WINDFALL GEOTEK

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
ENHANCING PRECISION TARGETING

SINCE 2005

INTERNAL PROJECT WORK SUMMARY

Strange Lake REE Project
Quebec

November 2025

ZERO-IN
ON HIGH POTENTIAL TARGETS

WORK PROPOSAL SUMMARY

WINDFALL GEOTEK proposes to use its proprietary AI System to develop REE exploration targets over Strange Lake Internal Project situated on the provincial border between the Canadian provinces of Québec (QC) and Newfoundland and Labrador (NL). The Project is located on the southeast edge of Lac Brisson, approximately 235 km northeast of Schefferville, Quebec (Figure 1).

Geological Context

The Strange Lake REE Internal Project lies within the Paleoproterozoic Rae or Southeastern Churchill Province (SECP) located in the northeastern Canadian Shield of Québec and Labrador. The SECP is thought to have formed as a result of oblique collisions involving the Superior and Nain cratons with a third intervening Archean block. Mapping has defined a number of distinctive, north-south trending lithotectonic domains within the SECP east of the Labrador Trough. From west to east these domains include: the Labrador Trough, the Laporte, the Lac Tudor Shear Zone, the De Pas, the George River Shear Zone, the Mistinibi-Raude and the Mistastin (*William J Lewis et al. 2012*: *Technical Report for the Strange Lake B Zone Rare Earth Element (REE) Deposit, Québec, Canada, Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.*).

The Strange Lake REE deposit is part of a post-tectonic, peralkaline granite complex, which has intruded along the contact between older gneisses and monzonites of the Churchill Province of the Canadian Shield. Mineralization of interest at Strange Lake occurs within peralkaline granite-hosted pegmatites and aplites and, to a lesser degree, within the host granites, particularly in intra-pegmatitic granites (*William J Lewis et al. 2012*: *Technical Report for the Strange Lake B Zone Rare Earth Element (REE) Deposit, Québec, Canada, Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.*).

The Complex is sub-circular and comprises a series of compositionally and petrographically distinct granites, which can be differentiated based on petrography (one feldspar versus two) and relative concentrations of the REE and HFSE, which generally exhibit unique ranges that are characteristic of each granite. These granites are in sharp contact with the surrounding country rocks and the apparent contact between the Complex and country rocks is outward dipping at 20º to 30º (*William J Lewis et al. 2012*: *Technical Report for the Strange Lake B Zone Rare Earth Element (REE) Deposit, Québec, Canada, Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.*).

A structural zone comprising stockwork fluorite-hematite veining and hematite-fluorite breccia occurs discontinuously along the contact between the SLAC and country rocks. The least fractionated granite is a finegrained, massive hypersolvus granite and it exhibits the lowest concentrations of REE and HFSE in the complex; it occurs in the geometric centre of the Complex. This granite is surrounded by a medium-grained, massive subsolvus granite that exhibits a distinct enrichment in REE and HFSE. Within the subsolvus granite occurs pegmatite and aplite sheets and dikes, which are the main host to REE and HFSE mineralization and represent the latest, most fractionated phase of magmatism in the complex (*William J Lewis et al. 2012*: *Technical Report for the Strange Lake B Zone Rare Earth Element (REE) Deposit, Québec, Canada, Updated Mineral Resource Estimate.*).

Available Data

Public Databases:

- 2012 Mistasin Batholith Magnetic Survey data at 50m resolution (DP 2012-05, Sigeom), (Figure 2)
- 2012 Strange Lake Magnetic Survey data at 25m resolution (DP 2012-06, Sigeom), (Figure 3)
- 2013 Strange Lake Gravimetric Survey data at 25m resolution (DP 2013-04, Sigeom), (Figure 4)
- SRTM data at 30m resolution from USA Geological Survey (USGS), (Figure 5)
- 477 drillholes data from Sigeom (Figure 6)
- 312 drillholes data from Newfoundland (NFLD) Database (Figure 6)
- 12 992 rock samples data from Sigeom (Figure 6)

Proposed AI Models

MODEL -1: Strange Lake Local Model

Project Area: 200 sq/km

Model Resolution: 25 m

Total Variables: 480

Total Data Points: 320 893

Element to identify: REE (*threshold to be defined !)*

MODEL -2: Strange Lake Regional Model

Project Area: 13 682 sq/km

Model Resolution: 50 m

Total Variables: 320

Total Data Points: 5 473 252

Elements to identify: REE (*threshold to be defined !*)

Proposed Work

Step 1: Data Verification

- Review of all the geophysical, drillhole assays and rock samples 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, gravimetric and topographic data
- Data prep. for primary magnetic, radiometric, topography, derivative and neighbouring variables
- Compilation of variables dataset
- Compilation of training dataset using drillhole and surface samples assays data

Step 3: Target Generation

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

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

Respectfully submitted

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Figure 1: Strange Lake REE Internal Project Location

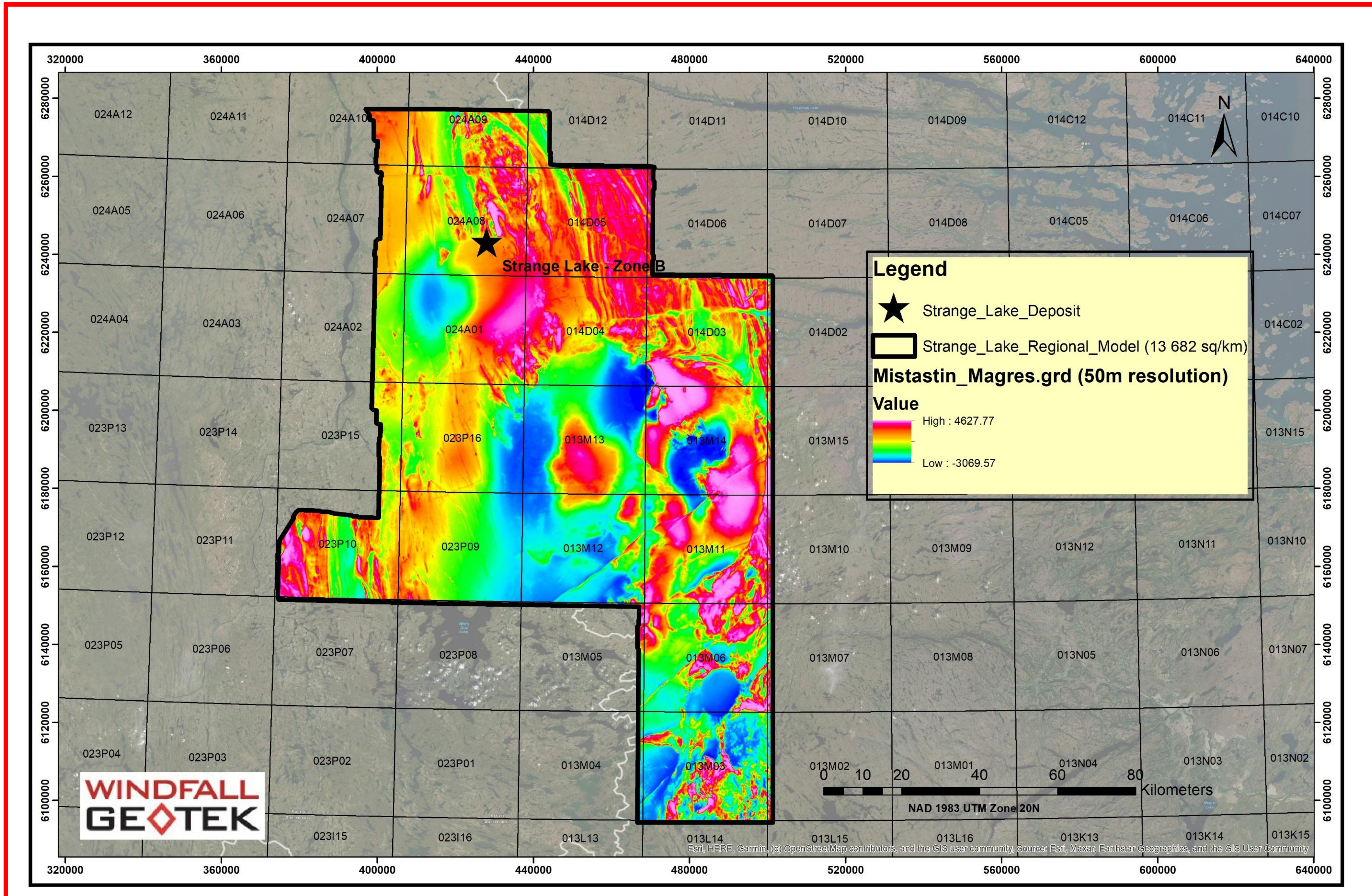

Figure 2: 2012 Mistasin Batholith Magnetic Survey data at 50m resolution (DP 2012-05, Sigeom)

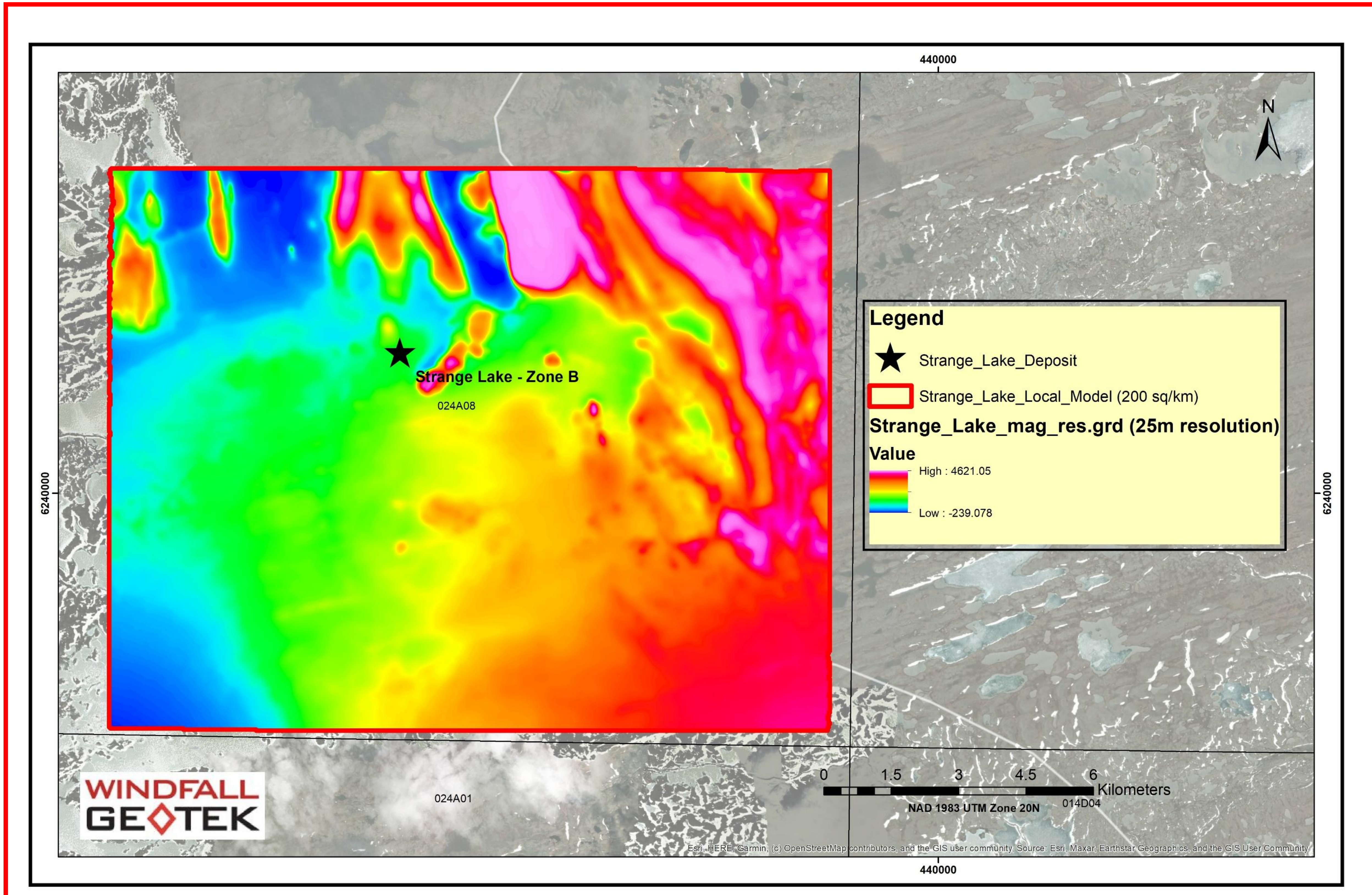

Figure 3: 2012 Strange Lake Magnetic Survey data at 50m resolution (DP 2012-06, Sigeom)

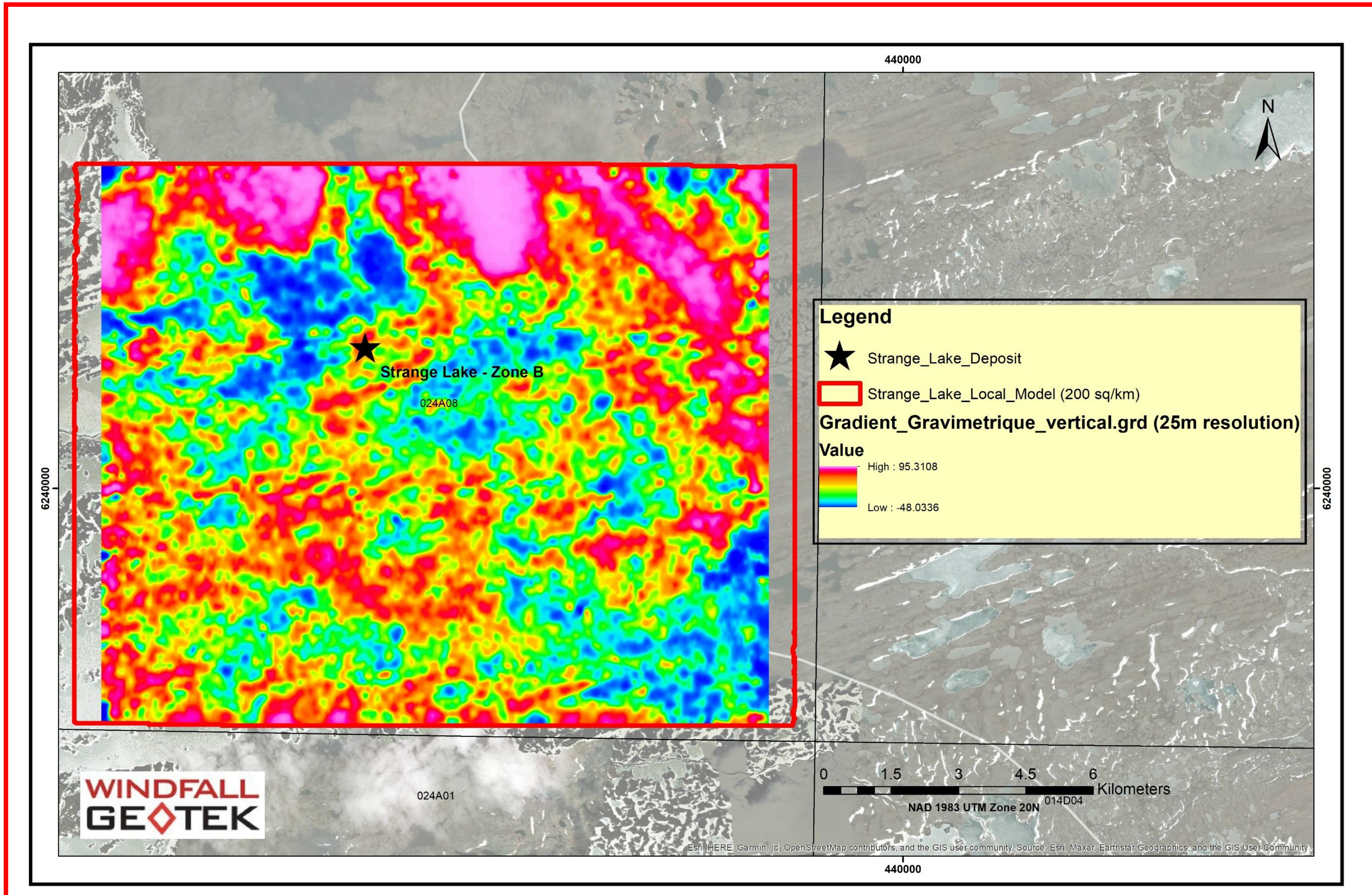

Figure 4: 2013 Strange Lake Gravimetric Survey data at 25m resolution (DP 2013-04, Sigeom)

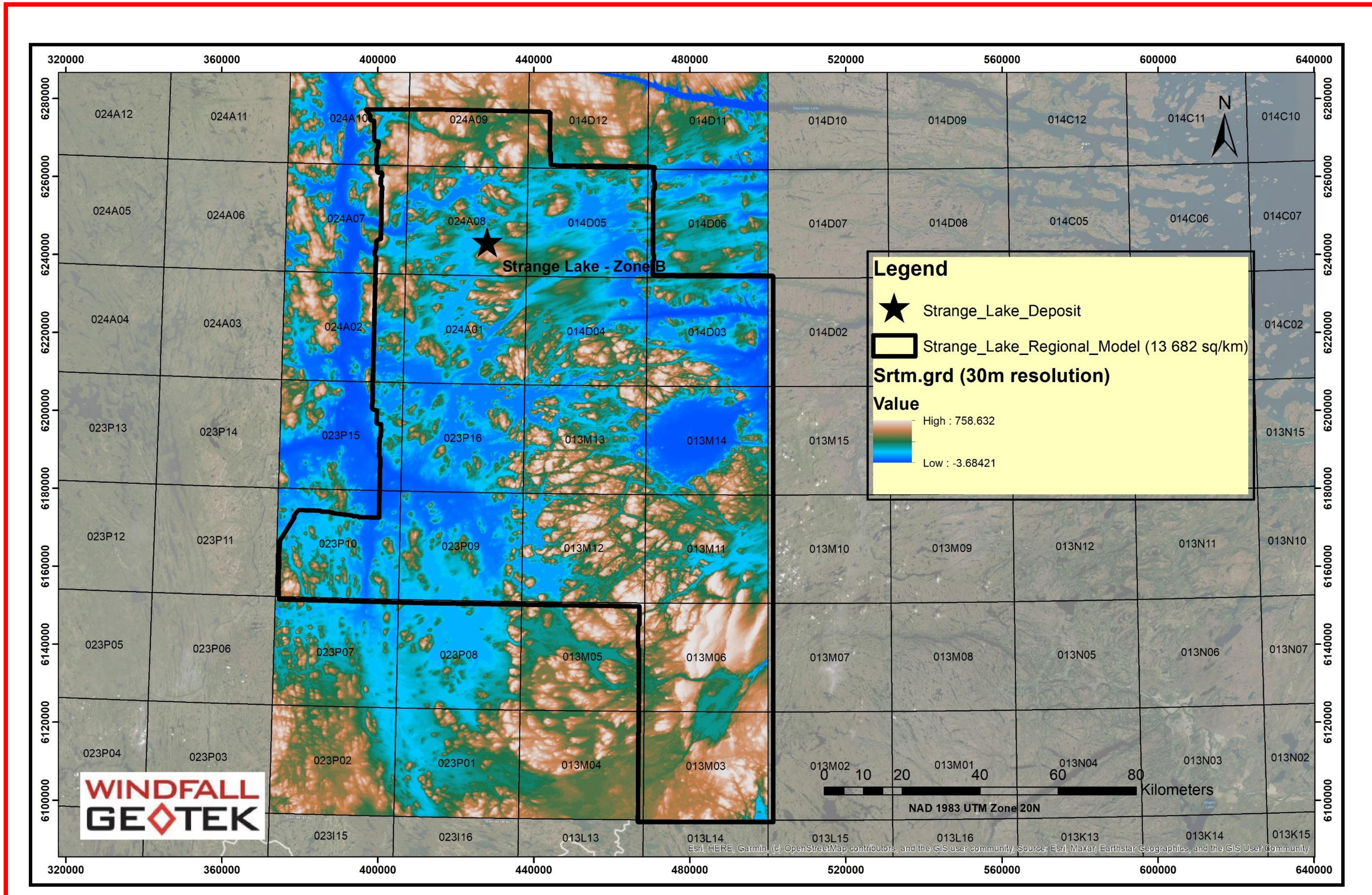

Figure 5: Topography (SRTM) data at 30m resolution (USGS)

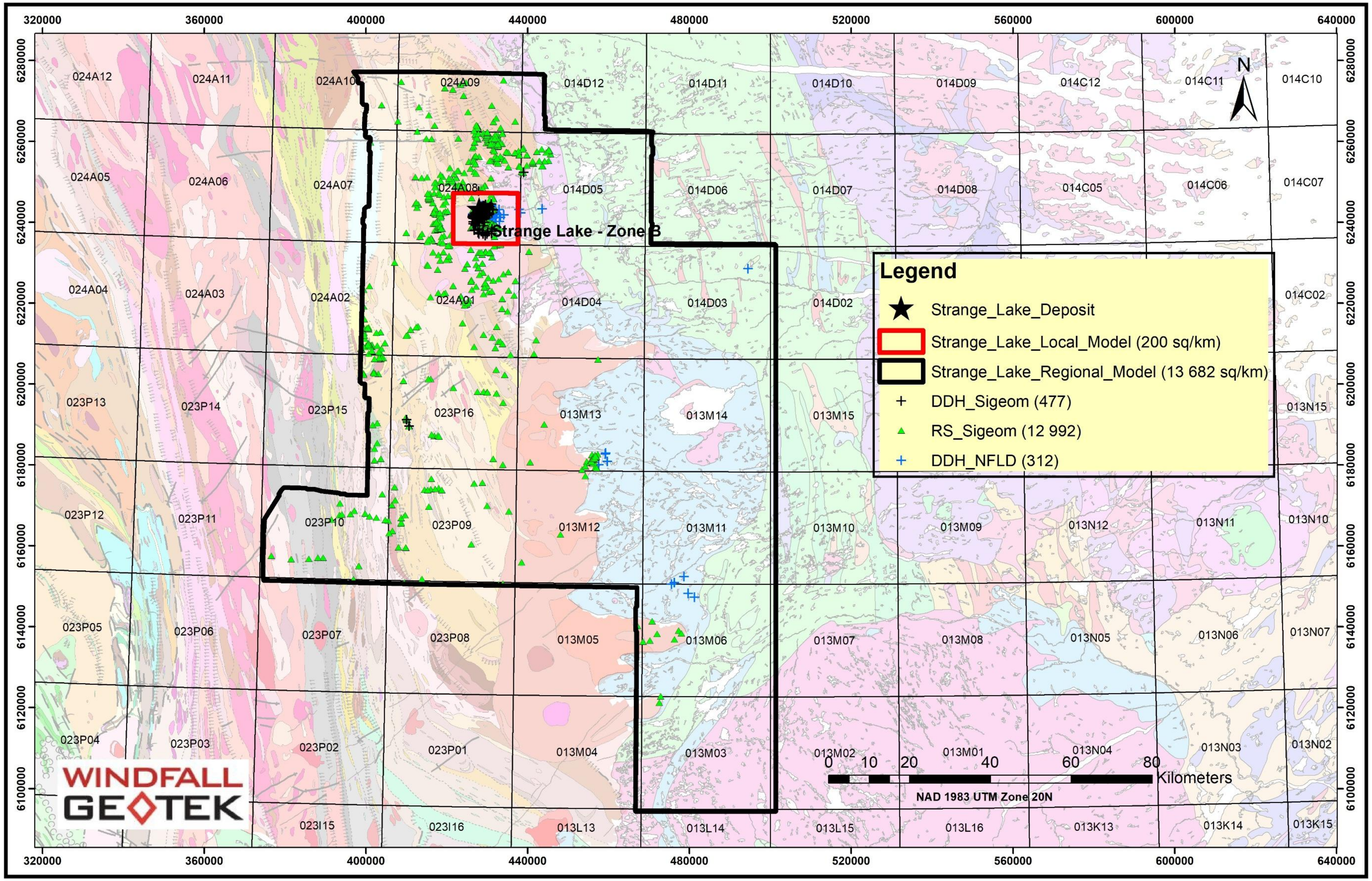

Figure 6: Distribution of Drillholes and Rock Samples data (Sigeom & NFLD database)