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Ontario

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

PO Box 219, 14579 Government Road, Larder Lake, Ontario, P0K 1L0, Canada
Phone (705) 643-2345 Fax (705) 643-2191 www.cxsltd.com

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Induced Polarization Survey Over the Rand Property Teck Township, Ontario

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
April 26, 2016

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 Project Name

This project is known as the **Rand Property**.

1.2 Client

Canadian Malartic Mining Corporation

36 Prospect Avenue
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 2V4

1.3 Location

The Rand Property is located on the south side of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The entire survey area is located in Teck Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

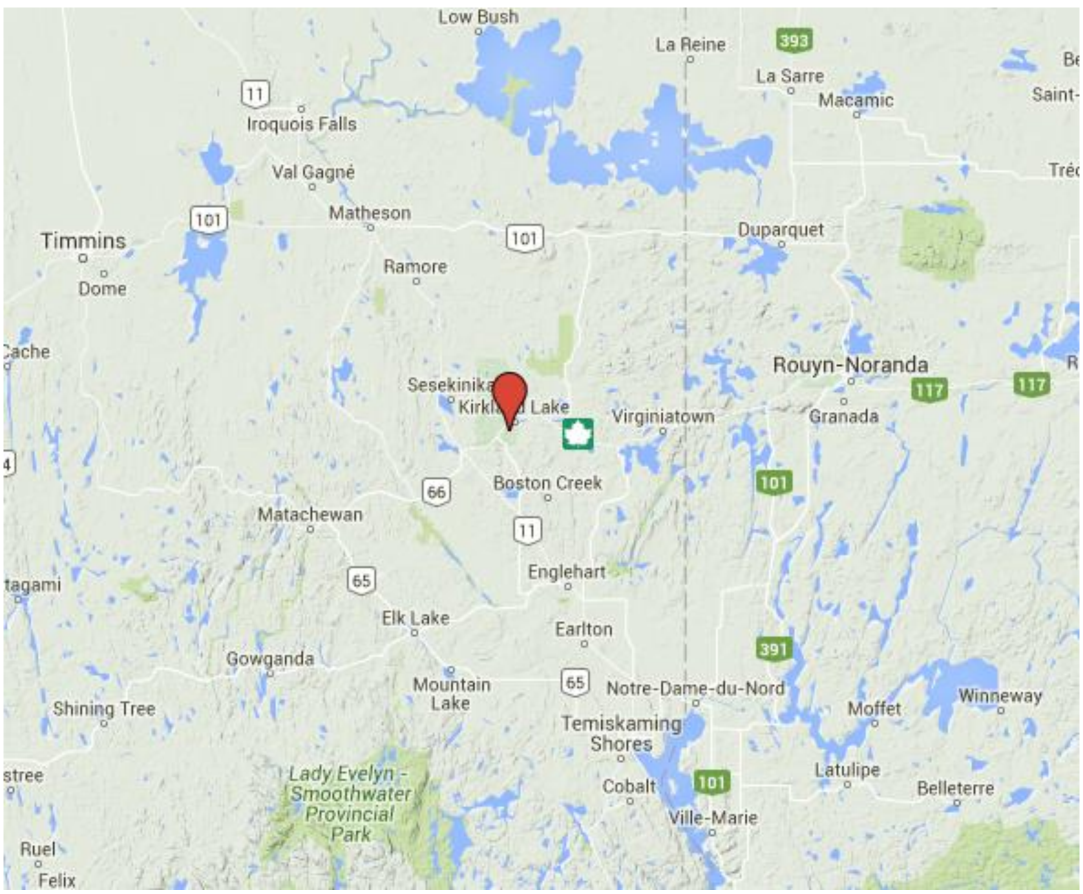


Figure 1: Location of the Rand Property

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the Rand property was directly from two sources. The east grid area was accessed directly from Pollock Street between Kirkland Lake and Harvey Kirkland, Ontario. The west side of the grid was accessed from Main Street within the town of Kirkland Lake.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid consists of 16.75 kilometers of previously established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced at 100 meter increments with stations picketed every 25m intervals. The baseline runs at 72° for a total length of 1400 meters.

Figure 2: Cut Grid Sketch on Claim Map

The cut survey grid covers parts of mining claims 1111453, 1111441, 1111440, 1111439, 1146063, 1132280 and 1132251 along with mining lease CLM 328. These all fall entirely within Teck Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 Survey Log

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
April 1, 2016	Locate grid lines. Setup and begin survey.	10900E	10000N	10800N	800
		10800E	10000N	10600N	600
		10700E	10000N	10600N	600
April 2, 2016	Continue survey.	10600E	10050N	10600N	550
		10500E	10000N	10550N	550
		10400E	10000N	10750N	750
		10300E	10000N	10350N	350
April 3, 2016	Continue survey.	10300E	10350N	10700N	350
		10200E	10000N	10750N	750
		10100E	10000N	10600N	600
		10000E	10000N	10550N	550
April 4, 2016	Continue survey.	9900E	9600N	10600N	1000
		9800E	9600N	10450N	850
		9700E	9600N	10450N	850
April 5, 2016	Complete survey and recover gear.	9600E	9600N	10450N	850
		9500E	9600N	10400N	850

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 Personnel

Bruce Lavalley and Claudia Moraga of Britt, Ontario operated the receiver with Neil Jack of Kirkland Lake, Ontario operating the Transmitter. The crew consisted of Jordan Potts of Kirkland Lake, Bill Hume, of Engelhart and Dean Nelson of Larder Lake.

2.3 Instrumentation

A 10 channel Elrec Pro receiver was employed for this survey. The transmitter consisted of a GDDII (5kW) with a Honda 6500 as a power plant.

2.4 Survey Specifications

Dipole-Dipole Array

The dipole-dipole survey configuration was used for this survey. This array consists of 11 mobile stainless steel read electrodes and one current electrode (C1). The eleven potential electrodes were connected to the receiver by means of the "Snake". The power locations C1 and C2 were maintained at a distance of 50m behind read electrode and the read electrodes had a 50m spacing to a depth of n=10. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

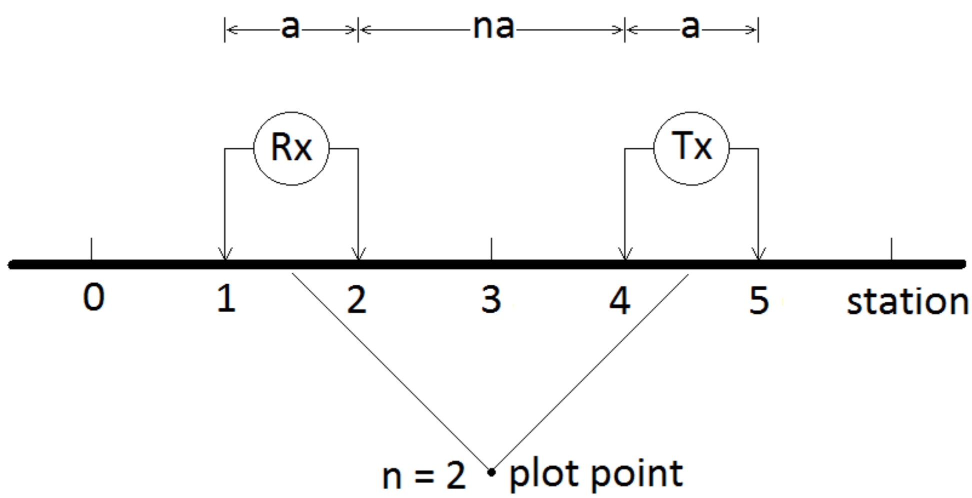


Figure 3: Dipole-Dipole Configuration

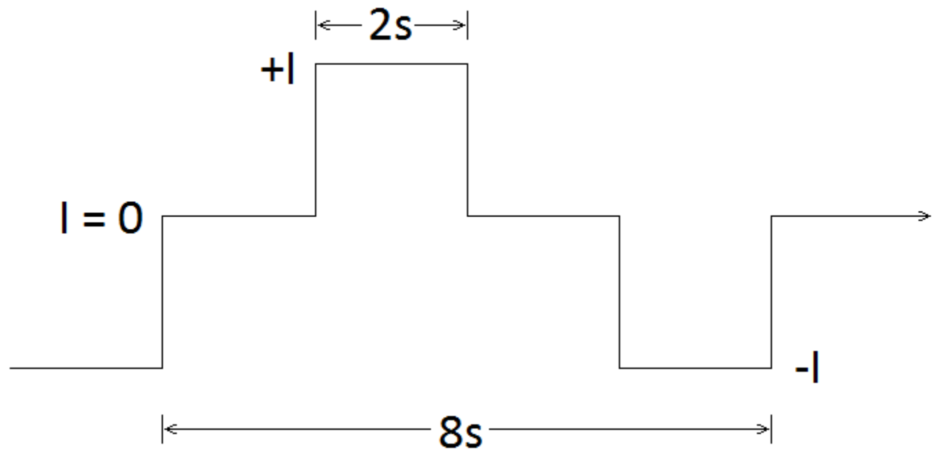


Figure 4: Transmit Cycle Used

A total of 14.35 line kilometers of Dipole-Dipole IP was performed between April 1st and April 5th, 2016. This consisted of 15 grid lines labeled 9500E through 10900E.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY

CXS was contracted to perform a conventional dipole-dipole survey over the Rand Property. The grid was prepared in the winter of 2016 with machetes and axes. The north boundary of the survey area fell on the edge of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. This meant that heavy culture existed on the north end of the grid. During the course of the survey localized culture may have been missed because of the snow cover. The survey was performed with the current on the north side of the read electrode spread, which minimized the cultural impact on the survey results.

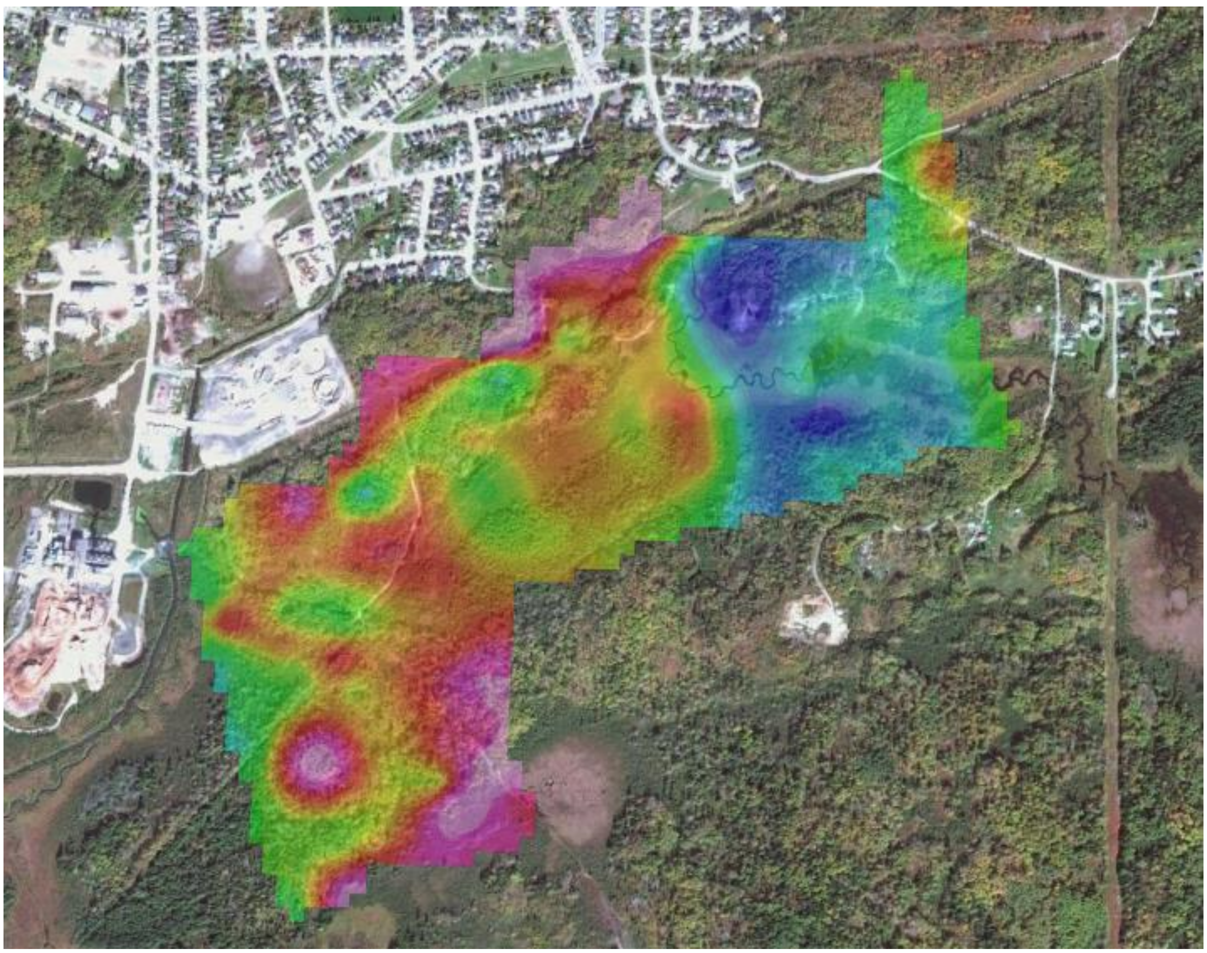


Figure 5: Chargeability Filter Plan on Google Earth

Over numerous grid lines negative chargeability's were encountered. This is being attributed to an EM coupling effect, due to culture intermixed with conductive over-burden. It is recommended that Cole-Cole modeling be performed to eliminate the EM coupling effect.

The resistivity indicates a series of approximately 60 degree linear features. These features most likely represent the geologic fabric of the property. The resistivity appears to indicate the repeat of the same geologic unit on both the north and south sides of the grid with a separate, more conductive unit in between. There is also evidence that these units are separated by structural features, which may indicate an alteration zone present as unit 2.

Chargeability features exist on both the north and south edges of the survey grid. The north edge is difficult as it falls on or near observed cultural areas. Anomaly A, however occurs on the south-west corner of the survey area. This region marks a strong drop in resistivity with a correlating increasing in chargeability. This anomaly is unconstrained and to the south and east and the survey should be extended to cover this area. Anomaly A appears at level N=1 meaning that it theoretically should outcrop/subcrop. On line 9800E it should be found between 9800N and 9850N and on line 9900E should be located at a similar northing. This area should be prospected to help determine the source of the anomaly.

Even with evidence of inductive coupling, the IP survey successfully delineated the subsurface geology. More work is justified to determine the source of Anomaly A. Compiling this data with historical work may also assist in better understanding the features interpreted from the 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 Ltd. 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 **Canadian Malartic Corporation.**

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 Ltd.

Larder Lake, ON
April 26, 2016

APPENDIX B

Theoretical Basis and Survey Procedures

Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarization voltage (Vp) that results from the injection of pulsed current into the ground.

Two main mechanisms are known to be responsible for the IP effect although the exact causes are still poorly understood. The main mechanism in rocks containing metallic conductors is electrode polarization (overvoltage effect). This results from the buildup of charge on either side of conductive grains within the rock matrix as they block the flow of current. On removal of this current the ions responsible for the charge slowly diffuse back into the electrolyte (groundwater) and the potential difference across each grain slowly decays to zero.

The second mechanism, membrane polarization, results from a constriction of the flow of ions around narrow pore channels. It may also result from the excessive build up of positive ions around clay particles. This cloud of positive ions similarly blocks the passage of negative ions through pore spaces within the rock. On removal of the applied voltage the concentration of ions slowly returns to its original state resulting in the observed IP response.

In TD-IP the current is usually applied in the form of a square waveform, with the polarization voltage being measured over a series of short time intervals after each current cut-off, following a short delay of approximately 0.5s. These readings are integrated to give the area under the decay curve, which is used to define Vp. The integral voltage is divided by the observed steady voltage (the voltage due to the applied current, plus the polarization voltage) to give the apparent chargeability (Ma) measured in milliseconds. For a given charging period and integration time the measured apparent chargeability provides qualitative information on the subsurface geology.

The polarization voltage is measured using a pair of non-polarizing electrodes similar to those used in spontaneous potential measurements and other IP techniques.

APPENDIX C

Iris Elrec Pro Receiver

ELREC Pro unit with its graphic LCD screen

Specifications

- 10 CHANNELS / IP RECEIVER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
- 10 simultaneous dipoles
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- High accuracy and sensitivity

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing to work in any field conditions.

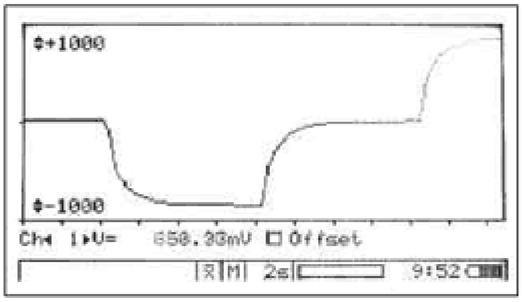
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and a twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

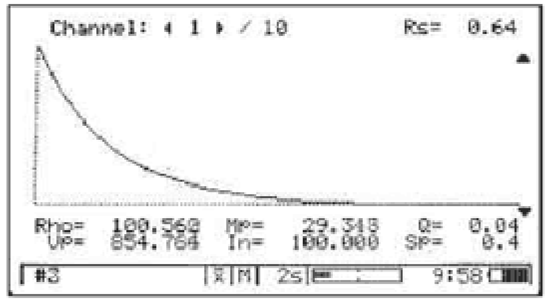
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension Switch Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.



Monitoring of the Primary voltage waveform before acquisition



Display of numeric values and IP decay curve during acquisition

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter.
The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives an high reliability of the measurement.

Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run ; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension Switch Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the
ELECTRE II software.

The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files…) before exporting them to “txt” file or to interpretation software:

RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section.
RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Input voltage:
    - Max. for channel 1: 15 V
    - Max. for the sum from channel 2 to channel 10: 15 V
    - Protection: up to 800V
- Voltage measurement:
    - Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
    - Resolution: 1 µV
- Chargeability measurement:
    - Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
- Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows
- Input impedance: 100 MW
- Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-, OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1s - 2s - 4s -8s
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
- Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation
- Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
- SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
- 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
- Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
- Serial link RS-232 for data download
- Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
- Weather proof
- Shock resistant fiber-glass case
- Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
- Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm
- Weight: 6 kg

APPENDIX C

GGD II 5kW

SPECIFICATIONS

- Protection against short circuits even at 0 ohms
- Output Voltage range: 150V to 2400V in 14 steps
- Power source is a standard 220/240V, 20/60 Hz source
- Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Standard Time Base of 2 seconds for time domain – 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off
- Optional Time Base of DC, 0.5, 1, 2, 4 or 8 seconds
- Output Current Range, 0.030 to 10A
- Output Voltage Range, 150 to 2400V in 14 steps
- Ability to Link 2 GDD transmitters to double power output

CONTROLS

- Switch ON/OFF
- Output Voltage Range Switch: 150V, 180V, 350V, 420V, 500V, 600V, 700V, 840V, 1000V, 1200V, 1400V, 1680V, 2000V and 2400V

DISPLAYS

- Output Current LCD: reads +- 0.0010A
- Electrode Contact Displayed when not Transmitting
- Output Power Displayed when Transmitting
- Automatic Thermostat controlled LCD heater for LCD
- Total Protection Against Short Circuits
- Indicator Lamps Indicate Overloads

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Weather proof
- Shock resistant pelican case
- Operating temperature: -40 °C to +65 °C
- Dimensions: 26 x 45 x 55 cm
- Weight: 40 kg

APPENDIX D

List of Maps (in Map Pocket)

Posted Contoured Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

1) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-9500E
2) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-9600E
3) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-9700E
4) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-9800E
5) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-9900E
6) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10000E
7) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10100E
8) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10200E
9) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10300E
10) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10400E
11) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10500E
12) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10600E
13) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10700E
14) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10800E
15) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-10900E

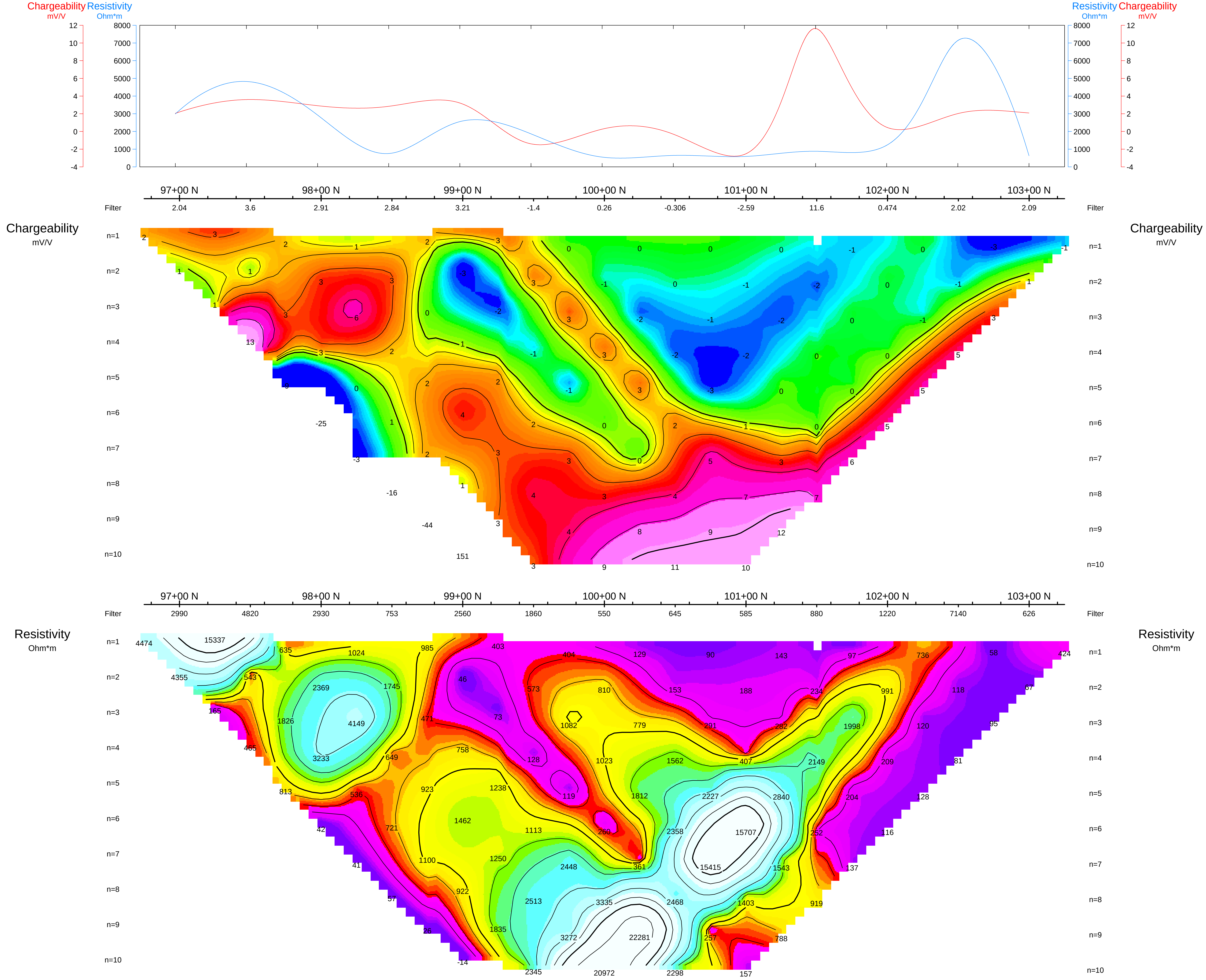
Posted plan maps (1:2500)

16) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-FILTER-CHR
17) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-FILTER-RES
18) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-N2-CHR
19) Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-N2-RES
20) Q2124-CMC-RAND-INTERP

Grid on Claim Map (1:20000)

21) Q2124A-CMC-AK-GRID

TOTAL MAPS = 21

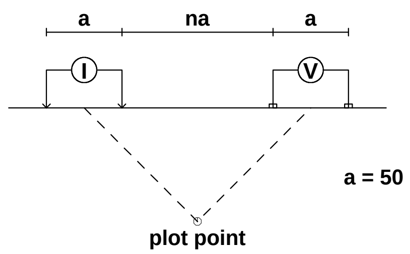


Pseudo Section Plot

95+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

Pant-leg Filter



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

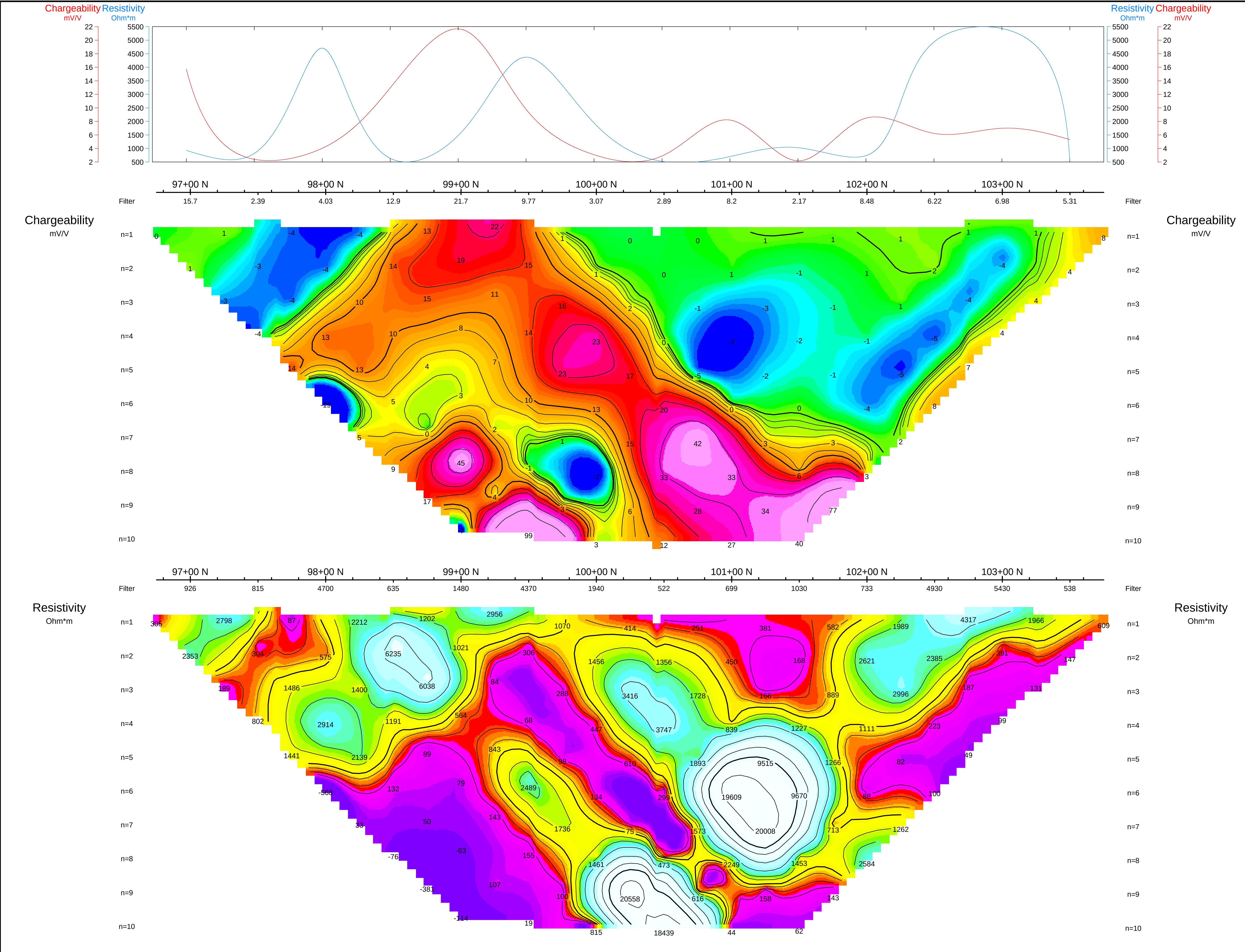
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-2900 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

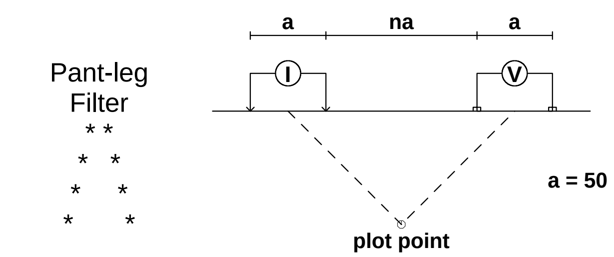
Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-9500E



Pseudo Section Plot

96+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

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(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-2900 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
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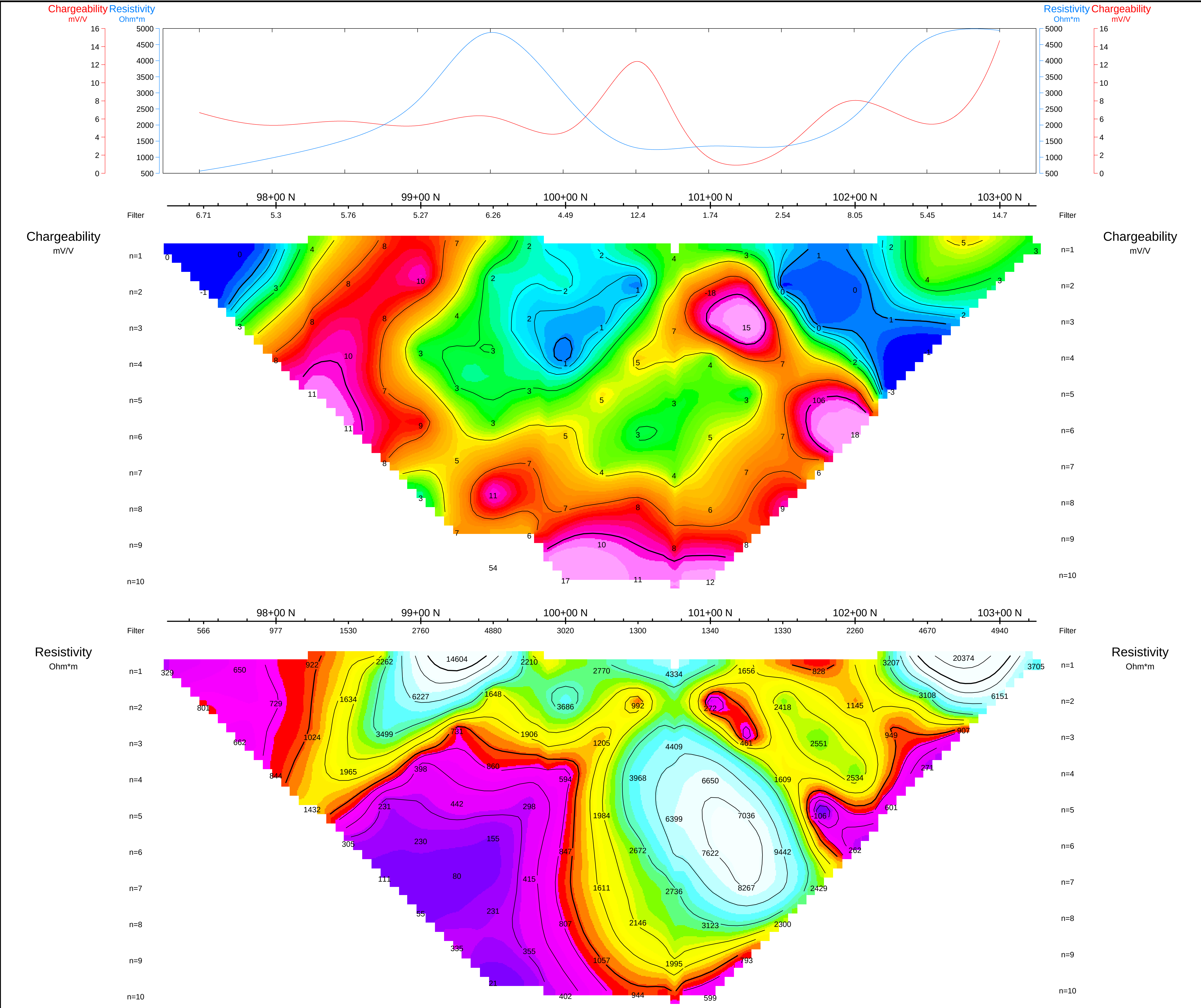
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

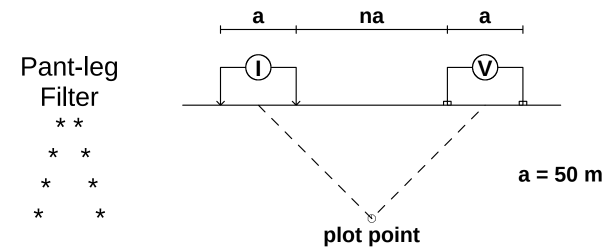
Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-9600E



Pseudo Section Plot

97+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

(meters)

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

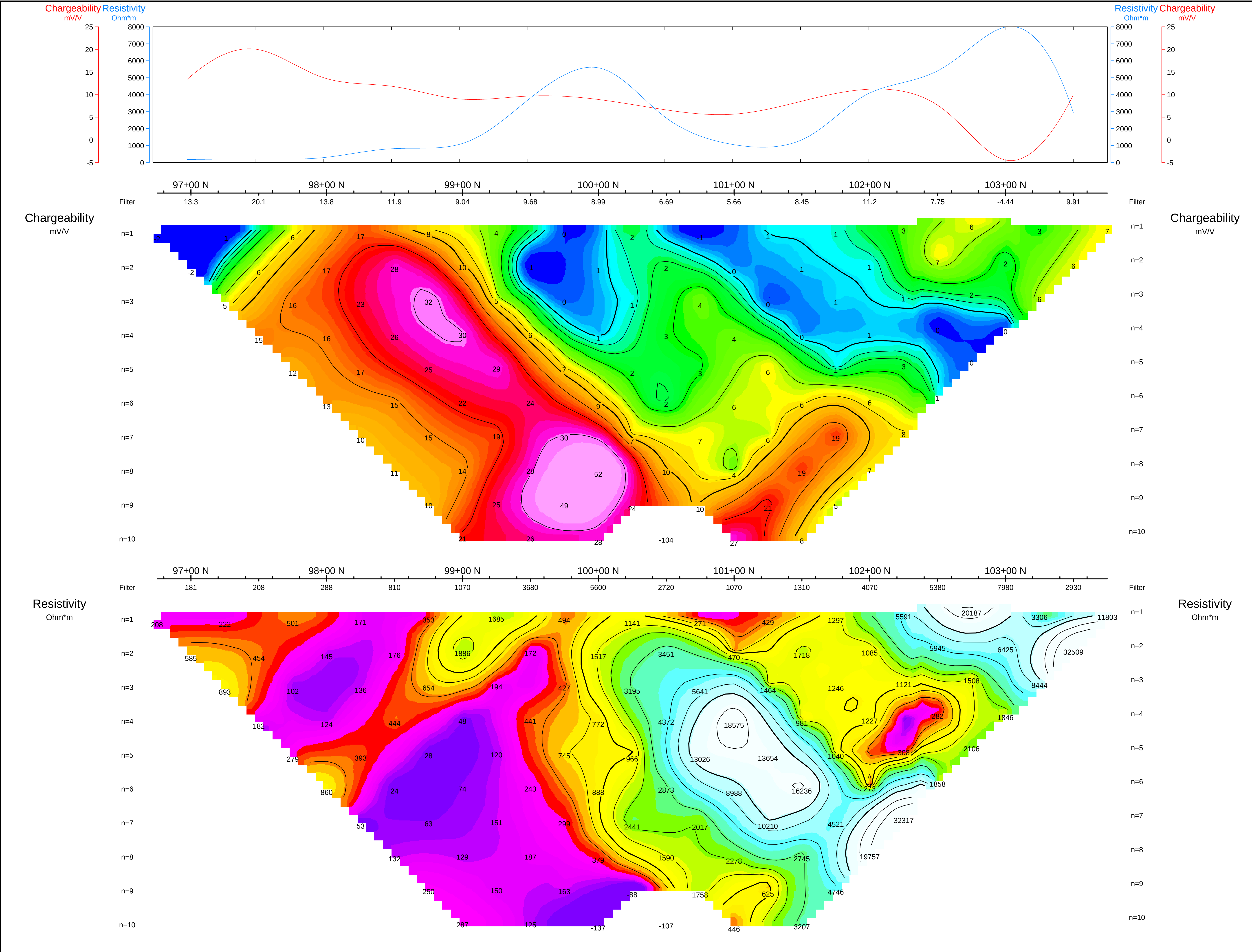
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 300-3800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

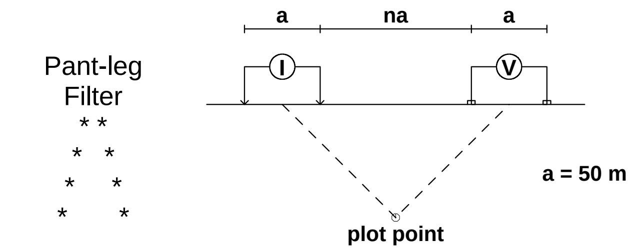
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-9700E



Pseudo Section Plot

98+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



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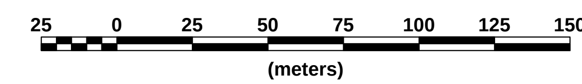


KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

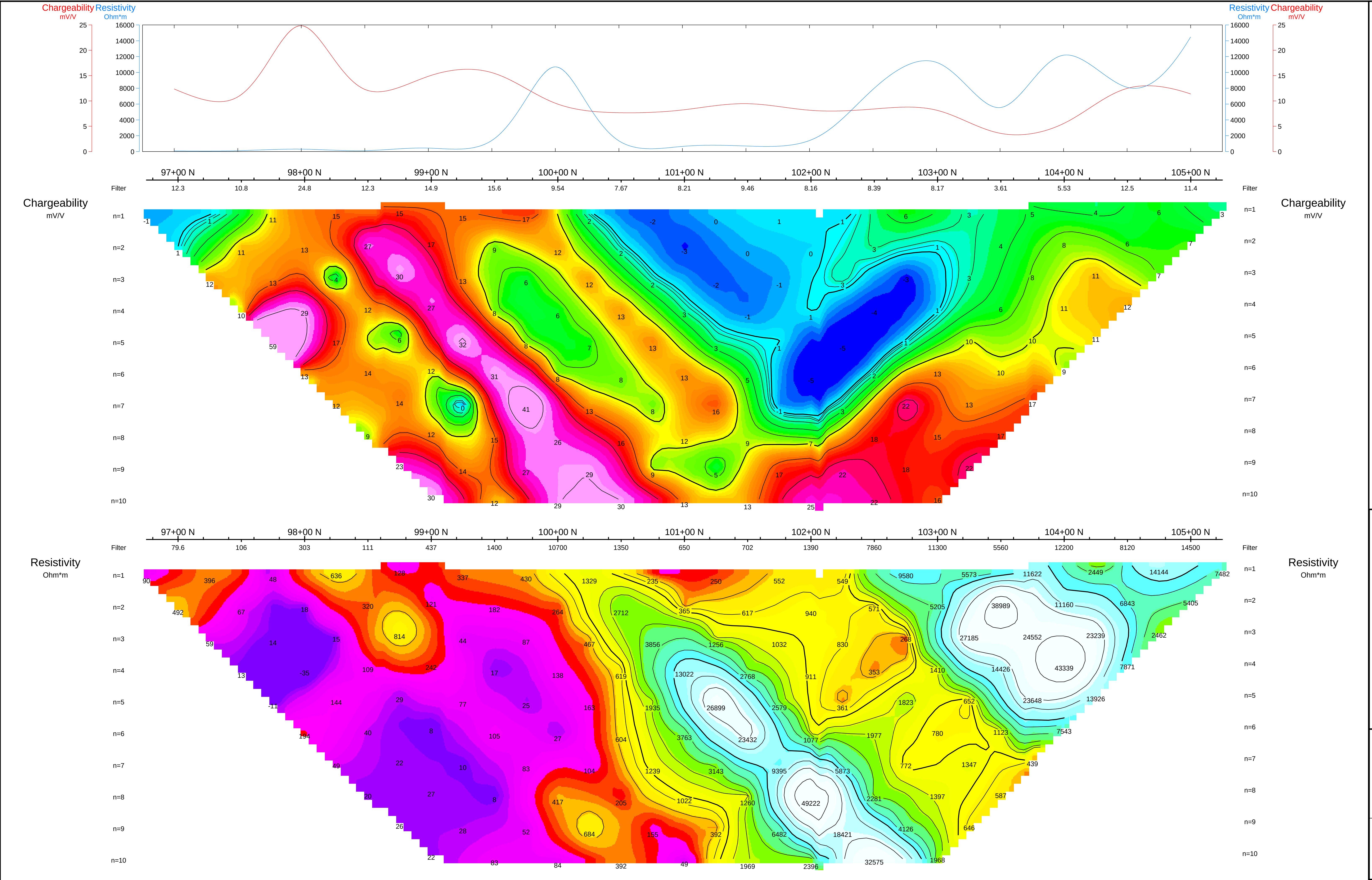
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 300-3800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-9800E

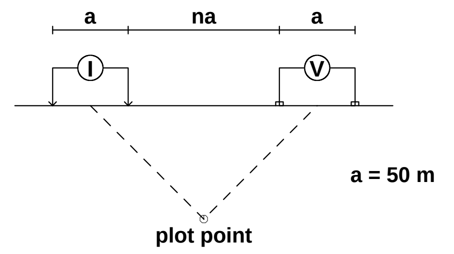


Pseudo Section Plot

99+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

Pant-leg Filter



Scale 1:2500

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(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

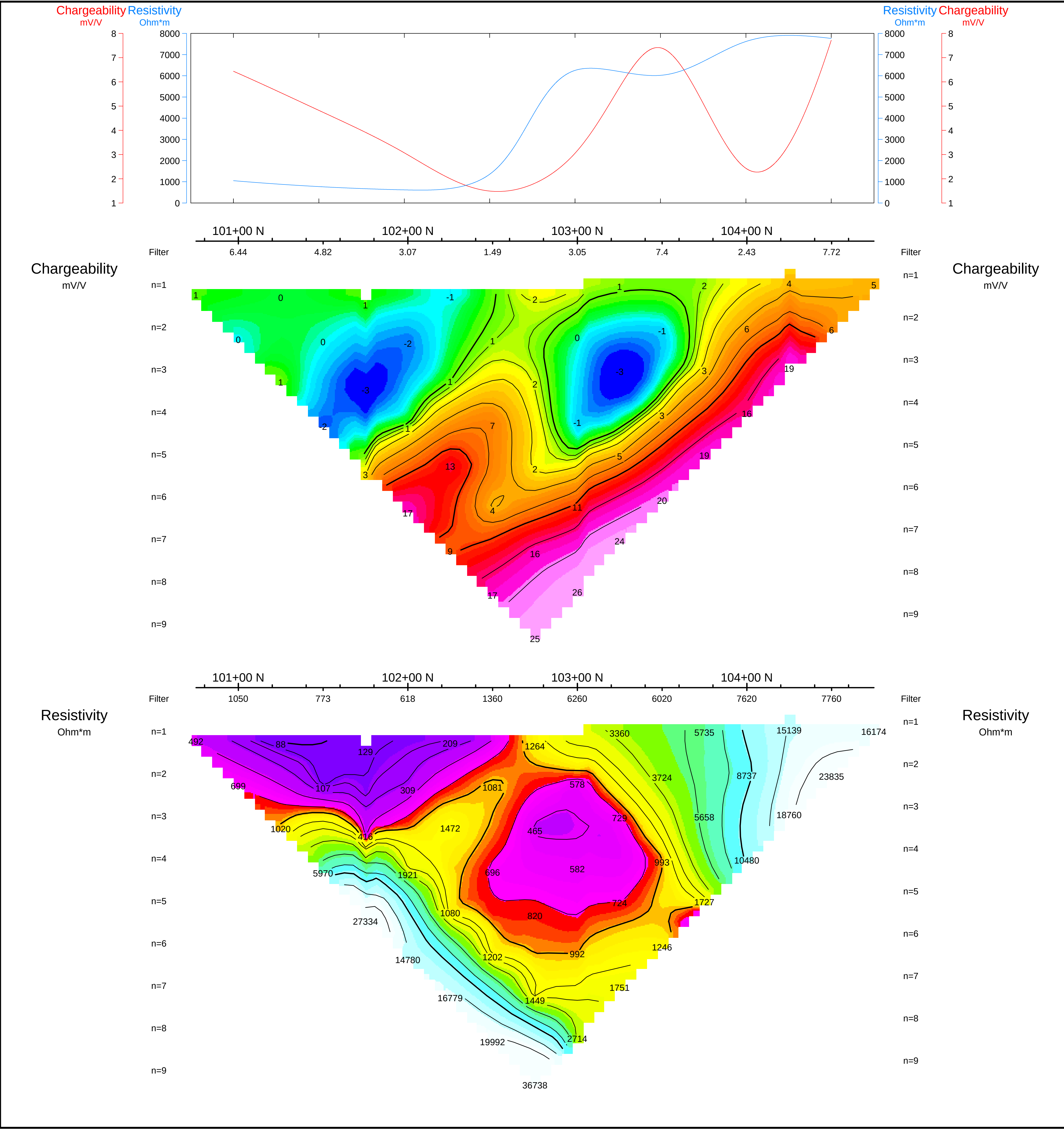
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 350-3500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

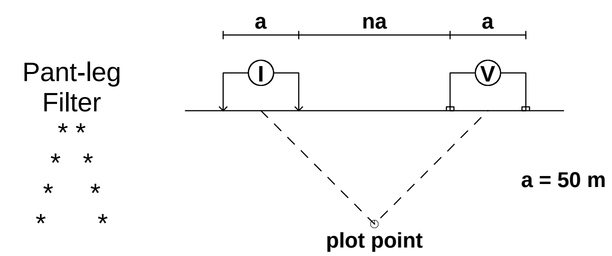
Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-9900E



Pseudo Section Plot

100+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

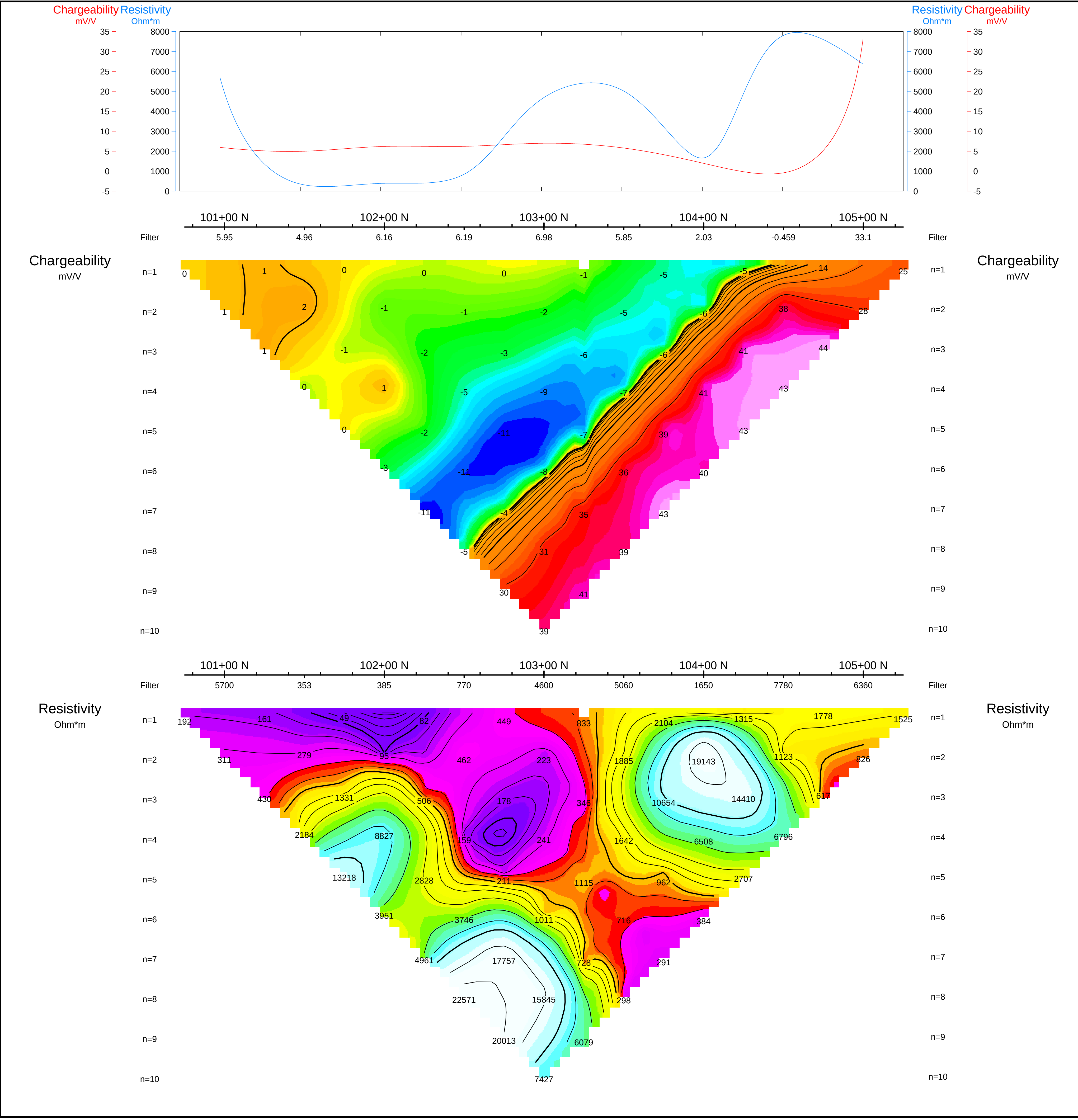
Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 170-2100 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10000E



Pseudo Section Plot

101+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

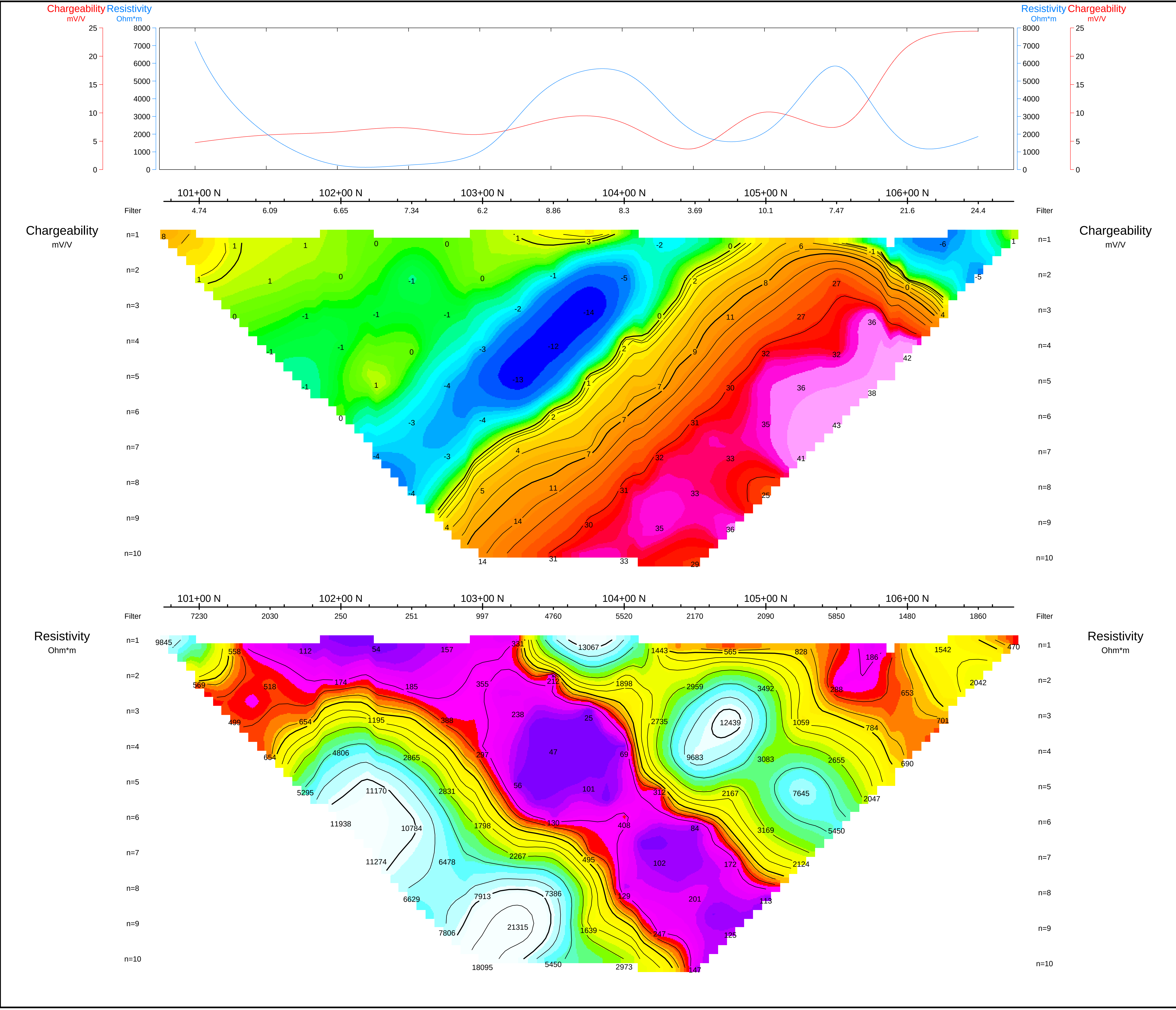
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 400-1600 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

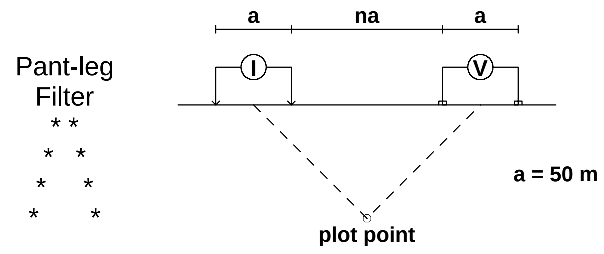
Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10100E



Pseudo Section Plot

102+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

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(meters)

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

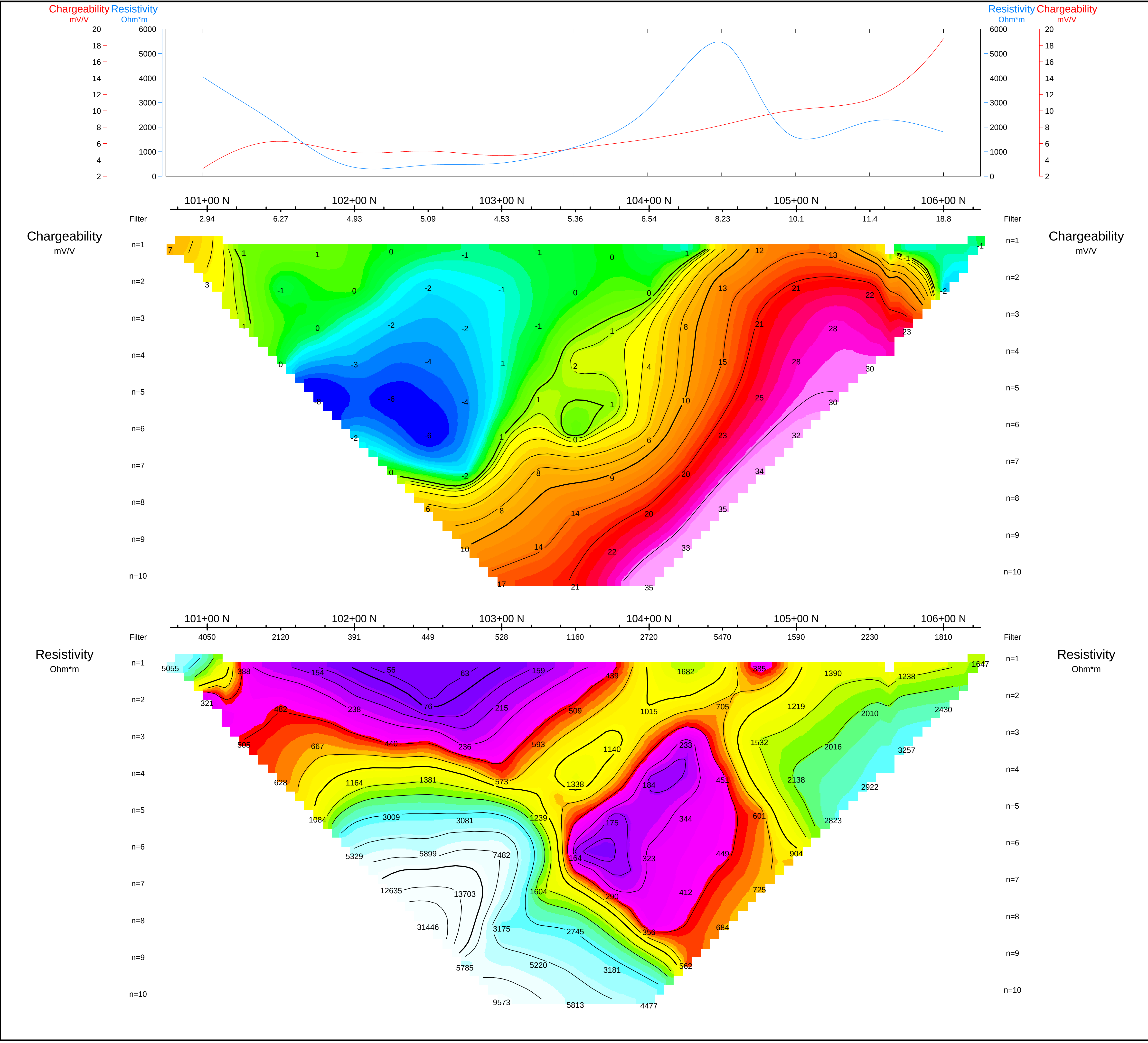
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 250-3500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

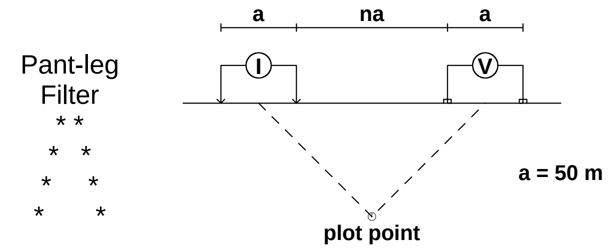
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10200E



Pseudo Section Plot

103+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

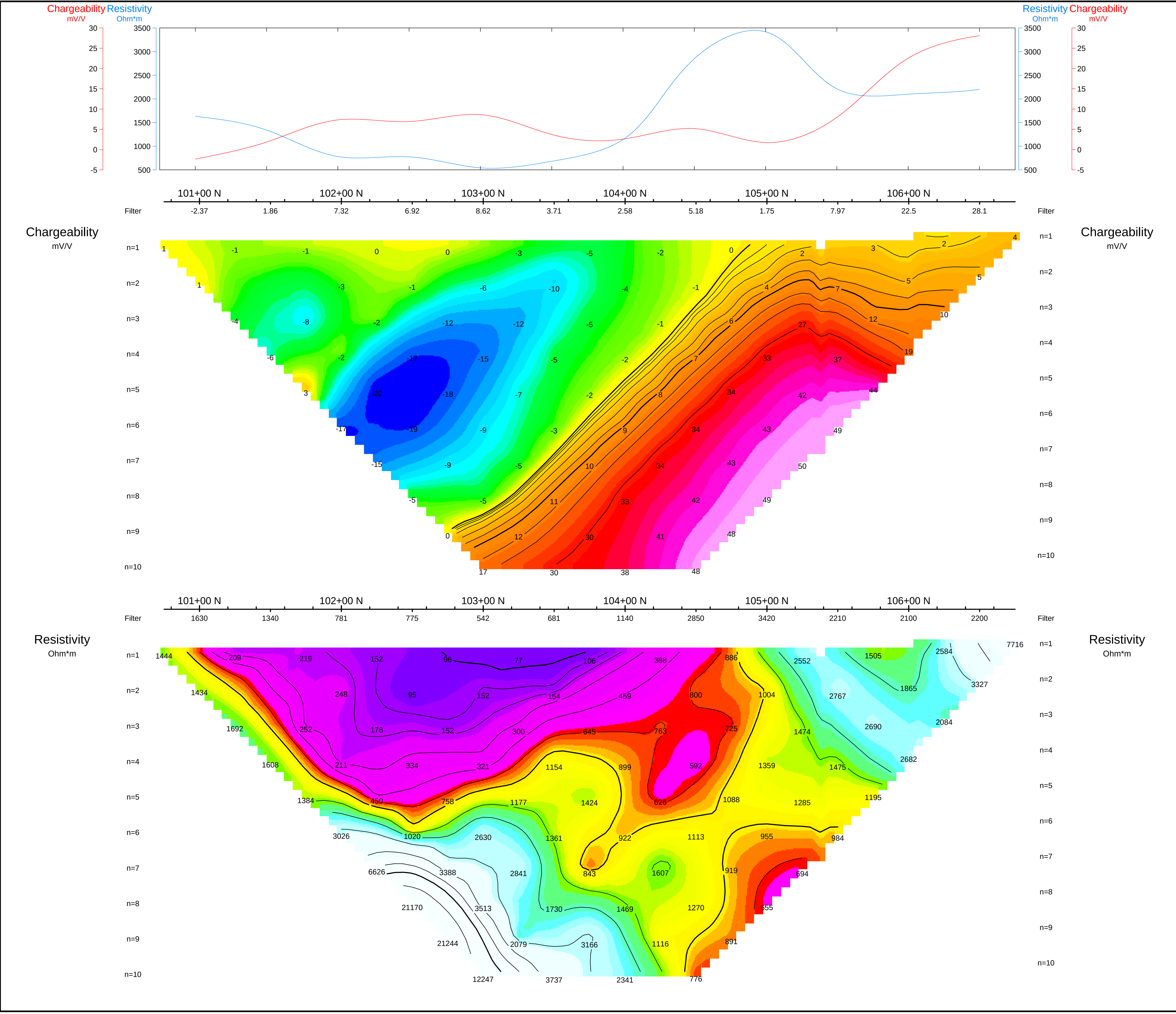
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 400-2300 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

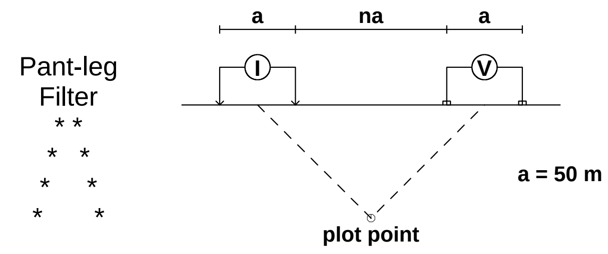
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10300E



Pseudo Section Plot

104+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

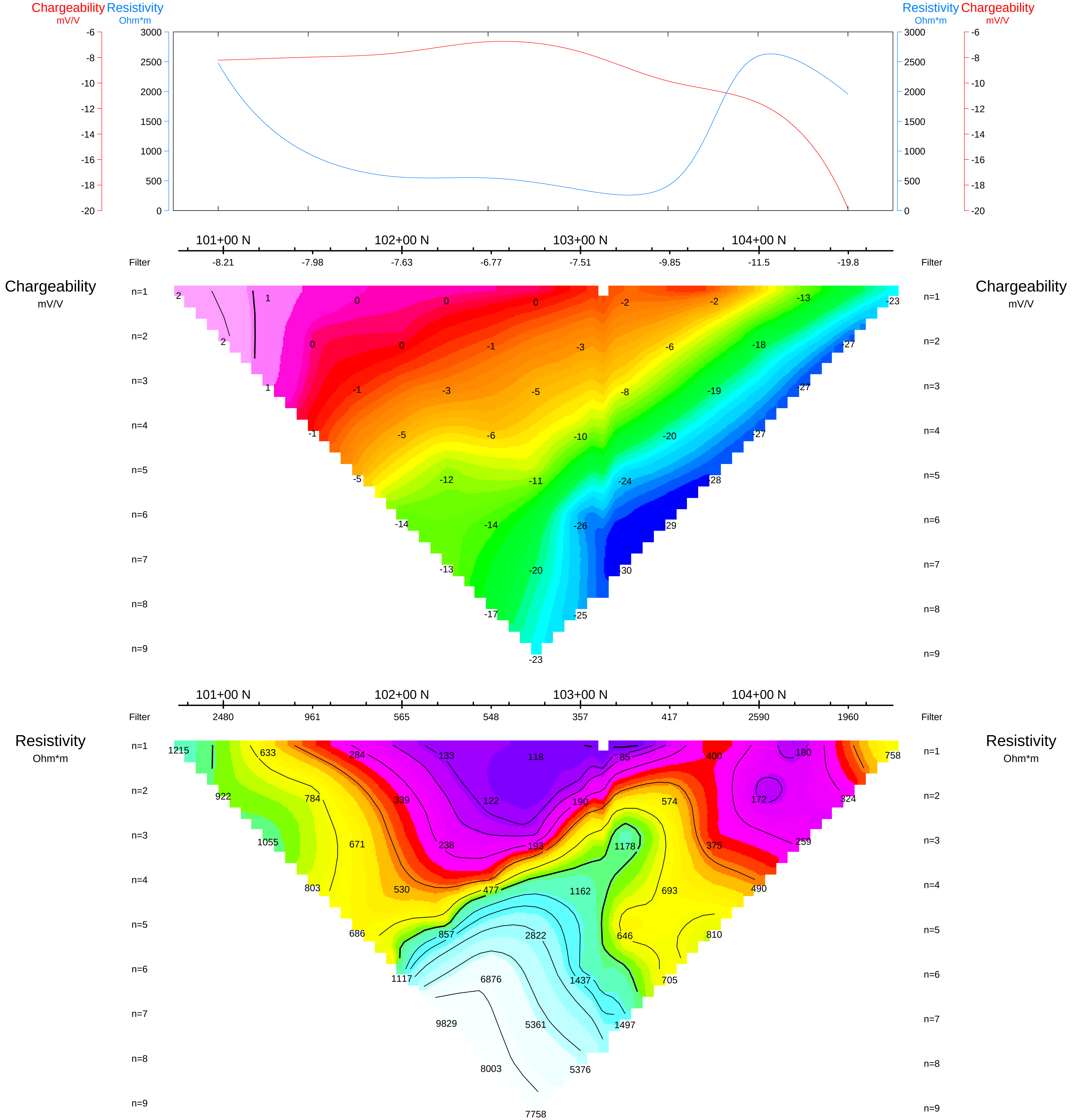
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 350-2800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

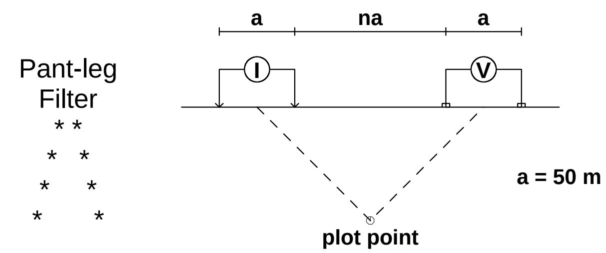
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10400E



Pseudo Section Plot

105+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

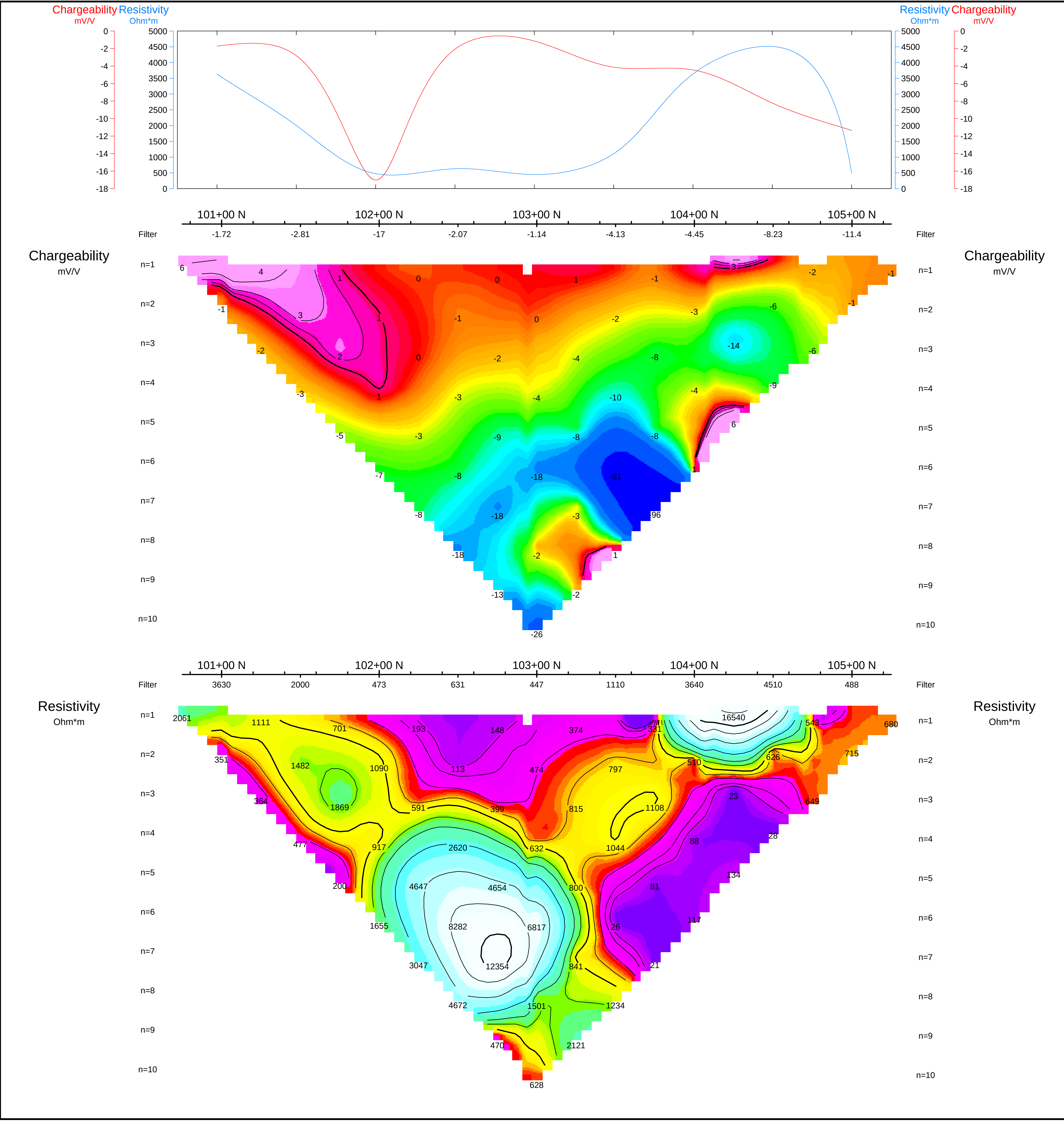
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 1000-1400 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

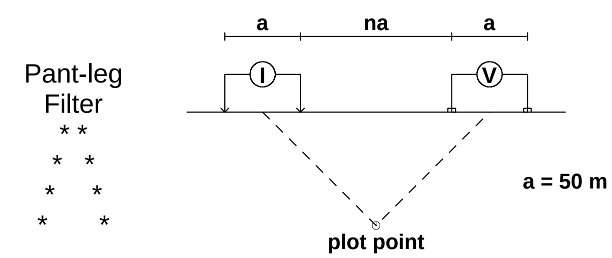
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10500E



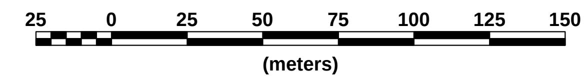
Pseudo Section Plot

106+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

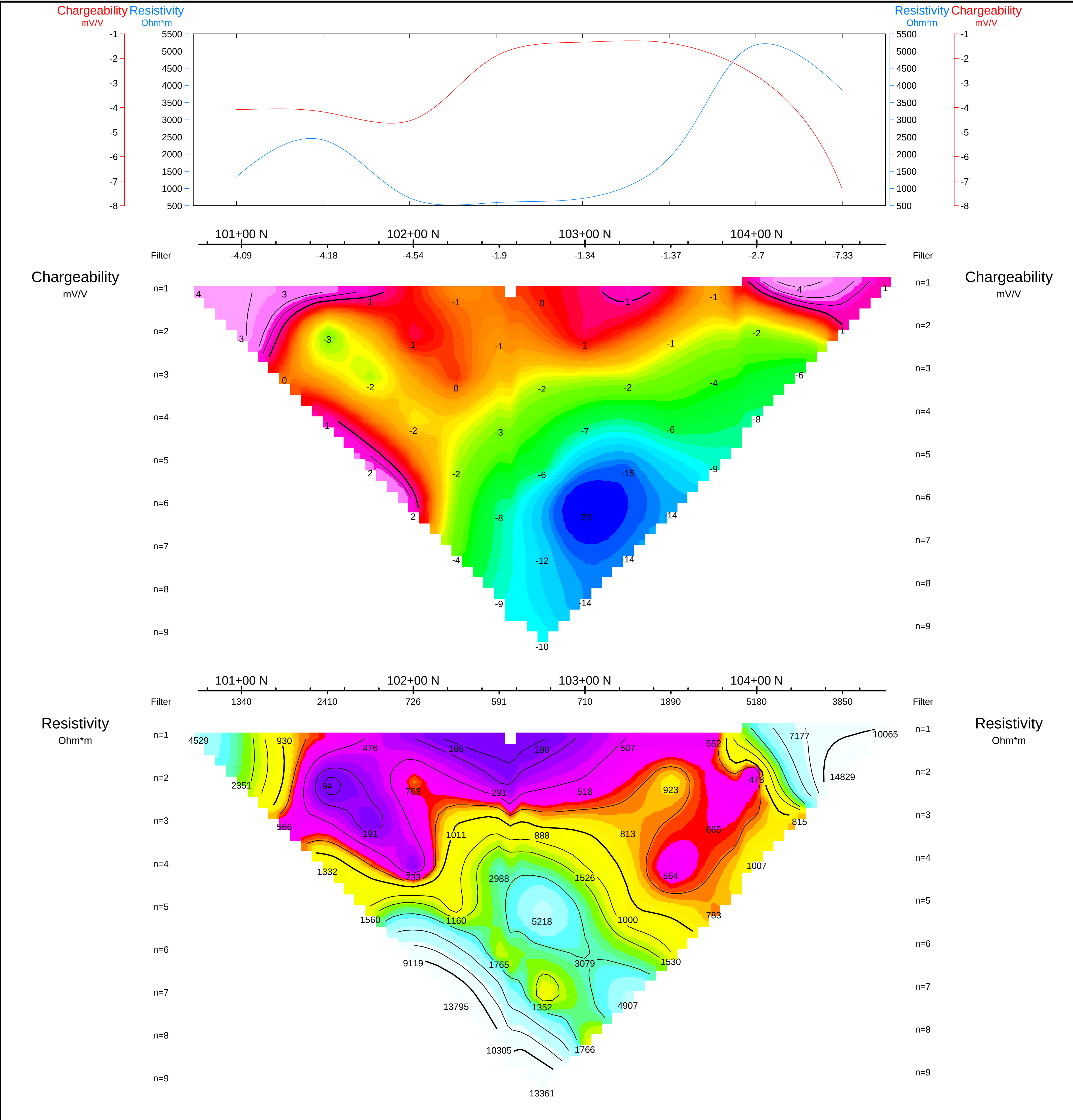
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 300-2300 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

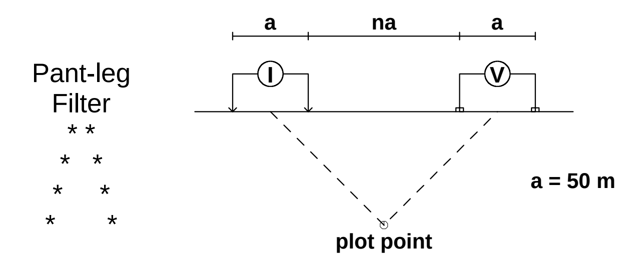
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10600E



Pseudo Section Plot

107+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

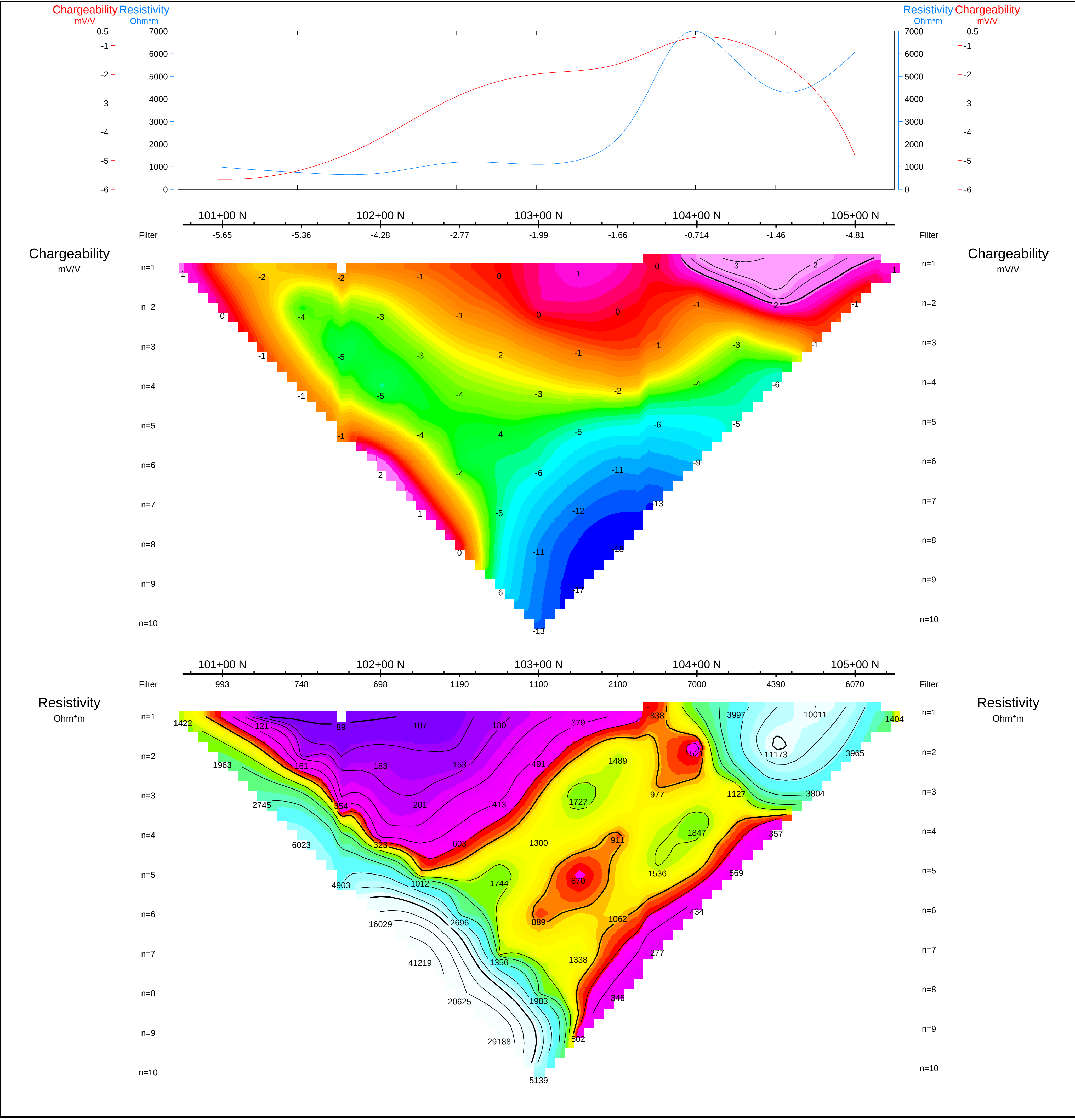
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

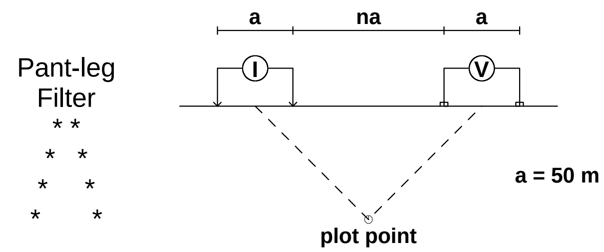
Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10700E



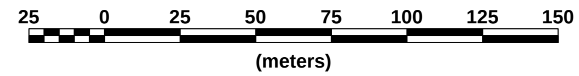
Pseudo Section Plot

108+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



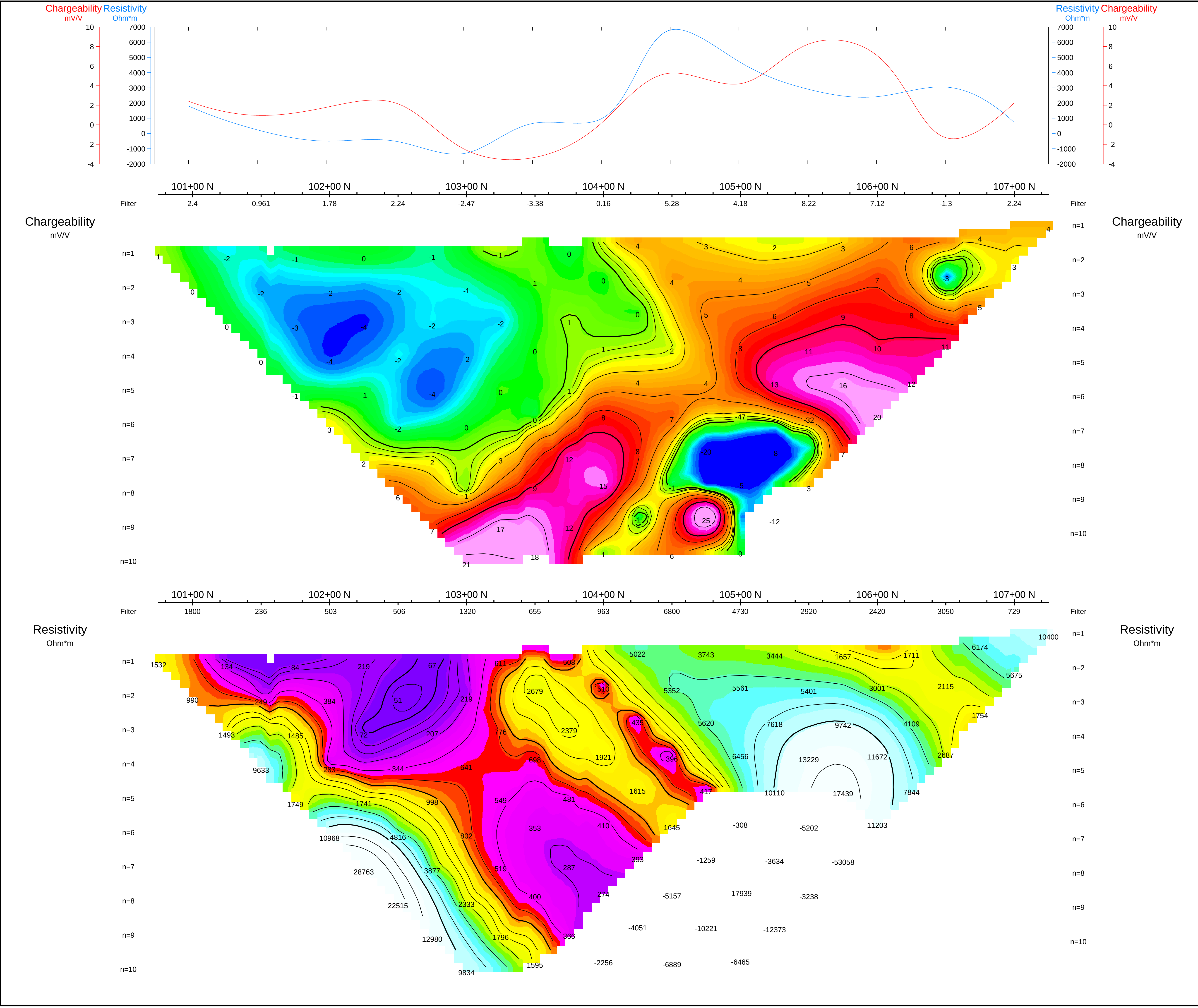
Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 350-1700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10800E



Pseudo Section Plot

109+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a na a

Pant-leg Filter

a = 50 m

plot point

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

Rand Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

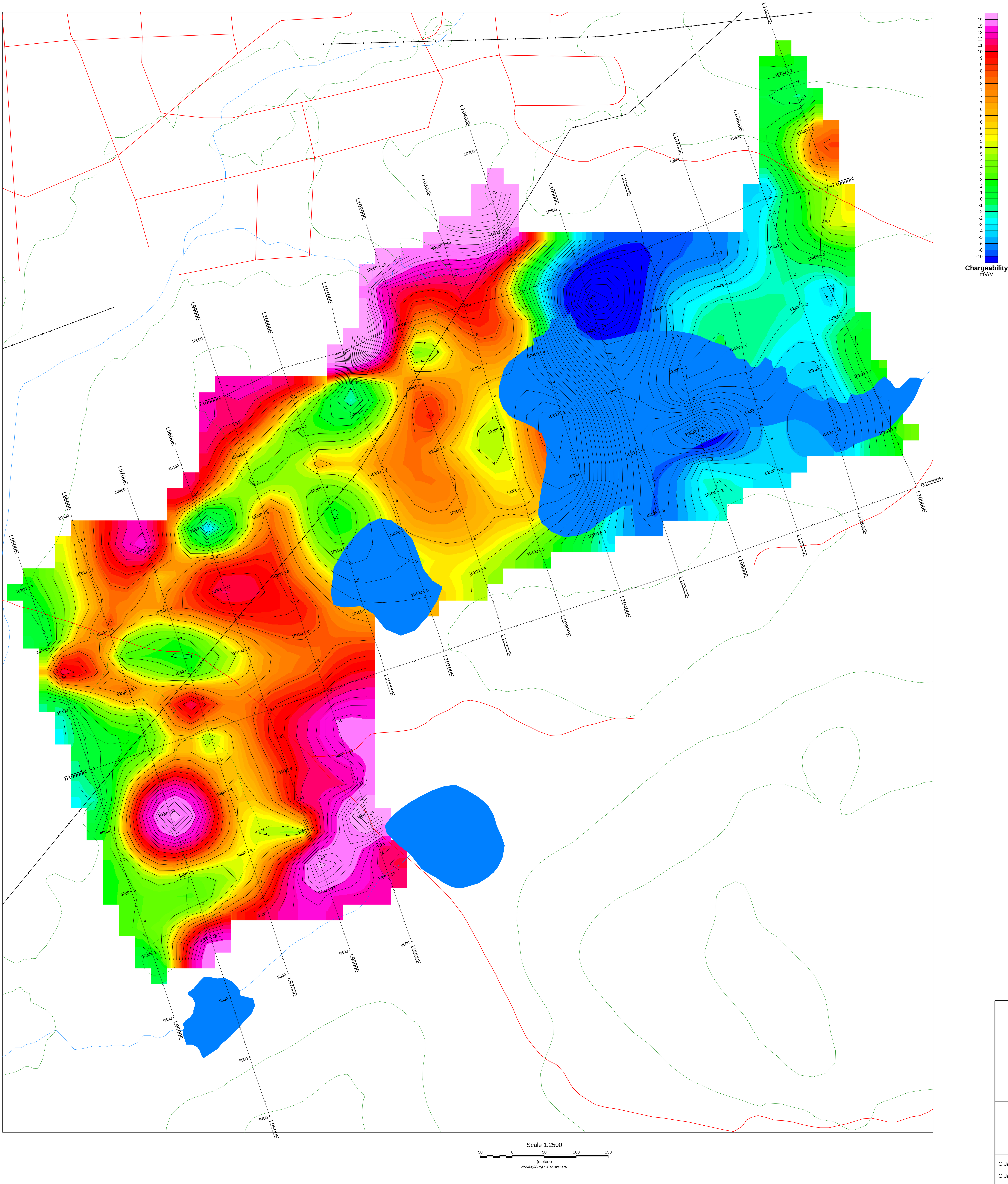
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 250-1800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DPDP-10900E



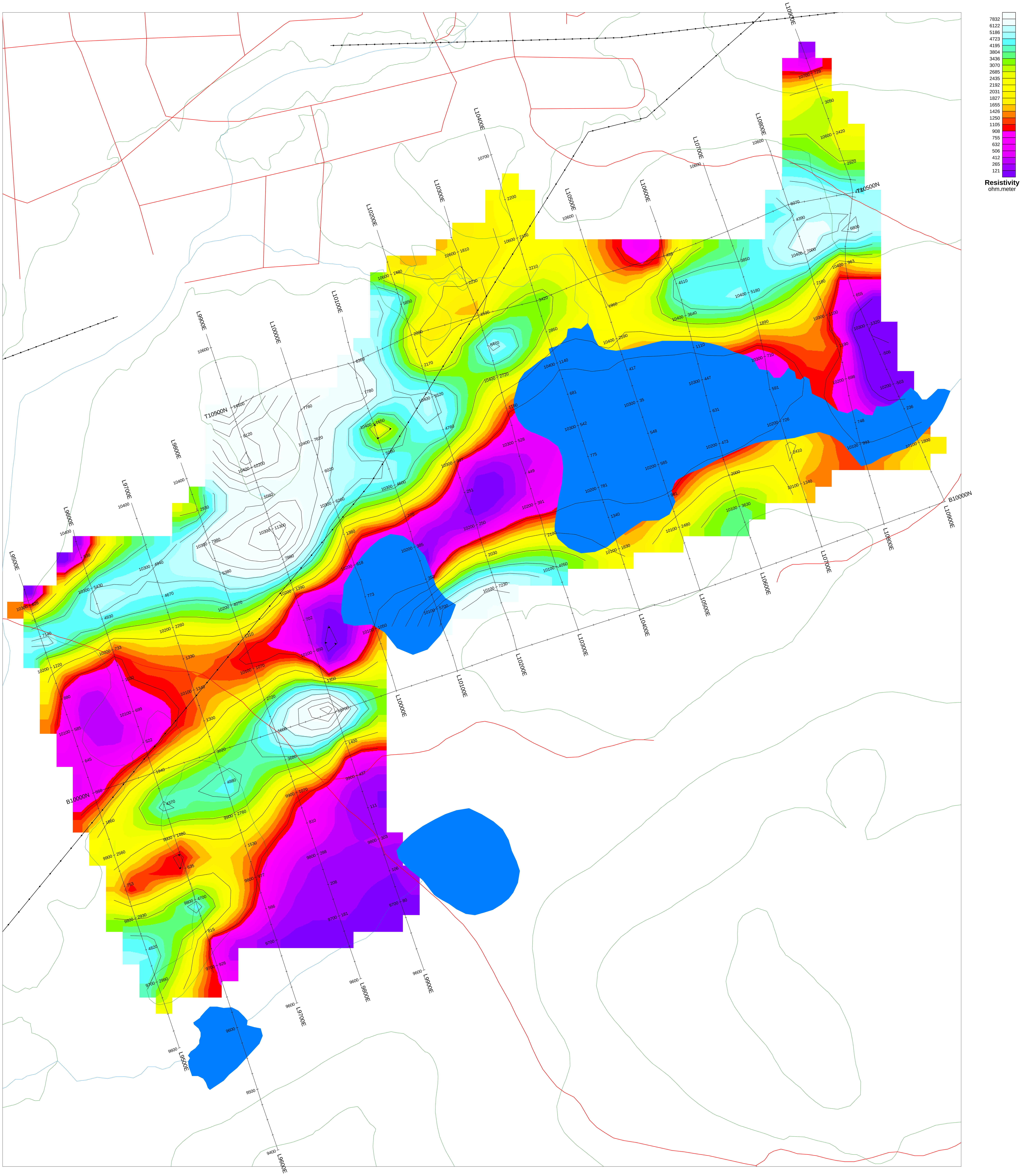
AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability Filter Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-FILTER-CHG



Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 17N

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

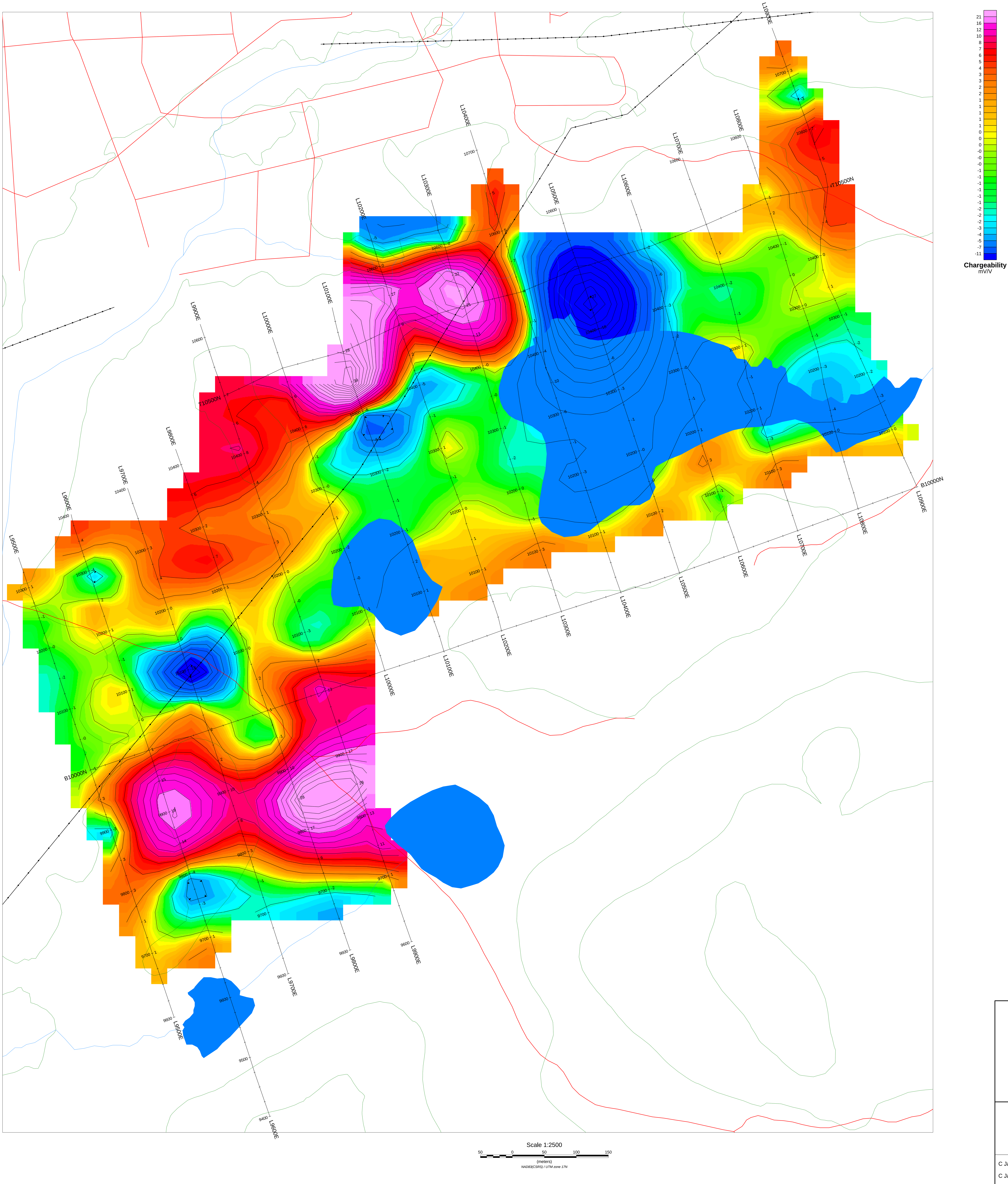
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Resistivity Filter Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-FILTER-RES



KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

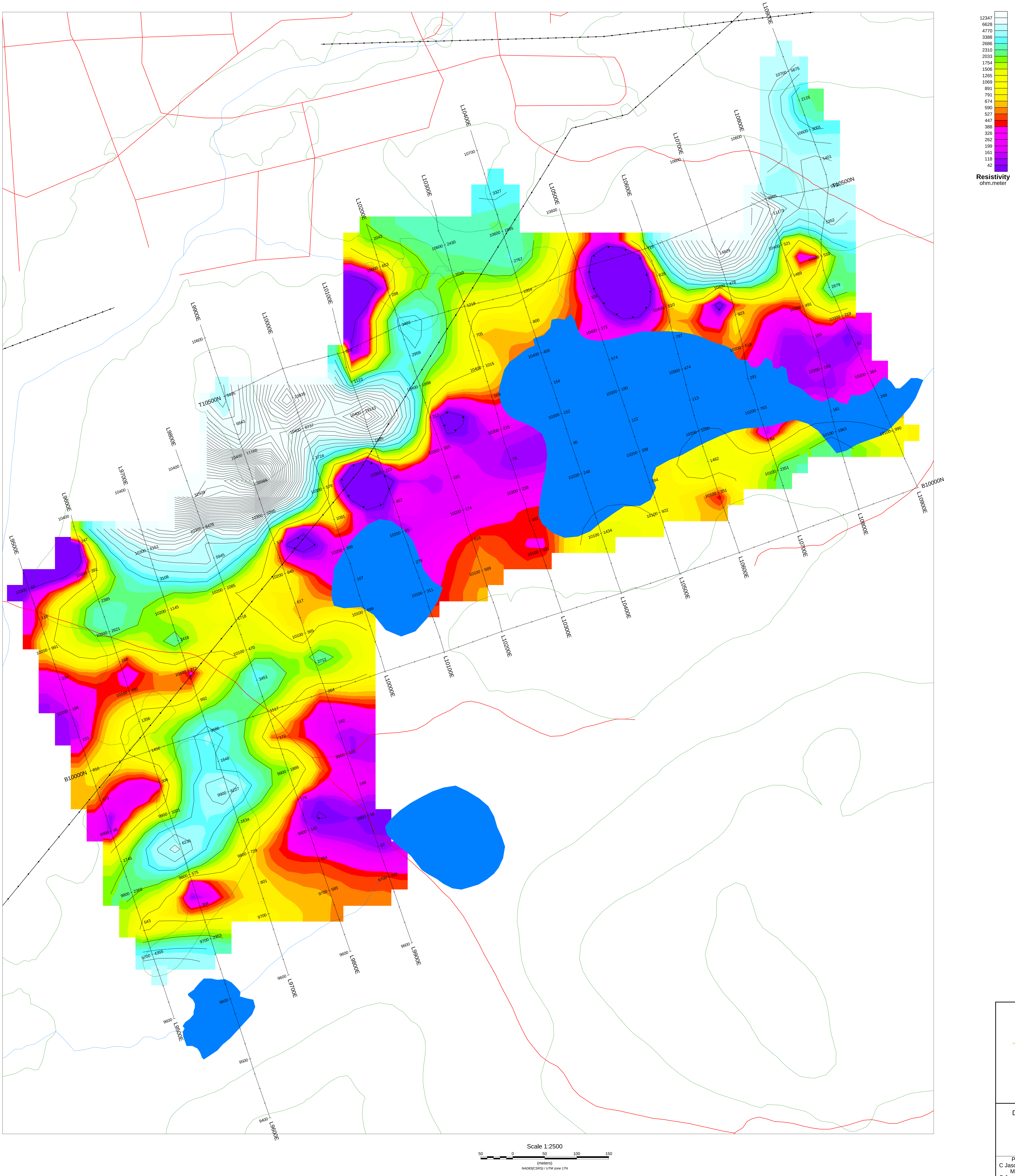
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability N=2 Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-N2-CHG



KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Resistivity N=2 Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-RAND-IP-DpDp-N2-RES

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 17N

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Summary Interpretation Plan Map

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

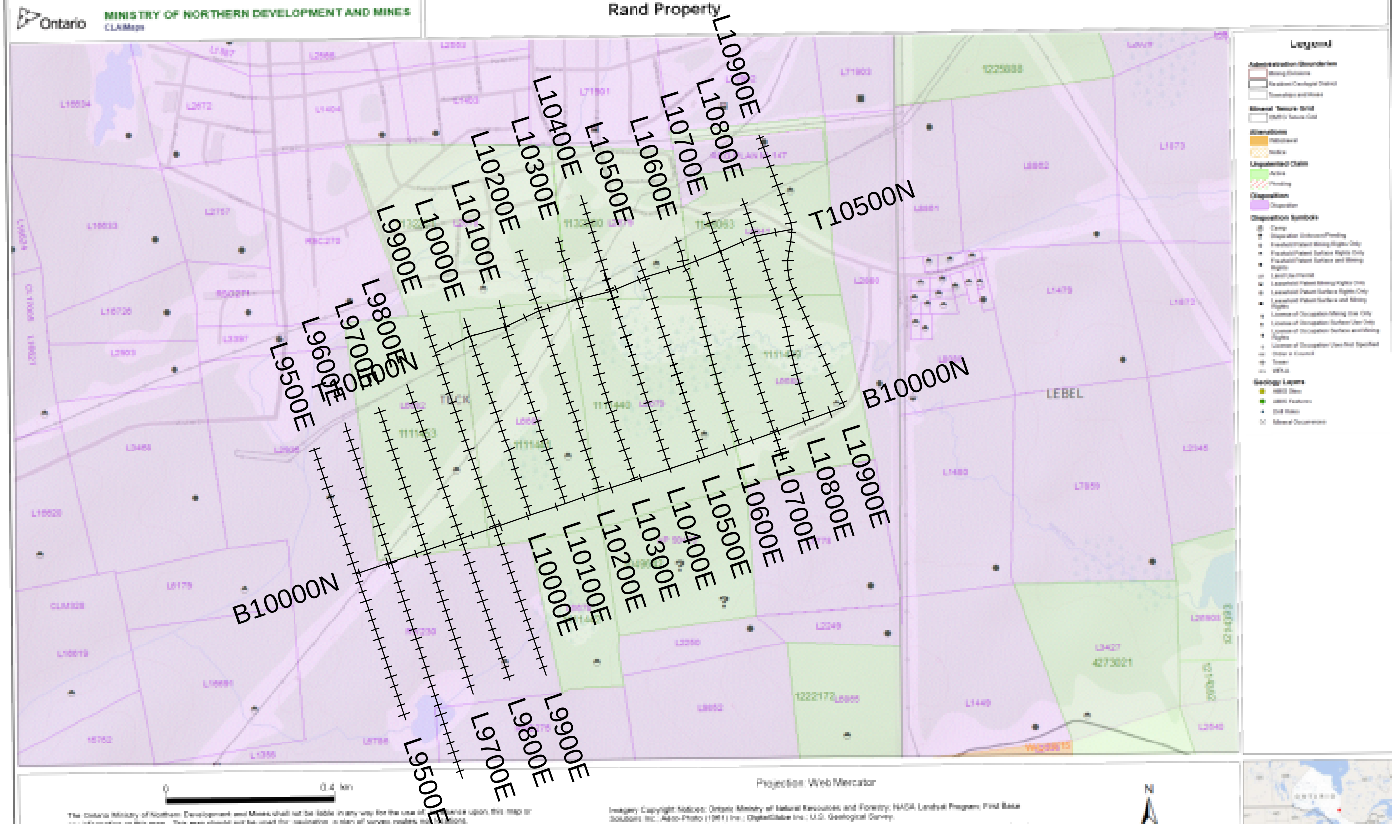
CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2124-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-Interp

Ontario MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES
CLAIMaps

Rand Property

Notes: Enter map notes



0 0.4 km

The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines shall not be liable in any way for the use of, or reliance upon, this map or any information on this map. This map should not be used for: navigation, a plan of survey, routes, nor locations.

Projection: Web Mercator