ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the
HELICOPTER BORNE MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

OPIKEIGAN PROPERTY

In the

FORT HOPE AREA, NW ONTARIO
Thunder Bay Mining District

NTS Area: 52P / 9SE (Rich Lake Area) & 10NE (Opikeigan Lake Area)

Latitude: 51° 37'00" North
Longitude: 88° 02' 30" West

for

SLAM EXPLORATION LTD.
285 Campbell Street
Miramichi, NB Canada E1V 1R4

PREPARED BY:

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Miramichi, NB
August 31, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a helicopter borne high resolution magnetic gradiometer survey conducted on the joint venture Opikeigan Lake Property of Slam Exploration Ltd. and Beatrix Ventures Ltd. The Opikeigan Property is a 50/50 joint venture with Slam Exploration being the primary operator.

The overall SLAM Exploration Ltd. 2011 airborne survey investigated four large claim blocks in the wider Fort Hope area: Keezhik Lake Property, Miminiska Lake Property, Reserve Creek Property and Opikeigan Lake Property. The 3 axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer provided very high resolution gradiometer data. This high resolution data will aid geologists in choosing drill targets and to further delineate gold-bearing rock units.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In May 2011 SLAM Exploration and Beatrix Ventures contracted Geotech Airborne Solutions to fly a high resolution 3 axis magnetic gradiometer survey over 514.5 line kms of the Opikeigan Lake gold property located near the settlement of Fort Hope in northwestern Ontario.

This report primarily describes the logistics and results of the 2011 airborne survey.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

Sara Lloyd, P.Geo, project manager for SLAM Exploration was responsible for the design and conduct of the 2011 exploration program. With the exception of regional scale geological information extracted from public sources, the technical data contained within this report is the result of work conducted, supervised and verified by the exploration staff of SLAM Exploration Ltd.

4.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Opikeigan Property is located in northwest portion of the Province of Ontario, approximately 147 km east of Pickle Lake, and approximately 1 km northwest of the settlement of Fort Hope, Ontario. Refer to Figures 1 and 2. Access is via air from Pickle Lake and Fort Hope. In summer months access by boat is possible from the Fort Hope community. The Fort Hope Gold mine is approximately 2.5 km in a NW direction from the NW corner of Eabamet Lake or 1.5 km in a SW direction from the SW corner of Rond Lake.

Figure 1: Opikeigan Property Location

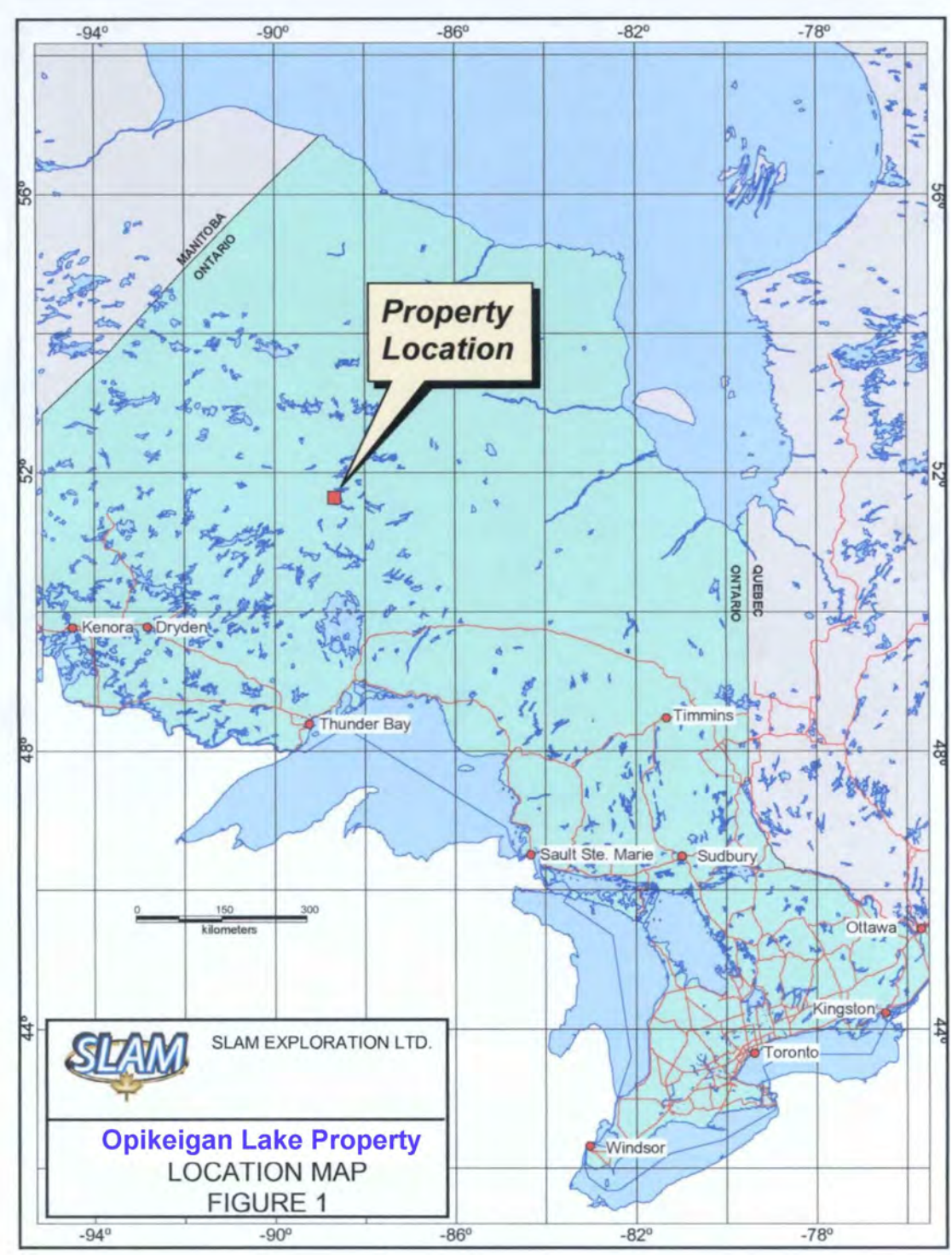


Figure 2: Opikeigan Lake Property – Regional Location Map

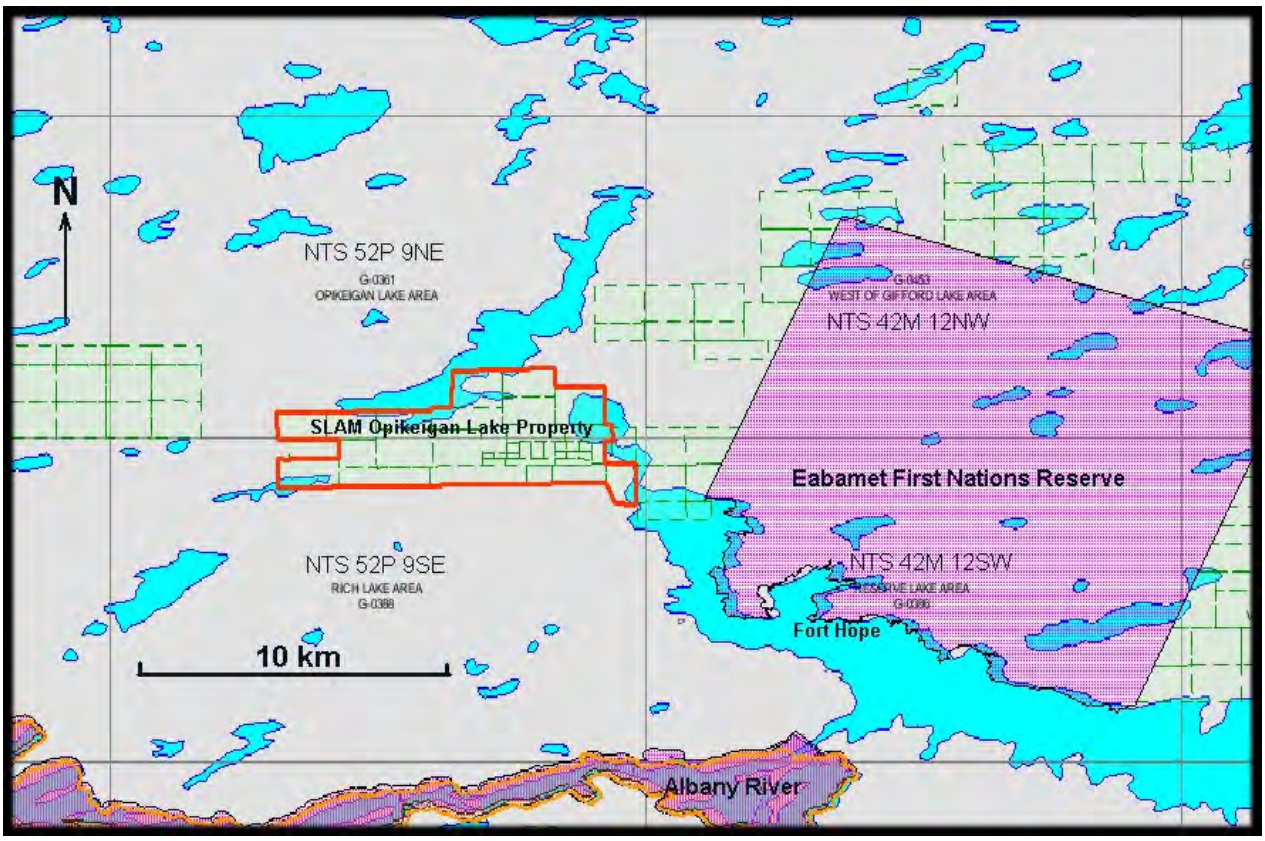


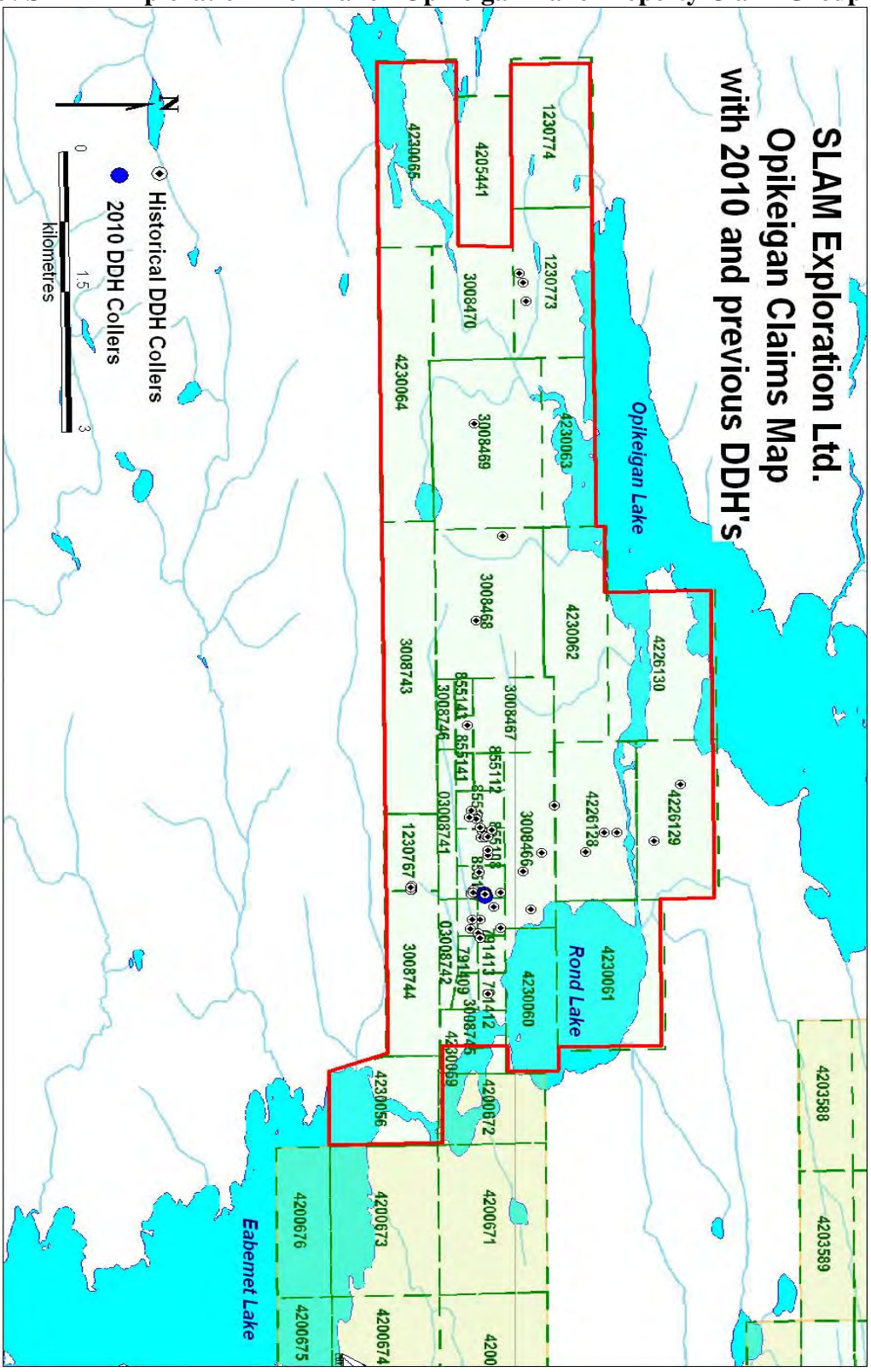
Table 1: SLAM Exploration Ltd. Opikeigan Property Claims Summary

Township/Area	Claim Number	Claim Due Date	Work Required
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	1230773	2012-Sep-06	$4,800
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	1230774	2011-Sep-06	$4,800
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	3008469	2012-Sep-06	$6,400
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	3008470	2012-Sep-06	$3,600
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4226128	2011-Oct-04	$4,800
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4226129	2011-Oct-04	$4,800
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4226130	2011-Oct-04	$6,400
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4230060	2012-Apr-03	$3,200
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4230061	2012-Apr-03	$6,400
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4230062	2012-Apr-03	$4,800
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4230063	2012-Apr-03	$3,200
OPIKEIGAN LAKE AREA	4230064	2012-Apr-03	$5,600
RICH LAKE AREA	3008741	2012-Apr-11	$1,600
RICH LAKE AREA	3008742	2012-Apr-11	$1,200
RICH LAKE AREA	1230767	2011-Dec-21	$1,600
RICH LAKE AREA	3008466	2012-May-14	$3,200
RICH LAKE AREA	3008467	2012-May-14	$3,200
RICH LAKE AREA	3008468	2012-May-14	$6,400
RICH LAKE AREA	3008743	2012-Apr-11	$6,400
RICH LAKE AREA	3008744	2012-Apr-11	$3,200
RICH LAKE AREA	3008745	2012-Apr-11	$1,200
RICH LAKE AREA	3008746	2012-May-14	$800
RICH LAKE AREA	4230056	2012-Apr-03	$4,000
RICH LAKE AREA	4230065	2012-Apr-03	$6,000
RICH LAKE AREA	791409	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	791412	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	791413	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	791414	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	791415	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855105	2012-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855107	2017-Apr-25	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855108	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855111	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855112	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855141	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855142	2011-Dec-21	$400
RICH LAKE AREA	855143	2011-Dec-21	$400

The Opikeigan Property lies within the Traditional Territories of the Eabametoong First Nation ("EFN"). In May 2010, SLAM and EFN signed a new agreement allowing SLAM to resume exploration activities on these properties.

The Opikeigan Property is owned 50/50 by SLAM Exploration Ltd. and Beatrix Ventures Ltd. of Vancouver B.C. with SLAM Exploration Ltd. as the operator. The Opikeigan Property is currently comprised of thirty-seven (37) unpatented mining claims, registered to SLAM Exploration Ltd., totaling 4,144 hectares in the Thunder Bay Mining District, Ontario in NTS area 52P, straddling 9SE (Rich Lake Area) and 9NE (Opikeigan Lake Area) - see Table 1. The property is rectangular in shape, with an 11 kilometer E-W elongation and ranging from 4 to 5.6 km at the widest point. It covers an 11 km strike of favourable geology that includes a large gold mineralized system encompassing nine known gold occurrences. The claims are not surveyed and are shown on the claim map (Figure 3).

Figure 3: SLAM Exploration Rich Lake - Opikeigan Lake Property Claim Group



5.0 ACCESSIBILITY,CLIMATE,LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property can be accessed via helicopter, float or ski-equipped plane from Fort Hope or the towns of Pickle Lake or Nakina, Ontario. Alternatively, the property can be accessed from Fort Hope by snow machine in winter or boat in summer. Fort Hope has an all season airstrip and is serviced daily by commercial flights originating from the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario located approximately 350 kilometers to the south. Fuel, equipment and bulk supplies can be delivered to Fort Hope via winter road from Pickle Lake given enough advance planning.

The 2011 airborne survey was completed over the entire property.

Accommodations are available in Fort Hope at the Construction Lodge owned by Eabamatoong First Nation. A limited amount of construction equipment is available in Fort Hope. A variety of exploration services, including diamond drilling, assaying, outfitters and construction contractors are available in Thunder Bay.

Much of the topography in the vicinity of Fort Hope consists of wet bogs or thick muskeg, typical of the Canadian Shield. Topographic relief is generally low to flat-lying, the few hills present appear to be comprised primarily of glacial sand, gravel and rounded granitic boulders. Almost the entire property is covered by muskeg or esker like glacial features comprised of sand and boulders with few rock outcroppings, often occurring in relatively dense clusters.

The better drained portions of the property are covered by open virgin black spruce forest with large poplars from place to place. There are jack pine stands at a few localities on the property. The poorly drained areas are inhabited by stunted spruce, tamarack and tag alder. These make for difficult penetration. The climate is sub-Arctic with a short field season. Opikeigan Lake is rarely free of ice before the end of May.

6.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Exploration in the Fort Hope area began with the discovery of the Fort Hope Gold Mine – FHGM - occurrence in 1927. Two auriferous quartz vein systems, the Shaft and California Veins were explored in trenches and from underground. A 125 feet deep two compartment shaft was sunk on a vein located near a sheared contact between pillow basalts and mafic volcanic flows. Over 100 meters of lateral development followed on the 100 foot level, however, the vein pinched-out a short distance from the shaft. Work was discontinued in 1928 with no recorded gold production. Two government reports state that 17 diamond drill holes totaling 5000 feet were drilled in 1935, and that a further 5000 feet was drilled in 1946. However, reports from that period make no mention of diamond drilling, and it is assumed here that only one programme of drilling was carried

out, in 1946 (Bodidge.C.R., 1979). The property was again active in the 1950's at which time a 3-ton bulk sample was taken. Although some attractive assays have been obtained from the property the gold values are erratic and no reserve tonnage has been calculated. Grab samples from the Shaft Vein were reported to be as high as 9.37 ounces per ton Au (321 grams per tonne gold - Wallace, 1978). Golden Hope transferred the property to Mr. B.B. Jessel in 1974. In 1978 the patented claims held by Golden Hope Mines for 50 years for the FHGM area were allowed to lapse. From this time to 1996 a series of small operators with limited funding conducted the following work:

- Spannex Resources Ltd & La Chib Mines Ltd. (1979- 1980) - Produced a good compilation for the period and completed 12 miles of line cutting with associated magnetometer, VLF & geology surveys. Three drill holes were put down for a total of 537 feet of AQ core. A short hole, FH-80-01, of 149 feet, was drilled under the FHGM with no result. Hole FH-80-03 (271 ft) located approx 340 m due west of the FHGM shaft, had a 1.5 foot intercept of 0.165 oz/t (5.66 g/t) at a depth of 252 feet (La Chib occurrence).

- Ohio Resources (1985 to 1990) - Completed line cutting, geology, soil geochemistry surveys and a total of 13 DDH's (3591 feet) from three drill programs in the surrounding area. The best intersection was 538 ppb over 3 feet in hole O-90-3.

- Riley & Associates (1996) - The exploration work undertaken consisted of linecutting, geological mapping, sampling, a beep mat survey, and UV lamping of trench areas and diamond drill core.

SLAM Exploration Ltd acquired the FHGM claims in late 2000. These claims are contiguous with main Opikeigan Lake Property claim block. In 2002 SLAM conducted a small prospecting exercise in the area.

A brief staking rush followed the discovery of the Fort Hope Mine and additional gold showings were discovered, including the Rich Lake occurrence, which is situated within the Opikeigan Lake property, and the Reserve Lake Deposit, located 15 kilometers southeast of the property, within the Eabametong First Nations Reserve. A composite sample from the Rich Lake occurrence was reported to grade 0.13 ounces per ton gold (4.46 grams per tonne) and 0.65% W03 (Wallace, 1978). The nearby Reserve Lake deposit, which has been explored periodically from the 1930's to 1984, has estimated resources of 150,000 tons (136,050 tonnes) grading 0.28 ounces per ton gold (9.6 grams per tonne).

The Fort Hope area has been the subject of numerous government mapping programs, notably Burwash (1929); Prest (1942) and Wallace (1978). There is no record of work in the immediate Opikeigan claim area until 1986, although the area had been previously staked. Noramco Exploration Ltd. ("Noramco") explored the present day Opikeigan Lake property between 1986 and 1989 on behalf of Pure Gold Resources and Golden Lake

Resources Noramco completed extensive ground and airborne geophysical surveys including magnetometer, VLF-EM, HLEM and induced polarization (IP) surveys, humus geochemistry, prospecting, geological mapping, trenching and channel sampling. Several of the IP targets were drilled, resulting in discovery of the Zone 12 and Zone 29 gold occurrences.

Prospecting and detailed mapping led to the discovery of Zone 41, the Zone 41 Extension and the Rond Lake occurrence. A total of fifty-seven (57) diamond drill holes, totalling 9811.8 meters, tested mineralization in the Rich Lake occurrence, Zones 12, 29, and 41 and other targets. The best mineralization was intersected in Zone 12, which was defined over a strike length of 40 meters and a depth of 200 meters. Four drill intersections ranged between 7.0 and 27.2 meters in width and returned 1.37 to 6.22 grams per tonne gold. Numerous narrower intervals contained much higher gold concentrations. Results from Zone 29 returned 1.0 to 2.1 grams per tonne gold over generally broad intervals (up to 12.3 meters, averaging 5.52 meters) over a strike length of 450 meters. The best result was 1.66 grams per tonne gold over 12.3 meters. The Opikeigan Lake core racks and boxes were destroyed by a forest fire in 1995.

Between 1997 and 1999, Slam Exploration completed line cutting, geological mapping, rock sampling, prospecting, humus geochemistry and ground geophysical surveys (magnetometer, VLF-EM and IP). In 2000, Slam Exploration completed ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling totaling six (6) drill holes. Two (2) drill holes were drilled on Zone 12 (Drill Holes OLOO-01 and 06) and one (1) drill hole was drilled on Zone 29 (Drill Hole OLOO-02). The remaining three (3) holes were drilled on various geophysical and geochemical targets. An IP *l* resistivity survey, totaling 10.2 line kilometers, was completed under contract by JVX Ltd. in the southeastern portion of the property on the Rond Lake grid between February 20th and March 3rd, 2000. A 2003 Airborne survey was released by Province of Ontario under Operation Treasure Hunt.

A summary listing of the previous work on the current property since 1986 including previous work by Noramco and Slam Exploration along with expenditures is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Previous Noramaco and SLAM Exploration Expenditures

Year	Activity	Units	Expenditure
	Work by Pure Gold Resources Ltd.		
1986	Linecutting	240 km	
	Ground EM Survey	145 km	
	Ground Magnetometer Survey	204 km	
	Induced Polarization Survey	30 km	
	Airbourne EM and Magnetometer Survey	265 km	
	Diamond Drilling - 6 holes (OL01 to OL06)	350 km	
1987	IP Survey	48 km	
	Geological Mapping, Prospecting	50 km	
	Channel Sampling	33 samples	
	Diamond Drilling - 40 holes (OL07 to OL46)	8736 m	
1988	Airbourne EM and Magnetometer Survey	465 km	
	Ground Magnetometer Survey	72 km	
	Trenching	300 m	
	Humus Geochemical Survey	1270 samples	
	Diamond Drilling - 6 holes (OL47 to OL52)	908 m	
1986-1988	**Total Expenditure by Pure Gold Resources Ltd.**		**$1,448,647**
	Work by SLAM Exploration Ltd & Partners		
1997	Grid Re-furbishment, Line Cutting	29 km	
	Geological Mapping, Prospecting	30 km	
	Ground Magnetometer & VLF-EM Surveys	30 km	
	Humus Geochemical Survey	420 samples	
	Rock Grab Samples	112 samples	
1997	Line Cutting	7 km	
	Induced Polarization Survey	16 km	
	Ground Magnetometer Survey	2 km	
	Ground VLF-EM Survey	1 km	
2000	Induced Polarization Survey	10.2 km	
	Diamond Drilling - 6 holes (OL0001 to OL0006)	1242.5 m	
2003	Induced Polarization Survey	10 km	
2008	Diamond Drilling – 9 holes (FH0801 to FH0808)	910.7 m	
2010	Diamond Drilling – 4 holes (OG1001 to OG1004)	1148.92 m	
	Total Expenditure by SLAM Exploration Ltd. up to 2008		**$974,253**
	Total Expenditures prior to 2010 SLAM DDH Program		**$2,422,900**

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The following descriptions of the regional and property geology and mineralization were summarized from previous reports by A.M. Eastwood (2001), P.E. Fox (1999), and R.A. Riley (1996).

The Opikeigan Lake property is situated within the Uchi Subprovince of the Superior Province, a subdivision of the Canadian Shield. The Uchi Subprovince is a 600-kilometer long greenstone belt that extends from Lake Winnipeg to the Hudson Bay Lowlands, hosting the Pickle Lake, Rice Lake, and world-famous Red Lake gold mining camps.

In the Opikeigan Lake area (Figure 3), the 15 kilometer wide greenstone belt is bounded on the north by the Cluff Lake Stock and on the south by migmatite and paragneiss (Wallace, 1978). The belt is composed of east trending metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, believed to be isoclinally folded and metamorphosed to upper amphibolite grade metamorphism (Wallace, 1978). Based on an interpretation of the aeromagnetics, Wallace (1978) indicates that an east west trending anticlinal fold axis extends from Opikeigan Creek, between Rond and Opikeigan Lakes, to the Lilypad Lakes area, west of the property.

Mineral deposits in the region are predominantly classified into four main groups:

- gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins and shear zones in clastic metasediments and metamorphosed iron formation;
- magnetite-quartz and carbonate-quartz iron formation associated with wacke-mudstone sequence;
- lithium bearing pegmatite dykes;
- base metal sulphide deposits associated with sulphide iron formation and felsic to intermediate metavolcanics.

7.2.1 Opikeigan Lake Property Geology

The geology of the Opikeigan Lake property can be divided into four easterly trending belts or domains of alternating metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Gold mineralization is predominantly located in the southern portion of the property. The northernmost domain, the 'Northern Volcanic Belt', is comprised of mafic to felsic metavolcanic flows and tuffs that are interbedded with oxide iron formation. According to Wallace (1978), the northern belt occupies the core of an east west trending anticlinal structure. Two magnetic trends, interpreted as iron formation, parallel each other on opposite sides of Opikeigan Creek. The 'Northern Metasedimentary Belt' is primarily comprised of metasediments with occasional interbedded intermediate tuffs. These rocks

are very poorly exposed and have a very low magnetic signature. The geological relationship between the rock units in this belt is poorly understood due to the lack of exposure. The 'Southern Metasedimentary Belt' hosts the majority of the gold occurrences on the property. This belt consists of a sequence of felsic pyroclastic rocks which are stratagraphically overlain to the south by a thick succession of mafic flows and pillow basalts with minor mafic tuffs and intermediate pyroclastic units. Thick gabbroic intrusions, possibly sills, intrude into the mafic volcanics in at least two locations. These intrusions have been subject to various amounts of shearing, ranging from minor brittle cracking to intense mylonitization. Several thin, discontinuous sulphide exhalite layers occur within the mafic and felsic volcanics and at least two horizons of oxide facies iron formation occur between individual mafic flows. Quartz porphyry, feldspar porphyry and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes commonly cross cut mafic volcanic units and the gabbro sills. A swarm of north trending porphyry dykes have been observed cutting both the mafic volcanics and gabbro between the claim boundary and Zone 12. These dykes may be related to a magnetic feature (felsic plug?) located just south of the property boundary near the old Fort Hope Mine.

All rock units on the property strike in an east southeasterly direction, except in the wider area surrounding the OL 29, OL 12 and OL 41 zones, where most of the units strike toward the northeast at about 65° deg. Several structures have been interpreted from the magnetic data and evidence of shearing was observed in almost every outcrop investigated by Slam Exploration in the 1997 field program. Shear zones observed in outcrop range in size from 10 centimeters to over 5 meters in width. Three distinct directions of shearing have been observed on the property, trending approximately 50°, 65° and 90°. Most of these structures are vertical to steeply southeast dipping with sinistral displacement. The 50° shears have only been observed in mafic volcanics in the Zone 12 area. They are generally less than 20 centimeters wide and contain fine grained, strongly foliated chlorite sericite with small quartz veins and boudins commonly found along the shear plane. The 65° shears, observed property wide, area are hosted within all rock types, parallel to the geophysical trends (magnetic and VLF-EM). In Zone 12 and Zone 29 areas, the shears are similar in nature to the 50° shears. Southeast of the property, these shears appear to be splays off larger structures and contain 5 to 25 centimeter thick quartz veins and boudins enclosed in 5 to 10 centimeter thick selvages of strongly foliated chloritic gouge. The 90° shears have been observed in drill core from Zone 12 or Zone 29 and in outcrop at Zone 41, Zone 41 Extension and the Southeast Gabbro area.

Wallace (1978) suggests that the rocks in the Opikeigan Lake area are folded about an isoclinal, east trending fold axis. This hypothesis remains unsupported by both the geophysical and structural data gathered from the outcrop areas east of line 1200W. Magnetic data does not suggest a closure located in the vicinity of Rond Lake, as suggested by Wallace (1978).

The Fort Hope Gold Mine claim area is underlain mainly by a thick succession of mafic flows and pillow basalts with minor mafic tuffs and intermediate pyroclastic units. These mafic flows are bounded to the north by a ductile shear zone which controls the gold-

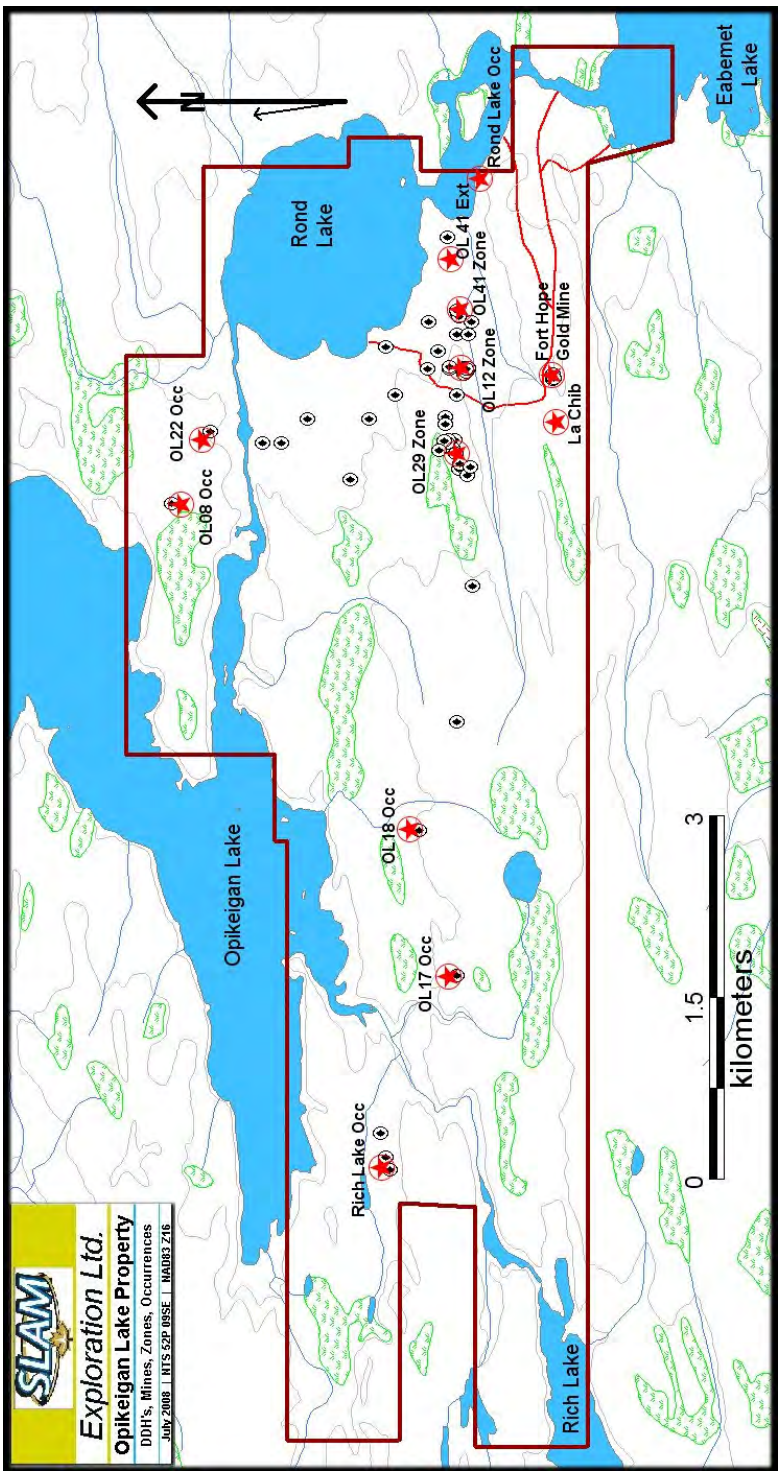
bearing mineralization in Zones OL12, 29 and 41. The Shaft Vein and California Vein are hosted in a shear near the contact between basalt flows and mafic agglomerates and tuffs. The bulk of the rocks exposed in the shaft area on the ridge in the southeast corner of the property are made up of a repetitive sequence of fine-grained mafic metavolcanic flows. The flows are most typically massive but pillowed components probably make up a minimum of 25% of the sequence. As displayed in outcrop pillows range from a few centimeters to a couple meters in length, and length to width ratios range from 3:1 to 6:1. Flow contacts appear to be generally sharp and were noted to be marked by a) quartz feldspar porphyry sills, b) quartz veins, c) minor amounts of fine-grained rusty sediment ranging from a few inches to 60 cm. thick, and d) narrow shear zones. Occasionally, flow top or bottom breccias also appear to be present. Although tentative due to poor exposure, it would appear that the flows range upwards in thickness from a minimum of about 15 meters to in excess of 30 meters. Tops appear to face south. The two small outcrops along the north boundary of the property west of the tote road appear to be fine grained massive mafic volcanics not unlike those exposed in the shaft area. The mine area proper is mainly underlain by mafic flows with a couple of feldspar porphyry dykes ranging from <1 meter to 4 m wide cutting stratigraphy at an unknown bearing. Tuff agglomerate and metagreywacke outcrops just to the south-east of the FHGM trend between 085° and 095° with a dip of 75º to the south (Brown 1980).

7.2.2 Opikeigan Lake Property Mineralization

Eight gold occurrences, three gold zones (multiple intersections) and one prospect (Fort Hope Gold Mine – FHGM) with minor historical production have been discovered on the property to date. These occur in both felsic and mafic volcanic rocks of the Southern Volcanic Belt, over a strike length of about 11 kilometers. The three known mineralized zones are Zone 29, Zone 12 and Zone 41. The eight occurrences are Rond Lake, Rich Lake, La Chib, OL08, OL17, OL18, OL22 and Zone 41 Extension with the exception of Rich Lake and Rond Lake all occurrences are diamond drill core intersections. All the zones and most of the occurrences were discovered by Noramco in the late 1980's, except the Rich Lake occurrence which was discovered in the 1930's by prospectors working for the Rich Lake Patricia Syndicate and the La Chib Occurrence found by drilling to west of FHGM in 1980 (see Figures 4 & 5).

The OL 12 Zone was discovered during drill testing of geophysical anomalies (IP and HLEM). Auriferous quartz veins are hosted in sheared and altered pillow basalts and gabbro. A wide zone of wall rock alteration consists of quartz, biotite, and carbonate. Visible gold is reported in some drill holes usually near the contacts of altered wall rock with quartz veins. Three separate zones of mineralization have been intersected in drill core (A, B and C zones) all of which strike 50°, dip 70-90° to the southeast. The zones have been traced for 50 meters along strike and to a depth of 200 meters. Four drill intersections ranged between 7.0 and 27.2 meters in width and returned 1.37 g/t to 6.22 g/t gold. Numerous narrower intervals contained much higher gold concentrations. Narrow intervals have returned in excess of 10 g/t gold. The best result reported was 1.37 g/t gold over 27.2 meters.

Figure 4: Opikeigan Lake Property Au Prospects, Zones and Occurrences



From the SLAM Exploration 2000 drilling two additional holes were completed on the OL12 Zone. Both drill holes OLOO-01 and 06 intersected a diabase dyke(s) at the location of the targeted gold mineralized zone. The best result obtained was in drill hole OLOO-01 in which an interval of 2.88 grams per tonne gold over 0.6 meters was reported along the upper contact of a diabase dyke.

For the FHGM, records show that in 1959 previous workers removed a 3105kg bulk sample that averaged 3.54 oz/ton gold (H. Wallace, 1978, Ontario Geological Survey, Report185). Grab samples ranging up to 9.37oz/ton gold were reported from trenches soon after the discovery in 1927 (E.M. Burwash, 1929, Ontario Department of Mines). In spite of these historic results, there is no formal record of drilling on this vein in the immediate proximity of the shaft with the exception of one short hole by La Chib Mines Ltd. in 1980 which did not appear to penetrate projected Au bearing veins. A small amount of drilling was completed in the wider area surrounding the FHGM sporatically in the period between 1980 and 1989 with relatively disappointing results. An interesting intersection of 0.165 oz/t (5.66 g/t) over 0.5 m was made by La Chibb Mines (1980) approximately 340 m due west and on strike (085°) with the FHGM shaft in hole FH-80-03. This hole was placed to test a conductor with an associated magnetic low. This gold occurs in mineralized volcanic wallrock as well as quartz veins.

In 2008 SLAM Exploration completed nine (9) diamond drill holes on the property to follow up and further test the known FHGM zone and the OL 12 Zone. Significant carbonate and biotite alteration were noted in the OL12 zone holes as well as modest pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization although the target zone was reported as missed due to unplanned shallowing of the hole during drilling. Further drilling in this area was recommended as well as in the FHGM zone.

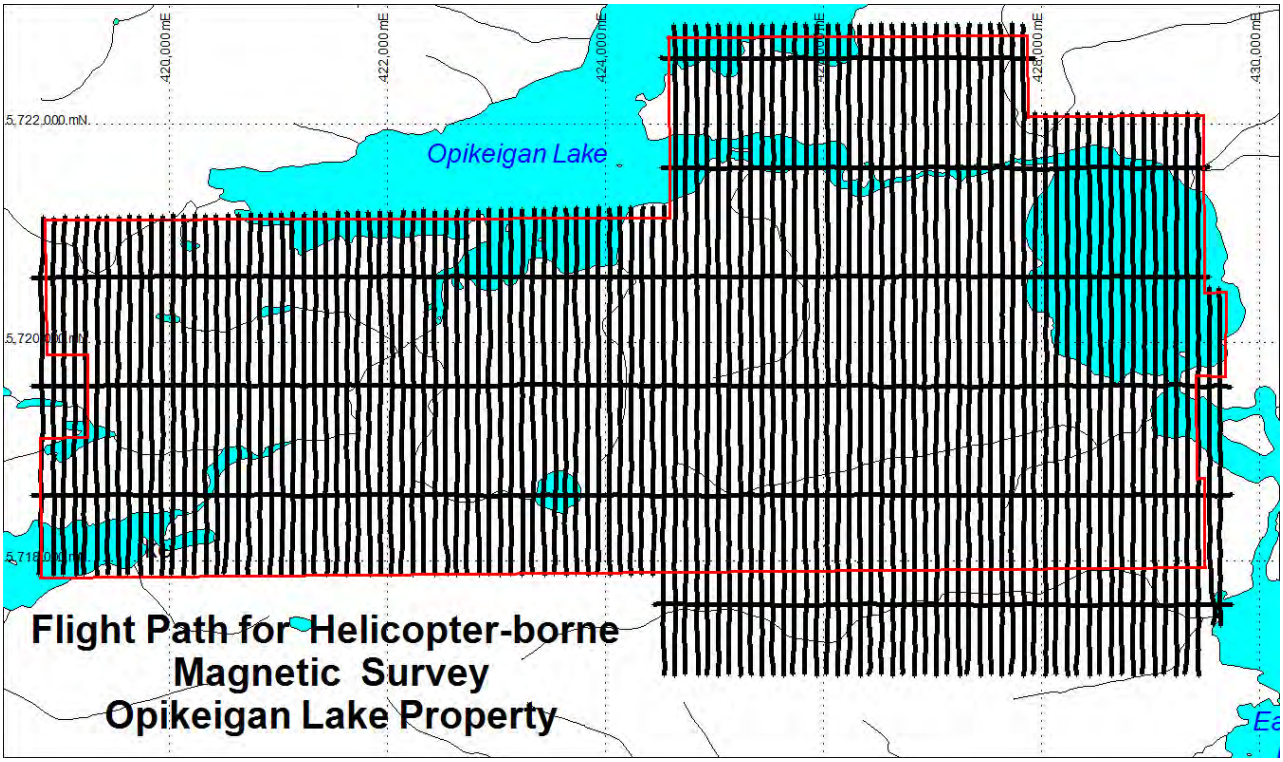
8.0 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 Program Description

During May 26th to 27th, 2011 Geotech Ltd carried out a 3-axis helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey over the Opikeigan Project. The survey was flown in a north-south direction with traverse line spacing of 100 meters (see figure 5).

The survey covered the entire claim block and was designed to attain high resolution magnetic data which can be correlated with previous geochemical and geological data to further our understanding of the mineralization and develop new drill targets.

Figure 5: Flight Path for Geotech Air-Borne Survey over Opikeigan Claim Block



See Appendix I- Geotech's full report for further detail.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

515 line km of high resolution magnetics were flown over the Opikeigan Lake claims in May 2011. Data collected includes:

- Total magnetic intensity (TMI) color image and contours
- Tilt Derivative of Total Magnetic Intensity (Tilt) color image
- Total Horizontal Gradient of Total Magnetic Intensity (TotHGrad) color image
- Total Gradient (Analytic Signal) color image
- Horizontal in-line measured gradient shaded relief color image
- Vertical measured gradient shaded relief color image

All final maps and data are included in the attached report from Geotech. Digital copies of maps and data found on enclosed compact disk.

This report is respectfully submitted by:

Sara Lloyd, PGeo
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SLAM Exploration Ltd.
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506.627.1353

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Sara Lloyd, P.Geo

12.0 REFERENCES's

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REPORT ON 3-AXIS HELICOPTER-BORNE

MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Opikeigan Project

Fort Hope, Ontario

For:

SLAM Explorations Ltd.

By:

Geotech Ltd.

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Survey flown during May 2011

Project 11163

July, 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

REPORT ON 3-AXIS HELICOPTER-BORNE MAGNETIC GRADIOMETER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Executive Summary

During May 26th to 27th, 2011 Geotech Ltd. carried out 3-axis helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey over the Opikeigan Project situated about 10 km northwest of Fort Hope, Ontario Canada.

Principal geophysical sensors included four cesium magnetometers in tri-axis magnetic gradiometer configuration. Ancillary equipment included GPS navigation systems, one on the helicopter tail and three on the magnetic gradiometer bird, and a radar altimeter. A total of 515 line-kilometres geophysical data were acquired during this survey.

In-field data quality assurance and preliminary processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase. Preliminary and final data processing, including generation of final digital data and map products were undertaken from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario.

The processed survey results are presented as various maps:

- Total magnetic intensity (TMI) color image and contours.
- Tilt Derivative of Total Magnetic Intensity (Tilt) color image.
- Total Horizontal Gradient of Total Magnetic Intensity (TotHGrad) color image.
- Total Gradient (Analytic Signal) color image
- Horizontal in-line measured gradient shaded relief colour image
- Horizontal cross-line measured gradient shaded relief colour image
- Vertical measured gradient shaded relief colour image

The survey report describes the procedures for data acquisition, processing, final image presentation and the specifications for the digital data set.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Considerations

Geotech Ltd. performed a 3-Axis helicopter-borne magnetic gradiometer geophysical survey over the Opikeigan Project located about 10 km northwest of Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada (Figure 1 & 2).

Mike Taylor represented SLAM Exploration Ltd. during the data acquisition and data processing phases of this project.

The geophysical system consisted of four cesium magnetometer in a 3-axis magnetic gradiometer configuration. A total of 515 line-km of geophysical data were acquired during the survey.

The crew was based out of Fort Hope 10 km southeast of the survey block (Figure 2) for the acquisition phase of the survey. Survey flying started on May 26th and was completed on May 27th, 2011.

Data quality control and quality assurance, and preliminary data processing were carried out on a daily basis during the acquisition phase of the project. Final data processing followed immediately after the end of the survey. Final reporting, data presentation and archiving were completed from the Aurora office of Geotech Ltd. in July, 2011.

Figure 1 - Property Location

1.2 Survey and System Specifications

The survey area is located approximately 10 kilometres northwest of Fort Hope (Figure 2).

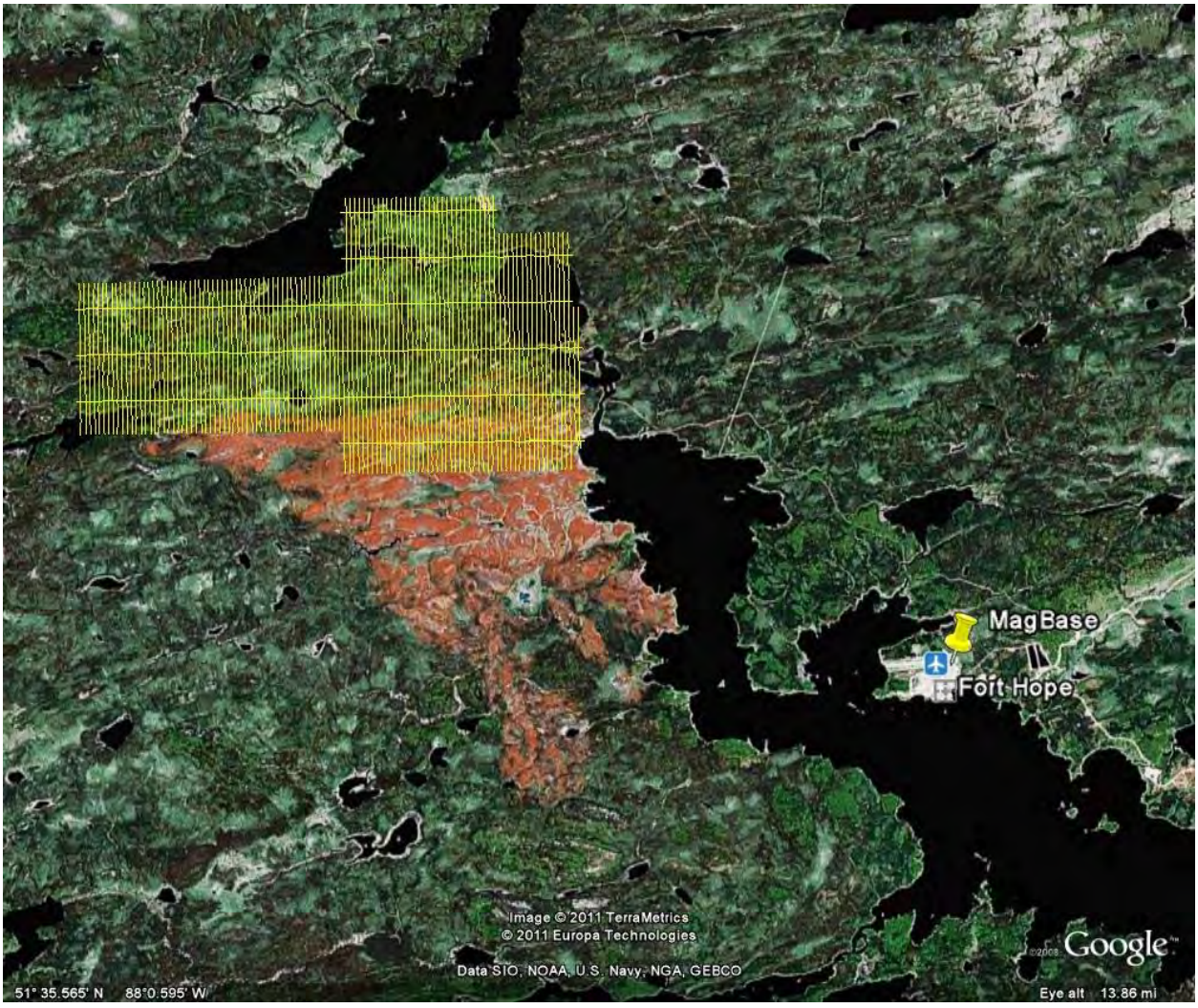


Figure 2 – Survey area location on Google Earth

The survey was flown in a north to south (N 0° E azimuth) direction with traverse line spacing of 100 metres as depicted in Figure 3. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines at a spacing of 1000 metres (N 90° E azimuth). For more detailed information on the flight spacing and direction see Table 1.

1.3 Topographic Relief and Cultural Features

Topographically, the survey area exhibits a moderate relief with an elevation ranging from 263 to 307 metres above sea level over an area of 48 square kilometres (Figure 3).

The survey area has various rivers and streams running through the survey area which connect various lakes and wetlands. The two major lakes that are located at the northeast side of the block are Rond Lake and Opikeigan Lake. There are no visible signs of culture throughout the survey.

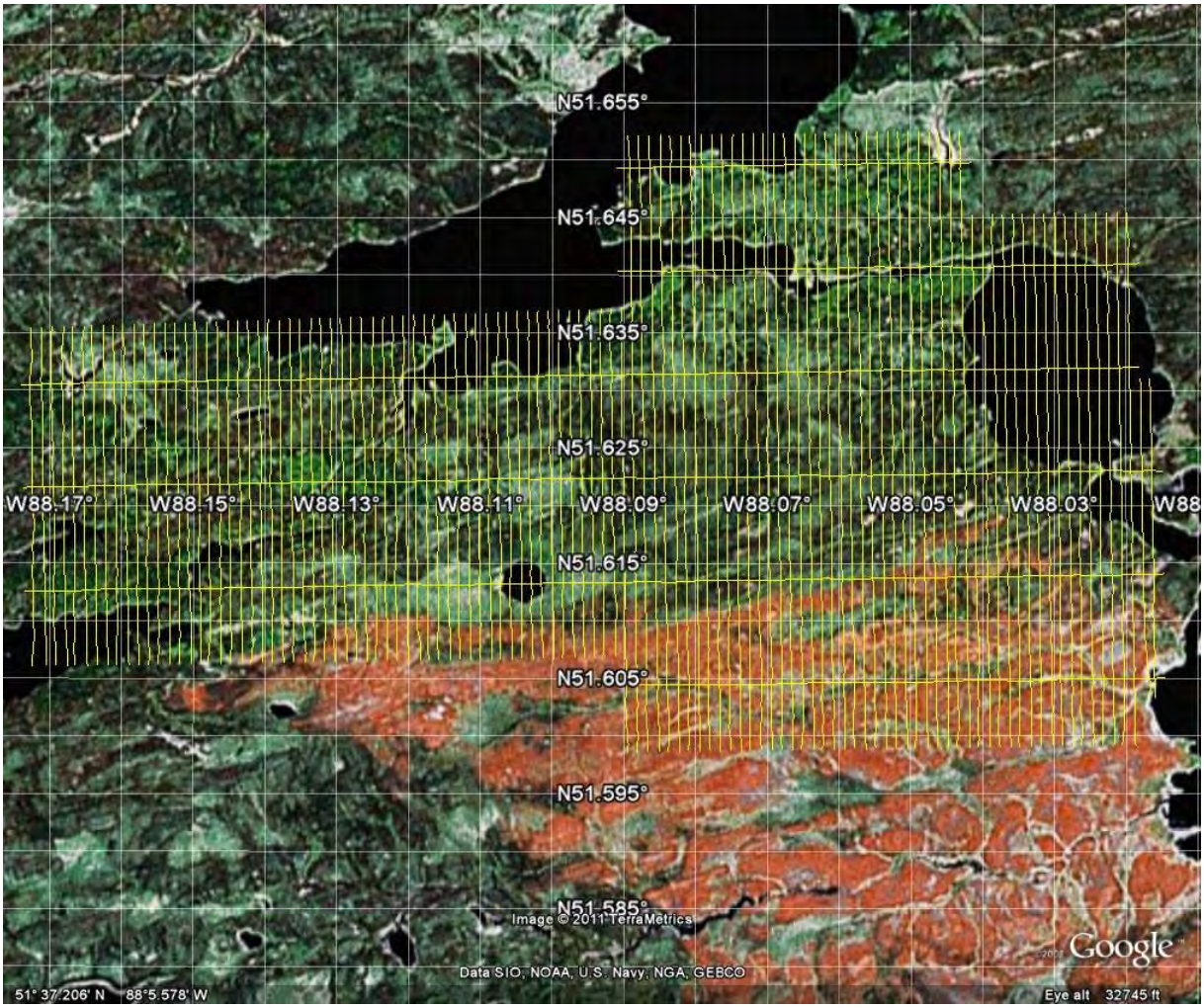


Figure 3 – Flight path over a Google Earth Image.

The survey area is covered by numerous mining claims which are plotted on all maps. The survey area is covered by NTS (National Topographic Survey) of Canada sheet 052P09

2. DATA ACQUISITION

2.1 Survey Area

The survey block (see Figure 3 and Appendix A) and general flight specifications are as follows:

Table 1 - Survey Specifications

Survey block	Traverse Line spacing (m)	Area (Km^2)	Planned[1] Line-km	Actual Line-km	Flight direction	Line numbers
Opikeigan	Traverse: 100	48	468.8	478.7	N 0° E / N 180° E	L1000-L2080
	Tie: 1000		45.7	46.5	N 90° E / N 270° E	T2800-T2850
TOTAL		48	514.5	525.2		

Survey block boundaries co-ordinates are provided in Appendix B.

2.2 Survey Operations

Survey operations were based out of Fort Hope in Ontario from May 26th to May 27th, 2011. The following table shows the timing of the flying.

Table 2 - Survey schedule

Date	Flight #	Block	Crew location	Comments
26-May-2011		opi	Fort Hope, ON	269km flown
27-May-2011		opi	Fort Hope, ON	246km flown – flying completed

[1] Note: Actual Line kilometres represent the total line kilometres in the final database. These line-km normally exceed the Planned line-km, as indicated in the survey NAV files.

2.3 Flight Specifications

During the survey the helicopter was maintained at a mean altitude of 73 metres above the ground with a nominal survey speed of 80 km/hour. This allowed for a nominal magnetic sensor clearance of 30 metres.

On return of the aircrew to the base camp the survey data was transferred from a compact flash card (PCMCIA) to the data processing computer. The data were then uploaded via ftp to the Geotech office in Aurora for daily quality assurance and quality control by qualified personnel.

2.4 Aircraft and Equipment

2.4.1 Survey Aircraft

The survey was flown using a Eurocopter AS 350 B3 helicopter, registration C-FVTM. The helicopter is owned and operated by Geotech Aviation. Installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by a Geotech Ltd crew.

2.4.2 Magnetic gradiometer

The magnetic gradiometer bird consisted of four Geometrics optically pumped cesium vapour total magnetic field sensors in a configuration shown in Figure 4. It is towed by a 30 m long rope below the helicopter hook (Figure 5). The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) at a sampling interval of 0.1 seconds. In addition to the magnetic sensors three GPS antennas are mounted on the bird to obtain the accurate position, pitch, yaw and roll required for magnetic gradient calculations.

2.4.3 Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit).

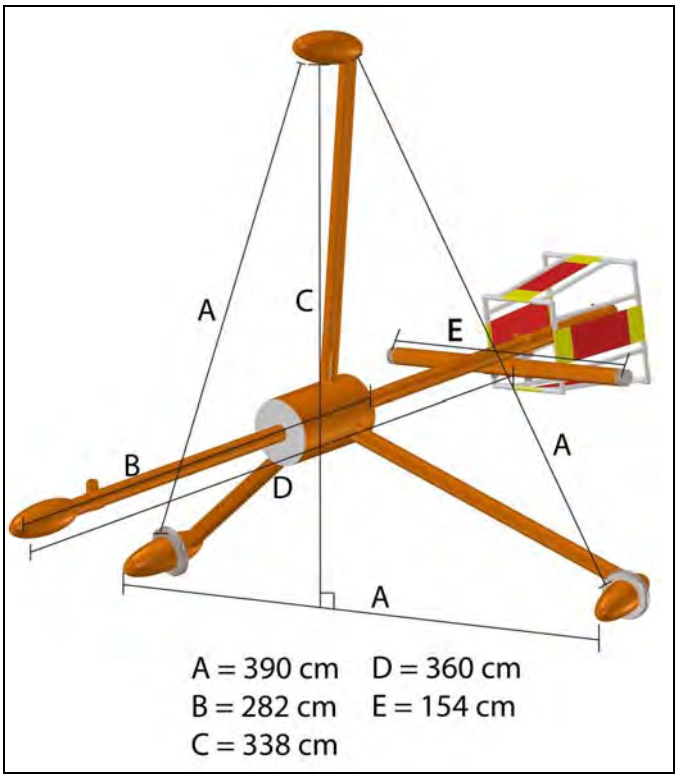


Figure 4 – Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer Configuration

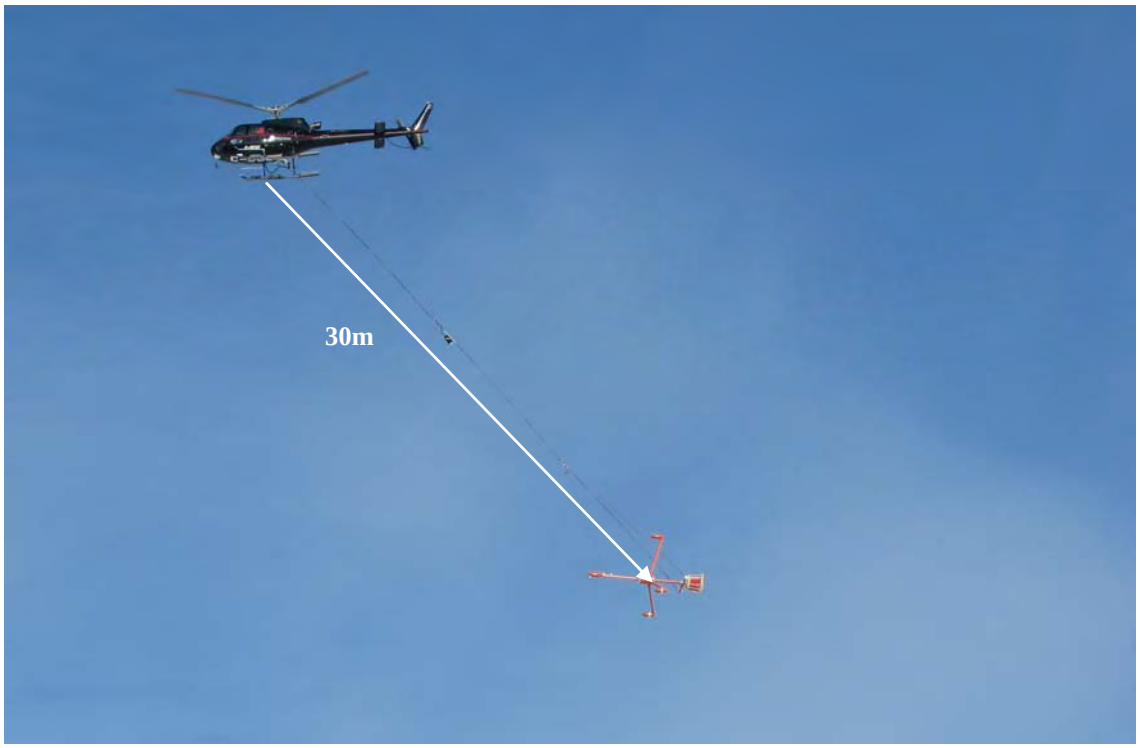


Figure 5 – Airborne 3-Axis Magnetic Gradiometer System

2.4.4 GPS Navigation System

The navigation system used was a Geotech PC104 based navigation system utilizing a NovAtel's CDGPS (Canada-Wide Differential Global Positioning System Correction Service) enable OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver, Geotech navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and an NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail. As many as 11 GPS and two CDGPS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability (CEP) is 1.8 m, with CDGPS active, it is 1.0 m. The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.

2.4.5 Gyro Inclinometer

A Gyro Inclinometer, ADIS 16400 from Analog Devices, is mounted on the gradiometer system to record the orientations of the system. From the orientation parameters recorded by the gyro, pitch, roll and yaw of the gradiometer can be derived.

2.4.6 Digital Acquisition System

A Geotech data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card. Data is displayed on an LCD screen as traces to allow the operator to monitor the integrity of the system. The data type and sampling interval as provided in 3.

Table 3 - Acquisition Sampling Rates

DATA TYPE	SAMPLING
Magnetometer	0.1 sec
GPS Position	0.2 sec
Radar Altimeter	0.2 sec

2.5 Base Station

A combined magnetometer/GPS base station was utilized on this project. A Geometrics Cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station was recording the magnetic field together with the GPS time at 1 Hz on a base station computer.

The base station magnetometer sensor was installed in an open area to the east end of the airstrip (51º 33.6874' N, 87º 54.0065' W); away from electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles. The base station data were backed-up to the data processing computer at the end of each survey day.

3. PERSONNEL

The following Geotech Ltd. personnel were involved in the project.

Field:	
Project Manager:	Adrian Sarmasag (office)
Data QA/QC:	Neil Fiset (office)
Crew chief:	Alex Smirnov
System Operators:	Jim Bratton

The survey pilot and the mechanical engineer were employed directly by the helicopter operator – Geotech Aviation.

Pilot:	Andres Paz
Mechanical Engineer:	Chris Ward
Office:	
Preliminary Data Processing:	Neil Fiset
Final Data Processing:	Karl Kwan
Final Data QA/QC:	Karl Kwan
Reporting/Mapping:	Wendy Acorn

Data acquisition phase was carried out under the supervision of Andrei Bagrianski, P. Geo, Chief Operating Officer. Processing phase was carried out under the supervision of Alexander Prikhodko, P. Geo. The customer relations were looked after by Paolo Berardelli.

4. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

Data compilation and processing were carried out by the application of Geosoft OASIS Montaj and programs proprietary to Geotech Ltd.

4.1 Flight Path

The flight path, recorded by the acquisition program as WGS 84 latitude/longitude, was converted into the NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 16 North coordinate system in Oasis Montaj.

The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x, y positions from the navigation system. Positions are updated every second and expressed as UTM easting's (x) and UTM northing's (y).

4.2 Magnetic Data

There are four magnetic sensors on the gradiomagnetometer system, on the nose, left, right and upper pods. The raw and de-spiked magnetic data are mag1_F (nose sensor), mag1_U (upper sensor), mag1_L (left sensor) and mag1_R (right sensor).

The heading error was calculated in the field and is applied to the data in order to remove the heading effect. Next the Parallax effect was removed from the data (see Figure 4).

The post survey processing of the magnetic data involved the correction for diurnal variations by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values for all four sensors, giving rise to mag2_F, mag2_L, mag2_R and mag2_U. The base station magnetometer data, basemag, was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database on a daily basis. The aeromagnetic data was corrected for diurnal variations for the entire four sensors by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations.

A total magnetic field channel, TMI2=(mag2_L+mag2_R)/2.0, is created. TMI2 data are levelled and stored as TMI3. Levelling involve tie line levelling (if required) and/or micro-levelling.

The levelled magnetic data was interpolated between survey lines using a random point gridding method to yield x-y grid values for a standard grid cell size of a quarter of the line spacing. The Minimum Curvature algorithm was used to interpolate values onto a rectangular regular spaced grid.

4.3 Magnetic Gradients

Magnetic gradient calculations consisted of two main steps, the first step involved calculation of pitch, yaw and roll from the gyroscope data. The pitch, yaw and roll are to be used for the second step of calculating various gradient products, such as vertical gradient, horizontal gradient (in line and cross-line) as well as tilt derivatives as described below:

The vertical (GrZ_2), axial or in-line (GrAx_2), and lateral or cross-line (GrLat_2) gradients are computed in the following manner:

GrZ_2 = -1*(Mag2_U-(Mag2_L+Mag2_R)/2.0)/(3.9*sin(PI/180*60));
GrAx_2 =-1* (mag2_F-(mag2_L+mag2_R+mag2_U)/3)/2.82;
GrLat_2 = GrLat_2 = (Mag2_L-Mag2_R)/3.9;

Gradients are vectors. The axial and lateral horizontal gradients are corrected for line directions. Vertical gradient is invariant of line direction.

The orientations of the HeliGrad magnetic gradiometer system are constantly measured by the three GPS sensors on the platform. Three principle tilt angles, pitch, roll and yaw, are derived from the GPS measurements and they can fully describe the gradiometer orientations. The projections of GrAx_2, GrLat_2 and GrZ_2 to horizontal plane and the true vertical axis are called tilt corrections. The tilt corrected gradients, GrAx_2C, GrLat_2C and GrZ_2C, are obtained from the following formulae:

GrAx_2C=GrAx_2*cos(pitch)*cos(yaw),
GrLat_2C=GrLat_2*cos(roll)*cos(yaw),
GrZ_2C=GrZ_2*cos(pitch)*cos(roll),
Where pitch, roll and yaw are in radians.

Tilt corrected gradients are levelled to the calculated gradients from the TMI grid and stored as GrZ, GrAx and GrLat channels.

No filtering is applied to the levelled gradients.

A number of survey lines, mostly in the Eastern half of the survey block, had been re-flown at higher altitude so that the magnetometers can record the magnetic data properly due to extremely high gradient (> 200 nT/m) encountered in the area. The original lines, without processing, are delivered and labelled as Special (P) lines in the final database. As a result, the measured gradients for this block show some line to line variations that cannot be removed without hurting adjacent but otherwise good data.

The gradient grids are displayed using shaded relief colour method, in order to show the gradients in full detail. Various declination angles are used for display, and the resultant images are presented in Appendix D.

5. DELIVERABLES

5.1 Survey Report

The survey report describes the data acquisition, processing, and final presentation of the survey results. The survey report is provided in two paper copies and digitally in PDF format.

5.2 Maps

Final maps were produced at scale of 1:10,000 for best representation of the survey size and line spacing. The coordinate/projection system used was NAD83 Datum, UTM Zone 16 North. All maps show flight path trace and topographic data; latitude and longitude are also noted on maps.

The preliminary and final results of the survey are presented as a color magnetic TMI contour map and colour grid maps. The following maps are presented on paper;

- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Total Horizontal Gradient of Total Magnetic Intensity colour image
- Vertical measured gradient
- Total Gradient (Analytic Signal)

5.3 Digital Data

- Two copies of the data and maps on DVD were prepared to accompany the report. Each DVD contains a digital file of the line data in GDB Geosoft Montaj format as well as the maps in Geosoft Montaj Map and PDF format.

- DVD structure.

Data	contains databases, grids and maps, as described below.
Report	contains a copy of the report and appendices in PDF format.

Database in Geosoft GDB format, containing the channels listed in Table 4.

Table 4 - Geosoft GDB Data Format

Channel name	Units	Description
x:	metres	UTM Easting NAD83 Zone 16 North, master GPS on gradiomagnetometer
y:	metres	UTM Northing NAD83 Zone 16 North, master GPS on gradiomagnetometer
z	metres	Height above geoid, GPS on gradiometer
Longitude:	Decimal Degrees	WGS84 Longitude data, master GPS
Latitude:	Decimal Degrees	WGS84 Latitude data, master GPS
xheli	metres	UTM Easting, NAD83, Zone 16N, Helicopter GPS
yheli	metres	UTM Northing, NAD83, Zone 16N, Helicopter GPS
zheli:	metres	Height above geoid, GPS on Helicopter
Gtime:	Seconds of the day	GPS time
Radar:	metres	Helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter
Radarb:	metres	Gradiometer terrain clearance, computed
DEM:	metres	Digital Elevation Model (z-radar)
Mag1_L	nT	De-spiked Total Magnetic field data from Left Sensor (2)
Mag1_R	nT	De-spiked Total Magnetic field data from Right Sensor (4)
Mag1_F	nT	De-spiked Total Magnetic field data from Front Sensor (3)
Mag1_U	nT	De-spiked Total Magnetic field data from Upper Sensor (1)
Basemag:		Diurnal data
Mag2_L	nT	Diurnal corrected Total Magnetic field data from Left Sensor (2)
Mag2_R	nT	Diurnal corrected Total Magnetic field data from Right Sensor (4)
Mag2_F	nT	Diurnal corrected Total Magnetic field data from Front Sensor (3)
Mag2_U	nT	Diurnal corrected Total Magnetic field data from Upper Sensor (1)
TMI2	nT	(mag2_L+Mag2_R)/2.0
TMI3	nT	Levelled TMI2
Pitch	degrees	Pitch of the gradiometer in degrees
Roll	degrees	Roll of the gradiometer in degrees
Yaw	degrees	Yaw of the gradiometer in degrees
GrAx_2	nT/m	Raw Axial (in-line) Gradient
GrAx_2C	nT/m	Tilt corrected GrAx_2
GrAx	nT/m	Levelled GrAx_2C
GrLat_2	nT/m	Raw Lateral (cross-line) Gradient
GrLat_2C	nT/m	Tilt corrected GrLat_2
GrLat	nT/m	Levelled GrLat_2C
GrZ_2	nT/m	Raw Vertical Gradient
GrZ_2C	nT/m	Tilt Corrected GrZ_2
GrZ	nT/m	Levelled GrZ_2C

- Grids in Geosoft GRD format, as follows:

DEM:	Digital Elevation Model
TMI:	Total magnetic intensity (nT)
TotHGrad:	Total Horizontal Gradient
TotGrad:	Total Gradient (analytic signal)
TMI_GT:	Gradient enhanced TMI
Tilt:	Tilt Angle derivative
GrAx:	Axial Gradient
GrLat:	Lateral Gradient
GrZ:	Vertical Gradient

  A Geosoft .GRD file has a .GI metadata file associated with it, containing grid projection information. A grid cell size of 25 metres was used.

- Maps at 1:10,000 in Geosoft MAP format, as follows:

11163_10K_TMI:	Total magnetic intensity (TMI) color image and contours.
11163_10K_TotHGrad:	Total Horizontal Gradient of Total Magnetic Intensity (TotHGrad) color image.
11163_10k_TotGrad:	Total Gradient (Analytic Signal)
11163_10K_Tiltdrv:	Tilt Derivative of Total Magnetic Intensity (Tilt) color image.
11163_10K_GrAx:	Horizontal in-line measured gradient colour image
11163_10K_GrLat:	Horizontal cross-line measured gradient colour image
11163_10K_GrZ:	Vertical measured gradient colour image

  Maps are also presented in PDF format.

  1:50,000 topographic vectors were taken from the NRCAN Geogratis database at; http://geogratis.gc.ca/geogratis/en/index.html.

- A Google Earth file *11163_SLAM.kml* showing the flight path of the block is included. Free versions of Google Earth software from: http://earth.google.com/download-earth.html

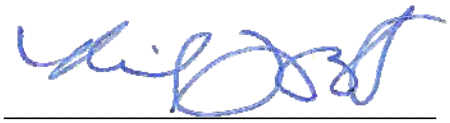
6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Conclusions

A helicopter-borne geophysical survey has been completed over the Opikeigan Project near Fort Hope, Ontario.

The total area coverage is 48 km^2. Total survey line coverage is 515 line kilometres. The principal sensors included four magnetometers. Results have been presented as contour colour images or colour images at a scale of 1:10,000.

Respectfully submitted[6],



Neil Fiset
Geotech Ltd.

Karl Kwan
Geotech Ltd.

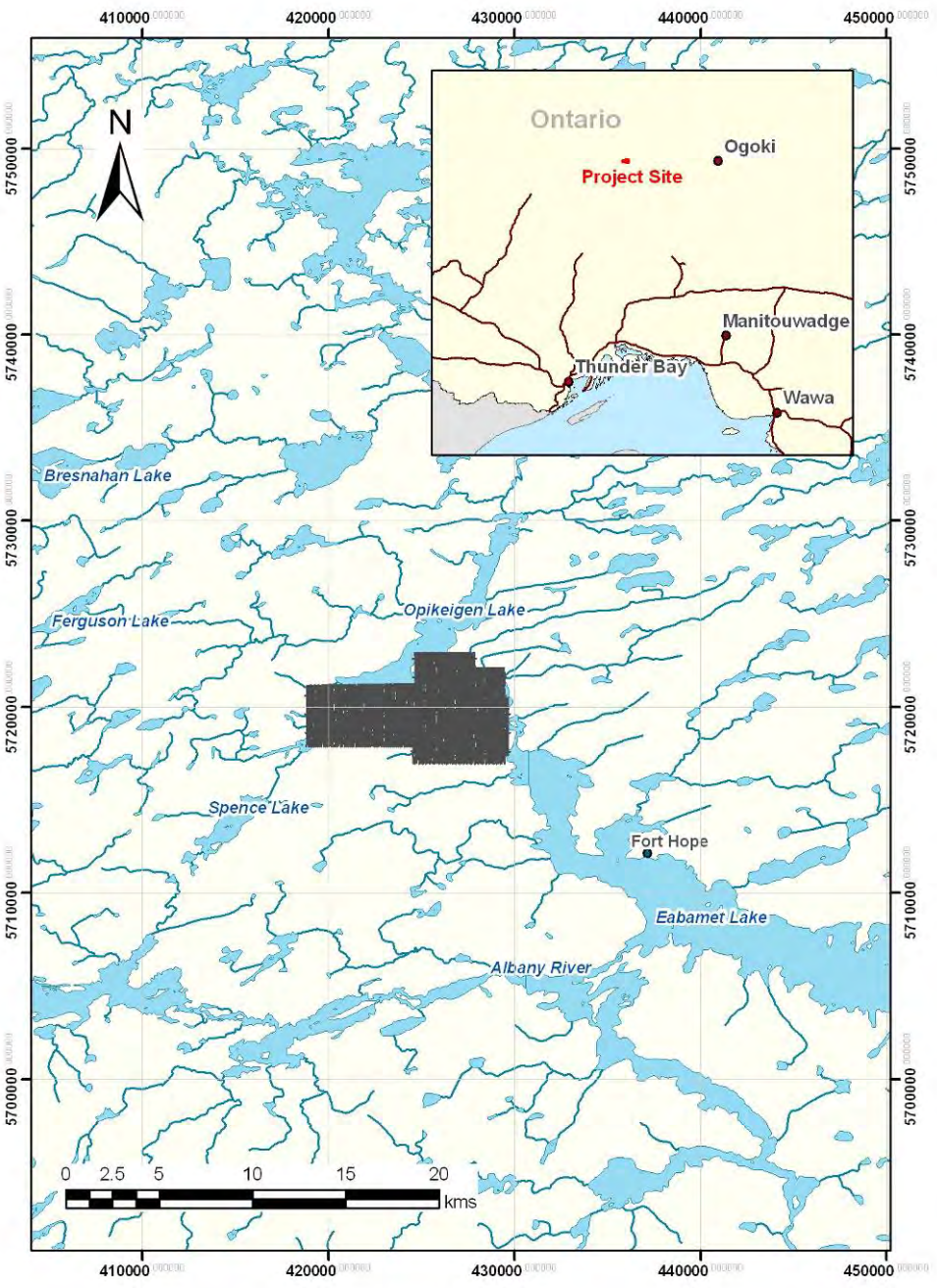
Alexander Prikhodko, P. Geo, Ph.D.
Geotech Ltd.

July 2011

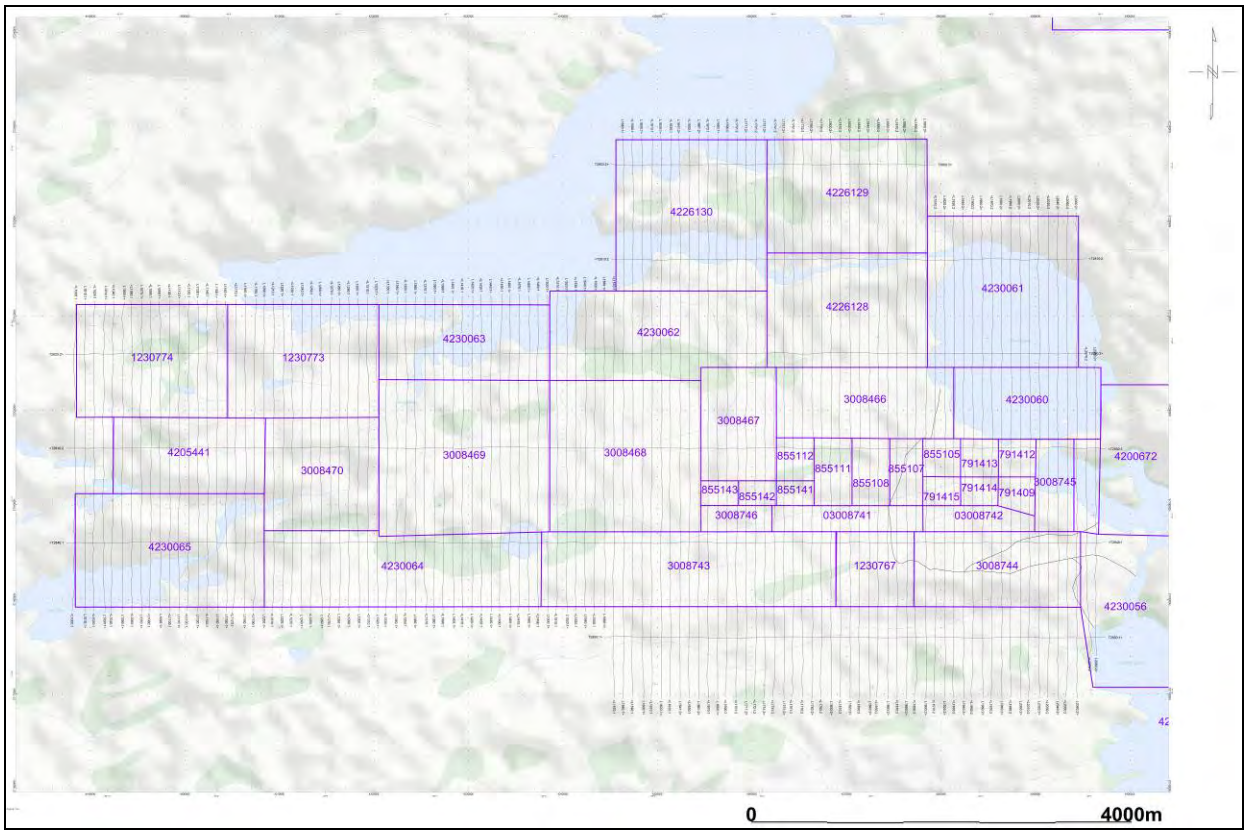
[6]Final data processing of the EM and magnetic data were carried out by Neil Fiset, from the office of Geotech Ltd. in Aurora, Ontario, under the supervision of Alexander Prikhodko, P.Geo., PhD, Senior Geophysicist, VTEM Interpretation Supervisor.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY BLOCK LOCATION MAP



Survey Overview of the Block



Mining Claims for the Block

APPENDIX B

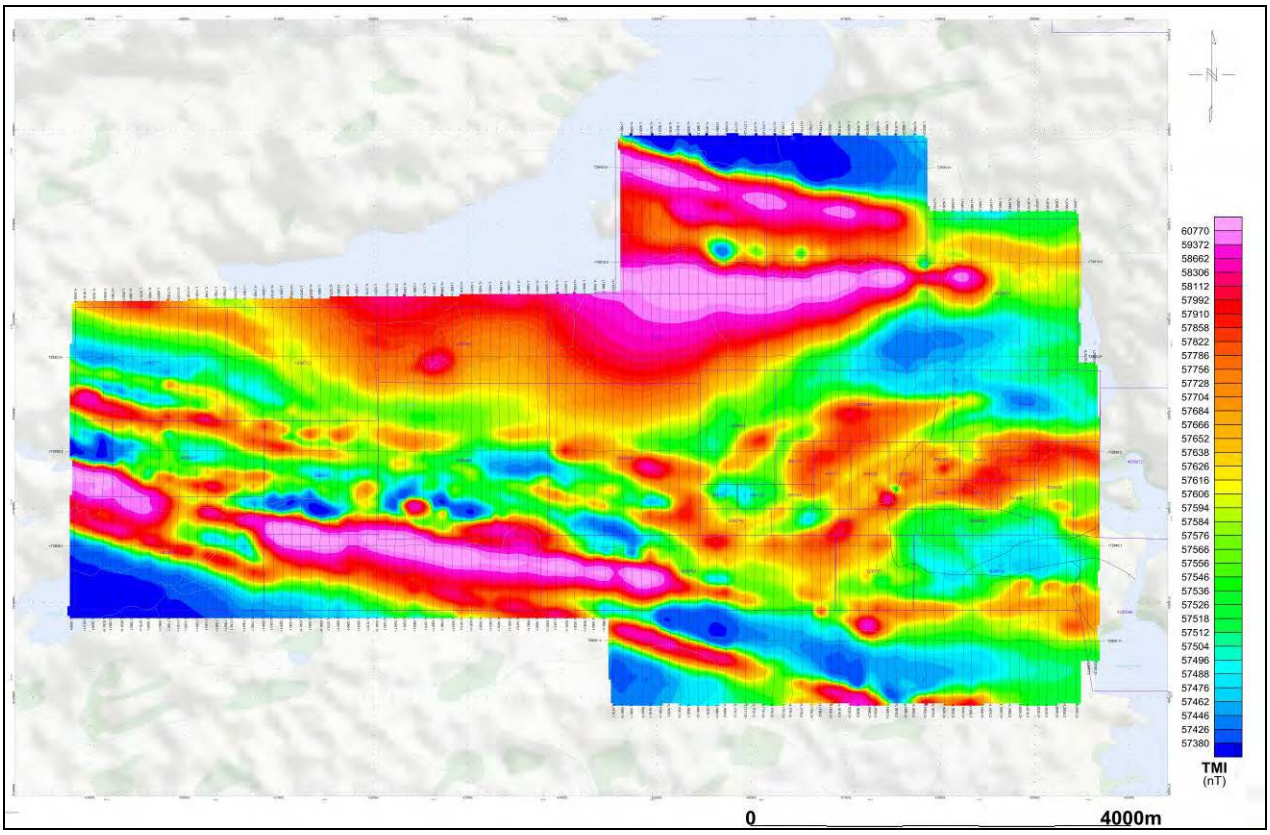
SURVEY BLOCK COORDINATES

(WGS 84, UTM Zone 16 North)

X	Y
418839.6	5721100
418839.6	5717918.9
424500	5717918.9
424500	5717000
429500	5717000
429509.9	5717453
429692.6	5717453
429692.6	5720453
429455.2	5720455.3
429455.2	5722055.3
427855.2	5722055.3
427852	5722870.6
424560.4	5722863.7
424560.3	5721200

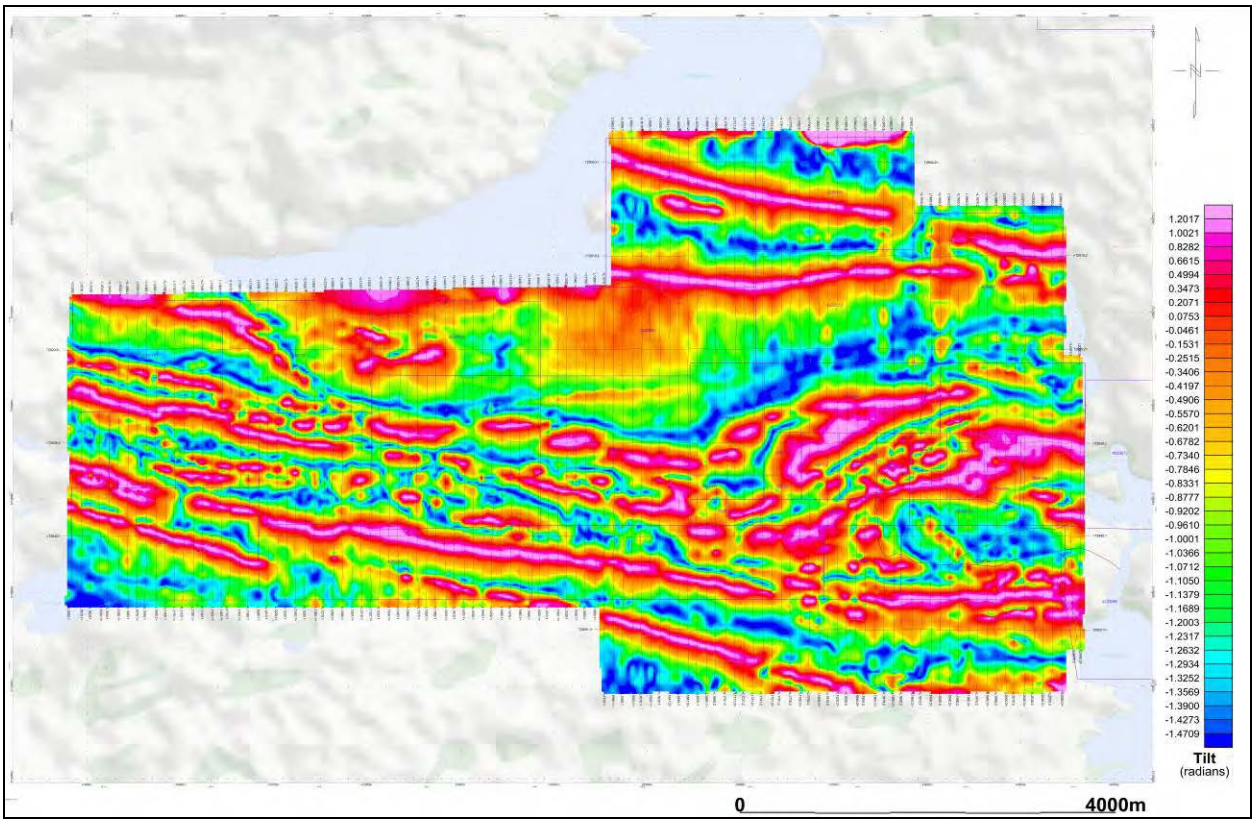
APPENDIX C

GEOPHYSICAL MAPS[1]

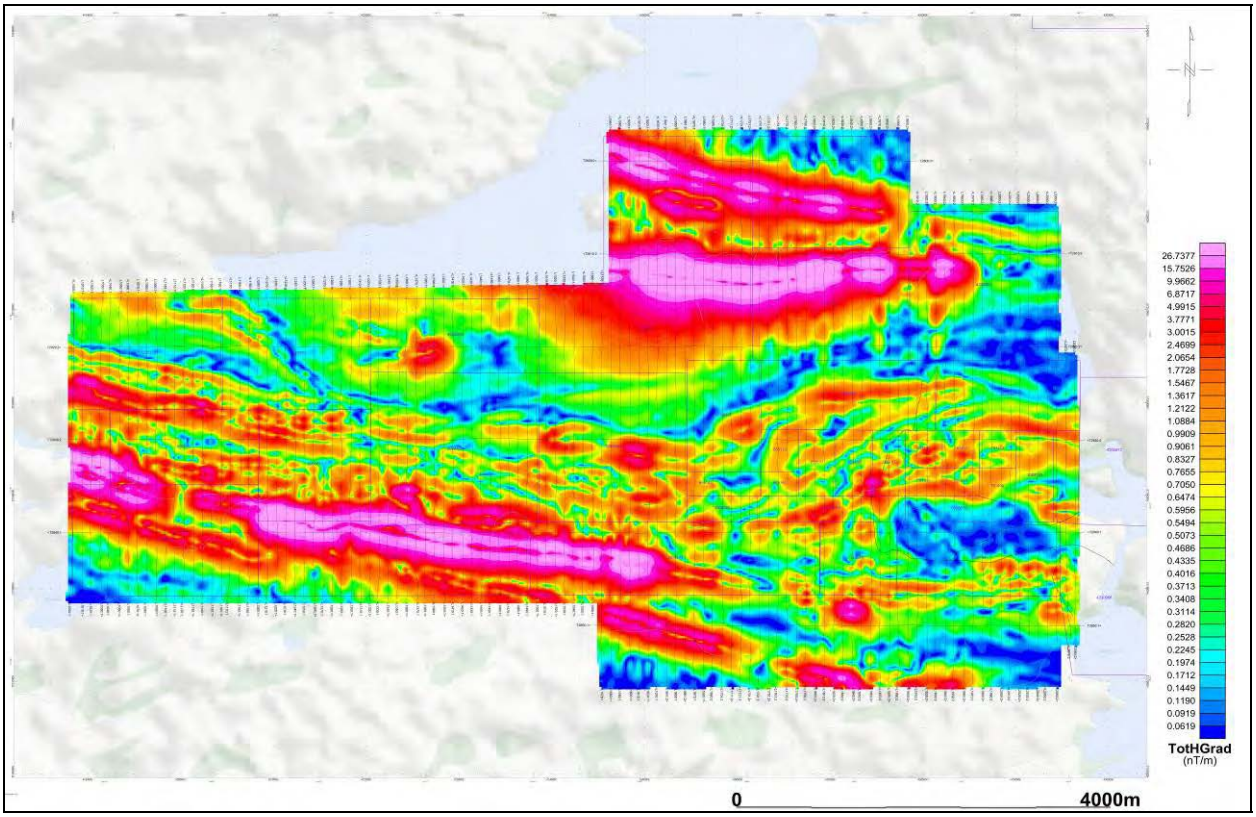


Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

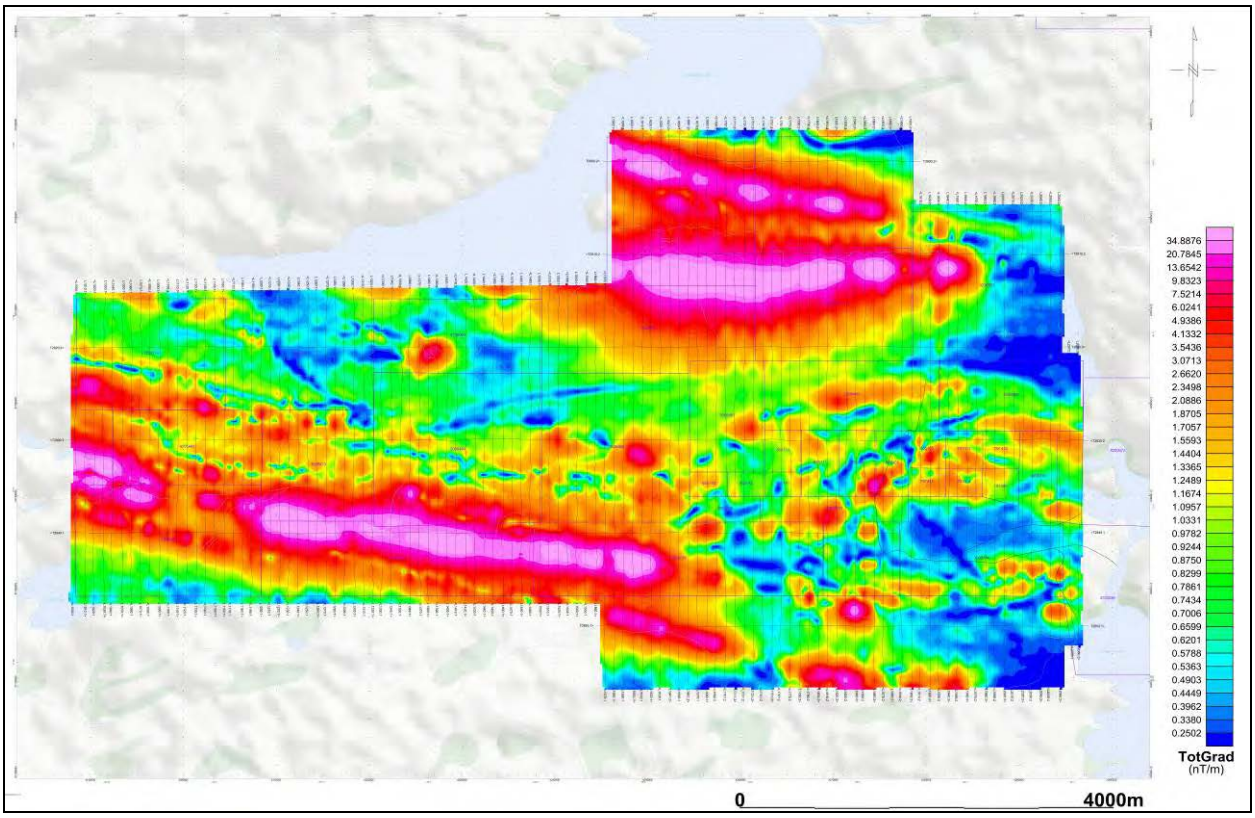
[1] Full size geophysical maps are also available in PDF format on the final DVD



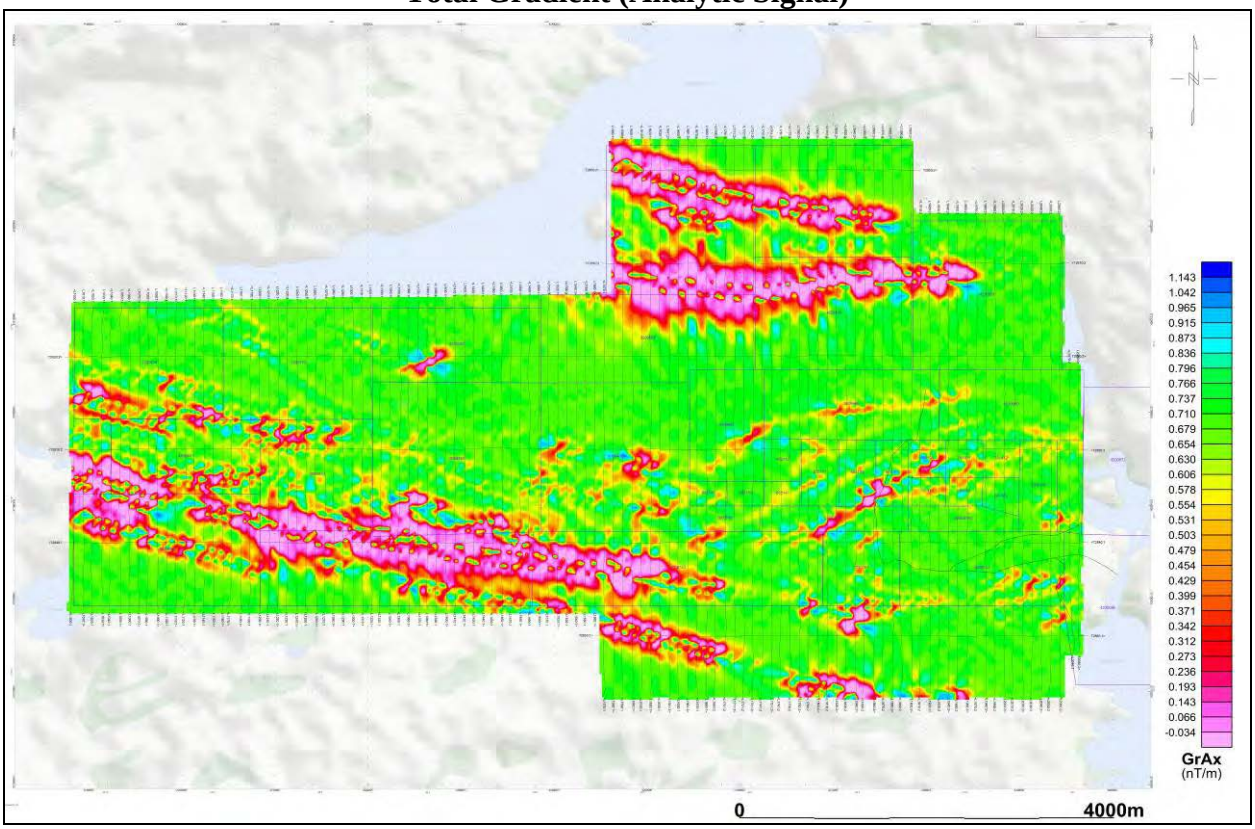
Tilt Derivative



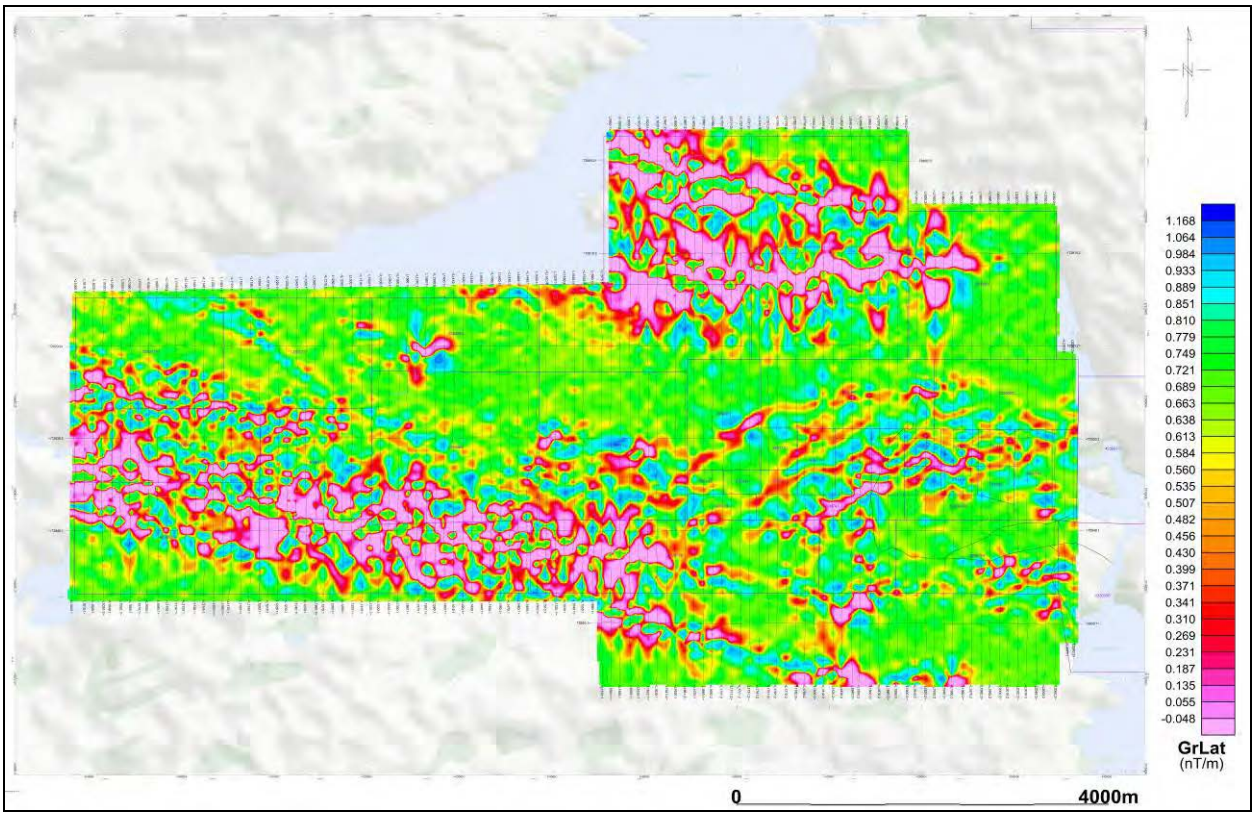
Total Horizontal Gradient



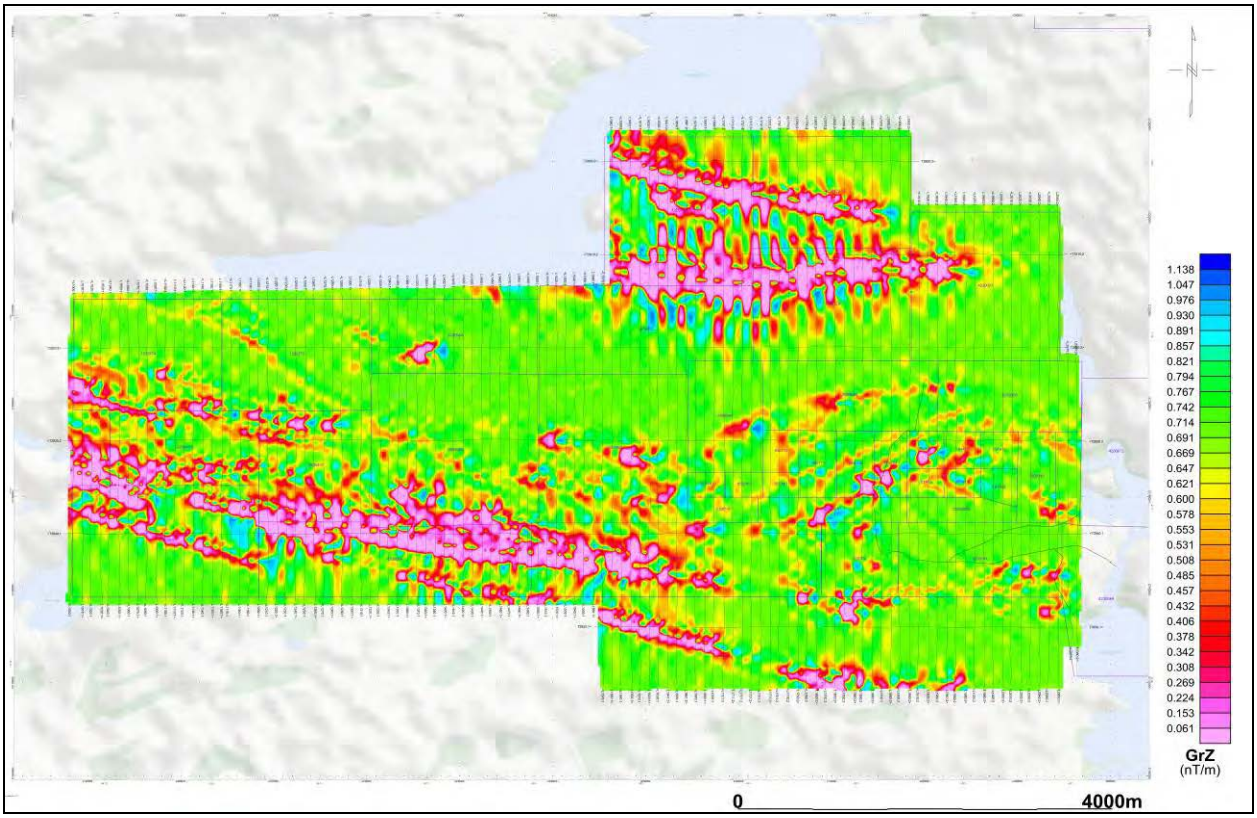
Total Gradient (Analytic Signal)



Horizontal In-line Measured Gradient



Horizontal Cross-line Measured Gradient

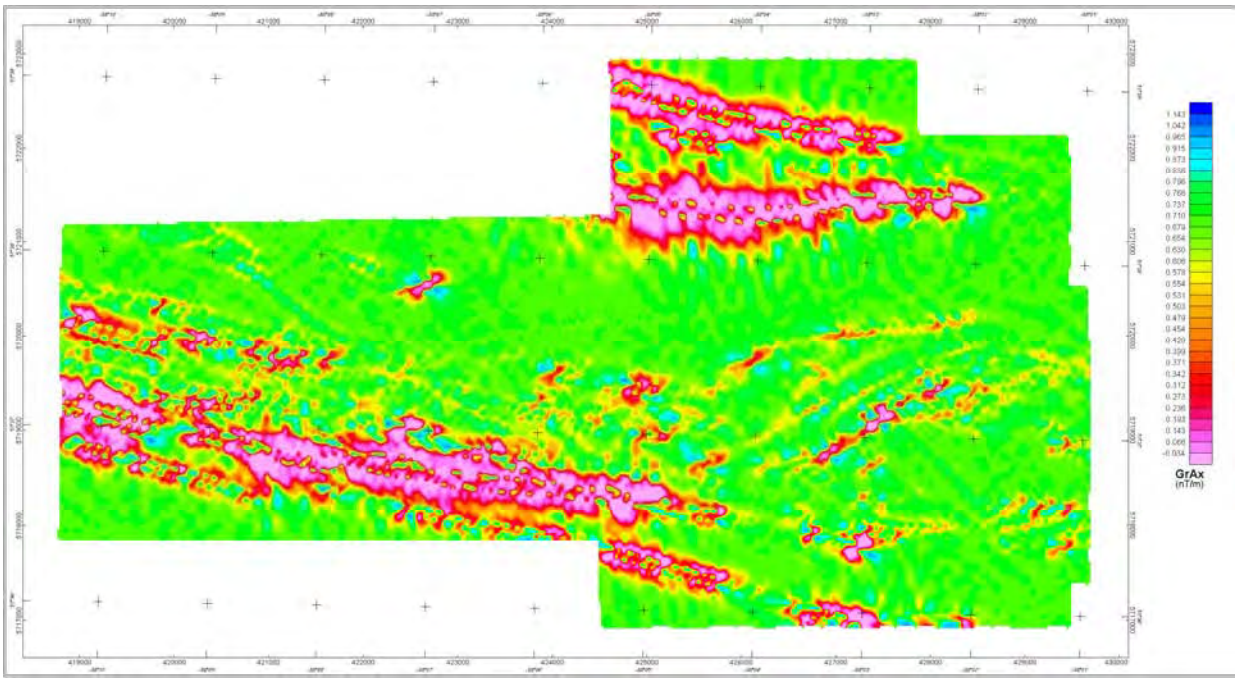


Vertical Measured Gradient

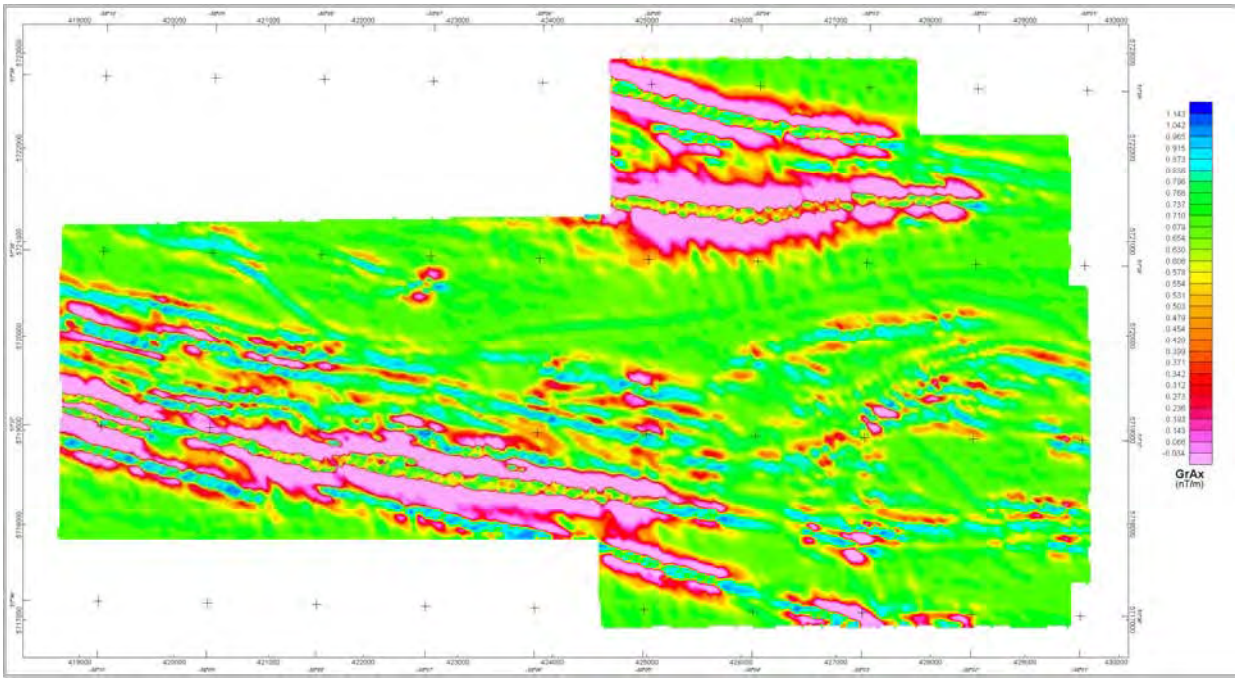
APPENDIX D
Gradients displayed using different shading angles

Gradient grids are best displayed with color shading, which will show more details, as compared with equal area coloring method without shading.
In the following, gradient grids displayed using different declination angles are presented. The preferred declination angle for a single gradient grid will be selected for final print map.

In-line horizontal gradient GrAx



GrAx shaded at Inclination=45^{o} and Declination=90^{o} (selected for final map).



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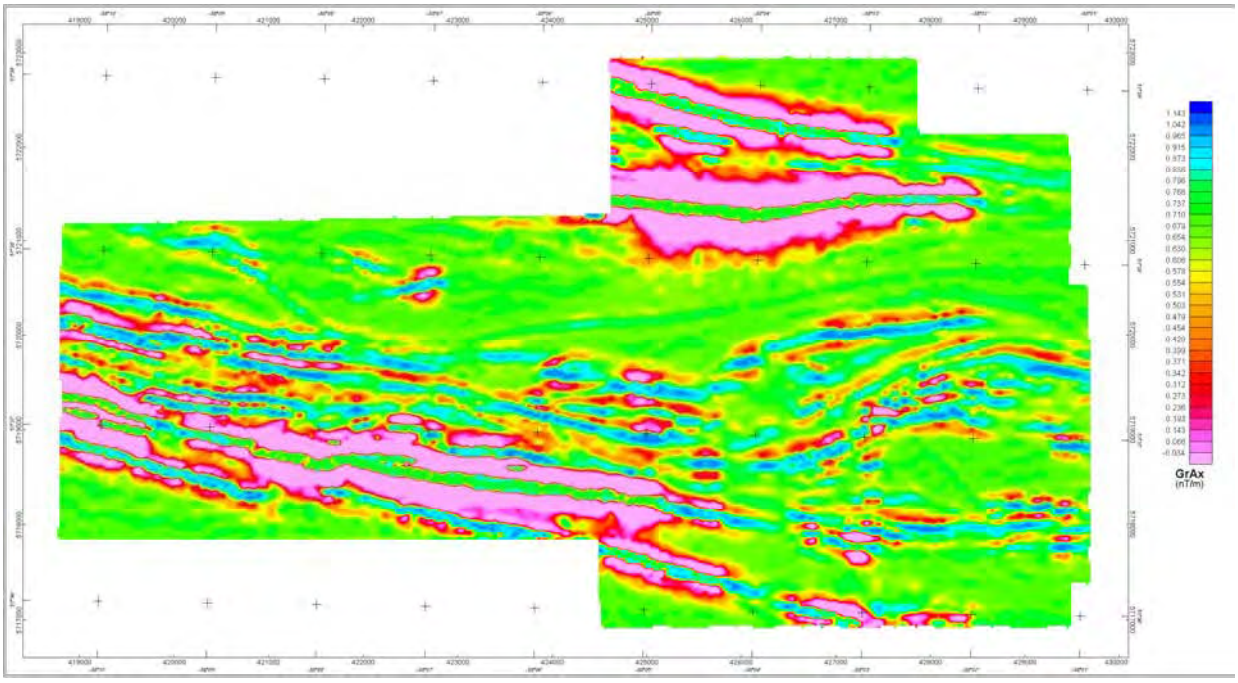

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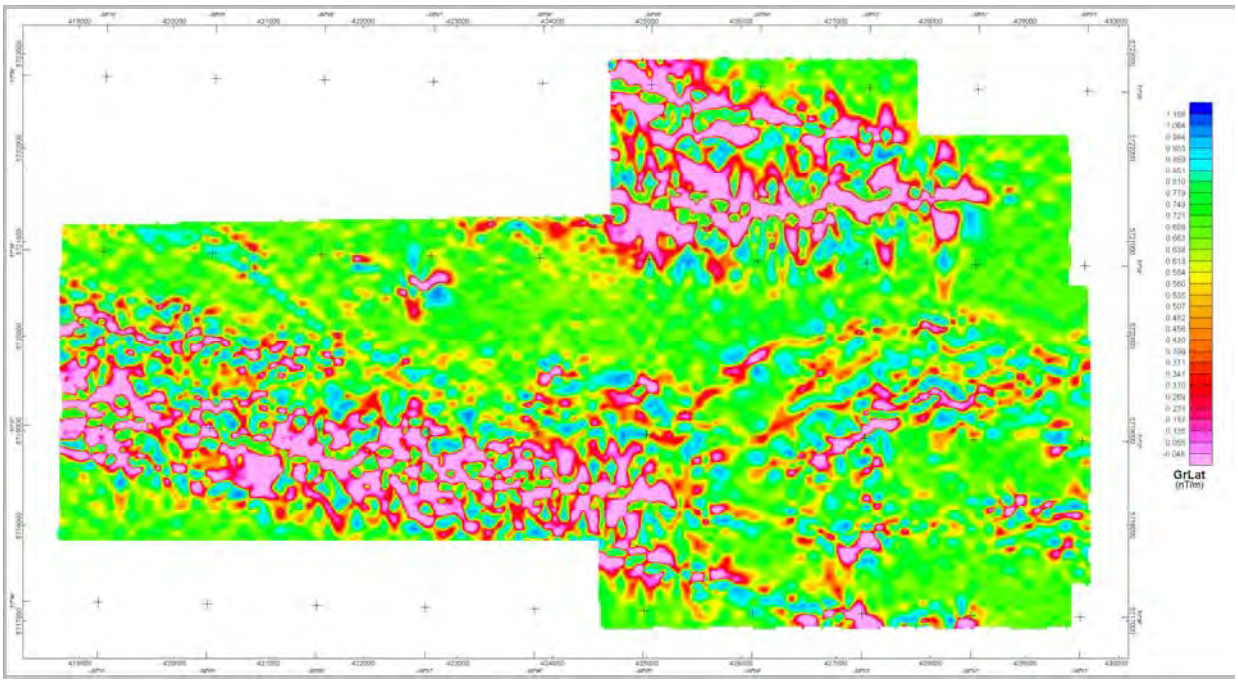
Cross-line horizontal gradient GrLat



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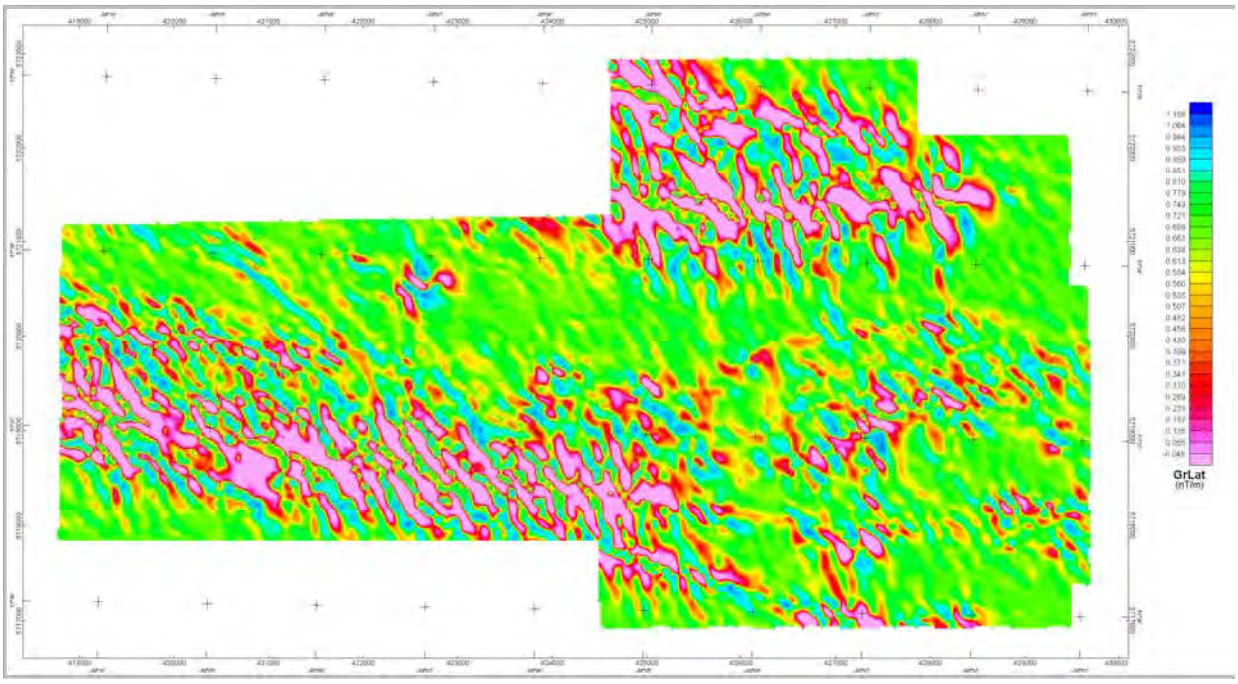

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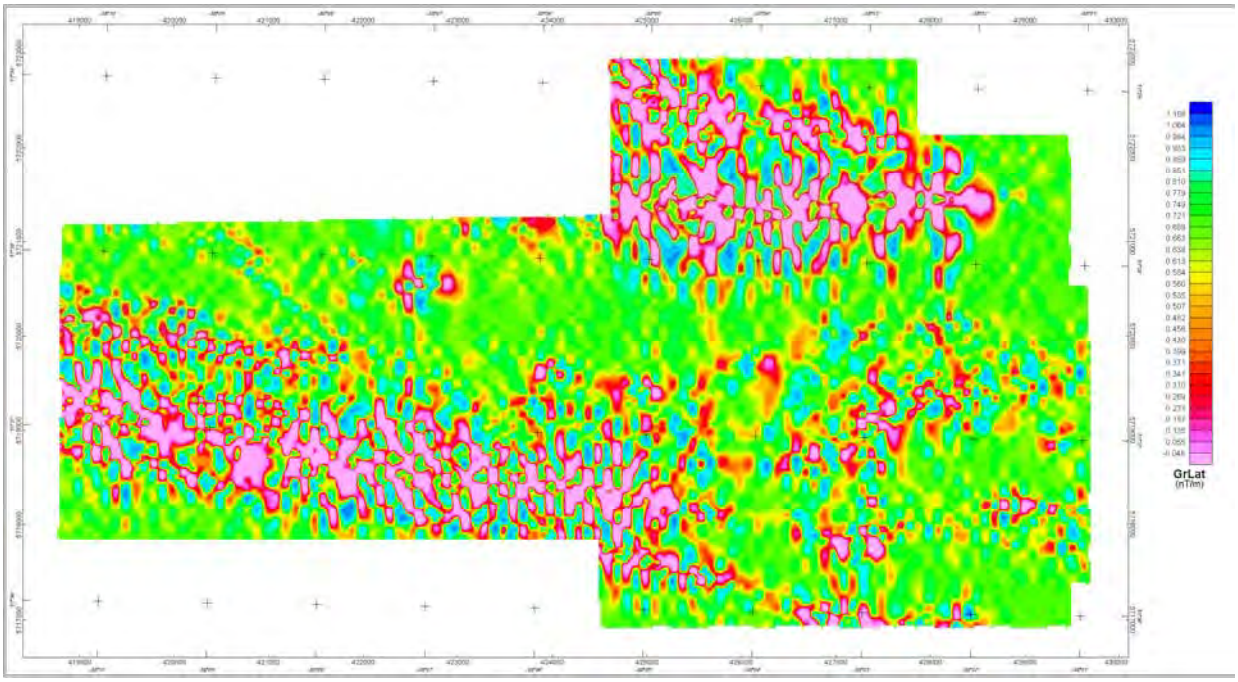

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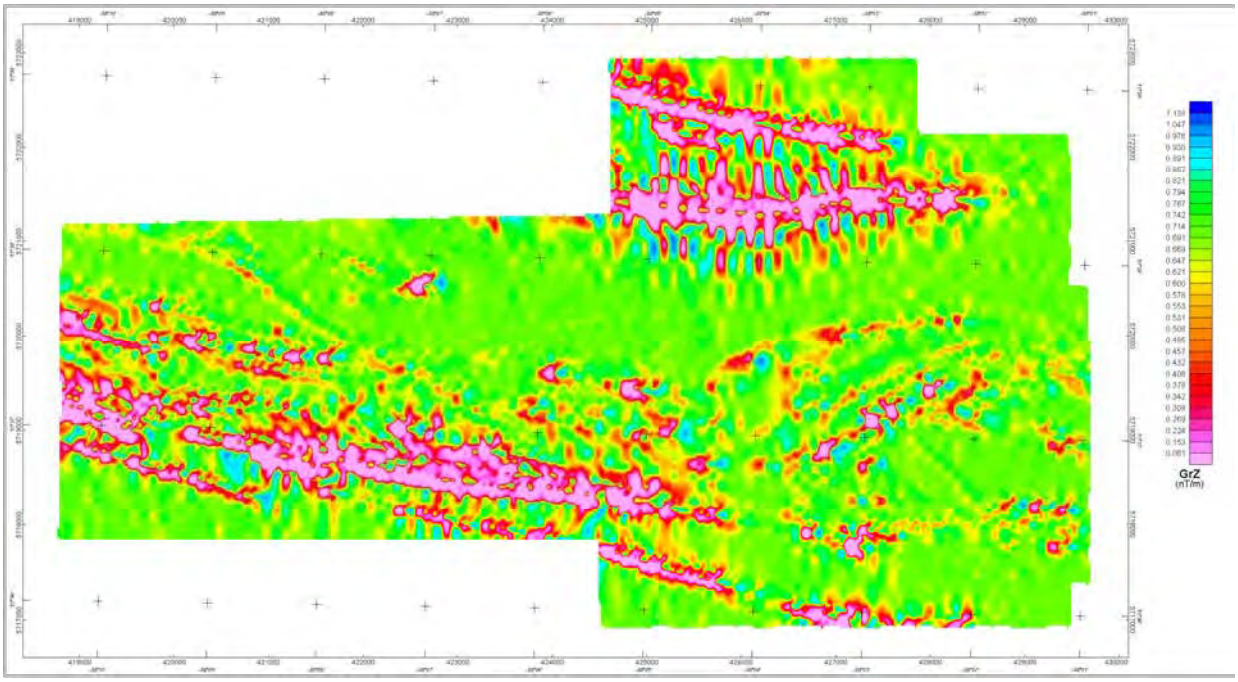
Vertical gradient GrZ



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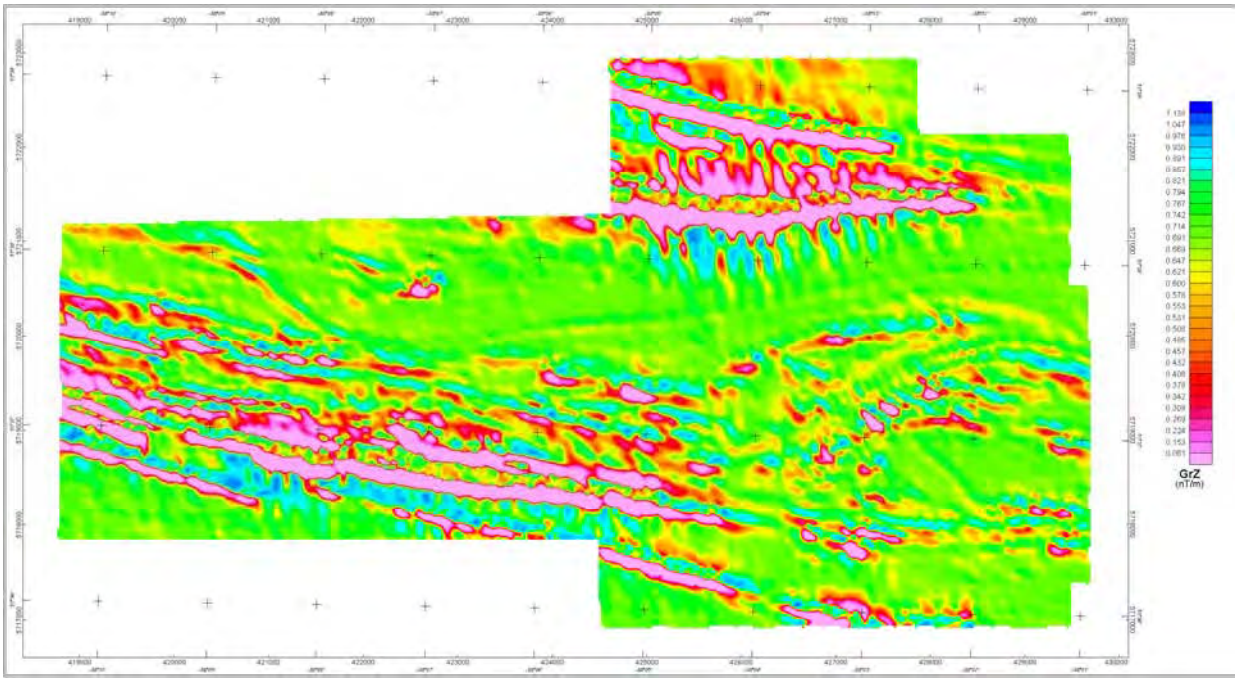

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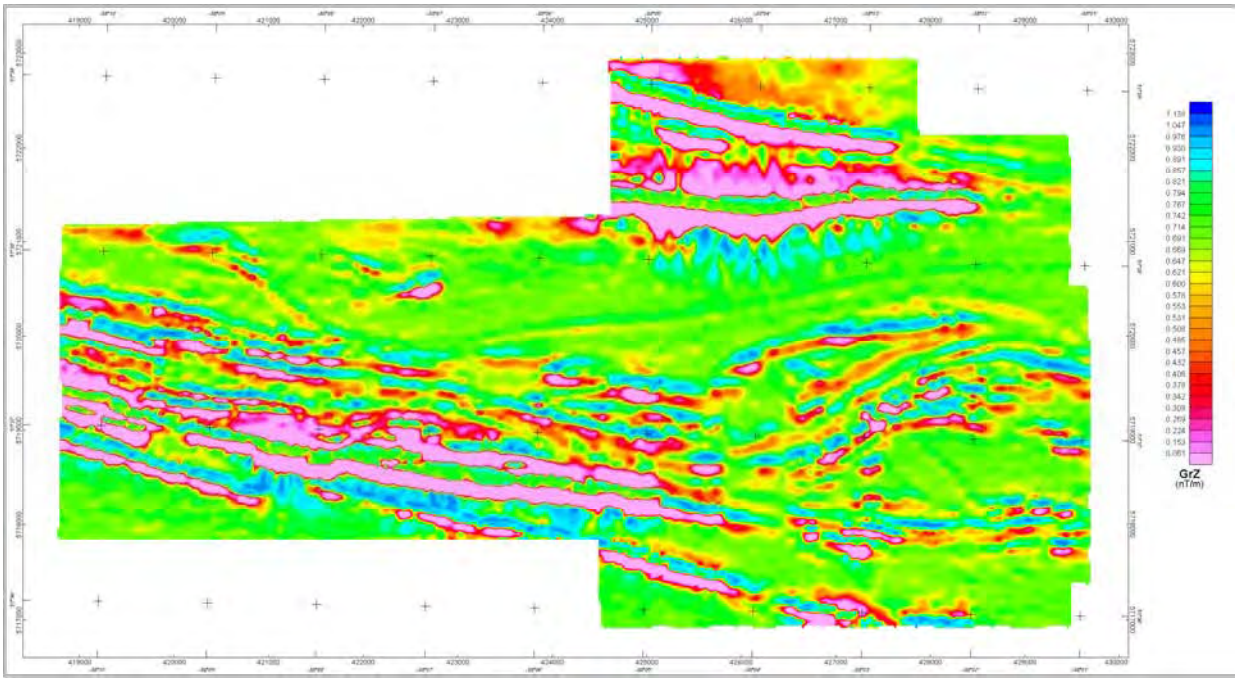
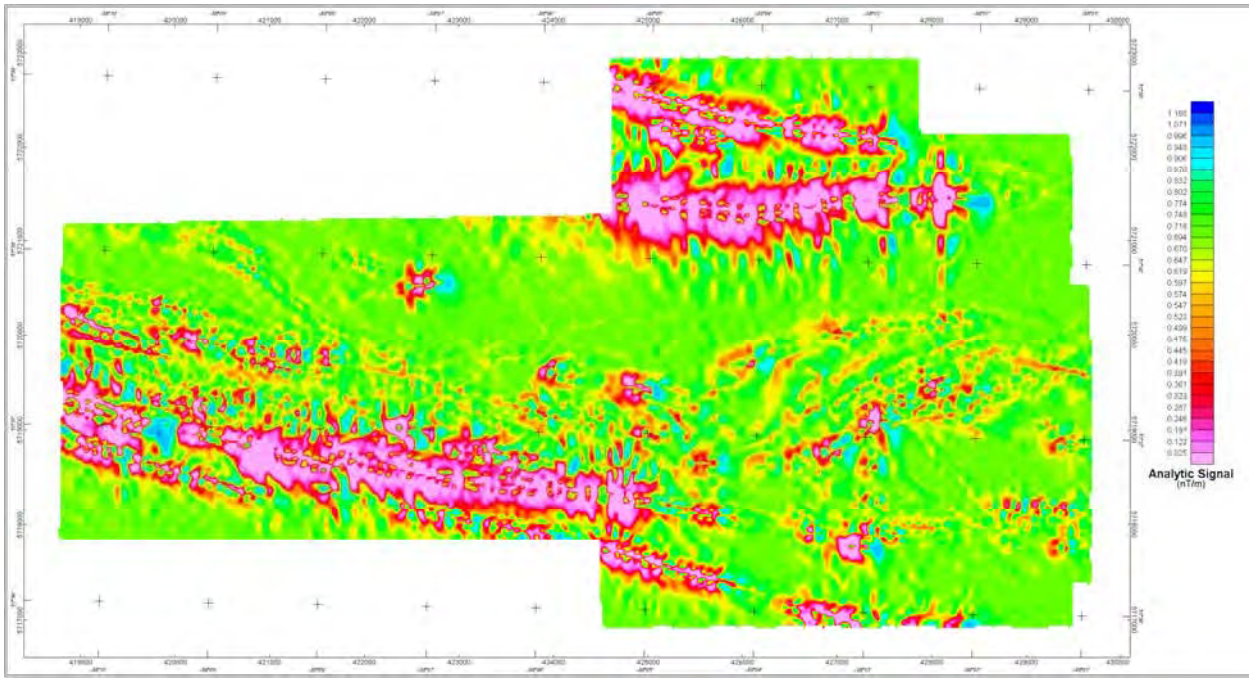


GrZ shaded at Inclination=45^{o} and Declination=0^{o}.

Total Gradient or Analytic Signal



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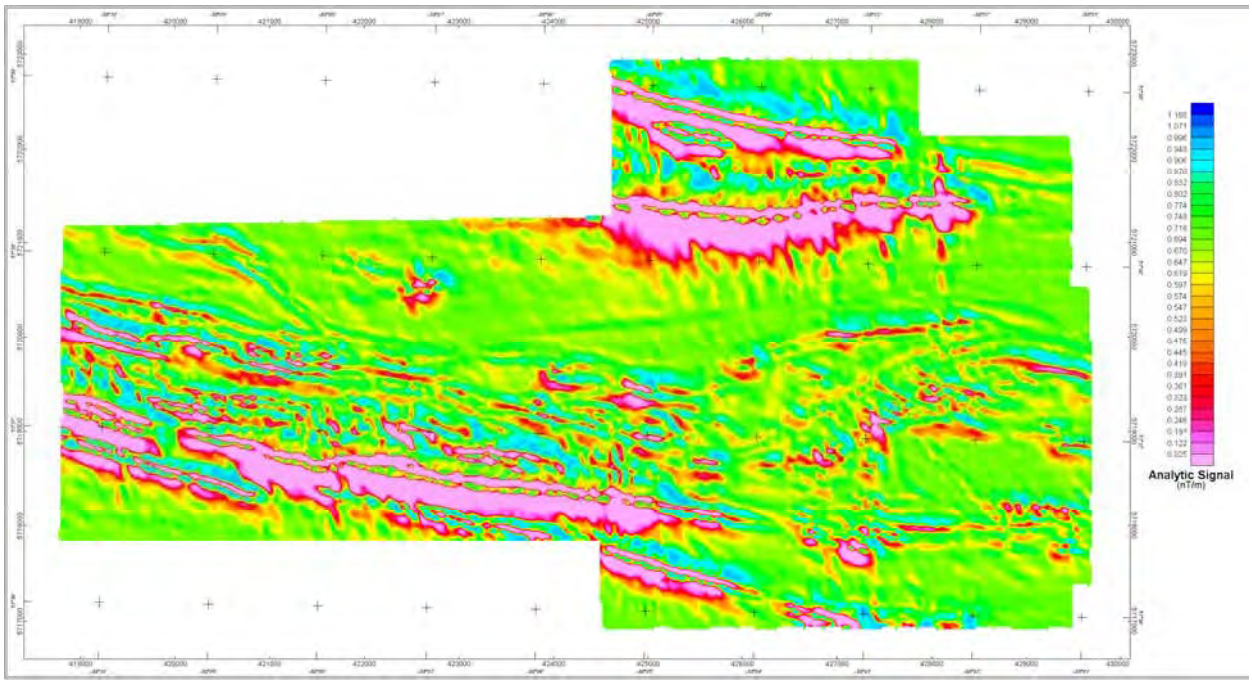

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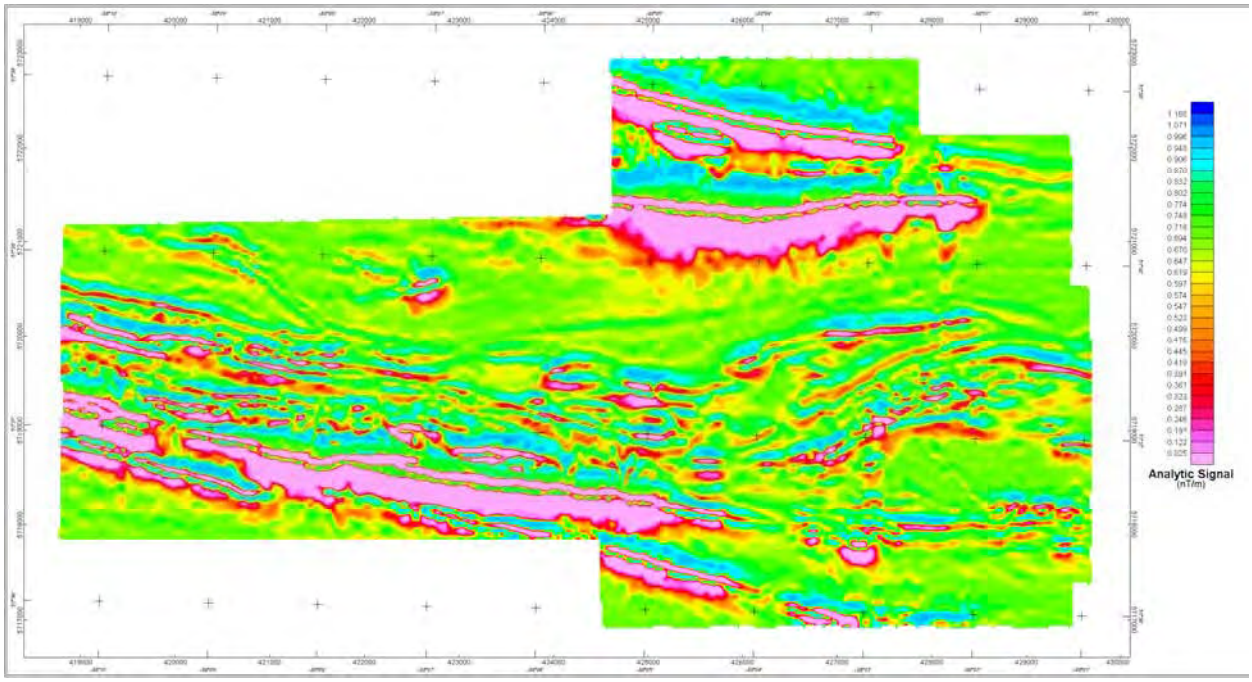
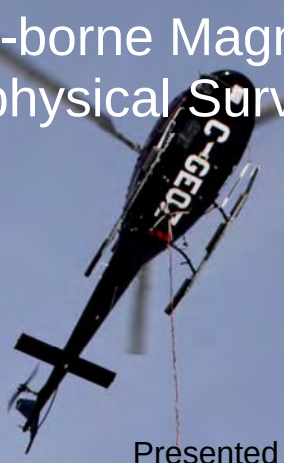


Analytic Signal shaded at Inclination=45^{o} and Declination=0^{o}.

Helicopter-borne Magnetic Gradiometer Geophysical Survey Proposal



Presented to:

SLAM Exploration Ltd.
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Tel: (506) 627-1353
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Sara Publicover-Lloyd, Project Geologist

E-mail: sara.publicover@gmail.com

May 4, 2011

Project # 11120

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INTRODUCTION

Geotech Ltd. is pleased to submit this proposal for a helicopter-borne geophysical survey at the request of SLAM Exploration Ltd. for the purposes of investigating the mineral potential over three land packages in the Fort Hope, ON area. The proposed survey is approximately 1489.8 line-kms over 3 blocks.

The 3 axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer we are planning to use will provide very high resolution gradiometer data. This system is based on the proven Geometrics high resolution optically-pumped magnetic sensors. **It is the world's only true 3-axis helicopter gradiometer (Four high sensitivity caesium total magnetic field sensors; spacing: 3.68 m - vertical and horizontal). Due to its spacing between the sensors it is the only system that approximates the derivatives more accurately than any other fixed wing system or helicopter boom-type systems that our competitors offer.**

Based on the information SLAM Exploration Ltd. has provided, Geotech Ltd. recommends flying your survey with Geotech Ltd's 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer geophysical system:

3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer:

- Four high sensitivity cesium total magnetic field sensors
- Spacing: 3.68m (vertical and horizontal magnetic sensors separation)
- Sensitivity: 0.0005 nT/√Hz
- Absolute accuracy: <3 nT
- Sensor heading error ±0.15nT
- Range: 20,000 nT to 100,000 nT
- Measured vertical and cross-line gradients
- Measured or calculated in-line gradient
- 3 GPS antennas on the bird

Terms & Conditions (separate document)

Schedule A. Pricing and Payments

A1. Responsibilities
A2. Charges
A3. Payments
A4. Terms of Payment

Schedule B. Survey Area

B1. Outline of the Survey Area
B2. Detailed Flight Plan Images
B2. Flight line Specifications and Corner Coordinates

Schedule C. Data Acquisition

C1. Helicopter
C2. Services provided by Geotech Ltd.
C3. Survey Scheduling
C4. Flight Specifications
C5. Survey Instruments
C6. Field Personnel

Schedule D. Preliminary Data Processing / Quality control

Schedule E. Products for Delivery

E1. Preliminary maps
E2. Final standard products
E3. Additional products

Schedule F. Acknowledgements

SCHEDULE A
PRICING AND PAYMENTS

A1. Responsibilities

The surveys will start in May - June at times that are appropriate based on our other surveys in the areas. The survey will be flown from Fort Hope, ON.

Geotech Ltd. will provide:

- the survey helicopter, pilot and all related helicopter costs, for a suitable helicopter, with the exception of helicopter fuel;
- daily quality control of the geophysical data, final data processing will be performed in Toronto.
- Crew accommodations

SLAM Exploration Ltd. will provide/be responsible for:

- detailed final location co-ordinates in WGS84 UTM of the survey area
- acquisition of all local licenses and permits required to carry out the survey
- all helicopter fuel and drummed fuel positioning close to the survey areas (proper sealed and labelled drums are required, refilled drums will not be acceptable as usable aircraft fuel. All fuel is subject to helicopter contractor approval.). Geotech could arrange fuel and fuel positioning, if requested, at cost plus 10%

The contract is subject to equipment availability at the time of the contract signing.

A2. Charges

Geotech ref no. 11120, 11162, 11163 – Summary of Charges

Survey Specification	Mob-demob	kms	rate per line-km	mag Grad survey / reporting	Fuel & Positioning	Total
Reserve Creek Geotech ref no. 11120	$10,200	661	$55	$36,400	**$2,200**	$48,800
Miminiska Geotech ref no. 11162	$4,900	315	$55	$17,400	**$1,000**	$23,300
Opikeigan Geotech ref no. 11163	$7,900	515	$55	$28,300	**$1,700**	$37,900
T O T A L	**$23,000**	**1,490**				**$110,000**

Reserve Creek Geotech ref no. 11120 - detailed Charges

Estimated Mobilization De-Mobilization Charges [1] :	To be flown in conjunction with our other projects in the area. Survey will be flown out of Fort Hope, ON	$ 10,200.00
Magnetic Gradiometer survey / reporting	660.5 kms @ $55.00 /line km	$36,400.00
Fuel and fuel positioning [2]	T**his is an estimate only. Final charges will reflect the actual cost.**	$2,200.00
Accommodation and food	Included in line kilometre rate	Included
Standby Charges [3]		$ 2,500.00/day
Estimated Total Survey Charges	Based on 660.5 line km survey and not including possible standby days	**$48,800.00**

Miminiska Geotech ref no. 11162 - detailed Charges

Estimated Mobilization De-Mobilization Charges [1] :	To be flown in conjunction with our other projects in the area. Survey will be flown out of Fort Hope, ON	$ 4,900.00
Magnetic Gradiometer survey / reporting	314.8 kms @ $55.00 /line km	$17,400.00
Fuel and fuel positioning [2]	T**his is an estimate only. Final charges will reflect the actual cost.**	$1,000.00
Accommodation and food	Included in line kilometre rate	Included
Standby Charges [3]		$ 2,500.00/day
Estimated Total Survey Charges	Based on 314.8 line km survey and not including possible standby days	**$23,300.00**

Opikeigan Geotech ref no. 11163 - detailed Charges

Estimated Mobilization De-Mobilization Charges [1] :	To be flown in conjunction with our other projects in the area. Survey will be flown out of Fort Hope, ON	$ 7,900.00
Magnetic Gradiometer survey / reporting	514.5 kms @ $55.00 /line km	$28,300.00
Fuel and fuel positioning [2]	T**his is an estimate only. Final charges will reflect the actual cost.**	$1,700.00
Accommodation and food	Included in line kilometre rate	Included
Standby Charges [3]		$ 2,500.00/day
Estimated Total Survey Charges	Based on 514.5 line km survey and not including possible standby days	**$37,900.00**

ALL TAXES EXTRA, ALL PRICES ARE IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

Notes:

[1] Mobilization De-Mobilization depends on the location of the crew and the helicopter at the time the contract is signed. Mobilization De-Mobilization will be $23,000 as presented in the Summary of Charges Table; the prorated and shared Mobilization De-Mobilization charges in the Detailed Charges are for the purposes of Invoicing only and are valid only if all three subprojects 11120, 11162 and 11163 are carried out.
[2] Geotech Ltd. charges cost plus 10% for managing (if requested) all fuel.
[3] Standby day is defined by any day on site where any of the following takes place:

- survey production is less than 100 km after the equipment is installed (standby is not in force if the equipment is inoperable for any reason);
- weather conditions prevent the crew to complete the installation;
- weather conditions prevent the crew from arriving at the survey area or leaving the base site.
- No fuel available.

- Minimum line length is three kilometers.
- Standby Charges $ 2,500.00/day
- In case there are extra lines to fly after the contract is signed, there will be a separate charge for such lines based on the location, line length, etc.
- Mob demob charges are based on current projects costs may vary and are dependant on when we receive a signed proposal and service agreement and where our crews are currently.
- Survey lines that lines that cannot be flown due to flight restrictions over urbanized areas will be deducted from the total line km and adjusted on the final billing.

A3. Payments

The minimum charge is defined as the number of estimated survey kilometres multiplied by the survey price per kilometre. The final survey charge is calculated on the basis of actual kilometres flown calculated by flight path.

The invoices shall be payable to the account, which will be provided on each invoice.

A3.1 Standard Preliminary Deliverables (no digital data released during course of survey)

Field preliminary maps will be prepared progressively throughout the actual survey flying. These maps will be provided in PDF format only. The maps will only be released upon receipt of payments as indicated below:

- 50% minimum payment before mobilization.
- 45% minimum payment when completion of flying and before releasing preliminary maps (in PDF format only).
- 5% payment before delivery of final products.

A3.2 Optional Preliminary Deliverables (digital data released during course of survey)

If necessary, it can be arranged for digital data to be provided during the course of the survey. Digital data will be provided as long as SLAM Exploration Ltd.'s account remains in good standing.

- 50% minimum payment before mobilization
- 20% minimum payment when flying begins.
- 25% minimum payment when completion of 50% of total flying.

- 5% billing/payment before delivery of final products.

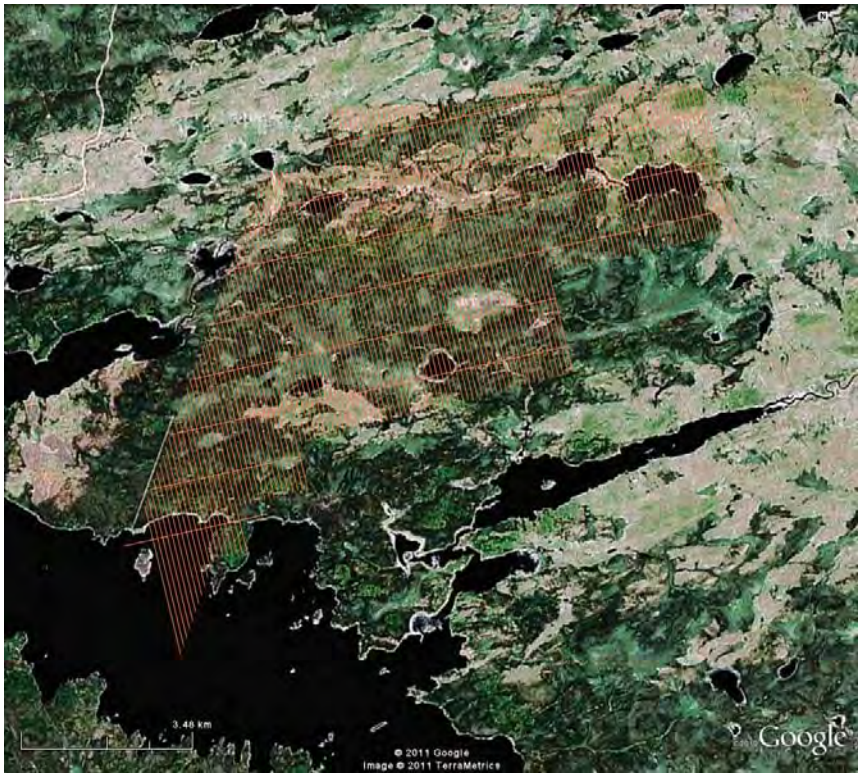
A4. Terms of Payment

Geotech Ltd. will issue invoices for payment as required, as per Section A3 above. These invoices will be due for immediate payment upon their receipt by SLAM Exploration Ltd.. Payments should be made by telegraphic bank transfer to Geotech Ltd.'s bank. Instructions will be posted on all invoices. Late payments will be subject to a 2% per month late payment charge on 30 day overdue.

SCHEDULE B
SURVEY AREAS

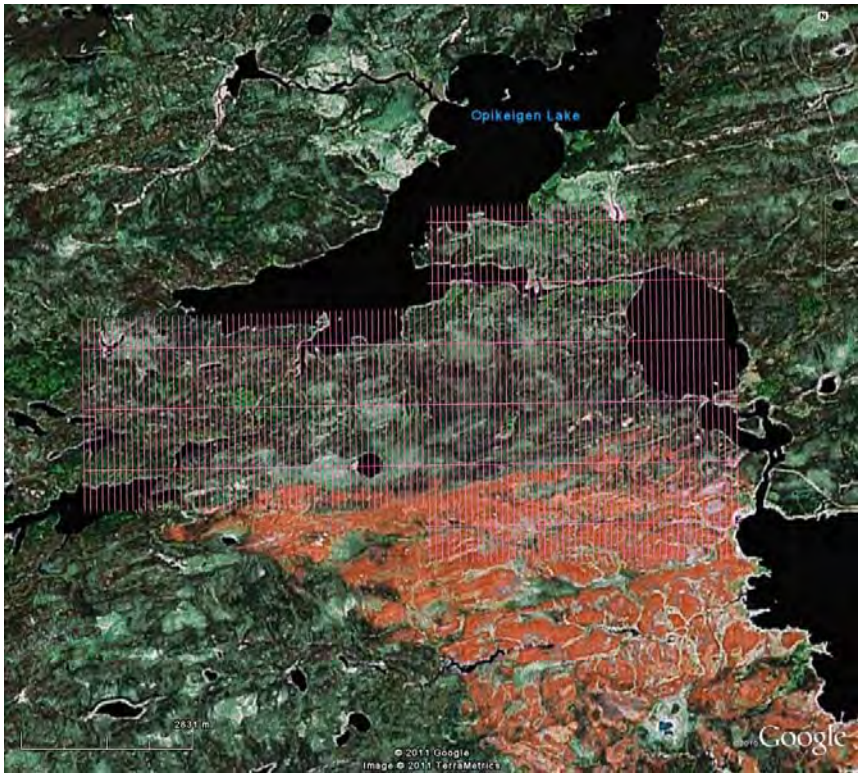
B1. Regional View of Survey Areas

Reserve Creek Geotech ref no. 11120



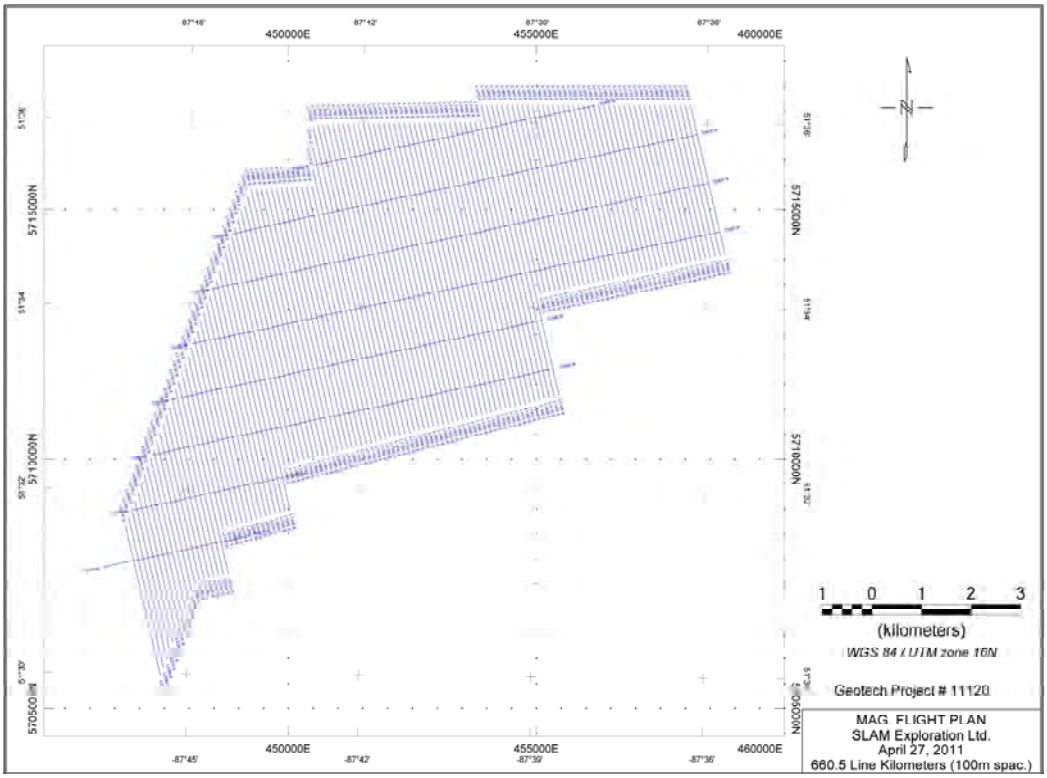
Miminiska Geotech ref no. 11162

Opikeigan Geotech ref no. 11163

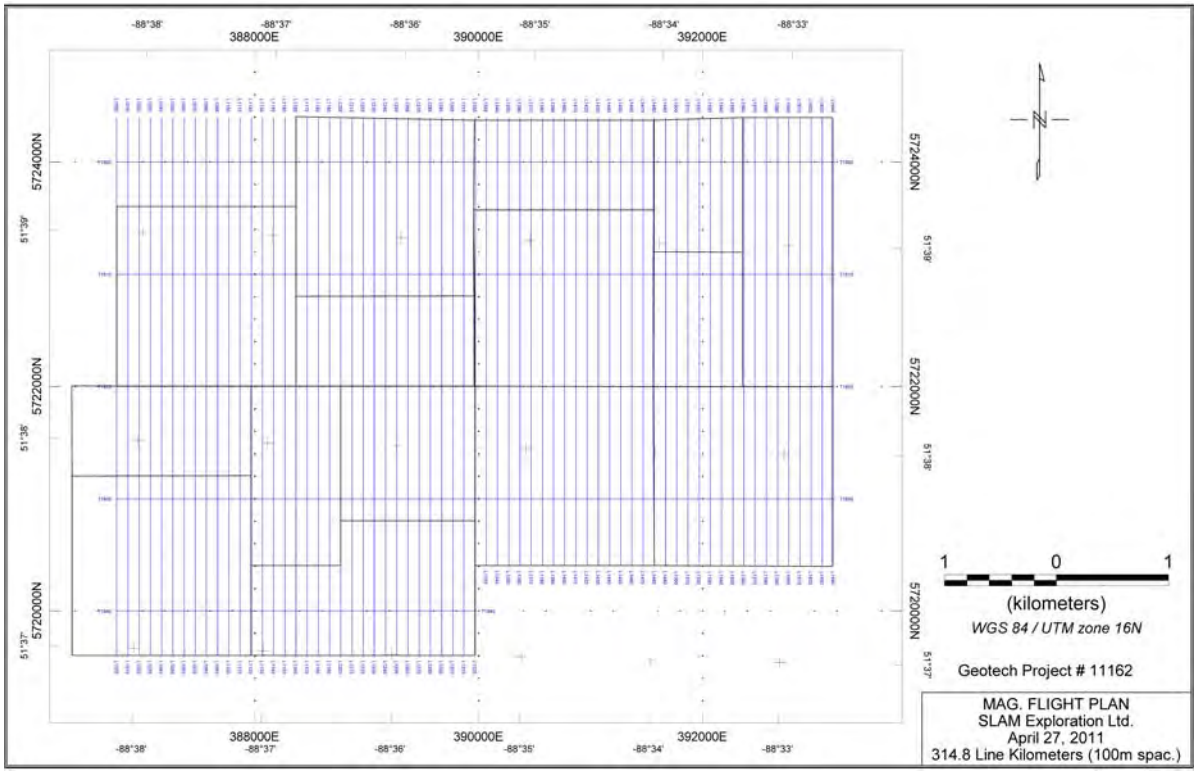


B2. Detailed Flight Plan Images

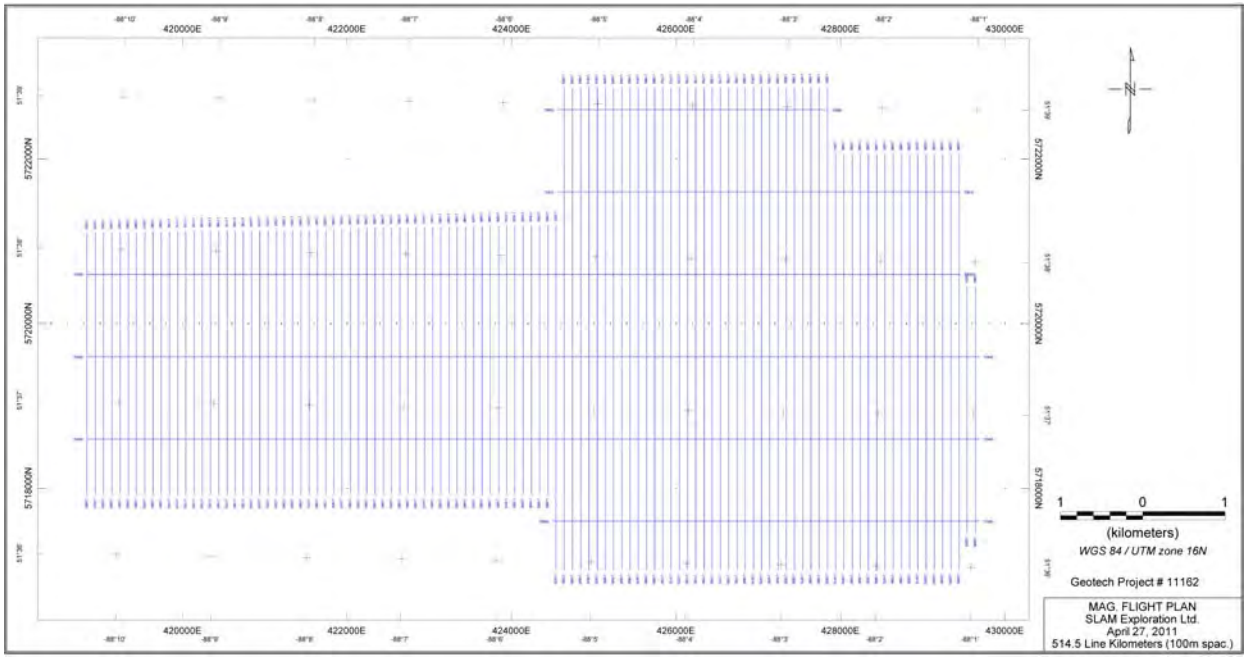
Reserve Creek Geotech ref no. 11120



Miminiska Geotech ref no. 11162



Opikeigan Geotech ref no. 11163



B3. Flight line Specifications and Corner Coordinates

Reserve Creek Geotech ref no. 11120

Line #s	Tie #s	kms	Direction	Line Spac.	Tie Spac.	Name
1000 - 2300	2800 - 2870	660.5	168° Azimuth	100	1000	Reserve Creek
	Total	**660.5**				

Reserve Creek. - WGS84 UTM Zone 16 N	
X	**Y**
450500	5716700
450494.8	5715484.3
449200	5715400
446700	5708600
447400	5705580
448137.7	5707579.5
448800	5707700
448584.9	5708594.3
450100	5709000
449880	5709880
455500	5711300
455000	5713300
458800	5714100
458100	5717100
453800	5717100
453886.3	5716769.5

Miminiska Geotech ref no. 11162

Line #s	Tie #s	kms	Direction	Line Spac.	Tie Spac.	Name
1000 - 1640	1800 - 1840	314.8	0° Azimuth	100	1000	Miminiska
	Total	**314.8**				

WGS84 UTM Zone 16N	
X	**Y**
386769	5724399
393180	5724392
393180	5720397.7
389980	5720403.3
389980	5719604
386769	5719604

Opikeigan Geotech ref no. 11163

Line #s	Tie #s	kms	Direction	Line Spac.	Tie Spac.	Name
1000 - 2080	2800 - 2850	514.5	0° Azimuth	100	1000	Opikeigan
	Total	**514.5**				

WGS84 UTM Zone 16N	
X	**Y**
418839.6	5721100
418839.6	5717918.9
424500	5717918.9
424500	5717000
429500	5717000
429509.9	5717453
429692.6	5717453
429692.6	5720453
429455.2	5720455.3
429455.2	5722055.3
427855.2	5722055.3
427852	5722870.6
424560.4	5722863.7
424560.3	5721200

SCHEDULE C
DATA ACQUISITION

C1. Helicopter

Geotech Ltd. will fly the survey with an AS350BA helicopter (or equivalent). This helicopter has the necessary range and flight duration to efficiently fly this type of survey.

C2. Services provided by Geotech Ltd.

1. Supervision of the helicopter and its crew.
2. Provision of the necessary qualified personnel required to complete the survey.
3. Supply of the technical equipment with spares necessary to fly the survey in an expeditious manner.
4. Processing of the geophysical data.
5. Preparation and delivery to SLAM Exploration Ltd. of all the final products specified in Schedule E.

C3. Survey Scheduling

1. Survey preparations and mobilization to the survey area are expected to commence in 6 to 8 weeks or earlier: to be coordinated with other projects.
2. Preliminary results will be released based upon which option SLAM Exploration Ltd. has chosen under **A.3 Payments** above.
3. Standard preliminary products will normally be delivered 2 weeks after receipt of the field data at Geotech Ltd. offices and SLAM Exploration Ltd.' account is in good standing (**A.3 Payments**).
4. Final data maps and report will normally be delivered eight weeks after delivery of the preliminary products.

All phases of the survey scheduling will be coordinated with the requirements of SLAM Exploration Ltd..

C4. Flight Specifications

1. Flight Lines

Line directions and spacing are as specified in Schedule B. The flight lines will not deviate from the intended flight path by more than 50 meters over a distance of more than 2 km.
Optimum terrain clearances for the helicopter and instrumentation during normal survey flying are:

Helicopter – 60 -65 meters
Magnetic sensor – 30 - 35 meters

Terrain clearance may vary, based on the pilot's judgement of safe flying conditions around man-made structures or in rugged terrain.

2. Airspeed

Normal helicopter airspeed will be approximately 100 km/hr, but this may vary in areas of rugged terrain. With a data-recording rate of 0.1 point per second, geophysical measurements are acquired approximately every 2.8 meters along the survey line.

3. Equipment Loss and/or Damage

In the unlikely event that the MAG bird is lost or permanently damaged in flight, either accidentally or for reasons of safety, the field survey portion of the project will be terminated immediately. Geotech Ltd. will replace the bird if possible but reserves the right to terminate the contract. All survey lines flown and mob/demob will be charged as per the contract.
All previously collected data will be processed and delivered.

C5. Survey Instruments

1. 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer

Geotech's 3-Axis airborne magnetic gradiometer utilizes four high sensitivity cesium total magnetic field sensors. The sensors have been placed 3.68 m apart allowing for a deeper gradient measurement. They are tracked with 3 GPS sensors on the unit allowing for very accurate detailed tracking information. The system measures the vertical and cross-line gradients and the measured or calculated in-line gradient to a sensitivity of 0.001 nT/m.

2. Electronic Navigation - GPS

A Real time differential GPS system utilizing the Novatel WAAS enable PROPAK-V3-RT20 GPS receiver will provide in-flight navigation control. This system determines the absolute position of the helicopter in three dimensions. The position accuracy (RMS) is 1.8 m, with WAAS on - 0.6 m.

3. Altimeter

An altimeter system will record the ground clearance to an accuracy of approximately 1 m. The altimeters will be interfaced to the data acquisition system with an output repetition rate of 0.2second. Recording will be in digital form.

4. Data Acquisition/Recording System

A Geotech Ltd. data acquisition system will be used. Data will be recorded on a flash card.

5. Field Computer Workstation

A dedicated field computer will be used in the field for purposes of displaying geophysical data for quality control and copying/verifying the digital data.

6. Safety

Installation of the survey equipment in the helicopter will be done by qualified personnel. An airworthiness approval certificate is maintained for all installations.

7. Spares

A normal compliment of spare parts and necessary test instrumentation will be available in the field.

8. Base station

The Magnetic base station will be installed close to the survey area. The high sensitivity base station cesium magnetometer (Geometrics G-822) will be employed to record magnetic activity at 1 Hz sampling rate. The magnetic base station data will be merged with the airborne data using GPS Time.
.

C6. Survey Crew

The survey crew will consist of at least the following personnel:

1. An experienced Geophysicist or Geophysical Technician/Project Manager to supervise the survey operations, perform quality control of the data and to assist in arranging the survey logistics and field operations.
2. A Geophysical Operator to maintain and operate the geophysical instruments.
3. An experienced Survey Pilot, who has demonstrated his ability to fly the geophysical instrumentation safely and within survey specifications.
4. An experienced Aircraft Mechanic to undertake progressive maintenance of the aircraft, thus minimizing downtime

Resumes of the key personnel who may be utilized during the survey work are available upon request.

SCHEDULE D
PRELIMINARY DATA PROCESSING / QUALITY CONTROL

The preliminary data processing includes the following quality control measures:

1. All digital data will be inspected on a daily basis to ensure that bad data is not present and to identify missing data sections.
2. A preliminary flight path map will be plotted and checked against survey specifications.
3. All digitally acquired survey data will be merged into a Geosoft Montaj database. Profiles will be edited to ensure completeness of all data traces.

SCHEDULE E
PRODUCTS FOR DELIVERY

E1. Preliminary maps

Digital preliminary maps will be produced as soon after the completion of flying as possible. The products will include:

- Color magnetic contour map

The preliminary maps are in digital form (PDF format).

E2. Final standard products

(1) Final standard maps in digital format at an appropriate scale for each block. The maps will include the flight path traces and the skeleton topographic base (if available), showing main lakes, streams and other notable topographic features, railways, roads, trails, power lines, pipelines.

- Total magnetic intensity (TMI) colour image and contours.

Two hardcopies of the following will be plotted and delivered:

1. Total magnetic intensity (TMI) colour image and contours.
2. Color contoured maps of K,Th,U and TC

(2) The processed digital data will be delivered in two copies on DVD/CD. The line data will be delivered in the Geosoft Montaj GDB format. The maps will be delivered in Geosoft Montaj MAP and PDF formats. Full descriptions of the digital data formats will be included in the final report and as text files on each CD-ROM

(3) Two copies of the final operational report will be delivered. The report will provide information pertaining to the acquisition, processing, and presentation of the data and discussion of the survey results.

E3. Additional products

The following additional products can be produced, if requested.

<u>Magnetic Products</u>

- Magnetic derivative maps: $250 /sheet /product
  (IGRF removed, 1st, 2nd vertical gradient horizontal gradient, Reduction-to-the Equator, Reduction-to-the-Pole, analytical signal, tilt-derivative)
- Advanced Interpretation and reporting by P.Geo.: $150 per hour
  (i.e., Keating coefficients, 2D-3D Magnetic Inversion, Euler Deconvolution, etc.)

Additional Map Products

- Digital terrain colour map: $250 per sheet
  (derived from the radar altimeter and GPS height)
- Customer designed map: $250 per sheet
- Splitting report by blocks $500 per block
- Shipping to multiple addresses $100 per additional shipment

Additional copies

- Extra paper copy from existing files: $80 per sheet
- Extra copy on Mylar from existing files: $120 per sheet
- Extra copy of the report: $40 per copy
- Extra copy of a CD/DVD: $40 per CD/DVD
- Digital archive search and upload to ftp site: $50 per hour

SCHEDULE F
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. SLAM Exploration Ltd. agrees to acknowledge in all press releases and other publications that the survey was flown with the 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer system. SLAM Exploration Ltd. also agrees that Geotech Ltd. may advertise that the 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer system was used by SLAM Exploration Ltd. in the event that news articles are published purporting to a discovery in the Survey area, providing that SLAM Exploration Ltd. approves the advertisement, which approval will not be unreasonably withheld.

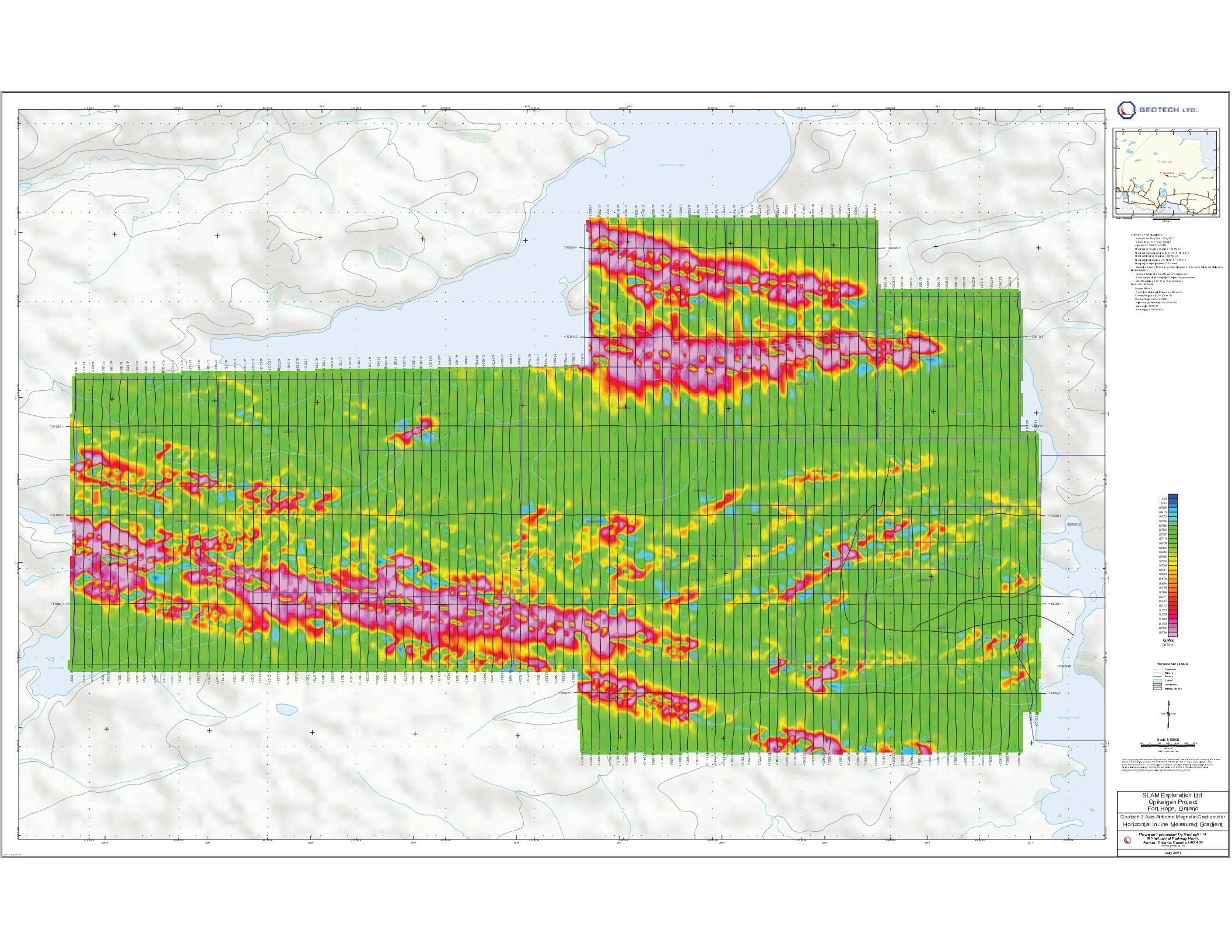
2. Geotech Ltd. will not divulge any information with respect to the Survey to third parties.

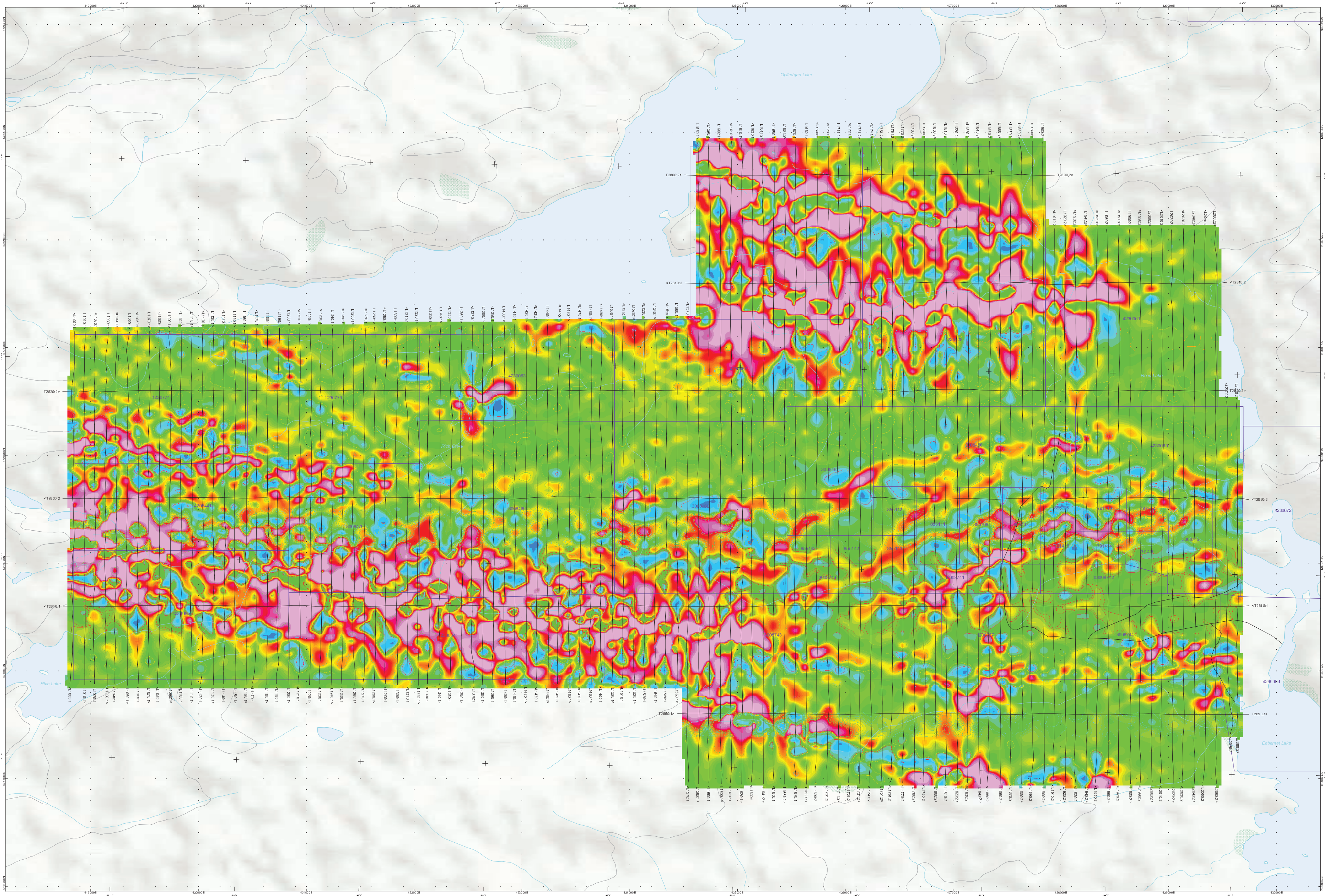
3. Until payment is received in full, the information, documents and data pertaining to the Survey shall remain the property of Geotech Ltd.

Proposal Accepted,
SIGNED for and on behalf of
SLAM Exploration Ltd..

SIGNED for and on behalf of
Geotech Ltd.

Name	*Name* Blair Walker
Title	*Title* Sales and Marketing
Date	*Date* May 4, 2011


GEOTECH LTD.
Ontario
Opikeigan Lake
Fitch Lake
Fisherman Lake
GrAx
(nT/m)
Scale 1:10000
SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario
Geotech 3 Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Horizontal In-line Measured Gradient
Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
July 2011



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

Survey Date: May 26th - 27th, 2011

Survey Base: Fort Hope, Ontario

Aircraft: AS 350B3 C-FVTM

Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 100 Meters

Nominal Survey Line Direction: N 0° E / N 180° E

Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 Meters

Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 90° E / N 270° E

Nominal Terrain Clearance: 73 Meters

Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 30 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer

4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers

Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

Datum: NAD83

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator

Central Meridian: 87°W (Zone 16)

Central Scale Factor: 0.9996

False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

Major Axis: 6378137

Eccentricity: 0.08181919

GrLat (nT/m)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

Contours

Rivers

Roads

Lakes

Wetlands

Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

The topographic data base was derived from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data. Background shading is derived from NASA SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission) data. Inset data derived from Geocommunities 1:250,000 Canadian National Topographic database. Mining Claims are derived from the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (www.geocomm.com) (www.geogratis.ca) (http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca)

SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Horizontal Cross-line Measured Gradient

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.,
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011

GEOTECH LTD.

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

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- Survey Base: Fort Hope, Ontario
- Aircraft: AS 350B3 C-FVTM
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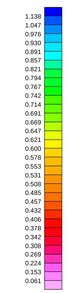
- 4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

- Datum: NAD83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 87°W (Zone 16)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000mN/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137
- Eccentricity: 0.08181919



TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

- Contours
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METRES

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

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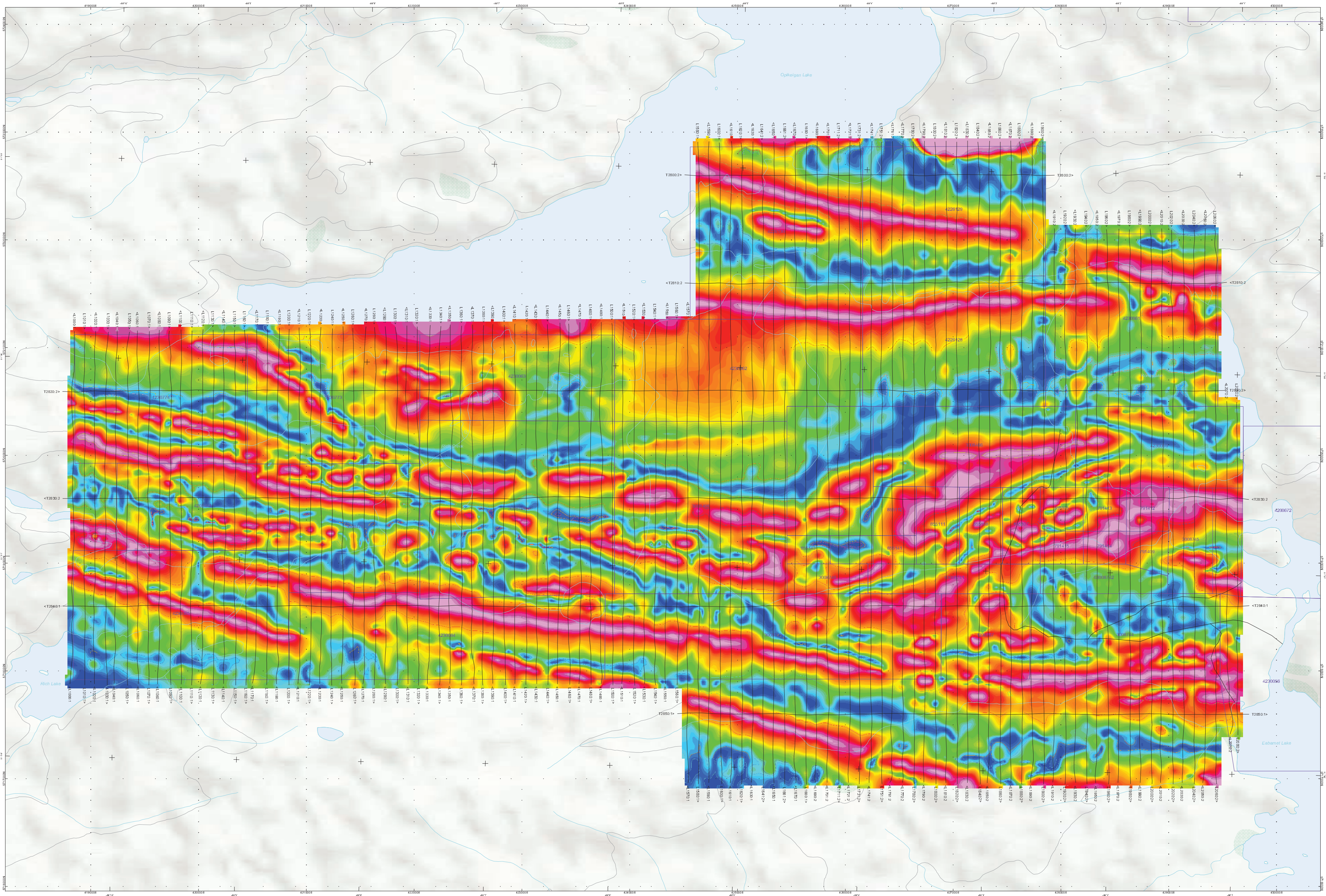
SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Vertical Measured Gradient

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011

Geotech Project # 11163



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:

Survey Date: May 28th - 27th, 2011
Survey Base: Fort Hope, Ontario
Aircraft: AS 350B3 C-FVTM
Nominal Survey Line Spacing: 100 Meters
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Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 Meters
Nominal Tie Line Direction: N 90° E / N 270° E
Nominal Terrain Clearance: 73 Meters
Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 30 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers
Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

Datum: NAD83
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 87°W (Zone 16)
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
Major Axis: 6378137
Eccentricity: 0.08181919

Tilt (radians)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND

Contours
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
Wetlands
Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

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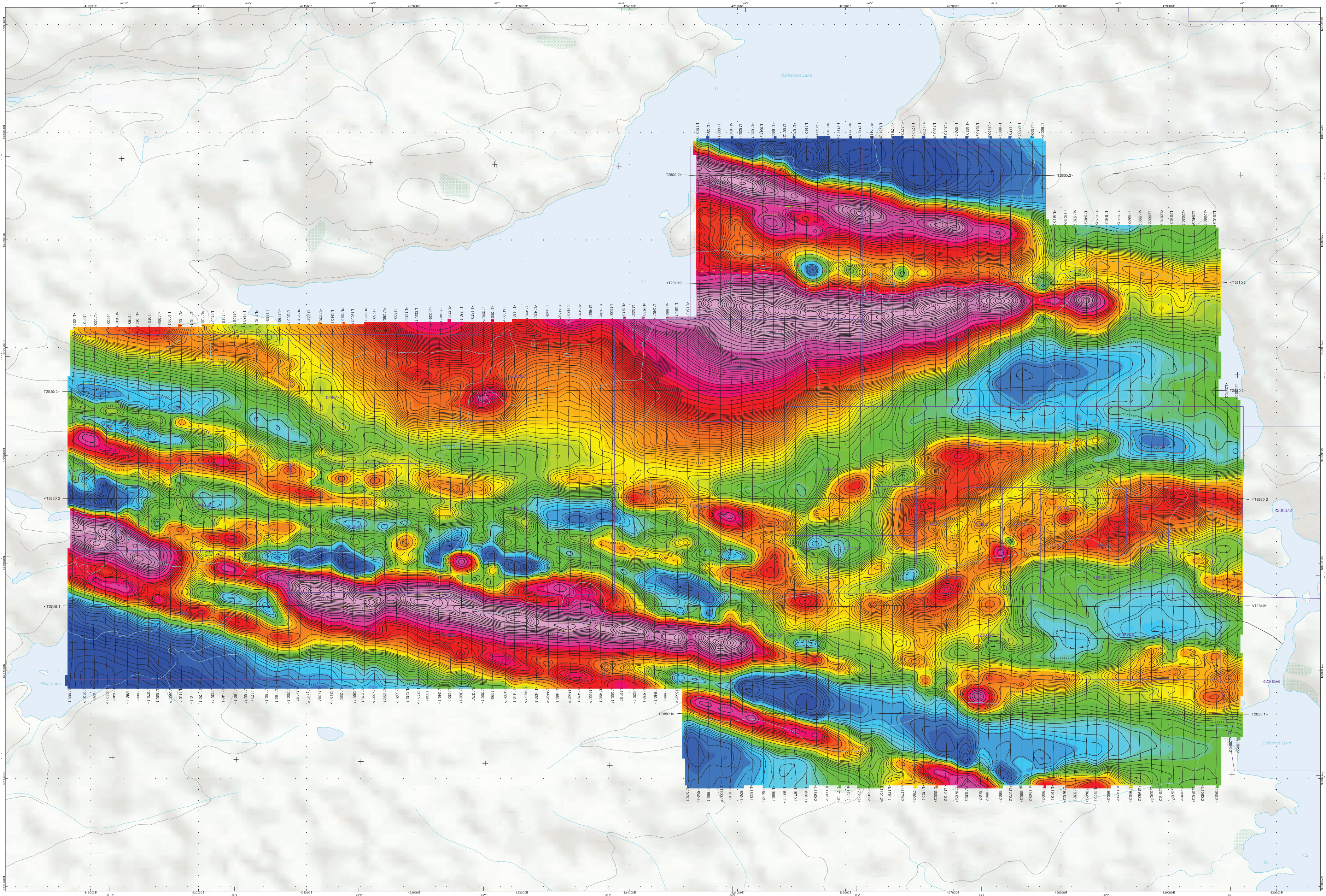
(www.geocomm.com) (www.geogratis.ca) (http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca)

SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Tilt Derivative
of Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011



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- Survey Date: May 26th - 27th, 2011
- Survey Base: Fort Hope, Ontario
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- Nominal Terrain Clearance: 73 Meters
- Magnetic Sensor: Towed at a mean distance of 30 meters below the Helicopter

INSTRUMENTS
- Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
- 4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers
- Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION
- Datum: NAD83
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 87°W (Zone 16)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
- Major Axis: 6378137
- Eccentricity: 0.08181919

TMI (nT)

TMI Contour Intervals:
- 10 nT
- 50 nT
- 250 nT

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:
- Contours
- Rivers
- Roads
- Lakes
- Wetlands
- Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 (meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

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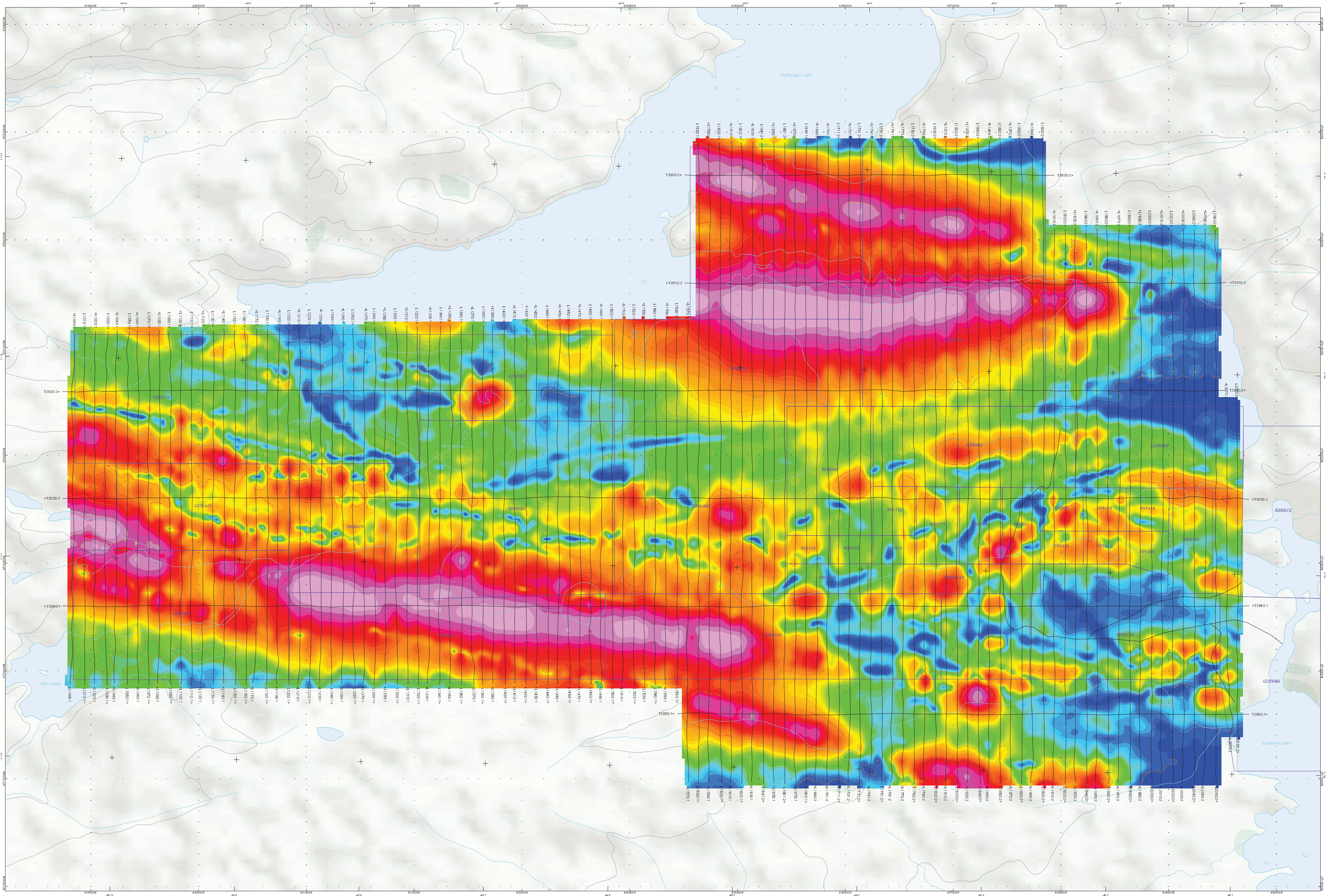
(www.geocomm.com) (www.geogratis.ca) (http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca)

SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011



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Nominal Tie Line Spacing: 1000 Meters
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INSTRUMENTS

Geotech 3 Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers
Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

Datum: NAD83
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Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
Major Axis: 6378137
Eccentricity: 0.08181919

TotGrad (nT/m)

34.8876
20.7845
13.6542
9.8323
7.5214
6.0241
4.9386
4.1332
3.5436
3.0713
2.6620
2.3498
2.0886
1.8705
1.7057
1.5593
1.4404
1.3365
1.2489
1.1674
1.0957
1.0331
0.9782
0.9244
0.8750
0.8299
0.7861
0.7434
0.7006
0.6599
0.6201
0.5788
0.5363
0.4903
0.4449
0.3962
0.3380
0.2502

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

Contours
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
Wetlands
Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

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(www.geocomm.com) (www.geogratis.ca) (http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca)

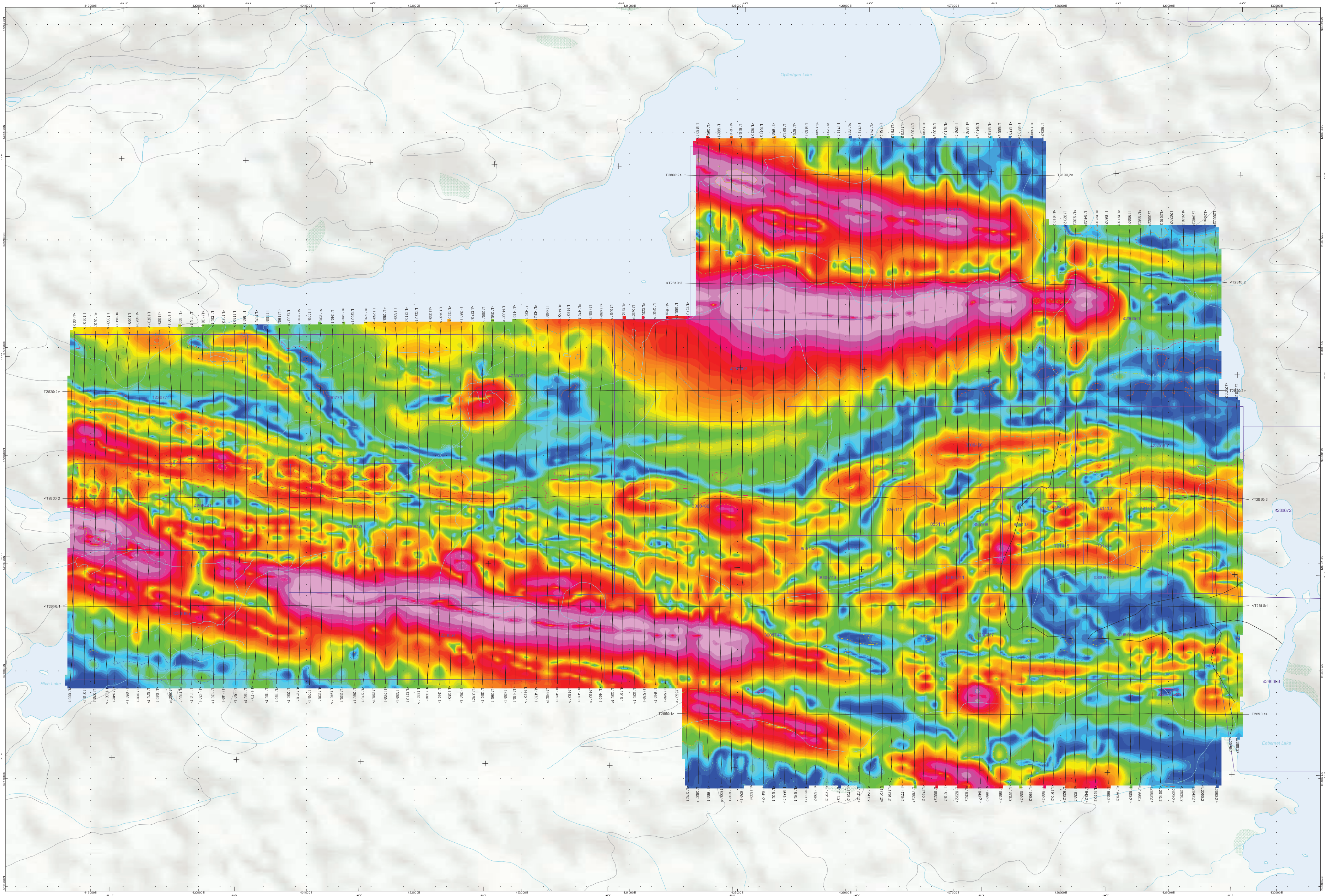
SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer

Total Gradient (Analytic Signal)

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011



GEOTECH LTD.

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INSTRUMENTS

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
4 Geometrics High Sensitivity Cesium Magnetometers
Mag Resolution: 0.02 nT at 10 samples/sec

MAP PROJECTION

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Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Central Meridian: 87°W (Zone 16)
Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m
Major Axis: 6378137
Eccentricity: 0.08181919

26.7377
15.7526
9.9662
6.8717
4.9915
3.7771
3.0015
2.4699
2.0654
1.7728
1.5467
1.3617
1.2122
1.0884
0.9909
0.9061
0.8327
0.7655
0.7050
0.6474
0.5956
0.5494
0.5073
0.4686
0.4335
0.4016
0.3713
0.3408
0.3114
0.2820
0.2528
0.2245
0.1974
0.1712
0.1449
0.1190
0.0919
0.0619

TotHGrad
(nT/m)

TOPOGRAPHIC LEGEND:

Contours
Rivers
Roads
Lakes
Wetlands
Mining Claims

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

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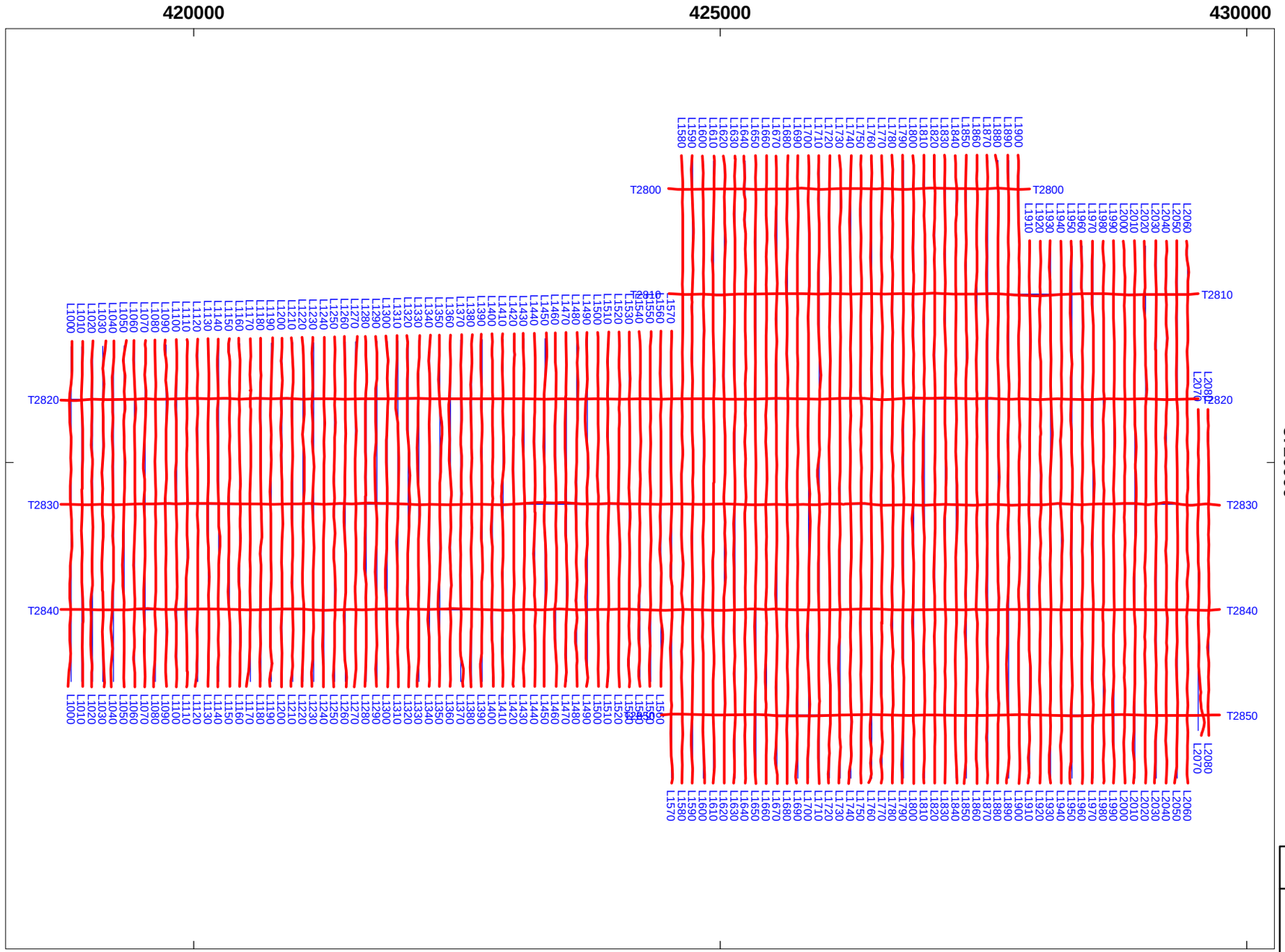
SLAM Exploration Ltd.
Opikeigan Project
Fort Hope, Ontario

Geotech 3-Axis Airborne Magnetic Gradiometer
Total Horizontal Gradient

Flown and processed by Geotech Ltd.
245 Industrial Parkway North,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 4C4
www.geotech.ca

July 2011



Flight Plan in blue

Lines that have been flown are in red

Scale 1:50000

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000

metres

PRELIMINARY - May 27/11

Total Line-km to be flown: 514.5
Line-km flown to date: 514.5
Percent Line-km flown to date: 100%

Geotech Project #11163

HELIGRAD FLIGHT PLAN

Slam Exploration Ltd.

May/11