

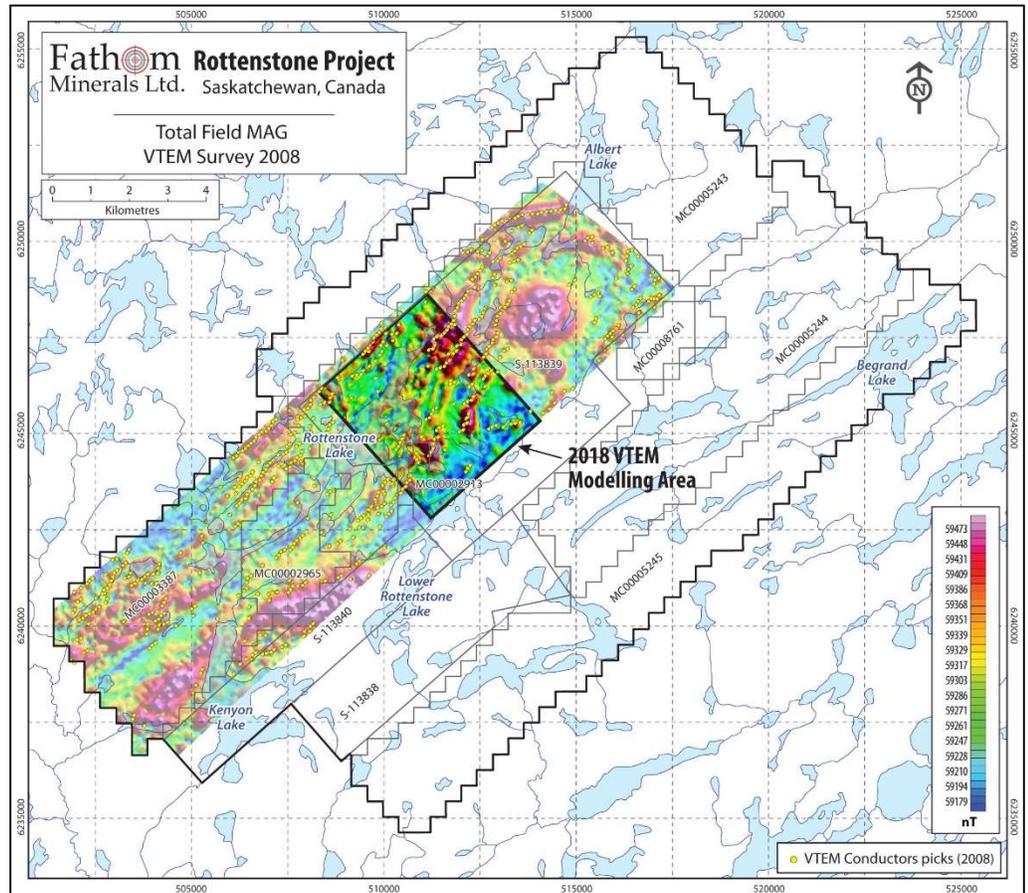
# Fathom's Exploration Approach and Plan

Fathom has established the original, pre-mining Magnetic, signature of the Rottenstone outcrop / deposit; i.e., a Magnetic fingerprint / signature that can be applied to exploring for other similar Rottenstone-type deposits,

but obviously much larger Magnetic signatures indicative of a large Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co+PGE deposit(s). Fathom also anticipates that a Rottenstone-type deposit; and specifically, a significantly larger Rottenstone-type deposit, should have an electromagnetic (EM) signature. However, this can be complicated by the fact some matrix (net-textured) ores often have conductivity not easily detectable by EM geophysical techniques and furthermore; the occurrence of stratiform, sedimentary sulphidic iron formations, typically mask, can mask, the occurrence of ultramafic bodies that are mineralized.

Fathom drill tested some VTEM conductors in 2018 and results confirmed the presence of sedimentary sulphidic iron formation. It must be emphasized for the Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co+PGE deposit model to work, the intruding ultramafic magma must interact with sulphur. Associated with 2018 and historical drillholes that intersected sedimentary sulphidic iron formation are multiple occurrences of mafic – ultramafic rock. This is very positive, as it demonstrates multiple occurrences of mafic – ultramafic rock types occurring at the Rottenstone property, and in some cases >3km from the Rottenstone deposit area. Furthermore; it is very obvious there is sufficient sulphur occurring at Rottenstone to contaminate intruding mafic – ultramafic, Magmatic magmas. As the inserted figure demonstrates there are numerous Mag signatures (note figure is illustrating Analytical Signature of MAG) some with, some without associated Conductivity; and furthermore, within the area of the 2008 VTEM survey, multiple Conductors occur and Fathom has only explored within the area highlighted.

In 2018 Fathom performed a B-horizon soil geochemistry program within the area highlighted on inserted figure. Data review and compilation of a B-horizon soil survey performed in 1987 south of the Rottenstone deposit area confirmed anomalous B-horizon soils associated with another known mineralized ultramafic occurrence; the Tremblay Olson showing. Review of a reconnaissance-style B-horizon soil survey, performed in 2002 over the property area, suggests an anomaly(s) immediately up-ice of the Rottenstone deposit along with anomalies occurring near the north end of Rottenstone Lake



and proximal to a large circular Mag feature northeast of the Rottenstone deposit area. Pathfinder elements such as Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Ni, Pd, Pt and S can be used in rock litho geochemistry and soil geochemistry to provide insight into being proximal to, or distal to a favourable ultramafic body. Furthermore, B-horizon geochemistry and other geochemical techniques in conjunction with mapping and prospecting in areas of favourable geophysical anomalies can be used to distinguish between possible favourable and less favourable Conductors. The inserted figure illustrates Ni in B-horizon soils and location of 2008 VTEM conductors (illustrated in red). It is obvious that there are VTEM conductors that have associated Ni in B-horizon soil anomalies and numerous that do not. It is also of note that there are areas where Ni in B-horizon soils are anomalous, but not associated with VTEM conductors.

Fathom can draw on its exploration in 2016 – 2018 and extensive data compilation efforts; ongoing, to execute the following Exploration Plan:

1. Cover the entire Rottenstone property with a high-resolution heliborne MAG survey.
2. In conjunction with MAG survey a Structural Review on a regional scale that encompasses the entire Rottenstone property and surrounds is proposed. The goal; understand the regional Structural Framework and how it may influence known Ni-sulphide occurrences and their mafic-ultramafic host rocks occurring on property and in property area.
3. Electromagnetic (EM) methodologies; airborne and ground based, have made significant improvements and capabilities since the 2008 VTEM survey. Fathom anticipates the proposed MAG survey and Structural interpretation will illustrate additional zones of interest. It is conceivable that in tandem with or separately, a heliborne EM survey will be flown over select areas of the property. Furthermore, ground based EM surveys will be utilized on select EM conductors; as defined by airborne survey, to better define strength, location and orientation and to better enable more accurate 3D modelling of these conductors.
4. B-horizon soil geochemistry in areas deemed to have favourable MAG, Structure and EM signatures. In conjunction with soil geochemistry prospecting and geological mapping. Ground based geochemistry and geology will most likely preclude ground EM surveys.
5. Drill target definition and execution based on all of the above.

