GEOPHYSICAL, FOLLOW UP REPORT
FOR
EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.
ON THE
CARNEGIE BASE METAL PROJECT
GRIDS A,B,C AND D
CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO

Prepared by: J. C. Grant,
April, 2015

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INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Mr. Chris Dupont on behalf of the company, Explor Resources Inc., to complete a ground geophysical program across a series of claims that represent a portion of their claim holdings located in Carnegie Township of the Porcupine Mining Division in Northeastern Ontario.

The purpose of the program was to keep the existing claim blocks in good standing until any and all conductive zones can be followed up further or be defined by diamond drilling.

Carnegie Township has been covered by several generations of ground and airborne surveys since 1965 but very little drilling of any kind was done on several of the claim blocks.

The claims covered by the ground program generally lie along the contact between the intermediate and mafic volcanics and the felsic volcanics and have been cross cut by several major northwest to southeast trending faults.

There are several copper and zinc occurrences either on the claims or on strike with the grids. The entire property lies about 4 to 5 kilometers northwest of the Kidd mine site.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Carnegie Project consisted of 4 grids labeled A, B, C and D and they are generally situated in the central west and southwest section of the Township.

More specifically Grid A represents the south half of Lot 12 Concession 4, Grid B represents the south halves of Lots 12 and 11 Concession 3, Grid C represents the south half of Lot 9 Concession 5 and the north half of Lot 8 Concession 4 and Grid D represents the north halves of Lots 8 and 7 Concession 3 of the Township.

Access to the property during the survey period was relatively easy. Highway 655 travels north from Timmins and cut across the eastern section of Carnegie Township. At the Concession line between 4 and 5 there is a good gravel road that generally runs west then southwest across the Township, across Jocko Creek and then west across the remaining portion of the Township. This road provided ideal skidoo access to all of the grids either directly or from ingress roads and trails running off of this main road.

Traveling time from Timmins to the grids is about 90 minutes. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 of this reports for the grid locations with respect to Timmins.

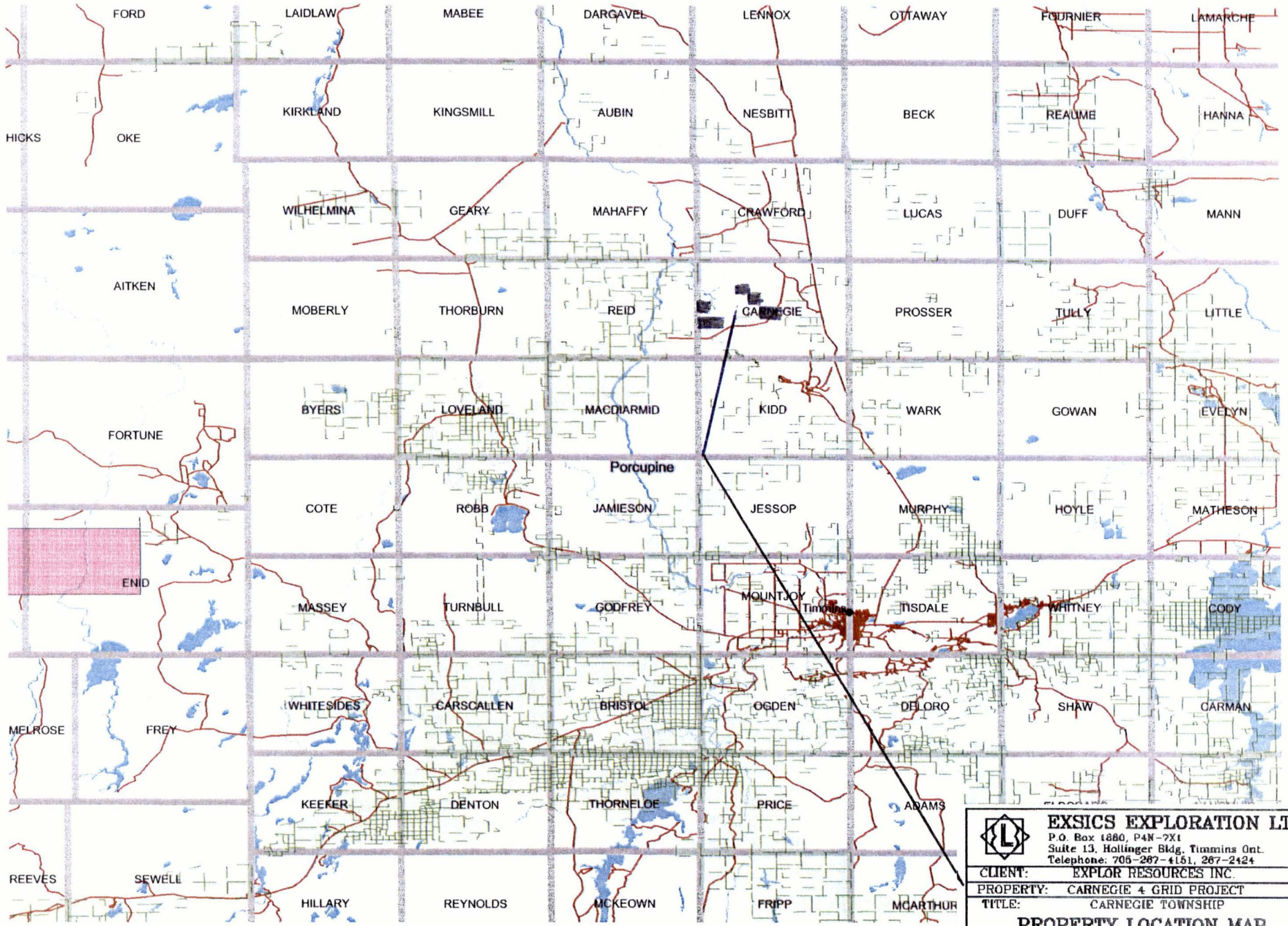
EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.
P.O. Box 1880, P4N-7X1
Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Timmins Ont.
Telephone: 705-267-4151, 267-2424

CLIENT:	EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.
PROPERTY:	CARNEGIE 4 GRID PROJECT
TITLE:	CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP

LOCATION MAP

Fig. 1

Date: MAR. 2015	Scale:	NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant	Interp:	Job: E-934



NAD 83
5 degree grid

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CLIENT:	EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.
PROPERTY:	CARNEGIE 4 GRID PROJECT
TITLE:	CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Fig. 2

Date: MAR. 2015	Scale: 1:600,000	NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant	Interp:	Job: E-934

CLAIM BLOCK:

The claim numbers that were covered by the geophysical survey are listed below.

Grid A:	P-4216498	S ½ Lot 12 Concession 4
Grid B:	P-4216497	S ½ Lot 11, E ½ of S ½ Lot 12 Concession 3
	P-4240653	W ½ of S ½ Lot 12 Concession 3
Grid C:	P-4216496	S ½ Lot 9 Concession 5
	P-4216495	N ½ Lot 8 Concession 4
Grid D:	P-4216493	N ½ Lots 8 and 7 Concession

Refer to figure 3 copied from MNDM Plan Map of Carnegie Townships for the positioning of the claim numbers within the Township.

PERSONNEL:

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

R. Bradshaw	Timmins, Ontario
J. Francoeur	Timmins, Ontario
A Chamberlain	Timmins, Ontario
D. J. Gibson	Timmins, Ontario

The plotting and interpretation as well as the report was completed by J. C. Grant of Exsics Exploration Limited.

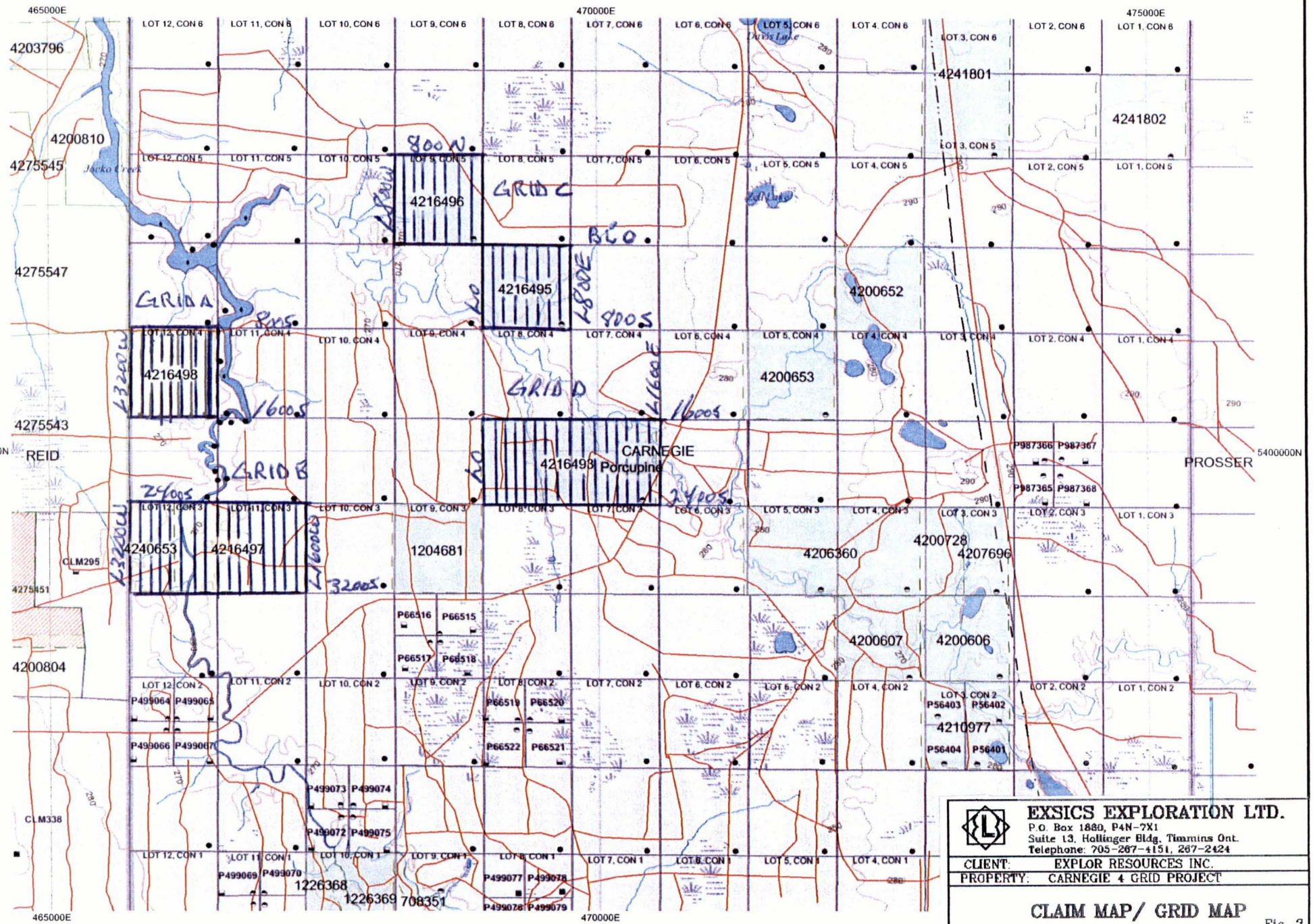
GROUND PROGRAM:

This follow up ground program that was completed over all of the four historical grids consisted of a detailed VLF-EM survey using the Scintrex Envi Mag system. The original lines that had been cut across all of the four blocks were compassed and paced using hand held GPS units for ground control. Once the lines were established, they were then covered with the VLF-EM survey. Specifications for this unit can be found as Appendix A of this report. The following parameters were kept constant throughout both of the surveys.

VLF-EM Survey:

Line spacing.....	100 meters
Station spacing.....	25 meters
Reading intervals.....	12.5 meters
Transmitting station.....	Cutler, Maine, 24.0Khz
Transmitting direction	Azimuth 115 degrees
Parameters measured	In phase component of the secondary field

Once the survey was completed the field data from each of the 4 grids was then plotted directly onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000 and then profiled at 1 cm = +/- 10%, A copy of these profiled base maps are included in the back pocket of this report.



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CLIENT: EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.
PROPERTY: CARNEGIE 4 GRID PROJECT

CLAIM MAP/ GRID MAP

Fig. 3

Date: MAR. 2015 | Scale: 1:60,000 | NTS:
Drawn: J.C.Grant | Interp: | Job: E-934

The ground program was completed between February 12th and March 10th 2015 and consisted of approximately 50.4 kilometers of grid lines and surveys.

HISTORICAL MAGNETIC & HLEM SURVEY RESULTS:

The following results were taken from the report written in April 2009 for Explor Resources on the same four claim blocks.

GRID A:

The HLEM survey outlined a good strong conductive zone that strikes across the entire section of the grid at about 290 degrees and continues off of the grid in both directions. There is a minor offset in the zone between lines 2600MW and 2700MW suggesting some form of faulting and or folding may occur along the strike of the zone. This target is at a depth range of 65 to 85 meters and has a good strong conductivity of 30 to 60 mhos. The zone appears to dip near vertical to slightly south.

The entire zone lies along the northern edge of a magnetic high unit that covers most of the western and southern sections of the grid.

A second possible zone may be evident across the southern section of lines 2400MW and 2700MW but it is striking off of the grid to the south. This zone also correlates to a weak magnetic bulge in the main magnetic high unit.

GRID B:

The HLEM survey outlined two parallel zones that strike west and northwest across the cut grid. The northern zone appears to continue off of the grid in both directions and it seems to be getting stronger and or shallower as it strikes to the northwest. The zone lies at a depth to source of 84 to 105 meters east to west and it has a good conductivity range of 12 to 30 mhos from east to west.

The entire zone correlates to a modest magnetic high unit that appears to have been cross cut by a fault that runs along line 2000MW and this fault has shifted the zone to the north. The western end of the zone has also been cut by a north-northwest striking dike that can be followed from line 3000MW at 3200MS to line 3150MW at tie line 2400MS.

The second conductive zone can be traced from line 1600MW to 2400MW at about 3000MS and this zone appears to continue off of the grid to the east. This zone lies along the southern boundary of the main magnetic high unit. This may represent the contact between the mafics to the north and the felsics to the south.

The zone lies at a depth of 65 to 100 meters and it has a good conductivity range of 7 to 20 mhos.

GRID C:

There are several areas of magnetic highs across the survey grid. These zones are 200 to 400 gammas above the general background of the survey area. The first area lies along the southern sections of lines 800ME to 400ME and it continues off of the grid to the southeast.

An HLEM zone lies just along the northern limb of this high and may represent a minor fault and or shear zone. The conductor is a deep and narrow zone at about 75 meters with a moderate conductivity of 8 mhos. The strike of the zone is erratic and spotty.

A second magnetic high unit sits just to the northwest of this first zone and it lies between lines 600ME and 0+00 and appears to have been cut off by a narrow fault like unit represented by a narrow magnetic low. This low strikes northwest and can be followed from line 100ME at 450MS to line 800MW at 200MN and it continues off of the grid to the northwest.

This magnetic unit has a single line conductor correlating to its eastern tip and the zone lies at a depth of 100 meters with a modest conductivity of 5 mhos.

There is a narrow magnetic high striking off of the grid to the northwest on line 0+00 at 3500MS that may be the northwest extension of the narrow high south of the suspected fault zone.

The last magnetic high zone lies between lines 100MW and 700MW. This zone appears to be a narrow high that is faulted and or folded along line 700MW and continues north and off of the grid to the north. The magnetic high has an associated HLEM zone initially lying along its southern limb between lines 200MW and 300MW and again associated with a stronger portion of the high between lines 400MW and 500MW. Both of these HLEM zones are weak and or deep at this writing or may be masked by a more conductive overburden layering.

The narrow magnetic low unit that strikes from line 200ME at 525MS to line 800MW at 225MN and continues off of the grid to the northwest may in fact correlate to the geological contact between the mafics and the felsics.

GRID D:

There are three areas of magnetic activity on this grid of which two have associated HLEM zones. The other features outlined on the grid are the two magnetic lows that are cutting across the lines. The first low cam be followed from line 1600ME at 2200MS to line 600ME at 1600MS and this continues off of the grid to the northwest. It is the result of a fault zone. The second low can be traced from line 750ME at 2400MS to line 400ME at 1600MS were it seems to merge with the main fault striking northwest across the grid.

The main magnetic high unit lies along the northern flank of the northwest striking fault zone. This unit strikes into the grid and cam be followed to line 900ME at 1700MS. This unit is host to a good HLEM zone that lies along the northern ends of lines 1500ME to 900ME

A second magnetic high unit lies along the southern limb of the fault zone and it can be traced from line 1100ME to 400ME where it runs into the second fault zone running north-northwest across the grid. There is a moderate HLEM zone that follows the north limb of this magnetic unit and it cam be traced from line 1500ME at 2150MS to 900ME at 1900MS. This zone is at a depth range of 50 to 90 meters and it has a modest conductivity of 6 mhos.

Two narrow magnetic units are situated to the west of the second fault zone and appear to strike west from the fault. At this writing there are no conductive zones associated with either high.

CURRENT PROGRAM, 2015

VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS:

GRID A:

The VLF-EM survey was completed across 7.2 kilometers of grid lines that were labelled lines 3200MW to 2400MW and had stations from 800MS to 1600MS. The VLF survey returned a weak conductive zone generally striking northwest to southeast and can be followed from line 3100MW to 2700MW and possibly again cutting across line 2400MW. The zone closely parallels the strike of the historic HLEM zone. Several weak parallel zones were also noted striking across lines 3100MW to 2700MW between 1250MS and 1450MS.

GRID B:

The VLF-EM survey was completed across 13.6 kilometers of grid lines that were labelled 3200MW to 1600MW and had stations from 2400MS to 3200MS. The VLF survey outlined a number of parallel weak zones across the central section of the grid area, generally to the east of the river. The strongest VLF zone strikes northwest to southeast across lines 2000MW and 1900MW between 2750MS and 2650MS. This zone correlates to a portion of the historical HLEM zone but that zone was interpreted to be at a depth of 80 to 105 meters, possibly outside the search depth capabilities of the VLF survey.

GRID C:

The VLF survey was completed on 16.0 kilometers of grid lines that were labelled 800MW to 800ME and had stations from 800MN to 800MS. The present survey did not enhance the historical HLEM survey results. Generally the VLF response was quite flat with minor spikes and weak narrow conductor axis spread across the northwestern and extreme east section of the grid area. The overburden cover may be more clay rich in this section of the township which did not allow for an adequate survey penetration.

GRID D:

The VLF-EM survey was completed across 13.6 kilometers of grid lines labelled line 0+00 to 1600ME and had stations from 1600MS to 2400MS. The VLF zones all lie to the east and south of the creeks but two of the zones appear to correlate roughly with the historical HLEM zones. The first zone strikes northwest to southeast and runs across lines 1100ME to 1200ME between 1550MS and 1650MS. The second zone of interest strikes generally east to

The second zone of interest strikes generally east to west across lines 800ME to 1100ME between 2000MS and 2100MS and generally correlates to the historical HLEM zone in the same area.

There are several short weaker zones striking across several other grid lines but are considered lower priority at this time as they appear to correlate to drainage patterns in the immediate area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The present ground surveys were somewhat successful in correlating with the historical HLEM survey results.

The conductive horizons outlined by the VLF survey do correlate generally with the historical HLEM surveys on Grids A and B. These predominant zones are ready to be drill tested to determine their source. Should either zone return encouraging results then the ground along strike of the conductors should be acquired if possible.

The magnetic units with associated HLEM targets that were outlined on Grids C and D are some what weaker and possibly deeper that those on Grids A and B and thus did not lend themselves well to the VLF survey method. The magnetic expressions on these two grids coupled with the ones that have HLEM zones suggest that the zones may have to be followed up with a deeper penetrating survey method. A follow up survey using an IP system of 6 electrodes of more should be considered. IP surveys are a good method at detecting conductive zones that may represent disseminated targets.

Should the follow up program better define the zones and their depths a drill program should then be initiated to test the zones.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Grant
April 2015

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.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JOHN GRANT
FELLOW

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

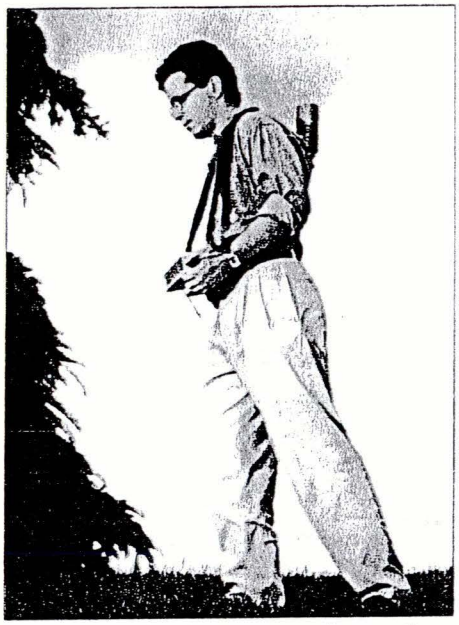
- easily detects buried drums to depths of 10 feet or more
- more sensitive to the steel of a buried drum than EM or radar
- much less expensive than EM or radar
- survey productivity much higher than with EM or radar

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

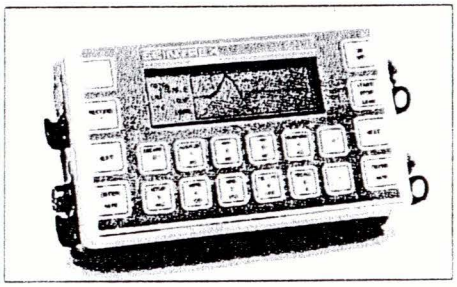
An optional upgrade kit is available to configure ENVI-MAG as a gradiometer to make true, simultaneous gradiometer measurements. Gradiometry is useful for geotechnical and archaeological surveys where small near surface magnetic targets are the object of the survey.

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.

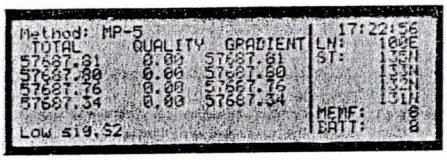
"Datacheck" Quality Control of Data

"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 12 Volt 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

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Telex: 06-964570

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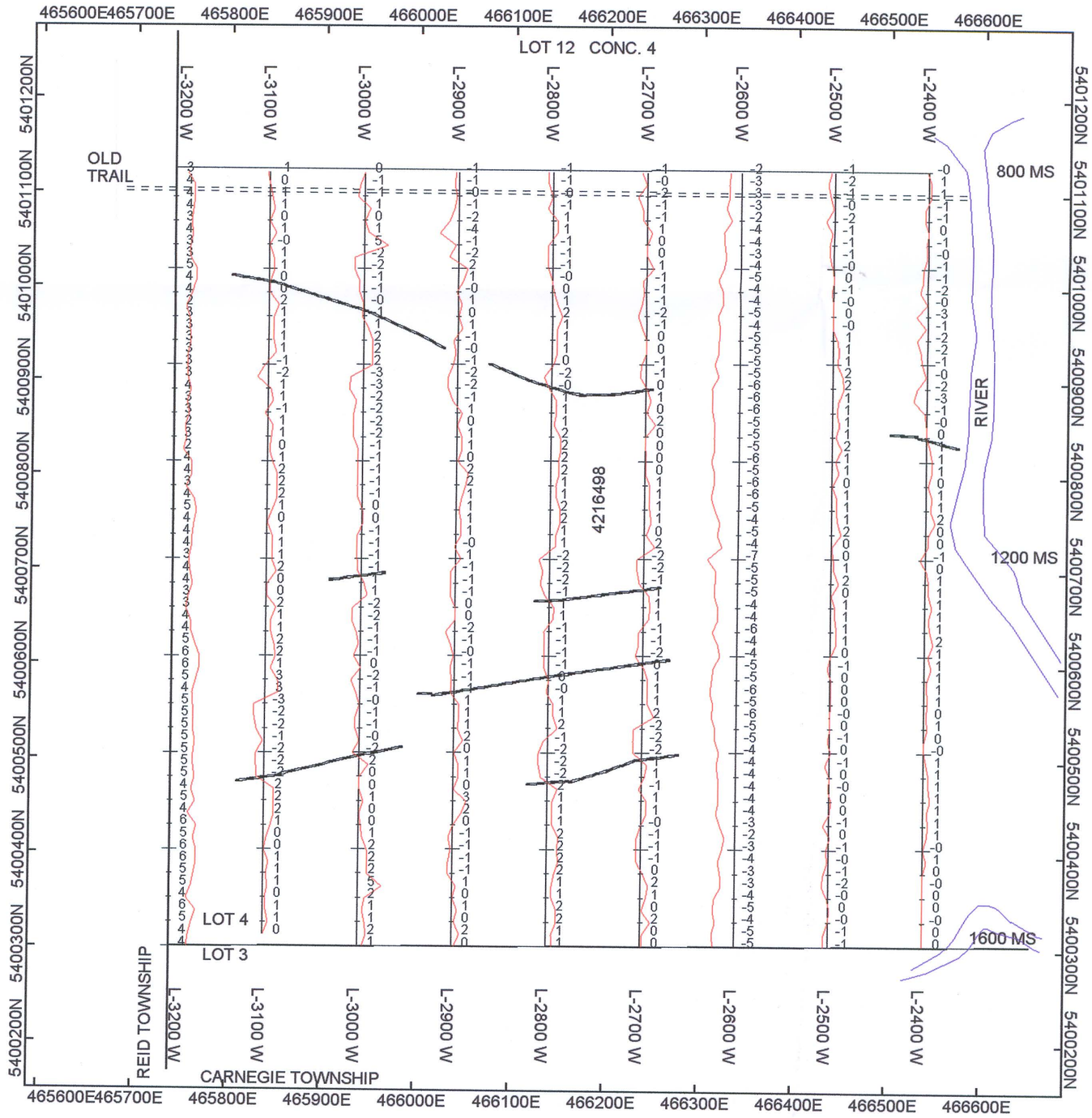
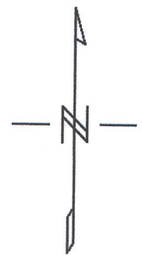
Scintrex Inc.
85 River Rock Drive
Unit 202
Buffalo, NY 14207
Telephone: (716) 298-1219
Fax: (716) 298-1317





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

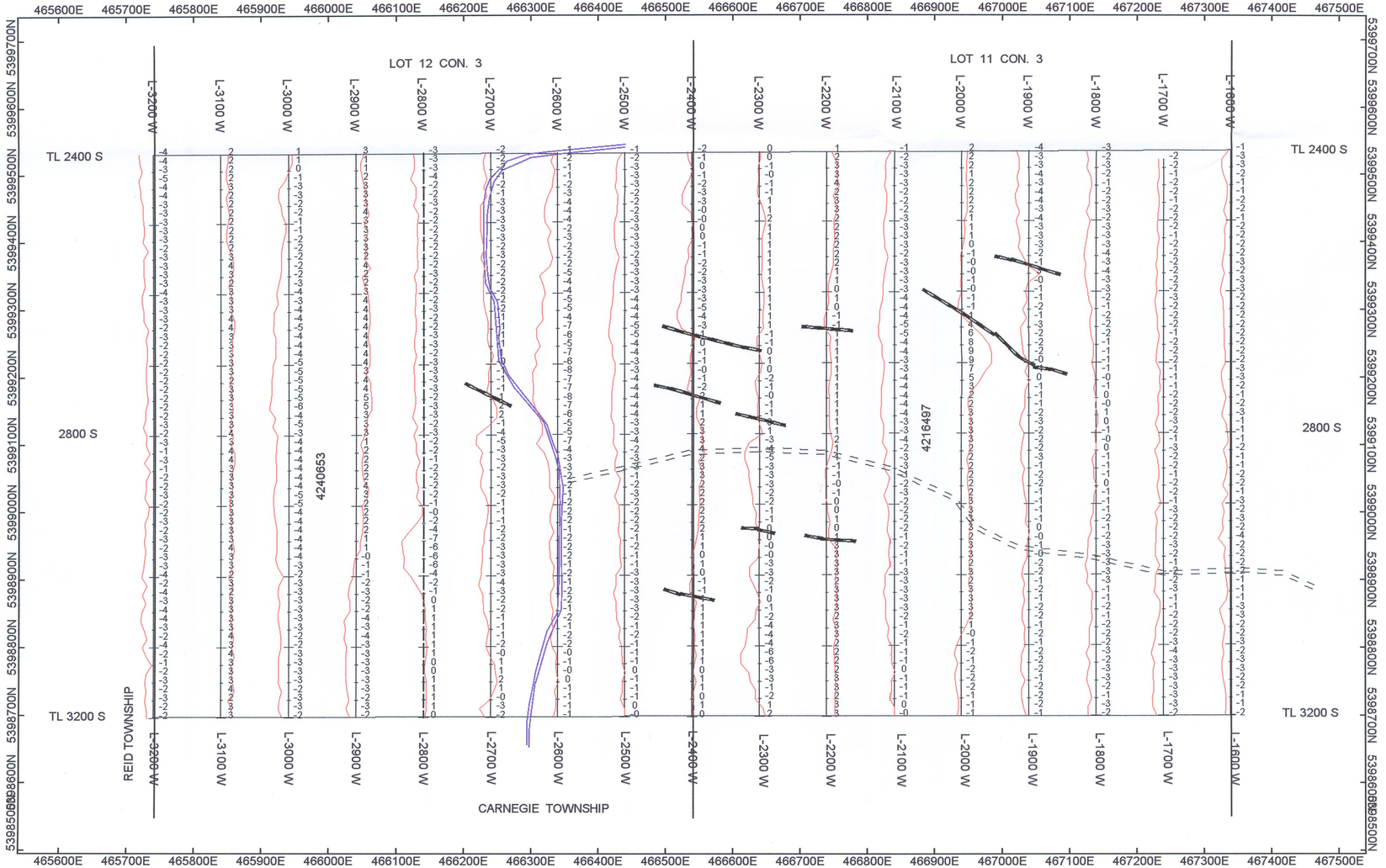
NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.

GRID A CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP
VLF-EM SURVEY, CUTLER, MAINE 24.0KHZ

SCINTREX ENVI MAG SYSTEM
PROFILED: 1CM=+/- 10%

FEB. 2015 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED E- 934.



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

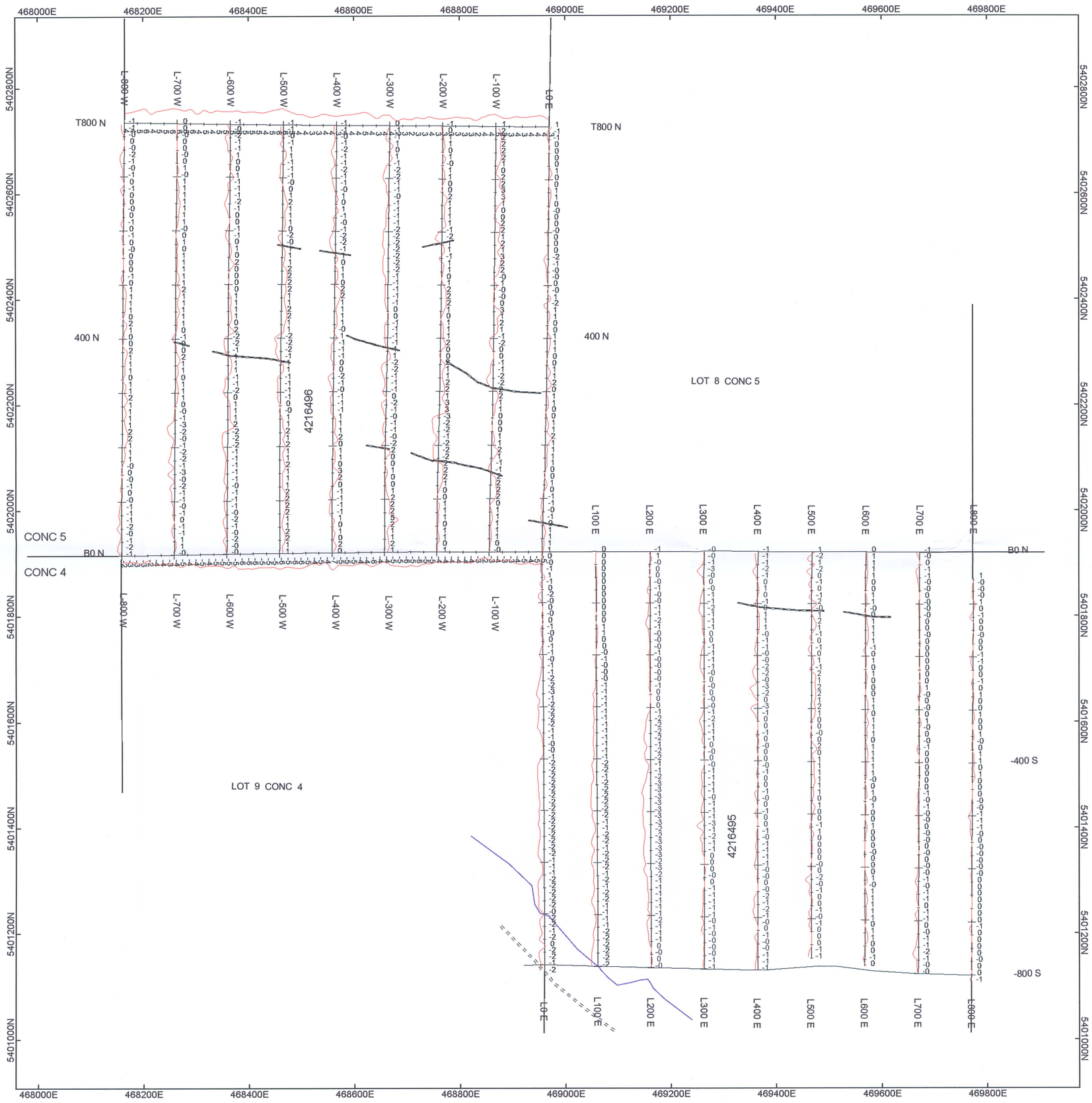
NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.

GRID B CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP
VLF-EM SURVEY, CUTLER, MAINE 24.0KHZ

SCINTREX ENVI MAG SYSTEM
PROFILED: 1CM=+/- 10%

FEB. 2015 EXSICS EXPLORATION LIMITED E- 934



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(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.

GRID C CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP
VLF-EM SURVEY, CUTLER, MAINE 24.0KHZ

SCINTREX ENVI MAG SYSTEM
PROFILED: 1CM = +/- 10%

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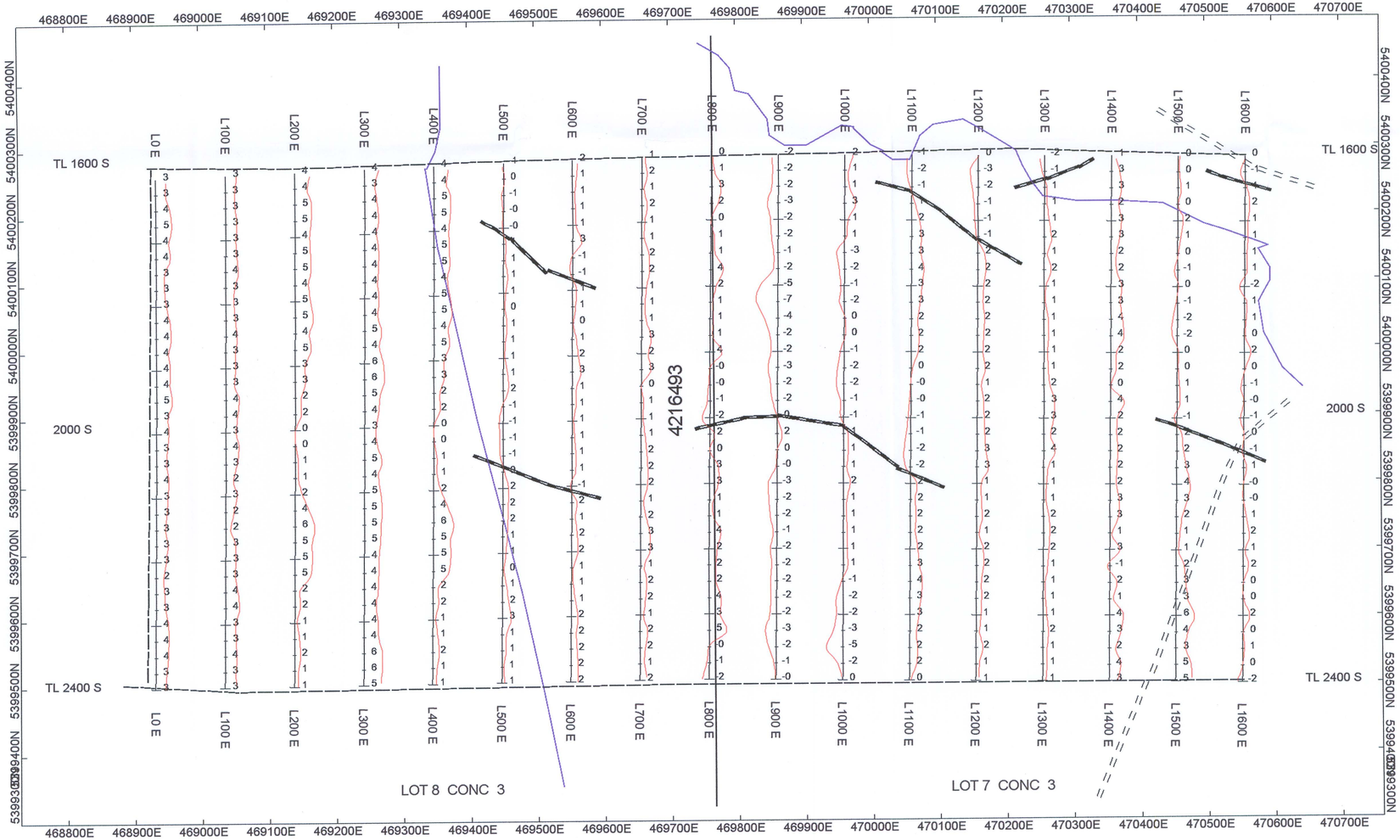

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.

GRID D NORTHHALFCARNEGIE TOWNSHIP
VLF-EM SURVEY, CUTLER, MAINE 24.0KHZ

SCINTREX ENVI MAG SYSTEM
PROFILED: 1CM =+/- 10%

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