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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD

Q2338 – North Wind Property VLF EM Survey

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo. – June 2, 2017

KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

Abstract

CXS was contracted by Knightsbridge to expand and better define a VLF response generated from some reconnaissance traverses in 2016 over the North Wind Property. These traverses were also targeting an historic airborne EM response south of Connaught Lake.

A total of 20.3 kilometers of VLF EM survey was performed in mid March. Multiple targets of VLF EM response were noted with further geophysical followup recommended.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **North Wind Property**.

1.1 CLIENT

Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd

P.O. Box 219 Larder Lake, Ontario P0K 1L0

1.2 LOCATION

The North Wind Property is located approximately 10 km northwest of Shining Tree, Ontario. The survey area covers mining claims numbered 4270316, 4270317 and 4270318, located in Connaught Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

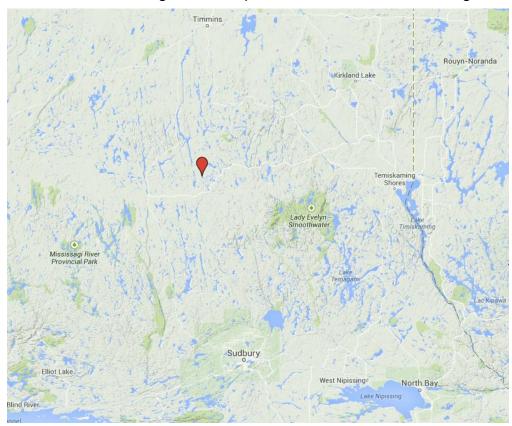


Figure 1: Location of the North Wind Property



1.3 Access

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via highway 560. Approximately 16km west of the town of Shining Tree, Ontario, a forestry access road was travelled north for an additional 19 kilometers to a point where the survey area crossed the road.

1.4 SURVEY GRID

The traversed lines were established using a GPS in conjunction with the execution of the survey. The GPS operator would establish sample locations while remaining approximately 12.5m in front of the VLF EM operator. GPS waypoints and VLF EM samples were taken every 12.5m along these controlled traverses. The GPS used was a Garmin GPSMAP 62s.

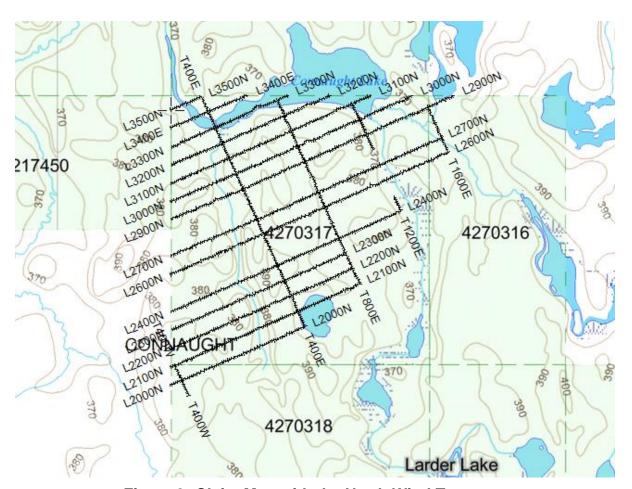


Figure 2: Claim Map with the North Wind Traverses

2. SURVEY WORK UNDRTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

			Min	Max	Total
Doto	Description	Line	Min	Max	Survey
Date	Description Begin VLF EM survey.	2400N	Extent	Extent 1200E	(m) 1487.5
March 18, 2017	begin ver Ewisurvey.	3100N		1325E	1300
		3200N		1112.5E	1025
		3300N		887.5E	775
		3400N	150E	650E	500
		3500N		400E	200
		1200E	2400N	2500N	100
		1200E	2800N	3100N	300
14 140 0047		22221	405)44	4005	
March 19, 2017	Continue survey.	2200N		400E	825
		2300N	325W	800E	1125
		2600N	200W	1600E	1800
		2700N		1600E	1750
		2900N	62.5W	400E	462.5
		3000N	25W	400E	425
		400E	2200N	3500N	1300
		800E	2300N	3300N	1000
March 20, 2017	Complete VLF EM survey.	2000N	475W	400E	875
		2100N	425W	800E	1225
		2200N	400E	800E	400
		2900N	400E	1775E	1375
		3000N	400E	1550E	1150
		1600E	2600N	2900N	300
		400W	1900N	2100N	200
		400E	2000N	2200N	200
		800E	2100N	2300N	200

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Claudia Moraga of Britt, Ontario, conducted all the VLF EM data collection while Bill Bonney of Kirkland Lake, Ontario was responsible for the GPS control and GPS waypoint collection.



2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 VLF.

A total of 20.3 line kilometers of VLF EM was read over the North Wind Property between March 18th to March 20th, 2017. This consisted of 1624 VLF samples taken at a 12.5m sample interval.

Connaught Township, Ontario



3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY

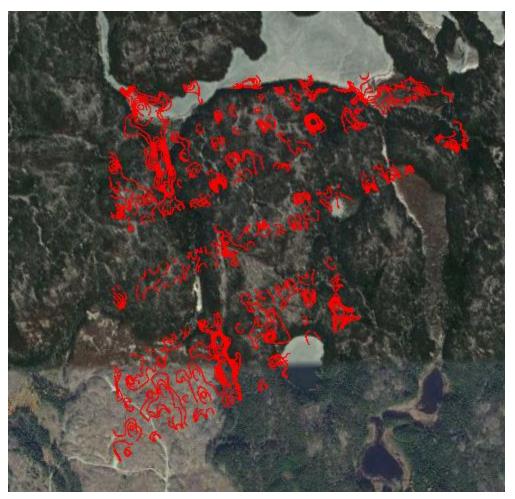


Figure 3: VLF Fraser Filter Contours on Google Earth

Little culture was noted over the survey area that may influence the survey results. The only note was of a partial airplane fuselage located at the east end of the survey area between lines 3000N and 3100N, which was noticed during a crossover. There appeared to be no influence from this or any other of the snow covered wreckage.

A strong north south linear VLF EM response occurs between 100N and 200N. This strong VLF signature appears to follow a topographical low, along with a series of ponds and creeks. This response appears to be the result of a structural feature.

A strong crossover occurs in the vicinity of line 2200N and 725E. This crossover can also be seen in the baseline and surrounding lines. I would recommend prospecting this region to help identify the source of the anomaly.

The north-east part of the survey area over line 3200N through 2600N and from

800E eastward, exhibit multiple strong responses. A focus of future exploration programs should be in this area. I would recommend cutting a survey grid covering the region from tieline 400E eastward. On this grid I would recommend mapping the geology, performing a Max-Min survey and Pole-Dipole IP survey.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:
- 1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Inc. of Larder Lake, Ontario.
- 2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.
- 3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.
- 4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.
- 5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
- 6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Knightsbridge.**
- 7. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.



C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo., B.Sc. Geophysical Manager Canadian Exploration Services Inc.

> Larder Lake, ON June 2, 2017



APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

VLF EM SURVEY

The frequency domain VLF electromagnetic survey is designed to measure both the vertical and horizontal in-phase (IP) and Quadrature (OP) components of the anomalous field from electrically conductive zones. The sources for VLF EM surveys are several powerful radio transmitters located around the world which generate EM radiation in the low frequency band of 15-25kHZ. The signals created by these long-range communications and navigational systems may be used for surveying up to several thousand kilometers away from the transmitter. The quality of the incoming VLF signal can be monitored using the field strength. A field strength above 5pT will produce excellent quality results. Anything lower indicates a weak signal strength, and possibly lower data quality. A very low signal strength (<1pT) may indicate the radio station is down.

The EM field is planar and horizontal at large distances from the EM source. The two components, electric (E) and magnetic (H), created by the source field are orthogonal to each other. E lies in a vertical plane while H lies at right angles to the direction of propagation in a horizontal plane. In order to ensure good coupling, the strike of possible conductors should lie in the direction of the transmitter to allow the H vector to pass through the anomaly, in turn, creating a secondary EM field.

The VLF EM receiver has two orthogonal aerials which are tuned to the frequency of the transmitting station. The direction of the source station is located by rotating the sensor around a vertical axis until a null position is found. The VLF EM survey procedure consists of taking measurements at stations along each line on the grid. The receiver is rotated about a horizontal axis, right angles to the traverse and the tilt recorded at the null position.



APPENDIX C

GSM 19



Specifications

Overhauser Performance

Resolution: 0.01 nT

Relative Sensitivity: 0.02 nT Absolute Accuracy: 0.2nT Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT

Gradient Tolerance: Over 10,000nT/m
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Operation Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at min. 3 second interval.

Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals. Walking Mag: Time, date and reading stored at coordinates of fiducial. Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.

Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof

connector.

Operating Parameters

Power Consumption: Only 2Ws per reading. Operates continuously for 45

hours on standby.

Power Source: 12V 2.6Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, other batteries

available

Operating Temperature: -50°C to +60°C

Storage Capacity

Manual Operation: 29,000 readings standard, with up to 116,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000 standard and up to 48,000 optional.

Base Station: 105,000 readings standard, with up to 419,000 optional (88

hours or 14 days uninterrupted operation with 3 sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. With 3

VLF stations: 12,000, with up to 45,000 optional.



Omnidirectional VLF

Performance Parameters: Resolution 0.5% and range to ±200% of total field. Frequency 15 to 30 kHz.

Measured Parameters: Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase, 2 horizontal components, total field coordinates, date, and time.

Features: Up to 3 stations measured automatically, in-field data review, displays station field strength continuously, and tilt correction for up to ±10° tilts.

Dimensions and Weights: 93 x 143 x 150mm and weighs only 1.0kg.

Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions:

Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm

Sensor: 170 x 71mm diameter cylinder

Weight:

Console: 2.1kg

Sensor and Staff Assembly: 2.0kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 magnetometer console, harness, battery charger, shipping case, sensor with cable, staff, instruction manual, data transfer cable and software.

Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics

Overhauser effect magnetometers are essentially proton precession devices except that they produce an order-of magnitude greater sensitivity. These "supercharged" quantum magnetometers also deliver high absolute accuracy, rapid cycling (up to 5 readings / second), and exceptionally low power consumption.

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal—that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurement. In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

In addition, polarization and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in turn, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling period and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).



The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that ... exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities

APPENDIX C

GARMIN GPS MAP 62S



Physical & Performanc	e:		
Unit dimensions, WxHxD:	2.4" x 6.3" x 1.4" (6.1 x 16.0 x 3.6 cm)		
Display size, WxH:	1.43" x 2.15" (3.6 x 5.5 cm); 2.6" diag (6.6 cm)		
Display resolution, WxH:	160 x 240 pixels		
Display type:	transflective, 65-K color TFT		
Weight:	9.2 oz (260.1 g) with batteries		
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recom- mended		
Battery life:	20 hours		
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)		
Floats:	no		
High-sensitivity receiver:	yes		

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible			
Maps & Memory:				
Basemap:		yes		
Preloaded maps:		no		
Ability to add maps:		yes		
Built-in memory:		1.7 GB		
Accepts data cards:		microSD™ card (not included)		
Waypoints/favorites/loc	cations:	2000		
Routes:		200		
Track log:		10,000 points, 200 saved tracks		
Features & Benefits:				
Automatic routing (turn by turn routing		yes (with optional mapping for detailed		
on roads):		roads)		
Electronic compass:		yes (tilt-compensated, 3-axis)		
Touchscreen:		no		
Barometric altimeter:		yes		
Camera:		no		
Geocaching-friendly:		yes (paperless)		
Custom maps compatil	ole:	yes		
Photo navigation (navigoration otagged photos):	gate to ge-	yes		
Outdoor GPS games:		no		
Hunt/fish calendar:		yes		
Sun and moon informa	tion:	yes		



Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest):	yes
Unit-to-unit transfer (shares data wire-lessly with similar units):	yes
Picture viewer:	yes
Garmin Connect™ compatible (online community where you analyze, categorize and share data):	yes

Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

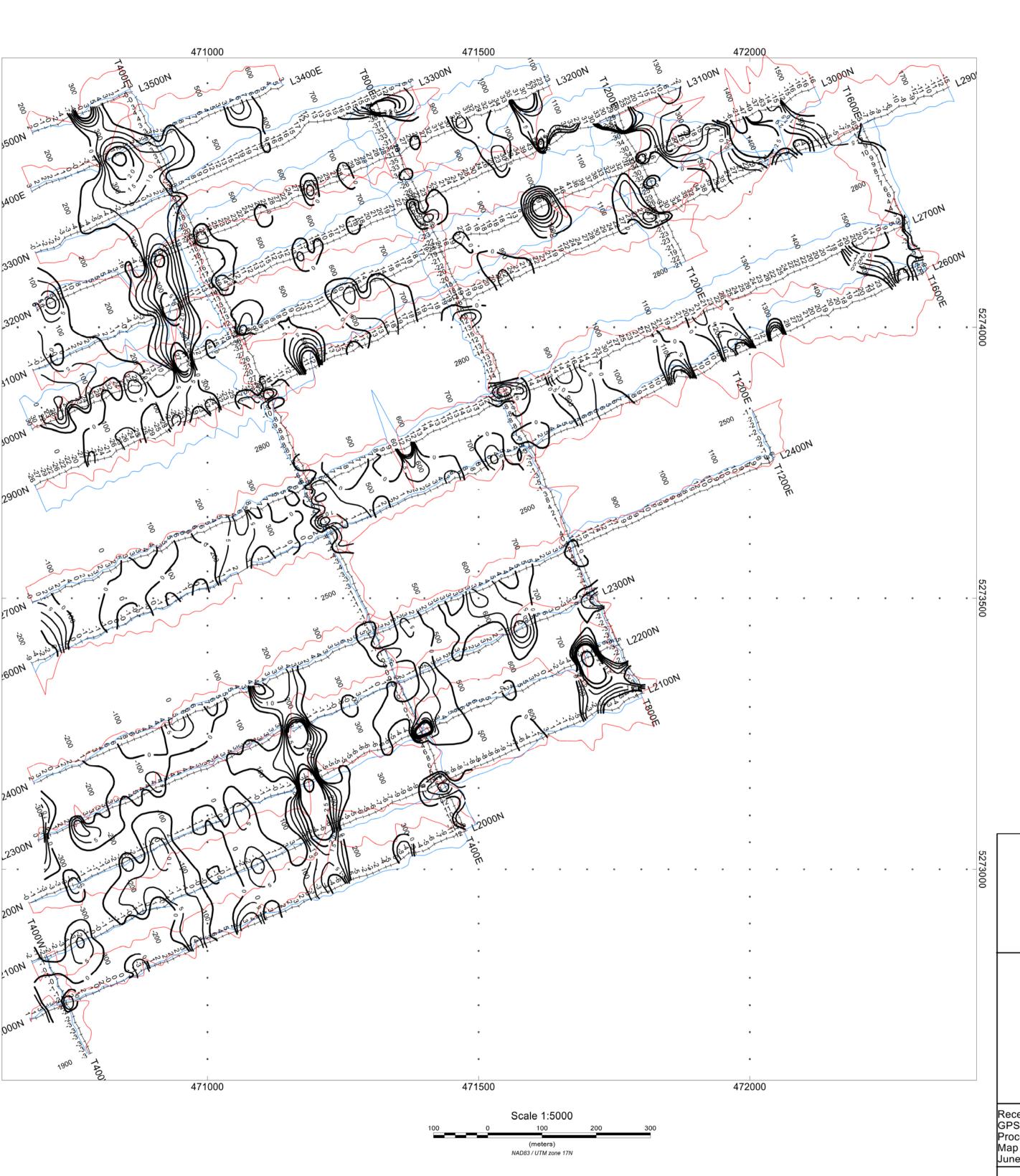
VLF EM Plan Map (1:5000)

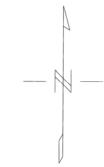
1) Q2338-Knightsbridge-North Wind-VLF-NAA

Claim Map with VLF EM Traverses (1:20000)

2) Q2338-Knightsbridge-North Wind-Traverses

TOTAL MAPS = 2





KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

NORTH WIND PROPERTY Connaught Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE 24.0kHz NAA - CUTLER USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2.5 %/mm

Station Seperation: 12.5 meters Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 VLF v7

Receiver Operated By: Claudia Moraga GPS Operated By: Bill Bonney Processed by: Jason Ploeger Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo June 2017



Drawing: Q2338-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTH WIND-VLF-NAA

