CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

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TELLURITON CORPORATION

Induced Polarization and Magnetometer Surveys Over the Melba Property Phase-1 Grid

Melba Township, Ontario

C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc, P.Geo
July 17, 2015

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1. SURVEY DETAILS

1.1 PROJECT NAME

This project is known as the **Melba Property – Phase 1**.

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

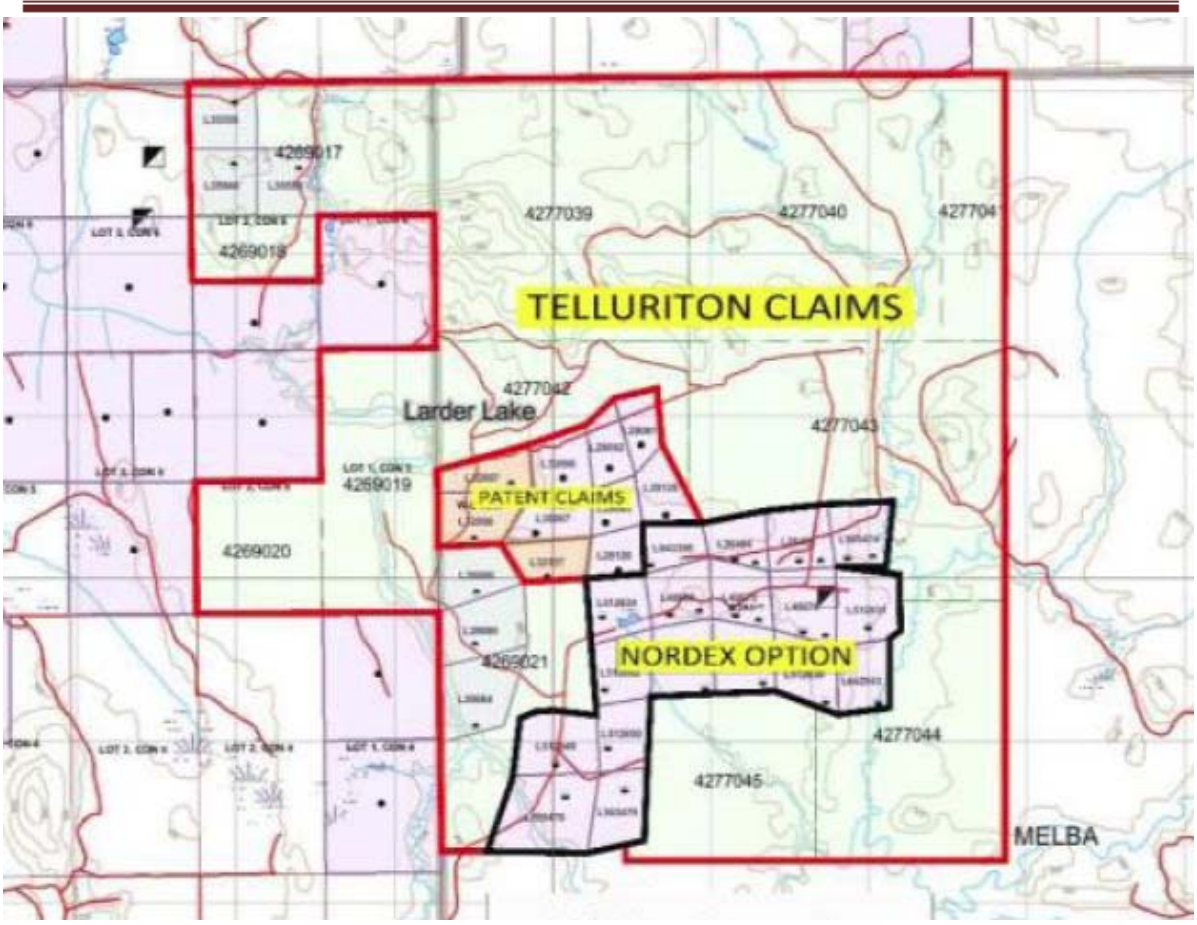


Figure 2: Melba Mine Property Map

1.4 Access

Access to the property was attained with a 4x4 truck via Highway 11 approximately 10 kilometer south of the town of Ramore, Ontario. From here, the Wavell Road was travelled east for one kilometer then the Grouse Road for an additional eight kilometers. At this point, an ATV was used to travel the final seven kilometers to the survey area.

1.5 Survey Grid

The survey grid consists of 9.6 kilometers of recently established grid lines. The lines are spaced at 100 meter increments with stations picketed at 25m intervals. The baseline runs at 120°N for a total length of 1000m.

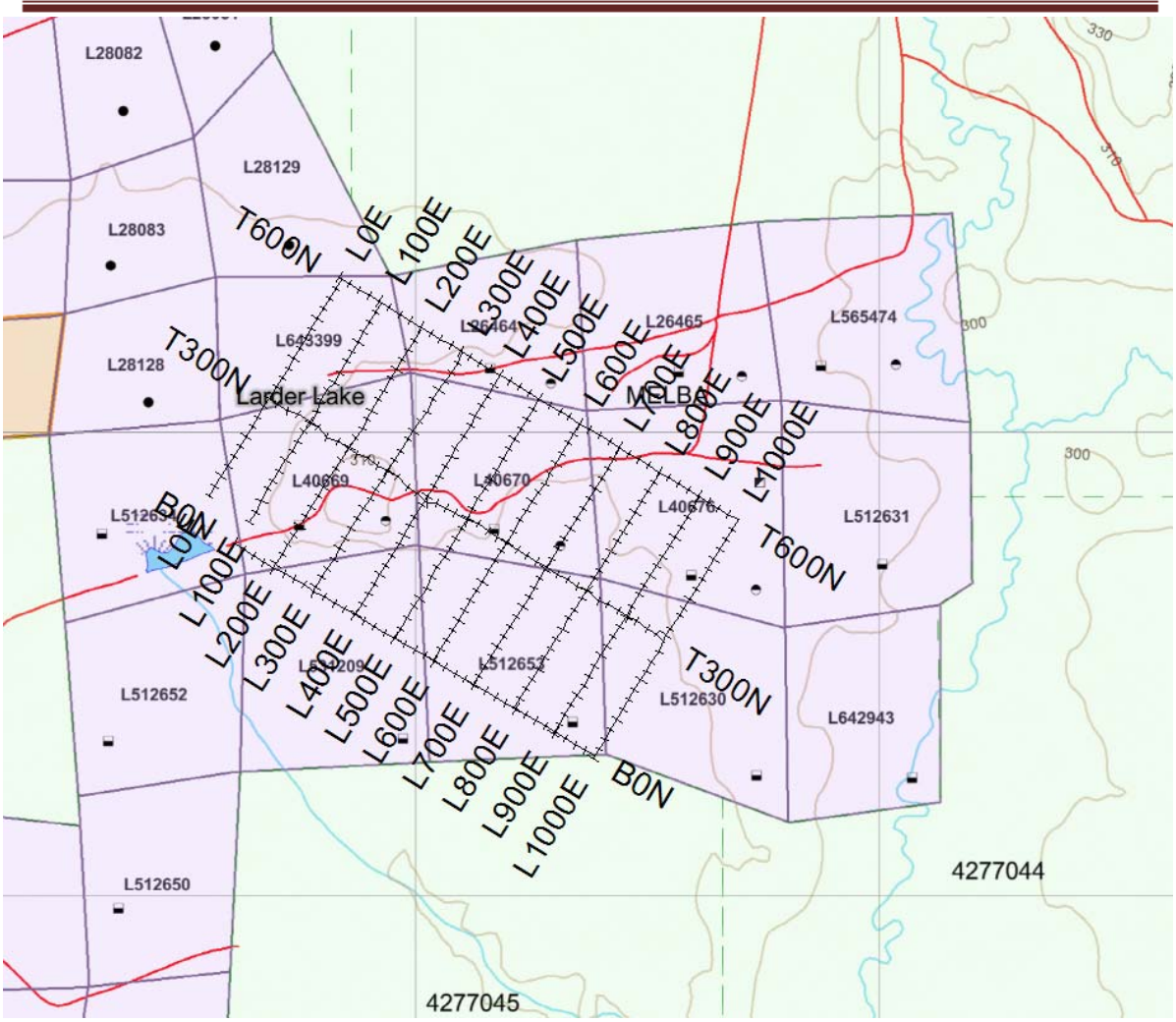


Figure 3: Claim Map with Melba Property-Phase 1 Grid

2. SURVEY WORK UNDERTAKEN

2.1 SURVEY LOG

Date	Description	Line	Min Extent	Max Extent	Total Survey (m)
23 June 2015	Locate survey area and begin mag-netometer survey.	500E	0N	600N	600
		600E	0N	600N	600
		700E	0N	600N	600
		800E	0N	600N	600
		900E	0N	600N	600
		1000E	0N	600N	600
		0N	500E	1000E	500
		300N	500E	1000E	500
		600N	500E	1000E	500
25 June 2015	Complete the magnetometer survey.	0E	50N	600N	550
		100E	50N	600N	550
		200E	0N	600N	600
		300E	0N	600N	600
		400E	0N	600N	600
		0N	100E	500E	400
		300N	0E	500E	500
		600N	0E	500E	500
6 July 2015	Locate survey area. Mobilize gear into site with Argo's and setup infinite and survey wires.				
7 July 2015	Begin IP survey.	0	0	600N	600
		100E	0	600N	600
		200E	0	600N	600
8 July 2015	Continue IP survey.	300E	0	600N	600
		400E	0	600N	600
		500E	0	600N	600
9 July 2015	Continue IP survey.	600E	0	600N	600
		700E	0	600N	600
		800E	0	600N	600
10 July 2015	Complete IP survey. Recover gear and demobilize.	900E	0	600N	600
		1000E	0	600N	600

Table 1: Survey Log

2.2 PERSONNEL

Magnetometer Survey

Jason Ploeger of Larder Lake, Ontario conducted all of the magnetic 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 9.45 line kilometers of Magnetometer was read over the Melba Property between June 23rd and June 25th, 2015. This consisted of 11729 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.

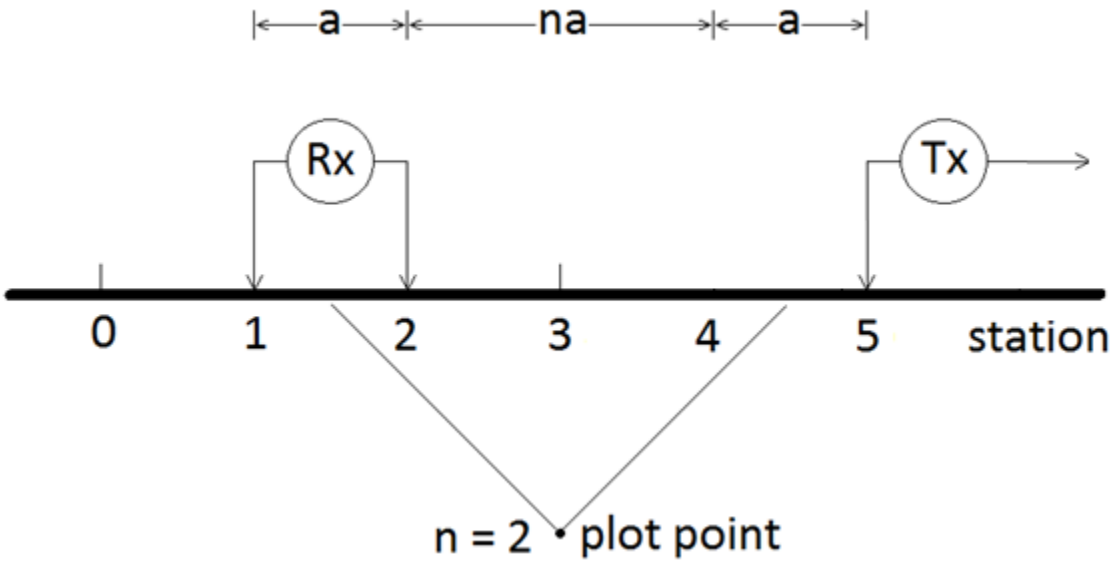


Figure 4: Pole-Dipole Combo Configuration

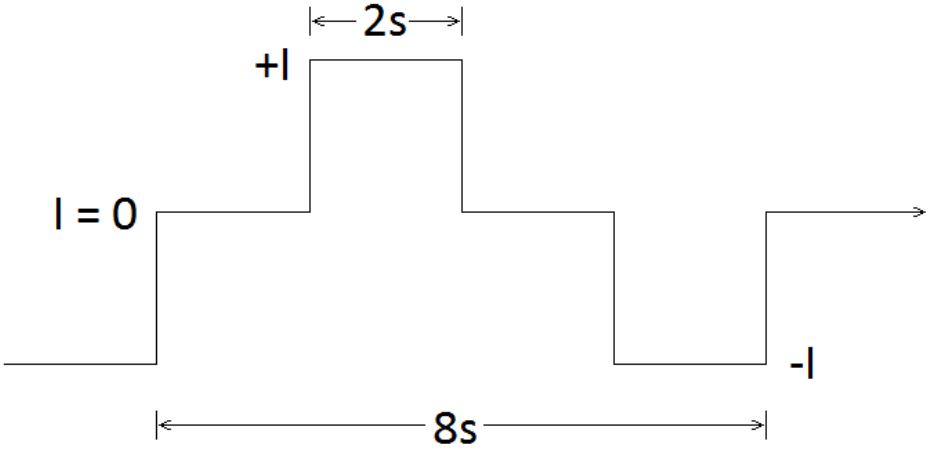


Figure 5: Transmit Cycle Used

A total of 6.6 line kilometers of Pole Dipole Combo IP was performed between July 6th and July 10th, 2015. This consisted of 11 grid lines labeled 0E through 1000E totaling 6.6 kilometers on the Phase 1 Grid

3. OVERVIEW OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 SUMMARY INTERPRETATION

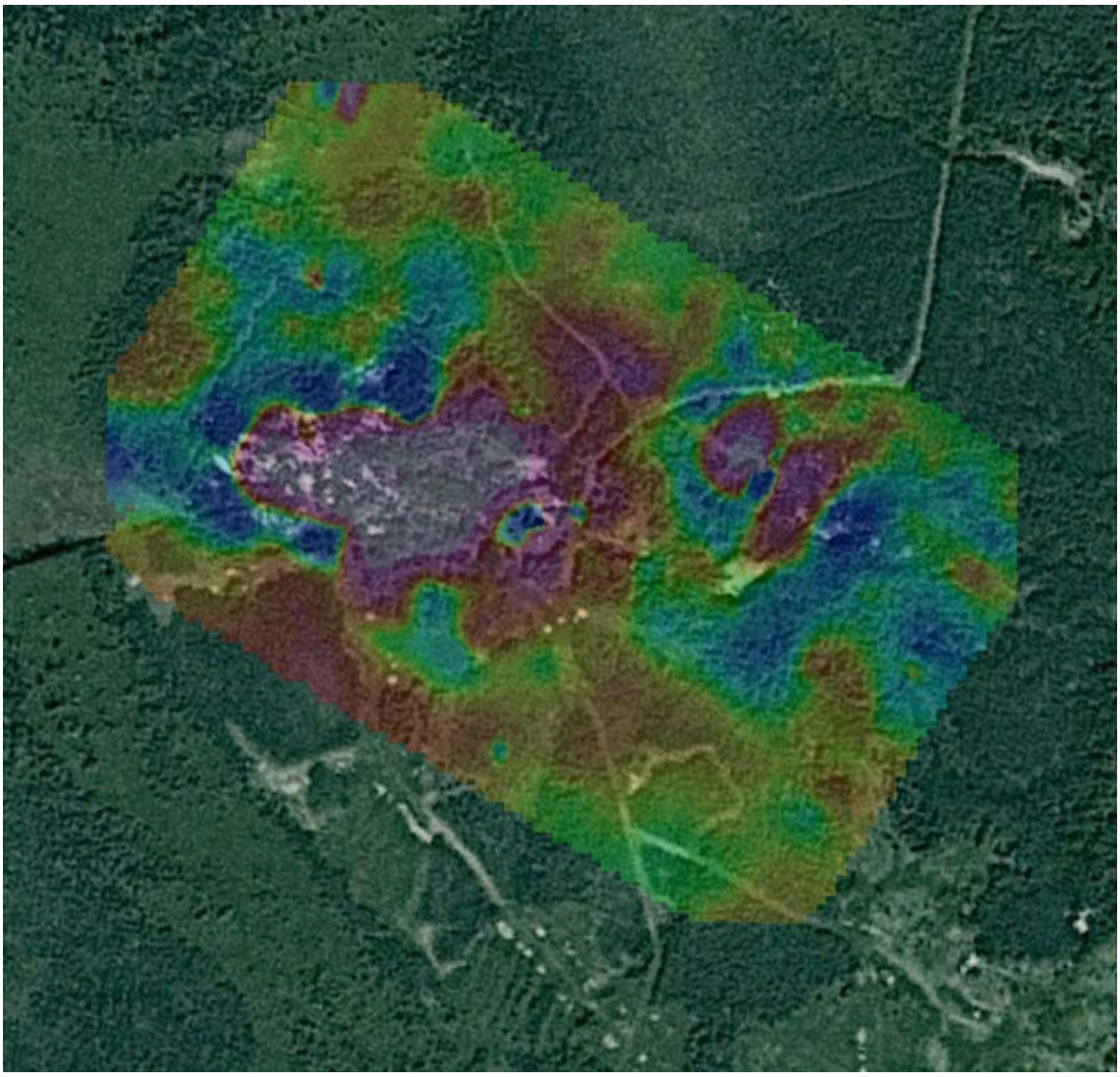


Figure 6: Google Image with Magnetic Overlay

The survey was designed to test the magnetic signature surrounding and on strike of the historic Melba Mine. Station 500E and 300N is located at the historic shaft with the strike of the baseline paralleling the auriferous veins. Surrounding the shaft collar for approximately 25 meters can be found debris and culture that may have interfered with the magnetic response.

A strong magnetic signature occurs in the vicinity of the center of the survey area. This signature resembles that of a gabbro/porphyry or an ultramafic unit. The magnetic high appears to correlate with the topographic high with outcropping or shallow overburden. The Melba Mine appears to sit on the eastern flank of this anomaly.

Within this magnetic anomaly occurs at least two linear magnetic low features which parallel line 300N. The first of these occurs within 25 meters of line 300N and crosses lines 300E and 400E. The second of these occurs between 200N and line 225N over lines 200E through 400E. The first of these may indicate the alteration relating to the Melba Mine as it would be close to the strike of the mine workings. The magnetic low signature near 200N should be investigated to determine its source as it may indicate an additional target similar to that of the mine.

A smaller intense magnetic dipole occurs on line 700E near 475N. This anomaly may be related to the larger main anomaly as it is located on strike with it, however, it may be a unique constrained feature. If this feature is related this would indicate the presence of high angle structure crossing this area. The strike of the structure cannot easily be seen in the dataset, however, again the Melba Mine would be flanking it. Studying the historic mine information may provide evidence of this.

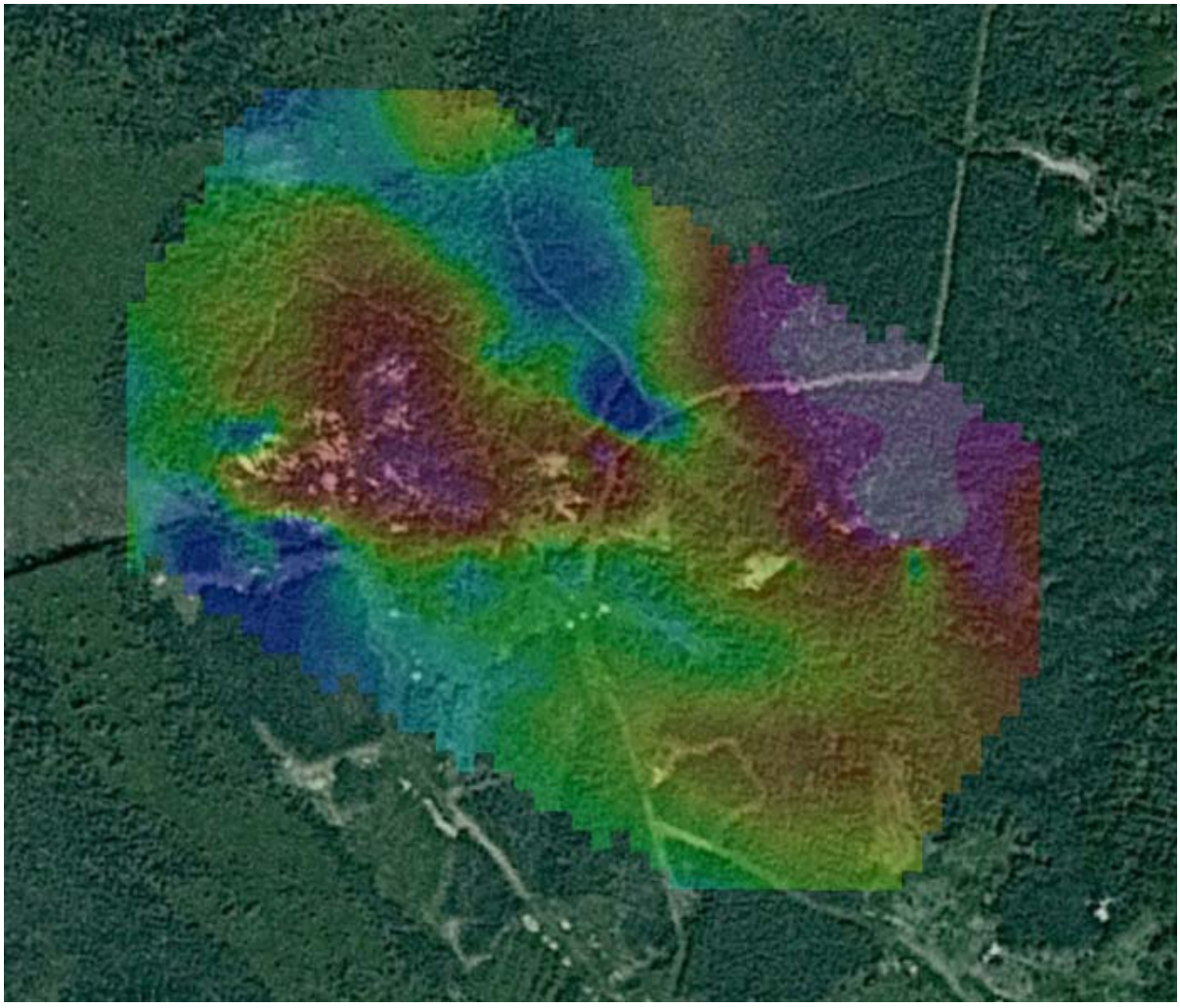


Figure 7: Google Image with Chargeability Overlay

The IP survey targeted the mineralization in the historic Melba Mine which is located on line 500E at 300N. Some culture was visible around the mine and most likely extends to the underground workings. A drill casing was also noted on the grid on line 200E near 175N. The culture surrounding the shaft appeared to have no effect on the IP dataset, however, the magnetic dataset exhibited some strong dipoles as there are metallic objects located at the collar location. The drill casing appears to have resulted in some current channeling at the south end of line 200E.

The IP successfully identified the main veins system located at the Melba Mine with a chargeability anomaly located at 300N on line 500E. This anomaly can be seen extending through lines 400E and 300E following 300N. Paralleling this trend at 375N over lines 400E, 500E and 600E can be seen a second chargeability trend. This two trends appear to continue through lines 0, 100E and 200E. These trends appear to laterally shift 50-75 meters to the south over these lines. The trends appear to continue and probably subcrop on line 0; however, this would be below trenching depth.

An additional parallel trend appears approximately 100 meters south of these initial trends and can be seen at 200S on lines 300E and 400E. This trend cannot be seen over line 200E but can be further seen crossing lines 100E and 0.

Two strong anomalous trends can be seen at the north ends of lines 800E, 900E and 1000E. The most intense portion of this trend is a shallow chargeability anomaly located at 475N-500N on line 900E. The pseudosection indicates that this anomaly should outcrop and could be easily investigated. Associated with this anomaly is a strong magnetic variation.

A deep chargeability anomaly occurs between 100N and 200N over lines 800E through 1000E. This anomaly appears to subcrop; however, the overburden appears to be thick at this location.

The IP and magnetic surveys both identified anomalies that surround the Melba Mine Site. It would appear that the mine anomaly is faulted on the west extension. Additional prospecting and trenching targets were also identified during the survey.

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 17, 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.

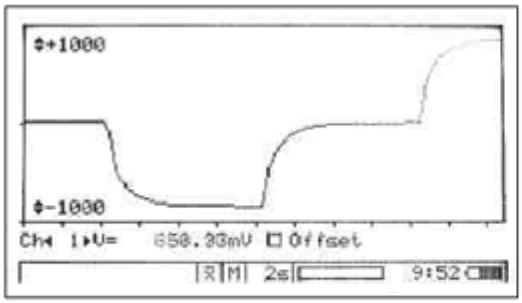
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

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.

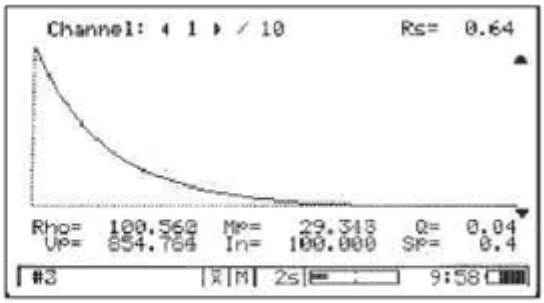
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous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

LIST OF MAPS (IN MAP POCKET)

Posted contoured Plan Maps (1:2500)

1) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-MAG-CONT-Q2088
2) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-CHR-N2
3) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-RES-N2

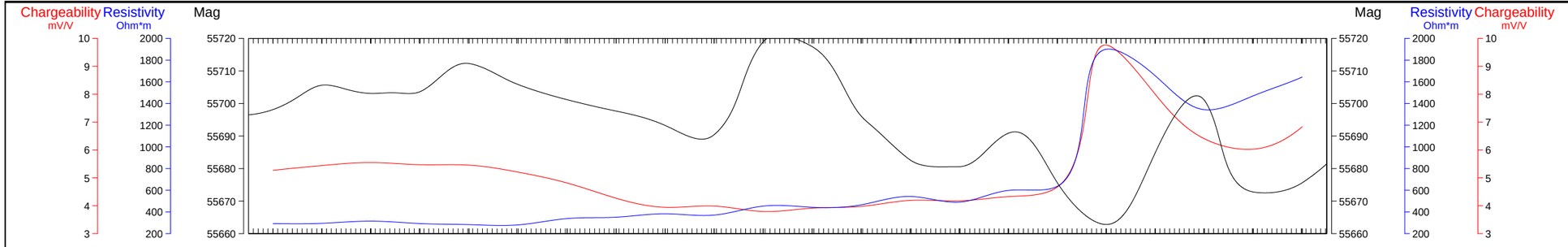
Posted contoured Pseudo-Sections (1:2500)

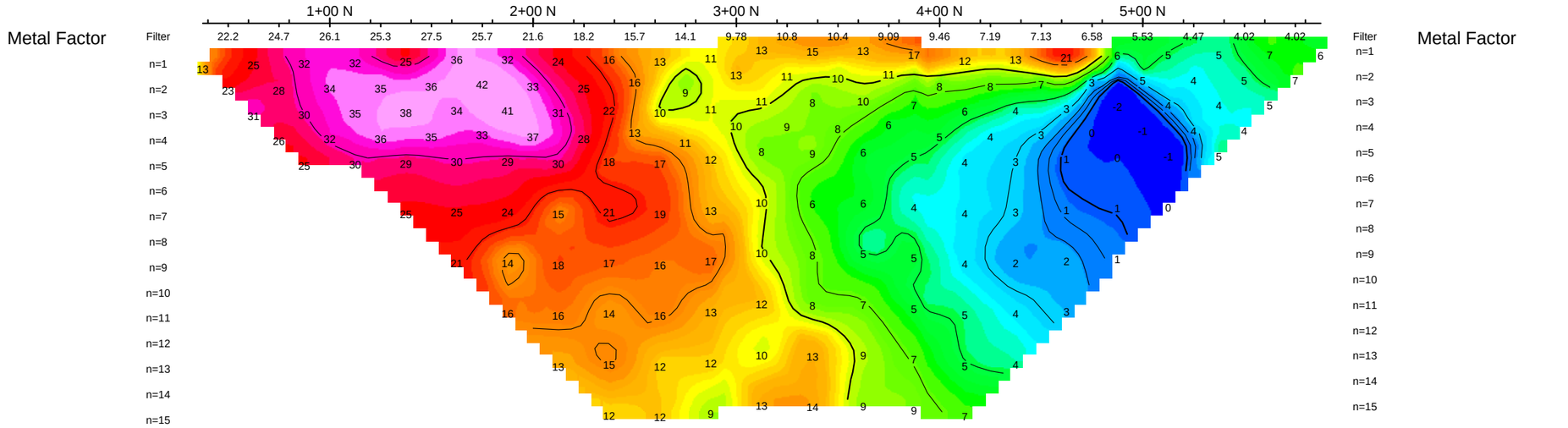
4) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-0
5) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-100E
6) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-200E
7) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-300E
8) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-400E
9) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-500E
10) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-600E
11) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-700E
12) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-800E
13) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-900E
14) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-1000E

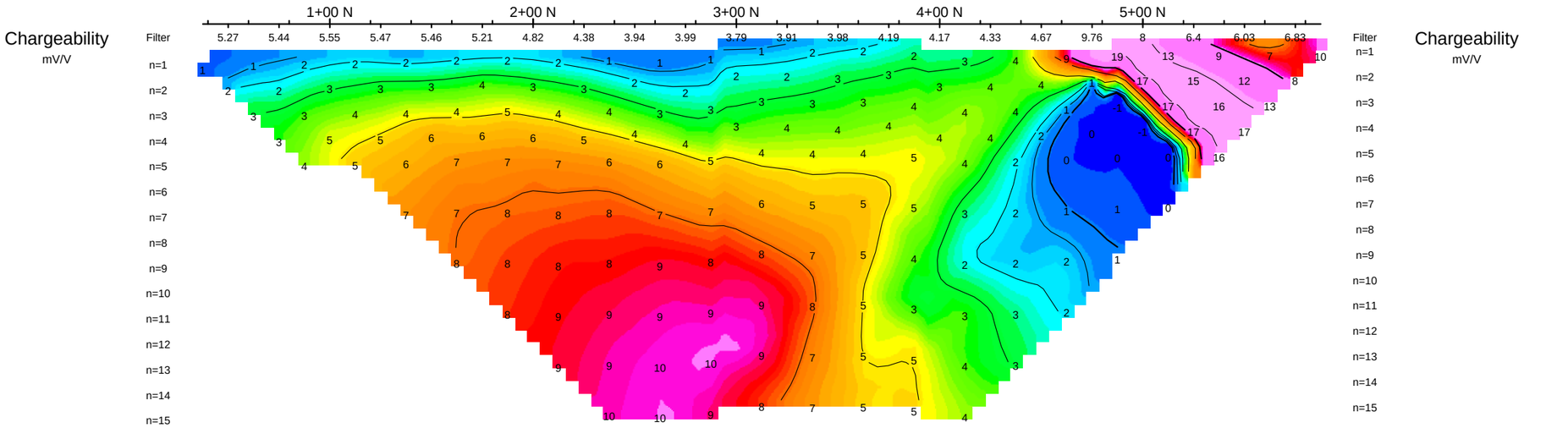
Claim Map with Magnetic Traverses (1:20000)

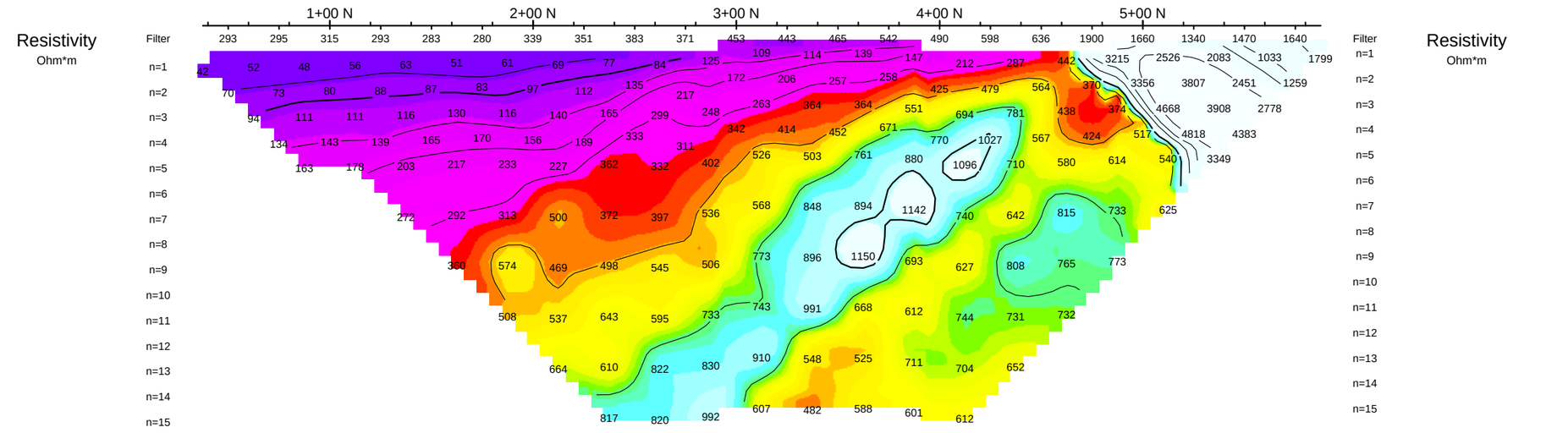
15) TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-GRID

TOTAL MAPS = 15





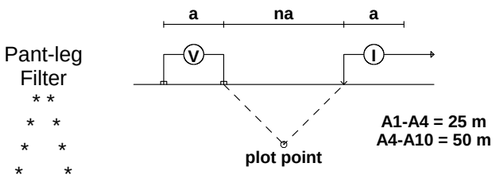




Pseudo Section Plot

9+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

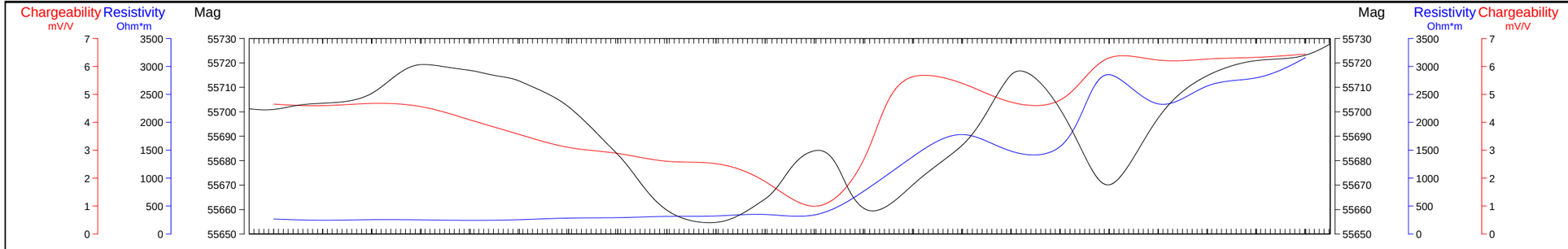
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

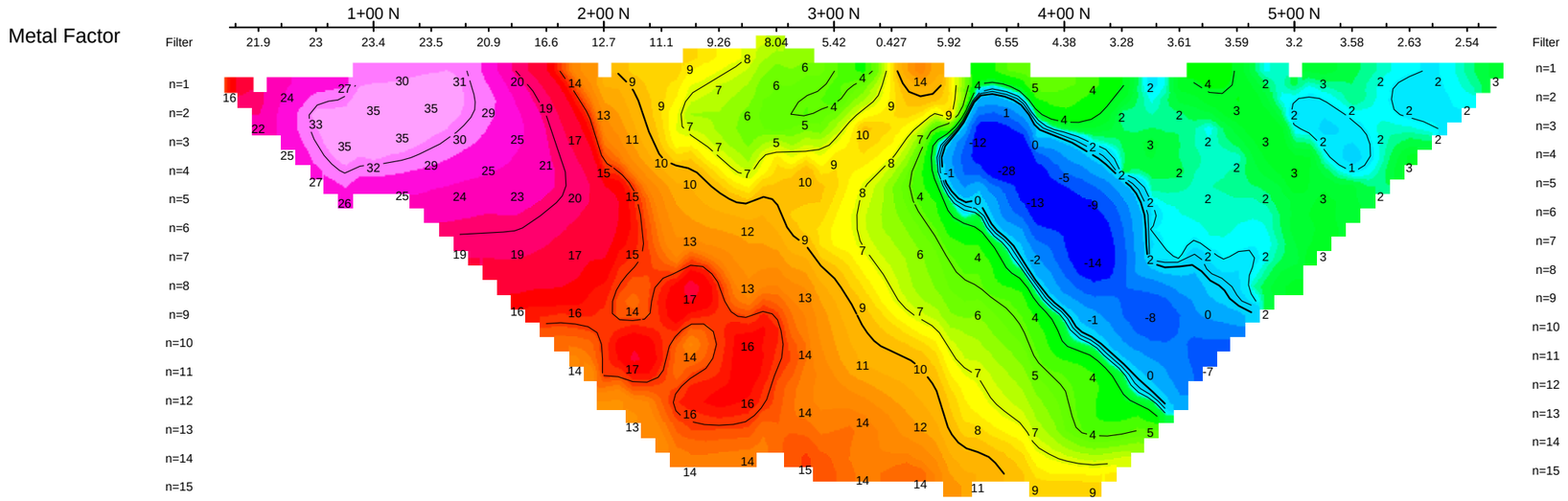
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-1200 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

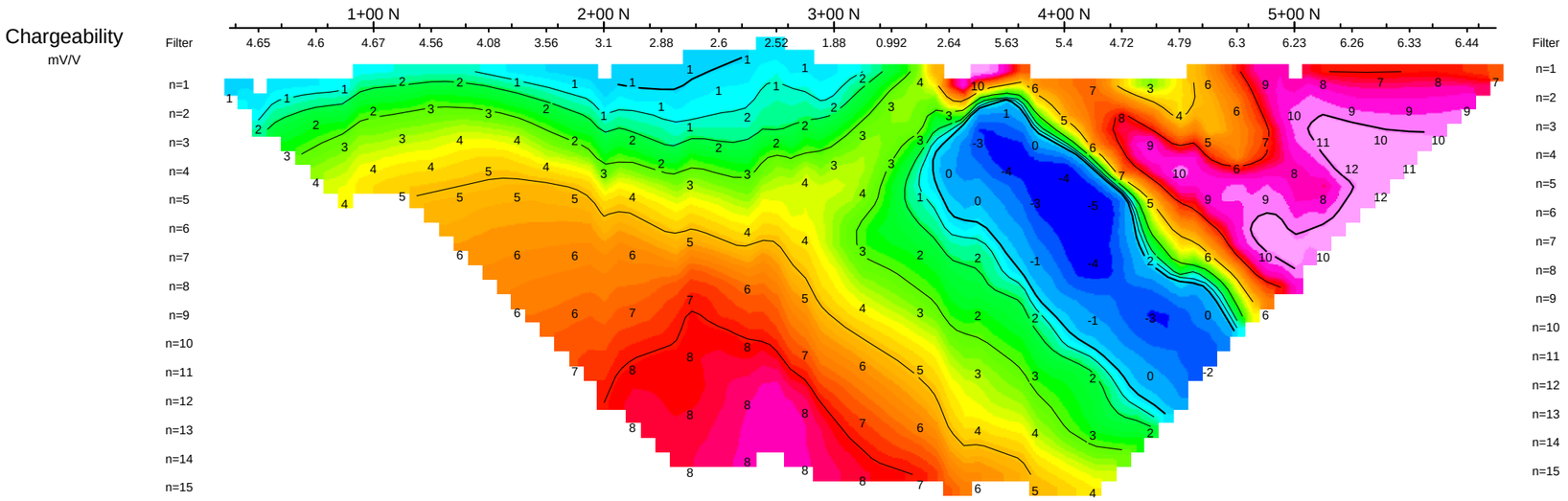
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

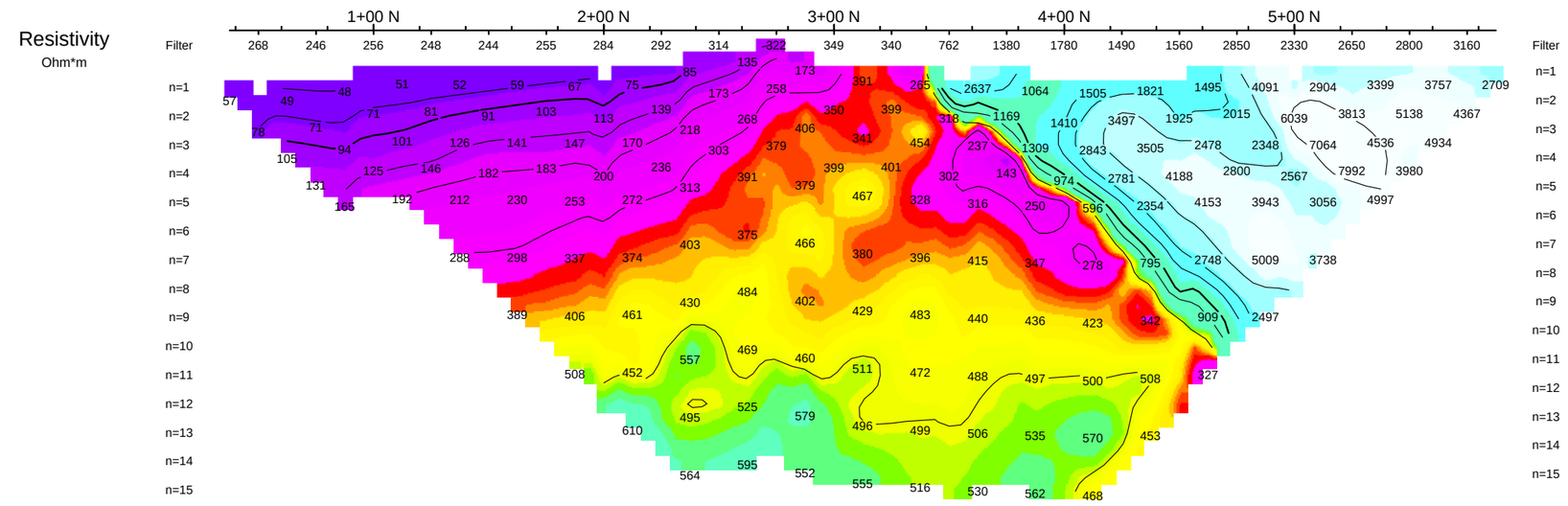
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-900E





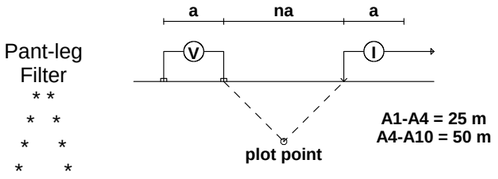




Pseudo Section Plot

8+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

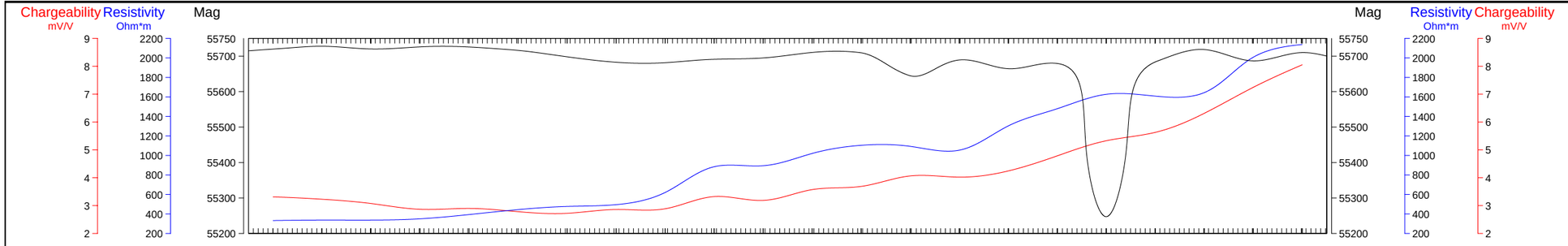
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

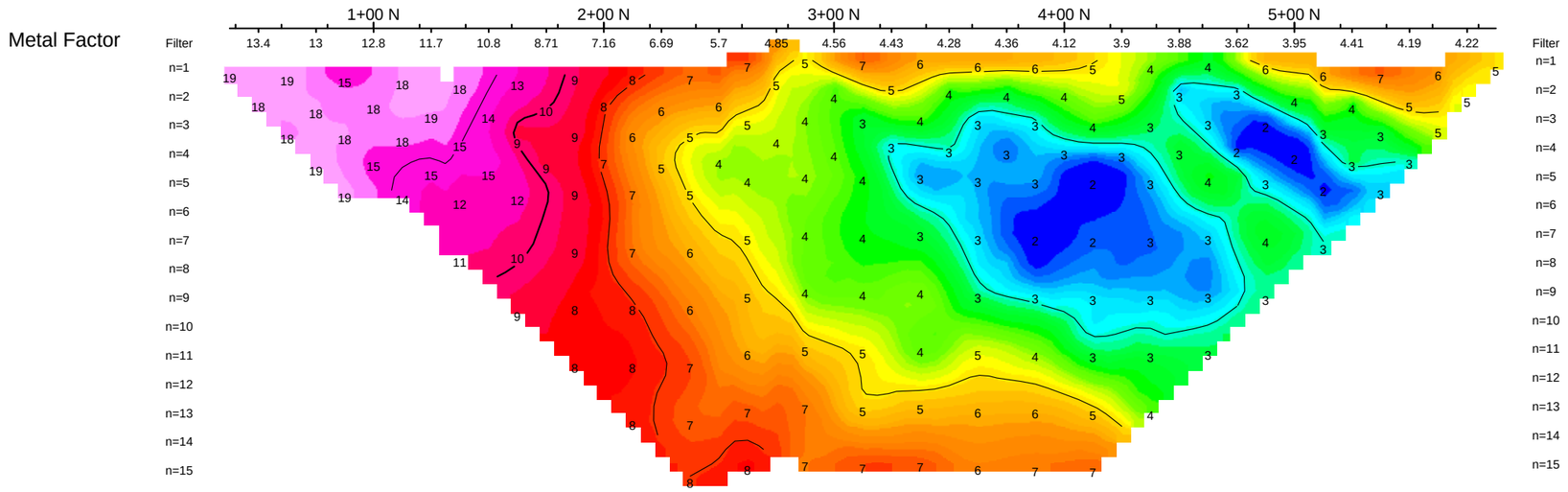
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 200-1500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

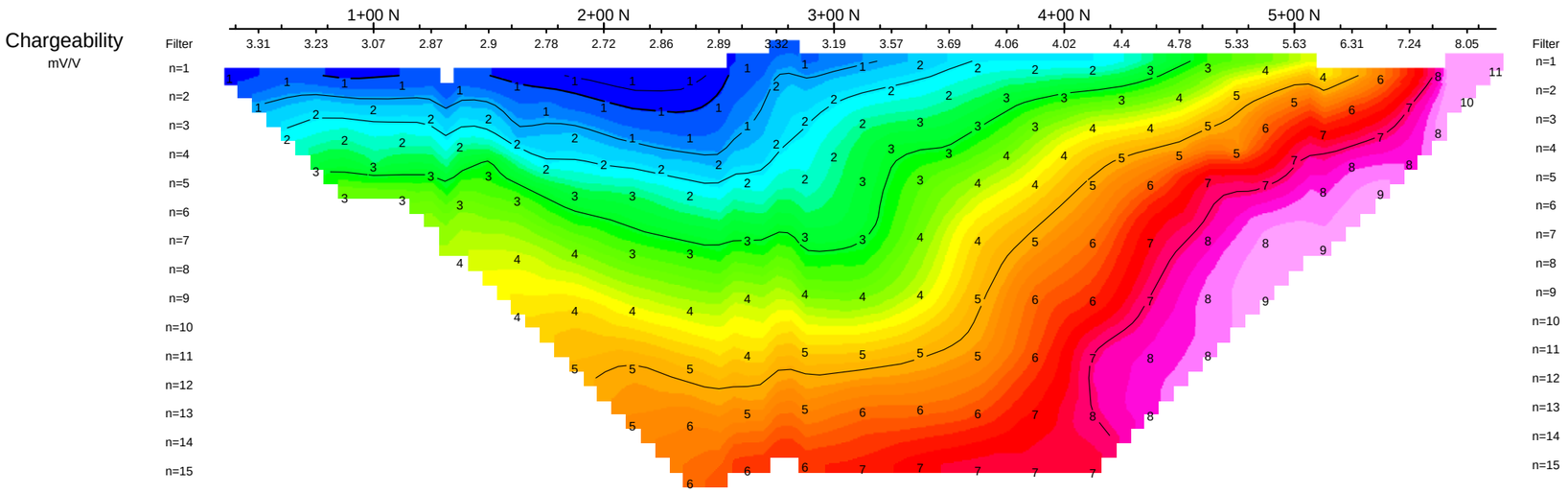
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

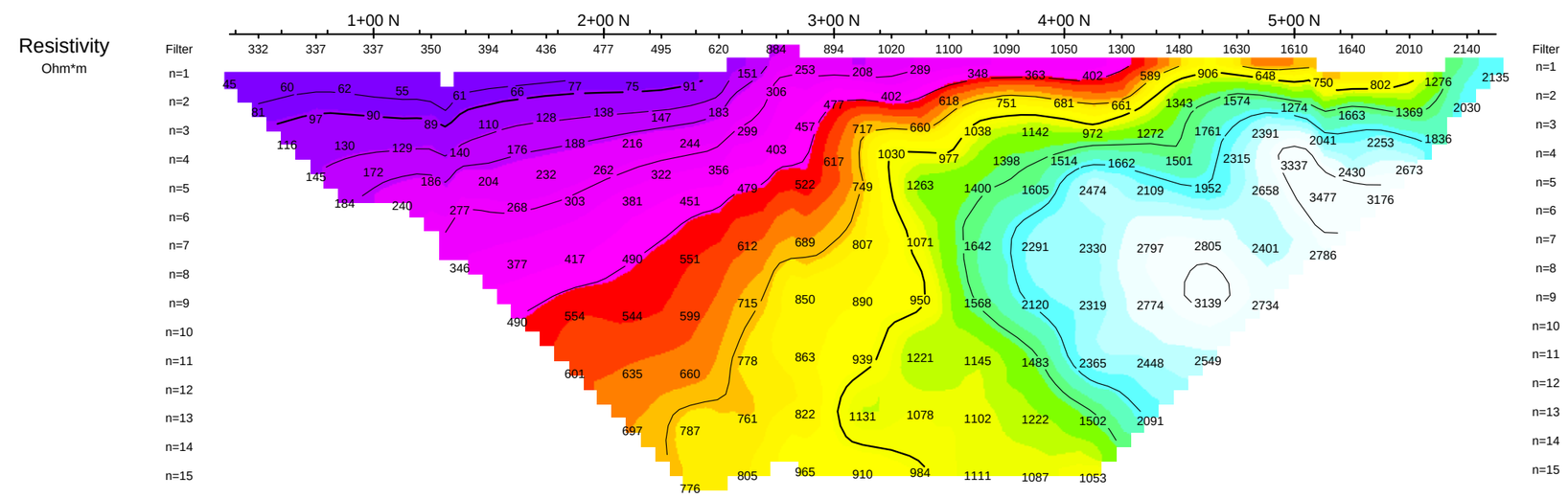
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-800E





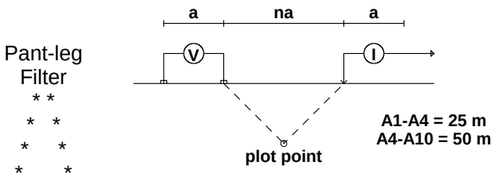




Pseudo Section Plot

7+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

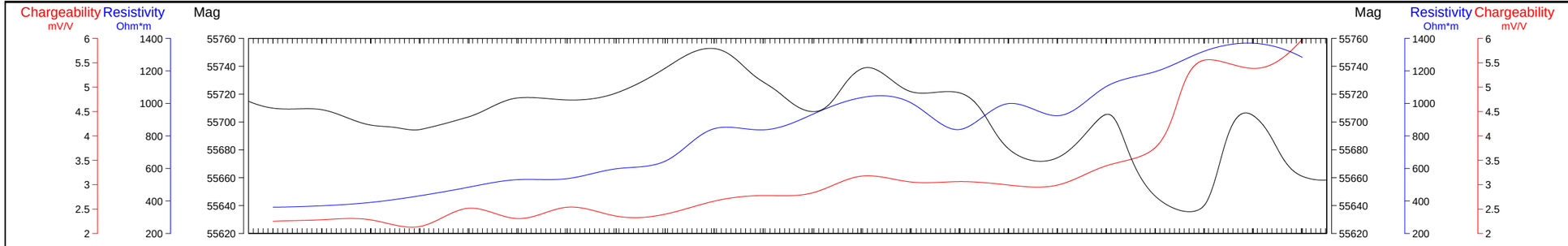
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

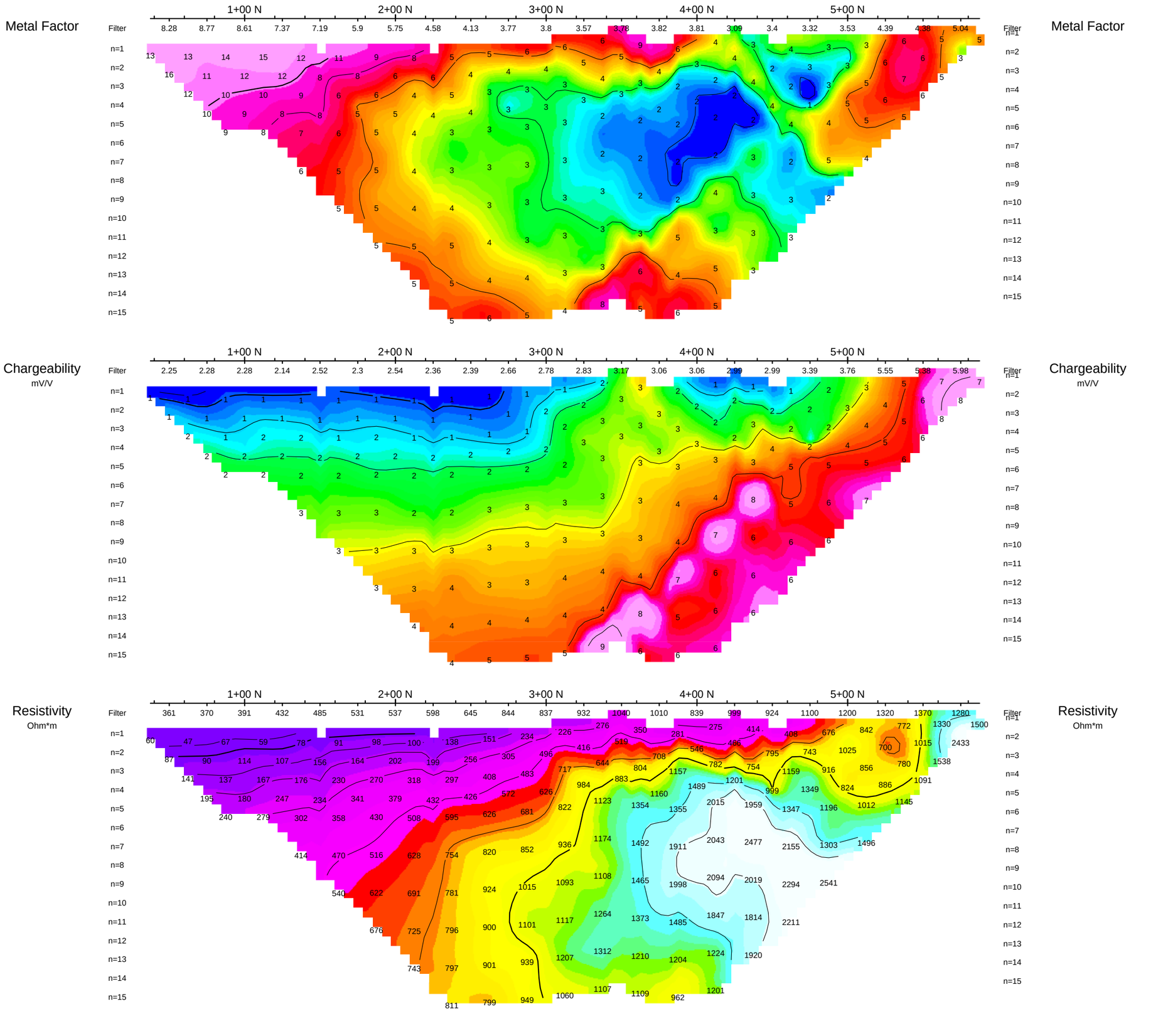
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 350-1700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

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

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-700E

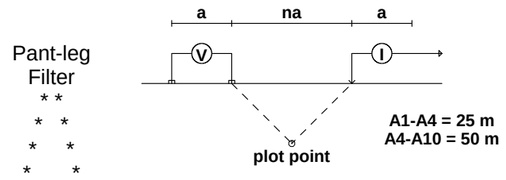




Pseudo Section Plot

6+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

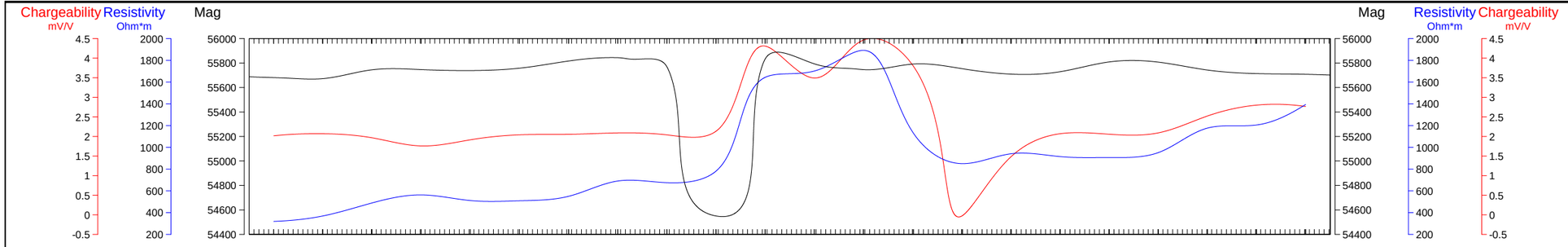
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

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.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

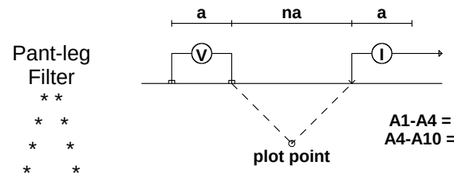
Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-600E



Pseudo Section Plot

5+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

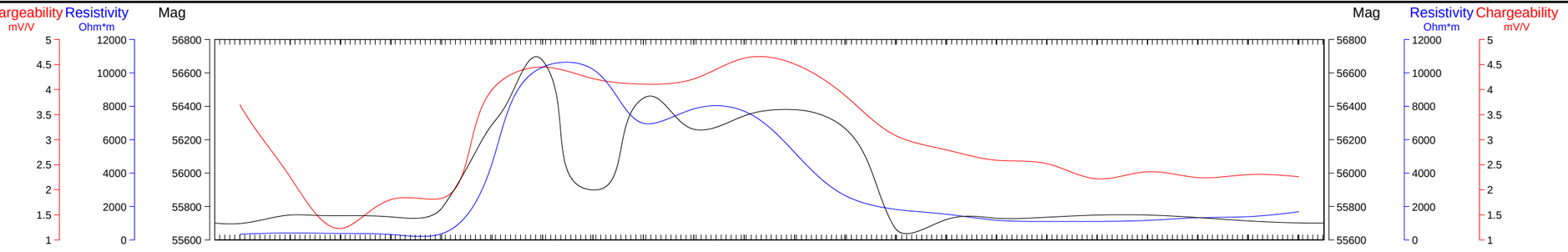
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

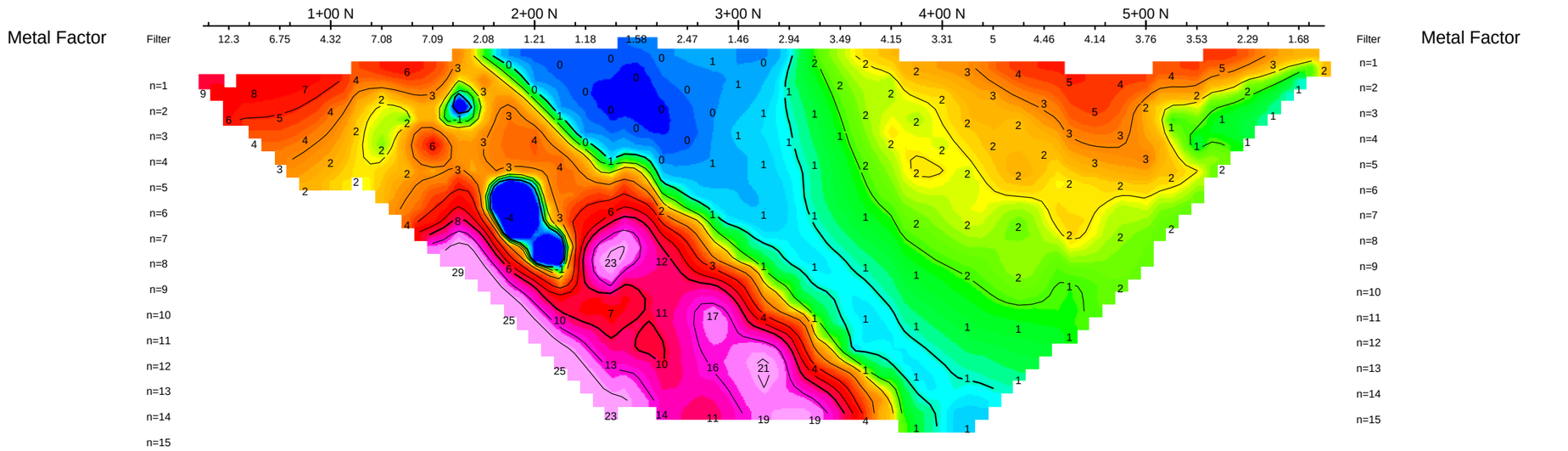
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 130-2000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

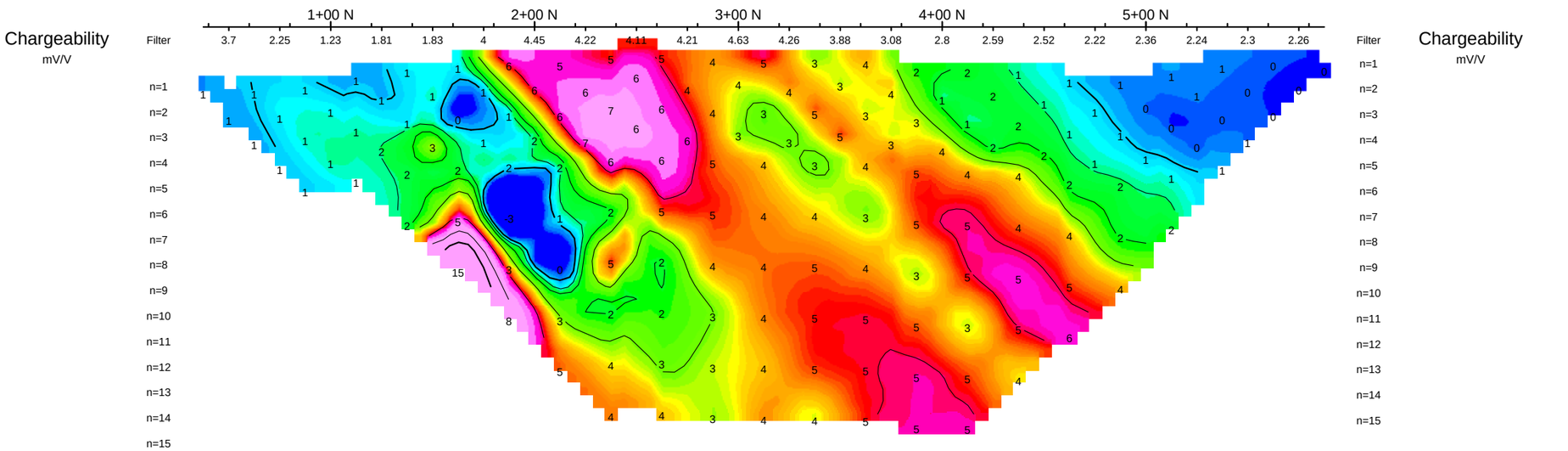
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

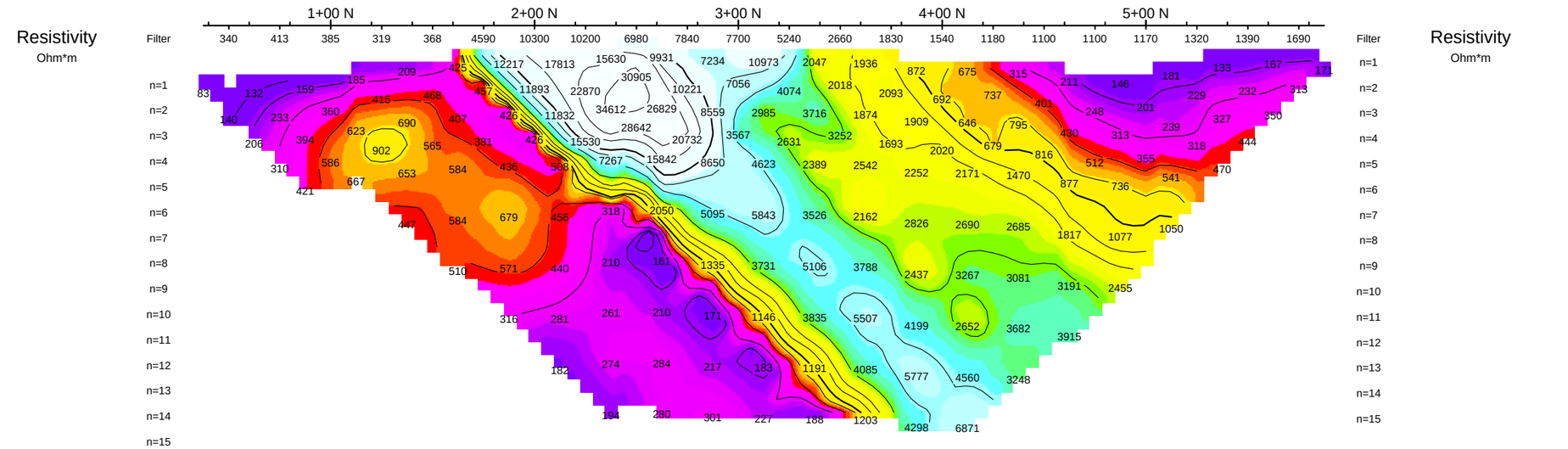
CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-500E





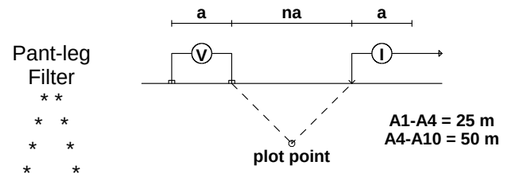




Pseudo Section Plot

4+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

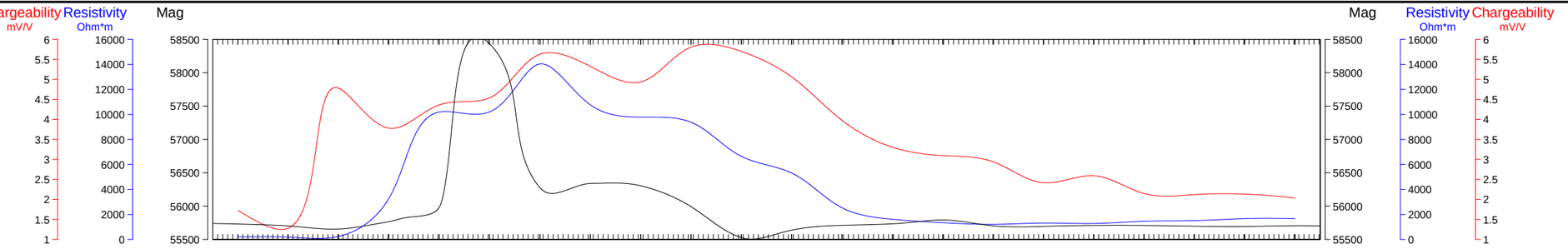
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

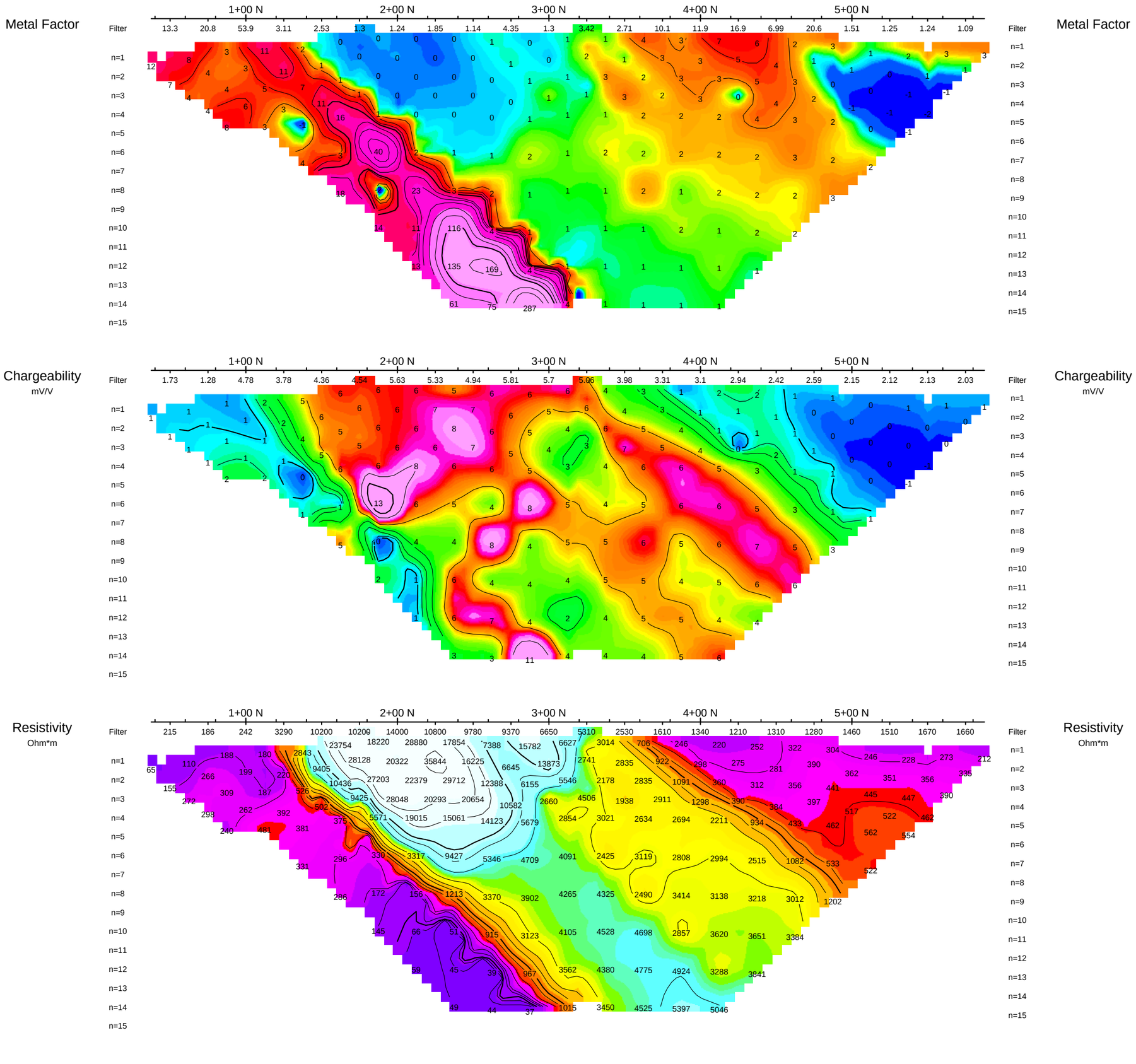
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 40-2100 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

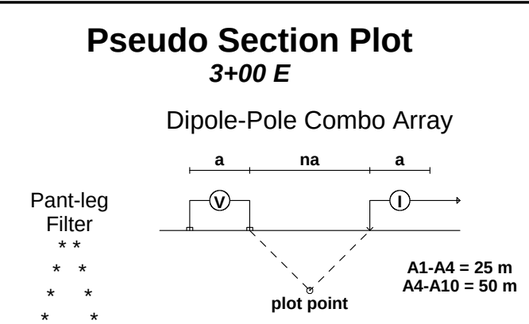
Processed by:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
Map Drawn By:
C Jason Ploeger, B.Sc.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-400E







Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

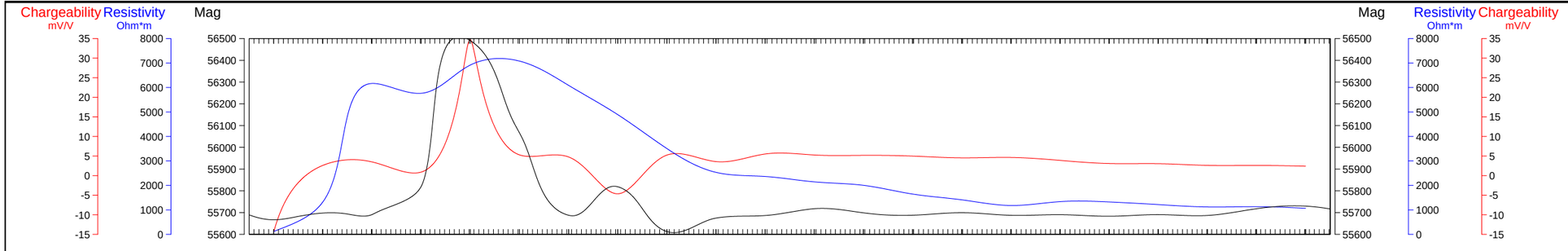
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

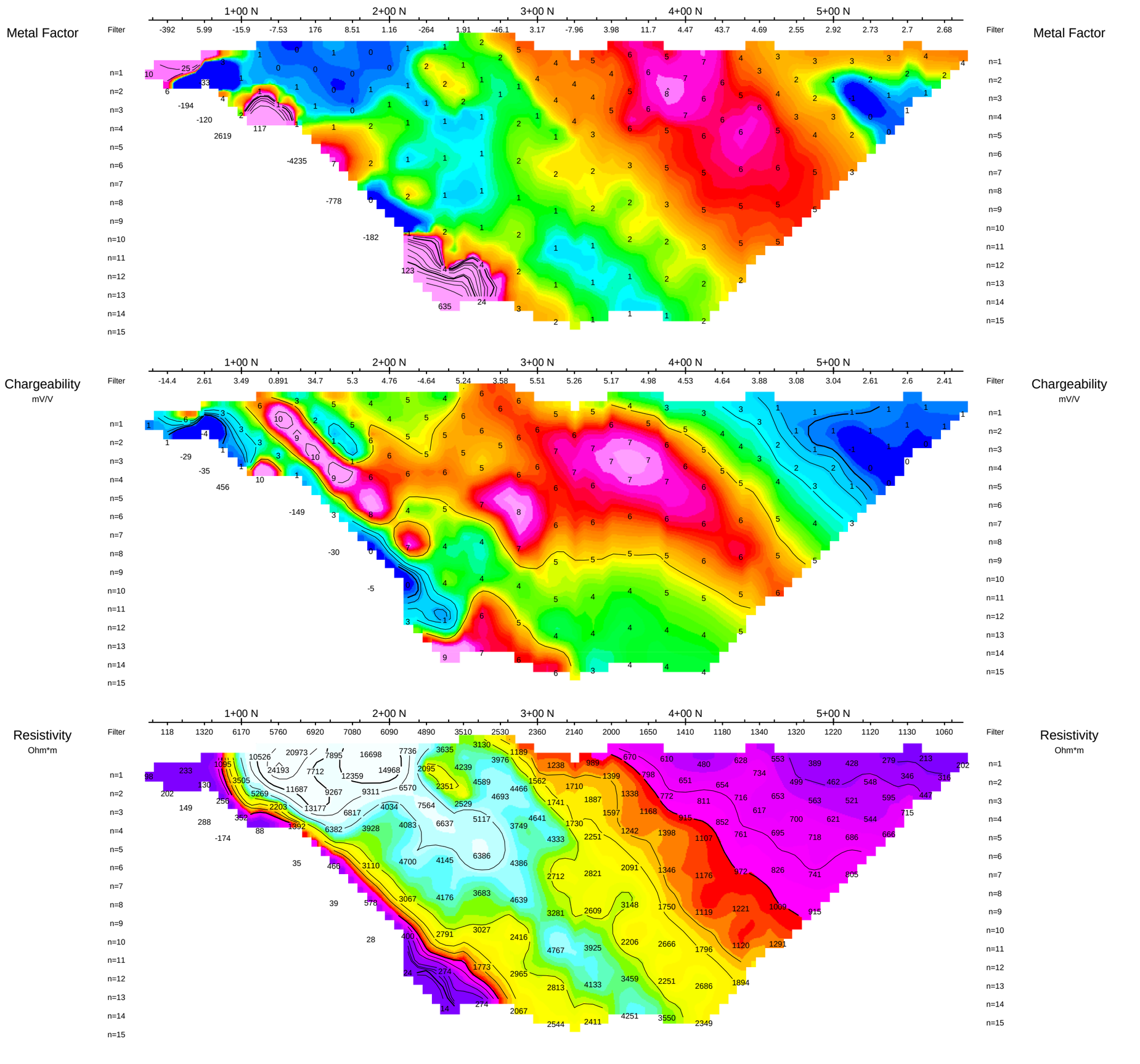
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 50-1500 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

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

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-300E

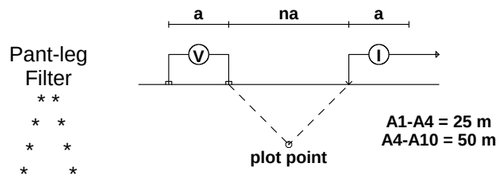




Pseudo Section Plot

2+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

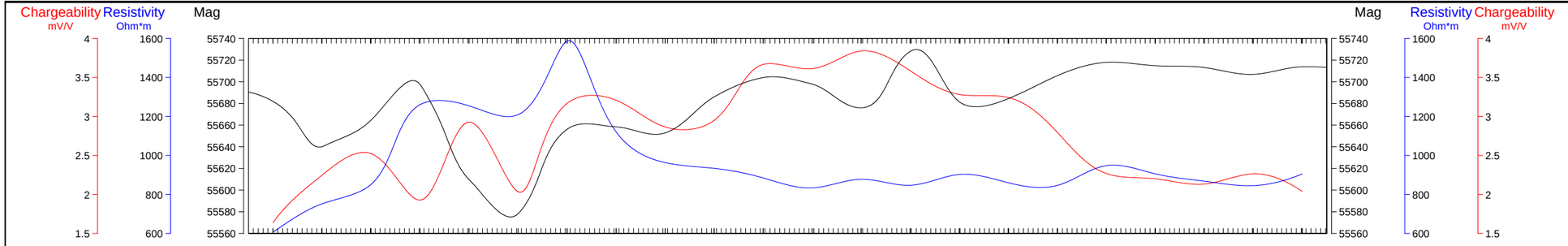
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

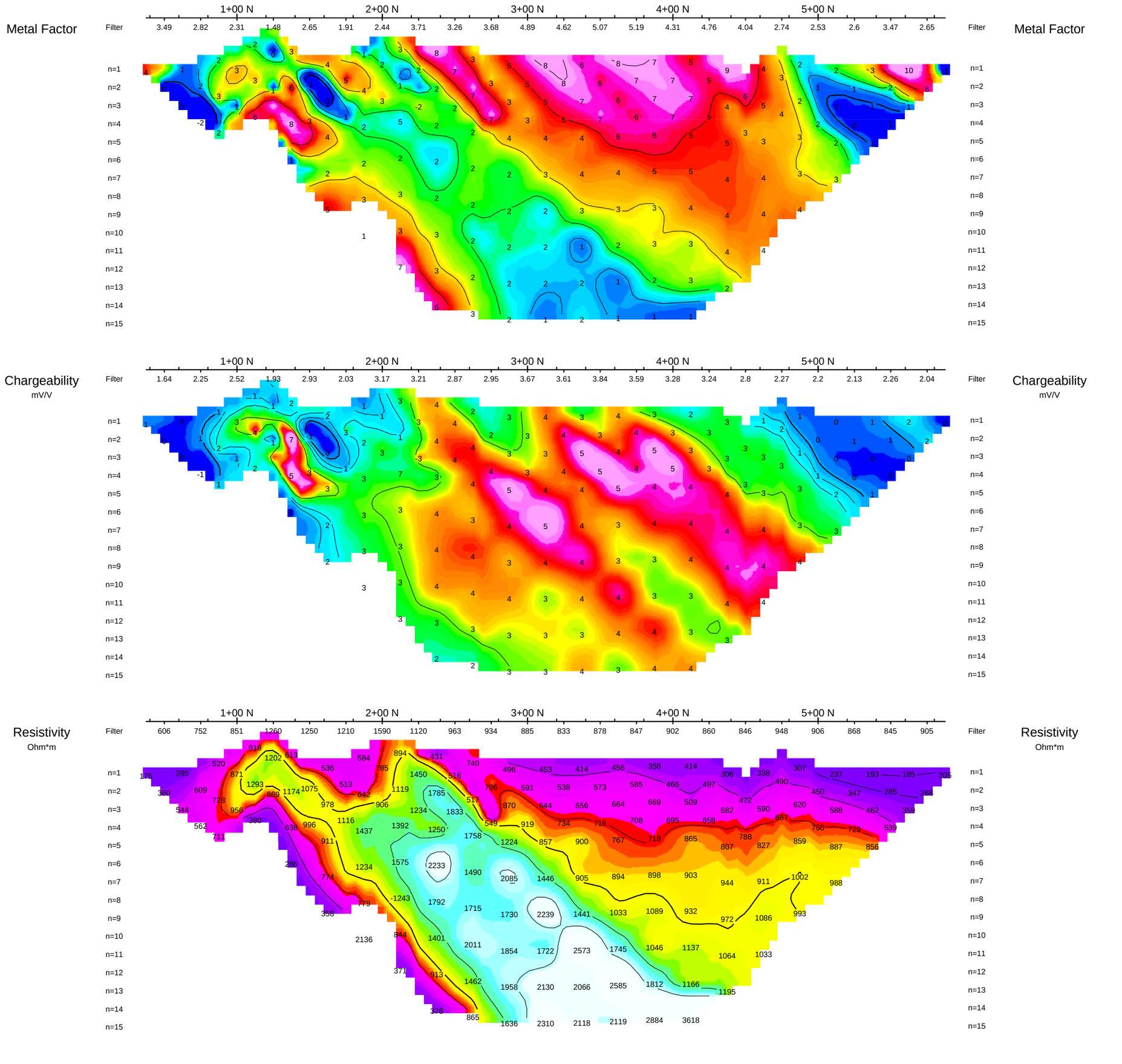
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 50-1700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

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

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-200E

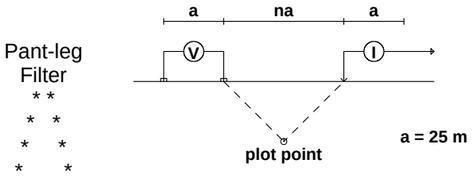




Pseudo Section Plot

1+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

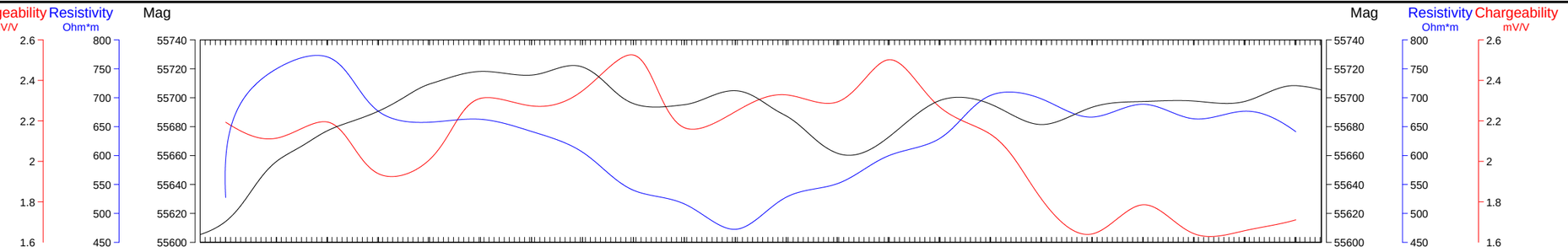
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

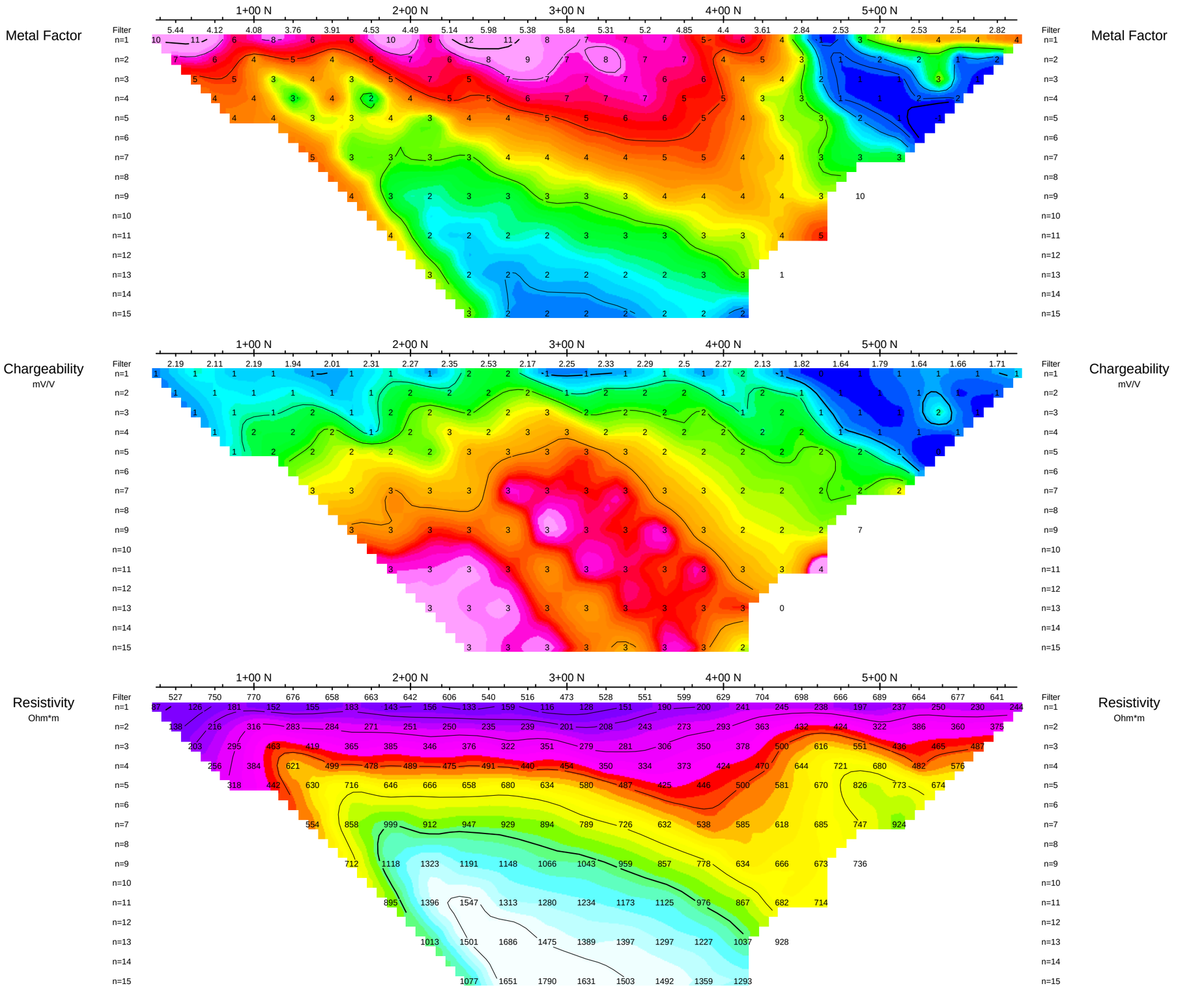
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 300-1700 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

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

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-100E

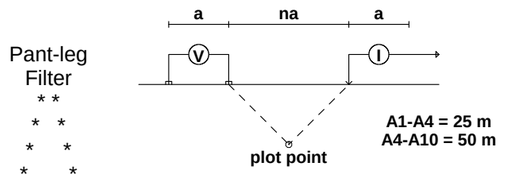




Pseudo Section Plot

0+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

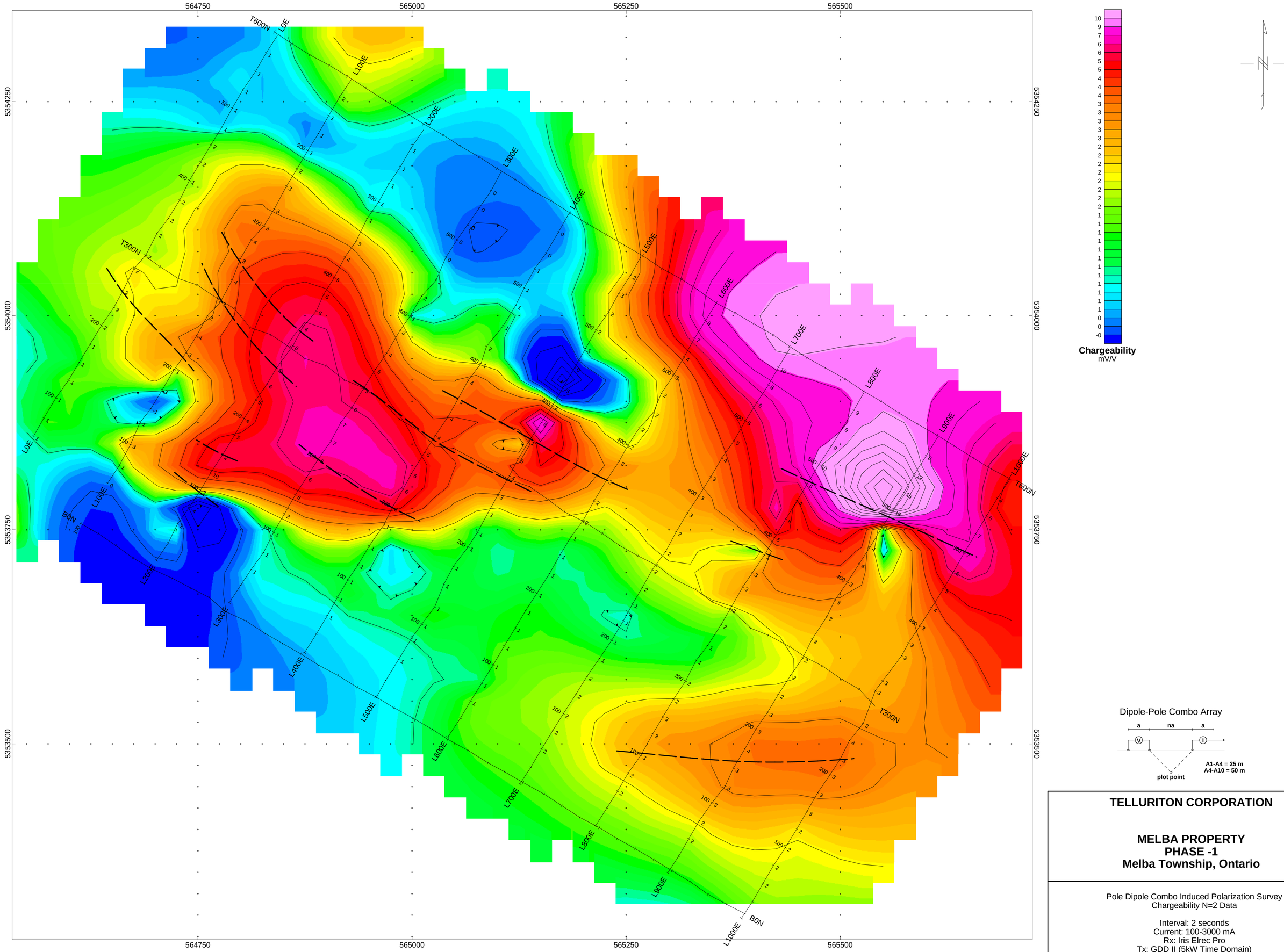
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey

Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 700-1800 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.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-0



Chargeability
mV/V

10 9 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 -0

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150
(meters)

Dipole-Pole Combo Array

a na a

A1-A4 = 25 m
A4-A10 = 50 m

plot point

TELLURITON CORPORATION

MELBA PROPERTY
PHASE -1
Melba Township, Ontario

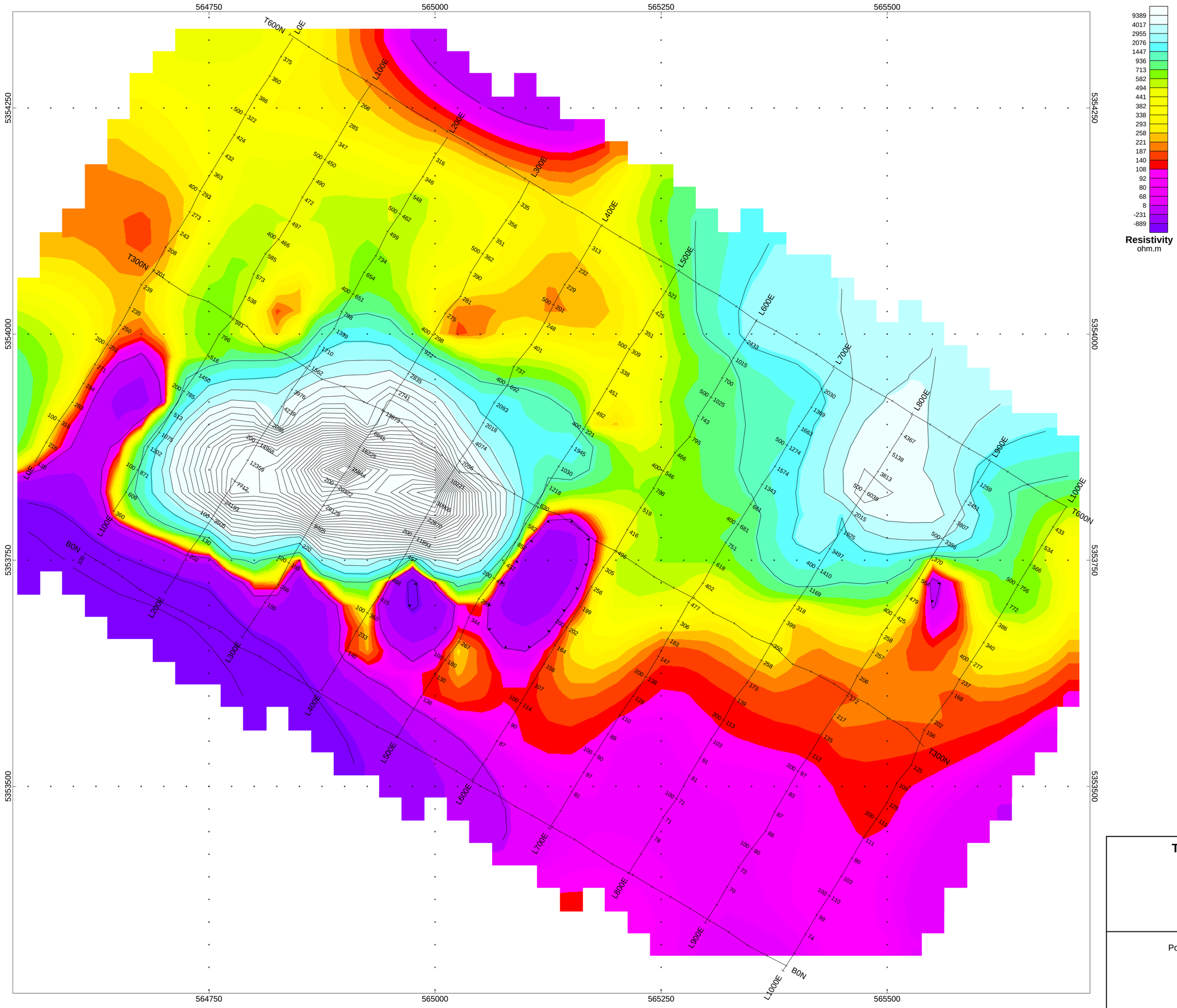
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey
Chargeability N=2 Data

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

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-PHASE1-CHR-N2



Resistivity
ohm.m

9389
4017
2955
2076
1447
936
713
582
494
441
382
338
293
258
221
187
140
108
92
80
68
8
-231
-889

Scale 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

(meters)

Dipole-Pole Combo Array

a na a

A1-A4 = 25 m
A4-A10 = 50 m

plot point

TELLURITON CORPORATION

MELBA PROPERTY
PHASE -1
Melba Township, Ontario

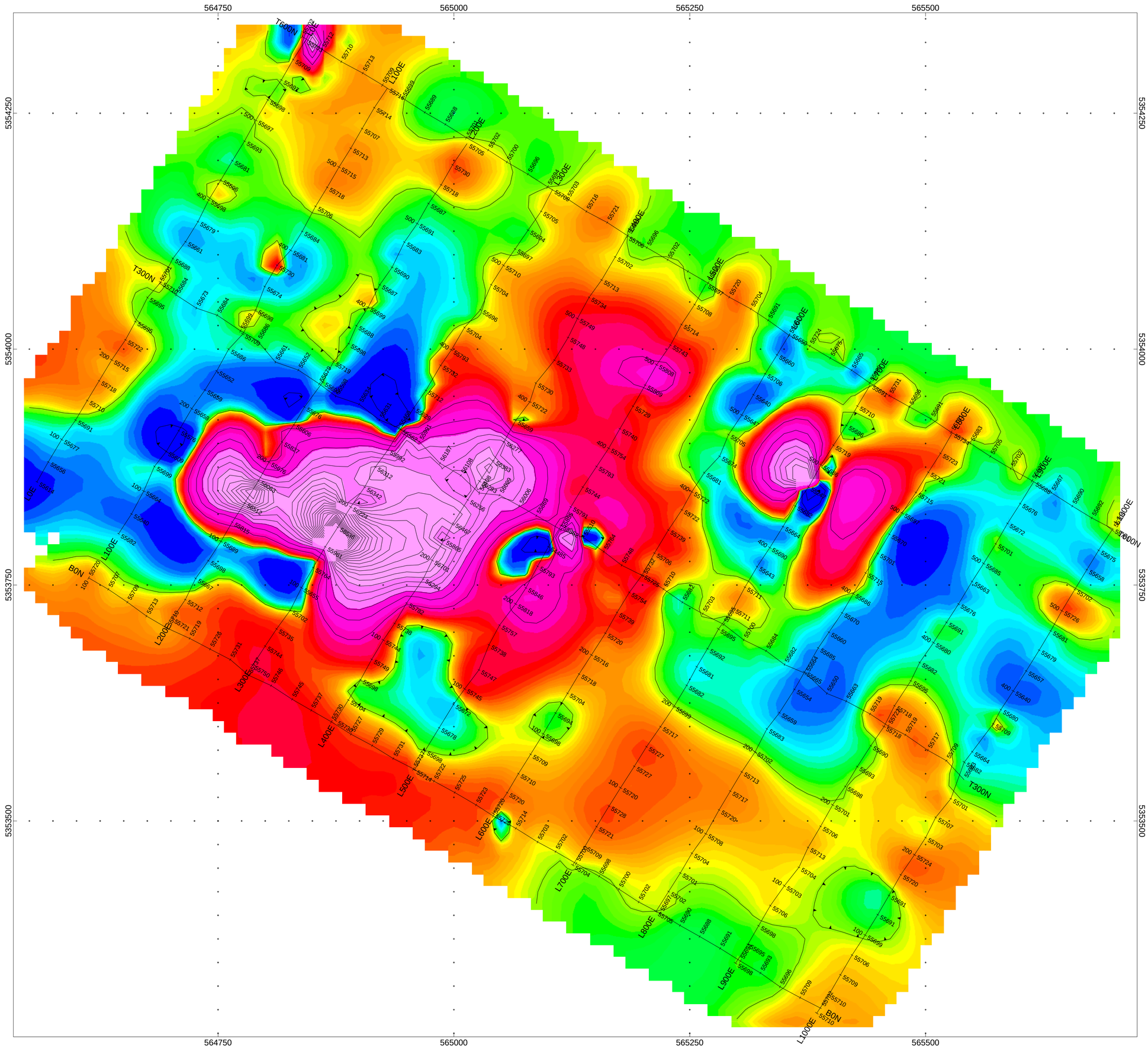
Pole Dipole Combo Induced Polarization Survey
Resistivity N=2 Data

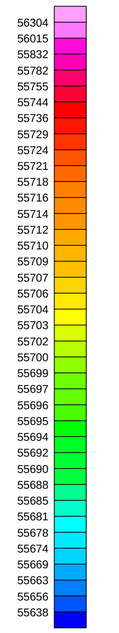
Interval: 2 seconds
Current: 100-3000 mA
Rx: Iris Elrec Pro
Tx: GDD II (5kW Time Domain)

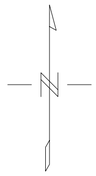
Receiver Operated By: Jason Ploeger
Processed by: Jason Ploeger
Map Drawn By: C Jason Ploeger, P.Geo
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-RES-N2







TELLURITON CORPORATION

MELBA PROPERTY
PHASE -1
Melba Township, Ontario

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOURED PLAN MAP
Base Station Corrected

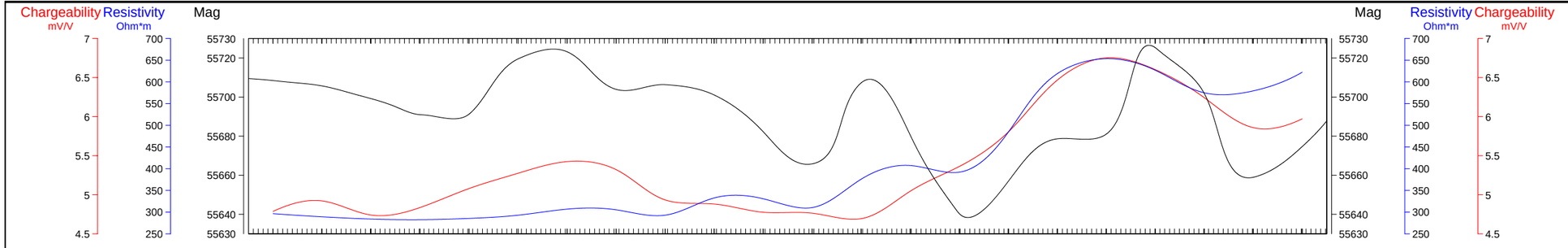
Posting Level: 0nT
Field Inclination/Declination: 74degN/12degW
Station Seperation: Walkmag 1 second interval
Total Field Magnetic Contours: 100nT

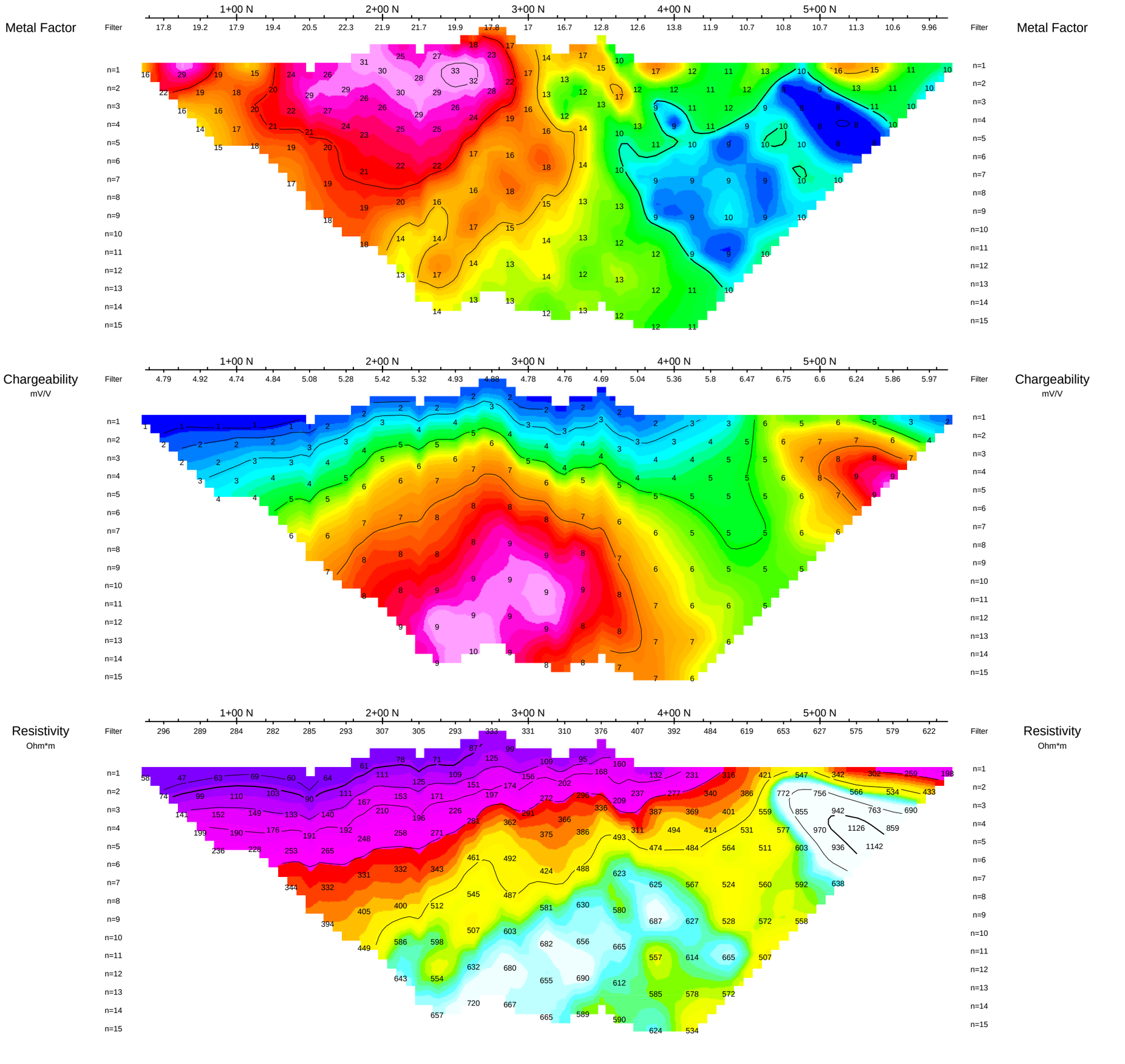
GSM-19 OVERHAUSER MAGNETOMETER/VLF v7

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-PHASE1-MAG-CONT-Q2088

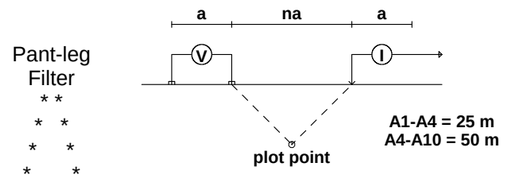




Pseudo Section Plot

10+00 E

Dipole-Pole Combo Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

TELLURITON CORPORATION

Melba Property
Phase 1 Grid
Melba Township, Ontario

Pole Dipole Combo 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.
July 2015

CANADIAN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

Drawing : TELLURITON-MELBA-PHASE1-IP-COMBO-1000E

ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

Mining Land Tenure Map

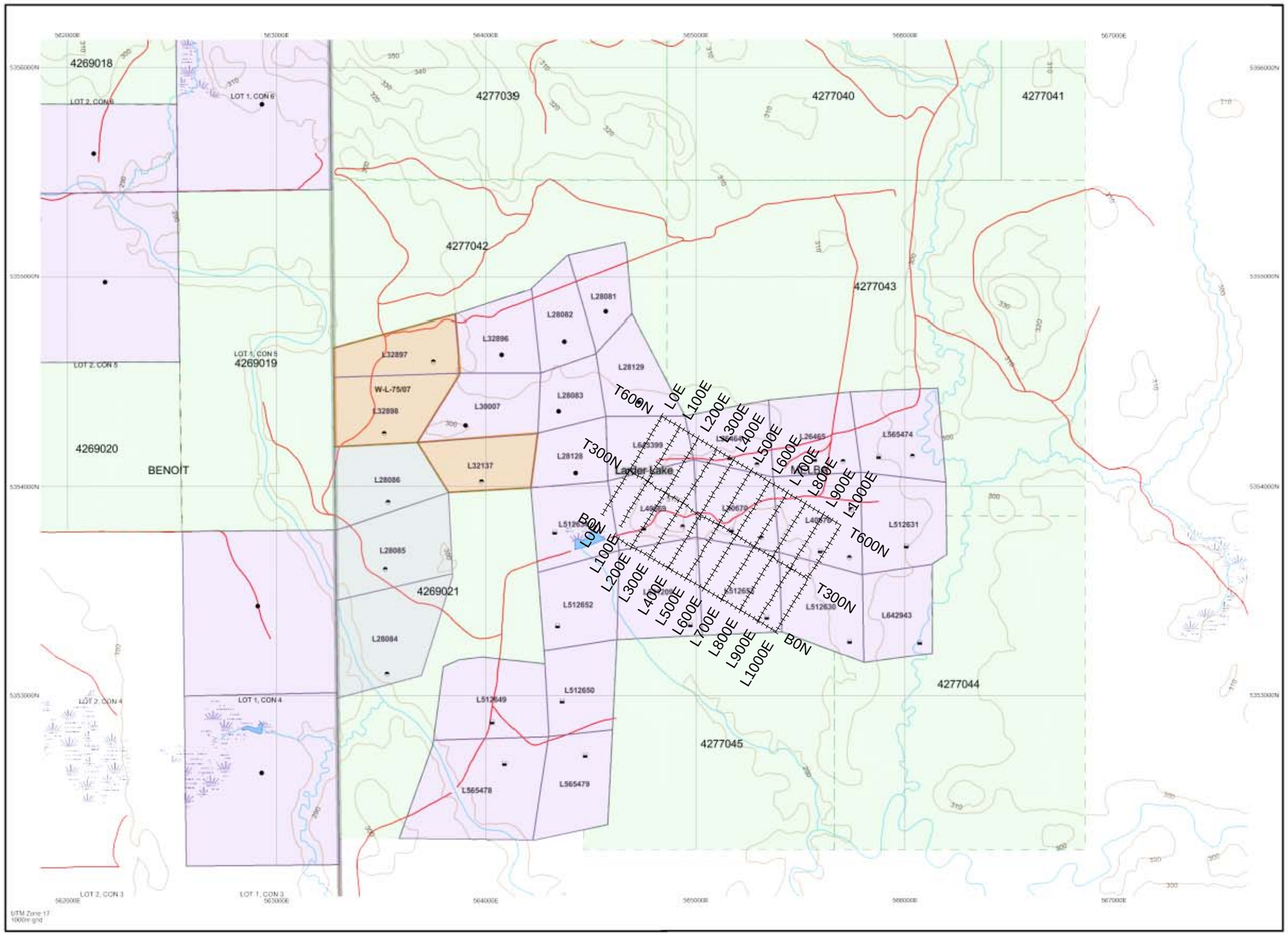
Date / Time of Issue Mon Jul 06 14:22:01 EDT 2015

TOWNSHIP / AREA
MELBA

PLAN
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
- Town

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

Licence 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
- 1234567 Mining Claim
- 1234567 Filed Only Mining Claims

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 600m

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS (list may not be complete)

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
W-L-75/07	Wm	Oct 10, 2007	W-L-75/07 M withdrawal S.35 Mining Act RSO 1990. October 10, 2007 Click to link to withdrawal order

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/mlerntpge.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.