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WORK REPORT
on the
HWY PROPERTY
HISLOP AND BOWMAN TOWNSHIPS
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
for
STEVE ANDERSON

Submitted by: Steve Anderson
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o/a VISION EXPLORATION
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Website: www.duenorth.net/vision

April, 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The following report will deal with the results of a VLF-EM survey carried out on the HWY Project, located in Hislop and Bowman Townships, Larder Lake Mining Division. The property is made up of a single, 8 unit mining claims (4243851) which straddles the township line between Hislop and Bowman Townships (Figure #3). This work program was carried out as a test survey to determine if the higher electromagnetic frequency of a VLF-EM survey might respond to any geological structures extending through the surveyed area. The work was carried out on a contract basis by Vision Exploration on behalf of Steve Anderson.

A total of 2.5 km of grid lines were established to cover an area which lies between two known gold occurrences (figure #3). The entire grid was then covered with a VLF-EM survey. The work program was designed to provide detailed high frequency EM to aid in the geological interpretation of the area. This work was carried out between April 10th and April 11th, 2017.

This report will deal with the results of the VLF-EM survey carried out on the above-mentioned property.



HWY PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE #1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim that makes up the HWY Property covered by this work program straddles the township line between Hislop and Bowman Townships (Figure #3). The claim is an 8 unit claim with 4 units occurring in each township. A legal description of the property can be found under the claims section of this report. The work area is situated approximately 6km south of the town of Matheson (Figure #2). Hwy 11 north runs in a north-westerly direction through the central portion of the 8 unit claim.

Access to the work area was gained by taking Hwy 11 North south of Matheson for approximately 6km to Cherry Road. As mentioned above, Hwy 11 North runs through the centre of the block and Cherry road runs east-west along the claims southern boundary, providing excellent access (Figure #2).

PERSONNEL

The following people were directly involved in carrying out the VLF-EM survey. All were employed by Vision Exploration of Timmins, Ontario.

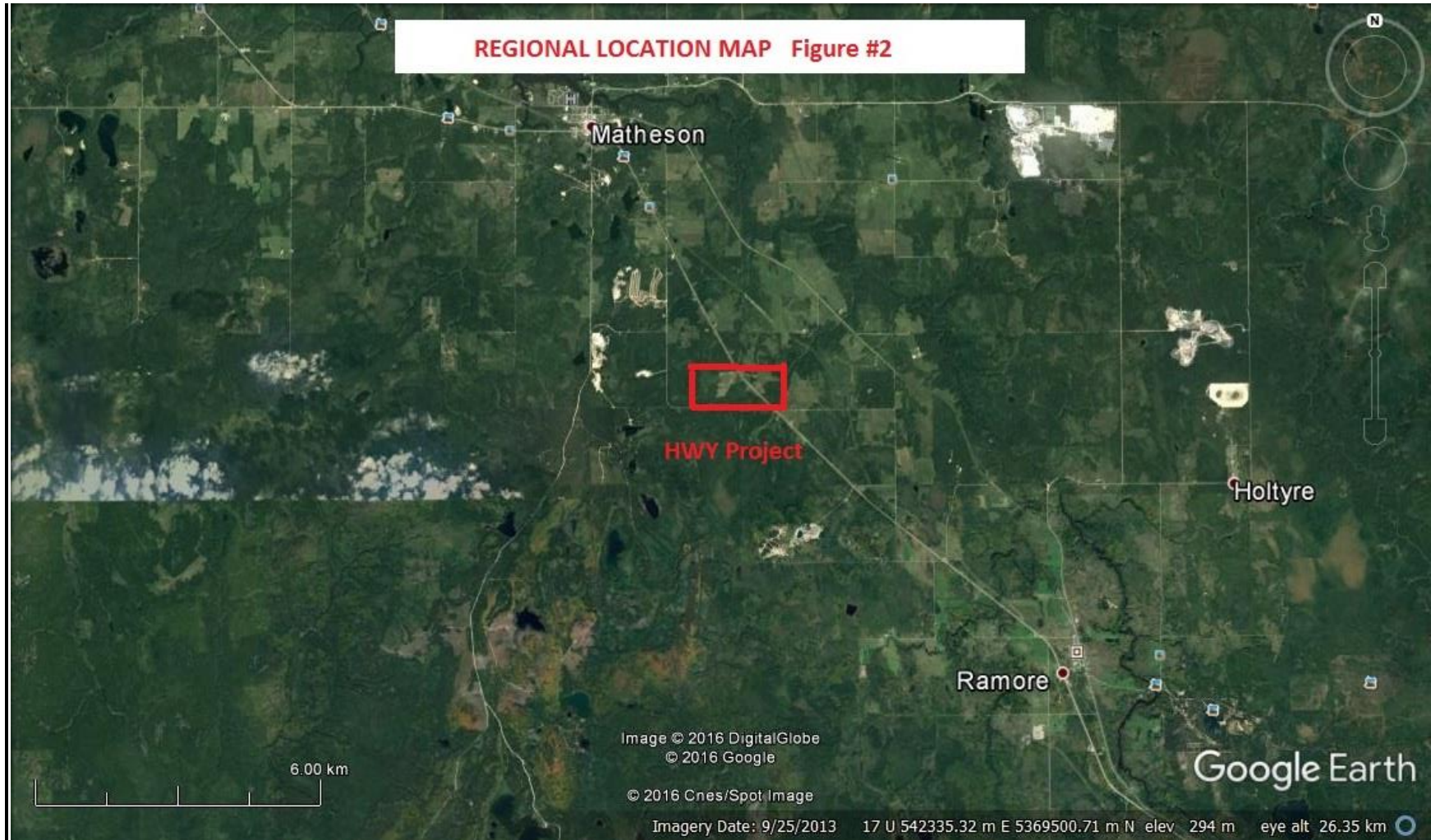
Project Manager
Helper

Steve Anderson
Glenda Smith

Crystal Falls
Crystal Falls

PREVIOUS WORK

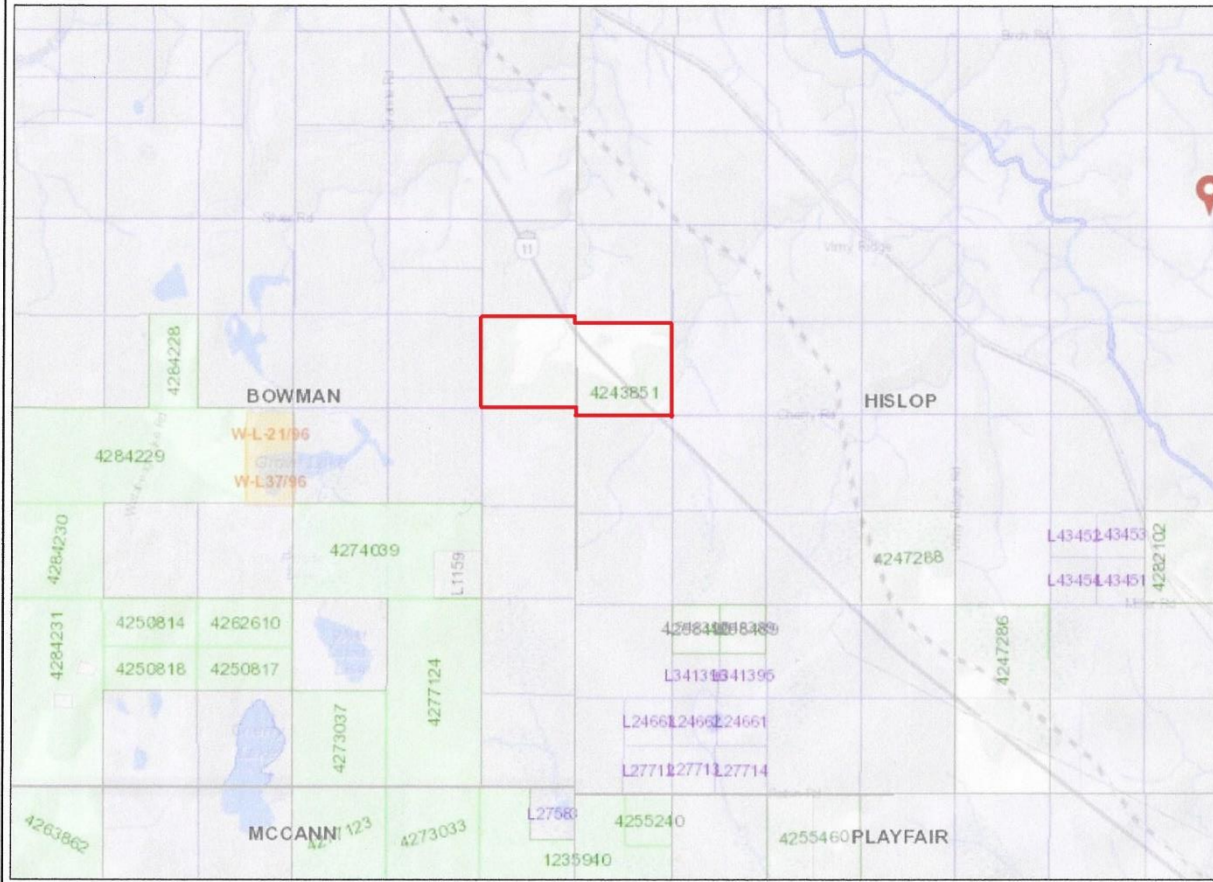
This was first phase of exploration to be carried out by Steve Anderson. The claim was previously part of a large land package that was optioned to Nebu Resources Inc. Nebu has since returned 100% ownership of the claim to Steve Anderson. During the option period, Nebu conducted a line cutting, magnetometer and Induced Polarization work program on the subject claim.



CLAIMS

The claim covered by this work program makes up the HWY Project and is located in the Larder Lake Mining Division. The legal description is as follows:

<u>Claim #</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Lot & Con</u>	<u>Township</u>
4243851	8 units	S ½ Lot 1, Con 3 S ½ Lot 13, Con 3	Bowman Township Hislop Township



Legend

- Administration Boundaries**
- Mining Divisions
 - Resident Geologist District
 - Townships and Areas
 - UTM Grid
 - Geographic Lot Fabric
 - Other Federal Land
- Mineral Tenure Grid**
- DM TG Tenure Grid
- Alienations**
- Withdrawal
 - Notice
- Unpatented Claim**
- Active
 - Reconciled
 - Pending
- Disposition**
- Disposition
- Disposition Symbols**
- ⊙ Camp
 - ⊙ Disposition Unknown/Pending
 - ⊙ Freehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - ⊙ Freehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - ⊙ Freehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - ⊙ Land Use Permit
 - ⊙ Leasehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - ⊙ Leasehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - ⊙ Leasehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - ⊙ License of Occupation Mining Use Only
 - ⊙ License of Occupation Surface and Mining Rights
 - ⊙ License of Occupation Uses Not Specified
 - ⊙ Order in Council
 - ⊙ Tower
 - ⊙ WPLA
- Geology Layers**
- ⊙ AMIS Sites
 - ⊙ AMIS Features
 - ⊙ Drill Holes
 - ⊙ Mineral Occurrences

0 2.43 km

Projection: Web Mercator



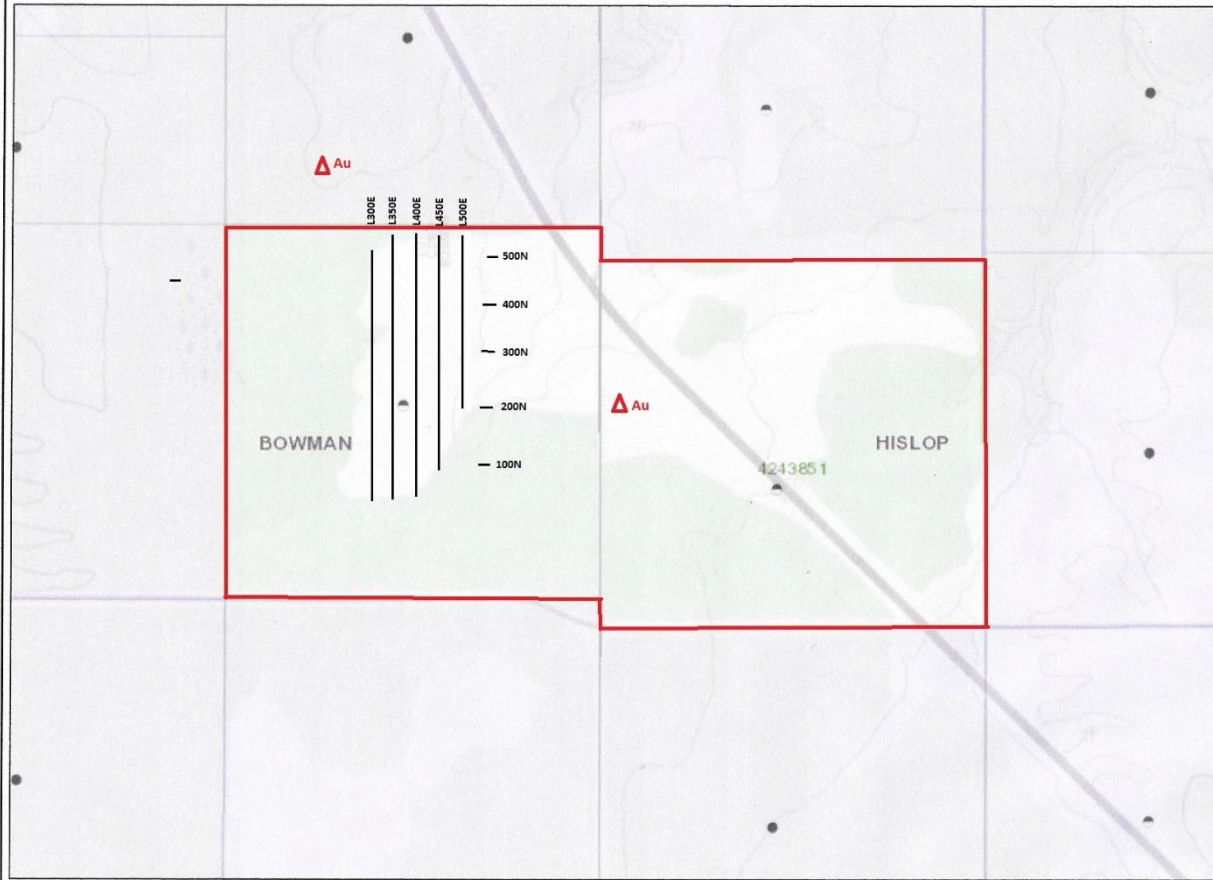
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Legend

- Administration Boundaries**
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 - Freehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - Freehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - Land Use Permit
 - Leasehold Patent Mining Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface Rights Only
 - Leasehold Patent Surface and Mining Rights
 - License of Occupation Mining Use Only
 - License of Occupation Surface Use Only
 - License of Occupation Surface and Mining Rights
 - License of Occupation Uses Not Specified
 - Order in Council
 - Tower
 - WPLA
- Geology Layers**
 - AMIS Sites
 - AMIS Features
 - Drill Holes
 - Mineral Occurrences

0 0.61 km

Projection: Web Mercator



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WORK PROGRAM SUMMARY**General Information:**

Project Dates: April 10, 2017 – April 11, 2017
Survey Period: 2 days
Survey Days: 2 days
Weather: 0 days
Down days: 0 days
Survey Coverage: 2.5 km Grid Lines
2.5 km VLF-EM Survey

Personnel:

Project Supervision: Steve Anderson
Helper: Glenda Smith

Survey Specifications:

Reading Interval: 25 meters
Line interval: 50 meters

Instrument:

VLF-EM: Geonics EM-16
Transmitter Station: Cutler Main, NAA, 24.0 KHz

Surveyed by:

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E-Mail: visionexploration@persona.ca
Website: www.duenorth.net/vision

WORK PROGRAM

The current work program involved establishing 2.5km of grid lined over a portion of the subject property. The grid lines were set up in a north south direction with a 50m line interval and 25m station interval. These lines were then surveyed with an EM-16 using transmitting station Cutler Main. The area surveyed covered a farmer's field, which appeared to be used for harvesting crops. As a result, all pickets were removed from the field upon completion of the survey.

The following is a brief description of the VLF-EM survey and the parameters used.

VLF - EM SURVEY

A Geonics EM-16 instrument was used to survey the entire property. Both the In-phase (dip angle) and Quadrature values were recorded at 25m intervals.

While VLF stands for Very Low Frequency, it is for mineral exploration purposes a very high frequency compared to other commonly used Electromagnetic Surveys. The commonly used frequencies are in the order of 18-20 kilohertz. The VLF-EM technique employs fixed transmitter stations located at various places around the world to facilitate navigation. Because of this, one has a limited choice as to what transmitter station that can be used, depending on distance from and azimuth to the transmitter station.

For this survey, Cutler Main (NAA) was used. It has an operating frequency of 24.0 kHz and an azimuth of approximately of 110 degrees TN from the property. Very briefly, the transmitting station emits a concentric, circular wave pattern, expanding about the transmitter dipole. Being thousands of miles away from the transmitter, we deal with the tangent of this wave pattern, which in this case would have a direction normal to the azimuth of 110 degrees. Thus any conductors having a general NS strike direction would be intersected by this signal which induces a signal in the conductor which in turn opposes the primary signal from the transmitter station. This elliptically polarizes the resultant field enabling detection of the conductor using a receiver coil to determine the attitude of the resultant field at various points along the grid lines.

The resultant field dips away from the conductor axis on both sides of the conductor producing a crossover on the conductor axis. For an EW conductor, a true crossover would occur where the field dips south and changes to a north dip as you progress from south to north. For this survey, a +/- system is used where a (+) dip angle means the field is dipping to the south (indicating anomaly is to north) and a (-) dip angle means the field is dipping to the north (indicating anomaly is to South). This is the case only if all readings were taken facing north as per this survey.

The quadrature values, while not useful alone, can help distinguish between bedrock conductors, which generally have a smaller out-of-phase response than overburden or short wavelength conductors can. Also, the polarity of the quadrature is diagnostic, i.e.; if the polarity follows or is the same sense as the In-phase it gives more credibility to the conductor. Reverse quadrature often indicates overburden responses.

The following parameters were employed for the survey:

Instrument – Geonics EM-16
Transmitter Station – Cutler Main (USA) - Call symbol NAA
Frequency - 24.0 kHz
Azimuth to station - approx. 110 degrees TN
Reading Direction - All reading taken facing northeast
Station Interval - 25m
Line Interval - 50m
Data Presentation - Plan, profiled map No 1
 - Plan, Fraser Filtered map No 2
 - Scale - 1:2,500
 - Profile scale 1 cm = 10%

SURVEY RESULTS

The VLF-EM survey conducted on the HWY property did not show any significant response

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned under results, not significant response was outlined. This may be in part due to the orientation of the grid to the VLF transmitter station. Another factor could be that the VLF-EM signal is not effectively penetrating the clay overburden cover often found in this area.

Before this survey is dismissed, a grid should be established with lines running in an east west direction. This may more effectively couple with any north-south structures extending through the gridded area.

Also, the old workings should be relocated as they have reported gold values of up to 65 ppm (Mullen 1986). The location of the shaft should be compiled with the recent work done by Nebu Resources. A fill in Induced Polarization may be considered if the data compilation warrants.

CERTIFICATION

I, Steve Anderson of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:

1. I hold a three-year Geological Technologist Diploma from Sir Sandford College, Lindsay, and Ontario, obtained in May 1981.
2. I have been practising my profession since 1979 in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, NWT, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Greenland.
3. I have been employed directly with Asamera Oil Inc. Urangellschaft Canada Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd., R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Ltd., Rayan Exploration Ltd and I am currently president of Vision Exploration.
4. I hold a 100% interest in the subject property
5. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience and on the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property during April, 2017.

Dated this 20th day of April, 2017
At Crystal Falls, Ontario.

APPENDIX "A"
GEONICS EM-16



GEONICS LIMITED

Leaders in Electromagnetics

HOME PRODUCTS LIBRARY SUPPORT COMPANY CONTACT US LINKS

EM16 | EM16R | TX27

PRODUCTS

- Conductivity Meters
- Metal Detectors
- Time Domain Systems
- **VLF Systems**
- Borehole Probes
- Data Acquisition
- Software
- Third Party Software

Downloads

- Catalogue

The EM16 VLF Receiver is the most widely used electromagnetic geophysical instrument of all time. Local tilt and ellipticity of VLF broadcasts are measured and resolved into inphase and quadrature components of VLF response. The EM16 has discovered several base and precious-metal ore bodies and many water-bearing fractures and faults.

The EM16R Resistivity Attachment uses a pair of electrodes to measure the apparent resistivity of the earth. The combined EM16/16R instrument can detect a second earth layer if the layer occurs within the VLF skin-depth. In addition, the EM16/16R can map resistive alteration for gold exploration.

The TX27 is a portable VLF transmitter supplying a VLF field for surveying with either the EM16 or EM16/16R if remote broadcasts are weak, intermittent or poorly coupled with the target. For EM16 surveys, the TX27 antenna consists of a long (typically 1 km) grounded wire.



Specifications

MEASURED QUANTITIES

EM16: inphase and quadrature components of the secondary VLF field, as percentages of the primary field

EM16R: apparent resistivity in ohm-metres, and phase angle between E_x and H_y

PRIMARY FIELD SOURCE

EM16: ferrite-core coil

EM16R: Stainless-steel electrodes, separated by 10 m: impedance of sensor is 100 M Ω in parallel with 0.5 pF

SENSOR

9.8 kHz

OPERATING FREQUENCY

15 to 25 kHz (optionally to 30kHz) depending on VLF broadcasting station

MEASURING RANGES

EM16: inphase: $\pm 150\%$
quadrature: $\pm 40\%$

EM16R: 300,3K,30K Ω -m
phase: 0 - 90°

POWER SUPPLY

EM16/EM16R: 6 alkaline "AA" cells

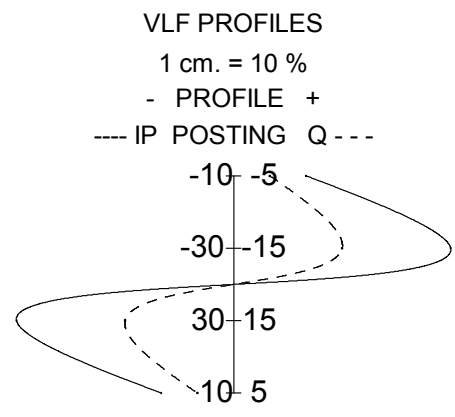
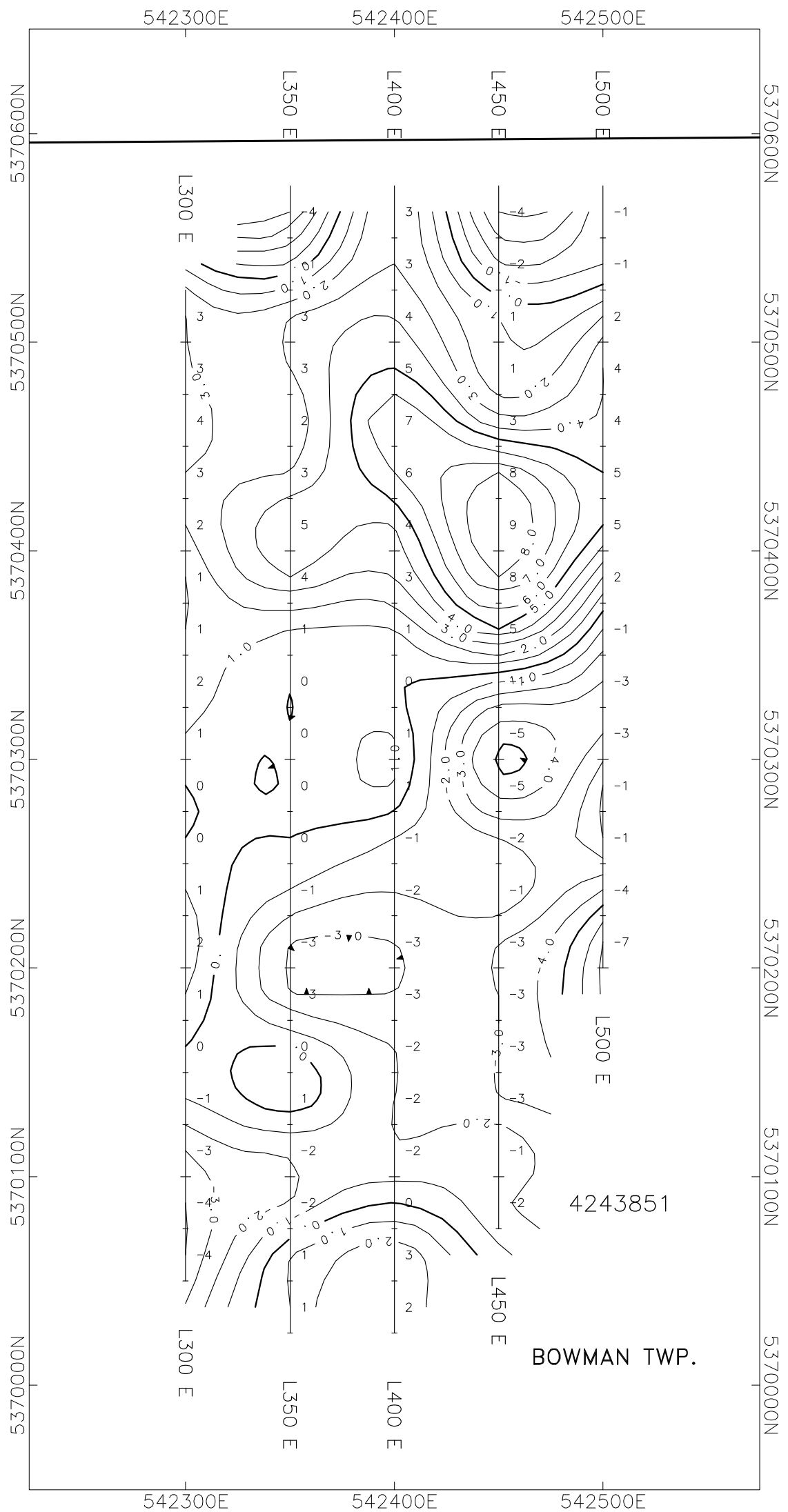
DIMENSIONS

EM16/EM16R: 53x30x22 cm

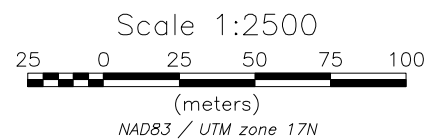
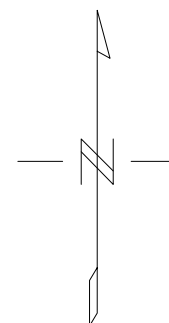
WEIGHTS

EM16:1.8 kg;shipping:6.2 kg

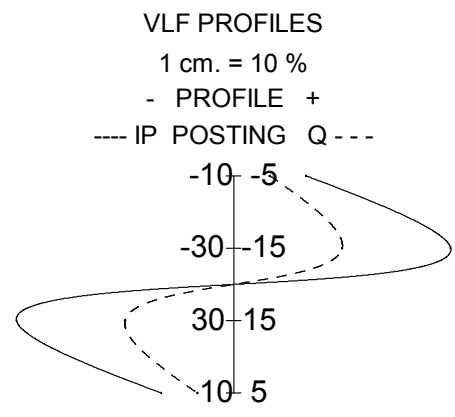
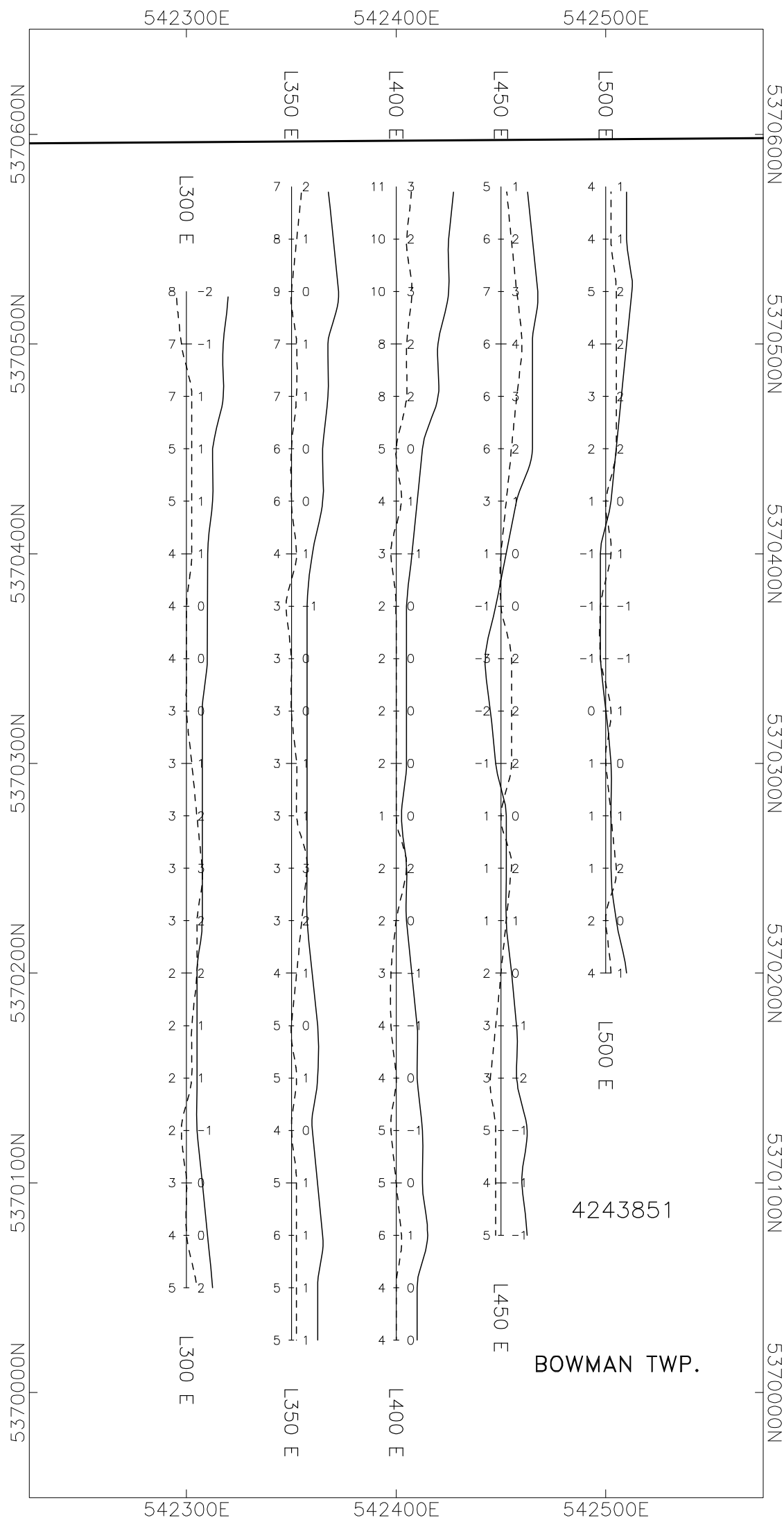
EM16R:1.5 kg;shipping:6 kg



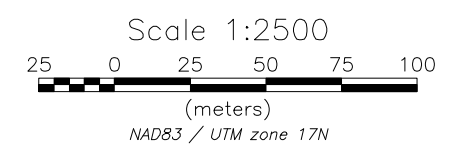
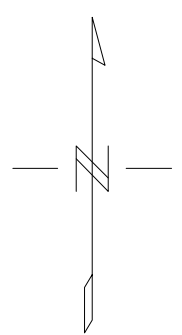
NAA CUTLER, ME. 24.0 kHz.
 INSTRUMENT : GEONICS EM-16 VLF RECEIVER
 Read Facing NORTHEAST



STEVE ANDERSON
HWY PROJECT VLF EM-16 SURVEY - FRASER FILTERED DATA APRIL 2017
BOWMAN TWP. - LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION CLAIM NO. 4243951 READ FACING NORTHEAST INSTRUMENT: GEONICS VLF EM-16 RECEIVER
<i>SURVEYED BY: VISION EXPLORATION</i>



NAA CUTLER, ME. 24.0 kHz.
 INSTRUMENT : GEONICS EM-16 VLF RECEIVER
 Read Facing NORTHEAST



STEVE ANDERSON
 HWY PROJECT
 VLF EM-16 SURVEY - 24.0 kHz. PROFILES
 APRIL 2017
 BOWMAN TWP. - LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
 CLAIM NO. 4243951
 READ FACING NORTHEAST
 INSTRUMENT: GEONICS VLF EM-16 RECEIVER
 SURVEYED BY: VISION EXPLORATION