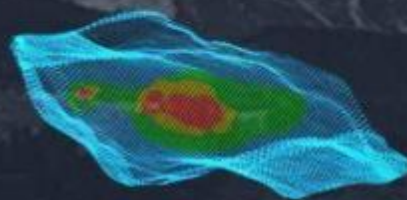


WINDFALL GEOTEK

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ENHANCING PRECISION TARGETING

SINCE 2005



PROJECT WORK SUMMARY

Red Lake Internal Project
Ontario, Canada
September 2022

ZERO-IN
ON HIGH POTENTIAL TARGETS

WORK PROPOSAL SUMMARY

WINDFALL GEOTEK proposes to use its proprietary AI System to develop gold exploration targets over the Red Lake Mining Camp located in northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1).

Geological Context

The Red Lake Project is located within the Red Lake Greenstone Belt (RLGB) of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The RLGB boasts a prolific 90-year history of gold production. All major gold deposits in the RLGB are hosted within the Balmer Assemblage which includes the RLGB's oldest volcanic rocks that are predominantly comprised of submarine mafic tholeiites and ultramafic komatiites. Gold deposits in the RLGB are classified as orogenic gold deposits (Groves et al., 1998) and characterized by a spatial and temporal association with crustal-scale fault structures.

The Red Lake/Campbell, Cochenour, HG Young and McFinley deposits are hosted within significantly folded and sheared portions of the Balmer Assemblage dominated by tholeiitic basalt and komatiitic basalt intruded by felsic, mafic and lamprophyric intrusive rocks. Shear zones act as primary hydrothermal fluid corridors and host significant portions of the gold mineralization in the area. Other significant mineralized structures occur within lower-strain areas of the stratigraphy. Orebodies are generally steep dipping -50 to -60 degrees; lode geometry varies with relative position within the folded stratigraphy. Individual lenses of mineralization vary considerably in thickness being mostly very narrow 0.3 – 1.0m but locally can contain multiple stacked lenses and stockworks and disseminations in excess of 10m in width. Gold appears as free milling gold, gold associated with sulphides, with magnetite as well as refractory, arsenopyrite-associated gold. It is common for zones to have multiple styles of mineralization within the same host lithology.

The Red Lake/Campbell system has been defined to date to extend approximately 3,000m along strike and has drilling intercepts over a vertical extent of 3,000m. The Cochenour mine as modelled excludes the historically mined upper zones, commences approximately 750m below surface and has been defined along a strike length of 600m and extends 700m vertically. The updated McFinley model has been defined over a 1,350m strike length, 1,750m vertical extent and 800m across strike. The majority of the mineralization in these types of deposits is intimately associated with quartz \pm carbonate (calcite, ankerite, or siderite) veins with persistent sericite–carbonate alteration haloes in highly deformed, Archean host rocks that have been regionally metamorphosed to lower or middle greenschist facies. The host rocks are highly-altered, supracrustal rocks; most commonly tholeiitic basalts, komatiites or their volcanoclastic or subvolcanic equivalents. Mineralization also occurs in felsic volcanic rocks and porphyries.

Available Data

Public Database (Ontario Geological Survey - OGS):

- 2017 Red Lake-Stormy Magnetic Supergrid data at 50m resolution (GDS1037) (Figure 2)
- SRTM (topography) data at 30m resolution from US Geological Survey (USGS)
- 15 140 gold assays compiled from Ontario Drillhole Database (ODHD), georeferenced map of Pure Gold's Madsen Madsen mine deposit and georeferenced map results of Great Bear Resources's Dixie discovery (Figure 3)

Proposed Model

MODEL: Supergrid Red Lake Magnetic-SRTM

Project Area: 6 032 sq/km

Model Resolution: 50 m

Total Variables: 320

Total Data Points: 3 771 352

Total Assays: 15 140

Elements to identify: Au (threshold 0.5 ppm)

Proposed Work

Step 1: Data Verification

- Review of all the geophysical, drillholes data available in a digital format
- Ensure data characterize the similar geological context
- Verify the quality and quantity of the data for target generation

Step 2: Data Preparation

- Data prep. for magnetic and topographic data

- Data prep. for primary magnetic and topography variables, derivative and neighbouring variables
- Compilation of Variables Datasets
- Compilation of Training Dataset using reprojected drillhole assays data

Step 3: Target Generation

- Use AI Proprietary method to perform high similarity gold exploration targets

For further information or explanation, don't hesitate to contact WINDFALL GEOTEK.

Respectfully submitted

Grigor Heba, Principal Geologist, P.Geo., Ph.D.



Figure 1: Red Lake Project location

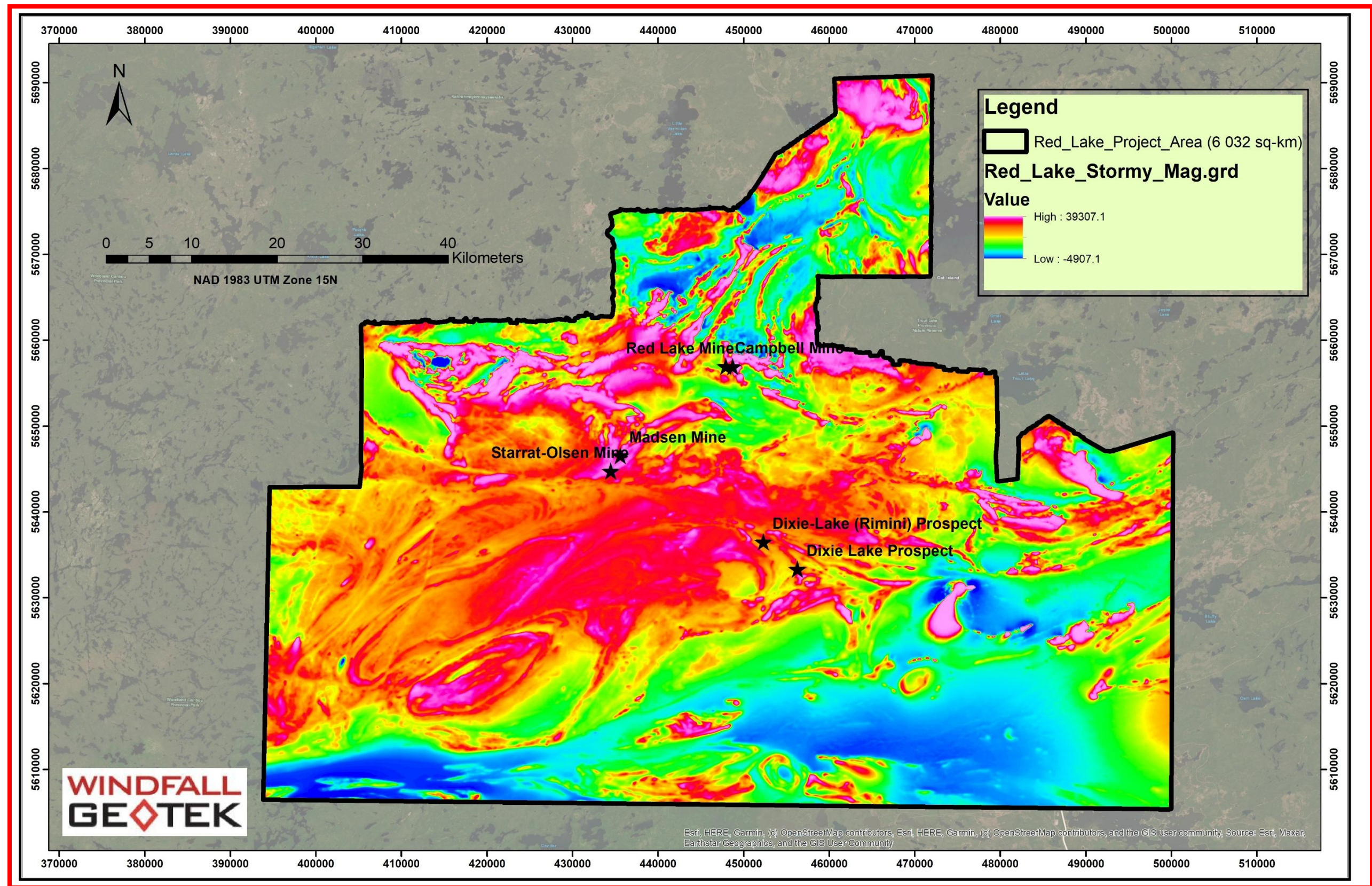


Figure 2: Magnetic data at 50m resolution (2017 Red Lake-Stormy Magnetic Supergrid data- OGS)

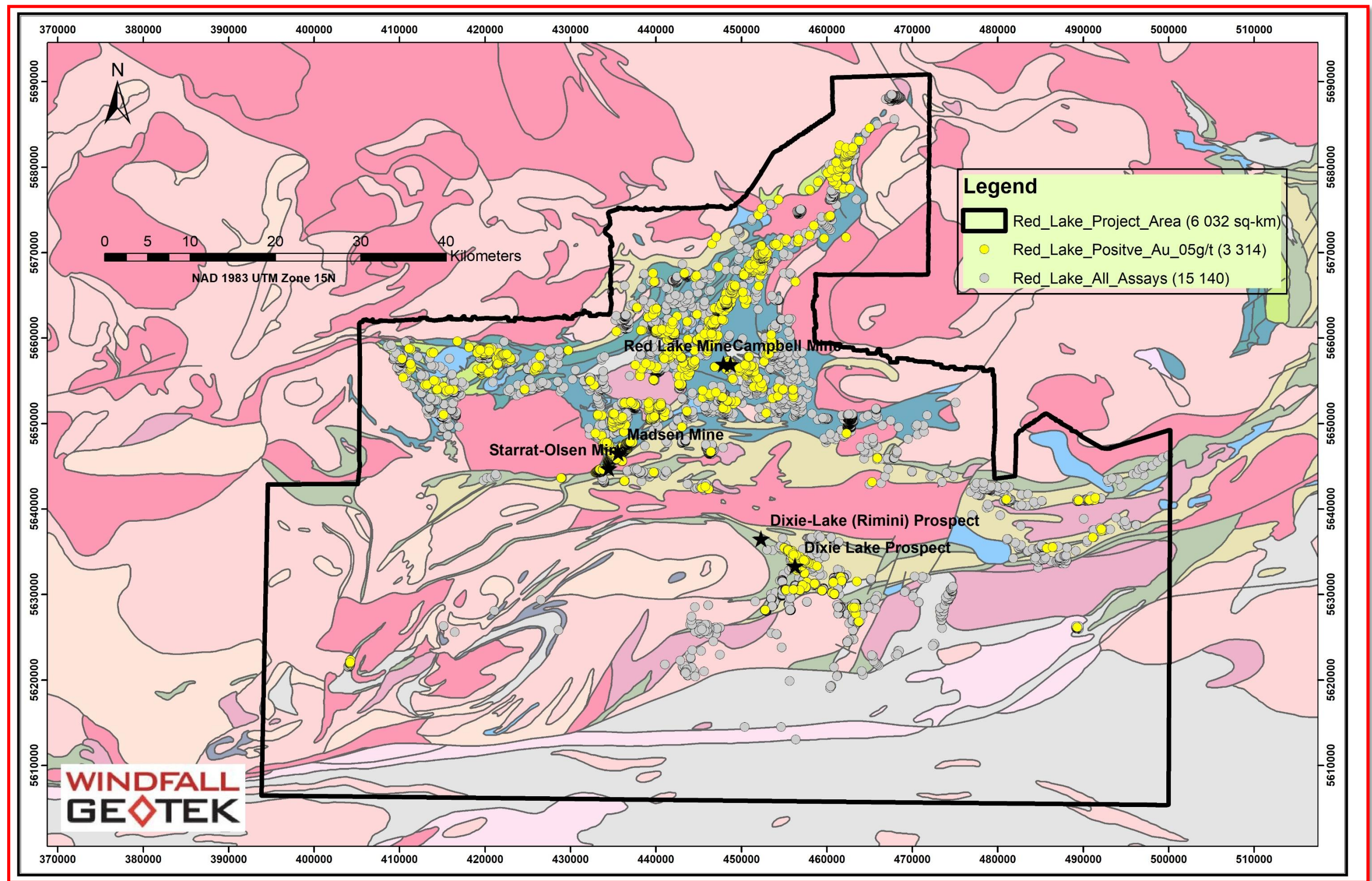


Figure 3: Gold assays data distribution (OGS)