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# K.D. Matachewan Project – West Road Group
# E. Marion

**Abstract**

CXS was contracted to perform magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over a portion of the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group. The crew accessed the site on October 11, 2024.

Four hundred ninety-nine magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval covered 11.975-line kilometers. The magnetometer survey indicated a trend which appears to be related to the volcanic pile. Associated with the magnetometer low trends within the pile are VLF EM responses. A second magnetometer signature occurs in the northeast with some flanking VLF EM signatures.

## E. MARION

**Q3328 – KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group**
**Magnetometer and VLF-EM Surveys**

**C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo** **October 24, 2024**

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# 1. SURVEY DETAILS

## 1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group**

## 1.2 CLIENT

Eric Marion

PO Box 792
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3K4

## 1.3 OVERVIEW

CXS was contracted to perform magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over a portion of the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group. The crew accessed the site on October 11, 2024.

Four hundred ninety-nine magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval covered 11.975-line kilometers. The magnetometer survey indicated a trend which appears to be related to the volcanic pile. Associated with the magnetometer low trends within the pile are VLF EM responses. A second magnetometer signature occurs in the northeast with some flanking VLF EM signatures.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVE

The survey's objective was to delineate the magnetic variation within the underlying geology. These variations may identify structures and alteration systems.

## 1.5 SURVEY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

| Survey/Physical Activity | Dates | Total Days in Field | Total Line Kilometers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnetometer and VLF EM | October 11, 15 and 16, 2024 | 3 | 11.975 |

***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 KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group. The crew accessed the site on October 11, 2024.

Four hundred ninety-nine magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval covered 11.975-line kilometers. The magnetometer survey indicated a trend which appears to be related to the volcanic pile. Associated with the magnetometer low trends within the pile are VLF EM responses. A second magnetometer signature occurs in the northeast with some flanking VLF EM signatures.

### 1.7 CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM

**Projection:** UTM zone 17N
**Datum:** NAD83
**UTM Co-ordinates near the center of the grid:** 553256 Easting 5322760 Northing

## 2. SURVEY LOCATION DETAILS

### 2.1 LOCATION

The KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group is located approximately 21.6 kilometres Southwest of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The survey covers a portion of mining claims 756607, 756610, 756611, 756612, 756613, 756616, 756617 and 756618, which are all located in Burt Township within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

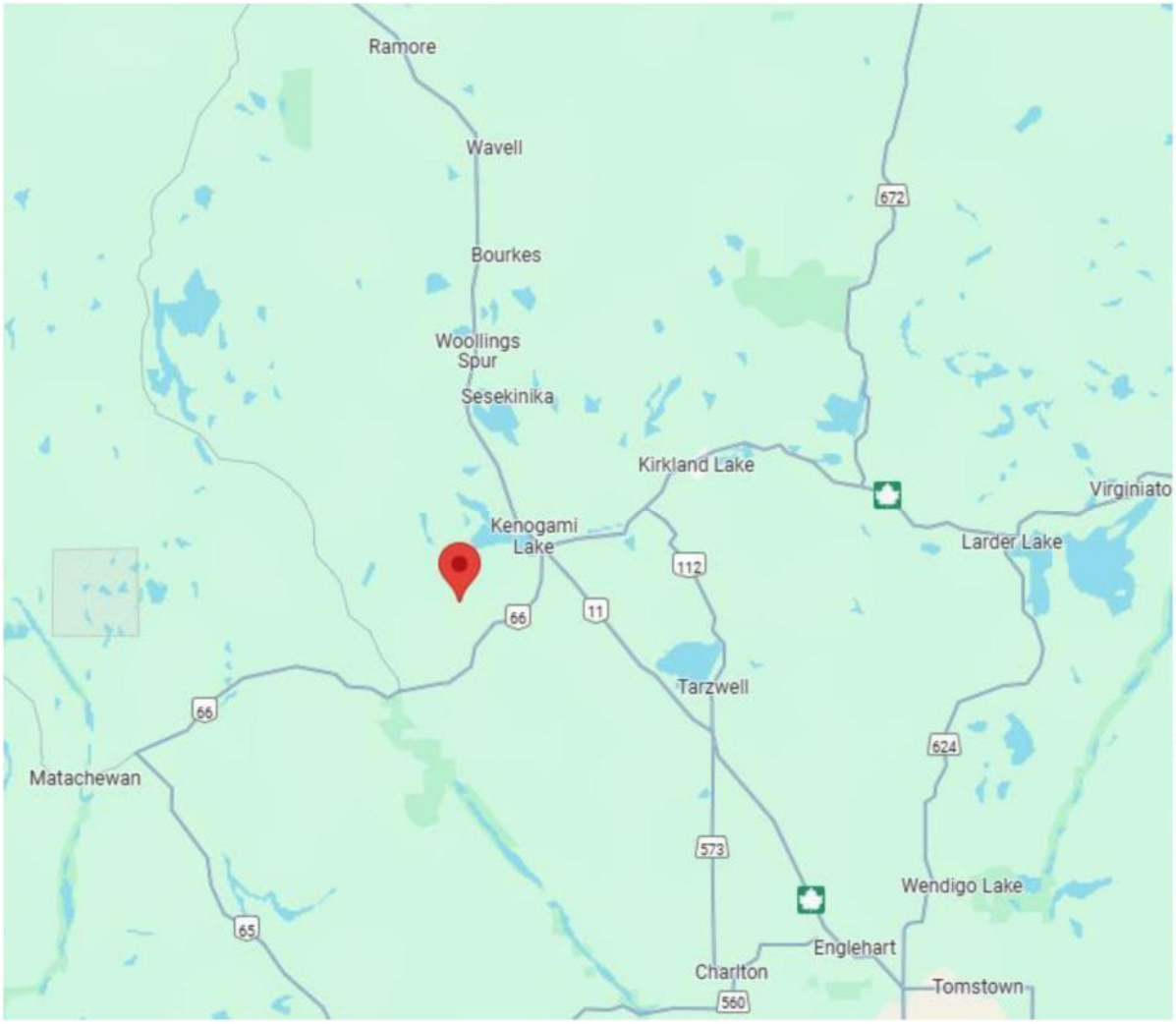



***Figure 1: Location of the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group***

### 2.2 ACCESS

Access to the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group was attained with a 4x4 truck and ATV via Highway 66 from Larder Lake, Ontario heading west for approx. 42km to the intersection with West Road. West Road then travelled West for an additional 6km to the survey area. ATV accessed a portion of the East side of the grid on available trails.

### 2.3 MINING CLAIMS

The survey area covers a portion of mining claims 756607, 756610, 756611, 756612, 756613, 756616, 756617 and 756618, all located in Burt Township within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

| Cell Number | Provincial Grid Cell ID | Ownership of Land | Township |
|---|---|---|---|
| 756607 | 42A01C116 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756610 | 42A01C133 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756611 | 42A01C134 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756612 | 42A01C135 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756613 | 42A01C136 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756616 | 42A01C153 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756617 | 42A01C154 | E. MARION | BURT |
| 756618 | 42A01C155 | E. MARION | BURT |

***Table 2: Mining Lands and Cells Information***

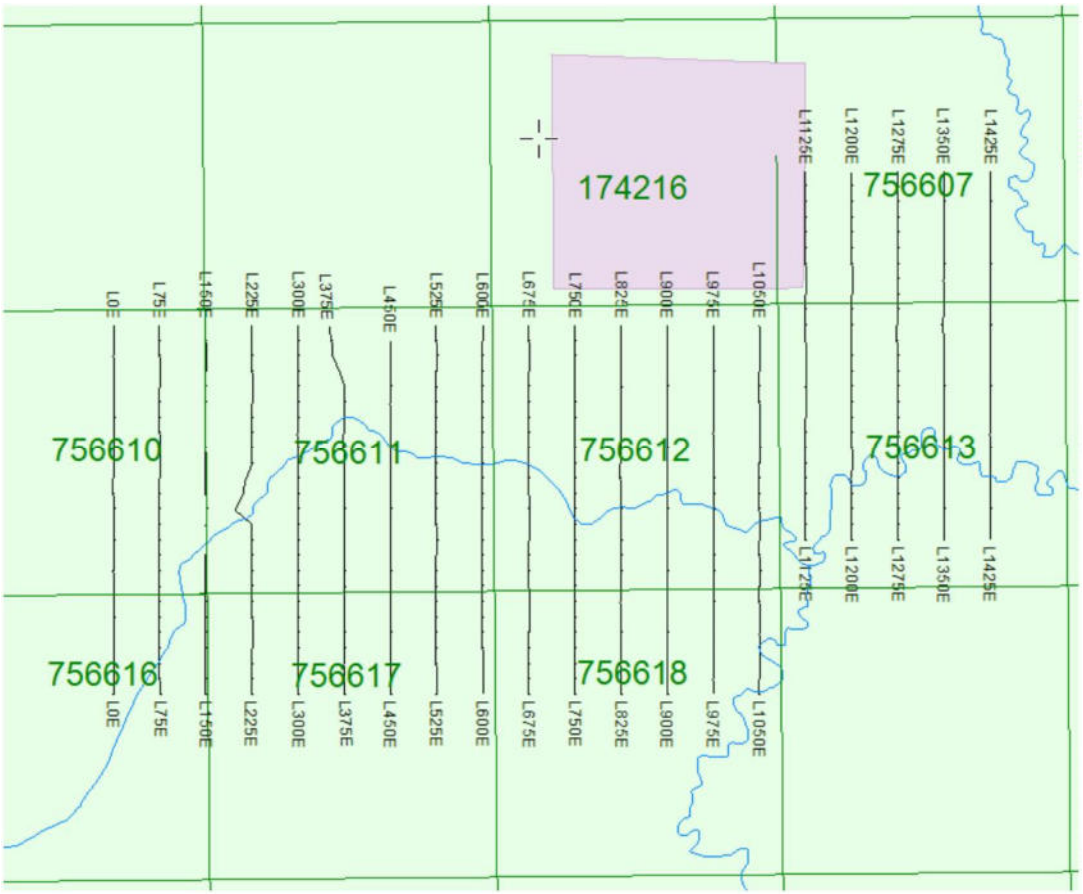



***Figure 2: Claim Map with the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group Traverse***

## 2.4 PROPERTY HISTORY

Many historical exploration projects have been carried out over the years throughout the survey area. The following list describes details of previous geoscience work, which was collected by the Mines and Minerals division and provided by OGSEarth (MNDM & OGSEarth, 2024).

- **1985 - 1985: Billiton Canada Ltd. (File 42A01SW8922)**
  ***Airborne Geophysics***
  In December 1983, Billiton Canada Ltd. reported a 560 Line-km of Vertical gradient aeromagnetic survey over the property.

- **1988 - 1988: Resources Halex Inc. (File 42A01SW0012 and 42A01SW8926)**
  ***Airborne Geophysics***
  In March 1988, Resources Halex Inc. performed 380 Line-km of combined Helicopter-Borne Magnetic, Electromagnetic and VLF survey over the property.

- **1992 - 1993: Greater Lenora Resources Corp. (File 42A16SE0004)**
  ***Airborne Geophysics, Geochemistry, Ground Geophysics, Geology, Drilling, Physical and Prospecting.***
  During 1992 and 1993, Greater Lenora Resources Corp. reported Assaying and Analyses, Compilation and interpretation – Airborne Geophysics, Compilation and interpretation – Diamond Drilling, Diamond Drilling, Electromagnetic, Geochemical, Geological Survey/Mapping, Magnetic/Magnetometer Survey, Open cutting, Linecutting and Prospecting over the property.

- **1994 - 1994: WMC International Ltd. (File 42A01SW2027, 42A01SW0005)**
  ***Geochemistry, Ground Geophysics, Physical, Geotechnical and Drilling***
  During November and December of 1993 and in July 1994, WMC International Ltd. carried out Linecutting, then Geophysical follow-up, using magnetics, gravity, vertical electrical sounding (VES), and dipole-dipole IP/resistivity surveys over the property. Also, five diamond drill holes were completed for a combined length of 1273m in the fall of 1994.

## 2.5 GENERAL REGIONAL/LOCAL GEOLOGICAL SETTINGS

**General Geology:**

Taken from Brommecker and Tykajlo, 1994.

The geology of the Kirkland Lake area has been most recently described by Jensen and Langford, 1985 who concentrated on the stratigraphy of the area and Hodgson et. al., 1990 who concentrated on the structure of the area. The stratigraphic nomenclature of Jensen and Langford, 1985 is used in this report.

The area is generally underlain by Archean ultramafic to mafic volcanic rocks of the

Kinojevis and Larder Lake Groups. The Timiskaming Group, which consists of both late sedimentary and alkalic volcanic rocks unconformably overlies the Abitibi volcanics and is spatially related to the Larder Lake-Cadillac "Break". The Abitibi volcanics and Timiskaming Group rocks are intruded by various Archean aged felsic to intermediate granitic to syenitic rocks. The Archean rocks are locally unconformably overlain by embayments of flat lying Proterozoic sediments of the Gowganda Formation. The Gowganda Formation consists of conglomerates, wackes, and siltstones of glaciogenic origin

The Archean rocks have generally been metamorphosed to green schist facies and suffered several periods of ductile, cleavage forming deformation. Archean stratigraphy dips moderately to steeply and is complexly folded and faulted. The Larder Lake-Cadillac Break is an important regional-scale deformation zone which is spatially related to large gold deposits from Matachewan (Ont.) to Val D'Or (Que.). The Kirkland Lake gold deposits are hosted by quartz-veins in a parallel structure (the Kirkland Lake Main Break) less than 2km from the Larder Lake-Cadillac Break.

### 2.6 TARGET OF INTEREST

Targeting for the Survey was an area of interest provided to us by the client.

## 3. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

### 3.1 SUMMARY

CXS was contracted to perform a magnetometer and VLF-EM survey over a portion of the KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group. The crew accessed the site on October 11, 2024.

499 magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval covered 11.975-line kilometers. The magnetometer survey indicated a trend which appears to be related to the volcanic pile. Associated with the magnetometer low trends within the pile are VLF EM responses. A second magnetometer signature occurs in the northeast with some flanking VLF EM signatures.

### 3.2 SURVEY GRID

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

### 3.3 SURVEY LOG

**Magnetic Survey Log**

| Date | Description | Line | Min Extent | Max Extent | Total Survey (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 11, 2024 | Mobilize, locate survey area and perform magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey | 0E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 75E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 150E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 225E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 300E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 375E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | **3600m** | | | |
| October 15, 2024 | Continue performing magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey | 450E | 0N | 575N | 575 |
| | | 525E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 600E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 675E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 750E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 825E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 900E | 0N | 400N | 400 |
| | | 975E | 0N | 400N | 400 |
| | | **4375m** | | | |

| Magnetic Survey Log | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Date** | **Description** | **Line** | **Min Extent** | **Max Extent** | **Total Survey (m)** |
| October 17, 2024 | Finished the magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey | 900E | 400N | 600N | 200 |
| | | 975E | 400N | 600N | 200 |
| | | 1050E | 0N | 600N | 600 |
| | | 1125E | 250N | 850N | 600 |
| | | 1200E | 250N | 850N | 600 |
| | | 1275E | 250N | 850N | 600 |
| | | 1350E | 250N | 850N | 600 |
| | | 1425E | 250N | 850N | 600 |
| | | **4000m** | | | |
| | | | | | |
| **TOTAL SURVEY** | | **11975m** | | | |

***Table 3: Survey Log***

### 3.4 Personnel

Jake Neale of Virginiatown, Ontario conducted all the magnetic data collection, and Bruce Lavalley of Dobie, Ontario was responsible for GPS control and waypoint collection.

### 3.5 Safety

Canadian Exploration Services prides itself on creating and maintaining a safe work environment for its employees. Each crew member is briefed on the job site location, equipment safety, standard operating procedures, and our health and safety manual. An emergency response plan is generated relating to the specific job. With the job site predominantly in the field, which is unpredictable, morning safety briefings are essential. Topics are generally chosen based on the site characteristics of the area, time of year, and crew experience.

### 3.6 Survey Specifications

The survey was conducted using a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer and VLF and a second GSM-19 magnetometer in base station mode for diurnal correction. A total of 11.975-line kilometers was covered with 499 magnetometer samples taken at a 25-meter interval.

# 4. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

## 4.1 SUMMARY

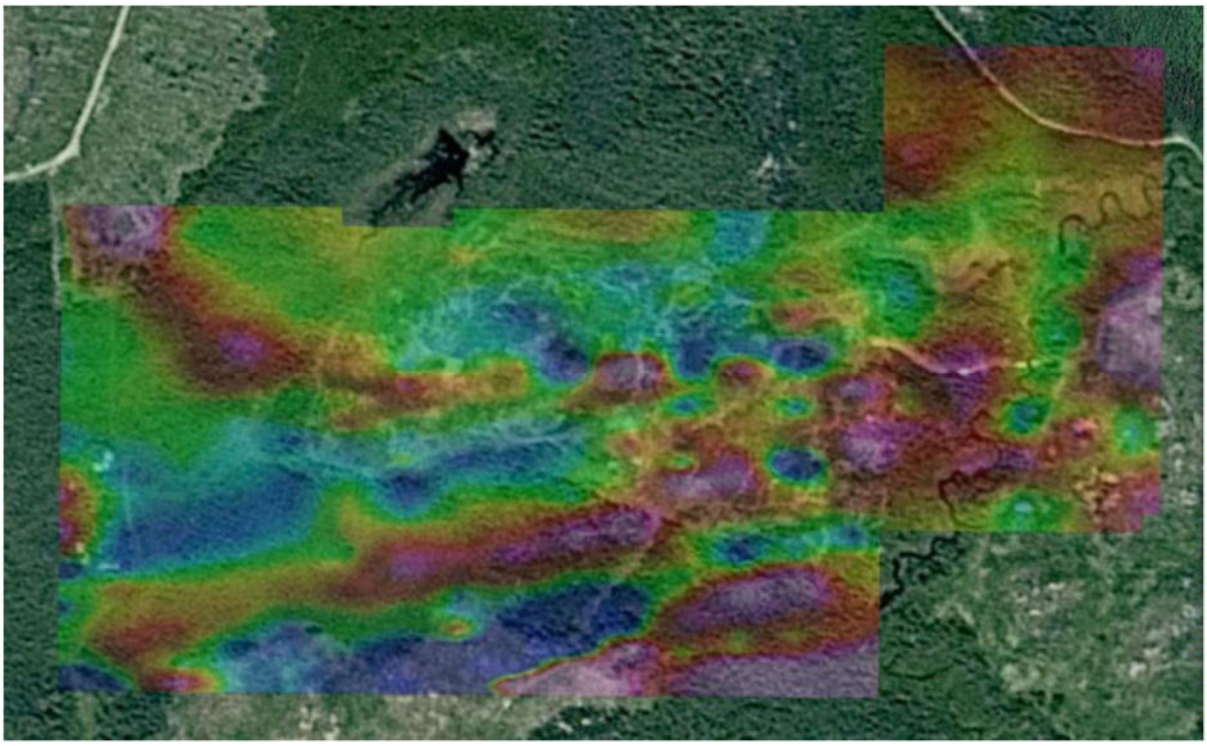


***Figure 3: Magnetometer Plan Map on Google Earth***

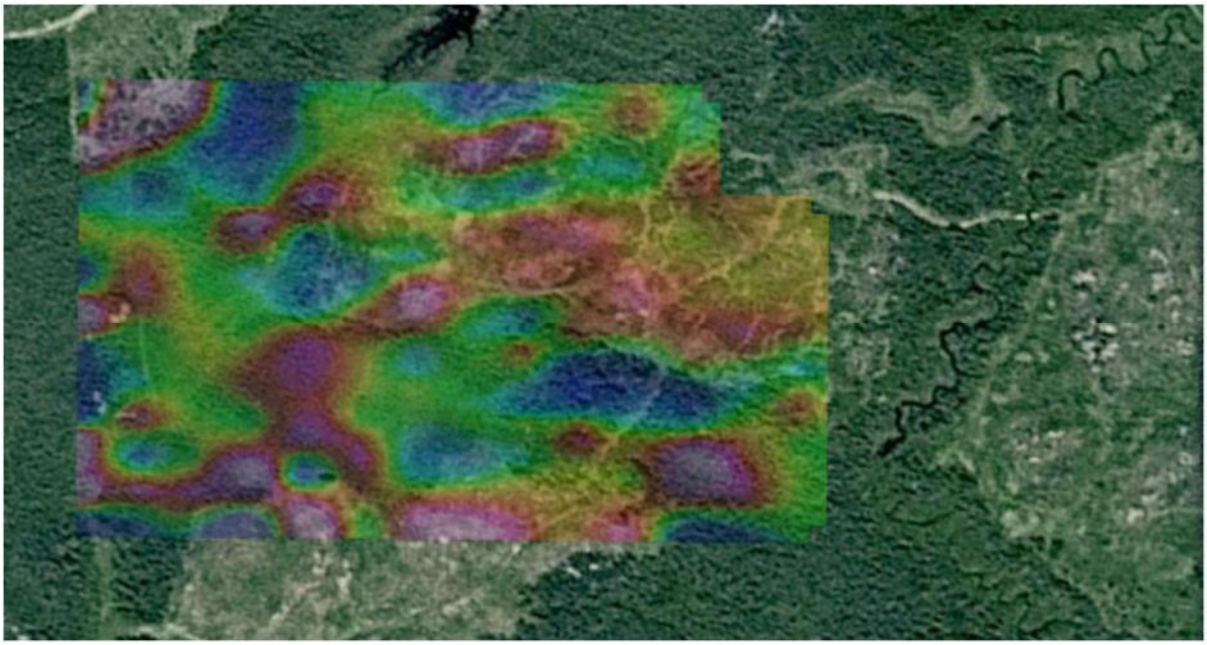


***Figure 4: VLF NAA Fraser Filter Plan Map***

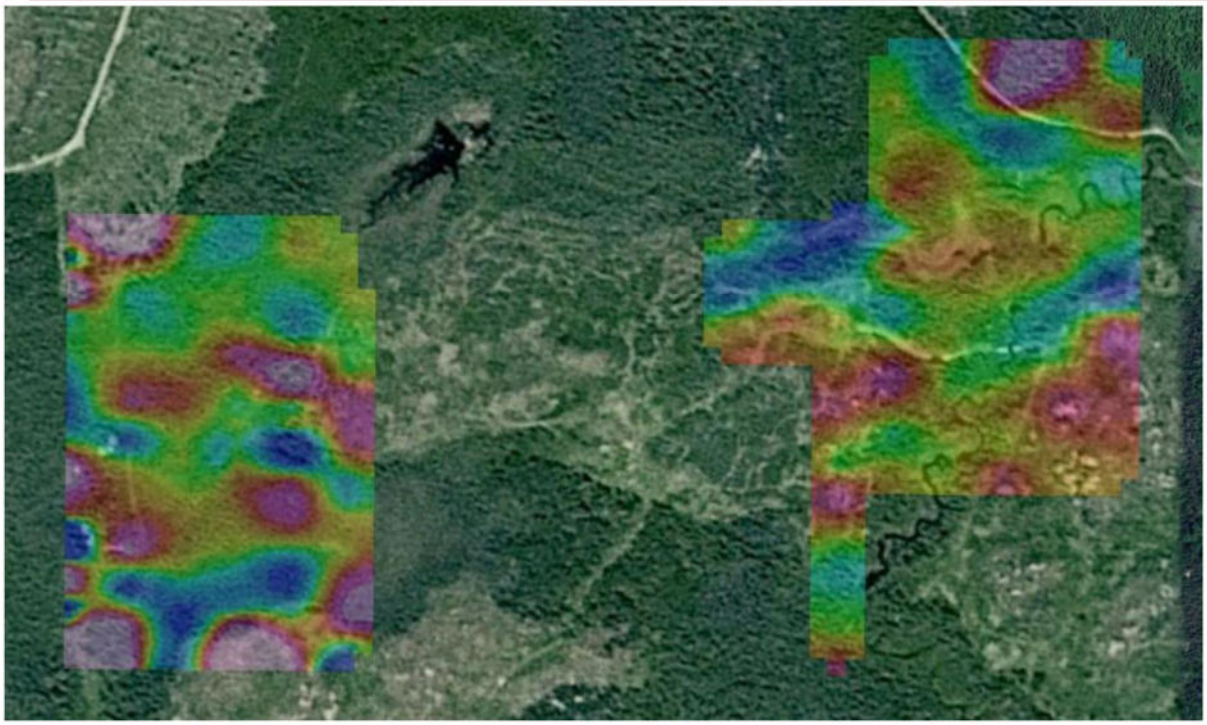


***Figure 5: VLF NML Fraser Filter Plan Map***

No culture was noted throughout the traversed areas. Some of the survey was conducted during a period where there was intense solar activity.

VLF frequencies were available at various points throughout the survey and no single frequency was available for the entire survey period. Therefore, frequencies NAA and NML were collected and presented based on signal availability.

The general magnetic fabric strikes approximately 75-80 degrees. The strike of this magnetometer trend is what is to be expected from the volcanic pile. Therefore, this most likely represents the various units within the volcanic pile. Numerous north south offsets are noted within the volcanic pile.

There is a strong VLF EM response over the survey area. These responses appear to be associated with but closer to the flanks of the magnetic lows from the magnetometer survey. This may be an indication of interflow sediments that include graphite.

The interaction between the areas where structural movement has taken place and the possible interflow sediments are key targets for further exploration.

A second elevated magnetometer feature occurs in the northeast part of the survey area and can be seen between 75E at 600N and 225E at 450N. This feature appears to be striking differently the volcanic fabric of the area. This feature appears to have a subparallel, to the survey lines, structure between lines75E and 150E which crosses line 75E near 200N. Striking along the south edge of strongest nodes of the anomaly is a strong VLF EM anomaly. This may represent an area of a porphyry intrusive.

### 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The VLF EM response was extremely high throughout the survey area. Therefore, it is recommended that a grid be cut and a more controlled, deeper penetrating EM survey be performed.

It is also recommended that the geology be mapped and a compilation be performed with this data and the historic data that is available.

### 4.3 CONCLUSION

The magnetometer survey indicated a trend which appears to be related to the volcanic pile. Associated with the magnetometer low trends within the pile are VLF EM responses. A second magnetometer signature occurs in the northeast with some flanking VLF EM signatures.

# APPENDIX A

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, at this moment, declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist residing 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 in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario, in 1999.

4. Since graduation, I have continuously practiced my profession 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 interest in the properties of **E. Marion.**

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




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

October 24, 2024

# APPENDIX B

## THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

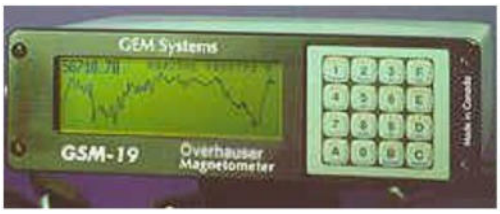
### TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

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. Given the term 'base station,' this magnetometer 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 total field measurements simultaneously. The procedure involves taking total magnetic measurements of the Earth's field at stations along individual profiles, including Tielines and Baselines. A 2-meter staff is used to mount the sensor 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 spheric) 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 are stored automatically at min. 3-second interval.
Base Station: Time, date, and reading are 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 a 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 bar 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 three sec. intervals)

Gradiometer: 25,000 readings standard, with up to 100,000 optional. There are 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, two 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. Compared with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and reduces noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies 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/favourites/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

## REFERENCES

Telford, “Applied Geophysics”, 1976

Gem Systems, “GSM-19 v7, Instruction Manual”, 2007

Google. (2024). *Location of the Harker Heritage Property*.

Maxar Technologies. (2024). *Survey design overlaid on Google Earth.* Google Earth.

MNDM & OGSEarth. (2024). *OGSEarth*. Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.

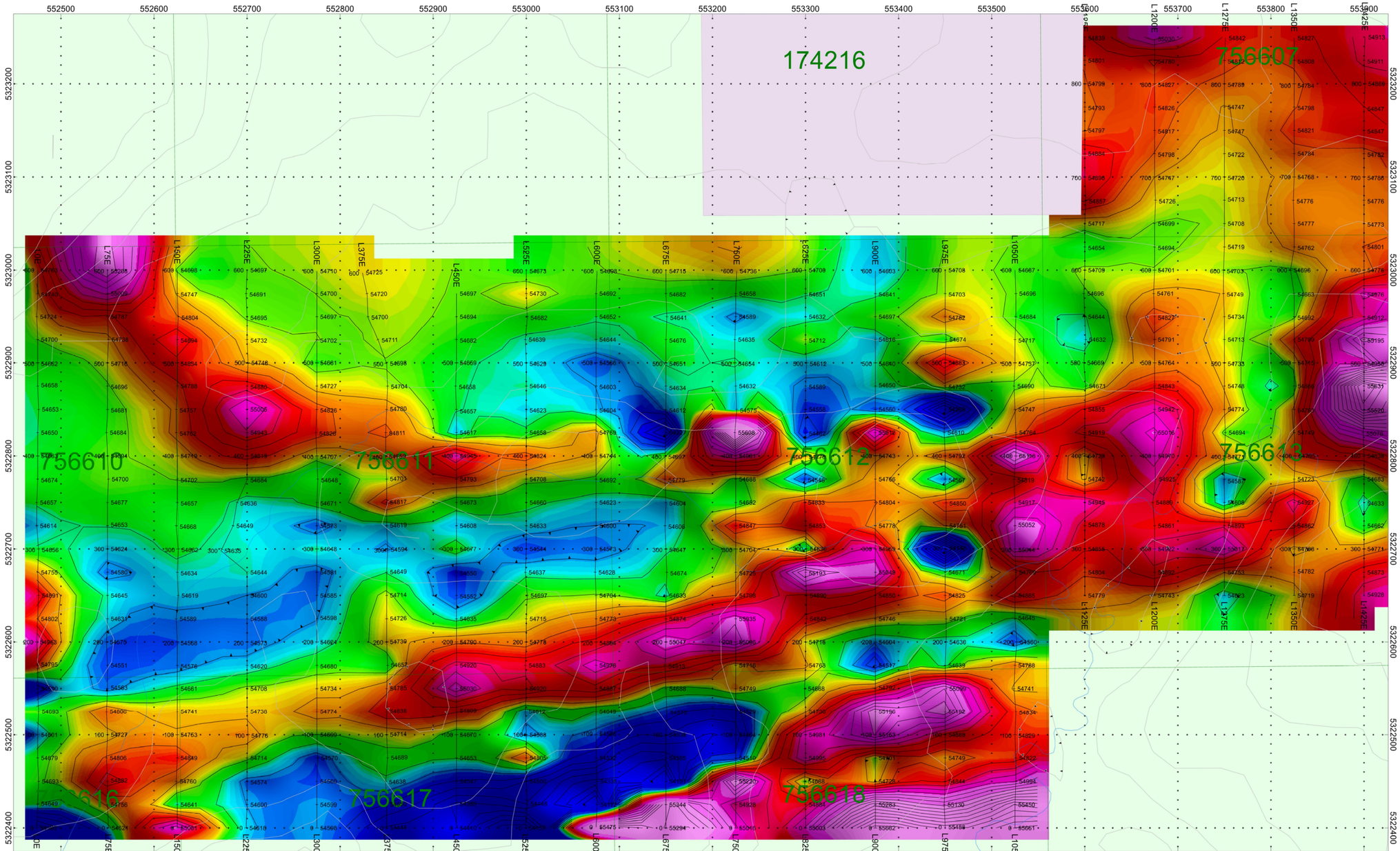
# APPENDIX E

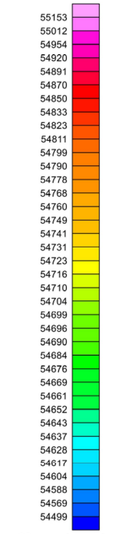
## LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Plan Maps

1) MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-Mag-Cont
2) MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-VLF-NAA
3) MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-VLF-NML

**TOTAL MAPS = 3**







Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

# E MARION

**KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group**

**Burt Township, Ontario**

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

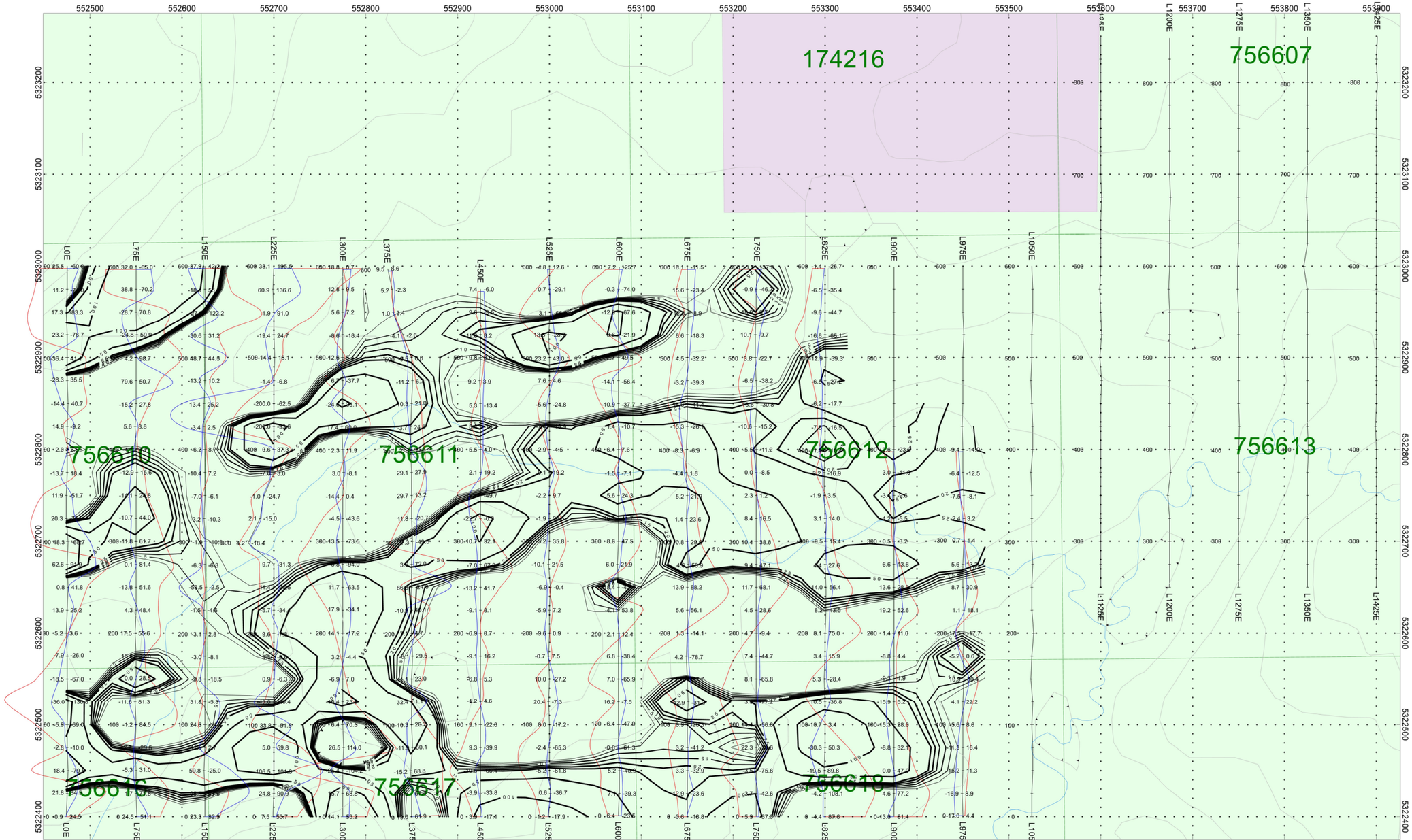
Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 72.5degN/11.2degW
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 10nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER v7

Receiver Operated By: Jake Neale
GPS Operated By: Bruce Lavalley
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
October 2024

CXS
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing: MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-Mag-Cont*




Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

# E MARION

**KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group**

**Burt Township, Ontario**

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

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

Vertical Profile Scales: 5 %/mm

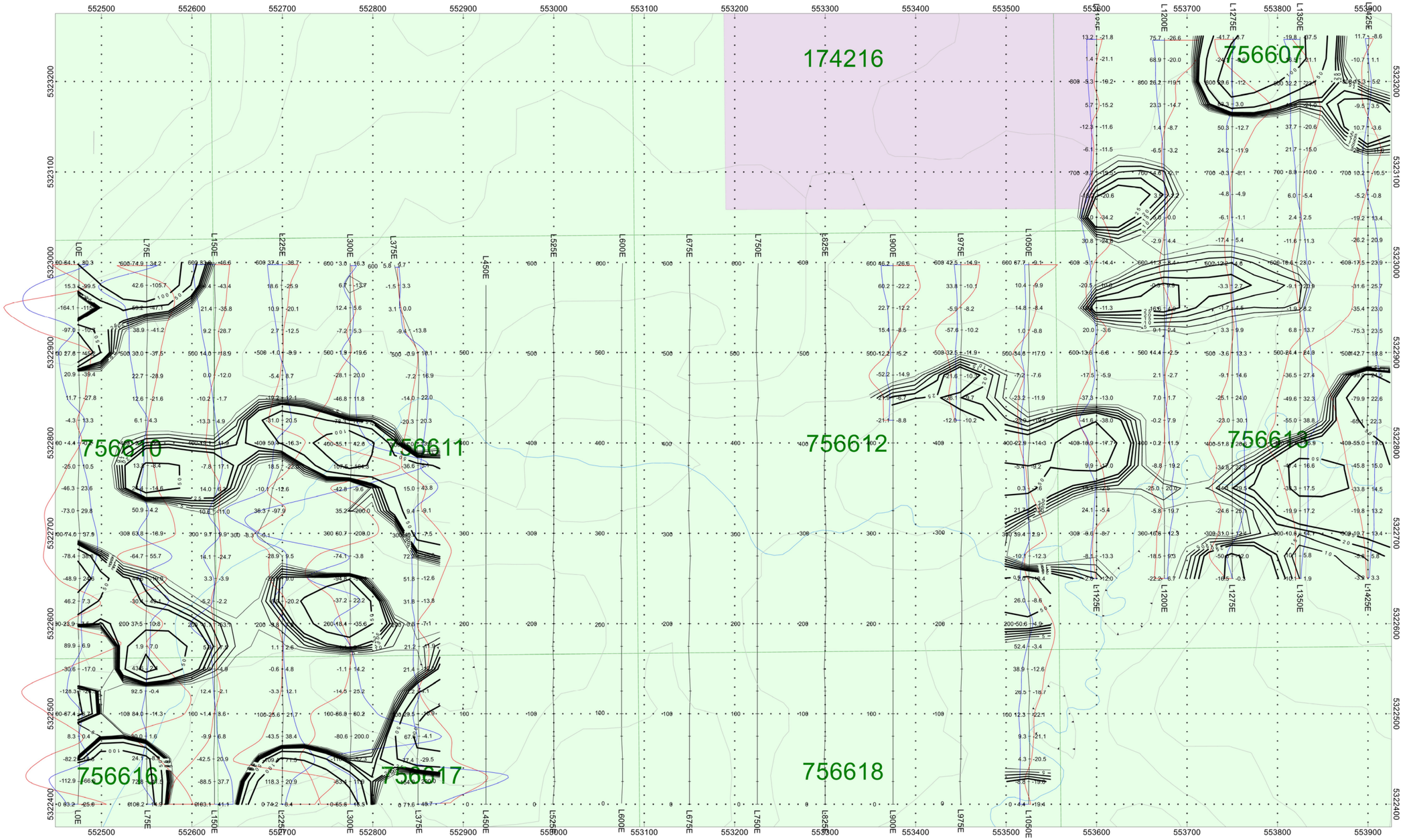
Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 VLF v7

Receiver Operated By: Jake Neale
GPS Operated By: Bruce Lavalley
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
October 2024

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing: MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-VLF-NAA*




Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

*NAD83 / UTM zone 17N*

# E MARION

**KD Matachewan Project - West Road Group**

**Burt Township, Ontario**

VLF IN PHASE/OUT PHASE PROFILE
25.2kHz NML - LAMORRE USA

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

Vertical Profile Scales: 5 %/mm

Station Seperation: 25 meters
Posting Level: 0

GSM-19 VLF v7

Receiver Operated By: Jake Neale
GPS Operated By: Bruce Lavalley
Processed by: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
October 2024

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing: MAP-Q3328-Marion-KD-VLF-NML*