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FOLLOW UP IP REPORT FOR **EXPLOR RESOURCES INC.** ON **WESTERN PG-101 PROJECT** HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO



Prepared by: J. C. Grant, March 2016

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INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Mr. Chris Dupont to complete a VLF-EM and Total field magnetic survey across a portion of their claim holdings in Holloway Townships of the Larder Lake Mining division in northeastern Ontario.

The purpose of the program was to test a portion of the property for a geological setting that would be considered a favorable environment for possible gold deposition as well as to meet assessment requirements on the claim block. The property is underlain by basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks comprised of a tholeiitic suite of rocks consisting of black to dark green iron-rich basalts, massive fine grained flows and gabbroic and diabasic flows.

Initially it was assumed that the Destor-Porcupine fault zone cut across the northern sections of Marriott and Holloway Townships resulting in exploration programs concentrating of gold deposition in and parallel to the Fault zone.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Marriott Property is situated approximately 140 kilometers east-northeast of the City of Timmins and about 60 kilometers east of the Town of Matheson. The grid area is about 6.5 kilometers southeast of Highway 101 East and lies in the southeast section of the township. Access to the 4 grid lines covered by this current survey is from Highway 101 East which travels from Matheson to the Quebec border. There is a good gravel road about 60 kilometers east of Matheson and just to the immediate east of Holloway Lake that provides access to the western and south central section of the grid area. Skidoos were used to access the western section of the grid area. Traveling time from Timmins to the grid is about 3 hours. Figures 1 and 2.

CLAIM BLOCK:

The Explor claim group that was covered by this present survey represents the southwest section of the claim group and two isolated claim blocks located to the south and southeast of the main block.

The claims that were covered by this current ground program are as follows:

4220386 8 units, 4241447 16 units 980295, 980314, 980315, 980316, 980317, 980310, 980311, 980312, 980290, 980291, 980292, 980309, 980308, 980307, 980302, 980303, 980304, 980301, 980300, 980299.

Refer to Figure 3,4 copied from MNDM Plan Map G-3651 of Holloway Township for the positioning of the claim within the Township.



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			NEWMARKET	AURORA	EDWARDS	WESLEY	MOODY	GALNA			BERRY			
PROSSER			MCCART	CALVERT	STEEFY	RICKARD	KNOX	KERRS	YNER LAKE A	REA		ORINODUSIN BAY AREA T		
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	WHITKEY		MACKLEM	BOND		BOWMAN	HISLOP		MICHAUD	GABRISON	HARKER	HOLLEW MARRIOTT		
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PRICE ADAMS	ELDORADO		BLACKSTOCK	TIMMINS	MCEVAY	TOLSTOI	BLACK		MELBA	BISLEY	CLIFFORD	BEN NEVISI 1 PONTIAC		
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BARTLETT	GEIKIE	CLEAVER			SHEBA 4		BOMPAS	GRENFELL	Kirkland Lake	LEBEL	GAUTHIER	MCVITTIE MCGARRY I		
BEEMER		HINCKS	ARGYLE	BADEN	ALMA	HOLMES		EBY	OTIO	BOSTON	MCEUROY-	HEARST MCFADDEN	TON LED	
MOHER SEMPLE		MONTROSE	BANNOCKBU	IRN POWELLE	CAIRO	FLAYELLE	GROSS	BLAIN	MARQUIS	PACAUD		EASIUS EXPLORA P.O. Box 1880, P4N-7X1 Suite 13, Hollinger Bldg, Tim Telephone: 705-267-4151, 2	TION LTD.	
SOTHMAN	HALLIDAY	MIDLOTHIAN		YARROW	KIMBERLE	WILLISON	DAVIDSON	SHARPE	SAVARD	CHAMBERLAI	PROPERTY: TITLE: PRO	PG 101 WEST GRIDS HOLLOWAY TOWNSHIP PERTY LOCAT	ION MAP	
grid							2		n		Date: MAR.20 Drawn:J.C.Gr	016 Scale: 1:100.000 ant Interp: J.C.Gran	Fig. NTS: t Job No.: E-95	



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

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

GROUND PROGRAM LF-EM SURVEY:

The VLF-EM ground program was completed over a historical grid that was cut during the winter and early spring of 2012. The current grid was started at the approximate location of the original grid line 300MW and Base line. Lines were then compassed paced and flagged at 100 meter intervals using hand held GPS units for accuracy. The lines covered were from 1000MW to 300MW from the south boundary of the claim block to the west boundary of the claim block. Additional lines from 200MW to 400ME were also surveyed at staggered intervals to the western edge of the claim block. All of these lines were read from the base line to the northern boundaries of the single claim units of the 980295 to 980317 series of claims.

This same line numbering and station system was also used to cover most of claim 4241447 to the south. These southern lines were labelled from 800MW to 500ME and ran from the southern boundary to the northern boundary of the claim block.

In all a total of 43.4 kilometers of VLF-EM surveys were completed across this section of the claim block between February 4th and the 18th. The entire grid is located in Holloway Township. Refer to Figure 3 for the layout of the grid lines and claims covered.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the surveys.

VLF-EM Survey:

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Reading intervals	12.5 meters
Transmitter station	Cutler, Maine, 24.0Khz
Parameters measured	Inphase and Quadrature components
	Of the secondary field
Unit accuracy	+/- 0.5 %

Once the survey was completed the field data was plotted directly onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000. And then profiled at 1CM = +/-30%. A copy of this profiled base map is included in the back pocket of this report.

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GROUND PROGRAM MAGNETIC SURVEY:

The ground program that was completed over claim 4220386 consisted of a detailed total field magnetic survey that was done at right angles to the original magnetic survey of 2013. The purpose of this direction was to locate and outline a suspected fault structure that was thought to strike north to northwest across the claim block and generally paralleled the strike of the original lines, that being approximately 335 degrees. The new grid was completed on 100 meter spaced lines that ran at approximately 70 degrees. These lines were labelled from 1100MS to 2100MS and generally were compassed paced and flagged from the western edge of the claim to the eastern edge of the claim. The grid was started at line 1300MW 1100MS of the original grid with line 1300MW also being covered by the present survey to incorporate the two surveys together. In all a total of 11 kilometers of new grid was read across the claim block between February 5th and the 12th. Refer to Figure 3 for the location of the grid lines over the claim block.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey.

Magnetic Survey:

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Reading intervals	25 meters
Diurnal monitoring	Base station recorder
Monitoring intervals	30 second intervals
Reference field	56,000 nT
Unit accuracy	+/- 0.1 gamma

Once the survey was completed, the collected data was merged with the base station data, levelled and then plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000 and then contoured at 50 gamma intervals. A back ground value of 56,000 gammas has been removed from the data for ease in plotting. A colored plan map of the magnetic survey is included in the back pocket of this report.

The Scintrex Envi Mag system was used to complete both the VLF-EM and Magnetic Survey. Specifications for this unit can be found as Appendix A of this report.

VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS:

The VLF-EM survey was successful in locating and outlining a number of VLF zones across the grid area. The majority of the zones outlined generally conform to the suspected strike of the geology in the area that being generally northeast to southwest.

The strongest VLF zones appear to lie across the northern and southern section of claim 4241447 and these zones continue off of the grid in both directions. Several strong zones were also noted between lines 100ME and 500ME between 1000MS and 1800MS and these zones continue off of the grid to the northeast but appear to weaken as they strike to the southwest.

There are also a number of good zones striking northeast to southwest across the southern and central sections of the northern grid and the zones appear to continue off of the grid to the northeast but peter out as the strike to the southwest. The northern section of the grid is

somewhat quieter and less interesting at this writing.

MAGNETIC SURVEY RESULTS:

As stated earlier, the magnetic survey was only completed across claim 4220386 with the intent of outlining a suspected north to northwest striking cross structure noticed in the 2013 survey. The lines were read at 70 degrees to the claim block to better define the source of the suspected cross structure. The original grid outlined at least four main magnetic high structures across the entire claim block. The first high is located at the northern ends of lines 1100MW and 1200MW and would require follow up coverage to the north and along strike to better define the unit.

The second structure is a narrow and well define magnetic high that generally strikes eastwest across lines 900MW to 1200MW and centered at 900MS. This zone continues off of the grid in both directions and appears to be near vertical dipping. This structure lies between two magnetic lows suggesting it may represent a contact zone and or one of the ultamafic rich flows.

The third area of interest lies to the south of this narrow high and covers lines 1000MW to 1400MW and again by lines 1400MS to 1100MS of the present survey. This high continues off of the grid to the west but is cut off by the magnetic low to the east. In fact the eastern edge of the high appears to strike to the northwest possibly along a suspected northwest striking structure. The southern limb of this high is cut off and or faulted by a magnetic low unit that appears to strike northwest to west.

The final area of magnetic activity lies between lines 1700MW and 800MW and 1400MS and 1800MS of the present survey. The zone is quite broad and continues off of the grid in both directions but does appear to have been cross cut by a well-defined magnetic low striking northwest that lies between lines 1300MW and 1100MW of the original grid. The present grid was done to better define the edges of this cross structure as well as its strike direction. The cross lines did outline the structure quite well with better define edges paralleling line 1300MW and 1150MW.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The more predominant VLF zones outlined on claim 4241447 and the single claim units to the north should be followed up with a geological and or geochemical survey to better define their origins. The majority of the property appears to be covered by clays and or sand flats and with logging operations ongoing in the area, the access during the summer months would allow for a better survey period. A detailed geochemical survey possibly MMI would help in defining the areas of interest out of the numerous VLF zones noted across the grid area.

The magnetic survey results that were done across claim 4220386 definitely outlined a major cross structure that has interrupted the strike of one of the more predominant magnetic high units of the grid area. This area should be covered by a geochemical soil sampling program which may aid in the interpretations of the cross structure. However, a detailed grid should be cut across the suspected fault zone and then followed up with an Induced Polarization survey to better define the source of the structure.

Diamond drilling would then be based on the results of the recommended follow up programs.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Grant, CET, FGAC March 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 ENVI GEOPHYSICAL SYSTEM

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.





