INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) SURVEY REPORT

on the

SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
SHERIDAN OPTION PROPERTY

BENNEWEIS AND CHAMPAGNE TOWNSHIPS
DISTRICT OF SUDBURY
ONTARIO

FOR

TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.

prepared by:

Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.
L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
25 March 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc. (“Trelawney” or the “Company”) holds a group of claims under option, the Sheridan Property, in Benneweis, Groves and Champagne townships, District of Sudbury, Ontario at 81^{o}-41.7’W longitude, 47^{o}-34.3’N latitude (Figure 1). The claims were acquired for their potential to host gold mineralization of economic interest. At the request of the Company, Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario carried out an Induced Polarization (IP) survey on the South Sheridan Grid which covers part of the Sheridan Property. The following report describes the work carried out and the results obtained. The work was carried out over the period 13 March 2015 to 20 March 2015 inclusive for line cutting and the IP survey.

FIGURE 1

TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SHERIDAN PROPERTY – SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:2 000 000 **March 2015**

2. PROPERTY

2.1 GRID AREA DESCRIPTION

The Sheridan Property is located within the northwestern quadrant of Champagne township and the adjacent part of southwestern Groves township and the eastern part of Benneweis township, NTS 41P/12, District of Sudbury, Ontario (Map 3). The current survey on the South Sheridan grid covered all or parts of the 3 claims listed in Table 1 (Figure 2).

TABLE 1
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID CLAIMS COVERED ALL OR IN PART BY IP SURVEY

Township/Area	Claim Number	Claim Due Date	Units	Area (ha)	Work Required
Champagne	4255333	2015-Apr-06	12	192	4,800
Champagne	4255341	2015-Apr-06	16	256	6,400
Champagne	4255323	2016-Apr-06	16	256	6,400
Total	**3**		**44**	**704**	

2.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Property is located approximately midway between Timmins to the north and Sudbury to the south, in Northern Ontario at 81^{o}-41.7'W longitude, 47^{o}-34.3'N latitude. The area surveyed is located adjacent to the north-south boundary of Benneweis township to the west and to the east, Champagne (M-0712) township, District of Sudbury and Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario (Figure 1).

Access to the Property is by road. Provincial highway 144 connects Timmins and Sudbury. The intersection of the Gowganda highway (560) / Sultan – Chapleau road (Halfway Restaurant) is approximately 150 km from both Timmins and Sudbury.

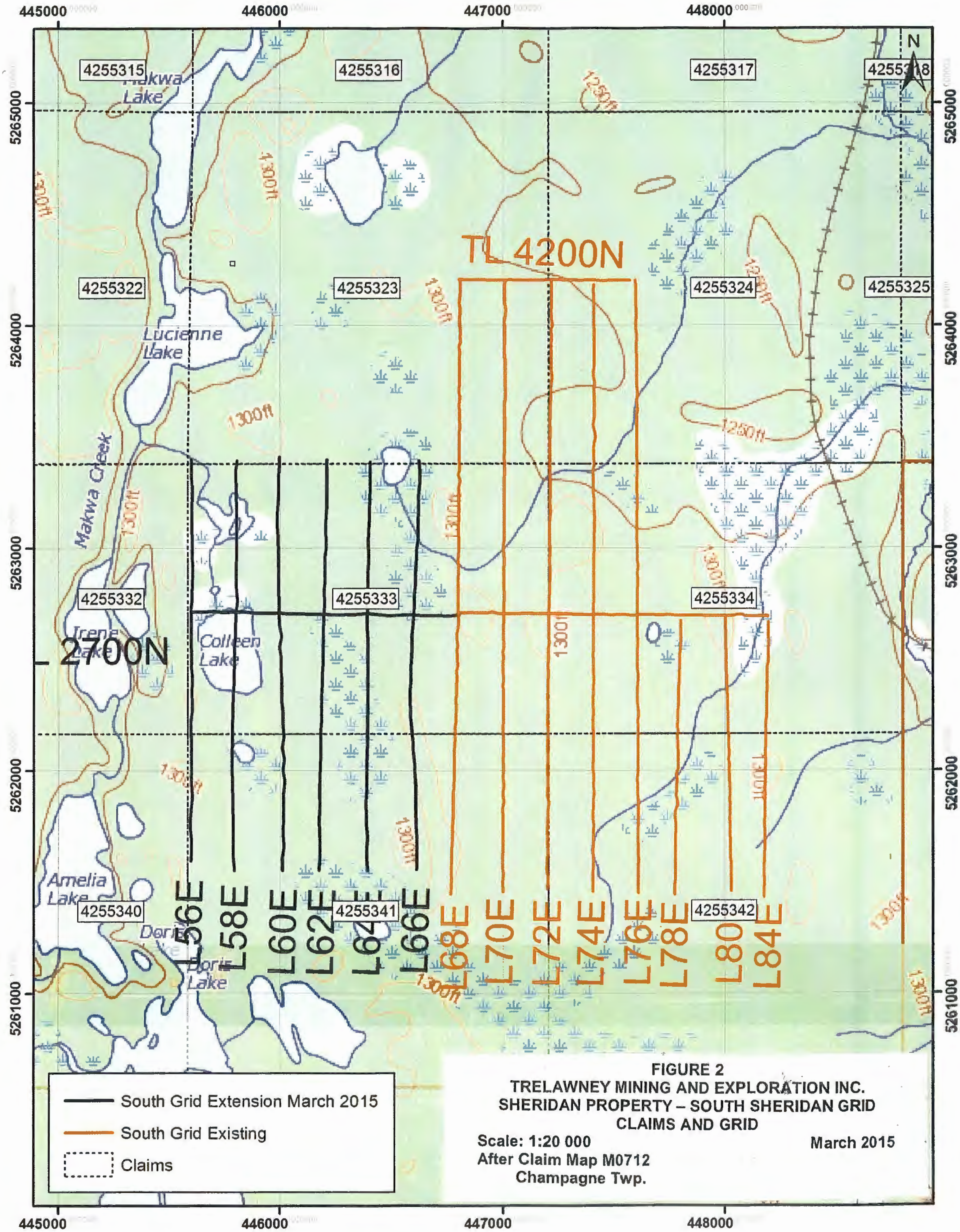


FIGURE 2
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SHERIDAN PROPERTY – SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
CLAIMS AND GRID
Scale: 1:20 000
After Claim Map M0712
Champagne Twp.
March 2015

From this intersection, access to the Property is by way of highway 560 east, distance of approximately 11 km to a forest access road going north then 4.5 km north to the southwest corner of the grid.

3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Sheridan Property is located within the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield and the south central part of the Abitibi Subprovince. The Sheridan Property is located in the transition area between the eastern end, to the west, of the Swayze greenstone belt and the Shining Tree – Gowganda Area metavolcanics and metasediments to the east. In the Property area, the eastern extension of the northern belt of Swayze metavolcanics and the overlying Timiskaming-type clastic metasediments of the Ridout assemblage, extend through the central part of Groves township. Champagne township in its western half is mainly underlain by mafic intrusive rocks – diorites, gabbros and anorthosites. In southern Groves township a band of the felsic intrusive suite lies between the metavolcanic and Ridout assemblage belt to the north and the mafic intrusives to the south. The felsic intrusive suite broadens out to the east into a large felsic intrusive body to the south of the metavolcanic – Ridout assemblage belt (Figure 3).

Regional granitic rocks flank to the north the northern metavolcanic-Ridout assemblage belt. Felsic intrusives that are leucocratic in character occur in the southern part of Groves township and the northern part of Champagne. This is the felsic to intermediate suite of Ayer and Trowell (2002). These rocks are dominantly trondhjemitic in composition and form a broadly oval, west-trending body which intrudes the core of the synclinally folded metavolcanics and extends eastward into Brunswick and Londonderry townships. This body is bordered to the south in Champagne township and to the west by hornblende diorite, gabbro and migmatite which underlie southern Benneweis and Chester townships. North-northwest trending diabase dykes are commonly found throughout the map area cutting the supracrustal and granitic rocks.

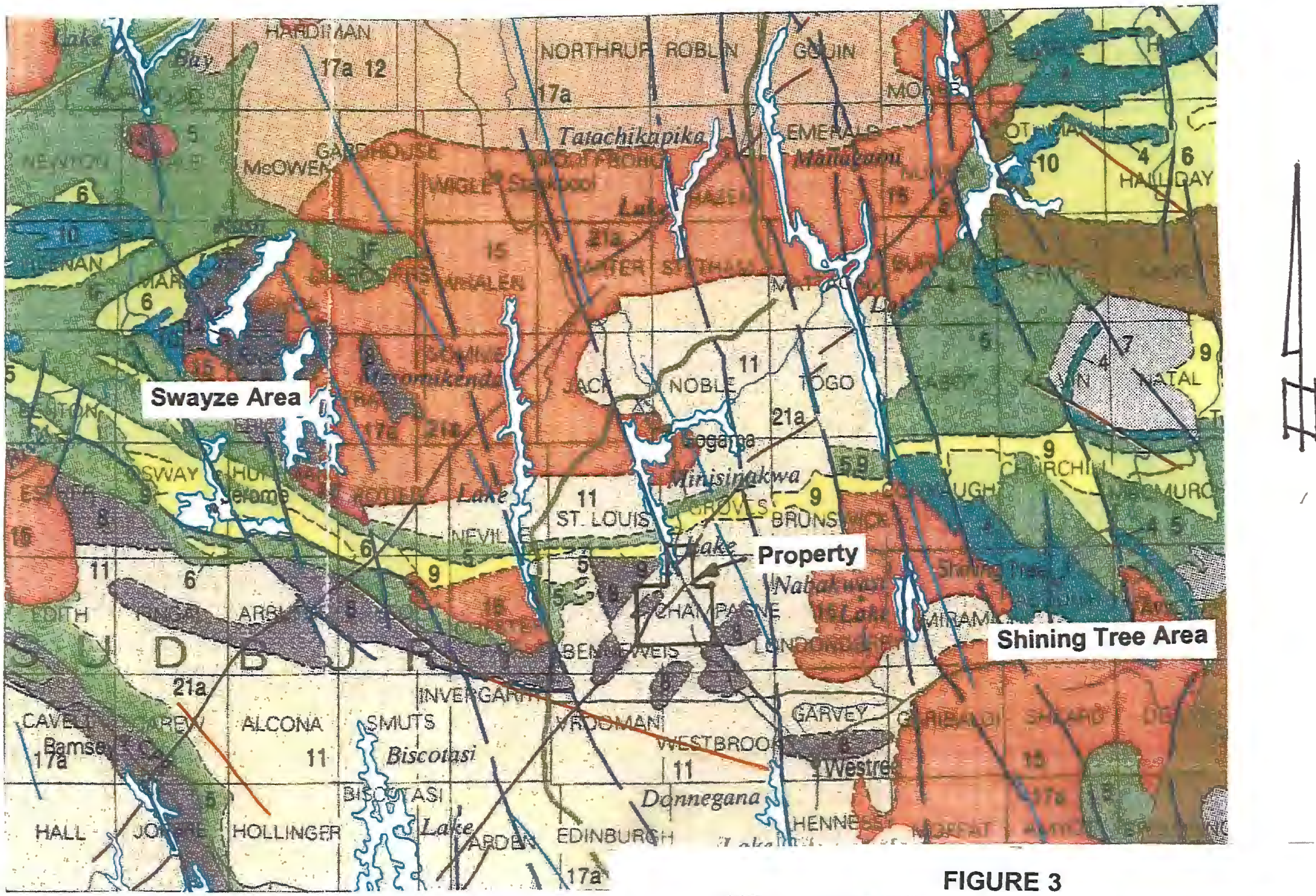


FIGURE 3
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SHERIDAN PROPERTY – SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Scale: 1:500 000
After OGS Map 2543

March 2015

ARCHEAN

NEOARCHEAN (2.5 to 2.9 Ga)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

16 — **Diorite–nepheline syenite suite[go]:** pyroxenite, diorite, monzonite, syenite, nepheline syenite (saturated to undersaturated suite)

NEO– TO MESOARCHEAN (2.5 to 3.4 Ga)[egop]

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

15 — **Massive granodiorite to granite:** massive to foliated granodiorite to granite

15a Potassium feldspar megacrystic units

14 — **Diorite–monzonite–granodiorite suite:** diorite, tonalite, monzonite, granodiorite, syenite and hypabyssal equivalents (saturated to oversaturated suite)

13 — **Muscovite-bearing granitic rocks:** muscovite-biotite and cordierite-biotite granite, granodiorite-tonalite

12 — **Foliated tonalite suite:** tonalite to granodiorite—foliated to massive

11 — **Gneissic tonalite suite:** tonalite to granodiorite—foliated to gneissic—with minor supracrustal inclusions

10 — **Mafic and ultramafic rocks[q]:** gabbro, anorthosite, ultramafic rocks

NEO–ARCHEAN (2.5 to 2.9 Ga)

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS

9 — **Coarse clastic metasedimentary rocks[r]:** mainly coarse clastic metasedimentary rocks, with minor, mainly alkalic, mafic to felsic metavolcanic flows, tuffs and breccias

NEO– TO MESOARCHEAN (2.5 to 3.4 Ga)

SUPRACRUSTAL ROCKS

8 — **Migmatized supracrustal rocks[eg]:** metavolcanic rocks, minor metasedimentary rocks, mafic gneisses of uncertain protolith, granitic gneisses

7 — **Metasedimentary rocks[eg]:** wacke, arkose, argillite, slate, marble, chert, iron formation, minor metavolcanic rocks

7a Paragneisses and migmatites[s]

7b Conglomerate and arenite

6 — **Felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks[gt]:** rhyolitic, rhyodacitic, dacitic and andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, chert, iron formation, minor metasedimentary and intrusive rocks; related migmatites

5 — **Mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks[gt]:** basaltic and andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias, chert, iron formation, minor metasedimentary and intrusive rocks, related migmatites

5a Andesitic flows, tuffs and breccias with minor rhyolites[u]

4 — **Mafic to ultramafic metavolcenic rocks[gt]:** mafic metavolcanic rocks with minor komatiite, minor metasedimentary and pyroclastic rocks

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 3

Gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered near West Shining Tree Lake in the summer of 1911. Subsequent discoveries in the area led to the influx of many prospectors who then spread westward along the favourable belt of rocks. Many old abandoned test pits and trenches were observed in the central part of Groves township and in the northern half of Connaught township during the work by the Ontario Ministry of Mines in the 1930's (Ontario Dept. Mines, Annual Report 1934).

In Champagne township, during the summer of 1922, gold was discovered 800 metres east of the railway bridge at Makwa on what was known as the North Bay Group. The showing consisted of a sparsely mineralized quartz vein 0.6 to 1.3 metres wide, 100 metres long trending N80^{o}E and dipping steeply south. The vein was hosted in a granite or granodiorite. On the eastern end of the vein, a 1.6 metre deep test pit was excavated in a heavy gossan in a fractured zone 2 to 3 metres wide. Fine sulphides consisting of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite were present. Associated with the sulphides was a gold-bearing gossan. Four hundred (400) metres to the north, another quartz vein trending S30^{o}W was exposed for a length of 5 metres. The vein was composed of white quartz carrying chalcopyrite which in places ran up to 5%. It is reported that the sulphides from the vein, when roasted, yielded fine gold that could be panned. Further to the northeast, a quartz stockwork was reported with a general trend of N40^{o}E.

In 1933 Makwa-Champagne Gold Mines Limited held 10 claims north of the dam on Mollie River which contained a showing hosting two parallel quartz lenses separated by granodiorite and trending N35^{o}E. The veins dip steeply to the west. The most easterly vein or lens was 0.6 metres wide while the westerly one was 1 metre wide and both were exposed over a length of 10 metres. The mineralization consisted of a quartz vein carrying pyrite and chalcopyrite and visible specks of very pale yellow gold.

Immediately to the east of the Makwa-Champagne property was the Dunn showing which consisted of a large irregular quartz lens measuring 15 metres to 3 metres and trending N60^{o}E and with a vertical dip. It was located at the contact of a volcanic schist to the north and a granite to granodiorite to the south.

In Groves township, the Tasmijopen Syndicate held claims centred at Pensyl Lake with the main showing being on the east end of the lake. Here, cherty quartz veins were exposed over a strike length of 8 metres and across a width of 3 metres with the zone trending N85^{o}E at the contact with greywacke to the north. The mineralization consisted of very fine sulphides and one drill core sample returned a value of 0.15 oz/ton Au and 0.15 oz/ton Ag.

One hundred and fifty metres to the east a cherty iron formation in highly deformed greywacke had a trend N85^{o}E with a steep dip to the north. The zone consisted of a heavy gossan across a width of 8 metres and for a strike length of 10 metres. Within the zone, alternating bands of dark cherty material and sulphides were present with pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite being present. Grab samples from the zone returned values from 0.25 to 0.50 oz/ton Au plus Ag. Thirty metres to the north a mineralized quartz vein in greywacke, 0 – 3 metres wide had a trend of S80^{o}E and an 80^{o}N dip. It was exposed over a strike length of 13 metres and showed heavy ankerite and pyrite and an associated gossan. A grab sample from this zone returned 0.50 oz/ton Au and 2.5 oz/ton Ag.

4. INSTRUMENTATION AND WORK DONE

Line cutting (12.3 line-km) and an induced polarization (IP) survey on the Property were carried out between 13 March 2015 to 20 March 2015 inclusive. Six lines spaced at 200 metres were surveyed for a total of 11.1 line-km (Figures 2 and 4).

Induced polarization readings were taken on the Property grid with an “a” spacing of 50 m and with 6 levels being read (N = 6). The IP survey was a time domain pole-dipole survey and it was carried out with a Walcer 9000 transmitter in combination with a Honda 18 HP motor generator and a Scintrex IPR-12 receiver. The motor generator and transmitter were stationary on the end of the line being read with the current being transmitted through a wire with an electrode into the ground for contact. A second wire and electrode (the live electrode) was moved along the line being surveyed as per the survey protocol. At all times, the transmitter man, live electrode man and receiver

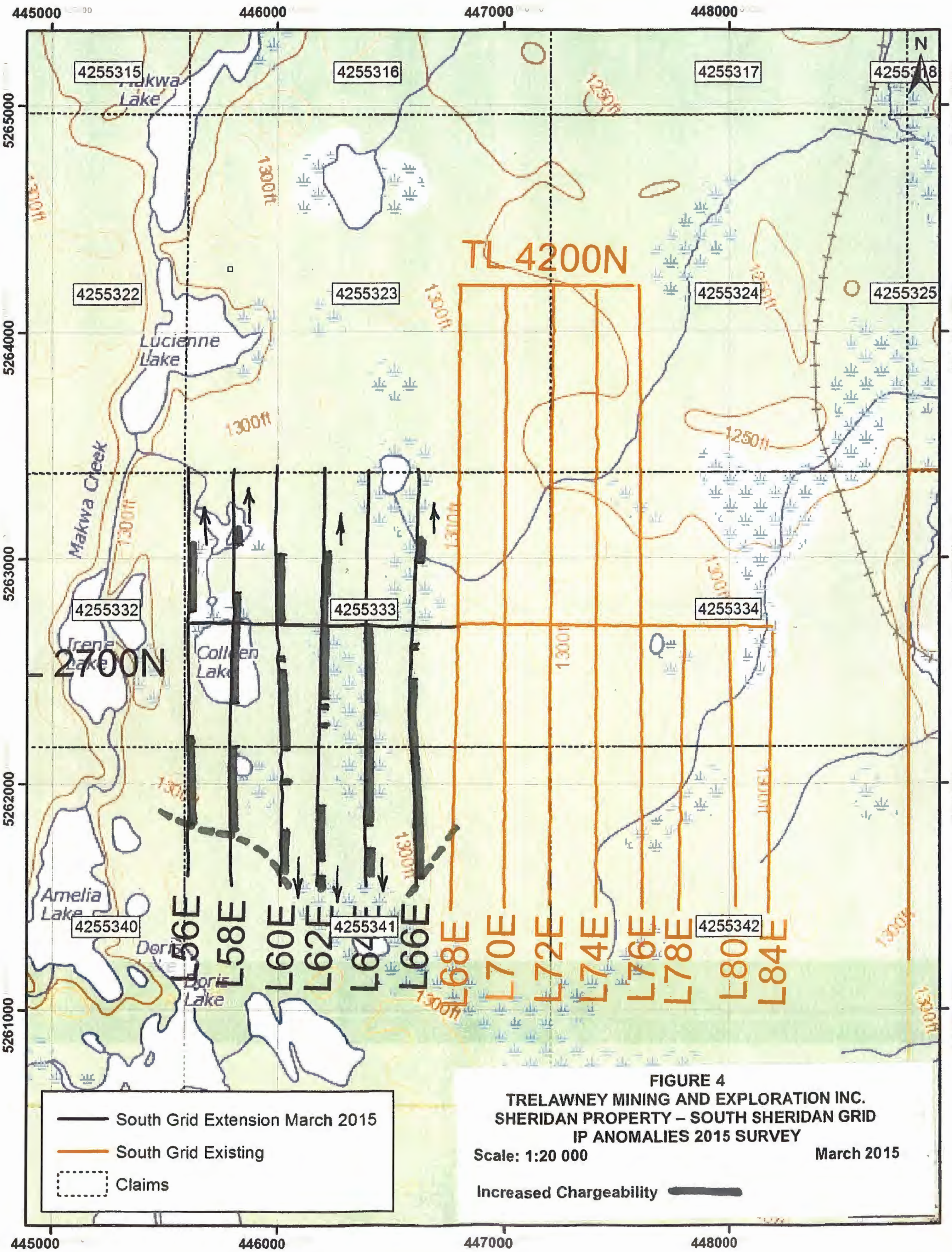


FIGURE 4
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SHERIDAN PROPERTY – SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
IP ANOMALIES 2015 SURVEY
Scale: 1:20 000 **March 2015**

personnel were in radio contact. Ahead of the live current electrode was a crew of men with electrodes at 50 m intervals. These electrodes are connected to the receiver where the receiver operator obtains and records the readings. The data is downloaded from the receiver at the end of the day to a computer where the resistivity and chargeability are calculated and plotted using pseudosections and/or maps using Geosoft software.

The geophysical survey was carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario an experienced geophysical contractor. The survey personnel are listed in Section 7.

5. RESULTS, INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) SURVEY

A total of 11.1 line-km were surveyed on 6 lines, L56+00E to L66+00E spaced at 200 m. The results obtained are presented in 6 pseudosections provided in the back pocket of the report (Appendix 2) and the results for each pseudosection are summarized in Table 2. Figure 4 is a plan view showing the area/zones of increased chargeability identified in the survey.

In general, background chargeability values are in the -4 m V/V to 2 m V/V range with most anomalous zones showing increased chargeabilities from threshold levels (2-3 m V/V to 9 m V/V. The stronger chargeability values are present mainly as "dyke-like" patterns in overall broader zone. The overall chargeability values are not very high, however, they indicate an area/zone of increased chargeability values, generally associated with higher resistivity values. The higher chargeability values are up to 2 x to 3 x background values. The area of these higher values is more or less equi-dimensional, 1200 m east-west and open to the west, by 1600 m north-south, and open to the south-east and north (Figure 4).

This area connects in the east to Zone B identified in the 2013 survey (Figure 5). Zone B extends northeasterly from the area of grid lines 68+00E and 70+00E.

A number of the pseudosections show relatively narrow "dyke-like" patterns with

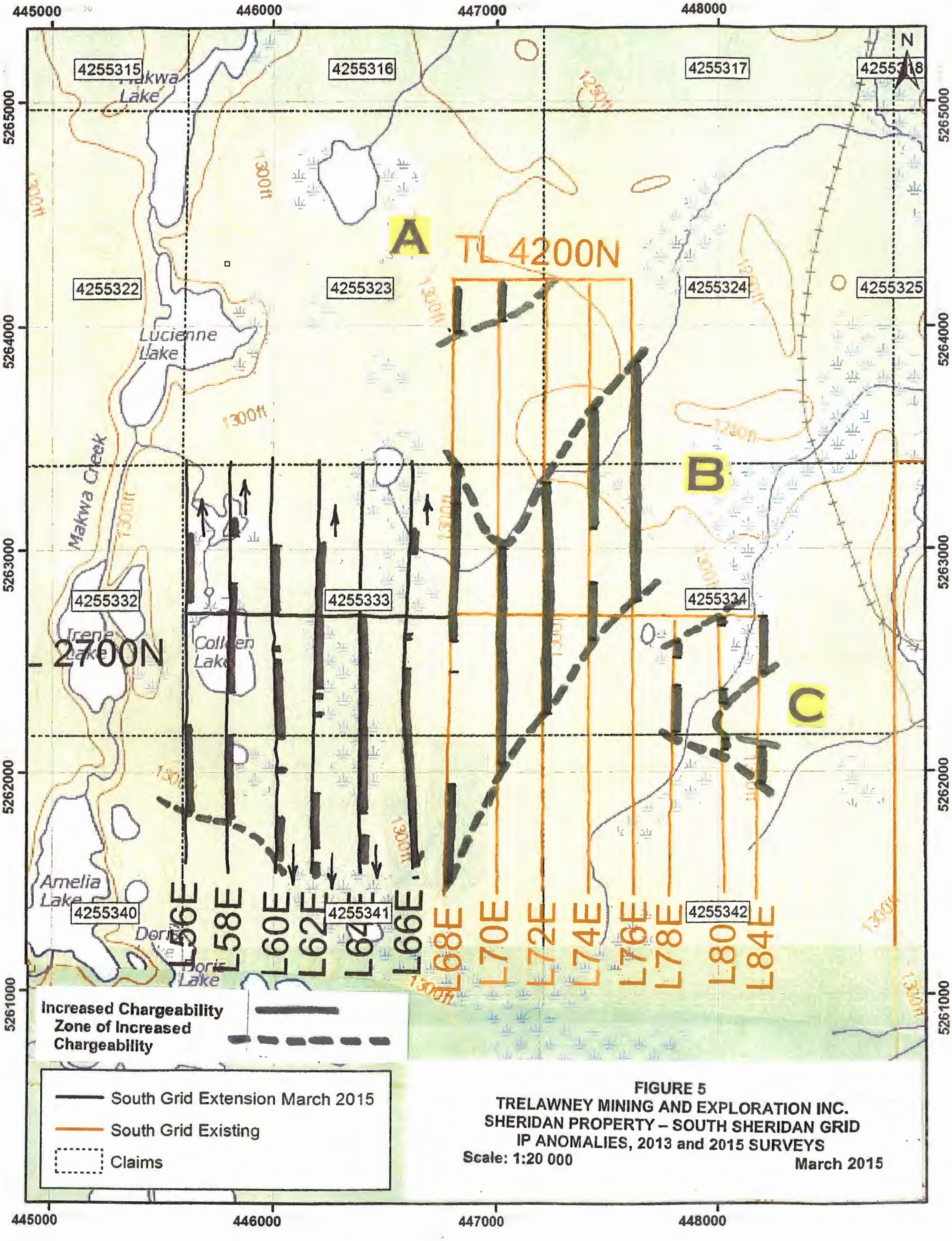


FIGURE 5
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
SHERIDAN PROPERTY – SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID
IP ANOMALIES, 2013 and 2015 SURVEYS

virtually no chargeability which when viewed in plan view (Figures 4 and 5) produce gaps in the chargeabilities along the survey lines. These zero chargeability gaps may, at least in part, represent north-northwest trending, late diabase dykes that are common throughout the area.

TABLE 2
TRELAWNEY MINING AND EXPLORATION INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) SURVEY - AREAS OF INCREASED CHARGEABILITY
SOUTH SHERIDAN GRID

LINE	STATION	CHARGEABILITY VALUES		COMMENTS
		BACKGROUND mV/V	ANOMALY mV/V	
L56+00E	18+00N - 22+00N	-4 to 2	2 to 7	400 m wide zone of increasing chargeability up to 2 x background, with apparent slope to north and associated high resistivity. Higher chargeability values in 3 dyke-like zones centred at 18+60N, 20+30N and 21+30N.
	27+50N - 30+60N (north end of line)	-2 to 2	2 to 8	Over 300 m wide zone of increasing chargeability at north end of line and open to the north. Apparent slope to north and associated high resistivity. Higher chargeability values in 3 "dyke-like" zones centred at 27+70N, 28+80N and at north end of line. Chargeability values up to approximately 3 x background.
L58+00E	18+00N - 21+50N	-1 to 2	3 to 6	350 m wide zone of increasing chargeability up to 2 x background, with a fairly uniform chargeability pattern, an apparent slope to the north and high resistivity.
	23+50N - 28+60N	-1 to 2	3 to 5	500 m wide zone of increasing chargeability in a relatively uniform pattern with associated high resistivity. Chargeability is approximately 2 x background and increasing chargeability values only occur below n = 3 (i.e., approximately 100 m). Is this due to deep overburden.
	30+50N (north end of line)	-1 to 2	3 to 6	Zone of increasing chargeability at the north end of the line with values up to 2 x background. Associated high resistivity.

L60+00E	16+00N (south end of line and open) - 17+80N	-2 to 2	3 to 8	Broad zone of increasing chargeability values at south end of line and open to the south. At least 180 m wide with apparent slope to north. Chargeability generally up to 3 x background. Associated high resistivity.
	20+00N	-2 to 2	3 to 5	Narrow "dyke-like" zone with apparent slope to north and increasing chargeability values in depth up to 2 x background. Associated high resistivity.
	21+50N - 25+20N	-2 to 2	3 to 7	Broad triangular shaped zone of increasing chargeability up to 2.5 x background with associated high resistivity. Zone is widest at n = 1 and decreases to a point at n = 5 (i.e., 175 - 200 m).
	25+60N	0 to 2	2 to 5	Narrow "dyke-like" zone of increasing chargeability up to 2.5 x background with apparent slope to north and associated low resistivity.
	27+00N - 30+20N	-2 to 2	2 to 5	Overall broad zone 320 m wide comprised of 3 narrower "dyke-like" zones with an apparent slope to the north and for the most part a low associated resistivity. Chargeability is up to 2.5 x background. Two high resistivity zones with apparent slopes to the north may be due to cross-cutting dykes-diabase??
L62+00E	15+80N (south end of line and open)	-3 to 2	2 to 5	Zone of increasing chargeability developing at the south end of the line. Apparent slope to north and high resistivity.
	16+50N - 19+00N	-3 to 2	2 to 6	Broad zone 250 m wide of increasing chargeability with apparent slope to north and associated high resistivity. Crosscutting low with apparent slope to south may be due to a dyke- diabase??

L62+00E (cont'd)	22+70N	-2 to 2	2 to 5	Narrow "dyke-like" zone of increasing chargeability with apparent slope to north and associated high resistivity on levels n = 3, 4, 5 and 6 only.
	23+50N	-2 to 2	2 to 4	Narrow "dyke-like" zone of increasing chargeability with apparent slope to north and associated high resistivity. Only present on levels n = 2 and below.
	24+00N - 30+60N	0 to 2	2 to 7	Broad zone 660 m wide comprised of 3 smaller zones each 150 m to 200 m wide of increasing chargeability mainly up to 3 x background separated by narrow zones of low chargeability. Generally high resistivity and mainly in levels below n = 3. Overall apparent slope to north and zone is open to the north at 30+60N with this appearing to be the better part of the zone.
L64+00E	15+80N (south end of line) - 17+00N	1 to 2	3 to 6	Approximately 100 m wide zone of increasing chargeability and apparent slope to north at south end of line and possibly open to south(?). Mainly low associated resistivity.
	18+00N - 27+00N	0 to 2	3 to 7	Broad zone of increasing chargeability 900m wide comprised of 6 smaller zones with apparent slopes to north. Mixed resistivity, with low resistivity close to surface and high resistivity generally below level n=3. Chargeability low with apparent slope to south at north end of zone may be cross-cutting dyke-diabase?? Chargeability is up to 3 x background.

L66+00E	15+80N - 24+80N	0 to 2	3 to 9	Broad zone 900 m wide of increasing chargeability up to 3 x background with mixed pattern of apparent slopes to both north and south. Associated high resistivity. A narrow zone of low chargeability with an apparent south slope at 18+80N may be a cross-cutting dyke-diabase??
	26+20N	-1 to 2	2 to 3	Narrow zone of increasing chargeability with apparent slope to north and, in part, high resistivity.
	30+00N - 30+60N (north end of line and open)	0 to 2	3 to 6	Broad zone of increasing chargeability developing at the north end of the line with associated high resistivity. Chargeability up to 3 x background.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During the period 13 March 2015 to 20 March 2015 inclusive, 11.1 line-km in six lines were cut and covered by a pole-dipole IP survey on the west side of the previously established and surveyed, South Sheridan Grid. The IP survey used an “a” spacing of 50 m with 6 levels being read (n = 1 to 6). This work indicated an equi-dimensional area 1200 m by 1600 m of increased chargeabilities, 2 x to 3 x background that appears to be an extension to the west of the B Zone identified in the 2013 IP survey (Winter, 2013) (Figure 5). The area/zone identified in the current survey appears to be open to the south-east, west and north.

The underlying bedrock in the area is reported to be composed of mafic intrusives, diorites, gabbros and anorthosites and the IP chargeability anomalies may represent small quantities of disseminated sulphides within these units.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

To further evaluate the South Sheridan grid area and the IP anomalies identified in the current survey, the following work is recommended.

1. Geological mapping and/or prospecting of the grid area and in particular the areas of the identified IP anomalies and the open areas to the southeast, west and north.

2. Soil geochemical survey over the area in which the IP anomalies are located to determine if any of the identified zones also show soil geochemical signatures.

3. Follow-up IP survey to the south, west and north of the current grid to possible extensions of the currently defined zone.

8. PERSONNEL

The IP survey was carried out by Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd., Massey, Ontario using the following personnel.

Brent Patrie, Val Therese, Ontario
Gab Roy, Elliot Lake, Ontario
Tyler Gagan, Espanola, Ontario
Jim Patrie, Massey, Ontario
Addison Duhaime, Elliot Lake, Ontario
Mario Pilon, Timmins, Ontario
Gil Robert, Sudbury, Ontario
Brandon Sangster, Walford, Ontario
Riley Vanier, Massey, Ontario
Trevor Mailloux, Massey, Ontario

9. REFERENCES

1. Ayer, J.A., Trowell, N.F., Josey, S., Nevills, M. and Valade, L., 2003

   Geological compilation of the Matachewan area, Abitibi greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3527, scale 1:100 000.

2. Ayer, J.A. and Trowell, N.F. 2002

   Geological compilation of the Swayze area, Abitibi greenstone belt; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3511, scale 1:100 000.

3. Jackson, S.L. and Fyon, J.A., 1991

   The Western Abitibi Subprovince in Ontario in Geology of Ontario, OGS, Sp. Vol. 4, Part 1, p., 445-450.

4. Ontario Geological Survey, 1991

   Bedrock geology of Ontario, east-central sheet: Ontario Geological Survey, map 2543, scale 1:1 000 000.

5. Winter, L.D.S., 2011

   Induced Polarization (IP) Survey on the Sheridan Property Grid, Groves and Champagne Twp., Dist. Of Sudbury, Ontario for Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc., 18 p., 2 tables, 4 figures, 1 Map, pseudosections.

6. Winter, L.D.S., 2013

   Induced Polarization (IP) Survey on the South Sheridan Grid, Sheridan Property, Champagne Twp., Dist. of Sudbury, Ont. For Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc., 16 p., 2 tables, 3 Fig., 3 Maps, 8 pseudosections.

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

25 March 2015

L.D.S. Winter

1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
(705) 560-6967
(705) 560-6997 (fax)
email: winbourne@bellnet.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.

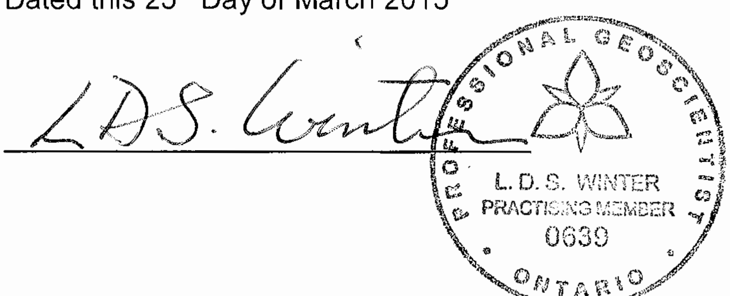
2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.

3. I am a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, a Life Member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada and a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and British Columbia (P.Geo.).

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 52 years since my graduation from university.

5. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the Induced Polarization (IP) Report titled "Induced Polarization (IP) Survey Report on the South Sheridan Grid, Benneweis and Champagne Townships, District of Sudbury, Ontario" and dated 25 March 2015 (the "Technical Report").

Dated this 25th Day of March 2015



L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.

APPENDIX 1

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY EQUIPMENT

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SCINTREX
A DIVISION OF LRS

ELECTRICAL METHODS

IPR-12

Induced Polarization

WWW.SCINTREXLTD.COM

Setting the Standards

IPR-12 SPECIFICATIONS

The IPR-12 IP receiver has been successfully used for many years as a mineral exploration tool, specifically for gold exploration.

Induced polarization can also be used as a method for mapping hydrocarbon plumes and geotechnical applications.

Inputs:	1 to 8 dipoles are measured simultaneously.
Input Impedance:	16 MΩ
SP Bucking:	±10 volt range. Automatic linear correction operating on a cycle by cycle basis.
Input Voltage (Vp) Range:	50 µV to 14 V
Chargeability (M) Range:	0 to 300 mV/V
Tau Range:	60 microseconds to 2000 seconds.
Reading Resolution of Vp, SP and M:	Vp - 10 µV; SP - 1 mV; M - 0.01 mV/V
Absolute Accuracy of Vp, Sp and M:	Better than 1%
Common Mode Rejection:	At input more than 100dB.
Vp Integration Time:	10% to 80% of the current on time.
IP Transient Program:	Pulse selectable at 1,2,4,8,16 or 32 seconds. Programmable windows also available. 50% duty cycle.
Transmitter Timing:	On/off times of 1,2,4,8,16 or 32 seconds.
External Circuit Test:	All dipoles measured individually in sequence. Range 0 to 2 MΩ with 0.1 kΩ resolution. Circuit resistances displayed and recorded.
Filtering:	RF filter, 10 Hz 6 pole low pass filter, statistical noise spike removal.
Internal Test Generator:	1200 mV of SP; 807 mV of Vp and 30.28 mV/V of M.
Analog Meter:	For monitoring input signals; switchable to any dipole via keyboard.
Memory Capacity:	Stores approximately 400 dipoles of information when 8 dipoles are measured simultaneously.
Power Supply:	Rechargeable Ni-Cad D cells. More than 20 hours service at +25°C. (77°F), more than 8 hours at -30°C (-22°F)
Operating Temperature:	-30°C to +50°C (-22°F to 122°F)
Dimensions and Weights:	Console: 355 x 270 x 165 mm (14" x 10.6" x 6.5")
	Charger: 120 x 95 x 55 mm (4.7" x 3.7" x 2")
	Console: 5.8 kg (12.8 lbs.)
	Batteries: 1.3 kg (2.8 lbs.)
	Charger: 1.1 kg (2.4 lbs.)

OPTIONS

Transmitters
Software Packages
Training Program

ISO 9001:2000 registered company. All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Specification Sheet Part Number 745711 Revision 0

SCINTREX

CANADA
Scintrex
222 Snidercroft Road
Concord, Ontario L4K 2K1
Telephone: +1 905 669 2280
Fax: +1 905 669 6403
e-mail: scintrex@scintrexltd.com
Website: www.scintrex.com

MICRO g LACOSTE

USA
Micro-g LaCoste
1401 Horizon Avenue
Lafayette, CO 80026
Telephone: +1 303 828 3499
Fax: +1 303 828 3288
e-mail: info@microglacoste.com
Website: www.microglacoste.com

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TRANSMITTERS
MOTOR GENERATORS
GEOREELS
SPEEDWINDERS
ELECTRODES
WIRE
RENTALS
MAINTENANCE
CONTACT US

Walcer Model TX KW10

Voltage Input
125V line to neutral
400 Hz / 3 phase
Powered by MG12, MG6 and MG12A

Output
100 - 3200V in 10 steps
0.05 - 20 Amps
Tested to 10.5 kVA

Switching
1 sec., 2 sec., 4 sec., 8 sec.

Metering
LED for line voltage
and output current

Size
63cm. x 54cm. x 25cm.

Weight
44 kg.

Contact Webmaster at webmaster@walcergeophysics.com

WALCER GEOPHYSICS LTD.

Gasoline Tank
External - to minimize
shipping problems with airlines

MG-12A

Output
Self Excite / Regulated
120 / 220V AC
20 KVA Max
400 Hz / 3 phase

Generator
Bendix Aircraft Type
Very durable
Forced Air Cooled

Engine
24 HP Honda
Electric Start

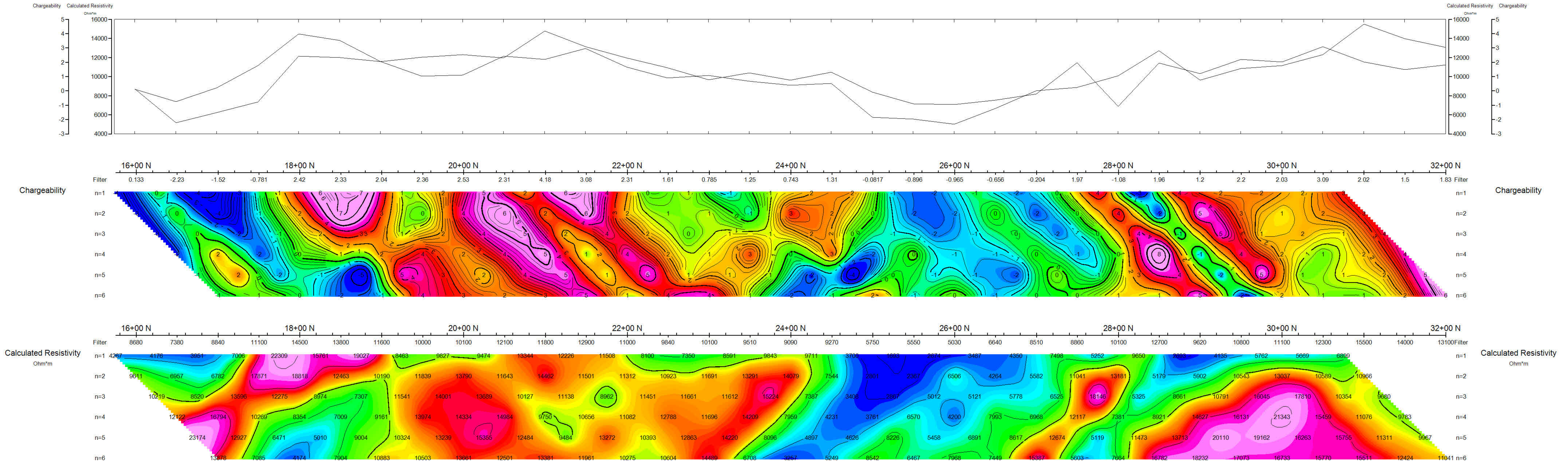
Size
79cm. x 61cm. x 48cm.

Weight
89 kg.

Contact Webmaster at webmaster@walcergeophysics.com

APPENDIX 2

IP PSEUDOSECTIONS
(IN POCKET)



Pseudo Section Plot

56+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array

a na a

plot point

a = 50 m

Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- ▣ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- □ Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:3500

50 0 50 100 150 200

(meters)

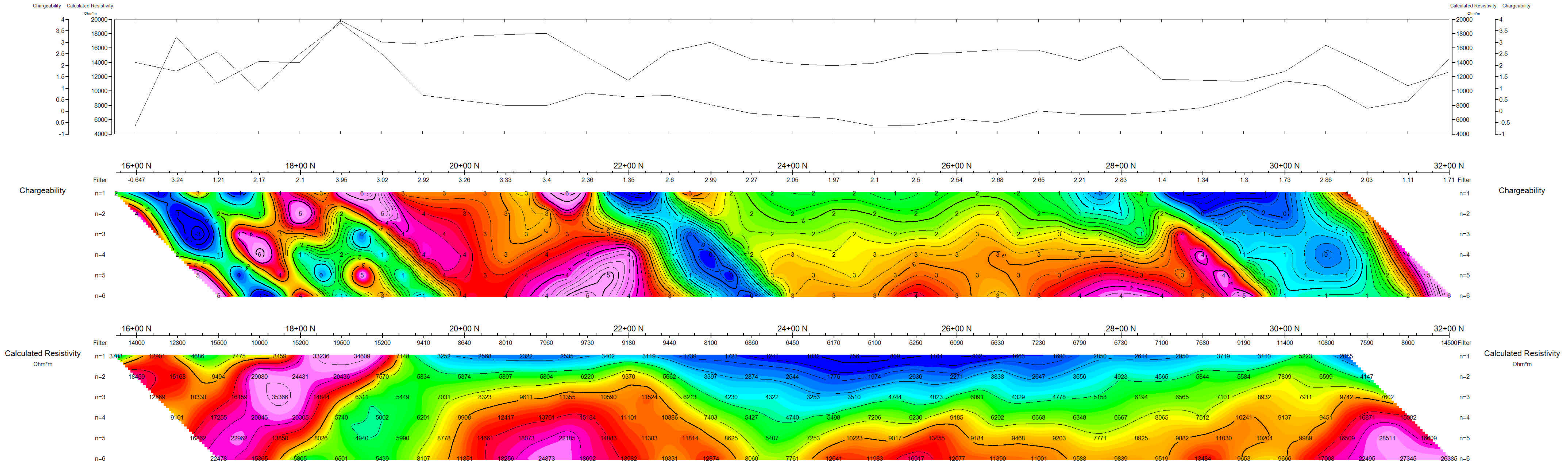
Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

South Sheridan Grid Extension

Date: 20/03/2015

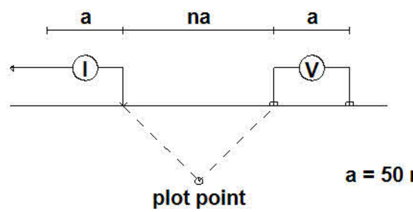
Interpretation: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.



Pseudo Section Plot

58+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- ▣ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- □ Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:3500

50 0 50 100 150 200

(meters)

Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

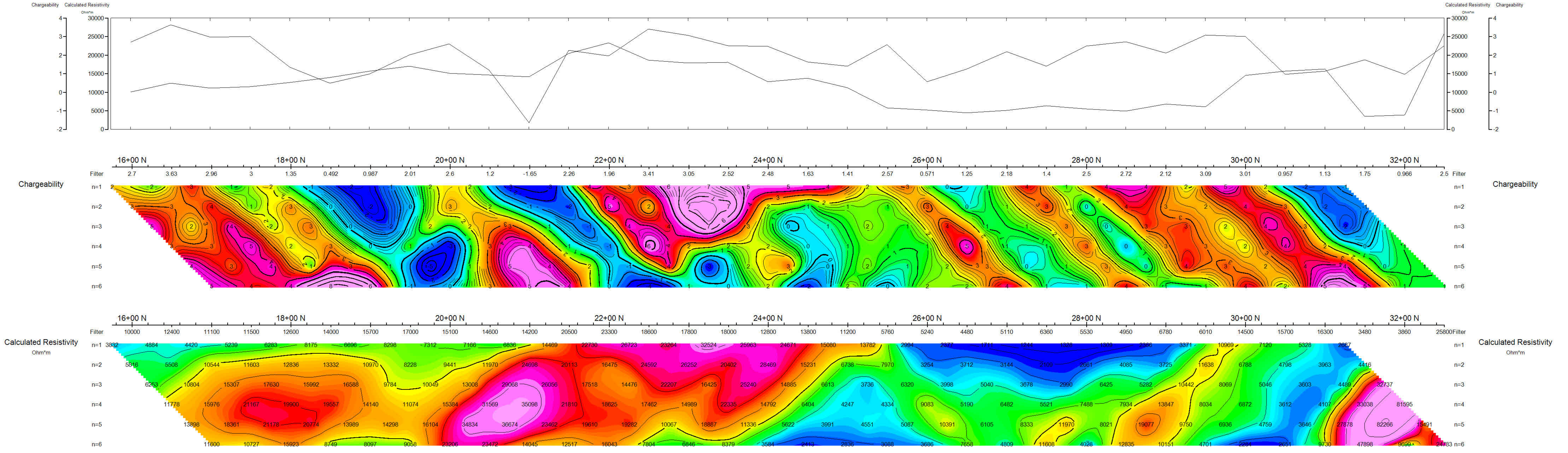
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

South Sheridan Grid Extension

Date: 20/03/2015

Interpretation: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot

60+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array

Pant-leg Filter

a = 50 m

plot point

Logarithmic Contours

1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
- □ **Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.**
- □ **Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.**
- ▼ **Low resistivity feature.**

Scale 1:3500

50 0 50 100 150 200

(meters)

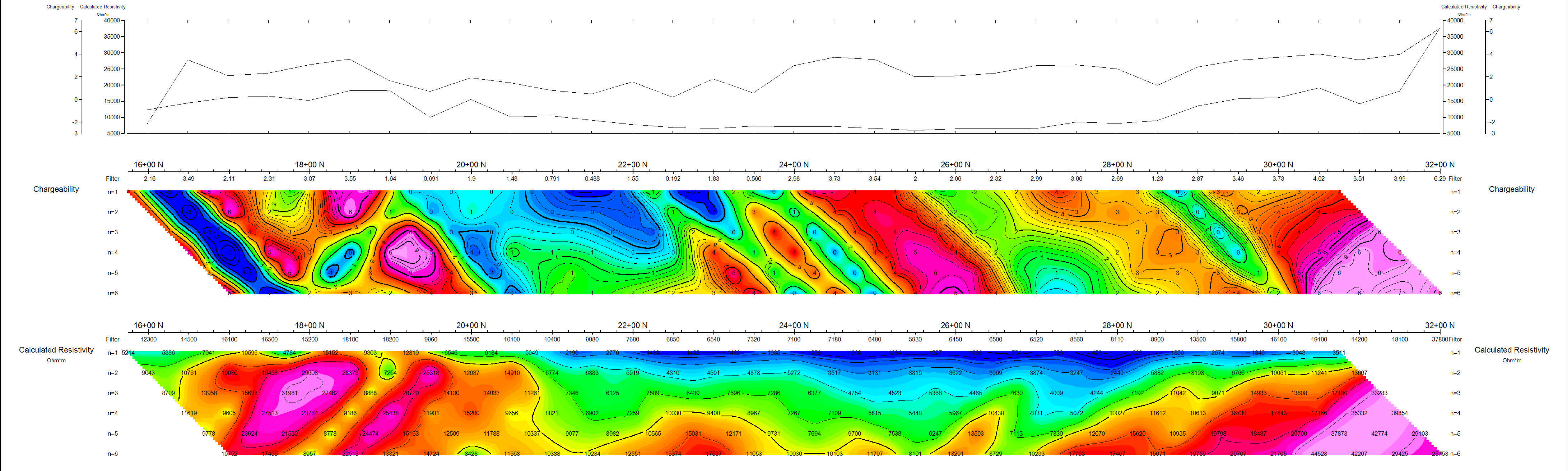
Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

South Sheridan Grid Extension

Date: 19/03/2015

Interpretation: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

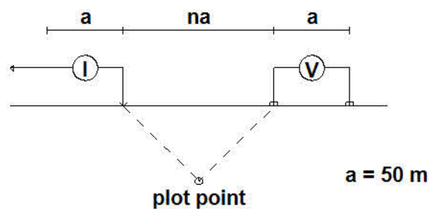


Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

Pseudo Section Plot

62+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Pant-leg Filter

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- □ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- □ Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:3500

50 0 50 100 150 200

(meters)

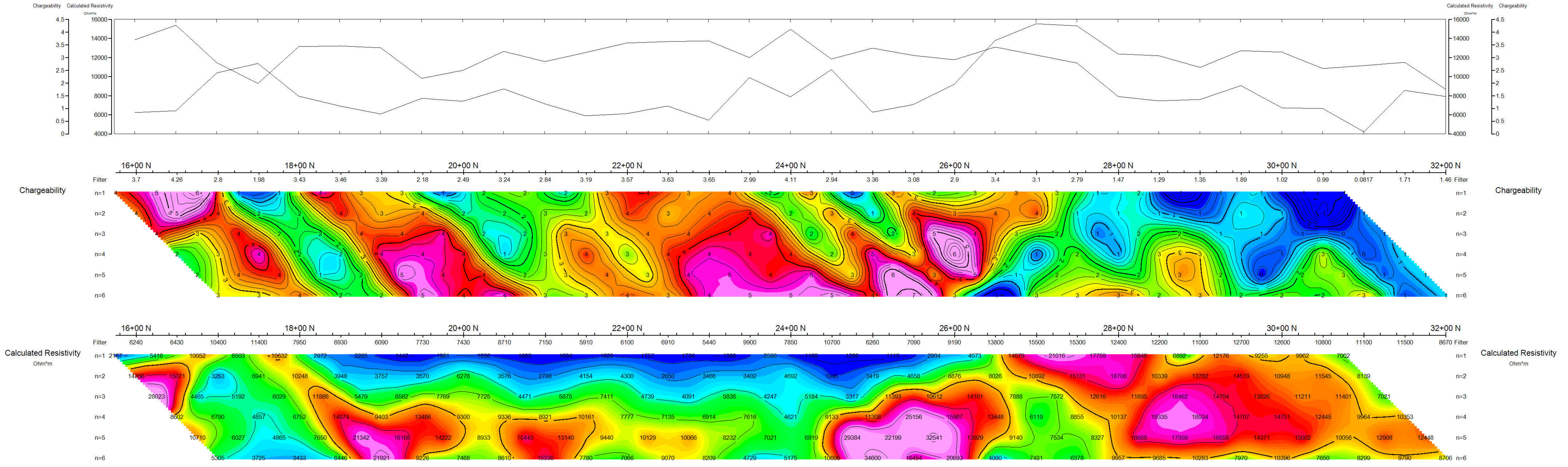
Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

South Sheridan Grid Extension

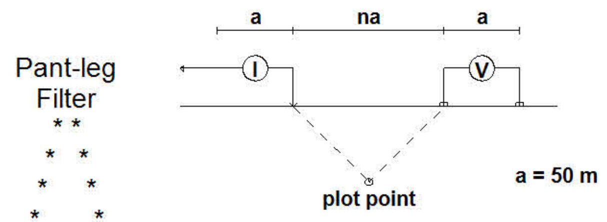
Date: 19/03/2015

Interpretation: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.



Pseudo Section Plot

64+00 E



Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.
- □ Well defined increase in polarization without marked resistivity decrease.
- □ Poorly defined polarization increase with no resistivity signature.
- ▼ Low resistivity feature.

Scale 1:3500

50 0 50 100 150 200

(meters)

Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

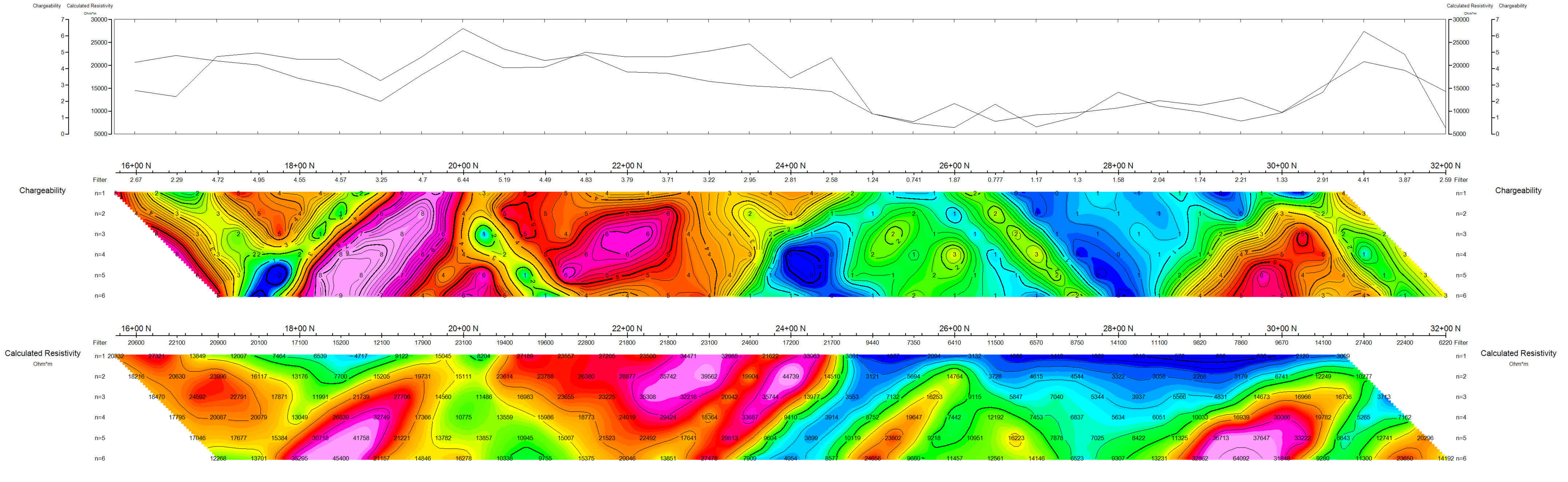
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

South Sheridan Grid Extension

Date: 18/03/2015

Interpretation: Dan Patrie Exploration Ltd.

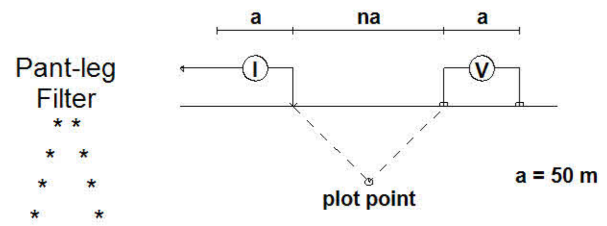
Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences



Pseudo Section Plot

66+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,...

INTERPRETATION

- ■ **Strong increase in polarization accompanied by marked decrease in resistivity.**
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Scale 1:3500

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(meters)

Trelawney Mining and Exploration Inc.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

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