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GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

FOR

CAMBRIAN MINING CORPORATION

ON THE

ATACAMA 3 PROPERTY

OTTO AND TECK TOWNSHIPS

LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION

NORTHEASTERN, ONTARIO

Prepared by: J. C. Grant, CET, FGAC

November 2019

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INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Cambrian Mining Corporation, to complete a detailed ground geophysical program across a portion of their claim holdings, Atacama 3, located in the Townships of Otto and Teck of the Larder Lake Mining division in northeastern Ontario.

The purpose of the program was to test the property for a geological setting that would be considered a favorable environment for gold and or base metal deposition.

The northern boundary of Atacama 3 lies approximately 3 kilometers to the south of the Macassa Mine expansion which is currently under production with the current shaft deepening to about 3200 meters by Kirkland Lake Gold. The Macassa is situated on a branch of the Kirkland Lake Main Break that lies to the north and parallel to the Larder lake Break. Both of these structures have been cross cut by north to northwest striking faults, one which can be followed south from the two main breaks across the central section of Atacama 3. Refer to Property Geology map.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

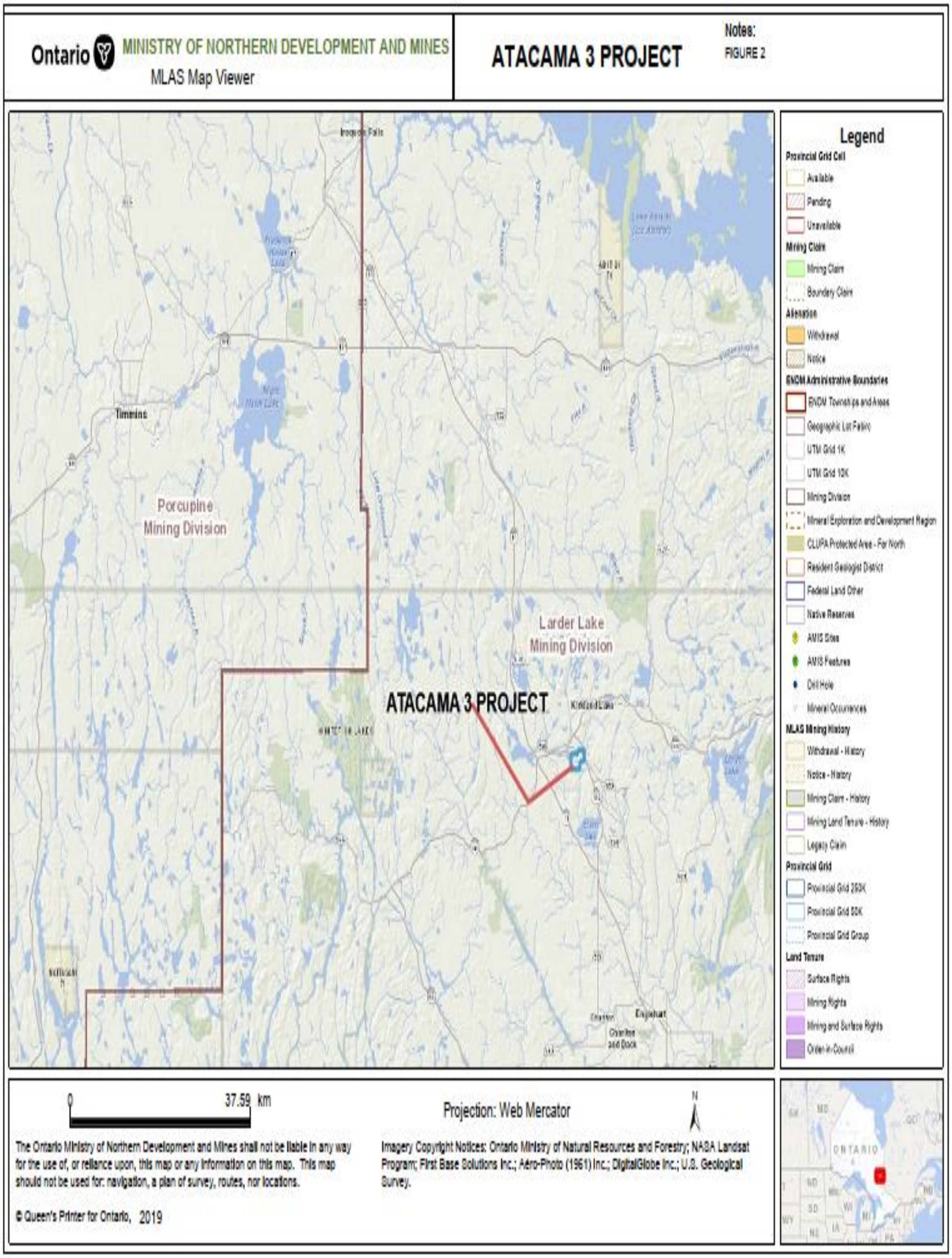
The Atacama 3 property lies approximately 7 kilometers southwest of the Town of Kirkland Lake and about 2.4 kilometers southeast of the Town of Swastika such that the northern section of the claim block straddles the Township line between Teck and Otto. The entire block lies about 200 meters to the east of Otto Lake and the Blanch River cuts across the southern and central section of the claim block. Figure 1 and 2.

Access to the property was relatively straight forward. The survey crew was lodge in Kirkland Lake for the program. The grid can be accessed by travelling west-southwest from the Town to the junction of highways 66 and 112. Travelling south along highway112 allowed access to a parking spot along the western shoulder of the road at UTM point 570054E and 5327267N. A short foot traverse of 330 meters west would bring access to Line 200MW and the base line which was the eastern starting point of the grid.

Alternately the western edge of the claim block can be access by boat travelling southeast across Otto Lake to the central east shore and then a 250 meter traverse east to line 2300MW and the base line. The travelling time to the grid was about 30 minutes.

LOCATION MAP FIGURE 1

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP FIGURE 2

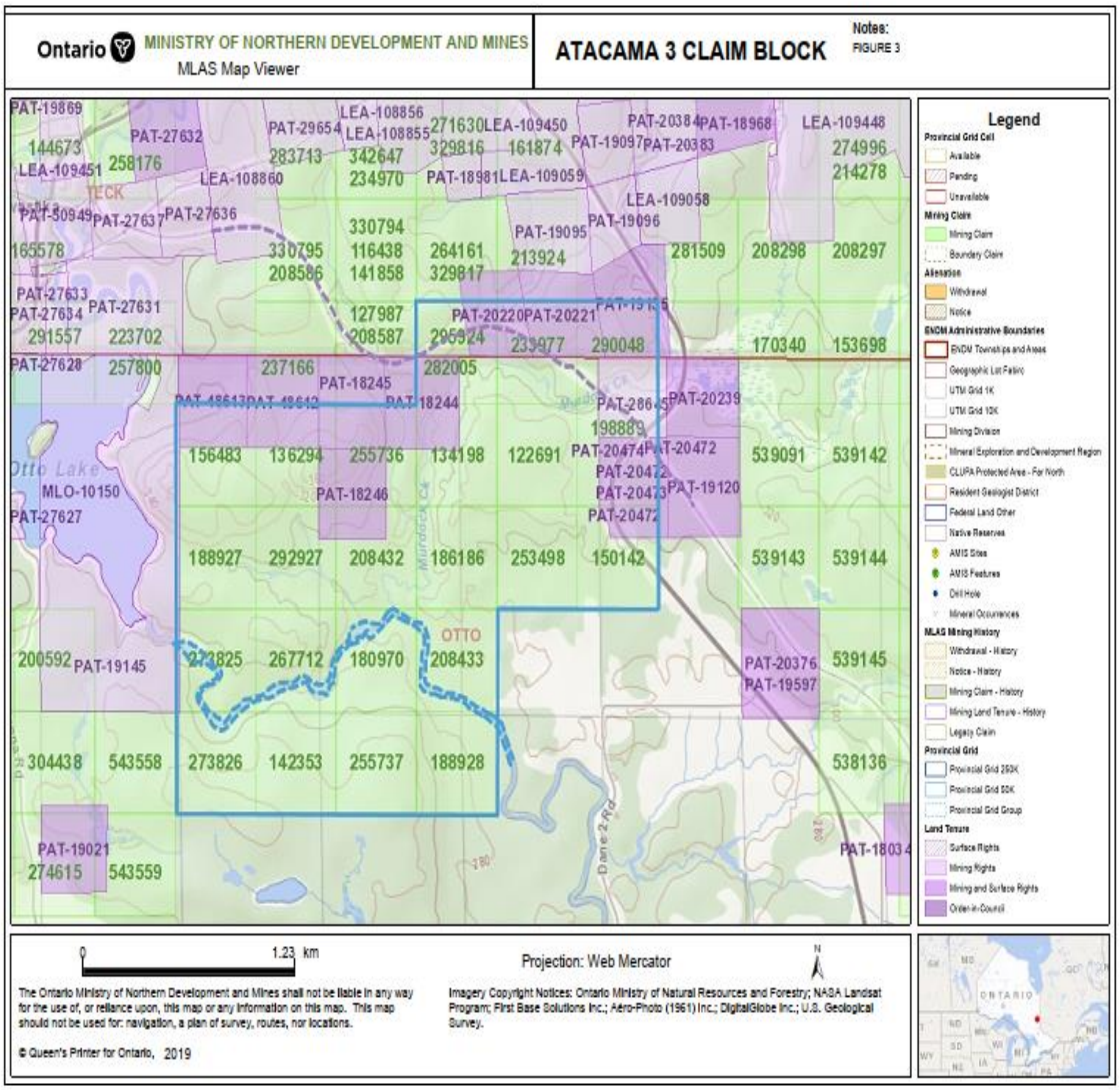


<u>CLAIM BLOCK</u>:

The Atacama 3 claim group consists of 23 single cells comprised of the following numbers. 134198, 292927, 273826, 273825, 267712, 255737, 255736, 208433, 208432, 188928, 188927, 180970, 156483, 142353, 136294, 122691, 290048, 282005, 233977, 253498, 198889, 186186, 150142

Refer to Figure 3 copied from MNDM Plan Maps of Teck and Otto Township for the positioning of the claim numbers within the Township.

FIGURE 3 CLAIM BLOCK MAP



PERSONNEL:

The field crew directly responsible for the collection of all the raw data were as follows.

N. Collins	Timmins, Ontario
C. Gloster	Timmins, Ontario

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

GROUND PROGRAM:

The ground program consisted of the establishment of a detailed metric grid across the claim block that was to be then covered by a total field magnetic survey that was done in conjunction with a VLF-EM survey.

The grid consisted of compassed, paced and flagged grid lines that commenced on the eastern edge of the property at a UTM point of 569730E and 5327240N. This point represented Line 200MW and the base line 0. This base line was then flagged with GPS controlled for 2300 meters to the western section of the property. Cross lines were then turned off of this base line at 200 meter and 100 meter intervals from 2300MW to line 200MW. The grid lines were labelled 2300W, 2100W, 1900W, 1700W, 1600W, 1500W, 1400W, 1300W, 1200W, 1100W, 1000W, 900W, 800W, 600W, 400W and 200W. In all a total of 25.0 kilometers of grid lines were established across the survey area between August 29th and September 23rd.

While one operator established the grid layout a second operator commenced a total field magnetic and VLF-EM survey across the grid lines. The survey was completed using the Terra Plus, GSM-19W Overhauser magnetometer and VLF unit. Stations were read at 25 meter intervals across all of the grid lines. Specifications for this unit can be found as Appendix A of this report.

The following parameters were kept constant throughout the both the VLF-EM and Total field magnetic surveys.

Magnetic and VLF-EM Surveys:

Line spacing..............................	100, 200 meters
Station spacing...........................	25 meters
Reading intervals.......................	25 meters
Diurnal monitor........................	base station
Base record intervals	30 seconds
Reference field.........................	56,000 gammas
Datum subtracted....................	55,500 gammas
Unit accuracy...........................	+/- 0.1 gamma
VLF-EM transmitter…………	Cutler, Maine 24.0Khz
Parameters measured…………	In phase and Quadrature components of the secondary field.
Parameters plotted……………	In Phase component

Once the survey was completed the magnetic data was corrected with the base station data and then plotted directly onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500. A datum level of 55500 gammas was removed from the data before it was plotted onto the base map. The data was then contoured at 25 gamma intervals where ever possible. A copy of this color base map is included in the text of this report.

The VLF-EM In Phase data was then plotted directly onto a base map at a scale of 1:2500 and then profiled at 1cm= +/- 20 %. Any and all conductor axis were then interpreted and placed on this base map. A copy of this profiled EM map is included in this report.

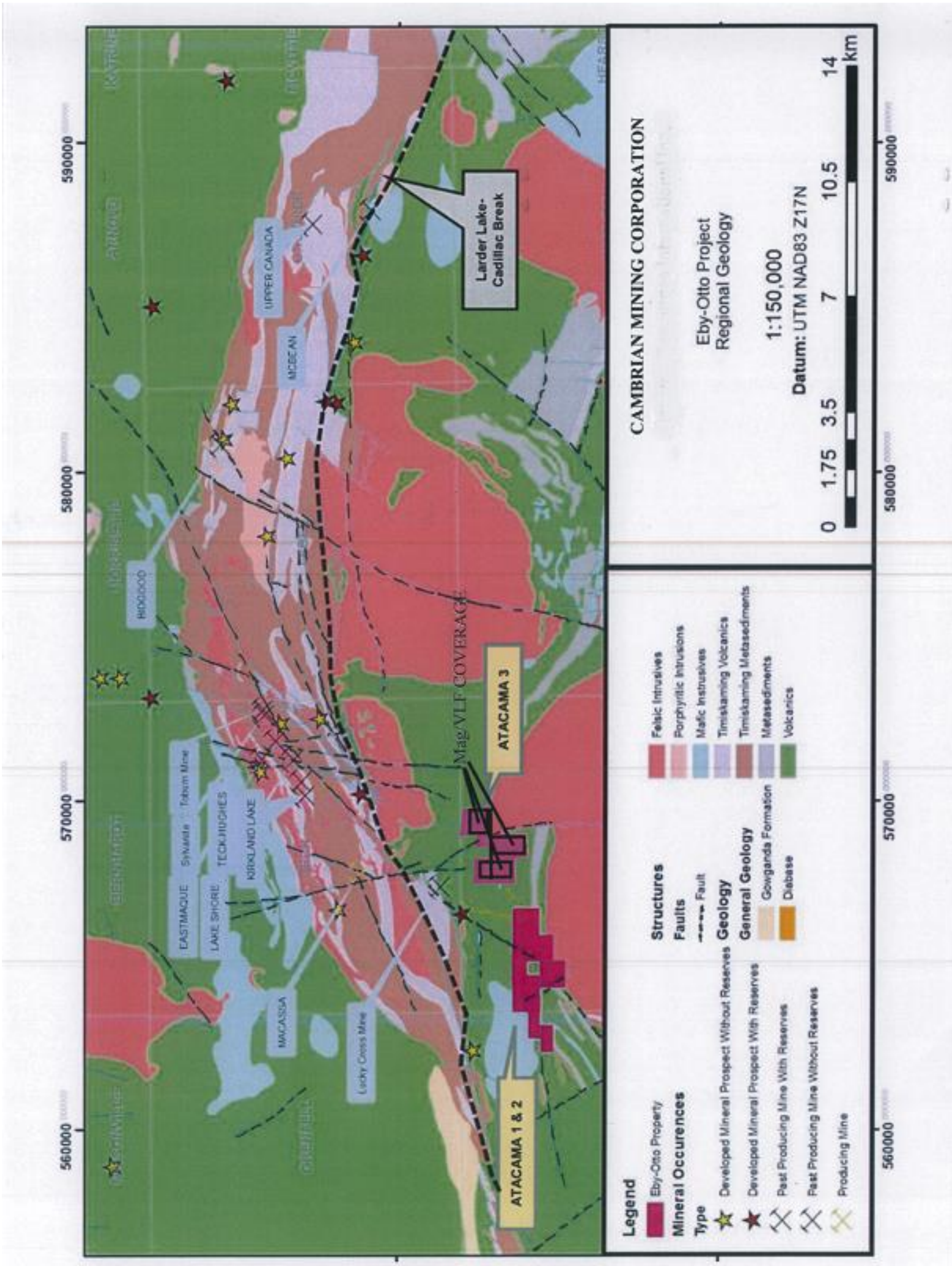
REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Kirkland Lake area is underlain by Archean volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks which are part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The volcanic rocks form a basin between the Lake Abitibi batholith, northeast of Timmins and the Round Lake batholith, south of Kirkland Lake (**Jensen and Langford, 1983**). Basin margin faults formed on the north by the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone and the Larder Lake- Cadillac Break Zone on the south (Figure 4). The Abitibi belt in the Kirkland Lake area is subdivided into a series of assemblages referred to as Groups in order of decreasing age; Larder Lake, Kinojevis, Blake River, and Timiskaming Groups (**Stevenson et al 1995**). The historical names of these groups in the Timmins and Kirkland Lake areas was changed by Ayers (2005) to unify the lithologies chronologically according to the vast numbers of age dates available.

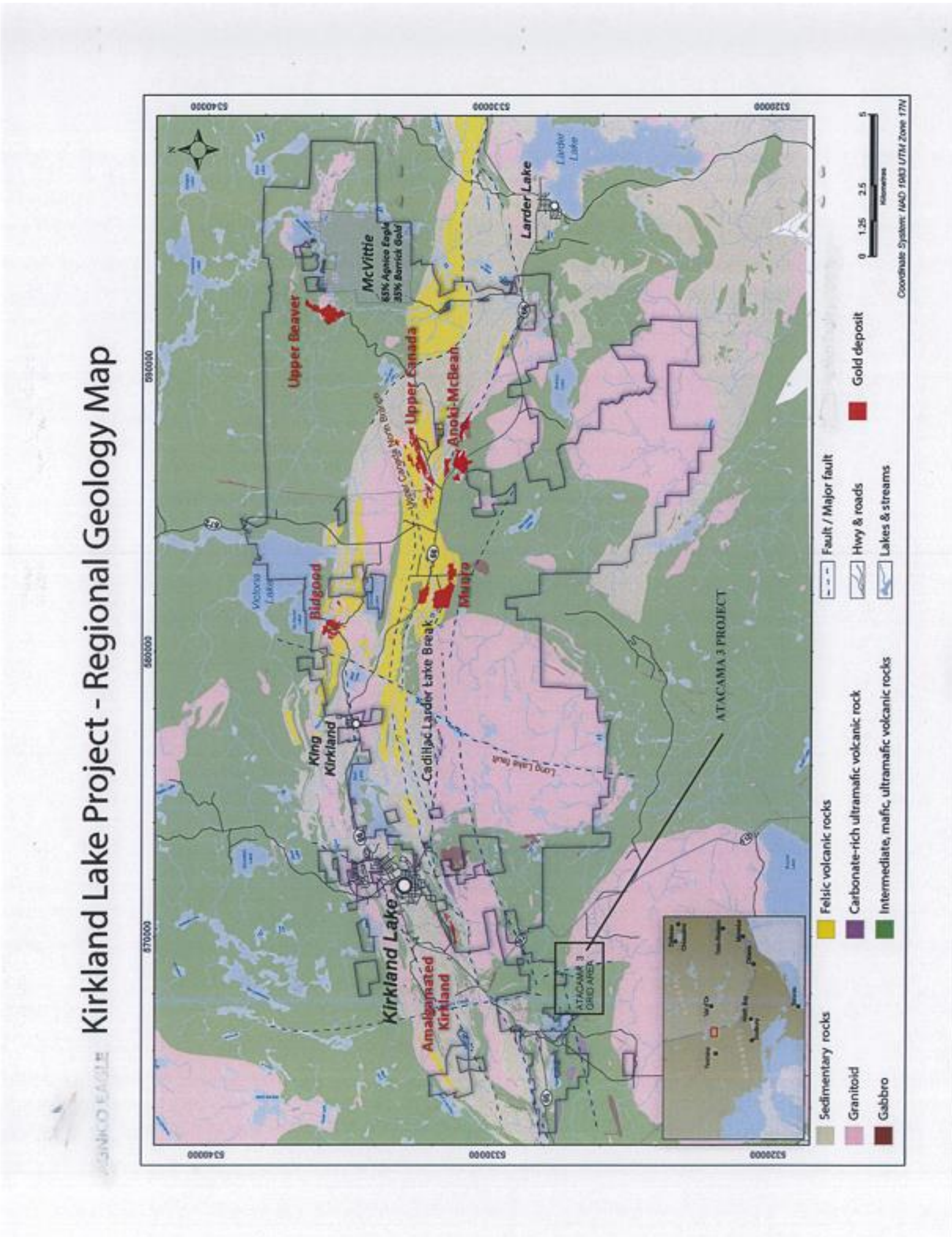
The Kerr Addison deposit, which produced almost 11 million ounces of gold, is situated along the Larder Lake Cadillac Break in the town of Virginiatown approximately 39 kilometers to the east of the Atacama Groups. The host lithologies for the mineralization include pillowed mafic flows and spinifex textured komatiite flows cut by lamprophyre dikes that have been strongly altered.

Other former producing mines clustered around the Dobie area located half way between the Kirkland Lake mines and the Kerr Addison deposit, include the Upper Canada, Upper Beaver, and McBean deposits. These all occur in different geological assemblages despite the fact that they are all clustered within a 10 km radius of each other. The McBean deposit occurs within a green carbonate altered ultramafic package intruded by felsitic dikes, somewhat similar to the Kerr Addison associated with the Larder Lake- Cadillac Break, whereas the Upper Beaver probably represents a magmatic related gold- copper deposit associated with a composite mafic intrusive and series of syenite porphyry dikes (Masson, 2012). The third of these deposits, the Upper Canada Mine, lies within the Timiskaming Group trachytic volcanic and sedimentary package. It appears to be related to strong albitite alteration associated with a possible splay from the Larder Lake Cadillac Break.

FIGURE 4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP:



<u>**FIGURE 5 REGIONAL GEOLOGY WITH GOLD DEPOSITS**</u>



PROPERTY GEOLOGY: (Hawkins P.Eng, June 2011)

Generally the property is underlain by Mafic Metavolcanics and Metasediments which cover the northern and western sections of the grid area. The southeast and eastern sections of the grid area is underlain by the Otto Stock.

The metavolcanic rocks immediately north of Otto Stock are concentrated in a belt and can be described as contact metamorphosed mafic tuffs (plagioclase-garnet-epidote amphibolite and amphibolite gneiss) interbedded with massive basalt, carbonate and felsic metavolcanics. As these rocks are within the metamorphic aureole of the Otto Stock, the metavolcanics have been metamorphosed to amphibolite and amphibolite gneiss.

The mafic volcanics underlie the felsic volcanics, however, in many places along the intrusive contact, the alkalic intrusions has destroyed the mafic metavolcanics leaving the felsic metavolcanics in direct contact with the stock. The felsic metavolcanics range in composition from dacite to rhyolite. Dacite tuff is most common, with rhyodacite tuff and agglomerate comprising most of the remainder. These rocks are hard, fine-grained, greenish grey to pale greyish white that weather to light brownish green or brownish grey. They are composed of plagioclase, mica, carbonate minerals and epidote.

Also interbedded with the felsic metavolcanics are carbonatized rocks that are of sedimentary origin. These carbonatized rocks are generally green in colour and are the equivalent of Algoma-type iron formation. This iron formation is part of a stratigraphic zone traceable from Eby Township across Otto Township to Boston Township, in which the Adams Iron Mine is found. Consequently, these iron formations may be very useful as marker strata. Small bodies of syenite and lamprophyre, likely related to the Otto Stock, intrude the overlying metavolcanic rocks.

Quartz syenite and syenite make up the bulk of the Otto Stock. These rocks are pink and coarse-grained. Porphyritic syenite is common and has a high proportion of phenocrysts. Feldspar grains stand out as tabular crystals on weathered surfaces. Weathering has bleached the reddish pink feldspar to pale pink. Small dark pyroxenes are sparsely disseminated through the syenite as well as rounded inclusions of country rocks metamorphosed to biotite, amphibole and pyroxene. These inclusions can be quite variable in size.

The syenites are generally composed of feldspar (microperthite predominates); pyroxene; amphibole; and minor amounts of apatite, sphene, zircon, and magnetite. Pyroxene forms between 3 to 14 percent of the syenitic rocks. Some pyroxene has undergone replacement by acicular to prismatic light green hornblende, which comprises less than 3 percent of the syenitic rocks. Apatite and sphene form about 0.5 percent, and zircon and magnetite are rare. The composition of the Otto Stock also includes historically unrecognized mafic and ultramafic alkalic gabbro, hornblendite and lamprophyre phases.

A contact metamorphic aureole surrounds the Otto Stock and is approximately 400 meters in width. The aureole is most developed along the northern contact of the stock, within the Property's northern claim group. The outer parts of the aureole have undergone recrystallization and development of new mineral assemblages, while the inner parts have been transformed into migmatite.

It has been reported that radioactive minerals, including allanite, are present in a pegmatite dike cutting altered county rock in the Highway 11 rock-cut in the northern contact of the Otto Stock. Lamprophyre dikes are found throughout the stock. The lamprophyre dikes are dark grey, less than 1 metre in average width. The dikes are composed of biotite, augite, hornblende, tremolite, albite, microcline, calcite, apatite, magnetite and sphene.

Faults:

A prominent fault, (the Amikougami Fault), has offset the western half of Otto Stock. Apart from the Otto Stock, the major structural geology feature on the Property is a splay of the Larder-Cadillac Deformation Zone that potentially cross cuts the southwest and western section of the grid area and appear to terminate next to the Amikougami Fault. These cross cutting structures have a strike of approximately 60 degrees.

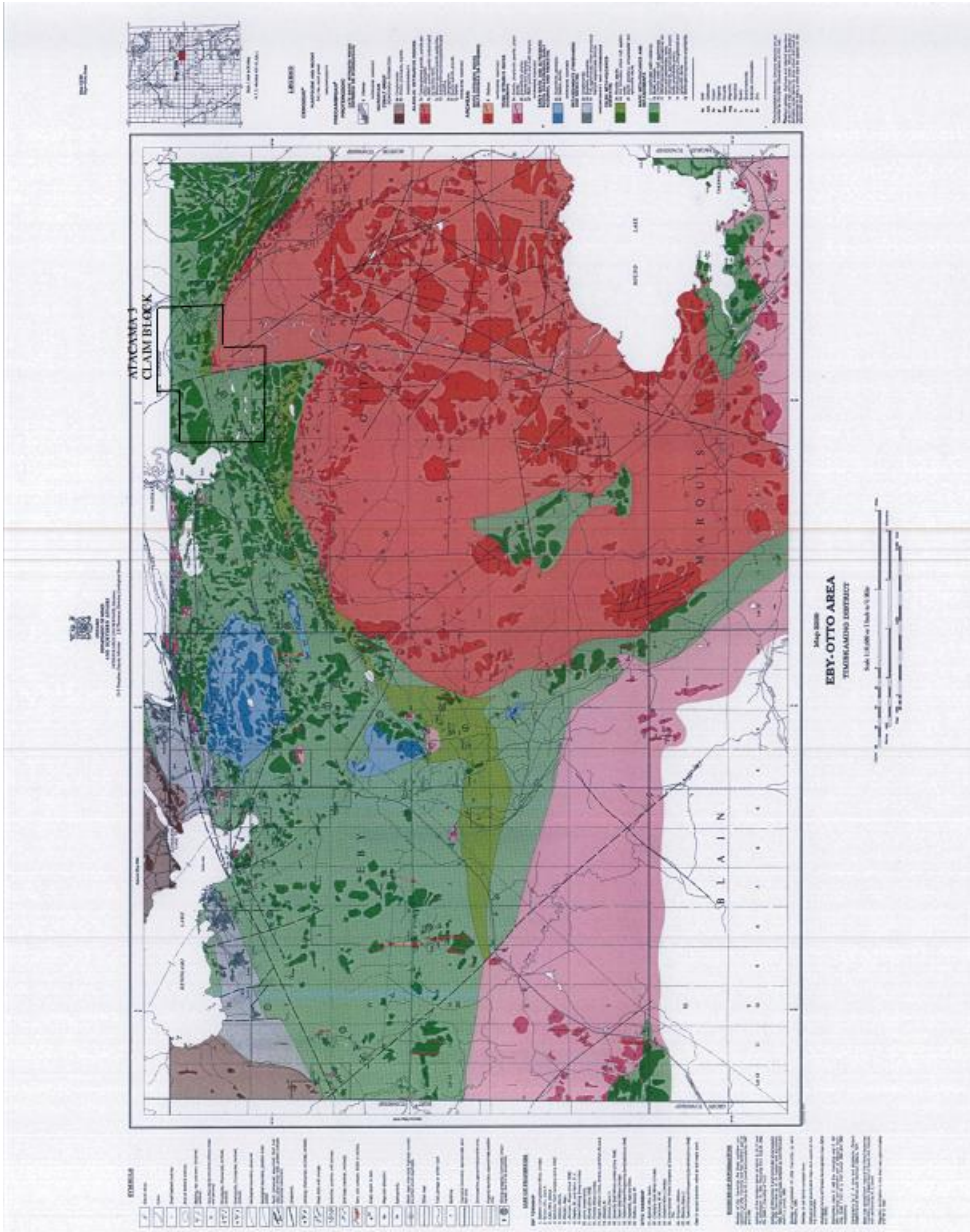
Localized shearing within the Otto Stock has been described as extensive, especially along the northern edge of the stock in historical assessment reports. Shearing within the volcanic rocks has also been noted in historical assessment reports, however not as prevalent as in the stock.

Mineralization within the Otto Stock generally occurs as pyrite deposition along fracture planes that have been hematized and/or chloritized, and or intervals that have been silicified. Analytical results for diamond core samples containing this type of mineralization have not been provided in historical assessment reports (i.e. those of Argentex), therefore their economic potential is unknown at this time.

Mineralization in the Otto Stock may also be associated with lamprophyre dikes. OGS chip sampling of 12 malachite stained lamprophyre along a road cut on Highway 11 in Otto Township returned anomalous values for gold, platinum and palladium. Within the metavolcanic rocks, disseminated sulphide minerals (mainly pyrite) are associated with quartz-carbonate stockworks and veinlets.

Pyrite mineralization also occurs within fracture planes or as fine disseminations within felsic tuff intervals that have been chloritized. Very minor massive sulphide mineralization in these rocks has been encountered to date. Sampling of these mineralized zones in previous diamond drilling programs (particularly that of Minorex) has yielded low or trace values for precious and base metals. Figure 6

FIGURE 6 PROPERT GEOLOGY:



MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEY RESULTS:

The magnetic survey was successful in locating and outlining the suspected geological structures of the property. The most predominant magnetic feature on the grid is a broad magnetic high unit that covers most of the southeast sections of lines 200MW to 1100MW and extends off of the grid to the east and south. The feature correlates to the mapped Otto Stock, Figure 6. The western edge of the magnetic high terminates next to the north to northwest trending Amikougami major fault that is also well defined in Figure 6. This main fault correlates to the direction of the Blanch River at the southern 1000MW and the direction of Murdock Creek running between lines 1000MW and 1100MW. Distortions in the magnetic highs also correlate to the direction of this fault.

Several strong and parallel VLF conductors lie within or along the northern and southern edges of the high possibly relating to contact zones or sulphide rich veinlets and or shears. These conductive trends also pinch out as the come in contact with the major fault.

There is another good and narrow magnetic high that strikes west across lines 400MW to 800MW and parallels the northern edge of the Otto stock. This zone has two strong VLF conductors lying along both edges that continue off of the grid to the east. The western extension of these two zones appear to be cut off by a suspected northeast striking fault that emanates from the main fault. This cross fault can be traced generally from line 2100MW at the southern tip to line 800MW at the northern tip by following a series of weak magnetic lows and by offsets in the main magnetic high features. There appears to be a slight offset in this cross structure in the vicinity of the main fault around line 1200MW 200MN. The northern section of this fault generally parallels the direction of the Murdock creek in the same area.

Another cross structure may be evident striking northeast from the southern end of line 1600MW to 1200MW at about 200MN that terminates at the main fault. The southern section of this structure correlates to the direction of the Blanch River and it also seems to distort or offset the magnetic high units trapped between this structure and the parallel one to the west.

Several of the VLF conductive trend also appear to either terminate at these structures or appear to be offset by them.

There is a well-defined magnetic low unit that strikes east into the grid and crosses the southern sections of lines 2300MW to at least line 1100MW. This unit is also offset and or cross cut by both of the two northeast striking structures. There is a good VLF conductor correlating with the entire strike of this magnetic low unit. A second parallel VLF zones lies just to the north of the northern edge of the low and it also represents a good conductor.

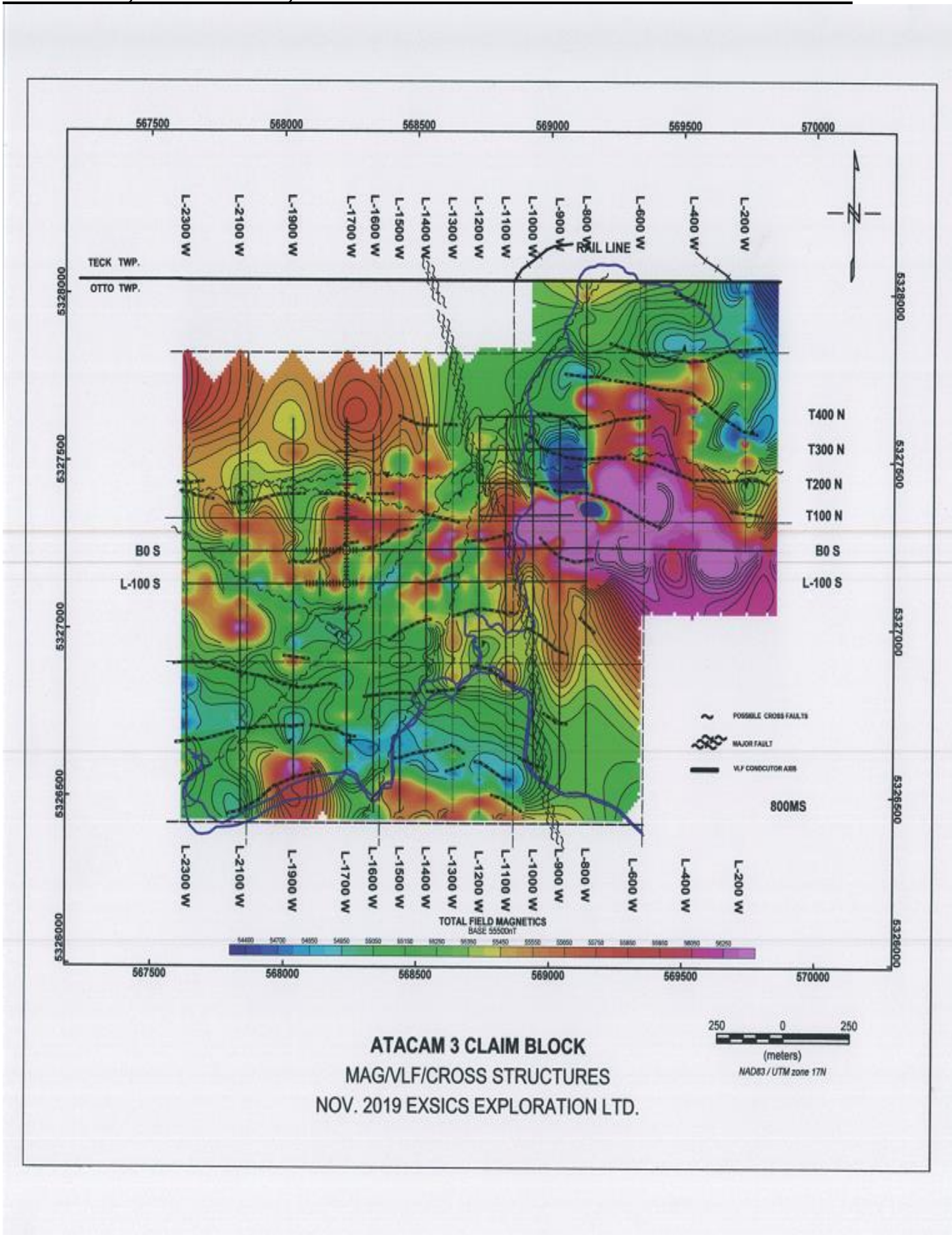
Two possible structures also appear to emanate from the northeast striking structures. One is interpreted to strike northwest from line 1700MW to line 2300MW and a second striking west from line 1400MW to 2300MW. Both of these cross structures lie along the edges of magnetic highs and correlate to modest magnetic lows. A VLF conductor correlates directly with the northern, west striking unit and can be followed from 1400MW to 2300MW and continues off of the grid to the west.

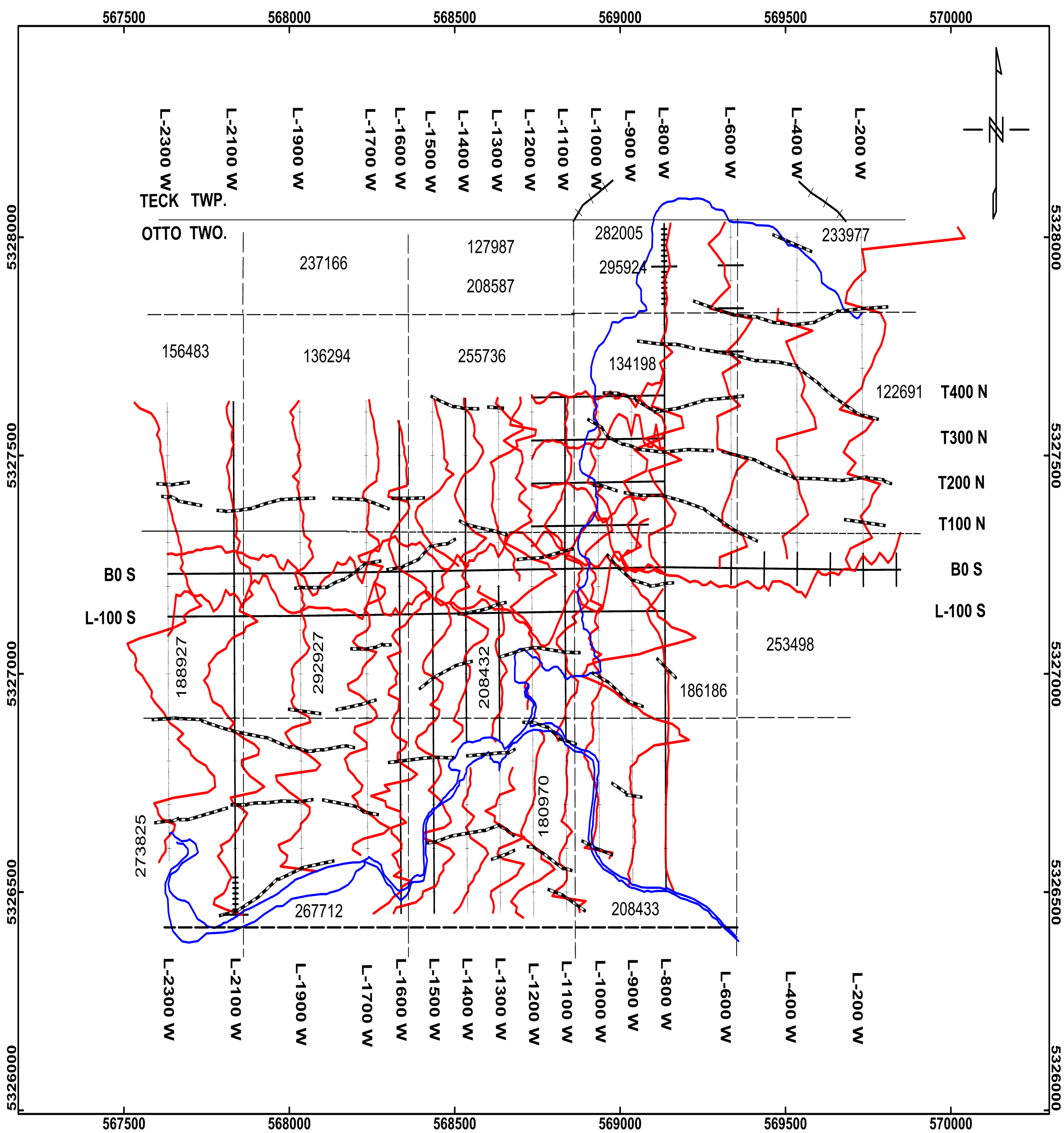
A final possible structure may be evident striking east-west across the entire grid and it can be followed from 2300MW at about 100MN to the main fault where it appears to be offset slightly to the north and then continue from line 1200MW at 275MN to line 200MW at about 200MN and continues off of the grid to the east. A good VLF conductor correlates to the entire eastern section of this structure.

A final area of interest would be the significant magnetic low that appears to strike into the western edge of the Otto Stock and can be followed from line 900MW to 800MW. The unit is cross cut by two east striking VLF conductors as well as the east striking cross structure. It may represent a possible iron rich unit lying next to the Otto Stock thus causing a dipole effect represented by the magnetic low cutting into the magnetic high

Refer to plan maps below, Total Field Magnetics with VLF conductors and cross structures, VLF-EM and an interpreted geological cross structure map. The VLF-EM survey and the compilation of Magnetics, VLF and Cross structures show the claim numbers covered by the grid.

PLAN MAP, MAGNETICS, VLF CONDUCTORS WITH CROSS STRUCTURES





ATACAM 3 CLAIM BLOCK

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC/ VLF -EM SURVEY

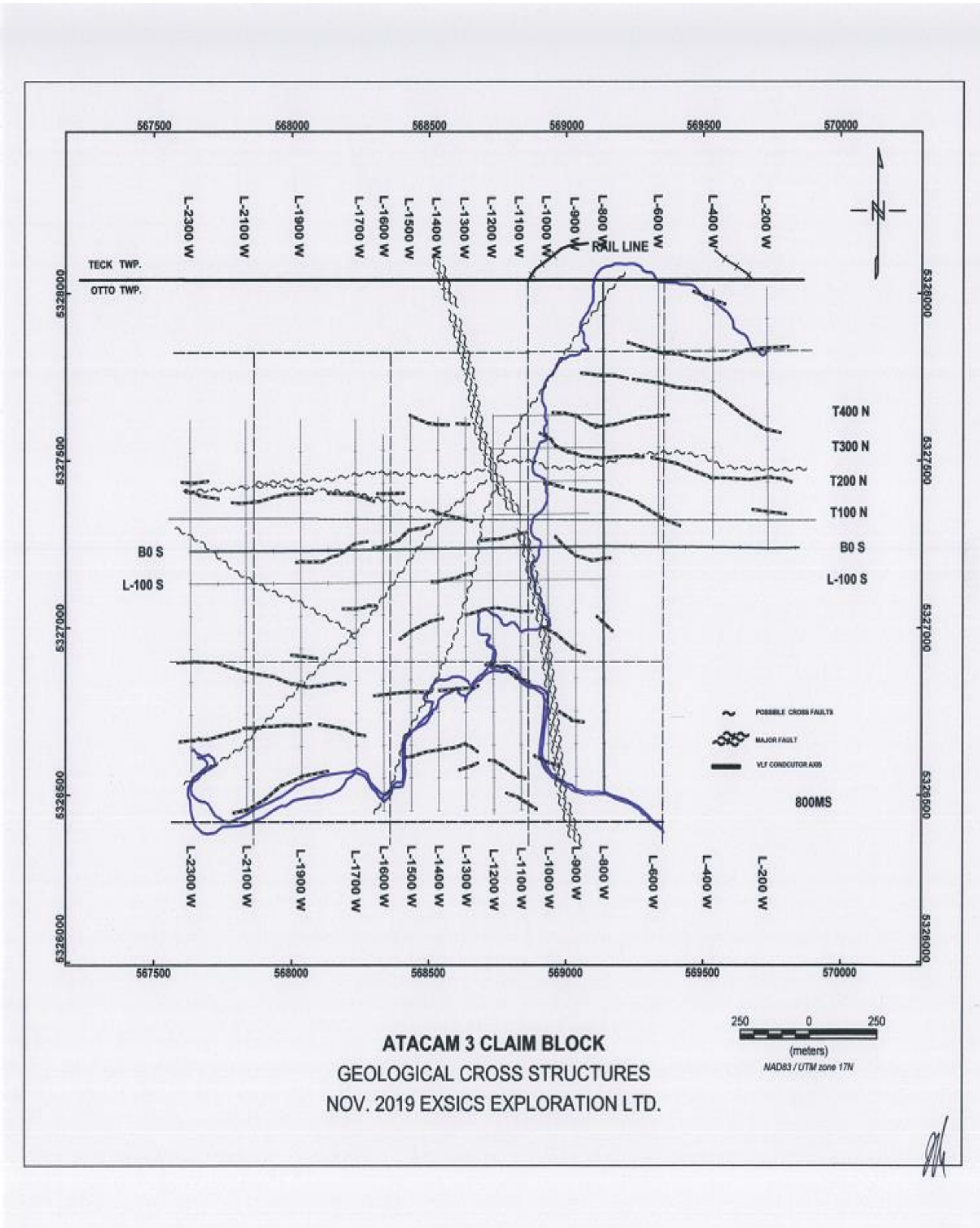
NOV. 2019 EXSICS EXPLORATION LTD.

250 0 250

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

PLAN MAP OF INTERPRETED CROSS STRUCTURES:



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The initial magnetic and VLF-EM surveys outlined the expected geological environment of the grid area. The Otto Stock is well defined as is the major faults structure referred to as the Amikougami Fault. Of particular interest are the two parallel secondary fault structures that strike generally northeast to southwest across the survey area. These cross structures could be emanating from the main fault and they appear to control the majority of the VLF conductors as well as to define some of the offsets in the magnetic highs.

A series of at least 4 east-west to slightly northwest cross structures seem to emanate from these two zones and appear to run along geological contacts and for the most part they seem to define the edges of significant magnetic units as well. As would be expected, there are good VLF conductors associated with most of these east-west striking features.

Detailed field mapping and sampling has been done over several old pits, trenches and outcrop exposures in the grid area and all samples collected have been sent in for analysis,

Of particular interest is the secondary cross structure that strikes northeast across the entire grid and continues off of the grid to the northeast. The main Kirkland lake Break and Larder Lake Break lie just to the immediate north of the property which may add more significance to this structures should it prove to intersect either main break. The strike of this cross structure, if it is traceable further to the north-northeast, may put it in close proximity to developments happening north of Atacama's north boundary by Kirkland lake Gold.

At the time of this report, a detailed metric grid is being cut across the Atacama 3 property to follow up the results of the magnetic and VLF-EM survey results. This grid, once completed, will then be covered by a detailed IP survey to better define anomalous zones and more exact locations which would aid in better defining drill collar locations. IP surveys are typical follow up surveys used in these type of potential gold environments to better define anomalous targets as well as to define and trace structures that have been exposed in the historical trenching and pitting that has been briefly mapped across the grid area.

Any and all anomalous zones that are outlined by this follow up program will then be mapped and or drilled to better define their source and mineral composition.

Respectfully submitted

J. C. Grant, C.E.T, F.G.A.C

November, 2019.

<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

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

GSM 19

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

Resolution: 0.01 nT
Relative Sensitivity: 0.02 nT
Absolute Accuracy: 0.2nT
Range: 20,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance: Over 10,000nT/m
Operating Temperature: -40°C to +60°C

Operation Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at min. 3 second interval.
Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.
Walking Mag: Time, date and reading stored at coordinates of fiducial.
Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.
Input/Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Operating Parameters

Power Consumption: Only 2Ws per reading. Operates continuously for 45 hours on standby.
Power Source: 12V 2.6Ah sealed lead acid battery standard, other batteries available
Operating Temperature: -50°C to +60°C

Storage Capacity

Manual Operation: 29,000 readings standard, with up to 116,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000 standard and up to 48,000 optional.

Base Station: 105,000 readings standard, with up to 419,000 optional (88 hours or 14 days uninterrupted operation with 3 sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. With 3 VLF stations: 12,000, with up to 45,000 optional.

Omnidirectional VLF

Performance Parameters: Resolution 0.5% and range to ±200% of total field. Frequency 15 to 30 kHz.

Measured Parameters: Vertical in-phase & out-of-phase, 2 horizontal components, total field coordinates, date, and time.

Features: Up to 3 stations measured automatically, in-field data review, displays station field strength continuously, and tilt correction for up to ±10° tilts.

Dimensions and Weights: 93 x 143 x 150mm and weighs only 1.0kg.

Dimensions and Weights

Dimensions:
Console: 223 x 69 x 240mm
Sensor: 170 x 71mm diameter cylinder
Weight:
Console: 2.1kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly: 2.0kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 magnetometer console, harness, battery charger, shipping case, sensor with cable, staff, instruction manual, data transfer cable and software.

Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics

Overhauser effect magnetometers are essentially proton precession devices except that they produce an order-of magnitude greater sensitivity. These "supercharged" quantum magnetometers also deliver high absolute accuracy, rapid cycling (up to 5 readings / second), and exceptionally low power consumption.

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal-- that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurement. In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).
In addition, polarization and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in turn, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling period and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).

- The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities

APPENDIX B

GARMIN GPSMAP® 76Cx and 76CSx

WAAS enabled · Fishing Hot Spots · BlueChart compatible

Navigation features

Waypoints/icons:	1000 with name and graphic symbol, 10 proximity
Routes:	50 reversible routes with up to 250 points each, plus MOB and TracBack® modes
Tracks:	Automatic track log; 20 saved tracks let you retrace your path in both directions
Trip computer:	Current speed, average speed, resettable max. speed, trip timer and trip distance
Alarms:	Anchor drag, approach and arrival, off-course, proximity waypoint, shallow water and deep water
Tables:	Built-in celestial tables for best times to fish and hunt, sun and moon rise/set based on date and location
Map datums:	More than 100 plus user datum
Position format:	Lat/Lon, UTM/UPS, Maidenhead, MGRS, Loran TDs and other grids, including user grid

GPS performance

Receiver:	High sensitivity SiRFstarIII™ GPS receiver; WAAS-enabled; continuously tracks and updates your position
Acquisition times*:	
Warm:	<1 sec
Cold:	<38 sec
Factory reset:	<45 sec
Update rate:	1/second, continuous
GPS accuracy:	
Position:	<10 meters, typical
Velocity:	.05 meter/sec steady state
DGPS (WAAS) accuracy:	
Position:	<5 meters, typical
Velocity:	.05 meter/sec steady state
Dynamics:	4 g's
Protocol messages:	NMEA 0183 output protocol
Antenna:	Built-in quad helix receiving antenna, with external antenna connection (MCX)

Moving map features

Basemap: (GPSMAP 76Cx & 76CSx)	Built-in routable basemap (North and South America) with cities, highways, interstates, local thoroughfares and secondary roads within metro areas, interstate exit services, airports, rivers, lakes, coastlines and tide stations

GPSMAP 76Cx

GPS 76CSx

Uploadable maps:
(GPSMAP 76Cx & 76CSx)

Accepts up to 1 GB (gigabyte) microSD™ data card for downloaded map detail from a variety of optional MapSource® media (extra microSD data cards optional)

Electronic compass feature
(GPSMAP 76CSx only)

Accuracy:	±2 degrees with proper calibration (typical); ±5 degrees extreme northern and southern latitudes
Resolution:	1 degree

Barometric altimeter feature
(GPSMAP 76CSx only)

Accuracy:	10 feet with proper calibration (user and/or automatic calibration)
Resolution:	1 foot
Range:	-2,000 to 30,000 feet
Elevation computer:	Current elevation, resettable minimum and maximum elevation, ascent/descent rate, total ascent/descent, average and maximum ascent/descent rate
Pressure:	Local pressure (mbar/inches HG), 48-hour automatic pressure trend recording

Power

Source:	Up to 30 hours (76Cx) Up to 20 hours (76CSx)
Battery life:	Up to 16 hours; 10 hours typical on GPSMAP 76CSx

Physical

Size:	2.7"W x 6.2"H x 1.2"D (6.9 x 15.7 x 3.1 cm)
Weight:	7.7 ounces with batteries (not included)
Display:	1.6"W x 2.2"H (4.1 x 5.6 cm) 256-color transflective TFT display (160 x 240 pixels)
Case:	Fully gasketed, high impact plastic alloy, waterproof to IEC 60529 IPX7 standards
Temp. range:	5°F to 158°F (-15°C to 70°C)
User data storage:	Indefinite, no memory battery required

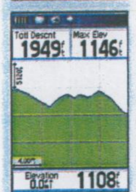
Accessories

Standard:	128 MB microSD card PC/USB interface cable MapSource Trip & Waypoint Manager CD Owner's manual Quick reference guide Wrist strap
Optional:	Marine mount Carrying case 12-volt adapter cable Power/data cable Remote GPS antenna

Accepts MapSource® BlueChart® data for detailed offshore cartography

Get detailed street maps plus the location of services with MapSource® City Navigator™.

MapSource TOPO data is ideal for outdoor sports such as hiking or geocaching.



The barometric altimeter feature on the GPSMAP 76CSx provides elevation profiles.

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Specifications are preliminary and subject to change without notice.

*On average for a stationary receiver with an open sky view.

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