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GEOPHYSICAL, FOLLOW UP REPORT FOR EXPLOR RESOURCES INC. ON THE CARNEGIE 4216497 AND 4240652 CLAIM PROJECT CARNEGIE TOWNSHIP PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO



Prepared by: J/C. Grant, April, 2016

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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 2 claim blocks that are situated in the central west section of the township with the western edge of the grid representing the township line between Carnegie and Reid Townships.

More specifically the grid represents the south halves of Lots 12 and 11 Concession 3 of Carnegie Township.

Access to the property during the survey period was somewhat involved. 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 good skidoo access to the eastern and central section of the survey area. The river was also still quite frozen at the time of the surveys and was sued to access the western section of the grid.

Traveling time from Timmins to the grids is about 3 hours. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 of this reports for the grid locations with respect to Timmins.

CLAIM BLOCK:

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

P-4216497 S ¹/₂ Lot 11, E ¹/₂ of S ¹/₂ Lot 12 Concession 3 P-4240653 W ¹/₂ of S ¹/₂ Lot 12 Concession 3

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



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PERSONNEL:

The field crew directly responsible for the collection of all the raw data were as follows. R. Bradshaw J. Francoeur 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 the claim blocks consisted of a detailed Total Field Magnetics survey using the Scintrex Envi Mag system. The original lines that had been cut across the claim blocks was still fairly recognizable and they originally were done at 100 meter intervals from 3200MW to 1600MW and from 2400MS to 3200MS.

The current grid consisted of a detailed cross grid that was put in using hand held GPS units to control their directions. The cross lines also had the advantage of cutting across the original grid and could be adjusted to keep them in the right direction.

This new grid consisted of lines being established at 100 meter intervals that were put in running east to west across the entire two claim units commencing at 1600MW and running to 3200MW. All of these cross lines were then read at 25 meter intervals. Portions of existing tie lines 2400MS and 3200MS were also read to merge the old data to the current data. This magnetic survey was completed using the Scintrex Envi Mag system. Specifications for the unit can be found as Appendix A of this report.

In all a total of 13.8 kilometers of grid lines were established and then covered by the current ground program Between March 1st and the 12th. The following parameters were kept constant throughout both of the survey.

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY:

100 meters
25 meters
25 meters
57,000 Nt
56,500 Nt
Base station recorder
30 seconds

Once the survey was completed the field data was merged with the base station data, corrected, merged with the historical magnetic data, levelled and then plotted directly onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000. The map was then contoured at 10 gamma intervals. A copy of the colored contoured plan maps is included in the back pocket of this report.

HISTORICAL MAGNETIC & HLEM SURVEY RESULTS:

The historical 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.

VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS, (2015):

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.

CURRENT GROUND PROGRAM, (2016)

The current program was designed to locate and outline two suspected cross structures that strike north to northwest across the historical grid. The first structure correlates to a dike like unit that was outlined striking from the south end of line 3000MW to the north end of line 3150MW. This most probably relates to a diabase dike that continues off of the grid in both directions.

The second cross structure is a suspected fault zone that was noted in the historical survey and thought to be striking parallel to line 2000MW and also continuing off of the grid in both directions.

The east west lines did define the edges of both of these cross structures and the survey was able to define the widths of the units. The east west lines also suggested that there may be a minor fault like unit paralleling line 3100MW from 2800MS to 3100MS that appears to have offset the dike.

The cross lines were also successful in outlining and better defining a magnetic low unit that is striking west into the grid and covers most of the southern ends of lines 2200MW to 1600MW and the eastern ends of lines 3000MS to 3200MS.

At this writing it is unsure as to the geological origin of this low except that it could represent a contact between the felsics and the mafics or a splay fault emanating from the north-south suspected fault paralleling line 2000MW.

Another area of magnetic activity outlined is a magnetic high striking across the eastern ends of lines 2400MS to 2800MS that has the signature of a dike like unit striking north to northwest and continuing southeast and off of the grid.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A follow up survey using an IP system of 8 electrodes of more should be considered. IP surveys are a good method at detecting conductive zones that may represent disseminated targets.

An array of 8 to 10 electrodes using a 25 meter spacing would allow for about a 150 meter vertical search depth and the same number of electrodes at a 50 meter interval would allow for a depth penetration of about 325 meters.

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 2016

CERTIFICATION

I, John Charles Grant, of 108 Kay Crescent, in the City of Timmins, Province of Ontario, hereby certify that:

- 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.
- 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 GRAM

ELLOW

John Charles Grant, CET., FGAC.

APPENDIX A

SCINTREX ENVIGEOPHYSICAL SUSTEM

The Scintrex ENVI System gives you the flexibility to find the increasingly more elusive anomalous targets. A complete ENVI system is low cost, lightweight, portable proton precession magnetometer/gradiometer with VLF capabilities which enables you to survey large areas quickly and accurately. Whether it is for Magnetic surveys, VLF electromagnetic surveys or a combination of these techniques, the ENVI system can be designed to suit your own unique requirements. This customized approach gives you the ability to select the following options for your instrument:

- · Portable Field and Base Station Magnetometer
- True Simultaneous Gradiometer
- VLF Electromagnetic Receiver
- VLF Resistivity Option

BENEFITS

Customize Your System

At the heart of the ENVI system is a lightweight console with a large screen alphanumeric display and high capacity memory which is common to all configurations. Included with each system are the appropriate sensors, sensor staff and/or backpack, a rechargeable battery, battery charger, an RS-232 cable and a transit case.

Increase Productivity

For magnetic surveys you can select sampling rates of 0.5 second, 1 second and 2 seconds.

Rapidly Recall Data

For quality of data and for 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.

Simplify Fieldwork

The ENVI makes surveys easier to conduct as the system:

- provides simple operator menus
- presents the data both numerically and graphically on the large LCD screen
- eliminates the need to write down field data as it simultaneously stores time, field measurements and grid coordinates
- · clears unwanted last readings if selected
- calculates statistical error for each measurement
- automatically calculates the difference between the current reading and the previous one (base station)
- provides the ability to remove the coarse magnetic field value or data from the field data to simplify plotting of the field results
- · automatically calculates diurnal corrections
- allows for hands free operation with the backpack sensor option



ENVI VLF is the ideal groundwater exploration tool.

With the gradiometer option there is no lost survey time as the ENVI enables you to conduct gradient surveys during magnetic storms. The technique of simultaneously measuring the two sensors cancels the effects of diurnal magnetic variations.

ENVI VLF

The ENVI VLF is ideal for environmental, geotechnical and mineral/water exploration application.

The ENVI VLF unit allows you to read the vertical in-phase, vertical quadrature, total field strength, dip angle, primary field direction, apparent resistivity, phase angle, time, grid coordinates, direction of travel along grid lines and natural and cultural features. The ability to obtain data from as many as 3 VLF transmitting stations provides complete coverage of an anomaly regardless of the orientation of the survey grid of of the anomaly itself.

The unique, 3-coil sensor does not require orientation of the VLF sensor head toward the transmitter station. This simplifies VLF field procedures and saves considerable survey time.

The ENVI VLF can measure up to three VLF frequencies. The display indicates the signal to noise ratio which provides you with an immediate indication of how usable a frequency is. The ENVI also enables you to automatically scan the entire VLF spectrum for the most usable stations between 15 kHz to 30 kHz. Using up to three frequencies optimizes conductor coupling even in the most complex geological environments. The ENVI VLF system's ability to obtain repeatable readings from weak signals offers a number of benefits:

- extends the use of VLF to countries where its use was previously marginal
- · increases the number of frequencies with which you can operate

VLF Resistivity Option

The ENVI also offers a non-orientation VLF resistivity option.

ENVI MAG/VLF

The ENVI MAG/VLF has the features of both the ENVI MAG and ENVI VLF combined in one instrument.

ENVI GRAD/VLF

The ENVI GRAD/VLF has the features of both the ENVI GRAD and ENVI VLF combined in one instrument.

ENVI MAP Software

Supplied with the ENVI MAG and ENVI GRAD and custom designed for this purpose, is an easy to use, menu-driven data processing and mapping software for magnetic data called ENVI MAP. The software enables you to:

- read the ENVI MAG/GRAD data and reformat it into a standard, compatible with the ENVI MAP software
- · grid the data into a standard grid format
- 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 map surround
- · contour the grided data
- autoscale the combined results of the posting/surround step and the contouring step to fit on a standard 8.5 inch wide dot-matrix printer
- · rasterize and output the results of the autoscaling to the printer

The ENVI MAP software is fully compatible with Geosoft programs. More advanced data processing, modeling and interpretation software is also available.



