GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
FOR
HERMANN DAXL
ON THE
DAXL CLAIM P-1244901
DONUT LAKE ZONE
MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO

2.44900

Prepared by: J. C. Grant,
October 2009

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SUMMARY:

The Daxl claim group is located within the northeast margin of the Peterlong lake Complex of medium grained blue-quartz bearing diorite where it has been intruded by ultramafic rocks less than 700 meters wide and along faults trending approximately 140 to 160 degrees and possibly exiting at Donut Lake.

Elsewhere, the ultramafic is only weakly magnetic but it is generally non magnetic in the more chloritic to telcose serpentinized margins. The diorite is generally non magnetic as well.

INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Mr. Hermann Daxl, the owner of the claim, to complete a ground geophysical program that was mainly centered on Donut Lake itself. The geophysical program was to be completed across a cut grid that had been established by Mr. Daxl previously. The property is situated in the northeast section of Musgrove Township within the Porcupine Mining Division of Northeastern Ontario. Figures 1 and 2 of this report.

This report will deal with the results of this current program.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Daxl claim is located in the northeast section of Musgrove Township that is in the Porcupine Mining Division of Northeastern, Ontario. Figures 1 and 2.

More specifically it is situated to the southwest of Bartlett Lake that is about 29 kilometers south of the City of Timmins. Jules Lake and Donut Lake cover a portion of the new grid. Figures 3 and 4.

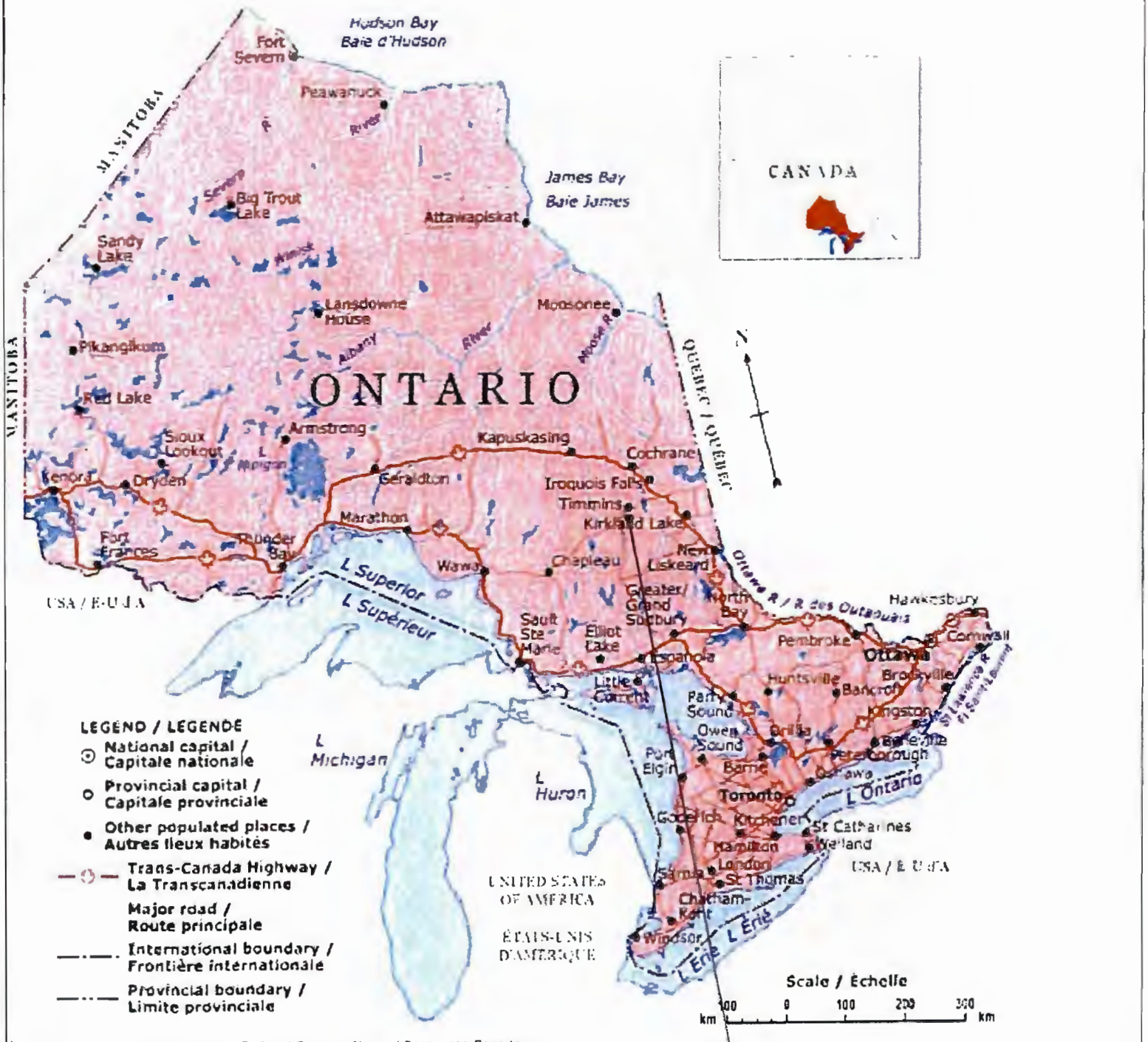
Access to the claim group is relatively easy. A good gravel road, locally called the Pine south road, runs south from Timmins and provides derivable access to the northeast of the claim block. A good gravel road swings off of this Pine Street road and runs southwest and west to the south end of the claim block. A short foot traverse from this secondary road along a cut and frozen trail would allow access to Donut Lake where the grid was laid out.

Traveling time from Timmins to the property is approximately 60 minutes.

CLAIM BLOCK:

The claim number that was covered by the current geophysical survey is P-1244901 that is located in the northeast section of Musgrove Township.

Refer to figure 3 copied from MNDM Plan Map of Musgrove Township for the positioning of the grid and the claim numbers.

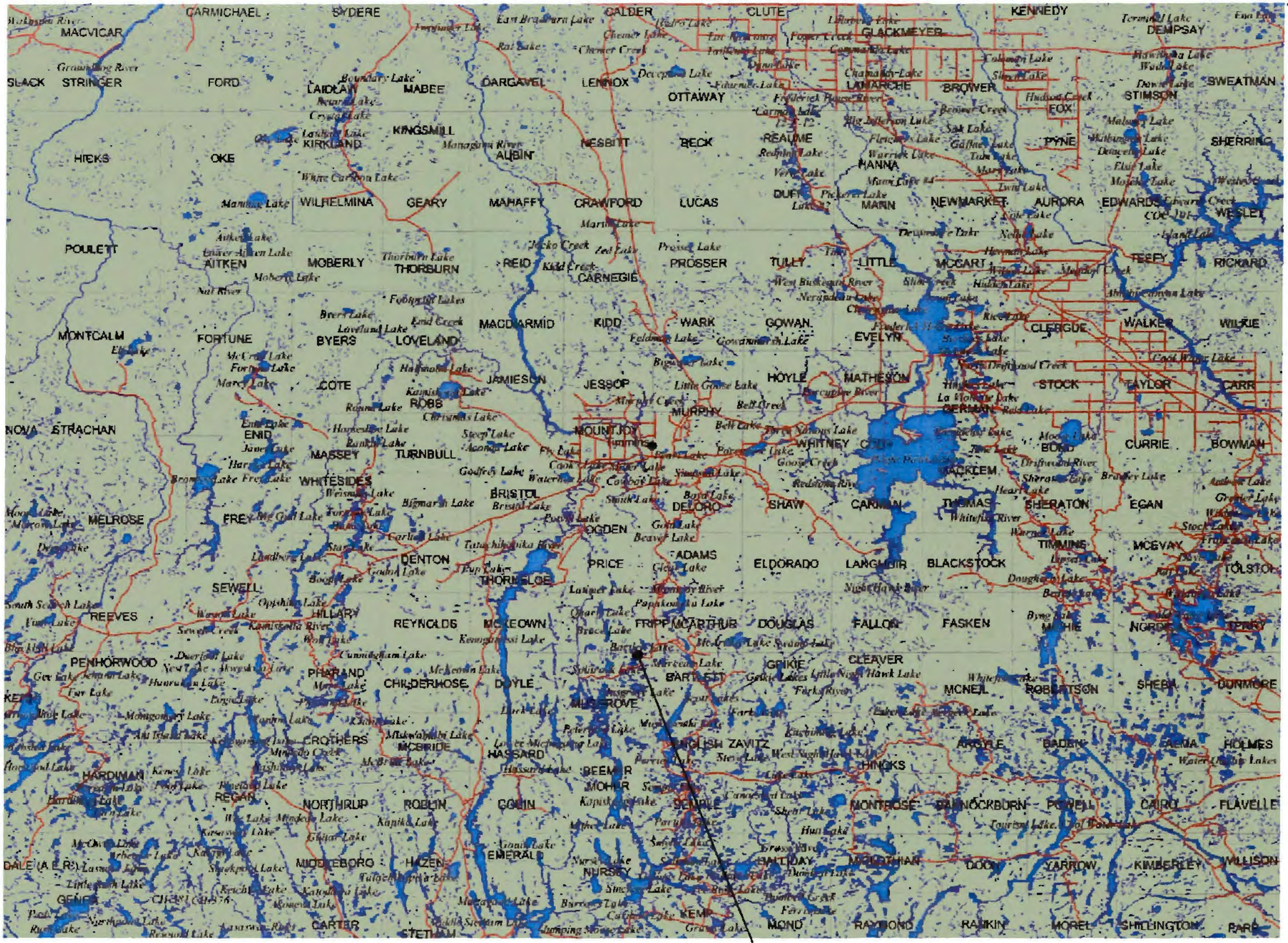


HERMAN DAXL

DONUT LAKE GRID/ 2009

LOCATION MAP FIGURE 1

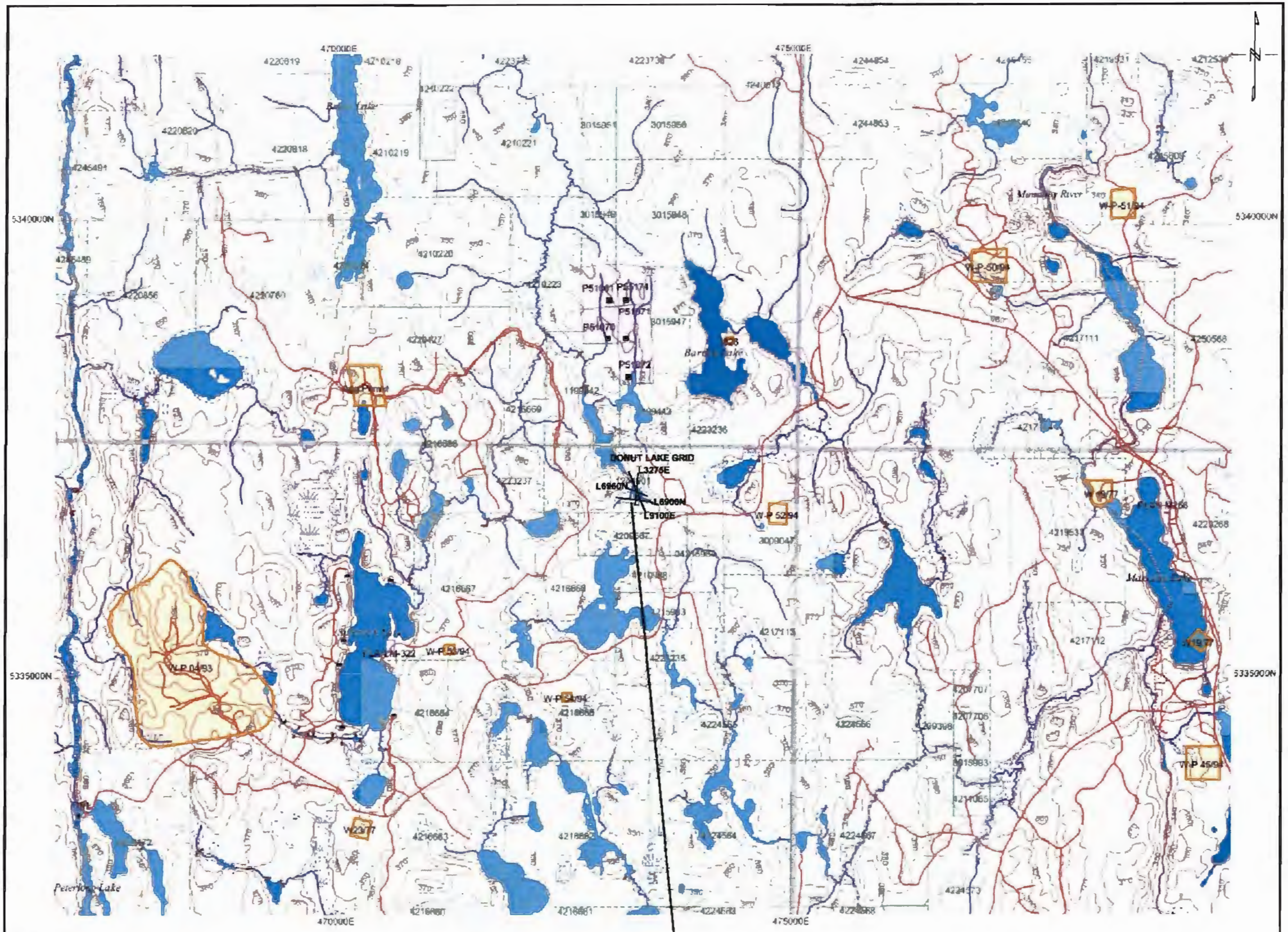
MARCH/2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED



NAD 83
5 degree grid

Scale 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
(meters)

HERMAN DAXL
BONUT LAKE GRID/ 2009
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP FIGURE 2
MARCH/2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

HERMAN DAXL

DONUT LAKE GRID/ 2009

CLAIM MAP-GRID MAP FIGURE 3

MARCH/2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITE

PERSONNEL:

The field crew directly responsible for the collection of all the raw data were as follows.

E. Jaakkola	Timmins, Ontario
M. Cayen	Timmins, Ontario
D. Collin	Timmins, Ontario

The plotting and interpretation was completed by J. C. Grant of Exsics Exploration Limited.

INITIAL GROUND PROGRAM:

The initial ground program, completed in 2005, consisted of a horizontal loop electromagnetic, (HLEM), survey which was done to test the property for it's base metal potential based on the location of the Hollinger copper deposit approximately 1600 meters north of Donut Lake outside the claim boundary. Once this program was completed, a follow up program of Induced Polarization, (IP), surveys were completed across several lines to test the possibility that the property may host a style of deposit that may be deeper rooted with highly disseminated material closer to surface.

FOLLOW UP GROUND PROGRAM:

This phase of the program consisted of additional IP lines being read between December, 2003 and March, 2004. During this period of time a series of grid lines were covered by the IP surveys using again the Pole-Dipole array but with an electrode spacing of 25 meters and now reading 8 electrodes. This was done to better define the conductive zones in the event that they were deeper and or narrower than had been expected.

The last two lines read with the IP survey were lines 8750MN and 8650MN. These lines were completed using the same IP array but with an electrode spacing of 12.5 meters and reading 8 electrodes. This was done to highly detail the conductive zone near Donut Lake.

The IP survey was completed using the IRIS, VIP 3000Kwatt transmitter and the Elerec 6 dipole receiver. Specifications for these units can be found as Appendix A of this

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey.

IP SURVEY:

IP array:	Pole-Dipole
Method:	Time Domain
Peak currents:	.900 to 2.00 amps
Transmitter cycle:	2 seconds on, 2 seconds off
IP lines;	9200MN, 8600MN, TL 9100ME
# of electrode and spacing	6 electrodes, 50 meter spacing
IP lines:	9000MN, 8800MN,8700MN,8600MN,8500MN
# of electrodes and spacing	8 electrodes, 25 meter spacing
IP lines:	8650MN, 8750MN
# of electrodes and spacing	8 electrodes, 12.5 meter spacing

Upon the completion of the IP survey, the data was then plotted as individual line pseudo-sections, one section for each line read. These sections show the contoured results of the Apparent Chargeability, Resistivity and calculated Metal factor values of the survey lines that were read. Copies of these individual line pseudo-sections are located in the back pocket of this report.

SURVEY RESULTS,FOLLOW UP IP PROGRAM JANUARY 2005:

IP SURVEYS:

The IP survey method was very successful in locating and outlining several areas of interest across the claim group. Each of the lines that were read with the IP survey will be discussed separately and in detail.

LINE 9200ME: (a=50m, n=6)

This line was also cut perpendicular to tie line 9100ME and it was successful in locating and outlining a well defined chargeability high centered between 9050ME and 9350ME. This zone appears to be strengthening at depth. The associated resistivity shows a corresponding high low suggesting a possible contact or fault rich sulphide target.

TIE LINE 9100ME: (a=50m, n=6)

This line was cut generally northwest-southeast across the claim block and was done to test that fault for mineralization. The survey was successful in outlining at least two conductive zones. The first zone is centered between 8500MN and 8900MN and is represented by two narrow chargeability highs with a corresponding resistivity high. This zone may in fact relate to the IP zone outlined on line 8600MN on the north shore of Donut Lake. This is where the sulphide showing is located.

The second zone outlined on this line is situated between 9100MN and 9400MN and is represented by a chargeability high and a broad, deep resistivity high. This zone may be representative of the suspected fault that parallels the strike of Jules Lake.

LINE 8700MN: (a=50m, n=6)

This line was cut perpendicular to tie line 9100ME and was successful in outlining a very strong and shallow zone situated between 8850ME and 9050ME that does not have a definite resistively association. Instead, it lies on the eastern flank of a resistively high. The zone appears to continue to depth but somewhat narrower.

LINE 8600MN: (a=50m, n=6)

This line was cut generally perpendicular to tie line 9100ME and was done to better define the zone and corresponding sulphide showing outlined on the north shore of Donut Lake. The IP survey outlined a near surface zone that appears to be offset from a deeper rooted zone situated between 8900ME and 9000ME. The zone is represented by a chargeability high at surface that seems to be the up dip extension of a stronger chargeability at depth. This zone lies on the eastern flank of a narrow resistivity high and an associated resistivity low suggesting it may represent a contact horizon.

LINE 8400MN: (a=50m, n=6)

This line represents the most southern grid line of the property. The IP was successful in outlining a broad modest zone situated between 8900ME and 9100ME that generally has a narrow resistively low association. This zone also extends to depth.

A second weaker zone was noted on the west section of the line between 8200 and 8250ME with an associated resistively high.

The following IP lines were all read with 25 meter electrode spacing and 8 electrodes. These lines were read to better define the conductive zones noted by the previous IP survey.

LINE 9000MN:

This line outlined two conductive zones, one situated at 8850ME and a second at 9175ME. The zone at 8850ME is a well defined near surface zone with a modest resistively high association. This zone continues to depth.

The second zone is a stronger zone that also comes to surface and has a good resistively high association.

LINE 8800MN:

This line returned a very strong broad IP zone situated between 8850ME and 8950ME that is comprised of several rich lense like zones that continue to depth. The entire zone has a modest somewhat shallow resistively association that generally lies between two resistively low units.

A narrow zone situated at 9150ME may in fact relate to an enriched fault zone.

LINE 8700MN:

This line was successful in outlining a very strong broad conductive zone situated between 8900ME and 9025ME that extends to depth. The zone has a shallow, modest resistively high association as well as a deeper resistively low association possibly suggesting a bedrock change as the zone deepens.

LINE 8600MN:

This line outlined a modest conductive zone situated between 8850ME and 8900ME that is shallow but appears to extend to depth. The zone also has a modest resistively high association at depth. The resistively high on the east end of the line may relate to the ultramafics.

LINE 8500MN:

This line was also successful in locating a very good conductive zone situated at 8900MN that extends to depth. The zone has a resistively low association flanked by two resisitivity highs at depth. This may suggest a possible fault structure.

Again, the resistively high on the eastern end of the line may relate to the ultramafics.

The last two IP lines that will be discussed below were read using a 12.5 meters electrode spacing across 8 electrodes. These lines were read to better define the strong zones noted on line 8600 and 8700MN.

LINE 8750MN:

This line outlined two strong conductive zones. The first lies between 8850ME and 8875ME and extends to depth. It has a broad resistively high association. This zone appears to be relatively shallow.

The second zone lies between 9000ME and 9050ME and is quite strong and seems to go to depth. There does not appear to be any definite resistively association with the zone except for a modest low at depth.

LINE 8650MN:

This line was also successful in locating the same two conductive zones as 8750MN but with a slight shift to the west. Both targets are well defined, quite strong and both appear to extend to depth. The resistively response for the zones is a series of narrow highs and lows across the same portion of line as both conductive zones.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The IP survey does appear to have been the most successful in locating and outlining at least two conductive zones across the property. Certainly, the most promising zone is the target situated between lines 8750MN to and including 8600MN that relates to the known sulphide showing. The chargeability sections appear to suggest that the zone is relatively shallow and that the zone extends to depth. The chargeability values are strong from n2 and continue to strengthen to n=6 and it appears to get stronger at n8. This may suggest that the surface showing may relate to a portion of a much deeper zone. The resistivity section appears to show a resistivity low association with this deeper rooted target suggesting a stronger sulphide content within a more porous rock type. The conductive zone appears to lie between a narrow high to the immediate west and a broader high to the east.

This type of IP response may be significant due to the known ore zone drilled off by Hollinger to the immediate east of the east end of line 10000MN. The current owners of the property allowed Exsics to extend line 10000ME to the east to cover the known deposit and the chargeability and resistivity signatures are the same as those over the sulphide showing on line 8600MN as well as the down dip extension which represents the deeper rooted zone.

Therefore, based on the results of the IP survey a follow up drill program should be considered to test the conductive zone situated between 8750MN and 8600MN, called the **"Donut Lake Zone".** This should be done during the winter months due to the proximity of Donut Lake and surrounding swamp.

FOLLOW UP PROGRAM, WINTER 2009, CLAIM 1244901 :

This program consisted of a series of 4 grid lines that had been established mainly across Donut Lake itself by H. Daxl. These lines were labeled line 3275ME, L6900MN, L6960MN and L9100ME. Refer to the total field magnetic survey for the positioning of these lines across the Lake.

Initially these lines were covered by a total field magnetic survey using the Scintrex Envi Mag system. Specifications can be found as Appendix A of this report. The results of this magnetic survey suggest that there is a good magnetic high paralleling the western shore of the Lake. This high is quite visible in the profiled magnetic results for lines 6900MN, L6960MN and line 9100ME. A weaker high was also noted along the eastern shore line and can be seen in the profiles of the same lines. Line 3275ME also shows a good magnetic high at its north end that generally correlates to the high paralleling the eastern shore line. Copies of this profiled magnetic base map are included in the back pocket of this report.

Once the magnetic survey was completed, lines 3275ME, 6900MN and 6960MN were then covered by a Horizontal Loop electromagnetic, (HLEM), survey. This survey was completed using the Apex Parametrics MaxMin II system. Specifiactions for this unit can be found as Appendix B of this report. Lines 3275ME and 6960MN were read with a 100 meter coil separation and line 6900MN was read with a 50 +100 meter coil separation. **The results of this HLEM survey will be discussed individually for each of the lines that were read.**

LINE 3275ME:

Generally the survey was not successful in locating any conductive zone. The only response appears to be a weak overburden response that correlates to the lake center.

LINE 6960MN:

This line also did not return any significant conductive zones. Again there is a weak overburden response on the eastern edge of the magnetic high that is mainly evident on the higher frequency.

LINE 6900MN:

This line did not return any significant conductive zones. A weak overburden response may be evident between 3200ME and 3300ME on the higher frequency only.

PRESENT WORK

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present ground program did not enhance the property covered by the claim. The HLEM survey did not locate any significant conductive horizons across the grid area. This may in part be due to the depth penetration of the surveys which ranged from 25 to 55 meters vertical. The lake bottom center appears to correlate to the weak overburden response noted on the higher frequency. The magnetic highs appear to correlate to west and east shore lines of Donut Lake.

A follow up program at this writing is not recommended unless a large loop deep penetrating survey can be done to test the property at depth.

Author's Note:

The IP sections that are discussed in this report are on file in the back pocket of a report, (Daxl Claims, Donut Lake Zone), written for H. Daxl by J.C. Grant dated January 2005, T-5209 and T-5071 .

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Grant
October 2009

CERTIFICATION

I, John Charles Grant, of 108 Kay Crescent, in the City of Timmins, Province of Ontario, hereby certify that:

1). I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, 1975, Sudbury Ontario Campus, with a 3 year Honors Diploma in Geological and Geophysical Technology.

2). I have worked subsequently as an Exploration Geophysicist for Teck Exploration Limited, (5 years, 1975 to 1980), and currently as Exploration Manager and Chief Geophysicist for Exsics Exploration Limited, since May, 1980.

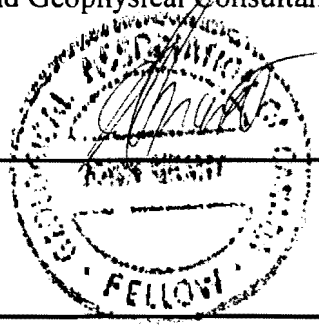
3). I am a member in good standing of the Certified Engineering Technologist Association, (CET), since 1984.

4). I am in good standing as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (FGAC), since 1986.

5). I have been actively engaged in my profession since the 15th day of May, 1975, in all aspects of ground exploration programs including the planning and execution of field programs, project supervision, data compilation, interpretations and reports.

6). I have no specific or special interest nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the herein described property. I have been retained by the property holders and or their Agents as a Geological and Geophysical Consultant and Contract Manager.

John Charles Grant, CET., FGAC.



APPENDIX A

SCINTREX

ENVI-MAG Environmental Magnetometer/Gradiometer

Locating Buried Drums and Tanks?

The ENVI-MAG is the solution to this environmental problem. ENVI-MAG is an inexpensive, lightweight, portable "WALKMAG" which enables you to survey large areas quickly and accurately.

ENVI-MAG is a portable, proton precession magnetometer and/or gradiometer, for geotechnical, archaeological and environmental applications where high production, fast count rate and high sensitivity are required. It may also be used for other applications, such as mineral exploration, and may be configured as a total-field magnetometer, a vertical gradiometer or as a base station.

The ENVI-MAG

- easily detects buried drums to depths of 10 feet or more
- more sensitive to the steel of a buried drum than EM or radar
- much less expensive than EM or radar
- survey productivity much higher than with EM or radar

Main features include:

- select sampling rates as fast as 2 times per second
- "WALKMAG" mode for rapid acquisition of data
- large internal, expandable memory
- easy to read, large LCD screen displays data both numerically and graphically
- ENVIMAP software for processing and mapping data

ENVI-MAG comprises several basic modules; a lightweight console with a large screen alphanumeric display and high capacity memory, a staff mounted sensor and sensor cable, rechargeable battery and battery charger, RS-232 cable and ENVIMAP processing and mapping software.

For gradiometry applications an upgrade kit is available, comprising an additional processor module for installation in the console, and a second sensor with a staff extender.

ENVI-MAG Proton Magnetometer in operation

For base station applications a Base Station Accessory Kit is available so that the sensor and staff may be converted into a base station sensor.

Features and Benefits

"WALKMAG" Magnetometer/Gradiometer

The "WALKMAG" mode of operation (sometimes known as "Walking Mag") is user-selectable from the keyboard. In this mode, data is acquired and recorded at the rate of 2 readings per second as the operator walks at a steady pace along a line. At desired intervals, the operator "triggers" an event marker by a single key stroke, assigning coordinates to the recorded data.

True Simultaneous Gradiometer

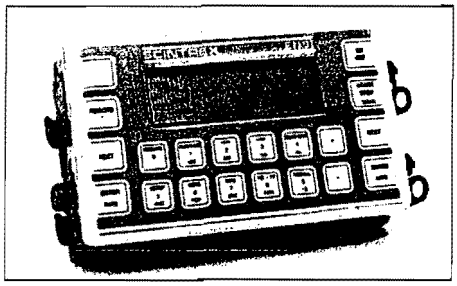
An optional upgrade kit is available to configure ENVI-MAG as a gradiometer to make true, simultaneous gradiometer measurements. Gradiometry is useful for geotechnical and archaeological surveys where small near surface magnetic targets are the object of the survey.

Selectable Sampling Rates

0.5 second, 1 second and 2 second reading rates user selectable from the keyboard.

Large-Key Keypad

The large-key keypad allows easy access for gloved-hands in cold-weather operations. Each key has a multi-purpose function.



Front panel of ENVI-MAG showing a graphic profile of data and large-key keypad

Large Capacity Memory

ENVI-MAG with standard memory stores up to 28,000 readings of total field measurements, 21,000 readings of gradiometry data or 151,000 readings as a base station. An expanded memory option is available which increases this standard capacity by a factor of 5.

Easy Review of Data

For quality of data and for a rapid analysis of the magnetic characteristics of the survey line, several modes of review are possible. These include the measurements at the last four stations, the ability to scroll through any or all previous readings in memory, and a graphic display of the previous data as profiles, line by line. This feature is very useful for environmental and archaeological surveys.

Highly Productive

The "WALKMAG" mode of operation acquires data rapidly at close station intervals, ensuring high-definition results. This increases survey productivity by a factor of 5 when compared to a conventional magnetometer survey.

"Datacheck" Quality Control of Data

"Datacheck" provides a feature wherein at the end of each survey line, data may be reviewed as a profile on ENVI-MAG's screen. Datacheck confirms that the instrument is functioning correctly and

allows the user to note the magnetic relief (anomaly) on the line.

Large Screen Display

"Super-Twist" 64 x 240 dot (8 lines x 40 characters), LCD graphic screen provides good visibility in all light conditions. A display heater is optionally available for low-temperature operations below 0°C.

Close-up of the ENVI-MAG screen showing data presented after each reading

Interactive Menus

The set-up of ENVI-MAG is menu-driven, and minimizes the operator's learning time, and on-going tasks.

Close-up of display of ENVI-MAG showing interactive set-up menu

Rechargeable Battery and Battery Charger

An "off-the-shelf" lead-acid battery and charger are provided as standard. The low-cost "Camcorder" type battery is available from electronic parts distributors everywhere.

HELP-Line Available

Purchasers of ENVI-MAG are provided with a HELP-Line telephone number to call in the event assistance is needed with an application or instrumentation problem.

ENVIMAP Processing and Mapping Software

Supplied with ENVI-MAG, and custom designed for this purpose, is easy-to-use, very user-friendly, menu driven data processing and mapping software called ENVIMAP. This unique software appears to the user to be a single program, but is in fact a sequence of separate programs, each performing a specific task. Under the menu system, there are separate programs to do the following:

a) read the ENVI-MAG data and reformat it into a standard compatible with the ENVIMAP software
b) grid the data into a standard grid format
c) create a vector file of posted values with line and baseline identification that allows the user to add some title information and build a suitable surround
d) contour the gridded data
e) autoscale the combined results of the posting/surround step and the contouring step to fit on a standard 8.5 ins. wide dot-matrix printer
f) rasterize and output the results of step e) to the printer

ENVIMAP is designed to be as simple as possible. The user is required to answer a few basic questions asked by ENVIMAP, and then simply toggles "GO" to let ENVIMAP provide default parameters for the making of the contour map. The user can modify certain characteristics of the output plot. ENVIMAP'S menu system is both keyboard and mouse operable. HELP screens are integrated with the menu system so that HELP is displayed whenever the user requests it.

Options Available

- True simultaneous gradiometer upgrade
- Base station upgrade
- Display heater for low temperature operations
- External battery pouch

Specifications

Total Field Operating Range
20,000 to 100,000 nT (gammas)

Total Field Absolute Accuracy
+/- 1nT

Sensitivity
0.1 nT at 2 second sampling rate

Tuning
Fully solid state. Manual or automatic, keyboard selectable

Cycling (Reading) Rates
0.5, 1 or 2 seconds, up to 9999 seconds for base station applications, keyboard selectable

Gradiometer Option
Includes a second sensor, 20 inch (½m) staff extender and processor module

"WALKMAG" Mode
0.5 second for walking surveys, variable rates for hilly terrain

Digital Display
LCD "Super Twist", 240 x 64 dots graphics, 8 line x 40 characters alphanumerics

Display Heater
Thermostatically controlled, for cold weather operations

Keyboard Input
17 keys, dual function, membrane type

Notebook Function
32 characters, 5 user-defined MACRO's for quick entry

Standard Memory

Total Field Measurements:	28,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements:	21,000 readings
Base Station Measurements:	151,000 readings

Expanded Memory

Total Field Measurements:	140,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements:	109,000 readings
Base Station Measurements:	750,000 readings

Real-Time Clock
Records full date, hours, minutes and seconds with 1 second resolution, +/- 1 second stability over 12 hours

Digital Data Output
RS-232C interface, 600 to 57,600 Baud, 7 or 8 data bits, 1 start, 1 stop bit, no parity format. Selectable carriage return delay (0-999 ms) to accommodate slow peripherals. Handshaking is done by X-on/X-off

Analog Output
0 - 999 mV full scale output voltage with keyboard selectable range of 1, 10, 100, 1,000 or 10,000 nT full scale

Power Supply
Rechargeable "Camcorder" type, 2.3 Ah, Lead-acid battery.

12 Volts at 0.65 Amp for magnetometer, 1.2 Amp for gradiometer,

External 12Volt input for base station operations

Optional external battery pouch for cold weather operations

Battery Charger
110 Volt - 230 Volt, 50/60 Hz

Operating Temperature Range
Standard 0° to 60°C
Optional -40°C to 60°C

Dimensions
Console - 10 x 6 x 2.25 inches (250 mm x 152 mm x 55 mm)
T.F. sensor - 2.75 inches dia. x 7 inches (70 mm x 175 mm)
Grad. sensor and staff extender - 2.75 inches dia. x 26.5 inches (70 mm x 675 mm)
T.F. staff - 1 inch dia. x 76 inches (25 mm x 2 m)

Weight
Console - 5.4 lbs (2.45 kg) with rechargeable battery
T. F. sensor - 2.2 lbs (1.15 kg)
Grad. sensor - 2.5 lbs (1.15 kg)
Staff - 1.75 lbs (0.8 kg)

SCINTREX

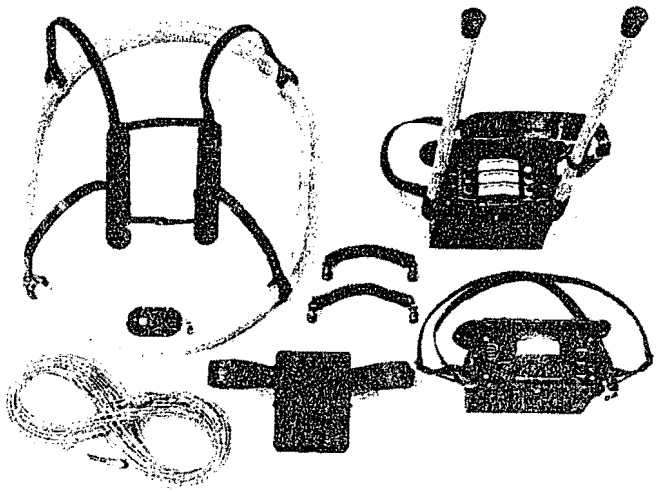
Head Office
222 Snidercroft Road
Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 1B5
Telephone: (905) 669-2280
Fax: (905) 669-6403 or 669-5132
Telex: 06-964570

In the USA:
Scintrex Inc.
85 River Rock Drive
Unit 202
Buffalo, NY 14207
Telephone: (716) 298-1219
Fax: (716) 298-1317

APPENDIX B

APEX MAXMIN II
PORTABLE EM

- Five frequencies: 222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hz.
- Maximum coupled (horizontal-loop) operation with reference cable.
- Minimum coupled operation with reference cable.
- Vertical-loop operation without reference cable.
- Coil separations: 25, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 m (with cable) or 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 and 800 ft.
- Reliable data from depths of up to 180 m (600 ft).
- Built-in voice communication circuitry with cable.
- Tilt meters to control coil orientation.



SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequencies: 222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hz.

Modes of Operation:
- MAX: Transmitter coil plane and receiver coil plane horizontal (Max-coupled; Horizontal-loop mode). Used with reference cable.
- MIN: Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical (Min-coupled mode). Used with reference cable.
- V.L.: Transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal (Vertical-loop mode). Used without reference cable, in parallel lines.

Coil Separations: 25, 50, 100, 150, 200 & 250m (MMII) or 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 and 800 ft. (MMIIF). Coil separations in V.L. mode not restricted to fixed values.

Parameters Read:
- In-Phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field in MAX and MIN modes.
- Tilt-angle of the total field in V.L. mode.

Readouts:
- Automatic, direct readout on 90 mm (3.5") edgewise meters in MAX and MIN modes. No nulling or compensation necessary.
- Tilt angle and null in 90 mm edgewise meters in V.L. mode.

Scale Ranges:
- In-Phase: ±20%, ±100% by push-button switch.
- Quadrature: ±20%, ±100% by push-button switch.
- Tilt: ±75% slope.
- Null (V.L.): Sensitivity adjustable by separation switch.

Readability: In-Phase and Quadrature: 0.25% to 0.5%; Tilt: 1%.

Repeatability: ±0.25% to ±1% normally, depending on conditions, frequencies and coil separation used.

Transmitter Output:
- 222 Hz : 220 Atm^2
- 444 Hz : 200 Atm^2
- 888 Hz : 120 Atm^2
- 1777 Hz : 60 Atm^2
- 3555 Hz : 30 Atm^2

Receiver Batteries: 9V trans. radio type batteries (4) Life: approx. 35 hrs. continuous duty (alkaline, 0.5 Ah), less in cold weather.

Transmitter Batteries: 12V 6 Ah Gel-type rechargeable battery. (Charger supplied)

Reference Cable: Light weight 2-conductor teflon cable for minimum friction. Unshielded. All reference cables optional at extra cost. Please specify

Voice Link: Built-in intercom system for voice communication between receiver and transmitter operators in MAX and MIN modes, via reference cable.

Indicator Lights: Built-in signal and reference warning lights to indicate erroneous readings.

Temperature Range: -40°C to +60°C (-40°F to +140°F)

Receiver Weight: 6kg (13 lbs.)

Transmitter Weight: 13kg (29 lbs.)

Shipping Weight: Typically 60kg (135 lbs.), depending on quantities of reference cable and batteries included. Shipped in two field/shipping cases

Specifications subject to change without notification

APEX PARAMETRICS LIMITED
200 STEELCASE RD. E., MARKHAM, ONT., CANADA, L3R 1G2

Phone: (416) 495-1612 Cables: APEXPARA TORONTO Telex: 06-966773 NOROVIK TOR

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75

(meters)

HERMANN DAXL

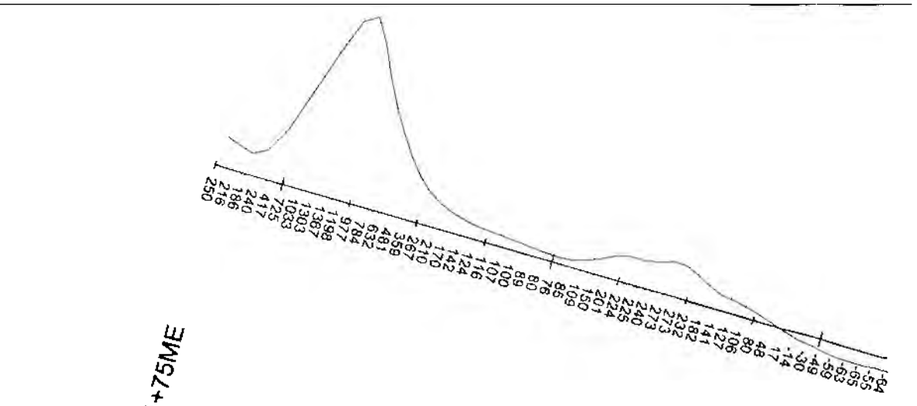
CLAIM 1244901-MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP

MAGNETIC & HLEM SURVEY-3555,1777,888 & 444HZ FREQ.

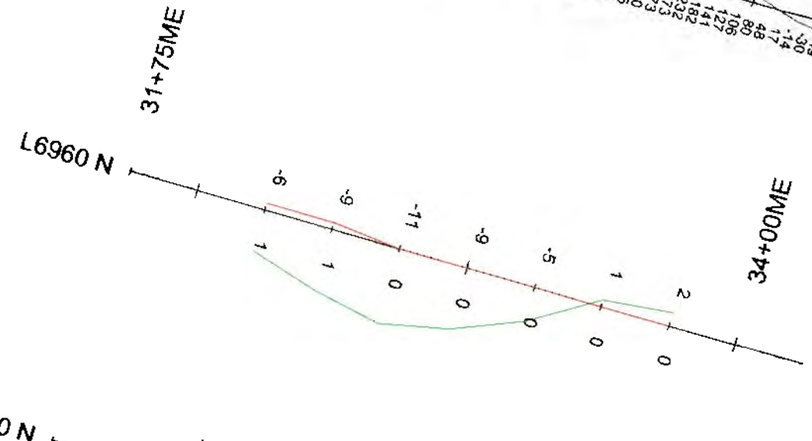
LINE 3275ME

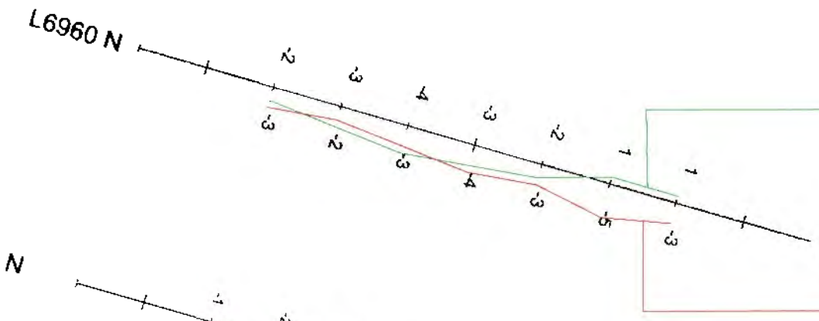
100 METER COIL SEPERATION

JULY 2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED



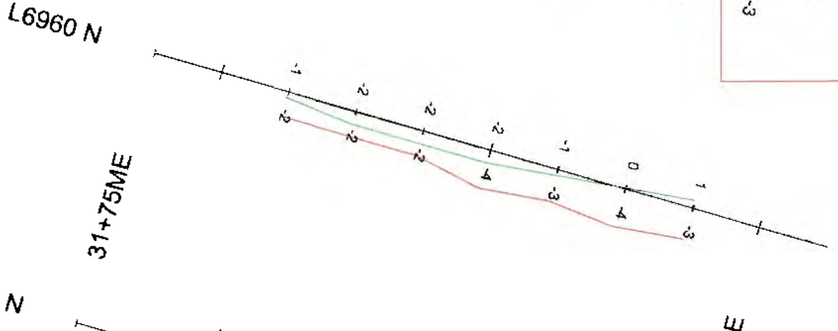
MAGNETIC BASE 56600

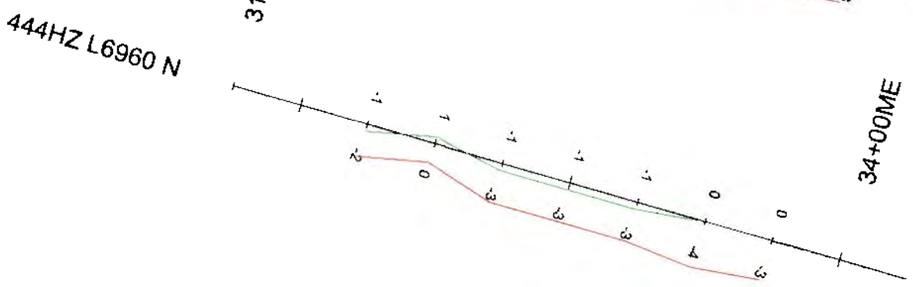




OUT OF PHASE PROFILE

INPHASE PROFILE





Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

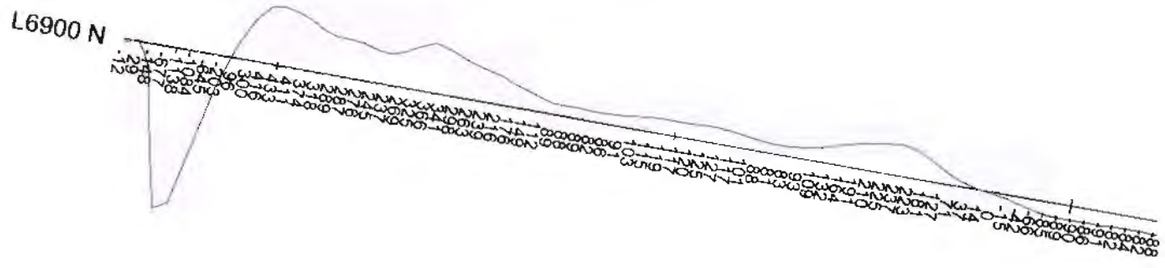
(meters)

HERMANN DAXL

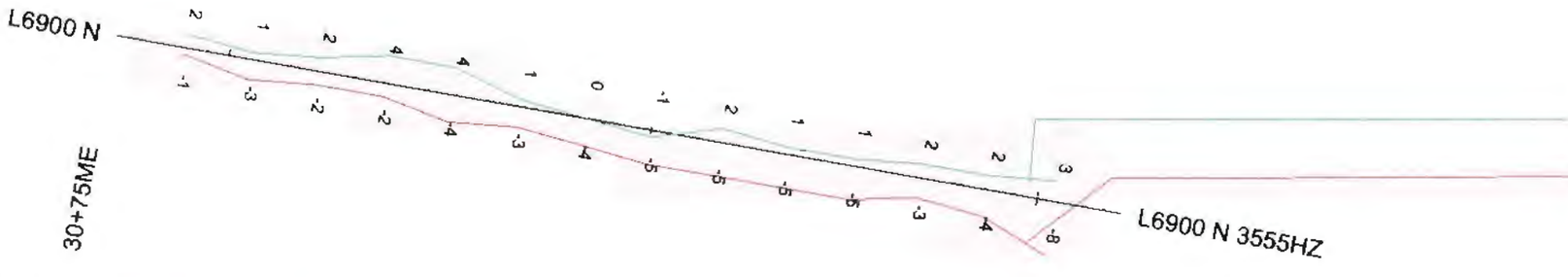
CLAIM 1244901-MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP
L6960MN
MAGNETIC & HLEM 3555, 1777,888,444 hZ FREQ.

100 METER COIL SEPERATION

JULY 2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED



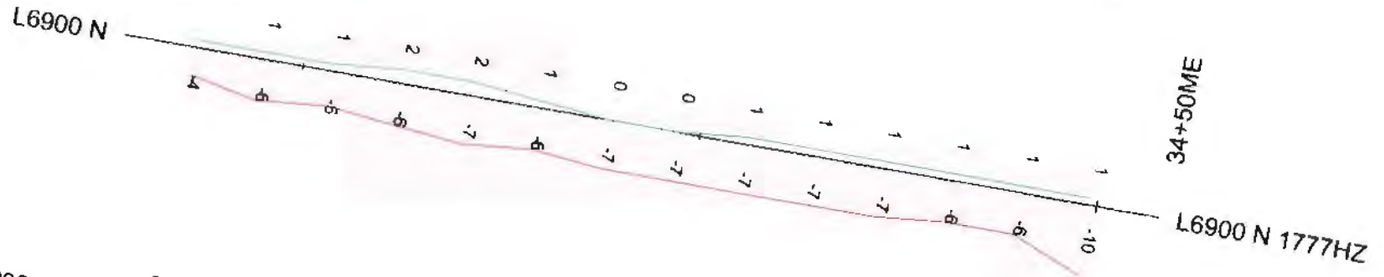
L6900 N MAGNETIC PROFILE BASE 56600nT

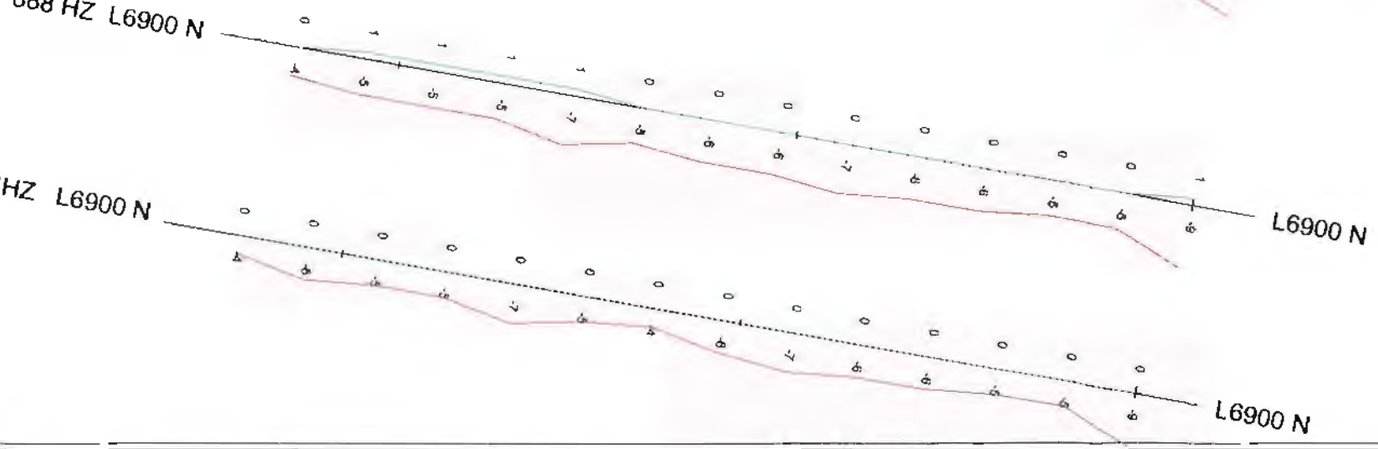


OUT OF PHASE

INPHASE

PROFILED: 1CM=+/- 10%





Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125

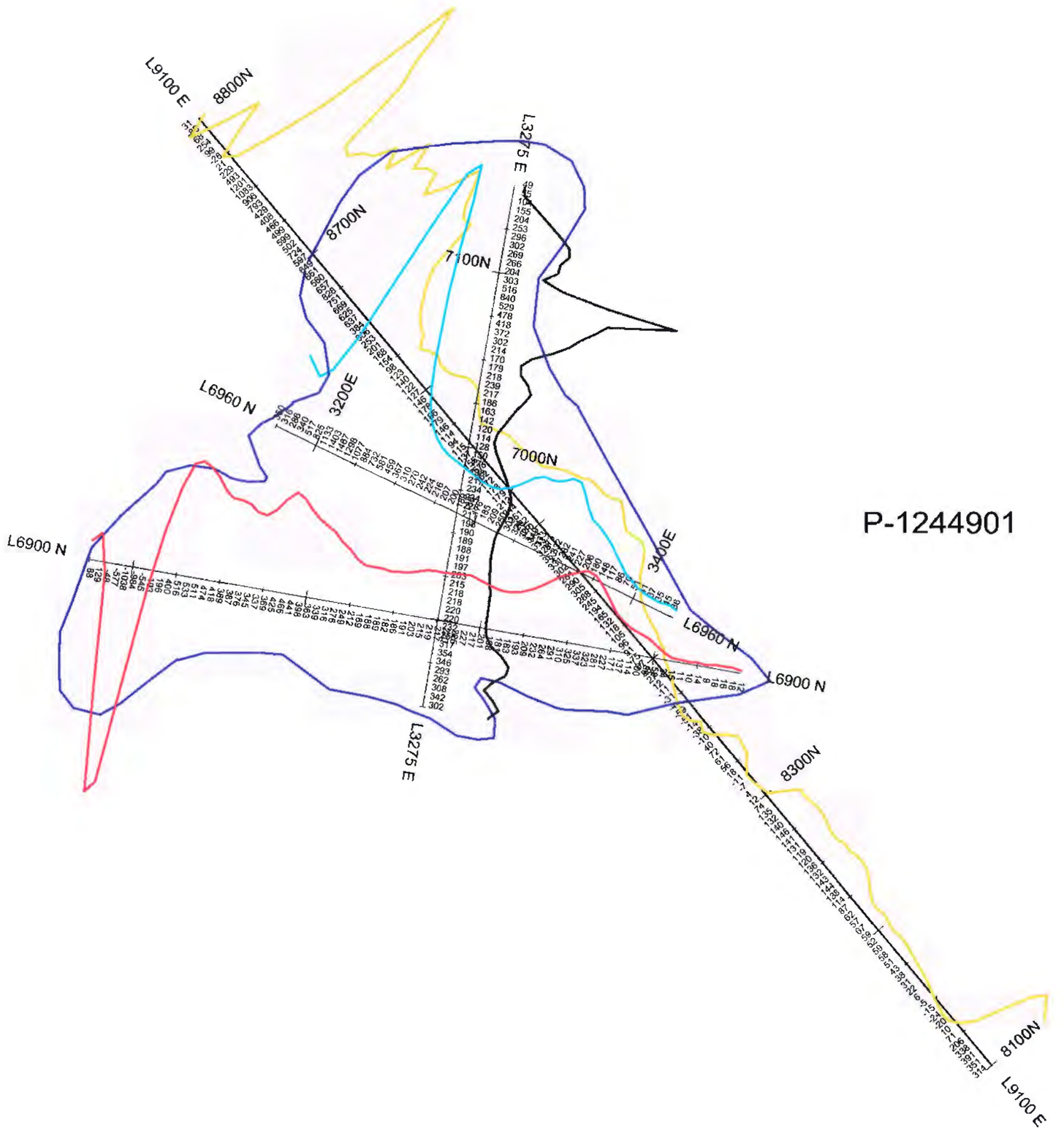
(meters)

HERMANN DAXL

CLAIM 1244901-MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP
L6900MN
MAGNETIC & HLEM 3555, 1777,888,444 hZ FREQ.

50 METER COIL SEPERATION

JULY 2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED



P-1244901

LAKE

L6900N MAG
L6960N MAG
L3275E MAG
L9100E MAG

MAG PROFILE BASE 56500nT

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175

(meters)

HERMAN DAXL

DONUT LAKE GRID/ 2009
MUSGROVE TOWNSHIP

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

MARCH/2009 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED