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CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

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**Induced Polarization
Survey
Over the
AK PROPERTY
Teck Township,
Ontario**

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

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

1.2 CLIENT

Canadian Malartic Mining Corporation
36 Prospect Avenue
Kirkland Lake, ON
P2N 2V4

1.3 LOCATION

The AK Property is located on the south side of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The entire survey area is located in Teck Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

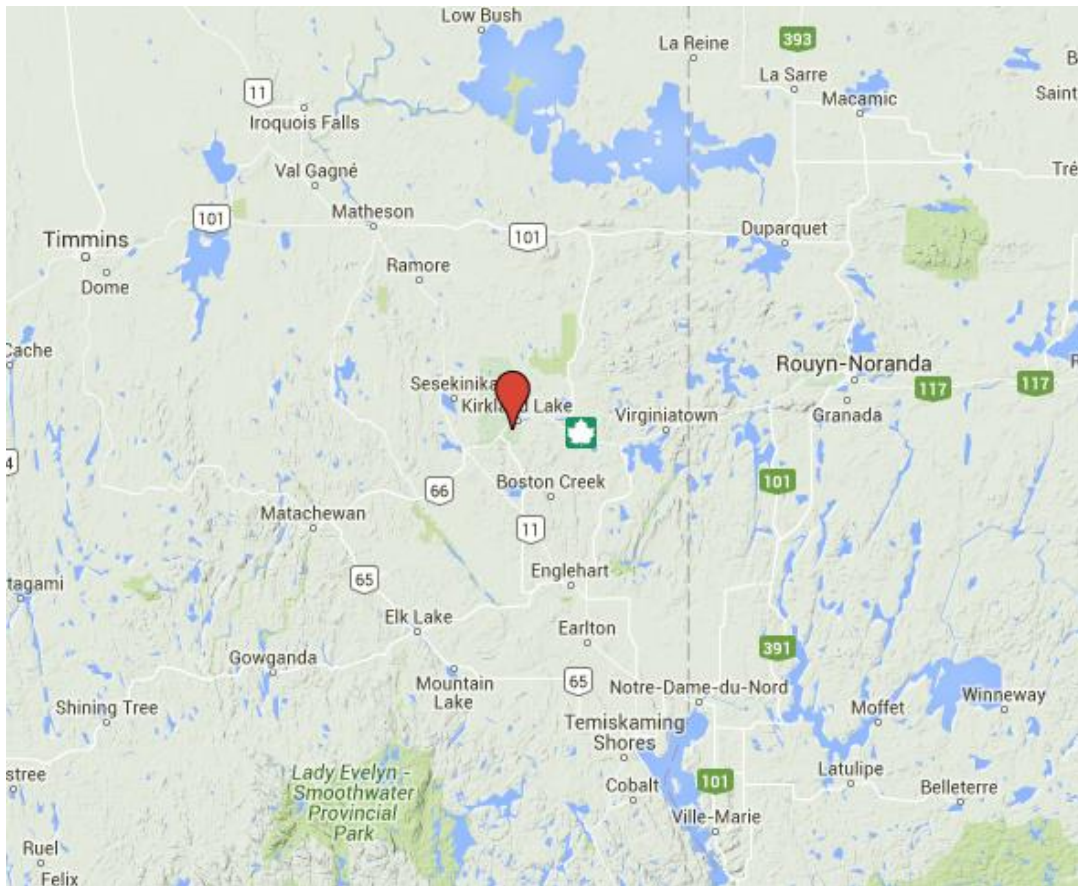


Figure 1: Location of the AK Property

1.4 ACCESS

Access to the AK property was directly from Archer Drive in Kirkland Lake, Ontario. From here the grid was access by foot and snow machine.

1.5 SURVEY GRID

The grid consists of 16.55 kilometers of previously established grid lines. The grid lines are spaced at 100 meter increments with stations picketed every 25m intervals. The baseline runs at 72° for a total length of 1600 meters.

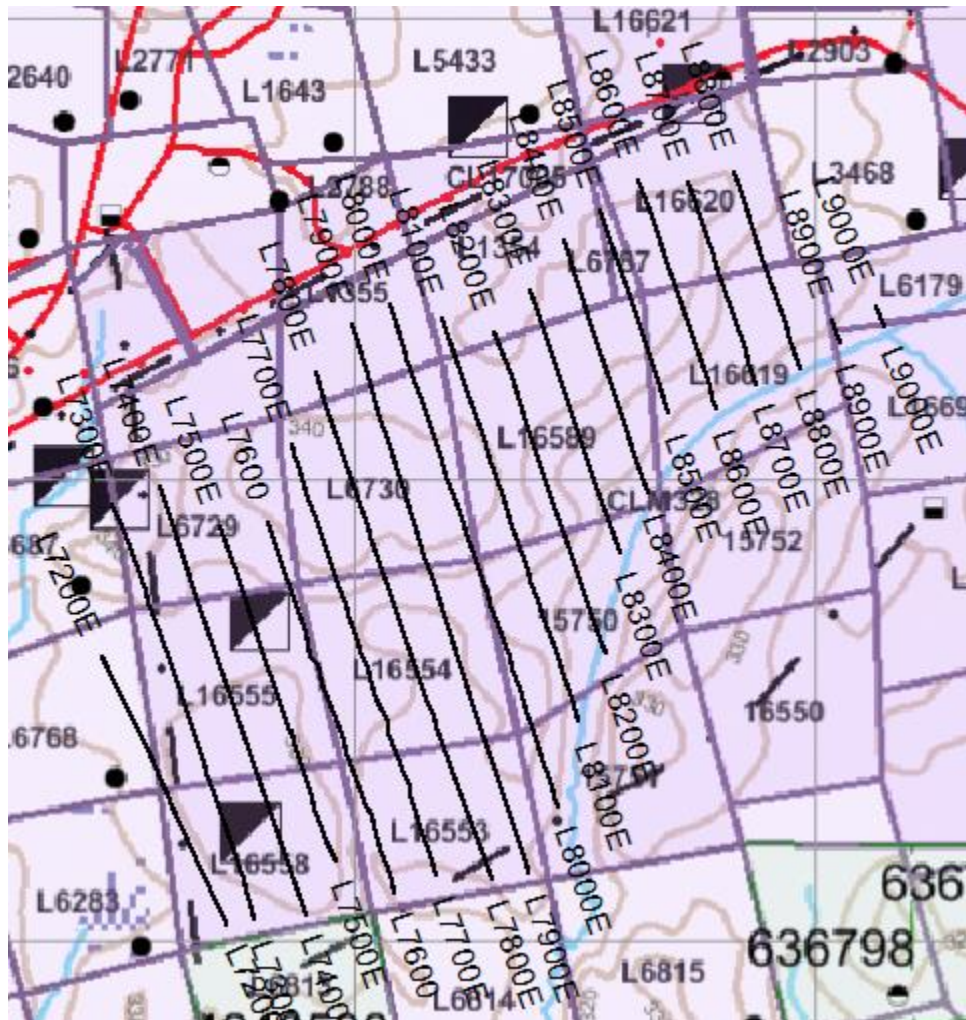


Figure 2: Cut Grid Sketch on Claim Map

The cut survey grid covers parts of mining lease CLM 328. This mining lease falls entirely within Teck Township, within the Larder Lake Mining Division.

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
March 29, 2016	Locate survey area. Establish current wires and begin survey.	7200E	9350N	10000N	650
		7300E	9250N	10050N	800
March 30, 2016	Continue survey.	7300E	10050N	10300N	250
		7400E	9250N	10300N	1050
		7500E	9250N	10200N	950
March 31, 2016	Complete priority lines and demobilize to another grid site.	7600E	9200N	10200N	1000
		7700E	9200N	10250N	1050
April 6, 2016	Re-occupy AK grid and continue survey.	7800E	9150N	10400N	1250
		7900E	9100N	10400N	1300
April 7, 2016	Continue survey.	8000E	9250N	10400N	1150
		8100E	9200N	10400N	1200
April 8, 2016	Continue survey.	8200E	9550N	10350N	800
		8300E	9750N	10300N	550
		8400E	9850N	10350N	500
April 13, 2016	Complete survey over AK grid. Recover gear and demobilize.	8500E	10000N	10450N	450
		8600E	10000N	10500N	500
		8700E	10000N	10450N	450
		8800E	10000N	10450N	450

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Bruce Lavalley and Claudia Moraga of Britt, Ontario and Jason Ploeger of Larder Lake operated the receiver with Neil Jack of Kirkland Lake, Ontario operating the

Transmitter. The crew consisted of Jordan Potts of Kirkland Lake, Bill Hume, of Engelhart and Dean Nelson of Larder Lake.

2.3 INSTRUMENTATION

A 10 channel Elrec Pro receiver was employed for this survey. The transmitter consisted of a GDDII (5kW) with a Honda 6500 as a power plant.

2.4 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Dipole-Dipole Array

The dipole-dipole survey configuration was used for this survey. This array consists of 11 mobile stainless steel read electrodes and one current electrode (C1). The eleven potential electrodes were connected to the receiver by means of the "Snake". The power locations C1 and C2 were maintained at a distance of 50m behind read electrode and the read electrodes had a 50m spacing to a depth of $n=10$. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

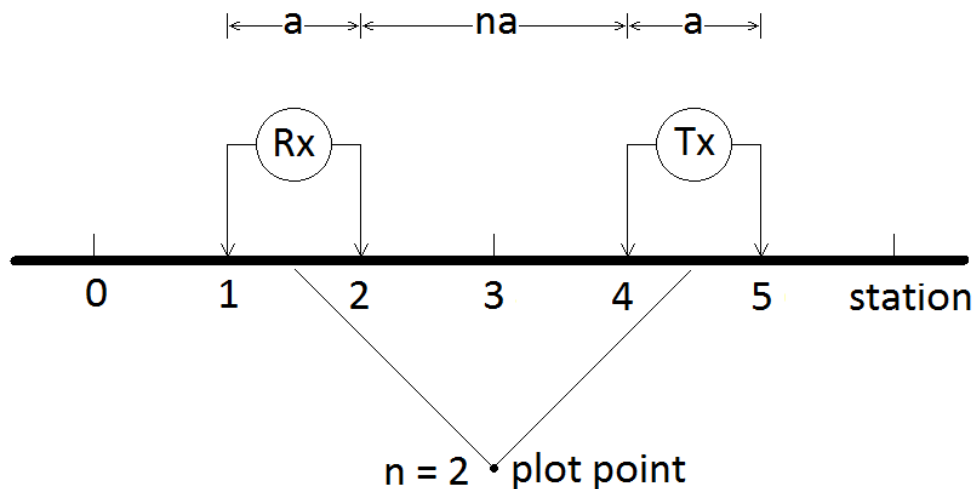


Figure 3: Dipole-Dipole Configuration

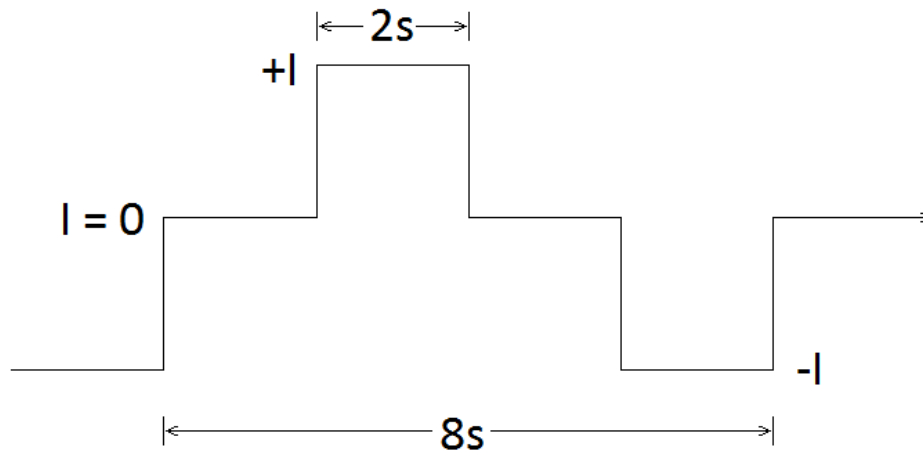


Figure 4: Transmit Cycle Used

A total of 14.35 line kilometers of Dipole-Dipole IP was performed between March 29th and April 13th, 2016. This consisted of 17 grid lines labeled 7200E through 8800E.

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY

CXS was contracted to perform a conventional dipole-dipole survey over the AK property. The grid was prepared in the winter of 2016 with machetes and axes. The north boundary of the survey area fell on the edge of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. This meant that heavy culture existed on the north end of the grid. A directional test was set performed to determine cultural noise levels. It was found that current channeling and noise was noted as the current approached the north when the current was positioned on the south end of the survey line. During the course of the survey localized culture may have been missed because of the snow cover. The survey was performed with the current on the north side of the read spread, which minimized the cultural impact on the survey results.

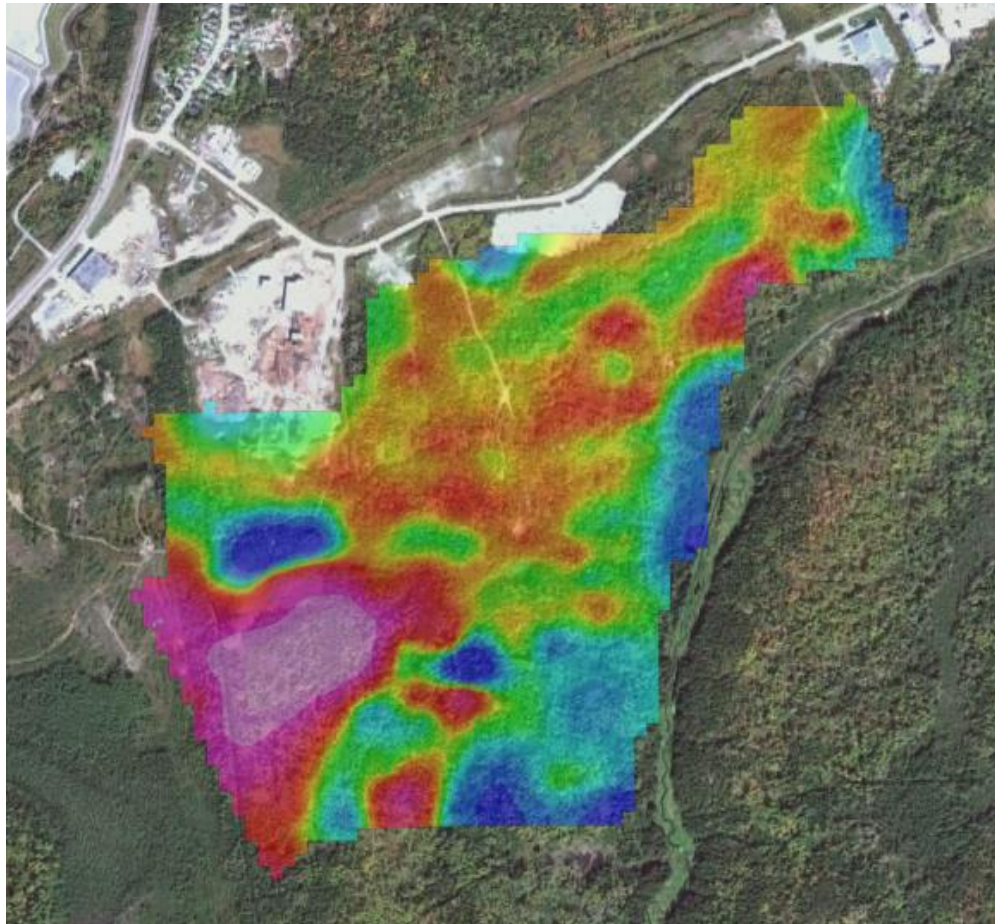


Figure 5: Chargeability N=2 Plan on Google Earth

Generally, the survey appears to effectively indicated the presence of an intense chargeability zone along with a low resistivity feature on the west side of the survey area. Towards the east side of the survey, some chargeability features may occur,

however they are muted. This may be a result of the conductive overburden or some cultural features in the area.

The main chargeability anomaly appears unconstrained on the west side of the survey area. This anomaly extends from line 7200E through 7600E. Generally, this anomaly appears to strike parallel to the baseline, however appears to be possibly laterally shifted along its strike. The locations of these anomalies fall within an area surrounding points, 7200E at 9800N and 9900N, 7300E at 9600N and 9800N, 7400E at 9700N, 7500E at 9700N and weakens on line 7600E at 9700N. At this location the chargeability anomaly appears to be truncated by a structural feature crossing the property at 50 degrees.

Within the chargeability anomaly appears an intense resistivity low. This low appears to strike more northerly than the chargeability anomaly. The interaction of the two anomalies indicates a probable sub-parallel structural feature within the chargeability zone.

This anomalous region may indicate the location of a mineralized alteration pattern surrounding a strong structural feature.

No other strong anomalous appear on the survey grid, however due to the culture these features could be masked. I would recommend running a series of configuration tests over a known zone to determine the best IP configuration for this target type.

A Spectral IP Cole-Cole test was also performed on the data for two lines. This theoretically should eliminate some cultural, topographic and conductive overburden effects on the IP data. The pseudo sections appear to be similar however a better calculation and representation of the true IP response appears within the TauM. I would recommend reprocessing the data to obtain the Spectral IP results.

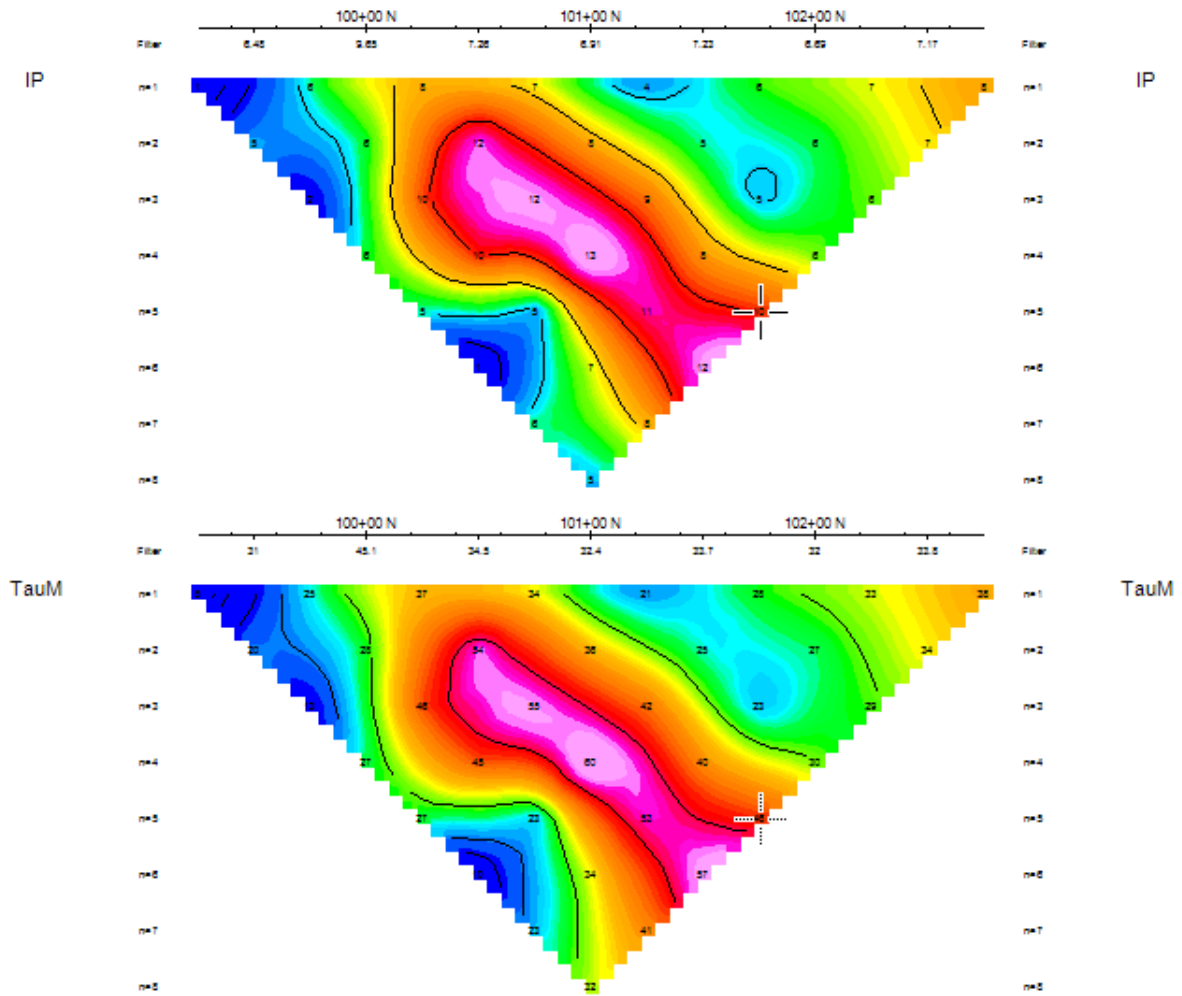


Figure 6: Cole-Cole Response Line 8400E

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 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 **Canadian Malartic Corporation**.
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.

Larder Lake, ON
April 19, 2016

APPENDIX B

THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarization voltage (V_p) that results from the injection of pulsed current into the ground.

Two main mechanisms are known to be responsible for the IP effect although the exact causes are still poorly understood. The main mechanism in rocks containing metallic conductors is electrode polarization (overvoltage effect). This results from the buildup of charge on either side of conductive grains within the rock matrix as they block the flow of current. On removal of this current the ions responsible for the charge slowly diffuse back into the electrolyte (groundwater) and the potential difference across each grain slowly decays to zero.

The second mechanism, membrane polarization, results from a constriction of the flow of ions around narrow pore channels. It may also result from the excessive build up of positive ions around clay particles. This cloud of positive ions similarly blocks the passage of negative ions through pore spaces within the rock. On removal of the applied voltage the concentration of ions slowly returns to its original state resulting in the observed IP response.

In TD-IP the current is usually applied in the form of a square waveform, with the polarization voltage being measured over a series of short time intervals after each current cut-off, following a short delay of approximately 0.5s. These readings are integrated to give the area under the decay curve, which is used to define V_p . The integral voltage is divided by the observed steady voltage (the voltage due to the applied current, plus the polarization voltage) to give the apparent chargeability (Ma) measured in milliseconds. For a given charging period and integration time the measured apparent chargeability provides qualitative information on the subsurface geology.

The polarization voltage is measured using a pair of non-polarizing electrodes similar to those used in spontaneous potential measurements and other IP techniques.

APPENDIX C

Iris Elrec Pro Receiver



ELREC Pro unit with its graphic LCD screen

Specifications

- 10 CHANNELS / IP RECEIVER FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION
- 10 simultaneous dipoles
- 20 programmable chargeability windows
- High accuracy and sensitivity

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing to work in any field conditions.

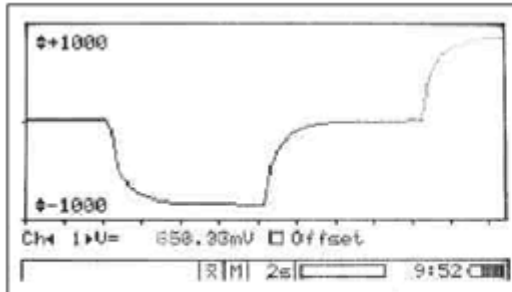
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and a twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

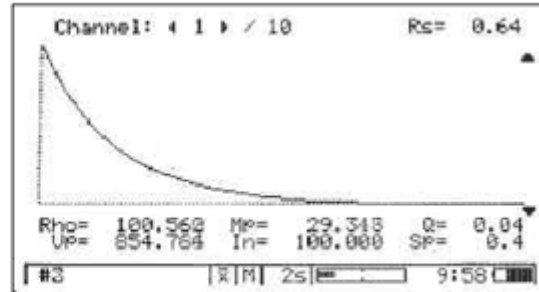
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension Switch Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.



Monitoring of the Primary voltage waveform before acquisition



Display of numeric values and IP decay curve during acquisition

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter.

The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives an high reliability of the measurement.

Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run ; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension Switch Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the ELECTRE II software.

The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files...) before exporting them to "txt" file or to interpretation software:

RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section.

RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Input voltage:
 - Max. for channel 1: 15 V
 - Max. for the sum from channel 2 to channel 10: 15 V
 - Protection: up to 800V
- Voltage measurement:
 - Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
 - Resolution: 1 μ V
- Chargeability measurement:
 - Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
- Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows
- Input impedance: 100 MW
- Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-, OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1s - 2s - 4s -8s
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
- Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation
- Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
- SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
- 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
- Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
- Serial link RS-232 for data download
- Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
- Weather proof
- Shock resistant fiber-glass case
- Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
- Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm
- Weight: 6 kg

APPENDIX C

GGD II 5kW



SPECIFICATIONS

- Protection against short circuits even at 0 ohms
- Output Voltage range: 150V to 2400V in 14 steps
- Power source is a standard 220/240V, 20/60 Hz source
- Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Standard Time Base of 2 seconds for time domain – 2 seconds on, 2 seconds off
- Optional Time Base of DC, 0.5, 1, 2, 4 or 8 seconds
- Output Current Range, 0.030 to 10A
- Output Voltage Range, 150 to 2400V in 14 steps
- Ability to Link 2 GDD transmitters to double power output

CONTROLS

- Switch ON/OFF
- Output Voltage Range Switch: 150V, 180V, 350V, 420V, 500V, 600V, 700V, 840V, 1000V, 1200V, 1400V, 1680V, 2000V and 2400V

DISPLAYS

- Output Current LCD: reads +/- 0.0010A
- Electrode Contact Displayed when not Transmitting
- Output Power Displayed when Transmitting
- Automatic Thermostat controlled LCD heater for LCD
- Total Protection Against Short Circuits
- Indicator Lamps Indicate Overloads

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

-
- Weather proof
 - Shock resistant pelican case
 - Operating temperature: -40 °C to +65 °C
 - Dimensions: 26 x 45 x 55 cm
 - Weight: 40 kg

APPENDIX D

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted Contoured Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

- 1) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7200E
- 2) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7300E
- 3) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7400E
- 4) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7500E
- 5) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7600E
- 6) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7700E
- 7) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7800E
- 8) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-7900E
- 9) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8000E
- 10) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8100E
- 11) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8200E
- 12) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8300E
- 13) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8400E
- 14) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8500E
- 15) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8600E
- 16) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8700E
- 17) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-8800E

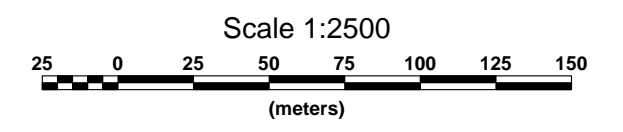
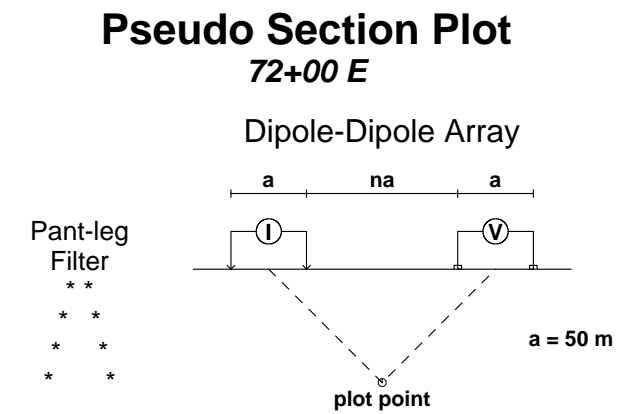
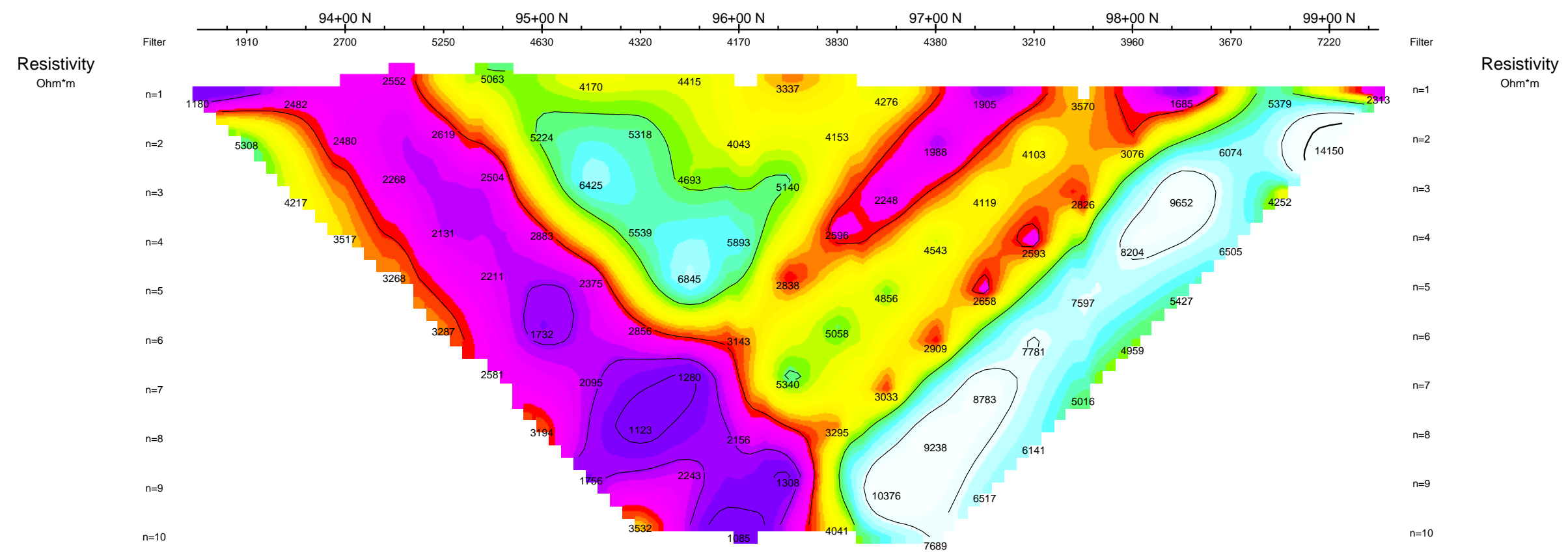
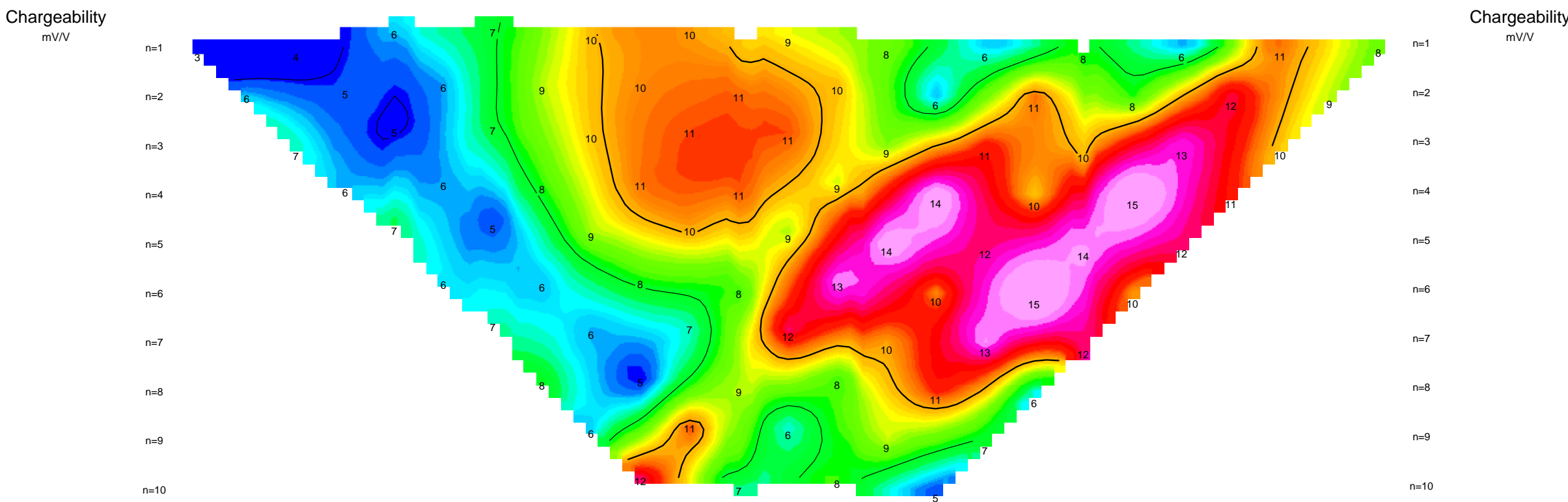
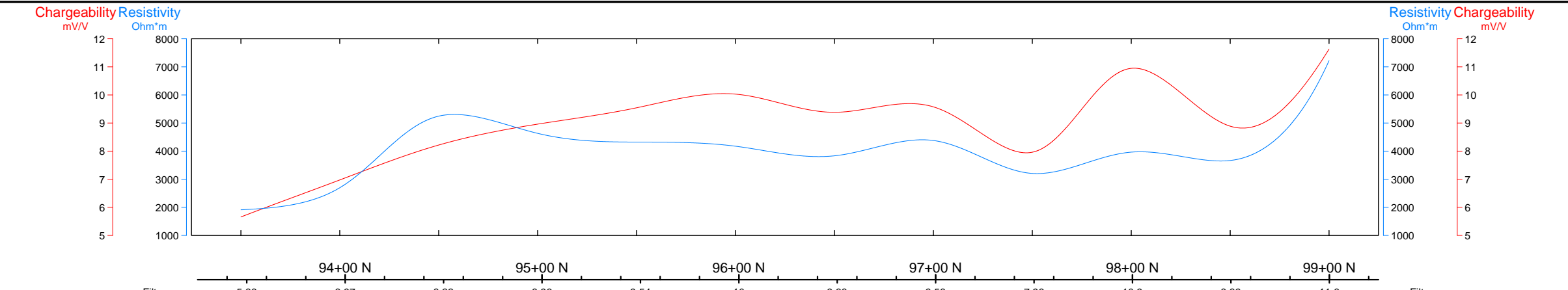
Posted plan maps (1:2500)

- 18) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-FILTER-CHR
- 19) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-FILTER-RES
- 20) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-N2-CHR
- 21) Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DpDp-N2-RES

Grid on Claim Map (1:20000)

- 22) Q2124A-CMC-AK-GRID

TOTAL MAPS = 22



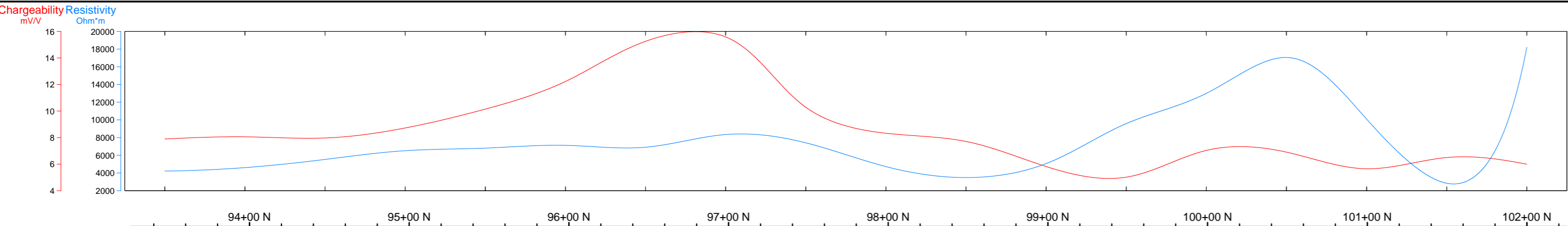
Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

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Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

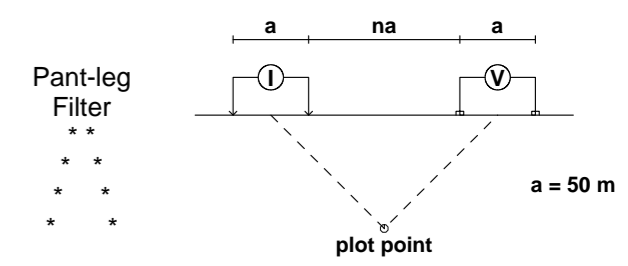
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016



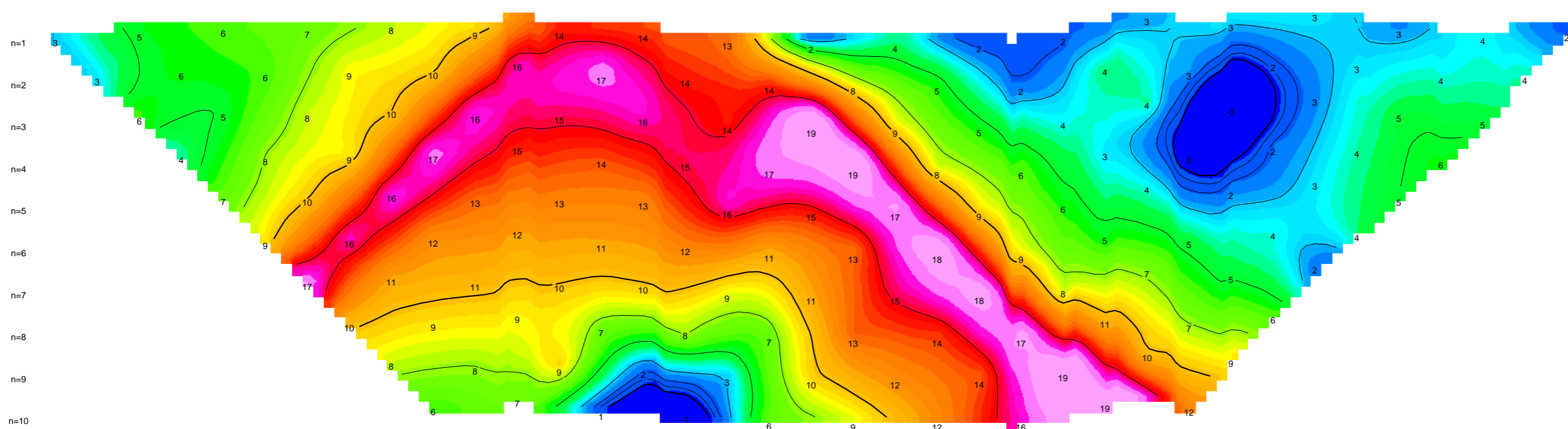


Pseudo Section Plot 73+00 E

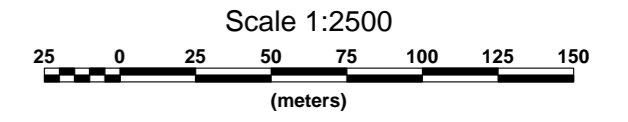
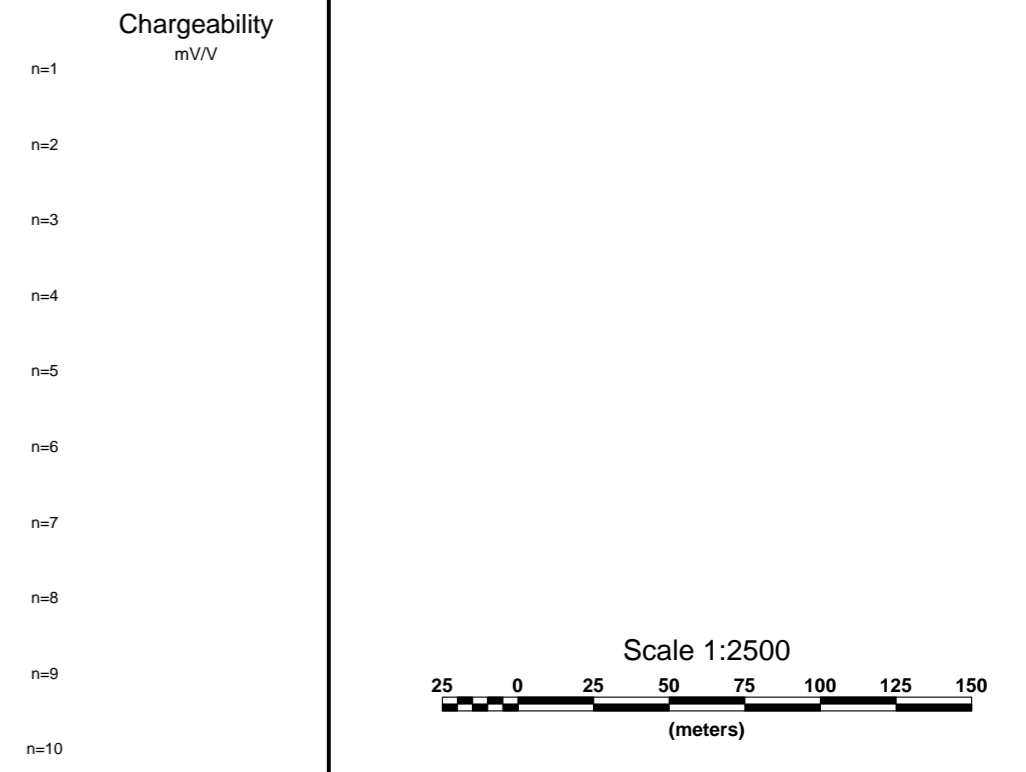
Dipole-Dipole Array



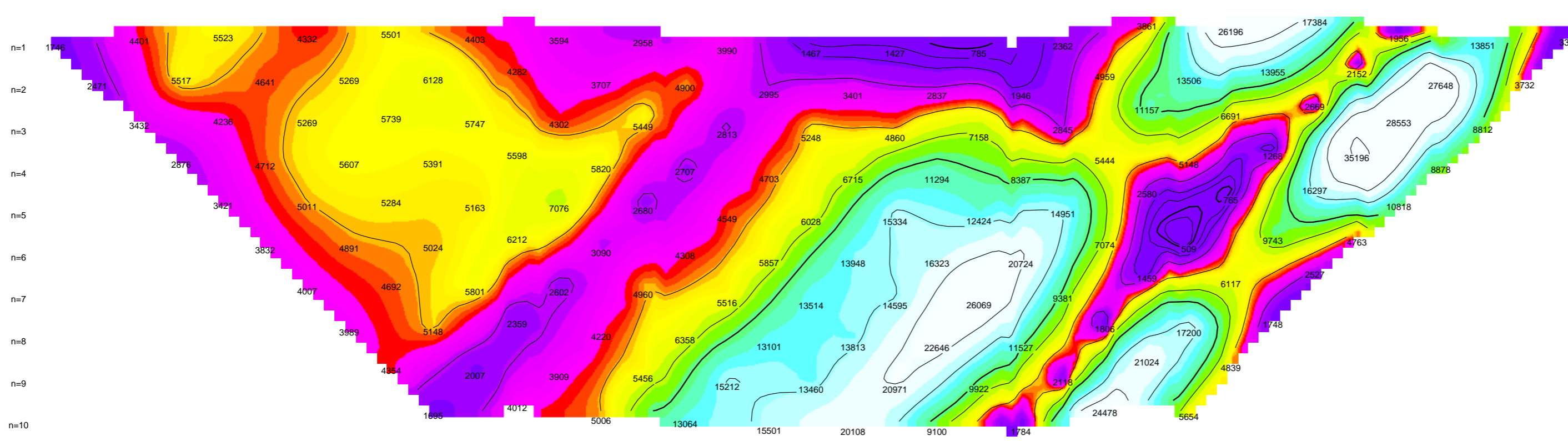
Chargeability
mV/V



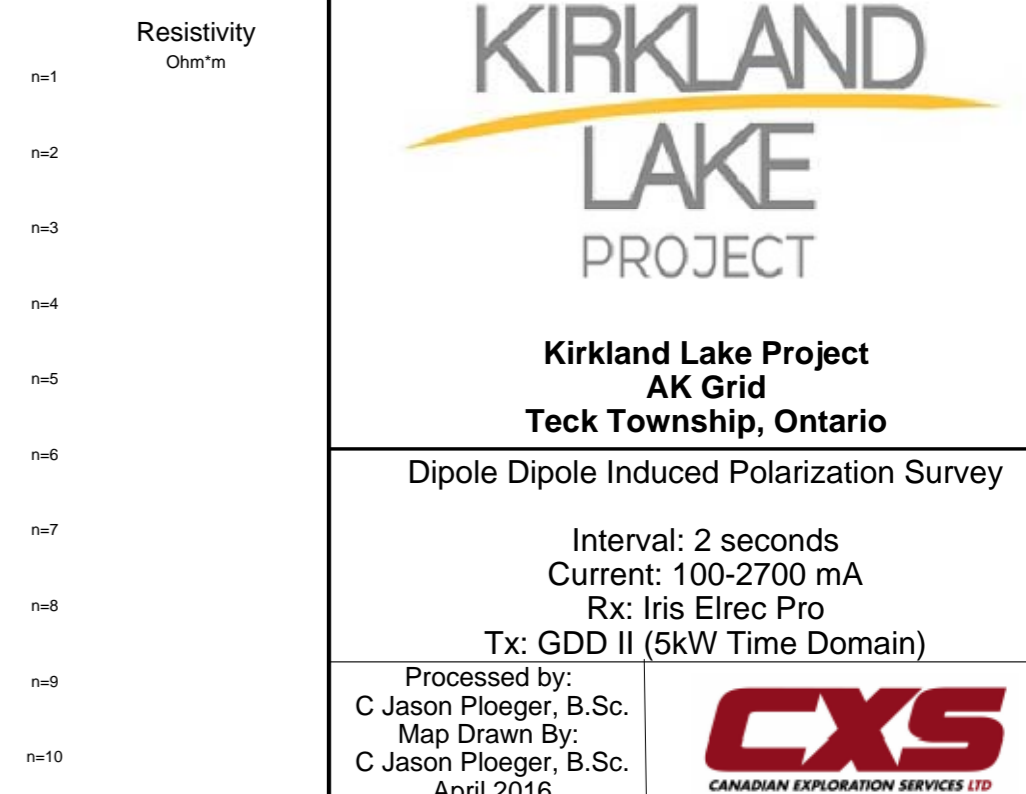
Chargeability
mV/V



Resistivity
Ohm·m



Resistivity
Ohm·m

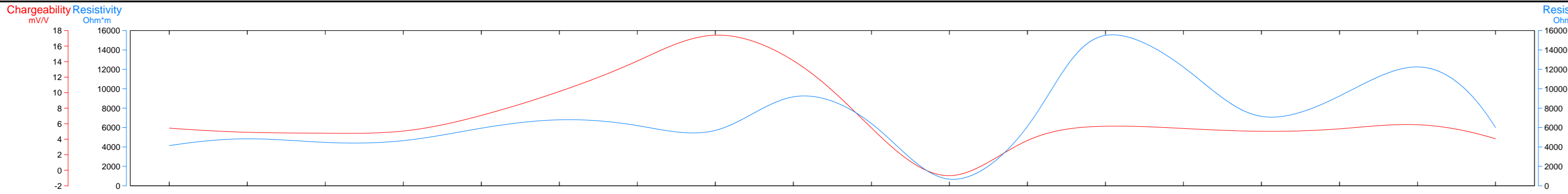


**Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

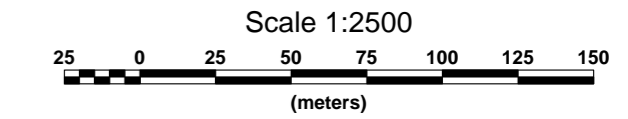
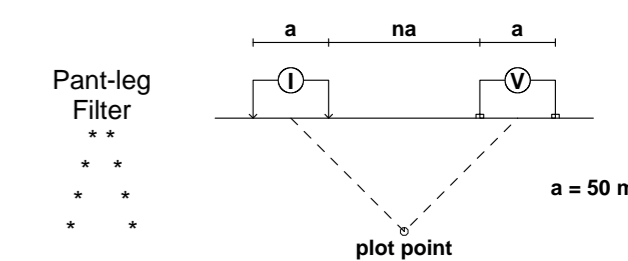
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Current: 100-2700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5KW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

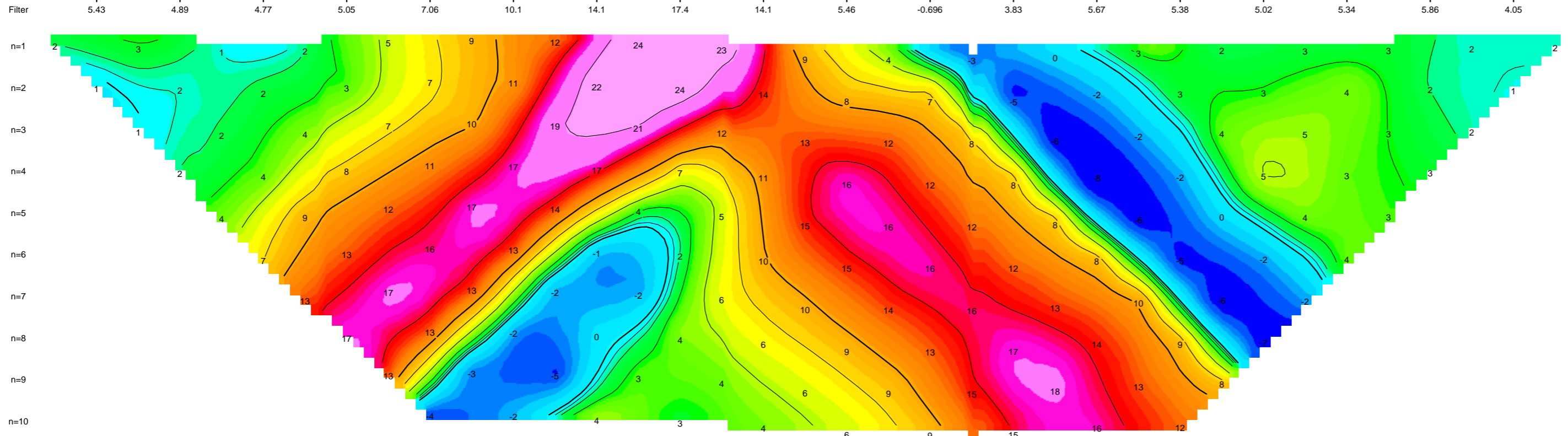


Pseudo Section Plot 74+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

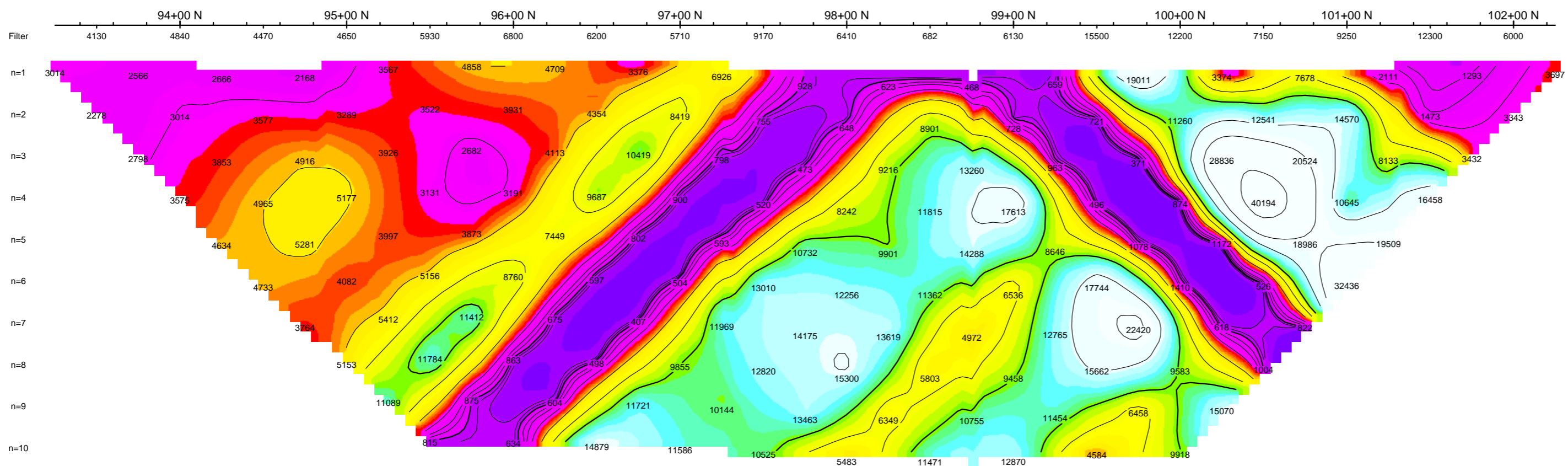


Chargeability
mV/V



Chargeability
mV/V

Resistivity
Ohm*m



Resistivity
Ohm*m



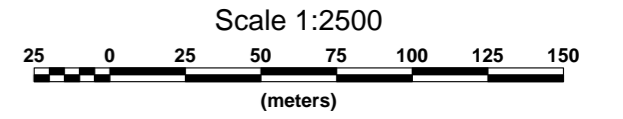
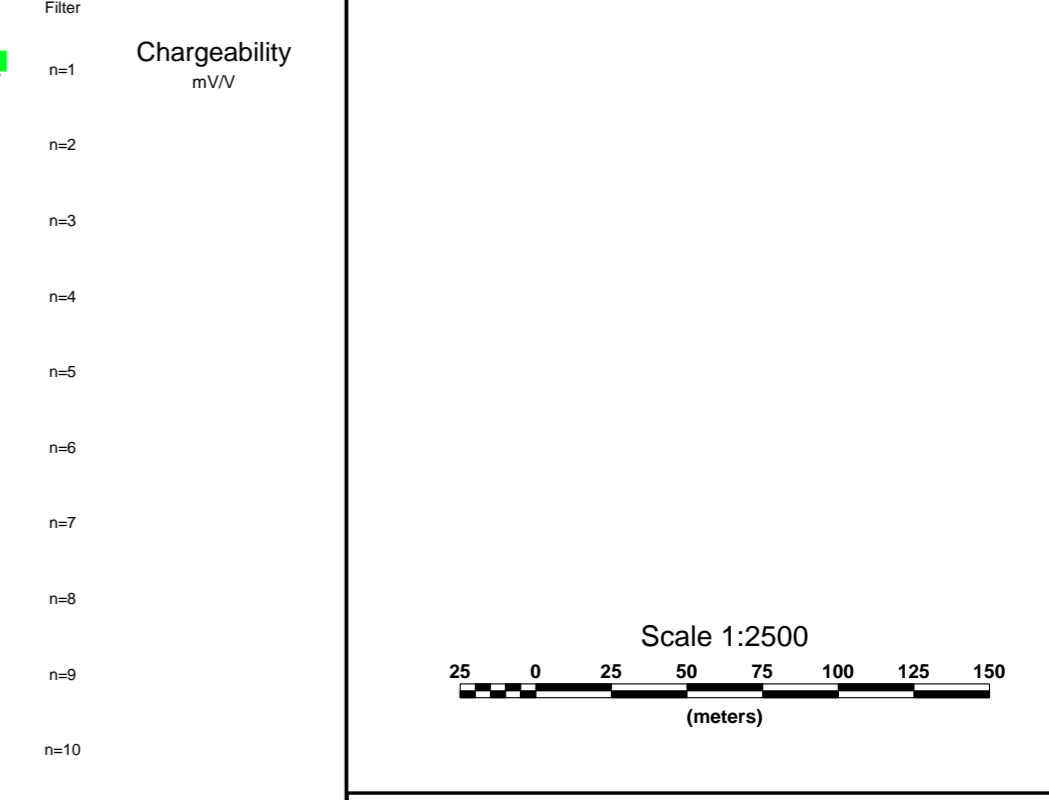
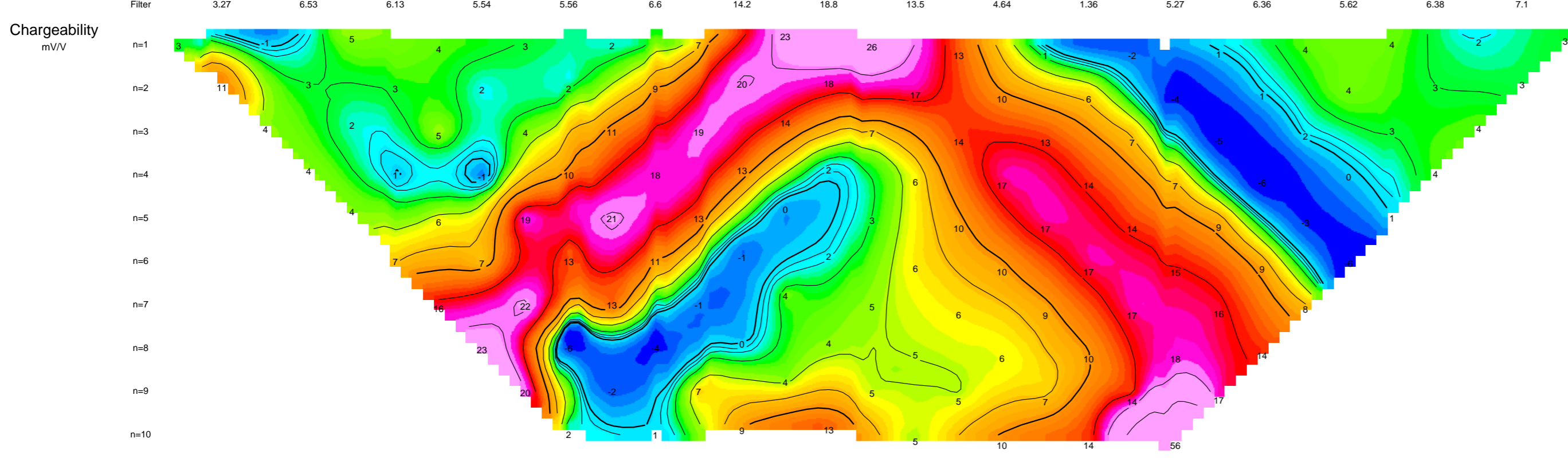
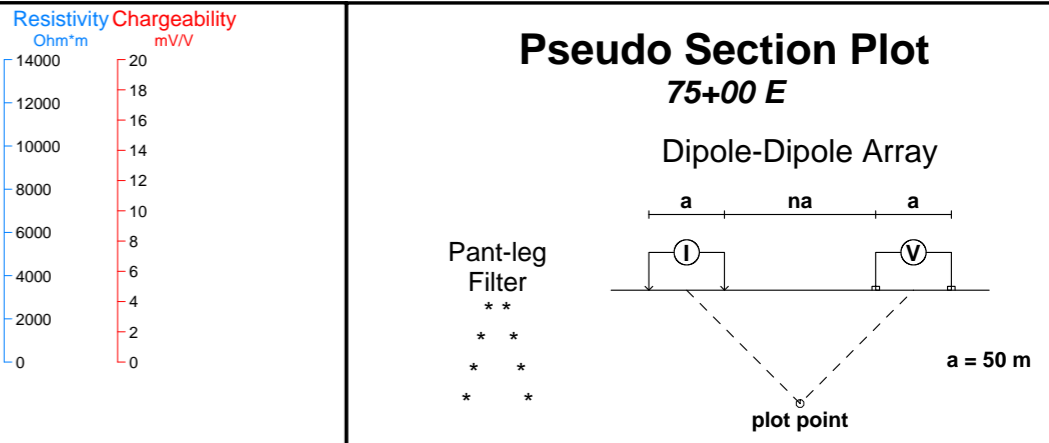
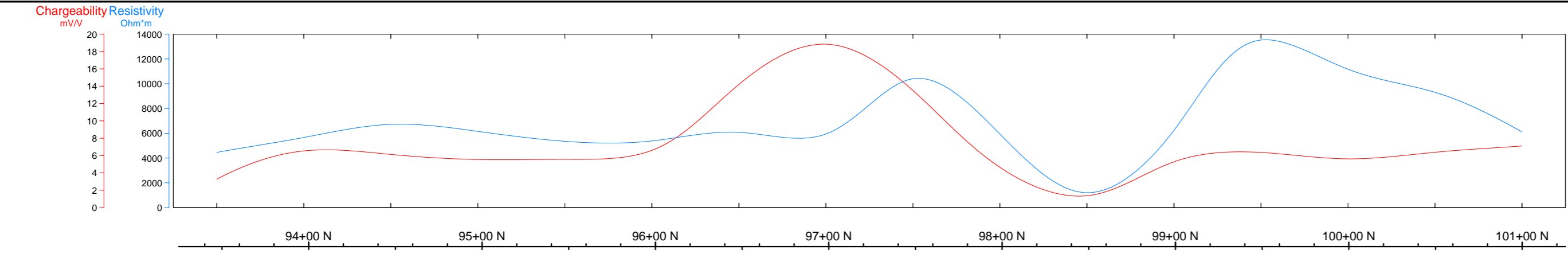
**Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-2300 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





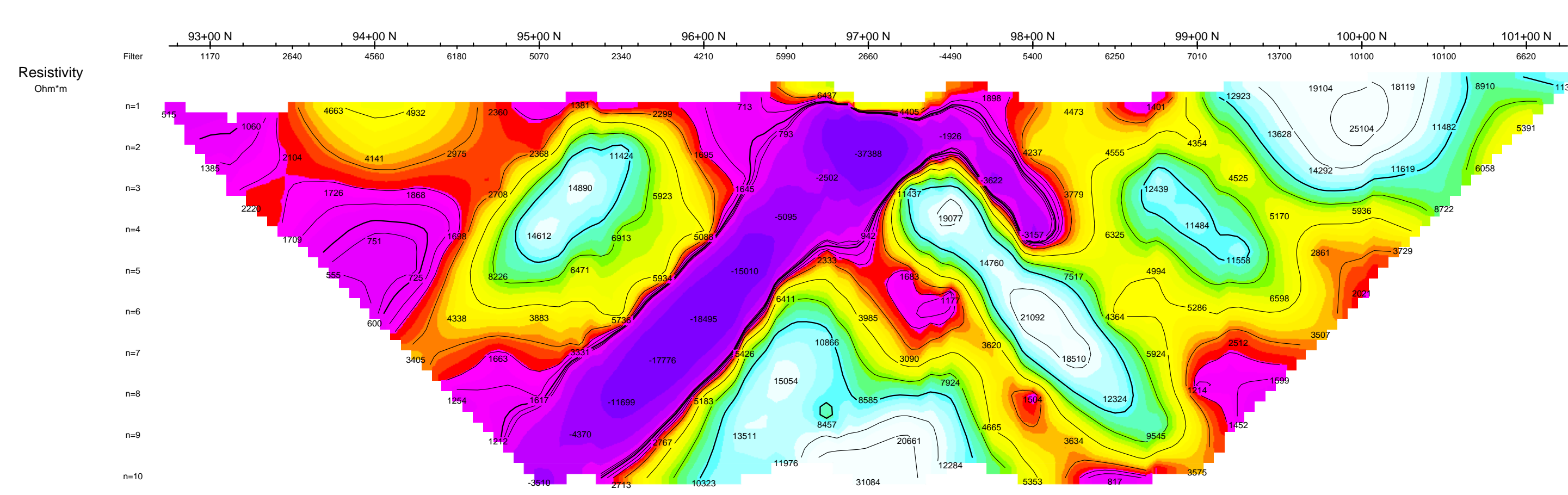
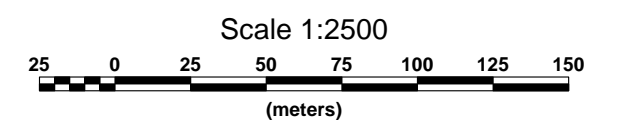
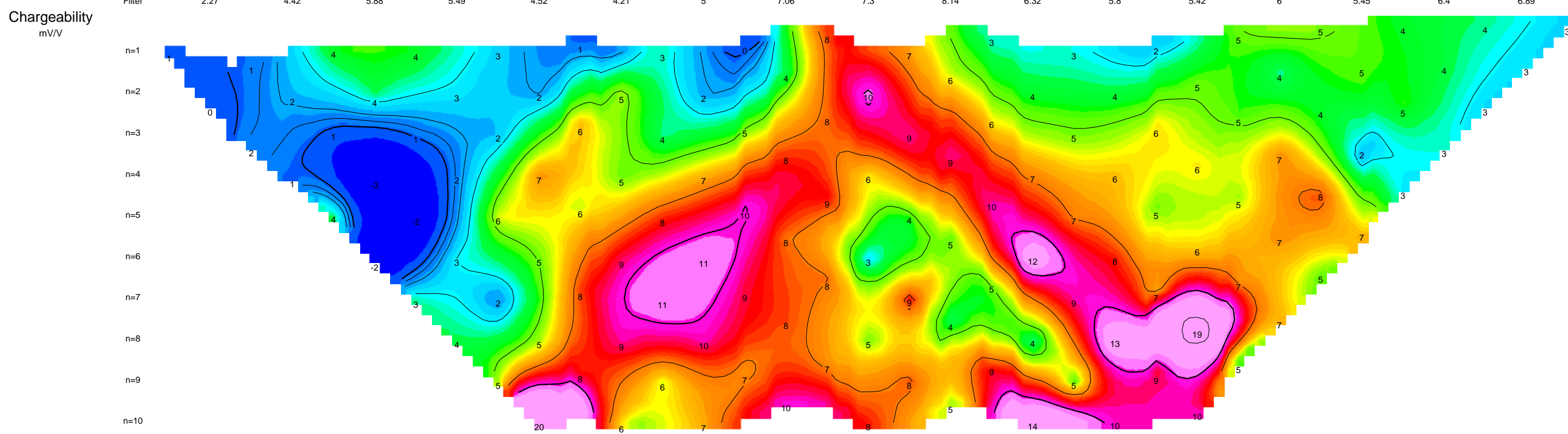
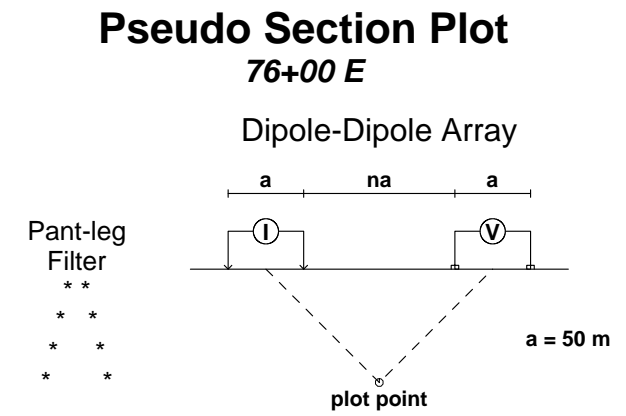
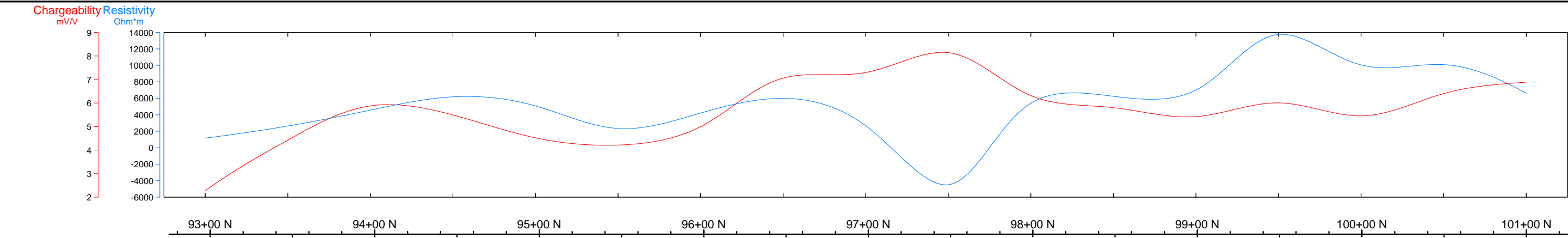
Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 130-1000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





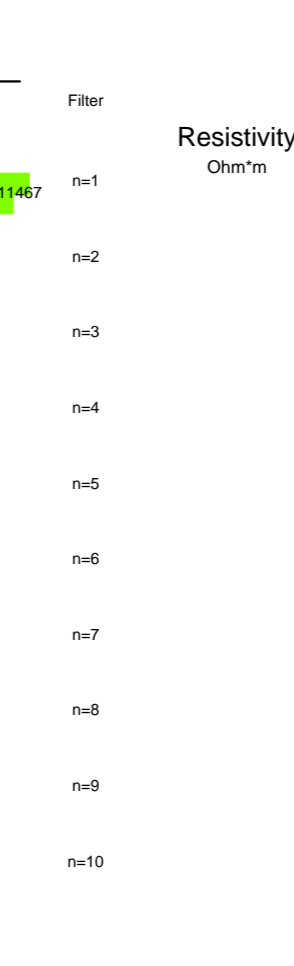
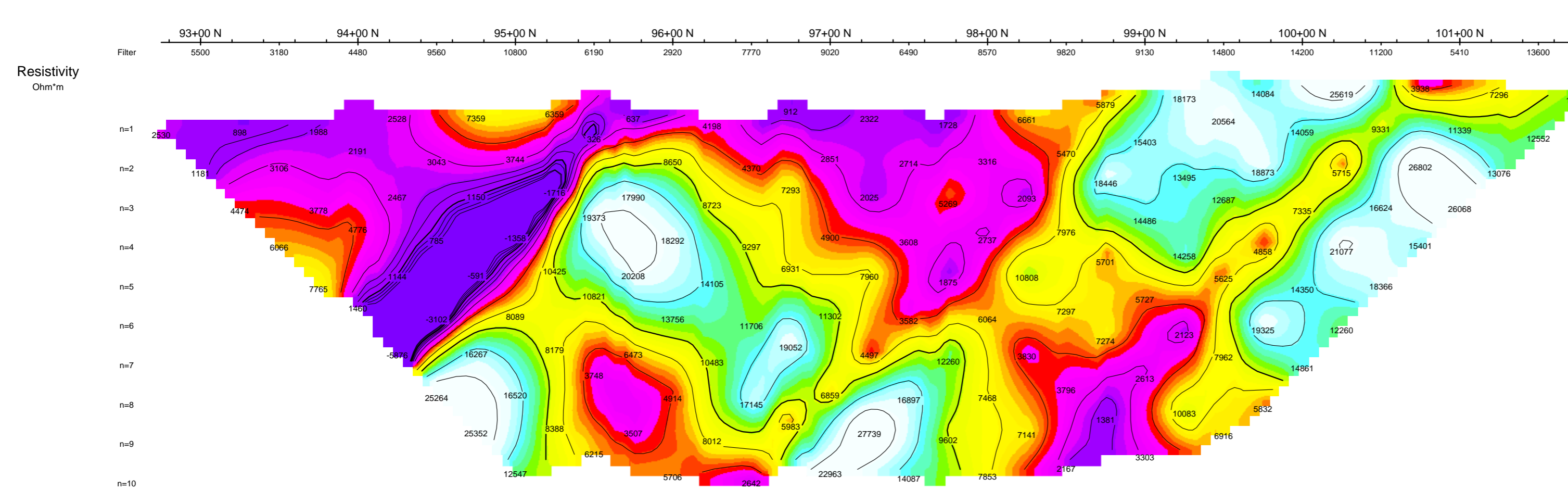
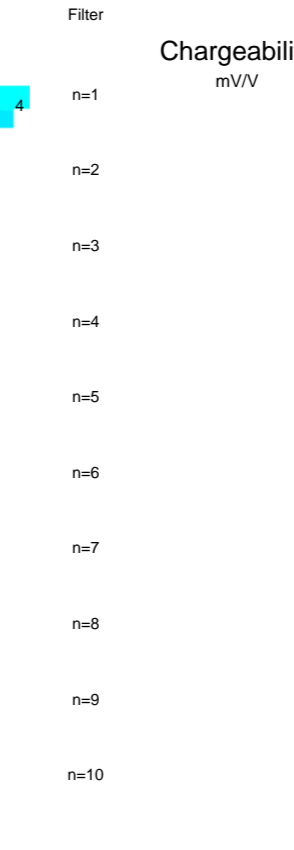
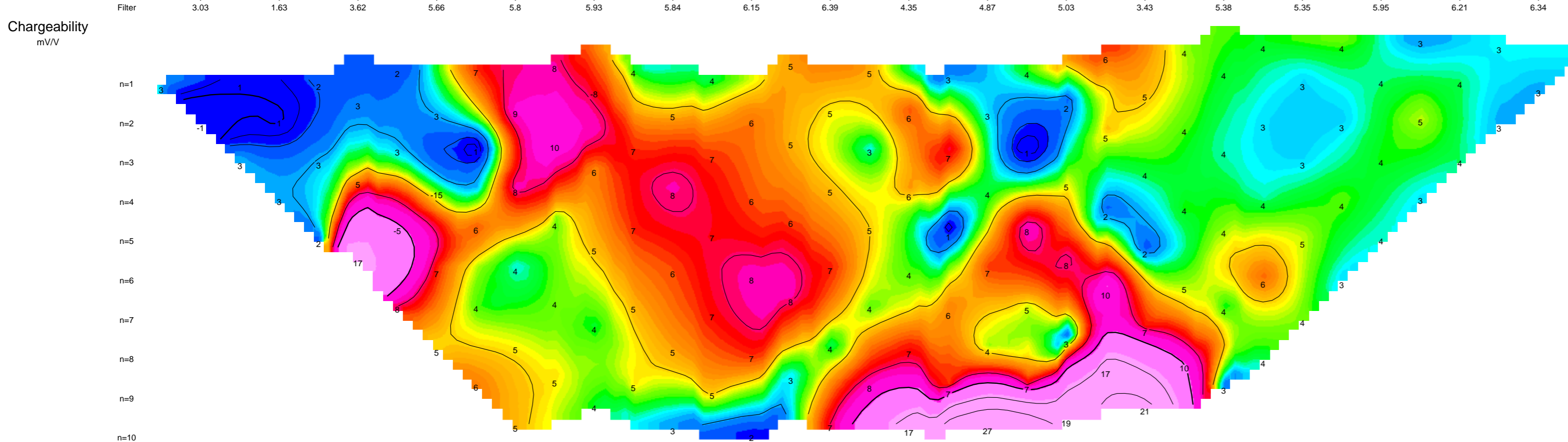
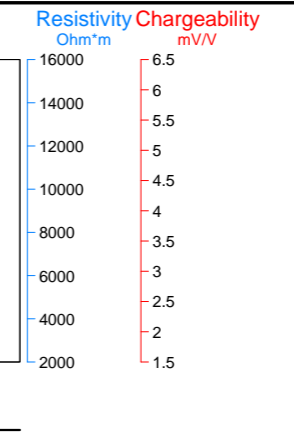
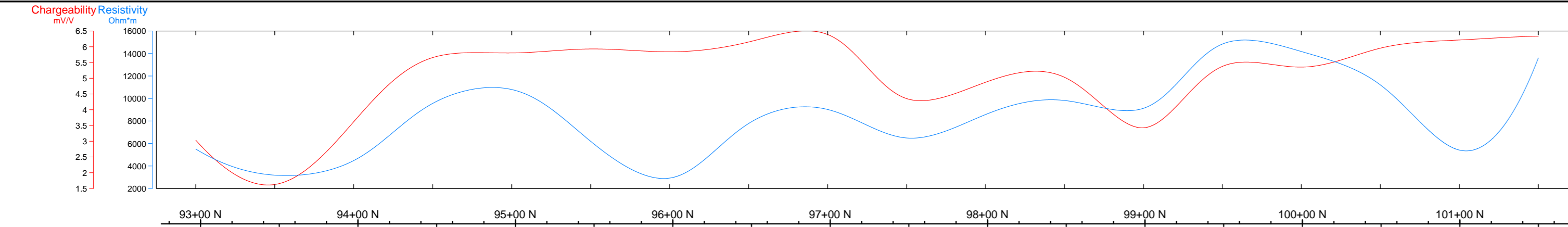
**Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 150-1000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

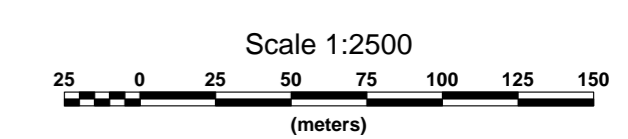
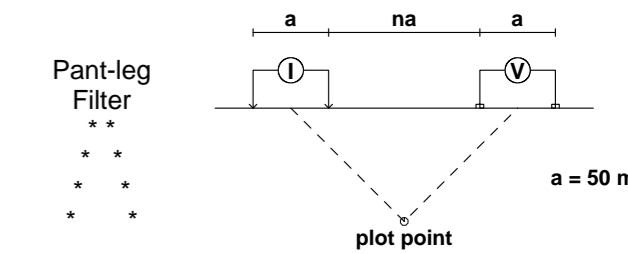
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

CXS
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD



Pseudo Section Plot 77+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



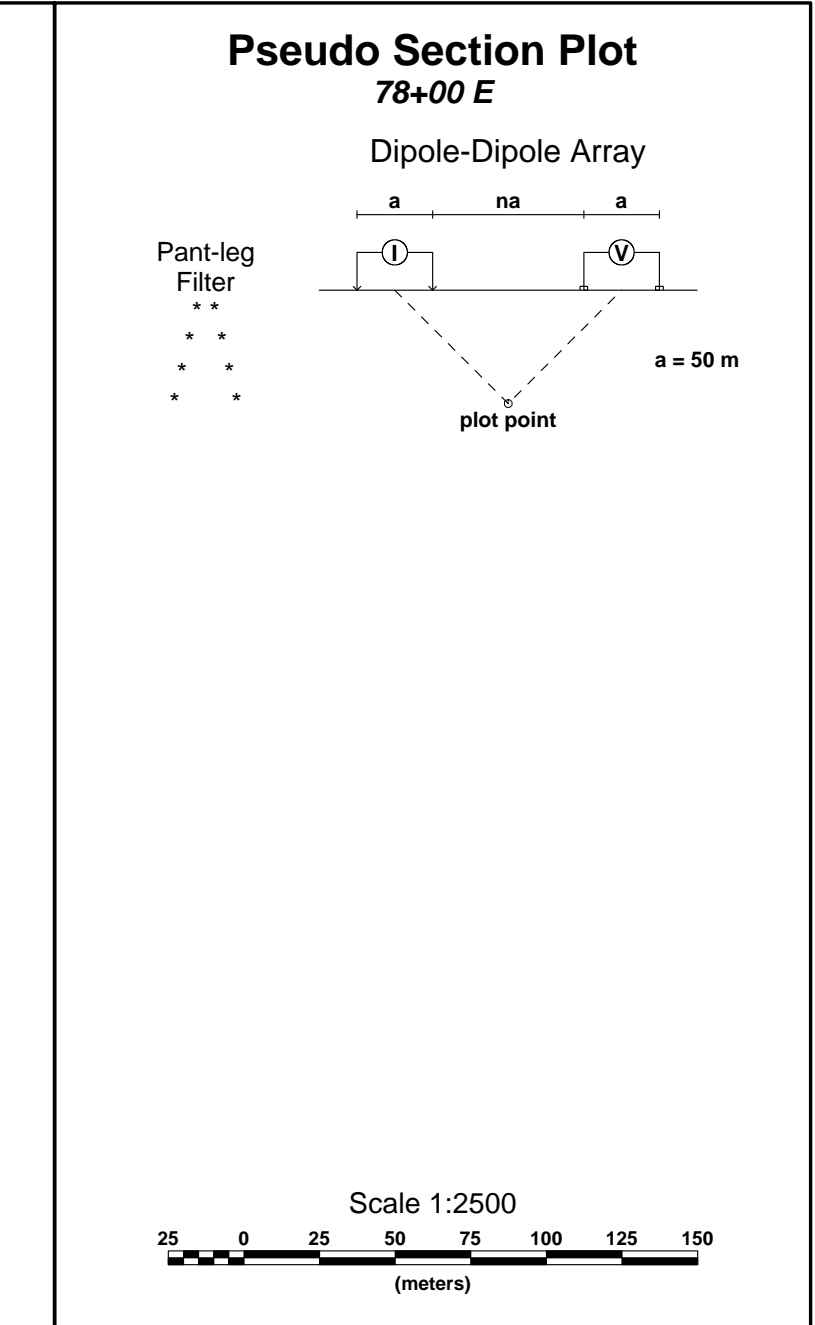
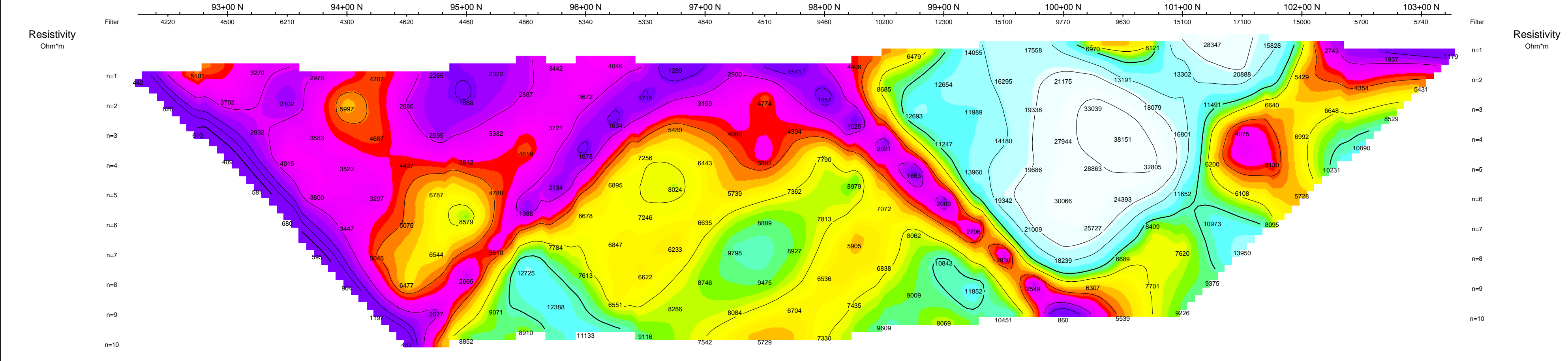
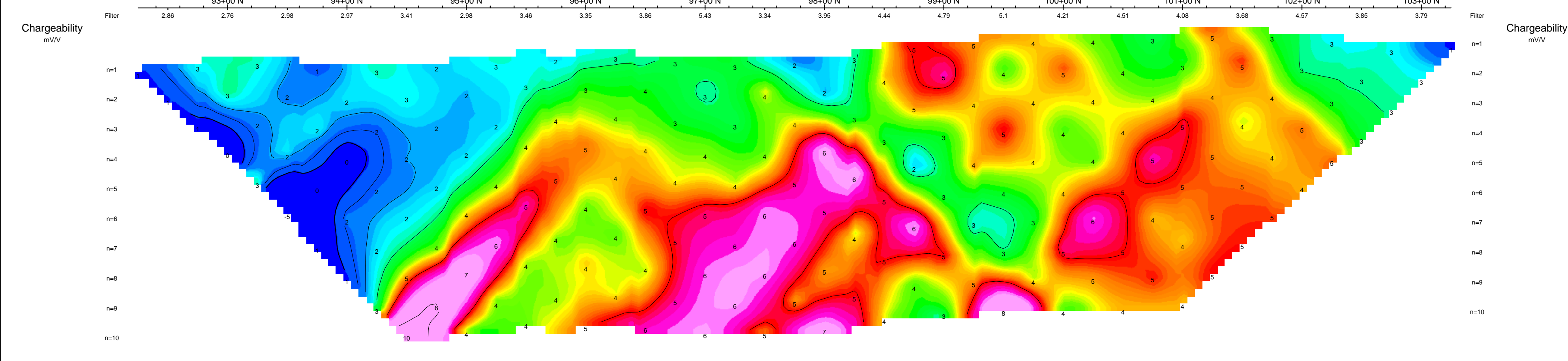
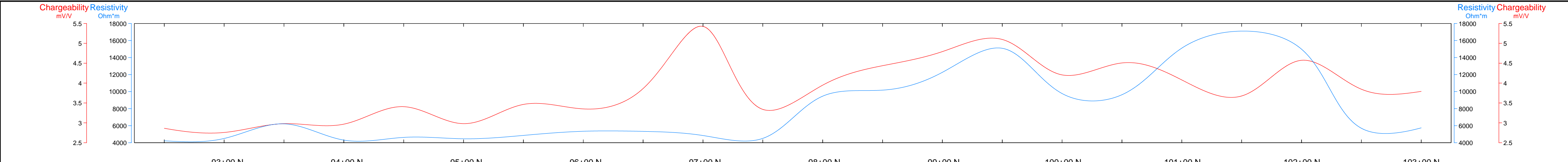
**Kirkland Lake Project
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 175-1200 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





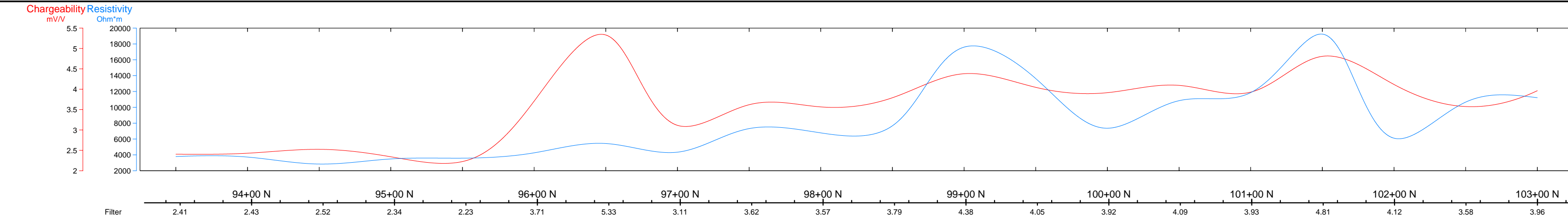
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-2200 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

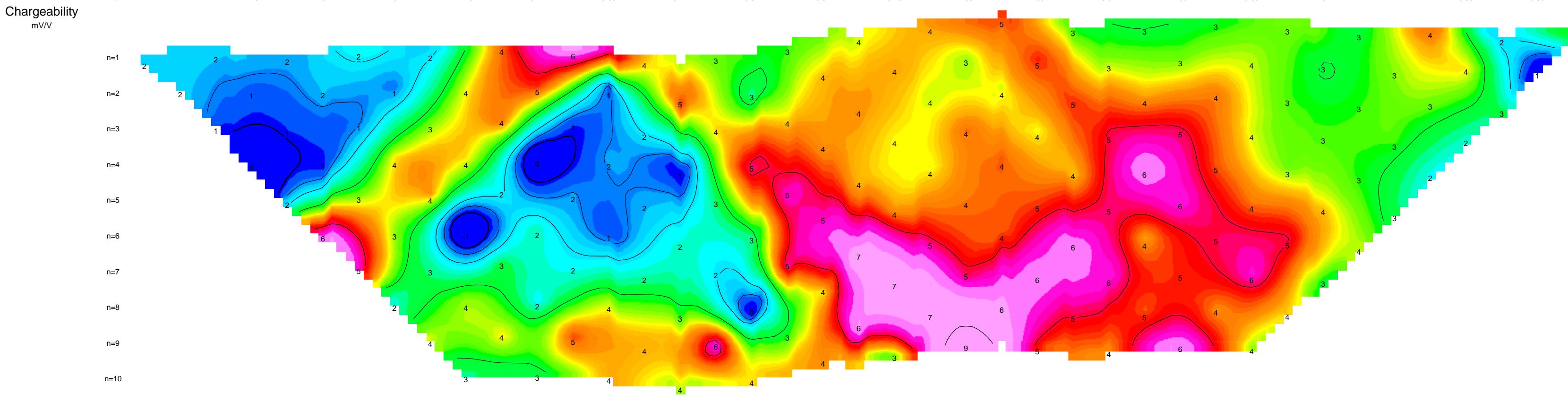
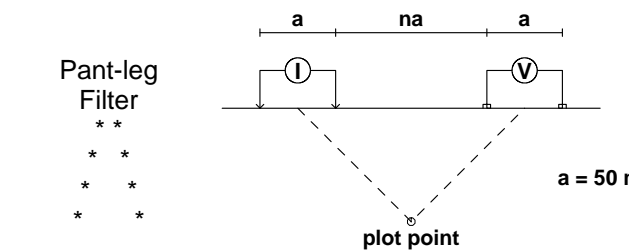
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-AK-IP-DPDP-7800E



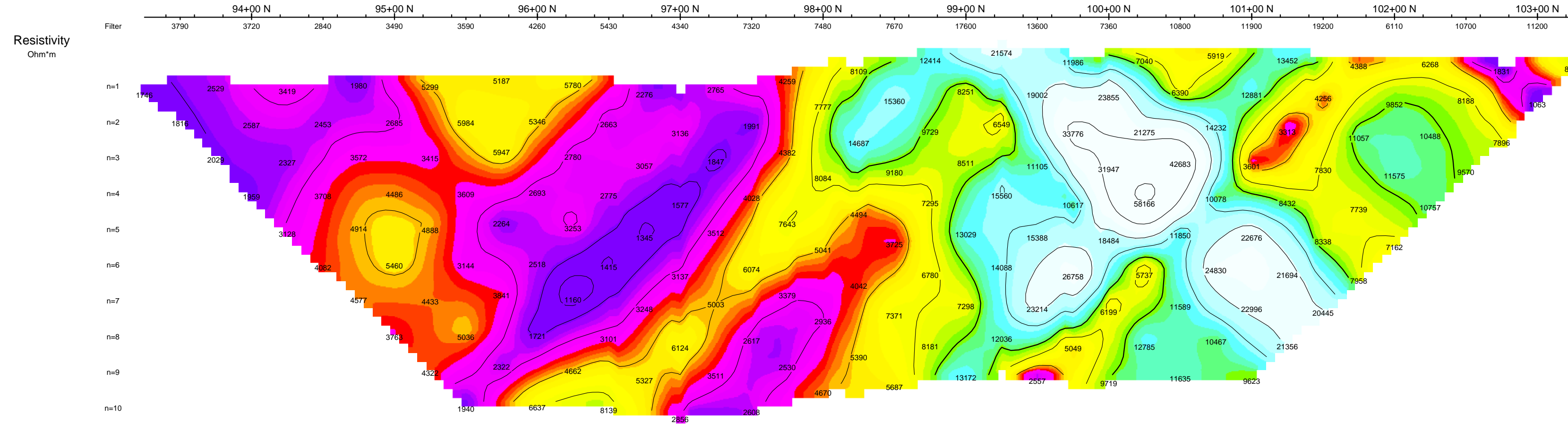
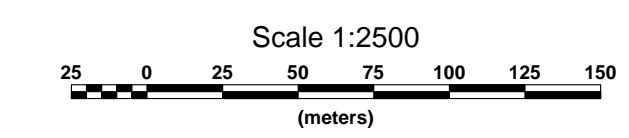
Pseudo Section Plot 80+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Chargeability
mV/V

n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
n=7
n=8
n=9
n=10



Resistivity
Ohm*m

n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
n=7
n=8
n=9
n=10



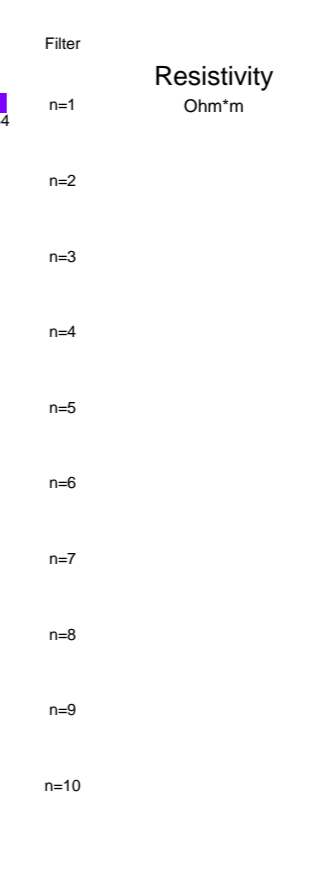
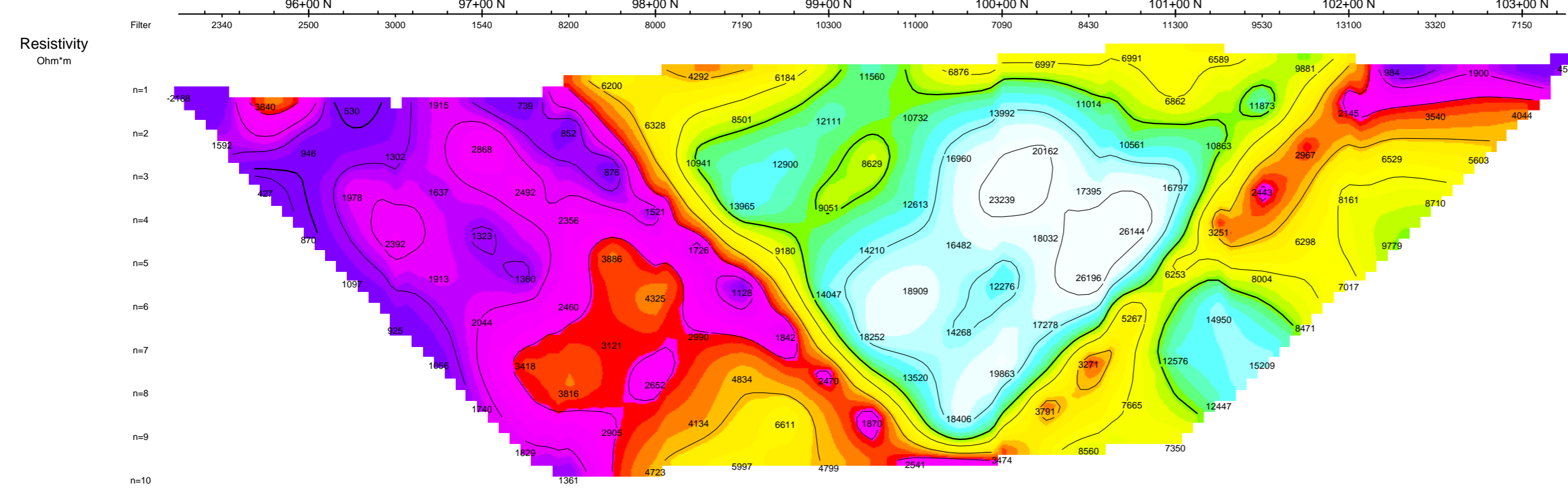
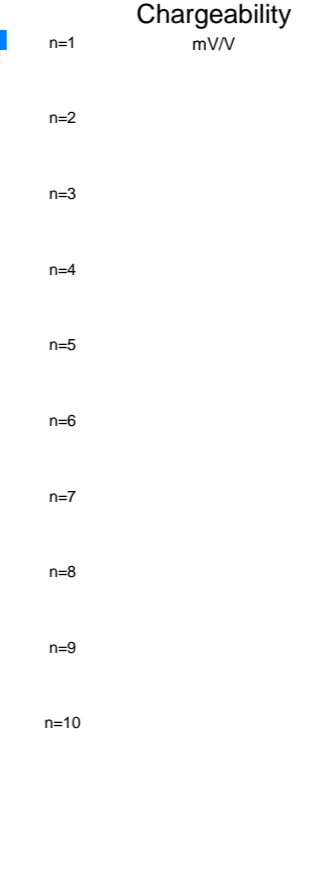
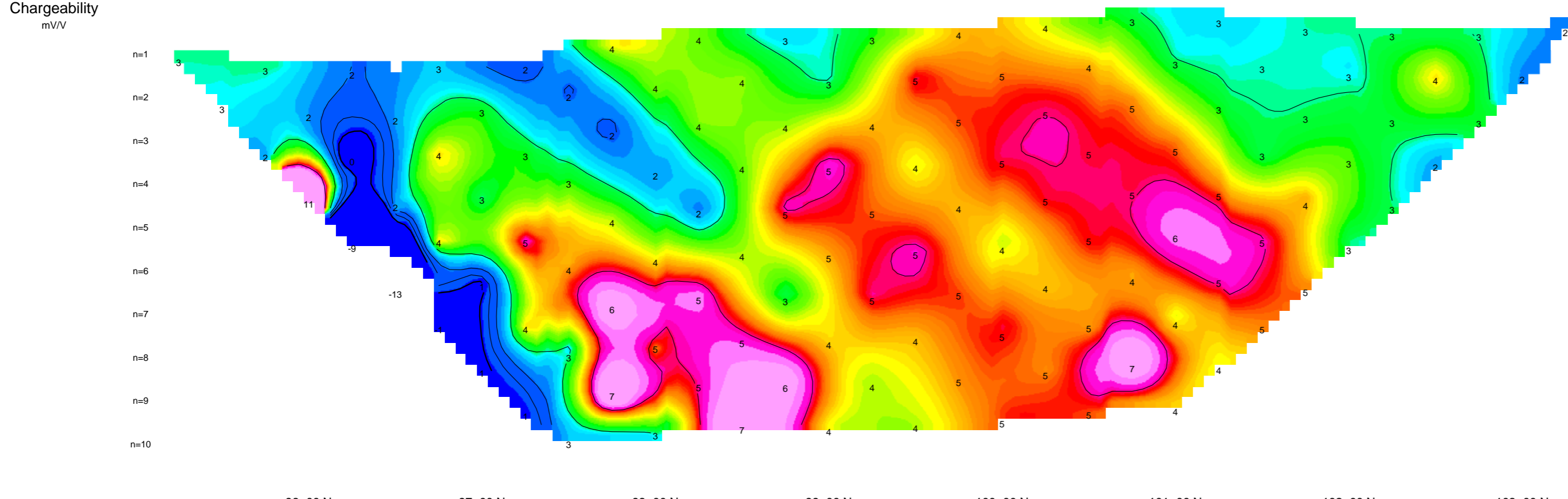
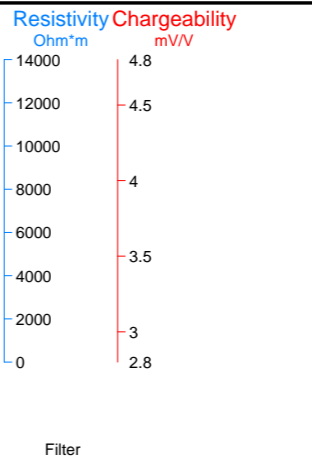
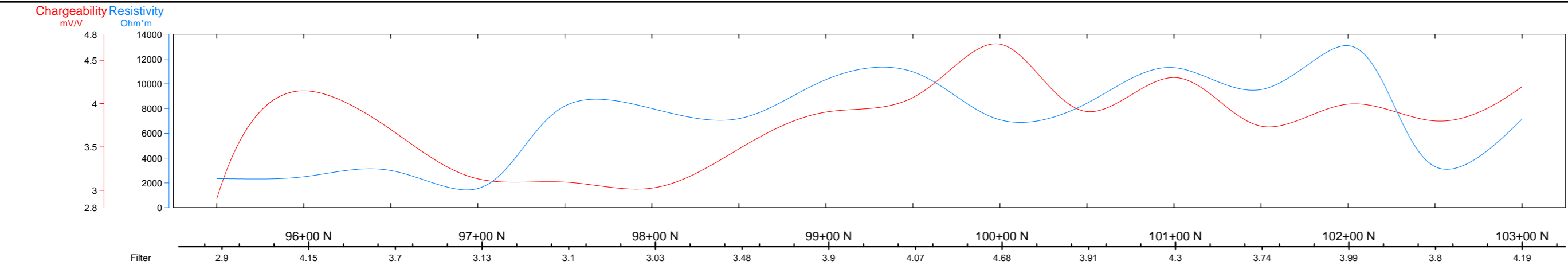
**AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

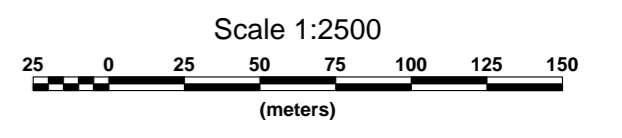
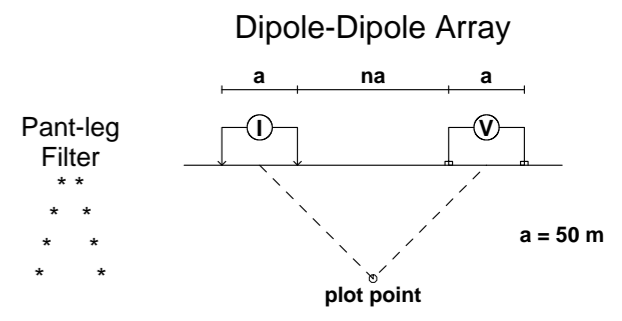
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 160-1100 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





Pseudo Section Plot 81+00 E



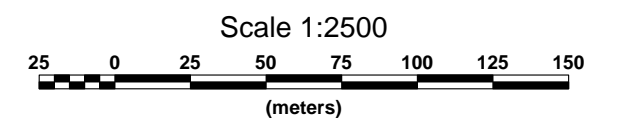
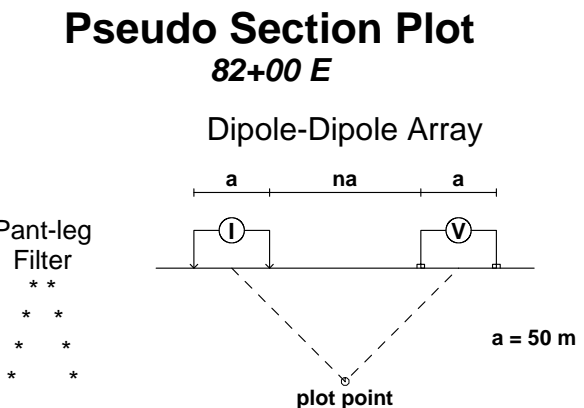
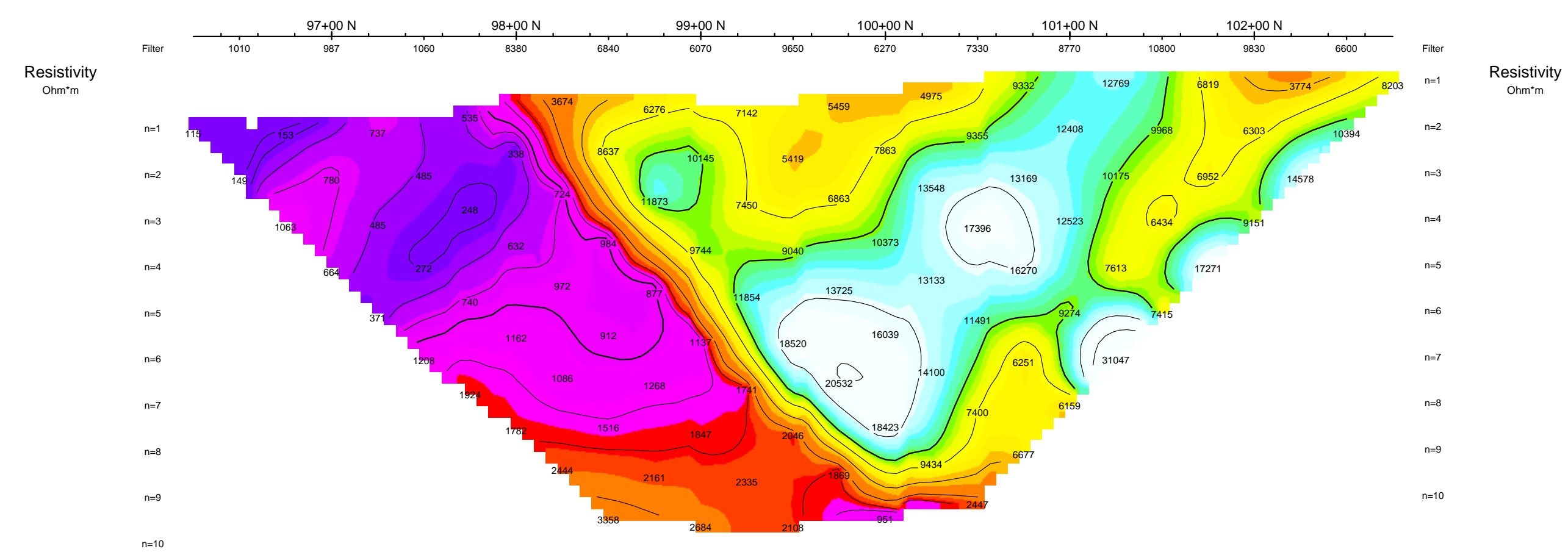
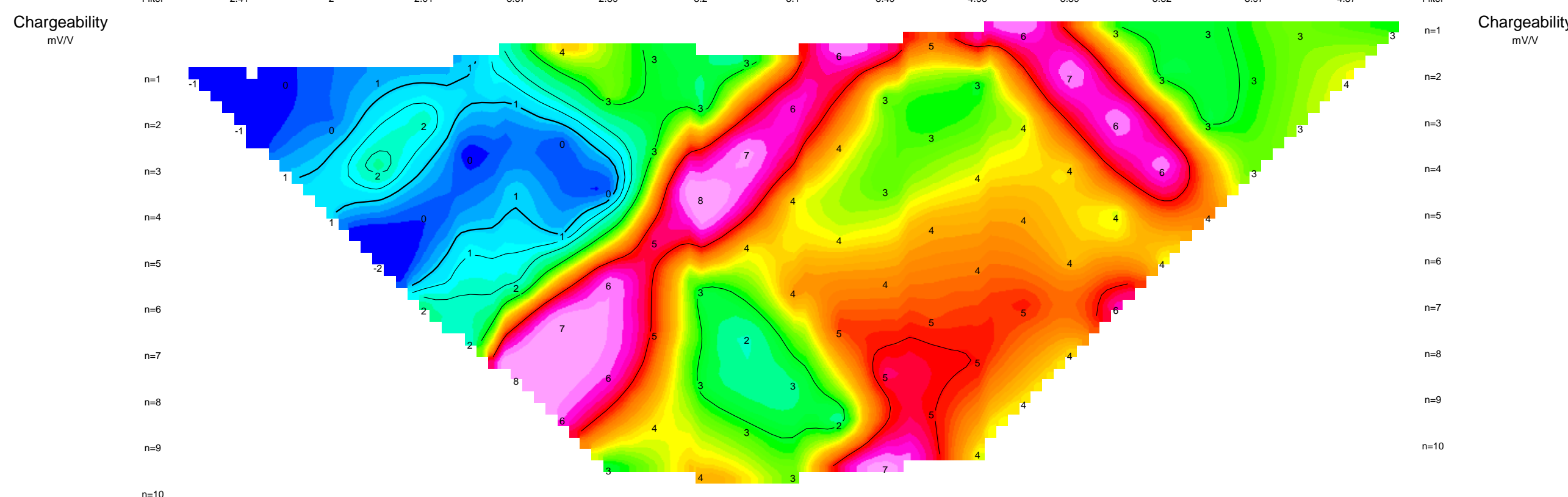
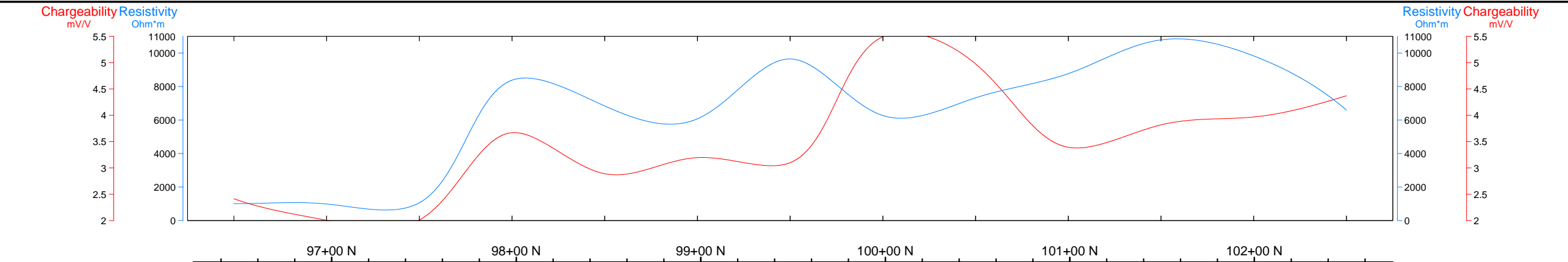
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 240-2000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





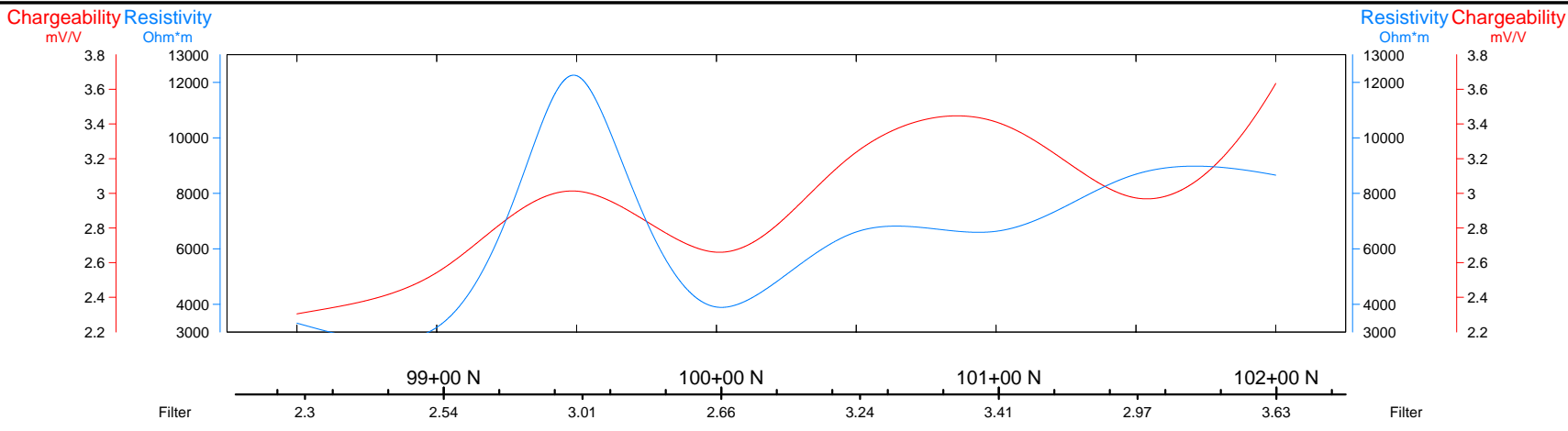
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 170-1800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

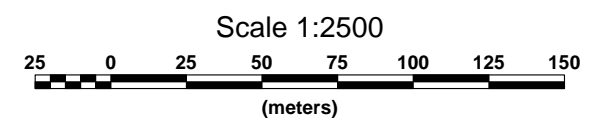
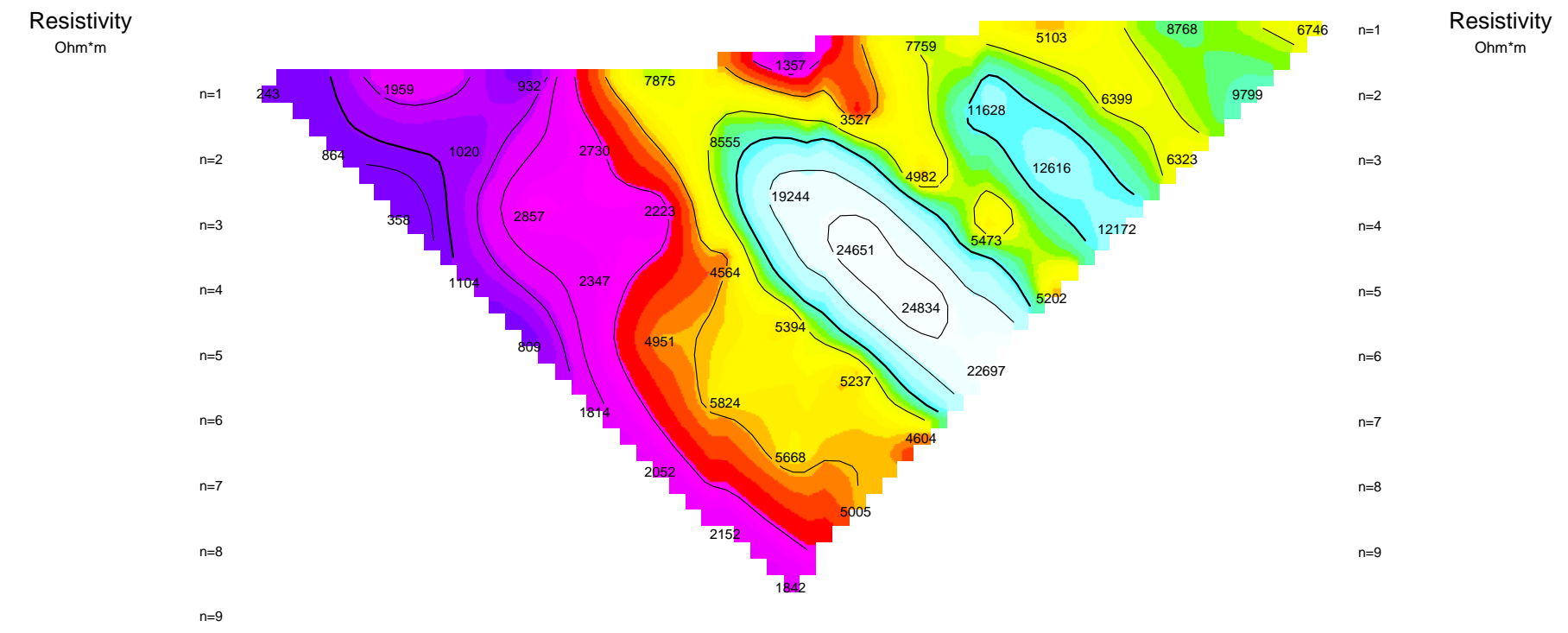
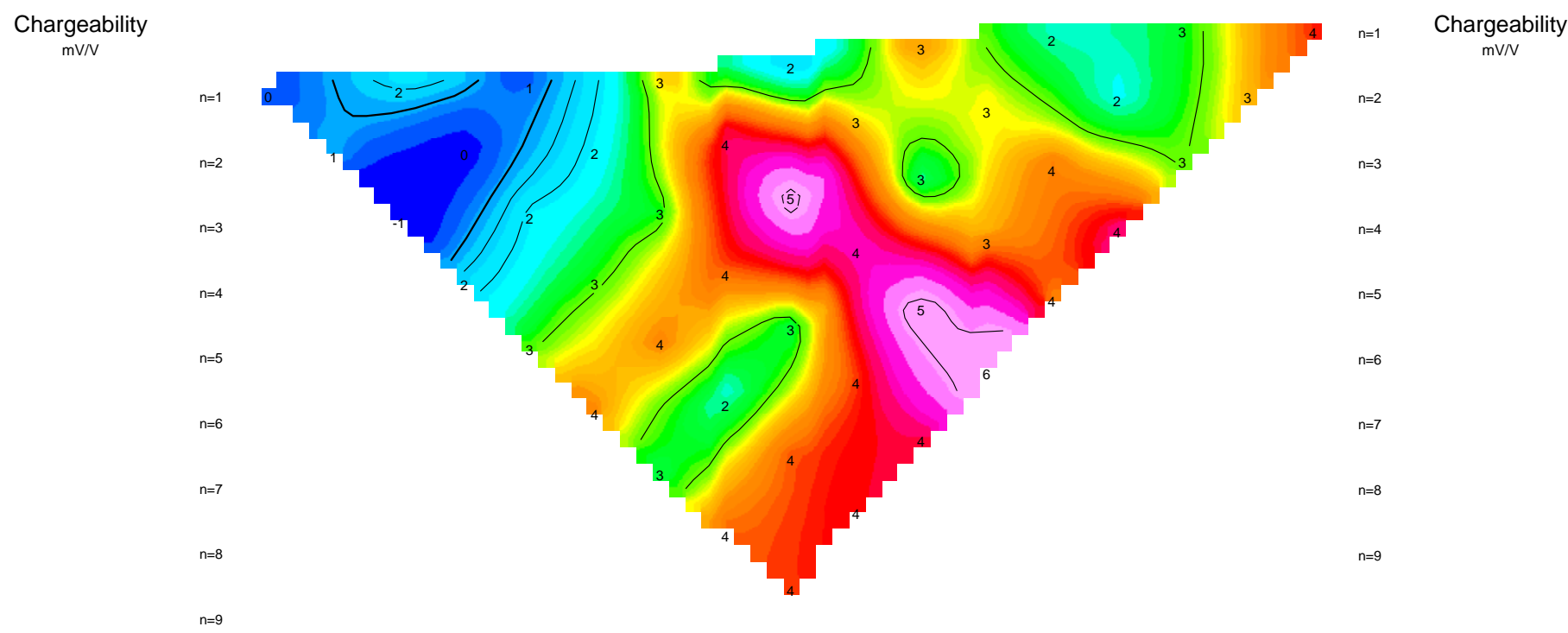
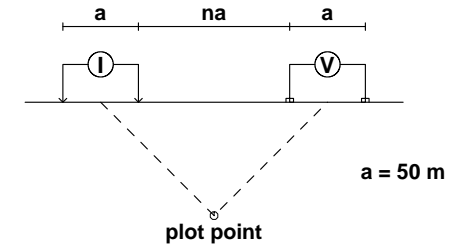




Pseudo Section Plot

83+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



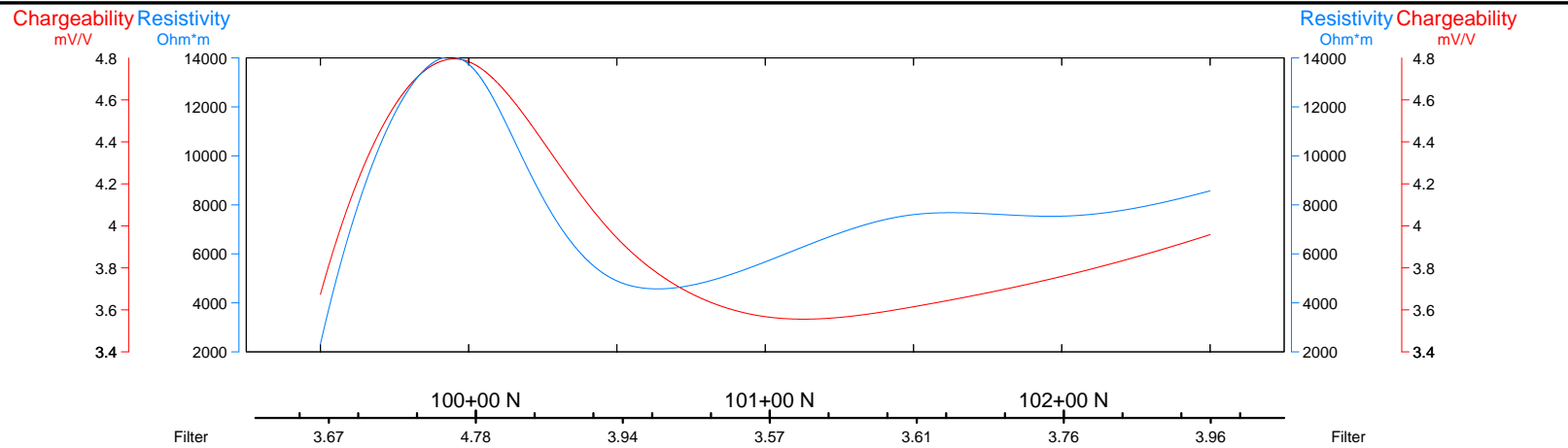
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 400-1700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

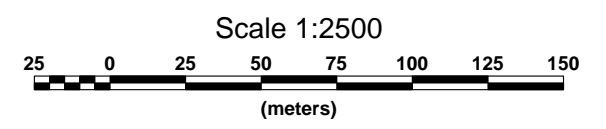
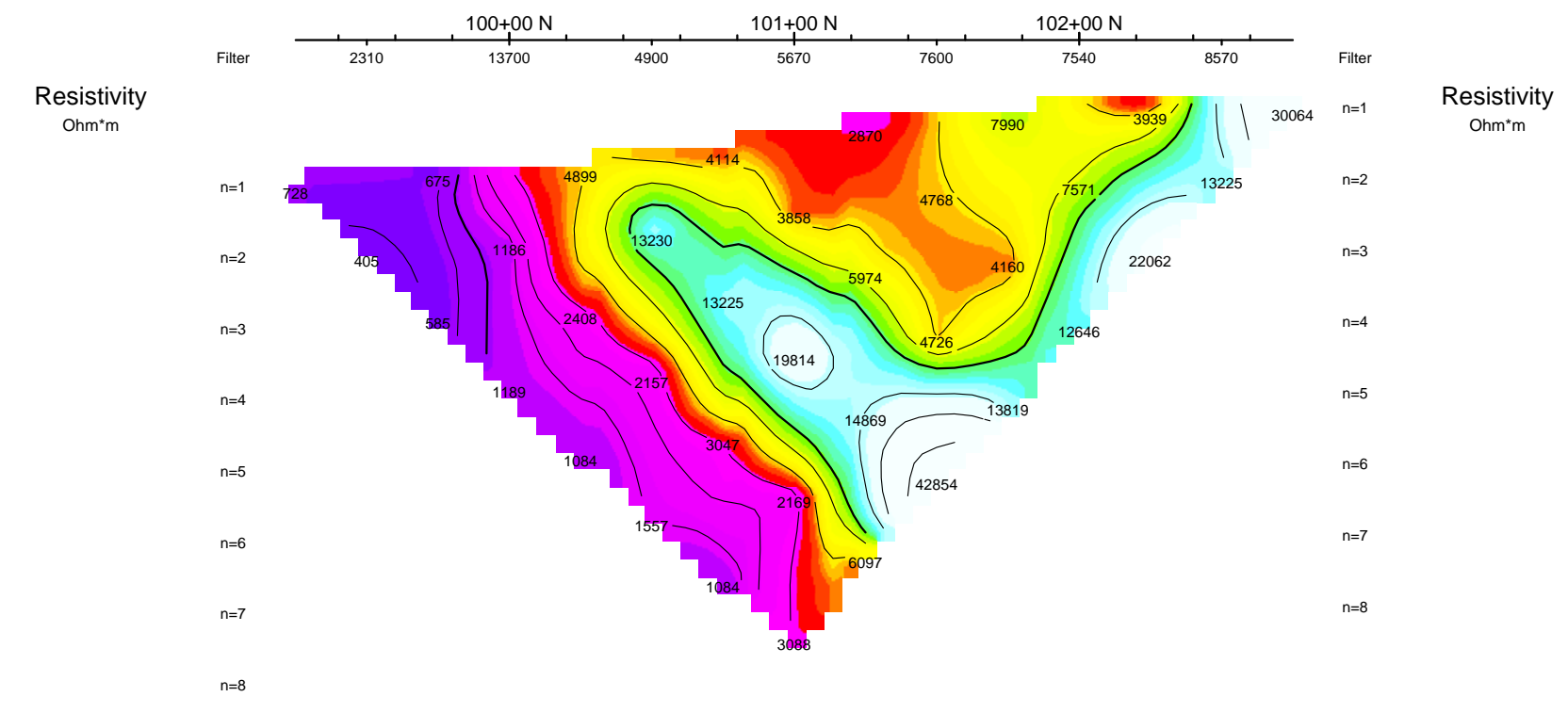
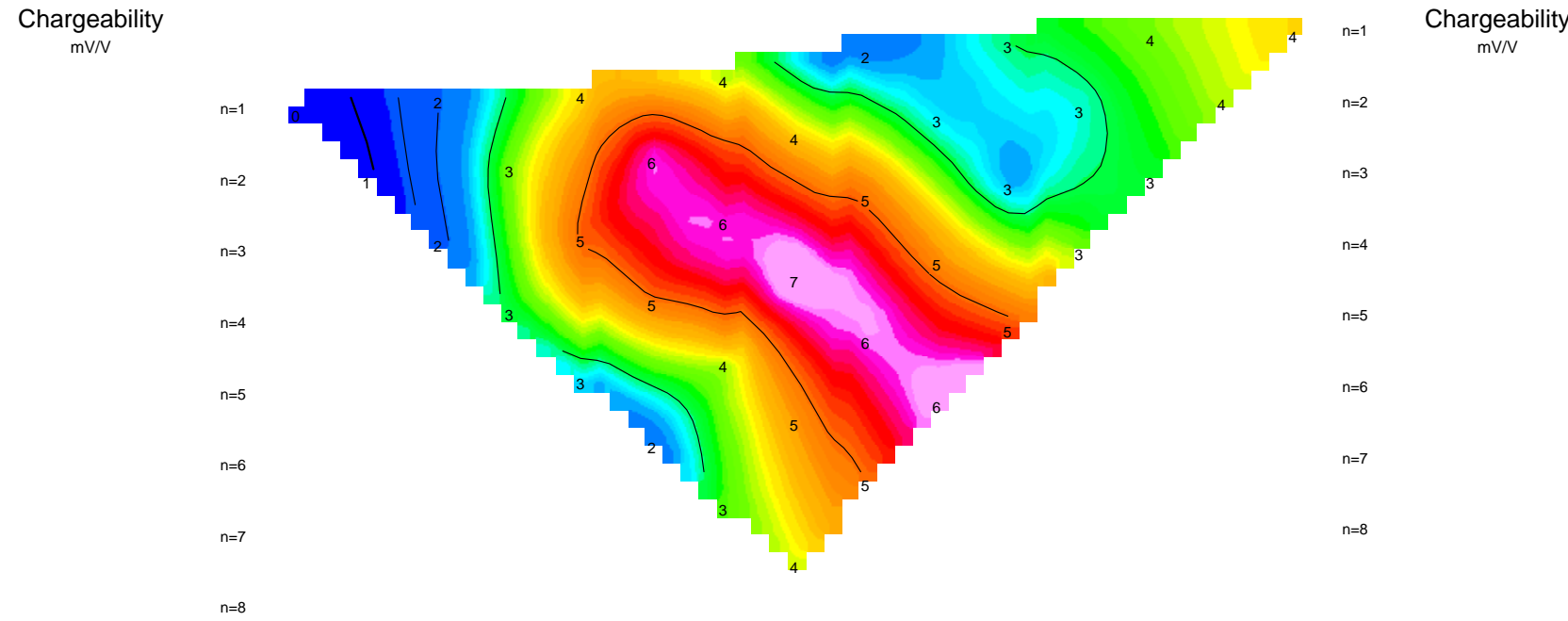
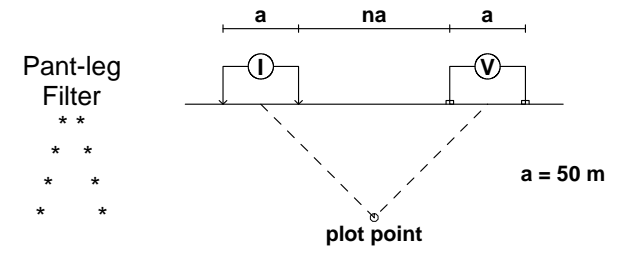




Pseudo Section Plot

84+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



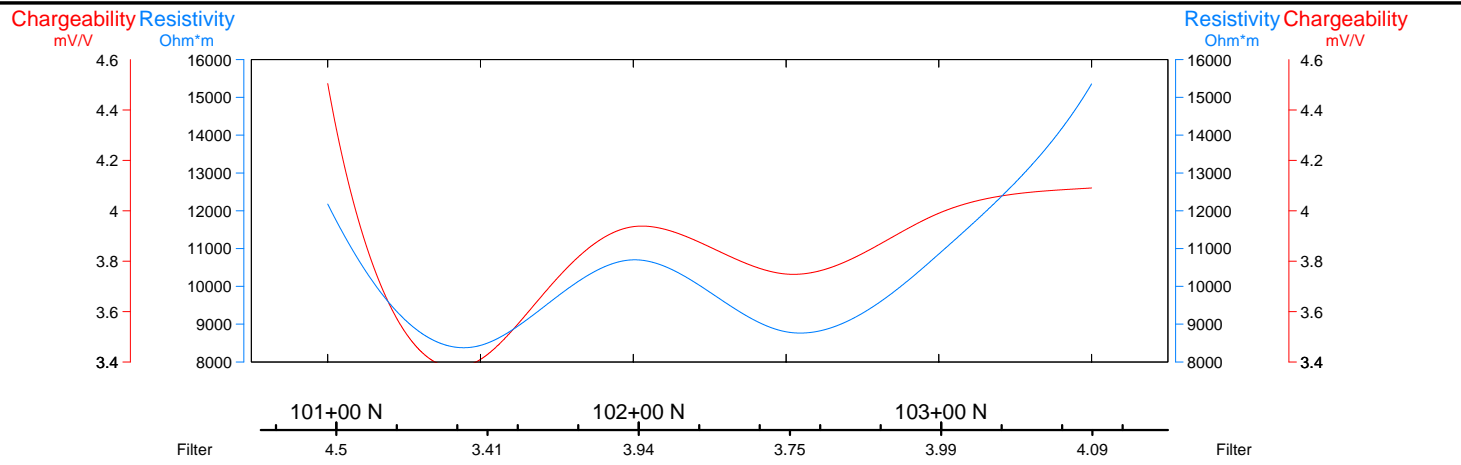
**AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 300-1000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

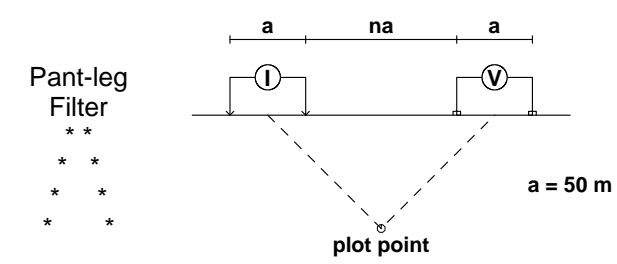




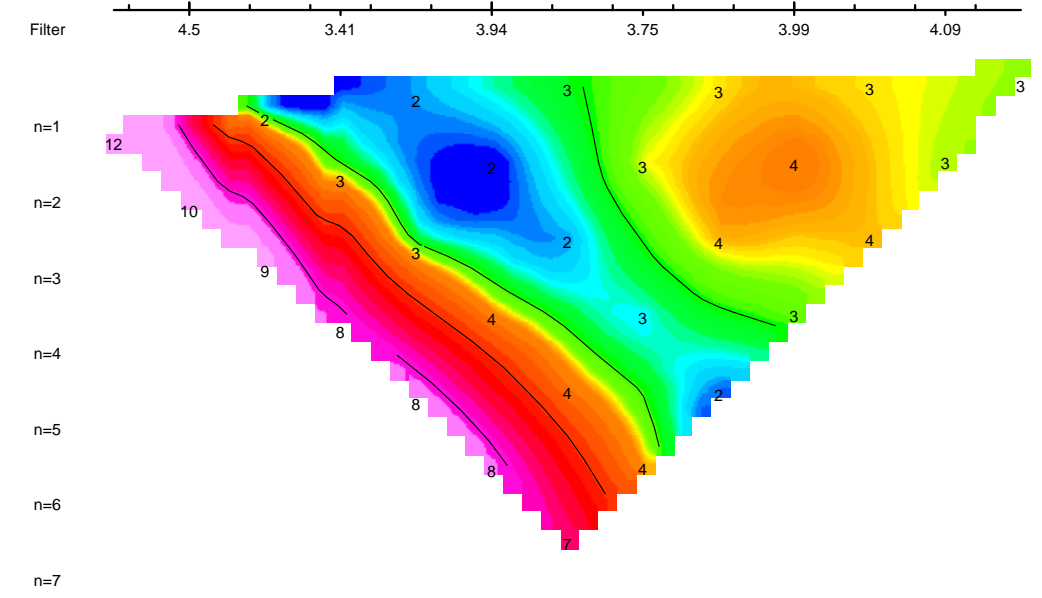
Pseudo Section Plot

85+00 E

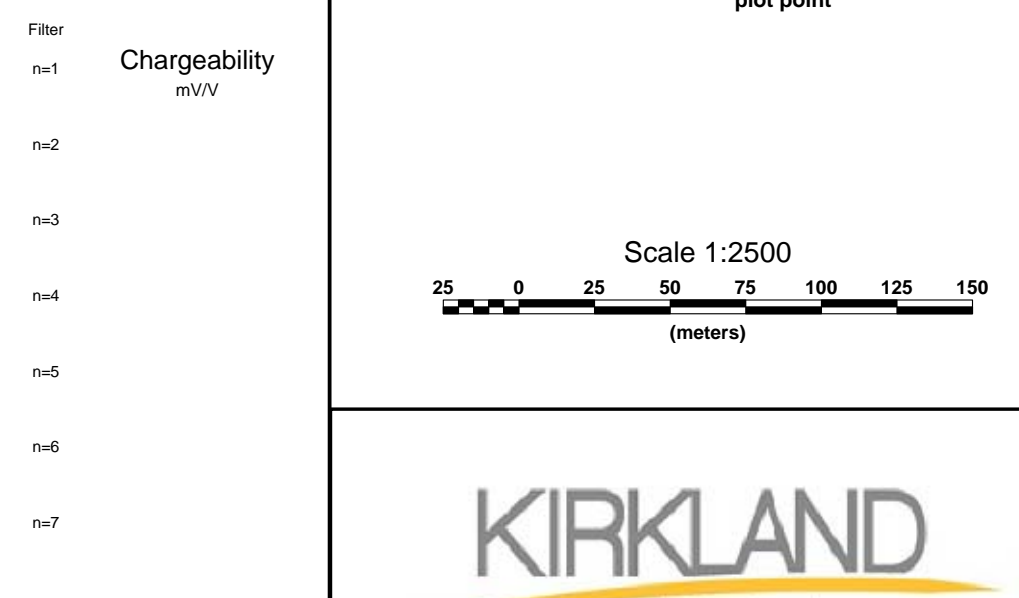
Dipole-Dipole Array



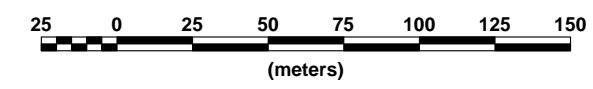
Chargeability
mV/V



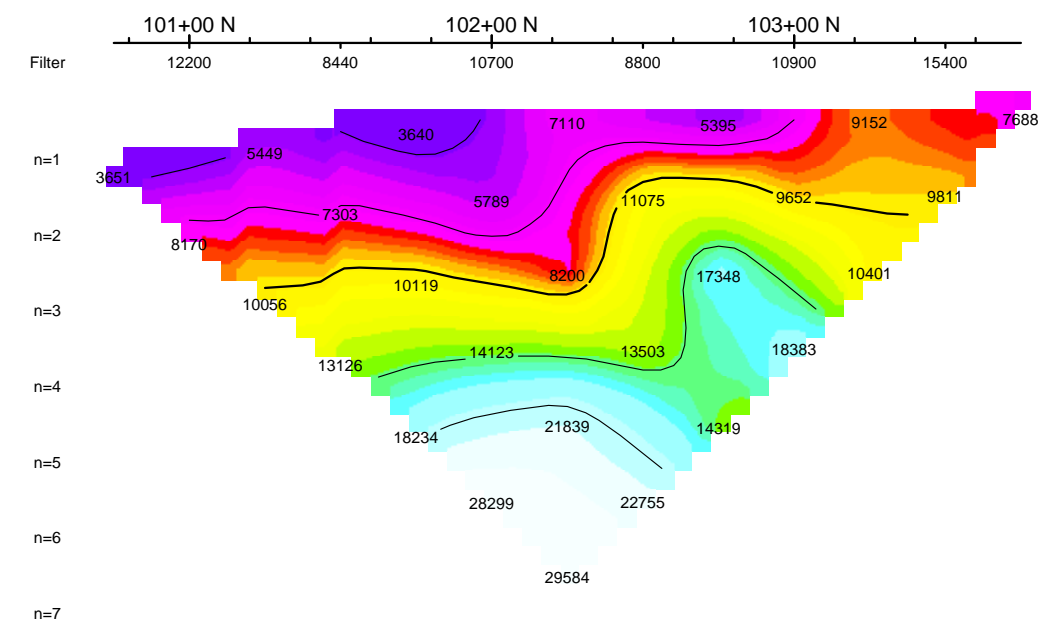
Chargeability
mV/V



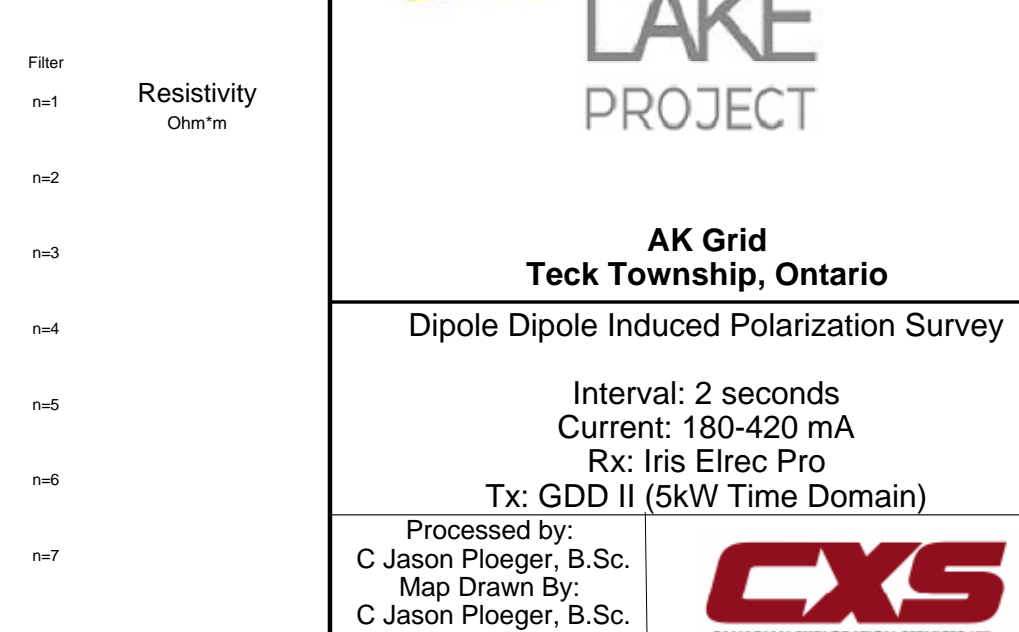
Scale 1:2500



Resistivity
Ohm*m



Resistivity
Ohm*m



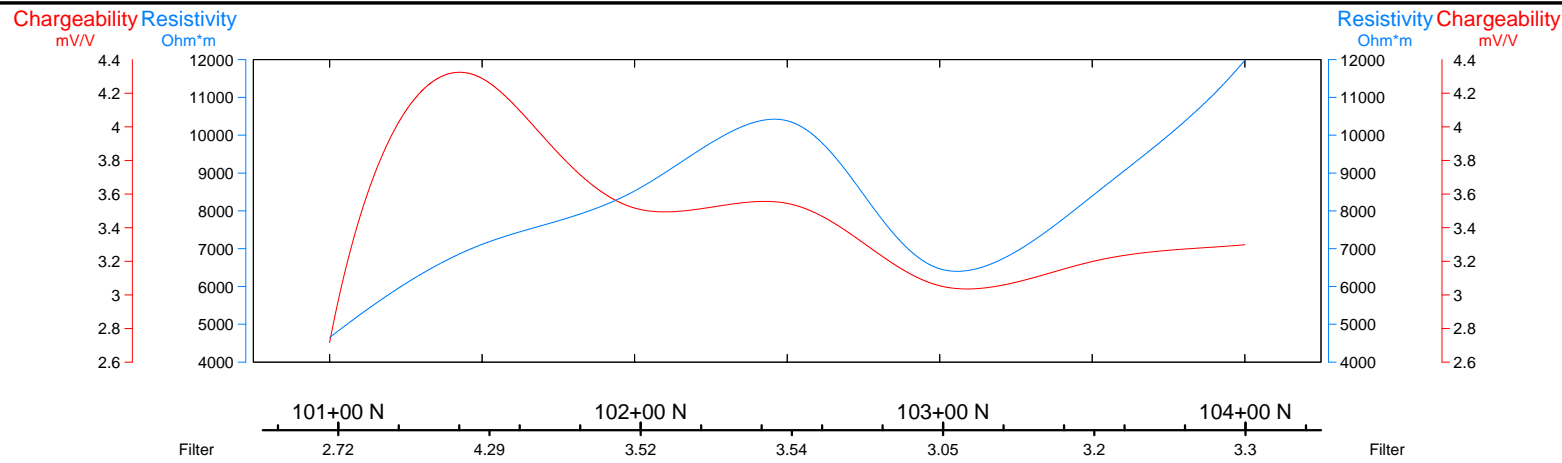
**AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 180-420 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

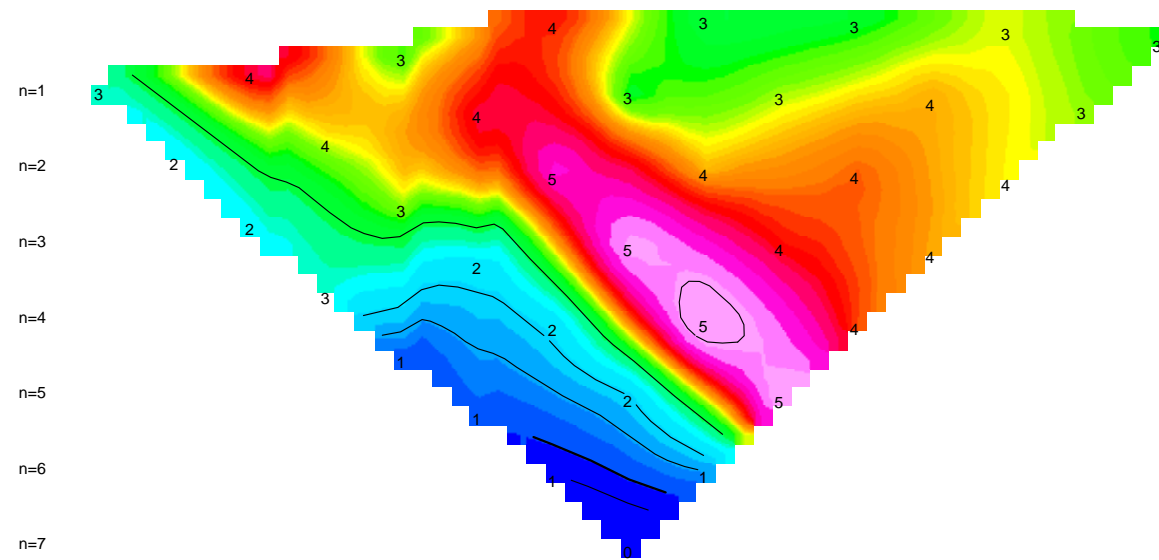
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016





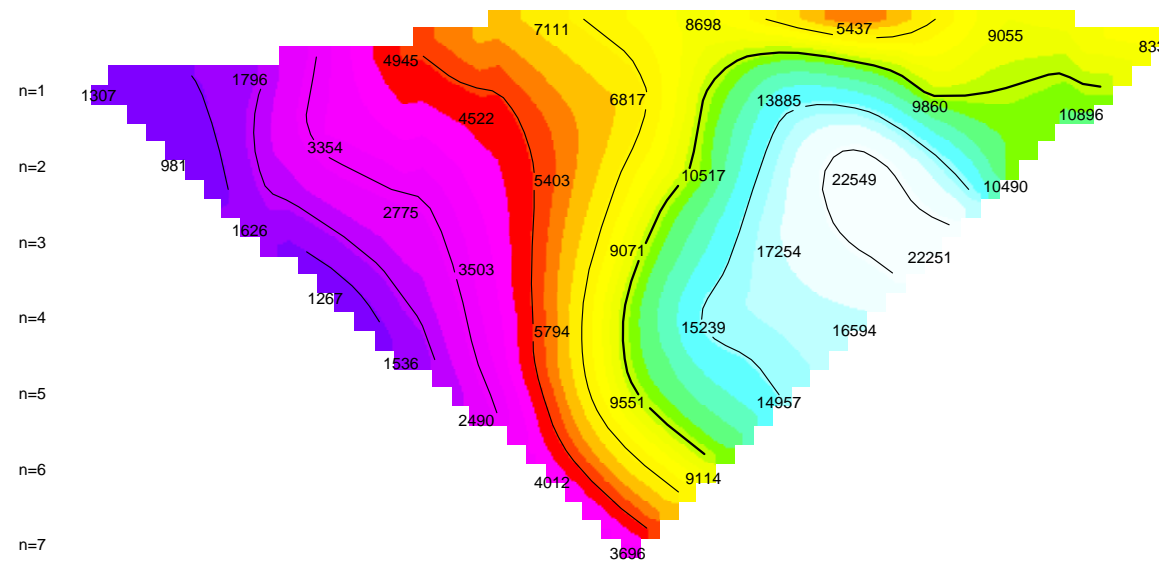
Filter 2.72 4.29 3.52 3.54 3.05 3.2 3.3

Chargeability
mV/V

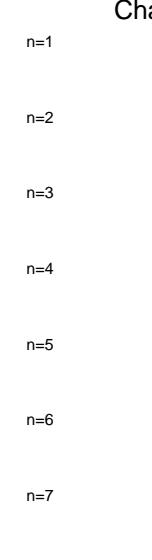


Filter 4650 7110 8530 10400 6470 8390 12000

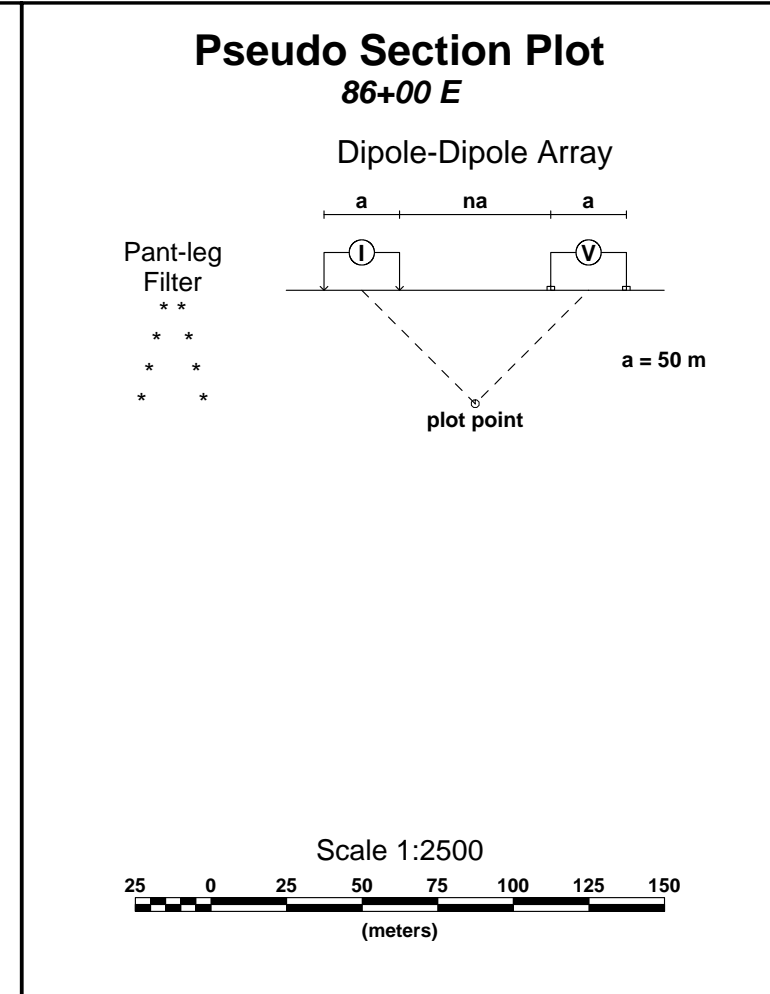
Resistivity
Ohm*m



Chargeability
mV/V



Resistivity
Ohm*m



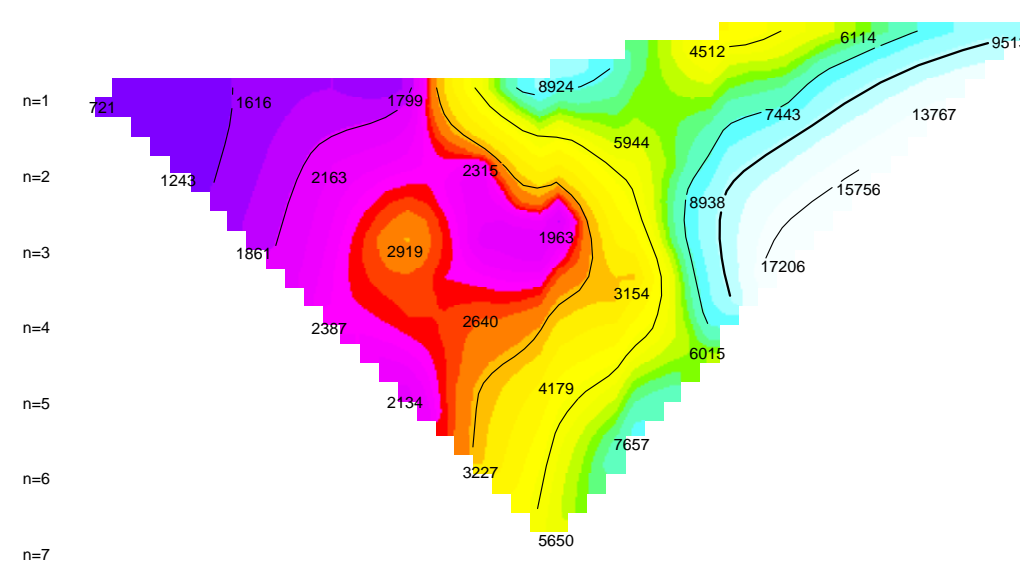
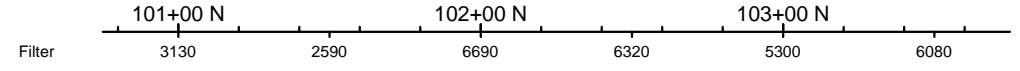
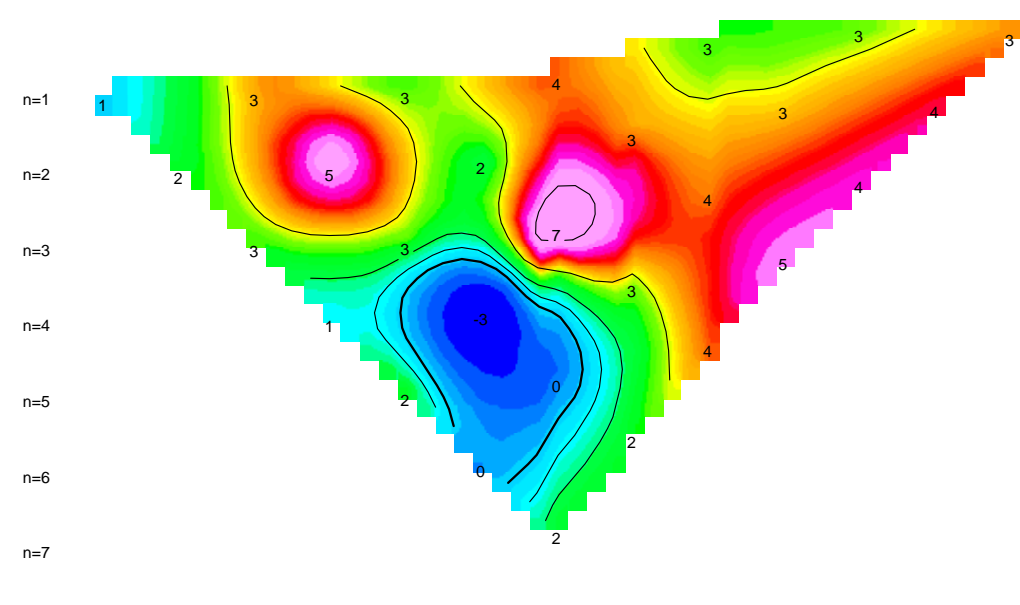
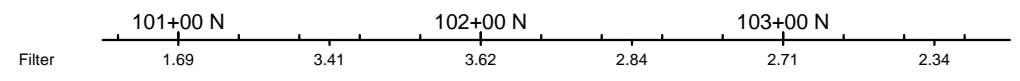
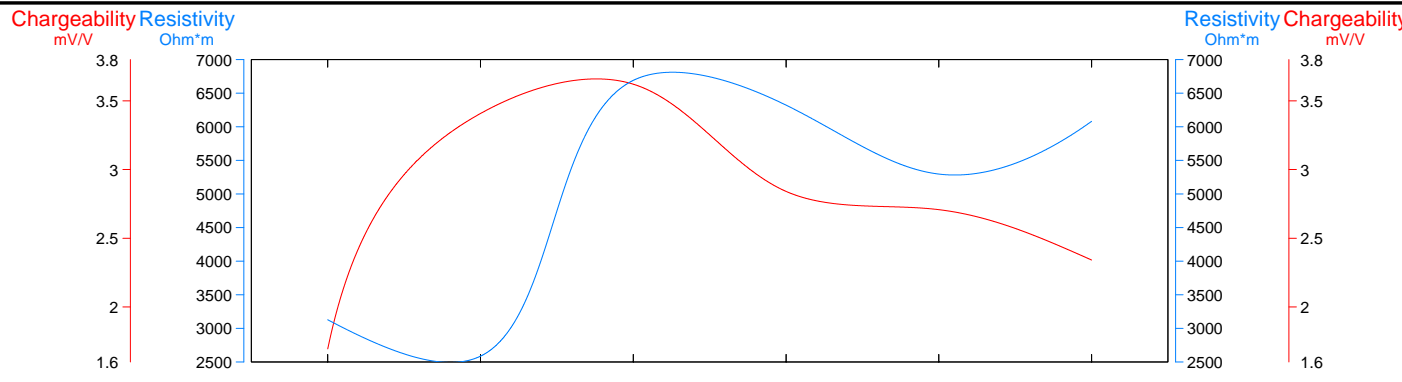
**AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 380-1200 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

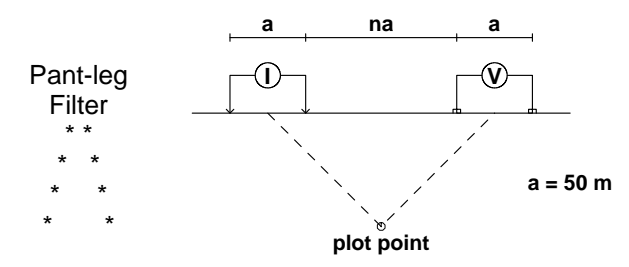




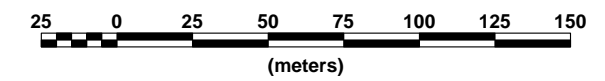
Pseudo Section Plot

87+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



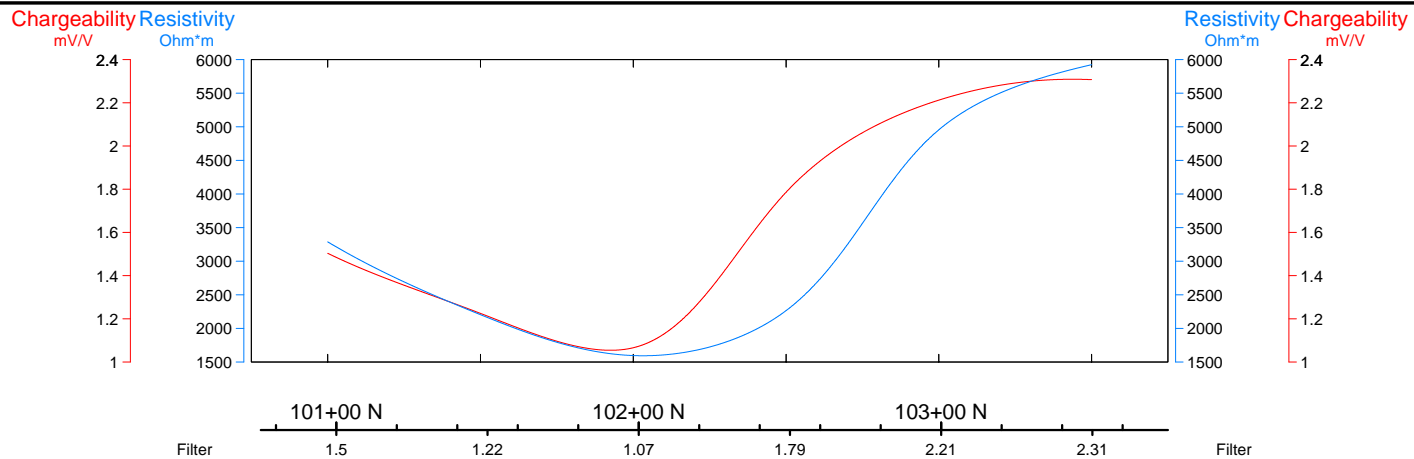
AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 170-670 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016

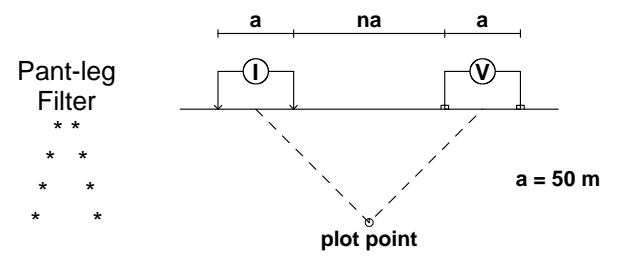




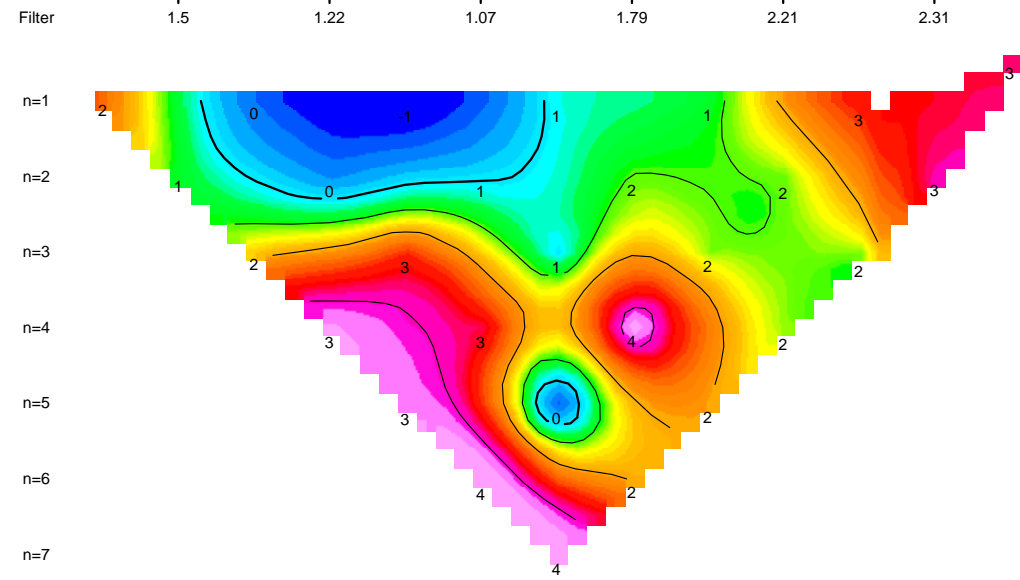
Pseudo Section Plot

88+00 E

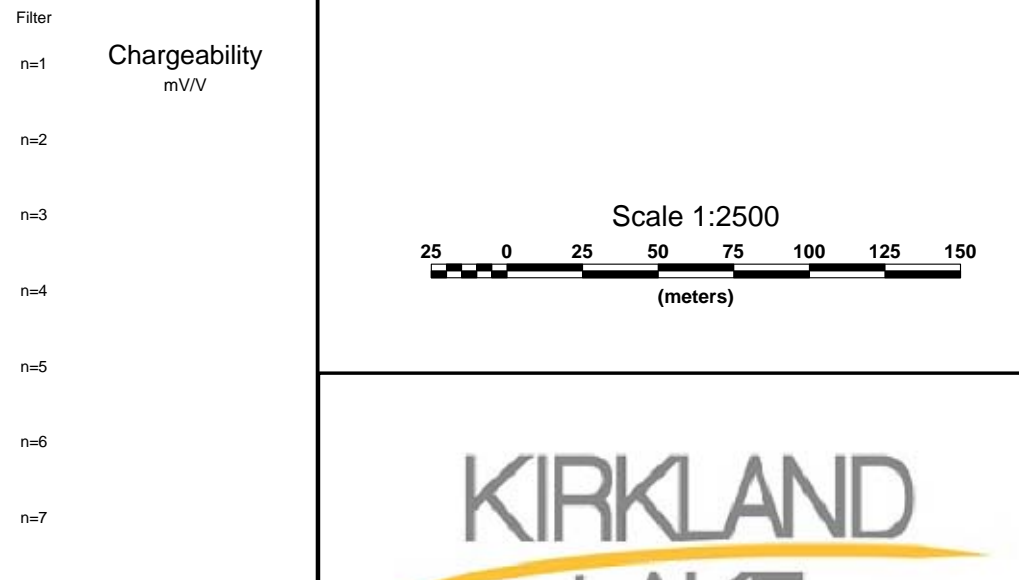
Dipole-Dipole Array



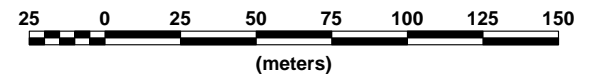
Chargeability
mV/V



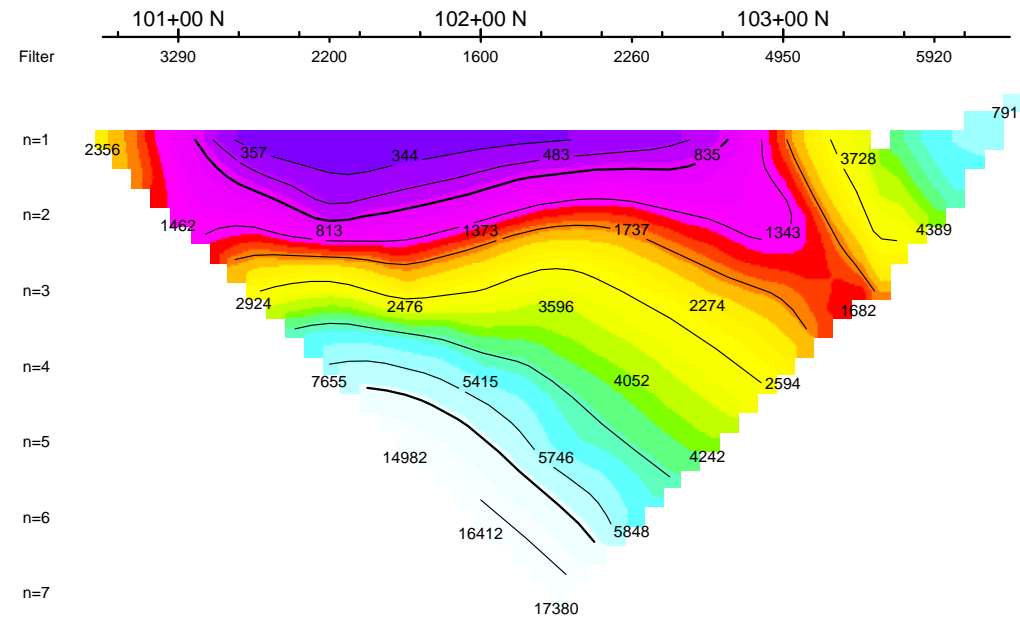
Chargeability
mV/V



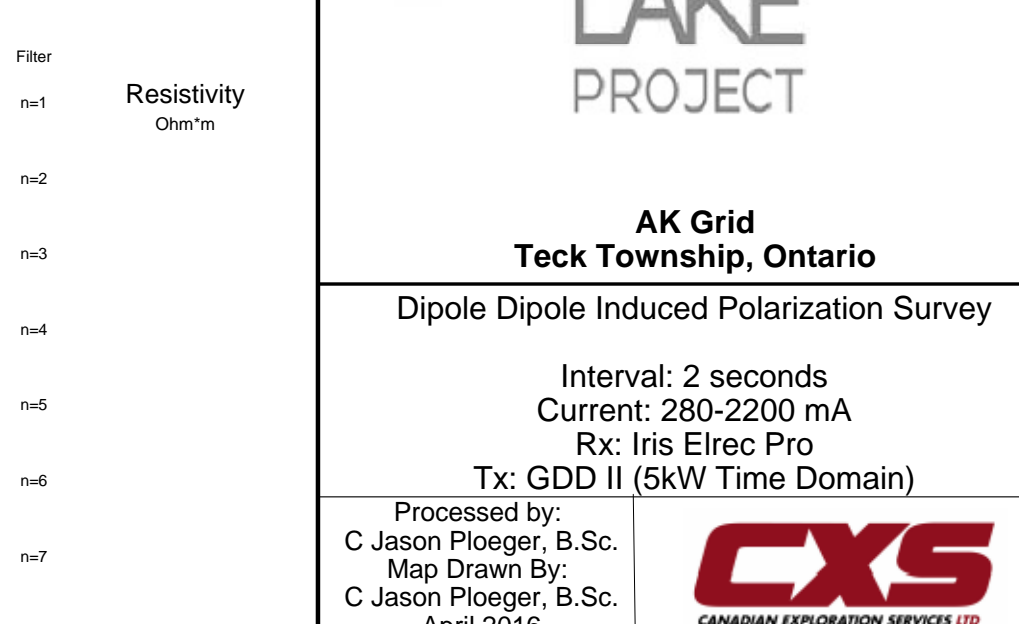
Scale 1:2500



Resistivity
Ohm*m



Resistivity
Ohm*m



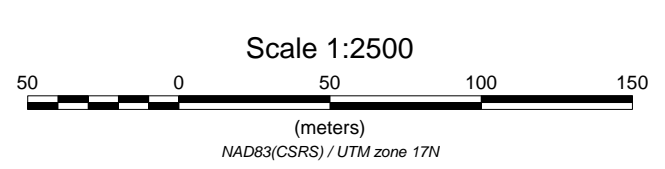
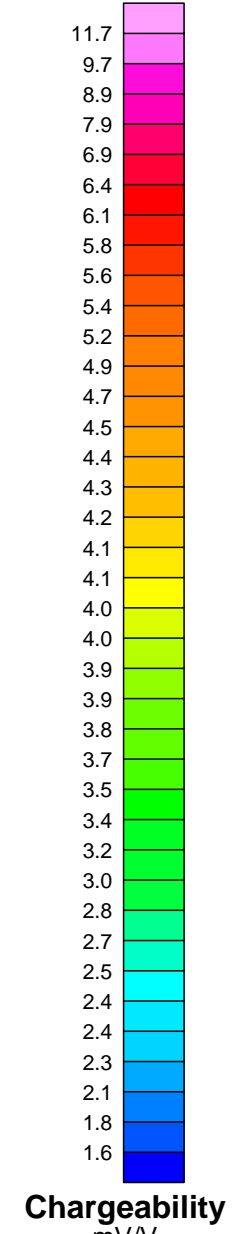
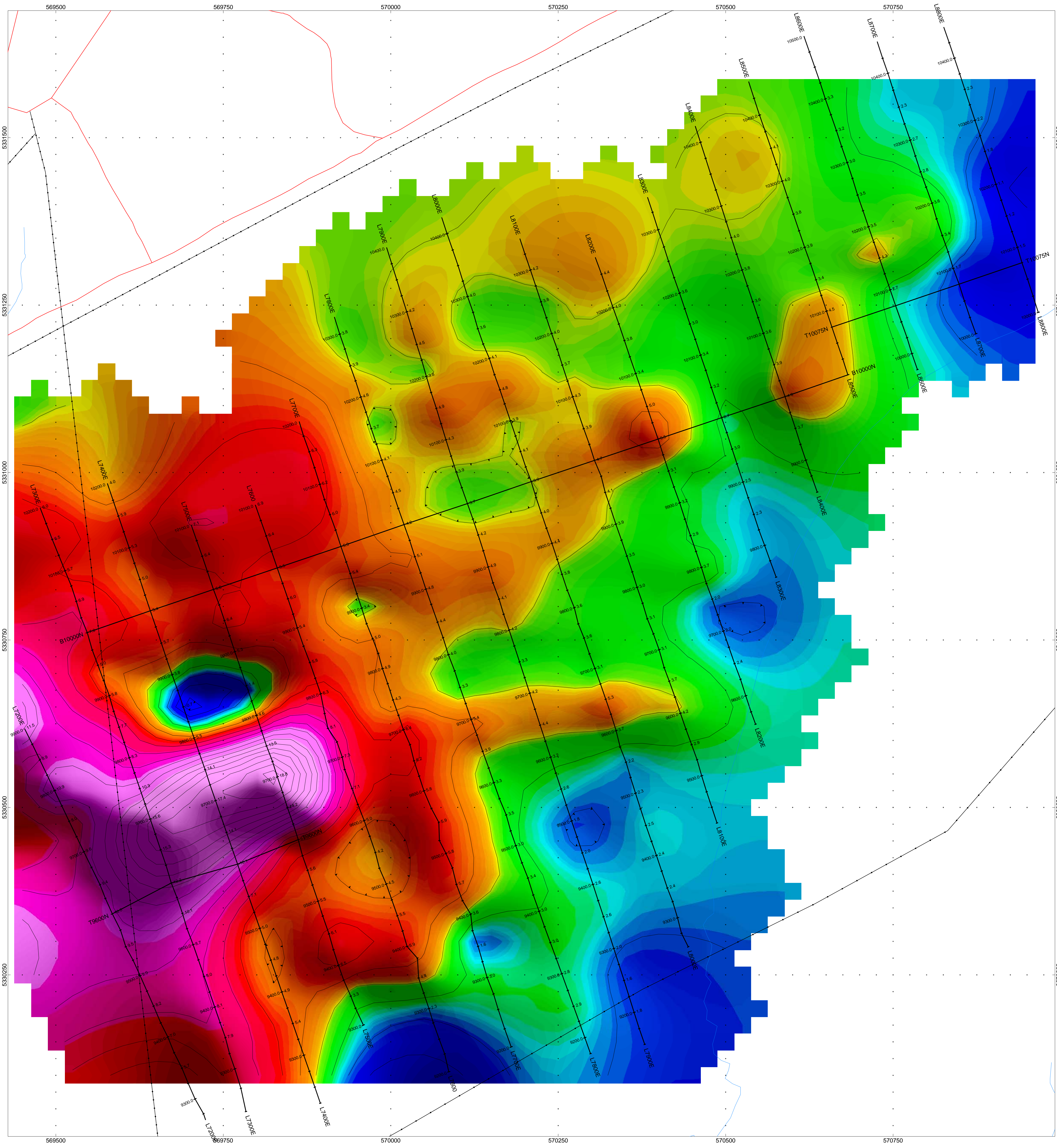
**AK Grid
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 280-2200 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
April 2016







AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

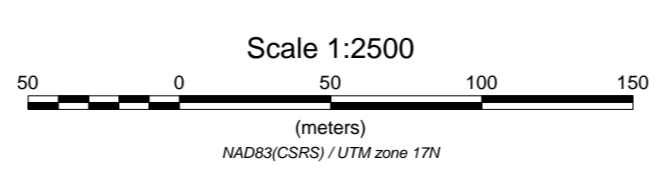
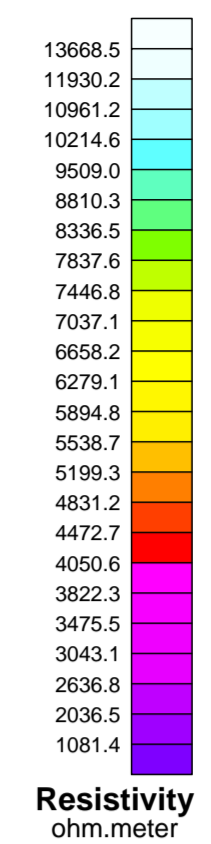
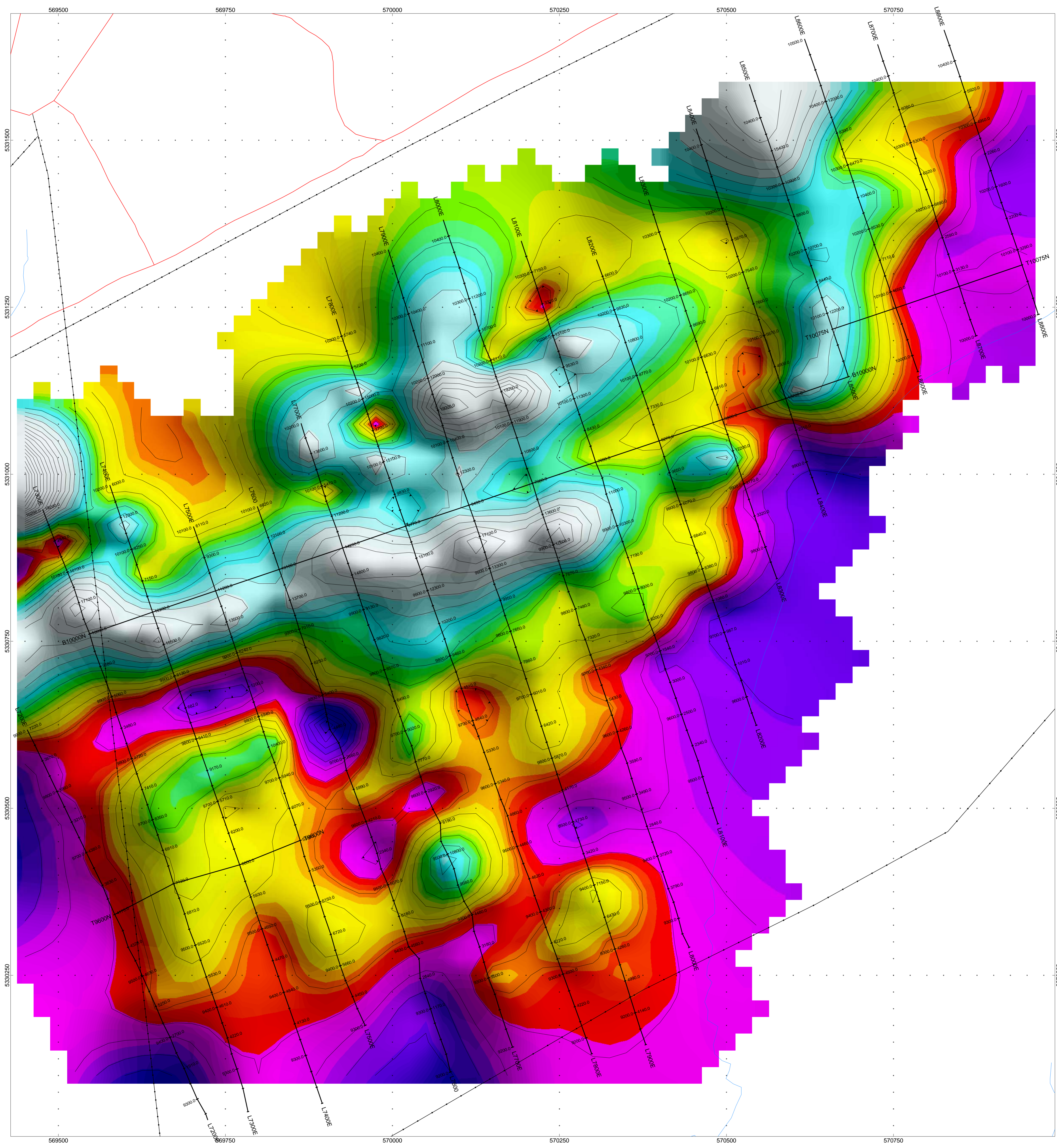
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability Filter Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Elec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016



Drawing: CMC-AK-IP-DpDz-FILTER-CHG



KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

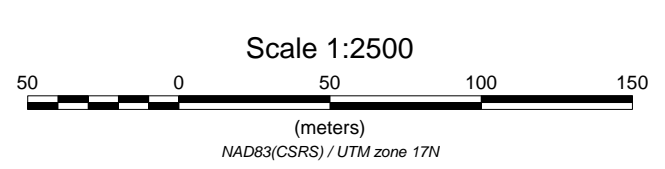
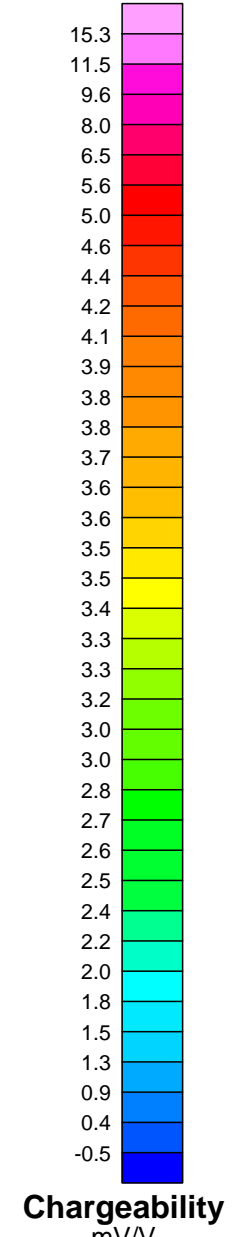
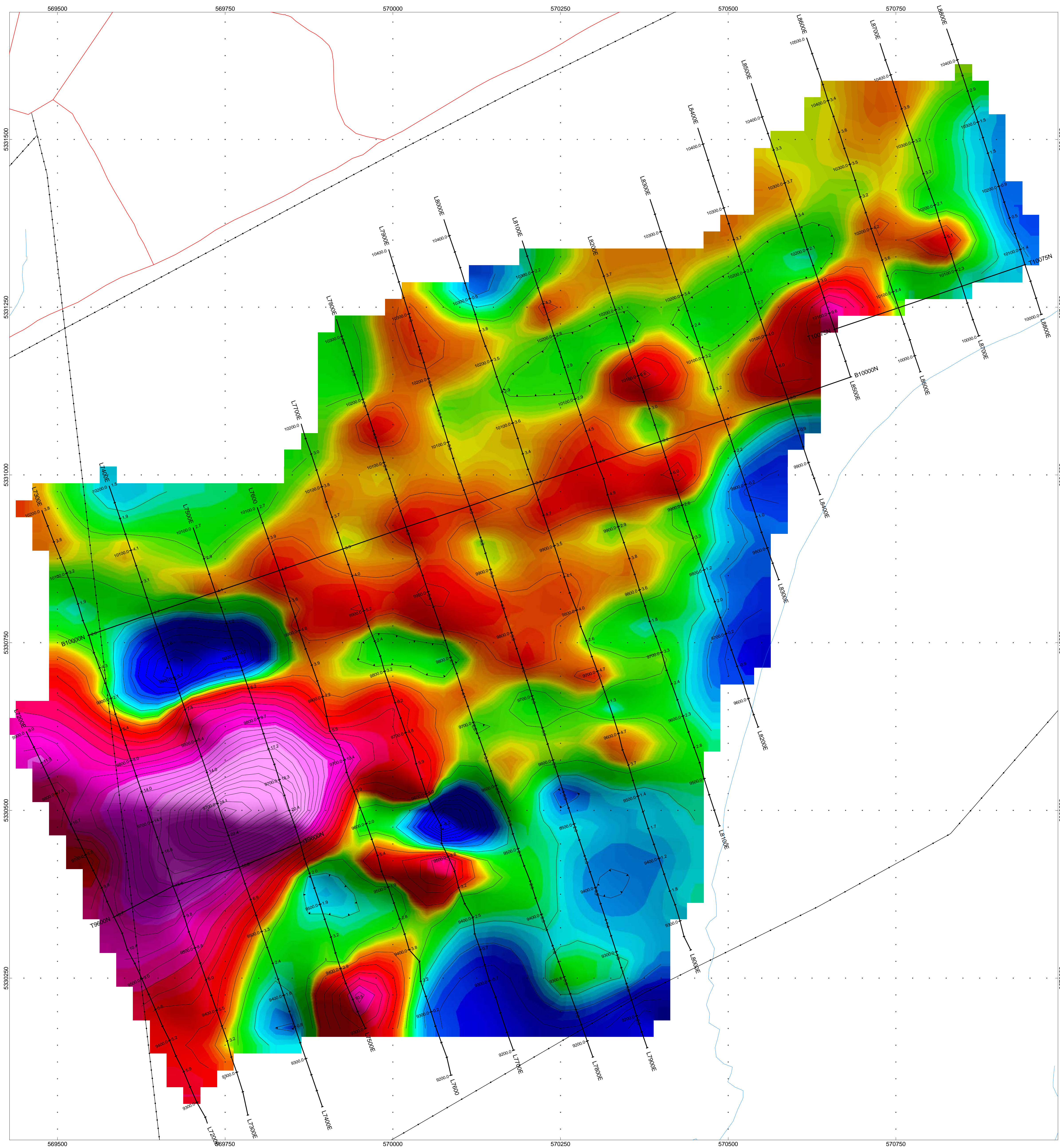
AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability Filter Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Etec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016

Drawing: CMC-AK-IP-Dip-Filter-RES



**KIRKLAND
LAKE
PROJECT**

**AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario**

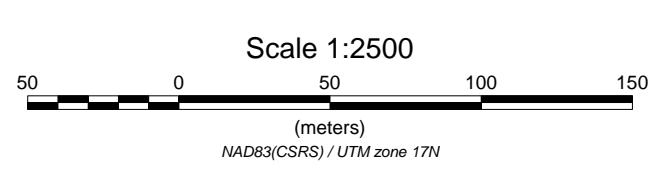
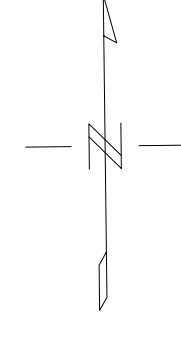
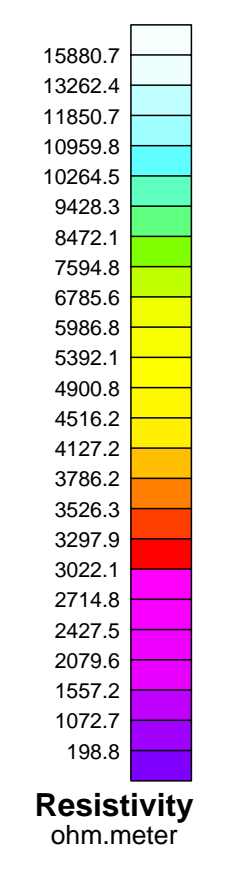
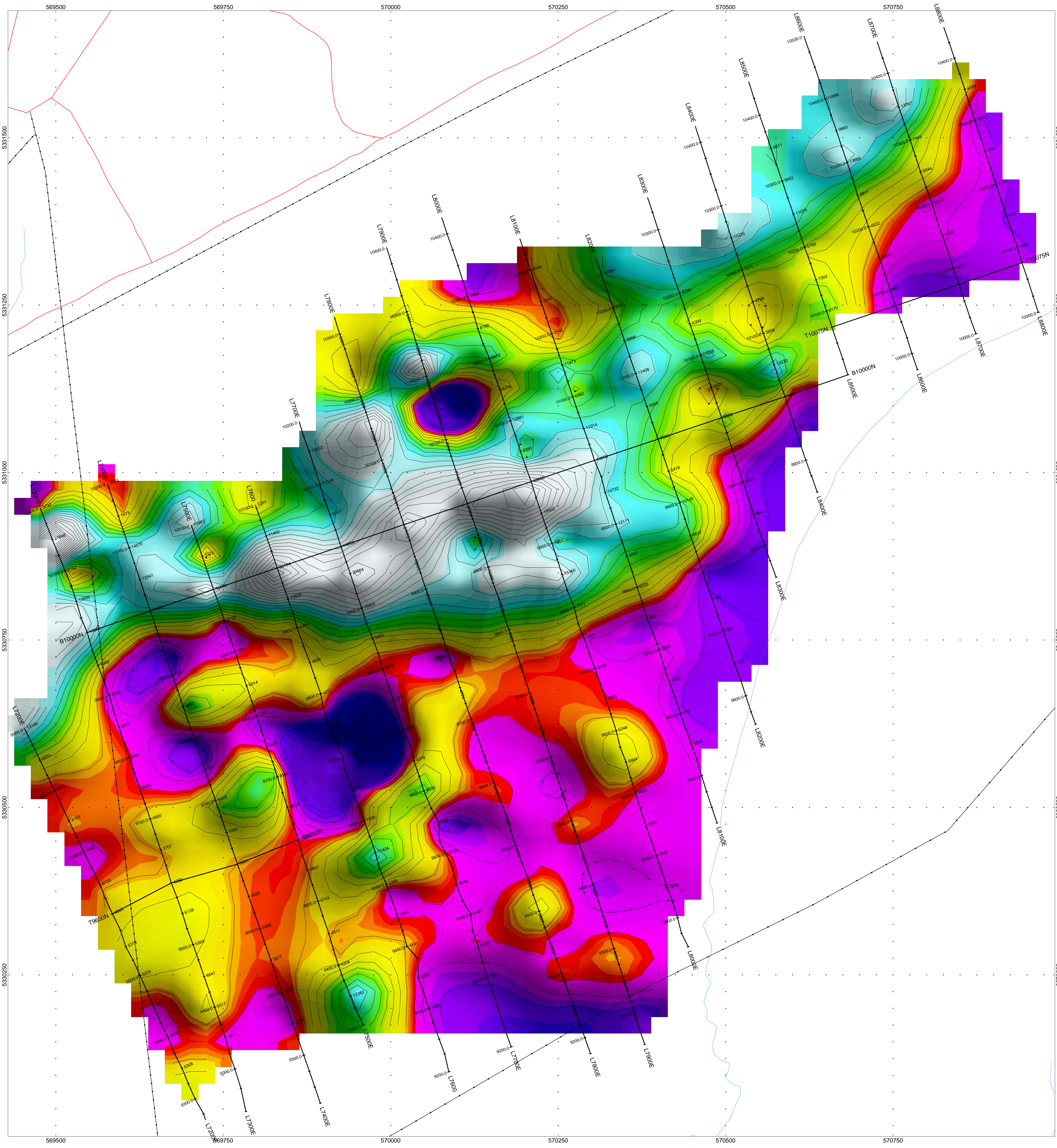
Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability N=2 Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Eltec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016


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Drawing: G2124A-CMC-AK-IP-Dip-12-CHG





**KIRKLAND
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PROJECT**

**AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario**

Dipole Dipole Induced Polarization Survey
Resistivity N=2 Data

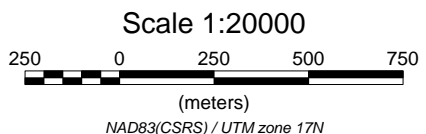
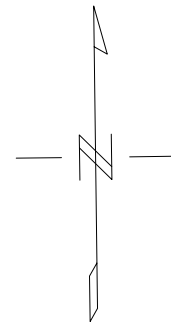
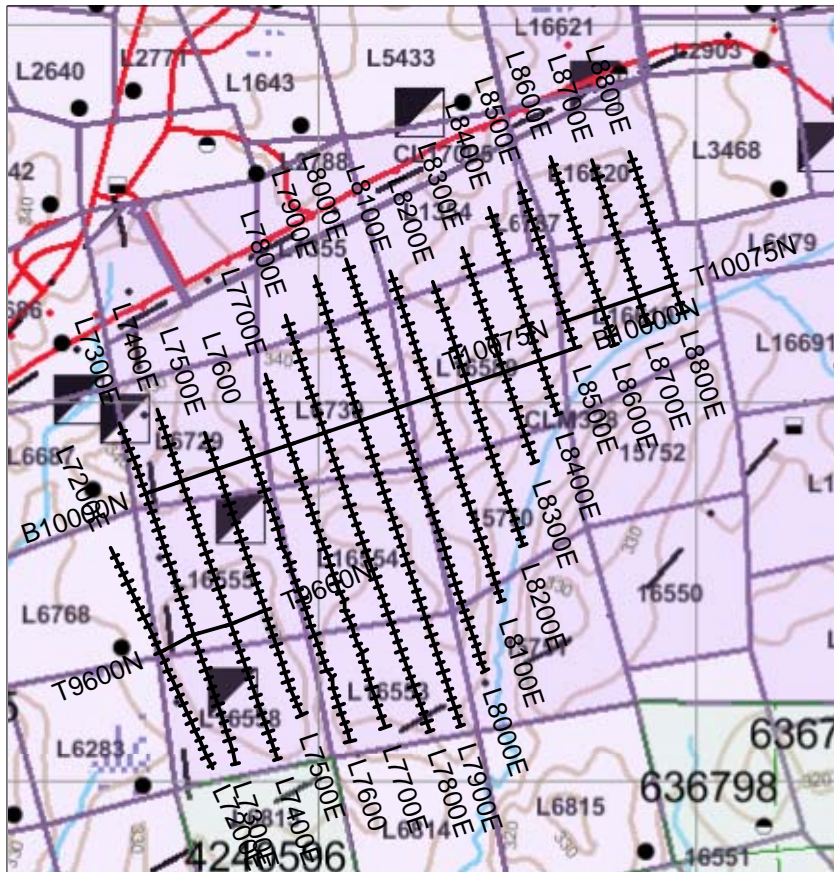
Interval: 2 seconds
Rx: Iris Eltec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016



CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

Drawing: G2124A-CMC-AK-IP-OpD-12-RES



NAD83(CSRS) / UTM zone 17N

KIRKLAND LAKE PROJECT

**AK Property
Teck Township, Ontario**

GRID SKETCH

Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
April 2016



Drawing: Q2124A-CMC-AK-GRID