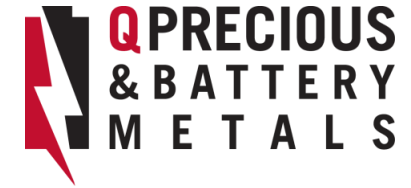


Golden Valley Project - Gold



Previous Work

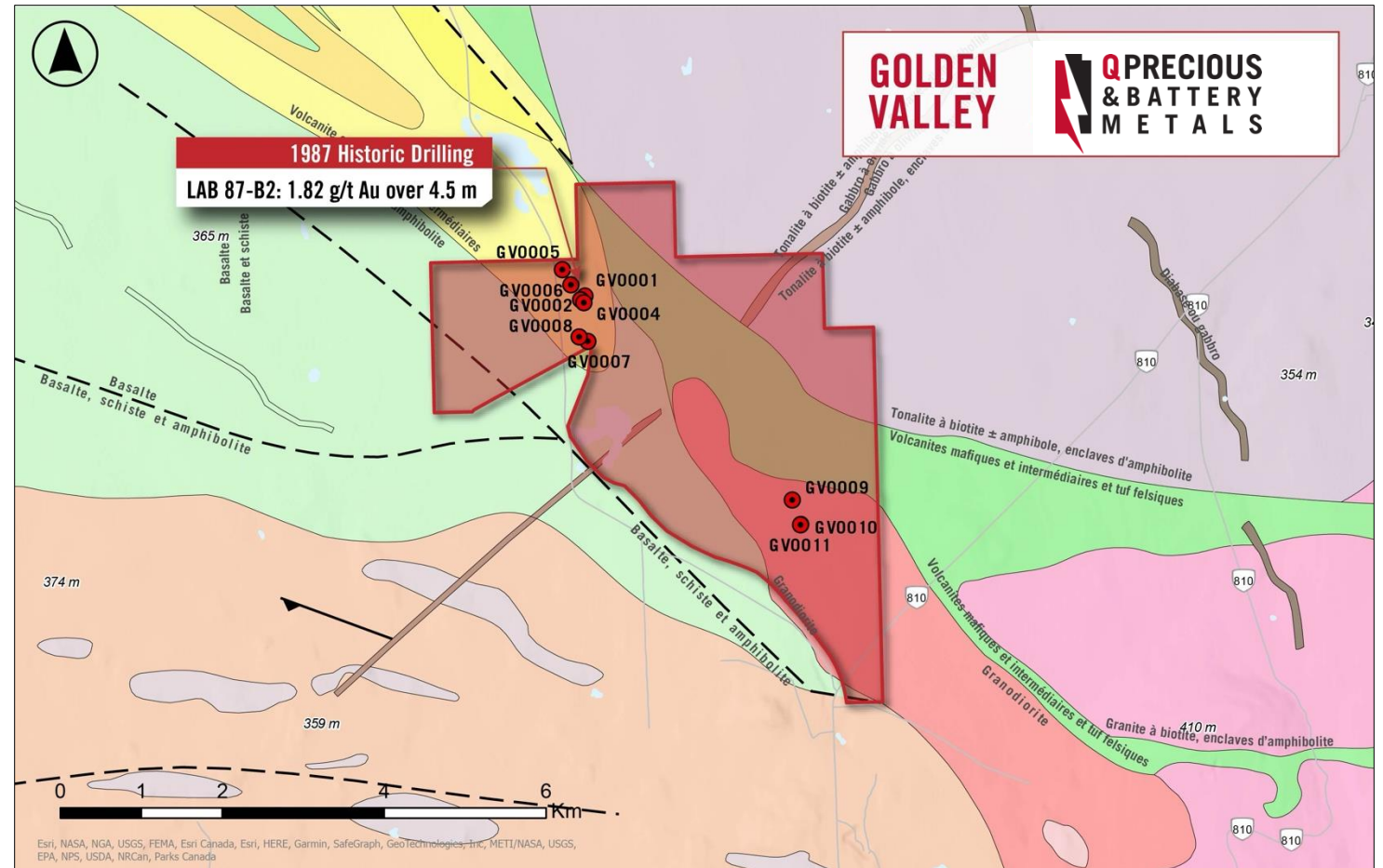
Q Precious & Battery Metals completed a drill program on the Golden Valley property in 2019. The program comprised 1,458.2 metres over 11 holes. The holes ranged from 125 to 201 metres in length. The drill holes were spread over an approximate four-kilometre strike length within favorable geology. Drilling was designed to verify historic gold-bearing intercepts and to expand upon those intercepts, and to test geological and geophysical targets interpreted from existing regional data. The best gold results were obtained from drill hole GV-003 that returned 0.335 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres. As well, drill hole GV-001 returned 0.155 grams per tonne gold over 2 metres.

Historic Work

Contains the Laberge Paradis historic showing, Drilled in 1987, 1996 and 2003. Drillhole highlights include;

- 1.8g/t over 4.5m @141m
- 1.5g/t over 1m @122m
- 4.1g/t over 0.5m @67m
- 1.4g/t over 0.7m @151m
- 2.5 g/t over 0.9m

Historic Drillholes are 350m from the main road and accessible.



Pontax Property - Lithium

Exploration Plan

It is recommended to conduct a complete compilation of all available information, reports and historic data before fieldwork commences. The area of the property is highly underexplored with minimal surface studies conducted but some regional studies have been completed. Once all the data has been compiled, initial targets can be generated and should be examined in the field through geological mapping and geochemical sampling programs. To effectively identify directional geochemical indicators towards LCT pegmatites, detailed mineralogical analyses and geochemical sampling of rocks, soils, and till samples are essential. Analyzing mineralogical phases, studying deportment and liberation characteristics, as well as examining geochemical metallogenic markers such as K/Rb, Nb/Ta, and Zr/Hf ratios, can help identify highly evolved rocks that contain enriched incompatible elements (such as lithium, caesium, and tantalum) of significant economic value.

The majority of the property is covered by a shallow glacial layer and dense vegetation, which extends across most of the surrounding region. Modern geophysical techniques, such as magnetics and LiDAR, and geochemical till sampling can effectively penetrate these surface barriers. An extensive surface exploration program encompassing mapping, prospecting, and till sampling should be conducted (see map on page 8 for an example). Additionally, a comprehensive Base of Till (BoT) and top of bedrock sampling program should be implemented to further generate targets and check for pegmatites under the till overburden. These advanced methods enable the identification and targeting of pegmatites beneath the glacial cover and vegetation by creating areas that exhibit high to moderate to weak lithium (Li) and pathfinder element anomalies.

Once these anomalies are generated and field checked with all other compiled data a diamond drill program should commence checking the mineralization at depth.

