Cree Mineral Exploration Board

ANNUAL REPORT 2023-2024

&

ACTION PLAN 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 2024

CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD

Directors:

Andy Baribeau, President

Sam Bosum

Anthony MacLeod

Mark Wadden

Marc Leblanc, MENR representative

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 5

2. BACKGROUND 6

3. THE MISSION OF THE BOARD 6

4. ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD 2023-2024 7

4.1 MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS 2023-2024 8

4.2 AWARENESS AND PROMOTION 13

4.3 TRAINING AND JOB ASSISTANCE 14

4.4 CMEB TRAINING PROGRAM 15

4.5 PROSPECTOR PROJECTS 16

THOMAS BLACKNED, LYDIA - K312 PROJECT, AGR 2023-09 17

THOMAS BLACKNED, TOMMY- K312 PROJECT, AGR 2023-14 24

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, VOLCANO GOLD 2 PROJECT, AGR 2023-03 31

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, FOX GOLD PROJECT, AGR 2023-08 35

JEREMY DIAMOND, R16 EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-06 39

JEREMY DIAMOND, LAC KANAKAPAHAN EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-12 46

JEREMY DIAMOND, REPORT LAC KANAKAPAHAN II EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-19 51

JEREMY DIAMOND, LAC KANAKAPAHAN PHASE III EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-27 57

NORMAN GRANT, W-53 – 53A EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-04 63

NORMAN GRANT, W20 EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-10 66

NORMAN GRANT, W-13-A EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-21 72

ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH PHASE II EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR. 2023-15 77

ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH EXPLORATION PHASE III PROJECT, AGR. 2023-20 83

ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH PHASE IV EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR. 2023-25 89

DENNIS MOAR, NIGUSS PROJECT, AGR 2023-02 95

MIKE VOYAGEUR, LEVILIN LAKE M26 PROSPECTING PROJECT, AGR 2023-13 100

MIKE VOYAGEUR, TV LAKE PROSPECTING PROJECT, AGR 2023-29 107

NEIL WAPACHEE, KAANEMGSKASHIST PROJECT, AGR 2023-05 113

NEIL WAPACHEE, KAMIKUKUMEU PROJECT, AGR 2023-07 119
NEIL WAPACHEE, CHINAKIMSHEESH PROJECT, AGR 2023-17 126
NEIL WAPACHEE, KUSHKAPISH LAKE, AGR 2023-22.....131
4.7 NEW COLLABORATION AND JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS 136
4.8 GEOSCIENCES 137
4.9 COLLABORATIONS 137
4.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS OF THE CMEB 138
5. A FIVE-YEAR BUDGET 138
6. THE CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 2024 141
7. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS SINCE 2002 145
8. ACTION PLAN 2024 – 2025.....159

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 2023-2024

The activities summarized in this section include:

1. Meetings and resolutions;
2. 2023-2024 work plan (Reminder);
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 2023 to March 2024.

DATE	RESOLU-TION	SUBJECT
August 22, 2023 In Ouje-Bougoumou and via video conference	2324-01	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Sam R. Bosum it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-01: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following document: «Cree Mineral Exploration Board, Draft Financial Statements, March 31, 2023» (hereafter referred to as: «Audited Financial Statements 2022–2023»); The Board of Directors hereby approves the Audited Financial Statements 2022–2023; The President, Mr. Andy Baribeau and Mr. Mark Wadden be and are hereby authorized to sign the Audited Financial Statements 2022–2023 on behalf of the Corporation.

	2324-02	On a motion duly made by Anthony MacLeod and seconded by Andy Baribeau it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-02: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: « Nimsken Corporation Inc., 2023 Exploration Program Targets 32G02, 32G13, 32G14, 32G15, 32J02 and other areas Area, August 18, 2023» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.1 of the Agreement on Development of the Mineral Resources of the Eeyou Istchee - James Bay Territory 2022–2025 and Section 11.5 of its Appendix 1 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $73,750 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $55,313; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN DOLLARS ($55,313); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Nimsken Corporation; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2324-03	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Anthony MacLeod it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-03: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following documents entitled: «Natives Exploration Services Reg'd, Diamond Drill Hole Program on the Mina Gold Property, - NTS 32G11 Guercheville and Drouet Townships, August 16, 2023» (hereinafter referred to as the: «Proposal»); The Proposal is admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.1 of the Agreement on Development of the Mineral Resources of the Eeyou Istchee - James Bay Territory 2022–2025 and Section 11.5 of its Appendix 1 (hereinafter referred to as the: «Agreement»); The total amount of the Proposal is $104,150 and in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of the Agreement, the maximum amount admissible for funding consists into 75% of admissible expenditures, up to the maximum amount of $75,000; Mr. Sam R. Bosum has filed in the record of the Corporation a continuing declaration of interest with respect to the Proponent and accordingly, abstained himself from voting and participating into the deliberation of the present Resolution; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for the maximum amount of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($75,000); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement with Sam R. Bosum operating under Native Exploration; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.
October 30, 2023 In Montreal and via video conference	2324-04	On a motion duly made by Mark Wadden and seconded by Andy Baribeau it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-04: The Directors reviewed the draft minutes of the Board's meeting held on March 6, 2023, and on August 22, 2023 (hereafter referred to as: «Minutes»); The Board of Directors hereby approves the Minutes; The Corporate Secretary be and is hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2324-05	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Mark Wadden it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-05: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following table entitled: *List of Agreements to be ratified (Agreements 2023-02 to 2023-29) October 2023*» (hereinafter referred to as the: « Agreements 2023-02 to 2023-29») **Proponent / Project Amount approved** 2023-02 Dennis Moar NIGUSS Project $9 300 2023-03 Larry Desgagné - Volcano Gold Phase 2 $10 000 2023-04 Norman Grant - W-53 - 53A $7 700 2023-05 Neil Wapachee Kaanemgskashist $9 100 2023-06 Jeremy Diamond R16 $9 100 2023-07 Neil Wapachee Kamikukumeu $9 100 2023-08 Larry Desgagné-Fox Gold $10 000 2023-09 Thomas Blackned Lydia- K312 $9 940 2023-10 Norman Grant - W-20 $7 700 2023-11 Joshua Blacksmith W20-W21C-W24A-D $7 100 2023-12 Jeremy Diamond Lac Kanakapahan $9 200 2023-13 Mike Voyageur LeVilin Lake M26 $7 700 2023-14 Thomas Blackned Tommy- K312 $9 940 2023-15 Robert Kitchen Mishegamish Phase II $8 700 2023-16 Edward Georgekish TransTaiga km 50 $8 300 2023-17 Neil Wapachee Chinakimsheesh $9 100 2023-18 Joshua Blacksmith Normandeau Lake $7 400 2023-19 Jeremy Diamond Lac Kanakapahan Phase II $9 200 2023-20 Robert Kitchen Mishegamish Phase III $9 700 2023-21 Norman Grant - W-13-A Exploration Project $7 700 2023-22 Neil Wapachee, Kushkapish Lake $8 200 2023-25 Robert Kitchen Mishegamish Phase IV $9 600 2023-26 SD Mines Eastmain Project $10 000 2023-27 Jeremy Diamond Lac Kanakapahan Phase III $8 200 2023-28 Deverin Kitty - Kitty Pro Exploration Project $9 300 2023-29 Mike Voyageur TV Lake $8 300 **TOTAL $229 580** The Agreements 2023-02 to 29 are admissible for funding in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.1 of the Agreement on Development of the Mineral Resources of the Eeyou Istchee - James Bay Territory 2022–2025 and Section 11.5 of its Appendix 1**;** The Corporation has adopted resolution 1718-14 approving a policy entitled: «Chief Geologist/Director General's Spending Authority» to a maximum amount of $10,000»; The Board of Directors hereby ratifies Agreements 2023-02 to 29 for the corresponding amount referred to herein; The President, the Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2324-06	On a motion duly made by Anthony MacLeod and seconded by Andy Baribeau, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-06: The Board of Directors has reviewed the following document entitled: «Proposal for funding the Cree Mineral Exploration Board Financial Year 2024–2025, dated October 30, 2023» (hereafter referred to as: «CMEB 2024–2025 Operation Budget») The Board of Directors hereby approves the CMEB 2024–2025 Operation Budget and its submission to the Cree Nation Government; The President and the Corporate Secretary be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present resolution.
	2324-07	On a motion duly made by Anthony MacLeod and seconded by Marc Wadden it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-07: The Board of Directors reviewed the following document: « Surplus to be reallocated and projects to be cancelled, October 12, 2023»; The Board of Directors approves the following surplus reallocations, project cancellations or cost overruns as mentioned in the following table and that amounts cancelled be returned to the funds received from the MENR and be used for the funding of programs managed by the Corporation for the current financial year: **Proponent / Project** | **Amount approved** | **Amount paid or Cost incurred** | **Difference** | **Final report / comments** 2022-04 Thomas Blackned Tantanna R08-VC19 Project | $8 940 | $8 420 | $519,58 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-05 Robert Ratt Met East Project Phase 2 | $8 900 | $8 854 | $1 045,54 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-06 Dennis Moar Waapikun Project | $8 700 | $7 051 | $1 648,31 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-07 Norman Grant A54W01 Prospecting project | $8 700 | $7 150 | -$450,17 | Cost overun to be approved 2022-08 Larry Desgagné-Gold Mountain Prospecting Project | $8 550 | $5 916 | $3 634,11 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-09 Thomas Wapachee R-17 Prospecting Project | $7 300 | $6 560 | $740,11 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-10 Norman Grant FG26 Project | $7 700 | $6 391 | $1 308,81 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-11 Thomas Blackned Lorraine R08 - RE03 Project | $8 940 | $8 579 | $360,54 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-12 Neil Wapachee Kaanemgskashit Phase IV- Project | $6 700 | $2 813 | $3 886,66 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-13 Norman Grant N24 Project | $7 700 | $6 137 | $1 562,80 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-14 Neil Wapachee Jeanawmi Project | $7 700 | $5 913 | $1 787,39 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-15 Joshua Blacksmith W24A Exploration Project | $7 900 | $5 980 | $1 920,02 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-16 Robert Kitchen Mishegamish Exploration Project | $10 000 | $10 033 | -$33,37 | Cost overun to be approved 2022-17 Joshua Blacksmith W24A Exploration Project | $8 300 | $6 100 | $1 200,00 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-18 Thomas Blackned Jamesee- R08 - VC3 Project | $8 940 | $10 623 | -$683,21 | Cost overun to be approved 2022-19 Larry Desgagné-Volcano Gold Prospecting Project | $10 000 | $7 969 | $2 030,92 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-20 Mike Voyageur TB Lake M26 Prospecting Project | $6 700 | $6 550 | $149,83 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-22 Rock A Sheshamush NE Whapmagoostui Exploration Project | $8 918 | $8 538 | $1 380,30 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2022-23 Norman Grant - CH53 Exploration Project | $7 500 | $6 322 | $1 178,44 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 | | | **$23 187,41** | **Proponent / Project** 2021-04 Larry Desgagné Lac des 3-Iles | $8 821 | $5 253 | $3 672,21 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-05 Larry Desgagné Golden Moose | $8 950 | $4 972 | $5 037,17 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-06 Marc Bouchard - Opawisa Project | $8 820 | $4 110 | $2 808,82 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-07 Dennis Moar Kauskatiskamaw Project | $8 100 | $6 952 | $1 593,42 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-08 Neil Wapachee N23 Exploration Project | $7 000 | $5 217 | $2 009,44 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-10 Robert Ratt East Mistissini Project | $10 000 | $10 119 | $118,84 | Cost overun to be approved 2021-12 Thomas Blackned Prospecting Billy Diamond hwy Km 356 | $8 500 | $6 900 | $2 600,00 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-13 Sheshamush Camp Exploration Project | $8 995 | $8 995 | $1 067,17 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-14 Robert Ratt Waconichi West Project | $8 100 | $4 730 | $1 770,16 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-15 Thomas Blackned Prospecting Km 312 | $8 500 | $6 380 | $2 623,80 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-16 Norman Grant Nottaway River Phase 2 | $7 700 | $6 652 | $1 048,44 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-19 S-h-l Exploration - Aquisition of equipment | $11 250 | $5 000 | $6 250,00 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2021-20 SD Mines Nemaska Lake Project PHASE III | $27 330 | $22 673 | $4 657,50 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 TOTAL | | | *$35 275,77* | **Proponent / Project** | **Amount approved** | **Amount paid or** | **Difference** | **Final report / comments** 2020-16 Evis Weamicapoo - Prescila Spencer - Trapline VC-33 Exploration | $8 300 | $4 117 | $3 737,45 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2020-17 Edward Georgekish VC-26 Transtaiga Exploration Project | $8 100 | $7 268 | $1 832,02 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 | | | $5 569,47 | **Financial Year 2019-2020** **Proponent / Project** | **Amount approved** | **Amount paid or** | **Difference** | **Final report / comments** 2019-07 Native Exploration Induced polarization survey 20% Cu showing, NTS | $35 175 | $35 102 | $72,92 | Surplus to be reallocated in 2023 2020-03 J.A. MacLeod/Gespeg JV | $3 750 | | | TO BE CANCELLED 2020-04 J.A. MacLeod/Gespeg JV Davidson Exploration Project | $34 215 | | | TO BE CANCELLED | | **TOTAL** | **$64 105,57** | The Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

	2324-08	On a motion duly made by Andy Baribeau and seconded by Sam R. Bosum, it was resolved that the meeting adopts Resolution 2324-08: The Directors reviewed the following documents entitled: « Sponsorship Request from Thomas Blackned, September 29, 2023» (hereafter referred to as: «Proposal»); The objective of the Proposal is to support the proponent in the acquisition of knowledge that will be useful in the context to eventually develop a business service enterprise in the mining sector; The Board of Directors hereby approves the Proposal for a maximum amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS ($15,600); The Corporation shall enter into a funding agreement which shall be provided for monthly instalment of the amount approved; The Corporate Secretary and the Chief Geologist/Director General be and are hereby authorized to do all things deemed necessary to give effect to the present Resolution.

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.

As usual, the Board members will take part in the annual conference of the "Canadian Aboriginal Mineral Association" (CAMA). This conference was an excellent opportunity to exchange information on mining activities and mineral exploration with other First Nations from across Canada.

At the Québec Exploration 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 2023 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), various

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 and drilling 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 Chief Geologist, Mr. Youcef Larbi, took courses in mineral resources. The courses are related to conferences and congresses. Ms. Marlene MacKinnon, the Mistissini office Natural Sciences Technician, took the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment workshop training on acquisition and dissemination of environmental and social knowledge on the Eeyou Istchee James Bay territory.

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 on Mistissini Category 1 Land. The trainer was Youcef Larbi. The prospector trainees are from Cree communities in Eeyou Istchee.
The 2023 Prospecting program trained Cree prospectors on-loine via Zoom.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES
The 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
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
Igneous rocks

Rock textures and Structure
Know common forms, arrangements and internal structures of rocks.
Faults, folds
Veins, dykes, sills
Pegmatitic, aplitic textures

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 in alphabetical order of the prospectors' last names then agreement number.

THOMAS BLACKNED, LYDIA - K312 PROJECT, AGR 2023-09

Project Location

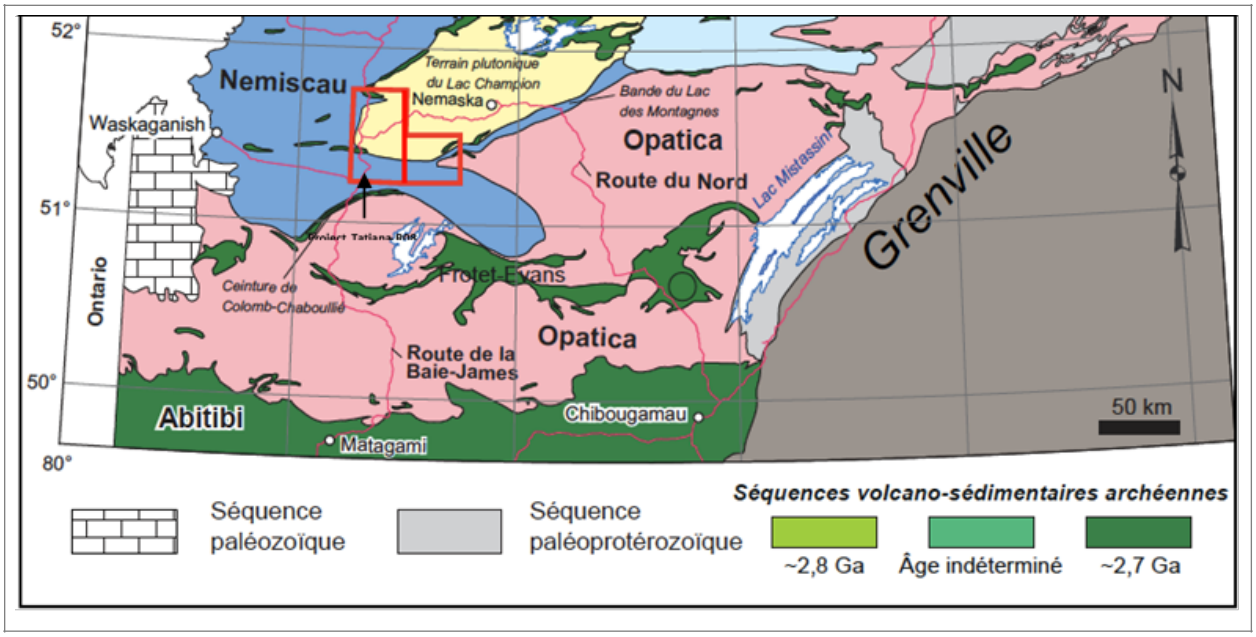
The project area is located about 80 km from the Cree Nation of Eastmain. It is accessible using the Billy Diamond Highway. ATVs are used to go off the road and reach the area to prospect. The prospectors and helper travel every day to the camp 312Km on the Billy Diamond Highway. The prospectors used the canoe to work on the lake.

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 into several subunits; the property straddles the boundary between the La Grande Subprovince to the north and the Nemiscau Subprovince to the south and east.

The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number of 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. The Superior Province forms the heart of the Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty subprovinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic characteristics (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the subprovinces dominated by plutonic rocks of tonalite-trondhjemite type more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the subprovinces composed of volcanic and sedimentary complexes metamorphosed to the facies of greenschists and amphibolites which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the subprovinces made up of high grade metasedimentary rocks 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 subprovinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural, metallogenic or geophysical contrasts. The targeted area lies at the border of two geologically contrasting areas of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain belonging to the La Grande Subprovince to the northwest. The Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain (Hocq, 1994) mainly consists of felsic intrusive, intermediate rocks, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the La Grande Subprovince (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 lithological and geophysical affinities with the plutonic domains of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has an old tonalitic base, the Langelier Complex, with an age of installation between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the Mesoarchean and Neoarchean metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.



The Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain also separates the metasedimentary subprovinces from the Nemiscau and Opinaca subprovinces which are connected to each other only by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks; areas designated as the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated the Lac des Montagnes Group into the plutonic Opatica Subprovince located further south, despite significant differences in composition.

In the south and the west parts of the prospected region, the of Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated at with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks mafic and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (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 the emplacement of the sedimentary sequence. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes intermediate volcanic rocks, materials injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages 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 Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). The nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain) is not well known since little work has been done on the contact to date. This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the 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 des Montagnes are indeed injected with pegmatitic granite intrusions, some of which contain lithium minerals such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the Whabouchi deposit owned by Nemaska Lithium located east of the mapped area, in NTS map sheet 32O12. A resource estimation has established that the Whabouchi pegmatite, 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). In places, beryl (Be) accompanies 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 peridotite intrusion containing layers of pyroxenite gave grades of 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% opaque minerals with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents ranging 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) is 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 albite-spodumene type according to the classification of Cern (1991a).

The most important mineralization corresponds to the Cyr-Lithium deposit at 381Km with resources of 121,500 t at 1.7% Li2O per vertical meter (Pelletier, 1975). Lithium is usually found in spodumene crystals which are locally more than a meter long. These crystals are associated with pegmatitic dykes (quartz-albite-muscovite) whose size 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 in selected samples reaching 4.42% by weight Li2O (Valiquette, 1974).

A second sector with potential for lithium is located in the southern part of NTS map sheet 33C/01. This sector had previously been identified as harboring pegmatites with rare earths (Carlson, 1962). Our work this summer instead demonstrated potential for lithium with the identification of two new showings. The Rose and Green showings 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 pegmatite is also associated with the Preissac-Lacorne batholith in the Abitibi Subprovince where they were mined by 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 or disseminated in thin pegmatitic dykes. Anomalous bismuth values (up to 0.18% Bi over 30 cm; Labelle, 1980) are also associated with these showings. The pegmatites usually contain muscovite and garnet. The presence of molybdenum (Mo) in association with pegmatites is poorly documented in the literature and the best-known examples are the molybdenum deposits associated with Preissac and Moly Hill plutons of the Preissac-Lacorne batholith (Boily, 1995; Mulja et al., 1995a and 1995b; Taner et al., 1998).

Local Geology

The following is the lithology that we find on the field all over the prospected area:

Protolith of metatexite paragneiss

Biotite ± hornblende ± garnet ± andalusite ± sillimanite ± cordierite paragneiss

Leucogranite

Siltslate, mudslate and locally conglomerates

Diorite

Amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite

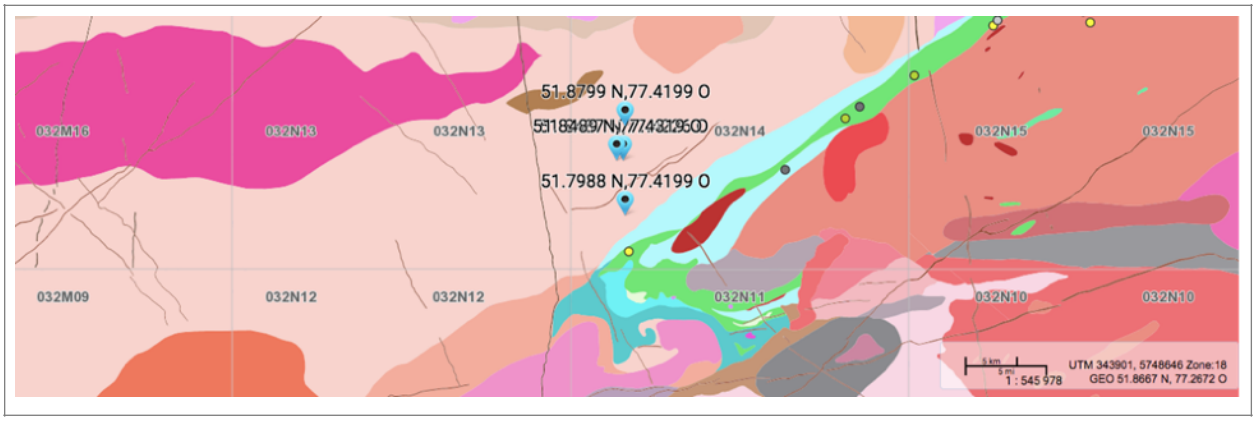
Wacke; with conglomerate layers

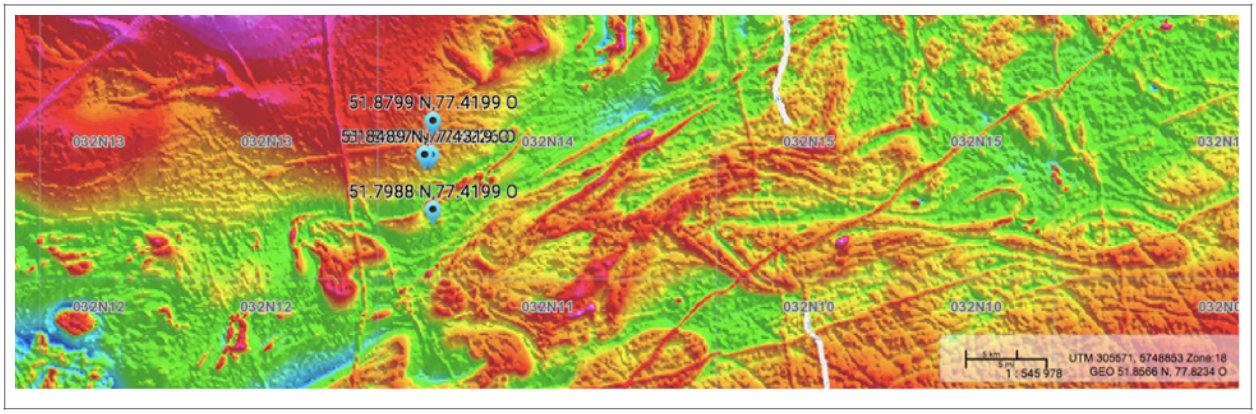
Gabbro to gabbronorite

Tonalite, granodiorite and paragneiss enclaves

Protolith of amphibolite basalt; layers of intermediate to felsic tuff and BIF

Locally, we can observe two important geological entities. In the north, we observe an east-west corridor of volcanic rock and mafic plutonic rocks. Technically, these rocks contain gold and basic metals. In the south, we find felsic plutonic rocks, mainly tonalite, granodiorite and remnants of paragneiss. Many pegmatites and leucogranites are also known to appear as stylites or batholiths. This latter lithology is targeted for REE and rare metals such as lithium, beryllium, molybdenum.

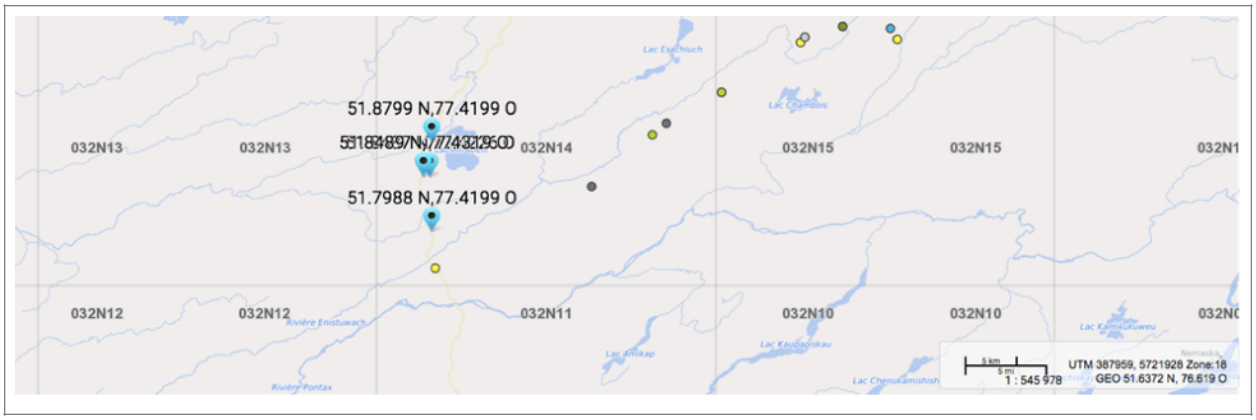




Local Mineralisation

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

The geology of the prospected area is favourable for poly-metallic and basic metals, some rare metals and rare earth elements. Those targets are defined as: gold (Au), lithium (Li), tantalum (Ta), molybdenum (Mo), silver (Ag), chromite (Cr) and copper (Cu) targets.



Work Done

TB-1 51.95250, 77.35112, H1773, M1681, ROCK
TB-2 51.95163, 77.35221, H1258, M1159, ROCK
TB-3 51.95166, 77.35206, H1541, M1445, ROCK
TB-4 51.95162, 77.35190, H352, M342, ROCK
TB-5 51.95213, 77.35033, H1700, M1613, ROCK
TB-6 51.95207, 77.35026, H7130, M6823, TAG
TB-7 51-95230, 77.35026, H452, M398, ROCK
TB-8 51.95221, 77.24994, H529, M473, ROCK
TB-9 51.95273, 77.34996, H3, M-17, ROCK
TB-10 51.95299, 77.35019, H3010, M2357, ROCK
TB-11 51.95228, 77.35144, H732, M705, TAG
TB-12 51.95199, 77.35147, H904, M863, TAG
TB-13 51.95198, 77.35166, H595, M563, ROCK
TB-14 51.95187, 77.35170, H1431, M1352, TAG
TB-15 51.95143, 77.35228, H1213, M1116, TAG
TB-16 51.95135, 77.35241, H1116, M1042, ROCK
TB-17 51.95159, 77.35232, H447, M414, ROCK
TB-18 51.95152, 77.35221, H557, M475, ROCK
TB-19 51.95158, 77.35214, H608, M576, ROCK
TB-20 51.95162, 77.35202, H0, L1, ROCK
TB-21 51.95170, 77.35214, H524, M476, ROCK
TB-22 51.95184, 77.35184, H715, M678, ROCK
TB-23 51.95183, 7735178, H872, M764, TAG
TB-24 51.95197, 77.35164, H5061, M4843, ROCK
TB-25 5195272, 77.35431, H1032, M1041, TAG
TB-26 51.95273, 77.35438, H1814, M1662, TAG
TB-27 51.95271, 77-35445, H670, M616, ROCK
TB-28 51.95272, 77.35437, H5657, M5400, ROCK
TB-29 51.95286, 77.35479, H1256, M1164, ROCK
TB-30 51.95252, 77.35479, H2328, M2194, TAG

Results and Discussion

More than sixty samples have been collected in this project and 20 samples have been sent to the laboratory. The data shows some significant values and traces of REE (La, TB-1, TB-12), rare metals (Li, TB-14) and other elements (Cu, TB-5; Cr, TB-4; Fe, TB-17; Mn, TB-17; Ni, TB-4; P, TB-5 = 2600 ppm; Ti, V and Zn).

These assay values added to the lithological knowledge of the area which consists essentially of leucogranites. The area seems to have potential in terms of basic and rare metals and reveals some good values in phosphorus (P, TB-5 = 2600 ppm).

PROJECT : AGR 2023-09 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
TB-1	2	6	4	1.19	30		145	1	300	0.05	17	26
TB-2	15	118	75	3.25			283	50	230	0.11	114	26
TB-3	14	113	15	3.51			196	39	340	0.13	136	19
TB-4	22	149	45	5.25			465	102	2610	0.21	126	41
TB-5	11	3	339	5.3			142	5	540	0.39	141	13
TB-6	17	5	9	4.56			177	2	760	0.17	114	35
TB-7	9	37	56	2.09			174	19	550	0.14	53	19
TB-8	3	6	2	1.21			62	3	200	0.07	10	24
TB-9	9	70	6	2.08			238	30	750	0.15	63	25
TB-10	6	15	9	1.83			199	10	350	0.15	28	38
TB-11	3	12	7	1.26			125	3	490	0.11	28	21
TB-12	4	8	4	1.4	30	20	108	6	630	0.13	21	37
TB-13	14	17	118	2.79			271	28	280	0.15	138	36
TB-14	7	13	3	2.27		30	292	6	470	0.19	36	54
TB-15	8	83	8	1.9	20		195	24	790	0.15	52	40
TB-16	11	86	33	3.83			116	35	370	0.15	173	17
TB-17	28	136	15	6.13	20		688	46	770	0.44	72	77
TB-18	2	7	2	2.97	30		109	3	950	0.02	17	21
TB-19	15	12	26	5.9			244	14	760	0.13	197	26

TB-20	4	8	2	1.44	20	20	168	3	220	0.08	28	24

Conclusion and Recommendation

There are great lithologies for basic metals and gold in the prospected area, but the project is located in a region globally dominated by leucogranitic and pegmatitic rocks, and some crustal geological environments where usually the exploration is concentrated on rare metals and basic metals. The prospecting work should focus on the spodumene-bearing granitoids and pegmatites. The area is explored by a lot of companies for lithium.

The prospector, who works close to his community, did many projects in this area. He reveals several good prospects, especially in lithium concentration.

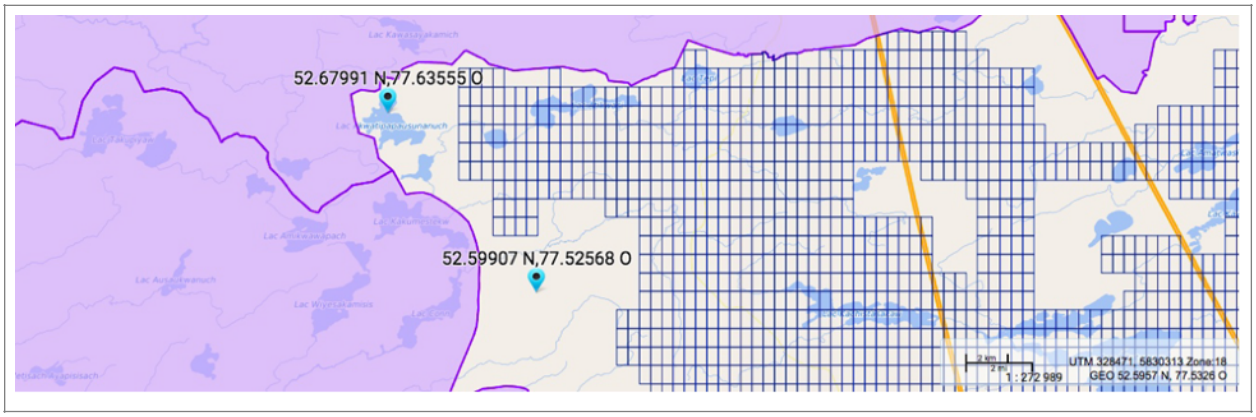
Based on the assays data and the rock samples, we believe that this project has an interesting potential to be improved. We believe that it is worthwhile to do more work and studies in this area. Some deposits have to be discovered before the companies stake all the land.

We recommend to the prospector to continue better defining this area and the mineral potential in it with a focus on lithium without neglecting element such as P and Mn. We need to see more grassroot data which means more samples and more assays.

THOMAS BLACKNED, TOMMY- K312 PROJECT, AGR 2023-14

Location

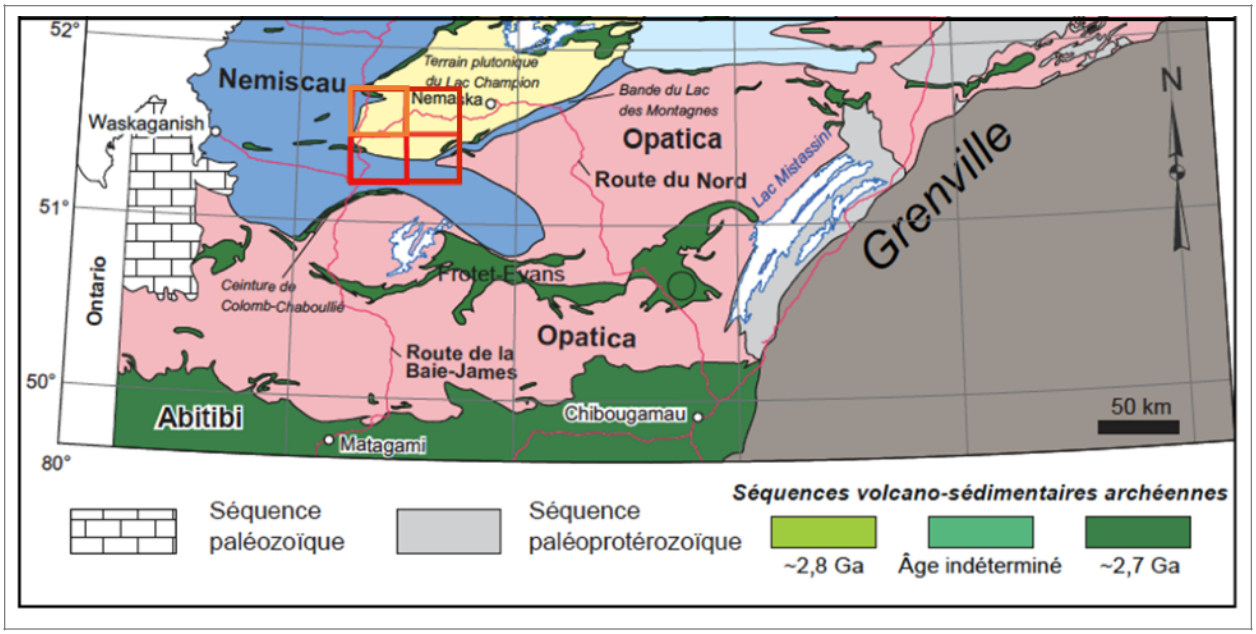
The project is located north of the area prospected last year. We advised the prospector to cover more surface area and take a chance to discover better values than last year's Km322 Project. The field to prospect is easily accessible via the Billy Diamond Highway. The prospectors drive from the Cree Nation of Waskaganish for about an hour and half (100 km) on gravel road. Once arrived to the Billy Diamond Highway, the prospectors drive 130 km north. The prospected area is about 8 km from the Highway. It is accessible on foot and ATVs. The prospectors use their family camp for the night and travel in the morning to the project area.



Regional 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 into several subunits; the property straddles the boundary between the La Grande Subprovince to the north and the Nemiscau Subprovince to the south and east.

The rocks in the prospected area are mainly of Archean age and are cut by a number of 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. The Superior Province forms the heart of the Canadian Shield, one of the largest existing Precambrian cratons. It is composed of about twenty subprovinces which are traditionally grouped into four types based on lithological, structural, metamorphic and metallogenic characteristics (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card, 1990; Hocq, 1994; Percival et al., 2012): 1) the subprovinces dominated by plutonic rocks of tonalite-trondhjemite type more or less deformed granodiorite (TTG); 2) the subprovinces composed of volcanic and sedimentary complexes metamorphosed to the facies of greenschists and amphibolites which form belts delimiting plutonic domains; 3) mainly the subprovinces made up of high grade metasedimentary rocks 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 subprovinces are generally defined by regional deformation zones which mark lithological, metamorphic, structural, metallogenic or geophysical contrasts. The targeted area lies at the border of two geologically contrasting areas of the Superior Province: the Nemiscau Subprovince, south and west, and the Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain belonging to the La Grande Subprovince to the northwest. The Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain (Hocq, 1994) mainly consists of felsic intrusive, intermediate rocks, variably distorted. This domain initially formed the southern portion of the La Grande Subprovince (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 lithological and geophysical affinities with the plutonic domains of the La Grande Subprovince (D'Amours, 2011; Moukhsil, 2001). The latter has an old tonalitic base, the Langelier Complex, with an age of installation between 3390 and 2790 Ma (Goutier et al., 1999, Goutier et al., 2002; Davis et al., 2014) and on which rest the Mesoarchean and Neoarchean metavolcanic and metasedimentary units.



The Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain also separates the metasedimentary subprovinces from the Nemiscau and Opinaca subprovinces which are connected to each other only by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks; areas designated as the Lac des Montagnes Group (Valiquette, 1975). Here again, Hocq (1994) integrated the Lac des Montagnes Group into the plutonic Opatica Subprovince located further south, despite significant differences in composition.

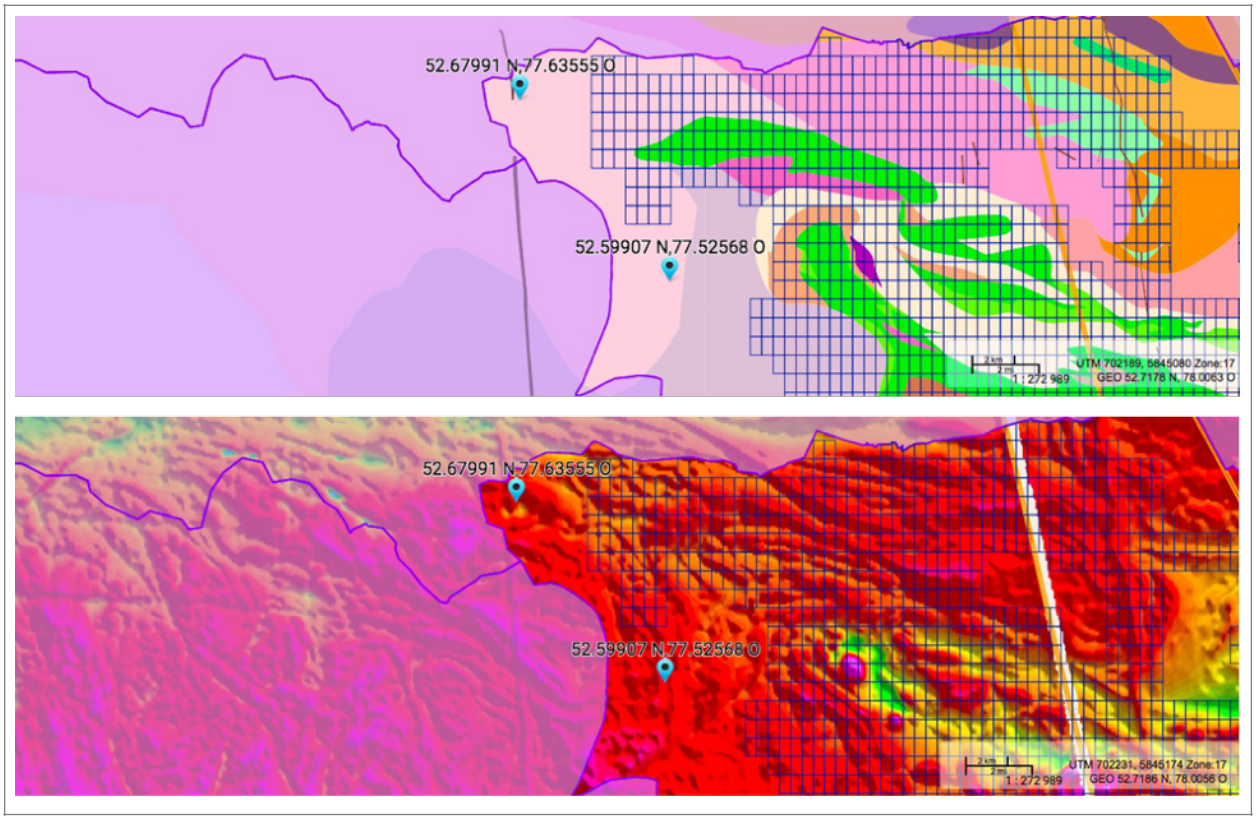
In the south and the west parts of the prospected region, the of Nemiscau Subprovince mainly consists of varied migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994, 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 the emplacement of the sedimentary sequence. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes intermediate volcanic rocks, materials injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages 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 Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). The nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain) is not well known since little work has been done on the contact to date. This contact could however represent an important metallotect and the boundary between the Opinaca and La Grande.

Local Geology

We are near the Opinaca Mine where the geology is well known and the economic potential too.
The lithology, dominated by granitoids, is as follows:
We can observe some biotite-rich granite, leucocratic granitic pegmatite with biotite ± garnet ± muscovite and granodiorite in the north part of the project area. In the south, there are more volcano-amphibolite rocks and few paragneiss and/or sedimentary rocks. There are some diabase dykes cutting all the lithologies, they are Proterozoic in age and might contain some mineralisation.

It is important to note that surrounding the prospected field, there is the Nemiscau Subprovince containing mainly migmatized metasedimentary rocks associated with lesser amounts of mafic metavolcanic rocks

and intrusive rocks of granodioritic and granitic composition (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 the emplacement of the sedimentary sequence. Southwest of the mapped area, the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces is marked by the Columbus-Chaboullié Belt, a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, oriented NE-SW in the west and E-W in the east (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017). This belt mainly includes intermediate volcanic rocks materials injected by mafic and ultramafic intrusions and, to a lesser extent, felsic volcanic rocks, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates. Two U-Pb ages 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 Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the Opinaca by a narrow strip of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, the Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975; Hocq, 1994). The nature of the contact between the Nemiscau and La Grande subprovinces (Champion Lake Plutonic Terrain) is not well known since little work has been done to date.



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, are also recognized for their significant potential for lithium mineralisation in pegmatites. The volcano-sedimentary units of the Lac des Montagnes are indeed injected with pegmatitic granite intrusions, some of which contain lithium minerals such as spodumene or petalite (Laferrière, 2009). The best example is undoubtedly the Whabouchi deposit owned by Nemaska Lithium located east of the mapped area, in NTS map sheet 32O12. A resource estimation has established that the Whabouchi pegmatite, dating 2577 ± 13 Ma (Beland, 2011; Bynoe, 2014), contains resources of more than 12 Mt of ore grading 1.6% Li2O (Paiement et al., 2016). In places beryl (Be) accompanies 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 peridotite intrusion containing a layer of

pyroxenite grading 0.43% and 0.2% Cr. They can contain up to 5% opaque minerals with 0.18% Cr. The ultramafic rocks also have anomalous Ni contents ranging between 652 and 1150 ppm. Some basalt close to the ultramafic rocks provided a grade of 0.12% Cu and 137 ppb Au.

Work Done

A lot of walking and BeepMat surveying has been done without finding outcrops for sampling.
Here is the report:
The lack of bedrock and interesting boulders, frustrated the prospectors who started not believing in this area. We decided together to prospect another area but keeping all the GPS and BeepMat information collected by the prospector and his partners.

TLJL-1, 52.606126, 77.422917, ROCK
TLJL-2, 52.606292, 77.423669, ROCK
TLJL-3, 52.607193, 77.423539, ROCK
TLJL-4, 52.60722, 77.422832, ROCK
TLJL-5, 52.608261, 77.422458, ROCK
TLJL-6, 52.611512, 77.430285, ROCK
TLJL-7, 52.611344, 77.43087, ROCK
TLJL-8, 52.611608, 77.430576, ROCK
TLJL-9, 52.611296, 77.430787, ROCK
TLJL-10, 52.611393, 77.42614, ROCK
TLJL-11, 52.613562, 77.4291, ROCK
TLJL-12, 52.615117, 77.450556, ROCK
TLJL-13, 52.61497, 77.450681, ROCK
TLJL-14, 52.614795, 77.451499, ROCK
TLJL-15, 52.614807, 77.451517, ROCK
TLJL-16, 51.848466, 77.43802, ROCK
TLJL-17, 51.84848, 77.43265, ROCK
TLJL-18, 51.848512, 77.432683, ROCK
TLJL-19, 51.84860, 77.43272, ROCK

Assays and Mineralisation

These data are not very significant but we can detect magnetism which suggest magnetite in the ground hopefully mixed with other valuable metals. No conductor was found. Usually, the conductor shows very high positive values.
It is still a great physical work and scientifically a great input to the knowledge of the area. More BeepMat will be done in the near future in a different area but proximal to this project fieldwork.
Even if the area is known for its huge economic potential, the assay values on the 19 samples are relatively weak. The BeepMat work they did is a great and very helpful for this campaign. These assay data will be merged to other geological and geophysical data to bring out new information for new mineralisation.
There are many good values that need to be mentioned such lithium (Li, TLJL-4), lanthanum (La, TLJL-19), manganese (Mn, TLJL-8) and phosphorus (P, TLJL-16). We noticed a trace value in gold (Au, TLJL-1 &TLJL-8).

PROJECT : AGR 2023-14 Au-AA23/ ME-ICP41													
	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn	Au
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
TLJL-1				0.33			29		290		5		
TLJL-2		12	13	2.8			729		320	0.03	13	13	0.039

TLJL-3				1.26			131		10				
TLJL-4	11			2.6		30	244	17	290	0.1	49	15	
TLJL-5	14	45	80	1.43			233	61	240	0.19	46	14	
TLJL-6		25	19	1.42			428		340	0.04	14	6	
TLJL-7		19		1.81			686	15	470	0.05	16	16	
TLJL-8		21	16	7.93			1425		400	0.04	30	10	0.019
TLJL-9				0.66			517		50				
TLJL-10	10	34	59	1.19			289	35	270	0.1	33	11	
TLJL-11		113		1.72		20	170	36	600	0.14	42	25	
TLJL-12				1.32	20		118	13	370	0.16	23	14	
TLJL-13	17	169		2.29	20	20	385	64	780	0.14	54	39	
TLJL-14		24		2.4		20	294	14	530	0.17	52	63	
TLJL-15		13		2.39	20	20	307		370	0.17	34	37	
TLJL-16				1.13	20		75		1130	0.06		23	
TLJL-17	34		138	6.59			433	57	610	0.32	139	69	
TLJL-18		19		1.05	20	20	121		80	0.08	14	22	
TLJL-19				0.85	70		59		160	0.03		23	

Conclusion and Discussion

This sampling project is located in great geological environment. The new BeepMat input will define future targets. The CMEB will incorporate these data to the known data and to the geological data on map to suggest an eventual target for prospecting. The values found are interesting enough to keep working in this promising area. The prospectors showed a very appreciated initiative in terms of planning and strategy of prospecting which avoid failure of the project.

We recommend to the Board to continue encouraging these grassroots projects. The objectives are still finding targets; this is the best way to develop exploration targets and the acquisition of knowledge and technology for the Eeyouch.

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, VOLCANO GOLD 2 PROJECT, AGR 2023-03

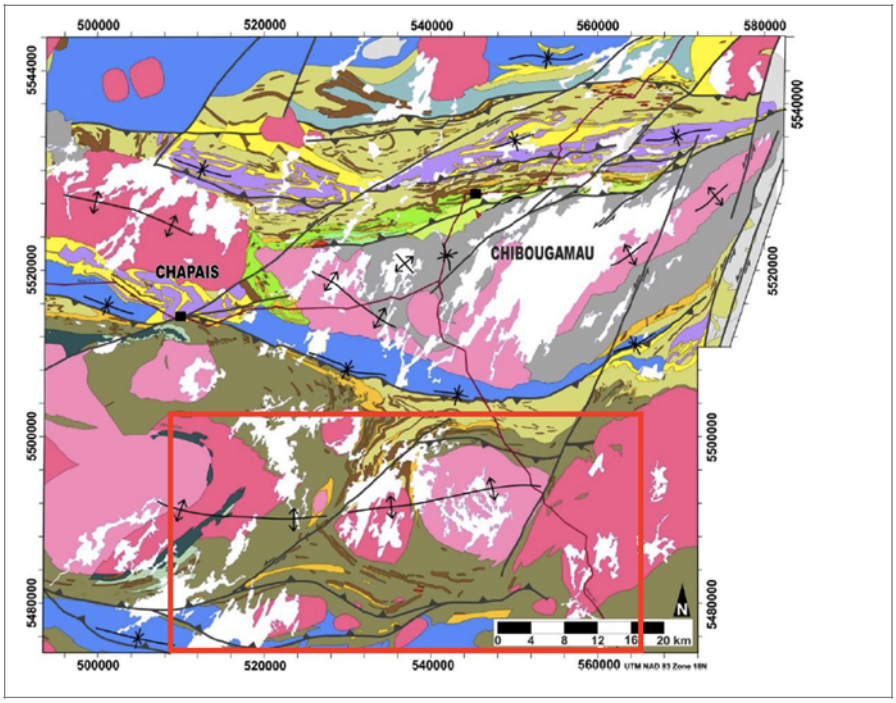
Location

The project is located about 90 km south of Ouje-Bougoumou. It is easily accessed from Highway 113 and even Highway 167. To get to the prospected site, the prospector takes the forestry trails using an ATV. All the staked claims are around Vivier Lake as shown in the following figure. Some of these claims are only accessible by boat.

General Geology

The prospected area is part of the Superior Province (4 to 2.5 Ga) which 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

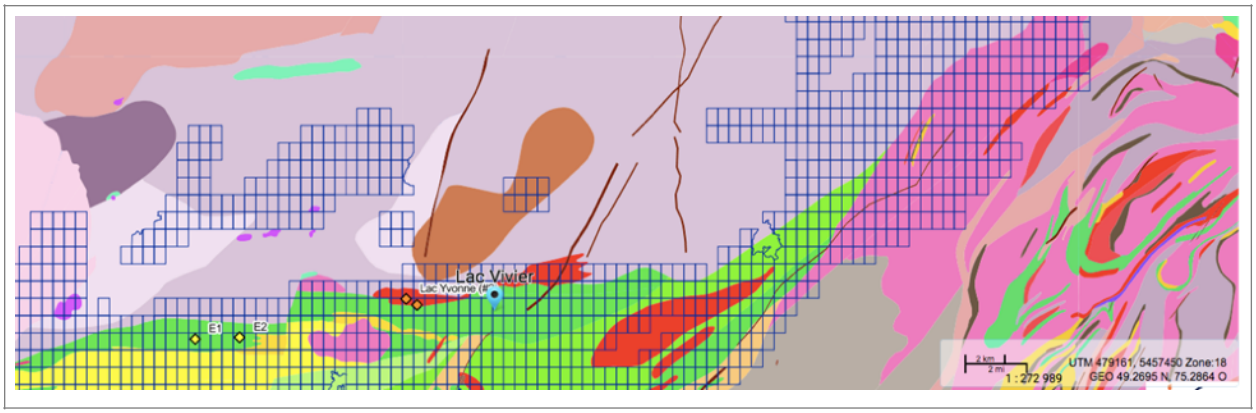
recently, important discoveries of diamond showings have been made in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen subprovinces, half of which are located in Quebec. The best known is the Abitibi subprovince, which is the largest of the Archean volcano-sedimentary belts in the world, renowned for its deposits of copper, zinc, silver and gold.



The Abitibi subprovince is the richest Archean greenstone belt. It contains 14 mining districts, where thousands of Canadians reside. These districts developed around discrete clusters of more than 80 massive sulfide deposits (VMS) and along major domain-bounding faults that are hosts to over 50 gold deposits. However, base metal reserves have considerably declined over the last 10 years.

Local Geology

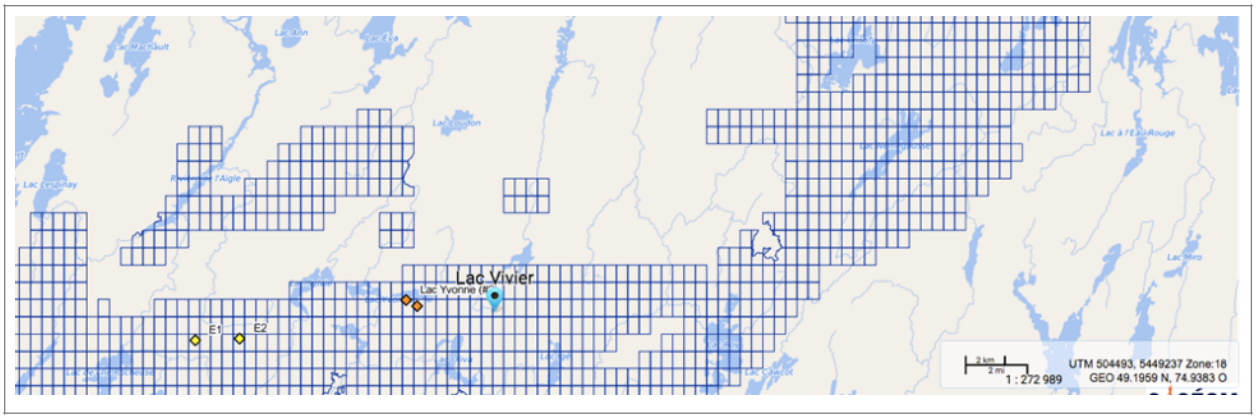
The prospecting region has been the subject of mapping and prospecting work since the 1940s. Freeman mapped the Lac Yvonne region and gold showings were discovered by prospectors. The most detailed data concern the eastern part where, following the discovery of uranium mineralization, detailed mapping was undertaken. All the project claims are located in the southwestern part of NTS sheet 32G/02.
The property is characterized by the presence of metasediments, mainly greywackes, interbedded with quartzites, argillites and slates. There is presence of iron and/or graphitic formations. Two conductive strips are present on the area. The sedimentary sequence is very strong in the western part of the actual claims. In the central and eastern parts, mafic to felsic lava flows are intercalated.



Strong amphibolitization can be seen on the volcanic rocks. The horizons observed during the reconnaissance are oriented E-W and dip steeply to the north or south. We note a gradual transition from sediments to an anatexite granite. Exploration works have highlighted the presence of a shear zone along the intrusive contact. The greywackes approaching the granite are altered, silicified and enriched with iron sulphides: pyrite and pyrrhotite. Many fractures, oriented NE-SW, are defined in this area.

Local Mineralization

Prospecting work revealed several NE fracture zones at the interior of the pegmatitic granite. These fracture zones contain magnetite, ilmenite and small grains of uraninite. Sometimes traces of autunite, samarskite and torbernite were also noted. Mineralized fractures are sometimes related to the presence of thin diabase dykes.



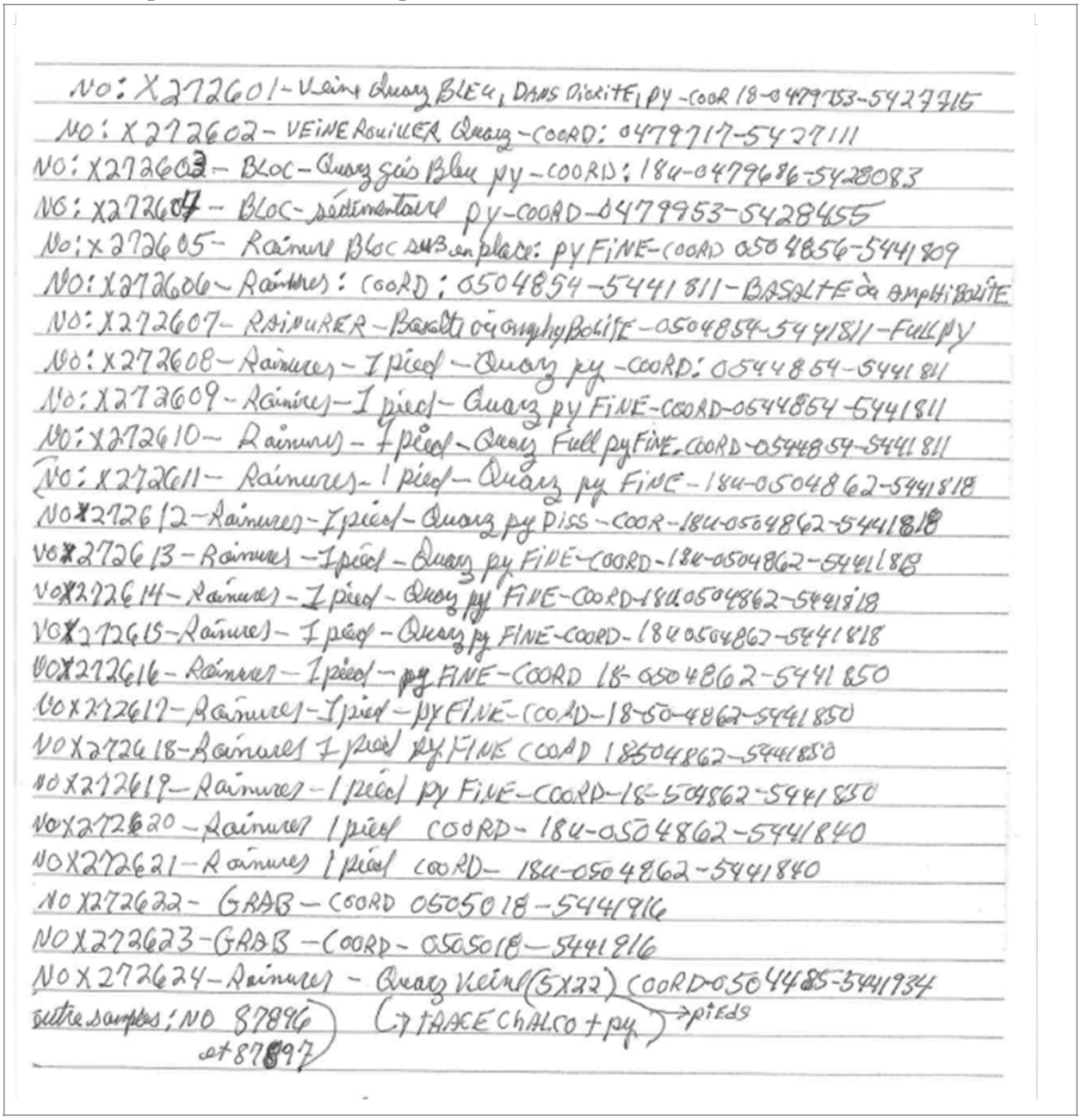
Other mineralization was discovered, in particular gold, associated with the long shear current along the contact between the granite and the greywackes. It is characterized by silicification and a strong impregnation of iron sulphides (py-po). A drill hole located in this area intersected of 3.4 g/t gold over 0.4m.

Work Done

09 May: administrative preparation
10 May: second day of preparation: repairing ATV and buying tools (tape, bags etc…)
11 May: the first visit on the field localizing some outcrops on the claims and opening the trails.
14 May: take the ATV, the boat to Lac Vivier and clean up some outcrops.
15 May: stripping outcrop and washing it
16 May: channeling and sampling
18 May: prospecting day - taking some samples
19 May: 2nd prospecting day - taking some samples
20 May: prospecting on the island

29 May: outcrop stripping - shovel work and sampling
30 May: preparing samples and shipping to the Lab for assays

Location, samples numbers and description



Results and Discussion

The Volcano Gold project shows mineralization where the lithology consists mostly of volcanic rocks, gabbro and tonalites cut by centimetric veins of quartz.

The geology of the area suggests that the mineralization capacity is very important. The basaltic rocks and the gabbros are the host of the deposit and the granite is the energy provider to remobilize the metals in

the hot water from deep earth to the surface. These rocks have been sampled and sent for assay.

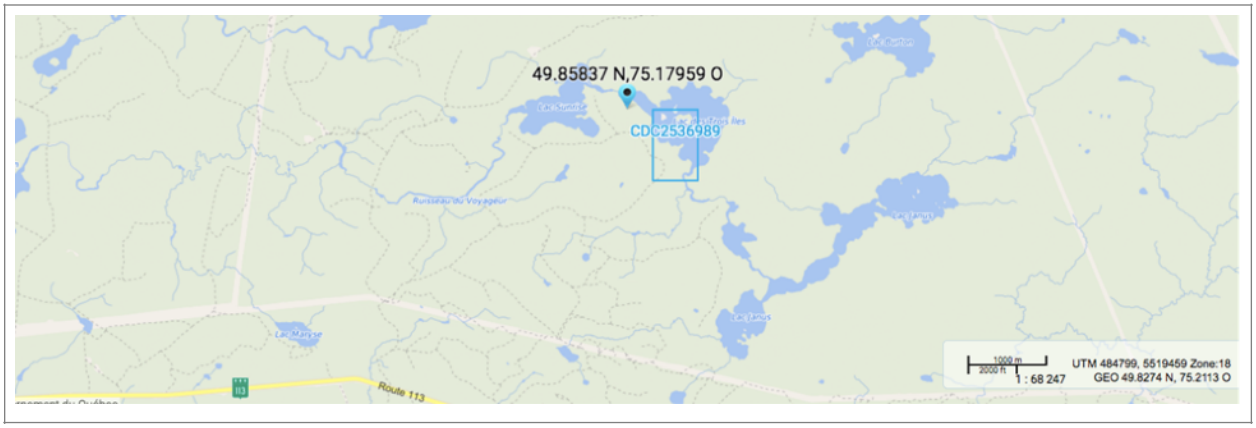
The data obtained are very consistent and show encouraging values in gold (Au) of 3.43 and 3.07 g/t and 1 g/t, and silver (Ag) 1.5 g/t. There are also values of lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn) and traces of lithium (Li) 50 ppm, copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn) and chromite (Cr).

Conclusion and Recommendation
This prospecting project has produced very interesting data concerning the mineralization and the assays show through the different samples that there is a great potential with over 3 g/t of gold and 2 g/t silver (Ag). Those are good values that could facilitate optioning from a junior company. We recommend to the prospector to continue prospecting in this area and try to find the big deposit. Maybe do some geophysics to determine the structure of the conductors. The ones already known are not enough to bring the project to another level.

I recommend to the Board of the CMEB to keep encouraging Mr. Desgagné for prospecting projects in Eeyou Istchee. Larry is a good prospector with extensive knowledge in the field. I personally believe in his potential to make a great discovery in Eeyou Istchee.

LARRY DESGAGNÉ, FOX GOLD PROJECT, AGR 2023-08
Location and Access

The prospected area is located 25 km west of Ouje-Bougoumou, in the NTS 32G14 where surveys and studies were produced for the MRNF since 1952. The data from this area shows important geological and economic interests. The lithological assemblages and the local structures are in accordance with the presence of the impressive potential for which the area is known. The area is accessible by car and ATV. There are a lot of trails and forestry roads that can be used to reach the claimed area.



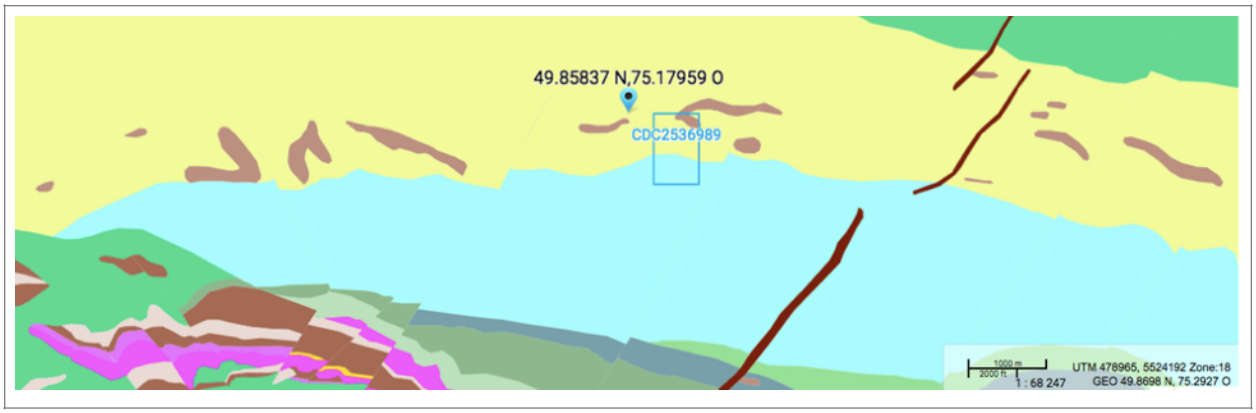
Regional Geology

The prospected area is within the Chibougamau mining camp and is located in the eastern part of the Superior Province, which itself lies at the heart of the Canadian Shield. The 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 the Superior Province has been classified into the following subprovinces, 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 subprovince. All the rocks of the region are part of the Superior Province and are 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.

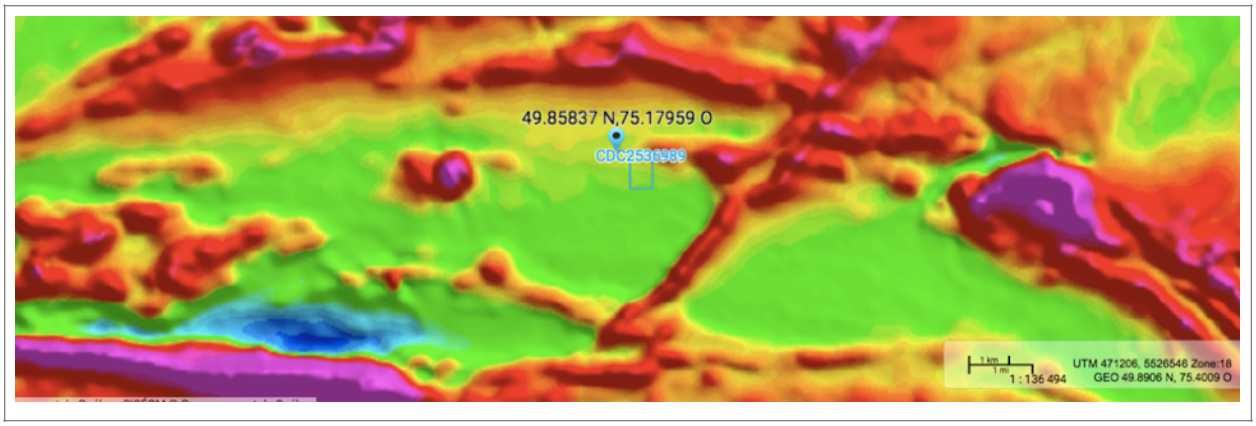
The best known, the Des Vents member, consists of five felsic units, alternating with basaltic lavas and witnessing the construction of a submarine structure, its probable emergence and its destruction.
The Obatogamau Formation is covered by the sedimentary rocks of the Caopatina Formation, which form 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 represents 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 sequence is cut by felsic intrusives pre- to syntectonic in age and by NNE diabase dykes.
Regional metamorphism varies from the NW towards the SE, changing 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 Dauversiere 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 in 32G14. The lithology is dominated by intermediate to mafic volcanics and tuffs, intruded by gabbroic sills. This rock assemblage is bounded to the NE by the Lac Verneuil intrusive which is a tonalitic to granodioritic intrusion.
There are also mafic to intermediate volcanics intruded by gabbro sills and with minor sediments locally graphitic.
In an interpretation on the location of the Moly property, Houle (2010), a vertical gradient shows that the main Mo showing is contained inside a weak magnetic circular anomaly of 7 km long by 3 km wide. According to this analysis, the anomaly may correspond to a late architectonic intrusion.



The targets drilled during this campaign were 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 was discovered. 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. Millimeter sized molybdenum grains are scattered on each side of the main area.

Prospector Work: ***Daily Report***

16 May

Logistics and preparation of the exploration data files and permits from the forestry department.

17 May

Slashing and cutting wood to open the path to take the boat to the lake. 2 samples have been taken this day.

23 May

A prospecting day and working on finding new outcrops. Helper and ATV.

24 May

A prospecting day and taking the first sample.

25 May

Prospecting and manual stripping of certain outcrops.

28 May

Prospecting day a mineralized bolder has been sampled.

1 June

Prospecting day a mineralized bolder has been sampled.

17 June

Found 1 mineralized bolder. Outcrop cleaning and sampling.

18 June

Found a nice outcrop and sampling.

19 June

Preparing samples and shipping to the Laboratory.

Coordinates

Sample 67896: 487496 - 5522486
Sample 67897: 487497 - 5522491
Sample X 272625: 487402 - 5521932
Sample X 272626: 487443 - 5521956
Sample X 272627: 487499 - 5521999

Known Mineralization

A survey carried out by UMEX in 1969 led to the discovery of a mineralized zone in the area. Diamond drilling in 1974 in the area totaled 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 fragments (Dolomieu twp).

In Daubree twp, Falconbridge Copper Limited cut 5' of mineralization carrying 1.63% Zn in tuffaceous rocks.

Assay

The grab samples have been analyzed to validate the known information on the molybdenum concentration and the presence of gold. The data shows weak values of metals concentration, but some interesting values such as Mn (1535 ppm). Other samples showed some zinc at a significant level Zn = 152 ppm. We found Cr rich values (230 ppm) and Ni (148 ppm) at a significant level of concentration. Finally, some samples reveal traces of Cu, Ti and V.

# of SAMPLES: 5

PROJECT: Fox Gold/ Analysis ME-ICP41

	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	
X272625	9	13	19	1.88	448	14	0.08	12	52	
X272626	37	151	35	6	1300	111		37	101	
X272627	30	55	45	4.4	846	90	0.31	66	72	
X272630	52	230	15	7.38	1535	148		54	152	
X272632	14	20	24	2.92	627	19	0.08	14	55	

Conclusions and Recommendations

The prospected area shows very nice mineralization. In the other hand, the assays results show weak values, except some values in chromium.

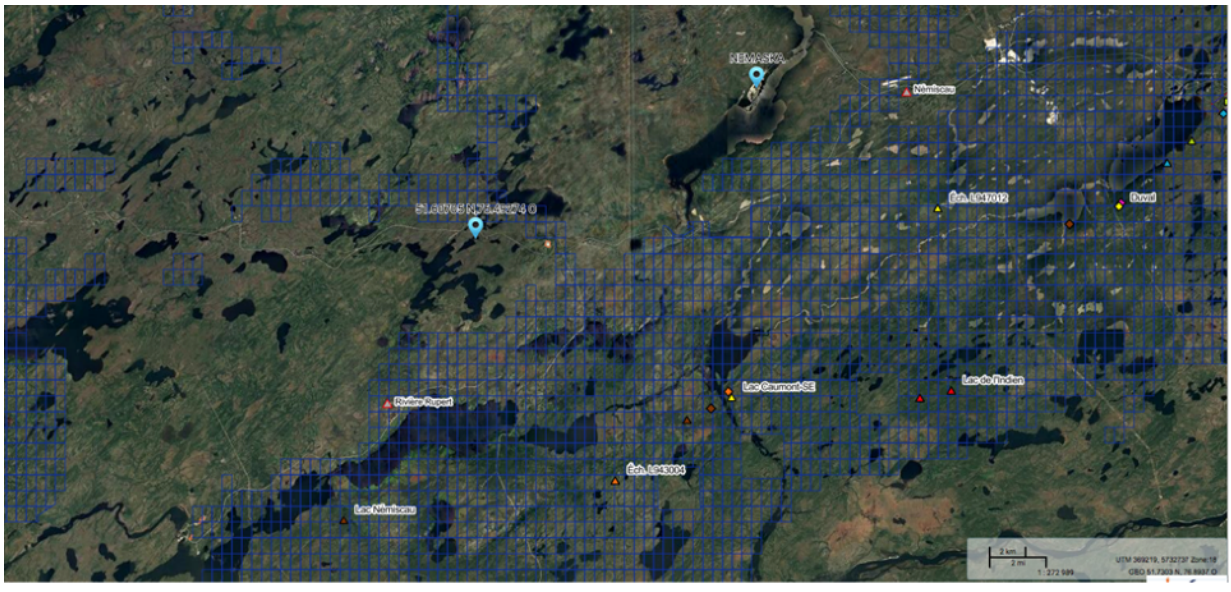
The mineralization and the geological environment have long shown good potential, and the conductor the prospector stripped did not reveal a high potential.

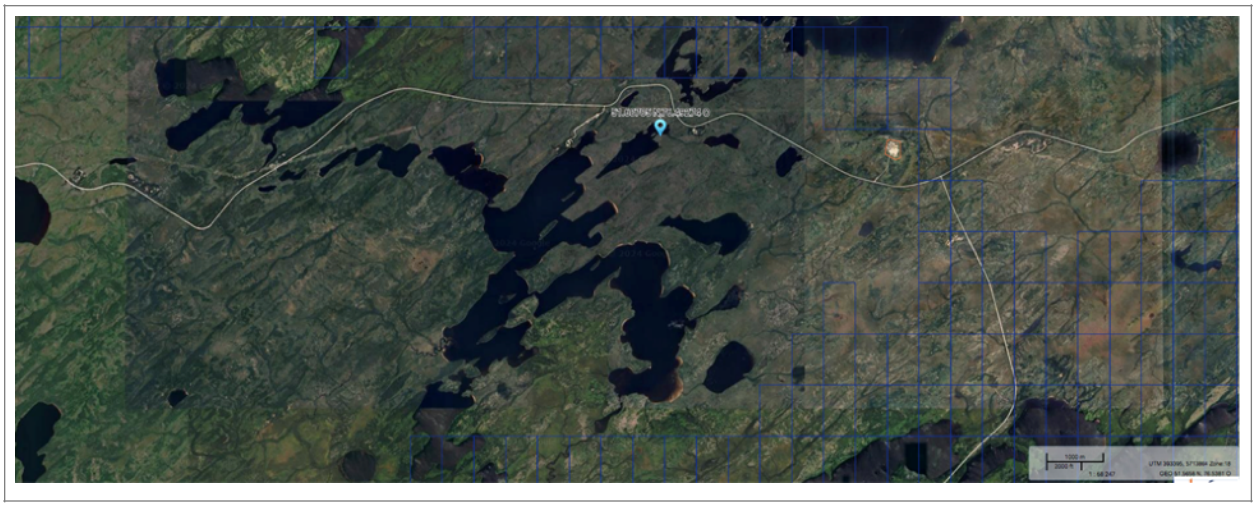
Even if a lot of work has been done by Mister Desgagné and others, and given a better understanding of the general Chibougamau stratigraphy, we recommend that the prospector choose new stripping and drill targets. It is also recommended that he defines the anomalies and conductors by doing some mapping and ground geophysics (BeepMat).

JEREMY DIAMOND, R16 EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-06

Project Location and Access

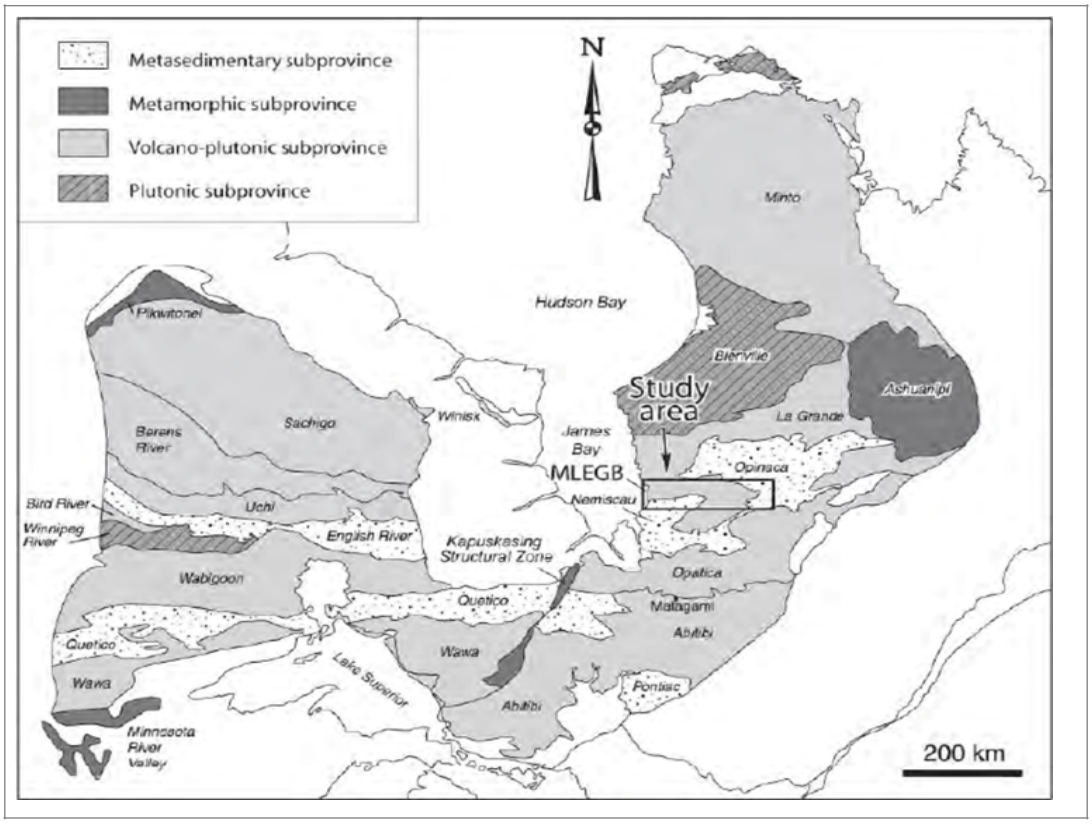
The prospected area is located along the Route Du Nord, NTS map sheet 32N09&10, the Lac Jolliet area. It is at about 65 kilometres east-northeast of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. The area is readily accessible via the Route Du Nord gravel roads at about km46 then on foot or by ATV 10 km north from the Route Du Nord. For exploration, the logistics is very light and the property is easy reachable.





Regional Geology

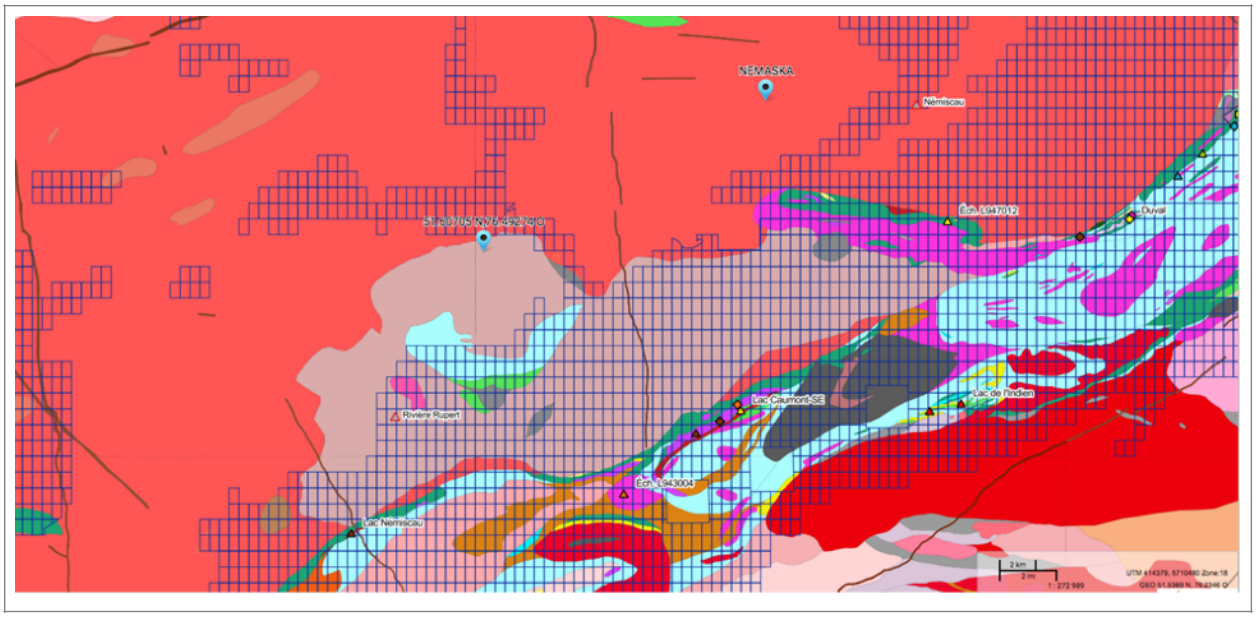
The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two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

Local Geology

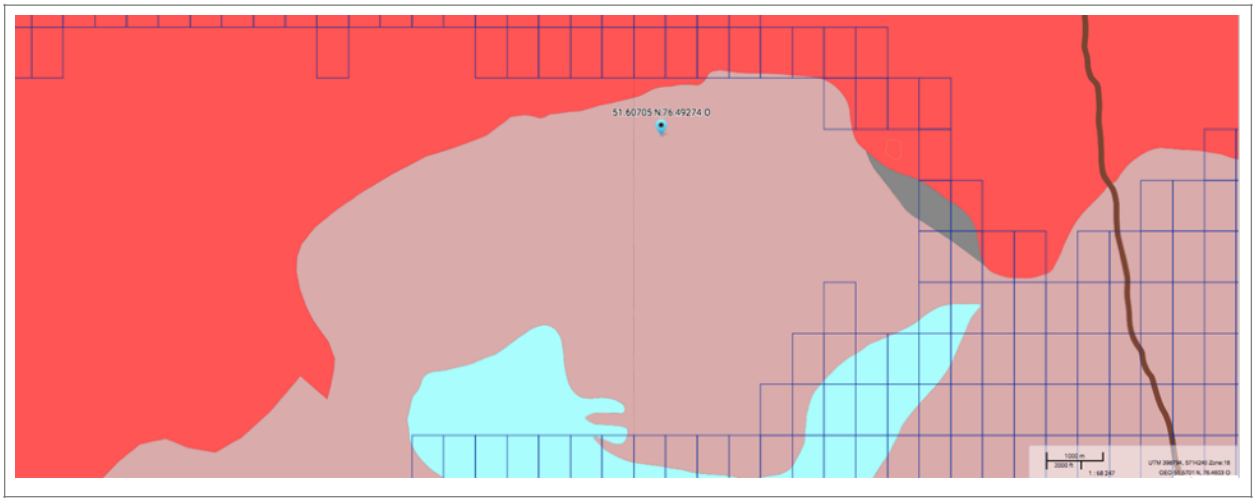
All consolidated rocks in the region are of Precambrian age and belong to the geological province of the Superior. Granite is the most abundant rock in the region and covers more than half of the studied territory. There are also abundant masses of granodiorite, quartz-diorite and diorite, paragneisses, metavolcanic rocks, amphibolites and finally dykes of diabase or gabbro.



Pink or White Granite

This type of granite, constitutes the most abundant rock of the territory mapped. There are also some 5 to 10% of biotite and/or epidote-chlorite, the latter being products alteration. The altered plagioclase takes a greenish colour on the sample.

The observed lithology consists in pegmatite, aplite, pink or white granite; foliated granite, hornblende gray granite; foliated gray granite, granodiorite and foliated quartz-diorite, sometimes massive. There are also some diorite, amphibolites, paragneiss, migmatized paragneiss, amphibolites, metavolcanic rocks, tuffs and associated paragneisses.



It is often intersected by pink or white textured pegmatites sometimes graphic and by aplite. This granite contains giant inclusions of metasediments and amphibolites south of Le Lièvre Lake and north of Champion Lake. Quartz-diorite or granodiorite septa are frequently found in this granite. South of the Pontax River, the granite becomes foliated, and locally takes on the appearance of a granitic injection gneiss when bands of pegmatite from 5 to 10 inches in width come to nest in the foliated rock to give it a light aspect. In addition, we often meet in this sector discontinuous bands of migmatite and amphibolite whose structural direction is the same as the neighbouring foliated granite.

Gray Hornblende Granite
This special kind of granite was mapped to the east by G. Valiquette in 1964, meets at the northeast end of the map-area where it forms an ovoid batholith some thirty miles long and 20 miles wide. It is found at Frih Lake and Sylvies Lake as well as north of Champion Lake. The light gray rock, consists mainly of plagioclase, quartz, hornblende and stands out especially by its microcline phenocrysts whose variable size can range from one to several centimeters. The granite is generally massive, though frequently phenocrysts of microcline show measurable alignment parallel to regional foliation. The rock is often intersected by pegmatite and aplite dykes. Pegmatite locally shows frozen borders, a sign of late intrusion and is probably similar to the setting up of later pink granite.
North of Champion Lake, on both sides of the Pontax River, are two clusters of rocks more or less homogeneous but whose striking composition seems to be related to phenocrystal granite. This latter could be described as gray granitic gneiss or foliated gray granite.

Granodiorite and Quartz Diorite
This unit is the second largest and covers a large part of the area north of the Pontax River. It is found near Chambois Lake to the west, from where it extends to the longitude 76°15' towards the east. The rock has well marked N-NE foliation, which follows fairly well that of postglacial relief. It consists of about 80% altered plagioclase and quartz, the rest being mostly represented by biotite and/or chlorite in the form of small clusters. The diorite is found in the form of intercalated sills. Granodiorite is also found throughout the region and seems not to be limited to the northwestern part. It is found in the form of giant enclaves in the granite or even as a hybrid mixture with the latter.

Paragneiss and Migmatites
These metasediments have been classified into a single unit, but their characteristics can be distinguished based on the following three sequences: biotite and/or hornblende paragneisses intertwined with granular feldspathic material giving it the appearance of a migmatite. It is a coarse pegmatite with phenocrysts of biotite and muscovite.
A discontinuous migration band of outcrops are usually 60 to 80% paragneiss and lined amphibolites, and about 30% injected granite material, with or without granodioritic composition.

Diabase and Gabbro Dykes
Diabase or gabbro dykes are among the youngest rocks in the region. The gabbro is also found in the form of irregular clusters in the neighbourhood of more acidic intrusives. It is characterized by plagioclase slats, pyroxenes, amphiboles and sometimes olivine.

Known Mineralization
The prospected area is known for its great potential especially in rare metals but little exploration work had been performed previously in this area. The best-known projects are those done by Nemaska Exploration, Monarques Exploration, Critical Elements, IAMGOLD, Mecanex, Tectonic Resources Inc. etc. Until the year 2000, no significant prospecting or exploration work had been done. The Quebec Government mapped the area at 1/250000 scale or larger (Valiquette, G., 1963; Eakins, P.R., 1961) followed by the work of Sharma, k. 1975, DUBÉ, C et al.
Lately, companies such Critical Elements Corp., X-Terra Resources Inc., SOQUEM Inc., Greg Exploration Inc. prospected around the area but very few claims were designated in the area. The discovery of nickel (Valiquette, 1963) and the recent discoveries of lithium in the region made the area very attractive for exploration.

Work Done
Day 1 - May 23/23 Day one was our travel to the camp at 322km of the Route Du Nord.

Day 2 - May 24/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 - May 25/23 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with snowmobile using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - May 26/23 Collected 2 samples:
CW001-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.723'N 76°29.669'W
CW002-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.726'N 76°29.657'W.

Day 5 - May 27/23 Collected 2 samples:
CW003-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.736'N 76°29.657'W
CW004-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.729'N 76°29.640'W

Day 6 - May 28/23 Collected 5 samples:
CW005-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration in granite. 51°36.740'N 76°29.599'W
CW006-23 Rock Description: Quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.755'N 76°29.550'W
CW007-23 Rock Description: Quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration of granite. 51°36.755'N 76°29.548'W
CW008-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.794'N 76°29.442'W
CW009-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°36.4807'N 76°29.2597'W

Day 7 - May 29/23 Collected 1 sample on several different sites:
CW010-23 Rock Description: Mixture of granite and fine quartz and feldspar. 51°36.4805'N 76°29.2411'W

Day 8 - May 30/23 Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.

Day 9 - May 31/23 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - June 1/23 Preparation of report and finalized the project.

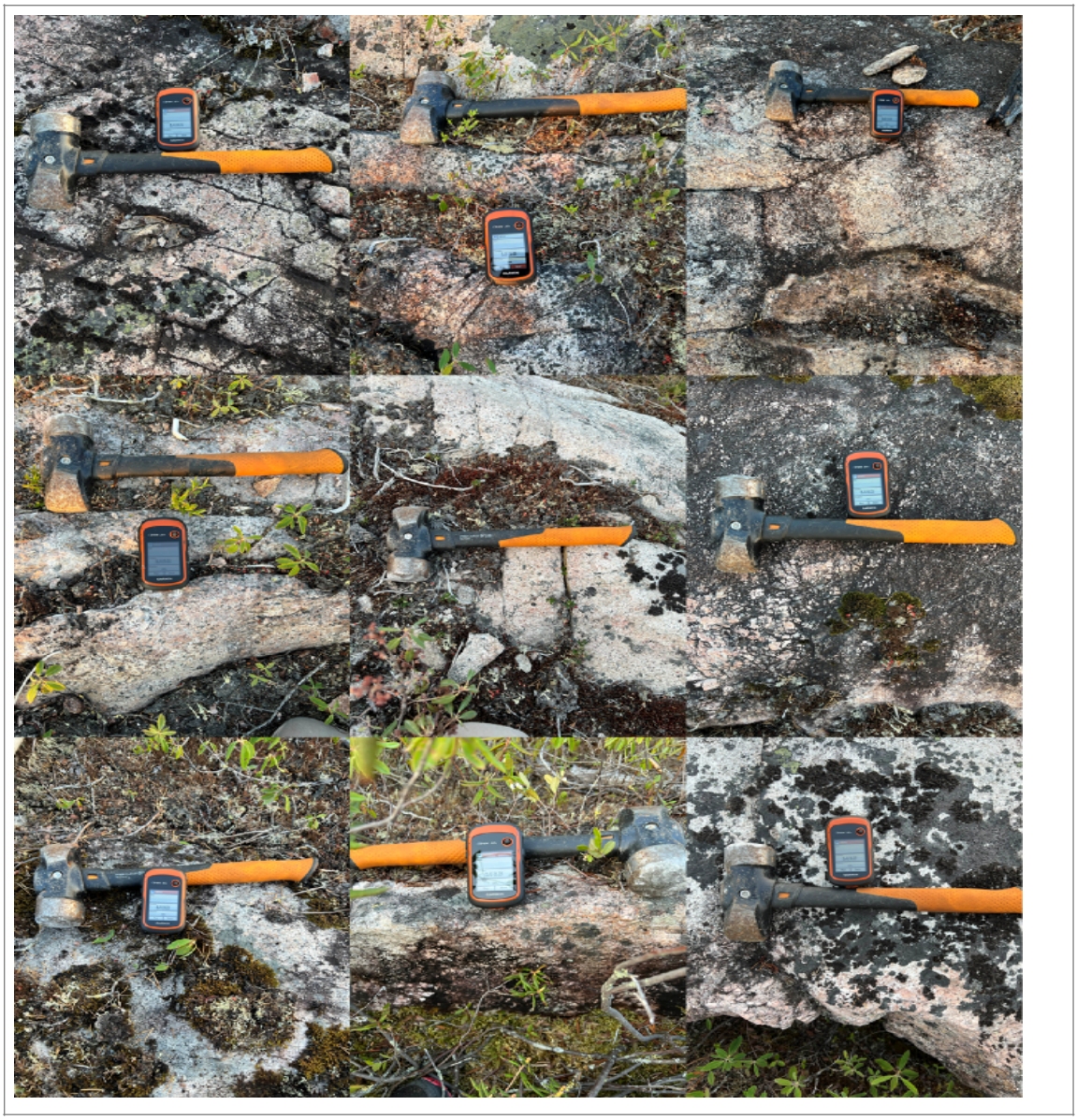
ASSAYS
This campaign was completely unsuccessful in terms of values found. The following assay data are almost all under baseline detection. No new targets were found during this campaign. We can observe some trace values of iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn). The most interesting values concern lithium (Li) CW4 (30 ppm) and CW6 (30 ppm).

PROJECT; AGR 2023-06, ME-ICP41

	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm			
CW1	9	4	0.46		40				2	5		
CW2	8	2	0.36		57				1	9		
CW3	9	2	0.75	20	142		0.04	6	27			
CW4	10	1	0.88	30	200		0.06	9	36			
CW5	9	7	0.78	20	136	4	0.05	7	27			
CW6	8	1	0.88	30	159		0.05	8	29			
CW7	8	1	0.6		108		0.04	5	20			
CW8	7	2	0.73		150		0.05	5	30			
CW9	13	2	0.92	20	216	3	0.07	8	41			
CW10	8	2	0.81		169		0.04	4	33			

Conclusion and Recommendations

This project was not successful, the main reason being that, in the project, only few samples were collected to define the nature of possible targets and the samples did not return any values of interest. The region is very poorly studied, so we need to know more about its geology and the geophysics. We recommend that the prospector do more bibliographic research concerning any geological or exploration data that can give him more information from which to choose the best area for exploring. We also recommend that the prospector should concentrate his prospecting work on the pegmatite and leucogranite Li-rich rocks.



JEREMY DIAMOND, LAC KANAKAPAHAN EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-12

Location and Access

The region studied by the prospector is in the area of the Pivert, Anatacau, Kauputauchechun and Wapamisk lakes, NTS 33C/07 and 33C/08. It is located in the James Bay territory, approximately 240 km from the Cree Nation of Nemaska and 420 km north of Matagami. It is accessed by the Route Du Nord and the Billy Diamond highway linking Matagami to Radisson. The Eastmain River also provides access to the region.

General Geology
The prospected area is known for its large variety of lithologies. The volcano-sedimentary rocks in the area are part of the Archean greenstone belt of the Eastmain River. Several volcano-sedimentary formations were identified during this mapping. The first, more extensive (Anatacau-Pivert fm.) is formed of pillowed and massive basalt flows, garnet amphibolites, andesites, rhyolites, iron formations with oxide, silicate and sulfide facies and lapilli and block tuffs. The Komo, Kauputauch and Kasak formations are essentially composed of basalt flows, amphibolitized basalts and amphibolites accompanied by andesitic layers and/or tuffs of felsic to mafic composition. The fifth formation (Wabamisk fm.) is composed of pyroclastic rocks and conglomerates showing distal and proximal facies. The Auclair Formation is composed mainly of paragneiss.

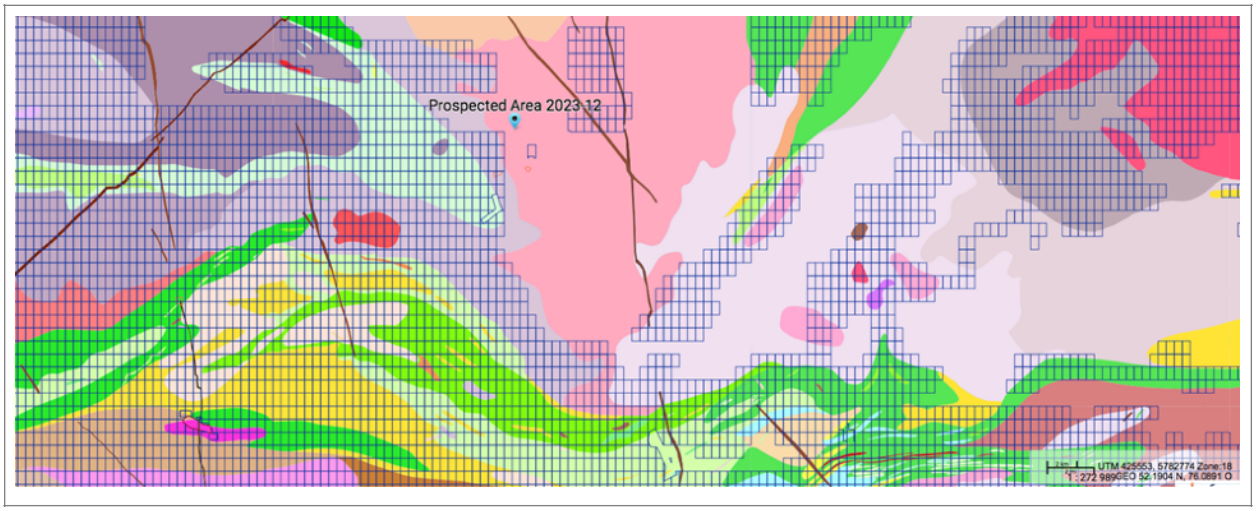
Intrusions ranging in composition from monzonite to monzogranite have been delineated in the area. More than 60% of the plutonic rocks are tonalites and 35% are granodiorites. A small mass of metapyroxenite has been observed and small gabbro intrusions are present here and there within the basalt units. They are considered syn- to late-tectonic. Also found in the area are feldspar-bearing porphyritic diorite dykes cutting basalts. These dykes are interpreted as synvolcanic. Proterozoic diabase dykes, visible on aeromagnetic maps, cut the area in a mainly NW-SE direction. They are magnetic and locally mineralized (traces of pyrite). They are not affected by regional deformation and are assigned to the Mistassini dyke swarm.

Regional metamorphism ranges from greenschist to upper amphibolite facies. Locally, amphibolites have a hornfels or gabbro appearance. Early anthophyllite (cordierite and sillimanite) alteration zones have been recognized within a large system of tuffaceous rocks.

Local Geology
The geology of the area shows a variable lithology. We can see a volcano-sedimentary sequence cut by pegmatite and granitic satellites (from granite to tonalite via granodiorite).

The lithology observed is as follows:
Kawachusi-2 Pluton: Granodiorite porphyroïd
Wapamisk Pluton: Deformed tonalite with amphibolite enclaves
Kawachusi-1 Pluton: Tonalite with enclaves of paragneiss and basalt
Kauputauch-1 Formation: Amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite

Aupiskunasu-1 Pluton: Quartz diorite with tonalite enclaves



Known Mineralization
The prospected area has significant mineral potential as several gold, silver, copper and zinc showings are present there. The host rocks for these mineralizations are volcanics (basalts, garnet amphibolites, lapilli and blocky tuffs), iron formations, feldspathic porphyritic diorite dykes and quartz-tourmaline veins. The main mineralized zones are as follows: 1) Reservoir deposit, where the mineralization is of the copper-gold type and is associated with porphyritic diorite dykes cutting basalts (2.33 g/t Au). It is interpreted as porphyry mineralization and is associated with sulphides (pyrrhotite/chalcopyrite); 2) Bear Island Zone, is a highly deformed mineralized zone where the host rock is very schistose with biotite and staurolite (up to 7.47 g/t Au). It is distributed along the ENW-WSW fault zone in which the sulphides occur in disseminated form (pyrrhotite, pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite and native copper); 3) Contact Zone (2.3 to 5.1 g/t Au) and Chino Zone (1.06 to 5.4 g/t Au), where the mineralization consists of pyrite/pyrrhotite/arsenopyrite and is confined in garnet-biotite-epidote alteration zones. These zones are hosted in basalts, tuffs and/or quartz veins.

The mineral potential is defined by several showings of gold, silver, copper and zinc. Most of these showings are located in moderately to highly deformed zones, as well as in rusty alteration zones. Exploration work has been carried out on several existing mining properties in the area (e.g., Les Mines d'Or Virginia's Opinaca property and the Reservoir deposit of Eastmain Resources Ltd.). The host rocks for these mineralizations are in amphibolitized basalts, garnet amphibolites, lapilli and blocky tuffs, iron formations, feldspar-porphyritic diorite dykes and in quartz-tourmaline veins. Arsenopyrite (massive) and pyrite (disseminated) are the main minerals associated with the mineralized zones. Arsenic-rich showings (3.8 to 5.1% As) do not yield significant gold values. Lately, spodumene has been discovered in large pegmatite satellites. The pegmatitic texture show traces of beryl and spodumene [Li and Mo (Pivert Lake) and (Ell-West Lake)]. The big lithium rush brings out the need for Li. Pegmatites rich in spodumene crystals (25 to 30%, up to 20 cm long, zone Cyr) have been found.

Work Done
Day 1 - June 1822/23 Day one was our travel to the camp at 322km of the Route Du Nord.

Day 2 - June 1923/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3- June 2024/23 We did more scouting in different areas using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4- June 2125/23 Collected 2 samples:
EM001-06-23: feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52° 24.017' W76°45.758’
EM002-06-23 N52° 24.018' W76° 45.758’

Day 5- June 2318/23 Collected 2 samples.:
EM003-06-23 Quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.035' W76°45.778’
EM004-06-23: Quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.045' W76°45.782'

Day 6 - June 2419/23 Collected 7 samples:
EM005-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.044' W76°45.790’
EM006-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.049' W76°45.789’
EM007-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.052’ W76° 45.798’
EM008-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.051' W76°45.818’
EM009-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.047' W76°45.824’
EM010-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.049’ W76°45.828’
EM011-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52° 24.051' W76° 45.836’

Day 7 - June 2520/23 Collected 9 samples on several different sites:
EM012-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.047' W76°45.895'
EM013-06-23: Granite, smoky quartz and feldspar with potassic alteration. N52°24.037' W76°45.884’
EM014-06-23: Feldspar, quartz and potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.037' W76°45.906’
EM015-06-23: Granite, smoky quartz and feldspar with potassic alteration. N52°24.051' W76°45.937’
EM016-06-23: Feldspar and quartz in granite. N52°24.052' W76°45.947’
EM017-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.051' W76°45.961’
EM018-06-23: Granite with feldspar and smoky quartz. N52°24.056' W76°45.978’
EM019-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.063'W76° 45.998’
EM020-06-23: Feldspar, quartz with potassic alteration in granite. N52°24.050' W76°46.011’

Day 8 - June 29/23 Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.

Day 9 - June 30/23 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - July 1/23 Preparation of report and finalized the project.

Assays
This campaign was not successful in terms of precious metal values found. The following samples assays data are almost all under baseline detection. The only sample which shows hope is Sample EM 7-06-23. It contains interesting trace values in lithium (Li), chromite (Cr) and iron (Fe).

Lac Kanakapahan- Analysis ME-ICP41									
	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
EM 1-06-23	9	2	0.42		61				7
EM 2-06-23	10	2	0.44		66			2	8
EM 3-06-23	15	2	0.37		54				4
EM 4-06-23	7	2	0.27		62				5
EM 5-06-23	15		0.39		96				8
EM 6-06-23	9		0.41		83				8
EM 7-06-23	187	9	1.12	80	111	83	0.08	19	18
EM 8-06-23	14		0.35		65				4
EM 9-06-23	10	2	0.53		78			2	9
EM 10-06-23	9	2	0.52		138				8
EM 11-06-23	9	2	0.4		59				6
EM 12-06-23	10	7	0.68		135		0.03	5	17
EM 13-06-23	12	2	0.51		194		0.04		10
EM 14-06-23	7		0.43		58			2	8
EM 15-06-23	20		0.33		37				
EM 16-06-23	9	2	0.51		76				9
EM 17-06-23	10		0.5		68				9
EM 18-06-23	27		0.33		35				
EM 19-06-23	10		0.46	20	82				6
EM 20-06-23	11		0.54		74				3

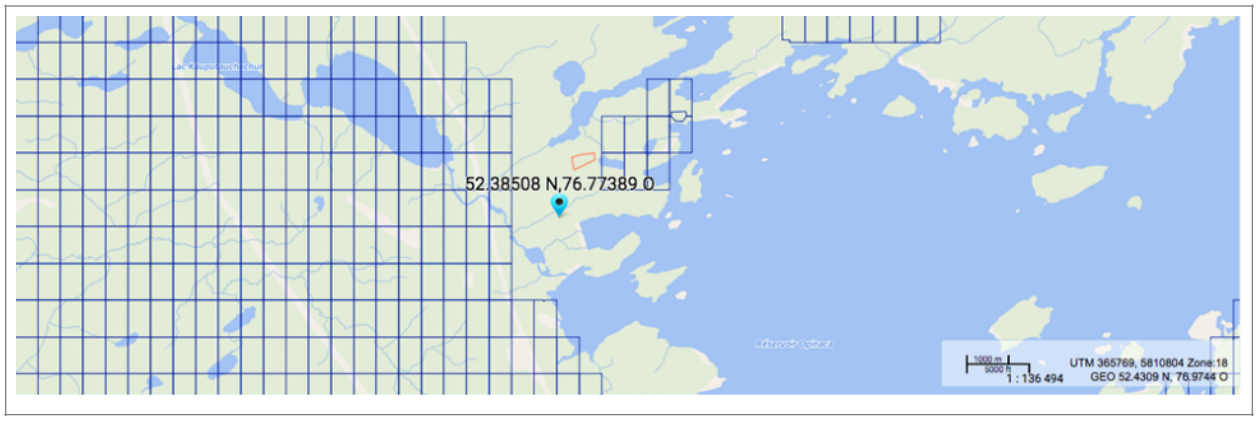
Conclusion and Recommendations

This project was not successful, the main reason being the fact that the project targeted only spodumene for lithium to define the nature of the possible targets and the assay shows very few values of interest. The region is well studied for basic metals and gold. We need to know more about the geology and the geophysics of the area. The prospector is targeting lithium deposits. We recommend that the prospector will do more bibliographic research concerning any geological or exploration data that can give him more information to choose the best area for exploring. We also recommend that the prospector should sample more granite especially the leucogranites and pegmatites.

JEREMY DIAMOND, REPORT LAC KANAKAPAHAN II EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-19

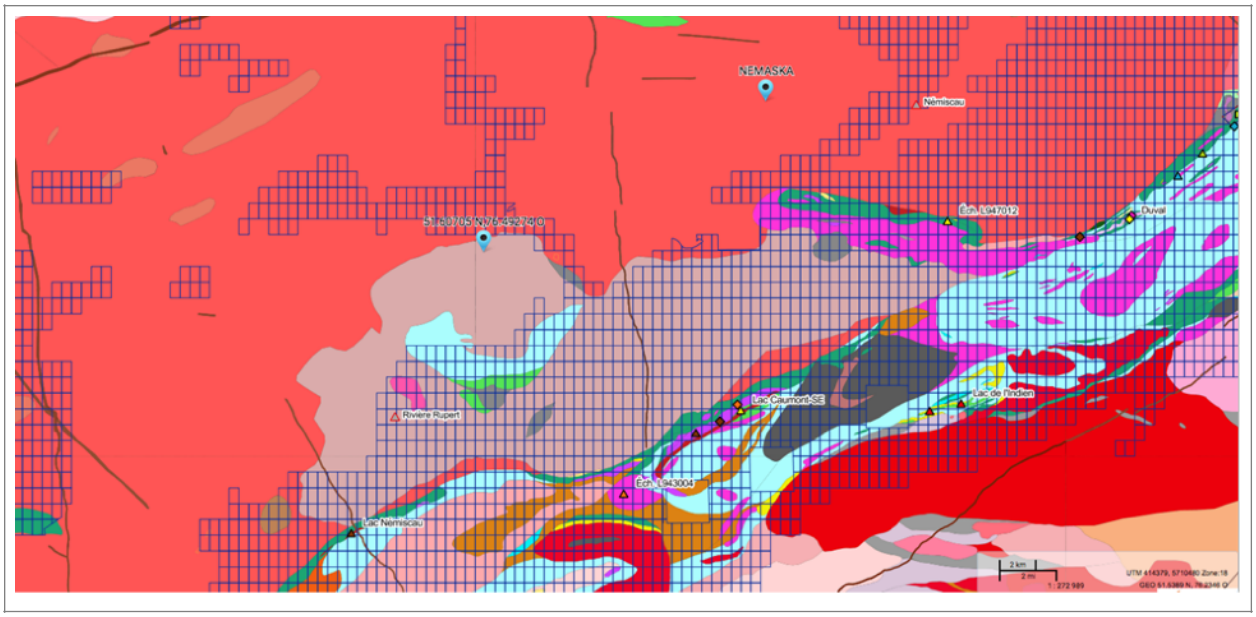
Project Location and Access

The prospected area is located not far from Billy Diamond Highway, NTS map sheet 32N07, Lac Jolliet area. It is at about 100 kilometres north of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. The area is readily accessible via the Route Du Nord gravel road then via the Billy Diamond Highway and finally on foot or by ATV 10 km east from the Billy Diamond Highway. For the exploration, the logistics is very light and the area to prospect is easily reachable.



Regional Geology

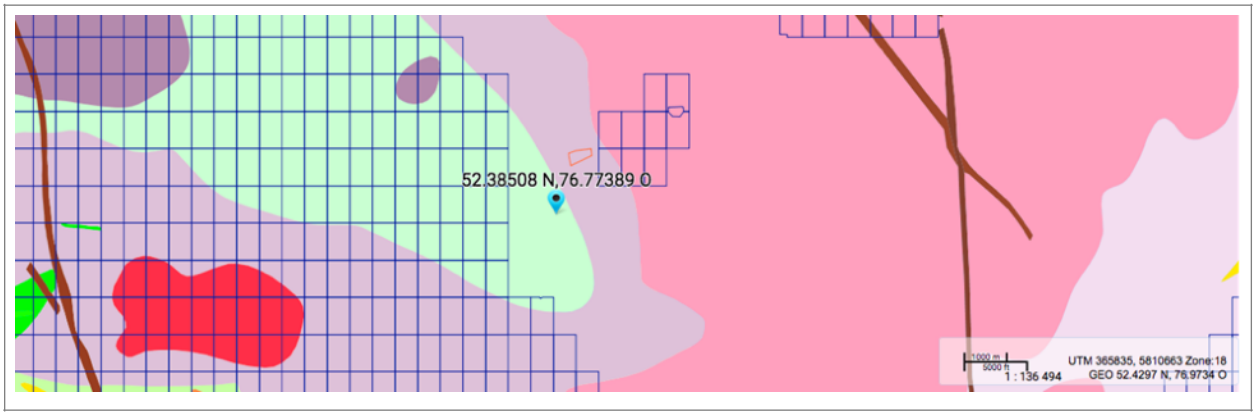
The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two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

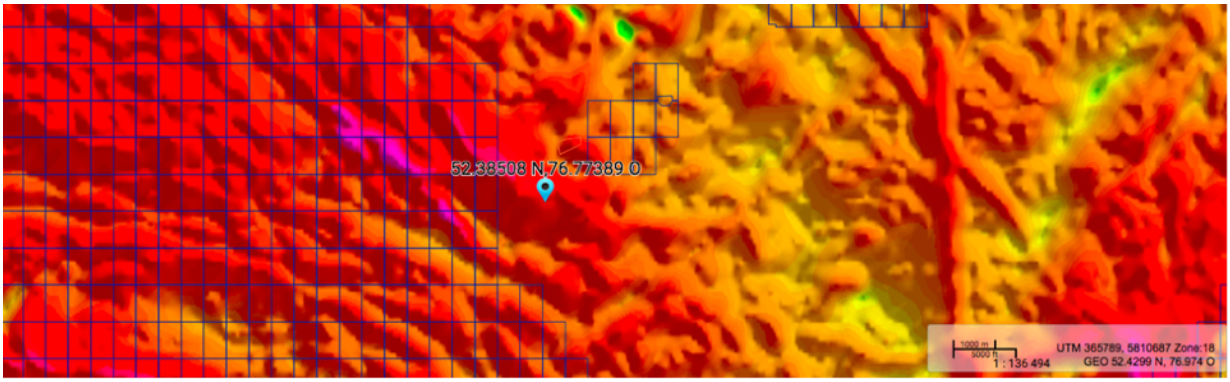
Local Geology

All consolidated rocks in the region are of Precambrian age and belong to the geological province of the Superior. Granite is the most abundant rock in the region and covers more than half of the studied territory. There are also abundant masses of granodiorite, quartz-diorite and diorite, paragneisses, metavolcanic rocks, amphibolites and finally diabase or gabbro dykes.



Pink or white granite are the abundant in the prospected territory. There are some biotite and/or epidote-chlorite, the latter being products alteration. The altered plagioclase takes a greenish colour on the samples. The observed lithology consists in pegmatite, aplite, pink or white granite; foliated granite, gray

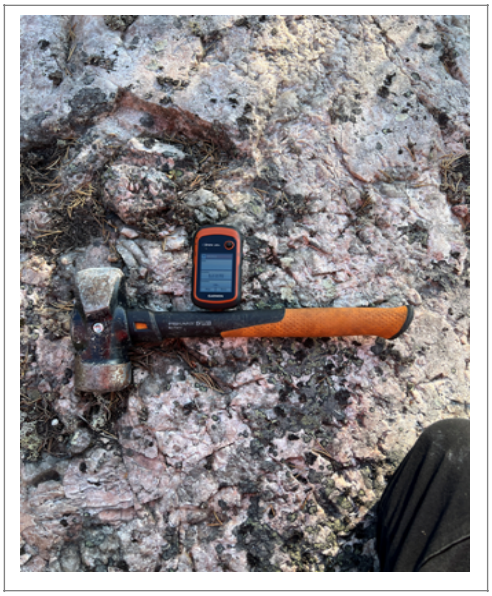
hornblende granite; foliated gray granite, granodiorite and foliated quartz diorite, at times massive. There are also some diorites, amphibolites, paragneiss, migmatized paragneiss, metavolcanic rocks, tuffs and associated paragneisses.
It is often intersected by pink or white, textured pegmatites sometimes graphic and by aplites. This granite contains giant inclusions of metasediments and amphibolites south of Le Lièvre Lake and north of Champion Lake. Quartz diorite or granodiorite septa are frequently found in this granite. South of the Pontax River, the granite becomes foliated, and locally takes on the appearance of a granitic injection gneiss with bands of pegmatite from 5 to 10 inches wide nested in the foliated rock to give it a light-coloured aspect. In addition, we often encounter discontinuous bands of migmatite and amphibolite whose structural direction is the same as that of the neighbouring foliated granite.



Gray hornblende granite is of a special type and was mapped to the east by G. Valiquette in 1964, meets at the northeast end of the map where it forms an ovoid batholith some thirty miles long and 20 miles wide. It is found at Frih Lake and Sylvies Lake as well as north of Champion Lake. The light gray rock consists mainly of plagioclase, quartz and hornblende and stands out especially by its microcline phenocrysts whose variable size can range from one to several centimeters. Granite is generally massive, though frequently microcline phenocrysts show some measurable alignment parallel to regional foliation. The rock is often intersected by pegmatite and aplite dykes. Pegmatite locally shows frozen borders, a sign of late intrusion and is probably similar to the setting up of the later pink granite.
Granodiorite is the most abundant rock and covers a large part of the area north of the Pontax River. It consists of about 80% altered plagioclase and quartz, the rest being mostly represented by biotite and/or chlorite in the form of small clusters. The diorite is found in the form intercalated sills. Granodiorite is also found throughout the region and seems not to be limited to the northwestern part. It is found in the form of giant enclaves in the granite or even as a hybrid mixture.
Paragneiss and migmatite metasediments can be distinguished characteristically by the following three sequences: Biotite and/or hornblende paragneisses intertwined with granular feldspathic material giving it the appearance of a migmatite. It is a coarse pegmatite with biotite and muscovite phenocrysts.

Known Mineralization
The mapped area has significant mineral potential with several gold, silver, copper and zinc showings present. The host rocks for these mineralizations are volcanics (basalts, garnet amphibolites, lapilli and blocky tuffs), iron formations, feldspathic porphyritic diorite dykes and quartz and tourmaline veins. The main mineralized zones are as follows: 1) Reservoir Zone, where the mineralization is of the copper-gold type and is associated with porphyritic diorite dykes cutting basalts (2.33 g/t). It is interpreted as porphyry mineralization and is associated with sulphides (pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite); 2) Bear Island Zone, constitutes a highly deformed mineralized zone where the host rock is very schistose with biotite and staurolite (up to 7.47 g/t). It is distributed along the ENE-WSW fault zone in which sulphides occur in disseminated form (pyrrhotite, pyrite, trace of chalcopyrite and native copper); 3) Contact (2.3 to 5.1 g/t Au) and Chino (1.06 to 5.4 g/t Au) zones, where the mineralization consists of pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite and is confined in garnet-biotite-epidote alteration zones also occur. It is hosted in basalts, tuffs and/or quartz veins.

Work Done
Day 1 - Aug 24/19
Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 355km of the Route Du Nord.
Day 2 Aug 25/19
We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.
Day 3 Aug 26/19
We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.
Day 4 Aug 28/19
Collected 2 samples (NWJ001 an NWJ002) on 2 different sites:
JN001: Quartz, feldspar in granite, potassic alteration. 51°36’28.01"N 77° 0'17.18"W
JN002: Quartz granite with potassic alteration. 51°36’12.46"N 77° 0'51.47"W
Day 5 Aug 29/19
Collected 2 samples (JN003 to JN004) on 2 different sites:
JN003: Feldspar in granite. 51°36’15.69"N 77° 0'55.73"W
JN004: Feldspar and quartz in granite with potassic alteration. 51°38’25.41"N 76°49’40.35"W
Day 6 Aug 30/19
JN005: Feldspar and quartz in Granite with potassic alteration. 51°38’35.91"N 76°48’59.86"W
Day 7 - Aug 31/19
Collected 2 samples (JN006 and JN007) on several different sites:
JN006: Feldspar and quartz with potassic alteration. 51°38’35.27"N 76°49'26.73"W
NJV007: Granite, quartz, potassic alteration. 51°38’31.35"N vs 76°49'32.12"W
Day 8 - Sept 1/19
Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab.
Return travel day
Day 9 - Sept 2/19
Preparation of report.
Day 10 - Sept 3/19
Preparation of report and finalized the project.



Assays

In this campaign the assay shows some interesting data in terms of mineralization. In the following assay data, the most of the results are under baseline detection. There are no new targets but new anomalic sites were detected. We have some significant values of iron (Fe, JN003 & 005) and a rare earth element (La, JN001). There are some trace values of nickel (Ni), lithium (Li), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu) and chromium (Cr).

PROJECT: AGR 2023-19

	Au	Ag	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
JNJ001	0.0057	0.015	0.418	4.11	2.62	0.42	1.20	1.6	41.5	0.92	0.005	3.2	4.4
JNJ002	0.0003	0.005	0.567	4.95	2.12	0.4	1.19	1.4	124.5	1.51	0.005	1.4	9.5
JNJ003	0.0005	0.032	4.45	27.4	10.85	1.05	40.4	6.7	248	12.05	0.071	18.1	38.3
JNJ004		0.015	2.73	20.5	2.68	0.89	7.69	10.7	192.5	7.33	0.054	11.5	24.4
JNJ005	0.0007	0.032	1.45	4.35	7.48	0.94	29.3	4.4	140.5	1.42	0.023	6.1	30.3
JNJ006	0.0006	0.005	0.424	9.49	2.11	0.44	7.86	4.6	107.5	1.44	0.001	2	4.3
JNJ007	0.0002	0.008	0.279	6.7	3.29	0.41	0.79	3.2	50.5	1.01		1.5	3.5

Conclusion and Recommendations

This project was not successful, the main reason being the prospector should focus on the leucogranites and pegmatites to work on the rare metals and rare earth elements. The second reason is the fact that, in the project, only few samples were collected to define the nature of possible targets and the samples did not return any values of interest. The region is well known, the prospector needs to know more about the geology and the geophysics of his project area.

We recommend that the prospector do more bibliographic research concerning any geological or exploration data that can give him more information from which to choose the best area for exploring.

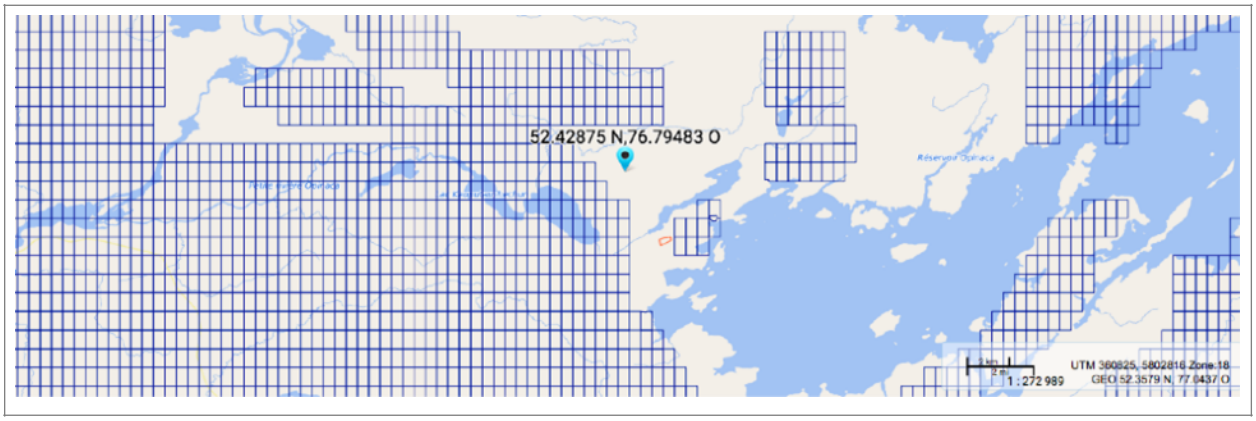
We also recommend that the prospector should concentrate his prospecting work on the pegmatites and Li-rich leucogranite.

JEREMY DIAMOND, LAC KANAKAPAHAN PHASE III EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-27

Project Location and Access

The project is located in the area of the Pivert, Anatacau, Kauputauchechun and Wapamisk lakes, in NTS 33C/07 and 33C/08 map sheets. It is located in the James Bay territory, approximately 240 km from the Cree Nation of Nemaska and 420 km north of Matagami. It is accessed by the Route Du Nord and the Billy Diamond Highway linking Matagami to Radisson. The Eastmain River also provides access to the area of 1,5 hectares centred on the following coordinates 52.42875N&76.79483W.

This area is known for its great potential especially in rare metals but very little exploration work has been done historically in this area. The best known projects are the ones done by Nemaska Exploration, Monarques Exploration, Critical Elements, IAMGOLD, Mecanex, Tectonic Resources Inc. etc.

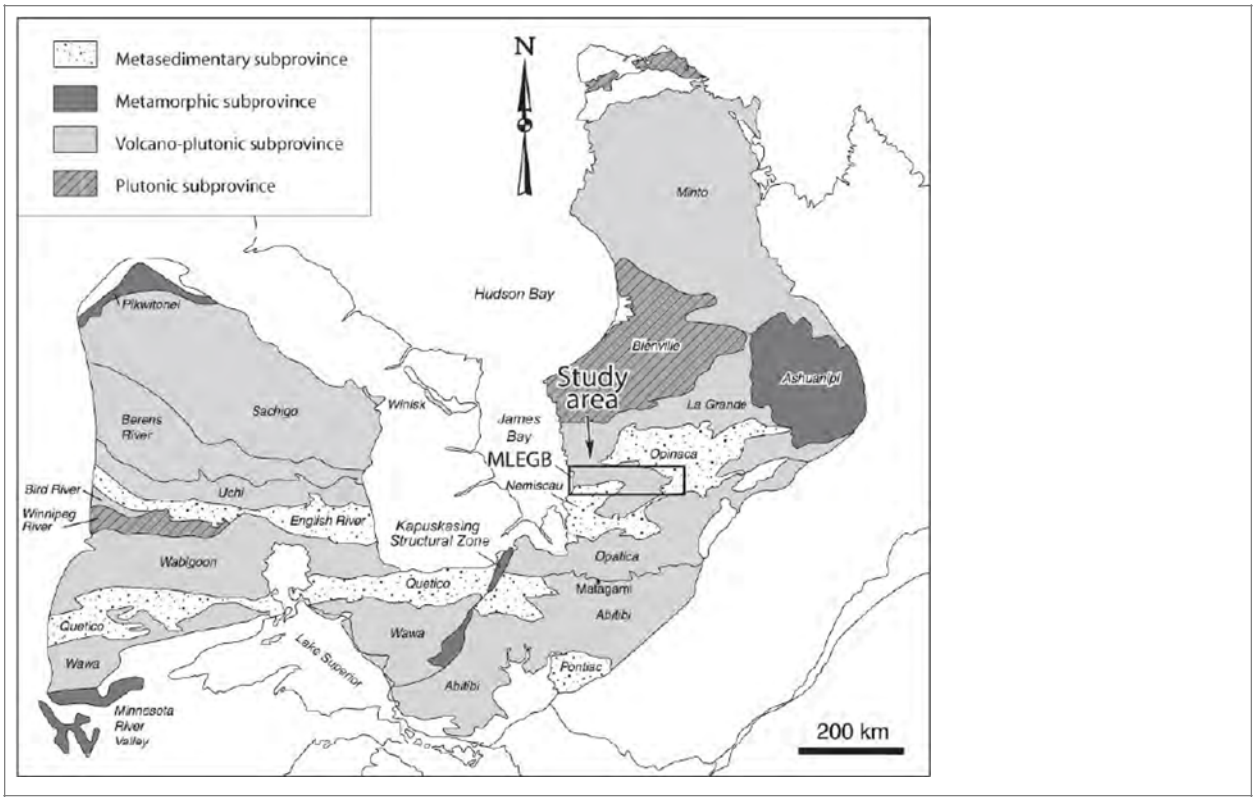


Until the year 2000, no significant prospecting or exploration work had been done. The Quebec Government mapped the area at 1/250000 scale or larger (Valiquette, G., 1963; Eakins, P.R., 1961) followed by the work of Sharma, K. 1975, Dubé, C., Franconi, A., Hocq, M., Remick, J.H., Sharma, K.N.M., Avramtchev, L., Ducrot, L, etc.

Recently companies such as Critical Elements Corp., X-Terra Resources Inc., SOQUEM Inc., Greg Exploration Inc. prospected around the area but not much in the claims designated area. The discovery of nickel (Valiquette, 1963) and the recent discoveries of lithium in the region made the area very attractive for exploration.

Regional Geology

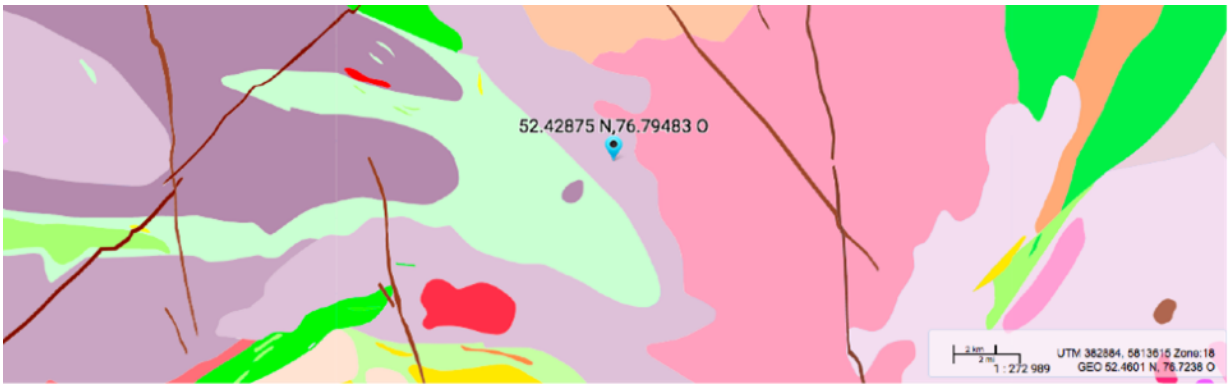
The Archean Superior Province forms the core of the North American continent and is surrounded and truncated on all sides by Proterozoic orogens: the collisional zones along which elements of the Precambrian Canadian Shield were amalgamated (Hoffman, 1988, 1989). The Superior Province represents two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

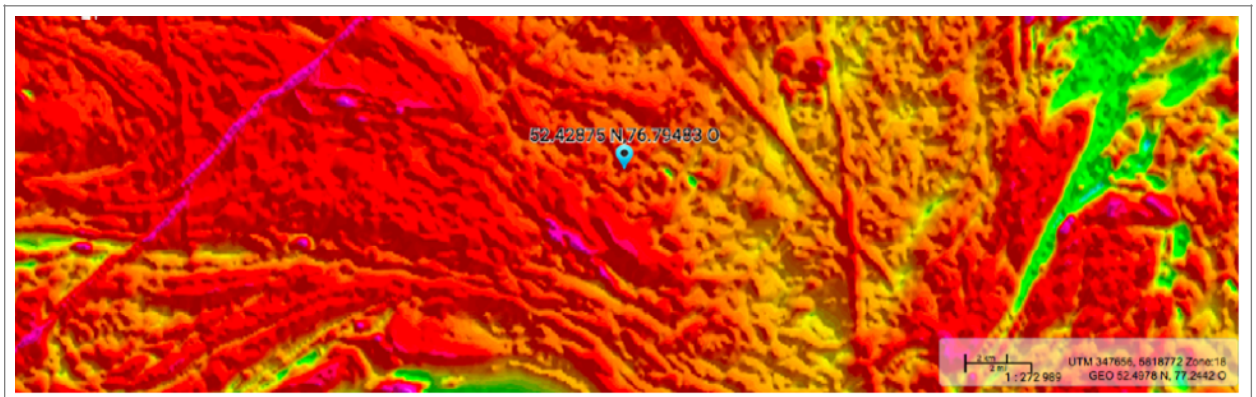


Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting along the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms (Buchan and Ernst, 2004), compressional re-activation, large scale rotation at ca. 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at ca 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins 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.

General Geology

All consolidated rocks in the region are of Precambrian age and belong to the geological province of the Superior. Granite is the most abundant rock in the region and covers more than half of the studied territory. There are also abundant masses of granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite, paragneisses, metavolcanic rocks, amphibolites and finally dykes of diabase or gabbro.





Granite constitutes the most abundant rock of the territory mapped. It is a medium-grained equigranular rock, containing about 30% microcline, 30% plagioclase often altered to sericite and 30% quartz. We also found 5 to 10% of biotite and/or epidote-chlorite, the latter being products alteration. The altered plagioclase takes a greenish colour on the samples.
The granite extends over almost all the mapped territory south of the Pontax River. It is found near Jolliet Lake, Long Lake, Dutch Lake, Jerry Lake, Lièvre Lake and north of Champion Lake. In all these cases, it is massive and rarely foliated.
The rock assemblages consist in diabase and gabbro dykes, pegmatite, aplite, pink or white granite; foliated granite, gray hornblende granite; foliated gray granite, granodiorite and foliated quartz diorite, sometimes massive.
There is also some diorite, amphibolites, paragneiss, migmatized paragneiss, amphibolites, metavolcanic rocks, tuffs and associated paragneisses.
This granite contains giant inclusions of metasediments and amphibolites south of Le Lièvre Lake and north of Champion Lake. Quartz diorite or granodiorite septa are frequently found in this granite. South of the Pontax River, the granite becomes foliated, and locally takes on the appearance of a granitic injection gneiss with bands of pegmatite from 5 to 10 inches in width nested in the foliated rock to give it a light-coloured aspect. In addition, we often meet in this sector of discontinuous bands of migmatite and amphibolite whose direction structural is the same as the neighbouring foliated granite.
Some of the granites contain amphibole and are special types described by G. Valiquette in 1964, meet at the north-east end of the map where it forms an ovoid batholith some thirty miles long and 20 miles wide. It is found at Frih Lake and Sylvies Lake as well as north of Champion Lake. The light gray rock, consists mainly of plagioclase, quartz, hornblende and stands out especially by its microcline phenocrysts whose variable size can range from one to several centimeters. Pegmatite locally shows frozen borders, a sign of late intrusion and is probably similar to the setting up of the later pink granite. This granite often contains more basic rock enclaves of rounded shape or angular, with a preferential orientation according to the general foliation (NNE).

North of Champion Lake, on both sides of the Pontax River, we find two clusters of rocks more or less homogeneous but whose striking composition seems to be related to phenocrystal granite. This latter could be described as gray granitic gneiss or foliated gray granite. Its main feature is the absence of microcline phenocrysts and well marked foliation. The rock contains plagioclase, K-feldspar and varying amounts of quartz and hornblende. Light gray in colour, it is generally fresh and slightly weathered and its texture is equigranular and granoblastic. It is generally found in giant enclaves in the granite of the Champion Lake type and the proportion of these two units varies from one outcrop to the other. When the quartz content decreases, the gneiss is more like quartz diorite and the distinction becomes difficult. Granodiorite and quartz diorite unit is the second most abundant rock and covers a large part of the area north of the Pontax River. The rock has well marked NNE foliation, which follows fairly well that of post-glacial relief. It consists of about 80% altered plagioclase and quartz, the rest of the rock being mostly represented by biotite and/or chlorite in the form of small clusters. We sometimes find hornblende and/or microcline. The hue of the rock varies from light gray to dark gray depending on the content of black minerals. This rock is often intersected by diabase and gabbro dykes and usually does not contain inclusions. The diorite is found in the form of intercalated sills. Granodiorite is also found throughout the region and seems not to be limited to the northwestern part. It is found in the form of giant enclaves in the granite or even as a hybrid mixture with the latter.
Paragneiss and paragneiss migmatite unit constitutes a small part of the mapped rocks. These metasediments have been classified into a single unit. It consists of a pleated sequence and the composition of the beds vary greatly. Further south, in the neighborhood of the metavolcanic band of rocks, the paragneiss is slightly folded and loses its migmatitic appearance. It makes up a sequence south of the Pontax River: It is characterized by the presence of discontinuous migration bands.
We observe some gabbro found in the form of irregular clusters in the neighbourhood more acidic intrusives. It is characterized by plagioclase slats, pyroxenes, amphiboles and sometimes olivine. Dissolved sulphides are almost always present.

Work Done
Day 1 - Oct 5 /23 Day one was our travel to the camp at 322 km of the Route Du Nord.
Day 2 - Oct 6 /23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.
Day 3 - Oct 7 /23 We did more scouting in different areas using maps in other potential areas of interest.
Day 4 - Oct 8 /23 Collected 2 samples:
K-001: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.922"N 76°46'1.11"W
K-002: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'57.3"N 76°46'0.342"W
Day 5 - Oct 9 /23 Collected 2 samples:
K-003: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23’56.712"N 76°46'0432"W
K-004: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.352"N 76°45'5982"W
Day 6 - Oct 10 /23 Collected 5 samples:
K-005: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.262"N 76°46'0.402"W
K-006: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.19"N 76°46'0.51"W
K-007: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'55.752"N 76°46'1.092"W
K-008: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.238" N 76° 46'1.692"W
K-009: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'55.908"N 76°46'1.44"W
Day 7 - Oct 11 /23 Collected 2 samples on several different sites:
K-010: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.298"N 76°46'2.052"W
K-011: Feldspar, quartz, potassic alteration in granite. 52°23'56.268"N 76°46'1.632"W
Day 8 - Oct 12 /23 Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.
Day 9 - Oct 13 /23 Preparation of report.
Day 10 - Oct 14 /23 Preparation of report and finalized project.

Assays and Discussion

This campaign was completely unsuccessful in terms of finding precious metal values. Even if the area is known for the basic metals and gold potential, the following gold assay data are almost all under the base-line detection line.

Au-AA15	Au-AA26	Au-AA26D	Au-AA23				Au	
					01.30	09.18	ppm	
	Au		Au		01.01	10.18		
	ppm		ppm		02.01	10.18		0,007
					03.01	10.18		
					04.01	10.18		
					05.01	10.18		
03.01.10.18					06.01	10.18		
05.10.10.18a					07.01	10.18		
05.10.10.18	0,02	01.30.09.18	0,01		08.01	10.18		
06.01.10.18	0,06				02.30	09.18		

Conclusion and Recommendations

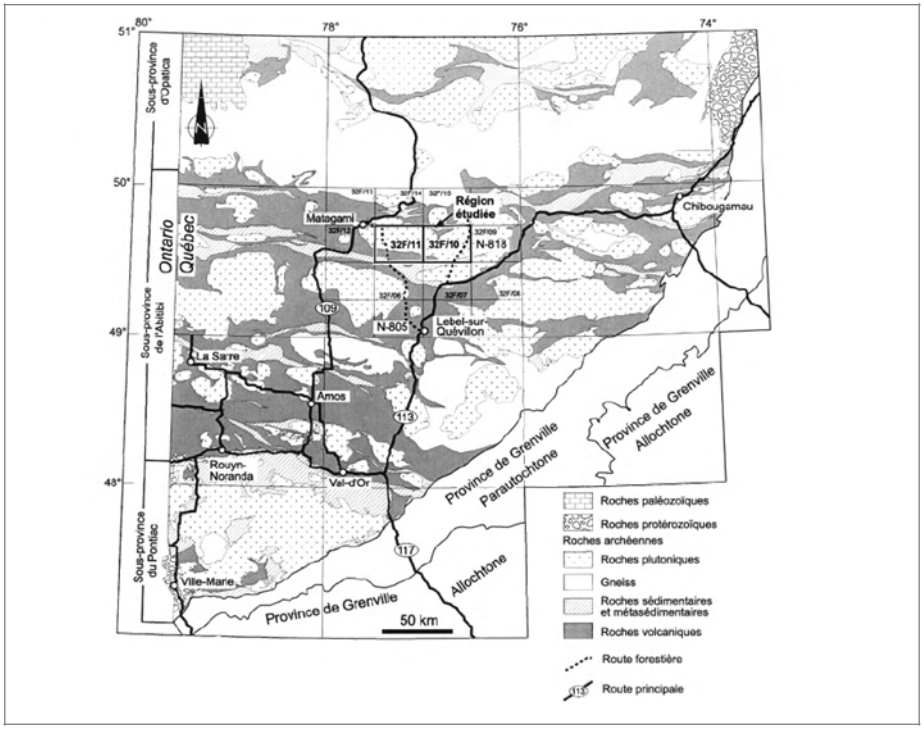
This project was not successful, the main reason for which the project targeted only gold to define the nature of possible targets and the samples did not return any values of interest. The region is very poorly studied; we need to know more about its geology and the geophysics. We recommend that the prospector do more bibliographic research concerning any geological or exploration data that can give him more in-

formation from which to choose the best area for exploring. We also recommend that the prospector cover all the basic and the precious metals instead of focusing just on gold.

NORMAN GRANT, W-53 – 53A EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-04
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.

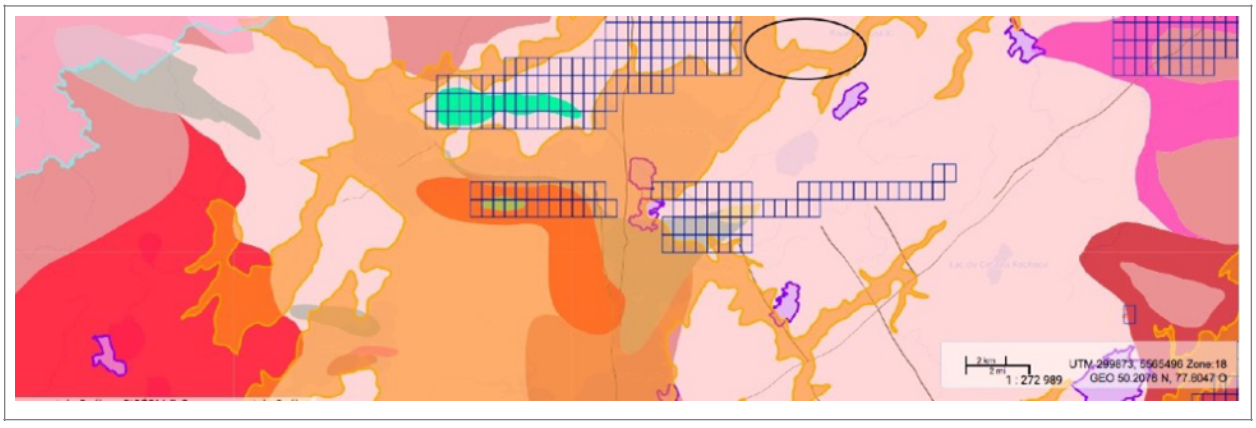
Diabase and gabbro dykes, generally north-easterly trending and considered to be late Precambrian in age, form the youngest unit of the bedrock.
Varved Pleistocene clays were observed throughout the southern part of the area. They are generally overlain by peat but in places are overlain by till or sand. 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 are present. A description of these rock types is given in DP-194 "Region du Lac Wagama" by Antoine Franconi, December 1973.

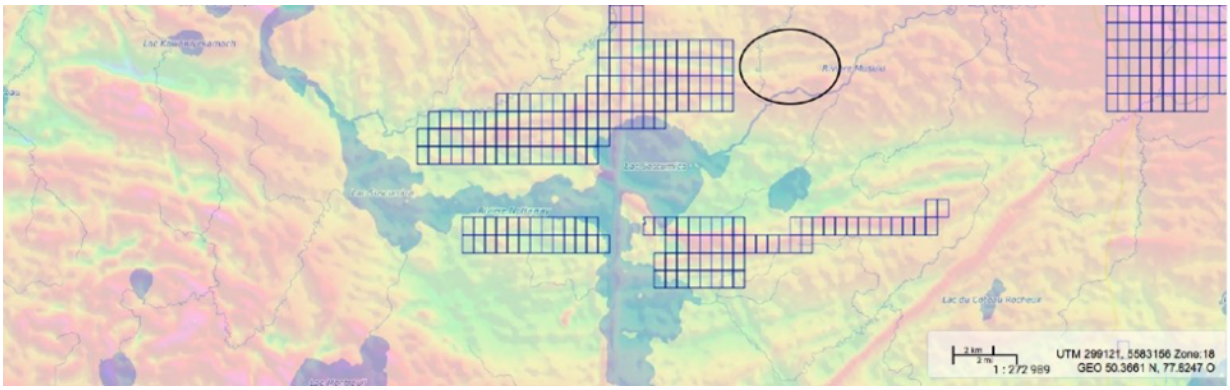
Amphibolite: occurs in prominent areas of outcrop in the western extremity of the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone underlying the northern part of the map-area and in the vicinity of the northern part of Soscumica Lake. It occurs as discontinuous bands, screens and lensoid structures in various rock types 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 very good rock assemblages for a high mineralization possibilities:
Granite and granodiorite: Waswanipi North Pluton
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 »
Block, crystal, lapilli tuffs, diorite: Wachigabau Member
Basalt, andesitic basalt, amphibolite: Dussieux Formation 2
Melanocratic gabbro: Sturgeon Sill 2





Known Mineralization

Some prospecting has been carried out in the area. A few geophysical surveys and a 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 rapids 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 LG2 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

Coordinates and rocks-minerals description:

Sample 1: NL001 N50.339745 W77.349597 Rock Description: Granite mixture of quartz with some mineralization.

Sample 2: NL002 N50.342299 W77.346437 Rock Description: Similar to Sample 1, more quartz in rock.

Sample 3: NL003 N50.34605 W77.332104 Rock Description: Some mixture of basalt and granite, not much mineralization.

Sample 4: NL004 N50.345148 W77.323564 Rock Description: Basalt with some mineralization.

Sample 5: NL005 N50.318164 W77.375148 Rock Description: Granite, quartz, few mineralizations.

Sample 6: NL006 N50.316309 W77.37196 Rock Description: Similar to Sample 5

Sample 7: NL007 N50.2997 W77.4789 Rock Description: Basalt mineralized.

Sample 8: NL008 N50.2975 W77.4838 Rock Description: Similar to Sample 7.

Sample 9: NL009 N50.3052 W77.5006 Rock Description: Back to granite quartz and mineralization.

Sample 10: NL010 N50.35066 W77.493005 Rock Description: Granite- quartz

Sample 11: NL011 N50.36435 W77.474638 Rock Description: Similar to Sample 10
Sample 12: NL012 N50.36040 W77.493005 Rock Description: Granite, quartz, mineralization.

Mineralization
Twelve samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are generally modest and do not show the real potential of the prospected area. But a couple of samples showed trace values in zinc (more than 100 ppm) and chromite (<188 ppm) which shows impressive values on sample NB017. We had no anomalies but some interesting values as traces of nickel (Ni) and copper (Cu) and traces of nickel (Ni). Added to these metallic minerals, some manganese (Mn) and vanadium (V) have been detected.

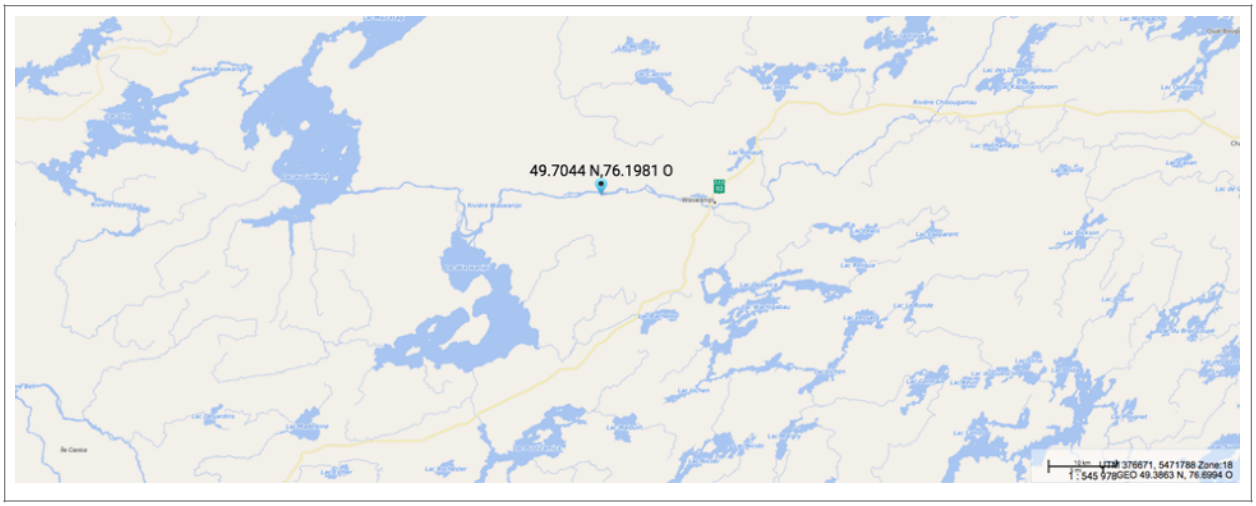
VO24000659 - Au-AA23/ME-ICP41
SAMPLES: 12

SAMPLE	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
NL-001	1	9	2	0.39	62	2	0.02	2	14
NL-002	1	8	2	0.46	94	2	0.02	3	16
NL-003	9	120	13	1.08	173	35	0.11	22	13
NL-004	17	58	33	4.27	532	57	0.13	38	103
NL-005	3	10	5	0.81	147	5	0.06	9	28
NL-006	1	10	18	0.41	101	2	0.03	3	15
NL-007	15	68	37	2.66	288	42	0.16	42	97
NL-008	16	188	42	1.71	244	31	0.13	42	34
NL-009	2	9	3	0.52	128	4	0.04	5	21
NL-010	1	11	4	0.47	108	3	0.02	3	20
NL-011	3	12	4	0.68	144	5	0.06	8	30
NL-012	4	12	5	0.82	132	6	0.08	10	33

Conclusion and Recommendation
Geologically, we have a good knowledge of the area showing some interesting aspects for possible mineralization. We are in the Abitibi Belt which is very well known in terms of mineralization models. It is possible to better characterize the prospected area and define targets and conductors. The values of Ag and Zn are incentives to produce other great projects in this same area.

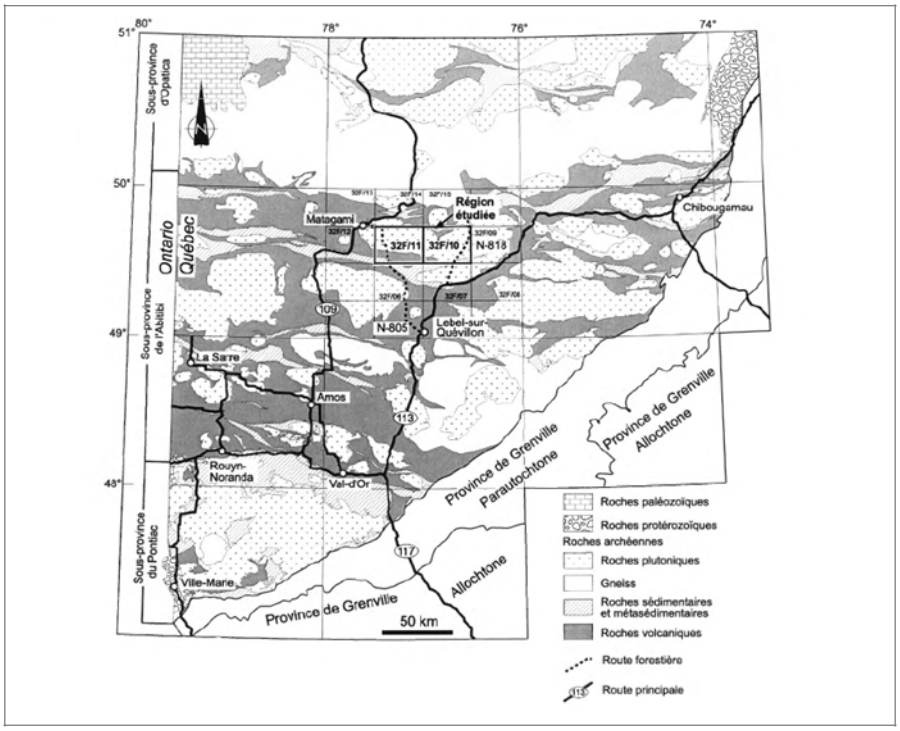
We believe that the prospector did not do a focused job of prospecting. We still recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector Norman Grant, he has a great experience in mineral prospecting. He lives in Waswanipi where the mineral potential is recognized for it's great economic potential. He will have to do a more comprehensive sampling. We recommend to do another grassroot sampling project in the area. We need a better definition of the targets even if they are few in number.

NORMAN GRANT, W20 EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-10
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 the 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.



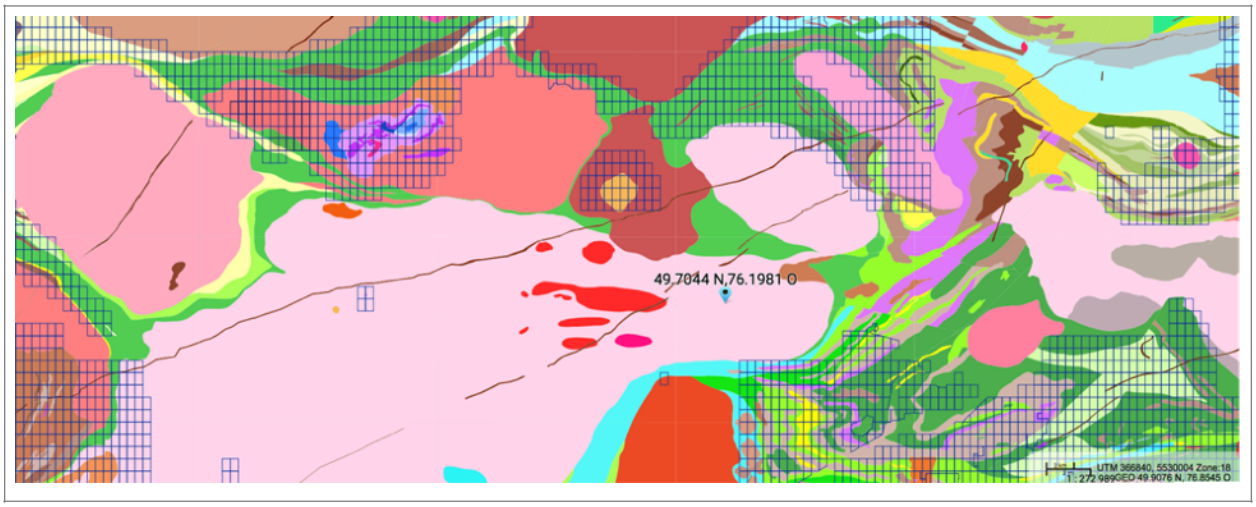
Diabase and gabbro dykes, generally north-easterly trending and considered to be late Precambrian in age, form the youngest unit of the bedrock.
Varved Pleistocene clays were observed throughout the southern part of the area. They are generally overlain by peat but in places are overlain by till or sand. 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.

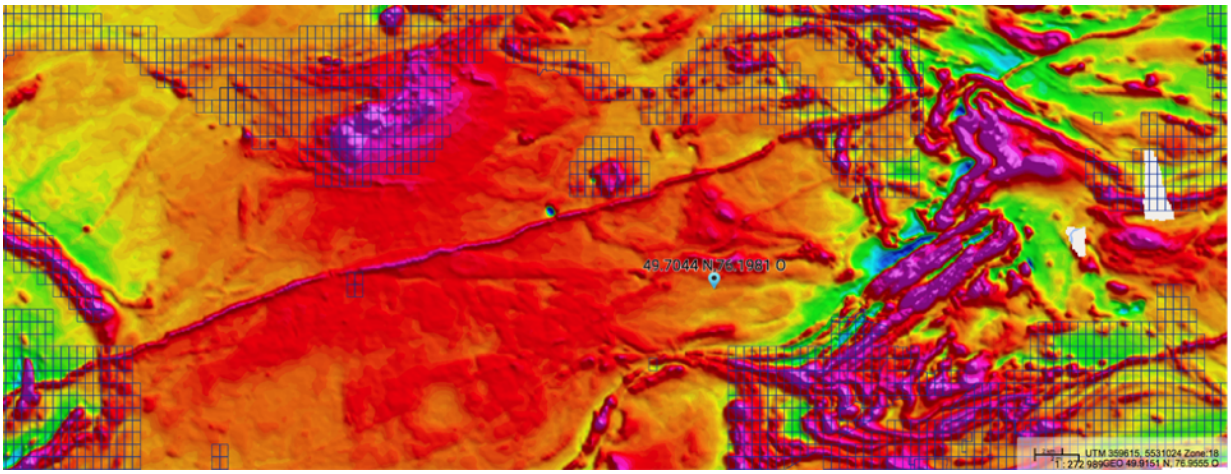
Amphibolite: occurs in areas of prominent outcrop in the western extremity of the Frotet-Evans volcanic zone underlying the northern part of the map-area and in the vicinity of the northern part of Soscumica Lake. It occurs as discontinuous bands and lensoid structures in various rock types throughout 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 shores.



Local Geology

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





Granite and granodiorite: Waswanipi North Pluton
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 Member
Basalt, andesitic basalt, amphibolite: Dussieux Formation 2
Melanocratic Gabbro: Sturgeon Sill 2

Known Mineralization

Some prospecting has been carried out in the area. Few geophysical surveys and a 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 rapids 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

Start of the day, meet with my colleague who I will be working with and start setting up our plans.

Day 2

Preparation of boat and ATV, oil change on boat and check ATV for maintenance.

Day3

Smoke but still managed to get into the river with the boat for sampling, we managed to get 2 samples had to turn back because of heavy smoke.

Day 4

Heavy smoke but we decided to go on the road this time with the ATV, we managed to get 2 more samples, but the road crew told us to turn around, we had a bush radio with us.

Day 5

Today we had the ok to get back on the boat so we managed to get 2 samples, we tried to go as far as we could on the river but was very smoky.

Day 6
Back on the river, was a clear day so we managed to go as far as we could and do some fishing at the same time, but all together we got 2 more samples, hit heavy smoke so we had to turn back.
Day 7
We had boat problems today so we decided to go back on the road with the ATV to see if it was open, it was open so we managed to get 2 samples but was too smoky so we had to turn back.
Day 8
Today was the day the heavy smoke started to build up so we tried our best to go as far we could on the river, we only got the last that we could because they were shutting down the roads and the river, we managed to get our last 2 samples.

Day 9
Today we had to evacuate even though we wanted to work, it's rough but we wanted to work. My mentor was very interesting in bringing me into this business and I am looking forward into the next project when all the fires settle and we have the go ahead to keep prospecting.
Day 10
Finalizing the project samples for shipping to the lab and the daily report.

Coordinates / Rock Description
Sample JN001 N49.70443 W76.19809: Basalt with some mineralization
Sample JN002 N49.71129 W76.15625: Basalt and granite with some mineralization
Sample JN003 N49.714545 W76.16232: Basalt or gabbro mixed and some mineralization
Sample JN004 N49.71021 W76.20155: Basalt granite, some mineralization.
Sample JN005 N49.70924 W76.32392: Similar to Sample 4
Sample JN006 N49.70376 W76.34036: Granite quartz with some mineralization

Sample JN007 N49.69107 W76.49241: Basalt with lots of mineralization
Sample JN008 N49.67691 W76.49091
Sample JN009 N49.71447 W76.1456: Basalt mixed with granite some mineralization
Sample JN010 N49.71711 W76.1075: Similar to Sample 9
Sample JN011 N49.69508 W76.0203: Granite mixed with quartz with some mineralization
Sample JN012 N49.7014 W76.0175: Description: Similar to Sample 11

Assays and Mineralization
Twelve samples are taken and sent to the laboratory for assay. All the samples show some alteration or/ and some economic minerals.
The 12 samples sent to the laboratory for assays show very modest values. These data do not represent the real potential of the prospected area. Even if the geology is very interesting and suggest a great economic potential, since it belongs to the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, The values are weak.

We had a few values of certain metallic elements such as iron (Fe) 5% and manganese (Mn) (700 ppm, JN-007) and (800 ppm, JN-009), traces of cobalt (Co), chromite (Cr), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), vanadium (V) 110 ppm (JN-011) and titanium (Ti). There are some anomalous values of rare metals such as lithium (Li) 40 ppm sample JN-005.
In

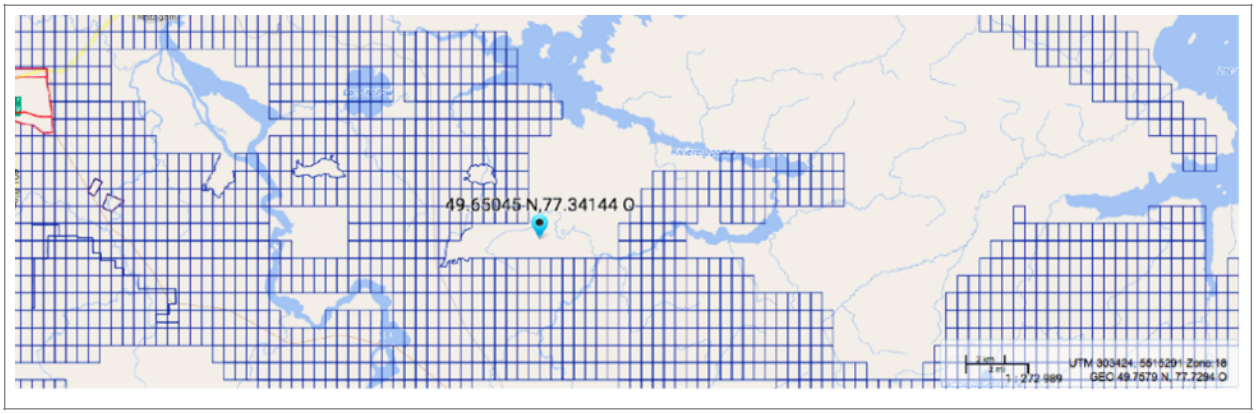
PROJECT : W-20 / 12 SAMPLES/ Au-AA23/ME-ICP41

	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ni	Ti	V	Zn		
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm		
JN-001	14	52	18	1.9		508	44	0.15	47	29		
JN-002	17	48	41	1.51		305	31	0.15	42	17		
JN-003	21	94	61	2.75	30	490	74	0.14	45	41		
JN-004	16	66	46	2.28	30	418	56	0.1	51	58		
JN-005	20	114	47	3.3	40	511	68	0.17	58	69		
JN-006	6	40	22	1.32		167	20		20	19		
JN-007	22	34	63	4.96	30	708	67		54	100		
JN-008	9	14	16	1.93		321	21		15	41		
JN-009	14	20	45	4.29		814	24		48	89		
JN-010	4	13	17	1.17		140	3	0.06	23	20		
JN-011	27	15	60	4.62		595	23	0.28	110	66		
JN-012	2	15	14	0.64		83	2		6	15		

Conclusion and Recommendation
Geologically, the area attracts a lot of prospectors an exploration because of its geological environment which is the Abitibi Belts east of Waswanipi. The economical potential is well known. It is possible to better characterize the prospected area to find conductors and define new targets, but it needs better sampling and better values

We recommend to the Board to keep encouraging the prospector. His prospected area is in the most attractive geological environment in Quebec. The prospector needs to get more data in the area. It is the only way to find new targets. We recommend then to do more and better grassroot sampling.

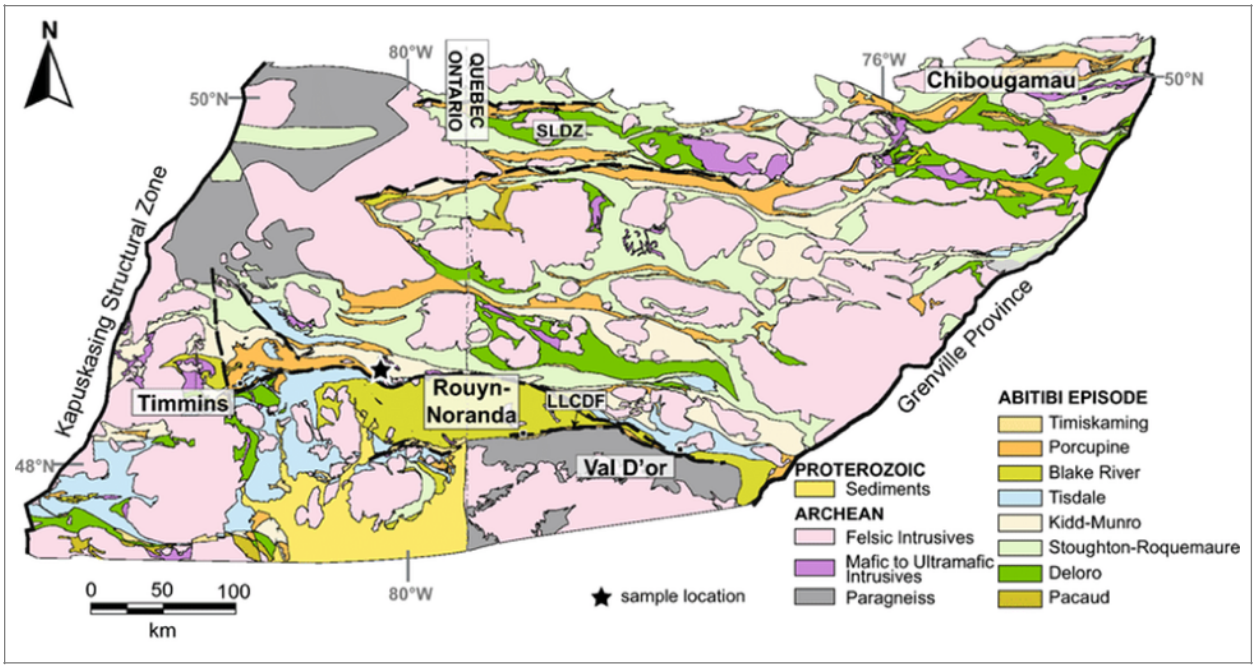
NORMAN GRANT, W-13-A EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR 2023-21
Location and Access
The prospected site is about 30 km south east of Matagami and about 100 km west of the Cree Nation of Waswanipi. The access to the prospected field is possible through the Bell River, which provides good access to the central part of the project area and may be reached from Matagami via Bell River and Olga Lake with only two very short portages, or simply by ATV and canoe from the Billy Diamond Highway.



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 subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces 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 Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

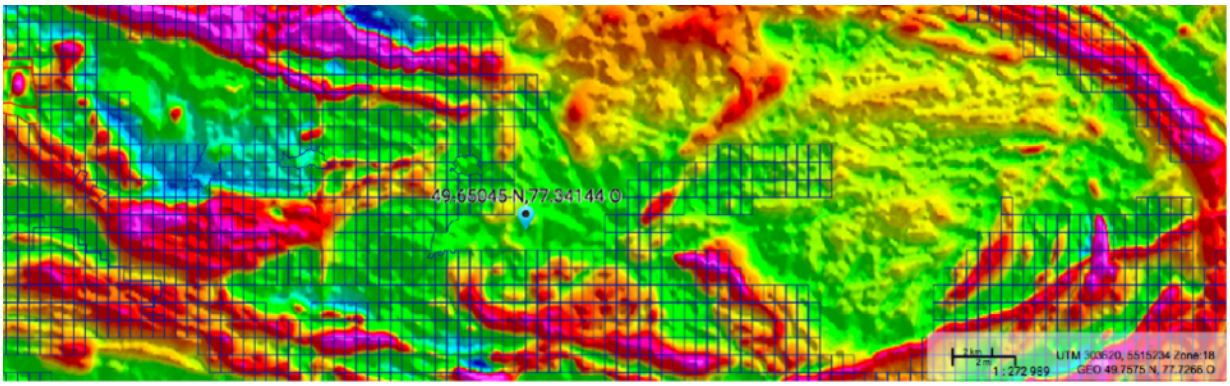
The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized volcanic sequences that filled a large regional synvolcanic basin within which second and third order sub-basins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends associated with mineralization. Stratigraphy is layer-cake with a marked change from the 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.

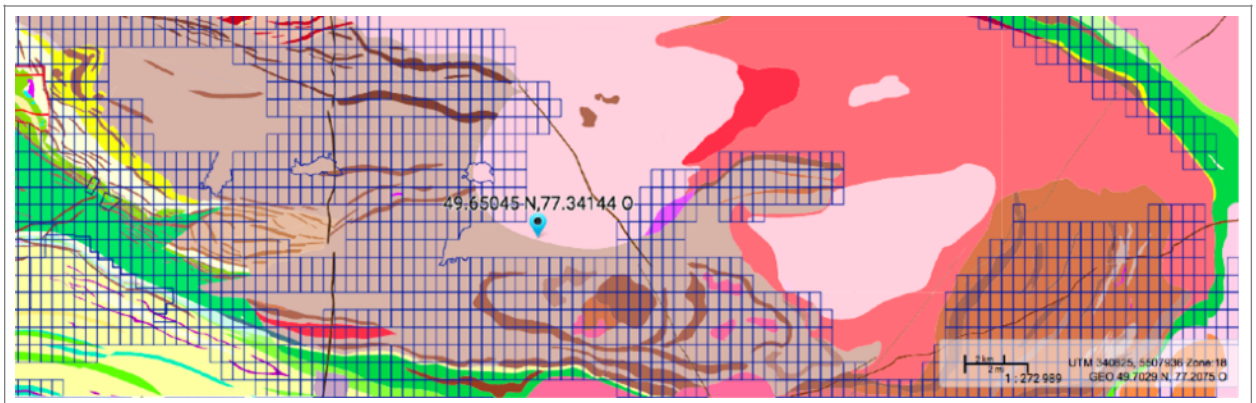


Studies suggest that significant amounts of hydrothermally generated sulphides remain to be discovered in the Matagami Camp. Massive sulphide mineralization is best developed along the Key Tuffite stratigraphic marker horizon that is consistently developed throughout the Matagami Camp near the change 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, all important:
*Olga Pluton: Tonalite and biotite and hornblende granodiorite
*Bell River Complex: Mesocratic and melanocratic gabbro and magnetite
*Bell River Complex: Leucocratic and mesocratic gabbro
*Bell River Complex: Melanocratic gabbro and pyroxenite assemblage de gabbro
*Bell River Complex: Mesocratic Gabbro, bedded melanocratic gabbro and pyroxenite
*Opaoca Tonalite: Foliated biotite tonalite
*Bell River Complex: Gabbroic anorthosite, anorthositic gabbro and gabbro
*Metamorphosed gabbro
*Tonalite
*Allard River Formation: Amphibolite derived from a basalt and superior basaltic andesite
*Allard River Formation: Basalt and andesitic basalt, locally amygdaloidal of tholeitic affinity
*Gabbro and mafic magnetic volcanites
*Gabbroic Galinée Suite: Pegmatitic gabbro
*Allard River Formation: Andesite and lower basaltic andesite, locally amygdaloidal of transitional affinity
*Watson Lake Group 1: Rhyolite, locally porphyritic and spherulitic, with brecciated autoclastic beds of tholeitic affinity
*Watson Lake Group 2: Massive, lobed, brecciated dacite of tholeitic affinity
*Taibi Group: Sandstone, wacke, conglomerate, iron formation, shale, lava
*Imbault Formation 1: Amphibolite derived from lapilli tuff





Known Mineralization

Very little prospecting has been carried out in the prospected 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 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 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 rapids on the 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. 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 LG2 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: Travel Day to camp, rough ride we had 2 flat tires, had to turn back to pick up another tire.
Day 2: 2nd attempt to make it to camp, had to drive slow for our tires and boat. We made it to our destination at the camp.
Day 3: Went to scout for work, lots of bush in the area; it will be a rough terrain to walk into, tried finding a different way, it was further but we know which way to go for tomorrow.
Day 4: Today we managed to pick up 5 samples we went to the furthest place in the area that we were told to go, lots of bush and walking, we will continue the area tomorrow cause of rain delay.
Day 5: Today we went by ATV to go off road, bad roads from rain, soft areas. Still some rain today but we still managed to get 4 samples within close to the area we we're yesterday. Very bad roads and rain caught up to us again, had to rush back to camp.
Day 6: Had to go back to Waswanipi, my colleague had personal issues. (court)
Day 7: Back at camp, we managed to go for a short ride on the road it was getting dark, managed to pick up 3 samples.
Day 8: Today was a nice day to go on the boat; we managed to pick up 6 samples.
Day 9: Pack up camp for our trip back home.
Day 10: Report of project.

Sample number and location:

Day 4:

Sample 1: 49.6093N, 77.3556W
Sample 2: 49.60.777N ,77.3601W
Sample 3: 49.5915N, 77.3693W
Sample 4: 49.60644N, 77.3851W
Sample 5: 49.6098N, 77.3552W

Day 5:
Sample 6: 49.6626N,77.3214W
Sample 7: 49.3954N, 77.1934W
Sample 8: 49.6672N,77.3226W
Sample 9: 49.6759N , 77.3201W

Day 7:
Sample 10: 49.7008N, 77.2736W
Sample 11: 49.7052N, 77.2889W
Sample 12: 49.7092N, 77.30024W

Day 8:
Sample 13: 49.6559N, 77.2151W
Sample 14: 49.6582N, 77.1919W
Sample 15: 49.6618N, 77.1608W
Sample 16: 49.69557N, 77.2118W
Sample 17: 49.7040N, 77.3080W
Sample 18: 49.7067N, 77.3220W

Assays and Mineralization

It is a good sampling coverage. Twenty samples are taken and 18 were sent to the laboratory for assay. All the samples show some alteration or/and some economic minerals.

The 18 samples sent to the laboratory for assays show very weak values. These data do not represent the real potential of the prospected area, even if the geology is very interesting and suggests a great economic potential. The values are not good as expected.

PROJECT : WA-13 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41

	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm
NJ-001	0.016	4	13	3	0.98			156	7		4	16
NJ-002		3	13	4	0.84			150	6	0.07	10	29
NJ-003		7	30	6	1.17	20	20	261	15	0.11	17	56
NJ-004		4	23	6	1.24			177	8	0.11	19	35
NJ-005		10	108	28	1.76	20		234	39	0.16	40	37
NJ-006		13	150	20	1.37			239	39	0.13	24	26
NJ-007		11	147	17	1.44			224	48	0.17	34	24
NJ-008		19	68	52	2.61	20	30	345	35	0.25	56	62
NJ-009		16	51	49	3.01	20		348	57	0.16	40	93
NJ-010		3	12	4	0.73			177	4	0.01	3	12
NJ-011		10	137	7	1.16			194	35	0.12	25	15
NJ-012		22	112	42	3.16	20	60	756	33	0.23	65	98
NJ-013		16	154	9	1.47			172	35	0.16	33	20
NJ-014		38	39	131	4.38	20		447	60	0.16	39	190
NJ-015		7	29	18	1.82			283	16	0.06	14	34
NJ-016		9	11	4	1.87	20		256	13	0.03	14	33
NJ-017		9	41	12	1.72	20	20	307	21	0.11	23	53
NJ-018		11	11	10	2.33	20		474	21	0.03	17	70

We had good values of rare metals such as lithium (Li 60 ppm, Sample NJ-012) and almost 800 ppm manganese (Mn, Sample NJ-012). The analysis shows a lot of trace values of certain metallic elements such as traces of gold (Au), cobalt (Co), chromite (Cr), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), vanadium (V) and titanium (Ti). There are some weak but anomalous values of Rare Earth Elements such as lanthanum (La) 20 ppm.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Geologically, the area attracts a lot of prospectors an exploration because its geological environment is the Abitibi Belts south of Matagami. The economic potential is well known. It is possible to better characterize the prospected area to find conductors and define new targets.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospector Norman Grant. His prospected area is in the most attractive geological environment in Quebec. The prospector needs to get more data in the area. It is the only way to find new targets. We recommend then to do more and better grassroot sampling.

ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH PHASE II EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR. 2023-15

Location and Access

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

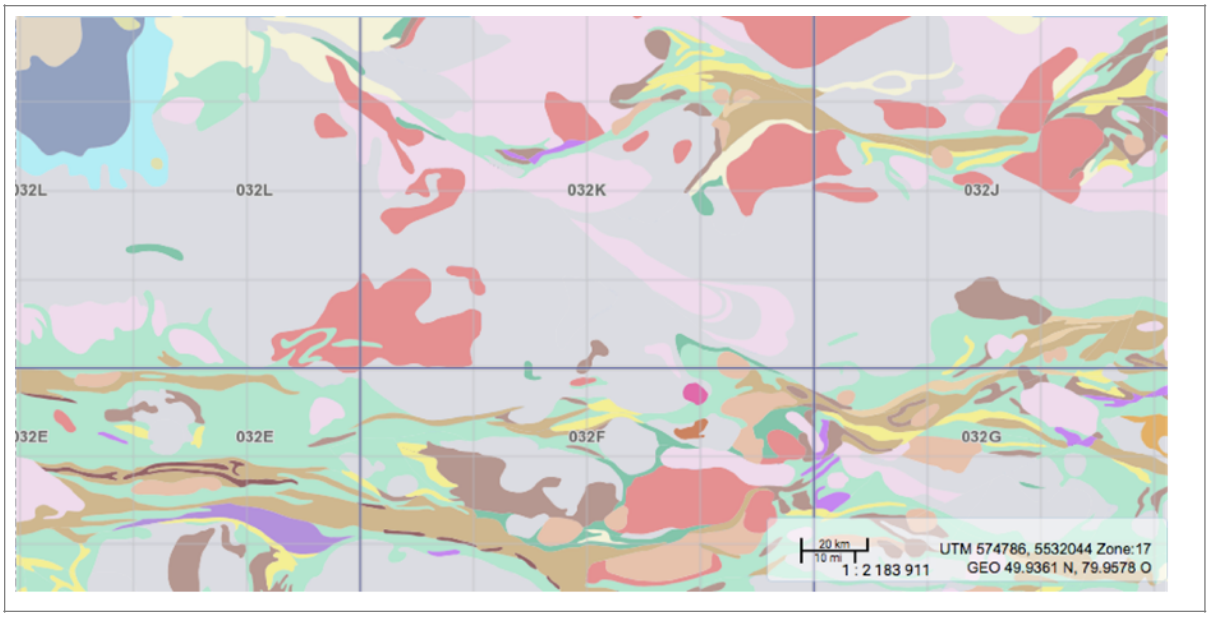
The Superior Province has been tectonically stable since ca. 2.6 Ga (Percival, 2007) and forms the basement of the northeast part of the North American continent. This Archean craton is composed of a large number of tectono-stratigraphic units, traditionally subdivided into 4 types of subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces 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 of Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized by volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which second and third order subbasins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends associated 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 such 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 N-W faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where N-E structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.

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

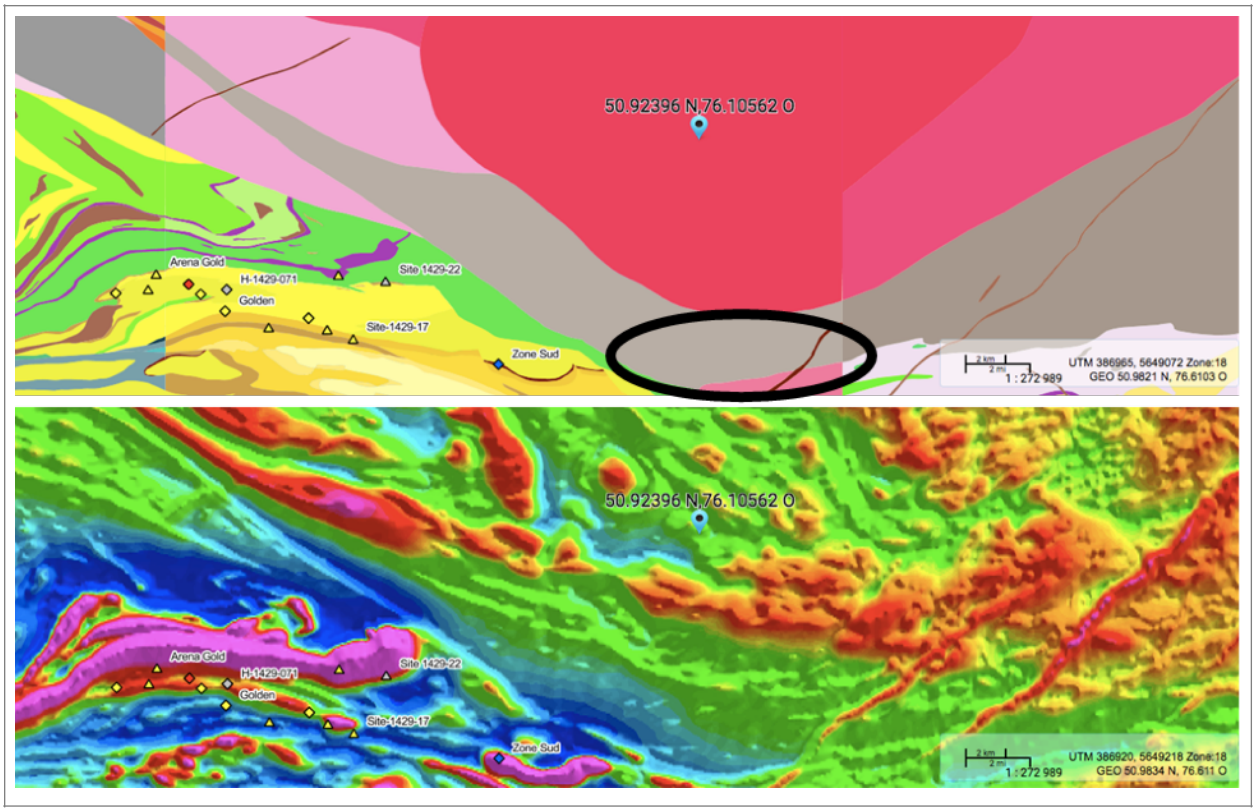


Local Geology

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

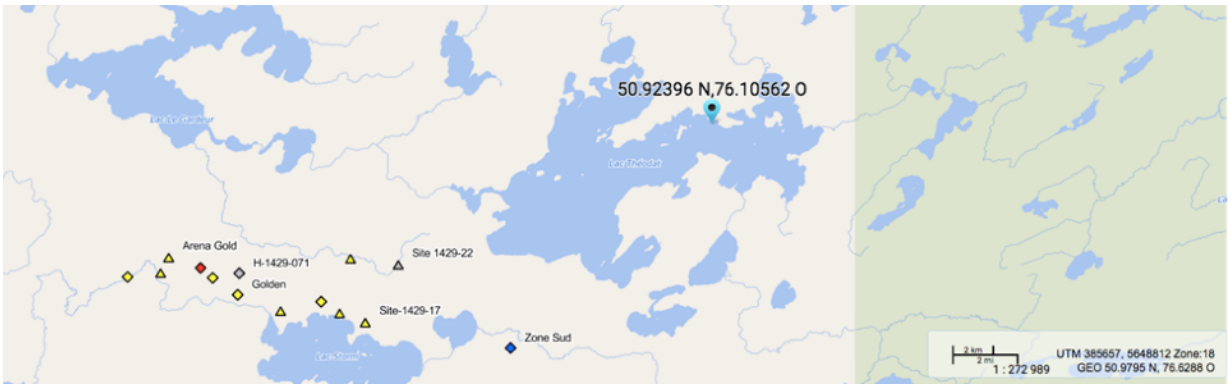
Here is the lithology of the prospected area:

* 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 from 10 to 30% paragneiss enclaves
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - granite porphyroïd
* Anatectic granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite
* Theodat 6 Complex – granite and pegmatite
* Theodat 2 Complex – granodiorite and granodioritic gneiss, granitic dykes, pegmatites
* Archean pegmatite
* Theodat 1 Complex -biotite gneiss
* Archean - biotite gneiss
* Archean tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - felsic to intermediate tuff
* Gardeur 1 Formation - andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - felsic to intermediate tuff



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 eastern side, but a 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 NTS map 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. A 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. Andalusite, garnet, fuchsite and tourmaline were also observed.



Work Done

Sample Location Coordinates

RL1 N50.792446 / W75.80159
RL2 N50.792397 / W75.80150
RL3 N50.792385 / W75.88769
RL4 N50.792391 / W75.80155
RL5 N50.790225 / W75.88768
RL6 N50.790226 / W75.88769
RL7 N50.790200 / W75.88760
RL8 N50.890377 / W76.00117
RL9 N50.826210 / W75.93315
RL10 N50.826210 / W75.93316
RL11 N50.825614 / W75.93324
RL12 N50.825647 / W75.93321
RL13 N50.825494 / W75.93228
RL14 N50.687822 / W75.86665

Assays and Mineralisation

Fourteen samples were collected and sent to the laboratory for assays. The results are very modest and do not show the real potential of the prospected area. The values are very interesting as was expected in the area where the prospecting project was carried out.

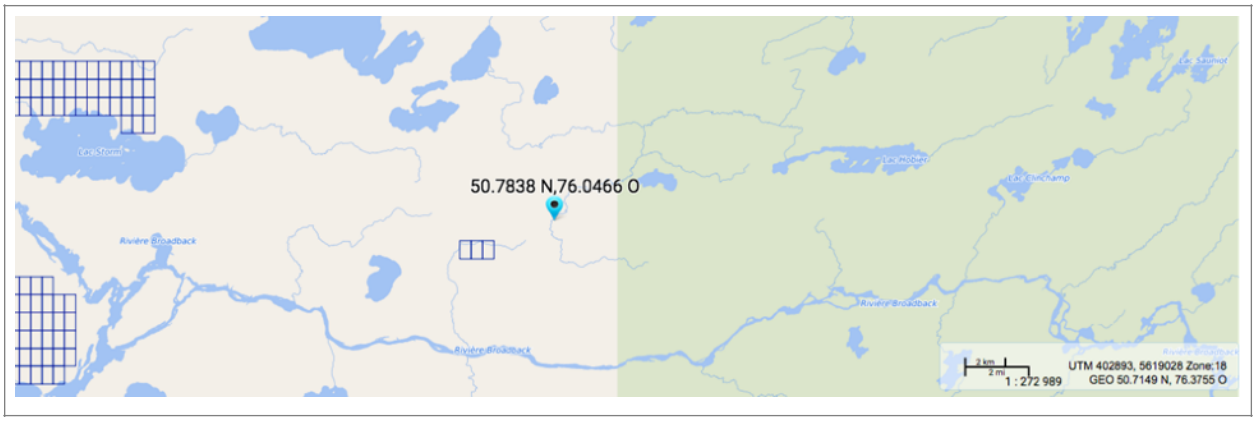
We had no anomalies but some interesting values such as good anomalic value of gold (Au = 0.23ppm, RL#6), chromium (Cr = 1100 ppm, RL#9) and silver (Ag = 0.8 ppm, RL#12). There are other values as traces of cobalt (Co) and chromium (Cr), traces of zinc (Zn), vanadium (V), titanium (Ti), and very low values of copper (Cu). But the most important as a new discovery are the values for lithium (Li, RL#6 & RL#9) as rare metals and a trace of lanthanum (La, RL#8) as REE.

PROJECT Agr.2023-15 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
RL#1	0.007	0.3		21	52	5.66			211	23	690	0.11	24	28
RL#2	0.016	0.6		11	39	4.71			131	10	630	0.02	7	18
RL#3	0.008			55	15	9.36		40	211	17	480	0.34	72	113
RL#4	0.012	0.3		22	50	4.76			132	13	470	0.09	20	34
RL#5	0.009		11	70	37	4.33	20	90	842	19	1190	0.31	104	648
RL#6	0.23		17	53	48	4.51	20	50	613	29	840	0.13	59	131
RL#7			28	77	123	1.45			199	114	210	0.15	42	20
RL#8				13		1.07	60		84	3	100	0.01	12	18
RL#9	0.01		20	**1100**	3	7.62		80	1345	183	340	0.15	132	147
RL#10	0.027			65		2.05	20		179	6	580	0.18	47	4
RL#11		0.3		20	41	3.35			490	12	480	0.2	54	23
RL#12	0.019	.,8	65	31	230	6.44			397	54	190	0.05	45	23
RL#13	0.038		13	70	26	1.44			223	26	150	0.09	37	14
RL#14				65	10	1.79	30	20	209	27	**1000**	0.19	33	46

Conclusion and Recommendation
The area seems to contain a very interesting potential for possible mineralisation. The project is located in the best-known greenstone belt in the world, the Abitibi greenstone belt, which is very well known in terms of mineralisation models. It is better to characterize the prospected area by sampling and define new targets and conductors.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospectors, Robert and Laura. They have good values in rare metals and in basic metals. They have a great exploration project in a great geological environment.

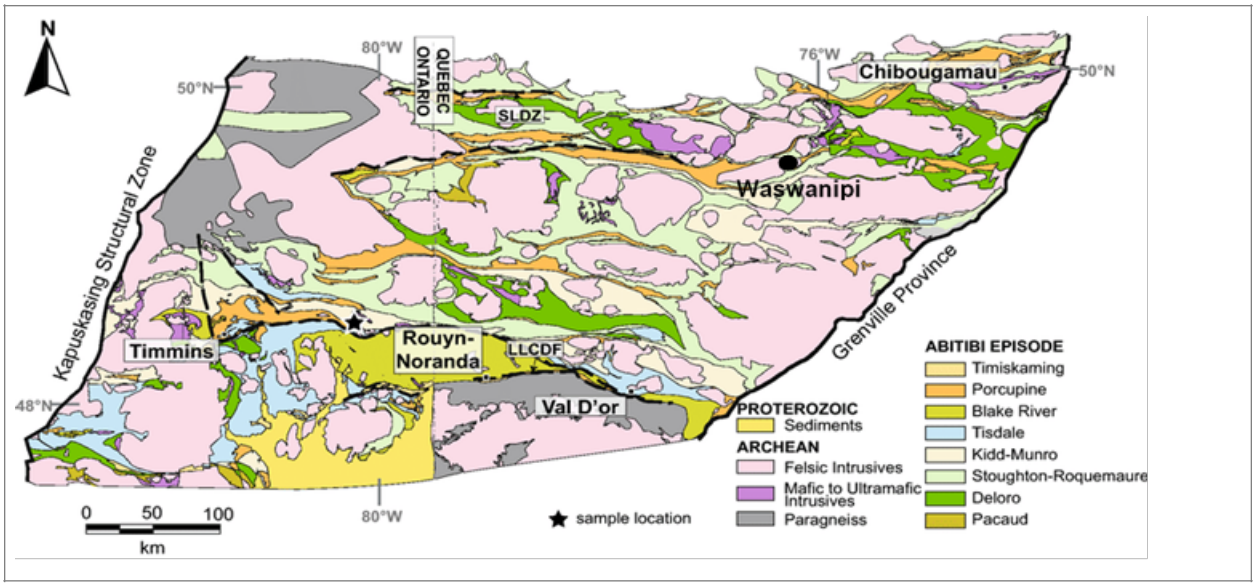
ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH EXPLORATION PHASE III PROJECT, AGR. 2023-20
Location and Access
The project is in the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt and is located at approximately 120 km north of the Cree Nation of Waswanipi. The access to the area is provided by the Waswanipi-Mattagami road or, on the western side, by the Mattagami-James Bay paved road. Three other forestry roads provide a seasonal access to the central part of the area. From these roads, the plane or helicopter is required to reach the most remote parts of the area.
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 subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces 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 Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized by volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which second and third order subbasins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends associated 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 such 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 N-W faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where N-E structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.
The metamorphic grade of the Frotet-Evans belt grades from the greenschist 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 gneissic alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

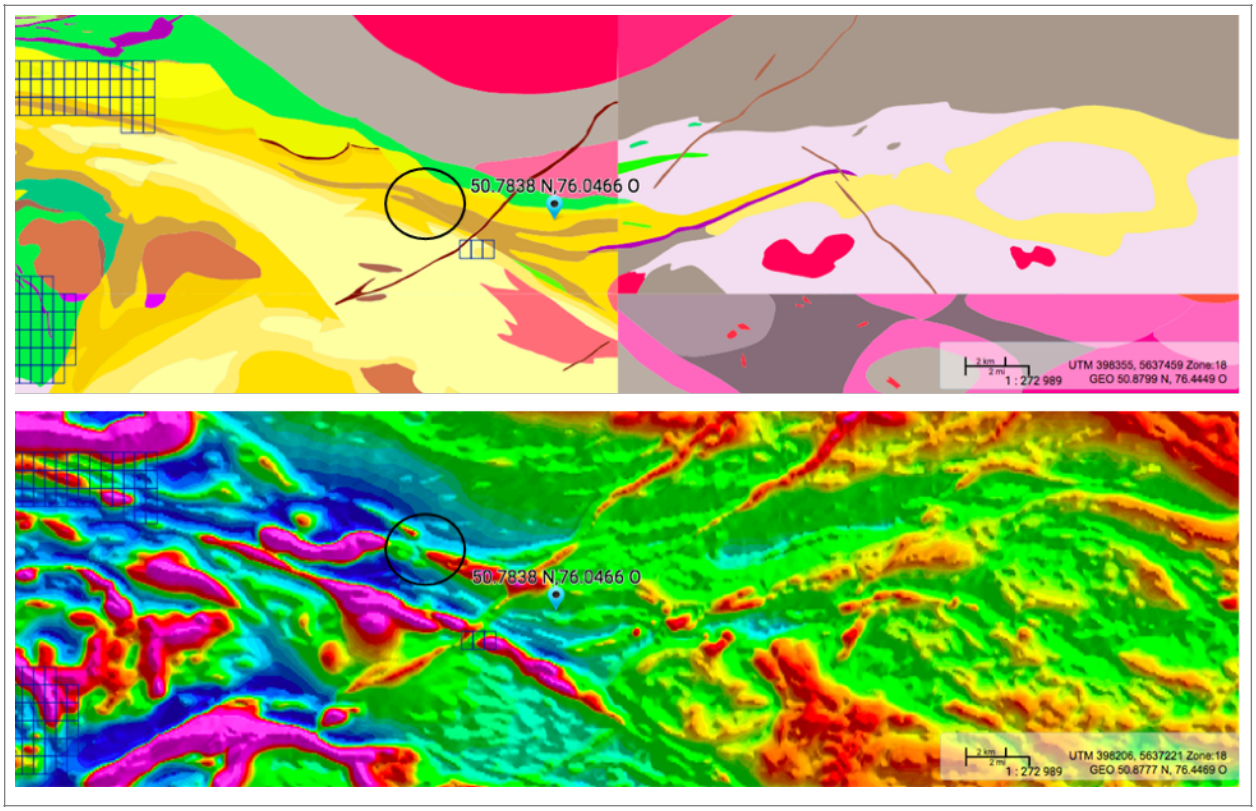
Local Geology

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

Here is the lithology of the prospected area:

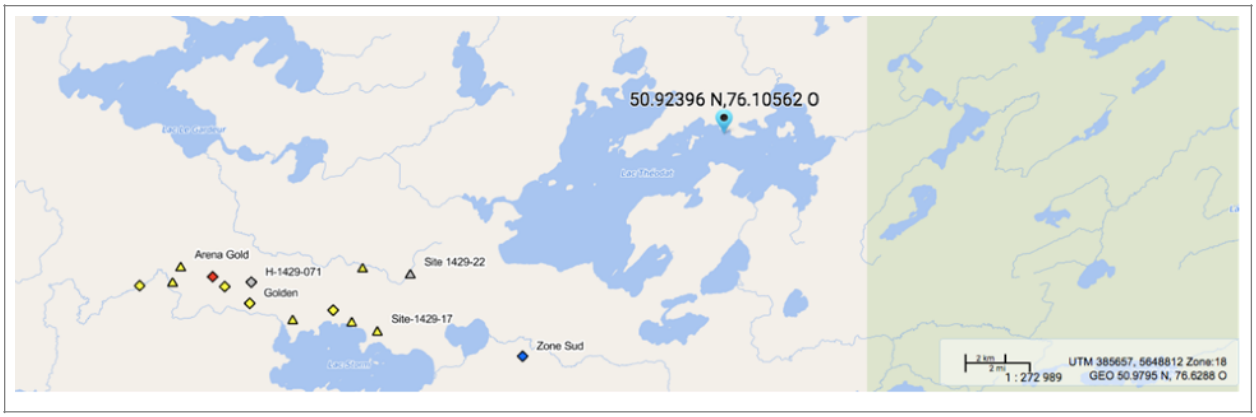
* Metatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 20 to 50% mobilisate; biotite ± garnet granite injections
* Neo-Archean peridotite
* Diatexite derived from paragneiss, containing 50 to 90% mobilisate and from 10 to 30 % paragneiss enclaves
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - Granite porphyroïd
* Anatectic granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite
* Theodat 6 Complex – granite and pegmatite
* Theodat 2 Complex – granodiorite and granodioritic gneiss, granitic dykes and pegmatites
* Archean pegmatite
* Theodat 1 Complex - biotite gneiss
* Archean - biotite gneiss

* Archean tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - felsic to intermediate tuff
* Gardeur 1 Formation - Andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - felsic to intermediate tuff



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 eastern side, but a 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 NTS map 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. A 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. Andalusite, garnet, fuchsite and tourmaline were also observed.



Work Done

Sample Location Coordinates

RL14 N50°46.918' / W75°51.028'
RL15 N50°46.907' / W75°51.038'
RL16 N50°52.199' / W75°59.038'
RL17 N50°52.199' / W75°59.081'
RL18 N50°52.261' / W75°58.974'
RL19 N50°52.210' / W75°59.054'
RL20 N50°49.624' / W75°55.500'
RL21 N50°46.623' / W75°55.502'
RL22 N50°49.575' / W75°55.529'
RL23 N50°49.560' / W75°55.633'
RL24 N50°49.525' / W75°55.888'
RL25 N50°49.450' / W75°56.138'
RL26 N50°49.449' / W75°56.139'
RL27 N50°49.449' / W75°56.144'
RL28 N50°49.467' / W75°56.018'
RL29 N50°47.998' / W75°43.805'

Assays and Mineralisation

Sixteen 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 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 good anomalic value of gold (Au = 0.04ppm, RL#27), chromium (Cr = 240 ppm, RL#16 & 18) and phosphorus (P = 3190 ppm, RL#18 & 28). There are other values such as traces of cobalt (Co) and chromium (Cr), traces of zinc (Zn), vanadium (V), titanium (Ti), and very low values of copper (Cu). But the most important as a new discovery are the values of lithium (Li = 80 ppm, RL#18 &16) as rare metals and impressive values in lanthanum (La = 330, RL#18 & 16) as REE.

PROJECT AGR 2023-20 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

RL#14		21	91	82	3.31	20	20	380	48	510	0.26	112	84
RL#15			6	1	0.78			74	1	40	0.01	5	9
RL#16			244	24	2.1	30	60	194	13	910	0.21	54	26
RL#17		27	14	86	3.97		20	387	55	370	0.21	91	55
RL#18		24	238	60	7.09	330	80	990	81	3190	0.53	134	187
RL#19			6	1	0.28			32	1	40		1	2
RL#20			49	78	2.15			501	20	690	0.12	39	32
RL#21		14	167	14	1.59		30	254	44	180	0.08	37	24
RL#22		9	103	37	0.96		20	177	30	150	0.04	23	12
RL#23		14	57	41	1.69			284	23	130	0.09	52	18
RL#24/ RL#25			40	3	0.48			69	8	90	0.02	4	5
RL#25													
RL#26		11	138	7	5.07			149	32	770	0.36	62	16
RL#27	0.038	13	128	70	2.32			246	34	140	0.1	60	20
RL#28			25	79	2.35	30		268	12	2250	0.17	32	38
RL#29			49	23	1.83		20	247	23	290	0.14	32	41

Conclusion and Recommendation

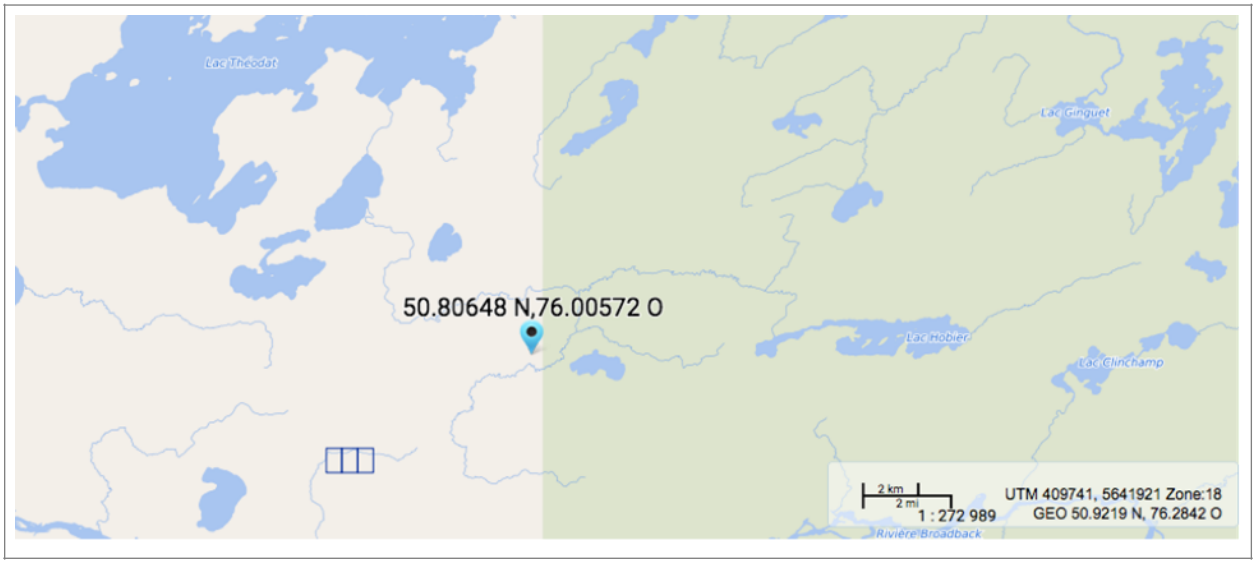
The area seems to contain a very interesting potential for possible mineralisation. The project is located in the best-known greenstone belt in the world, the Abitibi greenstone belt, which is very well known in terms of mineralisation models. It is better to characterize the prospected area by sampling and define new targets and conductors.

We recommend to the Board to encourage the prospectors, Robert and Laura. They have good values in rare metals, rare earth elements and basic metals. They have a great exploration project in a great geological environment.

ROBERT KITCHEN, MISHEGAMISH PHASE IV EXPLORATION PROJECT, AGR. 2023-25

Location and Access

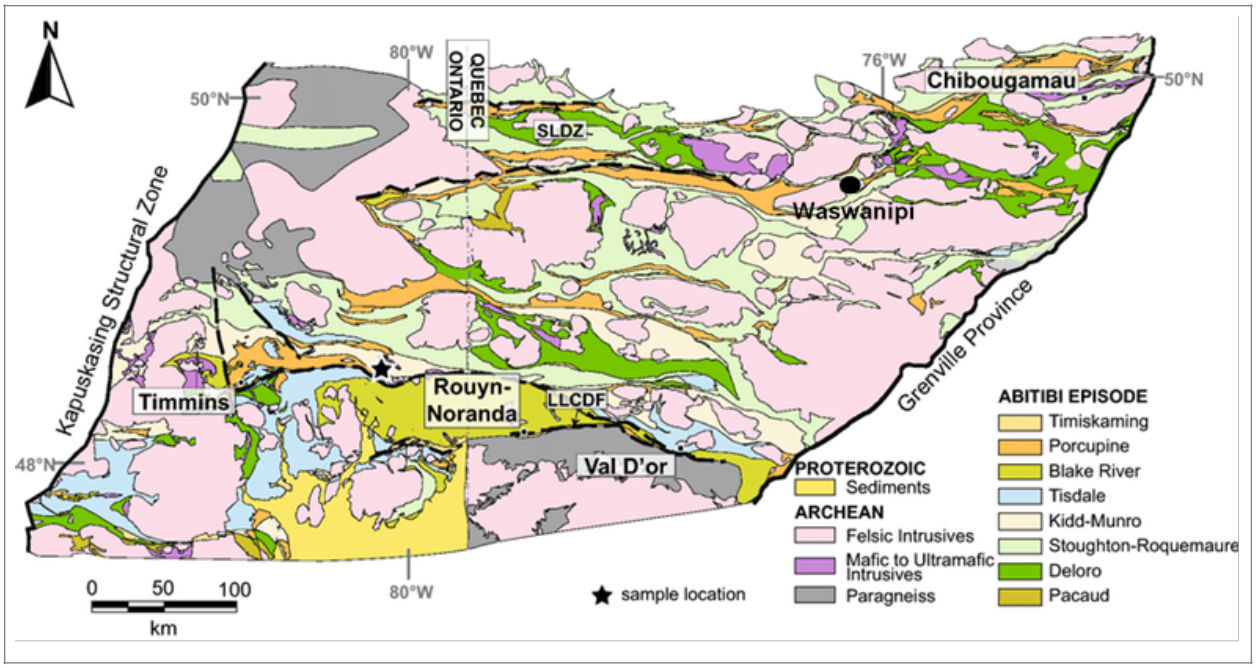
The project is in the Evans-Frotet greenstone belt located at approximately 120 km north of the Cree Nation of Waswanipi. The access to the belt is provided by the Waswanipi-Mattagami road or, on the western side, by the Mattagami-James Bay paved road. Three other forestry roads provide a seasonal access 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 subprovinces (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Card et al., 1990). These subprovinces 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 Opatica, Abitibi and Pontiac subprovinces. In the north, the Opatica Subprovince, consists mainly of a complex mixture of intrusive TTG-type rocks (Benn et al., 1992; Sawyer & Benn, 1993; Sawyer, 1998).

The geological setting north of Matagami is typical of Archean VMS terrains. It is characterized by volcanic sequences that filled a large, regional synvolcanic basin within which, second and third order subbasins were developed and controlled by synvolcanic faulting that also strongly influenced the distribution of sulphide deposits and the trends associated 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 with 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 N-W faults particularly along the Broadback River and in the eastern part of the belt where N-E structures were also recognized. Several quartz veins and shear zones were also interpreted in several zones.

The metamorphic grade of the Frotet-Evans belt grades from the greenschist 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 gneissic alteration (termed “Pipe” alteration) and are indicative of potential for sulphide development.

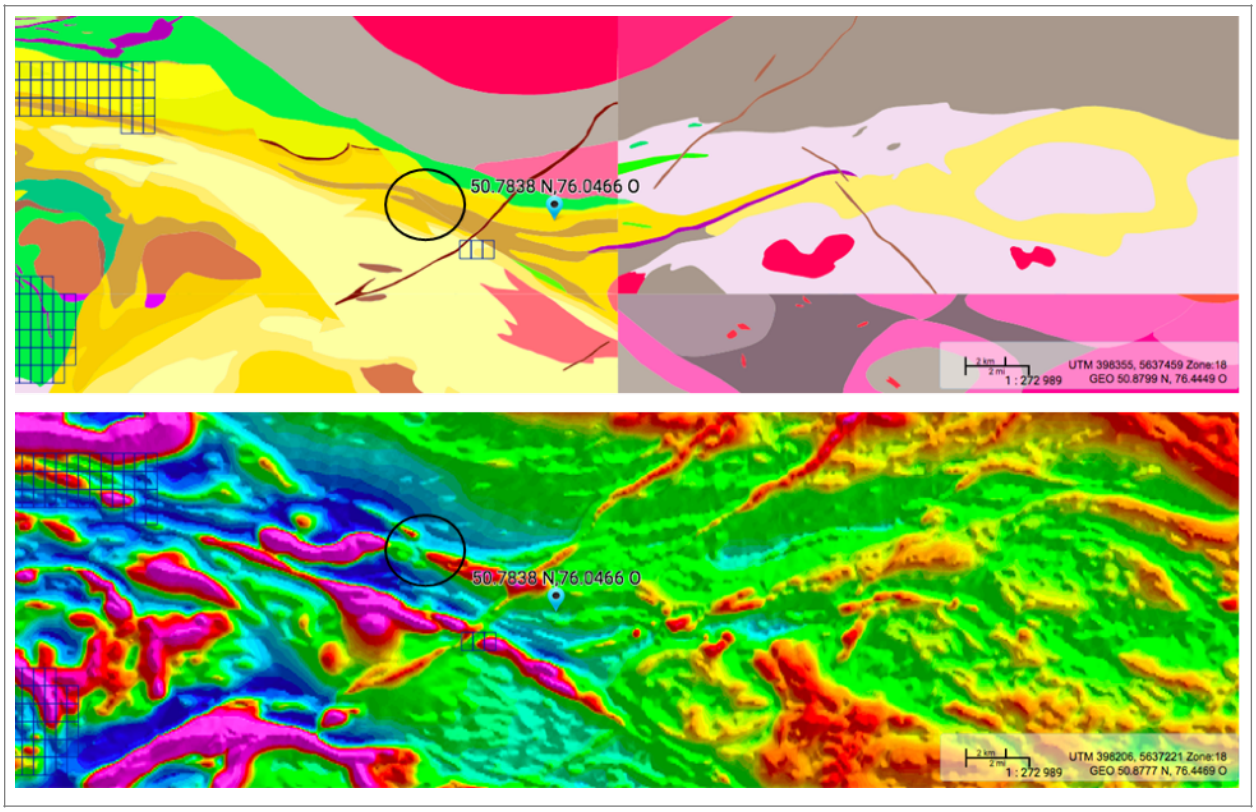
Local Geology

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

Here is 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 from 10 to 30 % paragneiss enclaves
* Tésécau 1 Pluton - granite porphyroïd
* Anatectic granite with enclaves of paragneiss and pegmatite
* Theodat 6 Complex – granite and pegmatite
* Theodat 2 Complex – granodiorite and granodioritic gneiss, granitic dykes and pegmatites

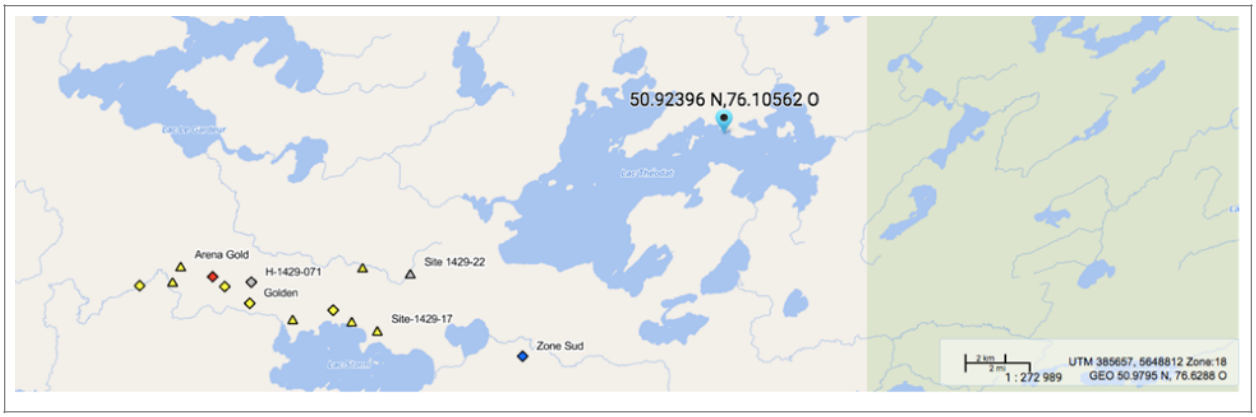
* Archean pegmatite
* Theodat 1 Complex - biotite gneiss
* Archean - biotite gneiss
* Archean Tonalite
* Storm 1 Formation - Felsic to intermediate tuff
* Gardeur 1 Formation - andesite
* Storm 1 Formation - felsic to intermediate tuff



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 eastern side, but a 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 NTS map 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. A 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. Andalusite, garnet, fuchsite and tourmaline were also observed.



Work Done

Sample Location Coordinates

RL30 N50°48.020’ / W75°43.844’
RL31 N50°58.743’ / W76°06.215’
RL32 N50°58.680’ / W76°06.008’
RL33 N50°58.579’ / W76°06.006’
RL34 N50°58.686’ / W76°05.997’
RL35 N50°57.882’ / W76°04.394’
RL36 N50°57.865’ / W76°04.408’
RL37 N50°57.862’ / W76°04.350’
RL38 N50°57.947’ / W76°02.859’
RL39 N50°47.216’ / W75°52.603’

Day 1: Travel to the camp and do some ATV investigation.

Day 2: Planning the field work and observing the destruction caused by the forest fire and was able to see more areas to get rocks on open bedrock with the burned burden.

Day 3: Cut and split firewood with a 4-wheeler and truck and also got spring water. Scouting area and discussing our plan for where to begin work, get material, boat, 4-wheeler, and tools needed ready for fieldwork.

Day 4: On the first day on the field, picked up 2 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 30 – Sample RL 31. Description: rusty rock, with spots of mineralization in some areas.

Day 5: Early morning to start off, today, we managed to pick up 2 rocks with the truck, and we gathered more firewood. Sample RL 32– Sample RL 33. 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 and set up a few beaver traps and to observed the burnt areas on the lake and see future areas to get rock samples.

Day 7: Today was a beautiful day to be on the field, so we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road. We picked up 4 rocks in brunt areas where we can see bedrock, a prospector’s dream to see plenty of bedrock. The colours of the rock really show from a distance. Sample RL 34 - Sample RL 37 - see the report in the yellow log book Excel spreadsheets. Description: granite showing green spots. The rock is rusty. Quartz.

Day 8: Checked beaver traps and set bear traps today. Description: granite, rusty.

Day 9: Today was a beautiful day to be on the field, so we decided to take our truck and 4-wheelers on our access road. We pulled the boat out of the water and put all our equipment and 4-wheeler away in my shed. Again, we covered the motor and boat. Sample RL 38 - Sample RL 39. Description: granite, altered, and rusty.

Day 10: Travel home back to Nemaska, started to snow a bit.

Assays and Mineralisation

A total of 11 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 assay values show a consistency regarding the area where the good geological environment and the mineral potential are recognized.

We had a few anomalies and some interesting values such as good anomalic values of gold (Au = 0.007 ppm, RL#37) and manganese (Mn = 224 ppm, RL#38). There are other values such as traces of chromium (Cr), zinc (Zn), titanium (Ti), and very low values of copper (Cu). But the most important as new discovery is the value for lithium (Li = 60 ppm, RL#38).

PROJECT AGR. 2023-25 Au-AA23/ ME-ICP41								
	Au	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ti	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
RL-29		10		0.38	20	79		11
RL-30		9		0.43		62		10
RL-31		7	2	0.44		80		10
RL-32		8	2	0.3		45		
RL-33		7	2	0.34		63		7
RL-34		6		0.42	20	118	0.02	11
RL-35		7		0.29		54		7

RL-36		8		0.33		53		6
RL-37	0.007	7	2	0.31		38		
RL-38		11	4	0.77	60	224	0.03	38
RL-39		6		0.28		52		

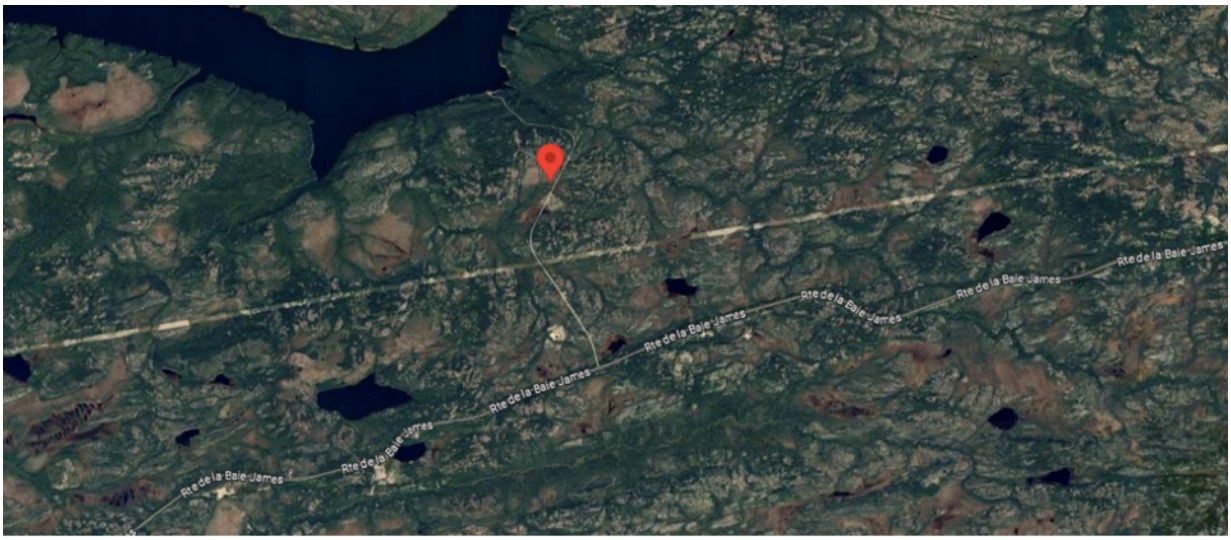
Conclusion and Recommendation

The area seems to contain a very interesting potential for possible mineralisation. The project did not show great values but we still can see traces and enough interesting values to keep prospecting. The project is located in the best-known greenstone belt in the world, the Abitibi greenstone belt, which is very well known in terms of mineralisation models. It is better to do more prospecting by sampling and define new targets and conductors.

DENNIS MOAR, NIGUSS PROJECT, AGR 2023-02

Location and Access

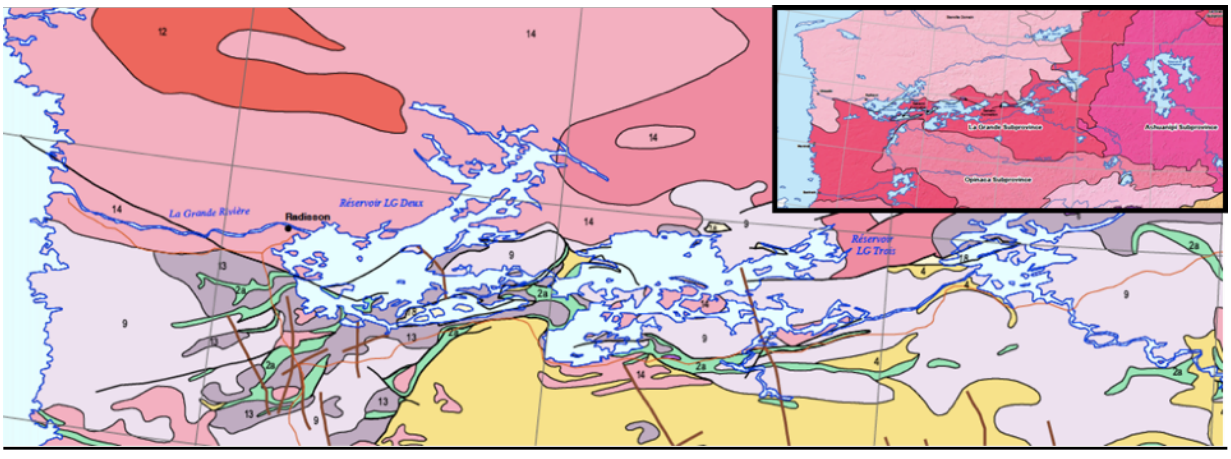
The project area is located in Eeyou Istchee about 65 km east of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi. It is accessible by the Chisasibi access road and is close to the Great Whale River. The prospector reaches the prospected area after a short walk or ATV ride. The prospector used his car and a rented ATV.



General Geology

The prospecting project area is part of the Superior Province (4 to 2.5 Ga) which 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, important discoveries of diamond showings have been made in intersecting kimberlite rocks of this province. Moreover, it is subdivided into a dozen subprovinces, half of which are located in Quebec. The project field area is mostly located in the LaGrande Subprovince and part of it on the Opinaca Subprovince.

The LaGrande Subprovince is volcano-sedimentary (Card et Ciesielski, 1986). The stratigraphy shows gneissic rocks at the basement level (Langelier Complex), where an arenitic basin occurs (Apple Formation). These data inform us of the opening of a rift (Yasinski Group) and shows sedimentary sequences evidence of a deep-sea environment dominated by mafic tholeitic volcanic rocks. There are wackes and conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak Formation) sitting on the volcanic rocks that have been exposed by fluvial erosion.



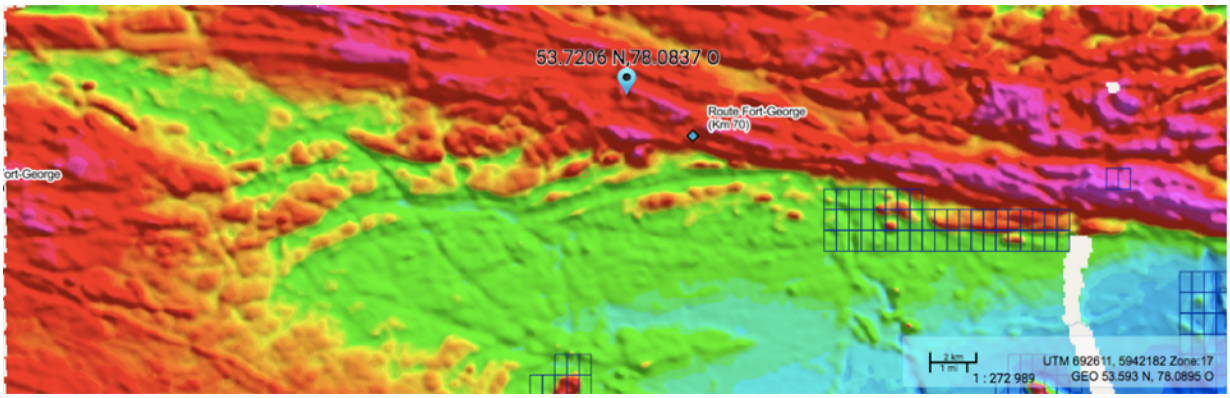
Local Geology

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

The lithology consists of a major discordance of diabase-granite-pegmatite intrusive contact and quartz-monzonite intrusive contact. Quartz veins - pegmatite - mylonite (stress period), granodiorite with minor quantities of diorite and of quartz-diorite and of paragneiss migmatite with migmatized metavolcanic amphibolite occur.
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 acidic and intermediate intrusive rocks.
A very intense cataclysmic period affected this region during the Kenoran Orogeny and gave rise to the observed mylonite. The following paragraphs 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 gray biotite 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 chloritization 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 that 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 chalcopyrite. Feldspar phenocrysts often show Carlsbad twinning.
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 weathering of the feldspars, whereas on the fresh surface it is usually greenish-grey.
Moving away from the centre, 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 we move away from centre. Different aspects of mylonite can be noted as we move away from its centre.
Molybdenite was found on the wall of a quartz vein and yellow alteration in ferrimolybdite (Km 70 on the road to Chisasibi). The width of mylonite varies around 1.2 kilometres. Including the schistose and very foliated zones on each side, the width varies between 1.2 and 1.6 kilometres. 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 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 WNW 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 corner of 33F13 and southeast corner of 33E16. 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 2.5 centimetres to 5.08 centimetres 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 WNW, 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 to 30%, quartz 10 to 15%, biotite 1 to 2%, sphene magnetite allanite 1%. Alteration consists of chlorite, epidote, hematite at 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 the Yasinski Group are overlain by sandstones and polygenic conglomerates (Shabudowan and Ekomiak formations). The volcano-sedimentary sequence shows an evolution of continental margin to a deeper sea environment. Upper sedimentary rocks bear witness to a tectonic convergence, an uplift of intrusive rocks and their erosion. A new generation of hornblende tonalite, hornblende monzodiorite and quartz diorite (Duncan Intrusion and Amisach Wat Pluton) emplaced after the first

phases of deformation. All these rocks are injected by gabbros and meter to kilometer intrusions of peridotite and pyroxenite (Menarik Complex and Chapus Bay Pyroxenite). The last Archean magmatic events of the region are the emplacement of lamprophyres, ovoid plutons (Tipitipisu Pluton, Bruce Lake Syenite, Taylor Granite, 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 in extent. A domed folding phase and basins, at the level of the subprovinces, is responsible for their uplift and the exposure of highly metamorphosed areas. The large dextral shear zone, partly separating the Bienville and La Grande subprovinces, is associated with a more recent fifth phase extending from the Whapmagoostui region to that of Waswanipi.

Known Mineralization
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. Gauthier summarizes the characteristics of these mineralizations. The territory covered by the NTS map 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
We travelled from home in Chisasibi to the prospected area once every day and it took about an hour to go and an hour to come back. Most of the time, it was hard to sample because the outcrop was smooth with no edges which made sampling almost impossible without dynamite or a rock saw. The first day was dedicated to localisation and taking a look at the area to be prospected. In the last day, the samples were prepared and shipped to the lab. We managed to put the information we had in the report.

The other days were spent finding outcrops and sampling them. Here are the coordinates of the samples we collected.

S-#1 - N53° 43’11.5”, W078° 05'01.5"
S-#2 - N53° 43’13,2", W078° 05'01.1"
S-#3 - N53° 43’13.3", W078° 05'00.8"
S-#4 - N53° 43’14.0", W078° 05'01.1"
S-#5 - N53° 43’14.3", W078° 04'59.3"
S-#6 - N53° 43’14.6", W078° 04'59.6"
S-#7 - N53° 43’15.1", W078° 04'59.8"
S-#8 - N53° 43’13.8", W078° 05'00.1"

Generally, lithologies in this area are homogeneous. It has been sampled in the prospected area in the perspective to test the metallic and non-metallic minerals. Some enclaves and veins have also been sampled. There are many pink granites, paragneiss, granitic gneiss, migmatite, amphibolite enclaves, rusty unidentified rocks and some magnetic black rock (amphibolite or old basalts).

Mineralization
The sampling was done by taking in consideration the mineralization in the type of rock we found: granite, pegmatite for rare metals such as lithium and beryllium and rare earth minerals (lanthanum). Some mafic enclaves and quartz veins were sampled for gold and basic metals (Co, Cr, Cu …).

VO23277884 - Dennis Moar Agr.2023-02											
PROJECT : Niguss											
Au-AA23/ME-ICP41											
	Au	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Ni	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
S1		6	19	1	1,7	30		8	0,14	30	40
S2	0,009	13	58	27	3,58	30	40	16	0,26	76	67
S3	0,013	6	18	1	1,51			8	0,13	26	40
S4		4	16	6	1,41			8	0,09	26	27
S5		13	50	10	3,55	30	40	18	0,28	76	70
S6	0,01	10	35	13	2,47	30		14	0,2	49	58
S7		15	47	20	3,68	40	40	20	0,27	74	77
S8	0,009	8	28	11	2,68	50	30	19	0,25	53	59

The assay shows some traces of gold (Au) and Li (40 ppm, Samples 2, 5 and 7); and REE (La) (50 ppm, Sample 8). There are no high target values even in metals. There are some very weak values of Cu, Co, Fe, Ti, V and Zn.

Conclusion and Recommendation

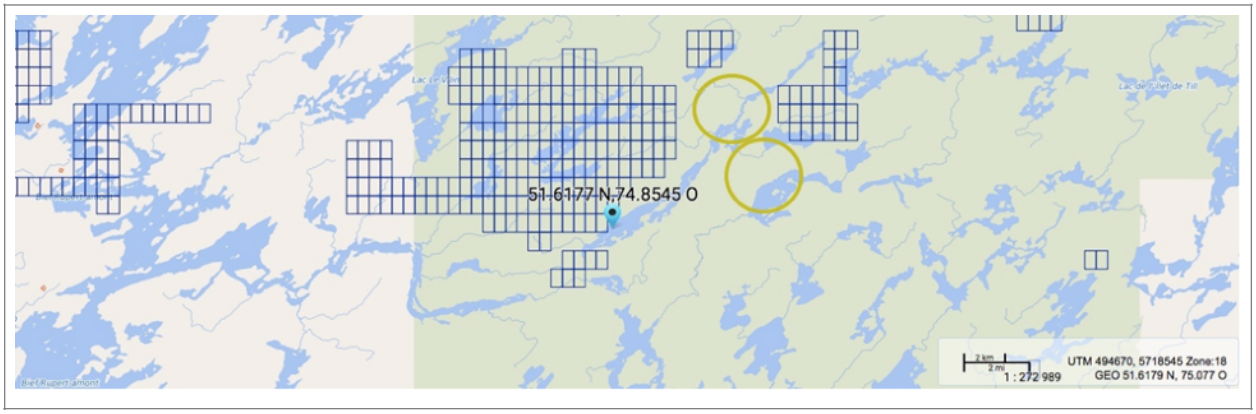
As with other areas in the Chisasibi region, the prospected area is mapped at a large scale. Many details are missing. Generally, the geology seems in accordance with a good prospect for minerals potential such as rare metals (Cr, Be, Li etc.) and REE (La). The collected data and the quality of the lithology suggest that we should get more sampling in the areas where Samples 2, 5 and 7 and Sample 8 were collected where the assays reveal Li and La.

We recommend to the prospector to go back to the same area and do more sampling for rare metals and RRE. He will have to go and prospect in the southeast where we find a supracrustal lithology (volcanic and sedimentary rocks). My recommendation to the Board is to encourage the prospector Dennis Moar. He loves prospecting and is a good worker. Dennis needs to continue developing his techniques in mineral prospecting by doing new projects in Eeyou Istchee.

MIKE VOYAGEUR, LEVILIN LAKE M26 PROSPECTING PROJECT, AGR 2023-13

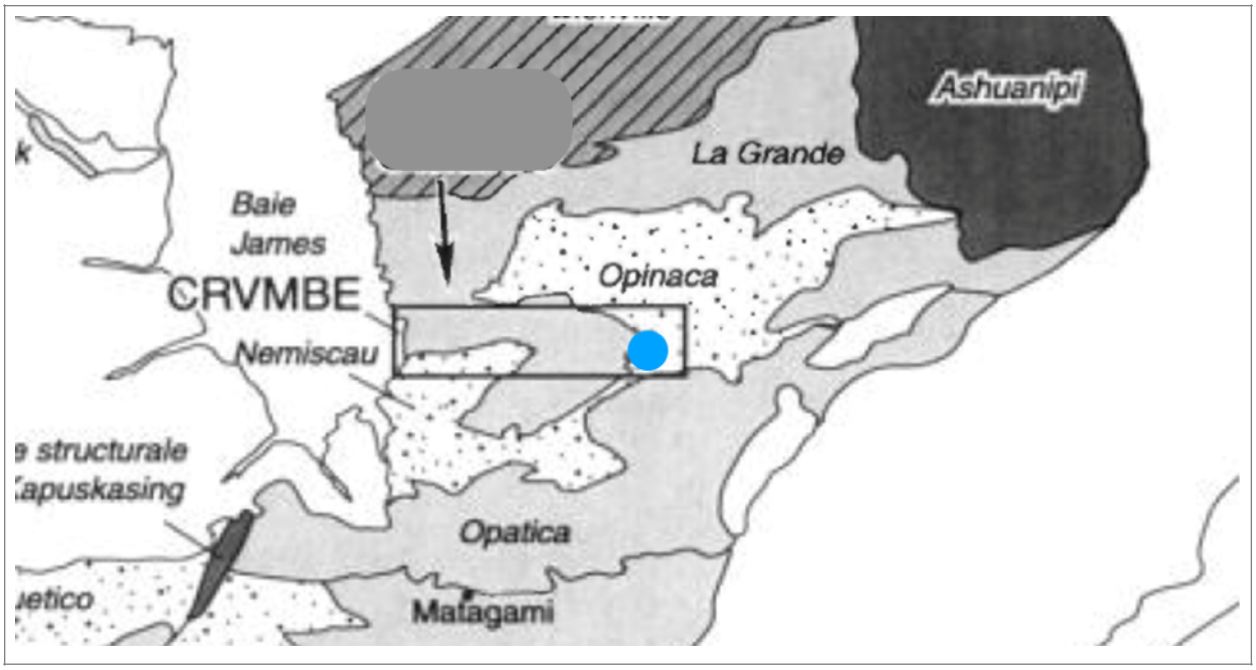
Project Location

The prospected area is about 120 km north of the Cree Nation of Mistissini and 80 km east of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. It is almost all accessible by road and about 10 km on trails using ATVs. The prospectors use their family camp which is 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).



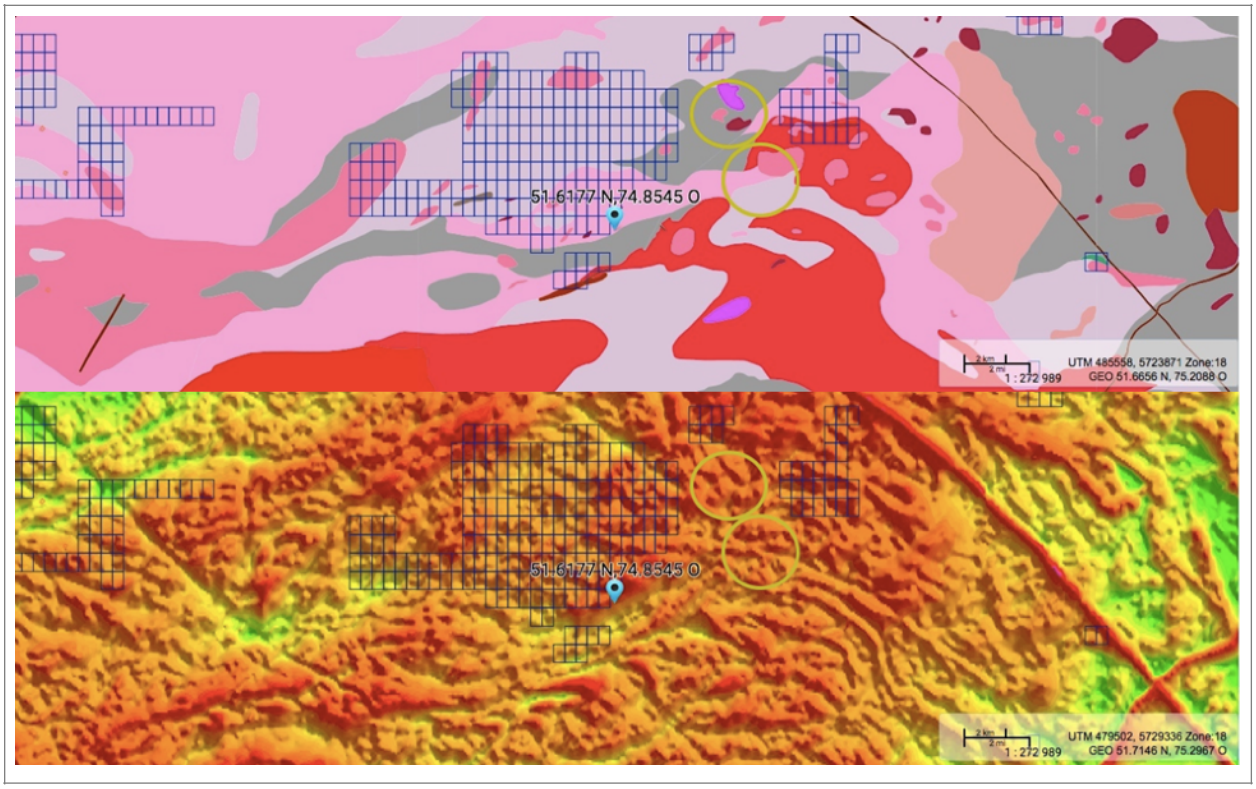
Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting along the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms (Buchan and Ernst, 2004), compressional re-activation, large scale rotation at ca. 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at ca 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins 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 Lower-Eastmain Greenstone Belt 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 oceanic environment (i.e. ridges, oceanic plateaus and volcanic arcs) 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,

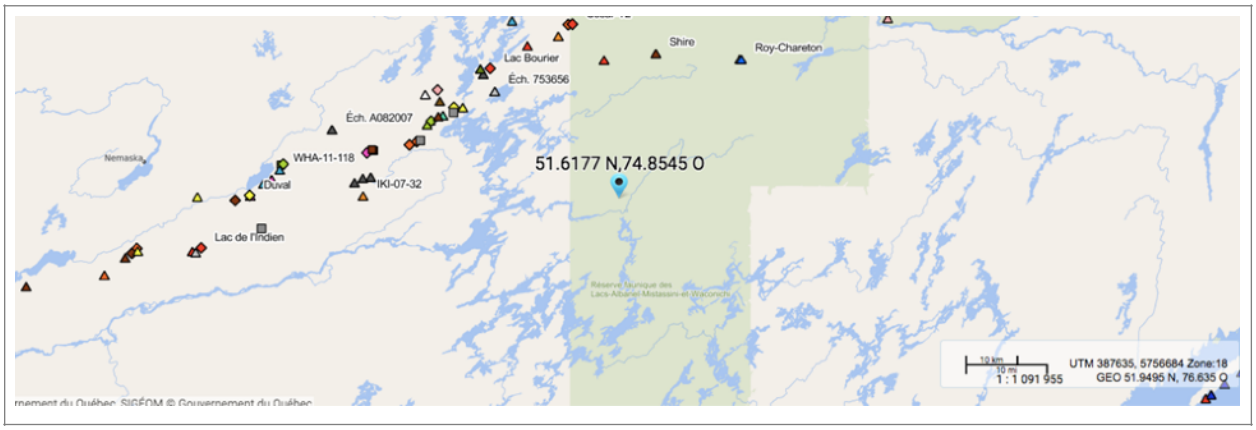
Local Geology
The local lithology is complex but the granitoids are the most represented in the area which open the opportunity for the Rare Metals exploration such as Li, Mo and F. The following rocks represent the geology in this area:

Biotite granite, granodiorite, quartzic diorite, tonalite and trondhjemite
Porphyric granodiorite, tonalitic gneiss, granodiorite
Tonalite and pyroxene and hornblende granodiorite
Monzodiorite and quartzic monzodiorite
Pink granitic pegmatite
Diorite and quartzic diorite
Wacke with conglomerate

Amphibolized basalt and amphibolite
Diatexite protolith paragneiss, containing biotite ± garnet granite



Known Mineralization



Gold mineralization of orogenic type 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 and Opinaca basins (less than 2700 Ma), associated with periods of arc relaxation.

Work Done

Day 1 - Sept 01/9/23 Day one was our travel to the camp using the Route Du Nord. Rainy and cold day but we had a chance to take one sample. Sample 001 (18U/0591469/5626999)

Day 2 - Sept 02/9/23 We did some scouting on the hillside along the tree line for the potential areas of interest to keep planning our work.
Sample 002 (18U/0488247/5628317) Granite magnetic with quartz veins
Sample 003 (18U/0488217/5628262) Rusty and magnetic
Sample 004 (18U/048224/562866) Pyrite and magnetic

Day 3 - Sept 03/9/23 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.
Day 4 - Sept 04/9/23 We did another day scouting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 5 - Sept 05/9/23 Long day prospecting without finding any interesting rock for mineralization.

Day 6 - Sept 06/9/23 BeepMat day. Found a couple of nice signals

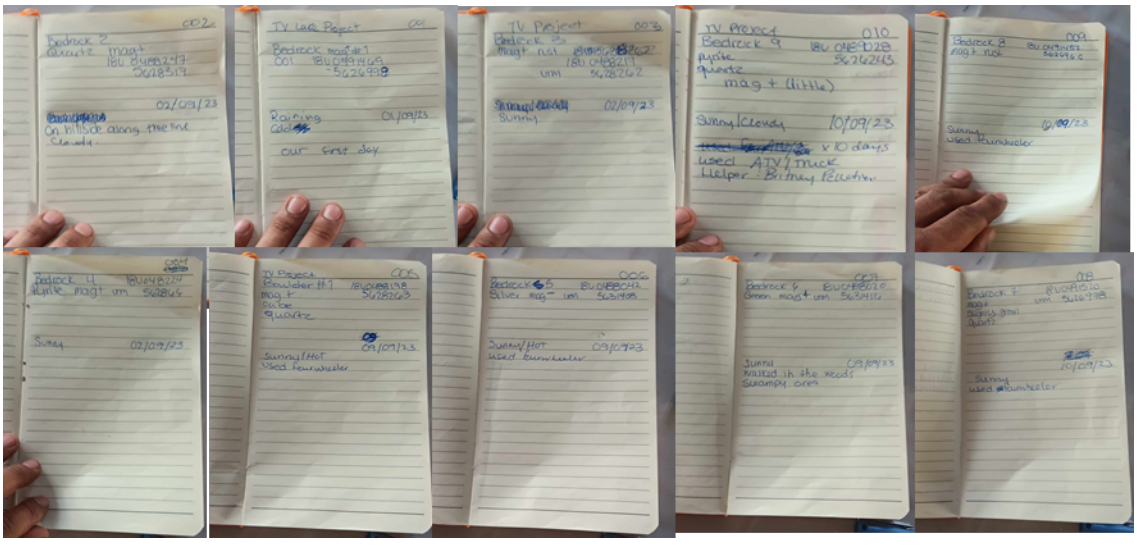
Day 7 - Sept 07/9/23 We walked all day near the river but no interesting outcrops.

Day 8 - Sept 08/9/23 Prepare and numbered samples rainy day.

Day 9 - Sept 09/9/23 In a hot sunny day, we collected many samples:
Sample 005 (18U/0488198/5628263) Pyrite within magnetic basalts
Sample 006 (18U/0488042/5631408) White Pyrite and magnetic

Day 10 - Sept 10/9/23 sunny day
Sample 007 (18U/0458020/5631416) Green mineral and magnetic
Sample 008 (18U/0491520/5626978) Green alteration
Sample 009 (18U/0491457/5626966) Little rusty and magnetic
Sample 010 (18U/0489028/5626243) Little rusty and little magnetic

Day 11 - Sept 10/9/23 Preparation of report and finalized project.



Results and Interpretation
The project did not show great potential because the sampling was not aimed properly, we believe. The assay shows traces of certain interesting elements. We observe some traces values in gold (Au), in man-

ganese (Mn). In the data, we observe a lot of other weak values in cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), But the most interesting values is for lithium (Li, Sample 0011) and some REE lanthanum (La, 009B).

PROJECT: TV Au-AA23/ME-ICP41

	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm
001	0.011	36	60	33	2.11	20		179	63	0.31	31	19
002	0.007	10	41	19	2.18			383	17	0.18	70	28
003	0.005	4	7	4	1.17			164	3	0.09	14	32
004	0.006	4	9	2	1.63	30	20	197	3	0.14	19	43
005		5	11	3	1.19	30		207	9	0.1	17	31
006		11	31	13	1.55		20	263	21	0.16	31	47
007		2	7	3	0.72			124	1	0.06	7	20
008	0.007	1	5	1	1.06	30		75	3	0.04	10	12
009A		3	6	3	0.95	30		143	3	0.05	11	25
009B		7	13	43	1.87	40	20	314	8	0.15	24	56
011		12	70	19	2.1	30	30	293	40	0.18	45	46

Conclusion and Recommendation

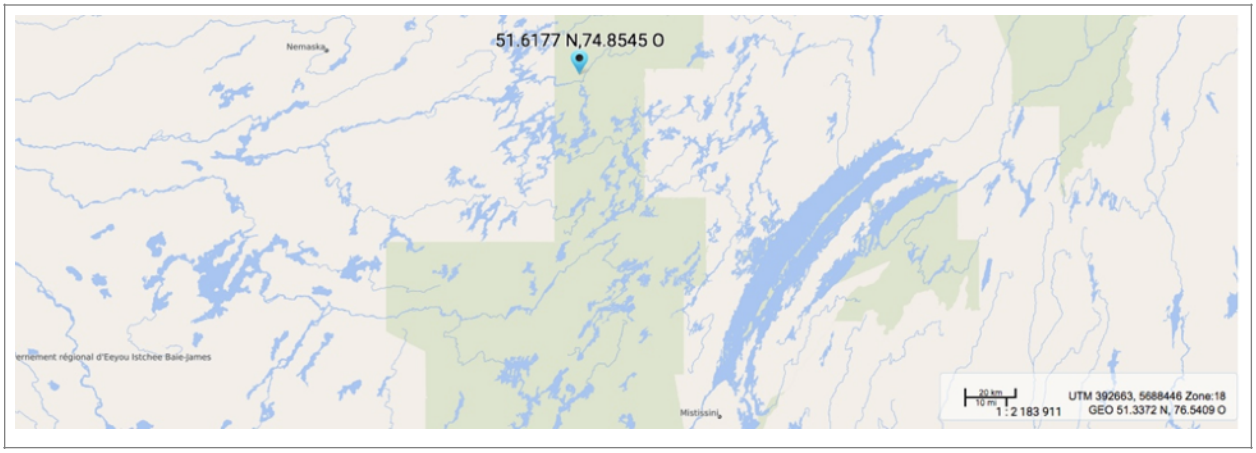
The project has shown a few promising values of Rare Metals and REE in this area. The geology of the area is poorly studied, and needs more geological and geophysics data. This will help to find new targets. The assays produced in this project, create some doubt concerning the economic potential. But some values suggest that there is a real potential.

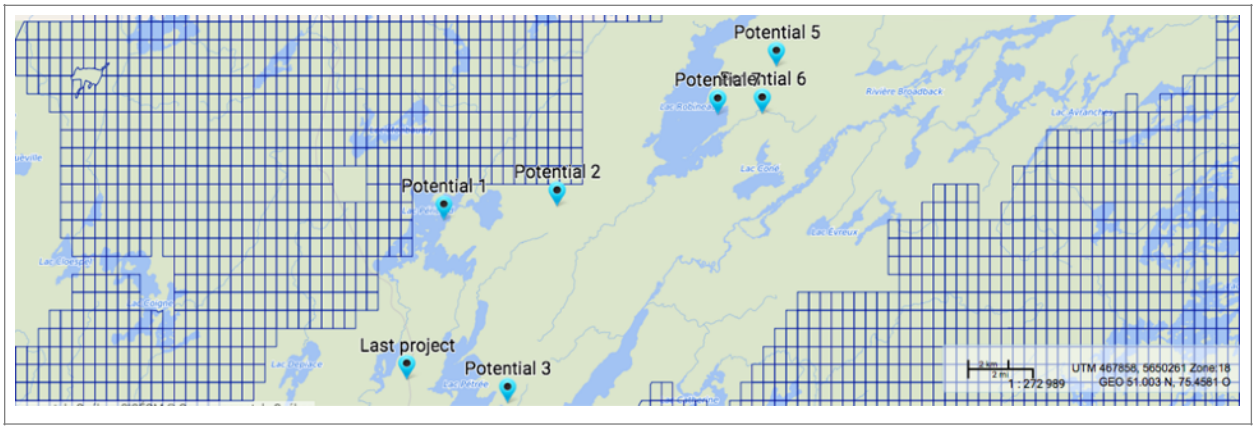
We recommend that the prospector prospect in around this area. He should focus on the area where the samples (Li, Sample 0011) and (La, 009B) were found. His traplines are large and there is still a lot to cover by sampling.

MIKE VOYAGEUR, TV LAKE PROSPECTING PROJECT, AGR 2023-29

Project Location

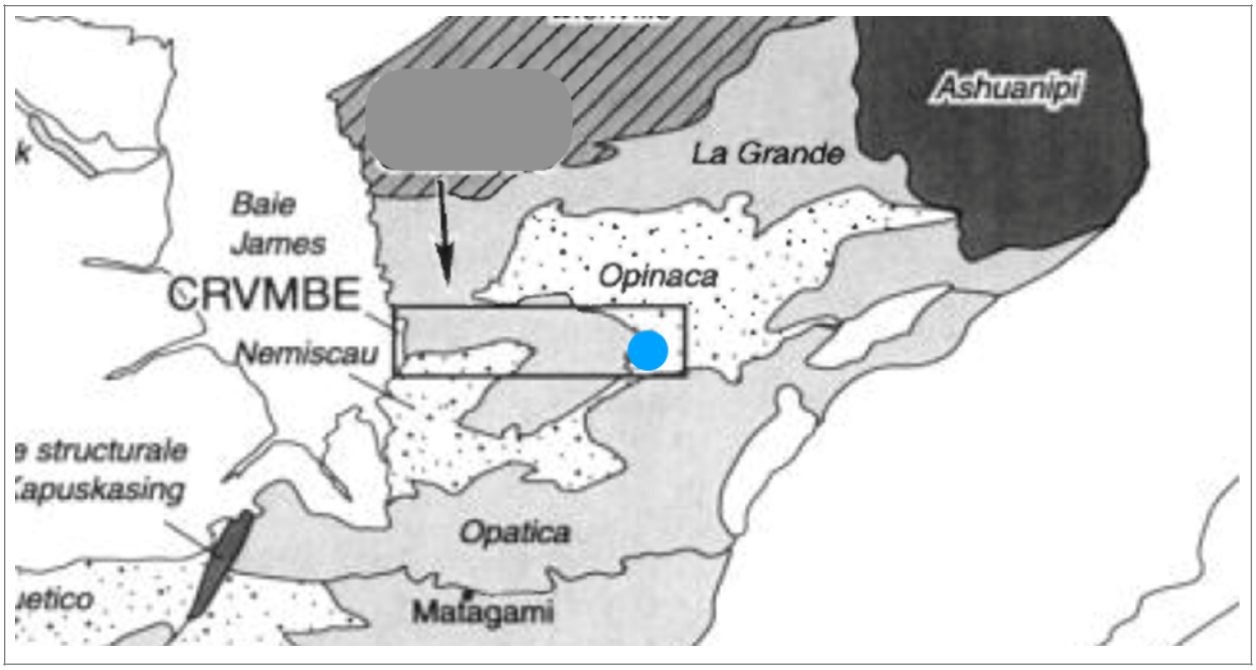
The prospected area is about 120 km north of the Cree Nation of Mistissini and 80 km east of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. It is almost all accessible by road and about 10 km on trails using ATVs. The prospectors use their family camp which close to the prospected site.





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).

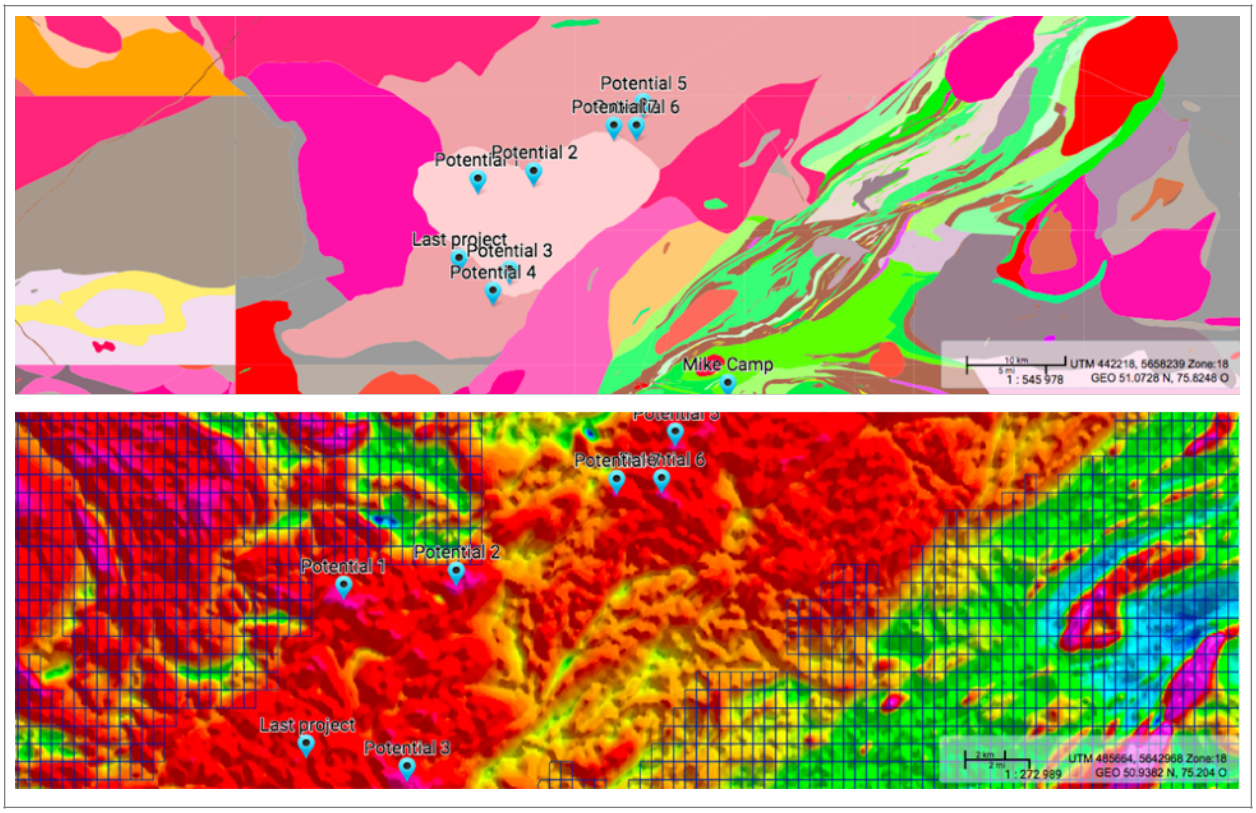


Proterozoic and younger activity is limited to rifting along the margins, emplacement of numerous mafic dyke swarms (Buchan and Ernst, 2004), compressional re-activation, large scale rotation at ca. 1.9 Ga, and failed rifting at ca 1.1 Ga. With the exception of the northwest and northeast Superior margins 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.

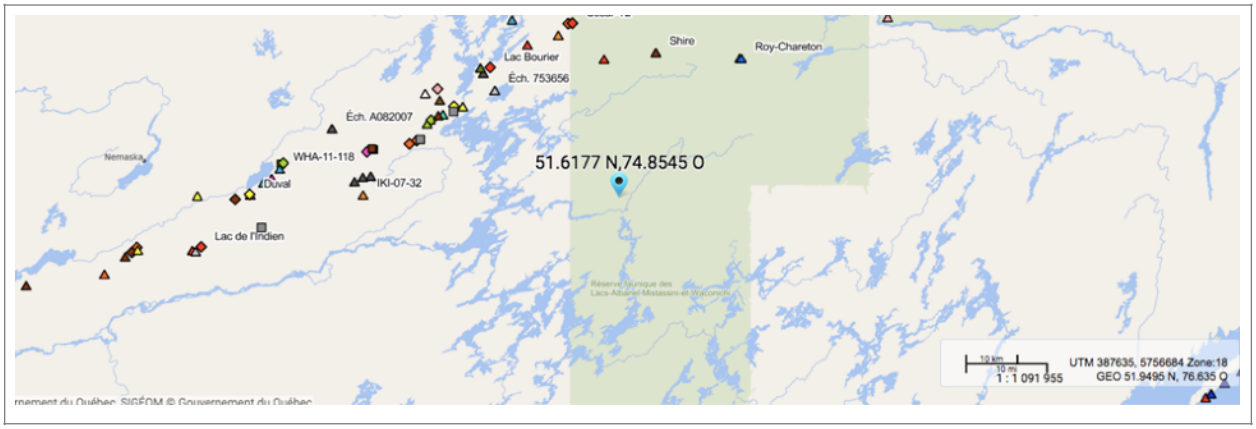
The project is located in the Basse-Eastmain Greenstone Belt which consists of sequences of volcano-sedimentary rocks which were released in an environment oceanic (i.e. ridges, oceanic plateaus and arcs volcanic) and which are injected by calc-alkaline intrusions from gabbroic to monzogranitic compositions.
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:

Biotite granite, granodiorite, quartzic diorite, tonalite and trondhjemite
Porphyric granodiorite, tonalitic gneiss, granodiorite
Tonalite and pyroxene and hornblende granodiorite
Monzodiorite and quartzic monzodiorite
Pink granitic pegmatite
Diorite and quartzic diorite
Wacke with conglomerate
Amphibolized basalt and amphibolite
Diatexite protolith paragneiss, containing biotite ± garnet granite



Known Mineralization



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 and Opinaca basins (less than 2700 Ma), associated with periods of arc relaxation.

Work Done
Day 1 - 12/10/23 Day one was our travel to the camp using the Route Du Nord. Rainy and cold day

Day 2 - 13/10/23 We did some prospecting near the camp. Work planning.
Sample 001 (18U/0494415/5637280) Granite

Sample 002 (18U/0494321/5637294) Basalt magnetic with quartz veins

Day 3 - 14/10/23 We did more prospecting in different areas equipped with ATV using maps in other potential areas of interest.
Sample 003 (18U/0494240/5637420) Sediments rusty (Paragneiss)

Day 4 - 15/10/23 Another day prospecting equipped with ATV using GPS in other potential areas of interest.
Sample 004 (18U/0489554/5630033) Pyrite in magnetic basalts
Day 5 - 16/10/23 Long day prospecting without finding any interesting rock for mineralization.

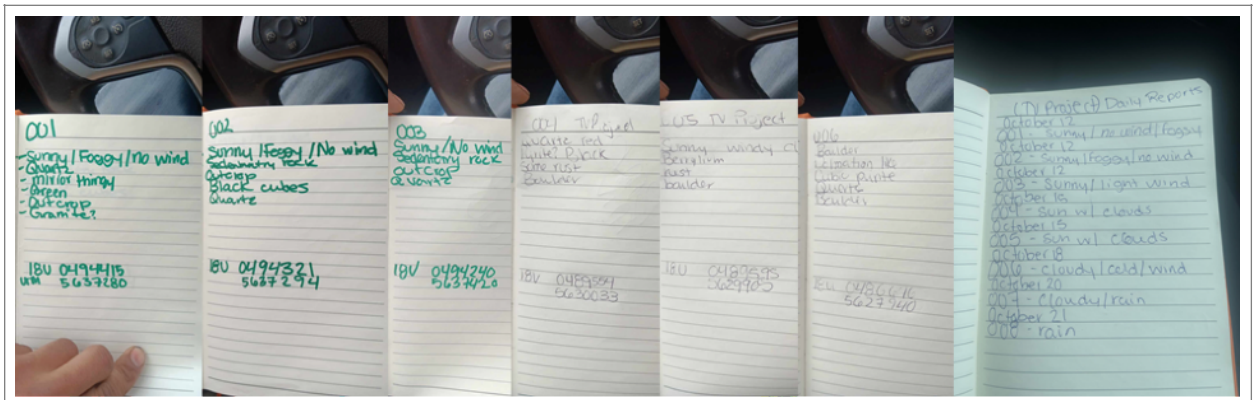
Day 6 - 17/10/23 BeepMat day.

Day 7 - 18/10/23 We walked all day not far from the camp but no interesting outcrops.
Sample 005 (18U/0489595/5629905). Rusty magnetic boulder pyrite

Day 8 - 19/10/23 Prepare and numbered samples rainy day.

Day 9 - 20/10/23 In a hot sunny day, we collected many samples:
Sample 006 (18U/0486646/5627940) Dark boulder with pyrite and magnetic

Day 10 - 21/10/23 Preparation of report and finalized project.



Results and Interpretation

The prospected area did not show great potential till now. We believe that the reasons are related to the weak sampling and the bad choice of the area to prospect. The assay shows traces of certain interesting elements. We observe some trace values in gold (Au, Sample-003), in manganese (Mn). In the data, we observe a lot of other weak values in cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), But the most interesting values is for Lithium (Li) and some REE lanthanum (La).

PROJECT: TB Au-AA23/ME-ICP41

	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm
001		1	9	4	0.64	10		58	4	0.03	7	12
002		6	34	2	1.38	10	10	293	12	0.1	22	39
003	0.009	3	11	14	0.95	10	10	116	4	0.06	15	18
004		2	8	7	0.86	10	10	113	2	0.06	11	21
005		3	7	1	1.12		10	140	3	0.07	15	27
006		13	80	39	1.67		10	393	34	0.14	50	41

Conclusion and Recommendation

The project did not show promising results, but the geology is consistent with the presence of basic metals and gold, rare metals and rare earth elements in this area.

The geology of the area is very interesting, but we still need more geological and geophysics data. This will help to find new targets. The assays produced in this project, create some doubt concerning the economic potential. It is important to evaluate the real potential of the area, using the geology and GESTIM data.

We recommend that the prospector do more prospecting in around this area. He should focus on the area where he found some gold values and he should pay attention to the REE and the rare metals in the granite and pegmatite.

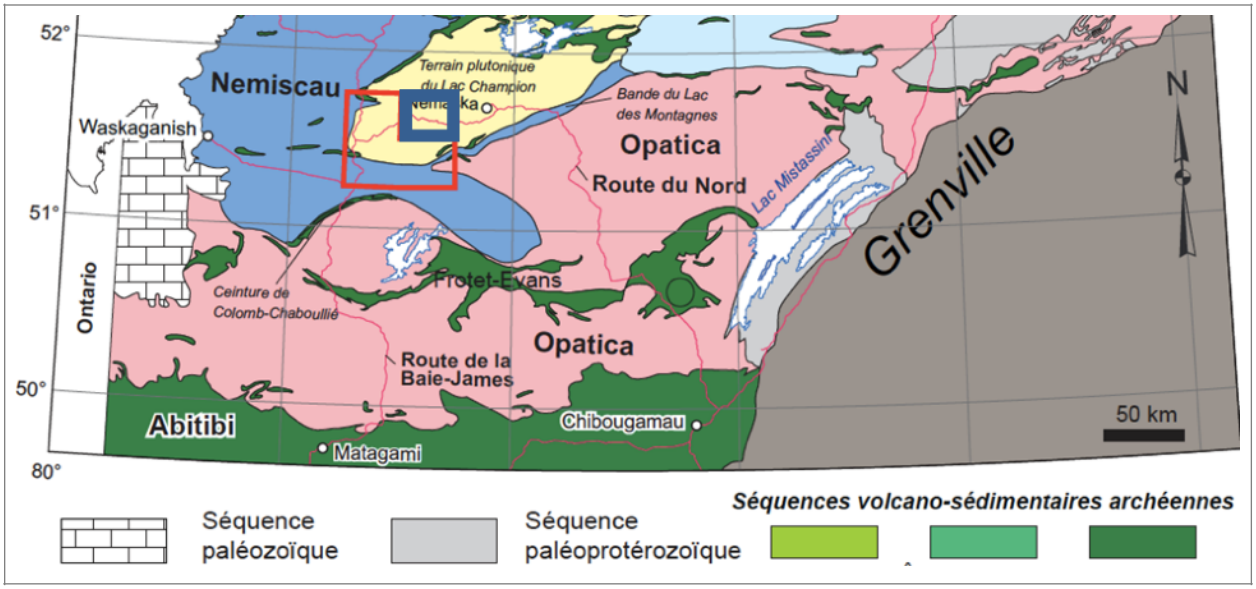

002 TV Project
002 TV Project

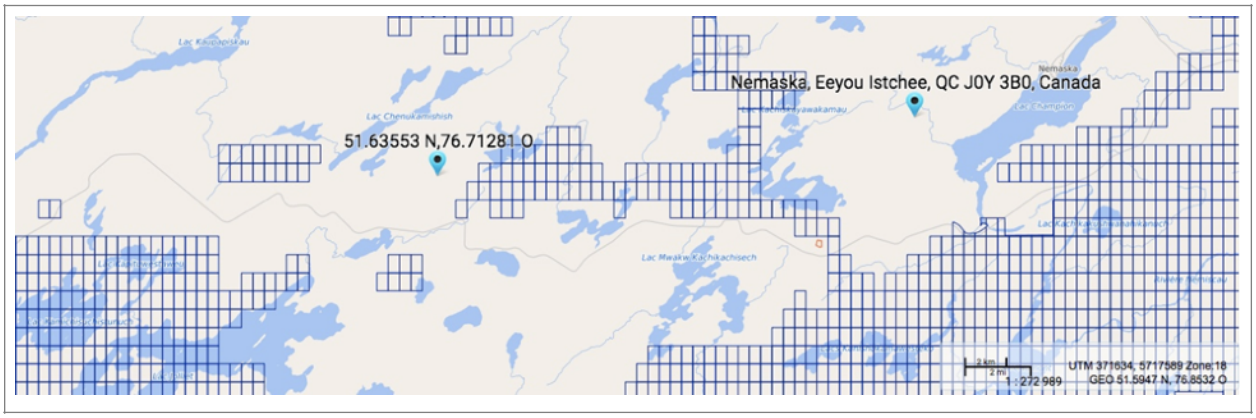
NEIL WAPACHEE, KAANEMGSKASHIST PROJECT, AGR 2023-05

Location and Regional Geology

The project is located about 40 km west of the Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible using the Route-Du Nord to the west and then walk about 10 km to the north.

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, separated 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 Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975).





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

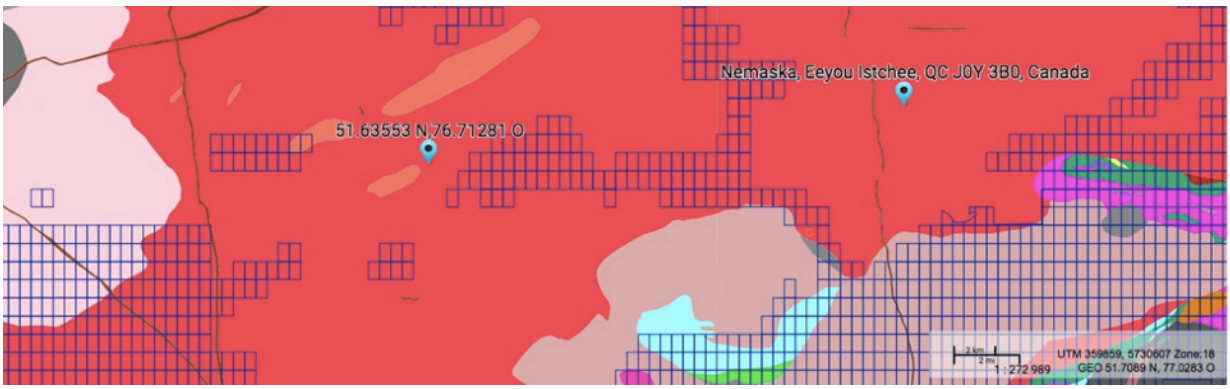
The Nemiscau Subprovince constitutes a narrow E-W trending band, at the heart of which metasedimentary rocks and felsic plutonic rocks outcrop in the form of structural domes and show a mineralogical assembly characteristic of the granulite metamorphic facies. Towards the borders of the Nemiscau subprovince, the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units present a mineralogical assembly typical of the amphibolite facies.

Local Geology

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

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 at times massive. it also consists of 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 occur.



Here are sampled lithologies:
Valiquette Pluton: biotite granite
Champion Complex: granodiorite, locally tonalite
Anatacau-Pivert Formation: amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite
Anatacau-Pivert 7 Formation: Wacke; locally thin layers of conglomerates
Masayuqui Suite: pink granitic pegmatite; locally pink granite
Wettigo Complex: pyroxene-hornblende
Hutte Complex: tonalitic gneiss

Work Done
Day 1 - May 14/23
Day one was our travel to the camp at 340km of the Route Du Nord.

Day 2 - May 15/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 May 16/23 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with snowmobile using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - May 17/23 Collected 2 samples:
NW001-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.176'N 76°41.819'W
NW002-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.176'N 76°41.820'W

Day 5 - May 18/23 Collected 2 samples:

NW003-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.176’N 76°41.829’W
NW004-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.186’N 76°41.866’W

Day 6 - May 19/23 Collected 5 samples.
NW005-23 Rock Description: Mixture of basalt, feldspar and a bit of granite. 51°37.250’N 76°41.895’W
NW006-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.259’N 76°41.911’W
NW007-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.305’N 76°41.900’W
NW008-23 Rock Description: Mixture of basalt, feldspar and a bit of granite. 51°37.305’N 76°41.910’W
NW009-23 Rock Description: Mixture of basalt, feldspar and a bit of granite. 51°37.329’N 76°41.976’W

Day 7 - May 20/23 Collected 1 sample on several different sites:
NW010-23 Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. 51°37.316’N 76°41.949’W

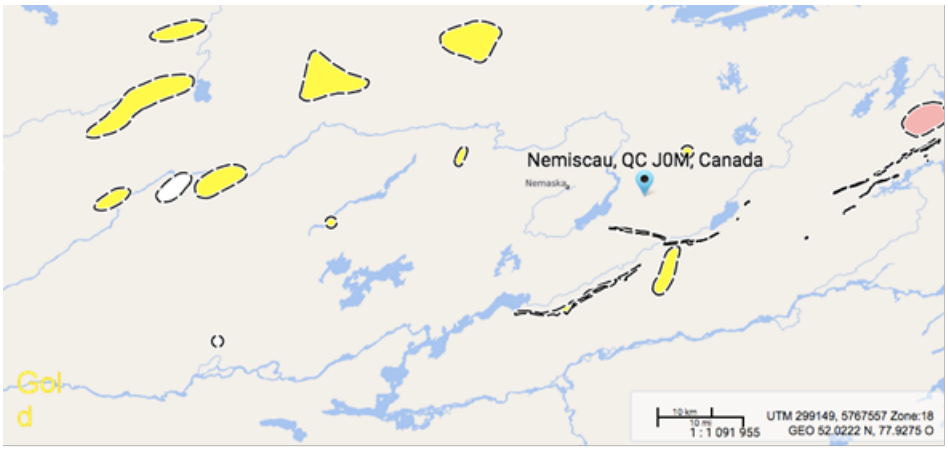
Day 8 - May 21/23 Rock and mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.

Day 9 - May 22/23 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - May 23/23 Preparation of report and finalized the project.

Known mineralization

In 1965, the mineralization knowledge was defined as follows:
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 Ouasouagami River two miles south of its confluence with the Broadback River.
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 0.02 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 intense prospecting was organized by mining interests. (P. R. Gillain R.P. NO 525)



Mineralization and Assays

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

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

1- There are a great anomalic values of Rare Metals such as Li (70 ppm).

2- Interesting traces values of iron (Fe) and weak traces of cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), chromite (Cr), titanium (Ti), vanadium (v) and zinc.

# of SAMPLES : 42 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41

	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm		
N.W. 001		10	6	0.56		124	12	0.02		15
N.W. 002		6	1	0.44		57				7
N.W. 003		7	1	0.56		86				8
N.W. 004		5	1	0.34		49				6
N.W. 005		172	79	5.58		952		0.19	116	98
N.W. 006		6	3	0.38		56	1			2
N.W. 007		10	3	0.75		94	1	0.03		13
N.W. 008	17	35	42	4.97	70	643	24	0.34	126	98
N.W. 009	13	16	18	2.89		435	14	0.24	50	61
N.W. 010		5		0.53		84		0.02		14

Conclusion and Recommendations

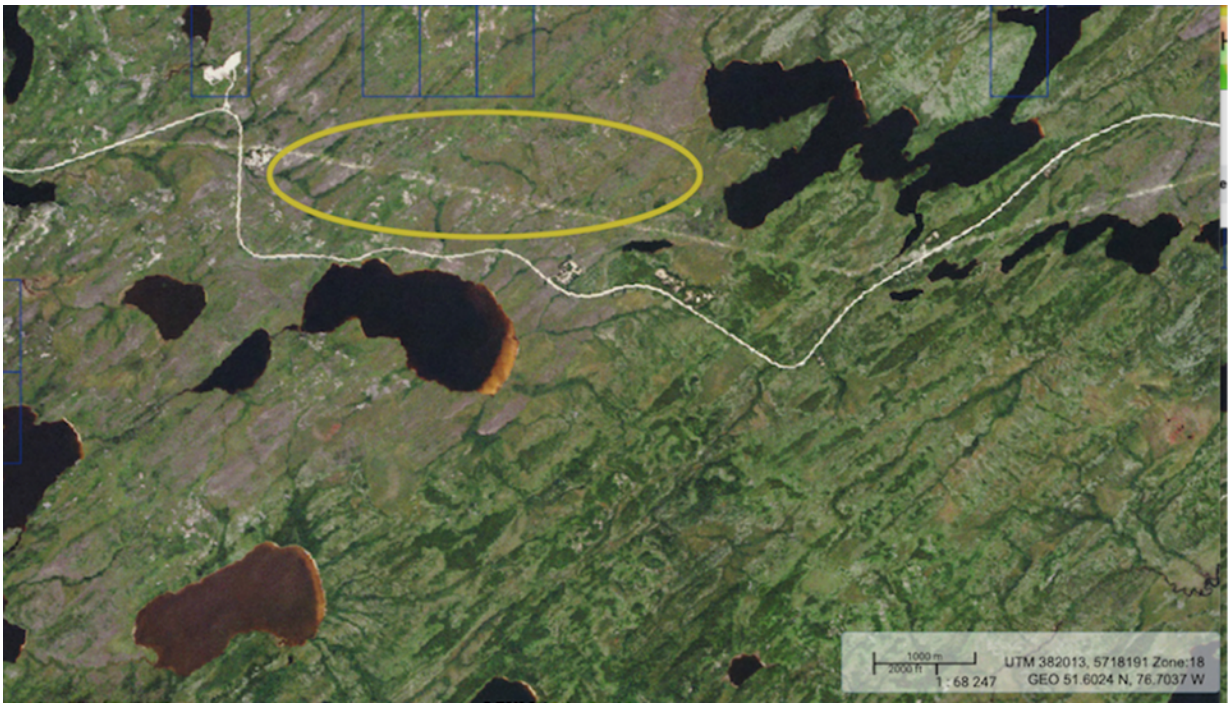
This prospector prospects on his family traplines. He produces a third project on his traplines. The assay data are very weak in economic terms but based on the very interesting geology and the rock samples the prospector Neil Wapachee collected, we believe that this project has an interesting Rare Metals mineralization to be explored. We believe that worthwhile to do more work and studies in this area and for the Rare Metals (Li, Be, F, Mo). Some deposits have to be discovered and we believe this is an interesting area.

We recommend to the prospector to continue defining this area and the mineral potential in it. we need to see more grassroot data which means more samples and more assays. We also recommend encouraging Mr. Wapachee to continue prospecting on this promising project in Eeyou Istchee.

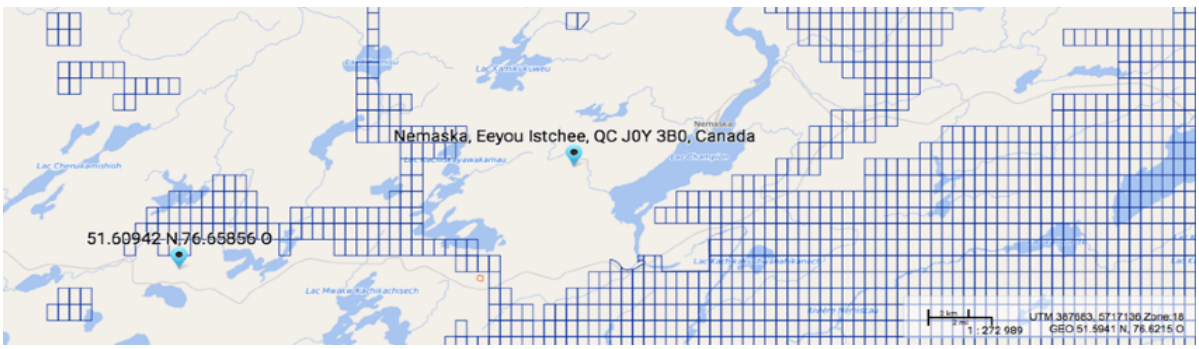
NEIL WAPACHEE, KAMIKUKUMEU PROJECT, AGR 2023-07

Location & Regional Geology

The project is located about 40 km west of Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible by road using the Route Du Nord west and on foot for about 10 km to the north.

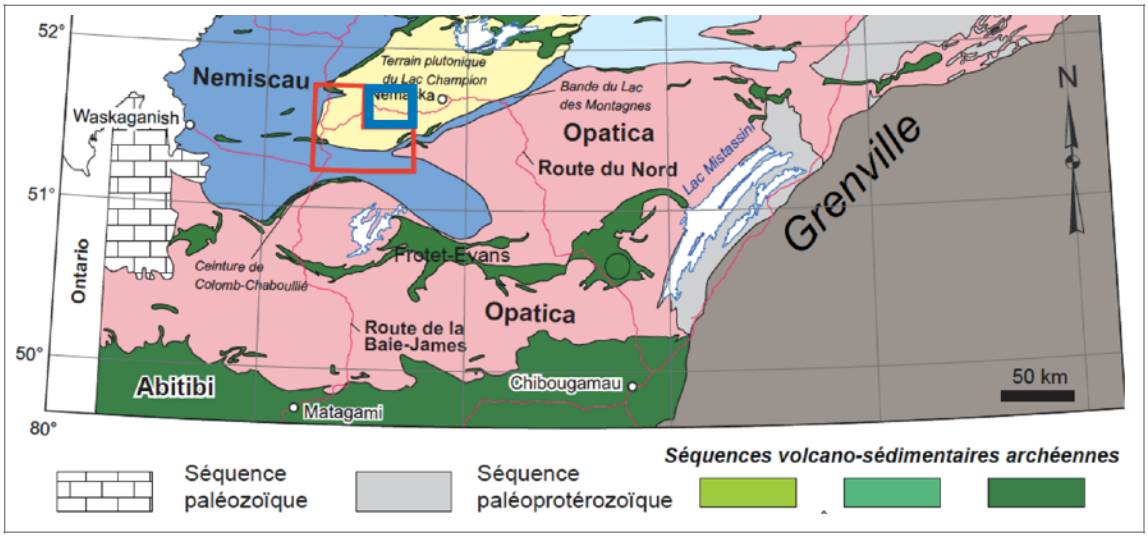


Geologically, the area is located between three Archean subprovinces of the Superior. From north to south, they are the La Grande Subprovince, the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces, separated from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the metasedimentary subprovince of Opinaca by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975).



In the region where the work related to the project is supervised, the heart of the Nemiscau Subprovince is mainly made up of metasedimentary rocks and variably distorted and migmatized felsic intrusive rocks. Along the northern and southern Nemiscau Subprovince, kilometer extension strips mainly composed of assemblages of volcanic rocks and intrusive mafic to ultramafic rocks are present. These bands of green rocks are regularly arranged along the tectonic contacts between the Nemiscau Subprovince and the

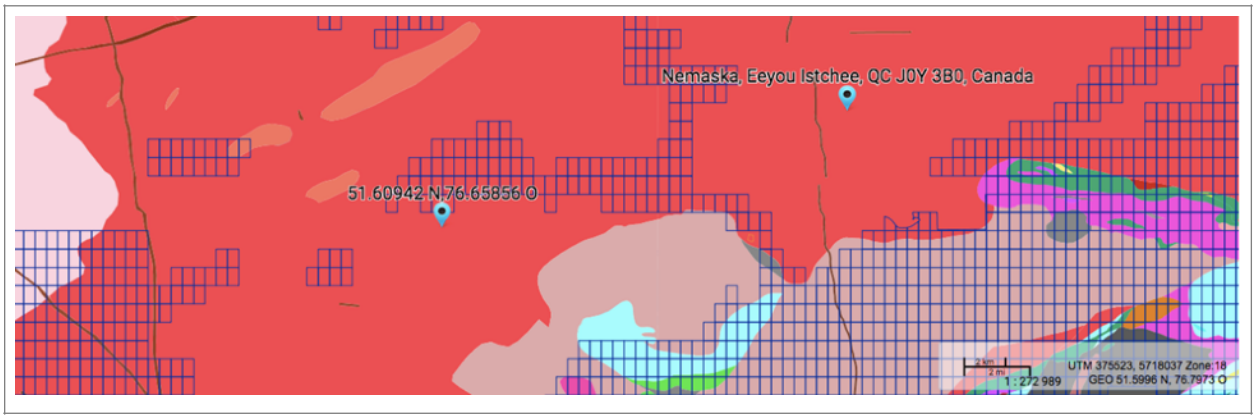
neighbouring subprovinces of La Grande and Opatica. Locally, the contact between the subprovinces is masked by the presence of late intrusions.



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

Local Geology

Some lithology consists entirely of biotite gneissic rocks and are so 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 occur.



The lithology defined by Dube (1974) and observed on the field is as follows:
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 at times massive. It also consists of 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.

Work Done
Day 1 - June 14/23 Day one was our travel to the camp at 340km of the Route Du Nord.

Day 2 - June 15/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 - June 16/23 We did more scouting in different areas equipped with maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - June 17/23 Collected 2 samples. **NW001-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture feldspar with potassic alteration and granite. N51° 36.155' W76° 39.879' **NW002-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite.N51° 36.158' W76° 39.884'

Day 5 - June 18/23 Collected 2 samples. **NW003-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and granite. N51° 36.157' W76° 39.896' **NW004-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.166' W76° 39.910'

Day 6 - June 19/23 Collected 5 samples. **NW005-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.170' W76° 39.917' **NW006-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.176' W76° 39.915' **NW007-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.184' W76° 39.927'**NW008-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.187' W76° 39.929' **NW009-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.210' W76° 39.942'

Day 7 - June 20/23 Collected 9 samples on several different sites. **NW010-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.211' W76° 39.935'**NW011-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.213' W76° 39.919' **NW012-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.213' W76° 39.910' **NW013-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.209' W76° 39.909' **NW014-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.206' W76° 39.894' **NW015-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.203' W76° 39.890' **NW016-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.206' W76° 39.879' **NW017-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration

and a bit of granite. N51° 36.200' W76° 39.872' **NW018-06-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite. N51° 36.189' W76° 39.876'

Day 8 - June 21/23 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.

Day 9 - June 22/23 Preparation of report. **Day 10 -** June 23/23 Preparation of report and finalize report.

Known mineralization
In 1965, the knowledge of mineralization was defined as follows:
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 Ouasouagami River two miles south of its confluence with the Broadback River.
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 0.02 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 companies.

Mineralization and Assays
Mineralization reported by the prospector seems very disseminated and consists of small amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. He also mentions the presence of spodumene in white pegmatite and granite.

# of SAMPLES: 42 ME-ICP41/ME-ICP41

	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Li ppm	Mn ppm	Ti %	V ppm	Zn ppm	
N.W. 001 06-23	7	2	0.58		136	0.03	4	15	
N.W. 002 06-23	5		0.43		48		3		
N.W. 003 06-23	7		0.98	20	153	0.07	6	26	
N.W. 004 06-23	6		0.55		81		3	8	
N.W. 005 06-23	6		0.5		96		8		
N.W. 006 06-23	7	3	1.01	20	256	0.07	9	31	
N.W. 007 06-23	8	3	1.59	40	318	0.1	27	36	
N.W. 008 06-23	6		0.88	20	175	0.03	7	17	
N.W. 009 06-23	9		0.82		256	0.06	26		
N.W. 010 06-23	5		0.73		97	0.02	9		
N.W. 011 06-23	4		0.32		49		4		
N.W. 012 06-23	9		1.14		237	0.08	11	31	
N.W. 013 06-23	7		0.77		97	0.02	6	10	
N.W. 014 06-23	6	3	0.37		47		3		
N.W. 015 06-23	7		0.38		69		5		
N.W. 016 06-23	9	5	0.82		136	0.04	15	14	
N.W. 017 06-23	8		0.46		70		5		
N.W. 018 06-23	7	2	0.47		99		9		

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

1- There is trace values of Li.

2- Anomalic values of iron (Fe)

The data shows very weak values in basic metals. Other values seem more interesting.

The lithium (Li) presents value of 40 ppm which is very anomalic and suggests possibility of deposit in pegmatite and leucogranite.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Mister Neil Wapachee is a hard-working prospector who tries to manage his family traplines.

This campaign did not show the real potential of the area.

The assays data and the rock samples collected show a possibility to find a good mineralization. It is believed that this project has a very interesting mineralization potential. We believe that more has to be known and studied in this area. The sampling needs to be more effective.

We recommend to the prospector to continue better defining this area and the mineral potential in it. We need to see more grassroot data which means more samples and more assays. We also recommend to encourage Mr. Wapachee, who is an average experienced prospector, to continue on this promising area in Eeyou Istchee.













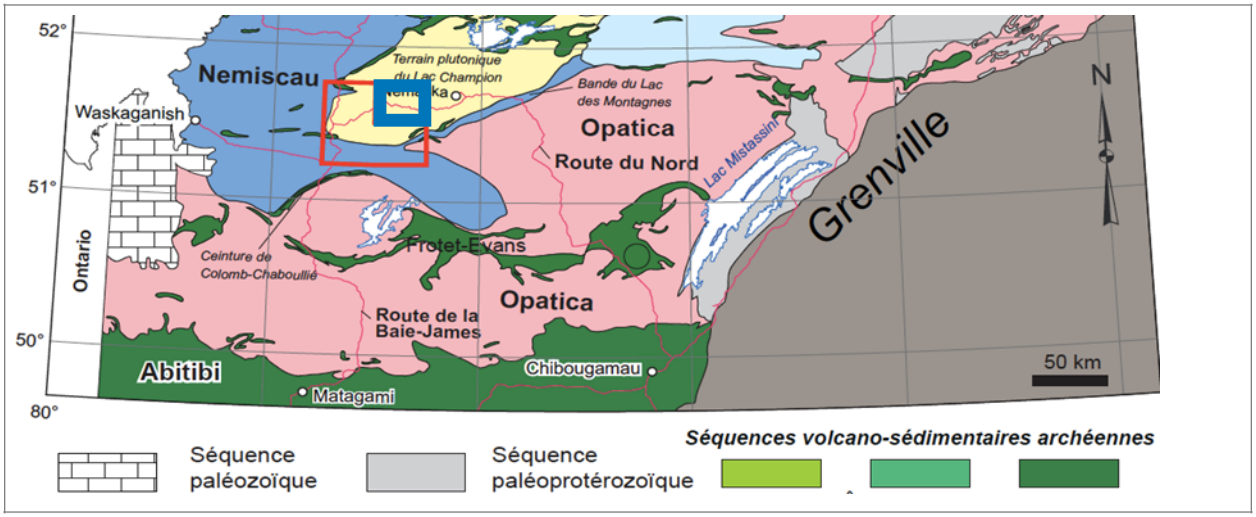




NEIL WAPACHEE, CHINAKIMSHEESH PROJECT, AGR 2023-17

Location and Regional Geology

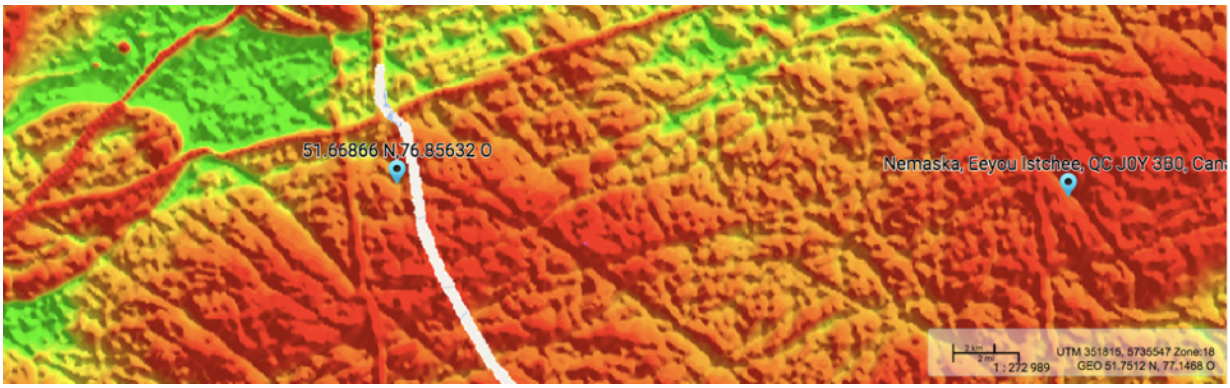
The project is located about 40 km west of Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible by using the Route Du Nord west and on foot about 10 km to the north.



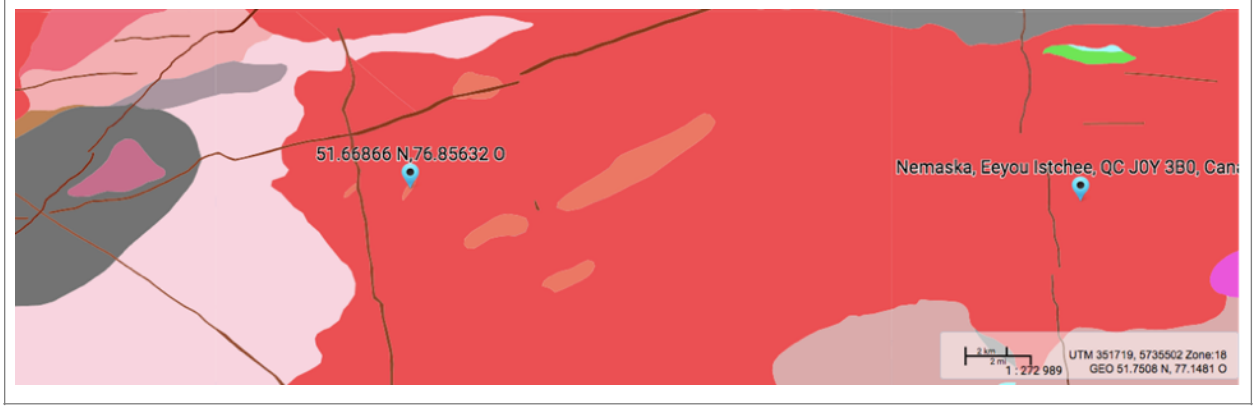
Geologically the area is located between three Archean subprovinces of the Superior. From north to south, these are the La Grande Subprovince and the Nemiscau and Opatica Subprovinces, separated from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau Subprovince is connected to the metasedimentary subprovince of the Opinaca by a narrow band of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Lac des Montagnes (Valiquette, 1975).

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

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



Local Geology
Some lithology consists entirely of biotite gneissic rocks and are so 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 follows:
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 at times massive. it also consists of 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.

Loca lithologies
Valiquette Pluton: **Biotite granite**
Champion Complex: **Porphyritic granodiorite**
Amikap Pluton: **Tonalitic gneiss**
Champion Complex: **Granodiorite, locally tonalite**
Champion Complex: **Granodiorite**
Anatacau-Pivert Formation: **Amphibolitized basalt and amphibolite**
Pontax Formation: **Wacke; conglomerate**
Anatacau-Pivert Formation: F**elsic volcaniclastites**
Mezières Suite: **White granitic muscovite-garnet ± biotite pegmatite; granodiorite**

Work Done
Day 1 - Aug 14/23 Day one was our travel to the camp at 340km of the Route Du Nord.

Day 2 - Aug 15/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 - Aug 16/23 We did more scouting in different areas equipped maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - Aug 17/23 Collected 2 samples. **NW001-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture feldspar with potassic alteration, fine quartz and granite .18U UN (MGRS) 7115420043 **NW002-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7114820048.

Day 5 - Aug 18/23 Collected 2 samples. **NW003-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7115720061**NW004-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7114920067

Day 6 - Aug 19/23 Collected 5 samples. **NW005-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7116020076**NW006-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7114720076**NW007-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7114920081**NW008-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7115520092**NW009-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7116220102

Day 7 - Aug 20/23 Collected 5 samples on several different sites. **NW010-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of feldspar, fine quartz and a bit of granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7115320108 **NW011-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of fine quartz, fine feldspar and granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7113620071**NW012-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, fine feldspar with slight potassic alteration and a bit of granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7112620085**NW013-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, feldspar with potassic alteration and a bit of granite.18U UN (MGRS) 7112720090**NW014-08-23** Rock Description: Mixture of quartz, dark smoky quartz, feldspar with potassic alteration.18U UN (MGRS) 7108220092

Day 8 - Aug 21/23 Rock and Mineral description of all samples. Prepare and number samples for sending to lab. Return travel day.

Day 9 - Aug 22/23 Preparation of report.

Day 10 - Aug 23/23 Preparation of report and finalized project.

Known Mineralization

The mineralization knowledge in the prospected area was defined as follows: 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 Ouasouagami River two miles south of its confluence with the Broadback River.
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 0.02 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 companies. (Gillain Report. NO 525)

Mineralization & Assays
Mineralization reported by the prospector seems very disseminated and consists of a small amount of pyrite. He also mentions the presence of white pegmatite and granite, usually with rare metals.

The assays data are different than the field observation. We can note that:
1- There is anomalic values of Fe (iron).
2- Traces of Mn (manganese)
The data values are disappointing regarding the great geology of the area. We were hoping to see lithium values and some basic metals.

# of SAMPLES: 42 ME-ICP41/ME-ICP41

	Cr	Cu	Fe	Li	Mn	Ti	V	Zn				
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm				
N.W. 001	08-23			7	2	0.96		107	0.04	9	16
N.W. 002	08-23			7	1	1.04		124	0.04	9	21
N.W. 003	08-23			8	1	0.72		91	0.03	5	14
N.W. 004	08-23			6	6	0.73		88	0.04	5	12
N.W. 005	08-23			6	2	0.9		97	0.03	8	15
N.W. 006	08-23			6	2	0.75		79	0.03	6	13
N.W. 007	08-23			5	3	0.68		88	0.03	5	12
N.W. 008	08-23			7	2	0.92		101	0.03	8	15
N.W. 009	08-23			7	1	0.84		99	0.04	7	14
N.W. 010	08-23			5	1	0.69		70	0.03	5	8
N.W. 011	08-236				2	0.77		100	0.03	5	13
N.W. 012	08-23			6	2	0.57		67	0.02	5	10
N.W. 013	08-23			7	3	0.72		85	0.03	5	14
N.W. 014	08-23			6	1	0.6		63	0.02	4	7

Conclusion and Recommendations
The prospector is managing his family traplines.

Regarding the assays data and the rock samples, we believe that more has to be known and studied in this area. Some ore has to be discovered and we believe this is an interesting area.

We recommend to the prospector to continue better defining this area and the mineral potential in it. We need to see more and better grassroot data which means more and better sampling for more assays. We also recommend to encourage the prospector Mr. Wapachee to continue on this promising project in Eeyou Istchee.

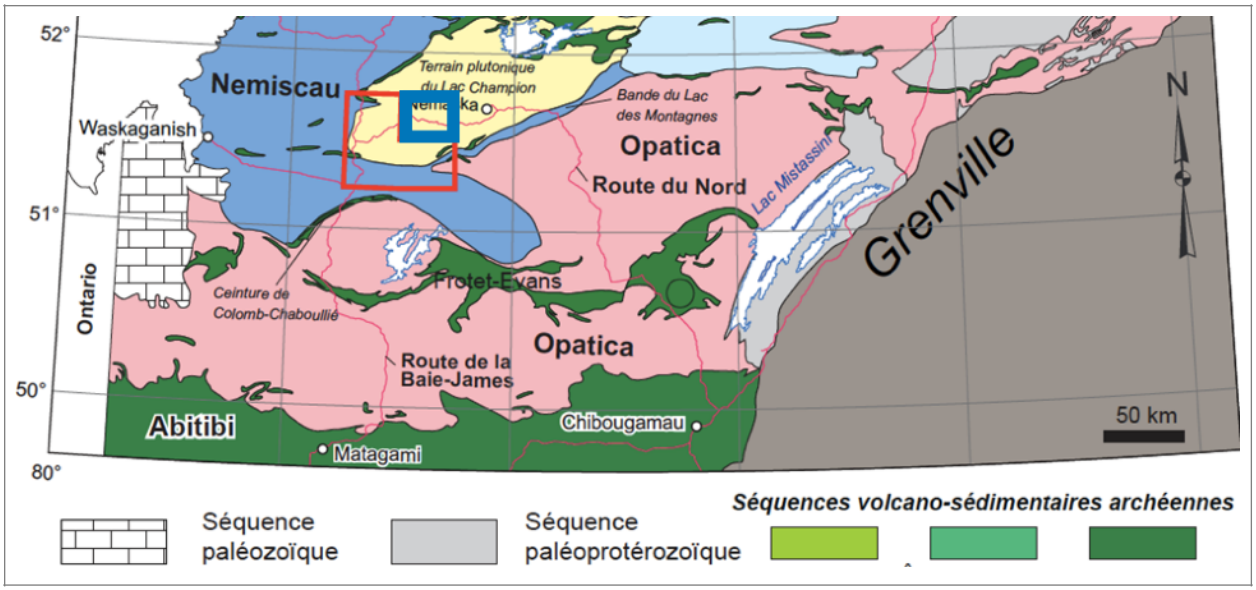
NEIL WAPACHEE, KUSHKAPISH LAKE, AGR 2023-22

Location & Regional Geology

The project is located about 40 km west of Cree Nation of Nemaska. The site is accessible using by road la Route-Du-Nord to the West and on walk about 10 km to the north.

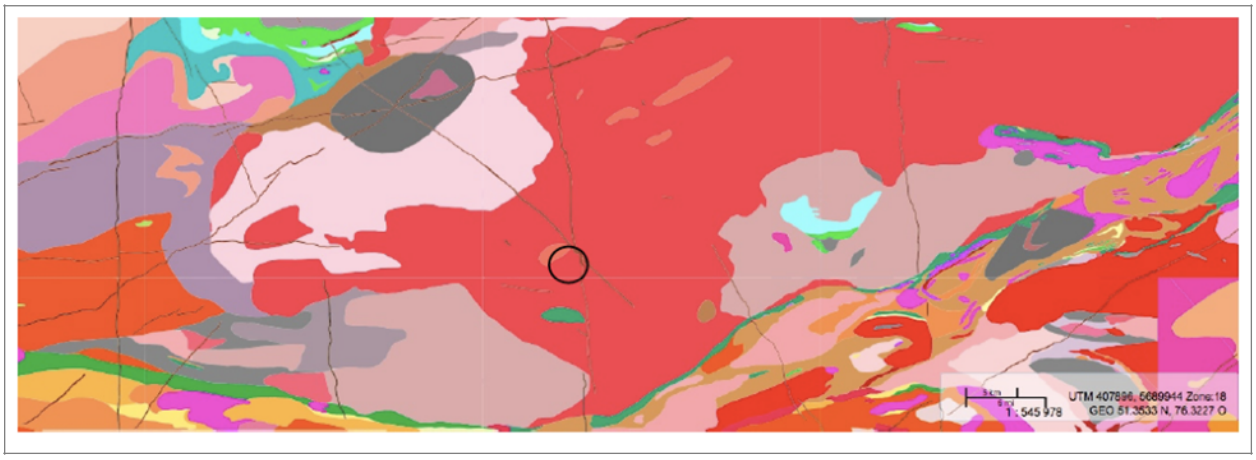
Geologically, the Area is located between three Archean sub-provinces of the Superior. From north to south, it is the La Grande Subprovince, the Nemiscau and Opatica Subprovinces, separate from each other by shear zones. The Nemiscau subprovince is connected with the metasedimentary subprovince of Opinaca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

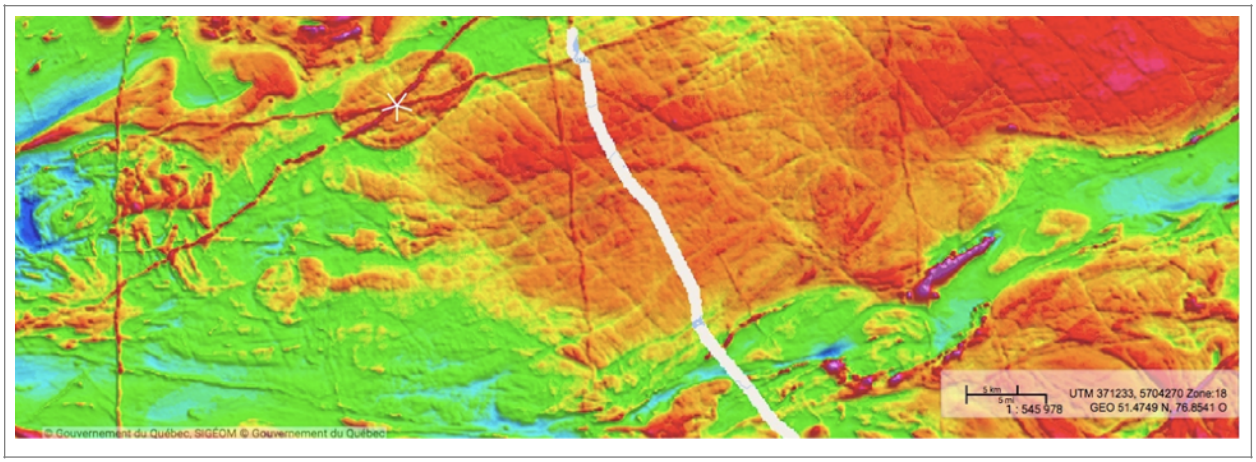
In the region where the work related to the project is supervised, the heart of the Sub-province of Nemiscau is mainly made up of metasedimentary rocks and rocks variably distorted and migmatized felsic intrusives. Along the northern and southern Nemiscau Subprovince, kilometer extension strips and mainly composed of assemblages of volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks mafic to ultramafic are present.



Greenstone 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.

Work Done

Day 1 - Aug 28/23 Day one was our travel to the camp on kilometre 350km of the Route DuNord.

Day 2 - Aug 29/23 We did some scouting using vehicle of potential areas of interest to start planning our work.

Day 3 - Aug 30/23 We did more scouting in different areas using maps in other potential areas of interest.

Day 4 - Aug 31/23 Collected 2 samples. **NW001-09** feldspar with Potassic Alteration, Quartz within granite. 51.55996N 76.82148W; **NW002-09** Quartz, feldspar within granite. 51.56102N 76.80877W
Day 5 - Oct 1//23 Collected 2 samples. **NW003-09** Quartz within granite.51.55982N 76.80723W; **NW004-09** granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.55865N 76.81615W

Day 6 - Oct 2//23 Collected 5 samples. **NW005-09** Quartz, feldspar within granite. 51.56447N 76.78749W; **NW006-09** Granite Quartz, feldspar; 51.56137N 76.82053W; **NW007-09** Granite Quartz, feldspar with slight Potassic Alteration. 51.55934N 76.8153W; **NW008-09** Granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.55764N 76.82637W; **NW009-09** Granite Quartz, feldspar. 51.55721N 76.82139W

Day 7 - Oct 3//23 Collected 5 samples on several different sites. **NW010-09** Granite Feldspar and Quartz. 51.55754N 76.82233W; **NW011-09** Granite with Quartz and feldspar. 51.55685N 76.8195W; **NW012-09** Granite Quartz and feldspar. 51.55631N 76.81435W; **NW013-09** Granite Quartz and feldspar Potassic. 51.55589N 76.81877W; **NW014-09** Granite smoky Quartz, Quartz, feldspar. 51.55431N 76.81624W;.

Day 8 - Oct 4/23 One sample collected and description of all samples of the compain. Prepare and numbered samples for sending to lab. **NW015-09** Granite smoky Quartz, Feldspar. 51.54629N 76.78302W

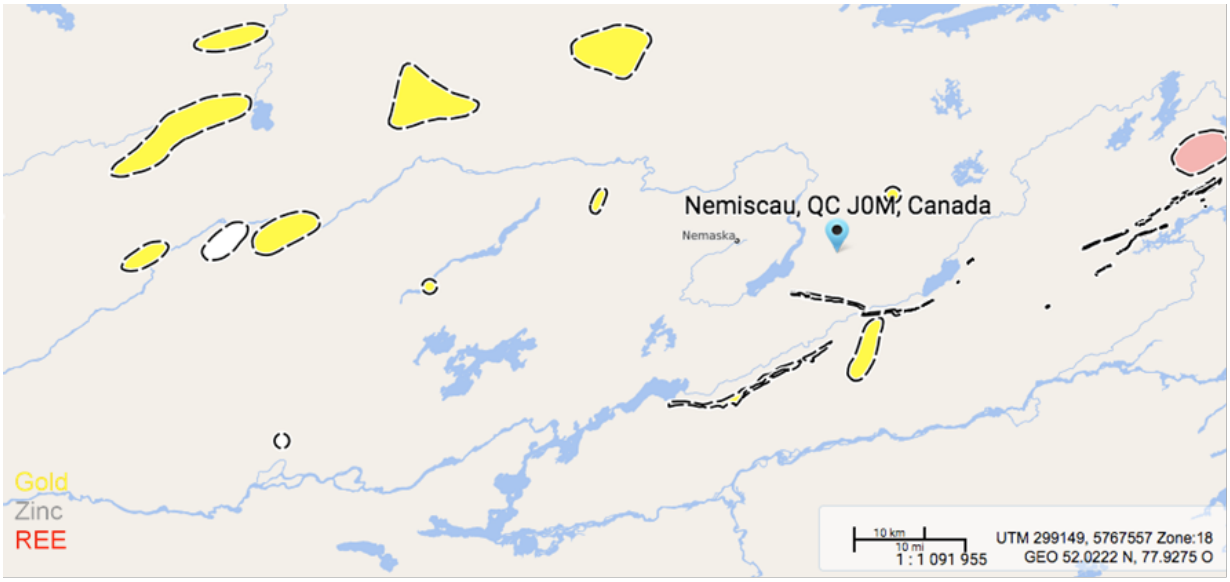
Day 9 - Oct 5/23 travel day.

Day 10 - Oct 6/23 Preparation of report and finalized. .

Known Mineralisation

In 1965, the minéralisation knowledge was defined 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)



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.

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

* There is anomalic values of REE (La) and Rare Metals such as (Li,, NW.002.09, NW.004.09, NW. 013.09).
* Interesting values of gold (Au, NW.012.09) and weak traces of Fe, Cu, Pb, Cr, V and Zn.

PROJECT : AGR. 2023-22 Au-AA23/ME-ICP41												
	Au	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Li	Mn	Ni	P	Ti	V	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
NW.001.09		9		0,54			94		40	0,01		
NW.002.09		123		2,49		80	628	22	410	0,15	25	95
NW.003.09		10		1,12			198		30	0,09		33
NW.004.09		94	7	1,53		30	292	28	100	0,14	42	36
NW.005.09		17	10	0,91			141		30	0,05	14	17
NW.006.09		9		0,64			106		20	0,01		15
NW.007.09		6		0,78	20		120		70	0,02		14
NW.008.09		11		0,55			100		190	0,02		10
NW.009.09		6		0,31			45		30	-0,01		
NW.010.09		8		0,39			54		10	0,01		
NW.011.09		9		0,41			76		180	0,01		
NW.012.09	0,015	15		0,63			124		110	0,03		14
NW.013.09		36		1,58	20	30	374	15	280	0,1	21	52
NW.014.09		62	12	1,35		20	395	14	330	0,08	21	43
NW.015.09		24		0,89			224		250	0,06	12	28

Conclusion and Recommendations

The prospector who works on his family traplines, produces a nice project around his traplines. Regarding to the assays data and the rock samples, 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. 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 this promising project in Eeyou Istchee.

4.7 NEW COLLABORATION AND JOINT VENTURE PROJECTS

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board received several proposals from Cree and non-Cree companies for the fiscal year 2021-2022.

In order to satisfy the Board's concerns for economic development, the CMEB is willing to evaluate projects from any serious company. The Board receives proposals from several companies such as

Geomega Resources Inc., NIOGOLD Inc., Nemaska Exploration Inc., Eagle Hill Exploration Corp., SIRIOS Resources Inc., Ressources D'Arianne Inc. and Metanor Resources Incorporated.

These proposals are discussed and decided upon at the Board meeting following their reception. The companies are seeking joint ventures, shares holders or investments. They support hiring Cree employees from proximal communities and contract Cree services companies.

4.8 GEOSCIENCES

The interactive Geo-Economic Map on the CMEB website at www.cmeb.org now has the traplines for each of the nine Cree communities in Eeyou Istchee. Each trapline has the information related to community, tallyman, contact person and mineral potential. The map is accompanied by a report on mining activity in Eeyou Istchee.

The interactive geo-economic map has multiple uses. Cree prospectors, tallymen and the public in general can consult the geological base map for information on the geology of an area of interest. Mining companies can consult the communities and trapline overlay for the names of tallymen impacted by company projects and other contact persons. This information is important for establishing and maintaining proper relations between tallymen, communities and exploration companies on land use. This overlay also highlights the geology and mineral occurrences within the trapline boundary. The guideline for exploration companies is published on the website but, as it is a work in progress, there is room for improvement. The active mine overlay will be developed further to include historical and statistical information on the mines.

The CMEB performs several geo-scientific activities beginning with academic activities with children during summer, regular school scientific events, and the evaluation of the Cree Territory mineral potential via the production of an Eeyou Istchee geological map and geological impact studies. The Board produces compact discs containing presentations on the Earth sciences which will be distributed in all the CSB schools. A CMEB executive conducted a geology activity including both theory and a field trip for the youth. The CMEB also gave a presentation on the mining industry and job opportunities to secondary students in the communities of Chisasibi, Wemindji and Mistissini.

The CMEB is collaborating in several scientific studies with the INRS institute, École Polytechnique de Montréal, Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM).

The collection of geophysical data from the seismic station set up by Dr. Fiona Ann Darbyshire from GEOTOP-UQAM was done with the collaboration of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board. This station supplies continuous information on the seismic activity of the Earth and its composition.

4.9 COLLABORATIONS

The CMEB objectives in this area of activity are described in the Training and Job Assistance section. The CMEB has examined various ways and proposals to further the development of its program on Training and Job Assistance. It is examining ways of developing on-the-job training through a joint action committee with the Government of Quebec and the mining industry.

Finally, it is examining ways of collaborating with the Cree Human Resources Department in these matters. The CMEB continues working on long term training in prospecting and continues collaborating (through expertise and promotion) in several training programs related to mineral exploration in Eeyou Istchee. The CMEB is a partner in the ASD Eeyou Mining Skills Enhancement Program (EMSEP) designed to create a workforce with the fundamental skills to embark upon any career in the mining sector.

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Ministère de L'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles)

The Board continues the development of collaborative and mutually productive relationships with the mining department of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). Among other initiatives,

the MERN has agreed to promote the CMEB mission and purposes by informing all companies holding mining titles in the Territory and by including the CMEB on its web site. Furthermore, the MERN has set up an internal monitoring program of Cree employment in the mining sector, is planning to set up a joint action committee between the government, the industry and the CMEB, and has put in place a consultation mechanism with the CMEB on its own mapping programs in the Territory.

As discussed in the section on Awareness and Promotion, the MERN promotes mineral development and Cree involvement in the Territory. This promotional representation is in evidence at the Quebec Annual Symposium on Exploration and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada meetings.

Cree Trappers Association

The CMEB formally invited representatives of the Cree Trappers Association (CTA) to establish direct links and communication channels between the two organizations. It was agreed to continue to further develop these links in the near future. The board attends CTA annual meeting events to present a conference concerning the CMEB and mining activities in Eeyou Istchee.

The CMEB is establishing a solid working relationship with the CTA; a direct result of information exchange and CMEB interventions in the field. The members of CTA believe that CMEB should play the role of liaison between the mining industry and the trappers. The Board facilitates communication and offers a source of information for Cree trappers and prospectors. This establishes harmony between hunting and fishing activities and exploration activities. The trapper is a good prospector who can conduct fieldwork in unexplored territories and can find mineralized rocks that could lead to future world class ore deposits.

Cree School Board

The CMEB hopes to participate in scientific education in all Cree communities by establishing a dynamic link with the Cree School Board. The objective of this kind of venture is to promote the geosciences to our younger generation. Presentations are given by the CMEB geologists in various CSB primary, secondary, and continuing education schools. The topics presented include the Earth Sciences, the environment, mineralogy, and mining. The purpose of the presentations is to popularize the sciences and to facilitate access to both the geological and mining domains.

4.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND INTERVENTIONS OF THE CMEB

The CMEB made several interventions in the territory. Most of them concern requests by companies to have access to the territory, to meet tallymen, to obtain different services and to hire manpower. The CMEB is also in demand by junior companies, universities and research centers for logistics and expertise and is consulted in cases of misunderstandings between tallyman and companies. The CMEB is the first contact to guide the parties to a suitable agreement.

The CMEB is developing geological data and an information bank for the Crees and for the mining industry. All field work is systematically reported to the CMEB. The latter makes the non-confidential information available to the public.

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board is an intermediary to facilitate communication between the mining industry and the Cree and develops mineral resources training programs to build a network between trainees and training institutions.

5. A FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

The accounting firm Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP does the bookkeeping and produces the financial statement for each fiscal year for the CMEB. These documents are annexed to the Activity Report.

Administrative and management expenses have been broken down into six categories, namely 1) Head Office and other office expenses; 2) Communications expenses; 3) Clerical and other support; 4) Technical support and expertise; 5) Board meetings and professional fees, and finally 6) Others and miscellaneous. All the expenses are best viewed in the light of the five-year work plan adopted by the CMEB. The amount for Year 1 includes an exceptional non recurrent expense related to the requirement of a vehicle for the Board and its Chief Geologists. The amounts for years 2, 3, 4 and 5 are indexed for a slight increase (5%) as a provision for cost of living and the requested services from the Board.

1) Office rent and expenses ($40,000)

These include rent and general services for a Head Office location in Wemindji, covering not less than 200 square feet, and possibly other office spaces in other communities, as possibly required such as an information center or a regional office in Mistissini. Expenses also include general office supply, and hardware and software packs for general business and possibly technical, purposes.

These services are to be provided by a Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board. This Agreement factors in administration and benefit fees for the Cree Nation of Wemindji in the amount of 15% of the value of the service offered.

2) Costs of Communications ($30 000)

These include expenses related to the use of phones, faxes, photocopies, and mostly and largely internet based communications, including web-based servicing to all communities. The costs therefore include expenses related to computer hardware and software acquisition, upgrading and maintenance.

These costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

3) Clerical and other support ($60 000)

These include a permanent clerical position(s) at the Head Office, and part-time and/or contracted specific support tasks at the Head Office or at a subsidiary information or regional office. They include accounting, bookkeeping and auditing fees, including the provision of a financial statement at the fiscal year.

These costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

4) *Chief geologist and technical expertise ($140 000)*

Based on the similar and comparable Nunavik Mineral Fund which began six years before the CMEB, a critical element of success and credibility lies in the hiring of a Chief Geologists, whose functions will be to coordinate the programs and assist the Board in all technical and professional matters. In addition, the Chief geologists, or the Board, may at time request outside independent expertise either to assess, review or plan mineral exploration assistance.

The Board has proceeded to the hiring of such a Chief Geologist, following a public and open competition. The position has been offered to Dr Youcef Larbi, PhD from UQÀM. The amounts indicated include salary, premiums, benefits and lodging. A provision of 10% is internalized in that amount to request and purchase, at time, independent expert advices on a need and service basis.

Lodging costs are to be included partly within the Service Agreement between the Cree Nation of Wemindji and the Cree Mineral Exploration Board.

5) *Board Meetings and Professional Fees ($80 000)*

The Board is expected to hold an average of four meetings per year, at its Head Office or at any location deemed convenient. The amount indicated is based on that provision and an average of $20k per meeting, based on 2002-2003 real costs for face-to-face meetings in Wemindji.

Professional Fees are for senior consulting advices to the Board such as may provide from time to time by external experts in mineral resources development, professional training or environmental policy.

6) Other expenses ($150 000)

Expenses included in this item are related to the day-to-day operations of the information offices, field and traveling expenses of the Chief Geologists and/or experts, and miscellaneous expenses not covered by specific items of the work plan.

6. THE CREE MINERAL EXPLORATION BOARD FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 2024

FUNDING FROM THE CNG AND MERN FOR CMEB'S OPERATION	CNG	MERN
2001-2002	$300,000	$300,000
2002-2003	$300,000	$300,000
2003-2004	$300,000	$300,000
2004-2005	$300,000	$300,000
2005-2006	$320,000	$300,000
2006-2007	$320,000	$300,000
2007-2008	$320,000	$300,000
2008-2009	$320,000	$300,000
2009-2010	$500,000	$300,000
2010-2011	$500,000	$300,000
2011-2012	$500,000	$300,000
2012-2013	$500,000	$300,000
2013-2014	$500,000	$300,000
2014-2015	$500,000	$300,000
2015-2016	$500,000	$300,000
2016-2017	$500,000	$300,000
2017-2018	$500,000	$300,000
2018-2019	$500,00	$300,000
2019-2020	$500,000	$350,000
2020-2021	$500,000	$350,000
2021-2022	$500,000	$350,000
2022-2023	$500,000	$350,000
2023-2024	$500,000	$350,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC 2023-2024	
RECIPIENT/PROJECT	**$ ALLOCATED**
Agreement 2022-04 Thomas Blackned - Tartianna R08 - VC19 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-05 Robert Ratt - Mist East Project Phase 2	$9,900
Agreement 2022-06 Dennis Moar - Waapikun Project	$8,700
Agreement 2022-07 Norman Grant - A54W01 Prospecting Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-08 Larry Desgagné - Gold Mountain Prospecting Project	$9,550
Agreement 2022-09 Thomas Wapachee – R - 17 Prospecting Project	$7,300
Agreement 2022-10 Norman Grant - FG26 Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-11 Thomas Blackned - Lorraine R08 - RE03 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-12 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashit Phase IV Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-13 Norman Grant - N24 Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-14 Neil Wapachee - Jeenawmii Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-15 Joshua Blacksmith - W24A Exploration Project	$7,900
Agreement 2022-16 Robert Kitchen - Mishegamish Explo-ration Project	$10,000
Agreement 2022-17 Joshua Blacksmith - W24A Exploration Project	$9,300
Agreement 2022-18 Thomas Blackned – Jamesee - R08 - V03 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-19 Larry Desgagné - Volcano Gold Prospecting Project	$10,000

Agreement 2022-20 Mike Voyageur - TB Lake M26 Prospecting Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-21 Thomas Wapachee - R-17 Phase 2 Prospecting Project	$7,800
Agreement 2022-22 Rock A Sheshamush - NE Whapma-goostui Exploration Project	$9,918
Agreement 2022-23 Norman Grant - CH33 Exploration Project	$7,500
Agreement 2022-24 Robert Ratt - Mist East Project Phase 3	$10,000
Agreement 2022-29 Neil Wapachee - Kamikukumeu Project	$9,100
Agreement 2023-01 Thomas Blackned – Jamesee K306 Project	$8,700
Resolution 2223-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake Diamond Drilling Program	$56,625
Resolution 2223-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake Induced Polarization and Magnetometric Survey	$75,000
Resolution 2223-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. – Philippon	$43,740
Resolution 2223-09 Natives Exploration Services Reg’d - Diamond Drill Hole Program on the Mina Gold Property – NTS 32G11 Guercheville and Drouet Townships	46,215 $

7. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS SINCE 2002

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR EXPLORATION PROJECTS SINCE 2002	$ ALLOCATED
2022-2023	221,580
2021-2022	408,055
2020-2021	329,467
2019-2020	445,049
2018-2019	330,744
2017-2018	501,400
2016-2017	463,626
2015-2016	437,551
2014-2015	384,451
2013-2014	232,075
2012-2013	300,544
2011-2012	265,000
2010-2011	373,670
2009-2010	425,438
2008-2009	389,100
2007-2008	193,054
2006-2007	380,360
2005-2006	216,398
2004-2005	178,220
2002-2004	468,845

WEMINDJI EXPLORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-01 Initial Exploration Phase	113,587
Agreement 2003-02 Property Renewals	63,816
Agreement 2006-01 Lake Helen	25,000

Agreement 2006-03 Diamond Exploration Phase 2	60,000
Agreement 2006-05 Negotiations with Opinaca Mines Ltd-Goldcorp Inc.	175,000
Agreement 2006-08 Field Work including Geophysics Lake Astree	10,000
Agreement 2007-03 Complete Field Works on Wemindji Properties	25,000
Agreement 2008-01, Helen Lake Property Extensions	75,000
Agreement 2008-02 Diamond Exploration Project Phase 3	100,000
Agreement 2009-09 Wemindji Exploration 33 C, D, E, F and G	44,880
Agreement 2010-02 WEMEX Phase 2 Exploration Work	60,000
Agreement 2011-02 Wemindji Exploration Inc. JV Virginia Mines Inc.	37,500
Agreement 1112-10 Wemindji Exploration Inc. JV Virginia Mines Inc. Till and Au 2011	37,500
Agreement 2012-05 Project 3 Claims Block	50,000
Agreement 2012-06 Project JV Virginia Sampling	37,500
Resolution 1617-02 Research and Grassroots Exploration on New Targets In Eeyou Istchee	45,900
Resolution 1617-03 Summer Exploration Works on Claims, 33C07 and 33C06	47,538
CREE GOLD EXPLORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-03 Perch River Copper	5,185
Agreement 2003-05 Mistissini Joint Venture	60,650
Agreement 2003-09 Assist in the Listing of Cree Gold	50,000
Agreement 2005-04 Mistissini JV Project 2005-2006	53,388
NIMSKEN CORPORATION INC.	
Agreement 2003-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Oujé-Bougoumou NTS sheet 32J02 and 32J03	25,755
Agreement 2003-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Michwacho Property	25,000

Agreement 2003-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Surveys and Sampling	50,000
Agreement 2003-10 2003 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Cummings Property	17,500
Agreement 2004-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Surveys and Sampling	45,750
Agreement 2005-01 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Work on the Michwacho Property	34,000
Agreement 2007-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - EX-Inc., Presentation on an Exploration Project	40,000
Agreement 2009-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G02, 03 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-04 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G06, 07 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-05 Nimsken Coroporation Inc. 32J05, 11 & 12 Project	37,500
Agreement 2009-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Nimsken/Soquem JV Cummings Properties	25,000
Agreement 2010-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32J03, 04 and 32G14, 15 Project	37,500
Agreement 2010-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G06,07,10 and 11	37,500
Agreement 2013-01 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G01, 07 and 08 Project	37,500
Agreement 2013-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 32G01, 07 and 08 Project	40,500
Agreement 1415-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Opawica Project	31,500
Agreement 1415-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Areas 32G02, 32G07 and 32G08 Project	37,500
Agreement 1415-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Areas 32I04, 32G13, 32G15 and 32J03 Project	37,500
Agreement 1415-13 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East Project Geophysical Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys, NTS Area 32G15	37,500
Agreement 2015-05 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Opawica and Barlow East projects	31,733
Agreement 2015-12 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Project	37,500
Agreement 2015-13 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Diamond Drilling Barlow East Project	22,500
Agreement 2016-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Chibougamau River Project	50,000

Agreement 2016-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East DDH Project	19,500
Agreement 2016-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Chibougamau River Project	50,000
Agreement 2016-03 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East DDH Project	19,500
Resolution 1617-08 2016 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Beep Mat Prospecting Project, Targets 32G07-A, B, C and 32G15-D and E	37,500
Resolution 1617-14 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Barlow East Extension Project: MaxMin and Magnetometer Surveys NTS Area 32G15	12,450
Resolution 1718-02 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2017 Exploration Program Targets 32G07-A, B, C and 32G15A AND B	38,500
Resolution 1718-12 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake DDH Project	22,500
Resolution 1718-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2018 Exploration Program Electromagnetic and magnetic surveys in NTS 32G15	37,470
Resolution 1819-10 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2018 Barlow Lake DDH Project NTS 32G15	22,500
Resolution 1920-09 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Line cutting, MaxMin & Magnetometer Surveys on the 2019 Barlow Extension South, NTS Area 32G15	42,375
Resolution 1920-10 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2019 Ground Electromagnetic Exploration Program, NTS 32G07, 32G08	37,500
Resolution 1920-18 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2019-2020 Barlow Cuvier – NTS Area 32G15 – Category I Land	70,000
Resolution 1920-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Line Cutting, Electromagnetic & Magnetic Surveys on the 2020 Barlow Gold Project	$25,650
Agreement 2021-20 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization / Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2020-2021 Barlow Cuvier Extension Project – NTS Area 32G15 – Category 1 Land	60,750
Agreement 2021-22 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Induced Polarization / Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys on the 2021 Barlow East Gold Showing Project – NTS Area 32G15	20,239
Agreement 2021-23 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the Opawica Project – NTS Area 32G07	19,200
Agreement 2021-24 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Geological & Geophysical Compilation Centered on Barlow and Rush Lakes Are 32G15	30,000
Resolution 2122-09 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Electromagnetic and Magnetometer Surveys on the South-West Barlow project - NTS Area 32G15 - Category 1 Land	21,218

Resolution 2122-15 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - 2022 EM and Mag Exploration Program on the Sioui Showing, NTS 32G15, Barlow Lake Property	30,240
Resolution 2122-16 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake DDH, NTS 32G15 Area, Barlow Lake	70,000
Resolution 2223-06 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake Diamond Drilling Program	$56,625
Resolution 2223-07 Nimsken Corporation Inc. - Rush Lake Induced Polarization and Magnetometric Survey	$75,000
Resolution 2223-08 Nimsken Corporation Inc. – Philippon	$43,740
NATIVES EXPLORATION SERVICES REG'D.	
Agreement 1112-06 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd.	50,000
Agreement 1213-05 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Arthur and Sam Bosum NTS Area 32G06	26,438
Agreement 1213-06 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Arthur and Sam Bosum NTS Area 32G10	30,750
Agreement 1213-11 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Reconnaissance Geological Mapping, Prospecting and Sampling on 3 claim blocks of the "New Claims" Group of Properties	50,000
Agreement 1213-12 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Follow Up Sampling Program for 2012 as Part of our Joint Venture with Virginia Mines in James Bay	37,500
Agreement 1314-23 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold Project	19,575
Agreement 1415-12 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Diamond Drilling Campaign NTS Area 32G11	30,000
Agreement 2015-03 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Barlow North-East Project	21,090
Agreement 2015-04 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Nemenjiche and Mina Gold projects	24,765
Agreement 2015-11 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold East Project	33,938
Resolution 1617-09 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Prospecting and Follow-up on Targets 32G10-A, 32G11 and 32J01-C	50,000
Resolution 1617-22 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Prospecting and Follow-up of the 29% Cu Atlas Showing, NTS 32G15	36,983

Resolution 1718-01 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Opemiska Project, NTS 32G15	18,750
Resolution 1718-11 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Mina Gold DDH Project	22,500
Resolution 1819-11 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Purchase of a Beep Mat Model BM8	10,500
Resolution 1920-08 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Induced Polarization Survey on 29% Cu showing, NTS 32J01	35,175
Resolution 2122-03 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd. - Drilling on the Atlas Property, 29% Cu Showing, NTS 32J01Phase 2	35,456
Resolution 2122-05 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd - Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey on the Mina Gold Prooperty, NTS 32G11 – Guercheville and Drouet Townships	70,000
Resolution 2223-09 Natives Exploration Services Reg'd - Diamond Drill Hole Program on the Mina Gold Property – NTS 32G11 Guercheville and Drouet Townships	$46,215
JA MACLEOD EXPLORATION REG'D	
Resolution 1920-24 JA MacLeod Exploration Reg'd. - Joint Venture Agreement between Gespeg Resources Ltd. And JA MacLeod Reg'd.	$3,750
Resolution 1920-25 JA MacLeod Exploration Reg'd./Gespeg Resources Ltd. JV - Davidson Project	$34,215
SD MINES INC.	
Resolution 1819-13 SD Mines Inc. - R17 Project	50,000
Resolution 1920-02 SD Mines Inc. - 2019 Project Amendment	28,800
Resolution 1920-15 SD Mines Inc. - Phase II Kaupapiskau Project	20,684
Resolution 1920-26 SD Mines Inc. - Request for Assistance To Attend the Business Workshops	$8,160
Agreement 2021-14 SD Mines Inc. - Phase III Kaupapiskau	30,488

Agreement 2021-15 SD Mines Inc. - Nemaska Lake	60,000
Resolution 2122-07 SD Mines - Nemaska Lake Phase III	27,330
Resolution 2122-08 SD Mines - Eastmain Project	11,325
SIINI EXPLORATION AND SERVICES	
Resolution 2122-06 Siini Exploration and Services, Robert Ratt - Application for Financial Assistance for the Amount of $15,000 for Additional Field Equipment	11,250
ENVIROCREE LTD.	
Agreement 1415-17 Mistassini Lake Picnic Areas Clean-up Project	5,000
MCV SERVICES	
Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Chisasibi	23,000
Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Whapmagoostui and Waskaganish	50,000
CREE NATION OF CHISASIBI	
Agreement 1314-14 Chisasibi Prospecting Course	16,000
CREE NATION OF MISTISSINI	
Agreement 2003-11 Basin Study Research Project Phase 2	30,500
Agreement 2004-01 Diamond Exploration Field Assistant Training Course	20,000
Agreement Cree Nation of Mistissini (Line cutting Grid)	19,500
Mistissini Funding Request Uranium Consultation	10,000
Mistissini – Safety Security 11-004, Copper Boulder Tracing Phase 3 and Washaw Sibi Training	120,000

CREE NATION OF WASWANIPI	
Agreement 2011-01 Mineral Exploration and Mining Activity Eeyou Istchee	10,000
Agreement 1314-12 Waswanipi Training Workshop, Introduction to Mineral Exploration and Mining 101, August 2013	10,000
Agreement 1314-13 Waswanipi Training, Introduction to GESTIM Plus: A mining title management system, August 2013	3,000
PROSPECTORS	
Assinica Lake Project	16,072
Agreement 2004-05 Baie à la Roche Rouge	10,245
Rale Project	11,800
Agreement 2005-02 Lake à l'eau Jaune Phase 2	11,100
Agreement 2005-03 Lake Assinica Phase II	17,550
Agreement 2005-06 Lake Assinica Phase III	8,485
Agreement 2006-02 JS Stromatolite Parts A and B	20,000
Agreement 2007-01 Almungo Project Phase 1	10,300
Agreement 2007-02 Kaychikwapichu Project Phase 1	10,060
Agreement 2008-03 Projet Nicobi Exploration	12,500
Agreement 2009-01 Larry Desgagné Nicobi 2	17,940
Agreement 2009-02 Larry Desgagné Windy Lake	5,675
Agreement 2009-07 Sam R. Bosum (32G-11)	25,500
Agreement 2009-08 Arthur Bosum (32G14)	28,800
Agreement 2010-03 Larry Desgagné Buteux Gold	11,940
Agreement 2010-04 Larry Desgagné Nicobi Phase 3	14,200
Agreement 2010-05 Sam Reggie Bosum 32G11	30,000
Agreement 2010-06 Arthur Albert Bosum 32G11	30,000
Agreement 1112-05 Larry Desgagné Buteux Phase 2	18,500
Agreement 1112-11 Terry-Charles Bearskin Black Bear (46.5 km LG-4)	25,000
Agreement 1213-09 Larry Desgagné Buteux Phase III	5,600

Agreement 1213-10 Larry Desgagné Ganthier Phase 1	19,400
Agreement 1213-14 Larry Desgagné Perch River #3	2,500
Agreement 1314-04 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Phase 4 Project	17,575
Agreement 1314-05 Larry Desgagné - Copper Pointe Project	9,425
Agreement 1314-08 Jim MacLeod - Copper Stromatolite Project	23,000
Agreement 1314-10 Wayne Fireman - Virginia Claims Project	15,000
Agreement 1314-16 Jonathan Gunner - Stajan Project	12,000
Agreement 1314-20 Marc Bouchard - Win-Win Project 32G10, Lac à l'Eau Jaune	14,100
Agreement 1314-22 Sam R. Bosum - Nemenjiche Project	16,400
Agreement 1415-03 Christopher Quinn - Merrill Lake Project	30,000
Agreement 1415-04 Larry Desgagné - Moly Extension 2014 Project	9,855
Agreement 1415-05 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Project	15,525
Agreement 1415-14 Dennis Moar and Teddy Ekomiak - Rawkz TD Project	9,700
Agreement 1415-15 Nikamoon Mitchell and Robert Ratt - Mitchell Project	12,600
Agreement 1415-16 Marc Bouchard - Lac à l'Eau Jaune Win-Win Project Phase 2	7,000
Agreement 1415-20 Dennis Moar - Utahunanis Project	4,400
Agreement 1415-21 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Phase V Project	5,000
Agreement 2015-01 Dennis Moar - Utahunanis Project	4,400
Agreement 2015-02 Larry Desgagné - Copper Point Phase V Project	5,000
Agreement 2015-06 David John Peace - Brun Lake Project	10,300
Agreement 2015-07 Larry Desgagné - Fushite Gold Project	5,450
Agreement 2015-08 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Project	18,550
Agreement 2015-09 Frederick Whiskeychan - River Allard Project	10,000
Agreement 2015-10 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M-13 Project	9,000
Agreement 2015-14 Marc Bouchard - Win-Win Project	13,150
Agreement 2016-01 Larry Desgagné - Buteux Gold Project 2016 Phase VI Project	8,100
Resolution 1617-04 Larry Desgagné - Nicobi 2016	16,900

Resolution 1617-05 Nikamoon Mitchell and Robert Ratt - Mitchell Project Phase 2	8,200
Resolution 1617-06 Dennis Moar - Rawkzt Phase 2	5,800
Resolution 1617-12 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Exploration Project	9,100
Resolution 1617-13 William Fireman - Trapline CH16 Au-Cu Exploration Project	10,300
Resolution 1617-21 Larry Desgagné - Nicobi 2017	7,945
Resolution 1617-23 Larry Desgagné - Molly Drilling Project 2017	21,175
Resolution 1617-24 Marc Bouchard - Phoenix Project	13,000
Resolution 1617-25 Jonas Sheshamush - Whapmagoostui Trapline GW-01 Exploration	15,000
Resolution 1718-03 Dennis Moar - Apimichiskutasich Lake Project	8,700
Resolution 1718-15 Larry Desgagné - Molly Final Phase	9,920
Resolution 1718-21 Jonas Sheshamush - Trapline GW-01 Phase II	15,000
Resolution 1819-01 Buckley Petawabano - M41 Exploration Project	9,925
Resolution 1819-02 Bernard Stewart - Wiyaschunis Lake Project	8,100
Resolution 1819-03 Dennis Moar - Atichikamis Lake Project	7,900
Resolution 1819-04 Larry Desgagné - Urban Barry Gold #1	28,269
Resolution 1819-07 Edward Georgekish Project	10,400
Resolution 1819-08 Jeremy Diamonds Project	9,250
Resolution 1819-09 Thomas Blackned Project	8,200
Resolution 0920-03 Larry Desgagné - Fushite Gold Project 2019	11,070
Resolution 1920-04 Larry Desgagné - Gold Molly Project 2019	9,980
Resolution 1920-05 Buckley Petawabano - M-14 Exploration Project	11,000
Resolution 1920-06 Jonas Sheshamush - Sheshamush Exploration Project	20,350
Resolution 1920-07 Dennis Moar - Kamiywakamach Lake Project	7,900
Agreement 2019-11 Norman Grant - W53-W53A Exploration Project	8,000
Agreement 2019-12 Thomas Blackned - KM317 Exploration Project	8,700
Agreement 2019-13 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project	9,100
Agreement 2019-14 Robert Ratt - Robert Ratt Exploration Project	8,900

Agreement 2019-15 Kenny Wapachee - Trapline M13 Exploration Project Phase 3	8,000
Agreement 2019-16 Dennis Moar - Kawiywakamach Lake Project Phase 2	7,900
Agreement 2019-17 Jordan Kitchen - W05B exploration Project	8,500
Agreement 2019-18 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Exploration Project	8,600
Agreement 2019-20 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project Phase 2	9.100
Agreement 2019-21 Thomas Blackned - KM312 Exploration Project	9,800
Agreement 2021-03 Larry Desgagné - Brongniart Moly Gold 2020 Exploration Project	10,870
Agreement 2021-04 Larry Desgagné - Trenholme 2020 Exploration Project	10,720
Agreement 2021-05 Marc Bouchard - Fantonest 2020 Exploration Project	8,000
Agreement 2021-09 Thomas Blackned - KM322 Prospecting Project	11,300
Agreement 2021-10 Rock A. Sheshamush - Cinii Exploration Project	12,800
Agreement 2021-11 Robert Ratt - Polaris West Lake Project	9,400
Agreement 2021-12 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashist Exploration Project, Phase 3, Km 346 Route du Nord Project	6,600
Agreement 2021-13 Denis Moar - Mantuwataw Exploration Project	6,700
Agreement 2021-04 Larry Desgagné - Lac Des Trois Iles	8,821
Agreement 2021-05 Larry Desgagné - Golden Moose Project	9,950
Agreement 2021-06 Marc Bouchard - Opawica Project	6,820
Agreement 2021-07 Dennis Moar - Kauskatikakamaw Project	8,100
Agreement 2021-08 Neil Wapachee - N23 Exploration Project	7,000
Agreement 2021-09 Simeon Wapachee - N23 Nemiscau Lake – Exp Project	6,350
Agreement 2021-10 Robert Ratt - East Mistissini Project	10,000
Agreement 2021-11 Elvis Weapenicappo & Priscilla Spencer - Eastmain East Exploration Project	7,400
Agreement 2021-12 Thomas Blackned - Prospecting Billy Diamond Hwy Km 358	9,500
Agreement 2021-13 Jonas Sheshamush - Sheshamush Camp Exploration Project	9,995
Agreement 2021-14 Robert Ratt - Waconichi West Project	8,100
Agreement 2021-15 Thomas Blackned - Prospecting Km 312	9,500

Agreement 2021-16 Norman Grant - Nottaway River Phase 2	7,700
Resolution 2122 14 Marc Bouchard - Fantonest 2022 Exploration Project	22,000
Agreement 2022-04 Thomas Blackned - Tartianna R08-VC19 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-05 Robert Ratt - Mist East Project Phase 2	$9,900
Agreement 2022-06 Dennis Moar - Waapikun Project	$8,700
Agreement 2022-07 Norman Grant - A54W01 Prospecting Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-08 Larry Desgagné-Gold Mountain Prospecting Project	$9,550
Agreement 2022-09 Thomas Wapachee - R-17 Prospecting Project	$7,300
Agreement 2022-10 Norman Grant - FG26 Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-11 Thomas Blackned - Lorraine R08 - RE03 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-12 Neil Wapachee - Kaanemgskashit Phase IV- Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-13 Norman Grant - N24 Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-14 Neil Wapachee - Jeenawmii Project	$7,700
Agreement 2022-15 Joshua Blacksmith - W24A Exploration Project	$7,900
Agreement 2022-16 Robert Kitchen - Mishegamish Exploration Project	$10,000
Agreement 2022-17 Joshua Blacksmith - W24A Exploration Project	$9,300
Agreement 2022-18 Thomas Blackned - Jamesee- R08 - V03 Project	$9,940
Agreement 2022-19 Larry Desgagné - Volcano Gold Prospecting Project	$10,000
Agreement 2022-20 Mike Voyageur - TB Lake M26 Prospecting Project	$6,700
Agreement 2022-21 Thomas Wapachee - R-17 Phase 2 Prospecting Project	$7,800
Agreement 2022-22 Rock A Sheshamush - NE Whapmagoostui Exploration Project	$9,918
Agreement 2022-23 Norman Grant - CH33 Exploration Project	$7,500
Agreement 2022-24 Robert Ratt - Mist East Project Phase 3	$10,000
Agreement 2022-29 Neil Wapachee - Kamikukumeu Project	$9,100
Agreement 2023-01 Thomas Blackned – Jamesee K306 Project	$8,700
SPECIAL PROJECTS	
Agreement 2004-03 Study of a Cree Mining Investment Fund	39,575

Agreement 2005-05 Cree Mining Investment Fund Phase 2	31,125
Agreement 2006-04 Creation of study program in mineral exploration	40,000
Agreement 2006-07 Identification of abandoned exploration sites Phase 1	30,000
Elders Field visit of Uranium Mines in Saskatchewan	7,000
TJCM, Glaciofluvial Sampling Survey Sakami Moraine	15,000
Purchase of one Beep Mat	14,000
Agreement 1112-08 Jeremy Brown, New CMEB Website	2,775
Agreement 1112-17 Geo–touristic Map	9,700
Agreement 1112-20 Dissemination of information on Uranium – Sydon Consulting Inc.	58,450
Agreement 1213-21 Niskamoon Corp. – Natural environment Technology	20,000
Agreement 1213-23 MCV Services - Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Chisasibi	23,000
Agreement 1213-24 MCV Services - Mining 101 and Basic Mineral Exploration Session 1, Whapmagoostui and Waskaganish	50,000
Agreement 1213-26 UQAM – An analysis of the mining development in North Quebec	5,000
Agreement 1213-28 Purchase of a vehicle	27,000
Agreement 1314-18 James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment Workshop on the acquisition and dissemination of environmental and social knowledge	5,000
Agreement 1314-19 Maquata Eeyou School, Wemindji	1,500
Agreement 1314-21 Purchase of second Beep Mat	14,400
Cree Nation Bears AAA U-17 Girls Hockey Team Jackets	2,500
Sponsorship to Larry Desgagné to participate in a Vintage Snowmobile Race	500
Commercial Ad for the CMEB on Eeyou TV	3,500
2015 Prospecting Courses Mistissini, Nemaska and Eastmain	121,975
Cree Nation Bears AAA Girls Hockey Team Sponsorship	1,000
Sponsorship to Marc Bouchard for the Festival Du Doré registration	650

Resolution 1617-01 Suzanne Bourdon - Communications Plan for the Cree Mineral Exploration Board	10,000
Resolution 1920-23 CMEB - Prospecting Workshop, Field Mineral Exploration, Prospectors Upgrading	$50,000
Resolution 1920-27 CMEB - Nunavik Mining Workshop and Propair Aircraft Quote	$15,000
Resolution 1920-28 CMEB - Proposal for the Creation of an Eeyou Controlled Junior Public Corporation	$30,000
CONFERENCES	
Agreement 2006-06 Sponsorship of the Learning Together	15,000
Agreement 2007-05 Sponsorship of the Learning Together	15,000
CAMA-Québec Exploration	12,500
Québec Exploration	17,500
Agreement 1112-02 Sponsorship of James Bay Mining Symposium	15,000
Agreement 1112-16 Sponsorship of Learning Together	15,000
INVESTMENT IN JUNIOR EXPLORATION COMPANIES ACTIVE IN EEYOU ISTCHEE	
Niogold Inc.	35,000
Ressources d'Arianne Inc.	50,000
Nemaska Exploration Inc.	150,000
SIRIOS Resources Inc.	75,000
Eagle Hill Exploration Corp.	75,000
Geomega Resources Inc.	50,000
Metanor Resources Inc.	150,000
SIRIOS Resources Inc.	30,000
SIRIOS Resources Inc.	50,000
Azimut Exploration Inc.	$50,000
Stornoway Diamond Corp.	$50,000

8. ACTION PLAN 2024 – 2025

Next year is the CMEB creation anniversary. Since The beginning of CMEB activities on 2003, the mining industry is on an increasing trend. This Current year 2023-2024, Forest fire in Eeyou Istchee creates a lot of pressure on the Exploration companies. This pressure has been transferred to CMEB. We tried to help the companies by informing them about the situation. CMEB has to face a larger demand of support from minerals exploration Cree prospectors and companies working in Eeyou Istchee. The priority is the application of the five programs of the Cree Mineral Exploration Board as submitted to the Cree Nation Government and the Ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources naturelles. This includes the creation of project with low expenses usually handled by prospectors and small enterprises, the preparation of training programs and the creation of job opportunities within the exploration companies and mines in Eeyou Istchee; to keep informing the communities about mining activities on their traplines on regular basis; establishing communication and networking between the tallyman and the local authority and the mining industry, and helping Cree prospectors and companies develop exploration projects. The CMEB will participate in improving the environmental aspect related to mining impacts and encourage environmentally safe mining and exploration activities; and will participate actively in the North Development planning. The Crees want to develop mining in Eeyou Istchee and it has to be done appropriately to protect the environment and wildlife in the philosophy of sustainable development.

1. ***Awareness activities and placement***

- Information-visits in the communities with the collaboration of the Cree School Board schools and participating in the internal events. This latest is the best domain where promoting earth sciences.

- Minerals exploration learning and information adapted and organized for the Tally-Person and the trappers concerns for each community in Eeyou Istchee. We will organise short courses for Tallyman and trappers about exploration activities on the land and within their own traplines.

- **Career and sciences fairs communities** to keep prospectors and the interested people up-to-date on new technology in Mineral resources. This will keep our people in touch with the mining activities and with the new techniques and/or equipment.

- As every year, CMEB will visit schools of Cree School Board during **la Semaine Minière**. We will do presentations and classes visits about natural sciences and mineral resources.

- Promoting and Sponsoring **the university and CEGEP graduate cree students** in the field of mineral resources, geology and environment.

- Updating and publishing the **Tally-person traplines** map, **geo-touristic** maps, **geo-trapline** maps, **Eeyou Istchee Geological** Maps, and Projects & Mining site Location maps.

- The **Tally-Person Interactive Map** is always updated specifically for the Exploration Companies needs. The map contains layers : 1. Google Map, 2. Traplines and number for each the trapline (ex. W23), 3. NTS 1/50 000 grid for better location, and The Cree Communities location. We have plan to present a user-friendly **map** updated continually by getting the information directly from the sources (tally-person family) or via the Cree Trappers Association CMEB's collaborator.

- **Updating the new CMEB's** Website and adding new educational material on **webpage for the Cree youth and for the Tally-Persons** on (cmeb.org) site. This will include educational and entertainment materiel. Organizing social media tools for the Crees (Facebook, LinkedIn and X).

- It's been a several years that we did not had a chance to visit the MRNF mapping camp. We are hoping this year, we will have a chance to take out **young Crees for a visit**. This improves the youth's knowledge considerably and help to gain confidence

- Collaborating with the CTA in Recognizing Metal Mineralization training and mining 101, for tally-person and trappers. **The CTA is the an important CMEB's partner**.

2. *Training and Knowledge update Activities*

- The CMEB has as objective to develop a number of prospectors in each community. These courses will be the go-to people for the community in terms of "what is happening in mining exploration in the territories and in other places". We will conduct the minerals prospecting courses in the **summer 2024. We will strengthen the knowledge of the new prospectors and guide the Tallyman-Prospectors on the field.**

- **P**rospectors program, CMEB will organize an **update training with our junior prospectors this summer 2024**, from the CMEB office. This will completed with the new trainees from all over Eeyou Istchee It is based on the needs of the Crees and job opportunities in Eeyou Istchee. The field training will follow the 3 weeks after the online training of one week. The visit of the CMEB's chief geologist will visit all our trainee's communities to complete the training. It is based on technical preparation and on data from previous geological compilation and from several known targets.

- **Workshop for Cree prospectors** who had at least one field project done. One week with specialists in the domain of prospecting, legal aspect, GIS, entrepreneurship and assays.

- **Workshop for Cree companies** One week with specialists in the Exploration domain, legal aspect, Administration (Proposals), Budget (how to make a budget and how to respect it) and collaborations.

- Workshop (**mining 101**) for **entrepreneurs in mining industry**. This program helps Crees seeking opportunities in the mining industry to learn about running private companies in mining services and establishing agreements.

- Starting new college program 2024-2025 in Environment related to Mineral Resources. This will be done with the c**ollaboration of the Apatisiiwin Skills Development (ASD earlier named CHRD), CSB and CEGEP**.

- New cohort will start in the Winter 2025. This is a technic program, the student are full time and are on «Stage» for the summer 2025.

3. *Prospecting and Explorations Activities*

- Repeated every year, CMEB encourage Cree and none Cree companies to start new exploration projects by suggestion certain areas in Eeyou Istchee.
- Encourage Cree prospectors and help Cree prospector elaborating new projects.
- Help new Cree prospectors trainees build their firsts prospecting projects.
- Writing geological report for each prospecting project funded by CMEB's geologist. As each year we are expecting about 25 reports and at least 4 report from Cree companies to be verified and submitted to the board.
- **Exploration activities report** in Eeyou Istchee produced in November 2024.

4. *Promotion Activities*

- Participate and be a partner in different promotion and information events. The CMEB collaborate with Quebec Mine and "la Semaine Minière", Several Comities concerning Exploration normalisation system and mining related programs development with universities and CEGEPs. **Le Congrès de l'exploration minière du Québec,** and of **Cree Mining Conference** within SAENCAT annual conference (Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance—as major member and as a promoter).
- For the 15th year in the row, CMEB is animating the Rock competition. This last year we had 10 participants from all over Eeyou Istchee. We hope to have more participation for the next deadline October 31st, 2024.
- The CMEB continues to award academic scholarships to secondary-5 students graduating from CSB schools. We expect at least one from each of the ten communities.

- Update the Guideline book for exploration companies already published on the CMEB website.
- Promote the CMEB via MERN, Cree Nation Government, Cree Trappers Association, Société de la Baie James, Association de l'Exploration minière du Québec and the Secretariat to the Cree Nation Abitibi-Témiscamingue Economic Alliance.
- Promote Earth Sciences in class and on the field for youth in primary and secondary grades in April and May.
- Promoting Geology and Minerals Exploration in local Science and Career Fairs.
- Promoting Cree Exploration companies and Cree services available for mining industry in all the event such as Quebec Mine, PDAC, Xplor, Xplo Abitibi, Secrétariat aux Alliances Economiques Nation Crie Abitibi-Témiscaming (SAENCAT) and other local and regional events.
- Provide the latest news related to the Earth Sciences and Minerals Exploration on CMEB's website and social medias.
- Compile geological data from Prospecting Projects and from Minerals Exploration activities.
- CMEB continually maintains and updates a database on mining and staking activities by companies and prospectors in Eeyou Istchee. This information will be published and updated on the CMEB website to ensure that tallymen and Cree companies are informed.

5. Business creation support activities

We meet with the communities and individuals who want to create a Minerals Exploration Company. This strategy allowed as to built seven companies in the past years. Even if it is a long process, we are working continually to create a public market exploration company based on shares and public investments.

Recommendations

1 For Training and Job Creation:

- We believe that more people has to be trained for the various job opportunities in mineral exploration on Eeyou Istchee, and we believe that business partnerships with mining companies is already a reality for the North Development. The progress of exploration projects development, especially in the Trans-Taiga area, Opinaca Reservoir, Otish Mountains areas, Nemaska-Ouje-Bougoumou- Waswanipi area and Eastmain Greenstone Belt will create job opportunities for members of all Cree communities.

- Consolidate and develop geology, prospecting and drilling courses with interested, motivated and educated young women and men;

- Encourage training in the environmental sciences;

- Continually organizing with CEGEPs and universities a program concerning Mineral Resources Technicians and the environmental Technicians and Bachelor degrees in mineral resources and the Earth sciences.

CMEB has access to modernity and new technology (such as ***fibre-optic).*** We want to capitalize on this technology in the purpose to establish a regional information network to find new trainees, new prospectors and post-secondary students, and built new companies in all communities. Webinars and work sessions can now be done from hometown that was impossible before and still difficult to communicate avec a community such as Whapmagoostui.

2 For Promotion:

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board need to continue promoting Cree land minerals resources and to raise awareness in Cree communities via schools and presentations in the communities.

For awareness, it is important to inform communities and Cree organizations about mining realities and avoid false expectations. Mining companies also benefit from any information concerning the needs in the Cree Territory for environmental protection, employment, and economic development.

3 Finally:

The Cree Mineral Exploration Board needs to:

- Develop joint ventures for Cree Exploration and Services companies with other none Cree Exploration and Services companies on advanced projects to share exploration risks;

- promote the services of CMEB to the Crees. The Crees need to know more about the CMEB. This will facilitate the access to all the information about mining and its related jobs in Eeyou Istchee. Promoting is also a mandate of each member of Cree Mineral Exploration board.

- Emphasizes grassroots exploration projects from the standpoint of offering more knowledge and information about minerals potential, this will help to bring new companies to Eeyou Istchee;

- Develops partnerships with the MRNF resident geologists in Chibougamau to generate new projects and new activities such as conferences and sciences activities such as «la semaine minière»

- Working with the prospectors in the development of their exploration projects by supplying knowledge in geology and business and report-writing services, in the context of the Autonomous Prospectors Program.

- Advising the communities about different investments in Exploration Projects and be part of this big business in Eeyou Istchee;

- Maintains the North-South Mineral Exploration network; using the different tools and mechanism such as the universities and CEGEPs, and sciences activities for Cree youth.