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Report on Prospecting at Claim 1199565 on the Federal Mine Property Teck Township Larder Lake Mining Division

May 19, 2017

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Introduction

This report is written for submission to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines to fulfill the assessment work requirements for part of the historic Federal Kirkland Mine property. This report summarizes the activities completed in the period of May 19, 2017 on the un-patented mining claim 1199565. This report was prepared by Canadian Malartic Corporation (CMC) geologist Christopher A. L. Clarke, P.Geo under supervision from Mark Masson, P.Geo.

Summary

The claim 1199565 in Teck Township is associated with the historic Federal Mine property, whose shaft is located on claim 1222223. The claim is held by Canadian Malartic Corporation and it is contiguous with other claims on the Federal Mine property which Canadian Malartic also holds. Claim 1199565 was staked on July 7, 2003. Workers for Canadian Malartic conducted a prospecting and sampling program to fulfill the work requirements of the claim. Historically, the Federal Mine property has been the focus of extensive exploration both above and below ground.

Property Descriptions and Access

Claim 1199565, is situated along the north-eastern edge of the Town of Kirkland Lake in Teck Township, District of Temiskaming, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). Claim 1199565 can be accessed directly via Foss Rd which extends north from Wishman St. There are several ATV trails/old dirt roads leading to the claim from all compass points but specifically from Goodfish Road and the Slimes Basin north of the historic Toburn Mine. The property is almost immediately north of a residential neighborhood and abandoned residential lots; in addition the non-serviced community of 'Finn Town' which marks the termination of Foss Rd and also provides access to the northern portion of

the claim. To the north of the claim is a man-made dam which defines the Wright-Hargreaves mine tailings pond.

The claim is composed of one, un-patented unit roughly 16 hectares in size. The surface right owner (SRO claim #L2093) is FiveTwelveFourteen Property Investments Inc. The claim hosts a large pond/swamp within its central and north-eastern quadrant.

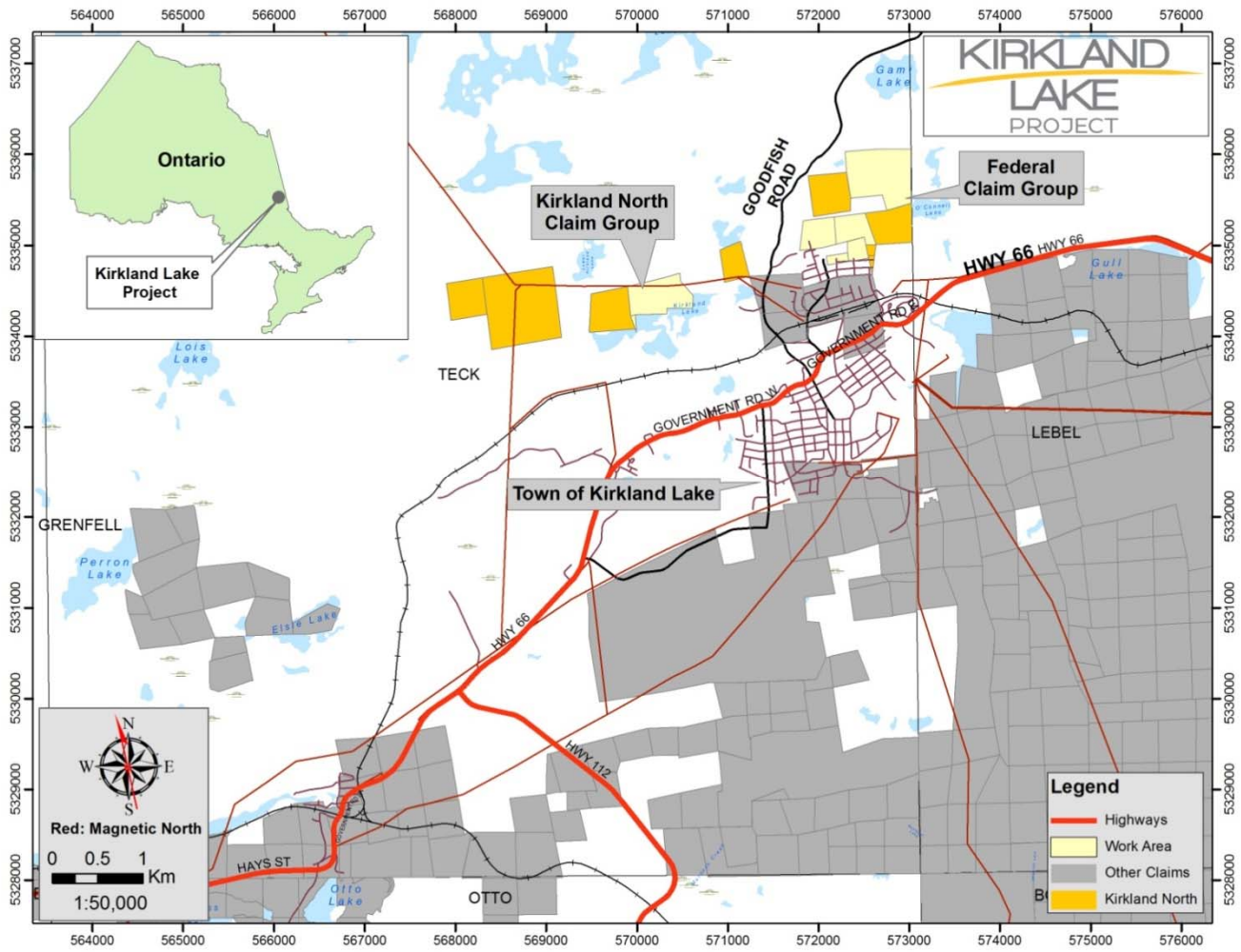

Figure 1: Location of Teck Township relative to the Province of Ontario and Canadian Malartic Claims (shaded grey); where the claims 1242952, 1242943 and 1199565 are located (shaded pale orange).

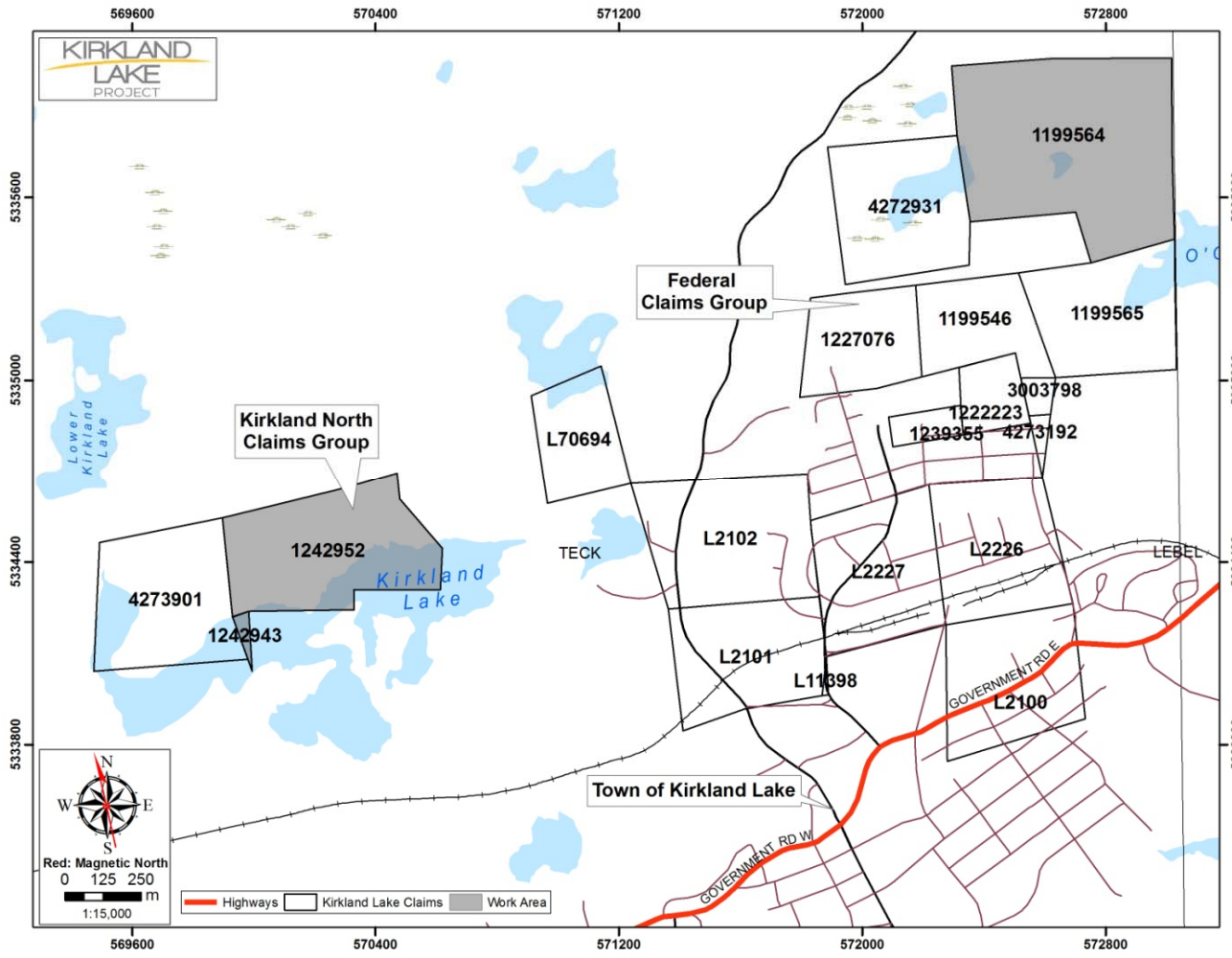

Figure 2: A 1:15,000 scale map showing MNDM listed mining claims for Teck Township in the area of the Municipality of Kirkland Lake. The claims 1242952, 1242943 and 1199565 are highlighted, each have a separate file for submission.

History

Claim 1199565 was staked on July 7, 2003. No previous assessment has been reported on this claim, but the property has been part of previous claims and an active Mine. The most recent work conducted immediately adjacent to claim 1199565 was reported by Canadian Malartic Corporation in 2015 and consisted of prospecting and geochemical sampling. Work was also conducted by Vault Minerals in 2006 and published in 2013 under assessment files AFRI# 20000001685 and 20000001686. The Vault Minerals work was designed to assess the Kirkland Basin and Federal Kirkland historic

properties. Vault Minerals was 100% acquired by Queenston Mining Inc. which in turn was 100% acquired by Osisko Mining Ltd and was then acquired by a 50-50% agreement between Agnico Eagle and Yamana Gold who formed the Osisko properties into the Canadian Malartic Corporation. Vault Minerals conducted a mapping and sampling program on their claims on the Federal Mine property.

Historically, The Federal Mine property has had extensive and near continuous work conducted on it, most notably a 745 ft shaft which is currently capped in the northeast corner of claim #1222223. The underground workings consist of four levels situated at 200, 400, 500 and 700 feet below surface with pervasive drifting. Another notable period in the Federal Mine property was in 1986 and 1987, when a drill program was initiated by Goldhunter Explorations Inc. The drill program consisted of 27 diamond drill holes primarily targeting the mine workings on claim #1222223 and 1227076.

None of the historic drilling or stripping programs listed by Goldhunter Explorations Inc. or other assessment files appears to have been situated on claim 1199565. Only limited prospecting and mapping appears to have been reported on the claim area.

Property Geology

The claim 1199565 is situated within the prolific Kirkland Lake gold camp which is part of the Abitibi Greenstone belt in the Superior Province. The Abitibi Greenstone belt is Archean in age and is composed of greenschist facies volcanic and sedimentary rocks with localized syn-post tectonic intrusions of granitic to dioritic dykes to batholiths. The Abitibi Greenstone belt forms an east plunging synclinorium between the Abitibi batholith, northeast of Timmins and the Round Lake batholith, south of Kirkland Lake. Mesozoic aged kimberlitic dykes are also present in the Kirkland Lake Camp but are rare in occurrence. The Kirkland Lake Camp hosts Keewatin (2750-2700 Ma) and Temiskaming (2690-2670 Ma) aged assemblages associated with the Abitibi Greenstone belt. The Keewatin assemblages

within the Kirkland Lake Camp are composed of the greenschist facies volcanco-sedimentary lithologies of the: Pacaud, Deloro, Stoughton-Roquemaure, Kidd-Munro, Tisdale, Kinojevis, and Blake River groups. The Temiskaming assemblage within the Kirkland Lake camp is the Temiskaming group, noted for its non-marine, variably metamorphosed, pyroclastic and clastic-sedimentary (conglomerate) lithological units. Temiskaming group meta-sedimentary rocks form along the north facing side of the Larder Lake-Cadillac Deformation Zone (LLCDZ), a major east-west structural control associated with chemical alteration and sulphide mineralization. The LLCDZ length coincides with a folded and deformed sinuous belt of sedimentary rocks of Temiskaming age.

Claim 1199565 hosts Temiskaming meta-sediments (conglomerate) and a Kinojevis mafic intrusive suite (gabbro, **Error! Reference source not found.**). The Temiskaming sediments are present in the south of the claim while the mafic intrusives are in the north of the claim. The inferred contact from Ontario Geological Survey maps is striking northeast, through the centre of the claim. Both map units host various degrees of structural deformation from brittle (faults) to ductile (foliation/shearing).

To the North of the claim are a series of Keewatin aged basic volcanics (greenstone) of the Kinojevis Group. To the south are a series of Temiskaming meta-sedimentary units and felsic-intermediate intrusives (syenite-diorite).

General Description of Sampled Rock Units

Greenstone facies gabbro

Grain Size: Fine to medium, euhedral and equigranular
Texture: massive
Alteration: Generally fresh with weak chlorite-carbonate alteration
Mineralization: <1-1mm anhedral pyrite disseminated within matrix
Magnetism: weak
Veining: There are <1% abundant, <1-3mm thick, milky quartz-carbonate stringers and <1% abundant discontinuous black chlorite fracture-fill

Deformed polymict conglomerate

Clasts: Polymict; various igneous and volcanic pebble to cobble sized clasts which are matrix supported

Sorting: Moderately sorted, clasts form strata which can be gradational or sharply change in size

Matrix: Tuffaceous with fine bedding/deformation

Deformation: clasts display pressure shadows and elongation parallel to bedding; the matrix also displays a bedding/foliation along this same plane roughly striking NE-SW with weak undulations.

Alteration: Beige-Red colouration suggests sericite-hematite; <1% abundant bright red jasperoid alteration clasts

Mineralization: trace abundant**,** 1-2mm anhedral disseminations of pyrite within the tuffaceous matrix and around the red jasper

Magnetism: weak to moderate

Veining: There <1% abundant milky quartz-carbonate veins

Trachyte

Grain size: aphanitic

Texture: massive, sub-conchoidal fracturing

Alteration: purplish-brown weathering colour, weak patches of red hematite alteration

Mineralization: 0.5% abundant, 1-2mm disseminations of anhedral pyrite

Magnetism: weak-moderate

Veining: isolated, sub-planar stringers of <2mm thick quartz-carbonate which are <<1% abundant.

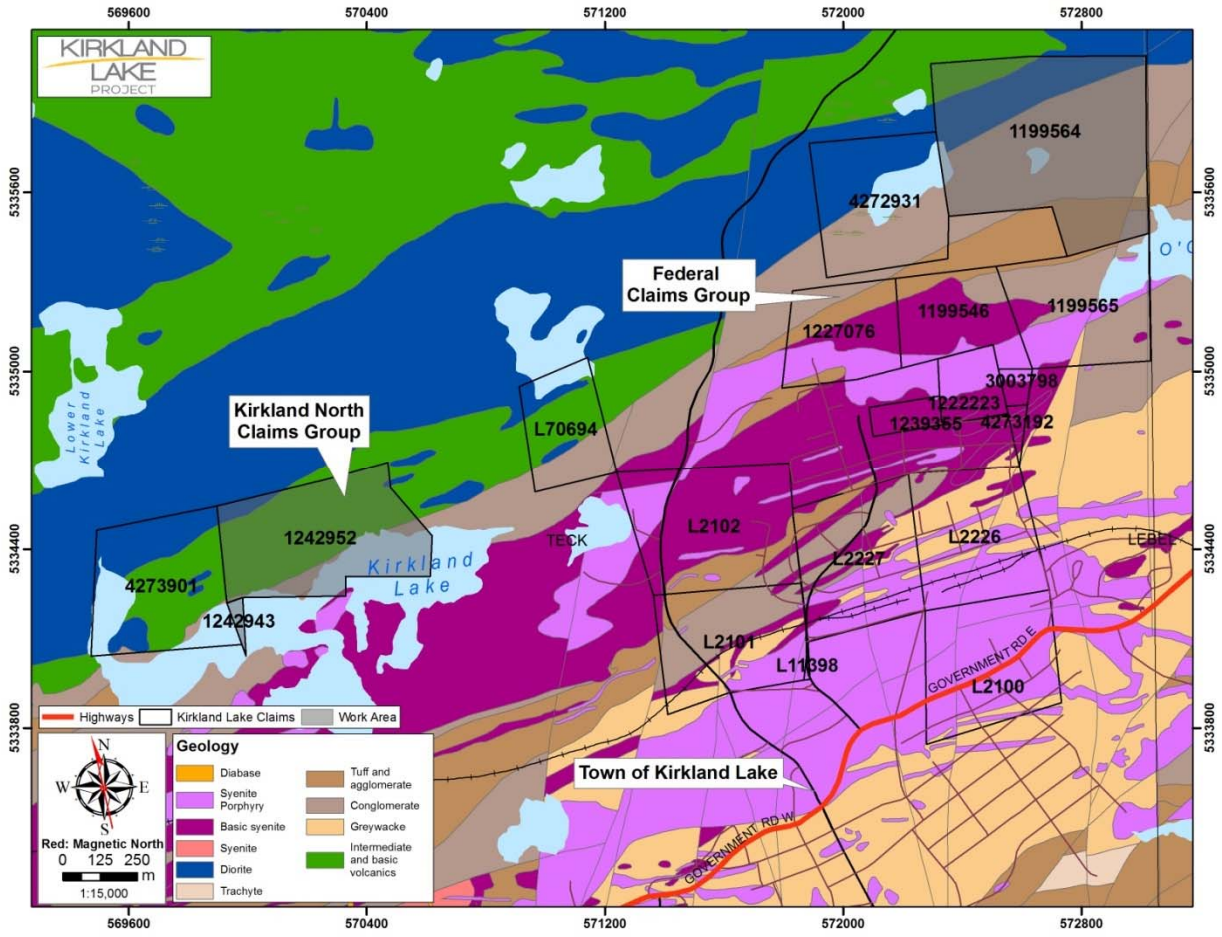

Figure 3: Local Geology in the Claim area north of Kirkland Lake. The map shows the bands of Temiskaming meta-sediments intruded with felsic-intermediate intrusives and Keewatin volcanics in contact to the north of the Temiskaming sediments.

Description of Recent Work

The work conducted was prospecting, sampling and limited mapping. The goal of the work was to gain an understanding of the geology of the claim, identify historic trenches and pits, map outcrops, gather samples for gold and major-trace element abundances, and recording the locations using a GPS. Most the claim is dominated by O'Connell Lake and adjacent swamp/flood plain in the central and eastern portion of the claim. The northern part of the claim has an east-west ridgeline of conglomerate which gently slopes upwards to the east and overlooks O'Connell Lake with a steep 5-10m drop. The southern portion of the claim hosts a similar ridgeline (in terms of morphology) to the northern part of

the claim. This southern ridge also hosts conglomerate but there is also a thin east-west exposure of coarse-grained syenite exposed along the north edge of the ridge. The ridgeline continues past the claim boundary to the east. The ridges are covered with pine stands with alders ringing the ridges before swamp/grass dominate the flooded areas. A total of 1 grab sample from the syenite outcrop was collected on the property (plus a blank and standard for QA/QC purposes) and sent for major oxide, trace element (reported separately) and gold assay to ALS minerals (see attached certificates).The gold assay results were negligible.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A grid should be established in a low impact manner to reduce disturbance of the environment and residents. The flooded central portion of the claim is a topographic low and could potentially represent a fault structure; the prospect of using lake sediment sampling should be explored in this regard. Following the establishment of a grid an IP survey and limited stripping should be conducted pending the geochemical results of the grab sample analysis.

Respectfully Submitted,

Christopher A. L. Clarke

Data

The work was carried out as follows:

Field:

Prospecting May 19, 2017

Office:

Report May 22, 2017

Persons who carried out the work:

Prospecting:

Christopher A.L. Clarke Larder Lake, On

Louis Sautelli Thunder Bay, On

Sophie Michel Sudbury Ontario, On

Sarah Mills Sudbury Ontario, On

Report:

Christopher A.L. Clarke

Sample List (UTM zone 17 NAD 83)

Waypoint	Northing	Easting	Rock Type
S140841	5335121	572697	Syenite

May 19, 2017 – 1 Day Prospecting

Workers: Christopher Clarke; Louis Sautelli, Sophie Michel, Sarah Mills

Weather: Cold (11°C) and fresh snow in the morning (2-4cm); snow melted by noon

We drove our truck to 'Finn Town' which is the northern (unmapped) extent of Foss Rd. and parked our vehicle. Upon exiting the vehicle in Finn Town, we proceeded east on foot towards the northeastern part of the claim where we finished prospecting claim 1199564 which was at the swampy area west of O'Connell Lake. Upon entering the claim 1199565 from the north we proceeded east ascending the north face of an east-west ridgeline which was composed of conglomerate with pine and birch trees growing on it. The ridgeline ended with a 5-10m near vertical drop into O'Connell Lake. We stopped for lunch at this point. After lunch we headed west following the ridgeline until it gently sloped into overburden and swamp and we continued west to Foss Rd. From Foss Rd., the group headed south to a snowmobile trail which entered the southern part of the claim and crossed the extensive swamp/spring flooding. Following the trail in claim 1199565 we intersected another east-west ridge which gently rose out of the swamp with an increasing grade to the east. At the ridgeline, we located an exposure of syenite which we sampled (S140841) before continuing east along the ridgeline. As we walked over the ridgeline we could observe that it was primarily conglomerate with gradational bedding at 50m intervals and mature pine trees. There were numerous trails on the ridge and evidence of camping and bonfires. We followed one of the larger trails to the edge of the claim boundary before we retraced our steps to a trail heading south to the tailings pond south of the claim which is bounded by a 5m high berm. We followed the berm to Foss Rd and then walked north up Foss Rd., back to the truck which we used to return to Dobie.

Prospecting Diary for Christopher Clarke, B.Sc, M.Sc, P.Geo

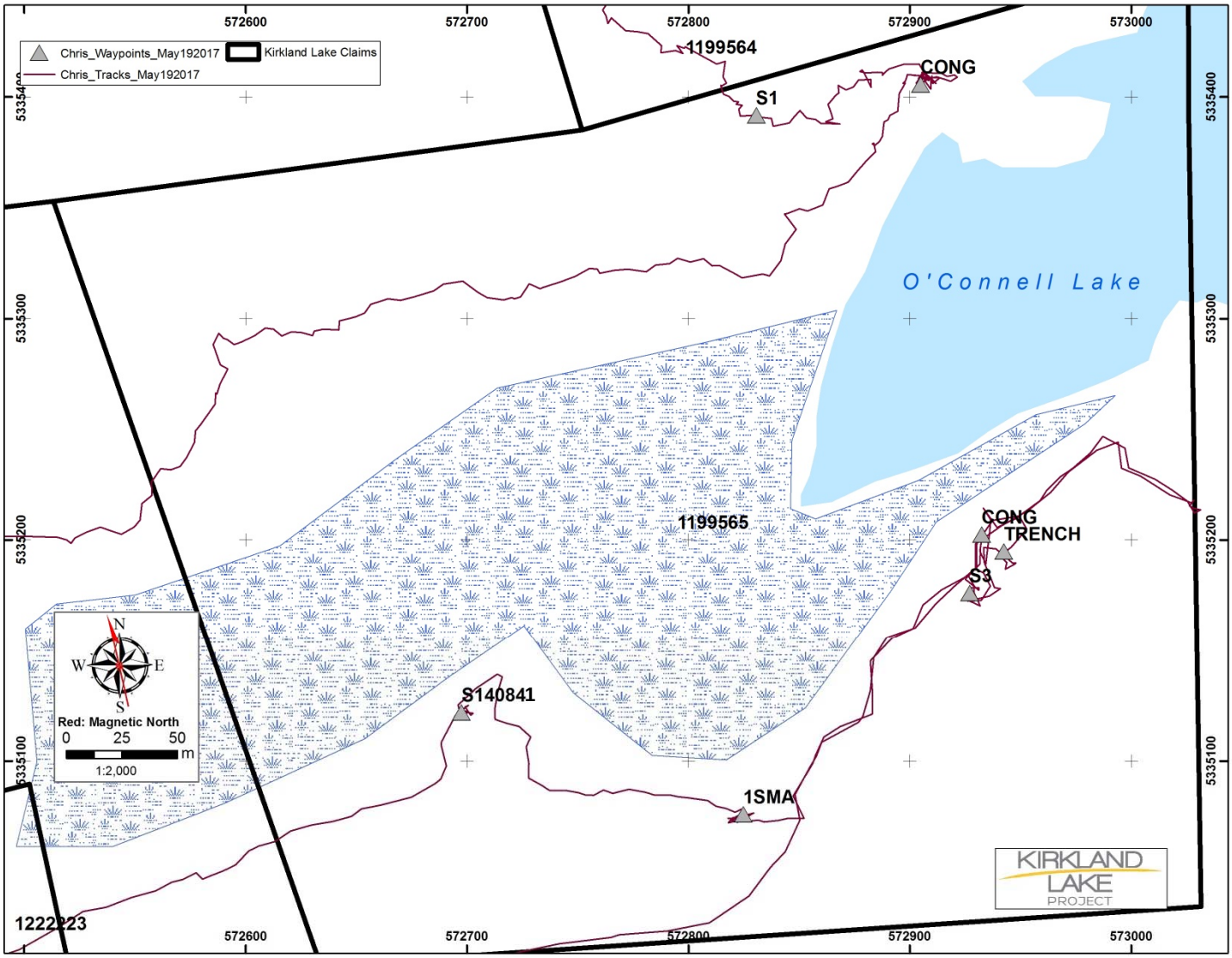

Figure 4: Map showing the GPS tracks and waypoints for the worker's traverses on May 19, 20119 for claim 1199565.

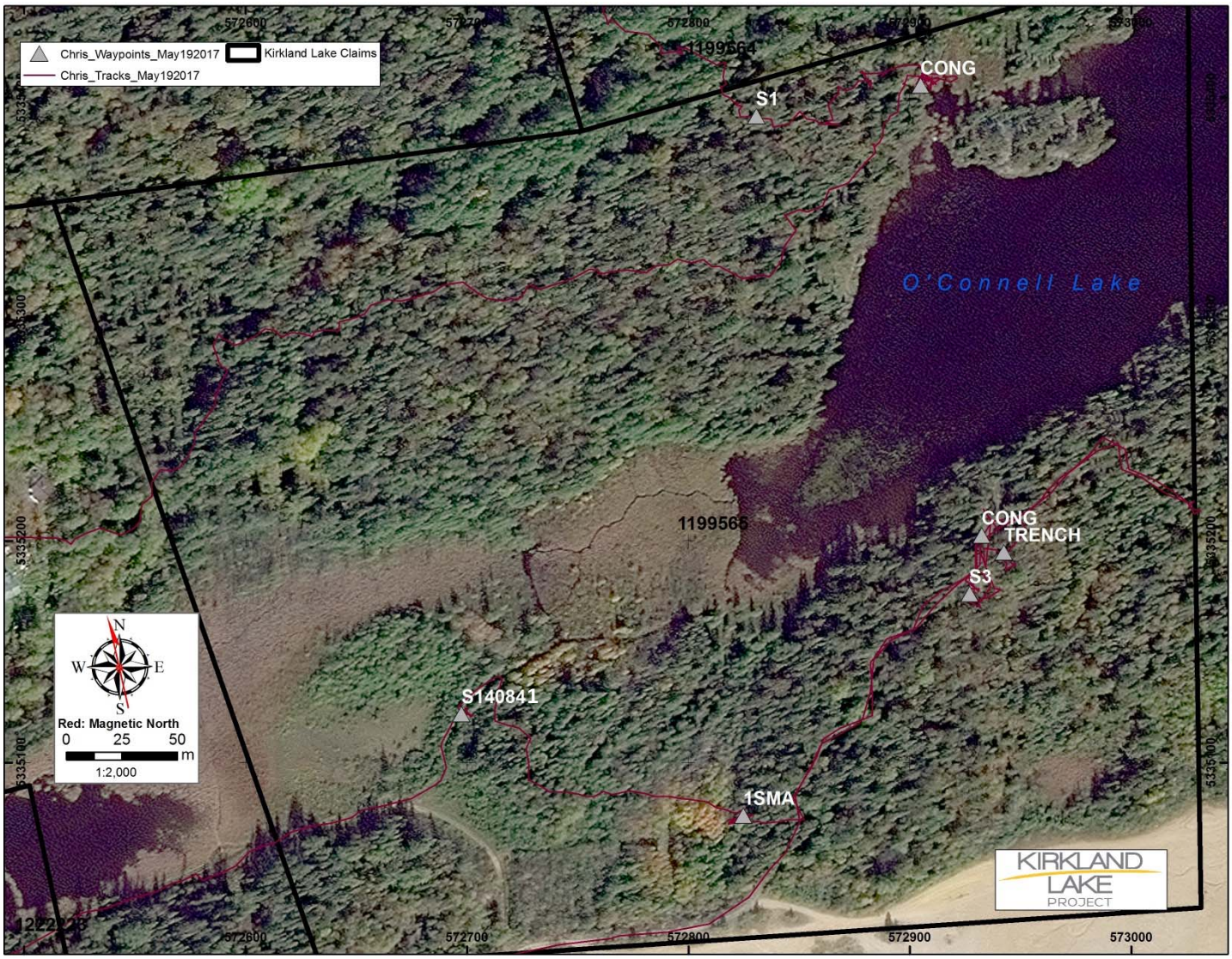

Figure 5: A 1:2,000 scale satellite map showing access and traverse tracks for claim 1199565.