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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

ERIC MARION

Q2991 – Dokis Property

Magnetometer Survey

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.

April 26, 2022

ERIC MARION

Abstract

CXS was contracted to perform a magnetometer survey over a portion of the Dokis Property. The crew accessed the site on April 21, 2022.

A total length of 3 kilometres was covered with 138 magnetometer samples taken at a 25 meter interval. Two magnetic units were identified with a structural feature crossing both units.

ERIC MARION

Q2991 – Dokis Property
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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Dokis Property**.

1.2 CLIENT

Eric Marion

126 Duncan Avenue
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 1Y5

1.3 OVERVIEW

CXS was contracted to perform a magnetometer survey over a portion of the Dokis Property. The crew accessed the site on April 21, 2022.

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1.4 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the magnetometer survey was to create a magnetic map of the area of interest. The magnetic map would then assist in theorizing the strike geologic units and identify areas of potential, for future exploration programs.

1.5 SURVEY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Survey/Physical Activity	Dates	Total Days in Field	Total Line Kilometers
Magnetometer	April 21, 2022	1	3

Table 1: Survey and Physical Activity Details

1.6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CXS was contracted to perform a magnetometer survey over a portion of the Dokis Property. The crew accessed the site on April 21, 2022.

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1.7 CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

Projection: UTM zone 17N
Datum: NAD83
UTM Coordinates near center of grid: 604375 Easting and 5362721 Northing

2. SURVEY LOCATION DETAILS

2.1 LOCATION

The Dokis Property is located approximately 31.0 kilometers north of Virginiatown, Ontario. The survey on the property covers a portion of mining claims 344485 and 112210 located in Dokis Township within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

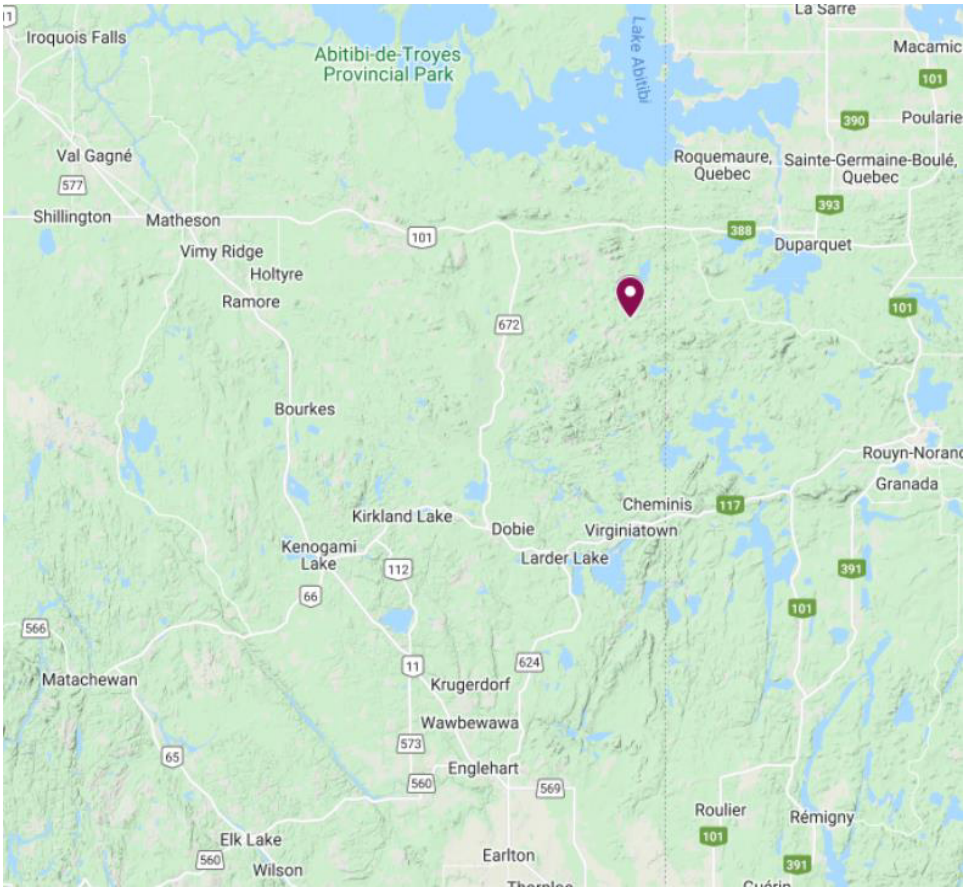


Figure 1: Location of the Dokis Property

2.2 ACCESS

Access to the Dokis Property was attained with a 4x4 truck and snowmachine via Highway 672. From the intersection with highway 66, highway 672 was travelled north for a distance of 33 kilometers. From here, the Magusi Road is traveled for an additional 18.5km. At this point a skidoo was used for the final 5.3 km along the McDiarmid Lake Road to the survey area.

2.3 MINING CLAIMS

The survey area covers a portion of mining claims 344485 and 112210 all located in Dokis Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

Cell Number	Provincial Grid Cell ID	Ownership of Land	Township
112210	32D05H046	Eric Marion	Dokis
344485	32D05H026	Eric Marion	Dokis
113320	32D05H046	James Tinney	Dokis
193641	32D05H026	James Tinney	Dokis

Table 2: Mining Lands and Cells Information

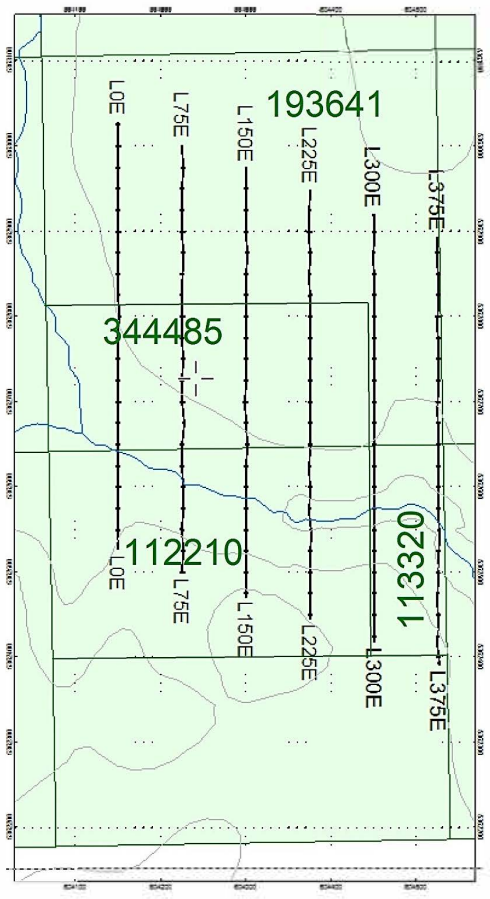


Figure 2: Claim Map with the Dokis Property Traverse

2.4 PROPERTY HISTORY

There have been many historical exploration projects 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, 2022).

- **1960: Southwest Potash Corp. (File 32D05NE0018)**
  Geological

In 1960 Southwest Potash reported mapping the geology in the area.

- **1994: Edouard Poirier (File 32D05NE0018)**
  Geological, Geochemical
  In 1994 Poirier reported mapping some geology along with performing some geochemical sampling and microscopic work.

- **1997 - 2014: Eric Marion and Alain Carreau (Files 32D05NE2008, 32D05NE2011, 32D05NE2019, 32D05NE2022, 32D05NE2039, 20000014875, 20000006346 and 20000014822)**
  Geological, Ground Geophysical, Diamond Drilling
  Between 1997 and 2014 Marion and Carreau reported performing magnetometer, VLF EM and IP surveys. It is also reported that some stripping and trenching was performed. 5 diamond drill holes along with one hole extension were also reported for a total of 3084 feet.

- **2019: James Tinney (File 20000017883)**
  Prospecting
  In 2019 Tinney prospected the area directly south of the survey area.

2.5 General Regional/Local Geological Settings

General Geology:

Taken from Marion, 2010.
This property lies in the Blake River Group of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt. To the north about 10 kilometers is the Porcupine-Destor Deformation Zone, which is a prolific host to gold deposits in the region. The Holt McDermott and Teddy Bear mines being only 10 kilometers north and the Ross, Glimmer and Stock mines further to the west. Literally tens of advanced stage projects and defined resources also occur along this corridor. Southwest trending splays of the PDDZ are proven to be gold bearing and are being mined at both Holloway Twp. mines to the north.

To the south about 7 kilometers are what have been interpreted to be two volcanic vental areas, which may be the source of some of the Blake River rocks. The rocks in the surrounding region are folded in a series of synclines and anticlines, which tend to reflect these domal areas. Mafic intrusives are present through out the area and limited drilling by previous companies on these mafic plugs(sub cropping mag features were tested as kimberlitic targets) has inadvertently defined at least one gabbro exhibiting chlorite/serpentine/sulphide altered layering with related anomalous Ni Cu Au values and in retrospect anomalous Pd.(ref.KL3401 assessment file, Grid "B')

2.6 TARGET OF INTEREST

Targetting for the survey was an area of interest provided by the client .

3. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

3.1 SUMMARY

CXS was contracted to perform a magnetometer survey over a portion of the Dokis Property. The crew accessed the site on April 21, 2022.

A total length of 3 kilometres was covered with 138 magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval. Two magnetic units were identified with a structural feature crossing both units.

3.2 SURVEY GRID

The traversed lines were established using a GPS in conjunction with the execution of the survey. The GPS operator would establish sample locations while remaining approximately 25m in front of the magnetometer operator. GPS waypoints and magnetic samples were taken every 25m along these controlled traverses. The GPS used was a Garmin GPSMAP 62s with an external antenna for added accuracy.

3.3 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
April 21, 2022	Mobilize, locate survey area and perform magnetometer survey.	0	0		500
		75	0	500N	500
		150	0	500N	500
		225	0	500N	500
		300	0	500N	500
		375	0	500N	500

Table 3: Survey Log

3.4 PERSONNEL

Claudia Moraga of Dobie conducted all the magnetic data collection with Bruce Lavalley of Dobie, being responsible for GPS control and waypoint collection.

3.5 SAFETY

Canadian Exploration Services 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, time of year and crew experience.

2.2 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer/VLF with a second GSM-19 magnetometer for a base station mode for diurnal correction.

A total of 3-line kilometers of magnetometer was read over the Dokis Property on April 21, 2022. This consisted of 138 magnetometer samples taken at a 25m sample interval.

3 OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY

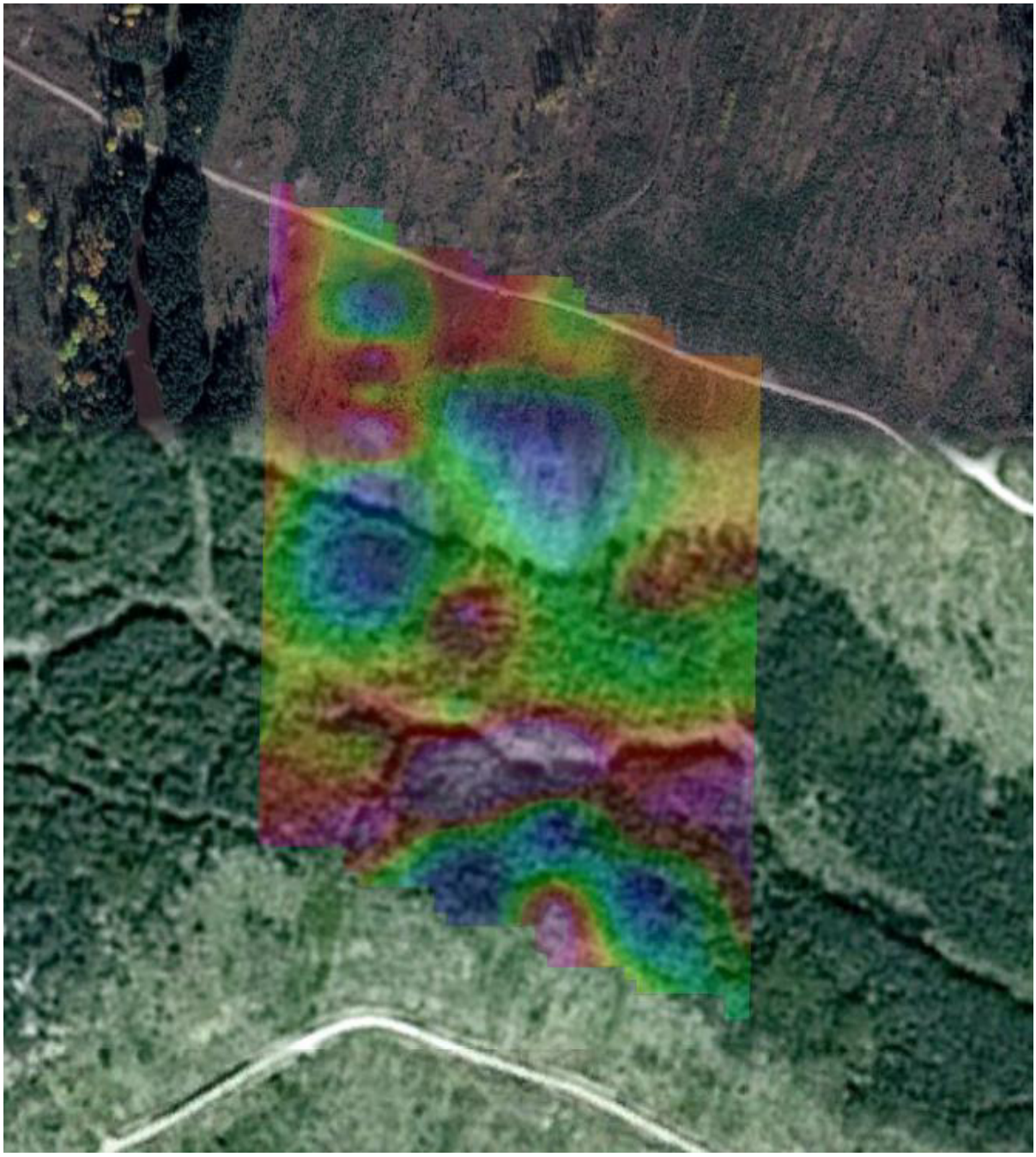


Figure 3: Magnetometer Plan Map on Google Earth

No culture was noted through the traverse area.

The survey area is small and therefore difficult to interpret in a regional context. Locally the magnetic survey appears to indicate the presence of two magnetic units. These two units can be interpreted differently if the survey was expanded. Unit A most likely represents a volcanic unit.

This has been intruded by magnetic Unit B. Unit B being located close to the southern edge of the survey area can be interpreted in different ways. In this case it may most likely represents a dike striking across the property at 70 degrees. The mag low on the southern edge of this unit may also indicate that this is related to the edge/cooling margin of a pluton.

Both Units A and B appear to be cut by a structure most likely striking at 335 degrees.

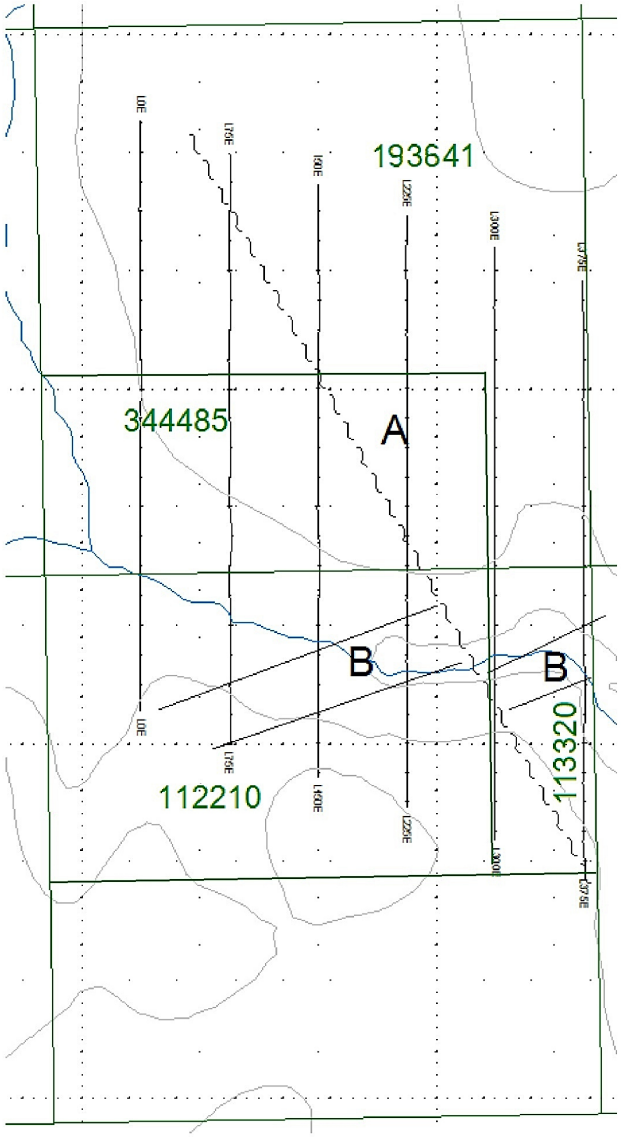


Figure 4: General Interpretation

It is recommended that a compilation be done of the historic work on the property. This dataset should be incorporated into it to help determine the source of the anomaly.

Prospecting should also be performed along the strike of Unit B to determine its source. This magnetic unit interacting with the structure may create a favorable location for further exploration.

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 of **Eric Marion.**

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.

April 26, 2022

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

Base station corrected Total Field Magnetic surveying is conducted using at least two synchronized magnetometers of identical type. One magnetometer unit is 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. This magnetometer, given the term 'base station', stores the time, date and total field measurement at fixed time intervals over the survey day. The second, remote mobile unit stores the coordinates, time, date, and the total field measurements simultaneously. The procedure consists of taking total magnetic measurements of the Earth's field at stations, along individual profiles, including Tie and Base lines. A 2 meter staff is used to mount the sensor, in order to optimally minimize localized near-surface geologic noise. At the end of a survey day, the mobile and base-station units are linked, via RS-232 ports, for diurnal drift and other magnetic activity (ionospheric and sferic) corrections using internal software.

For the gradiometer application, two identical sensors are mounted vertically at the ends of a rigid fiberglass tube. The centers of the coils are spaced a fixed distance apart (0.5 to 1.0m). The two coils are then read simultaneously, which alleviates the need to correct the gradient readings for diurnal variations, to measure the gradient of the total magnetic field.

APPENDIX C

GSM 19

Specifications

Overhauser Performance

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

Operation Modes

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

Operating Parameters

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

Storage Capacity

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

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

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

Omnidirectional VLF

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

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

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

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

Dimensions and Weights

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

Standard Components

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

Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX C

GARMIN GPS MAP 64

Physical & Performance:	
Unit dimensions, WxHxD:	2.4" x 6.3" x 1.4" (6.1 x 16.0 x 3.6 cm)
Display size, WxH:	1.43" x 2.15" (3.6 x 5.5 cm); 2.6" diag (6.6 cm)
Display resolution, WxH:	160 x 240 pixels
Display type:	transflective, 65-K color TFT
Weight:	8.1 oz (230 g) with batteries
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recommended
Battery life:	16 hours
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)
Floats:	no

High-sensitivity re-ceiver:	yes
Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible
Maps & Memory:	
Basemap:	yes
Ability to add maps:	yes
Built-in memory:	4 GB
Accepts data cards:	microSD™ card (not included)
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest)	yes
Waypoints/favorites/locations:	5000
Routes:	200
Track log:	10,000 points, 200 saved tracks
Features & Benefits:	
Automatic routing (turn by turn routing on roads):	yes (with optional mapping for detailed roads)
Geocaching-friendly:	yes (paperless)
Custom maps compatible:	yes
Hunt/fish calendar:	yes
Sun and moon information:	yes
Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Picture Viewer	yes

- *Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com*

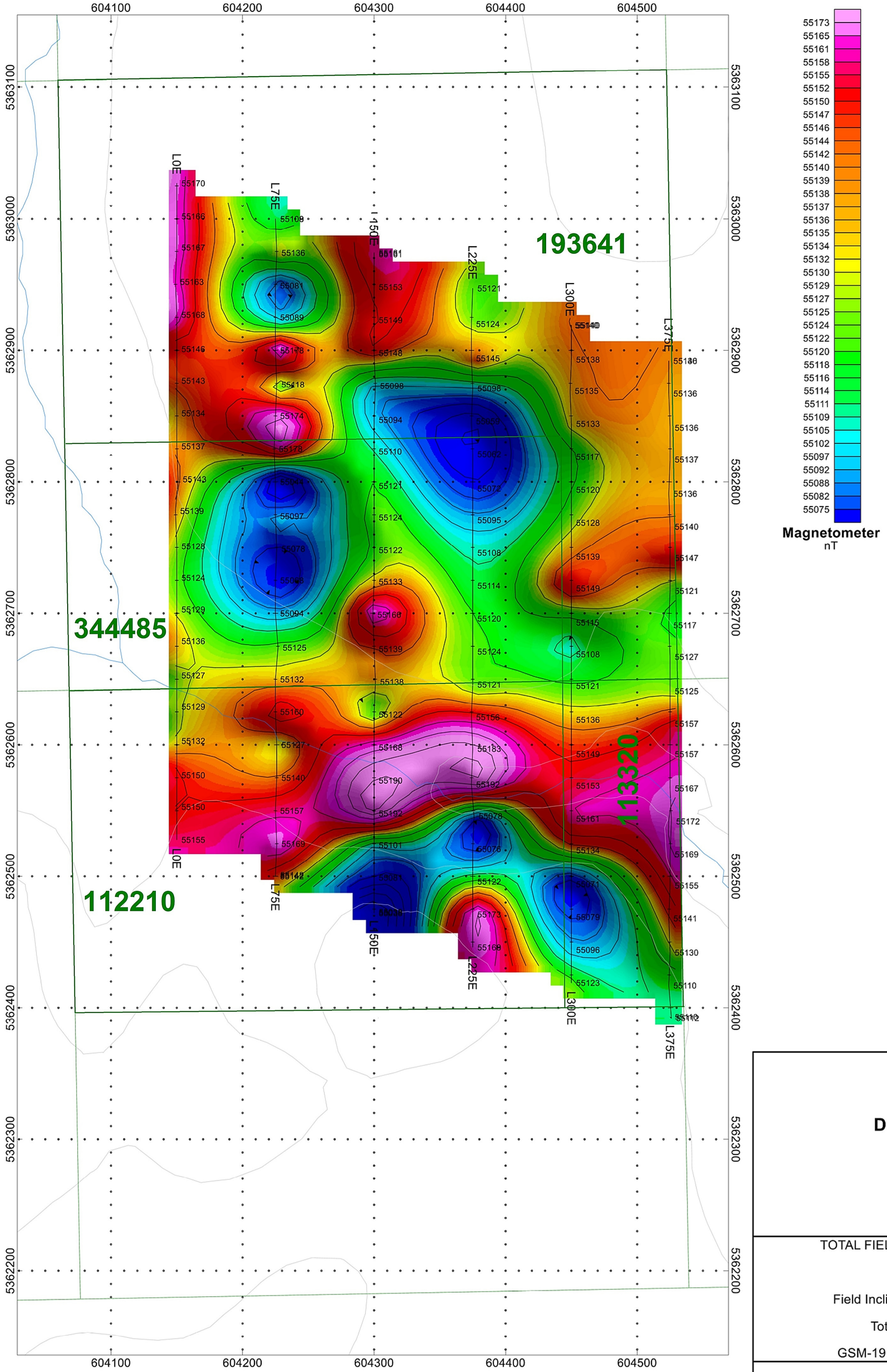
APPENDIX D

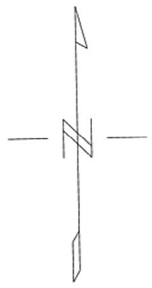
LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Magnetometer Plan Map (1:2500)

1) Q3006-Marion-Dokis-Mag-Cont

TOTAL MAPS = 1





Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

DOKIS PROPERTY
Dokis Township, Ontario
Eric Marion

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 72.5degN/11.2degW
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 10nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER v7

Receiver Operated By: Claudia Moraga
GPS Operated By: Bruce Lavalley
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2022

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing: Q3006-Marion-Dokis-Mag-Cont

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