Ontario

We are committed to providing accessible customer service.
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please contact us.

Nous tenons à améliorer l'accessibilité des services à la clientèle.
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d'aide à la communication, veuillez nous contacter.

CTEC
Central Timmins Exploration Corp.

(now P2 Gold Inc.)

Geophysical Report
for
Central Timmins Exploration Corp.
on the
Lynx Property
Deloro Township

Porcupine Mining Division
Northeastern Ontario

Jan. 26, 2021

J. C. Grant
R Skeries, P.Geo

Table of Contents

Figures

SUMMARY

Central Timmins Exploration Corp. (CTEC) now P2 Gold Inc., has an extensive property position within the City of Timmins, Ontario, covering highly prospective geology for both gold and base metal mineralization. In the course of the Timmins Project exploration effort, several MMI soil sampling and ground geophysical grids and profiles of varying lengths were completed including those on the Deloro Project. Follow-up diamond drilling was undertaken throughout the Project, including drill holes CT D-18-01 and 02, on which a follow-up Mise a la Masse survey was completed in 2019 to test sulphide responses potentially linked to historical gold mineralization, the subject of this report,.

INTRODUCTION

This assessment report is covers the recent Q4 2019 follow-up Mise a la Masse survey by Exsics Exploration Ltd. of Timmins, ON, and consists of two parts – backgrounder and survey report. The survey was completed on drill holes CT D-18-01 and 02 as part of the exploration work on a portion of Central Timmins Exploration Corporation (CTEC) mineral exploration Deloro Township Project. Drilling was completed under exploration permit PR-18-11279 issued April 4th 2018, covering legacy claim 4278600, now 14 cell claims including 113601, 176316, 268135, and 567136 (former 241814). The property covers prospective geology for gold and base metal mineralization.

The Mise a la Masse Report is included as Appendix A.

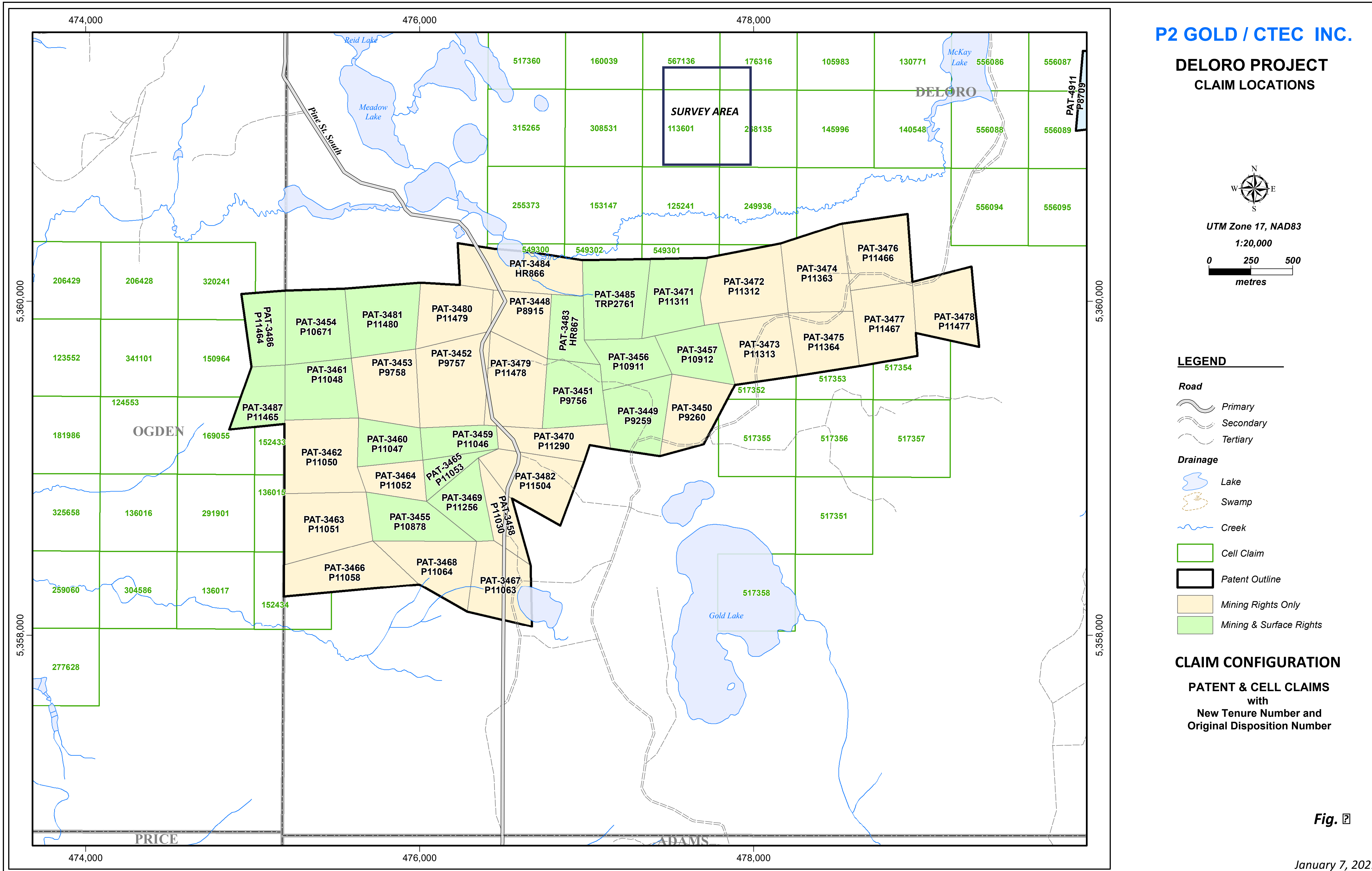
Survey work was undertaken from October 29th to November 10th with reporting completed Jan 12 2021, on cell claims 113601, 176316, 268135, and 567136 (former 241814) historically known as the Lynx Property with gold mineralization first drilled 1940 by Dictore Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. including DDH No. 5 with the best assay value of 0.23 oz gold per ton over a 5 foot core length.

Additional information on the 2018 drilling has been documented in the 2020 filed assessment report "Diamond Drillhole Assessment Report, Deloro Project - D-18-01/02/03/04 – in Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining District, Ontario"

PROPERTY TENURE AND LOCATION

The Deloro Project in the southwestern portion of Deloro Township and is contiguous with additional mining lands easterly and southerly 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 and 17 with surface rights), while the claim cells due to minor property expansion and restaking, now total a mixture of 53 full and fractional single cell mining claims as listed in Appendix D. ***(Fig.1)***.

Note that several single cell mining claims are in fact undersized being "encumbered" by mining patents with reduced assessment requirements, but only if they remain as part of the conversion generation.



P2 GOLD / CTEC INC.
DELORO PROJECT
CLAIM LOCATIONS
UTM Zone 17, NAD83
1:20,000
0 250 500
metres
LEGEND
Road
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Drainage
Lake
Swamp
Creek
Cell Claim
Patent Outline
Mining Rights Only
Mining & Surface Rights
CLAIM CONFIGURATION
PATENT & CELL CLAIMS
with
New Tenure Number and
Original Disposition Number
Fig.
January 7, 2021
SURVEY AREA
DELORO
OGDEN
PRICE
ADAMS
Reid Lake
Meadow Lake
McKay Lake
Gold Lake
Pine St. South
474,000
476,000
478,000
5,360,000
5,358,000

CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY and ACCESS

The 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 Paradise Creek, drain westerly from McKay Lake to a cluster of numerous small lakes including Meadow, Reid, and Flynn Lakes.

This area is accessible primarily by Pine St. South (Naybob Road) and numerous bush roads south and southwest 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.

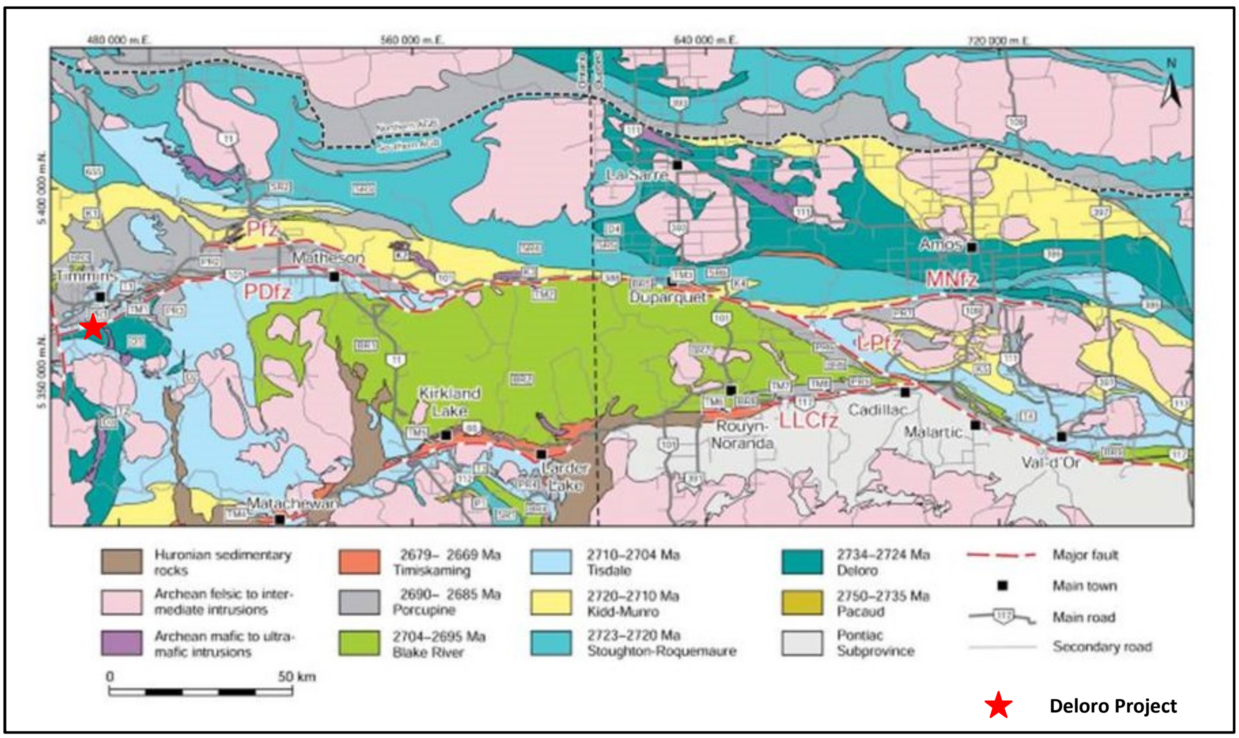


Fig. 2: Abitibi Geological Framework

The contact between the volcanic rocks of the Tisdale assemblage and the overlying sedimentary rocks of the Porcupine assemblage has been described as a disconformity. A distinct, discontinuous horizon of carbonaceous argillite (approximately 100m) 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 (S_3 and S_4). 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.

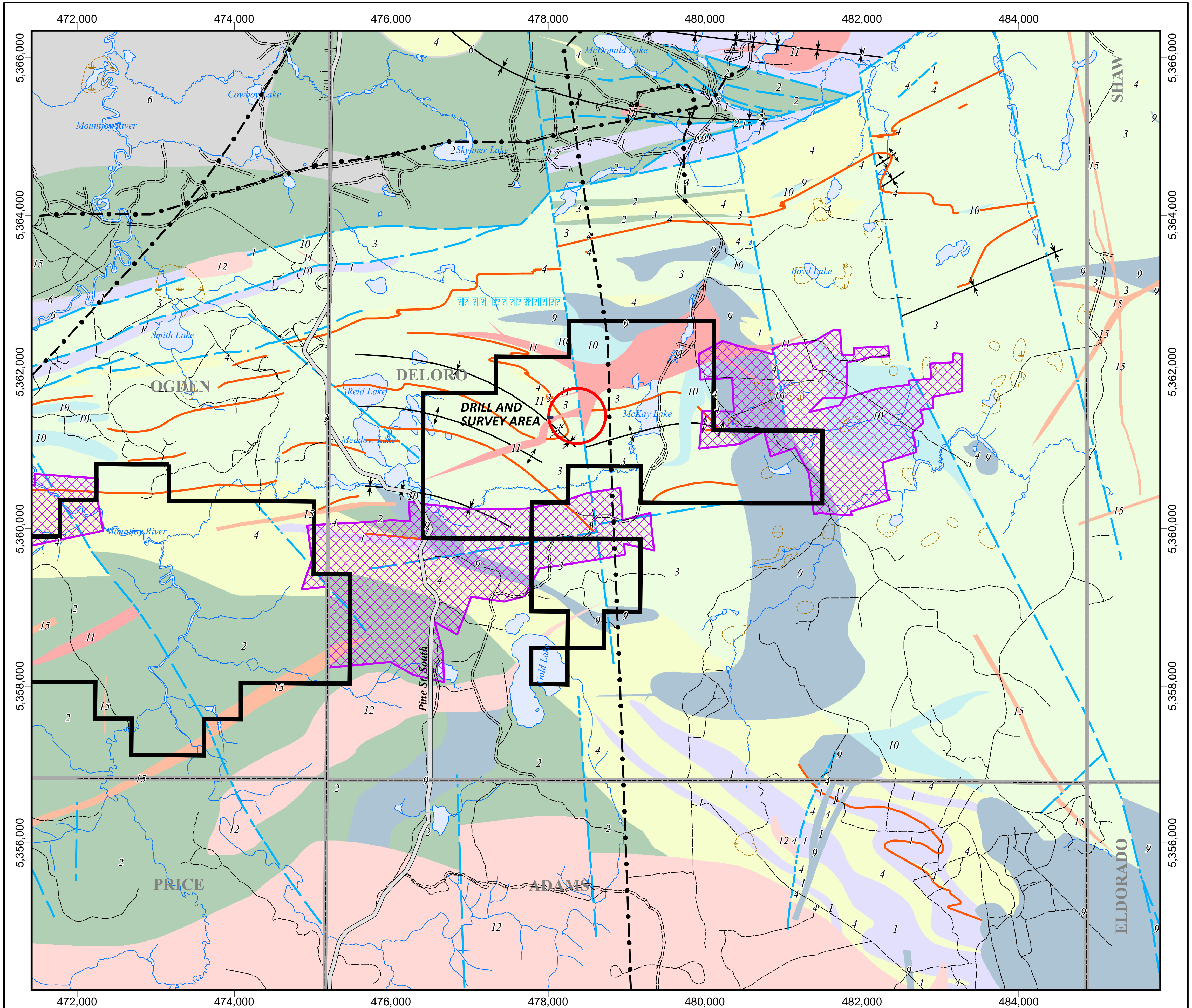
Stratigraphic relationships indicate that, overall, the fault is characterized by a south-side-up motion, however, the fault zone has a complex geometry and kinematic history. The dip of the fault zone is steep and varies from north to south along its length with evidence for both vertical and strike-slip 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).
Outcrop is sparse on the Deloro Property and as such, little detailed geological information is known, being dependent primarily on local drilling. However, previous geological maps (OGS map P2455, P3436, P3595) indicate that intermediate to felsic metavolcanics with massive flows, tuffs, lapilli tuffs and agglomerate dominate with local oxide to sulphide facies iron formation**.** Mafic to ultramafic intrusive are locally prominent. The felsic porphyry suite dominates the central portion as does the north-southerly trending Shaw Lake Fault cutting through the central portion of the property. ***(Fig.3)***

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.



CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP.

DELORO TOWNSHIP

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (after Abitibi Compilation, 2005)

N
W E
S

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. 3

September 26, 2019

Diabase dikes are also prevalent on the property cutting across the southwestern region of the property. Elliot noted that the dike was mapped at 198 m in thickness with a strike of N60°E.

It was also noted by Elliot that the trend of the volcanics and iron formations was measured at N15°W with a steep dip to the southwest. Three main faults pass through the property in a north-south trend with the most prevalent being the most westerly "Meadow Lake Fault".

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 affects, with various 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 (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 (D_3 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 (F_3 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 including that reported by Dictore Porcupine Gold Mines (1940) having completed 3 drill holes of uncertain location and unknown length, including DDH No. 5 with a best assay value of 0.23 oz gold per ton over a 5 foot core length. Actual gold production is best exemplified by the former Faymar Gold Mine found east of the drill area 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.

The Ni-Cu-(PGE) deposits are komatiite hosted often with geometries defined by lava channel or sheet flows such as the Timmins area historical Alexo and Langmuir deposits among others. On a different scale are those mineralized sills such as Dumont and most recently, the evolving Crawford deposit north of Timmins, hosted in the Crawford Ultramafic Complex (CUC). This has been modelled as a differentiated ultramafic to mafic komatiitic flow (sill) comprised primarily of dunite (+90% olivine) and peridotite (+40% olivine).

The Deloro Target Area covers structurally complex volcanic stratigraphy tested by the Fugro airborne EM survey of 2011 with multiple conductors identified. Numerous anomalous base metal responses may potentially be indicative of VMS and intrusive related type mineralization. Although no significant nickel mineralization has been found on the Deloro property, the Crawford geology and mineralization information is illustrative of the Deloro Assemblage potential.

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).

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 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 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 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.

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) on gold mineralization as well as related deeper IP targets.
Continued Claimpost drilling in 2011 totalling 4,350m (CPDP-11-08 to 20) primarily tested the Dayton (2) Gold 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.

Also in 2018 CTEC completed several drill holes totalling 1,602 m in the Dictore No.5 drill hole area (D-18-01 to 04) with inconclusive results.

In 2019 an IP survey covering 12.3 line km was completed east of Pine St. S, NE of the Dayton Gold Zone. Diamond drilling was undertaken immediately NNE (D19-05) and within (D-19-06 and 07) the Dayton Gold Zone totalling 876 m.

In 2019 Mise a la Masse surveys were carried out on several drill holes including D-18-01 and 02 as well as D-19-06 and 07.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

These are contained in the appended Mis a la Masse Survey Report.

R.Skeries
PGeo

REFERENCES DELORO PROPERTY

Anderson, S., 2006; Work Report on the Racetrack Property, Ogden Township, Porcupine Mining Division; For Grant Forest Products Ltd.; By Vision Exploration - 2041663 Ontario Ltd.; Porcupine Regional Geologist Office - Timmins; Assessment report# T-5934; 8 pg.

Barrie, C.Q., 2003; Operations Report, Tri-Sensor High Sensitivity Magnetic Airborne Survey, Timmins Project, Ontario; For Porcupine Joint Venture - Contract Order WA9D00143; By Terraquest Ltd.; MNDMF assessment report AFRO# 2.27396; 10 pg.

Bateman, R., 2005; Precambrian Geology of Tisdale Township and parts of Deloro, Mountjoy, and Ogden Townships; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3555, Scale 1: 10,000. Brown, D., 1998; A Report on Magnetic and Electromagnetic Geophysical Surveys on the Ogden Property, Ogden Township, Ontario; For Haddington Resources Ltd.; MNDMF assessment report AFR 0# 2 .18175; 7 pg.

Buss, L.M., 2010: Diamond Drill Program on the Dayton-Racetrack Property, Timmins, Ontario, NTS 42A6, Deloro-Ogden Townships, 14p., Report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc. ; Ontario Assessment File 20008588 (2.46932).

Buss, L.M., 2011: Diamond Drill Program on the Racetrack Property, Timmins, Ontario, NTS 42A6, Ogden Townships, 51p., Report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc.; Ontario Assessment File #2.49789

Cain, M.J., 2011a: EM Interpretation Report, Geotem Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey, Dayton-Racetrack. A report prepared by Fugro Airborne Surveys for Claim Post Resources Inc., 18 p.

Carlson, H.D., 1965 Ogden Township Preliminary geological Map, District of Cochrane; Ontario Department of Mines; Map # P 341, Scale 1" = ¼ Mile.

Ferguson, S.A., Rogers, D.P., 1957; Ogden Township Geology Compilation for Ministry of Natural Resources; Published by the Ontario Department of Mines; Map # M-107 6, Scale 1" = ¼ Mile.

Elliot, W.J., 1987 Report on the DaytonPorcupine Mines Property, Deloro and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division Ontario, Unpublished Report. Toronto, 19 pg.

Fugro Airborne Surveys; 2011; Logistics and Processing Report, GEOTEM Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey-Dayton-Racetrack, Ontario; Job# 10409; for Claim Post Resources Inc., Toronto, ON.; Unpublished Report; 83 pg.

Fugro Airborne Surveys; 2011; EM Interpretation Report, GEOTEM Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey - Dayton-Racetrack, Ontario; Job # 10409; for Claim Post Resources Inc., Toronto, ON.; Unpublished Report; 31 pg.

Huston, C.D., 1997; Geophysical Report Ogden Township Timmins, Ontario for NCC Mining Corp.; MNDMF assessment report AFRO# 2.18137; 4 pg.

Jobin-Bevans S., Siriunas J., Oviedo L., 2020; Independent Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimates Crawford Nickel-Cobalt Sulphide Project: Main Zone (Update) and East Zone (Maiden) Deposits, for Canada Nickel Company Inc., 216 pg.

MacDonald, R., 1954; Unpublished Report on Diamond Drill Core Samples - Central Ogden Township for E.O. Wise; 16 pg.

McBride, Dr. D.E., 1997; Geological Report on the Ogden Twp. Property of Noront Resources Ltd., NTS 42 A6; Unpublished Report; 9 pg.

Nadeau, S., 2018: Review of the 2017 MMI Data with the 2010 MMI Data of Claim Post Resources Inc. in the Timmins Area for Future Follow-Up Work. An unpublished PowerPoint presentation prepared for Central Timmins Exploration Corp.

Nadeau, S., 2016: Review of the MMI Data of Claim Post Resources Inc. in the Timmins Area for Future Follow-Up Work. An unpublished PowerPoint presentation prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc.

Nadeau, S., 2011: Report on MMI Soil Geochemical Surveys Performed by Claim Post Resources Inc. in the Timmins Area, Ontario, Canada, 60 p.

Paltser, U., 1998; Compilation of Assessment Work and Geological Data, Noront Resources Property, Ogden Township, Timmins Ontario; Unpublished Report; 8 pg.

Robinson, D., 2004; Report on Magnetic Survey, Mapping, Stripping & Blasting, Ogden Property, Ogden Township, Porcupine Mining Division, North-Eastern Ontario; For Grant Forest Products Corp.; by Doug Robinson Consulting; Porcupine Regional Geologist Office - Timmins; Assessment report# T-4992; 21 pg.

Robinson, D., 2004; Report on Bedrock & Surficial Geology, Magnetic Survey, & Mobile Metal Ion Geochemistry, Ogden Township, Porcupine Mining Division, North-Eastern Ontario; For Grant Forest Products Corp.; by Doug Robinson Consulting; Porcupine Regional Geologist Office - Timmins; Assessment report# T-5191; 26 pg.

Vaillancourt, C., Pickett, C.L., Dinel, E., 2001. Precambrian Geology, Timmins West - Bristol and Ogden Townships; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3436, scale 1:20 000

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

(for the greater Central Timmins Exploration Project)

Ayer, J.A., Thurston, P.C., Bateman, R., Dube, B., Gibson, H.L., Hamilton, M.A., Hathaway, B., Hocker, S.M., Houle, M.G., Hudak, G., Ispolatov, V.O., Lafrance, B., Lesher, C.M., MacDonald, P.J., Peloquin, A.S., Piercy, S.J., Reed, L.E., and Thompson, P.H., 2005: Overview of results from the Greenstone Architecture Project: Discover Abitibi Initiative: OGS Open File 6154, 146 p.

Ayer, J.A., Thurston, P.C., Dubé, B., Gibson, H.L., Hudak, G., Lafrance, B., Lesher, C.M., Piercey, S.J., Reed, L.E., and Thompson, P.H., 2004: Discover Abitibi Greenstone Architecture Project: Overview of results and belt-scale implications: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6145, pp. 37-1–37-15.

Ayer, J.A., Barr, E., Bleeker, W., Creaser, R.A., Hall, G., Ketchum, J.W.F., Powers, D., Salier, B., Still, A., and Trowell, N.F., 2003: New geochronological results from the Timmins area: Implications for the timing of late-tectonic stratigraphy, magmatism and gold mineralization: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6120, pp 33-1–33-11.

Ayer, J., Amelin, Y., Corfu, F., Kamo, S., Ketchum, J., Kwok, K., and Trowell, N., 2002a: Evolution of the southern Abitibi greenstone belt based on U-Pb geochronology: Autochthonous volcanic construction followed by plutonism, regional deformation and sedimentation: Precambrian Research, v. 115, pp. 63–95.

Ayer, J.A., Ketchum, J.W.F., and Trowell, N.F., 2002b: New geochronological and neodymium isotopic results from the Abitibi greenstone belt, with emphasis on the timing and the tectonic implications of Neoarchean sedimentation and volcanism: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6100, pp. 5-1–5-16.

Ayer, J.A., Trowell, N.F., Madon, Z., Kamo, S., Kwok, Y.Y., and Amelin, Y., 1999: Compilation of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in the Timmins-Kirkland Lake Area: Revisions to Stratigraphy and new Geochronological Results; in Summary of Field Work and Other Activities 1999, Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6000, pp 4-1 - 4-13.

Ayer, J., Berger, B., Johns, G., Trowell, N., Born, P., and Mueller, W.U., 1999, Late Archean rock types and controls on gold mineralization in the southern Abitibi greenstone belt of Ontario: Geological Association of Canada- Mineralogical Association of Canada Joint Annual Meeting, Sudbury, Canada, 1999, Field Trip B3 Guidebook, 73 p.

Barrie, C.T., 2000: Geology of the Kamiskotia Area, OGS Study 59, 79 p.

Bateman, R., Ayer, J.A., and Dubé, B., 2008: The Timmins-Porcupine gold camp, Ontario: Anatomy of an Archean greenstone belt and ontogeny of gold mineralization: Economic Geology, v. 103, pp. 1285–1308.

Bateman, R., Ayer, J.A., Dubé, B., and Hamilton, M.A., 2005: The Timmins- Porcupine gold camp, northern Ontario: The anatomy of an Archean greenstone belt and its gold mineralization: Discover Abitibi Initiative: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6158, 90 p.

Bateman, R., Ayer, J.A., Barr, E., Dubé, B., and Hamilton, M.A., 2004, Protracted structural evolution of the Timmins-Porcupine gold camp and the Porcupine-Destor deformation zone: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6145, pp. 41-1–41-10.

Benn, K., Ayer, J.A., Berger, B.R., Vaillancourt, C., Dinel, É., and Luinstra, B., 2001: Structural style and kinematics of the Porcupine-Destor deformation zone, Abitibi greenstone belt, Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6070, pp. 6-1–6-13.

Berger, B.R., 2001: Variation in styles of gold mineralization along the Porcupine–Destor deformation zone in Ontario: An exploration guide: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6070, pp. 9-1–9-13.

Bleeker, W., Atkinson, B.T., and Stalker, M., 2014: A “new” occurrence of Timiskaming sedimentary rocks in the northern Swayze greenstone belt, Abitibi Subprovince—with implications for the western continuation of the Porcupine-Destor fault zone and nearby gold mineralization: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6300, pp. 43-1–43-10.

Bleeker, W., 2012: Lode gold deposits in ancient deformed and metamorphosed terranes: The role of extension in the formation of Timiskaming basins and large gold deposits, Abitibi greenstone belt – A discussion: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6280, pp. 47-1–47-12.

Bleeker, W., 1999: Structure, stratigraphy, and primary setting of the Kidd Creek volcanogenic massive sulfide deposit: A semiquantitative reconstruction: Economic Geology Monograph 10, pp. 71–122.

Born, P., 1995: A sedimentary basin analysis of the Abitibi greenstone belt in the Timmins area, northern Ontario, Canada: Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Ottawa, Canada, Carleton University, 489p.

Brisbin, D.I., 1997, Geological setting of gold deposits in the Porcupine gold camp, Timmins, Ontario: Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Queen’s University, 523 p.

Buffam, B.S.W., 1948a: Moneta Porcupine mine [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 457–464.

Buffam, B.S.W., 1948b: Aunor mine [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 507–515.

Burrows, A.G., 1915: The Porcupine gold area: Ontario Bureau of Mines Annual Report, v. 24, pt. 3, 73 p., Map 24d.

Burrows, A.G., 1911: The Porcupine gold area: Ontario Bureau of Mines Annual Report, v. 20, pt. 2, 39 p., Maps 20e and 20f.

Burrows, D.R., Spooner, E.T.C., Wood, P.C., and Jemielita, R.A., 1993: Structural controls on formation of the Hollinger-McIntyre Au quartz vein system in the Hollinger shear zone, Timmins, southern Abitibi greenstone belt, Ontario: Economic Geology, v. 88, pp. 1643–1663.

Burt, P., 2018: A Geological Compilation of Mountjoy Township, Timmins for Central Timmins Exploration Corp. An unpublished report prepared by Burt Consulting Services, 11 p.

Cain, M.J., 2011b: Faymar Property, Ontario. EM Interpretation Report, Geotem Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey. Job No. 10410. A report prepared by Fugro Airborne Surveys for Goldstone Resources, Inc., 21p.

Cameron, E.M., 1993: Precambrian gold: Perspectives from the top and bottom of shear zones: Canadian Mineralogist, v. 31, pp. 917–944.

Campbell, R.A., 2014: Controls on syenite-hosted gold mineralization in the Western Timmins camp: Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, London, Ontario, University of Western Ontario, 143 p.

Cargill, D.G., 2008: Kamiskotia Property. A technical report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc.,72p.

Carter, O.F., 1948: Coniaurum mine [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 497–503.

Chamois, P., 2018: Technical Report on the Central Timmins Project, Cochrane District, Northwestern Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Report – May 17, 2018, RPA Project #2952

Corfu, F., Krogh, T.E., Kwok, Y.Y., and Jensen, L.S., 1989: U-Pb zircon geochronology in the southwestern Abitibi greenstone belt, Superior Province: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 26, pp. 1747–1763.

Daxl, H., 2008: Orientation Soil Sampling, Four Corners and Highway Gold Areas, Kamiskotia Project. A report prepared by Claim Post Inc., 8 p.

Daxl, H., 2007: Summary of Diamond Drill Holes of Winter 2006-2007, Kamiskotia Project – Four Corner Area. A report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc.

Davies, J.F., 1977: Structural interpretation of the Timmins mining area, Ontario: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 14, pp. 1046–1053.

Dubé, B., Mercier-Langevin, P., Ayer, J., Atkinson, B., and Monecke, T., 2017: Orogenic Greenstone-Hosted Quartz-Carbonate Gold Deposits of the Timmins-Porcupine Camp in Archean Base and Precious Metals Deposits, Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt, Canada, editors Monecke, T., Mercier-Langevin, P., and Dubé, B., Society of Economic Geologists Inc. Reviews in Economic Geology, Volume 19, Chapter 2, pp. 51-76.

Dubé, B., and Gosselin, P., 2007, Greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein deposits, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral deposits of Canada: A synthesis of major deposit-types, district metallogeny, the evolution of geological provinces, and exploration methods: Mineral Deposits Division, Geological Association of Canada, Special Publication no. 5, pp. 49–73.

Dubé, B., and Gosselin, P., 2006: Greenstone-hosted Quartz-Carbonate Vein Deposits; Consolidation and Synthesis of Mineral Deposits Knowledge web site, Geological Survey of Canada (http://gsc.gc.ca/mindep/synth_dep/gold/greenstone).

Dunbar, W.R., 1948: Structural relations of the Porcupine ore deposits [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 442–456.

Elliott, W.J., 1987; Report on the Dayton Porcupine Mines Property, Deloro and Ogden Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario; unpublished Report; 19 p.

Ferguson, S.A., Buffam, B.S.W., Carter, O.F., Griffis, A.T., Holmes, T.C., Hurst, M.E., Jones, W.A., Lane, H.C., and Longley, C.S., 1968: Geology and ore deposits of Tisdale Township, District of Cochrane: Ontario Department of Mines Geological Report 58, 177 p.

Fugro, 2011: Faymar Property, Ontario. EM Interpretation Report, Geotem Airborne Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey. Job No. 10410. A report prepared by Fugro Airborne Surveys for Goldstone Resources, Inc., 21p.

Furse, D., 1948: McIntyre mine [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 482–496.

Galley, A., Hannington, M. and Jonasson, I., 2006: Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Deposits; Consolidation and Synthesis of Mineral Deposits Knowledge web site, Geological Survey of Canada. (http://gsc.nrcan.gc.ca/mindep/synth_dep/vms/index_e.php.).

Grant, J., 1992: Geophysical Report for 944389 Ontario Inc. on the Lynx Property, Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division. Ontario Assessment File #2.15199.

Graton, L.C., McKinstry, H.E., and others, 1933: Outstanding features of Hollinger geology: Transactions of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, v. 36, pp. 1–20.

Gray, M.D., and Hutchinson, R.W., 2001: New evidence for multiple periods of gold emplacement in the Porcupine mining district, Timmins area, Ontario, Canada: Economic Geology, v. 96, pp. 453–475.

Griffis, A.T., 1968: McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited: Ontario Department of Mines Geological Report 58, pp. 122–130.

Griffis, A.T., 1962: A geological study of the McIntyre mine: Transactions of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, v. 65, pp. 47–54.

Hatch, H.B., 1937: Report on the Dayton Porcupine Mines Ltd., Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division; MNDMF assessment report AFRI # T-585, Timmins; 6 p.

Hathway, B., Hudak, G., and Hamilton, M.A., 2008: Geologic Setting of Volcanic-Associated Massive Sulfide Deposits in the Kamiskotia Area, Abitibi Subprovince, Canada. Economic Geology, v.103, pp. 1185-1202.

Heather, K.B., 1998, New insights on the stratigraphy and structural geology of the southwestern Abitibi greenstone belt: Implications for the tectonic evolution and setting of mineral deposits in the Superior Province: in The First Age of Giant Ore Formation: stratigraphy, tectonics and mineralization in the Late Archean and Early Proterozoic; Papers presented at the PDAC, pp. 63 - 101.

Heather, K.B., Percival, J.A., Moser, D., and Bleeker, W., 1995: Tectonics and metallogeny of Archean crust in the Abitibi – Kapuskasing-Wawa region: Geological Survey of Canada Open File 3141, 148 p.

Hinse, G.J., 1974: Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Mountjoy Project "0-11", 15p.. Assessment Report. Ontario Assessment file #2.47086

Hodgson, C.J., 1983: The structure and geological development of the Porcupine Camp—a re- evaluation: Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 110, pp. 211–225.

Hodgson, C.J., 1982: Gold deposits of the Abitibi belt, Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 106, pp. 192–197.

Holmes, T.C., 1968: Dome Mines Limited: Ontario Department of Mines Geological Report 58, pp. 82–98.

Holmes, T.C., 1964: Dome Mines Limited: Ontario Department of Mines Preliminary Report 1964-5, pp. 28–49.

Holmes, T.C., 1948: Dome mine [ext. abs.]: Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, A Symposium Arranged by a Committee of the Geology Division, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, p. 539–547.

Holmes, T.C., 1944: Some porphyry-sediment contacts at the Dome mine, Ontario: Economic Geology, v. 39, pp. 133–141

Hurst, M.E., 1939: Porcupine area, District of Cochrane, Ontario: Ontario Department of Mines Annual Report, v. 47, Third Edition, Map 47a.

Jensen, K.A., 2004: Property Examination of the Four Corners Property of Patrick Gryba and Hermann Daxl in Robb, Turnbull, Jamieson and Godfrey Townships, District of Cochrane, Ontario. An unpublished report prepared for Patrick Gryba and Hermann Daxl.

Johnston, M., 2010: Report of Magnetic and VLF Electromagnetic Surveys on the Lynx Property, Deloro Township, Ontario, Porcupine Mining Division, Claim 4213578. A report prepared for San Gold Corporation.

Jones, W.A., 1968: Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited: Ontario Department of Mines Geological Report 58, pp. 102–115.

Kornik, W., 2012: Diamond Drilling Assessment Report, Lynx Project, Mining Claims 4213578 and 4217856. A report prepared for SGX Resources Inc., 19 p. Ontario Assessment Report #2.53257.

Kratochvil, M., and Dawson, D.J.W., 2006: Kamiskotia Project Geophysical Survey Logistical Report, Tuned Gradient/Insight Section Array Induced Polarization and Resistivity Surveys. A report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc. by Insight Geophysics Inc., 16 p

Lane, H.C., 1968: Preston Mines Limited-Preston East Dome mine: Ontario Department of Mines Geological Report 58, pp. 143–151.

Langford, G.B., 1938: Geology of the McIntyre mine: American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers Technical Publication, v. 903, pp. 1–19.

Lapierre, K., 1992: Summary Report of the Lynx Property, Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Timmins, Ontario. OMIP #92-026. A report prepared for 944389 Ontario Inc., 26p. Ontario Assessment File #2.15199.

Lorsong, J., 1975: Stratigraphy and sedimentology of the Porcupine Group (Early Precambrian), northeastern Ontario: Unpublished B.Sc. thesis, Toronto, Canada, University of Toronto, 42 p.

Lydon, J.W. 1990: Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits Part 1: A Descriptive Model; in Roberts, R.G. and Sheahan, P.A., eds., Ore Deposit Models, Geoscience Canada, Reprint Series 3, pp. 145-154.

MacDonald, P.J., Piercey, S.J., and Hamilton, M.A., 2005: An integrated study of intrusive rocks spatially associated with gold and base metal mineralization in the Abitibi greenstone belt, Timmins area and Clifford Township: Discovery Abitibi Initiative: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 6160, 190 p.

Marmont, S., and Corfu, F., 1989: Timing of gold introduction in the Late Archean tectonic framework of the Canadian Shield: Evidence from U-Pb zircon geochronology of the Abitibi Subprovince: Economic Geology Monograph 6, pp. 101–111.

Marshall, I.B., and Schutt, P.H., 1999: A national ecological framework for Canada – Overview. A co-operative product by Ecosystems Science Directorate, Environment Canada and Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Mason, R., Melnik, N., Edmunds, C.F., Hall, D.J., Jones, R., and Mountain, B., 1986: The McIntyre-Hollinger investigation, Timmins, Ontario: Stratigraphy, lithology and structure: Geological Survey of Canada Current Research 86-1B, pp. 567–575.

Mason, R., and Melnik, N., 1986: The anatomy of an Archean gold system - The McIntyre- Hollinger complex at Timmins, Ontario, Canada [ext. abs.]: Gold '86: An International Symposium on the Geology of Gold Deposits, Toronto, Canada, 1986, Proceedings Volume, pp. 40–55.

McAuley, J.B., 1983: A petrographic and geochemical study of the Preston, Preston West and Paymaster porphyries, Timmins, Ontario. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, Laurentian University, 118 p.

Meikle, R.J., 2015: Report on the Induced Polarization Survey on the Lynx Property, Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Mining Claim 4213578. A report prepared by R.J. Meikle & Associates for Wade Kornik and Pierre Robert, 11 p. Ontario Assessment Report #2.55932.

Melnik-Proud, N., 1992: The geology and ore controls in and around the McIntyre mine at Timmins, Ontario, Canada: Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, Queen's University, 353 p.

Moore, E.S., 1954: Porphyries of the Porcupine area, Ontario: Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, v. 48, Series III, pp. 41–57.

Moritz, R.P. and Crocket, J.H., 1991: Hydrothermal wall-rock alteration and formation of the gold-bearing quartz-fuchsite vein at the Dome mine, Timmins area, Ontario, Canada: Economic Geology, v. 86, pp. 620–643.

Moritz, R.P., and Crocket, J.H., 1990: Mechanics of formation of the gold-bearing quartz- fuchsite vein at the Dome mine, Timmins area, Ontario: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 27, pp. 1609–1620.

Pawluk, C., 2010a: Gradient and Insight Section Array Induced Polarization/Resistivity Surveys, Dayton Porcupine Project. A report prepared for Claim Post Resources Inc. by Insight Geophysics Inc., 14 p.

Pawluk, C., 2010b: Geophysical Survey Logistical Report, Gradient and Insight Section Array Induced Polarization/Resistivity Surveys, McLaren Project. A report prepared by Insight Geophysics Inc. for Claim Post Resources Inc., 14 p.

Ploeger, C.J., 2012: Magnetometer and VLF Surveys over the Deloro Property, Deloro Township, Ontario. A report prepared by Larder Geophysics Ltd. for Mexivada Mining Corp., 6 p. Ontario Assessment Report 2.51176.

Poulsen, K.H., Robert, F., and Dubé, B., 2000: Geological classification of Canadian gold deposits: Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 540, 106 p.

Pressacco, R., Coad, P., Gerth, D., Harvey, P., Kilbride, B., O'Connor, B., Penna, D., Simunovic, M., Tyler, R.K., and Wilson, S., 1999: Special project: Timmins ore deposit descriptions: Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report 5985, 189 p.

Pyke, D.R.,1982: Geology of the Timmins area, District of Cochrane: Ontario Geological Survey Report 219, 141 p

Robert, F., Poulsen, K.H., Cassidy, K.F., and Hodgson, C.J., 2005: Gold metallogeny of the Superior and Yilgarn cratons: Economic Geology 100th Anniversary Volume, pp. 1001–1033.

Robert, F., and Poulsen, K.H., 1997: World-class Archaean gold deposits in Canada: An overview: Australian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 44, pp. 329–351.

Robert, F., 1990: Structural setting and control of gold-quartz veins of the Val d'Or area, southeastern Abitibi Subprovince, in Ho, S.E., Robert, F., and Groves, D.I., eds., Gold and base-metal mineralization in the Abitibi Subprovince, Canada, with emphasis on the Quebec segment, Short Course Notes, University of Western Australia, Publication No. 24, pp. 167–209.

Roberts, R.G., 1981: The volcanic-tectonic setting of gold deposits in the Timmins area, Ontario: Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 97, pp. 16–28.

Robinson, D., 2004; Magnetic Survey Mapping, Stripping & Blasting, Ogden Property for Grant Forest Products Corp.; MNDMF assessment report AFRI # T-4992, Timmins; 21 p.

Rogers, D.S., 1982: The geology and ore deposits of the No. 8 Shaft area, Dome mine, in Hodder, R.W., and Petruk, W., eds., Geology of Canadian gold deposits, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Special Volume 24, pp. 161–168.

Roth, J., and Jagodits, F.L., 2018: Re-evaluation of IP/Resistivity, Magnetic and VLF Data on the Lynx Claim, Deloro Twp. A report prepared by Stratagex Ltd. for Central Timmins Exploration Corp.

Sangster, D.F., 1977: Some grade and tonnage relationships among Canadian volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits; GSC Report of Activities, Paper 77-1A, pp. 5-12

Sangster, D.F., 1972: Precambrian volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits in Canada – a review; GSC Paper 72-22, 44 p.

Sharp, B., 2007: Magnetic and EM Interpretation, Airborne Magnetic and Megatem Survey, Kamiskotia Property, Ontario. A report prepared by Fugro Airborne Surveys for First Metals Inc., 41 p.

Shives, R.B.K., Charbonneau, B.W., and Ford, K.L., 2000: The detection of potassic alteration by gamma-ray spectrometry – Recognition of alteration related to mineralization. Geophysics 65 (6).

Snyder, D.B., Bleeker, W., Reed, L.E., Ayer, J.A., Houlé, M.G., and Bateman, R., 2008: Tectonic and metallogenic implications of regional seismic profiles in the Timmins mining camp: Economic Geology, v. 103, pp. 1135–1150.

Snyder, D.B., Percival, J.A., Easton, R.M., and Bleeker, W., 2004: The 11th International Symposium on Deep Seismic Profiling of the Continents and their Margins, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, Canada, Post-conference field excursion guide, 2–5 October 2004. LITHOPROBE Report 85, 55 p.

Storer, J.W., 1936: Report on Properties of Vortex Deloro Gold Mines, Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division; MNDMF assessment report AFRI # T-585, Timmins; 4 p

Appendix A

Geophysical Report, for Central Timmins Exploration Corp.,
on the Lynx Property, Deloro Township, Porcupine Mining Division
Northeastern Ontario

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT,
FOR
CENTRAL TIMMINS EXPLORATION CORP
ON THE
LYNX PROPERTY
DELORO TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO

JC Grant

Prepared by: J. C. Grant,
January 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION:

The services of Exsics Exploration Limited were retained by Mr. Charles Gryba, on behalf of the Company, Central Timmins Exploration Corp., CTEC) to complete a down hole and surface Mise a la Masse IP survey on two historical holes that had been drilled on their property, The Lynx property, located in Deloro Township located within the Porcupine Mining Division in Northeastern Ontario.

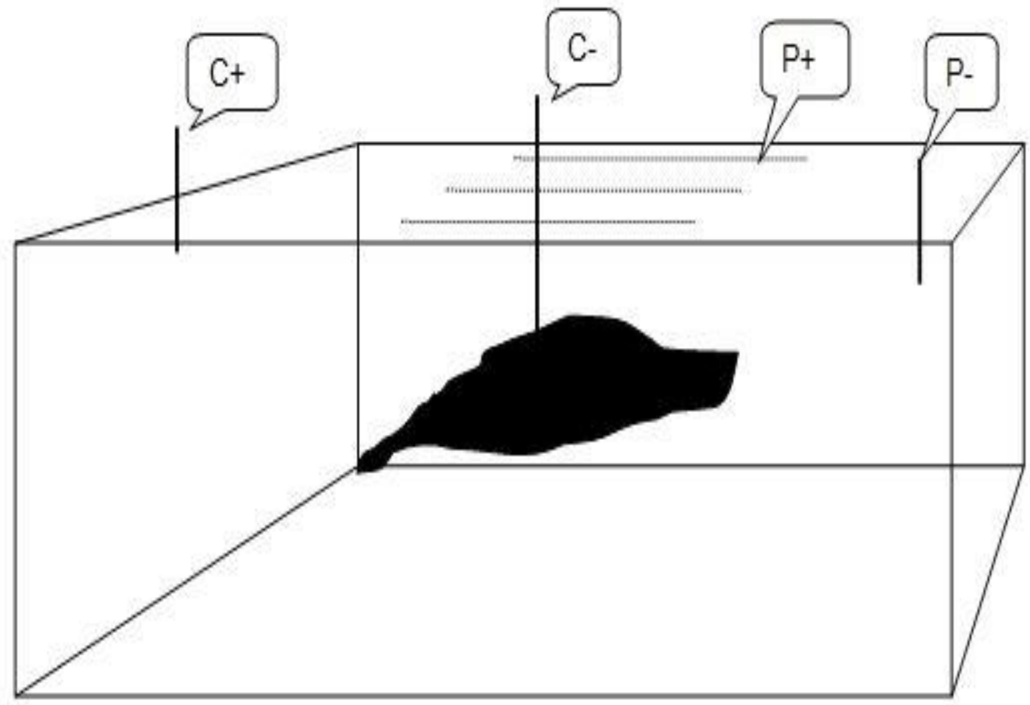
The purpose of the program was to test the geometry of a mineral rich sulphide intersection that had been located in the drill holes. This type of downhole survey would map the potential geometry of the intersected horizon, track it out on the surface which would aid in the spotting and drilling location of future drill holes.

Mise-a-la-Masse

The Mise-a-la-Masse method of surveying is used for examining highly conductive subsurface bodies and the area around them. The continuity, extent, dip and strike of the body can be determined with greater ease if the current is injected directly into the conductive body than by the other resistivity mapping methods. If the body does not extend to the surface, the connection could be made through a drill hole.

One current electrode (C-) is connected to the conductive body and the other current electrode (C+) is placed at a considerable distance. One potential electrode (P-) is located in line with the two current connections and at considerable distance on the opposite side of the conductive body. The survey is then conducted with only one potential electrode (P+) being moved over a square grid of measuring points. The readings from the instrument and the potential electrode (P+) coordinates are recorded. A contour map is then generated from these data.

The distance of the far current electrode (C+) from the potential electrode grid (P+) should be at least 2 or 3 times the maximum dimension of the grid. The same is true for the distance between the grid and the stationary potential electrode (P-). Refer to the following figure.



PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

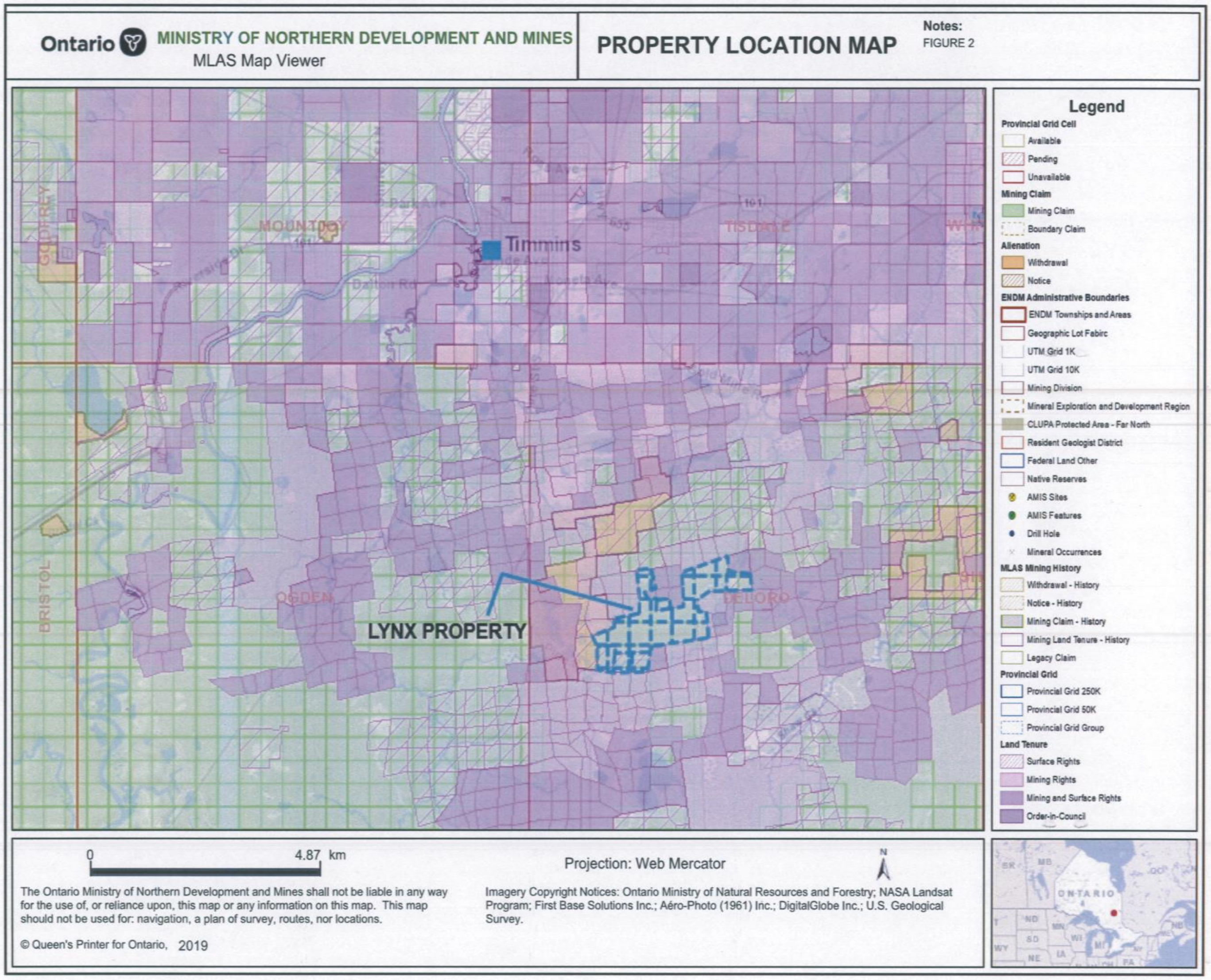
The Lynx Property is located in the central western section of Deloro Township. More specifically it lies to the east of Wealthy Lakes, to the northeast of Paradis Creek and to the west of McKay Lake. An all-weather road, locally called the Pine south road lies just to the west of the grid area and both holes were reached by using ATV vehicles along old bush roads that led to the sites from Pine Street south. The entire property is approximately 8 kilometers south to southeast of the City of Timmins. Figures 1 and 2.

Access to the grid was ideal. The Pine south all-weather road runs south from Timmins and provided good drivable access to a series of ingress bush roads that ran east to northeast off of Pine. These bush roads allowed for good ATV access to the drill collars.

Travelling time from Timmins to the drill collars including truck travel and ATV access is about 45 minutes from the City center.

FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2 PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



CLAIM BLOCK:

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

113601, 268135, 241814 (now 567136), 176316, 125241,

Refer to Figure 3 copied from the MNDM Plan Map of Deloro Township for the positioning of the grid line and claim numbers within the Townships. Figure 3A, 3B and 3C show the grid layouts for each drill hole surveyed.

FIGURE 3 CLAIM MAP/DDH COLLAR LOCATION MAP

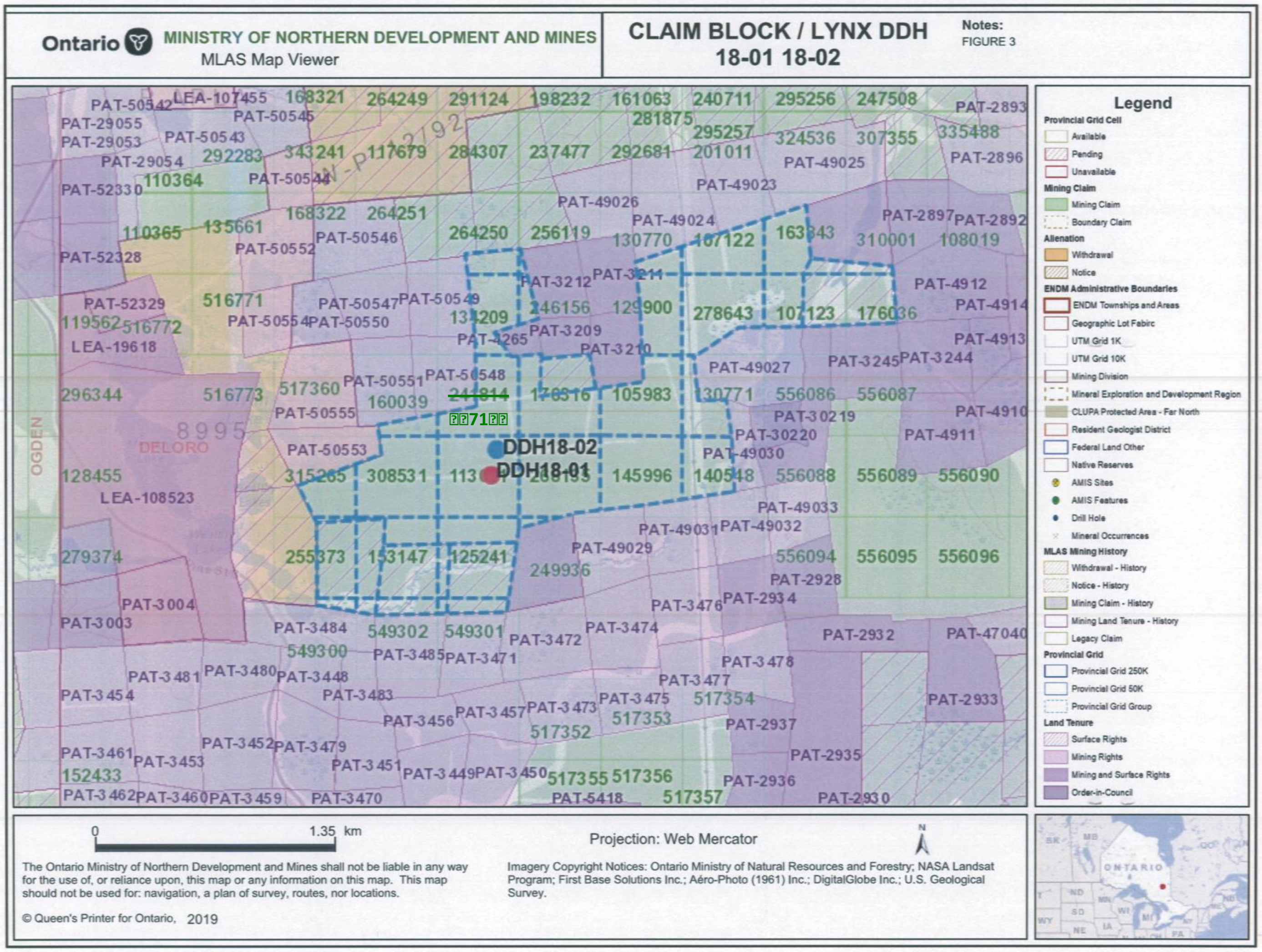


FIGURE 3A DDH 18-01 GRID LAYOUT

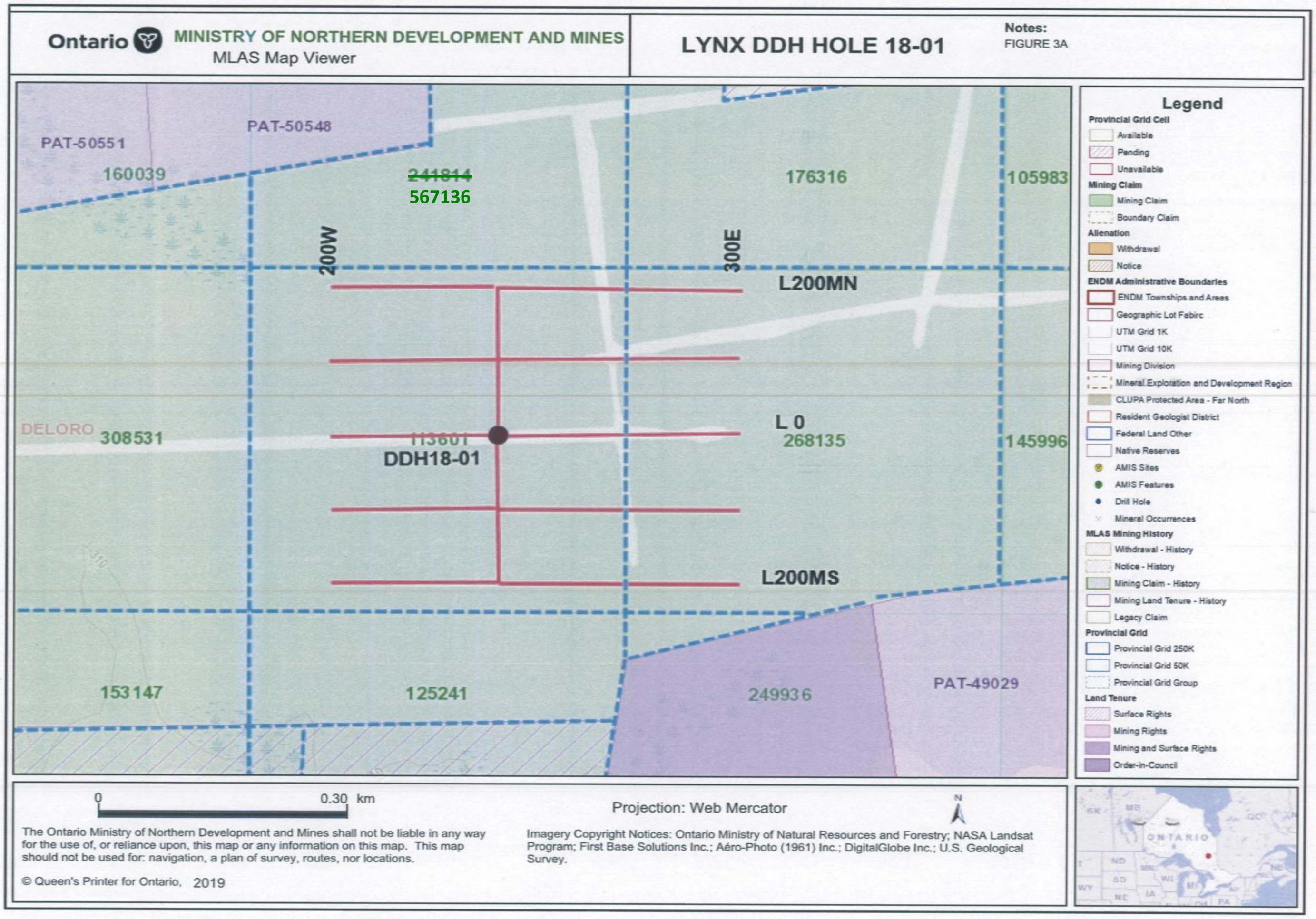


FIGURE 3A1, GOOGLE MAP OF DDH 18-01 GRID LAYOUT

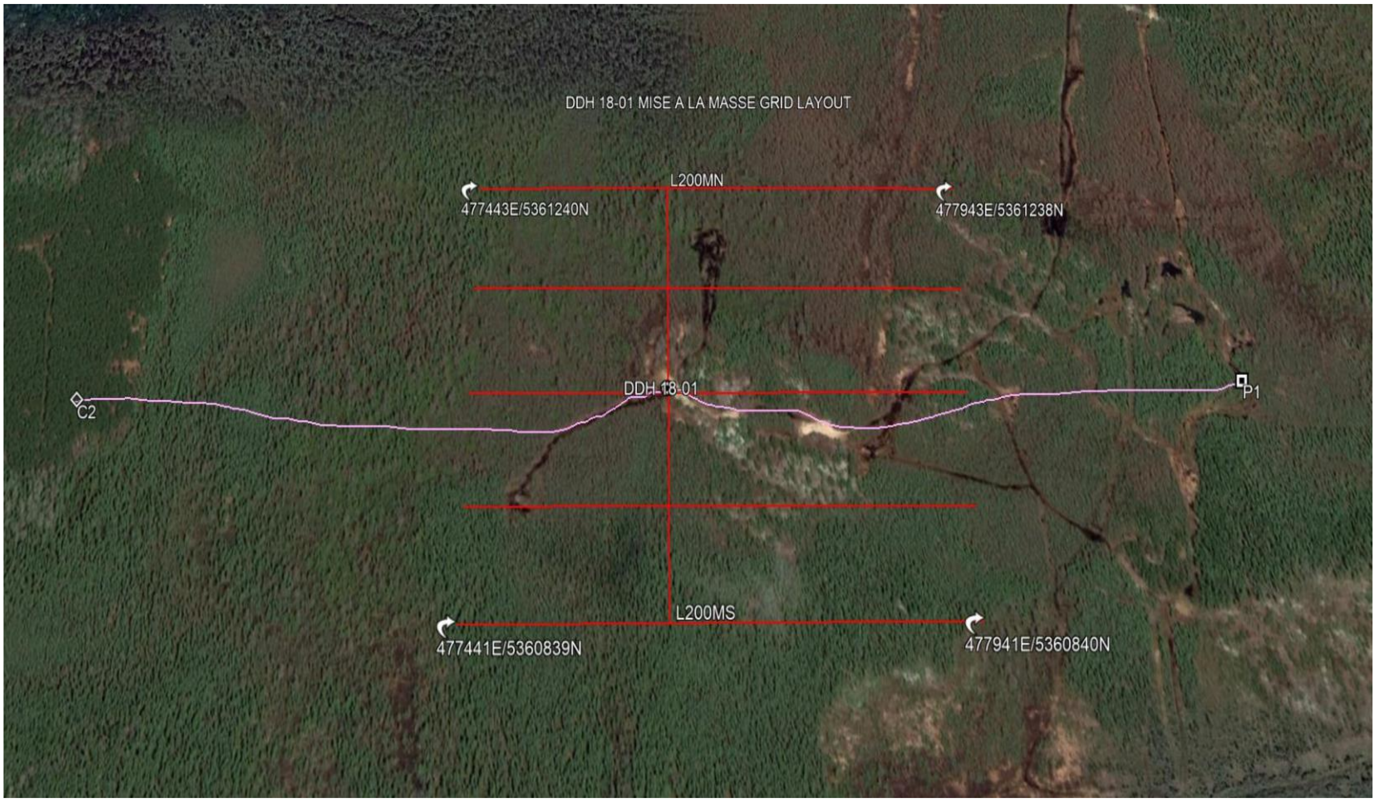


FIGURE 3B DDH 18-02 GRID LAYOUT

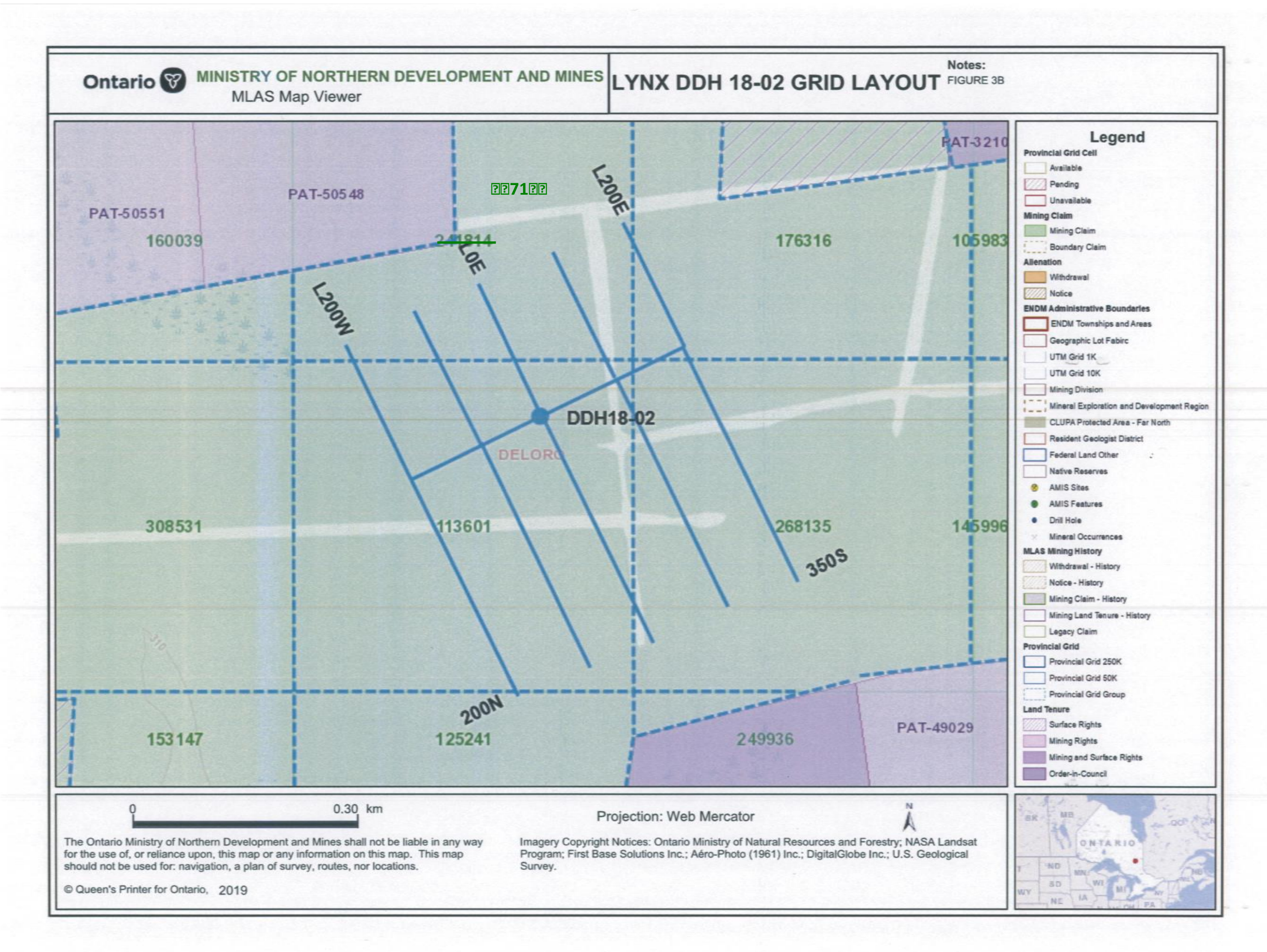


FIGURE 3B1, GOOGLE MAP OF DDH 18-02 GRID LAYOUT

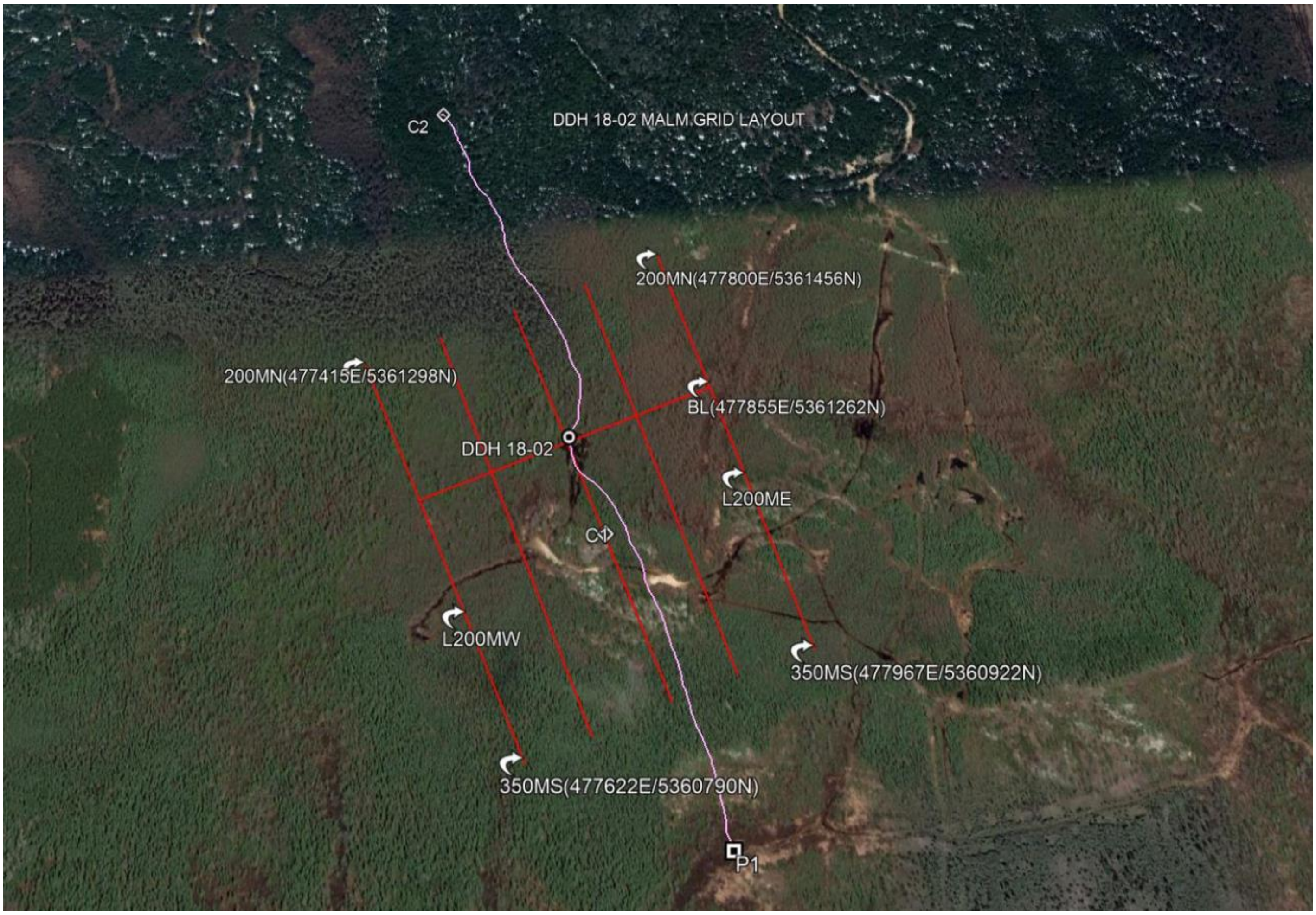
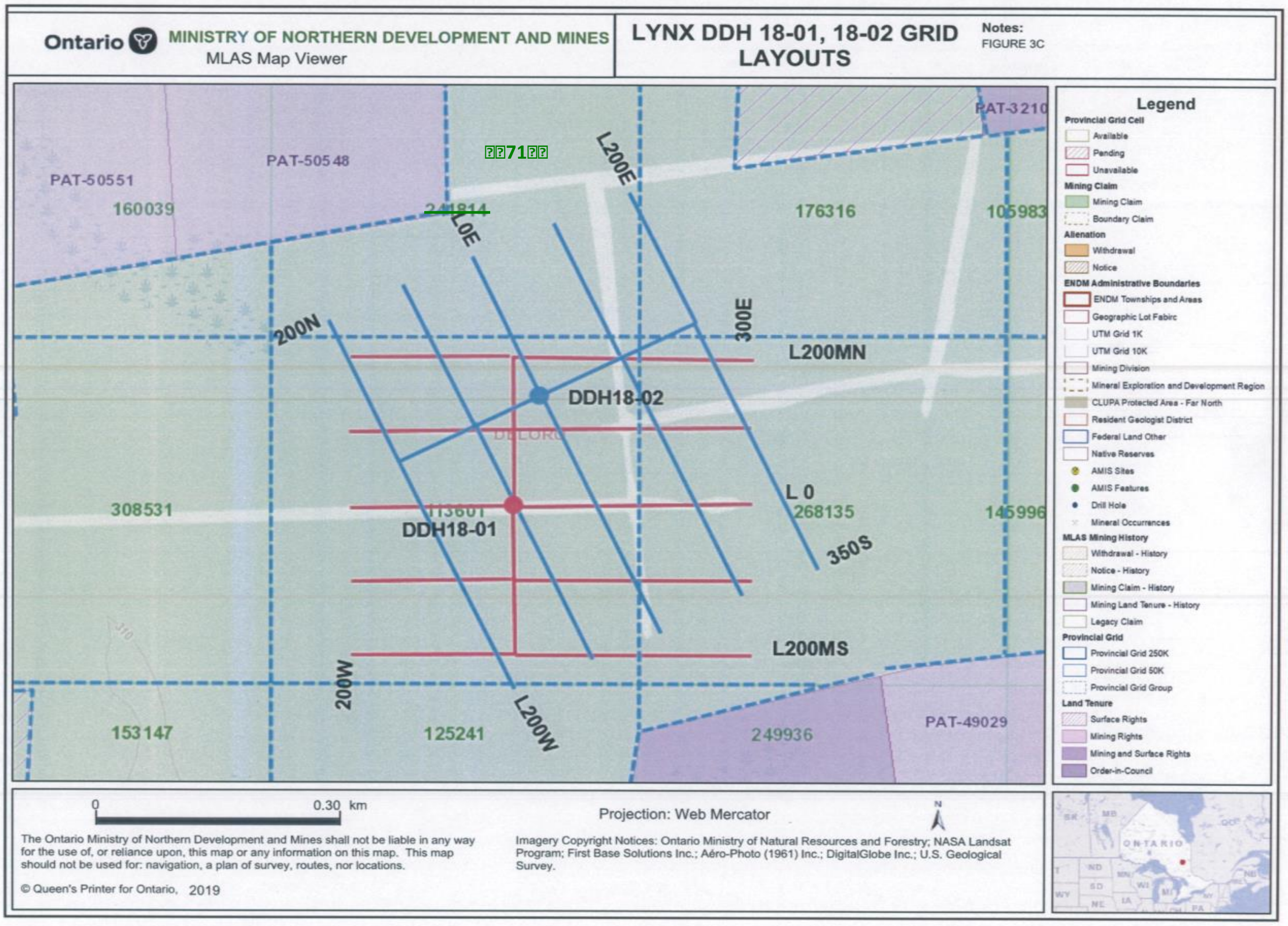


FIGURE 3C COMBINED DDH GRID LAYOUTS



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
G. Martin	Timmins, Ontario

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

GROUND PROGRAM:

The Mise a la Masse survey was completed in two phases. Initially Drill Hole 18-01 was to be surveyed with the intent of defining the strike direction and length of the most predominant gold sulphide bearing zone that had been intersected in the drill hole. A current electrode is sent down each of the drill holes with readings take at 5-meter intervals once the electrode has cleared the casing. The survey is designed to test each hole for the best current injection point which should coincide with the most predominant sulphide rich section intersected within the hole. Once this spot is determined the electrode, called C1 is left at that spot. A second current electrode, C2 is placed on surface, usually on the down dip side of the zone intersected by the drill hole and usually at a distance five times the area to be covered on surface. A potential electrode, P1, is also placed on surface, usually at the opposite end of the grid to C2 an again at a distance well away from the area to be surveyed. Once all the electrodes are in place a second potential electrode, P2, is moved along a detailed metric grid that was laid out using the drill-hole collar as the center of the grid. For Hole 18-01, the drill collar was located at UTM 477637E/5361043N which represents line 0/BL. Cross lines were turned off of this base line at 100-meter intervals and the P2 electrode is moved along the grid lines at 25 meter intervals recording the voltage potentials at each station. The grid was read from lines 200MN to 200MS and from stations 200MW to 300ME. Refer to Figure 3A.

For drill hole 18-02, the drill collar was located at UTM 477675E/5361190N which represents line 0/BL of this grid layout. The base line was flagged at an azimuth of 070 degrees from line 0 to 200ME and to line 200MW. The cross lines were at 100-meter intervals and each line was read from 200MN to 350MS. The lines were read to define the geometry of the sulphide rich zone that had been intersected in this hole. Again, the P2 electrode was moved along each line with voltage potential readings taken at 25 meter intervals. Refer to Figure 3B.

Mise a la Masse IP SURVEY:

Line spacing	100 meters
Station spacing	25 meters
Reading intervals	25 meters
Values recorded	Voltage potentials, (Vp)

Once the Mise a la Masse survey was completed the Voltage Potential data was then plotted onto base maps at a scale of 1:2500, one base map for each drill hole surveyed, and then contoured at 50 Vp intervals. Copies of these color plan maps are included in the back pocket of this report.

The IP survey was completed between October 29th and November 10th 2019 using the Instrumentation G. D. D. IP system and specifications for these units can be found as Appendix A of this report.

IP SURVEY RESULTS

DDH 18-01:

Hole 18-01 was read from -25 meters down the hole to -427 meters to define the best current injection point for the surface survey. After reading the hole the best voltage recording was at a depth of -205 meters which was about 3 times the background. The C1 current electrode was then placed at this point and the surface grid was laid out as shown in Figure 3A. The C2 current electrode was set as was the P1 electrode as shown of Figure 3A1. Once all electrodes were established the grid lines were read moving the P2 electrode along the grid lines.

The results of the surface survey show a modest zone striking north to northeast from 25MS to 125MN between 175ME and 225ME. The contours suggest the zone is dipping to the northeast. The increase in voltage potentials to the west of the drill collar may be due to the location of the C2 current electrode to the west.

DDH 18-02:

Hole 18-02 was read from -10 meters down the hole to -310 meters to define the best injection point. After reading the hole the best voltage increase was directly at -170 meters which showed a voltage spike of 6 times the background. The C1 current electrode was placed at this point for the surface survey was laid out as in Figure 3B. The C2 electrode was set as was the P1 electrode as shown in Figure 3B1. Once all of the electrodes were in place the grid lines were read moving the P2 along the lines.

The results of the surface survey show a very good strong zone that appears to strike northwest to southeast from line 100MW to 200ME. The zone appears to be near vertical to slightly southwest. There also appears to be a contact to the immediate north of the collar as shown by the negative, blue contour narrow break striking across all of the grid lines.

Again, there appears to be an increase in the voltage potential readings at the north end of the grid lines possibly due to the placement of the C2 electrode.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Both of the drill holes returned positive results from the mise a la masse survey with the strongest zone being outlined from DDH 18-02 and the C1 injection point at -170 meters down the hole. This zone is well defined between the grid lines and has a good strike length of 150 meters and lies about 130 meters and 180 meters to the southeast of the collar. The zone is striking southeast. The location of drill hole 18-02 and the grid orientation of base line azimuth 070 degrees appears to have reacted to the stronger zone.

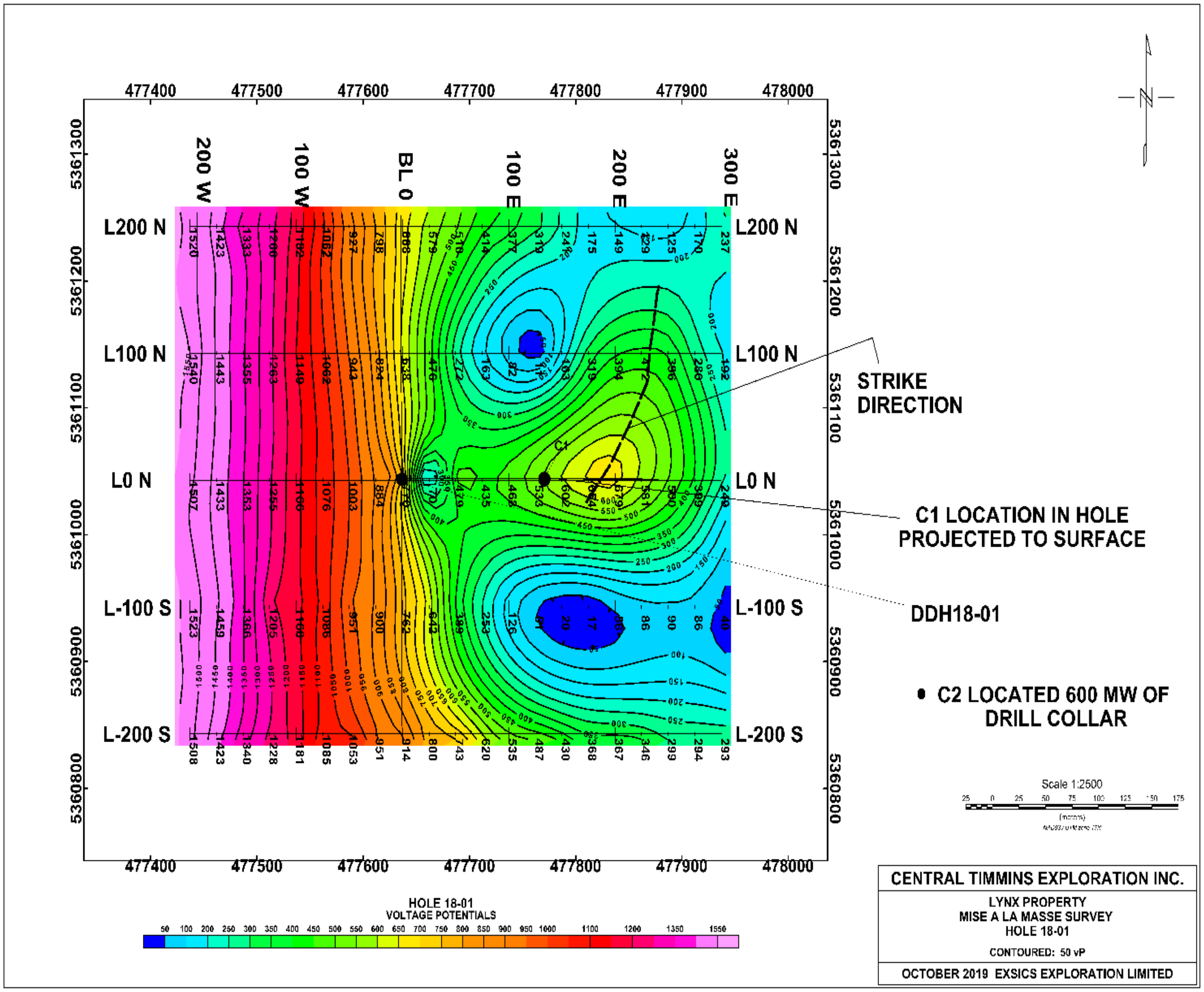
A hole to hole reading from 18-01 to 18-02 from the C1 injection point of -170 meters in hole 18-02 may help in defining if the injection point of -205 meters in drill hole 18-01 correlates to the injection point of -170 meters in 18-02. This survey could define a more definitive strike direction of the main zone. A follow up hole should also be considered to test the eastern extension of the zone if the assay results from hole 18-02 warrant a follow up hole.

Respectfully submitted

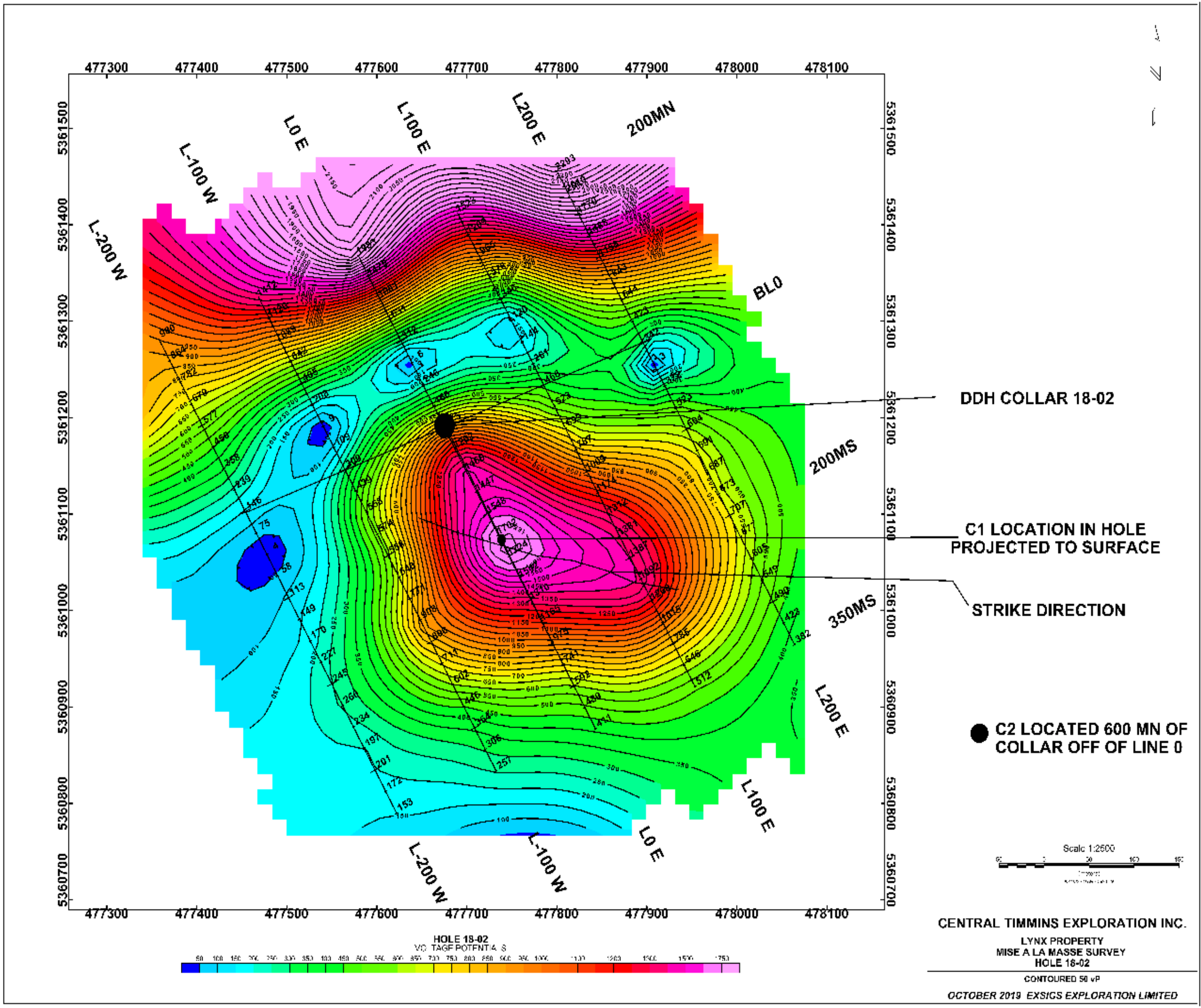
JC Grant,

CET, FGAC, January 2021

PLAN MAP SURFACE SURVEY DDH 18-01



PLAN MAP SURFACE SURVEY DDH 18-02



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.

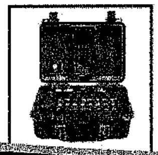
6). I have no specific or special interest nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the herein described property. I have been retained by the property holders and or their Agents as a Geological and Geophysical Consultant and Contract Manager.

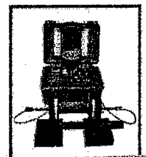
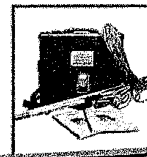
John Charles Grant, CET., FGAC.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
JOHN GRANT
FELLOW

APPENDIX

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

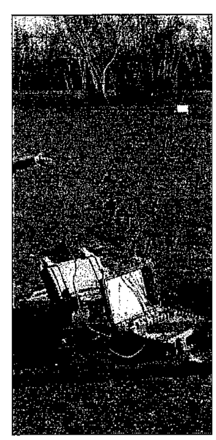
- 8 channels expandable to 16, 24 or 32
- Reads up to 32 ch. simultaneously in poles or dipoles
- PDA menu-driven software / simple to use
- 32 channels configuration allows 3D Survey:
  4 lines X 8 channels - 2 lines X 16 channels
  1 line X 32 channels
- Link to a PDA by wireless communication or a 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.

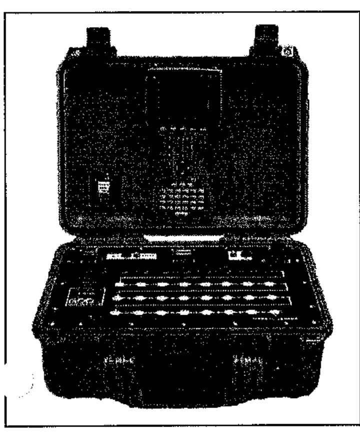
User modes available: Arithmetic, logarithmic, semi-logarithmic, Cole-Cole and user define.

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.

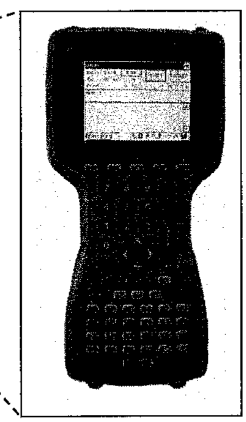
Internal memory: The memory of 64 megabytes can store 64,000 readings. Each reading totalizes one kilobyte and includes the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements on 8 channels. The data is stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard. The memory can hold many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

Features:

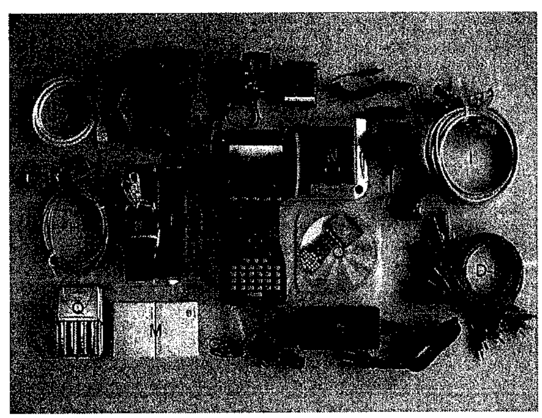
- 8 channels expandable to 16, 24 or 32
- Reads up to 32 ch. simultaneously in poles or dipoles configuration
- PDA menu-driven software / simple to use
- 32 channels configuration allows 3D Survey: 4 lines X 8 channels, 2 lines X 16 channels or 1 line X 32 channels
- Link to a PDA by Bluetooth or RS-232 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

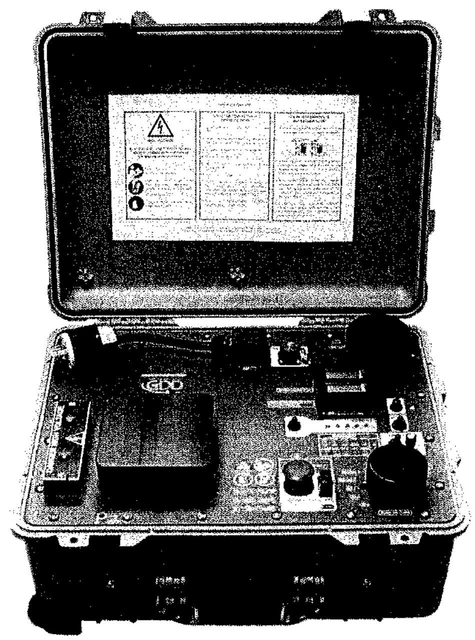


Components included with GDD IP Receiver GRx8-32

IP Transmitter

Model TxII
5000W-2400V-15A

Instruction Manual



INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.

860 boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200
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

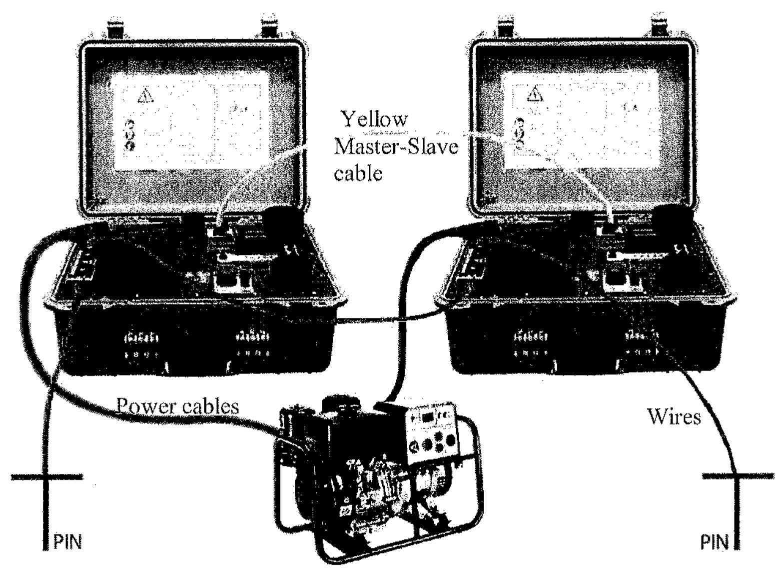
Here are the basic steps for a Master/Slave operation of the TxII:

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

Appendix B

Property Details

Patents (excluding Faymar Group)

Historical	Tenure No.	Type	Area - ha
TRP2761	PAT-3485	Mining��r��� Rights	17.9534
P9259	PAT-3449	Mining ��r��� Rights	14.8148
P11311	PAT-3471	Mining ��r��� Rights	15.0519
P11030	PAT-3458	Mining Rights	7.3392
P11053	PAT-3465	Mining ��r��� Rights	4.9483
P11478	PAT-3479	Mining Rights	17.2233
P11467	PAT-3477	Mining Rights	16.3463
P11364	PAT-3475	Mining Rights	13.4522
P11363	PAT-3474	Mining Rights	18.2331
P10671	PAT-3454	Mining ��r��� Rights	16.2709
P11504	PAT-3482	Mining Rights	16.2287
P11312	PAT-3472	Mining Rights	20.0515
P11313	PAT-3473	Mining Rights	15.1681
HR867	PAT-3483	Mining ��r��� Rights	8.7977
HR866	PAT-3484	Mining Rights	17.7803
P11051	PAT-3463	Mining Rights	18.5303
P8915	PAT-3448	Mining Rights	11.0670
P11063	PAT-3467	Mining Rights	15.1116
P11050	PAT-3462	Mining Rights	19.7404
P11256	PAT-3469	Mining ��r��� Rights	10.0938
P11064	PAT-3468	Mining Rights	14.5675
P9260	PAT-3450	Mining Rights	13.5090
P11048	PAT-3461	Mining ��r��� Rights	14.5092
P11477	PAT-3478	Mining Rights	14.4186
P10912	PAT-3457	Mining ��r��� Rights	11.4652
P11479	PAT-3480	Mining Rights	14.4046
P11480	PAT-3481	Mining ��r��� Rights	17.1271
P10878	PAT-3455	Mining ��r��� Rights	12.6447
P9756	PAT-3451	Mining ��r��� Rights	13.5662
P11047	PAT-3460	Mining ��r��� Rights	9.1939
P11058	PAT-3466	Mining Rights	16.5937
P10911	PAT-3456	Mining ��r��� Rights	10.9103
P11290	PAT-3470	Mining Rights	10.8408
P9757	PAT-3452	Mining Rights	21.5111
P11466	PAT-3476	Mining Rights	15.5856
P9758	PAT-3453	Mining Rights	15.5612
P11052	PAT-3464	Mining Rights	7.5248
P11046	PAT-3459	Mining ��r��� Rights	7.7180

Legacy Claim Id	Township / Area	Tenure ID	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Work Required
4221819	DELORO,OGDEN	152434	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-07-24	200
4221819	DELORO,OGDEN	152433	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-07-24	200
4221819	DELORO,OGDEN	136015	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-07-24	200
4278600	DELORO	315265	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	308531	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	268135	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	255373	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	400
4278600	DELORO	249936	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	176316	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4278600	DELORO	160039	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	153147	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	400
4278600	DELORO	145996	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	140548	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	130771	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4278600	DELORO	125241	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
4278600	DELORO	113601	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	400
4278600	DELORO	105983	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	310001	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	278643	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	176036	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	163843	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	130771	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	130770	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	129900	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	107123	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	107122	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279929	DELORO	105983	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279930	DELORO	246156	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279930	DELORO	176316	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279930	DELORO	134209	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279931	DELORO	246156	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4279931	DELORO	134209	Single Cell Mining Claim	2023-10-17	200
4281835	DELORO	255373	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	400
4281835	DELORO	153147	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	400
4281835	DELORO	125241	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-27	200
	DELORO	567136	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-12-23	400
	DELORO	556098	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556097	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556096	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556095	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556094	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556092	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556091	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556090	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556089	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556088	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556087	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	556086	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-08-19	400
	DELORO	549302	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-05-04	400
	DELORO	549301	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-05-04	400
	DELORO	549300	Single Cell Mining Claim	2022-05-04	400
	DELORO	517360	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517358	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517357	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517356	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517355	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517354	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517353	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517352	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400
	DELORO	517351	Single Cell Mining Claim	2021-04-18	400

Appendix C

Costs and Distribution

COST DISTRIBUTION

CLAIM	D-18-01 GRID (m)	D-18-02 GRID (m)	TOTAL (m)	PRORATED COST	ROUNDED
113601	2150	1820	3970	$ 8,312.19	**8,312**
268135	750	1075	1825	$ 3,821.09	**3,821**
567136 (241814)		380	380	$ 795.63	**796**
176316		225	225	$ 471.09	**471**
		TOTAL GRIDS	**6400**	**$ 13,400**	**TOTAL SURVEY**
		Adjustment for 567136 (-)		**$ 796**	
			FINAL TOTAL	**$ 12,604**	