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WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

Induced Polarization Survey Over the

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY Eby Township, Ontario

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Kenogami Lake Property.**

1.2 CLIENT

West Kirkland Mining Inc.
Suite 328, 550 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B5

1.3 LOCATION

The Kenogami Lake Property is located approximately 17 km west of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The entire survey area is located in Kenogami Lake within Eby Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

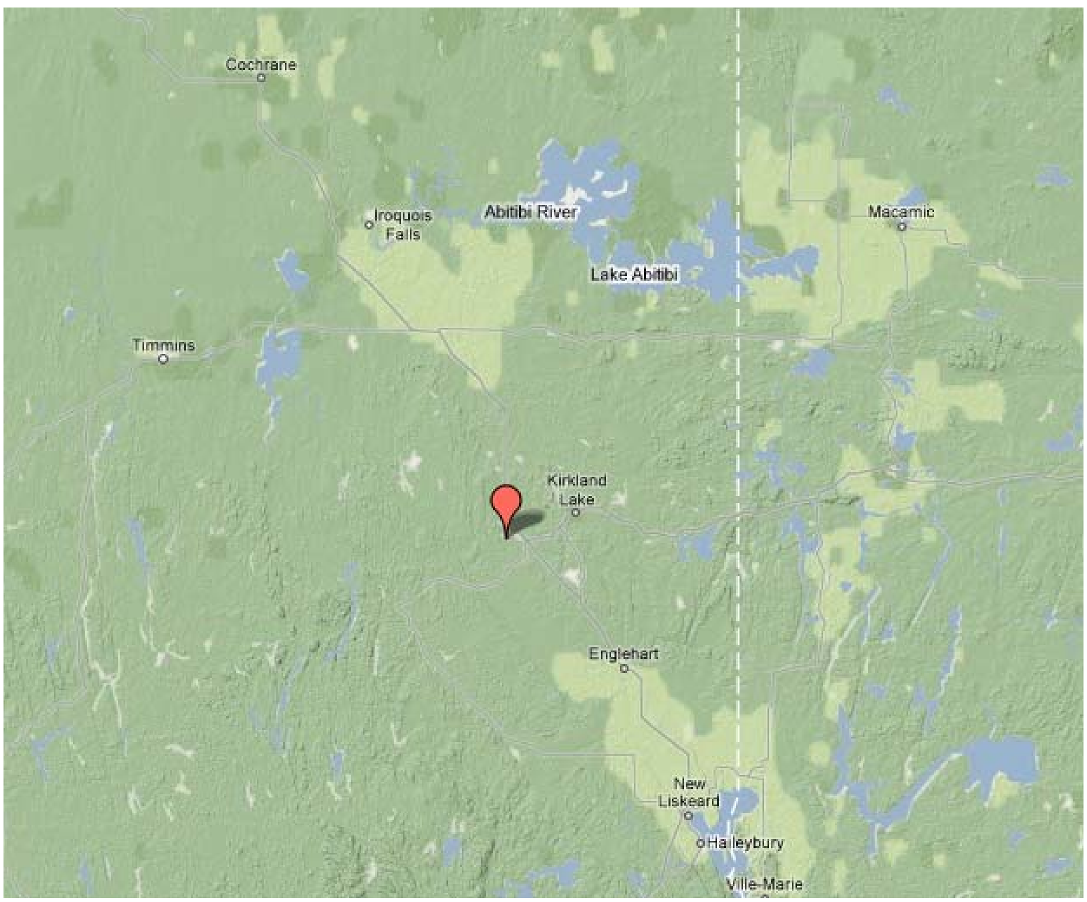


Figure 1: Location of Kenogami Lake Property

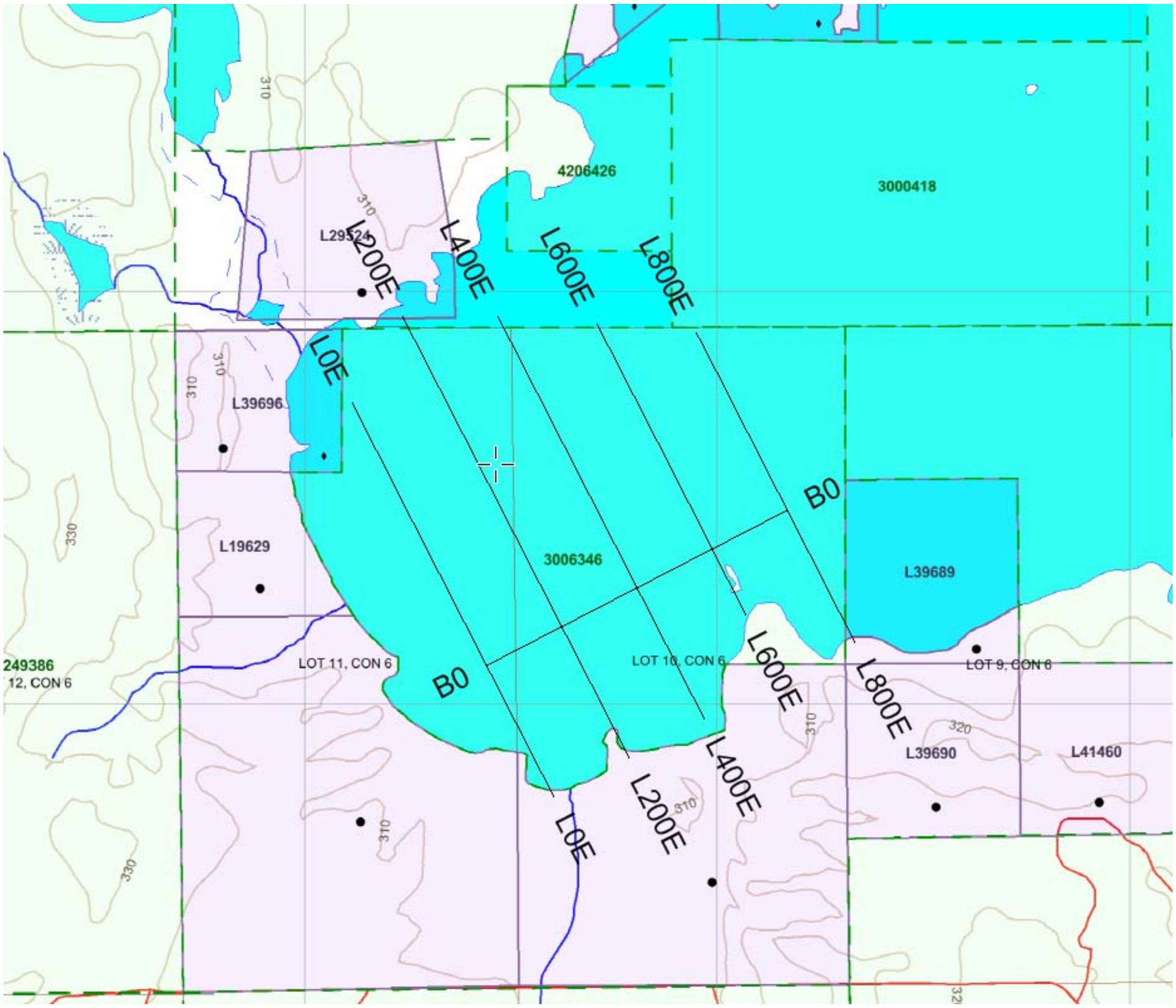


Figure 2: Claim Map with Kenogami Lake Grid

1.4 Access

Access to the property was attained with an ATV from Kenogami Lake.

1.5 Survey Grid

The grid consisted of 5.7 kilometers of previously established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced 200 meter increments with stations picketed every 25m intervals. The baseline ran at 63°N for a total length of 800m starting at UTM coordinate NAD83, Zone 17, 555444E 5327094N.

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
March 20, 2010	Locate survey area and begin survey.	0	350S	700N	1050
March 21, 2010	Continue survey.	200E	350S	825N	1175
March 22, 2010	Continue survey.	400E	350S	725N	1075
		600E	175S	100N	275
March 23, 2010	Complete survey and recover equipment.	600E	100N	600N	500
		800E	350S	475N	825

Table 1: Survey log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Bruce Lavalley of Sudbury, Ontario, was crew chief and operated the IP receiver. His crew consisted of Kevin Coumbs, Mike Morris, Neil Jack and Jamie Collins.

2.3 INSTRUMENTATION

A 10 channel Elrec Pro receiver was employed for this survey. The transmitter consisted of a VIP 3000 (3kW) with a Honda 5000 as a power plant.

2.4 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Dipole-Dipole Array

The dipole-dipole survey configuration was used for this survey. This array consists of 11 mobile stainless steel read electrodes and one current electrode (C1). The eleven potential electrodes were connected to the receiver by means of the "Snake". The power locations C1 and C2 were maintained at a distance of 25m behind read electrode and the read electrodes had a 25m spacing to a depth of n=10. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

A total of 4.9 line kilometers of Dipole Dipole IP was performed between March 20th and March 23rd, 2010.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Summary Interpretation

This survey was performed with a dipole-dipole method with an A spacing of 25m and to a depth of N=10 or approximately 75m. A variety of delays and window spacings were tested to best collect IP data due to the conductive overburden. On numerous occasions through the survey area, 4A was injected into the ground with a return of 500mV 25 meters away. These made for extremely weak decays and thus low IP values.

Numerous weak chargeability signatures occur over the survey area. The most intense chargeability responses occur in the south-western region of the survey area. This occurs over line 0E at 0 north and exhibits a coincident decrease in apparent resistivity. The broad nature of this response may indicate a subparallel structural feature to the line.

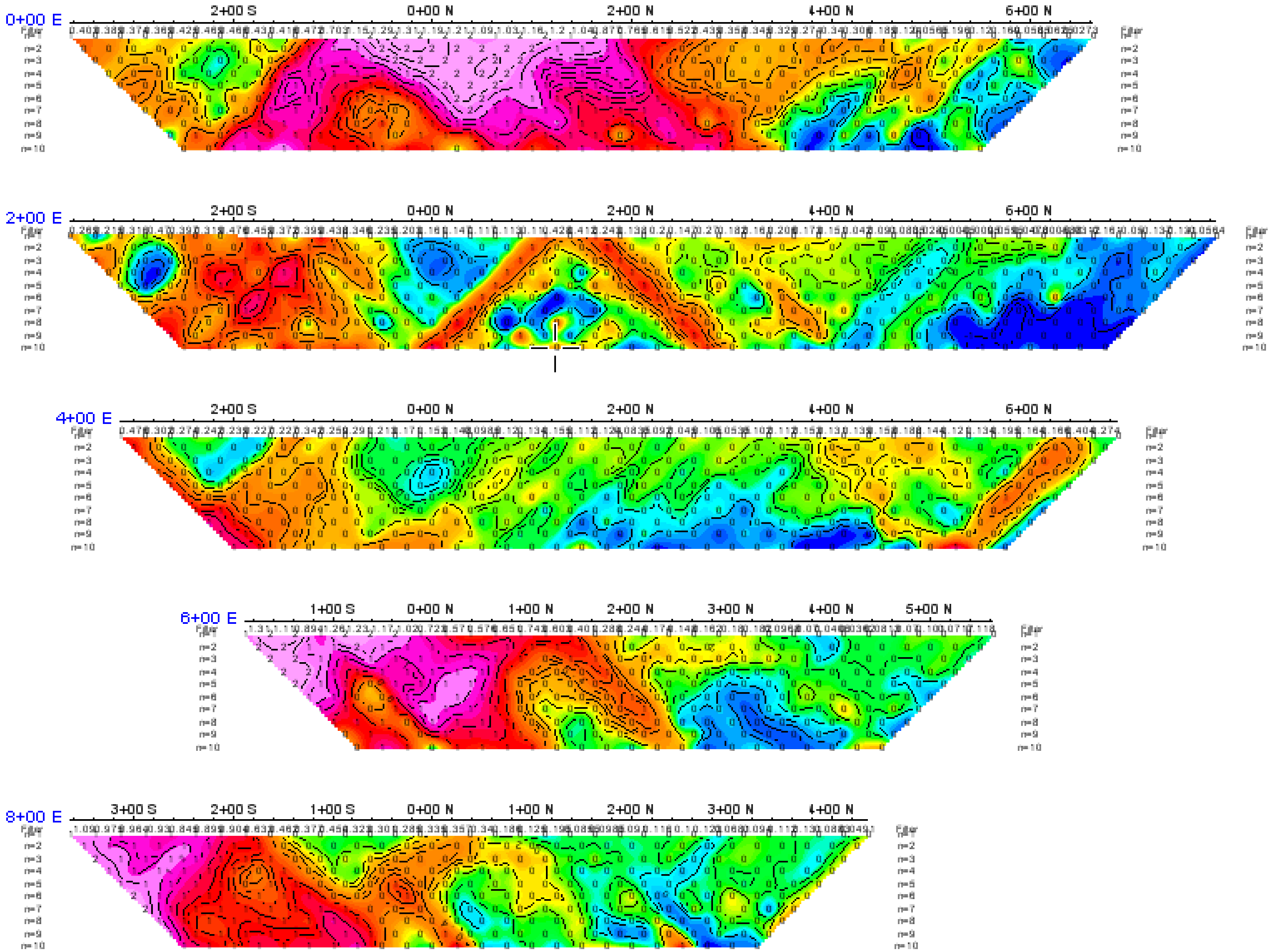
East of this feature on line 200E and 400E appears a weaker chargeability response with an elevated apparent resistivity response. This occurs at both 150N and 100S of each line. This may indicate a series of resistive mineralized horizons within the bedrock. The responses at 150N appear narrow and can be seen in the first depth layer indicating this is most likely a shallow response, less then 10m. The southern response near 100S and 200S appears to consist of numerous narrow beds between 10 and 15 meters of depth. The southern feature carries through to line 400E; however appears to increase in depth.

On line 600E near 100S the line crossed a small island. This region appears to exhibit an increase in both resistivity and chargeability. This may indicate favorable geology for gold mineralization and is on strike with the responses from lines 200E and 400E; however being the water-land interface may also represent a false anomaly.

This anomalous region appears to continue through to line 800E; however the anomaly appears to migrate south approximately 100m on this line.

The only other notable anomaly occurs in the northern region of the survey area. This can be seen as an increase in both chargeability and apparent resistivity over lines 0 and 200E near 500 to 600N. This increase in apparent resistivity appears in the first few layers of the data set and most likely represents the anomalous source to be shallower than 10m in depth. The only noticeable increase in chargeability in this region occurs at 500N on line 0 and may indicate a more favorable geologic environment for gold mineralization.

Figure 3: Stacked Chargeability Pseudosection Plan Maps



LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

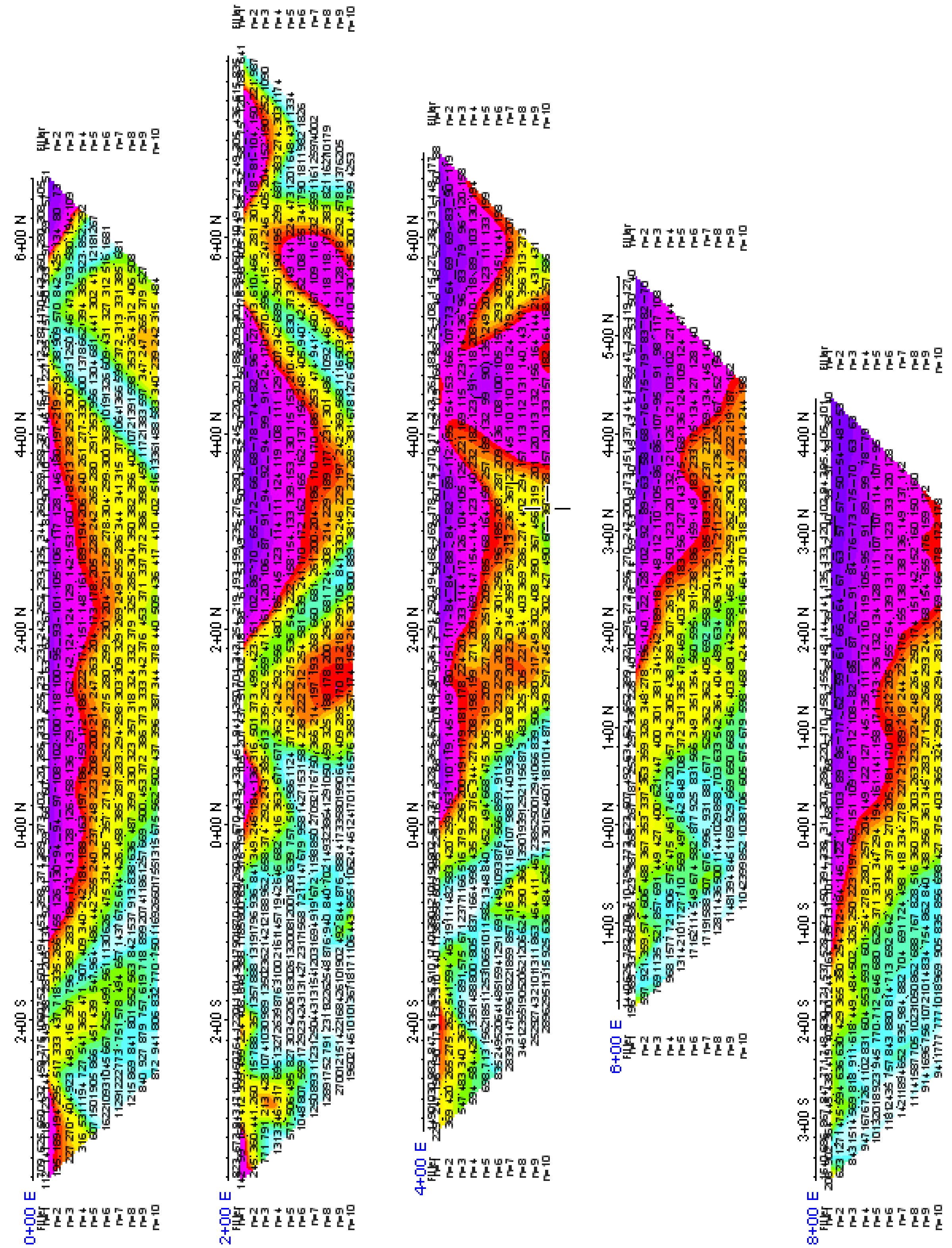


Figure 4: Stacked Apparent Resistivity Pseudosection Plan Map

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a geophysicist (non-professional) with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as Geophysics Manager of Larder Geophysics Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

4. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

5. I do not have an interest in the properties and securities of **West Kirkland Mining Inc.**

6. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Larder Lake, ON
March 2010

C. Jason Ploeger, B.Sc. (geophysics)
Geophysics Manager of Larder Geophysics Ltd.

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarization voltage (Vp) that results from the injection of pulsed current into the ground.

Two main mechanisms are known to be responsible for the IP effect although the exact causes are still poorly understood. The main mechanism in rocks containing metallic conductors is electrode polarization (overvoltage effect). This results from the build up of charge on either side of conductive grains within the rock matrix as they block the flow of current. On removal of this current the ions responsible for the charge slowly diffuse back into the electrolyte (groundwater) and the potential difference across each grain slowly decays to zero.

The second mechanism, membrane polarization, results from a constriction of the flow of ions around narrow pore channels. It may also result from the excessive build up of positive ions around clay particles. This cloud of positive ions similarly blocks the passage of negative ions through pore spaces within the rock. On removal of the applied voltage the concentration of ions slowly returns to its original state resulting in the observed IP response.

In TD-IP the current is usually applied in the form of a square waveform, with the polarization voltage being measured over a series of short time intervals after each current cut-off, following a short delay of approximately 0.5s. These readings are integrated to give the area under the decay curve, which is used to define Vp. The integral voltage is divided by the observed steady voltage (the voltage due to the applied current, plus the polarization voltage) to give the apparent chargeability (Ma) measured in milliseconds. For a given charging period and integration time the measured apparent chargeability provides qualitative information on the subsurface geology.

The polarization voltage is measured using a pair of non-polarizing electrodes similar to those used in spontaneous potential measurements and other IP techniques.

APPENDIX C

Iris Elrec Pro Receiver

ELREC Pro unit with its graphic LCD screen

Specifications

- 10 CHANNELS / IP RECEIVER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
- 10 simultaneous dipoles
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- High accuracy and sensitivity

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing to work in any field conditions.

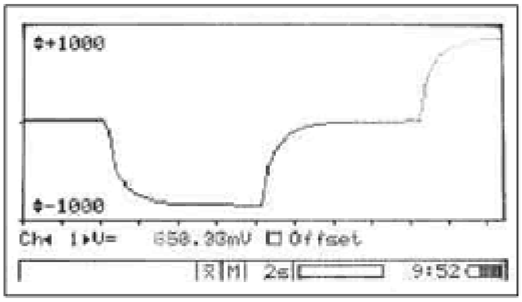
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer a high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

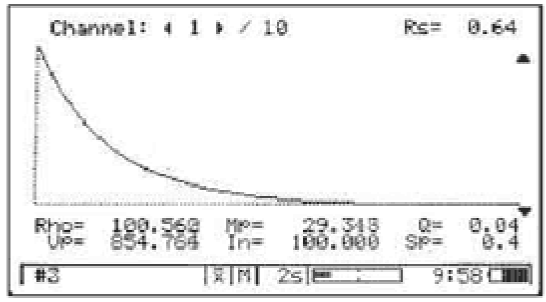
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension Switch Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.



Monitoring of the Primary voltage waveform before acquisition



Display of numeric values and IP decay curve during acquisition

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter.
The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives a high reliability of the measurement.

Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension Switch Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the
ELECTRE II software.

The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files…) before exporting them to "txt" file or to interpretation software:

RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section.
RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Input voltage:
  - Max. for channel 1: 15 V
  - Max. for the sum from channel 2 to channel 10: 15 V
  - Protection: up to 800V
- Voltage measurement:
  - Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
  - Resolution: 1 µV
- Chargeability measurement:
  - Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
- Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows

- Input impedance: 100 MW
- Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-, OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1 s - 2 s - 4 s -8 s
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
- Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation
- Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
- SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
- 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
- Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
- Serial link RS-232 for data download
- Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
- Weather proof
- Shock resistant fiber-glass case
- Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
- Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm
- Weight: 6 kg

APPENDIX C

VIP 3000/VIP 4000

Specifications

IP AND RESISTIVITY ADVANCED TRANSMITTER

Features
3000V output voltage
Full microprocessor control
Ease-of-use
Standard motor generator

General
The VIP family of transmitters is now available in either a 3000 or 4000 watt version. Both VIP Systems are power current regulated Time Domain and Frequency Domain electrical transmitters.

VIP 3000/VIP 4000 Major Benefits
Light in weight and provided with a high voltage (3000V) output, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are particularly convenient for IP surveys in high resistivity rugged areas and for deep resistivity soundings. Microprocessor controlled for ease of operation and protection against misuse, all injection parameters (current, voltages, ...) are controlled. The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 can also be operated through its remote control port (RS232).

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 eight output dipoles provide for higher productivity in the field. Powered from a standard 220V single phase motor generator, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 eliminates the maintenance and supply problems associated with custom power sources. It also reduces the costs and problems of shipping motor generators over long distances, namely by plane.

High Outputs

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 will generate up to 3000 volts for work in high resistivity areas and up to 5 amperes at 600 volts (VIP 3000) / 800 volts (VIP 4000) for low resistivity regions.

With its weight of only 16kg, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are the lightest 3000W/4000W units on the market.

Heavy Duty Construction

Very high quality connectors, and heavy duty industrial components are used throughout. The VIP3000/VIP 4000 are shock resistant and weatherproof, for a higher reliability.

Fully Automated

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are designed for ease of operation. They have a much simplified front panel: current, dipole and frequency (in the frequency domain) settings are the only parameters to be selected by the operator. All the other functions, like voltage range setting, are fully automated.

Programmable

Programming functions are also available, either through the front panel, with a suitable key, or from an external computer terminal. These functions are used to select the parameters and options that are not normally changed during a survey: operating mode, time or frequency domain, cycle time, frequencies, etc.

This approach reduces front panel cluttering and drastically reduces the possibility of operator mistake. Instrument reliability is also increased. For example, it is not possible to switch dipoles when transmitting. This eliminates the possibility of burning out the selector switch or the output circuitry.

Error Messages

Intelligent messages and warnings are displayed in case of problem or malfunction. Furthermore, the permanent storage of all the parameters related to the operation of the unit make easier the remote identification of a trouble by the manufacturer for quicker instrument servicing.

Complete Display

A large backlighted LCD alphanumeric display is provided for the simultaneous indication of all output parameters. Output current, output voltage, contact resistance and output power are continuously displayed.

Intelligent Regulation

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 internal microprocessor is capable of excellent current regulation in almost any load.

Current is operator selectable in preprogrammed steps from 50mA to 5 amperes. Intelligent current adjustment algorithms are always in operation. For example, the contact resistance will occasionally be too high for the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 to provide the requested current setting. In such cases, the VIP 3000/VIP 4000 will display a warning message and will set the current to the maximum value allowable under that combination of current setting and contact resistance. Some reserve current capacity will always be kept to insure that the current stays constant during the measurements, whatever the contact resistance fluctuations.

Remote Control

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 are provided with a remote control port. By using radio modems, it can be operated from a remote location.

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 can also be linked to an intelligent receiver such as the ELREC 6 or the ELREC 10, or to a computer, for the automatic recording of current settings. Finally, synchronization with a receiver or system is also possible in both directions (i.e. Rx to Tx or Tx to Rx).

Works With Almost Any Power Generator

The VIP 3000/VIP 4000 IP transmitter can be powered by almost any motor generator providing a nominal 230V, 45-450 Hz output, single phase, at a suitable KVA rating.

Low cost commercial generator sets, available at local hardware or equipment rental stores are perfectly suitable.

For related interpretation software see RESIX IP, RESIX 2DI, and RESIX IP2DI.

Specifications

- Output Power: 3000/4000VA maximum

- Output Voltage: 3000 V maximum, automatic voltage range selection
- Output Current: 5 amperes maximum, current regulated
- Current accuracy: better than 1%
- Current stability: 0.1%
- Dipoles: 8, selected by push button
- Output Connectors: connectors accept bare wire or plug of up to 4mm. diameter.
- Tune Domain Waveforms: On+, off, on-, off, (on = off) preprogrammed cycle. Automatic circuit opening in off time. Preprogrammed on times from 0.5 to 8 seconds by factor of two. Other cycles programmable by user.
- Frequency Domain Waveforms: Square wave, Preprogrammed frequencies from 0.0625 Hz to 4 Hz by factors of 2. Alternate or simultaneous transmission of any two frequencies. Other frequencies programmable by user.
- Time and Frequency Stability: 0.01%, 1 PPB optional
- Display: Alphanumeric liquid crystal display. Simultaneous display of output current, output voltage, contact resistance, and output power.
- Protection: Short circuit at 20 ohms, Open loop at 60000 ohms, Thermal, Input overvoltage and undervoltage.
- Remote Control: Full duplex RS-232A, 300-19200 bauds. Direct wire sync for on-time and polarity.

Miscellaneous

- Dimensions (h w d): 41 x 32 x 24 cm.
- Weight: 16 kg
- Power Source: 175 to 270 VAC, 45-450 Hz, single phase Motor Generator
- Operating Temperature: -40 to +50 degrees Celsius.
- Standard Components
- VIP 3000 or VIP 4000 Console, Programming Key, RS-232 Interface Cable, Motor Generator Cable, Operations Manual and Shipping Case.

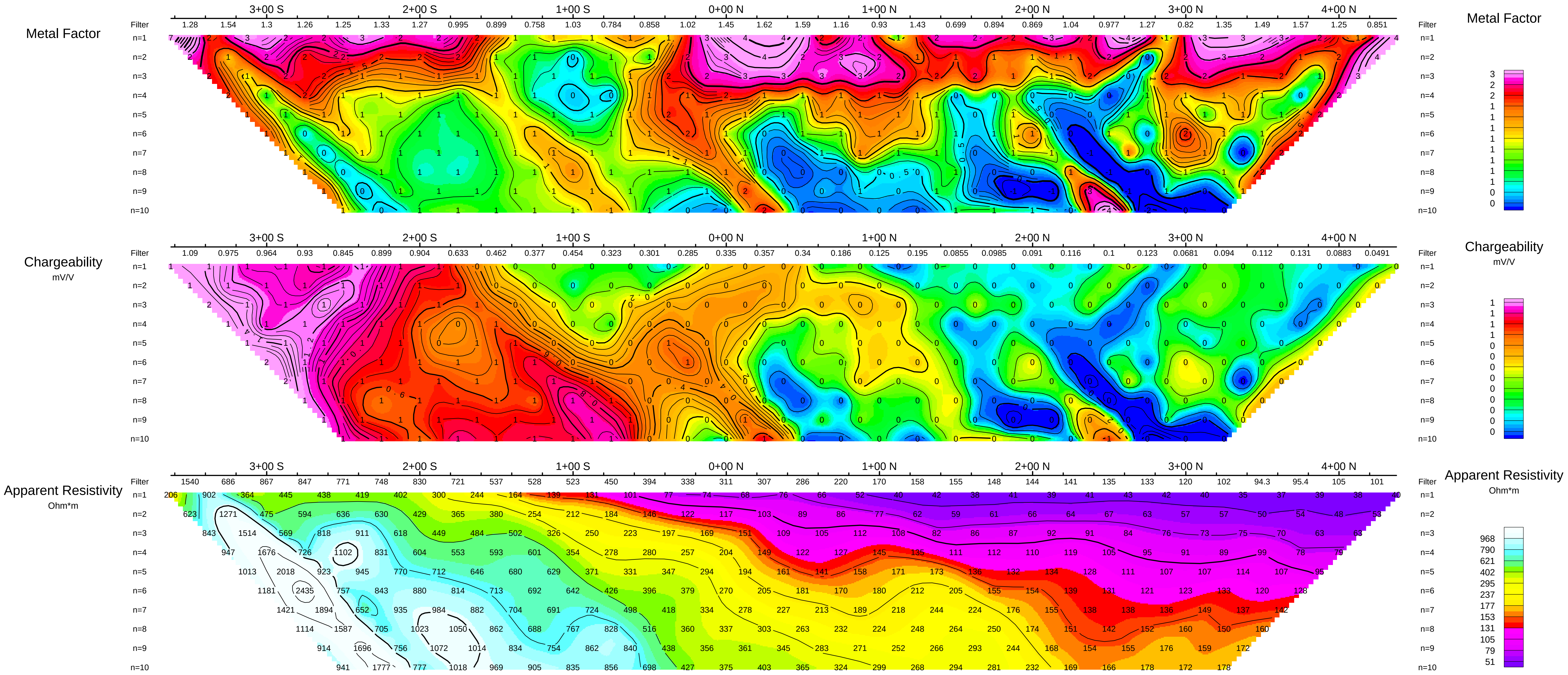
APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

1) WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-0
2) WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-200E
3) WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-400E
4) WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-600E
5) WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-800E

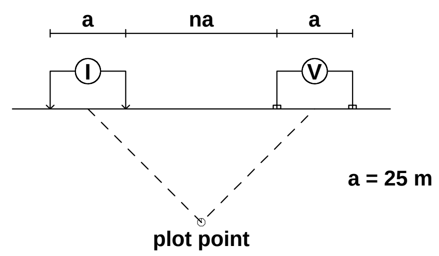
TOTAL MAPS=5



Pseudo Section Plot

8+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Pant-leg Filter

a = 25 m

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
Eby Township, Ontario

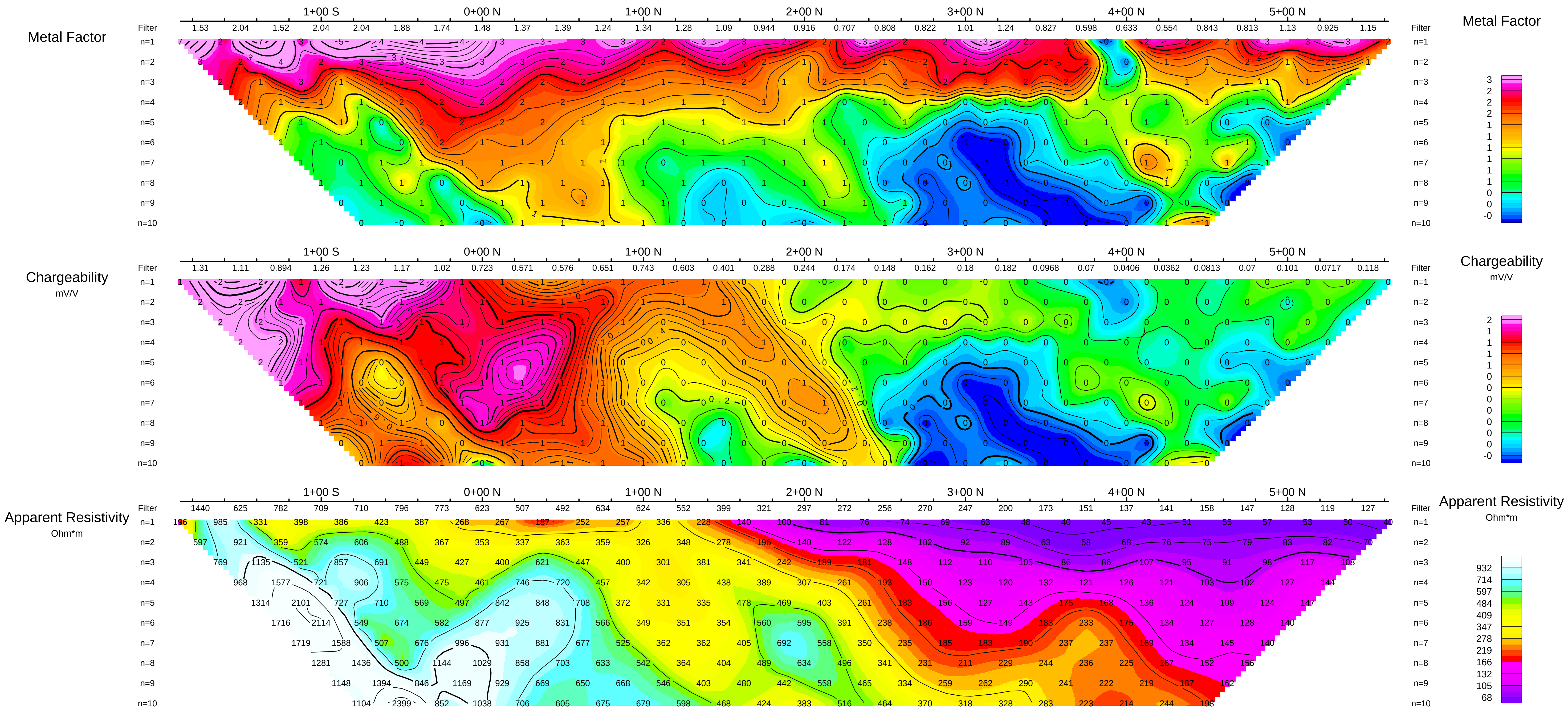
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 600-4000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: Iris VIP 3000 (3kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
March, 2010

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

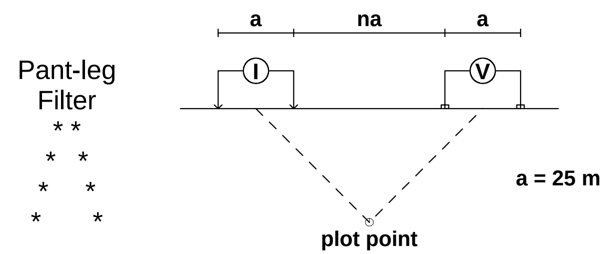
Drawing : WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-800E



Pseudo Section Plot

6+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
Eby Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-4500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: Iris VIP 3000 (3kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
March, 2010

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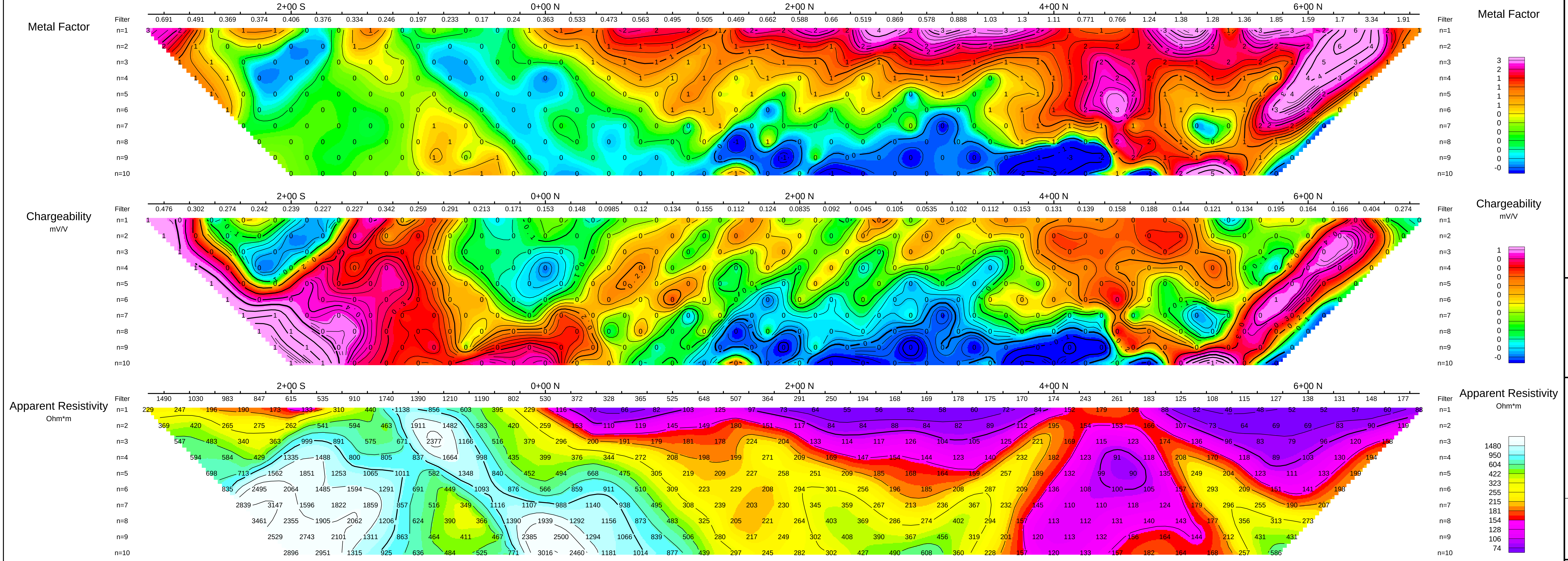
Drawing : WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-600E

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



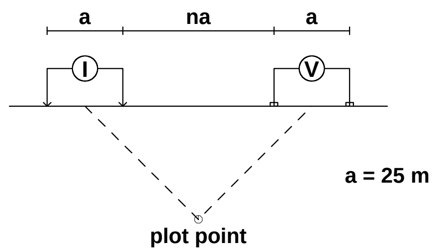
Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

Pseudo Section Plot

4+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

Pant-leg Filter



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
Eby Township, Ontario

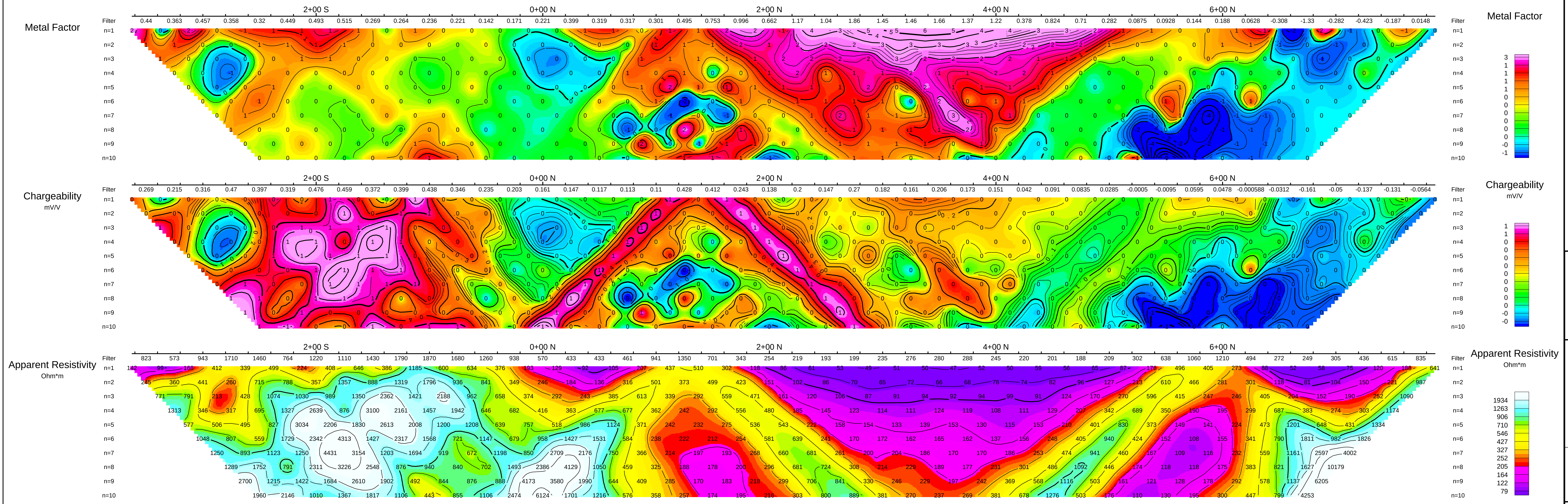
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 2500-5000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: Iris VIP 3000 (3kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
March, 2010

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing : WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-400E

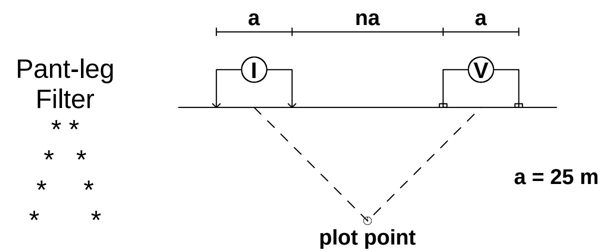


Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

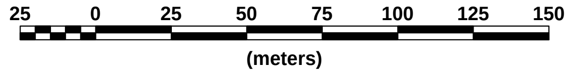
Pseudo Section Plot

2+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
Eby Township, Ontario

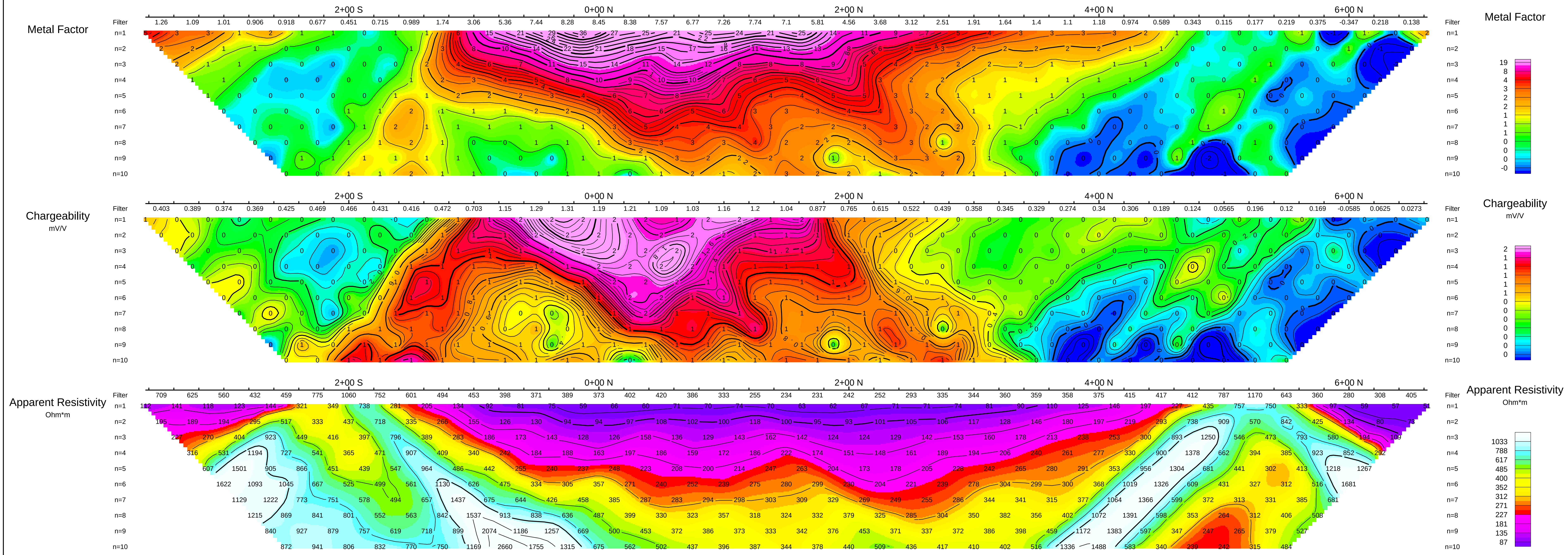
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 2000-3500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: Iris VIP 3000 (3kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
March, 2010

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

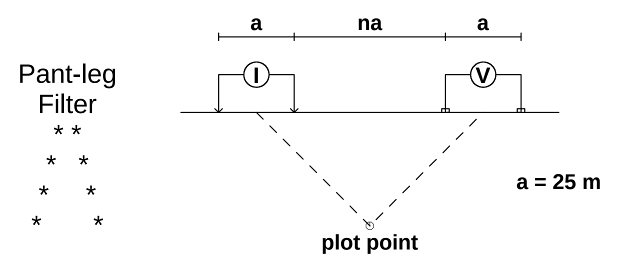
Drawing : WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-200E



Pseudo Section Plot

0+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

WEST KIRKLAND MINING INC.

KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
Eby Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 1000-2000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: Iris VIP 3000 (3kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
March, 2010

LARDER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Drawing : WEST KL-KENOGAMI-IP-DpDp-0

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences