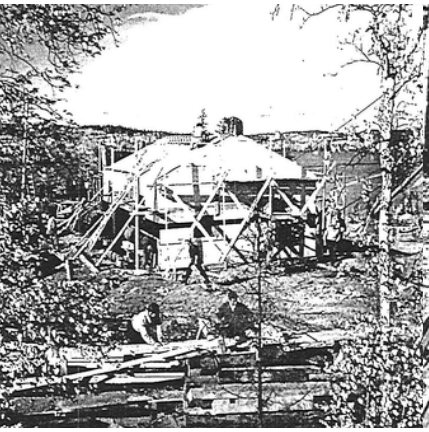
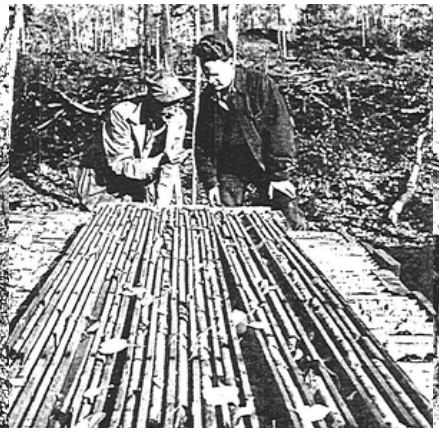
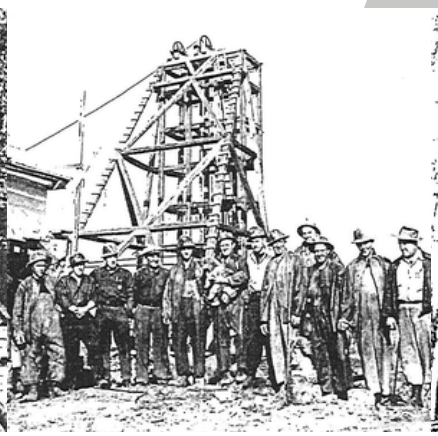


A Brief History of the O'Connor Lake Project

Discovery and Early Exploration (1948-1952)

The O'Connor Lake Project traces its roots back to 1948 when prospectors discovered promising signs of zinc, lead, copper, and precious metals in the O'Connor Lake area. Encouraged by these results, major exploration activity followed. In 1950, an expanded drilling program was initiated, leading to the extraction of a 26.3 ton bulk test sample of high-grade ore. This ore was shipped to a smelter in Trail, British Columbia, where it assayed impressively for lead, zinc, and silver.

The initial success of these exploratory efforts attracted the attention of American Yellowknife Mines, which acquired the property and some adjoining claims in 1951. They embarked on a major exploration and extensive drilling program, including construction of a 60-kilometer winter access road. The following year, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 55 meters, and lateral development work was carried out. However, the O'Connor Lake operations were placed on maintenance in 1952 to await better metal prices and the company went on to put a uranium mine into production near Yellowknife.

The 1950s Connection: A Family Affair

The O'Connor Lake Project has a personal connection to the founding family of Slave Lake Zinc. Glen's (SLZ Director) father worked in engineering for the American Yellowknife group of companies during the 1950s, which likely played a significant role in Glen's eventual acquisition of the property.

Overcoming Land Withdrawal Challenges

In recent years, Slave Lake Zinc has recognized the potential for further growth and development at the O'Connor Lake Project. To capitalize on this opportunity, the company has undertaken progressive exploration programs, including prospecting, mapping, and geophysical surveys. These efforts have led to the identification of a mineralized structure exceeding 1100 meters in length and extending 700 meters south from the previously developed headframe area.

The Need for Expansion: A Strategic Move

One of the major challenges faced by Slave Lake Zinc was the land's inclusion in a regional Land Withdrawal area. This designation, implemented to protect Indigenous lands and facilitate land claim negotiations, restricts the issuance of new mining or oil and gas rights. However, existing rights, such as those associated with the original lease, are grandfathered in.

To address this obstacle, Slave Lake Zinc entered into a groundbreaking Collaboration Agreement with the Northwest Territory Métis Nation. This partnership not only allowed the company to retain its existing rights but also paved the way for future expansion and development.

Staked Land and Expanded Land Position

The Collaboration Agreement facilitated the lifting of the interim land withdrawal, enabling Slave Lake Zinc to stake 76.25 square kilometers of mineral claims surrounding its original O'Connor Lake lease. This strategic move has significantly expanded the company's land position and increased the potential for future discoveries within a major structural corridor the Company has outlined.

Exploration efforts within the expanded lease area have revealed substantial mineralization within structural zones that extend across the property. The original lease itself contains a high-grade deposit of zinc, with significant grades of lead, copper, and precious metals. These findings further validate Slave Lake Zinc's strategic investment in the O'Connor Lake Project.