



Transition Metals

XTM-TSX.V

**Island Copper – Aweres Twp.
Sault Ste. Marie
IOCG**



June 2022

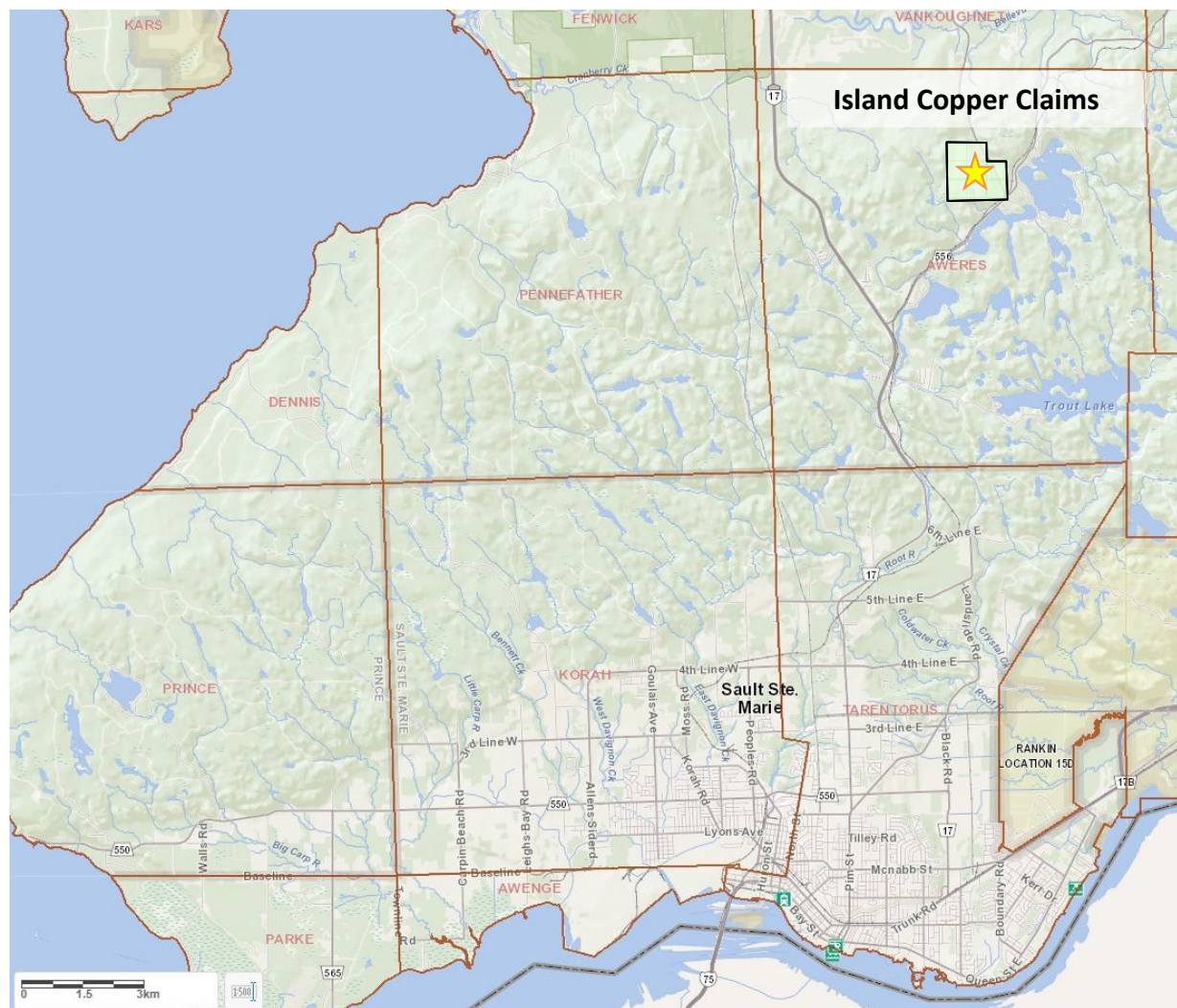
Island Copper

Overview

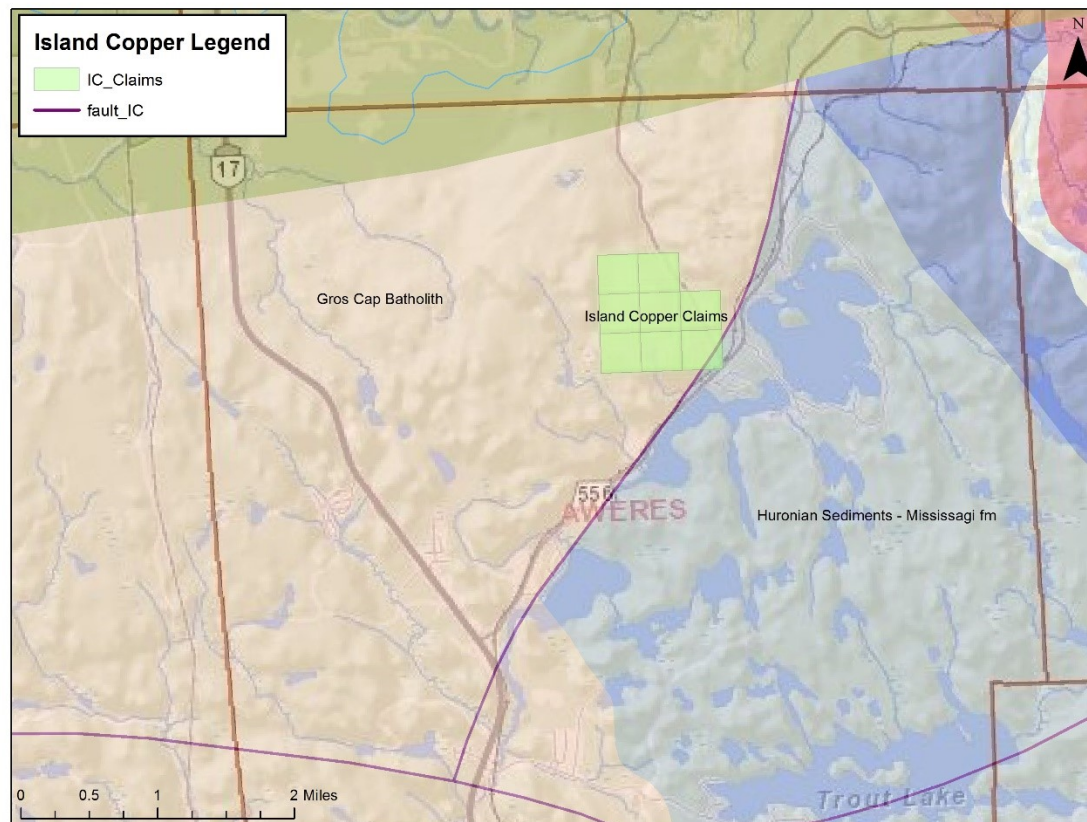


Transition Metals

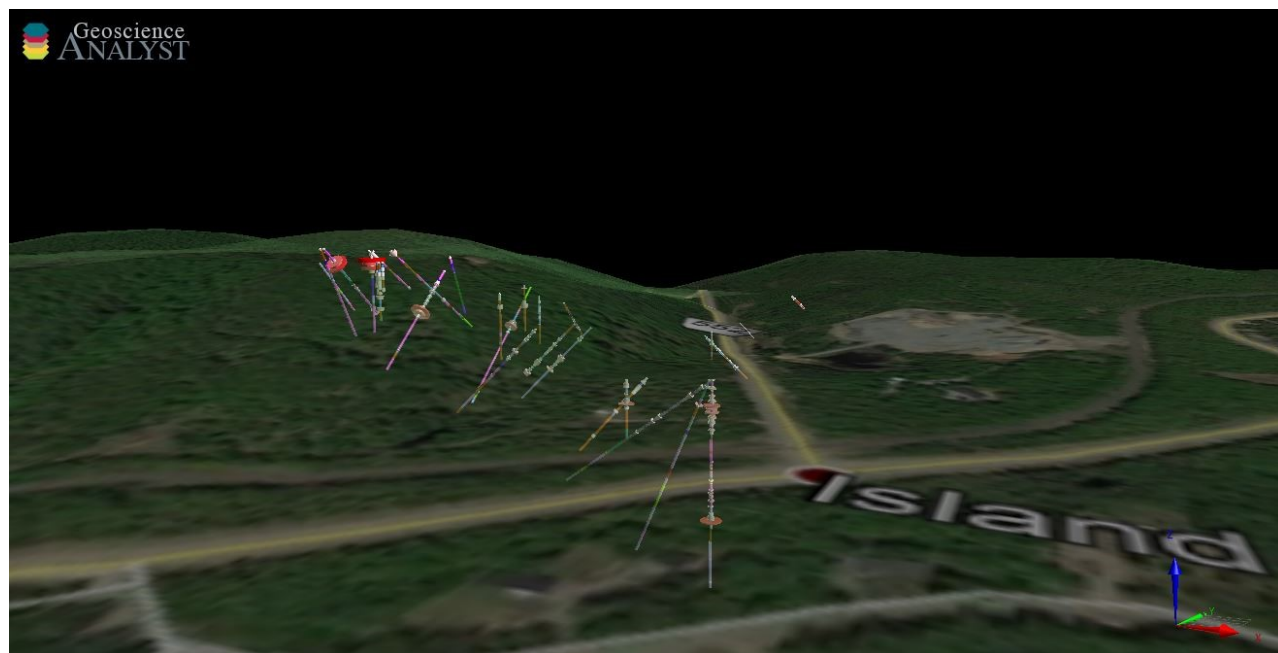
- A copper and gold property with promising historical drill intersections and surface samples.
- located in northeast Ontario
- Accessible via a road from Sault Ste. Marie
- 24 km north of S.S.M
- 8 claims covering the main showings and several other stripped outcrops.



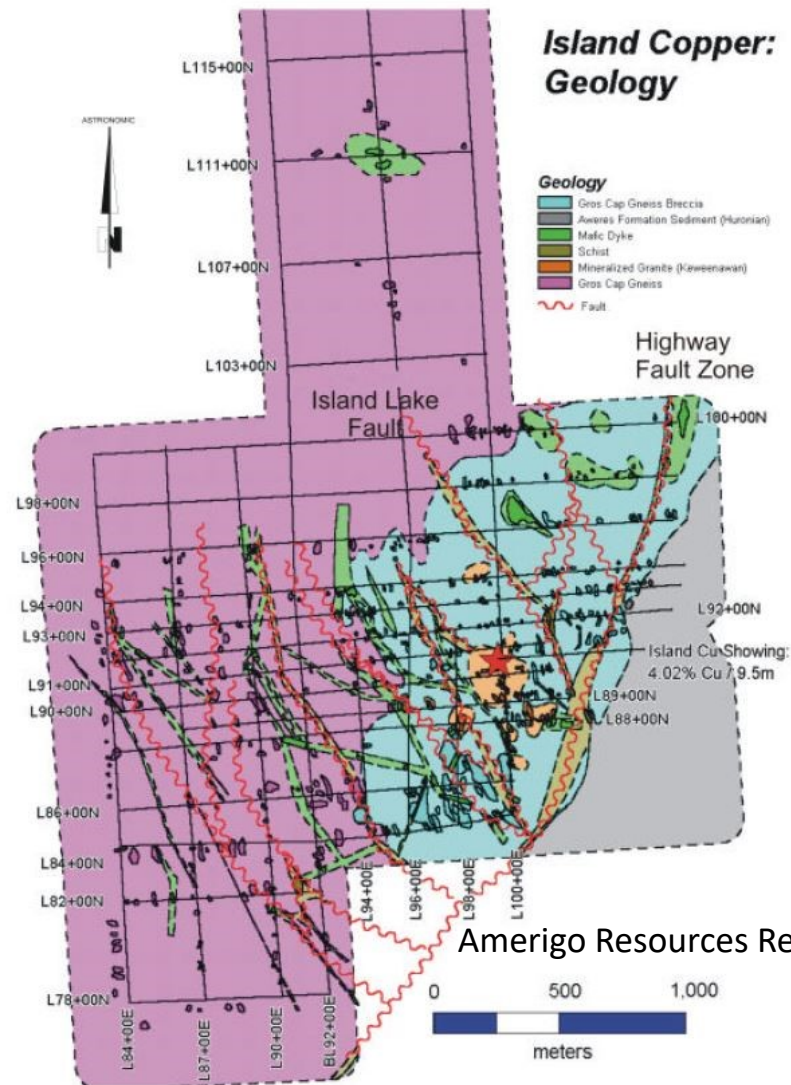
- OGS Mapped the area in 64-65
- Between 1965 and 1971, 30 short holes were drilled.
 - up to 4.93% Cu / 17 ft and 3.86% Cu / 10 ft in hole 65-1
- Amerigo Resources completed a several surveys between 2000 and 2005.
 - Airborne mag
 - IP
 - Gravity
 - MMI
 - Mapping
 - Sampling
 - Line cutting



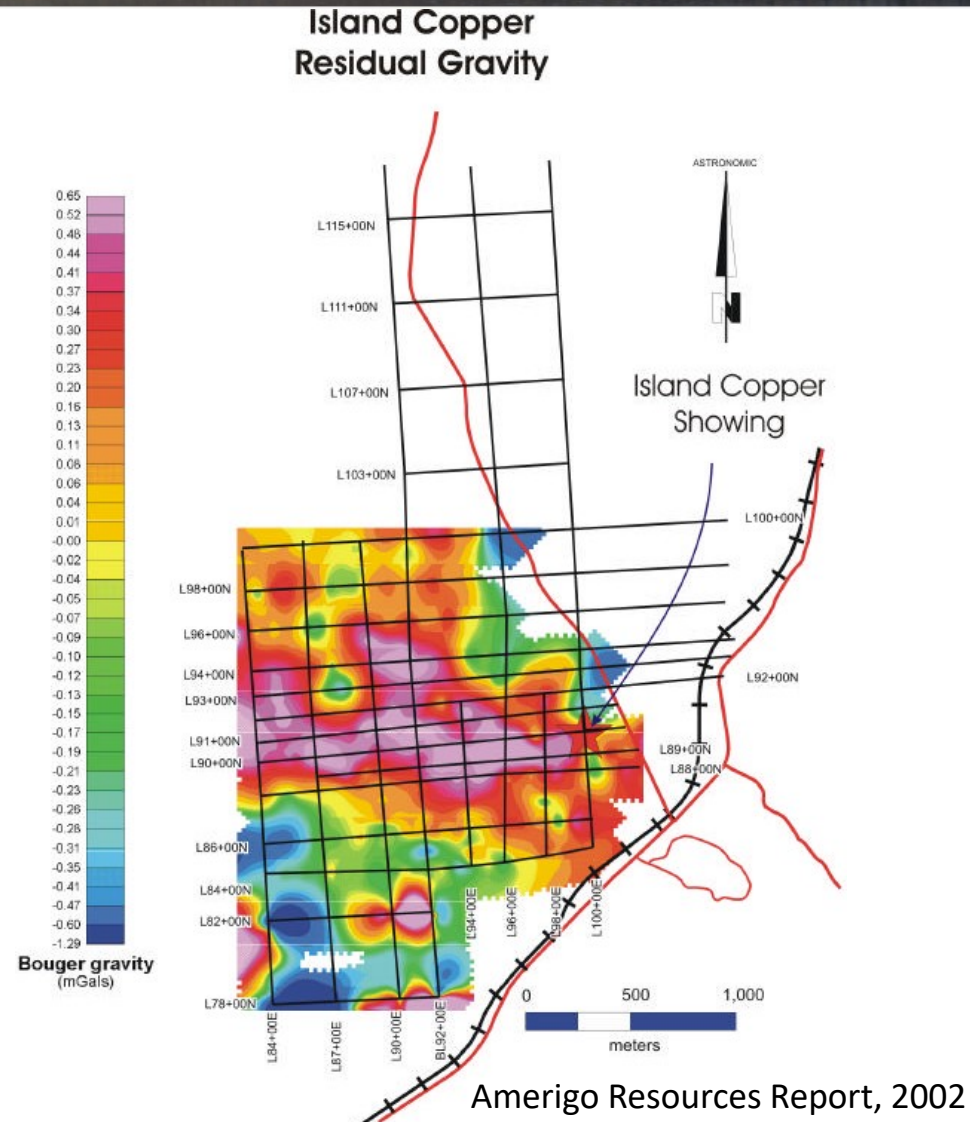
- Two technical reports were created by Amerigo Resources (2002) and Moss Exploration Services (2005).
- Reports outlined a detailed investigation of the trenches on the property.
- 2002 – four diamond drill holes for 992 metres
 - Intersected potassium and hematite alteration with intersections of 4.4% Cu over 2 metres and 1.52% Cu over 8 metres in IC02-1
- Also completed
 - Detailed mapping
 - Drill hole compilation
 - Geophysical surveys
 - Channel sampling
 - Grab sampling
 - Soil sampling
 - Structural interpretation
 - petrography
 - Photography



- The underlying geology of the property is part of the Gros Cap Batholith.
- Small and large fault structures are part of the Island Lake Fault Zone.
- Mineralization and spatially related albitization is interpreted to be controlled by the Proterozoic faulting.
- Multiple younger mafic and ultramafic dykes cross through the area.
- Huronian sediments to the southeast overlay the Archean gneisses.



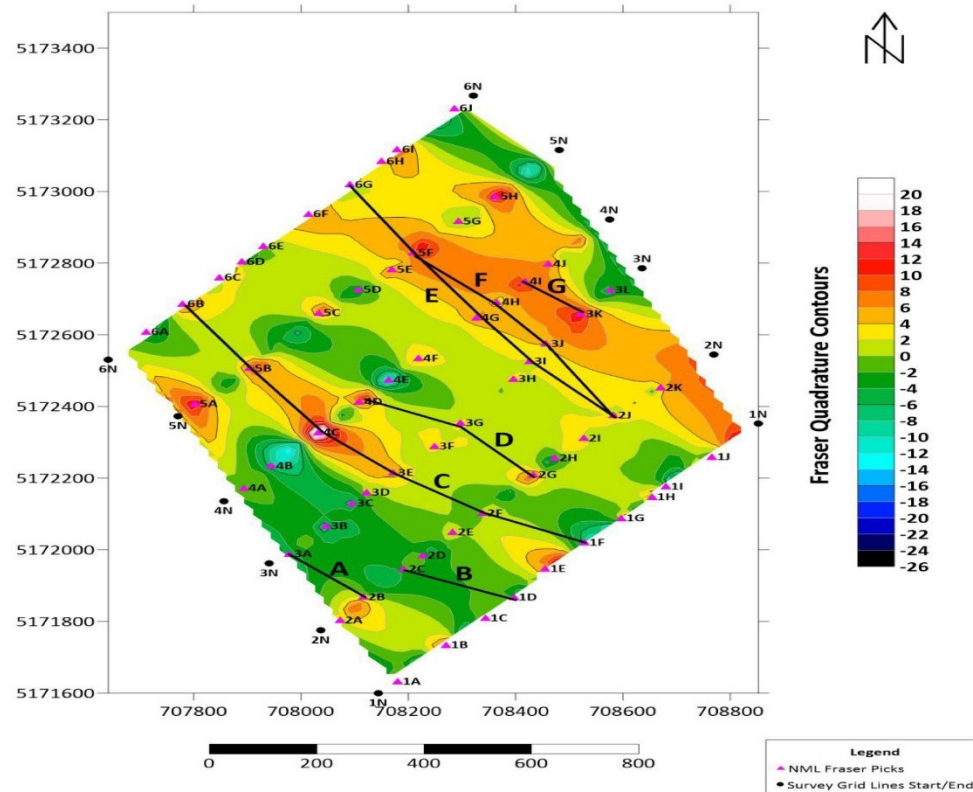
- IP, Mag and Gravity have been done on the property.
- The source of the gravity anomaly remains underdetermined and should be the focus of further exploration work.
- Compilation work, integration and interpretive of the geophysical data into a single 3D model. 3D inversions of magnetic and gravity data.



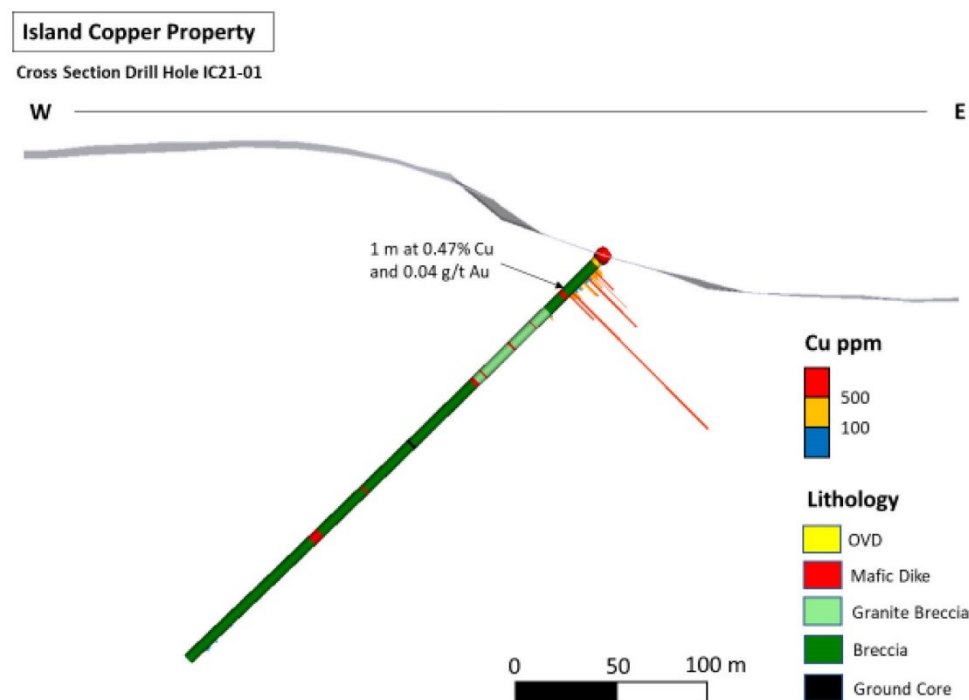
- XTM re-sampled of the main showing in 2020.
- Historically samples showed a linear correlation between Cu and Au with samples containing >3.0 wt.% Cu returning >0.5 g/t Au.

Lab ID	Rock Type	VS %	Mag	Cond	Easting	Northing	Elev	Comments	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Cu wt.%	S wt.%
S899379	Granite	20	0.138	1.5	708498	5172557	397	Main Showing	<1	28000	2.80	3.21
S899380	Granite	30	0.425	112	708501	5172555	397	Main Showing	7	90000	9.00	9.41
S899381	Granite	40	0.143	3.5	708504	5172557	398	Main Showing	4	42100	4.21	3.97
S899382	Granite	40	0.134	18	708501	5172554	399	Main Showing	1	46700	4.67	5.37
S899383	Granite	20	0.054	0.5	708507	5172552	403	Main Showing	2	46900	4.69	4.72
S899384	Granite	15	0.122	5	708510	5172553	403	Main Showing	<1	16100	1.61	1.63
S899385	Granite	20	0.06	2	708512	5172554	403	Main Showing	<1	37200	3.72	3.8
S899386	Granite	15	0.029	0.5	708513	5172550	403	Main Showing	<1	31400	3.14	3.19
S899387	Granite	10	0.058	0.5	708516	5172551	401	Main Showing	2	6340	0.63	0.9

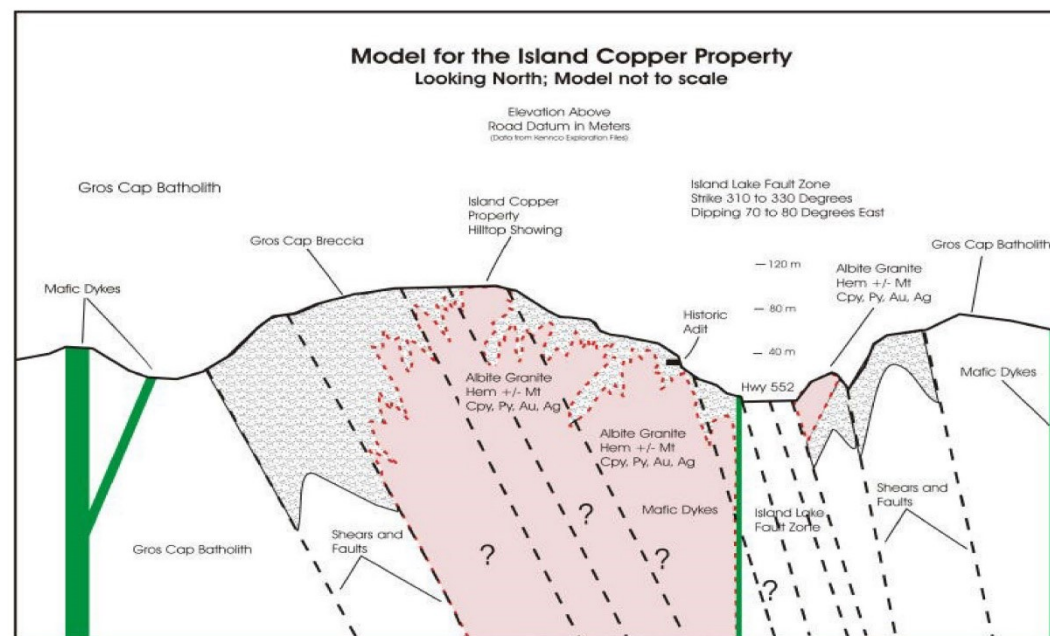
- Several VLF bedrock trends using TX NAA and TX NML
- 4000 ohms bedrock background resistivity gave TX NAA model sections to 204 meters
4000 ohms bedrock background resistivity gave TX NML model sections to 199 meters
- 8 significant VLF trends identified using TX NAA, 4 suggested for ground follow up.
- There were 7 significant VLF trends identified using TX NML, 6 suggested for ground follow up.



- One 300 m NQ diamond drill hole
- Intersected mafic dyke, altered granite-granodiorite breccia (granite/granodiorite fragments set in a foliated, to moderately deformed chlorite/amphibole rich matrix)
- Two types of quartz veins
- barren - massive and 5-25 cm thick
- mineralized - microbreccia veins 5-20 cm wide comprising discontinuous quartz-carbonate zones with brecciated granitic fragments
- at 16.7 m up to 2% pyrite blebs along with up to 10% fracture-controlled hematite
- Interval returned 1,705 ppm Cu over 1.0 m
- Second interval at 10.0m returned 1,195 ppm Cu over 0.45 m



- Primary control on chalcopyrite-pyrite-specularite mineralization and albitization are the NNW trending structures that comprise the Hwy 522- Island Lake Fault Zone.
- Crosscutting NE and ENE-trending structures localize mineralizing hydrothermal fluids resulting in higher grades of copper mineralization.
- The main area of brecciation may be much wider and associated more with the Hwy 522 fault zone than previously thought and a mineralizing source, could be situated much deeper



Work Required

- Re-examination of the various geophysical surveys.
- Sample along strike of interpreted faults
- Diamond drilling

