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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

Q2606 – North Wind Property
Magnetometer & VLF EM Survey

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Andrew Salerno, B.Sc.

March 14, 2019

KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

Abstract:

Canadian Exploration Services Limited (CXS) was contracted to perform a walking magnetometer and VLF EM survey over the North Wind Property to target a previously determined airborne magnetic and EM anomaly.

The magnetic and VLF EM surveys successfully identified anomalous regions within the survey area. Two magnetic anomalies with proximal VLF anomalies may represent mineralized systems that should be investigated further.

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Project Name

This project is known as the **North Wind Property.**

1.2 Client

Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.

P.O. Box 219
Larder Lake, Ontario
P0K 1L0

1.3 Overview

Canadian Exploration Services Limited (CXS) performed both a Magnetometer and VLF EM survey over the North Wind Property for Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. A total of 26.125-line kilometres of magnetometer and VLF EM survey was read over the North Wind Property between March 4th, 2019 and March 7th, 2019. This consisted of 1045 magnetometer and VLF EM samples taken at a 25-metre sample interval.

1.4 Objective

Historically, a VTEM survey had been flown which indicated numerous anomalous magnetic and conductive features. The magnetometer and VLF EM surveys were designed to ground locate magnetic and conductive responses from the VTEM survey.

1.5 Surveys & Physical Activities Undertaken

Survey/Physical Activity	Dates	Total Days in Field	Total Line Kilometres
Magnetometer	March 4th, 2019 – March 7th, 2019	4	26.125
VLF EM	March 4th, 2019 – March 7th, 2019	4	26.125

Table 1: Survey & Physical Activity Details Undertaken

1.6 Summary of Results, Conclusions & Recommendations

The Magnetic and VLF EM surveys successfully identified anomalous regions within the survey area. Two magnetic anomalies with proximal VLF anomalies may represent mineralized systems that should be investigated further.

1.7 Co-ordinate System

Projection: UTM zone 17N
Datum: NAD83
UTM Coordinates near center of grid: 472496 Easting and 5271775 Northing

2. SURVEY LOCATION DETAILS

2.1 Location

The North Wind Property is located approximately 10 km northwest of Shining Tree, Ontario.

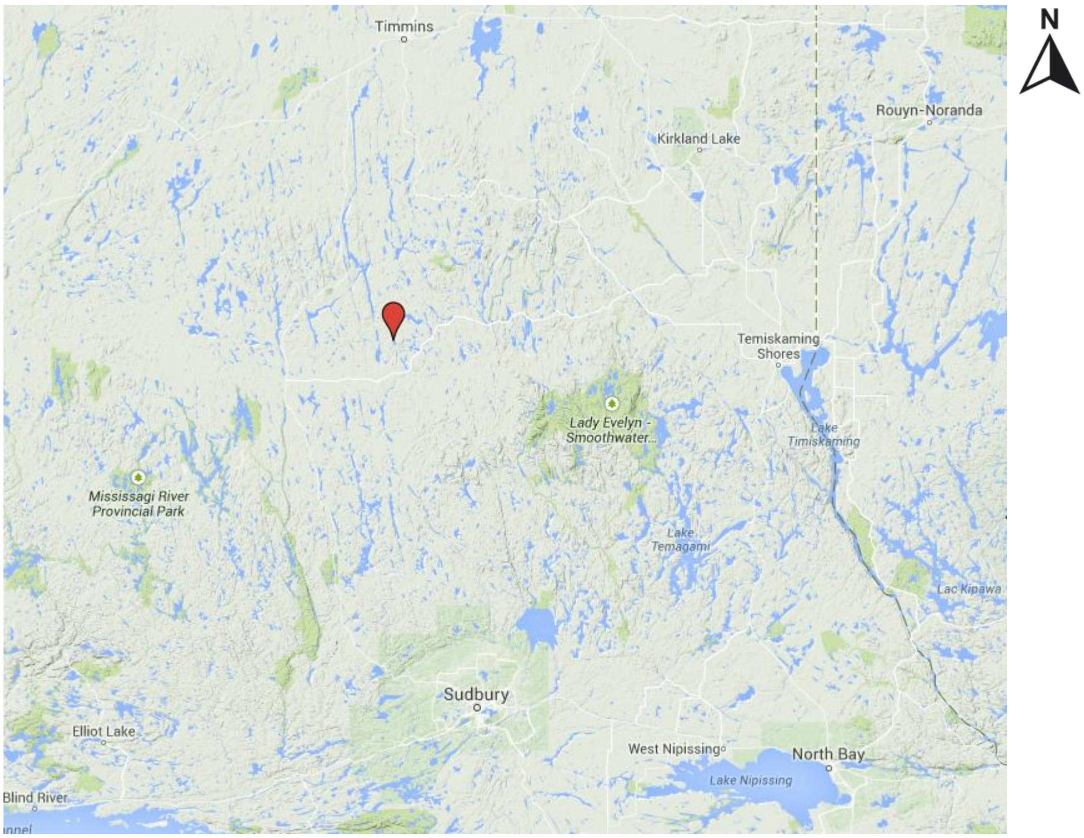

Figure 1: Location of the North Wind Property (Map data ©2019 Google)

2.2 Access

Access to the property was via a 4x4 pickup truck and snowmobiles. The crew was based near the intersection at Highway 144 and Sultan Industrial Road. Highway 560 was driven east for approximately 25 kilometres. Approximately 16km west of the town of Shining Tree, Ontario, a forestry access road was travelled north for an additional 19 kilometres to a point where the survey area crossed the road.

2.3 Mining Claims

The survey area covers a portion of mining claims located in Connaught Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division. The property is owned by Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. The details of these claims are in the table below.

Cell Number	Cell Type	Ownership of Land	Township
310488	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
266611	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
112940	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
169904	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
142607	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
211044	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
303216	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
258341	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
266629	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
154739	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
278416	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
338037	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
222424	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
199882	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
276369	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
207379	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
324942	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
102318	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
241302	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
175231	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
119485	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
288415	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
241301	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
207372	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught

Cell Number	Cell Type	Ownership of Land	Township
222423	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught
242585	Claim	Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd.	Connaught

Table 2: Mining Land Cells Information

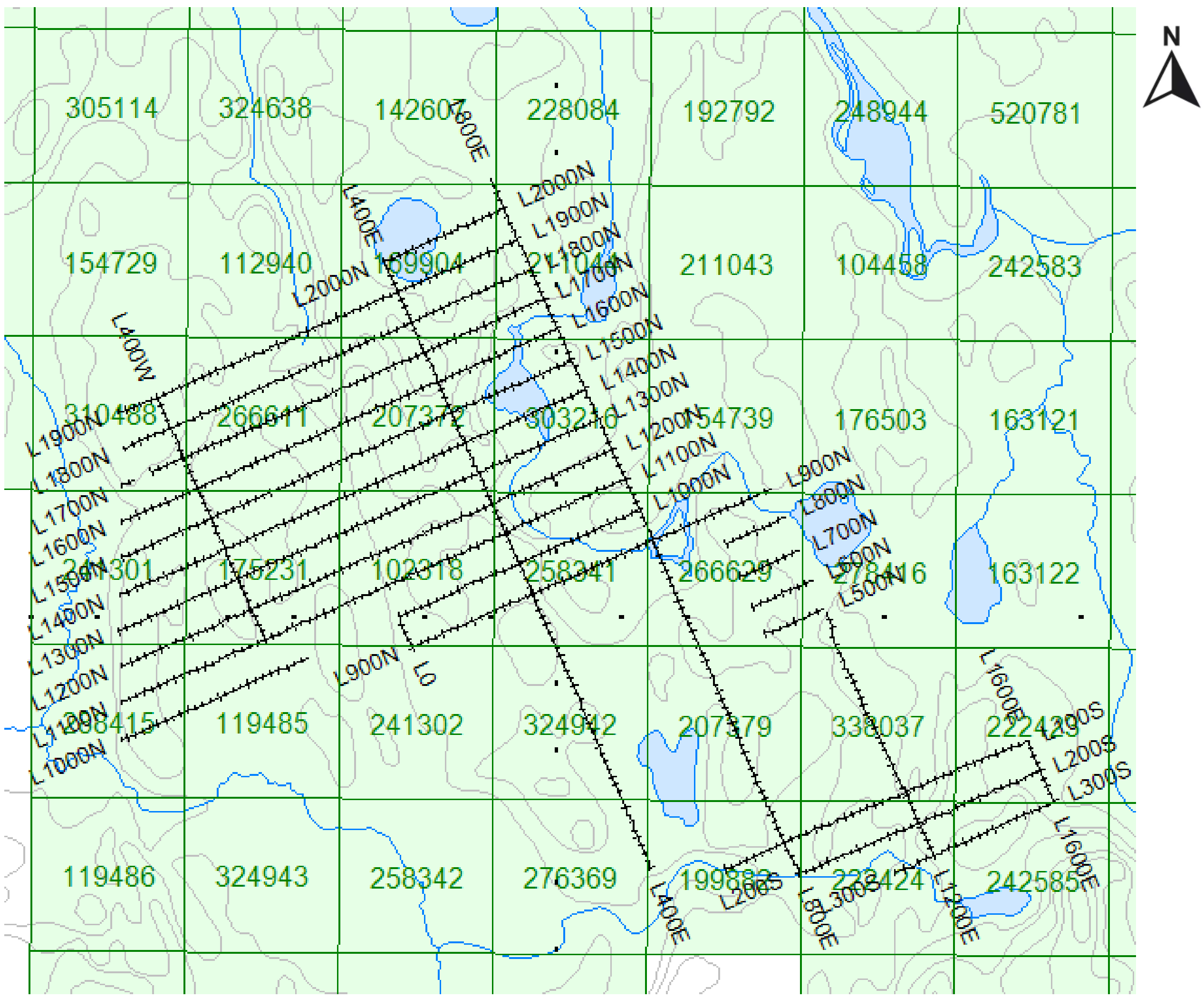

Figure 2: Operational Claim Map with Survey Grid

2.4 Property History

Significant historical exploration has been carried out over the years all over the survey area. The following list describes details of the previous geoscience work which was collected by the Mines and Minerals division and provided by OGSEarth (MNDM & OGSEarth, 2018).

- **1956: Montgarry Expl Ltd (File 41P14NW0441)**
  Airborne Geophysics, Ground Geophysics and Geological Survey – Connaught Township
  On October 3rd, 1956 an airborne magnetic survey was carried out near Burns Lake, Connaught Township. Then from November 2nd to 11th, 1956 an electromagnetic ground survey was carried out near the Burns Lake property for Montgarry Explorations Limited.

- **1975: Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (File 41P11SW0041)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  Conducted surveys consisting of proton precession magnetometer and horizontal loop electromagnetic traverses were performed over this group of six contiguous claims.

- **1980: Patino Mines (Quebec) Ltd (File 41P11NW0419)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  Two geophysical surveys (Magnetometer and Electromagnetic) occurred near Shining Tree Ontario, to try and identify anomalies associated with economic ore bodies.

- **1981: Patino Mines (Quebec) Ltd (File 41P11NW0417)**
  Geochemical Sampling, Diamond Drilling and Geological Surveying – Connaught Township
  During the summer of 1980 line cutting and subsequent electromagnetic and magnetic surveys were carried on a property optioned to Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited. During the latter half of September 1980, a geological survey was carried out over the previously cut lines spaced at 400-foot intervals oriented roughly north-south.

- **1981: Texasgulf Canada Ltd. (File 41P11NW0406)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  Geophysical surveys consisting of proton procession magnetometer, horizontal loop electromagnetic and VLF electromagnetic traverses were run over five groups of claims.

- **1983: 117455 Canada Ltd. (File 41P11SW0035)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  During August 1983, a grid was cut over the property and subsequent EM-16 and magnetometer surveys were conducted by NAREX Ore Search Consultants Inc.

- **1983: 117455 Canada Ltd. (File 41P11SW0036)**
  Geochemical Sampling and Geological Surveying – Connaught Township
  During August 1983, a grid was cut over the property and subsequent EM-16 and magnetometer and geological surveys were conducted by NAREX Ore Search Consultants Inc.

- **1984: Manwa Expl Services Ltd (File 41P11NE0464)**
  Airborne Geophysics – Cabot Township
  An electromagnetic/resistivity/magnetic/VLF survey totalling 812 line-km was flown with a 200m line-spacing for Manwa Exploration Services Ltd., from August 4th to August 11th, 1984 over three blocks in the Shining Tree area of Ontario.

- **1984: Narex Ore Search Consultants (File 41P11NW8518)**
  Airborne Geophysics – Connaught Township
  Survey was conducted near Shining Tree, Ontario. It was flown on April 9th and April 10th, 1984. A total of 516-line kilometres and 72-line kilometres of data were collected at line spacings of 150 and 200 metres, respectively.

- **1988: Actuate Resc Ltd. (File 41P11SW0034)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  From September 24th, 1988, a total of 54.5-km of magnetic data was collected over a block of 42 contiguous claims around Elephant Head Lake.

- **1991: Trinity Explorations (File 41P14NE0204)**
  Airborne Geophysics – Connaught Township
  On February 18th, 1991 airborne magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic surveys were completed on the Shining Tree Prospect of Trinity Explorations in Connaught Township. Magnetic and VLF-electromagnetic data was collected by airborne division of H. Ferderber Geophysics Ltd.

- **1994: Trinity Explorations (File 41P11SW8602–41P11SW0006)**
  Ground Geophysics, Geochemical Sampling, Geological Surveying, Prospecting and Line Cutting – Connaught Township
  The work program completed in the fall of 1993 on the Elephant Head Lake Prospect and consisted of line cutting (mid-October 1993), prospecting and sampling (early November 1993), a magnetic survey (mid-November 1993), a VLF-E.M. survey (mid-Novemeber 1993), geological mapping and sampling (late November 1993) and a Max-Min survey (late November 1993).

- **1997: Anglaumaque Expl Inc (File 41P11SW0033)**
  Ground Geophysics and Line Cutting – Connaught Township
  Geophysical surveys, including electromagnetic HEM, electromagnetic V.L.F. and magnetic surveys, were performed for Anglaumaque Exploration Inc near Shining Tree Ontario. This occurred from April 10th to 18th, 1997.

- **2008: Ashley Gold Mines Limited, Sedex Mining Corp (File 20000005923)**
  Airborne Geophysics – Cabot Township
  During March 9th to March 17th, 2008 Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-based geophysical survey for Slocan Minerals Corp. over the Elephant block near Shining Tree, Ontario, Canada. The survey utilized a VTEM system and a cesium magnetometer.

- **2008: Ashley Gold Mines Limited (File 20000005502)**
  Overburden Stripping – Connaught Township
  A total of 2 strippings were completed on the Elephant Head property. These strippings were mapped and sampled for analysis. This was to provide a better understanding of the surrounding bedrock and allow for follow-up programs.

- **2008-2009: Creso Resc Inc, Terraquest Ltd. (File 20000004462)**
  Diamond Drilling, Airborne Geophysics and Geochemical sampling – Fawcett Township
  An airborne geophysical survey (Aeromagnetic, VLF-EM and Radiometric) was carried out from January 17th to February 7th, 2008. The survey consists of three rectangular blocks that are near Shining Tree, Ontario.

- **2010: Creso Resources Inc, Plantinex Inc (File 20000005813)**
  Diamond Drilling – Macmurchy Township
  Three drill holes were drilled for 1003 metres to assess northerly trending geo-physical, geological and structural features and a ground stripping, sampling program initiated to assess historical Au occurrences.

- **2014: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000014243–20000014812)**
  Line Cutting – Connaught Township
  The rehabilitation was performed to further define the boundaries. Due to the harsh environment and previous forestry activities the claim lines required re-habilitation.

- **2014: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000014811)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 4.75 km of no grid spectrometer was performed on September 22, 2014 with 0.25 km of this occurring on crown land. This consisted of 2176 HFR and LFR samples taken at 1 second intervals.

- **2014: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000008552)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 4.75 km of no grid spectrometer was performed on September 22, 2014 with 0.25 km of this occurring on crown land. This consisted of 44 ura-nium, thorium and potassium assays taken at 100 m sample interval.

- **2015: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000008620–20000008593)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 10.150 km of VLF EM and magnetometer was read over the North Wind Property on March 17th and 18th, 2015. This consisted of 812 VLF EM and magnetometer samples taken at a 12.5 m sample interval.

- **2015: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000014244–20000014245)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 7.825 km of Magnetometer and VLF EM was read over the North Wind Property on May 29th and 30th, 2015. This consisted of 626 magnetometer samples taken at a 12.5 m sample interval.

- **2016: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000014246–20000015090)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 23.0625 km of VLF EM and Magnetometer was read over the North Wind Property between May 16th and 20th, 2016. This consisted of 1845 VLF EM and Magnetometer samples taken at a 12.5 m sample interval.

- **2017: Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. (File 20000013723)**
  Ground Geophysics – Connaught Township
  A total of 20.3 km of VLF EM survey was performed in mid March 2017. Multiple targets of VLF EM response were noted with further geophysical follow-up recommended.

2.5 General Regional/Local Geological Settings

The Elephant Head Lake Prospect is in the southwestern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. The Abitibi greenstone belt itself is located within the Abitibi Sub province of the Canadian Shield. It is one of largest greenstone belts in the world extending 500 km from Chibougamou, Quebec (northeast) to Timmins, Ontario (west). The greenstone belt also has some unique characteristics such as having a high ratio of supracrustal rocks to intrusive rocks, high diversity of mineral deposits and low metamorphic grade.

The Timmins–Kirkland Lake–Rouyn Noranda area forms a large east trending synclinorium (Jensen, 1985) that extends between the Lake Abitibi and Round Lake batholiths. Both limbs of the synclinorium are cut by large scale geological features, the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone to the north and the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake fault Zone to the south.

The Shining Tree area is bounded to the northwest by the Togo Batholith, to the southwest by the Miramichi granitoid complex and to the east by the unconformably overlying Paleoproterozoic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup. Consolidated rocks in the Shining Tree area are of the Precambrian age (Carter, 1980).

The metavolcanic sequence commences with felsic (rhyolites) rocks followed by a younger cycle of mafic (tholeiitic) rocks, then finishes with pyroclastic rocks, interlayered sediments and felsic volcanic rocks.

Mafic intrusive rocks consist of quartz gabbro, olivine gabbro, and diorite. Felsic intrusive rocks are composed of syntectonic batholiths (quartz monzonite, granodiorite and trondjhemite) and tectonic stocks (massive to porphyritic quartz diorite, trondjhemite, syenodiorite and diorite).

Middle Precambrian rocks consist of chemical (limestone) and clastic sedimentary (Cobalt Group) rocks and Nipissing-type diabase sills. Early to Late Precambrian rocks consist of both northwest and northeast striking diabase dykes which cross-cut all the other rock units. The major structural feature of the area is a doubly plunging synclinorium within the metavolcanic/metasedimentary rock assemblage.

Property Geology:

All consolidated rocks in Connaught Township area are of Precambrian age. They are usually covered with a layer of unconsolidated Cenozoic glacial deposits Cenozoic glacial deposits (Pleistocene and more recent ages).

Archean rocks consist of a portion of the metasedimentary–metavolcanic assemblage (described in the Regional Geology section) together with mafic and felsic intrusive rocks.

The basement rocks are comprised of a suite of subalkalic to alkalic metavolcanic rocks (basalt to rhyolite), interlayered with mafic to ultramafic rocks (gabbroic to serpentinized dunite), and both chemical (limestone, chert and iron formations) and clastic (conglomerate, greywacke and argillite) metasedimentary rocks. Younging direction (from pillowed lavas and graded bedding in tuffs) indicates that it is facing northeast.

The metavolcanic–metasedimentary sequence can be subdivided into lower and upper portions based on the nature and composition of the volcanic rocks. The upper part, which is tightly folded consists of intermediate and pyroclastic volcanic rocks and metasedimentary rocks with minor amounts of mafic and felsic rocks. The lower portion of the sequence consists of an interlayered mafic (subaqueous flows) to felsic (pyroclastic) rocks. Metasedimentary rocks are rarer in the lower portion of the sequence.

Early to Late Precambrian rocks are the diabase dykes that trend northwest to north to northeast across the township area. As the dykes crosscut all the units including the batholith near Elephant Head Lake, they may belong to the Matachewan or Abitibi dyke sets.

Middle Precambrian rocks overlie the older series unconformably and include the Espanola Formation (limestones) of the Quirke Lake Group, the Gowganda Formation of the Cobalt Group (flat lying conglomerate and greywacke) and Nipissing Diabase.

All the units are intruded by the granitic Togo Batholith to the northwest and the felsic to intermediate Miramichi Batholith (quartz monzonite, granodiorite and trondhjemite) to the southwest (Carter, 1980).

Several major north-northwest striking faults pass through the region and are located close to the Elephant Head Lake area. They are the Michiwakenda Fault and the Elephant Head Lake Fault. They are thought to be part of the Onaping Lineament and are both sinistral wrench faults.

2.6 TARGET OF INTEREST

Historically, a VTEM survey had been flown which indicated numerous anomalous magnetic and conductive features. The magnetometer and VLF EM surveys were designed to ground locate magnetic and conductive responses from the VTEM survey.

3. PLANNING

3.1 Exploration Permit/Plan

The Magnetometer and VLF EM surveys were performed over claims owned by Knightsbridge Exploration Ltd. For these surveys no line cutting, or generators were needed, therefore no plan was required for these surveys.

3.2 Survey Design

This survey was designed to better resolve previously determined airborne magnetic and EM anomalies trending northwest-southeast. 60-degree routes spaced at 100-metre intervals were planned to cross the 330-degree anomalies perpendicularly. Tie-line traverses were planned every 400m at 330-degrees, parallel to the anomalies. The green routes seen in Figure 3, show planned traverses not yet completed on the North Wind Property. The red routes were traverses previously completed with Magnetometer and VLF EM surveys. Magnetometer and VLF EM measurements were planned along the green routes, spaced at 25-metre intervals.

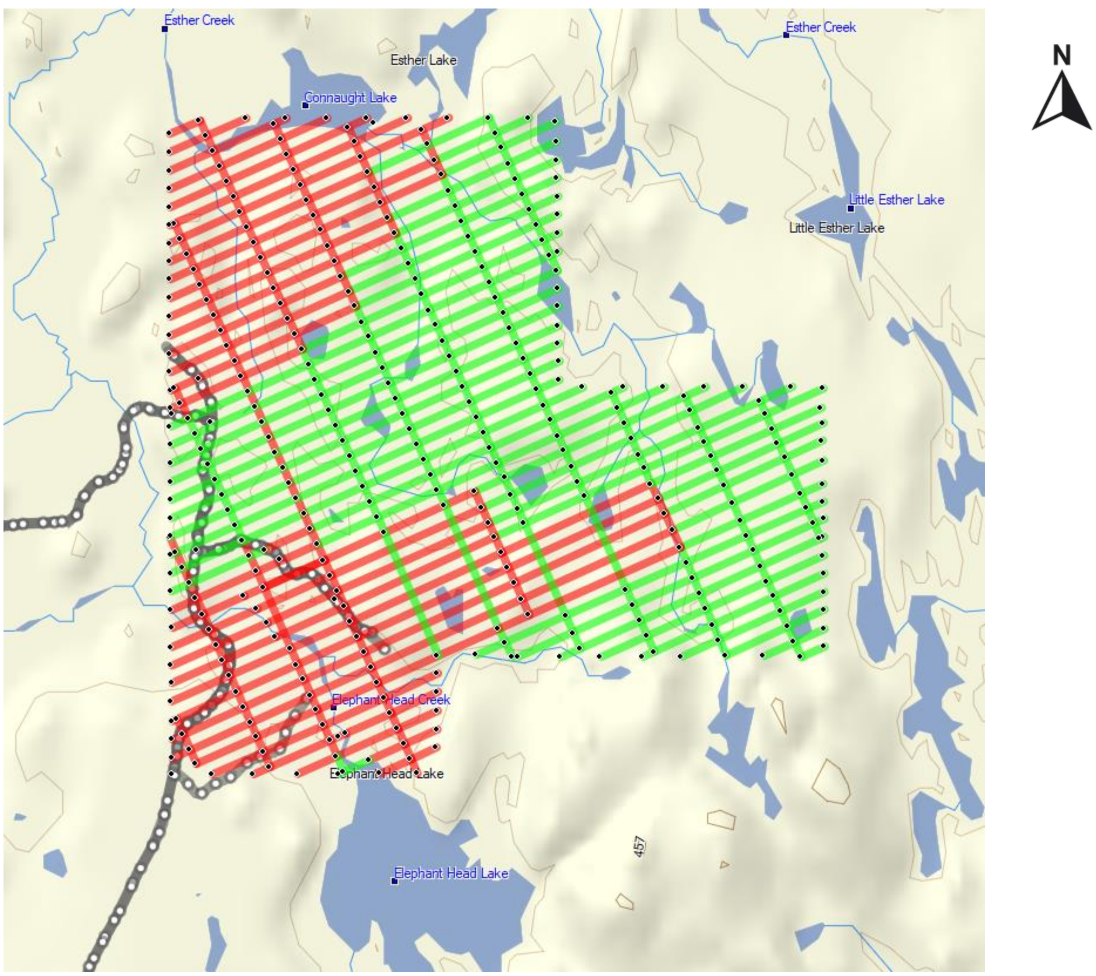

Figure 3: Survey Design

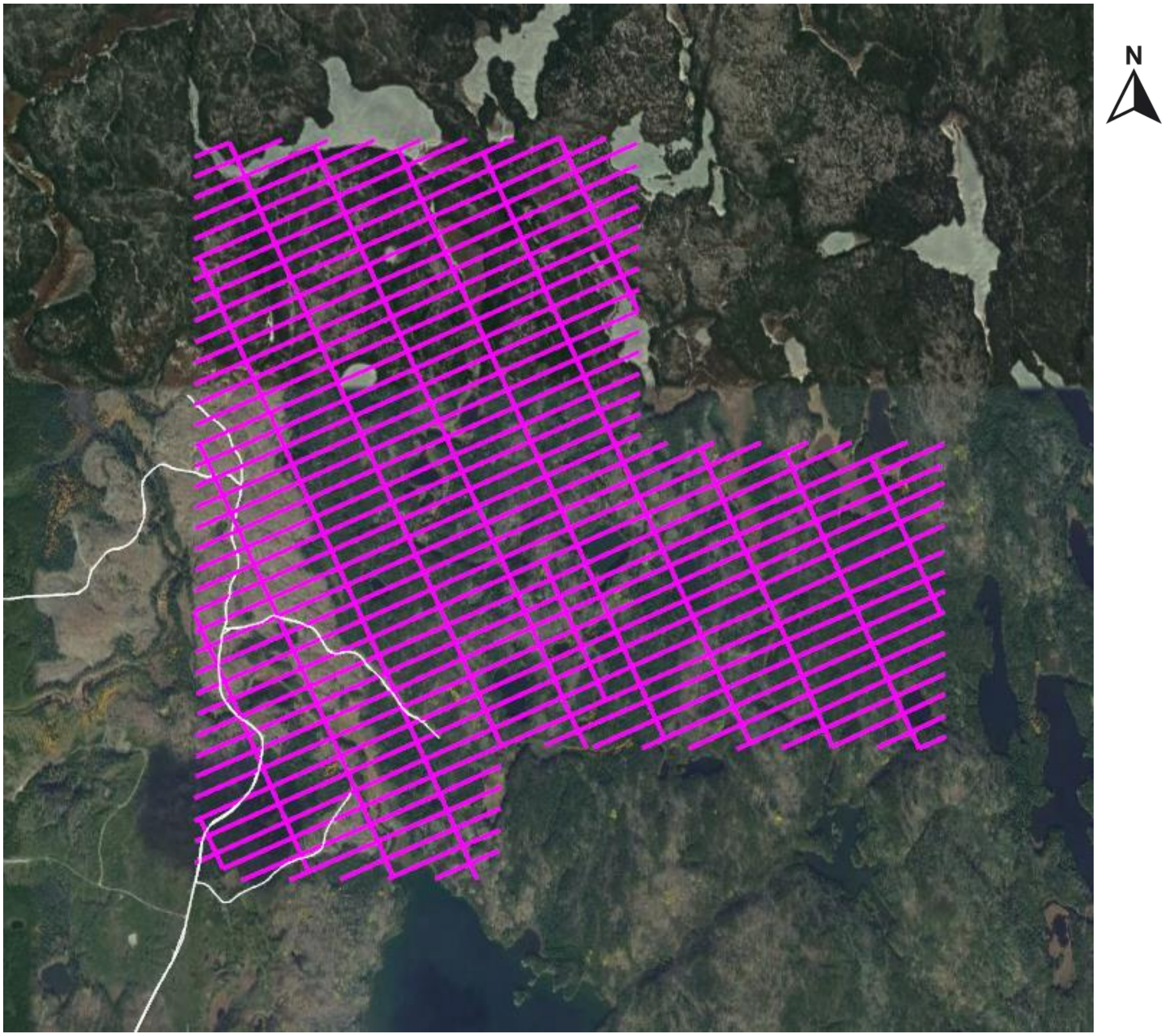

Figure 4: Survey Design overlaid on Google Earth. (©2018 Google & Image ©2019 DigitalGlobe)

4. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

4.1 SUMMARY

CXS was contracted to perform a Magnetometer and VLF EM survey over the North Wind Property. A total of 26.125-line kilometres of Magnetometer and VLF EM samples was read over the North Wind Property between March 4, 2019 and March 7, 2019. This consisted of 1045 magnetometer and VLF EM samples taken at a 25-metre interval.

4.2 SURVEY GRID

No survey grid was used in this project. Traverses were completed based on GPS corridors and a general route plan.

4.3 DATA ACQUISITION

Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys

Magnetometer and VLF EM data acquisition took place between March 4, 2019 and March 7, 2019. One magnetometer was set in a fixed position (470877E, 5271903N) in a region of stable geomagnetic gradient to monitor and correct for daily diurnal drift. A second magnetometer was being operated to acquire magnetic and VLF EM data along traverses. This second unit was set to a stop-and-go mode for magnetometer and VLF readings. GPS data was collected at each 25-metre interval prior to the magnetic and VLF EM acquisition at that corresponding location. The GPS operator stayed a minimum of 10 metres away from the magnetometer operator, to refrain from causing any magnetic interference from the GPS.

A total of 26.125-line kilometres of both magnetometer and VLF EM measurements was taken. This consisted of 1045 magnetometer and VLF EM samples read at a 25-metre interval over a 4-day period. The following figure shows the path taken by the VLF EM magnetometer operators, while acquiring data.

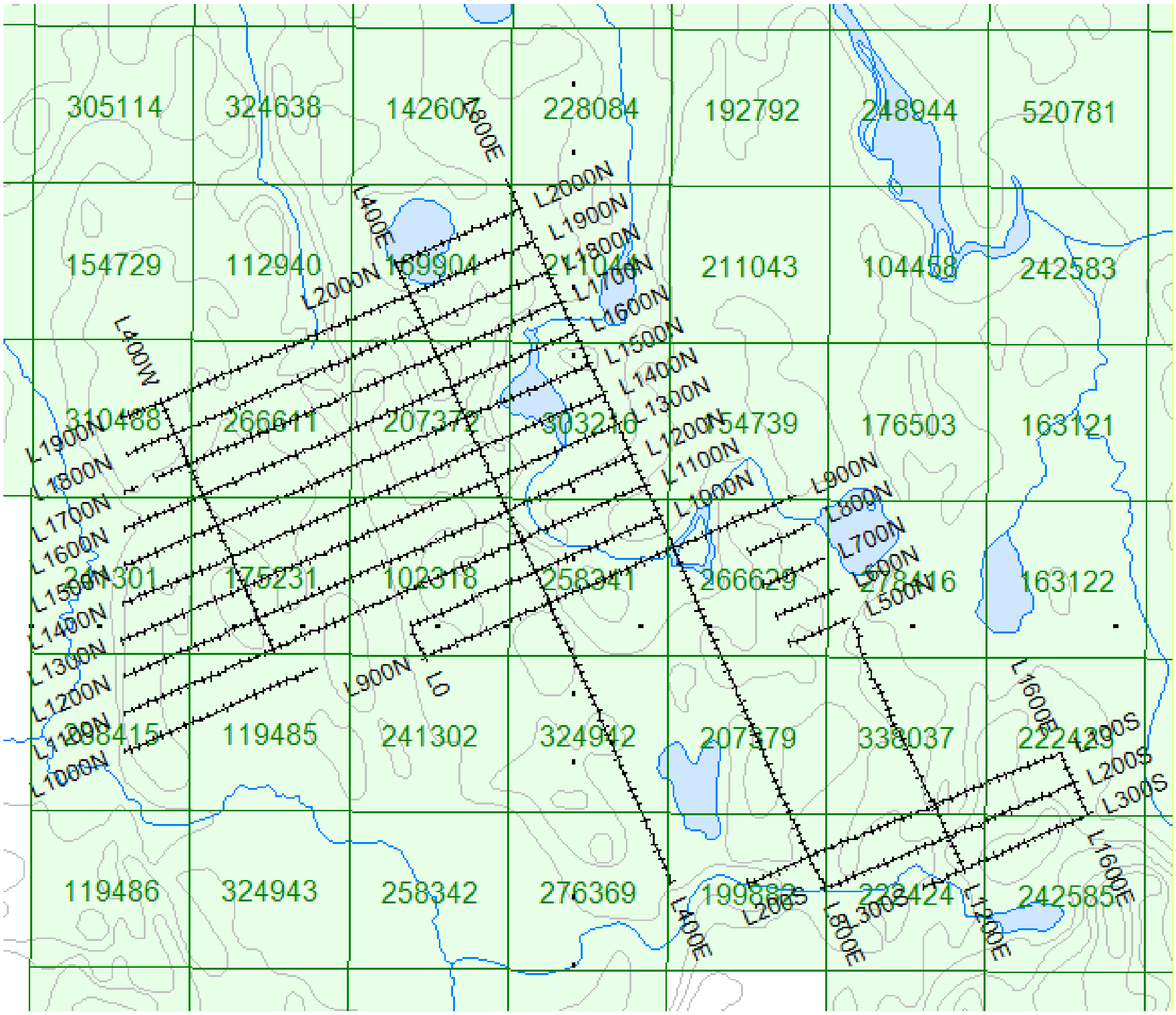

__Figure 5: Traverses by Field Crew__

4.4 Survey Logs

Magnetometer and VLF EM Survey Log					
Date	**Description**	**Line**	**Min Extent**	**Max Extent**	**Total Survey (m)**
March 4, 2019	Mobilize to survey location. Check access and test run.				
March 5, 2019	Begin magnetometer and VLF EM surveys.	2000N	400E	800E	400
		1900N	525W	800E	1325
		1800N	550W	800E	1350

Magnetometer and VLF EM Survey Log					
Date	**Description**	**Line**	**Min Extent**	**Max Extent**	**Total Survey (m)**
		1700N	375W	400E	775
		1100N	875W	800E	1675
		1000N	0	800E	800
		1000N	925W	300W	625
		900N	0	800E	800
		400W	1100N	1900N	800
		0E	900N	1000N	100
		400E	1700N	2000N	300
		800E	900N	2100N	1200
					10150
March 6, 2019	Continue surveys.	1700N	600W	375W	225
		1700N	400E	800E	400
		1600N	650W	800E	1450
		1500N	700W	800E	1500
		1400N	750W	800E	1550
		1300N	800W	800E	1600
		1200N	400E	800E	400
		1200N	825W	650W	175
		800E	1600N	1700N	100
		400E	1200N	1700N	500
					7900
March 7, 2019	Continue surveys. Ski-doo problem results in breakdown day for March 8.	1200N	650W	400E	1050
		900N	800E	1200E	400
		800N	1000E	1200E	200
		700N	1000E	1200E	200
		600N	1000E	1200E	200
		500N	1000E	1200E	200
		100S	600E	1600E	1000
		200S	800E	1600E	800
		300S	1075E	1600E	525
		400E	0N	1200N	1200
		800E	200S	900N	1100

Magnetometer and VLF EM Survey Log					
Date	**Description**	**Line**	**Min Extent**	**Max Extent**	**Total Survey (m)**
		1200E	800N	900N	100
		1200E	600N	700N	100
		1200E	300S	500N	800
		1600E	300S	100S	200
					8075
Total	**26.125 Line Kilometers**				

Table 3: Survey Log

4.5 Personnel

Crew Member / Contractor	Position	Resident	Province
Andrew Salerno	Magnetometer/GPS Operator	Larder Lake	Ontario
David Postman	Magnetometer/GPS Operator	Niagara	Ontario
Jason Ploeger P.Geo	Senior Geophysicist	Larder Lake	Ontario

Table 4: Magnetometer and VLF EM Survey Personnel

4.6 Field Notes: Conditions & Culture

The average temperature over the field between March 4th, 2019 and March 7th, 2019 was -12°C. The lowest recorded temperature during the survey period was -30°C. Generally, the weather conditions were sunny.

No culture that could impact the data was observed during the course of the survey.

4.7 Safety

Canadian Exploration Services Ltd prides itself in creating and maintaining a safe work environment for its employees. Each crew member is briefed on the jobsite location, equipment safety, standard operating procedures along with our health and safety manual. An emergency response plan is generated relating to the specific job and with the jobsite predominantly in the field, which is unpredictable, morning safety briefings are essential. Topics are generally chosen based off jobsite characteristics of the area, weather conditions, timing and crew experience. All possible topics discussed during a survey, dependent on field conditions and time of the year, are listed in the following table.

Safety Topic	Protocol
Active Work Site	Be aware of surrounding activities – drilling, mine monitoring, and traffic. Caution when working near roads, and post safety signs to alert passers-by of ongoing geophysical surveys.
ATV	Conduct circle check before operating an ATV. Ensure brakes and tires are in good working condition. Drive at reasonable speeds according to terrain to avoid accidents. The use of helmets is mandatory.
Extreme Temperatures	With temperatures down to -40, there is an increased risk of cold related injuries (i.e. frostbite, hypothermia). Dress accordingly and take breaks to warm up if necessary. Bring extra clothing to anticipate for possible drop in temperature throughout the day. With temperatures up to +30C, there is an increased risk of heat stroke. Keep hydrated throughout the day and in shaded areas if possible.
Communication	Check in with the crew leader or any crew member when working individually to inform the team of your safety and well-being.
Heavy Lifting	When lifting equipment individually, always lift with your legs rather than your back. Always ask fellow crew members for help when lifting or moving heavy and large equipment (i.e. transmitter, generator, snowmobile, etc.).
Hunting Seasons	There may be more traffic during hunting season. Be careful when crossing. Wear proper (high-visibility) attire to avoid being mistaken for an animal in the bush.
Power Protocol	When in doubt, always assume that power is on and stay clear of survey circuits until confirmed otherwise.
Power Tools	Be alert when operating power tools – chainsaw, Tanaka, etc. Do not operate equipment when unsure of safety instructions for the specific tool.
Rain	Terrains may be slippery. Traverse carefully to avoid slipping, especially when ascending, descending, or walking along side of hills. When there is a chance of thunderstorm, notify person in-charge of transmitter when thunder is heard. Be extra careful with power protocol due to increased risk of shock. Bring extra clothing in case gear gets too wet and heavy.
Sharp Tools	Be careful when handling tools such as a machete and knives to avoid injuries. Inform another crew member of any injuries.
Slips, Trips and Falls	Increased risk of hidden hazards with snow coverage. Proper use of snow shoes is encouraged to avoid injuries from slipping, tripping, or falling. 3 points of contact is encouraged.

Safety Topic	Protocol
Snowmobile	Proper use of PPE (i.e. safety helmet, high visibility attire, etc.). Practice safety checks before operating snowmobiles. Ensure that engines and brakes are in good working condition. Ensure that oil, coolant, and gasoline levels are sufficient for distance of travel. Check that snowmobile is physically safe to operate (i.e. no broken parts).
Truck and Trailer	Conduct safety checks prior to operation of company trucks to ensure engines, brakes, tires, and etc. are in good working condition prior to operating vehicle. Conduct circuit checks when mobilizing and de-mobilizing trailers.
Water Hazards	Creeks, lakes, and swamps may not be fully frozen even under very low temperatures. The use of a stick or pole is encouraged for testing water bodies prior to crossing.
Wildlife	Always be aware of surroundings, keeping an eye out for animals such as bears, moose and wolves. Carry bear spray when in the field during the summer.
Winter Driving	Snow accumulation, freezing rain and icy conditions create added road hazards. Road into field sites may be rough. Drive at appropriate speeds according to road conditions.

Table 5: General Safety Topic Protocols

Emphasized daily topics discussed in the field for this project include:

Date	Safety Topic
March 4, 2019	Circuit checks, winter driving, and equipment checks
March 5, 2019	Safe parking procedures on logging roads
March 6, 2019	Safety while hiking and snowshoeing
March 7, 2019	Circuit checks and properly tying down and storing equipment in truck for demobilization

Table 6: Daily Safety Topics

5. INSTRUMENTATION & METHODS

5.1 INSTRUMENTATION

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer in stop and go mode with a second GSM-19 magnetometer in base station mode for diurnal correction. The system was also configured to collect VLF EM data.

The GSM-19 measures the Earth's magnetic field with less than 0.1 nT sensitivity, 0.01 resolution, and 0.2 nT absolute accuracy over its full temperature range.

The VLF EM receiver measures the vertical and horizontal in-phase (IP) and quadrature (OP) components of the anomalous field from electrically conductive zones.

5.2 THEORETICAL BASIS

Magnetometer Survey

The GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer measures the Earth's magnetic field in a multi-step process that provides better results by using the Overhauser effect. The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms. The unpaired electrons couple with the protons within the hydrogen atom, to produce a two-spin system. This electron-proton coupling is then disturbed once exposed to secondary polarization from a strong radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, which allows an increased polarization of protons in the sensor liquid. Thus, generating a strong precession signal, which causes a deflection of the proton magnetization into the plane of precession. A pause then allows the electrical transient to die off. This leaves the proton precession signal to slowly decay above the noise level. Following this slow decay, the proton precession frequency is counted, measured and converted into magnetic field units. Finally, the results are stored in memory with the date, time, and coordinates of the measurements. In the base station mode, only the time and total field are stored (GEM Systems, 2007).

VLF EM Survey

The frequency domain VLF electromagnetic survey is designed to measure both the vertical and horizontal in-phase (IP) and quadrature (OP) components of the anomalous field from electrically conductive zones. The sources for VLF EM surveys are several powerful radio transmitters located around the world which generate EM radiation in the low frequency band of 15-25kHZ. The signals created by these long-range communications and navigational systems may be used for surveying up to several thousand kilometres away from the transmitter. The quality of the incoming VLF signal can be monitored using the field strength. A field strength above 5pT will produce excellent quality results. Anything lower indicates a weak signal strength, and possibly lower data quality. A very low signal strength (<1pT) may indicate the radio station is down (GEM Systems, 2007).

The EM field is planar and horizontal field at a large distance from the EM source. The two horizontal components, p and v, created by the source field are orthogonal to each other. The first horizontal component's (p) axis is parallel to the operator's direction while the second horizontal component's (v) axis lies at right angles to the direction of the operator's propagation. In order to ensure good coupling, the strike of possible conductors should lie in the direction of the transmitter to allow one of the horizontal vectors to pass through the anomaly, in turn, creating a secondary EM field which is measured as the In Phase and Out of Phase measurements. (GEM Systems, 2007).

The VLF EM receiver has two orthogonal aerials which are tuned to the frequency of the transmitting station. The direction of the source station is located by rotating the sensor around a vertical axis until a null position is found.

5.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Magnetometer Survey

Base station corrected Total Magnetic Field surveying was used for this magnetometer survey. Two synchronized GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometers of identical type were needed. One magnetometer unit was set in a fixed position in a region of stable geomagnetic gradient, and away from possible cultural effects (i.e. moving vehicles) to monitor and correct for daily diurnal drift of the magnetic field. This magnetometer, given the term 'base station', stored the time, date and total field measurement at fixed time intervals over the survey day. A second, remote mobile unit was set to magnetometer mode. Readings were taken at 25-metre increments determined by previously the GPS operator. It stored the grid coordinates time, date, and the total field measurements, simultaneously. The procedure consisted of taking total field magnetic measurements of the Earth's magnetic field along traverse corridors at 25-metre intervals.

VLF EM Survey

Each morning the availability of VLF EM stations would be checked. The three stations that were checked for this survey were frequencies 24.0 (NAA located in Cutler, Maine, USA), 24.8 (NLF located in Arlington, Washington, USA) and 25.2 (NML located in LaMour, North Dakota, USA). The stations that returned a signal strength greater than 3 would be used for the day. The VLF EM sample points consists of taking measurements every 25 metres along predetermined traverse corridors.

6. QUALITY CONTROL & PROCESSING

6.1 Data QC & Processing

For optimal data quality, when conducting the survey, ferromagnetic objects were kept away from the operator, so as not to impair the quality of measurements. A sensor was mounted on a backpack at a height of approximately 2-metres, in order to optimally minimize localized near-surface geologic noise. Noise spikes and/or nulls during acquisition were noted and repeats at those locations were taken until the readings normalized. These noise spikes and nulls were removed during post processing.

The VLF EM sensor was mounted on the back of a backpack along with the mag sensor. Three frequencies were set during the survey. Frequencies that had a weak signal (<5 pt) was removed at the time of processing.

At the end of a survey day, the mobile and base-station units were linked, via RS-232 ports, for diurnal drift and other magnetic activity (ionospheric and sferic) corrections using internal software. Diurnally corrected magnetic data (Total Field Magnetic; TFM) was gridded using the Minimum Curvature Gridding option in Geosoft Oasis (Figure 6). If necessary, lines were returned to and repeated and/or manual edits were made.

Repeats were also taken during the course of the survey day. The start and finish of each survey line was repeated and compared for consistency. The operator also repeated any survey point which was deemed to be inconsistent.

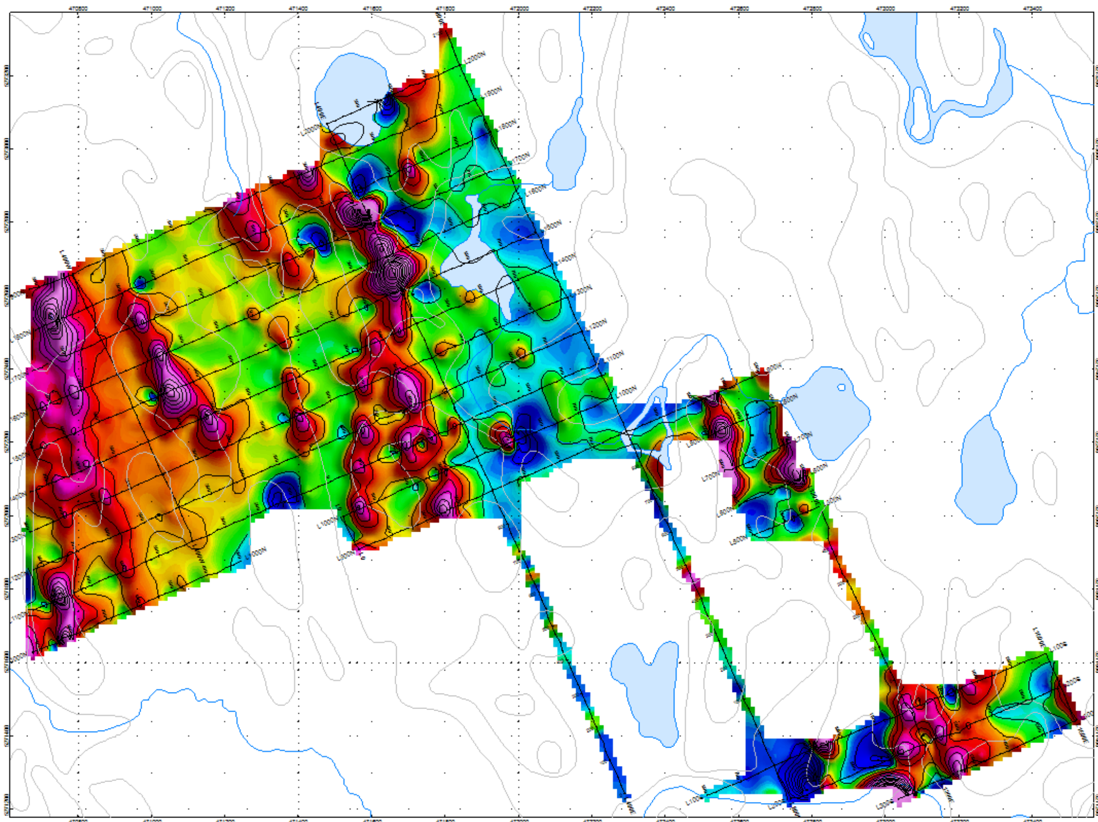

Figure 6: Diurnally Corrected Mag Grid (TFM)

7. RESULTS, INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 RESULTS

The following figures show the results obtained from the magnetic and VLF EM surveys over the North Wind Property.

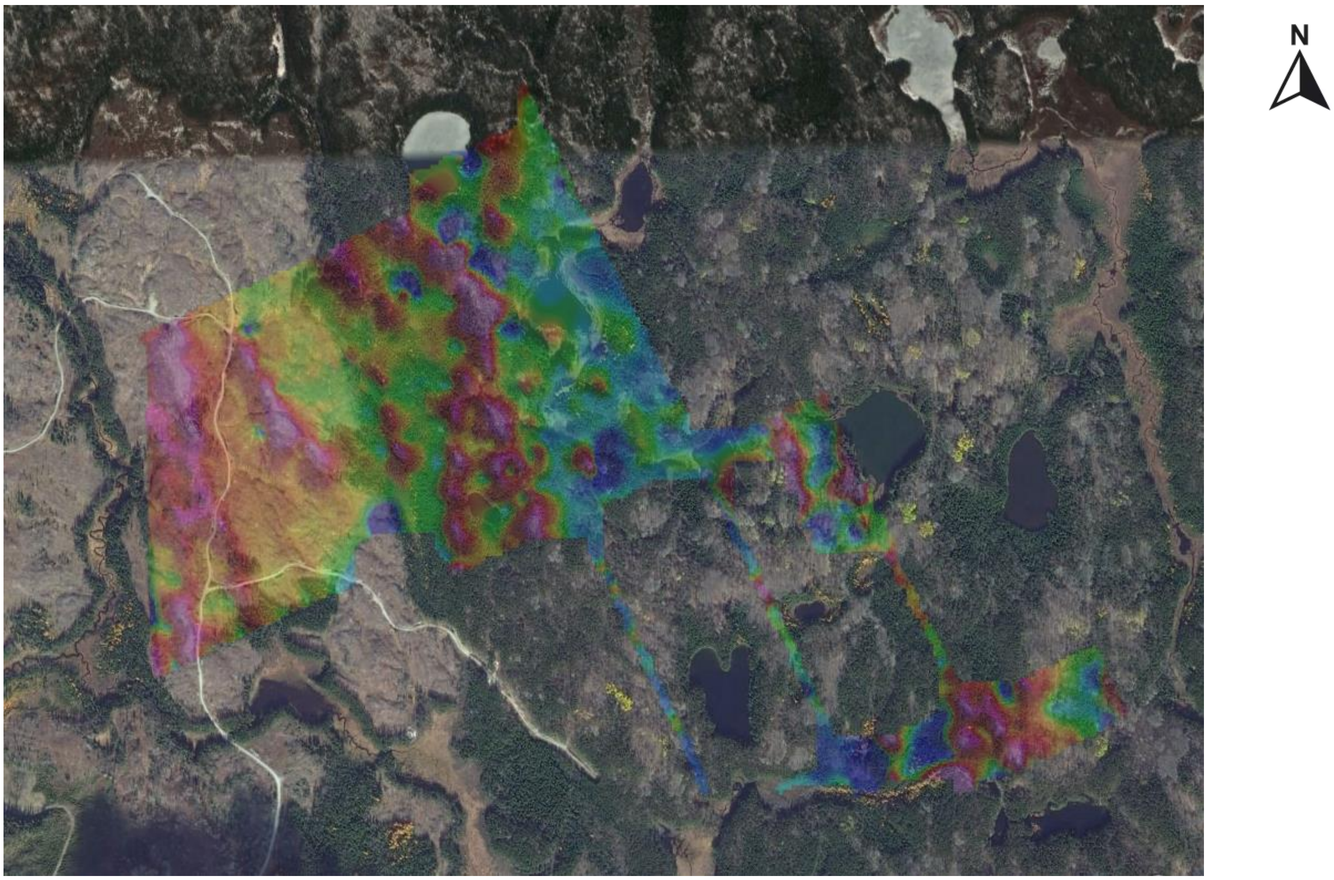

Figure 7: Magnetic plan over the North Wind Property on Google Earth. (©2018 Google & Image ©2019 DigitalGlobe)

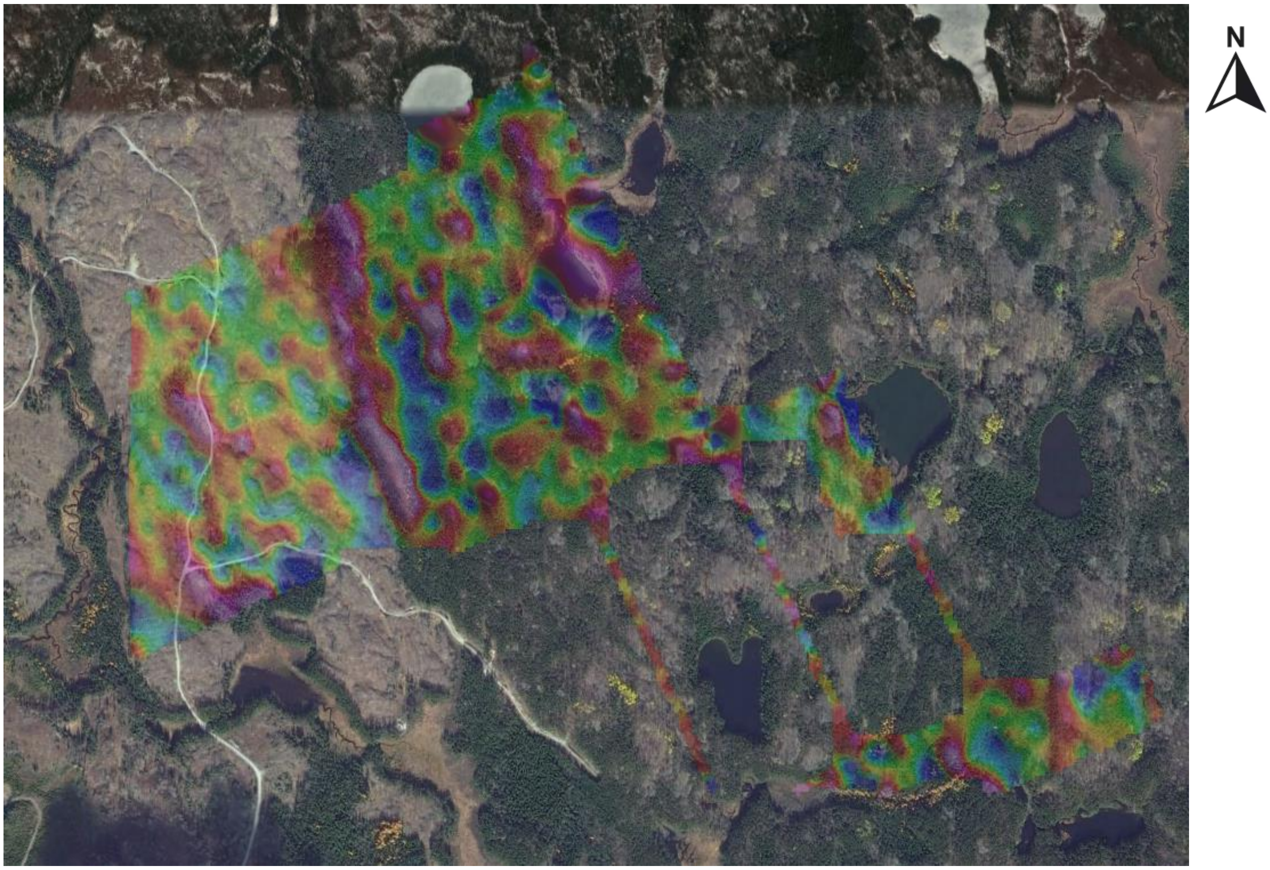

Figure 8: Fraser filter of the VLF EM frequency NAA. (©2018 Google & Image ©2019 DigitalGlobe)

7.2 Interpretations

The magnetic and VLF EM surveys were designed to define and ground truth airborne magnetic and EM anomalies noted in a previous VTEM survey.

During the course of the survey, no culture was noted that could affect the data.

Within the magnetic dataset a series of north-south linear magnetic features are noted within the survey area. These appear to cut other magnetic regions and most likely represent Matachewan Diabase Dykes.

The west side of the survey area appears to exhibit a slight increase in magnetic signature. This most likely represents the edge of an intrusive body, such as a granite or porphyry.

Outside of the major magnetic features, two isolated features appear within the dataset. The one feature is located on line 1000N at 500E and is marked by a strong magnetic dipole. This appears as a strongly magnetic constrained region.

The second of these magnetic signatures occur over lines 100S and 200S near 850E. This anomaly appears as a strong magnetic low, however it may be associated with a strong high that is outside of the survey area.

A strong north-south linear VLF EM response occurs between 100W and 100E. This strong VLF signature appears to follow a topographical low, along with a series of ponds and creeks. This response may be the result of a structural feature.

Two other VLF EM axes of note exist over the survey area. The first of these is a short axis between lines 1000N and 1100N near 500E. This correlates with a small magnetic anomaly, which may indicate the presence of mineralization.

A series of VLF EM crossovers also exist in the region of 100S and 200S near 1000E. They appear to be also related to a magnetic anomaly noted in this location. The intensity of the magnetic signature may indicate the presence of a magnetite rich sulphide.

The north-east part of the survey area over line 3200N through 2600N and from 800E eastward, exhibit multiple strong responses. A focus of future exploration programs is recommended for this area. Cutting a survey grid covering the region from tieline 400E eastward is recommended. On this grid, mapping the geology, performing a Max-Min survey and Pole-Dipole IP survey is recommended for future work.

7.3 Recommendations

A compilation of the historic work on the property is recommended. This may better identify the source of the anomalies.

It is recommended to prospect the two anomalous areas noted above and investigate the main north-south VLF EM signature. This signature appears to be related to structure but may represent a mineralized interflow.

7.4 Conclusions

The magnetic and VLF EM surveys successfully identified anomalous regions within the survey area. Two magnetic anomalies with proximal VLF anomalies may represent mineralized systems that should be investigated further.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Knightsbridge Exploration Limited.**

7. I am responsible for the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

C. Jason Ploeger, P.Geo., B.Sc.
Geophysical Manager
Canadian Exploration Services Ltd.

Larder Lake, ON
March 14, 2019

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andrew Salerno, hereby declare that:

1. I am a soon-to-be Geoscientist-in-Training with residence in Virginiatown, Ontario and am presently employed as a Junior Geologist with Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Honors specialization in geology from the University of Waterloo, in Waterloo, Ontario, in 2018.

3. I am currently undergoing the application process to register as a Geoscientist-in-Training to later become a practicing member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists.

4. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Knightsbridge Exploration Limited.**

5. I am responsible for assisting with the final processing and validation of the survey results and the compilation of the presentation of this report. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available to me at the time of writing this report.

Andrew Salerno, B.Sc.
Junior Geologist
(non-Professional)

Larder Lake, ON
March 14, 2019

APPENDIX B

GSM 19

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

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

Operation Modes

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

Operating Parameters

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

Storage Capacity

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

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

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

Omnidirectional VLF

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

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

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

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

Dimensions and Weights

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

Standard Components

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

Taking Advantage of a “Quirk” of Physics

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

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field. The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal-- that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurement. In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

In addition, polarization and signal measurement can occur simultaneously - which enables faster, sequential measurements. This, in turn, facilitates advanced statistical averaging over the sampling period and/or increased cycling rates (i.e. sampling speeds).

The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities (GEM Systems, 2007).

APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX D

DIGITAL DATA

The digital data contains

1) PDF copy of this report
2) PDF copy of the maps
3) Raw data in ascii format

Data Columns:

1 – X *(m)*
2 – Y *(m)*
3 – UTMX *(m)*
4 – UTMY *(m)*
5 – UNCORRECTED MAG *(nT)*
6 – SIGNAL QUALITY *(sq)*
7 – CORRECTED MAG *(cor-nT)*
8 – DISTANCE *(m)*
9 – VLF STATION FREQUENCY 1 *(kHz)*
10 – IN PHASE *(%)*
11 – QUADRATURE *(%)*
12 – p HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
13 – v HORIZONTAL COMPONENT
14 – FIELD STRENGTH *(pT)*
15-20 – [9-14] repeated with VLF STATION FREQ 2

APPENDIX E

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Grid Sketch (1:5000)

1) Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-TRAVERSE-CLAIMS

Magnetometer Plan Map (1:5000)

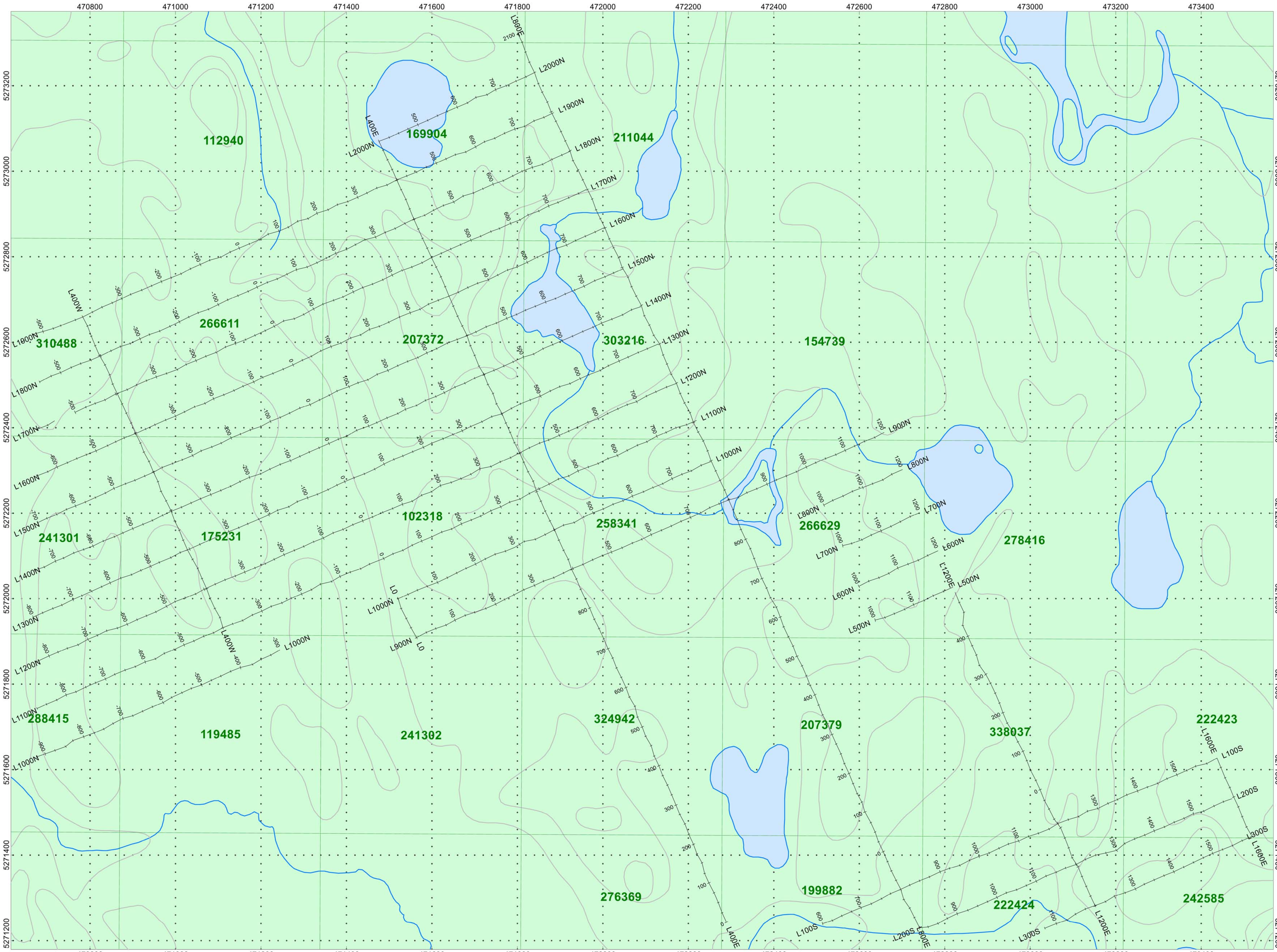
2) Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-MAG-CONT

VLF EM Plan Map (1:5000)

3) Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-VLF-NAA

TOTAL MAPS = 3

877.504.2345 | info@cxsltd.com | www.cxsltd.com



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

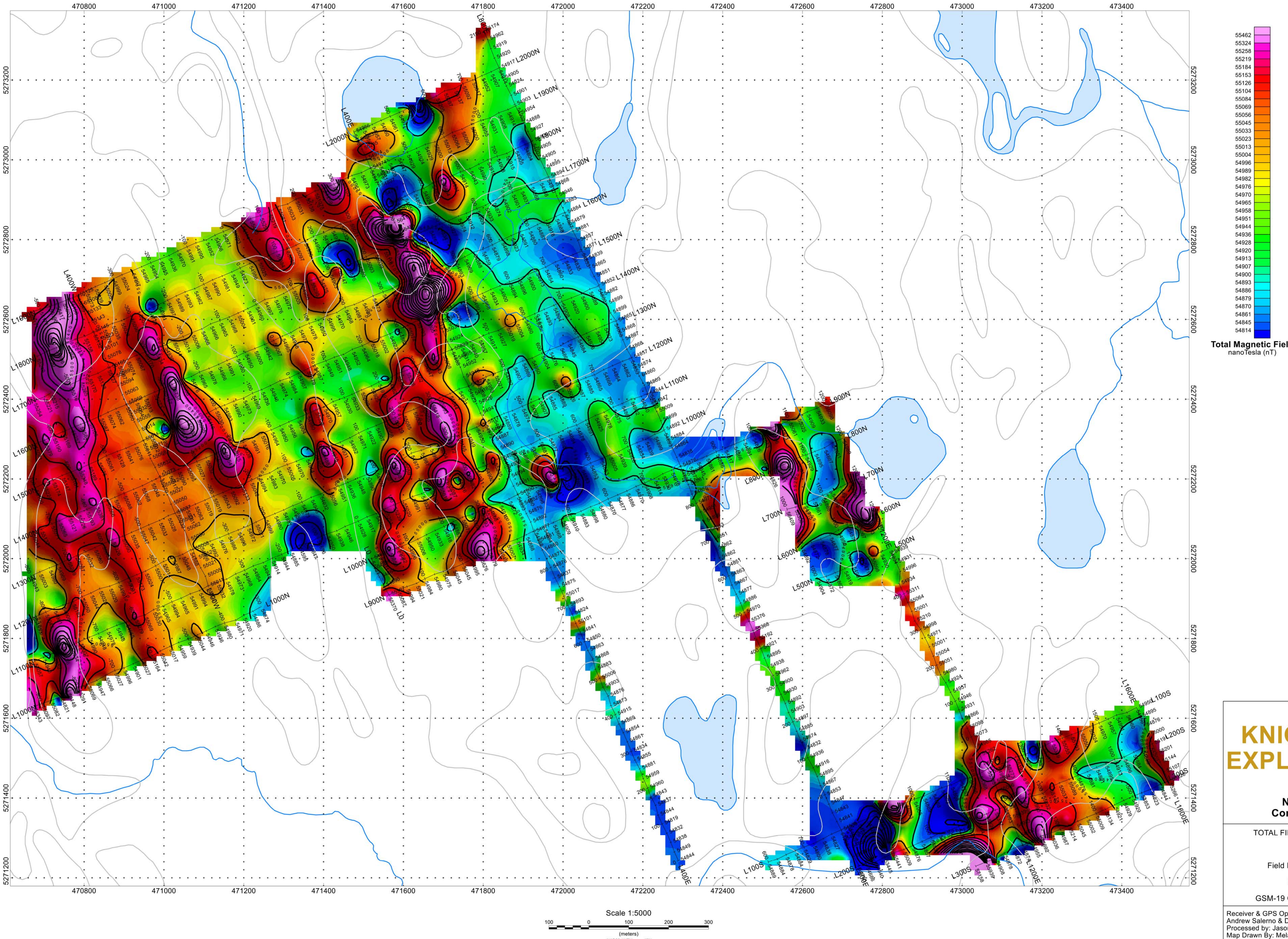
NORTH WIND PROPERTY
Connaught Township, Ontario

MAGNETIC & VLF EM TRAVERSES
on OPERATIONAL CLAIM BOUNDARY

Receiver & GPS Operated By:
Andrew Salerno & David Postman
Processed by: Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: Melanie Postman, GIT
March 2019

CXS CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-TRAVERSE-CLAIMS



KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

NORTH WIND PROPERTY
Connaught Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

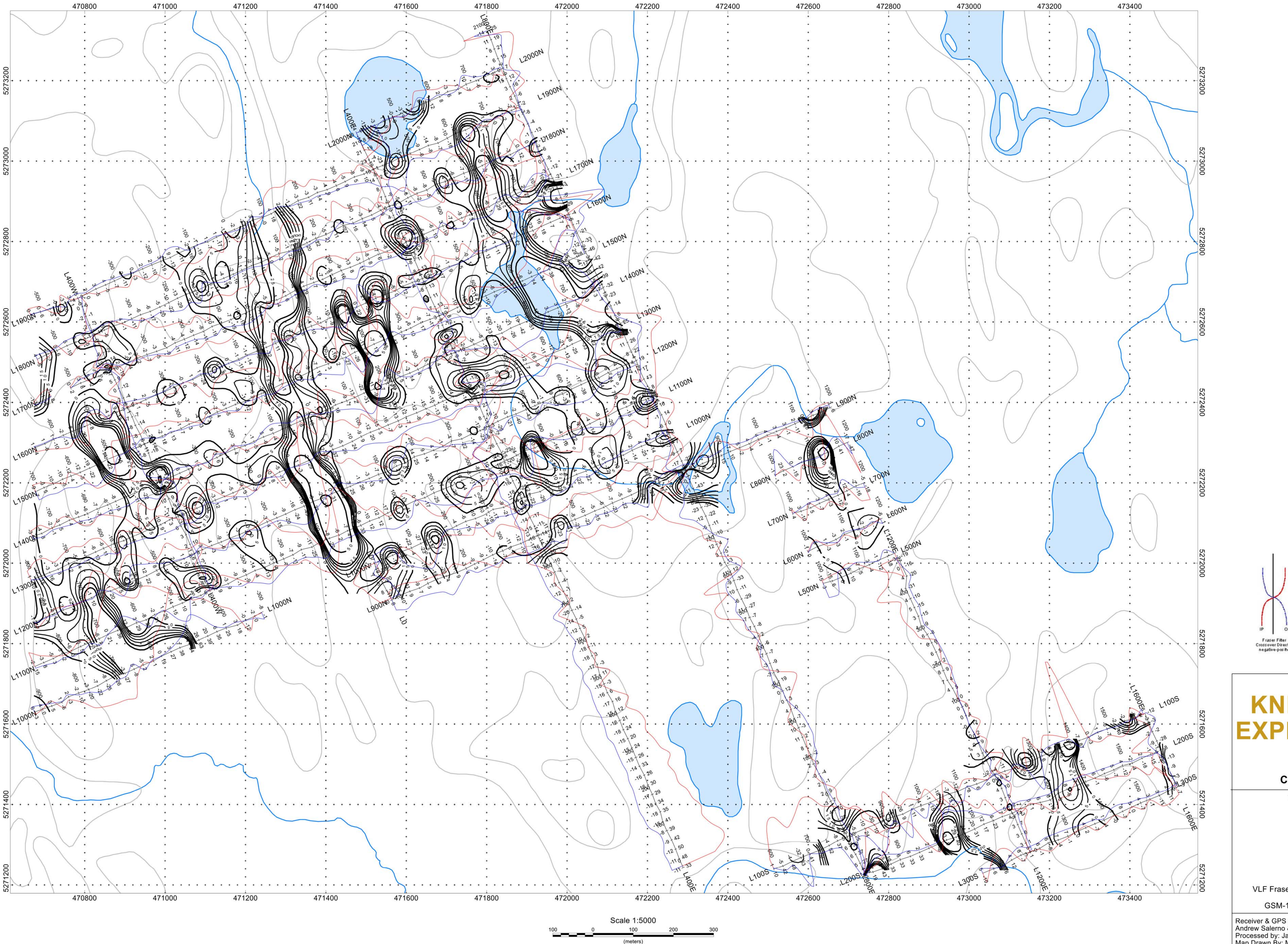
Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 73degN/10degW
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Magnetic Contour Interval: 100 nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Receiver & GPS Operated By:
Andrew Salerno & David Postman
Processed by: Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: Melanie Postman, GIT
March 2019

CXS
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-MAG-CONT



KNIGHTSBRIDGE EXPLORATION LTD.

NORTH WIND PROPERTY
Connaught Township, Ontario

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
24.0 kHz NAA - CUTLER USA

In Phase: Posted Right/Bottom (Red)
Out Phase: Posted Left/Top (Blue)

Vertical Profile Scales: 2 %/mm

Station Separation: 25 metres
Posting Level: 0

VLF Fraser Filter Contour Intervals: 0 5 10 15 20 25 50 100

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Receiver & GPS Operated By:
Andrew Salerno & David Postman
Processed by: Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: Melanie Postman, GIT
March 2019

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q2606-KNIGHTSBRIDGE-NORTHWIND-VLF-NAA