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# TELLURITON CORPORATION

# Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys Over the Melba Property Phase-2 Grid Melba Township, Ontario

C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc, P.Geo
July 9, 2015

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# 1. SURVEY DETAILS

## 1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Melba Property – Phase 2**.

## 1.2 CLIENT

Telluriton Corporation

P.O. Box 282
Kirkland Lake, Ontario
P2N 3H7

## 1.3 LOCATION

The Melba Mine Property is located in Melba Township approximately 23 km north of Kirkland Lake, Ontario. The property consists of 12 mining claims and 18 mining leases.


***Figure 1: Location of the Melba Property***

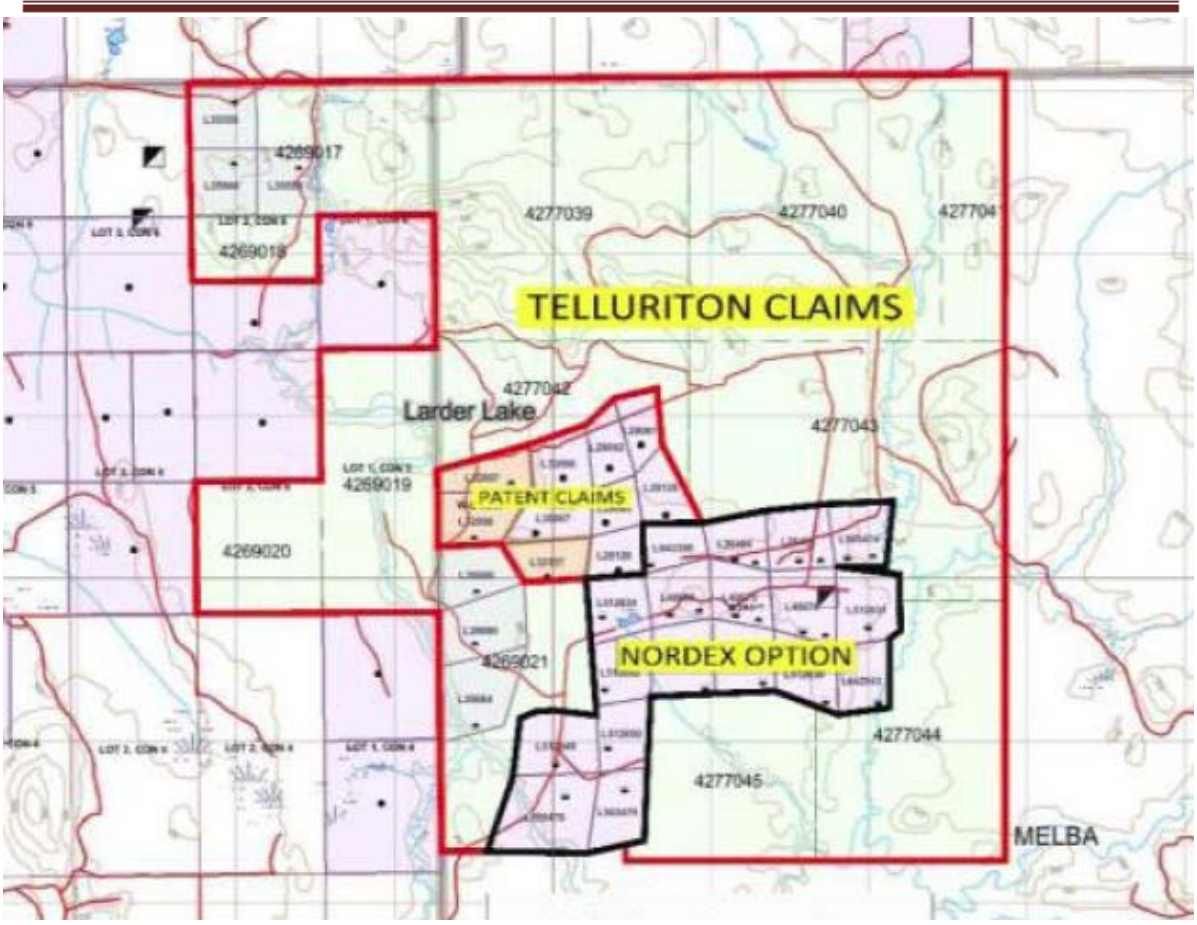



***Figure 2: Melba Mine Property Map***

### 1.4 Access

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via Highway 672 approximately 32 kilometers north of its intersection with highway 66. From here the Barnet Lake road was travelled west for 22 kilometers. The final 600 meters was travelled by ATV to the grid area.

### 1.5 Survey Grid

The survey grid consists of 6.2 kilometers of recently established grid lines. The lines are spaced at 100 meter increments with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline runs at 90°N for a total length of 400m.

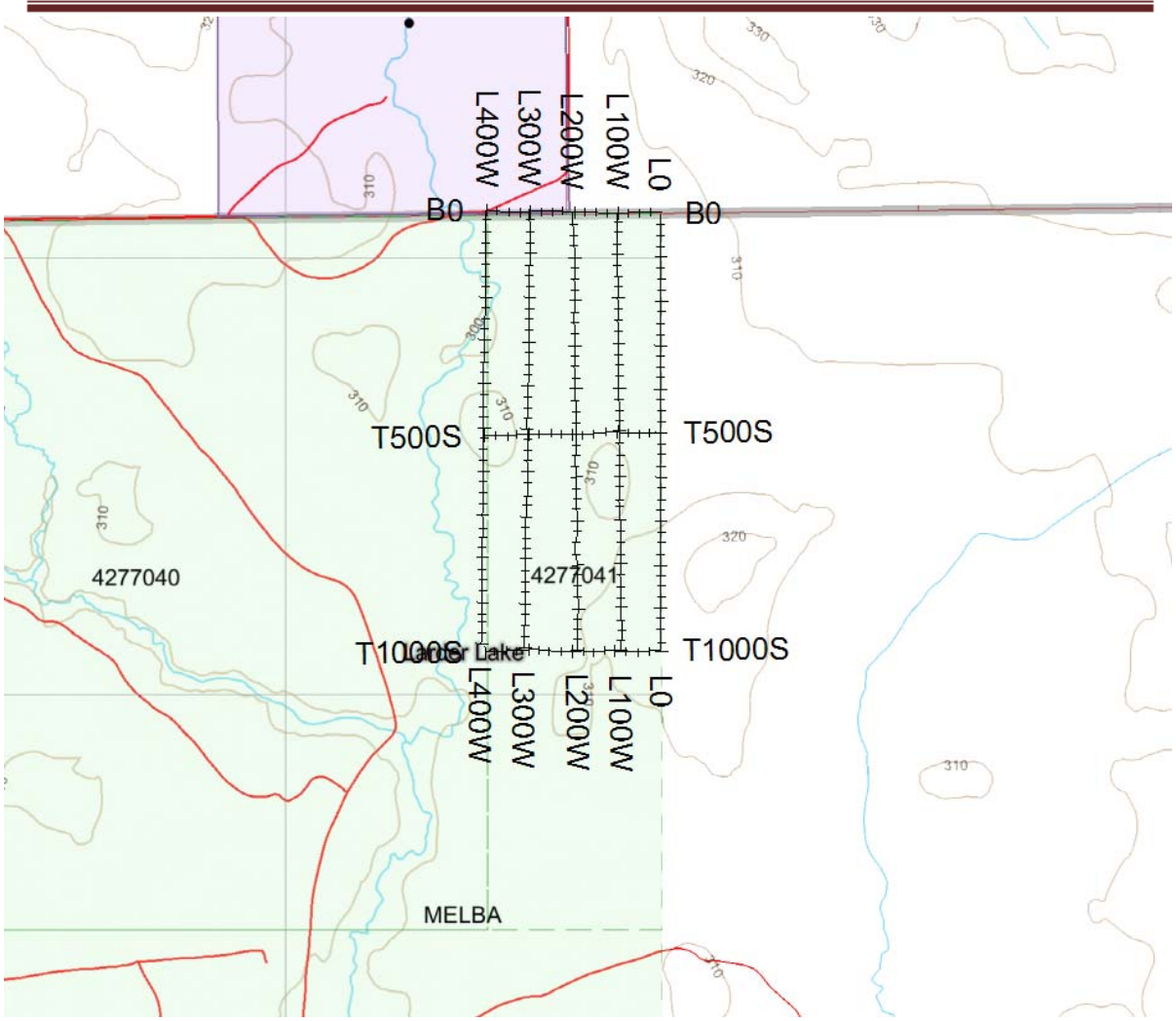



***Figure 3: Claim Map with Melba Property-Phase 2 Grid***

## 2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

### 2.1 SURVEY LOG

| Date | Description | Line | Min Extent | Max Extent | Total Survey (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 26, 2015 | Locate survey area and conduct magnetic survey. | 400W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 300W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 200W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 100W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 0W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 1000S | 400W | 0 | 400 |
| | | 500S | 400W | 0 | 400 |
| | | 0S | 400W | 0 | 400 |
| | Setup IP wires and mobilize gear to grid. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| June 27, 2015 | Complete setup and begin IP survey. Thunderstorms in area cause survey delays. | 400W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | | | | |
| June 28, 2015 | Continue survey. | 300W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | 200W | 1000S | 525S | 475 |
| | | | | | |
| June 29, 2015 | Continue survey. | 200W | 525S | 0 | 525 |
| | | 100W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |
| | | | | | |
| June 30, 2015 | Complete IP survey. Recover gear and demobilize. | 0W | 1000S | 0 | 1000 |

***Table 1: Survey Log***

### 2.2 PERSONNEL

Magnetometer Survey

Jason Ploeger of Larder Lake, Ontario conducted all of the data collection.

IP Survey

Bruce Lavalley of Britt, Ontario was the Crew Chief with Claudia Moraga also of Britt, Ontario operating the Transmitter. The crew consisted of Jordan Potts, Neil Jack, Steve Gingras and Khenan Bedingfield.

### 2.3 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Magnetometer Survey

The survey was conducted with a GSM-19 v7 Overhauser magnetometer in walk-mag mode. Samples were collected every second with a simultaneous GPS position acquired. A second GSM-19 was employed as a base station for diurnal correction.

A total of 6.2 line kilometers of Magnetometer was read over the Melba Property on June 26th, 2015. This consisted of 7710 magnetometer samples taken.

IP Survey

**Pole-Dipole Combo Array**

The pole-dipole combo 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 was maintained at a distance of 25m behind read electrode with C2 being located over a kilometer away. The combo array read electrodes had a 25m spacing to a depth of n=4 and a 50m spacing from n=5 through 10. A two second transmit cycle time was used with a minimum number of receiver stacks of 12.

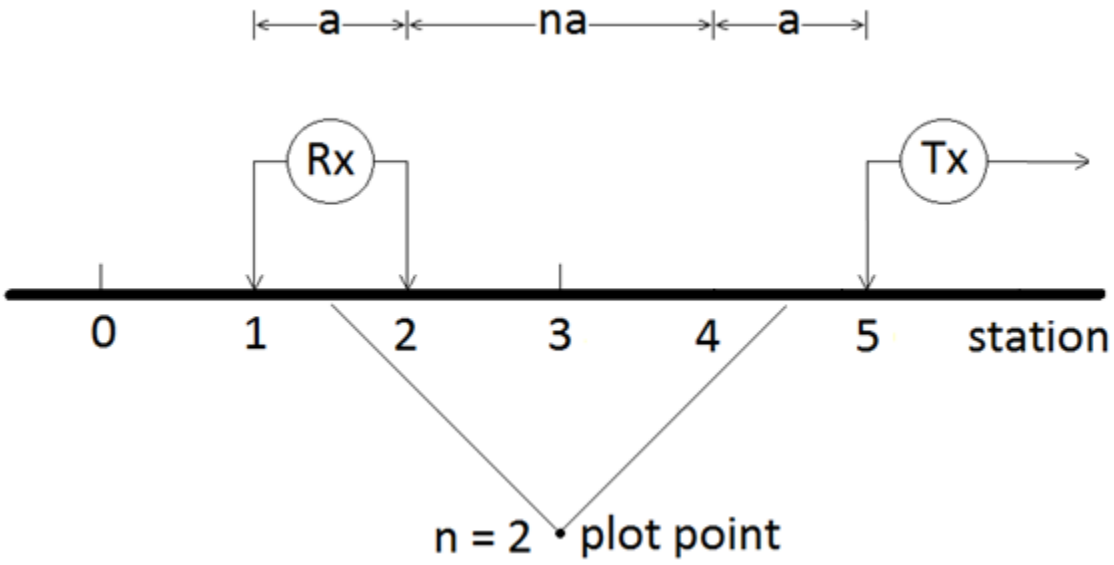



***Figure 4: Pole-Dipole Combo Configuration***

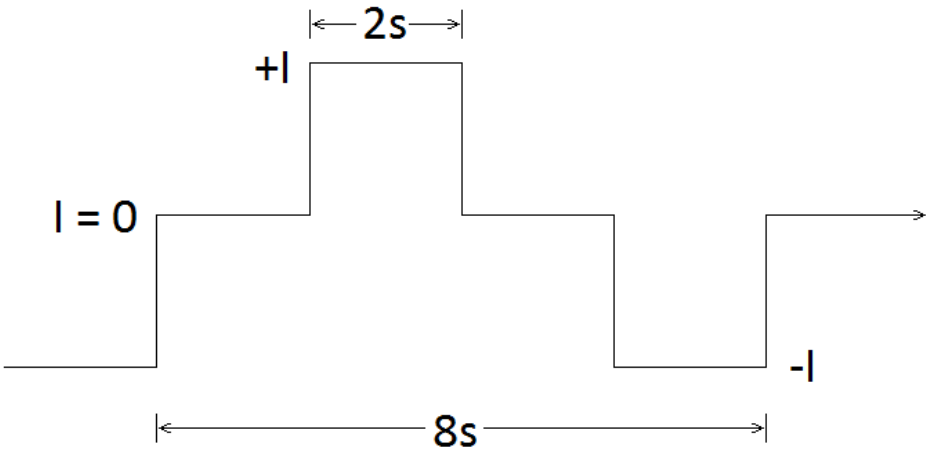



***Figure 5: Transmit Cycle Used***

A total of 5 line kilometers of Pole Dipole Combo IP was performed between June 26th and June 30th, 2015. This consisted of 5 grid lines labeled 0W through 400W totaling 5 kilometers on the Phase 2 Grid.

# 3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

## 3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

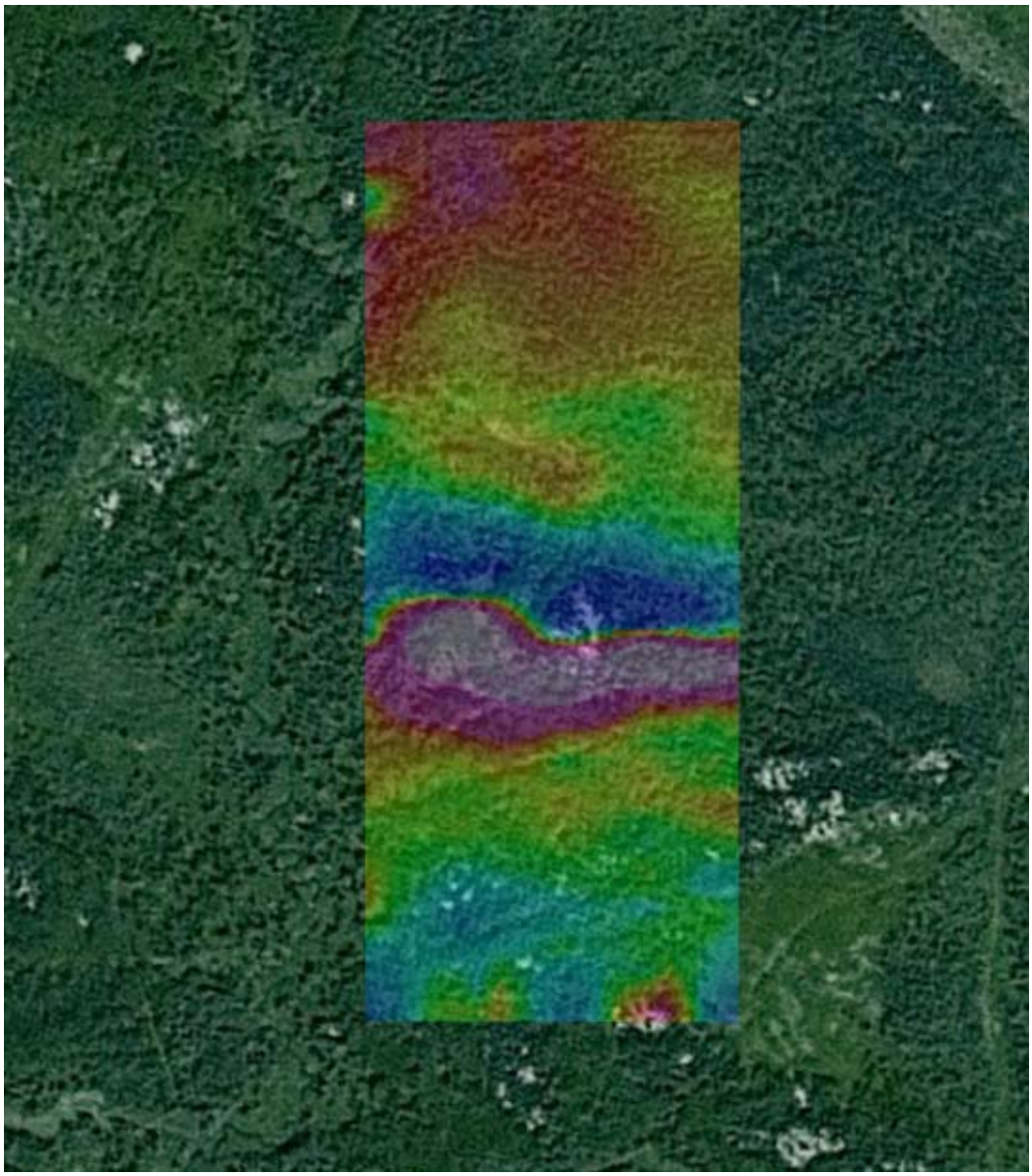


***Figure 6: Google Image with Magnetic Overlay***

The survey was designed to test an east-west magnetic signature that was indicated by a historic airborne survey. This airborne signature had a similar signature to that surrounding the historic Melba Mine.

The magnetic survey successfully identified the magnetic signature observed from the historic airborne survey. The peak of this anomaly sits at approximately 600S

and crosses all of the five survey lines. Though the signature appears unconstrained from the ground magnetic survey the airborne signature indicates that the signature is a finite length. On strike with this magnetic anomaly is a second airborne anomaly with similar characteristics which was previously explained to be from an ultramafic source. This indicates that this magnetic anomaly is most likely also related to an ultramafic source.

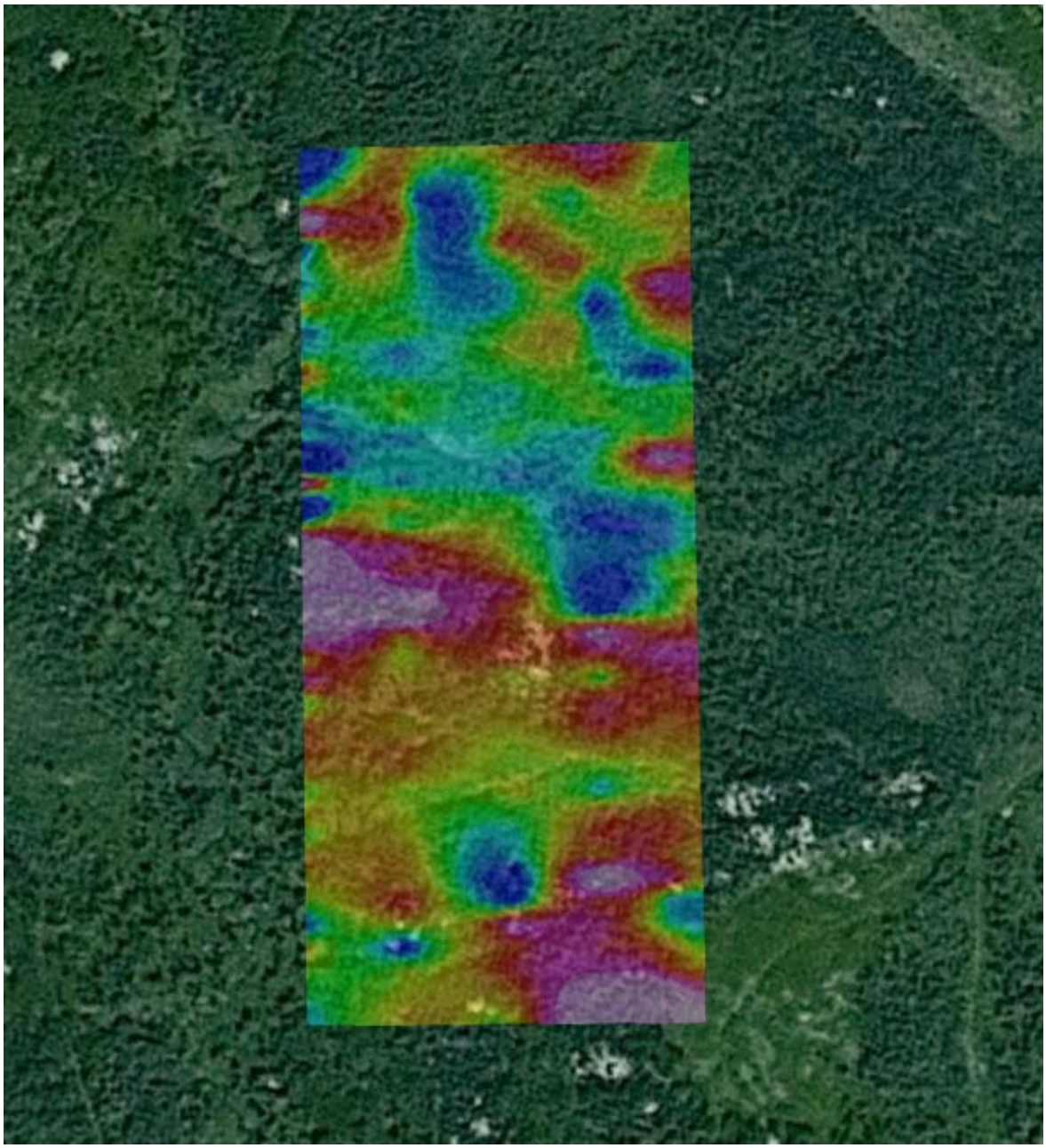


***Figure 7: Google Image with Chargeability Overlay***

During the course of the IP survey the conductive nature of the overburden was readily noticeable. It was found to be difficult to inject current and maintain a signal response that was outside the noise threshold. The conductive overburden also attenuated the response from the bedrock. This being said, three IP responses were visible through the grid area. These responses were weak but continuous from line to line.

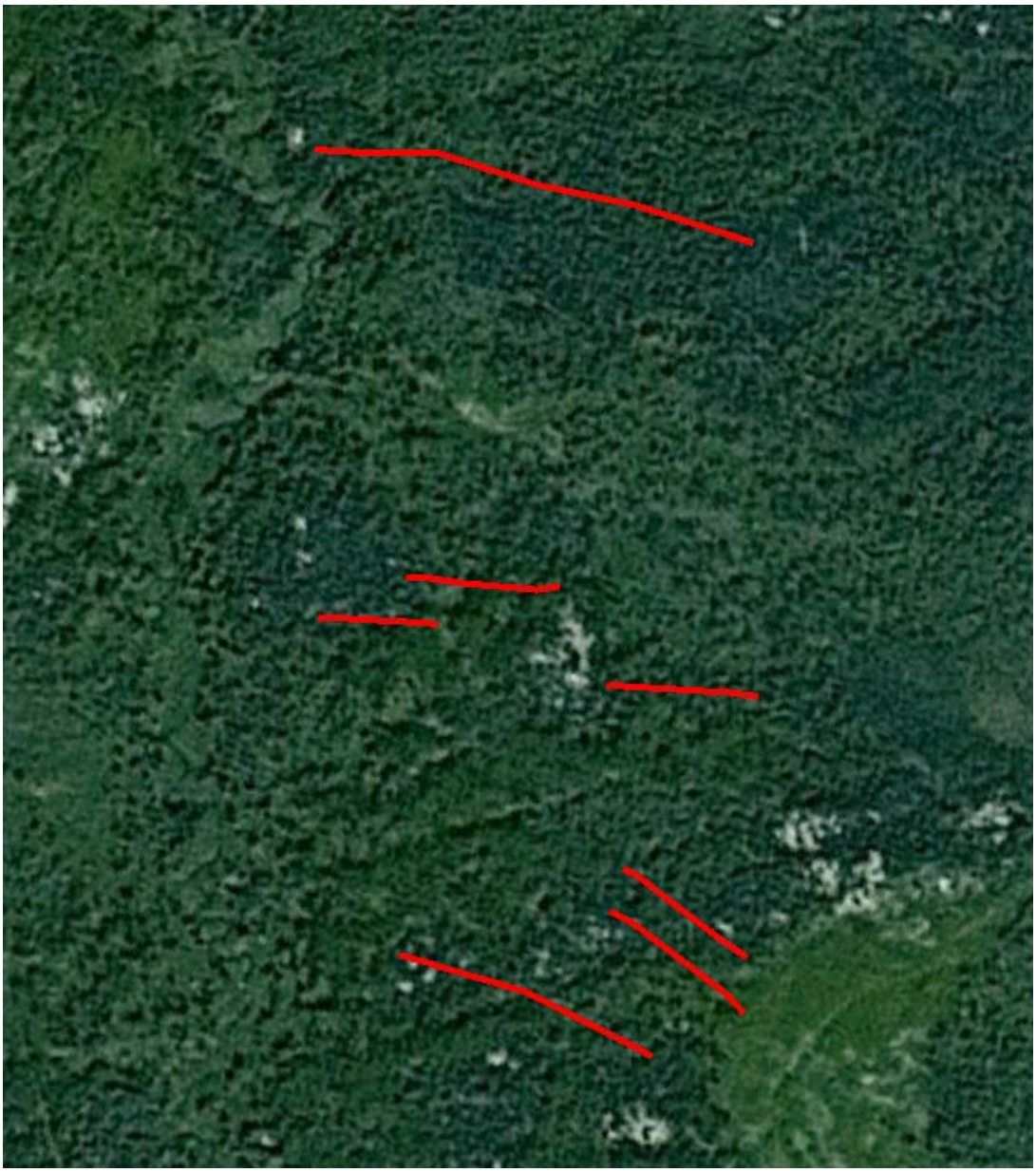


***Figure 8: Google Earth with Chargeability Axis***

The most prevalent response is that which appears to be associated with the magnetic anomaly. This chargeable feature can be seen on lines 0W and 100W at 600S and is shifted to 500S on lines 200W through 400W. Over lines 0W and 100W this chargeable anomaly appears to be coincident with the magnetic anomaly, however on the remainder of the lines it appears to flank the northern edge of the magnetic anomaly. This most likely indicates that the chargeability anomaly is related to a later structure or alteration/mineralization pattern that has been faulted between lines 100W and 200W. The pseudosection indicates that this anomaly appears to be shallow and may be investigated through prospecting or trenching.

The second chargeability anomaly of note occurs on the south-east extent of the survey grid. This is a series of chargeable responses over lines 0W through 300W. These chargeable responses indicate that there may be some current channeling occurring near 975S on both line 0 and 100W. This current channeling may indicate a graphitic horizon however the magnetic signature increases slightly indicating there may be more of chance of sulfide mineralization associated with this anomaly. Again this anomaly appears to be associated with a region of elevated topography which should make it easy to follow up follow up and explain this anomaly. I would again recommend prospecting or trenching this area along with a soil sampling campaign to determine if there may be any economic minerals associated with this anomaly.

The third anomaly of note is extremely weak anomaly and can be seen extending from line 0W at 175S through 400W at 75S. With the conductive overburden this anomaly may actually be stronger than represented. The overburden depth makes this anomaly more difficult to prospect but the area should still be investigated to determine if there is a topographic explanation. If there is no explanation, I would recommend an MMI campaign covering the areas from 0 through 300S over the grid lines.

The ground magnetometer survey successfully targeted and located the magnetic response as seen from the historic airborne. This combined with the IP survey indicates the presence of three potential targets for mineralization were located.

# APPENDIX A

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, C. Jason Ploeger, hereby declare that:

1. I am a professional geophysicist with residence in Larder Lake, Ontario and am presently employed as a Geophysicist and Geophysical Manager of Canadian Exploration Services Ltd. of Larder Lake, Ontario.

2. I am a Practicing Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists, with membership number 2172.

3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in geophysics from the University of Western Ontario, in London Ontario, in 1999.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation in Africa, Bulgaria, Canada, Mexico and Mongolia.

5. I am a member of the Ontario Prospectors Association, a Director of the Northern Prospectors Association and a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

6. I do not have nor expect an interest in the properties and securities of **Telluriton 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
July 9, 2015

# APPENDIX B

## THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

### TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC SURVEY

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

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

# APPENDIX B

## THEORETICAL BASIS AND SURVEY PROCEDURES

### Induced Polarization Surveys

Time domain IP surveys involve measurement of the magnitude of the polarization voltage (Vp) 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 build up 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 Vp. 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

### GSM 19


### Specifications

Overhauser Performance

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

Operation Modes

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

Operating Parameters

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

Storage Capacity

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

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

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

Omnidirectional VLF

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

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

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

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

Dimensions and Weights

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

Standard Components

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

**Taking Advantage of a "Quirk" of Physics**

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

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

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

## 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.

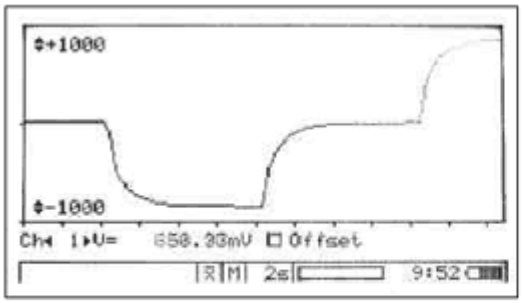
**Reception dipoles:** the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

**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.

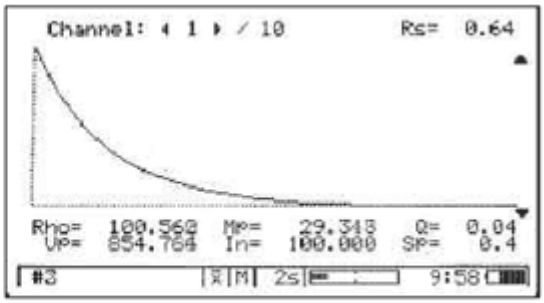
**IP display:** chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous 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 µV
- 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 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 |
| Geocaching-friendly: | yes (paperless) |
| Custom maps compatible: | yes |
| Photo navigation (navigate to ge-otagged 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)

Posted contoured Plan Maps (1:2500)

1) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-MAG-CONT
2) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-CHG
3) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-RES

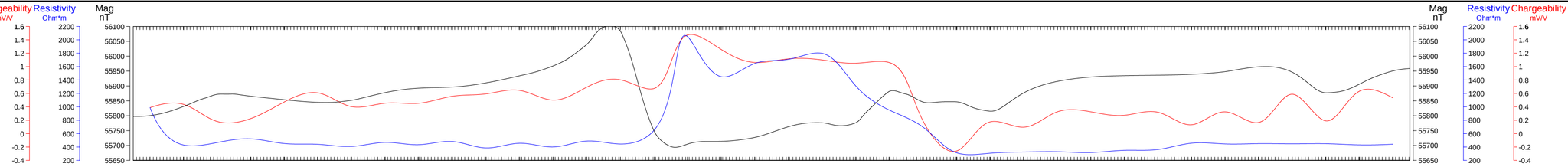
Posted contoured Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

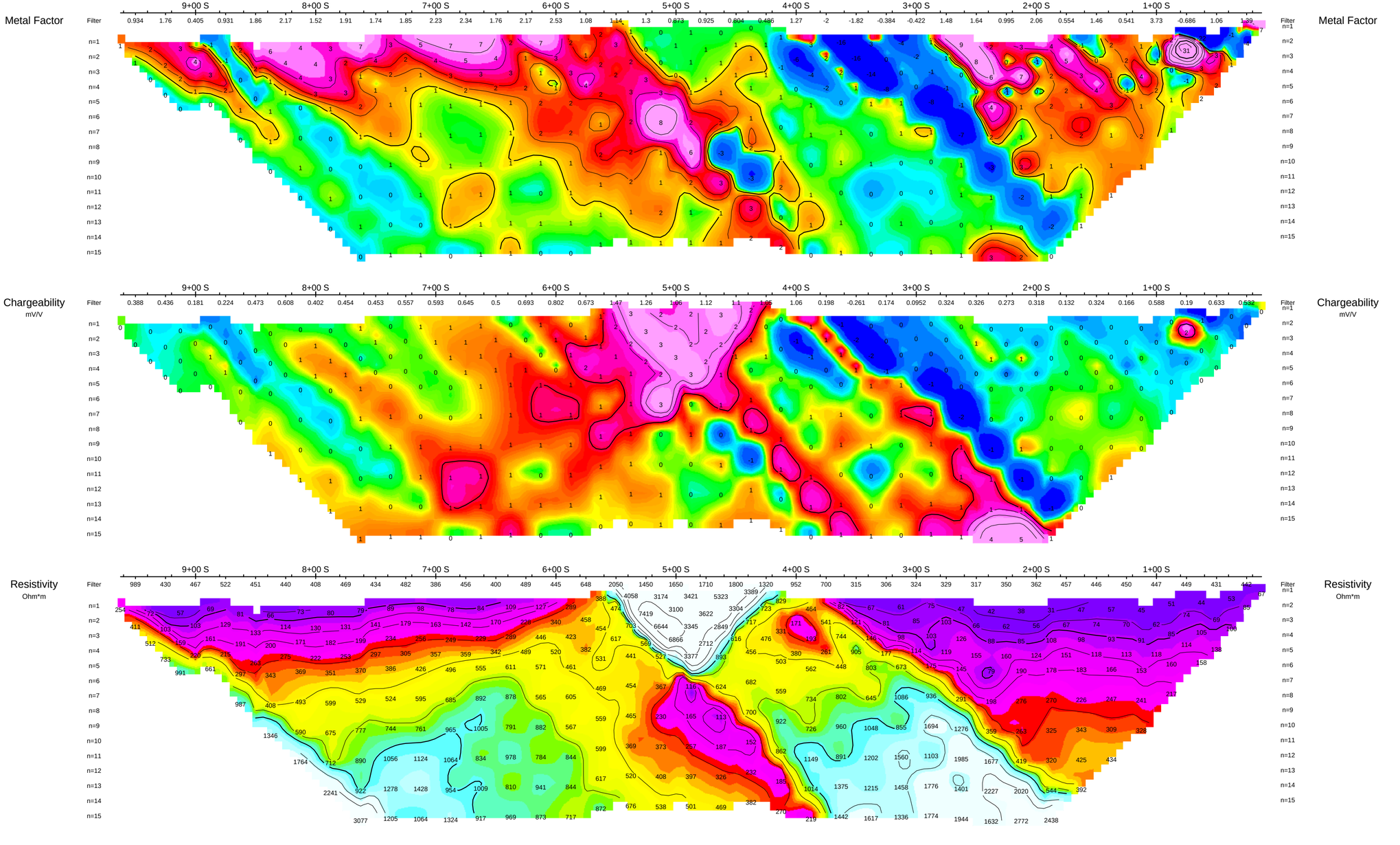
4) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-0
5) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-100W
6) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-200W
7) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-300W
8) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-400W

Claim Map with Grid (1:20000)

9) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-GRID

**TOTAL MAPS = 9**





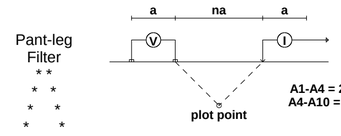





# Pseudo Section Plot

***4+00 W***

Dipole-Pole Combo Array




Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

## TELLURITON CORPORATION

**Melba Property**
**Phase 2 Grid**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

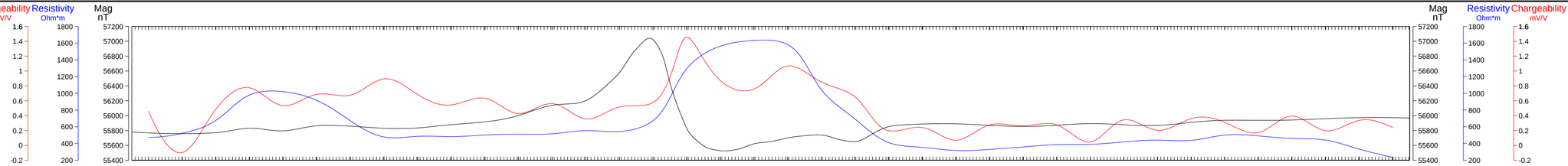
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

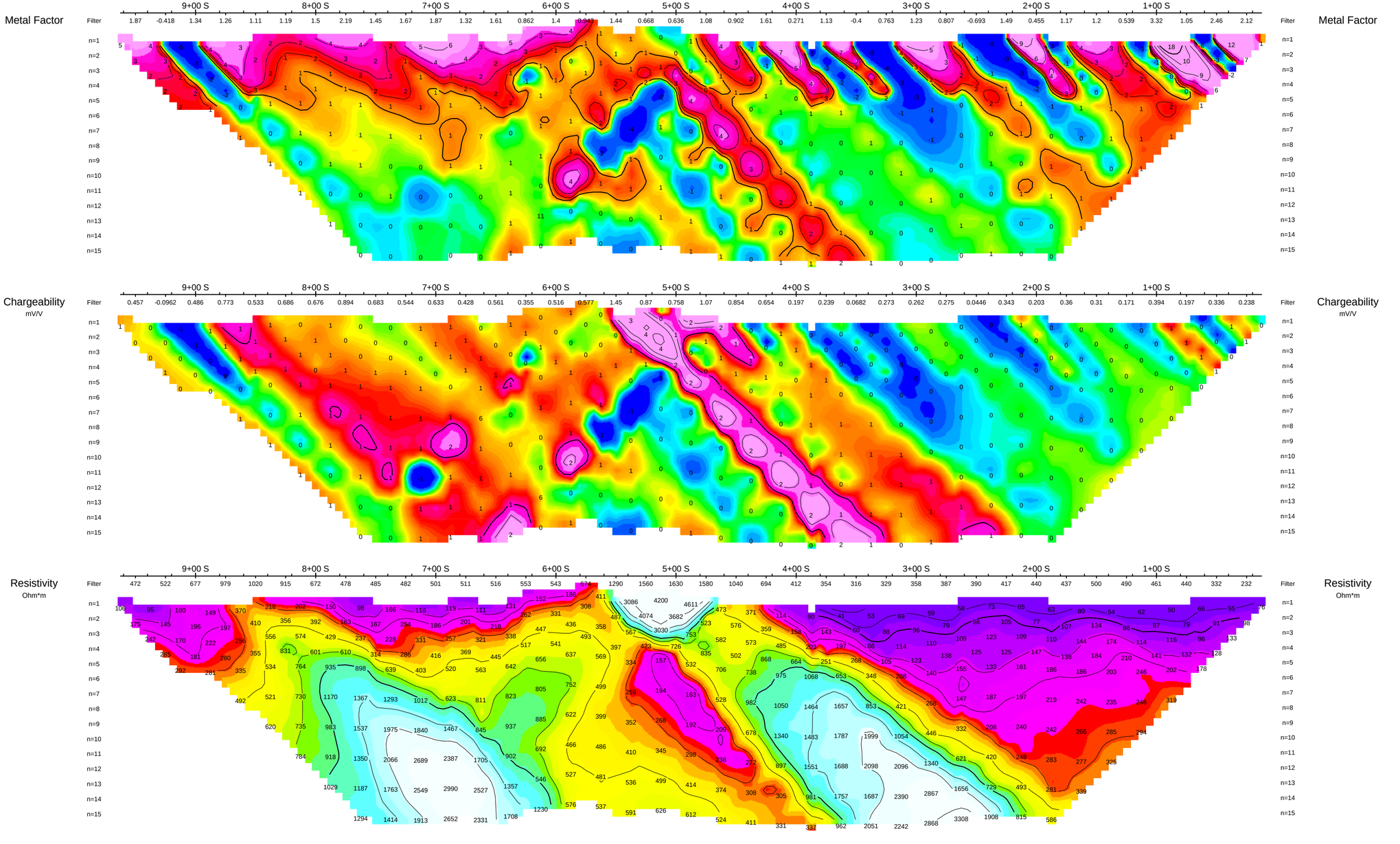
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 150-2900 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-400W*

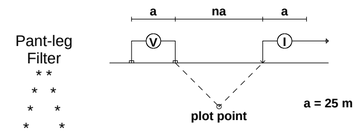



# Pseudo Section Plot

***3+00 W***

Dipole-Pole Array




Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

## TELLURITON CORPORATION

**Melba Property**
**Phase 2 Grid**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

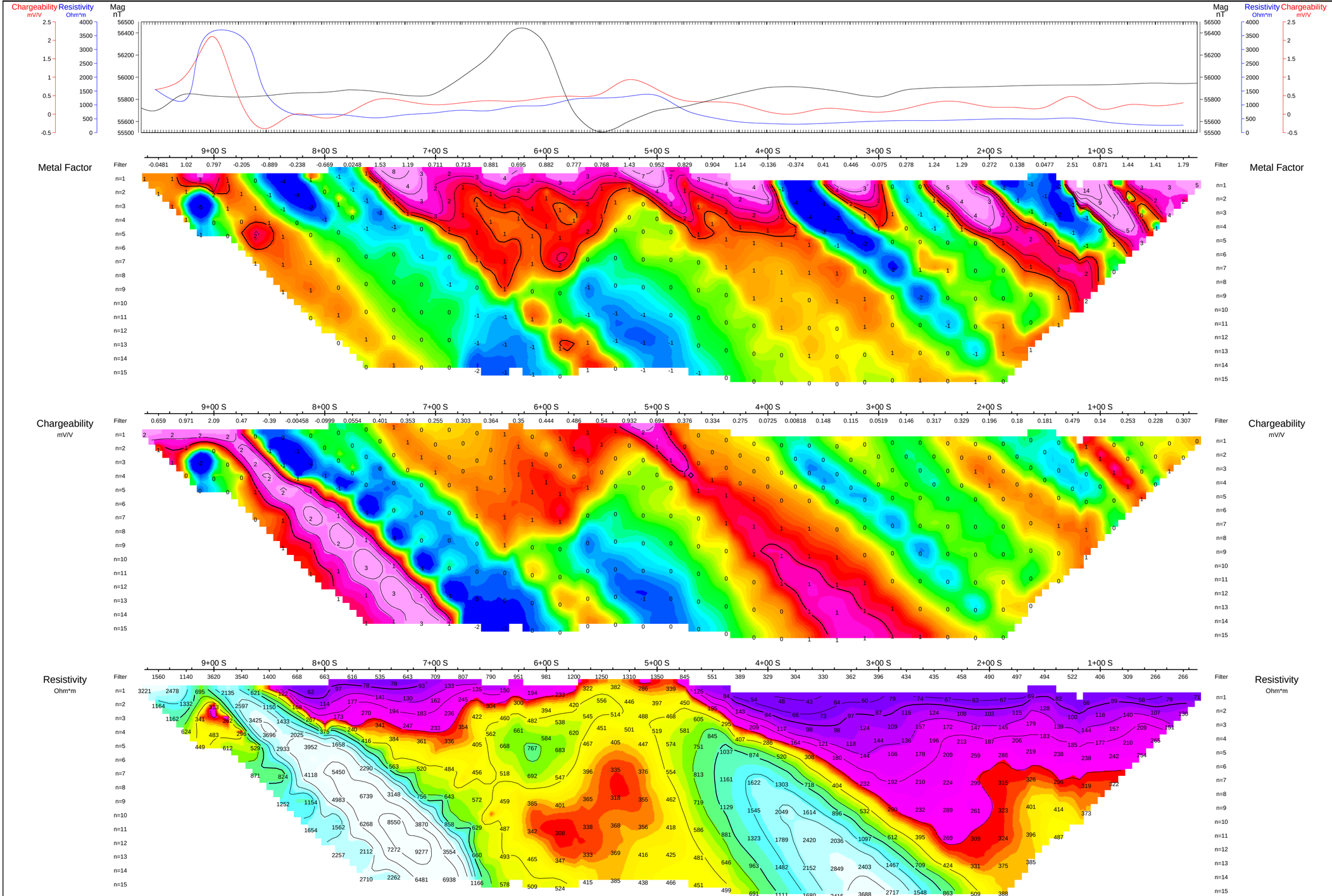
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 150-2100 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.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

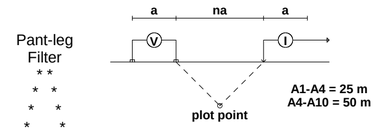
*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-300W*




## Pseudo Section Plot

***2+00 W***

Dipole-Pole Combo Array




Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

# TELLURITON CORPORATION

**Melba Property**
**Phase 2 Grid**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

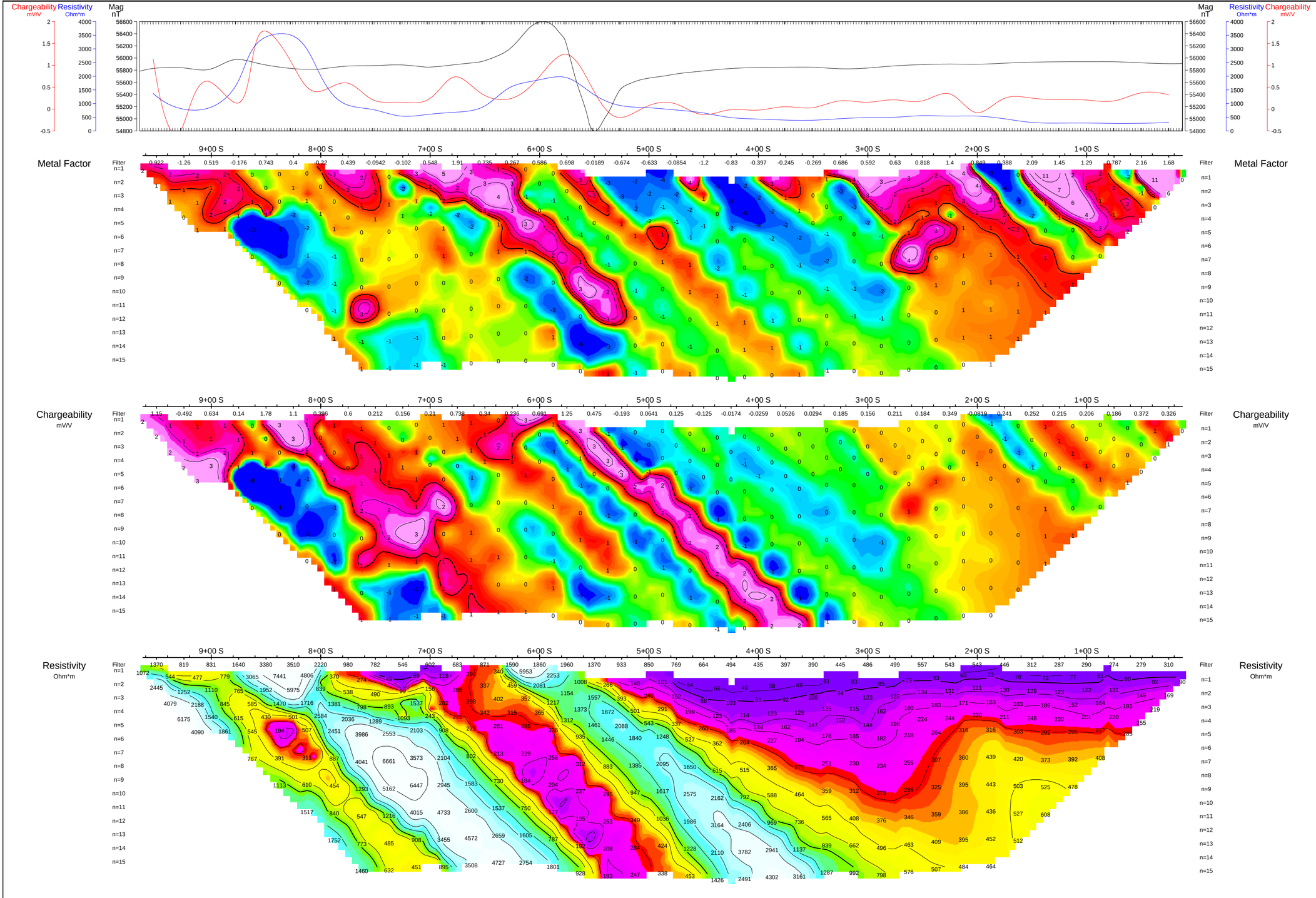
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-2900 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.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

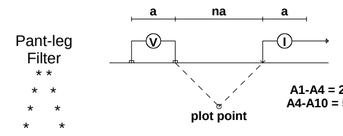
*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-200W*




# Pseudo Section Plot

***1+00 W***

Dipole-Pole Combo Array




Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

## TELLURITON CORPORATION

**Melba Property**
**Phase 2 Grid**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

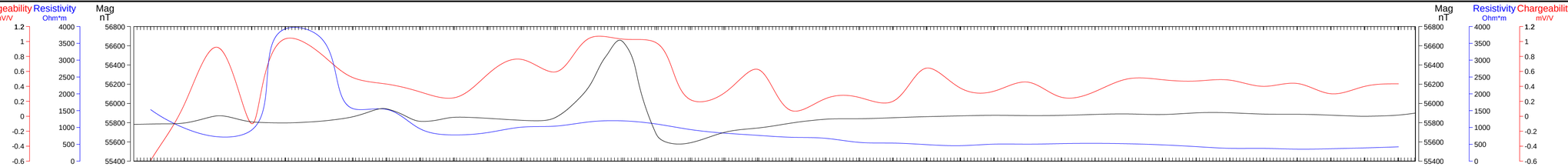
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

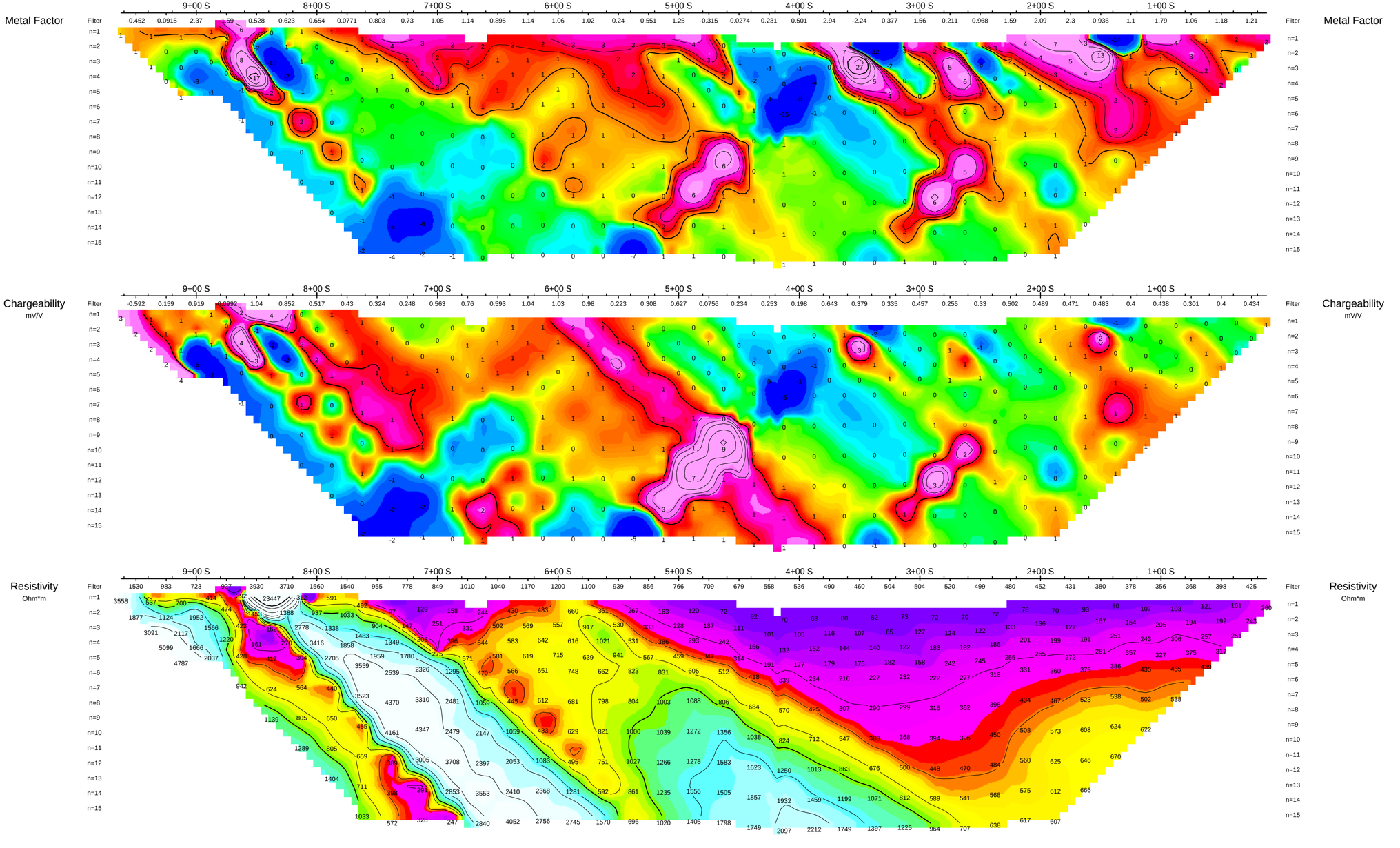
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-3000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-100W*

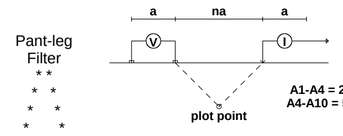



# Pseudo Section Plot

***0+00 E***

Dipole-Pole Combo Array




Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

## TELLURITON CORPORATION

**Melba Property**
**Phase 2 Grid**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

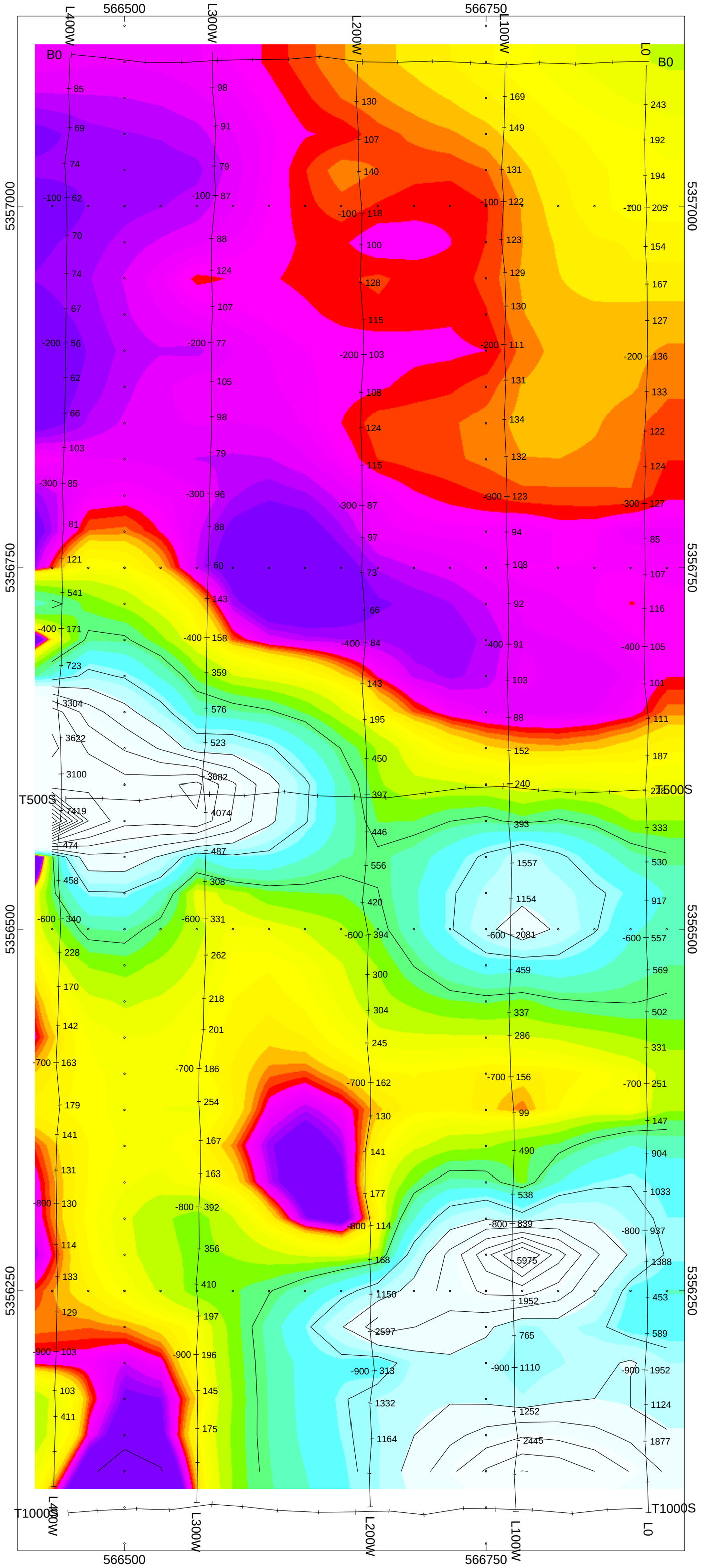
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

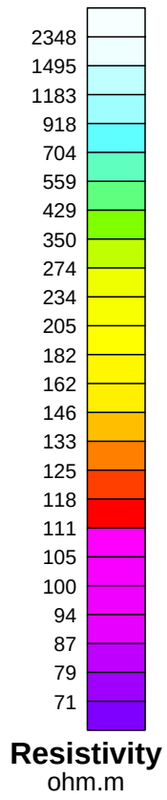
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-2800 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

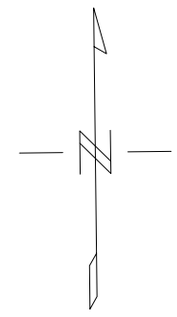
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-0*



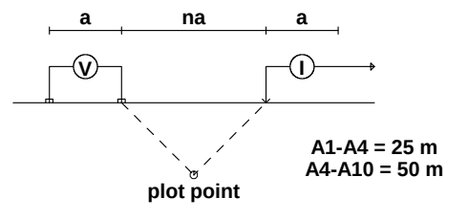
Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

*NAD83 / UTM zone 17N*

## Dipole-Pole Combo Array




**TELLURITON CORPORATION**

**MELBA PROPERTY**
**PHASE -2**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

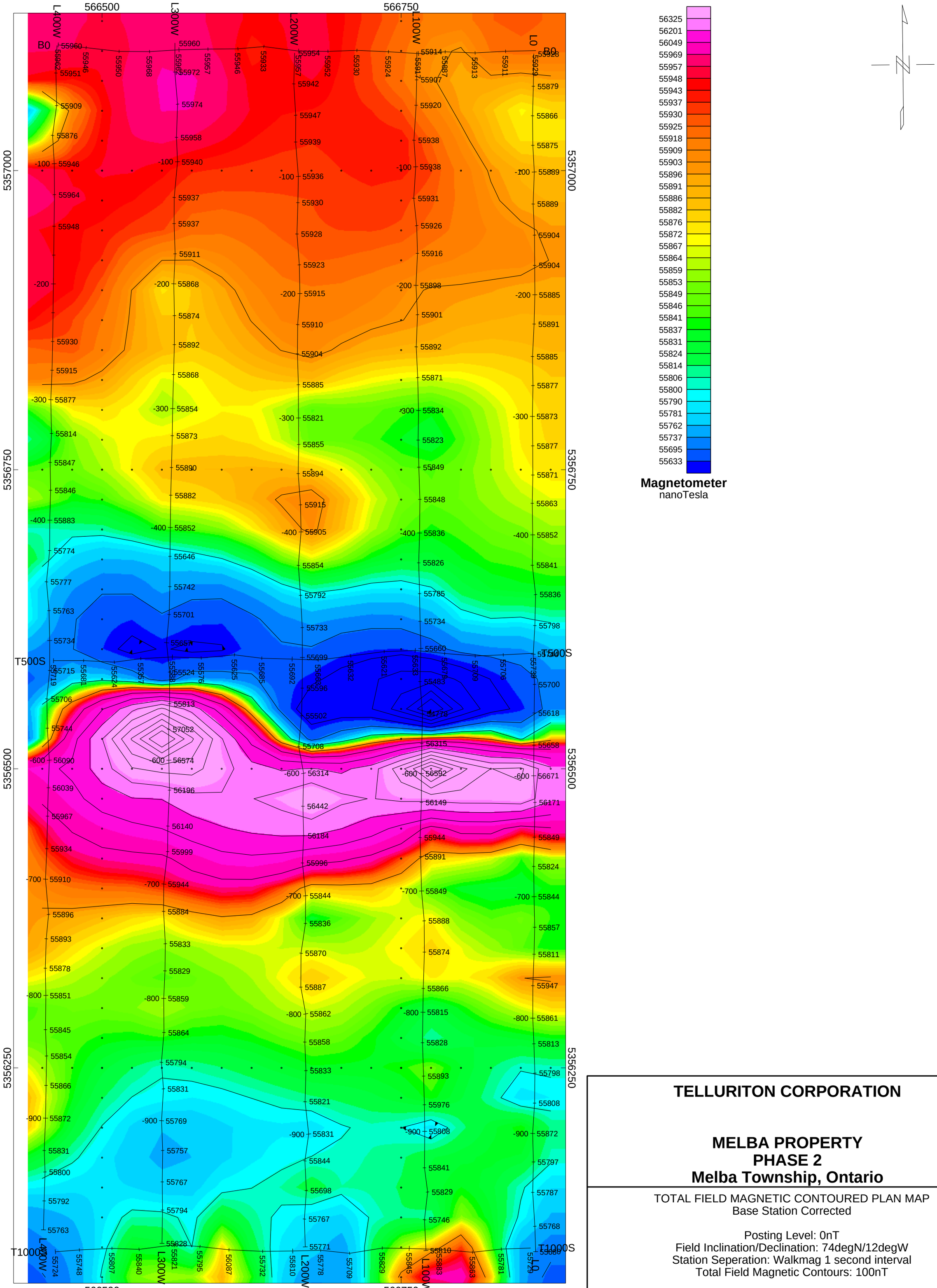
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey
Resistivity N=2 Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-3000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing: TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-RES*




# TELLURITON CORPORATION

## MELBA PROPERTY
## PHASE 2
## Melba Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: Walkmag 1 second interval
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 100nT

GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

Receiver Operated By: Jason Ploeger
Processed by: Jason Ploeger
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-MAG-CONT*

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

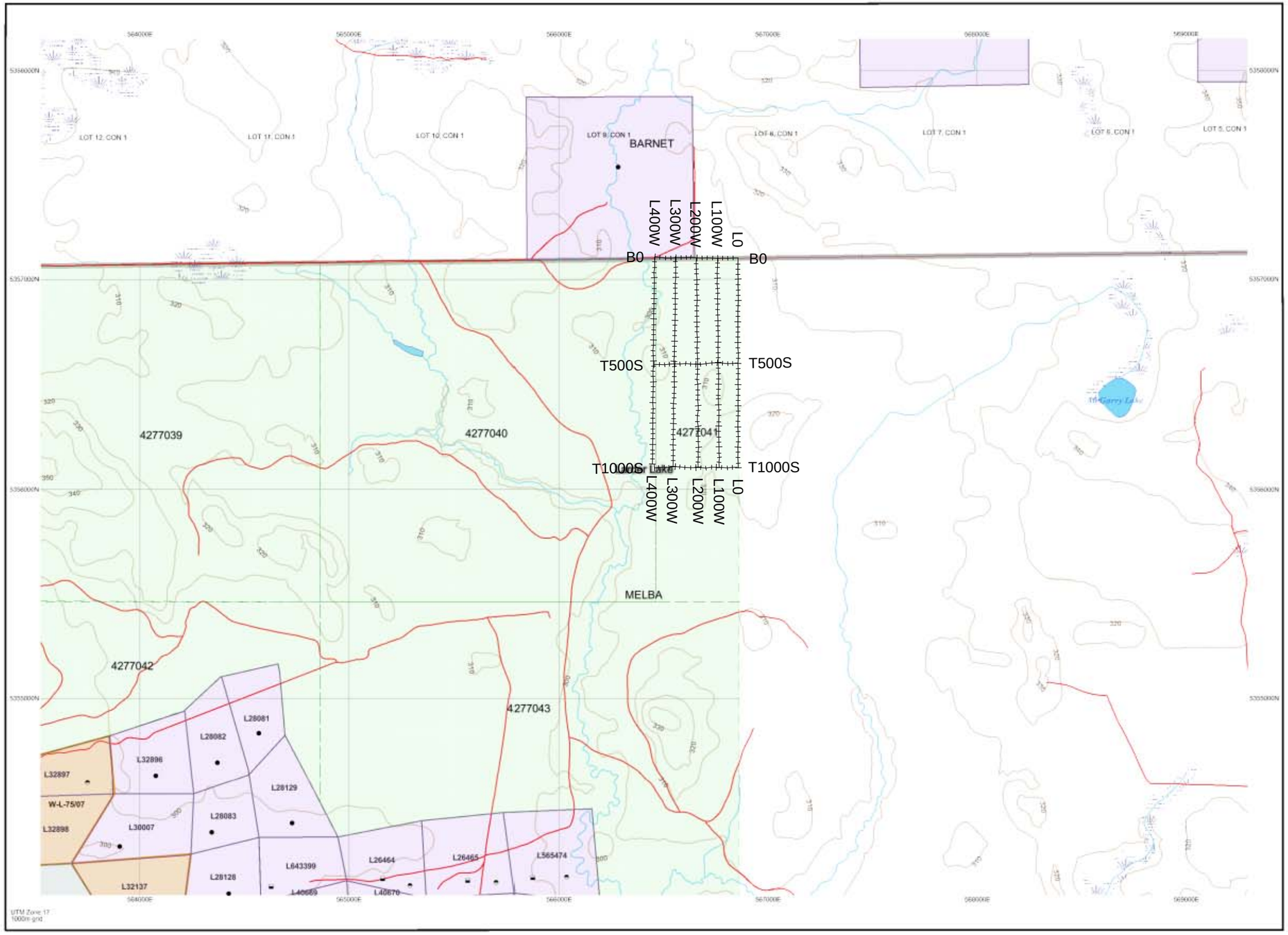
# Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Wed Jul 08 14:25:45 EDT 2015

| TOWNSHIP / AREA | PLAN |
|---|---|
| MELBA | G-3216 |

## ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Mining Division | Larder Lake |
| Land Titles/Registry Division | COCHRANE |
| Ministry of Natural Resources District | KIRKLAND LAKE |




TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

License of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- Land Use Permit
- Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- Water Power Lease Agreement
- Mining Claim (1234567)
- Filed Only Mining Claims (1234567)


LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm: Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws: Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm: Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order in Council Withdrawal Types
- W*sm: Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W*s: Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W*m: Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:20000

300m 0m 900m

## LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS (list may not be complete)

| Identifier | Type | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| W-L-75/07 | Wm | Oct 10, 2007 | <a href=" http://www.mci.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/lands/withreop/orders2007/wl75-07_e.html">W-L-75/07 M withdrawal S.35 Mining Act RSO 1990, October 10, 2007 Click to link to withdrawal order</a> |

Those wishing to stake mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines web site.

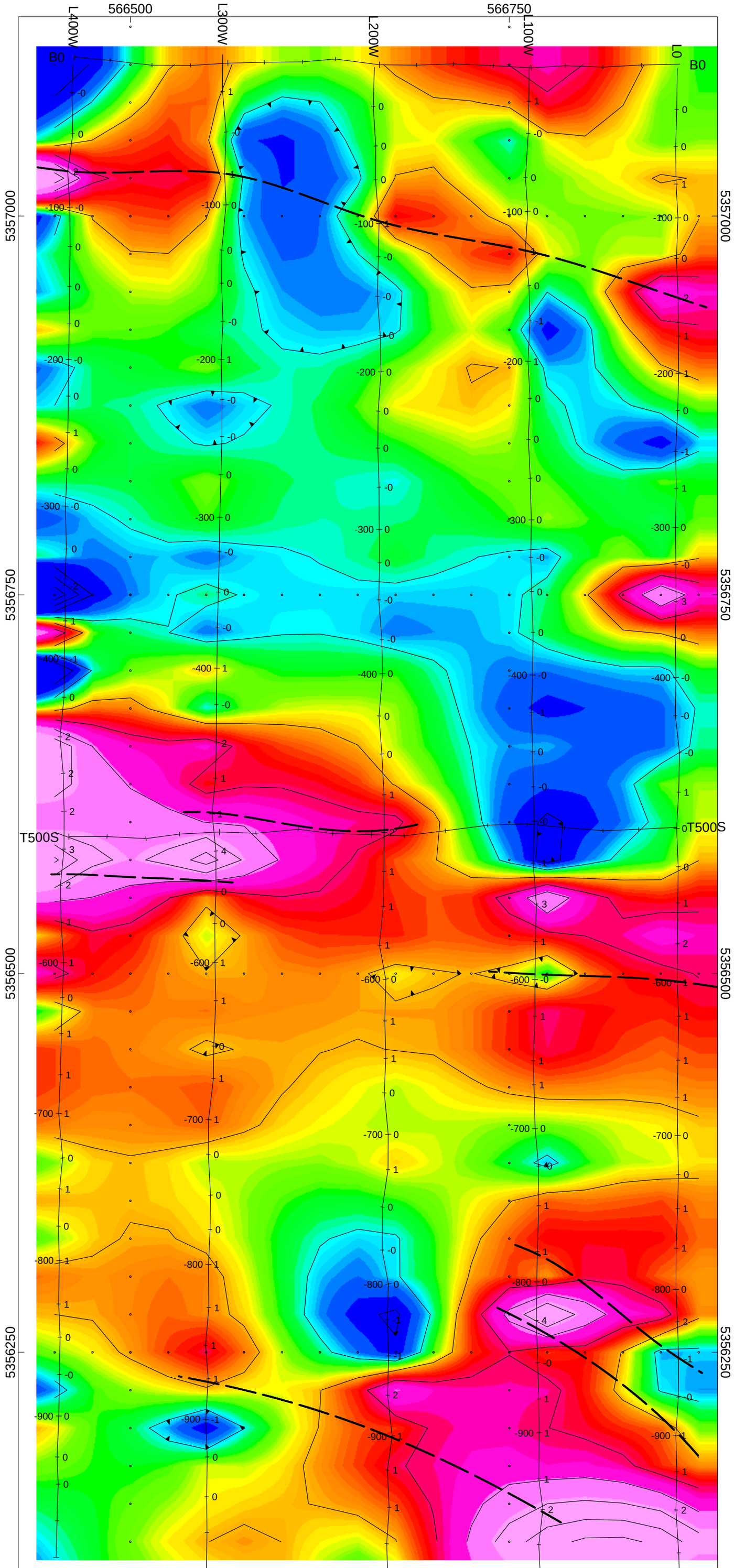
General Information and Limitations

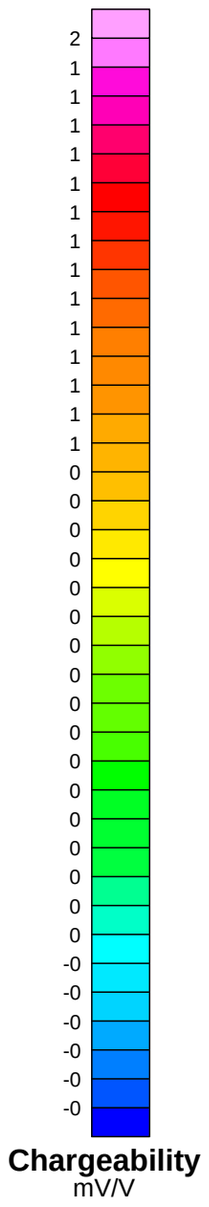
Contact Information
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Centre 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDM/MINES/LANDS/mlsmrpge.htm

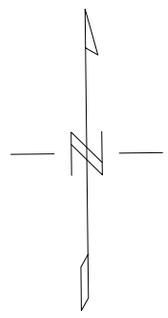
Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5742
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

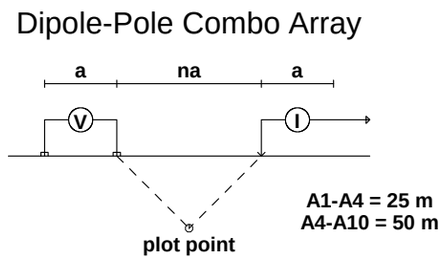
Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorders' Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licences, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.






Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

*NAD83 / UTM zone 17N*

**TELLURITON CORPORATION**

**MELBA PROPERTY**
**PHASE -2**
**Melba Township, Ontario**

Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability N=2 Data

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-3000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

*Drawing: TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE2-IP-COMBO-CHG*