# TECHNICAL REPORT

## On the

## Pontax West Lithium Property
## James Bay Area, NTS 32N14
## Quebec, Canada

**Prepared for:**

**Linear Minerals Corp.**

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# 1.0 SUMMARY

Muzaffar Sultan, P. Geo, (the "author") was commissioned by Linear Minerals Corp. ("Linear" or the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Pontax West Lithium Property the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfil the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also intended to support the spin-out of the Property by way of statutory plan of arrangement between Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited)and Westlinear Minerals Corp. (SpinCo), under the Agreement dated August 01, 2025.

The Pontax West Lithium Property comprises of 72 mining claims covering approximately 3,830.65 hectares of land in the Municipality of Eeyou Istchee Baie-James. The Property lies northwest of Nemaska and southwest of Relais Routier 381 between coordinates 329080E and 335966E, and 5754597N and 5743473N, UTM NAD 1983 Zone 18N. Nemaska, with a population of 832 people (2021 census), is a Cree village municipality and serviced by regular Air Creebec flights and charter flights. Primary access to Nemaska is via James Bay Road for 273km from Matagomi, and then turning east on Rte-du-Nord and driving for 108km. Relais Routier 381 is at kilometer 381 on the James Bay Road that connects Matagami and Radisson (highway Route/109 from Val d'Or). The Pontax West Property claims are 100% beneficially owned by Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited).

Geologically, the Property is in the northeastern part of the Nemiscau subprovince consists mainly of metasedimentary rocks variably migmatitized, as well as low-proportion volcanic belts, tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic intrusions and large pegmatite masses. The Nemiscau subprovince is made up of *ten structural domains* and *nine regional shear zones*. Two phases of folding and four phases of deformation ($D_1$ to $D_4$) associated with NS and NW-SE stresses are recorded in the subprovince.

The property claims area is underlain by metasediments, and granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. The Senneterre diabase Dykes are traced along southern boundary of the property. These are medium-grained, composed of plagioclase, augite and orthopyroxene, and form an intersertal or intergranular, and rarely equigranular, microstructure.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 $km^2$ area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The Spodumène Suite deposits in the area

consists of a series of spodumene pegmatite intrusions emplaced in shear zones that cut amphibolitized basalts of the Lac des Montagnes Group, near the contact zone between the La Grande and Nemiscau subprovinces. The most important of these intrusions are the Patriot Battery Metals Corvett Property spodumene pegmatites, located about 20 km to the east of the Property and Stria Lithium's Pontax Lithium Project located about 25km to east, respectively (Figure 19). To date, eight (8) distinct clusters of lithium pegmatite have been discovered across the Corvette Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV13, and the recently discovered CV14. Given the proximity of some pegmatite outcrops to each other, as well as the shallow till cover in the area, it is probable that some of the outcrops may reflect a discontinuous surface exposure of a single, larger pegmatite "outcrop" subsurface.

Past field work revealed that the Property claims area is comprised of metasediments, and granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the Property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. The pegmatites have intruded the metasediments along the bedding /foliation planes, and both the lithologies can be seen alternating with each other. In some other parts, numerous veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatites have intruded the granites, giving them a pegmatitic character. So, safely it can be said that most part of the property geology has the potential of having several pegmatites and is, therefore, favorable for the occurrence of spodumene and other lithium minerals.

No mineralization is reported in the property. No Mineral Resource or Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

Geomap Exploration Inc., on behalf of Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited) completed an exploration work program on the Property during the months of September and October 2023 with a team of two geologists and two prospectors. The field program consisted of prospecting and rock sampling of lithium targets. The primary objective of the program was to locate potential spodumene bearing pegmatites. Many targets were visited during the exploration program.

The sampling program mainly focused on collecting pegmatites samples, except for a few which are either from granites or metasediments. The sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. These samples were tested by handheld laser induced breakdown spectrometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium Pegmatite modes. Only those samples were sent to Lab ("ACTLABS") for assays which had some lithium potential.

The Pontax West Property has quite a few ridges which are marked by the presence of pegmatite bodies. A total number of 23 pegmatites have been identified on the Pontax West Property which occur as thin veins, pods, lenses and as beds, which are a few centimeters to most commonly 2-3 meters wide, but very rarely they are seen to be locally as wide as 20-25m.

A total of one hundred and seventeen samples, including eight duplicates were collected from these pegmatites. The Pegmatite outcrops are mostly greyish white, occasionally whitish grey, reddish pink, very light brown and white to very light grey, generally coarse grained, locally medium grained and include mainly feldspar, quartz and biotite mica. White Feldspar is the dominant mineral, and in places occur as large as 8cmX10cm size crystals. Quartz (smoky in places), biotite with minor muscovite is next in abundance. Pink feldspar is locally abundant. Accessory minerals include tourmaline, garnet, molybdenite and some unidentifiable reddish and black minerals.

All the rock samples were tested for lithium using handheld Laser Induced Breakdown Spectrtometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium-Pegmatite modes. Three spots were tested in each sample and the average values was calculated. Lithium was not detected in 72 samples, 22 samples are below 100ppm, 16 samples are between 100- 200ppm and 8 samples are above 200pm on Lithium-Pegmatite Test Mode. The highest average value (646.3ppm) is in Biotite grain. In Geochem Test mode, 53 samples are less than 100ppm, 50 samples are between 100ppm-200ppm, and 14 samples are above 200ppm.

The analytical work was conducted on 15 outcrop samples. Lithium (Li) values are below detection limit (<15ppm) in 12 samples. Only three samples range from 22ppm-49ppm. Beryl (Be) values in all samples are below detection. Tantalite (Ta) varies from below detection to 1.4ppm.

The Pontax West Lithium Property, located in the Nemiscau subprovince, displays promising geological features for lithium exploration. Despite the absence of reported mineralization within the property boundaries, fieldwork identified 23 pegmatite occurrences, suggesting favorable conditions for lithium mineralization.

Rock sampling, primarily focused on pegmatites, revealed varying lithium concentrations in sampled materials, with some exceeding 200 ppm. However, further exploration is needed to fully assess the property's lithium potential.

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites. The Property and its surrounding area are relatively underexplored; however, presence of several pegmatite outcrops warrants a detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling program to generate targets for further exploration. The recent geophysical survey data identified northeast southwest trending structural features which are aligned with pegmatites orientations.

Based on its favourable geological setting and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. The presence of other lithium deposits in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target. The Property is accessible by James Bay Road. The author believes the past study has met its original objectives.

**Recommendations**

In the author’s opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

***Phase 1 – Prospecting, Geological Mapping and Sampling***

The 2023 field work exploration revealed that the property claims area is not underlain by a single monotonous lithology (biotite granite), but is comprised of metasediments, granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. A total number of 23 pegmatites have been identified on the property. A detailed follow up geological mapping and sampling of these pegmatites is recommended. Certain areas of the Property as shown on Figures 12-16 were covered by sparse sampling and need detailed prospecting , geological mapping and sampling.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $277,530 and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

***Phase 2 – Trenching and Drilling***

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the promising pegmatites and other targets identified during exploration work of Phase 1 investigations.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 Purpose of Report

Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P.Geo., ("the Author") was retained by Linear Minerals Corp. (the "Company") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Pontax West Property (the "Property"). The report is intended to provide a preliminary summary of material scientific and technical information concerning the Property and, in so doing, fulfill the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects according to Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). This report is also intended to support the spin-out of the Property by way of statutory plan of arrangement between Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited) and Westlinear Minerals Corp. (SpinCo), under the Agreement dated August 01, 2025.

## 2.2 Sources of Information

In preparation of this report, the author utilized Quebec and Federal Government geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from Quebec government websites such as the Maps and files of Québec mining (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/ftp//cartes/carte_quebec.asp), the GESTIM Plus a Mining Title Management System (http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rights/rights-gestim.jsp) as well as mineral assessment work reports from the James Bay area filed with MRNF and SEDAR (www.sedarplus.ca). A list of reports, maps and other information examined is provided in the Section 27 of this report. The history of exploration on the Pontax West Property is discussed in Section 6.0 of this report.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101 F1. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) and securities commissions in all provinces of Canada except Quebec.

This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with Geomap Exploration Inc. regarding 2023 exploration work;
- 2023 exploration program on the Property; and,
- Additional information obtained from public domain sources.

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented in this report, which the omission to disclose would make this report misleading.

In accordance with the NI 43-101 guidelines, the author visited the James Bay Property from September 19, 2023, to September 22, 2023. The geological work performed consisted of geological observations, verifying sampling data, looking at the LIBS Facility and discussion with the field crew. Based on the Author's discussions with the Company, a review of the Company's financial statements, and Quebec MRNF Database Online records for the technical assessment

work filed, there has been no new material scientific or technical information about the Property since the Author's last visit during September 19-22, 2023. Therefore, the last visit is considered a current visit to the Property.

The author reserves the right but will not be obliged to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

# 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In respect of ownership information relating to the Property set out in Item 1.0 (Summary) and Table 2: List of Property Claims under Item 4.0 (Property Description and Location), the author has reviewed and relied on the Option Agreement and information provided by the Company, which to the author's knowledge is correct.

A limited search of tenure data on the Quebec government's GESTIM and the Mining Title Management System website on June 10, 2025, confirms the data supplied by the Company. However, the limited research by the author does not constitute a legal opinion as to the ownership status of the Pontax West Property. This disclaimer applies to Section 4 of this report. The author is responsible for all items of this report.

# 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Pontax West Property comprises of 72 claims covering approximately 3830.65-hectare area (Fig-2, Table-2) and occur in NTS sheet 032N14. Extending 11.2 km in north-south direction and 6.9km in east-west direction, the Property occurs in the Municipality of Eeyou Istchee Baie-James, Regional County Municipality of Jamesie and Administrative Region of Nord-du-Quebec. The property lies in between 329080E and 335966E and 5754597N and 5743473N, Zone 18 and is centered at 332222E and 5749023N. The centre of the Property is approximately 323 km north of Matagami town, 938km north Ottawa international airport, and 1034km from Montreal towards north. James Bay Road from Matagomy lead to the Property.

The Pontax West Property claims are 100% beneficially owned by Linear Minerals Corp. (106554)(former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited).

In Quebec, map designation is the main method of acquiring a mineral claim. To acquire a claim (or cell) by map designation, the applicant must complete the form "Notice of map designation" and pay the required fees. The title is granted on a first come, first served basis. Once the map designation notice is accepted, the Registrar makes an entry in the registry and issues a registration certificate for the claim. The holder is required to carry out assessment work prior to the 60$^{th}$ day preceding the second annual anniversary of the registration (Table 1).

Total work commitment to maintain the Property claims is 86,400.00.

The Property claims were staked using the above-mentioned procedure outlined by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Mines. The claims' expiry date is shown in Table 2.

Beginning on May 6, 2024, an authorization (ATI) from the Quebec ministry responsible for mines, the *Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts* (MRNF), will be required before conducting impact-causing exploration work in Quebec. The following impact-causing exploration work is now subject to the new exploration permitting requirement: (1) work carried out using hydraulic machinery or explosives, in particular (a) excavating in overburden, (b) rock stripping, (c) bulk sampling, (d) overburden or bedrock drilling, or (e) seismic refraction geophysical surveys; or (2) work carried out using a hydraulic pump for gold mining purposes. The MRNF has indicated that an ATI is not required for low-impact on-site exploration work, exploration work on land covered by a mining concession or a mining lease, exploration within a tailings area, or underground exploration.

The MRNF will issue an ATI where a proponent satisfies the following conditions: (i) it has gathered and responded to the questions, requests and comments of the concerned municipalities and Indigenous communities; and (ii) it files a completed application form. The application form includes information required under the Regulation, in particular the identification of the zone of interest where the impact-causing exploration work will be carried out, the duration of the work, and a report on the exchanges with the applicable municipalities and Indigenous communities, as further described below.

Under the *Mining Act* (Quebec), the MRNF may impose conditions and obligations on the proponent related to the work to be carried out on the claim that take into consideration the local municipalities' and Indigenous communities' concerns about the exploration project. Upon issuance, an ATI is valid for a term of two years and renewable for a 12-month period, subject to compliance with the conditions set forth in the Regulation.

As of the date of this report there are no permits currently in place on the Property.

**Table 1: Minimum cost of exploration work required for mineral claims in Quebec.**

| Validity | Area of claim | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 25 ha | 25 to 100 ha | Over 100 ha |
| 1 to 3 years | $500 | $1,200 | $1,800 |
| 4 to 6 years | $750 | $1,800 | $2,700 |
| 7 years and over | $1,000 | $2,500 | $3,600 |

Claim data is summarized in Table 2, while a map showing the Claims is presented in Figure 2. There is no past producing mine on the Property and there were no historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates documented. The Property claims are affected by a restriction "Affecté par: Terre de catégorie III" which states that the Category III lands are public on which Aboriginal have hunting rights, fishing and trapping without a license, without limit and at all times, subject to the principle of conservation.

The Property is in a traditional area of the Cree Nation of Nemaska which is a Cree First Nation of Quebec, Canada. It is headquartered at the Cree village of Nemaska and also has a terre réservée crie of the same name, both located in the Eeyou Istchee territory in Northern Quebec. In 2016, it had a registered population of 740 members. https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp

The Author is not aware of any environmental liabilities to which the Property is subject or any regulatory issues that would adversely affect access, title or the right or ability to perform work on the Property or mineral exploration and development within the area of the Property. The political uncertainty inherent in consultations with First Nations and other local groups regarding work programs may be considered a risk on the Property but, to the Author's knowledge, no specific risk in that regard exists at this stage of development of the Property. In addition, the Property is road accessible, however certain parts can only be accessed by using a helicopter support. This may adversely impact access to the Property or the ability to perform work on the Property, in particular when weather prevents a helicopter from flying to the Property and will impact the cost of exploration activities carried out on the Property. The Property size is expected to be large enough for any future mining operation, tailings and other infrastructure.

**Table 2: List of Property Claims**

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 9 | 2786006 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.27 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 9 | 2786007 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.27 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 9 | 2786008 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.27 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 10 | 2786009 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.26 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 10 | 2786010 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.26 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 10 | 2786011 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.26 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 10 | 2786012 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.26 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 11 | 2786013 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.25 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 11 | 2786014 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.25 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 11 | 2786015 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.25 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 11 | 2786016 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.25 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 12 | 2786017 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.24 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 12 | 2786018 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.24 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 12 | 2786019 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.24 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 13 | 2786020 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.23 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 13 | 2786021 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.23 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 13 | 2786022 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.23 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 13 | 2786023 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.23 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 14 | 2786024 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.22 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 14 | 2786025 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.22 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 14 | 2786026 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.22 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 14 | 2786027 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.22 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2786028 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2786029 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2786030 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2786031 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2786032 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2786033 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2786034 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2786035 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2786036 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786037 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786038 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786039 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786040 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786041 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2786042 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2786043 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2786044 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2786045 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2786046 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2786047 | Active | 2023-08-16 0:00 | 2026-08-15 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2787073 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 15 | 2787074 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.21 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2787075 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2787076 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2787077 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2787078 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 16 | 2787079 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.2 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2787080 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2787081 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2787082 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2787083 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 17 | 2787084 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.19 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787085 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787086 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787087 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787088 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787089 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 18 | 2787090 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.18 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2787091 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2787092 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2787093 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2787094 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 19 | 2787095 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.17 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787096 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787097 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787098 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |

| NTS Sheet | Type of Title | Block | Title No | Status | Date of Registration | Expiry Date | Area (Ha) | Required Work | Required Fees | Titleholder(s) (Name, Number and Percentage) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787099 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787100 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787101 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| NTS 32N14 | CDC | 20 | 2787102 | Active | 2023-08-20 0:00 | 2026-08-19 23:59 | 53.16 | $1,200.00 | $73.25 | Linear Minerals Corp. (106554) 100 % (responsible) |
| | | **Work Commitment (Total amount)** | | | | | | **$86,400** | | |
| **Total Claims** | | **72** | | | **Total Area** | | **3,830.65 Ha** | | | |

**Figure 1: Property Location Map**

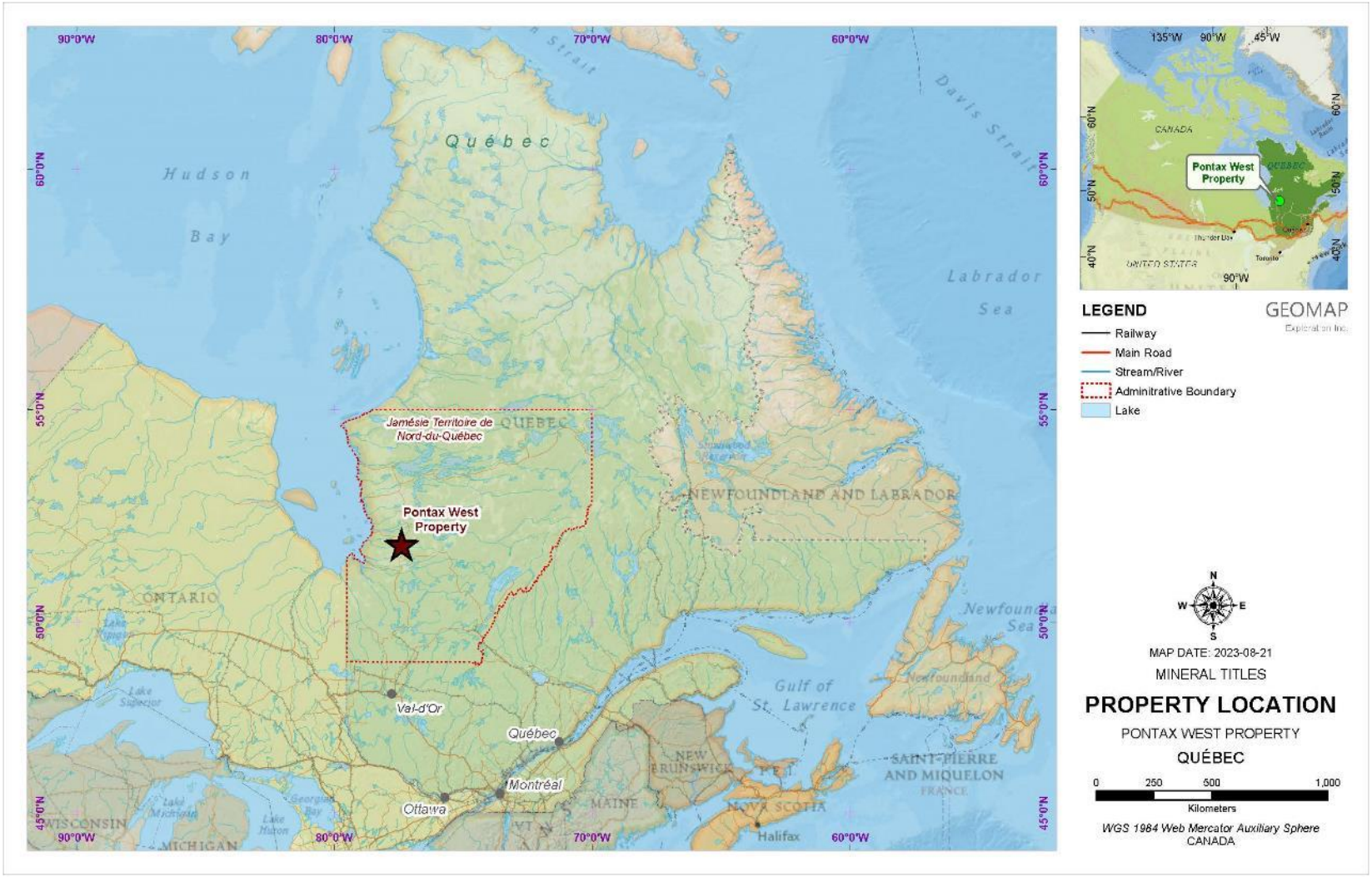


**Figure 2: Claim map with physiography.**

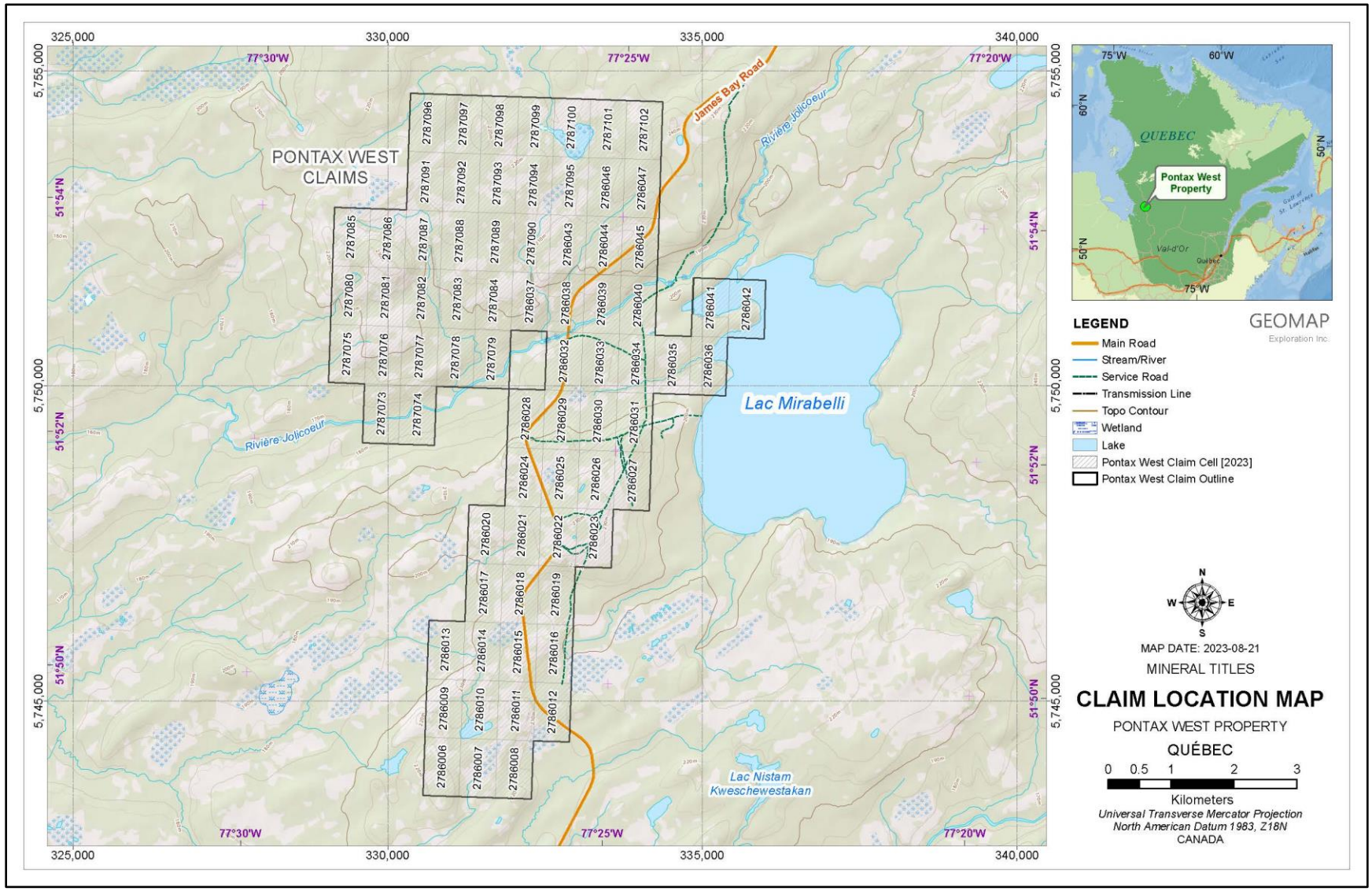
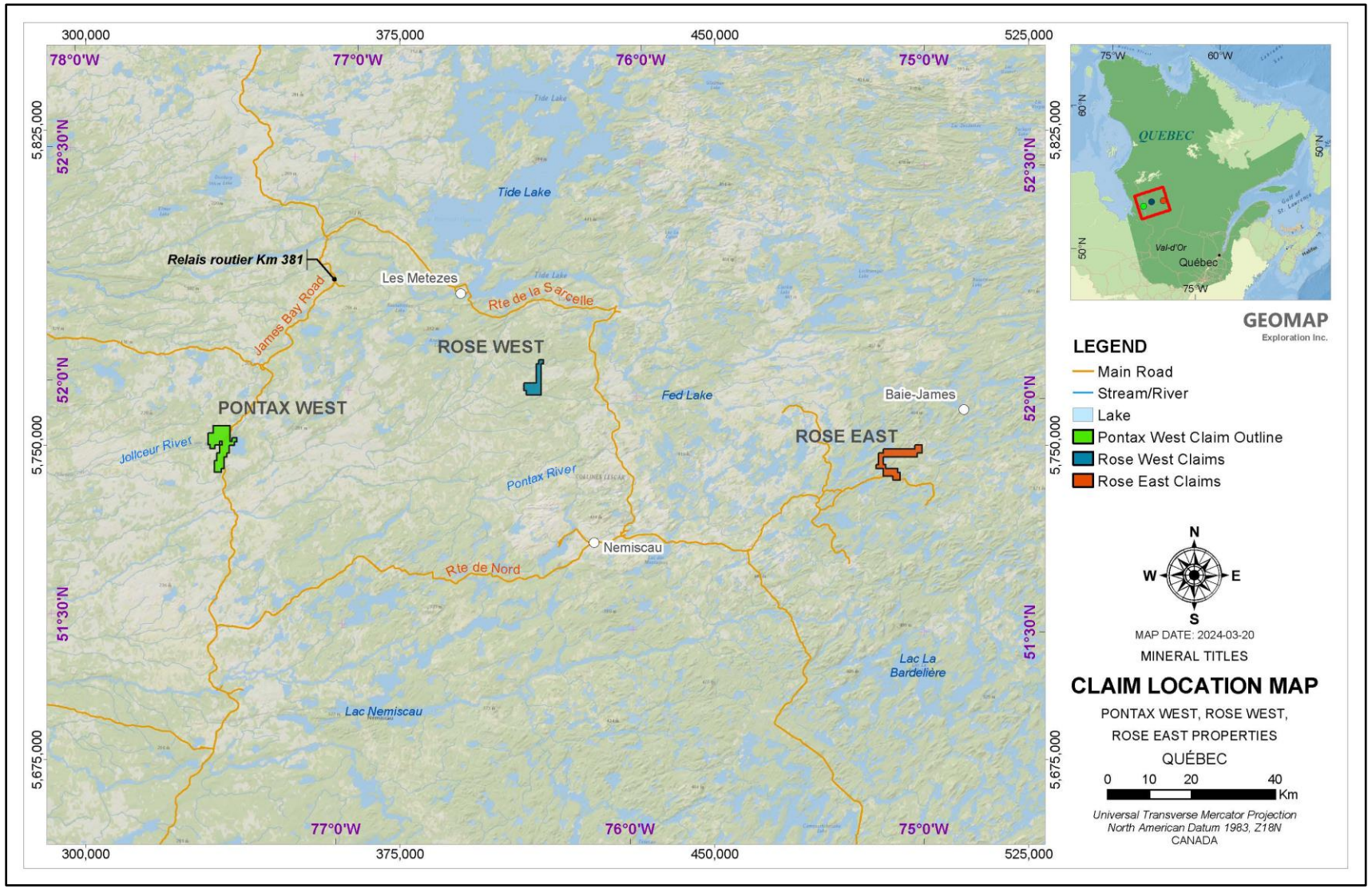


**Figure 3: Claim location, infrastructure and access.**



# 5.0 ACCESS, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## 5.1 Access

The Pontax West Property is in the James Bay area of Northern Quebec, approximately 85km NW of the Nemaska community and 50km SW of Relais Routier 381. Nemaska , with a population of 832 people (2021 census), is a Cree village municipality in the territory of Eeyou Istchee. It is the capital of the Cree Nation and the seat of the regional government, the Grand Council of the Crees and its administrative arm, the Cree Nation Government. Nemaska has a private airport which is owned by Hydro-Quebec and serviced by regular Air Creebec flights and charter flights. Primary access to Nemaska is via James Bay Road for 273km from Matagomi, and then turning east on Rte-du-Nord and driving for 108km. Relais Routier 381 is at kilometer 381km on the James Bay Road that connects Matagami and Radisson (highway Route/109 from Val d'Or). The Property is accessible by the *James Bay Road*. This permanent concrete road originates in the town of Matagami approximately 300 km to the SSE and leads to the village of Nemaska and the Route de la Baie James. A Hydro-Quebec powerline is located on the property, along the Route du Nord. The Nemiscau airport is 20 km northwest of the Property. Figure 3 shows the general location and access of the Property. For the 2023 exploration work, western claims on the Property were accessed using a helicopter.

## 5.2 Climate

The climate in the region is sub-arctic. This climate zone is characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. Climate data from Nemiscau describe a warm-summer humid continental climate (Köppen climate classification Dfb) with mild to warm summers with cool nights and freezing cold winters lasting half the year (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NemiscauWikepedia). The following information are from taken from Nemiska village.

The mean daily minimum temperature ranges from -23.2°C to 10.8°C whereas the mean daily maximum temperature ranges from -13°C to 21.9°C (Figures 4). The average rainfall ranges from 18mm to 169 mm (Figure 5). The rainfall occurs mostly from May to October, but monthly average is highest from June to September. The snowfall occurs from October to April and ranges from 14cm- to 108cm. December, January, February and March are the months with highest snowfall. Drilling, most exploration activities, and potential mining operations can be conducted year-round on the Property. Surface mapping is the main exploration activity that is limited by snow cover.

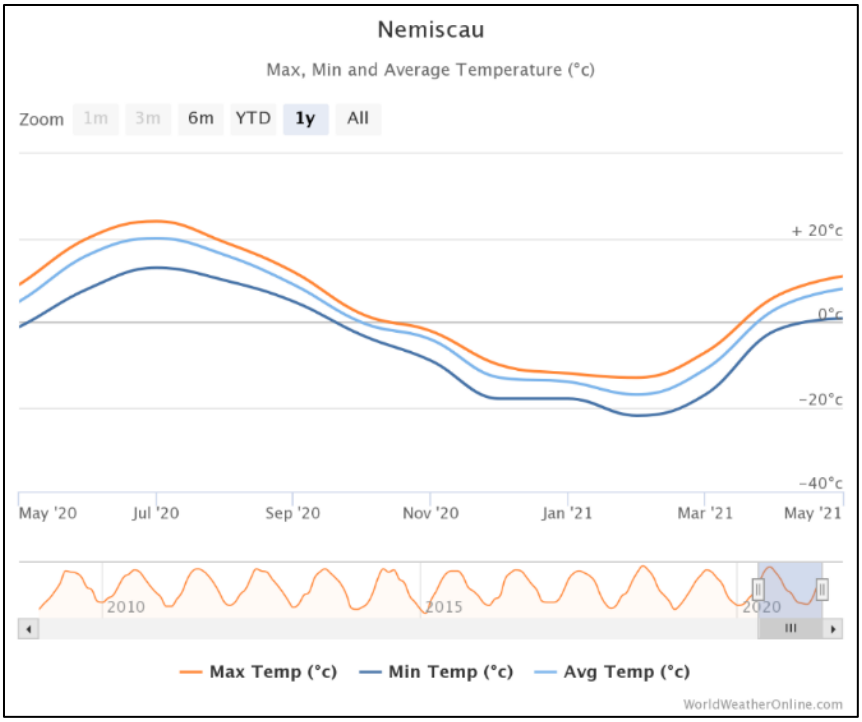



**Figure 4: Nemiscau Temperatures**

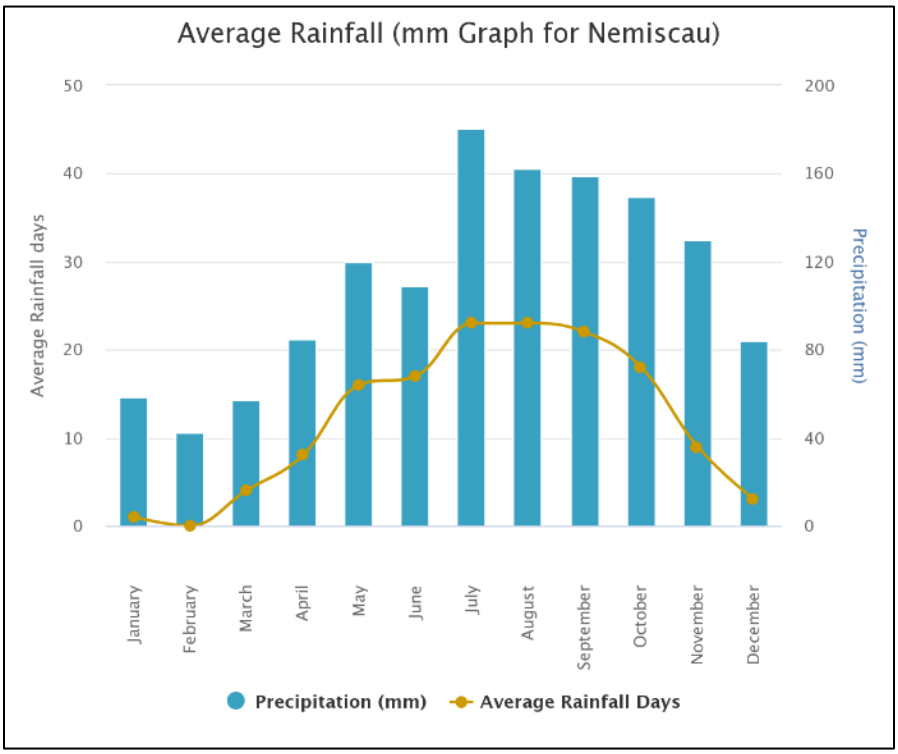



**Figure 5:Rainfall in mm**

(Source: https://www.worldweatheronline.com/nemiscau-weather-averages/quebec/ca.aspx)

**Table 3: Climate Data for Nemiscau**

| Climate data for Nemiscau [hide] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| Mean daily maximum °C (°F) | −13.0 (8.6) | −10.0 (14.0) | −3.2 (26.2) | 5.1 (41.2) | 14.8 (58.6) | 20.1 (68.2) | 21.9 (71.4) | 20.5 (68.9) | 16.1 (61.0) | 7.5 (45.5) | −0.1 (31.8) | −8.4 (16.9) | 5.9 (42.7) |
| Mean daily minimum °C (°F) | −23.2 (−9.8) | −21.5 (−6.7) | −15.5 (4.1) | −5.8 (21.6) | 2.0 (35.6) | 7.9 (46.2) | 10.8 (51.4) | 10.1 (50.2) | 6.2 (43.2) | 0.4 (32.7) | −5.9 (21.4) | −16.8 (1.8) | −4.3 (24.3) |
| Average precipitation days (≥ 1mm) | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 108 |
| Source: http://www.storm247.com/weather/105839292/climate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## 5.3 Physiography

The Project area is characterized by a relatively flat topography except for local rounded hills separated by low vegetation-covered valleys. Lakes and rivers are common in the project area. Water covers approximately 8 % of the Rose East Property. The elevation above sea level ranges from 230m to 300m.

The vegetation of the project area is dominated by the boreal forest. Mature black spruce is the predominant tree species, with occasional birches, poplars, alders and deciduous bushes. The tree stratum is mostly composed of gray pine, black spruce and white spruce. The shrub generally includes green alder, sheep-laurel, Labrador tea, lowbush blueberry and few willows.

## 5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Property is in an area which is very sparsely populated. Limited services are available along the James Bay Road and the Route du Nord. The Km 381 Relay (truck stop) along the Matagami-Radisson highway offers fuel, electricity, motel and restaurant services. The Camp, located at kilometre marker 381, is operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and is complete with a cafeteria and rudimentary lodging. The exploration work for the year 2023 was carried out from this location. Also, fuel, food, and lodging can be obtained in the Cree village of Nemaska. All equipment and supplies required for the exploration camp are brought on site via road transportation. Matagami (population: 1,402 Census 2021)) located 381 km south of the Relay (truck stop) is the major supply centres for regional resource-based industries.

# 6.0 HISTORY

No mineral occurrence is reported in the Property till now. There has not been any exploration work on the property prior to 2023 exploration program by the Company . Governments carried out various surveys including regional geological mapping, regional aeromagnetic survey and lake bottom sediment analyses covering the property.

Pontax lithium deposit located was discovered in summer 2007 during regional gold prospecting. It is located 29km east of the property in NTS Map 032N15. The exploration in the vicinity of the Pontax showing is continued since 2009 and include surface sampling, stripping, geophysical and

geochemical surveys and drilling. A number of reports are available from Pontax property. A list of Previous work in the Property is included in report GM 70703 which is reproduced here.

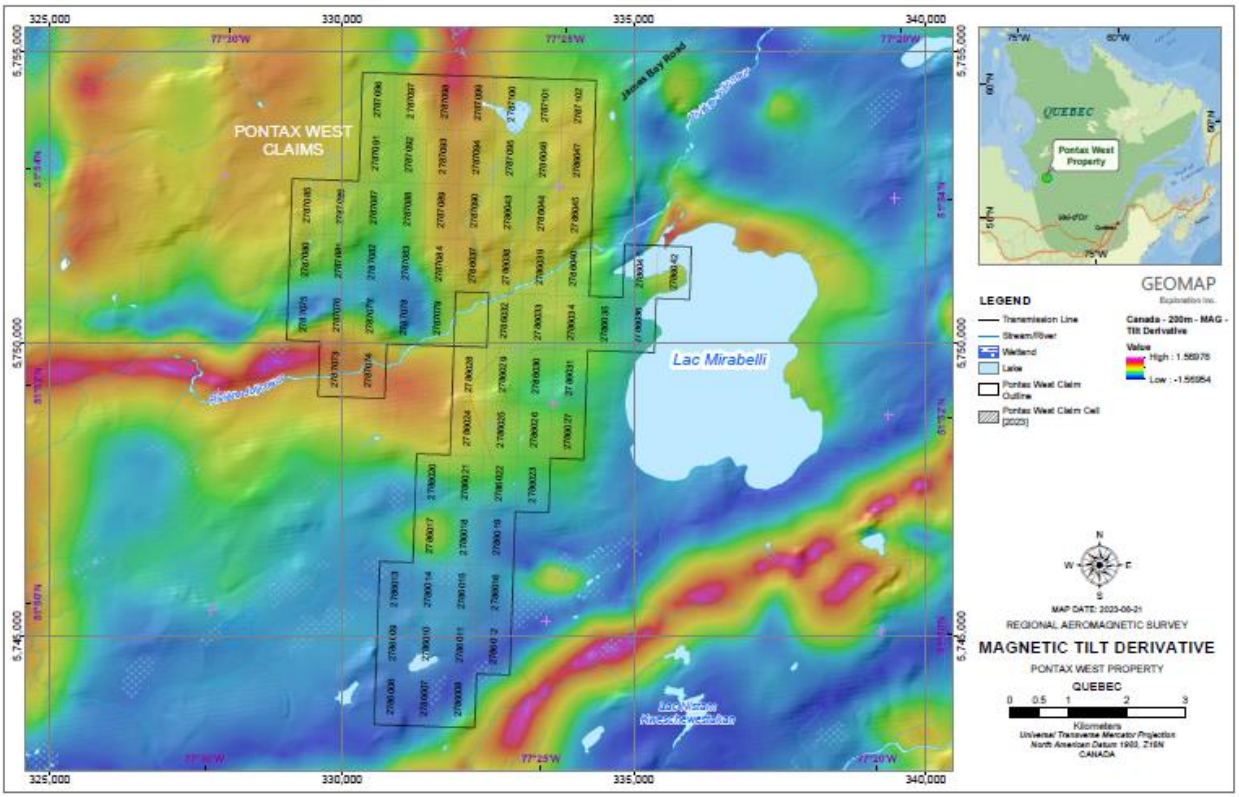
## 6.1 Previous Work

- 1972: Federal airborne magnetic survey (1 km between flight lines).
- 1974: Geological mapping at 1/100,000 and 1/50,000 and sediment survey of streams at 1/250,000 in the Champion Lake region (Dubé, 1974).
- 1974: Regional survey of lake bottom sediments for the SDBJ (Pride, 1974).
- 1975: Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) survey followed by aground prospecting for the SDBJ (Girard, 1975).
- 1978: Geological mapping at 1/100,000 of the Champion lakes region, Tesecau and the Rupert River (Dubé, 1978).
- 1996: Reinterpretation of SDBJ lake bottom sediment surveys (Beaumier and Kirouac, 1996).
- 2006: Second regional till survey on behalf of Ressources Sirios and exploration Dios (Girard, 2007).
- 2006: Regional mapping and prospecting and grooving campaign (Furic and Girard, 2007), and resistivity and induced polarization survey (Dubois, 2007).

## 6.2 Regional Aeromagnetic Survey

The Magnetic Tilt Derivative (Fig 6) is available for the property from historical Regional Aeromagnetic Survey.

**Figure 6: Total Magnetic Field Map of the Property**



## 6.3 Geochemistry of Lake sediments

Four samples with lithium values are marked on Sigeom. Lithium values in these samples range from <0.1000000ppm-4ppm (Table-4).

**Table 4: Geochemistry of Lake sediments, Pontax Property (Source: Sigeom)**

| Unique Sample Number | Element | Grade | Grade Unit | Analysis method | Analysis result Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1995002623 | Li | 2 | ppm | Plasma emission | 1995-10-30 |
| | Li | 4.6 | ppm | Inductively coupled plasma + MS/AES/OES | 2013-04-02 |
| 1995002633 | Li | < 1.0000000 | ppm | Plasma emission | 1995-10-30 |
| | Li | 1.1 | ppm | Inductively coupled plasma + MS/AES/OES | 2013-04-02 |
| 1995002622 | Li | 1.1 | ppm | Inductively coupled plasma + MS/AES/OES | 2013-04-02 |
| | Li | 1 | ppm | Plasma emission | 1995-10-30 |
| 1995002621 | Li | 0.4 | ppm | Inductively coupled plasma + MS/AES/OES | 2013-04-02 |
| | Li | < 1.0000000 | ppm | Plasma emission | 1995-10-30 |

# 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

## 7.1 Regional Geology

The Québec territory is divided into seven main geological provinces (Fig-7) consisting of metamorphic, sedimentary and igneous terranes but almost 90% of Province's bedrock (north of the Saint Lawrence River) consists of Precambrian rocks of the Canadian Shield (www.mern.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/geology/geology-overview.jsp). These provinces are:

- Superior (4.3 to 2.5 billion years [Ga]),
- Nain (3.8 to 1.3 Ga),
- Churchill (2.9 to 1.1 Ga,
- Grenville (2.7 Ga to 600 million years [Ma]),
- Appalachian (600 to 300 Ma),
- St. Lawrence Platform (570 to 430 Ma) and
- Hudson Bay (450 to 410 Ma) Platform.

The main provinces are further divided into sub-provinces, domains, zones and other geological sub-assemblages based on their specific lithological, stratigraphic, metamorphic, structural, geophysical and geochronological characteristics. The main Geological Subdivisions of Québec are presented in Fig-7 (Map Compiled by Ghyslain Roy). The provinces are further divided into subprovinces. The Superior Province is made up of 19 subprovinces, eight of which are observed in Quebec. The James Bay region of Quebec occurring in Superior province comprises four subprovinces; three of which Nemiscau, Opinaca and Opatica are metasedimentary subprovinces and one La Grande is volcano-plutonic sub province (Card et al., 1986).

The Property is located in the northeastern part of Nemiscau subprovince. This subprovince is in the central part of the Superior Province. The Superior Province consists largely of Neoarchean rocks (2.8 to 2.5 Ga) (https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur_en/). Following section describes each property separately. The Nemiscau subprovince is a metasedimentary rocks-dominated sequence of the Archean eastern Superior Province. It is bounded by the gneissic and tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite (TTG) rocks-dominated La Grande and Opatica subprovinces. The Nemiscau consists of variably migmatized metasedimentary rocks and felsic to intermediate gneisses and plutonic suites. Mafic-to-ultramafic metavolcanic rocks occur along its northern and southern boundaries. Previous structural and metamorphic studies suggested that it was the result of subduction-related, accretionary and collisional tectonics with adjacent plutonic terranes during the Kenorean orogeny.

The Nemiscau Subprovince consists mainly of metasedimentary rocks variably migmatitized, as well as low-proportion volcanic belts, tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic intrusions and large pegmatite masses (Card and Ciesielski, 1986; Hocq, 1994; Ciesielski, 1998). All metasedimentary rocks have been assigned to the Rupert Complex (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018). This complex includes more or less migmatitized paragneiss, metatexites and diatexites after paragneiss and locally granitic pegmatites (Remick, 1963; Gillain, 1963; Valiquette, 1975;

Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018b). Diatexites make up 60% of the area of the Rupert Complex. In the northern part, Nemiscau consists of paragneiss belonging to the Auclair Formation corresponding to the summit of the Eastmain Group volcano-sedimentary sequence. The Auclair Formation consists of sandstone or pelites containing clay beds and feldspar wacke. These sediments are considered the sediment equivalent of the Laguiche Complex (Simard and Gosselin, 1998; Moukhsil and Doucet, 1999).

In the south, paragneiss of the Rupert Complex unconformably lie on or are in fault contact with the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt units. This narrow belt of volcano-sedimentary rocks marks the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces. The boundary between Nemiscau and Opatica is manifested by the presence of the Lac Coulomb Shear Zone, located between rocks of the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt and those of Opatica. The Colomb-Chaboullié Belt consists mainly of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics, mafic and ultramafic sills and, in lesser proportions, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates assigned to the Colomb-Chaboullié Group (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018).

To the north, the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone, located between the Lac des Montagnes Band (LMB) and the Champion Complex, marks the boundary between Nemiscau and La Grande. The Champion Complex forms the southern extension of La Grande, while volcano-sedimentary units of the LMB, assigned to the Lac des Montagnes Group, are part of Nemiscau (Hocq, 1994; Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2017, 2018). The Lac des Montagnes Group is composed up of basalt, amphibolite, felsic and intermediate volcaniclastics, iron formations and mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In addition, contact between the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Rupert Complex is generally sheared off and could represent an old discordance.

Finally, the Nemiscau units are cut by three swarms of diabase dykes, the NW-SE-oriented Mistassini Dyke Swarm, the NS-oriented Matachewan Dyke Swarm and the NE-SW-oriented Senneterre Dykes (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018).

The geology of the Nemiscau Subprovince differs from that of the Opinaca because it contains a large volcanic component, as well as bands of granulite derived from the melting of tonalite, diorite, amphibolite and paragneiss units. The 1:50,000-scale geological surveys of the Mid and Lower Eastmain (Moukhsil and Doucet, 1999; Moukhsil, 2000; Moukhsil *et al* ., 2001; Moukhsil and Legault, 2002) show that the Nemiscau and Opinaca subprovinces are in stratigraphic contact with the La Grande Subprovince. This indicates that Opinaca and Nemiscau do not represent allochtonous metasediments relative to La Grande rocks (Moukhsil and Doucet, 1999; Goutier *et al* ., 1999).

The Nemiscau's deformation style is described as polyphased (Hocq, 1994; Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2019). Metamorphism is usually in the mid amphibolite facies and increases to the granulite facies towards the center of the basin (Gauthier *et al* ., 2007). According to Bandyayera and Daoudene (2018), the presence of metatexites and diatexites derived from partial melting of volcano-sedimentary rocks of Nemiscau (Rupert Complex and Lac des Montagnes Group) indicates that these rocks have reached the upper amphibolite facies. In the southern part of the

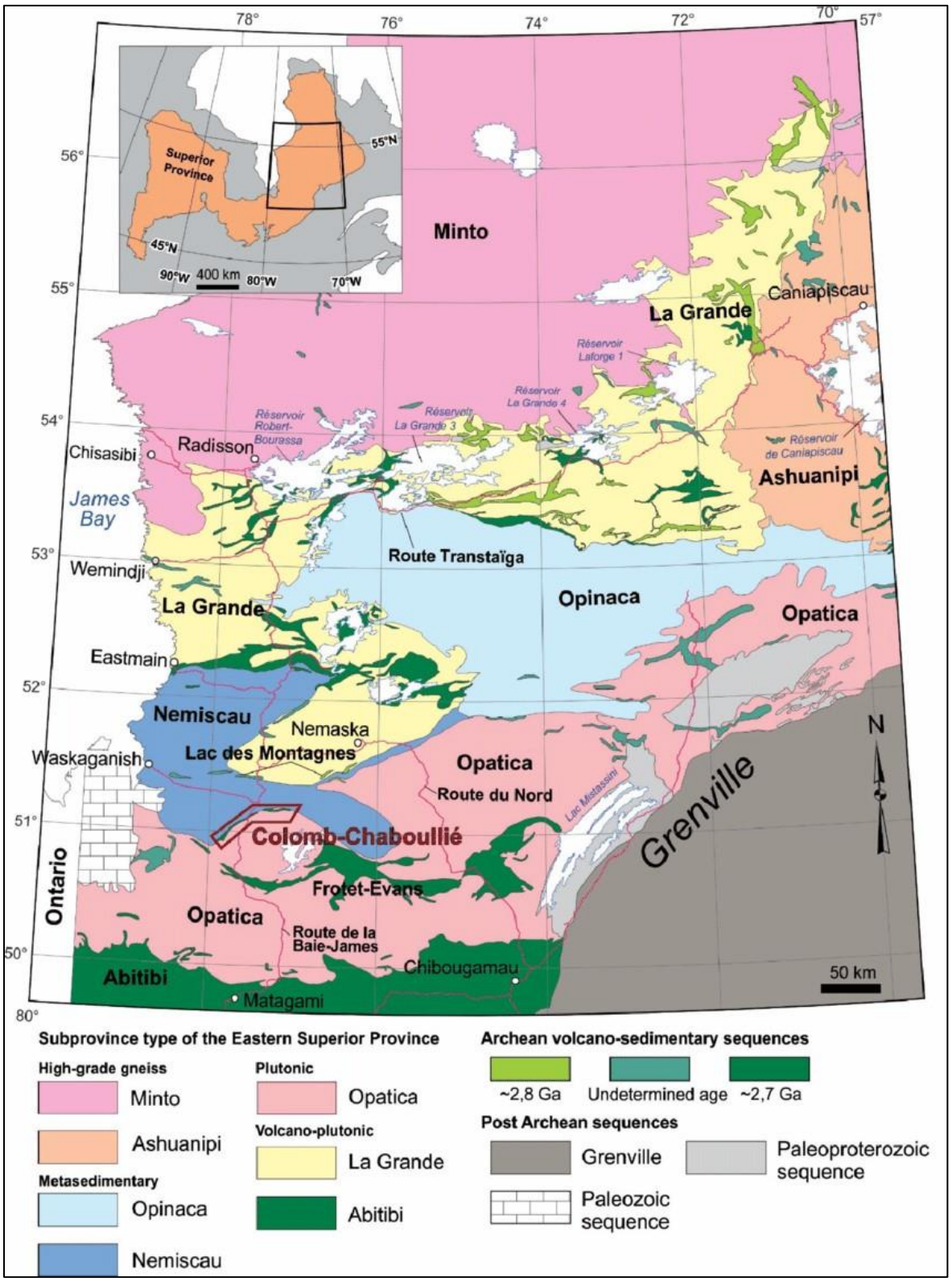
region, kilometric units of diatexite locally contain orthopyroxene, indicating that these rocks have reached the granulite facies.

The Nemiscau Subprovince is one of the metasedimentary assemblages with the Quetico, English River, Pontiac and Opinaca subprovinces that make up the Superior Province. It corresponds to the remains of a large sedimentary basin that would have formed just before 2700 Ma. The deposition age of the metasedimentary assemblage is estimated between 2698 and 2688 Ma (Percival *et al* ., 1992). The dating of a granitic intrusion cutting metasedimentary rocks also indicates a minimum sedimentation age of 2672 ±2 Ma (Davis *et al* ., 1995).

The linearity of the Quetico and English River metasedimentary belts observed on the Ontario side suggests that the Nemiscau and Opinaca basins are an extension of either of these belts. According to Card (1990), the eastern extension of the English River Subprovince could consist of the Nemiscau and Opinaca sedimentary basins on the Quebec side. It is also possible that the Nemiscau and Opinaca basins correspond more closely to the Quetico Basin extension. According to some studies, the Quetico Subprovince would be an accretionary prism (Card, 1990; Williams, 1986, 1990; Percival, 1989; Percival and Williams, 1989; Devaney and Williams, 1989). Because the petrological and geochemical characteristics of the Quetico Basin are similar to those of the Nemiscau and Opinaca basins (Doyon 2004), it is possible that these three basins represent one and the same large accretionary prism. However, the degree of metamorphism has been shown to increase from the Quetico basin to the Opinaca basin. According to Guernina and Sawyer (2003), as well as Percival (1989), the increase in eastward metamorphism was the result of crust uplift and could account for variations in metamorphism, deformation and erosion in all three basins.

(Source: https://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/lexique-stratigraphique/province-du-superieur/sous-province-de-nemiscau_en/)

**Figure 7: Geological Provinces of Quebec**



## 7.2 Local Geology

Eight geological units are mapped in Nemiscau subprovince. The description of these units is slightly modified from BG 2019-03 (Source: http://gq.mines.gouv.qc.ca/bulletins-geologiques_en/lac-des-montagnes_en/).

The ***Hutte Complex*** consists of tonalitic gneiss that are locally granitic (2833 Ma) occurring as gneissic domes forming structural windows through rocks of the Lac des Montagnes volcano-sedimentary Belt (2723 Ma).

The ***Lac des Montagnes Group*** consists of the entire package of volcano-sedimentary rocks found within a block delineated by the Rivière Rupert and Poste Albanel shear zones. In the mapped area, the Lac des Montagnes Group includes four units of mafic to felsic rocks (nAmo1, nAmo2, nAmo3 and nAmo5) that are interstratified and folded. Basalt consists of magnesian and ferriferous tholeiites, while intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastics are of calc-alkaline affinity. Two U-Pb zircon dating from lapilli and ash tuffs of unit nAmo3 yielded crystallization ages of 2707 Ma and 2723 Ma.

The ***Voirdye Formation*** describes a sequence of metasedimentary rocks in the Lac des Montagnes Belt. Overlying volcanic units of the Lac des Montagnes Group, it consists of conglomerate (nAvrd1), paragneiss (nAvrd2), quartzite (nAvrd3), iron formations (nAvrd4) and metasomatic rocks (nAvrd5).

The ***Caumont Mafic-Ultramafic Suite*** groups mafic and ultramafic sills intruding into the Lac des Montagnes Group volcano-sedimentary sequence. The Lac des Montagnes Ultramafic Intrusion is the largest ultramafic stratiform intrusion of the Caumont Suite and the only one containing metre to decametre-thick zones of layered chromitite. It consists of peridotite (nAmot1), chromitite (nAmot1a), pyroxenite (nAmot2) and, incidentally, gabbro (nAmot3). This sill shows NE-SW oriented magmatic layering, as well as a steep dip and stratigraphic polarity both towards the SE.

The ***Mezières Suite*** consists of polyphase intrusions of white biotite ± garnet ± muscovite ± tourmaline granitic pegmatite. These rocks intruded between 2691 and 2672 Ma (David, 2019b; Davis *et al.*, 1995) into Voirdye Formation metasedimentary rocks. The abundance of biotite schlierens and the ubiquitous presence of paragneiss and migmatite enclaves suggest that the Mezières Suite is the evolved product of partial melting of metasedimentary rocks.

The ***Spodumène Suite*** comprises of white spodumene-muscovite-garnet-tourmaline ± beryl ± apatite ± lepidolite ± petalite pegmatite that intrudes into amphibolitized basalt of the Lac des Montagnes Group. The edges of intrusions are generally deformed and sheared, suggesting a syntectonic to late-tectonic emplacement. A crystallization age of 2577 ±13 Ma obtained on zircons from the Whabouchi deposit's spodumene pegmatite (Beland, 2011) demonstrates that this unit is the latest felsic intrusive phase of the Nemiscau Subprovince.

The ***Kaupanaukau Suite*** groups late intrusions of pink granite and granitic pegmatite (nAkup1-nAkup3) that cut all the rocks of the Nemiscau Subprovince, Champion Complex and Valiquette

Pluton. It corresponds to granite and granitic pegmatite units of the Théodat Complex (Athe4 and Athe5) found in the Opatica Suprovince.

The ***Diabase Dyke swarms;*** The area is cut by three diabase dyke swarms, the NW-SE oriented Mistassini Dyke Swarm (2515 Ma), the NE-SW oriented Senneterre Dykes (2221 Ma and 2216 Ma) and the E-W oriented Abitibi Dykes (1141 Ma).

In the south, paragneiss of the Rupert Complex unconformably lie on or are in fault contact with the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt units. This narrow belt of volcano-sedimentary rocks marks the contact zone between the Nemiscau and Opatica subprovinces. The boundary between Nemiscau and Opatica is manifested by the presence of the Lac Coulomb Shear Zone, located between rocks of the Colomb-Chaboullié Belt and those of Opatica. The Colomb-Chaboullié Belt consists mainly of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks, felsic to intermediate volcanoclastics, mafic and ultramafic sills and, in lesser proportions, iron formations, wackes and conglomerates assigned to the Colomb-Chaboullié Group.

To the north, the Rivière Rupert Shear Zone, located between the Lac des Montagnes Band (LMB) and the Champion Complex, marks the boundary between Nemiscau and La Grande. The Champion Complex forms the southern extension of La Grande, while volcano-sedimentary units of the LMB, assigned to the Lac des Montagnes Group, are part of Nemiscau. The Lac des Montagnes Group is composed of basalt, amphibolite, felsic and intermediate volcanoclastics, iron formations and mafic and ultramafic intrusions. In addition, contact between the Lac des Montagnes Group and the Rupert Complex is generally sheared off and could represent an old discordance.

Finally, the Nemiscau units are cut by three swarms of diabase dykes, the NW-SE-oriented Mistassini Dyke Swarm, the N-S-oriented Matachewan Dyke Swarm and the NE-SW-oriented Senneterre Dykes (Bandyayera and Daoudene, 2018b).

The geology of the Nemiscau Subprovince differs from that of the Opinaca because it contains a large volcanic component, as well as bands of granulite derived from the melting of tonalite, diorite, amphibolite and paragneiss units.

## 7.2 Property Geology

The property claims area is underlain by metasediments, and granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments.

Based on the Geological Map of Quebec DV 2023-03, Edition 2023: 032N14, the property claims area is underlain by two rock units (geo 72, and geo 84) (Figure 8).

Geo 72 occupies 98 % of the property claim area and typically comprises biotite granite, as shown by the geological map of the property. However, the present field work revealed that the property claims area is not underlain by a single monotonous lithology (biotite granite), but is comprised of metasediments, granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. The pegmatites have intruded the metasediments along the bedding /foliation planes, and both the lithologies can be seen alternating with each other. In some other parts, numerous veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatites have intruded the granites, giving them a pegmatitic character.

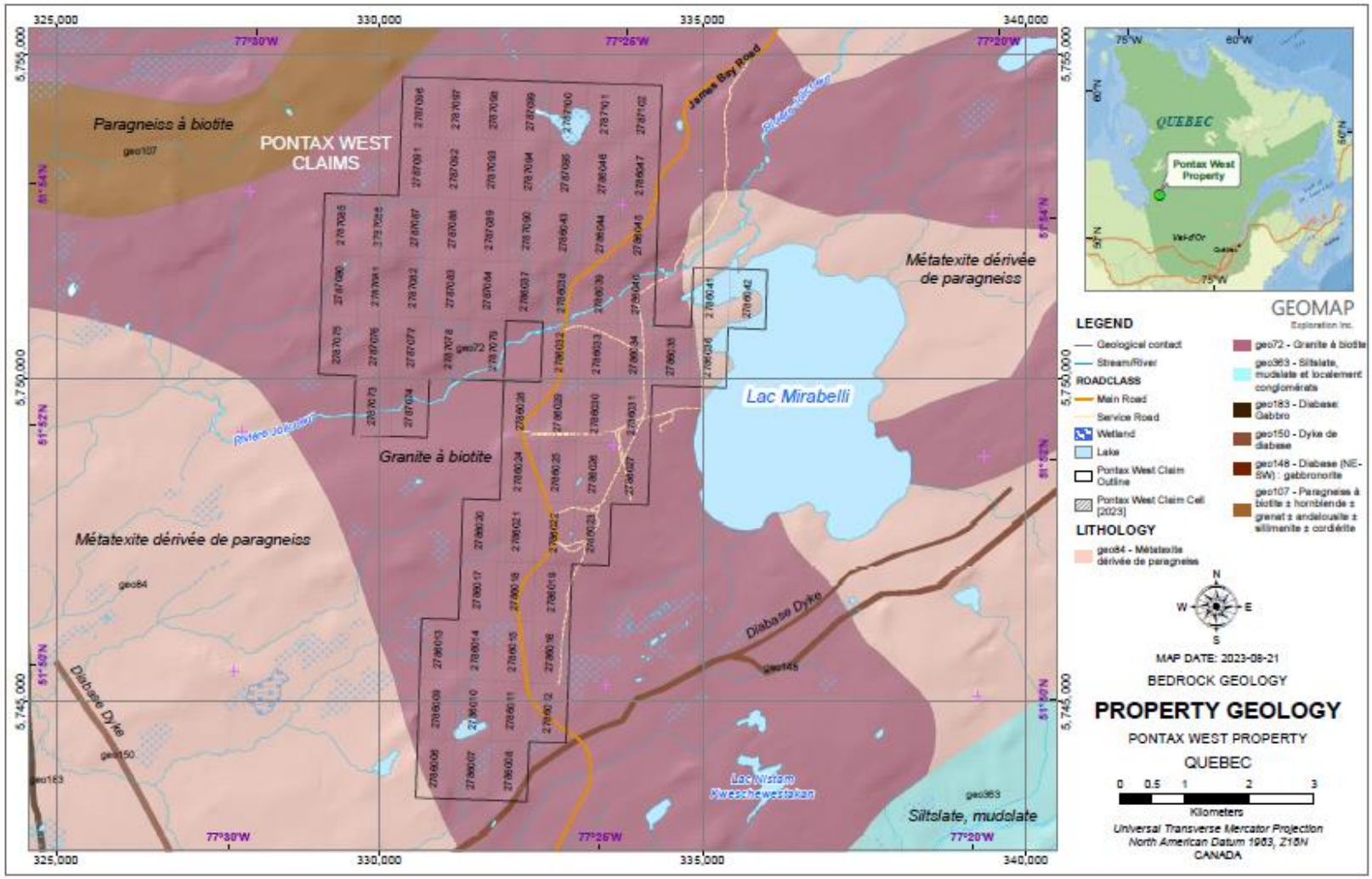
Geo 84 makes up 2 % of the property claims area and is typically comprised of metatexite derived from gneiss.

The pegmatites occur as thin veins, pods, lenses and as beds, which are a few centimeters to most commonly 2-3 meters wide, but very rarely they are seen to be locally as wide as 20-25m (Sample # PXA 75, Claim# 2786029). Likewise, they are a few centimeters to most commonly 8-10m long. In some cases, however, they are many 10’s of meters long (Samples PWB 724-732, claim# 2787081), and are seen extending along the general strike/orientation of the metasediment beds and the granite bodies.

A total number of 23 pegmatites thicker than 30cm have been identified on the property during the current field investigations.

2023 exploration work geological mapping concluded that the most part of the property geology has the potential of having several pegmatites and is, therefore, favorable for the occurrence of spodumene and other rare metals minerals.

**Figure 8: Bed Rock Geology Map of Pontax West Property**



# 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

## 8.1 Lithium Deposit Types

Lithium does not occur as a free metal in nature because of its high reactivity and is extracted from the following three types of sources:

- Brines
- Pegmatites
- Sedimentary rocks

World-wide lithium resources are estimated to be 39 million metric tons (MT). Continental brines and pegmatites (or hard-rock ore) are the major sources for commercial lithium production. Generally, lithium extraction from brine sources has proven more economical than production from hard-rock ore. While hard-rock lithium production once dominated the market, most of lithium carbonate is now produced from continental brines in Latin America, primarily due to the lower cost of production.

### 8.1.1 Brine Deposits

Brine deposits represent about 66 percent of global lithium resources and are found mainly in the salt flats of Chile, Argentina, China and Tibet. The second half of the 20th century saw a dramatic shift in lithium carbonate (and some lithium chloride) production from the usual pegmatite sources to brines. Today, large quantities of lithium carbonate come from the brines of the Salar de Atacama, Chile, and Clayton Valley, Nevada (United States). Lithium chloride is also produced from the Salar del Hombre Muerto, Argentina. Various other salars and playas such as those of China, Bolivia, Argentina, and Tibet are being evaluated for future lithium chemical production (Kunasz 2004).

### 8.1.2 Pegmatites Deposits

Pegmatite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock formed from slow cooling of magma below the earth crust and contain large crystals. It can contain extractable amounts of a number of elements, including lithium, tin, cesium, niobium and tantalum. This form of deposit accounts for 26 percent of known global lithium resources. The Pontax West property falls under pegmatite deposit types. Lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites are a petrogenetically defined subset of granitic pegmatites that are associated with certain granites. They consist mostly of quartz, potassium feldspar, albite, and muscovite. Common accessory minerals include garnet, tourmaline, and apatite (USGS 2016). Lithium in pegmatites is mostly found in the mineral spodumene, but also may be present in petalite, lepidolite, amblygonite and eucryptite.

### 8.1.3 Sedimentary rock deposits

Sedimentary rock deposits represent 8 percent of known global lithium resources and are found in clay deposits and lacustrine evaporites. In clay deposits, lithium is found in hectorite, which is rich in both magnesium and lithium. The most known form of lithium-containing lacustrine deposit is found in the Jadar Valley in Serbia for which the lithium- and boron-bearing element jadarite is named.

## 8.2 Deposit Model

Rare-element pegmatites may host several economic commodities, such as tantalum (Ta-oxide minerals), tin (cassiterite), lithium (ceramic-grade spodumene and petalite), rubidium (lepidolite and K-feldspar), and cesium (pollucite) collectively known as rare elements, and ceramic-grade feldspar and quartz (Selway *et al*., 2005). Two families of rare-element pegmatites are common in the Superior Province, Canada: Li-Cs-Ta enriched ("LCT") and Nb-Y-F enriched ("NYF"). LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. NYF pegmatites are enriched in rare earth elements ("REE"), U, and Th in addition to Nb, Y, F, and are associated with A-type, sub aluminous to metaluminous (Al-poor), quartz-poor granites or syenites (Černý, 1991a).

Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 $km^2$ area within 10 km of the fertile granite (Breaks and Tindle, 1997a). A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The granitic melt first crystallizes several different granitic units (e.g., biotite granite to two mica granite to muscovite granite), due to an evolving melt composition, within a single parental fertile granite pluton. The residual melt enriched in incompatible elements (e.g., Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta, Sn) and volatiles (e.g., $H_2O$, Li, F, $BO_3$, and $PO_4$) from such a pluton can then migrate into the host rock and crystallize pegmatite dykes. Volatiles promote the crystallization of a few large crystals from a melt and increase the ability of the melt to travel greater distances. This results in pegmatite dykes with coarse-grained crystals occurring in country rocks considerable distances from their parent granite intrusions. Figure 13 explains the chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).

There are several geological features that are common in rare-element pegmatites (Černý et al., 1981; Černý et al., 1998) (Selway *et al.*, 2005):

1. *Subprovincial Boundaries:* The pegmatites tend to occur along subprovincial boundaries.
2. *Metasedimentary-Dominant Subprovince:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province occur along subprovince boundaries, except for those that occur within the metasedimentary subprovince.

3. *Greenschist to Amphibolite Metamorphic Grade:* Pegmatites are absent in the granulite terranes.
4. *Fertile Parent Granite:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province are genetically derived from a fertile parent granite.
5. *Host Rocks:* Highly fractionated spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites are commonly hosted by mafic metavolcanic rocks (amphibolite) in contact with a fertile granite intrusion along subprovincial boundaries. Pegmatites within the Pontiac subprovince are hosted by metasedimentary rocks or their fertile granitic parents.
6. *Metasomatized Host Rocks:* Biotite and tourmaline are common minerals, and Holmquist is a minor phase in metasomatic aureoles in mafic metavolcanic host rocks to spodumene- and petalite-subtype pegmatites. Tourmaline, muscovite, and biotite are common, and Holmquist is rare in metasomatic aureoles in metasedimentary rocks.
7. *Li Minerals:* Most of the complex-type pegmatites contain spodumene and/or petalite as the dominant Li mineral, except for a few pegmatites which have lepidolite as the dominant Li mineral.
8. *Cs Minerals:* Cesium-rich minerals only occur in the most extremely fractionated pegmatites.
9. *Ta-Sn Minerals:* Most pegmatites in the Superior province contain ferrocolumbite and manganocolumbite as the dominant Nb-Ta-bearing minerals. Some pegmatites contain manganotantalite or wodginite as the dominant Ta-oxide mineral. Tantalum-bearing cassiterite is relatively rare in pegmatites of the Superior province.
10. *Pegmatite Zone Hosting Ta Mineralization:* Fine-grained Ta-oxides (e.g., manganotantalite, wodginite, and microlite) commonly occur in the aplite, albitized K feldspar, mica-rich, and spodumene core zones.

    There are several pegmatite outcrops on the Pontax West Property claims which are considered favourable for lithium exploration. As no detailed exploration work has been carried out in this area, therefore no historical lithium occurrence is reported on these claims.

However, these pegmatites are located few kilometres to the south of Whabouchi lithium mine which is a known LCT type pegmatite. The Whabouchi pegmatite is a highly fractionated, spodumene-rich pegmatite swarm, individual bodies of which display to varying degrees typical zoning - a comparatively thin albite wall zone at the contacts followed by a K-feldspar rich zone with lesser albite, quartz, mica and little or no spodumene, followed by a spodumene-quartz-rich core zone (with variable feldspars and mica) making up more than 90% of the cross-section. The Whabouchi deposit lacks a quartz core which is one of the classic zoned pegmatite features. Insufficient stratigraphic work has been done on the host rocks to establish that the bodies are dominantly sills as in the classic case. The concordance of the bodies with the greenstone belt and the persistence of even thin pegmatite bodies over a 100m or more on strike and at depth supports this structural control. At the Whabouchi Mine, white spodumene granitic pegmatite (25-30% spodumene) consists of a swarm of interconnected dykes hosted in deformed aplitic zones. The aplitic

phase is white, saccharoidal and composed of albite (60%), light grey quartz (20%), muscovite (20%) and garnet (1%).

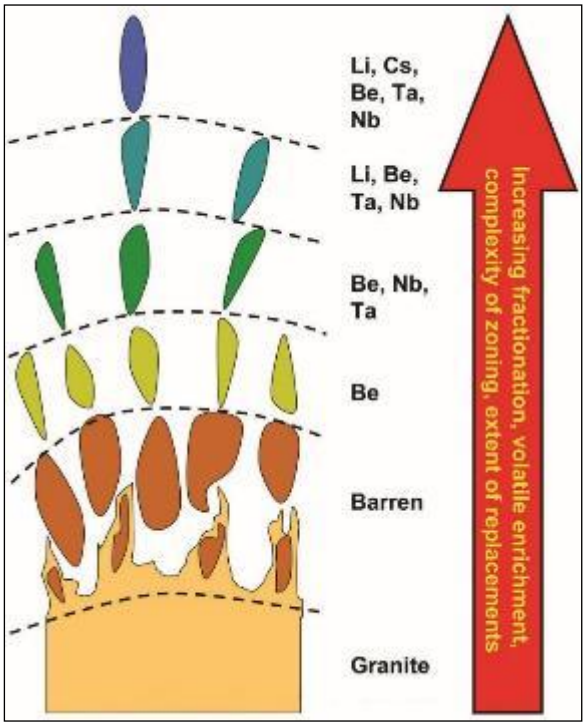



**Figure 9: Chemical evolution of lithium-rich pegmatites with distance from the granitic source (London, 2008).**

# 9.0 EXPLORATION

Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited) completed an exploration work program on the Property during the period August- October 2023. The field program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling of lithium targets on the Property. The primary objective of the program was to locate potential spodumene bearing pegmatites. Many targets were visited during the program, although due to time constraints, only a few samples could be collected from some parts of the Property.

The sampling program mainly focused on collecting pegmatites samples, except for a few which are either from granites or metasediments. The sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. These samples were tested by handheld laser induced breakdown spectrometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium Pegmatite modes. Only those samples were sent to Lab ("ACTLABS") for assays which had some lithium potential.

The author visited the property from September 19 to September 22, 2023.

The following section describes the exploration work conducted on the Property.

## 9.1 Prospecting and Geological Mapping

The Property has quite a few ridges marked by the presence of pegmatite bodies. During the present study, pegmatite samples were collected from most of the ridges which were accessible either by road or by helicopter. The James Bay Road crosses the Property and a large number of the samples were gathered in the vicinity of this road.

The 2023 field work exploration revealed that the property claims area is not underlain by a single monotonous lithology (biotite granite), but is comprised of metasediments, granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. A total number of 23 pegmatites have been identified on the property.

### 9.1.1 Rock Sampling

One hundred and seventeen samples, including eight duplicates were collected in the field These samples are described in Table 5 and locations are shown in Figures 10-13.

All the samples were taken from Pegmatite outcrops (Photo-1 & 2). The Pegmatite outcrops visited and sampled (Tables 5-7) are mostly greyish white, occasionally whitish grey, reddish pink, very light brown and white to very light grey, generally coarse grained, locally medium grained and include mainly feldspar, quartz and biotite mica. White Feldspar is the dominant mineral, and in places occur as large as 8cmX10cm size crystals. Quartz (smoky in places),

biotite with minor muscovite is next in abundance. Pink feldspar is locally abundant. Accessory minerals include tourmaline, garnet, molybdenite and some unidentifiable reddish and black minerals.

The pegmatites occur as thin veins, pods, lenses and as beds, which are a few centimeters to most commonly 2-3 meters wide, but very rarely they are seen to be locally as wide as 20-25m (Sample # PXA 75, Claim# 2786029). Pegmatite bodies have intruded the metasediments and the granite bodies. In case of metasediments, in majority of cases, pegmatites intruded along the foliation/bedding planes of metasediments, but in some cases some pegmatite bodies can also be seen crosscutting the metasediment-pegmatite bodies (claim # 2786015, 2786016). These cross-cutting pegmatite dykes are thin and less than 30 cm wide. In the case of granite bodies as well, the pegmatites have intruded along the general orientation of the granite bodies. Likewise, they are a few centimeters to most commonly 8-10m long. In some cases, however, they are many 10's of meters long (Samples PWB 724-732, claim# 2787081), and are seen extending along the general strike/orientation of the metasediment beds and the granite bodies.

**Photo 1: Pegmatite Outcrop (Sample PXA 75)**

**Photo 2: Pegmatite Outcrop (Sample PXA 09)**

**Table 5: Pontax West Rock Sample Description**

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 01 | | 0329964 / 5751380 / 185M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, large garnets | |
| PXA 02 | | 0329992 / 5751403 / 188M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, garnets | |
| PXA 03 | 593004 | 0330058 / 5751545 / 194M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, garnets, biotite | |
| PXA 04 | 593005 | 0330039 / 5751639 / 204M | Pegmatite; whitish grey, feldspar, quartz, garnets, biotite, tourmaline | |
| PXA 05 | | 0330053 / 5751693 / 206M | Pegmatite; greyish white, Feldspar, quartz, garnets, biotite, tourmaline | |
| PXA 06 | | 0330038 / 5451791 / 219M | Pegmatite; whitish grey, Feldspar, quartz, biotite, some garnets | |
| PXA 07 | | 0331005 / 5454614 / 225M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 08 | | 0331020 / 5754527 / 216M | Pegmatite; greyish pink, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 09 | | 0330880 / 5744569 / 213M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, minor black minerals | |
| PXA 10 | | 0330883 / 5744686 / 212M | Pegmatite; greyish white, Feldspar, quartz, biotite (DUPLICATE) | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 11 | | 0330883 / 5744686 / 212M | Pegmatite; greyish white, Feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 12 | | 331654.63 / 5753003.00 | Pegmatite; greyish - blackish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, and some dark minerals | |
| PXA 13 | | 331505.96 / 5752999.80 | Pegmatite; greyish - blackish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, and some dark minerals | |
| PXA 14 | 593015 | 331522.69 / 5752850.80 | Pegmatite / Granite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, | |
| PXA 15 | | 331436.62 / 5752950.50 | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, and large biotite | |
| PXA 16 | | 332546.69 / 5753385.40 | Pegmatite / Granite; pinkish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 17 | | 0332500 / 5744849 / 207M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, minor muscovite, biotite, green color (chlorite?) | |
| PXA 18 | | 0332550 / 5744924 / 208M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, same as previous sample, no muscovite | |
| PXA 19 | | 0332617 / 5745021 / 208M | Pegmatite; dyke cross cutting meta - sediment, greyish white, feldspar, quartz, muscovite, green mineral? | |
| PXA 20 | 593021 | 332875.90 / 5745224.09 | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, some dark minerals ( DUPLICATE ) | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 21 | | 332875.95 / 5745224.80 | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, some dark minerals | |
| PXA 22 | | 332828.83 / 5745310.70 | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, and biotite | |
| PXA 23 | 593023 | 332699.80 / 5745355.00 | Pegmatite / Granite; mixed zone, greyish white, feldspar, quartz, and biotite | |
| PXA 24 | | 332676.50 / 5745316.00 | Pegmatite; (boulder), feldspar, muscovite, biotite, smokey quartz, greenish mineral? | Big boulder close to outcrop. |
| PXA 25 | | 332596.68 / 5745180.90 | Pegmatite; (dyke), greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, and granite | |
| PXA 26 | 593027 | 332539.53 / 5745053.00 | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, and some dark minerals | |
| PXA 27 | | 0332062 / 5745392 / 209M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, some dark minerals | |
| PXA 28 | | 0332204 / 5745409 / 207M | Pegmatite; whitish grey, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, amphibole? | |
| PXA 29 | | 0332585 / 5745675 / 201M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, graphite (molybdenum?), feldspar, quartz, some black minerals | |
| PXA 30 | | 0332515 / 5745547 / 208M | Pegmatite; pinkish, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite ( DUPLICATE ) | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 31 | | 0332515 / 5745547 / 208M | Pegmatite; pinkish, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 32 | | 0332422 / 5745485 / 213M | Pegmatite; pinkish grey, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 33 | 593034 | 0332329 / 5745458 / 209M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, garnets | |
| PXA 34 | | 0332179 / 5746013 / 205M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, small quartz, biotite, some dark minerals | |
| PXA 35 | | 0332713 / 5747293 / 233M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, garnets | |
| PXA 36 | | 0332762 / 5747266 / 231M | Pegmatite; pinkish grey, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 37 | | 0332899 / 5747185 / 214M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 38 | | 0332771 / 5747222 / 215M | Pegmatite; pinkish grey, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, 0.5m wide, 10 - 15m long | |
| PXA 39 | | 0332587 / 5745666 / 311M | Pegmatite; pink, huge crystals of pink feldspar with quartz, reddish dots, molybdenite, some black mineral | |
| PXA 40 | 593041 | 0331865 / 5746964 / 312M | Pegmatite; veins in granite body ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PXA 41 | | 0331865 / 5746964 / 312M | Pegmatite; veins in granite body ( DUPLICATE ) | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 42 | | 0331862 / 5746927 / 312M | Pegmatite; white, coarse grained, huge 3 x 4 inch crystals of white feldspar, with quartz, common biotite, and pods (4 x 5 inch) of granite. | |
| PXA 43 | | 0331782 / 5746955 / 309M | Pegmatite; vein 20 - 35m wide within granite, 2 x 3 inch pegmatite, white, coarse grain, huge crystals of feldspar, quartz, books of biotite | |
| PXA 44 | | 0331991 / 5746703 / 312M | Pegmatite; white, coarse grained, huge crystals of feldspar, with quartz and biotite, pegmatite vein 30 - 40cm developed in the granite | |
| PXA 45 | | 0331422 / 5747670 / 212M | Pegmatite; white, medium to coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, 5 - 6m wide, 10 - 15m long | |
| PXA 46 | | 0331421 / 5747734 / 209M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite 1 - 3m wide, 10 - 15m long | |
| PXA 47 | | 0331404 / 5747815 / 204M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, tourmaline , green mineral? | |
| PXA 48 | | 0331363 / 5747888 / 208M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, quartz, feldspar, dark and green mineral, some biotite | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 49 | | 0331426 / 5747942 / 210M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, dominantly feldspar, quartz, muscovite, 1m wide / 10 - 15m long | |
| PXA 50 | | 0331529 / 5747904 / 214M | Pegmatite + Meta sediment; mixed zone, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, green mineral, mineralized zone of biotite 50 - 60%, black grey in color ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PXA 51 | | 0331529 / 5747904 / 214M | Pegmatite + Meta sediment; mixed zone, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, green mineral, mineralized zone of biotite 50 - 60%, black grey in color | |
| PXA 52 | | 0331661 / 5747920 / 216M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smokey quartz, garnets, some biotite, 0.3m - 0.4m wide / 9 - 10m long | |
| PXA 53 | | 0332350 / 5748067 / 208M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, garnets | |
| PXA 54 | | 0332390 / 5748056 / 215M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 55 | | 0333774 / 5749171 / 217M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, garnets | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 56 | | 0333795 / 5749122 / 224M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, biotite, smokey quartz | |
| PXA 57 | | 0333808 / 5749156 / 224M | Pegmatite; greyish white, medium to coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, muscovite, garnets | |
| PXA 58 | | 0333824 / 5749202 / 225M | Pegmatite; yellowish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 59 | | 0332934 / 5749342 / 207M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, green mineral? | |
| PXA 60 | | 0332917 / 5749311 / 204M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, garnets ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PXA 61 | | 0332917 / 5749311 / 204M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, garnets | |
| PXA 62 | | 0332942 / 5749305 / 208M | Pegmatite; pinkish grey, k feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 63 | | 0332909 / 5749250 / 215M | Pegmatite; greyish white, feldspar, smokey quartz, biotite, minor tourmaline | |
| PXA 64 | | 0332759 / 5749263 / 208M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, minor garnets | |
| PXA 65 | | 0332747 / 5749238 / 202M | Pegmatite; yellowish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, tourmaline, green mineral? | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 66 | | 0332927 / 5749219 / 208M | Pegmatite; whitish grey, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, some tourmaline | |
| PXA 67 | 593068 | 0332655 / 5749606 / 181M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smoky quartz | |
| PXA 68 | | 0332627 / 5749573 / 187M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smoky quartz, biotite, pegmatite intruded along the bedding plain of meta sediment | |
| PXA 69 | | 0332805 / 5749835 / 189M | Pegmatite; greenish to pink white, feldspar, quartz, biotite, green mineral? | |
| PXA 70 | | 0333004 / 5749723 / 185M | Pegmatite; greyish pink, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PXA 71 | | 0333004 / 5749723 / 185M | Pegmatite; greyish pink, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 72 | | 0332978 / 5749922 / 181M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 73 | 593074 | 0332979 / 5750011 / 181M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite | |
| PXA 74 | | 0332933 / 5749926 / 189M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smoky quartz, biotite, garnets | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PXA 75 | | 0332873 / 5749880 / 185M | Pegmatite; reddish pink, coarse grained, feldspar, smoky quartz, biotite, iron staining, width20-25m,length 30-40, | |
| PXA 76 | | 0332827 / 5749839 / 184M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, smoky quartz, biotite, greenish minerals | |
| PXA 77 | 593078 | 0332223 / 5749090 / 197M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, tourmaline | |
| PWB 724 | | 0329919 / 5751396 / 200M | Pegmatite; white to very light grey, medium grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz, biotite, and dark minerals (amphibole) | Pegmatite and meta sediment bed alternating, pegmatite lying along the strike of meta sediment beds |
| PWB 725 | | 0329901 / 5751424 / 205M | Pegmatite; very light brown to blueish, predominantly feldspar, quartz and biotite, medium to coarse grained, a few cm to 5m wide, most commonly 1-2m wide, | Pegmatite; a few cm to 5m wide, most commonly 1-2m wide, very light brown to blueish, quartz and biotite, predominantly feldspar, medium to coarse grained Pegmatite / meta sediment beds alternating |
| PWB 726 | | 0329899 / 5751438 / 207M | Pegmatite, same as above | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 727 | | 0329890 / 5751464 / 211M | Pegmatite; light brown with brownish tinge at places, medium grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite | |
| PWB 728 | | 0329868 / 5751519 / 212M | Pegmatite; light grey, medium grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite, and some dark minerals | |
| PWB 729 | | 0329925 / 5751608 / 215M | Pegmatite; very light grey, rusty, medium to coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite, and blueish feldspar (?) | |
| PWB 730 | | 0329888 / 5751860 / 231M | Pegmatite; very light grey, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz, biotite, and dark minerals ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PWB 731 | | 0329888 / 5751860 / 231M | Pegmatite; very light grey, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz, biotite, and dark minerals | |
| PWB 732 | 593087 | 0329918 / 5751744 / 223M | Pegmatite; very light grey, medium to coarse grained, feldspar and quartz, with biotite and dark minerals | |
| PWB 753 | | 0331022 / 5754444 / 200M | Pegmatite; very light grey to light brown, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar crystals, with quartz and biotite, garnets | Alternating beds of meta sediment and pegmatite. Pegmatite beds from few cms to 2m thick |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 754 | | 0331019 / 5754501 / 203M | Pegmatite; light grey, medium to coarse grained, feldspar, quartz and biotite | |
| PWB 755 | | 0330901 / 5744558 / 188M | Pegmatite; grey, medium grained, predominantly feldspar, quartz, and biotite, blue feldspar | veins, pods, and beds of pegmatite invading the meta sediment |
| PWB 756 | | 0330850 / 5744681 / 186M | Pegmatite; grey, medium grained, feldspar, quartz and biotite | 20cm thick pegmatite veins, pods, beds, discontinue over few cms to a few meters |
| PWB 757 | | 0332277 / 5744891 / 316M | Pegmatite; light brownish, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite | Pegmatite; within meta sediment, seems to have invaded along the bedding planes |
| PWB 758 | | 0332187 / 5744876 / 318M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, huge crystals of white feldspar, quartz, biotite, muscovite, and garnets | Veins, pods, and beds of pegmatite varying from a few cm to 150cm, continue only a few cm along the strike |
| PWB 759 | | 0332188 / 5744882 / 320M | Same as PWB 758, well developed garnets, up to 1.5cm long | Pegmatite develops along foliation planes of meta sediment |
| PWB 760 | | 0332061 / 5744518 / 319M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, predominantly white feldspar, quartz, biotite, quartz veins ( DUPLICATE ) | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 761 | | 0332061 / 5744518 / 319M | Pegmatite; greyish white, coarse grained, predominantly white feldspar, quartz, biotite, quartz veins | |
| PWB 762 | | 0331968 / 5744259 / 321M | Pegmatite; whitish grey, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite | Irregular veins, pods, and lenses - few cm to 30cm wide, continue over a few cm to a few meters, developed along the foliation, faces of meta sediment |
| PWB 763 | | 0332378 / 5744675 / 318M | Pegmatite; very light brown, coarse grained, predominantly large crystals of feldspar, with quartz and biotite | A big meta sediment outcrop with veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatite, a few cm to 30cm wide and discontinuous along the strike within a couple of meters |
| PWB 764 | | 0332289 / 5745945 / 378M | Pegmatite; white, predominantly white feldspar, with quartz and biotite | Metasedimentry outcrop intruded by granite and peg veins, pods, and lenses, few cm to 70 - 80cm wide and only a few meters long |
| PWB 765 | | 0332388 / 5745966 / 369M | Pegmatite; lens 2 - 3m x 2 x 3m, light brown, very coarse grained, huge crystals of feldspar and quartz with common biotite | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 766 | 593056 | 0332357 / 5746047 / 368M | Pegmatite; lens 4 - 5m wide and 3 - 4m long, pinching, white, predominantly white feldspar, quartz, and biotite | |
| PWB 767 | | 0332712 / 5745930 / 359M | Pegmatite; greyish white, predominantly white feldspar, quartz, and common biotite, veins few cm to 50 - 60cm wide along the foliation and cross cutting as well | |
| PWB 768 | | 0332639 / 5746101 / 362M | Pegmatite; vein, white, medium to coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite | |
| PWB 769 | | 0332621 / 5746079 / 369M | Granite gneiss; coarse grained, quartz, feldspar, and biotite | |
| PWB 770 | | 0332570 / 5746030 / 372M | Pegmatite; few cm to 30cm wide, few meters along the strike, white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, trace muscovite ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PWB 771 | | 0332570 / 5746030 / 372M | Pegmatite; few cm to 30cm wide, few meters along the strike, white, coarse grained, feldspar, quartz, biotite, trace muscovite | |
| PWB 772 | | 0332421 / 5746030 / 366M | Pegmatite; white, coarse grained, huge crystals of white feldspar, with huge crystals of quartz, | |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | biotite. Pegmatite lens 2 - 3m wide and a few m long, pinching character | |
| PWB 773 | | 0331329 / 5747580 / 266M | Pegmatite; white, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite / Granite; light grey, medium to coarse grained, pegmatitic, with pods of pegmatite locally | Coarse pegmatitic granite, with cross cutting pegmatite veins, (white, huge crystals of feldspar), up to 1 ft wide |
| PWB 774 | | 0331417 / 5747491 / 269M | Pegmatite; white, coarse grained, predominantly feldspar 3 x 4 inch wide crystals with quartz and biotite sheets | Granite body with pegmatite bodies 30cm to 1.5m wide - continues over 10 - 20m, disappears under the cover |
| PWB 775 | 593110 | 0331459 / 5747520 / 269M | Pegmatite; white with olive green tinge, coarse grained, huge feldspar (2 x 3"), with some quartz and biotite ( boulder ) | |
| PWB 776 | | 0331539 / 5747684 / 273M | Pegmatite; pinkish, coarse grained, huge crystals 2 x 3 of pink feldspar, with quartz, biotite, and well developed garnets, within granite, with meta sediment pocket | |
| PWB 777 | | 0331595 / 5747666 / 274M | Pegmatite; light brown, coarse grained, huge pegmatite and quartz crystals with biotite | Meta sediment body, with granite and pegmatite interbeds |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 778 | | 0331703 / 5747675 / 275M | Pegmatite; vein, along the fracture? 20 - 30cm wide, light brown, coarse grained (2 x 4") wide crystals of feldspar with quartz and biotite | |
| PWB 779 | | 0331909 / 5747786 / 273M | Pegmatite; light pink, huge white feldspar crystals 2 - 3", quartz, wide biotite | Pegmatite body 2 x 3m wide, in contact with meta sediment bed, 2 - 3m wide, hanging wall and 2 - 3m wide quartz vein making foot wall |
| PWB 780 | | 0332174 / 5747711 / 269M | Pegmatite; white, medium grained, feldspar, quartz, and biotite, granite intrusions in meta sediment ( DUPLICATE ) | |
| PWB 781 | | 0332174 / 5747711 / 269M | Pegmatite; white, medium grained, feldspar, quartz, and biotite, granite intrusions in meta sediment | |
| PWB 782 | 593067 | 0332543 / 5747559 / 278M | Pegmatite; light greyish white, very coarse grained, huge feldspar crystals 2 x 3", with quartz and biotite, large muscovite | Granite / meta sediment terrain, granite intrusions in meta sediment, Pegmatite; 30 - 40cm wide pegmatite body intruded along the granite fracture |

| Sample Number | LAB SAMPLE ID | Sample Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PWB 783 | | 0332621 / 5747515 / 281M | Pegmatite; light brown, medium to coarse grained, predominantly feldspar, with quartz and biotite, very small red and black garnets | Huge pegmatitic granite body, numerous pegmatite pods within the granite, some beds 1-2m wide having strike length of 10 - 20m. |

**Table 6: Pontax West Field Observations**

| Observation Number | Observation Coordinates (UTM) (Elevation M) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 409 | 0332580 / 5753669 / | Few cm to 2m thick beds of pegmatite interbedded with meta sediment |
| 410 | 0332461 / 5753674 / | Few cm to 1m thick pegmatite bodies interbedded with meta sediment |
| 411 | 0332512 / 5753525 / | Pegmatite veins, pods, and lenses, few cm to 20m thick bodies, alternating with meta |
| 412 | 0332506 / 5753439 / | Granite, grey, salt and pepper like texture, in contact with coarse grained meta sediment |
| 413 | 0332469 / 5753289 / | Granite body with pockets of meta sediment and pods of pegmatite, showing very tight |
| 414 | 0332541 / 5753378 / | Pegmatite, light grey, coarse grained, large k feldspar crystals with common large crystals |
| 415 | 0332277 / 5744891 / | Thick meta sediment body with veins and lenses of pegmatite, few cm to 100cm wide, few |
| 417 | 0332119 / 5744939 / | Veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatite within meta sediment along the foliation / bedding |
| 422 | 0331788 / 5744153 / | No more outcrop to the west of this point, veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatite within meta |
| 424 | 0332275 / 5746072 / | Veins and pods of pegmatite intruding along the bedding / foliation planes of the meta |
| 425 | 0332687 / 5746043 / | Same as above |

### 9.1.2 LIBS Testing

Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) is a rapid chemical analysis technology that uses a short laser pulse to create a micro-plasma on the sample surface. This analytical technique offers extremely fast measurement time, usually a few seconds, for a single spot analysis.

All the rock samples were tested for lithium using handheld Laser Induced Breakdown Spectrometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium-Pegmatite modes. LIBS testing facility was established at- Relais Routier 381 camp site. Each sample was analyzed at three points under Geochem and three points under Lithium-Pegmatite modes. The analyzing points were generally chosen randomly. Few tests targeted a specific mineral or vein. A total of 674 point were recorded. The average of all points in each mode (Geochem and Lithium-Pegmatite modes) was calculated for each sample. These average values are presented in Table 7 and are shown in Fig-10-13.

Lithium was not detected in 72 samples, 22 samples are below 100ppm, 16 samples are between 100- 200ppm and 8 samples are above 200pm on Lithium-Pegmatite Test Mode. The highest average value (646.3ppm) in sample PXA 22 was detected in Biotite grain. In Geochem Test mode, 53 samples are less than 100ppm, 50 samples are between 100ppm-200ppm, and 14 samples are above 200ppm. The original data include 40 samples with lithium >100 in one LIBS test under Lithium-Pegmatite mode and 12 samples with lithium >100 in two LIBS test under Lithium-Pegmatite mode.

**Table 7: Average Libs Data**

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 1 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-01 | 3 | 75.7-111.9 | 96.5 | 3 | ND-361.1 | 120 |
| 2 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-02 | 3 | 50.9-77.0 | 67.8 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 3 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-03 | 3 | 21-129.3 | 67.6 | 3 | ND-612.7 | 249.86 |
| 4 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-04 | 3 | 58.5-75.7 | 66.7 | 3 | ND-185.8 | 107.93 |
| 5 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-05 | 3 | ND-70.8 | 40.86 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 6 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-06 | 3 | 59.4-311.4 | 436.7 | 3 | ND-191.2 | 63.73 |
| 7 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-07 | 3 | 72.5-144.4 | 108.8 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 8 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-08 | 3 | 84.7-132 | 101.8 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 9 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-10 | 3 | 69.2-85.1 | 76.3 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 10 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-11 | 3 | 58.6-73.0 | 64 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 11 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-12 | 3 | 95.4-421.4 | 237.1 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 12 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-13 | 3 | 71.3-138.9 | 121.1 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 13 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-14 | 3 | 62.6-87.9 | 76.8 | 3 | ND-114.1 | 367.3 |
| 14 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-15 | 3 | 44.3-60.2 | 55 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 15 | 5-Oct-23 | PXA-16 | 3 | 51.8-115.8 | 72.3 | 3 | ND-115.8 | 38.6 |
| 16 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-17 | 3 | 79.7-297.6 | 156.6 | 3 | ND-411.3 | 137.1 |
| 18 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-18 | 3 | 66.0-115.2 | 82.9 | 3 | ND-222.5 | 74.2 |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 19 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-19 | 3 | 81.8-128.9 | 112.1 | 3 | ND-257.2 | 85.7 |
| 20 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-20 | 3 | 41.2-67.6 | 51.2 | 3 | ND-239.4 | 154.5 |
| 21 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-21 | 3 | 68.8-107.4 | 83.9 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 22 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-22 | 3 | 69.4-105 | 88.2 | 3 | ND-1096.2 | 646.3 |
| 23 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-23 | 3 | 80-131.8 | 97.4 | 3 | ND-579.3 | 193.1 |
| 24 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-24 | 3 | 54.9-78.3 | 66.3 | 3 | ND-158.2 | 52.7 |
| 25 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-25 | 3 | 74.9-86.9 | 79.4 | 3 | ND-168.7 | 56.2 |
| 26 | 8-Oct-23 | PXA-26 | 3 | 87.4-183.7 | 132.4 | 3 | ND-462 | 295.8 |
| 27 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-27 | 3 | 92.4-128.8 | 106 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 28 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-28 | 3 | 73.5-261.7 | 151.2 | 3 | ND-767.4 | 255.8 |
| 29 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-29 | 3 | 51.0-233.5 | 131.9 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 30 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-30 | 3 | 48.7-155.8 | 109.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 31 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-31 | 3 | 54.0-853 | 68.2 | 3 | ND-317.6 | 105.9 |
| 32 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-32 | 3 | 88.6-220.3 | 147.2 | 3 | ND-370.6 | 123.5 |
| 33 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-33 | 3 | 17.5-65.5 | 36.3 | 3 | ND-315.8 | 159.9 |
| 34 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-34 | 3 | 65.1-148.5 | 95.7 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 35 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-35 | 3 | 78.7-131.6 | 109.3 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 36 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-36 | 3 | 47.6-334.0 | 146.6 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 37 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-37 | 3 | 136.5-191.0 | 171 | 3 | ND-89.8 | 29.9 |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 38 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-38 | 3 | 108.4-543.1 | 264.9 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 39 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-39 | 3 | 170.7-375.6 | 255.8 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 40 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-40 | 3 | 103.6-128.6 | 118.7 | 3 | ND-565.0 | 291.4 |
| 41 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-41 | 3 | 70.9-147.8 | 120.3 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 42 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-42 | 3 | 52.4-69.6 | 61.7 | 3 | ND-95.9 | 32 |
| 43 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-43 | 3 | 103.3-172.7 | 149.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 44 | 13-Oct-23 | PXA-44 | 3 | 66.4-117.7 | 100.3 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 45 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-45 | 3 | 87.9-137.2 | 109 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 46 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-46 | 3 | 174.2-237.8 | 206.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 47 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-47 | 3 | 79.4-212 | 114.4 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 48 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-48 | 3 | 94.0-396.3 | 197.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 49 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-49 | 3 | 57-75.7 | 64.5 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 50 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-50 | 3 | 62.6-136.3 | 88.5 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 51 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-51 | 3 | 86.0-114.2 | 95.6 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 52 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-52 | 3 | 75.6-92.7 | 86.7 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 53 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-53 | 3 | 66.5-354.3 | 175 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 54 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-54 | 3 | 98.5-138.1 | 113.4 | 3 | ND-336.9 | 112.3 |
| 55 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-55 | 3 | 77.2-90.0 | 83.1 | 3 | ND-496.2 | 165.4 |
| 56 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-56 | 3 | 73.9-97.4 | 82 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 57 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-57 | 3 | 96.7-266.2 | 161.8 | 3 | ND-304.3 | 101.4 |
| 58 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-58 | 3 | 96.8-121.4 | 118.3 | 3 | ND-148.8 | 49.6 |
| 59 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-59 | 3 | 126.9-375.9 | 224.7 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 60 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-60 | 3 | 70.1-187.8 | 113.3 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 61 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-61 | 3 | 86.2-147.4 | 108.5 | 3 | ND-211.9 | 70.6 |
| 62 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-62 | 3 | 133.4-438.9 | 242 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 63 | 2023-10- | PXA-63 | 3 | 64-308.8 | 173.5 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 64 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-64 | 3 | 54.3-220.5 | 114.7 | 3 | ND-138.6 | 46.2 |
| 65 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-65 | 3 | 75.5-182.6 | 120 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 66 | 14-Oct-23 | PXA-66 | 3 | 44.4-65.6 | 58 | 3 | ND-257.6 | 85.9 |
| 67 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-67 | 3 | 76.9-112.9 | 98.6 | 3 | ND-340.5 | 147.6 |
| 68 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-68 | 3 | 59.4-72.4 | 64.1 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 69 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-69 | 3 | 82.2-177.9 | 115.9 | 3 | ND-95.9 | 32 |
| 70 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-70 | 3 | 73.5-147.9 | 107 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 71 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-71 | 3 | 80.7-112.10 | 98.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 72 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-72 | 3 | 68.0-199.8 | 143.9 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 73 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-73 | 3 | 29.7-76.1 | 56.8 | 3 | ND-500.7 | 234.8 |
| 74 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-74 | 3 | 83.9-175.6 | 122.5 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 75 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-75 | 3 | 98.6-165.9 | 137.2 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 76 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-76 | 3 | 70.4-320.3 | 182.8 | 3 | ND-ND | ND |
| 77 | 15-Oct-23 | PXA-77 | 3 | 60.5-74.5 | 67.7 | 3 | ND-178.9 | 114.3 |
| 78 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-724 | None | None | None | 3 | ND-154 | 96.26 |
| 79 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-725 | 3 | 55.3-59.0 | 57.2 | 1 | ND | ND |
| 80 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-726 | None | None | None | 3 | ND-172.4 | 57.5 |
| 81 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-727 | 2 | 55.6-75.0 | 56.3 | 2 | ND-ND | ND |
| 82 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-728 | 2 | 48.1-64.8 | 56.45 | 1 | ND | ND |
| 83 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-729 | 2 | 52.7-54.1 | 53.4 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 84 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-730 | 2 | 47.8-60.7 | 54.3 | 2 | ND | ND |
| 85 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-731 | None | None | None | 3 | ND-157.9 | 52.63 |
| 86 | 28-Sep-23 | PWB-732 | None | None | None | 3 | 198.5-215.4 | 206.8 |
| 87 | 2-Oct-23 | PWB-753 | 3 | 60.5-116.7 | 92.56 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 88 | 2-Oct-23 | PWB-754 | 3 | 51.6-65.8 | 57.2 | 3 | ND-126.4 | 42.13 |
| 89 | 2-Oct-23 | PWB-755 | 3 | 89.8-125.7 | 113.03 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 90 | 2-Oct-23 | PWB-756 | 3 | 257.3-296.5 | 281.46 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 91 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-757 | 3 | 69.1-287.9 | 147.7 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 92 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-758 | 3 | 99.4-150.9 | 132.3 | 3 | ND-249.4 | 83.1 |
| 93 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-759 | 3 | 81.4-91.6 | 85.5 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 94 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-760 | 3 | 43.0-205.2 | 95.4 | 3 | ND | ND |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 95 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-761 | 3 | 14.2-46.1 | 31.5 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 96 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-762 | 3 | 41.0-110.8 | 78.4 | 3 | ND-258.10 | 86 |
| 97 | 8-Oct-23 | PWB-763 | 3 | 114.9-136.6 | 121 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 98 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-764 | 3 | 61.7-367.4 | 171.3 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 99 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-765 | 3 | 174.2-386.6 | 279.8 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 100 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-766 | 3 | 78.4-151.8 | 109.53 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 101 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-767 | 3 | 73.2-419.8 | 215.56 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 102 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-768 | 3 | 89.0-95.0 | 92.7 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 103 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-769 | 3 | 48.1-81.1 | 67.9 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 104 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-770 | 3 | 68.5-85.8 | 75.6 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 105 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-771 | 3 | 67.7-292.6 | 160.2 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 106 | 13-Oct-23 | PWB-772 | 3 | 70.5-150.3 | 102.9 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 107 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-773 | 3 | 72.4-147.5 | 121.2 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 108 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-774 | 3 | 48.6-214.1 | 121.6 | 3 | ND-484.2 | 161.4 |
| 109 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-775 | 3 | 72.0-155.0 | 119.3 | 3 | ND-302.6 | 187.3 |
| 110 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-776 | 3 | 58.9-89.1 | 71.5 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 111 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-777 | 3 | 47.7-200.6 | 127.8 | 3 | ND-228.6 | 76.2 |
| 112 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-778 | 3 | 50.2-88.1 | 63 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 113 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-779 | 3 | 59.7-119.9 | 97.6 | 3 | ND-101.5 | 33.8 |

| Sr. # | Test Date | Sample ID | Test Mode--Geochem | | | Test Mode-- Lithium-Pegmatite | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li (ppm)** | No of Tests | Range | Average **Li ppm** |
| 114 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-780 | 3 | 126.3-312.6 | 192.8 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 115 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-781 | 3 | 108-206.3 | 151.8 | 3 | ND-85.8 | 28.6 |
| 116 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-782 | 3 | 68.7-114.10 | 83.2 | 3 | ND | ND |
| 117 | 14-Oct-23 | PWB-784 | 3 | 45.9-97.5 | 77.5 | 3 | ND | ND |
| **Note 1:** Samples were tested using handheld Laser Induced Breakdown Spectrometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium-Pegmatite modes. | | | | | | | | |
| **Note 2:** Samples collected from **Pontax West** property were labelled as PXA and PWB in the field. A and B means samples collected by Team A and Team B, respectively. | | | | | | | | |
| **Note 3:** Testing completed by Hafeez Chishti and Waseem Ejaz. LIBS run by Waseem; data documented by Hafeez | | | | | | | | |
| **Note 4:** ND-not detectable counted as zero in average | | | | | | | | |

**Figure 10: Lithium (ppm) LIBS Mean Values**

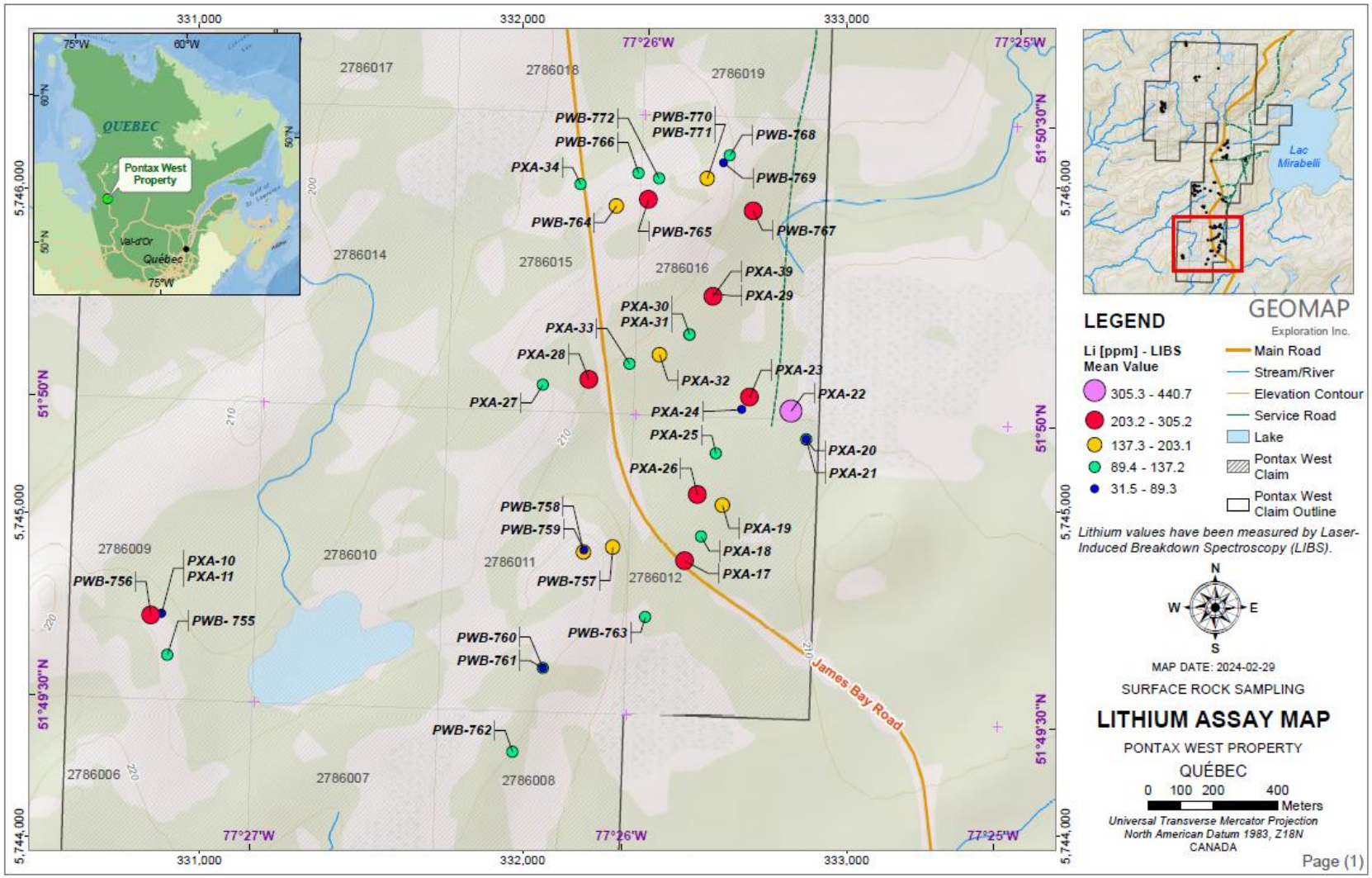


**Figure 11: Lithium (ppm) LIBS Mean Values**

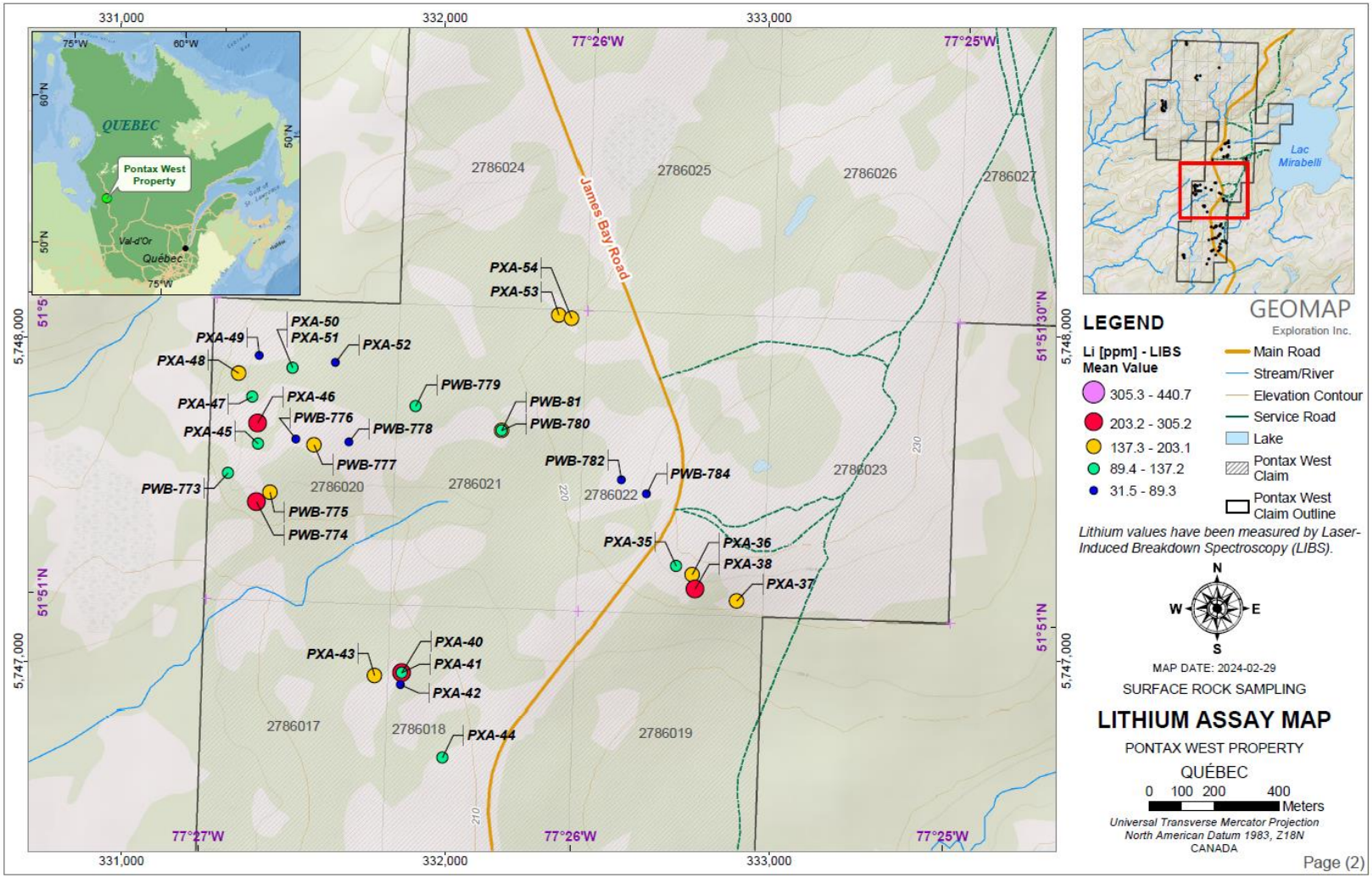


**Figure 12: Lithium (ppm) LIBS Mean Values**

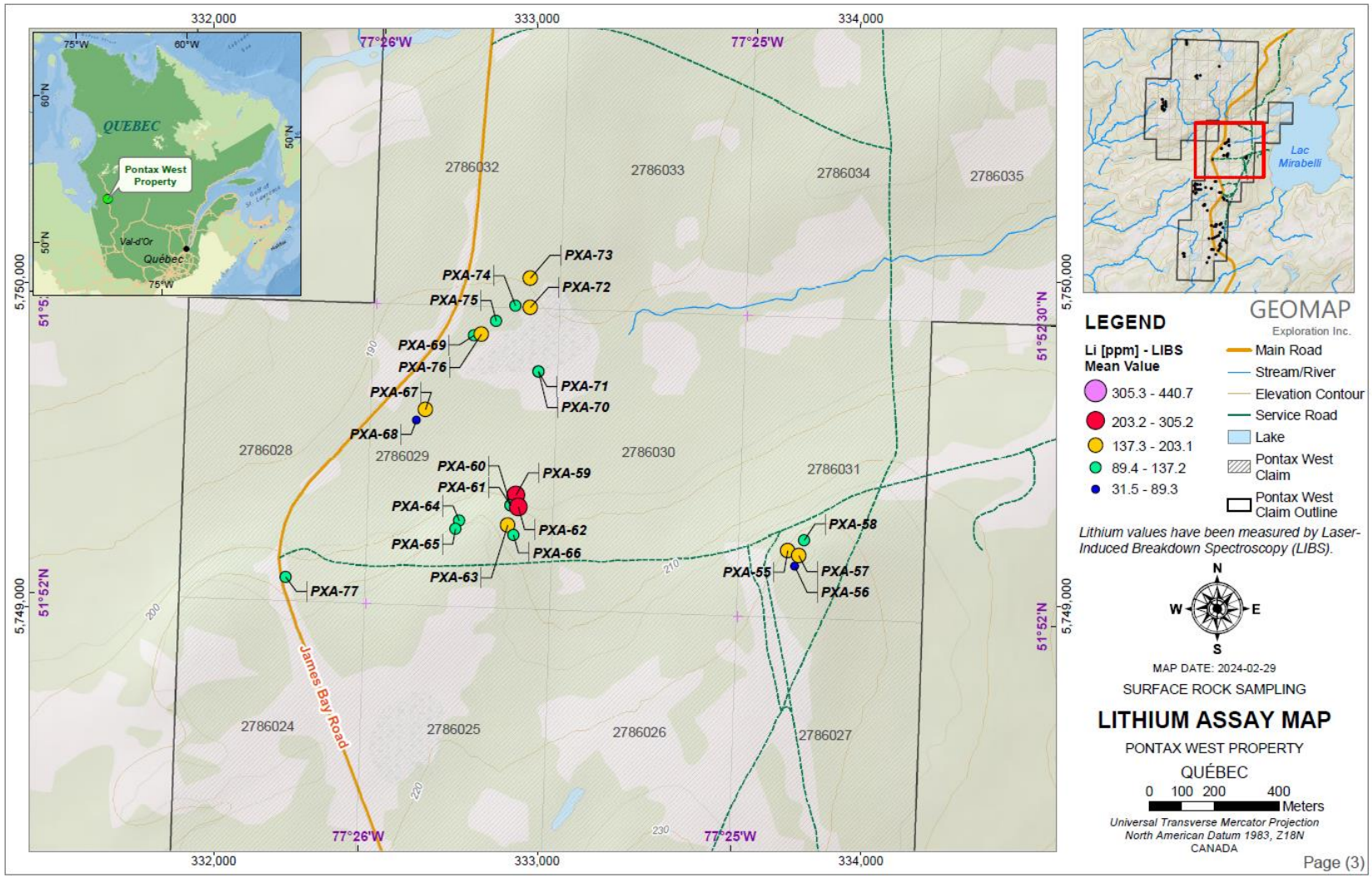
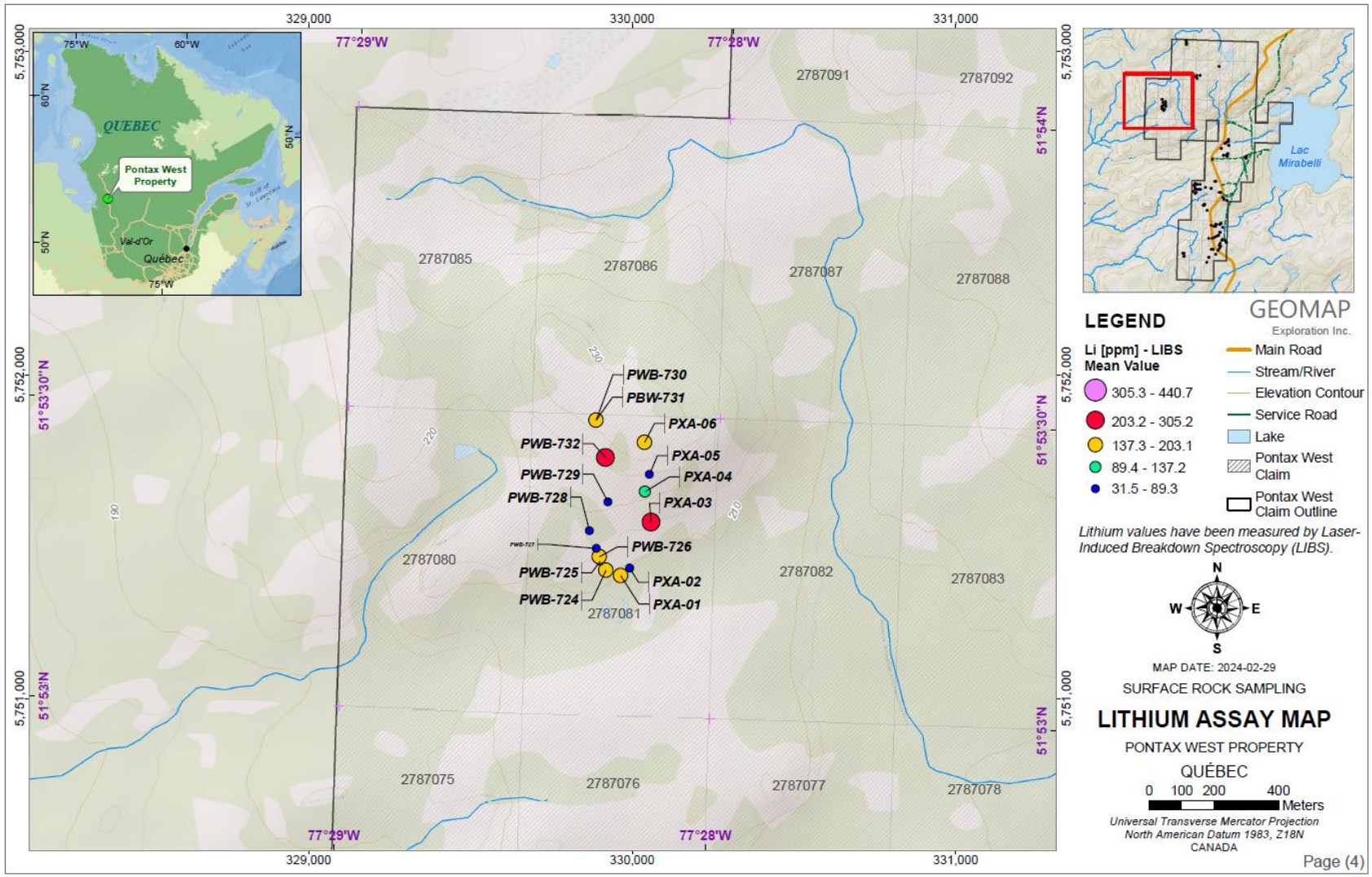


**Figure 13: Lithium (ppm) LIBS Mean Values**



### 9.1.3 Analytical Results

The analytical work was conducted on 15 outcrop samples. These samples were chosen on the basis of LIBS data. All the samples were sent to Activation Laboratories ("ACTLABS"), Ancaster, Ontario for sample preparation and analyses. In addition to lithium, these samples were also analyzed for Al, Al, B, Ba, Sd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Ho, Hf, In, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Si, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti ,Tm, U V, W, Y, Yb and Zn. The results of Lithium, Beryl, Cesium, iron, Gallium, Niobium, Rubidium and Tantalite are presented in Table 8, shown in Fig 14 and briefly discussed below.

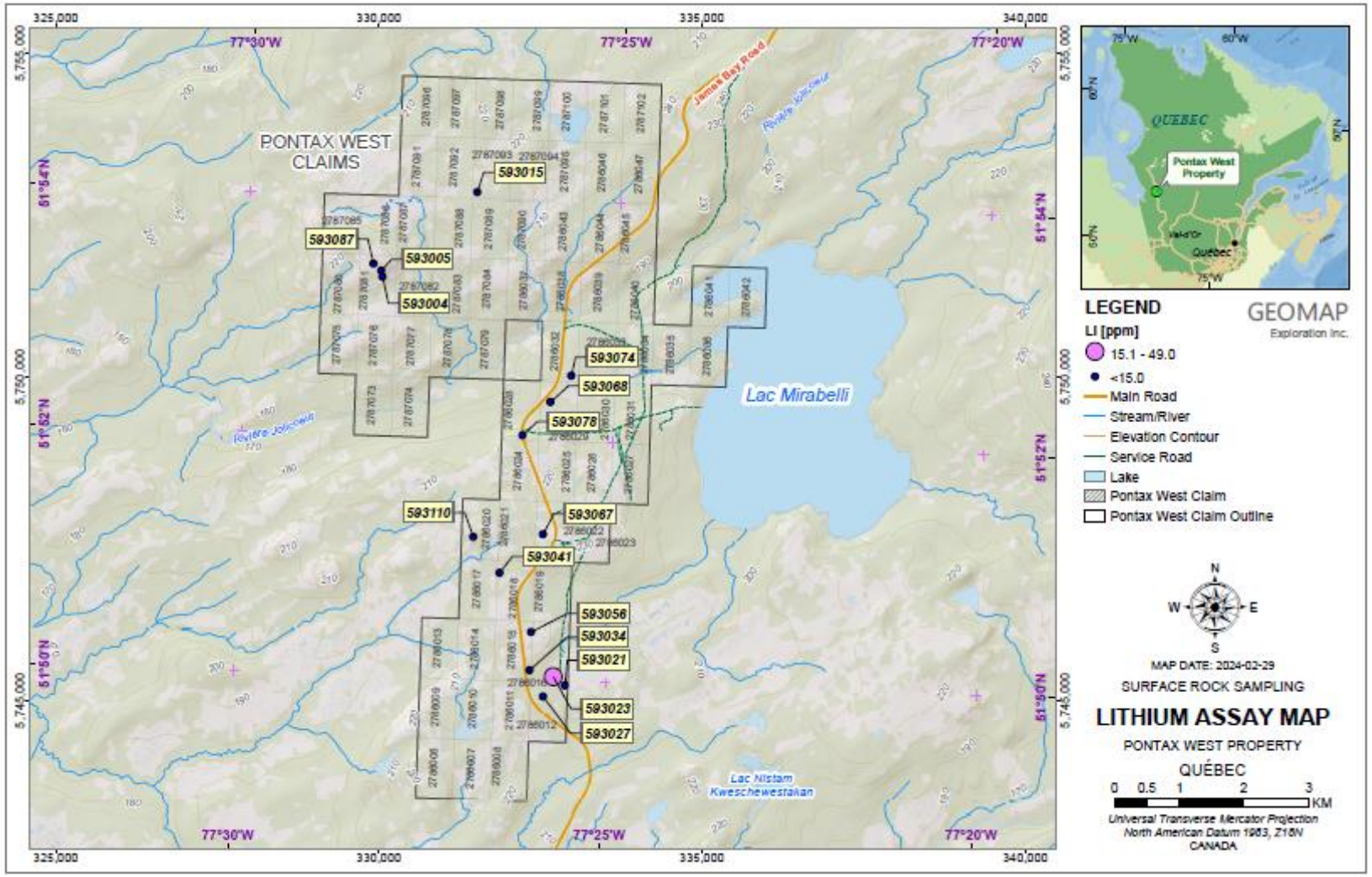
The results of Lithium, Beryl, Cesium, iron, Gallium, Niobium, Rubidium and Tantalite are discussed below.

- Lithium (Li) values are below detection limit (<15ppm) in 12 samples. Only three samples range from 22ppm-49ppm.
- Beryl (Be) values in all samples are below detection.
- Cesium (Cs) values range from 0.7ppm-4.7ppm, only 4 samples are above 3ppm.
- Iron values vary from 0.4%-3.94%, only two samples are above 3%
- Gallium ranges from 14.1ppm-22.40ppm
- Niobium (Nb) values range from below detection limit (<2.4ppm) to 30.5ppm, six samples are below detection and two samples above 20ppm,
- Rubidium (Rb) ranges from 78.5 ppm to 303 ppm, only two samples are below 100ppm.
- Tantalite (Ta) varies from below detection to 1.4 ppm; 3 samples are below detection.

**Table 8: Analytical Results of Samples from Pontax West Property**

| Field Sample ID | Report Date: 20/11/2023 | | Report Number: A23-15534 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LOCATION NAD 1983, UTM ZONE, 18N | Analyte Symbol | Li | Li | Be | Cs | Fe | Ga | Nb | Rb | Ta |
| | | Unit Symbol | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | | Detection Limit | Average | 15 | 3 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| | | Analysis Method | LIBS | FUS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 | FUS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 | FUS-MS-Na2O2 |
| | | Sample ID | | | | | | | | | |
| PXA 03 | 0330058/5751545 | 593004 | 237 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.7 | 1.78 | 16.3 | 5.6 | 142 | 0.9 |
| PXA 04 | 0330039/5751639 | 593005 | 105 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 14.4 | < 2.4 | 164 | < 0.2 |
| PXA 14 | 331522.69/5752850.8 | 593015 | 266 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.1 | 1.29 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 187 | 0.4 |
| PXA 20 | 332875.90/5745224.0 | 593021 | 123 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.5 | 1.25 | 18.3 | 4.4 | 171 | < 0.2 |
| PXA 23 | 332699.80/5745355.0 | 593023 | 218 | 49 | < 3 | 3.4 | 2.55 | 19.4 | 30.5 | 233 | 1.3 |
| PXA 26 | 332539.53/5745053.0 | 593027 | 106 | < 15 | < 3 | 3.1 | 1.63 | 21.4 | 22.4 | 170 | 2 |
| PXA 33 | 0332329/5745458 | 593034 | 116 | < 15 | < 3 | 0.8 | 3.94 | 15.8 | < 2.4 | 95.2 | 0.7 |
| PXA 40 | 0331865/5746964 | 593041 | 246 | < 15 | < 3 | 0.9 | 0.63 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 218 | 1.2 |
| PXA 67 | 0332655/5749606 | 593068 | 148 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.5 | 0.44 | 15.3 | < 2.4 | 155 | 0.7 |
| PXA 73 | 0332979/5750011 | 593074 | 122 | < 15 | < 3 | 0.7 | 2.06 | 16.9 | < 2.4 | 161 | 0.9 |
| PXA 77 | 0332223/5749090 | 593078 | 109 | < 15 | < 3 | 1.4 | 0.46 | 15 | < 2.4 | 176 | < 0.2 |
| PWB 732 | 0329918/5751744 | 593087 | 207 | 22 | < 3 | 2.3 | 3.43 | 22.4 | 10.9 | 172 | 1.2 |
| PWB 775 | 0331459/5747520 | 593110 | 184 | < 15 | < 3 | 0.8 | 0.78 | 20.5 | 4.1 | 78.5 | 0.8 |
| PWB 766 | 0332357/5746047 | 593056 | 109 | 30 | < 3 | 4.4 | 2.29 | 18.4 | 9.3 | 303 | 1.4 |
| PWB 782 | 0332543/5747559 | 593067 | 83 | < 15 | < 3 | 4.7 | 0.41 | 16.4 | < 2.4 | 214 | 0.6 |

**Figure 14: Lithium Assay Map**



# 10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been done on the Property.

# 11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Rock samples for 2023 exploration program were collected placing 0.3-2 kg of material in a heavy grade plastic sample bag with the sample number written with permanent marker. Each sample bag was then sealed with a plastic cable tie and samples were transported back to Relais Routier 381 camp site at the end of each day where all the samples were tested with LIBS instrument for lithium. Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM -NAD 83), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc.), exposure type (outcrop, rubble crop, float, etc.), lithology, colour, texture, and grain size. Sample locations were determined by hand-held GPS set to report locations in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) Zone 18N. The samples were bagged and tagged using best practices, and delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd., 41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada for sample preparation and analyses using laboratories code Ultratrace 7 and sodium peroxide fusion (Na2O2) as summarized below. ACTLABS is an independent commercial, accredited ISO Certified Laboratory which is independent of the Company and Property Vendors. No officer, director, employee, or associate of the Company was involved in sample preparation and analysis.

**Code Ultratrace 7 – Peroxide Fusion – ICP and ICP/MS**

Samples are fused with sodium peroxide in a Zirconium crucible. The fused sample is acidified with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. The resulting solutions are diluted and then measured by ICP-OES and ICP-MS. All metals are solubilized.

***ICP-MS***

Fused samples are diluted and analyzed by Agilent 7900 ICP-MS. Calibration is performed using five synthetic calibration standards. A set of (10-20) fused certified reference material is run with every batch of samples for calibration and quality control. Fused duplicates are run every ten samples.

***ICP-OES***

Samples are analyzed with a minimum of ten certified reference materials for the required analytes, all prepared by sodium peroxide fusion. Every 10th sample is prepared and analyzed in duplicate; a blank is prepared every thirty samples and analyzed. Samples are analyzed using a Varian 735ES ICP and internal standards are used as part of the standard operating procedure.

(Source:https://actlabs.com/geochemistry/lithogeochemistry-and-whole-rock-analysis/peroxide-total-fusion/)

The analytical results of the QA/QC samples provided by Activation Lab did not identify any significant analytical issues. For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigation.

# 12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the Property from September 19 to September 22, 2023. The purpose of the visit was to verify the existing data which included data collection methods, and sample collection and sample preparation procedures. Another purpose of the Property visit was to examine potentially mineralized outcrops and to collect necessary geological information. The author also visited the LIBS testing facility at Relais Routier 381 camp site. Based on the Author's discussions with the Company, a review of the Company's financial statements, and Quebec MRNF Database Online records for the technical assessment work filed, there has been no new material scientific or technical information about the Property since the Author's last visit during September 19-22, 2023. Therefore, the last visit is considered a current visit to the Property.

Field QA/QC sampling was conducted to verify the quality and assure the accuracy of results. In general, one duplicate sample was collected after every tenth sample. However, duplicates were generally tested by LIBS. The analytical results of the QA/QC sample provided by laboratory did not identify any significant analytical issue. The duplicate had almost the same percentages as the original. ACTLABS also have their own QA/QC procedures which did not find any significant issue with the sample preparation, analysis, and security.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures used by the laboratory are considered adequate and the data is valid and of sufficient quality to be used for further investigations.

A limited search of tenure data on the Quebec government's GESTIM and the Mining Title Management System website on March 18, 2024, confirms the claims status data supplied by the Company.

The data collected during this work is considered reliable. The data quoted from other sources is also deemed reliable because it was taken from Quebec and Federal Government geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from Quebec government websites such as the Maps and files of Québec mining (https://gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca/ftp//cartes/carte_quebec.asp), the GESTIM Plus a Mining Title Management System (http://www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/mines/rights/rights-gestim.jsp) as well as mineral assessment work reports from the James Bay area filed with MRNF and SEDAR (www.sedarplus.ca). Historical geological descriptions taken from different sources were prepared and approved by the professional geologists or engineers.

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Overall, the author is of the opinion that the data verification process demonstrated the validity of the data and considers the Property database to be valid and of sufficient quality.

# 13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testing or mineral processing was done on the Property.

# 14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource estimates were done on the Property until now.

***Items 15 to 22 are not applicable at this time.***

# 23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Despite favorable geology for lithium mineralization, the Property and neighbouring areas received very little to no exploration in the past. Recently However, the area has received attention for lithium exploration. As a result, several companies have claims over large areas in the region. So far, neighbouring properties are generally in the initial stages of exploration as no mining operation is ongoing in the nearby areas. Exact Property claims of the project is explained further in the following section.

## 23.1 Pontax West Adjacent Properties

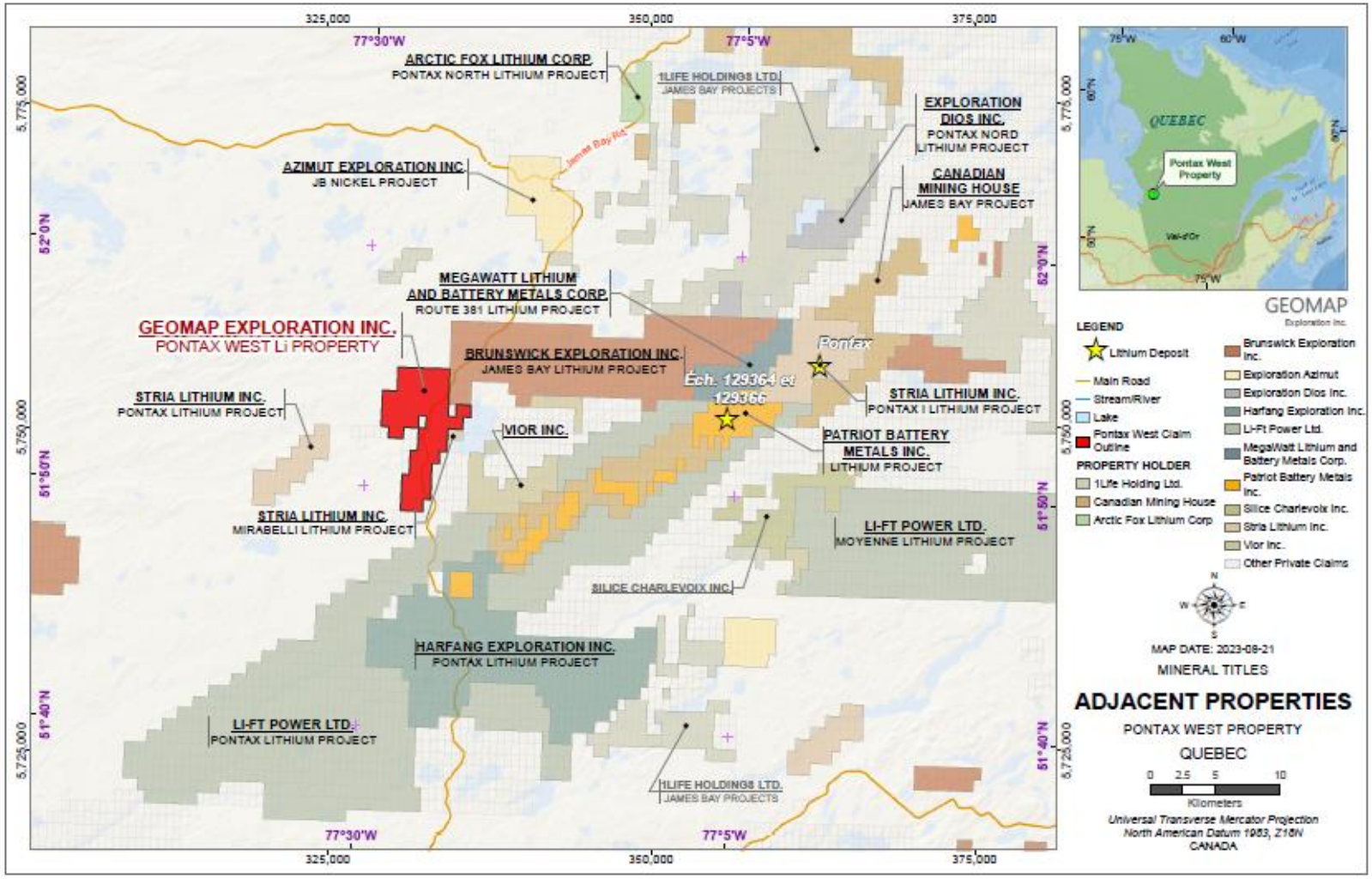
*Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the following information is taken from these companies' websites. The author is unable to verify the information and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Property. The potential quantity indicated in the following paragraphs does not meet the requirements as defined in NI 43-101 and has not been verified by the author and may not be indicative of the property that is the subject of this report. It has been provided for illustration purposes only. At this time, there is insufficient public information to verify the information.*

Several public companies such as Brunswick Exploration Inc., Stria Lithium Inc., Patriot Battery Metals Inc., Exploration Azimut, Exploration Dios Inc., Harfang Exploration Inc., Li-Ft Power Ltd MegaWatt Lithium and Battery Metals Corp., Silice Charlevoix Inc., and Vior Inc. hold mining properties in the nearby areas of the Pontax west Property. These properties are shown in Fig-15.

Brunswick Exploration Inc. (James Bay Lithium Project) and Stria Lithium Inc. (Mirabelli lithium project) are adjacent to the north-east boundary of the claim area. Vior Inc. occur in the southeast and Stria Lithium Inc. (Pontax Lithium Project) is situated 25km to the east Property. The most important of these intrusions are the Patriot Battery Metals

Corvett Property spodumene pegmatites, located about 20 km to the east of the Property. To date, eight (8) distinct clusters of lithium pegmatite have been discovered across the Corvette Property – CV4, CV5, CV8, CV9, CV10, CV12, CV13, and the recently discovered CV14. Given the proximity of some pegmatite outcrops to each other, as well as the shallow till cover in the area, it is probable that some of the outcrops may reflect a discontinuous surface exposure of a single, larger pegmatite “outcrop” subsurface.

**Figure 15: Pontax West Adjacent Properties**



# 24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

## 24.1 Environmental Concerns

There is no historical production from the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities which have accrued from historical exploration activity.

# 25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geologically, the Property is in the northeastern part of the Nemiscau subprovince consists mainly of metasedimentary rocks variably migmatitized, as well as low-proportion volcanic belts, tonalitic, granitic to granodioritic intrusions and large pegmatite masses. The Nemiscau subprovince is made up of *ten structural domains* and *nine regional shear zones*. Two phases of folding and four phases of deformation ($D_1$ to $D_4$) associated with NS and NW-SE stresses are recorded in the subprovince.

The Property claims area is underlain by metasediments, and granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. The Senneterre diabase Dykes are traced along southern boundary of the property. These are medium-grained, composed of plagioclase, augite and orthopyroxene, and form an intersertal or intergranular, and rarely equigranular, microstructure.

The deposit model for the area is that the spodumene occurs in Li-Cs-Ta ("LCT") rare-element pegmatite dykes. LCT pegmatites are associated with S-type, peraluminous (Al-rich), quartz-rich granites. S-type granites crystallize from a magma produced by partial melting of preexisting sedimentary source rock. They are characterized by the presence of biotite and muscovite, and the absence of hornblende. Rare-element pegmatites derived from a fertile granite intrusion are typically distributed over a 10 to 20 $km^2$ area within 10 km of the fertile granite. A fertile granite is the parental granite to rare-element pegmatite dykes. The Spodumène Suite deposits in the area consists of a series of spodumene pegmatite intrusions emplaced in shear zones that cut amphibolitized basalts of the Lac des Montagnes Group, near the contact zone between the La Grande and Nemiscau subprovinces. The most important of these intrusions are the Whabouchi and Graab pegmatites, located NE of Montagnes Lake and east of Andalousite Lake, respectively. Lithium-rich mineralization of the Whabouchi mine (located 5 km to the north of the Property) is hosted in the Spodumène Suite, located between Montagnes and Spodumène lakes. Spodumene pegmatite is whitish, locally pinkish, massive to foliated.

Past field work revealed that the Property claims area is comprised of metasediments, and granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the Property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant

lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. The pegmatites have intruded the metasediments along the bedding /foliation planes, and both the lithologies can be seen alternating with each other. In some other parts, numerous veins, pods, and lenses of pegmatites have intruded the granites, giving them a pegmatitic character. So, safely it can be said that most part of the property geology has the potential of having several pegmatites and is, therefore, favorable for the occurrence of spodumene and other lithium minerals.

No mineralization is reported in the property. No Mineral Resource or Reserve, as currently defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (C.I.M.) terminology, has been outlined on the Property.

Geomap Exploration Inc., on behalf of FE Battery Metals Corp. completed an exploration work program on the Property during the months of September and October 2023 with a team of two geologists and two prospectors. The field program consisted of prospecting and rock sampling of lithium targets. The primary objective of the program was to locate potential spodumene bearing pegmatites. Many targets were visited during the exploration program.

The sampling program mainly focused on collecting pegmatites samples, except for a few which are either from granites or metasediments. The sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS. These samples were tested by handheld laser induced breakdown spectrometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium Pegmatite modes. Only those samples were sent to Lab (“ACTLABS”) for assays which had some lithium potential.

The Pontax West Property has quite a few ridges which are marked by the presence of pegmatite bodies. A total number of 23 pegmatites have been identified on the Pontax West Property which occur as thin veins, pods, lenses and as beds, which are a few centimeters to most commonly 2-3 meters wide, but very rarely they are seen to be locally as wide as 20-25m.

A total of one hundred and seventeen samples, including eight duplicates were collected from these pegmatites. The Pegmatite outcrops are mostly greyish white, occasionally whitish grey, reddish pink, very light brown and white to very light grey, generally coarse grained, locally medium grained and include mainly feldspar, quartz and biotite mica. White Feldspar is the dominant mineral, and in places occur as large as 8cmX10cm size crystals. Quartz (smoky in places), biotite with minor muscovite is next in abundance. Pink feldspar is locally abundant. Accessory minerals include tourmaline, garnet, molybdenite and some unidentifiable reddish and black minerals.

All the rock samples were tested for lithium using handheld Laser Induced Breakdown Spectrtometer (LIBS) under Geochem and Lithium-Pegmatite modes. Three spots were tested in each sample and the average values was calculated. Lithium was not detected in 72 samples, 22 samples are below 100ppm, 16 samples are between 100- 200ppm and

8 samples are above 200pm on Lithium-Pegmatite Test Mode. The highest average value (646.3ppm) is in Biotite grain. In Geochem Test mode, 53 samples are less than 100ppm, 50 samples are between 100ppm-200ppm and 14 samples are above 200ppm.

The analytical work was conducted on 15 outcrop samples. Lithium (Li) values are below detection limit (<15ppm) in 12 samples. Only three samples range from 22ppm-49ppm. Beryl (Be) values in all samples are below detection. Tantalite (Ta) varies from below detection to 1.4ppm.

The Pontax West Lithium Property, located in the Nemiscau subprovince, displays promising geological features for lithium exploration. Despite the absence of reported mineralization within the property boundaries, fieldwork identified 23 pegmatite occurrences, suggesting favorable conditions for lithium mineralization.

Rock sampling, primarily focused on pegmatites, revealed varying lithium concentrations in sampled materials, with some exceeding 200 ppm. However, further exploration is needed to fully assess the property's lithium potential.

In conclusion, the Property is considered to have potential to discover lithium and rare metals pegmatites. The Property and its surrounding area are relatively underexplored; however, presence of several pegmatite outcrops warrants a detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling program to generate targets for further exploration.

Based on its favourable geological setting and other findings of the present study, it is further concluded that the Property is a property of merit. The presence of other lithium deposits in the vicinity makes it a worthy lithium and rare metals exploration target. The Property is accessible by James Bay Road. The author believes the past study has met its original objectives.

There are some risks associated with the Property which can impact the economic outcome of the exploration efforts. The Property is at an early stage of exploration with favorable geological setting for finding lithium pegmatites and other mineralization. However, given the early-stage nature of the Property, there is a risk that these efforts may not bring a fruitful outcome.

Political uncertainty with local groups can be considered a significant risk to the economic outcome of the Property as well. The new permitting regime (ATI) introduced by the Quebec Government from May 06, 2024, can delay the start of exploratory drilling and other intrusive exploration work. While the Company intends to work closely with all local groups, such as First Nations, opposition could delay, or make uneconomic, the exploration and development of the Property, which could hamper or prohibit the Company’s exploration and/or development of the Property. For example, the exploration permits for setting up a camp and carrying out drilling can be delayed if the local communities surrounding the Property require discussions and/or agreements on

the allocation of the potential benefits or the responsibility for the impacts of the exploration work. Productive dialogue with local groups can mitigate this risk.

# 26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the author's opinion, the character of the Property is enough to merit the following two-phase work program, where the second phase is contingent upon the results of the first phase.

***Phase 1 – Prospecting, Geological Mapping and Sampling***

The 2023 field work exploration revealed that the property claims area is not underlain by a single monotonous lithology (biotite granite), but is comprised of metasediments, granite and pegmatite intrusions. In most parts of the property, the metasediments, intruded by pegmatites together with or without granites, make the most dominant lithology. In some other parts, granites are the most dominant lithology, together with pegmatite intrusions and enclaves of metasediments. A total number of 23 pegmatites have been identified on the property. A detailed follow up geological mapping and sampling of these pegmatites is recommended. Certain areas of the Property as shown on Figures 12-16 were covered by sparse sampling and need detailed prospecting , geological mapping and sampling.

Total estimated budget for Phase 1 program is $277,530 and it will take about four months' time to complete this work.

***Phase 2 – Trenching and Drilling***

If results from the first phase are positive, then a detailed trenching and drilling program would be warranted to check the promising pegmatites and other targets identified during exploration work of Phase 1 investigations.

## 26.1 Budget

**Table 9: Phase 1 Budget**

| Item | Unit | Unit Rate ($) | Number of Units | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Prospecting, mapping, and sampling (Sep-Oct 2023)** | | | | |
| Geologist 1 fieldwork time | days | $900 | 15 | $13,500.00 |
| Geologist 2 fieldwork time | days | $900 | 21 | $18,900.00 |
| Geologist (QP) time | days | $1,000 | 3 | $3,000.00 |
| Field Geotech 1 | days | $700 | 21 | $14,700.00 |
| Field Geotech 2 | days | $600 | 21 | $12,600.00 |
| LIBS scanning | days | $800 | 21 | $16,800.00 |
| Mob and demob crew | ls | $1 | 3000 | $3,000.00 |
| Accommodations and Meals | day | $300 | 102 | $30,600.00 |
| Supplies | ls | $2,000 | 1 | $2,000.00 |
| Sample Assays - rock samples | sample | $150 | 200 | $30,000.00 |
| Transportation Road | km | $1 | 3,000 | $3,000.00 |
| Transportation Air | airfare | $1,500 | 2 | $3,000.00 |
| ATV 2 rentals | day | $300 | 7 | $2,100.00 |
| Truck rental with fuel 1 | day | $300 | 15 | $4,500.00 |
| Truck rental with fuel 2 | day | $300 | 15 | $4,500.00 |
| Helicopter with fuel | hrs | $2,200 | 30 | $66,000.00 |
| LIBS rentals | week | $1,500 | 2 | $3,000.00 |
| Data Compilation | days | $900 | 7 | $6,300.00 |
| Report Writing | days | $900 | 12 | $10,800.00 |
| Project Management | days | $1,000 | 4 | $4,000.00 |
| **Sub Total** | | | | **$252,300.00** |
| Contingency 10% | | | | $25,230.00 |
| **Total Phase 1 Budget** | | | | **$277,530.00** |

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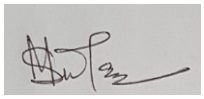
## 28.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this Technical Report, titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pontax West Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32N14, Quebec, Canada,”, is August 07, 2025.



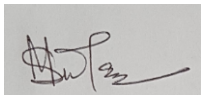
Muzaffer Sultan, Ph.D., P. Geo.

Dated this August 07, 2025.

# 29.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Muzaffer Sultan, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pontax West Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32N14, Quebec, Canada,", hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the current report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Pontax West Property, James Bay Area, NTS 32O12, Quebec, Canada,", with and effective date of August 07, 2025.
3. I hold a Ph.D. from the University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA.
4. I am a member (Professional Geoscientist, Licence No. 34690) of the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (EGBC).
5. I have worked as a geologist for over 43 years since my graduation from university. I have broad experience in mineral exploration and evaluation for base metals, gold, silver, iron and titanium, lithium and rare earths and coal. I also worked on a few properties in the Kootenay Arc Terrain, Southeastern British Columbia on stratabound silver, gold and polymetallic sulphide deposits. For the past five years, I have been working on various lithium exploration projects in Canada and USA, including: Big Smoky Valley brine property, NV, and Augustus lithium pegmatite project in Quebec, Canada.
6. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association, and past relevant work experience, having written numerous published and private geological reports and technical papers, that I am qualified as a Qualified Person as defined by Canadian *National Instrument 43-101*.
7. I visited the Property during September 19-22, 2023, and I am the author of this report. There has been no new material scientific or technical information about the Property since the Author's last visit during September 19-22, 2023. Therefore, the last visit is considered a current visit to the Property.
8. I am responsible for all items of this report.
9. I am independent of Linear Minerals Corp. (former FE Battery Metals Corp./ First Energy Metals Limited), Westlinear Minerals Corp., as that term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I do not own any securities of the Company.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Pontax West Property other than as disclosed in item 7 of this certificate.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, and Form 43-101F1.
12. As at the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.



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