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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ACOMPANYING:

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY- CONFIGURATION, OREVISION IP, LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT, HAWKINS PROJECT
HEARST AREA,
ONTARIO, CANADA

By: ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Dated: February 2020

For: 5003754 ONTARIO LTD (E2GOLD INC. & Pavey Ark)

HAWKINS GOLD PROJECT
HAWKINS TOWNSHIP
ONTARIO

By: Dr. Jim Renaud PGO
London, Ontario

January 5, 2022

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Summary:

This report is a supplement report to provide technical data to accompany the report INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY- CONFIGURATION, OREVISION IP, LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT, HAWKINS PROJECT, HEARST AREA, ONTARIO, CANADA for the purpose of fulfilling assessment requirements.

The IP survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics over a 4 day period between January 24th to 27th, 2020 and summarized in a report dated February 2020.

The survey was preformed on behalf of 5003754 Ontario Ltd (now E2Gold Inc.) over claims held by Pavey Ark Minerals Inc in Hawkins township in the Oba area, Ontario. At the time of the survey and this report, 5003754 Ontario Ltd (now E2Gold Inc.) has an Option Agreement to acquire all claims held by Pavey Ark Minerals Inc. in Derry, Hawkins and Walls Townships.

The IP survey was focused on the Hawkins gold trend which follows the Puskuta Deformation Zone and includes the McKinnon Gold Deposit slated at 4.69 Mt @ 1.50 g/t Au. The Puskuta Deformation Zone trends roughly east-west and follows the contact between weakly magnetic tonalite rocks situated to the south and strongly magnetic mafic metavolcanic rocks and iron formation situated to the north. A geophysical campaign consisting of an Induced Polarization survey was carried out to further assist in locating zones amenable to gold mineralization associated with sulphides in a quartz rich environment.

A total of 11.075 km of IP data was compiled during the survey. The OreVision® survey covered 12 lines (L 49+50E to L 60+50E) ranging in length from 900 m to 925 m and spaced every 100 m.

The OreVision® survey encompasses the 9 claims as listed below and shown in Figure 2 below and also in Figure 9 of the attached report.
221162, 258345, 119091, 156307, 222501, 325733, 340738,
277690, 338113

Survey Location and Access

The survey area is located 83 km south of the town of Hearst, Ontario (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Survey Location Map

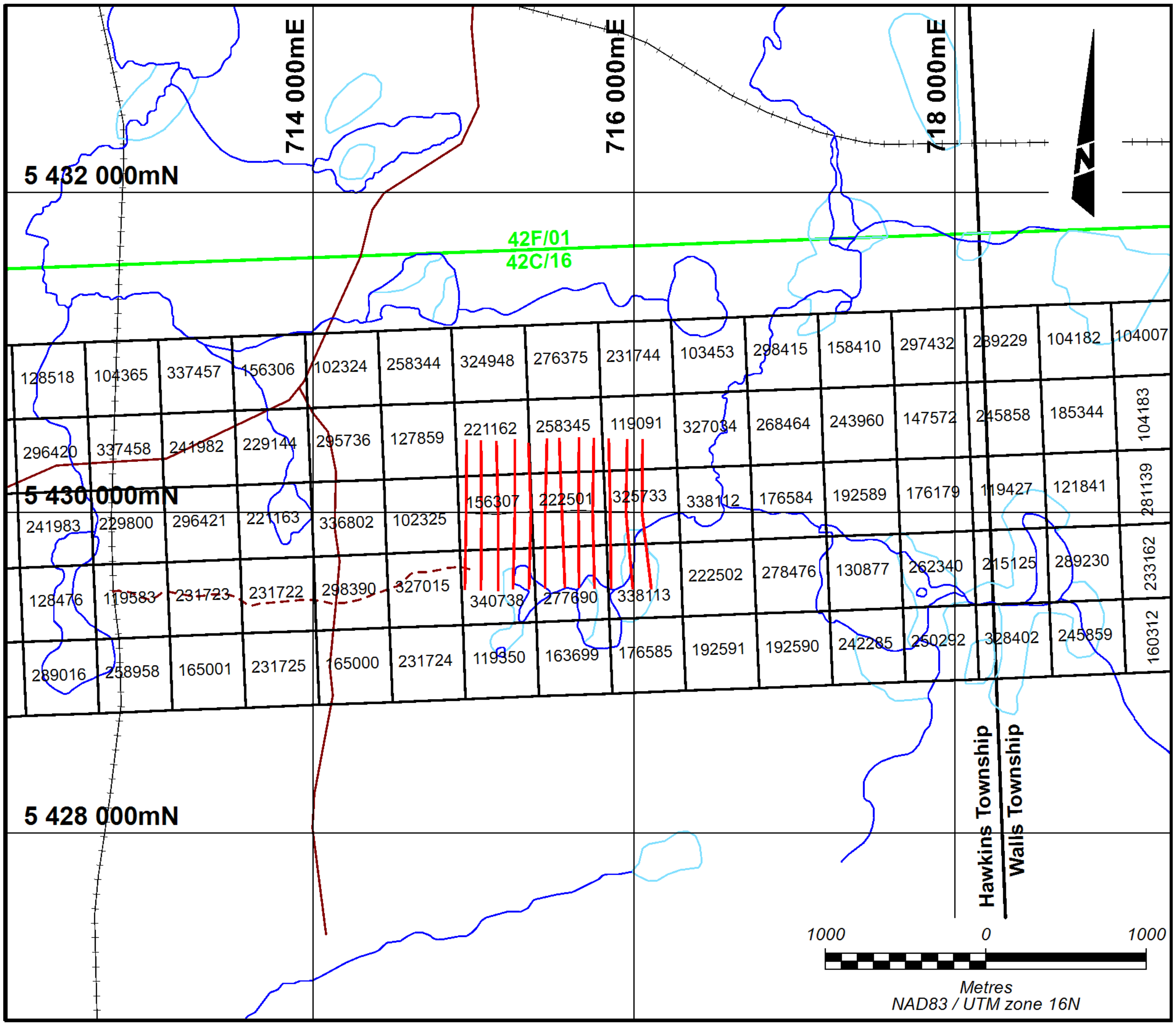

Figure 2: Mineral claims and OreVision® survey coverage over the Hawkins Project.

The E2Gold – Pavey Ark Minerals claim block and survey area can be directly accessed by truck by following route 583 and the Caithness logging road system that extends south from the Trans-Canada Highway 11 at Hearst, Ontario. To access the property, at Hearst, Ontario, turn south from highway 11 onto route 583. Approximately 10.5 km south of Hearst on route 583, turn left onto the Caithness Road. At approximately 70 km south on the Caithness Road turn right on the Oba Road. Continue west on the Oba Road for 26.1 km past the junction with Oba South branch road to the main intersection and continue right to the town of Oba.

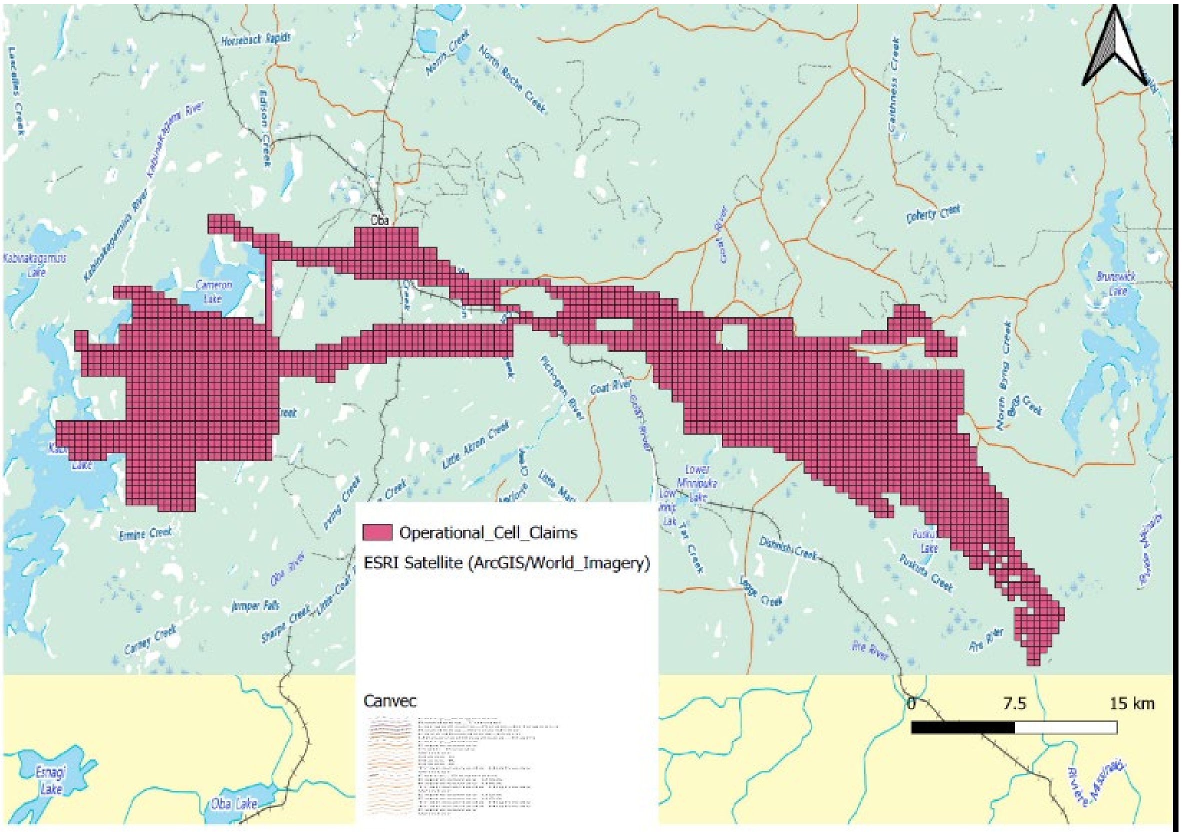

Figure 3: Operational claim cells representing the E2Gold Inc. claim holdings.

Claim Ownership

Claims covered by the IP survey held by Pavey Ark Minerals Inc. are listed below in Table 1. The claims and cell numbers are depicted in Figure 2 above.

At the time of the survey and this report, E2Gold Inc. has an Option Agreement to acquire all claims held by Pavey Ark Minerals Inc. located in Derry, Hawkins, Walls, Minnipuka, Legge and Puskuta Townships.

Table 1. Claim Ownership List

Pavey Ark Minerals Inc.
130 Foxridge Drive
Ancaster, ON L9G 5B9
Phone: (905) 304-4499

221162, 258345, 119091, 156307, 222501, 325733, 340738,
277690, 338113

History

The McKinnon Property was initially staked by the late Mr. Donald McKinnon in 1997, based on having similar geological characteristics to the Hemlo gold deposits located 140 km to the southwest. Baltic Resources Inc. (Baltic) acquired the McKinnon Property in 2005 (Baltic Press Release dated July 27, 2005). In conjunction with the acquisition, Boissoneault (2004) completed an NI43-101 Technical Report on the Property known as the “Don McKinnon Property” for Baltic that was filed on SEDAR on February 9, 2005. Canadian Orebodies Inc. became the successor company to Baltic, as the result of the completion of an arrangement with Baltic approved by the Court of the Queen’s Bench of Alberta on March 7, 2008. Although several claims have expired and been re-staked, Pavey Ark’s current McKinnon Property has a similar configuration to the property described by Boissoneault (2004).

The McKinnon Property has been sporadically explored for gold beginning with the discovery of the Taylor Prospect in 1923 in Hawkins Township close to the ACR tracks.

A summary of exploration on the McKinnon Property based on the reports by Boissoneault (2004) and Rogers (1987) is provided in Table 2. This table is divided into 3 areas. These include: the eastern part of the McKinnon Property in the vicinity of the Taylor Prospect (on claim 4267268); the central part of the Property in the vicinity of the past-producing Shenango Mine (on claim 1229071); and the western part of the Property in the vicinity of the Goldfield's showing (on claim 4266187).

Table 2:

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION IN HAWKINS TOWNSHIP			
Date	Performed By	Work Performed	Results
Taylor Showing			
1925-1929	G. Taylor	Stripping, trenching, sampling	Uncovered 3 quartz veins, gold panned
1929-1935	Hawkins Mining Syndicate	Stripping, trenching, 2 x 2,000 lb bulk samples	Uncovered 7 quartz veins, bulk samples 0.16 oz/T and 0.48 oz/T (Rogers 1987)
1935	Hollinger Gold Mines	Prospecting, diamond drilling, 7 holes	Best intersection HO-02 with 4.80 g/t over 4.2 m (Rogers 1987)
1935-1945	Mintor Gold Mines	Prospecting, channel sampling	No documentation
1960	International Nickel Co.	Diamond drilling	No documentation
1972-1974	Magi Gold Mines Ltd.	IP and magnetic surveys, 3 diamond drill holes (907 feet)	Large chargeability anomaly, minor finely disseminated sulphides
1979-1980	St. Josephs Exploration Ltd.	Bedrock stripping, geological mapping, Magnetometer, VLF, HLEM surveys	5 VLF anomalies, very weak HLEM anomalies
1980-1981	Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.	Geological mapping, surface sampling	Encouraging assay values, highest value 20.91 g/t Au (no width reported)
1983-1986	Falconbridge Limited	Geochemical & geophysical surveys (IP, mag), trenching, diamond drilling (79 holes for 14,200 m)	Defined auriferous shear zone with values of 0.5 to 4.0 g/t Au over 4 to 30 m widths
1999-2004	Don McKinnon, Baltic Resources	Trenching, stripping, ground geophysics, diamond drilling (1 hole, 217 m)	Exposed wide alteration zone
2017	Sunvest Minerals	Compile (reprocess?) historic IP data over the McKinnon deposit; 13 diamond drill holes for 1624 m	Verified typical historic grades for the Taylor showing of the McKinnon deposit (e.g. best result: hole HW-17-13 with 16.0 m grading 1.72 g/t Au)

SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION IN HAWKINS TOWNSHIP			
Date	Performed By	Work Performed	Results
Past Producing Shenango Mine			
1935-1937	Shenango Mining Co.	Trenching (1,000 ft.), channel sampling, exploration shaft (52 ft. deep), adit (90 ft.), open cut mining, diamond drilling (2,500 ft.)	Assays average 0.140 oz./T over 5 ft. wide and 400 ft. of strike length
1937-1941	Shenango Mining Co.	Diamond drilling (400 ft.), trenching, production shaft (135 ft.)	Reported underground assay results: 0.14 oz./T over 30 ft., 0.18 oz./T over 20 ft. 0.22 oz./T over 15 ft. 0.17 oz./ton over 8 ft.
1945	Shenango Mining Co.	Clean up operation at mill	Recovery of 35.87 oz of gold and 5 oz of silver
1979-1981	St. Josephs Exploration Ltd.	Ground geophysics including I.P., geological mapping and sampling	Samples taken from muck pile returned assays of 7.54 g/t, 6.69 g/t, 52.4 g/t Au
1983-1986	Falconbridge Limited	Geochemical and geophysical survey (IP), trenching, diamond drilling	Defined auriferous shear zone with values of 0.5 to 4.0 g/t Au over 4 to 30 m widths

2000-2004	Don McKinnon	Ground geophysics, stripping, trenching, Diamond drilling (2 holes; 214 m)	Exposed wide alteration zone
Western Hawkins township			
1939	Johnstone and Barnes	Trenching, sampling	Gold showing discovered, assay of 0.24 oz./T over 35 ft. reported, no other documentation
1975	Rio Tinto Canadian	Ground geophysics, diamond drilling (2 holes; 902 ft.)	No available results
1986	Hawk Resources	Ground geophysics, geochemistry, diamond drilling (20 holes; 6151 ft.)	South of McKinnon Property, results discouraging
1986-1989	Goldfields Canadian Mining Ltd.	Geology, sampling, diamond drilling (13 holes; 1,780 ft.)	Exploration continued and reported by Aurlot Exploration Ltd. below
1989	Aurlot Exploration Ltd.	Geology, sampling, geochemistry, airborne geophysics, stripping, trenching, IP	Channel samples of 1.31 oz./T over 3 ft., 0.74 oz./T over 5 ft., 0.42 oz./T over 2 ft., 0.40 oz./T over 2 ft., 0.21 oz./T over5 ft., 0.11 oz./T over 2 ft.
2004-2007	Baltic Resources	Geological mapping, bedrock stripping, geophysics (mag, VLF), diamond drilling (13 holes, 1,624 m)	Identified occurrences of pyritic sericitic felsite in amphibolite; disappointing channel and drill core results
2013	Canadian Orebodies Inc.	Conducted gold plus trace element study of over 600 samples of Falconbridge core	Confirmed the presence of Au in the core; samples with hole information but lack meterage information

Regional Geology

The Hawkins gold project is in the Kabinakagami greenstone belt of the Wawa subprovince, which consists primarily of mafic metavolcanic rocks with lesser amounts of felsic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks (Siragusa, 1977; Wilson, 1993; Williams et al., 1991, Figure 4). The project is situated about 40 km west of the Kapuskasing structural zone (KSZ). The KSZ is the west dipping thrust complex that exposes granulite facies metamorphic rocks and separates the Wawa and Abitibi subprovinces of the Archean Superior Province. The Kabinakagami greenstone belt (ca. 2.7 – 2.0 Ga) has a broad arcuate form, concave to the south, spans ca. 100 km east-west and 50 km north-south. The greenstone belt is limited to the south by intrusive suites of massive to foliated granodiorite to gneissic tonalite. Metasedimentary inclusions in gneisses to the north of the greenstone belt express the paragneissic character of felsic gneisses to the north. Younger massive to foliated, granodiorite to granite (2.69-2.6 Ga) intrude the greenstone belt, flanking gneisses and older intrusions, and include the Strickland pluton (OGS, 2011). The Hawkins gold project claims extend eastward over mainly Kabinakagami greenstone belt lithologies from the Strickland pluton and the north end of Kabinakagami Lake (Figure 6).

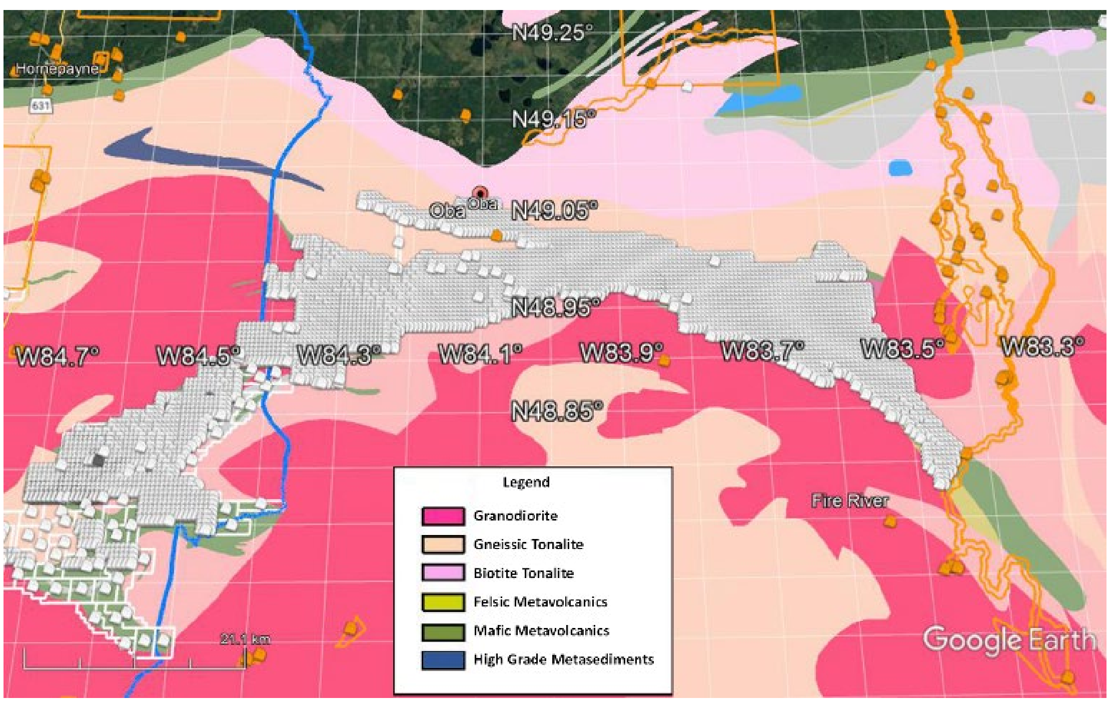

Figure 4: Figure illustrates the E2Gold claims (and some neighbouring claims) following the greenstone belt, the tonalite, and the Strickland pluton.

The Puskuta Deformation Zone is a steeply dipping dextral, transcurrent deformation zone that trends to the southeast through Walls, Minnipuka and Puskuta townships along the south side of the eastern Kabinakagami Lake greenstone belt (Leclair and Sullivan, 1991). Wilson (1993) linked west-trending strain and dextral motion at the historic Taylor showing in eastern Hawkins township to the Puskuta Deformation Zone. The belt of highly strained rocks continues west across the Shenango and Langdon showings and then to the west-southwest as the Langdon Lake shear zone (Wilson, 1993).

The combined Langdon Lake and Puskuta Deformation Zone is approximately 60 km long, is truncated by the KSZ and has been linked with the Porcupine-Destor shear zone in the Abitibi subprovince (Leclair et al., 1993). The historic Hiawatha mine and other gold showings in southern Kabinakagami Lake are within the broad (1-2 km) southwest-trending Bear Creek Deformation Zone that is a splay from the Langdon Lake Shear Zone (Wilson, 1993; Leclair et al., 1993). The similarly trending brittle Bear Creek fault zone (Siragusa, 1977) lies within the broader high strain zone. U-Pb titanite ages of 2,665 Ma and 2,642 Ma for mylonite in Minnipuka township indicate late Archean deformation in the Puskuta Deformation Zone (Leclair and Sullivan, 1991).

The Wawa and Abitibi subprovinces are intruded by Early Proterozoic Hearst-Matachewan diabase dikes (ca. 2.45 Ga; Heaman, 1988; Hanes et al., 1994; Halls et al., 1994). The widespread injections produce prominent km-long linear aeromagnetic highs that are mainly northwest trending, becoming slightly more north trending toward the east, across the Kapuskasing structural zone (KSZ) into the Abitibi subprovince. The Hearst-Matachewan dike swarm includes more widely spaced NE trending aeromagnetic anomalies. NE-trending anomalies are more continuous and evident where they coincide with the similar trending Kabinakagami greenstone belt.

In addition to NW and NE trending linear magnetic anomalies and mafic dikes, a very strong ENE-trending magnetic high anomaly roughly coincides with the Bear Creek shear zone and core of the Kabinakagami greenstone belt in the southwest. The magnetic anomaly swings to the east and is bulbous in form by the north end of the Kabinakagami Lake. A similarly strong and narrower linear magnetic anomaly trends from the margin of the Strickland pluton to the ESE in Derry township, apparently coincident with the north side of the Kabinakagami greenstone belt. The linear anomaly becomes east trending and parallels the continuation of the Kabinakagami Lake mag high to the east across Hawkins Township. The northern anomaly swings slightly to the south and the two anomalies converge east of the McKinnon deposit along with a NE-trending linear anomaly. The Kabinakagami greenstone belt is cored in Minnipuka township by a strongly magnetic ovoid/granitoid intrusion with the now-merged single linear anomaly along the south edge. The narrow belt of greenstone and mag high end abruptly to the southeast of the ovoid. A similarly intense linear anomaly on the north side of the magnetic ovoid continues for 40 km to the southeast.

Property Geology

The Hawkins gold project covers the northern belt of Kabinakagami greenstone belt amphibolite (Figure 5). The greenstone belt is derived from metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks, locally with pillow textures (Siragusa, 1977; Wilson, 1993; Pietrzak-Renaud and Renaud, 2020), includes a minor component of metasedimentary and felsic metavolcanic rocks and is broadly enclosed by felsic orthogneiss and paragneiss. These Archean lithologies are intruded by younger intermediate to felsic (porphyry, aplite, pegmatite) dikes and sills. Early Proterozoic diabase dikes cut the Archean rocks.

Northeast and ESE trending belts of amphibolite converge near the north end of Kabinakagami Lake and then diverge eastward into two parallel east trending amphibolite belts (ca. 1.5 km wide) across Hawkins township that are separated by the ca. 2 km wide lens of orthogneiss derived mainly from tonalite and granodiorite. Both amphibolite and felsic gneisses exhibit strong penetrative, east-west trending metamorphic (gneissose to schistose) fabrics. Foliation parallel felsite (unseparated fine-grained to porphyritic felsic to intermediate dikes and sills) becomes increasingly common in tonalite northward across the amphibolite/tonalite contact zone. Decimeter-scale bands of felsite and tonalite occur in amphibolite northward of the contact. Similarly, decimeter wide green bands of amphibolite occur with deformed tonalite and felsite south of the contact. Medium- to coarse-grained tonalite becomes finer-grained northward and the metamorphic foliation becomes more closely spaced as the contact zone with amphibolite is approached from the south. Cleavage is typically weak in both amphibolite and tonalite except in narrow, schistose zones that parallel the dominant foliation in the contact zone. Metamorphic fabrics parallel lithologic contacts between amphibolite, tonalite and various felsite in the contact zone. The amphibolite/tonalite contact trends gradually toward to the southwest, westward across Hawkins township, before reversing direction to define the southern belt of amphibolite south of the tonalite.

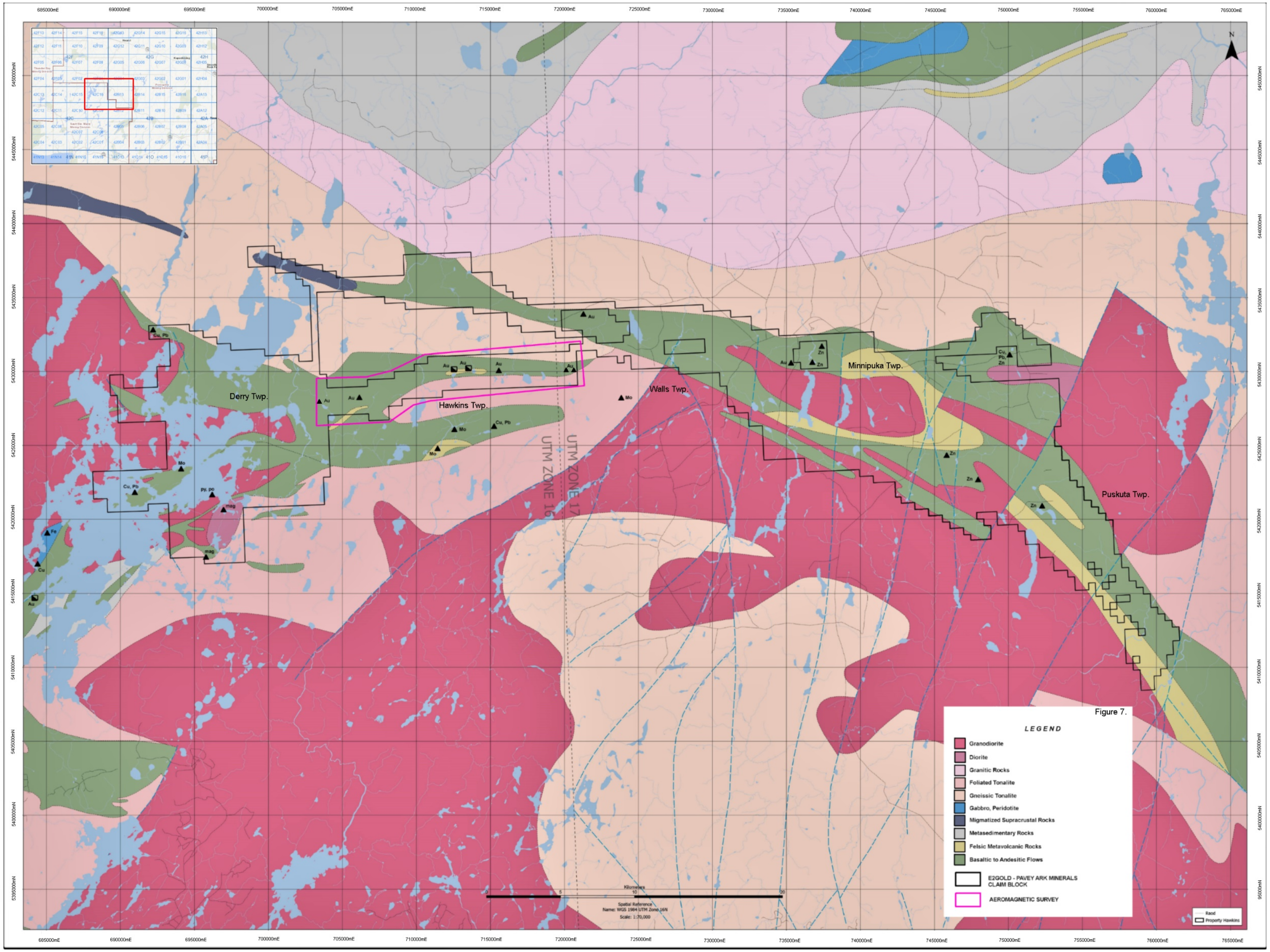

Figure 5: Geology map of the property

The McKinnon deposit is hosted by highly strained felsic lithologies in the contact zone of the northern amphibolite belt against tonalitic gneisses to the south. The EW linear magnetic anomaly and northern belt of amphibolite are considered to lie within the Puskuta deformation zone (Wilson, 1993). The highly strained contact zone hosting the McKinnon deposit places the deposit and 2020 exploration by E2Gold in Hawkins township within the Puskuta deformation zone.

Specifications of the IP Survey

For detailed specifications on equipment, control and operational procedure refer to the accompanying report:

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY- CONFIGURATION,
OREVISION IP, LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT,
HAWKINS PROJECT,
HEARST AREA,
ONTARIO, CANADA

In summary, Abitibi Geophysics performed an **OreVision**R Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization survey where "a" = **25 m** / "n" = **1 to 20.** Abitibi Geophysics carried out an induced polarization survey using its proprietary OreVision® technology as commissioned by 5003754 Ontario Ltd. An "a" spacing of 25 m and an "n" spacing of 1 to 20 were used, providing an approximate depth of investigation of 200 m.
The survey was completed in over a 4 day period between January 24th to 27th, 2020 and summarized in a report dated February 2020. This report accompanies the report by Abitibi Geophysics for this assessment submission.

The area surveyed lies within Hawkins township. A total of 11.075 km of IP data was compiled during the survey. Data was collected The OreVision® survey covered 12 lines (L 49+50E to L60+50E) ranging in length from 900 m to 925 m and spaced every 100 m.

The survey was preformed on behalf of 5003754 Ontario Ltd (now E2Gold Inc.) over claims held by Pavey Ark Minerals Inc.

The survey is bounded by UTM coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 16N) as displayed in Figure 2 above.

Data collected by the survey is presented at a scale of 1 : 5,000 on the following maps included with this submission:

INVERTED RESISTIVITY AT ELEVATIONS OF 200, 250, 300m
INVERTED CHARGABILITY AT ELEVATIONS OF 200, 250, 300m

Table 3: Table of maps provided in accompanying report:

Map Number	Description	Scale
OreVision® Survey		
Hawkins Project		
12 Plates Lines 49+50E to 60+50E	Vertical Sections with calculated *Gold Index*	1:5000
	Colour Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Pseudosections **(PDF format only)**	1:5000
8.2_300	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 300 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.2_250	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 250 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.2_200	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 200 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.3_300	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 300 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3_250	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 250 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3_200	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 200 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.4_300	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
8.4_250	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 250 m	1:5000
8.4_200	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 200 m	1:5000
8.6_300	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
8.6_250	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 250 m	1:5000
8.6_200	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 200 m	1:5000
10.0	Geophysical Interpretation	1:5000

Survey Results

The OreVision® survey, performed along the 12 profiles (L 49+50E to L 60+50E) was successful in mapping the resistivity and chargeability properties of the geological formations lying within the Hawkins Project.

The validated data were subjected to a 3D inversion using the Geosoft DC-IP VOXI platform. VOXI DC-IP software solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of polarizable particles in the rocks.

From the resulting Resistivity and Chargeability Earth Models, vertical sections were produced.

Two additional parameters were calculated from these 3D models:

- The Gold Index, shown on the vertical and plan sections
- The Metal Factor, presented on plan sections only

The OreVision® survey detected 11 east-west trending anomalous bodies on the surveyed portions of the Hawking Project. One isolated source was also observed.

With respect to resistivity, the dynamic range of the resistivity is moderate (reaching nearly 60 000 Ωm). On all Plan Maps of resistivity, there is a reasonable correlation between the dominant resistive zones and the topographic highs and lows. Much of the grid is characterized by low resistivity, particularly south of the baseline, and in the central lines to the north. These regions as expected, show little or no chargeable response. Many of the chargeable trends outlined correspond to high resistivity areas found in the NE and NW corners of the survey grid. The target mineralization is associated with quartz rich zones and alteration, most of these targets are interesting for follow-up.

Two faults (F1 and F2) have been interpreted based on the resistivity trends and guided by the chargeability. They are illustrated on the Geophysical Interpretation Map in the attached report. These faults were outlined based on the lack of chargeable response and continuity observed, paired with the thick low resistive signature detected in the middle portion of the survey grid. These interpreted faults are trending NNW, matching with observed magnetic trends and dykes found in the area.

The majority of the chargeable trends are associated with higher resistivity trends. The strongest responses observed on the grid are from trends located within the high resistivity region in the NE and NW corners of the survey grid (above the baseline). Line extension to the north, east and west is recommended to resolve the trends near the edges of the survey and to test their lateral extents. Successful results from recommended DDH targets outlined in Table 2 below will enhance the need for survey extension.

Although the strongest chargeability response observed is found north of the baseline, the highest priority targets on the Hawkins project are associated with a very weak chargeability trend straddling the baseline. These targets (HK-05 and HK-10) are the highest priority based on their association with a magnetic low trend which is coincident with a known mineralized zone. HK-05 and HK-10 are both found on the northern flank of the magnetic low and the southern flank of the resistivity high. These targets are potentially part of the same trend that is cut by faults F1 and F2, where we observed a significantly decreased chargeable response. The overburden in this area appears to be very extensive, which also adds to the decreased response.

Second priority chargeable anomalies HK-04, HK-06, and HK-09 are also great targets. These targets are rated as second priority since they are located outside of the main zone of interest.

All other 3rd and 4th priority anomalies are poorly defined, near the edge of the survey grid, not associated with the main zone of interest or potentially related to overburden responses (HK-12).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Using the available geological information, we have reviewed the priority and the importance attached to the IP targets described above. Much of the grid is covered by a thick layer of overburden. However, in the northeast and north west corners of the survey grid, three chargeable sources appear to be close enough to surface (out-cropping or sub-cropping) for prospecting or trenching. A drilling program has been recommended to test some of the chargeable axes (targets) outlined in this report.

The survey is centered over a known mineralized zone. This zone is under thick cover, sitting just south of the highest topography region of the grid, which has likely diminished the chargeable response observed here. Despite the thick cover, the zone has been outlined with reasonable correlation with the information provided. It is recommended to extend the survey in the east and west directions to further delineate the mineralized zone. The survey configuration could be expanded to a larger array with a deeper depth of investigation with the aim of better resolving the trends under this thick cover.

Budget

Prospecting	$175,000
Extend IP geophysics west	$250,000
Drilling five holes @ 250m	$250,000
	$675,000

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Renaud PGO

Dated: January 3, 2022

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Dr. Jim A. Renaud, P.Geo, Ph.D
Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd.
21272 Denfield Rd, London, Ontario, Canada, N6H 5L2
renaudgeological@execulink.com

CERIFICATE of AUTHOR

I, Jim A. Renaud, **Professional Geologist**, do certify that:

1. I am the President and the holder of a Certificate of Authorization for:

Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd.
21272 Denfield Rd
London, Ontario, Canada,
N6H 5L2

2. I am President and CEO of Renaud Geological Consulting Ltd.;

3. That I have the degree of Bachelor of Science (Chemistry and Geology), 1999, from Western University; the degree of Honors Standing in Geology, 2000, from Western University; Masters of Science (Economic Geology), 2003, from Western University; and Doctor of Philosophy in Geology, 2014, from Western University;

4. I am an active member of:
Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, APGO, #2211

5. I have been a licensed Prospector in Ontario since 2000;

6. I have worked continuously as a Geologist for 18 years;

7. That I am the author of this report entitled:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ACOMPANYING:
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY- CONFIGURATION, OREVISION IP, LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT, HAWKINS PROJECT
HEARST AREA,
ONTARIO, CANADA
By: ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS LTD.
Dated: February 2020
For: 5003754 ONTARIO LTD (E2GOLD INC. & Pavey Ark)
HAWKINS GOLD PROJECT
HAWKINS TOWNSHIP
ONTARIO

8. That I am jointly responsible for all sections of the Technical Report;

9. That I visited the property claims on the dates specified in this report;

10. That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading;

11. I hereby consent to the filing of the report

Dated at London, Ontario, Canada
This 3rd day of January, 2022
Jim A. Renaud, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Date January 3, 2022

Appendix

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY- CONFIGURATION

OREVISION IP

LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

PREPARED FOR

5003754 ONTARIO LTD.

HAWKINS PROJECT

HEARST AREA, ONTARIO, CANADA
FEBRUARY 2020

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS
Abitibi Geophysics, Head Office
1740, Sullivan road, suite 1400
Val-d'Or, QC, Canada, J9P 7H1
Phone: 1.819.874.8800
Fax: 1.819.874.8801
info@ageophysics.com

Ref: 20N009

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1. Research Objectives

The current geophysical campaign has been carried out on the Hawkins Gold Project, located in Hawkins Township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario. The property itself is located approximately 50 km southeast of Hornepayne, Ontario.

Gold mineralization in the region is associated with the steeply north-dipping Puskuta deformation zone, bounded to the north by the Kabinakagami Lake greenstone belt, and extending for approximately 60 km to the southeast, through Hawkins, Walls, Minnipuka and Puskuta Townships.

The region has been sporadically explored for gold since the 1920's and is host to the Shenango Gold Mine, which operated in Hawkins Township from 1935 to 1941. There has been prior drilling in the region by Falconbridge in the 1980's, with drilling and trenching defining a mineralized shear zone over a 3.7 km trend. In 2016, exploration drilling intercepted 1.72 g/t Au over a width of 16.0 meters, including a higher-grade interval from 4.28 g/t Au over 4.3 m.

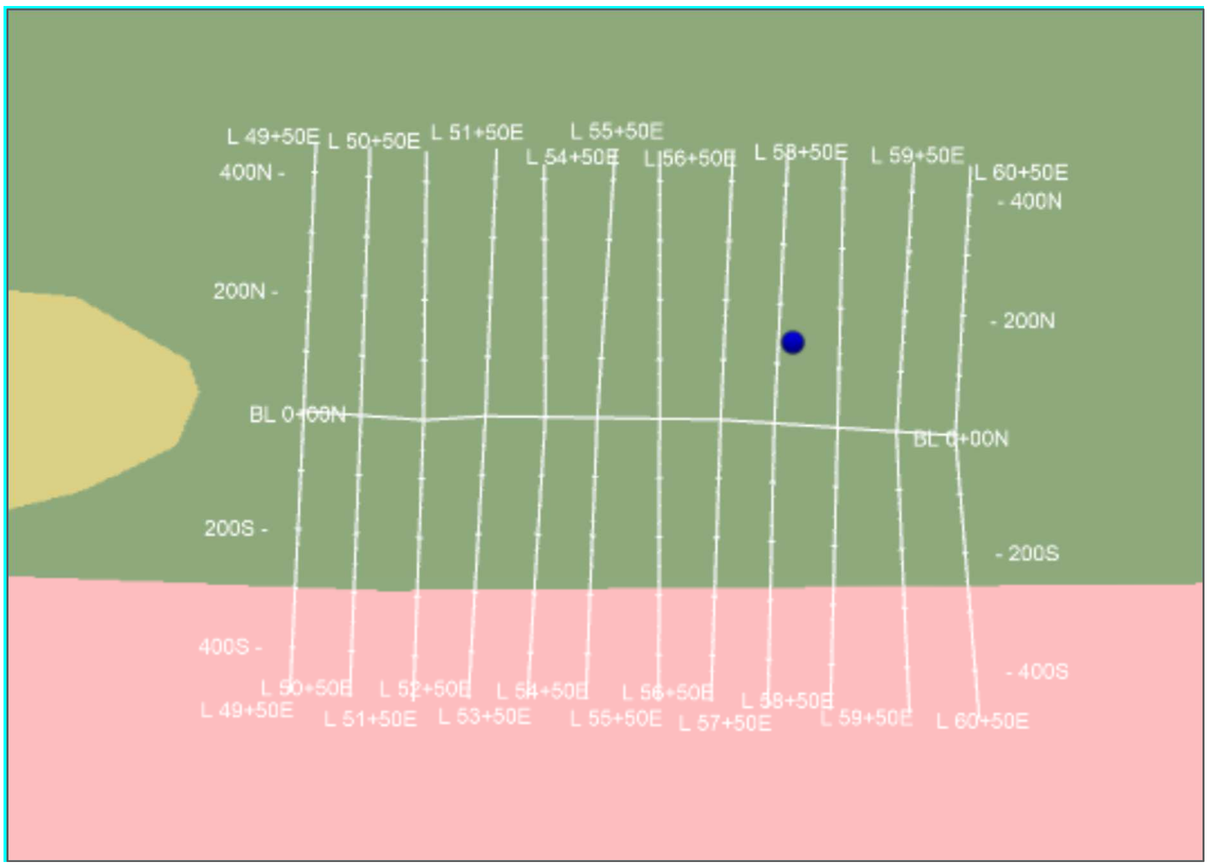


Figure 1. Simplified geology of the Hawkins Project with gold showing and IP grid.
*Taken from Ontario Geological Survey Public Data.

The dominant rock type is the mafic to intermediate metavolcanics of the Kabinakagami greenstone belt. At Hawkins, the rocks are strongly foliated and metamorphosed (amphibolite facies). Quartz porphyry sills and dikes are present throughout the township.

The sheared tonalite unit centrally located in Hawkins Township separates the two units of metavolcanics rocks and occurs along the south side of the Puskuta shear zone. The tonalite unit is host to sulphide clots, consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite, along with quartz.

A geophysical campaign consisting of an Induced Polarization survey was carried out to further assist in locating zones amenable to gold mineralization associated with sulphides in a quartz rich environment.

NOTE: Geological information obtained from "Assessment Report on Channel Sampling, McKinnon Deposit, Hawkins Gold Property Hawkins Township, Sault Ste. Marie Mining Division, Ontario", by Richard Sutcliffe, P.Geo. (Client number 225603).

2. IMPLEMENTED SOLUTION

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground by injecting a 50% duty cycle alternating square wave through a pair of current electrodes (C_1 C_2). The IP effect is measured during the off-time as a residual decreasing voltage at the potential electrodes (P_1 P_2). IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks. Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example). Also, from the IP measurements, the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

To sum up, two parameters are measured using the IP method:

- Chargeability: Soil capacity to hold electrical charges. In fact, the metallic grains act like small battery cells that charge and discharge according to the cycle of electrical pulses in the ground. In order to produce an anomaly, grains do not need to be connected together, unlike electromagnetic (EM) methods.

- Resistivity: Degree of difficulty of the electric current to circulate in the basement. In the absence of a solid metallic conductor, the resistivity will be largely dependant on the porosity of the rocks. The following geological phenomena will act on the resistivity of the rock formations:

Decrease	**Increase**
Clay weathering	Carbonatization
Fracturing	Silicification
Shear	Sericitisation
Metamorphism	Compaction
Dissolution	Metamorphism

Induced polarization surveys are therefore very useful in mineral exploration to detect:

- Occurrences of disseminated sulphides (as low as 0.5%) to which gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, etc. can be associated.

- Semi-massive to massive, non-conductive clusters (rich in sphalerite, silicified or electrically discontinuous).

- Massive clusters that do not offer good coupling to EM fields (vertical cylinder or small volume cluster).

The power of the technique can, however, be greatly diminished or influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of conventional IP data have often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface such as conductive overburden cover could mask a weaker one that is located at depth.

The OreVision® approach has filled this gap while offering many other advantages over conventional methods:

- Increased penetration of conductive overburden
- Depth of investigation 2 to 4 times higher
- Maintains resolution near the surface
- Increased definition of vertical source extension

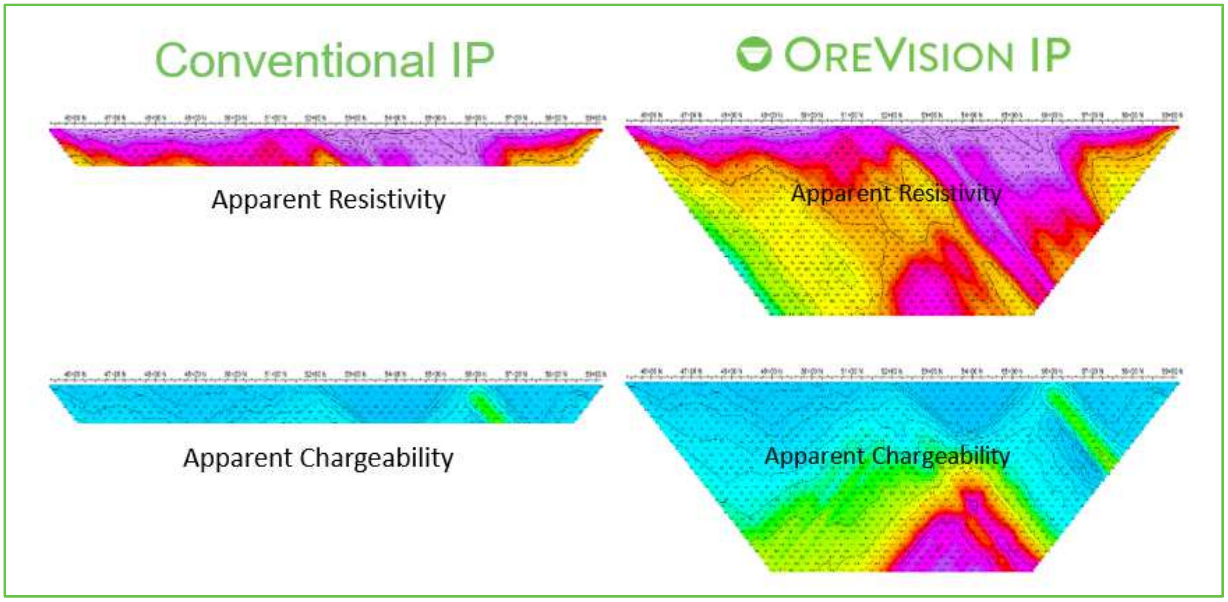


Figure 2. Pseudosections of the conventional IP survey (left) versus the OreVision® survey (right).

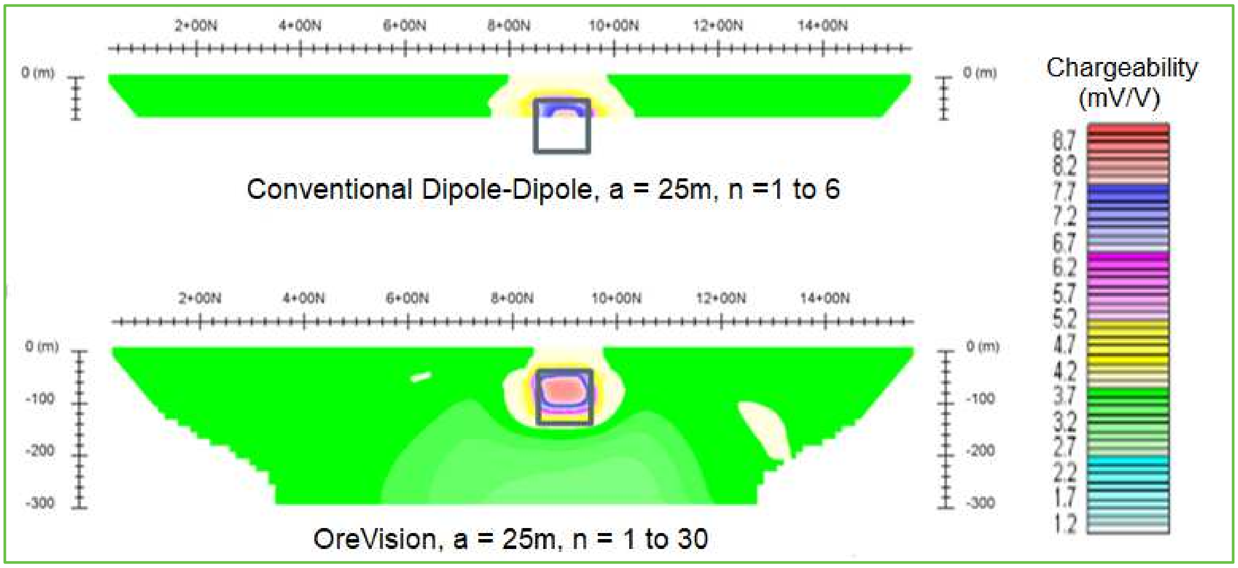


Figure 3. Synthetic model of conventional IP response over a shallow body (top) versus the OreVision® response (bottom).

A conventional IP survey allows the detection of the roof of this body buried at 50 m depth (vertical section from above). OreVision® also allows us to define the vertical extension (bottom section). Increasing the depth of investigation is not done at the expense of a loss of resolution.

- Detection of one underlying source to another
- Redundancy provides comprehensive coverage
- 3D data inversion delivers accurate drill targets

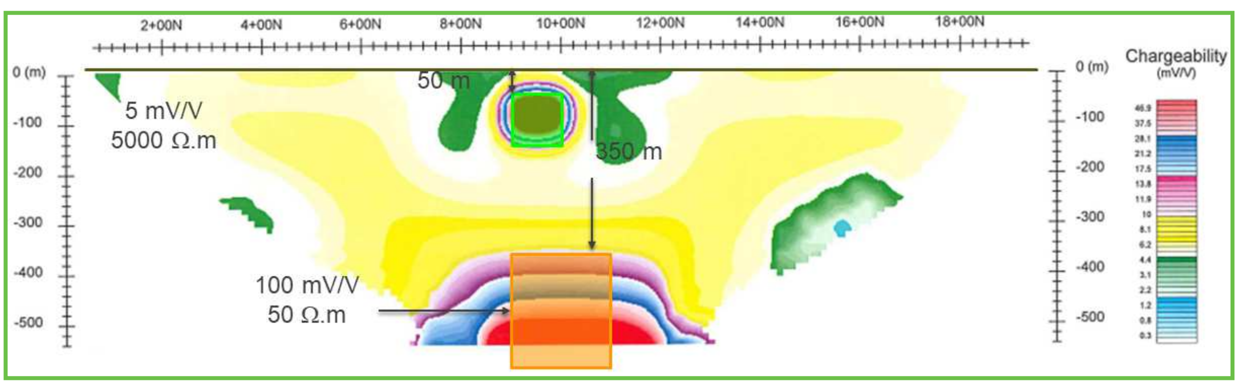


Figure 4. Synthetic model of the OreVision® response of a shallow body sitting stratigraphically above a deep body.

OreVision® can detect a very deep source even below another source.

This development has been achieved thanks to the following technological advances:

- Demonstration of the efficiency of increasing the factor "n" versus the spacing "a" to see deeper (Figure 5). For a body buried at 200 m depth, the top section shows the inefficiency of spacing "a" = 200 m. The middle section shows a very weak response, under the normal noise level, with a spacing "a" = 100 m. The bottom section shows that this same body is easily detected with a spacing "a" = 25 m.

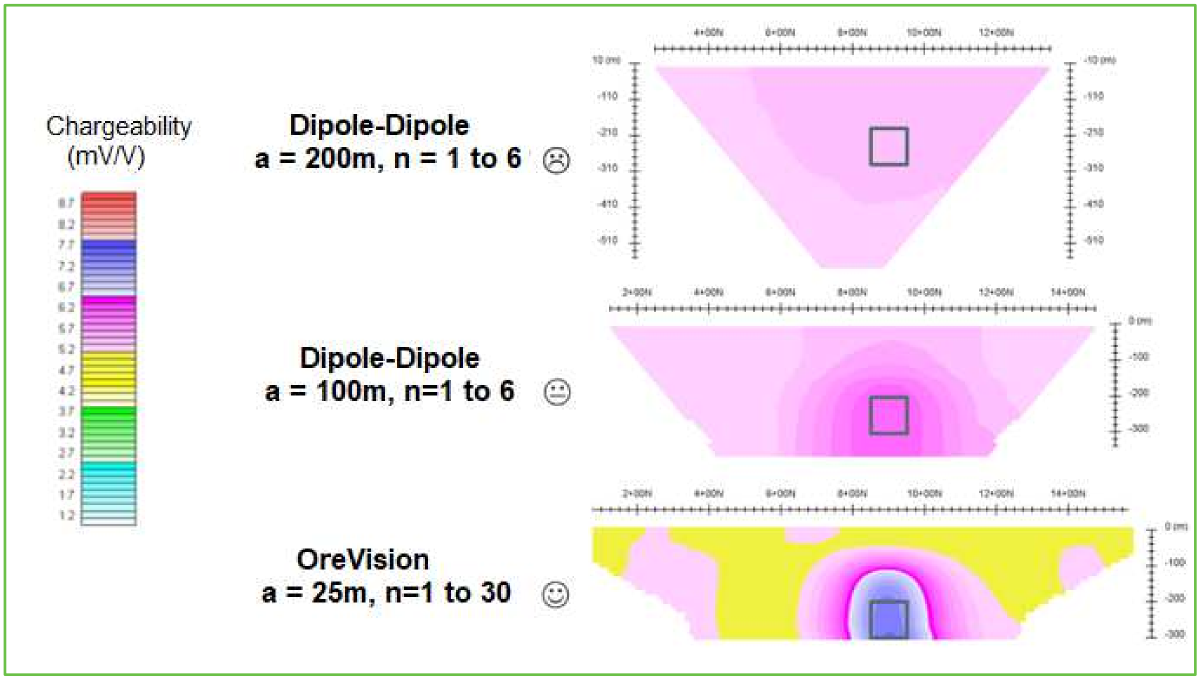


Figure 5. Synthetic models of conventional IP response over a deep body (top and middle) versus the OreVision® response (bottom).

Proof that to see more deeply, it is preferable to keep the spacing "a" small and increase the factor "n" in order to maintain the focus of the sensitivities.

- Development of a special 24-conductor cable with triple electrical insulation that ensures faultless measurements.

- Electronic switch (up to 240 channels) for automatic addressing of measuring electrodes, without dialing or connection errors (Figure 6).

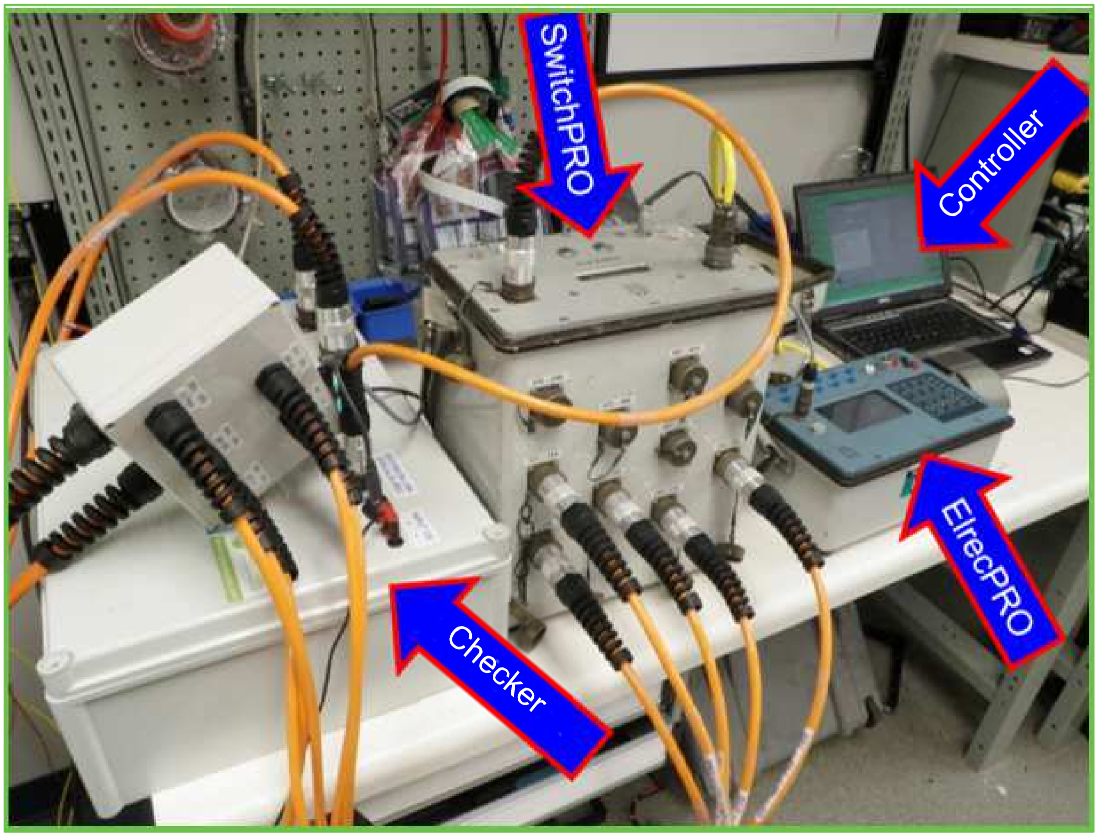


Figure 6. Receiver ElrecPRO and SwitchPRO 240 from IRIS Instruments, automatically performing a series of several thousand compliance tests.

- Development by our partner IRIS Instruments of a powerful transmitter (13 A) while being transportable by a single operator.
- Optimization of the current injection method to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio.
- Optimization of field operations allowing productivity similar to that of conventional approaches at a comparable price.
- Implemented on a cloud platform, a powerful algorithm allows us to perform 3D inversions with less approximation than conventional solutions.

Abitibi Geophysics carried out an induced polarization survey using its proprietary OreVision® technology as commissioned by 5003754 Ontario Ltd. An "a" spacing of 25 m and an "n" spacing of 1 to 20 were used, providing an approximate depth of investigation of 200 m.

3. Geophysical Interpretation

The OreVision® survey, performed along the 12 profiles (L 49+50E to L 60+50E) was successful in mapping the resistivity and chargeability properties of the geological formations lying within the Hawkins Project.

Quality control (QC) performed on the collected OreVision® data validated 99% of the recorded readings.

The validated data were subjected to a 3D inversion using the Geosoft DC-IP VOXI platform. VOXI DC-IP software solves two inverse problems. The DC potentials are first inverted to recover the spatial distribution of electrical resistivities, and, secondly, the chargeability data are inverted to recover the spatial distribution of polarizable particles in the rocks.

This inversion is intended to better characterize the position, geometry and physical parameters of the highlighted conductive, resistive and polarizable sources. From the resulting Resistivity and Chargeability Earth Models, vertical sections were produced.

Two additional parameters were calculated from these 3D models:

- The Gold Index, shown on the vertical and plan sections
- The Metal Factor, presented on plan sections only

The reader is requested to consult Appendix C for the meaning of these two parameters and to follow the description of the results using the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0).*

The OreVision® survey detected 11 east-west trending anomalous bodies on the surveyed portions of the Hawking Project. One isolated source was also observed.

- ❑ *Resistivity*

Resistivity features have been interpreted by studying the apparent resistivity pseudosections as well as the vertical sections and the plan maps plotted at elevations of 300 m, 250 m and 200 m, extracted from the resistivity model.

High resistivity zones at 300 m, marked by values greater than *15 000* Ωm, have been outlined in blue on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0)*.

On this survey grid, the dynamic range of the resistivity is moderate (reaching nearly 60 000 Ω*m)*. On all *Plan Maps of resistivity* (*8.2),* there is a reasonable correlation between the dominant resistive zones and the topographic highs and lows (Figure 7).

Much of the grid is characterized by low resistivity, particularly south of the baseline, and in the central lines to the north. These regions as expected, show little or no chargeable response. Many of the chargeable trends outlined in this study are corresponding to high resistivity areas found in the NE and NW corners of the survey grid. Given that the target mineralization is associated with quartz rich zones and alteration, most of these targets are interesting for follow-up.

Two faults (*F1 and F2*) have been interpreted based on the resistivity trends and guided by the chargeability. They are illustrated on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0)*. These faults were outlined based on the lack of chargeable response and continuity observed, paired with the thick low resistive signature detected in the middle portion of the survey grid. These interpreted faults are trending NNW, matching with observed magnetic trends and dykes found in the area.

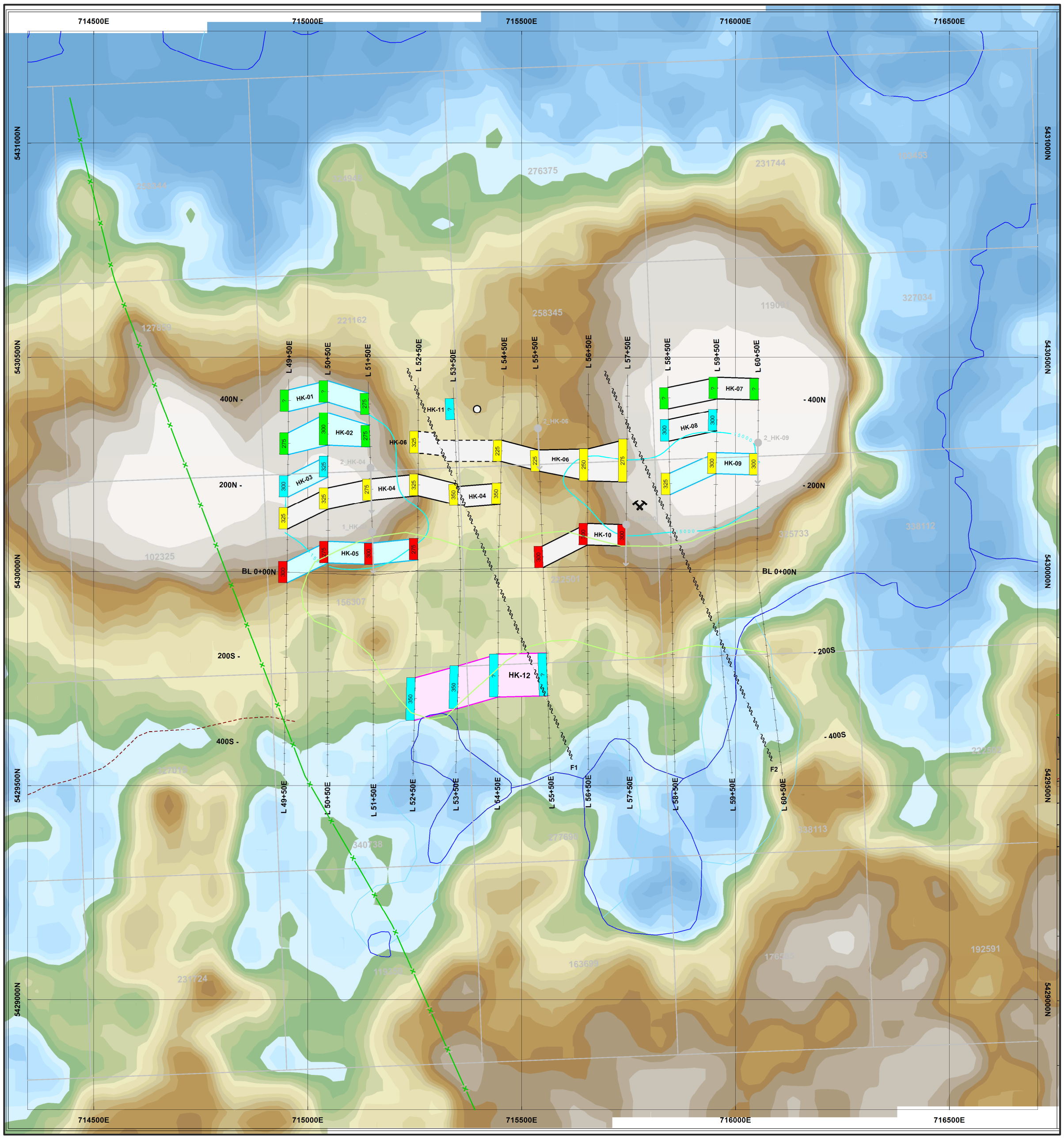


Figure 7. Topographic grid with Geophysical Interpretation.
*Please refer to the Geophysical Interpretation map (10.0) for full legend.

❑ *CHARGEABILITY*

Following a detailed interpretation of the pseudosections and with the help of the recovered VOXI vertical sections, a total of **eleven (11)** distinctive polarizable trends and **one** isolated source have been delineated.

The overall chargeability response is high with an average chargeability background of approximately <3 mV/V. The interpreted anomalous trends display very weak to high chargeability values (over 70 mV/V).

As described above, the majority of the chargeable trends are associated with higher resistivity trends. The strongest responses observed on the grid are from trends located within the high resistivity region in the NE and NW corners of the survey grid (above the baseline). Line extension to the north, east and west is recommended to resolve the trends near the edges of the survey and to test their lateral extents. Successful results from recommended DDH targets outlined in Table 2 below will enhance the need for survey extension.

Although the strongest chargeability response observed is found north of the baseline, the highest priority targets on the Hawkins project are associated with a very weak chargeability trend straddling the baseline. These targets (**HK-05** and **HK-10**) are the highest priority based on their association with a magnetic low trend that is outlined on the *Geophysical Interpretation map (10.0)*, which is coincident with a known mineralized zone. **HK-05** and **HK-10** are both found on the northern flank of the magnetic low and the southern flank of the resistivity high. These targets are potentially part of the same trend that is cut by faults *F1* and *F2*, where we observed a significantly decreased chargeable response. The overburden in this area appears to be very extensive, which also adds to the decreased response.

Second priority chargeable anomalies **HK-04, HK-06,** and **HK-09** are also great targets. We rated them as second priority since they are located outside of the main zone of interest. Successful results from the recommended DDH would increase the need for survey extension and follow-up on these anomalies.

All other 3rd and 4th priority anomalies are poorly defined, near the edge of the survey grid, not associated with the main zone of interest or potentially related to overburden responses (**HK-12**).

A detailed description of all the chargeable sources recommended for DDH testing can be found in Table 2 'OreVision® Drilling Targets on the Hawkins Project'.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The OreVision® survey has allowed us to identify several distinctive polarizable axes within the Hawkins Project. Using the available geological information, we have reviewed the priority and the importance attached to these IP targets.

- ❑ *Recommendations*

  - *Prospecting*

    Much of the grid is covered by a thick layer of overburden. However, in the northeast and north west corners of the survey grid, three chargeable sources appear to be close enough to surface (out-cropping or sub-cropping) for prospecting or trenching.

Table 1. OreVision® Prospecting / Trenching Targets on the Hawkins Project

Source (Priority_ Source)	Location of the Target		Prospecting / Trenching Stations
	Line	Station	
3_HK-01	49+50E	4+00N	3+75N - EOL
3_HK-02	50+50E	3+25N	3+00N – 3+75N
3_HK-07 3_HK-07	58+50E 60+50E	4+00N 4+25N	3+75N – 4+25N 3+75N - EOL

**EOL = End of Line*

  - *Drilling*

    A drilling program has been recommended to test some of the chargeable axes (targets) outlined in this report.

    Table 2 lists the proposed drill holes and their characteristics as well as the location and description of the associated targets. These initial holes should be planned to intersect the centres of the chargeability targets as outlined on the interpreted depth sections.

    The table includes images of the selected drill targets.

  - *Survey Extension*

    The survey is centered over a known mineralized zone. This zone is under thick cover, sitting just south of the highest topography region of the grid, which has likely diminished the chargeable response observed here. Despite the thick cover, the zone has been outlined with reasonable correlation with the information provided.

    It is recommended to extend the survey in the east and west directions to further delineate the mineralized zone. The survey configuration could be expanded to a larger array with a deeper depth of investigation with the aim of better resolving the trends under this thick cover.

Table 2. OreVision® Drilling Targets on the Hawkins Project

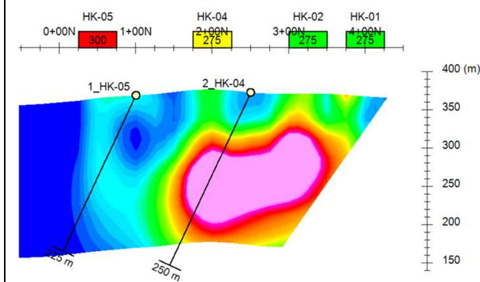
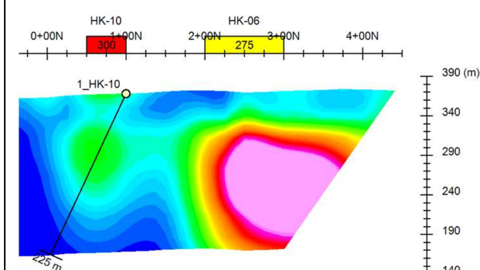
DRILL HOLE (Priority_Source)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Target			Proposed DDH				Target Visual
		Line	Station	Elevation (to Center - m)	Station	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	
1_HK-05	Very weak chargeability signature. Found within a large resistivity high / edge of NW topographic high. Located on the northern flank of a magnetic low zone. Does not appear to have significant depth extent when referring to pseudosections but does coincide with a favorable known horizon (best seen in plan view at 300m elevation). High priority target for QV or silicified mineralization environment. *Not previously drilled (from Ontario DH database.	51+50E	0+50N	300 m	1+00N	180°	65°	225 m	 *Gold Index Section*
1_HK-10	Very weak chargeability signature. Found within a large resistivity high / edge of NE topographic high. Located on the northern flank of a magnetic low zone. Same signature as **HK-05** and looks to be along the same trend. Possible extension of **HK-05**, cut by low resistivity / fault zone (F1). High priority target for QV or silicified mineralization environment. *Not previously drilled, several holes located to the N of this trend (from Ontario DH database).	57+50E	0+75N	300 m	1+00N	180°	65°	225 m	 *Chargeability Inversion Section*

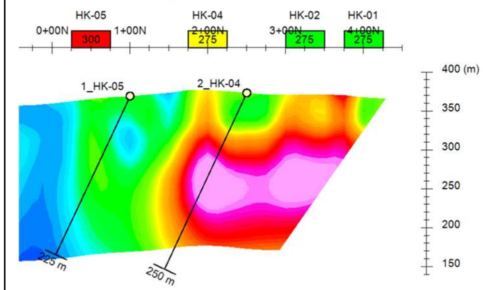
Table 2. OreVision® Drilling Targets on the Hawkins Project (continued)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">DRILL HOLE
(Priority_Source)</th><th rowspan="2">Type / Target Interest</th><th colspan="3">Location of the Target</th><th colspan="4">Proposed DDH</th><th rowspan="2">Target Visual</th></tr>
<tr><th>Line</th><th>Station</th><th>Elevation
(to Center - m)</th><th>Station</th><th>Az.
(°)</th><th>Dip
(°)</th><th>Length
(m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>2_HK-04</td><td>Strong chargeable response.

Ill defined due to its proximity to neighboring strong chargeable sources to the north.

Primarily found in a large high resistivity zone, except to the E where the source extends across F1 low resistivity area, showing little / questionable chargeable response. Moderate gold index target.

Medium priority target for QV or silicified mineralization environment. Not main target area, but interesting for follow-up.

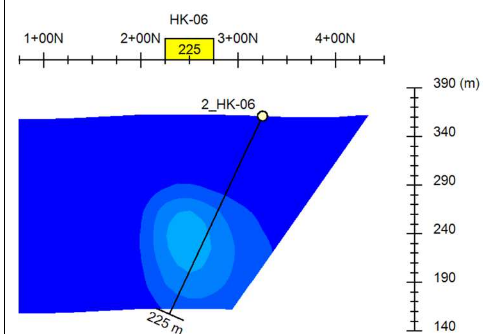
*Not previously drilled (from Ontario DH database).</td><td>51+50E</td><td>2+00N</td><td>275 m</td><td>2+50N</td><td>180°</td><td>65°</td><td>250 m</td><td>

Chargeability Inversion Section</td></tr>
<tr><td>2_HK-06</td><td>Strong chargeable response.

Primarily found in a large high resistivity zone, except to the W where the source nears F1 low resistivity area, showing little / questionable chargeable response. Moderate gold index target.

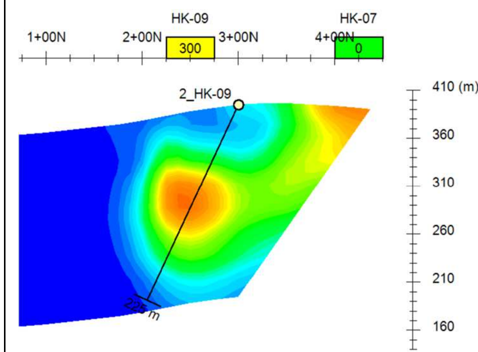
Very similar signature to that of HK-04, found stratigraphically to the NE.

Medium priority target for QV or silicified mineralization environment. Not main target area, but interesting for follow-up.

*DDH located just south of source on L56+50E – HW-17-12 (from Ontario DH database).</td><td>55+50E</td><td>2+50N</td><td>225 m</td><td>3+25N</td><td>180°</td><td>65°</td><td>225 m</td><td>

Gold Index Section</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2. OreVision® Drilling Targets on the Hawkins Project (continued)

DRILL HOLE (Priority_Source)	Type / Target Interest	Location of the Target			Proposed DDH				Target Visual
		Line	Station	Elevation (to Center - m)	Station	Az. (°)	Dip (°)	Length (m)	
2_HK-09	Strong chargeable response. Primarily found in a large high resistivity zone. Moderate Gold Index. Very similar signature to that of **HK-04** and **HK-06** (potential E extension across F2). Medium priority target for QV or silicified mineralization environment. Located outside of main target area, but interesting for follow-up. *Not previously drilled (from Ontario DH database).	60+50E	2+50N	300 m	3+00N	180°	65°	225 m	 *Gold Index Section*

The interpretation of the geophysical data embodied in this report is essentially a geophysical appraisal of the survey completed on the Hawkins Project. As such, it incorporates only as much geo-scientific information as the author has on hand at this time. 5003754 Ontario Ltd. geologists thoroughly familiar with this area are in a better position to assess the geological significance of the various geophysical signatures. Moreover, as time passes, and information provided by follow-up exploration programs are compiled, the exploration targets recognized in this study might be down-graded or up-graded.

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.

Pam Coles, P.Geo.,
Chief Geophysicist
PGO # 2612

PC/jg

APPENDIX A: FIELDWORK SITE

- *PROJECT ID* — **Hawkins**
(Our reference: **20N009**)

- *CLIENT ADDRESS* — **5003754 Ontario Ltd.**
298 Waverly Road
Toronto, ON M4L 3T5
Phone: (416) 509-5385

- *CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE* — **Eric Owens, Ph.D., P.Geo.,**

- *CLAIM OWNER* — **Pavey Ark Minerals Inc.**
130 Foxridge Drive
Ancaster, ON L9G 5B9
Phone: (905) 304-4499

- *LOCATION* — **Hawkins Township, Ontario, Canada**
Located at latitude 48°59'07'' N, longitude 84°03'15'' W
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N: 715 525 mE, 5 430 000 mN
NTS sheet: 42C/16

- *NEAREST SETTLEMENT* — **Hornepayne:** Located approximately 50 km northwest of the survey area

Figure 8. General location of the Hawkins Project.

- *ACCESS* — From Hearst, the survey area is accessible via ON-583 S. From there, the survey grid is reached via side and logging roads.

- *CULTURAL FEATURES* — No cultural features were observed on the survey grid.

- *GEOMORPHOLOGY* — The survey grid is located in a region of moderate topographic relief, mostly covered in forest. Elevations range from approximately 340 m to 400 m, above sea level. Hydrographically, a few small lakes, creeks and swamps are found in the surrounding area and may be extending within the survey grid.

- *SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT* — As part of the Abitibi Geophysics Inc. EHS program, crew members received first aid training and are provided with the safety equipment and specialized training for the induced polarization technique.

  No incidents were reported during this project.

- *SURVEY GRID* — The OreVision® survey covered 12 lines (L 49+50E to L 60+50E) ranging in length from 900 m to 925 m and spaced every 100 m.

- *LAND TENURE* — The OreVision® survey encompasses the 9 claims as listed below and shown in Figure 9.

  221162, 258345, 119091, 156307, 222501, 325733, 340738, 277690, 338113

- *COORDINATE SYSTEM* — Local datum: NAD 83
  Projection type: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
  Zone: 16N

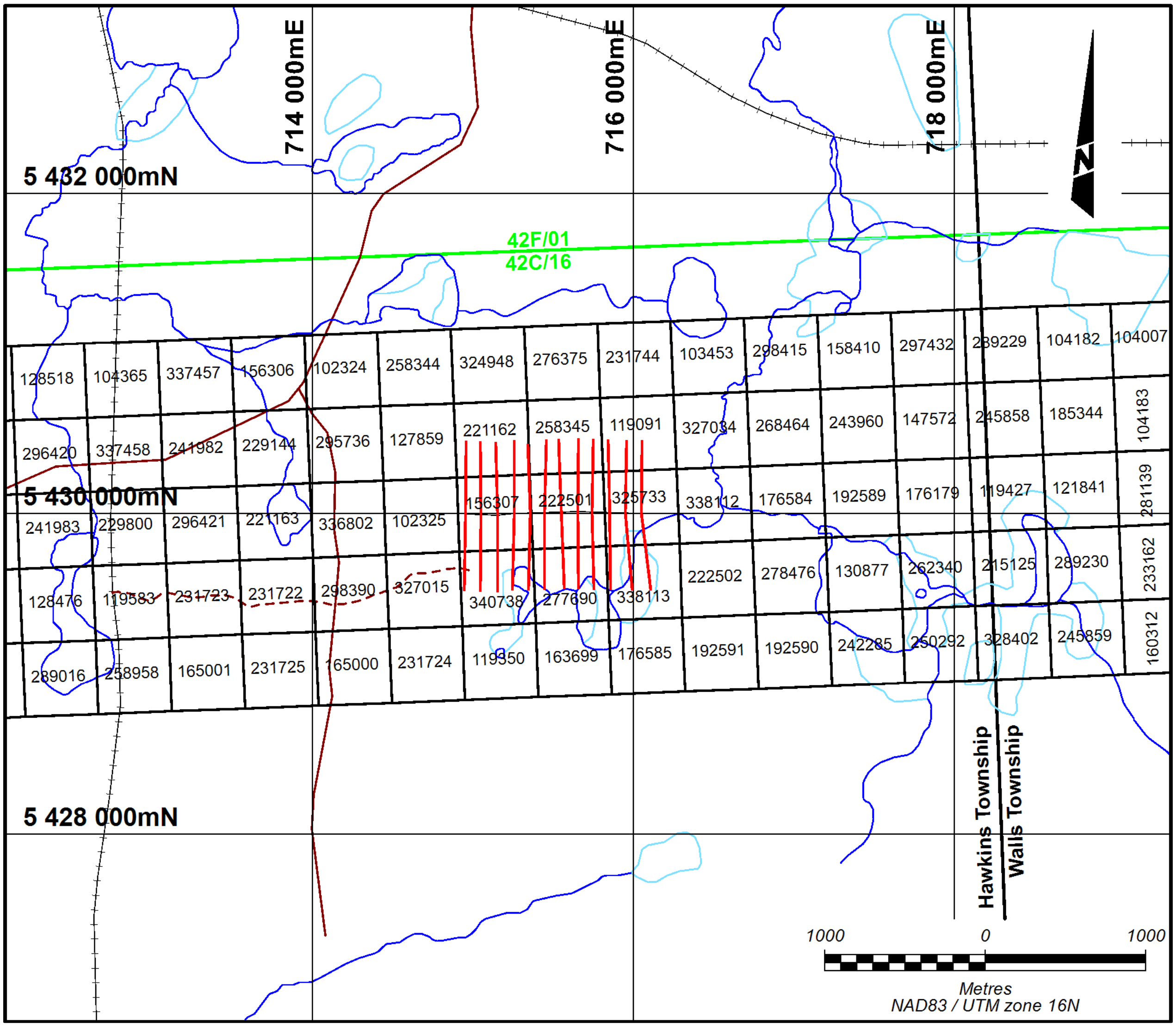


Figure 9. Mineral claims and OreVision® survey coverage over the Hawkins Project.

APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

❑ *TYPE OF SURVEY*

OreVision® Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization
"a" = **25 m** / "n" = **1 to 20**

❑ *PERSONNEL*

Guillaume Gauthier,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Zacharie Hénault,	Field assistant
Philipe Guy,	Field assistant
Pascalin Fournier,	Field assistant
Francis Millaire,	Field assistant
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Pam Coles, P.Geo.,	QC, Processing and Report
Catherine Phaneuf, P.Geo.,	Final quality control

❑ *DATA ACQUISITION*

January 24th to 27th, 2020

❑ *SURVEY COVERAGE*

11.075 km

❑ *IP TRANSMITTERS (TX)*

IRIS Instruments TIPIX, s/n: **2** and **9**

Maximum output:	up to 2.2 kW or **13 A** or 1800 V
Power supply:	Honda 2000 VA
Electrodes:	shape memory alloy
Resolution:	1 mA on output current display
Waveform:	bipolar square wave with 50% duty cycle
Pulse duration:	1 second

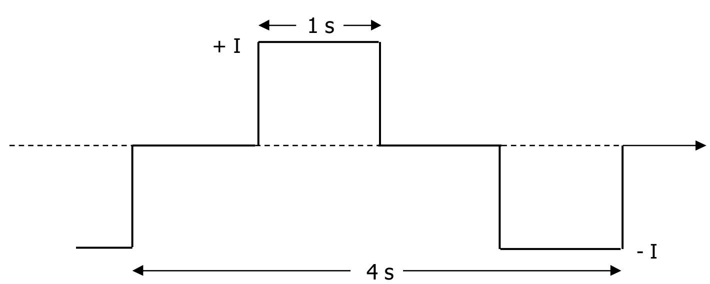


Figure 10. Transmitted signal across $C_1 – C_2$.

- *IP RECEIVERS (RX)*

IRIS Elrec-PRO with integrated SwitchPRO: s/n **478, 479** and **480**
Electrodes: shape memory alloy

V_P Primary voltage measurement:

- Input impedance: 100 MΩ
- Resolution: 1 µV
- Typical accuracy: **0.2%**

M_a Apparent chargeability measurement:

- Resolution: 0.01 mV/V
- Typical accuracy: 0.4**%**
- Linear sampling mode: 20-time slices (M_1 to M_{20})
- All gates are normalized with respect to a standard decay curve for QC in the field.

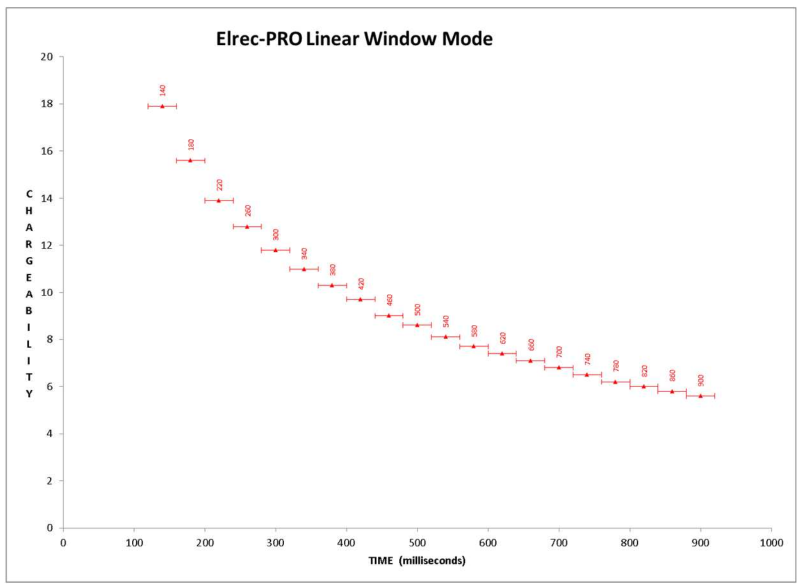


Figure 11. Linear windows (1 s pulse).

- *APPARENT RESISTIVITY CALCULATION*

$$\rho_a = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{V_p}{I} \cdot n \cdot (n+1) \cdot a \quad (\Omega{\cdot}m)$$

Cumulative error: 5% max, mainly due to chaining accuracy.

APPENDIX C: DATA PROCESSING AND DELIVERABLES

❑ *QUALITY CONTROL*
(RECORDS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST)

Before the survey:

- ✓ Transmitter and motor generator were checked for maximum output using calibrated loads.
- ✓ Receiver was checked using the Abitibi Geophysics SIMP™ certified and calibrated V_P and M_a signal simulator.

During data acquisition:

- ✓ Rx and Tx cable insulation were verified every morning.
- ✓ Data was reviewed using Prosys II® allowing a daily, thorough monitoring of data quality and survey efficiency.
- ✓ Sufficient pulses were stacked: a minimum of 8 pulses for every reading.
- ✓ A minimum of 6 current electrodes and saltwater were used at each station.

At the Base of Operations:

- ✓ Field QCs were inspected and validated.
- ✓ Each IP decay curve was analyzed with our proprietary Geosoft GX, *InteractiveAnomaly®*. The gates that were rejected were not included in the calculation of the plotted M_a.

The first step in processing OreVision® data is quality control. To ensure consistent and efficient quality control Abitibi Geophysics has developed *InteractiveAnomaly®*. This Geosoft GX analyses the normalized decay curve for each reading within the data set. Only readings that successfully pass quality control will be used to calculate the final chargeability. Following this automated procedure, the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability pseudosections are reviewed and further manual QC is conducted.

❑ *QUALITY STATISTICS*

Table 3. Quality Statistics – OreVision®

Hawkins Project	
Average contact resistance across R_X dipole (P_1-P_2)	**7.17** kΩ
Average injected current to T_X dipole (C_1-C_2)	**1218** mA
Average V_p measured across R_x dipole (P_1-P_2)	**717.9** mV
Observed windows found to fit a pure electrode polarization relaxation curve	**99.9** %
Average deviation of the validated, normalized windows with respect to the mean chargeabilities.	**0.02** mV/V

❑ VOXI 3D INVERSION

Quality control (QC) performed on the collected OreVison® data validated 99.9% of the recorded readings. The validated data were inverted using VOXI DC-IP 3D software from Geosoft to recover the apparent resistivity and chargeability values. This software is capable of inverting 3D apparent resistivity and chargeability volumes using a regular grid of surface electrodes.

The software generates a model consisting of rectangular prisms (blocks) and applies a number of features for optimising the least-squares routine for faster completion on large datasets.

For this project, the modelled mesh block was divided by 53 x 175 x 31 rectangular cells (active cells) of 25 m in easting (X), 6.25 m in northing (Y), and 6.25 m in depth (Z downward). This modeling area was overlain by topographical data and 10 padding cells were added on either side of the x and y axes. The 540 930 cells below the surface defined the model, and the inverse problem was therefore formalized by inverting the 6087 data points to recover the resistivity and chargeability values in those cells.

The resistivity and IP models both converged after 6 and 3 iterations, respectively.

❑ LIMITATIONS OF THE 3D INVERSION TECHNIQUE

Inversions cannot create information that is not already in the raw data set (pseudosections), i.e., the limitations of the technique and array that was used will still prevail. However, noise is efficiently rejected, near-surface effects are easily identified and complex responses, such as two adjoining sources, a wide body or a dipping geological contact, are well resolved.

In the absence of hard constraining data about the subsurface geometry of the mineralization and considering the non-uniqueness of the geophysical inversion methods, any recovered electrical distribution is only one of an infinite number of possible distributions that could explain the observed data.

- *METAL FACTOR*

The Metal Factor has been calculated from the recovered resistivity / chargeability dataset as follow:

$$\textbf{Metal Factor (MF)} = (\text{chargeability} / \sqrt{\text{resistivity}}) \times 1000$$

It highlights regions of low resistivity and high chargeability which are amenable to hosting disseminated sulphides associated with gold in sheared or faulted environments, and/or semi-massive to massive sulphide occurrences. Although the Metal Factor can be helpful in the search for conductive and chargeable zones, it should be interpreted with caution, particularly in areas with moderate background chargeability and variable resistivity, as conductive zones with moderate background chargeability may yield a high. The resistivity and chargeability data should always be consulted prior to drawing any conclusions from the Metal Factor.

The Metal Factor *Maps* (8.4) display the results of this calculation.

- *GOLD INDEX*

From the recovered resistivity / chargeability dataset acquired from the VOXI DC-IP inversion, the Gold Index has been calculated as follow:

$$\textbf{Gold Index (GI)} = (\text{Chargeability}^2 \times \text{Resistivity} / 1000)$$

This highlights regions of high resistivity and chargeability which are amenable to hosting disseminated sulphides associated silicified/carbonatized alteration zones. Although the Gold Index can be helpful in the search for resistive and chargeable zones, it should be interpreted with caution, particularly in areas with moderate background chargeability and variable resistivity as a resistive zone with moderate background chargeability may yield a high. The resistivity and chargeability data should always be consulted prior to drawing any conclusions from the Gold Index. This technique does not highlight conductive, chargeable zones that may also be of interest. The Gold Index is included with the vertical sections for each line.

The Gold Index *Maps* (8.6) display the results of this calculation.

- *DIGITAL DATA*

The maps, pseudosections and true depth sections are delivered in the Oasis Montaj map file and PDF formats on DVD-Rom. The maps are also delivered in the PNG, MapInfo, GeoTIFF, DXF and ArcView file formats.

A copy of all survey acquisition data (ASCII text format), processed data (Geosoft Montaj databases) and the inversion voxels are also delivered on DVD-Rom.

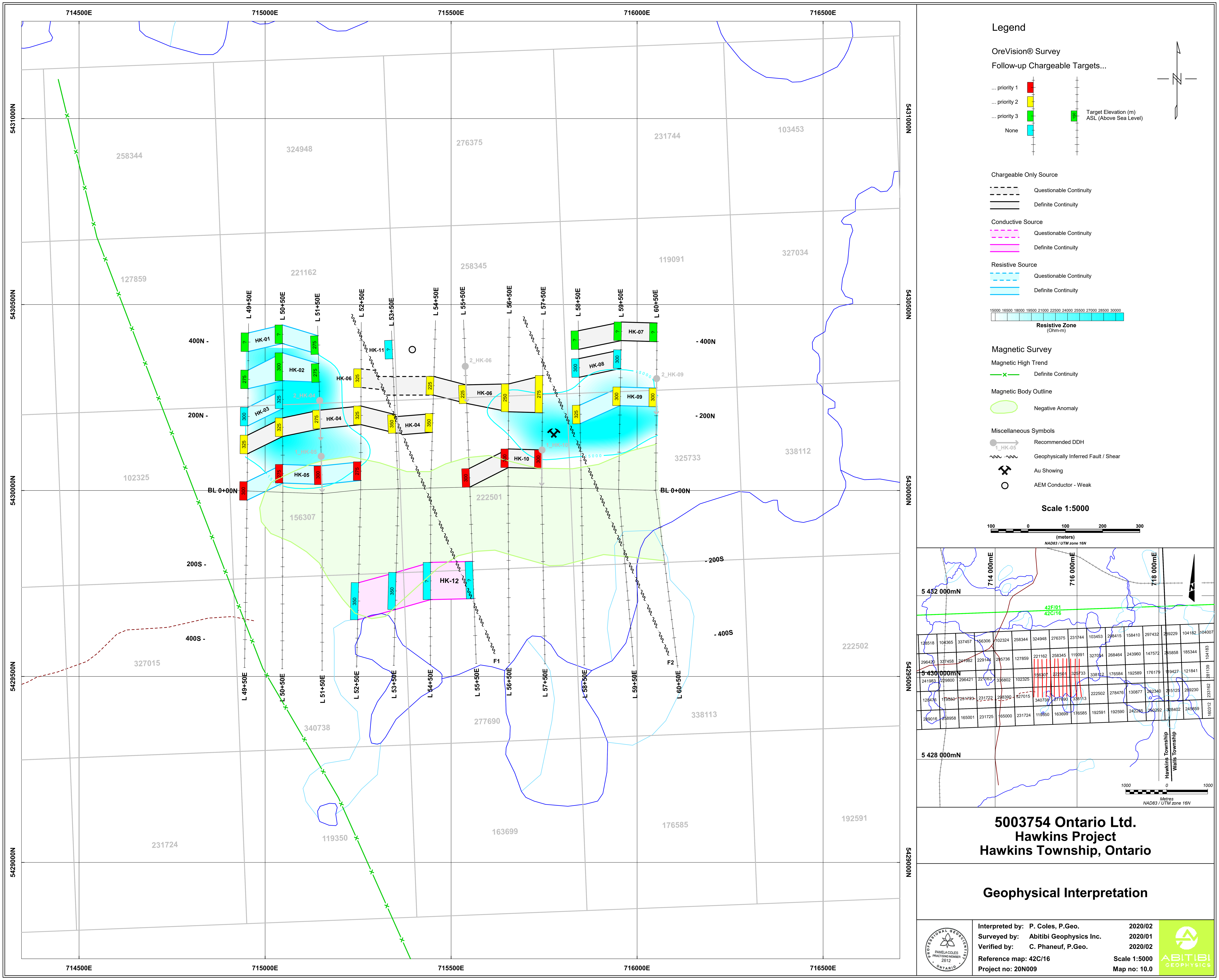
Table 4. Maps Produced

Map Number	Description	Scale
	OreVision® Survey	
	Hawkins Project	
12 Plates Lines 49+50E to 60+50E	Vertical Sections with calculated *Gold Index*	1:5000
	Colour Apparent Resistivity & Chargeability Pseudosections **(PDF format only)**	1:5000
8.2_300	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 300 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.2_250	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 250 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.2_200	Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 200 m (Ohm-m)	1:5000
8.3_300	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 300 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3_250	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 250 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.3_200	Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 200 m (mV/V)	1:5000
8.4_300	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
8.4_250	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 250 m	1:5000
8.4_200	Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 200 m	1:5000
8.6_300	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 300 m	1:5000
8.6_250	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 250 m	1:5000
8.6_200	Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 200 m	1:5000
10.0	Geophysical Interpretation	1:5000

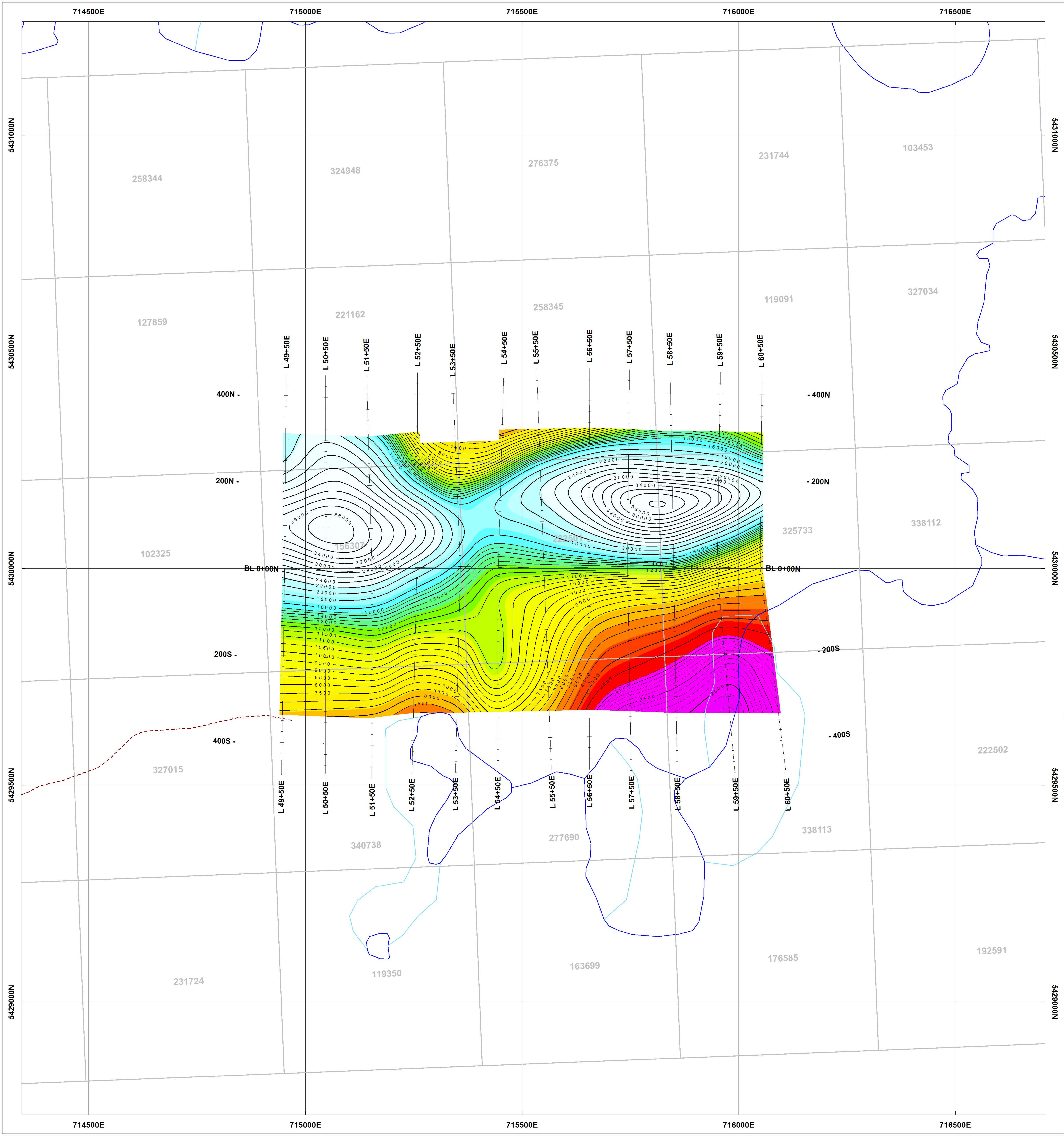
Vertical sections are bound, and colour maps are inserted in pouches at the end of this report. Our Quality Control System requires every final map to be inspected by at least two qualified persons before being approved and included within a final report.

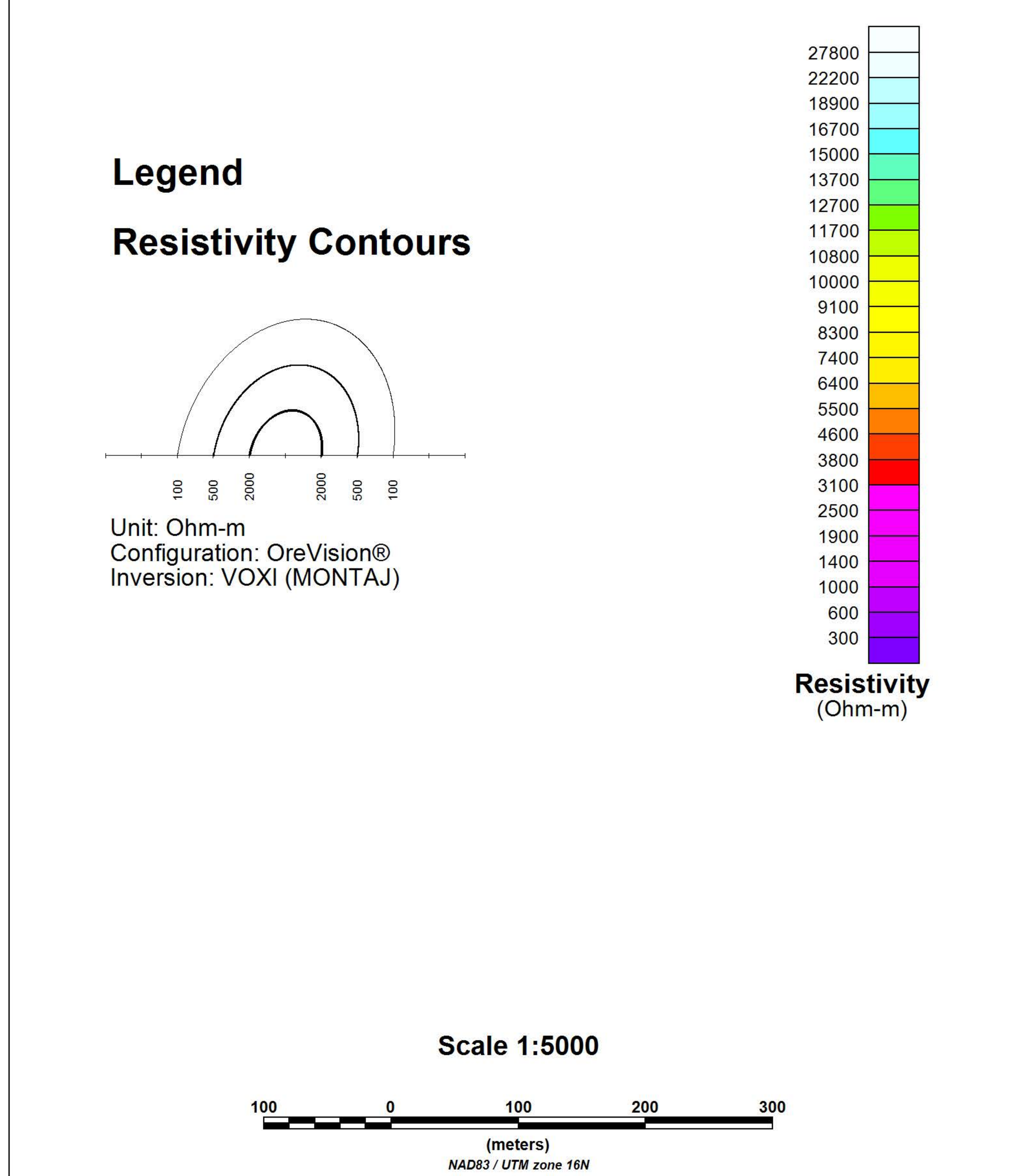
OreVision® Survey

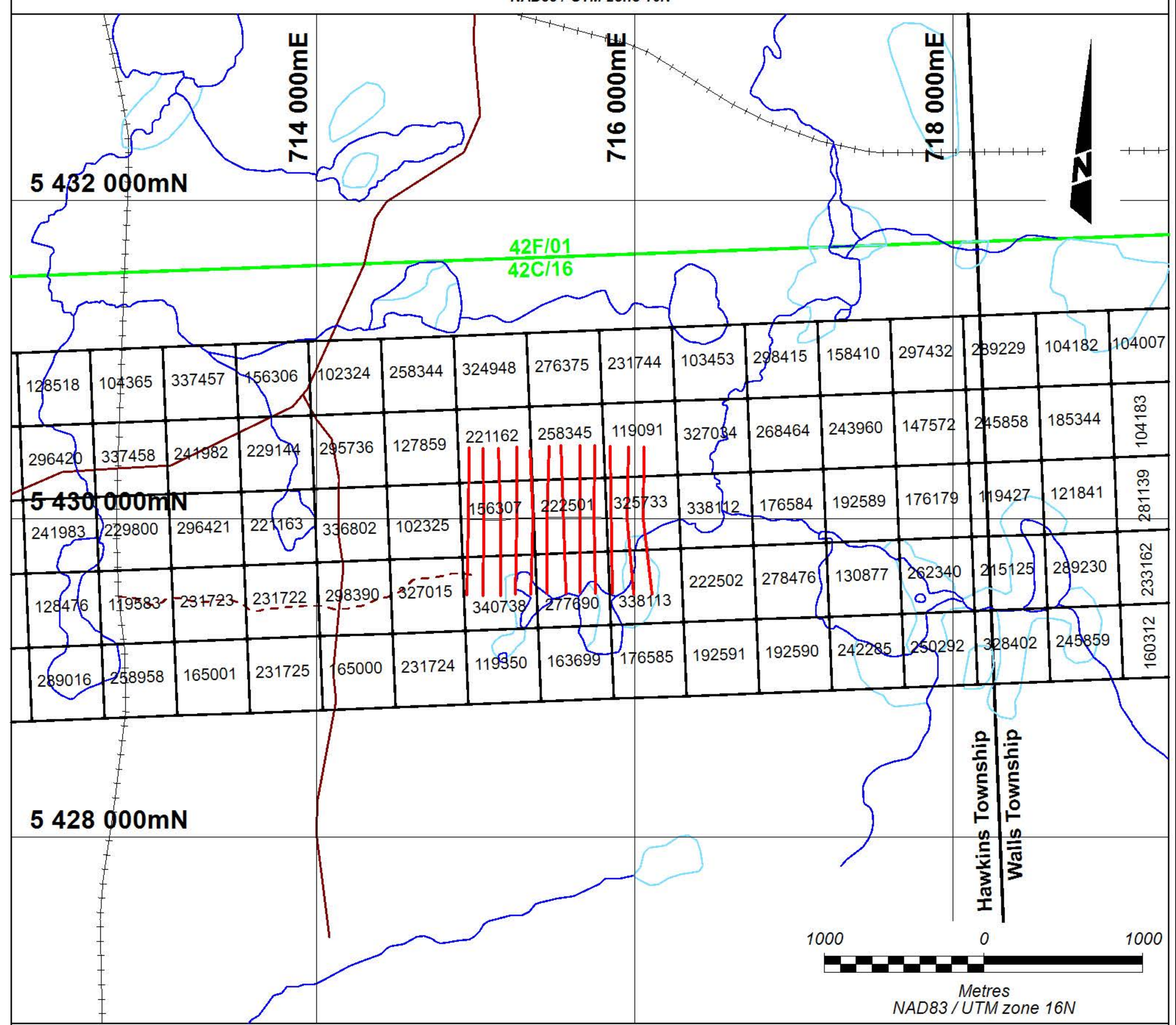
Vertical sections from 3D Inversions with Proposed DDH



Legend
OreVision® Survey
Follow-up Chargeable Targets...
... priority 1
... priority 2
... priority 3
None
Target Elevation (m) ASL (Above Sea Level)
Chargeable Only Source
Questionable Continuity
Definite Continuity
Conductive Source
Questionable Continuity
Definite Continuity
Resistive Source
Questionable Continuity
Definite Continuity
Resistive Zone (Ohm-m)
Magnetic Survey
Magnetic High Trend
Definite Continuity
Magnetic Body Outline
Negative Anomaly
Miscellaneous Symbols
Recommended DDH
Geophysically Inferred Fault / Shear
Au Showing
AEM Conductor - Weak
Scale 1:5000
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N
714500E
715000E
715500E
716000E
716500E
5431000N
5430500N
5430000N
5429500N
5429000N
400N
200N
BL 0+00N
200S
400S
HK-01
HK-02
HK-03
HK-04
HK-05
HK-06
HK-07
HK-08
HK-09
HK-10
HK-11
HK-12
F1
F2
5 432 000mN
5 430 000mN
5 428 000mN
714 000mE
716 000mE
718 000mE
42F/01
42C/16
Hawkins Township
Walls Township
Metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario
Geophysical Interpretation
Interpreted by: P. Coles, P.Geo. 2020/02
Surveyed by: Abitibi Geophysics Inc. 2020/01
Verified by: C. Phaneuf, P.Geo. 2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16
Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009
Map no: 10.0
ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS





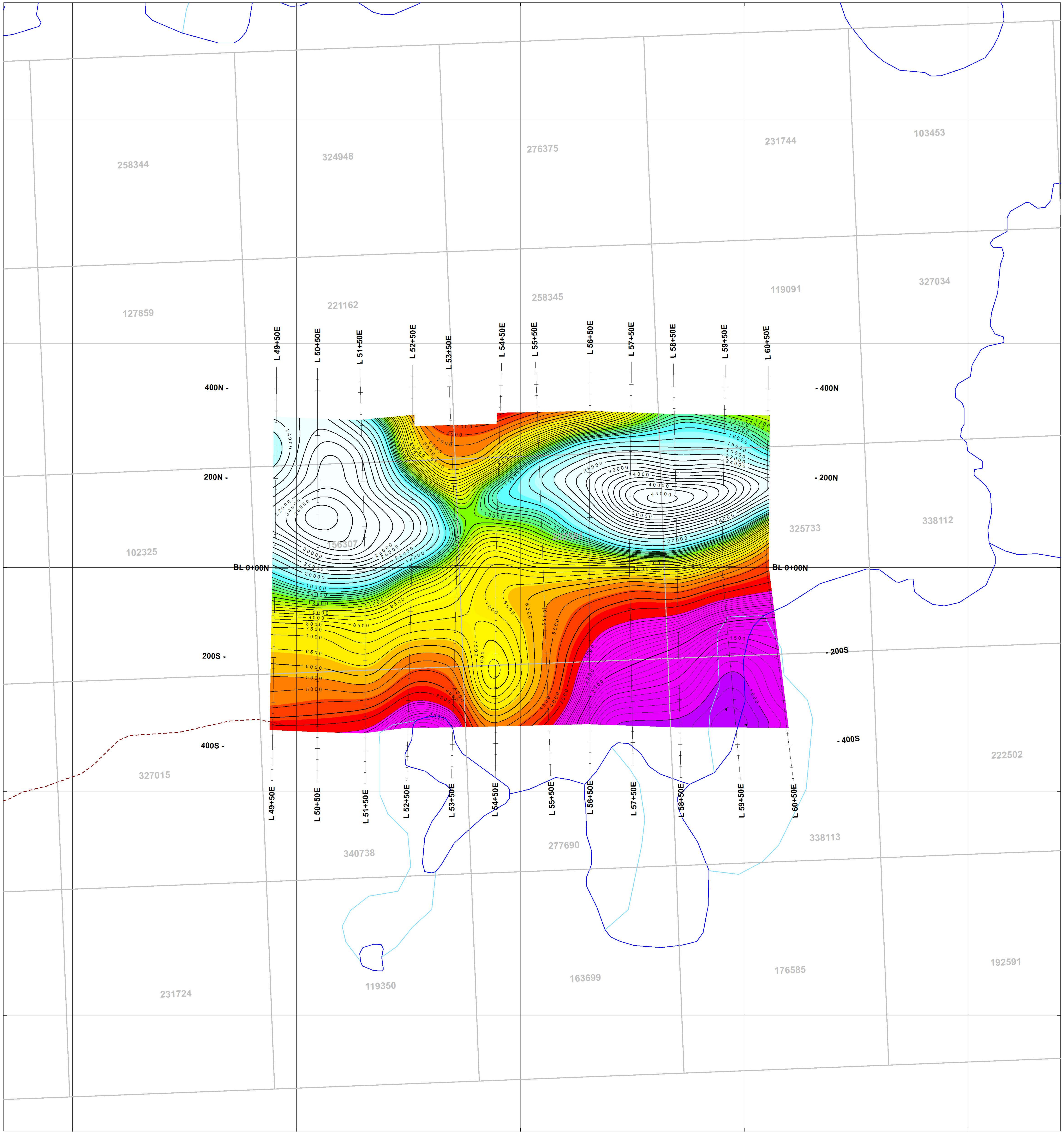


5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 200 m
(Ohm-m)

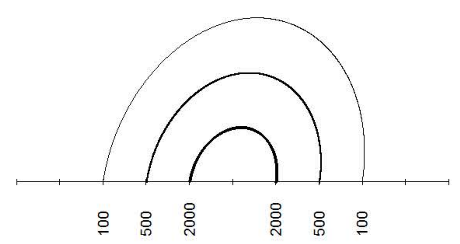
Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.2_200

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

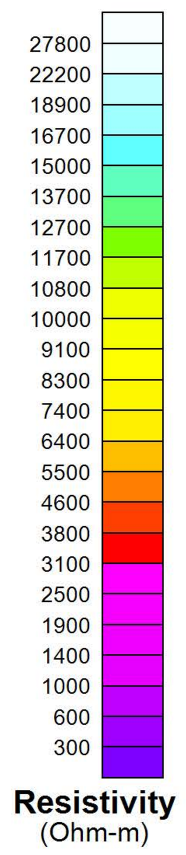


Legend

Resistivity Contours

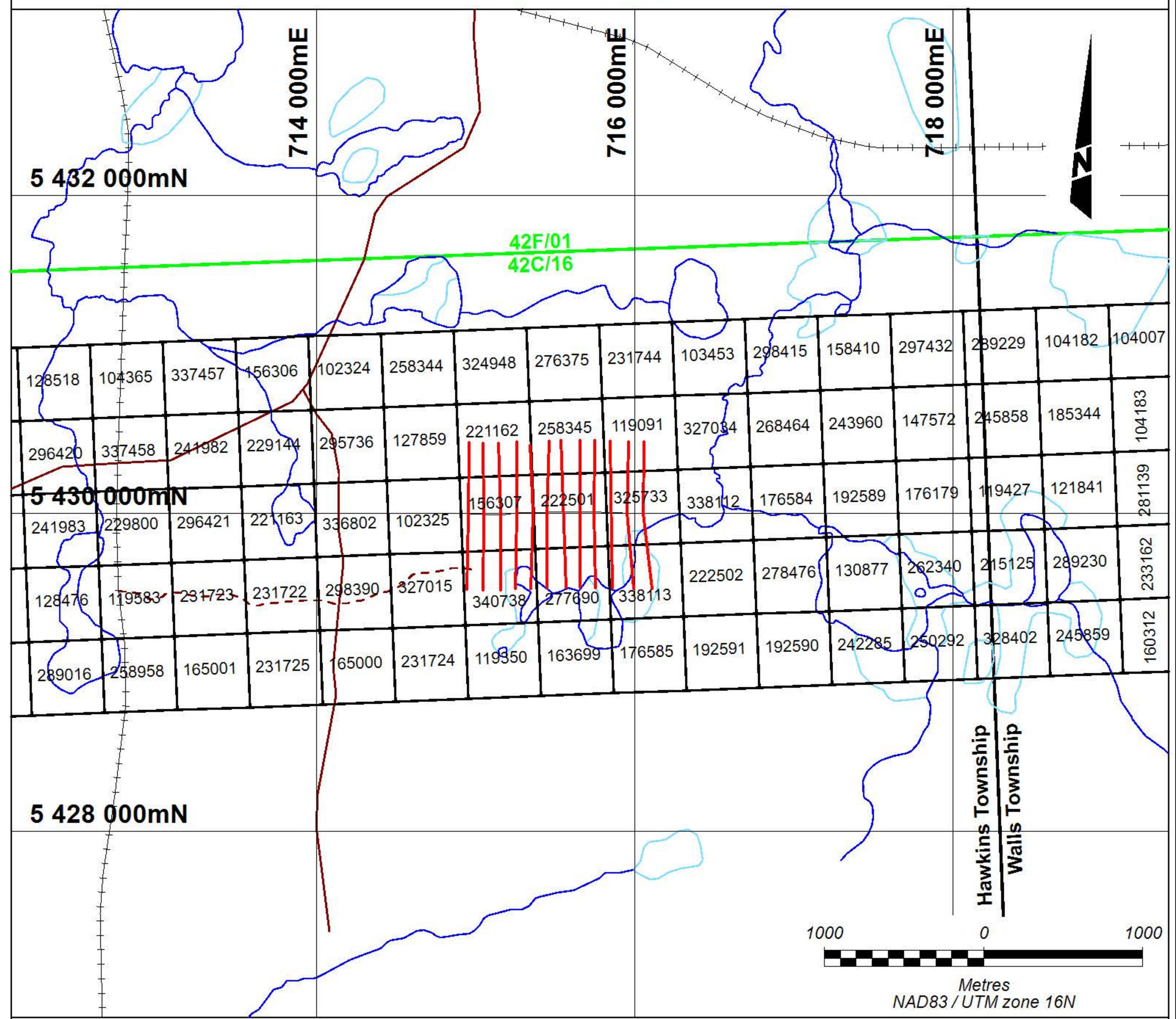


Unit: Ohm-m
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

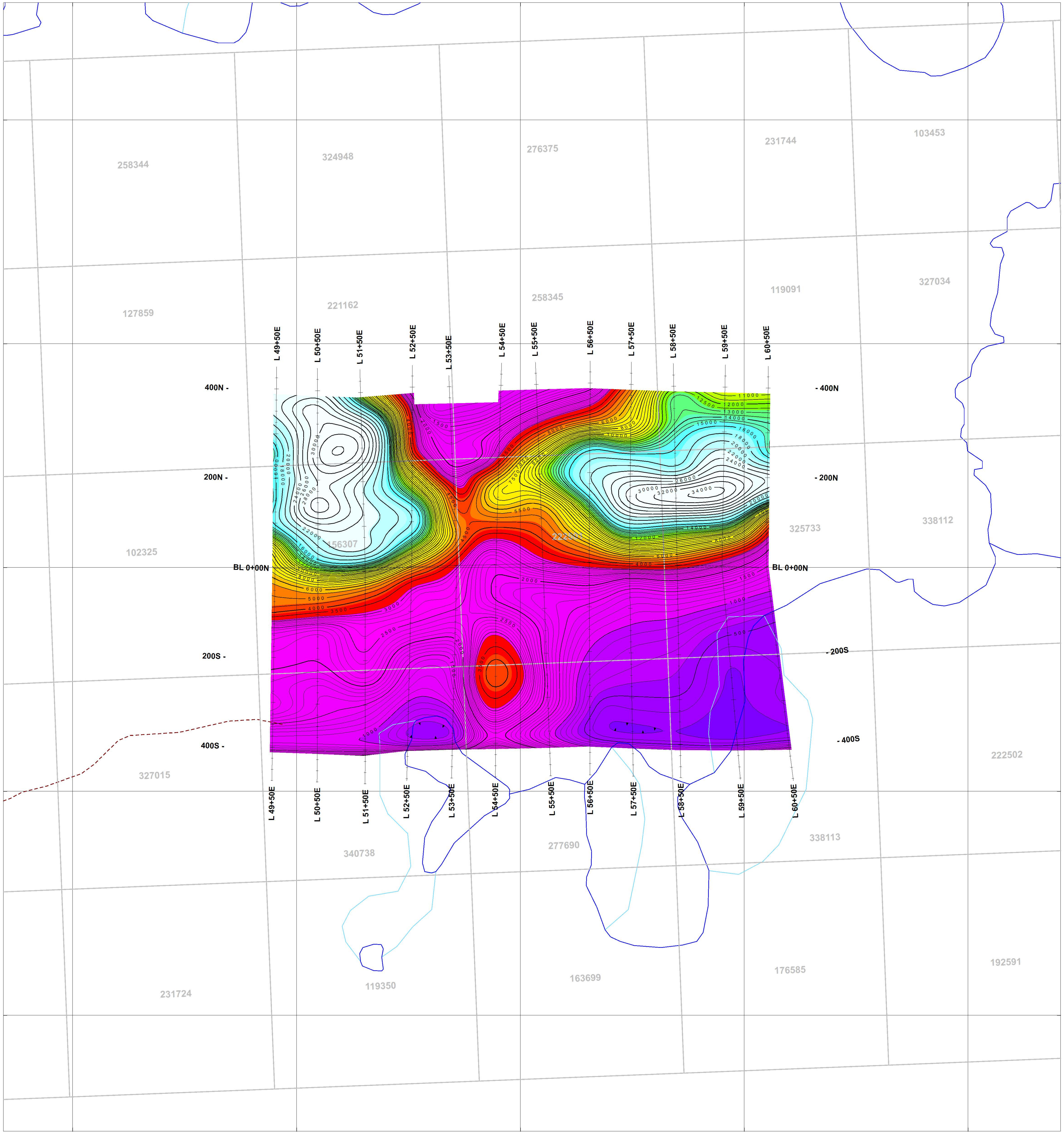


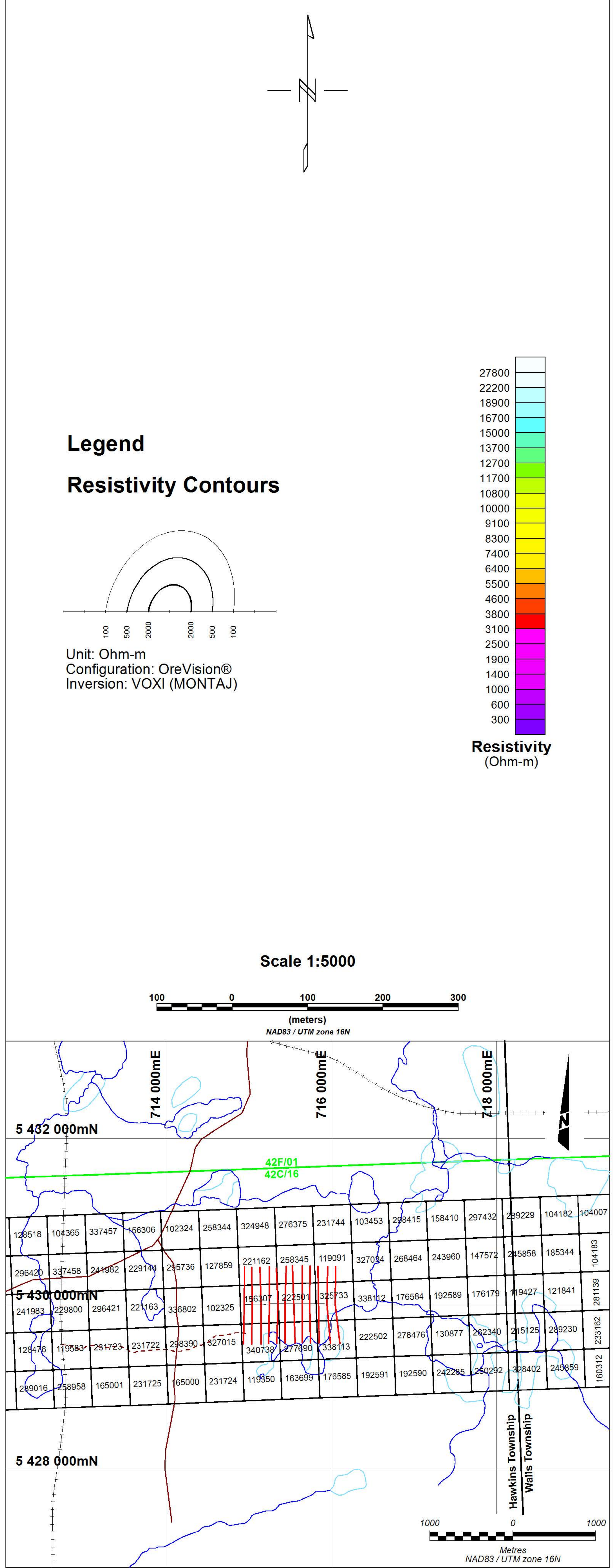
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 250 m
(Ohm-m)

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.2_250

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



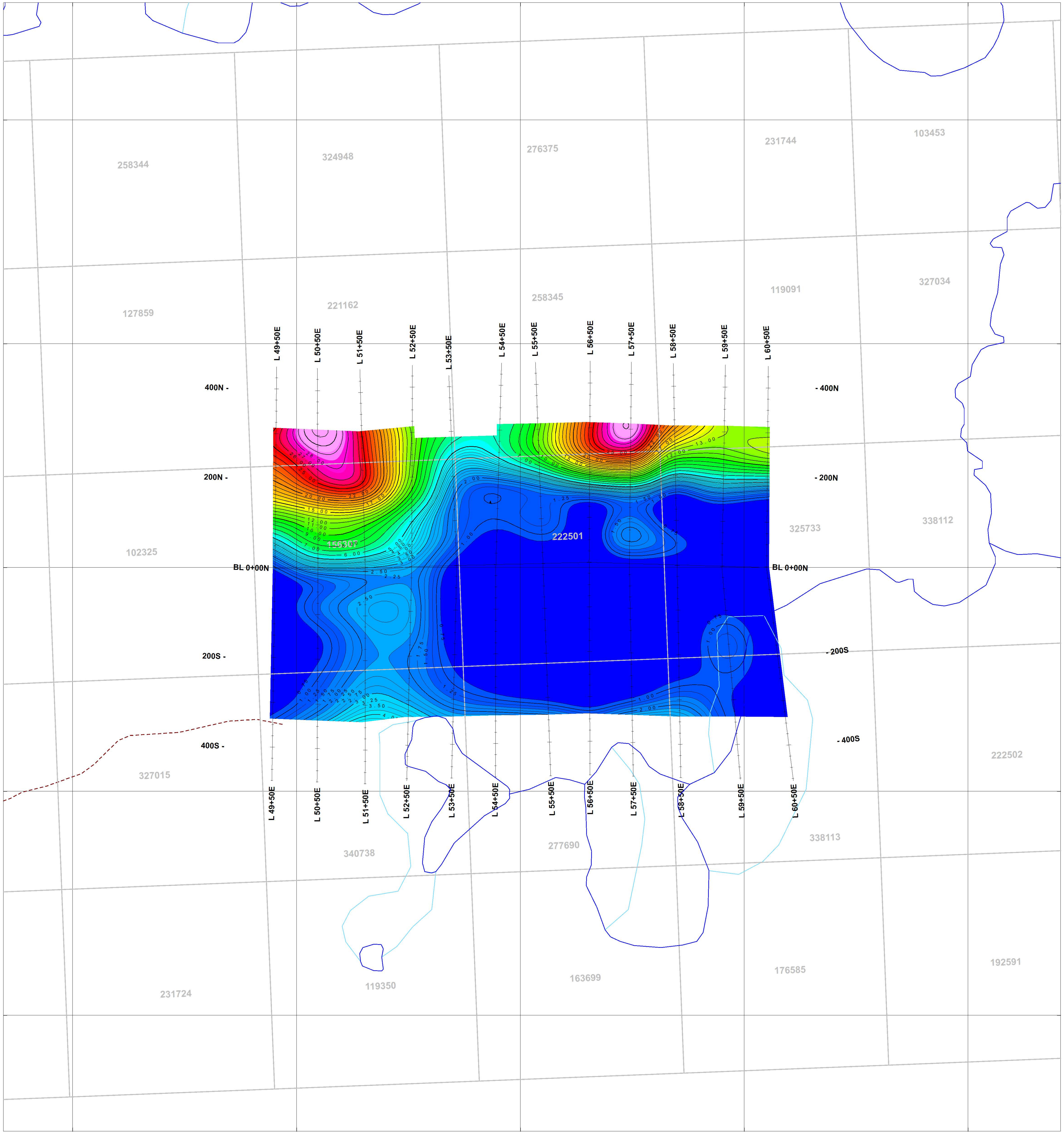


5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Inverted Resistivity at an Elevation of 300 m (Ohm-m)

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.2_300

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Legend

Chargeability Contours

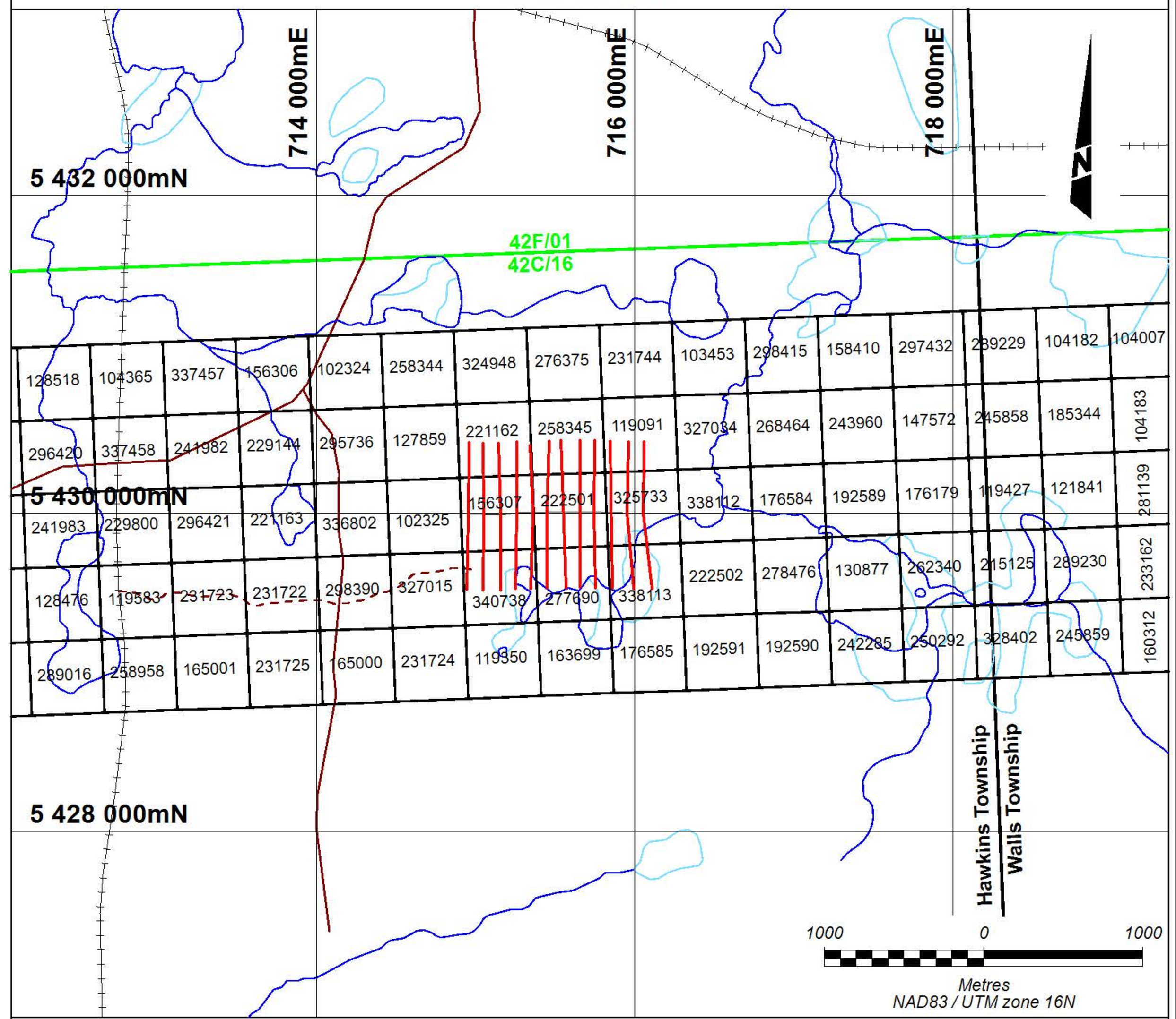
Unit: mV/V
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)

Chargeability (mV/V): 29.25, 28.50, 27.75, 27.00, 26.25, 25.50, 24.75, 23.75, 23.00, 22.25, 21.50, 20.75, 20.00, 19.25, 18.50, 17.75, 17.00, 16.25, 15.50, 14.50, 13.75, 13.00, 12.25, 11.50, 10.75, 10.00, 9.25, 8.50, 7.75, 7.00, 6.25, 5.50, 4.50, 3.75, 3.00, 2.25, 1.50, 0.75

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300 (meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

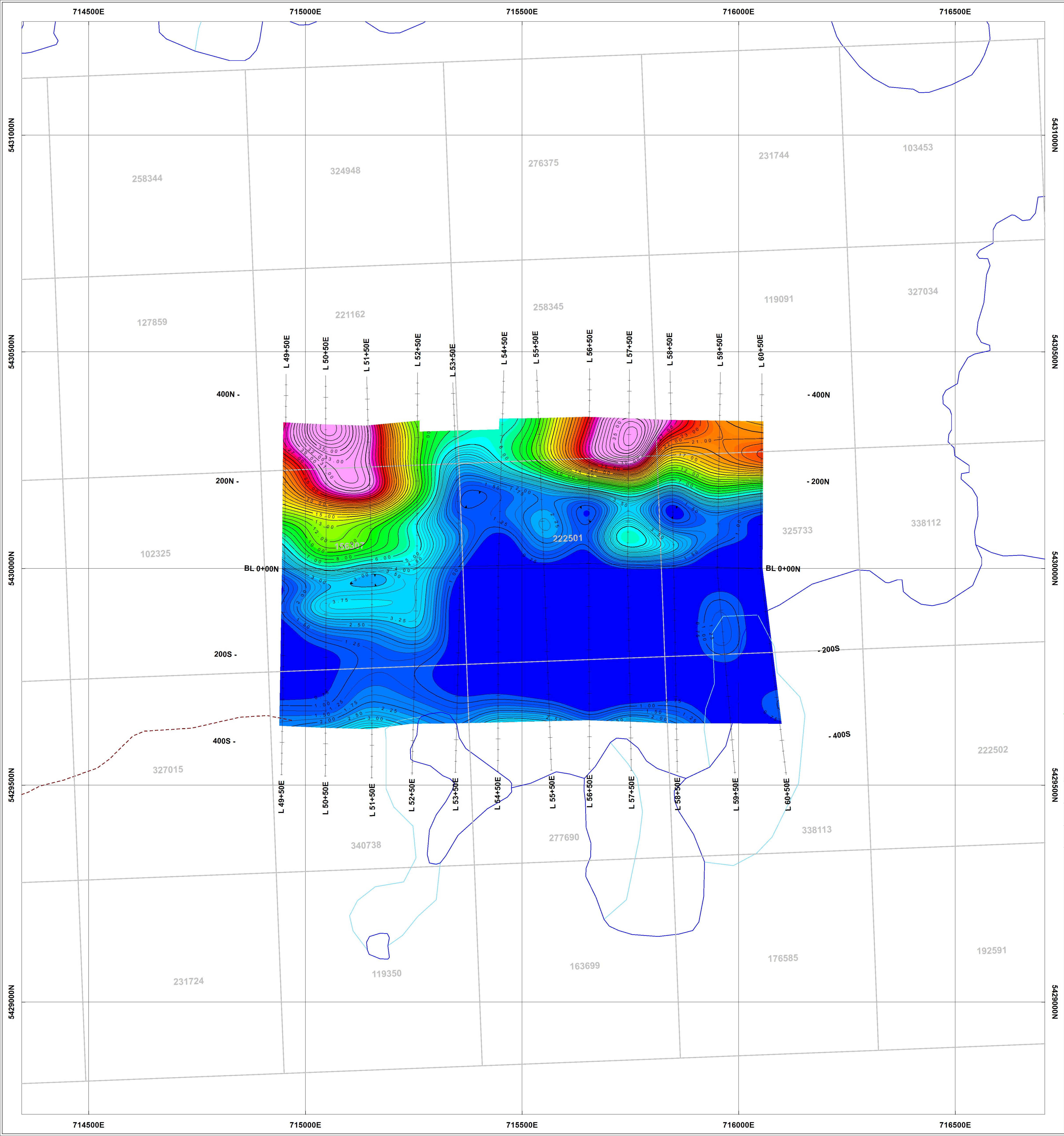


5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 200 m (mV/V)

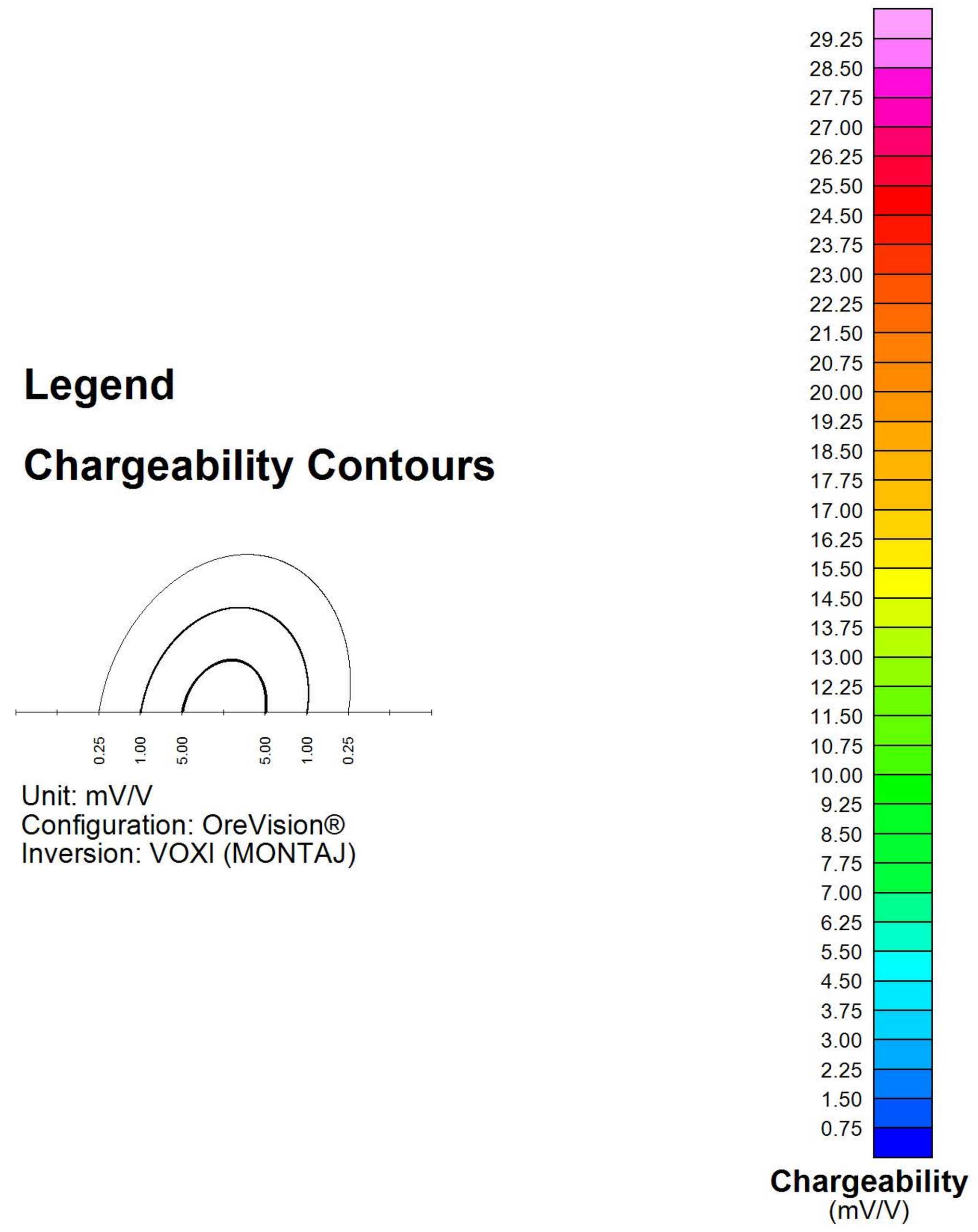
Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.3_200

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Legend

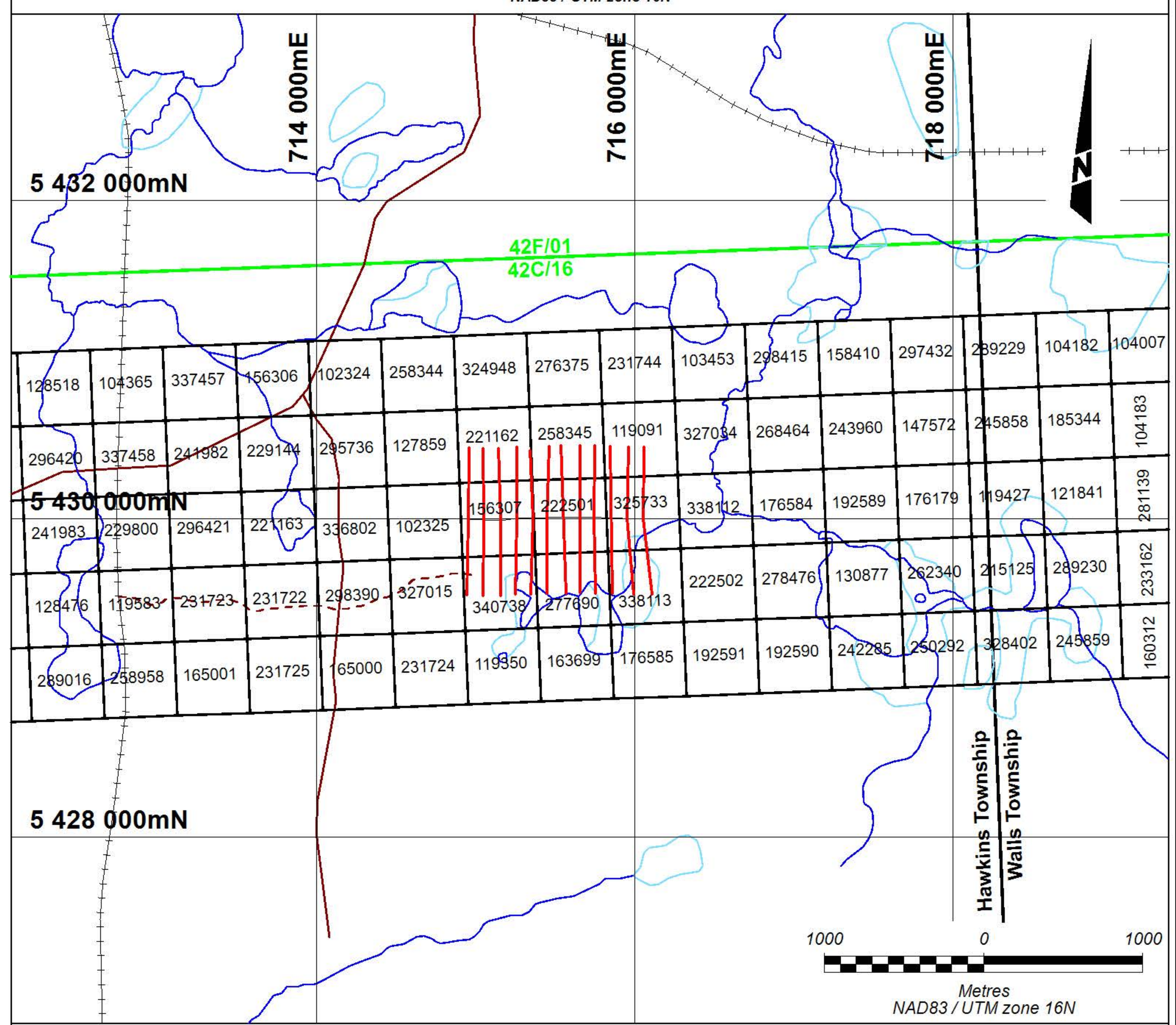
Chargeability Contours



Unit: mV/V
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

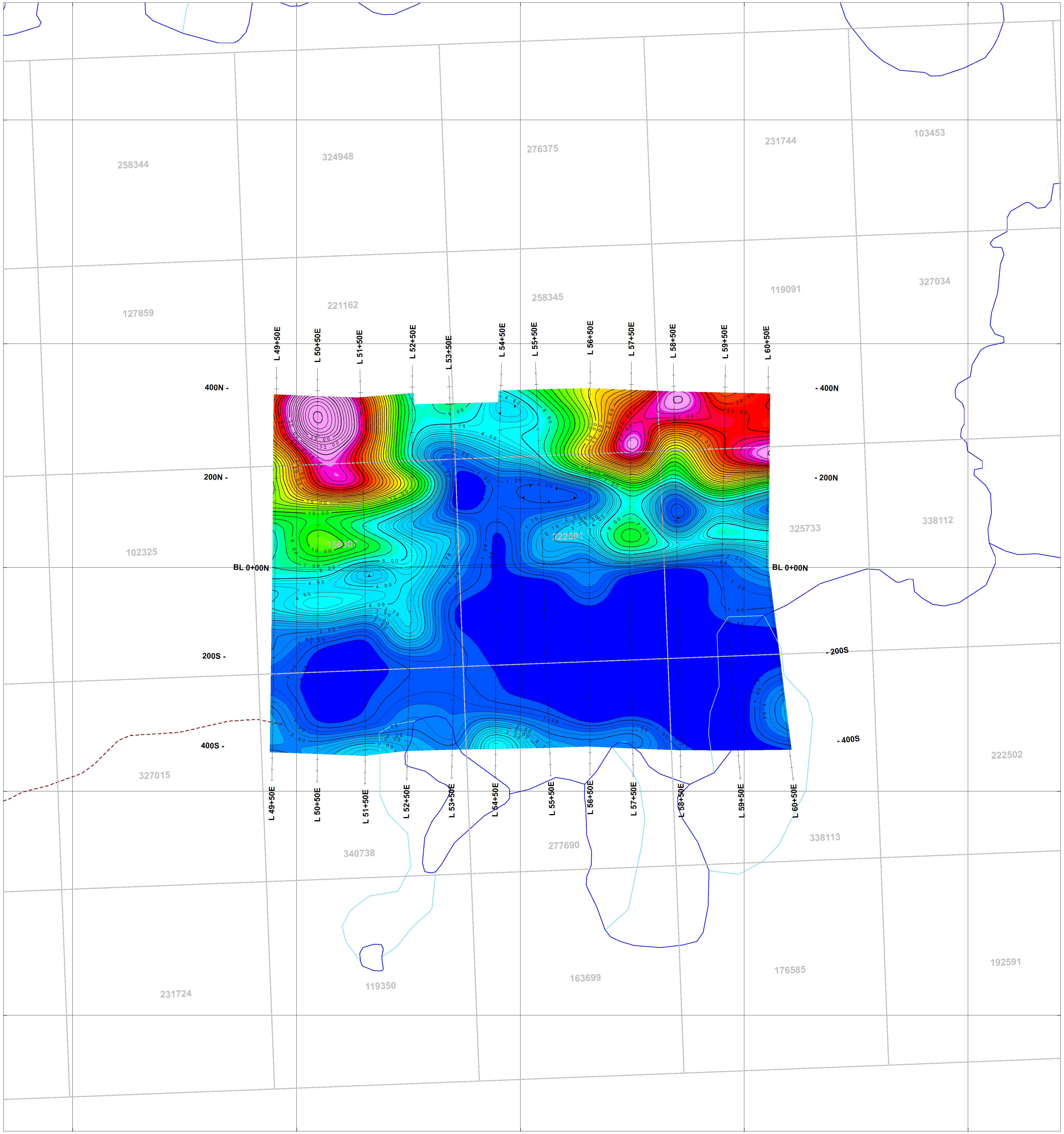


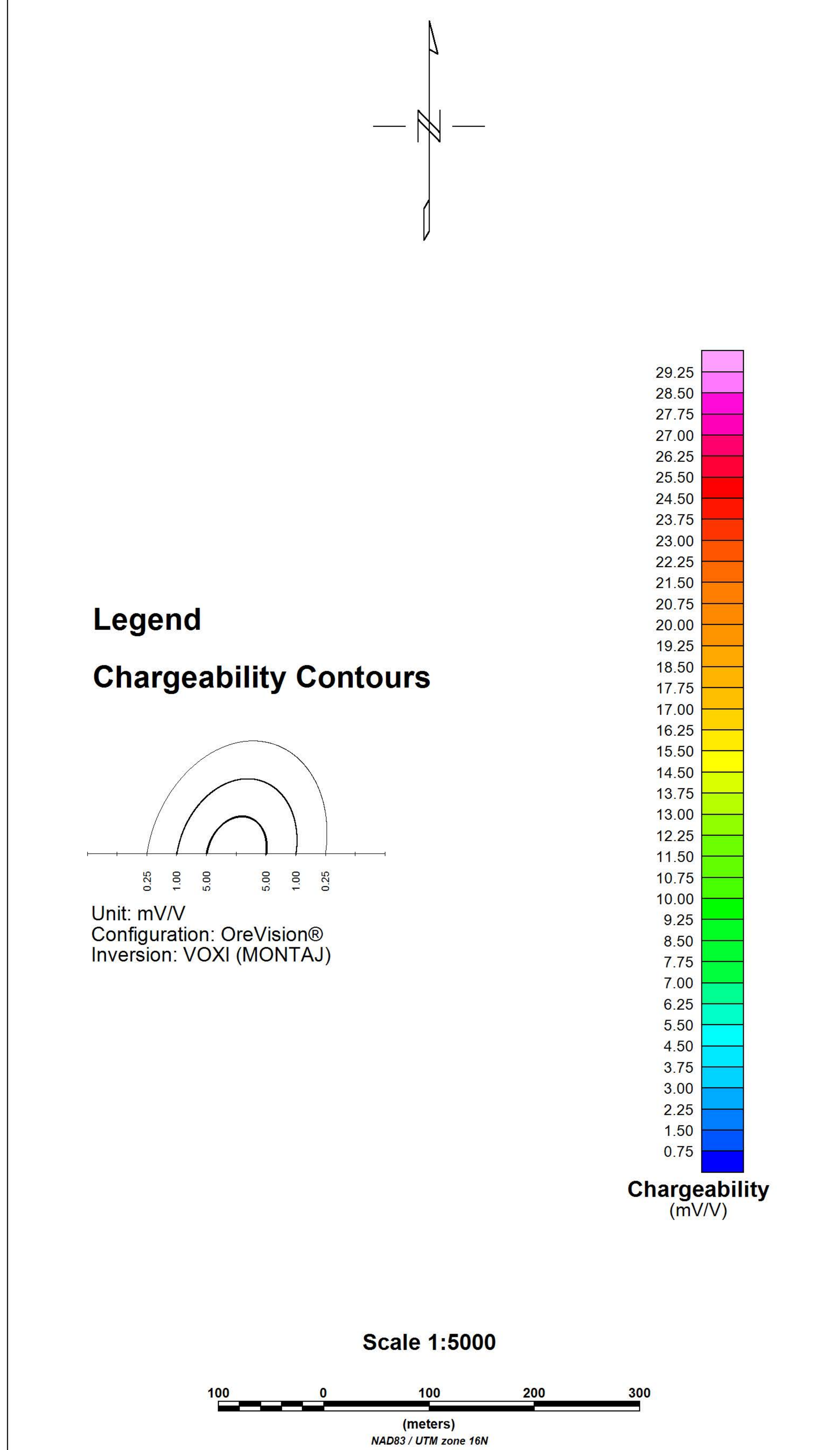
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

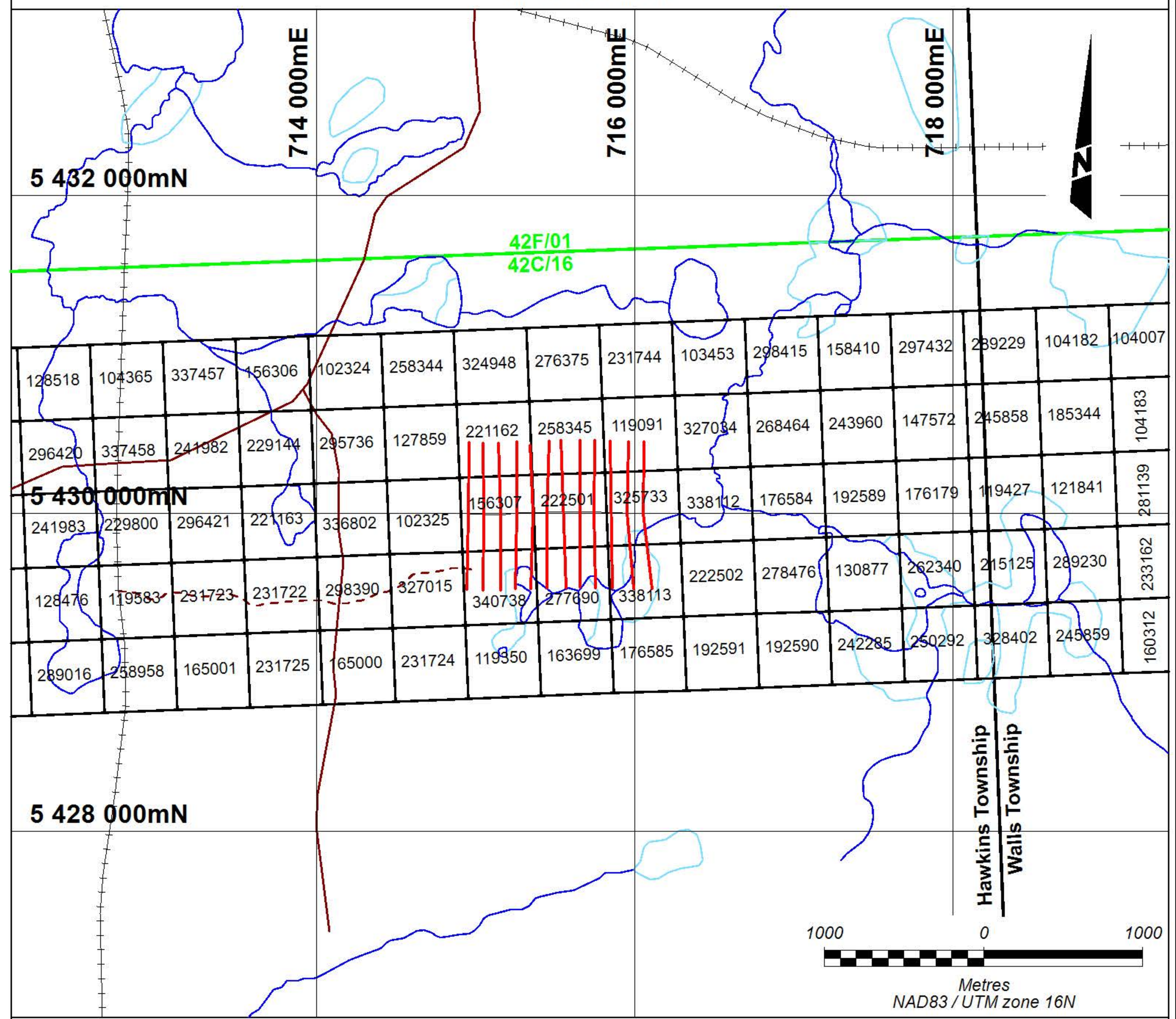
OreVision® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 250 m (mV/V)

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.3_250

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS





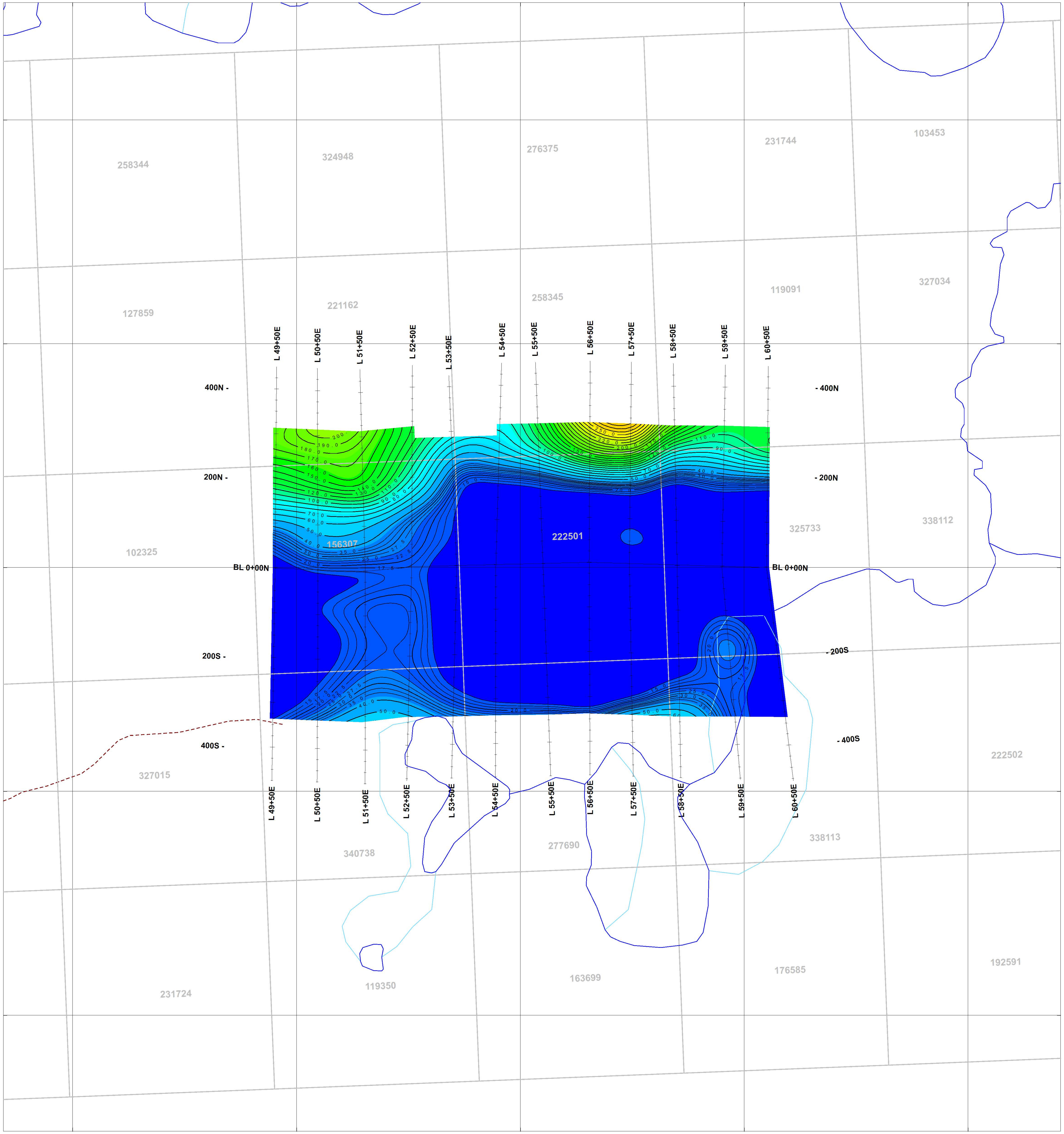


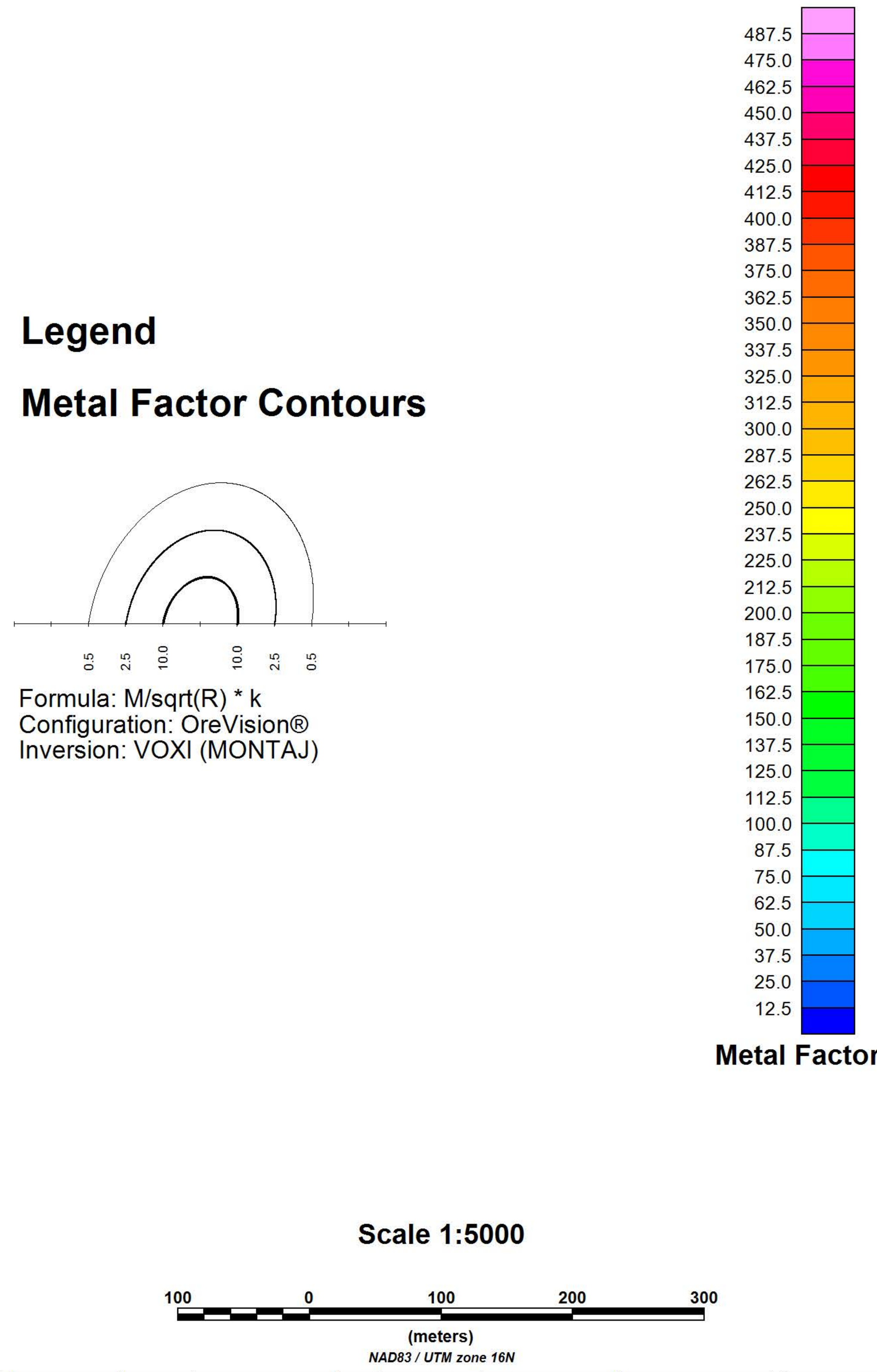
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

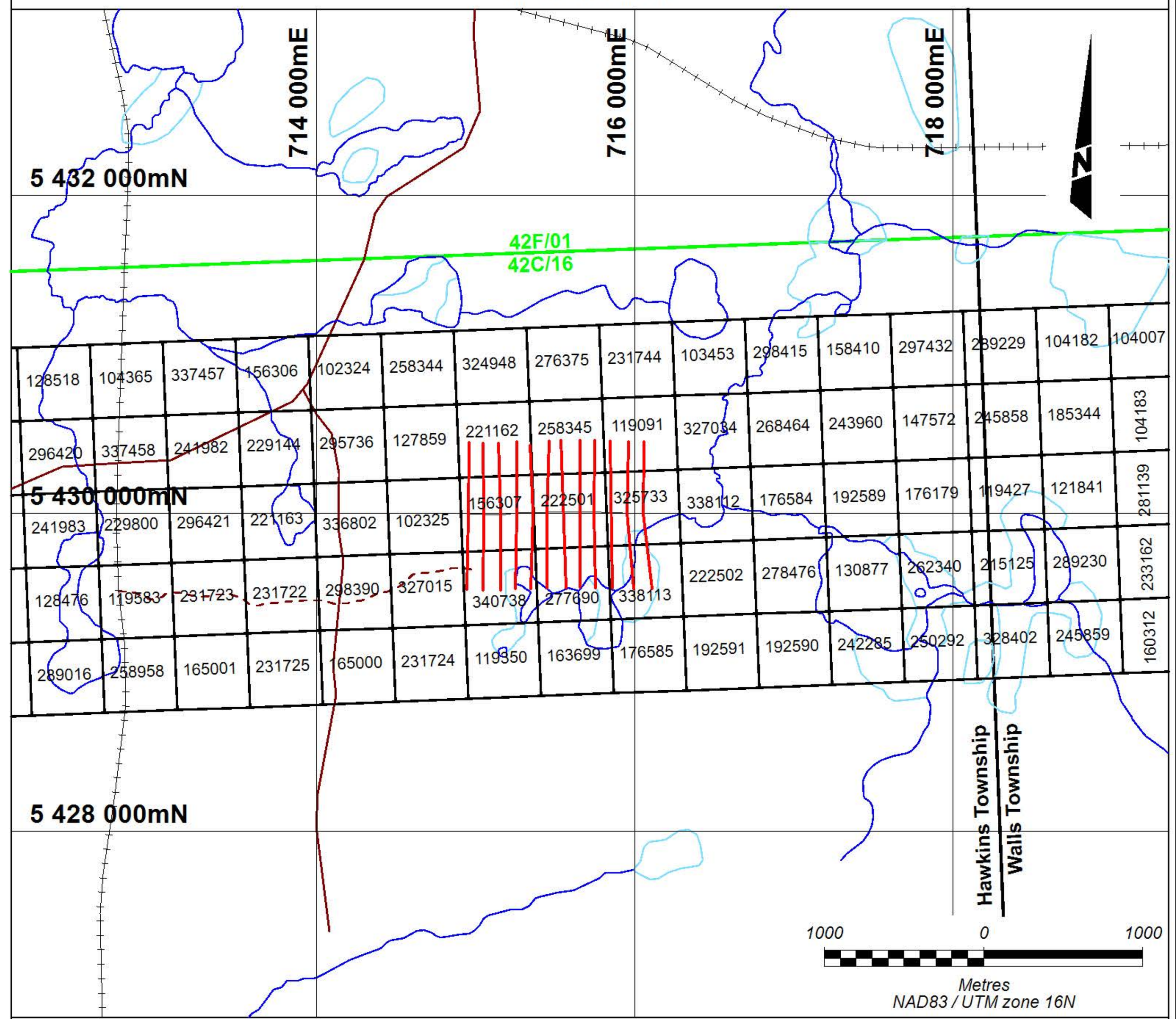
OreVision® Survey
Inverted Chargeability at an Elevation of 300 m
(mV/V)

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.3_300

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS





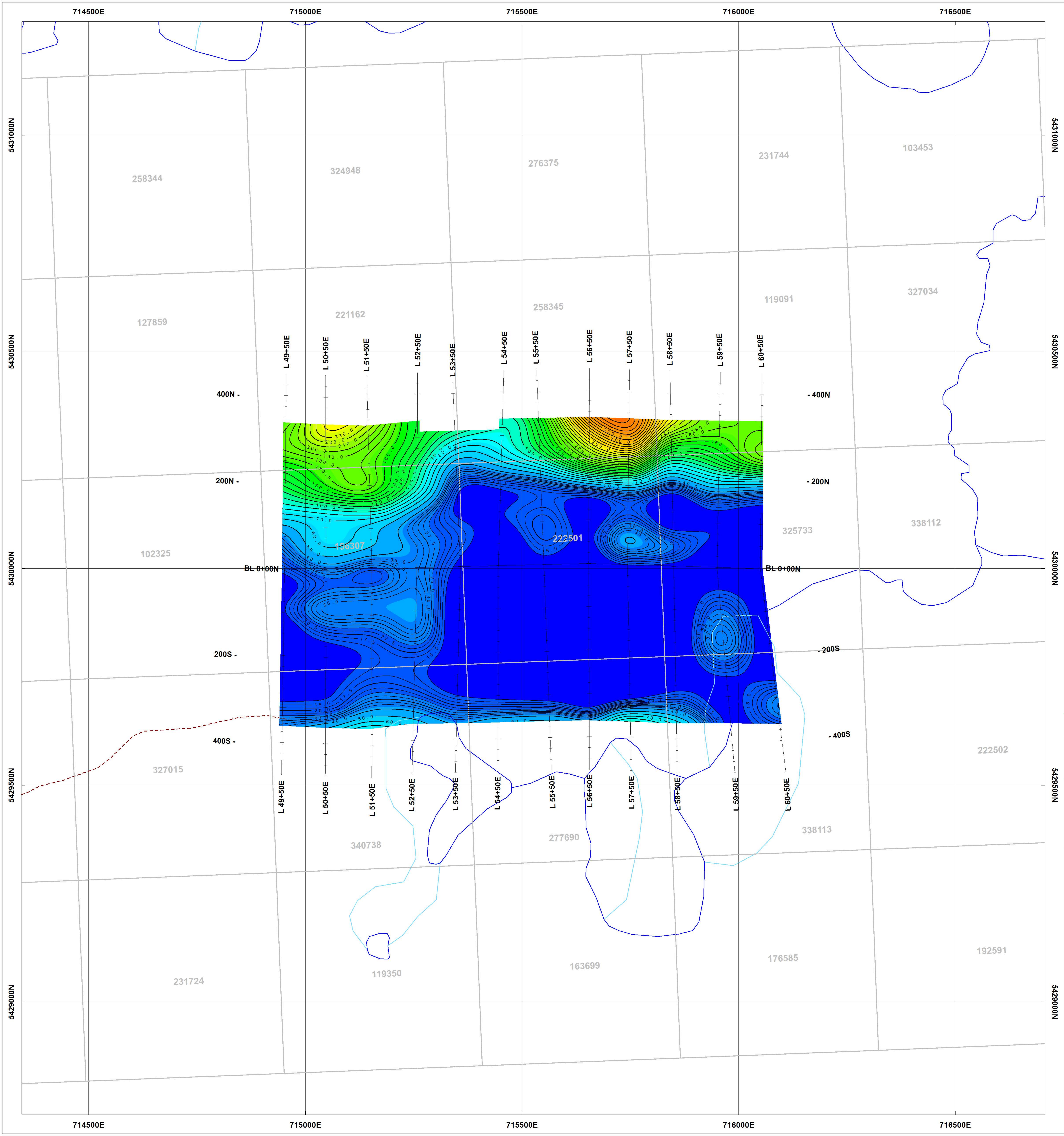


5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 200 m

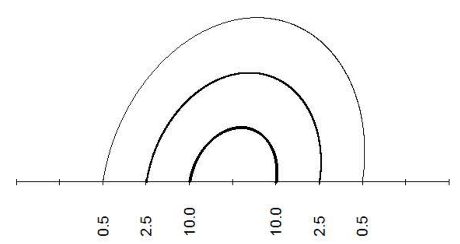
Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.4_200

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

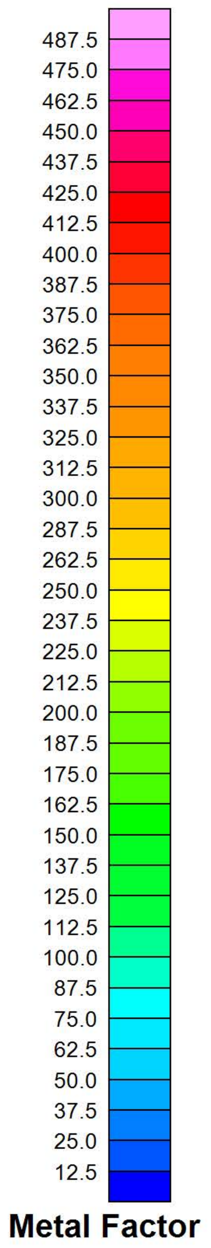


Legend

Metal Factor Contours

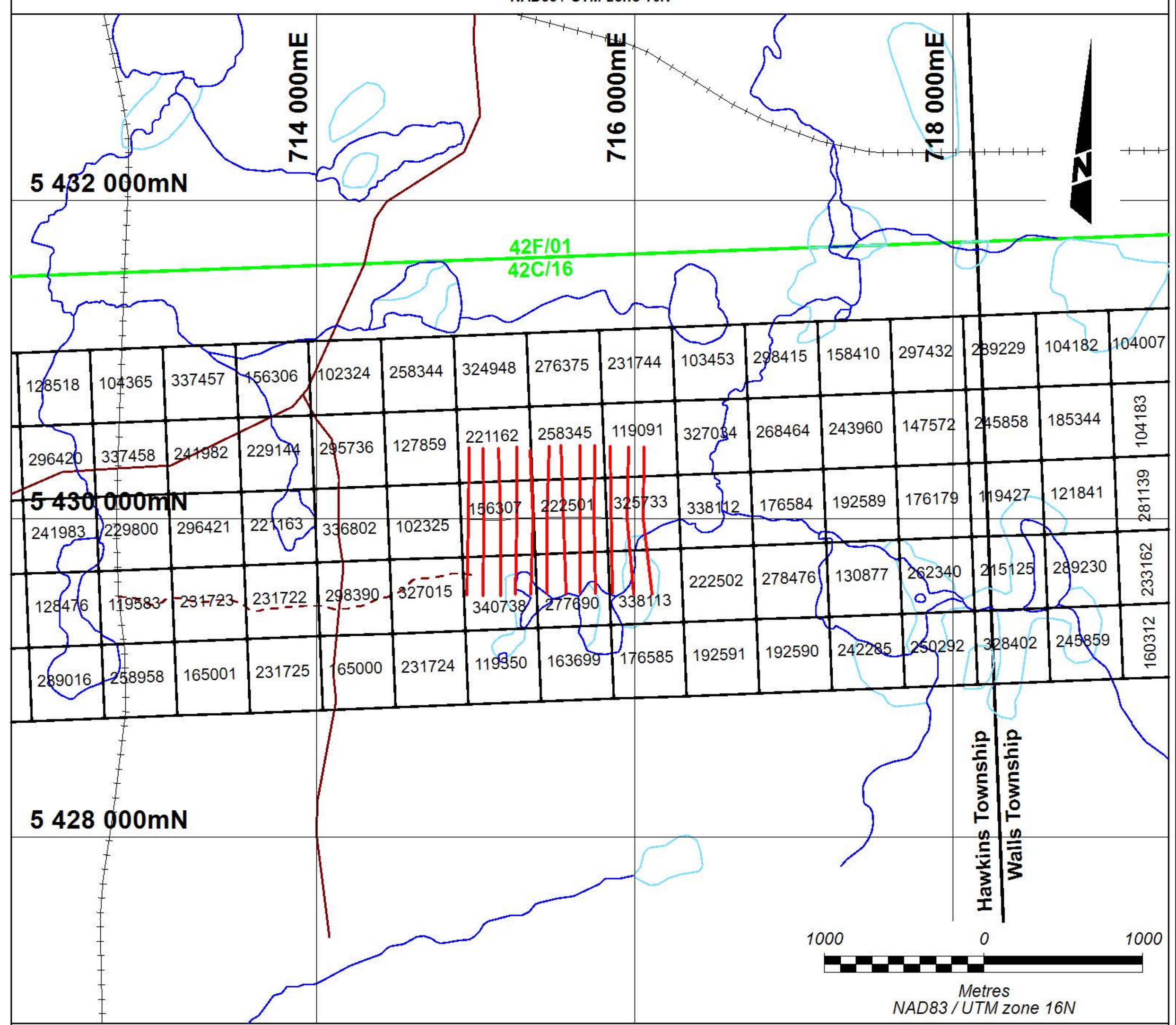


Formula: M/sqrt(R) * k
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

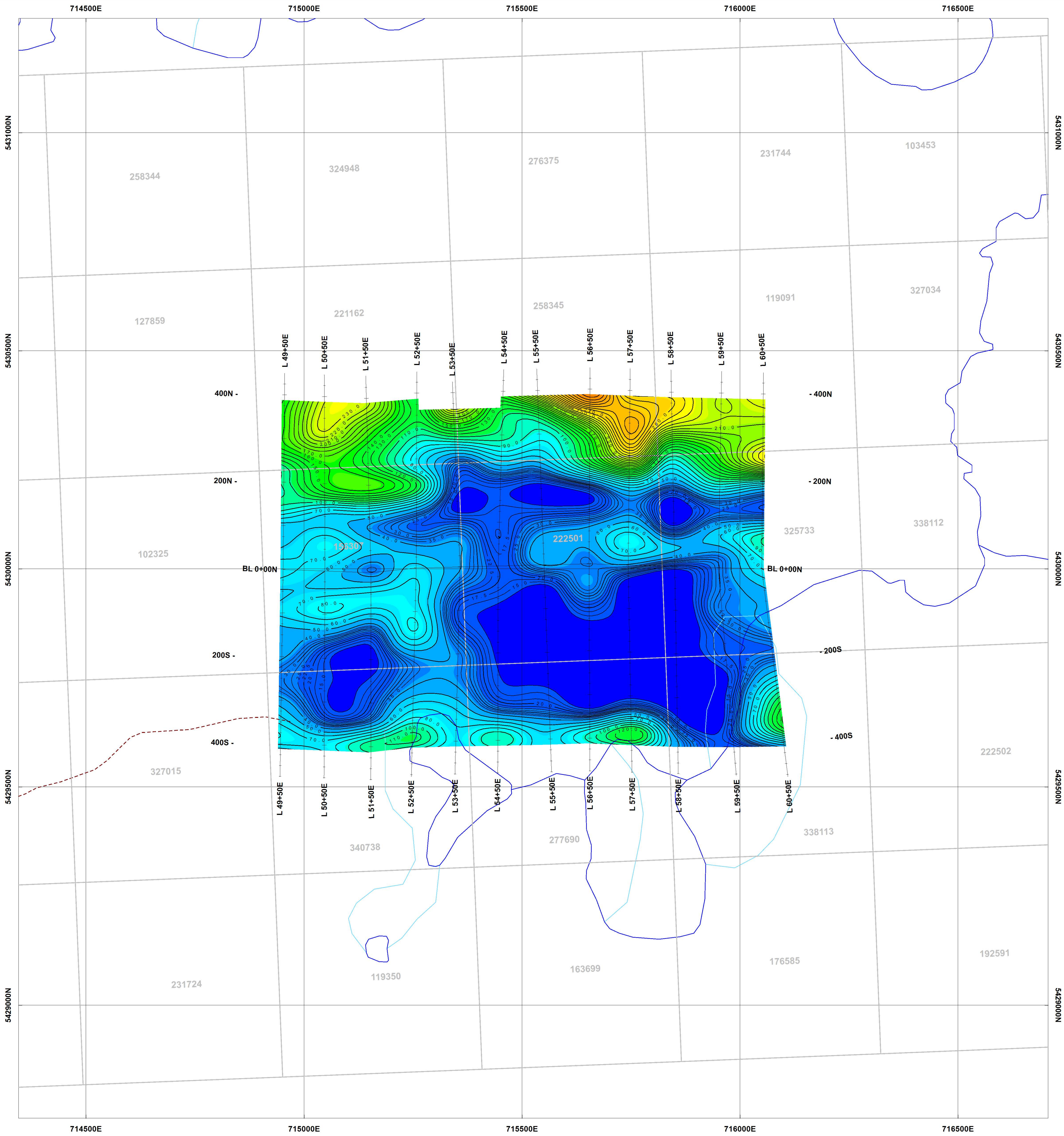


5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 250 m

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.4_250

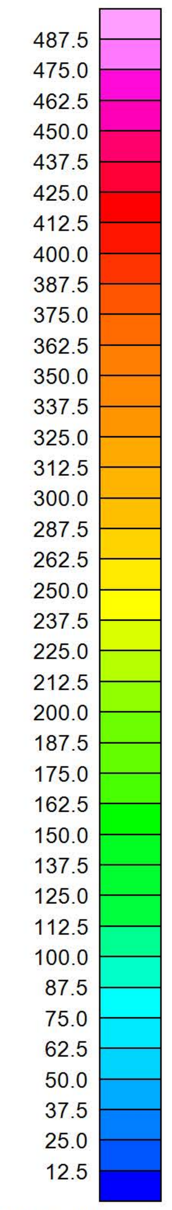
ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS



Legend

Metal Factor Contours

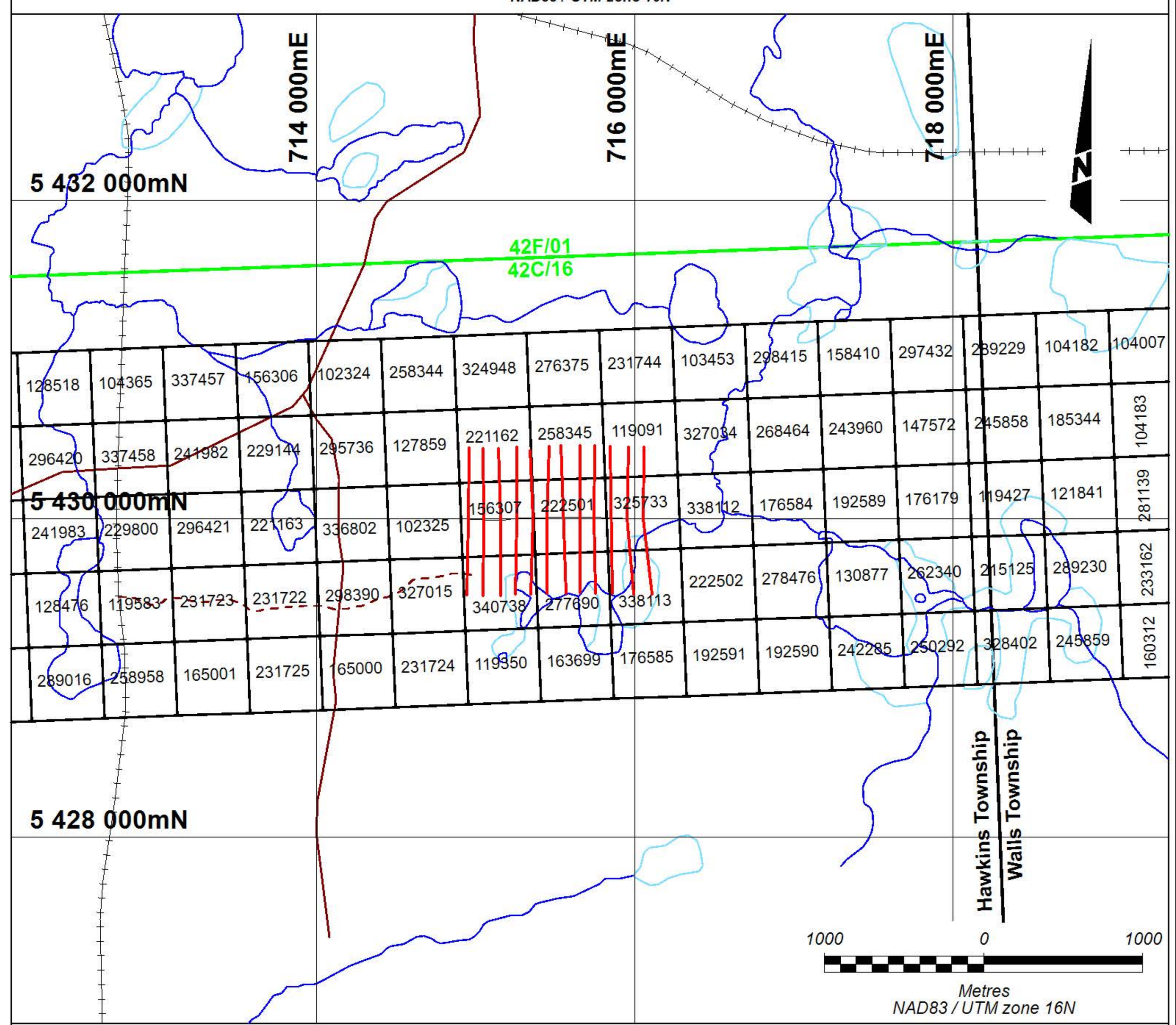
Formula: M/sqrt(R) * k
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)



Metal Factor

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

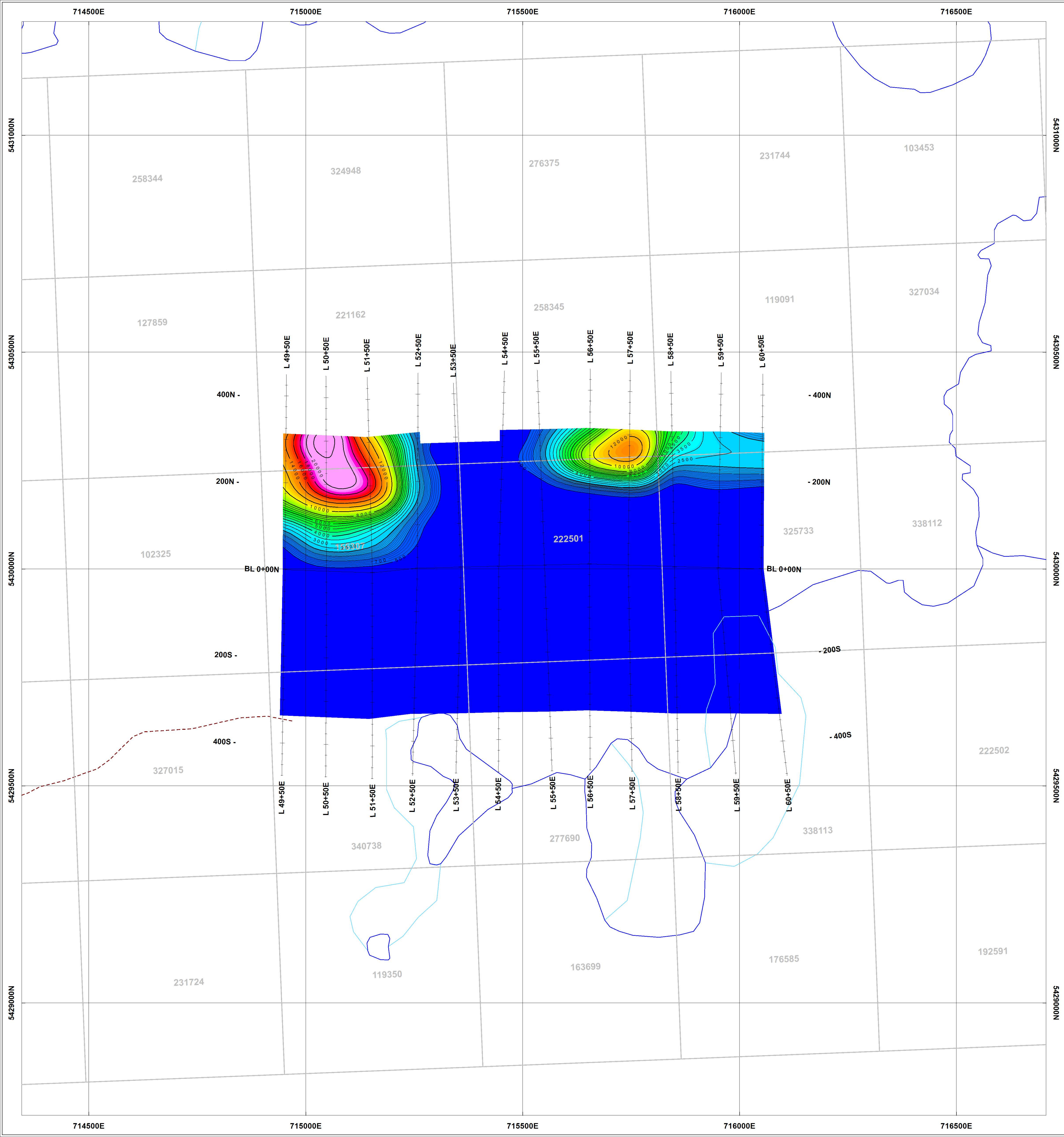


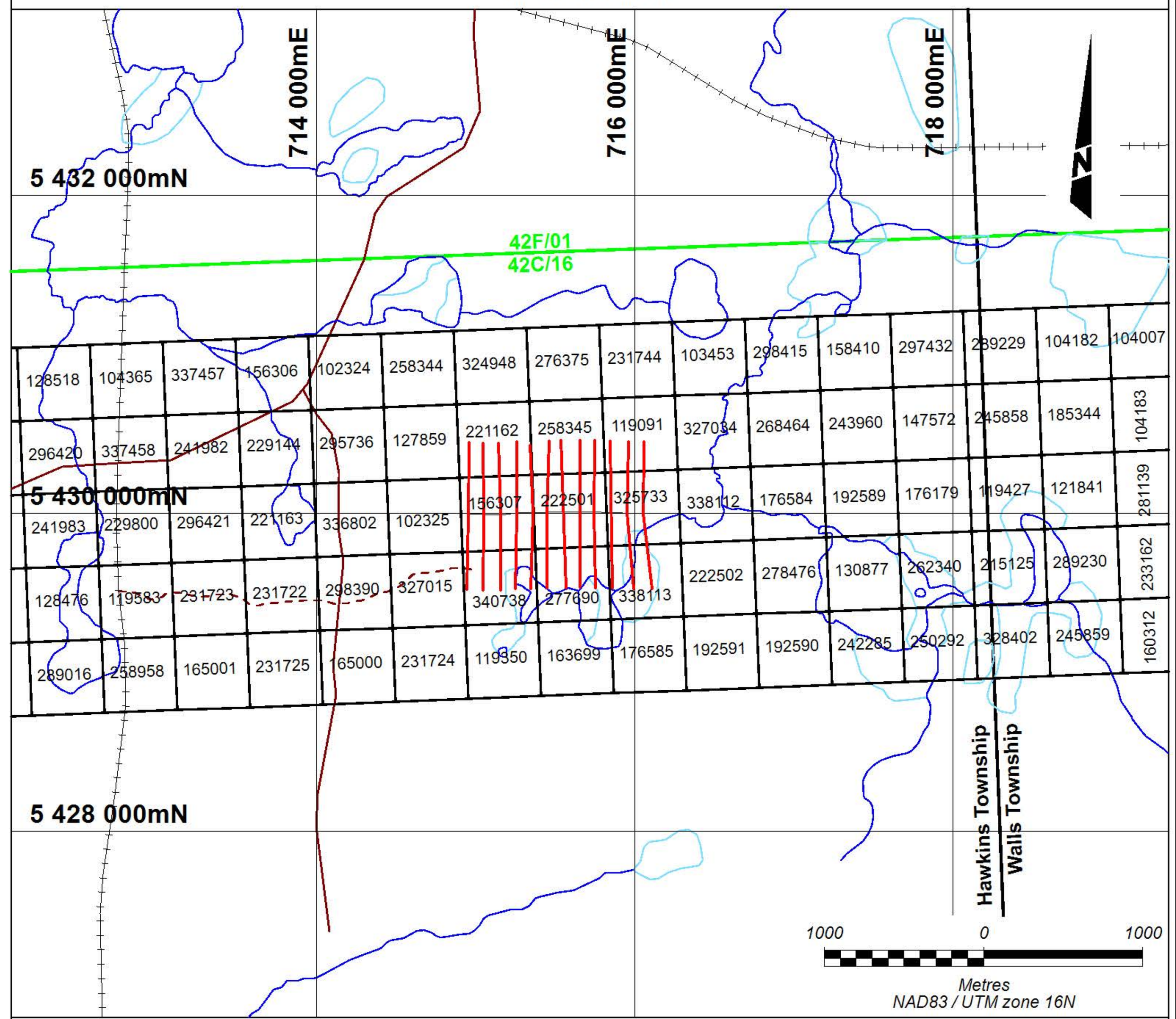
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Calculated Metal Factor at an Elevation of 300 m

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.4_300

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS





Legend

Gold Index Contours

Formula: M²*R / k
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)

19490, 18950, 18450, 17950, 17450, 16900, 16400, 15900, 15400, 14850, 14350, 13850, 13350, 12800, 12300, 11800, 11300, 10750, 10250, 9750, 9250, 8700, 8200, 7700, 7200, 6650, 6150, 5650, 5150, 4600, 4100, 3600, 3100, 2550, 2000, 1500, 1000, 500

Gold Index

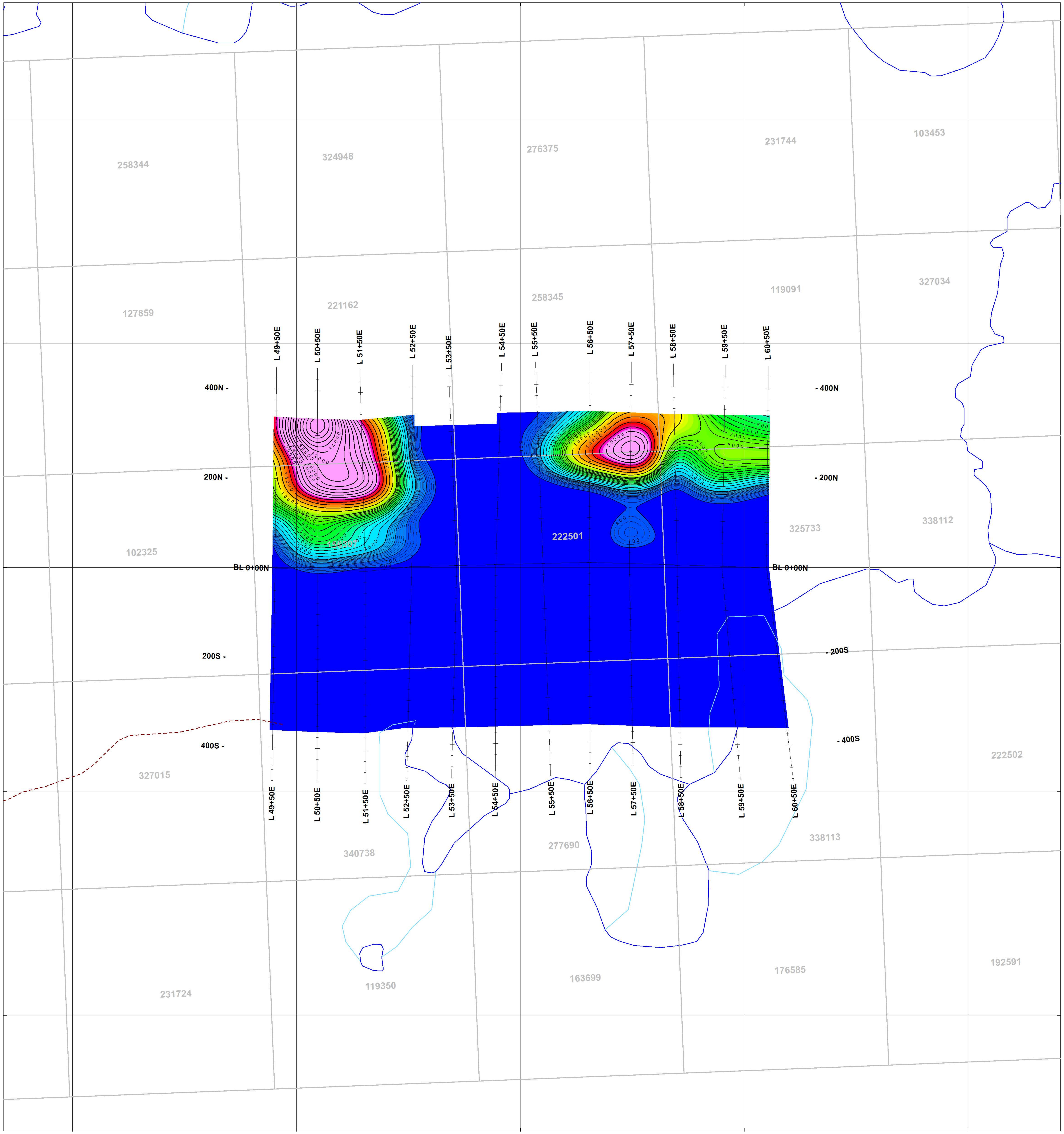
Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 200 m

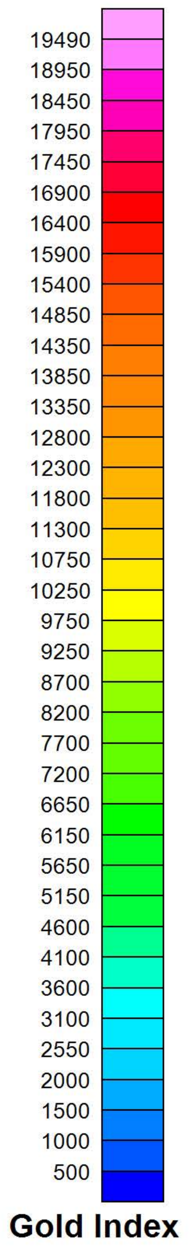
Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.6_200



Legend

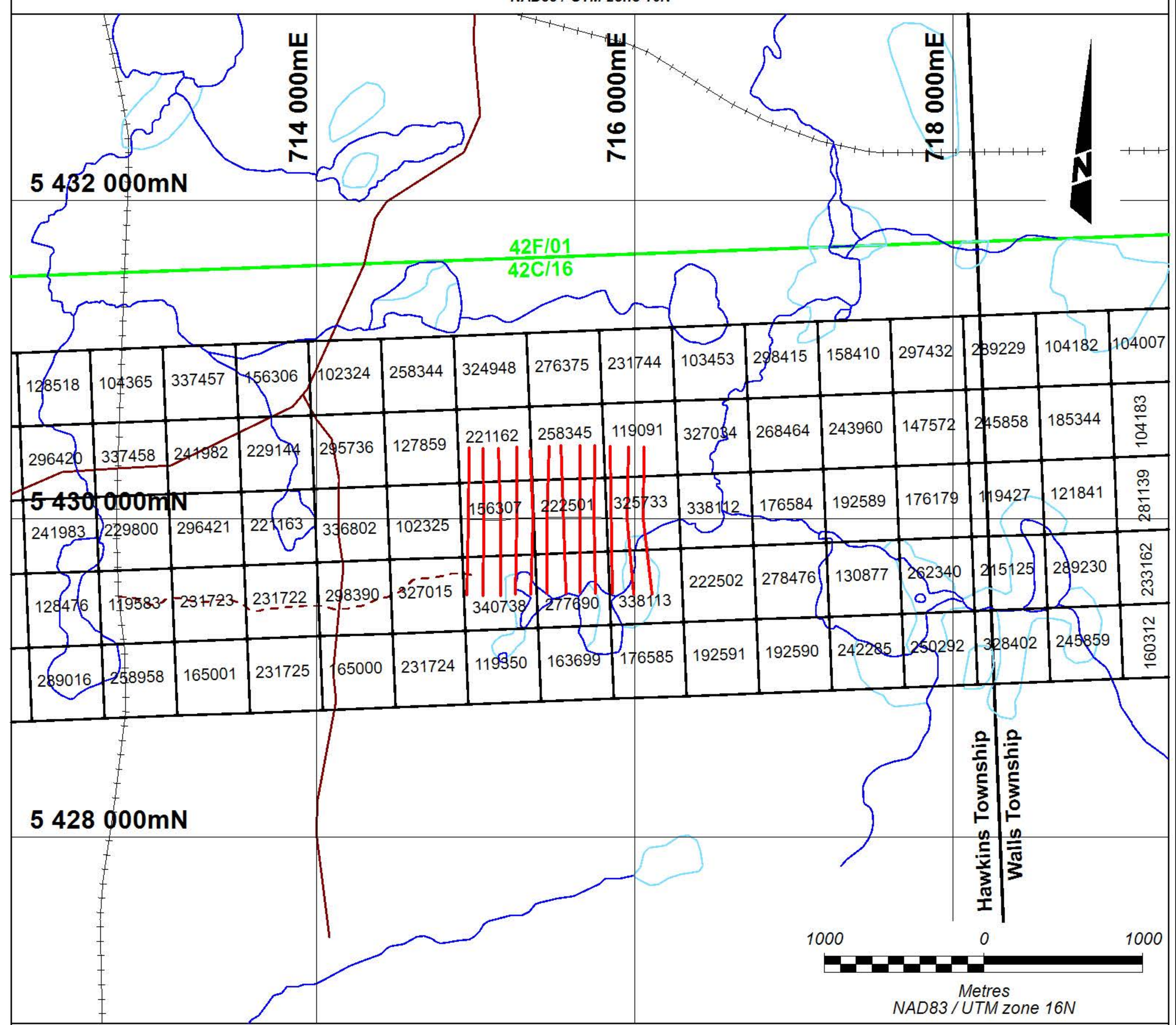
Gold Index Contours

Formula: M²*R / k
Configuration: OreVision®
Inversion: VOXI (MONTAJ)



Scale 1:5000

(meters)
NAD83 / UTM zone 16N

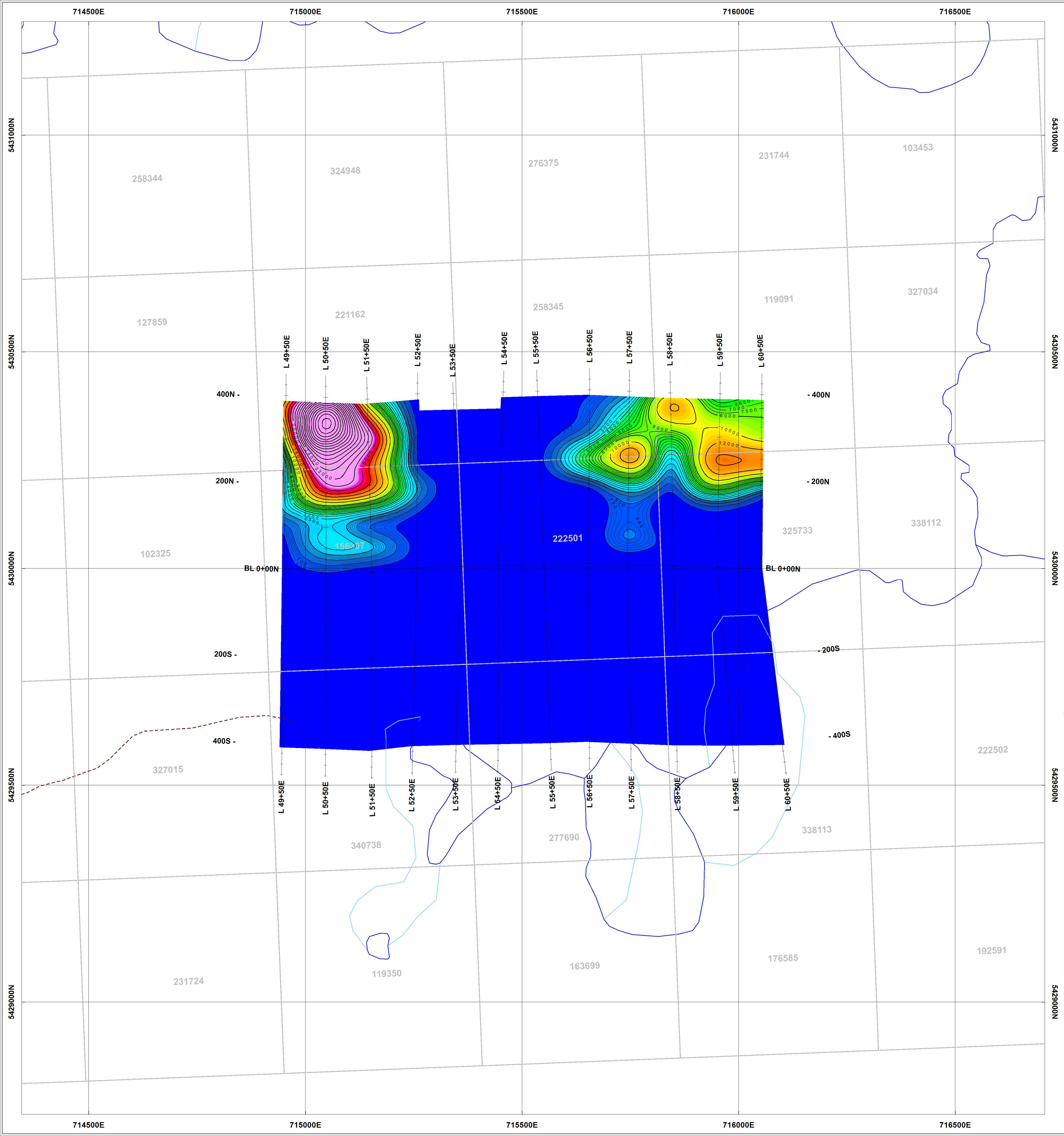


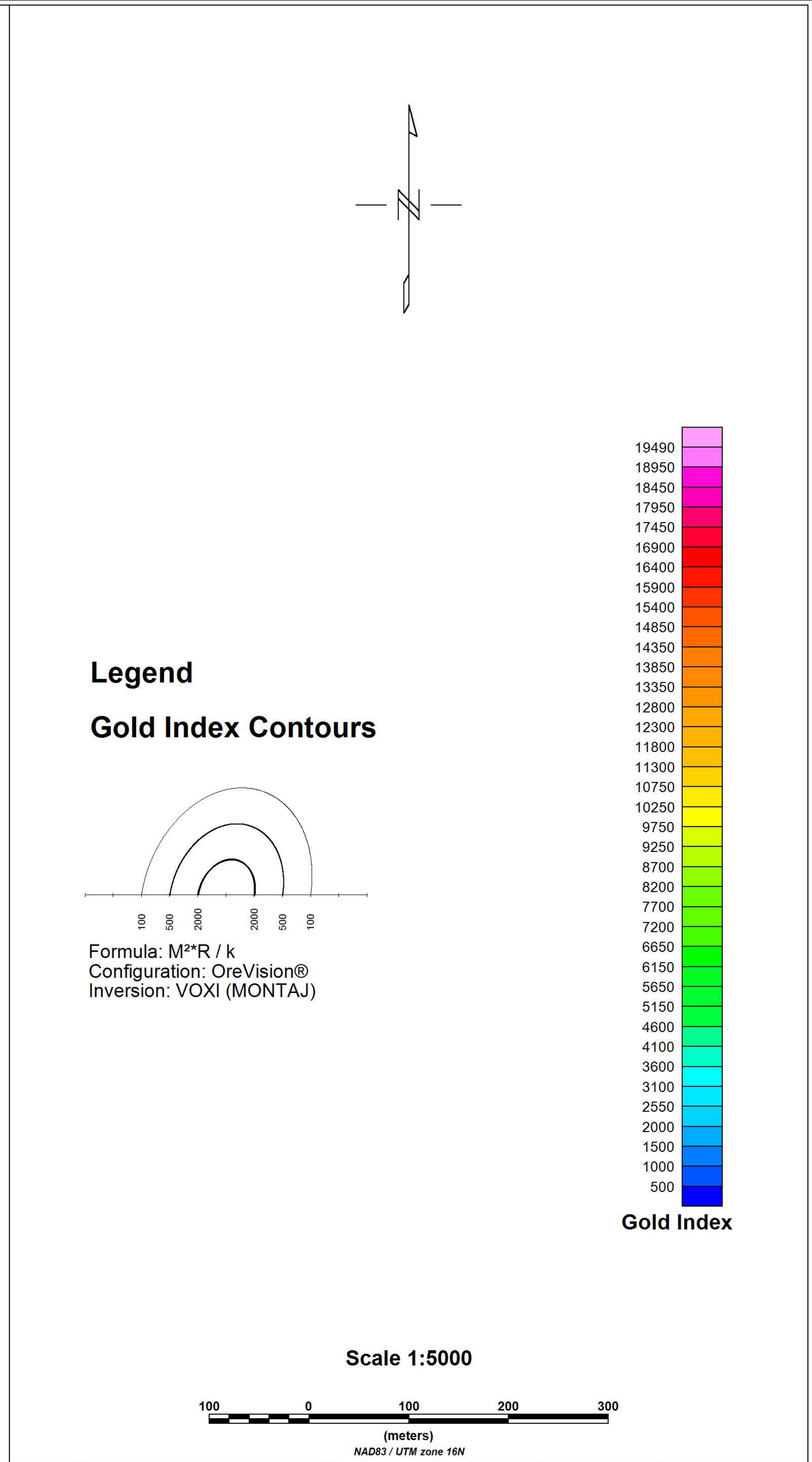
5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

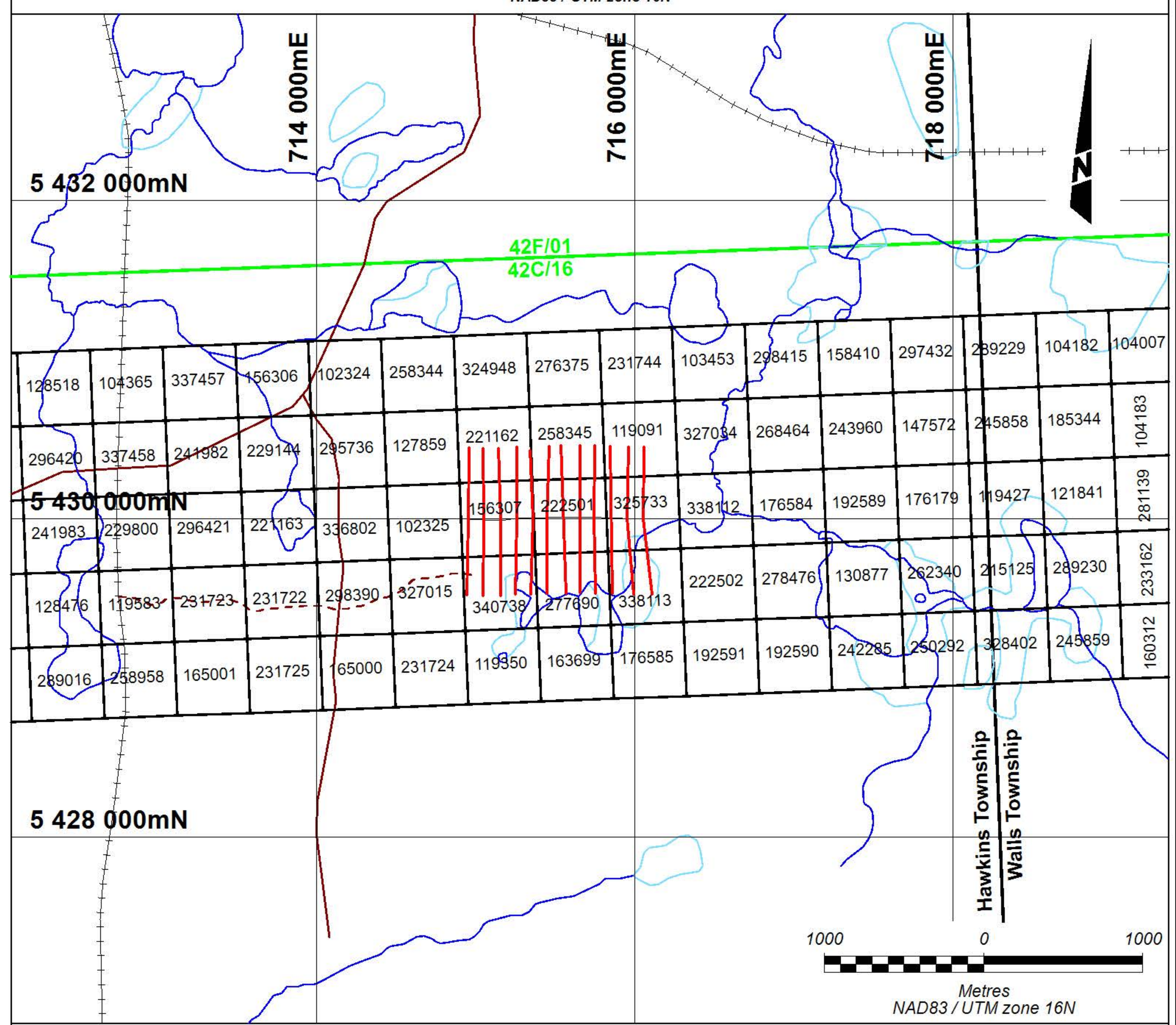
OreVision® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 250 m

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.6_250

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS







5003754 Ontario Ltd.
Hawkins Project
Hawkins Township, Ontario

OreVision® Survey
Calculated Gold Index at an Elevation of 300 m

Interpreted by:	P. Coles, P.Geo.	2020/02
Surveyed by:	Abitibi Geophysics Inc.	2020/01
Verified by:	C. Phaneuf, P.Geo.	2020/02
Reference map: 42C/16		Scale 1:5000
Project no: 20N009		Map no: 8.6_300

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