PACE METALS LTD..

NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

on the

ELECTROLODE PROPERTY
BELANGER AND BOWERMAN TOWNSHIPS
RED LAKE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO, CANADA

- by -

Colin Bowdidge, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Effective Date: June 1st 2025

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AUTHOR'S CERTIFICATE

I, Colin Richard Bowdidge, do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, and I reside and carry on business at 5 Short Shelski Lane, in the town of Ear Falls, Ontario, P0V 1T0;
2. That I have the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geology and Mineralogy, 1965 (Master of Arts, 1969), from the University of Cambridge, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Geology, 1969 from the University of Edinburgh;
3. That I am a practising member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (Member No. 0202, effective July 4th 2001), and a Licensee in good standing of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador (License No. 10164, effective June 9th, 2020);
4. That I have been practising my profession continuously since 1969, in Canada and overseas;
5. That I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and I certify that, by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI43-101. My relevant work experience that applies to this Technical Report includes: that I have been engaged in mineral exploration since 1969, primarily in Canada and primarily in the Canadian Shield, and that I have practical experience in exploring for and evaluating mineral deposit types that include (but are not limited to):orogenic (greenstone) gold, magmatic uranium, unconformity-type uranium, volcanogenic massive sulphides (copper-zinc and zinc-lead-silver), magmatic sulphides (nickel-copper and/or platinum group metals), iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG), iron ore and industrial minerals (including tremolite, muscovite, kyanite, garnet and wollastonite);
6. That I am the author of the technical report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Electrolode property, in Belanger Township, Red Lake Mining Division, Northwestern Ontario, Canada for Pace Metals Ltd." with the Effective Date of June 1st 2025. (the "Technical Report");
7. That I am solely responsible for all sections of the Technical Report;
8. That my prior involvement with the Electrolode Property has been as follows: I co-authored a technical report and Mineral Resource Estimate on the Garnet property (part of the Electrolode property) for Pistol Bay Mining in 2017. I planned and supervised a diamond drilling program on the Arrow Zone for Pistol Bay Mining in 2018, including logging drill core and selecting sample intervals, and I personally surveyed historic drill casings on the Arrow Zone, also in 2018.
9. That I last visited the Electrolode property on August 24th 2024.
10. That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.
11. That I am independent of Pace Metals Ltd., Compton Mining Corp. And the Electrolode Property according to the definition of independence in article 1.5 of NI43-101.
12. That I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and that form.

Dated at Ear Falls, Ontario

This 1st day of June, 2025

Colin Bowdidge, Ph.D., P.Geo.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Atomic absorption (spectrometry)	Ma	Million years
AFRI	Assessment File Research Imaging	Mag	Magnetic, magnetometer
Ag	Silver	MLAS	Mining Lands Administration System
AMI	Area of Mutual Interest	MoE	Ministry of the Environment
Au	Gold	MoL	Ministry of Labour
CRM	Certified Reference Material	MoM	Ministry of Mines
Cu	Copper	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
DCIP	Direct current induced polarization	MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources & Forestry
DD	Diamond drilling	MRE	Mineral Resource Estimate
DDH (ddh)	Diamond drill hole	MS	Mass spectrometer/spectrometry
DGPS	Differential GPS	MT	Magneto-telluric
EA	Environmental Assessment	NAD83	North American Datum 1983
EM	Electromagnetic	NSR	Net Smelter Returns (Royalty)
FA	Fire assay	O	Oxygen
Fe	Iron	OES	Optical emission spectrometry
FMP	Forest Management Plan	OGS	Ontario Geological Survey
FMU	Forest Management Unit	ppb	Parts per billion
Ga	Billion years	ppm	Parts per million
GPS	Global Positioning System	QA	Quality assurance
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada	QC	Quality control
HLEM (HEM)	Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic	QFP	Quartz-feldspar porphyry
IBA	Impact & benefits agreement	TMI	Total magnetic intensity
ICP	Inductively-coupled plasma	UAV	Unmanned aerial vehicle (“drone”)
IP	Induced Polarization	UDL	Upper detection limit
K	Potassium	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (coordinate system)
km	Kilometre		
kV	Kilovolts	VLF(-EM)	Very Low Frequency (Electromagnetic)
LDL	Lower detection limit	VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
m	metre	VTEM	Versatile Time-domain Electromagnetic (registered trademark of Geotech Ltd.)

1 SUMMARY

Introduction: This technical report (the "Report") was prepared for Pace Metals Ltd. ("Pace"). On March 26th, 2025, Pace entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Compton Mining Corp. ("Compton") through a reverse takeover structured as a three-cornered amalgamation involving Pace, Compton, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Pace. Upon completion, existing Compton shareholders will receive approximately 20.5 million common shares of the resulting issuer, representing a deemed value of $0.25 per share. The resulting issuer will be renamed "Total Metals Corp." and will continue Compton's current operations. As part of the transaction, Compton is conducting a non-brokered private placement to raise gross proceeds of up to $1.35 million, issuing units at $0.25 per unit, each unit comprising one common share and one warrant to purchase one common share at $0.35, exercisable for two years. The transaction is subject to customary conditions, including TSX Venture Exchange approval, completion of the private placement, and other regulatory approvals.

The report reviews the available data on the Electrolode property (the "property") and makes recommendations for future exploration. It includes a new Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Arrow Zone, superseding the historical estimate made in 2017. The author's previous involvement with the Electrolode property includes preparing a previous technical report and MRE on the Garnet Block of the property in 2017 and supervising a diamond drilling program in 2018. The author is independent of Pace, Compton and the Electrolode property.

Property: The property comprises 160 mining claims with a total area of approximately 3,346 hectares, located 64 km east of Red Lake in northwestern Ontario. Discussion of the property in the Report makes reference to the Garnet block (the north-eastern ¾ of the property) and the Copperlode Block (the SW ¼), which have different histories. The Report reviews future option payments and share issuances required by option agreements under which Compton holds the Garnet block from Pegasus Resources (formerly Pistol Bay Mining), and the Copperlode block from Frontline Gold. There are royalties of between 1 and 2 percent of net smelter returns (NSR) payable on all the claims except those registered ("staked") by Compton. Glencore plc (successor company to Noranda) retains the right to back in for a 50% working interest in the Garnet block, in the event of a discovery of a deposit that exceeds certain thresholds.

The claims comprising the property all have due dates for assessment work reporting in 2027 and 2028. The property has sufficient reserve of assessment work to maintain all the claims in good standing for approximately 9 additional years without any new work. The Report briefly describes the cell-based mining claim system now used in Ontario, and gives a synopsis of permitting procedures for "early" and "advanced" exploration, and mine development (including indigenous consultation and engagement). There are no factors that could impede access, or the right to conduct work on the property. The property is covered by four separate Early Exploration Permits issued on May 24th 2027, good for three years.

Access, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography: Access is via a network of primary, all-weather forest access roads maintained by Interfor Corporation, which conducts extensive forest harvesting in the region, and operates a sawmill in Ear Falls (although there has never been any commercial cutting on the property itself) Access to the eastern part of the property, including the Arrow Zone, currently uses the Belanger Road, an inactive secondary logging road. The 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan for the area includes a new secondary logging road that will cross the central part of the property; it is not known if there is a target date for construction of that road.

Climate is typical of central Canada, with cold winters and warm summers. The property is in the boreal forest that covers much of Canada. Local resources include a 115 kV transmission line within 5 km of the property, and a natural gas pipeline through Ear Falls, 69 km by road from the property. Water is abundant in lakes and streams. There is ample land on the property to accommodate surface plant and tailings ponds for possible mine development. Surface rights are vested in the Crown.

History: The Confederation Lake belt became accessible after the discovery of gold at Red Lake in 1925, and the establishment of surface access routes along major rivers. There was active prospecting in the area, hampered by limited outcrop. A few small gold mines operated in the eastern part of the belt during the 1930s. In the 1950s and 1960s, focus turned to base metals. The Copperlode "A" zone (not on the property) and the Copperlode "B" and "C"

Zn-Cu zones (on the property) were discovered in 1962. In 1967, Selco carried out an airborne INPUT EM survey, which led to the discovery of the high grade South Bay Cu-Zn-Ag deposit (17 km northeast of the Electrolode property), which produced approximately 1.5 million tonnes with recovered grades of approximately 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 73 g/t Ag between 1969 and 1981. The discovery of South Bay sparked a period of active exploration, which tapered off after the mine closed.

The Garnet block was held by Selco in the 1968-1972 period, and by Minnova in 1990-1992. Both companies did limited drilling. In 1994 Noranda acquired all of the Selco and Minnova claims and carried out EM surveying and drilling between 1996 and 1998, discovering the Arrow Zone Zn-Cu-Au-Ag deposit. Tribute Minerals Inc. ("Tribute") optioned all of Noranda's property in the area in 2000 and continued drilling the Arrow Zone, resulting in the first historical MRE in 2007. In 2016, Pistol Bay Mining ("Pistol Bay") optioned all of Tribute's property, carried out a VTEM airborne EM survey over a large area, updated the Arrow Zone MRE and drilled 3 holes into the Arrow Zone. In 2021, International Lithium Inc. optioned the Garnet Block from Pistol Bay/Pegasus and covered it with a helicopter-borne, high resolution magnetic survey.

The Copperlode property was held by Copper-Lode Mines from about 1962 to 1993. It carried out extensive drilling and discovered the "D" and "E" Zn-Cu zones. Noranda acquired the Copperlode claims in 1993 and conducted a program of mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, ground EM surveys and drilling, discovering the Hornet, Pipe, Stringer and Far East zones. Tribute acquired the Copperlode block along with Noranda's other properties, and did a modest amount of drilling. The Report quotes Noranda's historical estimates of tonnage and grade for the Copperlode "D", "E" and Hornet zones, with the caution that those estimates do not conform to current practices and should not be relied upon.

Geology: The Confederation Lake greenstone belt lies in the Uchi Domain, a tectono-stratigraphic division of the Archean-age Superior province of the Canadian Shield. It is a ± 10 km wide belt featuring mafic to felsic volcanic sequences, clastic and chemical (chert, iron formation) metasediments, intruded by coeval quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP) and syn-tectonic gabbro bodies, as well as syn- and post-tectonic granites. The Electrolode property covers a 2 km wide belt of dominantly felsic pyroclastics with lesser volumes of mafic volcanics and intrusive QFP, sandwiched between syntectonic gabbro and granite on the northwest and syntectonic granite on the southeast. Stratigraphy dips and faces northwest.

Mineralization: The Arrow Zone is a massive sulphide zone from 3 to 12 metres thick, composed of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and variable magnetite. It forms a zone about 750 metres long and 150 metres wide, plunging at about 35° to the southwest. It actually occupies a shallow trough on the upper (northwest) side of a 200-metre plus thick intrusive QFP. There is a hint of a possible steeper (75°) plunge that points to a potential depth extension. The Copperlode zones are of a similar character, but have not been fully defined by drilling. The Stringer and Pipe zones are (as their names imply) zones of lower grade disseminated to stringery sulphides. Alteration is associated with all the known mineralized zones on the property. Alteration minerals include andalusite, staurolite, cordierite, sericite, silica and chlorite. The aluminous alteration mineralogy is indicative of submarine hydrothermal activity at relatively shallow depths.

Deposit types: Mineralization on the property, and throughout the Confederation Lake belt, belongs to the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) class of mineral deposits. They typically form on the seafloor from hydrothermal vents (driven by heat from related volcanic and intrusive activity). The hydrothermal solutions leach metals from the submarine volcanic pile and then precipitate the same metals as they are discharged into the cold seawater. They also interact with the silicate minerals that make up the volcanic rocks, and leave a characteristic fingerprint of alteration. The Report makes the point that VMS deposits tend to occur in clusters over areas of hundreds of square km, and that individual "deposits" very often comprise multiple separate mineralized lenses.

Exploration and Drilling: The Report reviews exploration carried out on the property between 1962 and 2021 by the various companies listed under "History". Geophysical surveying using time-domain EM systems has predominated, with lesser amounts of HLEM, IP and the Titan-24 hybrid IP-MT system used by Tribute.

In 2024, Compton carried out exploration on the property as follows: [1] a UAV-borne, high resolution magnetic survey over the Copperlode block, [2] reprocessing of data from the 2017 VTEM survey, and [3] sampling and gold assaying on drill core from earlier programs. Assayed sections were identified from geological drill logs as having indications of possible gold mineralization.

The great majority of work on the property has comprised diamond drilling. Approximately 225 drill holes totalling approximately 84,000 metres have been drilled on the property between 1964 and 2018.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security: The Report describes the procedures used in previous drill programs by Tribute and the 2018 drill program by Pistol Bay Mining on the Arrow Zone. The Report also describes the procedures used by the author in Data Verification in 2024.

Data Verification: Core from the 2018 drill program was no longer available. Core from the Tribute and Noranda drill programs is stored in outside racks at the Garnet Lake camp, and is in poor condition; the author found a single box of cut core from Tribute's 2006 drilling with well mineralized massive sulphide intervals. Check analyses for Cu, Au and Ag verified the original analyses within satisfactory limits, but the zinc analyses were significantly lower than the originals. The Report includes a brief discussion of what might have led to that difference without having to invoke bad analytical practices.

Mineral Resource Estimate: The methods used to calculate the MRE are described in the Report. In brief, a polygonal method was used, with polygons drawn on a vertical longitudinal section, up to a maximum of 50 metres from drill pierce points. Average grades across each drill hole intersection were calculated using a minimum true width (perpendicular to the plane of the zone) of 3 metres. A cutoff grade of 3% zinc equivalent was used, both across the zone in each intersection and along the zone (polygon blocks below the cutoff were not included). Zinc equivalent was calculated as Zneq% = Zn% + (Cu% × 3.5) + (Au g/t × 2.9) + (Ag g/t × 0.03), using current metal prices and assumed recoveries, transport and smelter charges etc. Specific gravities were estimated using drill log descriptions and 455 density measurements made by the author on different characters of mineralization in 2017. The MRE, with an effective date of May 29th 2025, was calculated as an **Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.11 million tonnes averaging 0.66% Cu, 4.74% Zn, 17.9 g/t Ag and 0.66 g/t Au**. A sensitivity analysis was performed using cutoff grades of 4%, 5% and 10% zinc equivalent.

Interpretation and Conclusions: The Report discusses the potential of the property to host the following types of deposit: [1] Zn-Cu-Au-Ag VMS mineralization like the Arrow Zone and the Copperlode zones, either by discovery of new zones or by extension of any one of the seven zones (not including the Arrow Zone) known on the property, [2] Cu±Au dominant VMS mineralization, for which five separate target areas are identified, including a possible depth extension of the Arrow Zone, [3] volcanogenic and/or shear-hosted "gold-only" mineralization; the 2019 discovery of the LP gold zone in the mature Red Lake mining camp, 50 km to the west and on strike with the Electrolode property, is cited as one example, [4] Lode (vein type) gold mineralization, for which one target area is identified by a magnetic low delineated by Compton's 2024 UAV magnetic survey.

Recommendations: the Report makes recommendations for a Phase 1 exploration program which will define targets for a Phase 2 drill program. With the abundance of mineralized zones and exploration targets on the property, there will likely be numerous drill targets. The Phase 1 work will determine which of these targets have the highest priority based on their potential for copper and/or gold. Specific recommendations are:

- Improve access by cleaning and grading the Belanger and Ben Lake network roads, and by improving old trails that cross the property;
- Interpret the reprocessed VTEM survey done by Pistol Bay Mining, to extract as much information as possible, and define conductor geometries as possible future drill targets;
- If possible, acquire data from the 2021 high-resolution heliborne magnetic survey of the Garnet Block and merge it with the 2024 UAV-borne magnetic data for structural interpretation;
- Carry out a ground-based large-loop time domain EM survey over a 4 km × 1.5 km cut grid covering the Copperlode zones, Stringer Zone, Pipe Zone and Far East Zones;

- Probe the deepest historical holes on the Arrow Zone with a dummy to assess if future down-hole time-domain EM surveying is possible, which could locate possible "off-hole" responses that might point to a new depth extension;
- Retrieve, sample and analyse more selected sections of historic drill core that has been identified as possibly including intervals of gold mineralization (i.e. continue the resampling carried out by Compton in 2024);
- Conduct geological mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling on several target areas; and
- Soil geochemical surveying using Enzyme Leach analysis, over a number of selected targets and target areas;

A cost of $272,000, including 10% contingencies, is estimated for the Phase 1 program.

A 10,000 metre drill program is recommended for Phase 2, contingent of the results of Phase 1, at an estimated all-in cost of $1,650,000, for a total Phase 1 + Phase 2 of $1,922,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

This technical report is prepared for Pace Metals Ltd. ("Pace"). Pursuant to a Business Combination Agreement dated March 26th, 2025, Pace has agreed to enter into a reverse takeover ("RTO") transaction with Compton Mining Corp. ("Compton"). The salient terms of the RTO are summarised in section 4.4.1 of this technical report.

The Electrolode property includes a mineralized body known as the Arrow Zone, for which historical Mineral Resource Estimates (MREs) were previously prepared (Carter, 2007, Carter & Bowdidge, 2017). This technical report includes a current Mineral Resource Estimate for the Arrow Zone that incorporates the results of subsequent drilling and data collection.

This technical report was prepared using information from sources that are identified in the list of references (section 27 of the report), and are cited in the conventional way throughout the report. Sources include "literature", i.e. scientific publications originating from government and academia, and 75 assessment reports filed between 1964 and 2022 with the Ontario Ministry of Mines (MoM) and its predecessor ministries/departments. The author has also drawn on his own experience on other exploration projects in northwestern Ontario and elsewhere, in interpreting geological and exploration data and making recommendations for further exploration.

The author was involved as a technical consultant with Pistol Bay Mining Inc. ("Pistol Bay"), a previous operator of the Electrolode property. That involvement included [a] co-authoring a technical report and MRE (Carter & Bowdidge, 2017), [b] planning and supervising a diamond drilling program in 2018, including logging drill core, selecting samples for analysis, and supervising sampling of the core by cutting with a diamond saw, and [c] surveying historical drill collars on the Arrow Zone with a differential GPS.

The author is responsible for all sections of this technical report.

The author last visited the Electrolode Property on August 24th, 2024, for the purpose of assessing the condition of the access roads, which were found to be useable by 2-wheel drive vehicles, although somewhat overgrown, up to the points where they give way to trails negotiable by tractors and all-terrain vehicles.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has not relied on any other experts in the preparation of this report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The centre of the property is at approximately 92° 15' 16" west, 50° 59' 00" north, in the Red Lake Mining Division of northwestern Ontario. Figure 4.1 shows the location.

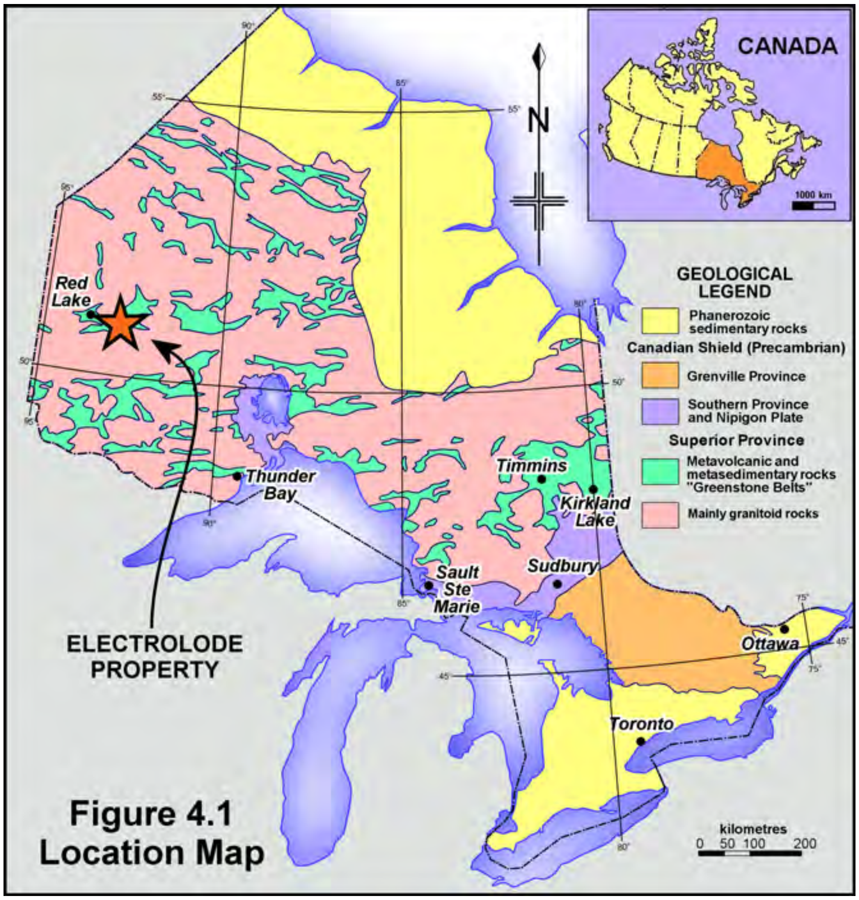


Figure 4.1
Location Map

4.2 TENURE

The property comprises 160 mining claims, as listed in Table 4.1 and shown on a map base in figure 4.2. In this report, as in common parlance, the terms “claim” (colloquial) and “mining claim” (legal term in Ontario) are used interchangeably. The 160 claims include 136 single cell claims, 3 multi-cell claims and 21 boundary claims. Total area of the property, measured by digitizing claim boundaries, is 3,346.1 hectares. Figure 4.2 indicates that the property can be divided into a Garnet Block and a Copperlode Block. The distinction is important because the two blocks have different histories.

TABLE 4.1 **LIST OF MINING CLAIMS AT 2025-05-17**

Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Tenure Status	Work Required	Total Applied	Exploration Reserve	Consultation Reserve	Yearly Assignment	Available Assignment	Work Report Pending	Registered Holder	Tenure Percent	Township	Legacy Claim Id
105400	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279, 1205172, 1215262
107567	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
108801	31-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1209905
112699	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1247836, 1247837
115340	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
121915	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838, 1247840, 1247842
129528	31-Jan-2028	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,600	$280	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1206166, 1209905
132879	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011202, 1011203, 1144278, 1209905
132903	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107673, 1206163
133233	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
133234	12-Aug-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$1	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
135486	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
137285	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278, 1144279, 1205172
141525	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
141526	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
141852	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247837
141853	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247837
150489	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1247836
150713	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
153207	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107621, 1107669, 1205172, 1215261
153951	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$90	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
153952	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
155438	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman, Belanger	1247837
160397	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107614, 1206162
166418	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107607, 1206162
166455	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107613, 1107614, 1206162
176612	31-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011212, 1051238, 1194838, 1209674
179846	22-May-2028	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$82	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107607, 1107608
179867	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$109	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247840
180686	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
181165	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107620, 1107621, 1107622, 1107626, 1107669, 1215261
184499	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215259, 1215260, 1247837
185750	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215260, 1247836, 1247837
185885	22-May-2028	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$82	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107607, 1206162
185907	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$210	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247840, 1247842
185923	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$153	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247840
186910	31-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1209905
187214	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$131	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
187215	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
189306	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107670, 1107675, 1205172
189637	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838, 1247842
189638	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
189639	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
196538	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman, Belanger	1215259, 1247837
199664	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279, 1215262
199665	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279

TABLE 4.1 **LIST OF MINING CLAIMS AT 2025-05-17**

Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Tenure Status	Work Required	Total Applied	Exploration Reserve	Consultation Reserve	Yearly Assignment	Available Assignment	Work Report Pending	Registered Holder	Tenure Percent	Township	Legacy Claim Id
200565	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247837
201825	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247837, 1247838
206051	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
206391	31-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,000	$161	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1209905
206785	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
206786	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
209149	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838, 1247842
215206	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247840, 1247842
216657	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
217513	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215262
217526	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215260
231963	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011204, 1144278, 1144279
235273	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
235565	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$309	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
238723	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107669, 1107670, 1205172
243343	31-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1051238, 1144279, 1194838, 1209674
245651	31-Jan-2028	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,600	$102	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1209905
252052	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107607, 1107608, 1107613, 1206162
252053	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107608, 1107609, 1107612, 1107613
252067	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$154	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman, Belanger	1247840
253808	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215260, 1247836
254249	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011205, 1051238, 1144279
255966	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1205172, 1215261, 1215262
264108	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215262
265331	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
265713	12-Aug-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$104	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278, 1209905
267332	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman, Belanger	1247837
267333	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247837
271148	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1215259, 1247838, 1247840
271417	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215262
272781	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
274548	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
279220	31-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,000	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011211, 1011212, 1051240, 1194838, 1209674
279974	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011204, 1011205, 1144279
283278	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278, 1144279
283279	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279, 1215262
284173	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215262
284916	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
285104	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107675, 1144278, 1205172
285105	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1205172, 1215262
289801	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$206	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247840, 1247842
289807	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$233	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107614, 1107615, 1107624, 1206162, 1206163
290207	31-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1209905
293846	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$309	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107673, 1107674, 1107675, 1144278

TABLE 4.1 **LIST OF MINING CLAIMS AT 2025-05-17**

Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Tenure Status	Work Required	Total Applied	Exploration Reserve	Consultation Reserve	Yearly Assignment	Available Assignment	Work Report Pending	Registered Holder	Tenure Percent	Township	Legacy Claim Id
298647	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011203, 1011204, 1144278
298726	31-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$213	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011209, 1206166, 1209905
303291	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
303292	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$308	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
303293	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$230	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
303454	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278, 1144279
303455	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
305038	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
305039	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
307279	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107620, 1215260, 1215261
312351	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1215259, 1247837, 1247838
312352	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838
319823	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215260, 1215261, 1247836
321945	27-Jun-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$71	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247842
322474	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107670, 1107671, 1107672, 1107673, 1107674, 1107675
323869	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107612, 1107613, 1107614, 1107615
328973	22-May-2028	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$176	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107608, 1107609, 1247840
333069	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1215261, 1247836
333850	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
333851	12-Aug-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$16	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144278
341383	09-Jul-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman, Belanger	1215259, 1247840
342158	22-May-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$212	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1107626, 1107669, 1107670, 1107671
342219	12-Aug-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$250	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	1144279
343829	27-Jun-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$231	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Bowerman	1247838, 1247842
772578	08-Jan-2028	Multi-cell	6	Active	$2,400	$7,200	$0	$0	$150,000	$150,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
861509	17-Sep-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
861510	17-Sep-2027	Multi-cell	7	Active	$2,800	$5,600	$0	$0	$150,000	$150,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
873722	22-May-2030	Multi-cell	6	Active	$2,400	$19,200	$610,335	$0	$150,000	$5,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877887	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877888	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877889	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877890	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877891	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877892	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877893	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877894	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877895	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877896	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877897	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877898	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877899	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877900	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877901	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877902	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
877903	26-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	
900114	03-Sep-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Compton Mining Corp.	100%	Belanger	

TABLE 4.1 **LIST OF MINING CLAIMS AT 2025-05-17**

Tenure ID	Anniversary Date	Tenure Type	Cells	Tenure Status	Work Required	Total Applied	Exploration Reserve	Consultation Reserve	Yearly Assignment	Available Assignment	Work Report Pending	Registered Holder	Tenure Percent	Township	Legacy Claim Id
108235	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668
131818	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
138150	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,800	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668
143644	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4280669
175663	14-Nov-2026	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,000	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
184490	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
184491	14-Nov-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
190148	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$3,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280667, 4280668
214571	14-Nov-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
214572	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
218042	14-Nov-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4282865
226841	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4282865
251759	14-Nov-2026	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,000	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
263255	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4282865
269989	14-Nov-2027	Boundary Cell	1	Active	$200	$1,200	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280669, 4282865
285964	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,000	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4280669
293493	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4282865
297373	05-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,600	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011209, 1206166
300420	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280669, 4282865
312891	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,118	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668
312892	05-Dec-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,000	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668
312893	14-Nov-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,400	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	4280668, 4280669, 4282865
320353	05-Jan-2028	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$2,600	$5	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	1011209, 1011210
571236	25-Jan-2027	Single Cell	1	Active	$400	$1,600	$0	$0	$50,000	$50,000	N	Frontline Gold Corp.	100%	Belanger	

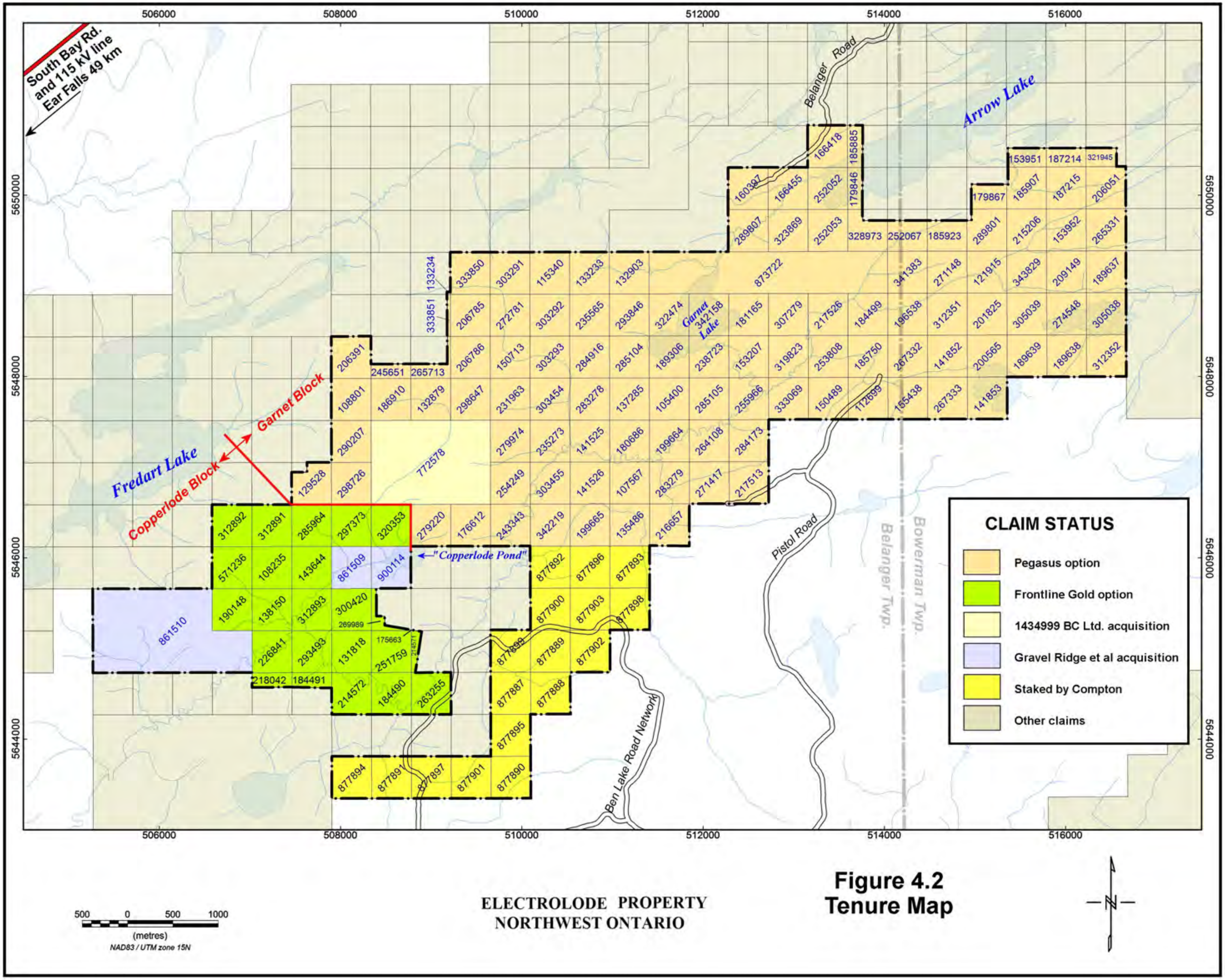


Figure 4.2
Tenure Map

4.3 CELL-BASED MINING CLAIMS

Many of the claims making up the property were originally acquired between 1996 and 2002, by traditional (ground) staking. On January 1st, 2018 staking came to an end in Ontario and pre-existing ("Legacy") claims were converted to cell claims over a 4-month conversion period, during which no new claims were allowed. Cells measure 15 arc-seconds of longitude by 22.5 arc-seconds of latitude. The north-south dimension of a cell is approximately 464 metres, but their width varies by latitude. At the latitude of the property, cells measure approximately 438.7 metres from east to west, and have an area of approximately 20.35 hectares. After April 18th, 2018 new claims, defined by cells, could only be acquired by "registering" (the current term that replaces "staking") online at a cost of $50 per cell. Because the majority of the Electrolode claims were converted from ground-staked legacy claims, it may be helpful to briefly describe the conversion process. Cell claims converted from ground-staked claims were given randomly generated tenure numbers under starting at 100001; claims registered after conversion, and multi-cell claims created by amalgamation of single cell claims are given sequential tenure numbers that started at 500001.

Every cell that was occupied partly or completely by a legacy claim became a single-cell claim registered in the name of the legacy claim holder, as long as the remainder of those cells was unstaked crown land. If a cell contained parts of legacy claims recorded to different holders, those parts of the legacy claims became "boundary cell claims" recorded to the original legacy claim holders, and defined by the boundaries of the legacy claims. If part of the cell was not occupied by any legacy claim, that part of the cell became "unavailable land" which was not open for claim registration or exploration activity.

Claims are maintained by performing and reporting assessment work. Single cell claims require $400 per year, starting in the second year from registration. Approved assessment work can be transferred from any claim to any other claim in a contiguous block. Boundary cell claims require $200 per year. If all the boundary claims but one in a cell are allowed to lapse for non-performance of assessment work, the "last man standing" rule applies and the remaining boundary claim is converted into a single cell claim, with the $400 annual assessment work requirement. Table 4.1 shows that the aggregate annual assessment work burden on the property is $59,500. There is an assessment work reserve of $633,955, which would be sufficient to maintain the property for 9 years beyond the anniversary dates shown in Table 4.1, without reporting any new work.

Up to 25 single cell claims may be amalgamated into a multi-cell claim of any configuration, with the annual assessment work requirement of $400 per cell. Multi-cell claims cannot be un-amalgamated, but claim holders are allowed to abandon cells of a multi-cell claim which they no longer want. A client registering up to 25 cells in a single transaction has the option of a single multi-cell claim, or multiple single cell claims. Boundary claims cannot be amalgamated with any other claims.

4.4 ACQUISITION AGREEMENTS

4.4.1 Pace-Compton Agreement: On March 26th, 2025, Pace entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Compton Mining Corp. (“Compton”) through a reverse takeover structured as a three-cornered amalgamation involving Pace, Compton, and a wholly owned subsidiary of Pace. Upon completion, existing Compton shareholders will receive approximately 20.5 million common shares of the resulting issuer, representing a deemed value of $0.25 per share. The resulting issuer will be renamed "Total Metals Corp." and will continue Compton's current operations.

As part of the transaction, Compton is conducting a non-brokered private placement to raise gross proceeds of up to $1.35 million, issuing units at $0.25 per unit, each unit comprising one common share and one warrant to purchase one common share at $0.35, exercisable for two years. The transaction is subject to customary conditions, including TSX Venture Exchange approval, completion of the private placement, and other regulatory approvals.

4.4.2 Pegasus Resources Option: Claims shown in a gold colour on figure 4.2 constitute the “Garnet property”, and are held by Compton under option from Pegasus Resources Inc. (formerly Pistol Bay Mining Inc.), by an agreement dated June 15th, 2023 and amended on July 13th 2023, March 14th, 2024 and April 29th, 2025 (the “Pegasus Option”). To maintain the option, Compton is required to make the following cash payments to Pegasus:

- $25,000 within 10 days of signing (paid July 21st, 2023),
- $60,000 acceptance of the agreement by by TSXV, CBOE or CSE,
- $50,000 on or before June 28th, 2025.
- A royalty of 2% of net smelter returns (NSR) in favour of Glencore plc.

Pegasus (as Pistol Bay Mining) acquired the Garnet property in 2016 as part of a larger acquisition from Tribute Minerals Inc., which had acquired it in 2002 from Noranda Inc. (which is now part of multinational Glencore plc). Glencore retains the right to back in to a 50% working interest in the event that an aggregate mineral resource (supported by a positive “scoping study”) of 1 million ounces of gold, or alternatively 8 million tonnes of base metal mineralization, is defined on the property. Glencore also holds the 2% NSR royalty referred to above.

4.4.3 Frontline Gold Option: Claims shown in green on figure 4.2 (referred to as the Copperlode claims) are held by Compton under an option agreement dated December 11th, 2023, as amended on April 29th, 2025, with Frontline Gold Corporation. To maintain the option, Compton is required to make option payments and share and issue common shares of Compton to Frontline as follows:

- On signing, $20,000 cash and 50,000 common shares (paid and issued)
- First anniversary, 125,000 common shares (issued)
- $60,000 cash payment on or before June 28th, 2025
- Second anniversary, 125,000 common shares
- A 2% NSR royalty with the option to buy it back for $500,000 at any time.

4.4.4 1434999BC Ltd. Acquisition: On August 30th, 2023, Compton acquired 100% interest in claim 772578 (shown in pale yellow on figure 4.2) from 1434999 BC Ltd. for the consideration of 11,446,671 common shares of Compton, and a 1% NSR royalty, divided equally between 1544230 Ontario Inc., and Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd.

4.4.5 Gravel Ridge et al Acquisitions: On November 28th, 2023, Compton acquired 100% interest in claims 861509 and 861510 (shown in pale purple on figure 4.2). The payment of $6,000, the issuance of 100,000 common shares of Compton, and the grant of a 1% NSR royalty were all divided equally between Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. and 1544230 Ontario Inc. On September 26th, 2024, Compton acquired claim 900114; A payment of $3,000, the issuance of 100,000 common shares of Compton, and the grant of a 1% NSR royalty were divided equally between Gravel Ridge Resources Ltd. and 1544230 Ontario Inc.

4.4.6 Claims staked by Compton Mining: On January 26th, 2024, Compton registered (“staked”) 17 single cell claims (shown in yellow on figure 4.2).

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

No mining operations have been reported on the Electrolode property; neither have there been any large-scale stripping or trenching programs. To the best of the author’s knowledge and belief, there are no contingent environmental liabilities.

4.6 PERMITTING

4.6.1 Early Exploration Permitting

There are three levels of Early Exploration (as opposed to Advanced Exploration) activity in Ontario, regulated by the Ministry of Mines (MoM) with different levels of permitting.

- Low-impact (“Non-prescribed”) activities do not require permits. These include airborne geophysical surveys, “boot and hammer” prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling for geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys without cut lines or a generator, exploration camps, making trails, and constructing roads – **but note that road (as opposed to trail) construction requires a permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF).**

- “Plan Activities” include line cutting (less than 1.5 m in width), geophysical surveys requiring a generator, mechanized stripping (less than 100 m² in a 200 m radius), pitting and trenching (up to 3 m³ in a 200 m radius), and mechanized drilling (assembled weight of drill less than 150 kg).

- “Permit Activities” include line cutting (over 1.5 m width), mechanized stripping of more than 100 m² in a 200 m radius, bedrock pitting and trenching of more than 3 m³ in a 200 m radius, mechanized drilling with a drill having an assembled weight of over 150 kg, and “Other”.

A single application is made to MoM for both Plan and Permit activities. Plan activities do not require MoM approval, but they can be covered by the same Early Exploration Permit. Permit activities require approval by MoM. Approval is notionally granted within 50 days of the date that MoM notifies potentially affected First Nations, which it is required to do after receiving the application. Proponents are required to specify drilling, stripping and trenching locations to within 200 metres; since Early Exploration Permits are granted for a three-year term, it has become customary for proponents to list many potential target areas in order to cover possible future changes in focus and remain compliant with a permit. Early Exploration permits cannot be amended, and they are granted to specific numbered claims, so that claims cannot be amalgamated without becoming excluded from the permit. However, overlapping permits are allowed, so changes in claim numbers and changes in proposed activities can be incorporated in a new permit.

When the Plan/Permit system was first introduced, a Plan submission, which required giving notice to MoM, but not MoM approval, would allow proponents to commence Plan work within 30 days of submission. A Permit application would normally be approved within 50 days of the MoM giving notice to First Nations. Now that Plan and Permit submissions are made together, the relative advantage to proponents of Plan submissions has disappeared, unless a Plan submission is made without including any Permit activities.

The Electrolode property is covered by Early Exploration Permits PR-24-000054, PR-24-000055 and PR-24-000056, granted to Compton, and PR-24-000057, granted to Frontline. All four permits were issued on May 24th, 2024 and are good until May 24th, 2027.

4.6.2 First Nation Relations

In recent years, increasing numbers of First Nations ("FNs") have raised objections to proposed exploration activities on their (self-identified) traditional lands. This has caused the permit approval process to slow dramatically in some cases, or even come to a halt. During the review period for the four Early Exploration Permits noted above, MoM did not request that the proponents consult with any FN; it was reported by MoM that no comments were received from any of the FNs to which the applications were circulated.

4.6.3 Advanced Exploration and Mine Development

Advanced Exploration, by MoM definition, includes mechanized stripping of an area greater than 10,000 m^2 or removal of more than 10,000 m^3 of material, and test pitting, trenching or bulk sampling of more than 1,000 tonnes. The figures for stripping are reduced to 2,500 m^2 and 2,500 m^3 if they are within 100 metres of a waterbody.

Proponents wishing to engage in Advanced Exploration must file with MoM a Notice of Project Status and file a closure plan with financial assurance. The closure plan will lay out the procedures for remediation and restoration if the project goes no further than Advanced Exploration. The financial assurance is usually a cash bond posted with MoM, but can take the form of a letter of credit. In addition, proponents will usually be required to get permits from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) and Ministry of the Environment (MoE), especially if there is a waterbody on or adjacent to the project (which is the case with the Electrolode property). An environmental baseline (EBL) study will usually be required if there is a waterbody in the area. Gathering data for an EBL usually requires making field observations in specific seasons – including a survey of fish species in waterbodies – which can delay the rest of the process, so timing of the fieldwork component is important. The Ministry of Labour (MoL) will probably be involved if any activity results in the creation of hazards to workers.

After receiving a Notice of Project status, MoM will direct the proponent to the relevant First Nation(s) to carry out consultations. Forward-looking proponents will already have completed consultation and negotiation, including Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs).

If Advanced Exploration is successful and mine development and/or production is contemplated, the permits required for development and production are essentially the same as those for Advanced Exploration. A new and separate closure plan is required, but all the other steps are continuations or repeats of the Advanced Exploration permitting process. In some cases of smaller mining operations and companies with limited capital, MoM has allowed "progressive" financial assurances where a proportion of income generated from a mine is directed to the cash bond, so that the amount of the bond is proportionate to the magnitude of remediation and rehabilitation.

"Major" mine development and production may require an Environmental Assessment (EA) under legislation of Ontario or Canada. It is far from clear what triggers an EA, and it is also far from clear what determines federal or provincial jurisdiction over an EA. An analysis of EA requirements is beyond the scope of this report.

4.7 FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Forestry rights in the area are held by BC-based Interfor Corporation, under a licence originally issued to Domtar. Woodland operations in the area of the Electrolode property are managed by Dryden Fibre Canada ULC. Interfor also operates a sawmill in Ear Falls. The area around the property has been extensively logged since the 1960s, although very little cutting has been done on the property itself. The forest industry has been responsible for the network of all-weather roads that enable access to the Electrolode property.

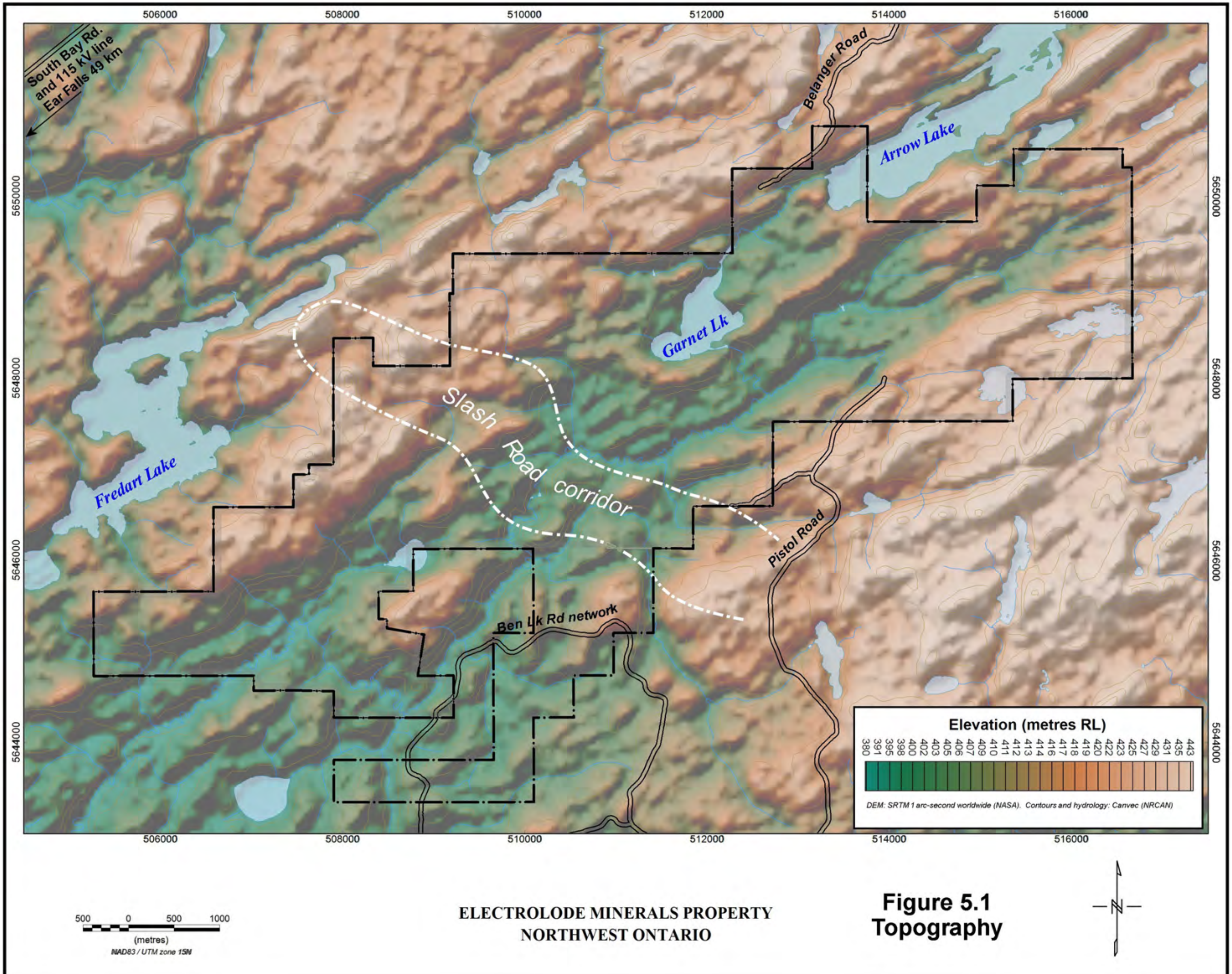
Forest licence holders are required to submit a Forest Management Plan (FMP) for successive 10-year periods for each Forest Management Unit (FMU); the Electrolode property lies in the Trout Lake FMU. FMPs are public documents which can be viewed and downloaded at https://nrip.mnr.gov.on.ca/s/fmp-online. The FMP for 2021–2031 shows that harvesting is planned on part of the property. Annual FMPs are also posted online. The 2025 FMP indicates that no harvesting is planned during the current year within the property limits.

Forestry activities usually work to the benefit of mineral exploration. Existing roads are maintained, new roads are constructed, bridges are built and skidder trails provide easy routes for access on foot, by ATV or by snowmobile without the need for further cutting. Road construction can expose new outcrops, and clearcuts can reveal existing outcrops that prospecting may have missed. If a forestry company plans to decommission a road because of liability concerns, an exploration company can request that it assume responsibility for the road by entering into an appropriate agreement with the MNRF.

The FMP for 2021–2031 includes plans for a new road, the "Slash Road" that will, when constructed, substantially improve access to the property. This is also discussed in section 5 of this report. Communication with Dryden Fibre and the contractors who build and maintain roads and carry out the actual cutting, should be part of any ground-based exploration activity on the Electrolode property.

4.8 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

The author is not aware of any other significant factors or risks that might affect access, title or the right or ability to conduct work on the Electrolode property.



ELECTROLODE MINERALS PROPERTY
NORTHWEST ONTARIO

Figure 5.1
Topography

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Figure 5.1 is a topographic map of the Electrolode property. It shows three secondary forest access roads that approach the property. The Belanger Road departs from the South Bay Road at kilometre 62. The Pistol Road departs from kilometre 23 on the Ben Lake Road. An unnamed loop road (identified as "Ben Lake Road Network" branches off the Pistol Road outside the area of the map.

The MNRF divides the forested regions of Ontario into Forest Management Units (FMUs) for the purpose of licensing and permitting of forestry operations. The area northeast of Ear Falls, called the Troutlake Forest, is under license to Domtar. Timber harvesting operations are being actively carried out in the Troutlake Forest by Interfor, which also operates a sawmill at Ear Falls. Figure 5.2 shows the main primary forest access roads in the area. These are wide, all-weather gravel roads that are in more or less constant use by logging trucks, and are maintained by Interfor.

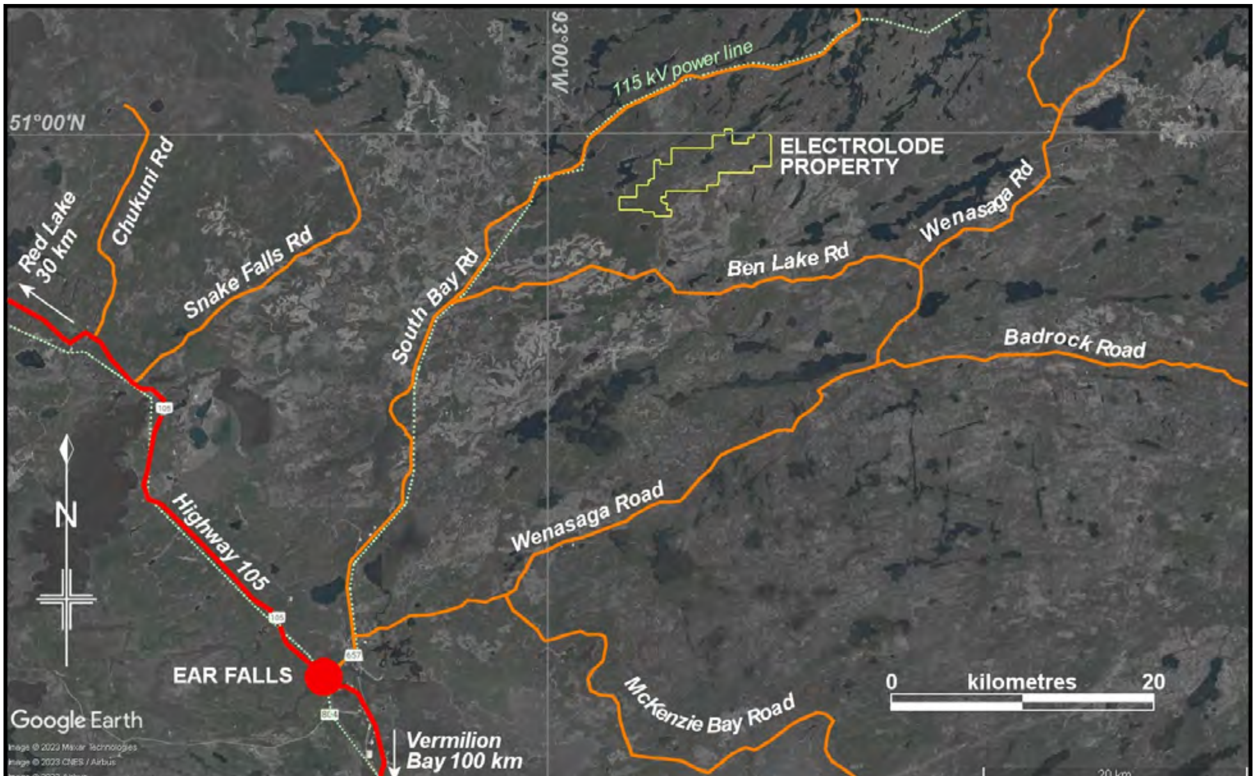


Figure 5.2 Primary forest access roads in the Troutlake Forest
(Pale coloured area on the satellite image indicate recent clearcuts)

Secondary logging roads are only maintained during periods of active harvesting. Maintenance of idle secondary roads is typically done by users, such as exploration companies.

Distance by road from the property to Ear Falls is 69 kilometres via the Belanger and South Bay roads, and 62 kilometres by the Pistol, Ben Lake and South Bay roads. Ear Falls is a town with a population of approximately 1,200, which supports a sawmill and two hydro-electric generating stations. The closest larger population centres is the gold mining town of Red Lake (pop. 4,200), which is 70 km by road northwest of Ear Falls. Vermilion Bay, on the Trans Canada Highway (Hwy 17) is 102 km south of Ear Falls by Highway 105. The regional centres of Dryden and Kenora are on Highway 17, east and west of Vermilion Bay, with road distances from Ear Falls of 145 and 198 km respectively.

Although there has been almost no commercial logging within the area of the property, the 2021-2031 Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Trout Lake FMU includes a proposed road corridor for the "Slash Road" which crosses the western part of the property. The FMP, which can be viewed at **https://nrip.mnr.gov.on.ca/s/fmp-online** does not give a specific year for that road development. The annual FMP for 2025 does not show any cutting or road construction planned for the current year in the area of the property. Figure 4.1 shows the Slash Road corridor; if and when this road is built, it will significantly improve access to the Electrolode property.

5.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Figure 5.1 shows that the topography is dominated by the east-northeast striking volcanic stratigraphy. The relief is typical of the Canadian Shield; rugged on a small scale but subdued on the larger scale. Maximum and minimum elevations on the property are 434 and 387 metres respectively. Despite the locally rugged terrain, outcrop is scarce due to a persistent blanket of glacial till.

Vegetation is typical of the boreal forest; dominated by jack pine, white spruce, black spruce and balsam fir with lesser stands of eastern white cedar and tamarack, alternating with areas of aspen and birch. Clearcuts are usually replanted with jackpine, which is the fastest growing of the native softwood species and hence offers the best return for both pulp and lumber purposes.

5.3 CLIMATE

The property lies in the boreal climate zone, with warm to hot summers and cold winters. In the Köppen climate classification, the area appears to be transitional from "warm-summer humid continental" to "sub-arctic". Figure 5.3 shows monthly temperature and precipitation for the 1981-2010 period at Red Lake, which is the closest weather station to the property.

Exploration can be carried on at any time of the year. Prospecting, mapping and geochemical sampling have to be done in the summer season. Drilling can be performed year-round, but drill programs often take a break during the spring thaw, when roads and trails often become soft and difficult to navigate. Mining can be carried out year-round as long as access roads are maintained and kept clear of snow.

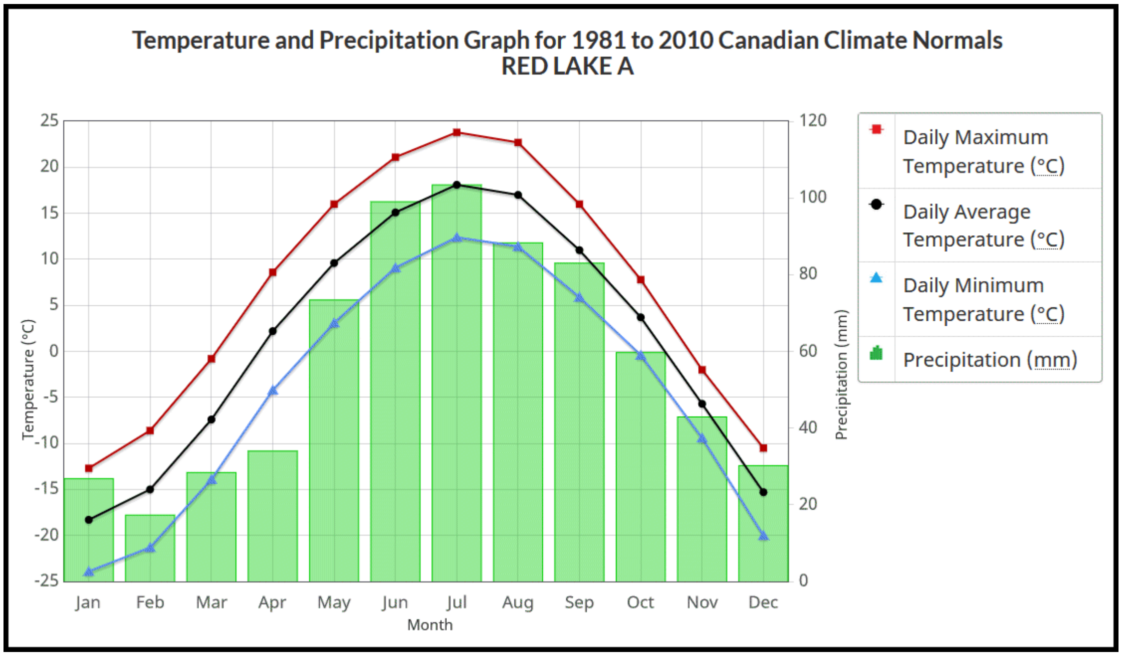


Figure 5.3 – Climate graphic (from Environment Canada)

5.4 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A 115 kV transmission line operated by Hydro One, the provincial grid utility, runs from Ear Falls along the South Bay Road, and then across country to Pickle Lake, and on to the Musselwhite gold mine. The line passes within 5 kilometres of the Electrolode property. A natural gas pipeline operated by Enbridge runs through Ear Falls en route to Red Lake.

Water is readily available from streams crossing the property. There is ample area within the property boundary for the construction of processing plant and tailings ponds.

There are two actively operating gold mines at Red Lake; from this, it may be assumed that labour and mining supplies will be available if needed in the future.

5.5 SURFACE RIGHTS

Surface and subsurface rights in the area of the Electrolode property are all vested in the Crown. If a substantial mineral deposit is defined, requiring advanced exploration and/or mine development, it is necessary for the claim holder to apply for a Mining and Surface Rights lease on claims covering the area of interest. The surface rights component of leased claim(s) allows the use of surface rights for mining purposes, but does not grant ownership. See also section 4.7 of this technical report which addresses the permitting requirements for advanced exploration and mine development.

6 HISTORY

6.1 HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATION LAKE BELT

After gold was discovered at Red Lake in 1925, and the Howey Mine was developed, a regular surface transportation route was established from Sioux Lookout, using barges on the English and Chukuni Rivers, and dog teams in the winter. This access route opened up the Confederation Lake greenstone belt to active prospecting, which also spread up the Woman River to the Birch Lake belt further to the northeast. A number of small gold mines were developed in the 80-kilometre long Confederation Lake belt during the 1930s. These included the Uchi Mine, which produced 114,000 ounces of gold, and the Jackson-Manion Mine (27,000 ounces of gold), as well as a number of smaller operations. The primary focus of exploration in those times was gold, although prospectors did locate occurrences of copper and/or zinc sulphide mineralization.

During the 1950s and 1960s, when base metals became more important exploration targets, the Confederation Lake belt was known to be favourable for base metal sulphide mineralization. A number of occurrences were explored during those years, the most significant being the Copperlode deposits. The Copperlode “A” deposit lies 3 kilometres northwest of the most westerly point on the Electrolode property. The Copperlode “B”, “C”, “D”, “E” and Hornet deposits are on the Frontline option claims of the Electrolode property.

Selco Mining, a subsidiary of UK-based Selection Trust, which operated copper mines in what is now Zimbabwe, was attracted to the area and carried out a regional airborne electromagnetic survey in 1967 using the new Barringer INPUT system. INPUT was the first, and at that time, the only time-domain or “pulse” electromagnetic system, and even its early versions were able to detect conductors at greater depths than competing frequency-domain systems. Ground follow-up of anomalies led to the discovery of the South Bay copper-zinc-silver deposit, 17 kilometres northeast of the Garnet property.

Selco put the South Bay deposit into production in 1969, and it continued operation until 1981. Production figures for South Bay quoted in different publications vary considerably. Selco was apparently a secretive organization, and only published the minimum required by law. The most “official” estimate of South Bay production is the one made by the Ontario Geological Survey: 1,486,000 tonnes grading 1.8% Cu, 11.06% Zn and 73 g/t Ag (Atkinson et al, 1990 p 53). There is no mention of gold production, or tin, although grades up to 0.3% tin had been reported. Other published sources report similar numbers of tonnes, but higher grades. A presentation to a CIM meeting in Winnipeg by Wan & Warburton (1979) quoted 2.3% Cu, 14.5% Zn and 120 g/t Ag. The discrepancy may be due in part to the inevitable difference between “head” grades (based on assays of mill feed) and “recovered” grades (based on returns from smelters and refineries). Also, the 1979 figures reflected what was probably an average grade to that date, and it was stated that there was still 300,000 tons remaining to be mined. It would be normal to expect the last ore mined to have a lower grade; hence the average to that point would be higher than the overall grade of the zone as a whole.

The discovery of South Bay led to a period of very active exploration. It was dominated by Selco, which discovered a number of smaller massive sulphide deposits, including the Garnet Zone (see below under “Mineralization”. Other companies that were active during the 1970s included Rio Algom, Hudson Bay Exploration and Development (exploration subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting), Inco and Homestake. Junior companies included Copper-Lode Mines Ltd., which worked the Copperlode property, and Caravelle Mines.

After the closing of the South Bay Mine in 1981, exploration activity in the belt declined, but it was re-invigorated in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Co. Noranda entered into a joint venture with Selco, which had formed some sort of alliance with the newly privatized BP to become BP-Selco on all of the Selco exploration properties in the Confederation Lake belt. Subsequently, BP-Selco gave up, or sold, all of its interests to Noranda. Noranda started its work with an airborne survey using the newer, more powerful Questor INPUT Mark VI system. Noranda also acquired other ground by staking or acquisition, and began a systematic, belt-wide program that included geological mapping, lithogeochemical surveys with whole-rock analysis of thousands of rock samples, and deeper-penetrating electromagnetic surveys including a Geotem airborne survey and ground and borehole time-domain or “pulse” type surveys such a Crone PEM and Geonics EM-37. Noranda’s work continued through the 1990s, and the high point was the discovery of the Arrow Zone on the Garnet property in 1997 (see below). Noranda also discovered the Hornet Zone on the Copperlode property, at a depth of over 250 metres by drilling a PEM anomaly, but this was not followed up beyond the first two drill holes.

Minnova, or one of its other incarnations as Metall Mining or Inmet Mining, was also active in the Confederation Lake belt in the early 1990s. Like Noranda, Minnova pursued a sophisticated exploration program using deep-penetrating EM surveys and lithogeochemistry to generate drill targets.

In 2002, Noranda’s interest lay elsewhere than the Confederation Lake belt, and its properties in the area were idle. Tribute Minerals Inc. initiated what was, for a junior company, a very ambitious program by acquiring all of the Noranda properties in an option arrangement. Tribute was active for several years, and relied on the newly developed Titan-24 hybrid IP-MT (magneto-telluric) system to generate targets, with mixed success. After 2008, Tribute became inactive and in 2016, optioned all of its remaining properties to Pistol Bay Mining Inc.

6.2 HISTORY OF THE GARNET BLOCK

In the earliest phase of regional exploration, the Garnet Lake area was held by Selco, who carried out ground EM surveys in follow-up to its airborne INPUT survey, and put down 12 diamond drill holes totalling 1,505 metres between 1968 and 1972. Selco discovered the Garnet Zone, which is the small massive sulphide lens that lies up-dip and up-plunge from the Arrow Zone.

It is not known if the 1987 BP-Selco joint venture with Noranda included claims at Garnet Lake. If it did, no work was done by Noranda at that time.

The next phase of activity at Garnet Lake was in 1990 to 1992 when Minnova held the ground. It carried out a Geonics EM-37 survey and drilled two holes totalling 854 metres, without success. In December 1994, Minnova's claims were transferred to Noranda Exploration Co.

Noranda carried out geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling and deep-penetrating ground EM surveys, and drilled 37 holes totalling 17,462 metres between 1996 and 1998. The Arrow Zone was discovered by drilling an EM-37 anomaly that was interpreted to lie below and to the southwest of Selco's Garnet Zone. The Arrow zone returned potentially mineable grades and widths in 8 diamond drill holes, and this made it the most substantial deposit resulting from all of Noranda's work in the area.

After acquiring Noranda's claims, Tribute Minerals Inc. continued drilling the Arrow Zone with 82 diamond drill holes totalling 37,883 metres between 2003 and 2008. A 43-101 technical report and (historical) resource estimate was prepared (Carter, 2007) incorporating the results of the first 50 Tribute drill holes (for details, see below, section 6.4.1).

In 2016, after optioning all of Tribute's Confederation Lake claims, Pistol Bay Mining carried out a VTEM airborne time-domain EM and magnetic survey over a 40-kilometre length of the Confederation Lake belt, including all of the present Electrolode property. Pistol Bay commisioned a 43-101 technical report (Carter & Bowdidge, 2017) that incorporated a (historical) mineral resource estimate using all of the Noranda and Tribute drill holes (for details, see below, section 6.4.1). Pistol Bay carried out a 3-hole, 1,555-metre drill program on the Arrow Zone. All drill collars on the Arrow Zone that could be located were surveyed using a differential GPS.

6.3 HISTORY OF THE COPPERLODE BLOCK

In 1962, prospector Harry Lundmark located two occurrences of copper-zinc mineralization, which were called the "B" and "C" Zones (he also discovered the "A" Zone, which is outside the Electrolode Property, as noted above). Falconbridge Nickel Mines acquired the property and carried out geological mapping and a VLF-EM survey. Copper-Lode Mines Ltd then acquired the property and carried out exploration between 1964 and 1973, including ground EM and IP surveys, an airborne INPUT EM survey and drilling of approximately 51 holes totalling approximately 5,820 metres. This work resulted in the discovery of the "C", "D" and "E" zones. At some point in Copper-Lode Mines tenure, (about 1973) Selco optioned the property and drilled 3 holes totalling 410 metres on (included in Copper-Lode's total). Selco is reported to have carried out a UTEM ground time-domain EM survey (results have not been found).

In 1993, Noranda had acquired the Copperlode property and commenced a 5-year exploration program. This included geological mapping, ground magnetic, HLEM, PEM (Crone Geophysics time-domain system) and EM-37 surveys and drilling of 30 holes with a total of 14,328 metres. Noranda's work resulted in the discovery of the Hornet Zone, a blind massive sulphide zone at a depth of about 250 metres.

Some of the Copperlode and Noranda work was on the "Far East" and "Stringer" zones, which are located on the Garnet claim block of the Electrolode property.

In 2003,Tribute Minerals, after optioning all of Noranda's property in the Confederation Lake belt, carried out a 3-hole, 1,530-metre drill program on the "E" Zone, and a Titan-24 hybrid DCIP/MT survey over the B-C-D-E-Hornet Zones area. In 2007-2008 Tribute also extended the Titan-24 survey and drilled 6 holes totalling 3,099 metres, this time focussing on the "Far East" and "Stringer" zones.

6.4 HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

6.4.1 ARROW ZONE

The 2007 Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") for Tribute Minerals (Carter, 2007) was prepared in conformity with the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates ("CIM Standards") as published in 2005. It used a polygonal method with a maximum area of influence at 50 metres from the pierce points of drill holes on a longitudinal section. A minimum true width of 3.0 metres was used, with a cutoff grade of 3% zinc equivalent, which was defined as Zneq% = Zn% + (Cu% × 2.1). Noranda drill holes and the first 50 of the Tribute drill holes were used:

Indicated Mineral Resource – 2,071,000 tonnes grading 0.75% Cu, 5.92% Zn, 21.1 g/t Ag and 0.58 g/t Au, additionally, Inferred Mineral Resource – 120,552 tonnes grading 0.56% Cu, 2.60% Zn, 18.6 g/t Ag and 0.41 g/t Au. These are historical MREs; a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify them as current mineral resources; neither Pace nor Compton are treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves.

The 2017 MRE for Pistol Bay Mining (Carter & Bowdidge, 2017) was prepared in conformity with the 2014 CIM Standards. It was reviewed by the BC Securities geologist, and was amended several times to accommodate his comments and criticism. It used all the Noranda and Tribute drill holes. It also used a polygonal method, with the same cutoff and minimum width, but zinc equivalent defined as Zneq% = Zn% + (Cu% × 2.1) + (Au g/t × 1.4) + (Ag g/t × 0.018). Only an Inferred MRE was calculated – 2,100,000 tonnes at 0.72% Cu, 5.78% Zn, 19.5 g/t Ag and 0.60 g/t Au. This is a historical MRE; a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify it as a current mineral resource; neither Pace nor Compton are treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or reserves.

The historical MREs quoted above are superseded by the current MRE presented in this technical report.

6.4.2 COPPERLODE ZONES

Noranda, in its public filings in the 1990s, quoted "reserve" numbers for the Copperlode "D", "E" and Hornet zones, summarized in MoM file MDI52K15NW00019 (available at https://www.geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/). These estimates were prepared before the introduction of National Instrument 43-101 and the CIM standards; hence they do not use currently accepted categories of mineral resources or mineral reserves. The methods and parameters (such as cutoff grade, minimum width, areas of influence around drill holes etc.) used are not known. No more recent estimates for the Copperlode zones have appeared in the technical literature. In order to upgrade these historical estimates to current MREs, a full review of original drill and assay data would be required, with confirmation sampling and assaying and/or confirmation drilling as necessary. **A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Neither Pace nor Compton is treating these historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves**.

These estimates are relevant to an assessment of the mineral potential of the Copperlode property, but **they should not be relied upon in any way**. They are presented here, with all the above qualifications and cautions, for information purposes. Since they are in the public domain, they would be available (without qualifications or cautions) to anyone doing an internet search.

"E" Zone:	300,000 tonnes of 0.60% Cu, 4.36% Zn and 13.7 g/t Ag
including	160,000 tonnes of 1.02% Cu, 8.28% Zn and 13.4 g/t Ag
"D" Zone:	36,000 tonnes of 0.26% Cu and 7.58% Zn
Hornet Zone:	145,000 tonnes of 2.3% Cu and 4.07% Zn

6.5 PRODUCTION

There has been no mineral production from the Electrolode property.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Confederation Lake greenstone belt lies within the Superior Province, the largest of the structural provinces of the Canadian Shield. The Superior Province can be divided into "terranes" and "domains" and the currently favoured subdivision (Stott et al., 2010) has the Confederation Lake belt in the Uchi Domain within the North Caribou Terrane (figure 7-1). The Uchi Domain is characterized by numerous greenstone belts composed of generally submarine calc-alkaline, island-arc volcanic rocks and associated sedimentary rocks, separated by "granitoid" rocks that form generally oval masses. The term granitoid encompasses pre-volcanic gneissic basement complexes, often migmatized and remobilized as domes, as well as post-volcanic felsic plutons, usually of granodiorite to trondhjemite composition.

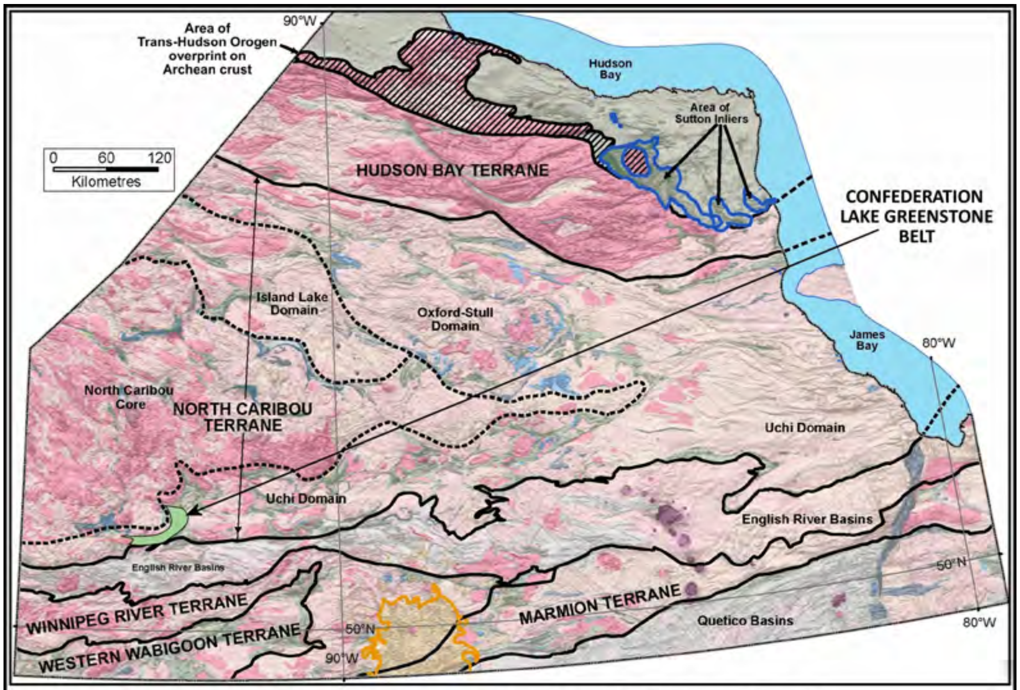


Fig. 7-1 Subdivisions of the Superior Province in Northwest Ontario (after Stott et al., 2010)

The northeastern part of the Confederation Lake belt has been well mapped and its volcanology has been well studied by Thurston (1985), and the southern limit of mapping lies just north of the Electrolode property. The remainder of the belt has only been mapped at a reconnaissance level; the overburden thickness increases westwards as the Trout Lake terminal moraine is approached, making detailed mapping impossible.

Thurston's (1985) mapping has divided the volcanic rocks of the northern Confederation Lake belt into three cycles. The youngest, cycle 3, occupies the core of a complex synclinorium. The oldest, cycle 1, occupies the outer parts of the synclinorium. Cycle 2 is host to a number of gold occurrences and deposits, while all the base metal massive sulphide occurrences and deposits are in cycle 3. Figure 7-2 shows the regional geology ("Geology of Ontario"), available on the MNDM website, with everything except the cycle 3 volcanics and their internal mafic and felsic intrusions "greyed out" as being unrelated to the Garnet property and its mineralization. To the north and east of the Garnet property, Thurston's (1985) map was used to delineate cycle 3, while to the west of Garnet Lake, the limits of cycle 3 have simply been extrapolated along strike. It will be noted that in this southwestern part of the belt, cycle 2 is thin and discontinuous, and cycle 1 is absent.

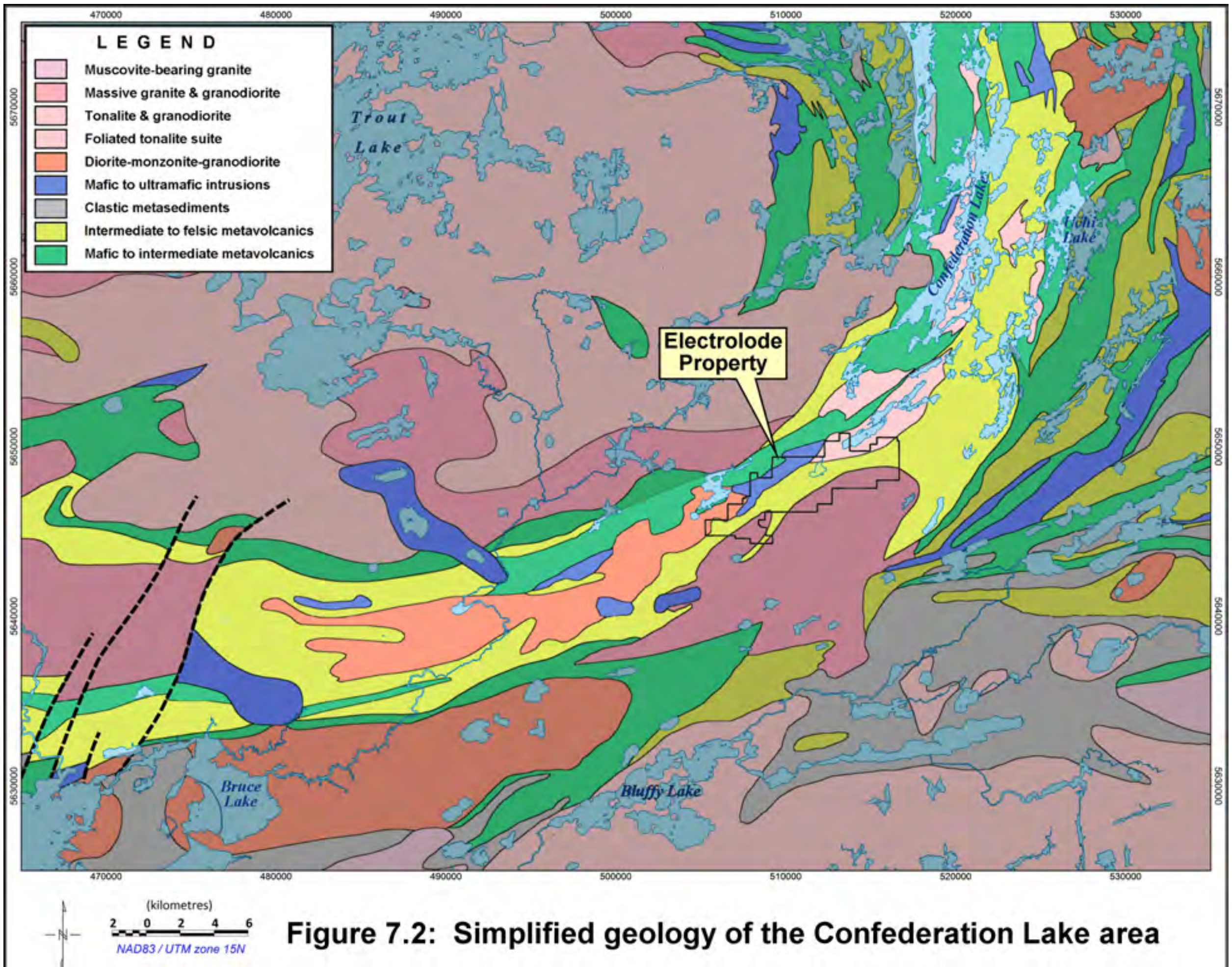


Figure 7.2: Simplified geology of the Confederation Lake area

On the basis of limited field mapping carried out by Pistol Bay in the late fall of 2016, the core of the greenstone belt in the area of Garnet Lake forms an asymmetric graben that has been folded into a tight syncline. The asymmetry comes from the fact that the volcanics filling the northwest side of the graben are dominantly mafic, while those on the southeast side are dominantly felsic tuffs, agglomerates and lavas. Internal intrusions (i.e. those within the cycle 3 volcanic rocks) include later granitic rocks and gabbro, that have pierced the core of the synclinal belt. There are also intrusive bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP), most of which are too small to show on the map.

Within the volcanic sequence of cycle 3, there are one or two time-stratigraphic horizons that signify quiescent periods during the submarine volcanic activity; these allow the development of hydrothermal convective cells that can lead to the formation of volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization on the sea floor. On a regional scale, these time horizons are marked by chert or chert-magnetite iron formation, and occasionally, by calc-silicate metasedimentary rocks (which may be carbonate-facies iron formations).

Like most other greenstone belts in the Canadian Shield and elsewhere, the Confederation Lake belt has been affected by polyphase deformation, folding, faulting and shearing as well as greenschist to locally amphibolite facies regional metamorphism during the Kenoran orogeny.at approximately 2.72 Ga. Volcanic activity took place in the early stages of the orogenic event, which resulted from collisions between microcontinents. Precise dating in recent years has shown that microcontinent collisions took place at slightly different times over the Superior Province, so that the Kenoran orogeny effectively migrated from north to south between the dates 2.68 and 2.72 Ga (Percival et al., 2006).

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) carried out a mapping program and revised the tectonic and stratigraphic framework of the Red Lake, Confederation Lake and Birch-Uchi greenstone belts (Sanborn-Barrie et al., 2004). The GSC reconstruction of the belts is based on multiple U-Pb dates. The volcanic rocks are divided into “assemblages” rather than the cycles of Thurston (1985). Cycle 1 is roughly equivalent to the Woman Assemblage, with dates around 2870 Ma. Cycle 3 is roughly equivalent to the Confederation Assemblage, which gives dates between 2745 and 2735 Ma.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 7.3 shows the geology of the property, compiled from mapping by Noranda (MacDougall, 1993) and Minnova (Lewis, 1991). Noranda’s 1993 mapping appears to have been updated in 1997 and 1998, and incorporated in a series of MapInfo files provided by Tribute Minerals Inc., including one complete set georeferenced to UTM coordinates.

The submarine felsic pyroclastic rocks that dominate the area were divided by MacDougall (1993) into ash tuff, which was mapped as a separate unit, and a variety of other pyroclastic lithologies: Quartz-eye tuff, lapilli tuff, crystal tuff and (presumably undivided) “tuff”. The ash tuff is typically fine grained, massive to well bedded and siliceous; MacDougall (1993) compares it to the “cherty tuff” that is often noted as being an exhalative unit, coeval with lenses of VMS mineralization. However, it is mapped as being up to 1,000 metres thick, which is not typically a feature of exhalites. Minnova’s mapping (based on sparse outcrops) defines a 500 metre thick unit of “clastic metasediment” which appears to be correlative with Noranda’s ash tuff unit. The felsic sequences also include quartz-porphyritic rhyolite flows, and occasional thin (less than 40 metres thick) amphibolitized mafic flows.

Intrusive rocks include two irregular sill-like bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP), one in the Garnet Lake area, and the other in the Copperlode area. Observations by Boyd (2006) suggest that the Garnet Lake QFP (up to 400 metres thick and at least 2.7 km long) was intruded at very shallow depths, and that at least part of its upper surface was

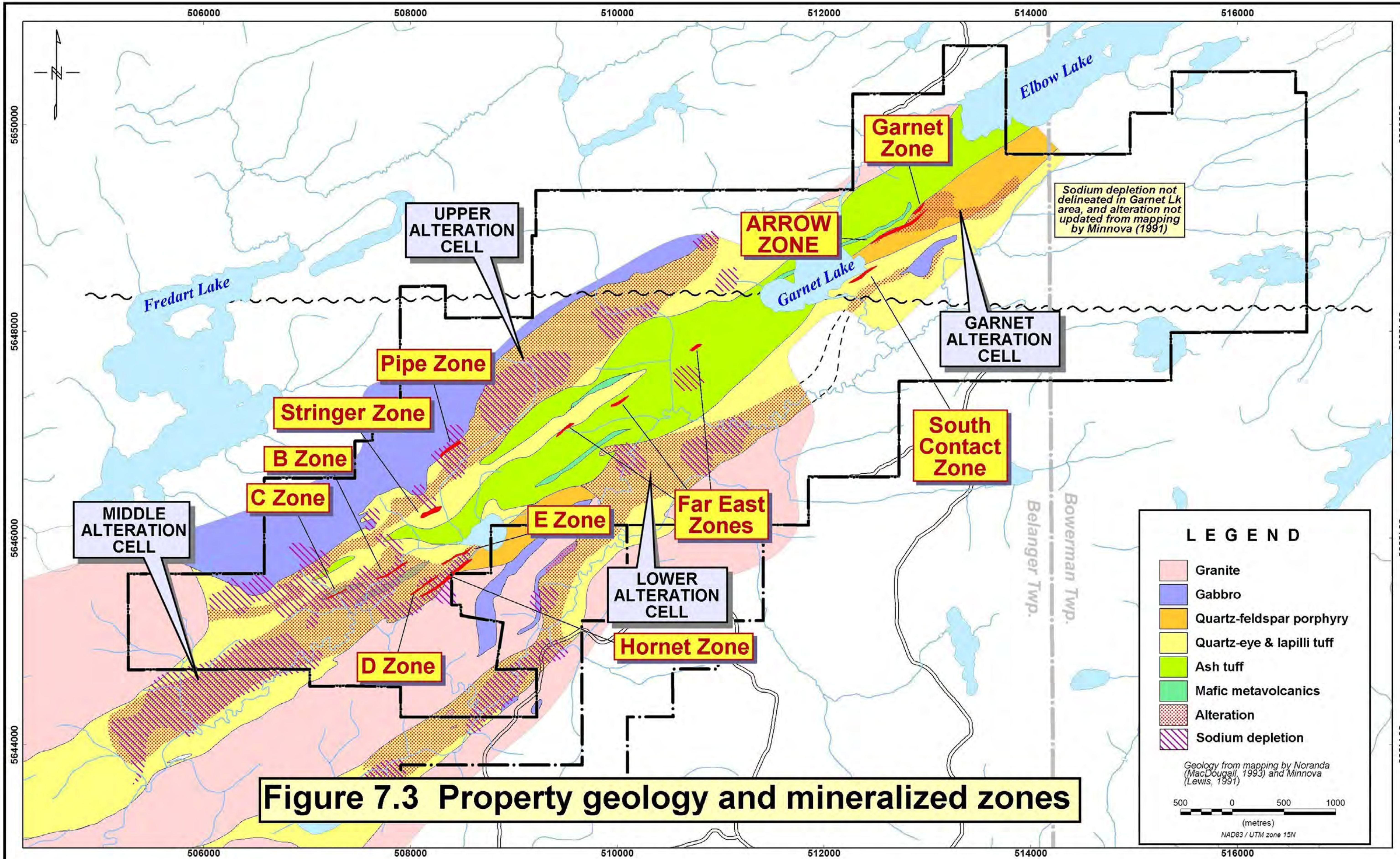


Figure 7.3 Property geology and mineralized zones

exposed on the seafloor, where it formed the paleosurface on which the Arrow Zone VMS mineralization was deposited. The author concurs with Boyd's (2006) interpretation. The Copperlode area QFP is approximately 250 metres thick and 1,500 metres long. A number of minor gabbro intrusions are mapped in the volcanic sequence. A large body of gabbro, at least 1,000 metres thick, is present at the northwestern edge of the mapped area. A granitic intrusive of batholithic size is present along the southeastern edge of the volcanic rocks, and two lobes of granite intrude the volcanics in the Copperlode area. These granites can also be seen in figure 7.2.

The volcanic rocks strike consistently at about 060° and generally dip around 70° to the northwest. Boyd (2006) concludes that they form a northwest facing monocline, and the author sees no reason to disagree, although MacDougall (1993) and King (1999) assume that the stratigraphic facing direction is to the southeast. Top direction indicators are rare. The author observed graded bedding in thinly bedded waterlain tuffs in drill holes on the Arrow Zone, and concurs with Boyd (2006).

Metamorphism is of lower amphibolite facies, as evidenced by the mineralogy of the mafic flows interbedded with the felsic tuff sequence.

Hydrothermal alteration is extensive. Noranda's mapping southwest of Garnet Lake shows three alteration "cells", more or less conformable to the volcanic stratigraphy, as shown on figure 7.3. In addition, the "Garnet alteration cell" is based on mapping by Minnova, and has not been updated by subsequent drilling of the Arrow Zone, where alteration pervades a large part of the "ash tuff/clastic metasediment" sequence, at least 200 metres into the hangingwall of the mineralization. Alteration minerals include chlorite, biotite, sericite, andalusite, garnet, staurolite and anthophyllite. The author tentatively identified cordierite in drill holes on the Arrow Zone. Massive black chlorite is present in the footwall of the Arrow Zone massive sulphide.

The presence of aluminous minerals like garnet, andalusite and staurolite in alteration zones around volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits is generally taken to indicate that alteration and mineralization took place at relatively shallow water depths of significantly less than 2,000 metres. The lower confining pressure would allow the hydrothermal fluids that carried and deposited the metals to boil at some point in their convective circulation, creating aluminous of alteration. They distinguish the Garnet Lake - Copperlode area from the South Bay Mine, where the dominant alteration minerals are diabantite (black, iron-rich chlorite) and sericite (Wan & Warburton, 1979). It can be assumed that the South Bay deposits formed in deeper water than the Arrow Zone at Garnet Lake.

7.3 GEOLOGY OF THE ARROW ZONE AREA

Figure 7.4 is reproduced from a Tribute Minerals map of the Arrow Zone area at a larger scale. All the felsic volcanic and pyroclastic units are lumped together. The map shows the geometry of the main "Garnet" alteration cell, following the footwall of the QFP, then transgressing the QFP at an oblique angle and funneling out under the Arrow Zone. As noted above, subsequent drilling shows extensive alteration permeating the overlying pyroclastics.

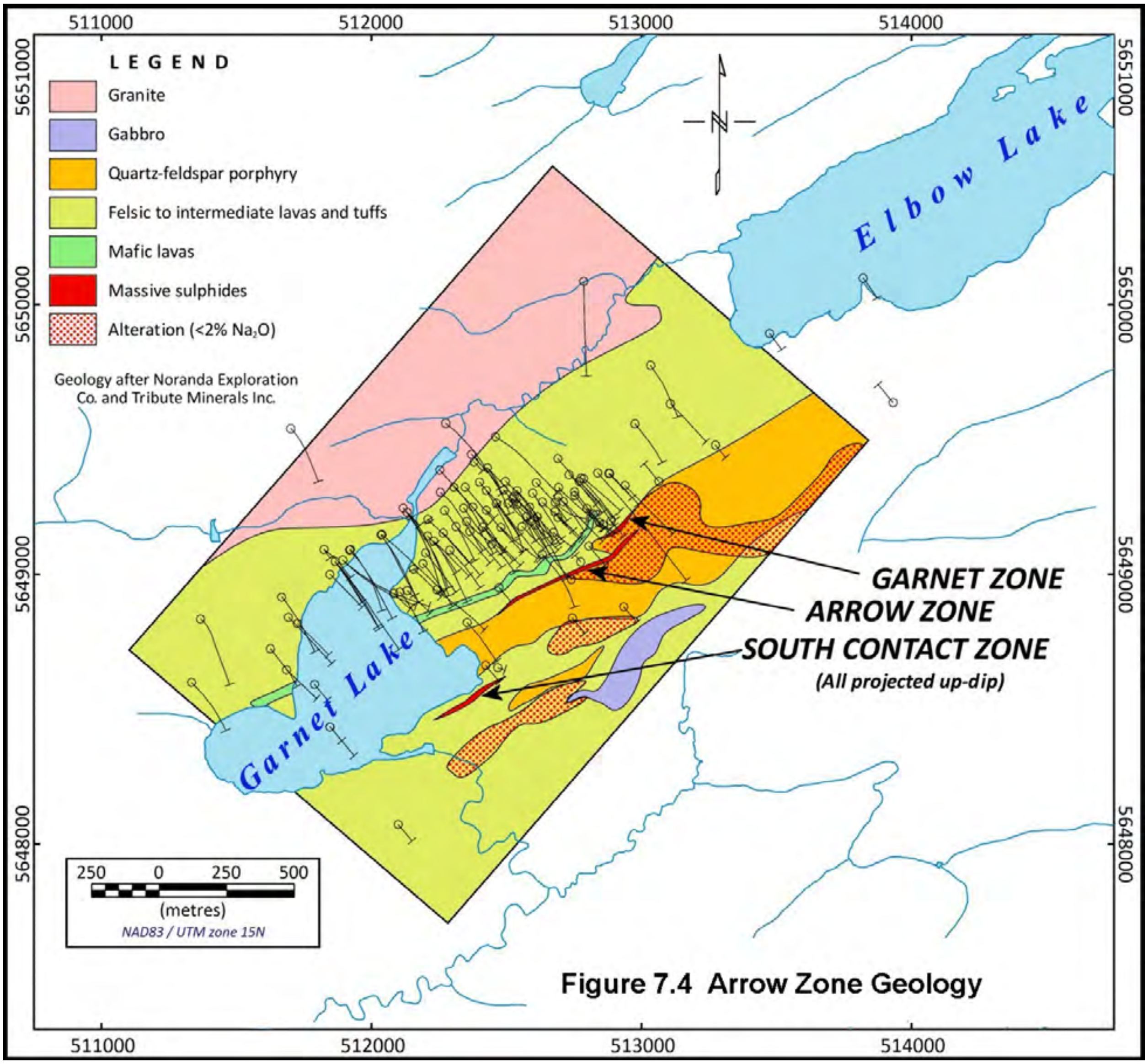


Figure 7.4 Arrow Zone Geology

Approximately 500 metres northwest of the Arrow Zone and the top of the QFP, is the contact of the granitic intrusive body that occupies the core of the cycle 3 syncline. Map 2498 (Thurston, 1985) indicates that this is unit 7d, granophyric granodiorite, belonging to the "metamorphosed intrusive rocks" group, i.e. intruded before the main phase of metamorphism and deformation.

A body of gabbro measuring 100 × 500 metres, and a smaller body of QFP, 60 × 400 metres are intrusive into the felsic pyroclastics, stratigraphically below the main QFP intrusion.

A thin mafic flow occurs between 20 and 50 metres stratigraphically above the Arrow Zone.

7.4 GEOLOGY OF THE COPPERLODE BLOCK

The following is a direct quote from the assessment report (MacDougall 1993):

The Copperlode Property is underlain by dominantly felsic pyroclastic volcanic rocks of the third volcanic cycle (III) of the Confederation Lake Greenstone Belt as defined by Thurston (1985). The rocks define a NE trending volcanic sequence approximately 850m wide, thickening to the northeast. The volcanic sequence has been intruded to the north by a medium grained gabbro to leucogabbroic mafic intrusive and to the south by a recrystallized medium grained leucogranite.

The volcanic rocks possess a well developed pervasive foliation and locally preserved bedding with vertical to steeply north dips. Superimposed metamorphic mineral assemblages define metamorphic grades to lower amphibolite facies. The rocks are strongly recrystallized, possessing sucrosic textures which tend to destroy primary relict volcanic textures. As a result a detailed stratigraphic interpretation of the falsie volcanic sequence is impossible based on outcrop examination alone.

The felsic volcanic stratigraphy la dominated by a coarser pyroclastic blue quartz-eye crystal tuff to lapilli tuff unit which is interbedded to the NE with a thickening wedge of massive to finely laminated siliceous (cherty) ash tuff. Locally, the felsic volcanics have been intruded by qtz-feld porphyritic subvolcanic intrusives, thin (< 50m) amphibolitlzed mafic flows or diabase dykes and minor gabbrolc dykes and sills.

Pervasive alteration mineral assemblages are observed exclusively in the quartz-eye tuff/lapllli tuff pyroclastic unit which also hosts the known mineralization. Alteration mineral assemblages are visually striking in outcrop and consist of biotite-muscovite, increasing to coarse chlorite-biotite-garnet-anthophyollite ± staurolite assemblages with increasing alteration. Apparent footwall alteration geometry to the known mineralization would suggest tops to the south, however no primary features indicative of tops have been observed.

ALTERATION: *Alteration mineral assemblages are pervasively developed along at least two stratigraphic levels (ie North and South Zones) as strike extensive(> 4.0 km), semi-conformable alteration zones within the quartz-eye tuff /lapilli tuff pyroclastic unit. The alteration zones are observed to range from at least 100m to > 500m wide and consist of an outer (weaker) biotite-chlorite mineral assemblage increasing to the more intense (stronger alteration) assemblage of chlorite-biotite-garnet-anthophyllite ± staurolite ± hematization. The mineral assemblages reflect a metamorphic overprint of previous hydrothermal alteration.*

The weakly altered volcanics appear bleached with clots and stringers of biotite and chlorite. The strongly altered volcanics are pale green in colour and exhibit pervasive coarse 1 cm biotite-chlorite clots, locally intense 2-10 cm pale pink aggregates and porphyroblasts of garnet and euhedral 1-2 cm brown staurolite/andalusite(?) porphyroblasts. Locally silicification and red hematization is readily visible. Minor fibrous, radiating clots of dark green to black anthophyllite are also observed. Sulphide mineralization associated with the alteration consists of trace disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor malachite staining.

The North alteration zone sits immediately south of the gabbro intrusive and is locally observed to be in contact with it. The zone is at least 1 00m wide on the southwest corner of the property but thickens to > 400m on the NE portion of the grid where it is overlain by the siliceous cherty ash tuff to the south. The alteration remains open both to the northeast and southwest. Known mineralization associated with the North alteration zone is restricted to the Stringer zone (see Mineralization below).

The South alteration zone can be traced from L2900W northeast to L300W where it is cut off by a quartz-feldspar porphyritic subvolcanic intrusive at Copperlode Pond. The zone reappears east of L900E and remains open to the east. The South alteration zone is associated with the B, C, 0 and E mineralized zones, with the D and E zones apparently sitting along the top of the hydrothermal cell. Recognition of the alteration zone reappearing and extending further east of the grid indicates that significant potential for additional mineralization along the D-E mineralized/altered horizon exists In that direction.

Figure 7.5 shows the geology of the Copperlode block, enlarged from figure 7.3.

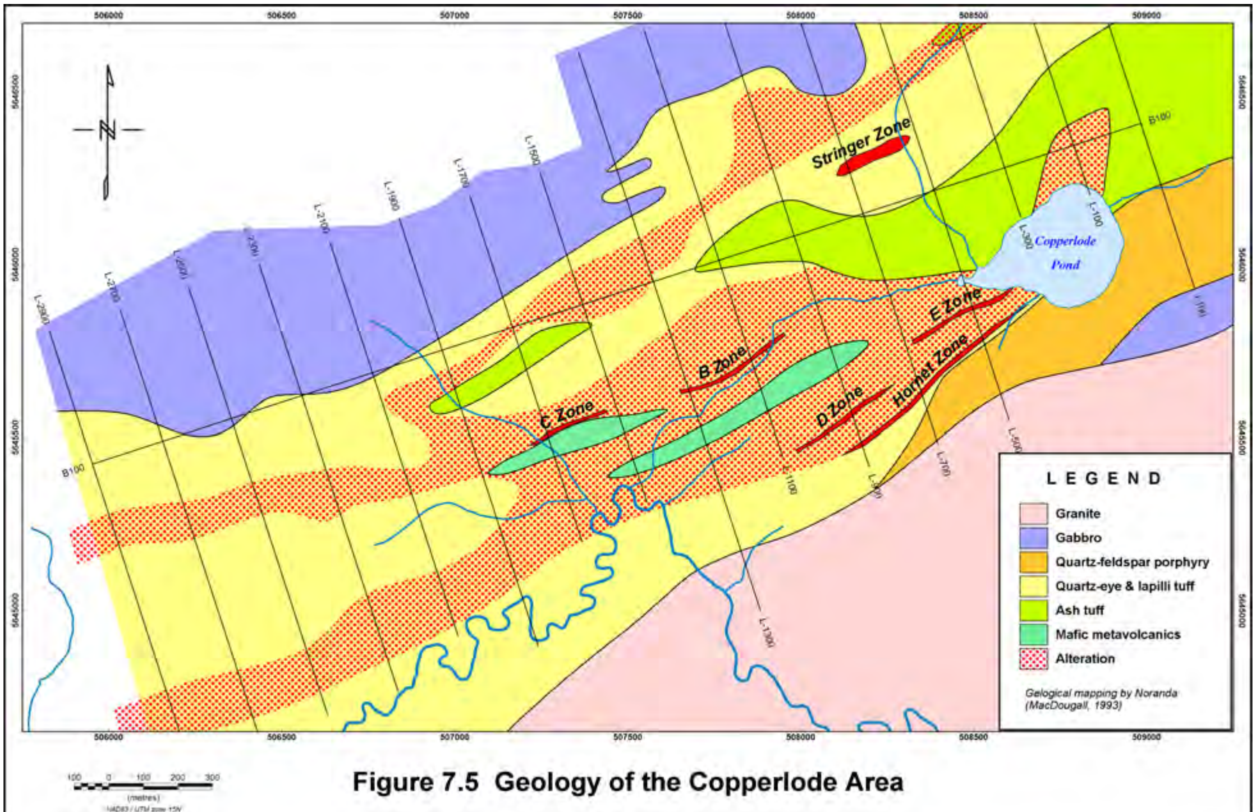


Figure 7.5 Geology of the Copperlode Area

7.5 MINERALIZATION

7.5.1 ARROW ZONE

Mineralization in the Arrow Zone on the Garnet Lake property is typical of base metal massive sulphide deposits of the Confederation Lake greenstone belt, and indeed of VMS deposits in general in environments with low to moderate grades of metamorphism.

Mineralization typically consists of massive or near-massive sulphides with variable proportions of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Grain size is typically in the 1 to 3 mm range. Banding is ubiquitous and is a primary layering that conforms to the upper and lower contacts of the zone. The core of the Arrow Zone is a massive sulphide zone from 3 to 12 metres thick. Towards the edges of the zone, the massive sulphides diminish to, and interfinger with, a cherty argillite with magnetite. Further away from the core of the zone, disseminated sulphides form bands within the cherty argillite, and minor amounts of sphalerite or chalcopyrite are often present.

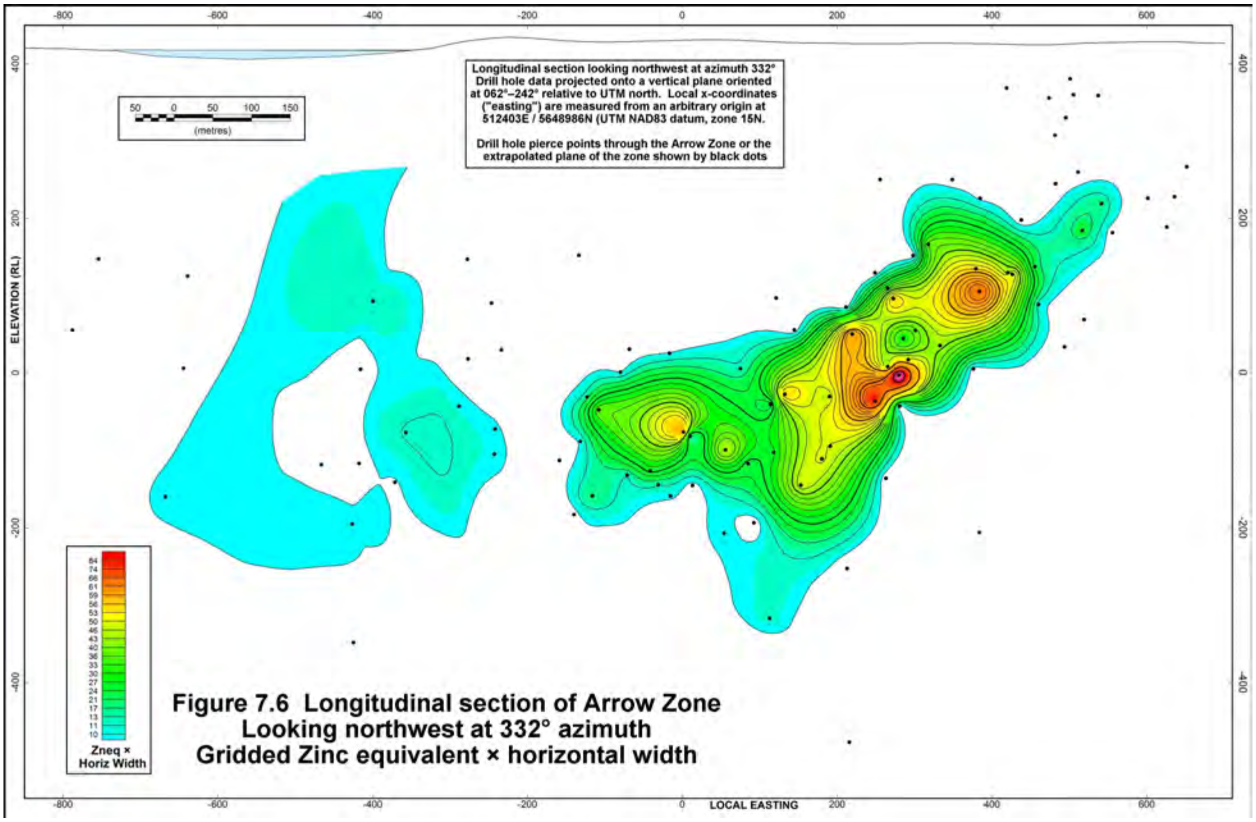


Figure 7.6 Longitudinal section of Arrow Zone
Looking northwest at 332° azimuth
Gridded Zinc equivalent × horizontal width

The longitudinal section in figure 7-6 shows the dimensions of the Arrow Zone within its plane, which approximates to a strike of 062° and a dip of 70° to the north-northwest. Grade distribution is illustrated by gridding and contouring the zinc equivalent grade. Mineralization above the cutoff grade of 3% zinc equivalent over a minimum true width of 3 metres forms an elongated lens with a west-southwest plunge of 35°, a length of 750 metres and a width (measured in its plane, i.e. not thickness) of up to 150 metres. Lower grade mineralization extends over a length of 1200 metres and has been followed by drilling to a vertical depth of 700 metres below surface.

The sphalerite is a dark brown to black variety and is presumed to have a significant iron content. In addition to zinc and copper, the sulphide zones carry silver and gold. Maximum individual analyses for the four metals are copper 7.60%, zinc 46.9%, silver 285 g/t, gold 69.8 g/t. Gold and silver correlate poorly with copper but even worse with zinc, so it is inferred that they are mostly bound in the chalcopyrite.

Geological Controls on Mineralization: The formation of a VMS deposit requires a number of conditions. First, there must be an active submarine volcanic centre. There must be a hiatus in volcanism to allow convective circulation to become established, and there must be a heat source to provide the energy to drive convection. Once those conditions are all fulfilled, a convective cell is formed. Cold sea water is drawn down into a pile of fractured and permeable volcanic rocks where it is heated by passing through or adjacent to, the heat source, and where it starts to leach metals from the rocks it passes through. If it can maintain temperatures close to 275° C when it reaches the seafloor, it will precipitate zinc-rich sulphides at the discharge site, where it is quenched by sea water. If it maintains close to 300°C, it will also precipitate copper-rich sulphides. If it gets hot enough to leach those metals but not hot enough to carry them to the discharge site, they will be deposited below surface. This is the origin of the “typical” zinc-rich stratiform or stratabound zone, with a funnel-shaped, copper-rich “stringer zone” below it; hydrothermal fluids were hot enough to carry zinc to the discharge site, but deposited copper in the subsurface.

In addition to the conditions listed above, metal sulphides precipitated at the discharge site must be allowed to accumulate and not drift off in ocean currents. In a very deep-water environment, like the Noranda camp in Québec, slow discharge permits a crust of sulphides to form over the vent site. Where discharge is more vigorous, a black or white “smoker” will form where microscopic crystals of metal sulphides suspended in sea water form a “smoke”. The “smoke” will drift downwards because of the density of the suspended sulphides (unless there is a strong current to take it far away). A depression in the seafloor will help the “smoke” to stay constrained while some of it settles to the rock surface. In the case where the discharge site is on a high point (as conjectured above in “Property Geology”), a local depression will be necessary to prevent most of the “smoke” to drift down-slope.

The thickest and richest “core” of the Arrow Zone does in fact occupy a depression in the top surface of the emergent QFP. This is illustrated in the cross section in figure 7-7. The thickest and richest part of the sulphide zone is in a shallow depression on the top surface of the QFP (green). The stratigraphic top is towards the northwest, i.e. the left.

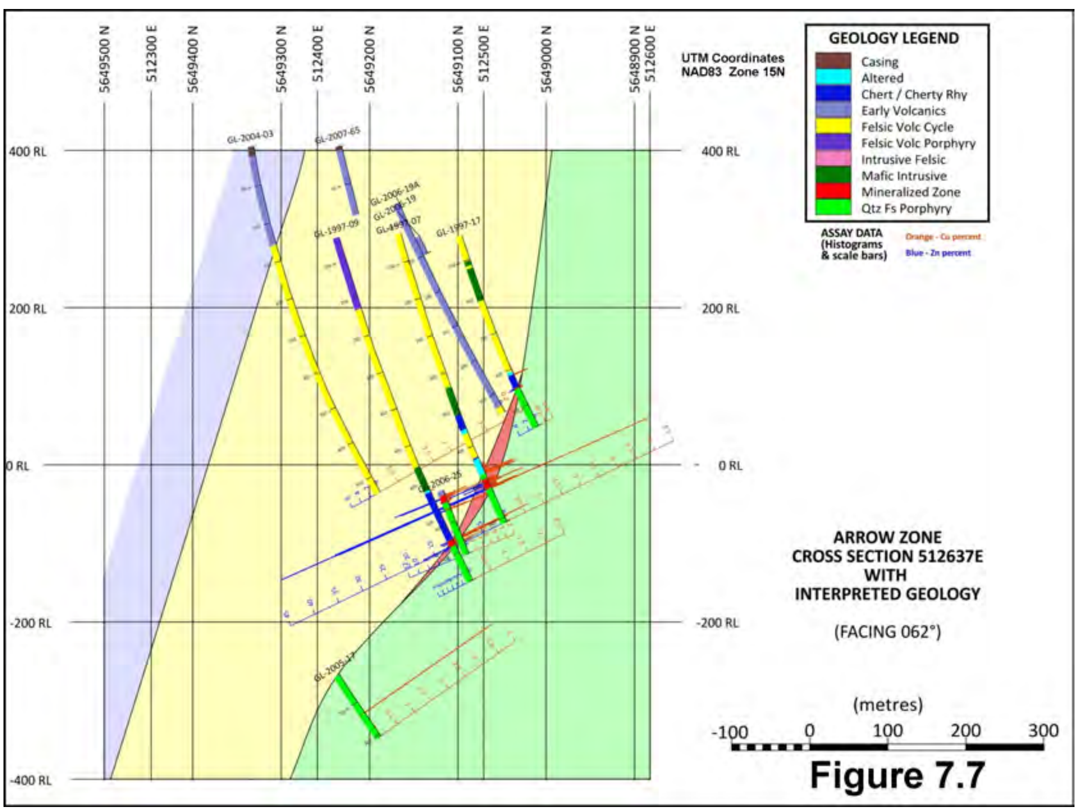
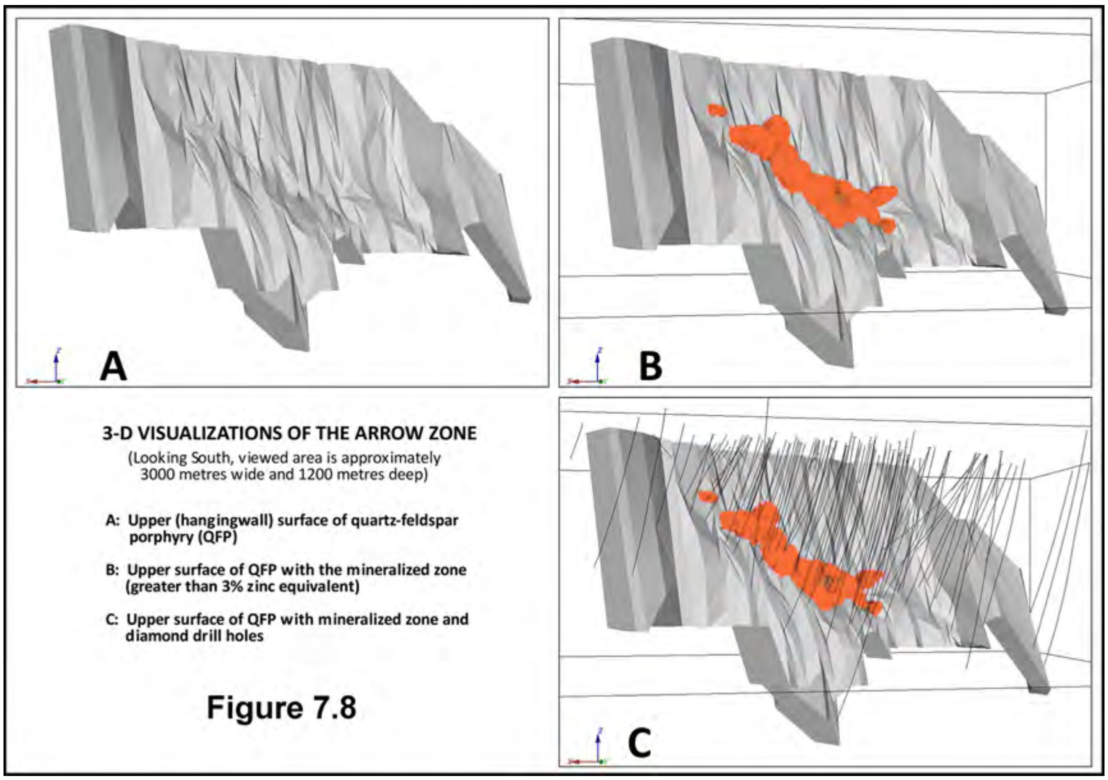


Figure 7.7

Figure 7-7 also illustrates one of the difficulties encountered when compiling information on the Garnet property, namely the inconsistent geological nomenclature used by the different Tribute geologists. There are obvious differences between the names of major units in the 2004 to 2007 holes drilled by Tribute.

Figure 7-8 shows the same feature, in a 3-D visualization using Geosoft Target, where the grey surface (the top, or north side of the QFP) was created by manually joining points from drill hole to drill hole. The core of the sulphide zone sits in the small "valley" on top of the QFP. Note that in order to see the upper surface of the QFP, the viewer has to be north of the QFP, looking to the south. Hence the "valley" plunges down and to the right (i.e. westwards). This contrasts with the longitudinal sections presented in figure 7.6, where the viewer is looking in a northwesterly direction (i.e. through the QFP), so the zone plunges down and to the left.



3-D VISUALIZATIONS OF THE ARROW ZONE
(Looking South, viewed area is approximately 3000 metres wide and 1200 metres deep)

A: Upper (hangingwall) surface of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFP)

B: Upper surface of QFP with the mineralized zone (greater than 3% zinc equivalent)

C: Upper surface of QFP with mineralized zone and diamond drill holes

Figure 7.8

Another sulphide zone on the Garnet block is referred to as the "South Contact Zone" (see figure 7-5). It was manifested as an EM conductor in Selco's original airborne survey, and Selco drilled two shallow holes on it, one of which intersected a massive pyrite zone. Noranda "rediscovered" this zone as an EM-37 anomaly in 1987. Four holes were drilled; they all intersected sulphides with minimal values in copper and zinc at vertical depths between 300 and 700 metres. A 2003 report by Allan Smith of Noranda Exploration Co, states that "Recent geological mapping and lithosampling south of the South Contact Zone has uncovered significant hydrothermal alteration on surface. Follow-up work on this zone is highly recommended". Neither Tribute Minerals Inc nor Pistol Bay Mining did any follow up work on this target.

7.5.2 COPPERLODE ZONES

The following comprises direct quotes from Noranda's reports on surface exploration (MacDougall, 1993) and on its 1994-1995 diamond drilling program, in the course of which the Hornet, Stringer, Pipe and Far East zones were discovered (MacDougall, 1997a). It provides a brief description of each zone. Note that Noranda's policy at the time was focussed on base metals and only rarely allowed gold assays, so there is no mention of possible gold content in the mineralization.

> *The Copperlode Property hosts a number of historical Cu-Zn bearing massive sulphide and stringer sulphide mineralized zones, hosted in strongly altered falsie pyroclastic volcanic rocks. The mineralization and associated alteration are typical of Archean Cu-Zn VMS deposits similar to the Mattabi-type VMS deposit.*
>
> *The Copperlode B, C, D and E zones are subparallel in echelon, NE trending, steeply dipping sulphide zones associated with the southern alteration zone. The stringer mineralized zone is associated with the northern alteration zone. Brief descriptions are given below.*
>
> *The B-Zone has been delineated by diamond drilling for a strike length of 365m, to a depth of 60m. The best drill intersection returned 1.68% Cu, 2.5% Zn over 6.25m. Mineralization consists of massive sulphide (po, sp, cpy) localized at the contact of a quartz-biotite-garnet sericite schist carrying 2-5% disseminated py-cpy and a garnetiferous amphibolite.*
>
> *The C-Zone is located 700m WSW along strike of the B-Zone and has been delineated by diamond drilling for a strike length of 216m, to a depth of 46m. The best drill intersection returned 6.02% Cu, 0.21 % Zn over 1.6m. Mineralization consists of massive sulphide (po, cpy, sp) at the contact of an intermediate quartz feldspar tuff with an amphibolite.*
>
> *The D-Zone is located approximately 350m SE of the B-Zone and has been delineated by diamond drilling for a strike length of 165m, to a depth of 100m. Best diamond drill hole intersections include: 1. 75% Cu, 0.86% Zn, 7.7 opt Ag and 0.32 opt Au over 3.4m; and 0.72% Cu, 12.6% Zn and 1.0 opt Ag over 2.25m. Mineralization is localized within siliceous rhyolite fragmentals, proximal to a quartz feldspar porphyritic rhyolite.*
>
> *The E-Zone is located 100m NE along strike of the D-Zone and has been traced by diamond drilling for a strike length of 300m, to a vertical depth of 100m and appears to be plunging to the east. Mineralization consists of massive to stringer sulphide hosted by siliceous rhyolite fragmentals adjacent to quartz-feldspar porphyritic rhyolites/subvolcanic intrusives.*
>
> *A zone of stringer sulphide mineralization was intersected by five DDH along a 100m strike length, to a depth of 200m approximately 300m north of the E-Zone. The zone consists of stringer to massive sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrite-pyrrhotite and lesser sphalerite and chalcopyrite over a 57m interval. Assays returned anomalous Cu, Zn values up to 0.34% Cu and 2.33% Zn. Interestingly a 25 foot section of massive sulphide mineralization including a 10 foot section with 2% chalcopyrite was lost and never assayed from hole C-74. A deeper hole drilled under C-74 reportedly intersected increased sulphides with increased Zn values. Incomplete assays include 0.16% Cu, 3.17% Zn/4.6m.*
>
> *The Hornet Zone is a blind sulphide zone discovered at moderate depths as a result of the 1994- 95 drill program (this report). The zone is located approximately 250m south of and parallel to the E zone, extending from L 1000W to L400W at a vertical depth of 330 to 550m. Mineralization consists of massive to stringer sulphide composed of Po-Sp-Cp, hosted in an intensely altered (chlorite - biotite - garnet - andalusite - staurolite) felsic volcanic unit which defines the South alteration zone. Drilling has traced the sulphide zone over a 600m strike length at the -300 to -550m level. The zone remains open at depth and up dip below the -200m level. Notable drill hole intersections include 1.13% Cu,*

4.07% Zn, over 5.03m (including 2.13% Cu, 6.52% Zn over 2.1 m); and 0.08% Cu, 7.56% Zn over 6.6m, (including 0.08% Cu, 10.25% Zn over 3.8m).

The Far East Zone is also a new massive sulphide zone discovered at a vertical depth of -250m during the 1994-95 drill program (this report). The zone is located 2.0 km Northeast of the Hornet Zone, on L900E at 600N. Mineralization consists of massive to bedded sulphide composed dominantly of Po with minor Sp-Cp. Assays returned 0.12% Cu, 0.88% Zn, 3.7 ppm Ag over 3.7m. A surface DeepEM survey indicates a potential strike length of >1.8 km, which remains untested.

The Far East zone is actually on the Garnet claim block. Noranda had started work on the previously known Copperlode zones and was progressing northeastwards, which ultimately led to the discovery of the Arrow Zone in 1996.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

Mineralization on the Electrolode property belongs to the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) class of deposit.

VMS deposits are one of the very best understood types of ore deposit, because they can be seen, studied and sampled, forming in real time, at the present day, on the deep ocean floor, at hydrothermal vents in or close to areas of active vulcanism. The first instance of video recording a modern-day VMS deposit being formed was in 1977; now dozens have been identified and described. Good all-round articles on VMS deposits, their characteristics and their origin, are given by Franklin et al. (2005), and Hannington (2014).

The previous section of this technical report under "Geological Setting and Mineralization" has gone into some detail on the mechanics of VMS formation and how they may be affected by local conditions. Those paragraphs do not need repeating here. For convenience, the following is a point-form summary of the main points of VMS geology.

- VMS deposits vary in size from a few thousand tonnes to hundreds of millions of tonnes;
- They are strata-bound, but vary in shape from lenticular to tabular;
- Associated with submarine volcanic activity;
- "Massive" means that more than 70 percent of the ore is composed of sulphide minerals;
- Contained metals may be Cu (± Au), Cu + Zn (± Pb ± Au ± Ag) or Zn + Pb;
- Sulphide mineralogy is usually very simple: chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with pyrite and/or pyrrhotite;
- Gold-only VMS deposits have become important in last 40 years but they tend not to be as massive as the base metal dominated varieties, so they are usually termed "volcanogenic gold deposits". The Goliath gold deposit near Dryden, Ontario is an example of a newly recognized volcanogenic gold deposit (McRae, 2022);
- Contained metals in VMS deposits reflect the composition of the volcanic pile from which metals are derived – mafic volcanic sequences tend to generate Cu (± Au) rich deposits, felsic volcanic sequences tend to generate Zn ± Cu rich deposits, and volcanic piles with a lot of interbedded siliceous clastic sediments tend to generate Zn + Pb rich deposits (e.g. Bathurst camp, New Brunswick);
- Formed during a hiatus in volcanism, which allowed mature hydrothermal convective cells to develop;
- Exhalative hydrothermal activity usually results in deposition of chemical sediments (chert or "cherty tuff") over a wide area around VMS deposits. These define a favourable horizon that can help guide exploration for VMS mineralization;
- Underlying intrusions into the volcanic pile are typically present; they are the heat sources that drive convective circulation of sea water brines – if a subjacent intrusion is not identified, it is assumed to be unexposed, faulted off or eroded away;
- Metals are leached from volcanic piles by circulating hot brines, and transported as chloride complexes;
- Extensive hydrothermal alteration is always present, resulting from the convective circulation of brines and their interaction with the host rocks;
- When Cu and Zn are both present in a VMS deposit, the lower and inner portion tends to be Cu-rich and the upper and outer sections tend to be Zn-rich, reflecting different temperature ranges at which the two metals precipitate;

- Alteration "pipes" are commonly present in the volcanic pile below VMS deposits, and they typically contain sulphides (usually chalcopyrite); they are sometimes well enough mineralized to be mined separately.
- If the discharge vent is not hot enough to allow discharge of Cu-bearing brines on the seafloor, the Cu (and associated Au, if present) tend to be deposited in alteration pipes below a Zn-rich VMS zone, or rarely in vein-like sulphide zones (e.g. Selbaie Mine, northern Québec);

One characteristic of VMS deposits that bears on the assessment of a project's exploration potential, is that they tend to occur in clusters. Deposits within a cluster or district tend to have similar features. Here are two examples from Galley et al (2007). Tonnages are approximate totals of past production + reserves, in millions of tonnes (Mt), regardless of grade, taken from the original source.

Noranda District, Québec

- Size of district: 30 × 24 km
- Number of deposits: 19
- Total tonnage of all deposits: 100 Mt
- Largest deposit: Horne Mine 60 Mt

Flin Flon District, Manitoba

- Size of district: 22 × 17 km
- Number of deposits: 12
- Total tonnage of all deposits: 113 Mt
- Largest deposit: Flin Flon Mine 62 Mt

The underlying reason for VMS deposits to occur in clusters is because the two conditions that are essential to VMS formation can occur more or less simultaneously over wide areas. A hiatus in volcanic activity will occur as a consequence of magma chamber evolution etc. and will affect the entire area of volcanic activity fed from a single magma chamber or linked group of chambers. Heat sources are often sills intruded into a volcanic sequence, and they may underlie areas of many square kilometres.

Another aspect of VMS deposits (which is the same sort of feature at a different scale) is that most VMS "deposits" are made up of multiple zones, or ore lenses. For example:

Callinan-777 Mine, Flin Flon

- Total tonnage: 33 Mt
- Number of ore lenses: 26
- Largest single ore lens: 5.9 Mt
- Source: Pearson et al. (2012)

And, in the Confederation Lake belt, the South Bay Mine (numbers are inferred from plans, section and text by Wan & Warburton, 1979) produced 1,450,000 tonnes from at least 7 separate ore zones, the largest of which, the No. 12 Zone, contained approximately 500,000 tonnes.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Chronological Summary

Exploration (exclusive of drilling) activity is summarized below in reverse chronological order.

Compton Mining carried out exploration on the Electrolode property in 2024, discussed below in Section 9.2.

Infinite Lithium flew a high resolution (25 metre line spacing, ± 30 metre ground clearance) helicopter-borne magnetic survey over the Garnet block in 2021.

Pistol Bay Mining Inc carried out a 2100 line-kilometre, helicopter-borne VTEM™ and horizontal magnetic gradiometer survey over a 40-kilometre length of the Confederation Lake belt, including all of the present property, in 2017. Figure 9.1 shows the gradient-enhanced total magnetic intensity, B-Field response and discrete conductive responses from the survey.

Pistol Bay also surveyed as many of the Arrow Zone drill collars that could be located with a differential GPS, in 2018.

Tribute Minerals Inc performed Titan-24 hybrid DCIP-MT surveys over the Arrow zone in 2004, and over the Copperlode B, C, D, E and Hornet zones in 2006.

Noranda carried out horizontal loop EM (HLEM) and ground magnetic surveys over the Copperlode East grid (from Copperlode Pond to the "Far East" zone) in 1992; over the Copperlode zones in 1993; over the Arrow Zone area in 1995, and over a grid just southeast of the Arrow Zone in 1997. Noranda also performed ground time-domain ("pulse") EM surveys, over the Copperlode zones in 1993, using the Crone PEM system, and over the Arrow Zone area in 1995, using the EM-37 DeepEM system.

In addition to geophysical surveys, Noranda did geological mapping over the Copperlode zones in 1993.

Noranda carried out a lithogeochemical survey over a wide area that includes the Electrolode property, with approximately 6,800 samples of rock from outcrops and drill core. Samples were analysed for major oxides (whole-rock), selected trace elements, plus copper and zinc. About half were also analysed for gold; unfortunately none of the "gold" samples came from the area of the Electrolode property.

In 1991, Minnova held claims over Garnet Lake (including the future Arrow Zone) and extending northeast to the southwest end of Elbow Lake. Exploration included geological mapping and an EM-37 DeepEM survey.

In the 1968-1972 period, Selco held claims over the Garnet Lake area. In follow up to an INPUT airborne EM survey, Selco carried out ground EM surveys and diamond drilling to test conductors. Neither the airborne or the ground EM surveys are available in the Ontario Assessment File Database. Selco carried out a UTEM large-loop EM survey on the Copperlode Block. We only have anomaly locations in the Noranda MapInfo files; the raw data is unavailable.

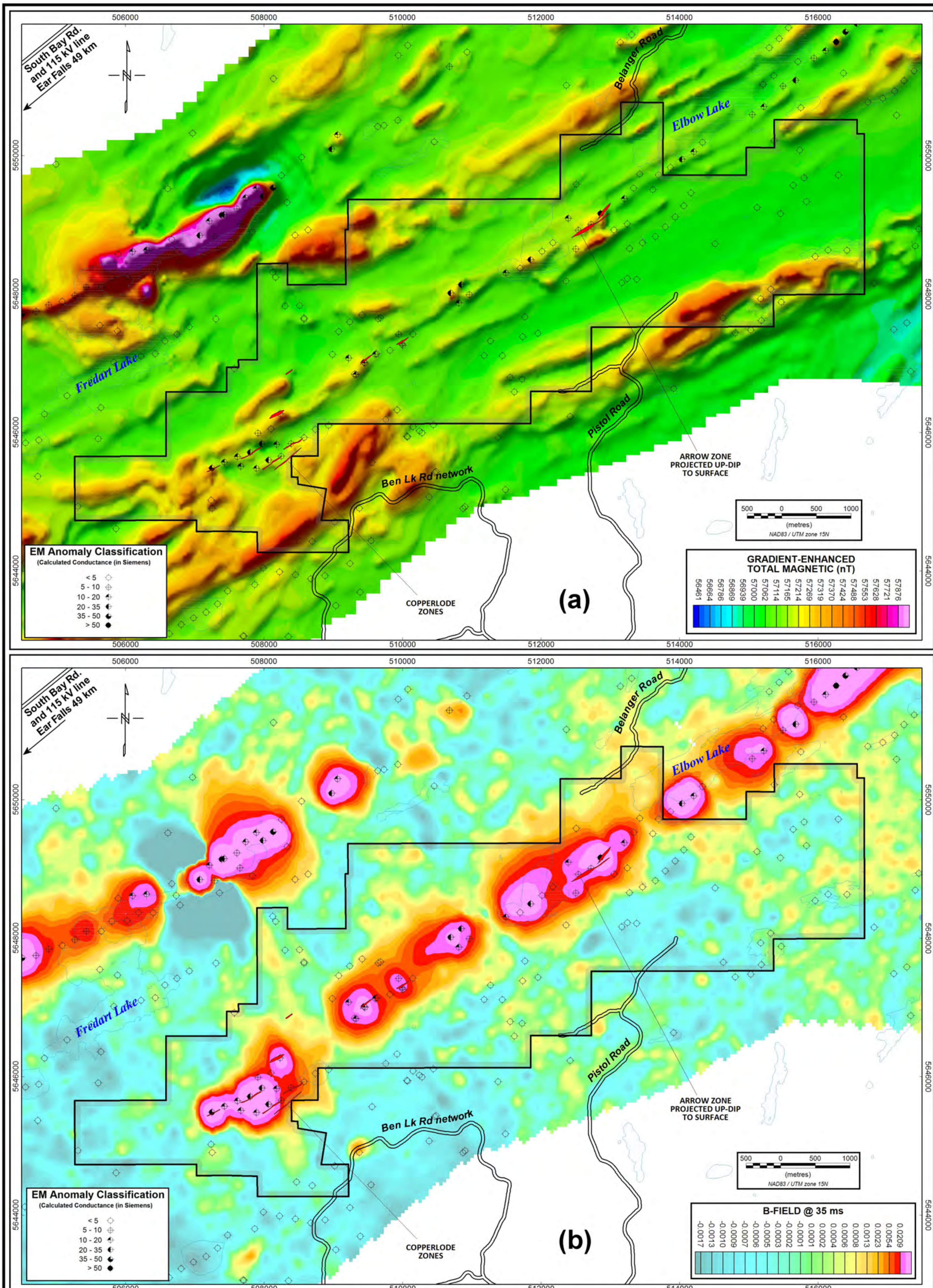


Figure 9.1: 2017 VTEM™ survey maps
(a) Gradient-enhanced total magnetic intensity
(b) B-field z-component at 35 ms with conductor picks

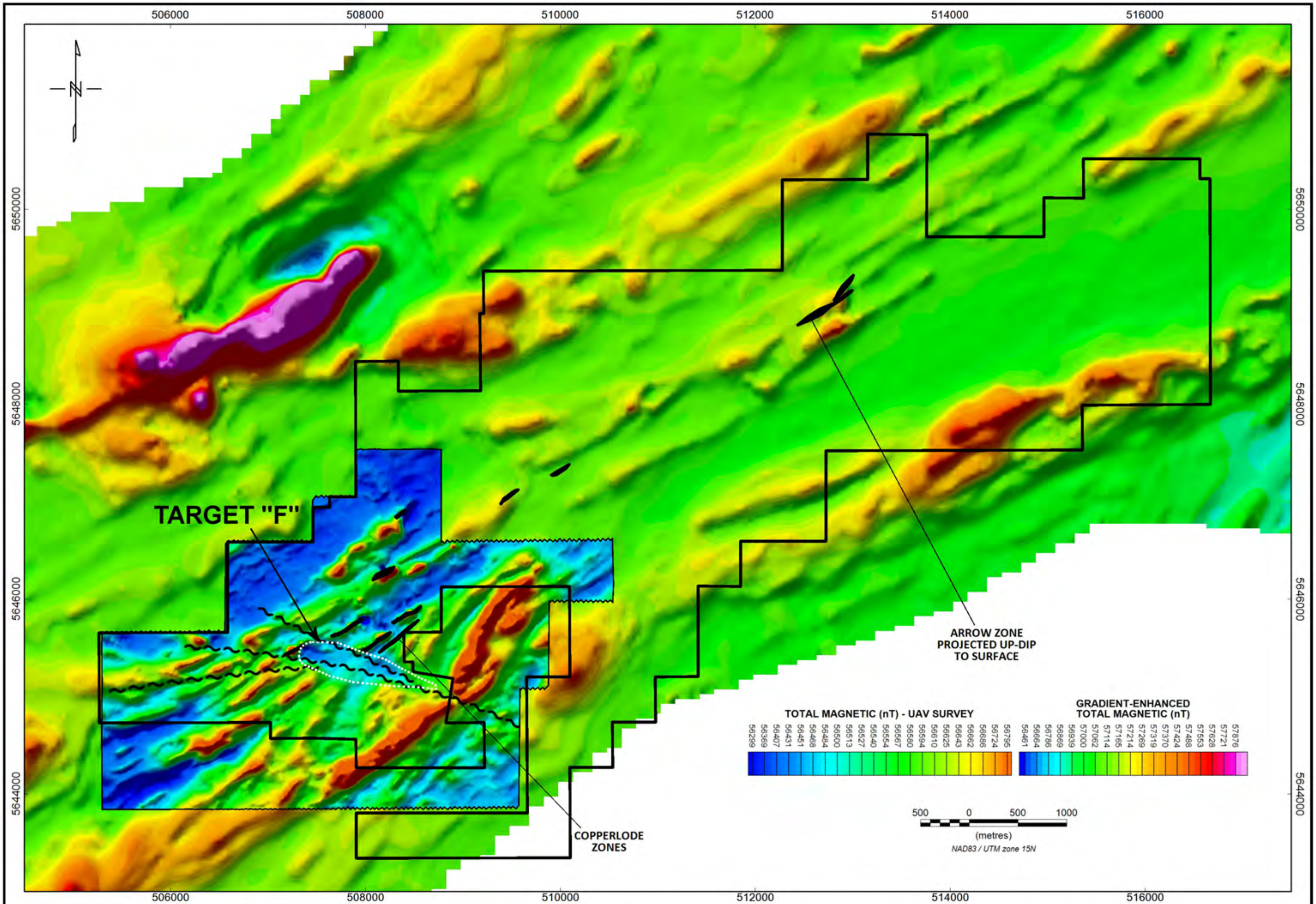


Figure 92: 2024 UAV-borne magnetic survey over 2017 Geotech magnetic survey

Copper-Lode Mines flew an airborne magnetic and EM survey over its properties, which included the present Copperlode block. The McPhar EM system was used.

9.2 Recent Exploration by Compton Mining Corp.

During the latter part of 2024, Compton Mining carried out exploration activities on the Electrolode property at a total cost of $100,209.80. The activities are briefly described as follows:

9.2.1 UAV-borne magnetic survey

EarthEx Geophysical Solutions Inc of Winnipeg flew 271.2 line-kilometres of airborne magnetic survey using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (“UAV” or “drone”) over the southwestern part of the Copperlode claims. The survey used a nominal line spacing of 25 metres with readings of total magnetic field at 5 metre intervals.

This high resolution survey revealed detail that was only poorly resolved in the 2017 Geotech magnetic survey due to the wider line spacing of the VTEM survey. Figure 9.2 shows the UAV magnetic data superimposed on the earlier survey; different colour palettes are used to highlight the area covered by the new survey. A well defined magnetic low with a WNW–ESE orientation interrupts the consistently ENE–WSW regional magnetic lineation. Preliminary interpretation by the author suggests that three separate faults or shears coalesce in the area of the magnetic low. It appears likely that this magnetic feature results from destruction of primary magnetite in the various volcanic and pyroclastic units. Magnetite destruction is more commonly associated with epigenetic “lode” gold deposits than with VMS systems. Noranda’s geological mapping (described in section 7.4 of this technical report) shows an almost complete lack of outcrop over the magnetic low, hinting at possible hydrothermal alteration that may have made the rocks less resistant to erosion. This feature should be regarded as having significant potential for lode gold mineralization.

9.2.2 Airborne EM survey reprocessing

EarthEx also undertook reprocessing of the 2017 VTEM survey data. Conductor resolution has been improved and a number of weak responses identified, which were not apparent in the original Geotech data. Further interpretive work will be required to generate potential drill targets from the reprocessed data.

9.2.3 Drill core sampling and analysis

In September 2024, sections of core from twelve historic drill holes were retrieved from the old core storage area close to the Arrow Zone. These drill holes were selected from the historic logs as having intervals of quartz veining suggestive of the potential for gold mineralization. The recovered core was re-logged and sampled. A total of 50 samples of cut core were sent for assay for gold. No anomalous gold was reported; all samples contained less than 5 ppb (the lower limit of detection).

10 DRILLING

Compton Mining has not done any drilling on the Electrolode property. Appendix 1 lists vital statistics for all historical drill holes. Figure 10.1 shows drill collar locations, coded by company. Between 1964 and 2018, approximately 225 diamond drill holes totalling approximately 84,037 metres, have been put down within the present property limits. The numbers are approximate because records for drilling by Copper-Lode Mines and Selco in the 1964-1973 period are incomplete. In approximate chronological order, the drilling statistics for the various companies are:

Copper-Lode Mines, 51 drill holes, total 5,820 metres, 1964-1973

Selco, 12 drill holes, total 1,505 metres, 1969-1972

Minnova, 2 drill holes, total 854 metres, 1991

Noranda, 67 drill holes, total 31,790 metres, 1994-1998

Tribute Minerals, 91 drill holes, total 42,512 metres, 2002-2008

Pistol Bay Mining, 3 drill holes, total 1,555 metres, 2018

Procedures used in the drill campaigns by Copper-Lode Mines, Selco and Minnova are not known. Their drill results do not contribute to the Arrow Zone Mineral Resource Estimate (section 14 of this technical report) except to the extent that some of the old holes without mineralized intersections help to close off the Arrow Zone..

Procedures used by Noranda are not described in company assessment reports. The author is acquainted with some of the geologists in charge of Noranda's drilling, and has no reason to doubt their competence and professionalism. Noranda's contractors used wireline drilling and recovered BQ core (36.5 mm diameter). Sampling of core for analysis was reportedly done with a diamond saw, with half the core sent to the lab. An examination of drill logs reveals no significant intervals of lost core. Down-hole directional surveys were performed with a Tro-Pari instrument. Several of the Noranda holes were also resurveyed using a Reflex after the discovery of the Arrow Zone. The author is not aware of any factors that might impact the accuracy and reliability of the Noranda drill data, and has no reservations about using that data in the Arrow zone Mineral Resource Estimate.

Procedures used by Tribute Minerals Inc in their drill programs are described in reports by Davison (2005b) and Boyd (2006, 2007,a,b,c, 2009, 2010a,b). Wireline drills were used, recovering NQ core (47.6 mm diameter). Drill crews delivered core to the exploration camp near Garnet Lake (at the end of Belanger Road) after each 12-hour shift, where it was logged, sampled as needed and stored in racks. Drill logs do not indicate any substantial core loss or recovery problems. Down-hole directional surveys were done either with a Reflex (electronic inclinometer and magnetic compass) or a Maxibore (non north-seeking gyroscope and inclinometer); many holes were surveyed with both instruments. The author is not aware of any factors that might impact the accuracy and reliability of the Tribute drill data, and has no reservations about using that data in the Arrow zone Mineral Resource Estimate.

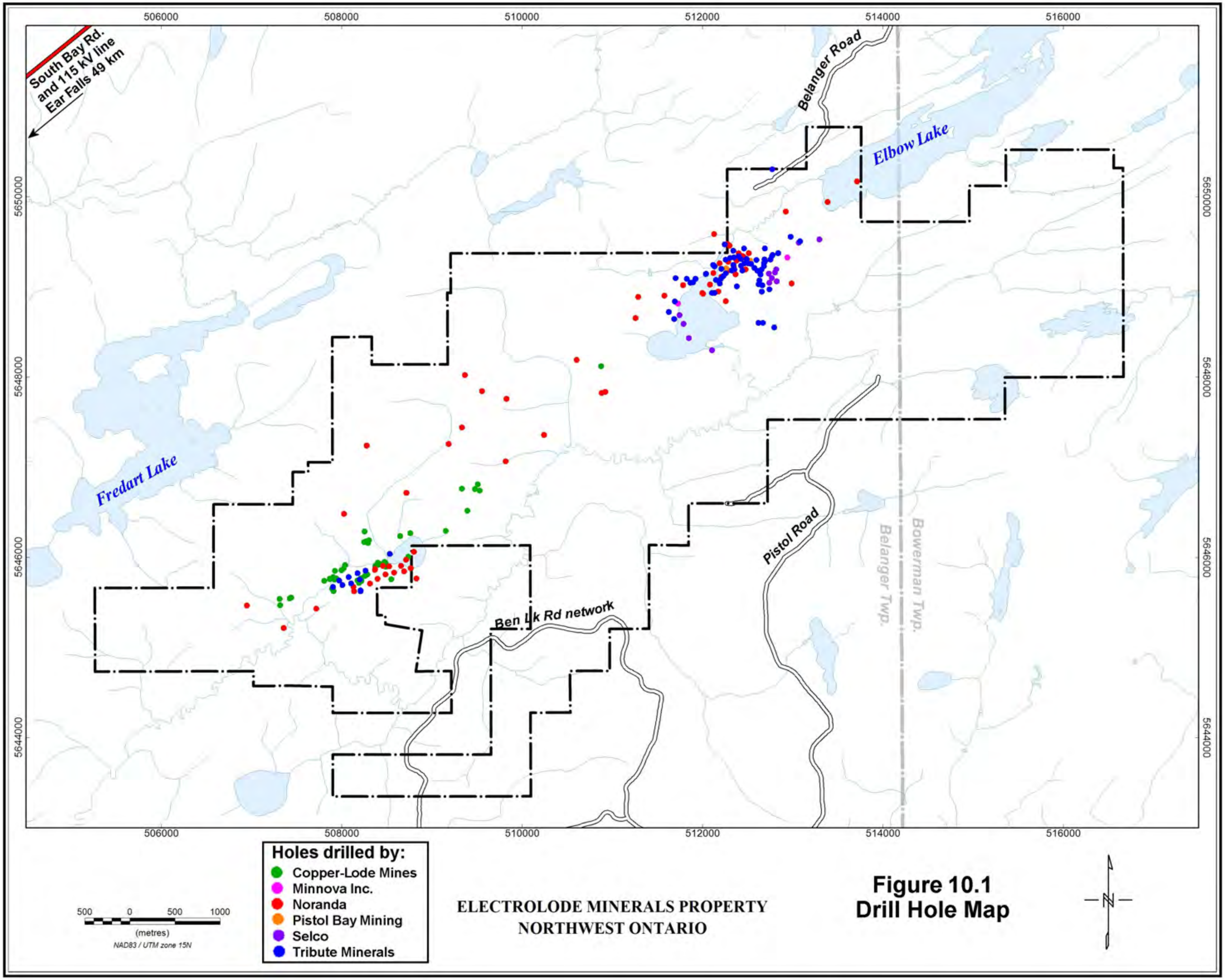


Figure 10.1
Drill Hole Map

The drill program of Pistol Bay Mining in 2018 was carried out under the direct supervision of the author. The company rented a secure garage in Ear Falls for use as a core shack. A fully hydraulic wireline drill was used, recovering NQ2 core (50.5 mm diameter). The drill crews, who were also based in Ear Falls, delivered core in closed core trays directly to the core shack after each shift, where it was logged, sampled and stored. Down-hole directional surveys were done with a Devico true north-seeking gyroscopic compass and inclinometer. Core recovery was essentially 100 percent.

The author is not aware of any factors that might impact the accuracy and reliability of drill data from Pistol Bay Mining, and has no reservations about using that data in the Arrow zone Mineral Resource Estimate.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The Mineral Resource Estimate presented in this technical report uses assays and analyses from drill programs carried out by Noranda, Tribute and Pistol Bay.

11.1 Procedures used by Noranda

The author has been unable to locate any documentation of the sample preparation techniques, analytical methods or security protocols used by Noranda. Such lack of documentation was not uncommon at the time, which was before the introduction of NI43-101.

11.2 Procedures used by Tribute

The following is a verbatim transcription of sampling, sample preparation, analytical procedures and security protocols used by Tribute from Carter (2007). Tribute also resampled and re-analysed much of Noranda's drill core from The Arrow Zone.

During the diamond drill program at the Arrow Zone, the drill core was retrieved from the drill site by Tribute personnel and delivered to the camp. Following a preliminary examination of the core, significant intersections were identified and split using a core saw. Half of the split core was placed back into the core box for future reference. The remaining half was placed in a sample bag, and each bag was appropriately identified and tagged for shipment to the assay laboratory.... The program was supervised by Mr. Trevor Boyd, P. Geo., a qualified person, and Vice President of exploration for Tribute.

All of the Tribute NQ core samples were split in half using a diamond saw, sealed in secure packages and shipped by bonded transport from Ear Falls to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver. The samples underwent Au-AA23 analysis (gold by fire assay with AA finish) and ME-MS61 47 element ppm analysis (4 acid dissolution and ICP-MS). High analyses of greater than 10,000 ppm for copper and zinc, and greater than 100 ppm for silver were submitted for ore grade AA62 analysis (4 acid dissolution with AA finish). Zinc analyses of greater than 30% were re-analyzed by titration. [some of – CB]Noranda's BQ core samples were also analyzed by ALS Chemex and reported as weight percent for copper and zinc, ppm for silver and ppb for gold. No indium analyses were completed. All of the Tribute and Noranda results were converted as needed to equivalent weight percent copper, weight percent zinc, g/t gold, and g/t silver.

Duplicates, unknown to the ALS Chemex, were submitted for analysis per ten samples. Mineralized zones were sampled and analysed to include sections of barren wallrock on their margins. Selected samples obtained from significant intersections were submitted to either S.G.S. Laboratories in Toronto, Lakefield Research in Lakefield, Ontario or Accurassay Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for check analysis.

A polymetallic base and precious metal standard unknown to the laboratory was included in each sample batch.

Standards utilized were Polymetallic Sulphide Ore Reference Material called Oreas 33 with recommended reported values of 4.06% zinc, 7.15% lead, 3464 ppm copper, 0.521 g/t gold and 73.5 g/t silver; and Oreas 53 Gold-Copper Ore Reference material with recommended reported values of 0.623 ppm gold and 0.546% copper.

11.3 PROCEDURES USED BY PISTOL BAY IN THE 2018 DRILLING OF THE ARROW ZONE

11.3.1 Sampling: As noted above under "Drilling" the company rented a 40 × 60 ft garage in Ear Falls for use as a core shack. Drill crews, who were also based in Ear Falls, delivered covered core boxes to the core shack after every shift. The core was logged and marked off for sampling by the author. Core samples were cut under the author's supervision by Bill Spade or Todd Maitland, with one half of the core returned to the core box, and the other half placed in sample bags, with the appropriate sample tag. When sufficient sample bags had accumulated, they were put into rice bags ready for shipping. When a shipment was ready, the rice bags were picked up from the core shack by Manitoulin Trucking and shipped on to Thunder Bay, where Agat Laboratories picked up the shipment at the Manitoulin depot. Agat Labs operates an assay and sample preparation lab in Thunder Bay.


Excellent core shack

11.3.2 Analysis: Analytical procedures at Agat Labs were as follows: The sample was crushed to 90% passing 10-mesh. A 250 gram split of crushed material was then pulverized. A 30-gram split of pulverized sample was assayed for gold using fire assay preparation and atomic absorption (AA) analysis. No high gold values that would have required a gravimetric fire assay were reported in the 2018 program. A smaller split (usually 5 grams) was digested in aqua regia and analysed for multi elements by ICP-OES (inductively-coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy). Overlimit samples with greater than 10,000 ppm Cu or Zn were re-analysed using "ore grade" procedures, which involved sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES analysis.

Agat Laboratories is a Canadian-owned company offering testing and analysis on a wide variety of materials at nine separate facilities in Canada. Agat Laboratories is independent of Pistol Bay Mining Inc and Compton Mining Corp. Agat Labs is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and certified to ISO 9001:2015. The scope of the accreditation can be seen at the Agat website: **https://agatlabs.com/accreditation/**

11.3.3 Security:

Drill core was in the care of drill crews until it was delivered to the core shack, where it was either under the care of the author or colleagues, or in the locked core shack. Samples of cut drill core were similarly either locked in the core shack or under the care of the author and/or colleagues, until picked up by Manitoulin, after which it was in the care of the truck driver and Manitoulin staff in Thunder Bay, until custody passed to Agat Labs.

11.3.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QA/QC procedures used the protocols that are now normal for exploration drilling: Certified Reference Materials ("CRMs", commonly referred to as "standards"), blanks and repeat analysis of samples on a regular basis. Figure 11.1 shows scatter plots of repeat vs original analyses for copper, zinc, gold and silver.

Table 11.1 shows tables of analyses of CRMs that were inserted into the sample stream with the measured and certified values and the relative percentage deviation from the certified values.

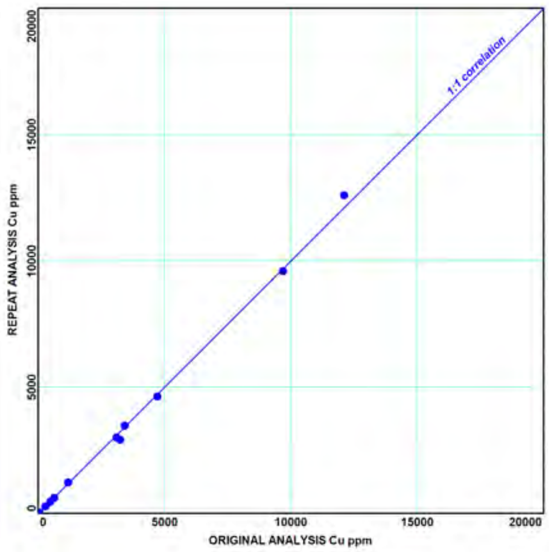
TABLE 11.1 – ANALYSES OF CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS, 2018 DRILL PROGRAM

COPPER CRM ANALYSES ppm			
CRM	Measured	Certified	Deviation
ME-1303	3515	3440	2.2%
ME-1304	2675	2680	-0.2%
CDN-ME-1206	8072	7900	2.2%
CDN-ME-1206	8058	7900	2.0%
ME-1303	3585	3440	4.2%
ME-1304	2721	2680	1.5%
ME-1206	7789	7900	-1.4%
ME-1303	3553	3440	3.3%
ME-1304	2674	2680	-0.2%

ZINC CRM ANALYSES ppm			
CRM	Measured	Certified	Deviation
CDN-ME-1206	23332	23800	-2.0%
CDN-ME-1206	22589	23800	-5.1%
ME-1206	22842	23800	-4.0%
ME-1303	9014	9310	-3.2%
ME-1303	9372	9310	0.7%
ME-1303	9392	9310	0.9%
ME-1304	2135	2200	-3.0%
ME-1304	2223	2200	1.0%
MP-1b	164000	166700	-1.6%

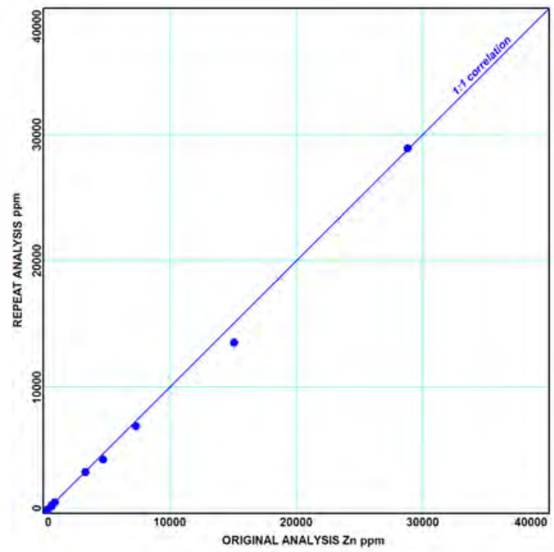
GOLD CRM ASSAYS g/t			
CRM	Measured	Certified	Deviation
ref.1P5Q	1.24	1.329	-6.70%
ref.1P5Q	1.306	1.329	-1.73%
ref.GS5R	5.2	5.29	-1.70%
ref.GS5R	5.81	5.29	9.83%
ref.GS5R	4.93	5.29	-6.81%
ref.GS6E	6.11	6.06	0.83%
ref.GSP4G	0.491	0.468	4.91%
ref.GSP7L	0.697	0.709	-1.69%
ref.GSP7L	0.781	0.709	10.16%
ref.GSP7L	0.783	0.709	10.44%

SILVER CRM ANALYSES g/t			
CRM	Measured	Certified	Deviation
CDN-ME-1206	285	274	4.0%
CDN-ME-1206	283	274	3.3%
ME-1206	278	274	1.5%
ME-1303	152	152	0.0%
ME-1303	153	152	0.7%
ME-1303	151	152	-0.7%
ME-1304	34	34	0.0%
ME-1304	34	34	0.0%
ME-1304	33	34	-2.9%



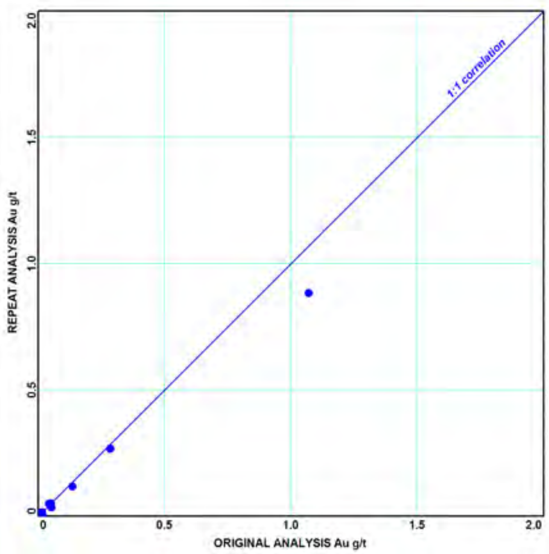
COPPER REPEAT ANALYSIS
2018 DRILL SAMPLES

Figure 11.01a



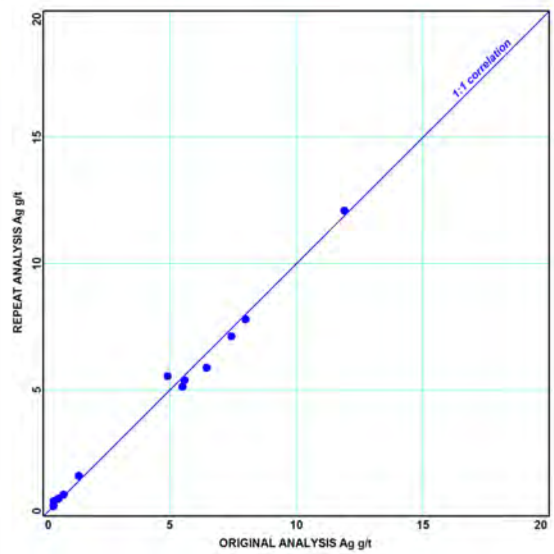
ZINC REPEAT ANALYSIS
2018 DRILL SAMPLES

Figure 11.01d



GOLD REPEAT ANALYSIS
2018 DRILL SAMPLES

Figure 11.01b



SILVER REPEAT ANALYSIS
2018 DRILL SAMPLES

Figure 11.01c

The largest relative deviations for copper, zinc and silver were +4.2%, -5.1% and +4.0%. For gold, where more variability is normally expected, the greatest deviation was +10.44%.

11.4 PROCEDURES USED IN 2023 VERIFICATION ANALYSIS

The drill core retrieved by the author (see Section 12 – Data Verification) was quarter-cut by DP Diamond Blades, which has a secure and dedicated facility in Murillo, near Thunder Bay, Ontario for core logging, core cutting and core storage. The quartered core was bagged and hand delivered to ActLabs in Thunder Bay by the author. The ActLabs Thunder Bay facility is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for mineral analysis. The scope of accreditation can be viewed at the company website:

https://actlabs.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Actlabs-Thunder-Bay-Scope-of-Accreditation.pdf

ActLabs performed fire assay with atomic absorption finish for gold, and 4-acid digestion followed by ICP-OES analysis for 36 other elements including copper, zinc and silver. Overlimit (>10,000 ppm) analysis of Cu and Zn was also done by ICP-OES on a second 4-acid digestion using extra acid. A single Certified Reference Material and a single blank were inserted into the sample sequence. Results of the verification analysis, and a discussion, are presented in section 12 of this technical report.

11.5 ADEQUACY OF PROCEDURES

In the author's opinion, the procedures used in [1] Tribute's drilling of the Arrow Zone, [2] the 2018 drill program of Pistol Bay Mining and [3] the author's 2023 data verification, for sample preparation, analysis, security and QA/QC were adequate for the purpose for which the data were used in this technical report, i.e. the estimation of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Electrolode property on June 11-12, 2023, with the intention of accessing drill core from the Pistol Bay Mining 2018 drill program. It had been stored in the garage that Pistol Bay had been using as a core shack. It transpired that the owner of the garage, after he had not received rent payment from Pistol Bay for six months, and being offered the opportunity to rent the garage to another exploration company, had dumped all of Pistol Bay's core in the bush. That core is no longer available for verification purposes.

The author also paid a visit to the Garnet Lake camp where all of the Noranda and Tribute drill core was stored in core racks. Most of the racks had partially or completely collapsed, making it difficult to retrieve those core boxes that appeared to be intact. The author was fortunate to find a single intact box of core from drill hole GL-2006-18 (verified by the intact metal tag) that had apparently been set aside to remove a half-metre of split core for measurement of its geophysical characteristics (presumably to calibrate a down-hole IP survey that Tribute had done. Figure 12.1 shows the core box with the author's sample tags and markings in red crayon.

Figure 12.1 Drill core sampled for verification analysis (before quarter-cutting)

It will be noted that Tribute did not follow the common practice of using three-part sample tags, with one tag stapled to the box, and a second tag in the sample bag. Consequently, the author was obliged to guess where each of the original samples had begun and ended.

Procedures used for sample preparation, analysis, security and QA/QC were presented in section 11.4 of this technical report.

Table 12.1 shows Tribute's original analyses (with orange shading), as reported in a drill log and certificate of analysis included in Tribute's original drilling report (Boyd, 2007a) and the verification analyses (with green shading). Each of the four elements of economic significance has its original and check analysis in a separate box, with calculations of a weighted average of all 8 samples. Analyses of a single Certified Reference Material (CRM) commonly known as a standard, and a single blank are also shown, as a check on ActLabs procedures. ActLabs' certificate of analysis also provided the lab's internal standards and blanks (not shown in Table 12.1).

The variance between individual original analysis and the check analysis is considerable. This may be due in part to the author's sample intervals not exactly matching the original sample intervals. Weighted averages were calculated in the expectation that this might reduce the variance. In the case of copper, the averages match well. In the case of

TABLE 12.1 ARROW ZONE VERIFICATION ANALYSIS

					ORIGINAL SAMPLING & ANALYSIS						VERIFICATION SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS						
DDH No.	Sample No	From m	To m	width (m)	Cu%	Zn%	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Cu_ppm	Zn_ppm	Sample ID	Cu%	Zn%	Ag ppm	Au g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
GL06-18	57658	513.20	513.50	0.30	0.20	1.03	4.04	0.214	1995	10000	A882401	0.22	0.15	5.7	0.157	2160	1520
GL06-18	57659	513.50	514.00	0.50	0.20	14.70	40.00	1.055	1960	>10000	A882402	0.29	15.50	42.2	0.923	2950	>10000
GL06-18	57660	514.00	514.50	0.50	1.30	31.37	17.90	0.110	>10000	>10000	A882403	1.25	27.10	25.4	0.128	>10000	>10000
GL06-18	57661	514.50	515.00	0.50	0.68	24.70	55.50	0.410	6760	>10000	A882405	0.54	19.40	11.4	0.222	5370	>10000
GL06-18	57662	515.00	515.50	0.50	0.34	22.10	13.40	0.226	3430	>10000	A882406	0.30	17.10	14.6	0.284	3010	>10000
GL06-18	57664	516.00	516.50	0.50	0.16	20.20	11.10	0.428	1600	>10000	A882407	0.31	17.20	7.4	0.148	3130	>10000
GL06-18	57665	516.50	517.00	0.50	0.61	26.90	37.20	0.430	6130	>10000	A882409	0.77	19.20	21.0	0.552	7740	>10000
GL06-18	57666	517.00	517.50	0.50	0.67	12.40	13.35	0.550	6670	>10000	A882410	0.78	17.00	20.1	0.274	7770	>10000

STANDARD AND BLANK						
	Cu%	Zn%	Ag ppm	Au g/t	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
oreas523	1.70		2.50	1.06	>10000	71
certified	1.72		2.61	1.04	>10000	40
Blank			<0.3	<5	3	72

			Average calc.	
width	Cu%	Cu%	Cu x W	Cu x W
0.30	0.20	0.22	0.060	0.066
0.50	0.20	0.29	0.098	0.145
0.50	1.30	1.25	0.650	0.625
0.50	0.68	0.54	0.338	0.270
0.50	0.34	0.30	0.172	0.150
0.50	0.16	0.31	0.080	0.155
0.50	0.61	0.77	0.307	0.385
0.50	0.67	0.78	0.334	0.390
3.80	**0.54**	**0.58**	**2.037**	**2.186**

Average

			Average calc.	
width	Zn%	Zn%	Zn x W	Zn x W
0.30	1.03	0.15	0.309	0.045
0.50	14.70	15.50	7.350	7.750
0.50	31.37	27.10	15.685	13.550
0.50	24.70	19.40	12.350	9.700
0.50	22.10	17.10	11.050	8.550
0.50	20.20	17.20	10.100	8.600
0.50	26.90	19.20	13.450	9.600
0.50	12.40	17.00	6.200	8.500
3.80	**20.13**	**17.45**	**76.494**	**66.295**

			Average calc.	
width	Au ppm	Au g/t	Au x W	Au x W
0.30	0.214	0.157	0.064	0.047
0.50	1.055	0.923	0.528	0.462
0.50	0.110	0.128	0.055	0.064
0.50	0.410	0.222	0.205	0.111
0.50	0.226	0.284	0.113	0.142
0.50	0.428	0.148	0.214	0.074
0.50	0.430	0.552	0.215	0.276
0.50	0.550	0.274	0.275	0.137
3.80	**0.439**	**0.345**	**1.669**	**1.313**

Average

			Average calc.	
width	Ag ppm	Ag ppm	Ag x W	Ag x W
0.30	4.0	5.7	1.21	1.71
0.50	40.0	42.2	20.00	21.10
0.50	17.9	25.4	8.95	12.70
0.50	55.5	11.4	27.75	5.70
0.50	13.4	14.6	6.70	7.30
0.50	11.1	7.4	5.55	3.70
0.50	37.2	21.0	18.60	10.50
0.50	13.4	20.1	6.68	10.05
3.80	**25.1**	**19.1**	**95.44**	**72.76**

gold, the variances are typical of gold assays, which have a natural variability due to the irregular distribution of sub-microscopic gold grains through the host sulphide minerals. For zinc and silver, the verification analyses tend to be significantly lower than the originals, with the zinc average 13% (relative) lower and the silver 24% (relative) lower.

The data are insufficient to draw conclusions that a skeptical observe might draw – possible bad analytical practices by Tribute or ALS Chemex. To counter this, Tribute's QA/QC procedures, as described in section 11.2 of this report, included systematically inserting standards and blanks into the sample stream, and no issues with the quality of analysis were reported (Trevor Boyd, personal communication). Further, zinc-rich intervals of massive sulphide in the Arrow Zone are heterogeneous, with a strong primary layering that often shows local folding (soft sediment slumping?), leading to the layering being at low angles to the core axis. This is not evident in figure 12.1 because the massive sulphide intervals are heavily oxidized, but figure 12.2 shows a section of massive sulphide from Pistol Bay's drill hole GL18-01 with strong banding at about 20° to the core axis (dark red is sphalerite, yellow is mostly pyrite and black is magnetite. In such material, cutting the core in half can often lead to the half-core sent to the lab having a different overall composition than the half-core remaining in the box, and quarter-cutting of the remaining half core can exacerbate this problem.

Figure 12.2 – sphalerite rich drill core from Arrow Zone

In conclusion, it is possible to state that verification sampling confirmed the original copper analysis, confirmed the original gold analysis within reasonable limits, and confirmed the presence of high grade zinc mineralization with erratic silver values.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testwork has been completed on the Arrow Zone.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.01 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

This section of the report presents a new Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Arrow Zone. It supersedes the 2017 historical MRE (Carter & Bowdidge, 2017), with the following additions to the data input:

- The three drill holes put down by Pistol Bay Mining in 2018 into the Arrow Zone are included.
- Most of the collars of drill holes on the Arrow Zone were surveyed by DGPS. Collar locations were adjusted (by a few metres at most). A GPS-based "Devisight" was used to directly measure azimuths of drill casings. In some cases, collar azimuths on the original drill logs required adjusting by as much as 5 degrees.
- Collar elevations were measured by DGPS, whereas the 2017 MRE used elevations based on NASA's SRTM 1 arc-second worldwide data. The SRTM digital surface was warped to fit the measured elevations, and this allowed improved elevation estimates for drill holes whose collars could not be located in the field.
- Additional Reflex down-hole directional survey data were located in paper files acquired from Tribute Minerals, that were not in the digital data files; this led to improved positioning of drill hole pierce points in 3D space.
- Current metal prices were used to derive a formula for zinc equivalent grades. Equivalent grades (or, alternatively, estimated net smelter returns per tonne) are useful when a grade cutoff is used on a polymetallic mineral deposit.

The MRE was made using the same procedures and parameters as the 2017 estimate: polygons around each drill hole pierce point projected onto a vertical plane oriented at 062°–242°; maximum area of influence of 50 metres from the pierce point; the same cutoff of 3% zinc equivalent applied across the zone and along the zone; the same minimum true width of 3 metres.

14.02 DRILL HOLE DATABASE

A total of 104 diamond drill holes have been drilled into the Arrow Zone, including holes drilled in anticipation of possible extensions of the zone along strike, up dip an down dip. These include 8 holes drilled by Selco, 1 hole drilled by Minnova, 23 holes drilled by Noranda, 63 holes drilled by Tribute and 3 holes drilled by Pistol Bay. A total of 2,035 individual analyses of drill core have been incorporated into the database; analyses of drill core from intervals away from the Arrow Zone have not been used.

Table 14.1 presents all drill intersections on the Arrow Zone. The widths and average grades are those used in the resource estimation (i.e. based on a 3% zinc equivalent cutoff and a 3 metre minimum true width). Intersections

ARROW ZONE MINERAL RESOURCE **ALL DRILL INTERSECTIONS (3% Zn equivalent)** **TABLE 14.1 PAGE 1 OF 3**

DDH_ID	Short ID	Local x coord.	Elevation (m RL)	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length	Midpoint (m)	True Width	Zneq%	Zneq% × TW	Cu%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	SG
ELB91-01	9101	651.70	266.77	147.51	151.89	4.38	149.70	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1991-02	9102	-639.16	125.22	303.12	305.81	2.69	304.47	3.00	0.18	0.54	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1996-01	9601	437.98	197.87	234.50	236.10	1.60	235.30	3.00	0.12	0.35	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1997-02C	9702	279.61	-2.94	450.80	456.10	5.30	453.45	4.33	37.93	164.24	2.55	22.40	41.45	1.850	4.00
GL-1997-03	9703	248.96	129.62	300.90	301.10	0.20	301.00	3.00	0.07	0.22	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1997-04	9704	190.10	-30.79	469.00	475.20	6.20	472.10	4.54	17.53	79.56	1.55	8.81	35.97	0.770	3.48
GL-1997-05	9705	280.85	-43.02	480.18	484.12	3.94	482.15	3.00	0.08	0.25	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.003	2.90
GL-1997-06	9706	376.06	5.26	428.69	432.90	4.21	430.80	3.00	0.76	2.29	0.12	0.22	1.82	0.030	2.92
GL-1997-07	9707	132.42	-27.74	448.80	458.75	9.95	453.78	6.98	10.68	74.55	0.52	7.77	8.38	0.293	3.09
GL-1997-08	9708	74.83	5.44	417.80	422.10	4.30	419.95	2.84	3.68	10.52	0.48	1.50	10.28	0.074	2.88
GL-1997-09	9709	118.04	-101.98	531.30	539.50	8.20	535.40	5.67	5.12	29.01	0.61	1.41	7.16	0.463	3.03
GL-1997-10	9710	-16.58	25.34	403.06	407.44	4.38	405.25	3.00	1.61	4.82	0.09	1.26	9.55	0.017	2.94
GL-1997-12	9712	301.45	54.92	371.90	378.30	6.40	375.10	4.60	9.61	44.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.217	3.67
GL-1997-15	9715	212.89	-252.54	692.80	696.81	4.01	694.80	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1997-16	9716	929.60	-34.27	482.30	486.35	4.05	484.33	3.07	0.20	0.62	0.01	0.12	0.50	0.017	2.91
GL-1997-17	9717	121.18	96.90	322.03	326.50	4.47	324.27	3.00	0.74	2.23	0.03	0.54	2.40	0.010	2.92
GL-1997-18	9718	13.07	-144.95	576.80	581.00	4.20	578.90	3.01	0.51	1.55	0.06	0.22	0.87	0.017	2.91
GL-1997-19	9719	-123.17	-31.17	448.15	454.10	5.95	451.13	3.67	5.55	20.37	0.58	2.10	14.49	0.337	3.14
GL-1997-20	9720	-288.35	-43.27	446.00	453.00	7.00	449.50	3.02	2.14	6.46	0.01	1.75	11.93	0.000	2.95
GL-1997-21	9721	-71.23	-131.54	549.00	554.00	5.00	551.50	2.99	3.38	10.11	0.21	1.73	5.32	0.264	2.95
GL-1997-22	9722	-133.68	152.21	257.35	262.45	5.10	259.90	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-1998-23	9823	-466.39	-117.98	552.60	558.40	5.80	555.50	3.11	0.99	3.07	0.02	0.56	8.42	0.035	2.92
GL-1998-24	9824	-667.83	-159.65	590.00	595.10	5.10	592.55	3.59	1.55	5.58	0.24	0.43	6.41	0.019	2.94
GL-1998-26	9826	215.85	-477.26	928.82	932.95	4.13	930.89	3.00	0.23	0.68	0.01	0.19	0.53	0.000	2.91
GL-2003-01	301	265.50	109.51	338.50	343.50	5.00	341.00	4.29	9.68	41.53	0.32	6.07	14.17	0.701	3.14
GL-2004-02	402	255.41	250.16	156.18	161.00	4.82	158.59	3.00	0.19	0.57	0.01	0.12	0.60	0.003	2.90
GL-2004-03	403	153.22	-144.57	577.00	586.00	9.00	581.50	6.52	9.40	61.28	1.19	1.99	16.80	0.949	3.24
GL-2004-04	404	219.53	50.11	414.00	425.75	11.75	419.88	9.85	9.47	93.25	0.33	7.19	14.10	0.239	2.93
GL-2004-05	405	53.97	-206.84	649.00	653.40	4.40	651.20	3.27	2.29	7.48	0.30	0.71	3.94	0.148	2.96
GL-2004-06	406	383.69	-205.86	657.63	661.57	3.94	659.60	3.00	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.30	0.003	2.90
GL-2004-07	407	493.79	33.65	412.18	416.03	3.85	414.10	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2004-08	408	383.77	105.53	325.00	335.20	10.20	330.10	7.13	15.54	110.80	0.95	8.50	25.32	1.019	3.33
GL-2004-09	409	317.87	166.76	256.50	265.00	8.50	260.75	6.29	6.82	42.90	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.418	3.11
GL-2005-10	510	460.18	88.53	346.50	350.60	4.10	348.55	2.94	2.41	7.08	0.17	1.53	5.13	0.050	2.96
GL-2005-11	511	518.97	68.88	360.60	365.00	4.39	362.80	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2005-12	512	951.36	170.95	251.93	256.47	4.54	254.20	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2005-13	513	384.80	225.96	196.70	201.00	4.30	198.85	3.09	1.21	3.75	0.08	0.78	2.67	0.029	2.93
GL-2005-14	514	263.06	-135.66	572.00	576.00	4.00	574.00	3.00	0.07	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.003	2.90
GL-2005-15	515	348.90	250.13	167.00	171.60	4.60	169.30	3.07	0.73	2.26	0.06	0.35	2.11	0.035	2.92

ARROW ZONE MINERAL RESOURCE **ALL DRILL INTERSECTIONS (3% Zn equivalent)** **TABLE 14.1 PAGE 2 OF 3**

DDH_ID	Short ID	Local x coord.	Elevation (m RL)	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length	Midpoint (m)	True Width	Zneq%	Zneq% × TW	Cu%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	SG
GL-2005-16	516	211.61	85.07	351.45	355.15	3.70	353.30	3.00	0.10	0.31	0.01	0.05	0.37	0.003	2.90
GL-2005-17	517	112.70	-316.90	764.14	768.00	3.86	766.07	3.00	2.80	8.39	0.49	0.13	1.67	0.338	2.97
GL-2006-18	618	1.47	-75.71	513.50	518.90	5.40	516.20	3.84	23.04	88.47	0.65	18.69	25.59	0.446	3.30
GL-2006-19	619	144.77	55.76	385.60	389.65	4.05	387.63	2.96	0.17	0.51	0.00	0.13	0.34	0.007	2.90
GL-2006-20	620	55.54	-98.76	521.60	534.40	12.80	528.00	8.67	8.48	73.52	0.42	4.45	39.80	0.471	3.17
GL-2006-21	621	-107.83	-47.86	474.50	478.94	4.44	476.72	3.00	14.11	42.33	1.05	5.58	23.91	1.433	3.32
GL-2006-22	622	-233.83	29.95	381.87	387.40	5.53	384.64	3.00	0.45	1.34	0.01	0.27	3.01	0.015	2.91
GL-2006-23	623	-15.23	-158.44	587.90	593.00	5.10	590.45	3.45	1.77	6.10	0.09	1.21	4.56	0.040	2.94
GL-2006-24A	624	-41.48	-126.16	548.61	553.50	4.89	551.06	3.00	9.22	27.65	0.63	5.31	29.02	0.290	3.57
GL-2006-25	625	113.89	-40.49	462.00	467.34	5.34	464.67	3.00	5.38	16.12	0.25	2.91	14.22	0.404	2.80
GL-2006-26	626	426.32	127.49	291.00	302.00	11.00	296.50	6.03	11.25	67.82	0.27	8.59	32.04	0.264	3.22
GL-2006-27	627	420.38	129.69	303.10	309.05	5.95	306.08	4.59	11.62	53.38	0.45	7.86	14.55	0.606	3.26
GL-2006-28	628	455.47	137.42	289.90	294.15	4.25	292.03	3.00	6.01	18.03	0.44	3.32	18.87	0.208	3.45
GL-2006-29	629	555.71	181.36	250.30	254.29	3.99	252.29	3.00	0.25	0.74	0.01	0.17	0.36	0.006	2.91
GL-2006-30	630	625.88	188.68	228.00	232.50	4.50	230.25	3.01	1.27	3.82	0.08	0.77	3.49	0.050	2.93
GL-2006-31	631	635.91	227.96	206.30	210.00	3.70	208.15	2.97	0.84	2.48	0.04	0.49	4.37	0.025	2.92
GL-2006-32	632	-276.86	18.05	480.58	484.82	4.24	482.70	3.00	0.25	0.76	0.02	0.13	1.49	0.008	2.91
GL-2006-33	633	-246.38	90.39	447.87	451.90	4.03	449.89	3.00	1.28	3.84	0.03	1.09	2.53	0.008	2.93
GL-2006-34	634	-131.69	-87.86	585.48	589.10	3.62	587.29	3.00	1.74	5.22	0.10	1.13	6.02	0.026	2.94
GL-2006-35	635	-116.47	-158.40	621.58	625.50	3.92	623.54	3.00	5.44	16.33	0.39	3.40	10.12	0.125	3.05
GL-2006-36	636	-140.02	-182.65	638.20	642.20	4.00	640.20	3.00	0.86	2.58	0.04	0.57	2.31	0.025	2.92
GL-2006-37	637	379.44	134.78	282.00	302.10	20.10	292.05	13.99	5.13	71.77	0.53	1.25	8.29	0.615	2.80
GL-2006-38	638	482.16	244.92	213.60	216.95	3.36	215.28	3.00	0.33	0.98	0.03	0.14	0.00	0.025	2.91
GL-2006-39	639	272.72	96.08	326.80	342.50	15.70	334.65	3.23	22.96	74.14	1.22	17.19	7.39	0.441	3.05
GL-2006-40	640	298.33	151.82	272.70	273.60	0.90	273.15	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2007-41	741	-158.82	-112.61	578.00	581.93	3.93	579.97	3.00	0.10	0.31	0.01	0.04	0.49	0.008	2.90
GL-2007-42	742	-788.01	55.48	371.31	375.81	4.50	373.56	3.00	0.18	0.55	0.02	0.08	0.66	0.003	2.90
GL-2007-43	743	-754.40	147.45	279.87	284.20	4.33	282.03	3.00	0.30	0.90	0.02	0.19	0.40	0.003	2.91
GL-2007-44	744	-644.47	5.79	437.30	441.80	4.50	439.55	3.17	1.17	3.70	0.09	0.47	8.86	0.047	2.93
GL-2007-45	745	-277.70	146.98	278.00	282.11	4.11	280.06	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2007-46	746	85.05	-116.61	546.90	553.00	6.10	549.95	4.08	5.24	21.38	0.21	3.70	12.90	0.140	2.85
GL-2007-47	747	332.89	35.38	396.00	406.60	10.60	401.30	7.07	7.65	52.61	0.61	3.21	11.88	0.664	2.70
GL-2007-48	748	285.65	44.31	387.00	394.50	7.50	390.75	5.30	5.60	27.85	0.35	1.41	8.55	0.932	3.03
GL-2007-49	749	248.94	-36.57	475.40	488.30	12.90	481.85	9.71	12.99	126.18	0.98	6.41	27.10	0.802	2.90
GL-2007-50	750	191.16	-94.07	526.50	537.60	11.10	532.05	7.99	7.57	60.50	0.92	2.45	15.13	0.496	3.23
GL-2007-51	751	541.41	219.10	247.31	250.70	3.39	249.01	3.00	4.81	14.43	0.22	3.37	18.97	0.035	2.91
GL-2007-52	752	92.49	-193.34	616.40	621.00	4.60	618.70	3.03	0.42	1.27	0.02	0.28	1.82	0.005	2.91
GL-2007-53	753	180.17	-110.51	560.35	567.40	7.05	563.88	5.39	11.64	62.78	1.20	4.27	25.43	0.833	3.66
GL-2007-54	754	-242.01	-71.83	534.50	538.50	4.00	536.50	3.17	1.82	5.77	0.09	0.90	5.48	0.178	2.95

ARROW ZONE MINERAL RESOURCE **ALL DRILL INTERSECTIONS (3% Zn equivalent)** **TABLE 14.1 PAGE 3 OF 3**

DDH_ID	Short ID	Local x coord.	Elevation (m RL)	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length	Midpoint (m)	True Width	Zneq%	Zneq% × TW	Cu%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au g/t	SG
GL-2007-55	755	-242.92	-104.39	545.00	548.90	3.90	546.95	3.01	2.24	6.73	0.39	0.22	2.96	0.208	2.96
GL-2007-57	757	-371.37	-140.85	586.15	590.25	4.10	588.20	3.00	1.57	4.71	0.03	1.24	4.08	0.042	2.94
GL-2007-58	758	-357.10	-76.70	552.42	556.14	3.72	554.28	3.00	3.72	11.16	0.24	1.65	22.95	0.225	2.99
GL-2007-59	759	-417.67	-116.47	569.37	573.38	4.01	571.38	3.00	0.96	2.87	0.01	0.75	4.26	0.013	2.92
GL-2007-60	760	-415.67	4.63	463.98	467.87	3.89	465.92	3.00	0.82	2.47	0.08	0.39	3.06	0.018	2.92
GL-2007-61	761	-399.70	92.81	421.23	425.20	3.97	423.22	3.60	2.79	10.04	0.05	2.45	3.31	0.027	2.97
GL-2007-62	762	794.28	133.99	297.43	301.59	4.16	299.51	3.00	0.16	0.47	0.01	0.09	0.52	0.008	2.90
GL-2007-63	763	-426.37	-194.92	612.65	618.44	5.79	615.55	3.48	2.02	7.02	0.28	0.59	8.87	0.057	2.95
GL-2008-66	866	-427.21	-281.45	690.98	696.47	5.49	693.73	2.96	0.30	0.90	0.01	0.25	0.41	0.010	2.91
GL-2008-68	868	516.88	184.14	261.21	268.07	6.86	264.64	5.62	3.57	20.06	0.40	0.81	15.13	0.311	3.03
GL-2008-69	869	511.20	259.91	218.88	222.02	3.14	220.45	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2008-70	870	-79.92	-6.53	442.20	446.99	4.79	444.60	3.00	1.43	4.28	0.07	1.13	3.02	0.017	2.94
GL-2008-71	871	-68.48	30.65	396.44	400.81	4.37	398.62	3.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.26	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2008-72	872	-161.25	-271.39	704.09	708.26	4.17	706.18	3.00	2.79	8.37	0.07	1.34	6.51	0.352	2.97
GL-2008-73	873	601.41	226.13	225.00	229.00	4.00	227.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
GL-2018-01	1801	265.33	8.04	432.70	443.60	10.90	438.15	8.35	6.02	50.27	0.73	2.22	12.01	0.307	3.05
GL-2018-02	1802	291.90	17.05	426.00	435.80	9.80	430.90	7.51	8.46	63.53	0.50	3.82	27.31	0.713	3.09
GL-2018-03	1803	-31.11	-143.96	570.70	576.00	5.30	573.35	3.55	2.82	10.01	0.16	1.91	4.46	0.075	2.70
U12	U12	501.05	380.67	28.50	32.95	4.45	30.73	3.83	1.80	6.91	0.09	1.48	0.00	0.000	2.95
UA14	UA14	418.82	368.77	51.22	54.58	3.36	52.90	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
UA25	UA25	505.35	359.97	58.21	61.89	3.68	60.05	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
UA30	UA30	473.78	355.79	63.40	63.86	0.46	63.63	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
UA31	UA31	495.33	330.28	100.19	103.61	3.43	101.90	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
UA32	UA32	537.35	358.96	66.71	67.67	0.96	67.19	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
UA44	UA44	481.48	307.47	109.42	113.50	4.08	111.46	3.00	0.66	1.98	0.07	0.40	0.00	0.000	2.92
UA49	UA49	1010.43	331.73	88.05	91.95	3.90	90.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	2.90
LOWER ZONE															
GL-1997-08(L)	9708(L)	78.36	-28.00	454.10	459.10	5.00	456.60	3.31	12.27	40.55	0.09	0.96	12.30	4.551	2.80
GL-2006-26(L)	0626(L)	433.42	105.62	317.50	323.00	5.50	320.25	3.01	21.90	66.01	0.36	6.14	25.84	5.478	3.20
GL-2006-25(L)	0625(L)	-69.77	-54.40	477.00	482.80	5.80	479.90	3.59	3.10	11.14	0.25	1.84	7.95	0.054	2.98

below the cutoff as well as unmineralized intersections (at assumed zero grade) of the Arrow Zone horizon – as determined from geological drill logs – have also been included, so as to fully populate the longitudinal section. All collar coordinates and directional survey data for drill holes were adjusted into local coordinates based on an origin at 512403E, 5648986N (UTM datum NAD83, Zone 15N) with the "x" direction at 062° relative to UTM north. Table 14.1 lists the positions of the centre of each intersection in 2D space with the local "x" coordinate and the Relative Level (traditionally referred to as "above sea level") elevation.

14.03 CUTOFF GRADE, ZINC EQUIVALENT GRADES, TRUE WIDTHS, MINIMUM WIDTH

A cutoff grade of 3% zinc equivalent (Zneq) was used, which is the same value used in previous (historical) MREs for the Arrow Zone. Approximate average metal prices over the period May 2024 to April 2025 were used to derive Zneq, using the following assumptions:

- All metals: cost of transporting concentrate to smelter plus smelting and refining charges C$300 per dry tonne, 2% net smelter returns royalty, exchange rate US$1.00 = C$1.39
- Zinc: US$1.25/pound, mill recovery 90%, concentrate grade 50% Zn, 90% paid by smelter.
- Copper: US$4.50/pound, mill recovery 80%, concentrate grade 28% Cu, 85% paid by smelter.
- Gold: US$2,900/ounce, mill recovery 75%, reports to the copper concentrate, 80% paid by smelter.
- Silver: US$30/ounce, mill recovery 75%, reports to copper concentrate, 80% paid by smelter.

Mining is assumed to use a minimum mining width of 3 metres, and would incur a dilution of up to 15%, assumed to be at zero grade (dilution is not included in the MRE, except where necessary to make up the minimum true width). Mineralization in the Arrow Zone is moderately coarse-grained, the sulphide mineralogy is simple (pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite) and no major mill recovery issues are anticipated. Underground mining would normally be used, with trackless haulage.

Using these parameters leads to the zinc equivalent formula:

$$Zneq\% = Zn\% + (Cu\% \times 3.5) + (Au\ g/t \times 2.9) + (Ag\ g/t \times 0.03)$$

It should be noted that the zinc equivalent grade is only used for the purposes of applying cutoff grades. Separate values for Cu, Zn, Au and Ag are used throughout the actual tonnage-grade calculations.

True Widths and Horizontal Widths: For each diamond drill hole, a "true width factor" (TWF) was determined. The TWF is the factor by which a core length needs to be multiplied to give a true width, i.e. the width measured normal to the plane of longitudinal section. Using a TWF allowed the author to generate a spreadsheet in which each individual assay was allocated a true width. The TWF is the cosine of the angle subtended between the drill hole and the plane of the mineralized zone. By applying the TWF to each core interval, the true width of a mineralized intersection is readily apparent, which is helpful when minimum width considerations come into play.

Because polygonal areas of influence were measured in the vertical plane onto which the drill hole pierce points were projected, the volume of a polygonal block is derived by multiplying the polygonal area by the horizontal width, i.e. the true width divided by the cosine of the dip of the zone. This is numerically identical to dividing the polygonal area by the cosine of the zone's dip (to derive the polygonal area on the plane of the zone) and then multiplying that by the true width. In the tables presented below, the abbreviations "TW" and "HW" are used for true width and horizontal width.

Calculation of average grades in an intersection: The overall average grade of a drill intersection was calculated as a simple weighted average for Cu, Zn, Ag, Au and Zneq. Where G represents grade of a metal in a sample and W represents the true width of that sample, the formula is:

$$Gav = \sum(G \times W) \div \sum W \qquad \text{(Gav is average grade across total width)}$$

Samples to be included in the weighted average are selected from the "centre" of the drill intercept (determined by inspection), working outwards, until below-cutoff samples are encountered on each side.

Treatment of outliers: The procedure used when encountering an "outlier", i.e. above-cutoff sample(s) separated from the "main" part of a drill intersection by sub-cutoff sample(s) was as follows: a weighted average, using only the zinc equivalent grades, was calculated for the outlier and the sub-cutoff samples that isolate the outlier. If that weighted average was above cutoff grade, then the outlier and the intervening sub-cutoff samples were included in the overall intersection. If that weighted average was below the cutoff grade, the outlier was rejected.

Application of minimum true width: If, after including all above cutoff samples and eligible outliers, the true width of an intersection was less than the applicable minimum width, sub-cutoff samples were added until the minimum width was achieved. If there were no adjacent samples with assays, it was assumed that there was no mineralization present, and an appropriate width with zero grade was included in the average to make up the minimum width. In one case, a previously ineligible outlier (and intervening lower grade) was rendered eligible for inclusion, to make up the minimum width when the current zinc equivalent formula was used.

Mineralized intersections below cutoff grade: When there were no above-cutoff samples in a drill intersection that was identifiably part of the Arrow Zone, an average grade over a total true width was calculated using assays of whatever mineralization was described in the drill log and assayed. Also included in the list of sub-cutoff intersections were those where dilution to minimum width had brought the average grade below the cutoff. The purpose of including the sub-cutoff intersections was to populate the longitudinal section with zinc-equivalent grades so that gridding and contouring would produce a pictorial representation of the grade and grade-thickness distributions (e.g. figure 7-6), as an aid to interpretation.

Drill holes with two mineralized zones: Drill holes GL97-08, GL06-25 and GL06-26 had lower mineralized intersections separated by up to 22 metres of low-grade to unmineralized material from the main Arrow Zone. Information is insufficient to determine if these doubled intersections are the result of structural repetition by folding or faulting, or if they are depositional features ("stacked lenses"). True widths and average grades were calculated for each mineralized interval in both holes, and were treated as separate intersections in the resource estimation, with the same areas of influence. Thus, a tonnage and grade for the "Lower Zone" is added to the figures for the main zone.

Bulk Density: Mineralized material in the Arrow Zone varies from massive sulphides with more than 90% of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and magnetite, to chert with a few percent of sulphides. Specific gravities were measured by the author in 2017 on 455 sections of cut drill core from drill holes GL2004-03, -04, 05 and 08 and GL2006-18 and -39, by weighing sections of drill core in air and in water. This has enabled the authors to assign specific gravity values to different types of mineralization. These generalized specific gravities are:

Lithology	No. of measurements	Minimum S.G.	Maximum S.G.	Std. Dev.	Average S.G.
Silicate rock	59	2.67	2.89	0.06	**2.73**
Low sulphide	123	2.73	3.31	0.13	**2.97**
Moderate sulphide	26	2.98	3.61	0.15	**3.27**
Heavy sulphide	47	3.13	4.08	0.20	**3.64**
Semi-massive sulphide	60	3.40	4.22	0.15	**3.89**
Massive sulphide	140	3.63	4.51	0.16	**4.15**

Capping Gold Assays: Gold assays were performed on 30-gram splits with a fire assay digestion, followed by AA analysis (Noranda) or ICP analysis (Tribute and Pistol Bay). These are standard methods for gold assaying, and are considered reliable. To avoid a possible nugget effect (where properly weighted arithmetic averages of gold assays overstate the overall gold grade in a zone or deposit), high gold assays were arbitrarily (and conservatively) capped at 20 g/t. This only affected the Lower Zone intersections in holes GL97-08 and GL06-26.

14.04 LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Drill hole pierce points were projected horizontally onto a vertical plane oriented at 062°–242°, with the local x-coordinate ("easting") at 512403E / 5648986N (UTM datum NAD83, zone 15N). Polygons were drawn around each pierce point using Geosoft's "Voronoi" module, with polygons constrained by a maximum 50-metre area of influence. Figure 14.1 shows the longitudinal section, looking northwest at 332°, with grades of Cu, Zn, Ag and Au and true width plotted beside each pierce point. Polygons with Zneq of 3% or greater are colour-filled to highlight the drill holes included in the Mineral Resource Estimate. An inset map on figure 14.1 shows the same polygons in plan view in UTM space.

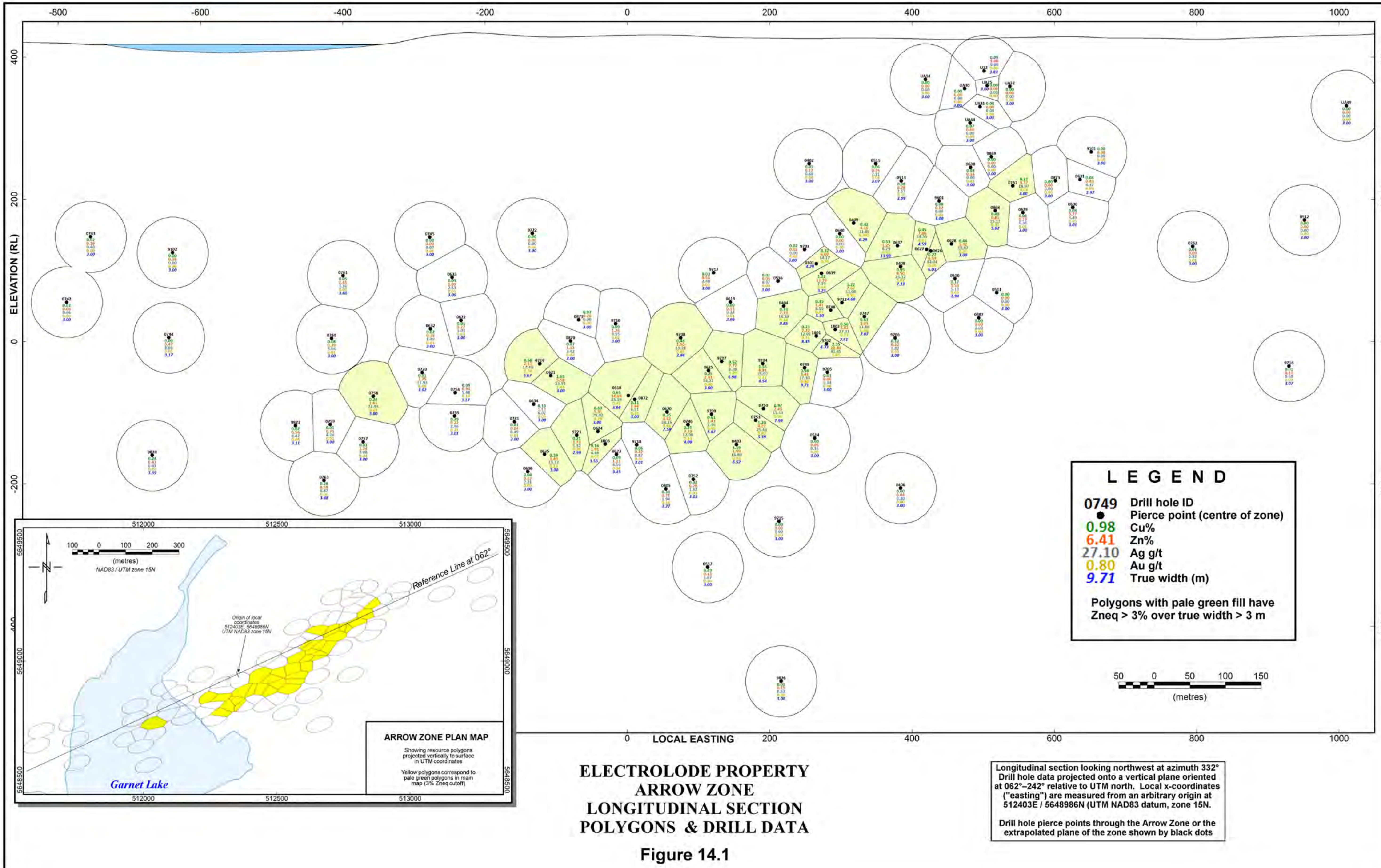

ELEVATION (RL)
LOCAL EASTING
L E G E N D
0749 Drill hole ID
Pierce point (centre of zone)
0.98 Cu%
6.41 Zn%
27.10 Ag g/t
0.80 Au g/t
9.71 True width (m)
Polygons with pale green fill have Zneq > 3% over true width > 3 m
(metres)
Reference Line at 062°
Origin of local coordinates 512403E, 5648986N UTM NAD83 zone 15N
NAD83 / UTM zone 15N
Garnet Lake
ARROW ZONE PLAN MAP
Showing resource polygons projected vertically to surface in UTM coordinates
Yellow polygons correspond to pale green polygons in main map (3% Zneq cutoff)
ELECTROLODE PROPERTY
ARROW ZONE
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
POLYGONS & DRILL DATA
Longitudinal section looking northwest at azimuth 332° Drill hole data projected onto a vertical plane oriented at 062°–242° relative to UTM north. Local x-coordinates ("easting") are measured from an arbitrary origin at 512403E / 5648986N (UTM NAD83 datum, zone 15N.
Drill hole pierce points through the Arrow Zone or the extrapolated plane of the zone shown by black dots

Figure 14.1

TABLE 14-2 **POLYGONAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION** **3% ZINC EQUIVALENT CUTOFF**

Short DDH ID	Pierce pt local x	Pierce pt elevation	Core Length	True Width	Horiz width	Zneq percent	Cu%	Zn%	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	SG	Area of influence	Volume (m³)	Tonnes (vol × SG)	Tonnes × Zneq%	Tonnes × Cu%	Tonnes × Zn%	Tonnes × Ag g/t	Tonnes × Au g/t
9702	279.61	-2.94	5.30	4.33	4.70	37.44	2.55	22.40	41.45	1.850	4.00	1296	6094	24378	912701	62094	546061	1010387	45099
9704	190.10	-30.79	6.20	4.54	4.93	12.05	1.55	8.81	35.97	0.770	3.48	4368	21529	74829	901867	115696	658907	2691436	57653
9707	132.42	-27.74	9.95	6.98	7.58	10.61	0.52	7.77	8.38	0.293	3.09	3197	24236	74889	794546	38598	581872	627224	21961
9708	74.83	5.44	4.30	2.84	3.08	3.72	0.48	1.50	10.28	0.074	2.88	6612	20393	58737	218650	28221	88129	603700	4327
9709	118.04	-101.98	8.20	5.67	6.15	5.00	0.61	1.41	7.16	0.463	3.02	2989	18393	55637	277989	34200	78492	398209	25773
9712	301.45	54.92	6.40	4.60	5.00	9.40	1.22	2.67	11.08	0.810	3.67	2137	10679	39213	368752	47726	104699	434481	31763
9719	-123.17	-31.17	5.95	3.67	3.99	3.32	0.58	2.10	14.49	0.337	3.14	3907	15572	48896	162507	28570	102509	708522	16476
9721	-71.23	-131.54	5.00	2.99	3.25	5.26	0.21	1.73	5.32	0.932	2.95	3272	10625	31343	164863	6504	54092	166625	29211
0301	265.50	109.51	5.00	4.29	4.66	9.38	0.32	6.07	14.17	0.701	3.13	1165	5428	17013	159582	5364	103272	241006	11933
0403	153.22	-144.57	9.00	6.52	7.08	9.14	1.19	1.99	16.80	0.949	3.24	4536	32116	104093	950999	123481	207144	1748449	98747
0404	219.53	50.11	11.75	9.85	10.69	9.41	0.33	7.19	14.10	0.239	2.93	3665	39191	114779	1079939	38305	824799	1618634	27474
0408	383.77	105.53	10.20	7.13	7.74	15.22	0.95	8.50	25.32	1.019	3.33	4206	32567	108365	1649807	103029	920658	2743966	110371
0409	317.87	166.76	8.50	6.29	6.83	6.82	0.42	4.10	11.85	0.345	3.11	4119	28137	87637	597680	36648	359313	1038503	30235
0618	1.47	-75.71	5.40	3.84	4.17	22.92	0.65	18.69	25.59	0.446	3.30	4403	18362	60593	1389036	39677	1132195	1550400	26997
0620	55.54	-98.76	11.20	8.67	9.42	8.48	0.42	4.45	39.80	0.471	3.17	3268	30770	97696	828458	41032	434745	3888282	46015
0621	-107.83	-47.86	4.44	3.00	3.26	13.64	1.05	5.58	23.91	1.433	3.32	3226	10510	34881	475809	36481	194483	834072	49989
0624	-41.48	-126.16	4.89	3.00	3.26	9.16	0.63	5.31	29.02	0.290	3.57	2274	7405	26465	242493	16614	140446	768016	7678
0625	113.89	-40.49	5.34	3.00	3.25	5.24	0.25	2.91	14.22	0.404	2.80	2994	9740	27223	142747	6775	79232	387046	11005
0626	426.32	127.49	11.00	6.03	6.55	11.17	0.27	8.59	32.04	0.264	3.22	1095	7168	23085	257862	6173	198201	739609	6090
0627	420.38	129.69	5.95	4.59	4.99	11.43	0.45	7.86	14.55	0.606	3.26	1420	7084	23102	264056	10341	181675	336206	14000
0628	455.47	137.42	4.25	3.00	3.26	5.97	0.44	3.32	18.87	0.208	3.45	3257	10613	36640	218741	15940	121608	691226	7618
0635	-116.47	-158.40	3.92	3.00	3.26	5.43	0.39	3.40	10.12	0.125	3.05	3261	10628	32417	175996	12752	110110	328124	4054
0637	379.44	134.78	20.10	13.99	15.19	4.93	0.53	1.25	8.29	0.615	2.80	3340	50744	142335	702046	74995	177976	1180457	87470
0639	272.72	96.08	15.70	3.23	3.51	22.91	1.22	17.19	7.39	0.441	3.05	2326	8157	24897	570389	30401	427969	184020	10982
0746	85.05	-116.61	6.10	4.08	4.43	5.21	0.21	3.70	12.90	0.140	2.85	2855	12653	36009	187607	7694	133329	464417	5052
0747	332.89	35.38	10.60	7.07	7.68	7.44	0.61	3.21	11.88	0.664	2.70	3276	25154	67916	505335	41672	218291	806965	45127
0748	285.65	44.31	4.50	5.30	5.76	5.26	0.39	2.08	12.52	0.571	3.03	1449	8340	25266	132900	9948	52672	316343	14430
0749	248.94	-36.57	12.90	9.71	10.55	12.77	0.98	6.41	27.10	0.802	2.90	3094	32639	94634	1208372	92991	606975	2564742	75875
0750	191.16	-94.07	11.10	7.99	8.68	7.46	0.92	2.45	15.13	0.496	3.23	3394	29458	95206	710220	87689	233362	1440430	47185
0751	541.41	219.10	3.39	3.00	3.26	4.82	0.22	3.37	18.97	0.035	2.91	2737	8918	25966	125199	5708	87583	492455	917
0753	180.17	-110.51	7.05	5.39	5.86	11.43	1.20	4.27	25.43	0.833	3.66	2530	14818	54271	620240	64970	231891	1379966	45223
0758	-357.10	-76.70	3.72	3.00	3.26	3.72	0.24	1.65	22.95	0.225	2.99	6073	19786	59220	220369	14150	97498	1358956	13324
0868	516.88	184.14	6.86	5.62	6.10	3.49	0.40	0.81	15.13	0.311	3.03	3756	22917	69547	242553	27905	56404	1052095	21652
1801	265.33	8.04	10.90	8.35	9.07	5.97	0.73	2.22	12.01	0.307	3.05	1861	16876	51471	307282	37529	114189	618407	15795
1802	291.90	17.05	9.80	7.51	8.16	8.22	0.50	3.82	27.31	0.713	3.09	1452	11842	36593	300792	18281	139772	999523	26090
1803	-31.11	-143.96	5.30	3.55	3.86	2.80	0.16	1.91	4.46	0.075	2.70	1493	5756	15541	43515	2502	29607	69246	1160
													Totals	2000781	18111898	1370655	9830160	36482143	1094751
												MAIN ZONE TOTAL		**Tonnes**	**Zneq%**	**Cu%**	**Zn%**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**
														2000781	**9.05**	**0.69**	**4.91**	**18.23**	**0.55**
9708(L)	78.36	-28.00	5.00	3.31	3.59	13.02	0.09	0.96	12.30	4.090	2.80	6612	23732	66450	864989	5662	64057	817330	271779
0625(L)	-69.77	-54.40	5.80	3.59	3.90	3.10	0.25	1.84	7.95	0.054	2.98	2994	11673	34739	107773	8580	63920	276023	1874
0626(L)	433.42	105.62	5.50	3.01	3.27	21.90	0.36	6.14	25.84	1.860	3.20	1065	3486	11142	244019	3995	68378	287893	20725
													Totals	112331	1216780	18236	196356	1381246	294378
												LOWER ZONE TOTAL		**Tonnes**	**Zneq%**	**Cu%**	**Zn%**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**
														112331	**10.83**	**0.16**	**1.75**	**12.30**	**2.62**
													Totals	2113112	19328678	1388891	10026516	37863388	1389129
												MAIN & LOWER ZONES TOTAL		**Tonnes**	**Zneq%**	**Cu%**	**Zn%**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**
														2113112	**9.15**	**0.66**	**4.74**	**17.92**	**0.66**

14.05 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Table 14.2 shows the calculations leading to the present MRE, using the 3% zinc equivalent cutoff. The drill hole collar locations and down-hole survey data are more precise than those used in the 2017 historical MRE. However, in the author's opinion, spacing between adjacent drill intersections is often too great for the MRE to be included in the Indicated category. There are several instances of adjacent intersections being over 110 metres apart, which is more than 20 times the mean true thickness of the zone.

The MRE which has an effective date of May 29th, 2025, therefore comprises an Inferred Mineral Resource of :

2.11 million tonnes averaging 0.66% Cu, 4.74% Zn, 17.92 g/t Ag and 0.66 g/t Au.

Difference from the 2017 historical MRE: Although the tonnage of the Inferred MRE is almost identical to the tonnage of the 2017 historical Inferred MRE, the average grades of copper and zinc are significantly lower, which requires an explanation. This difference results in part from two of the 2018 drill holes by Pistol Bay Mining. The author was requested by company management to try and "twin" the remarkable high grade intersection in the discovery hole (GL97-02C). The intersections in holes GL18-01 and GL18-02 were 18 and 24 metres respectively from the assumed position of GL97-02C. 97-02C contributed 53,938 tonnes to the 2017 MRE, but only 24,378 tonnes to the current MRE. The "loss" of almost 30,000 tonnes of high grade resulted in a reduction in total contained metal, and hence in average grades. The average gold grade was not lower, which is due in part to having unearthed gold assays for a group of Noranda holes that had been allocated no gold in the 2017 MRE, and to incorporating the gold-rich Lower Zone.

The survey of 97-02C was done with a Reflex instrument, which uses three orthogonal fluxgate magnetometers to measure the hole direction, and hence is susceptible to errors in the vicinity of magnetic rock units. Attempts were made to re-survey 97-02C using the Devico north-seeking gyro, but it transpired that the casing had broken off about 1 metre below the ground (most likely, it was struck by the drill when it moved off hole). The intact remainder of the casing was exposed by digging a pit around the casing, but the hole had filled with the wet varved clay that makes up the overburden in that area – cleaning the hole would have required a drill and considerable expense. Even assuming that the position of the 97-02C intersection was accurately estimated, guiding a diamond drill hole to an exact point almost 500 metres down depends more on luck than skill, without the use of directional drilling or "control drilling" (slow rotation, low head pressure, added cost).

14.06 PROSPECTS FOR EVENTUAL ECONOMIC EXTRACTION

The CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the "CIM Standards") requires a Mineral Resource to have "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" (RPEEE). The CIM Standards refers to "Modifying Factors" which would allow the Mineral Resource to be converted to a Mineral Reserve. A Mineral Reserve is defined as "the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource", and it must be supported by a feasibility study (FS) or a pre-feasibility study (PFS).

For an Inferred Mineral Resource to be converted to a Mineral Reserve, it must be first converted to an Indicated and/or Measured Mineral Resource. In the author's opinion, the Arrow Zone Inferred Mineral Resource could be converted to an Indicated Mineral Resource if bench-scale metallurgical testing gave favourable results. The coarse grain size and simple mineralogy suggest that no major metallurgical problems are likely. Metallurgical testing would require drilling a few HQ (63.5 mm diameter) core holes to retrieve sufficient fresh material for testing, which would also give additional data points to fill in the more sparsely populated parts of the longitudinal section and thereby firm up the Mineral Resource.

The assumptions made in section 14.03 above about mining methods, dilution, metal recoveries, metal prices, royalties, smelter/refinery payments and the cost of transporting concentrate lead to an approximate average value of Arrow Zone material (using 3% Zneq cutoff) of C$246 per tonne in the ground (i.e. before mining and milling costs but allowing for assumed mill recoveries, assumed transportation and smelting charges, and assumed smelter payout rates). Of that value, C$124 is allocated to zinc, C$57 to copper, C$14 to silver and C$51 to gold. A brief review of recently published PFS and PEA (preliminary economic analysis) studies involving underground mining in Canada show a range of estimated mining and milling costs from C$75 and C$145 per tonne.

Modifying Factors:

The CIM Standards use the concept of "Modifying Factors" which are defined as "considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves ... including, but not limited to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors." In the author's opinion, based on the assumptions listed in section 14.03, the principal Modifying Factors that would lead the Arrow Zone Mineral Resource to be converted to a Mineral Reserve are:

<u>Metallurgical</u>: as discussed above, metallurgical testwork is likely to give favourable results.

<u>Infrastructure</u>: the availability of custom (toll) milling of massive sulphides, or the opportunity to acquire an existing mill and permitted tailings disposal area (e.g. one of the gold mines in the Red Lake camp), within a reasonable distance of the property.

Economic: reasonable forecasts of future metal price at or above current levels.

Possible Future Increases in Mineral Resource: If the exploration and drilling programs recommended in this technical report, or future programs that might follow on, are successful in delineating a Mineral Resource at any one of the Copperlode zones (or elsewhere on the property) or if additional future drilling leads to an increase in the Inferred Mineral Resource of the Arrow Zone itself, this would constitute a Modifying Factor by allowing the capital costs of a conceptual mining operation with milling on site or within a reasonable trucking distance to be spread over a larger resource base.

If, in the future, these Modifying Factors – or some combination of them – eventuate, the author concludes that there is a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction of the Arrow Zone with its current Inferred Mineral Resource.

14.07 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Tonnage and grade calculations were performed using cutoff grades of 4%, 5% and 10% zinc equivalent, using the same 3-metre minimum width as the current Base-Case MRE with the 3% zinc equivalent cutoff. Table 14.3 lists the results; figure 14.2 shows longitudinal sections with the resource blocks included at the various cutoffs, and figure 14.3 shows the results graphically:

TABLE 14.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS TO CUTOFF GRADE

Cutoff grade Zneq %	Tonnes	Average grades				Gross Metal Content			
		Cu %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu lbs (000's)	Zn lbs (000's)	Ag oz (000's)	Au oz (000's)
3% (this MRE)	2,100,000	0.66	4.75	17.7	0.66	30492	219450	1195	44.6
4%	1,558,000	0.78	5.97	20.4	0.80	26735	204628	1022	40.1
5%	1,457,000	0.80	6.18	20.8	0.84	25643	198094	973	39.4
10%	722,000	1.02	9.65	26.6	1.19	16202	153281	616	27.6

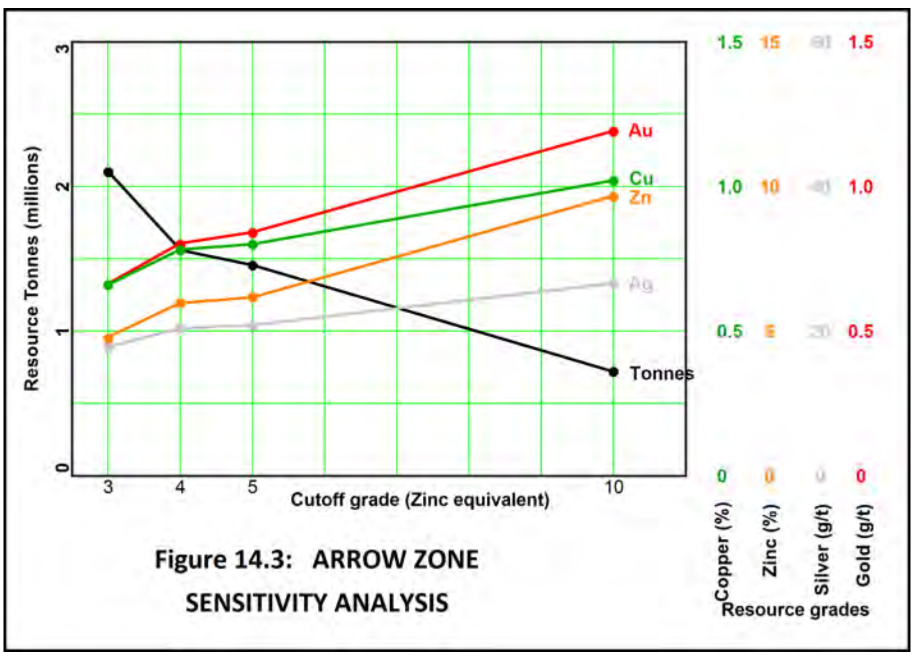


Figure 14.3: ARROW ZONE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

A preliminary inspection suggests that the 4% Zneq cutoff might yield better mining economics than the 3% cutoff that was used for the MRE. However, an economic analysis is beyond the scope of this technical report.

Figure 14.2: Illustration of changing cutoff grade. Blocks selected for inclusion in resource using cutoff grades of 3%, 4%, 5% and 10% Zinc equivalent

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This technical report has made reference to the former producing South Bay Mine, which is located 13 kilometres northeast of the Electrolode property. The South Bay Mine is cited because it is a VMS mineral deposit of the same type as the known mineralized zones on the Electrolode property. The tonnage and grade figures quoted for the South Bay Mine are an estimated total of past production; they should not be taken to imply that a deposit of that size and grade now exists on the Electrolode property, on the South Bay mine site, or anywhere else in the Confederation Lake area.

This technical report also makes reference (in section 25 – Interpretation and Conclusions) to the LP Zone, a recently discovered gold deposit on the Dixie Lake property of Kinross Gold Corp., 50 kilometres west of the Electrolode property. Reference to the LP Zone was made as it illustrates the existence of a style of "gold-only" mineralization that (a) was not previously known in the Confederation Lake or Red Lake greenstone belts and (b) may not have been recognised in historic drill holes that were targeted specifically at massive sulphide mineralization. Reference to Mineral Resource Estimates for the LP Zone should not be taken to imply that a gold deposit of that size and grade exists on the Electrolode property. The same section of this technical report also makes reference to the Goliath gold deposit, 150 km south of the Electrolode property, as an example of a volcanogenic gold deposit. The reference should not be taken to imply that volcanogenic gold mineralization exists on the Electrolode property.

Reference is also been made in Section 25 to a number of VMS deposits in the Flin Flon area of Manitoba, to illustrate that copper-dominant and zinc-copper-dominant VMS deposits can be found in the same greenstone belt. Historic production figures for the Don Jon and North Star mines, and a historic resource estimate for the Pinebay deposit are quoted in the report; these should not be taken to imply that mineral deposits with those tonnages and grades exist on the Electrolode property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other data, information or explanation known to the author, that is relevant to the Electrolode property, and whose inclusion in this technical report would be necessary to make the technical report not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

VMS Exploration Potential: The Electrolode property hosts the Arrow Zone, a copper-zinc-gold-silver VMS deposit with a new mineral resource estimate published in this technical report. It also hosts five discrete zones of copper-zinc-silver (plus gold, where core was assayed for gold) – the Copperlode B, C, D, E and Hornet zones. Additionally, there are partially drilled-off zones of lower grade VMS (the Far East Zone) and "stringer zone" mineralization – the Stringer and Pipe zones. The potential of the property to host new VMS zones and/or expansions of known zones is considered to be excellent. The information in section 8 of this technical report about multiple VMS deposits in a VMS camp, and multiple lenses within a single VMS "deposit" support the conclusion that there is good potential for discovery of new VMS deposits, zones or lenses on the property.

Exploration Technology: Although the Copperlode B and C zones were discovered by traditional prospecting, all the other VMS zones known to date on the property were discovered by drill testing of electromagnetic anomalies detected by ground surveys. The latest time-domain ground EM survey was done in 1995, and it needs to be pointed out that survey technology has improved a great deal in the intervening years. Not only has the hardware improved through digitization, but the processing software is capable of improved discrimination between signal and noise, and hence improved depth penetration. Re-surveying using the best available ground-based time-domain EM systems is clearly the primary tool for future exploration for VMS mineral deposits. Use of geological and geochemical information to direct exploration towards potential higher-value targets should be an important part of exploration philosophy. Section 25.2 of this technical report gives some preliminary advice towards selecting areas that may be favourable for such higher value (in this case, that means relatively enriched in copper and/or gold) targets, from the author's review of available data.

Potential for "gold-only" mineralization: Section 25.3 of this technical report addresses the potential for volcanogenic gold mineralization without significant base metal content on the Electrolode property.

25.2 POTENTIAL FOR "COPPER ± GOLD DOMINANT" VMS MINERALIZATION

Economic importance of copper and gold in typical VMS deposits: Copper and gold make important contributions to the value of the Arrow Zone. Using the metal prices and the assumptions about recoveries and costs from section 14.03 of this technical report, copper makes up 23%, and gold makes up 21% of the value of the zone. One way to direct future exploration towards higher value targets will be to look for indications of possible enrichment of copper and/or gold at the expense of zinc. Some preliminary ideas follow.

Variations in Cu/Zn distribution across VMS districts – an example from Flin Flon: Where a VMS district has multiple deposits, those deposits tend to have more or less consistent mineralogy across the district, but there are – as always – exceptions. One such example within the author's personal experience is the Flin Flon greenstone belt in Manitoba, where most deposits comprise zinc-copper VMS mineralization with good gold and silver credits. About 15 km east of the Flin Flon mine and smelter complex is a cluster of three VMS deposits that carry only copper with local accessory zinc. The North Star and Don Jon deposits were mined out in the 1950s as satellite operations to the main Flin Flon operation, but the Pinebay deposit was not discovered until the mid-1960s; it was developed by a shaft and two levels, but never produced. Production records for the North Star and Don Jon deposits are quoted by Gale & Eccles (1988), and the historical resource of the Pinebay deposit is quoted by Callinex Mines Inc on the company website at https://callinex.ca/pine-bay-project/

Deposit	Years produced	Tonnes shipped	Cu grade (percent)	Au grade (g/t)
North Star	1954-1958	242,000	6.11%	0.27 to 0.41 g/t
Don Jon	1954-1957	87,000	3.06%	0.96 g/t
Pinebay	Historical resource	1,340,000	1.5%	Not assayed

The following comments are from memory only. The historical resource estimate for the Pinebay deposit was calculated by the author, who was employed as a mine geologist by Cerro Mining in 1969-1970. Methods used were identical to those used in this technical report for the Arrow Zone, but without the benefit of a computer or even a calculator. Cutoff grade was 1.0% Cu, minimum true width was 6 feet, and 10% dilution at zero grade was included. The estimated resource, if calculated today, would probably include mineral resources in both Indicated and Inferred categories. It can not be quoted as a current resource because it was not supported by check analyses, security procedures or any kind of QA/QC. Although sphalerite was present in small amounts, with occasional analyses up to 3% Zn, the Pinebay deposit was essentially a "copper only" deposit. No assays for gold were performed at Pinebay. Gold was not a commodity of interest in 1969-1970.

The Pinebay deposit is at a different stratigraphic level from the North Star and Don Jon mines. Approximately 2,000 metres of volcanic stratigraphy separates them. Within that 2,000 metre stratigraphic interval, two other small VMS zones have been partially explored – the Baker-Patton and Cabin Zones, both of which comprise zinc-copper mineralization typical of the Flin Flon camp (Gale &Eccles, 1988). The three deposits cited can thus be firmly stated to be "copper ± gold only" VMS deposits in a mining camp dominated by zinc-copper ± gold ± silver mineralization.

Potential target areas for higher Cu and Au: The author has picked five possible target areas where there may be potential for "copper ± gold only" or "copper ± gold dominated" mineralization, designated Targets "A" to "E". These are not yet drill targets, but areas where there appears to be potential for relative concentrations of copper ± gold, and are worthy of further exploration.

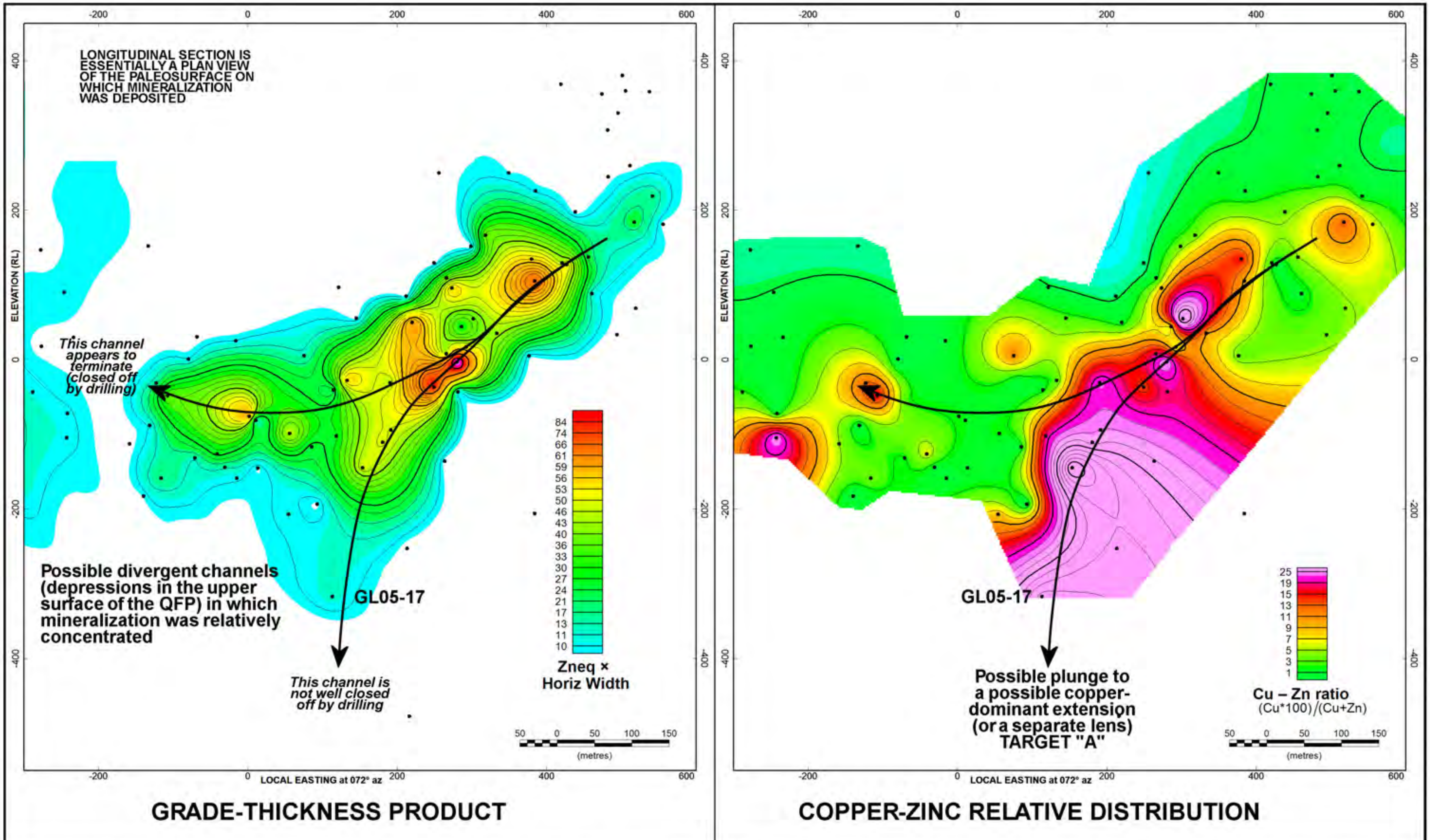


Figure 25.1 – Arrow Zone longitudinal section with vectors to a postulated copper (-gold) rich depth extension

TARGET "A": Figure 25.1 shows the longitudinal section of the Arrow Zone (details of the creation of the longitudinal section are given in section 14 of this technical report). The left panel shows grade-thickness product. The mineralized zone has not been fully closed off at depth; drill hole GL05-17, at a vertical depth of 745 metres below surface, intersected a semi-massive sulphide zone including 0.5 metre of 3.75% Cu, 0.71% Zn, 2.46 g/t Au and 11.4 g/t Ag. The longitudinal section is essentially a plan view of the deposit, and the thicker and/or higher grade drill intercepts are assumed to represent shallow valleys in the upper surface of the QFP, as discussed in section 7.5.1 of this technical report. Plunge directions in the plane of the longitudinal section are therefore primary depositional features; consistent plunge directions such as those imposed by structural deformation, should not be expected. The arrows show a possible main channel plunging at about 40° and then diverging. The branch with a shallow plunge seems to end; intercepts further west may represent thin, lower grade sulphide zones deposited on an irregular paleosurface without discrete channels. The steeply plunging trend passes close to the intercept in GL05-17.

The right panel of figure 25.1 shows the Cu/(Cu + Zn) ratio, including sub-cutoff/sub-minimum-width intercepts. The distribution of copper/zinc suggests the possibility that there may be a copper ± gold dominant zone (or extension of the Arrow Zone) at depth.

The first action in assessing Target "A" should be to probe the four or five deepest holes on the Arrow Zone to determine if the holes are still open. If they are open, consideration should be given to using down-hole time-domain EM surveying

TARGET "B": Figure 25.2 shows the simplified geology of the Garnet Lake area with geophysical anomalies. Heavy blue and black dashed lines indicate EM-37 "DeepEM" anomalies (Noranda's grid did not extend far enough to the southeast to cover the second of Minnova's anomalies). Also shown is the 250-metre depth slice of inverted chargeability from the DCIP component of Tribute's Titan-24 hybrid IP/MT survey.

There is a distinct chargeability anomaly corresponding to the Arrow Zone. A second chargeability anomaly is highlighted as Target "B". It coincides with the lower contact of the QFP and also appears to correlate with the more southeasterly of the DeepEM anomalies. It also covers part of the alteration "pipe" which probably reflects the pathway followed by hydrothermal solutions that formed the Arrow Zone.

The alteration zone, as mapped by Minnova, appears to spread across the lower contact of the QFP, then becomes transgressive at the location of Target "B" and crosses the QFP at an angle, before blossoming into a broad footwall alteration system below the Arrow Zone. As mentioned in section 7.5.1 of this technical report, copper (and gold) tend to be deposited at higher temperatures than zinc and lead, during the cooling of the hydrothermal solutions as they make their way up to the paleosurface (the rock-seawater interface). It can be provisionally assumed that hydrothermal solutions at the base of the 200-metre thick QFP would be hotter than when they arrived at the seafloor, and that there may have been deposition of copper ± gold at that level. A very good example of a copper-rich zone forming in the subsurface while zinc-rich VMS mineralization forms on the paleo-seafloor is at the Selbaie mine in the

Abitibi belt of northwestern Québec. The copper zone (with associated gold, silver and bismuth) forms more of a vein-like deposit than the copper stringer zones that commonly occur in the immediate footwall of zinc-rich VMS deposits.

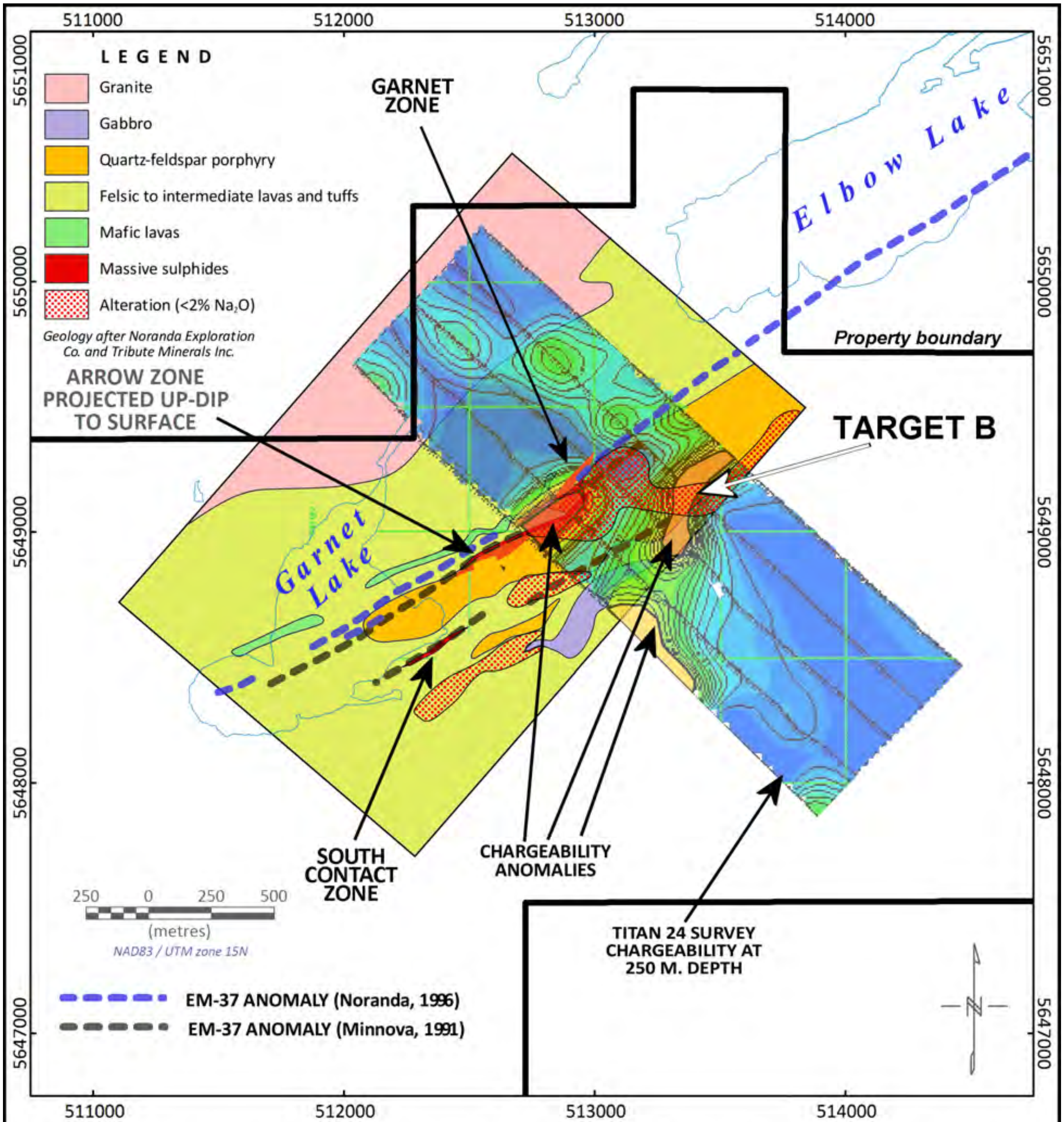


Figure 25.2 EM and IP anomalies in the Arrow Zone area

Target B has EM and IP anomalies coincident with the Arrow Zone alteration system, 200 metres below the paleosurface, at the footwall of the QFP (deeper, hotter, Cu-rich ± Au??)

The first action in following this target would be to acquire the original IP data from Quantech and reprocess it to give a full 3-D inversion model. All we have in the report is a slice at -250 m (with a chargeability high) and slices at surface and -1,000 m (where the anomaly does not appear).

TARGET "C": Noranda, when it operated the Confederation Lake project between 1987 and 2002, collected almost 7,000 rock samples from outcrop and drill core, covering the eastern half of the Confederation Lake belt. Samples were analysed for major and selected trace elements, plus Cu and Zn. Noranda's lithogeochemical database includes approximately 1,000 samples within the Electrolode property and the immediately adjacent areas (unfortunately, none of those rocks were analysed for gold). Figure 25.3 shows the copper content data, gridded and contoured. All samples with over 1,000 ppm Cu or Zn were eliminated as being "mineralized". Anomalies from the Pistol Bay VTEM survey are also shown. Target area "C" is highlighted. Figure 25.4 shows a cross section with two drill holes on the Pipe Zone.

Comparing the copper geochemistry in figure 25.3 with the property geology in figure 7.3 shows that the copper-rich samples along the northwest edge of the surveyed area are from a gabbro sill. Mafic rocks, both extrusive and intrusive are expected to have higher copper contents than intermediate or felsic rocks; however, there are samples north of the stringer zone and south of the gabbro contact, that also have elevated copper.

The Pipe Zone, shown in figure 25.4 is intriguing. From Noranda's reports, it is clear that stratigraphic tops were assumed to be to the southeast. After logging core from drill holes on the Arrow Zone, both the author and Trevor Boyd (2006) conclude that tops are to the northwest. Noranda's mapping and lithogeochemical compilation in figure 7.3 shows areas of sodium depletion in the gabbro near its southeastern (footwall) contact, from which it can be inferred that the gabbro sill was intruded soon after its host volcanics were laid down, and was affected by hydrothermal alteration. There is a 1,600-metre length where Noranda's mapping shows no outcrops of gabbro (shown as "no gabbro?" on figure 25.3). This might signify a gap in the gabbro sill.

From the timing of the sodium depletion, we can postulate that the gabbro acted as a more or less impermeable cap during the hydrothermal alteration and mineralization phase. The mineralized intercepts could result from hydrothermal fluids that were constrained from upward movement by the gabbro, and thus flowed laterally along its base. Note that the lower contact of the gabbro dips north at about 45°, while core angles in the underlying felsic rocks show foliation dipping at about 70°. Primary layering would also be expected to dip steeply to the north, and we may provisionally concluded that the alteration and mineralization is transgressive to the host volcanics.

Drill hole CL94-04 intersected a 16.8 metre interval including brecciated and silicified felsic volcanic and lapilli tuff with intense chlorite-biotite alteration, just below the gabbro contact. Copper values (green histogram) up to 0.48% Cu were returned, while gold was consistently at the 5 ppb level and zinc was consistent at 0.003%. Drill hole CL97-27 intersected 16.6 metres of felsic and lapilli tuff with moderate to intense chlorite-biotite alteration, also just below the gabbro. Copper values ranged up to 0.58% Cu, and gold (red histogram) varied up to 90 ppb (0.09 g/t Au). Zinc was consistently absent at 0.001% Zn.

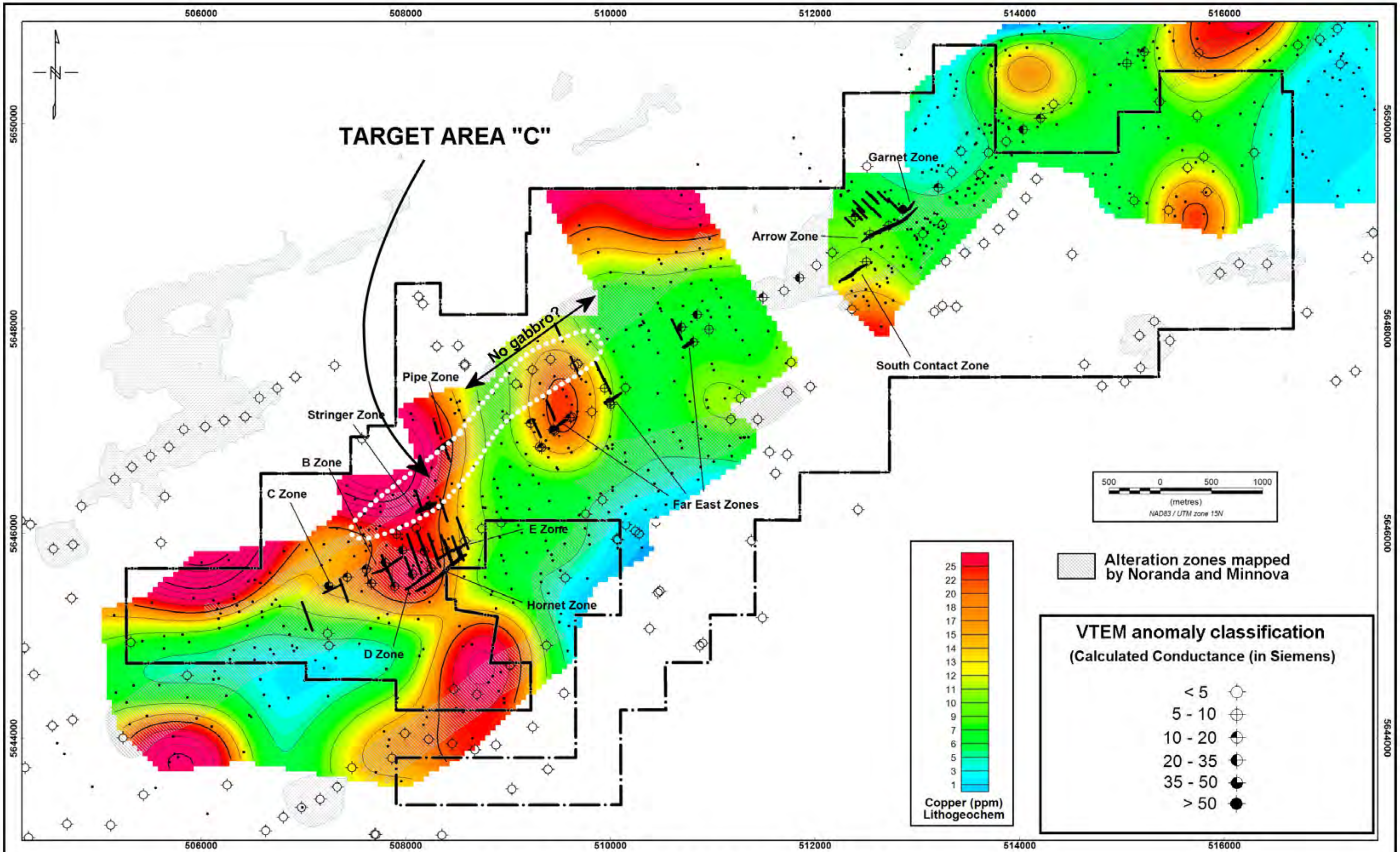


Figure 25.3 Copper Lithogeochemistry

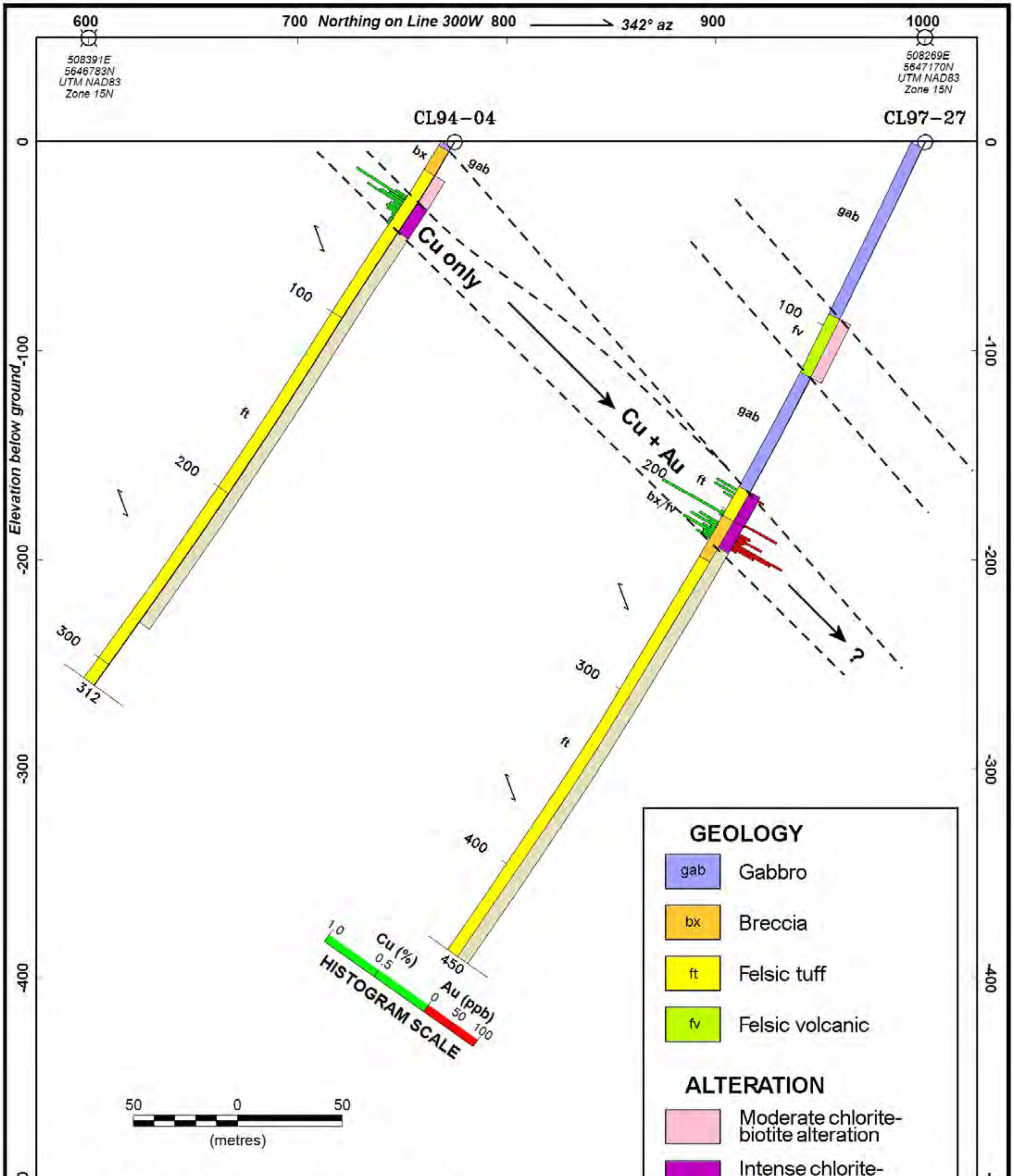


Figure 25.4 Cross section Line 300W (Noranda grid) Drill holes CL94-04, 97-27

The absence of zinc from those two drill holes implies that this alteration and mineralization took place at a higher temperature, and deeper in the system than any of the zinc-bearing VMS zones known to date. The author offers the sketch in figure 25.5, suggesting that fluids constrained by the gabbro cap may have found a permeable horizon in the "no gabbro" area and continued to deposit copper ± gold in the subsurface, giving rise to the weak VTEM responses shown on figure 25.3. The weak responses could possibly be due to the mineralization being of stringer type, being deposited in a pre-existing rock unit. They could also be due to greater depth below surface.

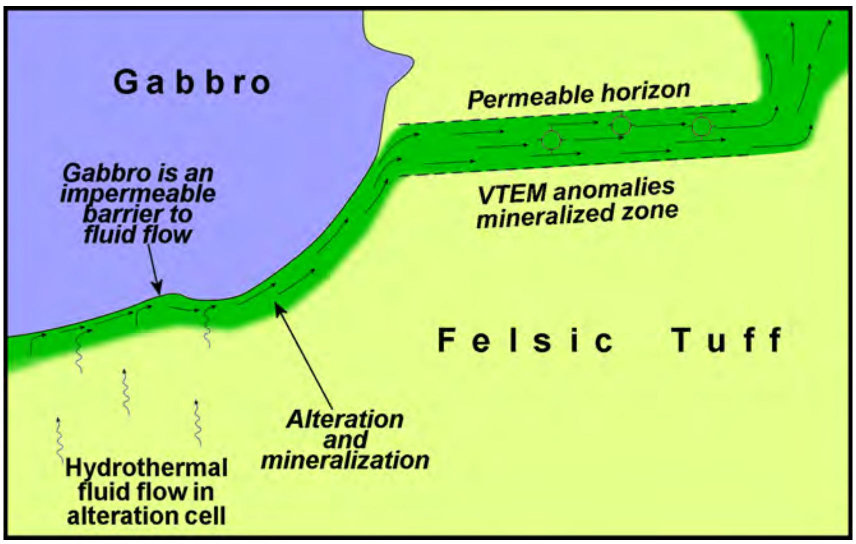


Fig. 25.5 Sketch illustrating possible copper-gold mineralization at Target "C"

TARGET "D": Figure 25.6 shows the Cu/(Cu+Zn) ratio, also from the Noranda lithogeochemical database. The pattern is less noisy than the copper data plotted in figure 25.3. It shows a relatively copper-rich trend that coincides with the lower alteration cell. Noranda's geological mapping shows the alteration to be co-extensive with a 400 metre wide zone of felsic tuff, sandwiched between two bodies of granite. Magnetic contours from the Pistol Bay VTEM survey are added in blue to indicate a magnetic anomaly that apparently covers the northwestern granite, parallel to and adjacent to its contact with the felsic tuffs. The magnetic anomaly and the relatively high Cu/(Cu+Zn) ratio should be investigated in a field visit before deciding on any further action. The anomalous copper extends beyond the property boundary.

TARGET "E": Figure 25.7 also shows data from the lithogeochemical database. This plot shows the Ishakawa Alteration Index, a widely used indicator of the intensity of hydrothermal alteration. The formula for the Ishakawa Alteration Index is: $AI = 100 \times (K_2O + MgO)/(K_2O + MgO + Na_2O + CaO)$.

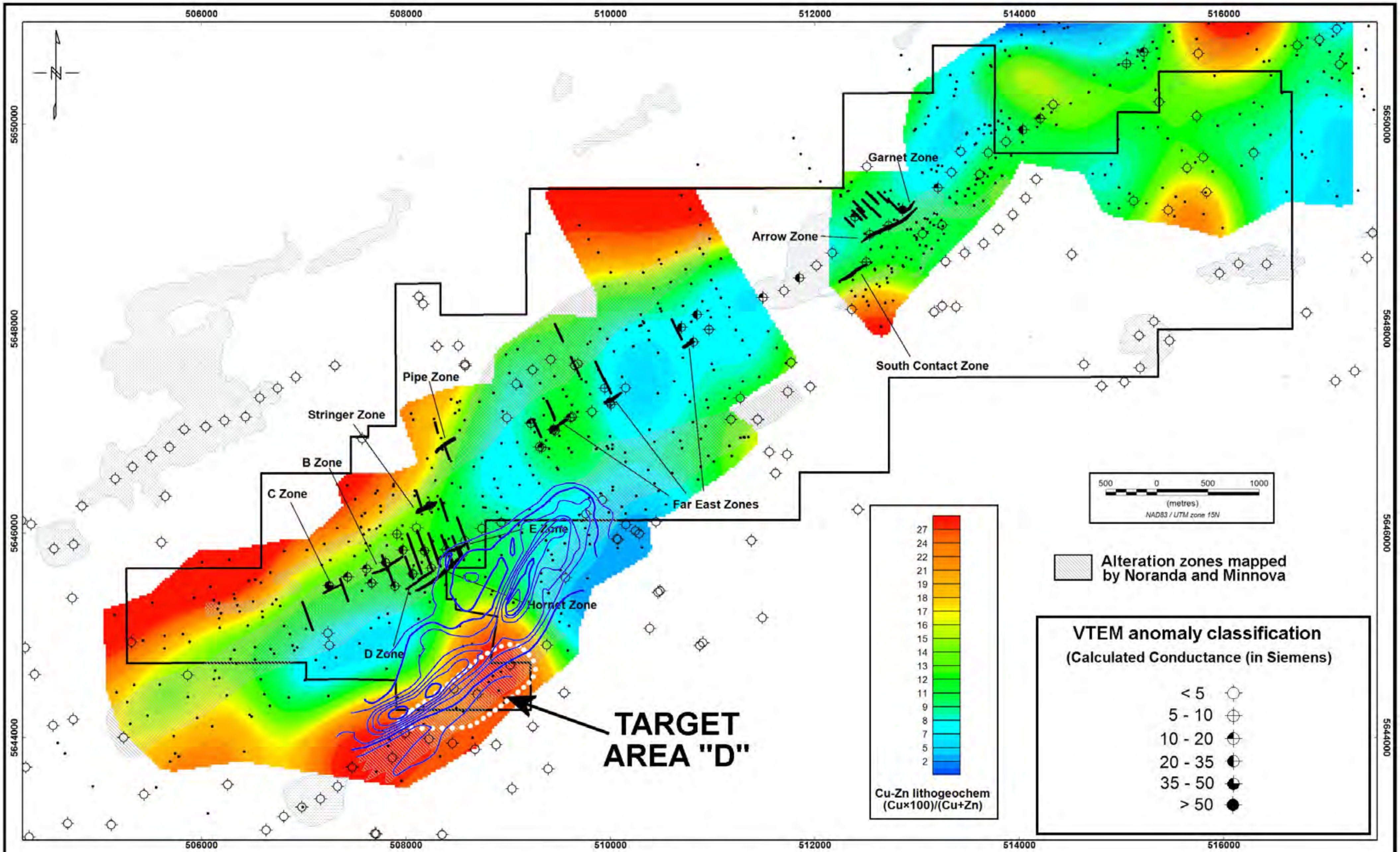


Figure 25.6 Copper-zinc distribution in lithogeochemical survey

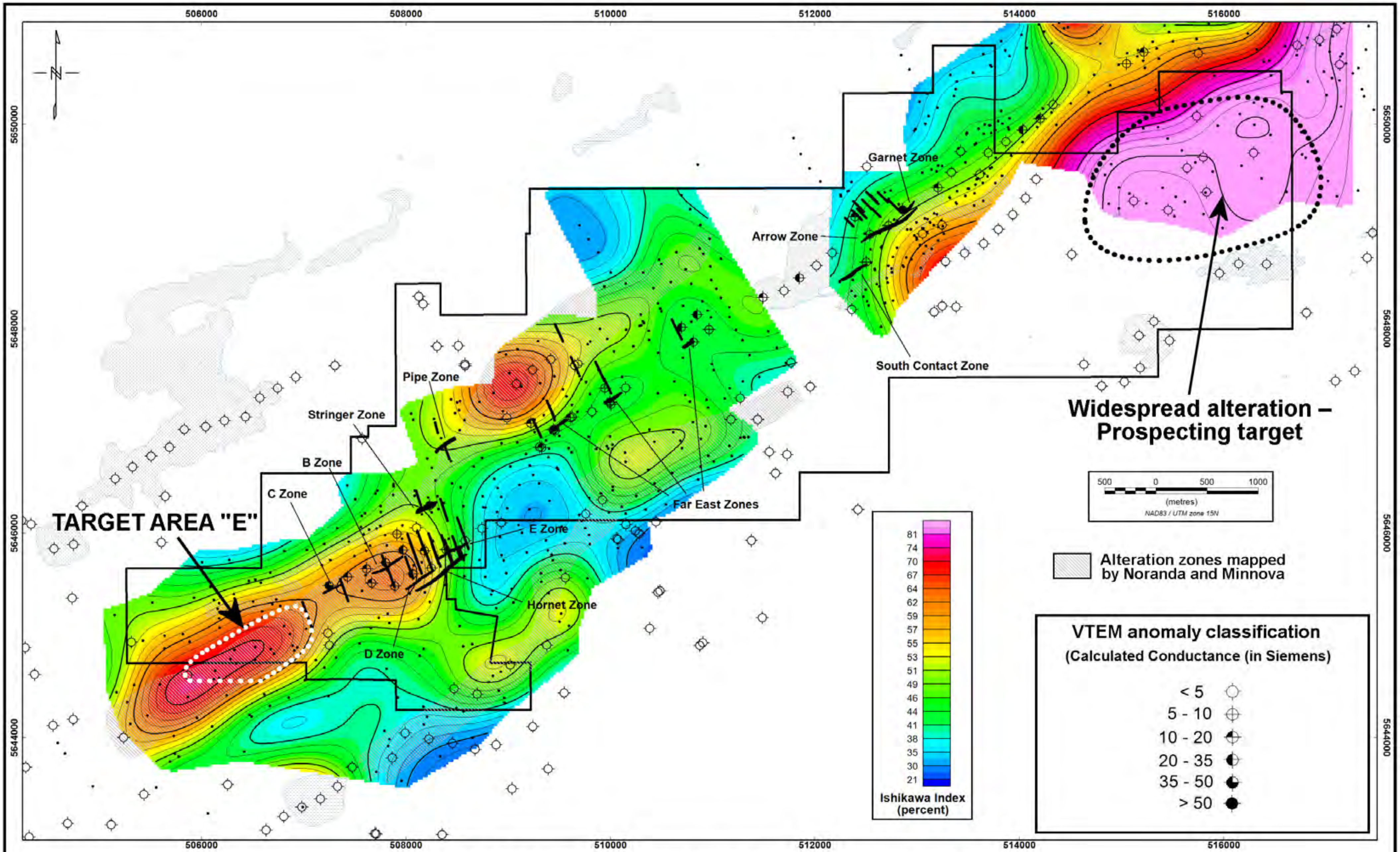


Figure 25.7 Lithogeochemistry – Ishakawa alteration index

Target Area "E" covers part of the middle alteration cell, southwest of the cluster of Copperlode zones. Mapping indicates an area of felsic tuff, quartz-eye tuff and ash tuff. There is no expression of conductivity on the VTEM survey. This area should be looked at with a critical eye while the area is active during the recommended Phase 1 exploration program. Like Target "D", Target "E" extends beyond the property boundary.

The alteration index also highlights the cluster of weak VTEM responses proposed as part of Target Area "C".

There is also an area of consistently high alteration index in the northeast corner of the property. This area was not mapped by Minnova, so it is something of an enigma that should examined critically when the opportunity arises.

25.3 POTENTIAL FOR VOLCANOGENIC/SHEAR-HOSTED GOLD

In 2019, the discovery of the LP Zone of gold mineralization on the Dixie Lake property of Great Bear Resources received widespread attention because it was a newly discovered, substantial gold deposit in the mature Red Lake gold-mining camp. Red Lake had produced over 28 million ounces of gold since 1930. Mineralization in the LP Zone (the largest of three gold zones on the Dixie property) is of a type not previously well represented in the area, hosted in a major shear zone with only minor amounts of quartz veining. Free gold is disseminated in sheared mafic and felsic volcanics and clastic sediments with low and variable amounts of associated sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and arsenopyrite. Some sections of the LP Zone carry fine free gold without associated sulphides; this type of mineralization would be hard to spot in outcrop or drill core without careful visual inspection, and might well be overlooked if the possibility of its existence were not recognised. A published Mineral Resource Estimate (Pfeiffer et al, 2023) for the LP Zone includes Measured plus Indicated resources of 2.7 million ounces of gold grading 2.57 g/t Au and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.5 million ounces of gold grading 4.54 g/t Au. (The LP Zone and the Dixie property are not part of the Electrolode property but are 50 kilometres to the west).

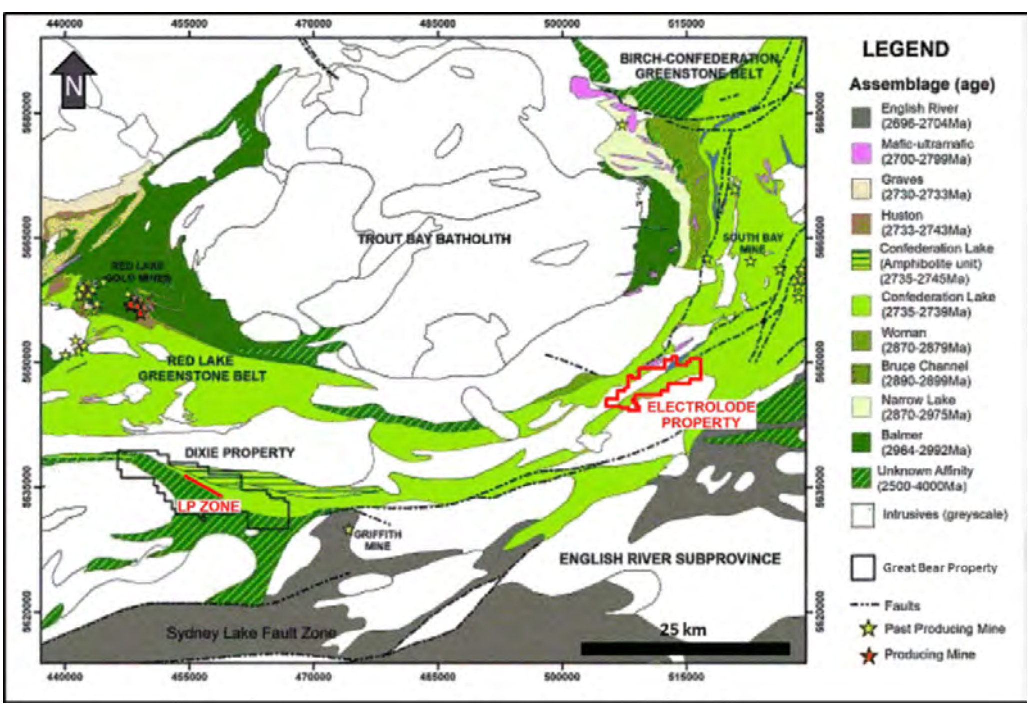


Figure 25.8 Positions of Electrolode and Dixie properties and LP Zone

The Dixie Lake property is on the south limb of the Confederation Lake greenstone belt where it merges with the Red Lake greenstone belt. Figure 25.8 is a map from the technical report of Pfeiffer et al (2023); it shows that the Electrolode property appears to lie within the same volcanic package as the LP Zone, although the lower amphibolite (metamorphosed mafic volcanic) unit is not present in the Electrode property area.

Pfeiffer et al (2023) define the LP Zone as "shear hosted; disseminated gold within high strain zones". They do not discuss the possibility that the some of the gold and associated base metals might have been deposited before the major episode of deformation and metamorphism, during volcanic activity and associated hydrothermal alteration. However, the LP Zone does show similarity to the Goliath gold deposit 150 km to the south, in mineralogy (gold, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, arsenopyrite); in stratigraphic situation (associated with a local felsic volcanic unit 6 km long and up to 500 m thick, vs 12 km × 800 m at LP Zone) in a sequence dominated by mafic volcanics and clastic sediments; and in structural situation (in a shear/deformation zone). McRae (2022) concludes that the Goliath deposit is a volcanogenic deposit, formed penecontemporaneously with the host volcanics and subsequently deformed and reorientated in a district-scale shear zone.

No zones of intense shearing and deformation have been identified in or around the Electrolode property to date; therefore mineralization closely similar to the LP Zone would not be expected. However, once we accept the postulate that the LP Zone mineralization may predate the metamorphism and deformation, then exploration should be alert to the possibility of undeformed (or mildly deformed) volcanogenic gold mineralization. Such mineralization might be hard to identify in drill core because it would feature only a small proportion of sulphides, perhaps with some very fine free gold. A review of historic drill logs from the Arrow Zone and Copperlode areas has identified a number of occurrences of weakly disseminated to stringery sphalerite; these intervals should be sampled and assayed for gold, if the core is recoverable. Future drill programs should incorporate more sampling and analysis than the historic drilling, which only sampled obviously mineralized areas with a high sulphide content.

25.4 POTENTIAL FOR LODE GOLD MINERALIZATION

As noted above in section 9.2.1 of this report, the recent UAV-borne magnetic survey defined a magnetic low in the Copperlode area. This magnetic low is oriented in a WNW-ESE direction, transgressive to the stratigraphy. It is suggestive of hydrothermal destruction of magnetite, a feature commonly associated with vein-type "lode" gold mineralization. There is also the suggestion that three separate faults coalesce and merge into the magnetic low, which was indicated on figure 9.2 as Target "F". This feature deserves serious attention during future exploration.

25.5 CONCLUSIONS

The following salient conclusions flow from the data presented in this technical report, and from the discussion and interpretation in sections 25.1 to 25.4 above.

- The Electrolode property has excellent potential for the discovery of new Cu-Zn-Au-Ag VMS deposits and/or extensions of existing deposits.
- Exploration should continue to use ground based, time-domain electromagnetic surveying with large transmitting loops as one of the primary exploration technologies. Advances in equipment and signal processing in the last 25 years mean that this approach is not just repeating old surveys. Weaker and/or deeper conductors may appear where surveys in the 1990s indicated no response. That said, geological and geochemical data should also be used to guide exploration efforts.
- Use of all available geological, geophysical and geochemical data can help to direct exploration to "higher-value" targets, i.e. those with potential for elevated copper and/or gold relative to zinc. Five possible instances of possible or potential copper-gold relative enrichment are given in section 25.2 as Targets "A" through "E".
- The property has previously unrecognized potential for volcanogenic gold mineralization with low sulphide content. Exploring for this type of gold deposit will require re-examination of old drill logs and drill core, and careful examination of core in future drilling campaigns. Geophysical methods may not be of much use in detecting volcanogenic gold; creative use of geology and geochemistry will be more important.
- The five Copperlode Zones, the Stringer, Pipe and Far East Zones all warrant additional drilling as they now stand. The Phase 1 program detailed in section 26 of this technical report is designed to define the most prospective targets based on their geophysical and geochemical characteristics, geological environment and assessed potential for copper and/or gold.
- The property has potential for lode gold mineralization. Target "F" warrants detailed work in this regard.

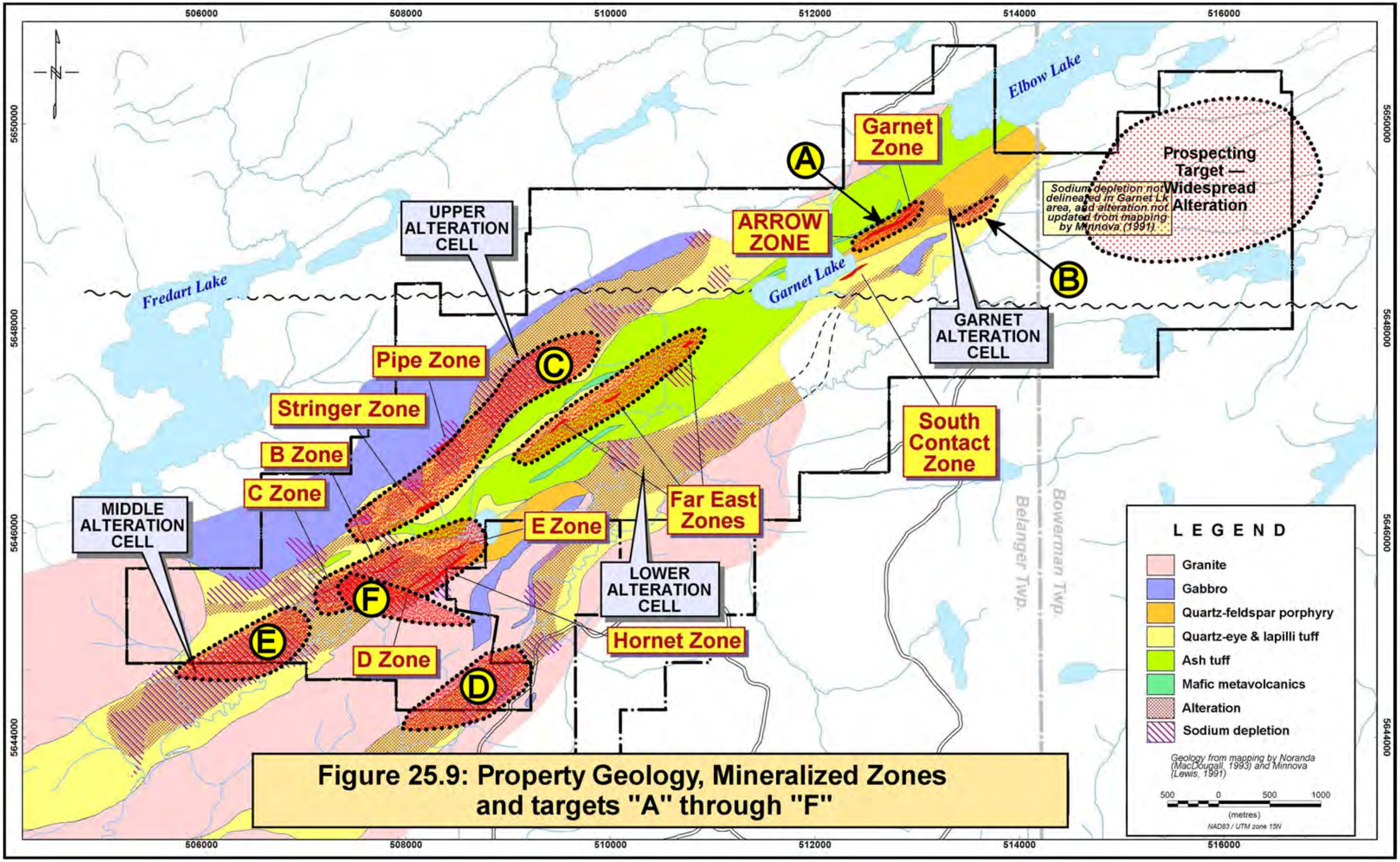


Figure 25.9: Property Geology, Mineralized Zones and targets "A" through "F"

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is recommended for a first phase of exploration, before drilling is undertaken.

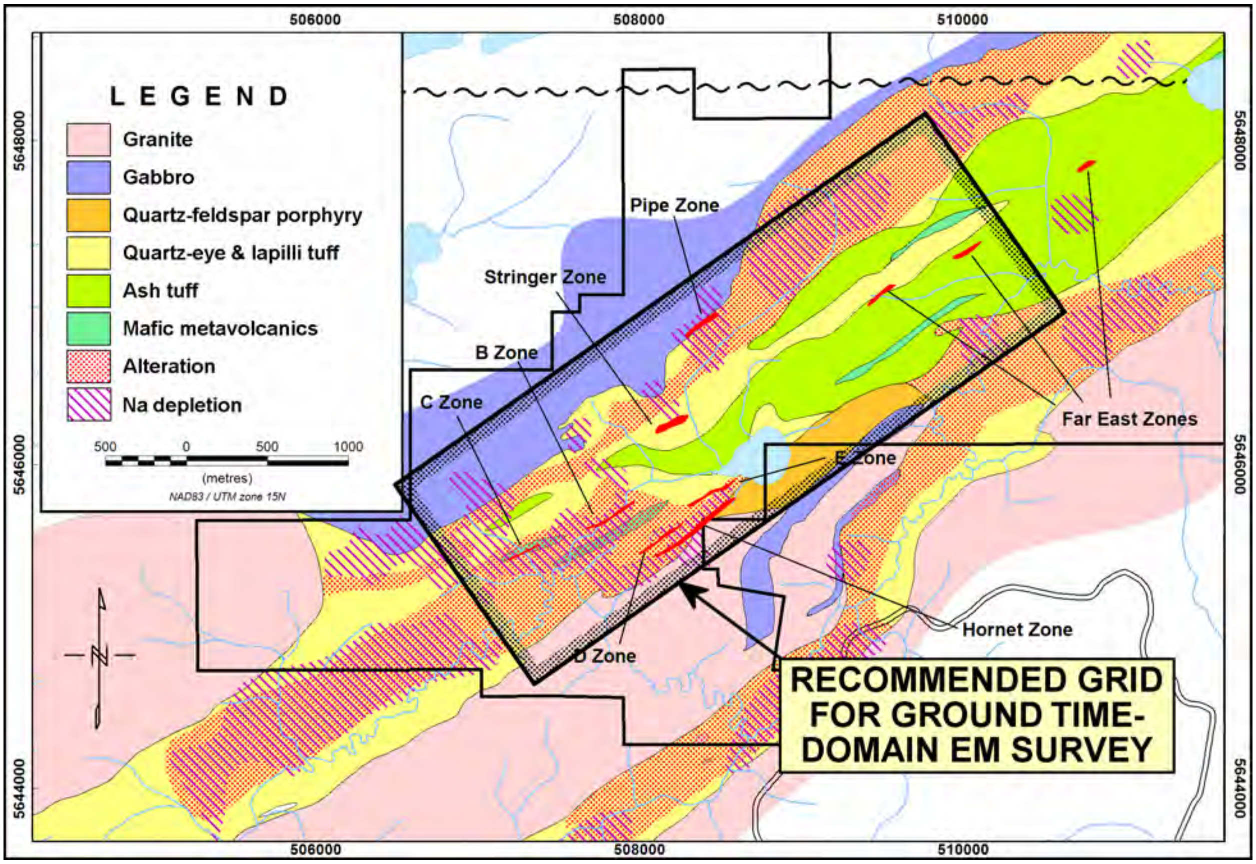
[i] **Access Roads and Trails:** The overgrown forest access roads – Belanger Road and the Ben Lake road network – should be rehabilitated. This can easily be done with a dozer, which can rip up the vegetation encroaching on the roadway, and re-grade rough spots in the road. Additionally, the long trail that runs from the Belanger road along the length of the property to beyond the Copperlode zones, and the trail that runs from the Ben Lake road network to Copperlode Pond should be improved. This can be done with an excavator (backhoe). Improved access will make all subsequent work easier and more cost effective.

[ii] **Further interpretation of the VTEM data:** The 2017 VTEM data should be interpreted to generate Maxwell Plate models of all identifiable conductors (strong, weak, shallow and deep) within the property limits. Maxwell Plates allow drill holes to be designed to test conductors at optimum points in 3-D space.

[iii] **2021 Helicopter-borne Magnetic Survey:** The greatly superior resolution of details by the recent UAV-borne magnetic survey in figure 9.2, as compared with the much wider spaced 2017 magnetic survey that accompanied the VTEM survey in figure 9.1 is striking. In addition to more precisely outlining the transgressive magnetic low, it allowed interpretation of cross-cutting faults that may be of significance in exploring for lode gold mineralization. With this in mind, it is clearly to the benefit of the project to acquire the full data from Infinite Lithium's 2021 helicopter-borne magnetic survey, which covered the remainder of the Electrolode property. Like the UAV-borne survey, it was flown at "tree-top" height on 25-metre spaced lines. Merging the two surveys will allow a much more detailed structural interpretation to assist in the gold-focussed component of future exploration. The budget contains an arbitrary amount for data acquisition, and estimated costs of merging the surveys and inversion and modelling of selected magnetic anomalies (modelling the magnetic data on combined magnetic-EM anomalies like those generated by VMS deposits can help to verify or amend EM plate models).

[iv] **Soil geochemical surveying:** Overburden on the Electrode property appears to comprise mostly hummocky till, which consists of remotely-sourced debris left when an ice sheet stops moving forward and melts in place. Some parts of the property are covered in varved clay. Neither of these overburden types is suitable for conventional B-horizon soil geochemical surveys. A program of soil sampling and analysis by Enzyme Leach is recommended. The layout of such a survey will be partly dependent on results of the interpretation of VTEM and magnetic data.

[v] **Time-Domain ("Pulse") EM Survey**: As noted above under "Interpretation and Conclusions", the current generation of ground-based time-domain EM survey systems is more powerful and sensitive than those used in previous exploration on the property, and should be one of the primary exploration tools. A survey grid measuring approximately 4,000 × 1,500 metres is recommended, as shown in figure 26.1. Survey line spacing and loop design should be decided in consultation with the selected survey contractor. The location and layout of the grid may be varied following modelling of the VTEM anomalies in item [I] above. Cut lines are required, and stations must be precisely located with DGPS (this is just one of the factors that make modern time-domain EM surveys much more powerful than those used in the 1990s).



[vi] **Target "A" (Arrow Zone):** The following deep drill holes on the Arrow Zone should be probed with a dummy to determine if any of them are open to their full depths: GL-97-15, 98-26, 04-06, 05-17, 06-36 and 08-66. This will determine if down-hole EM surveying to seek for possible depth extensions of the Arrow Zone is feasible. If the results are positive, a down-hole EM survey can be designed for possible incorporation into Phase 2. Estimated cost of this item is included in the cost of the Time Domain EM survey; it is assumed the work will be done by the survey crew.

[vii] **Target "B":** Regardless of the outcome of VTEM interpretation and modelling, this target should be covered with two lines of soil geochemical sampling and enzyme leach analysis. A small area around the target should also be covered with geological mapping.

[viii] **Target "C":** Noranda's geological mapping was of excellent quality but it was done on picket lines at a 200 metre spacing. Additional geological mapping and prospecting in the area of the Pipe Zone and the weak VTEM anomalies on strike with it, is strongly recommended, with closely-spaced, GPS-guided traverses. At least five lines of soil geochemical surveying should be done over this target.

[ix] **Targets "D" and "E":** Semi-detailed geological mapping and prospecting, and two lines of soil geochemical surveying, are recommended for both of these targets.

[x] **Target "F":** Very detailed mapping and prospecting is recommended, and at least three lines of soil geochemical sampling. Any hint of mineralization in an outcrop could be followed up with power stripping using an excavator.

[xi] **Copperlode Zones:** The author recommends two 600-metre long lines of soil geochemical surveying over the target area outline in figure 25.9. This will provide a useful check on the utility of the method, and it may also yield some surprises.

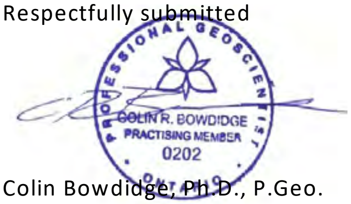
[xii] **Far East Zones:** At least one short line of soil geochemical surveying over each of these zones. Any other conductors defined by the interpreted VTEM survey data should also be covered with a soil geochemical line.

[xiii] **"Prospecting Target":** The area identified as a prospecting target on figure 25.9 shows up as having ubiquitous alteration, as defined by the Ishikawa Alteration Index. Ishikawa anomalies may not necessarily be caused by alteration; there may be other lithologies that have a potassium-magnesium rich, sodium-calcium poor composition. This target area should be covered with geological reconnaissance, rock sampling and analysis.

[xiv] **Drill core resampling and analysis:** Drill logs for all historical drill holes should be examined for features that hint at the possibility of gold mineralization, and those intervals of drill core should be retrieved if they are salvageable, relogged, sampled and assayed for gold. This is a continuation of the 2024 program referenced in section 9.2.3 of this technical report.

Table 26.1 outlines estimated costs of recommended exploration activities. **Phase 1 as outlined above with an estimated budget of $272.000 will define targets for a phase 2 program comprising 10,000 metres of diamond drilling, estimated to cost $1,650,000.** If any of the deep drill holes on the Arrow Zone are open to their full depth, determined by probing them as described above under Target "A", the company should also get quotes and design a budget for a down-hole EM survey to be incorporated into Phase 2 (there are too many uncertainties for the author to prepare even an approximate budget for this item) and set aside funds for that purpose. Budget figures for the proposed time-domain EM survey are based on daily rates quoted by Lamontagne Geophysics; other costs are based on the author's recent experience of exploration costs. The estimated all-in costs for a phase 2 drill program are based on the total costs (including mob and demob, field supervision, core logging, core cutting and analysis) of a current program with which the author is involved. The author considers that it would be premature to prepare a more detailed Phase 2 budget at this time, as drill hole locations and depths, even the scope of such a program, would be entirely contingent on the results of the Phase 1 work.

Respectfully submitted



Colin Bowdidge, Ph.D., P.Geo.
June 1st, 2025

TABLE 26.1 – RECOMMENDED BUDGETS FOR ELECTROLODE PROPERTY

PHASE 1 BUDGET – BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY					
Item (net of HST)	**Units**	**No. units**	**Unit cost**	**Item cost**	**B/F**
General					
Cleaning access road & trail (dozer, excavator)	hours	80	$150.00	$12,000	
Technician/prospector to guide trail work	days	10	$500.00	$5,000	
ATV rental	days	10	$60.00	$600	
Travel, room & board	man days	10	$140.00	$1,400	
				$19,000	$19,000
VTEM and Mag survey processing:					
Consulting geophysicist	days	7	$950.00	$6,650	
Acquisition of Infinite Li survey data	estimate	1	$5,000.00	$5,000	
				$11,650	$11,650
Ground time-domain EM survey					
Line cutting	km	20	$950.00	$19,000	
Mobilizing & demob survey crew	each	1	$5,000.00	$5,000	
Laying out loops and standby days	days	3	$8,000.00	$24,000	
Surveying	days	7	$11,000.00	$77,000	
Report, interpretation	days	5	$850.00	$4,250	
Field supervision, geologist	days	2	$700.00	$1,400	
				$130,650	$130,650
Soil Geochemical Survey					
Geologist	days	15	$700.00	$10,500	
Technician	days	15	$500.00	$7,500	
ATV rental	days	15	$60.00	$900	
Travel, room & board	man days	30	$140.00	$4,200	
Sample analysis	samples	200	$56.00	$11,200	
				$34,300	$34,300
Resampling historic drill core					
Geologist	days	8	$700.00	$5,600	
Technician/helper/core cutter	days	8	$500.00	$4,000	
Travel, room & board	man days	16	$140.00	$2,240	
Sample analysis (gold)	samples	80	$33.00	$2,640	
				$14,480	$14,480
Mapping, prospecting (all targets)					
Geologist	days	20	$700.00	$14,000	
Prospector	days	20	$500.00	$10,000	
Rock sample analysis Au+ICP-30	samples	80	$55.00	$4,400	
Travel, room & board	man days	40	$140.00	$5,600	
Report, interpretation	days	5	$700.00	$3,500	
				$37,500	$37,500
Sub-total					**$247,580**
Contingencies ≈ 10%					$24,720
PHASE 1 TOTAL					**$272,300**
PHASE 2 BUDGET					
Diamond drilling (assumes all-in cost per metre)	metres	10,000	$165.00	$1,650,000	
PHASE 2 TOTAL					**$1,650,000**
TOTAL PHASES 1 AND 2					**$1,922,300**

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APPENDIX 1

LIST OF DRILL HOLES

DDH ID	Company	UTME	UTMN	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Year	Notes
5	CopperLode	507904	5645784	330	-45	48.2	1964	
6	CopperLode	507904	5645782	330	-58	59.8	1964	
7	CopperLode	507921	5645756	330	-45	100.6	1964	
9	CopperLode	507941	5645769	330	-45	100.6	1964	
12	CopperLode	507866	5645764	330	0	38.1	1964	
13	CopperLode	507867	5645760	330	-60	32.3	1964	
16	CopperLode	507924	5645853	150	-60	68.9	1964	
18	CopperLode	507996	5645859	330	-75	55.5	1964	
19	CopperLode	508036	5645917	330	-60	84.5	1964	
20	CopperLode	508021	5645879	330	-60	55.8	1964	
24	CopperLode	507805	5645742	330	0	32.3	1964	
27	CopperLode	507892	5645657	330	-60	187.8	1964	
30	CopperLode	507908	5645628	150	-45	117.4	1964	
31	CopperLode	508256	5645796	150	-45	108.2	1964	
32	CopperLode	508283	5645812	150	-45	110.4	1964	
33	CopperLode	508216	5645770	150	-45	95.1	1964	
35	CopperLode	508216	5645740	150	-65	90.9	1964	
37	CopperLode	508173	5645746	150	-45	100.0	1964	
C-11	CopperLode	507310	5645541	150	-45	66.5	1964	
C-6	CopperLode	507422	5645546	330	-60	46.3	1964	
C-7	CopperLode	507438	5645556	330	-60	42.7	1964	
C-8	CopperLode	507316	5645472	330	-45	38.1	1964	
C-9	CopperLode	507315	5645471	330	-60	51.2	1964	
34	CopperLode	508202	5645762	150	-45	99.7	1965	
36	CopperLode	508190	5645718	150	-45	49.7	1965	
C-65	CopperLode	508484	5645943	150	0	105.5	1969	
C-66	CopperLode	508461	5645934	150	-70	109.2	1969	
C-67	CopperLode	508474	5645951	150	-65	121.3	1969	
C-68	CopperLode	508488	5645898	330	-45	92.1	1969	
C-69	CopperLode	508427	5645928	150	0	116.8	1969	
C-70	CopperLode	508399	5645919	150	-60	113.3	1969	
C-71	CopperLode	508372	5645908	150	-60	114.7	1969	
C-72	CopperLode	508428	5645926	150	-45	262.2	1969	
C-73	CopperLode	508400	5645942	180	-60	164.0	1969	
C-74	CopperLode	508274	5646180	330	-51	129.6	1969	
C-74B	CopperLode	508275	5646179	330	-40	140.2	1969	
C-75	CopperLode	508301	5646193	330	-45	134.2	1969	
C-76	CopperLode	508248	5646171	330	-45	144.8	1969	
C-77	CopperLode	508290	5646161	330	-60	222.6	1969	
C-78	CopperLode	508252	5646289	150	-60	226.2	1969	
C-79	CopperLode	508646	5646238	150	-45	108.8	1969	
C-80	CopperLode	508759	5646270	150	-45	257.6	1969	
C-81	CopperLode	509153	5646295	330	-45	182.9	1969	
C-82	CopperLode	509392	5646519	150	-45	108.2	1969	
C-83	CopperLode	509331	5646764	150	-45	183.8	1969	
C-84	CopperLode	509529	5646743	330	-45	262.2	1969	
UA-25	Selco	512767	5649101	125	-45	97.6	1969	
UA-28	Selco	512822	5649064	140	-45	91.8	1969	
UA-30	Selco	512817	5649197	140	-45	81.4	1969	
C-85	CopperLode	509506	5646812	330	-45	106.4	1970	

DDH ID	Company	UTME	UTMN	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Year	Notes
C-86	CopperLode	509476	5646760	330	-45	122.6	1970	
UA-31	Selco	512734	5649150	140	-45	136.0	1970	
UA-32	Selco	512802	5649162	140	-45	96.7	1970	
UA-33	Selco	511744	5648689	140	-45	96.3	1970	
UA-34	Selco	512105	5648300	140	-45	112.5	1970	
UA-38	Selco	511847	5648434	140	-45	186.0	1971	
UA-39	Selco	511789	5648592	140	-45	186.0	1971	
UA-44	Selco	512739	5649047	145	-60	198.4	1972	
UA-48	Selco	513066	5649493	320	-45	114.6	1972	
UA-49	Selco	513295	5649528	140	-60	107.9	1972	
CL-2	CopperLode	510875	5648122	330	-45	128.1	1973	
CL-3	CopperLode	508548	5645759	150	-60	158.8	1973	
CL-5	CopperLode	508737	5646010	150	-60	123.2	1973	
ELB-91-1	Minnova	512939	5649329	135	-70	480.0	1991	
ELB-91-2	Minnova	511726	5648818	135	-70	374.0	1991	
CL94-01	Noranda	508524	5645902	180	-65	636.0	1994	
CL94-02	Noranda	508799	5646064	180	-65	507.0	1994	
CL94-03	Noranda	508712	5645975	360	-65	567.0	1994	
CL94-04	Noranda	508716	5646718	180	-60	312.0	1994	
CL95-05	Noranda	508657	5645908	160	-55	550.0	1995	
CL95-06	Noranda	509817	5647067	160	-65	306.7	1995	
CL95-07	Noranda	508827	5645767	160	-65	343.2	1995	
CL95-08	Noranda	508579	5645833	160	-66	541.6	1995	
CL95-09	Noranda	508690	5645847	160	-65	620.1	1995	
CL95-10	Noranda	508764	5645882	160	-65	588.1	1995	
CL95-11	Noranda	508484	5645813	160	-65	584.5	1995	
CL95-12	Noranda	508396	5645764	160	-66	579.0	1995	
CL95-13	Noranda	508311	5645711	160	-67	590.6	1995	
CL95-14	Noranda	508366	5645864	160	-68	803.2	1995	
CL95-14A	Noranda	508366	5645864	160	-65	54.0	1995	abandoned
CL95-15	Noranda	508135	5645626	160	-65	511.3	1995	
CL96-16	Noranda	508369	5645873	160	-70	806.7	1996	
CL96-17	Noranda	508128	5645675	160	-65	392.3	1996	
CL96-18	Noranda	508455	5645907	160	-70	739.8	1996	
CL96-19	Noranda	507717	5645433	160	-64	553.8	1996	
CL96-19A	Noranda	507717	5645433	160	-60	66.1	1996	abandoned
CL96-20	Noranda	507356	5645218	162	-65	520.3	1996	
CL96-20D	Noranda	506947	5645469	154	-65	655.0	1996	deepened
CL96-21	Noranda	510242	5647360	154	-65	392.3	1996	
CL96-22	Noranda	510921	5647838	154	-65	299.0	1996	
CL96-22A	Noranda	510881	5647826	154	-65	111.8	1996	abandoned
GL96-01	Noranda	512987	5649041	180	-65	420.3	1996	
CL97-23	Noranda	510603	5648193	154	-65	393.0	1997	
CL97-24	Noranda	509332	5647443	154	-65	454.5	1997	
CL97-26	Noranda	509365	5648025	154	-60	399.0	1997	
CL97-27	Noranda	508276	5647242	154	-65	450.0	1997	
GL97-02	Noranda	512455	5649335	135	-65	292.9	1997	abandoned
GL97-02A	Noranda	512441	5649323	135	-68	68.6	1997	abandoned
GL97-02B	Noranda	512441	5649323	135	-78	92.4	1997	abandoned
GL97-02C	Noranda	512443	5649344	135	-78	480.1	1997	

DDH ID	Company	UTME	UTMN	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Year	Notes
GL97-03	Noranda	512477	5649196	135	-70	339.6	1997	
GL97-04	Noranda	512377	5649294	135	-75	515.0	1997	
GL97-04A	Noranda	512377	5649294	135	-75	19.2	1997	abandoned
GL97-05	Noranda	512399	5649375	135	-73	884.7	1997	
GL97-06	Noranda	512512	5649376	134	-72	470.0	1997	
GL97-07	Noranda	512345	5649222	135	-75	506.0	1997	
GL97-08	Noranda	512282	5649184	135	-75	515.0	1997	
GL97-09	Noranda	512283	5649280	135	-75	589.0	1997	
GL97-10	Noranda	512208	5649114	135	-75	470.0	1997	
GL97-11	Noranda	512257	5648844	135	-75	446.0	1997	
GL97-12	Noranda	512500	5649287	135	-75	431.0	1997	
GL97-13	Noranda	513713	5650172	145	-81	360.0	1997	
GL97-14	Noranda	513386	5649944	145	-83	374.0	1997	
GL97-15	Noranda	512299	5649461	135	-75	149.0	1997	abandoned
GL97-15A	Noranda	512275	5649478	135	-78	773.0	1997	
GL97-16	Noranda	512922	5649838	135	-76	533.0	1997	
GL97-17	Noranda	512365	5649142	135	-75	380.0	1997	
GL97-18	Noranda	512188	5649264	135	-78	644.0	1997	
GL97-19	Noranda	512082	5649028	135	-78	502.0	1997	
GL97-20	Noranda	512005	5648926	135	-85	7.0	1997	abandoned
GL97-20A	Noranda	511997	5648935	135	-85	527.0	1997	
GL97-21	Noranda	512119	5649157	135	-75	638.0	1997	
GL97-22	Noranda	512174	5648951	135	-77	635.0	1997	
CL97-25	Noranda	509554	5647846	154	-60	399.0	1998	
CL98-28	Noranda	508024	5646485	154	-70	517.1	1998	
CL98-29	Noranda	509184	5647260	154	-70	508.7	1998	
CL98-30	Noranda	509826	5647760	154	-70	488.0	1998	
GL98-23	Noranda	511783	5649022	135	-75	659.0	1998	
GL98-24	Noranda	511577	5648905	135	-78	758.0	1998	
GL98-25	Noranda	511257	5648657	135	-78	669.5	1998	
GL98-26	Noranda	512127	5649588	135	-78	1011.0	1998	
GL98-27	Noranda	511286	5648891	135	-79	911.0	1998	
CL02-01	Tribute	508207	5645626	180	-45	125.0	2002	
CL02-02	Tribute	508207	5645636	180	-65	275.0	2002	
GL03-01	Tribute	512741	5648975	315	-70	513.0	2003	
GL04-02	Tribute	512630	5649074	135	-75	530.0	2004	
GL04-03	Tribute	512348	5649329	125	-80	747.0	2004	
GL04-04	Tribute	512462	5649263	135	-65	472.0	2004	
GL04-05	Tribute	512255	5649304	125	-80	740.0	2004	
GL04-06	Tribute	512459	5649429	125	-75	761.0	2004	
GL04-07	Tribute	512690	5649429	135	-70	535.0	2004	
GL04-08	Tribute	512642	5649139	135	-70	359.0	2004	
GL04-09	Tribute	512621	5649031	135	-70	299.0	2004	
GL05-10	Tribute	512652	5649193	135	-70	389.0	2005	
GL05-11	Tribute	512686	5649307	135	-70	374.0	2005	
GL05-12	Tribute	513081	5649508	135	-70	464.0	2005	
GL05-13	Tribute	512662	5649020	135	-65	239.0	2005	
GL05-14	Tribute	512340	5649403	135	-76	312.0	2005	abandoned
GL05-14A	Tribute	512340	5649403	138	-73	671.0	2005	
GL05-15	Tribute	512656	5648950	135	-65	206.0	2005	

DDH ID	Company	UTME	UTMN	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Year	Notes
GL05-16	Tribute	512379	5649008	135	-70	398.0	2005	
GL05-17	Tribute	512245	5649474	135	-80	803.0	2005	
GL06-18	Tribute	512257	5649153	135	-75	546.0	2006	
GL06-19	Tribute	512441	5649184	135	-68	149.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-19A	Tribute	512441	5649184	135	-70	434.0	2006	
GL06-20	Tribute	512323	5649184	135	-75	563.0	2006	
GL06-21	Tribute	512203	5649093	135	-78	534.0	2006	
GL06-22	Tribute	512133	5648936	135	-80	494.0	2006	
GL06-23	Tribute	512208	5649202	135	-78	50.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-23A	Tribute	512208	5649202	135	-78	11.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-23B	Tribute	512208	5649202	134	-78	671.0	2006	
GL06-24	Tribute	512147	5649079	135	-78	44.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-24A	Tribute	512231	5649123	132	-78	605.0	2006	
GL06-25	Tribute	512352	5649196	135	-75	545.0	2006	
GL06-26	Tribute	512681	5649267	135	-70	362.0	2006	
GL06-27	Tribute	512692	5649286	135	-71	350.0	2006	
GL06-28	Tribute	512619	5648603	135	-68	332.0	2006	
GL06-29	Tribute	512669	5648603	135	-64	356.0	2006	
GL06-30	Tribute	512794	5648553	135	-70	313.0	2006	
GL06-31	Tribute	512794	5648553	135	-60	278.0	2006	
GL06-32	Tribute	511894	5649053	135	-60	527.0	2006	
GL06-33	Tribute	511894	5649053	135	-50	503.0	2006	
GL06-34	Tribute	512132	5649230	135	-65	629.0	2006	
GL06-35	Tribute	512132	5649230	140	-72	710.0	2006	
GL06-36	Tribute	512132	5649230	135	-74	191.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-36A	Tribute	512132	5649230	135	-74	80.0	2006	abandoned
GL06-36B	Tribute	512117	5649246	135	-74	803.0	2006	
GL06-37	Tribute	512679	5649232	135	-70	353.0	2006	
GL06-38	Tribute	512752	5649306	135	-50	254.0	2006	
GL06-39	Tribute	512574	5649213	135	-70	398.0	2006	
GL06-40	Tribute	512607	5649182	135	-70	308.0	2006	
CL07-01	Tribute	508174	5645826	160	-65	566.0	2007	
CL07-02	Tribute	508076	5645783	160	-61	551.0	2007	
CL07-03	Tribute	508199	5645756	160	-60	413.0	2007	
GL07-41	Tribute	512039	5649148	134	-70	665.0	2007	
GL07-42	Tribute	511626	5648724	135	-70	458.0	2007	
GL07-43	Tribute	511685	5648646	135	-70	347.6	2007	
GL07-44	Tribute	511692	5648841	135	-70	527.0	2007	
GL07-45	Tribute	512105	5648935	135	-70	389.0	2007	
GL07-46	Tribute	512341	5649246	135	-75	596.0	2007	
GL07-47	Tribute	512597	5649301	135	-70	491.0	2007	
GL07-48	Tribute	512538	5649258	135	-70	464.0	2007	
GL07-49	Tribute	512489	5649312	135	-75	539.0	2007	
GL07-50	Tribute	512425	5649311	135	-75	581.0	2007	
GL07-51	Tribute	512776	5649357	135	-52	296.0	2007	
GL07-52	Tribute	512305	5649323	135	-78	692.0	2007	
GL07-53	Tribute	512400	5649342	135	-75	605.1	2007	
GL07-54	Tribute	512035	5649146	138	-68	599.0	2007	
GL07-55	Tribute	512035	5649146	140	-75	647.0	2007	
GL07-56	Tribute	512773	5650307	180	-60	599.0	2007	

DDH ID	Company	UTME	UTMN	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Year	Notes
GL07-57	Tribute	511919	5649090	135	-72	654.0	2007	
GL07-58	Tribute	511922	5649092	135	-65	590.0	2007	
GL07-59	Tribute	511865	5649048	135	-70	666.0	2007	
GL07-60	Tribute	511865	5649048	140	-60	568.0	2007	
GL07-61	Tribute	511865	5649048	135	-52	574.0	2007	
GL07-62	Tribute	512976	5649558	135	-70	407.0	2007	
GL07-63	Tribute	511865	5649048	140	-80	709.0	2007	
GL07-64	Tribute	512506	5649263	135	-75	490.0	2007	
GL07-65	Tribute	512426	5649238	135	-75	520.0	2007	
CL08-04	Tribute	508262	5645854	160	-65	584.3	2008	
CL08-05	Tribute	508102	5645713	160	-62	429.0	2008	
CL08-06	Tribute	508006	5645695	160	-65	525.8	2008	
CL08-07	Tribute	507902	5645674	160	-65	525.5	2008	
CL08-08	Tribute	507970	5645745	160	-50	450.2	2008	
CL08-09	Tribute	508531	5646041	160	-65	584.3	2008	
GL08-66	Tribute	511824	5649092	135	-81	164.0	2008	abandoned
GL08-66A	Tribute	511824	5649092	135	-83	802.2	2008	
GL08-68	Tribute	512769	5649345	135	-58	316.0	2008	
GL08-69	Tribute	512769	5649345	135	-48	270.0	2008	
GL08-70	Tribute	512231	5649123	135	-73	560.0	2008	
GL08-71	Tribute	512190	5649040	135	-70	502.0	2008	
GL08-72	Tribute	511701	5649099	135	-80	738.0	2008	
GL08-73	Tribute	512838	5649376	135	-52	252.0	2008	
GL18-01	Pistol_Bay	512527	5649294	143	-70	480.0	2018	
GL18-02	Pistol_Bay	512527	5649294	140	-68	465.0	2018	
GL18-03	Pistol_Bay	512261	5649209	160	-79	610.0	2018	
						84556.7		