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LONGFORD EXPLORATION

Assessment Report

On the

BLACK JACK GOLD PROJECT

Kirkup Township, Kenora Mining Division, Ontario, Canada

Located Within:
NTS Sheet 052E09

Centered at Approximately:
Latitude 49.636296° North by Longitude 94.288749° West

Unpatented Mineral Claim Number:
K 4271040

Report Prepared For:

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EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2017

traverse the earth

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1 Summary

The Black Jack Property is a property of merit and consists of fifteen claim units comprising one unpatented mining claim (No. K 4271040) with an area of 240 Ha centered 33 km southeast of Kenora, Ontario in the Kirkup Township.

The claim was staked on December 3rd, 2012 and sold to King's Bay Gold Corp. in 2013 whom subsequently sold the Property to Intact Gold Corp., in 2016. Most recently, Westridge Resources Inc. has an option to acquire 100% of the Property from Intact Gold Corp. in consideration of $155,000 in cash and 150,000 common shares of Westridge over a three-year term.

There was abundant exploration work performed in the Property area from 1983 through 1992. Partial data from these historic programs of detailed mapping, airborne and ground geophysics, two diamond drill holes, as well as grab, channel and trench sampling is available through the Ontario Government's Assessment Report Files. The Property has never been systematically drill tested.

The Black Jack Property is located near the western border of northwestern Ontario, Canada in the Kirkup Township within the Kenora Mining Division. Centered over 49.636296° Lat -94.288749° Long within National Topographic System (NTS) mapsheet 052E09 the property lies 19.5 km southeast of the city of Kenora, Ontario near the northeastern extent of Lake of the Woods (Figure 4.1 and 4.2).

In 2016, a work program was conducted which consisted of geologic mapping of shear zones, veins and host rocks as well as locating historic survey grids and workings. The 2016 work program confirmed the presence of these historic workings as well as mineralized quartz-carbonate veins hosted in northeast, southeast and east trending shear zones within mafic volcanic rocks.

In May of 2017, a work program was conducted which consisted of a 140-line kilometre high resolution airborne UAV-MAG™ survey and collection of a high resolution orthophoto and DEM.

In October 2017, a follow up prospecting program was carried out consisting of 29 grab samples. Results from this program confirmed gold mineralization in certain structures.

An assessment credit of **$88,102.11** is to be applied to this property for work performed in 2017.

The recommended exploration and work programs for the Blackjack Project are as follows:

Phase I $325,000

- Compilation, digitization, and interpretation of all available historic data $30,000
- Structural mapping and prospecting $30,000
  Detailed structural mapping and sampling to identify additional shear zones and investigate the potential for gold bearing disseminated sulfides throughout the property.

- Geophysics, detailed IP survey $180,000
  Detailed Induced Polarization survey to identify additional shear and vein systems.
- Trenching program $85,000
  Surface trenching to check geophysical anomalies.

The Phase II program is contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

Phase II $450,000

1500m Diamond drill program $450,000

Diamond core drilling to verify the down dip extensions of known veins and geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Issuer

The Issuer of this report is Westridge Resources Inc., with offices located at 1518-800 W Pender St., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, and trades on the TSX-NEX Exchange under the symbol WST.

2.2 Terms of Reference

In October 2017 Longford Exploration Services Ltd. (Longford) was commissioned by the Issuer to conduct a prospecting program on the Black Jack Property in northwestern Ontario, Canada to follow up on the UAV-MAG survey conducted in May 2017.

This Report is intended to be read in its entirety

2.3 Sources of Information

The author reviewed documents made available by the Optionor to the Issuer and the author in May 2017 as well as independent data research. The Issuer provided a copy of the executed Option agreement dated May 4, 2017 between the parties and the associated news release dated May 8th, 2017, and the author summarised it herein with review by the Issuer for accuracy. No independent legal opinion was requested.

The author has used Ontario's Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) publicly available information resources found online at http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca for historic property assessment reports and mineral tenure information as well as the Ontario Geological Survey's digital publication database found online at http://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/ for regional geological data and mineral occurrence information. Climate, population and local information for the Project area and Kenora was obtained from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenora.

Assessment reports and drill logs found in the MNDM database with information pertaining to the project can be summarized as follows:

Table 2.1 MNDM Assessment report files concerning the Property.

Date	Report ID	Author	Title
1983-08	52E09NW0024	Howard, Avrom	Report on the Gold Hill – Black Jack Property
1983-10-01	52E09NW0019	Buckle, John	Preliminary Geophysical Investigation of the Gold Hill – Black Jack Property
1984-02-29	52E09NW0022	Howard, Avrom	Summary of Field Work, 1983, and Geological Report
1984-02-17	52E09NW0023	Buckle, John	Magnetometer Survey Report-Black Jack Property
1986-11-26	52E09NW0017	Hodges, Daryl	1986 Summary Geological Report Goldhill/Golden Gate
1987-08-28	52E09NW0016	Hodges, Daryl	1986 Summary Geological Report Goldhill/Golden Gate
1988-02-19	52E09NW0013	Dugal, Barry	Results of the Property Evaluation Program
1988-12	52E09NW0014	Zebruk, G	Sample Assays
1990	52E09NW0004	H, G	DDH GH-90-1
1990	52E09NW0007	H, G	DDH GH-90-2
1992	52E09NW0015	Yeomans, William	Results of OPAP Grant OP91-643

Date	Report ID	Author	Title
2016	W1610.01077	Rogers, Macdonald	2016 Blackjack Report Macdonald and Rogers
2016	W1610.01845	Rogers, Macdonald	2016 Blackjack Report Macdonald and Rogers

A detailed list of references accompanies this Report in section 19.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Metric units are used throughout this report and all dollar amounts are reported in Canadian Dollars (CAD$) unless otherwise stated. Coordinates within this report use EPSG 26909 NAD83 UTM Zone 9N unless otherwise stated. The following is a list of abbreviations which may be used in this report:

Table 2.2 Abbreviations and Units of Measurement

Abbreviation	Description
%	percent
AA	atomic absorption
Ag	silver
AMSL	above mean sea level
as	arsenic
Au	gold
AuEq	gold equivalent grade
Az	azimuth
b.y.	billion years
CAD$	Canadian dollar
cl	chlorite
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
cm^3	cubic centimetre
cc	chalcocite
cp	chalcopyrite
Cu	copper
cy	clay
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DDH	diamond drill hole
ep	epidote
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gl	galena
go	goethite

Abbreviation	Description
li	limonite
m	metre
$m2$	square metre
$m3$	cubic metre
Ma	million years ago
mg	magnetite
mm	millimetre
mm^2	square millimetre
mm^3	cubic millimetre
mn	pyrolusite
Mo	Molybdenum
Moz	million troy ounces
ms	sericite
Mt	million tonnes
mu	muscovite
m.y.	million years
NAD	North American Datum
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101
opt	ounces per short ton
oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
Pb	lead
pf	plagioclase
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
py	pyrite
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
qz	quartz
RC	reverse circulation drilling

Abbreviation	Description
GPS	Global Positioning System
gpt	grams per tonne
ha	hectare
hg	mercury
hm	hematite
ICP	induced coupled plasma
kf	potassic feldspar
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
l	litre

Abbreviation	Description
RQD	rock quality description
sb	antimony
Sedar	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
SG	specific gravity
sp	sphalerite
st	short ton (2,000 pounds)
t	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
to	tourmaline
um	micron
US$	United States dollar
Zn	zinc

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has relied on data obtained from the Ontario Provincial Government as sources for information relating to mineral titles, filing dates and the respective annual fees and penalties required to maintain the respective titles. This information is used in sections 4.2 and 4.4.

On July 24, 2017, the author confirmed the status of the subject mineral tenures with information available from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM), Ontario's mining claim registry, online at (http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca).

The author has relied on public data in the form of assessment reports, drill logs, mineral inventories, and Ontario Geologic Survey reports obtained from the Ontario Provincial Government as sources of information on historic production and exploration programs and their findings. This information is used in sections 6 and 7.

Neither Longford nor the author of this report are experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements. Neither are qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues, including status of tenure associated with the Black Jack Project referred to in this report. A description of the property and ownership is provided for general information purposes only.

The author did not conduct any detailed investigations of the environmental or social-economic issues associated with the Project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues. The author has relied on the Issuer to provide full information concerning the legal status of mineral tenures, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Property.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Black Jack Property is located near the western border of northwestern Ontario, Canada in the Kirkup Township within the Kenora Mining Division. Centered over 49.636296° Lat -94.288749° Long within National Topographic System (NTS) mapsheet 052E09 the property lies 19.5 km southeast of the city of Kenora, Ontario near the northeastern extent of Lake of the Woods (Figure 4.1 and 4.2). Kenora, population 15,500, is well equipped to support the mining industry with general service as well as an available skilled labour force, transportation (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, established highways, regional airport CYQK with 5,800 ft. runway) and abundant hydroelectric grid power. The property is located within the Grand Council Treaty #3 (GTC3) which is comprised of twenty-six First Nation Bands

4.2 Mineral Titles

The Property consists of one unpatented mining claim located in the Kenora Mining Division totalling 240 hectares. The claim currently shows in the online registry as being owned 100% by Intact Gold Corp. (Table 4.1)

Table 4.1 Mineral tenure summary.

Claim Number	Township	District	Owner	Area	Staked Date	Due Date	Work Required
K 2471040	Kirkup	Kenora	Intact Gold Corp.	240 ha	2012-12-01	2017-12-03	$3,858

4.3 Underlying Agreements

Westridge Resources Inc. has an option to acquire 100% of the Property from Intact Gold Corp. on the following terms:

> Westridge will pay Intact up to $155,000 in cash and 150,000 common shares of Westridge on the following schedule:
>
> - $50,000 upon the Effective Date of the Option (May 4, 2017)
> - $5,000 and 50,000 shares May 4, 2018
> - $50,000 and 50,000 shares May 4, 2019
> - $50,000 and 50,000 shares May 4, 2020

The property is 100% owned by Intact subject to the Westridge option agreement and a two percent (2%) Net Smelter Return (NSR) in favour of the original owners of the property, of which the company may repurchase 1 per cent for $1-million.

The transactions leading up to the Project's current status can be summarized as follows:

> On May 4th, 2017, Westridge Resources Inc. entered into an option agreement with Intact Gold Corp. to acquire 100% of the Blackjack Property.
>
> On February 10th, 2016, Intact Gold Corp. entered into an agreement to acquire 100% ownership of the Black Jack Project from King's Bay Gold Corp. in consideration of a cash payment of $10,000

and the issuance of 100,000 shares and 100,000 warrants exercisable at $0.345 for a period of two years. Only claim number K 2471040 was subject of this agreement. See Appendix A for the purchase agreement.

On January 20th, 2013 King's Bay Gold earned 100% interest in the Project from original stakers and property owners Luc Gagnon (50%) and David Clement (50%). At the time, the project was comprised of five claims, namely K4271040, K4271041, K4371042, K4271043 and K4273746. Ownership of all five claims was transferred in consideration of payments totaling $18,100 CDN and the issuance of 500,000 common shares in the company. The Vendors retain a two percent (2%) Net Smelter Return (NSR) interest in the Property. 1% of the NSR can be bought back at any time by paying the Luc Gagnon and David Clement a combined total of $1,000,000 CDN dollars.

Figure 4.1 Black Jack Project location map.

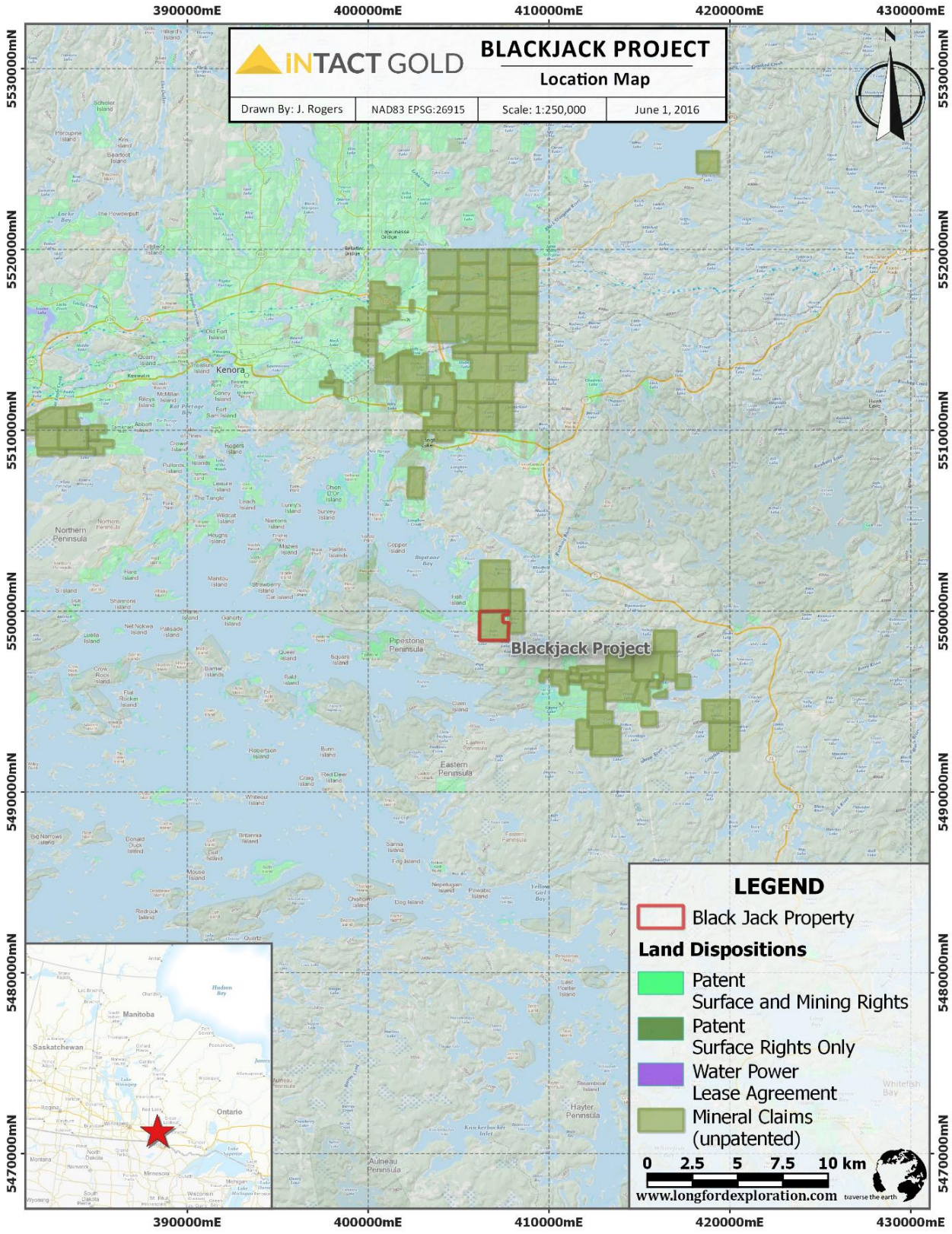
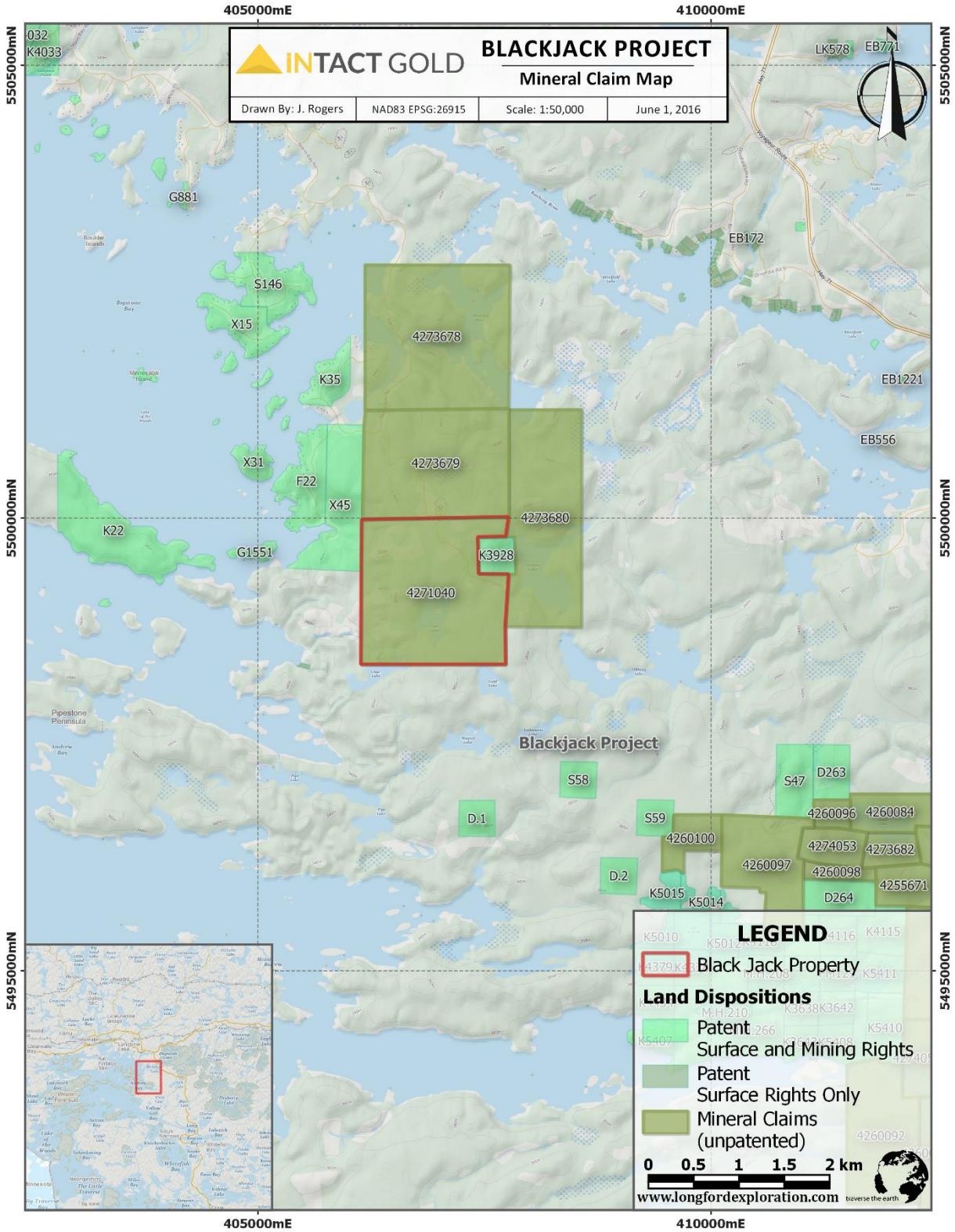


Figure 4.2 Black Jack Project mineral claim and land disposition map.



4.4 Property Legal Status

The Ontario Mining Lands website (https://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca) confirms that all claims of the Property as described in Table 4.1 were in good standing at the date of this report and that no legal encumbrances were registered with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines against the titles at that date. The author makes no assertion with regard to the legal status of the property. The property has not been legally surveyed to date and no requirement to do so has existed.

There are no other royalties, back-in rights, environmental liabilities, or other known risks to undertake exploration.

4.5 Mining Claims in Ontario

The holder of an Ontario Prospector's License may prospect or stake a mining claim on crown land, or private property where the crown has mineral rights that is open for staking.

Mining claims in Ontario are being transitioned to an online staking system but are currently staked using posts and tags in the field. Each claim consists of at least one to a maximum of sixteen claim units. Each claim unit is a maximum of 16 hectares (400m x 400m) thus the maximum size of a claim is 256 ha. Each claim requires corner tags and line tags along the perimeter, a perfectly rectangular 16-unit claim will consist of 4 corner tags on posts and 12 line tags on posts at 400m intervals around the perimeter of the claim.

The licensee must make an application with accompanying diagram and payment to record the mining claim to a provincial mining recorder within 31 days after the day on which the staking was completed. If the recorder approves the application the claim will be recorded.

The government of Ontario requires expenditures of $400 per year per claim unit for staked claims, prior to expiry, to keep the claims in good standing for the following year. The report must be submitted by the expiry date.

The holder of a mining claim may obtain a mining lease for that claim though surface rights provisions under the Ontario Mining Act control the activity as work progresses. Surface rights may be sold or granted to a mining operation if they are necessary to carry out mining operations.

4.6 Permitting

The Ontario Mining Act requires an Exploration Permit or Plans for exploration on Crown Lands. The permit and plans are obtained from the MNDM. The processing periods are 50 days for a permit and 30 days for a plan while the documents are reviewed by MNDM and presented to the Aboriginal communities whose traditional lands will be impacted by the work. Westridge Resources does not have any permits or applications in place at the time of writing.

5 Accessibility, Infrastructure and Climate,

5.1 Accessibility

The Black Jack Project is accessed by 33.3km of road from Kenora by driving southeast on paved Highway 17 for approximately 21km, then south on paved Storm Bay Road for 12.3km, then east on the unmarked dirt 4x4 road locally known as Blindfold Road (Figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3).

Road distances from the property to select cities and ports are summarized in the following table:

Table 5.1 Driving distances to the Property.

Location	Description	Road Distance
Kenora (pop. 15,500)	Nearest city with services	33.3 km
Winnipeg (pop. 663,000)	Nearest international airport	242.6
Thunder Bay (pop. 110,000)	Port, mining service center	522.5

5.2 Climate

There is a local weather observation station located nearby in Kenora. The project area has a humid continental climate typical of the Canadian Shield region with cold, dry winters (45 days below -20°C, 158 cm snowfall). Summers are typically warm with highs of 24°C in July. Average annual precipitation is 662mm with June being the wettest month and February the driest.

5.3 Local Resources

General and skilled labour is readily available in the City of Kenora (population 15,500). The city, 33.3km by road from the project area, offers year-round charter and schedule fixed wing service (to Thunderbay), Ontario Provincial Police detachment, hospital, ambulance, fuel, lodging, restaurants, and equipment. 3G cellular service covers higher elevation portions of the project area. The Territorial Planning Unit of Grand Council Treaty #3 (GCT3) is also located in Kenora

5.4 Infrastructure

There are two power generation assets nearby the project north of Kenora, the 87 MW Caribou station and the 64 MW Whitedog hydro station. An east-west 350 MW capacity transmission line carries power from north eastern Ontario to Kenora where it splits to carry on to Manitoba to the West and Ft. Frances to the south. The property is approximately 6 km from the nearest power distribution lines carrying power south from Kenora. 20 km northwest of the project there are rail terminals for both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. Kenora regional airport has a 5800’ runway.

5.5 Topography and Vegetation

The project is near the northeast corner of Lake of the Woods, two kilometers east from the shore. Elevation on the property ranges from 340m to 380m above sea level and the topography is relatively uniform with low rolling hills amongst lakes and wetlands. Vegetation is moderately dense and is typical of the Boreal forest in this region with the main conifer species being black and white spruce, jack pine, balsam fir, tamarack and eastern white cedar. The predominant deciduous species are poplar and white birch (Figures 5 &6).

Figure 5.1 Photos showing the general condition of roads used to access the Black Jack Project area.

Figure 5.2 Black Jack Project area access map showing road network.

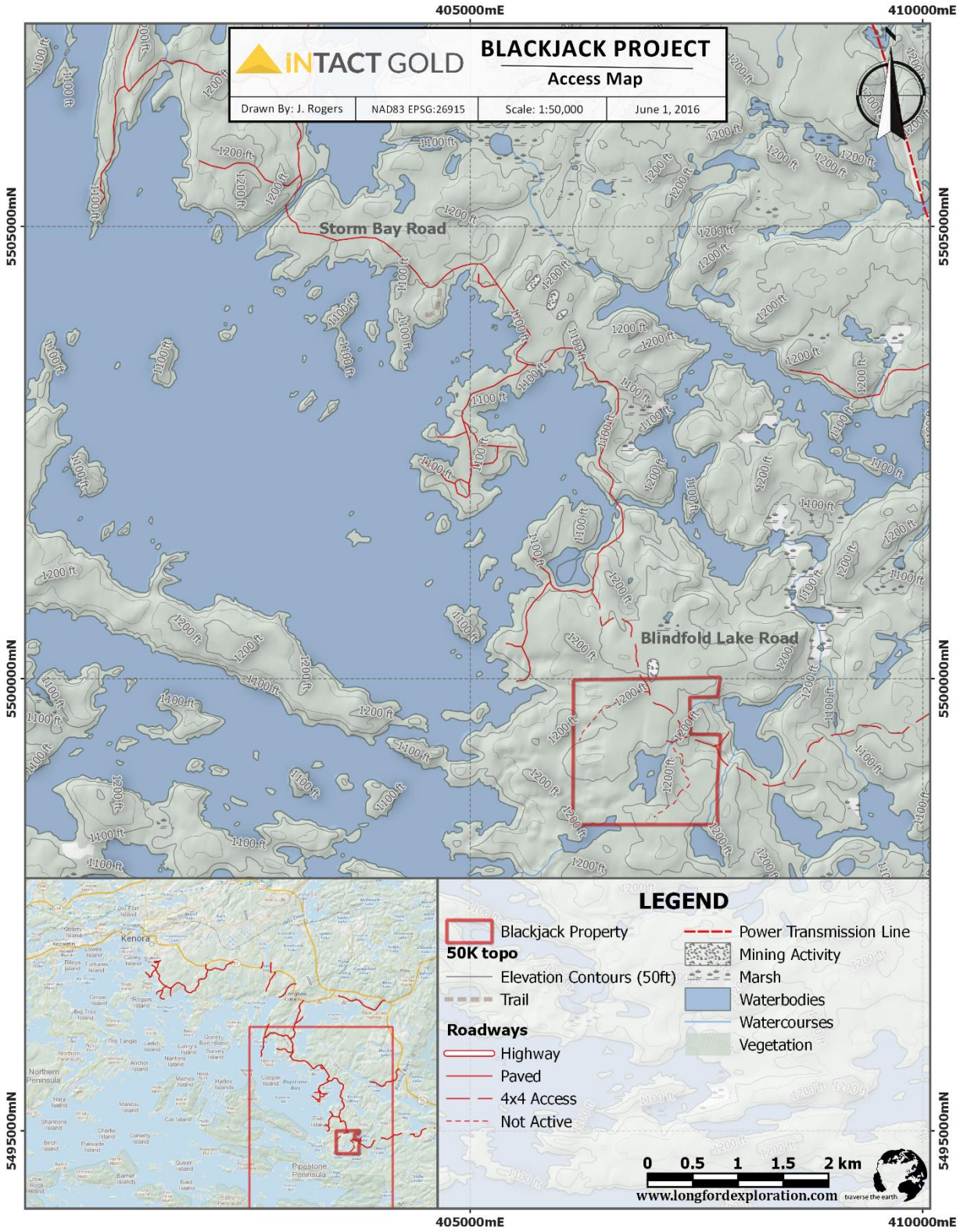


Figure 5.3 Map of Black Jack Project showing physiography, local road network and historic mine workings.

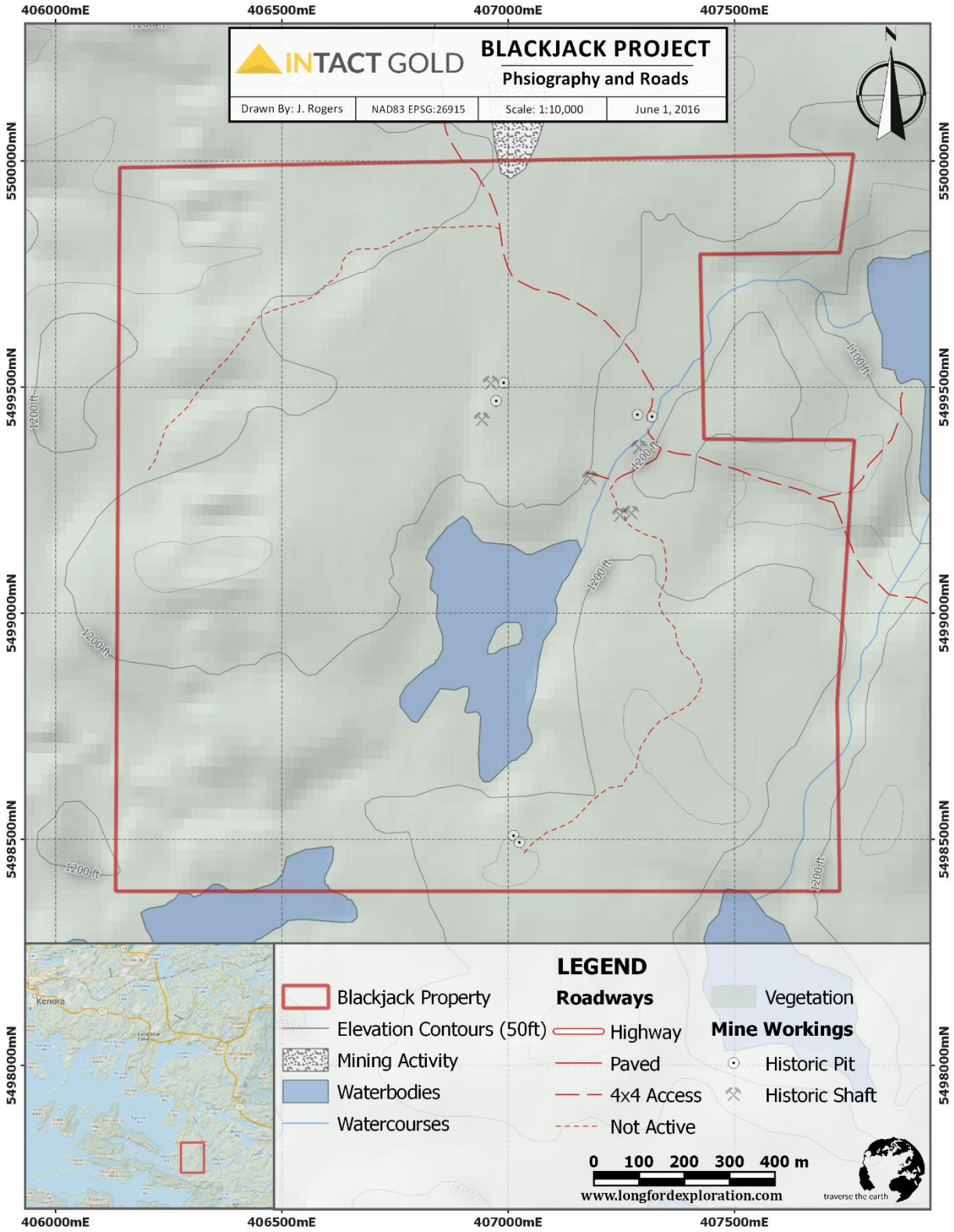
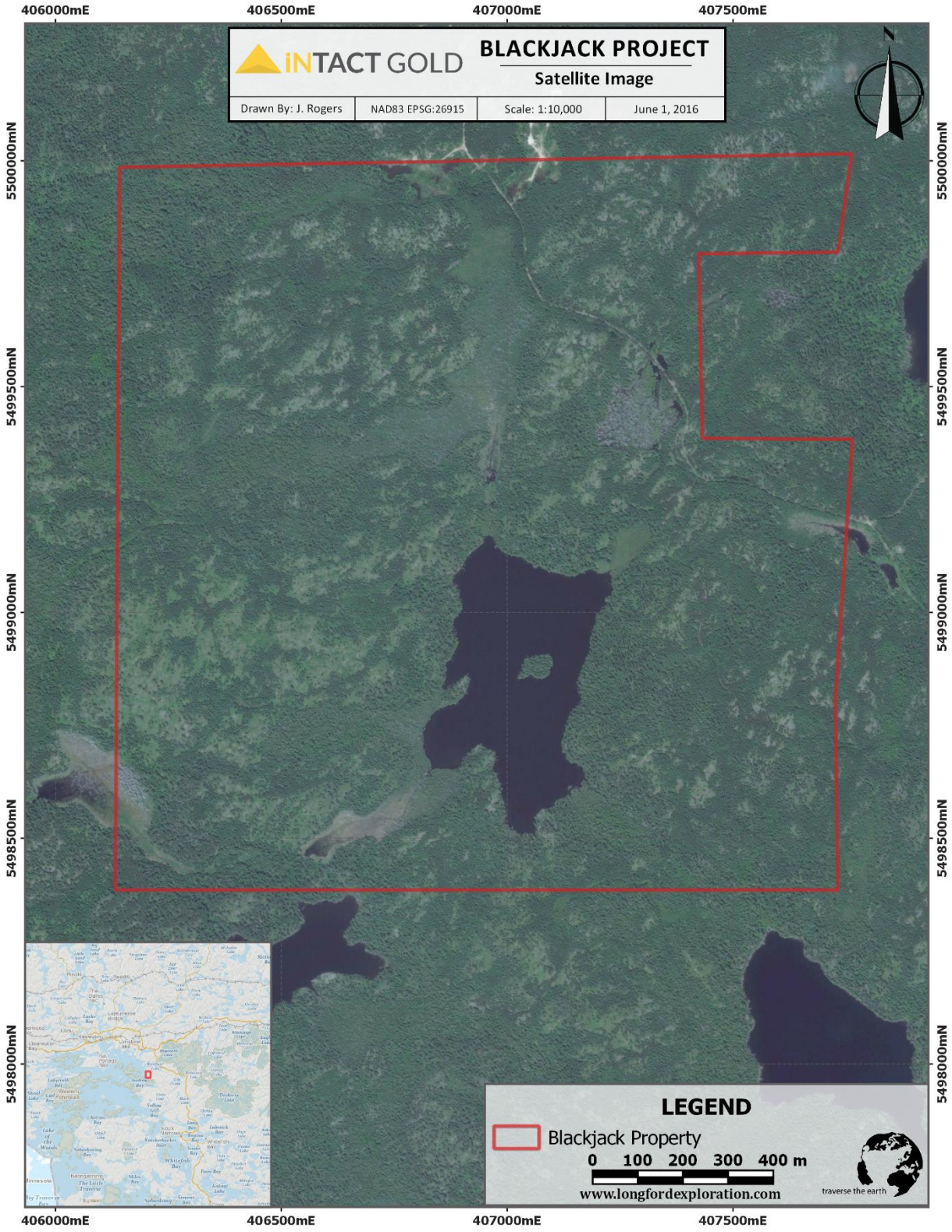


Figure 5.4 Satellite imagery from Blind Maps of the Black Jack Project area.



6 History

6.1 Historic Production

The following text is quoted from assessment report number 52E09NW0024 by Howard (1983):

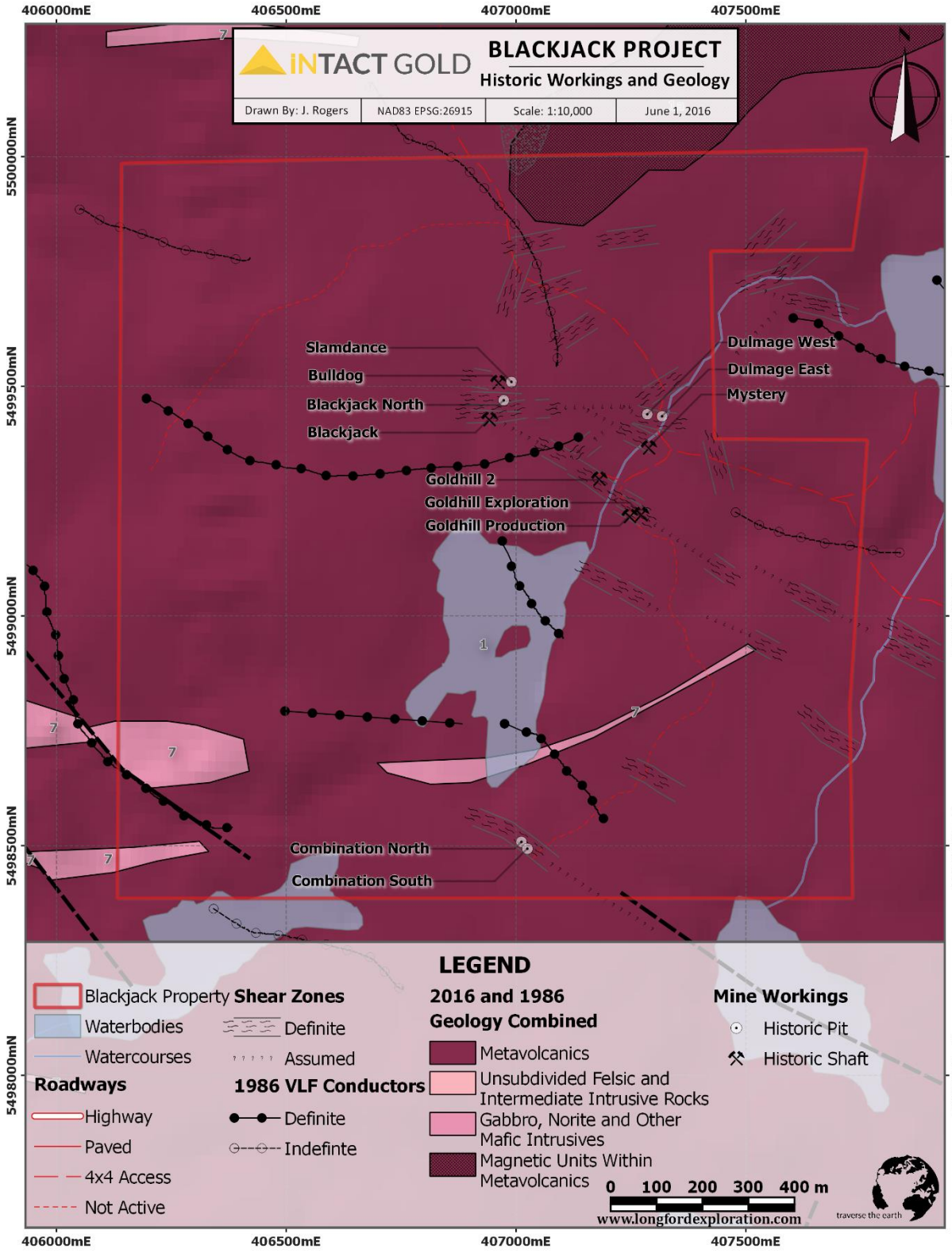
The Black Jack Prospect was staked in 1889 by a Toronto prospector, who between 1889 and 1892 sank an 18-foot test pit. In 1892 he sold the property to the Black Jack Mining Co., which sank an 80-foot shaft. Several other openings were made as well, including a shaft on what was called the "Bull Dog", reported as "a strong vein showing good ore".

In 1893 a crushing plant was installed, and a bulk sample of 50 tons was shipped producing 16.5 ounces of gold, for a grade of 0.33 oz Au/ton. In 1895 the property was purchased by Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Ltd., and between 1895 to 1899 underground development continued. In 1899, the property was sold once again, to Brittania Consolidated Gold Mining Co. of Ontario Ltd., which renovated the old workings, and stoped a new pay streak. There is no report of work on the property after this date. The Gold Hill Mine was first discovered in 1884, and between 1885 and 1891 the discoverers, operating as the Gold Hill Co., prospected the area putting down several pits and shallow shafts, one to a depth of 56 feet. In 1891 the property was purchased by the Northern Gold Co. which in 1892, erected a ten-stamp mill and began underground development work. Northeast of the mill the "Combination and "Keystone" veins were sampled and eventually worked, the original 56-foot shaft reportedly occurring on the Keystone vein. Closer to the mill, shafts were sunk and underground work carried out on the "Ada G", the "D.B." and the "Pebble" veins. Total production from this period, reportedly between 1886 and 1893 was 220 tons, yielding 1089 oz Au for a grade of 4.95 oz Au/ton. In 1895 the mine was purchased by the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Co., which commenced to develop three shafts on the "Pebble" vein to 60 feet, 120 feet, and 22 feet, respectively, with accompanying drifting and crosscuts. Work also commenced on the "Jewel" vein to the south, at the east shore of Islet Lake, consisting of an open cut. Work continued at the Gold Hill Mine until 1899 when the mill burned down.

Figure 6.1 Reclamation of the historic Black Jack shaft.

[Figure 6.1 shows the reclaimed Black Jack shaft and Figure 6.2 shows the location of historic workings.]

Figure 6.2 Map showing the location of historic mine shafts and pits.



6.2 Historic Exploration

From 1899 until 1983 no exploration work is reported on the project area. From 1983 through 1991 assessment work reports filed with the Ontario government show a history of nearly continuous exploration and development of the project area (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Historic exploration program summary.

Year	Company	Reports	Summary of Notable Work Preformed
1983-1984	Bonzano Exploration	52E09NW0019, 52E09NW0022, 52E09NW0023, 52E09NW0024	-38 rock samples, 8-week surveying and mapping program with a crew of two -200ft line spacing, with 25ft station spacing ground magnetometer survey
1985-1987	Kidd Creek Mining	52E09NW0017, 52E09NW0016	-Geophysics (line-cutting, aeromagnetic survey in two directions, ground VLF-EM-16 and ground magnetics, I.P) -Detailed mapping, prospecting and trenching -325 grab and channel samples from property and surrounding area
1988	Core Exploration	52E09NW0013	-116 grab samples collected
1988-1990	G. Zebruk and E. Hanson	52E09NW0014, 52E09NW0004, 52E09NW0007	-Two diamond drill holes GH-90-1 (100 ft.) and GH-90-2 (104 ft.) targeting the combination and pebble veins respectively.
1991	William Yeomans	52E09NW0015	-Ontario prospecting grant (OP91-643) -Relocation of grids, trenches and channel sample locations from 1985 program. -21 grab and chip samples taken for verification -prospecting of area

In particular, the most comprehensive and well documented exploration programs were conducted by Kidd Creek Mining from 1985 through 1987. A detailed mapping, geochemical, and geophysical program delineated several drill targets. The following conclusions and recommendations are an excerpt from the 1987 report authored by Daryl Hodges:

CONCLUSIONS

1) Gold occurs as free grains or with chalcopyrite within quartz veins which are hosted by narrow shear zones.

2) The free nature of the gold results in an erratic distribution.

3) Gold contents are not diluted in wider veins.

4) Associated metallic minerals are chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite. The presence of chalcopyrite may be a good indicator of potential gold mineralization.

5) The shear zones which host the gold-bearing veins trend northeast, southeast and east-west.

6) Both the shear zones and the veins are discontinuous along strike. Exposed veins range from 10 to 33 m long. The shear zones develop on structural "horizons" which may be hundreds of metres long, but shearing is significant over shorter distances.

7) The amount of significant shearing along a given horizon is not known.

8) Regional geology and shear zone fabric indicate vertical movement has occurred, therefore the veins are expected to have greater vertical than horizontal extent.

9) No distinct mineralogical or chemical anomalies are associated with shear zones, regardless of whether or not the shear zone hosts a gold-bearing quartz vein. There is a hint that it may have a negative correlation, Ba and W a positive correlation with gold; in shears which host goldbearing veins. Gold appears to be its own pathfinder element.

10) A test humus sampling program has given background gold values of 1-2 ppb. Over known mineralized structures the content increases and is erratic, ranging from 8 to 20 ppb.

11) Results of the ground VLF geophysical survey showed no correlation to known structures. Results of the ground magnetometer survey were ambiguous and are presently not considered useful in pursuing gold mineralization.

12) IP geophysical surveys were conducted over the Black Jack-Slamdance area, the Goldhill (Pebble vein) structure and the Golden Gate structures. Subtle anomalies occur in association with some of the structures or along their strike extent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) It is recommended that the known gold-bearing structures be diamond drill-tested.

2) Choice of targets is based on 1) presence of economic gold mineralization on surface, 2) coincidence of IP anomaly with the known structure, 3) coincidence of IP anomaly with predicted structure, and 4) potential for gold mineralization based on historical record of development in a given structure.

3) The structures to be tested are the Golden Gate veins; Black Jack, Black Jack North shears and Slamdance vein; Pebble and related? veins at the Goldhill minesite.

4) The drilling must consist of several, short holes penetrating each structure as often as possible to determine vein continuity and to improve the chances of intersecting gold mineralization.

5) Follow-up work will be dictated by the results of drilling but may incorporate combined humus geochemical surveys and IP surveys to locate other potential gold-bearing structures. This work should initially be concentrated anywhere that gold in shear zones has returned values greater than 100 ppb.

6.2.1 1990 Drilling Program

Two diamond drill holes are reported to have been completed within the Black Jack project area in 1990, namely GH-90-1 and GH-90-2. There is limited drill log information available in assessment file numbers 52E09NW0004 and 52ENW0007.

DDH GH-90-1 was drilled at an azimuth of 50° and dip of 45° for a total depth of 100 feet. The hole was targeting the Combination Vein and intercepted 10% - 15% quartz-carbonate vein material from 72.25' – 73.25'. A total of six samples were taken for assay but results are not reported.

DDH GH-90-2 was drilled at an azimuth of 50° and dip of 45° for a total depth of 104 feet. The hole was targeting the Pebble Vein and intercepted 1. A total of ten samples were taken for assay and results are reported in the filed drill logs. Only one sample returned a gold values above the minimum detection limit. Interval 93.5' – 95.5' of 25% - 30% quartz-carbonate vein with 2% - 3% pyrrhotite and pyrite ran 0.009 Oz. / t Au.

Despite attempts in the 2016 field program, the drill collars were not located.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional geology

The following description of regional geology is summarized from Ontario Geologic Survey Open File Report 5638, Ayer et al. (1986).

Geology in the region of the property, generally the area southeast of Kenora, Ontario, on NTS map sheet 52E09, is dominated by three Archean aged units with only one other unit, Proterozoic dikes, in the region (Figure 7.1).

The Lower Mafic Unit consists of submarine tholeiitic basaltic flows up to 8km in thickness. It is mostly pillowed and massive flows with some mafic sills locally abundant in the upper part of the unit. Sitting conformably atop that is the Upper Felsic Unit found in the central parts of large synclinal structures which generally trend northeast. It consists of calc-alkaline andesite to rhyolite pyroclastics with minor flows. Sills and small intrusions can be found in this unit as well as rarely in the Lower Mafic Unit. Granitoid intrusions are the last dominant unit and are concentrated in the north and eastern parts of the region with the oldest ranging from diorites to granodiorites and the youngest being more felsic and potassic tonalities to granites. Minor northwest trending diabase dikes, Proterozoic in age, can also be found in the region.

Metamorphism is greenschist facies through the area except immediately adjacent to the granitoid intrusions where it is lower amphibolite. Deformation is related to two phases, the first large synclinal folds centred within the felsic units, the second associated with the emplacement of the Dryberry Batholith in the east. This second phase of deformation caused intense strain and resulted in folding, faulting, shearing and intense strain in the region.

Share or fault zones typically are several metres wide by several hundred metres long and are usually parallel or subparallel to stratigraphy. A major share zone, the Andrew Bay – Witch Bay Shear Zone, trends E-SE of the property area.

Regional airborne magnetics data is available from the Geological Survey of Canada (1987) and is used to present a regional total field magnetics map in Figure 7.2.

Figure 7.1 Regional geology map and property location after Ontario Geological Survey map # P2831.

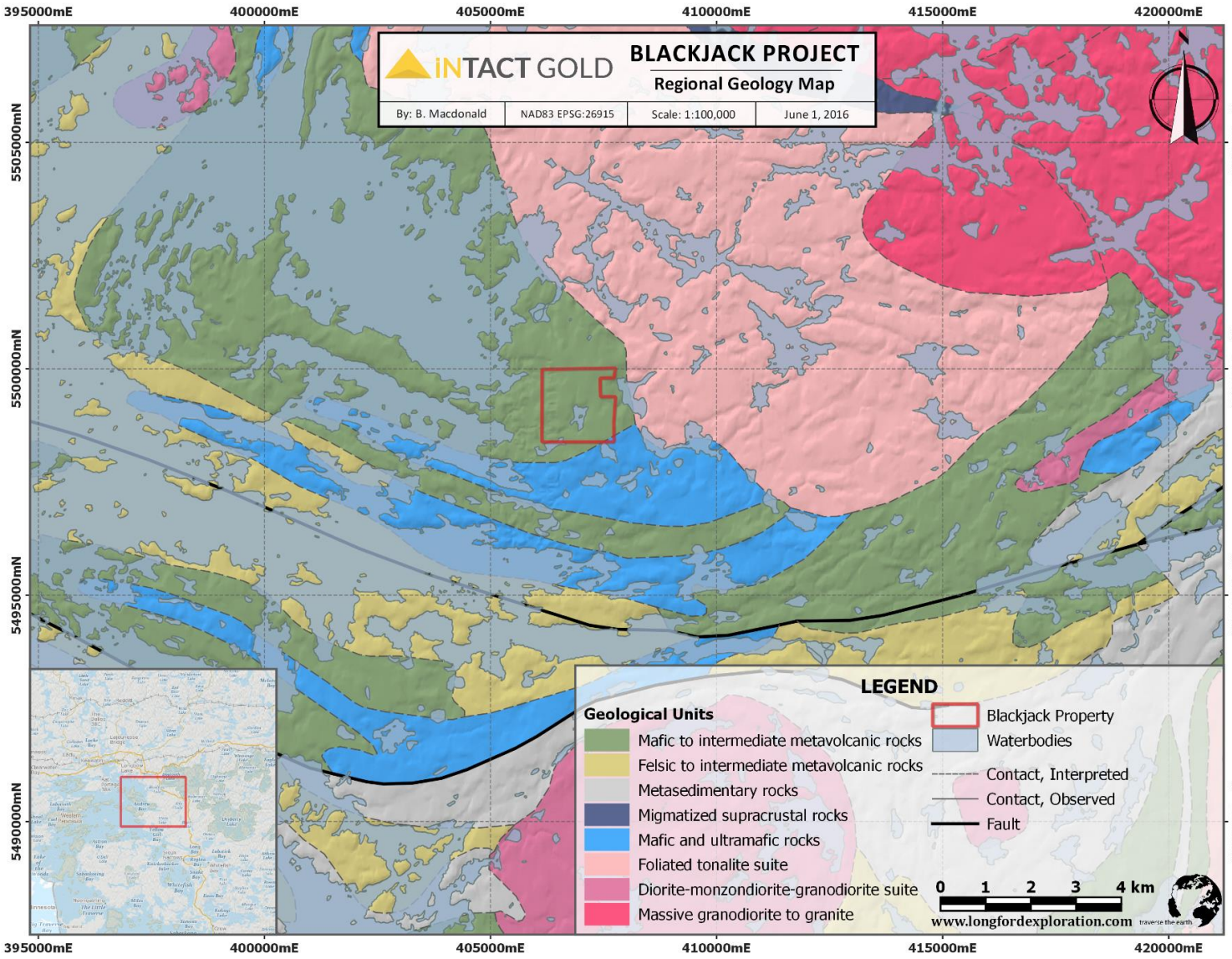
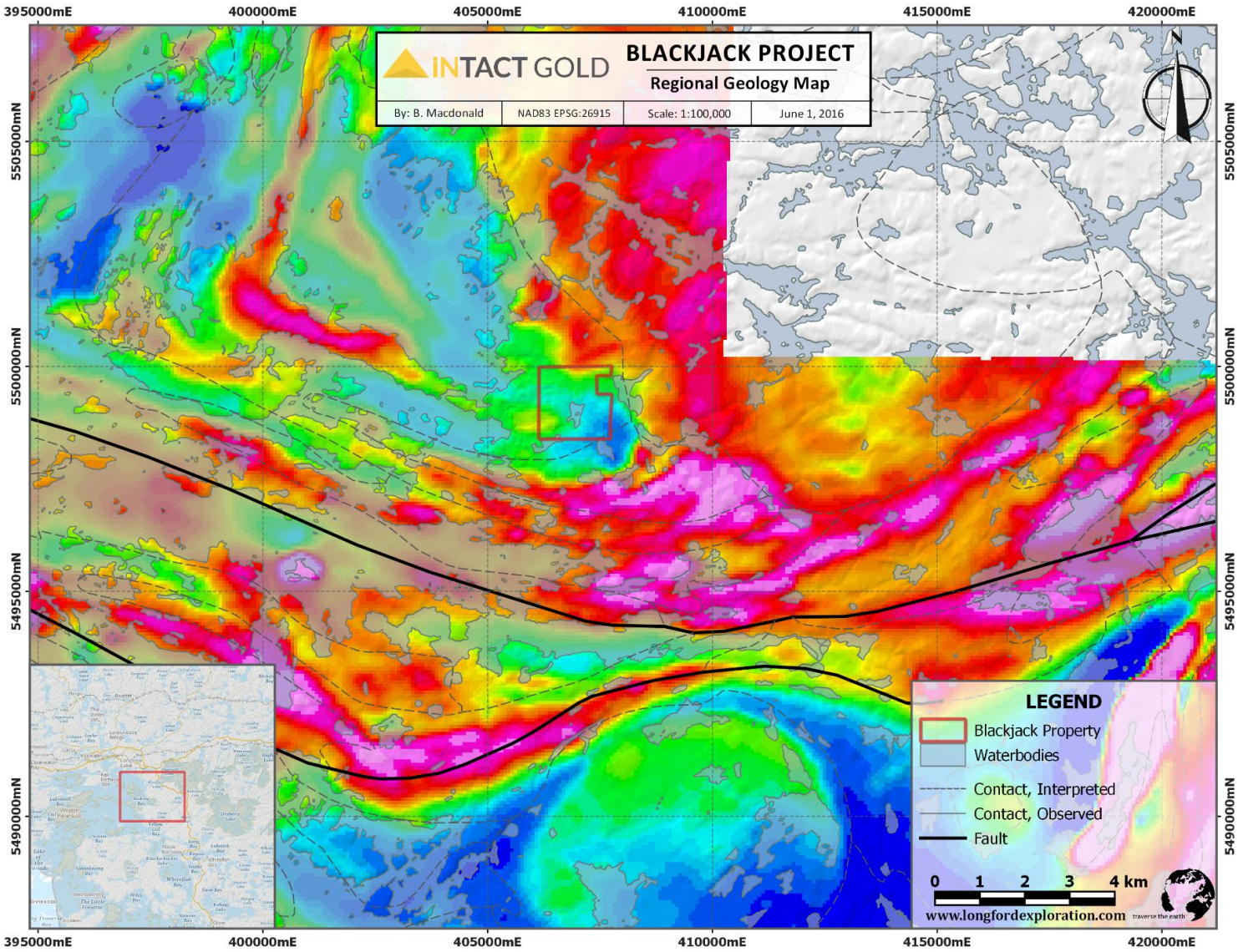


Figure 7.2 Regional total field magnetics map showing the Property location. Data from Geological Survey of Canada 1987.



7.2 Property Geology

Modified after Hodges (1987) and field observations.

7.2.1 Lithology, Structure and Alteration

The Black Jack Property is underlain by heavily fractured greenschist grade tholeiitic basalt flows which are locally pillowed or massive and intruded by east trending sill-like medium grained gabbroic bodies. The eastern property border is approximately 600 meters west of the Dryberry Batholith, a homogenous granitoid (Figure 7.4).

Deformation occurs in narrow, well defined, northeast, east and most commonly southeast trending shear zones not bound by stratigraphy. The zones vary in width from centimeters to ten meters and show dominantly vertical displacement with local dextral movement (Figure 7.3). Calcite occurs as pods and lenses within the foliation plane of shear zones and as stringer veinlets with quartz. Chlorite is observed as an alteration throughout the country rock and is present in shear zones as veinlets, bands, and in vein selvedges. No penetrative alteration from the shear zones is noted in the country rock, making it difficult to locate shear zones through mapping. However, Hodges (1986) suggests that randomly oriented hairline fractures containing clinozoisite may be indicative of proximity to a shear zone and notes they occur up to 5 m away from some of the shear zones.

Property geology maps are shown in Figures 7.4 & 7.5.

Figure 7.3 Tension gashes showing a dextral sense of shear in a shear zone trending northeast in an area north of the Black Jack shaft.

Figure 7.4 1:25,000 scale property geology map.

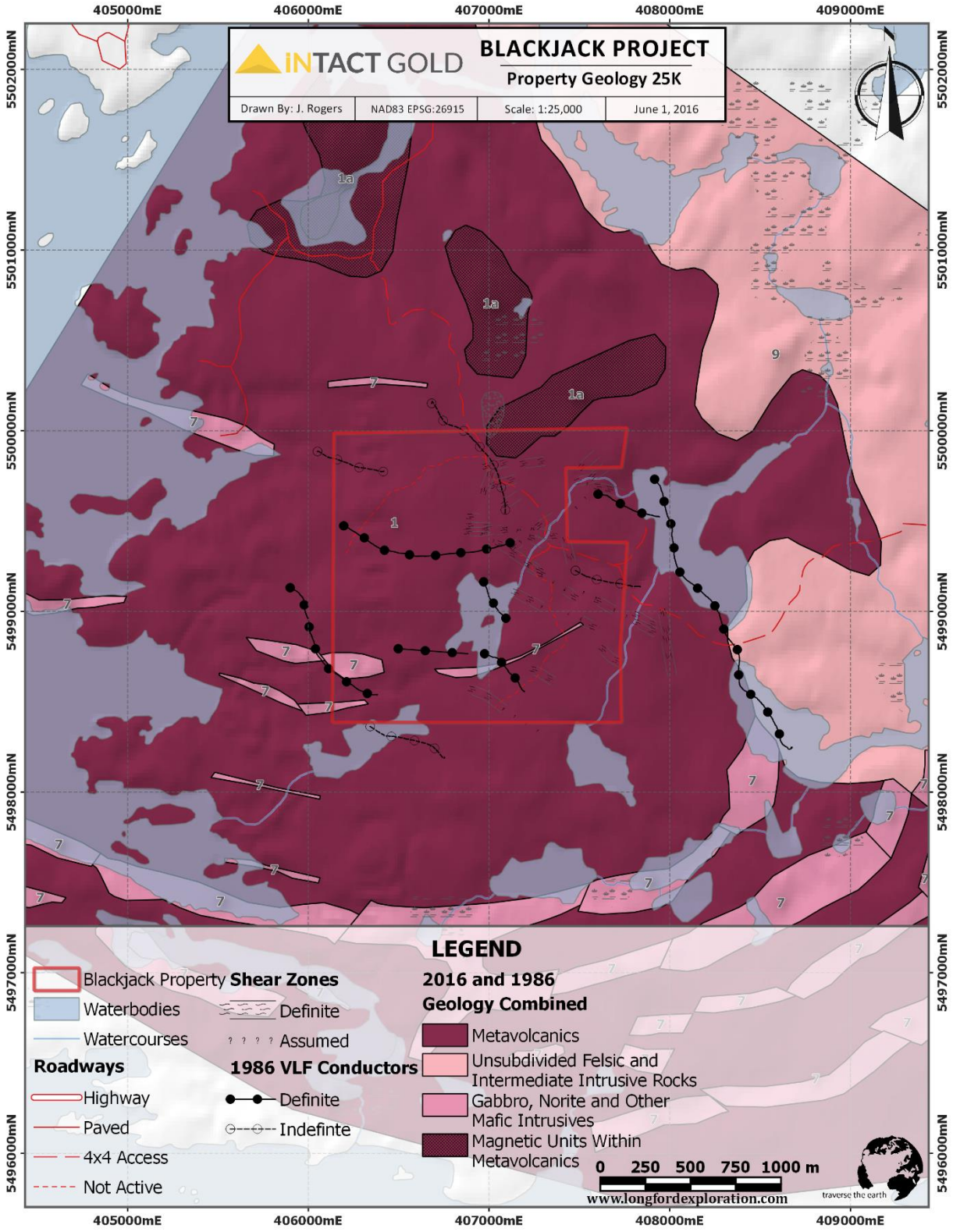
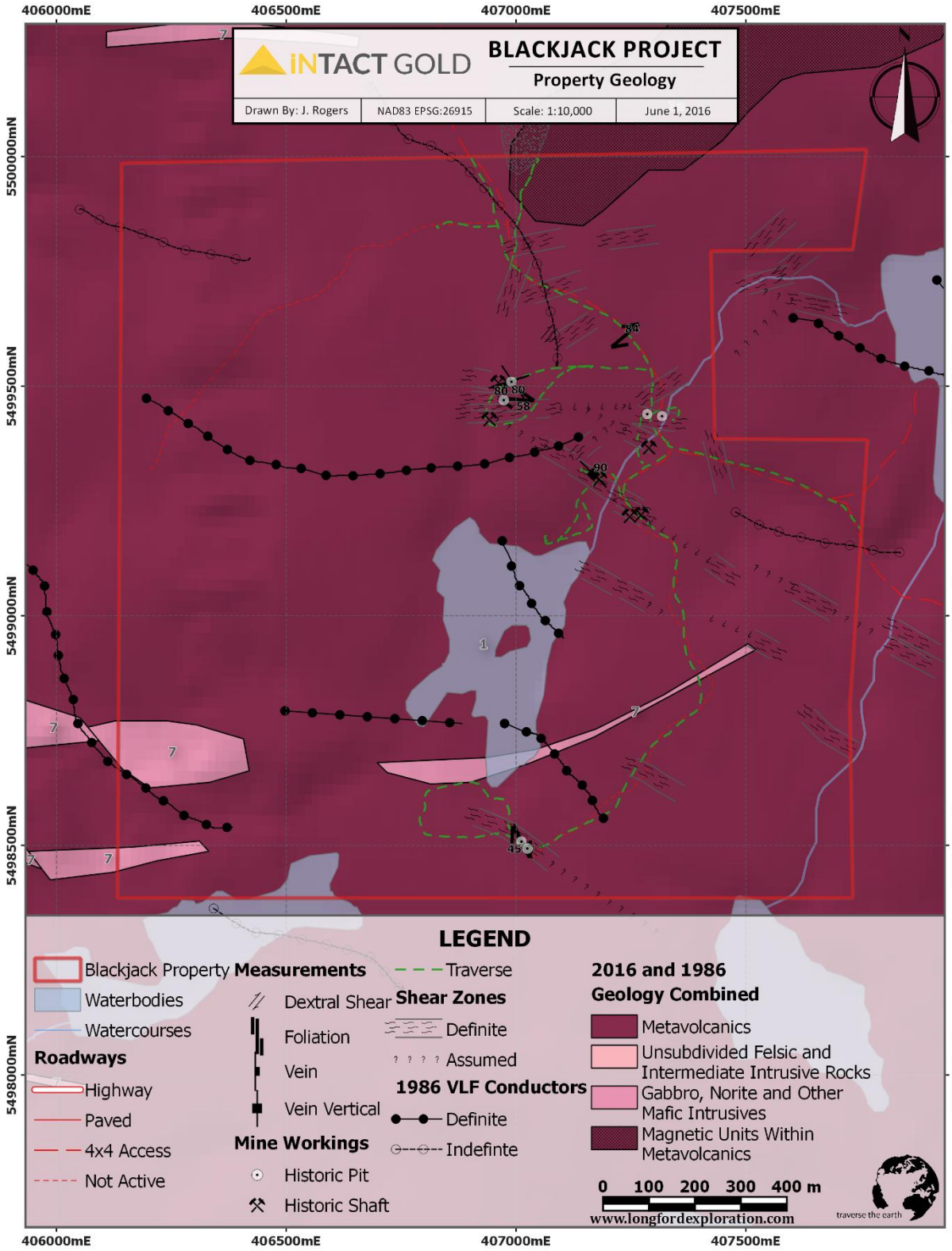


Figure 7.5 1:10,000 scale property geology map showing 2016 mapping traverses and historic workings.



7.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization occurs in high concentrations sporadically within recrystallized quartz veins associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite (Slamdance Vein). The mineralized quartz veins pinch and swell along strike within the central portions of confining shear zones in altered mafic volcanics (Figure 7.6). The mineralizing event is thought to be syn to pre-kinetic based on the observation of recrystallized quartz. There is no favoured structural orientation for mineralization as gold is historically shown to occur in all orientations of shear zones. Mineralization does not appear to be related to calcite which is found in most of the shear zones as pods and in vugs with well-formed quartz crystals (Figure 7.7). Boundaries between the calcite and quartz are well defined and sharp. Ankerite occurs in some veins with angular inclusions of mafic volcanic rock.

Figure 7.6 Picture of sample at the Ontario Geologic Survey's Kenora office of a cut and polished sample taken from the Black Jack shaft area of quartz veining in altered basalt.

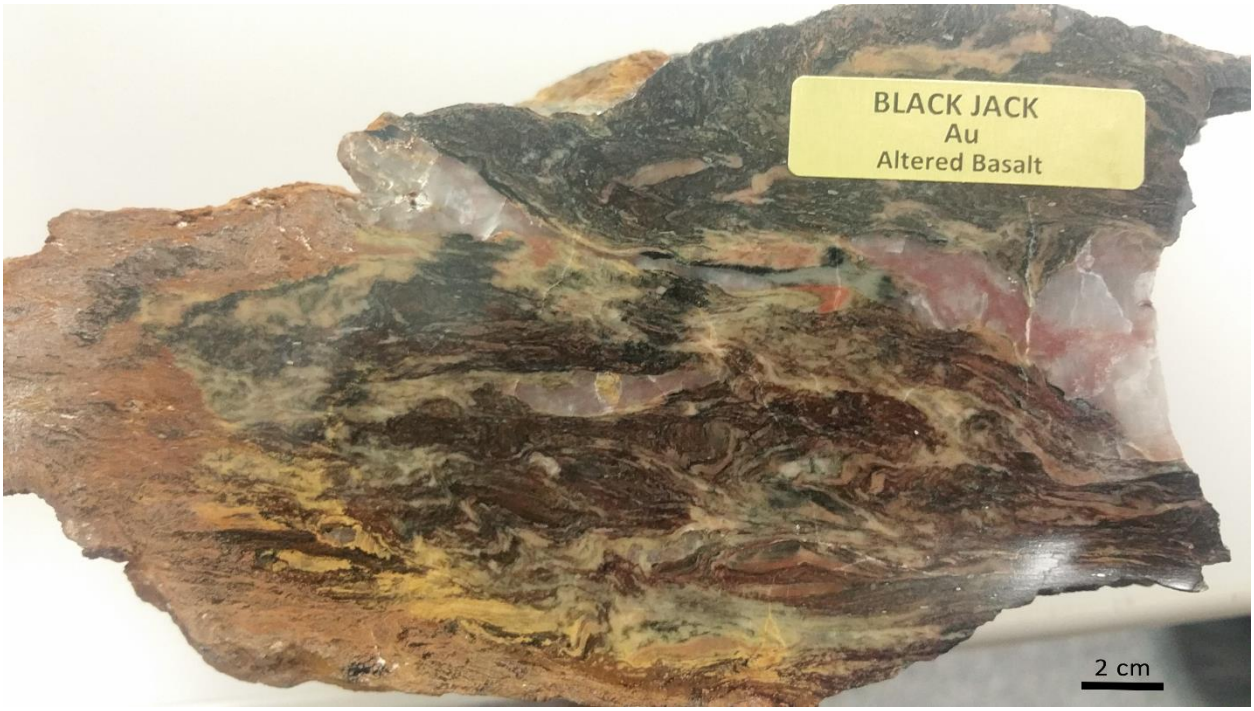
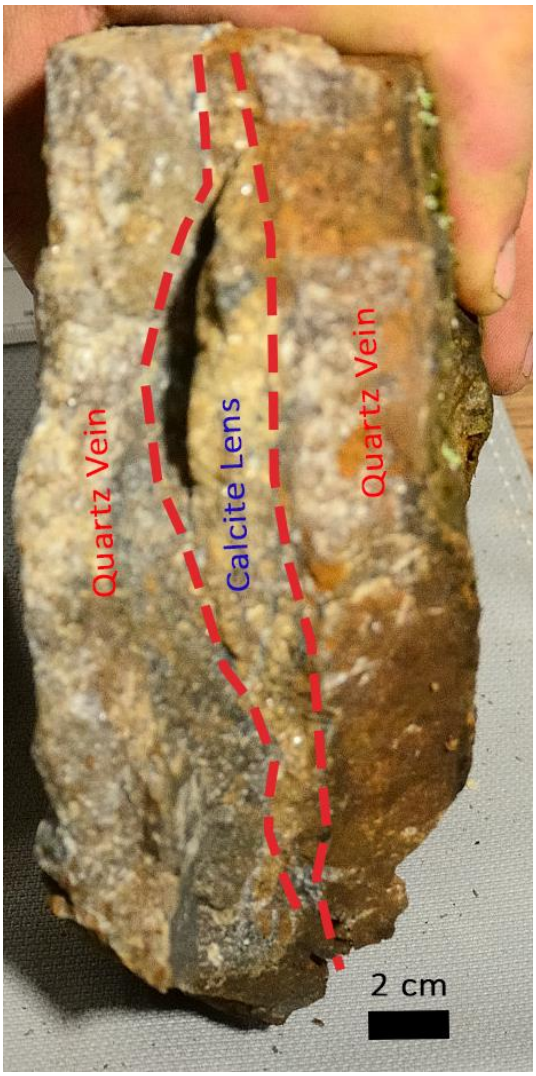


Figure 7.7 Sample ID K934654 from Black Jack North showing a carbonate lens with vuggy contact bound by quartz vein material.



8 Deposit Types

The principal deposit type outlined to date on the Black Jack property is that of Orogenic Lode Gold (± silver, ± copper). These deposits are epigenetic with gold mineralization related to quartz veining and silicification in volcanic rocks. They occur predominantly in ductile-share zones which are parallel or sub-parallel to regional structures, although there is also some cross-cutting fissure-type veins present in the region which are gold-bearing. These quartz veins are irregularly distributed with lenticular and boudinaged features from post-depositional deformation.

Gold occurs freely in quartz or associated with sulphides in the vein and/or the wall rock. Most common associated sulphides are pyrite and pyrrhotite, but there is also a strong association with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena.

9 Exploration

Recent expenditures on the Blackjack Project are summarized as follows:

2017 Prospecting program	$22,037.11
2017 UAV-MAG™ survey and orthophoto	$58,065.00
TOTAL	**$80,102.11**

9.1 2017 Exploration Program

9.1.1 Prospecting Program

A short prospecting program was carried out between October 23 – 27, 2017. Most areas of interest on the property were visited and sampled, which included the Combination, Goldhill, Slamdance, Bulldog, Black Jack, Mystery and Dulmage areas. Sample locations are given in Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1.

A total of 29 samples were taken with three different objectives:

1. High grade samples from ore zones: several quartz veins were identified within the immediate vicinity of shafts, pits or dumps that contained abundant sulphides, primarily; pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena.
2. Composite / channel samples across structures related to previous mining: These samples were primarily composed of sheared schists with abundant carbonate alteration and minimal sulphides. These samples were taken in the vicinity of known ore shoots and were therefore testing the possibility of wall rock mineralisation.
3. Disseminated sulphide mineralisation within mafic volcanics: several locations contained disseminated sulphides outside the immediate zone of shearing / quartz veining. These samples were taken to test for a broader disseminated mineralising envelope.

Table 9.1 2017 Sample Locations and Au results

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Description	Au_ppm
E6690451	407022	5498501	grab	1cm wide quartz vein with 1cm wide heavily oxidised massive sulphide vein	50.1
E6690452	407019	5498499	composite/ channel	Sample taken 5m Nth of combination Sth shaft. Composite/ channel sample of sheared shist over 1.5m containing carbonate and quartz veinlets.	0.007
E6690453	407022	5498501	composite/ channel	Sample taken 3m Nth of combination Sth shaft. Composite/ channel sample of sheared shist over 1.5m containing carbonate and quartz veinlets.	0.621
E6690454	407016	5498511	grab	quartz vein with clasts of sheared basalt, moderately oxidised	6.688
E6690455	407016	5498511	grab	quartz vein with clasts of sheared basalt, moderately oxidised	1.119
E6690456	407012	5498510	composite/ channel	Sample taken from the Nthern edge of combination Nth shaft.	0.013
E6690457	406918	5498560	composite/ channel	sheared	0.027
E6690458	407084	5498452	grab	sheared with slickenfibres	0.023
E6690459	407262	5499215	composite/ channel	Sample taken from top Nth corner of Goldhill production.	0.018
E6690460	406996	5499504	grab	sheared gauge material. Heavily oxidised with abundant sulphides	0.005

E6690461	406917	5499436	composite/ channel	2m composite/ channel sample taken from across slamdance structure.	0.012
E6690462	407382	5499202	grab	oxidised	0.003
E6690463	406914	5499428	composite/ channel	2.5m composite/ channel sample	0.031
E6690464	406946	5499439	composite/ channel	5m composite/ channel sample from above blackjack shaft	0.112
E6690465	406949	5499445	grab	from blackjack dump. Heavily oxidised with massive sulphides	0.84
E6690466	406949	5499445	grab	from blackjack dump. Heavily oxidised with massive sulphides	0.183
E6690467	407111	5499344	grab	Goldhill 2 pit. Fine disseminated pyrite in wall rock associated with quartz carbonate veinlets	0.099
E6690526	406989	5498537	grab	medium grey andesite, 2mm quartz veinlets, weakly foliated, chlorite, trace py +cpy	0.005
E6690527	406975	5498546	grab	andesite with 2-5mm qtz veins (5%), rusty weathering, trace pyrite	0.011
E6690528	406949	5498555	grab	andesite with 2-4cm wide quartz veins (5%), chlorite, trace pyrite	0.815
E6690529	407081	5498454	grab	andesite, narrow quartz carbonate veinlets (2%), trace dusty pyrite on fracture faces	0.008
E6690530	407286	5499228	grab	andesite with quartz carbonate veining (10%), pyrrhotite blebs, moderately magnetic	0.008
E6690531	407286	5499228	grab	andesite, 2cm quartz veins (5%), patchy chalcopyrite and pyrite, trace azurite	0.069
E6690532	406987	5499506	grab	vein fault, schist and quartz breccia vein with andesite fragments and spotty pyrite and chalcopyrite	0.01
E6690533	407037	5499525	grab	andesite, quartz vein with andesitic breccia fragments, limonitic fractures, weakly to moderately sheared	0.01
E6690534	407062	5499526	grab	andesite and schist, 10% quartz carbonate veins and veinlets, trace pyrite, limonitic fractures, moderately sheared	0.004
E6690535	407067	5499541	grab	andesite, a few quartz carbonate veins and veinlets, trace pyrite, limonitic fractures, weakly sheared	0.008
E6690536	407302	5499441	grab	andesite, 5% quartz carbonate veins and veinlets, trace pyrite, limonitic fractures, moderately sheared	0.004
E6690537	407113	5499625	grab	andesite, a few quartz carbonate veins and veinlets, trace pyrite, limonitic fractures, weakly sheared	0.015

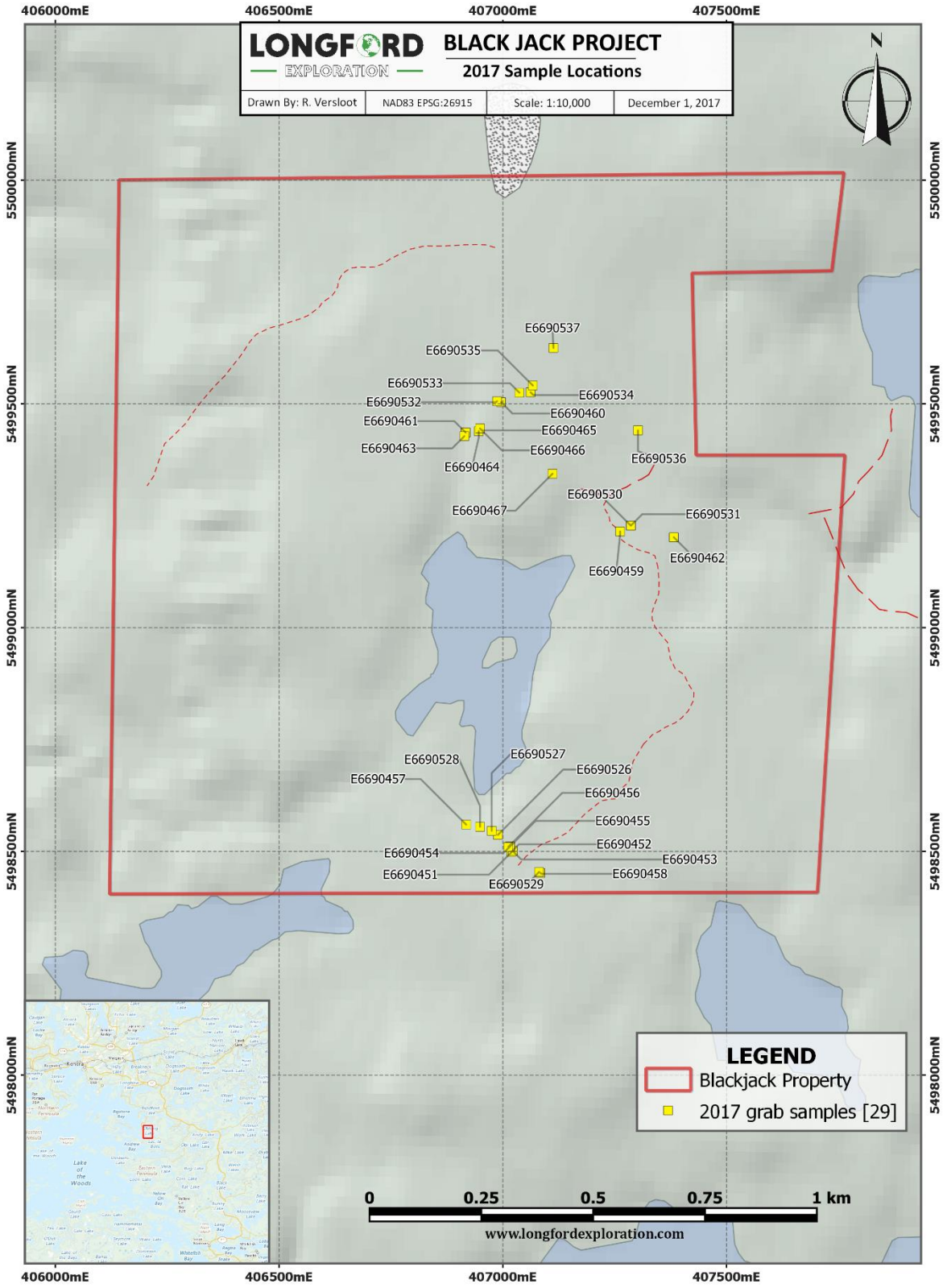


Figure 9.1 2017 Sample Locations

9.1.2 UAV-MAG™ Survey

Pioneer Aerial Surveys Ltd. was contracted by Longford Exploration Services to complete a high-resolution UAV-MAG™ survey and orthophoto over the entire Blackjack Property.

The UAV-MAG™ survey was performed from May 20th - 24th and consisted of 140-line kilometers. The survey measures the total magnetic intensity (TMI) with GPS readings at every 0.1 second (1 m) using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). The plotted total magnetic values were corrected for diurnal variations using readings taken every 6 seconds by a synchronized local base station.

The following is an excerpt from the geophysical interpretation performed by Abitibi Geophysics, 2017:

> Recorded total magnetic field values over the Blackjack property range from 56 475 to 57 650 nT (average 56 620 nT). Analysis of the total magnetic field map reveals that the entire area under consideration can be broadly divided into three zones:
>
> **Zone I** covers most of the central part of the grid; this zone corresponds to metavolcanic rocks which are characterized by low magnetic intensities. Four (4) prominent magnetic features (**A**, **B, C & D**) were highlighted in this zone. Amplitudes of these anomalies vary from 20 to 40 nT above a magnetic background of about 56 600 nT (figure 2). Historic mining shafts and pits (Blackjack, Blackjack North, Bulldog and Slamdance) seem associated to magnetic feature **B**. A few other scattered short-wavelength magnetic anomalies were also identified in this zone.
>
> **Zone II** covers the northern portion of the survey grid. From a regional magnetic point of view, this zone corresponds to the southern flank of a broad magnetic feature (lineament) of 1.25 km in length trending NE-SW. Moderate to high magnetic responses reaching 400 nT in amplitude were recorded in this zone.
>
> **Zone III** covers the southern part of the study grid. Two distinctive magnetic lineaments were detected in this zone. The first lineament is in the SSE section of the grid and seems trending NW-SE. Residual amplitude of this structure reaches 385 nT above a local magnetic background of 56 525 nT. Quantitative interpretation of this anomaly reveals that the causative source is very close to the surface (outcropping source). Its width is between 40m - 50 m, dipping to the NE and its magnetic susceptibility is likely to be in the 0.035 - 0.04 SI range.
>
> As regards the second identified magnetic lineament, this dike-like shaped structure appears trending E-W to NE-SW (forming semi-arc) and shows a discontinued character caused probably by the past tectonic events. Residual amplitudes of this lineament vary from 50 to 900 nT above a background of 56 600 nT. According to the geological map of the Blackjack property, this magnetic feature corresponds to mafic intrusive rocks (gabbro, norite, etc.).
>
> To note, the presence of a moderate to weak magnetic anomaly (E) in zone III, at coordinates (406 990 mE; 5 498 535). This anomaly shows the same magnetic amplitude as the previous anomalies A, B and C outlined in zone I. Apparently, rock samples with high gold contents were collected within this zone and the Combination North & South mineralized zones appears associated with this magnetic anomaly.
>
> To further characterize the magnetic anomalies within the Blackjack project, enhancement techniques consisting of residual anomaly reduced to the pole, vertical gradient and tilt derivative were calculated to clarify the expected signatures, and to accentuate shallow magnetic features (enhance detail and sharpen sources) at the expense of deep features (figures 9.2 and 9.3). All the major lineations that are indicative of faults/shears have been interpreted and reported on the Geophysical Interpretation map (#10) with the residual amplitude contours (figure 9.4).

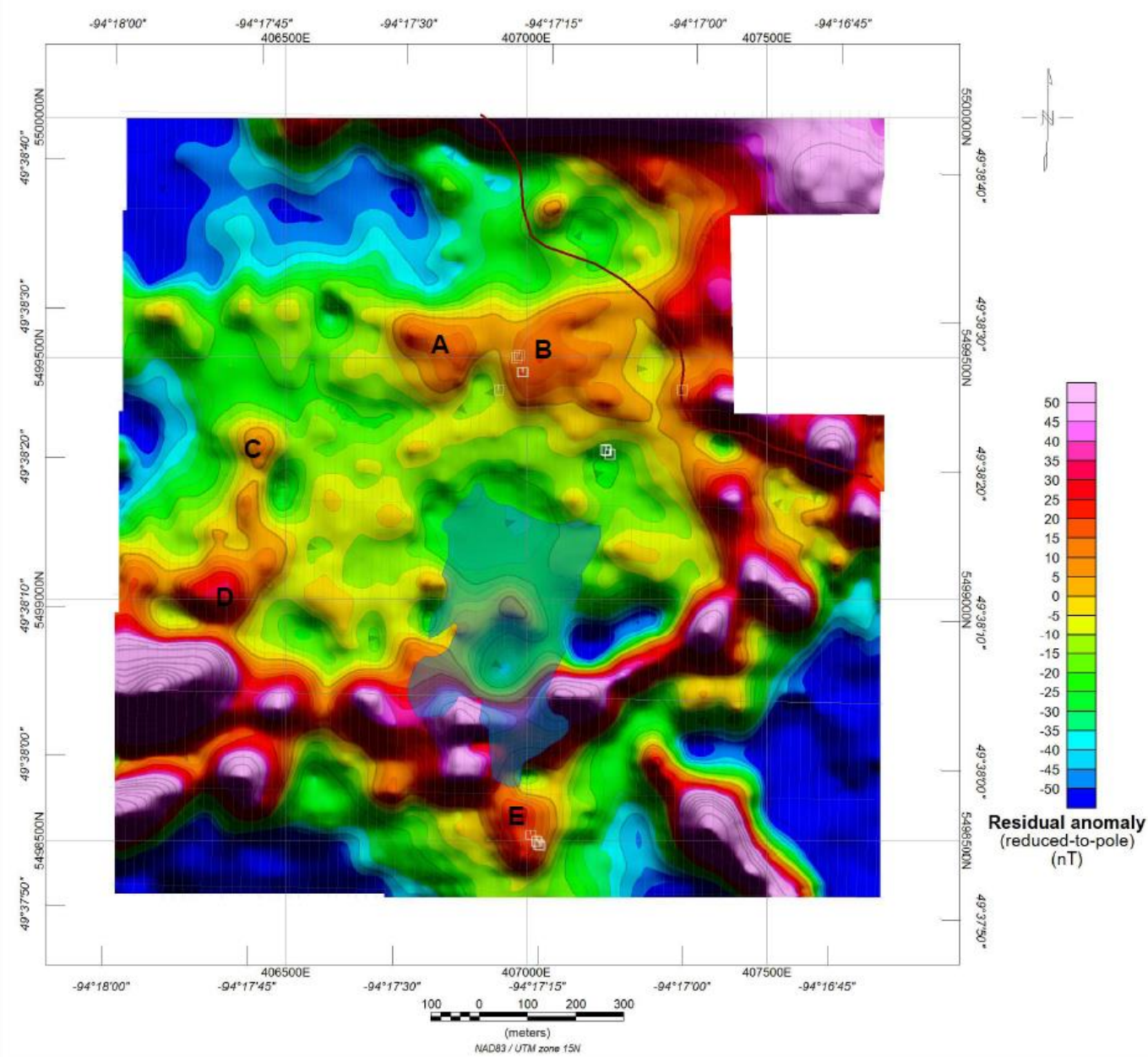


Figure 9.3 Residual magnetic anomaly reduced to the pole

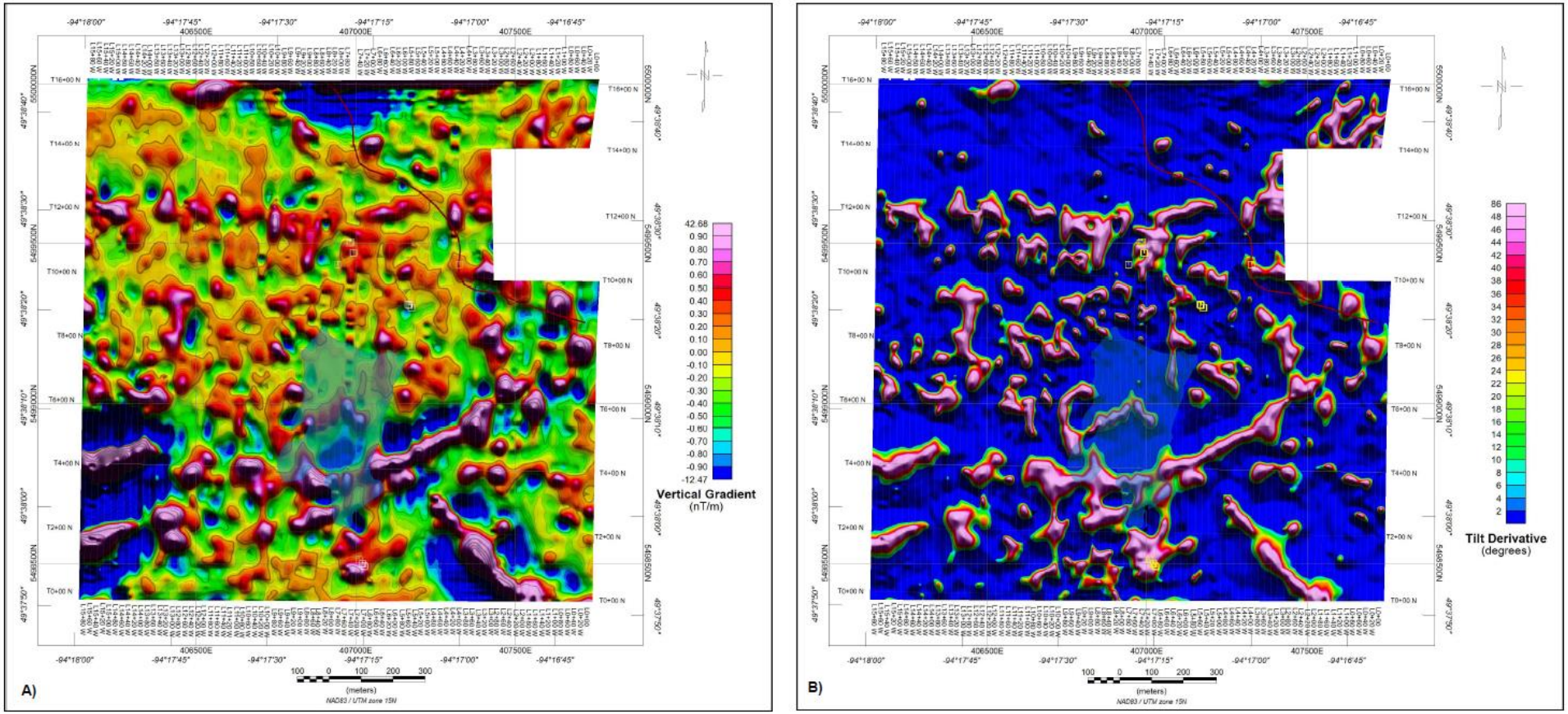


Figure 9.4 Calculated vertical magnetic gradient anomaly (A); calculated Tilt Derivative anomaly (B), of the Blackjack Project.

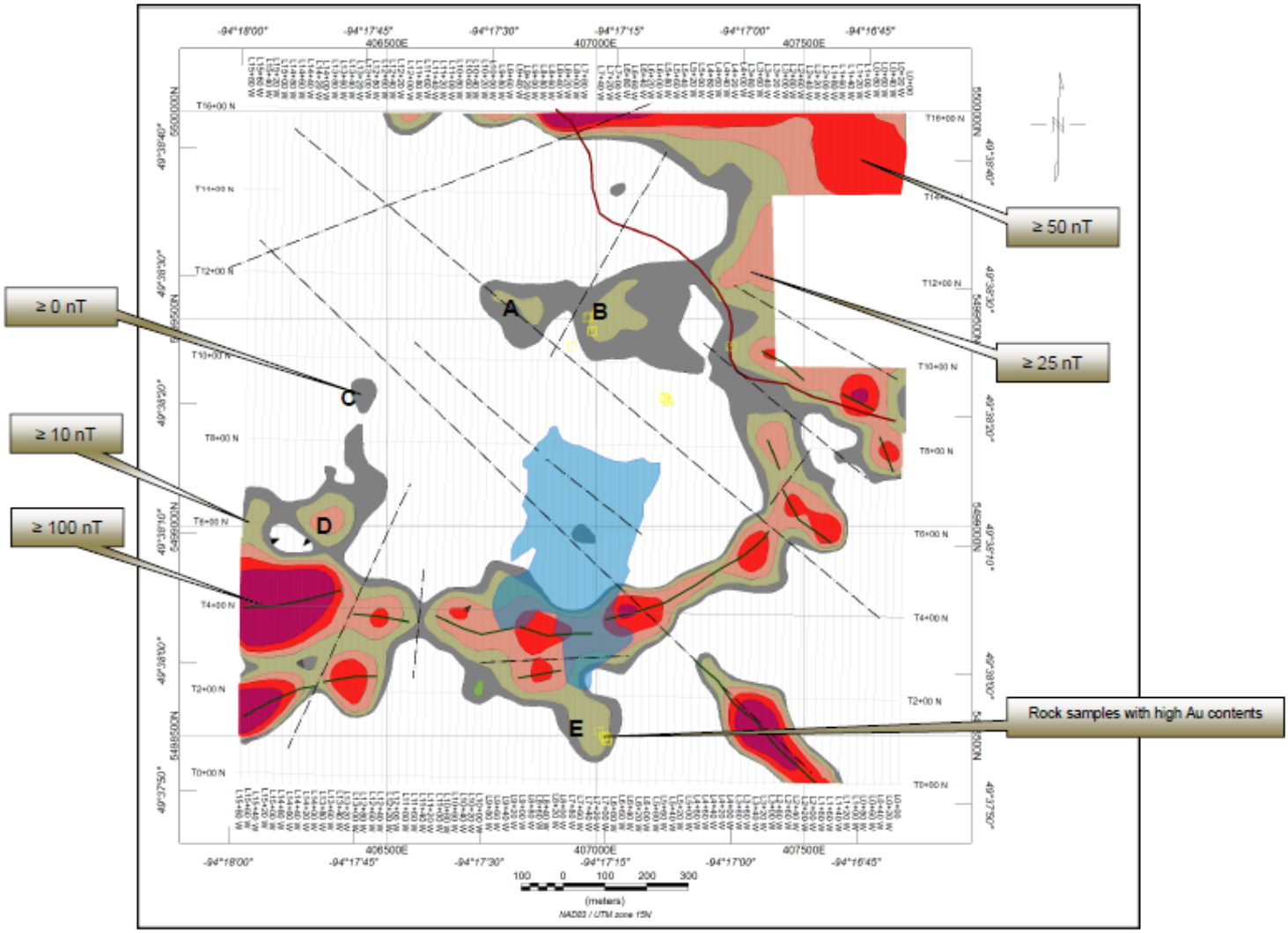


Figure 9.4 Simplified geophysical interpretation map of the Blackjack project.

9.1.3 Orthophoto Survey

A photogrammetry survey was complete on June 22-23, 2017 using a fixed wing UAV. The survey was flown in two flights at 400 feet above ground level with a Sony NEX1 camera with 70 percent image overlap. The data was processed in Agisoft Photoscan Professional to produce an orthorectified photo with approximately 10cm resolution (figure 9.5).

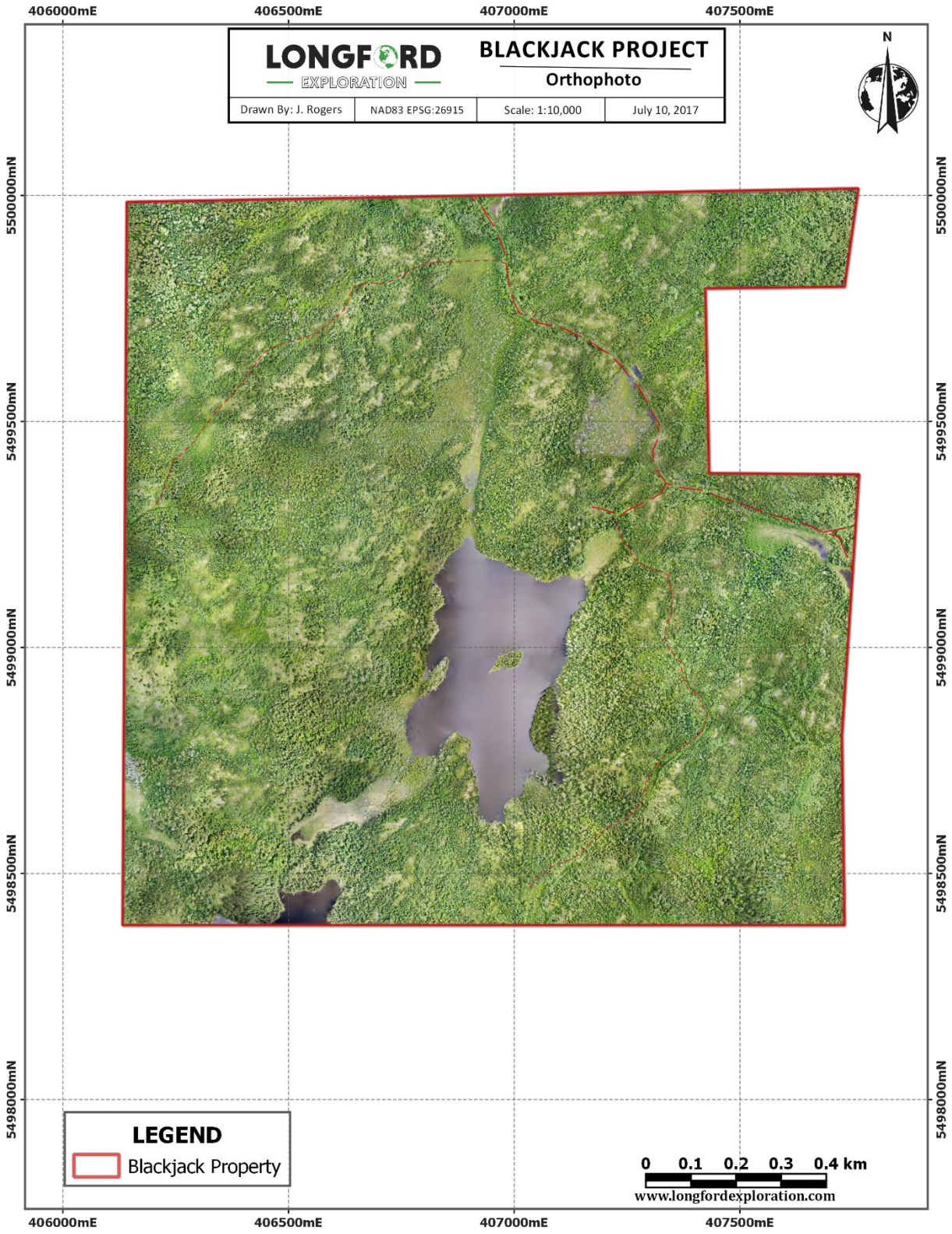


Figure 9.5 High resolution orthorectified image of the Blackjack Property.

9.2 2016 Exploration Program

At the request of Intact Gold Corporation, Longford Exploration Services Ltd. mobilized a field crew consisting of Brandon Macdonald and James Rogers from Vancouver, BC on May 26th, 2016. The field program ran from May 26th through May 31st, 2016 and consisted of geologic mapping and locating historic workings to georeference exploration data from previous exploration programs. Report writing was completed on June 2nd, 2016.

9.2.1 Geological Mapping

A geologic mapping and prospecting program was conducted by Brandon Macdonald and James Rogers. A total of 14 representative samples were collected and further described (Appendix B). Mapping was focused on locating and obtaining orientation data from veins and shear zones, mineralogy, lithology and sense-of-shear indicators while describing alteration and mineralization characteristics. Mapping was intended to replicate and verify historic work and compile an updated Property Geology Map (Figure 7.5). A summary of the property geology is presented in section 7.2.

9.2.2 Georeferencing

Historic workings and samples were located using handheld Garmin 60CSX GPS units in NAD83 Zone 15N GRS80. From maps published in historic exploration program reports, approximate locations were established, ground-truthed, and entered into field notebooks and GPS Units (Figures 9.6 & 9.7).

Table 9.2 GPS coordinates of historic workings.

NAD83 Zone 15N		Description
Easting	Northing	
407288	5499366	"Mystery Shaft" un-named reclaimed shaft
406962	5499474	1986 Grid Location L244W 170N
406978	5499473	Black Jack North Shear centre of west pit
406944	5499427	Black Jack Shaft centre
406945	5499509	Bulldog Shear east end of trench
406965	5499512	Bulldog Shear shaft
407011	5498507	Combination Vein SW corner of westernmost pit, 1986 Sample #4703
407317	5499432	Dulmage Vein center of eastern pit of east side of road
407287	5499443	Dulmage Vein eastern point of western trench
407170	5499296	Goldhill #2 main shaft-filled
407168	5499308	Goldhill #2 Shaft area 1986 sample #1778 approximate
407272	5499223	Goldhill #3 test shaft
407244	5499225	Goldhill main production shaft
406990	5499501	Slamdance Vein pit

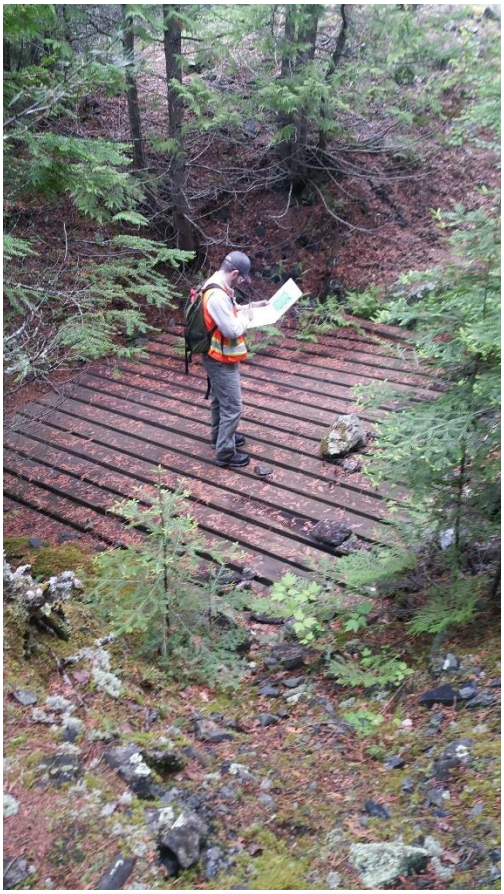


Figure 9.6 Brandon Macdonald recording the location of the Black Jack shaft.

Figure 9.7: Locating and taking a representative sample of 1986 channel sample number 4703 of the Combination Vein.

9.2.3 Sampling

A total of 14 samples which were collected as representative samples and were submitted for analysis (Table 9.3). Multiple methods were performed on the samples as detailed in Appendix F. Four samples with gold amounts above 1 g/t by standard fire assay were resubmitted for a Metallic Screening process (Table 9.4).

Table 9.3 Sample coordinates and gold assay results.

Sample ID	NAD83 ZONE 15N		Standard Fire Assay	Metallic Screen
	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Au g/t
K934651	407237	5499610	0.031	
K934652	407237	5499610	0.0025	
K934653	407000	5499471	0.256	
K934654	406993	5499460	0.009	
K934655	406989	5499507	0.006	
K934656	406989	5499507	0.005	
K934657	406982	5499504	1.31	1.45
K934658	406979	5499504	3.57	1.66
K934659	406957	5499513	0.005	
K934660	406949	5499519	0.0025	
K934661	407291	5499442	2.86	2.75
K934662	407011	5498507	14.92	15.42
K934663	407011	5498507	0.024	
K934664	407168	5499308	0.384	

Table 9.4 Metallic screen results on four samples showing a coarse gold component.

ANALYTE	Total Weight	Au +150 Weight	Au MET	Au -150 A	Au -150 B	Au -150 Avg.	Au +150
METHOD	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K	GO_FAS31K
DETECTION	0	0.01	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.5
UNITS	g	g	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
K934657	559	38.9	1.45	1.09	1.35	1.22	4.4
K934658	697	48.3	1.66	1.22	1.32	1.27	6.9
K934661	539	16	2.75	2	2.11	2.05	25.4
K934662	567	11.3	15.42	15.1	15.7	15.4	18.6

9.3 Statement of Costs

The following table describes the costs of the work program which are eligible for assessment credit. The amount being applied for is $80,102.11. The full invoice can be viewed in Appendix A.

Table 9.5 2017 UAV-Mag and October prospecting program expenditures.

Dates	Category	Item	Units	Cost/Unit	Total
October 23-26	Prospecting, Pgeo	Graham Davidson	4	$ 600.00	$ 2,400.00
October 23-26	Prospecting	Trent Potts	4	$ 600.00	$ 2,400.00
October 23-26	Field assistant	Josh Mckenzie	4	$ 300.00	$ 1,200.00
October 23-26	Food and lodging	Comfort Inn Kenora			$ 967.15
October 23-26	Transportation	Truck and Fuel			$ 1,585.00
October 23-26	Equipment				$ 240.00
October 23-26	Consumables				$ 240.00
October 23-26	Analytical				$ 1,380.00
May 20 - 24	Geophysics				$ 55,300.00
November 28	Post field				$ 625.00
				SUBTOTAL	**$ 66,337.15**
	Management Fee	15% of Sub total			$ 9,950.57
	Tax	5% GST 76,287.72			$ 3,814.39
				TOTAL	**$ 80,102.11**

10 Drilling

No drilling has been carried out by the current operator, historic diamond drilling is summarized in section 6 and 10.1.

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis, and Security

11.1 2016 and 2017 Sampling Procedure

During the 2016 and 2017 program a total of 43 representative samples were collected of various veins and lithologies. These samples were collected to enable detailed description out of the field and were collected and secured in a manor where sample integrity and provenance is maintained for future analytical procedures.

Samples collected were located by GPS in NAD83 UTM Zone 15N, the sample location was recorded in field notebooks, an Assay sample tag book and as a waypoint on a Garmin 60CSX GPS unit. Each sample was collected into its own 18" x 12" poly bag labeled with the locale (ie. "Blackjack North") and a unique 7-character sample ID (ie. K934651) assigned from a barcoded Tyvek sample book. A tear-out tag with the barcode and unique sample ID was inserted in the bag with the sample and the bag sealed with a cable tie in the field (Figure 11.1). The sample locations are marked in the field with orange flagging type and the unique sample ID number written on the flagging tape.

Figure 11.1 Representative field samples collected for further description from the Black Jack North area.

11.2 Sampling Preparation and Analysis

The 14 samples collected during the 2016 mapping program were submitted for analysis at SGS Canada Inc in Burnaby, BC. The samples were first submitted on Jun 10, 2016 for the following processes:

No. of Samples	SGS Method Code	Description
14	G_LOG02	Pre-Preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing
14	G-PRP89	Weigh, dry (up to 3.0kg) crush to 75% passing 2mm, split 250g, pulverize to 85% passing 75 microns
14	G_WGH79	Weighting of samples and reporting of weights
14	GE_IC14A	Aqua Regia digestion/ICP-AES finish
14	GE_IC14M	Aqua Regia digestion/ICP-MS finish
14	GE_IMS90A	Sodium Peroxide fusion/ICP-MS Package
14	GE_FAA313	Au, FAS, AAS, 30g-5ml (Final Mode)
1	GO_FAG303	30 g, Fire Assay, gravimetric finish (Au) (Final Mode)

Four samples which returned greater than 1 g/t Au by fire assay were resubmitted for a metallic screening process on August 19, 2016:

No. of Samples	SGS Method Code	Description
4	G_LOG02	Pre-Preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing
4	G-PUL46	Pulverize 500g, Cr Steel, 85% passing 75 microns
4	GO_FAS31_K	Pulp metallic plus fraction Grav/AAS/ICP (with 4 portions possible)

The metallic screening process can be used to better represent the gold concentration in a sample when there is coarse gold present which may not pulverize and pass through a screen. This is accomplished by screening 500g of the sample to 75 microns, weighing the plus and minus fractions, assaying the entire plus fractions, assaying 2 aliquots of the fine fraction, and finally calculating an average of the minus fraction assays and a weighted average of the minus and plus fractions.

12 Data Verification

The site visit during the 2016 program was done with intent to visit known mineralized zones and, if possible, take samples to verify the existence of gold mineralization. A total of fourteen samples were collected from outcrop in several areas of the property. The samples confirm the presence of mineralization. Best efforts were made to collect representative samples. For location information and results please refer to section 9.2, and section 11 which describes the sample security.

Table 12.1 2016 Sample locations and gold results.

Sample ID	NAD83 ZONE 15N		Standard Fire Assay	Metallic Screen
	Easting	Northing	Au g/t	Au g/t
K934651	407237	5499610	0.031	
K934652	407237	5499610	0.0025	
K934653	407000	5499471	0.256	
K934654	406993	5499460	0.009	
K934655	406989	5499507	0.006	
K934656	406989	5499507	0.005	
K934657	406982	5499504	1.31	1.45
K934658	406979	5499504	3.57	1.66
K934659	406957	5499513	0.005	
K934660	406949	5499519	0.0025	
K934661	407291	5499442	2.86	2.75
K934662	407011	5498507	14.92	15.42
K934663	407011	5498507	0.024	
K934664	407168	5499308	0.384	

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There are currently no mineral processing or metallurgical studies concerning this Property to the Authors' knowledge.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There are no currently no 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimates for this Property

15 Adjacent Properties

There are no noteworthy 43-101 compliant projects within a 10km radius of the Property.

16 Other Relevant Data and Information

To the best of the Author's knowledge the preceding text describes all available data and information concerning the project.

17 Interpretation and Conclusions

Field mapping activities on the Blackjack Property in 2016 and 2017 confirm the occurrence of gold mineralization in quartz veins as well as sulfide mineralization in shear zones.

UAV-MAG™ Geophysical surveying conducted in 2017 has identified five prominent (A, B, C, D & E in figures 9.1-9.4) magnetic anomalies of moderate to weak amplitudes. The interpretation of this survey has improved the understanding of the geological setting of the Blackjack property and structures which may host mineralization.

Historic data and interpretations published in previous assessment reports compliment observations made during the 2016 and 2017 field program Field observations and the interpretation of previous work during the preparation of this report on the Blackjack Property has yielded several conclusions:

- Sulfide mineralization occurs associated with quartz-carbonate veins in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks throughout the property.
- Gold mineralization is likely related to quartz veins within shear zones and sulfide minerals within them.
- Potential for gold mineralization associated with disseminated sulfides through host rocks to the veins exists and needs to be investigated further

Considering historic workings, and geological and mineralizing characteristics observed at the Blackjack Property as well as proximity to developed infrastructure and the associated low cost of exploration the property warrants further exploration for economic mineralization.

18 Recommendations

Field mapping activities on the Blackjack Property in 2016 and 2017 confirm the occurrence of quartz veins and sulfide mineralization in shear zones while 2017 geophysical and imagery surveys have provided additional detail on shear zones and their possible extensions interpreted from the tilt derivative by Abitibi Geophysics. Historic data and interpretations published in previous assessment reports compliment observations made during the 2016 and 2017 field programs. Field observations and the interpretation of previous work during the preparation of this report on the Blackjack Property has yielded several conclusions:

- Sulfide mineralization occurs associated with quartz-carbonate veins in sheared and altered mafic volcanic rocks throughout the property.
- Gold mineralization is likely related to quartz veins within shear zones and sulfide minerals within them.
- Potential for gold mineralization associated with disseminated sulfides through host rocks to the veins exists and needs to be investigated further

Considering historic workings, and geological and mineralizing characteristics observed at the Blackjack Property as well as proximity to developed infrastructure and the associated low cost of exploration the property warrants further exploration for economic mineralization.

18.1 Proposed Exploration Budget

The recommended exploration and work programs for the Blackjack Project are as follows:

Phase I $325,000

- Compilation, digitization, and interpretation of all available historic data $30,000
- Structural mapping and prospecting $30,000
  Detailed structural mapping and sampling to identify additional shear zones and investigate the potential for gold bearing disseminated sulfides throughout the property.
- Geophysics, detailed IP survey $180,000
  Detailed Induced Polarization survey to identify additional shear and vein systems.
- Trenching program $85,000
  Surface trenching to check geophysical anomalies.

The Phase II program is contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

Phase II $450,000

- 1500m Diamond drill program $450,000
  Diamond core drilling to verify the down dip extensions of known veins and geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

19 References

Abitibi Geophysics, 2017. High Resolution Aerovision (UAV-MAG) Survey Blackjack Project.

Ayer, J.A., Smith, P. M., Davies, J.C., 1986. Geology of the Bigstone Bay Area, District of Kenora. Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 5638.

Buckle, J. E., 1983. Bonzano Exploration Limited Preliminary Geophysical Investigation of the Gold Hill – Black Jack Property. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0019.

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Dugal, B., 1987. Results of the Property Evaluation Program Carried out on the Goldhill, Blackjack and the Golden Gate Mining Properties. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0013.

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Hodges, D.J., 1986. 1986 Summary Geological Report Goldhill/Golden Gate Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0017.

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Yeomans, W., 1992. Results of OPAP Grant OP91-643. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0015.

Zebruck, G., 1988. Report of Work. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0014.

Zebruck, G., 1990. Report of Work. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0004.

Zebruck, G., 1990. Report of Work. Ontario Assessment Report No. 52E09NW0007.

APPENDIX A: 2017 Statement of Costs

DATE: December 1, 2017

LONGFORD EXPLORATION

SEND TO:
Westridge Resources
1518-800 W Pender St
Vancouver, BC
Canada V6C 2V6

Longford Exploration Services
14501 Kidston Road
Coldstream, BC
Canada V1B1R7
778-809-7009

Black Jack 2017 Budget

Personnel			Days	Rate		Line Total
	P.Geo - Davidson		4	$ 600.00	$	2,400.00
	Geologist - Potts		4	$ 600.00	$	2,400.00
	Field Assistant - Mckenzie		4	$ 300.00	$	1,200.00
			12	**Cat. Total**	$	**6,000.00**
Food and Lodging			Units	Rate		Line Total
	Food and Groceries		1	$ 327.15	$	327.15
	Lodging	Comfort Inn Kenora	1	$ 640.00	$	640.00
				Cat. Total	$	**967.15**
Transportation			Units/Days	Unit Price		Line Total
	Truck	3/4 ton inc safety gear	4	$ 140.00	$	560.00
	Trailer	mobile field office	4	$ 50.00	$	200.00
	Fuel	per km for truck	1500	$ 0.55	$	825.00
				Cat. Total	$	**1,585.00**
Equipment Rentals			Units	Unit Price		Line Total
	Electronics Kit	radios, sat phones, GPS, per man day	12	$ 20.00	$	240.00
				Cat. Total	$	**240.00**
Consumable			Units	Unit Price		Line Total
	Field / Office Consumables	per field day	12	$ 20.00	$	240.00
				Cat. Total	$	**240.00**
Analytical			Units	Unit Price		Line Total
	Analysis - Rock	Bureau Veritas-Au	29	$ 45.00	$	1,305.00
	Sample Shipping	Greyhound			$	75.00
				Cat. Total	$	**1,380.00**
Geophysics			Units	Unit Price		Line Total
	UAV-Mag and Ortho Photo	per line km	140	$ 395.00	$	55,300.00
				Cat. Total	$	**55,300.00**
Post Field			Units	Unit Price		Line Total
	GIS and Map Making		5	$ 125.00	$	625.00
				Cat. Total	$	**625.00**

Estimated Sub Total	$	**66,337.15**
Management 15%	$	**9,950.57**
SUB TOTAL	$	**76,287.72**
GST 5 %	$	**3,814.39**
Total	$	**80,102.11**

APPENDIX B: 2017 Assay Certificates

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
6970 Napier Street
Burnaby British Columbia V5B 2C4 Canada

Submitted By: James Rogers
Receiving Lab: Canada-Timmins
Received: October 26, 2017
Report Date: December 04, 2017
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TIM17000738.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: BLACK JACK
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 29

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

PICKUP-PLP Client to Pickup Pulps
PICKUP-RJT Client to Pickup Rejects

Bureau Veritas does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-250	29	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			TIM
SLBHP	29	Sort, label and box pulps			TIM
FA330	29	Fire assay fusion Au Pt Pd by ICP-ES	30	Completed	VAN
EN002	29	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
AQ202	29	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN
FA530	1	Lead collection fire assay 30G fusion - Grav finish	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Longford Exploration Services Ltd.
6970 Napier Street
Burnaby British Columbia V5B 2C4
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
MARCUS LAU
Production Manager

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Bureau Veritas assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only. Results apply to samples as submitted.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

www.bureauveritas.com/um

Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Longford Exploration Services Ltd.**
6970 Napier Street
Burnaby British Columbia V5B 2C4 Canada

Project: BLACK JACK
Report Date: December 04, 2017

Page: 2 of 2 Part: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TIM17000738.1

	Method	WGHT	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6690451	Rock	0.69	>10000	<3	5	0.3	4733.7	178.5	228	37.1	45.0	29.3	424	2.86	24.8	27362.9	<0.1	2	4.4	0.1	86.6
6690452	Rock	1.59	7	4	4	0.1	79.6	3.5	156	0.2	105.1	45.4	1194	8.14	6.0	7.3	0.2	10	0.1	<0.1	0.4
6690453	Rock	1.22	621	<3	5	<0.1	89.7	6.9	153	0.6	86.1	34.4	1090	6.24	12.9	779.5	0.2	7	0.2	<0.1	0.7
6690454	Rock	2.61	6688	<3	3	<0.1	1387.0	245.2	137	19.9	41.4	16.4	447	2.47	5.6	8386.8	<0.1	9	1.4	0.1	53.8
6690455	Rock	1.10	1119	<3	2	0.1	986.1	125.2	32	10.6	6.8	3.5	146	0.91	0.8	1698.4	<0.1	3	0.4	0.2	24.5
6690456	Rock	0.97	13	5	6	0.1	95.9	2.5	89	0.2	69.2	27.2	675	4.66	8.3	5.8	0.1	15	0.1	<0.1	0.4
6690457	Rock	2.12	27	4	4	<0.1	27.6	1.1	93	<0.1	116.4	46.8	1274	8.93	4.3	26.5	0.2	8	<0.1	<0.1	0.2
6690458	Rock	1.63	23	9	6	<0.1	25.3	0.4	76	<0.1	117.0	42.3	1133	6.28	11.2	44.7	<0.1	6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690459	Rock	1.01	18	<3	3	0.5	92.9	0.8	71	<0.1	50.5	31.4	686	5.93	2.8	16.2	0.5	27	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690460	Rock	1.13	5	<3	<2	10.4	147.7	2.5	97	<0.1	40.4	35.8	936	7.00	13.0	1.3	0.2	44	0.1	<0.1	0.3
6690461	Rock	1.20	12	<3	3	0.3	54.0	1.6	95	<0.1	72.9	36.3	910	7.01	26.5	6.1	0.4	17	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690462	Rock	1.45	3	<3	<2	1.4	21.6	0.8	21	<0.1	6.6	4.5	183	1.05	1.3	1.6	<0.1	5	<0.1	0.1	0.1
6690463	Rock	0.95	31	<3	<2	0.2	68.8	7.1	97	0.1	85.7	43.3	925	8.55	6.0	34.0	0.4	12	0.1	0.2	0.3
6690464	Rock	1.73	112	<3	6	0.4	142.6	3.6	84	0.2	100.1	49.3	1316	8.27	4.0	104.4	0.3	31	0.1	<0.1	0.8
6690465	Rock	1.86	840	<3	<2	0.9	82.4	>10000	9569	41.4	4.0	11.7	914	4.18	87.4	774.8	11.5	786	34.0	16.9	6.7
6690466	Rock	1.58	183	<3	3	2.3	60.4	4227.7	2017	9.0	2.8	8.2	748	2.81	23.2	177.0	25.1	533	6.0	3.7	1.3
6690467	Rock	1.07	99	<3	<2	2.0	152.7	89.1	129	0.3	52.8	38.8	1166	7.68	3.3	91.7	0.5	26	0.2	0.1	0.2
6690526	Rock	2.65	5	3	6	0.1	118.9	24.8	49	0.1	50.5	21.7	481	2.98	5.3	5.4	0.2	21	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690527	Rock	2.39	11	<3	8	0.1	112.1	7.6	210	0.1	114.6	48.1	1249	10.77	8.3	9.1	0.3	5	0.2	<0.1	0.1
6690528	Rock	3.35	815	<3	4	0.2	299.7	4.0	514	0.3	60.4	26.2	937	4.42	4.7	795.0	0.1	5	5.1	<0.1	0.2
6690529	Rock	2.00	8	11	16	0.1	91.4	10.4	40	<0.1	67.8	23.2	618	2.63	5.5	6.3	0.1	29	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
6690530	Rock	1.55	8	<3	3	0.3	353.2	1.6	20	<0.1	54.5	63.7	427	3.28	<0.5	5.1	0.2	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690531	Rock	1.54	69	<3	5	0.5	2661.2	5.9	71	1.8	40.0	39.8	510	5.61	13.1	62.7	0.4	7	0.4	<0.1	0.1
6690532	Rock	2.45	10	<3	<2	0.4	111.8	2.0	71	0.1	62.8	38.0	1077	6.65	24.7	10.5	0.3	18	0.2	<0.1	0.2
6690533	Rock	3.93	10	<3	2	0.3	700.6	8.7	32	0.7	44.0	20.0	299	2.61	7.3	8.7	<0.1	6	0.4	<0.1	0.3
6690534	Rock	4.28	4	<3	<2	0.1	73.6	0.6	105	<0.1	82.9	42.9	1129	8.76	0.7	2.6	0.4	9	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690535	Rock	2.73	8	<3	<2	0.4	134.0	1.8	47	<0.1	42.1	21.2	430	3.89	0.6	0.9	0.3	13	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
6690536	Rock	2.36	4	<3	3	0.2	46.0	2.3	152	<0.1	61.0	43.8	1108	9.52	18.4	3.5	0.5	37	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
6690537	Rock	1.92	15	<3	<2	<0.1	167.4	1.5	26	<0.1	22.7	18.0	457	3.41	10.1	2.1	0.2	28	<0.1	0.2	<0.1

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.

BUREAU VERITAS MINERAL LABORATORIES Canada

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PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Longford Exploration Services Ltd.**
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Burnaby British Columbia V5B 2C4 Canada

Project: BLACK JACK
Report Date: December 04, 2017

Page: 2 of 2 Part: 2 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TIM17000738.1

	Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	2	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
6690451	Rock	46	0.33	0.005	<1	40	0.79	62	0.088	3	1.25	0.014	0.23	2.0	0.16	5.7	<0.1	0.51	3	4.9	1.3
6690452	Rock	243	1.75	0.026	1	199	4.24	41	0.284	<1	5.16	0.043	0.24	0.6	<0.01	15.9	<0.1	<0.05	11	<0.5	<0.2
6690453	Rock	190	2.55	0.022	<1	140	3.30	6	0.191	1	3.90	0.018	0.02	2.3	<0.01	21.3	<0.1	<0.05	10	<0.5	<0.2
6690454	Rock	54	1.34	0.011	<1	49	1.00	17	0.109	3	1.37	0.052	0.06	0.3	0.06	5.3	<0.1	0.14	3	3.5	0.8
6690455	Rock	8	0.75	0.002	<1	8	0.14	5	0.014	3	0.19	0.019	0.02	0.1	0.03	2.2	<0.1	0.09	<1	1.9	0.9
6690456	Rock	111	1.47	0.021	1	100	2.36	14	0.193	<1	3.22	0.135	0.06	0.2	<0.01	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5	<0.2
6690457	Rock	196	2.30	0.027	1	189	4.67	11	0.321	<1	5.73	0.010	0.05	0.2	<0.01	9.4	<0.1	<0.05	10	<0.5	<0.2
6690458	Rock	159	4.50	0.014	<1	276	4.05	16	0.206	1	4.63	0.010	0.15	0.6	<0.01	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5	<0.2
6690459	Rock	169	1.40	0.048	3	54	1.62	45	0.365	1	2.85	0.081	0.17	0.4	<0.01	12.0	<0.1	0.08	7	<0.5	<0.2
6690460	Rock	188	5.30	0.032	1	70	1.85	121	0.160	<1	2.70	0.047	1.01	4.0	0.01	23.7	0.3	1.07	7	1.0	<0.2
6690461	Rock	261	2.05	0.042	3	99	2.68	37	0.185	2	3.88	0.071	0.18	0.3	<0.01	27.3	<0.1	<0.05	12	<0.5	<0.2
6690462	Rock	19	0.52	0.003	<1	10	0.21	5	0.013	2	0.33	0.072	0.02	1.8	<0.01	3.3	<0.1	0.14	<1	<0.5	<0.2
6690463	Rock	293	1.26	0.045	4	116	3.23	38	0.120	2	4.59	0.029	0.38	1.0	<0.01	28.1	0.1	<0.05	13	<0.5	<0.2
6690464	Rock	225	3.41	0.034	3	144	3.51	39	0.121	2	4.81	0.008	0.25	0.3	<0.01	24.6	<0.1	<0.05	12	<0.5	<0.2
6690465	Rock	10	2.27	0.075	49	4	0.28	35	0.010	<1	0.37	0.133	0.04	0.1	6.46	2.1	<0.1	2.88	1	10.7	41.4
6690466	Rock	14	1.71	0.095	116	3	0.28	247	0.007	2	0.76	0.105	0.27	0.1	1.26	1.4	<0.1	0.96	2	2.3	8.4
6690467	Rock	259	6.17	0.053	4	64	2.12	66	0.298	2	3.50	0.038	0.16	1.0	0.04	20.3	<0.1	0.21	12	<0.5	0.2
6690526	Rock	62	1.36	0.020	2	63	1.42	8	0.191	1	2.55	0.236	0.02	<0.1	<0.01	6.3	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
6690527	Rock	258	0.89	0.032	1	230	4.61	24	0.248	1	6.27	0.032	0.10	0.3	<0.01	15.2	<0.1	<0.05	13	0.8	<0.2
6690528	Rock	106	4.81	0.007	<1	98	2.11	28	0.114	3	2.72	0.011	0.12	5.6	0.04	7.2	<0.1	0.06	6	<0.5	<0.2
6690529	Rock	57	2.78	0.015	<1	97	1.15	33	0.149	1	2.87	0.289	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	7.1	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
6690530	Rock	54	5.54	0.019	2	15	0.28	31	0.151	1	0.79	0.057	0.14	0.2	<0.01	4.9	<0.1	1.08	2	4.4	<0.2
6690531	Rock	123	1.45	0.033	4	36	0.92	73	0.242	<1	1.94	0.103	0.31	0.2	<0.01	9.9	0.1	0.73	6	6.4	0.4
6690532	Rock	216	3.68	0.030	3	88	2.39	6	0.236	<1	3.45	0.017	0.03	0.4	<0.01	22.7	<0.1	0.09	11	<0.5	<0.2
6690533	Rock	65	1.30	0.007	<1	27	0.68	2	0.043	<1	0.99	0.027	<0.01	0.2	<0.01	7.6	<0.1	0.33	3	1.1	<0.2
6690534	Rock	261	2.62	0.051	2	122	3.24	15	0.334	<1	4.55	0.025	0.05	0.5	<0.01	16.9	<0.1	<0.05	14	<0.5	<0.2
6690535	Rock	86	1.22	0.037	3	36	1.44	28	0.198	<1	2.24	0.178	0.06	0.1	<0.01	8.1	<0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5	<0.2
6690536	Rock	319	4.29	0.052	4	73	2.54	132	0.325	<1	4.62	0.021	0.74	0.3	<0.01	24.6	0.2	<0.05	14	<0.5	<0.2
6690537	Rock	101	1.84	0.031	3	34	1.05	24	0.194	1	2.41	0.211	0.09	0.1	<0.01	10.0	<0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5	<0.2

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Burnaby British Columbia V5B 2C4 Canada

Project: BLACK JACK
Report Date: December 04, 2017

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TIM17000738.1

	Method	FA530
	Analyte	Au
	Unit	gm/t
	MDL	0.9
6690451	Rock	50.1
6690452	Rock	
6690453	Rock	
6690454	Rock	
6690455	Rock	
6690456	Rock	
6690457	Rock	
6690458	Rock	
6690459	Rock	
6690460	Rock	
6690461	Rock	
6690462	Rock	
6690463	Rock	
6690464	Rock	
6690465	Rock	
6690466	Rock	
6690467	Rock	
6690526	Rock	
6690527	Rock	
6690528	Rock	
6690529	Rock	
6690530	Rock	
6690531	Rock	
6690532	Rock	
6690533	Rock	
6690534	Rock	
6690535	Rock	
6690536	Rock	
6690537	Rock	

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

	Method	WGHT	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP 6690455	QC					0.1	1002.0	126.8	32	11.2	6.5	3.6	148	0.93	1.0	2108.3	<0.1	3	0.4	0.2	25.7
6690528	Rock	3.35	815	<3	4	0.2	299.7	4.0	514	0.3	60.4	26.2	937	4.42	4.7	795.0	0.1	5	5.1	<0.1	0.2
REP 6690528	QC		812	<3	4																
6690529	Rock	2.00	8	11	16	0.1	91.4	10.4	40	<0.1	67.8	23.2	618	2.63	5.5	6.3	0.1	29	0.2	<0.1	<0.1
REP 6690529	QC					<0.1	91.2	10.4	40	<0.1	66.7	22.4	617	2.57	5.6	5.5	0.1	29	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Core Reject Duplicates																					
6690455	Rock	1.10	1119	<3	2	0.1	986.1	125.2	32	10.6	6.8	3.5	146	0.91	0.8	1698.4	<0.1	3	0.4	0.2	24.5
DUP 6690455	QC		2744	<3	<2	0.1	1247.3	157.2	35	13.5	4.3	2.3	119	0.80	<0.5	2668.8	<0.1	2	0.5	0.2	32.1
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		223	108	503																
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		257	114	506																
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		222	108	478																
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		238	104	494																
STD DS11	Standard					14.6	148.0	145.5	355	1.8	81.2	14.0	1034	3.05	43.8	84.0	8.5	73	2.5	8.4	13.5
STD DS11	Standard					14.4	153.1	136.0	342	1.7	77.2	13.6	1035	3.10	42.9	70.9	7.6	68	2.2	8.0	12.1
STD OXC129	Standard					1.2	26.9	7.6	40	<0.1	78.8	21.0	408	2.97	0.6	192.1	1.9	182	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
STD OXC129	Standard					1.2	26.6	5.9	40	<0.1	79.2	20.2	421	2.99	<0.5	204.0	1.7	182	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected			230	108	476																
STD OXC129 Expected						1.3	28	6.2	42.9		79.5	20.3	421	3.065	0.6	195	1.9				
STD DS11 Expected						14.6	149	138	345	1.71	77.7	14.2	1055	3.1	42.8	79	7.65	67.3	2.37	8.74	12.2
BLK	Blank		2	<3	<2																
BLK	Blank		<2	<3	3																

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

	Method	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Te
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	2	0.01	0.001	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5	0.2
Pulp Duplicates																					
REP 6690455	QC	9	0.77	0.002	<1	8	0.15	5	0.014	3	0.20	0.019	0.02	0.1	0.03	2.7	<0.1	0.09	<1	2.2	0.8
6690528	Rock	106	4.81	0.007	<1	98	2.11	28	0.114	3	2.72	0.011	0.12	5.6	0.04	7.2	<0.1	0.06	6	<0.5	<0.2
REP 6690528	QC																				
6690529	Rock	57	2.78	0.015	<1	97	1.15	33	0.149	1	2.87	0.289	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	7.1	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
REP 6690529	QC	57	2.71	0.014	<1	101	1.13	33	0.144	1	2.80	0.278	0.10	<0.1	<0.01	6.9	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5	<0.2
Core Reject Duplicates																					
6690455	Rock	8	0.75	0.002	<1	8	0.14	5	0.014	3	0.19	0.019	0.02	0.1	0.03	2.2	<0.1	0.09	<1	1.9	0.9
DUP 6690455	QC	4	0.55	0.002	<1	6	0.06	5	0.008	2	0.09	0.014	0.01	<0.1	0.03	0.6	<0.1	0.12	<1	2.6	1.0
Reference Materials																					
STD AGPROOF	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard																				
STD DS11	Standard	48	1.07	0.074	19	60	0.84	379	0.095	8	1.15	0.072	0.39	2.9	0.30	3.4	5.1	0.29	5	2.2	4.7
STD DS11	Standard	47	1.06	0.070	19	60	0.84	374	0.094	7	1.14	0.070	0.40	2.9	0.24	3.5	4.7	0.27	5	2.5	4.6
STD OXC129	Standard	51	0.68	0.095	12	50	1.57	50	0.392	1	1.55	0.577	0.34	<0.1	<0.01	1.0	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD OXC129	Standard	50	0.68	0.099	12	52	1.53	49	0.395	2	1.54	0.584	0.36	<0.1	<0.01	1.1	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5	<0.2
STD SP49	Standard																				
STD SQ70	Standard																				
STD AGPROOF Expected																					
STD SP49 Expected																					
STD SQ70 Expected																					
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected																					
STD OXC129 Expected		51	0.684	0.102	12.5	52	1.545	50	0.4	1	1.58	0.59	0.3655			1.1			5.5		
STD DS11 Expected		50	1.063	0.0701	18.6	61.5	0.85	385	0.0976		1.1795	0.0762	0.4	2.9	0.26	3.4	4.9	0.2835	5.1	2.2	4.56
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

		Method	FA530
		Analyte	Au
		Unit	gm/t
		MDL	0.9
Pulp Duplicates			
REP 6690455	QC		
6690528	Rock		
REP 6690528	QC		
6690529	Rock		
REP 6690529	QC		
Core Reject Duplicates			
6690455	Rock		
DUP 6690455	QC		
Reference Materials			
STD AGPROOF	Standard		<0.9
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		
STD CDN-PGMS-19	Standard		
STD DS11	Standard		
STD DS11	Standard		
STD OXC129	Standard		
STD OXC129	Standard		
STD SP49	Standard		18.0
STD SQ70	Standard		39.6
STD AGPROOF Expected			0
STD SP49 Expected			18.34
STD SQ70 Expected			39.62
STD CDN-PGMS-19 Expected			
STD OXC129 Expected			
STD DS11 Expected			
BLK	Blank		
BLK	Blank		

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

		WGHT	FA330	FA330	FA330	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202	AQ202
		Wgt	Au	Pt	Pd	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
		kg	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	2	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
BLK	Blank					<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank		<2	<3	<2																
BLK	Blank		2	<3	<2																
BLK	Blank					<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1-TIM	Prep Blank		9	<3	<2	0.9	2.7	1.1	42	<0.1	1.2	4.4	633	1.82	2.1	5.5	2.0	37	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
G1-TIM	Prep Blank		7	<3	<2	1.0	3.1	1.2	44	<0.1	1.1	4.2	717	1.92	2.2	5.9	2.2	44	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

		AQ202 V ppm 2	AQ202 Ca % 0.01	AQ202 P % 0.001	AQ202 La ppm 1	AQ202 Cr ppm 1	AQ202 Mg % 0.01	AQ202 Ba ppm 1	AQ202 Tl % 0.001	AQ202 B ppm 1	AQ202 Al % 0.01	AQ202 Na % 0.001	AQ202 K % 0.01	AQ202 W ppm 0.1	AQ202 Hg ppm 0.01	AQ202 Sc ppm 0.1	AQ202 Tl ppm 0.1	AQ202 S % 0.05	AQ202 Ga ppm 1	AQ202 Se ppm 0.5	AQ202 Te ppm 0.2
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<0.001	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5	<0.2
Prep Wash																					
G1-TIM	Prep Blank	20	0.77	0.039	7	3	0.55	166	0.077	4	1.24	0.119	0.15	<0.1	<0.01	3.9	<0.1	0.08	4	<0.5	<0.2
G1-TIM	Prep Blank	20	0.90	0.041	8	3	0.57	168	0.084	3	1.34	0.119	0.14	<0.1	<0.01	4.3	<0.1	0.08	4	<0.5	<0.2

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT TIM17000738.1

		FA530 Au gm/t 0.9
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	<0.9
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	
BLK	Blank	
Prep Wash		
G1-TIM	Prep Blank	
G1-TIM	Prep Blank	

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APPENDIX C: UAV-MAG Flight Specifications

5. HIGH RESOLUTION AEROVISION (UAV-MAG) SURVEY

- *TYPE OF SURVEY*: Measurement of the total magnetic intensity (TMI) with GPS readings at every 0.1 second (1 m) using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). The plotted total magnetic values were corrected for diurnal variations using readings taken every 6 seconds by a synchronized local base station.

- *PERSONNEL*:

Michael Burns,	Crew Chief
Kiyavash Parvar,	Pilot & Data QC
Andrew G. Nandram,	Pilot & Data QC
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Madjid Chemam, P. Geo.,	QA/QC, Processing and Report
Pierre Bérubé, Eng.,	Final validation of product conformity

- *SURVEY COVERAGE*: **143 line-km**

- *DATA ACQUISITION*: May 20th to 24th, 2017

- *FLIGHT SPECIFICATIONS*:

Acquisition: ***Pioneer Aerial Surveys Ltd.***

Aircraft: AutoCopter UAV Multicopter M6

Automated Flight Control:
The AutoCopter robotic mini-helicopter has two flight modes: semi-autonomous and fully autonomous.
For the fully-autonomous flight mode, the AutoCopter utilizes a GPS system, where the operator uploads a flight plan to the AutoCopter via a laptop computer, using GPS waypoints. In this mode, the operator starts the AutoCopter, engages the Flight Control System (FCS), commands the AutoCopter to take off and turns all flight operations over to the FCS. The operator can regain manual control of the AutoCopter at any time by going back to the semi-autonomous mode.

❑ *FLIGHT SPECIFICATIONS (CON'T)*

- Nominal survey speed: ~35 km/h
- Terrain clearance: 36 m ±3m
- Sampling: 0.1 second (10 Hz)

- Traverse direction: Azimuth 0°
- Traverse spacing: 20 m
- Tie line direction: Azimuth 90°
- Tie spacing: 200 m

❑ *AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER*

GEM GSMP-35U Potassium magnetometer system.

Featuring:

Resolution:	0,0001 nT
Sensitivity:	0,0003 nT @ 1Hz
Absolute accuracy:	+/- 0,1 nT
Sampling interval:	10, 20 Hz
Gradient tolerance:	> 50 000 nT/m
Dynamic range:	20 000 – 120 000 nT
Orientation range:	10° to 80° and 100° to 170°
Heading error:	≤0,05 nT

❑ *BASE STATION*

GEM Systems GSM-19, v7, s/n 6102128
Proton precession magnetometer with Overhauser effect

Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute accuracy:	0.2 nT
Cycle time:	6 seconds
Reference field:	56 650 nT

❑ *RADAR ALTIMETER*

Micro Laser MLM-120

Range:	120 m
Accuracy:	+/- 5 cm
Resolution:	1 cm
Pulse frequency:	12 Hz

- *GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM*

  NovAtel's CDGPS (Canada-Wide Differencial Global Positioning System Correction Service)

  Positional accuracy: ±0.6 m

- *QUALITY CONTROL*

  Before the survey:
  - ✓ All magnetometers were successfully field-tested and automatically synchronized with GPS time.
  - ✓ The pilot uploads the flight plan to the AutoCopter via a laptop computer and ensure no errors in the GPS waypoints.
  - ✓ The pilot estimates the number of lines to survey before switching to the manual mode to return the AutoCopter to the field base operation to change its batteries.

  During data acquisition:
  - ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist had to successfully test for any magnetic contamination before each take-off.
  - ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist reviewed (validated) the quality of the recorded data every time the AutoCopter returns to the base of operations.
  - ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist ensure no active geomagnetic activity would be encountered during the survey by visiting the Space Weather Canada website: (www.spaceweather.gc.ca/forecast-prevision).

  At the Base of Operations:
  - ✓ Field QCs were inspected & validated.
  - ✓ The data set was viewed on a line by line basis to check for errors using a profile editor
  - ✓ Base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database.
  - ✓ AeroVision data was corrected for diurnal variations
  - ✓ Conventional levelling:
    - ✓ Statistical levelling of tie lines
    - ✓ Full levelling of survey lines
  - ✓ Microlevelling: applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining in the data.

LONGFORD EXPLORATION

HIGH RESOLUTION AEROVISION (UAV-MAG) SURVEY

BLACKJACK PROJECT

KIRKUP TOWNSHIP, KENORA, ONTARIO, CANADA

LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

17N055 **JULY 2017**

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Fax: 1.819.874.8801
info@ageophysics.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table 1. Maps Produced

Map Number	Description	Scale
High Resolution AeroVision (UAV-MAG) Survey		
1.2	Total Field Contours (nT)	1:5000
1.4	Calculated Vertical Gradient Contours (nT/m)	1:5000
10.0	Geophysical Interpretation	1:5000

1. GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

Magnetic data has proven to be an excellent tool for mapping of basement lithologies and structure. At the Blackjack Project, the purpose of carrying out an AeroVision survey is to improve the geological understanding of the property (lithological discrimination) especially the location of major tectonic features (shears and faults), thought to be important controls in the emplacement of the gold and sulphide mineralization.

To achieve the geophysical objectives of this project the following steps were carried out:

- ✓ Process the magnetic data to provide a high quality image of the total & residual magnetic field.
- ✓ Generate a range of high resolution normalized derivatives and illustrate their effectiveness for structural mapping.
- ✓ Outline the tectonic features of the property.
- ✓ Delineate discrete magnetic anomalies to define their positions and their amplitudes.

Recorded total magnetic field values over the Blackjack property range from 56 475 to 57 650 nT (average 56 620 nT). Analysis of the total magnetic field map presented in Figure 1, reveals that the entire area under consideration can be broadly divided into three zones:

Zone I covers most of the central part of the grid; this zone corresponds to metavolcanic rocks which are characterized by low magnetic intensities. Four (4) prominent magnetic features (**A**, **B, C & D**) were highlighted in this zone. Amplitudes of these anomalies vary from 20 to 40 nT above a magnetic background of about 56 600 nT (figure 2). Historic mining shafts and pits (Blackjack, Blackjack North, Bulidog and Slamdance) seem associated to magnetic feature **B**. A few other scattered short-wavelength magnetic anomalies were also identified in this zone.

Zone II covers the northern portion of the survey grid. From a regional magnetic point of view, this zone corresponds to the southern flank of a broad magnetic feature (lineament) of 1.25 km in length trending NE-SW. Moderate to high magnetic responses reaching 400 nT in amplitude were recorded in this zone.

Zone III covers the southern part of the study grid. Two distinctive magnetic lineaments were detected in this zone. The first lineament is in the SSE section of the grid and seems trending NW-SE. Residual amplitude of this structure reaches 385 nT above a local magnetic background of 56 525 nT. Quantitative interpretation of this anomaly reveals that the causative source is very close to the surface (outcropping source). Its width is between 40m - 50 m, dipping to the NE and its magnetic susceptibility is likely to be in the 0.035 - 0.04 SI range.

As regards the second identified magnetic lineament, this dike-like shaped structure appears trending E-W to NE-SW (forming semi-arc) and shows a discontinued character caused probably by the past tectonic events. Residual amplitudes of this lineament vary from 50 to 900 nT above a background of 56 600 nT. According to the geological map of the Blackjack property, this magnetic feature corresponds to mafic intrusive rocks (gabbro, norite, etc.).

To note, the presence of a moderate to weak magnetic anomaly (**E**) in zone III, at coordinates (406 990 mE; 5 498 535). This anomaly shows the same magnetic amplitude as the previous anomalies **A**, **B** and **C** outlined in zone I. Apparently, rock samples with high gold contents were collected within this zone and the Combination North & South mineralized zones appears associated with this magnetic anomaly.

To further characterize the magnetic anomalies within the Blackjack project, enhancement techniques consisting of residual anomaly reduced to the pole, vertical gradient and tilt derivative were calculated to clarify the expected signatures, and to accentuate shallow magnetic features (enhance detail and sharpen sources) at the expense of deep features (figures 2 and 3).

All the major lineations that are indicative of faults/shears have been interpreted and reported on the Geophysical Interpretation map (#10) with the residual amplitude contours (figure 4).

2. CONCLUSION

Airborne magnetic datasets are considered essential components for mineral exploration programs. It is indirectly used to search structures and lithological units where gold-bearing mineralization could be located. The interpretation of the AeroVision magnetic survey in this project has improved the understanding of the geological setting of the Blackjack property. Five prominent (A, B, C, D & E) magnetic anomalies of moderate to weak amplitudes were identified from the present magnetic survey.

- High quality displays of the TMF, the RTP residual field, the vertical gradient, and the tilt derivative were generated to highlight subtle magnetic trends and to improve the magnetic picture of the Blackjack property.
- Domain boundaries are roughly delineated using the contours of the residual magnetic anomalies.
- The faults were traced mainly using the gradient tilt angle, and the sun shading effect to enhance particular lineaments.

The interpretation of the geophysical data embodied in this report is essentially a geophysical appraisal of the Blackjack Project. As such, it incorporates only as much geoscientific information as the author had on hand at the time. Geologists thoroughly familiar with the studied area may be in a better position to evaluate the geological significance of the various geophysical signatures. Moreover, as time passes and data provided by follow-up programs are compiled, the priority and significance of exploration targets reported in this study may be downgraded or upgraded.

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.

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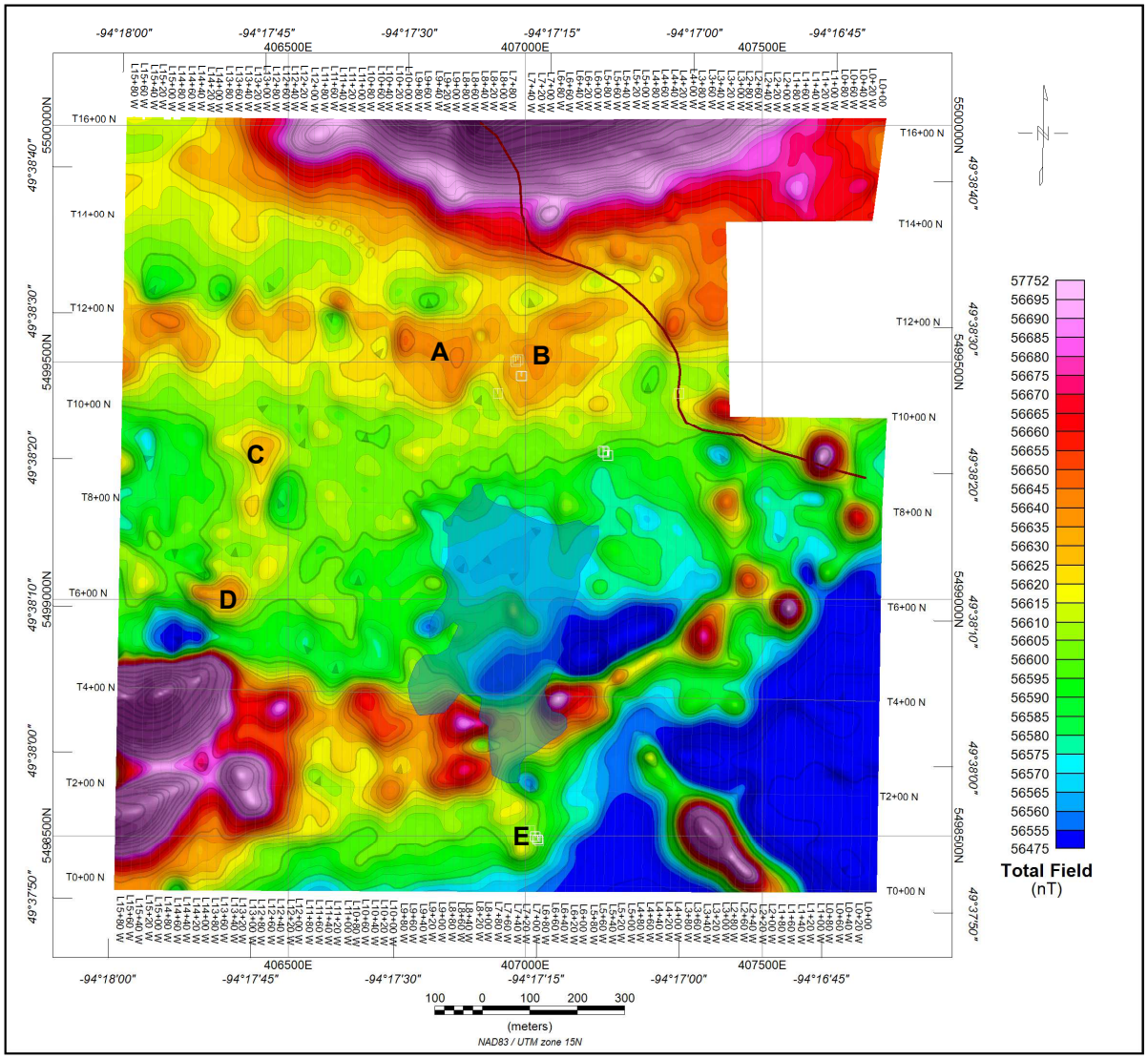

Figure 1. High resolution total magnetic field contours map of the Blackjack Project

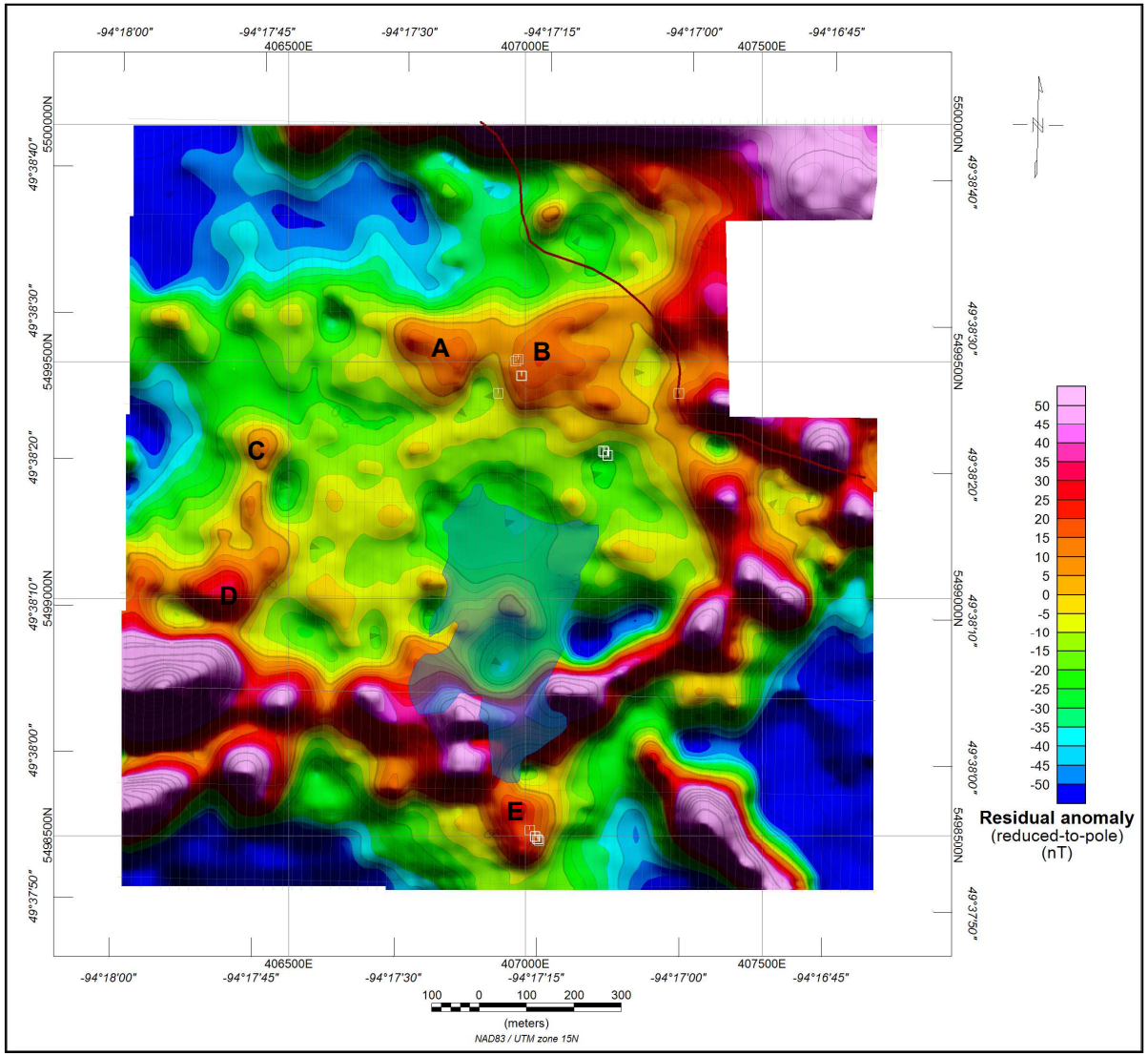

Figure 2. AeroVision residual magnetic anomaly reduced to the pole, Blackjack Project

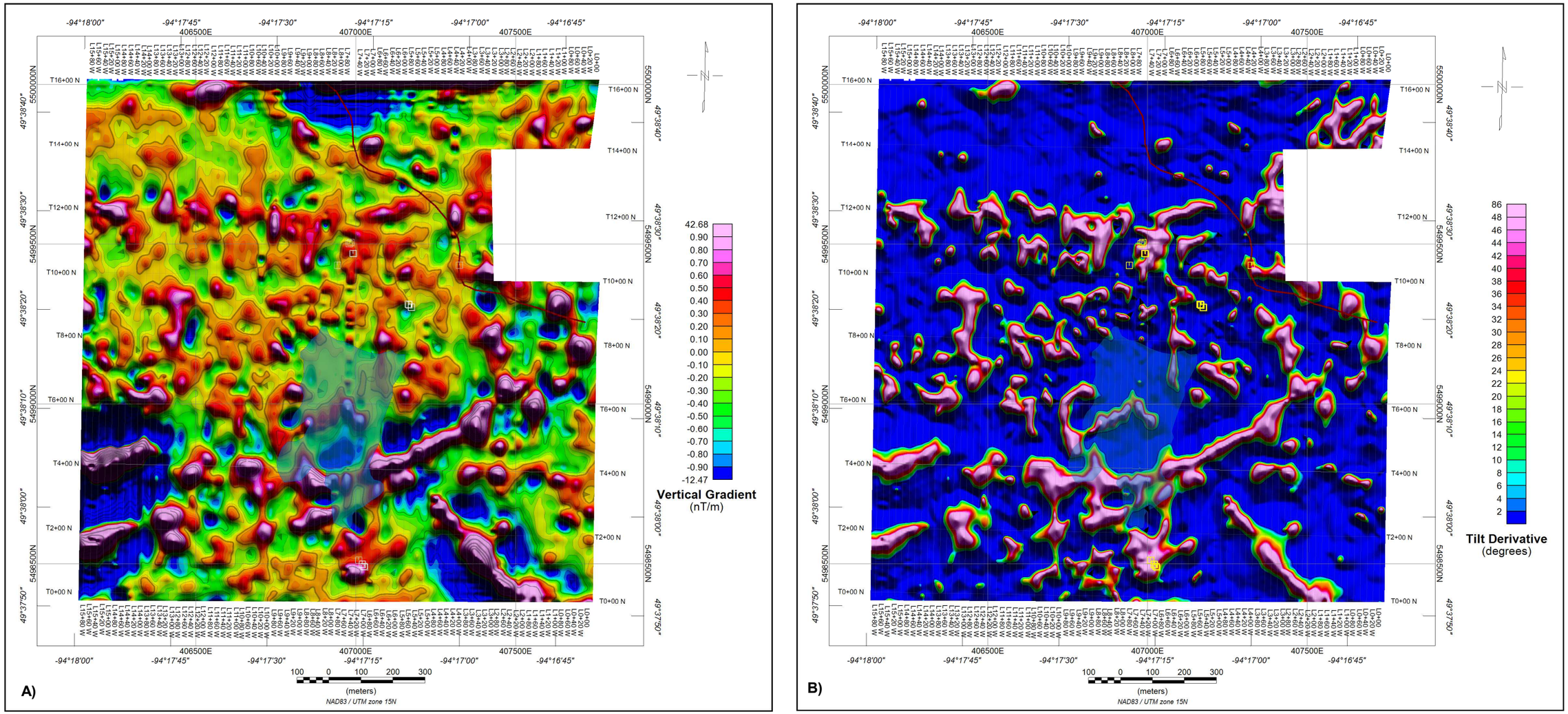

Figure 3. Calculated vertical magnetic gradient anomaly (A); calculated Tilt Derivative anomaly (B), of the Blackjack Project

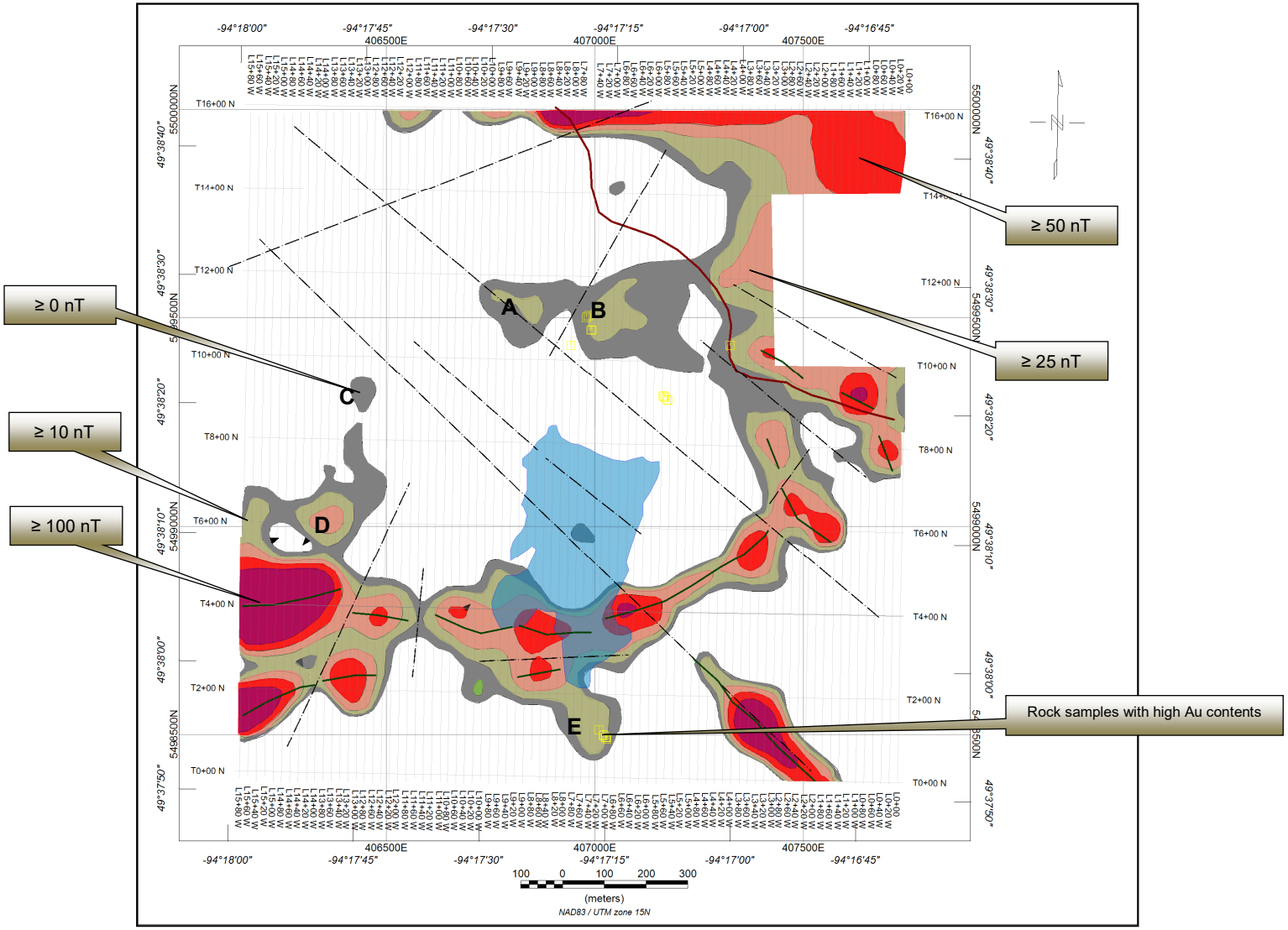

Figure 4. Simplified geophysical interpretation map of the Blackjack project

3. MANDATE

❑ *PROJECT ID*	**Blackjack Project** (Our reference: **17N055**)
❑ *GENERAL LOCATION*	Southeast of Kenora, Ontario, Canada
❑ *CUSTOMER*	**Longford Exploration** 14501 Kidston Road Coldstream BC, V1B 1R7 **Telephone:** (604) 565-4236
❑ *REPRESENTATIVE*	**Mr. James Rogers** Geoscientist, President and CEO jrogers@longfordexploration.com
❑ *SURVEY TYPE*	• High Resolution AeroVision (UAV-MAG) survey
❑ *GEOPHYSICAL OBJECTIVES*	• To improve the geological understanding of the property • Help identify gold bearing structures for further exploration

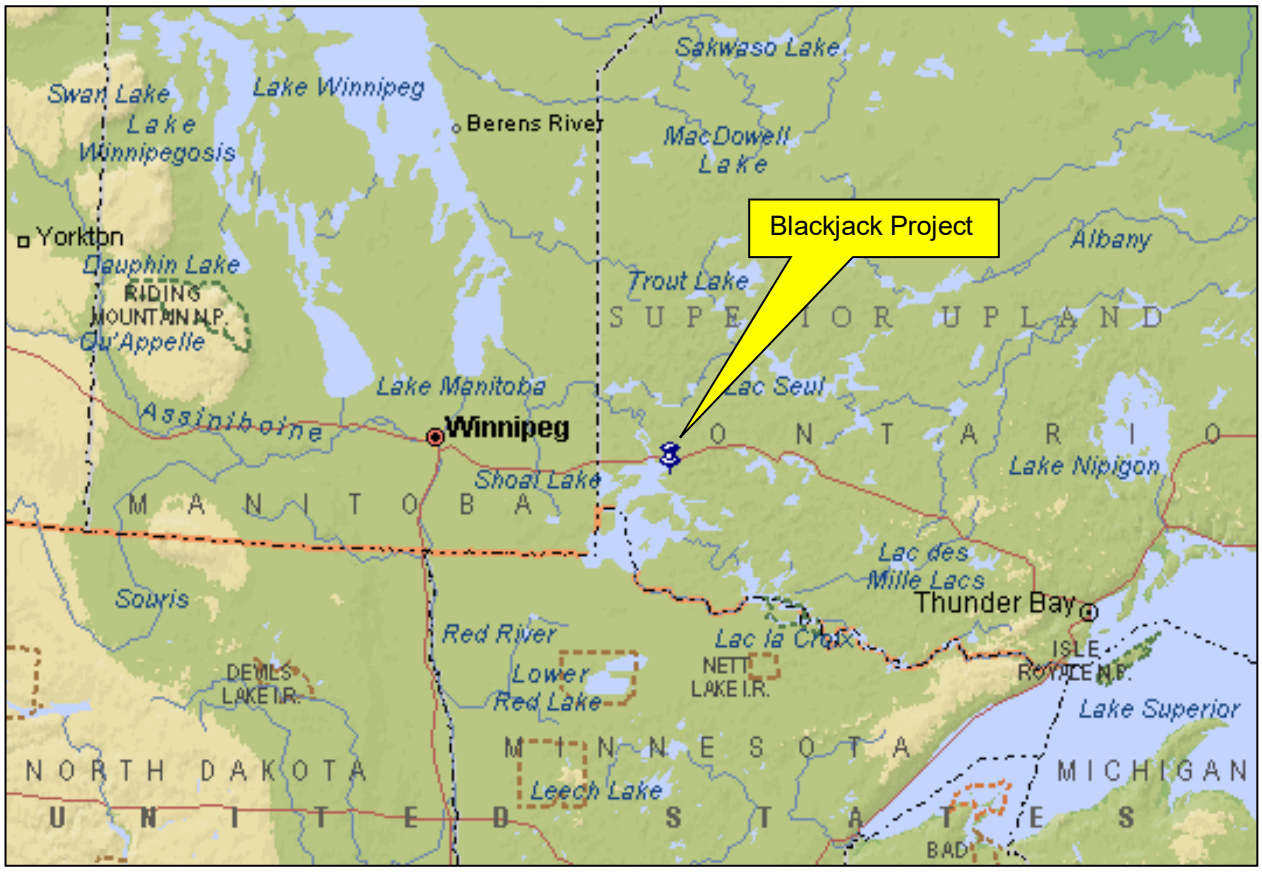

Figure 5. General location of the Blackjack Project

4. BLACKJACK PROJECT

- *LOCATION*

  Kirkup Township, Kenora, Ontario, Canada
  Centred on 49°38'19" N and 94°17'19" W
  NAD83 / UTM zone 15N: 407 000 mE, 5 499 200 mN
  NTS sheet: 52E/09

- *NEAREST SETTLEMENT*

  City of Kenora: approximately 20 km to the northwest.

- *ACCESS*

  The Blackjack property is accessed by 33 km of road from Kenora by driving southeast on paved Highway 17 for approximately 21 km, then south on paved Storm Bay road for about 12 km, then east on the Blindford road.

- *GEOMORPHOLOGY*

  The Blackjack area has a humid continental climate typical of the Canadian shield region. The topography is relatively uniform with low rolling hills amongst lakes and wetlands. Elevation of the survey grid ranges from 330 m to 380 m above sea level. Vegetation is moderately dense and is typical of the Boreal forest. Hydrographically, a few lakes (Islet Lake, Clear Lake, etc.) were encountered throughout the survey grid.

- *MINING LAND TENURE*

  Claim #4271040 encompassed in the present project is wholly 100% owned by Longford Exploration.

- *CULTURAL FEATURES*

  No cultural features have affected the quality of the geophysical data.

- *SURVEY GRID*

  The AeroVision survey consists of 80 lines (from L 15+80W to L 0+00W) of 1.6 km in length regularly spaced at 20 m and oriented N0°. Nine tie-lines (TL 0+00N to TL 16+00N) complete the survey grid.

  Refer to figure 6 for a plan view of the zone covered by the present survey.

- *COORDINATE SYSTEM*

  Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15N
  Datum: NAD83

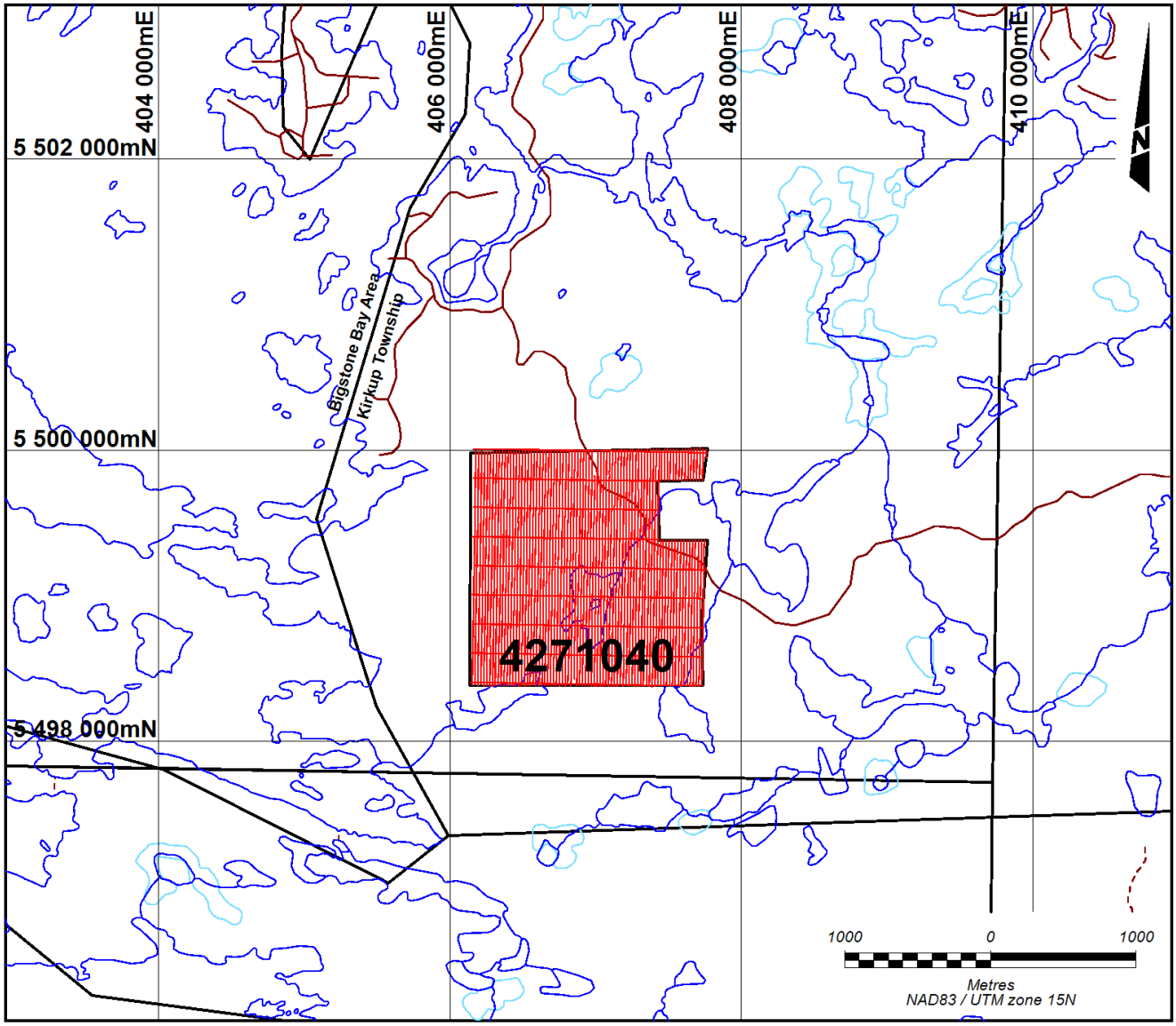

Figure 6. Index of claims and AeroVision flight coverage within the Blackjack Project

5. HIGH RESOLUTION AEROVISION (UAV-MAG) SURVEY

- ❑ *TYPE OF SURVEY*

  Measurement of the total magnetic intensity (TMI) with GPS readings at every 0.1 second (1 m) using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). The plotted total magnetic values were corrected for diurnal variations using readings taken every 6 seconds by a synchronized local base station.

- ❑ *PERSONNEL*

Michael Burns,	Crew Chief
Kiyavash Parvar,	Pilot & Data QC
Andrew G. Nandram,	Pilot & Data QC
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Madjid Chemam, P. Geo.,	QA/QC, Processing and Report
Pierre Bérubé, Eng.,	Final validation of product conformity

- ❑ *SURVEY COVERAGE*

  143 line-km

- ❑ *DATA ACQUISITION*

  May 20th to 24th, 2017

- ❑ *FLIGHT SPECIFICATIONS*

  Acquisition: ***Pioneer Aerial Surveys Ltd.***

  Aircraft: AutoCopter UAV Multicopter M6

  Automated Flight Control:
  The AutoCopter robotic mini-helicopter has two flight modes: semi-autonomous and fully autonomous.
  For the fully-autonomous flight mode, the AutoCopter utilizes a GPS system, where the operator uploads a flight plan to the AutoCopter via a laptop computer, using GPS waypoints. In this mode, the operator starts the AutoCopter, engages the Flight Control System (FCS), commands the AutoCopter to take off and turns all flight operations over to the FCS. The operator can regain manual control of the AutoCopter at any time by going back to the semi-autonomous mode.

❑ *FLIGHT SPECIFICATIONS (CON'T)*

- Nominal survey speed: ~35 km/h
- Terrain clearance: 36 m ±3m
- Sampling: 0.1 second (10 Hz)

- Traverse direction: Azimuth 0°
- Traverse spacing: 20 m
- Tie line direction: Azimuth 90°
- Tie spacing: 200 m

❑ *AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER*

GEM GSMP-35U Potassium magnetometer system.

Featuring:

Resolution:	0,0001 nT
Sensitivity:	0,0003 nT @ 1Hz
Absolute accuracy:	+/- 0,1 nT
Sampling interval:	10, 20 Hz
Gradient tolerance:	> 50 000 nT/m
Dynamic range:	20 000 – 120 000 nT
Orientation range:	10° to 80° and 100° to 170°
Heading error:	≤0,05 nT

❑ *BASE STATION*

GEM Systems GSM-19, v7, s/n 6102128
Proton precession magnetometer with Overhauser effect

Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute accuracy:	0.2 nT
Cycle time:	6 seconds
Reference field:	56 650 nT

❑ *RADAR ALTIMETER*

Micro Laser MLM-120

Range:	120 m
Accuracy:	+/- 5 cm
Resolution:	1 cm
Pulse frequency:	12 Hz

- ❑ *GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM*

NovAtel's CDGPS (Canada-Wide Differencial Global Positioning System Correction Service)

Positional accuracy: ±0.6 m

- ❑ *QUALITY CONTROL*

Before the survey:

- ✓ All magnetometers were successfully field-tested and automatically synchronized with GPS time.
- ✓ The pilot uploads the flight plan to the AutoCopter via a laptop computer and ensure no errors in the GPS waypoints.
- ✓ The pilot estimates the number of lines to survey before switching to the manual mode to return the AutoCopter to the field base operation to change its batteries.

During data acquisition:

- ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist had to successfully test for any magnetic contamination before each take-off.
- ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist reviewed (validated) the quality of the recorded data every time the AutoCopter returns to the base of operations.
- ✓ The QA/QC geophysicist ensure no active geomagnetic activity would be encountered during the survey by visiting the Space Weather Canada website: (www.spaceweather.gc.ca/forecast-prevision).

At the Base of Operations:

- ✓ Field QCs were inspected & validated.
- ✓ The data set was viewed on a line by line basis to check for errors using a profile editor
- ✓ Base station magnetometer data was edited and merged into the Geosoft GDB database.
- ✓ AeroVision data was corrected for diurnal variations
- ✓ Conventional levelling:
  - ✓ Statistical levelling of tie lines
  - ✓ Full levelling of survey lines
- ✓ Microlevelling: applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining in the data.

6. DELIVERABLES

➢ DATA PRESENTATION

- ❑ *TOTAL FIELD CONTOURS*

The total magnetic field (TMF) was gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm with grid cell size of 5 m. One pass of a 3 x 3 Hanning filter was applied to the resulting grid, which was then re-gridded with a cell size of 1 m to improve the overall appearance of the final map (1.2).

The Geosoft colour table (Clrb64.tbl) was used with linear interval of 5 nT from 56 550 nT to 57 000 nT.

- ❑ *CALCULATED VERTICAL GRADIENT*

Using a convolution filter method, the vertical gradient (1.4) of the total magnetic field is calculated to enhance the high frequency component of the magnetic data and eliminate long wavelength regional effects. This high frequency enhancement resolves the contacts of magnetic features more accurately than the total field response.

The Oasis Montaj color table (Clra64.tbl) was used with linear intervals of 0.25 nT/m from -5.0 nT/m to +5 nT/m.

- ❑ *MAPS PRODUCED*

A plot of three (3) magnetic contour maps produced at scale 1:5 000, are inserted in pouches at the end of this report.

All plan maps are registered to the NAD83 / UTM zone 15N, grid coordinate system at the end of the report as collected in the field.

Our Quality System requires that every final map be inspected by at least two qualified persons before being approved and included in a final report.

- ❑ *DIGITAL DATA*

The above-described maps are delivered in the Oasis Montaj map file format on DVD-Rom.

A copy of all survey acquisition data (ASCII text format) and processed data (Geosoft Montaj databases) are also delivered on DVD-Rom.