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2016 Skead-MacGregor Prospecting Program

Kirkland Lake Project

Christopher Clarke, M.Sc., P.Geo

11/22/2016

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

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Introduction

A prospecting program was initiated on October 27, 2016 to complement an induced polarisation survey that Canadian Malartic Corporation undertook during the summer and fall of 2016. The prospecting program utilized a recently cut grid (for the IP survey) to take rock and soil samples; ultimately this work was confined to the Solomino shaft area due to time and weather constraints. A total of 125 soil (including 7 standards and duplicates) and 7 rock samples (including a blank and standard) were collected in the area around the Solomino shaft.

Property Description and Access

The Skead-MacGregor property is situated mainly within Gauthier Township with the south and east edges of the group extending into McElroy, Hearst and McVittie Townships (Figure 1). The property is adjacent to, and partially infills the southeast portion of the Canadian Malartic claims, consisting of strings of claims straddling Highway 66, the Fork Lake Road and stretching from Mousseau Lake to the southeast corner of Gauthier Township.

The Skead-MacGregor property includes 6 patents, 17 leases and 65 staked claims which are listed in Table 1 and displayed in Figure 2. The Skead-MacGregor property can be accessed via Hwy 66, along the Ontario Northland Railway right of way, hydro line right of ways, the Fork Lake Rd and numerous access or logging roads running off of Hwy 66 and the Fork Lake Rd. The Solomino shaft area can be specifically accessed via the Princeton gate from Hwy 66. From the Princeton gate along the associated logging road is an ATV trail (and possibly the historic road to the shaft) which leads directly to the old shaft. Access is further supplemented with the recently cut IP grid on the property.

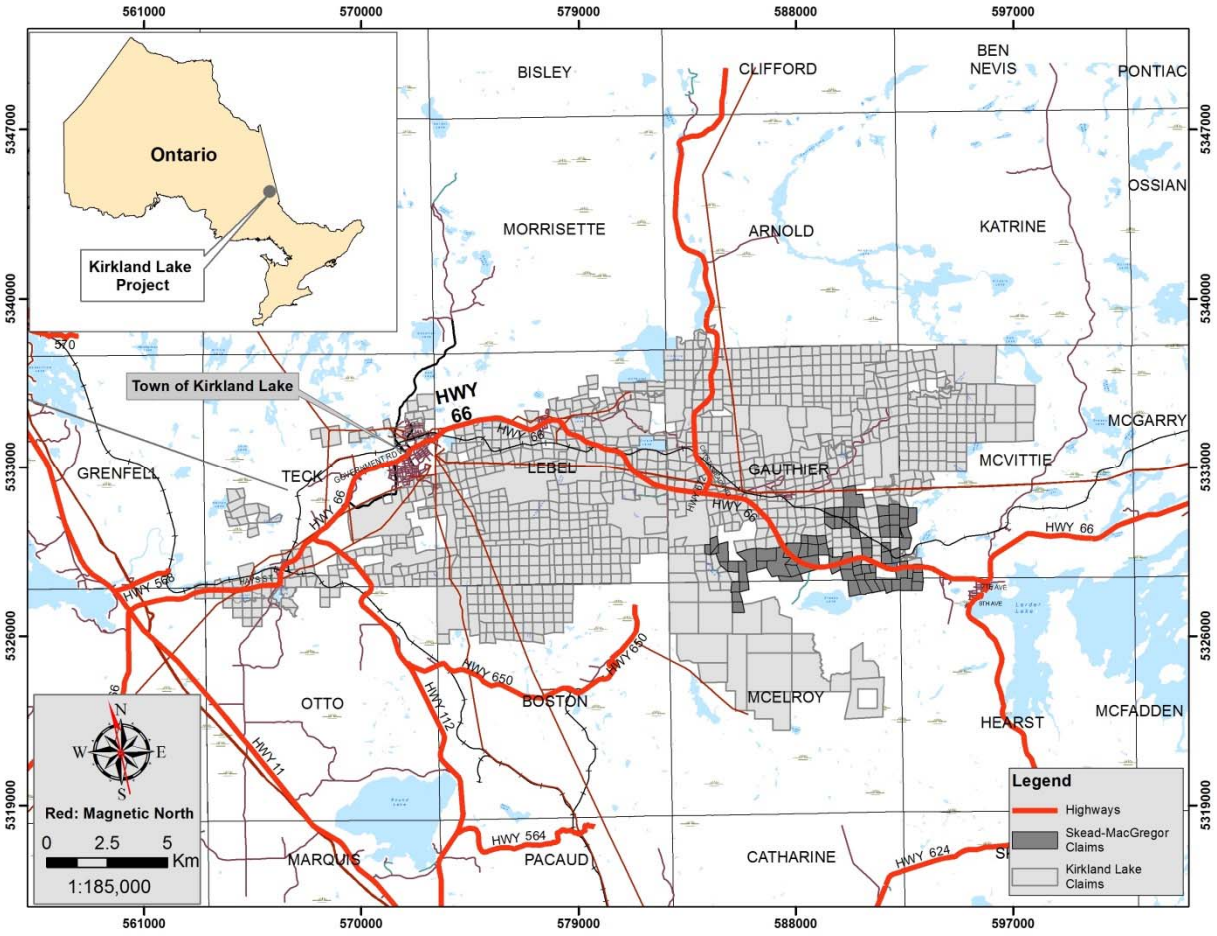

Figure 1: Location map of the Skead-MacGregor Option relative to the Canadian Malartic Kirkland Lake project.

Table 1: List of claims in the Skead MacGregor Option

Claim_Number_ID	Township	Tenure_Type	Claim_Rights
23463	Hearst	Patent	MRO
29621	Gauthier	Patent	MRO
39943	Gauthier	Patent	MRO
39944	Gauthier	Patent	MRO
19280	McVittie	Patent	MRO & SRO
23462	McVittie	Patent	MRO
1046094	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1046095	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1167284	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1180405	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1180406	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1180408	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1180409	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1180411	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1191274	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1191278	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1191279	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1192182	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1202539	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1202540	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1202543	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1203499	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1205549	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1206419	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1206420	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1218208	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1218210	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1218211	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
1225162	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
3003111	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
3004547	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
3004548	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
4211847	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
4211958	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
667832	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
736730	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
736731	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
736732	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
736729	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
760496	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
800064	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
821928	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
893730	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
893731	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
981875	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
981993	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
892020	Hearst	Staked	MRO

Claim_Number_ID	Township	Tenure_Type	Claim_Rights
917318	Hearst	Staked	MRO
1206417	McElroy	Staked	MRO
1222247	McElroy	Staked	MRO
1222579	McElroy	Staked	MRO
1222581	McElroy	Staked	MRO
979566	McElroy	Staked	MRO
980319	McElroy	Staked	MRO
980385	McElroy	Staked	MRO
980386	McElroy	Staked	MRO
980387	McElroy	Staked	MRO
980388	McElroy	Staked	MRO
1014694	McVittie	Staked	MRO
1045614	McVittie	Staked	MRO
1096947	McVittie	Staked	MRO
1167292	McVittie	Staked	MRO
1242863	McVittie	Staked	MRO
1248874	McVittie	Staked	MRO
3006481	McVittie	Staked	MRO
3008981	McVittie	Staked	MRO
3008982	McVittie	Staked	MRO
3008983	McVittie	Staked	MRO
667833	McVittie	Staked	MRO
821910	McVittie	Staked	MRO
859823	McVittie	Staked	MRO
400241	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
400242	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
400243	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
400437	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
400438	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
400439	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
420862	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420863	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420864	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420865	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420866	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420867	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
420868	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
440520	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
544731	Gauthier	Leased	MRO & SRO
544732	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
544733	Gauthier	Leased	MRO
1226891	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
3010060	Gauthier	Staked	MRO
4202030	Gauthier	Staked	MRO

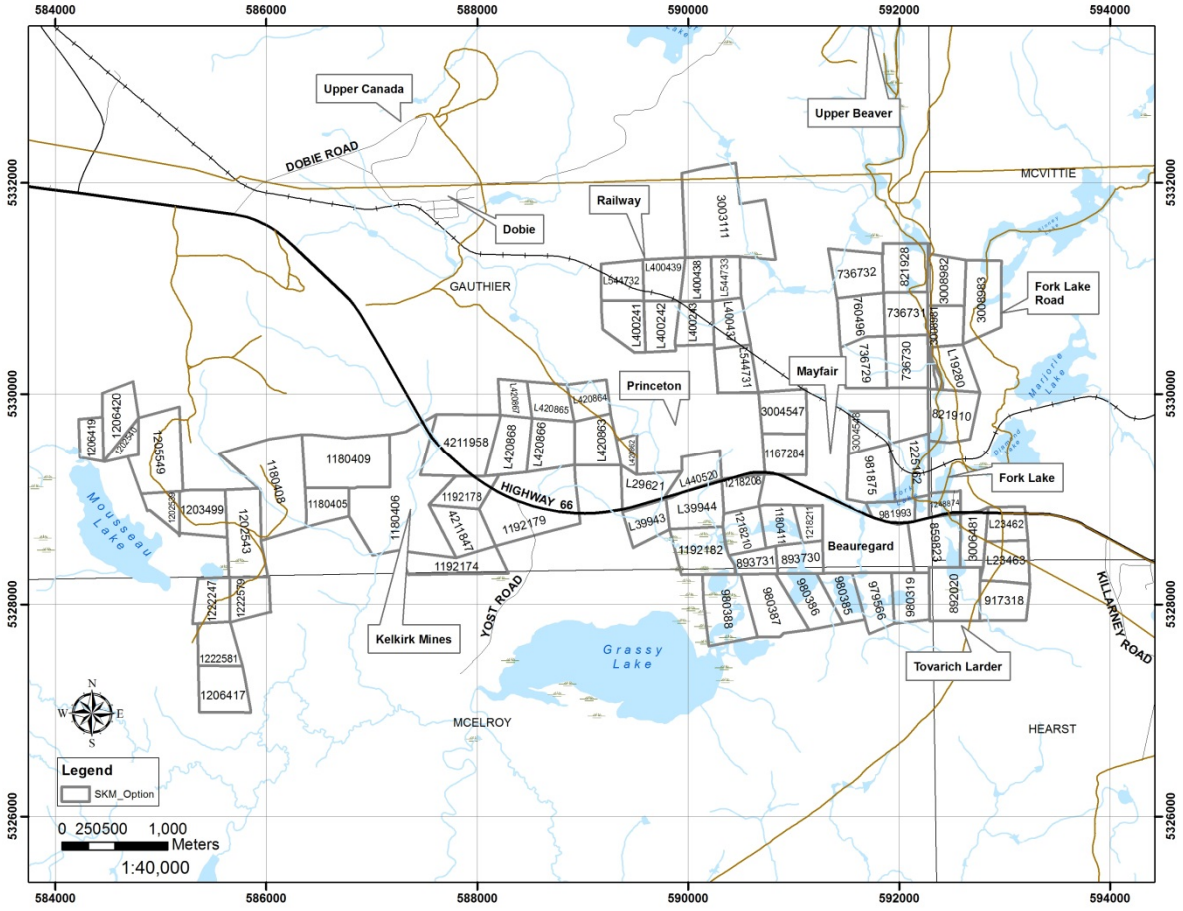

Figure 2: Location map showing the disposition of Skead-MacGregor claims in relation to historic properties and infrastructure using a NAD 83 UTM zone 17N grid.

History

The Skead-MacGregor property is a contiguous amalgamation of various former, non-contiguous and non-temporally contiguous exploration projects and isolated claims representing a patchwork agglomeration of claims along the LLCDZ. The eastern portion of the property more recently was part of the Sudbury Contact Mines diamond exploration project in the 1980's through 1990's. The area around Fork Lake in the 1960's was part of the Solomino exploration project. The middle portion of the property was host to the Kelkirk Mines project in the 1960's. The western portion of the Skead-MacGregor does not appear to have been part of a specific project but appears to have been included in the Lower Canada claims block in the mid-twentieth century. The claims within the Skead-MacGregor property have primarily been the target of gold and diamond exploration. Highlights of reported work, which can be found at the Kirkland Lake district Ontario Geological Survey Office is summarized below:

1941-1950: Gauthier, McVittie, McElroy and Hearst Townships are mapped by J.E. Thomson for the OGS

1938-1960: Kelkirk Mines Ltd: work included trenching and stripping of outcrops, several geophysical surveys (VLF and magnetic) and drilling (KL_1351, KL_5361). Seventeen drill holes were reported and the recorded lithologies were a mixture of basalt flows, diorite porphyry and syenite dikes (KL_1351).

1962-1963: Solomino Gold Mines Ltd: A magnetometer survey was conducted in 1962 (KL_2542). The geophysical anomaly revealed in the magnetometer survey was drilled, the drilling yielded a 1 foot sample interval of 0.01 oz. Au in *'argillite greywacke'* (KL_2542).

1976: The McCullough, E.W. - Lowe, D. showing (claim 319197): blasting and trenching which was followed by a visit from a geologist (F.R. Ploeger) who filed a report (KL_1807). The report notes that an aplite dike was exposed which was mineralized with cubes and patches of pyrite and yielded assay values of up to 0.29 oz. Au/Ton.

1984-2014: Robert Allan MacGregor AKA Skead Holdings Ltd: Primary option holder of the Skead-MacGregor option and a prolific assessment filer. Forty-three assessment reports have been filed just for claims in the SKM option held by CMC by Bob MacGregor over a thirty year period. From 1984-1989 the filed assessment work for the option was various VLF and magnetometer surveys. Then in 1989 going to 1998 the property was optioned to Sudbury Contact Mines for diamond exploration; drilling and additional geophysical surveys were conducted during this time. Since 1998, the assessment reports primarily outline resampled drill-core from various options held by Robert MacGregor.

1989-1998: Sudbury Contact Mines ltd.: Sudbury Contact Mines optioned Robert MacGregor's claims from 1989 to 1998. The Sudbury Contact Mines (SCM) property extended beyond the current CMC Skead-MacGregor option, into the Upper Beaver Mine claims and further south into areas around Grassy Lake. The primary exploration target for SCM was ultramafic units relating to diamondiferous deposits. Sudbury Contact mines performed a variety of ground based VLF, magnetometer and gravity surveys as well as an airborne survey; they also had an annual reverse circulation and diamond drill program along the Misema River, Diamond Lake and Fork Lake. While the drill programs returned some interesting values, they were mostly outside the SKM option (but most are owned outright by CMC now). Along the shores of Fork Lake a Sudbury Contact Mines DDH, FL84-1, reported elevated values of Au in the 30-100ppb range (KL_1700). The DDH, FL84-1 was drilled due north and potentially could have been in the vicinity of the LLCDZ.

1993: Fork Lake Project: Two drill holes were completed on claim L1186422 near the Fork Lake by Yost Drilling and logged by Steve Carmichael on behalf of Carl Forbes (claim holder). The drilling returned trace to nil Au assay results (KL_3293).

1995: Carmichael and Whelan: Two claims (1200321 & 1200812) just east of Mousseau Lake (overlap with the current SKM claim of 1222247. The area was explored for diamonds in 1969 by Diamond Geophysics (no report could be found on the 1969 work). A magnetometer survey was conducted identifying a kimberlite target (KL_3664).

1996: Novawest Resources Inc.: Fork Lake project drill hole SIH96-1 (claims 1186423 and 1186422) returned a 3 ft. sample running 0.137 oz./ton in green carbonate rock with disseminated pyrite (KL_4448).

1998-1999: Queenston Mining Inc.: Princeton Project: IP and magnetometer surveys were also completed across SKM claims L400241-42-43, L400437-38-39 & L544731-32-33 adjacent to the ground held by Queenston Mining at the Princeton pit (KL_4569). Drill holes PR98-03-07 crossed/drilled onto the above SKM claims as well. The report, KL_4569, details Queenston drill holes intersecting North break mineralization with nil-trace mineralization.

2000: Michael Tremblay: prospecting on claims 1227145, 1227147 & 1227148 (now part of the SKM) in the southeast corner of Gauthier Township. The prospector noted two areas of intense alteration and pyrite mineralization (KL_4832).

2002-2004: Hilda Egg: Moose Crossing property: Prospecting report for claim 550014 (current SKM claim: 1192182). The report described a magnetic anomaly 200m in diameter on the property which was assumed to be a syenite intrusion but there were no outcrops or boulders on the property (KL_5105). From 2003 to 2004 an MMI soil sampling program was conducted and recorded an Au-Ag anomaly on strike with a historic Kelkirk drill hole (Az. 30 Dip -45 Depth 170m Loc. 0+50W – 4+70S) which reported 0.19 opt Au (KL_5218 and KL_5361).

2003-2004: Discover Abitibi Initiative: An airborne geophysical survey of the Kirkland Lake – Larder Lake area was conducted using a high resolution MIDAS magnetic gradient survey method.

2004-2005: Brigadier Gold: A soil gas hydrocarbon (SGH^{SM}) sampling survey was conducted on the Diamond Lake option which was optioned from Skead Holdings Inc. (Robert MacGregor) and identified several anomalies (KL_5450). A follow-up magnetometer survey was conducted in 2005 (KL_5507).

2011-2013: Queenston Mining Inc.: acquired Skead-MacGregor option. An airborne geophysics survey was conducted by Larder Geophysics on the Railway claims of the SKM option (KL_6643 & KL_6645).

2013-2014: Osisko Mining Ltd: No work performed.

2014-2016: Canadian Malartic Corporation: Drill program initiated on November 19, 2015 with drilling completed December 18, 2015:

Regional Geology

In terms of regional disposition, the Skead-MacGregor property is part of the Abitibi Greenstone belt within the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp. The Abitibi Greenstone Belt is a northeast-southwest trending, Archean-age intracratonic tectonic unit within the southern Superior Province of the Canadian Shield and is acknowledged for its world-class gold deposits. The Kirkland Lake Gold Camp is situated on the south limb of the regional Blake River synclinorium. The northern and southern limbs of the synclinorium are truncated respectively by the east-trending, Destor-Porcupine and the Cadillac-Larder Lake breaks. The majority of the historical gold production in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt is spatially

associated with these two regional structures. The current geological classifications (Ayer et al, 2005) subdivide the Timmins – Kirkland Lake segment of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt into 11 supracrustal assemblages as:

Timiskaming (youngest)	Sediments and alkalic volcanics + iron formation
Porcupine	Sediments and calc-alkalic volcanics + iron formation
Upper Blake River	Calc-alkalic and tholeiitic volcanics
Lower Blake River	Tholeiitic volcanics
Upper Tisdale	Calc-alkalic volcanics
Lower Tisdale	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanics + Iron formation
Upper Kidd-Munro	Komatiitic, tholeiitic volcanics + iron formation
Lower Kidd-Munro	Calc-alkalic volcanics
Stoughton-Roquemaure	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanics
Deloro	Tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanics + iron formation
Pacaud (oldest)	Komatiitic, tholeiitic and calc-alkalic volcanics

Intrusive rocks are subdivided into three broad categories: synvolcanic, syntectonic and post tectonic intrusions (Ayer et al., 2005). Synvolcanic intrusives are tied, via geochronology, to the eleven supracrustal assemblages noted above. They are not well represented in the Kirkland Lake area with the felsic to intermediate Round Lake batholith to the southwest being the best example (Figure 3). Synvolcanic mafic to ultramafic intrusions and post tectonic intrusions are similarly not well represented in the Kirkland Lake area. More important in the project area, are the syntectonic intrusives, particularly the late syntectonic members. Ayer (2005) indicates that the late syntectonic intrusives are “broadly coeval with the Timiskaming assemblage”, relatively small, and occur in close proximity to the regional structures. Larger intrusions of this type include the Otto Stock, Lebel Stock and Murdoch Creek Stock. They tend to be alkalic, ranging from syenite to mafic syenite in composition. The syenite stocks often have contaminated margins and variably altered to metamorphosed contact aureoles.

The Kirkland Lake Gold Camp is essentially defined by a 5 km corridor around the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break (Figure 3). This major, east-trending, south-dipping, regional structure has juxtaposed Tisdale assemblage mafic to ultramafic rocks against much younger alkalic rocks and sediments of the Timiskaming assemblage. Thus the Blake River and Porcupine assemblages are absent in the immediate area of the break.

Canadian Malartic Corporation’s large land package is assembled along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break across three townships as the primary target area. The claims are underlain by both Timiskaming and Tisdale assemblage rocks and related intrusives with a number of gold occurrences including the past producing Upper Canada, McBean, Sylvanite, Crescent and Golden Gate mines. The Upper Canada and Sylvanite deposits occur within the Timiskaming assemblage, while the McBean open pit, Crescent and Golden Gate deposits are in Tisdale assemblage rocks. The past producing Upper Beaver deposit is

disconnected from the LLCDZ and occurs within Upper Tisdale and Lower Blake River assemblage volcanics with associated sediments and felsic intrusives in northeastern Gauthier Township.

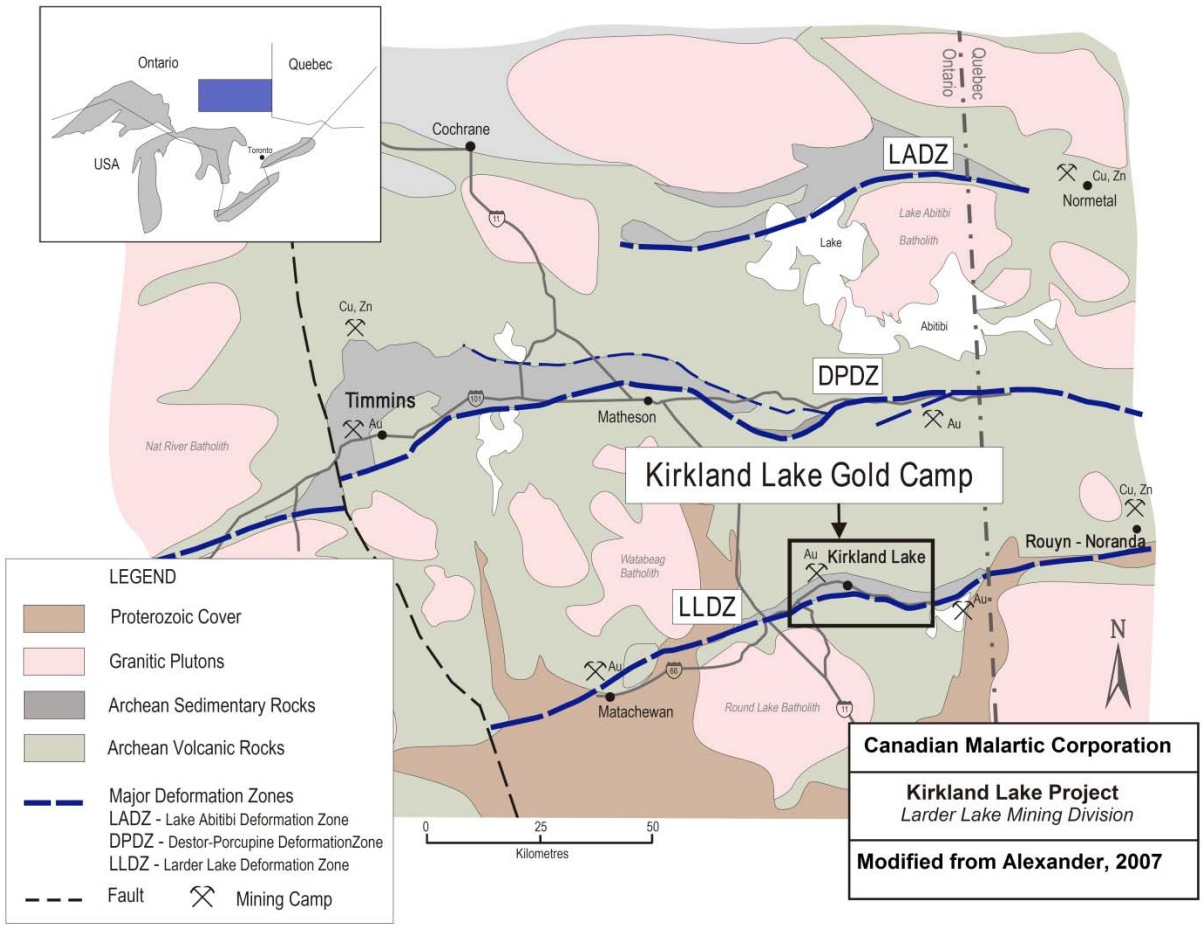

Figure 3: Regional Geology of the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp and Abitibi Greenstone Belt. Modified from Alexander, 2007.

Property Geology

The Skead-MacGregor option encompasses a diverse geological package which straddles the LLCDZ. The LLCDZ is on the property near Fork Lake and Diamond Lake and extends northwest through the Mayfair, Princeton and Anoki & McBean properties (Figure 2 & Figure 4). North of the LLCDZ the property covers Temiskaming lithologies while to the south of the LLCDZ the property covers lower Tisdale lithologies.

The Temiskaming aged units are primarily to the north of the LLCDZ. Temiskaming units nearest the LLCDZ are comprised of moderate to strongly schistose sediments that are variably altered with ankerite, sericite and fuchsite. Fine quartz and quartz-ankerite veinlets, sweats and larger boudinaged veins are found occasionally with up to 1% pyrite in the adjacent wall rocks. Moving north from the LLCDZ the Temiskaming assemblage is composed of silts, wackes, conglomerates and tuffaceous rocks. To the extreme north of the property along the Misema River a unit of Temiskaming aged trachyte is present.

The LLCDZ and the lithological assemblage south of the LLCDZ are part of the lower Tisdale Group. In the property, the lower Tisdale is primarily tholeiitic mafic volcanic flows with localized komatiitic, intermediate to felsic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks and iron formation.

Larger stocks to plugs of felsic intrusives are most common in the southern portion of the property; limiting correlation within the host Tisdale assemblage rocks (Alexander, 2007). Felsic intrusives range from granite to feldspar porphyry, in addition to local syenite dikes. The granitic dikes to plugs are locally highly altered to bleached and are more typically logged as aplite especially in the southeastern portion of the property.

Dikes of late-stage, Matachewan diabase are present on the property, but are rare.

Thick glaciofluvial sediments of the Munro Esker cover most of the western and south-central claims of the property, severely obscuring outcrop.

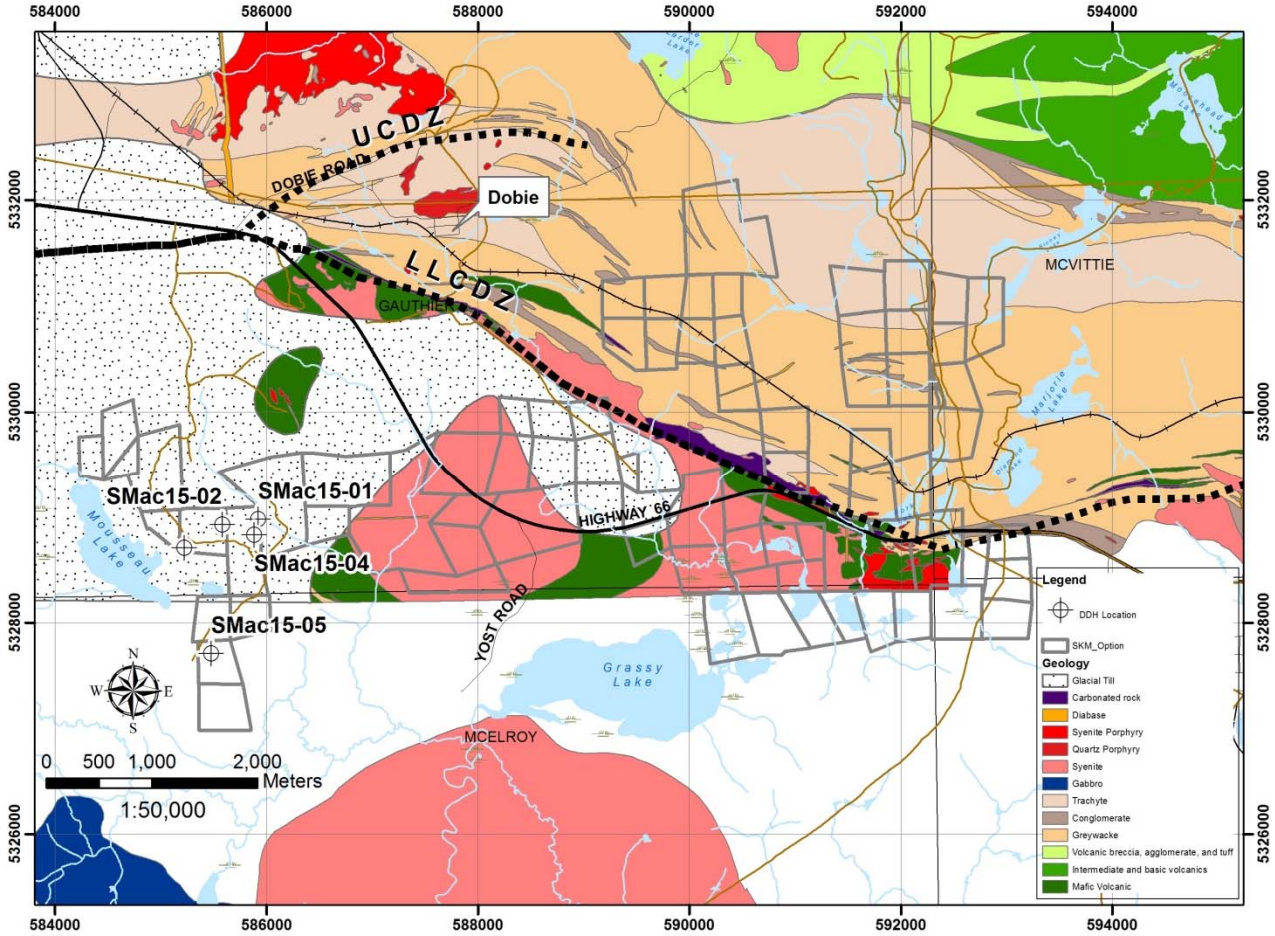

Figure 4: Property Geological map showcasing the Larder-Lake Cadillac Fault (LLCDZ) and Upper Canada Deformation Zone (UCDZ). The Beige coloured lithologies are part of the Temiskaming group while the dark green units south of the LLCDZ are part of the lower Tisdale group.

Sampling and Assaying Procedures

A grid was cut by CXS exploration services across the entire Skead-MacGregor property with the exception of areas deemed culturally sensitive. The cut grid was used for an IP survey (reported separately) The main objective was to collect soil samples consisting of 'B' horizon, if 'B' horizon could not be sampled grey clay was sampled, if no 'B' horizon or clay could be sampled the sample point would be abandoned and the sampler would move to the next sample point. Samples were collected using a 15cm steel soil auger and placed individually in paper kraft bags. Sample site coordinates were recorded using a Garmin GPSmap 62s handheld device and each site was flagged in the field. A written record was kept on the ALS sample tag books recording the UTM coordinates and soil descriptions on the respective sample tag page.

A sample duplicate was taken at roughly every 25th sample and a standard was inserted at roughly every 25th sample following the duplicate. The standard used was CDN-CM-24 prepared by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd.

Soil samples were sent to ALS Minerals for chemical analysis (Figure 6). The samples were assayed for gold. The samples were dried and then dry sieved using a 180 micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen.

Gold values were established using a Agilent SpectrAA 240 instrument where the sample was fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead was digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in a microwave oven, 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid was then added and the bead was further digested in a microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution was cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards.

Figure 5: Sampling procedure at a typical 'sandy' site. Ah and B layer samples shown on left, MMI on right. Modified from Brown, 2014.

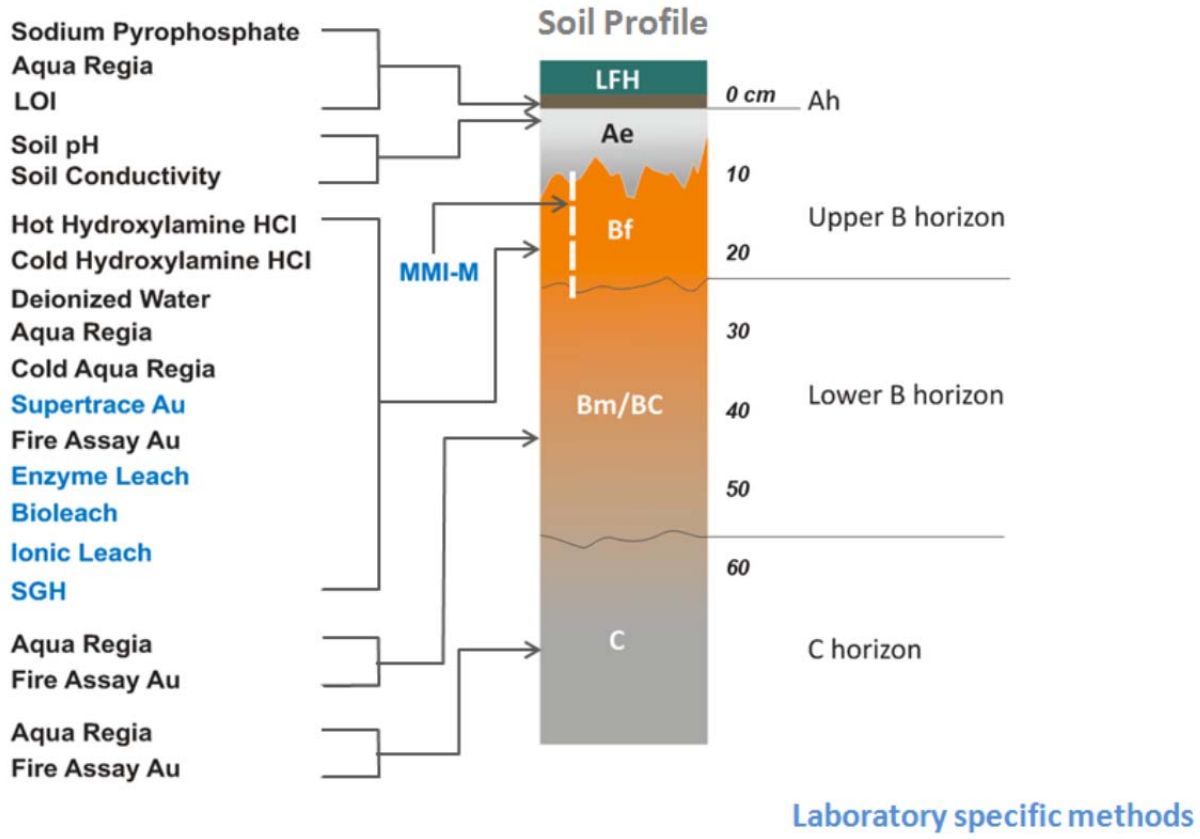

Figure 6: Description of various analytical methods possible for each soil horizon. The current project focused on B horizon with multi-element aqua regia and fire assay Au. Modified from Heberlein, 2010

2016 Prospecting Program

A prospecting program was initiated on October 27, 2016 to complement an induced polarisation survey that Canadian Malartic Corporation undertook during the summer and fall of 2016. The prospecting program utilized a recently cut grid (for the IP survey) to take rock and soil samples; ultimately this work was confined to the Solomino shaft area due to time and weather constraints. A total of 125 soil (including 7 standards and duplicates) and 7 rock samples (including a blank and standard) were collected in the area around the Solomino shaft. The samples and location data are presented in Table 2.

The first area of sampling was centred near the historic Solomino shaft area (KL_2542), west of the Misema River, where the line-cutters noted several cliffs with rock exposure. A reconnaissance was undertaken as a result of this with the CMC geologist identifying a shear zone within the cliffs. Rock samples were collected from October 27, 2016 to November 1, 2016 and largely confined to areas on the cut grid; soil samples were then taken from November 2 to November 10, 2016. The soil samples were taken at the station pickets which were spaced apart at 25m. The sampling took place primarily on the claims 736729 and 736730 and was performed by CMC geologist Christopher A. L. Clarke and Beaverhouse First Nation cultural monitor Leah Zapotochny.

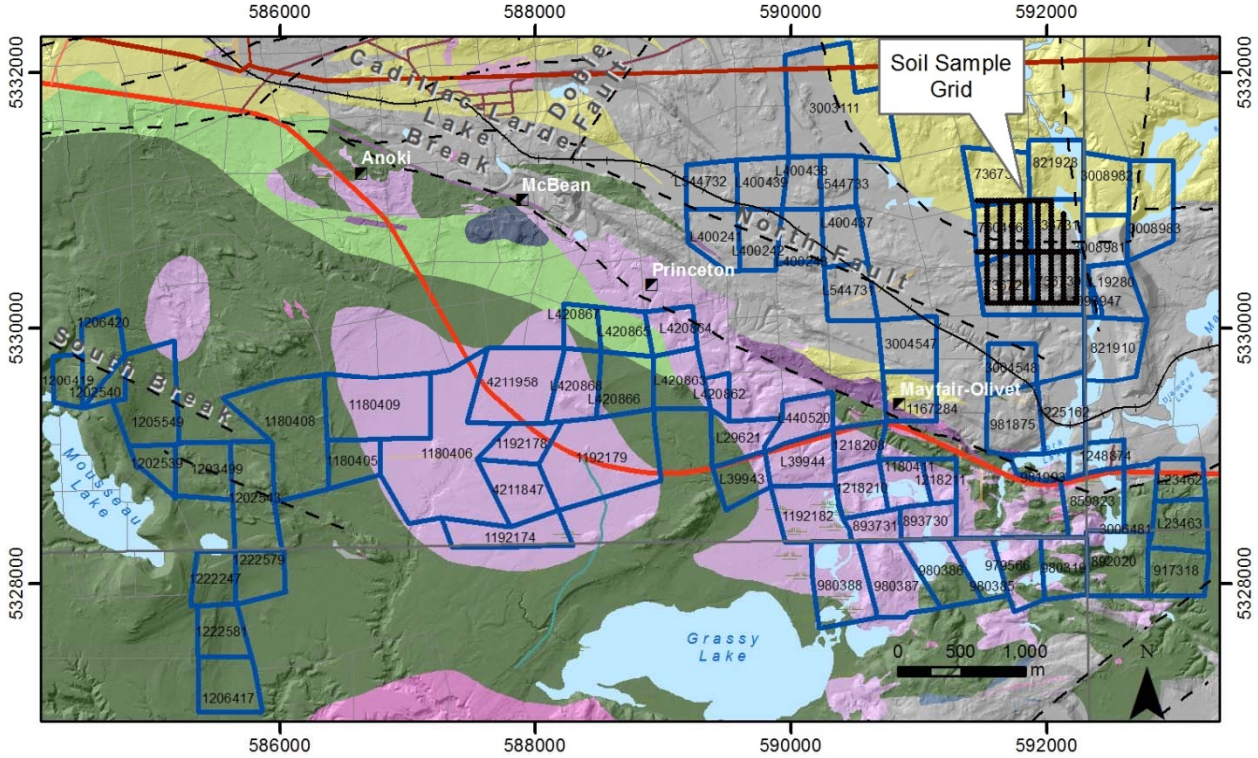

Figure 7: Location map highlighting the 2016 soil sampling program on the Skead-MacGregor property as well as the regional geology based on the Gauthier Township map ARM50c.

The traverses within the Solomino shaft area identified the local lithology as a greywacke with variable alteration and ductile deformation. The greywacke was grey, massive and non-magnetic but the degree of alteration and ductile deformation increased approaching the shear zone grading from chlorite to hematite to sericite within the shear zone. There were no visible zones of sulphide mineralization but a 1m wide quartz vein could be located along multiple lines immediately north of the shear zone; there is evidence of historic pitting/trenching on this vein in multiple areas. Using the AMIS database we located a deep, water filled, 1m wide pit surrounded in rubble composed of the shear zone located on line 68E but we were unable to locate the Solomino shaft which was between lines 71E and 72E. The conglomerate and diabase lithological units described in the Thompson map were not located but this could be a result of moss/overgrowth since the mapping would have taken place at a time when Solomino would have been an active prospect.

The shear zone can be traced from line 65E to 73E as a cliff/ridge/low rise and appears to follow a 110 trend following the north shore of a swamp/topographic low. The internal fabric is oriented at 070/85 S with a strong undulose schistosity with <1-15mm thick grey-white quartz veins paralleling the fabric. The gold assays from the sampled rock in and near the shear zone did return elevated gold values.

Gold assay results from the soil samples collected at the Solomino shaft area in the Skead-MacGregor property were received from ALS Minerals. The soil results highlight three areas where gold is recorded above detection limits. The three areas are: along the shear zone (specifically lines 68 and 69), the mid-point of line 71 and 72 and a cluster along the north tie-line at the end of line 69.One sample, S140820, had the highest reported value at 0.304 g/t which was located on line 71.

General Description of Local Rock Units

Meta-Sediment: Greywacke
Grain Size: Fine-medium grained (fine to regular sand sized grains)
Texture: massive grading to a strong schistosity oriented a 070/85 S
Alteration: Generally nil but grading from chlorite to hematite to sericite nearing the shear zone
Mineralization: <1mm anhedral pyrite disseminated within matrix but generally not visible
Magnetism: non to weakly magnetic
Veining: There was 1% abundant, <1-15mm thick, milky quartz-carbonate stringers within the greywacke shear zone.

Table 2: List of soil samples and locations from the Solomino shaft area

Waypoint	Northing	Easting
S140652	5330209.8	591638.4
S140653	5330205.4	591662.9
S140654	5330204.1	591687.1
S140655	5330209.6	591712.7
S140656	5330207.6	591741.0
S140657	5330234.1	591741.3
S140658	5330234.0	591741.4
S140659	5330254.0	591739.9
S140660	5330281.2	591739.9
S140661	5330307.8	591741.0
S140662	5330329.3	591739.5
S140663	5330355.4	591738.6
S140664	5330382.1	591739.4
S140665	5330401.7	591739.4
S140666	5330427.9	591742.4
S140667	5330428.0	591742.4
S140668	5330456.9	591737.3
S140669	5330479.4	591736.8
S140670	5330503.3	591738.7
S140671	5330532.0	591739.3
S140672	5330552.5	591740.6
S140673	5330574.9	591735.8
S140674	5330601.7	591737.4
S140677	5330556.5	591640.0
S140678	5330507.3	591641.9
S140679	5330459.5	591640.2
S140680	5330310.0	591638.9
S140681	5330265.7	591642.4
S140682	5330256.2	591837.1
S140683	5330301.5	591836.8
S140684	5330330.3	592231.8
S140685	5330457.2	592234.4
S140686	5330505.9	592232.2
S140687	5330506.0	592232.2
S140752	5330208.0	591591.7
S140753	5330205.6	591622.1
S140754	5330209.0	591564.0
S140755	5330216.5	591544.9
S140756	5330232.3	591538.4
S140757	5330295.5	591540.9
S140758	5330328.9	591541.2
S140759	5330503.6	591540.8
S140760	5330526.0	591539.7
S140761	5330574.2	591537.5
S140762	5330605.7	591539.6
S140763	5330602.9	591478.1
S140764	5330602.8	591667.3
S140765	5330602.0	591691.2
S140766	5330598.7	591719.6
S140767	5330583.8	591641.7
S140768	5330583.1	591642.7
S140769	5330531.3	591642.3
S140770	5330426.0	591641.4
S140771	5330333.0	591638.1
S140772	5330238.8	591642.9
S140773	5330233.7	591846.6
S140774	5330291.7	591840.3
S140777	5330321.4	591836.3
S140778	5330351.7	591829.4
S140779	5330375.3	591832.7
S140780	5330403.0	591841.7
S140781	5330423.0	591840.2
S140782	5330458.7	591838.6
S140783	5330473.7	591842.1
S140784	5330499.9	591835.7
S140785	5330524.6	591838.6
S140786	5330553.7	591832.5
S140787	5330552.5	591826.4
S140788	5330572.3	591831.7
S140789	5330606.9	591834.8
S140790	5330604.0	591814.0
S140791	5330606.9	591786.2
S140792	5330602.1	591759.7
S140793	5330604.3	591856.7
S140794	5330598.1	591880.8
S140795	5330602.0	591918.3
S140796	5330565.4	591938.5
S140797	5330545.1	591943.7
S140798	5330524.5	591944.8
S140799	5330504.9	591937.0
S140800	5330476.0	591936.7
S140802	5330408.3	591938.4
S140803	5330382.2	591936.7
S140804	5330329.7	591939.7
S140805	5330269.6	591937.6
S140806	5330247.9	591937.2
S140807	5330224.5	591939.2
S140808	5330210.4	591942.3
S140809	5330211.0	591912.0
S140810	5330210.9	591888.2
S140811	5330213.9	592015.9
S140812	5330213.2	592013.1
S140813	5330214.5	592038.5
S140814	5330231.2	592037.6
S140815	5330274.3	592038.9
S140816	5330350.7	592041.4
S140817	5330381.9	592038.2
S140818	5330401.6	592034.7
S140819	5330432.8	592032.4
S140820	5330447.9	592035.7
S140821	5330476.5	592041.0
S140822	5330506.3	592038.3
S140823	5330528.0	592035.2
S140824	5330575.0	592033.3
S140826	5330601.8	592035.5
S140827	5330603.3	592005.4
S140828	5330600.1	591959.7
S140829	5330600.1	591959.7
S140830	5330603.6	592063.2
S140831	5330601.9	592091.1
S140832	5330555.1	592133.9
S140833	5330452.0	592134.3
S140834	5330427.0	592135.3
S140835	5330230.3	592135.1
S140836	5330213.3	592191.3
S140837	5330216.6	592115.2
S140838	5330206.5	592061.8
S140839	5330478.6	592238.3
S140840	5330536.0	592231.0

Table 3: List of rock samples and locations from the Solomino shaft area

Waypoint	Northing	Easting	Rock Type
S141072	5330596.6	591546.0	Quartz vein, 1m wide, in pit wall rock is carbonate/sericite altered greywacke
S141073	5330408.4	591646.9	Shear Zone; Sericite with schistose texture with quartz veining (Greywacke protolith)
S141074	5330150.5	591937.4	Hematite altered weakly sheared greywacke
S141075	5330262.9	592137.4	Shear Zone; Sericite with schistose texture with quartz veining (Greywacke protolith)
S141076	5330238.9	592227.2	Shear Zone; Sericite with schistose texture with quartz veining (Greywacke protolith)

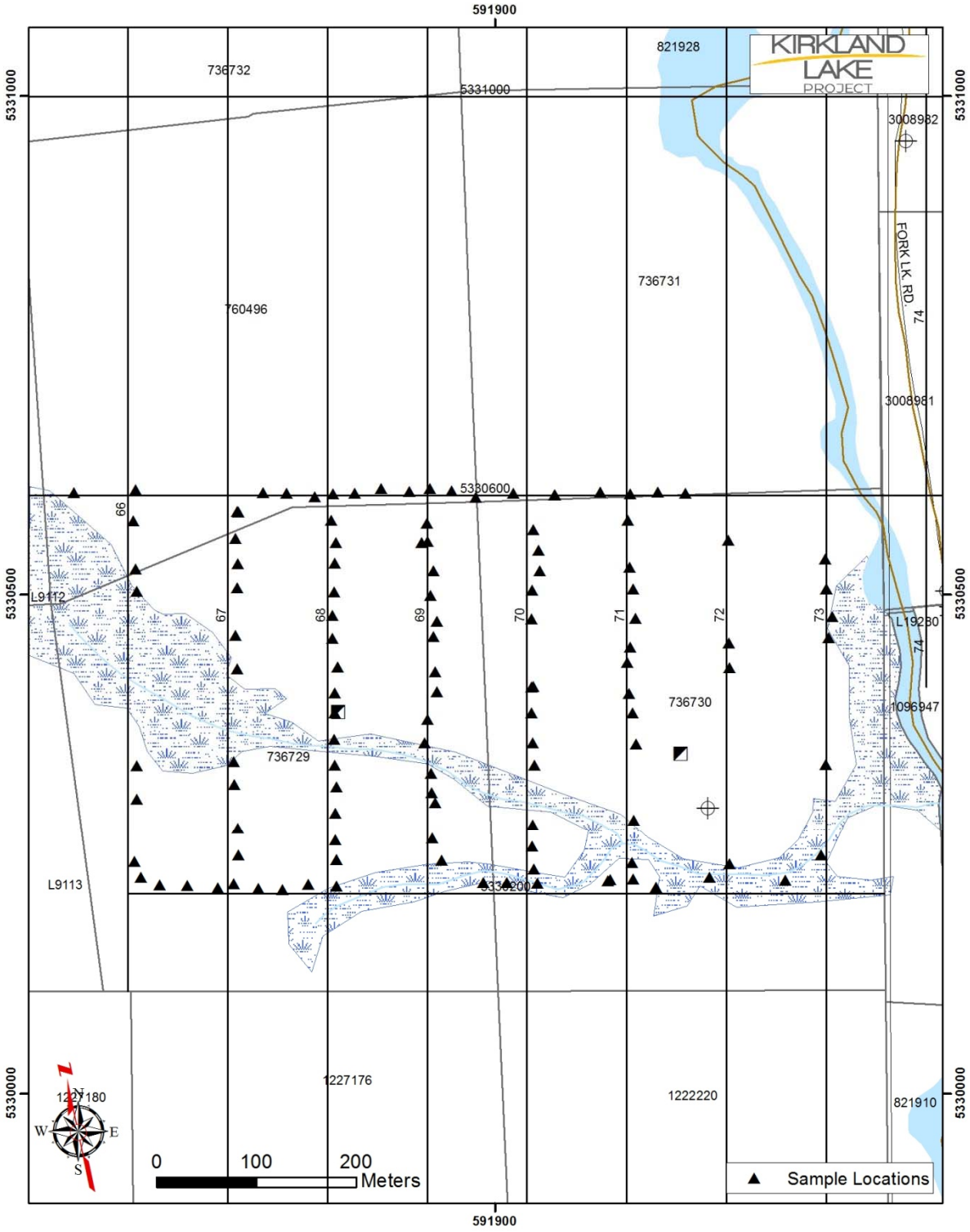

Figure 8: Plan view of the Skead-MacGregor soil and rock samples in the Solomino shaft area.

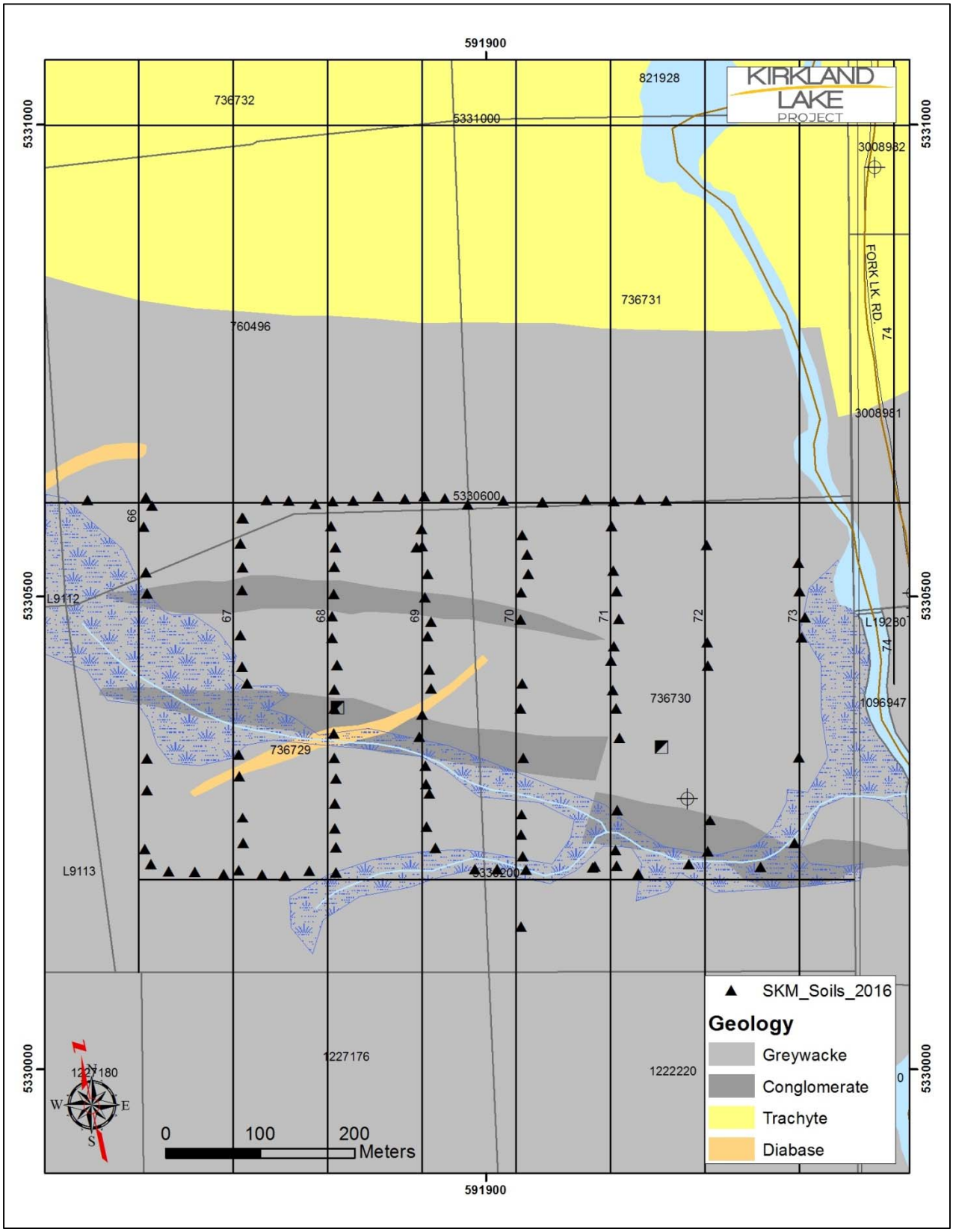

Figure 9: Location map of the soil/rock samples completed in 2016 on the Skead-MacGregor property in relation to regional geology and infrastructure. The samples were situated on a 0-30cm overburden of soil.

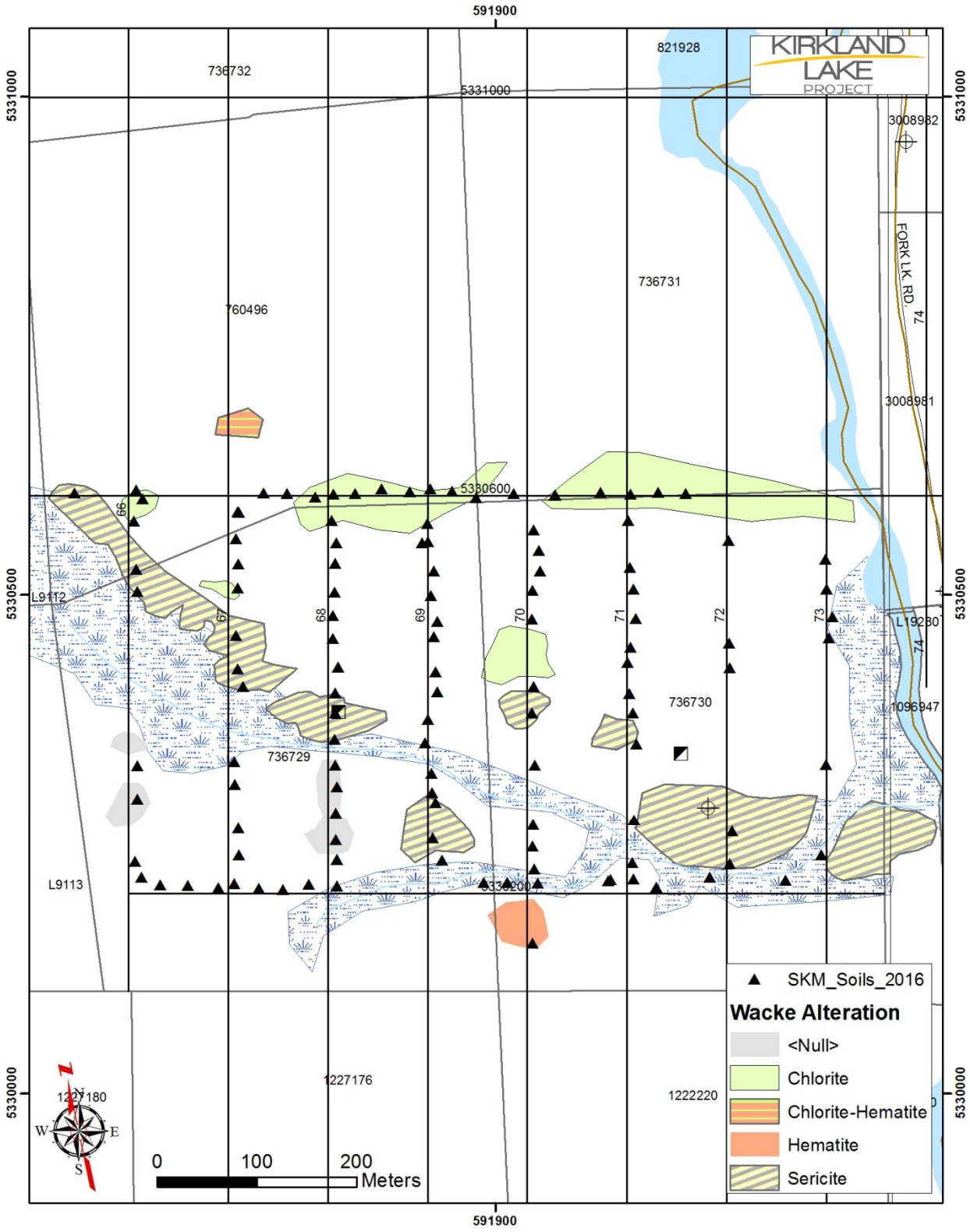

Figure 10: Location map showing the observed alteration types and the sericite shear zone in outcrop within the greywacke.

Conclusions

The Skead-MacGregor property is a contiguous amalgamation of various former exploration projects representing a patchwork of various geological assemblages. A prospecting program was initiated on October 27, 2016 to complement an induced polarisation survey that Canadian Malartic Corporation undertook during the summer and fall of 2016. The prospecting program utilized a recently cut grid (for the IP survey) to take rock and soil samples; ultimately this work was confined to the Solomino shaft area due to time and weather constraints. A total of 125 soil (including 7 standards and duplicates) and 7 rock samples (including a blank and standard) were collected in the area around the Solomino shaft. Soil assay results show elevated gold values in proximity to a shear zone and a lithological contact between Timiskaming sedimentary and volcanic lithologies but the rock samples did not return elevated gold values. It is recommended that the soil/rock sampling be expanded along the cut grid with the goal of investigating the IP results from the 2016 geophysical program and the reported gold values to the north of Solomino from assessment report KL_2542. A stripping & trenching project ultimately leading to a drill program targeting the shear zone and lithological contacts is also warranted.

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