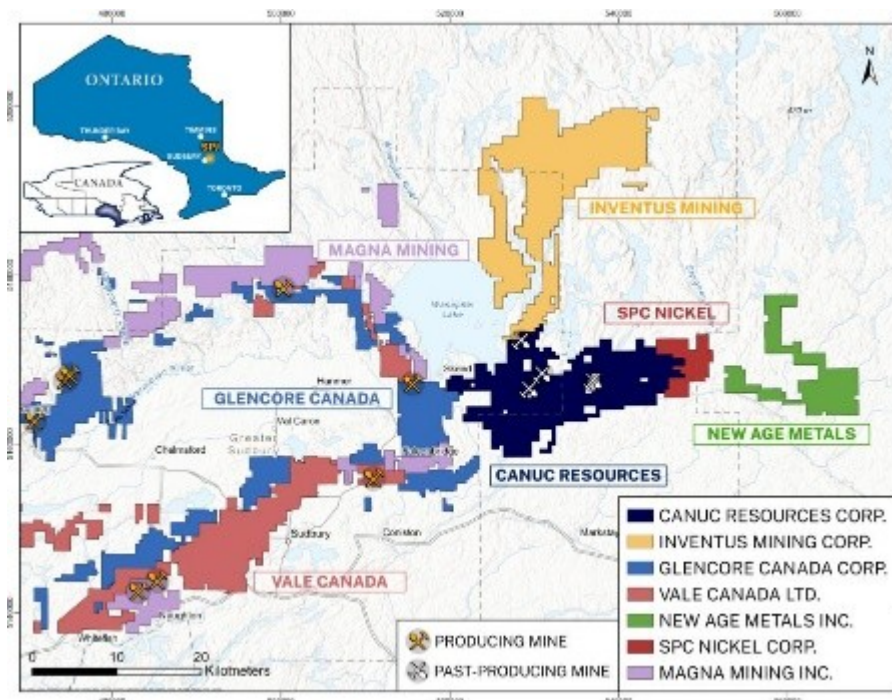


Christopher Berlet on NRCan's Selection of Canuc Resources' McLaren Lake Fault Zone for a Seismic Survey in Canada's Critical Minerals Search

written by InvestorNews | November 19, 2025

In a rare alignment between a junior exploration company and a national research institution, [Canuc Resources Corporation](#) (TSXV: CDA | OTCQB: CNUCF) has found its flagship East Sudbury Project (Northeastern Ontario, Canada) under the direct scrutiny of **Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)**. The federal agency has commissioned a seismic [survey](#) on Canuc's **McLaren Lake Fault Zone (MLFZ)**—a move that company President and CEO **Christopher Berlet** describes as both validating and transformative.



“For me, it started in 2024 when I was on site,” Berlet recalled in his conversation with InvestorNews host **Tracy Hughes**. “There were a number of geoscientists there from all over the world—IOCG specialists, iron oxide copper gold deposit-type specialists from Australia, the Netherlands, South Korea. I recall being astounded at the number of places where they had come from.” The experts, Berlet explained, were evaluating where NRCan could “spend money for maximum impact for very large deposit-type discoveries.” Their final assessment singled out Canuc’s McLaren Lake Fault Zone as the most deserving of deeper research.

The seismic survey—scheduled for **late March or early April 2026**—will be executed by **Optiseis Solutions Ltd. of Calgary**, one of Canada’s leaders in subsurface imaging. Its objective is to illuminate fluid pathways and fault structures associated with **Metasomatic Iron Alkali Calcic (MIAC)** and **Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)** systems, both of which are known to host valuable copper, gold, and critical mineral concentrations. “We were delighted by the commitment from Natural Resources Canada to proceed, spend money on the project, and conduct this seismic survey,” Berlet said. “The result of their work—and they reviewed many properties across the country—was that this McLaren Lake Fault Zone on Canuc’s ground was the property that most deserved further work and research.”

Berlet emphasized that Canuc will be closely involved in the data interpretation process. “There will be several specialists involved in interpretation, and it will provide very specific actionable intelligence for follow-up drilling,” he said, noting that results could be available within one month of survey completion.

The McLaren Lake development is part of Canuc’s **East Sudbury Project (ESP)**—a 19,710-hectare land package located roughly 20

kilometers northeast of the prolific Sudbury Mining Camp. The company believes the ESP hosts multiple centers of mineralization consistent with IOCG and affiliated critical and precious metal systems. Berlet sees these targets as “company-makers,” comparing their potential to the globally renowned Candelaria and Olympic Dam deposits.

“We have a very compelling case for a silver-dominant IOCG in Mexico on our San Javier claims,” he said, referring to Canuc’s parallel project in **Sonora State, Mexico**. “We’ve found up to bonanza grades of silver. We’ve found massive magnetite anomalies—magnetic anomalies. And we have one in particular that looks like on either side, veins daylight with bonanza grades of silver. There’s silver in soils above this magnetic anomaly. It’s a kilometer long, about 800 meters wide, and could support a very substantial silver metal inventory in magnetite, which is the IOCG model.”

Supporting exploration with sustainable cash flow is central to Berlet’s operating philosophy. “In the instance of Canuc, we have these long-life natural gas wells in Texas,” he said. “We’ve added a 4% royalty on the tailings that we’re processing on the site of the Scadding tailings rehabilitation project in East Sudbury. And now we’re drilling for a high-grade gold lens... that can support a more substantive—still small scale for a mining company—but robust capital opportunity.”

Berlet believes that maintaining internal cash flow is key to reducing dilution and protecting shareholder value. “All of this exploration—especially for these deposit types, IOCG or porphyries—requires substantial capital,” he explained. “You run the risk of significant dilution if you don’t have a mechanism for paying at least some of the bills within the company. So it makes sense to combine cash-flow opportunities, pursue them, and control the issuance of shares that ultimately allows you to re-

rate the value of your shares with successful discovery.”

For shareholders, the next quarter promises momentum. “We’re going to have some drill results imminently,” Berlet revealed. “We’ve got six holes already in the lab from the drilling we [announced](#) October 30th. In the past they’ve hit more than 12 meters of more than 36 grams—above an ounce—and exceptionally good.” He added that ongoing seismic work, new drilling programs, and the launch of the tailings reprocessing project will sustain “substantial news flow” in the months ahead.

With Natural Resources Canada’s seismic survey poised to illuminate what lies beneath the McLaren Lake Fault Zone, Berlet’s optimism reflects more than exploration ambition—it signals a rare moment where government science and junior discovery align in pursuit of the next generation of critical mineral systems.

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