Cree Mineral Exploration Board

BOARD ACTIVITY REPORT 2024-2025

Submitted to:
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES, QUEBEC
(QUEBEC MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES)
And
CREE NATION GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC

Youcef Larbi,
Marlene MacKinnon,
Wemindji 2025

CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board (the CMEB, the Board) was formed pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Agreement entitled Agreement concerning a New Relationship between le Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees of Quebec (the Agreement). Its functions are aimed at developing and enhancing mineral exploration in Eeyou Istchee (the Cree Territory). To achieve this, it will benefit from a minimum annual budget of $300,000 per year provided by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN).

The CMEB head office was opened in Wemindji in March 2003 and a sub-office was opened in Mistissini in 2005. The activities of the CMEB are oriented towards mineral resource exploration in Eeyou Istchee in a context of sustainable economic development.

The executives and directors of the CMEB are submitting this yearly activity report describing the CMEB and detailing its activities and projects for the fiscal year April 2022 to March 2023. This report is prepared in accordance with Section 7 of the Agreement concerning Mineral Resources Development in the James Bay Cree Territory, and in accordance with section 6.4 of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Assistance Program (QMEAP) framework provided as per Schedule 1 of the Agreement. The report includes the following areas of activity: awareness and promotion, training, job opportunities and assistance, prospecting, autonomous prospectors and developing entrepreneurship.

2. BACKGROUND

Chapter 5 of the Agreement entitled Agreement concerning a New Relationship between le Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees of Quebec concerns mining. In particular, referring to Section 5.3: Quebec will promote and facilitate the participation of the James Bay Crees in mineral exploration activities in the Territory. In particular, Quebec and the Crees will set up before April 1st, 2002 a Mineral Exploration Board which will be largely composed of Cree representatives but with some representation by Quebec.

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board was duly set up in accordance with that section of the Agreement. The remainder of Section 5.3 specifies the purpose of the Board and the financial terms: This Board benefits as of the 2001-02 Financial Year from the available regular program funding of Quebec for such purposes presently set at three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) per Financial Year. The main purposes of this Mineral Exploration Board will be to:

a) Assist the Crees in accessing mineral exploration opportunities;

b) Facilitate the development of mineral exploration activities by Cree Enterprises;
c) Facilitate and encourage the access by the Crees and Cree Enterprises to regular Quebec program funding and other encouragements for mineral exploration activities;
d) Act as an entry mechanism for offers of services by Crees and Cree Enterprises in the field of mineral exploration.

On March 22nd 2002, the Cree Nation Government (CNG) (at that time the Cree Regional Authority), the Quebec Government and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board signed an additional and specific Agreement entitled Agreement concerning Mineral Resources Development in the James Bay Region. Section 6 of the Agreement on Mineral Resources Development states the obligations of the CNG as, (among others), to: Cover CMEB administrative expenses from its operating budget may include among others rent and office expenses, accounting and audit fees, the transportation and travel expenses of CNG representatives for meetings of the board of directors of the CMEB.

3. THE MISSION OF THE BOARD

Shortly after the Board became operational in the fall of 2002, a five year work plan was developed and adopted by the Board. This was the plan submitted to the MERN for the 2002-03 funding of the CMEB.
Activities of the Board address the following five programs: Awareness and Promotion The CMEB works with local schools to develop a program with the students based on Eeyou Istchee geology.
This can be expanded in the future to include other schools under the jurisdiction of the Cree School Board. We also work with other Cree organizations involved in the various fields of the mining industry to raise awareness and promotion, and to inform people about mining activities in Cree Territory.
It is also the intention of the Board to attend economic development related conferences and seminars at the Cree level to enhance awareness and promotion of the industry.
Training and Job Assistance The Board works very closely with Apatisiiwin Skills Development (ASD) (formerly Cree Human Resources Development) to examine various ways of approaching training and job assistance to benefit the Cree population in general. It is our understanding that the MERN will be involved in assisting us in approaching the different mining companies in the territory about possible job opportunities for Crees. The Board will also be working with the local entities embarking on training programs in the mining sector.

Assistance to Prospectors

The geologists of the Board provide technical assistance whenever required by a Cree prospector. The Chief Geologist will also be developing basic prospectors training packages at the local levels to increase the number of prospectors active in the territory. It is the objective of the Board to make this assistance a priority for the future activities of licensed Cree prospectors.

Project Development and Entrepreneur's Assistance Due to the volume of financial requests from this sector, the Board developed a system whereby requests and submissions have to be received by a particular date to be considered for funding. The other sector of interest is that of joint ventures between Crees and non-Crees on exploration projects. The CMEB will continue funding similar viable projects.

Geosciences Expertise and Technical Assistance The Board continues to maintain its database on mineral exploration activities in Eeyou Istchee. This information is available when required by Cree entities and individuals. We also want to be in a position to respond technically to any environmental concerns that may arise as a result of a particular project.

4. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD 2024-2025

The activities summarized in this section include:

1. Meetings and resolutions;
3. Awareness and promotion;
4. Training and job assistance;
5. Field projects with training;
6. Prospector assistance;
7. Project development and entrepreneur assistance;
8. New projects;
9. Geosciences;
10. Collaborations;
11. Public services and interventions.

4.1 MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS 2023-2024

The following resolutions were adopted by the executives and directors during CMEB meetings held from April 2024 to March 2025.

Le CCEM a tenu quatre (4) réunions:

The first meeting was held by videoconference on August 21, 2024. The Council members reviewed and approved the audit of the 2023-2024 financial statements, the funding of the GNC, the discussion on a Social Acceptability Bulletin, and approved the following project::

Recipient	Project	Amount	Statut
Rock Sheshamush	Resolution 2425-09 - GW13 Projet Prospection Agreement 2024-23	$14,300	Prospecteur
	TOTAL	**$14,300**	

The second meeting was held by videoconference on August 28, 2024. The Council members reviewed a virtual reality proposal at Apatisiiwin and the CMEB's proposal to the CNG.

The third meeting was held by videoconference on May 24, 2024. The Council members reviewed the exploration projects to be ratified and examined the following three (3) proposals submitted by companies

Recipient	Project	Amount	Statut
Nimsken Corporation Inc.	Resolution 2425-03 - 2024 Rush Lake IP Project NTS 32G15 Agreement 2024-13	$75,000	Enterprise
Natives Exploration Services Reg'd.	Resolution 2425-04 - Diamond Drill Hole Program Phase II on the Mina Property – NTS 32G11 Guercheville and Drouet Townships Agreement 2024-14	$49,388	Enterprise
SINII Exploration	Resolution 2425-05 - 2024 Exploration Program – Target NTS 32I03 & 32I04 Agreement 2024-15	$71,700	Enterprise
	TOTAL	**$196,088**	

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The following projects were approved by the Council but have not yet been ratified:

Recipient	Project	Amount	Statut
Norman Grant	W-21 Exploration Project - Agreement 2024-01	$7,700	Prospector
Neil Wapachee	Whaphew Exploration Project - Agreement 2024-02	$8,100	Prospector
Jeremy Diamond	Nemaska R-16 Phase II Exploration Project - Agreement 2024-03	$6,700	Prospector
Thomas Blackned	Lydia 2024 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-04	$6,800	Prospector
Larry Desgagné	Ventadour 2024 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-05	$6,450	Prospector
Dennis Moar	DEN_RY Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-06	$6,200	Prospector
Mike Voyageur	M-B Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-07	$6,700	Prospector
Neil Wapachee	Lac Joliet Project - Agreement 2024-08	$8,300	Prospector
Simeon Wapachee	N23 SJW Project - Agreement 2024-09	$8,400	Prospector
Norman Grant	N-20 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-10	$7,700	Prospector
Robert Kitchen	Mishegamish Phase 5 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-11	$9,600	Prospector
Jeremy Diamond	Champion Lake Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-12	$8,300	Prospector
Larry Desgagné	Helmo Gold Project 2024 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-16	$9,650	Prospector
Calvin Gull Happyjack	W-02 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-17	$7,000	Prospector

Joshua Blacksmith	Waswanipi Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-18	$7,100	Prospector
Thomas Blackned	Pontax II-312 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-19	$9,300	Prospector
Jeremy Diamond	Rupert River Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-20	$8,300	Prospector
Jarris Gull	W24-A Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-21	$6,700	Prospector
Deverin Kitty	Kit-Moar 24 Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-22	$9,500	Prospector
Robert Kitchen	Lac Hobbier Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-24	$8,800	Prospector
Mike Voyageur	M-B Prospecting Project Phase II - Agreement 2024-25	$8,300	Prospector
Robert Ratt	Mistissini Pegmatite Prospecting Project - Agreement 2024-26	$10,000	Prospector
	TOTAL	**$175,600**	
	None Ratified and Ratified Projects **TOTAL**	**$189,900**	

The fourth meeting was held by videoconference on February 10, 2025. The directors ratified the prospectors' projects. The following documents were submitted, discussed, and reviewed with the members of the Board:

- List of agreements to be ratified (Agreements 2024-16 to 22 and 24 to 26), February 10, 2025;
- Evaluation forms (Annex 1);
- Project location maps.

4.2 AWARENESS AND PROMOTION

Conferences and promotional events

The representatives of the CMEB took part in several promotional events such as conferences and workshops.

During these mining events, the CMEB presented posters and various information related to mining exploration in Eeyou Istchee, more particularly at the mining week in April and the Cree career and sciences fairs. The CMEB conducted every year mineral identification activities within the Voyageur Memorial School in Mistissini and Maquatua School in Wemindji.

At the Québec Mines conference, organized by the MERN in November 2023, the CMEB distributed pamphlets explaining the programs and the objectives of the Corporation at its kiosk. One of the highlights of this Conference was the high interest of participants for the CMEB's publication entitled: «Mining Activity in Eeyou Istchee Report for 2023».

The CMEB also took part in Québec's delegation at the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada's conference in March in Toronto. This event remains the ideal occasion to establish business contacts and to attract investors in Eeyou Istchee.

During these mineral resources related events, many junior exploration companies active in Eeyou Istchee showed great interest in the CMEB exploration and technical training programs. These conferences were an excellent occasion to promote the mineral potential on traditional lands of Eeyou Istchee and also an opportunity to establish work links and collaboration with the industry.

The CMEB also intends to continue its advertising campaign in order to promote its programs in Cree communities by means of: Cree magazines (such as The Nation and Destination Air Creebec), radio advertisements, as well as events which focus on sciences and careers in the Cree School Board establishments. In order to promote interest in the mining industry in Eeyou Istchee, and inform mining companies, Cree tallymen and the public at large, the CMEB is continuing upgrading the CMEB website and a Geo-Touristic Map.

Media promotional activity The CMEB is seen in wide-reaching promotional media. The MERN provides promotion and a very good visibility. Some of the communication materiel is prepared and distributed by the MERN. The CMEB website became operational on the Internet at the end of October 2005 and its URL was sent to government agencies, mining companies and service

suppliers. The CMEB plans to have its website hyperlinked to the government, the Cree Trappers Association and the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Quebec website pages.

The CMEB is visible in the communities and all of Eeyou Istchee by publishing promotional information in Cree magazines and other publications (the Nation, Destination, Air Creebec, Indiana, The Prospector News, and in regional Abitibi and northern Quebec newspapers), through announcements on community radio and Eeyou TV, and at special events such as Cree science fairs and sports activities.

4.3 TRAINING AND JOB ASSISTANCE

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board is studying a way to establish infrastructures for training in all Cree communities. The objective is to offer the same normalized provincial level training in all communities.

Several training programs and requests have been conducted by the CMEB to prepare people for jobs in the mineral resources domain.

The CMEB believes that education in any field starts at an early age. The Earth sciences, including geology, mineral exploration and environmental studies, have to be included in our exploration and prospecting culture and in society in general. The CMEB participates by giving presentations in schools and at scientific activities in different communities. Furthermore, the CMEB participates in prospecting training offered by different Cree organizations in the communities. The CMEB geologists teach several courses in these training programs (general geology, environment, mineralogy and mineral exploration and prospecting techniques).

The CMEB is investigating various methods of improving its Training and Job Assistance program. To this end, the Board is examining ways of developing On-the-Job training in partnership with the Government of Quebec, universities and the industry. It is also considering ways of updating and promoting training programs developed by several Cree organizations and mining companies in Eeyou Istchee. Finally, it aims to work with the Cree Human Resources Development and the Cree School Board in training and job assistance in the mining industry.

The Board has developed a professional level of training in mineral resources. The CMEB staff conducted an applied training course in the field which highlighted geology, mineral exploration and the environment. This program also has as objective to motivate the trainees to pursue studies in the mineral resources and the environment at the CEGEP and university levels.

The program includes geology, mineral processing and exploration, the environment and mapping.

The trainees learn about rocks, minerals, and their chemical composition. Most of the mineral prospecting trainees in the last four years were hired by exploration companies operating in Eeyou Istchee.

CREES HIRED TO WORK IN EXPLORATION

Cree workers are involved in several projects in Eeyou Istchee. There are over 200 Cree workers hired in the mining industry, and other Cree workers are independent. About independent prospectors are trained and/or funded by the CMEB and prospectors are hired by the mining industry via the CMEB.

TRAINING OF THE CMEB STAFF

The Geologist and the Chief Geologist, Ms. Marlene MacKinnon, and Mr. Youcef Larbi, took courses in mineral resources. The courses are usually related to conferences and congresses. The training is a must to stay updated, knowledge consolidate and to develop new technics and new ways to work.

4.4 CMEB TRAINING PROGRAM

CMEB TRAINING – INITIATION TO PROSPECTING PROGRAM

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

This project has as objective the training of Cree youth in prospecting techniques and categorizing outcrops. The trainer Youcef Larbi. The prospector trainees are from Cree communities in Eeyou Istchee.

The Prospecting program trained Cree prospectors on-line.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

CMEB PROSPECTING COURSE:

- Trained fourteen Cree youths (the trainees, students) in prospecting glacial terrain;
- Trained the students in prospecting techniques;
- Identified, located and mapped boulders and outcrops.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the program, the students were able to:

- Read a map;
- Learn the basics of mineral prospecting techniques (geophysics, line cutting, sampling)
- Plot information on a map;
- Navigate with a GPS and a compass;

• Precisely locate features (waypoints) with a GPS;
• Learn the basics of Quaternary geology
• Recognize geomorphological features in the field;
• Identify geological features in the field;
• Identify rocks and minerals;
• Identify mineralization in the field;
• Sample soil, outcrops and boulders.

PROGRAM OUTLINE AND SCHEDULE

PROGRAM CONTENT

Introduction

Understand the work of prospecting, its challenges, its difficulties, its risks and its purposes.

Geology, what is it? Importance of prospecting, role of the prospectors and their working methods

General geology

Understand the Earth, its form and composition.

Earth history and Earth composition

Minerals identification

Identify the main minerals encountered in the province of Quebec.

Metallic-minerals identification

Non-metallic minerals identification

Rock identification

Know the three main types of rocks and be able to recognize them in the field and differentiating between boulders and the outcrops.

Metamorphic rocks Sedimentary rocks and Igneous rocks

Rock textures and Structure

Know common forms, arrangements and internal structures of rocks.

Faults, folds

Veins, dykes, sills

Pegmatitic, Granite , Basalt and Gabbro

Geology: Be aware of the geology of Quebec and Eeyou Istchee from the point of view of geological provinces, stratigraphic units, structural features and surface forms.

General geology

James Bay geology

Mineralization

Know the different mineralization types and processes: To be able to choose a prospecting site and to point out interesting prospecting target by knowing which type of mineralization to encounter.
Mineralization identification
Mineralization type
Map and compass
Use topographic maps, a compass and a GPS in the field.
Topographical maps
Air photos
Compass
Using topographic map and compass
Using Global positioning system (GPS)
Prospecting techniques
Know various prospecting methods including direct and indirect prospecting methods and carry out documentation
consultation and prospecting target evaluation.
Basic methods for prospecting
Geophysics, Line cutting and Sampling (rocks, soil and stream sediment)
Mapping of showings
Identification of outcrops
Boulder tracing

4.5 PROSPECTOR PROJECTS

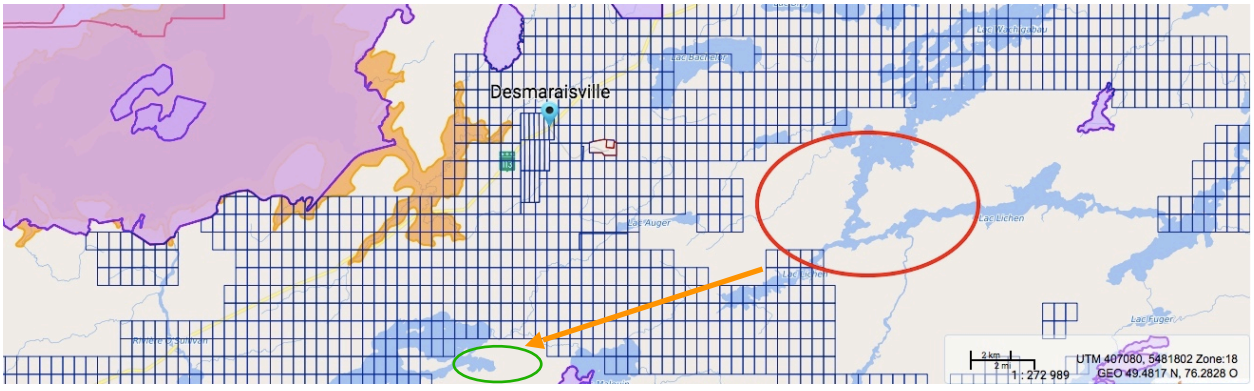
The CMEB offered financial and technical support to a prospector on the following projects. The projects are on agreement number order.

Report Agreement 2024-01 Project W-21 Norman Grant

Project Location

The project is located in Waswanipi traplines, about 30 Kms south-west of Waswanipi, near the Pusticamica Lake. It is accessible through the highway 113 and some forestry roads.

The prospected area id highly claimed and the prospector choose to go where the mining industry did not go yet.



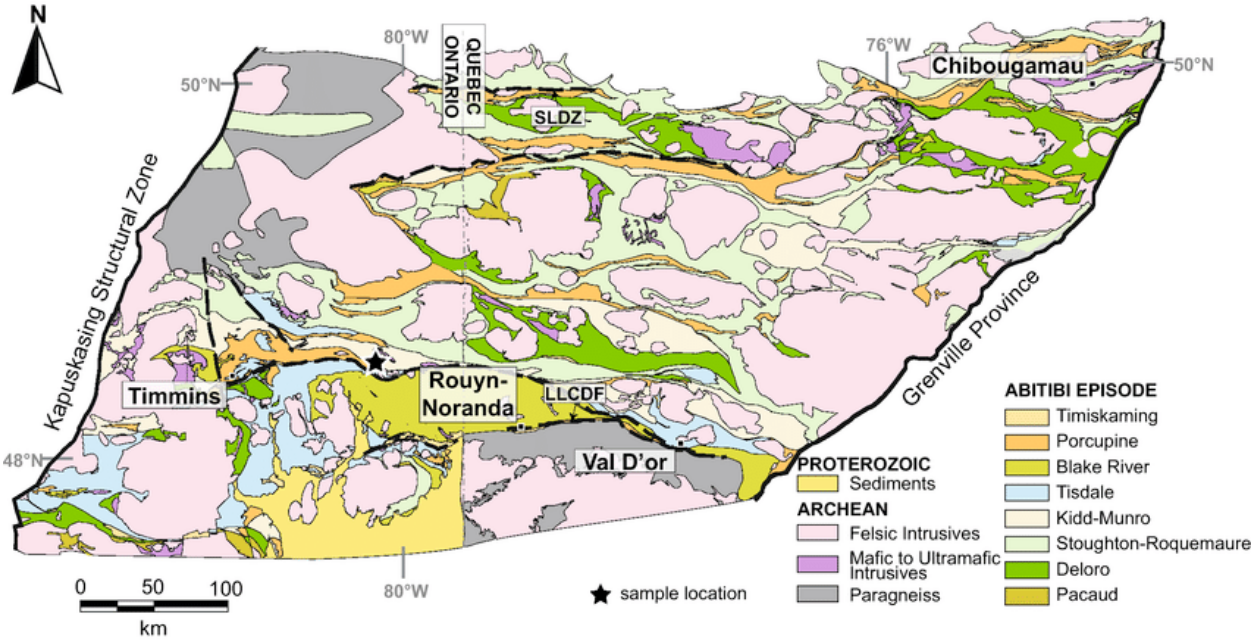
General Geology

The Abitibi Subprovince includes several mining districts, such as Noranda, Matagami, and Chibougamau, known for their concentrations of massive sulfide deposits. Interpreting the formation environment of these deposits is often complicated by multiple episodes of deformation and metamorphism. The preservation of primary textures and structures in the volcanic and pyroclastic host rocks allowed us to characterize the volcanic environment in which the deposit formed. The host rock of the deposit, the Coniagas Member, comprises bedded tuffs, massive lapilli tuffs, laminated lapilli tuffs, and massive, pillowed, or brecciated lava flows. The presence of pillowed flows in the host rock indicates a submarine environment. The angularity of the fragments, the quenched margins, and the high degree of vesicularity of the lapilli suggest a pyroclastic origin. Unwelded fragments in the pyroclastic rocks suggest post-cooling accumulation.

A model comprising two explosive-effusive volcanic cycles is proposed. Each of these cycles includes an early explosive phase. This eruption, marked by the influence of surrounding water in magma fragmentation and debris transport and deposition, would have produced the pyroclastic rock units. Each cycle also includes a late, effusive, construction phase. The presence of a small felsic center near the old mine supports the hypothesis of a proximal environment of the deposit and the host rocks.

The area between Chapais and Lebel-sur-Quévillon continues to attract interest in gold and base metals. The development of the Shortt Lake and Bachelor Lake gold deposits, the discovery of a gold showing in the Miquelon region, and the discovery of the major Grevet massive sulfide deposit to the west confirm the region's mining potential.

Based on significant lithological differences, Dimroth et al. (1982 and 1984) subdivided the Abitibi Subprovince into an Inner Zone in the north and an Outer Zone in the south. Ludden et al. (1986) also distinguished between these two segments, which they called the North Volcanic Zone and the South Volcanic Zone. Chown et al. (1992) divided the Abitibi Subprovince into a North Volcanic Zone (NVZ) and a South Volcanic Zone (SVZ) based on data on volcanic-sedimentary assemblages, plutonic suites, and high-precision U-Pb ages. Chown et al. (1992) subdivided the NVZ into a monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) and a polycyclic volcanic segment (PVS) located further north. The MVS consists of a vast plain of monotonous basalt and small felsic centers interbedded with, or overlain by, volcaniclastic sediment basins (Chown et



al., 1992). The Desmaraisville area is located in the northern part of the monocyclic volcanic segment of the Northern Volcanic Zone, as defined by Chown et al. (1992).

Regional tectonism and metamorphism are Kenorean in age. Thorpe et al. (1984) assign a possible age of 2700-2710 Ma for volcanism in the Desmaraisville area, based on dates of 2996 and 2702 Ma for two galena samples from the Coniagas mine. This age contradicts the age of 2730 ± 2 Ma given to felsic rocks of the first volcanic cycle and 2718 ± 2 Ma (Krogh, 1982) for the felsic part of the second cycle (Mueller et al., 1989; Chown et al., 1990).

The metamorphism is characterized by the lower amphibolite greenschist facies. The region is characterized by a series of synclines and anticlines oriented E-W on either side of the Chibougamau anticline (see Allard and Gobeil, 1984; Daigneault and Allard, 1990). The area is cut by four major fault systems, grouped according to their principal directions: NE, E-W, NW, and N20E. The NE series dominates the Chibougamau-Chapais region.

Sharma and Gobeil (1987) subdivide the Archean rocks of the Shortt Lake area (Figure 2) into two lithostratigraphic units: the Obatogamau Formation (Cimon, 1976) and the Ruisseau Dalime Formation (Figure 3). The Obatogamau Formation comprises three kilometers of massive, pillowed and brecciated basalts, generally porphyritic, with plagioclase phenocrysts (Allard and Gobeil, 1984).

Local Geology

The geology of the area tremendously interesting for the prospecting and finding new targets. The melting pot of different stratigraphy such as sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and aplitic to a pegmatitic rocks is great asset.

Mafic volcanic rocks: These assemblages include massive and brecciated flows, generally porphyritic, as well as pillow flows of basaltic to andesitic composition.

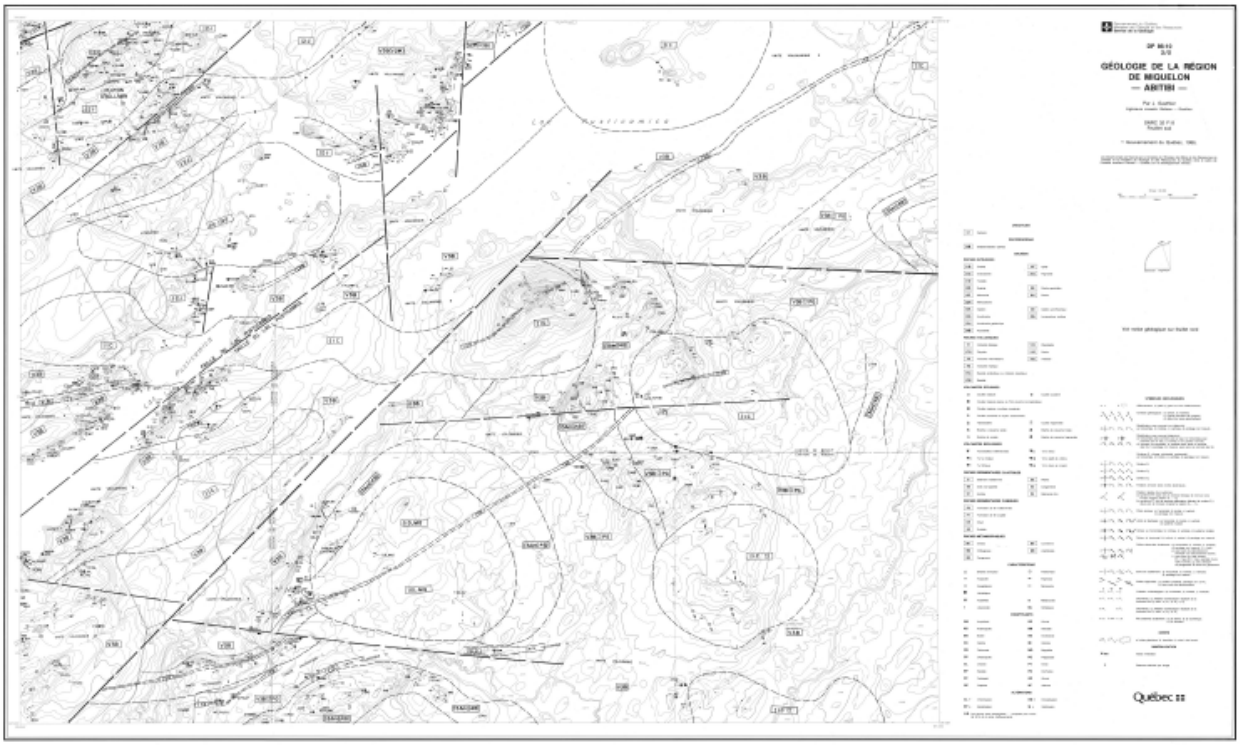
Volcaniclastic unit

Felsic volcanic unit

Rhyolitic to rhyodacitic flows and breccias

Auger Sediments: Based largely on the similarity of the different lithologies, the Auger sediments are essentially placed at the same stratigraphic level as the Bachelor sediment unit.

Bachelor Sediments: Sharma and Lauzière (1983) indicate that this band of sedimentary rocks is in fault contact with the adjacent volcanic rocks.



Intrusions: Three small mafic intrusions have been mapped east, west, and southwest of Bachelor Lake (Sharma and Lauzière, 1983). Those east and west of the lake are gabbroic to dioritic in composition, while the latter includes zones of olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite, melanogabbro, and leucogabbro (Sharma and Lauzière, 1983).

Several granitoid intrusions are recognized in the region : Waswanipi Lake pluton, Bachelor and O'Brien Lakes and the Lichen Lake Pluton (Sharma and Lacoste, 1981; Sharma and Lauzière, 1983). Proterozoic gabbro-diabase dykes, oriented ENE, cut all units and constitute the youngest rocks in the region (Sharma and Lacoste, 1981; Lamothe, 1981; Sharma and Lauzière, 1983).

Basaltic and Andesitic Lavas: massive, Pillow Flows, and Pillow Breccias. The pillow lavas flow lies above the mineralized horizon

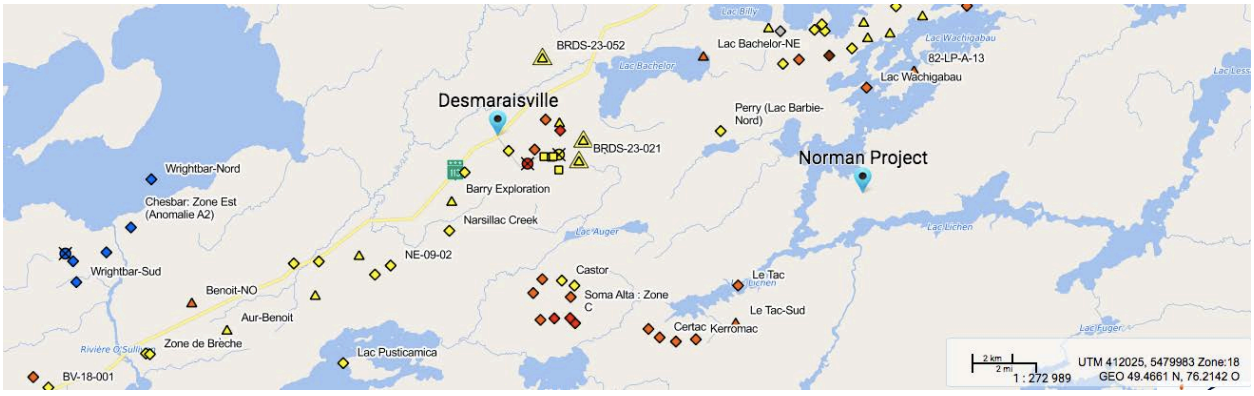
Pyroclastic Rocks: Pyroclastic material includes pumice fragments, glass shards, euhedral and/or broken crystals, and lithic fragments (sometimes vesicular) (Fisher, 1961 and 1966).

Bedded Tuffs: massive and bedded Lapilli Tuffs

Known mineralisation

Mineralization and hydrothermal alteration. In situ massive sulfide mineralization. It includes sphalerite and pyrite, as well as accessory galena. The sphalerite and pyrite form a more or less distinct centimeter-scale layering accentuated by trains of millimeter-scale fragments of quartz matrix.

The contact between the massive sulfides and the host rock is sharp.



Several samples of massive sulfide veins were obtained from diamond drill cores completed near the former mine by Minnova Inc. These veins are generally composed of pyrite and sphalerite. A few crystals of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena were observed in thin sections in some samples.

In outcrop, the hydrothermal alteration associated with the mineralization is characterized by very intense chloritization of the host rock in contact with the massive sulfide lens. The massive lapilli tuffs at the base of the host sequence are characterized by intense hydrothermal alteration.

Work Done (prospector Report)

Day 1 : Preparation of tools and equipment, checking of camp.

Day 2 : Scouting of target areas for sampling with ATV.

Day 3 : First day of sampling, we managed to bring in 5 samples by boat.

Sample 1: N49o29.25” W75o56.43”

Sample 2: N49o29.21” W75o56.55”

Sample 3: N49o29.26” W75o57.09”

Sample 4: N49o29.25” W75o57.08”

Sample 5: N49o29.34” W75o58.04”

Day 4 : Today we managed to get 7 samples by boat and ATV.

Sample 6: N49o29.35” W75o58.05”

Sample 7: N49o27.54” W75o59.08”

Sample 8: N49o27.56” W75o59.08”

Sample 9: N49o28.00” W75o59.03”

Sample 10: N49o28.00” W75o59.10”

Sample 11: N49o27.38” W75o59.45”

Sample 12: N49o27.38” W75o59.49”

Day 5 : Today we had a hard time going on the boat, so we decided to stay by the road, rain and snow all day. We picked up 4 samples

Sample 13: N49o27.38” W75o59.49”

Sample 14: N49o27.00” W75o59.55”

Sample 15: N49o26.57” W75o58.56”

Sample 16: N49o27.14” W75o56.39”

Day 6 :Rain and snow all day, decided to stay at camp and wait it out. No sampling today.

Day 7 :Snow all day but we still went out to get 4 samples by ATV.

Sample 17: N49o27.10” W75o56.56”

Sample 18: N49o26.36” W75o57.57”

Sample 19: N49o26.35” W75o58.02”

Sample 20: N49o27.09” W75o55.55”

Day 8 :Today we managed to go back on the boat, we picked up 3 samples. We had motor problems and had to turn back.

Sample 21: N49o26.45” W75o56.14”

Sample 22: N49o26.29” W75o56.51”

Sample 23: N49o26.27” W75o57.03”

Day 9 :It rained and snowed today, but we still went to get 3 samples by ATV.

Sample 24: N49o26.55” W75o59.12”

Sample 25: N49o26.57” W75o58.52”

Sample 26: N49o26.32” W75o58.20”

Day 10:Packing up from camp.

Report Day. Note: We had a change bumping into an exploration company that is doing work in the field we were in.

Assays and Mineralisation

Even if the filed work did not show a lot of mineralisation, just few pyrite and pyrite here and there, the assay data are very interesting, described here as follow:

Significant values of Gold N015

Traces of Cobalt

2024-01

	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
N001								92		80	0,01		
N002		22	28	8	11,3			1645	39	390	0,14	57	52
N003		29	76	39	5,19		30	842	89	530	0,37	100	68
N004		45	190	76	5,8		30	1090	134	470	0,25	104	87
N005		20	59	68	2,79			293	69	860	0,13	54	31
N006		27	53	65	5,09		20	673	60	630	0,35	80	67
N007		39	173	7	7,11		80	1200	149	560	0,14	63	149
N008		47	155	77	8,28		40	1585	78	340	0,34	250	95
N009		27	111	36	3,74		20	568	84	370	0,25	29	43
N010		43	204	48	6,83		20	1430	143	280	0,31	116	83
N011	0,008	39	166	68	5,31		20	1210	119	180	0,27	88	76
N012	0,006	13	73	55	1,81			258	54	420	0,18	34	21
N013	0,013	10	41	66	1,46			513	19	230	0,24	39	29
N014	0,008	25	101	61	3,08		20	663	62	430	0,22	87	89
N015	0,01	18	51	62	2,53			268	64	840	0,13	50	29
N016	0,006	22	502	50	2,03	30	40	318	139	1470	0,15	47	28
N017	0,008	21	431	30	1,99	20	40	317	130	1580	0,15	44	28

Significant values of Chromite N016 & N017

Significant of Iron N002

Significant values of Lithium N016 & N017, N007 & N008

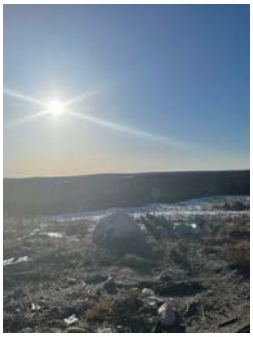
Significant values of Manganese N002 & N004, N007 & N008, N010, N011

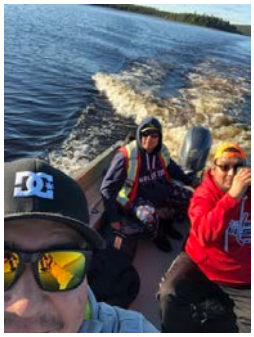
Significant values of Nickel N004, N007, N010. N016 & N017

Significant values of Zinc N007

Conclusion & Recommendation

This campaign shows clearly that this project has a good potential for basic metals. More sampling will be required to find some of those values in the purpose to define some new targets. My advice to the board is to encourage the prospector to do more work on this area. The timing is perfect since no claims are taken on this specific area. The exploration companies are very agressive, it is question of time that this area will be completely claimed if the prospector do not take them.



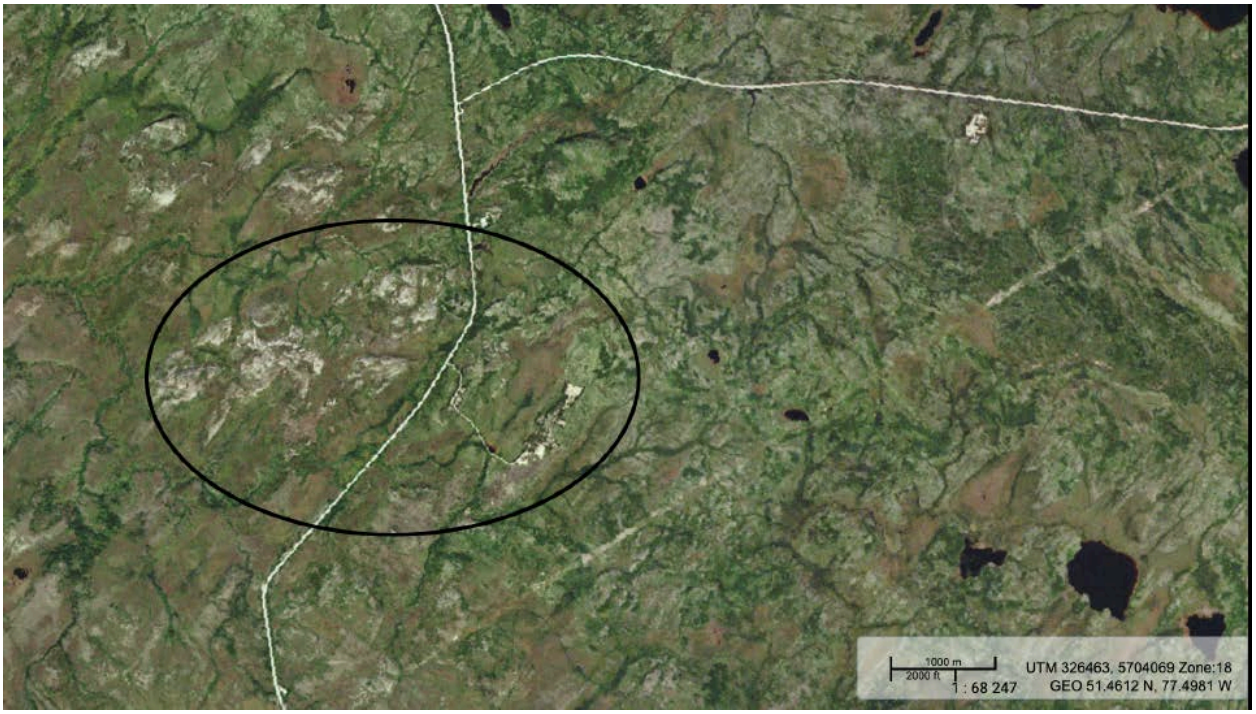





Report Agreement 2024-02— Neil Wapachee Whaphew Project Phase I

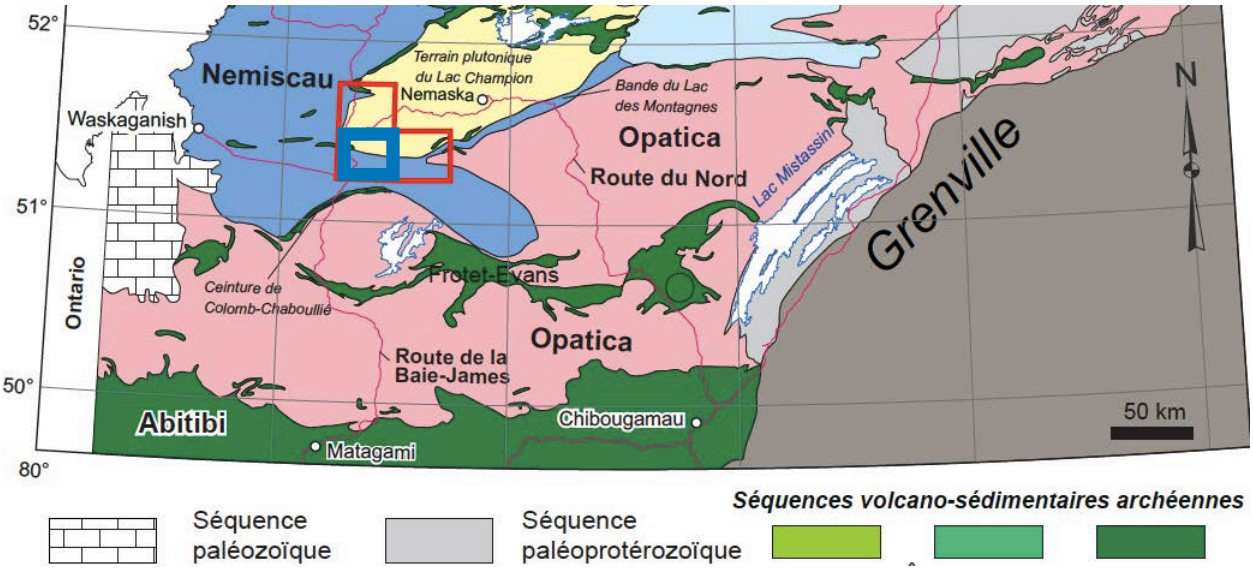
Project location and access

The project is located about 70 km east of Nemaska trapline R13. It is accessible via La-Route-Du-Nord and the Billy Diamond Highway. It is about 3 km east from the Bill Diamond Highway accessible by walk or using an ATV.



General Geology

Geologically the Area is located between three Archean sub-provinces of the Superior. From north to south, it is the La Grande Subprovince, the Nemiscau and Opatica Subprovinces, separate from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau subprovince is connected with the metasedimentary subprovince of Opinaca by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of



Lac des Mountains (Valiquette, 1975).

In the region where the work related to the project is supervised, the heart of the Sub-province of Nemiscau is mainly made up of metasedimentary rocks and rocks variably distorted and migmatized felsic intrusives. Along the northern and southern Nemiscau Subprovince, kilometer extension strips and mainly composed of assemblages of volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks mafic to ultramafic are present. These bands of green rocks are regularly arranged along the tectonic contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and the subprovinces neighbors of La Grande and Opatica. Locally, the contact between the subprovinces is masked by the presence of late intrusions.

The Nemiscau Subprovince constitutes a narrow band, E-O direction, at the heart of which metasedimentary rocks and plutonic rocks felsics outcrop in the form of structural domes and show an assembly mineralogical characteristic of the metamorphic facies of granulites. Towards the borders of Nemiscau, the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units present an assembly mineralogical typical of the facies of amphibolites.

Local Geology

Some lithology consist entirely of biotite gneissic rocks and are so well flaky that the rock resembles a shale. A coarser biotite shale outcrops in places same as the northern edge of the area on the Broadback River in contact with the granite. Chlorite and sericite schists also occurred.
The lithology defined by Dube (1974) and observed on the field is as follow:
Kilometres long Diabase and Gabbro dikes and satellites of Pegmatite and Aplite in a wide unit of pink or white Granite and foliated Granite. There is gray Hornblende Granite; foliated gray Granite, Granodiorite, foliated Quartz-Diorite and sometimes massive. it also consists on Paragneiss, migmatized Paragneiss bedded with Amphibolites. In the mafic rocks, we find foliated Diorite, Amphibolites, Metavolcanics, associated Tuffs and Paragneiss. Finally some Ultramafic rocks: Peridotites, Serpentinites, Actinote rocks and Tremolite.

Detailed Local lithology
Valiquette Pluton: Granite biotite
Champion Complexe : Granodiorite porphyrie
Pluton Amikap : Tonalitic Gneiss
Champion Complexe : Granodiorite, locally tonalite
Champion Complexe : Granodiorite
Anatacau-Pivert Formation : Amphibolitised Basalte and amphibolite
Pontax Formation : Wacke; conglomerat
Anatacau-Pivert Formation : felsic Volcanoclastits
Suite de Mezières : White granitic Pegmatite muscovite-garnet ± biotite; granodiorite

Known Mineralisation

In the prospected area, the only known target is a lithium target of Mézières Lake.
the minéralisation knowledge was defined since many years as follow:
traces of mineralization during mapping sessions. Pyrite is scattered in porphyry lavas. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are present in the metasedimentary rocks which outcrop on the river Ouasouagami two miles south of its confluence with the Broadback.
A very weathered and rusty area 50 feet wide extends from the west bank to the middle of the stream before disappearing.

An analysis of the rock revealed the presence of .02 ounce of silver per tonne, 0.01% copper, and 0.01% lead; neither gold nor nickel were revealed by analysis.
We noticed beryl crystals up to a quarter inch in length, in pegmatite outcrops on the Broadback River, south of Masayuqui Lake and north of Lac au Bout. During that summer, several groups of claims were staked and an intense prospecting organized by mining interests. (P. R. Gillain R.P. NO 525)

Work Done

Day 1 - April 18, 2024 Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 256km of the Billy Diamond Highway. .
Day 2 - April 19, 2024 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.
Day 3 - April 20, 2024 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - April 21, 2024 Collected 2 samples. **W001-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°12.37’N 57°05.144’W **W002-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°12.72’N 57°05.149’W.

Day 5 - April 22, 2024 Collected 2 samples. **W003-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture Quarts, feldspar with slight Potassic Alteration and a bit of granite. 33°12.88’N 57°05.159’W **W004-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°13.06’N 57°05.157’W.

Day 6 - April 23, 2024 Collected 5 samples. **W005-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°13.07’N 57°05.140’W **W006-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of Quarts and rose Quartz. 33°13.00’N 57°05.133’W **W007-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of Quarts, Fine quartz and find feldspar with slight Potassic Alteration and a bit of granite. 33°13.01’N 57°05.110’W **W008-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°12.88’N 57°05.081’W **W009-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°12.05’N 57°05.068’W

Day 7 - April 24, 2024 Collected 6 samples on several different sites. **W010-04-18-24** Rock Description: Basalt. 33°12.83’N 57°05.056’W **W011-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of Quarts, fine Quarts, fine feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of metallic substance. 33°12.67’N 57°05.084’W **W012-04-18-24** Rock Description: Basalt and a bit of granite. 33°12.65’N 57°05.094’W **W013-04-18-24** Rock Description: Mixture of Quarts, feldspar, some metallic substances with slight Potassic Alteration and a bit of granite. 33°12.60’N 57°05.104’W **W014-04-18-24** Mixture of Quarts, feldspar, some metallic substances with slight Potassic Alteration and a bit of granite. 33°12.50’N 57°05.139’W **W015-04-18-24** Mixture of Quarts, feldspar, some metallic substances with slight Potassic Alteration and a bit of granite. 33°12.31’N 57°05.130’W

Day 8 - April 25, 2024 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab. Return Travel day

Day 9 - April 26, 2024 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - April 27, 2024 Preparation of report and finalized.

Mineralisation & Assays

Mineralisation reported by the prospector seems rare and consists of few dots of pyrite and pyrrhotite. He also mention the possible presence of spodumene in white pegmatite and granite.

PROJECT : Agreement 2024-02 Au-AA23 / ME-ICP41														
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
W001 04-18-2024	0,007	6	18	3	1,5			245	15	380	5	0,12	20	44
W002 04-18-2024		4	9	1	1,3			222		360	3	0,1	18	36
W003 04-18-2024		2	15	1	0,87			100		180	6	0,04	10	19
W004 04-18-2024		7	21	3	2	30	20	296	11	530	9	0,17	31	61
W005 04-18-2024		5	13	3	1,34			215	9	370	5	0,07	16	39
W006 04-18-2024		-1	12	2	0,32			42		10	4	0,01	1	8
W007 04-18-2024		2	12	2	0,84			106		140	7	0,05	12	19
W008 04-18-2024		6	13	4	1,85	20	20	250	9	430	10	0,14	27	45
W009 04-18-2024		5	10	7	1,47	30	20	258	8	370	29	0,12	23	54
W010 04-18-2024		10	9	3	23,6			15850	8	270	6	0,02	17	14
W011 04-18-2024		8	63	3	1,95		30	382	17	470	7	0,15	31	59
W012 04-18-2024		5	36	16	9,64		20	397	14	120	2	0,08	25	31
W013 04-18-2024		1	10	1	0,42			43		40	5	0,01	4	6
W014 04-18-2024		3	8	3	0,87			120		200	11	0,06	11	21
W015 04-18-2024		5	21	9	1,55	20	20	201	8	330	6	0,12	25	40

The assays data are consistent with the field observation. We can note that :

* First interesting value concerns Manganese, Mn= 15850 ppm (W.014)

* There is significant values of Rare Metals such as (Li,, W011) and traces of REE (La).

* Traces of Gold (Au, W001) and weak traces of Ti, Fe, Cu, Pb, Cr, V and Zn.

Conclusion and Recommendations

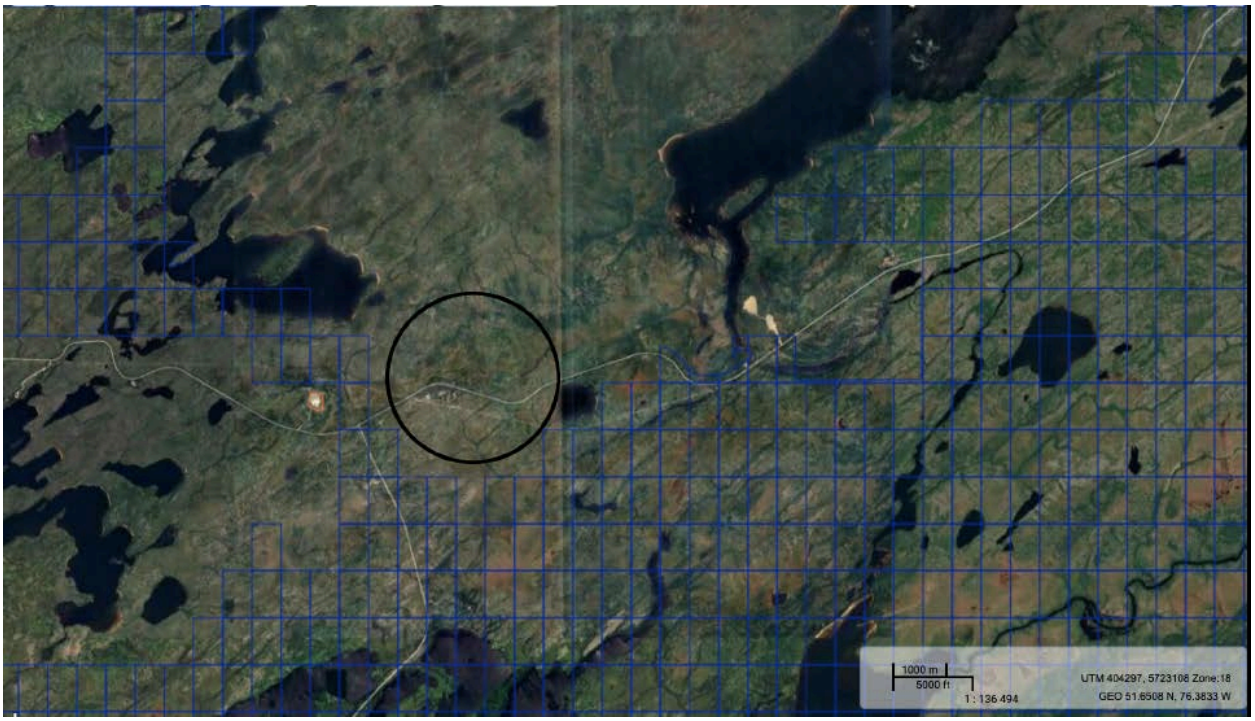
The prospector Tallyman works on his traplines, produces a good sampling project. More than 15 samples have been collected during this project for assay. The project shows few interesting values that have to be improved. The most interesting value concerns the Manganese that has to be investigated. We believe that t

he projects need more work of sampling especially around the sample W010. We recommend to the prospector to continue defining more this area and the mineral potential in it. we need to see more grass root data which means more samples and mores assays. We also recommend to encourage Mr. Wapachee to continue prospecting on his traplines.

Report Agreement 2024-03 Jeremy Diamond R-16 Exploration Phase II

Location and Access

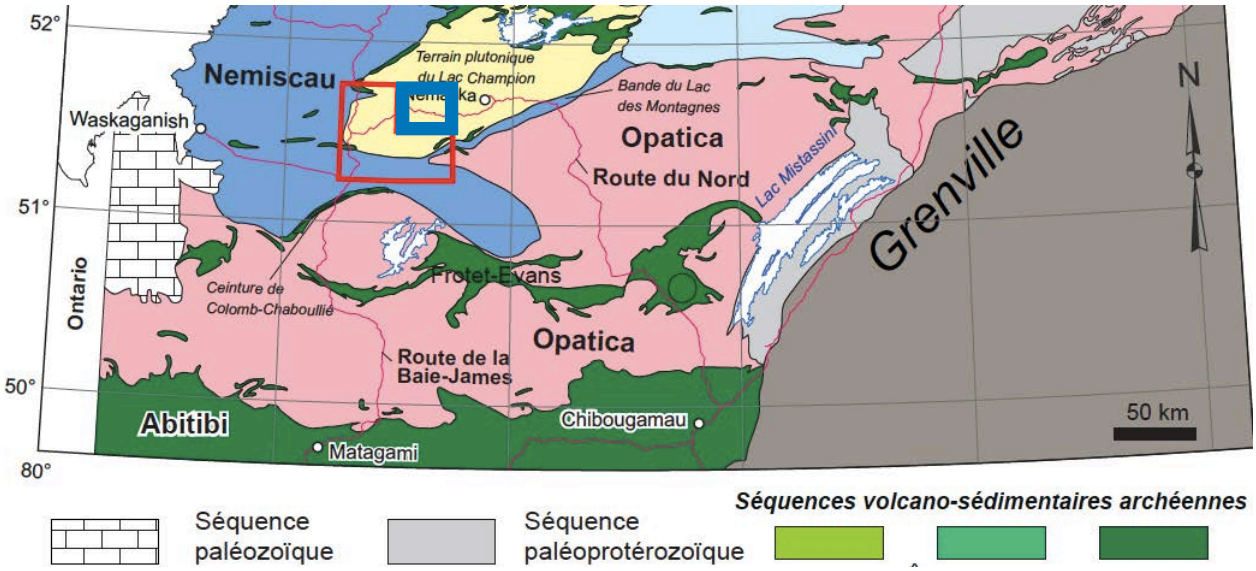
The prospect area is located along the Route-Du-Nord, about 30 km South-East of the community of Nemaska. the following coordinates 51°44'54.6"N 76°45'45.3"W. The project



field is accessible via La Route Du Nord gravel roads and lays 3 km north and 2 km south of La-Route-Du-Nord. It is accessible by car, on walk or driving ATV.

Regional Geology

The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two million square kilometres free of significant post-Archean cover rocks and deformation (Card and Poulsen, 1998).



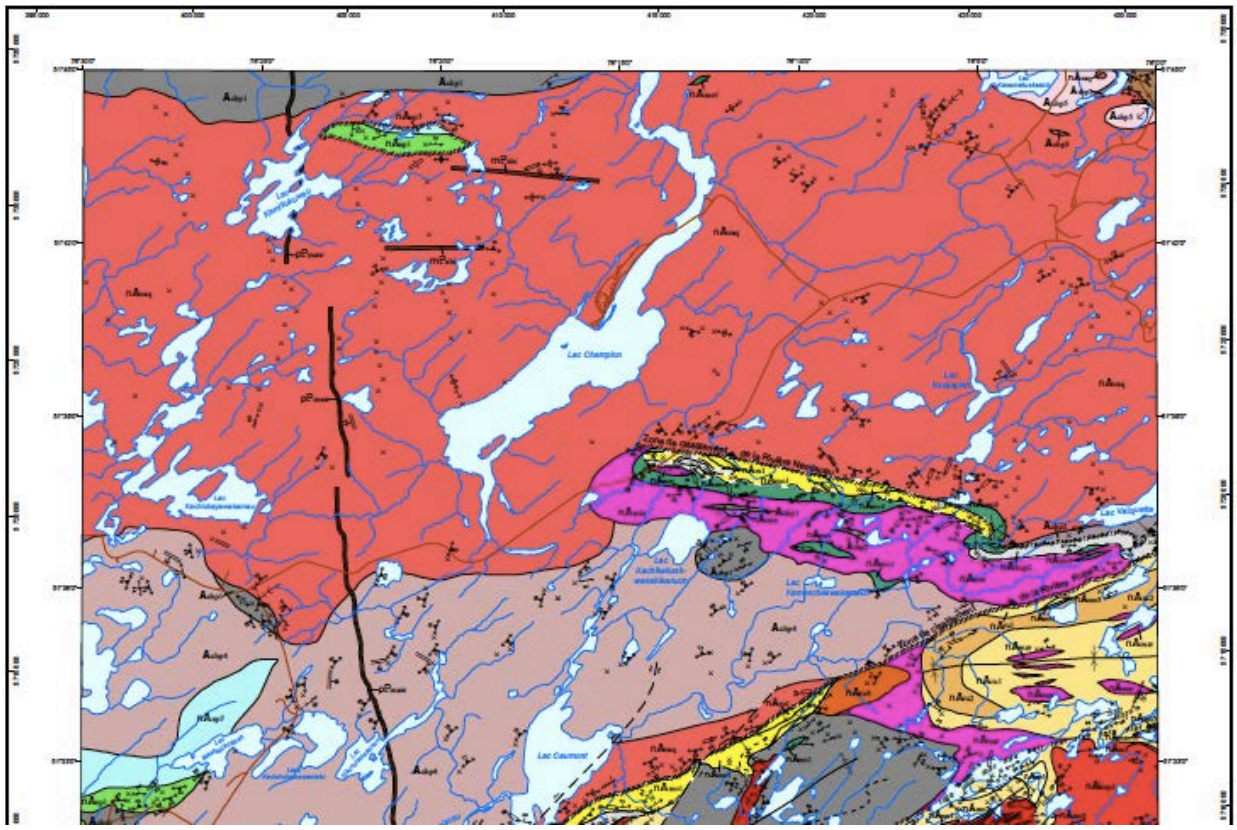
Between the sub-provinces within the Superior province, the Nemiscau metasedimentary Subprovince is one of the least well-documented lithotectonic domains in the Superior Province. Despite this lack of knowledge, the Nemiscau has been perceived as the western extension of the Opinaca Subprovince, or the eastern extension of the Quetico and English River Subprovinces in Ontario. Tectonic models proposed for the latter, generally attributed to a collision-subduction context, have sometimes been extrapolated to the Nemiscau. Some authors have thus suggested that the rocks of the Nemiscau (and Opinaca) could represent the remains of an accretionary prism or ancient back-arc basins.

The Nemiscau Subprovince is dominated by metasedimentary rocks and felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks, variably migmatized and deformed. Patches of mafic rocks are locally present. In the study area, the metasedimentary and intrusive units have been metamorphosed to granulite and amphibolite facies. To the north and south, the Nemiscau Subprovince is bounded by the La Grande and Opatica volcanic-plutonic subprovinces, respectively. The nature of the contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and these units was unknown until the start of MERN

geoscientific surveys in 2015. MERN mapping defined these contacts as shear zones outlined by bands of volcanic rocks metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Among the main shear zones, we should highlight the presence of the Rupert Shear Zone (ZCR) marking the Nemiscau-La Grande contact to the north, and the Colomb Shear Zone (ZCCo) marking the contact between the Nemiscau and the Opatica to the south (Rocío Pedreira Pérez, Alain Tremblay, Yannick Daoudene et Daniel Bandyayera MB 2019-07).

Local Geology

In the prospected area, the granite is the rock the most abundant in the region and covers more than half of the studied territory. There are also abundant masses of granodiorite, quartz-diorite and diorite, paragneisses, meta-volcanic rocks, amphibolites and finally dykes of diabase or gabbro.

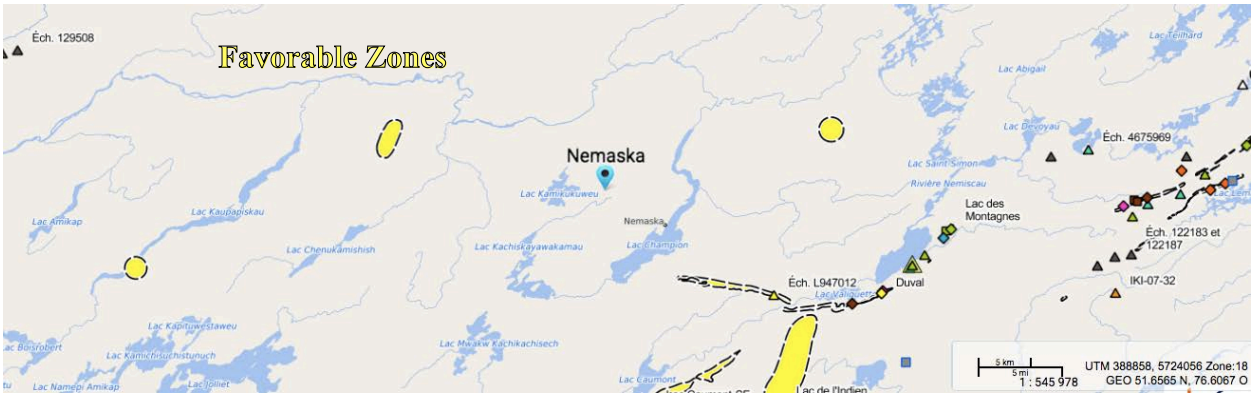


The rocks assemblages consist in Diabase and gabbro dikes, Pegmatite, aplite, Pink or white granite; foliated granite, Hornblende gray granite; foliated gray granite, Granodiorite and foliated quartz-diorite, sometimes massive.

The lithologie consist on: Pink or white Granite, gray granite in hornblende, granodiorite and quartz-diorite, paragneiss and migmatised paragneiss.

Known mineralisation

Three zones favorable to the presence of base or precious metal mineralization described by Daniel Bandyayera et Yannick Daoudene .



Two of these zones have potential for volcanogenic polymetallic mineralization in the volcano-sedimentary assemblages of the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Anatacau-Pivert Formation. The third zone, the Pontax Favorable Zone, is characterized by the presence of metasomatic and aluminous alteration zones comparable to those associated with the Éléonore mine deposit. The discovery of this alteration zone, several kilometers in extent, demonstrates that the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces constitutes an important geological boundary for the discovery of Éléonore-type gold mineralization. As such, this zone represents a metallotect of the same order as the contact separating the La Grande from the Opinaca further north.

Work Done

Day 1 - May 1, 2024 Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 256km of the Billy Diamond Highway. .

Day 2 - May 2, 2024 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 - May 3, 2024 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - May 4, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
R16-01-05-01–24 Quartz, feldspar, and granite. 51.606702N 76.431792W
R16-02-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, metallic minerals. 51.606713N 76.431648W

Day 5 - May 5, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
R16-03-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, metallic minerals. 51.606642N 76.431516W
R16-04-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, and granite. 51.606498N 76.431511W

Day 6 - May 6, 2024 Collected 5 samples.
R16-05-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite. 51.606583N 76.431239W
R16-06-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, metallic minerals. 51.606530N 76.431122W
R16-07-05-01–24 Quartz and feldspar, potassic Alteration and granite. 51.606616N 76.430735W
R16-08-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite and metallic minerals. 51.606562N 76.430733W
R16-09-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite and metallic minerals. 51.606575N 76.430387W

Day 7 - May 7, 2024 Collected 6 samples on several different sites.
R16-10-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite and metallic minerals. 51.606598N 76.429955W
R16-11-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite and metallic minerals. 51.606570N 76.429347W
R16-12-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar, granite and metallic minerals 51.606536N 76.429173W
R16-13-05-01–24 Granite and metallic minerlas. 51.606623N 76.429435W
R16-14-05-01–24 Quarts, and feldspar. 51.606422N 76.429704W
R16-15-05-01–24 Granite. 51.605513N 76.431942W
R16-16-05-01–24 Quarts, feldspar and dark minerals. 51.605513N 76.431942W

Day 8 - May 8, 2024 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab. Return Travel day

Day 9 - May 9, 2024 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - May 10, 2024 Preparation of report and finalized.

Mineralisation & Assays

Mineralisation reported by the prospector seems rare and consists of few dots of pyrite. He also mention the presence of white pegmatite and granite but there is no spodumene observed.
The assays data are consistent with the field observation. Instead of the sample R-16 015

05-01-2024 which has some traces values of Chromium, Lithium and Nickel, the other value are very low. This suggests that there is no hope of target in the area.

PROJECT : Agreement 2024-03 ME-ICP41										
	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
R-16 001 05-01-2024	5	1	0,35		76		20			9
R-16 002 05-01-2024	5	2	0,49		68		20			8
R-16 003 05-01-2024	6	2	0,4		44		30			
R-16 004 05-01-2024	6	1	0,34		36		10			
R-16 005 05-01-2024	6	1	0,35		32		10			
R-16 006 05-01-2024	7	2	0,51		85		50			10
R-16 007 05-01-2024	6	3	0,47		74		20			10
R-16 008 05-01-2024	6	2	0,34		32		10			
R-16 009 05-01-2024	5	1	0,41		58		20			8
R-16 010 05-01-2024	5	1	0,37		54		10			5
R-16 011 05-01-2024	6	1	0,36		40		10			5
R-16 012 05-01-2024	5	1	0,44		51		30			7
R-16 013 05-01-2024	6	4	0,61		83		60			13
R-16 014 05-01-2024	7	1	0,43		34		20			
R-16 015 05-01-2024	218	3	1,68	30	371	60	690	0,15	39	46
R-16 016 05-01-2024	13	1	0,38		56		10		5	

Conclusion and Recommendations

This prospector prospects around his claim in the purpose to enlarge his property. The assays data are very economically very weak. The geology stil very interesting for spodumene discovery. We believe that this project has a an interesting Rare Metals mineralization to be improved. We believe that worth to do more work and studied in this area and around the rare Metals (Li, Be, F, Mo.)…

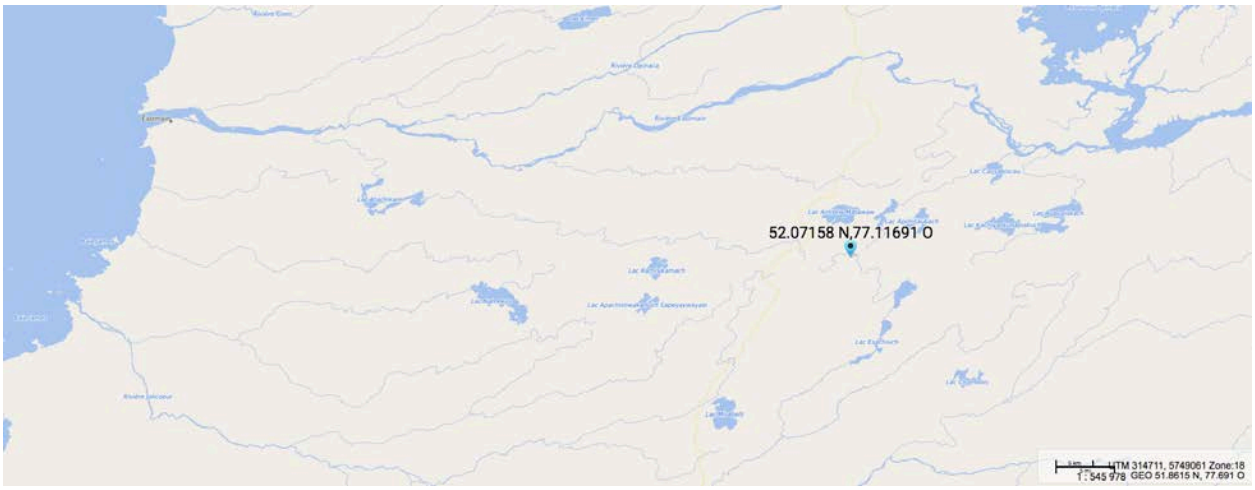
We recommend to the prospector to continue defining more this region by avoiding the already respected area. It needs to see more grass-root data which means more samples and mores assays.

Report Agreement 2024-04 Thomas Blackned Lydia 2024 Prospecting Project

Project Location

The project area located about 8 km east of the Billy Diamond Highway at Km259 on the Highway. It is between Waskaganish and from Eastmain. It is accessible from the Billy Diamond

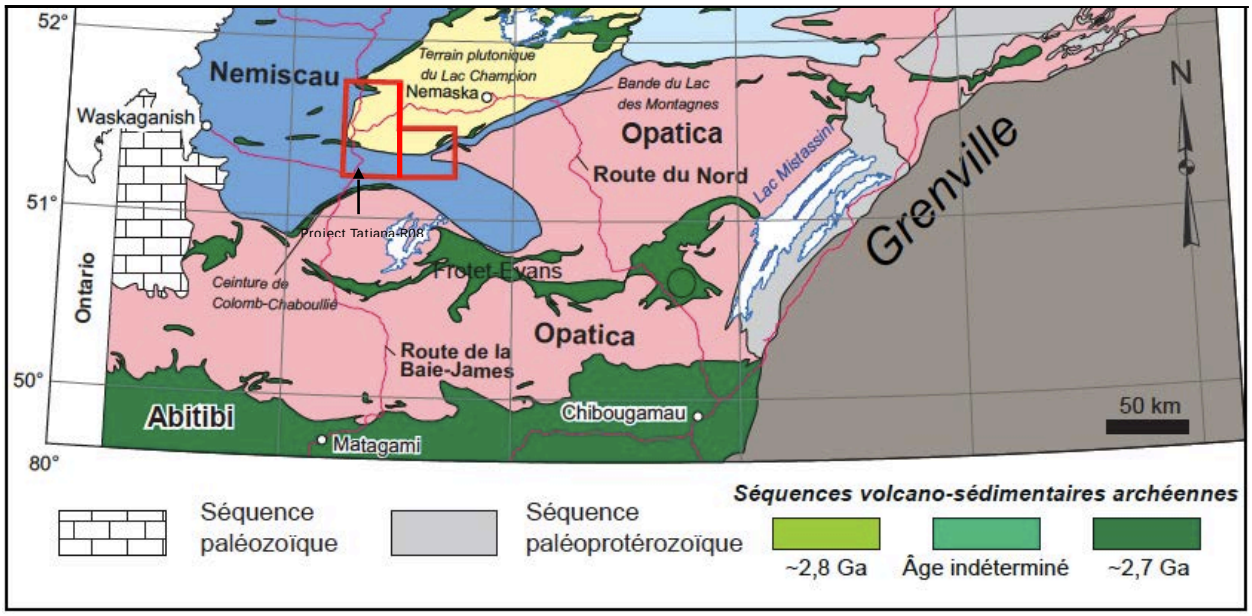
Highway using the ATV or going on walk. The prospectors and the helper travel every day from the camp 312Km on Billy Diamond Highway to the prospected area.



General Geology

The project is located in the north part of the Superior Province, which itself lies in the heart of the Canadian Shield mainly made up of Archean rocks. The general metamorphism is at the greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it can go to the amphibolite-

to-granulite facies. The Superior Province has been divided in several sub-units; the property straddles the boundary between the La Grande subprovince to the north and the Nemiscau sub-province to the south and east



The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number neoarchean to mesoproterozoic diabase dykes. The region is included in the Superior Province which covers almost half of Quebec's territory and which stretches west to Manitoba. Province of the Superior forms the heart of the Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty sub-provinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the sub-provinces dominated by plutonic rocks of type tonalite-trondhjémite- more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the sub-provinces composed of volcanic complexes and sedimentary metamorphosed to the facies of green shales and amphibolites which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the sub-provinces made up of metasedimentary rocks high grade cut by granitic intrusions; and 4) the subprovinces formed of orthogneiss and paragneiss presenting a metamorphism reaching the facies of granulites. The boundaries between these sub-provinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural contrasts, metallogenic or geophysical. The targeted area lies at the border of two areas geologically contrasting of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the Terrain plutonic of Lac Champion belonging to the Subprovince from La Grande, to the northwest. The Plutonic Terrain

of Champion Lake (Hocq, 1994) mainly consists of intrusive, intermediate rocks and felsic, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the Subprovince de La Grande (Card and Ciesielski, 1986) before Hocq (1994) does not link it to the Nemiscau Subprovince. Hocq (1994) considered that the belts of green rocks of the Middle and Lower Eastmain materialized the boundary between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces. However, Lake Champion shows more affi - lithological and geophysical nities with the domains plutonic of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has a base old tonalitic, the Langelier Complex, the age of installation is between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the metavolcanic and metasedimentary units mesoarchean and neoarchean.

The Plutonic Ground du Lac Champion also separates the sub-provinces metasedimentary from Nemiscau and Opinaca which are not connected to each other only by a narrow band of rocks volcanic and sedimentary areas designated as the Lac des MonBeepMat signalnes (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated Lac des MonBeepMat signalnes into the Subprovince plutonic of Opatica located further south, despite significant differences in composition.

In the south and the west of the prospected region, the Sousprovince of Nemiscau mainly comprises rocks Varied migmatitized metasedimentary associated at lower amounts of metavolcanic rocks mafic and intrusive rocks of granodioritic composition and granitic (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, Ciesielski, 1998). A U-Pb age on zircons at 2672 ± 2 Ma from a biotite granite cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince (Davis et al., 1995) represents the minimum age for filing the sequence sedimentary. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau subprovinces and Opatica is marked by the Belt of Columbus- Chaboullié, a narrow band of volcanic rocks and sedimentary, NE-SW oriented in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes volcanic rocks Intermediate materials injected by intrusions mafic and ultramafic and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two ages U-Pb on zircons from felsic volcanic rocks indicate that this volcanic sequence took place at 2756.8 ± 4.4 and 2760.3 ± 6.4 Ma one of the four volcanic cycles dated between 2752. and 2705 Ma (Moukhsil et al., 2003). To the east, the Subprovince of Nemiscau is connected to Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Mountains (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). The nature of the contact between the Nemiscau subprovinces and La Grande (Plutonic Terrain of Lac Champion) a little work has been done to date. This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between Opinaca and La Grande.

Known Mineralisation

The mineralisation is relatively unknown in this area. The Minerals found these past years are: Molybdenum (Mo); Gold (Au); Tungsten (W); Silver (Ag); Lithium (Li). James Bay in general, and the Nemaska region in particular, is also recognized for its significant potential for lithium mineralization in pegmatites. The volcano-sedimentary units of the Lac du Lac des Mountains are indeed injected with granite intrusions pegmatitic, some of which contain minerals from lithium such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the deposit Whabouchi owned by Nemaska Lithium located east of the mapped area, in sheet 32O12. An estimation resources have established that the pegmatite of Whabouchi, set up at 2577. ± 13 Ma (Beland, 2011; Bynoe, 2014), contains resources of more than 12 Mt of ore grading 1.6% Li2O (Paiement et al., 2016). Beryl (Be) accompanies in places the spodumene in the pegmatites, notably in Whabouchi (Laferrière, 2009). Some ultramafic rocks show strong anomalies in chromium (Cr) and nickel (Ni). Some samples from a stratiform intrusion of peridotite containing a layers of pyroxenite gave grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% minerals opaque with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents included between 652. and 1150 ppm. Some basalt close to the ultramafic rocks provided a grade 0.12% Cu and 137 ppb Au.

Two substances are associated with pegmatite dykes: lithium and molybdenum. Lithium mineralization (Li) are intimately associated with dykes of granitic pegmatite rich in spodumene and locally in lepidolite. Mineralization belongs to the class of rare elements, to the LCT family (Li-Cs-Ta) and to the type albite-spodumene according to the classification of Cern (1991a).

The most important mineralization corresponds to the deposit Cyr-Lithium 381Km with resources of 121,500 t at 1.7% Li2O per vertical meter (Pelletier, 1975). Lithium usually found in spodumene crystals which are locally more than a meter long. These crystals are associated with pegmatitic dykes (quartz-albite-muscovite) whose power can reach 60 meters over a length of a few hundred meters. The eastern extension of this deposit [Cyr-2 (Km381)] also shows interesting potential with samples selected reaching 4.42% by weight Li2O (Valiquette, 1974).

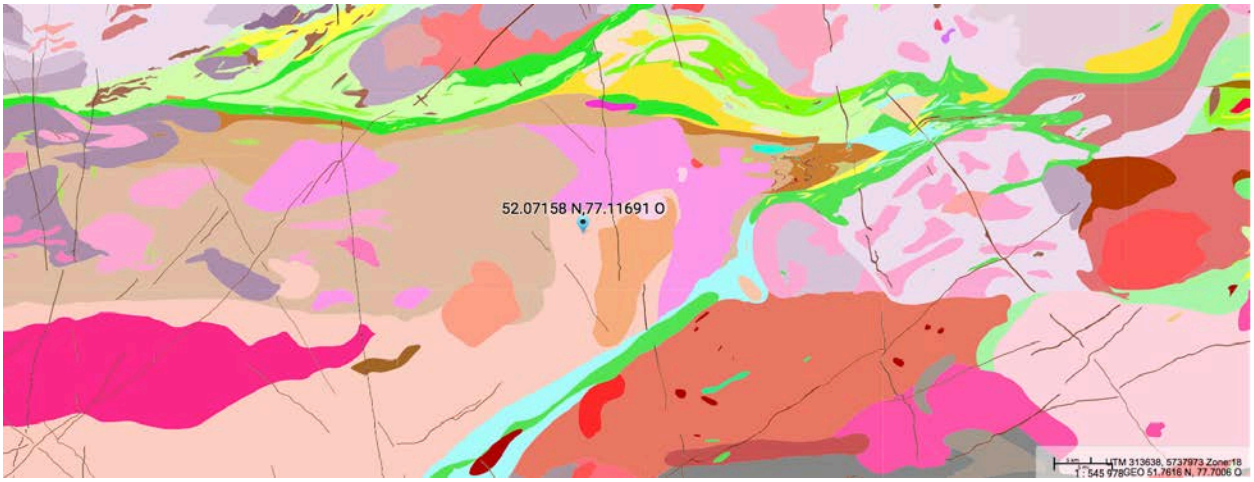
A second sector with potential for lithium is located in the southern part of sheet 33C/O1. This sector had previously been identified as harboring pegmatites at rare earths (Carlson, 1962). Our work this summer instead demonstrated potential for lithium with the identification two new clues. The Rose Clues and Green show a very similar background to that of the Cyr-Lithium deposit. Values in lithium reaching 2.5% Li2O have been obtained. However, the values for the other rare metals are rather low (Rb <1300 ppm; Be <129 ppm; Nb <69 ppm; Ta <50 ppm), which is typical of albite-spodumene type pegmatites (CERN}+, 1991a). This type of pegmatites is also associated with the Preissac-Lacorne batholith in the Subprovince of Abitibi where they

were mined Quebec Lithium (Boily, 1995; Mulja et al., 1995a and 1995b; Ste-Croix and Doucet, 2001).

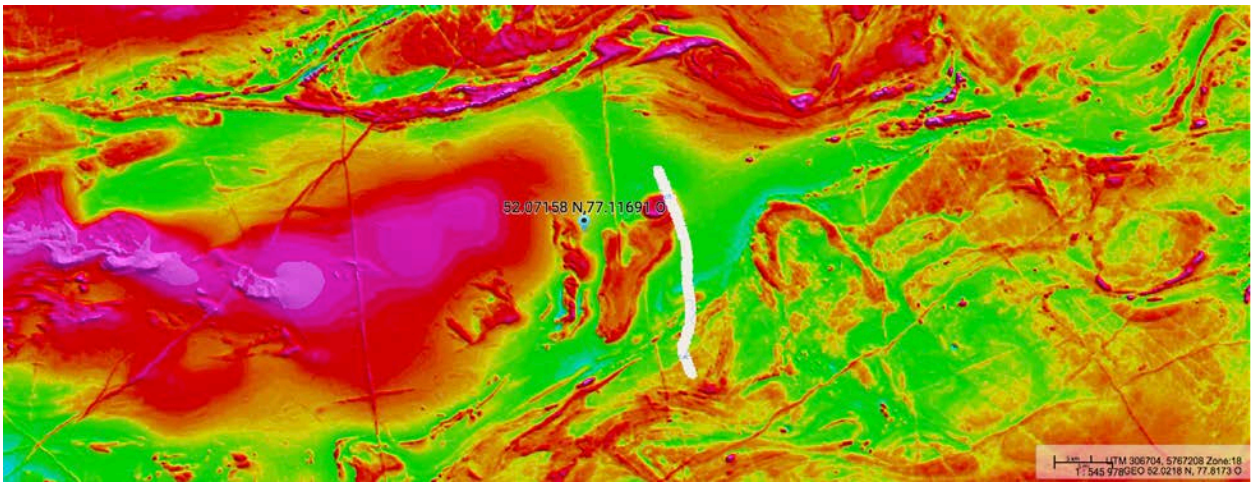
Molybdenum (Mo) mineralization is found especially along the Matagami-Radisson road between the km 406 and 415. Molybdenite is found in quartz veinlets cutting pegmatites (photo 29) or disseminated in thin dykes pegmatitic (photo 30). Anomalous bismuth values (up to 0.18% Bi over 30 cm; Labelle, 1980) are also associated with these indices. The pegmatites contain usually muscovite and garnet. The presence of molybdenum (Mo) in association with pegmatites is poorly documented in the literature and the most popular examples known are the molybdenum deposits associated with Preissac and Moly Hill plutons of the Preissac batholith-Lacorne (Boily, 1995; Mulja et al., 1995a and 1995b; Taner et al., 1998).

Local Geology

Here the lithology that we find on the field all over the prospected area:



Metatexite paragneiss protolith
Paragneiss à biotite ± hornblende ± garnet ± andalousite ± sillimanite ± cordierite
Leucogranite
Siltslate, mudslate et locally conglomerats
Diorite
Basalte amphibolitised & amphibolite
Wacke with conglomerat layers
Gabbro to gabbronorite
Tonalite, granodiorite & paragneiss enclaves
Amphibolite basalt protholit; Layers of intermediate to felsic tuf and BIF



Locally, we can observe two importants geological entities. In the North an east-west corridor of volcanic rock and mafic plutonic rocks. Technically these rocks contain(Au, basic metals). In the south we find felsic plutonic rocks, mainly tonalite, granodiorite and remnants of paragneiss. Many pegmatites and Leucogranite are also known to appear as stylites or batholiths. This latest lithology is targeted for REE and Rare metals such as Lithium, Beryllium, Molybdenum.

Local Mineralisation

Locally, many targets have been discovered through prospecting, exploration and mapping project in the area.

The geology of the prospected area is favourable for poly-metallic and basic metals, some rare metals and REE.

Those targets are defined as : Gold (Au), Lithium (Li), Tantale (Ta), Molybdenum (Mo), Silver (Ag), Chromite (Cr) and Copper (Cu) targets.

Work Done

PTT-01: 518426 N, 77432734 W; PTT-02: 51848416 N, 77432734 W

PTT-03: 51848474 N, 77432583 W; PTT-04: 51848616 N, 7732713 W

PTT-05: 51848633 N, 77432688 W; PTT-06: 5184849 N, 7743179 W

PTT-07: 51848177 N, 77432207 W; PTT-08: 51849139 N, 77431922 W

PTT-09: 51848586 N, 77432673 W; PTT-10: 52066281 N, 7716058 W

PTT-11: 5206667 N, 7716088 W; PTT-12: 52066601N, 77161018 W

PTT-13: 5206675 N, 7715944 W; Ptt-14: 520665 N, 77159858 W

PTT-15: 5206426 N, 77159937 W; PTT-16: 52066191N, 77150012 W

PTT-17: 52066024 N, 77150263 W; PTT-18: 5206663 N, 7715949 W

PTT-19: 5205816 N,7715547 W; PTT-20: 5205814 N, 7715473 W

PTT-21: 5205679 N, 77152998 W; PTT-22: 520567106 N, 77653029 W

PTT-23: 520566319 N, 77154618 W; PTT-24: 52056251N, 77154994 W

PTT-25: 5205621 N, 77154942 W; PTT-26: 52056254 N, 77155002 W

PTT-27: 5205627 N, 7715481 W; PTT-28; PTT-29; Ptt-30.

Results and Discussion

More Than 40 samples have been collected in this project and 32 samples have been sent to the laboratory. The data shows some traces, significant, and anomalic values :
Gold (Au, PTT 19) Trace values.
Chromite (Cr, PTT 15) Anomalic values.
Copper (Cu, PTT 01, 02 & 05) Significant to anomalic values.
Iron (Fe, PTT 30) Significant values.

Rare metals (Li, PTT 21) Significant to anomalic values.

Phosphorus (P, PTT 26) Signif icant values.Zinc (Zn, PTT 19 & 30) Significant values.

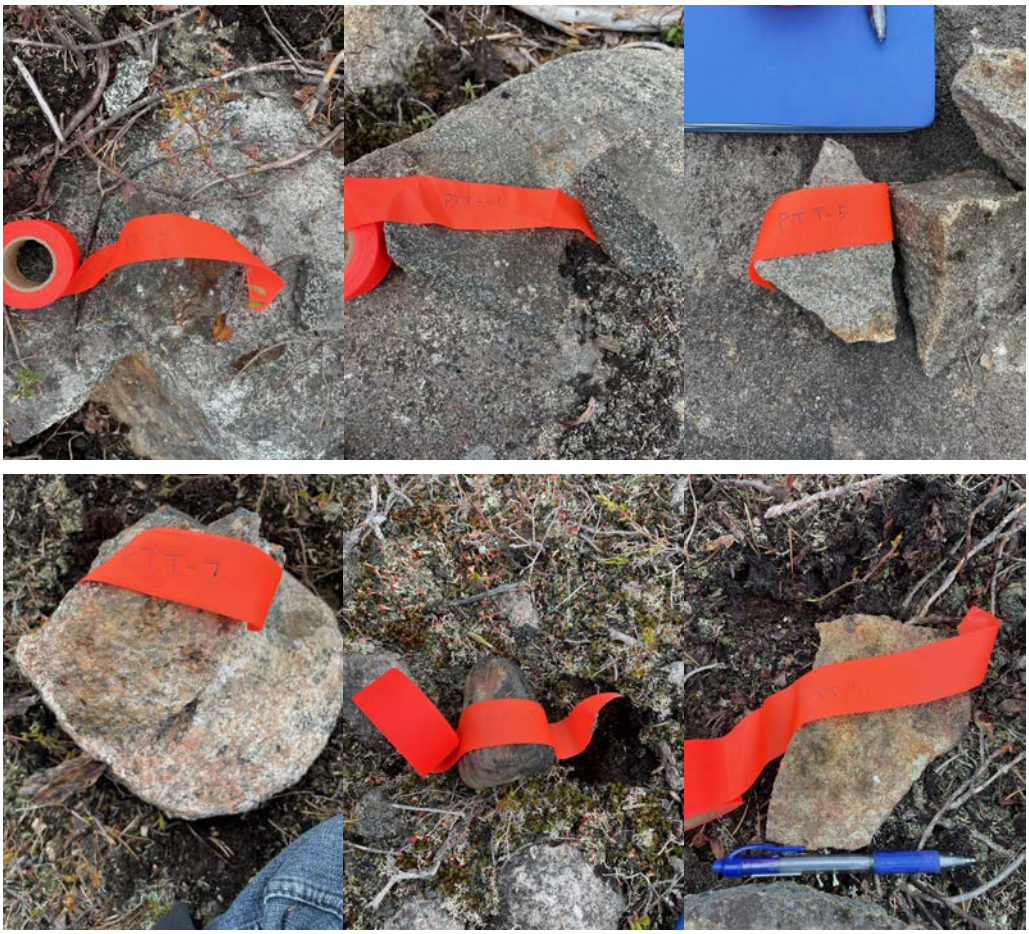
PROJECT 2024-04 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41														
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
PTT 14					0,64				77		60	0,03		
PTT 15		55	1015	31	4,33			40	291	748	560	0,03	46	76
PTT 16			21	16	1,66		20		336	16	590	0,15	32	52
PTT 17			18	13	1,53		20		200	10	610	0,15	40	30
PTT 18	0,007				1,9		50	50	290		120	0,12		43
PTT 19	0,014	23	247	30	6,45	20	20	50	427	77	1760	0,47	144	125
PTT 20					0,37		30		44		200	0,01		
PTT 21		11	112	25	3,92			90	399	30	630	0,22	89	63
PTT 22		21	193	22	5,54		30	40	398	60	360	0,37	111	119
PTT 23		36	57	26	7,03		20		307	42	2470	0,26	234	68
PTT 24		32	59	24	7,22		20		362	40	2610	0,26	227	48
PTT 25			49	28	2,25	20	40	50	341	18	810	0,19	41	48
PTT 26		35	61	24	7,02		20		387	40	2730	0,25	232	81
PTT 27					1,54				222		480	0,13	26	48
PTT 28					0,45		30		106		180	0,01		
PTT 29		22	164	27	4,69		20	40	272	74	150	0,35	127	124

Conclusion and Recommendation

It is a great geology for Basic Metals and Gold but the project area is globally dominated by leuco-granitic, pegmatitic, few amphibole old lavas and some crustal geological environment where usually the exploration is concentrated on Basic metals and Gold. The prospecting work should focus on those granitoids and the pegmatites spodumene-bearing and some rocks with Fuschite . The area is explored by a lot of companies for Lithium.

The prospector who works close to his community traplines, did many project in this area. He reveal several good prospect, especially in Lithium concentration.

We recommend to the prospector to continue defining more this area and the mineral potential in it with focus on Lithium. we need to see more grass root data which means more samples and mores assays. We also recommend to encourage Mr. Blackned and his partners prospectors to give up. I personally believe that he is on the right track.



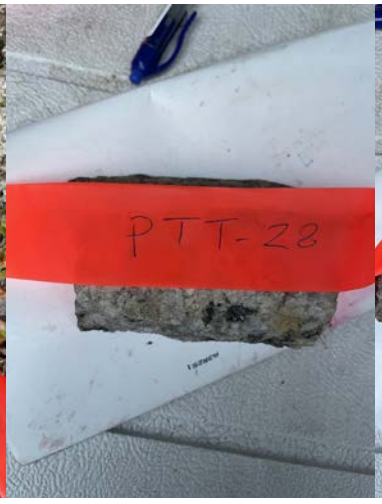

PTT-10
PTT-11
PTT 12
PTT-13
PTT-14
PTT- 15
PTT-16
PTT-017


PTT-19


PTT-23


PTT-25


PTT-27


PTT-28


PTT-29


PTT-30

Agreement 2024-05 Larry Desgagne -Ventadour 2024 Prospecting Project

The prospected area is located 25 km West of Ouje-Bougoumou, in the NTS 32G14 surveys Where studies were produced for the MRNF since 1952. The data from this area shows an

important geological and economical interests. The lithological assemblages and the local structure are in accordance with the presence the impressive potential that the area is recognized

for, now. The area is accessible by car and ATV. There are a lot of trails and forestry roads that could be used to reach the claimed area.

Regional Geology

The prospected area within the Chibougamau mining camp is located in the east part of Superior Province, which itself lies at the heart of the Canadian Shield. Superior Province extends from Manitoba to Quebec, and is mainly made up of Archean rocks. The general metamorphism is at the greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it can go to the amphibolite to granulite facies. In Quebec, the eastern extremity of Superior Province has been classified into the following sub-provinces, from south to north: Pontiac, Abitibi, Opatica, Nemiscau, Opinaca, La Grande, Ashuanipi, Bienville and Minto.

According to Card and Ciesielski (1986), the Claims are located in the Abitibi sub-province. All the rocks of the region are part of the Superior Province and Archean in age, with the exception of the Proterozoïc diabase dykes. The Caopatina Segment is characterized by only one volcanosedimentary cycle. The Obatogamau Formation at the base of the stratigraphic sequence is interpreted as a vast submarine plain of tholeiitic basalt showing several mafic-felsic volcanic centres, represented by the Phooey and Des Vents members.

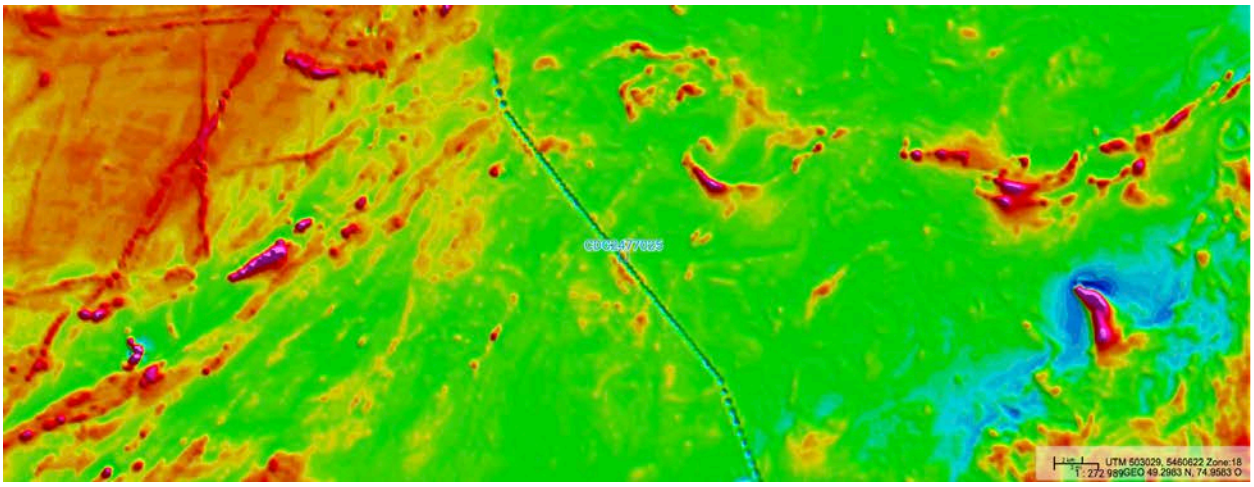
The best known, the Des Vents member, is made of five felsic units, alternating with basaltic lavas and witnessing the construction of a submarine edifice, its probable emergence and its destruction.
The Obatagamau Formation is covered by the sedimentary rocks of the Caopatina Formation, which form an elongated basin located at the heart of a large regional syncline (the Druillettes Syncline), bordered by E-W longitudinal faults.
The Muscocho Syncline in the NE part of the region represent the southern limit of the Chibougamau Segment and includes, from the base to the top, the Obatogamau, Waconichi and Gilman formations. At the western edge of the region, the Obatogamau Formation is intruded by the anorthositic Opawica River Complex. The volcanosedimentary pile is cut by felsic intrusives pre-to syntectonic in age and by NNE diabase dykes.
Regional metamorphism varies from the NW toward SE, going from greenschist to amphibolite facies. Metamorphism is also at the amphibolite facies at the boundary of syntectonic plutons and close to the Grenville Front.

The Caopatina Segment forms a large regional syncline, the Druillettes Syncline, limited to the north by the La Dauversière Anticline and to the south by the line of the Hébert

Anticline. Rocks of the area have been subjected to a first deformation phase, which produced large N-S open folds without schistosity, followed by a main deformation phase associated with a N-S shortening responsible for the formation of a large regional folding of the main E-W schistosity, the regional metamorphism and the main longitudinal faults.

Four families of faults have been recognized in the area: the old longitudinal EW and SE faults, the NE faults that deform the regional schistosity and the NNE faults probably associated with the Grenville orogeny.

All the rock types within the area are Precambrian in age and lie within an east-west trending Archean greenstone belt, the Chibougamau greenstone belt. The rock exposure is generally fairly poor and most outcrops are likely to be found along lake shores, road cuts and where sill-like mafic intrusives occur. Besides mafic and intermediate flows and pyroclastites, sediments and volcanic sediments are common rock types within the greenstone belt. Numerous sill-like gabbro and diorite bodies intrude the volcano-sedimentary sequence. A granitic pluton makes up the



south boundary of the map area. The general stratigraphy of the Chibougamau-Chapais area as defined by Norman & Beach (1941), Duquette (1970) and modified by Cimon (1976).

Larry's claims lie in the Obatogamau Formation 32G01. The lithologie is dominated by intermediate to mafic volcanics and tuffs, intruded by gabbroic sills. This rock package is bounded to the NE by the Lac Verneuil intrusive a tonalitic to granodioritic intrusion.

There is also mafic to intermediate volcanics intruded by gabbro sills and with minor sediments locally graphitic.

An interpretation on the location of the Moly property, Houle (2010), a vertical gradient shows that the main index of Mo is contained inside a weak magnetic circular anomaly of 7 km In length by 3 km wide. According to this analysis, the anomaly may correspond to a late architectonic intrusion.

Known Mineralization

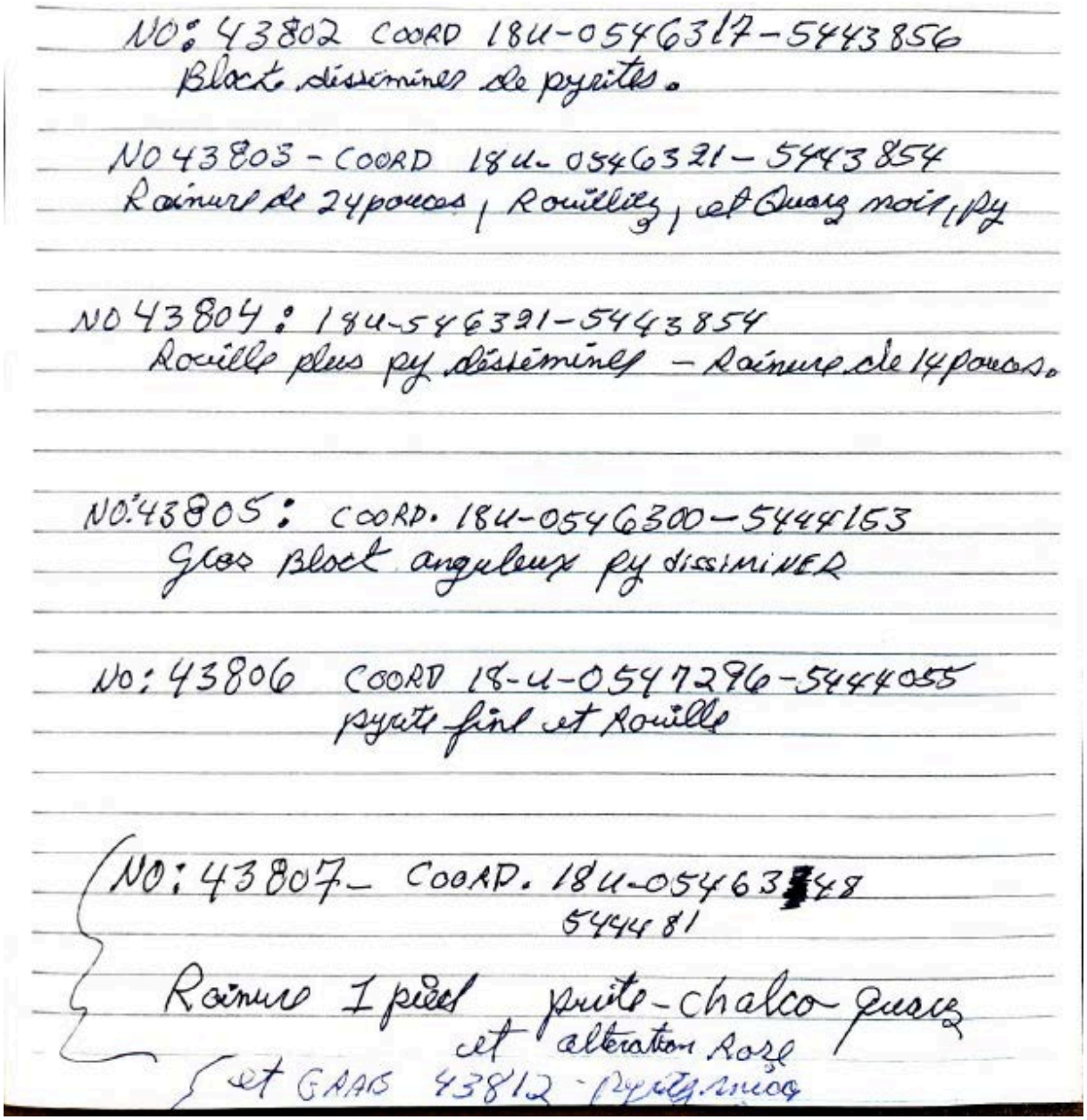
A survey carried out by Umex in 1969 brought to the discovery of a mineralized zone of area. Diamond drilling in 1974 shows values of 1.35% Cu, 2% Zn and 1.24 oz/ton Ag. Several Cu/Ni showings were found along the edges of a mafic intrusive.

All diamond drilling done to date in the area failed in outlining any interesting base metal bodies. Most of the holes intersected graphitic sediments or schists and/or barren Fe-sulphides.

The latests exploration projects in the area show prospects shear zone pyritized and silicified, injected with Quartz and Granite all in a mafic lava. the area is over 15 feet wide. Trenches were made with percentage of Molybdenum 1% over 3 feet. Bismuth was also observed by Duquette, 1959. There are values of 7.95% Mo over 30 cm. In the central part of the shear and an average of 4.75% on average over 1m.

The most significant intersections obtained are the following:
Tomisku Mines Limited (1957) intersected 10' carrying 0.75% Ni and 0.90% Ca in Lamarck twp; Opemiska Mines Limited (1970) cut 2' carrying 0.38% Cu in a graphitic tuff and Fe-sulphides mineralization (Dolomieu twp); Prospectors in (1967) obtained 0.44% Cu over 23' in white volcanics. Falconbridge in their side found 1.63% Zn in tuffaceous rocks.

WorkDone



NO: 43802 COORD 18U-0546317-5443856
Block disseminés de pyrites.

NO 43803 - COORD 18U-0546321-5443854
Rainure de 24 pouces, Rouille, et Quartz noir, Py

NO 43804: 18U-546321-5443854
Rouille plus py disséminés - Rainure de 14 pouces.

NO: 43805: COORD. 18U-0546300-5444153
Gros Block anguleux py disséminer

NO: 43806 COORD 18-U-0547296-5444055
pyrite fin et Rouille

NO: 43807 - COORD. 18U-0546348
5444181
Rainure 1 pied pyrite-chalco-quartz
et alteration Rose
et GRAB 43812 - Pyrite mica

1- 14/04-2024 travail de LOGISTIQUES CARTES ECT...
2- 15/4/2024 prise d'un Bloc minéralisé, prospections, ECT No 43802
3- 19/4/2024 prospections prise de 2 tainures: minéralisé
4- 24/4/2024 journée de prospections, mais rien d'intéressant. No: 43804 No: 43805
5- 25-04/2024 journée de prospections, prise d'un Bloc minéralisé 43806
6- 1-05-2024 journée de prospections, mais rien d'intéressant.
7- 7-05-2024 journée de prospections prise d'un Bloc minéralisé. 43803
8- 13-05-2024 journée de prospections, mais rien d'intéressant.
9- 16-05-2024 journée de prospections Rainure No: 43807 et Gab 43812
10- 20-05/2024 journé pour préparation et envoie des SAMPLES
11- 21/05/2024 journée pour préparation du Rapport

NOTE: ont est dans la province géologique du greenville.
il y à du gneiss mafique, et granitique et Rubanée.

C'est lentilles de Quartzite sont présente des ZONES de cisaillements schisteux avec lentilles de Quartzite, de directions 75° avec pendage de

Assay and interpretation

The samples has been analyzed and reveal interesting values. It shows a weak values of metals concentration:

- Gold (Au, Sample 43802) traces values.
- Silver (Ag, Sample 43803) trace values.
- Cobalt (Co, Samples 43805 & 43802) significant values.
- Chromite (Cr, Samples 43802 & 43805) significant values.
- Lithium (Li, Sample 43806) traces values.
- Manganese (Mn, Samples 43805 & 43802 & 43803) traces values.
- Nickel (Ni, Samples 43802 & 43805) significant values (Excellent value for exploration)
- Phosphorus (P, Samples 43803) significant values.Zinc (Zn, Samples 43807) significant values.

PROJECT : Agr 2024-05 Au-AA23/ ME-ICP41														
	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
43802			60	786	34	4,08			574	822	40	0,03	46	
43803	0,194	0,3	31	10	217	6,05	20		443		1530	0,19	57	41
43804	0,049		9	12	43	3,85			280		770	0,12	36	
43805			77	369	4	4,61			733	1135	40	0,02	23	
43806			22	90	60	4,28		40	454	67	460	0,21	84	48
43807	0,018		22	65	169	3,52			513		180	0,15	86	142
43812				14	12	1,5		20	166		430	0,12	19	49

Conclusions and Recommendations

The prospector is very experimented and has an excellent methodology of work. The project area shows many mineralisation. The assays results shows an interesting values that should be repeated by going back to the site and sample other sample to reproduce the values found before. values, except some values in Chrome. The mineralization and the geological environment show since a high potentiel.

Report Agreement 2024-06 Dennis Moar - DEN_RY Prospecting

Location & access

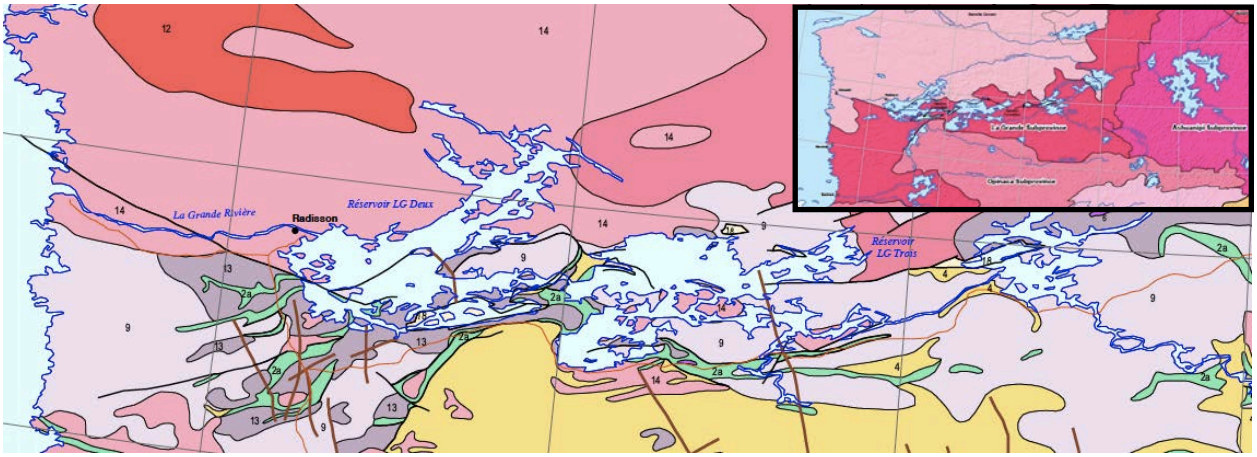
The project area is located in Eeyou Istchee about 65 km East of Chisasibi. It is accessible by

Chisasibi access road. It is close de the river great wale. A short walk or an ATV ride before getting on the prospected area. The prospector used his car and a rented ATV.

General Geology

The prospecting project's area is part of PROVINCE OF SUPERIOR (4 to 2.5 Ga) occupies a large part of the North American continent and covers one third of Quebec. This province forms

the central part of the Canadian Shield. It is known worldwide for its numerous deposits of copper, gold, zinc, nickel and silver. More recently, it has made important discoveries of diamond indices in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen sub-provinces, half of which is located in Quebec. The project field is a big part located



in LaGrande sub-provinces and peaces of it on the Opinaca sub-provinces.

LaGrande Sub-province is a volcano-sedimentary (Card et Ciesielski, 1986). The stratigraphy shows at the bassement gneissic rocks (Langelier Complex), where are deposed an Arenitic basins (Apple Formation). This data informed us about the existed opening of a rift (Yasinski Group) and shows sedimentary sequences witness of deep sea environment dominated by mafic tholeitic volcanic. There are wackes and conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak Formation) siting on volcanic rocks that have been exposed by fluvial erosion.

Local Geology

All the consolidated rocks, in place, encountered are of Archean age with the exception of diabases, certain quartz veins and certain pegmatites which are of Proterozoic age.

Lithology major discordance diabase pegmatite intrusive contact Granite and Quartz-Monzonite intrusive contact. Quartz veins - pegmatite - Mylonite (Stress PERIOD) Granodiorite with minor quantities of Diorite (4) of Quartz-Diorite and of Migmatite Paragneiss with migmatitised metavolcanic amphibolite.

With the exception of metavolcanic rocks and paragneiss which outcrop in the southern part of the study area, the vast majority of the terrain is composed of acid and intermediate intrusive rocks.

A very intense period of cataclism affected this region during the Kenorean orogeny and gave rise to the observed mylonite. The following lines give a description of the rocks encountered.

Unit 1: metavolcanic. The few outcrops of metavolcanic rocks encountered are represented by a very well foliated black equigranular amphibolite. Hornblende very strongly altered in biotite is the main constituent with very little visible feldspars. We find disseminated pyrite in very small quantities, chlorite and epidote. These metavolcanics have only been encountered inside paragneisses and the volcanic origin of these amphibolites is not proven.
Unit 2: biotite paragneiss. The fine-grained biotite gray paragneiss has alternating small light and dark beds. It locally contains beds of amphibolite oriented parallel to the foliation which varies considerably in thickness. The dip is sub-vertical. The composition of the rock varies considerably but quartz with K-feldspars and plagioclases are the main constituents. Biotite is always present altered to chlorite. Hornblende is very rarely observed.
The other minerals observed are pyrite in very small quantities, magnetite, epidote and hematite. Partially migmatized zones have been recognized at different places. A few quartz veins intersect all these rocks with rare pegmatites.

The paragneiss has been recognized in several places as enclaves in the granodiorite. These enclaves can reach 100 feet in length. Some are green due to chlorilization of biotite in the vicinity of the mylonite zone.

Units 3 and 4: granodiorite and diorite. This gray to pinkish gray and locally greenish intrusive rock has a coarse grain size and a porphyritic texture. At some locations near the shear zone the feldspathic porphyries exhibit the characteristics of porphyroblasts caused by the onset of shearing. The porphyries become more rounded, oriented according to the deformations and the biotite surrounds them.

The essential minerals that compose it are the feldspars (plagioclase and potassium feldspars) which represent 60 to 90% of the rock, the quartz which varies between 2 and 10% and the biotite which accounts for 10 to 40%. The other minerals identified are sphene, chlorite, epidote, magnetite and pyrite. In the fractures, we recognize hematite (reddish), specularite (grey), chlorite, calcite , pyrite and at one place some grains of calcopyrite. Feldspar phenocrysts often show Carlsbad Macle.
This rock, in addition to being cut by numerous veins of quartz, aplite and pegmatite, contains mafic xenoliths mainly made up of biotite and enclaves of biotite paragneiss.
The diorite that constitutes certain outcrops has the same characteristics as granodiorite. It probably results from a local concentration of plagioclase and biotite because the content of mafic minerals is higher than in granodiorite while K-feldspars decrease.

Unit 5: Mylonite
Mylonite is usually pinkish to greyish in color and very finely foliated on the altered surface due to the grinding of the feldspars, whereas on the fresh surface it is usually greenish-grey.

Moving away from the center, one encounters a few partially preserved and very rounded feldspar crystals. Further on, the rock becomes schistose and only the feldspar phenocrysts are recognizable, then becomes less and less foliated as it moves away. Different aspects of mylonite moving away from its center.
Molybdenite on the wall of a quartz vein and yellow alteration in Ferrimolybdenite. (Km 70 on the road to Fort George). The width of mylonite varies around three quarters (.i) of a mile. Including the schistose and very foliated zones on each side the width varies between 1 and 2 miles. It is easily recognized on aerial photographs and is the only unit that has been placed on geological maps.
Unit 6: quartz-monzonite This equigranular pink rock varies in grain size from fine to coarse. It very often presents the characteristics of an intrusive whereas locally we observe a gradational transition to granodiorite. It forms elliptical mountains with a rounded top and whose major axis is oriented W.N.W. along the main structural direction.

It occurs north of the mylonite zone between two major faults and is very abundant just north of the La Grande River in the southwest corners of 33 F 13 and southeast of 33 E 16. There are very many pegmatites and few quartz veins. A few diabases intersect it. It is characterized by a very high background noise in radiometry which easily differentiates it from other units.

It is also very fractured and locally schistose over 1 to 2 inches wide. These features indicate that the shear zone was active for some time after the emplacement of the quartz-monzonite.

The intrusion of this rock follows shear zones and major en echelon faults oriented W.N.W. and probably took advantage of these areas of weakness to put themselves in place. This placement was accompanied by pronounced hematization. The composition of quartz-monzonite is as follows: potassium feldspar (microcline) 50 to 60%
plagioclase (albite) 20 à 30%
quartz 10 to 15% biotite 1 to 2% sphene magnetite allanite 1% alteration: chlorite, epidote, hematite 1% .

The results of the analyzes show that the quartz-monzonite has a lower K20 content than the pegmatites. the Yasinski Group, which overlies the Apple Formation, consists mainly of basalt, andesite and iron formation. Bands of sandstone, lenses of polygenic conglomerate and some felsic volcanics are intercalated there. The volcanics of Yasinski Group are overlain by sandstones and polygenic conglomerates (Shabudowan Formations and Ekomiak). The volcano-sedimentary sequence shows an evolution of continental margin to an environment deeper sea. Upper sedimentary rocks bear witness to a tectonic convergence, an uplift intrusive rocks and their erosion. A new generation of hornblende tonalite, hornblende monzodiorite and quartz diorite (Intrusions of Duncan and Pluton of Amisach Wat) started place after the first phases of deformation. All these rocks are injected by gabbros and meter to kilometer intrusions of peridotite and pyroxenite (Complex of Menarik and Pyroxenite of Chapus Bay). The last Archean magmatic events of the region are the emplacement of lamprophyres, plutons ovoids (Tipitipisu Pluton, Bruce Lake Syenite, Granite Taylor Lake, Goutier et al., I998g) and late-tectonic plutons associated with pegmatites (Vieux-Comptoir granite ; Goutier et al., 1998g). The gneiss of the Langelier Complex shows deformation and metamorphism prior to the formation of the volcano-sedimentary sequence. The first two phases of deformation affecting supracrustal rocks, plus younger than the Langelier Complex, are associated with NE-SW mylonite zones, NW dipping, and overlapping with the gneisses. The third phase, probably coaxial, picks up the mylonites and deforms them into folds locally kilometers. A domed folding phase and basins, at the level of the sub-provinces, is responsible their uplift and the exposure of highly metamorphosed areas. The large dextral shear, partly separating the subprovinces of Bienville and La Grande, is associated with a more recent fifth phase extending from the Whapmagoostui region to that of Waswanipi.

Known Mineralisation

Examination of statutory works submitted to the ministry (GM series), as well as the visit of the main mineralized showings, made it possible to characterize the mineralization present in the Yasinski Lake area. These works, completed compilations by Gauthier (1996) and Gauthier and para. (1997), suggest the presence of at least 15 types of mineralized deposits in the greater Yasinski area. Table 2 (in the appendix) summarizes the characteristics of these mineralizations. The territory covered by the sheets of the Passe Chimusuminu (33F/11) and Lac Vion (33F/12) has four types of mineralization: - Algoma-type oxide facies iron formation (type II); - Algoma-type sulphide facies iron formation (type III); - Lac Long type epigenetic mineralization (type VIII); - Late polymetallic vein mineralization (type XIII).

Work Done

Here the coordinates of the samples collected in this campaign:

Sample # 1 N 53°53’32.6’’ W 78°46’29.4’’
Sample # 2 N 53°53’33.8’’ W 78°46’28.4’’
Sample # 3 N 53°53’32.5’’ W 78°46’28.6’’
Sample # 4 N 53°53’33.5’’ W 78°46’27.0’’
Sample # 5 N 53°53’32.9’’ W 78°46’27.2’’
Sample # 6 N 53°53’32.6’’ W 78°46’27.8’’
Sample # 7 N 53°53’32.7’’ W 78°46’28.6’’
Sample # 8 N 53°53’32.2’’ W 78°46’29.1’’

The travelling from home at Chisasibi and the prospected area was one every day and it took about an hour to go and an hour to come back every day. In the most of the time, it was hard to sample because the outcrop was smooth with no edges which make the sampling almost impossible without dynamite or a saw. The first day was dedicated for localisation and taking a look on the area to be prospected. In the last day the samples were raped and shipped to the lab. The other days was spent finding outcrops and sampling them.
Generally lithologies in this area are homogeneous. It has been sampled in the prospected area in the perspective to test the metallic and none metallic minerals. Some enclaves and Veins have been sampled too.

Many pink Granites, Paragneiss, Granitic gneiss, Migmatite, Amphibolite enclaves, Rusty unidentified rocks and some magnetic black rock (Amphibolite or old Basalts).

Assay and Interpretation

The sampling has been done by taking in consideration the mineralisation in the type of rock we found. Granite, Pegmatite for Rare metals such as Lithium and Beryllium and Rare Earth Mineral (Lanthanum). Some mafic enclaves and quartz veins were sampled for gold and Basic

Agr.2024-06 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample 1	0,006	6	17	9	1,88	30	20	226	5	0,15	37	33
Sample 2	0,005	6	16	7	2,02	30	40	269	7	0,18	41	38
Sample 3	0,007	6	16	8	1,8	30	30	208	6	0,11	34	29
Sample 4		5	12	5	1,64	30	30	227	5	0,13	31	34
Sample 5		6	17	5	1,86	30	30	253	7	0,14	38	37
Sample 6		1	5	10	0,72	10		55		0,03	9	6
Sample 7		6	19	13	2,08	30	20	243	7	0,2	43	33
Sample 8		2	9	10	1,02	20		103	2	0,04	14	14

Metals (Co, Cr, Cu …).The assay shows some traces of Gold (Au), Li (40 ppm, Samples 2), REE (La) (all the Samples). There are no targets found. There are some very weak traces values of Cu, Co, Fe, Ti, V and Zn.

Conclusion & Recommendation

As other areas in the Chisasibi region, the prospected area is mapped at large scale. Many details are missing. Generally, The geology seems in accordance with a good prospect for minerals

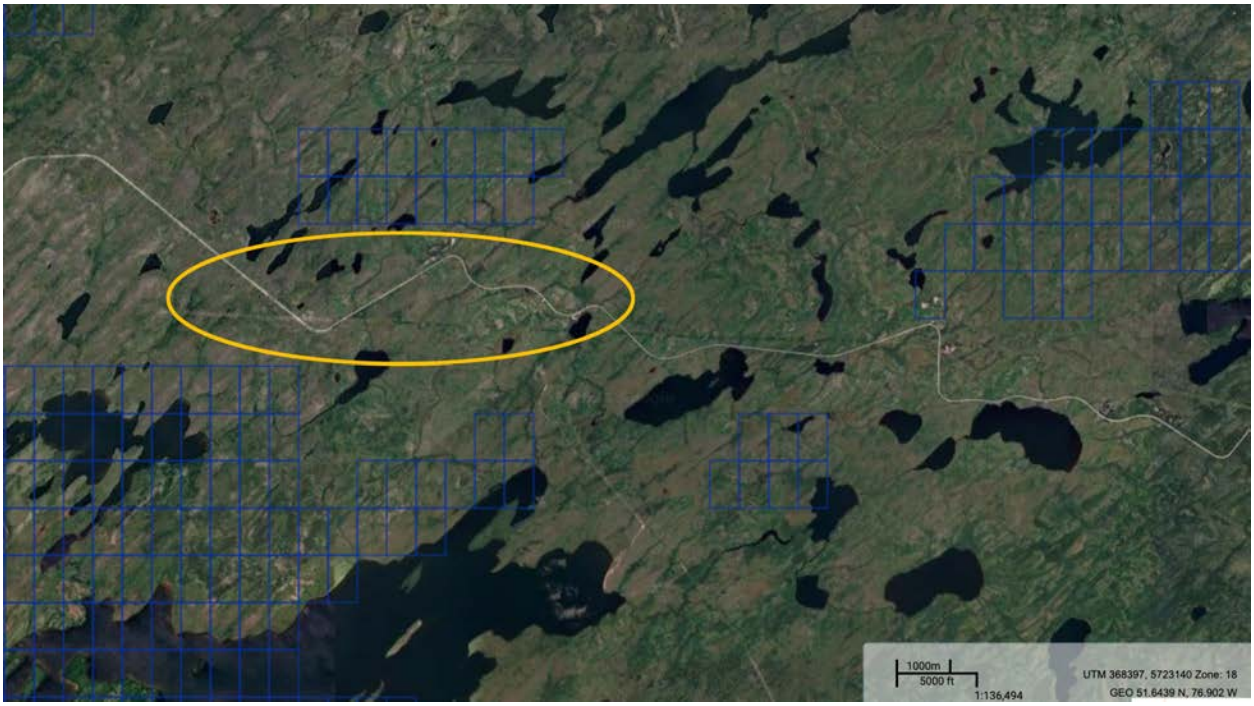
potential such as Rare Metals (Cr, Be, Li etc) and REE (La). The collected data and the quality of the lithology suggest that we should get more sampling in the areas where Samples 2 where the assays reveal Li and La values.

We recommend to the prospector goes back to the same area and does better sampling for Rare Metals and RRE. He will have to go and prospect in the east south where we find a supracrustal lithology (volcanic and sedimentary rocks). Our recommendation to the board is to encourage the prospector Dennis Moar. He needs to continue developing his techniques in the mineral prospecting by doing new projects in in Eeyou Istchee.

Report Agreement 2024-08 Neil Wapachee Lac Joliet Project phase I

Location

The project is located about 30 km west of Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible using la Route-Du-Nord to the West, and using ATV or on walk. All the sampling has been done along

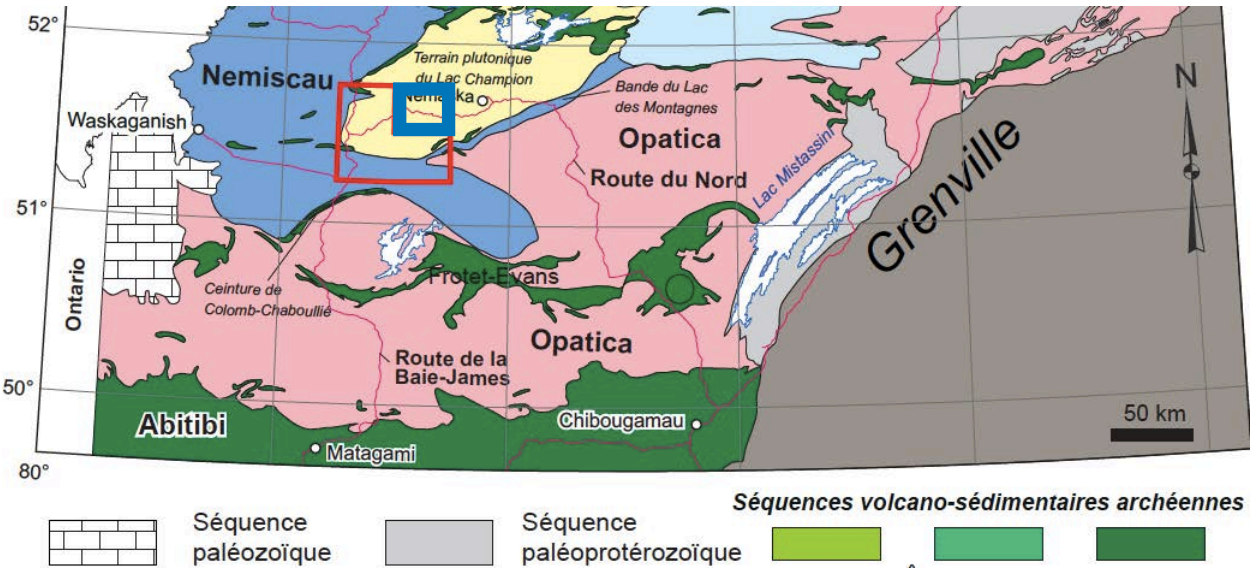


the road about 2 km to the south from LaRoute-Du-Nord.

Regional Geology

Geologically the Area is located between three Archean sub-provinces of the Superior. From north to south, it is the La Grande Subprovince, the Nemiscau and Opatica Subprovinces, separate from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau subprovince is connected with the metasedimentary subprovince of Opinaca by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Lac des Mountains (Valiquette, 1975).

In the region where the work related to the project is supervised, the heart of the Sub-province of

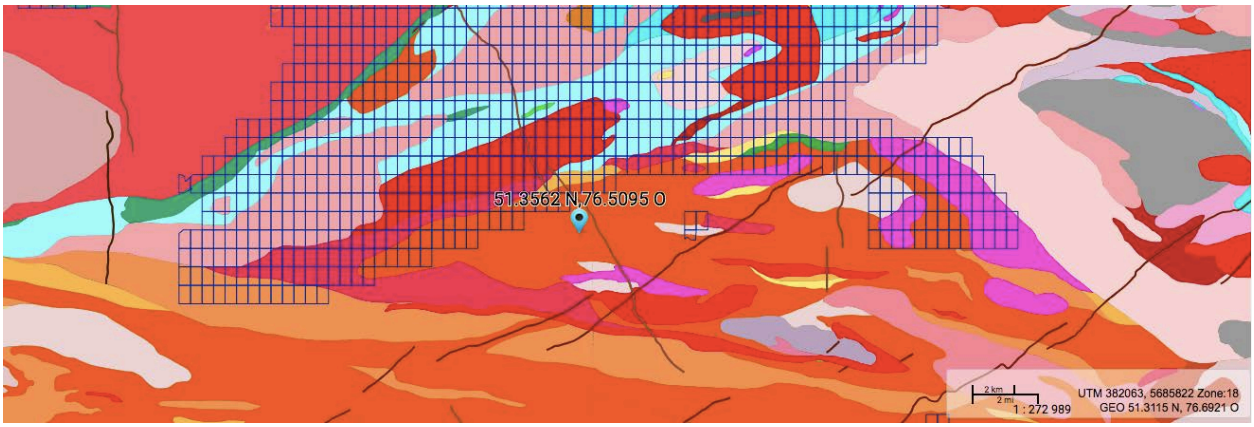


Nemiscau is mainly made up of metasedimentary rocks and rocks variably distorted and migmatized felsic intrusives. Along the northern and southern Nemiscau Subprovince, kilometer extension strips and mainly composed of assemblages of volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks mafic to ultramafic are present. These bands of green rocks are regularly arranged along the tectonic contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and the subprovinces neighbors of La Grande and Opatica. Locally, the contact between the subprovinces is masked by the presence of late intrusions.

The Nemiscau Subprovince constitutes a narrow band, E-O direction, at the heart of which metasedimentary rocks and plutonic rocks felsics outcrop in the form of structural domes and show an assembly mineralogical characteristic of the metamorphic facies of granulites. Towards the borders of Nemiscau, the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units present an assembly mineralogical typical of the facies of amphibolites.

Local Geology

Some lithology consist entirely of biotite gneissic rocks and are so well flaky that the rock resembles a shale. A coarser biotite shale outcrops in places same as the northern edge of the area on the Broadback River in contact with the granite. Chlorite and sericite schists also occurred.



The lithology defined by Dube (1974) and observed on the field is as follow:
Kilometres long Diabase and Gabbro dikes and satellites of Pegmatite and Aplite in a wide unit of pink or white Granite and foliated Granite. There is gray Hornblende Granite; foliated gray Granite, Granodiorite, foliated Quartz-Diorite and sometimes massive. it also consists on Paragneiss, migmatized Paragneiss bedded with Amphibolites. In the mafic rocks, we find foliated Diorite, Amphibolites, Metavolcanics, associated Tuffs and Paragneiss. Finally some Ultramafic rocks: Peridotites, Serpentinites, Actinote rocks and Tremolite.

Known mineralisation

The minéralisation knowledge was defined during these last years as follow:

(1) Valiquette Lake serpentinite mineralized in chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite;
(2) The Des-Montagnes Lake amphibolite mineralized in chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and sphalerite (arsenopyrite);
(3) Rusty pyrite zone of Indian Lake;
(4) Cordierite and anthophyllite metasomatic rocks from Lac Senay mineralized in chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. In addition to sulphides, Valiquette mentions magnetite lenses in paragneiss, chromite bands in serpentinite, chrome mica, fuchsite, in biotite paragneiss and spodumene in white pegmatite northeast of Lac des Montagnes. J. Wallach (1977) mentions, south of Lac Caumont, ultrabasic rocks and magnetite paragneiss responsible for a major magnetite anomaly. The Lac Fed and Lac Chambois volcano-sedimentary bands show rusty outcrops.
(5) Hide zones and lenses of ultrabasic rocks. Their economic importance is marginal with regard to the outcrops visited. Concerning mineralization related to large masses of granitoids, it is very interesting to focus on Rare Earths and Rare Metals (Li).

Work Done

Day 1 - May 13, 2024 Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 353km of the Route du Nord.

Day 2 May 14, 2024 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 May 15, 2024 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 May 16, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
JL-001-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.686272N 76.252471W.
JL-002-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620643N 76.804694W.

Day 5 May 17, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
JL-003-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620644N 76.804607W.
JL-004-05-13-24 Rock Description: Mainly Quartz. 51.620782N 76.804425W.

Day 6 - May 18, 2024 Collected 5 samples.
JL-005-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620812N 76.804224W.
JL-006-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620779N 76.803977W.
JL-007-05-13-24 Rock Description: Quarts and Feldspar. 51.620800N 76.803819W.

JL-008-05-13-24 Rock Description: Mainly Quartz and Feldspar. 51.620701N 76.803800W.
JL-009-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620609N 76.803984W.

Day 7 - May 19, 2024 Collected 6 samples on several different sites.
JL-010-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620562N 76.804113W.
JL-011-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620543N 76.802985W.
JL-012-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620543N 76.802999W.
JL-013-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620697N 76.802919W.
JL-014-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620397N 76.803138W.
JL-015-05-13-24 Rock Description: Granite. 51.620350N 76.803252W.

Day 8 - May 20, 2024 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab. Return Travel day

Day 9 - May 21, 2024 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - May 22, 2024 Preparation of samples and shipping .

Mineralisation & Assays

Fifteen samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very weak and do not not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values are generally modest but the assay still showing good values.

We had no anomalic values but few traces value of Gold (Au) sample 002 and 003. As observed there is nor Basic Metals values neither Rare Metals or Rare Earth Elements. Regarding the geology, the two latests were expected to be detected on the assays but disappointment nothing showed up.

Agr. 2024-08 Lac Joliet Project phase I Au-AA23/ME-ICP41						
	Au	Cr	Cu	Fe	P	V
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
05/13/24-001		6		0,33	30	
05/13/24-002	0,012	7		0,45	30	
05/13/24-003	0,01	6		0,44	30	
05/13/24-004		12		0,44	30	
05/13/24-005	0,008	6		0,79	40	3
05/13/24-006	0,007	5		0,26	10	
05/13/24-007	0,006	8		0,42	40	2
05/13/24-008		12		0,49	10	2
05/13/24-009		9		0,66	30	2
05/13/24-010	0,008	9	14	0,8	110	6
05/13/24-011		8		0,47	10	
05/13/24-012		9		0,58	20	3
05/13/24-013		7		0,73	50	3
05/13/24-014		9		0,46	10	
05/13/24-015		8		0,43	20	2

Conclusion & Recommendation

Geologically, the area seems not showing any interesting aspect for a possible mineralisation in basic metal or REE and Rare metals. It is possible to characterize better this large prospected area and find new targets.

It is important to note that the prospector is working on family traplines. We recommend to the board to encourage the prospector to continu prospecting in other areas instead this project area. We recommend to keep doing grass-root sampling project till we hit a new targets that can conform the good geological data.

Report Agreement 2024-10 Project N-20 Norman Grant

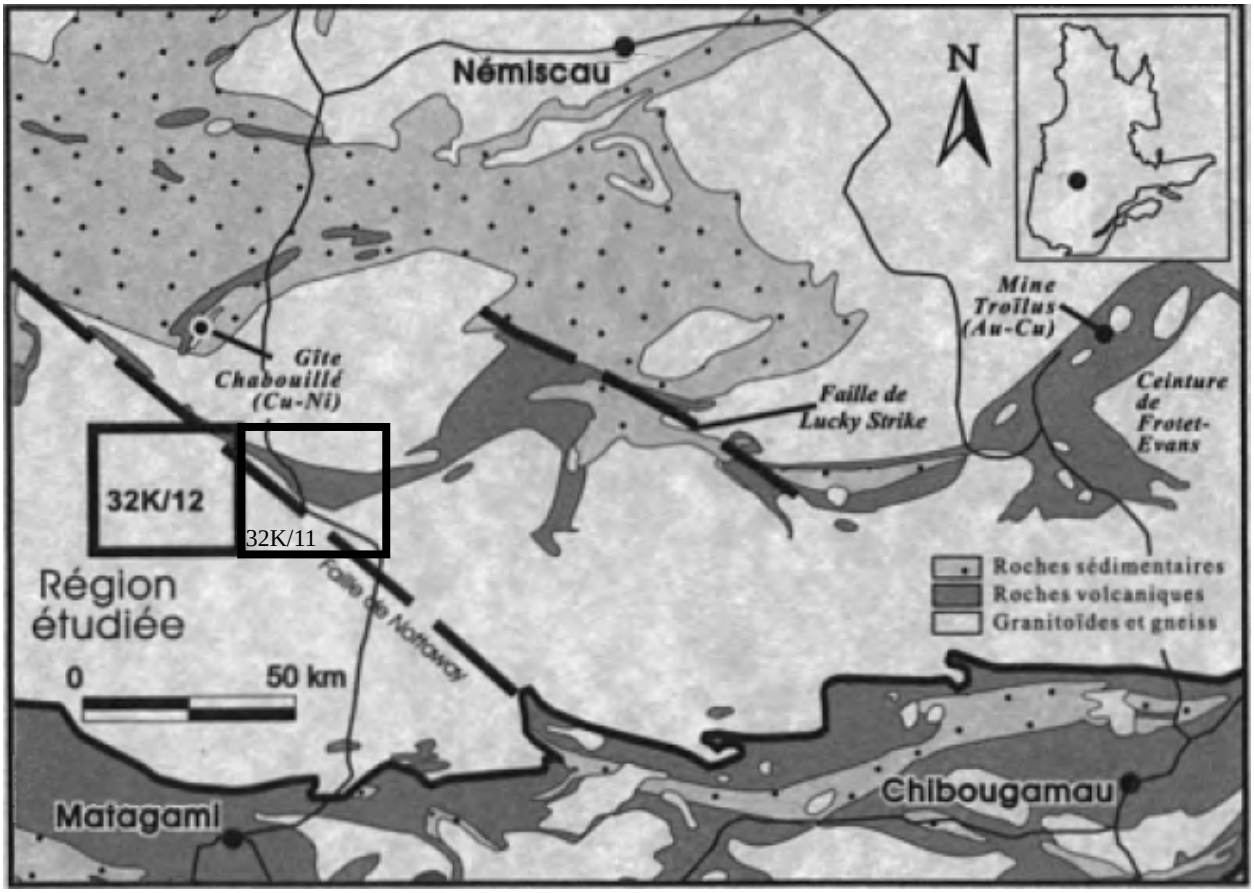
Project Location

The project is located in the trapline of Nemaska N20, about 150 km from Waswanipi. It is accessible using the Billy Diamond HighWay through Matagami. To reach the projected spot, ATVs are needed.

The prospector use his family camp to travel every morning to the prospected area. The prospector and his helper travel by ATV and sometimes by boat.

General Geology

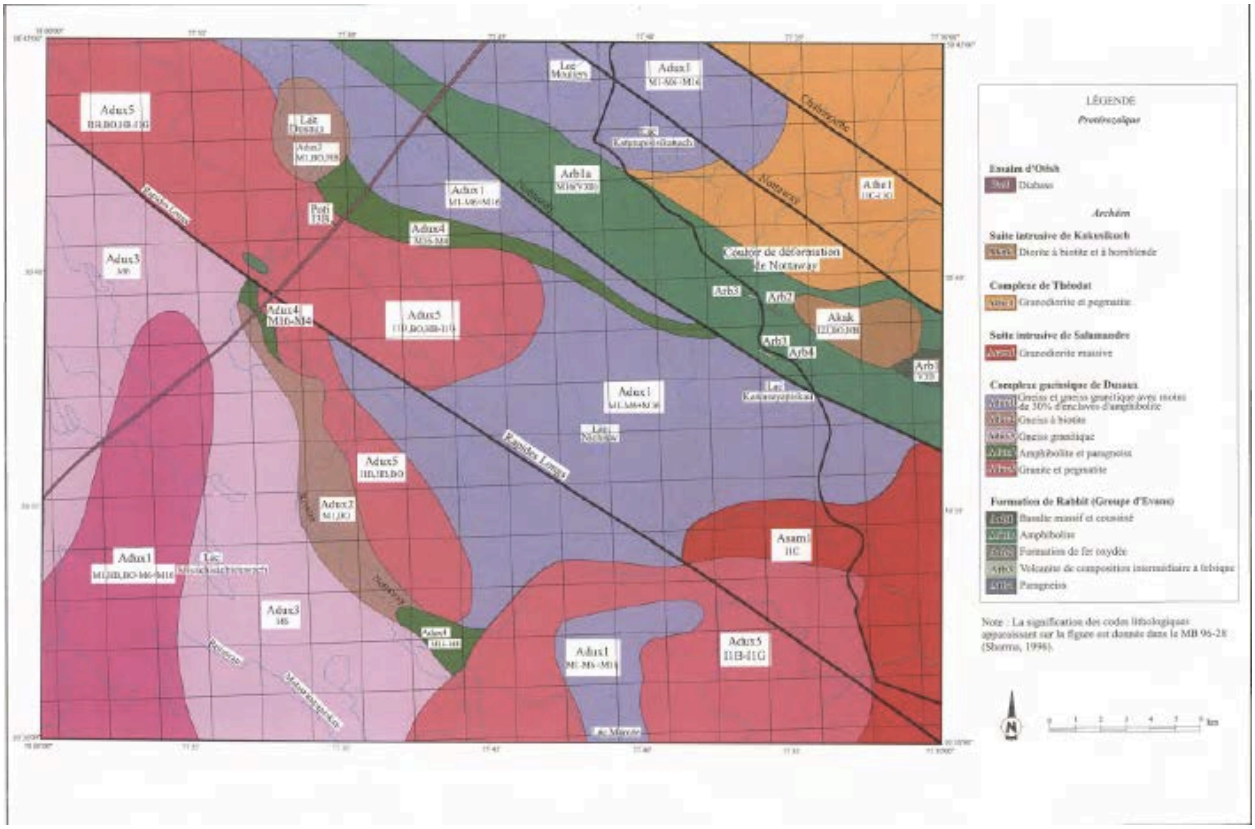
The prospected region (32K/12 & 32K/11) is a great geological environment. It is part of the Archaean volcano-sedimentary belt of Frotet-Evans, hosted within the gneissic and plutonic rocks of the Opatica Subprovince (Hocq, 1994). The Frotet-Evans belt (Hocq, 1994) contains volcanic rocks at its eastern and western extremities, and volcano-sedimentary rocks in its central part. U-Pb ages for this belt fall within 2825 Ma and 2680 Ma (Davis et al., 1995).



Here the Frotet-Evans belt is stratigraphically subdivided into two groups: the Evans Group at the base, and the Broadback Group at the summit (Brisson et al., 1998a; Brisson et al., 1998b; Shaw, 1942a; Shaw, 1942b). The Evans Group is composed of andesitic rocks of calco-alkaline affinity at the base, of tholeiitic affinity basalts in the middle, and of pyroclastic deposits at the summit. The Broadback Group is composed essentially of sedimentary rock sequences: wacke and feldspathic sandstone, siltstone, claystone, iron formations and polygenetic conglomerate. Many relatively unknown mafic-ultramafic intrusions, which could be interesting nickel exploration targets, have been identified within the belt during different geological surveys of the region (Brisson et al., 1998a; Brisson et al., 1998b; Brisson etal., 1998e; Morin, 1998 a and b; Gosselin, 1996; Simard, 1987). Table 1 shows a chronological classification of the intrusive rocks of the region: I) synvolcanic (pre-tectonic), 2) syntectonic, 3) late tectonic, and 4) Proterozoic.

Local Geology

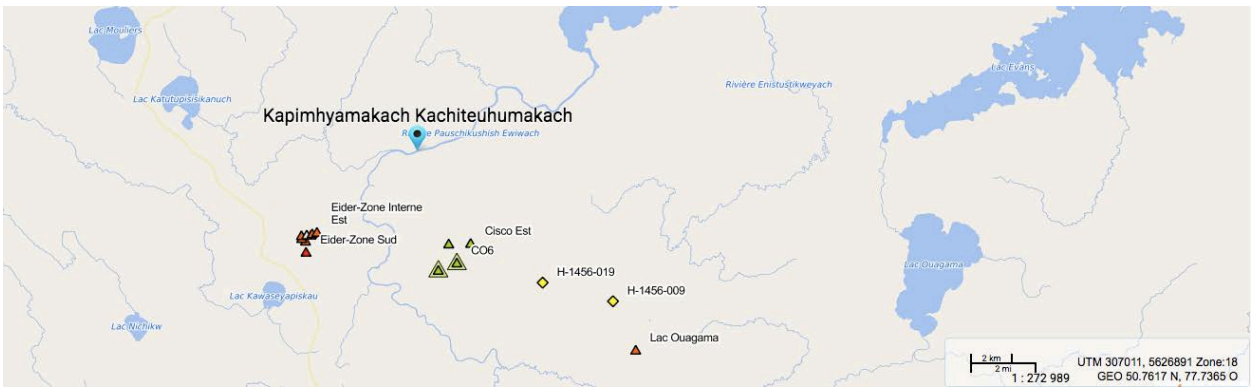
The prospected Area is undelain, in the south, by the intrusive Salamandre Suite (granodiorite) and, in the north, by the Théodat Suite (granodiorite, tonalite, granite). The Frotet-Evans belt fits in between these two intrusive suites. Within the belt, basalts and comagmatic sills of gabbro



form the large synvolcanic gabbro-pyroxenite Kapikupechinach intrusion extending 15 km in length and 5 km in width. These intrusions mirror the regional deformation fabric and host enclaves of basalt and felsic pyroclastic rocks. Lithochemically, the comagmatic basalts and gabbros are of tholeiitic affinity. The late tectonic mafic intrusions are represented by the Kakusikuch Suite made up of biotite and hornblende diorites.

Known Mineralisation

Nickel-copper mineralizations has been observed in synvolcanic metagabbros (Franconi, 1973) occurring either as chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite lenses or as disseminated sulphides in



metavolcanic or meta-sedimentary rocks in contact with the gabbro-pyroxenite intrusion. Mineralised samples have graded up to 0.24 % Ni and 0.65 % Cu, with traces of gold and silver. It is noted in the south of the prospected area some Copper, Gold and Rare metals Li and some Césium and Tantale

Ni-Cu-Co ± PGE enrichment for the area showings are typical of magmatic mineralizations associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

The probability of finding other Ni-Cu showings in the region is theoretically high when one considers the known regional basic metallotects and the presently accepted models for the formation of nickel ore bodies.

A few low-grade copper and gold mineralized showings were detected by Franconi (1973) and Ahmedali and Remick (1974) in the study area. Borduas's work on the Léo-C-8A showing (site sheet 32K/12-1000) intersected an epidotized breccia containing 2.50% Zn, 0.75% Pb, and 1 g/t Ag over 0.31 meters. The best grades were 44 ppb Au, 2.2 g/t Ag, and 0.59% copper in this area, in a centimeter-thick quartz vein cutting a biotite-hornblende diorite.

Work Done

Day 1: Travel Day to camp and preparation of equipment.

Day 2: Scouting and searching for areas to be prospected with side by side (ATV) in the morning and boat in the afternoon.

Day 3: First day of sampling on the road with side by side (ATV). We had to wait out the rain in the morning but managed to get samples 1-4. It is a very dense area with lots of brush and swamp.

Day 4: Thunderstorm and rain throughout the day, couldn’t risk going on the boat so we decided to stay put and do more mapping and planning for the next few days. We analyzed what we sampled on the first day,

Day 5: Rain in the morning, so we decided to go back on the road and pick as many samples as we could. We managed to pick up samples 5-8 near the area of samples 1-4.

Day 6: Today we went on the boat, we managed to get samples 9-12.

Day 7: We went for a quick ride to Matagami to get more gas and groceries. We went for an evening ride and picked up 12-15 samples.

Day 8: We managed to get samples 15-18 today, rain throughout the afternoon so we decided to stay put at the camp.

Day9: Packing the camp, putting away material, analyzed and organized samples.

Day 10: Report Day

Coordinates

Sample 1: N50º40’43” W77º28’29”

Sample 2: N50º40’43” W77º28’31”

Sample 3: N50º40’39” W77º28’30”

Sample 4: N50º40’40” W77º28’31”

Sample 5: N50º40’41” W77º29’48”

Sample 6: N50º40’45” W77º29’54”

Sample 7: N50º40’40” W77º30’03”

Sample 8: N50º40’40” W77º29’58”

Sample 9: N50º49’37” W77º39’04”

Sample 10: N50º49’22” W77º41’44”

Sample 11: N50º47’23” W77º39’43”

Sample 12: N50º47’21” W77º40’20”

Sample 13: N50º46’57” W77º33’10”

Sample 14: N50º47’04” W77º33’16”

Sample 15: N50º47’12” W77º33’37”

Sample 16: N50º43’17” W77º21’59”

Sample 17: N50º42’24” W77º23’35”

Sample 18: N50º43’03” W77º24’42”

Assays and Discussion

The eighteen samples have been sent to the laboratory where they been analyzed. The data did not define new targets but showed a very interesting values.

The data reveals traces of Cobalt, Copper Lanthanum and significant values of Chromium max 675 ppm (W-0 13, W-014, W-016, W-017 & W-018), Iron max 8.58% (W-010), Lithium max 70 ppm (W-009, W-011 & W-014), Manganese max 1715 ppm (W-010, W-011 & W-013), Nickel max 272 ppm (W-011, W-013 & W-014), Phosphorus max 2040 ppm (W-013, W-014, W-015,

Project Agr.2024-10 N-20 Analysis ME-ICP41												
	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
W-001		20		0,35			45					
W-002		17		1,32		30	172		340	0,13	20	45
W-003		10		0,71			84		160	0,05		
W-004		10		1,01			156		230	0,08		
W-005		10		1,16			144		270	0,08		
W-006		10		1,09			112		220	0,08		
W-007				0,3			40		30			
W-008				0,49			56		20			
W-009		29		1,46		70	380		260	0,11	20	43
W-010	54	186	46	8,58		40	1715	89	430	0,39	273	94
W-011	38	197	31	6,23		70	1110	208	450	0,14	62	108
W-012	38	179	77	5,25			1055	106	180	0,28	88	65
W-013	25	477	10	3,27	20	40	350	218	2040	0,28	89	52
W-014	27	675	64	3,27		50	406	272	1370	0,26	72	56
W-015	17	267	72	2,6			410	67	1680	0,22	65	43
W-016	21	311	65	2,86	20	30	376	108	1900	0,28	76	49
W-017	23	396	78	3,17	20	30	401	141	1930	0,27	85	47
W-018	22	443	18	2,69		30	351	162	1450	0,22	58	42

W-016, W-017 & W-018), Titanium max 0.39% (W-010), Vanadium max 273 ppm (W-010) and Zinc max 108 ppm (W-011).

Conclusion & Recommendations

This campaign shows various element for prospecting basic metals such as Ni, Cr, Mn and Zn. More sampling from specific places on the prospected area will permit to define better values and move from significant values to targets values .

Same as the last project, my advice to the board is to encourage the prospector to do more work on this area. The timing is perfect since no claims are taken on this specific area. The exploration companies are very agressive, it is question of time that this area will be completely claimed if the prospector do not take them.

Report Agr.2024-11 Robert Kitchen Mishegamish Phase 5

Location and Access

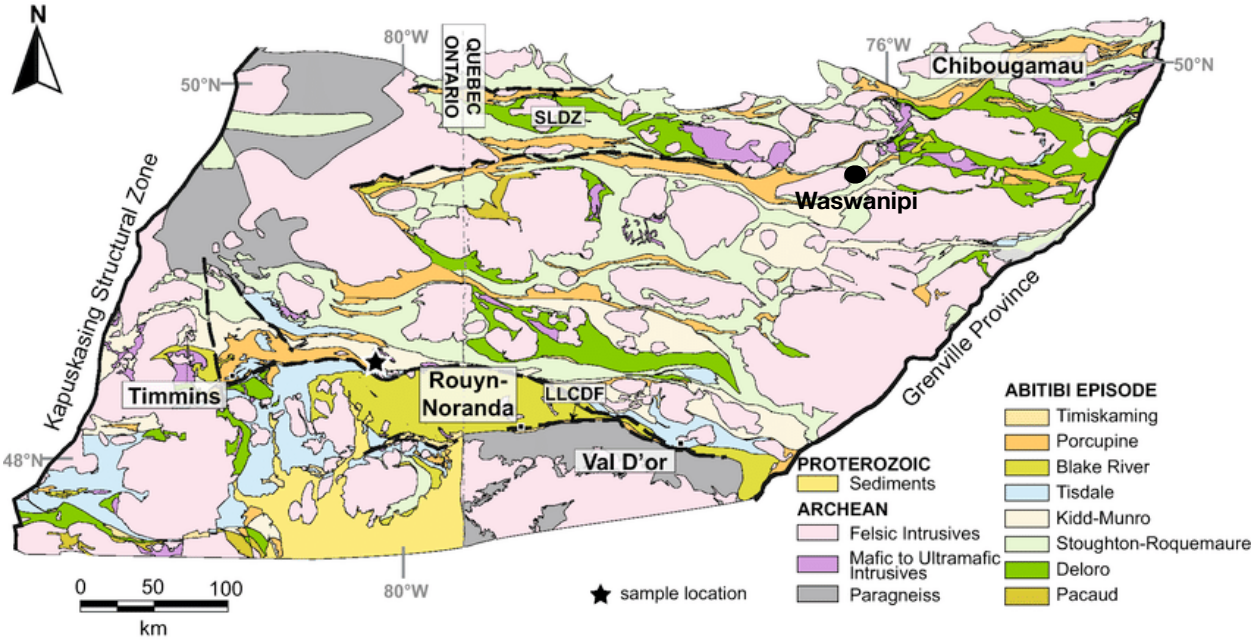
The projects in the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt is located in trapline W-05B at approximately 120 km north of Waswanipi. The access to the belt is provided by the Waswanipi-Mattagami road or by the western side, by the Mattagami-James Bay paved road. Three other forestry roads

provide a seasonal access to the central part of the belt. From these roads the plane or helicopter is required to reach the most remote areas. The prospectors have their camp very close to the prospected area. They travel by ATV every morning.

General Geology

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of sub-provinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These sub-provinces and the units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the Kenoran orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the sub-provinces of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, which consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

The geological setting of the north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which,



second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends association with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

The Frotet-Evans greenstone belt is located in the Superior Province. The main lithologies comprise massive and pillowed basaltic lavas, mafic to felsic pyroclastics, and minor felsic lavas. Sedimentary rocks as shale, greywacke, conglomerate and arkose are the major constituents of the central part of the belt. Intrusive rocks are composed of subconcordant gabbro sills often associated to the basalt flows and small syenitic stocks. Several plutons, with a composition varying from ultramafic to felsic, occur along the belt. The nature of the belt is interpreted to be a deep oceanic environment which is favorable to the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Simard, 1987).

The belt occupies the center of an anticline which was first recognized by Gillet (1966) then reinterpreted by Brisson (1995) in the most recent regional mapping. Brisson also recognized several E-W thrusting faults. Previous work reported NW faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where NE structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.

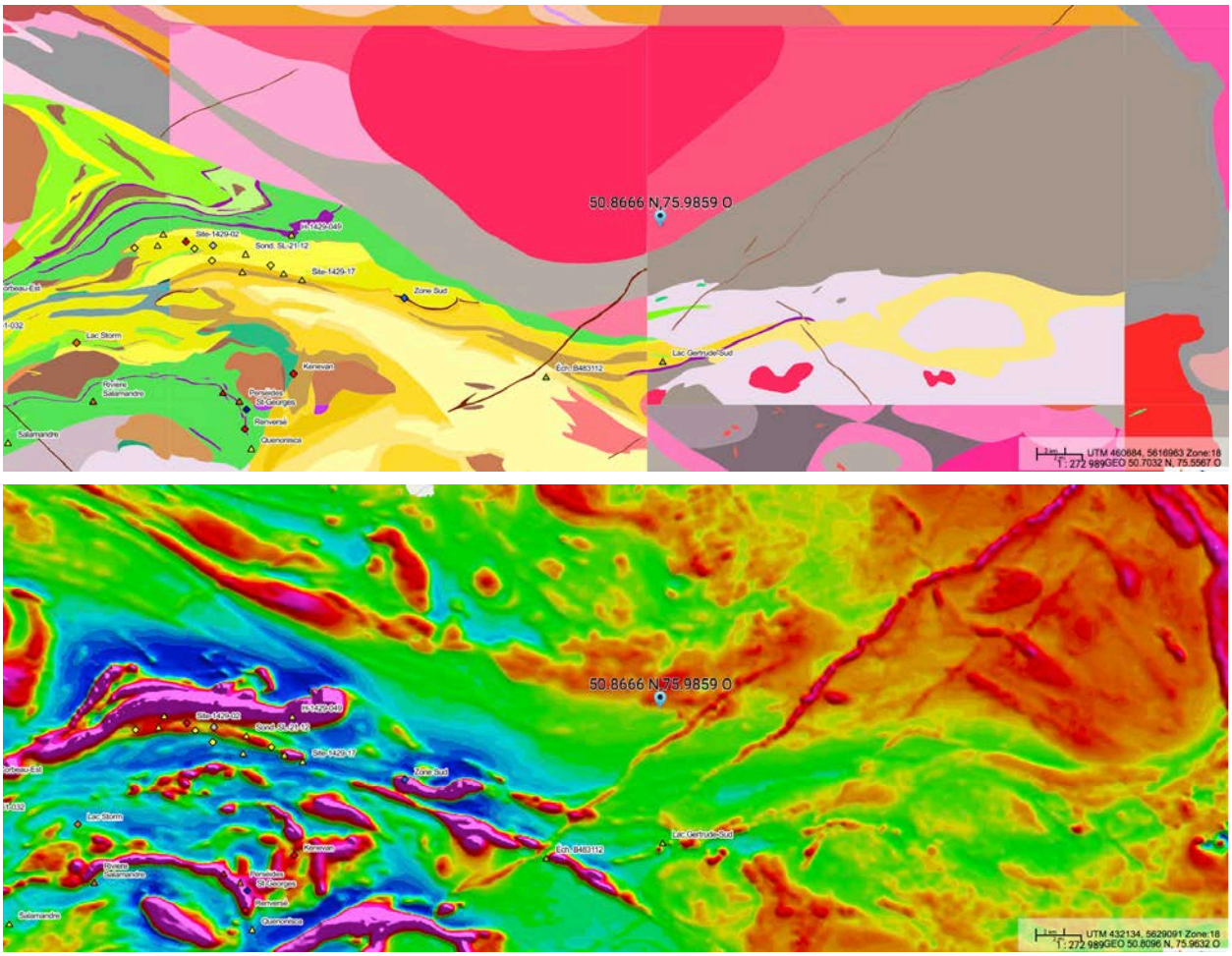
The metamorphic grade of the Frotet-Evans belt is grading from the green schists facies in the core of the belt to an amphibolite grade toward the exterior at the contact with the gneissic terrane. Garnet, quartz, feldspars, aluminosilicates and different amphiboles compose the mineralogical assemblage of the gneisses.c alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

The prospected area is part of the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt and dominated by a big masses of granitoids. It is very commun to observe some supracrustal .

Here the lithology of the prospected area:

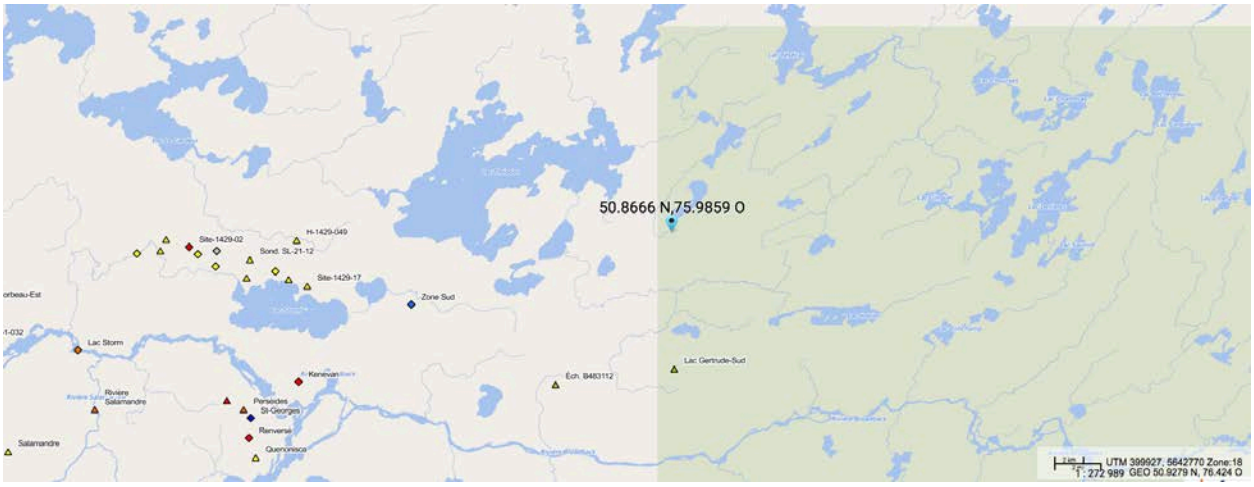
* Metatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 20 to 50% mobilisate; biotite ± garnet granite injections
* Neo-Archean Peridotite



* Diatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 50 to 90% mobilisate and de 10 à 30 % d'enclaves de paragneiss
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - Granite porphyroïd
* Anatectic Granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite
* Théodat 6 Complex - Granite et pegmatite
* Théodat 2 Complex - Granodiorite et granodioritic gneiss, dykes granitiques et pegmatites
* Archean Pegmatite
* Théodat 1 Complexe - Biotite Gneiss
* Archean - Biotite Gneiss
* Archean Tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - Felsic to intermediate Tuf
* Gardeur 1 Formation - Andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - Tuf felsic to intermediate

Known Mineralisation

The Frotet-Evans belt hosts several Cu, Pb and Au showings in its eastern part. In the central and western parts little exploration work was done in comparison with the oriental side, but few Cu and Au occurrences are reported in assessment and government reports. The most recent MRNQ

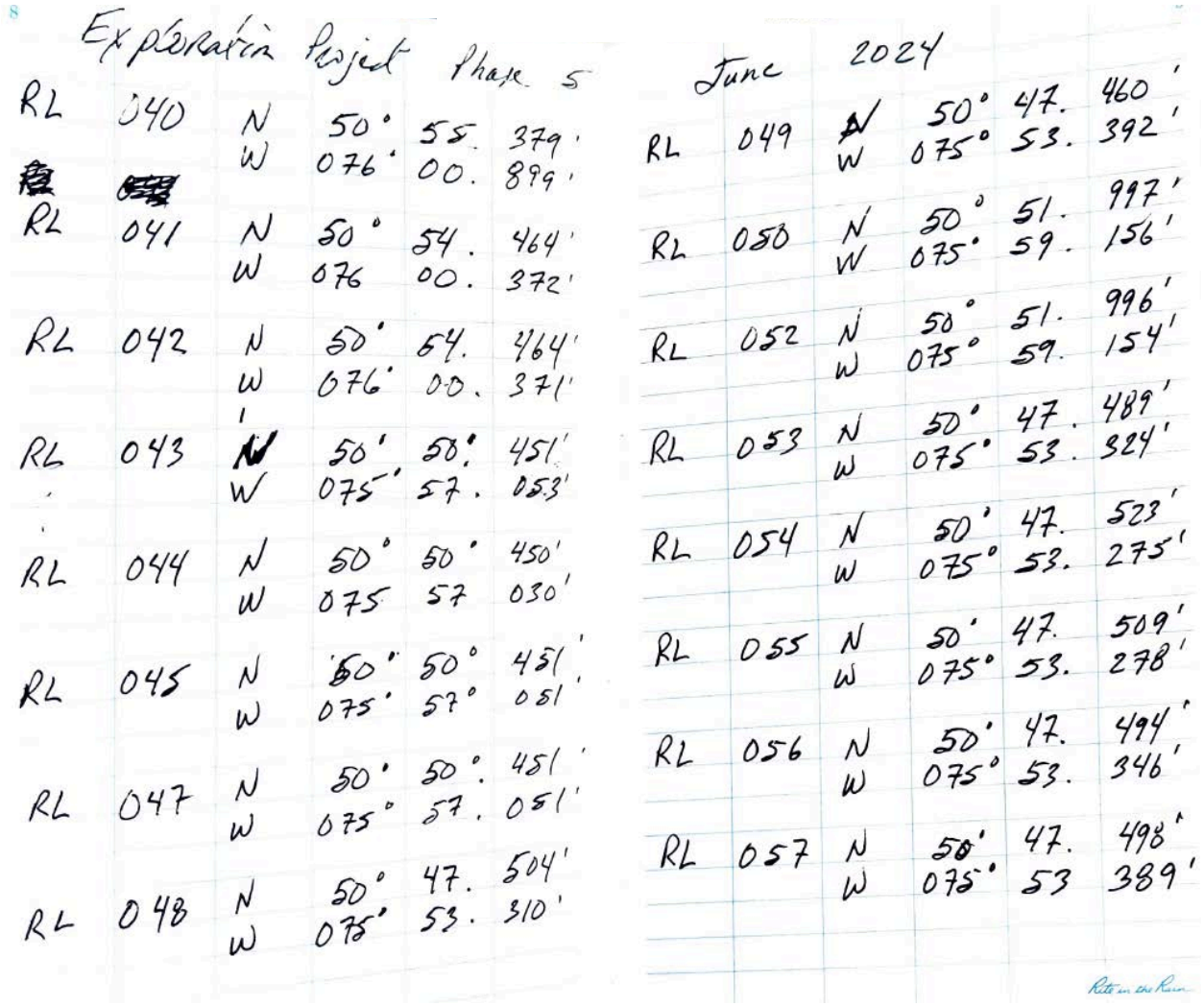


mapping program (Brisson, 1995), over the 32J/11 and 12 sheets, led to the discovery of Cu and Au occurrences in the eastern part of the mapped area, the best results returned 3.39% Cu and 4.1g/t Au in grab samples.

During the Cominco reconnaissance program, several old showings described in the government reports or in the assessment files were visited to evaluate their economic potential. Few sulphide

showings returned anomalous values mainly in Cu but also in Zn and Pb. No significative Au value was detected. The anomalous values are related to disseminated sulphides in felsic and mafic volcanics as well as in some sedimentary rocks. The areas having returned the best results were staked. Most of the mineralization was observed in moderate to highly altered rocks. The alterations are diverse also depending of the metamorphism grade. The most common alteration minerals are the sericite, chlorite and anthophyllite. The silicification is pervasive over the sampled areas. Andalousite, garnet, fuschite and tourmaline were also observed.

Work Done



Exploration Project Phase 5 June 2024

RL	040	N	50°	55.	379'	
		W	076°	00.	899'	
RL	041	N	50°	54.	464'	
		W	076	00.	372'	
RL	042	N	50°	54.	464'	
		W	076°	00.	371'	
RL	043	N	50°	50°	451'	
		W	075°	57.	053'	
RL	044	N	50°	50°	450'	
		W	075	57	030'	
RL	045	N	50°	50°	451'	
		W	075°	57°	051	
RL	047	N	50°	50°.	451'	
		W	075°	57.	051'	
RL	048	N	50°	47.	504'	
		W	075°	53.	310'	
RL	049	N	50°	47.	460'	
		W	075°	53.	392'	
RL	050	N	50°	51.	997'	
		W	075°	59.	156'	
RL	052	N	50°	51.	996'	
		W	075°	59.	154'	
RL	053	N	50°	47.	489'	
		W	075°	53.	324'	
RL	054	N	50°	47.	523'	
		W	075°	53.	275'	
RL	055	N	50°	47.	509'	
		W	075°	53.	278'	
RL	056	N	50°	47.	494'	
		W	075°	53.	346'	
RL	057	N	50°	47.	498'	
		W	075°	53	389'	

Day 1: Travel to camp

Day 2: Setting up the camp.

Day 3: Checked out a few areas to get rocks on open bedrock with the burnt burden.

Day 4: Cut and Split firewood with a 4-wheeler and truck and also got spring water.

Got the boat in the water and tested it out on the small river. Scouting area and discussing our plan for where to begin work, get material, boat, 4-wheeler, and tools needed ready for fieldwork. Changed the Oil on the boat and two ATV's

Day 5: Picked up 3 rocks on the 4-wheeler, did some fishing for some fresh walleye and checked a few potential future areas to prospect along the northern part of the lake for Lithium. Sample RL 040 – Sample RL -42 See the report on Excel spreadsheets. Description: Quartz and crystalline, light brown spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 6: We managed to pick up 2 rocks with the truck, and we gathered more firewood . Samples RL 43,44,45, 47 See the report in the yellow log book. Description: Very Rusty rock, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 7: Today was a beautiful day in the afternoon to be on the field, we decided to take our big boat out on the lake to get more supper walleye and checked for morel mushrooms in the burnt areas and to study the burnt areas on the lake and see future areas to get rock samples.

Day 8: Beautiful day to be on the field, so we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road. We picked up 5 Rocks in brunt areas where we can see bedrock, a prospector's dream to see plenty of bedrock. The colours of the rock show from a distance. I believe very found the next gold mine. Amazing huge rusted rock structure. Sample RL 48 - Sample RL 053 See the report in the yellow log book Excel spreadsheets. Description: Very Rusty rocks, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 9 : Today was a beautiful day to be on the field, we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road. We continue to explore this huge rusted mountain/hill as it is an amusing huge rock. Sample RL 54 - Sample RL 57 See the report in the yellow logbook Excel spreadsheets. Description: Very Rusty rocks, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 10 : We pulled the boat out of the waters and put all our equipment and 4-wheeler away in my Shed. Again, We covered the motor and boat. Travel home back to Nemaska.

Assays and Mineralisation

A number of 16 samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very encouraging and show a real potential of the prospected area. The assays values show a

PROJECT : Robert/Laura Kitchen Agr.2024-11 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
RL040	0,007				0,52					0,02		
RL041					0,39							
RL042			12		1,35	20		129		0,04		36
RL043	0,006	13	175	13	4,43	20	50	579	38	0,28	98	85
RL044		16	209	17	4,92	20	50	703	50	0,33	108	87
RL045		10	1225	39	13,15			1920	96	0,06	69	12
RL047	0,03		170	53	13			2000	15	0,09	120	15
RL048			15		1,59			214		0,03		
RL049					0,31							
RL050			73		1,99		30	283	28	0,12	35	40
RL052		22	67	89	6,21			1675	88	0,07	36	21
RL053			61		3,75			1700	24	0,09	37	17
RL054	0,006		95	15	12,05			1915		0,07	86	
RL055	0,007		78	78	5,1			1760	15	0,13	46	21
RL056	0,009		56	57	4,74			1605	14	0,15	45	15
RL057			68	16	3,74		20	1230	18	0,12	55	18

consistency regarding the area where the good geological environment and the mineral potential are recognized. We had few anomalies and some interesting values such as great anomalic value:
Gold (Au = 0.03 ppm, RL#47).
Chromium (Cr = 1225 ppm, RL#45), Significant values
Manganese (Mn = 2000 ppm, RL#45 7 47 7 53 to 57), Significant values

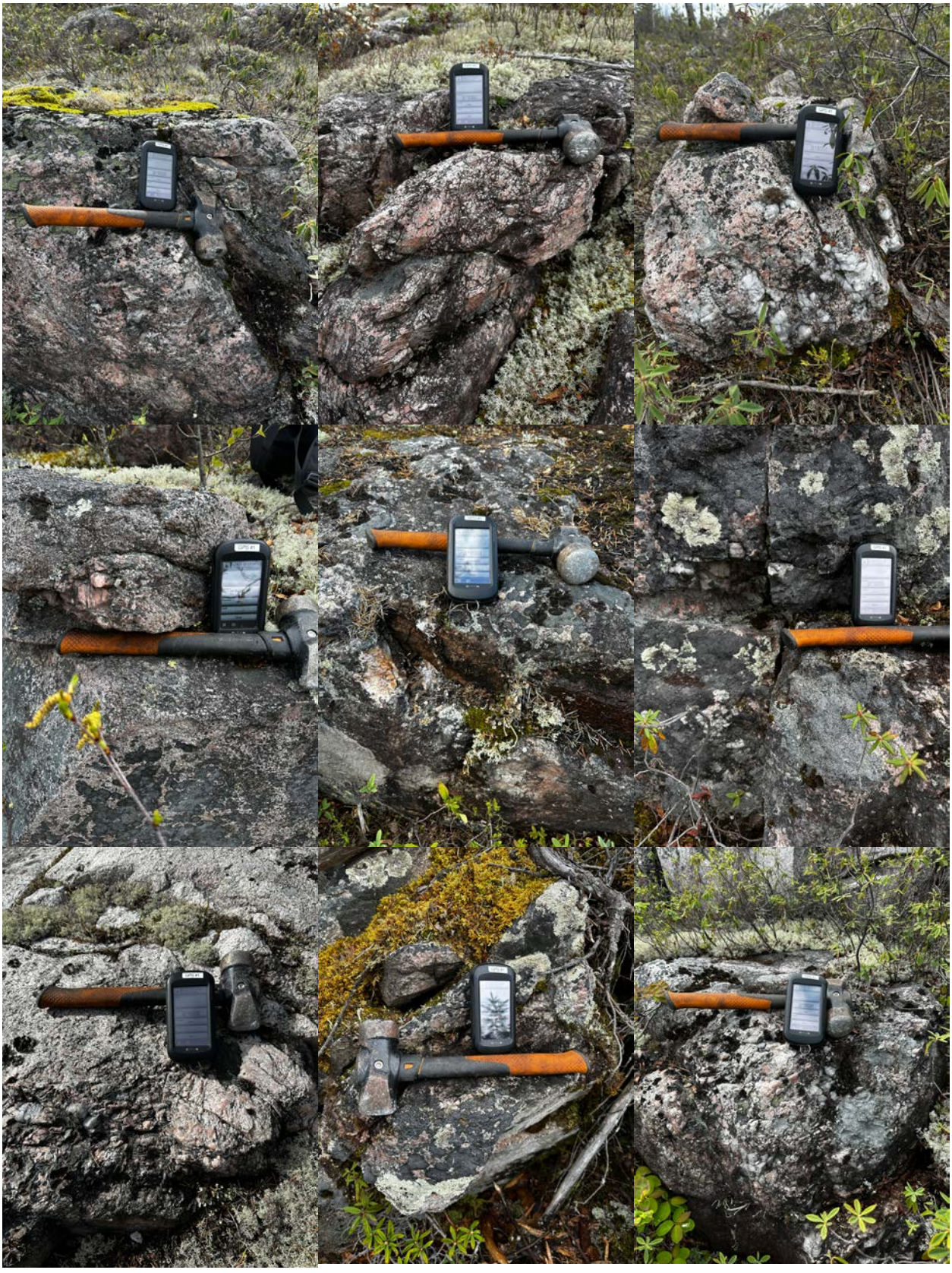
Traces of Lithium (Li = 50 ppm, RL#43 & 44), Traces values

The assays show other traces values such as Fe, La, Ti, Ni and V.

Conclusion & Recommendation

The area seems containing a very interesting potential for a possible mineralisation.

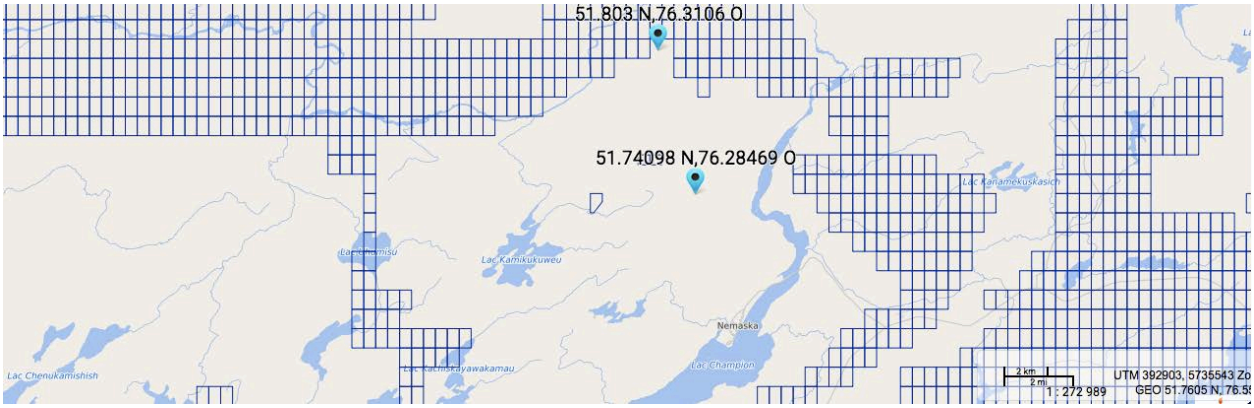
The project shows great values of Manganese and Chromite, and traces values but enough interesting values to keep prospecting. The project is located in the most known Greenstone belt in the world Abitibi Belts which is very known in terms of mineralisation models. It is better to do more prospecting by sampling and define new targets and conductors.



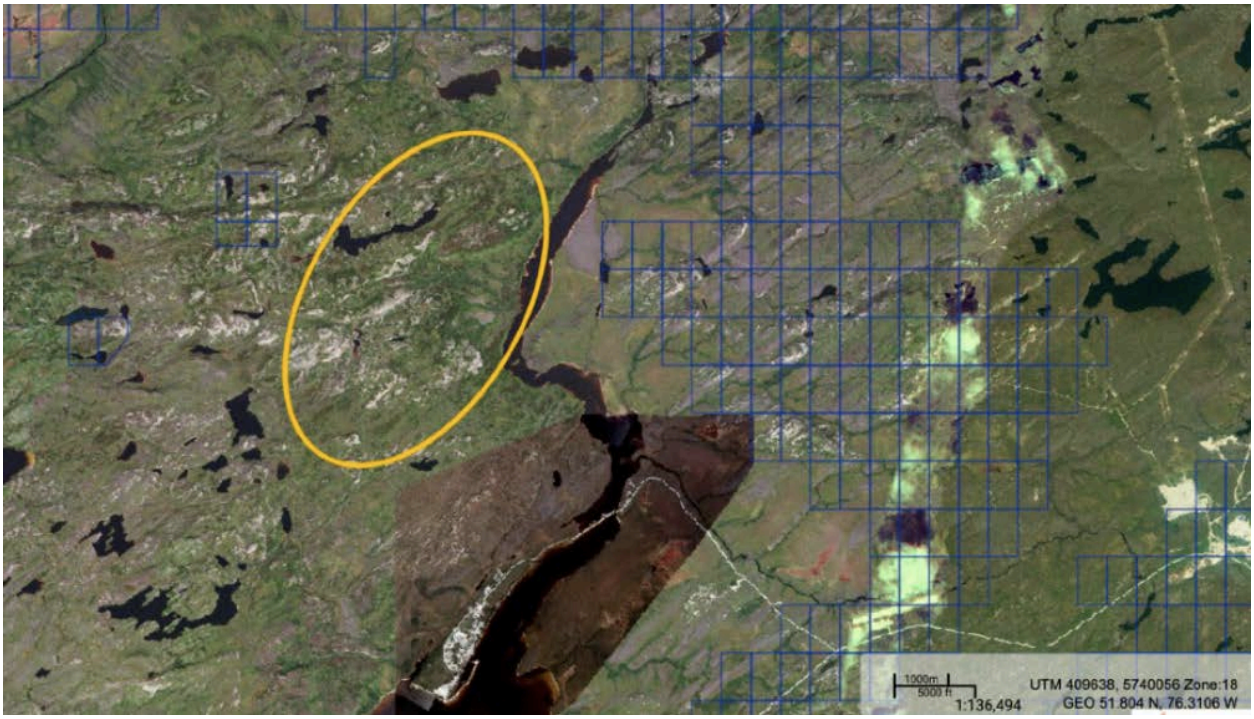
Report Agreement 2024-12 J. Diamond Champion Lake Prospecting Project

Location and Access

The prospect area is located Near Champion Lake about 25 km north of the community of Nemaska. The project field is accessible via La Route Du Nord gravel roads and Billy Diamond



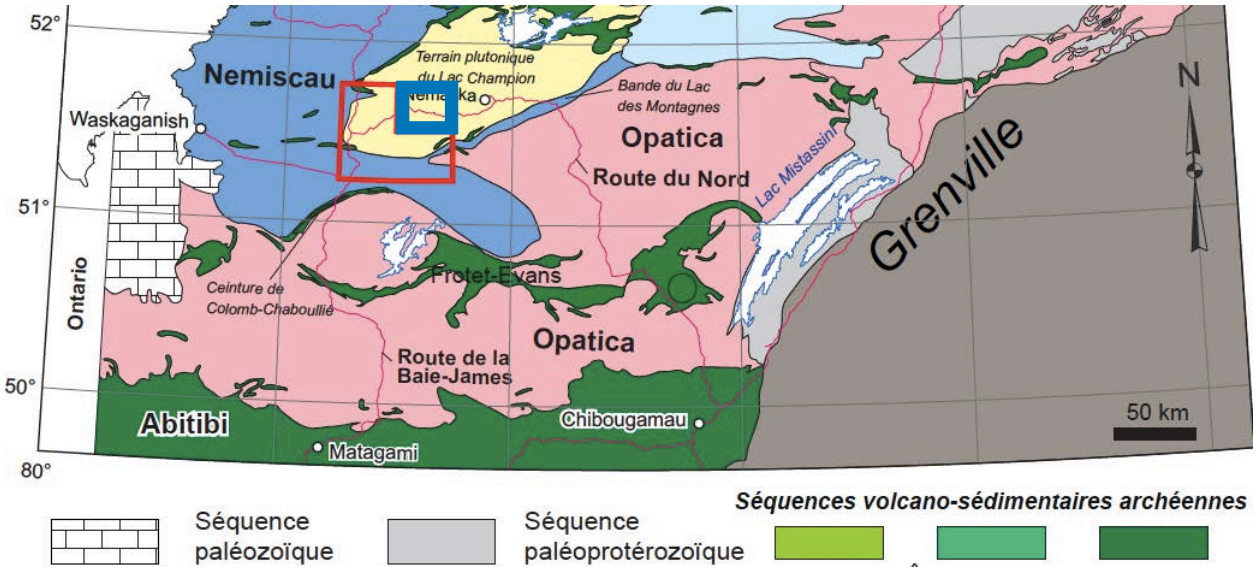
Highway. The best way to get on the prospected area is by boat. From the river, It is accessible by walk or scouting ATV.



Regional Geology

The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two million square kilometres free of significant post-Archean cover rocks and deformation (Card and Poulsen, 1998).

Between the sub-provinces within the Superior province, the Nemiscau metasedimentary Subprovince is one of the least well-documented lithotectonic domains in the Superior Province. Despite this lack of knowledge, the Nemiscau has been perceived as the western extension of the Opinaca Subprovince, or the eastern extension of the Quetico and English River Subprovinces in Ontario. Tectonic models proposed for the latter, generally attributed to a collision-subduction context, have sometimes been extrapolated to the Nemiscau. Some authors have thus suggested that the rocks of the Nemiscau (and Opinaca) could represent the remains of an accretionary prism or ancient back-arc basins.

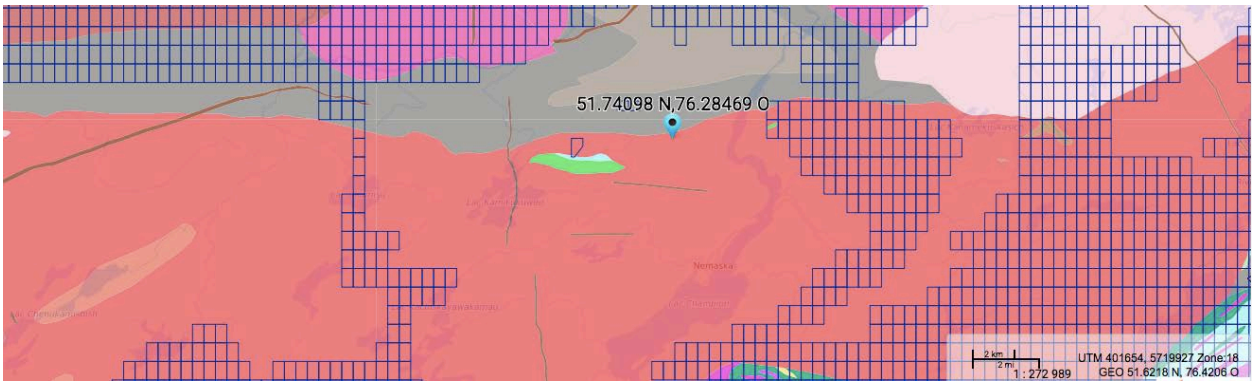


The Nemiscau Subprovince is dominated by metasedimentary rocks and felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks, variably migmatized and deformed. Patches of mafic rocks are locally present. In the study area, the metasedimentary and intrusive units have been metamorphosed to granulite and amphibolite facies. To the north and south, the Nemiscau Subprovince is bounded by the La Grande and Opatica volcanic-plutonic subprovinces, respectively. The nature of the contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and these units was unknown until the start of MERN

geoscientific surveys in 2015. MERN mapping defined these contacts as shear zones outlined by bands of volcanic rocks metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Among the main shear zones, we should highlight the presence of the Rupert Shear Zone (ZCR) marking the Nemiscau-La Grande contact to the north, and the Colomb Shear Zone (ZCCo) marking the contact between the Nemiscau and the Opatica to the south (Rocío Pedreira Pérez, Alain Tremblay, Yannick Daoudene et Daniel Bandyayera MB 2019-07).

Local Geology

In the prospected area, the granite is the rock the most abundant in the region and covers more than half of the studied territory. There are also abundant masses of granodiorite, quartz-diorite and diorite, paragneisses, meta-volcanic rocks, amphibolites and finally dykes of diabase or gabbro.



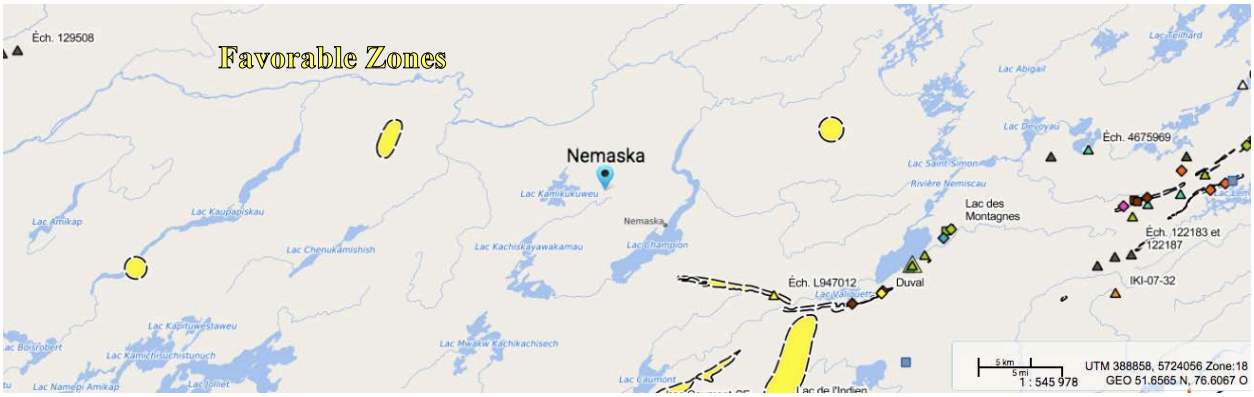
The rocks assemblages consist in Diabase and gabbro dikes, Pegmatite, aplite, Pink or white granite; foliated granite, Hornblende gray granite; foliated gray granite, Granodiorite and foliated quartz-diorite, sometimes massive.
The lithologie consist on: Pink or white Granite, gray granite in hornblende, granodiorite and quartz-diorite, paragneiss and migmatised paragneiss.

Known mineralisation

Three zones favorable to the presence of base or precious metal mineralization described by Daniel Bandyayera et Yannick Daoudene .

Two of these zones have potential for volcanogenic polymetallic mineralization in the volcano-sedimentary assemblages of the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Anatacau-Pivert Formation.

The third zone, the Pontax Favorable Zone, is characterized by the presence of metasomatic and aluminous alteration zones comparable to those associated with the Éléonore mine deposit. The



discovery of this alteration zone, several kilometers in extent, demonstrates that the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces constitutes an important geological boundary for the discovery of Éléonore-type gold mineralization. As such, this zone represents a metallotect of the same order as the contact separating the La Grande from the Opinaca further north.

Work Done

Day 1 - May 24, 2024 Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 356km of the Billy Diamond Highway.

Day 2 May 25, 2024 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 May 26, 2024 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 May 27, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
CL-001-06-02-24 Granite, Quartz and feldspar, 51.686317N 76.252443W
CL-002-06-02-24 Smoky Quartz and feldspar. 51.692586N 76.190012W

Day 5 May 28, 2024 Collected 2 samples.
CL-003-06-02-24 Granite Smoky Quartz and metallic minerals. 51.692832N 76.189714W
CL-004-06-02-24 Smoky Quartz and feldspar, and metallic minerals. 51.693745N 76.191040W

Day 6 - May 29, 2024 Collected 5 samples.
CL-005-06-02-24 Smoky Quartz and feldspar, and metallic minerals. 51.693622N 76.191587W
CL-006-06-02-24 Granite Quartz, fine feldspar. 51.693384N 76.192029W
CL-007-06-02-24 Quartz, feldspar. 51.694439N 76.189988W
CL-008-06-02-24 Granite Quartz, feldspar, 51.693766N 76.188958W
CL-009-06-02-24 Quartz, fine feldspar, and mostly granite. 51.693927N 76.188137W

Day 7 - May 30, 2024 Collected 3 samples on several different sites.
CL-010-06-02-24 Granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.693994N 76.187763W
CL-0 11-06-02-24 Granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.693737N 76.188248W
CL-012-06-02-24 Granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.693612N 76.188187W

Day 8 - May 31, 2024 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab. Return Travel day

Day 9 - June 1, 2024 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - June 2, 2024 Preparation of report and finalized.

Mineralisation & Assays

Mineralisation reported by the prospector seems rare and consists of few rusted pyrite. He also mention the presence of a lot of pegmatite and granite.
The assays data are consistent with the field observation. There are some traces values of Gold, Chromium, Lithium and Lanthanum, the other value are the detection limit. The data suggests that there is no evident target in the area.

Project Agr.2024-12 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41								
	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Pb	Au
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CL-001-06-02-24	7		0,38			40	6	0,008
CL-002-06-02-24	8		0,42			46	3	0,006
CL-003-06-02-24	6		0,29			34	3	
CL-004-06-02-24	6		0,53			135	11	
CL-005-06-02-24	9		0,54			84	8	
CL-006-06-02-24	7	2	0,93	20		127	9	
CL-007-06-02-24	4		0,2			33	5	
CL-008-06-02-24	6		0,45			47	3	
CL-009-06-02-24	5		0,6			66	4	
CL-010-06-02-24	6		0,67	20		111	6	
CL-011-06-02-24	7		1		20	162	9	
CL-012-06-02-24	7		0,37			58	11	

Conclusion and Recommendations

This prospector prospects southern his claim in the purpose to enlarge his property. The assays data are economically very weak. The geology stil very interesting for spodumene discovery. We believe that this project has a an interesting Rare Metals mineralization to be improved. The prospector should more grassroots work looking for rare Metals (Li, Be, F, Mo.) and mores assays. We recommend to the prospector to continue defining more this region.


042

043

047

048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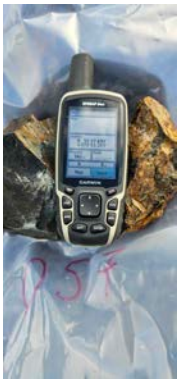

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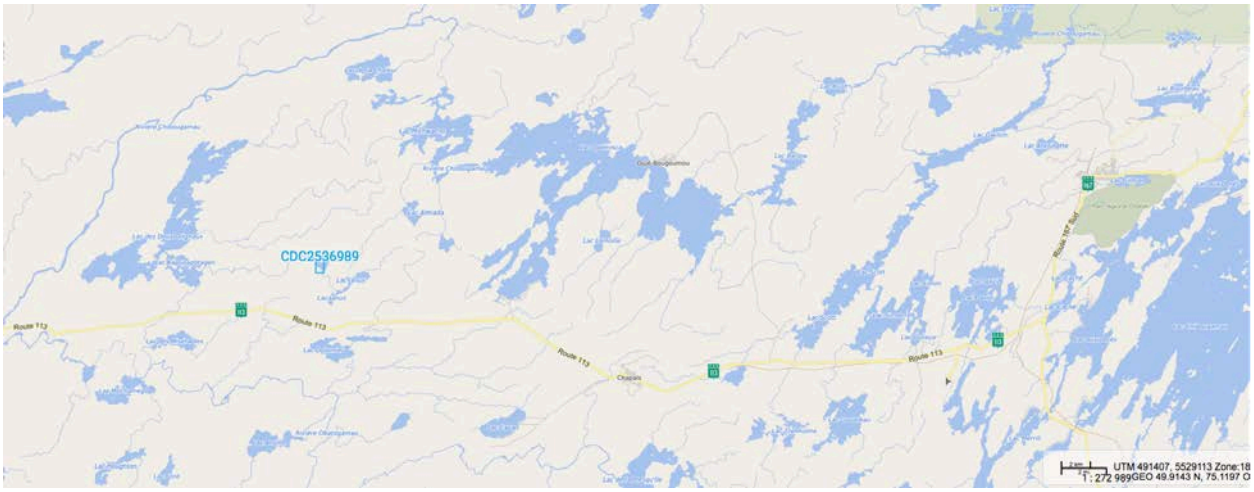
045

041

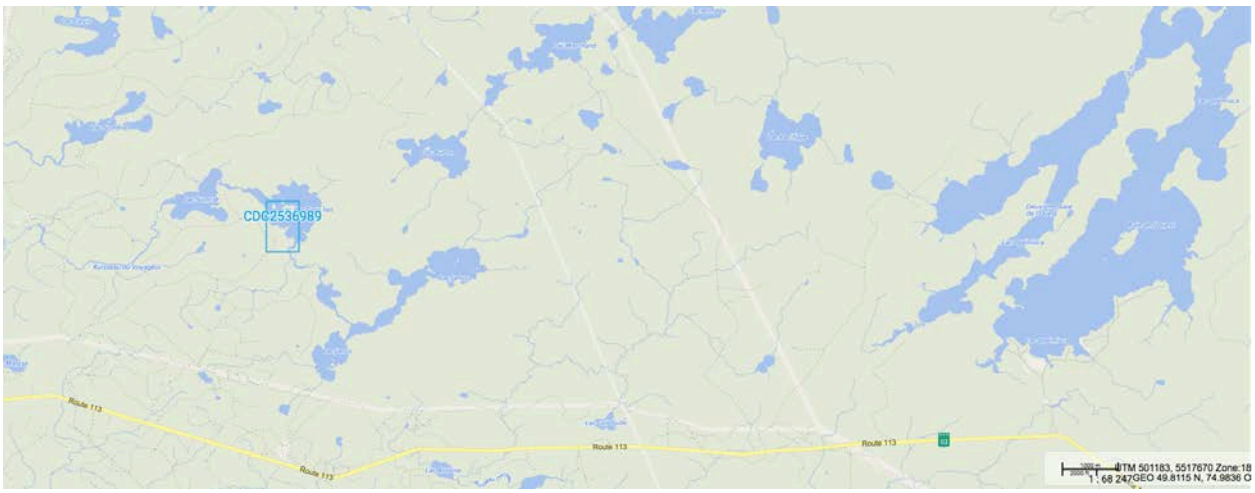
Report Agr. 2024-16 Larry Desgagne Helmo Gold Project

Project Location and Access

The prospected area is located 70 km West of Ouje-Bougoumou, in the NTS 32G14 surveys Where studies were produced for the MRNF since 1952. The data from this area shows an



important geological and economical interests. The lithological assemblages and the local structure are in accordance with the presence the impressive potential that the area is recognized for, now. The area is accessible via 113 highway by car and ATV. There are a lot of trails and forestry roads that could be used to reach the claimed area.



Regional geology

The prospected area within the Chibougamau mining camp is located in the east part of Superior Province, which itself lies at the heart of the Canadian Shield. Superior Province extends from Manitoba to Quebec, and is mainly made up of Archean rocks. The general metamorphism is at the greenschist facies, except in the vicinity of intrusive bodies, where it can go to the amphibolite to granulite facies. In Quebec, the eastern extremity of Superior Province has been classified into the following sub-provinces, from south to north: Pontiac, Abitibi, Opatica, Nemiscau, Opinaca, La Grande, Ashuanipi, Bienville and Minto.

Local Geology

According to Card and Ciesielski (1986), all the rocks of the region are part of the Superior Province and Archean in age, with the exception of the Proterozoïc diabase dykes. The Caopatina Segment is characterized by only one volcanosedimentary cycle. The Obatogamau Formation at the base of the stratigraphic sequence is interpreted as a vast submarine plain of tholeiitic basalt showing several mafic-felsic volcanic centres, represented by the Phooey and Des Vents members.

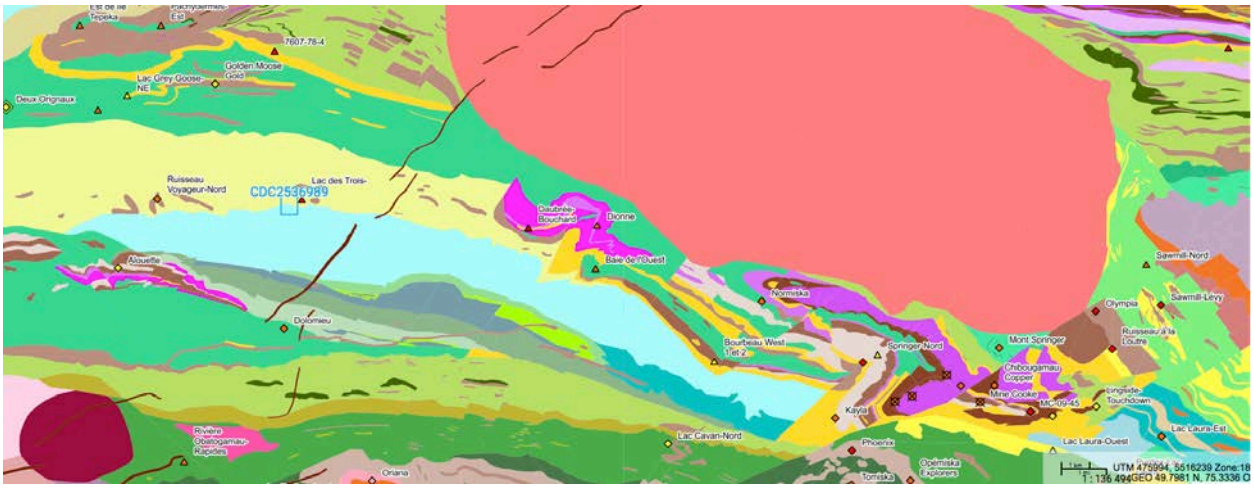
The Obatagamau Formation is covered by the sedimentary rocks of the Caopatina Formation, which form an elongated basin located at the heart of a large regional syncline (the Druillettes Syncline), bordered by E-W longitudinal faults.

The Muscocho Syncline in the NE part of the region represent the southern limit of the Chibougamau Segment and includes, from the base to the top, the Obatogamau, Waconichi and Gilman formations. At the western edge of the region, the Obatogamau Formation is intruded by the anorthositic Opawica River Complex. The volcanosedimentary pile is cut by felsic intrusives pre-to syntectonic in age and by NNE diabase dykes.

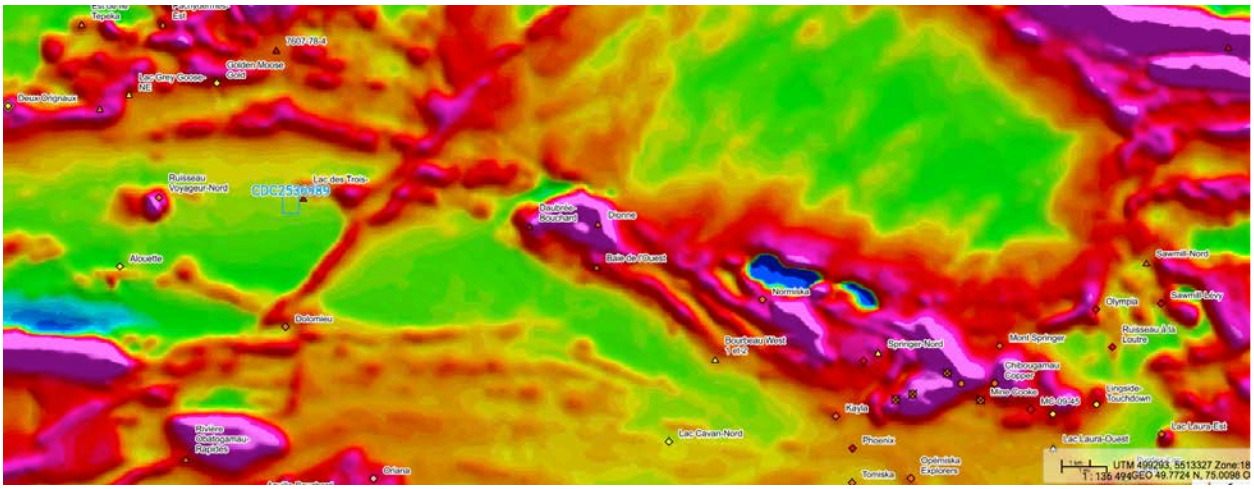
Regional metamorphism varies from the NW toward SE, going from greenschist to amphibolite facies. Metamorphism is also at the amphibolite facies at the boundary of syntectonic plutons and close to the Grenville Front.

The Caopatina Segment forms a large regional syncline, the Druillettes Syncline, limited to the north by the La Dauversière Anticline and to the south by the line of the Hébert Anticline. Rocks of the area have been subjected to a first deformation phase, which produced large N-S open folds without schistosity, followed by a main deformation phase associated with a N-S shortening responsible for the formation of a large regional folding of the main E-W schistosity, the regional metamorphism and the main longitudinal faults.

Four families of faults have been recognized in the area: the old longitudinal EW and SE faults, the NE faults that deform the regional schistosity and the NNE faults probably associated with the Grenville orogeny.



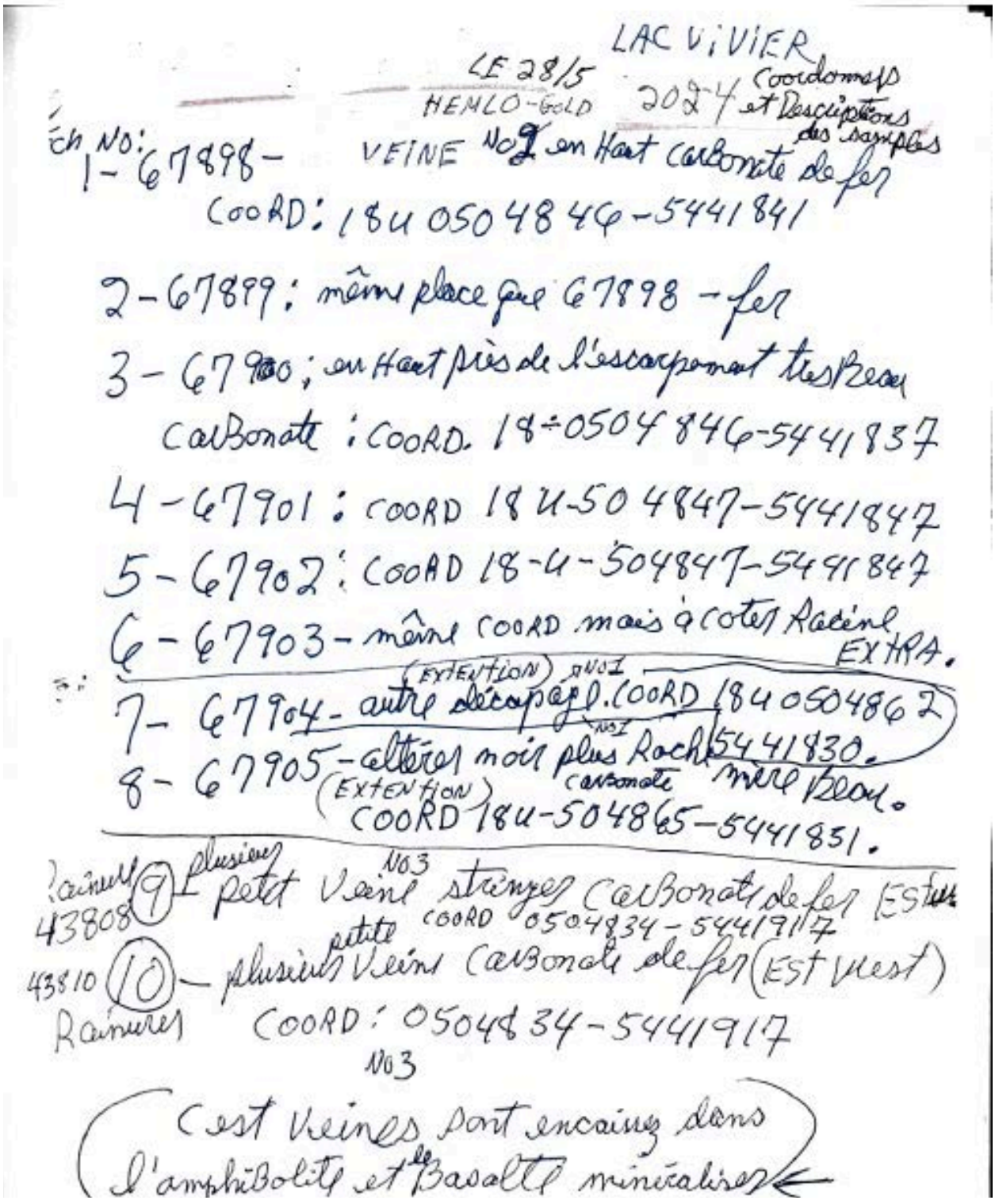
All the rock types within the area are Precambrian in age and lie within an east-west trending Archean greenstone belt, the Chibougamau greenstone belt. The rock exposure is generally fairly poor and most outcrops are likely to be found along lake shores, road cuts and where sill-like mafic intrusives occur. Besides mafic and intermediate flows and pyroclastites, sediments and volcanic sediments are common rock types within the greenstone belt. Numerous sill-like gabbro and diorite bodies intrude the volcano-sedimentary sequence. A granitic pluton makes up the south boundary of the map area. The general stratigraphy of the Chibougamau-Chapais area as defined by Norman & Beach (1941), Duquette (1970) and modified by Cimon (1976).



Larry’s claims lie in the Obatogamau Formation 32G14. The lithologie is dominated by intermediate to mafic volcanics and tuffs, intruded by gabbroic sills. This rock package is bounded to the NE by the Lac Verneuil intrusive a tonalitic to granodioritic intrusion.
There is also mafic to intermediate volcanics intruded by gabbro sills and with minor sediments locally graphitic.
An interpretation on the location of the Moly property, Houle (2010), a vertical gradient shows that the main index of Mo is contained inside a weak magnetic circular anomaly of 7 km In length by 3 km wide. According to this analysis, the anomaly may correspond to a late architectonic intrusion.

The Targets drilled during this campaign was discovered in 1967. The stripping carried out during winter 67 is described as being a pyritized and silicified shear zone, injected with Quartz and Granite all in a mafic lava. the area is over 15 feet wide. A 12 foot trench was made and a good percentage of Molybdenum 1% over 3 feet. Bismuth was also observed by Duquette, 1959.
There are values of 7.95% MB over 30 cm. In the central part of the shear and an average of 4.75% on average over 1m. On each side of the main area there are scattered millimeter molybdenum grains.

Work Done


LAC VIVIER
LE 28/5 2024 Coordonnés et Descriptions des samples
HEMLO-GOLD
ÉCH NO: 1-67898- VEINE No 2 en Haut carbonate de fer
COORD: 184 0504846-5441841
2-67899: même place que 67898 - fer
3-67900; en Haut près de l'escarpement test Beau
carbonate; COORD. 18÷0504846-5441837
4-67901: COORD 184-504847-5441847
5-67902: COORD 18-4-504847-5441847
6-67903- même COORD mais à coter Racine EXTRA.
7- 67904- autre décapeg. COORD 184 0504862 (EXTENTION) NO1
8- 67905- altéré mais plus Roche 5441830. NO1
carbonate mère Beau.
(EXTENTION) COORD 184-504865-5441831.
Rainures 43808 (9) plusieurs petit Veine NO3 strinpes Carbonate de fer EST
COORD 0504834-5441917
43810 (10) Rainures plusieurs petite Veins Carbonate de fer (EST West)
COORD: 0504834-5441917
NO3
(C'est Veines sont encaisé dans l'amphibolite et Basalte minéralisé)

1- Projet final 17/04/2024 Rapport journaliers

2- Entrer materiel au site VTT, Bateau, Roulotte et ... 17/05/2024

3- Journée prospections, deux Rameurs seul (Veine est ouest) 18/05/2024

4- prospections rien à signaler 20/05/2024

5- prospections avec Bateau autour du Lac rien à signaler. 23/05/2024

6- Veine NO 2 Découverte 25/5/2024 début échantionnage.

7- échantionnages finalisez. 26/5/20..

8- préparations et envoie d'échantion 28/5/2024

9- Sortir materiel du site VTT ALS et ... 27/5/2024

10- préparations du Rapport, avec photos

11- finaliser le Rapport 28/5/2024

Known Mineralization

A survey carried out by Umex brought to the discovery of a mineralized zone of area. Diamond drilling in 1974 in the area totalled 450,000 tons grading 1.35% Cu, 2% Zn and 1.24 oz/ton Ag. Several Cu/Ni showings were found along the edges of a mafic intrusive.
All diamond drilling done to date in the area failed in outlining any interesting base metal bodies. Most of the holes intersected graphitic sediments or schists and/or barren Fe-sulphides.
The most significant intersections obtained are the following:
Tomisku Mines Limited (1957) intersected 10' carrying 0.75% Ni and 0.90% Ca in Lamarck twp; Opemiska Mines Limited (1970) cut 2' carrying 0.38% Cu in a graphitic tuff and Fe-sulphides mineralization (Dolomieu twp); Prospectors Airways and Muscocho Exploration (1967) obtained 0.44% Cu over 23' in acidic volcanics and fragmentais (Dolomieu twp). In Daubree twp, Falconbridge Copper Limited cut 5' of mineralization carrying 1.63% Zn in tuffaceous rocks.

Assay and Interpretation

The grabbed samples has been analyzed and reveals interesting values and the gold presence. The data shows a variable metals concentration, and some interesting values such Au and Ag.

PROJECT : HEMLO Gold 2024-16 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
43808	0,03		15	60	122	2,05		469	46	0,11	47	19
43810	0,018		15	72	84	2,23		412	51	0,14	62	23
67898	0,022		16	66	151	1,97		289	78	0,05	44	19
67899	0,013		25	76	245	2,27	20	257	129	0,05	49	23
67900	0,037	0,7	32	78	410	3,38		191	122	0,05	49	15
67901	0,006		21	74	97	2,12		274	103	0,05	48	19
67902	0,006		17	55	107	1,8		187	98	0,05	38	13
67903	0,019		14	52	63	1,63		291	72	0,04	36	17
67904	0,007		15	61	51	1,99		386	38	0,07	49	17
67905	0,015		16	76	53	2,39		360	46	0,07	57	25

Gold (Au, 67898 & 67900): Significant values
Silver (Ag, 67900): Significant value
Copper (Cu, Samples 43808 & 67898 & 67899 & 67902): Significant values and
Copper (Cu, Sample 67900): Anomalic value
Nickel (Ni, Samples 67899 & 67900): Significant values
There are also traces of Cobalt (Co), Chromite (Cr), Iron (Fe), Lithium (Li), Manganese (Mn), Titanium (Ti), Vanadium (V) and Zinc (Zn).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Prospected area shows very nice mineralisation. In the other hand, the assays results shows modest values, except some values in Copper.
Since a long time, the region is known for intense mineralization and great geological environment.
Even if a lot of work has been done by Mister Desgagné and others, and given a huge knowledge of the general Chibougamau stratigraphy. We recommend that the prospector do more new prospecting to develop new targets. It is also recommended to bring out the anomalies and conductors by doing some mapping and ground geophysics (BeepMat).


ECHANTILLIONS DE 67898 A A 67903 PROJET HEMLO GOLD 2024


67900


67903

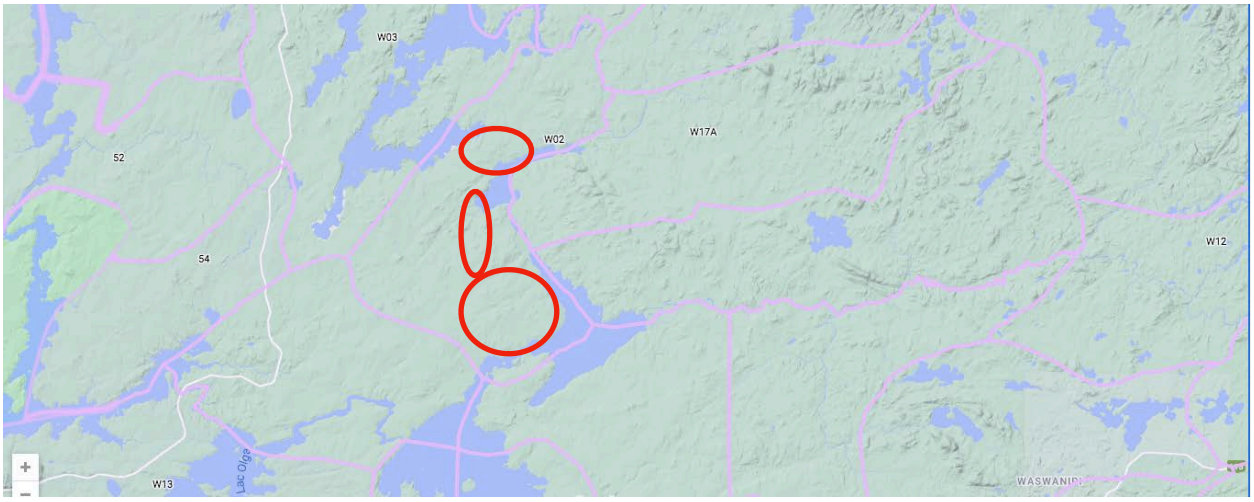

18697


PROJET HEMLO GOLD 2024

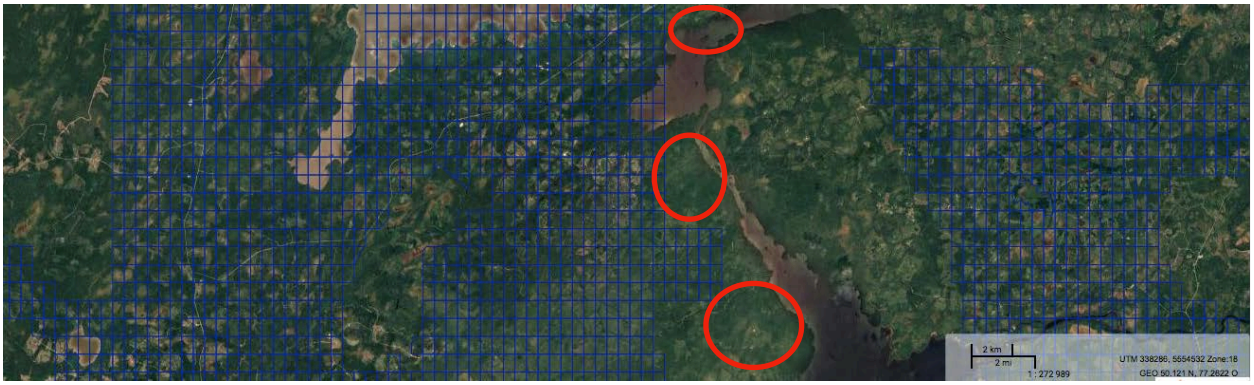
Report Agreement 2024-17 Calvin Gull Happyjack W-02 Prospecting

Project Location and Access

The project is located about 50 km North West of Waswanipi, in trapline W02. The prospectors used the family cabine to rest and prepare the field work.

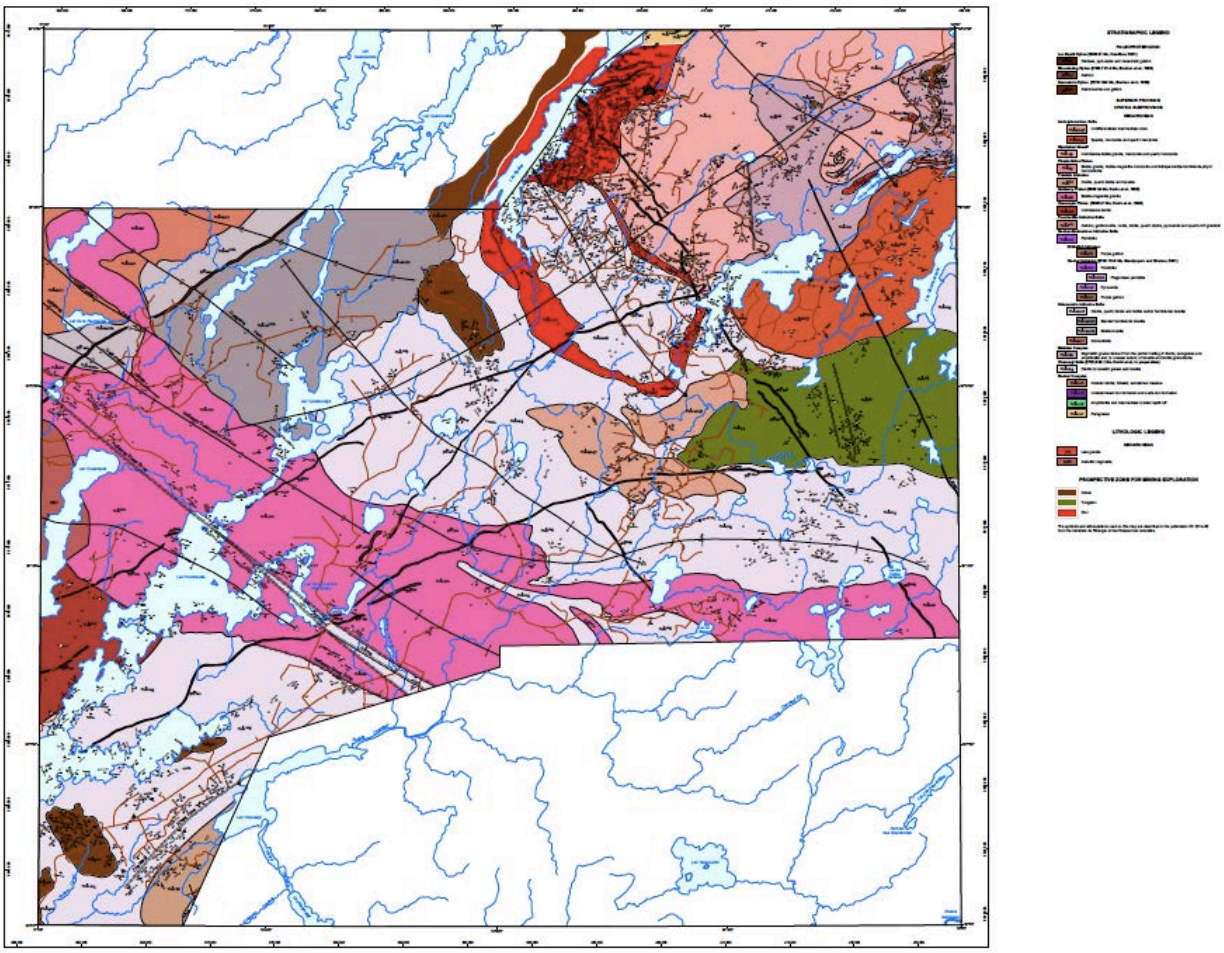


The site is difficult to access, the companies use helicopter but the prospector use Canoe and ATV to reach the family camp.



General Geology

The area lies within the Superior tectonic province. The bedrock is of Precambrian age consisting mostly of Archean gneisses and granitic rocks. The western termination of the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone crosses the northern part of the map-area. Within the map-area the volcanic zone



has a maximum width of four miles and gradually narrows westward pinching out near Nottaway river (DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi,1973). Narrow zones of metavolcanics and metasediments as well as zones and discontinuous bands and lenses of amphibolite occur in a few other places.

Diabase and gabbro dykes, generally northeasterly trending and considered to be late Precambrian in age, form the youngest unit of the bedrock.

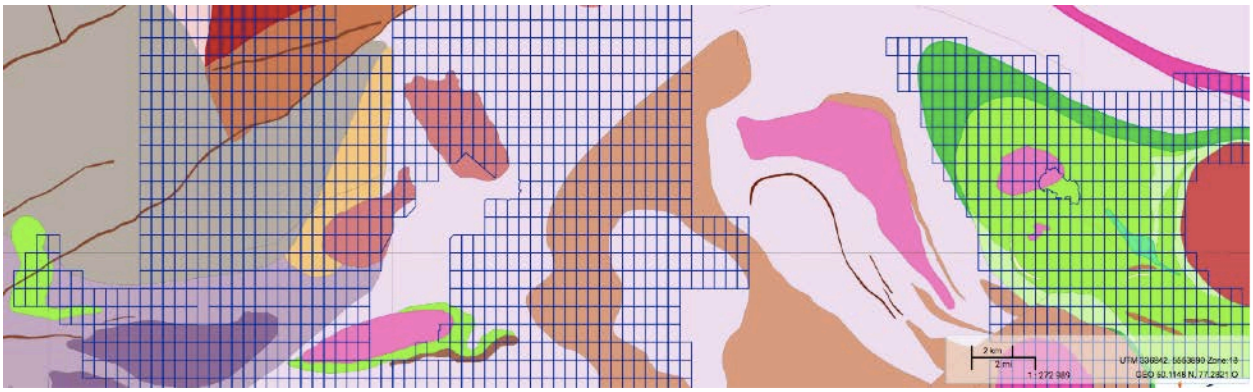
Varved Pleistocene clays were observed throughout the southern part of the area. They are generally overlain by peat but in places are overlain by till or sand. Glacial striae in the eastern half of the area trend at approximately N. 30° E. Glacial fluting on the surface of the soil in the western half of the area trend south-southeast but do not extend into the eastern half of the area.

Metavolcanics, Metasediments, Mafic and Ultramafic Intrusives A description of these rock types is given in DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973.

Amphibolite: occurs in prominent areas of outcrop in the western extremity of the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone underlying the northern part of the map-area and in the vicinity of the northern part of Soscumica lake. It occurs as discontinuous bands, screens and lensoid structures in various rock types throughout the area. Wherever amphibolite occurs enclosed within banded gneisses or metasediments its foliation is concordant to the enclosing rock, but it is generally markedly discordant to all other rock types. In texture it varies from fine-grained dark homogeneous rock, through unevenly banded varieties to migmatitic types. Some of the best exposures are in the vicinity of the northern part of Soscumica lake where the amphibolite is interpreted as being of volcanic origin. Garnet was noted in many boulders of amphibolite along the west shore of Soscumica lake near the large east-west bend but not in outcrops near the north or south shore.

Local Geology

The lithology of the area shows a very good rocks assemblages for a high mineralisation possibilities:



Granite and granodiorite: Pluton of Waswanipi North
Amphibolite derived from basalt: Bell River Formation
Mesocratic Gabbro: Sturgeon Sill 2
Basalt, andesitic basalt and amphibolite: Obatogamau Formation 1
Metamorphosed Gabbro
Pyroxenite: Sturgeon Sill2
Pyroxenite, peridotite: Sturgeon Sill
Block, crystal, lapilli tuffs: Wachigabau Member
Hornblende and biotite diorite: Diorite from the River « Unknown »

Amphibolite derived from basalt: Bell River Formation 1
Block, crystal, lapilli tuffs: Diorite Wachigabau
Basalt, andesitic basalt, amphibolite: Dussieux Formation 2
Melanocratic Gabbro: Sturgeon Sill 2

Known Mineralisation

Some prospecting has been carried out in the area. Few geophysical surveys and very small amount of drilling in areas of pyrite-bearing gneisses have been done. Bodies of granitic rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite appear to be the most favorable hosts for sulphide ore deposits within the map-area. Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite were noted in a few outcrops of gneiss and schist within the map-area. However, sulphide mineralization in the map-area is not common outside the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone which crosses the northern part of the area (DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973).
About 0.2% disseminated chalcopyrite and smaller amounts of pyrrhotite were noted in a large slump-block of foliated granitic rock on the east bank of Kitchigama river (latitude 50° 42' and longitude 70° 21').
Rusty-weathering lenses of cubical pyrite with a few grains of chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue are exposed over a strike length of 200 feet in a rapid on Kitchigama river approximately half-a-mile north of the map-area. The lenses are 1 to 6 inches in width and occur in an outcrop of migmatite at the contact of amphibolite bands
and pegmatite. An assay of a selected grab sample from one of the lenses gave the following results: 0.03% Cu, 0.019% Zn, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.032 oz/ton Ag.
Rusty-weathering lenses, usually less than a foot in length, and about 10 inches in width, containing disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occur in an outcrop of garnet actinolite- quartz schist on the north shore of Soscumica lake. A selected grab sample was assayed with the following results: 0.10% Cu, 0.25% Zn, 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.006 oz/ton Ag. Smaller amounts of sulphides and magnetite were noted inland to the south in the same rock unit. This rock unit appears to be quite narrow: disseminated magnetite helps to outline it on the aeromagnetic map.
A few cubes of galena and up to 5% pyrite were noted along fractures in an outcrop of metasedimentary rock in the Frotet- Evans volcanic zone about 0.6 miles west of mile 101.7 on the Matagami L.G. 2 road. A grab sample assayed 0.01% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.017 oz/ton Ag.

Work Done

Day 1: Travel day to camp, reassemble material and plan mapping.

Day 2: Scouting of area on roads with ATV and Truck, make sure roads are good for prospecting.

Day 3: Day of sampling with ATV and some boat, we had to take the boat for precise sampling, and we managed to pick up 4 samples. We were located near protected areas.

Day 4: We managed to pick 3 samples, ended up in rough terrain and lots of density.

Day 5: Today we managed to get on the boat more but ended up in a storm and winds. Had to turn back to camp but we managed to take 3 samples in a nice area.

Day 6: Today we couldn't move do to the weather. Thunderstorm and wind gusts.

Day 7: Same weather as yesterday so we decided to use the truck and managed to grab 2 samples.

Day 8: One of our last days of sampling, we decided to take it easy. We picked up 2 more samples.

Day 9: Packing up of camp, travel day.

Day 10: Report Day

Coordinates:

Sample 1: N50°07'48" W76°41'42"

Sample 2: N50°07'53" W76°41'53"

Sample 3: N50°09'31" W76°42'44"

Sample 4: N50°09'03" W76°42'46"

Sample 5: N50°09'48" W76°44'09"

Sample 6: N50°08'58" W76°48'31"

Sample 7: N50°08'03" W76°46'02"

Sample 8: N50°03'32" W76°48'17"

Sample 9: N50°03'36" W76°48'43"

Sample 10: N50°00'00" W76°47'28"

Sample 11: N49°59'43" W76°47'09"

Sample 12: N50°01'41" W76°46'48"

Sample 13: N49°56'09" W76°47'45"

Sample 14: N49°56'26"W76°49'33"

Mineralisation

A number of 14 samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are generally modest and do not not show the real potential of the prospected area. But a couple of samples showed traces values such as Gold (more than 0.01 ppm, CN003, CN009, CN014) and Chromite (< 400 ppm, CN002). We had no anomalies but some significative values as a trace of Nickel (Ni) and Copper (Cu) and traces of Cobalt (Co). Added to these metallic minerals, some Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn) and Vanadium (V) have been detected.

PROJECT W-02 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41											
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
CN001		7	11	1		20	184		0,11	39	30
CN002		13	400	8			96	139	0,04	18	13
CN003	0,01	2	8	2			145		0,07	9	25
CN004	0,008	1	9	1			65		0,03	5	8
CN005	0,006	9	12	69			320		0,19	38	47
CN006	0,008	6	7	11		20	170		0,13	27	29
CN007		2	9	1			140		0,06	9	30
CN008		9	20	28		20	349	22	0,18	34	52
CN009	0,01	13	15	83	50	30	243	17	0,1	72	41
CN010	0,006	16	96	43		40	453	41	0,21	61	56
CN011		5	10	5			217		0,1	21	40
CN012		1	7	19			55		0,03	5	8
CN013	0,006	10	12	93		20	346		0,21	39	50
CN014	0,01	8	18	52			304	14	0,17	31	45

Conclusion & Recommendation

Geologically, we have a good knowledge of the area showing somme interesting aspect for a possible mineralisation. We are in the Abitibi Belts which is very known in terms of mineralisation models. It is possible to characterize better the prospected area and define targets and conductors. The values of Au and Cr and Rare Metals are incentive to produce other great project in this same area.

It is the first project of the prospector Calvin We recommend to the board to encourage the prospector, he has a great capacities to learn and produce good projects in minerals prospecting.











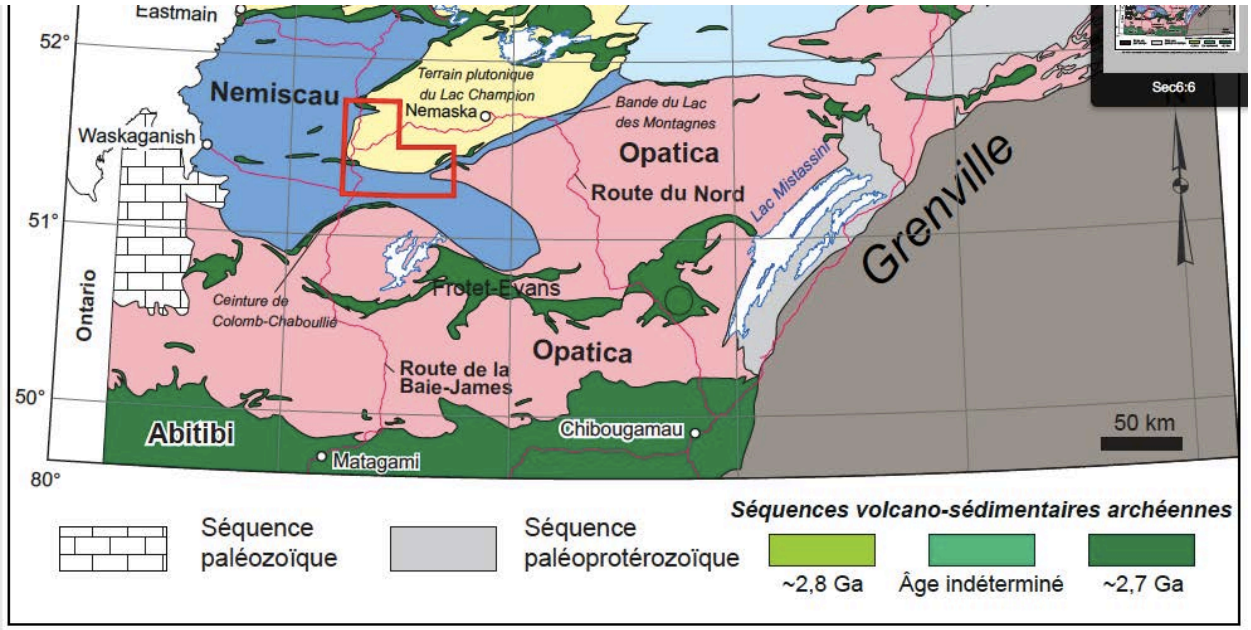
Agreement 2024-19 Thomas Blackned Pontax II-312 Project

General Geology

The prospected terrain belongs to the Nemiscau metasedimentary Subprovince, to the south and west of the study area, and to the southern extension of the La Grande volcano-plutonic Subprovince.

In this area, the intrusive Champion Complex constitutes the main unit of the La Grande Subprovince. The three oldest, least differentiated, and most deformed units are composed of tonalitic gneiss, tonalite, diorite, and monzodiorite. The later units consist of granodiorite and granite with little or no deformation. The Champion complex hosts the Amikap Pluton (a new unit), a kilometer-long elliptical intrusion of tonalite and granodiorite. The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the La Grande Subprovince are assigned to the Anatacau-Pivert Formation (Eastmain Group), which is overlain by the Pontax Formation metasedimentary sequence characterized by alternating conglomerate and wacke.

The metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince are assigned to the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Rupert Complex, respectively. The Lac des Montagnes Group



consists primarily of basalt-derived amphibolites associated with felsic volcaniclastites and lesser iron formations. U-Pb dating of zircons from a felsic tuff at Lac des Montagnes yielded a crystallization age of 2710 ± 6 Ma, interpreted as the age of volcanism.

The Rupert Complex lies on the volcano-sedimentary complexes of the Anatacau-Pivert Formation and the Lac des Montagnes Group. It consists of migmatized paragneiss and migmatites (metatexites to diatexites) cut by intrusions of biotite ± garnet ± muscovite-bearing granitic pegmatite. The age of the partial melting episode is estimated at 2697 ± 6 Ma based on U-Pb zircon dating of a porphyritic diatexite sample.

The Nemiscau and La Grande rocks are cut by undeformed diabase dikes ranging from metre to decametre in size. Based on their orientation, these dikes are related to four Neoarchean to Mesoproterozoic swarms recognized elsewhere in the James Bay region. Le Lac Champion est séparé de la Sous-province de Nemiscau par la Zone de cisaillement de la Rivière Rupert qui forme un corridor de déformation E-W à NE-SW. The northern (Lac Mezières Subdomain) and southern (Lac du Poisson Blanc Subdomain) subdomains contain migmatites derived from paragneisses that are generally poor in mobilizate and characterized by amphibolite-facies metamorphic conditions. Wedged between the first two, the third subdomain (Lac Encaissé Subdomain) consists of migmatites derived from paragneisses that are richer in mobilizate, generally magnetic, and exhibit granulite-facies metamorphic conditions. This subdomain is also characterized by a domed and basinal structure with biotite-orthopyroxene-clinopyroxene-hornblende diorite, tonalite, and granodiorite intrusions occupying the core of the domes. To the northwest, the Pontax River Domain exhibits significant variations in lithology and orientation of regional structural fabrics.

There are three favorable regional zones conducive to the discovery of metal deposits. The volcanic units of the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Anatacau-Pivert Formation demonstrate potential for polymetallic mineralization. The third zone, in the Pontax River area, is distinguished by the presence of a vast aluminous hydrothermal alteration system within the wacke and conglomerate sequence of the Pontax Formation. This zone is comparable to the distal and intermediate alteration envelopes of the Éléonore Mine deposit, and its existence suggests that the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande rivers represents a favorable metallotect for the discovery of gold deposits of this type, as does the boundary between the La Grande and Opinaca rivers, RG 2018-03 (Bandyayera, Daoudene 2018).

General Geology

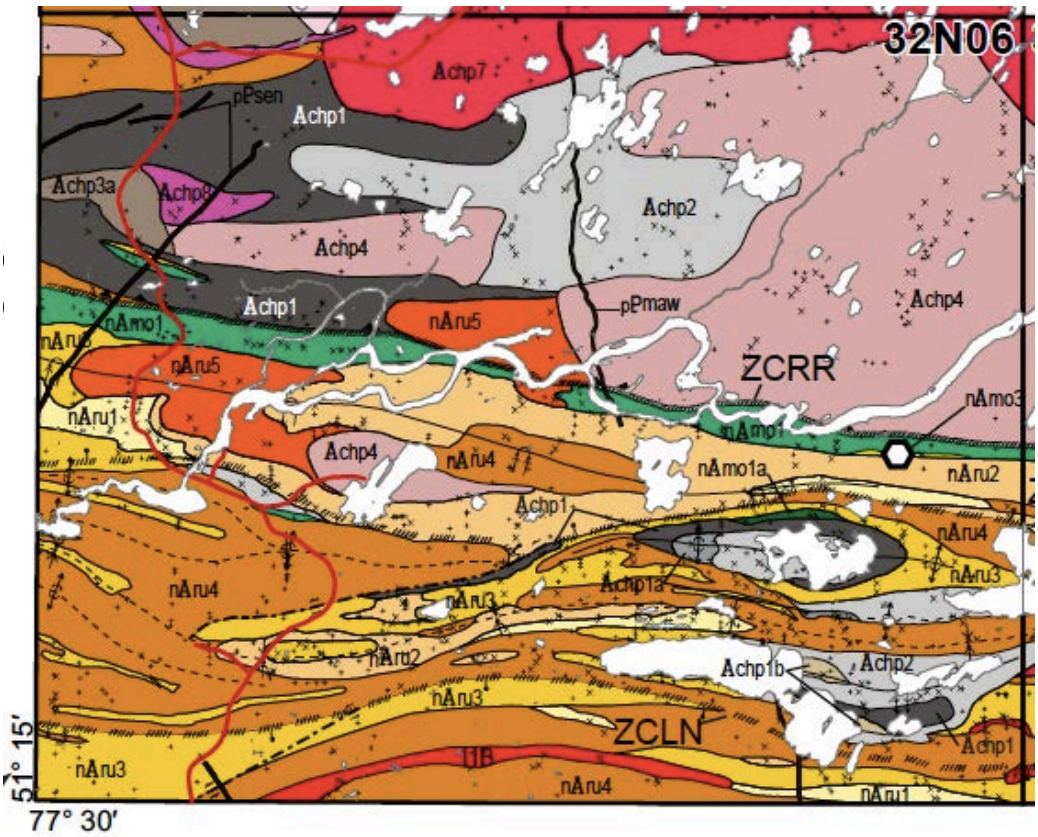
Here the lithology that we find on the field all over the prospected area:

Metatexite paragneiss protolith

Paragneiss à biotite ± hornblende ± garnet ± andalousite ± sillimanite ± cordierite

Leucogranite

Siltslate, mudslate et locally conglomerats



Diorite

Basalte amphibolitised & amphibolite

Wacke with conglomerat layers

Gabbro to gabbronorite

Tonalite, granodiorite & paragneiss enclaves

Amphibolite basalt protholit; Layers of intermediate to felsic tuf and BIF

Locally, we can observe two importants geological entities. In the North an east-west corridor of volcanic rock and mafic plutonic rocks. Technically these rocks contain(Au, basic metals). In the south we find felsic plutonic rocks, mainly tonalite, granodiorite and remnants of paragneiss. Many pegmatites and Leucogranite are also known to appear as stylites or batholiths. This latest lithology is targeted for REE and Rare metals such as Lithium, Beryllium, Molybdenum.

Known Mineralisation

Lac des Montagnes is of interest for volcanogenic base and precious metal mineralization. This potential was highlighted by the work of Valiquette (1975) and Bernier (1992). The potential for magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in this unit has also been known since the 1960s (Remick and

Gillain, 1963). Some ultramafic rock samples (flows and sills) collected during the summer of 2016 show strong chromium and nickel anomalies. Samples from a stratiform peridotite

intrusion containing a pyroxenite bed yielded grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. The highly magnetic, fine- to medium-grained peridotite is foliated with a brownish color on the altered surface and greenish in fresh exposure.

The medium-grained pyroxenite is foliated and nonmagnetic. Its color is grayish-green on the altered surface and greenish-gray in fresh exposure. Under the microscope, these ultramafi c rocks are highly deformed and altered into actinolite-tremolite and serpentine. They contain up to 5% opaque minerals in the form of thin streaks parallel to the foliation. The foliated and altered ultramafic volcanic rock, composed primarily of anthophyllite crystals arranged parallel to the regional foliation, yielded 0.18% Cr. These three ultramafic rock samples also exhibit anomalous Ni contents ranging between 652 and 1150 ppm.

Work Done

The two prospectors and their helper travel everyday from their camp to the prospecting field. They use the ATV. The area is treeless and very accessible. The campaign is based on a large grassroots sampling. The prospectors try to repeat the values in Chromite and Lithium they had in the last project close to the area prospected in this project.

Coordinates

Ptaxt-01 51.488027N, 77.306851W ; Ptax-02 51.487774N, 77.306286W

Ptax-03 51..487635 N, 77.30602 W ; Ptax-04 51.487515N, 77.305933W

Ptax-05 51.487328N, 77.305996W ; Ptax-06 51.487961N, 77.306136W
Ptax-07 51.488236N, 77.303748W ; Ptax-08
Ptax-09 51.49266N, 77.29873W ; Ptax-10 51.49256N, 77.29889W
Ptax-11 51.49204N, 77.30046W ; Ptax-12 51.49204N, 77.30043W
Ptax-13 51.49935N, 77.28563W ; Ptax-14 51.49944N, 77.28521W
Ptax-15 51.49974N, 77.283367W ; Ptax-16 51.49978N, 77.28360W
Ptax-17 51.49979N, 77.28349W ; Ptax-18 51.49988N, 77.28397W
Ptax-19 51.49984N, 77.28354W ; Ptax-20 51.50000N, 77.28334W
Ptax-21 51.50024N, 77.28317W ; Ptax-22 51.50034N, 77.28289W
Ptax-23 51.50035N, 77.28286W ; Ptax-24 51.50040N, 77.28268W
Ptax-25 51.50060N, 77.28282W ; Ptax-26 51.50069N, 77.28202W
Ptax-27 51.50063N, 77.28188W ; Ptax-28 51.50078N, 77.28177.W
Ptax-29 51.50095N, 77.28145W ; Ptax-30 51.50091N, 77.28138W
Ptax-31 51..50097N, 77.281415W ; Ptax-32 51.501024N, 77.281312W
Ptax-33 51.501114N, 77.8124W ; Ptax-34 51.501149N, 77.281106W
Ptax-35 51.500929N, 77.2811591W ; Ptax-36 51.501265N, 77.281222W
Ptax-37 51.501275N, 77.281126W ; Ptax-38 51.501426N, 77.280903W
Ptax-39 51.501621N, 77.281216W ; Ptax-40 51.50193N, 77.281201W
Ptax-41 51.501726N, 77.280891W ; Ptax-42 51.502101N, 77.280949W
Ptax-43 51.502049N, 77.281016W ; Ptax-44 51.502205N, 77.281076W
Ptax-45 51.502188N, 77.281031W ; Ptax-46 51.502186N, 77.280989W
Ptax-47 51.50256N, 77.281161W

Assay and Discussion

More Than 46 samples have been collected in this project and 45 samples have been sent to the laboratory. The data shows some traces, significant, and anomalic values :

Gold (Au, PTAX-17&19) Trace values.

Chromite (Cr, PTAX-06&16&17) Anomalic values.

Copper (Cu, PTAX-05) Significant to anomalic values.

REE (La, PTAX-15) Significant to anomalic value

Iron (Fe, PTAX-05) Significant values.

Rare metals (Li, PTAX-17) Significant to anomalic values.

Phosphorus (P, PTAX-15&18) Significant values.

Vanadium (V, PTAX-05) Significant values.

PTAX-27		21		1,26			162		100	0,03		
PTAX-28		9		1,69			216		480	0,13	24	40
PTAX-29		75		2,46		40	360	26	570	0,17	40	45
PTAX-30		23		3,03		30	358	16	610	0,21	60	66
PTAX-31		116		3,42	30	50	491	42	810	0,26	56	76
PTAX-32		9		2,04			245		370	0,13	26	43
PTAX-33		12		2,09			244		290	0,12	25	35
PTAX-34		8		1,65			213		290	0,11	21	37
PTAX-35	0,008	32	27	1,52			220	12	290	0,09	16	25
PTAX-36		12		2,17			290		510	0,13	31	51
PTAX-37		13	33	2,45			253		310	0,11	27	36
PTAX-38		9		1,9	30		266		470	0,1	31	40
PTAX-39		12		2,48			298		420	0,14	30	45
PTAX-40		9		1,65			229		330	0,11	21	38
PTAX-41		12	16	2,25			302		370	0,13	22	45
PTAX-42		8	25	1,51			181		260	0,13	15	34
PTAX-43		11		2,05			262		300	0,13	21	39
PTAX-44		9		1,4			179		330	0,11	17	36
PTAX-45		8	18	0,99			103		20	0,02		
PTAX-46		8		1,61			191		290	0,12	22	41
PTAX-47		10		1,8			207		230	0,11	19	32

Agr.2024-09 PONTAX 11-312 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41 (ppm) & Ti (%)												
	Au	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
PTAX-01		13	7	1,98	30		225	12	330	0,1	19	31
PTAX-02		15	7	2,46	30		339	12	600	0,18	44	56
PTAX-03		15	9	3,05			349	10	780	0,2	54	49
PTAX-04		15		2,52			356	11	520	0,13	31	51
PTAX-05		35	111	4,52			293	46	420	0,21	296	36
PTAX-06		125	34	3,73			425	46	380	0,25	74	70
PTAX-07	0,008	84	18	2,71			310	35	170	0,21	58	54
PTAX-08		13	11	1,51			176		440	0,12	24	30
PTAX-09		30		1,8	40		226	11	390	0,1	19	31
PTAX-10		66		2,32	30		293	19	420	0,18	36	55
PTAX-11		11		1,76			202		340	0,1	20	30
PTAX-12	0,009	6		0,67			117		10	0,01		
PTAX-13		15		2,43			411		380	0,13	32	42
PTAX-14		32		2,12		30	279	21	640	0,17	40	48
PTAX-15	0,006	50		4,07	70	30	464	19	1200	0,27	74	67
PTAX-16	0,007	198	10	2,2			318	58	580	0,16	42	43
PTAX-17	0,012	183	13	4,51		60	614	66	770	0,28	91	72
PTAX-18		38	14	3,6			387	18	1000	0,3	79	65
PTAX-19		27	15	2,11	40	20	304	14	380	0,13	28	42
PTAX-20	0,008	79	33	4,01	30	40	371	42	820	0,32	66	83
PTAX-21	0,01	82	21	3,62		30	399	37	590	0,26	58	67
PTAX-22		6		0,86			106		150	0,06	5	17
PTAX-23		10		1,66			195		180	0,06	15	17
PTAX-24		52		1,39			203	18	360	0,12	25	29
PTAX-25		21		2,56	30	30	335		620	0,16	39	39
PTAX-26		58		1,62			287	22	590	0,12	29	36

Conclusion and Recommendation

It is a great geology for Basic Metals, Gold and Lithium but the project area is globally dominated by leuco-granitic, pegmatitic, few amphibole old lavas and some crustal geological environment where usually the exploration is concentrated on Basic metals and Gold. The prospecting work should focus on those granitoids and the pegmatites spodumene-bearing and some rocks with Fuschite . The area is explored by a lot of companies for Lithium.

The prospector who works close to his camp, did many project in this area. He reveal several good prospect, especially in Lithium concentration.

We recommend to the prospector to continue defining more this area and the mineral potential in it with focus on Lithium. we need to see more grass root data which means more samples and mores assays. It is may be time to take claims. We also recommend to encourage Mr. Blackned and his partners prospectors to do not give up.


PTAX-32

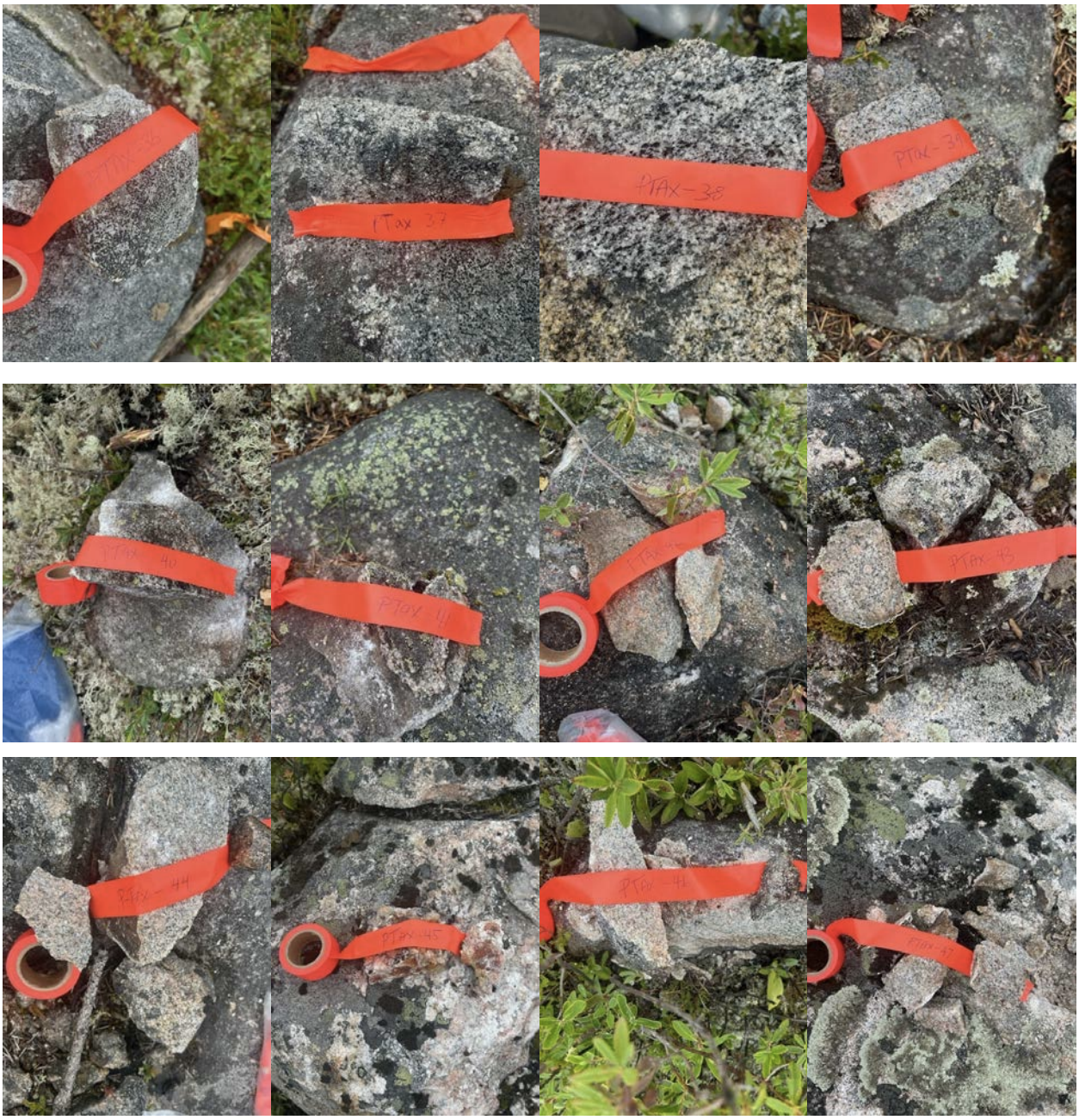

PTAX-31


PTAX-31


PTAX-33


PTAX-34

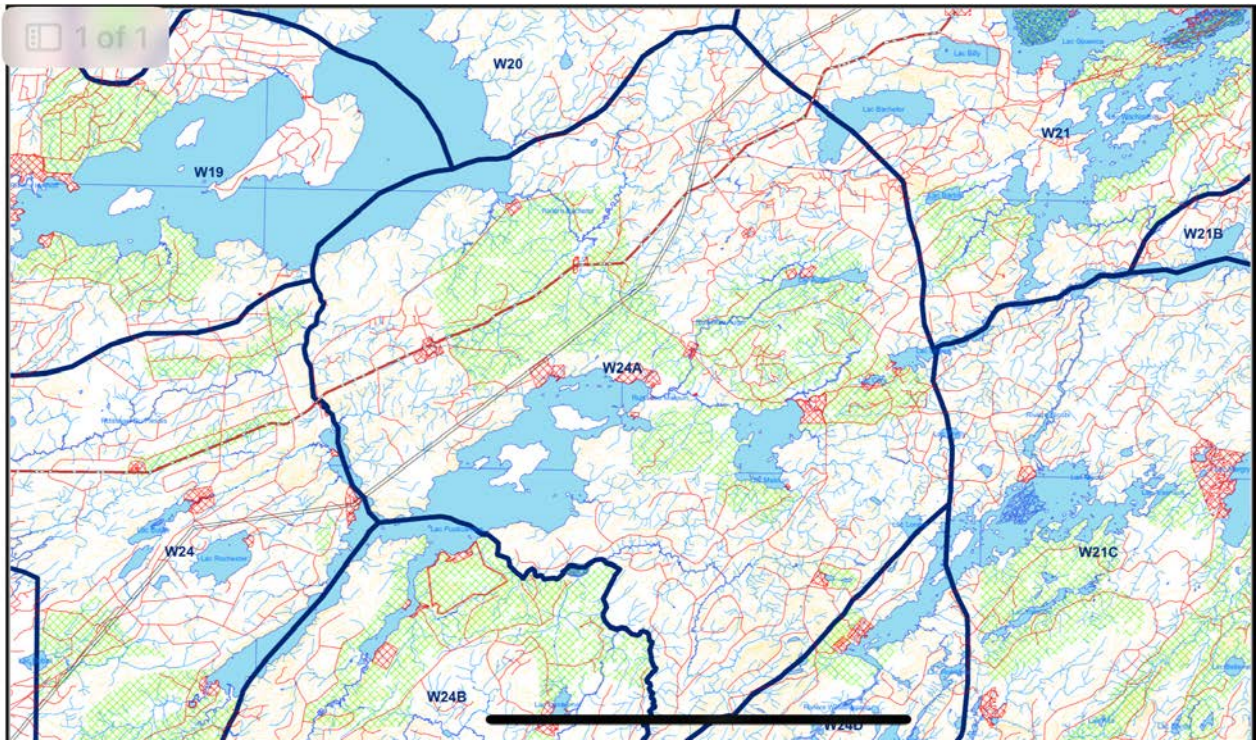

PTAX-35

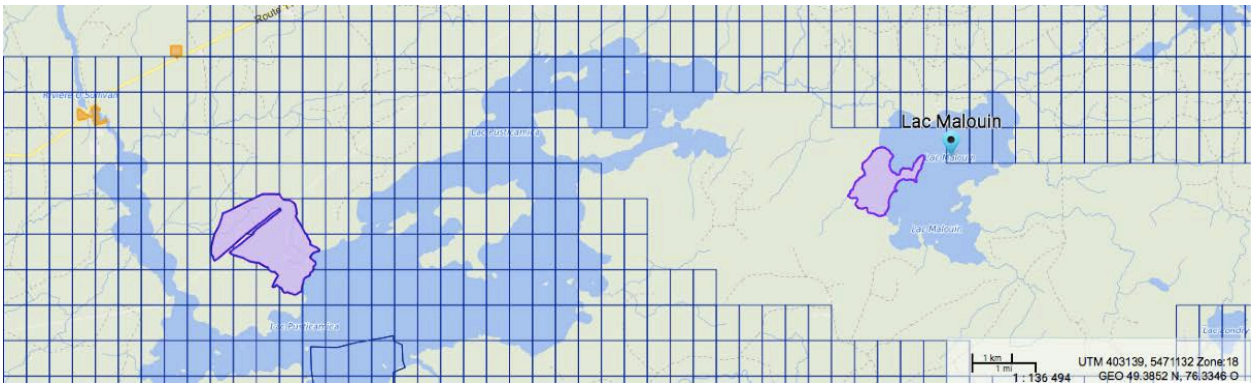


Report Agreement 2024-21 Jarris Gull W24-A Prospecting

Project Location

The project is located in Waswanipi traplines, about 30 Kms south-west of Waswanipi, near the Pusticamica Lake. It is accessible through the highway 113 and some forestry roads.





The prospected area id highly claimed and the prospector choose to go where the mining industry did not go yet.

General Geology

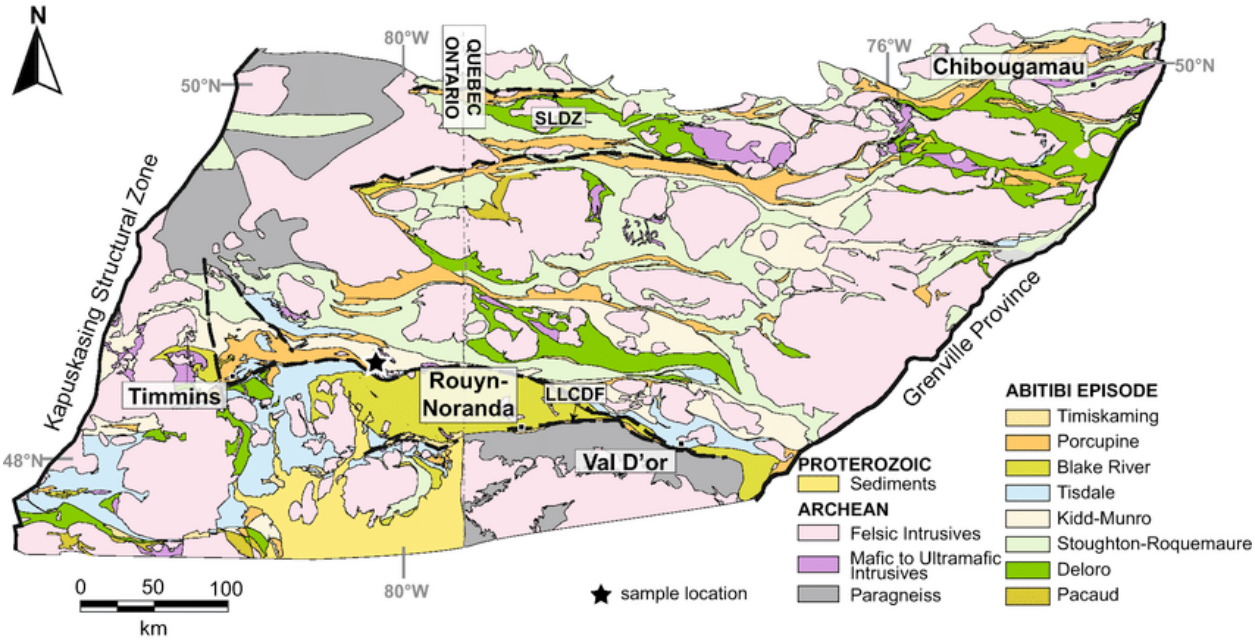
The Abitibi Subprovince includes several mining districts, such as Noranda, Matagami, and Chibougamau, known for their concentrations of massive sulfide deposits. Interpreting the formation environment of these deposits is often complicated by multiple episodes of deformation and metamorphism. The preservation of primary textures and structures in the volcanic and pyroclastic host rocks allowed us to characterize the volcanic environment in which the deposit formed. The host rock of the deposit, the Coniagas Member, comprises bedded tuffs, massive lapilli tuffs, laminated lapilli tuffs, and massive, pillowed, or brecciated lava flows. The presence of pillowed flows in the host rock indicates a submarine environment. The angularity of the fragments, the quenched margins, and the high degree of vesicularity of the lapilli suggest a pyroclastic origin. Unwelded fragments in the pyroclastic rocks suggest post-cooling accumulation.

A model comprising two explosive-effusive volcanic cycles is proposed. Each of these cycles includes an early explosive phase. This eruption, marked by the influence of surrounding water in magma fragmentation and debris transport and deposition, would have produced the pyroclastic rock units. Each cycle also includes a late, effusive, construction phase. The presence of a small felsic center near the old mine supports the hypothesis of a proximal environment of the deposit and the host rocks.

The area between Chapais and Lebel-sur-Quévillon continues to attract interest in gold and base metals. The development of the Shortt Lake and Bachelor Lake gold deposits, the discovery of a gold showing in the Miquelon region, and the discovery of the major Grevet massive sulfide deposit to the west confirm the region's mining potential.

Based on significant lithological differences, Dimroth et al. (1982 and 1984) subdivided the Abitibi Subprovince into an Inner Zone in the north and an Outer Zone in the south. Ludden et al. (1986) also distinguished between these two segments, which they called the North Volcanic Zone and the South Volcanic Zone. Chown et al. (1992) divided the Abitibi Subprovince into a North Volcanic Zone (NVZ) and a South Volcanic Zone (SVZ) based on data on volcanic-sedimentary assemblages, plutonic suites, and high-precision U-Pb ages. Chown et al. (1992) subdivided the NVZ into a monocyclic volcanic segment (MVS) and a polycyclic volcanic segment (PVS) located further north. The MVS consists of a vast plain of monotonous basalt and small felsic centers interbedded with, or overlain by, volcaniclastic sediment basins (Chown et al., 1992). The Desmaraisville area is located in the northern part of the monocyclic volcanic segment of the Northern Volcanic Zone, as defined by Chown et al. (1992).

Regional tectonism and metamorphism are Kenorean in age. Thorpe et al. (1984) assign a possible age of 2700-2710 Ma for volcanism in the Desmaraisville area, based on dates of 2996 and 2702 Ma for two galena samples from the Coniagas mine. This age contradicts the age of 2730 ± 2 Ma given to felsic rocks of the first volcanic cycle and 2718 ± 2 Ma (Krogh, 1982) for the felsic part of the second cycle (Mueller et al., 1989; Chown et al., 1990).

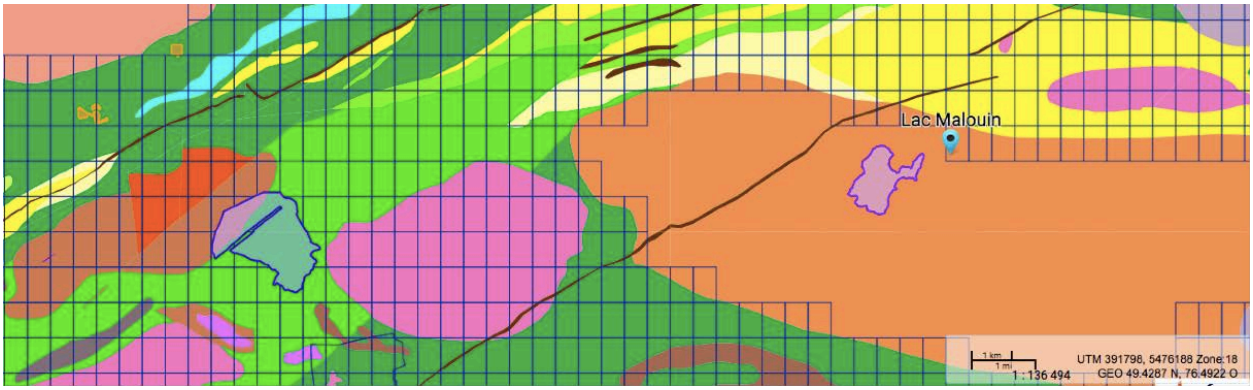


The metamorphism is characterized by the lower amphibolite greenschist facies. The region is characterized by a series of synclines and anticlines oriented E-W on either side of the Chibougamau anticline (see Allard and Gobeil, 1984; Daigneault and Allard, 1990). The area is cut by four major fault systems, grouped according to their principal directions: NE, E-W, NW, and N20E. The NE series dominates the Chibougamau-Chapais region.

Sharma and Gobeil (1987) subdivide the Archean rocks of the Shortt Lake area (Figure 2) into two lithostratigraphic units: the Obatogamau Formation (Cimon, 1976) and the Ruisseau Dalime Formation. The Obatogamau Formation comprises three kilometers of massive, pillowed and brecciated basalts, generally porphyritic, with plagioclase phenocrysts (Allard and Gobeil, 1984).

Local Geology

The geology of the area tremendously interesting for the prospecting and finding new targets. The melting pot of different stratigraphy such as sedimentary and volcanic rocks, and aplitic to a pegmatitic rocks is great asset.



Mafic volcanic rocks: These assemblages include massive and brecciated flows, generally porphyritic, as well as pillow flows of basaltic to andesitic composition.

Volcaniclastic unit

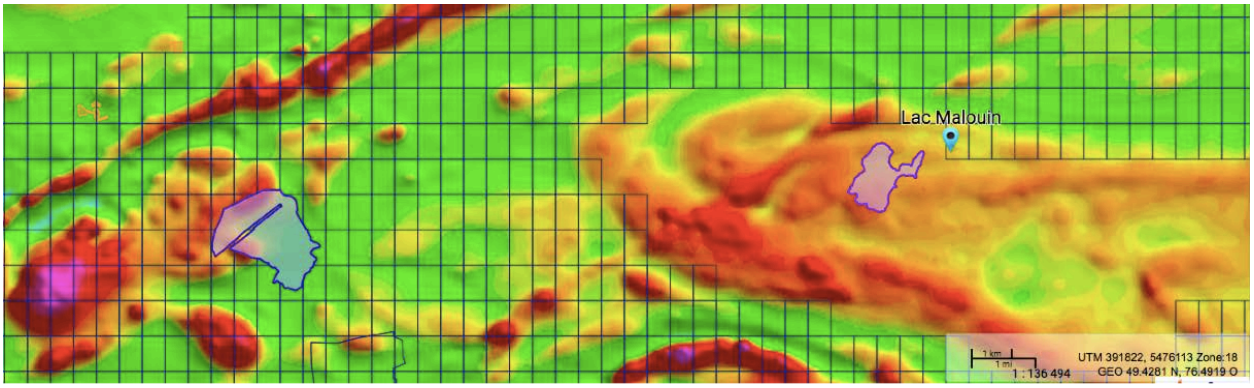
Felsic volcanic unit

Rhyolitic to rhyodacitic flows and breccias

Auger Sediments: Based largely on the similarity of the different lithologies, the Auger sediments are essentially placed at the same stratigraphic level as the Bachelor sediment unit.

Bachelor Sediments: Sharma and Lauzière (1983) indicate that this band of sedimentary rocks is in fault contact with the adjacent volcanic rocks.

Intrusions: Three small mafic intrusions have been mapped east, west, and southwest of Bachelor Lake (Sharma and Lauzière, 1983). Those east and west of the lake are gabbroic to dioritic in composition, while the latter includes zones of olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite, melanogabbro, and leucogabbro (Sharma and Lauzière, 1983).



Several granitoid intrusions are recognized in the region : Waswanipi Lake pluton, Bachelor and O'Brien Lakes and the Lichen Lake Pluton (Sharma and Lacoste, 1981; Sharma and Lauzière, 1983). Proterozoic gabbro-diabase dykes, oriented ENE, cut all units and constitute the youngest rocks in the region (Sharma and Lacoste, 1981; Lamothe, 1981; Sharma and Lauzière, 1983).

Basaltic and Andesitic Lavas: massive, Pillow Flows, and Pillow Breccias. The pillow lavas flow lies above the mineralized horizon

Pyroclastic Rocks: Pyroclastic material includes pumice fragments, glass shards, euhedral and/or broken crystals, and lithic fragments (sometimes vesicular) (Fisher, 1961 and 1966).

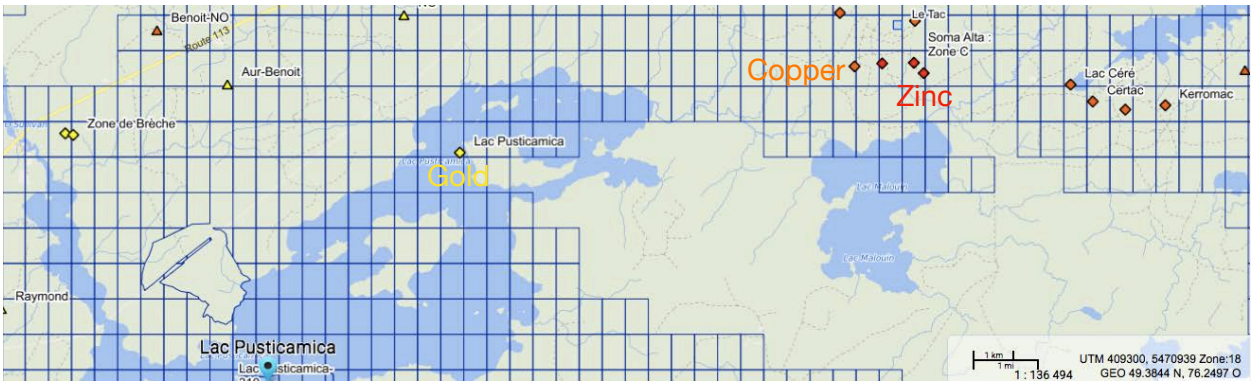
Bedded Tuffs: massive and bedded Lapilli Tuffs

Known mineralisation

Mineralization and hydrothermal alteration. In situ massive sulfide mineralization. It includes sphalerite and pyrite, as well as accessory galena. The sphalerite and pyrite form a more or less distinct centimeter-scale layering accentuated by trains of millimeter-scale fragments of quartz matrix.

The contact between the massive sulfides and the host rock is sharp.

Several samples of massive sulfide veins were obtained from diamond drill cores completed near the former mine by Minnova Inc. These veins are generally composed of pyrite and sphalerite. A few crystals of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena were observed in thin sections in some samples.



In outcrop, the hydrothermal alteration associated with the mineralization is characterized by very intense chloritization of the host rock in contact with the massive sulfide lens. The massive lapilli tuffs at the base of the host sequence are characterized by intense hydrothermal alteration.

Work Done

Day 1: Travel day to camp, reassemble material, map planning and preparation of camp

Day 2: Scouting of area for sampling with ATV and Boat and verification of roads on provided map.

Day 3: Today we managed to start sampling by ATV. Managed to pick up 3 samples in a very dense area. Samples were far apart.

Day 4: Sampled 3 more samples with ATV and vehicle. Bumped into heavy rain and turned back to camp.

Day 5: Thunderstorm and heavy rain, we couldn't do any sampling and we decided to stay at the camp.

Day 6: We went out on the boat and ATV today and sampled 4 more samples. Started late due to heavy-ish rain in the morning.

Day 7: Ran into motor complications and only managed to pick up 2 samples.

Day 8: Today was our last day of sampling and decided to go on ATV and truck to pick our last 3 samples.

Day 9: Packing of camp. Storing of ATV and boat. Arranging of samples

Day 10: Report Day

Coordinates

Sample 1 – N49º20’99” W76º05’48” Sample 2 – N49º21’26” W76º05’54”

Sample 3 – N49º20’71” W76º05’54” Sample 4 – N49º20’72” W76º05’85”

Sample 5 – N49º20’46” W76º06’00” Sample 6 – N50º58’93” W75º52’44”

Sample 7 – N51º00’29” W75º52’97” Sample 8 – N49º41’35” W75º57’54”

Sample 9 – N49º41’90” W75º57’60” Sample 10 – N49º26’91” W76º06’79”

Sample 11 – N49º41’35” W75º57’54” Sample 12 – N49º45’18” W75º57’60”

Sample 13 – N49º26’30” W76º12’60” Sample 14 – N49º34’52” W76º01’60”

Sample 15 – N49º41’64” W75º56’52”

Assays and Mineralisation

Even if the filed work did not show a lot of mineralisation, just few pyrite and pyrite here and there, the assay data are very interesting, described here as follow:

Traces values of Gold NJ001 AND NJ012

Very weak Traces of Cobalt

Significant values of Chromite N016 & N017

Significant of Iron NJ013

Significant values of Lithium NJ013

Significant values of Manganese NJ014

Significant values of Phosphorus NJ005

Significant values of Vanadium N013

W24-A Agr2024-21Au-AA23 / ME-ICP41													
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
NJ001	0,01	14	5	42	3,04		30	316	12	470	0,16	83	46
NJ002		33	52	198	3,88			318	23	500	0,27	110	27
NJ003		12	60	105	2,02			330	32	690	0,18	57	71
NJ004		12	48	14	2,44			345	36	430	0,13	40	43
NJ005		16	149	73	2,62	30	40	405	65	1600	0,21	66	57
NJ006		13	99	82	2,84			264	27	220	0,1	109	24
NJ007		14	72	74	4,46			277	12	340	0,16	169	26
NJ008													
NJ009		9	35	24	1,95	30	40	289	21	930	0,21	47	51
NJ010		18	20	44	2,01			257	48	1100	0,08	37	27
NJ011		2	10	5	0,81			122	5	250	0,06	12	23
NJ012	0,02	14	124	20	2,81			378	41	790	0,21	69	56
NJ013		31	95	65	4,66		50	597	102	1000	0,17	114	61
NJ014		29	61	43	3,96			713	139	1550	0,15	81	58
NJ015		23	81	36	3,94			562	57	730	0,28	56	53

Conclusion & Recommendation

This campaign shows clearly that this project has an interesting potential for basic metals and even Rare Metals. More sampling will be required to find some of those values in the purpose to define some new targets.My advice to the board is to encourage the prospector to do more work on this area. The timing is perfect since no claims are taken on this specific area. The exploration companies are very agressive, it is question of time that this area will be completely claimed if the prospector do not take them.

Report Agreement 2024-22 Deverin Kitty Kit-Moar 24 Prospecting Project

Location & access

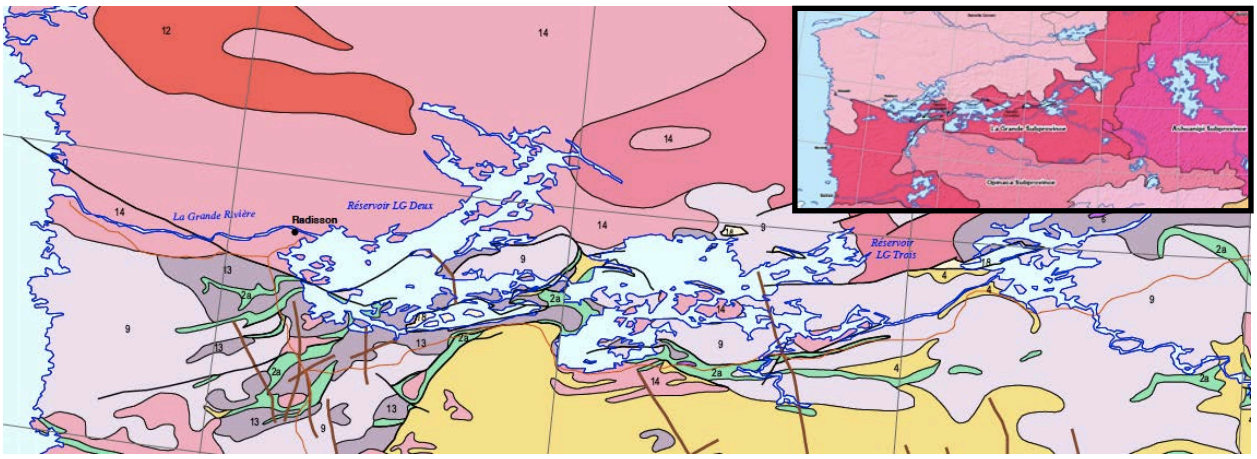
The project area is located in Eeyou Istchee about 65 km North East of Chisasibi. It is accessible via Chisasibi access road. It is close de the river great wale. A short walk or an ATV ride before

getting on the prospected area. The prospector used his car and a rented ATV.

General Geology

The prospecting project's area is part of PROVINCE OF SUPERIOR (4 to 2.5 Ga) occupies a large part of the North American continent and covers one third of Quebec. This province forms

the central part of the Canadian Shield. It is known worldwide for its numerous deposits of copper, gold, zinc, nickel and silver. More recently, it has made important discoveries of diamond indices in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen sub-provinces, half of which is located in Quebec. The project field is a big part located



in LaGrande sub-provinces and peaces of it on the Opinaca sub-provinces.

LaGrande Sub-province is a volcano-sedimentary (Card et Ciesielski, 1986). The stratigraphy shows at the bassement gneissic rocks (Langelier Complex), where are deposed an Arenitic basins (Apple Formation). This data informed us about the existed opening of a rift (Yasinski Group) and shows sedimentary sequences witness of deep sea environment dominated by mafic tholeitic volcanic. There are wackes and conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak Formation) siting on volcanic rocks that have been exposed by fluvial erosion.

Local Geology

All the consolidated rocks, in place, encountered are of Archean age with the exception of diabases, certain quartz veins and certain pegmatites which are of Proterozoic age.

Lithology major discordance diabase pegmatite intrusive contact Granite and Quartz-Monzonite intrusive contact. Quartz veins - pegmatite - Mylonite (Stress PERIOD) Granodiorite with minor quantities of Diorite (4) of Quartz-Diorite and of Migmatite Paragneiss with migmatitised metavolcanic amphibolite.

With the exception of metavolcanic rocks and paragneiss which outcrop in the southern part of the study area, the vast majority of the terrain is composed of acid and intermediate intrusive rocks.

A very intense period of cataclism affected this region during the Kenorean orogeny and gave rise to the observed mylonite. The following lines give a description of the rocks encountered.

Unit 1: metavolcanic.
Unit 2: biotite paragneiss with rare pegmatites.
Units 3 and 4: granodiorite and diorite.
Unit 5: Mylonite usually pinkish to greyish in color. Molybdenite on the wall of a quartz vein and yellow alteration in Ferrimolybdenite. (Km 70 on the road to Fort George)..
Unit 6: Quartz-monzonite. Pink rock varies in grain size from fine to coarse.
It occurs north of the mylonite zone between two major faults and is very abundant just north of the La Grande River in the southwest corners of 33 F 13 and southeast of 33 E 16. There are very many pegmatites and few quartz veins. A few diabases intersect it.

The intrusion of this rock follows shear zones and major en echelon faults oriented W.N.W. and probably took advantage of these areas of weakness to put themselves in place. This placement was accompanied by pronounced hematization.

Yasinski Group, which overlies the Apple Formation, consists mainly of basalt, andesite and iron formation. Bands of sandstone, lenses of polygenic conglomerate and some felsic volcanics are intercalated there. The volcanics of Yasinski Group are overlain by sandstones and polygenic conglomerates (Shabudowan Formations and Ekomiak).
All these rocks are injected by gabbros and meter to kilometer intrusions of peridotite and pyroxenite (Complex of Menarik and Pyroxenite of Chapus Bay). The last Archean magmatic events of the region are the emplacement of lamprophyres, plutons ovoids (Tipitipisu Pluton, Bruce Lake Syenite, Granite Taylor Lake, Goutier et al., I998g) and late-tectonic plutons associated with pegmatites (Vieux-Comptoir granite ; Goutier et al., 1998g). The gneiss of the

Langelier Complex shows deformation and metamorphism prior to the formation of the volcano-sedimentary sequence.

Known Mineralisation

Examination of statutory works submitted to the ministry (GM series), as well as the visit of the main mineralized showings, made it possible to characterize the mineralization present in the Yasinski Lake area. These works, completed compilations by Gauthier (1996) and Gauthier and para. (1997), suggest the presence of at least 15 types of mineralized deposits in the greater Yasinski area. Table 2 (in the appendix) summarizes the characteristics of these mineralizations. The territory covered by the sheets of the Passe Chimusuminu (33F/11) and Lac Vion (33F/12) has four types of mineralization: - Algoma-type oxide facies iron formation (type II); - Algoma-type sulphide facies iron formation (type III); - Lac Long type epigenetic mineralization (type VIII); - Late polymetallic vein mineralization (type XIII).

Work Done

Sample Dev #1 N53°40’90.5" W078°17'37.1"
Sample Dev #2 N53°40’90.5" W078°17'37.1"
Sample Dev #3 N53°40’90.5 » W078°17'37.1"
Sample Dev #4 N53°40’09.9" W078°17'35.5"
Sample Dev #5 N53°40’09.9 » W078°17'35.5"
Sample Dev #6 N53°40’10.0" W078°17'34.6"
Sample Dev #7 N53°40’10.0" W078°17'34.6"
Sample Dev #8 N53°40’09.7" W078°17'34.7"
Sample Dev #9 N53°40’09.6" W078°17'34.7"
Sample Dev #10 N53°40’09.7" W078°17'34.7"

Assay and Interpretation

The sampling has been done by taking in consideration the mineralisation in the type of rock found. Granite, Pegmatite for Rare metals such as Lithium and Beryllium and Rare Earth Mineral (Lanthanum). Some mafic enclaves and quartz veins were sampled for gold and Basic Metals (Co, Cr, Cu …).

Project Agr.2024-22 Deverin Kitty Kit-Moar AA23/ME-ICP41													
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
1		33	42	162	5,85			574	45	750	0,48	111	76
2		33	11	65	6,64		30	598	36	860	0,41	158	92
3	0,009	25	26	85	5,54		30	544	42	770	0,51	139	90
4		8	19	4	2,25	20		521	17	400	0,21	47	106
5		9	16	7	1,89	20		269	17	350	0,14	32	40
6		14	43	5	2,48	20		388	24	680	0,23	56	54
7	0,006	8	19	4	2,21	30		523	17	390	0,2	48	103
8		10	21	5	2,54	20	30	535	19	410	0,22	49	113
9		15	53	13	2,41			360	24	910	0,21	56	50
10		8	27	16	1,58			222	21	330	0,11	27	33

The assay shows some traces of Gold (Au, 0.009 ppm, Samples 3), Copper (Cu, 162 ppm, Samples 1), Lithium (Li , 30 ppm, Samples 3), Iron (Fe, 6.64%, Samples 2), REE (La, 30 ppm, Samples 7) and Zinc (Zn, 113 ppm, Samples 8). The prospector did not find targets but many encouraging values. There are some very weak traces values of Cu, Co, Fe, Ti, V and Zn.

Conclusion & Recommendation

As other areas in the Chisasibi region, the prospected area is mapped at large scale. Many details are missing. Generally, The geology seems in accordance with a good prospect for minerals potential such as Rare Metals (Cr, Be, Li etc) and REE (La). The collected data and the quality of the lithology suggest that the prospector should get more sampling in the areas where Samples 3 where the assays reveal Li and Au values.We recommend that the prospector goes back to the same area and does better sampling for Rare Metals and RRE. Our recommendation to the board is to encourage the prospector He needs to gain more experience developing his techniques in the mineral prospecting by doing new projects in in Eeyou Istchee.


Dev #1
Dev #2
Dev #3
Dev #4
Dev #5
Dev #6
Dev #7
Dev #8
Dev #9
Dev #10
GPSmap 76CSx

ReportAgreement 2024-23 Rock Sheshamush GW13 Prospecting Project

Project Location

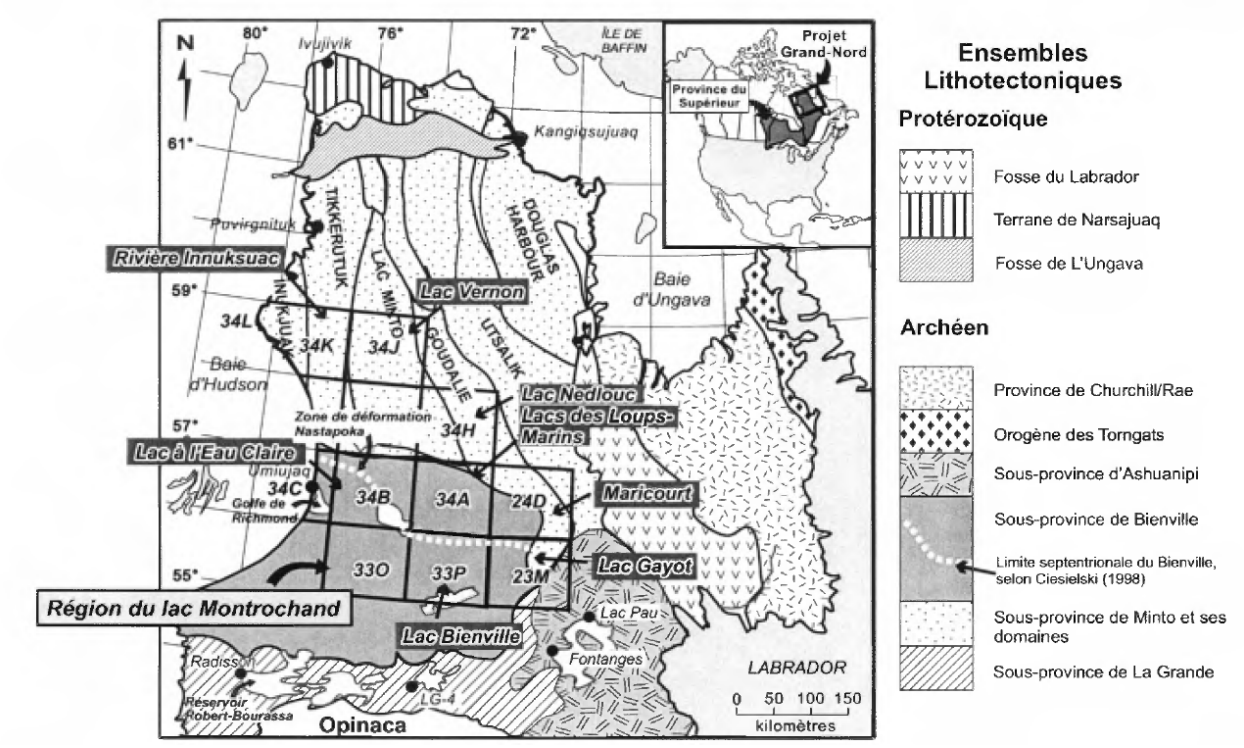
The project is located around the Sheshamush Camp about 60 miles north east of

Whapmagoostui. In the northern part of NTS 33N08. The only access is by plane that the

prospectors Rock and Jonas did to access their camp. They work from their camps using the ATVs , the boat or on feet.

General Geology

The Bienville Subprovince is a plutonic assemblage that lies in the southern part of the northern Superior Province. The Bienville mainly consists of variably deformed tonalitic, granodioritic, and granitic plutonic bodies, which host enclaves of supracrustal (iron formation, paragneiss, metavolcanic rock) and plutonic (ultramafic) rocks (Hocq, 1994). This subprovince also contains



a few volcano-sedimentary belts, for example, the Fagnant Lake belt, which are metamorphosed to the amphibolite facies. Some interesting targets are known in the areas of Whapmagoostui for volcanogenic redbed copper deposits in basalts, and Pb-Zn-Au concentration. Some of these targets show 5.25% Pb and 0.14% Zn, and 14% Zn and 0.75% Cd.

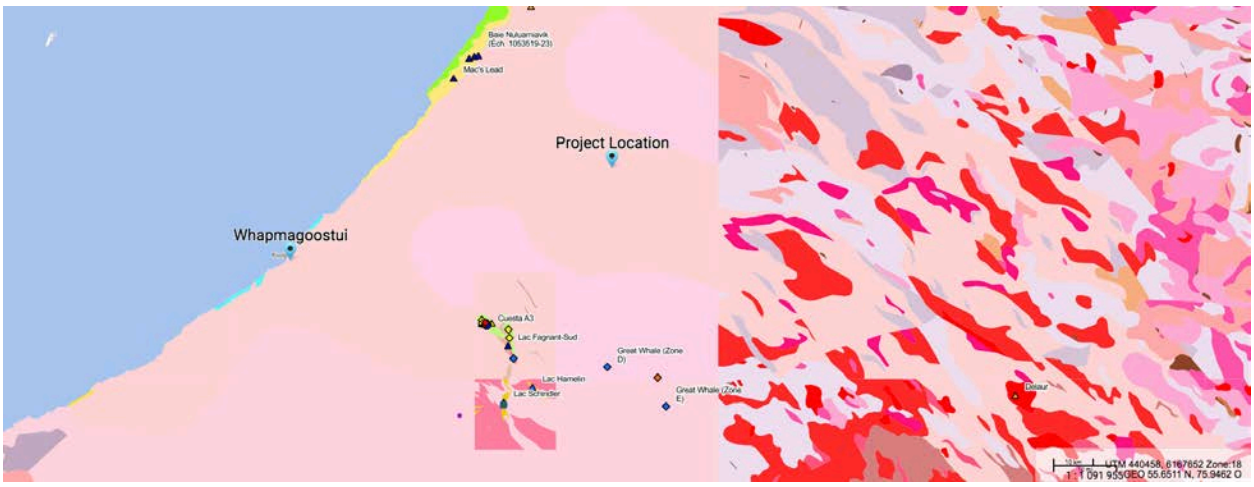
Known Mineralisation

This part of Quebec is known for its several sites with anomalous base metal values described by Roy et al.., 2004. The mineralized zones are all associated with lithologies of gabbroic rock distortion of the Châteauguay Suite. Other sites contain anomalous values in Cu and Ni associated with disseminated sulphides in a gabbro. The sulphides are located in a gabbro

belonging to the Châteauguay Suite, in within a NW deformation zones. Mineralization is characterized by magnetite, pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. The anomalous values consist of Cu (0.12%), Ni (787 ppm) and Au (51 ppb). The analytical results have gave anomalous values in Cu (0.11%), Ni (431 ppm), Ag (130 ppm) and Au (26 ppb). Other mineralisation found, is located in a rusty zone within an orthopyroxene gabbro of Châteauguay type. For this site, the analysis of a sample revealed an anomalous value in Cu (625 ppm). The gabbros are medium-grained and show a foliate structure. They are formed of plagioclase, altered in sericite-carbonate, clinopyroxene and hornblende. The texture of plagioclases is granoblastic and hornblende is in phenocrysts. These features suggest that gabbros have undergone metamorphism and deformation regional. This type of mafic/ultramafic intrusion is widespread throughout the region. A small proportion of mafic/ultramafic intrusions of the region are massive and associated with the Suite Qullinaaraaluk. This sequel holds its name of the showing of the same name, formed by sulphides massifs associated with pyroxenite.

Local Geology

The Geology of the area consists of separate enclaves within a large series of granite and gneiss formations. These are characteristic of the Huronian arch, which stretches from Labrador to the western shores of Hudson Bay. The geology of the prospected area is versatile more than expected. The rocks are generally Archean such the Favard Suite composed of Tonalite,



granodiorite et granite; gneiss tonalitique; granodioritique, and the Loups Marins Suite which consistsTonalite et granodiorite à orthopyroxène; clinopyroxène, and the Desbergères Suite which contains Granite et granodiorite, and the Tramont Suite which is made of Granite et

granodiorite; few diatexite, We can also observe in this Era (Archean), some independent rocks such mafiic metavolcanics et intermediate; amphibolite; and some Metasedimentary rocks such paragneiss, schiste, BIF and marble.
The area shows also younger lithologies represented by the Proterozoïque of Nastapoka Groupe. It contains StromatoliticDolomie, grey et conglomerats.

Daily Journal

September 13, 2024.

Today was a special day. It is my son Nigel's birthday, and we had to travel inland for work. He was eager to go camping and learn a prospector's work from seasoned prospects like Uncle Jonas and me. We boarded Air Inuit's Twin Otter, registered C-FJFR, and took off from Kuujjuarapik Airport at 15:35 hours to Camp Sheshamush. It is a 25-minute flight. Everyone was excited to leave. Life in the community can be tiring, and we all need a break. From the air, I could tell that the water level inland was unusually low and that the team and I would have issues navigating the area by canoe and outboard. We examined the landing strip from the air at Camp USH, which is 20 Km west of Camp Sheshamush. Jonas and I have wanted to explore the site for minerals for the past two years, but we have yet to have the chance to go. So, by next summer, we will go. The flight captain said the runway is still land-able by aircraft on wheels, although the extension growth of shrubs and small trees has grown since its last use in 2005. After landing at Camp Sheshamush, we unloaded the plane and fetched water for cooking and tea brewing. Our first evening was breathtaking. Squirrels chirred nearby, and ducks of various species flew over the area while fish stirred the waters. We went to bed early because we were overcited to leave the community this morning, which drained our energy.

September 14, 2024

This morning, I woke up at dawn. Everyone was still sleeping. I jumped out of bed well-rested and excitedly to roam the countryside. I swung open the curtains in the 20' x 24' size cabin and looked out the window to marvel at this beautiful and peaceful place. I started the generator and brewed fresh, hot, and tasty coffee. I drank my coffee by the balcony and enjoyed birds singing and duck and Canada geese flying north for the winter season. The whole land and animal kingdom came alive and happy to have us at Camp—a greeting. After breakfast, we tested the canoe for leaks and outboard performance. The 22-footer was aging and had leak issues in the last few years. We hit submerged rocks in the past. There were a few leaks, but nothing major. I told the team that I would mend the canoe tomorrow morning, and by noon, the resin and fresh

coat of paint should be dry. We went westward, and halfway there, the outboard coughed and choked before coming to a complete stop. We cruised silently, eyes wide open, looking at each other and wondering what had just happened. I examined our 30-horsepower thrust machine and realized that the fuel hose had come off from the tanks. I guess I stubbornly didn't secure it tight enough before departure. I inserted the hose back in, tightly and securely this time, and we were on our away again. It wasn't long when Nigel, at the bow of the canoe, called out, "The canoe is leaking below my feet, and it's quite fast!" Jonas suggested we turn back as we did not have the proper supplies to mend the canoe. I turned the canoe around and gunned it to raise the bow above the water to prevent it from taking in more water. We made it home safely. It was a happy landing.

September 15

Today we took a break from work. We rolled the canoe on its back and noticed that it had extensive damage to the bottom hull. The bolts on the keel were lose and the canvas was ripped thus, bringing in water. It took the whole day to repair and paint it. In the evening, while marvelling at the western landscape and gorgeous calm sunset, I heard a loud splash by the river, resembling the sound of a beaver warning its family members of approaching danger by slapping its tail on the water. I hurried to investigate, thinking it might be a beaver or a caribou jumping into the water, but it turned out to be an Osprey catching a fish. I observed the Osprey, Kooshimasau in Cree, flying away with its prey in its hooked talons. Kooshimasau received its name because it carries fish in its talons while flying. Our exploration led us to Big Island Lake, where we wanted to collect a rock sample. However, our adventure took an unexpected turn when our canoe began to leak at the stern. Undeterred, I quickly fashioned a temporary patch, and we made our way back to Camp, ready to tackle the challenge of repairing our trusty vessel.

September 16

While canoeing with Jonas and Nigel, we were treated to a thrilling sight: two majestic caribou bulls emerged from the woods near the lakeshore. They watched us momentarily before disappearing back into the forest. As we continued our journey, two Eagles soared above the hills across the lake from us, their keen eyes scanning the terrain below. It was an exhilarating experience on a hot and sunny day. We discovered a recently collapsed hillside on the south side of the lake. We agreed to investigate on our way back. The rocks appeared reddish. I extracted one sample from Big Island Lake and took sample 2 on our way back. Unfortunately, I accidentally dropped our only GPS in the water. It took a while to get it out as the water level right the foot of the cliff is about 4 feet deep. I placed the wet GPS in a bag of rice to see if it will work.

CINI: 01 Location: N 55 29’ 32.3’ W 76 26’ 04.1”

CINI :02 Location: N 55 28’ 43.1” W 76 20’ 55.9”

September 17

This morning, the chilly air was accompanied by brisk westerly winds, with the thermometer registering 6 degrees Celsius. Dad, Elijah Sr., and I checked the gillnets before heading out for mineral exploration. At 9:38 a.m., we heard an excited voice from outside our cabin: "Caribou are crossing the river!" It was my dad. Nigel, Nehemiah, and I ran out frantically and grabbed our rifles. We jumped into the canoe and headed straight for the caribou. The boys harvested one caribou each. We travelled by canoe and then bushwhacked to the south. The going was tough from the start. The heat was unbearable, and the rugged terrain slowed down our pace. Black flies swarmed us in the deep woods. The fall colours were stunningly beautiful. We saw black bear tracks on a sandy beach from days ago—a young bear. We walked about 1 km, which took us what seemed like hours as we struggled to weave through thick brush, fallen trees, and rocks south of Camp. Squirrels and birds chirred throughout the dense black forest. This evening, the lake was dead calm. The sunset was breathtaking, and fish stirred the waters all over the lake. We had a good day working outdoors.

CINI:03 Location: 55°27'21.0"N 76°16'13.0"W

September 18

This morning, radiation fog stood still over the land and waterways. It was chilly, so I stuffed the wood-burning stove with dried kindling and fired it to heat the cabin. I brewed fresh coffee and made breakfast of eggs and fried caribou steaks. Breakfast was delicious. The team set off to hike and look for more rock samples to collect to the south. A flock of 30 or so Canada geese flew over our Camp and headed south for the winter. The sound of honking is music to a waterfowler's ears like mine. We canoed downriver and landed on a sandy beach, looking for exciting minerals. There were hundreds of gold-coloured flakes at the bottom of the sandy beach. We took off our jackets because the temperature was rising rapidly. It was too hot to walk in the woods with warm clothing. Jet planes roared overhead in the blue skies as we leisurely walked into the forest covered with white moss and lichen. We came to an area of mixed black spruce and tamarack and stumbled upon an old black bear den. The signs inside the den indicated that it been vacant some years ago. We picked up a sample on the south side of this hill.

CINI: 04 Location: 55°28'05.8"N 76°19'30.6"W

September 19

This morning, after breakfast, we went to work. We canoed and then hiked to an unexplored area to look for minerals. The terrain was too rough for four-wheelers, and the area was mostly granite rock and dense forests. We came to a small round lake and immediately noticed signs of a beaver, as there were gnawed branches on the shore. However, we did not see the lodge anywhere. Jonas suggested that the beaver was most likely constructing its home elsewhere nearby. The beaver must be travelling the area to feed. The team was tired from the walk, so we made a fire and had lunch. The menu consisted of fresh, stick-roasted meat from yesterday's cooking and raisin-filled Bannock baked in a tipi by Mom. Of course, we downed our meals with fresh, hot Tetley tea. We tested some rock samples, and they had very few magnetic properties. We collected one sample and headed back. The weather was scorching, and black flies swarmed us.

Sample: 05 Location: 55°27'13.3"N 76°16'20.3"W

September 20

"Caribou are crossing the lake again!" my dad shouted in the cabin, waking everyone up. I opened my sleepy eyes and raised my head. With one I opened, I saw my dad peering out the window, all excited about the small herd swimming across the cold and fresh water downriver. I left bed and picked up my DJI Mini 3 Pro drone to film the caribou. I captured great shots from above as the caribou landed on the south side of the lake and walked up the hills. After breakfast, the team and I headed upriver for signs of black bears and moose. We climbed one hill and scanned the landscape for animals. It was a bit windy at the top of this hill, blowing the blackflies away from us. While I was examining rocks, I heard Nigel calling a gray jay, a signal I thought him to use if he spots a bear as the bear has a keen sense of hearing. I looked over to him and pointed to me towards the east. I slowly walked to him and informed me that he sees a lone bear in the distance. I took my Bushnell binoculars out to see. It was a big bear feasting on lush blueberries on a open hillside. The distance was to far to go for the hunt. I took out my drone to capture it on film. It was such a sight to see. We decided to let go of the bear as we had much work to do the project.

CINI: 06 Location: 55°27'47.2"N 76°18'45.0"W

CINI:07 Location: 55°26'58.4"N 76°13’45.1"W

September 20, 2024

While setting outside the cabin and having tea with mom and dad, we saw a lone bull caribou crossing the lake to the west. With his 30-06 high-powered rifle, my dad shot it. The shot was loud, and we could hear the impact of the bullet with lead point on the bull's side. We all cheered for my 77-year-old dad. The bull dropped on the sandy beach. Large bulls have massive antlers while females crown shorter and smaller ones. We measured the shot distance with the GPS, and it measured 1,679 feet. He is one sharpshooter. After retrieving and quartering my dad's harvest, we went to look for more rocks to sample. There were more signs of caribou in the area, and we decided not to hunt more as our freezer was getting full of meat and fish. It was important to do more prospecting than to hunt and fish. We came to an area which looked interesting with rocks to examine. Some had magnetic properties and appeared to be good samples.

CINI:08 Location: 55°27'26.1"N 76°15'18.5"W

September 21, 2024

Last night I had a funny moment when went out to shut off the generator, I was startled by two hawks fly around the camp silently in the moonlit night. I could not tell the species as it was dark. They flew right over my head, and I screamed and jumped like a frightened little boy. Caribou tracks were everywhere to the east of the camp about 5 kilometres away. I saw scattered heard in the open fields foraging on grass and lichen. They feed a lot to fatten up for the winter. As were working caribou unknowingly stumbled upon us. They seemed not frightened knowing we were not hunting them. The massive bulls were more curious than the females with their young ones. The fall colors painted the landscape with such beauty. It was breathtaking to see. Blueberries were plenty this year. The last time I was here they were just a few. I'm sure the black bears were happy to gorge themselves with the berries. Jonas and I taught Nigel how to log the samples. He said he will take the next online Prospecting course when it becomes available. He was curious about the rock's magnetic properties and the contents like Gold, Iron and such.

CINI:09 Location: 55°26'46.5"N 76°13'50.3"W

September 22, 2024

Rain showers quenched the parched land this morning First Day of Fall this morning. It is our last day of work here and we were not enthusiastic to leave camp. We love this place it is our true home, and it gives up everything we need to survive out here such as fish and game, and waterfowl. It is a great place and time to hunt for the fall harvest. Jonas, Nigel and I went to the south of the camp once the showers stopped. We made a good progress walking as our bodies,

especially our legs, got used to the walking in rough terrain. Exploring the land by foot is a great way to exercise and discover more mineral resources in area where the four-wheeler and canoe cannot go. We took one last sample and heading back to base to clean up the camp and pack our gear. Our flight was booked for 13:30 hours, which I had to push back an hour because we needed more time to store our canoe and other gear properly in the storage. We ended our project with 9 samples. I logged them and placed them in a bag marked with a black permanent Marker labelled it CINI:01 to CINI:10. Cini means rock in Cree. I will ship the box of samples to Val d'Or, QC for analysis. as soon as possible. I cannot wait to see the results. CINI: 10 Location: 55°29'51.1"N 76°16'45.6"W

Assay and Mineralisation

The Analysis show significant traces of Gold (Au, CINI:01 = 0.049 ppm and CINI:08 = 0.034 ppm). As we mentioned above, there is a great quality outcrop of different lithology have been

Project Ag 2024-23 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41													
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
CINI: 01	0,049	17	139		4,16		20	758	37	320	0,25	117	67
CINI: 02	0,007				1,34	30		149		250	0,1	18	26
CINI: 03		14	22	28	3,34	50	20	492		1960	0,22	80	58
CINI: 04					1,35			204		230	0,04	21	27
CINI: 05	0,012				2,58	30		377		700	0,16	47	54
CINI: 06		24	83	35	5,51	30		406	37	2120	0,45	147	81
CINI: 07	0,006	12	53	21	2,04			347	29	220	0,13	60	23
CINI: 08	0,038	35	49	39	7,19		20	510	48	1830	0,46	120	83
CINI: 09					1,33	30	20	124		190	0,08	19	26
CINI: 10		34	12	43	7,41		30	439		4490	0,3	210	58

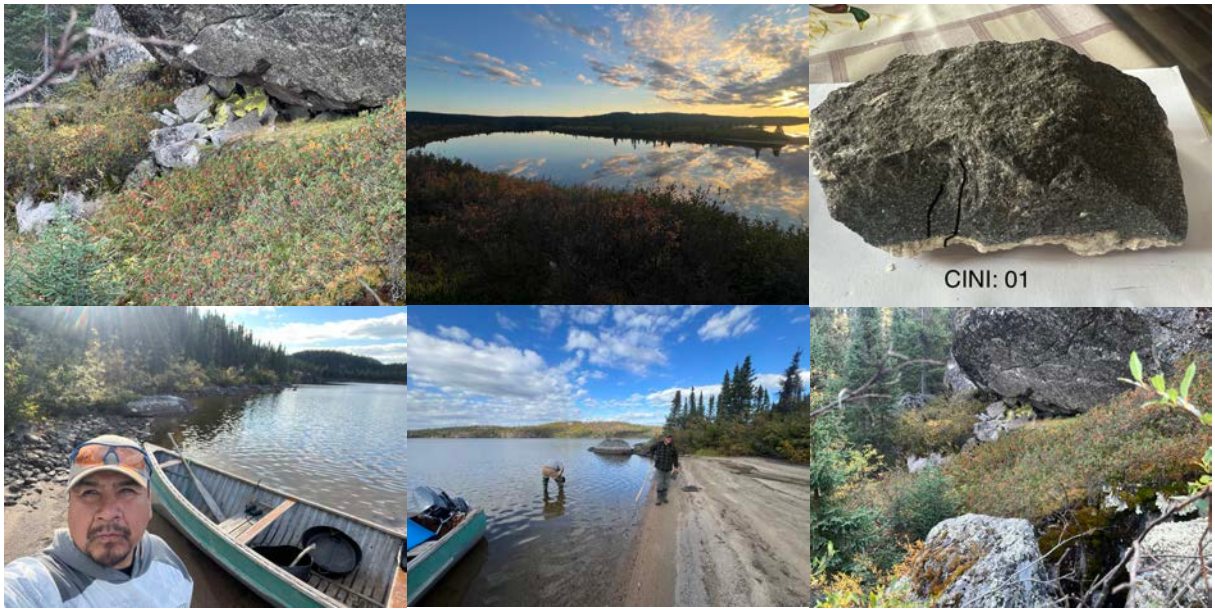
sampled. Many granitoids normally not compatible with the basic metals deposits but they are certainly with Rare Earth Elements Lanthanum (La, CINI:03 = 50 ppm) and Rare Metals (Li, CINI:10 = 30 ppm).

The assays data indicates a very few Cr and Ni anomalous values in all the samples The sample Rock 04 and 06 has good value in Phosphate (P, CINI:03 = 1960 ppm and CINI:06 = 2120 ppm, CINI:10 = 4490 ppm). In other samples Iron (Fe, CINI:10 = 7,41% and CINI:08 = 7,19%). Sample Rock-07 shows interesting values Chromite (Cr, CINI:01 = 139) ppm and REE (La, CINI:03= 50 ppm). Gold is anomalic. It worths to sample again the area where the gold has been found (CINI:01, CINI:08). Again this year, the data are encouraging and open the door for more investigation.

Conclusion

The Assays data are interesting and enough good for another prospecting project. The project still have a lot of energy and will certainly produce more good values in the futur. The area has a great outcrops and shows great lithology (Granitoids for (REE and RARE METALS, metamorphic Basalts (Basic metals), Gabbro (Basic metals) and Ultramafics (Palatinoids). These different lithologies could contain REE in Leuco-Granites,

I recommend to the board to continue encouraging Rock and Jonas Sheshamush, they have a beautiful motivation and excitement. They present the most interesting reports and they are serious. Adding to that, the interesting geological environment such as the presence of Ultramafic rock which are rare and good for Ni-Co, Palladium and Platinum mineralisation. The lack of exploration in this area make of this project a first choice target and justify the help of CMEB to the Whapmagoostui Prospectors.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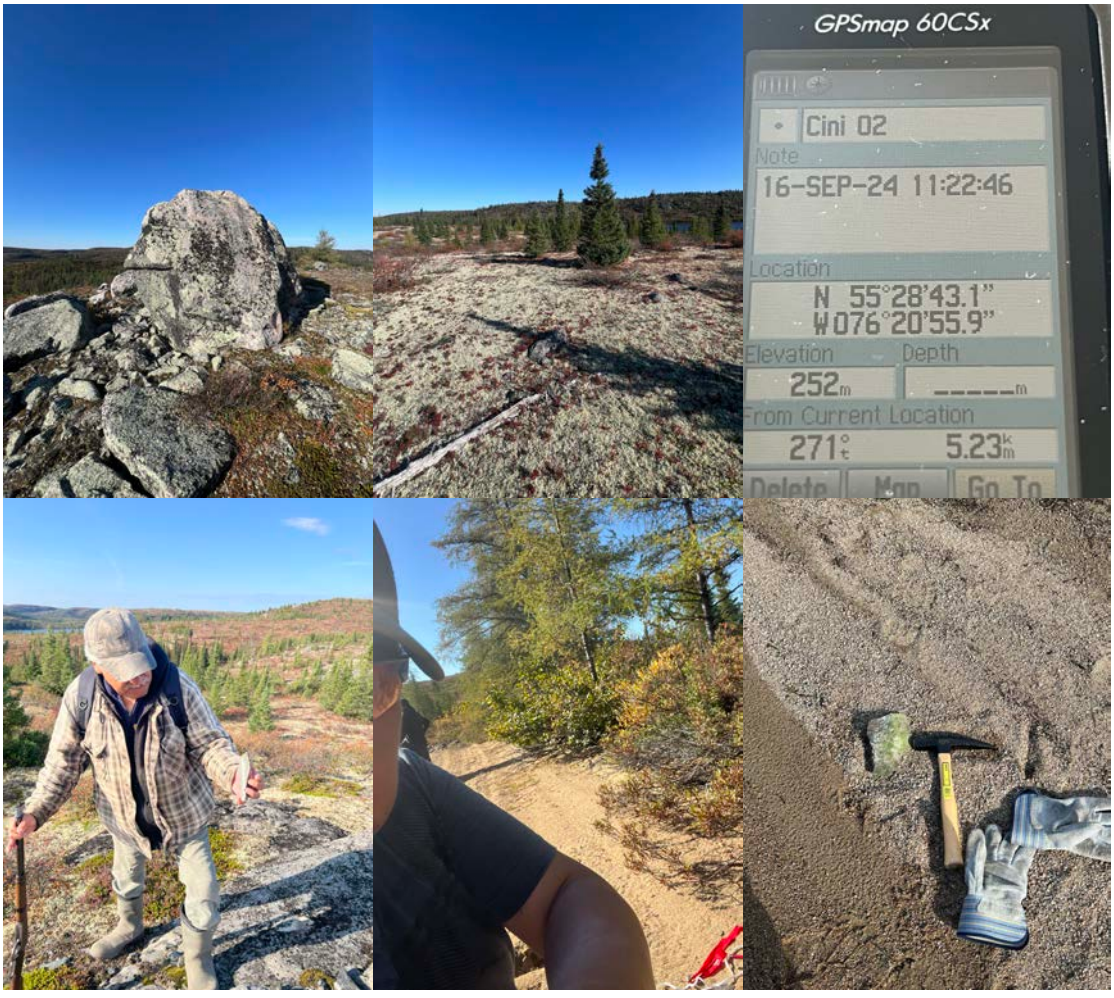
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GPSmap 60CSx
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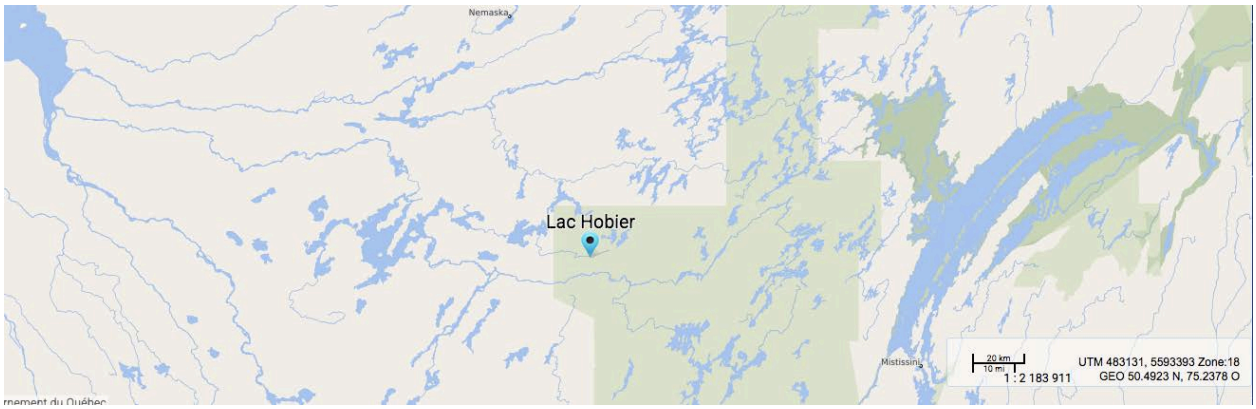
Report Agreement 2024-24 Robert Kitchen Lac Hobbier Prospecting Project

Location and Access

The projects in the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt is located at approximately 100 km north of Ouje-Bougoumou. The access to the belt is provided by the Waswanipi-Mattagami road or by the

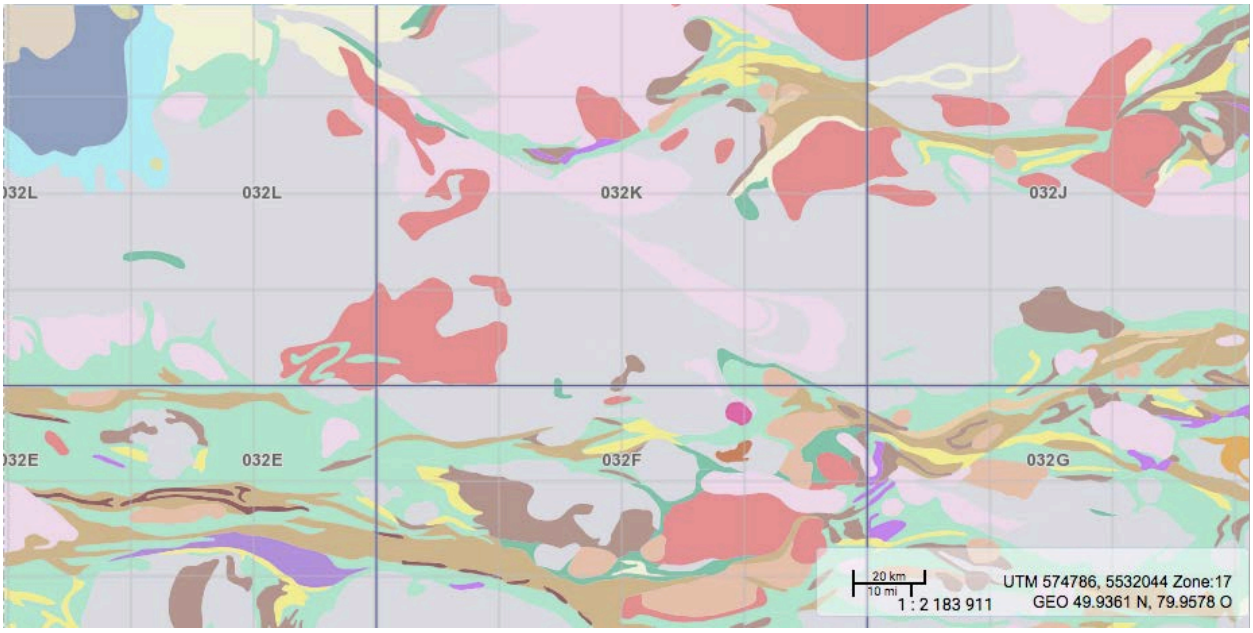


western side, by the Mattagami-James Bay paved road. Three other forestry roads provide a seasonal access to the central part of the belt. From these roads the plane or helicopter is required to reach the most remote areas.

General Geology

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of sub-provinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These sub-provinces and the

units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the Kenoran orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the sub-provinces of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, which consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).



The geological setting of the north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which, second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends association with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

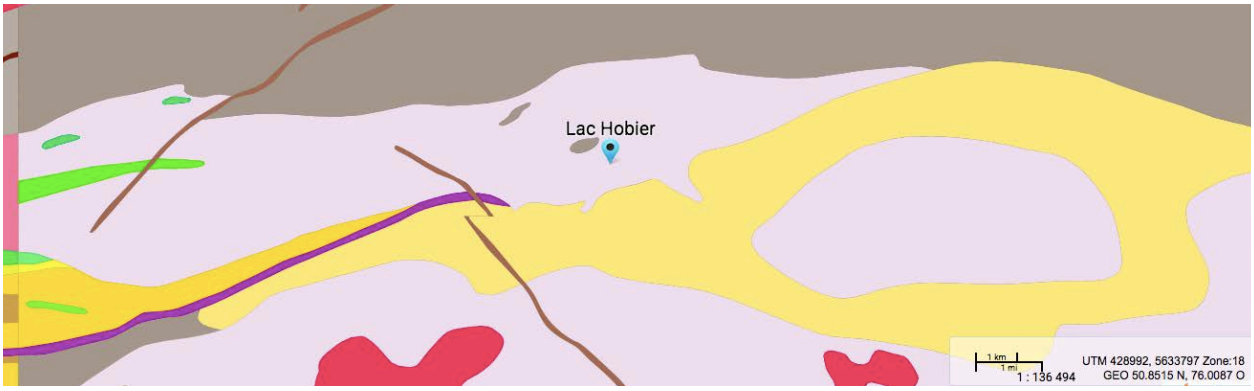
The Frotet-Evans greenstone belt is located in the Superior Province. The main lithologies comprise massive and pillowed basaltic lavas, mafic to felsic pyroclastics, and minor felsic lavas. Sedimentary rocks as shale, greywacke, conglomerate and arkose are the major constituents of the central part of the belt. Intrusive rocks are composed of subconcordant gabbro sills often associated to the basalt flows and small syenitic stocks. Several plutons, with a composition varying from ultramafic to felsic, occur along the belt. The nature of the belt is interpreted to be a

deep oceanic environment which is favorable to the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Simard, 1987).

The belt occupies the center of an anticline which was first recognized by Gillet (1 966) then reinterpreted by Brisson (1995) in the most recent regional mapping. Brisson also recognized several E-W thrusting faults. Previous work reported NW faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where NE structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.
The metamorphic grade of the Frotet-Evans belt is grading from the green schists facies in the core of the belt to an amphibolite grade toward the exterior at the contact with the gneissic terrane. Garnet, quartz, feldspars, aluminosilicates and different amphiboles compose the mineralogical assemblage of the gneisses.c alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

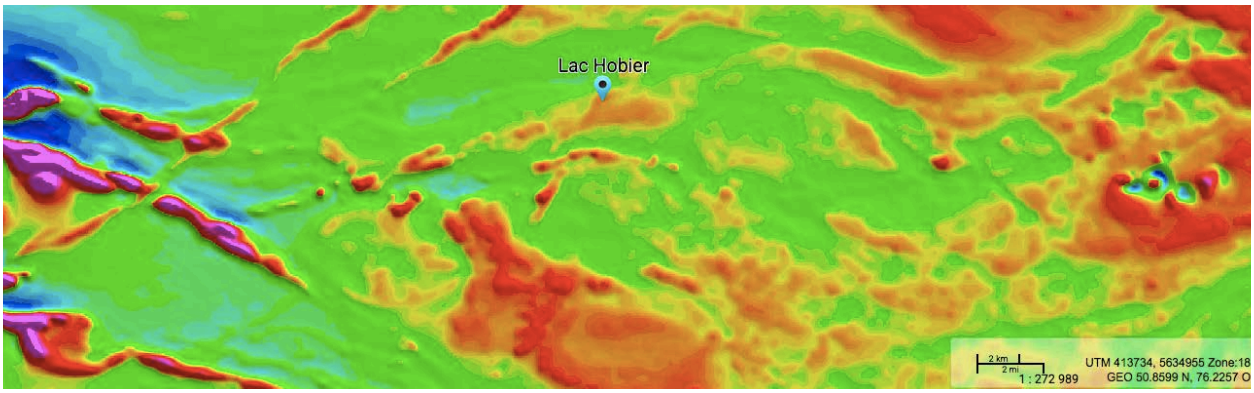
The prospected area is part of the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt and dominated by a big masses of granitoids. It is very commun to observe some supracrustal .



Here the lithology of the prospected area:

* Metatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 20 to 50% mobilisate; biotite ± garnet granite injections
* Neo-Archean Peridotite
* Diatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 50 to 90 % mobilisate and de 10 à 30 % d'enclaves de paragneiss
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - Granite porphyroïd

* Anatectic Granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite
* Théodat 6 Complex - Granite et pegmatite
* Théodat 2 Complex - Granodiorite et granodioritic gneiss, dykes granitiques et pegmatites
* Archean Pegmatite
* Théodat 1 Complexe - Biotite Gneiss



* Archean - Biotite Gneiss
* Archean Tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - Felsic to intermediate Tuf
* Gardeur 1 Formation - Andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - Tuf felsic to intermediate

Known Mineralisation

The Frotet-Evans belt hosts several Cu, Pb and Au showings in its eastern part. In the central and western parts little exploration work was done in comparison with the oriental side, but few Cu and Au occurrences are reported in assessment and government reports. The most recent MRNQ mapping program (Brisson, 1995), over the 32J/11 and 12 sheets, led to the discovery of Cu and

Au occurrences in the eastern part of the mapped area, the best results returned 3.39% Cu and 4.1 g/t Au in grab samples. During the Cominco reconnaissance program, several old showings described in the government reports or in the assessment files were visited to evaluate their economic potential. Few sulphide showings returned anomalous values mainly in Cu but also in Zn and Pb. No significative Au value was detected. The anomalous values are related to disseminated sulphides in felsic and mafic volcanics as well as in some sedimentary rocks. The areas having returned the best results were staked. Most of the mineralization was observed in moderate to highly altered rocks. The alterations are diverse also depending of the metamorphism grade. The most common alteration minerals are the sericite, chlorite and anthophyllite. The silicification is pervasive over the sampled areas. Andalousite, garnet, fuschite and tourmaline were also observed.

Work Done

Day 1: Pack up day in Nemaska for the long journey to the Camp.

Day 2: Traveling the day with Laura to the camp by truck and made it to the camp late in the evening around 7:00 pm. We checked out a few areas to get rocks on open bedrock with the burnt burden and checked out the blueberries.

Day 3: Cut and Split firewood with a 4-wheeler and truck and got spring water. Scouted out a new area and discussed our plan for where to begin work at Hobbier Lake area, got material, ATV, and tools needed ready for fieldwork. Picked a few berries for jam and pancakes.

Day 4: On the first day on the field, picked up 6 rocks on the truck and 4-wheelers, and did some fishing for some fresh walleye for supper. Sample RL 058 – Sample RL 063 See the report on Excel spreadsheets. Description: Very Rusty magnetic rocks, Quartz and crystalline, with light brown spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 5: We managed to pick up 6 rocks with the truck, and we gathered more firewood Samples RL 64 – Samples RL 069 See the report in the yellow log book. Description: Very Rusty rock, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 6: Today was a beautiful day in the afternoon to be on the field, we decided to take our big boat out on the lake to get more supper walleye.

Day 7: Beautiful day to be on the field, so we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road at the Hobbier Lake area. We picked up 5 Rocks in brunt areas where we can see bedrock, a prospector’s dream to see plenty of bedrock. We continue to work on the amazing

huge rusted rock structure. Sample RL 70 - Sample RL 074 See the report in the yellow logbook Excel spreadsheets. Description: Very Rusty rocks, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 8: Rest Day, we went blue berry picking and cooked a goose in the Teepee.

Day 9: Today was a beautiful day to be on the field, we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road. We continue to explore this huge rusted mountain/hill as it is an amusing huge rock. Sample RL 75 - Sample RL 079 See the report in the yellow logbook Excel spreadsheets. Description: Very Rusty rocks, with spots of mineralization in some areas.Day 10: We pack up all our equipment and 4-wheelers away in my Shed.

Travel home back to Nemaska.

Assays and Mineralisation

Many samples were collected in this project and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are modest but not bad at all. They do not show the real potential of the prospected area. These values are always expected to be low during the first grass root work but in this project we recognize very interesting values for a prospecting project.
We had anomalies and traces. traces of Cobalt (Co) and significant Chromium (Cr, NTE 002= 153 ppm, RK12= 186 ppm and RL060= 197 ppm), significant Phosphorus (P, RK10= 1280), traces of Zinc (Zn), Vanadium (V, RL060= 142 ppm), Titanium (Ti), anomalic values of Copper (Cu, RL062= 841 ppm), anomalic value of Iron (Fe, RL060= 12,7%) and Manganese (Mn, RL065= 3070ppm). Added to these metallic minerals. The assays show some traces of Lithium (Li, NTE 004= 40ppm).

Project: Agreement 2024-24 Robert and Laura Kitchen ME-ICP41													
	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li		Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm		ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
NTE 001	8	41		1,92		20		301	20	380	0,17	51	33
NTE 002	8	153		1,83		20		428	33	230	0,12	42	34
NTE 003	12	44		1,63				346	24	200	0,11	59	18
NTE 004		33		2,64	20	40		386	17	670	0,19	40	65
NTE 005		25		2,06	20	30		319	17	430	0,16	32	50
NTE 006				0,41				57		150	0,02		
NTE 007	8	44	13	2,49		40		417	24	320	0,19	43	59
NTE 008				0,79	20			89		80	0,03		14
NTE 009		14	12	2,21	20	20		159		270	0,05	11	16
NTE 010		14		0,53				78		90	0,02		
RK8		20		2,04		20		185		760	0,13	24	50
RK9				0,71	20			22		50		11	
RK10		12	21	2,63	20			261		1280	0,11	18	49
RK11				1,47				102		750	0,07	13	28
RK12	16	186	12	3,9		70		540	62	510	0,3	101	75
RK13				0,32				31		20			

Conclusion & Recommendation

Geologically, the area seems showing a very interesting aspect for a possible fair size deposit. The project is in the Abitibi Belts which is very known in terms of mineralisation models. It is better to characterize the prospected area and define new targets and conductors.

We recommend to the board to encourage the prospectors Robert and Laura, They are getting very experienced. They have a great prospecting area with a great geology. After this step of grass-root, we recommend to do another grass-root sampling project. More mineralisation will need to do geophysical work.


RL
L079
RL06
RL
RL
RL078
RL074
L073

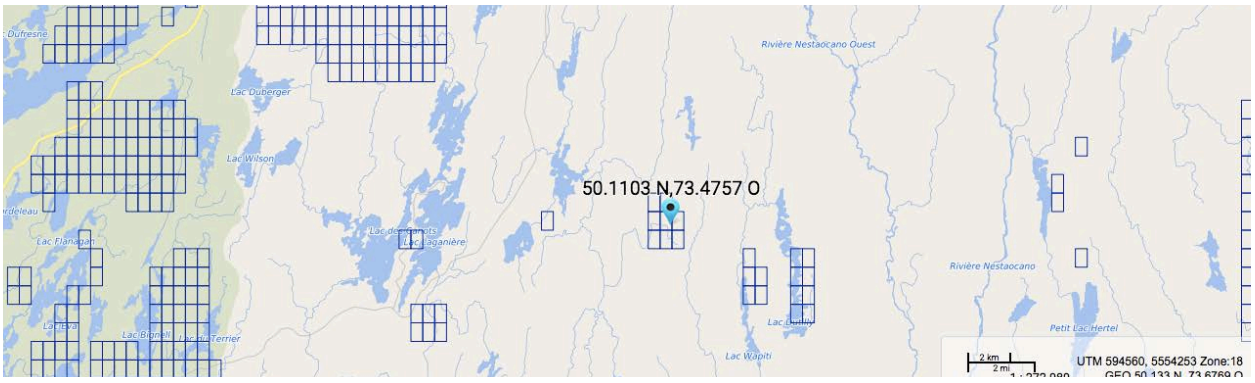

RL
RL 060
RL 061
067
RL 06
RL

Report Agreement 2024-26 Robert Ratt Mistissini Pegmatite Prospecting

Location & General Geology

The Mist East Project is located the Mistissini traplines M46A about 60 km eastern Cree Nation of Mistissini. It is accessible via the Highway 167 and the forestry roads. This is the first time that an Eeyou prospector works on the geological domain of Grenville Province.

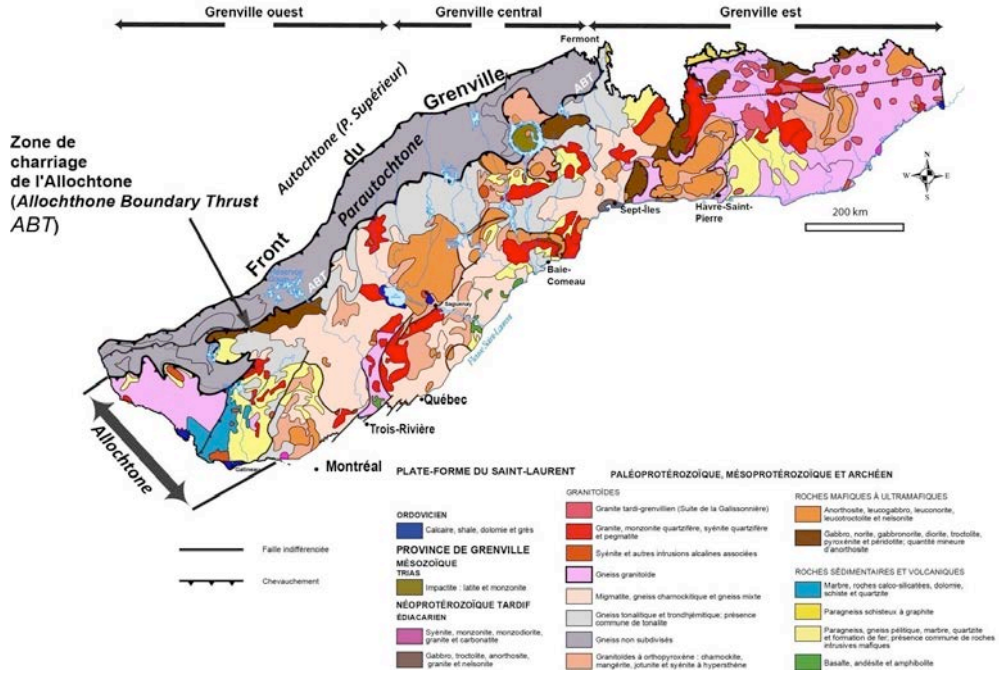
The Mist East project is located at the contact of the south-east part of the Superior Geological Province which is Opatica Sub-Province containing Mistissini Bassin, and the Parautochthonous zone of the Grenville Province. Represented by a band parallel to the Grenville Front and consists of Archean or Proterozoic rocks (lower-Aphebian or middle-Helikian) supposed to be in



continuity with the Autochthonous (Superior Province). The Parautochtonous is characterized by numerous terrains (terranes). The prospected area has been strongly affected, both in terms of deformation and metamorphism, by the various orogenic episodes of the Grenville (±I, lGa). The effects of this tectonic polyphase are perceptible at the regional and local level as well as at the level of the outcrops. The numerous of faults and folds created by the docking of two massive

provinces (Superior and Grenville) and the various geological aspect characterized by different lithologies is a potential prospect for a great discoveries.

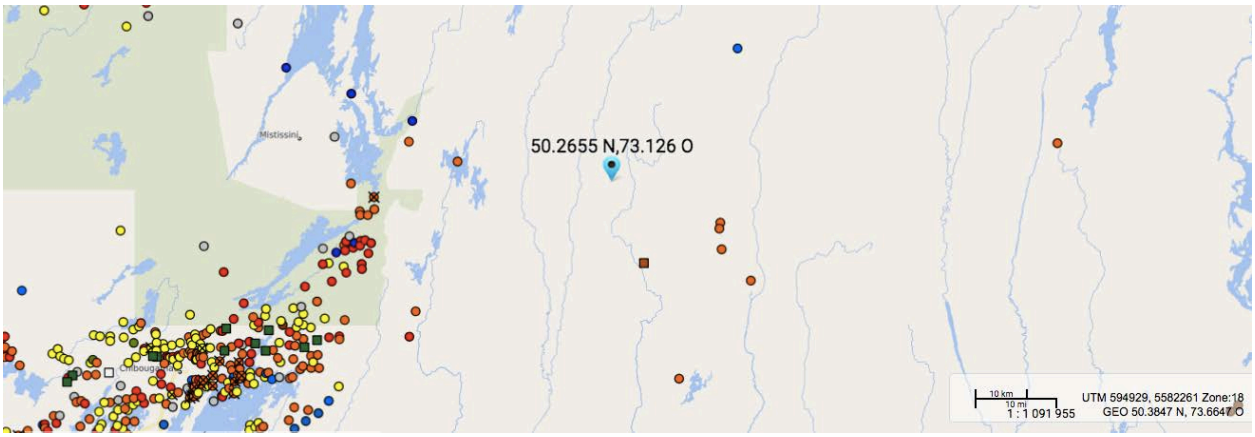
Generally the Grenville Province is divided into two parts, the Parautochthonous and the Allochthonous. The two zones are separated by a major thrust structure called the Allochton Bundary Thrust (Rivers et al., 1989). The Parautochthon consists of rocks mainly of Archean age in contact with rocks of the Superior Province and bounded to the northwest by the Grenville Front located near the Grenvillian Range. The Allochtone is composed of rocks of Paleoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age. The Grenville Province is largely underlain by gneiss complexes consisting of high-grade metamorphic rocks. It also contains the greatest quantity of



anorthositic intrusions known in the world (Ashwal and Wooden, 1983). The Grenville Front constitutes a major discontinuity of the North American continent resulting from the collision of the Allochthonous with the rocks already in place (Autochthonous) of the southeastern part of the Superior Province. It is generally accepted that the Grenville Front is the first significant manifestation of the upwelling of deep crustal levels of Archean rocks (Rivers et al., 1989; Indares and Martignole, 1989). The Grenville Front is a zone of fracturing and mylonitization along steep to moderate dipping surfaces to the southeast and south. This zone testifies to the transition from brittle deformation to ductile deformation towards the orogen (Davidson, 1998). The Grenville Front does not occur as a single fault or well-defined zone of mylonitization along its entire length, although in some areas it may. The Grenville Front is marked by the Buteux Fault.

Known mineralisation

The area is poorly know in terms of mineralisation. There are some information concerning Gold (Au) in Paragneiss, Cupper (Cu) in Quartz veins cutting Paragneiss and Amphibolite Hornblend/

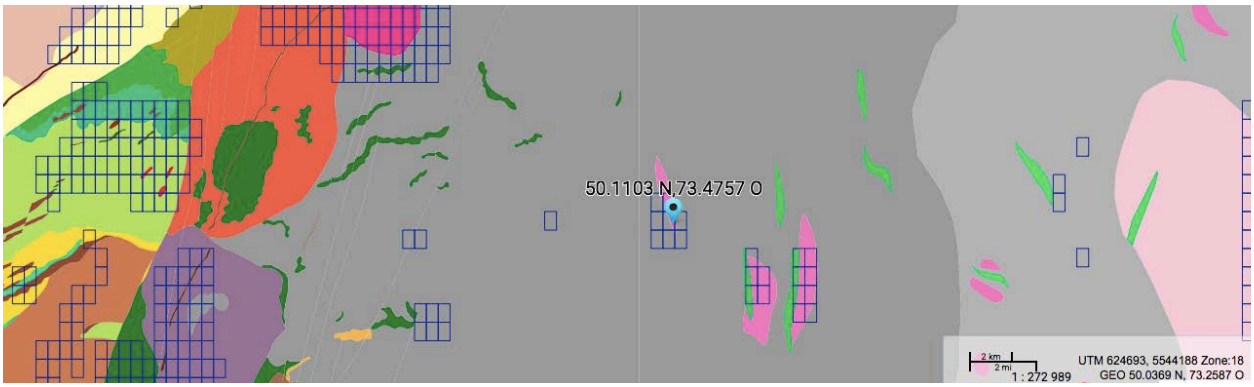


Biotite (ChalcoPyrite/Pyrite), Silver (Ag) and Iron (Fe)

Local Geology

The study area is located within the Grenville Geological Province. This province is the result of a continent-continent collision between the Laurentia and Amazonia continents. It extends for more than 2,000 km in a NE-SW direction between the Great Lakes in the southwest and Labrador in the northeast, with an average width of 350 km (Figure 1). It represents the longest continuous segment of a late Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt in the world (Wynne-Edwards et al., 1972; Davidson, 1995). It is largely composed of gneiss complexes consisting of high-grade metamorphic rocks that have undergone polyphase ductile deformation and significant partial melting (Figure 2). It also contains the greatest quantity (75%) and the largest known anorthositic intrusions in the world (Ashwal and Wooden, 1983). The study area (Figure 3) covers 106,557 km², contains the largest intrusive anorthosite body in the world (the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean anorthosite), and is mostly composed of AMCG-type intrusions (anorthosite–mangerite–charnockite–granite), gneiss and migmatite, mafic to ultramafic intrusions, a few preserved belts of volcano-sedimentary rocks (e.g., the Moulin-à-Baude Formation located in Charlevoix and the supracrustal rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince in the Grenvillian parautochthon), and later alkaline intrusive complexes (e.g., the Saint-Honoré and Crevier alkaline complexes).

The prospected project is geologically very versatile and the lithology consists of: Archéen Gneiss, Archéen Orthogneiss, Archéen Amphibolite, Archéen Migmatite with paragneiss and



granite, Néoarchéen foliated tonalitic Gneiss and tonalite, Archéen Troctolite, Néoarchéen Amphibolite, gneiss à biotite et hornblende, and Protérozoïque Granites with veins of pegmatite.

The prospected area is located within the Grenville Geological Province. This province is the result of a continent-continent collision between the Laurentia and Amazonia continents. It extends for more than 2,000 km in a NE-SW direction between the Great Lakes in the southwest and Labrador in the northeast, with an average width of 350 km. It represents the longest continuous segment of a late Mesoproterozoic orogenic belt in the world (Wynne-Edwards et al., 1972; Davidson, 1995). It is largely composed of gneiss complexes consisting of high-grade metamorphic rocks that have undergone polyphase ductile deformation and significant partial melting (Figure 2). It also contains the greatest quantity (75%) and the largest known anorthositic intrusions in the world (Ashwal and Wooden, 1983). The study area (Figure 3) covers 106,557 km², contains the largest intrusive anorthosite body in the world (the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean anorthosite), and is mostly composed of AMCG-type intrusions (anorthosite–mangerite–charnockite–granite), gneiss and migmatite, mafic to ultramafic intrusions, a few preserved belts of volcano-sedimentary rocks (e.g., the Moulin-à-Baude Formation located in Charlevoix and the supracrustal rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince in the Grenvillian parautochthon), and later alkaline intrusive complexes (e.g., the Saint-Honoré and Crevier alkaline complexes).

Work Done

26/7/24: Nikamoon and I, rendezvoused at Pomerleau Road access near Chibougamau, from there we traveled with his truck, trailer and two ATV’s, weather was good, unloaded ATV’s and did prospecting with them, collected samples and had lunch in the field.

27/7/24: We met at the same rendezvous point, with ATV's and rock saw, collected samples of rust showing, sample C3P0-001 and C3P0-002. Did channel sampling about a foot long sample with the rock saw and I believe it's pegmatite. R2D2-001 and R2D2-002

28/7/24: Met at usual spot, weather was ok, little bit of rain here and there, took two samples of pegmatite in a new area R2D3-003 and R2D3-004

30/7/24: Met at rendezvous point, prospected south of C3P0 along the new access road all day, nothing interesting in the south area.

1/8/24: Met up at our usual spot, today we went to south east of the C3P0 Location, by truck and prospected the area the entire day, had lunch in the field and we have found nothing interesting in the area.

4/8/24: Today was raining really hard and the weather was not good so we worked in the shed organizing provisions, mapping for potential in the surrounding areas.

6/8/24: Rendezvoused at Pomerleau access road, went to a new showing and sampled copper and pegmatite collected 7 samples by ATVS and rock saw.

7/8/24: Same meet up point, weather was good, prospected new area with ATV's and collected 5 samples all together with Rock saw

8/8/24: same routine at meet up point, prospected new area by ATVS and collected 1 sample, weather wasn't good, area was covered in boulders but nothing interesting enough to be sampled.

9/8/24: Today we went North from the Copper Project in a bushy trail with atvs, rode about 10 kms off trail and spent the entire day on the road prospecting, took two samples from a boulder which is pegmatite that has small traces of crystallizations.

12/8/24: Weather was bad all day, we prepared provisions such as fuel, groceries, organized equipment and mapped for potential areas.

15/8/24: Went on the 10 kms trail again with the ATV's and went east from the boulder pegmatite we sampled the other day, found an outcrop but there was nothing interesting in the area so we went south east from our position and we found nothing worth sampling again.

23/8/2024: We met with Fred in Chibougamau this morning and we took him to our point(s) of interest, our pegmatite outcrop project and the 1% Copper project and Smoky Quartz vein we took samples of each showing.

27/8/2024: Met at same point, weather was good today and explored new area took one sample with Nik at Peg-boulder-002

28/8/2024: Today we went further east on new pegmatite showing and took 3 samples. Weather was very nice today.

5/9/2024: Met at the same meeting point, went to another new pegmatite showing a little bit of outcrop but mostly boulders, collected 3 samples.

1% COPPER AND PEGMATITE PROJECT GPS COORDINATES

N50° 06.619' W73° 28.545'
N50° 07.345' W73° 29.014'
N50° 06.985' W73° 27.531'
N50° 06.946' W73° 27.527'
N50° 06.946' W73° 27.527'
N50° 04.586' W73° 30.190'
N50° 04.585' W73° 30.197'
N50° 04.285' W73° 31.073'
N49° 59.342' W73° 44.729'
N49° 59.366' W73° 44.721'
N50° 02.433' W73° 43.762'
N50° 04.333' W73° 44.617'
N50° 06.705' W73° 45.114'

Assays & Mineralisation

The data from the Laboratory concerning the collected samples during this project was not as expected but enough interesting to keep prospecting in this prospected area. A sample (R2D4-003 and Peg-W-002) contains good values of gold and suggests a good gold potential. Other samples show very promising values of Silver (R2D2-002 and Peg-W-002 = 1.1 g/t). The prospector tried to reproduce the same values by sampling the same area where 1% has been found in the last phase. Other trace values has been

detected such as in (PEG-5-004) for Lithium (Li, 60ppm) and REE Lanthanum (La, Peg-W-003 =

Project Agr2024-26 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
R2D4-001	0,006		11	6	0,78			125	7	0,04	11	23
R2D4-002		5	10	13	1,45		20	221	7	0,12	18	39
R2D4-003	0,01		7	11	1,07			214		0,05	13	38
R2D5-001		5	41		1,66		40	234	17	0,11	21	45
PEG-5-001		5	10	12	1,2			253			10	17
PEG-5-002		5	13	10	1,28			224			23	20
PEG-5-003			11	7	1,07			228		0,05	21	25
PEG-5-004			8	3	0,8	60		145		0,01		19

PROJECT : M.E pegmatite Au-AA23/ME-ICP41														
	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	P	Pb	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
C3PO-006	0,006					1,58		216		150		0,1	21	28
Peg-W-001	0,008													
Peg-W-002	0,017	1,1	52	34	953	6,08		410	60	480	74	0,18	76	148
Peg-W-003							50	81		350		0,02		
PG-001	0,007											0,01		
R2D4-004										230		0,02		

50ppm). Some samples shows traces of Chromium (Cr), Zinc (Zn), Vanadium (V), Copper (Cu)

	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
RL058	0,012			146	87	5,78		1155	18	0,04	25	11
RL059				101	21	4,26		1290	23	0,08	37	24
RL060				197	19	12,7		1845	14	0,15	142	17
RL061	0,008			38		1,16		318		0,09	25	11
RL062	0,009	0,3	25	72	841	3,45		594	64	0,09	40	30
RL063	0,01	0,7	10	73	82	5,44		1560	33	0,1	47	34
RL064						0,52		73		0,01		
RL065	0,016			54	130	8,39		3070		0,09	83	10
RL066				50	62	5,26		1935	10	0,1	64	17
RL067	0,009			86	39	8,6		1810		0,08	60	11
RL068	0,009			141	41	16,8		2620	11	0,08	98	13
RL069	0,007			144	32	10,1		1320	20	0,09	95	17
RL070	0,005			39	183	5,55		1065		0,12	32	10
RL071	0,012			1360	37	14,25		2020	67	0,06	76	11
RL072				21	24	1,19		195		0,02		9
RL073				53	18	1,46	20	226		0,09	23	14
RL074	0,03					0,6		39		-0,01		
RL075						0,42		62		-0,01		
RL076			12	50	45	6,27	20	739	40	0,16	51	88
RL077						0,5		61		0,02		
RL078						1,49		70		-0,01		
RL079	0,006					0,87		142		-0,01		

, Cobalt(Co) and Iron (Fe, Peg-W-002 = 6% which is a fantastic value).

Project Agr.2024-26/ Au-AA23 - ME-ICP41												
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Ni	Pb	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
C3PO-001			11	32	1,95	20		7	20	0,14	24	95
C3PO-002		12	18	95	2,41			15		0,09	26	30
C3PO-003	0,006		42	31	2,25			11		0,1	56	30
C3PO-004		11	57	26	2,73			30		0,17	71	49
C3PO-005	0,007	8	101	26	3,75		20	17		0,29	84	134
Peg-B-002			6		0,65	20		3		0,04	8	13
Peg-E-001			55		0,29			13		0,03	4	9
Peg-E-002	0,007		9		0,68			7		0,03	10	11

Conclusion & Recommendations

As mentioned in the last phase of this project, this field is geologically different than the projects the prospector Robert Ratt had before. The mineralisation is not well known. The first data obtained from the assays support the choice of the prospector. to do more sampling in this area The lithology of the prospected area is dominated by Amphibolite (old mafic lavas) and seems to be very interesting for Basic Metal deposits.

The only claims in this area are the ones of SOQEM, which is a good reference in terms of Exploration. We recommend that the prospectors submit again a proposal for another project in this same area where the samples.


Peg - Boulder - 002
ME -001
Peg - S - 001
R2D2 - 002
ME - 002
Cu - 002
Cu - 001
C3PO - 002
C3PO -001
C3P0 - 003
C3P0 - 004
C3P0 - 005


Peg - S - 003
Peg - S - 002
Peg - E - 002
Peg- E - 001
R2D3 - 001
R2D2 - 003
R2D3- 004
R2D4 - 001
Peg - W- 003
Peg-W- 002
Boulder
Peg - W - 001
Peg - S- 004

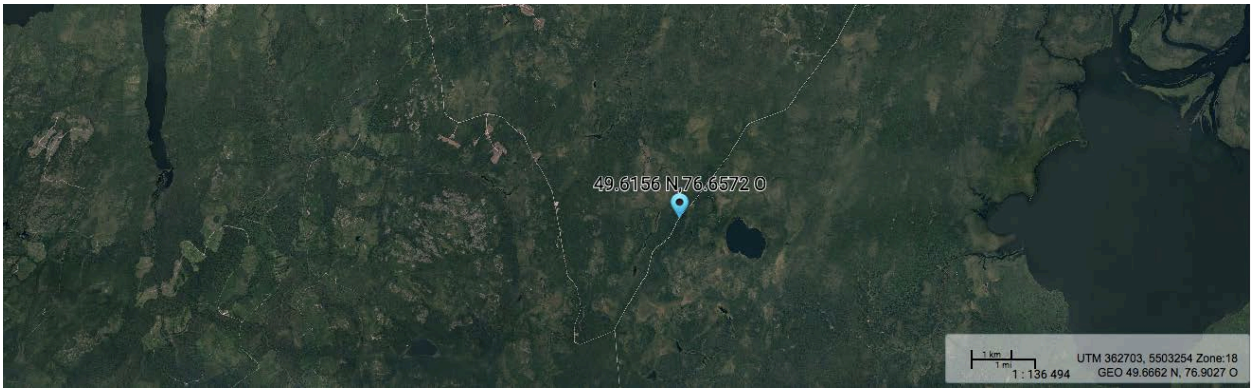

RR - 001
RN -005
RN - 004
RN - 002
RN - 001
R2D5 - 001
R2D4 - 002
R2D4 - 003
R2D2 - 001
Qv - 001
R2D3 - 003
R2D3 - 002

Agreement 2024-18 Joshua Blacksmith - Waswanipi Prospecting Project

Location and Access

The projects in the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt is located at approximately 700 km west of Waswanipi. The access to the belt is provided by the Waswanipi-Lebel road or by the billy

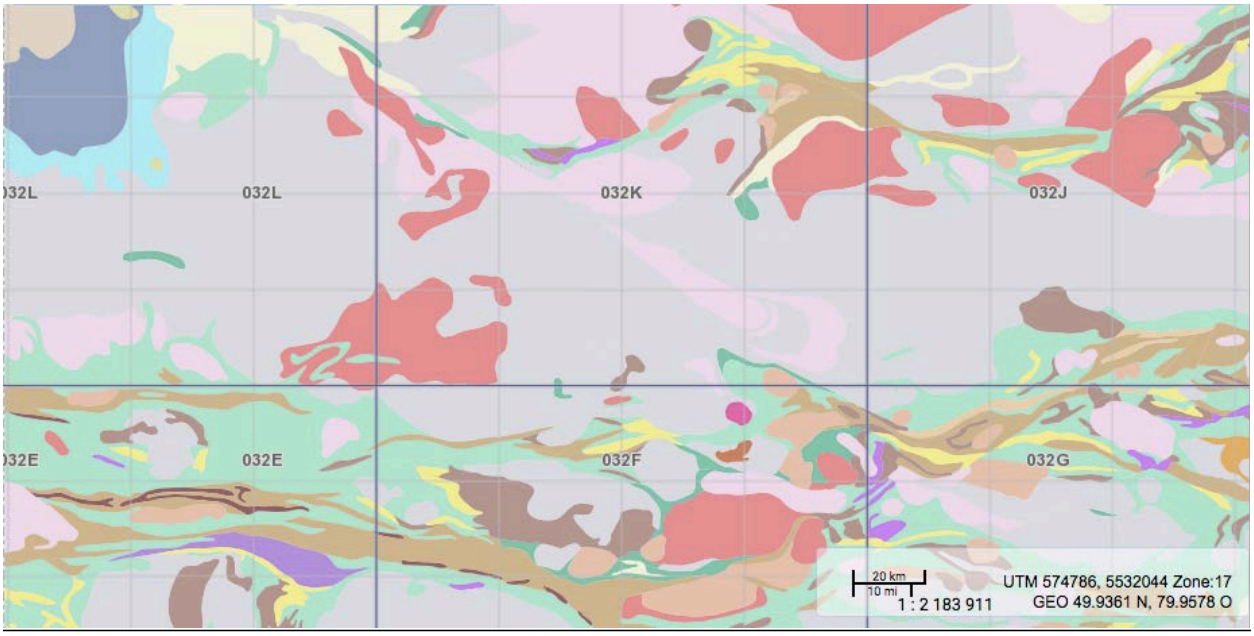
Diamond Highway. Three other forestry roads provide a seasonal access to the central part of the belt. From these roads the plane or helicopter is required to reach the most remote areas.



General Geology

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of sub-provinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These sub-provinces and the

units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the Kenoran orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the sub-provinces of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, which consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).



The geological setting of the north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which, second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends association with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

The Frotet-Evans greenstone belt is located in the Superior Province. The main lithologies comprise massive and pillowed basaltic lavas, mafic to felsic pyroclastics, and minor felsic lavas. Sedimentary rocks as shale, greywacke, conglomerate and arkose are the major constituents of the central part of the belt. Intrusive rocks are composed of subconcordant gabbro sills often associated to the basalt flows and small syenitic stocks. Several plutons, with a composition varying from ultramafic to felsic, occur along the belt. The nature of the belt is interpreted to be a

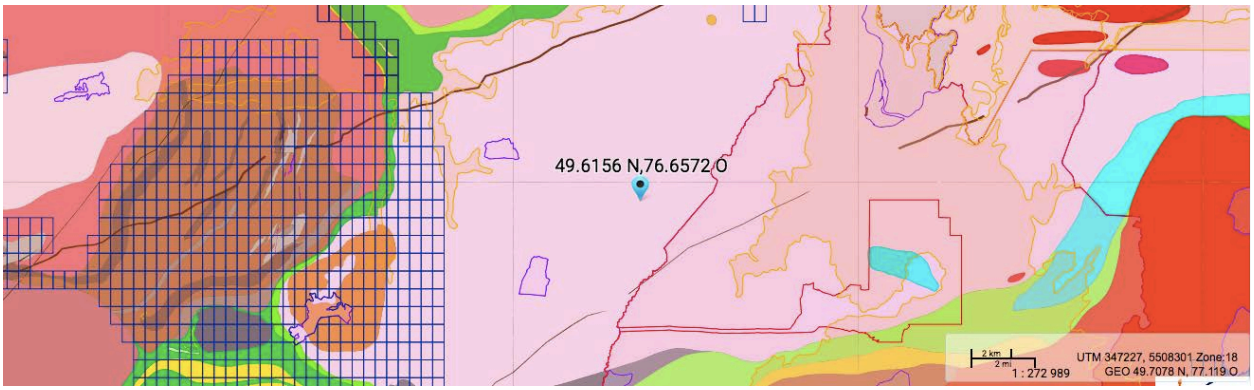
deep oceanic environment which is favorable to the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits (Simard, 1987).

The belt occupies the center of an anticline which was first recognized by Gillet (1 966) then reinterpreted by Brisson (1995) in the most recent regional mapping. Brisson also recognized several E-W thrusting faults. Previous work reported NW faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where NE structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.

The metamorphic grade of the Frotet-Evans belt is grading from the green schists facies in the core of the belt to an amphibolite grade toward the exterior at the contact with the gneissic terrane. Garnet, quartz, feldspars, aluminosilicates and different amphiboles compose the mineralogical assemblage of the gneisses.c alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

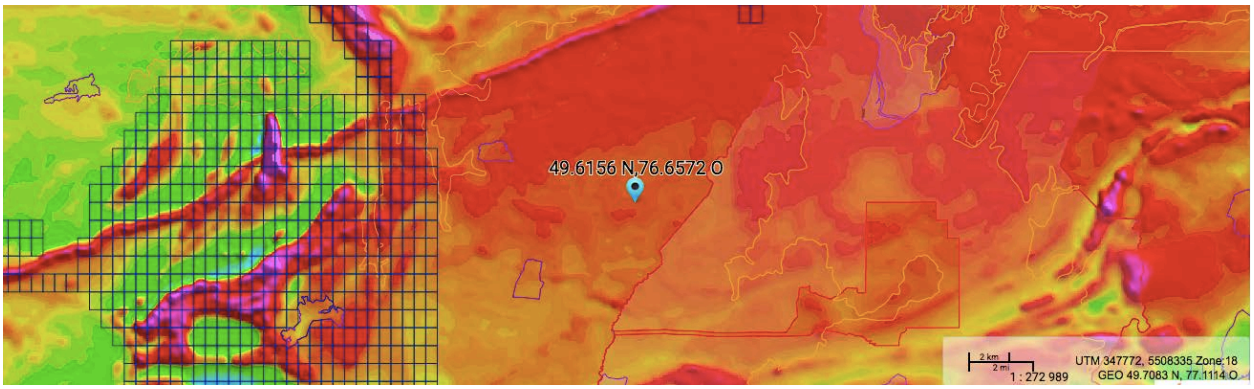
The prospected area is part of the Abitibi greenstone belt and dominated by a big masses of granitoids. It is very commun to observe some supracrustal rocks.



Here the lithology of the prospected area:

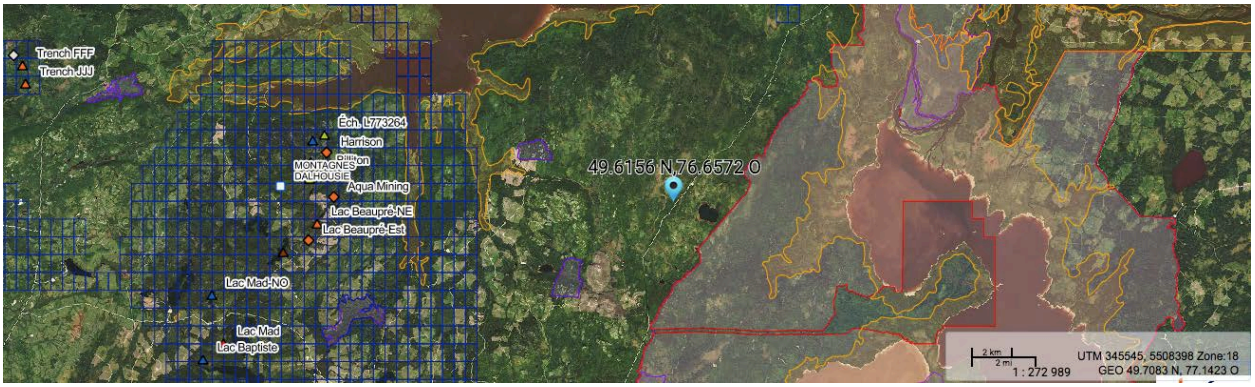
* Metatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 20 to 50% mobilisate; biotite ± garnet granite injections
* Neo-Archean Peridotite
* Diatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 50 to 90 % mobilisate and de 10 à 30 % d'enclaves de paragneiss
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - Granite porphyroïd
* Anatectic Granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite

* Théodat 6 Complex - Granite and pegmatite
* Théodat 2 Complex - Granodiorite and granodioritic gneiss, granitic dykes and pegmatites
* Archean Pegmatite
* Théodat 1 Complexe - Biotite Gneiss
* Archean - Biotite Gneiss
* Archean Tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - Felsic to intermediate Tuf
* Gardeur 1 Formation - Andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - Tuf felsic to intermediate



Known Mineralisation

The Frotet-Evans belt hosts several Cu, Pb and Au showings in its eastern part. In the central and western parts little exploration work was done in comparison with the oriental side, but few Cu and Au occurrences are reported in assessment and government reports. The most recent MRNQ



mapping program (Brisson, 1995), over the 32J/11 and 12 sheets, led to the discovery of Cu and

Au occurrences in the eastern part of the mapped area, the best results returned 3.39% Cu and 4.1 g/t Au in grab samples.

During the Cominco reconnaissance program, several old showings described in the government reports or in the assessment files were visited to evaluate their economic potential. Few sulphide showings returned anomalous values mainly in Cu but also in Zn and Pb. No significative Au value was detected. The anomalous values are related to disseminated sulphides in felsic and mafic volcanics as well as in some sedimentary rocks. The areas having returned the best results were staked. Most of the mineralization was observed in moderate to highly altered rocks. The alterations are diverse also depending of the metamorphism grade. The most common alteration minerals are the sericite, chlorite and anthophyllite. The silicification is pervasive over the sampled areas. Andalousite, garnet, fuschite and tourmaline were also observed.

Work Done

Overview:

As we are getting ready to work within the landscape of Eeyou Istchee, we embark in my latest project known as Waswanipi project. This project is located 70 east of the community and the distancer a lot more than previous projects. As always, it’s so beautiful to be out there during this time but the flies are getting more aggressive every year. My commitment to these projects is very important to me as I try to embrace being out in the land and this is time where I can rejuvenate by being in the territory and of course implementing safety procedures while being out in the land.

Completion:

The project was completed within 10 days as stated in the application, the work consists of working during the weekends as the prospector had to travel a longer distance than usual. As you know, the decisions made by the prospector are not always the prefect ones but being able to see the type of rocks, every project, anytime I am out in the land I always seem to visualize any bed rock that I encounter.

As a prospector you hope all goes well during the project. Unfortunately, I had a small incident where sand or rock went into my eyes but luckily and thanks to my safety goggles everything was okay on my side. These are just some of the obstacles we face being out in the land prospecting and it is important to adapt the right way during these times. I also wanted to express my thanks to the Cree Mineral Exploration Board for introducing these projects for the Cree people, as always, truly grateful to be a prospector in EEYOU ISTCHEE,

Sample 1 - the rock sample has red and brown areas around circumference and some quarts were visible. Location: N49º 38.340’ W076º 37.837’

Sample 2 - the rock sample has a darker shade around, more of dark blue color along with red and quartz visible. Location: N49º38.344’ W076º37.841’

Sample 3 - a lot of quartz visible and red and brown around the rock sample. Location: N49º36.937’ W076º039.433

Sample 4 - red rock sample with dark shiny objects around the rock, quarts are visible. Location: N49º36.904’ W076º39.507’

Sample 5 - quarts visible with dark shiny objects around the rock and some red areas visible around the rock as well. Location: N49º36.864’ W076º39.537’

Sample 6 - pink or red colored rock with quarts visible. Location: N49º36.865’ W076º39.537’

Sample 7 - quarts visible with red coloring around the rock with some white and silver objects within the rock sample. Location: N49º36.856’ W 076º39.532’.

Sample 8 - Many quarts visible on this rock sample. All around the sample you can see the silver shiny objects and also dark shiny objects within the interior and exterior. Location: N40º36.856’ W076º39.525

Sample 9 - some thick quarts visible on the outer later of this red rock sample. Location: N40º36.847’ W 076º39.521’

Sample 10 - many quartzes along with dark areas around this rock sample. Location: N49º36.856’ W 076º39.549’

Sample 11 - thick quartz visible on this rock with many areas of darker spots around this red rock sample. Location: N49º36.468’ W076º39.977’.

Sample 12 - some white and silver quartz on this rock sample. Location: N49º36.468‘ W076º39.978’.

Sample 13- darker colored rock sample with white dots around and quartz are visible. Location: N49º36.470’ W076º39.978’.

Sample 14 - lighter red exterior with some brown or bronze colored exterior with quartz visible. Location: N49º36.448’ W076º39.966’.

Sample 15 - dark colored sample with white areas around the sample and little visible quartz. Location: N49º33.745’ W076º40.640’.

Sample 16 - lighter blue colored sample with some amounts of visible quartz. Location: N49º33.750’ W076º40. 639’.

Assays and Mineralisation

The area is known for a great potential of mineralisation
Lac Pusticamica : Or & Argent
Zone S.O. : Cuivre
Zone D : Zinc
Le Tac : Diamant

A number of 18 samples were collected and 16 samples were sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very modest but shows an interesting values. This reflects the potential of the area which geologically located in the Abitibi Greenstone belt.

Data: ME-ICP41/Au-AA23													
	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn	Au
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
JB015	2,8	12	31	74	2,63	40	357	22	900	0,2	41	52	
JB016			9		0,86	20	77			0,02	6	10	0,009
JB017	0,3	20	253	21	6,29	210	776	70	1100	0,34	90	151	
JB018		18	272	18	5,01	130	764	73	1400	0,28	71	141	
JB019			11		0,53		53						0,007
JB020	0,3	25	386	88	4,35	40	584	125	1020	0,24	72	108	
JB021		3	14		1,47	10	173		250	0,08	14	30	
JB023		8	105		1,74	20	351	57	510	0,13	25	56	
JB024		5	17		1,66	10	211		320	0,1	15	42	0,009
JB025	0,3	15	42	191	2,72	20	345	67	900	0,2	28	53	
JB026		6	19		2,19	70	326	12	590	0,22	30	60	0,006
JB027			10	6	0,8		93				2	5	
JB028			12		0,63		103				3	7	0,01
JB029			10		0,72		72		30		4	11	0,009
JB030			13		0,59		63						0,012
JB031		11	25	17	4,99		110	72	460	0,58	48	12	

We had no anomalies but some interesting values in Gold (Au) 0.012 JB 028&030, Manganese anomaly (Mn = 776), JB017, Silver (Ag = 2.8 ppm) JB015, and Titanium (Ti = 0,34%) JB017&18 and finally some Chromite (Cr = 386ppm) JB020&17&18. We also observed a very promising values of REE and rare metals such as Lanthanum JB017 (La=210 ppm).

Conclusion & Recommendation

Regarding the great geology (Greenstone Belt) and the high potential of the prospected area, we believe that this area is a good prospect and need to be investigated with more sampling and assays.

Geologically, the area seems showing somme interesting aspect for a possible mineralisation. We are in the Abitibi Belts which is very known in terms of mineralisation models. It is possible to characterize better the prospected area and define targets and conductors.

We recommend to the board to encourage the prospector, he has a good exploration project with a great economic potential for example the sample JB015 = 3ppm Silver.
We also recommend to continu grass-root sampling project. We need to see more targets.


GPSMAP 64s
Wjj01
Note
Location
N 49°38.340'
W 076°37.837'
Elevation
329m
Depth
N
0m
Map
Done
GARMIN
OUT

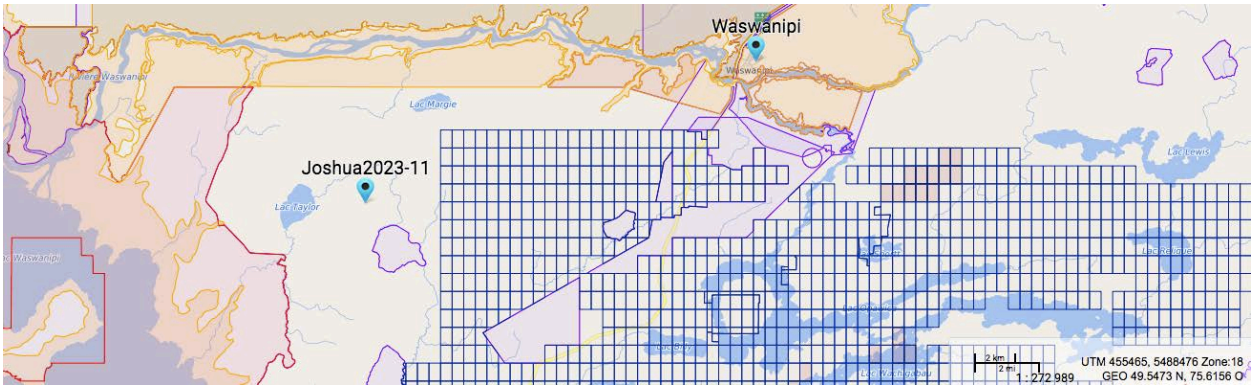

GARMIN

Report Agr.2023-11 Joshua Blacksmith W20-W21C-W24A-D Exploration

Project Location & Access

The project field is in an area near the highway 113 about 30 kms far from Waswanipi. The area

is known for many vegetation which make the prospector work harder. Couples of cricks and river that has to be considered when prospecting on foot or on vehicle.
The site is accessible by car and ATV. There are a lot of forestry roads in the area.



General Geology

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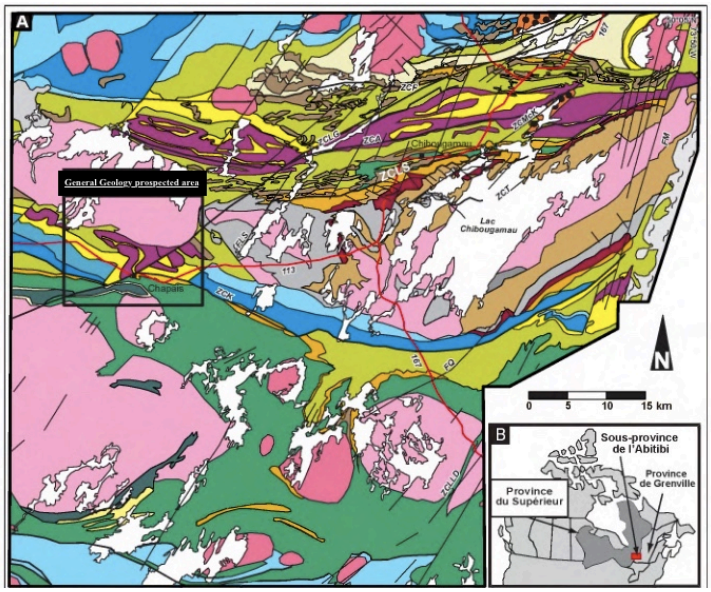


southeast area of the Superior Province includes the sub-provinces of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, which consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

The geological setting of the north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which, second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends association with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

Studies suggest that significant amounts of hydrothermally generated sulphides remain to be discovered in the Matagami Camp. Massive sulphide mineralization is best developed along the Key Tuffite stratigraphic marker horizon that is consistently developed throughout the Matagami Camp near the change from felsic to mafic volcanism at the top of the Watson Lake Formation. Recent discoveries at Bracemac and McLeod demonstrate massive sulphide development at other tuffite units higher in the sequence within the Wabassee Group. Sulphide mineralization at all stratigraphic levels is typically underlain by strong, hydrothermal plumbing systems developed within footwall rocks as mineralized fluids passed through the rock along synvolcanic

fault structures. These alteration zones are comprised primarily of intense chlorite/talc alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

The prospected area geology is well known for its Archaean volcanic rocks of the Obatogamau Formation which is the primary lithology of this sector and this segment of the greenstone belt is oriented along a NE−SW axis. It concerns Waswanipi plutons. The latest is in sharp contact with the volcanics rocks.

As the number of outcrops is reduced, there is a slight difficulty to define the contacts. The lithology observed consists of lavas and tuffs of intermediate to felsic composition. All the lithologies are cut by very long diabase Proterozoic dykes.

Work Done

Day 1: Campsite wasn’t available due to wildfires in the area. Waiting for the highway to be open, only specific areas were accessible.

Day 2: Plan and study the area of prospecting, detailed information on location and access, discussion on how to approach the upcoming work.

Day 3: Prospecting on hold due to highway closure. Detail viewing on maps of the locations.

Day 4: prospecting begins on zone 3, travel to location and view the terrain and try to find areas.

Day 5: prospecting in the areas of the map, all information will be attached below.

Day 6: prospecting in the areas, work consists of rock samples.

Day 7: prospecting areas, work consists of digging and finding areas to collect rock samples.

Day 8: prospecting areas digging and soil sampling.

Day 9: prospecting consists of rock samples.

Day 10: final report completes by Prospector.

It was a great opportunity to be able to work in different trap-lines, it was nice to see all these other locations. As you know, we had a struggle with the wild fires in the area and I had to adjust on how to approach the work in hand. Some areas I did not have access but I was able to prospect in different places due to the forest roads ban. As a prospector, I will meet many circumstances where I have to adjust and plan accordingly. I do believe I was able to complete another successful project, this time I had assistance from my spouse and she learned a lot throughout the project. I would like to thank the cree mineral exploration board once again for this opportunity.

1- 49.59093 N, 76.12667 W Sample 1: bed rock, navy blue rock with white veins.

2- 49.59002 N, 76.12731 W Sample 2: bed rock, a lot of white viens in the rock. Brown and bronze colour with some blue areas as well.

3- 49.59560 N, 76.14035 W Sample 3: bed rock navy blue with some bronze areas and white veins with some red as well.

4- 49.59565 N, 76.14047 W Sample 4: Bed rock, bronze areas with white veins.

5- 49.59520 N, 76.13217 W Sample 5: Bed rock navy blue and bronze rock. White veins and clear veins and shiny white areas.

6- 49.42437 N, 76.48849 W Sample 6: Pink and navy blue with white shiny veins.

7- 49,42445 N, 76,48859 W Sample 7: Light pink with shiny white veins.

8- 49.42421 N, 76.48914W Navy blue, pink rock with white vein and clear veins,

9- 49.42415 N, 76,48927 light pink with white veins around the rock.

10- 49.55439 N, 76.12054 W

11- 49.55437 N, 76.12221 W

12- 49.55498 N, 7612237 W

13- 49.53884 N, 76.18548 W light pink with red areas and white areas as well.

14- 49,53899 N, 76.18526 W pink rock with white and clear viens that cover 50% of the rock.

15- 49.53718N, 76.18851W bed rock navy areas, pink areas, some purple and clear and white veins on this rock.

16- 49.53711N, 76.18845W navy blue areas, some bronze and clear veins along with white veins covering the rock.

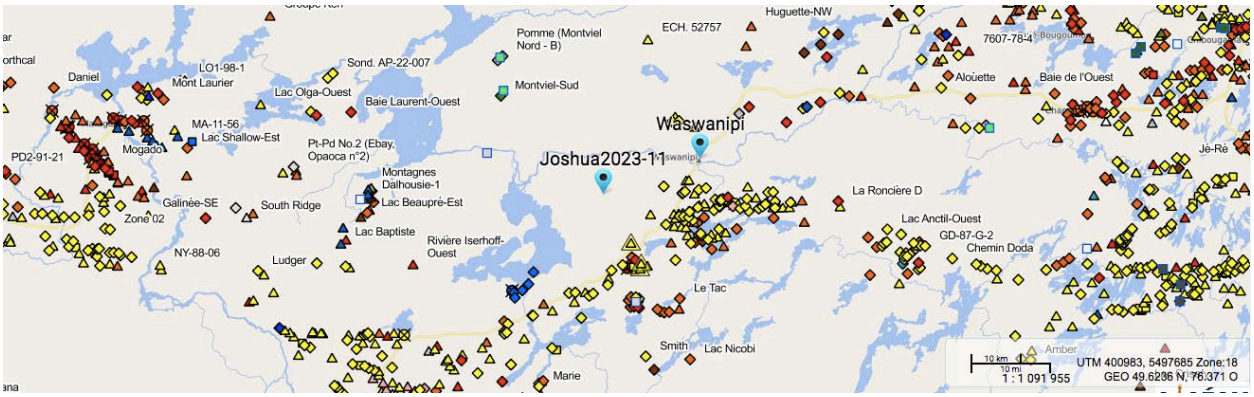
17- 49.42256 N, 76.40929 W navy blue rock with white areas and clear veins as well.

18- 49.42407 N, 76.40440 W Navy blue rock with clear veins.

19- 49.42346 N, 76.40654 W White veins and clear veins on the navy-blue rock.

Known Mineralisation

A lot of prospecting has been carried out in the map-area and some geophysical and even a considerable amount of drilling in the area. We observe pyrite-bearing gneisses in the western part. Bodies of granitic rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite appear to be the most favorable hosts for sulphide ore deposits within area.



The geologists observed mainly sphalerite and pyrite, and, in minor quantities, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in samples from the prospected. In microscopy, we also observe, in small quantities, galena on the surface and in drill holes and accessory magnetite in some veins in depth. The concentrations, textures and associations of these metallic phases as well as the relationships they have with the gangue are the subject of this section.

A few cubes of galena and up to 5% pyrite were noted along fractures in an outcrop of metasedimentary rock in the Frotet- Evans volcanic zone about 0.6 miles west of mile 101.7 on the Matagami L.G. 2 road. A grab sample assayed 0.01% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.017 oz/ton Ag.

Amphibolites, paragneisses and iron formations of the Rocher Complex represent prospective zones for exploration for stratiform mineralization of exhalative origin composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The disseminated or semi-massive to massive lenses mineralization is transposed into the S1 foliation, and remobilized into close to tight P2 fold hinges. During mapping of Rocher Lake, Franconi (1974) noted that this mineralization was localized preferentially at the contact between amphibolitized basalts and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks or paragneisses. The rheological contrast between xenoliths composed of amphibolites and paragneisses and enclosing rocks composed of foliated to gneissic intrusive rocks or massive intrusive rocks favored the development of a network of fractures and faults. These structures, commonly injected with syn-kynematic felsic intrusions, allowed remobilization of the disseminated stratiform mineralization.

Mineralisation & Assay

The area is known for a great potential of mineralisation. 19 samples has been sampled. 13 samples are sent for assays.

Lac Pusticamica : Or & Argent
Zone S.O. : Cuivre
Zone D : Zinc
Le Tac : Diamant

PROJECT : M-26 Au-AA23 / ME-ICP41														
Agr. 2022-15														
	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
JN001		0,3	7	39	23	1,64	30		254	15	1180	0,2	47	38
JN002	0,008		8	68	9	0,75			111	18	40	0,02	15	15
JN003			6	63	24	1,4			192	18	730	0,17	46	22
JN004			8	36	15	1,64		30	248	16	1010	0,21	44	47
JN005				28	2	0,25			24	2				2
JN006			6	27	14	1,13			179	11	650	0,15	27	35
NJ007														
NJ008			6	34	4	0,97			107	30	340	0,16	18	11
NJ009			10	25	3	2,64		30	366	21	370	0,01	13	54
NJ010			4	16	3	1,18			200	6	180	0,08	10	27
NJ011			9	39	26	1,91			365	27	380		15	41
NJ012			36	156	33	9,37			1020	123	310	0,08	51	54
NJ013			12	48	20	2,18			232	49	340	0,13	43	31

The results are very modest and do not not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values are very weak as was always expected during the first grass root work.
We had no anomalies but some interesting values in Manganese anomaly (Mn = 1020) and others as a trace of gold (Au) JN002 and Silver (Ag) JN001, and Titanium (Ti) JN001-JN003-JN004. Added to those elements, there are some REE and rare metals such as Lantanum (La) and Lithium (Li)

Recommandation

This project was not successful, first raison is the fact that the project targeted only the Gold to define the nature of the possible targets. The region is very well studied and there is more to discover, we need to see more sampling from this area. The latest is know for its great potential. We recommend that the prospector do more bibliographic research concerning any geological or exploration data that can give him more information to choose the best area for prospecting. We also recommend that the prospector should cover all REE, Rare metals and basic and precious metals.

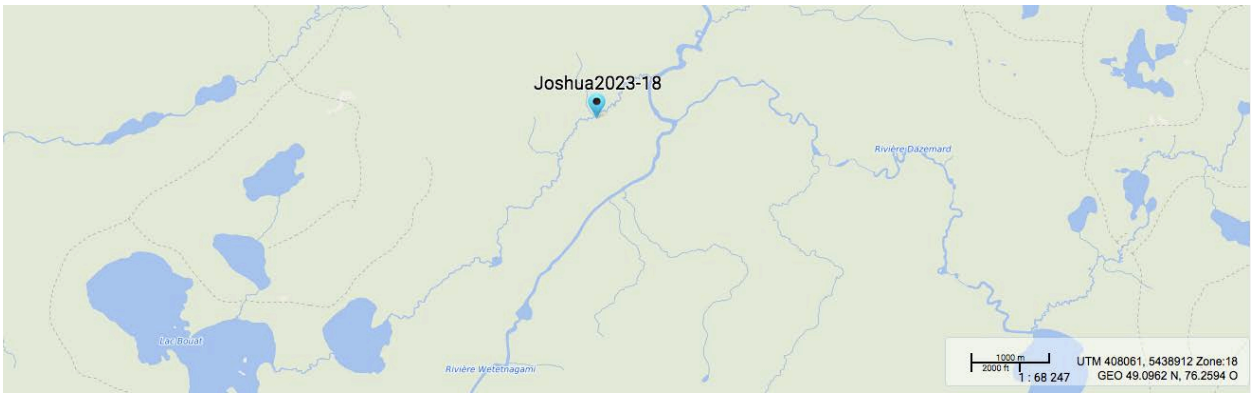

5

Report Agreement 2023-18 Joshua Blacksmith Normandeau Exploration

Project Location

The prospected site is about 60 km north of Waswanipi town and about 20 km south of highway

113. The access to the prospected field is possible through the Wetetnagami River provides good access to the central part of the map-area and may be reached from the highway 113 via forestry

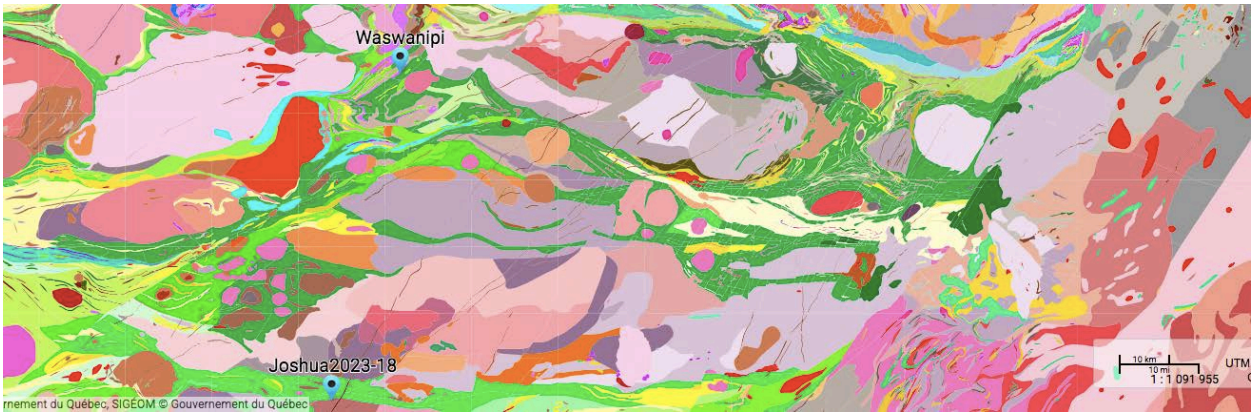


roads. Or simply by ATV using several trails and forestry road.

General Geology

The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of sub-provinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These sub-provinces and the units that compose them would have successively amalgamated from north to south during the

Kenoran orogeny, between 2.72 and 2.68 Ga (Percival et al., 2006; Percival, 2007). The southeast area of the Superior Province includes the sub-provinces of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, which consists mainly of a complex mixture of



intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

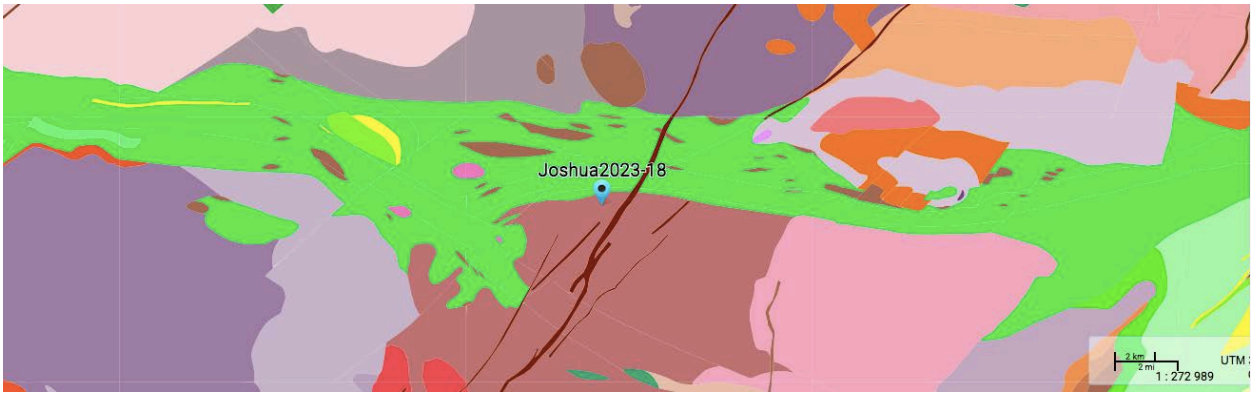
The geological setting of the north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which, second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends association with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from lowermost rhyolite/dacite volcanism (Watson Lake Formation) to mafic andesite/basalt volcanism (Wabassee Group). The sequence was concomitantly intruded by the giant Bell River Complex which was the likely heat source for the wide-spread hydrothermal activity that occurred throughout the Matagami Camp.

Studies suggest that significant amounts of hydrothermally generated sulphides remain to be discovered in the Matagami Camp. Massive sulphide mineralization is best developed along the Key Tuffite stratigraphic marker horizon that is consistently developed throughout the Matagami Camp near the change from felsic to mafic volcanism at the top of the Watson Lake Formation. Recent discoveries at Bracemac and McLeod demonstrate massive sulphide development at other tuffite units higher in the sequence within the Wabassee Group. Sulphide mineralization at all stratigraphic levels is typically underlain by strong, hydrothermal plumbing systems developed within footwall rocks as mineralized fluids passed through the rock along synvolcanic fault structures. These alteration zones are comprised primarily of intense chlorite/talc alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

Local Geology

The Geology of the prospected area is composed of several lithologic assemblages:

-Assemblage of gneiss, migmatites locally banded et some felsic Intrusive rocks.
-Granite biotite-rich, felsic intrusions, migmatite, banded migmatite, gneiss undifferentiated , gneiss biotite-rich et paragneiss biotite-rich.
-Assemblage trondhjemite, quartz-diorite and diorite
-Diorites massives, gneissiques et migmatitiques
-Diorite, quartz-diorite and tonalite biotite-rich et/ou hornblende, foliées à gneissiques, pouvant contenir localement de la magnétite et du grenat.



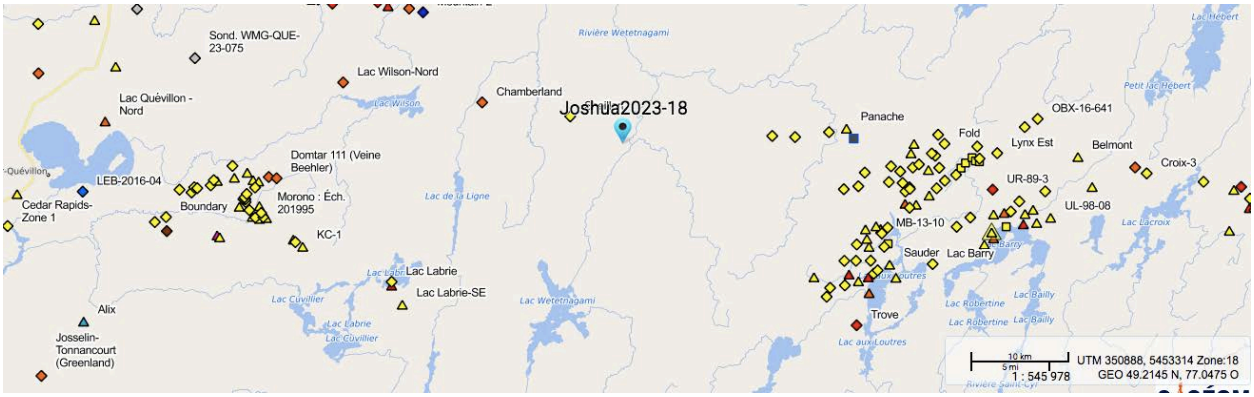
-Gneiss dioritique à tonalitique et tonalite
-Granite à biotite, magnétite ± hornblende

Known Mineralisation

Very little prospecting has been carried out in the map-area except for a few geophysical surveys of limited extent and a small amount of drilling in areas of pyrite-bearing gneisses in the western part. Bodies of granitic rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite appear to be the most favorable hosts for sulphide ore deposits within the map-area.
Disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite were noted in a few outcrops of gneiss and schist within the map-area. However, sulphide mineralization in the map-area is not common outside the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone which crosses the northern part of the area (see Preliminary Open File Report DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973, Dept. Nat. Res., Quebec for details on the mineralization in the volcanic zone).
About 0.2% disseminated chalcopyrite and smaller amounts of pyrrhotite were noted.
Rusty-weathering lenses of cubical pyrite with a few grains of chalcopyrite in a quartz gangue are exposed over a strike length of 200 feet in a rapid on Kitchigama river close to the prospected area. The lenses are 1 to 6 inches in width and occur in an outcrop of migmatite at the contact of

amphibolite bands and pegmatite. An assay of a selected grab sample from one of the lenses gave the following results: 0.03% Cu, 0.019% Zn, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.032 oz/ton Ag.

Rusty-weathering lenses, usually less than a foot in length, and about 10 inches in width,



containing disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occur in an outcrop of garnet-actinolite- quartz schist on the north shore of Soscumica lake. A selected grab sample was assayed with the following results: 0.10% Cu, 0.25% Zn, 0.003 oz/ton Au and 0.006 oz/ton Ag. Smaller amounts of sulphides and magnetite were noted inland to the south in the same rock unit. This rock unit appears to be quite narrow: disseminated magnetite helps to outline it on the aeromagnetic map.

A few cubes of galena and up to 5% pyrite were noted along fractures in an outcrop of metasedimentary rock in the Frotet- Evans volcanic zone about 0.6 miles west of mile 101.7 on the Matagami L.G. 2 road. A grab sample assayed 0.01% Cu, 0.02% Zn, 0.02% Pb, 0.001 oz/ton Au and 0.017 oz/ton Ag.

Amphibolites, paragneisses and iron formations of the Rocher Complex represent prospective zones for exploration for stratiform mineralization of exhalative origin composed of pyrrhotite and pyrite accompanied by traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The disseminated or semi-massive to massive lenses mineralization is transposed into the S1 foliation, and remobilized into close to tight P2 fold hinges. During mapping of Rocher Lake, Franconi (1974) noted that this mineralization was localized preferentially at the contact between amphibolitized basalts and mafic to intermediate volcaniclastic rocks or paragneisses. The rheological contrast between xenoliths composed of amphibolites and paragneisses and enclosing rocks composed of foliated to gneissic intrusive rocks or massive intrusive rocks favored the development of a network of fractures and faults. These structures, commonly injected with syn-kynematic felsic intrusions, allowed remobilization of the disseminated stratiform mineralization.

Work Done

Day 1: Day consisted of the travel to the location of the project, in every project there is always a base camp. Where we can have our meals, store luggage and tools and also a place to rest.
Day 2: Would be the travel day to the campsite.
Day 3: Rain delay and planning for the locations of the project. Understanding the prospecting program and understanding the maps has made it much more intriguing to continue this type of work on the traditional trap-lines.
Day 4: This day consists of a lot of rain once again but as a prospector we went out to look at the areas and explore certain locations of the project. Samples were collected that day.
Day 5: Prospecting and samples were collected
Day 6: Prospecting and sample were collected
Day 7: Prospecting and samples were collected
Day 8: Prospecting and samples were collected. Extreme heat warning in the area, as a prospector we had to take proper precautions while out in the field.
Day 9: Prospecting and samples were completed on this day, finishing later in the evening. Evaluation begins for a few rock samples and organization of the project.
Day 10: Pack up camp and travel day.

As always, it is meaningful to be out in the land and explore the territory of your ancestral grounds. Many prospectors run into issues during the prospecting program and it is the decision of the prospector on how he or she will proceed into a successful program. The Normandeau project is a very interesting area to prospect, many areas that have potential to grow, if i'm not mistaken but i truly believe this area could be prospected some more in the future.

1- Bed rock, navy blue rock with some bronze.or brown layers. N49°14.964' W076°09.105'
2- Navy blue and gray colour rock, quartz and bronze in the layers. N49°14.968' W076°09.100'
3- Bronze or brown rock with white and black areas. N49°14.975' W076°09.108'
4- Pink colours rock with black dots and navy blue areas. N49°14.985' W076°09.106'
5- Bed rock, bronze and white rock with some dark minerals. N49°14.637' W076°09.177'
6- Bed rock, light white rock with some veins quarts in the rock. N49°14.631 W076°09.185'
7- Bed rock, navy blue rock with some bronze areas. N 49°14.639' W076°09.263'
8- Bed rock, navy blue rock and some white areas. N 49°14.632' W076°09.257'
9- Bed rock, pink rock with veins quartz. N 49°13.605 W 076°05.228'
10- Bed rock, pink rock and veins with quartz. N49°13.597' W076°05.228'

11- Bed rock, navy blue rock sample. N49º13.851' W076º08.408'
12- Bed rock, gray and white sample with quarts visible. N49º13.852' W076º08.417'
13- Bed rock, navy blue rock with quartz. N49º13.854' W076º08.413'
14- Bed rock, white rock with gray areas and quartz. N49º13.853' W076º08.416'
15- Bed rock, navy blue rock with quartz veins. N49º13.914' W076º09.639'
16- Bed rock, pink rock with veins of quartz. N49º13.910' W076º09.645'
17- Bed rock, white areas and visible quartz. N49º13.898' W076º09.651'
18- Bed rock, pink rock with quartz-green/yellow dots. N49º13.889' W076º09.676'
19- Bed rock, white and pink areas. N49º13.697' W076º09.814'
20- Bed rock, pink with some navy blue patches. N49º13.692' W076º09.814'
21- Bed rock, pink and navy blue areas with quartz. N49º13. 671' W076º09.826'
22- Bed rock, white rock quartz & yellow/brown dots. N49º13.146' W076º09.845'
23- Bed rock, navy blue rock and quartz. N49º14.373' W076º10.309'

Assays and Mineralisation

Many samples were taken to evaluate the economic potentiel but the most of them showed some mineralisation or some alterations. Some samples have been collected but not sent for assay.
A number of 16 samples samples were sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very modest and does not not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values are very weak as was always expected during the phase of grass root work.

Agr 2023-18 Au-AA23 -ME-ICP41											
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
Sample 001	0,011	6	13	8	1,98	300	7	910	0,15	34	33
Sample 002		7	17	14	2,97	393	7	2450	0,13	27	44
Sample 003		17	25	130	3,17	409	24	630	0,14	92	34
Sample 004					1,29	208	2	300	0,1	13	40
Sample 005		24	45	24	3,63	602	43	670	0,25	80	67
Sample 006		17	25	122	3,13	406	26	610	0,14	92	33
Sample 007	0,006	14	24	72	3,3	384	16	1460	0,15	63	37
Sample 008		12	44	77	1,8	282	21	440	0,24	53	21
Sample 009	0,005				0,94	185		210	0,08	12	40
Sample 010			11		0,4	50		40	0,02	3	4
Sample 011	0,005	14	34	22	2,95	484	19	560	0,23	68	55
Sample 012	0,011	16	15	60	4,04	507	19	690	0,24	112	39
Sample 013		16	41	79	1,77	367	53	250	0,08	52	26
Sample 014			6	3	1,23	338	2	310	0,1	18	52
Sample 015		47	69	35	5,5	657	103	400	0,27	85	73
Sample 016			12		0,21	22				1	

We had no anomalies instead of traces of gold (Au, Sample 001) which seems to be good values and some interesting traces such as Manganese (Mn, Sample 015), Phosphorus (P, Sample 002 &007) and Vanadium (V, Sample 012).

Conclusion & Recommendation

Geologically, the area is interesting to find mineralization. We are in the Abitibi Belts East of Matagami which is very known in terms of economic potentiel. It is possible to characterize better the prospected area and define targets and conductors.

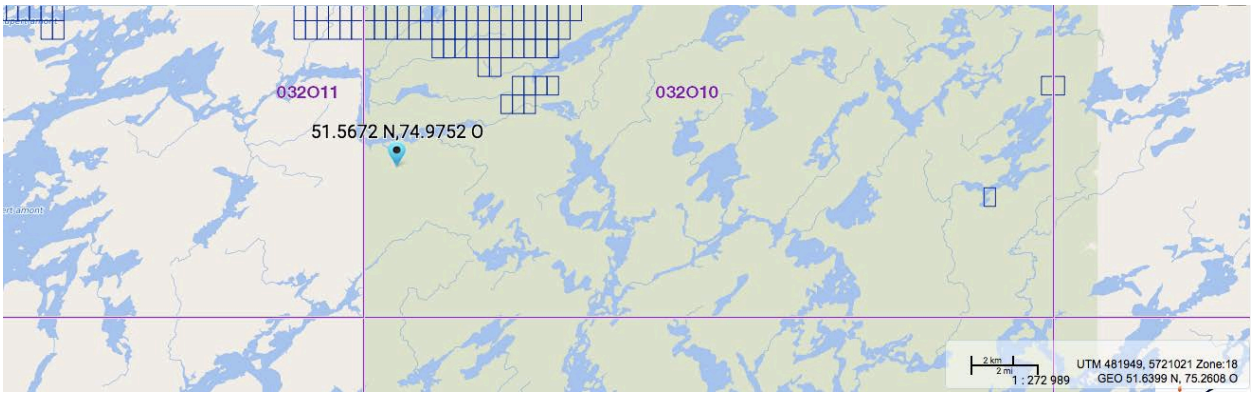
We recommend to the board to encourage the prospector Grant, he has a great exploration area with a great economic potential. We recommend to do more grass-root sampling. the prospector should find new targets.

Report Agreement 2024-25 Mike Voyageur M-B Prospecting Phase II

Project Location

The prospected area is about 120 km north of mistissini and 80 km east of Nemaska. It is almost all accessible by road and about 10 km on trails using ATVs. The prospectors use their family

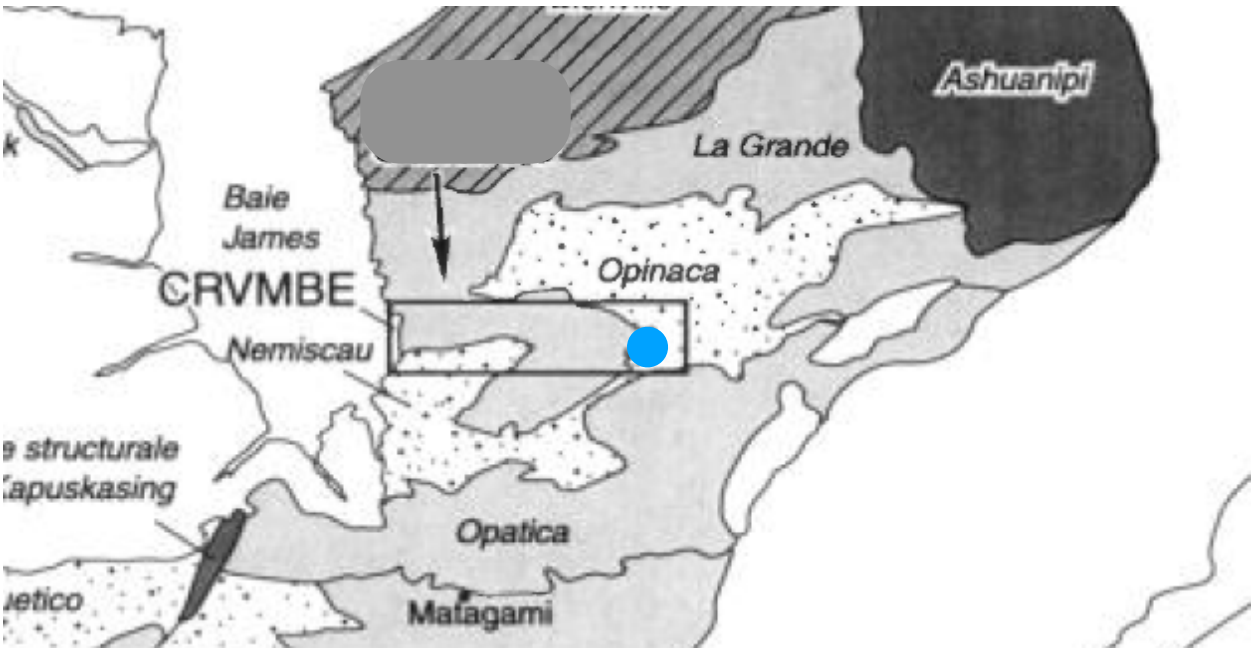
camp which close to the prospected site.



General Geology

The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two million square kilometres free of significant post-Archean cover rocks and deformation (Card and Poulsen, 1998). Tectonic stability has prevailed since ca. 2.6 Ga in large parts of the Superior Province (Percival, 2007). The rocks of the Superior Province are mainly Mesoarchean and Neoarchean in age and have been significantly affected by

post-Archean deformation only along boundaries with Proterozoic orogens, such as the Trans-Hudson and Grenville orogens, or along major internal fault zones, such as the Kapuskasing Structural Zone. The rest of the Superior Province has remained stable since the end of the Archean (Goodwin et al., 1972).



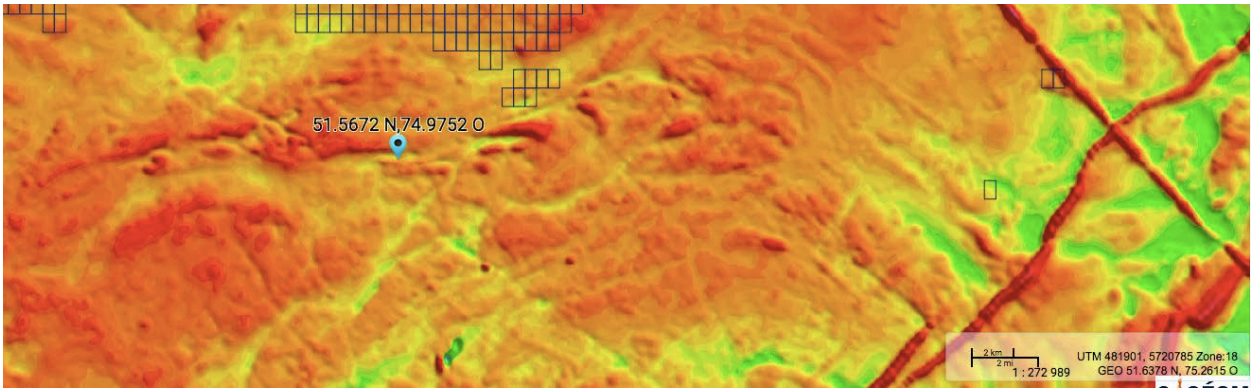
Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting along the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms (Buchan and Ernst, 2004), compressional re-activation, large scale rotation at ca. 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at ca 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins that were pervasively deformed and metamorphosed at 1.9 to 1.8 Ga, the craton is managed by a ductile deformation. A first-order feature of the Superior Province is its linear subprovinces of distinctive lithological and structural character, accentuated by subparallel boundary faults (e.g., Card and Ciesielski, 1986). Trends in the Superior Province are generally easterly in the south, westerly to northwesterly in the northwest, and northwesterly in the northeast. The southern Superior Province (to latitude 52°N) is a major source of mineral wealth. Owing to its potential for base metals, gold and other commodities, the Superior Province continues to attract mineral exploration in both established and frontier regions.

The project is located in the Middle of the Greenstone Belt Basse-Eastmain which is in the center of the territory of James Bay, approximately 420 km north of Matagami This belt is roughly oriented E-W and extends over approximately 300 km in length and a width which varies from 10 to 70 km. The CRVMBE consists of sequences of volcano-sedimentary rocks which were

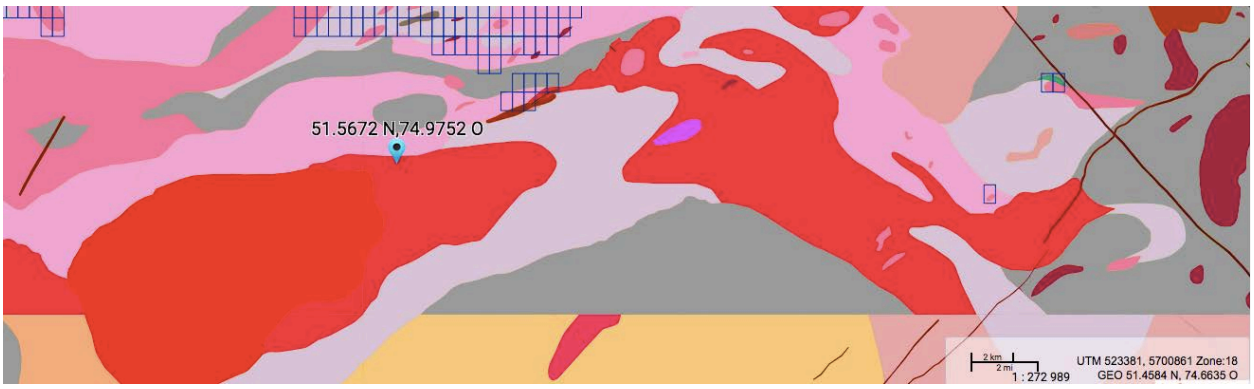
released in an environment oceanic (i.e. ridges, oceanic plateaus and arcs volcanic) and which are injected by calc-alkaline intrusions from gabbroic to monzogranitic compositions.
The tectonic framework is the same as the metasedimentary subprovinces (Opinaca and Nemiscau in Quebec and Quetico in Ontario,

Local Geology

The local lithology is complexed but the granitoids are the most represented in the area which open the opportunity for the Rare Metals exploration such as Li, Mo and F. The following rocks represent the geology in this area:



Granite biotite, Granodiorite, Quartzic-Diorite, tonalite and trondhjemite
Porphyric Granodiorite, Tonalitic Gneiss,

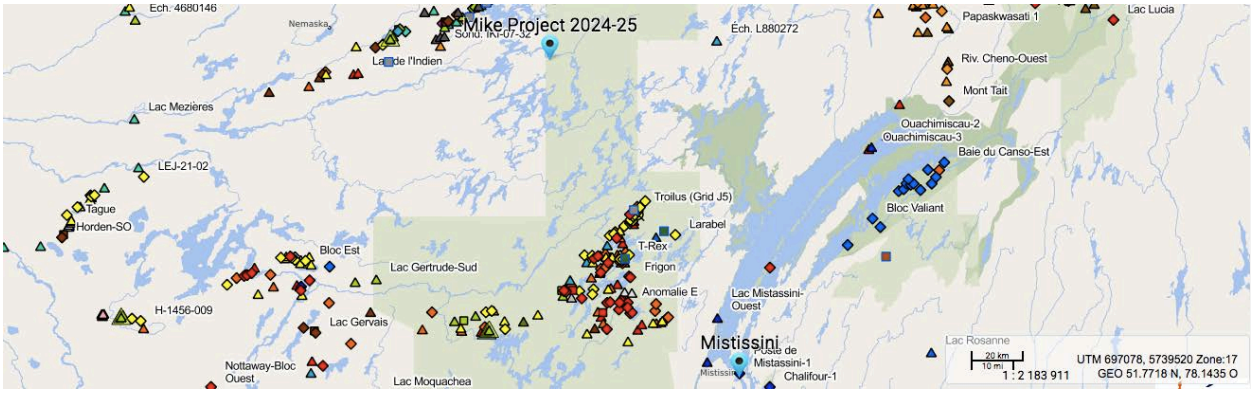


Granodiorite
Tonalite and granodiorite pyroxene and hornblende
Monzodiorite et quartzic monzodiorite
Rose granitic Pegmatite

Diorite et quartzic diorite
Wacke with conglomerate
Amphibolised Basalte and Amphibolite
Diatexite protolith paragneiss, containing granite biotite ± garnet

Known Mineralisation

Gold mineralizations of the type orogenic are associated with these two episodes of deformation. However, the most important such as the Eau Claire deposit and the mineralization of the Auclair



property, are linked to event D2. Tectonic activity culminates with the formation of the Nemiscau basins and of Opinaca (less than 2700 Ma), associated with periods of arc relaxation.

Work Done

Ten days prospecting within a 5 km radius from the family camp. The days were not the same. Rainy days were for where we stayed for a month. We had a numerous beautiful days for prospecting, there were not even black flies.
We collated 10 samples:

Sample 1 : N 51.62008 W 74.8591
Sample 2 : N 51.61978 W 74.8614
Sample 3 : N 51.62048 W 74.8621
Sample 4 : N 51.62080 W 74.8621
Sample 5 : N 51.68638 W 74.7266
Sample 6 : N 51.70257 W 74.6957
Sample 7 : N 51.70260 W 74.6953

Sample 8 : N 51.61508 W 74.6953
Sample 9 : N 51.61523 W 74.8732
Sample 10 : N 51.61557 W 74.8736

Results and Interpretation

The project did not show great potential because the sampling was not aimed properly, we believe. The assay shows smells and traces of certain interesting element. We observe some values in Chromite (Cr) 633 ppm (traces), in Manganese (Mn) 880ppm (traces). An impressive value of Phosphorus (P) 1500 ppm. There are other traces elements such as: Zinc (Zn) 149 ppm , Copper (Cu) 50 ppm, But the most important value is for Lithium (Li) 160 ppm even some REE Lanthanum (La) 20 ppm. Sample-5 assay shows many interesting data.

Au-AA23/ME-ICP41											
	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SAMPLE 1		19		0,67			128		90		16
SAMPLE 2		9		0,39			59		80		
SAMPLE 3		9		0,5			206		40		12
SAMPLE 4		20		0,31			31		10		
SAMPLE 5	19	633		5,32	20	160	880	145	1520	46	149
SAMPLE 6		13	46	3		40	371		190	43	70
SAMPLE 7		16		1,63		20	293		300		53
SAMPLE 8		9		0,44			40		20		
SAMPLE 9	14	30	46	2,91	20	50	519	23	480	60	63
SAMPLE 10	12	22	35	2,83	20	50	445	14	380	62	51

Conclusion and Recommendation

The project has showed few promising values of minerals resources in this area. The Geology of the area is poorly known, and needs more geological and geophysics data. This will help to find a new targets. The assays produced in this project, create some doubt concerning the economic potential. But some values suggest that there is a real potential.
We recommend that the prospector prospect in around this area. He should focus on the area where the sample 5 has been taken. His tapelines are large and many surface to cover by sampling. Choosing the area to prospect needs more knowledge about the work that has been dome this last years and bibliographic data.