

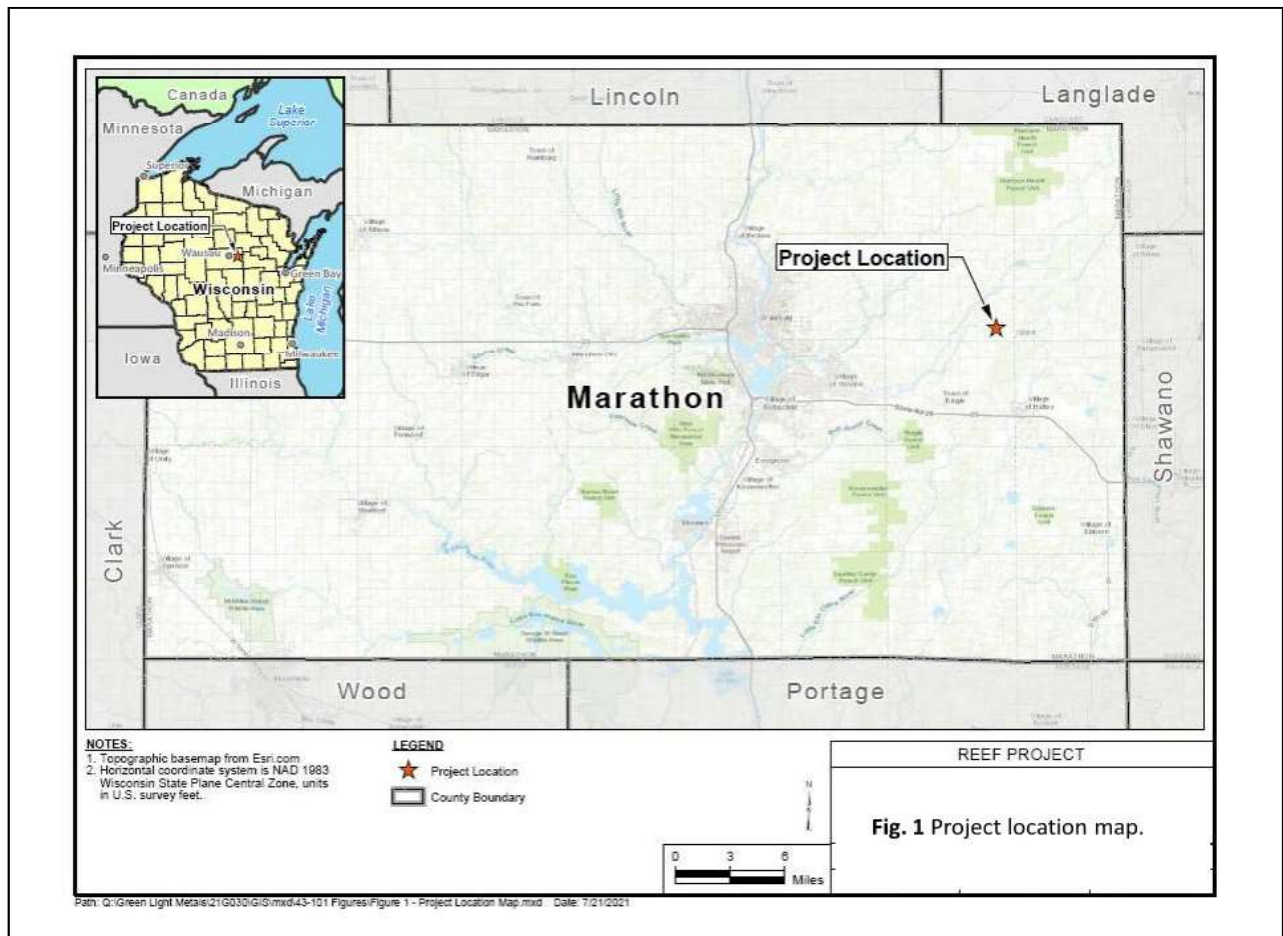
October 7, 2022

**GreenLight Wisconsin, LLC.
2022-2023 Reef Exploration Program
Notice of Intent to Drill
Beginning December, 2022**

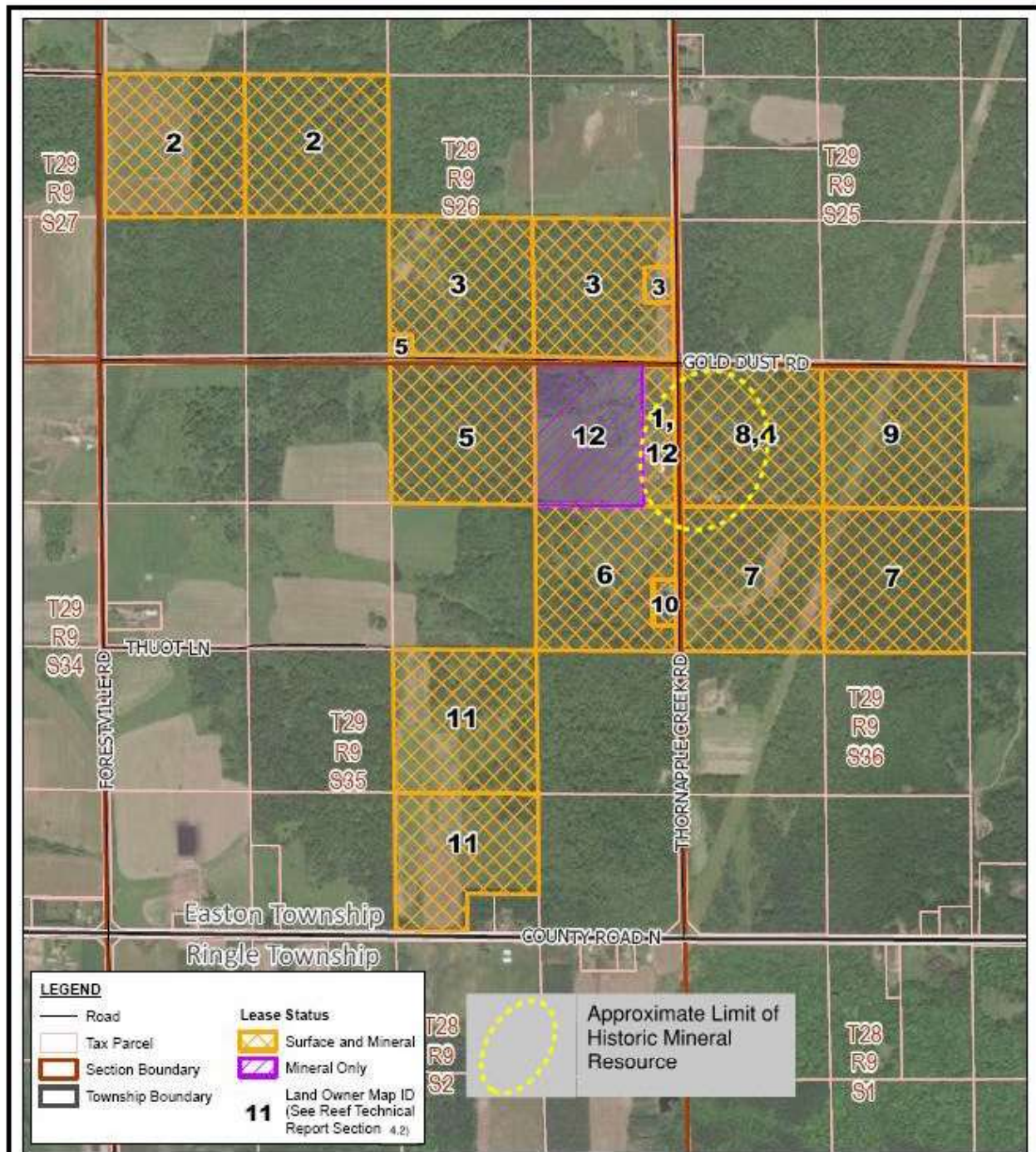
RE: Exploration Plan

Introduction

GreenLight Wisconsin, LLC. (GLW) currently holds a block of private mineral leases in Easton Township of Marathon County (Fig. 1). The block, referred to as the Reef property, is situated in Township 29N, Range 9E, and includes portions of Section 26, 35 and 36 (Fig. 2). Figure 2 also shows the land GLW has under lease.



GLW is contemplating additional exploration work on the Reef property. This document is both an exploration plan to conduct further diamond core and rotonomic drilling (EP) and Notice of Intent (“NOI”) to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to implement the EP.



Path: Q:\Green Light Metals\21G030\GIS\mxd\43-101 Figures\Figure 2 - Ownership Map.mxd Date: 7/21/2021

Table 1 Land owner information

Drill Pads	Land Legal Description	Landowner	Contact Information
R-1; R-2	Township 29 Range R9E Section 35, NE¼ NE¼	Dennee, Morris/Genevieve – Surface Estate	230184 Thornapple Creek Rd, Ringle WI 54471
		Wanta, Brian/Nellie – Mineral Estate	3790 kensington place, Plover WI 54467
D-1; D-2; D-3;	Township 29 R9E Section 36, NW¼ NW¼	Neiter, Randy/Tiffany – Surface Estate	230121 Thornapple Creek Road, Ringle, WI 54471
R-2; R-3; R-4		Jeanine Manthe - Mineral Estate	2712 Neupert Avenue, Schofield, WI 54476
		Donald Marten – Mineral Estate	173724 Gold Dust Rd, Ringle, WI, 54471
		Keith/Tracy Marten – Mineral Estate	173724 Gold Dust Rd, Ringle, WI 54471
R-5; R-6	Township 29 R9E Section 36, SW¼ NW¼	Ken Michels – surface and mineral estate	229813 Thornapple Creek Road, Ringle, WI 54471

Table 1 identifies the land owners whose properties will be drilled during implementation of the EP. Figure 3 shows the location of the drill pads.

The principal offices of GLW are at:

141 Adelaide St. W.
Suite 520
Toronto, Ontario M5H3L5
Att: Dave Carew, CFO
Phone: 414-786-4867

2 East Mifflin St.
Suite 600
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Att: Dan Colton, President
Cell: 612 839 8286
Email: dancolton@greenlightmetals.com

Local management of the exploration program will be under the supervision of Theodore DeMatties, Geological Consultant at:

34,898 University Ave.
Cambridge, Minnesota 55008
Cell: (763) 232- 8281
Email: tadematties@gmail.com

GLW requests that Mr. DeMatties be copied on all notices to GLW.

Figure 3 is a location map which shows the proposed access routes, drill sites and grids. Figure 4 is a wetland map of the project area. All sites are located on private land leased to GLW. UTM coordinates for each drill site and grid are given in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Proposed diamond drill hole and target grid UTM (NAD 83, Zone 16) locations on the Reef property.

Diamond core drilling (Phase 1)					
Hole #	Inclination	Azimuth	Length (ft)	UTM_E	UTM_N
DD-1	-55	220	~650	313338	49808754
DD-2	-55	220	~650	313459	4980777
DD-3	-55	220	~650	313508	4980742
Rotosonic drilling					
Grid #	Inclination	# of holes	Length (ft)	UTM_E	UTM_N
RS-1	vertical	15	≤ 50	313262	4980742
RS-2	vertical	15	≤ 50	313235	4980712
RS-3	vertical	15	≤ 50	313363	4980718
RS-4	vertical	15	≤ 50	313484	4980679
RS-5	vertical	15	≤ 50	313317	4980445
RS-6	vertical	15	≤ 50	313400	4980410

Fig. 3 Air photo showing diamond drill (DD1-3) sites, rotosonic grid drill sites (RS1- 6), potential diamond drill site areas (green areas; DDA1- 6), and access roads/trails.

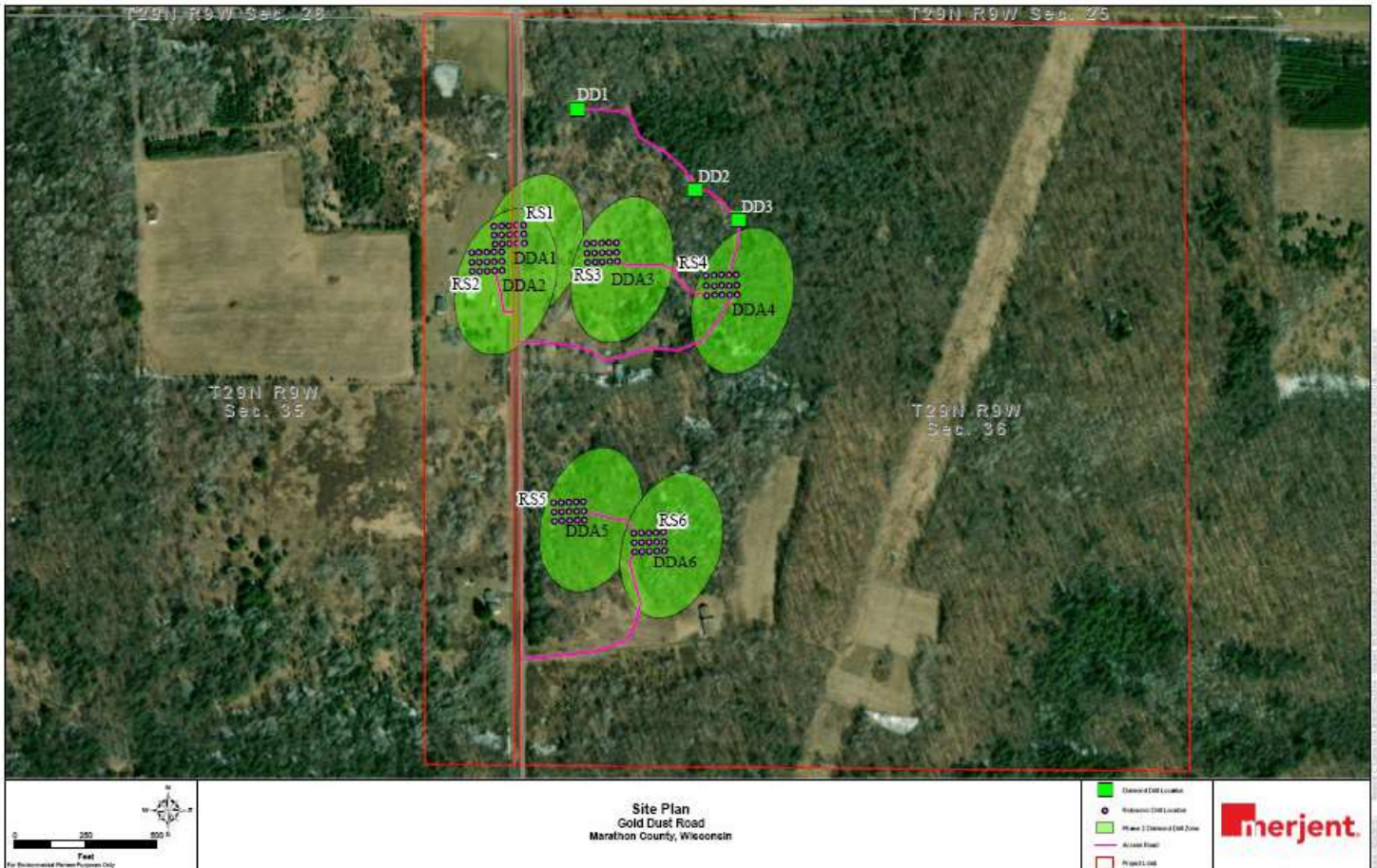


Fig. 4 Wetland map showing diamond drill (DD1-3) sites, roto sonic grid drill sites (RS1-6), potential diamond drill site areas (green areas; DDA1- 6), and access roads/trails. The underlying wetland map is taken from the wetland delineation report prepared for this drilling program and filed with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)



Overview of GLW Reef Drilling Program

The GLW Exploration Plan involves two different drill programs implemented in parallel: a diamond drill program focused on identified targets existing on the property (hereafter, Program 1); and a 2-phase drill program focused on identifying and testing new targets (Program 2). Both drill programs will be undertaken at the Reef property during frozen ground conditions this coming winter of 2022/2023. In the event the ground begins to thaw, such that surface soils are likely to be disturbed by drilling operations and/or demobilization, all operations will cease and all equipment will be demobilized. A description, sequencing, and general schedule/timing of the two drill programs are discussed immediately below.

Program 1

A total of three diamond drill core holes will be drilled for this program. Figures 3 and 4 show the location of the three diamond drill hole sites (D-1, D-2, and D-3) and access routes to the drill sites. Each drill site will be 50 ft x 50 ft. Figure 4 also shows that all three drill sites, including access trails, are located in wetland. GLW will use one dedicated diamond core drill rig to complete the 3 drill holes (“Diamond Drill Rig”). GLW anticipates that it will take no more than four (4) weeks to complete all three diamond drill holes, including mobilization and demobilization. GLW will begin the work of preparing access routes and drill sites as soon as frozen conditions prevail, either in November or December 2022.

Program 2

This program entails two phases of drilling. Phase I drilling involves roto-sonic drilling at up to six drill sites. The location of the six roto-sonic drill sites are shown on Figures 3 and 4 as drill sites RS-1 through RS-6. GLW may decide not to drill all six sites. Figure 4 shows that RS-1 and RS-2 are located on up-land non-wetland terrain (and can be drilled any time of year), and that RS-3 through RS-6 are located in wetland terrain (and will only be drilled during frozen conditions). Phase II drilling involves drilling a diamond drill hole adjacent to each roto-sonic drill site (e.g., if GLW drills all six roto-sonic drill sites it will drill six diamond drill holes, but if GLW drills just four roto-sonic drill sites it will drill only four diamond drill holes). The location of the diamond drill holes cannot be determined until GLW has interpreted the data generated at each of the respective roto-sonic drill sites (e.g., GLW anticipates that within two to three weeks from the date it completes drilling at any one roto-sonic site, it should be able to determine the location of the coupled diamond drill hole, which it can then begin drilling subject to notice to and approval by WDNR). The green shading shown in Figures 3 and 4 are referred to as diamond drill hole areas labeled DDA-1 through DDA-6. The diamond drill hole areas are GLW’s best estimate of the area within which the diamond drill holes and their related access paths will most likely be located in association with the roto-sonic drill sites. GLW proposes that any diamond drill hole and its associated access path that are located wholly within a DDA be pre-approved for drilling.

Each roto-sonic drill grid site will be 100 ft x 150 ft. As many as 15 shallow roto-sonic drill holes will be drilled at each of the six grid sites RS-1 through RS-6. GLW will use one dedicated roto-sonic drill rig to complete the drilling at the roto-sonic drill sites. GLW anticipates that it will take no more than seven weeks to complete the roto-sonic drilling at all six drill grid sites RS-1 through RS-6, including mobilization and demobilization. The Phase I roto-sonic drilling program will commence at the same time Program 1 commences; therefore, GLW will begin the work of preparing access routes and the roto-sonic drill grid sites RS-1 through RS-6 as soon as frozen conditions prevail.

Access.

Access to the grid areas is via Thornapple Road and several new road/trail extensions (see attached Standard Mitigation). All proposed access road/trail extensions to the Roto-sonic grids and diamond drill hole sites will be constructed and maintained by GLW, or by its contractors in compliance with WDNR engineering and design specifications.

Wherever practical, existing drill roads/trails will be used during the operation to minimize construction of new drill road extensions. Wood matting may be required for some access extensions to bridge the ditch from the Thornapple Road. The new drill road extensions will be 10-foot wide. Figures 3 and 4 show that approximately 2,500 feet of new drill road extensions will be constructed for Program 1 and Program 2-Phase I drilling, which amounts to a total of approximately 0.57 acres of new drill roads. With respect to Program 2-Phase II diamond core drilling, on average, the new drill road extensions connecting the respective rotosonic drill pads to their coupled diamond drill site will be 10 feet by 150 feet, for a total area of about 0.2 acres.

Equipment. Experienced contractors will conduct both the rotosonic and diamond core drilling operations. Standard skid or tract-mounted diamond-bit core drill will be used to do the core drilling and a standard track-mounted sonic drill rig for the rotosonic drilling. These types of drill rigs are 8 to 10 feet wide during transport to the site. Support equipment for the diamond core rig will include a skid-mounted rod dray, a D-4 or comparable dozer, and a two-or three-axle flatbed truck for transporting water, pipe, and other equipment. No support equipment is required for the rotosonic drill rig. Four-wheel-drive pickups and/or tracked bobcat will be used to transport personnel and service the drill rigs. Vehicles and drills will be equipped with the required fire-fighting equipment. Drilling operations will consist of two 2-man crews working 12 hour shifts seven days a week.

Drilling method

Diamond core drilling (Program 1 and Program 2- Phase II)

Before diamond coring operations begin, hollow steel casing (4"-6" diameter) is rotary-drilled through the unconsolidated glacial overburden and down to solid bedrock. The casing is set in the bedrock and assures groundwater aquifers are sealed off from the bore hole to prevent cross contamination between aquifers and introduction of contaminants to groundwater.

The coring operation employs a diamond-impregnated bit attached to the end of a string of hollow steel rods. Each drill rod is 10 feet long and added to the rod string as the drill advances through the casing and into subsurface bedrock formations. The lead rod in the string which has at its end the diamond bit contains an inner tube (core barrel). Cylindrical rock core is feed into the barrel as the drill operates and continues to advance through the bedrock rock formations. The core barrel is retrieved through the hollow drill rod string as well as the casing by a wire line mechanism and emptied every 5 to 10-foot runs during the drilling operation.

The accumulated core is placed in boxes that hold approximately 10 feet and labeled. The boxes are latter shipped back to a facility where a geologist examines (logs) and samples the core. Mineralized core samples are sawed in half at various intervals, bagged and sent out to a lab for assay analysis.

Rotasonic drilling (Program 2-Phase I)

Rotasonic drilling employs a high-frequency, resonant energy generated inside the sonic head of the drill to advance a core barrel into the subsurface. During drilling, the resonant energy is transferred down the drill string to the bit face at various sonic frequencies. Simultaneously rotating the drill string evenly distributes the energy and impact at the bit face. As with diamond drilling, core is feed into the core barrel as the drill operates and continues to advance through overburden and finally several feet into bedrock. The mostly unconsolidated core is retrieved from the barrel similar to the diamond drilling. The core is placed in labeled boxes that hold approximately 10 feet and later examined and sampled similar to bedrock core as described above.

Diamond Drill Site Construction / Drill Holes. Each proposed diamond drill hole site would affect a surface area of approximately 50 by 50 feet unless otherwise specified. Once frozen conditions exist, the site surface will prepared by compacting and leveling existing snow and ice. No topsoil will be disturbed.

Small trees and shrubs cut during construction of the drill sites and new access roads/paths will be lopped and scattered to lie within 30 inches of the ground. Any uprooted stumps will be scattered and not visible from any major roads. Merchantable timber will not be cut during the drilling operation. GLW will seek to avoid, where possible, cutting any trees which exceed 3 inches in diameter

No sump pits will be constructed at the diamond drill hole sites. Rather, tanks will be used to recirculate water and collect cuttings. The tanks will be cleaned later and drill cuttings transported to a sump pit constructed at a highland site on the property (see Mitigation Standards).

With respect to the Phase I diamond core drilling: the same drill site may be used for more than one borehole in order to minimize surface disturbance. Borehole orientations will be inclined (up to - 60°). NQ (3" diameter) and HQ (3 3/8" diameter) - sized holes will be drilled to a depth of 650 feet. No sump pit will be constructed at these sites due to wetland conditions. Instead, recirculation tanks will be used to collect drill cuttings. Total area of the 3 Phase I diamond drillhole sites is approximately 7,500 square feet (0.17 acres).

With respect to the Phase II diamond core drilling: As stated above, from 1 to 6 holes may be drilled. Borehole orientations are unknown at this time. NQ (3" diameter) and HQ (3 3/8" diameter) - sized holes will be drilled to a depth of between 400 and 600 feet. No sump pit will be constructed at these sites due to wetland conditions. Instead, recirculation tanks will be used to collect drill cuttings. If GLW decides to drill all six holes, the total area of 6 Phase I diamond drillhole sites is approximately 15,000 square feet (0.35 acres).

Drilling results will determine whether all the proposed sites are utilized during the exploration program. Some of the diamond drillhole sites may be re-used to construct wedge-offset holes from previously drilled pilot holes. Drilling results will dictate which

holes are permanently closed immediately and which are temporarily abandoned until down-hole geophysics can be completed. Once the down hold geophysics is completed, the holes will be permanently closed. All temporarily abandoned drill holes will comply with WDNR rules covered by NR130.111 (1) a. These holes will be maintained in a safe and secure manner until the hole is permanently abandoned. Each temporarily abandoned hole will be marked by a six-foot casing extension that is plainly visible.

Rotosonic Drill Site Construction / Drill Holes

Site preparation during freeze-up conditions is similar for the rotosonic grid areas. Each rotosonic grid site covers an area of 15,000 square feet (~0.34 acre); for the 6 sites, the total area is approximately 2 acres. Within each grid area, 15 short ($\leq 50'$) vertical sonic core holes, approximately 33 feet apart, will be constructed. Borehole orientations are all vertical; 3.5- 5.5 inches diameter holes will be drilled to depths of 50 feet or less. No drill hole cuttings are produced from the rotosonic drilling operation therefore no sump pit(s) are required.

Small trees and shrubs cut during construction of the grid areas and new access roads/paths will be lopped and scattered to lie within 30 inches of the ground. Any uprooted stumps will be scattered and not be visible from any major roads. Merchantable timber will not be cut during the drilling operation. GLW will seek to avoid, where possible, cutting any trees which exceed 3 inches in diameter

Water Source. The source of water for all drilling operations (Programs 1 and 2) will be an un-named creek that runs near the proposed drill sites. Alternatively, water can be pumped from the Eau Claire River located several miles west of the property. Water will only be necessary for the diamond core drilling program. Water will be pumped into a 500-gallon tank mounted on a two-or three-axle flatbed truck. The water in the tank is then chlorinated and delivered to the drill sites for use. Approximately 1,000 gallons per day will be required under normal drilling conditions; though as much as 2,000 gallons per day may be required if intensely fractured rock is encountered. Water may also be pumped from the Yellow River to minimize surface impacts from road traffic to the drilling operation site.

The drilling operation will require water mixed with inert and bio-degradable polymers (i.e., WDNR-approved drilling muds; e.g., EZ-mud) to lubricate, cool and flush drill cuttings from the hole.

Areas constructed as drill sites will be open to state officials, hired contractors and their employees, and employees of GLW. In the interest of public safety, unauthorized personnel will be restricted from entering the operation area.

Because of the location of the of the proposed exploration activity, minimum contact with the public is anticipated. However, the WDNR will be given advance notification of any activity that could involve hazards to public safety and suitable action will be taken to protect the public as agreed to by GLW and the WDNR.

Reclamation Procedures

Drill hole abandonment

Drill hole abandonment procedures will be in accordance with WDNR regulations covered in NR130.111 (exploration drillhole abandonment, fee and reporting). For temporarily abandoned holes drill casings will be capped with a water tight, threaded or welded cap pursuant to NR130.111 (1) (a). These holes will be left open in order the conduct down-hole geophysical surveys and permanently abandoned at a later time. (See attached Standard Mitigation).

Permanent abandonment of drill holes will be in accordance with NR130.111 (1) (b) and requires filling the entire hole from bottom to top with concrete or neat cement. The abandonment procedure for diamond drill holes includes pumping concrete or neat cement grout down each hole through a conductor pipe until the entire hole is filled. Casings will be removed concurrently with the filling of the drill holes with the bottom of the casings kept below the surface of the fill material throughout the operation.

Disposal, abandonment and reclamation of the upland sump pit will be completed per WDNR rule NR130.110 (2) (a) 2 and (2) (b).

Restoration of drill sites

Upon completion of drilling operations, all equipment will be removed from the drill sites. Further restoration will be completed as soon as weather conditions permit in accordance with restoration procedures outlined by the WDNR. This includes, with respect to any upland drill sites and access roads, restoration by surface grading, tilling (over compacted ground) and reseeding (see attached standard mitigation).

Reclamation cost estimate

Table 3 presents the cost estimate relating to drillhole abandonment (3 diamond drillholes @1,950' (Program 1); 90 roto sonic drillholes @ 4,592' (Program 1-Phase I); and 6 diamond drillholes @3,600'(Program 1-Phase II) and the revegetation of all 99 sites and new roads/paths.

Table 3 - Reclamation Cost Estimate			
Drill Hole Abandonment	Unit Cost \$	Units	Total Cost \$
Mob/Demob Drill / Grouting Unit	4,000	1	4,000
Grouting - Diamond Drill Holes	3.5/ft	5,550 ft	19,425
- Rotosonic Drill Holes	3.5/ft	4592 ft	16,072
Reclamation of Highland Sump	1	1	1,000
Manual Site Prep/Seeding/mulching			
Labor - 4 hrs per site (99 sites +roads) @ \$25/hour	100/site	99 sites	9,900
Seed - 75 lbs/acre (for 1 acre max)	42.00/lbs	3.3 acres	139
Mulch - 5 bales of straw/site	12	99 sites	1,188
		Total Estimate	51,724