

We are committed to providing [accessible customer service](#).

If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please [contact us](#).

Nous tenons à améliorer [l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle](#).

Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez [nous contacter](#).

Assessment Report



November 24,
2023

Gathering Lake Geophysical Survey Assessment Report

Thunder Bay Mining Division
NTS 42E05, 42E06, 42E11

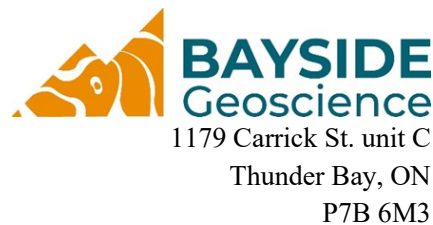
Prepared for:

Green Technology Metals Ltd.
160 Logan Avenue
Thunder Bay, ON, Canada
P7A 6R1



Prepared by:

Bailey Drover, G.I.T, MSc.
Michelle Parker, BESC.



Summary

Green Technology Metals (Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd.) contracted Prospectair Geosurveys Inc. to conduct a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey of their Gathering Property. The Gathering Property, which is currently under option to Green Technology Metals from Solstice Gold Corp, is comprised of 15 multi-cell mining claims. The property is located within the Thunder Bay Mining District, approximately 175 kilometers northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 43 kilometers southwest of the town of Geraldton, Ontario.

The survey was completed from October 3rd to October 13th, 2023 and totalled 805 line kilometers across 8 production flights. Prospectair Geosurveys note that in some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments which cause abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These structural features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones which could be of economic interest to Green Technology Metals as these features represent planes of weakness in which pegmatites may have crystallized.

The data collected from the heliborne high-resolution MAG survey provided 15 areas of economic interest in the form of magnetic breaks within high magnetic lineaments that could be the result on non-magnetic pegmatite intrusions. 7 of the magnetic breaks are located in the western region of the property within 3 NNE-SSW trending high magnetic lineaments that are presumed to be mafic dykes. 3 magnetic breaks are located in the south-central and north-central area of the main claim block and the last 5 magnetic breaks are located within 1 N-S trending high magnetic lineament along the eastern edge of the main claim block. These magnetic breaks will be prospected in future exploration campaigns completed by Green Technology Metals.

Contents

Summary.....	2
List of Figures.....	3
List of Tables.....	4
Introduction.....	5
Location and Access.....	5
Property Ownership and Claims.....	1
Exploration History.....	2
Regional and Local Geology.....	4
Airborne Geophysics.....	8
Helicopter-Borne High-Resolution Magnetic Survey.....	8
Survey Procedures & QA/QC.....	10
Results.....	10
Conclusion and Recommendations.....	15
Statement of Expenditures.....	17
Statement of Qualifications.....	18
References.....	20
Appendix I: Final Technical Report by Prospectair Geosurveys.....	21
Appendix 2: Prospectair Geosurveys Maps.....	22

List of Figures

Figure 1: Gathering Property Location and Access.....	1
Figure 2: Gathering Property Mining Claims.....	1
Figure 3: General geological setting of rare-element pegmatites of the Georgia Lake field and adjacent, S-type, peraluminous granitic rocks of the Glacier Lake batholith from Breaks et al. (2008).....	4
Figure 4. Rare-element mineral occurrences as noted by Breaks et al. (2008).....	7
Figure 5. The Gathering Lake Property heliborne high resolution magnetic survey flight paths.....	9
Figure 6. First Vertical Derivative of the total magnetic field of the Gathering Project.....	12
Figure 7. Residual Total Magnetic Intensity map of the Gathering Project.....	13
Figure 8. Tilt Angle Derivative map of the Gathering Project.....	14
Figure 9. Gathering Property prospecting targets (black circles) based on magnetic breaks and discontinuities within linear magnetic features.....	16

List of Tables

Table 1: Gathering Property Mining Claims.....	1
Table 2: Gathering Lake Property Exploration History.....	2
Table 3: The 9 Ta-Nb-Oxide-bearing pegmatites that make up the Gathering Lake pegmatite field as noted by Breaks et al. (2008). UTM coordinates corresponding to sample ID's from Tindle et al. (2008).	5
Table 4. Expenditures for the high-res MAG survey on the Gathering Property.....	17

Introduction

Green Technology Metals contracted Prospectair Geosurveys Inc. to complete a heliborne high resolution MAG survey on their Gathering Property, which is 100% owned by Solstice Gold Corp. Green Technology Metals has entered into a binding option agreement to acquire the claims. The survey was conducted from October 3rd to October 13th, 2023, totalling 8 production flights and 805 line kilometers.

The coordinate system used throughout this report is NAD83 UTM Zone 16N.

Location and Access

The Gathering Property is located in the Thunder Bay Mining Division of Northwestern Ontario. The claims are situated within the Parks Lake, Gathering Lake and South Beatty Lake areas. The property is located approximately 175 km northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 43 km southwest of Geraldton, Ontario. The property is accessible via truck by turning east on Camp 51 Road off Highway 11 (Figure 1).

Property Ownership and Claims

The Gathering Property is comprised of 15 multi-cell claim blocks totaling 3,968 Ha (Figure 2). All 15 claims are under option to Green Technology Metals, with the current holders summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Gathering Property Mining Claims.

Claim Number	Type	Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Owner Client Number	Area/Townships
632259	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-01-26	2024-01-26	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake
632260	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-01-26	2024-01-26	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake
637305	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-14	2023-12-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake, Gathering Lake
637306	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-14	2024-02-14	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake, Gathering Lake
637307	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-14	2024-02-14	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake
637308	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-14	2024-02-14	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	South Beatty Lake
637309	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-14	2024-02-14	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake, Gathering Lake
637874	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-17	2024-02-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake, Gathering Lake
637875	Multi-cell	Active	2021-02-17	2024-02-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake

Claim Number	Type	Status	Issue Date	Anniversary Date	Owner Client Number	Area/ Townships
	Mining Claim					
637876	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-17	2024-02-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake
637877	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-17	2024-02-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Parks Lake, Gathering Lake
637879	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-17	2023-12-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake
637880	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-17	2024-02-17	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake
638324	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-19	2024-02-19	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	South Beatty Lake
638325	Multi-cell Mining Claim	Active	2021-02-19	2024-02-19	Solstice Gold Corp. (10004221)	Gathering Lake

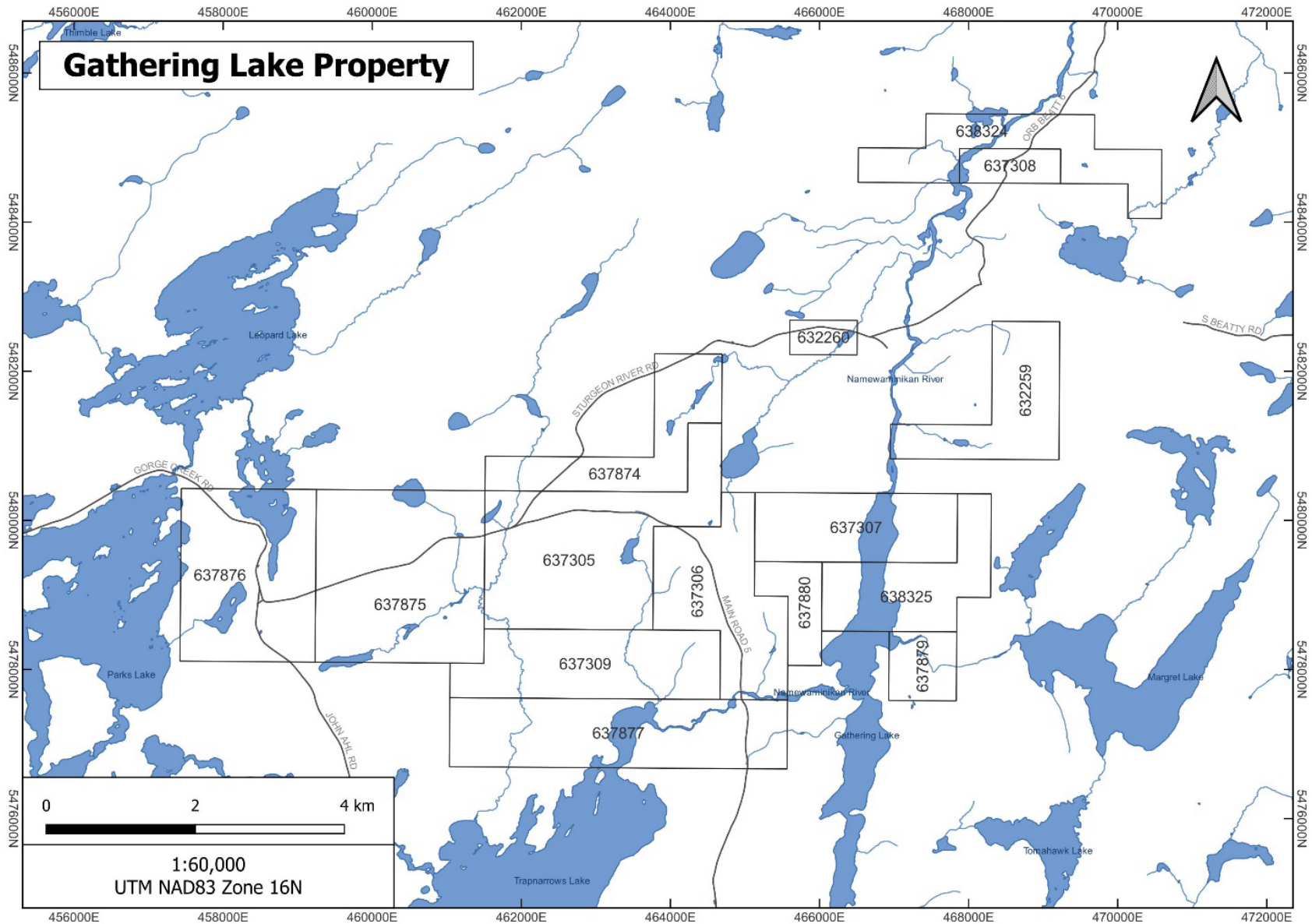


Figure 2: Gathering Property Mining Claims.

Exploration History

Several phases of exploration activities were done in and around the Gathering Lake area between the years of 1949 to 2022, which are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of the exploration history within and around the Gathering Property.

Year	Company	Area/ Townships	Work Type	Report Number
1949	C Lattimer	South Beatty Lake	Diamond Drilling	42E11NW0070
1955	Pacific (Eastern) Gold Mines Ltd	Parks Lake	Geological Survey / Mapping	42E05NE0001
1955	Standard Lithium Corp	Gathering Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Diamond Drilling	42E06NW0002
1956	Alba Exploration Ltd	Parks Lake	Compilation and Interpretation - Ground Geophysics, Geological Survey / Mapping, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	42E05NE0002, 42E05NE0003
1957	Derson Mines Ltd	Gathering Lake	Diamond Drilling	42E06NW0003
1973	Lynx-Canada Expl Ltd	Parks Lake	Prospecting By Licence Holder, Diamond Drilling, Induced Polarization	42E12SE0001, 42E12SE0002
1979	Essex Minerals Co Ltd	Gathering Lake	Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	42E06NW0001
1984	R J Mcgowan	South Beatty Lake	Compilation and Interpretation - Geology, Electromagnetic, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	42E11NW0063
1984	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd	South Beatty Lake	Geochemical, Geological Survey / Mapping	42E12NE0051
1987	Ovaltex Inc	South Beatty Lake	Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Gradiometric, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	42E11NW0055
1987	G L Mealey, R J Koivisto	South Beatty Lake	Airborne Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Airborne Magnetometer	42E11NW0057, 42E12NE0033
1987	Mingold Resources Inc	South Beatty Lake	Airborne Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Airborne Magnetometer	42E11NW0084

Year	Company	Area/ Townships	Work Type	Report Number
1989	Mingold Resources Inc	South Beatty Lake	Diamond Drilling, Electromagnetic, Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Geochemical, Geological Survey / Mapping, Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey	42E11NW0083
1990-1991	W Cox	South Beatty Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Geochemical, Compilation and Interpretation - Diamond Drilling	42E11NW0081, 42E11NW0080, 42E11NW0082
1993	J McMahon, M Rentz	South Beatty Lake	Magnetic / Magnetometer Survey, Open Cutting	42E11NW0072
1993	J McMahon	South Beatty Lake	Mechanical, Overburden Stripping	42E11NW0073
1993-1994	J McMahon, M Rentz	South Beatty Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Geological Survey / Mapping, Prospecting By Licence Holder	42E11NW0025
1994	M Rentz	South Beatty Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Geological Survey / Mapping, Other	42E11NW2001
2008	Kodiak Exploration Ltd	South Beatty Lake	Airborne Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Airborne Magnetometer, Airborne Radiometric	20000004238, 20000004362, 20000013687
2008	Quest Uranium Corp	Parks Lake	Airborne Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency, Airborne Magnetometer, Airborne Radiometric	20000003787
2018	Kenneth George Fenwick	Gathering Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Regional or Reconnaissance Ground Exploration, Rock Sampling	20000017160
2020	Leopard Lake Gold Corp	South Beatty Lake	Airborne Magnetometer, Geological Survey / Mapping, Induced Polarization, Prospecting By Licence Holder, Rock Sampling	20000019924
2022	Alexander J R Pleson	Gathering Lake	Electromagnetic Very Low Frequency	20000020124
2022	Ombabika Group Inc	Gathering Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Channel Sampling, Prospecting By Licence Holder	20000020927
2022	Green Technology Metals Inc	Gathering Lake	Assaying and Analyses, Geological Survey / Mapping, Rock Sampling	20000021202

Regional and Local Geology

The following geological information originates from Green Technology Metals Inc. 2022 Gathering Lake Assessment Report (report number 20000021202):

The Gathering Lake pegmatite group (GLPG) consists of 9 Ta-Nb-oxide-bearing pegmatites (Table 3) hosted in medium-grade metasedimentary rocks, biotite granite, and biotite tonalite of the Quetico subprovince. Six of the 9 Ta-Nb-oxide bearing pegmatites are located within the Gathering Lake claim blocks. The GLPG was discovered by Breaks et al. (2008) and is considered to be 1 of the 6 pegmatite groups that make up the larger Georgia Lake pegmatite field (Figure 3).

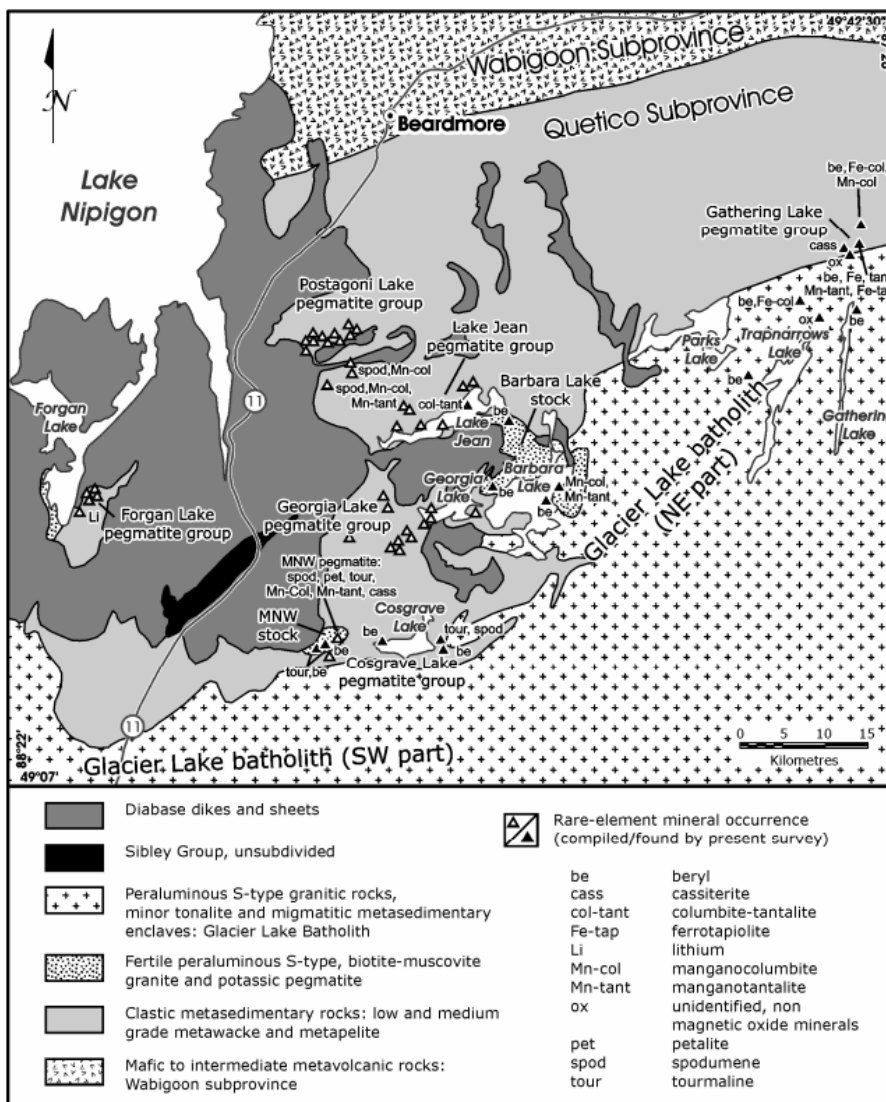


Figure 3: General geological setting of rare-element pegmatites of the Georgia Lake field and adjacent, S-type, peraluminous granitic rocks of the Glacier Lake batholith from Breaks et al. (2008).

Breaks et al. (2008) note that the dykes within the Gathering Lake group are classified as beryl-type and albite-type pegmatites that can be characterized by an abundance of white cleavelandite and a relative scarcity of potassium feldspar. Interestingly, it's noted that the dykes within the Gathering Lake pegmatite field are mostly oriented east-west, while the direction of pegmatite evolution is likely oriented southwest to northeast. The dykes within this area differ from other dykes within the Georgia Lake pegmatite field as they have an apparent absence of lithium-rich minerals such as spodumene. Breaks et al. (2008) also notes that the north-eastern area is still open for further rare-element pegmatite discoveries. Though no spodumene was discovered within the Gathering Property claims, Breaks et al (2008) documented several rare-element mineral occurrences within the Gathering Lake pegmatite group including tourmaline, beryl, bavenite, ferrocolumbite, ferrotapolite, gahnite, liberite, manganocolumbite, manganotantalite and unidentified oxide minerals, shown in Figure 4.

The Quetico subprovince underwent regional anatexis of clastic metasedimentary rocks which resulted in the generation of S-type, peraluminous granitic rocks that occurred at 2670 ± 2 Ma (Percival and Sullivan, 1988). Subsequent I-type magmatism led to the emplacement of magnetite-biotite granite at 2665 ± 2 Ma, which was post-dated by massive granitic pegmatite at $2653^{+3}/_{-4}$ Ma. Along the southern border of the Gathering Lake pegmatite group is the Glacier Lake batholith. This large mass of medium to coarse grained granite and pegmatite granite is situated immediately south of the northern metasedimentary part of the Quetico subprovince. The northeastern Glacier Lake batholith, which overlaps with the southern most region of the Gathering Property claim block, is approximately 20 km in breadth with a minimum northeastern extent of 60 km. Breaks et al (2008) note that the extension of the batholith beyond the eastern limit of the study area is possible.

Table 3: The 9 Ta-Nb-Oxide-bearing pegmatites that make up the Gathering Lake pegmatite field as noted by Breaks et al. (2008). UTM coordinates corresponding to sample ID's from Tindle et al. (2008).

MRD231 Sample ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Brief Description (from Breaks et al., 2008)
03-JBS-59	458492	5479507	At least 2 m thick pegmatite predominantly composed of muscovite-potassic pegmatite with minor apatite-garnet aplite.
03-JBS-74	466946	5482552	This is the largest (3 by 29 m) and most evolved albite-type pegmatite within the GLPG. Strikes 250° with a southwest dip. Has 4 internal units; 5cm wide muscovite-

MRD231 Sample ID	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Brief Description (from Breaks et al., 2008)
			quartz border zone, muscovite-garnet aplite zone, cleavelandite zone and quart-rich pods.
03-JBS-77	468486	5484734	These two pegmatites (16 cm to 1.5 m thick) are mineralogically similar, parallel and narrow albite-type pegmatite dykes which strike east-west and intrude biotite granite of the north-eastern Glacier Lake batholith. Composed of quartz, albite, albitized potassium feldspar and minor muscovite, biotite, fluorapatite, beryl and garnet.
03-JBS-78	468482	5484763	
03-JBS-79	463174	5480128	Consists of 3 parallel and likely genetically linked albite-type pegmatites.
03-JBS-83	462343	5478464	93 cm wide and exposed for 12 m along Gathering Lake Road. Zoned, north-striking pegmatite dyke hosted within biotite tonalite. Consists of a core of coarser potassium feldspars and quartz with minor beryl with a garnet aplite border zone.
03-JBS-87	461416	5477976	Biotite-muscovite potassic pegmatite which exhibits abundant plumose muscovite-quartz fans.
03-FWB-68	467125	5483282	Poorly exposed. 55 cm wide dyke oriented 002/50S in clastic metasedimentary rocks. Predominantly composed of an aplite-garnet-muscovite sodic aplite.
03-FWB-72	468191	5483596	TTG granitoid in the Glacier Lake batholith. Tonalitic in composition. No other information available.

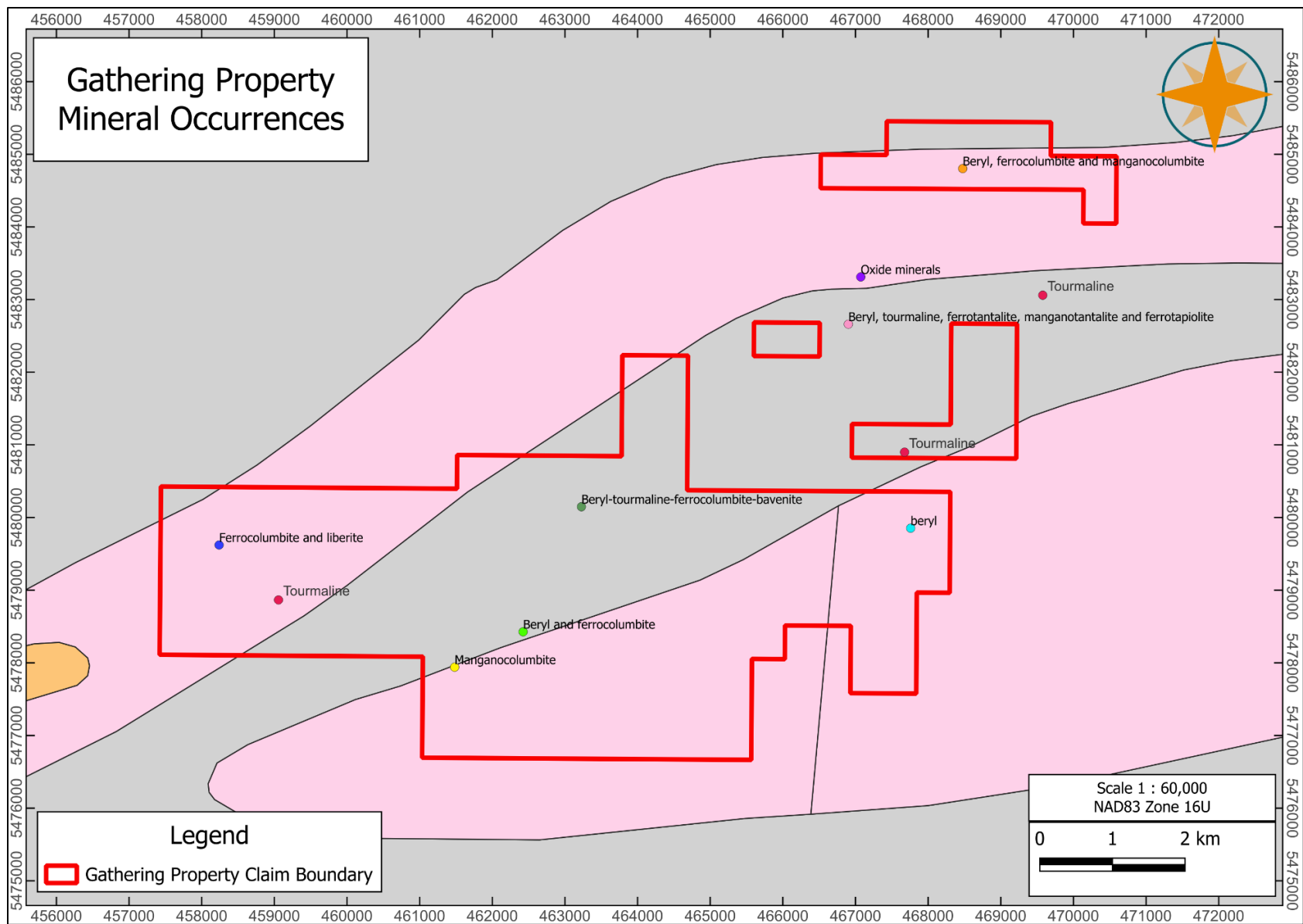


Figure 4. Rare-element mineral occurrences as noted by Breaks et al. (2008).

Airborne Geophysics

Helicopter-Borne High-Resolution Magnetic Survey

Prospectair Geosurveys of Gatineau, Quebec conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey of the Gathering Lake Property. The survey was conducted to better define lithologies / lithological contacts within the Gathering Property and to assess for magnetic breaks present within linear magnetic features, which may indicate the presence of non-magnetic pegmatite intrusions.

The survey was conducted between October 3rd and October 13th, 2023. The base of operation was in the town of Geraldton, Ontario. A total of eight production flights were completed for the survey, which totaled 805 line kilometers. The survey was conducted with 50-meter spaced production lines oriented N166°E and 500-meter spaced east-west control lines oriented N076°E (Figure 5). The survey was conducted with a nominal terrain drape of 45 meters. The system consisted of a Geometrics G-882A magnetometer sensor (Cesium split-beam sensor) attached on Prospectair's Robinson R-44 helicopter.

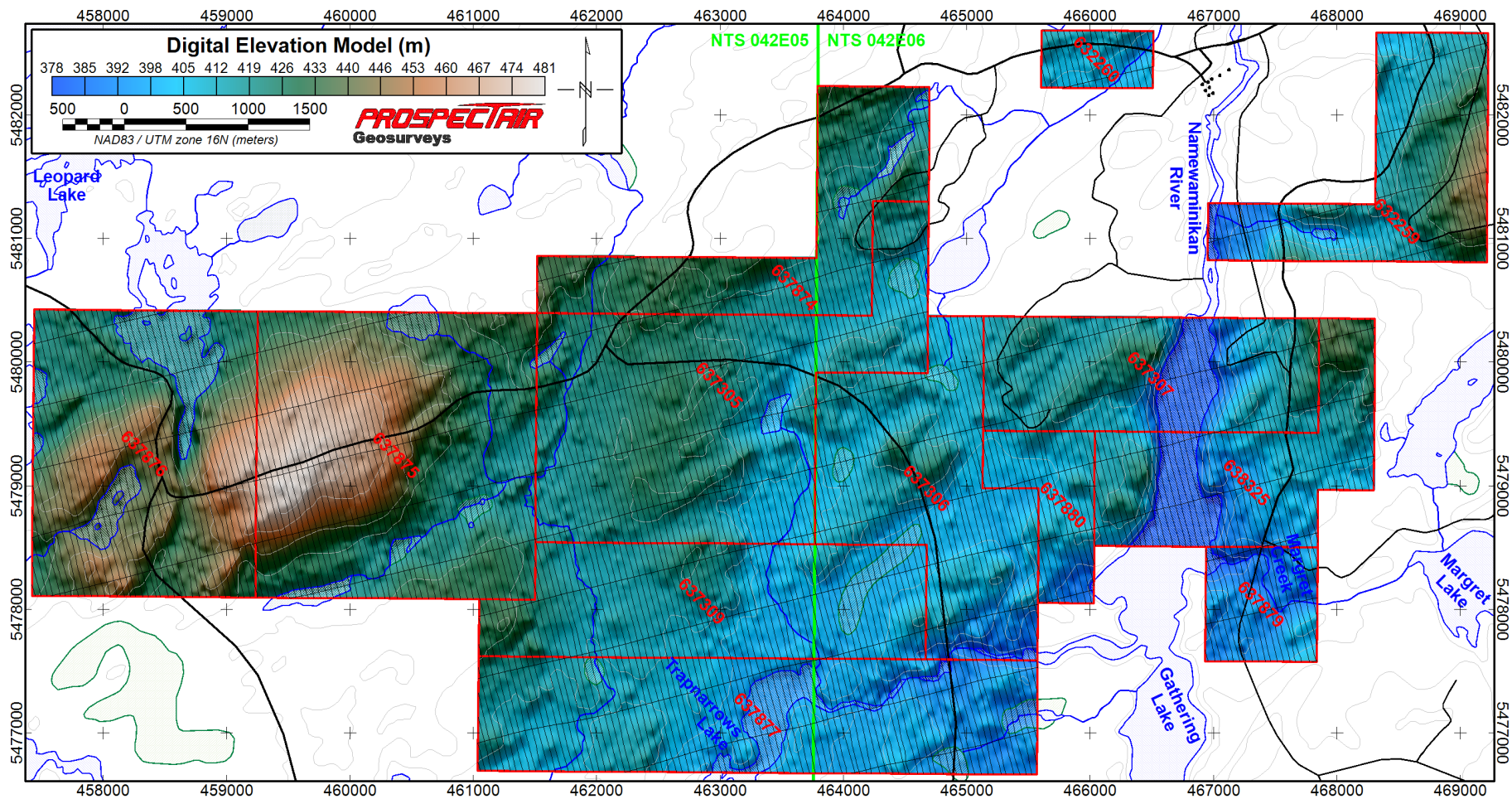


Figure 5. The Gathering Property heliborne high resolution magnetic survey flight paths.

Survey Procedures & QA/QC

At the end of each production day, the collected data was sent to the Dynamic Discovery Geoscience office via the internet where the data was checked for quality control to ensure contractual specifications. Demobilization was allowed only after the entire dataset was inspected. Data compilation including editing, filtering, quality control and final data processing was performed by Joel Dube, P. Eng. A complete description of the survey equipment, data processing and quality assurance can be found in the Technical Report from Prospectair Geosurveys and Dynamic Discovery Geoscience (Appendix I).

Results

The following text is taken from the interpretation provided by Dynamic Discovery Geoscience in their technical report (Appendix I):

“The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen over large parts of the block are typical of felsic intrusive and meta-sedimentary rocks. Aside from a number of stronger linear magnetic anomalies striking from N-S to NNE-SSW, which are interpreted as mafic dykes, remaining magnetic anomalies of lower amplitudes are occurring either in compact or linear shapes generally trending E-W, and are likely related to small size stocks or dykes, or to meta-sedimentary bands with slight concentrations of pyrrhotite. These magnetic anomalies are actually relatively weak in absolute terms. To the east and west of Gathering Lake, there are also a few N-S striking lineaments highlighted by relatively strong negative magnetic values, indicating that remanent magnetization is at play. These are also possibly associated to dykes, but that were emplaced at different geological times. Another intriguing deformed pseudo-circular magnetic feature depicting somewhat strong negative values is found at the northwest tip of the block, to the south of Leopard lake, and could belong to a relatively small intrusion of intermediate composition also affected by remanent magnetization. Stronger anomalies, either on the positive or negative side, are best seen on the figure showing the residual total magnetic intensity data with a linear color distribution. In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Gathering project, they should be paid particular attention and should be the object of a comprehensive structural interpretation.”

The first vertical derivative and residual total magnetic intensity maps of the Gathering Project are shown in figures 6 and 7, respectively. The tilt angle derivative, which enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, is shown in figure 8. The tilt angle derivative map is the preferred product for structural interpretation.

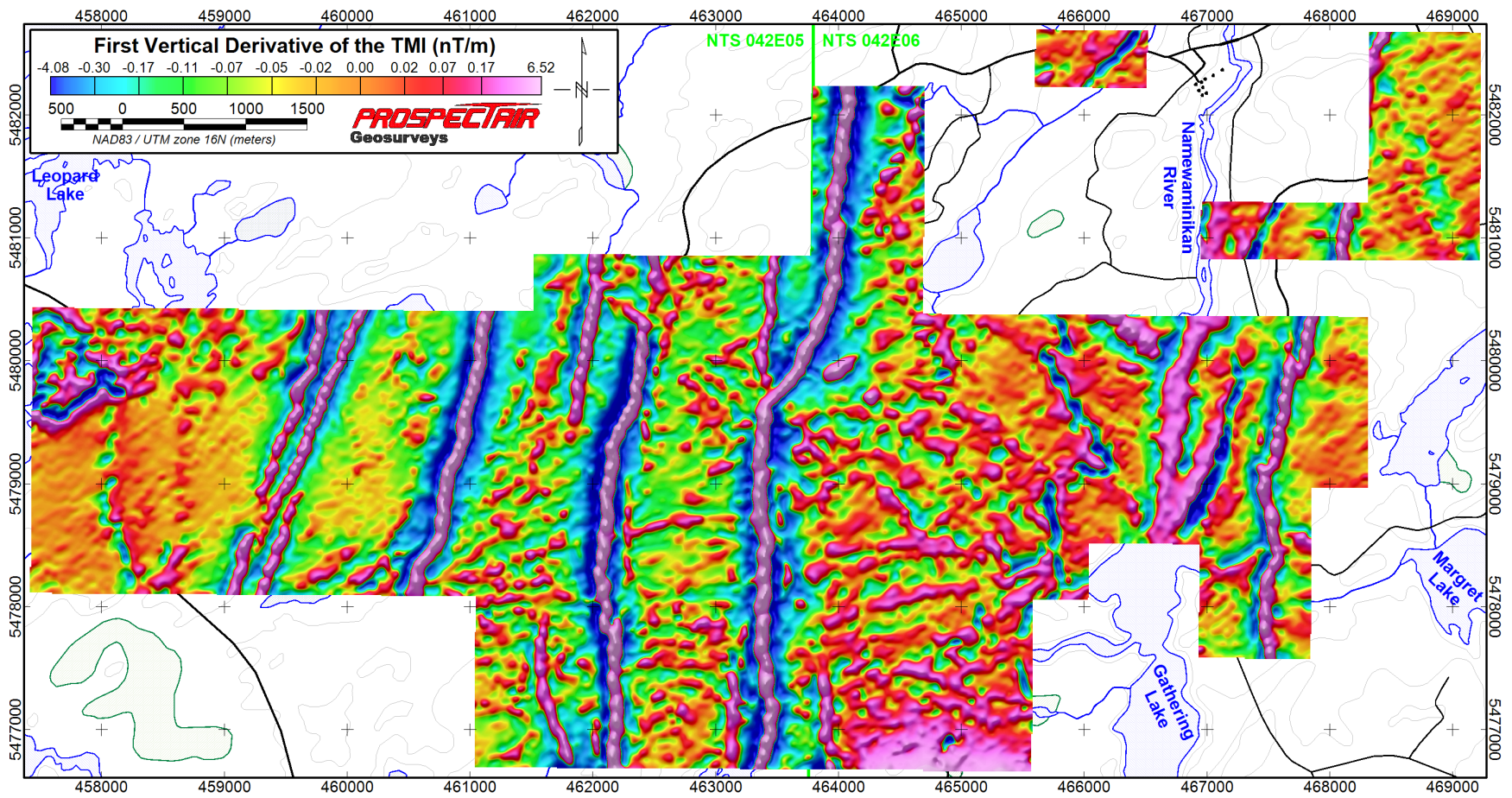


Figure 6. First Vertical Derivative of the total magnetic field of the Gathering Project.

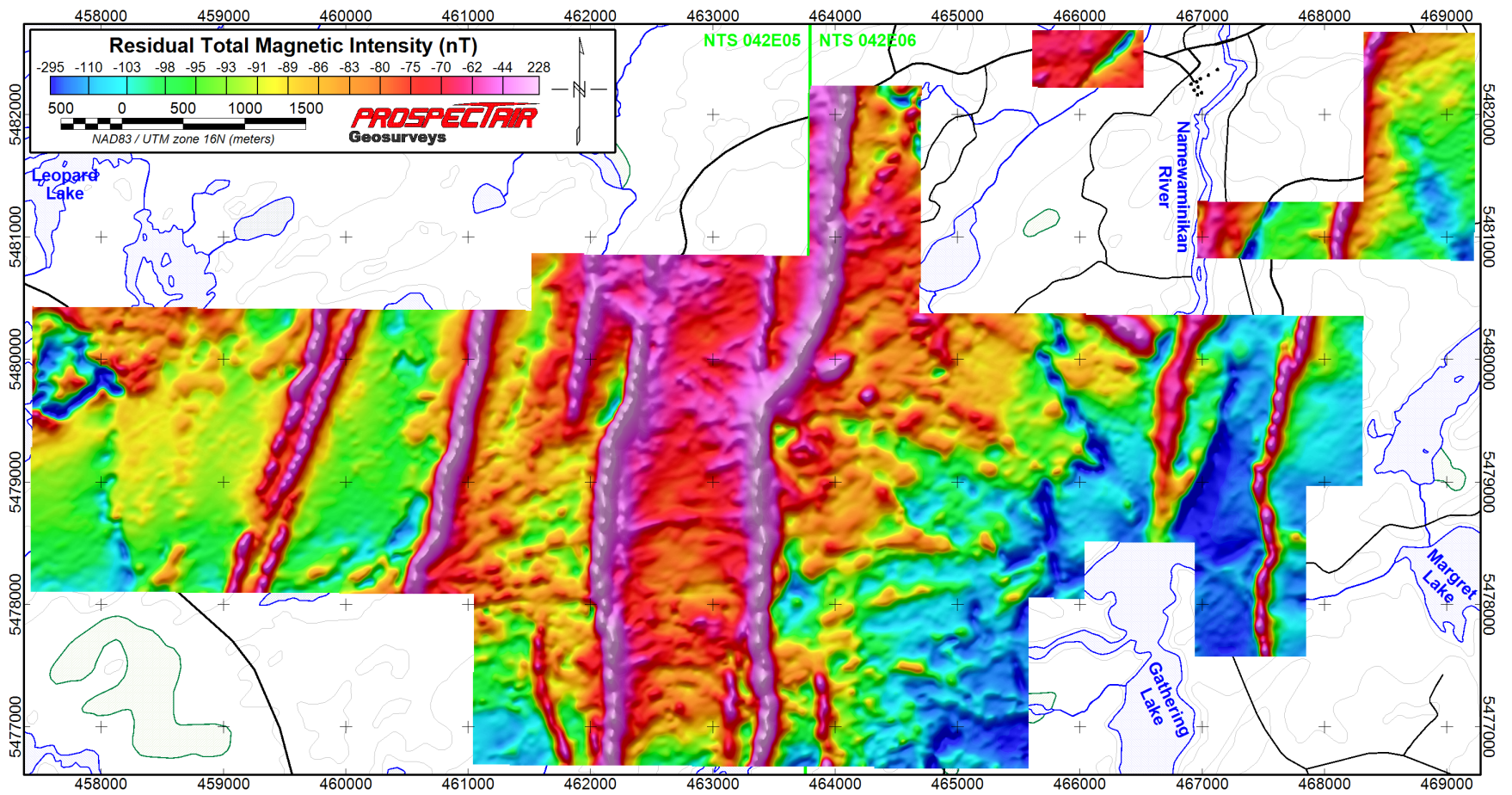


Figure 7. Residual Total Magnetic Intensity map of the Gathering Project.

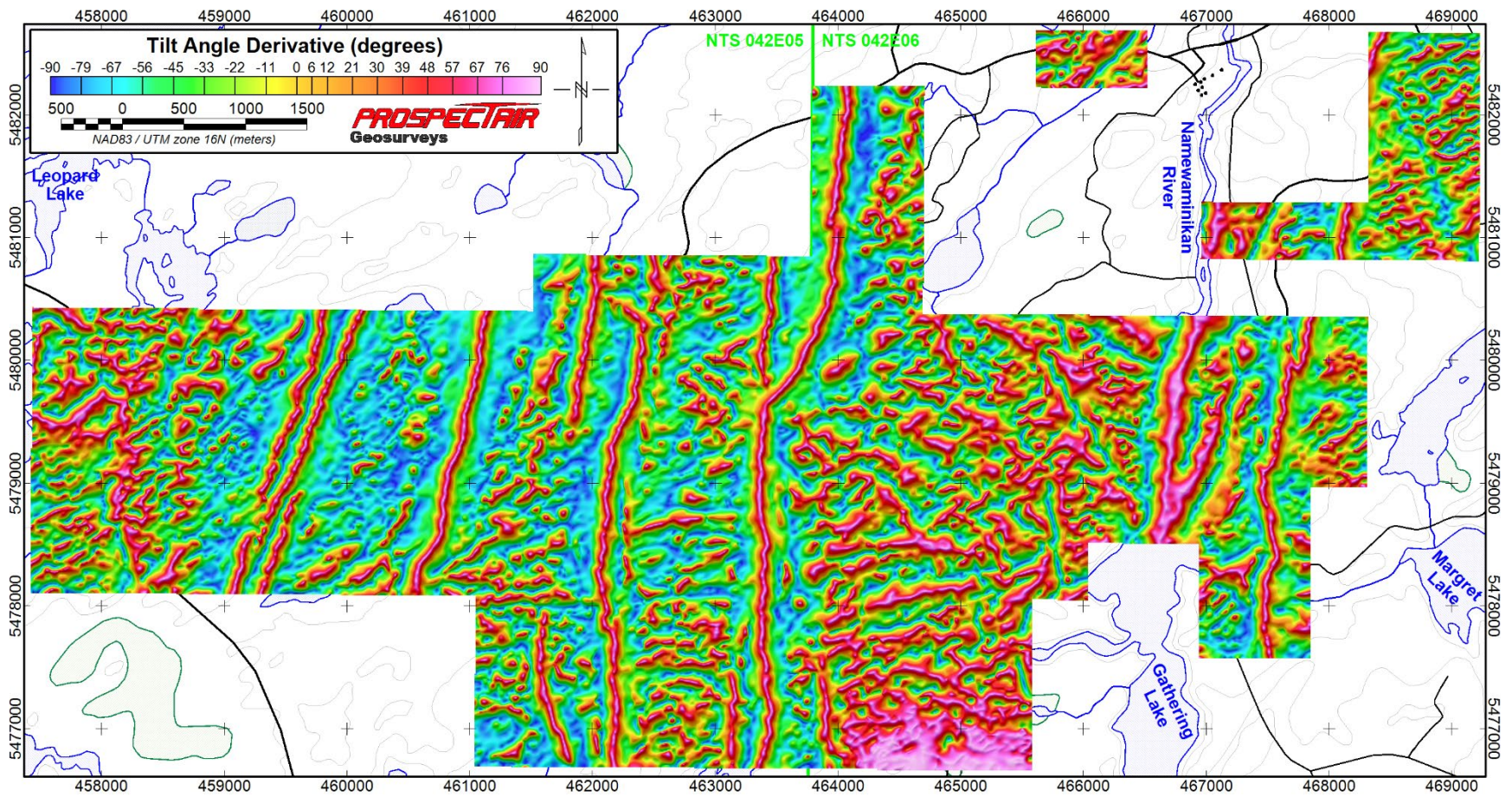


Figure 8. Tilt Angle Derivative map of the Gathering Project.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The heliborne high-resolution MAG survey highlights several magnetic breaks/discontinuities within linear magnetic features that could indicate the presence of non-magnetic pegmatite intrusions. A total of 15 prospecting targets were generated based on the most prominent magnetic breaks/discontinuities seen within the residual total magnetic intensity and the tilt angle derivative maps. All targets are located within the main claim block of the property. 7 prospecting targets are located in the western area of the property where 3 NNE-SSW linear magnetic anomalies, which are interpreted as mafic dykes, are noted with several magnetic breaks. 3 targets are located in the central area of the property – again targeting magnetic breaks within interpreted mafic dykes. The last 5 targets are located in the far east of the property – the 4 southern most targets highlight magnetic breaks while the northernmost target highlights a potential structural feature (fault) offsetting a linear magnetic feature. Figure 9 shows the prospecting targets (black circles) on the residual total magnetic intensity map of the Gathering Project.

Future work should include prospecting these targets and further assessing these high-resolution MAG survey maps for a more detailed structural interpretation.

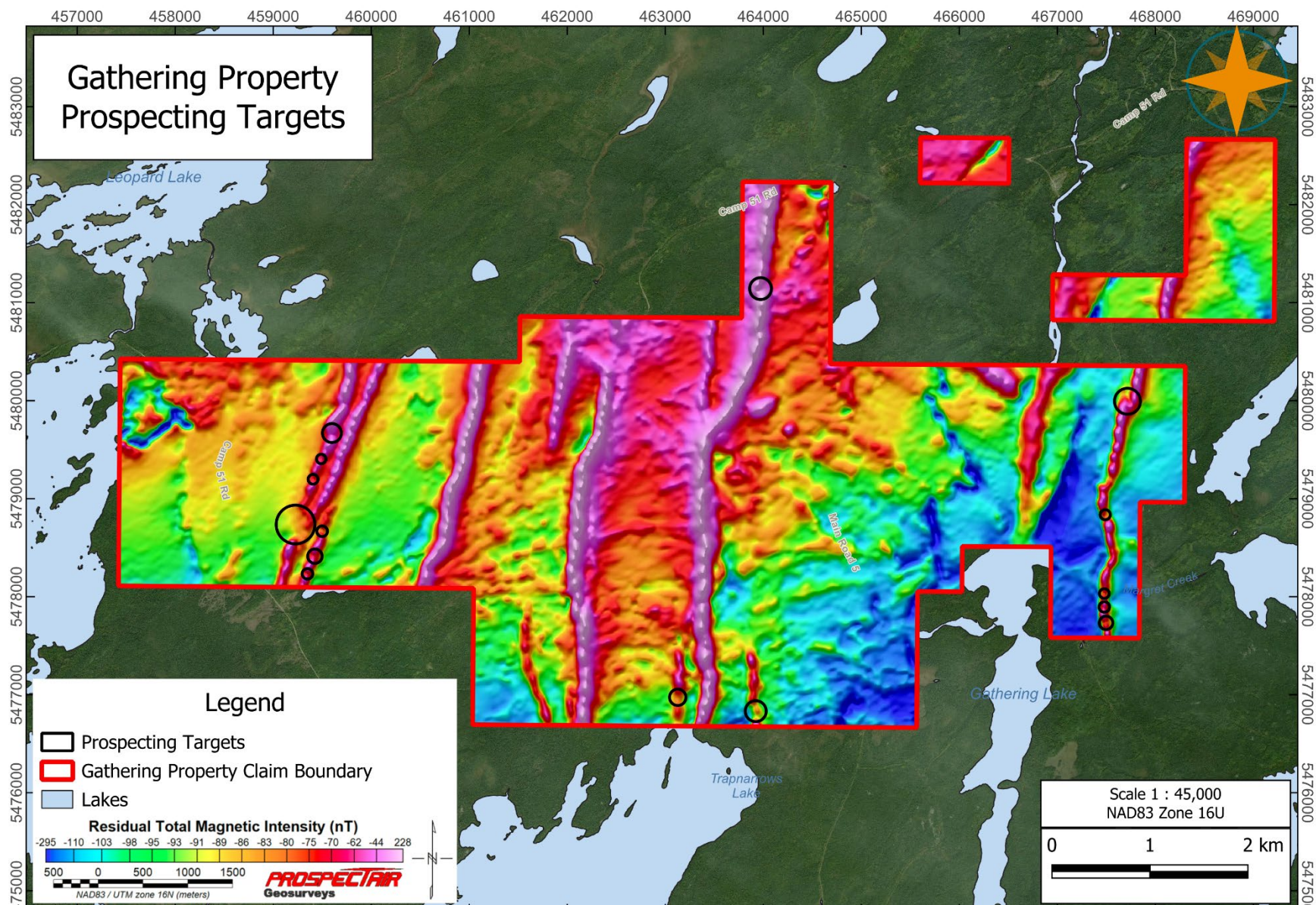


Figure 9. Gathering Property prospecting targets (black circles) based on magnetic breaks and discontinuities within linear magnetic features.

Statement of Expenditures

Expenditures for the Prospectair Geophysics high-resolution MAG survey of the Gathering Property totaled \$77,064.00 pre-taxes. The allocation of expenses to each claim cell were calculated by determining the total line kilometers that were surveyed over each claim to calculate a proportion of the total cost. Report writing completed by Bayside Geoscience totaled \$1680.00 pre-tax, which was split evenly amongst the claims. Table 4 summarizes the expenditures of the high-res MAG survey and report writing conducted on the Gathering Property.

Table 4. Expenditures for the high-res MAG survey on the Gathering Property.

Tenure Number	Airborne Magnetic Survey			Bayside Geoscience	Total Costs/Claim
	Line Km	Survey Cost	Mob/Demob Cost	Report Writing	
632259	46.84	\$ 4,105.86	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 4,651.19
632260	8.513	\$ 746.23	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 1,291.56
637305	102.228	\$ 8,961.01	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 9,506.35
637306	63.895	\$ 5,600.85	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 6,146.19
637307	51.104	\$ 4,479.63	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 5,024.96
637308	12.771	\$ 1,119.47	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 1,664.80
637309	63.915	\$ 5,602.61	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 6,147.94
637874	46.84	\$ 4,105.86	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 4,651.19
637875	106.492	\$ 9,334.78	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 9,880.12
637876	85.194	\$ 7,467.86	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 8,013.20
637877	85.214	\$ 7,469.62	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 8,014.95
637879	17.035	\$ 1,493.24	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 2,038.57
637880	17.035	\$ 1,493.24	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 2,038.57
638324	51.063	\$ 4,476.04	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 5,021.37
638325	46.861	\$ 4,107.70	\$ 433.33	\$ 112.00	\$ 4,653.03
Total	805	\$ 70,564.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 78,744.00

Statement of Qualifications

I, Bailey Drover, of the City of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed with the geological consulting company Bayside Geoscience Inc.
2. I am an active, registered Geologist in Training with the Professional Geologist of Ontario (APGO Membership # 11240)
3. I am a graduate of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario with an Honours Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree in May 2017 and a Master of Science (Geology) degree in May 2022.
4. I have been employed as a contract Geologist in Training with Bayside Geoscience Inc. from March 2022 – May 2022, a staff Geologist in Training from May 2022 – June 2023 and a staff Geologist since June 2023.
5. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly, in the subject property.

Dated

December 1st, 2023

Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bailey Drover", is written over a horizontal line.

Bailey Drover, M.Sc., G.I.T

I, Michelle J. Parker, of the City of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed by Bayside Geoscience Inc., a geological consulting company based in Thunder Bay, Ontario.
2. I attained a Bachelor of Environmental Science with a major in Earth Sciences degree from Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario in October 2021.
3. I have been employed by Bayside Geoscience Inc. since September 2021.
4. I am currently providing geological services to Green Technology Metals Inc. through Bayside Geosciences Inc.
5. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly, in the subject property.

Dated

November 26th, 2023

Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada



Michelle Parker

References

- Breaks, F.W., Selway, J.B. and Tindle, A.G. 2008. The Georgia Lake rare-element pegmatite field and related S-type, peraluminous granites, Quetico Subprovince, north-central Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6199, 176p.
- Drover, B., Parent, F., Dove, J., & Flanks, S. (2022). Gathering Lake Project – 2022 Prospecting Program. <https://www.geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/assessment/20000021202>
- Fenwick, K.G. 2019. Technical Report on the Gathering Lake Lithium Pegmatite Property.
- Percival, J.A. and Sullivan, R.W. 1988. Age constraints on the evolution of the Quetico Belt, Superior Province, Ontario; p.97-107 in Radiogenic and isotopic studies: Report 2, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 88-2, 155 p.
- Tindle, A.G., Breaks, F.W. and Selway, J.B. 2008. Electron microprobe and bulk rock and mineral compositions from S-type, peraluminous granitic rocks and rare-element pegmatites, Georgia Lake pegmatite field, Quetico Subprovince, north-central Superior Province of Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release — Data 231.

Appendix I: Final Technical Report by Prospectair Geosurveys

Technical Report

High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey

***Gathering Property, Nipigon Lake Area
Thunder Bay Mining Division, Ontario, 2023***

***Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd.
160 Logan Avenue
Thunder Bay, ON, Canada
P7A 6R1***



Prospectair Geosurveys

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



Prepared by:
Joël Dubé, P.Eng.

November 2023

Dynamic Discovery Geoscience
7977 Décarie Drive
Ottawa, ON, K1C 3K3
jdube@ddgeoscience.ca
819-598-8486



Survey flown by :

PROSPECTAIR
Geosurveys

15 chemin de l'Étang
Gatineau, Québec J9J 3S9
819-661-2029
contact@prospectair.ca

Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION	5
II.	SURVEY EQUIPMENT	9
	AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER	9
	<i>Geometrics G-822A</i>	9
	REAL-TIME DIFFERENTIAL GPS	9
	<i>Omnistar DGPS</i>	9
	AIRBORNE NAVIGATION AND DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM	9
	<i>Pico-Envirotec AGIS-XP system</i>	9
	MAGNETIC BASE STATION.....	9
	<i>GEM GSM-19</i>	9
	ALTIMETERS	10
	<i>Free Flight Radar Altimeter</i>	10
	<i>Digital Barometric Pressure Sensor</i>	10
	SURVEY HELICOPTER	10
	<i>Robinson R-44 (registration C-GBOU)</i>	10
III.	SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS	11
	DATA RECORDING	11
	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.....	11
IV.	SYSTEM TESTS	12
	MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM CALIBRATION	12
	INSTRUMENTATION LAG	12
V.	FIELD OPERATIONS	13
VI.	DIGITAL DATA COMPILATION	14
	MAGNETOMETER DATA.....	14
	<i>General</i>	14
	<i>Tilt Angle Derivative</i>	14
	<i>Gridding</i>	15
	RADAR ALTIMETER DATA.....	15
	POSITIONAL DATA	16
	TERRAIN DATA.....	16
VII.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	17
VIII.	FINAL PRODUCTS	22
	DIGITAL LINE DATA.....	22
	MAPS	22
	GRIDS	23
	PROJECT REPORT	23
IX.	STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	24
X.	APPENDIX A – SURVEY BLOCK OUTLINE	25
XI.	APPENDIX B – PROPERTY CLAIMS COVERED BY THE SURVEY	26

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: GENERAL SURVEY LOCATION5
 FIGURE 2: SURVEY LOCATION AND BASE OF OPERATION.....6
 FIGURE 3: SURVEY LINES AND GATHERING PROPERTY CLAIMS8
 FIGURE 4: C-GBOU ROBINSON R-4410
 FIGURE 5: EXAMPLE OF A MAGNETIC BASE STATION SETUP13
 FIGURE 6: RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY WITH EQUAL AREA COLOR DISTRIBUTION18
 FIGURE 7: RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY WITH LINEAR COLOR DISTRIBUTION19
 FIGURE 8: FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF TMI20
 FIGURE 9: TILT ANGLE DERIVATIVE.....21

TABLES

TABLE 1: SURVEY BLOCK PARTICULARS.....6
 TABLE 2: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE R-44 ROBINSON HELICOPTER10
 TABLE 3: MAG LINE DATA CHANNELS.....22
 TABLE 4: MAPS DELIVERED22
 TABLE 5: GRIDS DELIVERED23

I. INTRODUCTION

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey for the mineral exploration company Green TM Resources (Canada) Ltd. on its Gathering Property located in the Nipigon Lake area, Thunder Bay Mining Division, Province of Ontario (Figure 1). The survey was flown from October 3 to 13, 2023.

Figure 1: **General Survey Location**

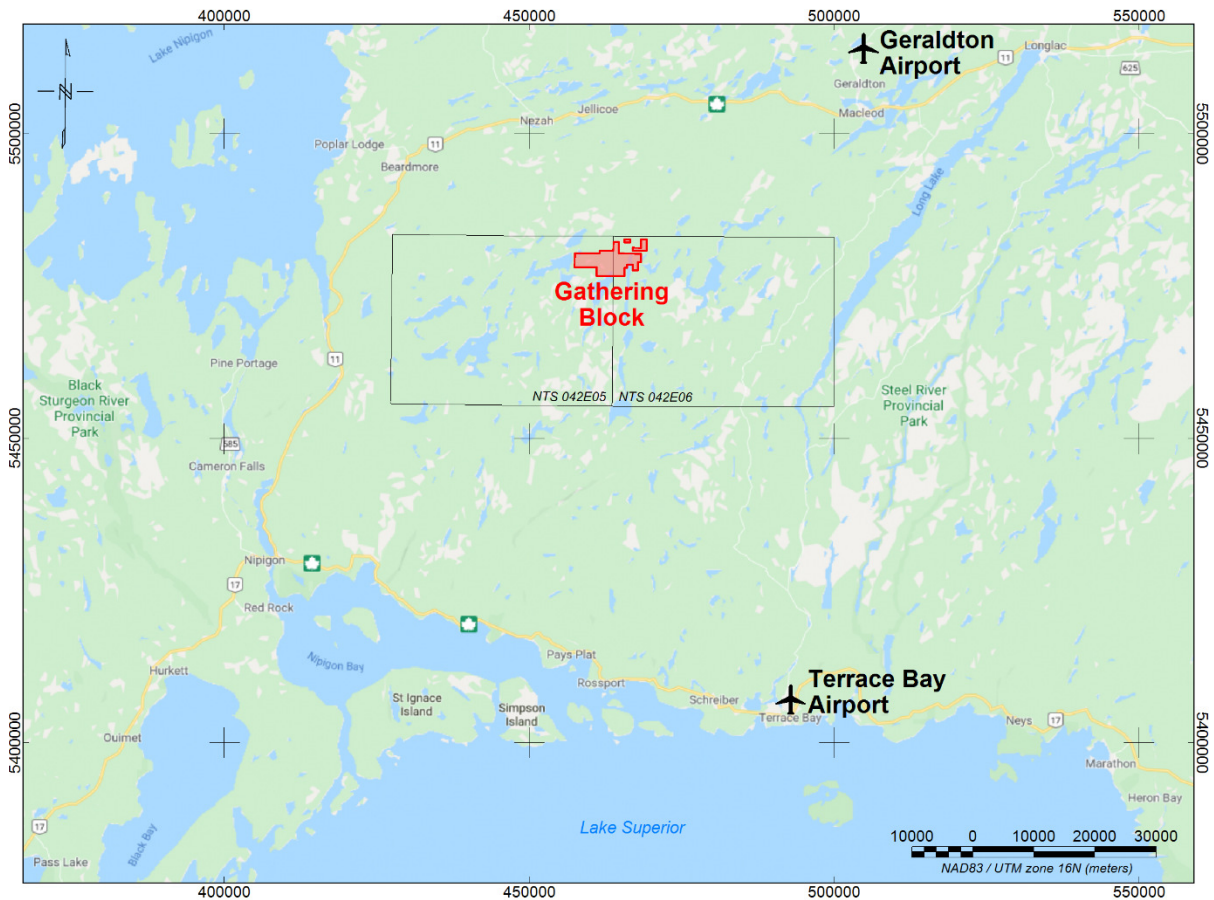


One survey block was flown for a total of 805 l-km. Note that the block is subdivided into three areas. A total of 8 production flights were performed using Prospectair’s Robinson R-44, registration C-GBOU. The helicopter and survey crew operated out of the Geraldton Airport located 55 km to the northeast of the block (Figure 2).

Table 1: Survey block particulars

Block	NTS Mapsheet	Line-km flown	Flight numbers	Dates Flown
Gathering	042E05, 042E06	805 l-km	Flt 1 to 8	October 3 to 13

Figure 2: Survey Location and base of operation



The Gathering block was flown with traverse lines at 50 m spacing and control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented N166 and control lines were flown at an azimuth of N076. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 45 m and the magnetic sensor was at 26 m. The average survey flying speed was 25.8 m/s. The survey area is covered by forest, lakes and some wetlands. The topography is mostly gentle, but locally dynamic with a few challenging hills and depressions in the western part of the block. The elevation is ranging from 378 to 481 m above mean sea level (MSL). The block is approximately located between the Parks Lake to the west, the Leopard Lake to the north, the Margret Lake to the east and the Trapnarrows Lake to the south. The Gathering Lake and Namewaminikan River also cross the block in its eastern part. From the ground, the block can be accessed via a network of secondary forestry roads connecting to Highway 11 to the west and to the north. Coordinates outlining the survey block are given in Appendix A, with respect to NAD-83 datum, UTM projection zone 16N. The location of the Gathering Property claims (in red) and of the survey lines is shown on Figure 3. The Property claims numbers, as well as the approximate amount of line-km flown over each claim, are also listed in Appendix B.

II. SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Prospectair provided the following instrumentation for this survey:

Airborne Magnetometer

Geometrics G-822A

The heliborne system used a non-oriented (strap-down) optically-pumped Cesium split-beam sensor. These magnetometers have a sensitivity of 0.005 nT and a range of 15,000 to 100,000 nT with a sensor noise of less than 0.02 nT. The heliborne sensor was mounted in a bird made of non-magnetic material located 19 m below the helicopter when flying. Total magnetic field measurements were recorded at 10 Hz in the aircraft.

Real-Time Differential GPS

Omnistar DGPS

Prospectair uses an OmniStar differential GPS navigation system to provide real-time guidance for the pilot and to position data to an absolute accuracy of better than 5 m. The *Omnistar* receiver provides real-time differential GPS for the Agis on-board navigation system. The differential data set was relayed to the helicopter via the Omnistar network appropriate geosynchronous satellite for the survey location. The receiver optimizes the corrections for the current location.

Airborne Navigation and Data Acquisition System

Pico-Envirotec AGIS-XP system

The Airborne Geophysical Information System (AGIS-XP) is advanced, software driven instrument specifically designed for mobile aerial or ground geophysical survey work. The AGIS instrumentation package includes an advanced navigation system, real-time flight path information that is displayed over a map image of the area, and reliable data acquisition software. Thanks to simple interfacing, the radar and barometric altimeters and the Geometrics magnetometer are easily integrated into the system and digitally recorded. Automatic synchronization to the GPS position and time provides very close correlation between data and geographical position. The AGIS is equipped with a software suite allowing easy maintenance, upgrades, data QC, and project and survey area layout planning.

Magnetic Base Station

GEM GSM-19

A GEM GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer, a computer workstation and a complement of spare parts and equipment serve as the base station. Prospectair establish the base station in a secure location with low magnetic noise. The GSM-19 magnetometer has resolution of 0.01 nT, and 0.2 nT accuracy over its operating range of 20,000- to 100,000 nT. The ground system was recording magnetic data at 1 Hz.

Altimeters

Free Flight Radar Altimeter

The Free Flight radar altimeter measures height above ground to a resolution of 0.5 m and an accuracy of 5% over a range up to 2,500 ft. The radar altimeter data is recorded and sampled at 10 Hz.

Digital Barometric Pressure Sensor

The barometric pressure sensor measures static pressure to an accuracy of ± 4 m and resolution of 2 m over a range up to 30,000 ft above sea level. The barometric altimeter data are sampled at 10 Hz.

Survey helicopter

Robinson R-44 (registration C-GBOU)

The survey was flown using Prospectair's Robinson R-44 helicopter that handles efficiently the light equipment load and the survey range for magnetic surveys. Table 2 presents the helicopter technical specifications and capacity, and the aircraft is shown in Figure 4.

Table 2: **Technical specifications of the R-44 Robinson helicopter**

Item	Specification
Powerplant	One 195kW (260hp) Textron Lycoming O-540
Rate of climb	1,000 ft/min
Cruise speed	223 km/h – 120 kts
Service ceiling	14,000 ft
Range with no reserve	645 km
Empty weight	635 kg
Maximum takeoff weight	1,090 kg

Figure 4: **C-GBOU Robinson R-44**



III. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Data Recording

The following parameters were recorded during the course of the survey:

In the helicopter:

- GPS positional data: time, latitude, longitude, altitude, heading and accuracy (PDOP) recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Pressure as measured by the barometric altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;
- Terrain clearance as measured by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s;

At the base and remote magnetic ground stations:

- Total magnetic field: recorded at intervals of 1 s;
- GPS time recorded every 1 s to synchronize with airborne data.

Technical Specifications

The data quality control was performed on a daily basis. The following technical specifications were adhered to:

- *Height* – 50m mean terrain clearance for the helicopter except in areas where Transport Canada regulations prevent flying at this height, or as deemed by the pilot to ensure safety. Traverse lines and control lines must be flown at the same altitude at points of intersection; the altitude tolerances are limited to no more than 30 m difference between traverse lines and control lines.
- *Airborne Magnetometer Data* – A 0.5 nT noise envelope not to be exceeded for more than 500 m line-length without a reflight.
- *Diurnal Specifications* – A maximum tolerance of 5.0 nT (peak to peak) deviation from a long chord of one minute at the base station.
- *Flying Speed* – The average ground speed for the survey aircraft should be 120 kph. The acceptable high limit is 180 kph over flat topography.
- *Radar Altimeter* – minimal accuracy of 5%, minimum range of 0-2500 m.
- *Barometer* – Absolute air pressure to 0.1 kPa.
- *Flight Path Following* – The line spacing not to vary by more than 30% from the ideal spacing over a distance of more than 300 m, except as required for aviation safety.

For Gathering Block:

- Traverse lines: Azimuth N166, 50 m spacing.
- Control Lines: Azimuth N076, 500 m spacing.

IV. SYSTEM TESTS

Magnetometer System Calibration

The survey configuration using a bird towed 19 m below any magnetic piece of the helicopter allows the simplification of the magnetic calibration requirement. Consequently, heading error and aircraft movement noise was considered negligible and no correction was applied to the data.

Instrumentation Lag

The magnetometer lag is a combination of two factors: 1) the time difference between when a reading is sensed, and when that value is recorded by the acquisition system, and 2) the time taken for the sensor to arrive at the location of the GPS antenna. The second factor is defined by the physical distance between the GPS antenna and any given sensor, and the speed of the aircraft. The average total magnetic lag value for the AGIS acquisition system has been calculated to 1.84 s for this survey.

V. FIELD OPERATIONS

The survey operations were conducted out of the Geraldton Airport on October 3 to 13, 2023. The data acquisition required 8 flights. At the end of each production day, the data were sent to the Dynamic Discovery Geoscience office via internet. The data were then checked for Quality Control to ensure they fulfilled contractual specifications. The full dataset was inspected prior to provide authorization for the field crew to demobilize. The GSM-19 magnetic base station was set up in a magnetically quiet area close to the airport, at latitude 49.7833311°N, longitude 86.9258704°W. The survey pilot was Jean-Michel Bonnet and the survey system technician was Johnathan Drolet.

Figure 5: Example of a magnetic base station setup



VI. DIGITAL DATA COMPILATION

Data compilation including editing and filtering, quality control, and final data processing was performed by Joël Dubé, P.Eng. Processing was performed on high performance computers optimized for quick daily QC and processing tasks. Geosoft software Oasis Montaj version 2023.1 was used.

Magnetometer Data

General

The airborne magnetometer data, recorded at 10 Hz, were plotted and checked for spikes and noise on a flight basis. An average of 1.84 second lag correction was applied to the data to correct for the time delay between detection and recording of the airborne data.

Ground magnetometer data were recorded at 1 sample per second and interpolated by a spline function to 10 Hz to match airborne data. Data were inspected for cultural interference and edited where necessary. Low-pass filtering was deemed necessary on the ground station magnetometer data to remove minor high frequency noise. The diurnal variations were removed by subtracting the ground magnetometer data from the airborne data and then adding back the average magnetic field value of the ground magnetometer.

The levelling corrections were applied in several steps. First, a correction for altitude was applied by multiplying the First Vertical Derivative (FVD) of the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) by the difference between the actual survey altitude and the average survey altitude. Standard levelling corrections were then performed using intersection statistics from traverse and tie lines. After statistical levelling was considered satisfactory, decorrugation was applied on the data to remove any remaining subtle non-geological features oriented in the direction of the traverse lines.

Once the Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) was gridded, its First Vertical Derivative (FVD) and Second Vertical Derivative (SVD) were calculated to enhance narrow and shallow geological features. Finally, the component of the normal Earth's magnetic field, described by the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF), has been removed from the TMI to yield the residual TMI.

Tilt Angle Derivative

In order to enhance the subtle magnetic features some more, the Tilt Angle Derivative (TILT) was also computed for this project.

It has been shown that it is possible to use the Tilt Angle Derivative to estimate both the location and depth of magnetic sources (Salem et al., 2007).

When two bodies of different magnetic susceptibility are in contact, the vertical and horizontal gradients along a horizontal line perpendicular to the vertical contact are governed by the following equations:

$$\delta M/\delta h = 2KFc(z_c/(h^2+z_c^2))$$

$$\delta M/\delta z = 2KFc(h/(h^2+z_c^2))$$

where

K = susceptibility contrast

F = magnetic field's strength

c = $1 - \cos^2(\text{field Inclination})\sin^2(\text{field Declination})$

h = location along an horizontal axis perpendicular to the contact

z_c = contact depth

$$\delta M/\delta h = \text{sqrt}((\delta M/\delta x)^2 + (\delta M/\delta y)^2)$$

The Tilt Angle (θ) is defined as

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}[(\delta M/\delta z)/(\delta M/\delta h)]$$

By substitution of the gradients we get

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}[h/z_c]$$

This has two main implications for any given anomaly:

- 1- The 0° angle line is located directly above the contact between a magnetic source and the surrounding rock. This allow for accurate estimation of source location.
- 2- The distance between the 0° and the $+45^\circ$ contour lines as well as the distance between the -45° and the 0° contour lines are equal to the depth of the source at the contact. This allow for a direct estimation of the depth of the source of the anomaly. The depth estimated with this method is actually the distance between the magnetic sensor and the top of the source. Knowing that the sensor was 26 m above the ground in average enables direct depth estimates.

In practice, the signal originating from multiple sources at different depth within a same area will cause juxtaposition of the Tilt Angle values, and complicate location and depth estimation. Nevertheless, the method remains an excellent tool for rapid assessment of sources characteristics, without the need for complex assumptions to be made or heavy computer requirements, as is the case with 3D Euler deconvolution or 3D data inversions.

Gridding

The magnetic data were interpolated onto a regular grid using a bi-directional gridding algorithm to create a two-dimensional grid equally incremented in x and y directions. The final grids of the magnetic data are supplied with a 10 m grid cell size. Traverse lines were used in the gridding process.

Radar Altimeter Data

The terrain clearance measured by the radar altimeter in metres was recorded at 10 Hz. The data were filtered to remove high frequency noise using a 1 sec low pass filter. The final data were plotted and inspected for quality.

Positional Data

Real time DGPS correction provided by Omnistar was applied to the recorded GPS positional data.

Positional data were originally recorded at 10 Hz sampling rate in geographic longitude and latitude with respect to the WGS-84 datum. The delivered data locations are provided in X and Y using the UTM projection zone 16 North, with respect to the NAD-83 datum. Altitude data were initially recorded relative to the GRS-80 ellipsoid, but are delivered as orthometric heights (MSL elevation).

Terrain Data

Terrain elevation data (also referred to as digital elevation model, or DEM) are computed from the altitude of the helicopter, given by DGPS recordings, and the radar altimeter data.

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The residual Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) of the Gathering block, presented in Figure 6, is relatively settled and varies over a limited range of 523 nT, with an average of -81 nT and a standard deviation of 34 nT.

The magnetic textures and low amplitude signal variations seen over large parts of the block are typical of felsic intrusive and meta-sedimentary rocks. Aside from a number of stronger linear magnetic anomalies striking from N-S to NNE-SSW, which are interpreted as mafic dykes, remaining magnetic anomalies of lower amplitudes are occurring either in compact or linear shapes generally trending E-W, and are likely related to small size stocks or dykes, or to meta-sedimentary bands with slight concentrations of pyrrhotite. Note however that these magnetic anomalies are actually relatively weak in absolute terms. To the east and west of Gathering Lake, there are also a few N-S striking lineaments highlighted by relatively strong negative magnetic values, indicating that remanent magnetization is at play. These are also possibly associated to dykes, but that were emplaced at different geological times. Another intriguing deformed pseudo-circular magnetic feature depicting somewhat strong negative values is found at the northwest tip of the block, to the south of Leopard lake, and could belong to a relatively small intrusion of intermediate composition also affected by remanent magnetization. Stronger anomalies, either on the positive or negative side, are best seen on Figure 7 which shows the residual TMI data with a linear color distribution.

In some areas, it is possible to detect structural features offsetting observed magnetic lineaments and causing abrupt interruption or changes of the magnetic response. These features are typically caused by faults, fractures and shear zones. If they are thought to be favorable structures in the exploration context of the Gathering project, they should be paid particular attention and should be the object of a comprehensive structural interpretation, which is beyond the scope of this report.

Shorter wavelength anomalies are greatly enhanced on the FVD (Figure 8) and on the TILT (Figure 9) products. Since the FVD attenuates longer wavelength anomalies, and the TILT enhances very weak amplitude anomalies, they are the preferred products for structural interpretation.

Figure 6: Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with equal area color distribution

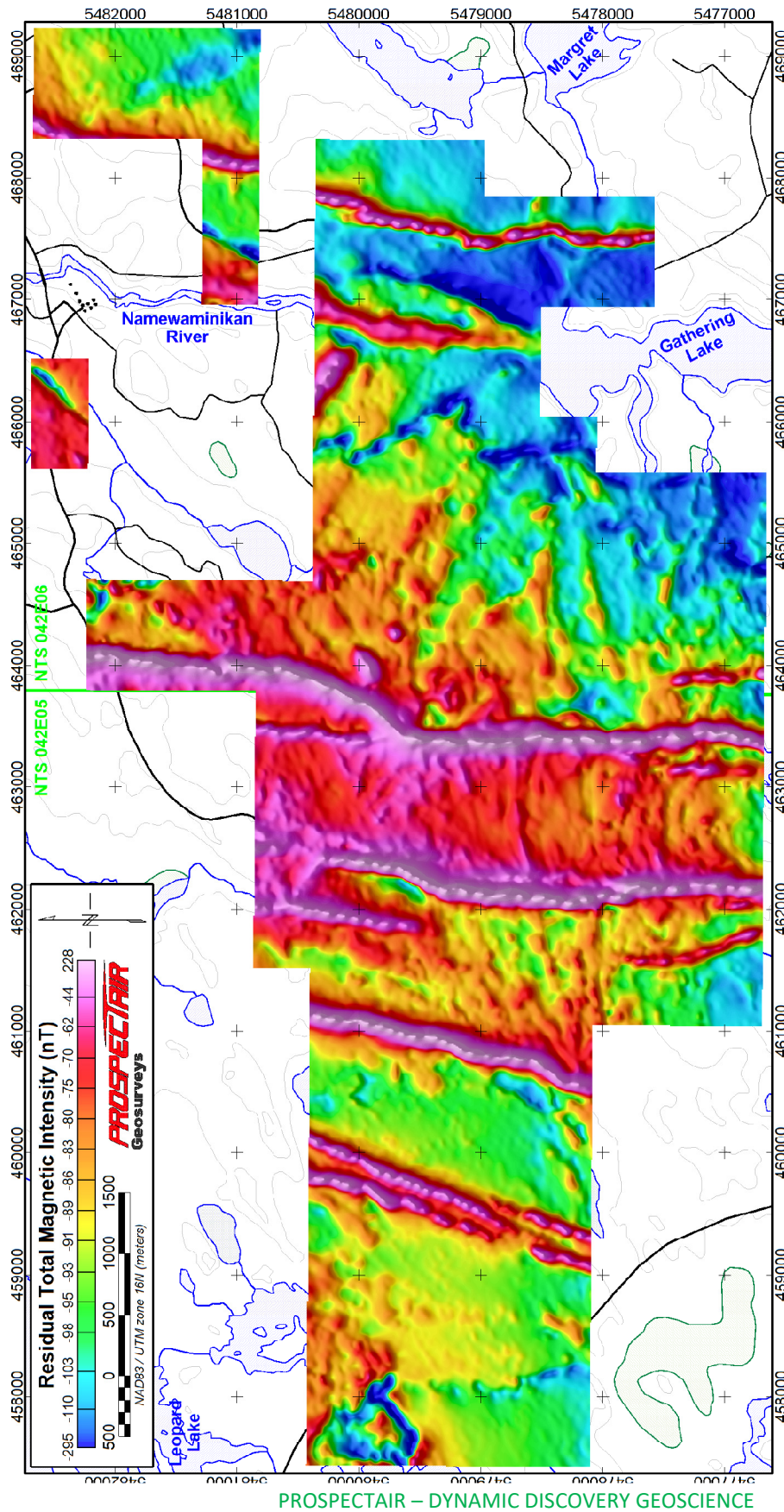


Figure 7: Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with linear color distribution

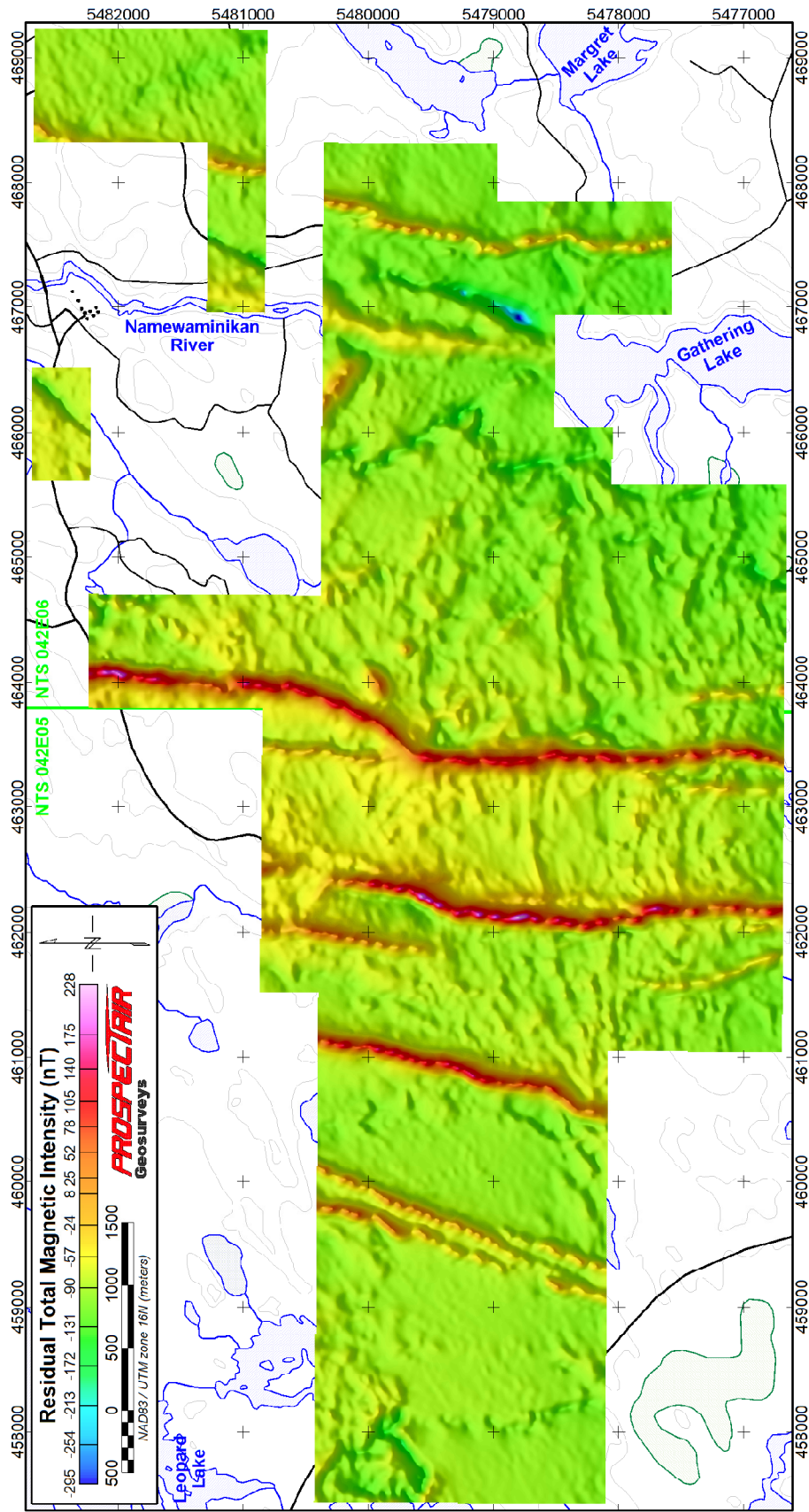
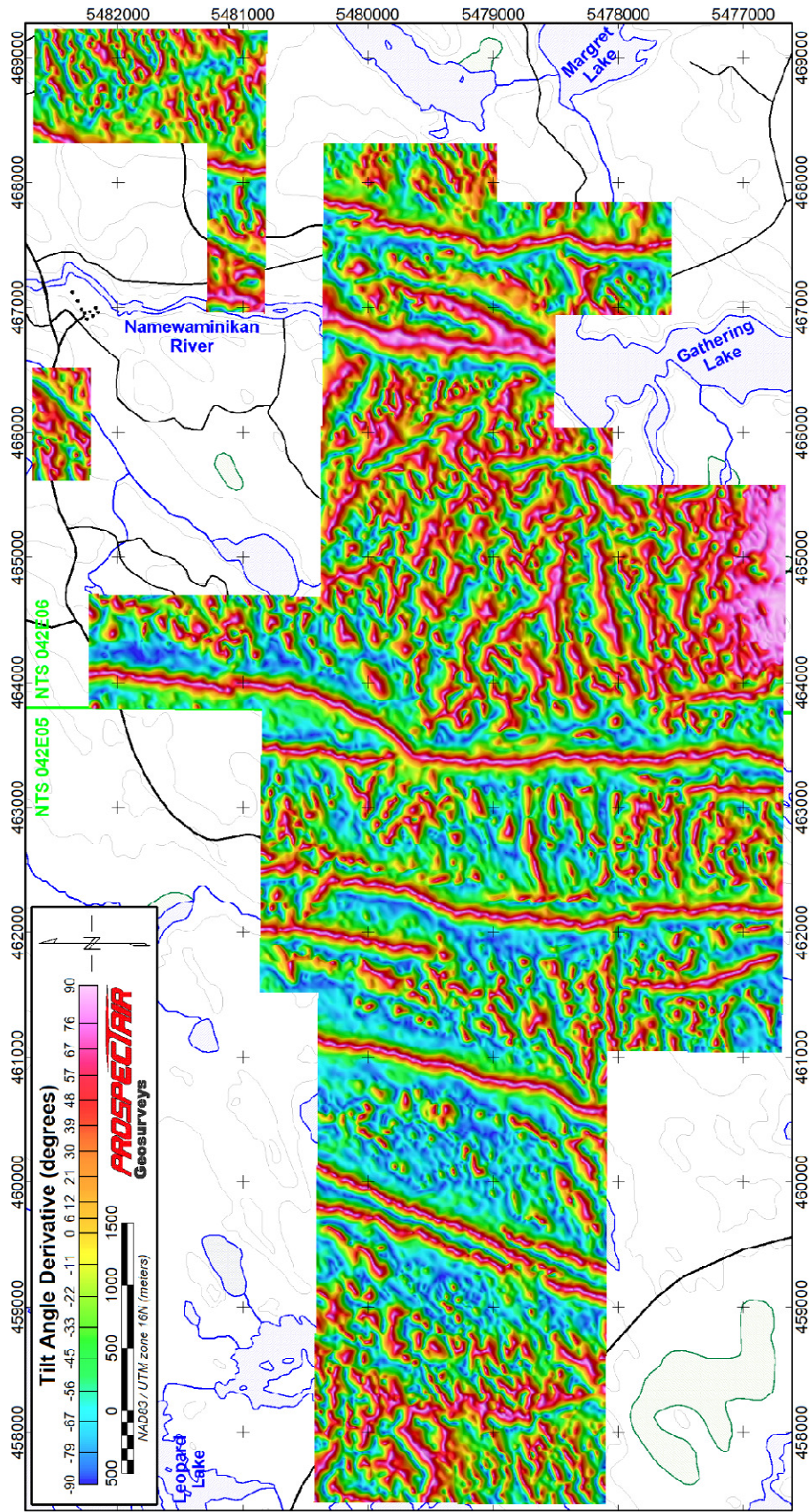


Figure 9: Tilt Angle Derivative



VIII. FINAL PRODUCTS

Digital Line Data

The Geosoft database is provided with the channels detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: **MAG line data channels**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	UTM_X	UTM Easting, NAD-83, Zone 16N	m
2	UTM_Y	UTM Northing, NAD-83, Zone 16N	m
3	Lat_deg	Latitude in decimal degrees	Deg
4	Long_deg	Longitude in decimal degrees	Deg
5	Gtm_sec	Second since midnight GMT	Sec
6	Radar	Ground clearance given by the radar altimeter	m
7	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model (w.r.t. MSL)	m
8	GPS_Z	Helicopter altitude (w.r.t. MSL)	m
9	Mag_Raw	Raw magnetic data	nT
10	Mag_Lag	Lagged magnetic data	nT
11	Gnd_mag	Base station magnetic data	nT
12	Mag_Cor	Magnetic data corrected for diurnal variation	nT
13	TMI	Fully levelled Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
14	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT

Maps

All maps are referenced to NAD-83 datum in the UTM projection Zone 16 North, with coordinates in metres. Maps are at a 1:10,000 scale and are provided in PDF, PNG and Geosoft MAP formats for the products detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: **Maps delivered**

No.	Name	Description
1	DEM+FlightPath+Claims	Digital Elevation Model with flight path and property claims
2	TMI	Residual Total Magnetic Intensity
3	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of the TMI
4	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative

Grids

All grids are referenced to NAD-83 in the UTM projection Zone 16 North, with coordinates in metres. Grids are provided in Geosoft GRD format, with a 10 m grid cell size, as well as in the Geotiff format for the products listed in Table 5.

Table 5: **Grids delivered**

No.	Name	Description	Units
1	Terrain	Calculated Digital Elevation Model	m
2	TMI	Total Magnetic Intensity	nT
3	FVD	First Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m
4	SVD	Second Vertical Derivative of TMI	nT/m ²
5	TMIres	Residual TMI (IGRF removed)	nT
6	TILT	Tilt Angle Derivative	Degree

Project Report

The report is submitted in PDF format.

Respectfully submitted,




Joël Dubé, P.Eng.
November 15, 2023

IX. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Joël Dubé
7977 Décarie Drive
Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1C 3K3

Telephone: 819.598.8486
E-mail: jdube@ddgeoscience.ca

I, Joël Dubé, P.Eng., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer specialized in geophysics, President of Dynamic Discovery Geoscience Ltd., registered in Canada.
2. I earned a Bachelor of Engineering in Geological Engineering in 1999 from the École Polytechnique de Montréal.
3. I am an Engineer registered with the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, No. 122937, and a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario, No. 100194954 (CofA No. 100219617), with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick, No. L5202 (CofA No. F1853), with the Association of Professional Engineers of Nova Scotia, No. 11915 (CofC No. 51099), with Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba, No. 43414. (CofA No. 6897), with Professional Engineers & Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador, No. 10012 (PtoP No. N1134) and with the Northwest Territories & Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists, No. L4447 (PtoP No. P1414).
4. I have practised my profession for 24 years in exploration geophysics.
5. I have not received and do not expect to receive a direct or indirect interest in the properties covered by this report.

Dated this 15th day of November, 2023

Joël Dubé, P.Eng. #100194954

X. Appendix A – Survey block outline

Gathering Block, East part

Easting	Northing
469216	5480809
466947	5480822
466950	5481291
468308	5481282
468316	5482672
469227	5482667

Gathering Block, Central part

Easting	Northing
466508	5482215
465598	5482220
465601	5482689
466511	5482683

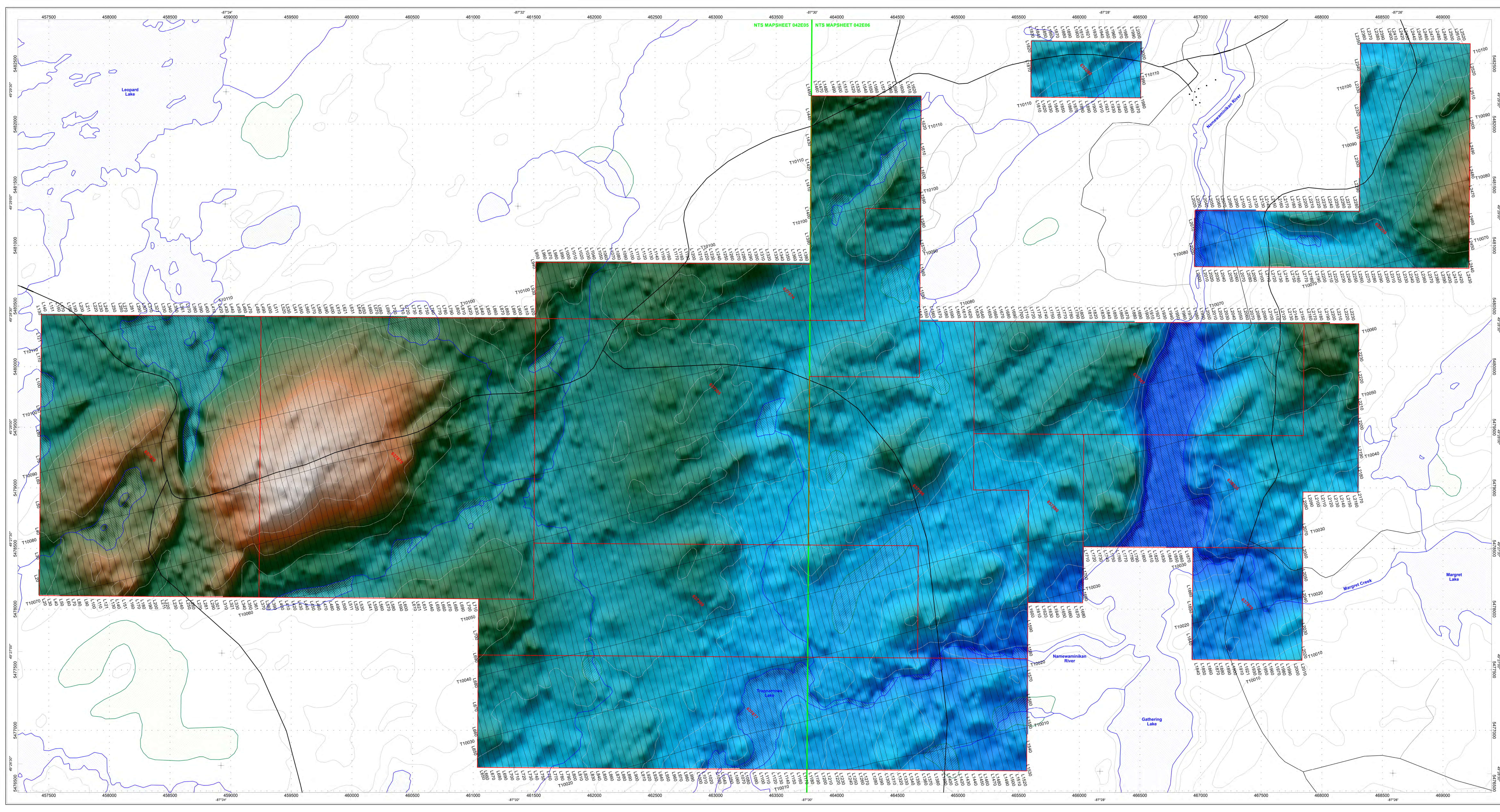
Gathering Block, part

Easting	Northing
465568	5476662
461032	5476692
461042	5478082
457418	5478109
457436	5480430
461511	5480400
461515	5480863
463778	5480848
463788	5482237
464698	5482231
464686	5480378
468308	5480356
468300	5478961
467847	5478964
467839	5477574
466928	5477580
466933	5478506
466033	5478512
466030	5478048
465577	5478051

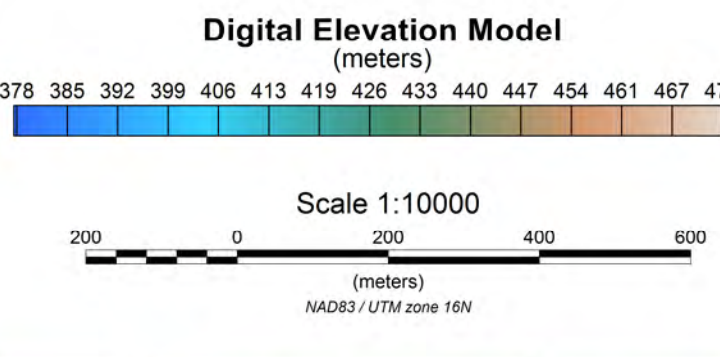
XI. Appendix B – Property claims covered by the survey

Tenure number	Holder	l-km within claim
637305	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	102.228
637879	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	17.035
637875	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	106.492
637877	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	85.214
632259	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	46.840
632260	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	8.513
637306	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	63.895
637307	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	51.104
637308	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	12.771
637309	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	63.915
637874	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	46.840
637876	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	85.194
637880	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	17.035
638324	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	51.063
638325	(100) Solstice Gold Corp.	46.861

Appendix 2: Prospectair Geosurveys Maps



- Legend**
- Topographic contours (15m)
 - Road, trail
 - Water body
 - Water stream
 - Mineral claim
- Survey Specifications**
- Line spacing : 50 m
 - Line orientation : N166
 - Tie-line spacing : 500 m
 - Tie-line orientation : N076
 - Average survey speed : 25.8 m/s
 - Average helicopter height : 45 m
 - Average Map height : 28 m
 - Sampling rate : 10 Hz
- Instrumentations**
- Helicopter : Robinson R-44
 - Navigation & Acquisition : PicoEnvirotec AGIS
 - Real-Time DGPS : OmniSTAR
 - Magnetometer : Geometrics G-822A



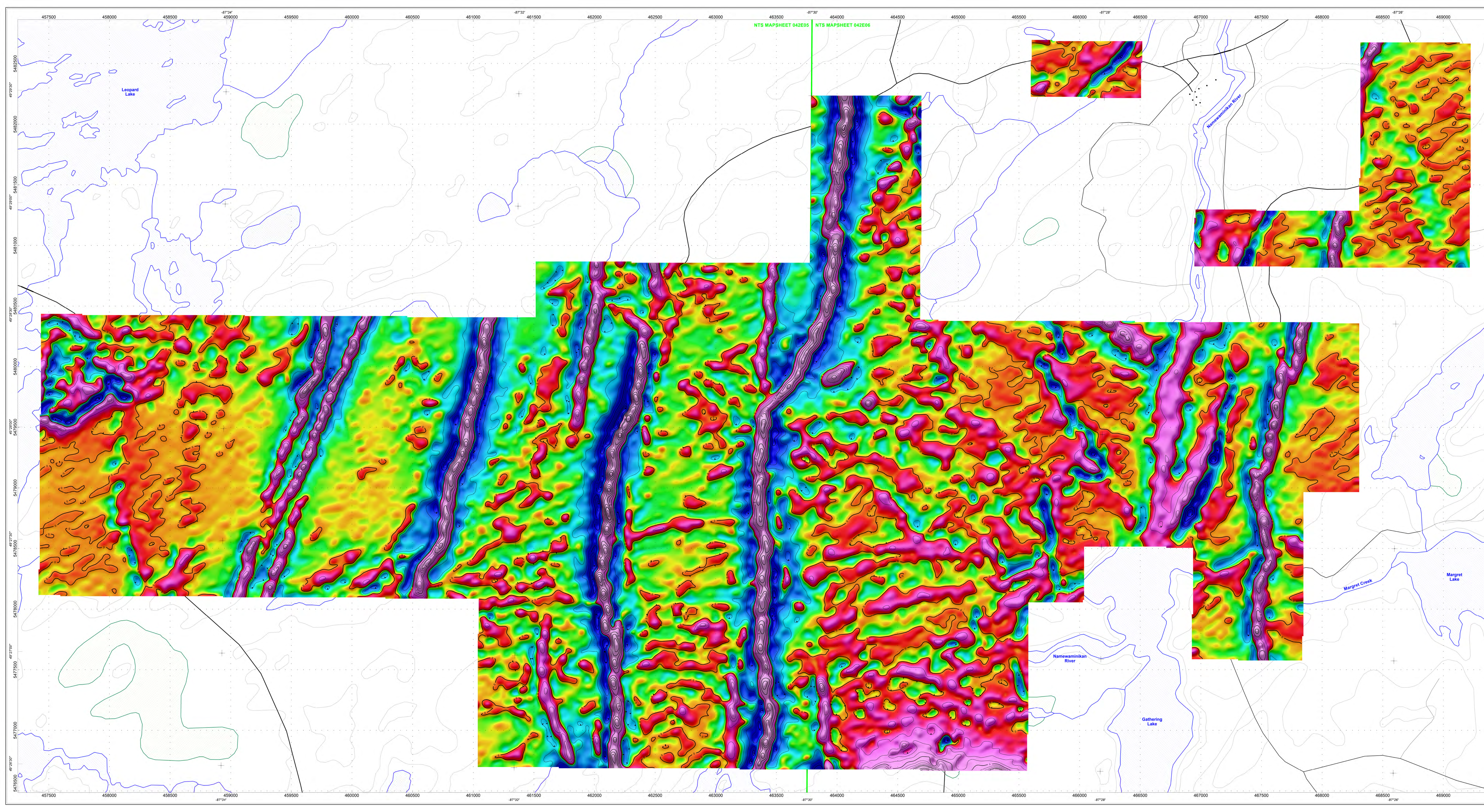
GREEN TM RESOURCES (CANADA) LTD.
 Gathering Project, Ontario, 2023

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL WITH FLIGHT PATH AND PROPERTY CLAIMS

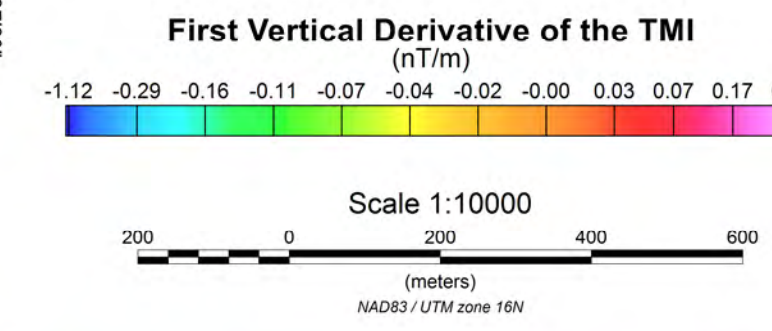
HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by: **PROSPECTAR Geosurveys**

Compiled by: **Jodi Dubé, P.Eng. Dynamic Discovery Geoscience**



- Contours**
- Level 1 : 0.05 nT/m
 - Level 2 : 0.5 nT/m
 - Level 3 : 5 nT/m
- Legend**
- Topographic contours (15m)
 - Road, trail
 - Wetland
 - Water body
 - Water stream
 - Mineral claim
- Survey Specifications**
- Line spacing : 50 m
 - Line orientation : N166
 - Tie-line spacing : 500 m
 - Tie-line orientation : N076
 - Average survey speed : 25.8 m/s
 - Average helicopter height : 45 m
 - Average Mag height : 28 m
 - Sampling rate : 10 Hz
- Instruments**
- Helicopter : Robinson R-44
 - Navigation & Acquisition : PicoEnvirotec AGIS
 - Real-Time DGPS : OmniSTAR
 - Magnetometer : Geometrics G-822A



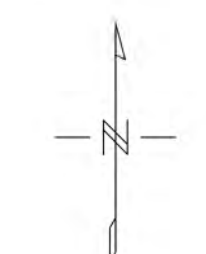
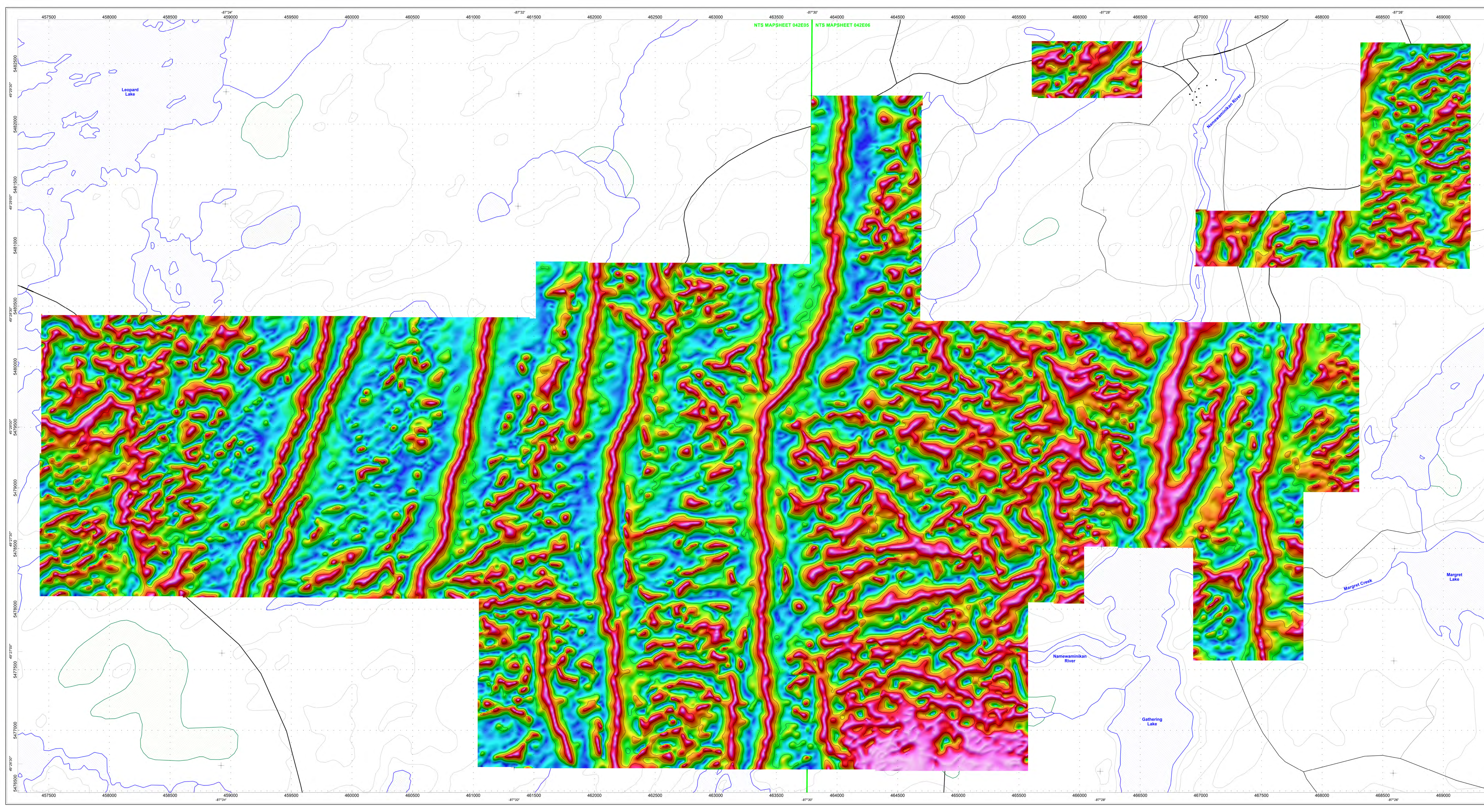
GREEN TM RESOURCES (CANADA) LTD.
Gathering Project, Ontario, 2023

FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE TMI

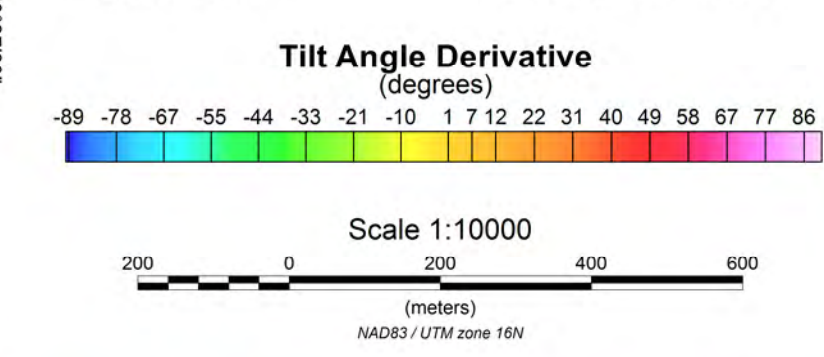
HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by: **PROSPECTAR Geosurveys**

Compiled by: **Juël Dubé, P.Eng.**
 Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



- Contours**
Level 1 : 45 degrees
- Legend**
- Topographic contours (15m)
 - Road, trail
 - Water body
 - Wetland
 - Water stream
 - Mineral claim
- Survey Specifications**
- Line spacing : 50 m
 - Line orientation : N166
 - Line spacing : 500 m
 - Tie-line orientation : N076
 - Average survey speed : 25.8 m/s
 - Average helicopter height : 45 m
 - Average Mag height : 28 m
 - Sampling rate : 10 Hz
- Instrumentation**
- Helicopter : Robinson R-44
 - Navigation & Acquisition : PicoEnvirotec AGIS
 - Real-Time DGPS : OmniSTAR
 - Magnetometer : Geometrics G-822A



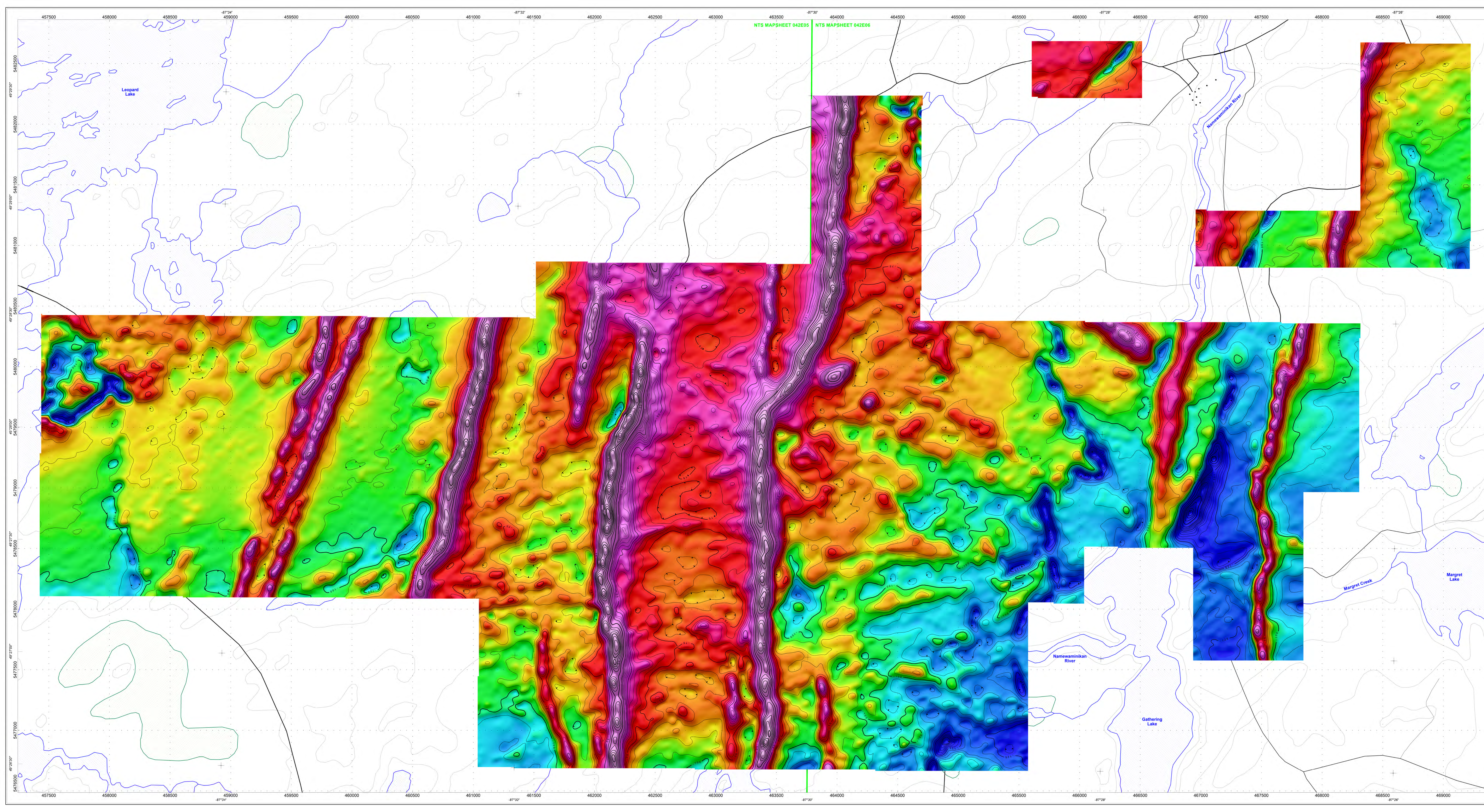
GREEN TM RESOURCES (CANADA) LTD.
Gathering Project, Ontario, 2023

TILT ANGLE DERIVATIVE

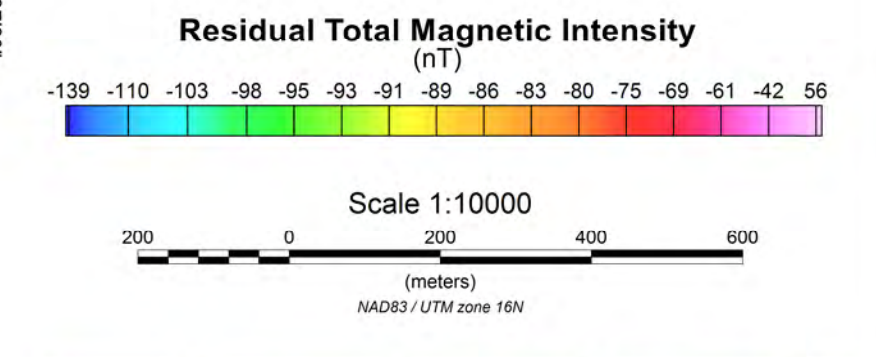
High Resolution Magnetic Heliborne Survey

Flown by: **PROSPECTAR**
Geosurveys

Compiled by: **Juël Dubé, P.Eng.**
Dynamic Discovery Geoscience



- Contours**
- Level 1 : 5 nT
 - Level 2 : 25 nT
 - Level 3 : 100 nT
- Legend**
- Topographic contours (15m)
 - Road, trail
 - Water body
 - Water stream
 - Mineral claim
- Survey Specifications**
- Line spacing : 50 m
 - Line orientation : N166
 - Tie-line spacing : 500 m
 - Tie-line orientation : N076
 - Average survey speed : 25.8 m/s
 - Average helicopter height : 45 m
 - Average Mag height : 28 m
 - Sampling rate : 10 Hz
- Instrumentation**
- Helicopter : Robinson R-44
 - Navigation & Acquisition : PicoEnvirotec AGIS
 - Real-Time DGPS : OmniSTAR
 - Magnetometer : Geometrics G-822A



GREEN TM RESOURCES (CANADA) LTD.
Gathering Project, Ontario, 2023

RESIDUAL TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

HIGH RESOLUTION MAGNETIC HELIBORNE SURVEY

Flown by: **PROSPECTAR**
 Geosurveys

Compiled by: **Juël Dubé, P.Eng.**
 Dynamic Discovery Geoscience