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Report of 2018 Ground Magnetic Survey on the Boston Property

Boston Township
Larder Lake Mining Division
Northeastern, Ontario

UTM: 576500 E, 5323300 N [NAD83] ZONE 17U
NTS: 32D 04 / SW

Boundary Claim Cells: 260342, 119270, 263978, 111159, 179146, 280468, 299938, 331170, 332671, 340141, 340140, 232034, and 225412

Prepared by:
Stephen Roach
P.Geo B.Sc

January 28, 2019

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1.0) Introduction

1.1 General

The Boston Property is located 14 kilometers south of Kirkland Lake, Ontario (Figure 1). The purpose of the 2018 ground magnetic survey is to evaluate the geophysical signature of litho-stratigraphic sequences on the property, where oxide facies banded iron formation (BIF) has been identified. It was also designed to assess the magnetic responses over a partially completed pre-existing VLF-EM survey that was carried out on the property in 2016.

The 2019 surface exploration program consisted of 7.5 line kilometers of ground magnetic survey. The field work was conducted on December 6, 2018, covering all thirteen boundary cells, located in the Larder Lake Mining Division.

This report describes the geophysical results from the 2018 ground magnetic survey covering boundary claim cells, numbered 260342, 119270, 263978, 111159, 179146, 280468, 299938, 331170, 332671, 340141, 340140, 232034, and 225412 .

2.0) Property Description and Location

2.1) Location and Access

The Boston Property is located 14 kilometers south of Kirkland, Lake, Ontario (Figure 1). It is located in the Larder Lake Mining Division (NTS 32D04/SW).

Direct road access to the property is from Route 650 (Adams Mine Road), via Highway 112. The Adams Mine Road offers easy access to the claim group, bisecting the property in an east-west direction. There are also a number of old exploration trails that can be used from the Adams Mine Road. Access is available all year.

2.2) Description of Mining Claims

The Boston Property consists of thirteen (13) boundary cells covering approximately 1.28 square kilometers (Figure 2). The magnetic survey was completed on all thirteen (13) cells. The claim distribution of the Boston Property in this report is summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 2. The boundary cells are currently owned by three individuals, Stephen Roach, Denis Laforest, and Marty Laforest, and the claim distribution is summarized in Table 1.

Figure 1 – Location Map of Boston Property

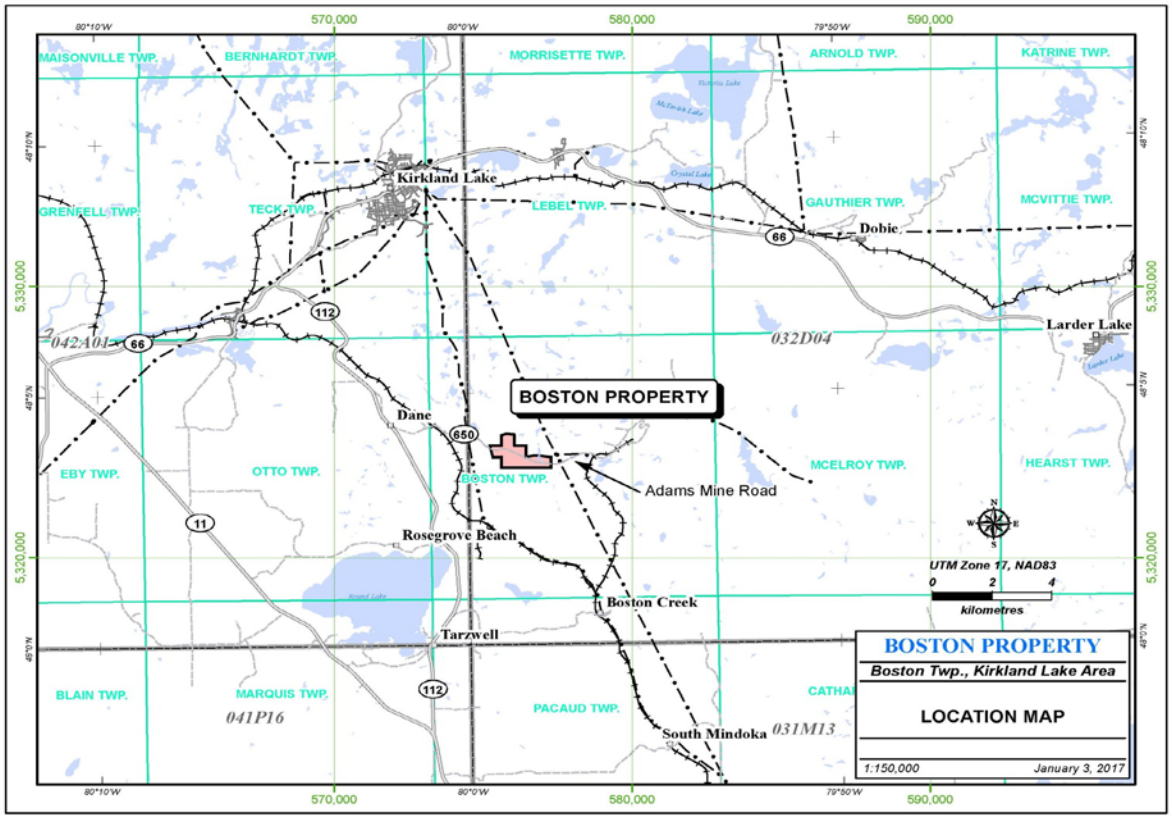
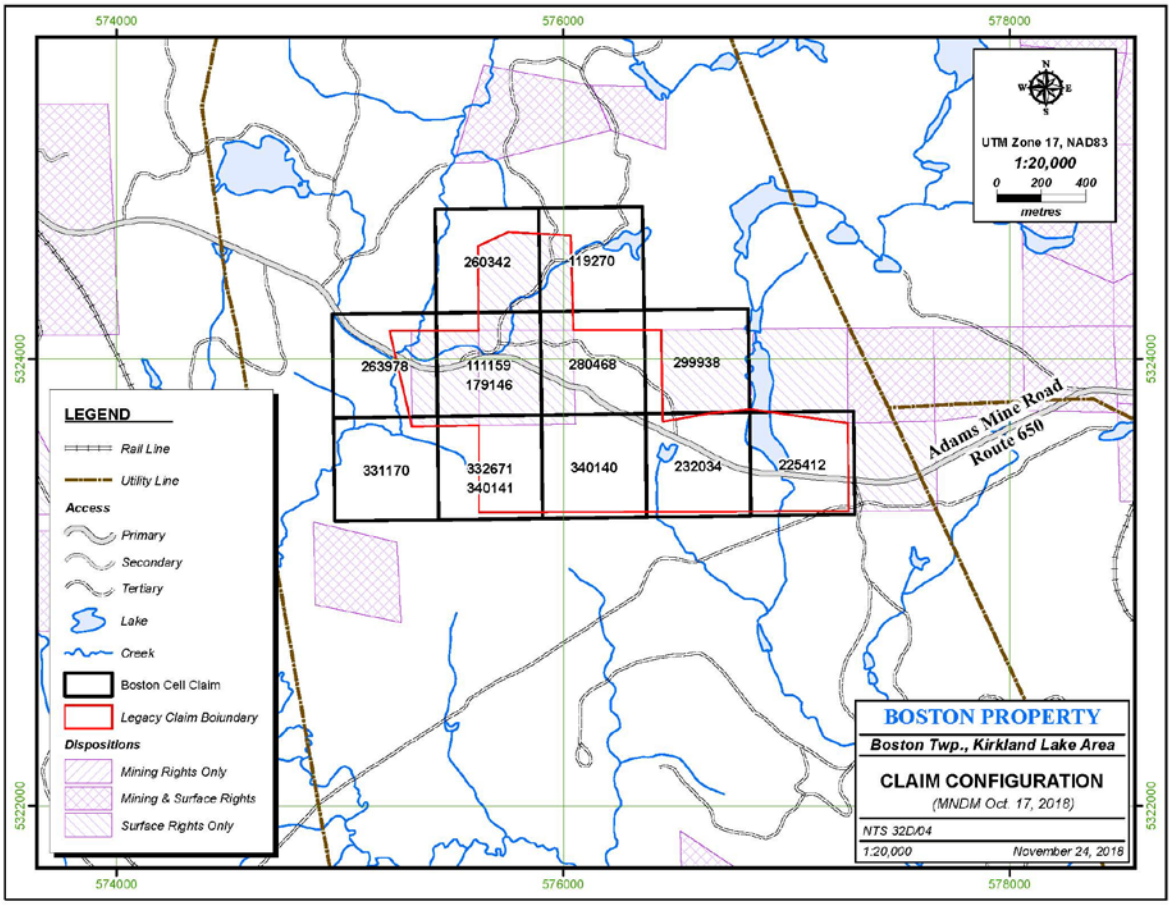


Table 1 – Boston Property Claim Summary

Cell	Provincial Cell Grid	Type	Legacy Claim	Size	Township	Current Ownership
260342	32D04D063	Boundary	4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
119270	32D04D064	Boundary	4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
263978	32D04D082	Boundary	4273073	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
179146	32D04D083	Boundary	4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
111159	32D04D083	Boundary	4273073	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
280468	32D04D084	Boundary	4262039 & 4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
299938	32D04D085	Boundary	4262039	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
331170	32D04D102	Boundary	4273073	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
332671	32D04D103	Boundary	4273073	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
340141	32D04D103	Boundary	4262039 & 4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
340140	32D04D104	Boundary	4262039 & 4262042	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
232034	32D04D105	Boundary	4262037 & 4262039	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach
225412	32D04D106	Boundary	4262037	1	Boston	Laforest-Laforest-Roach

Figure 2 – Boston Property Claim Map



3.0) Physiography and Vegetation

The Boston Property height of land ranges from approximately 285 to 340 meters above sea level. Overall, the inferred overburden thickness varies from bedrock exposure to 2 vertical meters, using limited historical drilling and trenching data. For the most part, the property has variable outcrop rock exposure (<5% to 40%), with the higher concentration of the outcrop exposure north of the Adams Mine Road. The southern part of the property has intermittent exposure. The low-lying outcrops are generally undulating with the glacial cover. The overburden cover consists of unconsolidated glacial gravel, silty sand with thin sand and gravel areas in higher relief areas, and thick organic matter and clay in poorly drained lower relief areas. For the most part, the relief on the property is gentle and undulating. The lower relief areas are occupied by extensive clay-rich swamp and muskeg with poor drainage.

Boston and Pacaud townships are located south of the continental divide and are drained by Boston Creek and its tributaries (Lawton – 1957). Boston Creek is located and bounds the western part of the property, flowing southward into the Blanche River, which empties into Lake

Timiskaming. There is a major stagnant swampy, 'lake' area located on the eastern part of the property and surveyed area, trending north-south.

Vegetation consists of small black spruce balsam and poplar mixture in the bouldery till knolls and outcropping areas. Local alder brush and cedars occupy the swampy areas, dominated by clay and silty-clay soil.

4.0) Historical Exploration

This area is known for one its earliest gold and iron ore discovery areas in the region, with the discoveries made between 1900 and 1914. Most of the exploration was concentrated in the southern part of Boston Township with the first gold discovery being the 'Kenzie' Vein in 1914. The most prolific iron ore mine in the region is the Adams Mine (1963-90), which is located approximately 2.4 kilometers east of the Boston Property.

There is very little documented exploration directed onto the property, with last one carried out 35 years ago. Historical exploration close to the property was carried out sporadically between 1963 and 2011. Exploration work consisted of line-cutting, ground geophysics, prospecting and sampling, mapping, variety of ground geophysical surveys, and a number of small diamond drill programs (Table 2). Ground geophysics consisted of VLF-EM, magnetic, and IP surveys. In more recent times, Canadian Gold Miner Corporation has a substantial land package adjacent to the Boston Property to the west and east. In 2017, they completed reconnaissance mapping and sampling to the west of the property. No significant precious and base metals were returned.

Rio Tinto Exploration conducted the first known exploration on the property in 1963, located in the northeastern part of the property. Their focus on exploration was designed to test VHMS copper-zinc base metal mineralization. Rio Tinto completed a 60.6 meter drill-hole, and intersected variable concentrations of pyrite and pyrrhotite hosted in banded iron formation and cherty tuff. Limited sampling from two samples in a 30 meter altered chemical metasedimentary sequence returned 0.25% Cu. 0.08% Zn / 0.95 meters from 20.5 to 21.45 with no significant precious metals. In 1982-83 and 1984, both Shining Tree Exploration and Canico carried out a variety of surface surveys, respectively. As a result of Shining Tree's surface program and the discovery of a new gold showing (9.27 g/t Au), they optioned the property to Canico in 1984. Follow-up exploration work by Canico in 1984 consisted of geological mapping, sampling, and IP and magnetic ground geophysical surveys, followed by 498 meters of diamond drilling in 6 drill holes (Table 2). The drill program was designed to test a number of IP chargeability zones, including the new gold showing. Although some assays were reported by Shining Tree on Canico's drill program, it did not include drill-hole 54084 (Table 2). This drill hole intersected a fairly wide intercept of alteration and mineralization at the bottom of the drill hole to test the gold showing. It intersected variably altered silicified and chloritic mafic volcaniclastics / epiclastics and greywacke with cherty interbeds over 11.05 meters, from 107.45 to 118.5. Sulphides consist of <1% to 10% disseminated pyrite. Another drill hole 72304, which is located in the western part of boundary cell 232049 (legacy claim 4262039), intersected a fairly wide

intercept of sulphides. Pyrite mineralization varied from <1% to 15% from 15.24 to 22.92 in both greywacke with minor chert. Silicification along with chlorite alteration was identified along with quartz stringers and veinlets. No precious and base metals were reported in both those drill holes.

In 2011, a field investigation by Pro Minerals south of the Boston Property confirmed the surface gold showing, where values of 9.85 g/t Au and 7.77 g/t Au were returned from surface samples. This showing currently underlies Canadian Gold Miner's claims, where no recent work has been carried out. Numerous historical trenches were recognized in the western part of the property, located north of the Adams Mine Road.

Table 2 – Summary of Documented Historical Exploration on Boston Property

Company/Individual	Year	File Number	Area/Target	Description of Exploration Work
Pro Minerals	2011	20008987	South of Boston Property	Field investigation of gold showing and surrounding area, which returned grab values of 9.85 g/t Au and 7.77 g/t Au
Canico & Shiningtree Gold Resources	1984	Canico (32D04SW0307) Shiningtree Gold (32D04SW03110 & 32D04SW0317)	Western part of and south of Boston Property	Geological mapping and sampling, IP & magnetic ground surveys, and part of a 498 meter drilling program in 6 drill holes – gold assays were reported in two drill holes (72301 & 72302) by Shining Tree with the most significant assay returning 0.27 g/t Au / 1.52 meters in drill hole 72302.
Shiningtree Gold Resources	1982-83	32D04SW0314	South and southeast of Boston Property	Line-cutting (95 km), VLF-EM-magnetic surveys, trenching & power-washing, and sampling - highlights from gold showing include 9.27 g/t Au / 0.73 meters
G.E. Parsons	1980	32D04SW0331	Boston Creek – northwest boundary of Boston Property on claim cell 260342	VLF-EM survey (2km); no conductors present
G.E. Parsons	1977	32D04SW0335	Boston Creek – northwest boundary of Boston Property on claim cell 260342	Geological mapping (3km); outlined oxide facies BIF with no mineralization
Shepherd Exploration Ltd	1970	32D04SW0342	South of Boston Property – test VLF-EM targets	Line-cutting, VLF-EM, and 300 meters of drilling in 4 drill holes – no significant Au assays (limited assays)
Rio Tinto Exploration	1963	32D04SW0356	North part of Boston Property	Following up airborne conductors with unknown ground geophysical survey and 60 meter drill hole – no assays reported

There are various governmental geological surveys, which include…

1) Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey (map 82 040 in 2000)
2) Larder Lake Geological Compilation Map 2628 by S.L. Jackson (1995) from 1986-91
3) A Synthesis and Interpretation of Basal Till Geochemical and Mineralogical Data Obtained from the Kirkland Lake Area by J.A.C Fortescue at al (OFR 5506, 1984)
4) Geology of Boston Township by K.D. Lawton(Volume LXV1, Part 5, 1957)

5.0) Regional and Property Geology Setting

The supracrustal rocks underlying the general area is located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and part of the Boston Assemblage (ca 2750-2700 Ma) of the Superior Province in the Precambrian Shield (Figure 3). This may include the Tisdale Assemblage (ca 2710-2703 MA). The Boston Assemblage is characterized by bimodal calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate and iron and magnesium-rich mafic metavolcanics with minor ultramafics. There is a significant presence of oxide banded iron formation (BIF) and cherty chemical metasediments. A well defined narrow clastic metasedimentary (10%) horizon lies within the mafic metavolcanics and is predominantly composed of polymictic conglomerate (Timiskaming Sediments) along with arkose, greywacke, and argillaceous interbeds. The Timiskaming sediments may represent a younger major structural break (ca younger than 2675 to 2685 Ma) within the metavolcanics. Oxide to silicate facies banded iron formation has characteristic strong magnetic intensities in the region. They are in-turn intruded by a variety of younger alkalic felsic intrusives (syenite), related to the Lebel Syenite Stock. They occur as dyke-like features and possibly as smaller marginal bodies to the Lebel Syenite Stock. The supracrustal rocks have undergone greenschist metamorphism.

The prominent regional structure in the region is the Lebel Structural Complex (S.L. Jackson et al – 1995). This deformation zone is a highly strained and sheared zone as a result of the emplacement of the Lebel Syenite Stock. It has overprinted both the metavolcanics and banded iron formation. The Long Lake Fault is located in the western part of the property, and is part of a regional 15 to 20 kilometer long north to northeast trending structure. Lawton (1957) has described this fault as occupying recessive feature, following Boston Creek and its topographical valley. The structure cross-cuts major lithostratigraphic units, showing sinistral horizontal movement. The northeast trend of the Long Lake Fault within the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp (40 Moz Au) complements known gold-bearing trends, such as the Kirkland Lake Break (24 Moz Au) and the Upper Canada Break.

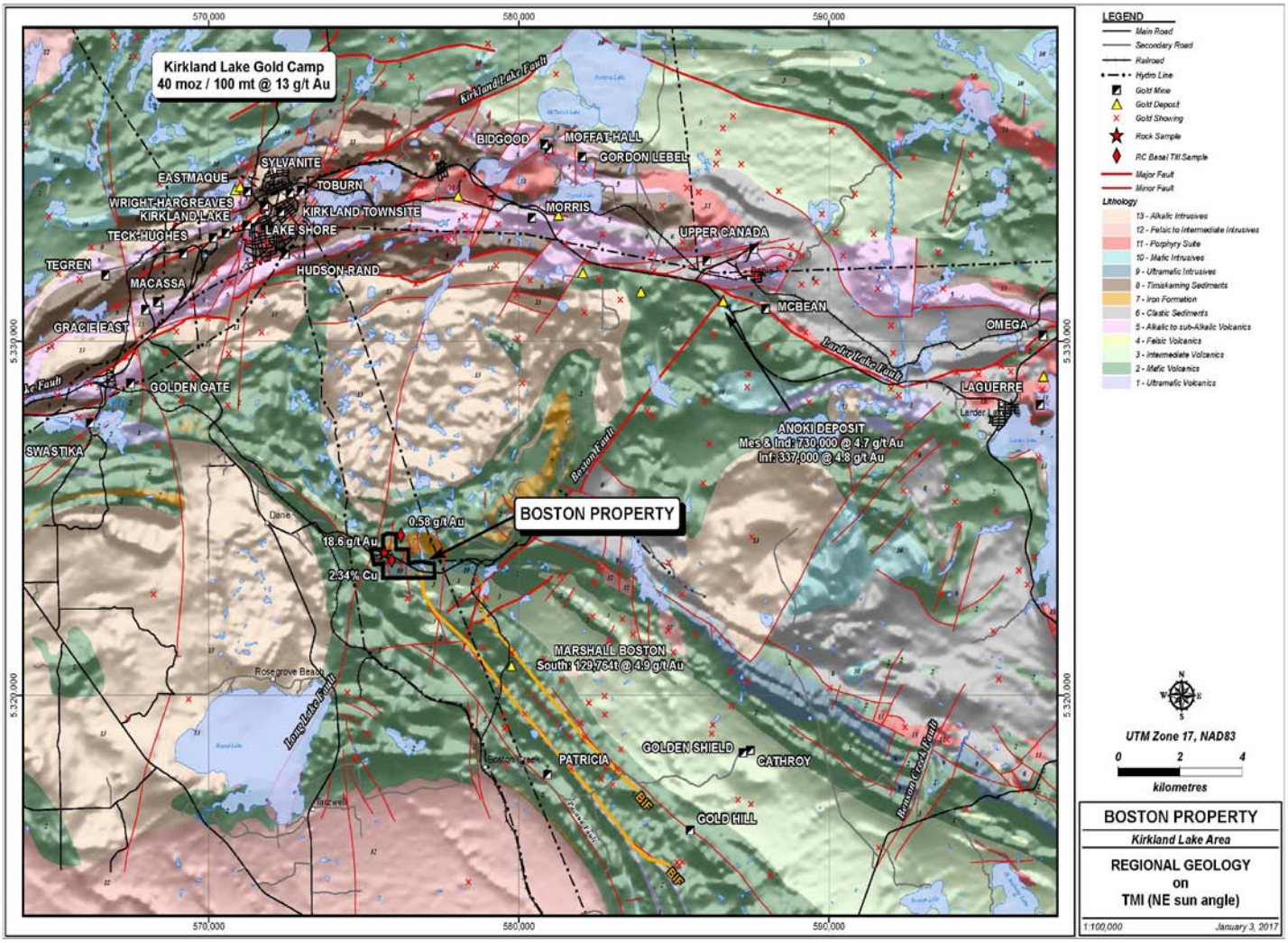
6.0) Deposit Types

The Kirkland Lake Gold Camp is one of the most prolific gold camps in the Canadian Shield, having produced close to 40 Moz gold (Figure 3). The gold camp is located on the Larder Lake Break, where the east extension is the Cadillac Break in Quebec, which has produced close to 200 Moz in both Ontario and Quebec. They are hosted by a wide range of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock types, with the Timiskaming sediments always spatially near to the gold deposits. The Lebel Syenite Intrusion also plays an important host to the gold-

bearing structures. Gold mineralization in Kirkland Lake shows evidence of a similar pattern to the underlying supracrustal rocks and structures in the Boston Property area, with the presence of Timiskaming sediments, shear zone hosted quartz-sulphide structures, and a geochemical signature of Te>Au, Mo, Pb, Ag, and low As. This reflects a greenstone mesothermal, orogenic gold environment. However, the presence of high-grade copper with anomalous zinc-lead and the widespread nature of chemical metasediments may suggest a high level polymetallic VMS environment in the general area.

It remains to be seen whether gold mineralization on the Boston Property is more typical of an orogenic-type mesothermal gold environment within shears of folded and faulted felsic metavolcanics and clastic/chemical metasediments. There is an also spatial and genetic relationship between the gold mineralization and the Lebel Syenite Stock, with anomalous Te-Bi-Pb hosted in both the altered felsic metavolcanics and chemical metasediments.

Figure 3 – Regional and Property Geology



7.0) Summary of 2018 Boston Property Magnetic Survey Program

On December 5, 2018, Gab Roy (Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario) and Ronald Bilton (Massey, Ontario) of Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd (P.O. Box 45, Massey, Ontario P0P 1P0) mobilized to Kirkland Lake to complete a reconnaissance ground magnetic survey. The magnetic survey was completed on December 6, 2018. The survey was established every 200 meters, with readings taken every 12.5 meters. GPS and compass survey (Garmin GPS 60Cx) was used for line control and record data locations as UTM co-ordinates. Accuracy is approximate, between 2 and 6 meters. Nad 83 in Zone 17 was utilized and 7.5 kilometers of magnetic survey was completed over the entire property. The magnetic survey was designed to cover across multiple areas where there are known mineralized historical trenches and s strong airborne magnetic high anomalies, reflected by oxide facies banded iron formation (BIF).

The instrument used for the magnetic survey is a Scintrex Envi magnetometer with an accompanied base station. The base station was located at 5324320 N / 574930 E (Nad 83 Zone 17). Magnetic readings were continuously read and recorded every 12.5 meters along both the base and cross lines. This proton precession magnetometer measures the local magnetic field, and the use of the base station allows the data to be corrected for diurnal variations. The magnetometer is mounted in a back-pack mode permitting a WALKMAG mode, where the collected data is continuously read at a steady pace along the survey line. The description of the instrumentation and technical specifications are presented in Appendix 1.

Magnetic data is presented as station data with colored line contours in Appendix 2. A colored total magnetic intensity (TMI) contour map is presented in Appendix 3.

8.0) Discussion of Magnetic Results from 2018 Ground Magnetic Survey

A ground magnetic survey was successful in delineating a number of magnetic zones underlying the property. It should be noted that both operators recognized the presence of magnetic debris on the ground, particularly in the northern part of the survey area. These ‘cultural’ anomalies may influence the overall interpretation of the magnetic data. Also, there are both high and low strong magnetic responses, found locally on all survey lines at the Adams Mine Road. These responses reflect the hydro line following the road.

The magnetic results were successful in confirming the magnetic susceptibility responses that reflect litho-stratigraphic units, and possibly verifying the nature of gold-bearing structures. The following is a brief synopsis of the magnetic responses from the survey:

1) Overall, the intense magnetic anomalies reflecting litho-stratigraphic horizons of banded iron formation (BIF) with WSW converging fold closure (possible) of strong magnetic anomalies (BIF) in the western part of the survey area – Anomaly A and B
2) Moderate to strong magnetic intensities indicate pyrrhotite-rich cherty inter-formational chemical metasediments in the southern part of the survey area – Anomaly C
3) Presence of a moderate north trending magnetic anomaly coinciding with the Long Lake Fault in the western part of the survey on L54+00E.

4) Moderate to strong magnetic lows marginal and parallel to the strong magnetic signature of the BIF, which may reflect a dipole effect and edge of the strong magnetic responses from the BIF
5) Intense, local magnetic responses (both high and low) corresponding directly to hydro pole line parallel to Adams Mine Road

The summary of three anomalous high magnetic trends (A to C) is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 – Summary of Magnetic Zones

Anomaly	**Anomaly Strike Length (m)**	**Magnetic Description**	**Geological Explanation**
A	650 (open to east)	Intense magnetic high trending north; strong magnetic low (dipole) to east	Coincides locally with Cu-rich sulphidized BIF showing, as part as a main north trend of BIF host; arcuate shape forming NNW limb of possible west magnetic fold closure; closure near hydro line
B	900 (open)	Intense magnetic high trending ENE; stronger and more widespread responses to the east; magnetic low (dipole) to north	Intensity of magnetic anomaly largely unexplained from regional government mapping; more likely a BIF and is part of an ENE trending limb of Anomaly A; part of a fold closure converging to the west
	900(open)	Variable weak to strong magnetic highs trending ENE, intense magnetics to east	Regional mapping indicates Fe-rich mafic metavolcanics; possible inter-flow chemical metasediments hosting both pyrrhotite and reflecting oxide facies BIF

Anomaly A

This anomaly is located in the northern part of the survey area (Appendix 3). It strikes for at least 650 meters along a main north-south trend direction, extending as an east trend and open to the east on Line 56+00 E. The magnetic trend appears to converge with Anomaly B on Line 56+00 E, located just south of the Adams Mine Road. It has a characteristic intense magnetic intensity with strong magnetic lows (dipole effect), particularly on the east side of the magnetic high.

It coincides with an exposed sulphidized banded oxide-magnetite iron formation (BIF) on Line 56+00 E, located just north of the Adams Mine Road. There is a distinct fold pattern to the magnetic intensity trend of this magnetic anomaly. This anomaly shows a possible convergence (fold nose) as a series of local magnetics highs and lows with Anomaly B along Line 56+00 E, located just south of the Adams Mine Road. An east-west trending VLF-EM anomaly appears to cross-cut the central part of the north trending magnetic anomaly. This VLF-EM zone coincides with pyritic, silicified and cherty felsic metavolcanics and cherty tuffs, located peripheral to the intense magnetic high.

Anomaly B

This east-northeast trending magnetic anomaly is located in the central part of the magnetic survey area (Appendix 3). It is approximately 900 meters long and is open to the east, where the magnetic anomaly shows intense magnetic highs. Overall this magnetic anomaly shows consistently high magnetic responses that is typical of oxide facies BIF, but remains unexplained in the field. Very strong magnetic intensities cover more of a widespread area in the eastern part of the anomaly trend, located at the north end of L62+00 E and L64+00 E.

This anomaly shows a possible convergence (fold nose) as a series of local magnetics highs and lows with Anomaly A along Line 56+00 E, located just south of the Adams Mine Road. A weak VLF-EM zone is marginal to this Anomaly B.

Anomaly C

This anomaly is located south of Anomaly B. This east-northeast trending magnetic anomaly parallels Anomaly B and strikes for approximately 900 meters. The magnetic intensities are variable from weak to strong magnetic highs. The magnetic intensity increases significantly to the east, particularly at the end of L66+00 E. The intensity is relatively weaker compared to the intense highs in Anomaly A and B.

This magnetic anomaly lies outside the area of the VLF-EM survey. The nature of this magnetic anomaly is not fully understood and remains unexplained. However, Rio Tinto's drill hole 5-1 intersected significant pyrite and pyrrhotite and BIF, as a 30 meter intercept down-hole, between L62+00 E and L64+00E.

9.0) Conclusions

The 2018 magnetic survey was successful in identifying three litho-stratigraphic magnetic anomalies. Anomaly A and B reflect oxide facies BIF and their possible fold closure to the west. Anomaly C shows variable magnetic responses in the southern part of the property and historical drilling intercepts indicate thick, chemical metasedimentary units within the metavolcanic sequence. The higher magnetics in this area are largely unexplained. All three anomalies are generally unexplained and underly favorable geological areas conducive to precious and base metal mineralization.

Also, a series of magnetic high and low anomalies coincide with a cultural hydro power-line along the Adams Mine Road.

Host rock and copper base metal mineralization with the presence of Te and other local pathfinders, suggests both greenstone gold shear zone analogous to quartz vein gold deposits, as well as in a polymetallic VMS environment. The Lebel Structural Complex is similar to greenstone hosted, shear zone related quartz-carbonate gold deposits, particularly in the Kirkland Lake Gold Camp. Cross-cutting faults, and fractures along and adjacent to this structural corridor, would provide pathways and traps for auriferous hydrothermal fluid movement. The presence of chemical metasediments in the form of oxide facies iron formation and sulphide-rich cherty tuffs would provide the chemical trap for gold to precipitate in the formation of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite in veined and silica-'flooded' structures. The presence of syenite and possibly other feldspar and quartz-feldspar bodies provide the heat to the hydrothermal system, as well as the precious and base metals.

10.0) Recommendations

Both a geological and a prospecting program and completion of an in-fill magnetic survey are highly recommended on the Boston Property as a two-phase program. The in-fill magnetic survey would complete the magnetic survey over the entire property at 100 meter spacing. The intention of a geological mapping and prospecting program would be to gain a better understanding of the geological environment conducive to host precious and base metal mineralization. Prospecting is designed to follow-up on favorable ground magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies and to locate historical trenches.

11.0) Expenditures

Total expenditures of the survey and associated costs totaled $4760.50. A summary of the costs are summarized in Table 4. A more detailed timeline breakdown of eligible costs and receipts are both presented in Appendix 4.

Table 4 – Expenditure Summary

Company/Individual	Date	Cost	Description
Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd	December 5, 2018	$1130	Mobilization/ & demobilzation & data processing
Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd	December 6, 2018	$2543	Magnetic survey (7.5 km)
Burt Consulting Services	January 2 to 28, 2019	$678	ArcGIS/digital maps (7.5 hrs)
Stephen Roach	January 27 & 28	$1000	Assessment report (2 days)
TOTALS		$5351	

12.0) References

Jackson, S.L. and assistants (1995)

Precambrian Geology, Larder Lake Area, Ontario Geological Survey, Map 2628, Scale: 1:50.

Lawton, K.D. (1957)

Geology of Boston Township and part of Pacaud Township, Department of Mines Annual Report, Volume LXVI, Part 5, 55 p.

Burrows, A.G. and Hopkins, P.E. (1916)

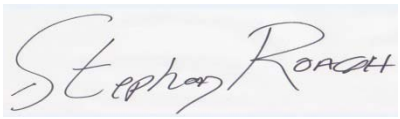
Bulletin No. 29 of the Ontario Department of Mines, Boston Creek Gold Area and Goodfish Lake Gold Area, 24 p.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Stephen Roach, of 47 Crantham Crescent, Stittsville, Ontario K2S 1R2, certify that;

1) I am responsible for this report entitled , Report of 2018 Magnetic Survey on the Boston Property
2) I have a direct interest in the Boston Property, which is the subject of this report.

Dated January 28, 2019



Stephen Roach, P.Geo B.Sc. Geology

APPENDIX 1

EQUIPMENT

REFERENCE: SCINTREX ENVI MAG BROCHURE

Total Field Operating Range
20,000 to 100,000 nT (gammas)

Total Field Absolute Accuracy:
±1 nT

Sensitivity:
0.1 nT at 2 second sampling rate

Tuning
Fully solid state. Manual or automatic, keyboard selectable

Cycling (Reading) Rates
0.5, 1 or 2 seconds

Gradiometer Option
Includes a second sensor, 1/2m (20 inch) staff extender and processor module.

VLF Option
Includes a VLF sensor and harness assembly

'WALKMAG' Mode
continuous reading, cycling as fast as 0.5 seconds

Digital Display
LCD "Super Twist", 240 x 64 dots graphics, 8 line x 40 characters alphanumerics

Display Heater
Thermostatically controlled, for cold weather operations

Keyboard Input
17 keys, dual function, membrane type

Notebook Function
32 characters, 5 user-defined MACRO's for quick entry

Standard Memory
Total Field Measurements: 28,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements: 21,000 readings
Base Station Measurements: 151,000 readings
VLF Measurements: 4,500 readings for 3 frequencies

Expanded Memory
Total Field Measurements: 140,000 readings
Gradiometer Measurements: 109,000 readings
Base Station Measurements: 750,000 readings
VLF Measurements: 24,000 readings for 3 frequencies

Real-Time Clock
Records full date, hours, minutes and seconds with 1 second resolution, ±1 second stability over 24 hours

Digital Data Output
RS-232C interface, 600 to 57,600 Baud, 7 or 8 data bits, 1 start, 1 stop bit, no parity format. Selectable carriage return delay (0-999 ms) to accommodate slow peripherals. Handshaking is done by X-on/X-off. High speed Binary Dump. Selectable formats for easy interfacing to commercial software packages.

Analog Output
0-999 mV full scale output voltage with keyboard selectable range of 1, 10, 100, 1000 or 10,000 full scale

Power Supply
Rechargeable 'Camcorder' type, 2.3 Ah, Lead-acid battery
12 Volts at 0.65 Amp for magnetometer, 1.2 Amp for gradiometer
External 12 Volt input for base station operations
Optional external battery pouch for cold weather operations

Battery Charger
110 Volt-230 Volt, 50/60 Hz

Operating Temperature Range
Standard: -40° to 60°C

Dimensions & Weight

Console:	250mm x 152mm x 55mm (10" x 6" x 2.25") 2.45 kg (5.4 lbs) with rechargeable battery
Magnetic Sensor:	70mm x 175mm (2.75"d x 7") 1 kg (2.2 lbs)
Gradiometer Sensor: (with staff extender)	70mm x 675mm (2.75"d x 26.5") 1.15 kg (2.5 lbs)
Sensor Staff:	25mm x 2m (1"d x 76") .8 kg (1.75 lbs)
VLF Sensor Head:	140mm x 130mm (5.5"d x 5.1") .9 kg (2 lbs)
VLF Sensor:	280mm x 190mm x 75mm (11" x 7.5" x 3") 1.7 kg (3.7 lbs)

Options
Base Station Accessories Kit
GPS
Software Packages
Training Programs

SCINTREX

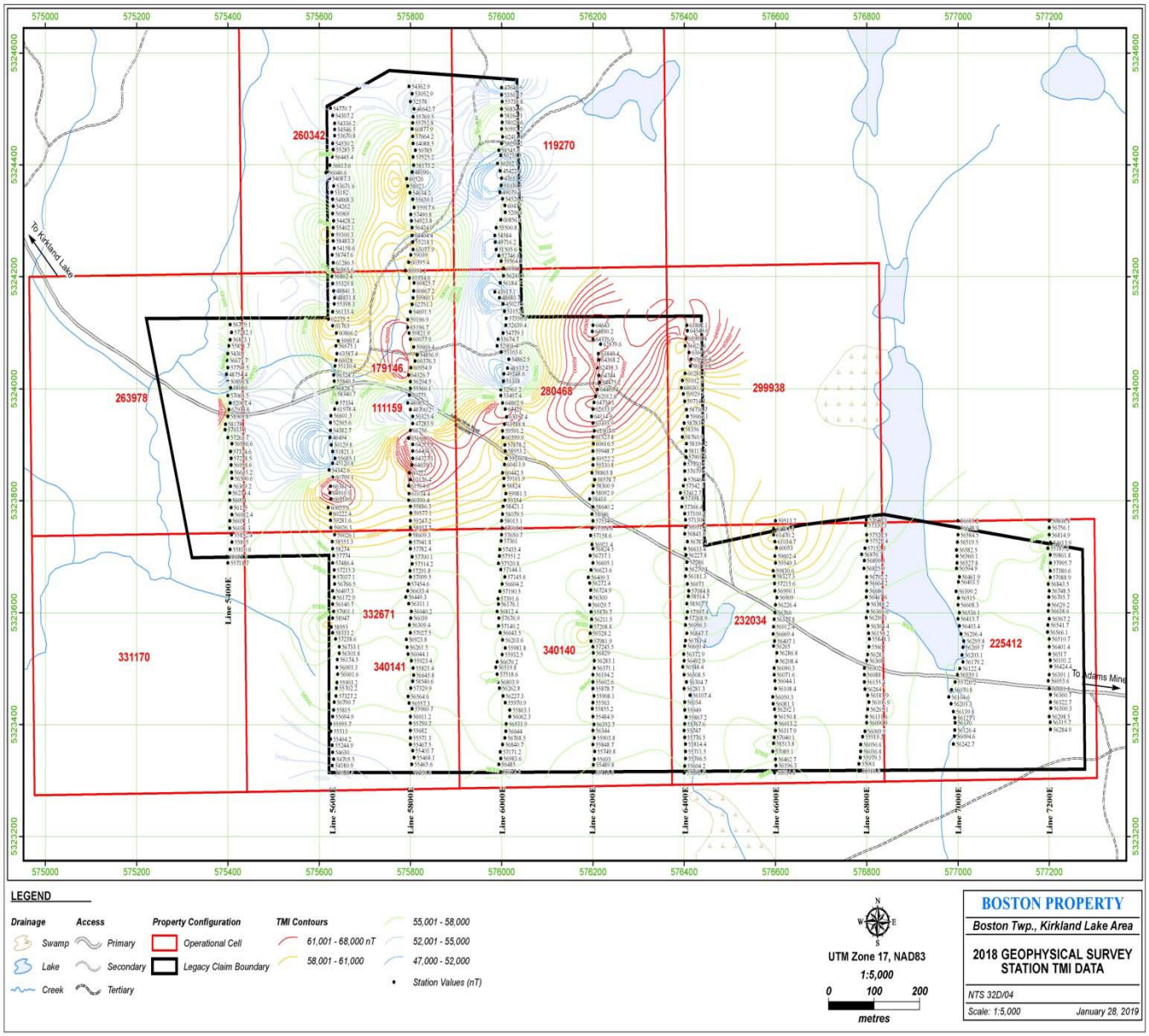
SCINTREX

HEAD OFFICE
222 Snidercroft Road, Concord, Ontario L4K 1B5
Telephone: (905) 669-2280 Fax: (905) 669-6403
e-mail: scintrex@scintrexltd.com
website: www.scintrexltd.com

IN THE U.S.A.
900 Woodrow Lane, Suite 100, Denton, Texas 76205
Telephone: (940) 591-7755 Fax: (940) 591-1968
e-mail: richardj@scintrexusa.com

IN S.E. ASIA
P.O. Box 125 Summer Park, 83 Jijaws Street, Brisbane
Telephone: + 61-7-3376-5188 Fax: +61-7-3376-6626
E-mail: auslog@auslog.com.au
Website: www.auslog.com.au

APPENDIX 2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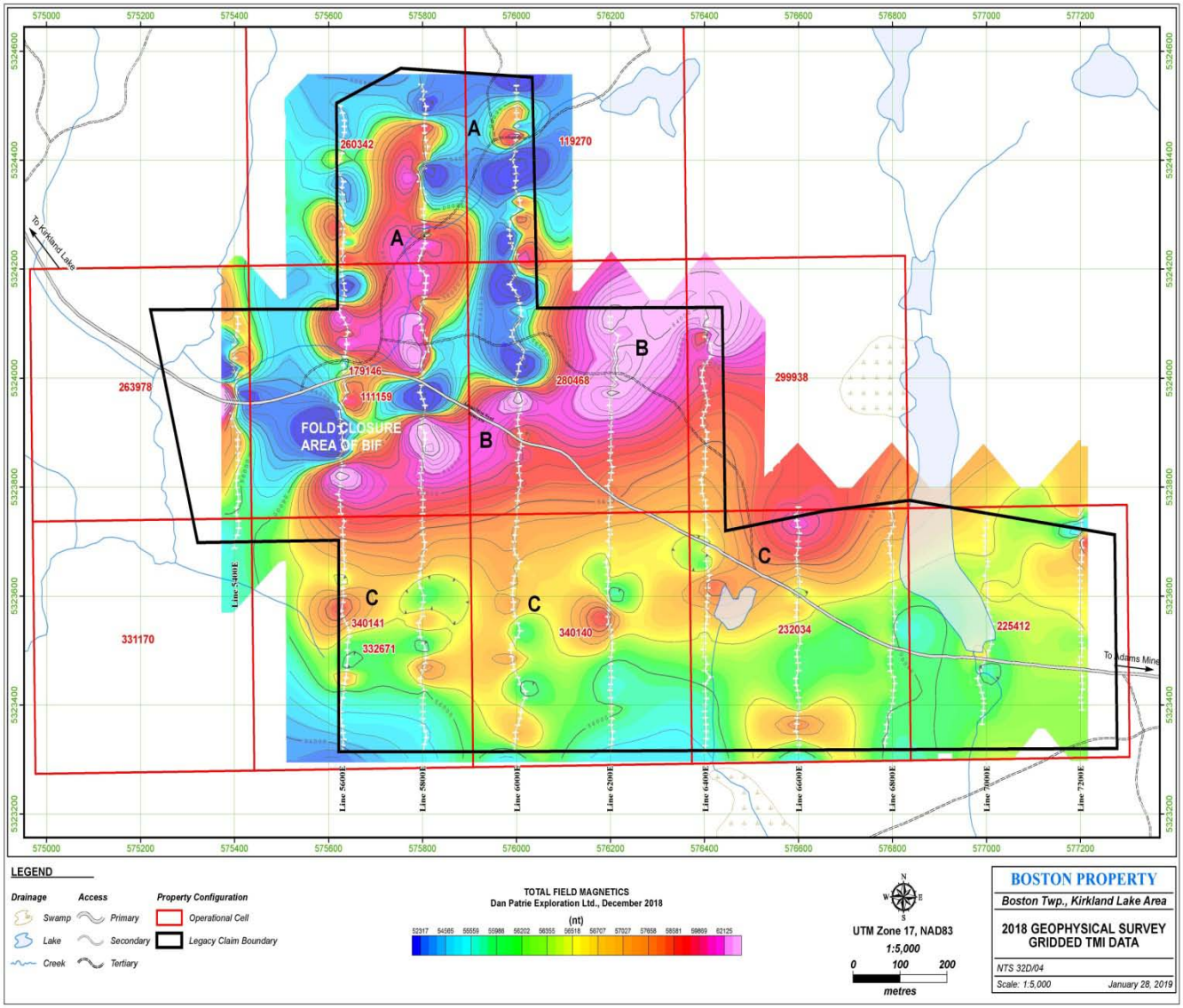
5324200
5324000
5323800
5323600
5323400
5323200
260342
119270
263978
179146
111159
280468
299938
332671
340141
340140
232034
225412
331170
To Kirkland Lake
To Adams Mine
Line 5400E
Line 5600E
Line 5800E
Line 6000E
Line 6200E
Line 6400E
Line 6600E
Line 6800E
Line 7000E
Line 7200E
LEGEND
Drainage
Swamp
Lake
Creek
Access
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Property Configuration
Operational Cell
Legacy Claim Boundary
TMI Contours
61,001 - 68,000 nT
58,001 - 61,000
55,001 - 58,000
52,001 - 55,000
47,000 - 52,000
Station Values (nT)
N
W
E
S
UTM Zone 17, NAD83
1:5,000
0
100
200
metres
BOSTON PROPERTY
Boston Twp., Kirkland Lake Area
2018 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
STATION TMI DATA
NTS 32D/04
Scale: 1:5,000
January 28, 2019

APPENDIX 3


575000
575200
575400
575600
575800
576000
576200
576400
576600
576800
577000
577200
5324600
5324400
5324200
5324000
5323800
5323600
5323400
5323200
To Kirkland Lake
To Adams Mine
A
B
C
260342
119270
263978
179146
111159
280468
299938
FOLD CLOSURE
AREA OF BIF
331170
340141
332671
340140
232034
225412
Line 5300E
Line 5600E
Line 5800E
Line 6000E
Line 6200E
Line 6400E
Line 6600E
Line 6800E
Line 7000E
Line 7200E
LEGEND
Drainage
Swamp
Lake
Creek
Access
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Property Configuration
Operational Cell
Legacy Claim Boundary
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS
Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., December 2018
(nt)
52317
54565
55559
55988
56202
56355
56518
56707
57027
57658
58581
59809
62125
N
W
E
S
UTM Zone 17, NAD83
1:5,000
0
100
200
metres
BOSTON PROPERTY
Boston Twp., Kirkland Lake Area
2018 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
GRIDDED TMI DATA
NTS 32D/04
Scale: 1:5,000
January 28, 2019

Withheld for client confidentiality.

APPENDIX 4