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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

BATTERY MINERAL RESOURCES LTD.

**Q2291 – McAra Project
Magnetometer Survey**

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo. – March 02, 2017

BATTERY

MINERAL RESOURCES

Abstract

CXS was contracted by Battery Mineral Resources to perform approximately 3.0 kilometres of magnetometer work over the McAra Property.

BATTERY MINERAL RESOURCES LTD.

Q2291 – McAra Project

Magnetometer and VLF EM Surveys

C Jason Ploeger, P.Geol. – March 02, 2017

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **McAra Project**.

1.2 CLIENT

Battery Mineral Resources Ltd.
Level 36
Governor Phillip Tower
1 Farer Place
Sydney
Australia

1.3 LOCATION

The McAra Project is in Dufferin Township approximately 32 km southwest of Gowganda, Ontario. The survey area covers a portion of mining claim 4278552 located in Dufferin Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.



Figure 1: Location of the McAra Project

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck on the Beauty Lake Road. The Beauty Lake Road heads south from Hwy 560 approximately 23 kilometres west of Elk Lake, Ontario. The Beauty Lake Road was travelled for approximately 50 kilometres to the survey area.

1.5 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 12.5m in front of the magnetometer/VLF EM operator. GPS way-points, magnetic and VLF EM samples were taken every 12.5m along these controlled traverses. The GPS used was a Garmin GPSMAP 62s with an external antenna for added accuracy.

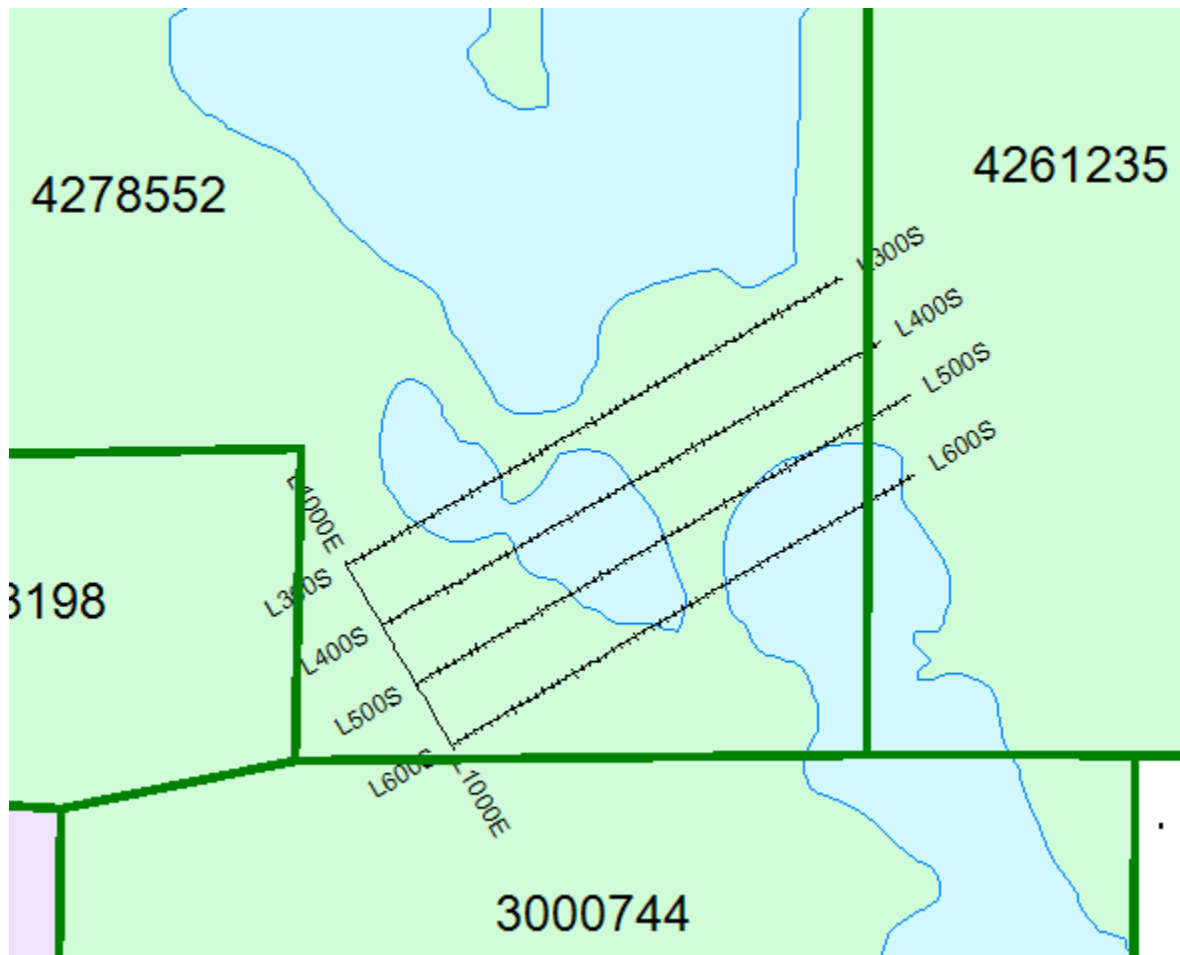


Figure 2: Claim Map with the McAra Traverses

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
February 24, 2017	Locate survey area and conduct magnetometer survey.	L300S	1000E	1800E	800
		L400S	1000E	1800E	800
		L500S	1000E	1800E	800
		L600S	1000E	1750E	750
		L1000E	600S	300S	300

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Ryan Lavalley of Sudbury, Ontario conducted all the magnetic data collection while Claudia Moraga of Britt, Ontario was responsible for the GPS control and GPS way-point collection.

2.3 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 3.45 line kilometers of magnetometer was read over the McAra Project on February 24, 2017. This consisted of 276 magnetometer samples taken at a 12.5 metre sample interval.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY

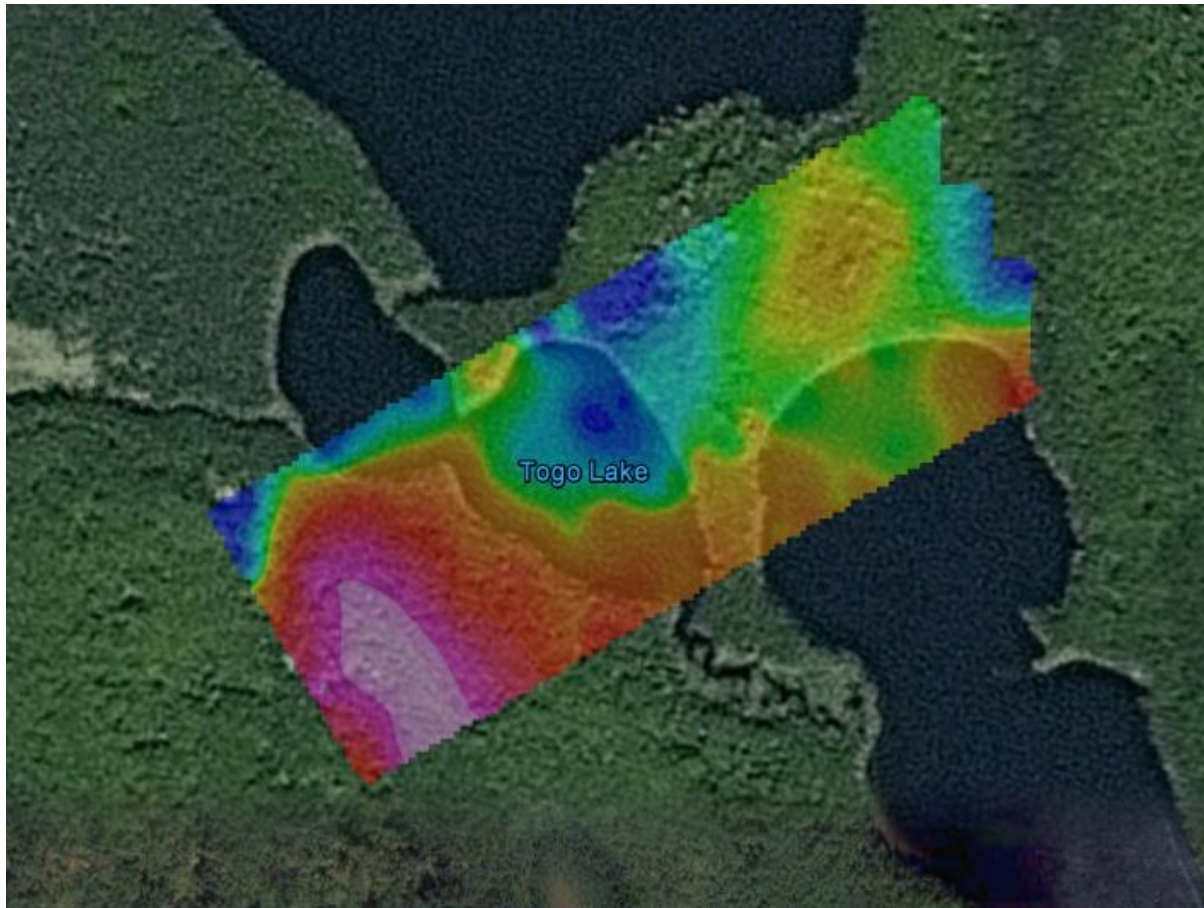


Figure 3: Magnetometer Plan of McAra on Google Earth

No culture was noted through the traverse area.

A magnetically elevated unit can be observed over the western extent of the survey area. This unit appears to trend at 330 degrees and also appears to be truncated on the northern extent. The strike of the unit is similar to that expected with some regional diabase dykes. The truncation to the north is most likely a result of a structural feature. This may have resulted in an alteration zone and may be a good target 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 Inc. of Larder Lake, Ontario.
2. I am a Practising Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.
5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Battery Mineral Resources**.
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 Inc.

Larder Lake, ON
March 2nd, 2017

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 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 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 $\pm 200\%$ 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 $\pm 10^\circ$ 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 ... ex-

ceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities

APPENDIX C

GARMIN GPS MAP 62S



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:	9.2 oz (260.1 g) with batteries
Battery:	2 AA batteries (not included); NiMH or Lithium recommended
Battery life:	20 hours
Waterproof:	yes (IPX7)
Floats:	no
High-sensitivity receiver:	yes

Interface:	high-speed USB and NMEA 0183 compatible
------------	---

Maps & Memory:	
Basemap:	yes
Preloaded maps:	no
Ability to add maps:	yes
Built-in memory:	1.7 GB
Accepts data cards:	microSD™ card (not included)
Waypoints/favorites/locations:	2000
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)
Electronic compass:	yes (tilt-compensated, 3-axis)
Touchscreen:	no
Barometric altimeter:	yes
Camera:	no
<u>Geocaching-friendly:</u>	yes (paperless)
<u>Custom maps compatible:</u>	yes
Photo navigation (navigate to geotagged photos):	yes
Outdoor GPS games:	no
Hunt/fish calendar:	yes

Sun and moon information:	yes
Tide tables:	yes
Area calculation:	yes
Custom POIs (ability to add additional points of interest):	yes
Unit-to-unit transfer (shares data wirelessly with similar units):	yes
Picture viewer:	yes
Garmin Connect™ compatible (online community where you analyze, categorize and share data):	yes

- *Specifications obtained from www.garmin.com*

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

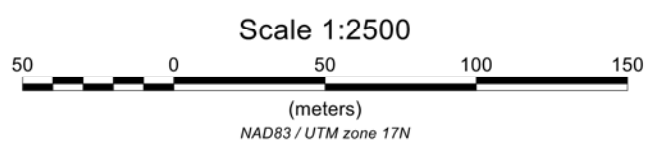
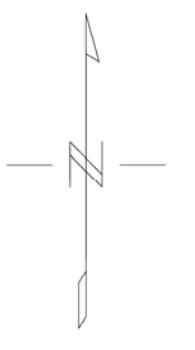
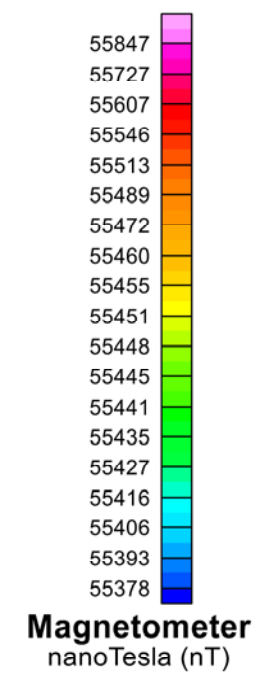
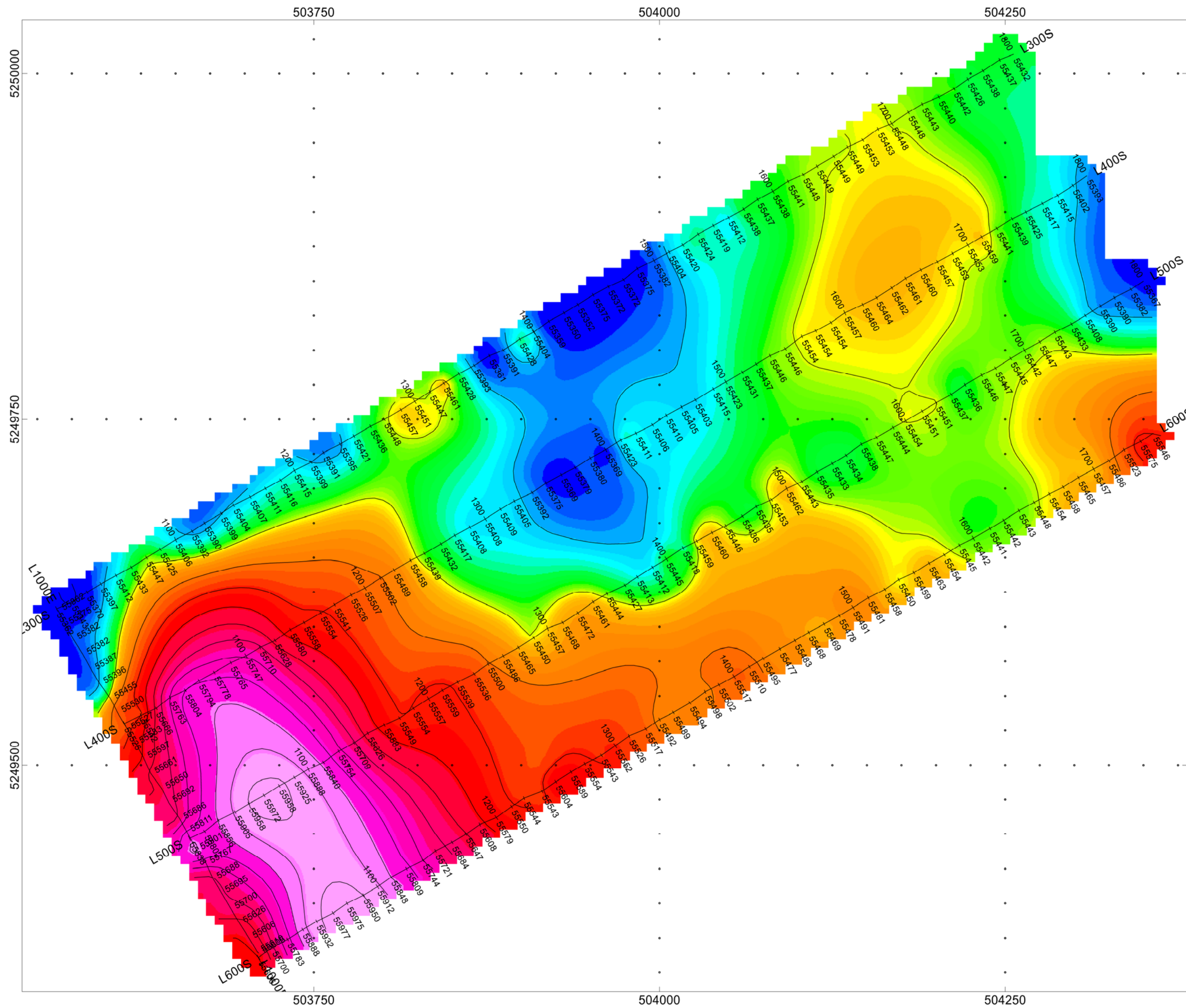
Magnetometer Plan Map (1:2500)

1) Q2291-BATTERY-McARA-Mag-Cont

Claim Map with Magnetic Traverses (1:10000)

2) Q2291- BATTERY-McARA -TRAVERSES

TOTAL MAPS = 2



McARA PROJECT
Dufferin Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
 Base Station Corrected

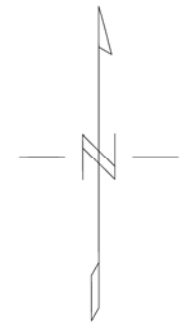
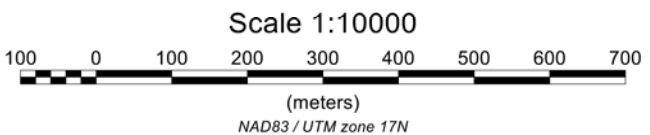
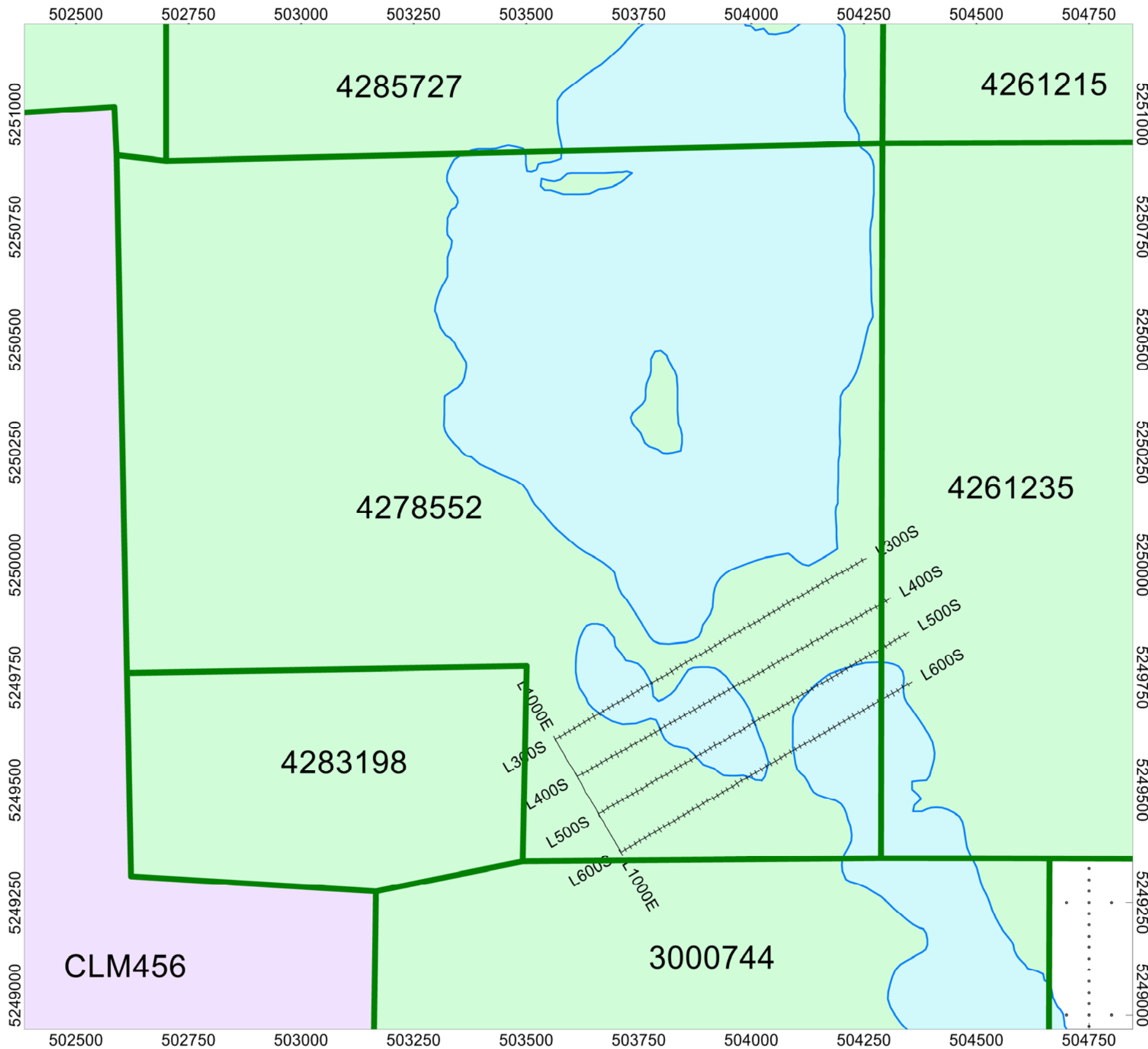
Posting Level: 0nT
 Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
 Station Separation: 12.5 meters
 Total Field Magnetic Contours: 50nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER v7

Operated By: Ryan Lavalley
 GPS Operated By: Claudia Moraga
 Processed by: Claudia Moraga
 Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
 March 2017



Drawing: Q2291-BATTERY-McARA-MAG-CONT



McARA PROJECT
Dufferin Township, Ontario

TRAVERSE PLAN MAP

Operated By: Ryan Lavalley
 GPS Operated By: Claudia Moraga
 Processed by: Claudia Moraga
 Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
 March 2017



Drawing: Q2291-BATTERY-McARA-TRAVERSE