

**ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT ON
2023 SOIL AUGER SAMPLING & GEOCHEMISTRY
OVER A PART OF CLAIM MB7169, DONN,
IN THE DONNER LAKE AREA, SOUTHEAST MANITOBA**

Field Work & Report by:

**William C. Hood, P.Geo.
Beausejour, Manitoba**

Property Holder:

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**Field Work October 10, 11, 12, 16 & 17, 2023
Report Completed September 20, 2024**

Summary of Reported Work:

***Geographic Area: Cat Lake, NTS 52L/12SE
Mineral Disposition: MB7169, DONN
Target Commodity: copper-nickel
Soil Auger Holes: 16 holes
Soil Geochemistry: 41 samples
Report Software: Microsoft Office Word, Paint***

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SUMMARY

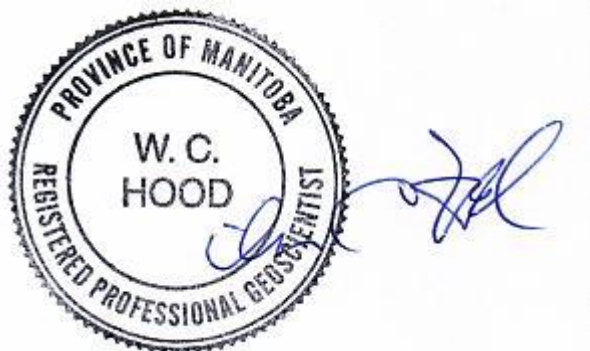
The Donner copper property has been staked and explored periodically by the author since 1983. The present DONN claim, MB7169, covers the historic Donner copper showing in its northeast corner and a magnetic anomaly in its southwest corner. Drilling in 1956 under the Donner copper showing intersected 2.03% Cu/7.0 feet (2.1 m). Trench grab samples taken by the author have returned up to 4.6 % Cu, 0.04 oz Au/ton and 0.86 oz Ag/ton.

The author completed several small programs of magnetic and VLF-EM surveying, geologic mapping, rock sampling and soil geochemistry over the target magnetic anomaly in the southwest corner of the claim between 2003 and 2014. From this work, a 6000 nT magnetic anomaly and accompanying VLF electromagnetic anomaly was outlined over the interpreted base of a small gabbro-pyroxenite intrusion. Limited soil (peat moss) geochemistry outlined a copper anomaly corresponding with the geophysical anomaly at the base of the gabbro-pyroxenite intrusion. The targeted geophysical anomaly is overlain by a large black spruce bog with a thick deposit of sphagnum peat moss. The work undertaken in 2023 was to attempt to sample transported mineralization in basal till down the glacial ice flow direction to the southwest of the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Work in this area is being prompted by active exploration by Grid Metals Corp. on the Mayville copper-nickel-cobalt-PGE deposit, located 5 km to the northwest. A recent 43-101 resource calculation on the Mayville deposit indicated an open-pit resource of 32 million tonnes at a grade of 0.16% Ni and 0.40% Cu, plus Co and precious metal values.

Soil sampling with a 3-meter auger during 2023 has returned anomalous overburden samples up to 3840 ppm copper, 586 ppm nickel and 68 ppm cobalt. These values suggest the presence of clastic grains of mineralization within the auger-collected overburden samples to the southwest, and immediately down glacial ice flow direction, from the magnetic and VLF electromagnetic anomaly over the bog area.

Drilling is recommended to test this target. Electromagnetic geophysics might locate additional targets along the southwest-northeast trending lineament through Donner Lake.



William C. Hood, P. Geo.
September 20, 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Donner copper property has been staked and explored periodically by the author since 1983. The present DONN claim, MB7169, covers the historic Donner copper showing in its northeast corner and a magnetic anomaly in its southwest corner. Drilling in 1956 under the Donner copper showing intersected 2.03% Cu/7.0 feet (2.1 m). Trench grab samples taken by the author have returned up to 4.6 % Cu, 0.04 oz Au/ton and 0.86 oz Ag/ton.

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Work in this area is being prompted by active exploration by Grid Metals Corp. on the Mayville copper-nickel-cobalt-PGE deposit, located 5 km to the northwest. A recent 43-101 resource calculation on the Mayville deposit indicated an open-pit resource of 32 million tonnes at a grade of 0.16% Ni and 0.40% Cu, plus Co and precious metal values.

LOCATION, ACCESS & PHYSIOGRAPHY

Mining claim MB7169, DONN, is located in southeastern Manitoba, about 120 km (75 mi) northeast of Winnipeg (Fig. 1). Access to the claim is from the Trans-licence road, a former forestry haul road that extends west from provincial road



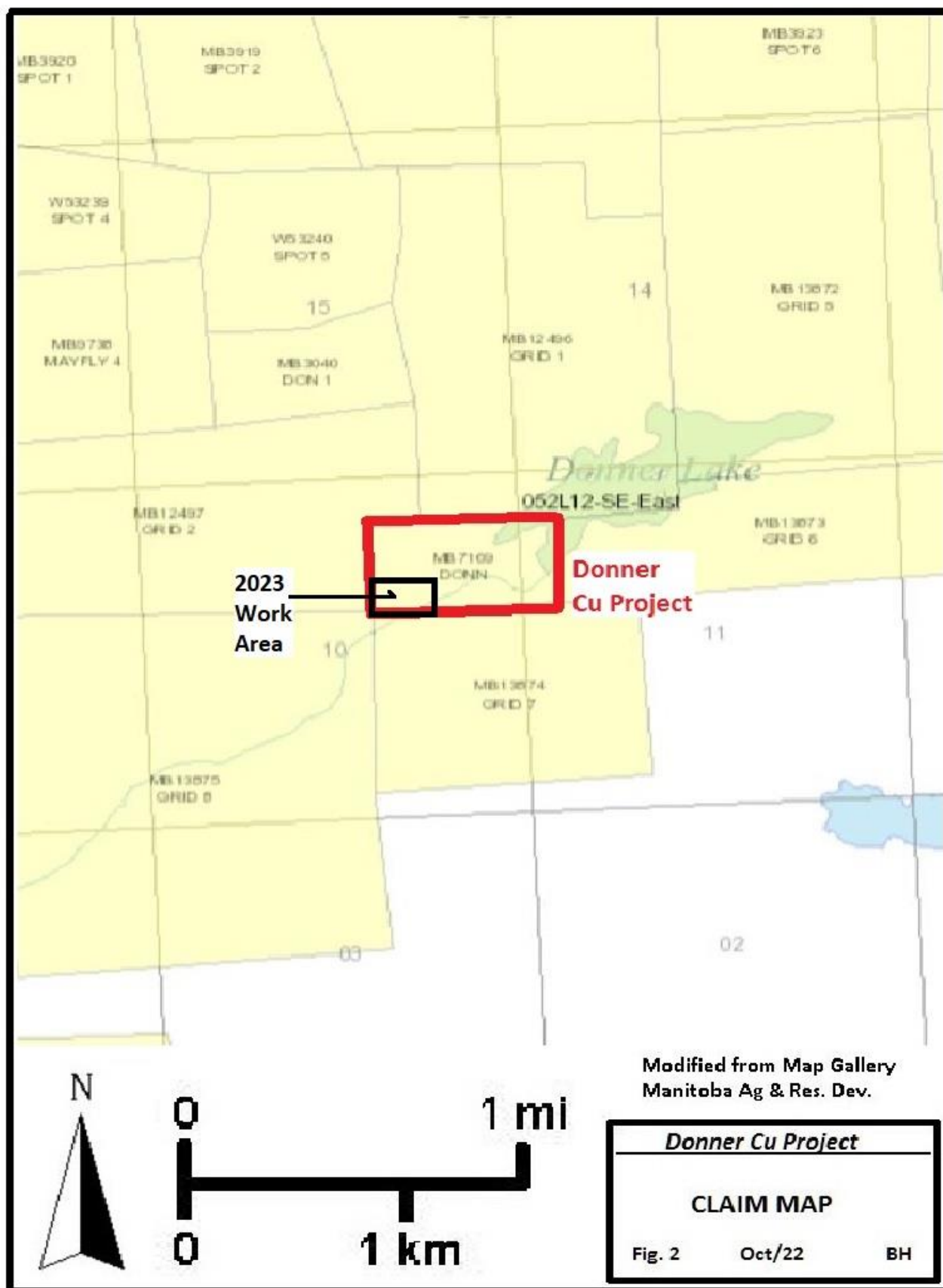
#314 near Cat Lake north of Lac du Bonnet, and the Donner/Maskwa Lake logging roads. These roads are no longer in forestry use and are poorly maintained. They are passable for 4WD vehicles during dry periods in summer. They are easily used by ATV in summer or snowmobile in winter. These roads are part of the “SnoPass” system of groomed snowmobile trails in Manitoba, and are also maintained by several cottage owners at nearby Donner Lake. The driving distance from Lac du Bonnet to the start of the Trans-licence road is approximately 79 km. Access for this work program was by ATV to a point about 100 m north of the #4 (northwest) corner post of the DONN claim. The distance by ATV on the Trans-licence road, Donner Lake road and Maskwa Lake road from PR #314 was approximately 12 km.

The DONN claim area is in typical Precambrian terrain, at an elevation of approximately 300 m ASL, with low rolling outcrop hills up to 15 m high interspersed with swamp and glacial drift. Vegetation comprises jackpine on outcrops, with spruce and poplar on till-covered ground. The area was logged in the 1980s and 90s, so there are substantial blocks in various stages of re-growth. Low areas are swampy with tamarack, heavy alder growth and frequent beaver ponds. A large area of black spruce bog over peatmoss is present in the southwest corner of the DONN claim, overlying the mineralization target in an area of recessive weathering rocks along a southwest to northeast trending topographic lineament.

CLAIM STATUS

The Donner Lake property presently comprises one claim, MB7169, DONN, which totals 32 ha in area, within NTS 52L/12SE (Fig. 2). The historic Donner copper showing lies in the northeast corner of the claim, while the targeted magnetic, electromagnetic and soil geochemistry anomaly lies in the southwest corner of the claim. The DONN claim is held by William C. Hood, the author of this report.

Ground surrounding the DONN claim is staked by Grid Metals Corp., who are exploring a group of lithium-bearing granitic pegmatites in the area north of Donner Lake.



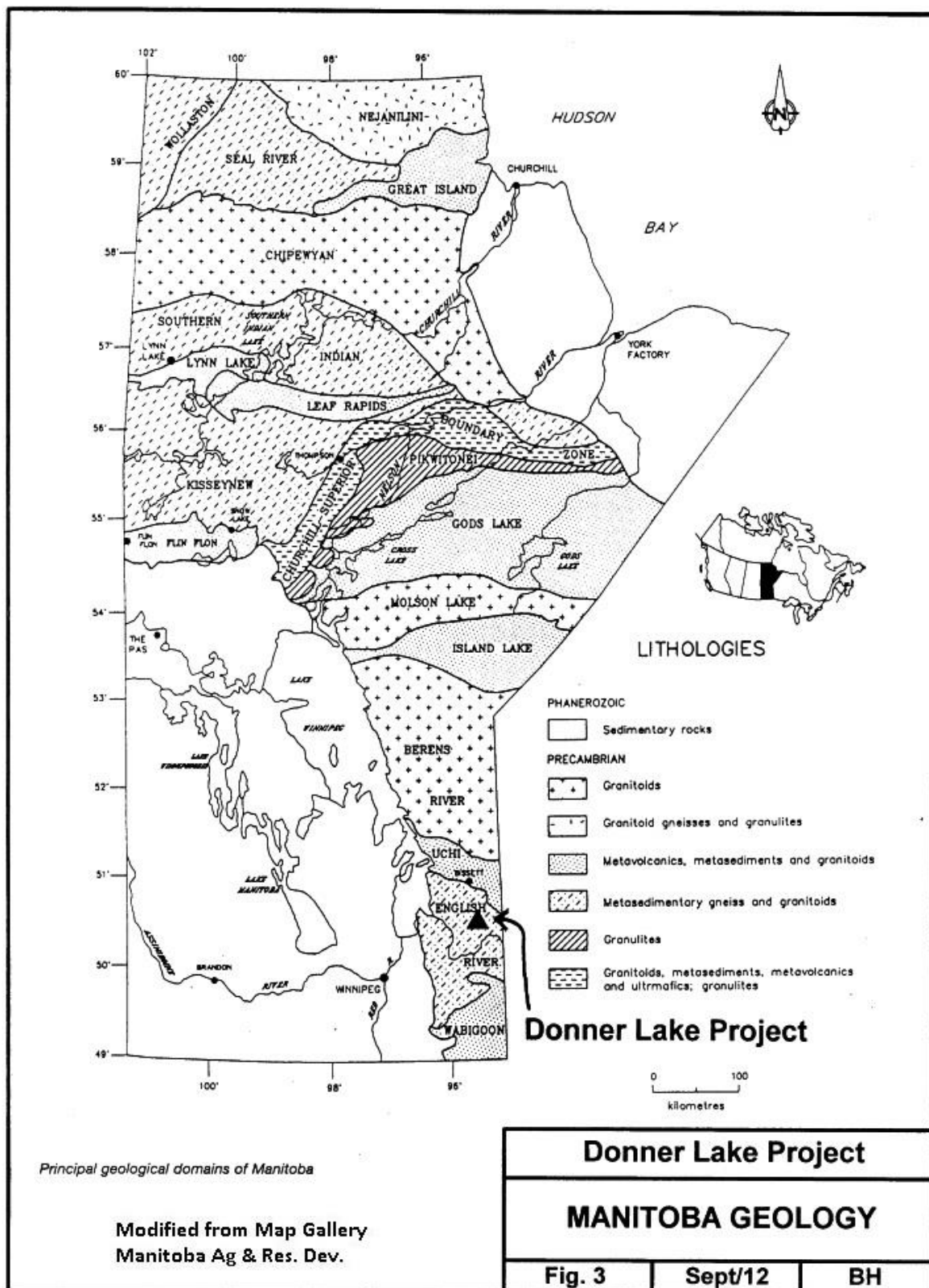
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

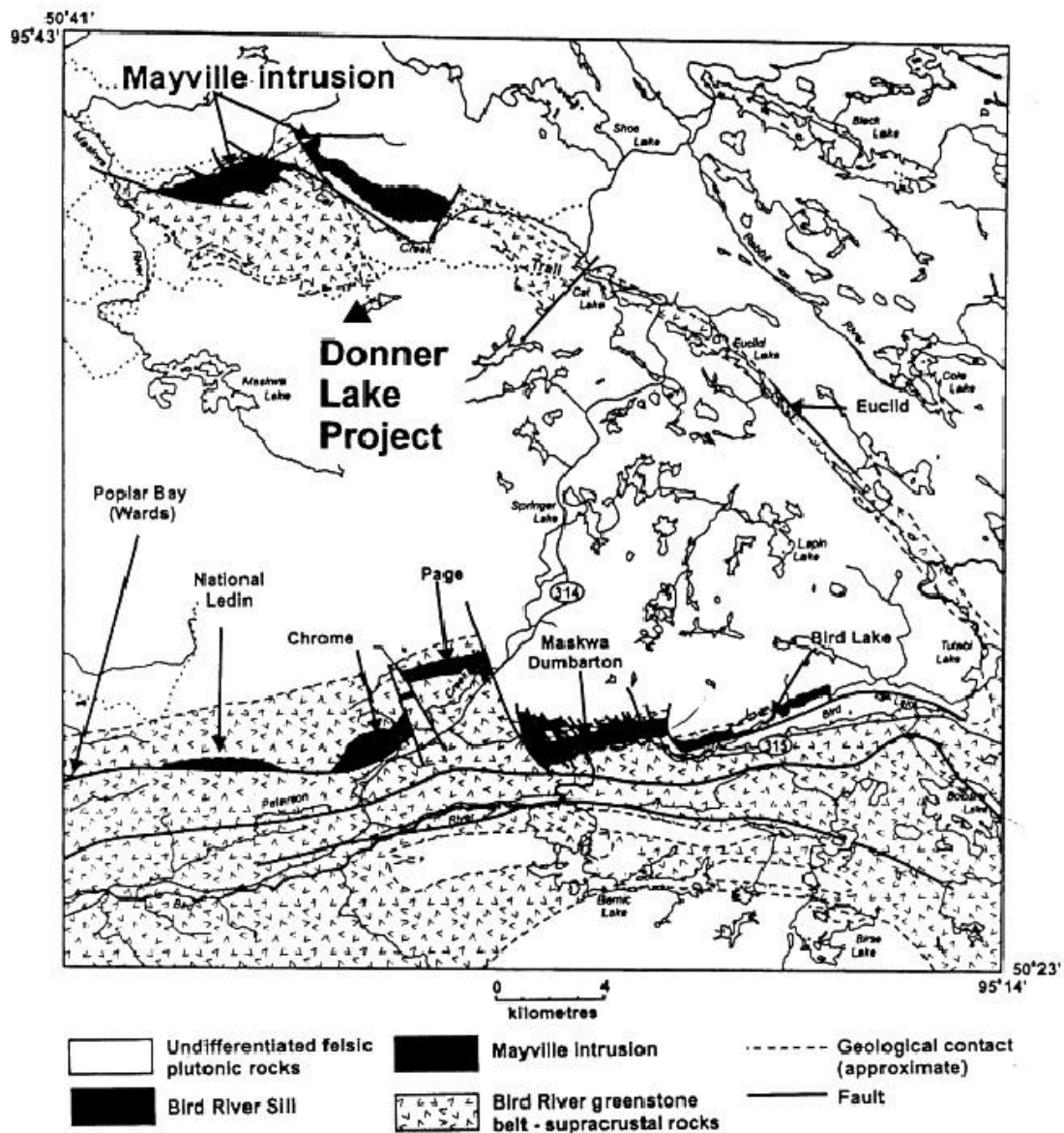
The Donner Lake property lies within the Archean-age Bird River greenstone belt in the English River subprovince of the Precambrian Shield (Fig. 3). Recent work has suggested that the Bird River belt may be a separate subprovince. The property is situated in the northern flank of the belt, often referred to as the Cat Lake belt, which is separated from the main part of the Bird River belt by a diapiric pluton, the Maskwa Lake batholith (Fig. 4).

In the Donner Lake area, the Cat Lake belt of rocks is narrow and irregular, sandwiched between gneisses, tonalite and pegmatitic granite in fault contact to the north, and the Maskwa Lake batholith, a granodiorite pluton which intrudes to the south. The Cat Lake belt includes volcanic and gabbroic rocks of the Lamprey Falls and Bernic Lake formations, as well as ultramafic rocks of the Bird River sill, a large layered ultramafic intrusion.

The DONN claim lies at the southeast end of an irregular wedge of volcanic rocks extending southeastward toward Donner Lake from a 5 by 10 km sized remnant of volcanic and intrusive rocks along Cat Creek. The Mayville Ni-Cu deposit is hosted within ultramafic rocks referred to as the Mayville intrusion, but probably related to the Bird River ultramafic sill. Rocks underlying the Donner Lake area are a roughly equal mix of volcanic remnants and granite-granodiorite-tonalite intrusive rocks. The Donner Lake area can probably be best described as an intrusive breccia, along the north margin of the Maskwa batholith.

The Donner Lake Cu-Au-Ag showing lies along the northwest shore of the lake near its southwest end. The occurrence is immediately adjacent to a strong topographic lineament which extends from Maskwa Lake in the southwest, through Donner Lake along a line of creeks and beaver swamps at an orientation of 060° azimuth. The Donner Lake copper occurrence is not described in geologic literature, with the only reference being an assessment work report from the 1950s which consists of short logs of drill holes. Eight drill holes were completed in the area of the Donner Lake copper showing in 1956 by Gods Lake Gold Mines Ltd. One drill hole, DH#3, intersected mineralization, with 2.03% Cu / 7.0 feet (2.1 m), plus minor gold and silver values. Two other drill logs report "trace copper".





Modified from P.Theyer,
MGS-16, 2005.

Donner Lake Project		
REGIONAL GEOLOGY		
Fig. 4	Sept/12	BH

The drill logs all indicate that the mineralization occurs in “siliceous andesite”, though outcrops in the area examined by the author appear to be pillowed basalt. Drill logs report abundant granitic dikes in this area, producing some uncertainty as to continuity of mineralization. The position of the DH#3 mineralized intersection may suggest a southwesterly plunge to the mineralization.

Sampling of the Donner Lake copper showing in 1983 and again in 2001 returned values up to 4.6% Cu, 0.04 oz Au/ton and 0.86 oz Ag/ton. Nickel, zinc and PGE values are at background levels. The mineralization was noted by the author to consist of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occurring as disseminated zones and stringers within a quartz-veined, chlorite-amphibolite horizon in an area of pillowed mafic volcanic rocks. With some uncertainty, it is believed that this mineralization is magmatic in origin, which is known in this area, rather than volcanogenic or hydrothermal, which is not documented in the Cat Lake-Bird Lake belts.

The Mayville ultramafic intrusion, located several km north and northwest of Donner Lake, displays a significant magnetic anomaly noted in airborne surveys, due to the presence of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite. A small magnetic anomaly was detected in airborne surveys at a point about 500 m southwest of the Donner copper showing. A ground magnetic survey was conducted in the area in 2003 to locate this anomaly. The anomaly was found to be about 300 m in length, by up to 70 m in width, with peak amplitude about 6000 nT above background, and occurs over an area of spruce bog, just southwest of Donner Lake.

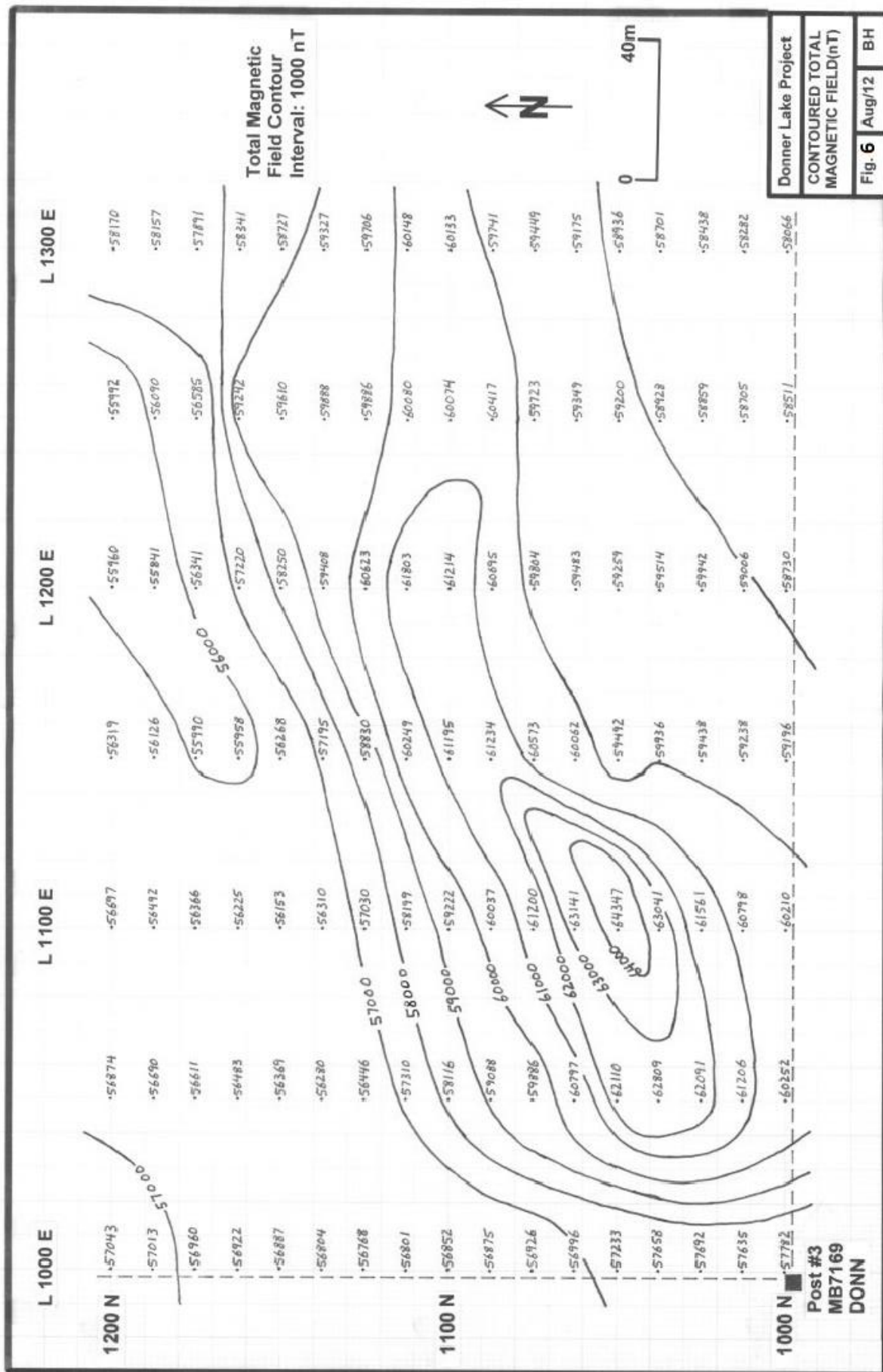
Geologic mapping by the author in 2003 over the area of the magnetic anomaly southwest of Donner Lake outlined a remnant block of basaltic volcanic rocks that had been intruded by gabbro, as well as late granitic dikes. The gabbro was found to lie immediately adjacent to, and along the south side of the magnetic anomaly. A small program of humus and peat moss sampling was completed in 2003 over the magnetic anomaly, returning anomalous values up to 325 ppm Cu. Follow-up sampling of outcrops near the anomaly and peatmoss over the anomaly was completed in 2006. From this work, it was determined that the gabbro intrusion was much higher in Mg, Ni, Cu and Cr content, and near pyroxenite in composition, along its north side near the magnetic anomaly, than its south side.

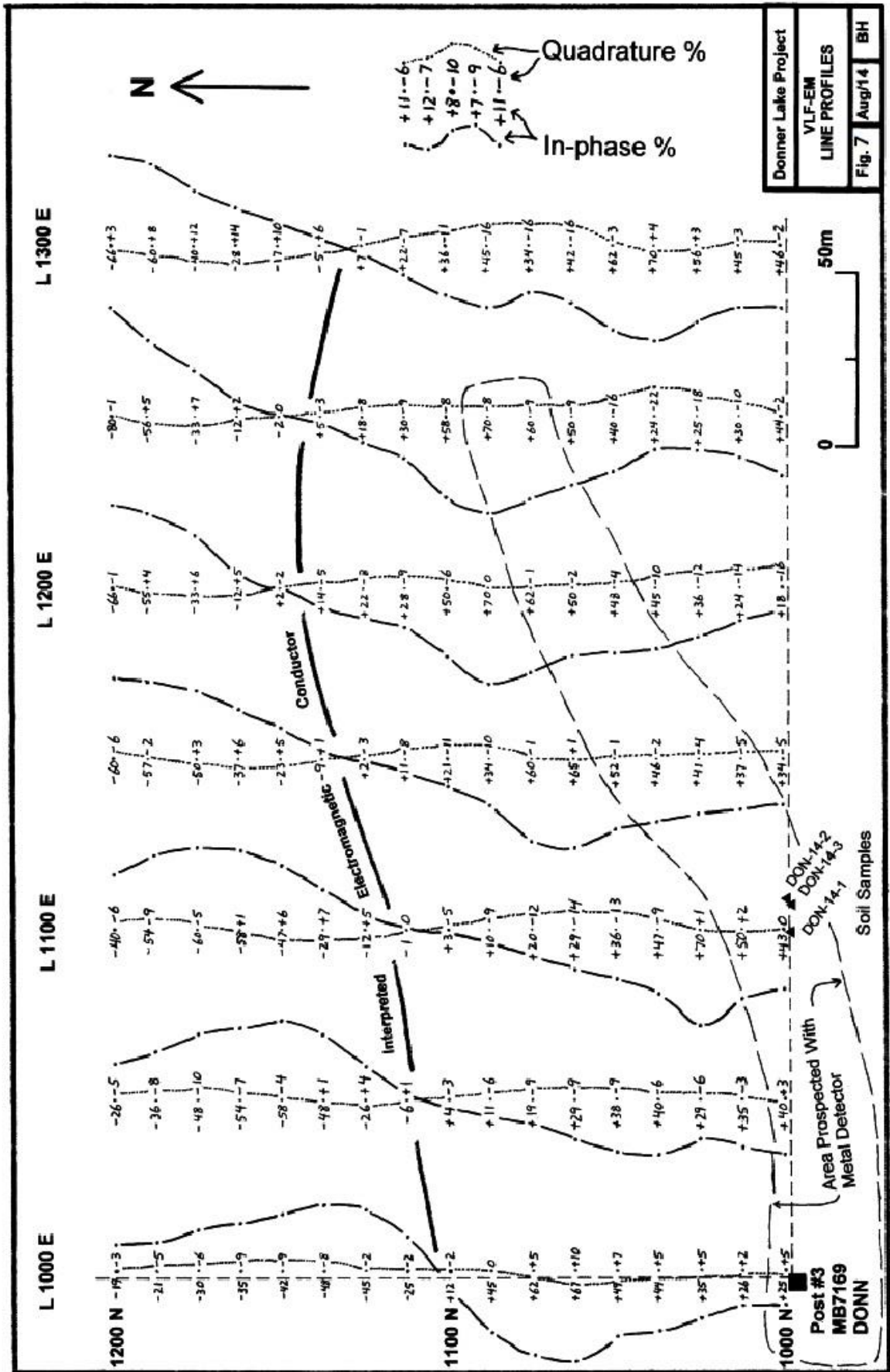
This would suggest that the magnetic anomaly overlies the base of the intrusion, with either magnetite-bearing serpentinized peridotite and/or a pyrrhotite-bearing basal sulphide segregation. Soil samples returned values up to 392 ppm Cu in peat moss and 532 ppm Cu in clay sediments/till, much higher than the 117 ppm Cu from the outcrop of gabbro-pyroxenite near the magnetic anomaly. Work in 2012 refined the magnetic anomaly, and returned up to 629 ppm Cu from peatmoss over the magnetic anomaly. A VLF-EM survey in 2014 outlined a strong electromagnetic conductor along the north side of the magnetic anomaly, at the position where a basal magmatic sulphide would be expected to be deposited. This data (Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8) suggests that there may be a zone of copper mineralization associated with the geophysical anomaly, almost directly along strike from the known mineralization in the nearby Donner copper showing.

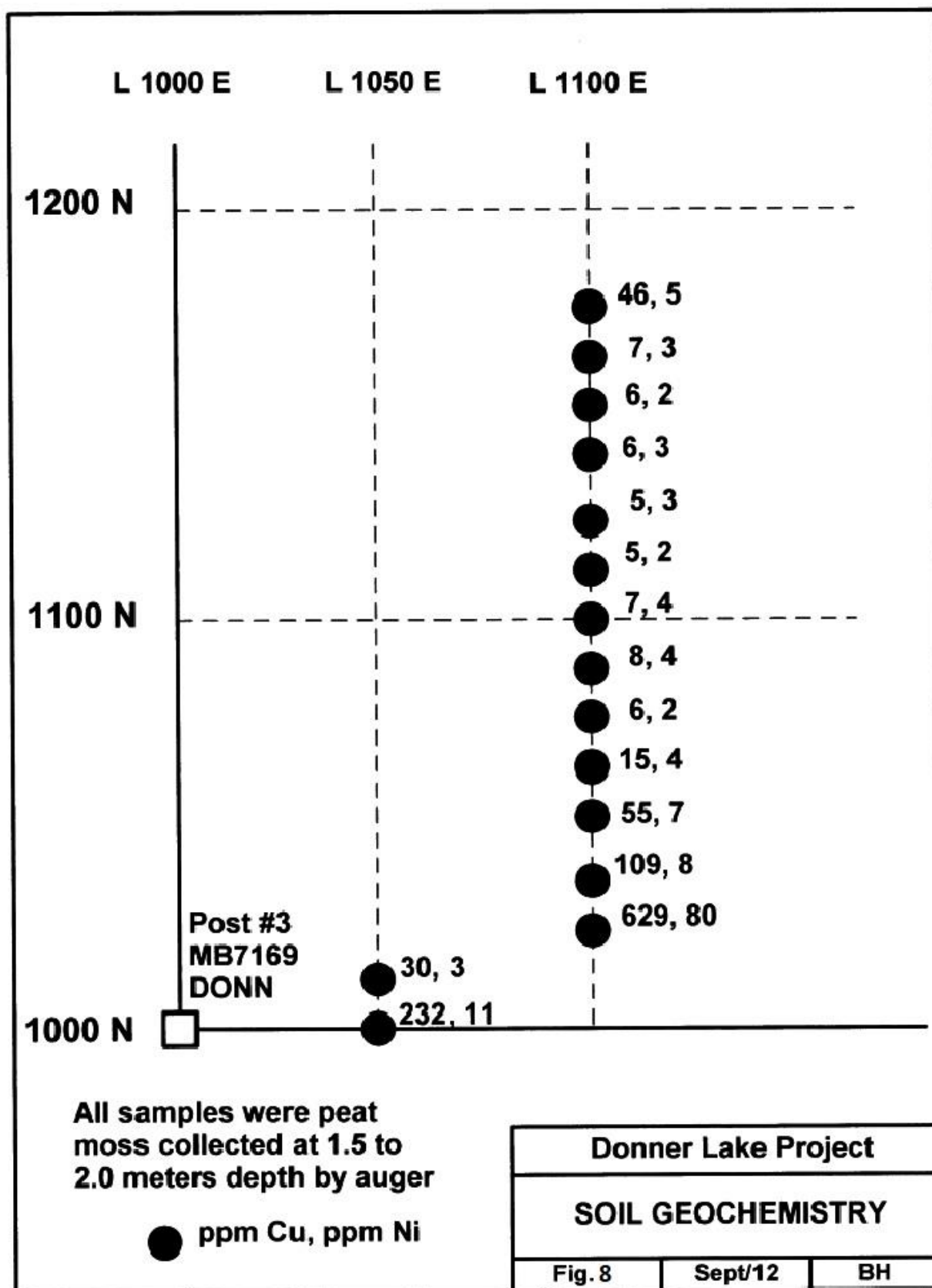
WORK PROGRAM; SUMMER, 2023

A small program of soil sampling was undertaken over five field days during October, 2023, utilizing a 3-meter soil auger. Previous work in this area was conducted on a flagged grid installed by hip chain and compass, utilizing a start point of 1000E/1000N at the #3 post (southwest corner) of the DONN claim. The 2023 work was controlled and plotted by NAD83, Zone 15, UTM coordinates collected with a Garmin 64s GPS.

The objective of the 2023 work program was to sample glacially transported overburden/till southwest of the targeted geophysical anomaly, in an attempt to confirm or disprove the presence of magmatic Ni-Cu type sulphide mineralization at the base of the mafic intrusive rocks in this area. The general intent was to sample at one meter, two meters and three meters depth within the organic peatmoss sediments, and immediately above bedrock in clastic sediments or glacial till. A total of 41 samples were obtained from 16 auger holes in this work program. All samples were sent for multi-element analysis. Sample descriptions are in Appendix I. Several photographs from this work are in Appendix II. Most samples were sphagnum peat moss, in various stages of decomposition. Several samples collected immediately above bedrock included a clastic component, which varied from clay to coarse sand. These clastic sediments are interpreted to





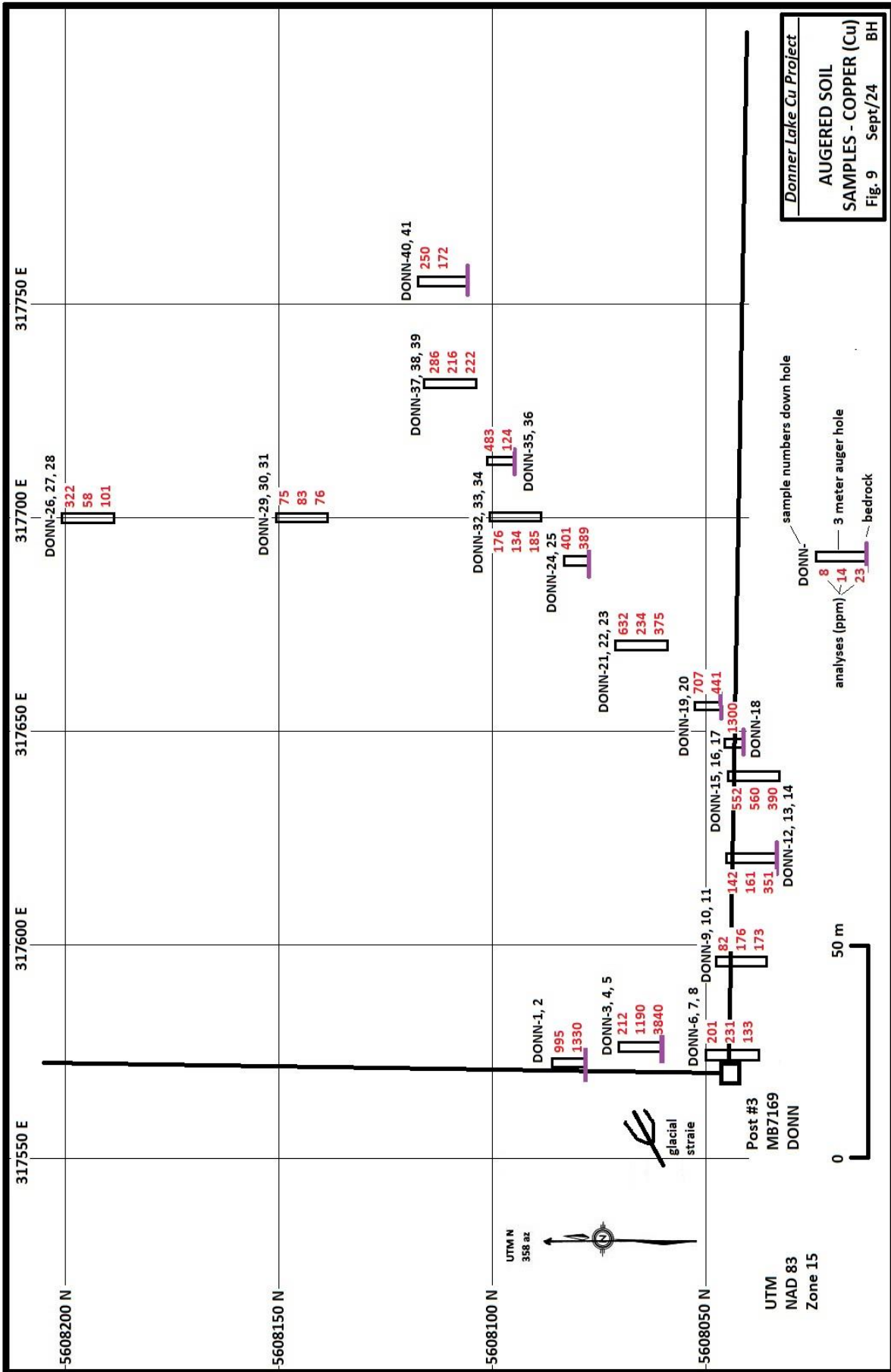


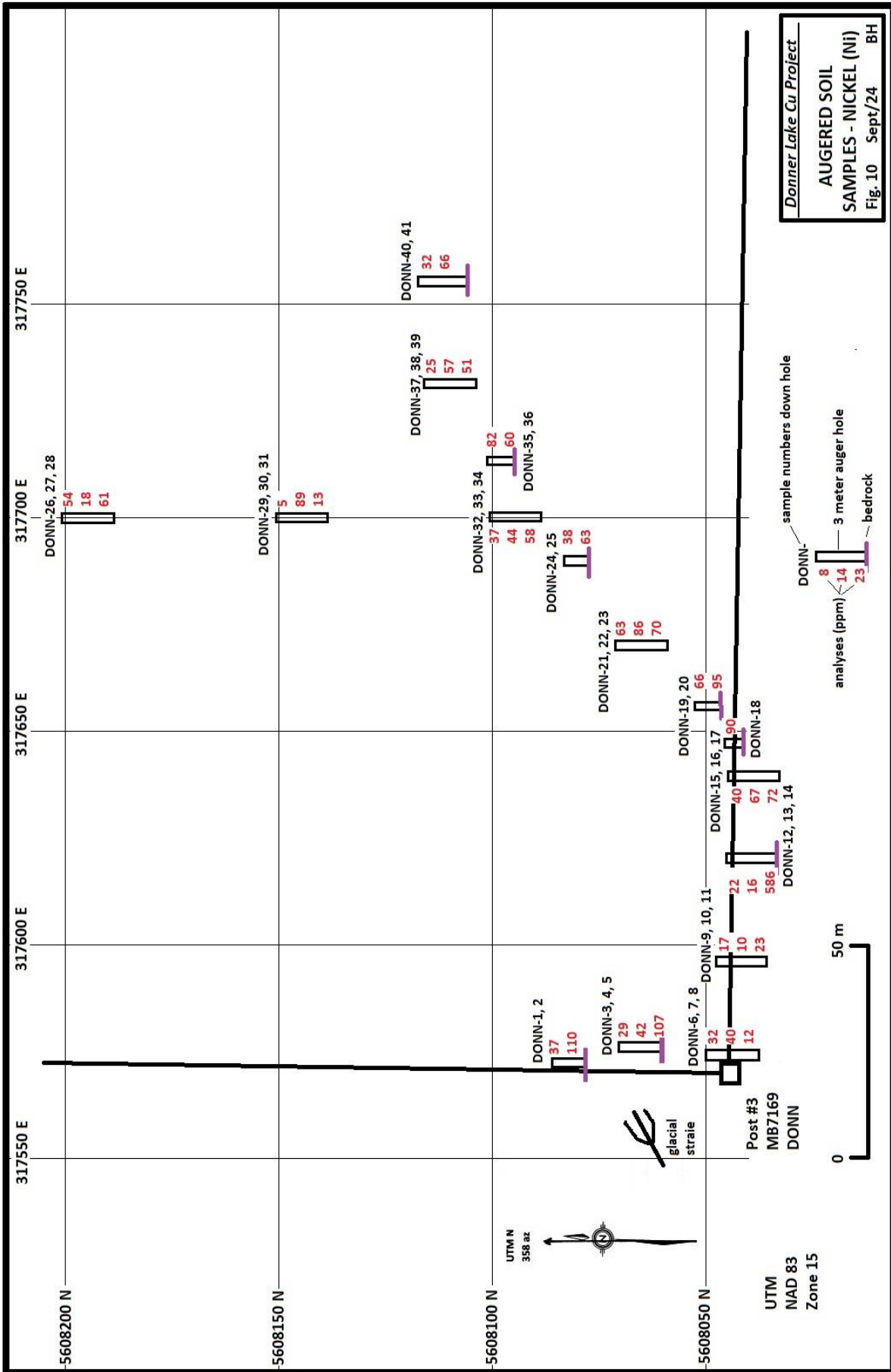
be glacial lacustrine in origin, rather than basal glacial till which was the objective of the sampling program. Certificates of analysis are in Appendix III.

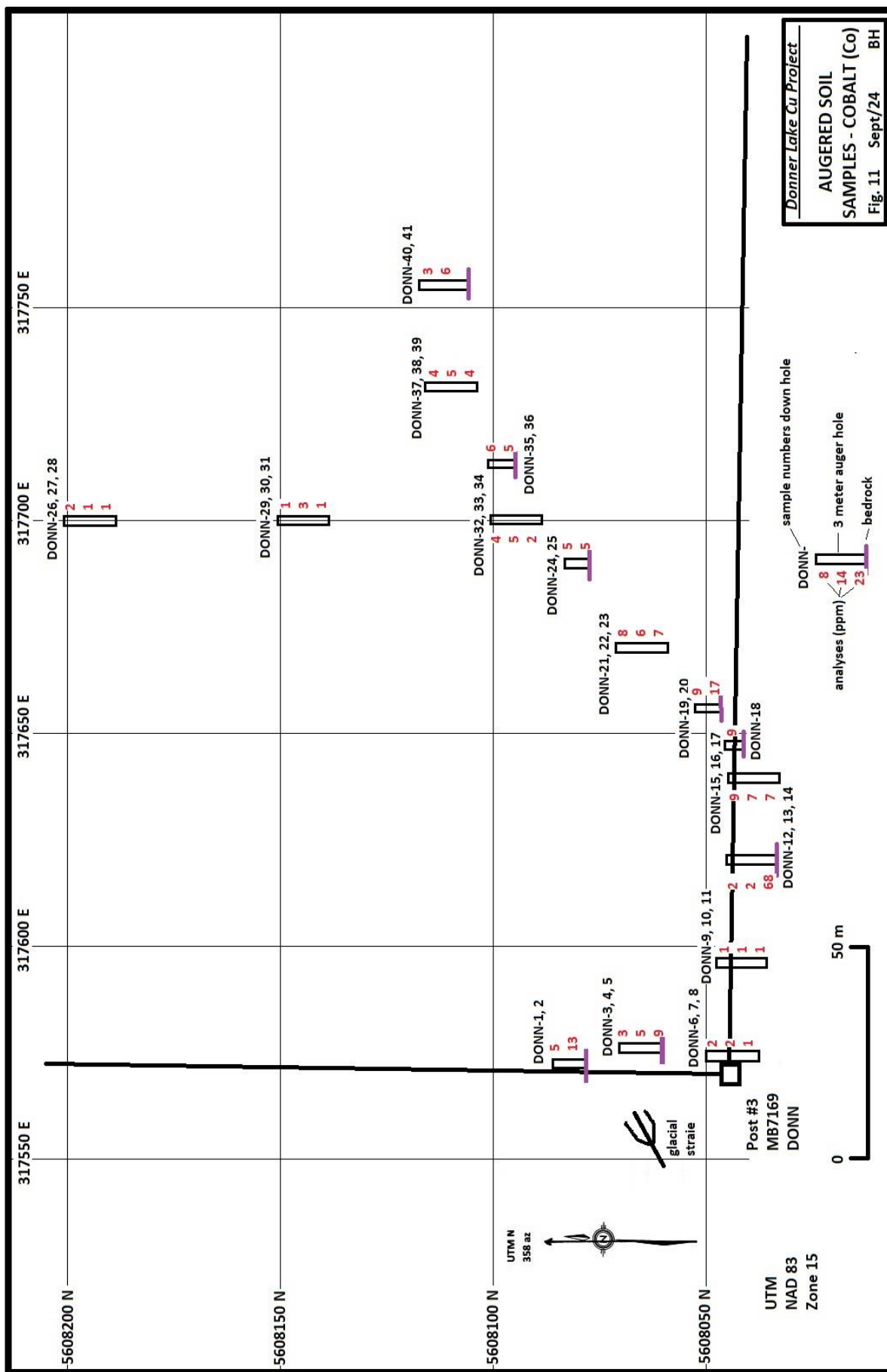
Results from this work for copper (Cu), nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co), the main metals of interest, are plotted in Figures 9, 10 and 11. All values were generally higher to the southwest, down the glacial ice flow direction, immediately north and east of the #3 corner post of the DONN claim. The highest copper was 3840 ppm (0.384% Cu) in sample DONN-5, collected just north of the #3 post at a depth of 2.5 to 2.6 m, just above probable bedrock. This copper value suggests that clastic grains of a copper bearing mineral must have been present in the sample. Nickel and cobalt values were, in general, much lower than copper. Sample DONN-14, a probable lacustrine beach sand collected at a depth of 2.8 to 3.0 m just east of the #3 post returned 586 ppm Ni and 68 ppm Co, again probably reflecting a clastic grain of mineralized material in the sample. These results suggest that a magmatic sulphide mineralized zone, mainly copper, is present under the large spruce bog area in the southwest corner of the DONN claim. This mineralized zone would likely be related to, and possibly connected with, the Donner copper showing in the northeast corner of the claim, along the recessive weathering topographic lineament through this area.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous work over a geophysical anomaly in the southwest corner of the DONN claim has suggested the presence of copper-rich basal magmatic sulphide mineralization under a large spruce bog area several hundred meters southwest of the historic Donner Lake copper prospect. Soil sampling with a 3-meter auger during 2023 has returned anomalous overburden samples up to 3840 ppm copper, 586 ppm nickel and 68 ppm cobalt. These values suggest the presence of clastic grains of mineralization within the auger-collected overburden samples to the southwest, and immediately down glacial ice flow direction, from the magnetic and VLF electromagnetic anomaly over the bog area.







Drilling is recommended to test this target. Electromagnetic geophysics might locate additional targets along the southwest-northeast trending lineament through Donner Lake.



William C. Hood, P. Geo.
September 20, 2024

CERTIFICATE

For: William C. Hood, P.Geol.

P.O. Box 1722; 508 Elm Ave.

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(204)268-3455

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- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1979) with a B.Sc. (Honours) Degree in Science (Geology) and I have practiced my profession since that time.
- 2) I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba since 1982.
- 3) I have been employed by Tantalum Mining Corporation (1979-1983), Province of Manitoba Departments of Labour (1992 – 1995) & Energy and Mines (1995 - 1997), and ProAm Exploration Corporation (1997 – 2000), as well as operating my own business as W.C. Hood, Consulting Geologist (1983 – 1992 & 2000 – present).
- 4) I have researched, conducted and supervised a wide range of exploration programs for hydrothermal & placer gold, volcanogenic copper-zinc, magmatic nickel-copper-PGE, pegmatitic tantalum-lithium-caesium, kimberlitic diamonds and various industrial mineral commodities.



William C. Hood, P.Geol.

September 20, 2024

APPENDIX I – SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

-auger sample locations are UTM NAD83, Zone 15

DONN-1: 317571E/5608086N; 1m depth; brown decomposed sphagnum peat moss.

DONN-2: 317571E/5608086N; sample collected at 2.0-2.1m depth above probable bedrock at 2.1m; sample is a mix of about 80% brown decomposed sphagnum peat moss & 20% grey silt-sand from a 3cm thick layer above bedrock.

DONN-3: 317576E/5608070N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-4: 317576E/5608070N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-5: 317576E/5608070N; sample collected at 2.5-2.6m depth above probable bedrock at 2.6m; sample is brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-6: 317572E/5608047N; near post #3; 1m depth; brown slightly decomposed fibrous peat moss.

DONN-7: 317572E/5608047N; near post #3; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-8: 317572E/5608047N; near post #3; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-9: 317596E/5608046N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-10: 317596E/5608046N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-11: 317596E/5608046N; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-12: 317620E/5608043N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-13: 317620E/5608043N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-14: 317620E/5608043N; sample is coarse grey sand collected from 2.8-3.0m depth; grains mainly in 2-10mm size range indicating sorting; grains vary from subangular to subrounded indicating transport & wear; probably a lacustrine beach deposit; appears to be derived from tonalite & basalt source rocks; about 80% is light grey quartz, feldspar & related tonalite/granodiorite grains; about 20% are dark grey basalt grains.

DONN-15: 317639E/5608042N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-16: 317639E/5608042N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-17: 317639E/5608042N; sample collected at 2.7-2.8m above probable bedrock at 2.8m; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-18: 317647E/5608045N: sample collected at 1.0-1.1m above bedrock at 1.1m; sample is dark brown with about a 50:50 mix of clay & decomposed peat moss.

DONN-19: 317656E/5608052N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-20: 317656E/5608052N; sample collected at 1.2-1.3m depth above probable bedrock at 1.3m; sample is dark brown with about a 50:50 mix of clay, decomposed peat moss & minor coarse sandy grains derived from gabbro/pyroxenite.

DONN-21: 317670E/5608072N: 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-22: 317670E/5608072N: 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-23: 317670E/5608072N: 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-24: 317690E/5608083N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-25: 317690E/5608083N; sample collected at 1.4-1.5m above probable bedrock at 1.5m; sample is dark brown with about a 50:50 mix of clay & decomposed peat moss.

DONN-26: 317700E/5608200N; 1m depth; brown fibrous partly decomposed peat moss.

DONN-27: 317700E/5608200N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-28: 317700E/5608200N; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-29: 317700E/5608150N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-30: 317700E/5608150N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-31: 317700E/5608150N; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-32: 317699E/5608100N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-33: 317699E/5608100N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-34: 317699E/5608100N; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-35: 317713E/5608101N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-36: 317713E/5608101N; sample collected at 1.1-1.3m above probable bedrock at 1.3m; sample is a grey-brown clay-sand till or lacustrine sediment with minor dark brown decomposed peat moss; angular sand grains up to 10mm size are all gabbro-pyroxenite.

DONN-37: 317731E/5608116N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-38: 317731E/5608116N; 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-39: 317731E/5608116N; 3m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-40: 317755E/5608117N; 1m depth; brown decomposed peat moss.

DONN-41: 317755E/5608117N; sample at 2m depth; brown decomposed peat moss down to probable bedrock at 2.7m.

APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Sample Site NAD83 Z15 317700E 5608200N, Samples DONN-26, 27, 28.



Photo 2. Sample Site NAD83 Z15 317700E 5608150N, Samples DONN-29, 30, 31.



Photo 3. Sample Site NAD83 Z15 317699E 5608100N, Samples DONN-32, 33, 34.

APPENDIX III
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

William C. (Bill) Hood
 Attention: William Hood
 PO #/Project:
 Samples: 46

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
 2901 Cleveland Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 8A9
 Tel: (306) 933-8118 Fax: (306) 933-5656 Email: geolab@src.sk.ca

Report No: G-2024-37

Date of Report: Jan 24, 2024

ICP1 Partial Digestion

Column Header Details

Sample Number	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ge ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
CAR218	2.9	3050	96	135	369	<1	<1	582	1920	192	2	15	<1	2950	279	47
DONN-1(-63µm)	<0.2	9	14	5	995	<1	<1	5	37	13	<1	5	<1	5	6	31
DONN-2(-63µm)	<0.2	5	21	13	1330	<1	<1	4	110	6	<1	10	<1	4	36	25
DONN-3(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	3	212	<1	<1	1	29	41	<1	3	<1	2	4	19
DONN-4(-63µm)	<0.2	3	17	5	1190	<1	<1	6	42	12	<1	5	<1	3	8	55
DONN-5(-63µm)	<0.2	2	55	9	3840	<1	<1	1	107	6	<1	10	<1	6	24	29
DONN-6(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	2	201	<1	<1	2	32	17	<1	1	<1	2	3	31
DONN-7(-63µm)	<0.2	1	3	2	231	<1	<1	2	40	13	<1	5	<1	2	3	124
DONN-8(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	2	1	133	<1	<1	1	12	9	<1	4	<1	1	3	165
DONN-9(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	1	1	82	<1	<1	1	17	48	<1	3	<1	2	2	21
DONN-10(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	1	176	<1	<1	1	10	16	<1	8	<1	1	3	41
DONN-11(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	1	173	<1	<1	2	23	6	<1	6	<1	2	4	61
DONN-12(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	2	2	142	<1	<1	1	22	20	<1	4	<1	1	2	32
DONN-13(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	2	2	161	<1	<1	2	16	6	<1	4	<1	1	3	60
DONN-14(-63µm)	<0.2	15	4	68	351	<1	<1	7	586	52	<1	7	<1	6	37	151
DONN-15(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	8	9	552	<1	<1	7	40	41	<1	5	<1	4	8	19
DONN-16(-63µm)	<0.2	1	8	7	560	<1	<1	7	72	5	<1	10	<1	6	18	21
DONN-17(-63µm)	<0.2	1	5	7	390	<1	<1	5	72	10	<1	10	<1	6	23	33
DONN-18(-63µm)	<0.2	1	23	9	1300	<1	<1	5	90	9	<1	7	<1	16	27	9
DONN-19(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	11	9	707	<1	<1	4	66	6	<1	9	<1	7	9	8

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Report No: G-2024-37

Date of Report: Jan 24, 2024

ICPI Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ge ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
CAR218	2.8	3130	97	139	373	<1	<1	575	1970	193	3	12	<1	2960	281	45
DONN-20(-63µm)	0.5	4	6	17	441	<1	<1	3	95	56	<1	9	<1	5	26	66
DONN-21(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	11	8	632	<1	<1	6	63	2	<1	5	<1	7	9	12
DONN-22(-63µm)	<0.2	1	4	6	234	<1	<1	1	86	8	<1	5	<1	7	12	19
DONN-23(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	5	7	375	<1	<1	2	70	5	<1	6	<1	5	10	29
DONN-24(-63µm)	<0.2	1	6	5	401	<1	<1	2	38	9	<1	2	<1	5	4	33
DONN-25(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	7	5	389	<1	<1	<1	63	17	<1	7	<1	5	8	6
DONN-26(-63µm)	<0.2	5	5	2	322	<1	<1	2	54	7	<1	2	<1	2	4	23
DONN-27(-63µm)	<0.2	1	<1	<1	58	<1	<1	<1	18	6	<1	6	<1	2	4	43
DONN-28(-63µm)	<0.2	6	2	1	101	<1	<1	1	61	9	<1	5	<1	1	4	28
DONN-29(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	1	<1	75	<1	<1	<1	5	25	<1	6	<1	2	3	20
DONN-30(-63µm)	<0.2	22	1	3	83	<1	<1	<1	89	6	<1	3	<1	2	4	38
DONN-31(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	1	<1	76	<1	<1	1	13	18	<1	4	<1	5	4	62
DONN-32(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	2	4	176	<1	<1	3	37	60	<1	4	<1	2	4	20
DONN-33(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	2	5	134	<1	<1	1	44	4	<1	5	<1	2	3	19
DONN-34(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	2	185	<1	<1	5	58	5	<1	4	<1	2	5	23
DONN-35(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	7	6	483	<1	<1	1	82	9	<1	4	<1	3	7	11
DONN-36(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	1	5	124	<1	<1	<1	60	7	<1	1	<1	1	17	16
DONN-37(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	5	4	286	<1	<1	2	25	7	<1	2	<1	2	4	11
DONN-37(-63µm) R	<0.2	<1	4	4	264	<1	<1	2	24	6	<1	2	<1	3	4	11
CAR218	2.9	3090	99	139	370	<1	<1	582	1980	193	2	11	<1	2900	275	46
DONN-38(-63µm)	<0.2	4	4	5	216	<1	<1	3	57	7	<1	5	<1	24	6	28
DONN-39(-63µm)	<0.2	2	3	4	222	<1	<1	2	51	8	<1	5	<1	2	4	46
DONN-40(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	4	3	250	<1	<1	2	32	5	<1	5	<1	3	6	13
DONN-41(-63µm)	<0.2	<1	3	6	172	<1	<1	1	66	8	<1	7	<1	3	11	20
DONN-41(-63µm) R	<0.2	<1	2	5	169	<1	<1	1	66	9	<1	6	<1	3	11	20

Partial Digestion: A 0.5 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 8:1 HNO3:HCl for 1 hour at 95 C.
 The standard is CAR218.