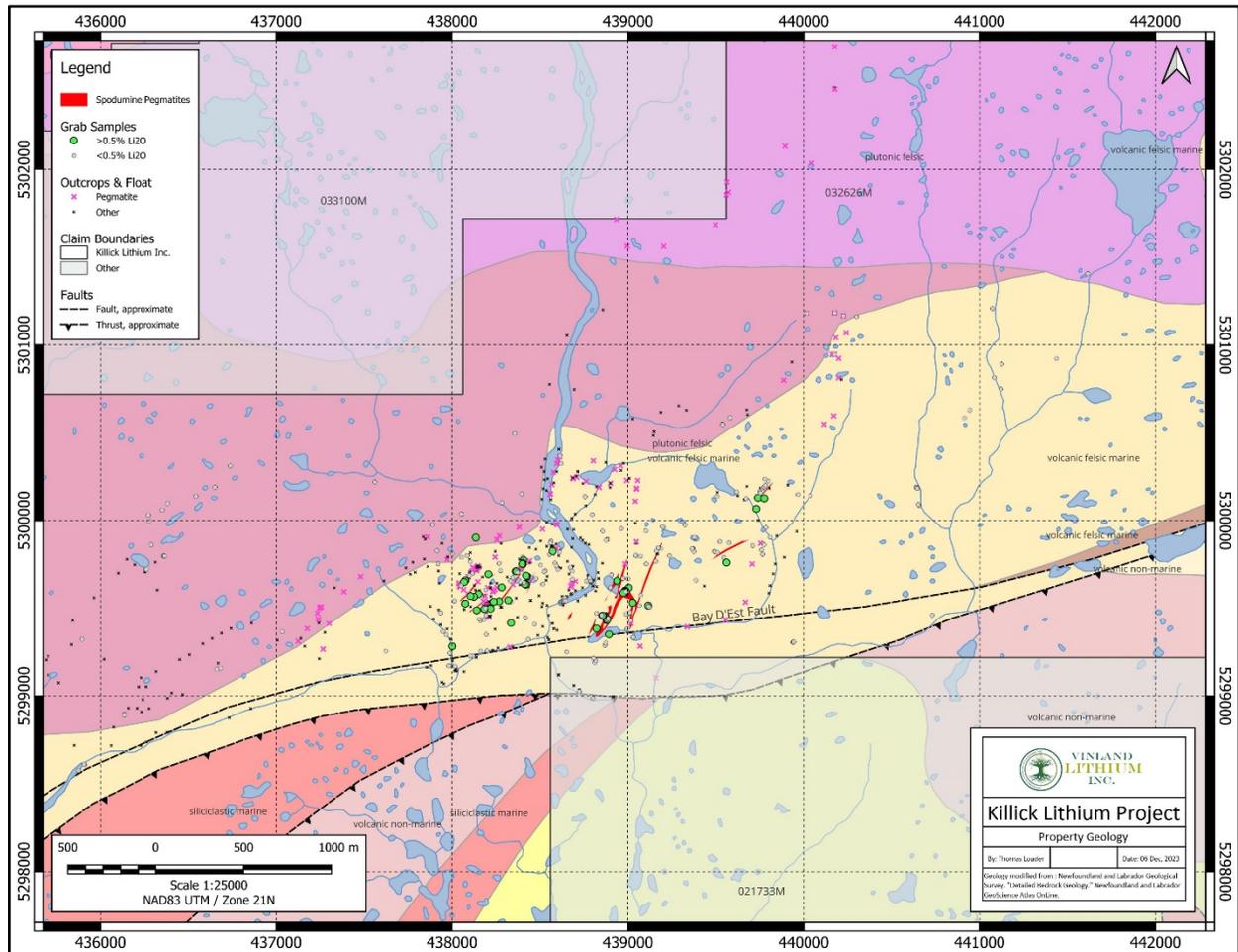
The Property lies at the north-western edge of the Hermitage Flexure, the predominant geological feature of the south Newfoundland Appalachians (Figure 3). The western Hermitage Flexure is a structurally complex region with a diverse mineral endowment. The most prominent structures on the Property, and the focus of imminent exploration, are a linked system of west-verging thrust faults (*Bay D'Est Fault Zone*) and a transverse, wrench fault system (*Gunflap Hills Fault Zone*). These types of fault zones can be gold-bearing, and the same rocks elsewhere in Newfoundland are a prime focus of ongoing gold exploration and the site of major gold discoveries (e.g. Central Newfoundland Gold Belt). Historical exploration by major companies in the western Hermitage Flexure region led to the major gold discoveries at Hope Brook and Cape Ray and spurred the first

systematic gold exploration in northern and central Newfoundland. However, outside of these discoveries, the remainder of the west-central Hermitage Flexure remains underexplored, especially for intrusive related mineralization. Benton/Sokoman discovered the LCT-pegmatites on the property while exploring for gold mineralization in late-summer of 2022 and have continued since that time, spurred on by the market demand for critical minerals and exploration focus on commodities such as lithium.

On a property scale, LCT-pegmatites at Killick are hosted to the north of the Baie d'Est Fault zone within amphibolite grade metamorphic sediments and volcanics of the Dolman Cove Formation, part of the Bay du Nord Group or terrane (Figure 5). Pegmatite dykes are also hosted with the peraluminous, Silurian to Devonian syntectonic Rose Blanche Granite and possibly the Peter Snout Granite. Pegmatites observed within, and adjacent to granite contacts appear to be mainly simple mineralogically and often contain abundant beryl. The Rose Blanche Granite in the map area is penetratively foliated, leucocratic, muscovite and muscovite-biotite bearing.

The Dolman Cove Formation rocks on the property are strongly deformed, lithologically diverse and complex, and include amphibolite grade schists with variable muscovite-biotite and chlorite components, felsic to intermediate tuff and breccia, mafic flows or dykes, pelitic sediments, and aphyric to strongly quartz-phyric felsic volcanics and/or tuffs. All units are variably metamorphosed and altered making the recognition of the protolith highly tenuous in some areas. Another distinctive unit mapped on surface and intersected in drilling is a dark green-black gabbro-pyroxenite unit that occurs adjacent to the Killick/East dyke and Hockey Stick dykes. The unit appears to be intruded by pegmatites but is possibly very close in age to the dykes. This unit is folded, along with the dykes, but doesn't appear to contain the early, northeast trending D1 fabric as other rocks in the Dolman Formation. All other units contain a penetrative D1 fabric, with later overprinting D2 fabrics and folds. Deformation in the area is both ductile and brittle-ductile during the major D1 and D2 events while evidence of later brittle deformation is rare. There is a progressive increase in deformation toward the south with increased proximity to the Baie d'Est Fault. Rocks are highly folded and schistose, particularly at the south end of the Killick dyke. Field and drill core observations also indicate an increase in alteration of spodumene crystals in addition to silicification proximal to the fault, this is likely related to late-stage alteration along the structure.

Figure 5: Property Geology (modified from GSN geoscience database)



7.3 Mineralization and Alteration

Since the original discovery of the Kraken pegmatite by Benton/Sokoman in late 2021, exploration has discovered a total of 10 known spodumene-bearing LCT pegmatite dykes in the Kraken Pegmatite Field over an area of approximately 1 x 2 kilometers (Figure 5 and 6). The dykes have been discovered through prospecting and mechanized trenching following up lithium-in-soil geochemical anomalies. Most pegmatites have now been channel sampled and mapped in detail at scales of 1:50 to 1:200 in trenched exposures. Diamond drilling has tested several of the dykes in shallow drill holes with initial results of 1.04% Li₂O over 15.23 metres in hole GH-22-27 from the Killick Dyke and 0.95% Li₂O over 8.4 meters in hole GH-22-01.

The Hydra pegmatite discovered in late 2022 by prospecting, is located approximately 10 km northeast of the Kraken pegmatite field and 5 km north of the Baie d'Est Fault Zone (Figures 3 and 4). This unique pegmatite cuts biotite schist (likely deformed felsic volcanics) of the Dolman Cove Formation and is located ~1-2 km from the contact with the peraluminous Peter Snout granite. Initial channel sampling identified high grade zones with 8.75% Cs₂O, 0.41% Li₂O, 0.025% Ta₂O₅, and 0.33% Rb₂O and diamond drilling has intersected a broad mineralized interval with 13.55 m grading 0.14% Cs₂O, 0.16% Li₂O, 0.01% Ta₂O₅, and 0.12% Rb₂O from 4.85-18.4 m, including 1.22 m grading 0.51% Cs₂O in hole HY-23-01. The Hydra dyke is clearly zoned and highly variable in texture and composition across its width. Cesium has been identified in the mineral pollucite by Dr. James Conliffe at the Geological Survey of Newfoundland (Conliffe J. 2022).

The pegmatites north of the Baie d'est Fault Zone are generally medium to very coarse grained (up to 50 cm), with fine grained, aplitic zones in some pegmatites (Conliffe, J. et al, *In press*). Mineralogically, the pegmatites are highly variable. Simple, less evolved pegmatites consist of quartz, K-feldspar, plagioclase, muscovite, garnet, biotite with trace amounts of apatite, zircon, and tourmaline. Muscovite is commonly light green in colour and forms either elongate books or plumose intergrowths with quartz and feldspar. Green beryl crystals, up to 5cm in length, are found in some pegmatites. The more chemically evolved LCT pegmatites at the Kraken and Hydra prospects are described in detail below.

7.3.1 Kraken Pegmatite Field Dykes

The Kraken lithium-pegmatite field covers an area of approximately 1 by 2 km and refers metamorphic rocks of the Dolman Cove Formation and > 1 km from the contact with the peraluminous Rose Blanche Granite (Figure 3). Following the initial discovery of the Kraken main dyke in late 2021, at least 10 named pegmatite dykes were discovered using a combination of prospecting, soil sampling, trenching, including a zone with multiple highly evolved LCT pegmatites located < 500 m north of the BDFZ (Figure 6). The pegmatites are hosted in amphibolite facies diamond drilling. Pegmatite dykes are generally steeply dipping at surface, and range in thickness from < 1 m to > 5 m in exposed outcrops and trenches (Figures 6A-B). Diamond drilling intersected thicker pegmatite dykes (15.23 m @ 1.04% Li₂O at the Killick Dyke), but the orientation and true

thickness of these dykes is uncertain. Although the dykes have clearly been folded, the general trend of the dykes is approximately NNE-SSW and subparallel- to and oblique to the regional trend along the BDFZ (Figures 5 and 6). All pegmatite dykes crosscut S1 foliations in the biotite and muscovite schists. However, these dykes were clearly emplaced syn-tectonically, with thinner dykes and offshoots from the main pegmatite dykes displaying spectacular ptigmatic folding and well-developed boudins that are oriented parallel to the BDFZ.

The pegmatite dykes intrude strongly foliated biotite and muscovite schist with lesser rhyolite tuff, pelite, and amphibolite and porphyritic gabbro. The margin of the pegmatites is commonly marked by a 2-5 cm zone with abundant tourmaline, which is particularly prominent in the biotite schists. In addition, tourmaline veins and tourmaline rosettes with leucocratic margins are common in the country rock surrounding the pegmatite dykes. This tourmaline is locally altered to purple dumortierite (identified by powder XRD analysis) surrounding the Kraken main dyke (Conliffe, J Personal Comm. 2022). Recent observations suggest that tourmaline +/- quartz veinlets adjacent to LCT pegmatites at Kraken may pre-date the emplacement of the spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes. Assay data from diamond drilling has also shown that the pegmatite dykes are surrounded by a geochemical alteration halo that extends for 10's of metres away from the dykes, with concentrations higher than 1000 ppm Li, 200 ppm Cs, 500 ppm Rb, and 1000 ppm B in host rocks proximal to mineralized dykes. Close to the BDFZ, the pegmatites are variably but strongly altered, with spodumene being partially to completely replaced by clay minerals.

Individual pegmatites range from unzoned with fine- to medium-grained spodumene distributed evenly throughout the dyke, to zoned pegmatites with mineralogically distinct zones parallel to the margins of the dykes. The Kraken main dyke is generally unzoned, with a thin aplitic border zone (\pm tourmaline) and the rest of the dyke has fine- to medium-grained pegmatite textures with locally up to 50% spodumene. In the Killick/East dyke, multiple dyke zones are interpreted to represent at least two distinct pulses of magmatism. In each pulse, a lower layered aplite is overlain by a medium- to very coarse-grained pegmatite with abundant spodumene crystals, up to 12 cm long, that are oriented with their long axis perpendicular to the margins of the pegmatite. In the zoned Hockey Stick dyke, spodumene has not been observed visually, but identified in thin section, and the mineralogy is more complex, with layered aplite and alternating pegmatite layers rich in blocky coarse-grained K-feldspar, green plumose muscovite and grey quartz (\pm garnet, white beryl, albite).

The spodumene-rich zones consist of spodumene (20-40%) in a groundmass of albite (30-40%), quartz (20-30%), muscovite (5-10%) and orthoclase (1-10%). Small (< 2 mm) red garnet crystals are common but are not abundant. Accessory minerals include small (< 500 μ m) columbite-tantalite (coltan) crystals, that are typically zoned with Nb-rich cores and Ta-rich rims (Conliffe, J., 2023 Pers Comm.). Other accessory minerals include zircon, apatite, biotite, and Ce-rich monazite. Zircon grains are irregular in shape and erratically zoned, with high Hf contents and U-rich zones. The layered aplitic sections

consist predominantly of albite (> 70%), with lesser amounts of quartz, muscovite, garnet and accessory coltan, apatite and zircon (Conliffe, J., 2023 Pers Comm.).

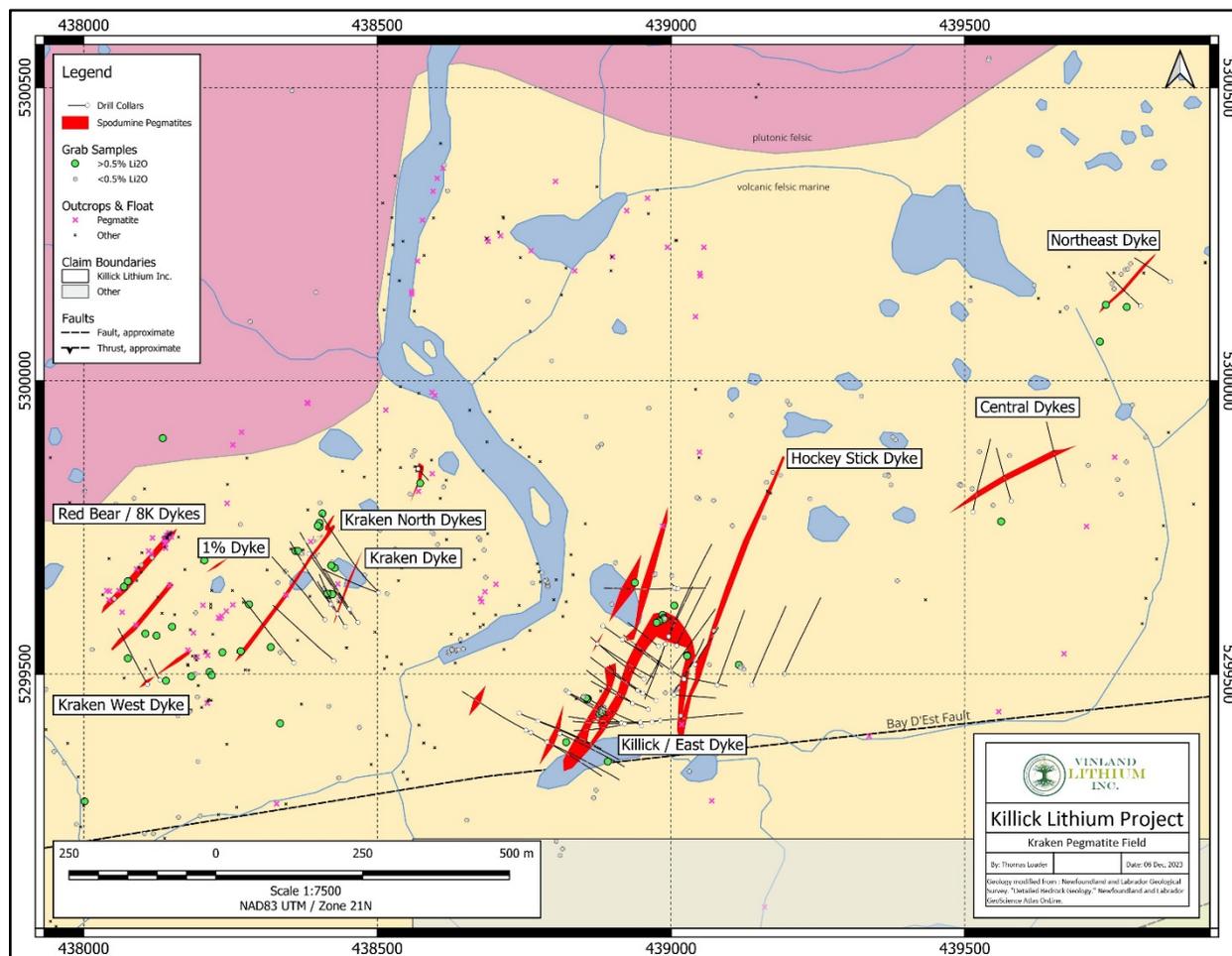
7.3.2 Hydra Dyke

The NE-SW trending, steeply dipping Hydra cesium-lithium pegmatite ranges in thickness from > 8 m to < 2m and can be traced for over 100m before it disappears under overburden in both directions. It is relatively undeformed and crosscuts S1 foliations in the host schists. In the main trench, the Hydra pegmatite is well zoned with mineralogically and texturally distinct zones oriented roughly parallel to the margins of the pegmatite. From southeast to northwest these zones consist of a border zone, lower layered aplitic zone, a medium- to coarse-grained (up to 10 cm) pegmatitic zone, a second layered aplitic zone, an upper zone very coarse-grained pegmatite with K-feldspar crystals up to 30 cm, and a top border zone with abundant tourmaline. Irregular shaped xenoliths of partially digested biotite schist occur in the upper very coarse-grained pegmatite.

The layered aplitic zones consist primarily of fine-grained albite and quartz with minor muscovite and distinct layers of fine-grained garnet and black, acicular tourmaline. Petrographic analysis has also identified coltan crystals up to 1 mm (Conliffe, J. *et. al.* In Press). Texturally, the Hydra pegmatite is highly variable, with coarse to very coarse-grained sections consisting primarily of block K-feldspar crystals in a matrix of grey quartz and white albite. Mineralization is predominantly hosted in the coarse-grained pegmatites, with high-grade sections consisting of white to grey, glassy pollucite (10-40%), grey glassy quartz (30-50%), orthoclase (5-15%), muscovite (5-10%), albite (2-10%) and fine grained spodumene (3-10%), with accessory garnet, tourmaline, biotite, coltan, zircon, apatite, and Ce-rich monazite (Conliffe, J. *et. al.* In Press). At least two generations of muscovite are present including large primary books of muscovite with spectacular zoning visible in hand sample and thin section, and a later generation of fine-grained purple muscovite intergrown with orthoclase along fractures and grain boundaries in the pegmatite (Conliffe, J. *et. al.* In Press).

Pollucite ($(\text{Cs,Na})_2(\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is the main Cs bearing phase, but it is virtually indistinguishable from quartz in hand specimens. It was identified in thin section due to its isotropic nature under crossed polars and its high reflectance and mineral chemistry under backscatter electron (BSE) imaging. BSE imaging also showed that pollucite is weakly zoned, with thin Na-rich rims at the margins of individual crystals (Conliffe, J. *et. al.* In Press).

Figure 6: Property Lithium Occurrences



8. Deposit Types

Rare-element pegmatites of 5 distinct types and subtypes (Breaks et al. 2008) are classified according to Cerny and Ercit (2005):

- beryl-type,
- albite-spodumene type,
- complex-type petalite-subtype,
- complex-type spodumene-subtype, and
- albite-type

The pegmatite classification of Cerny and Ercit (2005) is based on geological location and then subdivided into subclasses with fundamentally different geochemical characteristics. Further subdivision of most subclasses into types and subtypes follows more subtle differences in geochemical signatures or Pressure-Temperature conditions of solidification, expressed in variable assemblages of accessory minerals.

The pegmatites are typically hosted in metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks (upper greenschist to amphibolite facies):

- 1) Common spatial association with S-type granites (rarely I-Type granites)
- 2) Shear zones can play important role in localization of deposits (e.g. Greenbushes, Australia)
- 3) Pegmatites are expressed in various forms including tabular dikes, tabular sills, lenticular bodies, and irregular masses.
- 4) Individual pegmatites commonly zoned with intermediate zone enriched in Li, Cs, Ta
- 5) Ore minerals include spodumene, petalite, and lepidolite for Li, pollucite for Cs, and coltan (columbite-tantalite) for Ta.
- 6) Well-developed narrow alteration halos around pegmatite bodies (enriched in Li, Rb, B, Sn etc.)

9. Exploration Program

Exploration on the Property by Benton/Sokoman commenced in 2021. Initial prospecting focused on the gold bearing potential. During the prospecting phase, pegmatites were noted that were thought to be spodumene bearing. This led to an initial grab and chip program over an area of 1 km² poorly exposed pegmatite and aplite dykes. Further prospecting and sampling expanded the pegmatite field to over 2.5² kilometres. The follow-up sampling has confirmed that the pegmatites carry significant Lithium values and is the first significant occurrence of Lithium documented in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. The pegmatite sampling was grab and chip sampling that represented spot samples which are indicative of lithium potential. Samples are potentially bias as they are focused on potential spodumene bearing rocks to indicate potential. This work was complimented with a detailed LiDAR/ Photogrammetry survey covering 8.4 km² and airborne magnetics and very low frequency electromagnetics over three blocks.

Exploration in 2022 was comprised of continued prospecting and sampling, mechanical trenching and surface rock channel sampling and soil sampling. This work continued to expand the lithium pegmatite field to over a strike of 4 kilometres.

Following the success of the exploration in 2021 and 2022, prospecting and sampling, soil sampling and trenching and channel sampling were expanded to cover over 25 kilometres of prospective host rocks.

2021

The initial prospecting and mapping program resulted in the collection of 387 rock samples. The initial sampling included grab and chip samples collected over a 1 km² area over the swarm of poorly exposed pegmatite and aplite dykes. Results are impressive with 31.4% of the samples returning values >1% Li₂O.

The Lithium-bearing samples were taken over a poorly-exposed pegmatite swarm covering now known as the Kraken Pegmatite Field (Figure 6). Lithium, Beryllium, Cesium, Rubidium and Tantalum values were also located 2 km to the west of the initial discovery.

From the initial sampling, 11 gave values > 1% Li₂O, three greater than 2% Li₂O, and a high of 2.37% Li₂O (Sample 361715). The dominant Lithium-bearing mineral is spodumene (LiAl(SiO₃)₂) which occurs as clusters of elongated prismatic crystals up to 5-cm-long in a grey-white matrix of glassy quartz and feldspar and a pale green to white mica. Multiple samples from the aplite dykes give highly anomalous Cesium (17 ppm to 508 ppm Cs), Rubidium (226 ppm to 1310 ppm Rb) and Tantalum (5 ppm to 179 ppm Ta), typical of evolved pegmatite swarms. Samples 361715-718 were a series of 0.5 m² composite samples from the Kraken Dyke discovery outcrop that measures 10m x 3m and is 100% pegmatite. The dyke margins are overburden covered and actual width of the dyke is not known.

A second phase of sampling was conducted in a till covered area, west of the original discovery, with samples of sub-crop and large local boulders returning anomalous results of rubidium, tantalum and lithium. One sample of a large, angular, purple pegmatite boulder located 600 m west of the original Kraken Dyke lithium zone graded 1.04% Li_2O . The sampling has demonstrated that the dyke system contains lithium, is widespread, and open along strike.

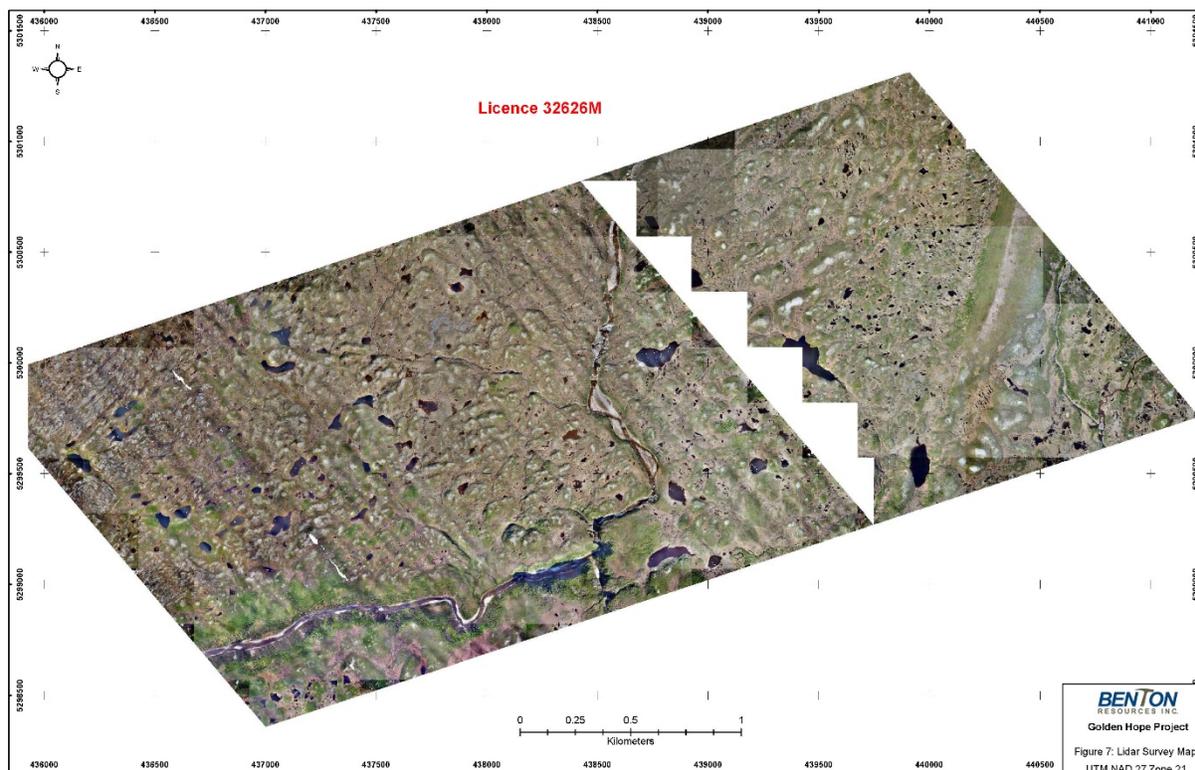
Phase 3 sampling at the pegmatite field has returned grab-sample results grading from trace to 1.93% Li_2O with 11 samples having values $>0.5\%$ Li_2O , and six samples $>1\%$ Li_2O . The grab samples were collected over a 0.5 km^2 area over the swarm of poorly exposed pegmatite and aplite dykes.

The sampling has also discovered several new spodumene-bearing pegmatites to the west of the original discovery, further expanding the dyke swarm. The dyke swarm has now been sampled over a strike length of 2200 meters and an apparent width of 1200 meters.

Several prospecting and sampling trips have been completed over the vast land package to also assess potential anomalous gold, including a robust arsenopyrite zone in the northern area of the project at Gunflap Hills.

A LiDAR Survey was completed on a portion of License 32626M by RPM Aerial Services based out of Salmonier Line, NL (Figure 7). A detailed LiDAR/ Photogrammetry survey covering 8.4 km^2 of the pegmatite field was utilized to assist in the mapping and targeting of the pegmatite dyke system.

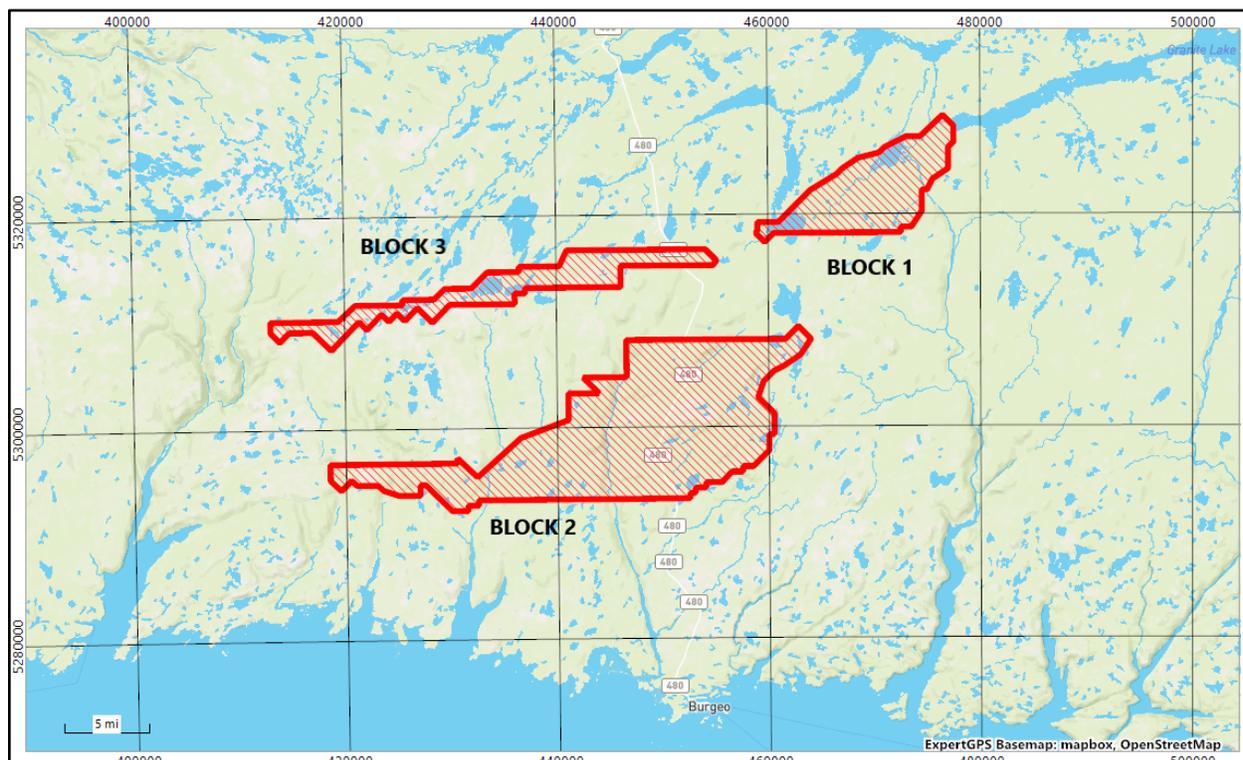
Figure 7: Lidar Survey



A Magnetic and VLF-EM Helicopter Survey was completed on the Project by Terraquest Ltd. of Markham, ON. The survey was flown over 3 blocks in 18 flights over 18 days from July 14 to 31, 2021 (Figure 8). The survey identified several anomalous areas for future exploration follow-up. The northwest trending survey lines over Part 1 have 200 metre line intervals, Parts 2 and 3 have 100 metre intervals, and the northeast trending tie lines for all three Parts have 1,000 metre intervals, together all three blocks have 924 lines covering 5,233.8 line kilometres.

The primary airborne geophysical sensors include one high sensitivity, cesium vapour magnetometer and a digital Matrix-Plus VLF-EM. Ancillary support equipment includes a tri-axial fluxgate magnetometer, data acquisition system with an adaptive and real-time magnetic compensation, radar altimeter, barometric altimeter, GPS receiver with a real-time correction service, and a navigation system. The navigation system comprises a left/right indicator for the pilot and a screen and displays the survey area, planned flight lines, and the real time flight path. All data were collected and stored by the data acquisition system.

Figure 8: MAGNETICS & VLF-EM Airborne Survey Blocks



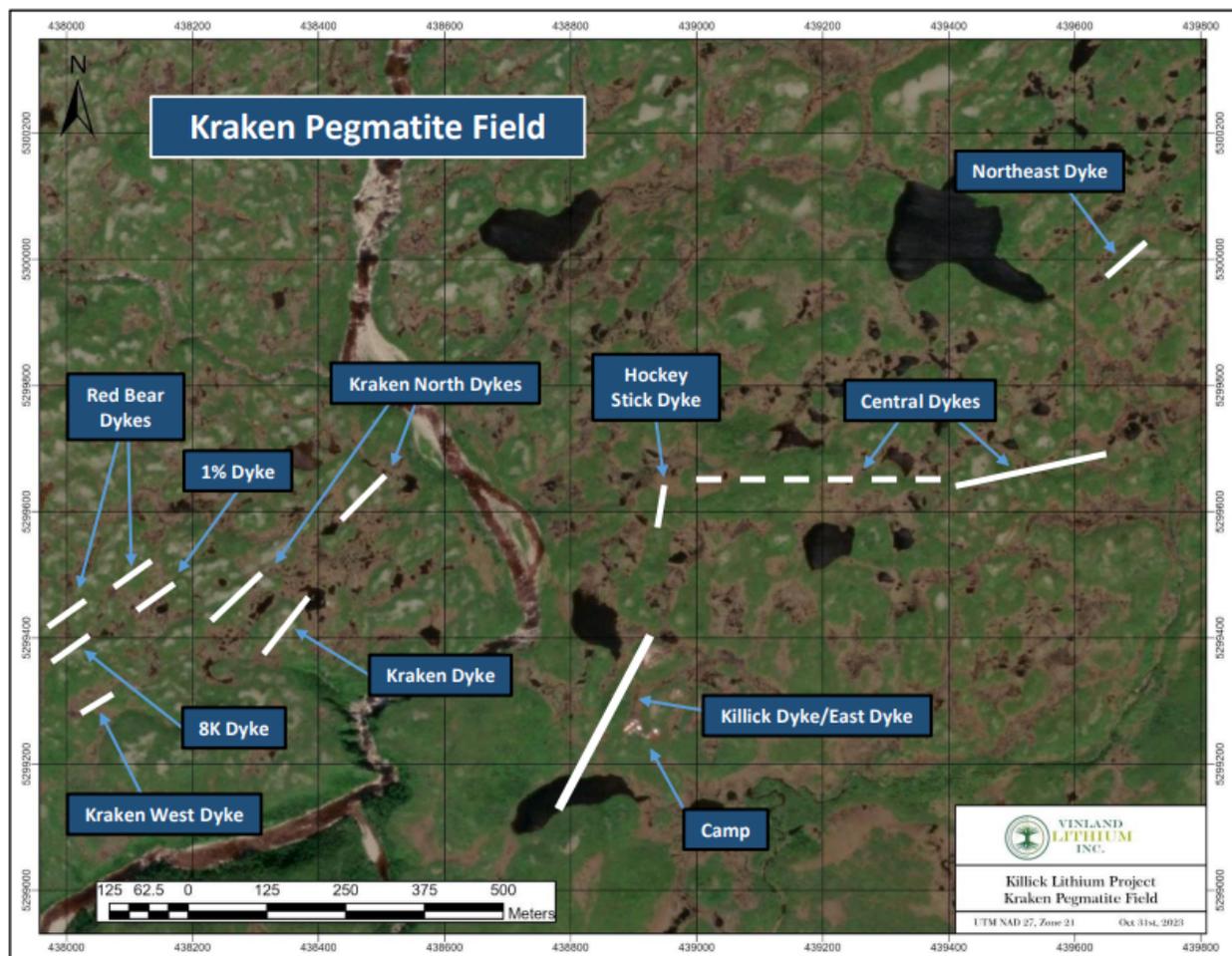
2022 Exploration

A prospecting and mapping program collected 150 rock samples. The sampling included grab and chip samples collected over a 40 km² area over the swarm of exposed pegmatite and aplite dykes. The sampling methods and sample quality is representative of spot sampling with no sample biases noted.

The dominant Lithium-bearing mineral appears to be spodumene ($\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$) which occurs as clusters of elongated prismatic crystals up to 5cm long in a grey-white matrix of glassy quartz and feldspar and a pale green to white mica. Multiple samples from the aplite dykes give highly anomalous Cesium (17 ppm to 508 ppm Cs), Rubidium (226 ppm to 1310 ppm Rb) and Tantalum (5 ppm to 179 ppm Ta), typical of evolved pegmatite swarms. The dyke margins are overburden covered and actual width of the dyke is not known.

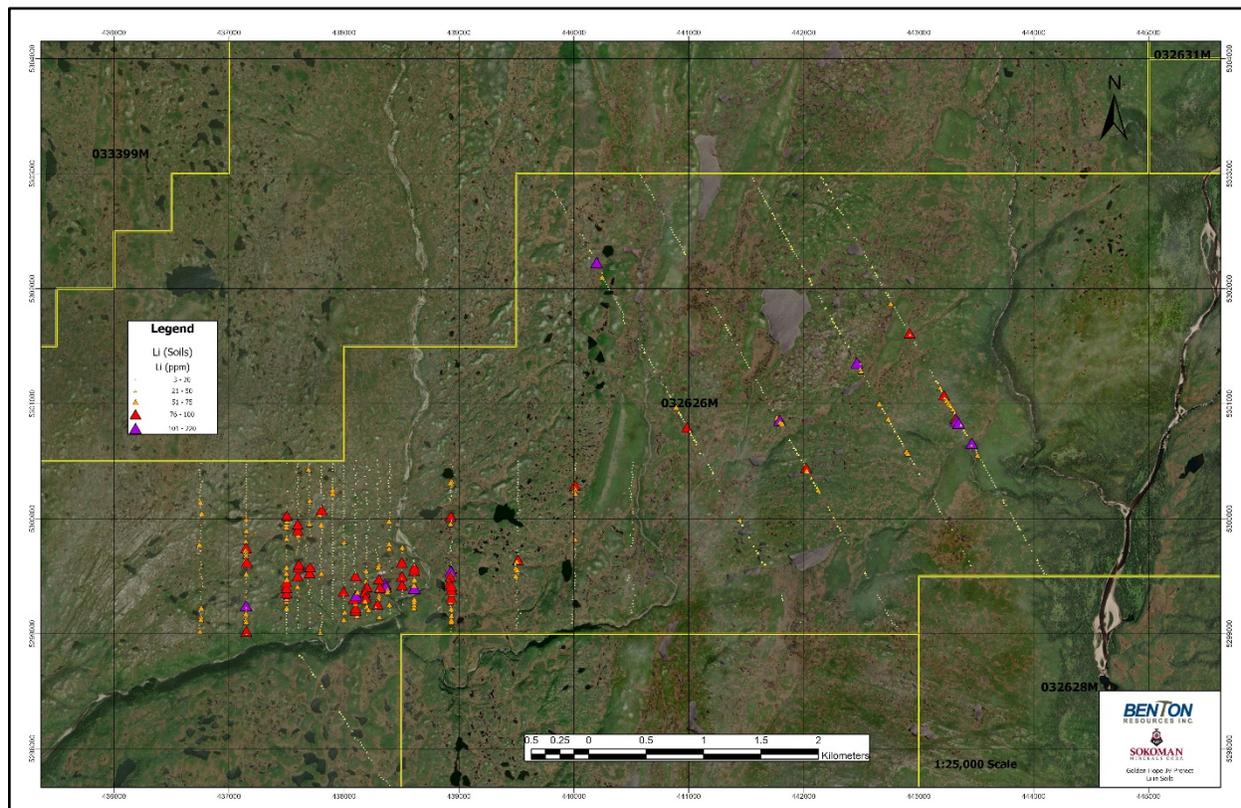
Several new spodumene-bearing pegmatites to the east/northeast and west of the original discovery, further expanding the dyke swarm (Figure 9). The dyke swarm has now been sampled over a strike length of approximately 1.5 kms.

Figure 9: Kraken Pegmatite Field Dyke Locations



A soil sampling program was conducted over the discovery dyke system, where local float and outcrop assays ranged from anomalous to a high of 2.37% Li_2O . The sampling program was expanded to ultimately cover the entire staked claims following the successful analytical results. A total of 1170 soil samples were collected in 2022 and the results have outlined areas of known lithium mineralization in the Kraken and Killick areas. Additional areas for follow up prospecting and mapping have been identified along strike to the northeast, particularly in the Triangle Pond area (Figure 10).

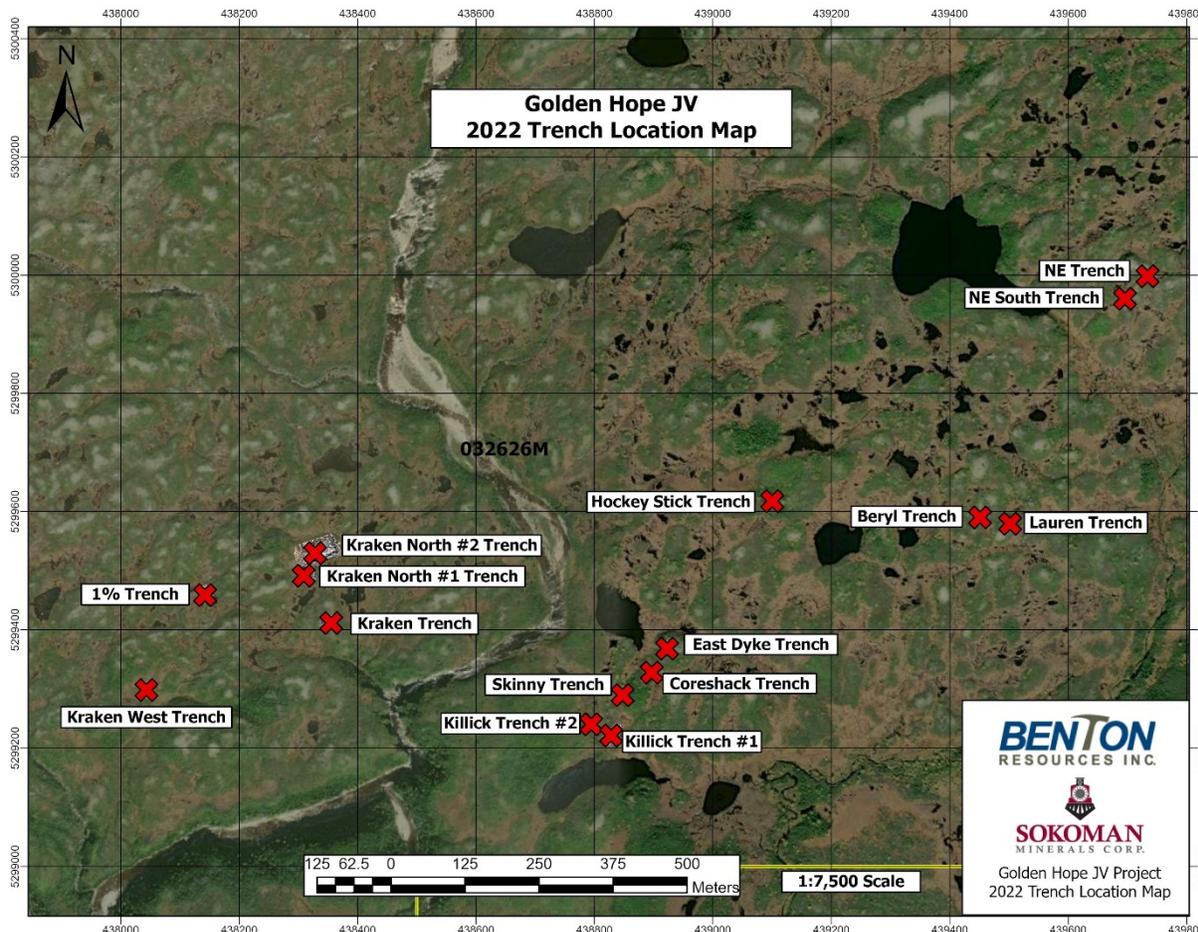
Figure 10: 2022 Lithium in Soils Map, Kraken to Triangle Pond Areas



A mechanized trenching program was conducted on selected targets within the Kraken Pegmatite Field during the summer and fall of 2022 (Figure 11) utilizing a track-mounted, 13-ton excavator. Targets were chosen based on the presence of mineralized pegmatite float and new bedrock occurrences. Initial summer trenching was conducted at East Dyke, Central Dyke/Beryl Dyke and the Northeast Dykes to help define drill targets. Subsequent trenching was conducted at Kraken, Kraken North, Kraken West, 1% Trench and near the camp at the Killick Dyke. Later interpretation based on drilling has concluded that the East Dyke and Killick Dyke are the same dyke system referring to the northern and southern exposures respectively.

Channel sampling was conducted in late 2022 at the Killick Dyke, Kraken Dyke and Kraken North Dyke. A total of 17 channel samples totaling 17.1 meters cumulative length were collected for assay. Two select grab samples were also collected from the Kraken West Dyke. Samples were cut using a channel saw to consistent depth along straight lines determined by the geologist to be most representative of mineralized pegmatites and adjacent wallrock. These parameters are crucial to keep sampling bias at a minimum. Results from this initial channel sampling were highly favorable with three samples returning greater than 1% Li_2O and eight samples above 0.5% Li_2O . The grab samples from the Kraken West trench assayed 1.56% and 1.68% Li_2O . Drone imagery was used to document sampling and georeferencing of the images allowed for accurate UTM sample locations to be determined. Areas trenched and channel sampled are shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: 2022 Trench Mapping Locations



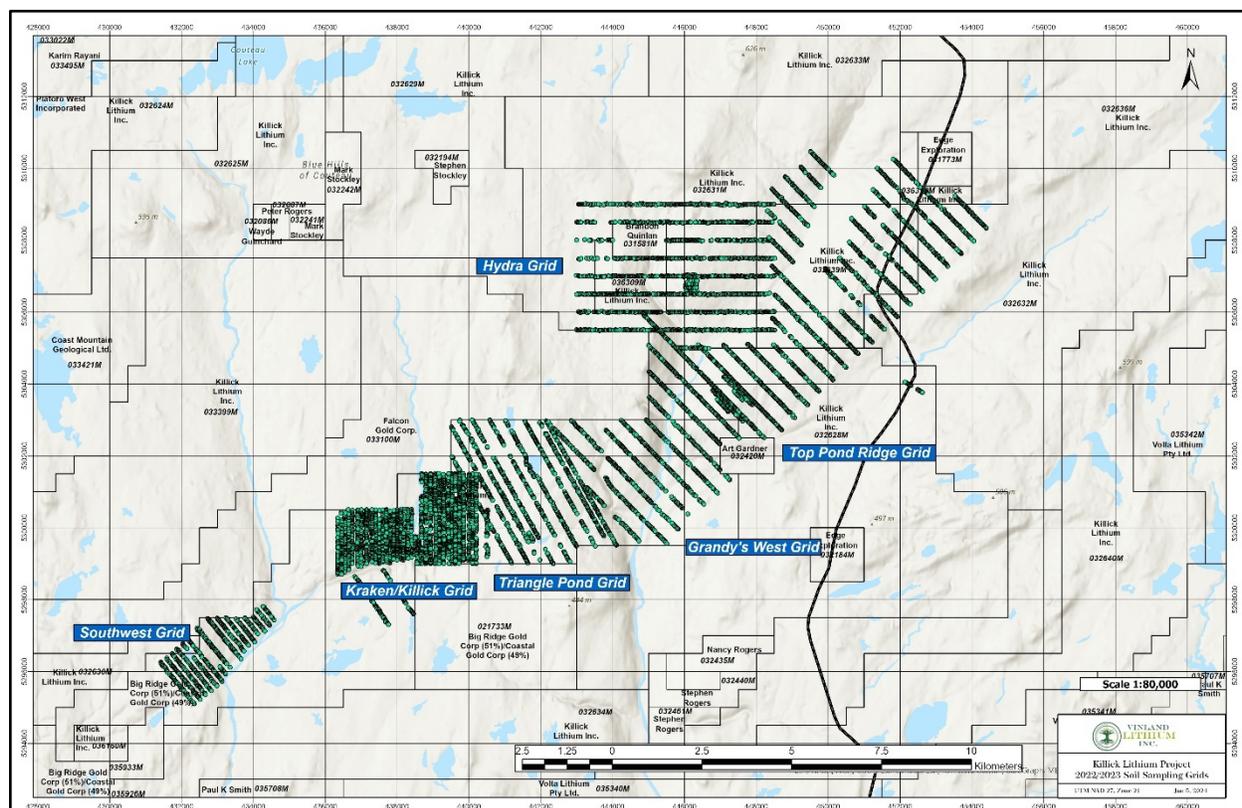
2023 Exploration

Field activities on the project commenced in May 2023 for the season. Prospecting and soil sampling activities were expanded to obtain broader regional coverage over approximately 25 kilometers of prospecting geological terrain.

Infill soil sampling was conducted at the Kraken Pegmatite Field to further define anomalies there, plus new soil sampling grids were completed to the southwest of Kraken, Grandy’s West, Top Pond Ridge and Hydra (Figure12). Some infill sampling was completed in the Top Pond Ridge area late in the season as results from earlier sampling proved to generate multiple anomalies in the area. Soil sampling at the Hydra Grid was first completed on a small grid over the new dyke discovery and later expanded to get coverage across a broader area. Line spacing varied for the program from 100 meters in areas with known pegmatite dykes, to 500 meters in step out areas as a first pass survey. Infill lines were completed at 100 to 200 meter spacing or as field conditions best allowed

(due to locally extensive wetland areas and ponds). Sample stations along the lines are always spaced at 25 meters. The soil sampling crews completed some outcrop and boulder prospecting along the soil sampling lines where possible. A total of 6897 soil samples were collected in 2023 with a total of 8067 samples combined for 2022 and 2023. Soil analyses were completed at Eastern Analytical Ltd. in Springdale, NL utilizing a custom exploration package for Lithium, Tantalum, Tin and Niobium.

Figure 12: Soil Sample Grids Location Map



Prospecting activities for 2023 were conducted in several different areas, with some focus on the Hydra area, Kraken Pegmatite Field, and Triangle Pond to Top Pond Ridge areas. Multiple LCT pegmatite dykes were identified in most areas of the project, including three new spodumene bearing dykes in the Kraken West area. These include the Red Bear and 8K Dykes. Numerous pegmatites containing beryl were identified in the Triangle Pond to Top Pond Ridge areas and represent strong potential for follow-up work in the future.

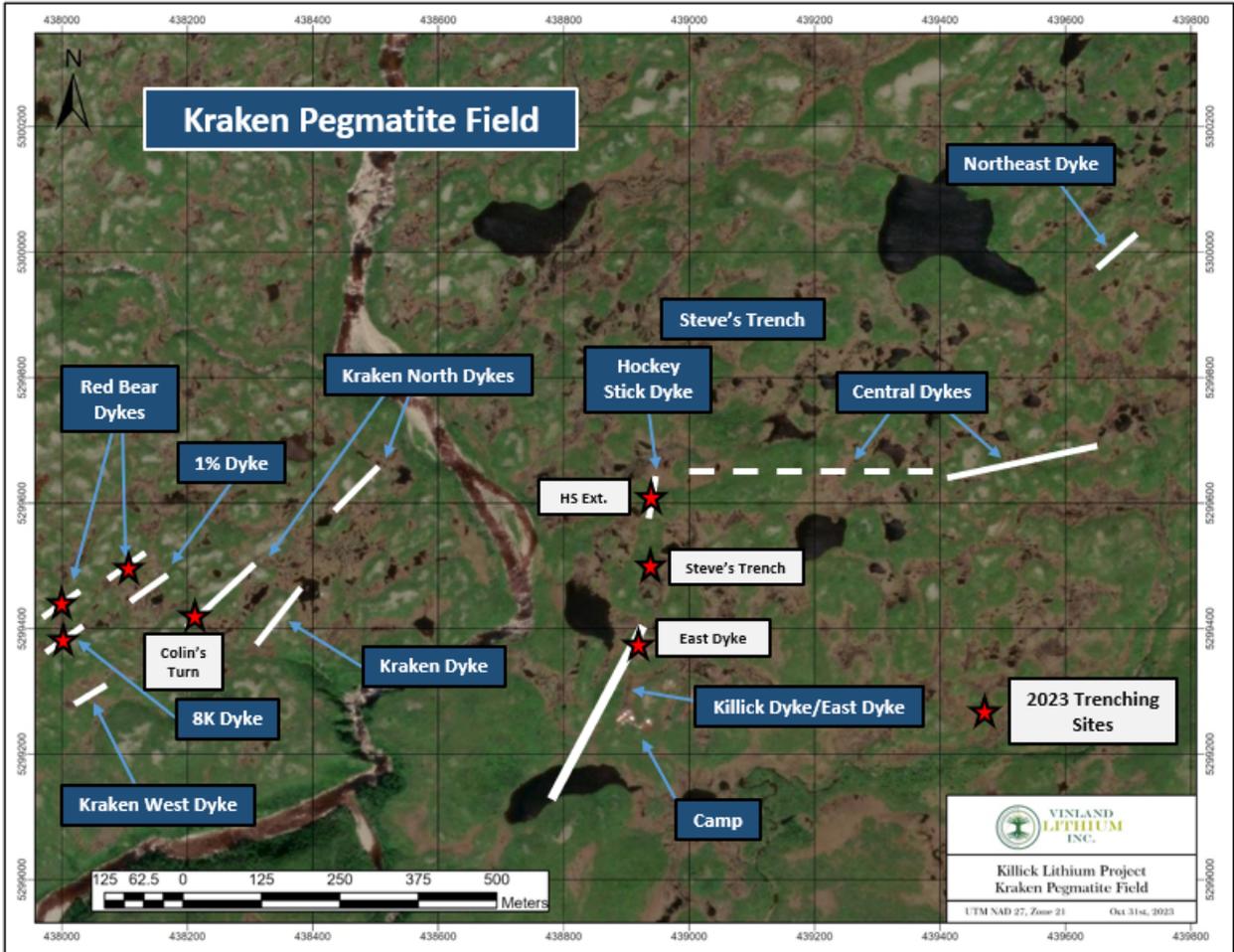
Additional trenching, channel sampling and mapping was conducted during the late summer and fall of 2023 (Figure 13). The main targets were chosen from the soil geochemical anomalies generated during the recent soil sampling work. The Kraken West area received the most attention and resulted in the discovery of two new dykes at

Red Bear and 8K, plus the westward extension of the Kraken North dyke trend with a new exposure at Colin's Turn (Figures 6 and 9). An extension was cleared at the Hockey Stick Trench in 2023, a small trench to the south of Hockey Stick and a small extension was excavated at the north end of the East Dyke late in the season. Minor trenching was conducted with a mini excavator and by hand at the Hydra Dyke.

Extensive surface rock channel sampling was completed in 2023 in nearly all trenches on the property. A total of 341 new channel samples totaling 264.47 meters cumulative length were collected for assay. Samples were cut using a channel saw to consistent depth along straight lines determined by the geologist to be most representative of mineralized pegmatites and adjacent wallrock. These parameters are crucial to keep sampling bias at a minimum. Results from this channel sampling were highly favorable with 15 samples returning greater than 1% Li_2O and 62 samples above 0.5% Li_2O . Forty nine of the 341 samples were collected at the Hydra Dyke for cesium potential, with 9 assaying over 1.0% Cs_2O and 13 samples above 0.5% Cs_2O .

All trenches were flown with a drone to create photomosaics that were georeferenced in GIS. Accurate sample locations were then generated. Mapping was conducted at 1 to 50-200 scales using field grids and/or QGIS QField mapping software that was then downloaded to the desktop database. New drone imagery of the trenches plus geological mapping was completed by Benton in 2023.

Figure 13: 2023 Trenching Locations



Field geological mapping has been conducted at various scales on the property over the 2022 and 2023 field seasons. Detailed trench and outcrop mapping has been completed at 1:25 to 1:200 scales. Property geological mapping at 1:25,000 and 1:7,500 scales was conducted in 2022 and 2023 with a compilation of data digitized and presented in figures 5 and 6 in Section 7 above. Company geologists will continue to add to and refine the property geology maps as exploration progresses on the project.

10. Drilling

Overview

The initial discovery of lithium bearing pegmatites in the summer of 2021, has advanced exploration rapidly with drilling completed in four phases totalling 10,394.24 meters. The majority of the drilling was completed at the Kraken Pegmatite Field on multiple dyke targets, namely the Killick/East Dyke and the Kraken Main Dyke. Initial exploratory drilling has been largely successful in outlining significant lithium pegmatites that has generated much interest in the space, including the investment by Piedmont Lithium. In addition to the lithium pegmatite drilling, the Company has completed a successful initial phase of drilling at the Hydra Dyke which contains high-grade cesium mineralization along with lithium, rubidium and tantalum.

The following sections outline each phase of drilling for these two main areas in detail.

Four phases of diamond drilling have been conducted at the Killick Lithium Project within the Kraken Pegmatite Field since the winter of 2022 totalling 9872.24 meters in 62 drill holes (Figures 9 to 11). All core drilled to date is NQ-sized and recoveries have been excellent in all programs. Springdale Drilling Inc. completed all the drill holes with a skid-mounted rig using an excavator for drill moves during Phases 2-4. Helicopter assistance was utilized during the Phase 1 program and for transport from the Killick to Kraken areas during the latter phases.

Figure 14: Kraken Area Drill Collars by Phase

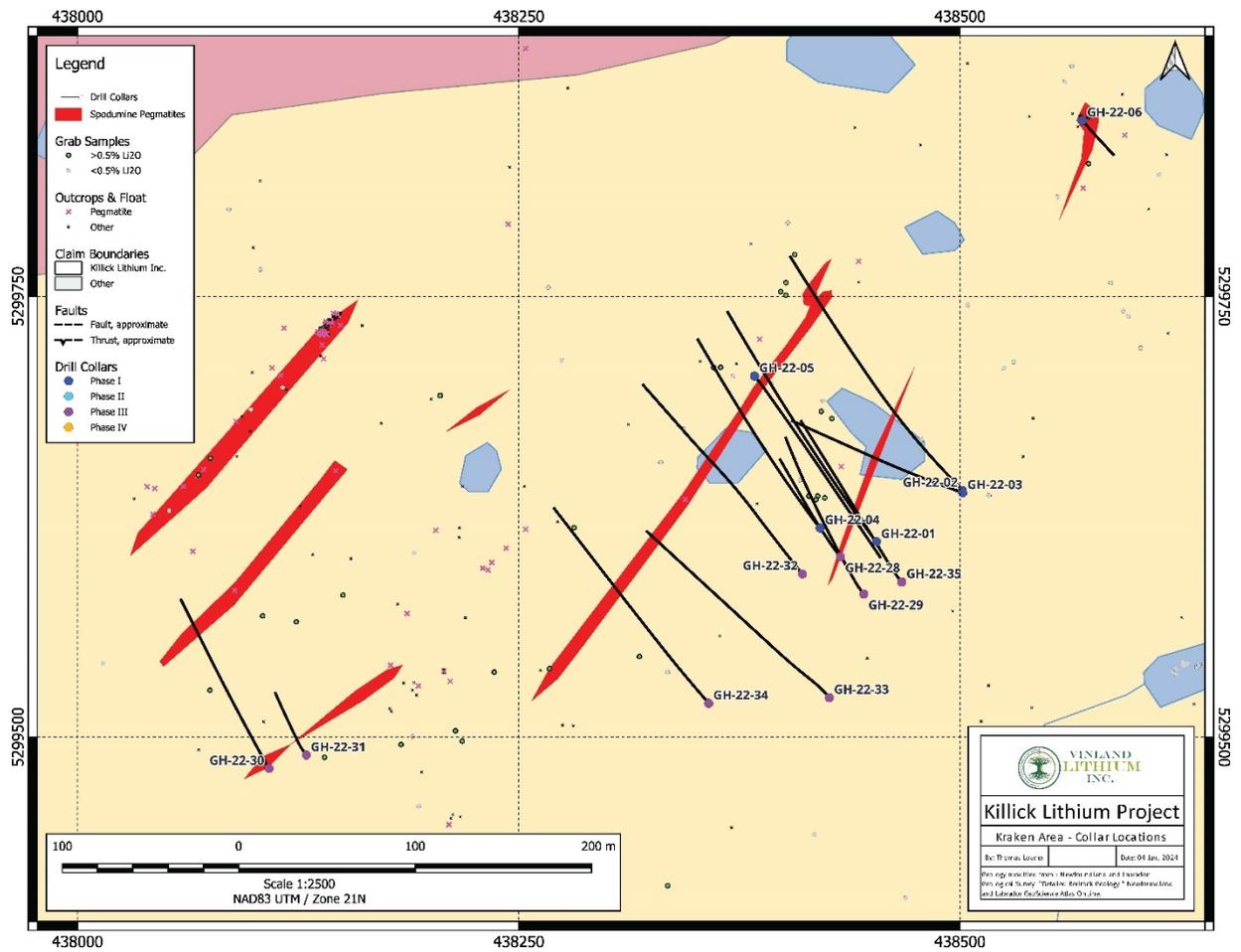


Figure 15: Killick/East Dyke Area Drill Collars by Phase

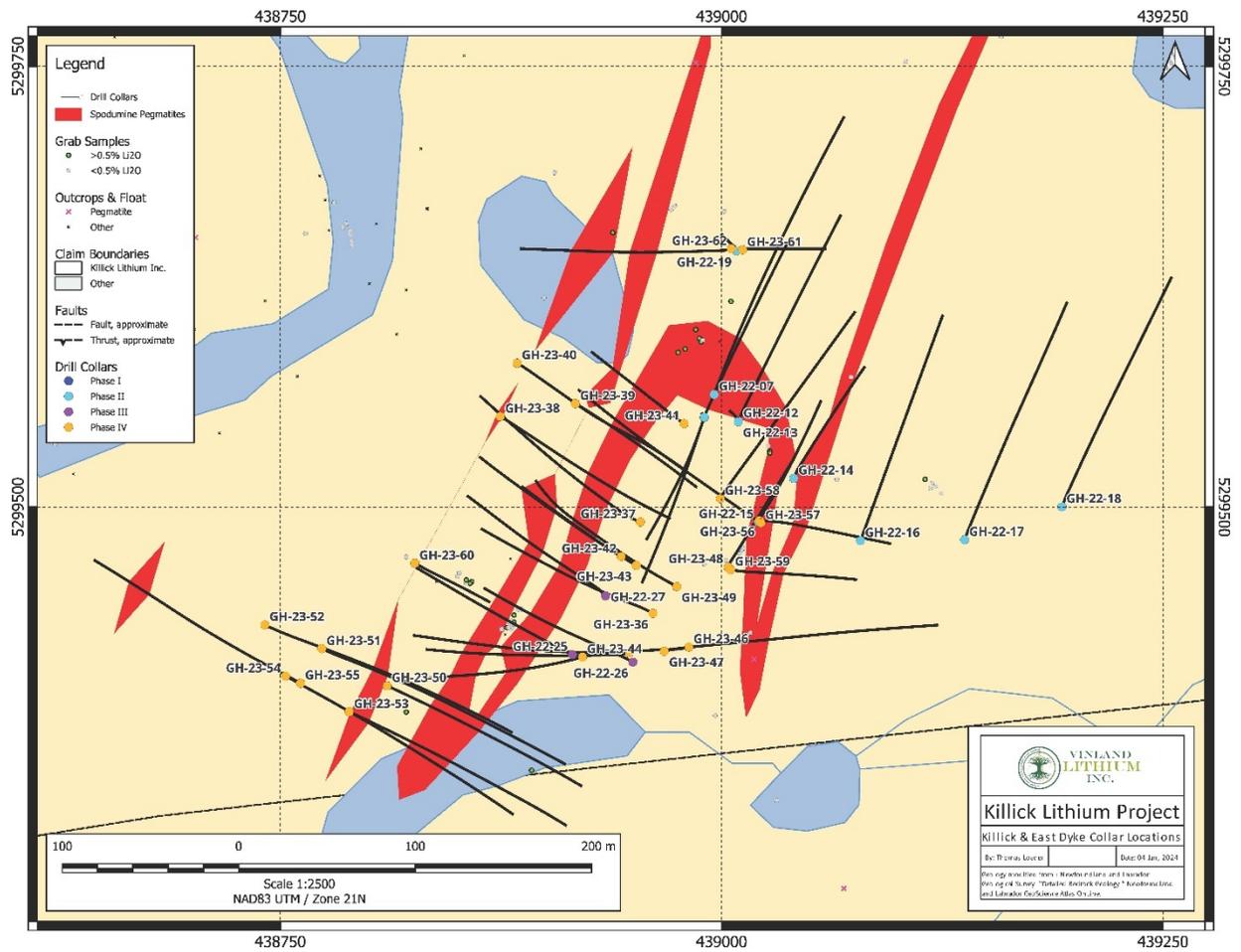
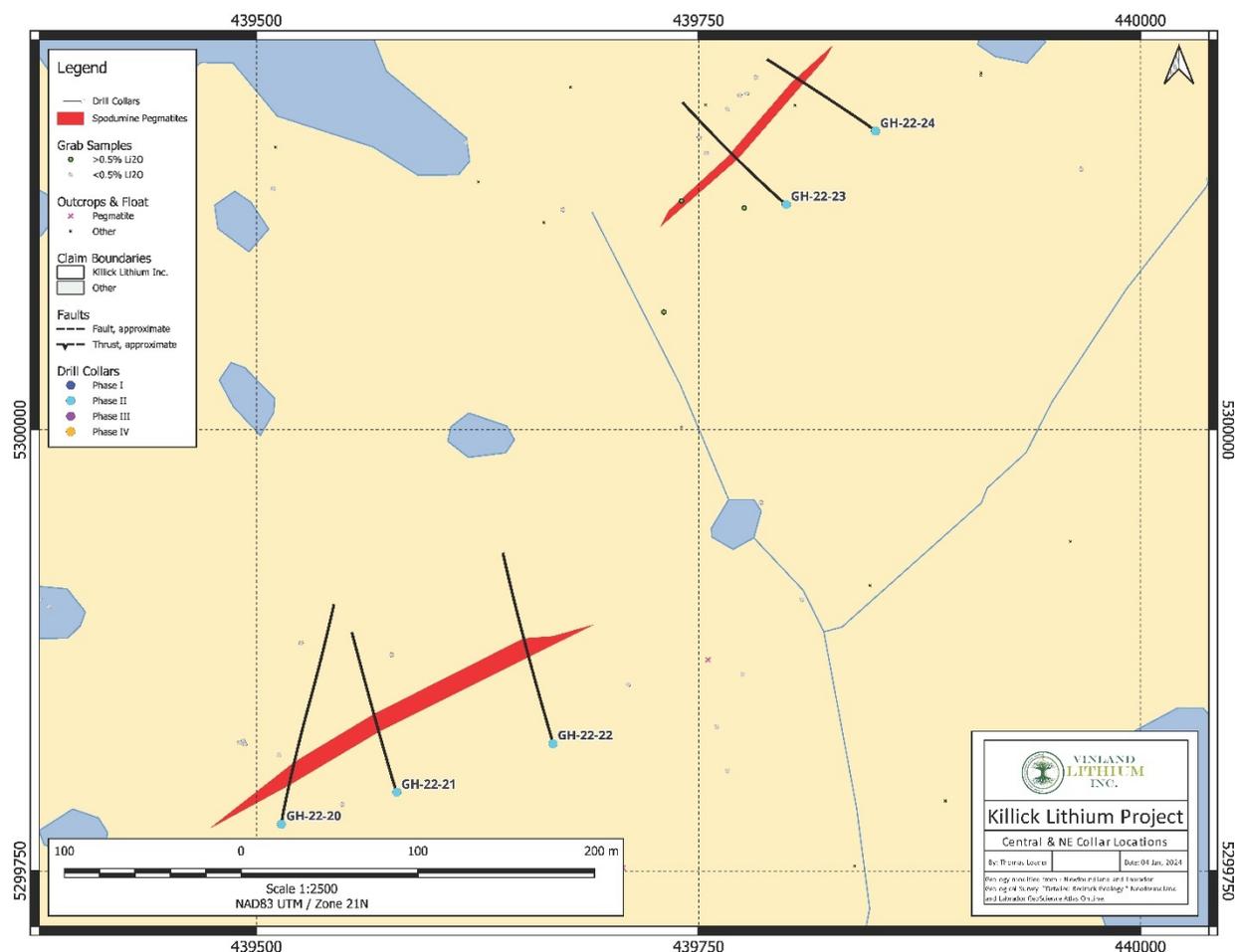


Figure 16: Central and NE Area Drill Collars by Phase



Winter 2022 - Phase 1

A Phase 1 diamond drilling program was completed at the Kraken Main and Kraken North Dyke during the winter of 2022. It consisted of 6 holes totaling 1,102 meters, targeting LCT pegmatite exposures where grab samples had returned trace to 2.37% Li₂O (Figure 9, Table 3). Multiple mineralized, spodumene-bearing dykes were intersected in all drill holes ranging from less than 1m to approximately 8m in drilled thickness (true thicknesses are estimated at 40-80% of core length), from surface to approximately 50m vertically below surface. The most significant intersections include:

- 8.40 m of 0.95% Li₂O incl. 4.50 m of 1.52% Li₂O in hole GH-22-01 and;
- 16.20 m of 0.43% Li₂O incl. 1.00 m of 1.40% Li₂O in hole GH-22-05

Additional significant results are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Parameters

Hole ID	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Area
GH-22-01	5299388	438386	320	-45	209.0	Kraken Pegmatite Dyke
GH-22-02	5299412	438435	320	-45	224.0	Kraken Pegmatite Dyke
GH-22-03	5299412	438435	290	-55	182.0	Kraken Pegmatite Dyke
GH-22-04	5299396	438353	320	-45	180.4	Kraken Pegmatite Dyke
GH-22-05	5299484	438316	140	-45	179.0	Kraken North Pegmatite Dyke
GH-22-06	5299595	438474	140	-45	38.0	Kraken Northeast Pegmatite Dyke
TOTAL (m):					1,012.4	

Table 4: Phase 1 Diamond Drilling Significant Results

DDH #	Target		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Li ₂ O (%)
GH-22-01	Kraken Dyke		47.80	56.20	8.40	0.95
		incl	48.90	53.40	4.50	1.52
		incl	52.60	53.40	0.80	1.76
GH-22-05	Kraken North Dyke		2.50	18.70	16.20	0.43
		incl	2.50	3.50	1.00	1.40
		and	11.00	12.80	1.80	1.10
			99.00	114.10	15.10	0.31
		incl	100.00	101.75	1.75	0.94
GH-22-06*	Kraken Northeast Dyke		3.50	5.00	1.50	0.32
			*Hole lost at 38.0m			

Summer 2022 – Phase 2

A Phase 2 diamond drilling program was completed at the Killick/East Dyke, Central and Northeast dykes during the summer of 2022 (Table 5). It consisted of 18 holes totaling 3,073 meters, targeting LCT pegmatite exposures where grab samples had returned 1.93% Li₂O from the Killick/East Dyke. Multiple mineralized, spodumene-bearing dykes were intersected in most of the 13 drill holes at Killick/East Dyke ranging from less than 1m to approximately 25m in drilled thickness (true thicknesses are estimated at 40-80% of core length), from surface to approximately 75m vertically below surface. Five of the

holes were drilled at the Central and Northeast dykes with broad beryl-bearing pegmatite intersections over 15 meters at Central Dyke and narrower lithium-bearing intersections at the Northeast Dyke. Angular float located near the Central Dyke intersection assayed 2.15% Li₂O and angular float located near the Northeast Dyke assayed 1.30% Li₂O indicating that these targets remain prospective for further drilling. The most significant intersections at the Killick/East Dyke include:

- GH-22-08 intersected 8.37 m @ 0.91% Li₂O including 5.75 m @ 1.00% Li₂O
- GH-22-14 intersected 10.73 m @ 0.56% Li₂O
- GH-22-15 intersected 20.82 m @ 0.60% Li₂O at the East Dyke including 5.50 m @ 1.16% Li₂O

Additional significant results are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 5: Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Parameters

Hole ID	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Azimuth	Dip	Length	Area
GH-22-07	5299345	438914	20	-45	244	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-08	5299345	438914	20	-45	151	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-09	5299345	438914	200	-45	142	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-10	5299345	438914	0	-90	154	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-11	5299345	438914	200	-65	190	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-12	5299341	438931	20	-45	181	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-13	5299341	438931	0	-90	199	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-14	5299307	438960	20	-45	109	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-15	5299278	438944	20	-70	226	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-16	5299274	438999	20	-45	193	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-17	5299272	439058	20	-45	208	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-18	5299290	439113	20	-45	200	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-19	5299438	438929	0	-90	199	Killick/East Dyke
GH-22-20	5299600	439501	7	-45	181	Central Dyke
GH-22-21	5299584	439499	340	-45	127	Central Dyke
GH-22-22	5299614	439587	345	-45	151	Central Dyke
GH-22-23	5299918	439723	310	-45	115	Northeast Dyke
GH-22-24	5299962	439770	310	-45	103	Northeast Dyke
TOTAL (m):					3,073	

Table 6: Phase 2 Diamond Drilling Significant Results

DDH #	Target		From (m)	To (m)	Length m*	Li ₂ O%
GH-22-07	East Dyke		39.50	43.50	4.00	0.81
		incl	40.50	43.50	3.00	1.01
GH-22-08	East Dyke		3.25	11.62	8.37	0.92

DDH #	Target		From (m)	To (m)	Length m*	Li ₂ O%
		incl	3.25	9.00	5.75	1.00
GH-22-09	East Dyke		63.21	64.21	1.00	0.06
GH-22-10	East Dyke		5.80	9.00	3.20	0.56
		incl	5.80	7.00	1.20	1.15
		and	25.28	27.70	2.42	1.14
GH-22-11	East Dyke		35.58	37.58	2.00	0.99
GH-22-12	East Dyke		26.21	27.00	0.79	0.70
GH-22-13	East Dyke		31.30	32.30	1.00	0.45
		and	57.20	58.20	1.00	0.31
		and	154.98	156.11	1.13	0.09
GH-22-14	East Dyke		11.00	15.35	4.35	0.63
		incl	12.00	14.00	2.00	1.02
		and	77.00	87.73	10.73	0.56
		incl	81.00	83.00	2.00	1.01
GH-22-15	East Dyke		32.70	35.18	2.48	0.88
		and	46.00	66.82	20.82	0.60
		incl	54.60	60.10	5.50	1.16
		and	102.27	127.00	24.73	0.28
		incl	108.82	111.00	2.18	0.88
		and	115.25	117.90	2.65	0.64
		incl	116.22	117.10	0.88	1.11
GH-22-19	East Dyke		22.50	28.70	6.20	0.06
		and	88.80	90.80	2.00	0.06
GH-22-20	Central Dyke		35.00	38.40	3.40	0.15
GH-22-23	Northeast Dyke		48.33	49.55	1.22	0.37
GH-22-24	Northeast Dyke		54.00	55.00	1.00	0.18

Fall 2022 – Phase 3

A Phase 3 diamond drilling program was completed at the Killick/East Dyke, and Kraken dykes during the fall of 2022 (Table 7). It consisted of 11 holes totaling 1383.45 meters. The first 3 holes (GH-22-25 to 27) were drilled at the south end of the Killick Dyke and were successful in intersecting some of the best spodumene dyke intervals to date. Drill holes GH-22-28, 29, 32, 33 and 34 targeted the Kraken Main Dyke and were mostly successful in intersecting spodumene mineralization. Drill holes GH-22-30 and 31 targeted the Kraken West area where trenching uncovered in-situ pegmatite dyke material assaying 1.68% Li₂O in grab samples. The holes did not intersect significant pegmatites and further work is warranted to explain the bedrock and numerous float occurrences in the area. The most significant intersections at the Killick Dyke in Phase 3 include:

- GH-22-25 intersected 14.74 m @ 0.64% Li₂O including 4.73 m @ 1.05% Li₂O
- GH-22-26 intersected 9.50 m @ 1.08% Li₂O including 2.15 m @ 2.01% Li₂O
- GH-22-27 intersected 15.23 m @ 1.04% Li₂O including 4.18 m @ 1.48% Li₂O

The most significant intersections at the Kraken Dyke in Phase 3 include:

- GH-22-28 intersected 10.97 m @ 0.32% Li₂O including 2.1 m @ 1.02% Li₂O
- GH-22-35 intersected 5.25 m @ 0.55% Li₂O including 1.50 m @ 1.25% Li₂O.

Additional significant results are presented in Table 8 below.

Table 7: Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Parameters

Hole ID	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Dip	Length	Area
GH-22-25	5299204	438850	-45	118	Killick Dyke
GH-22-26	5299206	438873	-48	133.7	Killick Dyke
GH-22-27	5299242	438858	-45	130	Killick Dyke
GH-22-28	5299394	438357	-45	91	Kraken Dyke
GH-22-29	5299372	438370	-45	139	Kraken Dyke
GH-22-30	5299273	438031	-50	166	Kraken West Dyke
GH-22-31	5299281	438055	-45	57	Kraken West Dyke
GH-22-32	5299386	438336	-45	151	Kraken Dyke
GH-22-33	5299315	438347	-45	112	Kraken Dyke
GH-22-34	5299312	438282	-45	131.75	Kraken Dyke
GH-22-35	5299399	438388	-45	154	Kraken Dyke
TOTAL (m):				1,383.45	

Table 8: Phase 3 Diamond Drilling Significant Results

DDH #	Target		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Li ₂ O %
GH-22-25	Killick Zone		31.43	34.40	2.97	0.74
		and	59.32	74.06	14.74	0.64
		incl	62.80	64.46	1.66	1.03
		and	65.80	70.53	4.73	1.05
GH-22-26	Killick Zone		73.70	75.81	2.11	0.85
		and	85.15	94.65	9.50	1.08
		incl	91.25	93.40	2.15	2.01
GH-22-27	Killick Zone		26.82	42.05	15.23	1.04
		incl	26.82	31.00	4.18	1.48
		and	29.60	30.30	0.70	2.05
GH-22-28	Kraken Zone		4.39	15.36	10.97	0.32
		incl	14.05	15.36	1.31	1.39
		and	41.45	43.55	2.10	1.02
		and	52.20	54.85	2.65	0.64
GH-22-29	Kraken Zone		36.30	38.40	2.10	1.18
		and	57.50	59.00	1.50	1.38
GH-22-32	Kraken Zone		2.80	4.50	1.70	0.24
GH-22-34	Kraken Zone		38.25	39.25	1.00	0.25
GH-22-35	Kraken Zone		85.40	90.65	5.25	0.55
		incl	88.40	89.90	1.50	1.25

Summer 2023 – Phase 4

A Phase 4 diamond drilling program was completed at the Killick/East Dyke target during the summer of 2023 (Table 7). It consisted of 27 holes totaling 4403.79 meters. The program was designed to drill the Killick zone to a vertical depth of 100-150 meters, provide some additional infill drilling on the system and further expand the zone along strike. In addition, several drill holes were completed on nearby targets based on geological interpretation and soil geochemical anomalies, resulting in new spodumene-pegmatite intersections at Killick East. Expansion of the Killick Zone to the south was quite successful with spodumene-dyke intersections of up to 21 meters drilled length.

The most significant intersections at the Killick Dyke in Phase 4 include:

- GH-23-36 intersected 7.00 m @ 0.49% Li₂O
- GH-23-38 intersected 5.01 m @ 0.69% Li₂O
- GH-23-42 intersected 8.39 m @ 0.67% Li₂O including 4.00 m @ 1.08% Li₂O

- GH-23-45 intersected 16.70 m @ 1.06% Li₂O including 13.37 m @ 1.22% Li₂O
- GH-23-46 intersected 21.00 m @ 0.81% Li₂O including 10.16 m @ 0.99% Li₂O
- GH-23-48 intersected 4.65 m @ 0.87% Li₂O including 1.00 m @ 1.14% Li₂O
- GH-23-52 intersected 1.5 m @ 1.12% Li₂O

The most significant intersections at the Killick East Dyke include:

- GH-23-56 intersected 1.54 m @ 0.68% Li₂O including 0.78 m @ 1.04% Li₂O
- GH-23-59 intersected 1.48 m @ 0.66% Li₂O including 1.00 m @ 0.92% Li₂O.

Additional significant results are presented in Table 10 below.

Table 9: Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Parameters

Hole ID	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Dip	Length	Area
GH-23-36	5299221	438901	-50	166	Killick Dyke
GH-23-37	5299273	438894	-50	160	Killick Dyke
GH-23-38	5299333	438814	-45	160	Killick Dyke
GH-23-39	5299340	438857	-45	118	Killick Dyke
GH-23-40	5299363	438824	-45	160	Killick Dyke
GH-23-41	5299329	438918	-45	91	Killick Dyke
GH-23-42	5299253	438883	-45	142	Killick Dyke
GH-23-43	5299248	438891	-62	158.79	Killick Dyke
GH-23-44	5299196	438861	-45	121	Killick Dyke
GH-23-45	5299199	438887	-45	161	Killick Dyke
GH-23-46	5299202	438921	-45	220	Killick Dyke
GH-23-47	5299199	438907	-45	220	Killick Dyke
GH-23-48	5299247	438943	-70	205	Killick Dyke
GH-23-49	5299236	438914	-65	235	Killick Dyke
GH-23-50	5299180	438750	-45	172	Killick Dyke
GH-23-51	5299201	438713	-45	217	Killick Dyke
GH-23-52	5299214	438681	-45	214	Killick Dyke
GH-23-53	5299165	438729	-45	202	Killick Dyke
GH-23-54	5299185	438693	-45	214	Killick Dyke
GH-23-55	5299181	438701	-45	193	Killick Dyke
GH-23-56	5299274	438961	-45	100	Killick Dyke
GH-23-57	5299272	438962	-45	160	Killick Dyke
GH-23-58	5299286	438939	-45	190	Killick Dyke
GH-23-59	5299246	438945	-45	100	Killick Dyke
GH-23-60	5299249	438766	-45	67	Killick Dyke
GH-23-61	5299427	438951	-45	181	Killick Dyke
GH-23-62	5299428	438945	-45	76	Killick Dyke
TOTAL (m):				4,403.79	

Table 10: Phase 4 Diamond Drilling Significant Results

DDH #	Target		From	To	Length (m)	Li2O %
GH-23-36	Killick Zone		85.50	93.00	7.50	0.49
GH-23-37	Killick Zone		42.00	44.69	2.69	0.62
GH-23-38	Killick Zone		90.09	95.10	5.01	0.69
GH-23-39	Killick Zone		56.34	58.60	2.26	0.80
		and	79.82	83.47	3.65	0.75
GH-23-40	Killick Zone		111.75	116.52	4.77	0.31
GH-23-41	Killick Zone		27.10	28.00	0.90	0.69
GH-23-42	Killick Zone		29.61	38.00	8.39	0.67
		including	34.00	38.00	4.00	1.08
GH-23-43	Killick Zone		127.00	134.00	7.00	0.52
GH-23-44	Killick Zone		48.00	49.00	1.00	0.51
		and	53.20	53.40	0.20	1.08
		and	54.55	55.10	0.55	0.67
GH-23-45	Killick Zone		78.00	84.10	6.10	0.82
		including	78.00	80.00	2.00	1.37
		and	116.16	132.86	16.70	1.06
		including	116.93	130.30	13.37	1.22
GH-23-46	Killick Zone		130.00	151.00	21.00	0.81
		including	130.25	133.00	2.75	1.23
		and	145.27	151.00	5.73	1.05
		and	155.21	165.37	10.16	0.99
GH-23-47	Killick East					
		and	81.48	82.00	0.52	1.34
		and	82.40	82.85	0.45	0.54
GH-23-48	Killick Dyke					
		and	58.55	63.20	4.65	0.87
		incl	59.50	60.50	1.00	1.14
		incl	61.50	62.50	1.00	1.00
		and	76.38	87.95	11.57	0.29

DDH #	Target		From	To	Length (m)	Li2O %
		incl	76.38	76.75	0.37	0.78
		and	106.50	115.20	8.70	0.54
		incl	108.50	113.40	4.90	0.84
		incl	111.50	112.50	1.00	1.73
		and	137.28	138.28	1.00	0.59
		and	139.28	143.79	4.51	0.34
		incl	139.91	140.67	0.76	0.70
GH-23-50	Killick Dyke					
		and	91.30	94.76	3.46	0.34
		incl	92.88	93.53	0.65	0.79
		and	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.84
GH-23-51	Killick Dyke					
		and	109.60	112.77	3.17	0.38
		and	117.84	125.28	7.44	0.32
		incl	124.00	124.87	0.87	0.89
		and	145.00	146.20	1.20	1.53
GH-23-52	Killick Dyke					
		and	157.50	159.00	1.50	1.12
		and	185.00	188.98	3.98	0.59
		incl	185.00	188.00	3.00	0.74
		incl	187.58	188.00	0.42	1.03
		and	192.70	196.00	3.30	0.34
		incl	194.30	194.88	0.58	1.19
GH-23-53	Killick Dyke					
		and	110.50	110.70	0.20	0.75
		and	110.94	111.61	0.67	1.04
GH-23-54	Killick Dyke		62.00	65.00	3.00	0.45
		incl	62.95	64.00	1.05	0.79
GH-23-56	Killick East					
		and	25.99	27.53	1.54	0.68
		incl	26.75	27.53	0.78	1.04
GH-23-57	Killick Dyke					
		and	125.27	134.46	9.19	0.45
		incl.	126.27	127.58	1.31	1.25
		and	148.93	149.15	0.22	0.90
GH-23-59	Killick East					
		and	46.00	47.48	1.48	0.66
		incl	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.92

10.2 Hydra Pegmatite Drilling

One phase of diamond drilling has been conducted at the Hydra Dyke during the summer of 2023 totalling 522 meters in 6 drill holes (Figure 12). All holes were HQ-sized core and recoveries were excellent during the project. HQ core was drilled in order to obtain a larger sample of the very coarse-grained pegmatite dyke at Hydra for more representative sampling of the zone. Rock Valley Drilling Inc. were contracted to complete the program which was completely helicopter supported for this initial program.

Drilling targeted the initial discovery at the immediate Hydra Dyke area where earlier prospecting and stripping discovered the high-grade occurrence having a width of near 9 meters and exposures up to 100 meters along strike to the north. Subsequent surface rock channel sampling returned very impressive multi element mineralization including 1.20 m of 8.75% Cs₂O, 0.41% Li₂O, 0.025% Ta₂O₅ and 0.33% Rb₂O including 0.40 m of 13.57% Cs₂O and 0.32% Li₂O (Figure 12).

The most significant drill intersections include:

- 13.55m of 0.146% Cs₂O and 0.158% Li₂O incl. 0.50 m of 0.80% Cs₂O and 0.152% Li₂O in hole HY-23-01 and;
- 5.55m 0.264% Cs₂O and 0.182% Li₂O incl. 0.68 m of 0.503% Cs₂O and 0.452% Li₂O in hole HY-23-03

Figure 17: Hydra Dyke Area Geology and Sampling with Drill Collars 1-5

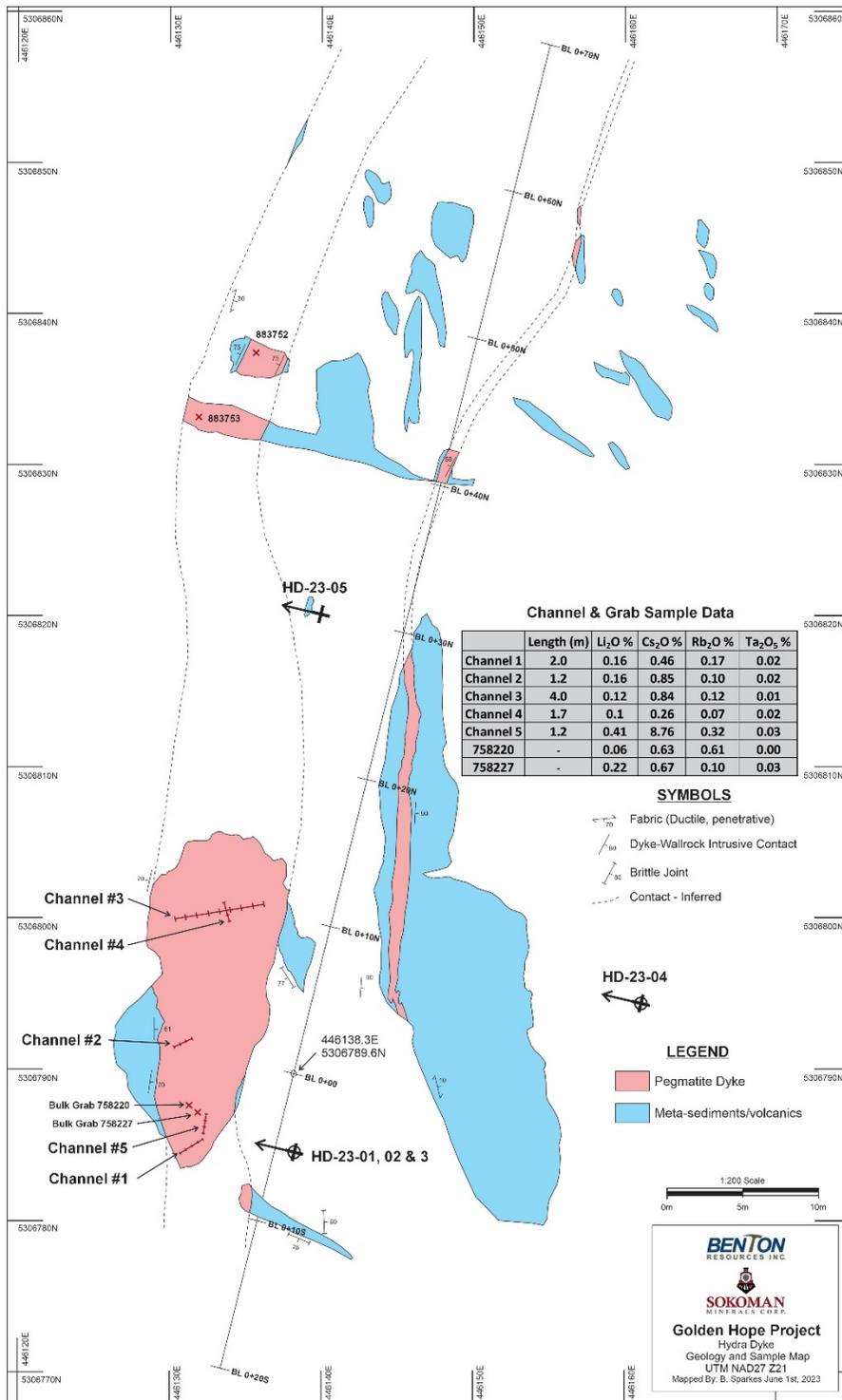


Figure 18: Hydra Dyke Area Drone and Satellite Image with Drill Collars

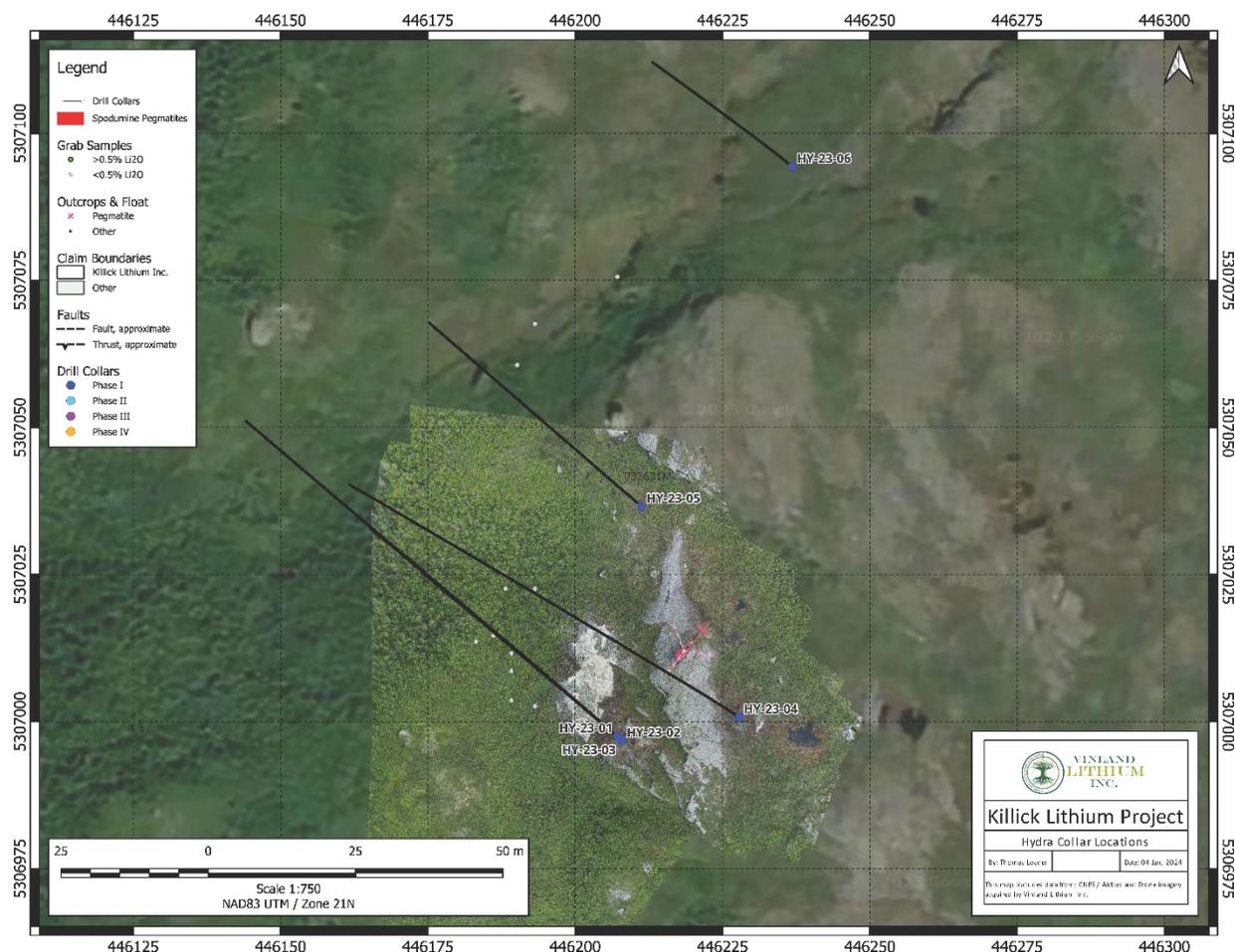


Table 11: Phase 1 Hydra Diamond Drilling Parameters

Hole ID	UTM Northing	UTM Easting	Dip	Length	Area
HY-23-01	5306784	446138	45	116	Hydra Dyke
HY-23-02	5306784	446138	65	95	Hydra Dyke
HY-23-03	5306784	446138	55	95	Hydra Dyke
HY-23-04	5306794	446161	45	107	Hydra Dyke
HY-23-05	5306824	446141	45	68	Hydra Dyke
HY-23-06	5306875	446165	44	41	Hydra Dyke

Table 12: Phase 1 Hydra Diamond Drilling Significant Results

Hole #	From	To	Length	Cs ₂ O %	Li ₂ O %	Rb ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ %
HY-23-01	4.85	18.40	13.55	0.146	0.158	0.119	0.010
incl	6.39	7.06	0.67	0.274	0.308	0.232	0.017
and	8.17	8.67	0.50	0.344	0.073	0.216	0.008
and	9.67	10.23	0.56	0.340	0.092	0.194	0.025
and	13.45	14.67	1.22	0.417	0.148	0.423	0.015
incl	14.17	14.67	0.50	0.800	0.152	0.474	0.022
and	15.84	19.40	3.56	0.131	0.105	0.216	0.008
HY-23-02	24.59	25.59	1.00	0.110	0.070	0.061	0.000
HY-23-03	10.84	11.34	0.50	0.226	0.235	0.151	0.000
and	14.20	19.75	5.55	0.264	0.182	0.252	0.008
incl	15.32	16.00	0.68	0.503	0.452	0.278	0.000
and	21.75	22.80	1.05	0.286	0.232	0.246	0.003
HY-23-04	44.65	45.88	1.23	0.146	0.018	0.087	0.003
HY-23-05	11.55	15.82	4.27	0.118	0.085	0.102	0.003
incl	15.32	15.82	0.50	0.385	0.257	0.182	0.001
HY-23-06	6.00	9.90	3.90	0.089	0.045	0.119	0.004
incl	8.90	9.40	0.50	0.154	0.104	0.085	0.003

11. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The collar coordinates were surveyed initially with a handheld Garmin GPS unit by company employees and subsequent follow-up holes survey chained in the field from previous collars. During the summer of 2023, a contractor visited site to establish control points and complete an RTK survey of selected drillhole collars. With the establishment of control points, company employees completed additional RTK surveying of all drill hole collars to within 1 cm accuracy. Hole deviation was monitored with a Reflex survey instrument at nominal 50-meter intervals down the hole. All drill core was supervised/logged onsite. Assay samples were split using a rock saw with half of the sample inserted in a plastic bag and securely sealed, and the other half returned to the core box. All core boxes were labelled with aluminum tags.

Samples were then sent to SGS an ISO27001 and ISO 9001 certified Lab, in Grand Falls-Windsor, NL for sample preparation and then sent to Burnaby, BC for analysis. The SGS Lab is fully independent of Vinland. All pulps were processed with GE_ICM91A50 package using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion ICPOES & ICPMS analysis. Selected samples were assayed for gold using GE_FAA30V5 fire assay analysis and additional ICP analysis with the ICM40B package using ICP-AES and ICP-MS finish. After the completion of the programs, the majority of the drill core has been moved to a fenced and secure exploration site near Grand-Falls Windsor in central Newfoundland.

A total of 3,804 samples were submitted for analysis; 3,804 samples were of drill core, 208 were blanks (inserted by Company Personnel) and 204 were standards with a known

Li and Au content (inserted by Company Personnel) for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC). Control samples were included within each sample shipment. The author is of the opinion that the the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures was adequate. Drill data was entered into GeoticLog and the results of the blanks, standards and core was comparable.

12. Data Verification

The data presented in this report has come primarily from the assessment files supplied by Benton that have been submitted to the Newfoundland and Labrador Geological Survey. The author compared the data from various assessment files and the government published geological materials to verify the data descriptions. The author can verify that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports. The Company relied on the QA/QC results from the Lab and the Author reviewed the process and verifies they are within acceptable error parameters and sufficient for this early exploration project. The author verifies that the information has been presented accurately as reported in those files and reports.

The author visited the Property on November 20th, 2023. Access to the Property was gained by helicopter (40 minutes) from Deer Lake, NL. The author visited the camp site where the diamond drill core (NQ) is logged and cut for sampling. Barry Sparkes, Exploration Manager, reviewed the core of GH-23-36 with the author. The author also examined drill sites noting the casings are all easily located. Various pegmatite exposures were examined including the cesium target to the northeast. The cesium outcrop has been systematically channel sampled and drill hole casings are in place.

As a check of sampling results, 6 randomly selected sample pulps were sent to AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. The samples were sent directly by courier from SGS Canada to the author who delivered them to the lab in Thunder Bay.

Table 13 Sample Comparison

Dyke	Drill Hole	Sample ID	Company SGS Lab Analysis				QP AGAT Lab Analysis			
			Li (ppm)	Li2O %	Cs (ppm)	Cs2O%	Li (ppm)	Li2O %	Cs (ppm)	Cs2O %
Kraken	GH-22-15	882778	3520	0.76	79	0.01	3430	0.74	81	0.01
Killick	GH-23-26	932084	4778	1.03	84.6	0.01	4930	1.06	91	0.01
Killick	GH-23-45	932770	6898	1.49	83.4	0.01	6580	1.42	82	0.01
Hydra	HY-23-01	934005	2830	0.61	2341	0.25	2810	0.60	2190	0.23
Hydra	HY-23-01	934009	337	0.07	3247	0.34	332	0.07	3420	0.36
Hydra	HY-23-01	934024	705	0.15	7548	0.80	693	0.15	7630	0.81

Author's samples were processed by AGAT's Labs, Thunder Bay utilizing Trace & Rare Earth Elements by Sodium Peroxide Fusion - ICP-OES-MS.

Samples are fused with sodium peroxide in a Zirconium crucible. The fused sample is acidified with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. The resulting solutions are diluted and then measured by an ICP-MS.

AGAT's Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the following organizations:

- Standards Council of Canada (SCC)
- Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA)

AGAT Laboratories is accredited and/or certified to the following standards:

- ISO/IEC 17025:2017
- ISO 9001:2015

No field samples were collected during from the property during the visit. The author's opinion is that the data is adequate for the purposes used in the technical report.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The Property is an early-stage exploration project, no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has occurred.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The Property is an early-stage exploration project, resource estimates have not been completed.

15 TO 22: NOT APPLICABLE

The Property is an early-stage exploration project and thus these sections do not apply.

23. Adjacent Properties

There is no information on adjacent properties which is necessary to make this technical report understandable or not misleading.

24. Other Relevant Data and Information

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information have been provided in the preceding text and there are no omissions to disclose which would make the Technical Report misleading.

25. Interpretation and Conclusions

The exploration of the Property commenced with grassroots prospecting for gold mineralization. During the 2021 prospecting and sampling program, various pegmatites were located with potential spodumene mineralization (Lithium-bearing mineral). Analysis of the lithium-bearing pegmatites and aplite dykes has returned anomalous to potentially economic values of lithium and cesium. This dyke swarm is the first significant Critical Metals concentration in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The extent and dimensions of the pegmatite field has only been partially tested by prospecting, trenching, soil sampling and limited diamond drilling. The indication is that the mineralization extends in pegmatites over 25 kilometres. Similar mineralization, in the same rock terrain, is located along the Appalachian Orogen in the Carolinas (USA) and the Caledonian Orogen in Ireland.

The significance and size of the Critical Metals field is still undefined and has only been tested by limited shallow drill holes and trenching. At present, that demand for Critical Metals is being driven by the development of battery technologies supporting zero-emission transportation options as part of the move away from fossil fuel dependence. The Property requires extensive exploration to realize the size and extent of the economic potential. As in all early stage exploration there are risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties are minimized by the use of industry proven standards of exploration.. The proximity of the property to power, paved roads and a deep-water port should positively affect any economic assessment.

26. Recommendations

An exploration program of CAD \$1.25M in Yr. 1 is recommended to advance the geological knowledge and enhance the economic potential of the Property. The recommended exploration program should continue to utilize methods employed previously during the initial discover and evaluation phases, and attempt to add additional exploration techniques to define and locate mineralized pegmatites.

The program should be completed in two phases such that Yr 1. Phase 1 would comprise airborne geophysics be completed over the remaining prospective claim areas, with field mapping and geochemical sampling as follow-up. A Phase 2 program would roll over into year 2 and consist of additional geological mapping and geochemical sampling, along with diamond drilling on the most prospective targets. A phased budget outlining this work is presented in Table 14.

A number of academic research initiatives have been spearheaded by researchers at Government and Educational institutions, including the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, Memorial University of Newfoundland and St. Francis Xavier University Vinland may support these initiatives with time and logistical assistance with the goal of

both increasing academic understanding and possible development of new exploration tools.

Recommendations include:

- Continued prospecting and sampling of anomalous areas identified by soil sampling and visually identified outcrop,
- Soil sampling has proven to be a good method to vector to pegmatites. Soil sampling areas will be expanded to cover more of the property,
- Further geological mapping is required to define rock type relationships and the structural geology framework. Samples of the mapped rocks should be analysed to assist in locating pegmatites that are not exposed (“blind”), and structural mapping should be conducted to provide a structural model to assist drill targeting,
- Further airborne geophysics (Mag-VLF EM) to be conducted over remaining claim blocks.
- Continued successive phases culminating on continued positive results.
- Diamond drilling of selected targets up to 2,000 meters to be conducted on known prospects and regional targets. Oriented core should be implemented to assist in the structural geological understanding of the project.

A comprehensive, searchable geochemical database (GIS) should be compiled to assist in future exploration and classification of the pegmatites.

Table 14: Proposed Budget

Exploration Type	Cost per Unit	Cost
Phase 1 Program Yr 1		
Airborne Magnetics and EM	\$200	\$455,000
Prospecting/Sampling	\$800	\$145,000
Geological Mapping	\$700	\$65,000
Structural Geologist Consultant/Mapping	\$1000	\$35,000
Project Management		50,000
Phase 1 to be completed		\$750,000
Phase 1 completed to date		\$500,000
	<i>Year 1 Total</i>	<i>\$1,250,000</i>
Phase 2 Program Yr 2		
Diamond Drilling – 2500m	\$250	\$625,000
Geology/Geochem	\$750	\$75,000
Project Management		\$50,000
	<i>Ph. 2 Subtotal</i>	<i>\$750,000</i>
Total Recommendations		\$2,000,000

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28. Certificate of Author

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, J. Garry Clark, P. Geo. (#0254), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist 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. My Honours Thesis was completed on the Coldwell Alkalic Complex, Northwestern Ontario. During employment I have worked on pegmatite projects across Ontario. (Mavis Lake, Forgan Lake, Root Lake, Patterson Lake, Seymour Lake, Falcon, Zigzag and Clay Howells)
3. "Technical Report" refers to the report titled " Technical Report on the Killick Lithium Project (formerly Golden Hope Property) Southern Newfoundland, Canada dated January 18th, 2024".
4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#0254) and a member Ontario Prospectors Association.
5. I have worked as a Geologist for 28 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.
7. I am responsible for the preparation and all items of the Technical Report and completed a property examination November 20th, 2023.
8. I am independent of the party or parties (the "issuer") involved in the transaction for which the Technical Report is required, other than providing consulting services, and in the application of all of the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

9. I have had no prior involvement with the mineral Property that forms the subject of this Technical Report.

10. I have read NI-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 18th day of January, 2024

SIGNED

“J. Garry Clark”

J. Garry Clark, P.Geo.

CLARK EXPLORATION CONSULTING INC.
941 COBALT CRESCENT
THUNDER BAY, ON P7B 5Z4

To: British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
The TSX Venture Exchange
Benton Resources Inc.
Sokoman Minerals Corp.
Vinland Lithium Inc.

I, J. Gary Clark, hereby acknowledge that I am a Qualified Person (as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*) and the author of the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report Killick Lithium Project (formerly Golden Hope Property), Southern Newfoundland, Canada” dated January 18, 2024, edited May 2024 (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Vinland Lithium Inc. (“Vinland”), Benton Resources Inc. (“Benton”), and Sokoman Minerals Corp. (“Sokoman”).

I refer to the information circular (the “Information Circular”) of Sokoman dated November 18, 2024.

I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report and the filing of extracts from the Technical Report in the Information Circular. I also consent to being named in the Information Circular and to the reference and use of the Technical Report in the Information Circular and any extracts of summary therefrom.

I confirm that I have read the Information Circular and confirm that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure in the Information Circular. I have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information: (i) derived from the Technical Report; or (ii) within my knowledge as a result of the services performed by me in connection with the Technical Report.

I confirm that the Technical Report will become a part of the public disclosure documents of the Company.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 2024



J. Gary Clark, P. Geo
Clark Exploration Consulting Inc.