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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT,

FOR

CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP

ON THE

PINE SOUTH PROPERRTY

DELORO TOWNSHIP

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

JC Grant

Prepared by: J. C. Grant,

May 2019

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SUMMARY:

Central Timmins Exploration Corp. (CTEC) has an extensive property position within the City of Timmins, Ontario (Fig.1). Several Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical profiles (6) with associated magnetic and VLF (EM) surveys (7 plus tie lines) of varying lengths, were completed on a 12.3 line-km grid, within the Deloro portion of the much larger CTEC Central Timmins Project. This work was performed by Exsics Exploration Ltd. from March 20th to April 10th 2019 along profiles with chained data point intervals. All GPS coordinates are NADS 83 UTM Zone 17.

The purpose of the program was to test the area for favorable responses that could be indicative of potential gold deposition. The surveys were also intended to follow up and expand on historical IP surveys that had been completed earlier by Insight Geophysics on a grid to the immediate south and west of the present grid location, as well as to better characterize gross geology, and, going forward, to provide additional data prior to diamond drilling.

IP survey profile results have indicated several anomalies in conjunction with magnetic and VLF (EM) results. A review of the data as presented shows correlation to known geology and indicates potentially mineralized zones. It is recommended that some survey areas be mapped in detail and or undergo additional MMI soil sampling.

INTRODUCTION:

This assessment report covers recent exploration work completed on a portion of Central Timmins Exploration Corporation (CTEC) mineral exploration Deloro Township Project. The Property is believed to cover highly prospective geology for both gold and base metal mineralization in Deloro Township, and continues westerly into the immediately adjoining Ogden Township property. Current work was completed during the summer of 2019, consisting of IP (6 profiles) as well as magnetic and VLF (EM) surveying (7 profiles and tie-lines) in the Pine Street South area, to provide additional data for future diamond drilling. Portions of the general property and geology information in this report have been sourced with modifications from the CTEC May 17, 2018 NI 43-101 report authored by P. Chamois of RPA and filed on SEDAR.

PROPERTY TENURE AND LOCATION:

The Deloro Project in the southwestern portion of Deloro Township and is contiguous with additional mining lands easterly in Deloro and in the immediately adjoining Ogden Township to the west. After the implementation of the new MLAS on April 10, 2018, the reconfiguration of the Deloro Project staked legacy claims did not significantly alter the total area due to boundary conditions created by scattered patented mining lands and other claim ownership. Currently patents number 66 (includes 28 Faymar Group patents to the east), while the claim cells due to minor property expansion and re-staking since MMI survey completion, now total a mixture of 49 full and fractional single cell mining claims. (Fig.3A).

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP

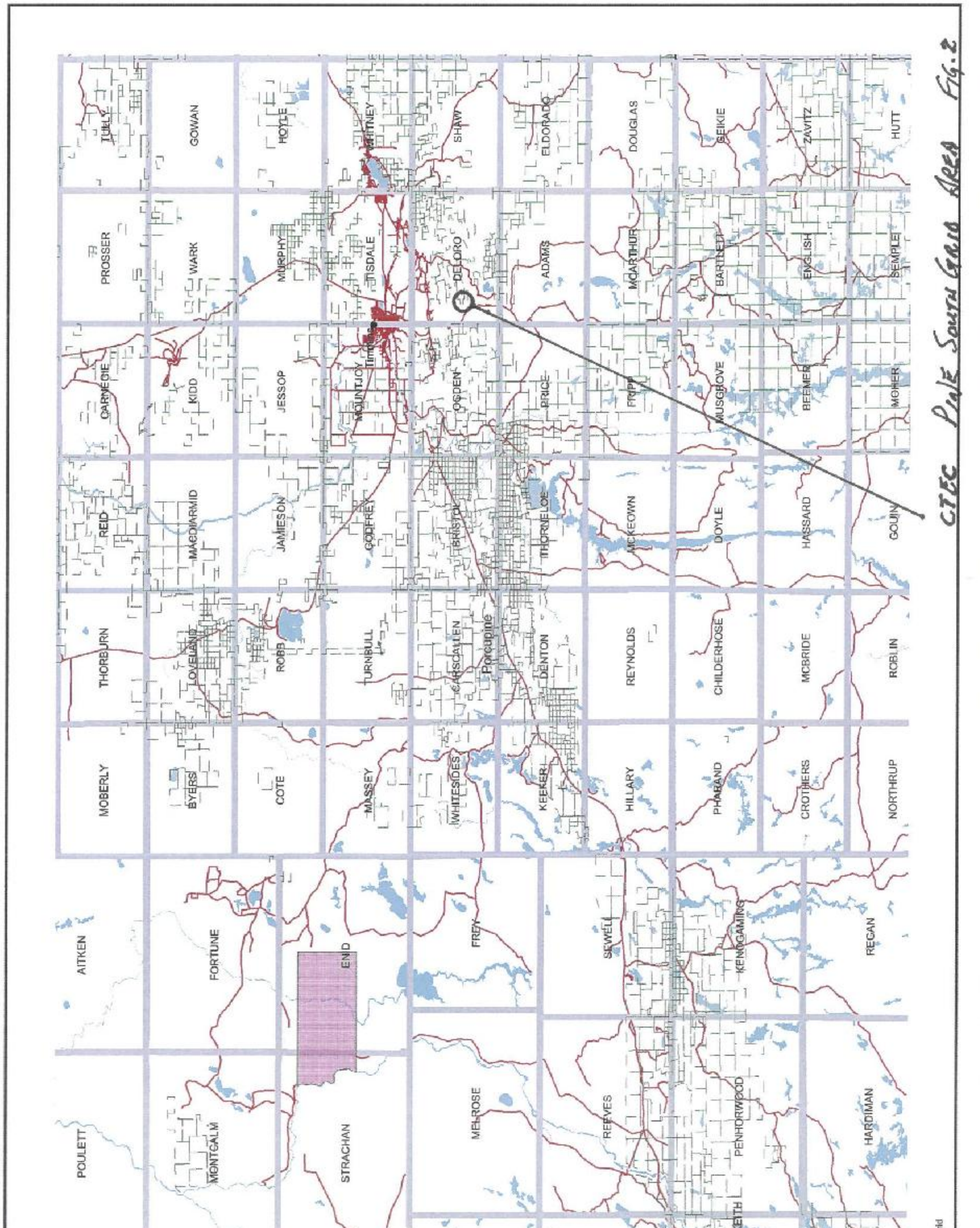
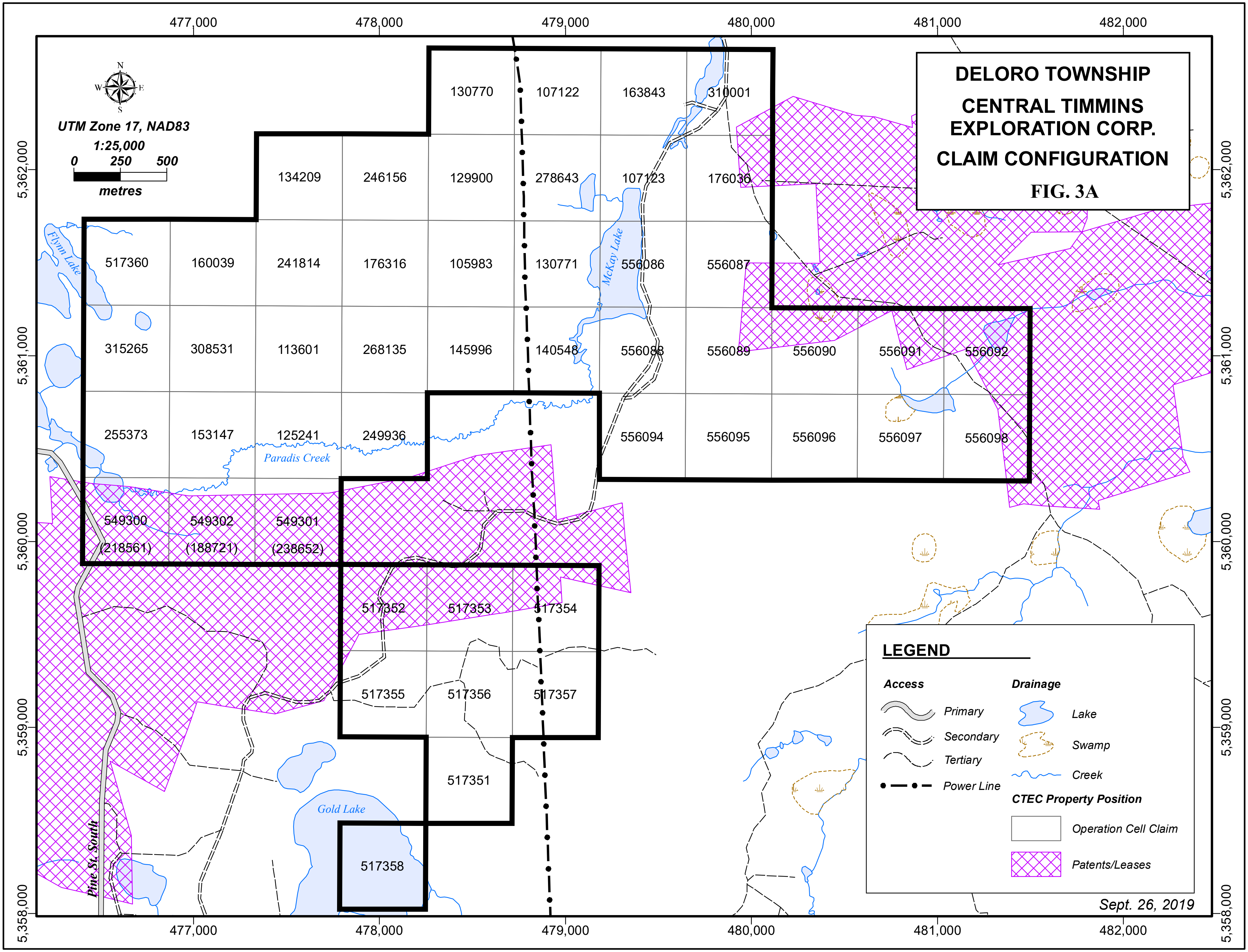


FIGURE 2: PROPERTY LOCATION MAP


DELORO TOWNSHIP
CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP.
CLAIM CONFIGURATION
FIG. 3A
UTM Zone 17, NAD83
1:25,000
0
250
500
metres
477,000
478,000
479,000
480,000
481,000
482,000
5,362,000
5,361,000
5,360,000
5,359,000
5,358,000
130770
107122
163843
310001
134209
246156
129900
278643
107123
176036
517360
160039
241814
176316
105983
130771
556086
556087
315265
308531
113601
268135
145996
140548
556088
556089
556090
556091
556092
255373
153147
125241
249936
556094
556095
556096
556097
556098
549300
(218561)
549302
(188721)
549301
(238652)
517352
517353
517354
517355
517356
517357
517351
517358
Flynn Lake
McKay Lake
Paradis Creek
Gold Lake
Pine St. South
LEGEND
Access
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Power Line
Drainage
Lake
Swamp
Creek
CTEC Property Position
Operation Cell Claim
Patents/Leases
Sept. 26, 2019

<u>CLAIM BLOCK</u>:

The claim units covered by the current geophysical program and that represent a portion of CTEC holdings in the area are as follows:

241814, 113601, 308531, 160039, 255373, 153147,
125241, 549300, 549302, 549301

Refer to Figure 3B copied from the MNDM Plan Map of Deloro Township for the positioning of the grid line and claim numbers within the Townships.

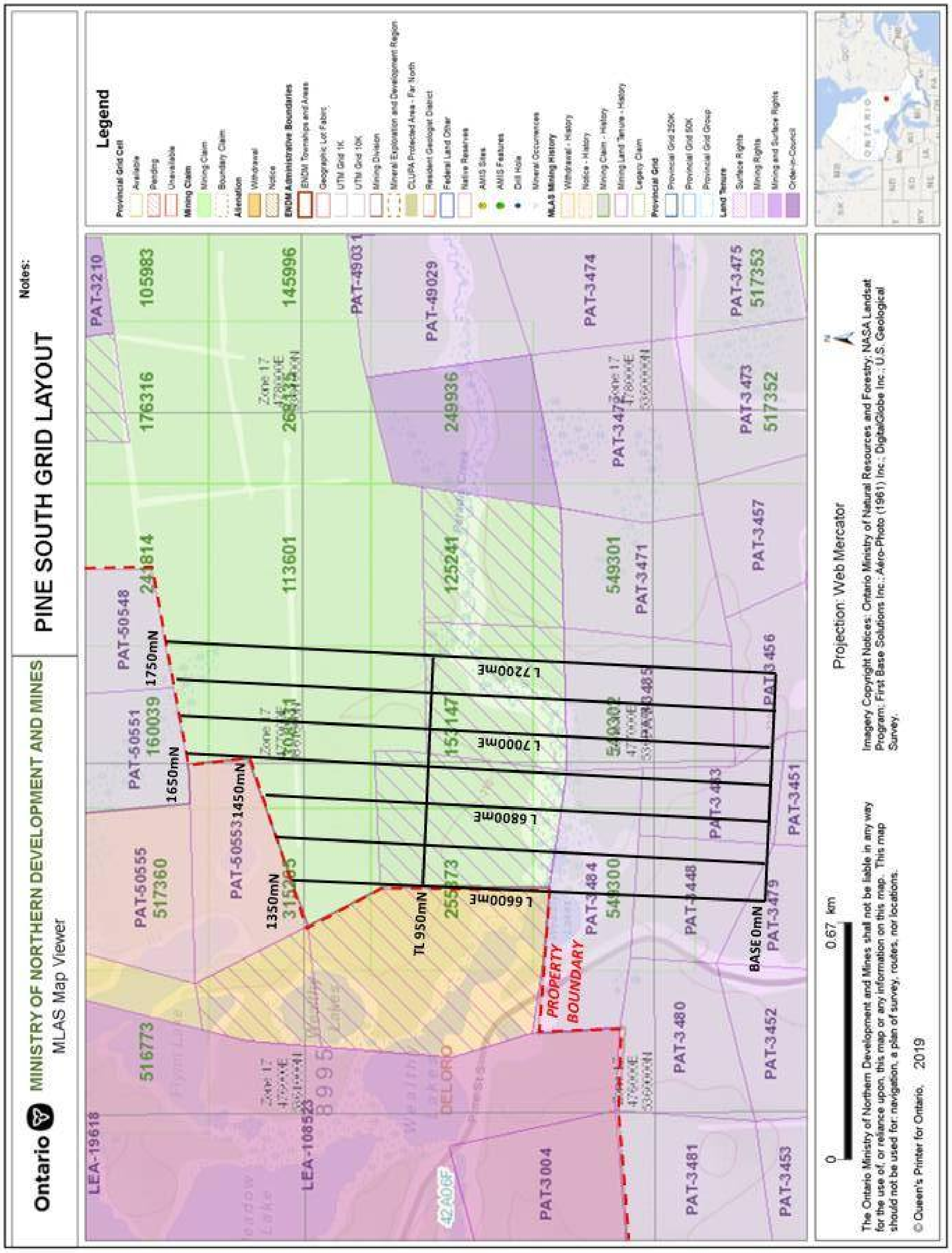


FIGURE 3B: CLAIM / GRID LINE MAP

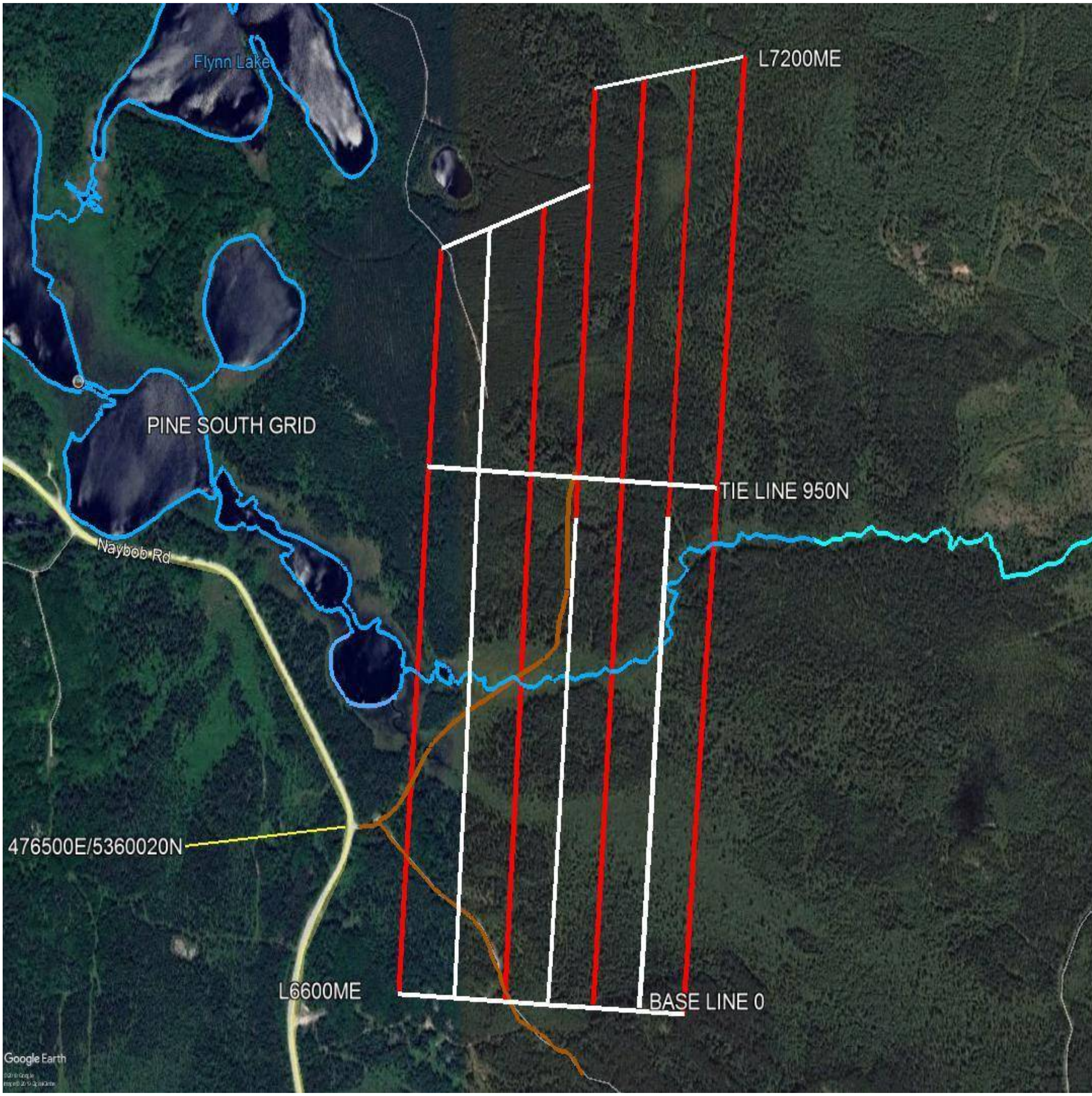


FIGURE 4: GOOGLE MAP OF GRID LOCATION

CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS:

The Pine South Property group lies within the Boreal Shield and is marked by warm summer and cold, snowy winters with snow accumulations up to 2 metres. The climate is considered to be continental with overall temperature ranges of -40°C to +35°C. Despite the at times harsh climatic conditions, geophysical surveying and diamond drilling can be performed on a year-round basis. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling are typically restricted to the months of May through to October.

Much of this property is located within low undulating sand dunes covered by Jack pine, birch and poplar. Swampy organic terrain with spruce-tamarack-alder cover is also common. The west part of the grid area is an undulating, low sandy glacial outwash plain. Intermixed within these deposits are rare bedrock outcrops. The area is relatively undeveloped with some timbered areas.

The Mountjoy River provides major regional drainage. Significant tributaries on the property, such as Paradis Creek, drain westerly from McKay Lake to a cluster of numerous small lakes including Meadow, Reid, and Flynn Lakes.

The survey area is immediately west of all-weather Pine Street South (Naybob Road) and numerous bush roads, approximately 8 km south and southeast of the Timmins city centre.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Regional Framework:

The Deloro Project is part of the Central Timmins Project which lies within the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt (SAGB) of the Superior Province in northeastern Ontario. In very general terms, the Abitibi Sub-province consists of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic diabase dikes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting.

At a regional scale, the distribution of supracrustal units in the SAGB is dominated by east- west striking volcanic and sedimentary assemblages. The structural grain is also dominated by east-west trending Archean deformation zones and folds. The regional deformation zones commonly occur at assemblage boundaries and are spatially closely associated with long linear belts representing the sedimentary assemblages. The dominant regional fault in this area is the Destor-Porcupine, referred to as the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ). The current locations of these regional deformation zones are interpreted to be proximal to the locus of early synvolcanic extensional faults. Belt scale folding and faulting was protracted and occurred in a number of distinct intervals associated at least in the early stages with compressive stresses related to the onset of continental collision between the Abitibi and older sub-provinces to the north. Throughout the history of the Abitibi Sub-province, there was repeated plutonism defined by three broad suites: 1) synvolcanic plutons, 2) syntectonic intrusions that range in age from 2695 Ma to 2680 Ma and include tonalite, granodiorite, syenite, and granite, and 3) post-tectonic granites that range in age from approximately 2665 Ma to 2640 Ma.

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Timmins-Porcupine camp belong to the Deloro, Tisdale, Porcupine, and Timiskaming assemblages.

The Deloro assemblage only occurs to the south of the DPFZ. It is mainly composed of pillowed calc-alkaline mafic volcanic rocks, and constitutes the oldest volcanic rock assemblage in the camp. Intermediate to felsic volcanic and/or volcaniclastic rocks and iron formations are also present in the Deloro assemblage.

A disconformity and/or a reverse fault marks the contact between the volcanic rocks of the Deloro assemblage and those of the overlying Tisdale assemblage. In contrast to the Deloro assemblage, the Tisdale assemblage, in particular the Hersey Lake Formation, is present both to the south and to the north of the DPFZ.

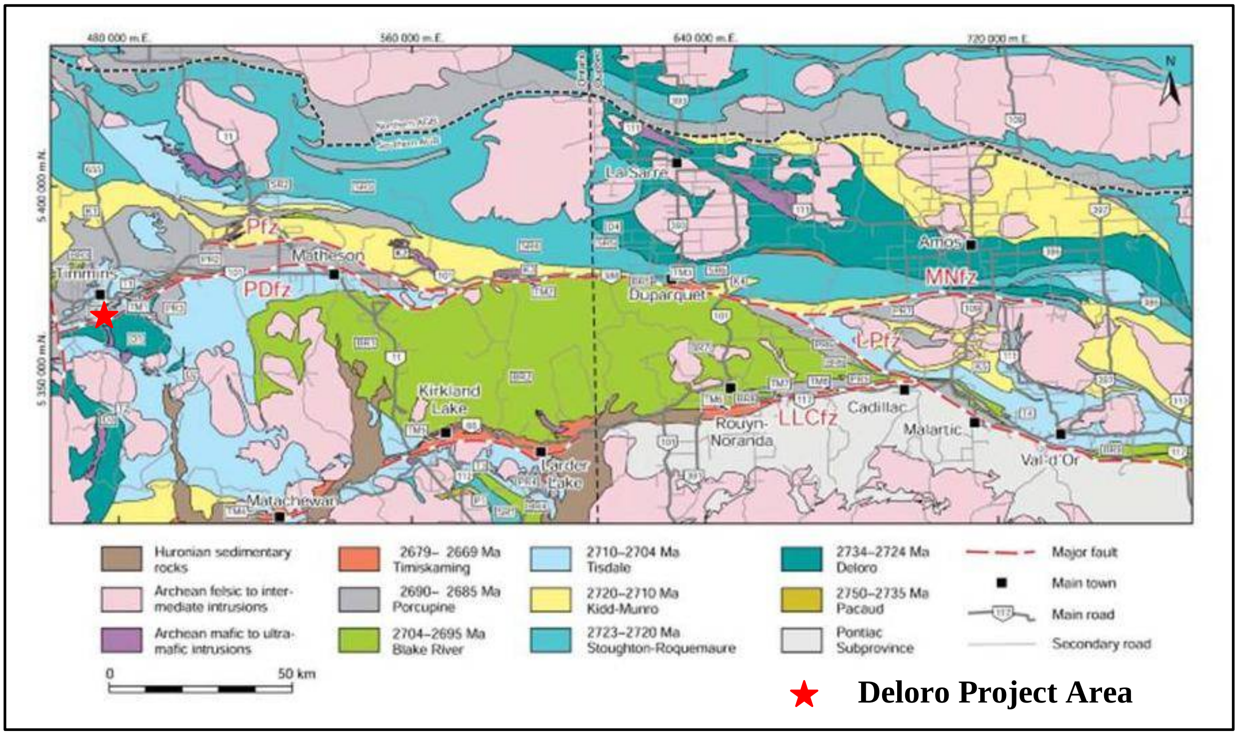


FIG. 5: ABITIBI GEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The contact between the volcanic rocks of the Tisdale assemblage and the overlying sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine assemblage has been described as a dis-conformity. A distinct, discontinuous horizon of carbonaceous argillite (approx. 100m thick) separates the Tisdale and Porcupine assemblages in much of the camp. The Porcupine assemblage comprises the following, from base to top:

(1) calc-alkaline pyroclastic and volcaniclastic rocks (debris flow, talus breccia) of the Krist Formation,
(2) greywackes, siltstone, and mudstone of the Beatty Formation, and
(3) greywacke, siltstone, and mudstone of the Hoyle Formation. Locally, minor conglomerate and iron formation are also present.

The sedimentary rocks of the Timiskaming assemblage (approximately 900 m thick) are only distributed along the north side of the DPFZ and unconformably overlie the Porcupine and Tisdale assemblages. The Timiskaming angular unconformity cuts both limbs of the Porcupine syncline.

The structural setting of the Timmins-Porcupine gold camp is complex and comprises several stages of deformation and/or strain increments. The main structural feature of the camp is the east-northeast to east-west trending ductile-brittle DPFZ. It is a poorly exposed, regionally extensive (approximately 550 km), long-lived major fault zone that can be more than 100 m wide. The DPFZ is characterized by steeply dipping penetrative composite foliations (S3 and S4). The fault zone is marked by highly strained mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Tisdale and Deloro assemblages, transformed into talc-chlorite schists as well as sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine and Timiskaming assemblages. Quartz ± carbonate veins and breccias, pervasive iron-carbonate hydrothermal alteration, and local development of fault gouge are also common within or in the vicinity of the fault zone.

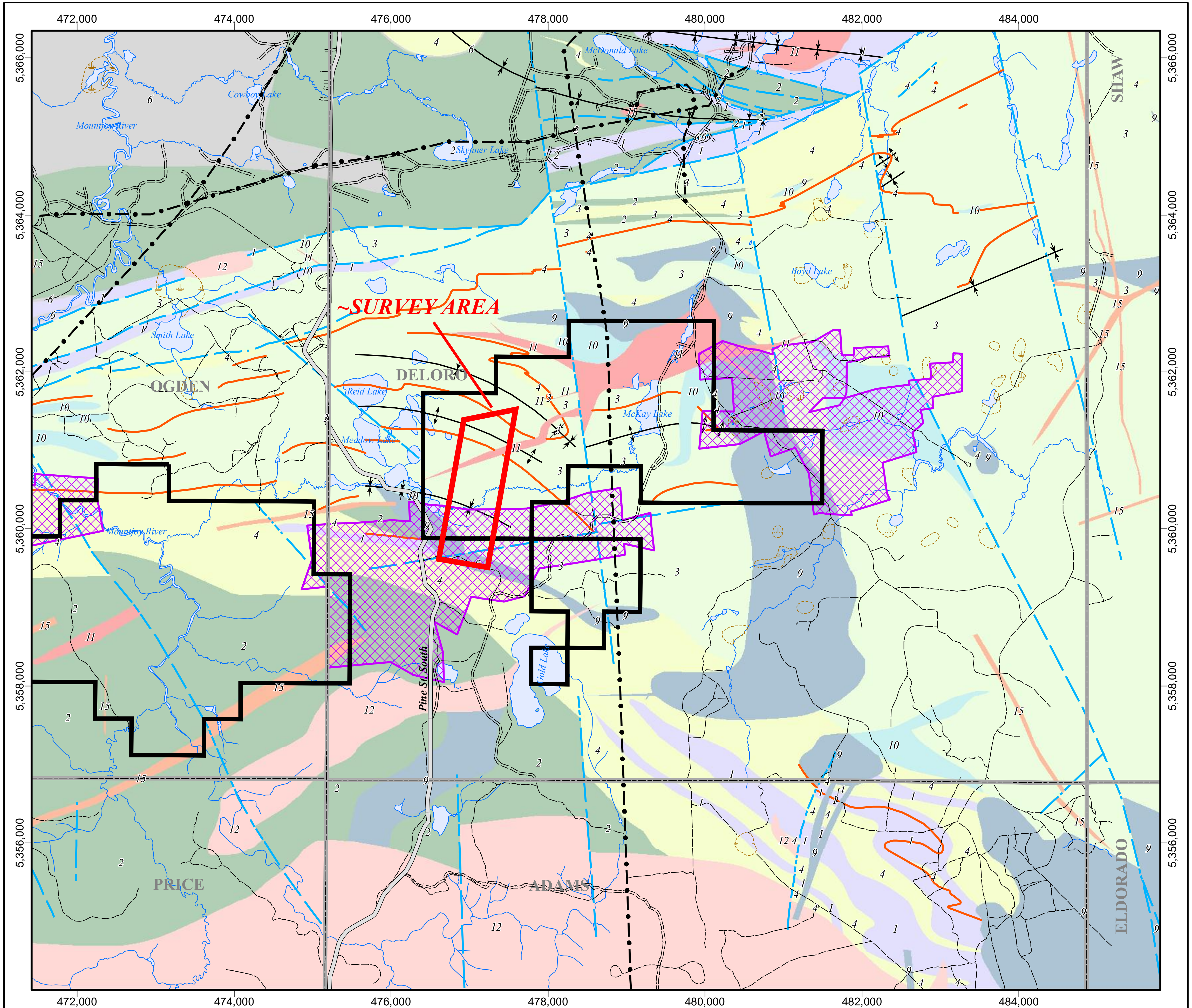
Stratigraphic relationships indicate that, overall, the fault is characterized by a south-side-up motion, however, the fault zone has a complex geometry and kinematic history. The dip of the fault zone is steep and varies from north to south along its length with evidence for both vertical and strike-slip displacements. Presence of Porcupine assemblage sedimentary rocks and local volcanic rocks and/or intrusive rocks of the Hersey Lake Formation on both sides of the DPFZ indicate that it is not a terrane-bounding structure.

Most gold deposits in the camp are located in a carbonate alteration corridor that affects, with variable intensity, all rock units up to approximately five kilometres north of the DPFZ. This carbonate alteration footprint is particularly well developed in the flexure area, where the orientation of the DPFZ changes from an approximately east-west to west-southwest trend. The Dome fault is located in that flexure zone, and has been interpreted as a splay of the DPFZ as well as the faulted south margin of the Timiskaming basin.

Deloro Project Geology:

Lithologies belonging to the Deloro Group are the oldest Keewatin volcanics in the south (Elliott, 1987) and are mostly composed of andesites and rhyolites with associated iron formation and tuff units, as well as serpentinized peridotites and dunites with related sill like intrusive and syenites.

Outcrop is sparse on the Deloro Property and as such, only detailed geological data is known locally primarily from drilling. Geological maps (OGS map P2455, P3436, P3595)



CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP.

DELORO TOWNSHIP

PROPERTY GEOLOGY
(after Abitibi Compilation, 2005)

N E S W

UTM Zone 17, NAD83

1:50,000

0 500 1,000
metres

LEGEND

Access
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Power Line

Drainage
- Lake
- Swamp
- Creek

CTEC Property
- Claims Boundary
- Patents/Leases

Geology

PROTEROZOIC
- 15 - Diabase Dykes

ARCHEAN
- 12 - Felsic to Intermediate Intrusives
- 11 - Porphyry Suite
- 10 - Mafic Intrusives
- 9 - Ultramafic Intrusives
- 6 - Clastic Sediments
- 4 - Felsic Volcanics
- 3 - Intermediate Volcanics
- 2 - Mafic Volcanics
- 1 - Ultramafic Volcanics

Geology Linears
- Iron Formation
- Antiformal Axis
- Synformal Axis
- Fault

FIG. 6

September 26, 2019

indicate that the dominant rock types in the area consist of tholeiitic metavolcanics with massive flows, tuffs, lapilli tuffs and agglomerate as well as oxide to sulphide facies iron formation**.** Mafic to ultramafic intrusive are prominent. Also well documented is the NS trending Shaw Lake Fault cross-cutting through the greater property immediately to the east.

General trends of the volcanics and iron-formation are N15W with steep SW dips. Variably intense alteration includes talc, chlorite, carbonate, and sericite with local pyrite mineralization (up to 15%) generally associated with several major oxide to sulphide facies iron formations.

Pyrite mineralization was also found to occur spatially associated with stratigraphic contacts and locally fault hosted. The volcanic flows and sediments are believed to have been intruded by felsic to ultramafic sills and dykes and plutons with a large granodiorite mass located west of McKay Lake.

Gold Mineralization:

Quartz-carbonate vein deposits are typically associated with deformed greenstone belts characterized by variolitic tholeiitic basalts and ultramafic flows in turn often intruded by intermediate to felsic porphyries along major crustal-scale fault zones.

Most gold deposits in the Timmins camp are located in a carbonate alteration corridor that variably affects all rock units up to approximately five kilometres north of the DPFZ. This carbonate alteration footprint is particularly well developed in the flexure area, where the orientation of the DPFZ changes from an approximately east-west to west-southwest trend. The Dome fault (Ferguson et al., 1968; Holmes, 1968; Rogers, 1982) is located in that flexure zone, and has been interpreted as a splay of the DPFZ (Davies, 1977; Proudlove et al., 1989; Brisbin, 1997) as well as the faulted south margin of the Timiskaming basin (Bateman et al., 2008).

The Dome fault consists of a brittle-ductile east-northeast trending and south dipping reverse fault (D3 or younger) that juxtaposes the "South Greenstone" Tisdale basalt of the Central Formation and ultramafic rocks of the Hersey Lake Formation in the hanging wall, onto younger folded (F3 syncline) greywacke and mudstone of the Timiskaming assemblage in the footwall (Holmes, 1968; Hodgson, 1983; Brisbin, 1997; Pressacco et al., 1999). The 2690 ± 2 Ma Paymaster and 2688 ± 2 Ma Preston porphyries (Marmont and Corfu, 1989; Gray and Hutchinson, 2001) are locally highly strained and are located in the immediate footwall (north) and hanging wall (south) of the fault zone (Rogers, 1982; Pressacco et al., 1999). The Dome fault was well exposed in the Dome open pit and underground, where it coincides with a several metre wide hydrothermal alteration corridor that hosts the high-grade quartz-fuchsite vein. The latter is located near the contact between the Tisdale volcanic rocks and the Preston porphyry or the Timiskaming sedimentary rocks. This alteration corridor consists of strongly iron-carbonate, quartz, sericite, and fuchsite altered and foliated mafic and ultramafic rocks and quartz-feldspar porphyry (e.g., Holmes, 1948; Rogers, 1982; Hodgson, 1983; Moritz and Crocket, 1990, 1991).

The quartz-carbonate vein gold deposits range from simple to complex networks of laminated quartz-carbonate fault-fill veins within moderately to steeply dipping brittle to ductile shear/ fault zones with locally developed shallow dipping extensional veins and hydrothermal breccias. Extensive ankerite alteration is common and frequently accompanied by sericite and fuchsite. Gold is generally concentrated in the quartz-carbonate vein network but does occur in significant amounts within iron-rich sulphidized wall rock/vein selvages or within silicified and arsenopyrite-rich replacement zones.

The Deloro Project property covers structurally complex volcanic and intrusive stratigraphy south of the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone with known historical gold mineralization best exemplified by the former Faymar Gold Mine, with potential to host additional Archean epigenetic gold deposits.

Base Metal Mineralization:

Base metal mineralization expected in this area is primarily of the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) type given the known geology of the property. They are commonly found in Precambrian volcano-sedimentary greenstone belts with extensional arc environments such as rifts or calderas.

VMS deposits are synvolcanic accumulations of metal enriched sulphide minerals found in geological domains characterized by submarine volcanic rocks, commonly tholeiitic to transitional and bimodal. These deposits are often spatially associated with synvolcanic faults, rhyolite domes or paleo-topographic depressions, caldera rims, or subvolcanic intrusions. The sulphides represent exhalative deposits in favourable settings that enable the focused discharge of hot, metal-rich hydrothermal fluids from sub-seafloor fluid convection systems, driven by large, 15 km to 25 km long high level subvolcanic intrusions.

Idealized, un-deformed and un-metamorphosed Archean VMS deposit typically consists of a concordant lens of massive sulphides, typically containing in excess of 60% pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-(magnetite). These cap a discordant stockwork or stringer zone of vein-type sulphide mineralization with pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-(magnetite) generally contained in a pipe of hydrothermally altered rock. A deposit may consist of several individual massive sulphide lenses and their underlying stockwork zones. Stockwork zones are thought to be near-surface channel ways of submarine hydrothermal systems with massive sulphide lenses representing the accumulation of sulphides precipitated from the hydrothermal solutions on the sea floor above and around the discharge vent.

Deformation, faulting and other structural complexities frequently result in discordant stockwork vein systems or pipes. The associated pipes are typically comprised of inner chloritized cores surrounded by an outer zone of sericitization and occur centrally to more extensive and discordant alteration zones. Alteration zones and pipe systems may extend vertically below a deposit for several hundred metres or may continue above the deposit for tens to hundreds of metres as a discordant alteration zone. Proximal alteration zone and attendant stockwork/pipe vein mineralization have been known to connect in a series of stacked massive sulphide lenses, evidence for synchronous and/or sequential phases of ore formation during successive breaks in volcanic activity.

DELORO PROJECT SELECTED HISTORY:

The exploration and development history of the greater Deloro Project has been sporadic and not as intense as the northern and western portion of Deloro Township and other areas of the Timmins gold camp. The Porcupine District Resident Geologist Office assessment files in Timmins, Ontario, contain most of the exploration files associated with this property. In addition to diamond drilling and geophysical surveys, several instances of historical trenching, stripping, and minor shaft sinking have been documented.

From 1911 to 1940 Dictore Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. drilled several holes in the general project area. According to Carlson (1967), Dictore is reported to have completed 3 drill holes of uncertain location and unknown length, including DDH No. 5 with the best assay value of 0.23 oz gold per ton over a 5 foot core length.

Geological mapping and minor trenching and test pitting on the Dayton Race Track property was conducted in 1936 (Storer, 1936).

From 1937 to 1939 Dayton Porcupine conducted diamond drilling along the footwall of the northern outcrop area with shallow holes and appear to be concentrated around the near surface exposures of the iron formations and oxidized carbonate rich zones. The drill plans show that the drilling program was completed in 1939. A total of 30 diamond drill holes were completed for 3,020 meters of drilling with most holes drilled dipping -45° and -60° to an average depth of 100 meters (Hatch 1937).

Rypan Porcupine Gold Mines undertook diamond drilling in 1947.

Lynx-Canada Explorations in 1964 and 1965 completed geological, magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, as well as limited diamond drilling with no commercial mineralization found.

In 1967 the ODM published The Geology of Ogden, Deloro, Shaw Townships, by H.D. Carlson (OFR No. 5012, Preliminary Map 342), who had completed geological mapping and data compilation in 1964/65.

In 1975 J.Perry undertook geological surveying.

In 1979 Amax Minerals Exploration undertook a South Timmins Area multi township Aerodat A.E.M helicopter survey totalling 2,733 line km that covered more than the north western half of Deloro Townships, including the current project area. Here survey lines were flown approximately N20°W and spaced at 200m with an average altitude of 55m of the sensor. Several properties were staked on the basis of the results.

In 1981 Amax Minerals Exploration undertook a detailed geological survey on a group of 11 claims in west central Deloro Twp. The southern portion of the property is within the current project's west area and was interpreted to be underlain by Upper Deloro Group rocks, south of the Destor-Porcupine Fault.

In 1984 Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. completed ground magnetometer and very low frequency (V.L.F.) E.M. surveys over a group of eight claims immediately west of McKay Lake and under option from Canamax Resources Inc. The magnetometer and V.L.F. surveys were performed along N-NW oriented grid lines spaced 100 metres apart with station intervals for both surveys of 25 metres. A total of 13.85 line km of magnetometer surveying and 11.15 line km of V.L.F. surveying was completed.

In 1984 Labrador Mining and Exploration completed a Mag/VLF survey.

In 1985 the Loki Resources and Pamour JV undertook overburden sampling

In 1987 the area was reviewed for a prospectus report by W. J. Elliott.

In 1989 Lapierre Exploration Services completed a geological survey for Kingswood Exploration (1985) Limited, to identify areas of mineral potential for follow-up exploration.

In 1990 Lapierre completed geology, power stripping and geophysic surveying.

In 1992 Lapierre Exploration Services completed an OMIP report for 944389 Ontario Inc. covering the historical, geophysical and geological setting of the Lynx claim group and undertook linecutting, geophysical (TFM, IP, VLF), geological and stripping and washing surveys to determine any anomalous areas potentially exposed geophysical and/or geological importance for potential exploration of the claim group.

In 1997 Asarco Exploration Co undertook diamond drilling.

In 2000 M.A. Tremblay undertook prospecting.

Geological work completed on the eastern portion of the Dayton - Race Track property was a geological mapping update/compilation of Carlson's work in 1964 by the OGS in 2003. An electronic version of the township geology (P3528) was completed by Hall, MacDonald and Dinel during this time period.

The western portion of the property into Ogden Township had various exploration programs from 2004 to 2006. A magnetic survey with minor outcrop stripping and blasting was concluded in the fall of 2003 (Robinson, 2004). This program was followed up with a Mobile Metal Ion survey which identified eight separate structural features on the property (Robinson, 2005). The follow-up induced Polarization in 2006 verified these structures as being high chargeability - low resistivity features similar to the eastern portion of the property.

In 2007, OGS mapping of Central Deloro Township was undertaken by Houle and Hall as part of the Geological Compilation of the Shaw Dome Area (Preliminary Map P3595, scale 1:50,000)

In 2010 SGX Resources carried out diamond drilling on their Lynx Project under an option agreement until 2011. A 4 hole 1,421m NQ drill program tested geological and induced polarization anomalies in the general area of Dictore hole No.5.

In 2010 Claimpost Resources completed 6 diamond drill holes in the SW portion of the project area (grids CT-D-01 and 02). Drill holes CPDP-10-01 to 07 totalling 2,324m tested an area of detailed historical drilling by Dayton-Porcupine (24 shallow holes) as well as related deeper IP targets.

Continued drilling in 2011 totalling 4,350m (CPDP-11-08 to 20) primarily tested the Dayton (2) Zones with 7 short (<100m) drill holes as well as with deeper, scissor and profile holes (3). Additional holes (3) were completed off the current profiles.

Claimpost in 2011 undertook a GEOTEM airborne EM/Mag geophysical survey over the entire claim block by Fugro Airborne Surveys. Modeling of the airborne survey (552 line km) resulted in the identification of several conductors.

In 2018, CTEC completed MMI sampling in Deloro Township (1164 samples). The 2018 sampling was to detail certain areas of previous exploration drilling and geophysical airborne and ground surveys that had been re-interpreted. These areas have been identified as CT-D-01, CT-D-02, CT-D-03, and Lynx.

PERSONNEL:

The IP field crew directly responsible for the collection of all the raw survey data were as follows:

J. Francoeur	Timmins, Ontario
D. Porier	Timmins, Ontario
R. Bradshaw	Timmins, Ontario
G. Martin	Timmins, Ontario
D. Clement	Timmins, Ontario
J. Hamelin	Timmins, Ontario

The Magnetic and VLF-EM crew:

J. Francoeur	Timmins, Ontario
Dan Porier	Timmins, Ontario
C. Gloster	Timmins, Ontario
N. Collins	Timmins, Ontario

All of the plotting, interpretation and report was completed by J. C. Grant of Exsics Exploration.

GROUND PROGRAM:

The ground program was completed in two phases. The first phase consisted of cutting a detailed metric grid line commencing at an established UTM point that was to be labelled base line and 6800ME. This base line was cut 200 meters to the west and 400 meter to the east from the established UTM point. The base line was cut at an azimuth of 095 degrees. Lines were then turned off of this base line at 100 meter intervals from line 6600ME to and including 7200ME.

These lines were then cut and chained to the northern boundary of the selected claim block. A tie line was cut parallel to the base line, 950 to the north, to control the direction and spacing of the grid lines. All of the cross lines, tie line and base line were chained with 25 meter picket intervals that have been metal tagged. In all a total of 12.3 kilometers of grid lines were established across the property between March 20th and the 30th.

Once the cutting was completed the entire gird was then covered by a total field magnetic survey that was done in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey. This was done using the Scintrex Envi Mag system. Specifications for the system can be found as Appendix A of this report.
The following parameters were kept constant throughout the survey period.

<u>Magnetic and VLF-EM Surveys:</u>

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Reading intervals	12.5 meter intervals
VLF-EM station	Cutler, Maine
VLF-EM frequency	24.8 khz
Reference field	56000nT
Diurnal correction method	Base station recorder
Base station record intervals	30 second record intervals
Datum subtracted	55000nT
Contour intervals	50nT

Once these surveys were completed the collected magnetic data was merged with the base station data, corrected and the resultant data was the plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500 and the contoured at 50gamma intervals where ever possible. A copy of the color magnetic plan map is included in this report.

The In phase values of the VLF-EM survey were then plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500 and then the data was profiles at +/- 10%. Any and all conductor axis were then interpreted and placed onto this final base map. A copy is also included with this report.

Once the magnetic and VLF-EM survey was completed select lines of the grid were then covered by and IP survey using the Instrumentation G.D.D. receiver and transmitter system. Specifications for these units can be found as Appendix B of this report. The following parameters were kept constant through the survey.

<u>IP SURVEY</u>:

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
IP method	Time Domain
IP array	Pole-Dipole array
Receiver	Instrumentation GDD 8 channel
Transmitter	Instrumentation GDD 3.6 Kilowatt
Power supply	Honda 5000 watt generator
Electrode spacing	25 meters
Electrode number	8 stainless steel electrodes
Parameters measured	Apparent Chargeability in millivolts/volt
Sampling mode	20 time slices, M1-M20,
	Apparent Resistivity in ohms/meter
Transmitter cycle;	2 seconds on, 2 seconds off

Once the IP survey was completed the collected data was the presented in individual line pseudo-sections showing the color contoured results of the chargeability, resistivity and a calculated metal factor. The Metal Factor was calculated as [(chargeability / resistivity) x 1000], it can highlight regions of low resistivity and high chargeability which are amenable to hosting disseminated sulphides associated with gold in sheared or faulted environments, and/or semi-massive to massive sulphide occurrences.

The resistivity and chargeability data should always be consulted prior to drawing any conclusions from the Metal Factor. These individual line sections are included at the end of this report.

The ground geophysical program was completed between March 25th and April 10, 2019.

Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey Results:

The magnetic and VLF surveys were completed over the entire cut grid. Three distinct magnetic structures were well defined by the magnetic survey.

The most predominant magnetic structure is the distorted high-low that covers most of the bottom section of the survey lines. This unit represents a northwest striking iron formation that closely parallels a northwest striking gabbro intrusive and ultramafic unit and that lies to the immediate north of the iron formation.

The magnetic low that lies along the northern and eastern flank of the high is most likely due to a dipole effect.

There is a well-defined VLF zone striking northwest from line 6900ME to 6600ME that cuts across the magnetic high and continues off of the grid to the northwest. A second VLF zone parallels the strike of the above mentioned zone at it continues off of the grid in both directions and may correlate to the suspected fault structure and or the northeast contact of the ultramafic unit.

The south section of the grid is also cross cut by a northwest striking fault structure that lies along the northeastern edge of the ultramafic intrusive.

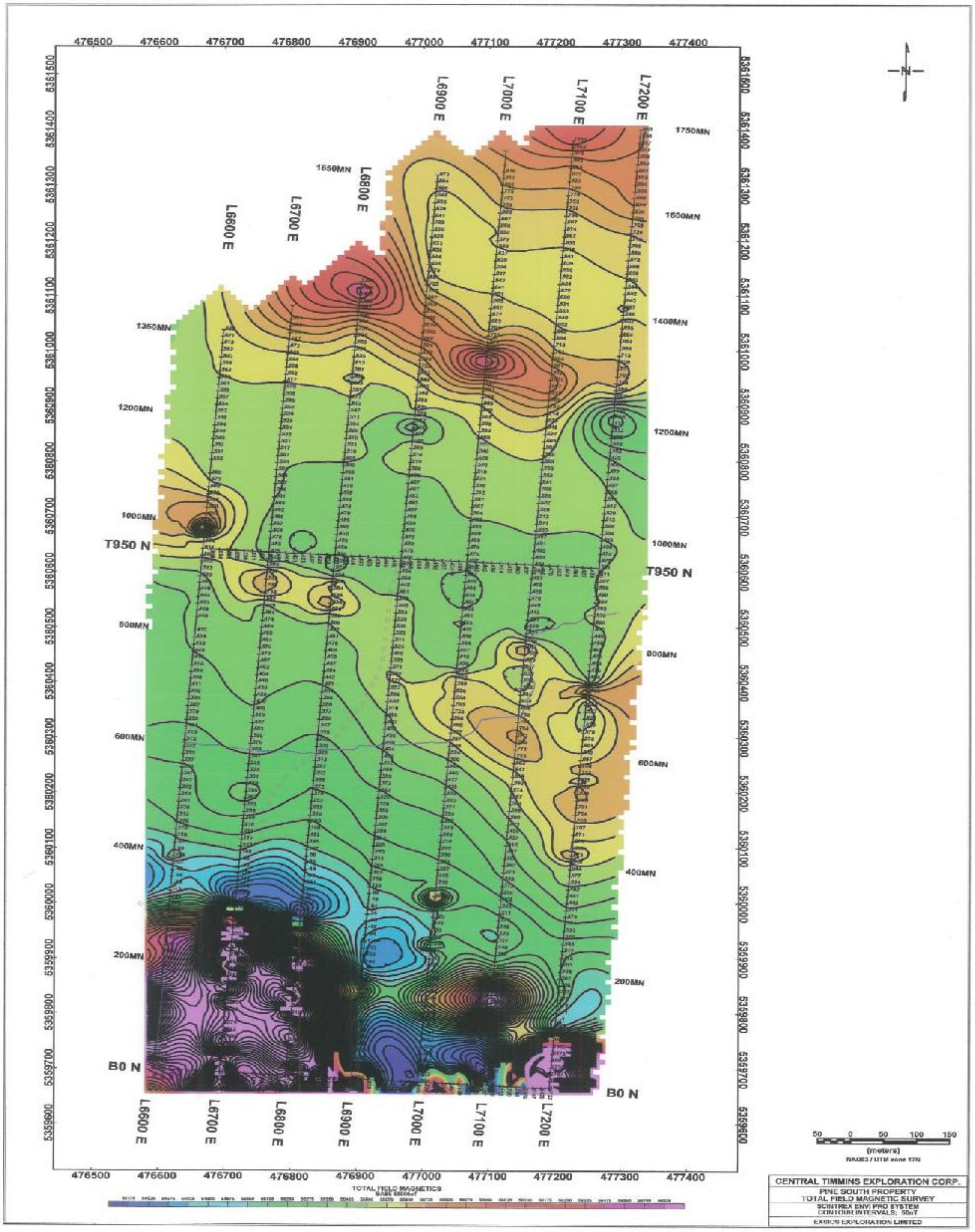
The remainder of the grid is underlain by mafic metavolcanics possibly cross cut by minor iron rich units striking into the grid from the east. **(Refer to Figure 5 copied form OGS Map 2455, Timmins, Precambrian Geology.)**

The second magnetic high unit of interest strikes northwest to southeast across the middle of the grid and it continues off of the grid in both directions. This zone is represented by a modest 300 to 400 gammas high above the general background of the grid.

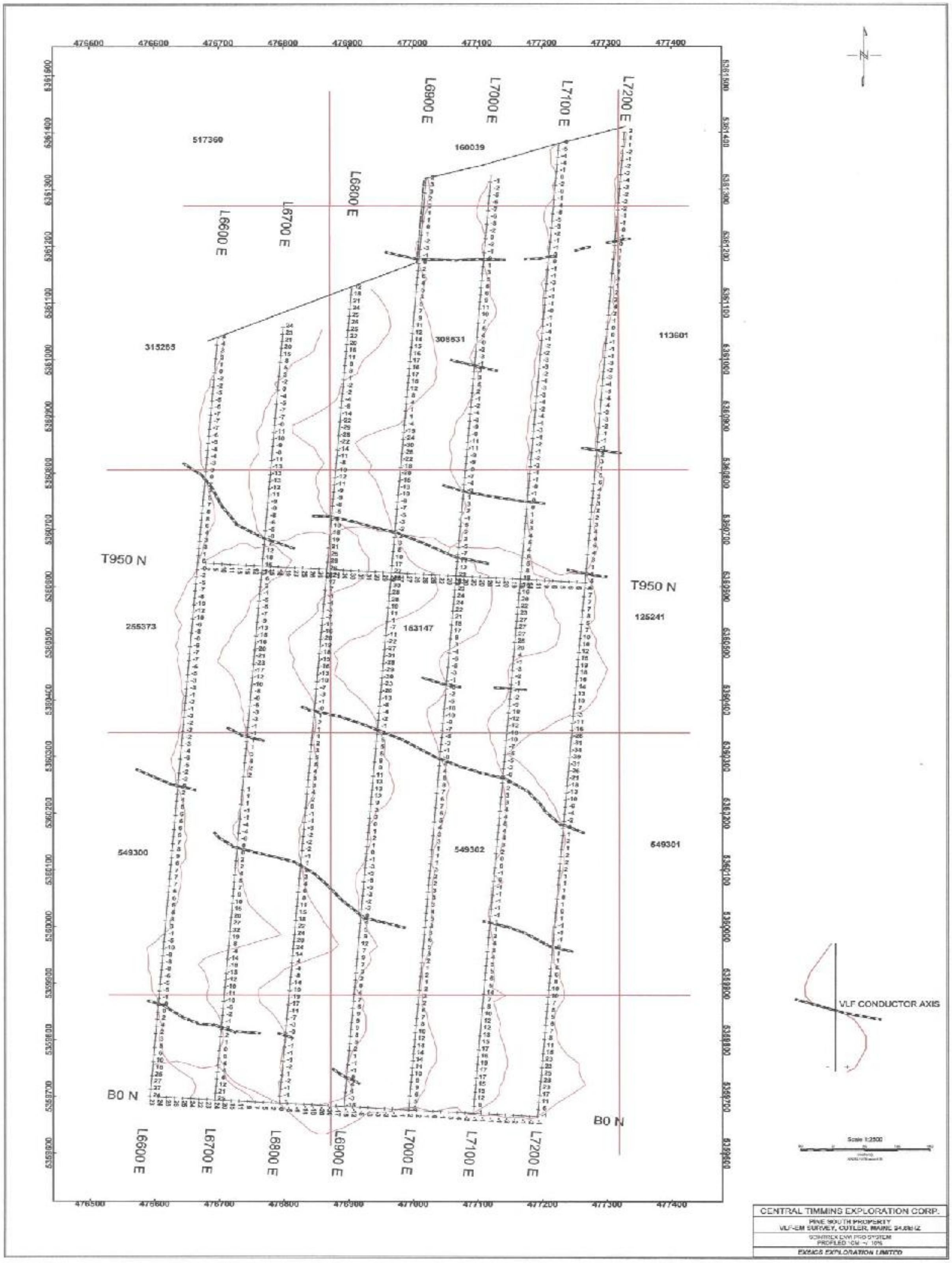
Two good VLF zones generally correlate to the north and south flanks of the magnetic high unit and continue off of the grid in both directions.

The final magnetic high unit lies between lines 7200ME and 6700ME centered between the 950MN tie line and the northern ends of the grid lines. Again the zone is striking northwest to southeast and continues off of the grid in both directions. This zone is a well-define magnetic high in the range of 600 to 1000 gammas above the general background. A modest VLF zone lies just to the north of the northern boundary of this unit.

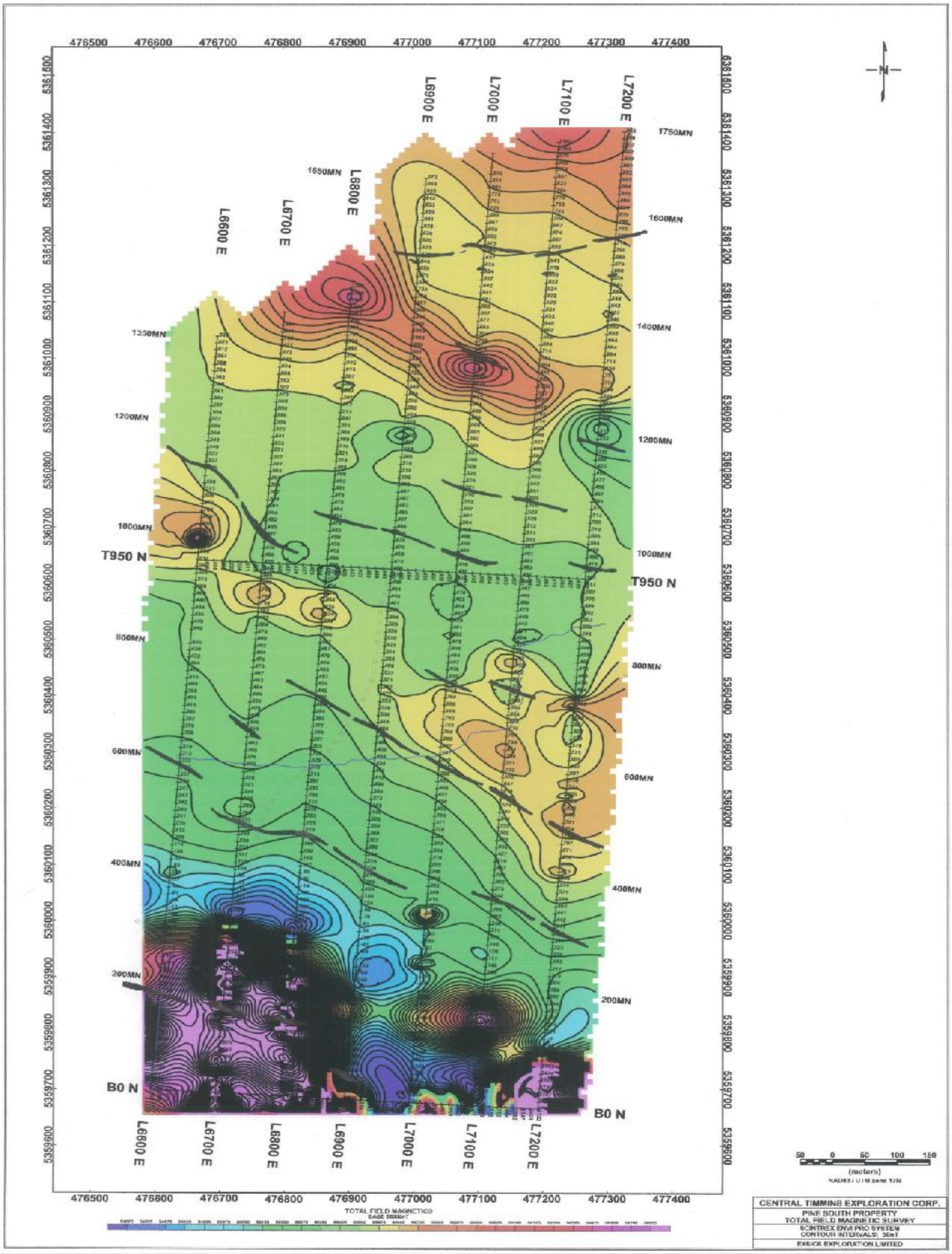
<u>TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY</u>



<u>VLF-EM SURVEY PLAN MAP</u>



MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM COMPILATION PLAN MAP



IP SURVEY RESULTS

The IP survey was completed across the entire length of lines 6600ME, 6800ME, 7000ME and 7200ME and the northern halves of lines 6900ME and 7100ME. The survey was successful in outlining three main conductive zones across the survey grid. In all cases, the zones either have direct resistivity high association or the zones lie along the edges of the resistivity highs. Each of the three main zones will be discussed in detail.

The first zone lies along the southern ends of lines 7000ME, 6800ME and 6600ME and continues off of the grid to the west. This zone is a well-defined chargeability high anomaly that continues off of the grid to the west. It appears to be quite shallow on lines 6600ME and 6800ME but is either weakening or deepening as it crosses line 7000ME. The zone was not noted on line 7200ME. Generally the zone correlates to a resistivity high with an associated west flanking resistivity low. This zone has a good VLF zone correlation as well as a direct magnetic high association.

The next main IP zone strikes east west across lines 6600ME and 6800ME between 1200MN and 1350MN, then appears to have been offset along line 7000ME and then continues in a southeast direction to line 7200ME. The zone lies between 1400MN and 1200MN and it continues off of the grid to the southeast.

This zone correlates to a modest chargeability anomaly relatively shallow with a moderate and deep resistivity high. The western section of the zone has a direct resistivity correlation but the eastern section of the zone lies along the northern flank of the same resistivity high.

The eastern section of the zone correlates directly with a good magnetic high unit and a weak and spotty VLF zone. The western section of the zone lies along the southern edge of the same magnetic high with no apparent VLF correlation.

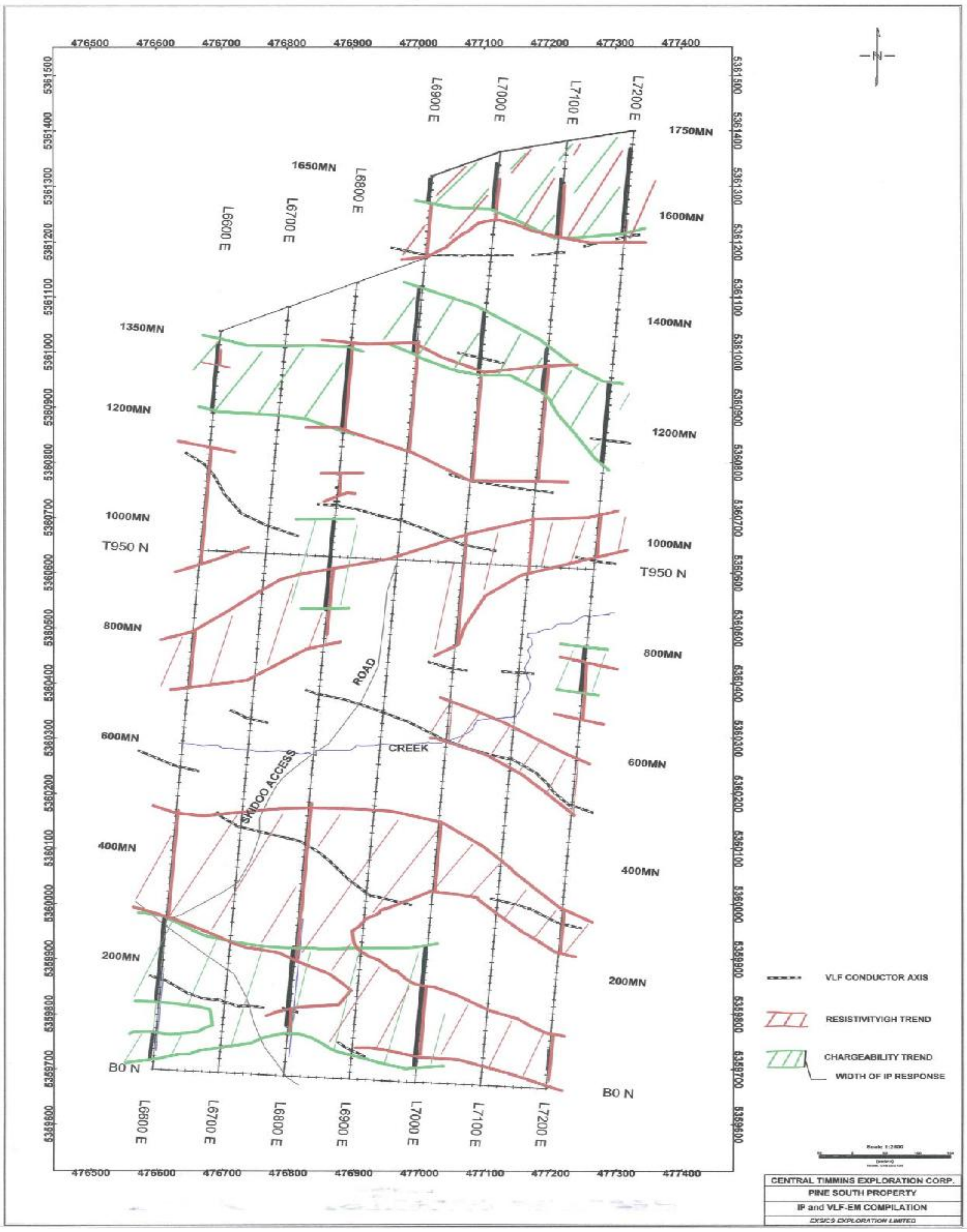
The third main zone outlined by the IP survey strikes across the northern ends of lines 6900ME to 7200ME and continues off of the grid in both directions. The zone correlates to a modest chargeability anomaly that appears to be getting stronger as it strikes east and off of the grid. The zone is also associated with a modest and deep resistivity high and correlates to a magnetic high unit that is still increasing at the northern ends of the lines.

There is a weak VLF anomaly lying just to the south of the IP zone that generally follows the southern flank of the resistivity high.

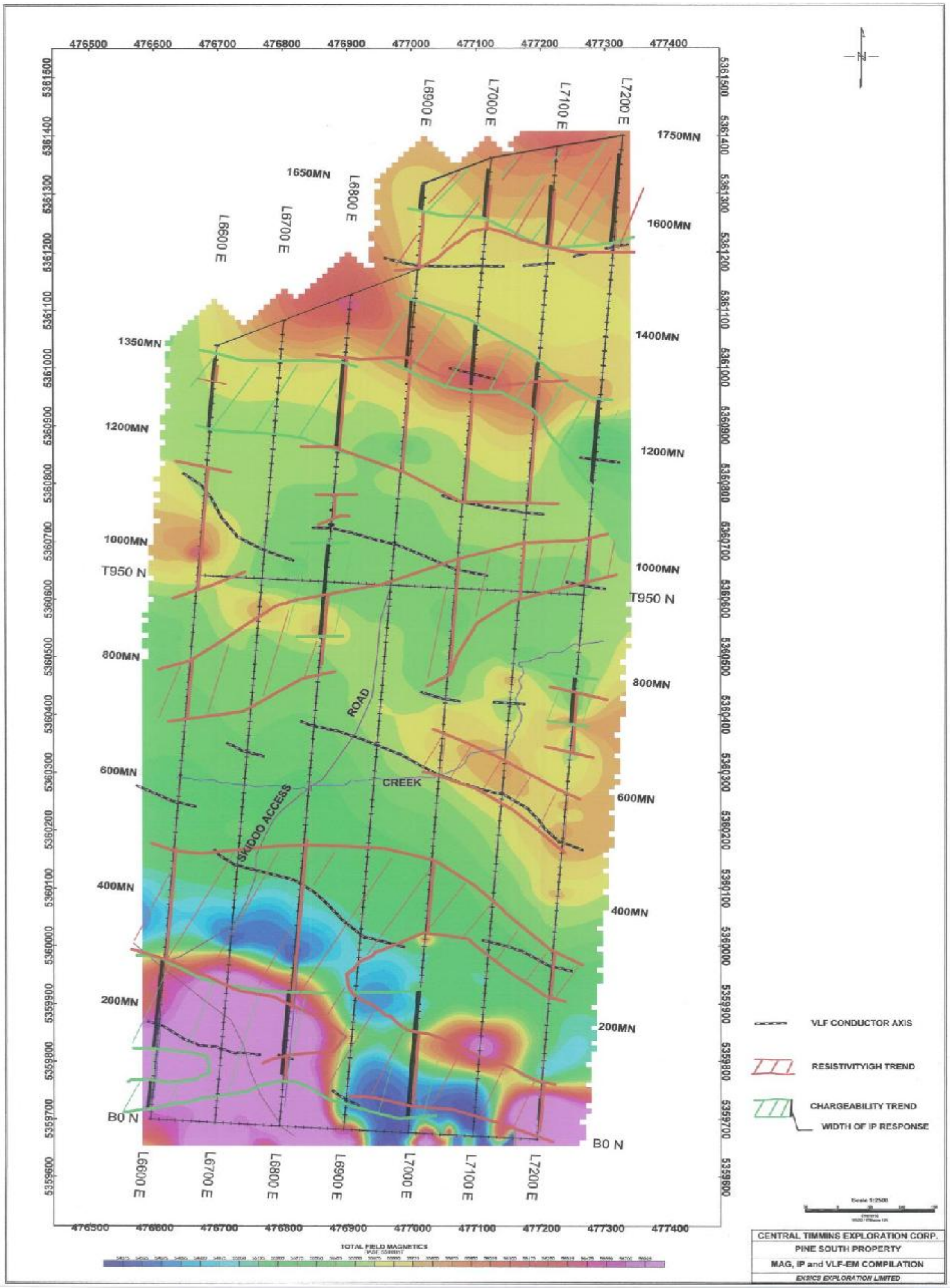
Refer to the color maps attached below that shows the IP and VLF-EM compilation plan map as well as the color plan map of the IP, VLF-EM and Magnetic compilation.

The lines covered by the IP survey are also included in below as individual colored pseudo-sections at a scale of 1:2500 showing the contoured results of the chargeability and resistivity and a calculated metal factor.

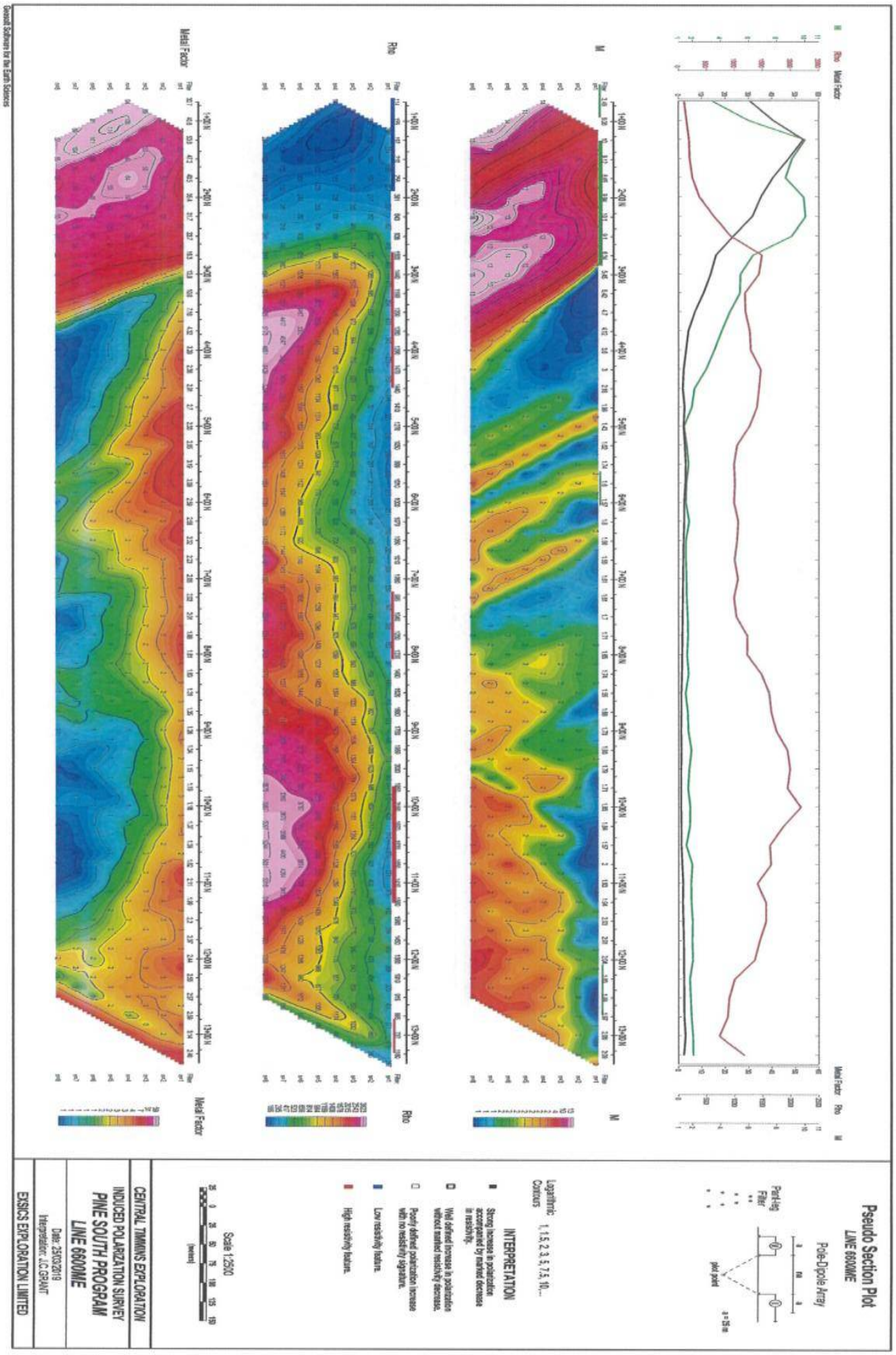
<u>IP AND VLF-EM COMPILATION PLAN MAP</u>



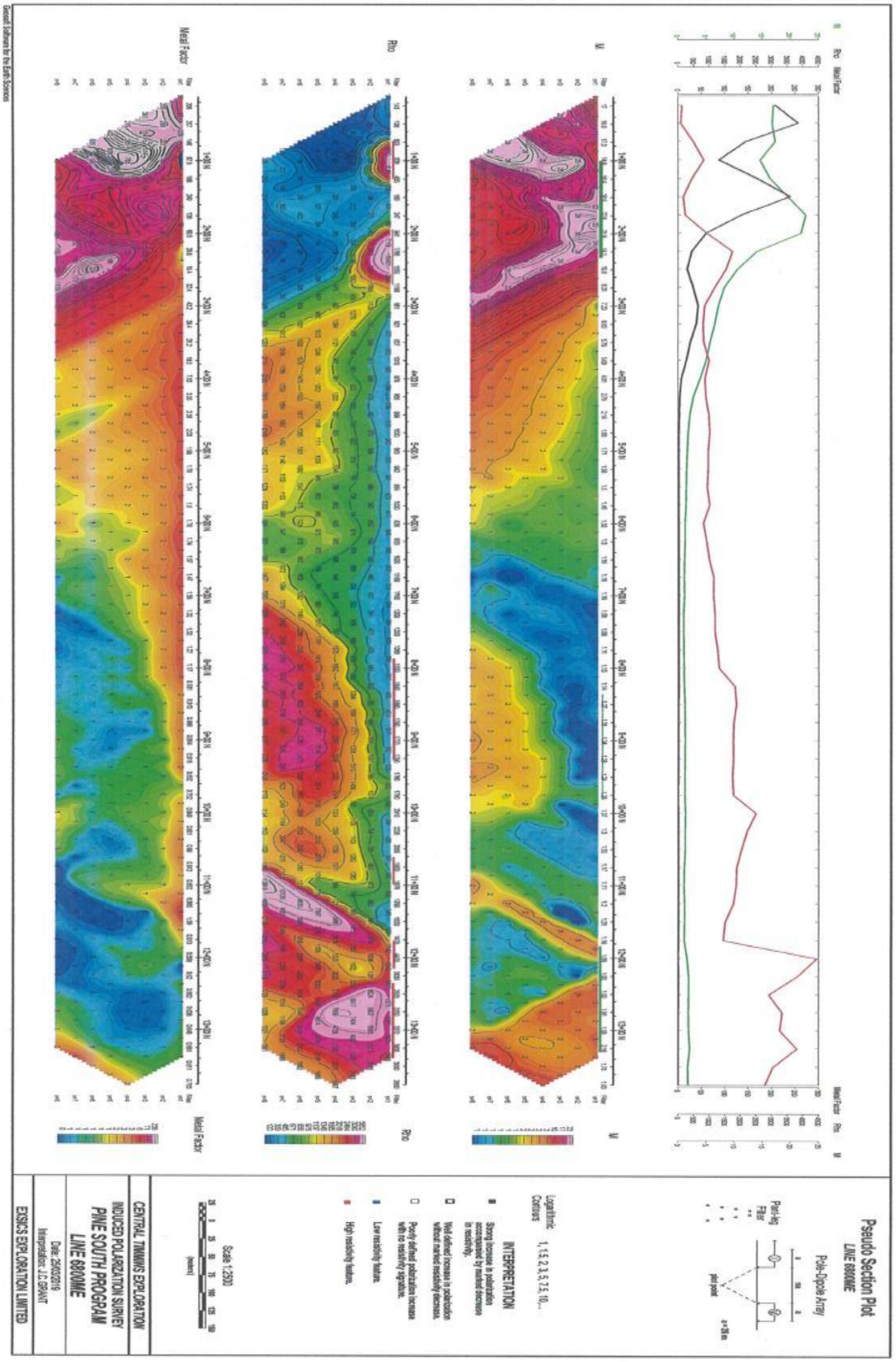
<u>MAGNETIC, IP AND VLF-EM COMPILATION PLAN MAP</u>



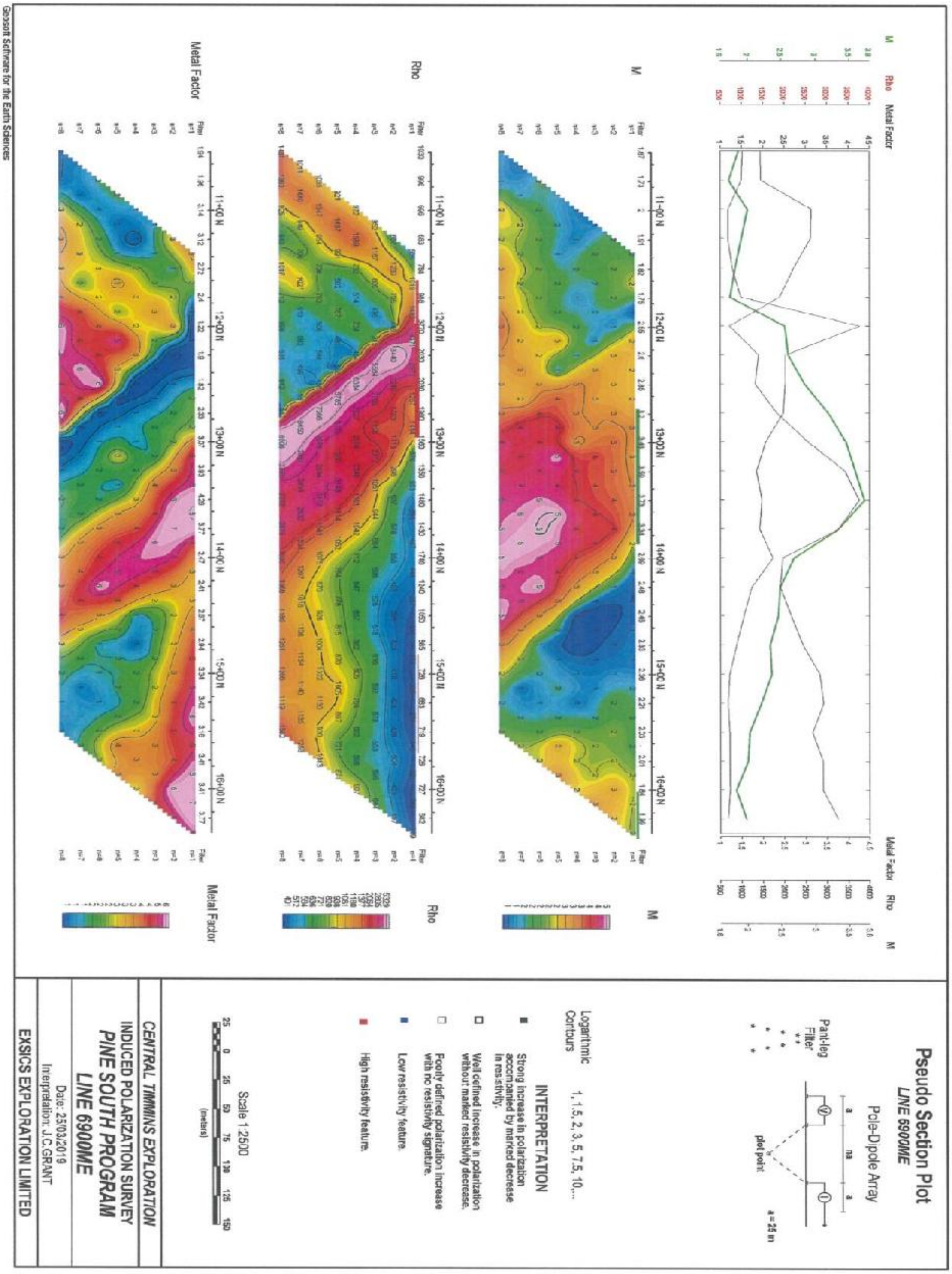
LINE 6600MEIP



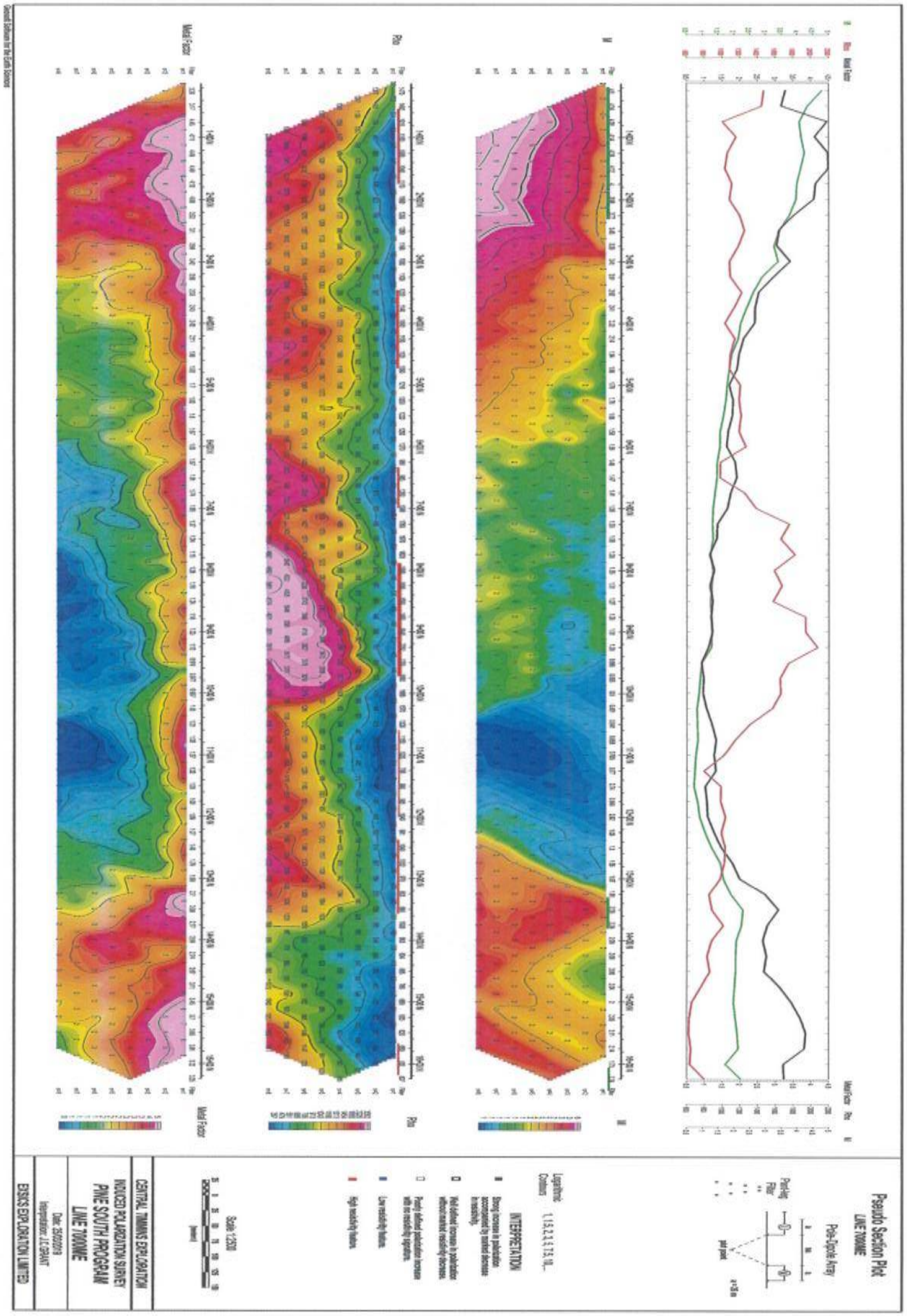
LINE 6800MEIP



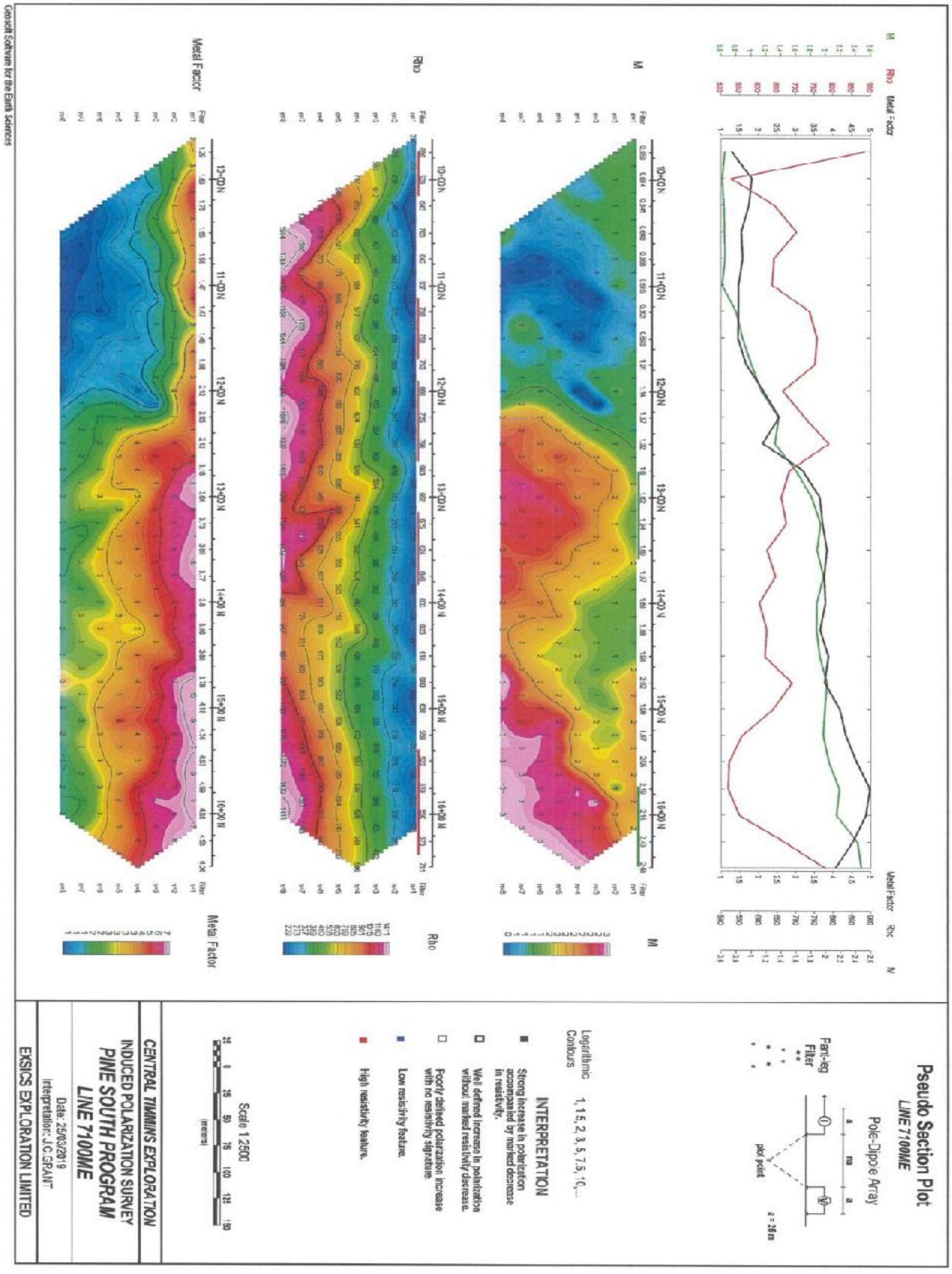
LINE 6900MEIP



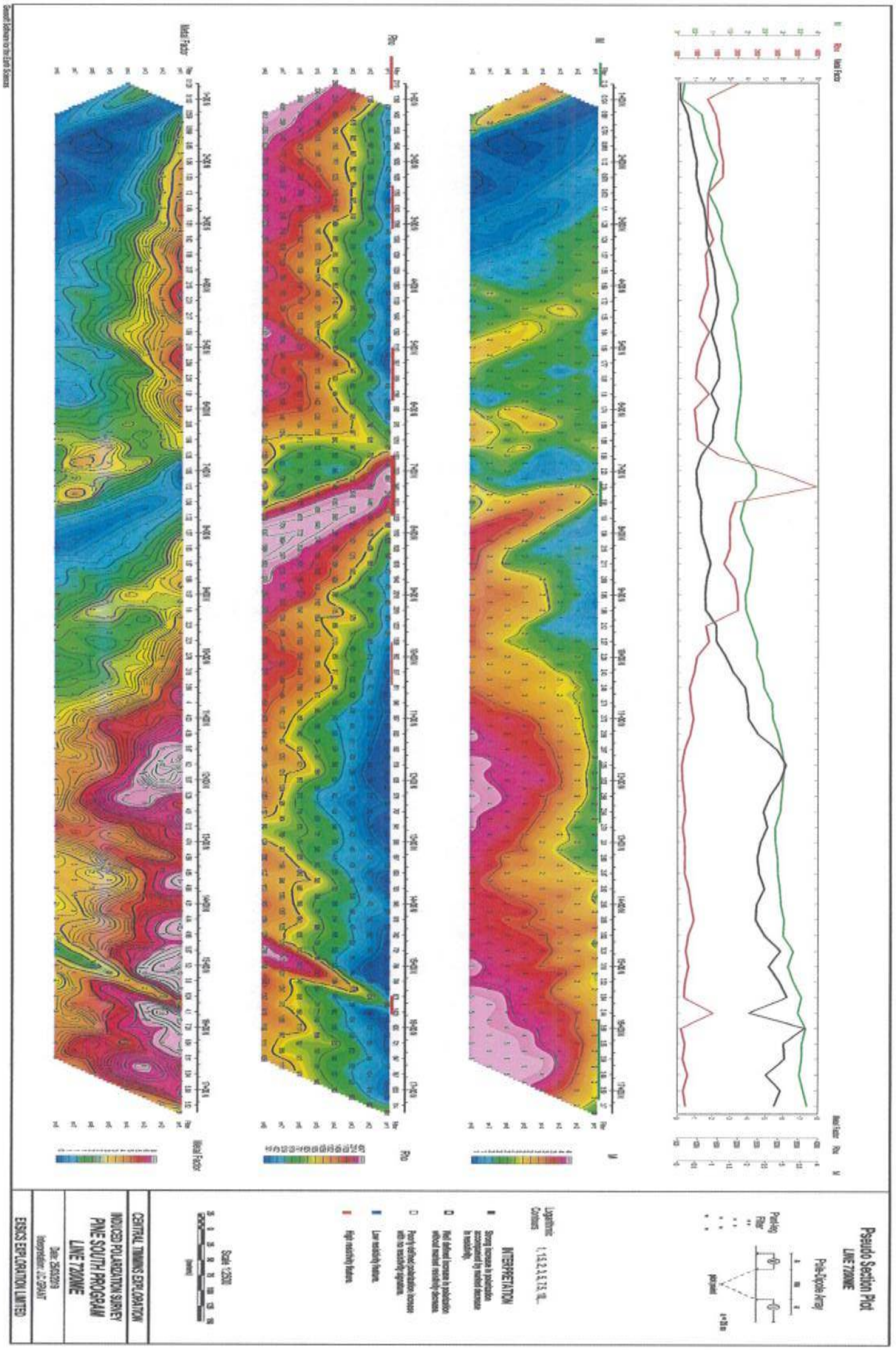
LINE 7000MEIP



LINE 7100MEIP



LINE 7200MEIP



<u>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>:

The ground program was successful in locating and outlining three good conductive zones across the survey area. There are three very distinct magnetic structures also outlined on the grid all generally striking northwest to southeast which is generally the strike direction of the predominant geological units that are well defined on the geology of the same area.

The main IP zone with a very good magnetic high low correlation most likely is associated with the banded iron formation and two intrusive units that cut across the southern end of the grid lines. This zone continues off of the grid to the west and appears to be relatively shallow and may be visible on surface. There is a good VLF anomaly with the western section of the zone and a second VLF trend correlates to the north flanking resistivity high unit. Both VLF trends may relate to the contacts between the iron formations and the intrusive units.

The second IP zone that strikes across lines 6600ME to 7200ME is open in both directions. The eastern section of the zone correlates with a moderate magnetic high unit striking northwest to southeast that continues off of the grid to the northwest. The western section of the grid lies along the southern flank of the same magnetic high trend. At this writing the offset in the strike of the IP zone cannot be explained. The magnetic survey does not indicate any cross structure between lines 6900ME and 7000ME that may have offset the strike of the zone. This may suggest that the IP target may represent two distinct targets, one with direct resistivity high correlation and one zone that lies along the northern flank of a resistivity high.

This zone should be followed up with a detailed mapping and or MMI soil sampling survey which may better explain and or define the source of the zones.

The third IP zone was noted at the northern ends of lines 6900ME to 7200ME and the zone is open in both directions. The zone correlates to a magnetic high that is building at the ends of these same lines and is continuing off of the grid in both directions. There is a weak VLF anomaly generally paralleling the southern flank of the resistivity high that is associated with the IP anomaly.

This zone should also be followed up with a detailed geological program and or additional MMI surveys to better define the source of the anomaly.

There is a good VLF-EM targets that strike across the grid from line 7200ME at 500MN to line 6800ME at 700MN that was not noticed in the IP survey. This zone correlates to the moderate magnetic high unit that strikes northwest to southeast across the grid that has a modest resistivity high association with the eastern section of the zone.

There is a second good VLF-EM zone striking across lines 7000ME at 1000MN to line 6800ME at 1050MN that may continue as far as line 6600ME at 125MN. The western extension of this zone correlates to the magnetic trend in the same area. The zone continues off of the grid to the northwest. A detailed geological survey along with MMI coverage may help in better defining the zone.

The northern IP zones and the two VLF zones lying in the center of the grid should be followed up with additional IP coverage and MMI surveys which would better define the zones and help with spotting potential drill holes. The MMI follow up should just be considered over the anomalies to help in pinpointing the axis of the zones.

Respectfully submitted

JC Grant

J. C. Grant, CET, FGAC
May 2019.

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CERTIFICATION

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

1). I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology, 1975, Sudbury Ontario Campus, with a 3 year Honors Diploma in Geological and Geophysical Technology.

2). I have worked subsequently as an Exploration Geophysicist for Teck Exploration Limited, (5 years, 1975 to 1980), and currently as Exploration Manager and Chief Geophysicist for Exsics Exploration Limited, since May, 1980.

3). I am a member in good standing of the Certified Engineering Technologist Association, (CET), since 1984.

4). I am in good standing as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, (FGAC), since 1986.

5). I have been actively engaged in my profession since the 15th day of May, 1975, in all aspects of ground exploration programs including the planning and execution of field programs, project supervision, data compilation, interpretations and reports.

6). I have no specific or special interest nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the herein described property. I have been retained by the property holders and or their Agents as a Geological and Geophysical Consultant and Contract Manager.

John Charles Grant, CET., FGAC.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JOHN GRANT
FELLOW

APPENDIX A

SCINTREX
A DIVISION OF LRS

MAGNETIC METHODS

ENVI PRO

Proton Magnetometer with Integrated GPS

WWW.SCINTREXLTD.COM

Setting the Standards

ENVI PRO MAG

The ENVI PRO system when configured as a TOTAL FIELD magnetometer is referred to as the ENVI PRO MAG. In this set up the ENVI PRO system can be operated in a traditional "STOP and MEASURE" mode, thus providing the full sensitivity obtainable with a proton magnetometer, ideally suited for mineral exploration. Alternatively, the ENVI PRO MAG can be operated in the "WALKMAG" mode, where readings may be made continuously at a user selectable rate of up to 2 readings per second. Although this marginally reduces the accuracy, it does allow the user to collect increased volumes of data and cover more area in a shorter period of time. This makes the ENVI PRO MAG a very cost effective tool for environmental surveys. The ENVI PRO MAG provides the following information:

- Total Magnetic Field
- Time/Date of Reading
- Coordinates of Reading either in grid format or GPS format
- Statistical Error of the Reading
- Signal Strength and Decay Rate of the Reading

As a magnetic BASE STATION instrument the ENVI PRO MAG can be set up to record variations of the Earth's magnetic field. Using this information from a stationary ENVI PRO MAG, the total field readings obtained with other field magnetometers can be corrected for these fluctuations, thus improving the accuracy of magnetic data.

All ENVI PRO MAG systems can be operated as either field or base station instruments. The optional base station accessories kit is recommended for base station applications.

ENVI PRO GRAD

The ENVI PRO system configured as an ENVI PRO GRAD enables true simultaneous gradiometer measurements to be obtained. The ENVI PRO GRAD provides an accurate means of measuring both the total field and the gradient of the total field. The system reads the measurements of both sensors simultaneously to calculate the true gradient measurement. In the gradient mode, the ENVI PRO GRAD sharply defines the magnetic responses determined by total field data. It individually delineates closely spaced anomalies rather than collectively identifying them under one broad magnetic response. The ENVI PRO GRAD is well suited for geotechnical and archaeological surveys where small near surface magnetic targets are the object of the survey. In addition, the ENVI PRO GRAD provides the gradient of the total magnetic field.

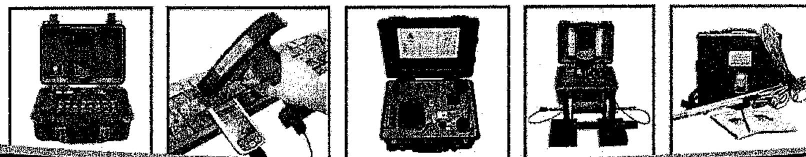
ENVI PRO SPECIFICATIONS

TOTAL FIELD OPERATING RANGE	23,000 to 100,000 nT (gamma)
TOTAL FIELD ABSOLUTE ACCURACY	±1 nT (gamma)
SENSITIVITY	0.1 nT (gamma) at 2 second sampling rate
TUNING/ SAMPLING	Fully solid state. Manual or automatic, keyboard selectable Cycling (Reading) Rates 0.5, 1, 2, or 3 seconds
GRADIOMETER OPTION	Includes a second sensor, 0.5m (20 inch) staff extender and processor module
GRADIENT TOLERANCE	> 7000 nT (gamma)/m
'WALKMAG' MODE	Continuous reading, cycling as fast as 0.5 seconds
SUPPLIED GPS ACCURACY	+/- 1m (Autonomous), < 1m WAAS Connects to most external GPS receivers with NMEA & PPS output
STANDARD MEMORY	**Total Field Measurements**: 84,000 readings **Gradiometer Measurements**: 67,000 readings **Base Station Measurements**: 500,000 readings
REAL-TIME CLOCK	1 second resolution, ± 1 second stability over 24 hours or GPS time
DIGITAL DATA OUTPUT	RS-232C, USB Adapter
POWER SUPPLY	Rechargeable, 2.9 Ah, lead-acid dry cell battery 12 Volts External 12 Volt input for base station operations
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	-40°C to +60°C (-40°F to 140°F)
DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT	**Console**: 250mm x 152mm x 55mm (10" x 6" x 2.25") 2.45 kg (5.4 lbs) with rechargeable battery **Magnetic Sensor**: 70mm d x 175mm (2.75"d x 7") 1 kg (2.2 lbs) **Gradiometer Sensor**: 70mm d x 675mm (2.75"d x 26.5") (with staff extender) 1.15 kg (2.5 lbs) **Sensor Staff**: 25mm d x 2m (1"d x 76") 0.8 kg (1.75 lbs)
OPTIONS	• Base Station Accessories Kit • Cold Weather Accessories • Additional Software Packages • Training Programs

All specifications subject to change without notice.

APPENDIX B

INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.



Canadian Manufacturer of Geophysical Instrumentation since 1976
Sales, Rental, Customer Service, R&D and Field training WWW.GDD.CA

IP Receiver Model GRx8-32

«Field users have reported that the GDD IP Receiver provided more reliable readings than any other time domain IP receiver and it reads a few additional dipoles. »

FEATURES

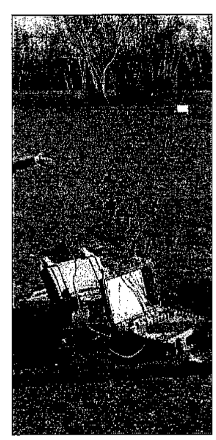
- 8 channels expandable to 16, 24 or 32
- Reads up to 32 ch. simultaneously in poles or dipoles
- PDA menu-driven software / simple to use
- 32 channels configuration allows 3D Survey:
  4 lines X 8 channels - 2 lines X 16 channels
  1 line X 32 channels
- Link to a PDA by wireless communication or a serial cable
- Real-time data and automatic data stacking (Full Wave)
- Screen-graphics: decay curves, resistivity, chargeability
- Automatic SP compensation and gain setting
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- Survey capabilities: Resistivity and Time domain IP
- One 24 bit A/D converter per channel
- Gain from 1 to 1,000,000,000 (10^9)
- Shock resistant, portable and environmentally sealed

GRx8-32: This new receiver is a compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys. Its high ruggedness allows it to work under any field conditions.

User modes available: Arithmetic, logarithmic, semi-logarithmic, Cole-Cole, IPR-12 and user defined.

IP display: Chargeability values, Resistivity values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time. The GRx8-32 can be used for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform.

Internal memory: A 4 Go (or more) Compact Flash memory card is used to store the readings. Each reading includes the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements for all channels; the full wave signal for post-treatment processing. The data is stored in flash type memory not requiring any battery power for safekeeping.



Manufactured in Canada by Instrumentation GDD Inc.

New IP Receiver Model GRx8-32 with PDA

GRX8-32: This new receiver is a compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization surveys. It features high ruggedness allowing to work in any field conditions

Reception poles/dipoles: 8 simultaneous channels expandable to 16, 24 or 32, for dipole-dipole, pole-dipole or pole-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: The GRX8-32 offers twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

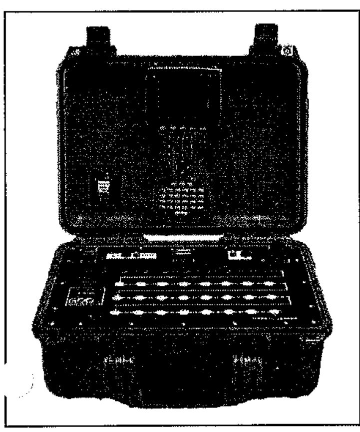
User modes available: Arithmetic, logarithmic, semi-logarithmic, Cole-Cole and user define.

IP display: Chargeability values, Resistivity values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time. The GRX8-32 can be used for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform.

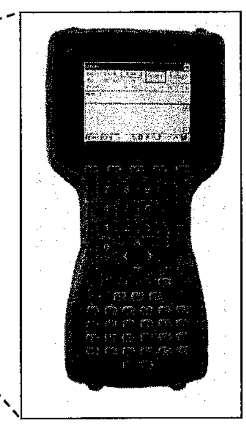
Internal memory: The memory of 64 megabytes can store 64,000 readings. Each reading totalizes one kilobyte and includes the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements on 8 channels. The data is stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard. The memory can hold many days worth of data. It also stores fullwave form of the signal at each electrode for post-treatment.

Features:

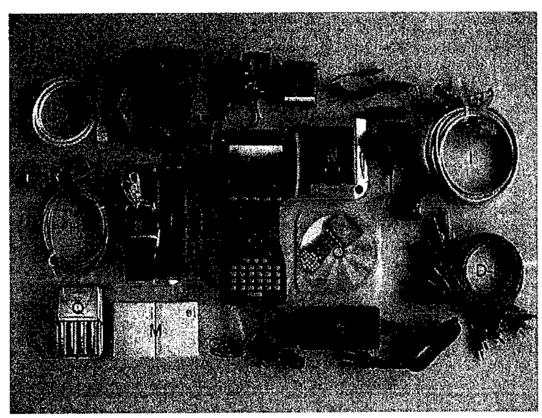
- 8 channels expandable to 16, 24 or 32
- Reads up to 32 ch. simultaneously in poles or dipoles configuration
- PDA menu-driven software / simple to use
- 32 channels configuration allows 3D Survey: 4 lines X 8 channels, 2 lines X 16 channels or 1 line X 32 channels
- Link to a PDA by Bluetooth or RS-232 port
- Real-time data and automatic data stacking
- Self-test diagnostic
- Screen-graphics: decay curves, resistivity, chargeability
- Automatic SP compensation and gain setting
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- Survey capabilities: Resistivity and Time domain IP
- One 24 bit A/D converter per channel
- Gain from 1 to 1,000,000,000 (10^8)
- Shock resistant, portable and environmentally sealed



GDD IP Receiver model GRx8-32



PDA included with GRX8-32 Standard Juniper - Allegro CX mobile PDA

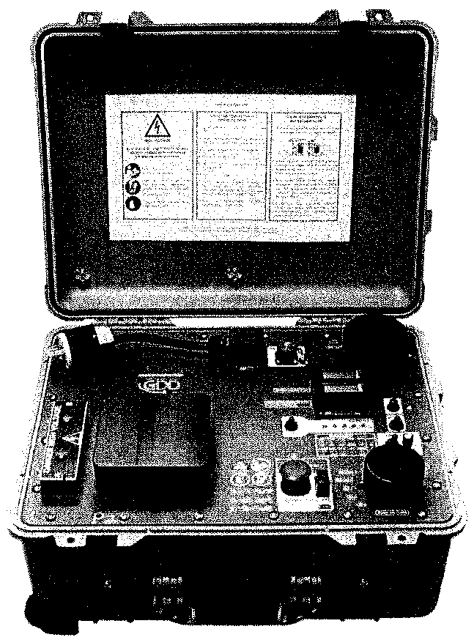


Components included with GDD IP Receiver GRx8-32

IP Transmitter

Model TxII
5000W-2400V-15A

Instruction Manual



INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.

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Québec (Qc), Canada, G1X 4B7
Tel.: +1 (418) 877-4249
Fax: +1 (418) 877-4054
E-Mail: gdd@gdd.ca
Web site: www.gdd.ca

6. MASTER / SLAVE MODE

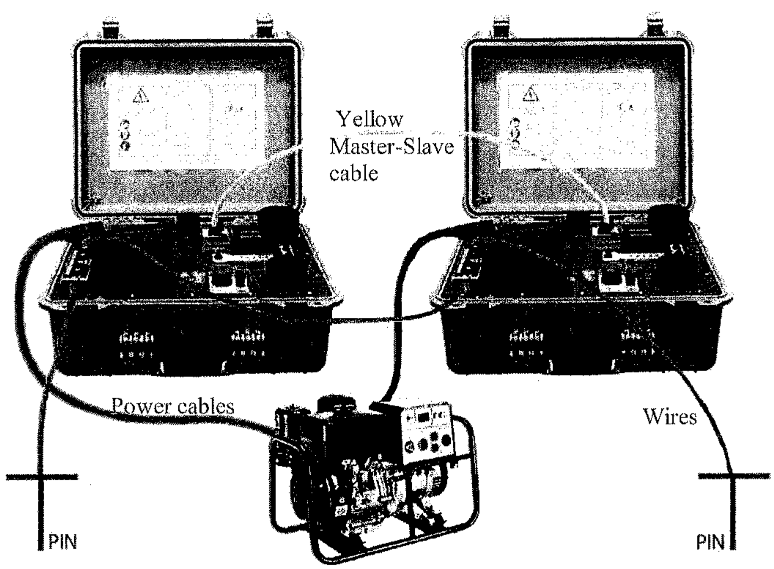
Here are the basic steps for a Master/Slave operation of the TxII:

1. Connect the yellow synchronization cable (Master/Slave) to the transmitters. The Master/Slave cable terminations are different: one is labeled *MASTER* and the other one *SLAVE*. The transmitter is *MASTER* or *SLAVE* according to the termination of the cable connected on its interface. The *MASTER* and *SLAVE* LEDs indicate the mode of each transmitter. (see figure 2, yellow line)

2. Connect an insulated wire between the terminal (A) of one transmitter and the terminal (B) of the other one. (see figure 2, blue line)

3. Connect the two power cables from the transmitters to the generator. (see figure 2, red lines)

4. Drive the electrodes into the ground and connect them to the unused terminals (A) and (B) by using insulated wires. (see figure 2, blue lines)



9. SPECIFICATIONS

Size :	TxII-5000W with a blue carrying case: 34 x 52 x 76 cm TxII-5000W only: 26 x 45 x 55 cm
Weight :	TxII-5000W with a blue carrying case: ~ 58 kg TxII-5000W only: ~ 40 kg
Operating Temperature :	-40°C to 65°C (-40°F to 150°F)
Time Base:	2 s ON+, 2 s OFF, 2 s ON- DC, 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 s
Output current :	0.030A to 15A (normal operation) 0.0A to 15A (cancel open loop) Maximum of 7.5A in DC mode
Rated Output Voltage :	150V to 2400V Up to 4800V in a master/slave configuration
LCD Display :	Output current, 0.001A resolution Output power Ground resistance (when the transmitter is turned off)
Power source :	220-240V / 50-60Hz