GEOSIG Inc.

EXPERTS-CONSEILS EN GÉOPHYSIQUE

GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

Magnetometric and Induced Polarization surveys
on Bench Depth Prospect,
Baden Township, Matachewan Area, Ontario
42 A/02

Work Report

Project 247.07B

Simon Tshimbalanga, engineer

April 17th, 2006

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Langis Plante, project geologist for ***GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.***, Magnetometer-gradiometer (Mag-Grad) and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were run in March 2006 on the Bench Depth Prospect by GÉOSIG INC., a consulting firm in geophysics. This property is located in the Matachewan Area, in northern Ontario. The area has a good potential due to the presence of few mines in the vicinity. The geophysical survey was carried out from February 22nd to March 25th, 2006, and it covered 32,6 line-km of Mag-Grad and 24,6 km of I.P surveys on a new grid. This report presents the results of the geophysical surveys only.

2. PROPERTY, LOCALIZATION AND ACCESS

The Bench Depth Prospect is situated approximately 8 kilometres straight line (about 10 kilometres driving) Northwest of Matachewan, Ontario. The survey property is located in Baden Township, Larder Lake mining division. The central part of the grid is approximately located at UTM (zone 17, NAD 83) coordinates 531 9266mN and 521 474mE. From Matachewan, the grid can be reached by the road # 566 and a trail road that starts some 6 kilometres West of the village.

The survey grid covers the 6 following claims:

3003782	3003783	3003784
3003785	3003786	3003787

3. FIELD WORKS, PROCEDURE AND INSTRUMENTS

The survey grid extends in an East-West direction and it includes N-S 100-meter spaced lines 0+00E to 29+00E. A base line intersects the grid at 22+50N with tie lines at 26+50N and 31+00N.

The I.P. survey covered the lines for a total of 24,6 km. I.P. stations were read at 25m separations on every line. The Mag-Grad survey covered the lines as well as the baseline and tie lines, for a total of 32,6 line-km.

The preliminary results of all the surveys were processed in the field for a quality control.

3.1 Magnetometer-gradiometer

The Total Magnetic Field survey was run by Christopher Cyr and Mamert Khorto, technicians. The magnetometric equipment included two GSM-19WV. The unit with S/N #66573 was the field unit and the unit S/N 612621 was the base station. The GSM equipments are manufactured by GEM System Inc. (Richmond Hill, Ont.).

This magnetometer system measures the value of the total magnetic field with a precision of ± 1.0 nT.

Field readings of the earth's Total Magnetic Field and it's vertical gradient were taken with two sensors installed on the same pole. Readings were taken every 12.5 m, while the base station readings were recorded every 30 seconds. Diurnal corrections and instrument drifts were then automatically computed when the data of both instruments were dumped to a computer.

Measurements for the Total Magnetic Field were taken in a mobile Mag mode with a three (3) second-sampling readings and label readings taken each 12.5 meters.

3.2 Induced Polarization (IP)

The IP survey was performed in the time domain mode with a standard waveform: 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF. We used a dipole-dipole array, with a = 25m electrode spacing, and readings were taken at every separation (n=1, 2, 3, 3, 5 and 6).

Steel pin electrodes were used for the receiver and the transmitter. On the receiver electrode spreads, stainless steel pin electrodes were used in order to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. The following equipment was used:

Receiver: Elrec-6 built by IRIS/BRGM, s/n 108

Transmitter: T3P 228 1,8 kW built by Instrumentation GDD Inc.

The receiver read out chargeability (M) within 0.1 msec on ten windows, which were added up with the following formula:

<u>TRUE IP CURVE (Newmont standard IP decay curve):</u>

$$N = (160M_1 K_1 + 160M_2K_2 + 160M_3K_3 + 160M_3K_3 + 160M_5K_5 + 160M_6K_6 + 160M_7K_7 + 160M_8 K_8 + 160M_9K_9 + 160M_{10}K_{10}) / 1600.$$

The party chief for the IP survey was Georges Tiliki, MBA. The following personnel completed the team:

- Christopher Cyr, Technician
- André Simard, Technician
- Gilles Simard, Technician
- Jean-Rock Dominique, Technician
- Mamert Khorto, Technician

The data processing and the interpretation of results have been done by Simon Tshimbalanga, eng. who also wrote the report. Donald Saindon finalized the maps and the pseudo-sections.

4. MAGNETOMETER-GRADIOMETER SURVEY

4.1 Purpose of the Magnetometric survey

Magnetic surveys are useful in exploration as magnetic anomalies represent different rock types. During a survey, the total magnetic field is measured. The total field map allows the definition of near-surface magnetic bodies and the vertical gradient helps to trace their contacts.

4.2 Presentation of results

All the MAG-GRAD data have been plotted on maps at a 1:2 500 metric scale, using computer software programs: Geosoft and MicroStation. On map no. 7928, the total field magnetic results and the vertical gradient are presented as profiles and posting. The magnetic profiles appear as red lines at a vertical scale of 1000 nT per centimetre, with a base value of 56 100 nT. The gradiometric profiles are in blue with a 300 nT/m vertical scale and 0 as base value.

The Total Magnetic Field and the vertical gradient colour contour maps have also been drawn at the same scale on maps no. 7929 and 7930.

4.3 Results of the Magnetometer-gradiometer survey

The magnetic field background on the property is around 55 900 nT with a maximum of 60 700 nT and a minimum of 47 800 nT. The magnetic vertical gradient varies from –2461 nT/m to 2036 nT/m.

The Magnetometric colour contour map shows that the magnetic is very active in the area. This magnetic activity has provided several magnetic horizons with a predominant east-west-trend.

The most predominant magnetic feature on the colour contour map is a strong 400m large Mag high that occurs in southeast corner of the grid between line 20+00E and 24+00E. This strong Mag high is rather north-south trended and it is intercalated by thin low Mag layers. A strong low Mag borders the Mag high to the north suggesting a dipping to the south. The magnetometric colour contour map also shows two moderate 250-m large Mag high with a slightly east-northeast-west-southwest trend. The first one extends from line 5+00E/23+50N to line14+00E/25+50N and the second one intersects line 19+00/30+50N to line 27+00E/30+00N. These two Mag horizons could be the result of the presence of successive Mag high layers lying very close to each other.

5. INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) SURVEY

5.1 Purpose of the IP survey

An IP survey is usually done in order to detect conductive and/or polarizable materials such as sulfides or graphite. Therefore, the survey consists in measuring the chargeability (M) and the apparent resistivity (R) along the grid lines surveyed.

Theoretically, the resistivity map should pinpoint conductive sulfides or graphite bodies. In reality, resistivity maps usually reflect variations in the conductivity and thickness of the overburden. The chargeability (M) measurements do allow the detection of sulfides or graphite bodies, either massive or disseminated, as the overburden seldom if ever shows any chargeability.

In areas of variable overburden conductivity, chargeability "anomalies", even over massive sulfide bodies, are subdued where the surface conductivities are high. Readings may be lower over sulfide bodies covered by clays (as low as 3 msec) than over non-mineralized but highly resistive volcanic outcrops (10 to 20 msec). To interpret an IP survey with such variations, both sets of measurements, chargeability and resistivity, must therefore be studied together. This is why we prepared normalized chargeability (NC) maps as they better reflect the actual distribution of sulfides and other polarizable materials. Resistivity and raw chargeability maps are also presented.

5.2 Presentation of results

The results of the survey are represented at a 1:2 500 scale. On map no. 7931, we plotted the three profiles at the following scales:

Chargeability (M)	10 msec/cm
Surface resistivity (R)	Logarithmic scale: 1 to 1 000 000 Ω-m, 1 decades/cm 1000 Ω-meters centred on the line
Normalized chargeability (NC)	5 mhosec/cm

The localization of IP conductors is mostly based on the shape of the NC profiles, which were calculated from M and R with the following formula:

$$NC = 9{,}58 * M/\sqrt{R}$$

$$R = \Pi * a * n\,(n+1) * (n+2) * Vp/I,$$

where:

NC	= normalized chargeability, mhosec
R	= apparent surface resistivity, Ω-meters
M	= chargeability read on the receiver display, msec.
Vp	= voltage between receiver electrodes, mvolts
I	= current transmitted, milli-amperes
a	= electrode spacing, meters
n	= number of separations
9,58	= normalization factor

We gave the name of mhosec to the normalized chargeability as it is obtained by multiplying the conductivity (I/R) measured in mhos by the chargeability (milliseconds), or mhosec. By combining those two parameters, we created the new name, mhosec.

The resistivity, chargeability and the normalized chargeability, also at the first separation, have been contoured and they respectively appear on maps no. 7932, 7933 and 7934. The six separations are presented as colour contoured pseudo-sections at the 1:2 500 scale. The interpretation of the IP survey is based on the pseudo-sections, which was then transferred on the profiles.

5.3 Usefulness of the Normalized Chargeability

An IP survey consists in measuring the apparent resistivity and chargeability between four electrodes in order to predict the distribution of sulfides and other polarizable materials such as graphite. From those two parameters, we calculate the Normalized Chargeability (NC) using the formulas mentioned above. In areas of variable overburden conductivity, the application of the NC filter compensates for the high background chargeability observed in areas of high resistivity (outcrops or outcrops covered by very thin overburden) or the extremely low background chargeability observed in areas of swamps and conductive overburden.

The purpose of the exercise is to refine the NC so that a given mass of sulfides is represented by an anomaly of at least approximately the same amplitude, whatever the nature and depth of the surface overburden.

5.4 Probability of IP anomalies

In an attempt to clarify our reports, we add one parameter to the description of each anomaly. In geophysics, we may express the probability that a bedrock source anomaly exists. Here is an explanation of that parameter we will use to better describe the anomalies of our surveys:

- A 0.9 probability indicates that the anomaly is actually present in the bedrock and that it will be intersected in more than nine out of ten attempted drill holes. A miss on such an anomaly means that there is either a mistake in chaining, or that the drill hole crossed the anomaly through a dyke, a faulted offset, or a local "barren" hole. Anyone with experience in a mine will testify that such occurrences can occasionally happen.

- A 0.5 probability means that the signature of the anomaly is somewhat doubtful, the signal-to-noise ratio is less than 3, either because the overburden is deep or because of the interference of an adjacent stronger anomaly. The probability that the anomaly corresponds to a target is therefore lowered to a point where only one in two of such drill holes will hit a target. For example, if a target is small but of cylindrical shape, a drill hole collared too far away may completely miss the anomaly if the cylinder has a lateral rake. Any target having a 0.5 probability should be drilled if the local geology is favourable or if targets are few or far between. Out of the thousands of drill holes that we have recommended up to now, only six have resulted in mining operations. For three out of these six mines, the first drill hole was spotted on a doubtful anomaly where the probability was about 0.5 or, in other words, there was only one chance out of two to explain the anomaly by a bedrock source. And yet, most DDH are drilled on anomalies that have a probability of 0.9.

- A 0.2 probability means that, on the average, only one drill hole in five will intersect a sulfide concentration important enough to explain the anomaly. It is often much better to drill such weak IP anomalies if the geology is favourable than to select diamond drill targets at random, or even to select magnetic anomalies or VLF targets. When comparing targets for example, we believe that the probability is much less than 0.1, that an "average" magnetic anomaly will correspond to sulfides or graphite and, if we consider VLF anomalies in clay areas, the probability is lower than 0.05, or hardly better than luck. However, VLF anomalies where the overburden is resistive may be just as reliable as MaxMin or Pulse surveys in outcrop areas, or where the overburden is non conductive.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE IP SURVEY

6.1 Resistivity

The apparent resistivity on this area varies from 30 Ω-meters to 130 700 Ω-meters. As mentioned earlier, the resistivity maps usually reflect variations in the conductivity and thickness of the overburden. The variation of the resistivity on an IP survey is also often associated with the different types of rocks where the overburden is shallow. On this property, low resistivity areas are characterized by resistivity lower than 2000 Ω-meters whereas the high resistivity areas are reflected by values higher than 8000 Ω-meters and they represent areas of outcrops or near surface bedrock.

The Bench Depth property is mostly a high resistivity one and the few low resistivity areas reflect either lakes or swamps.

6.2 Chargeability

The background chargeability, on map no. 7933, varies from 1.5 to about 5 milliseconds. The highest chargeability areas are located south of the tie line 26+50N and mostly to the southeast corner of the grid. The area of high chargeability that occupies line 21+00E to line 24+00E, between baseline 22+50N and tie line 26+50N roughly corresponds to a magnetic high. The best IP anomalies occur in those high chargeability areas.

6.3 Normalized chargeability

The background NC values vary from 0.2 to 0.5 mhosec. Generally, with such low reference levels, even small amounts of sulfides give a clear anomaly. The individual anomalies are described in the table below.

6.4 Description of IP anomalies

Several IP axes have been identified but most of them are weak and very doubtful anomalies. Only four anomalies can be considered as good IP responses. Twenty-one IP anomalies are numbered IP-1 to IP-21 and described in this survey. Most of the anomalies have a roughly E-W trend and they mostly reflect either a weak increase of chargeability associated to a resistivity increase or a weak increase of IP in high resistivity area. This is often the characteristic case of sulfides in quartz veins. The annexed table summarizes the main characteristics of the anomalies of this survey.

7. DISCUSSION OF THE IP RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey area is characterized by magnetic contrasts and by numerous weak to very poor IP anomalies. Only four anomalies range from weak to high IP values. For the interpretation, Géosig Inc. used the map of the total magnetic field as a guide to help for the correlation from line to line of the IP anomalies but an alternative correlation is possible. Interpretation should eventually be modified and improved with available geological information.

In the priority given in the description table, only the geophysical characteristics are considered. Determination of drilling targets priorities requires that all available geological and geochemical information must be considered.

Generally, the intensity of anomalies is weak and they are associated to highly resistive formations. Therefore, stripping and trenching are recommended on resistive areas where the bedrock is outcropping or near the surface. Drilling is recommended over IP anomalies showing a good geological or/and geochemical association.

8. CONCLUSION

This geophysical campaign gave interesting information about this Property.

The Magnetometer-gradiometer survey gives a good image of the geology and helps to discriminate numerous magnetic horizons. They generally have a predominant east-west trend.

The IP survey led to detection and description of several anomalies, but most of them are weak. Only 4 anomalies seem to be promising. Although not all IP anomalies will lead to economic discoveries, the results obtained in this area make this method one of the best with regard to the quality of targets versus prospecting costs. Stripping and trenches are recommended as they could explain most of the anomalies. Drilling is recommended on strong IP anomalies that could not be explained by stripping and on all IP anomalies showing coinciding geochemical anomaly or/and favourable geology.

LIST OF MAPS

Scale: 1: 2 500

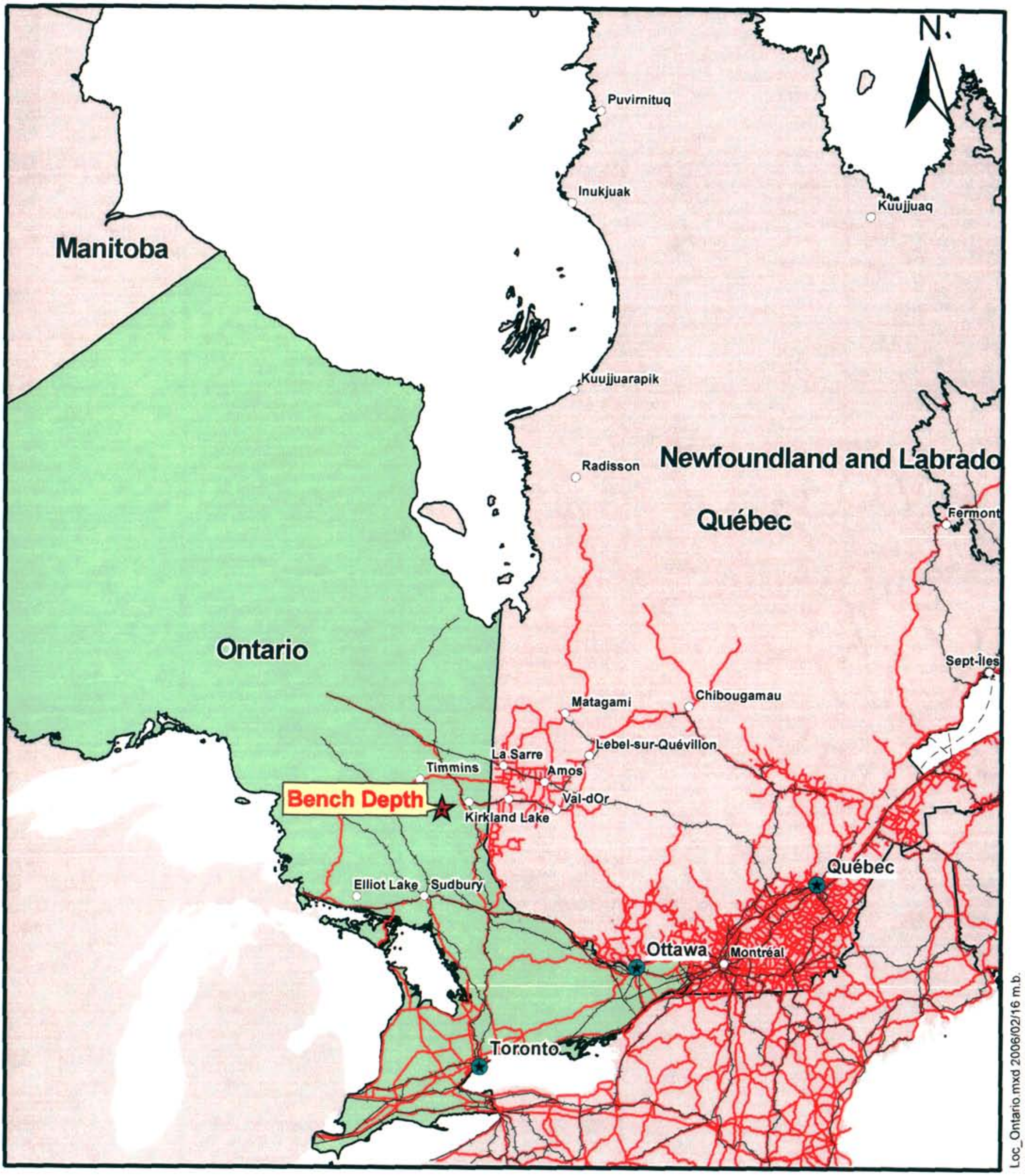
Map #	Title
7928	Magnetometer-gradiometer survey - Profiles and Posting
7929	Magnetometer survey - Total Field Contours
7930	Gradiometer survey – Mesured Vertical Gradient Contours
7931	Induced Polarization Survey - Profiles and Posting
7932	Induced Polarization Survey - Resistivity Contours
7933	Induced Polarization Survey - Chargeability Contours
7934	Induced Polarization Survey Normalized Chargeability Contours

Description table of IP anomalies – Bench Depth Prospect

#	From Ln/Stn	To Ln/Stn	Length (m)	Target Ln/Stn	IP (msec) / back	Resis. (Ω-m) / back	NC (mhosec) / back	Proba-bility	Prio-rity	Comments
IP-1	8+00E 24+12N	10+00E 24+37N	200	10+00E 24+37N	12 / 3.5	16k / > 23k	0.8 / 0.2	0.7	2	Moderate increase of IP with regard to the local background. Located in a very resistivity area.
IP-2	12+00E 22+87N	17+00E 23+87N	500	13+00E 23+12N	17 / 1.5	2543 / > 8000	3.1 / 0.2	0.9	1	Strong increase of IP with regard to the local background. Strong only on lines 12E & 13E. Weak on other lines. Located on the contact of a high resistivity horizon. Possible extension to the west. Generally on lower Mag.
IP-3	21+00E 24+62N	29+00E 24+50N	800	27+00E 24+25N	34 / 3.5	11k / > 30k	3.1 / 0.2	0.9	1	Very strong increase of IP with regard to the local background. Strong only on lines 27E & 28E. Weak on other lines. On the contact of a high resistivity horizon. Possible extension to the east. The west half crosses a Mag high horizon.
IP-4	26+00E 22+87N	29+00E 22+87N	300	26+00E 22+87N	15 / 3.5	6453 / > 11k	1.7 / 0.2	0.9	1	Quite strong increase of IP with regard to the local background. Strong only on the described line. Located on the south contact of a high resistivity horizon and on the south boundary of the property. Possible extension to the east. Not totally covered.
IP-5	23+00E 22+87N	23+00E 22+87N	-	23+00E 22+87N	16 / 9	26k / uniform	0.9 / 0.5	0.4	2	Weak increase of IP in a high chargeability and high resistivity area. Intermixed with a nearby anomaly. Located in a strong high Mag horizon. Not totally covered.
IP-6	17+00E 23+37N	18+00E 23+12N	100	18+00E 23+12N	6 / 3.5	17k / < 6000	0.4 / 0.2	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly associated with an increase of resistivity.
IP-7	20+00E 23+25N	21+00E 23+62N	100	21+00E 23+62N	6.1 / 4	2188 / gradient	1.2 / 0.8	0.3	3	Weak IP anomaly on a Mag High contact.
IP-8	21+00E 25+25N	23+00E 25+12.5N	200	23+00E 25+12.5N	8.9 / > 5	3681 / > 7000	1.4 / 0.5	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly in a high chargeability area.
IP-9	22+00E 26+37N	24+00E 25+87N	200	23+00E 26+00N	14 / 5	6832 / complex	1.6 / 0.6	0.3	2	Weak increase of IP associated to a high Mag horizon. In a high chargeability area.
IP-10	26+00E 25+12.5N	28+00E 24+75N	200	28+00E 24+75N	12 / > 5	13k / complex	1.0 / 0.2	0.3	2	Weak IP anomaly in a complex resistivity pattern.
IP-11	27+00E 26+00N	29+00E 26+25N	200	27+00E 26+00N	8.4 / 5	14k / uniform	0.6 / 0.3	0.3	3	Weak IP anomaly on a Mag high and resistivity high contact. Possible extension to the east.

Description table of IP anomalies– Bench Depth Prospect

#	From Ln/Stn	To Ln/Stn	Length (m)	Target Ln/Stn	IP (msec) / back	Resis. (Ω-m) / back	NC (mhosec) / back	Proba-bility	Prio-rity	Comments
IP-12	26+00E 29+00N	27+00E 29+12N	100	26+00E 29+00N	4.4 / < 3	2643 / gradient	0.8 / 0.3	0.3	3	Weak IP anomaly corresponding to a Mag high horizon. Possible extension to the east.
IP-13	21+00E 29+75N	22+00E 29+87N	100	22+00E 29+87N	3.8 / 2.5	7316 / < 4000	0.4 / 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly in a high resistivity area. Corresponds to a high Mag.
IP-14	16+00E 27+50N	17+00E 27+87.5N	100	16+00E 27+50N	3.2 / 2.5	6746 / gradient	0.3 / 0.2	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly.
IP-15	9+00E 28+50N	10+00E 28+37N	100	10+00E 28+37N	5.3 / 1.5	11k / < 2000	0.4 / 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly associated to a resistivity increase.
IP-16	10+00E 28+87N	11+00E 29+62N	100	10+00E 28+87N	3.7 / 1.5	850 / gradient	1.2/ 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly on a high resistivity area contact.
IP-17	8+00E 29+75N	8+00E 29+75N	-	8+00E 29+75N	3.6 / 1.5	1432 / gradient	0.9/ 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly on resistivity gradient.
IP-18	8+00E 31+50N	8+00E 31+50N	-	8+00E 31+50N	14 / 2.5	16k / < 10k	1.0 / 0.3	0.2	3	Quite strong IP increase associated to an increase of resistivity. Not totally covered. Possible extension.
IP-19	8+00E 25+37N	9+00W 25+37N	100	8+00E 25+37N	4.9 / < 3	4099 / uniform	0.7 / 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly.
IP-20	0+00E 24+62.5N	2+00E 24+87N	200	1+00E 24+75N	4.4 / < 3	5061 / complex	0.5 / 0.3	0.2	3	Weak IP anomaly in a complex resistivity pattern. Generally on the contact of weak Mag high.
IP-21	27+00E 23+62N	27+00E 23+62N	-	27+00E 23+62N	16 / < 9	37k / uniform	0.8 / 0.3	0.2	3	Moderate increase of IP located in a strong resistivity area. On a Mag high contact.



GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.
Bench Depth Prospect

Located in N.T.S. 42A/02

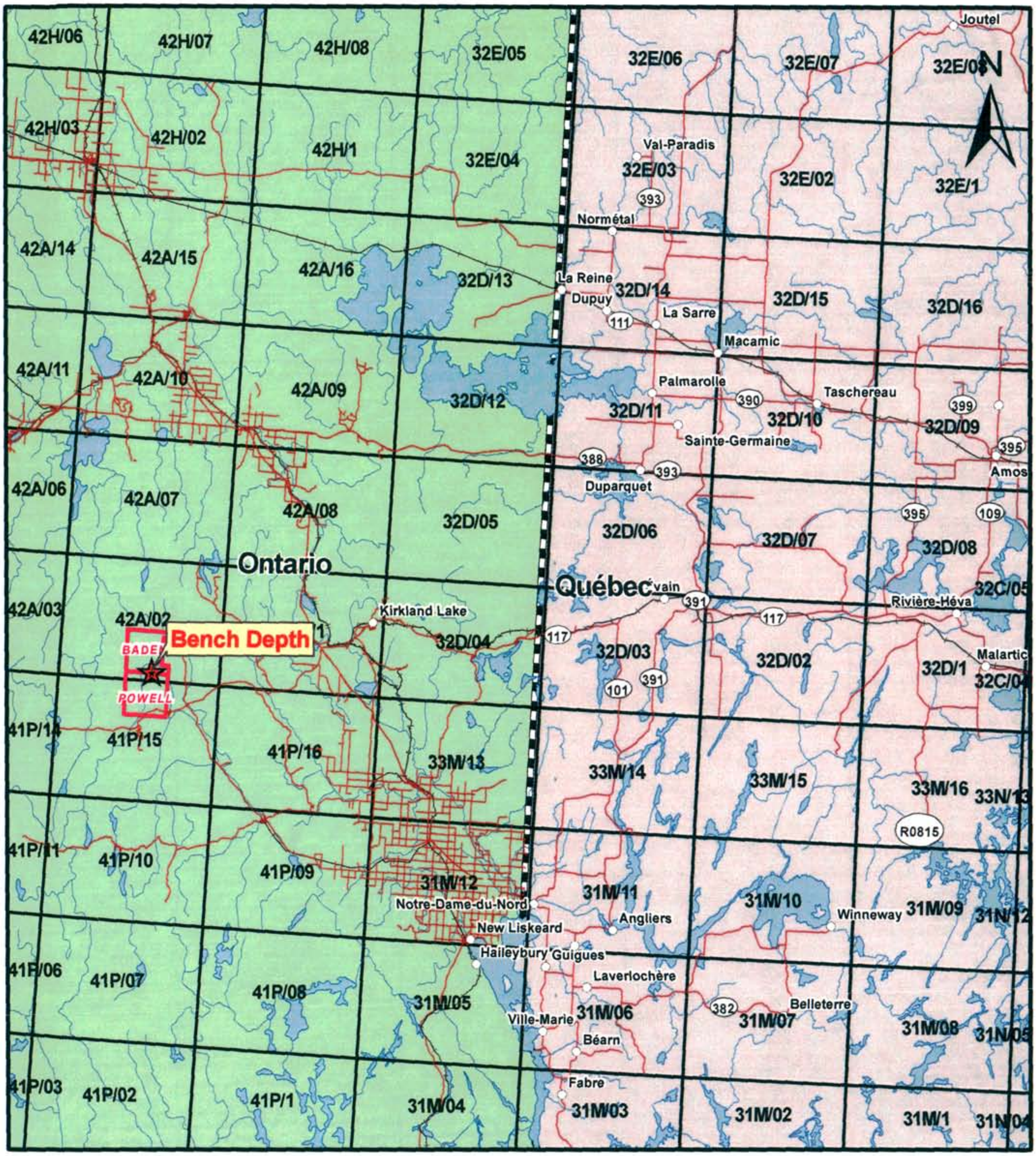
1:10,000,000

0 200

Kilometers

Figure 1

GEOSIG Inc.



GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

Bench Depth Prospect

Baden & Powell Townships, Ontario

Located in N.T.S. 42A/02

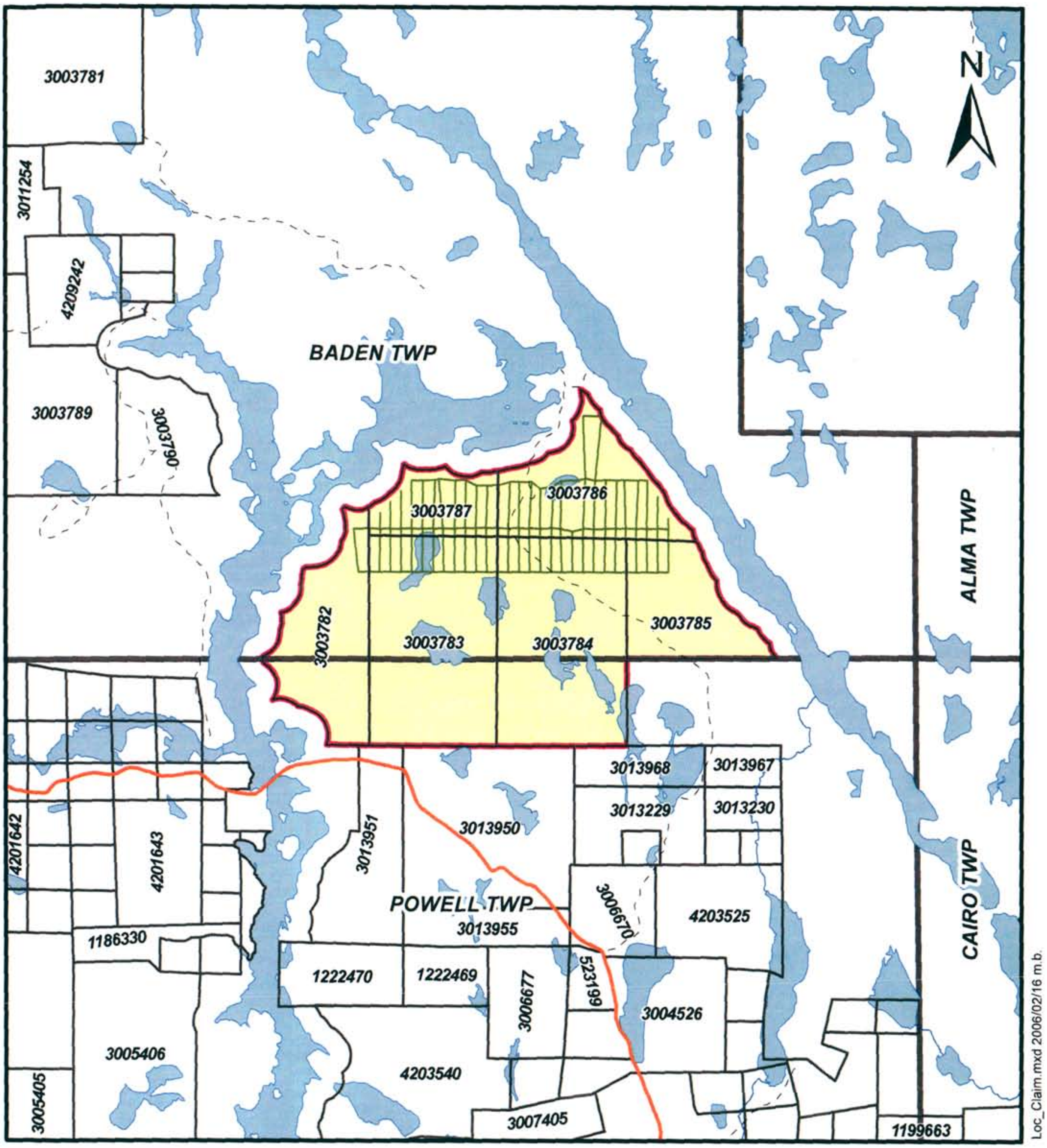
1:1,250,000

0 25

Kilometers

Figure 2

GEOSIG Inc.



GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

Bench Depth Prospect

Baden & Powel Township, Ontario

Located in N.T.S. 42A/02

1:50,000

0 1,000

Meters

Figure 3

GEOSIG Inc.

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Simon Tshimbalanga, 1064, rue du Domaine, Cap-Rouge, Québec, hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Université Laval at Québec with a degree in Geology (1977) and an Engineer degree in Geology (1979).

2. I have been employed as an exploration Engineer and Geologist on a full time basis since 1977.

3. I am presently employed as a project Geologist with GÉOSIG Inc. of 3700 Chaudière Blvd., Sainte-Foy, Quebec, since 1980.

4. I own no direct, indirect or expect to receive any contingent interests in the subject properties or shares or securities of ***Golden Valley Mines Ltd.***.

5. I am a member of l'Ordre Des Ingénieurs du Québec (OIQ), the Association Professionnelle des Géologues et Géophysiciens du Québec (APGGQ), and of the (AEMQ) Association de l'Exploration Minière du Québec.

6. I have disclosed in this report all relevant material which, to the best of my knowledge, might have a bearing on the viability of the project and the recommendations presented.

Simon Tshimbalanga, Eng.

Géosig Inc.

Dated at Sainte-Foy, Québec, this 17th day of April, 2006

Appendix A

Claim Abstracts and Claim Map

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Friday, April 14th, 2006

ve Mining Claim Abstract

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RDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003782	Status: ACTIVE
e Date:	2006-MAY-04	Recorded:	2004-May-04
ork Required:	$ 4,000	Staked:	
tal Work:	$ 0	Township/Area:	BADEN (G-3207)
tal Reserve:	$ 0	Lot Description:	
esent Work Assignment:	$ 0	Claim Units:	10
im Bank:	$ 0		

m Holders

orded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
DEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

nsaction Listing

e	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
KER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01749
KER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01750

m Reservations

00' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
and and gravel reserved
eat reserved
ther reservations under the Mining Act may apply
icluding land under water

modified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

GEOSIG Inc.

Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

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Friday, April 14th, 2006

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RDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003783	Status: ACTIVE
e Date:	2006-MAY-04	Recorded:	2004-May-04
ork Required:	$ 6,000	Staked:	
tal Work:	$ 0	Township/Area:	BADEN (G-3207)
tal Reserve:	$ 0	Lot Description:	
esent Work Assignment:	$ 0	Claim Units:	15
aim Bank:	$ 0		

im Holders

orded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
LDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

nsaction Listing

e	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
KER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01753
KER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01754

im Reservations

·00' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
;and and gravel reserved
'eat reserved
)ther reservations under the Mining Act may apply
ncluding land under water

modified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

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Ontario

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Ontario

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

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ıtion: Ministry Home > Mines and Mineral Division > Mining Lands > Mining Claims Information

Friday, April 14th, 2006

ve Mining Claim Abstract

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RDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003784	Status: ACTIVE
Date:	2006-MAY-04	Recorded:	2004-May-04
rk Required:	$ 6,000	Staked:	
al Work:	$ 0	Township/Area:	BADEN (G-3207)
al Reserve:	$ 0	Lot Description:	
sent Work Assignment:	$ 0	Claim Units:	15
im Bank:	$ 0		

n Holders

rded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
DEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

ısaction Listing

	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
ER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01753
ER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01754

n Reservations

0' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
ınd and gravel reserved
ıat reserved
her reservations under the Mining Act may apply
cluding land under water
cluding road

nodified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

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Friday, April 14th, 2006

ive Mining Claim Abstract

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ARDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003785	Status: ACTIVE
ie Date:	2006-MAY-04	**Recorded:**	2004-May-04
ork Required:	$ 3,200	**Staked:**	
tal Work:	$ 0	**Township/Area:**	BADEN (G-3207)
tal Reserve:	$ 0	**Lot Description:**	
esent Work Assignment:	$ 0	**Claim Units:**	8
aim Bank:	$ 0		

im Holders

orded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
LDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

insaction Listing

)e	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
KER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01756
KER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01757

im Reservations

400' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
Sand and gravel reserved
Peat reserved
Other reservations under the Mining Act may apply
Including land under water
Excluding road

t modified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

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ation: Ministry Home > Mines and Mineral Division > Mining Lands > Mining Claims Information

Friday, April 14th, 2006

ve Mining Claim Abstract
in Menu | Back |

RDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003786	Status: ACTIVE
e Date:	2006-MAY-04	Recorded:	2004-May-04
ırk Required:	$ 4,000	Staked:	
tal Work:	$ 0	Township/Area:	BADEN (G-3207)
tal Reserve:	$ 0	Lot Description:	
esent Work Assignment:	$ 0	Claim Units:	10
ıim Bank:	$ 0		

im Holders

orded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
LDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

nsaction Listing

e	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
KER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01747
KER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01748

m Reservations

·00' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
ˌand and gravel reserved
'eat reserved
)ther reservations under the Mining Act may apply
ncluding land under water
:xcluding road

modified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

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Friday, April 14th, 2006

ve Mining Claim Abstract

in Menu | Back |

RDER LAKE Mining Division		Claim No: L 3003787	Status: ACTIVE
e Date:	2006-MAY-04	Recorded:	2004-May-04
rk Required:	$ 2,000	Staked:	
tal Work:	$ 0	Township/Area:	BADEN (G-3207)
tal Reserve:	$ 0	Lot Description:	
esent Work Assignment:	$ 0	Claim Units:	5
im Bank:	$ 0		

im Holders

orded Holder(s) Percentage	Client Number
DEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (100.00 %)	401033

nsaction Listing

e	Date	Applied	Description	Performed	Number
KER	2004-May-04		RECORDED BY HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (K19712)		R0480.01747
KER	2004-May-04		HARKIN, GEORGE DANIEL (141824) RECORDS 100.00 % IN THE NAME OF GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD. (401033)		R0480.01748

m Reservations

00' surface rights reservation around all lakes and rivers
and and gravel reserved
eat reserved
ther reservations under the Mining Act may apply
ncluding land under water

modified: d/m/y 25/02/2005

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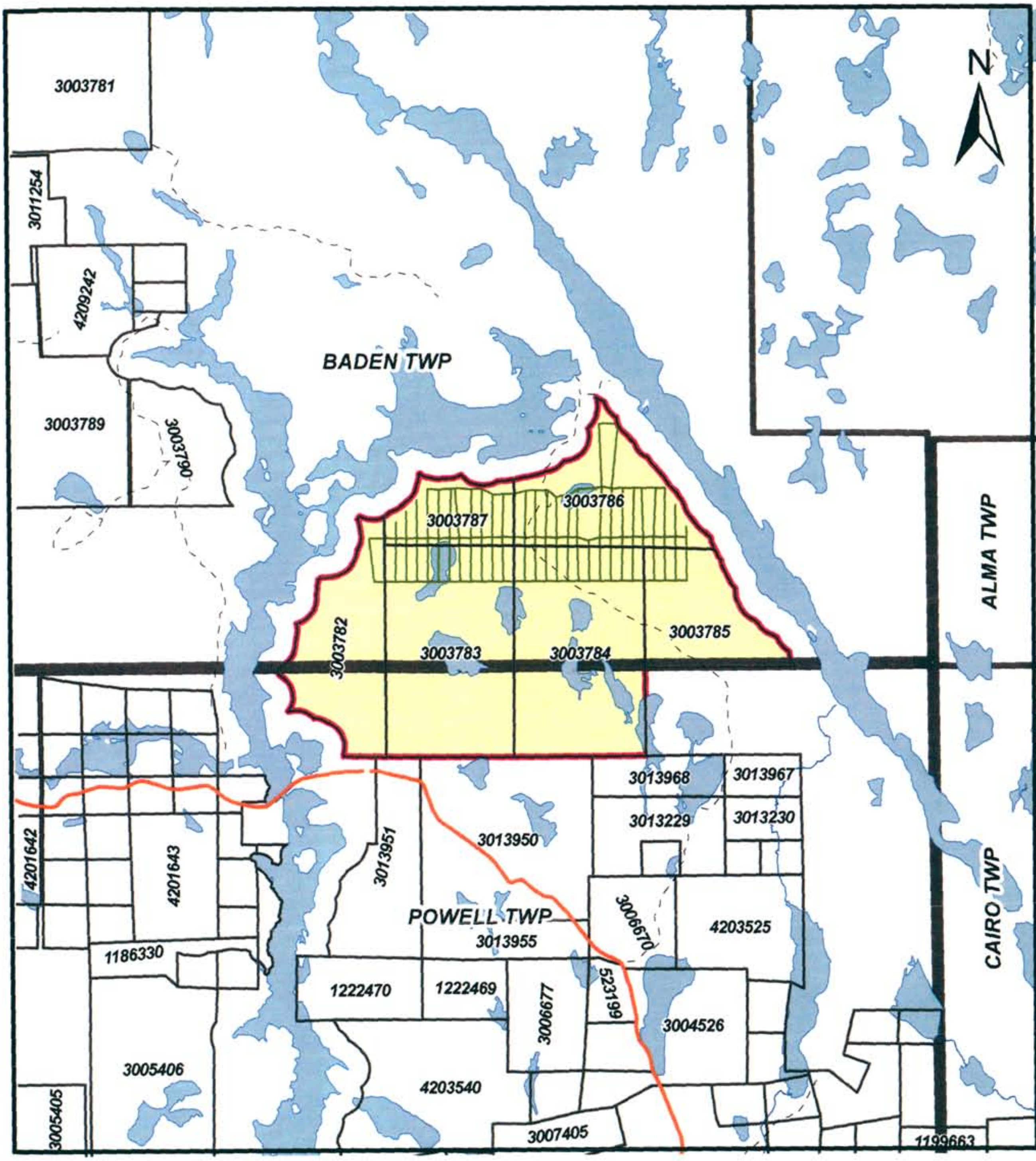

GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

Bench Depth Prospect

Baden & Powel Township, Ontario

Located in N.T.S. 42A/02

1:50,000

0 1,000

Meters

CLAIM MAP

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Appendix B

Equipment Specifications

GSM-19WV
MAGNETOMETER – GRADIOMETER – VLF

BY GEM SYSTEM, TORONTO

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Resolution:	0.01nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000nT.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10, 000nT/m
Operating Interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232C.
Input / Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12V, 200mA peak (during polarization), 30mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12V, 2.6Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	**Input:** 110 VAC, 60Hz. Optional 110 / 220 VAC, 50 / 60Hz. **Output:** dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: - 40°C to +60°C. Battery Voltage: **10.0V minimum to 15V maximum.** Humidity: **up to 90% relative, non condensing.**
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C.
Display:	LCD: 240 X 64 pixels, OR 8 X 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C.
Dimensions:	**Console:** 223 x 69 x 240mm. **Sensor Staff:** 4 x 450mm sections. **Sensor:** 170 x 71mm dia. **Weight:** console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.

VLF

Frequency Range:	15 - 30.0 kHz plus 57.9 kHz (Alaskan station)
Parameters Measured:	Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 relative components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field / gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0° - 90° (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	140 x 150 x 90 mm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

ELREC-6 by IRIS (BRGM)
Orléan, France

ELREC 6 (PDF)

MULTI CHANNEL IP/RESISTIVITY RECEIVER

Features

- Six simultaneous dipoles
- Twenty programmable chargeability windows
- High accuracy and sensitivity

General

ELREC 6 is a six dipole Time Domain Induced Polarization/Resistivity Receiver designed for high productivity surveys in mineral and groundwater exploration

ELREC 6 has been designed for being both a user friendly and very sensitive IP/Resistivity receiver.

ELREC 6 is available in two models: the first option includes twenty programmable windows in Time Domain mode, the second provides both ten programmable windows in Time Domain mode as well as the Frequency Domain mode.

Six dipoles

The six channels of the receiver permit to measure six dipoles simultaneously, which provides a high efficiency in the field.

Twenty programmable windows

Beside the classical preset logarithmic and arithmetic modes, ELREC 6 also offers up to twenty fully independent programmable windows which the operator can define by himself according to the way he wants to sample the IP decay curve.

Automatic measuring process

A microprocessor fully controls the synchronization, the gain ranging, the stacking, and the display of the results including the apparent resistivity.

Monitoring display

During the acquisition, the chargeabilities of the six dipoles can be displayed simultaneously on the LCD display for a global visualization of the readings ; the standard deviations of these chargeabilities can also be displayed simultaneously for a real time monitoring of the quality of the ongoing readings.

Specifications

- Input Channels: Six
- Signal Waveform: Time Domain (ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF) with pulse duration of 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8 seconds
- IP Chargeability Windows: Up to twenty arithmetic, logarithmic, or fully program- mable
- Apparent Resistivity Computation: Average chargeability and standard deviation.
- Input Impedance: 10 Mohm
- Input Overvoltage Protection: up to 1000 volts
- Input Voltage Range: Each dipole: 10V max sum of voltage of dipoles 2 to 6: 15V max
- Automatic SP Bucking: ± 10V with linear drift correction up to 1 mV/s
- Power Line Rejection: 50 to 60 Hz
- Sampling Rate: 10 ms
- Common Mode Rejection: 100 dB (for RS = 0)
- Grounding Resistance: Measurement from 0.1 to 467 Kohm
- Battery Test: Manual and automatic before each measurement

Tx II 1800W I.P. Transmitter

by Instrumentation GDD, Québec

SPECIFICATIONS

- Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
- Output voltage range: 150 V - 2 000 V
- Power source: 120 V / 60 Hz - Optional: 220 V / 50 Hz
- Operates from a light backpackable standard 120 V generator

This backpackable 1400 W induced polarization (I.P.) transmitter works from a standard 120 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2 000 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 150 V, the highly efficient 1400 W transmitter is able to send a current of up to 10 amperes. By using this I.P. transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality I.P. surveys in all possible field conditions.

Size: 21 x 34 x 39 cm   Weight: approx. 20 kg   Operating temperature: - 40 °C to 65 °C

Electrical characteristics :
Used for time-domain I.P. 2 sec. ON, 2 sec. OFF
Output current range: 0.005 to 10 A
Output voltage range: 150 to 2000 V

Displays :
Output current LCD: read to 0.001 A
Standard LCD heater for very cold weather
Total protection against short circuits even at zero ohms
Indicator lamps

- High voltage ON/OFF
- Output overcurrent
- Generator over or undervoltage
- Overheating
- Logic failure
- Open loop protection

Power source
Any standard motor/generator 120V / 60 Hz

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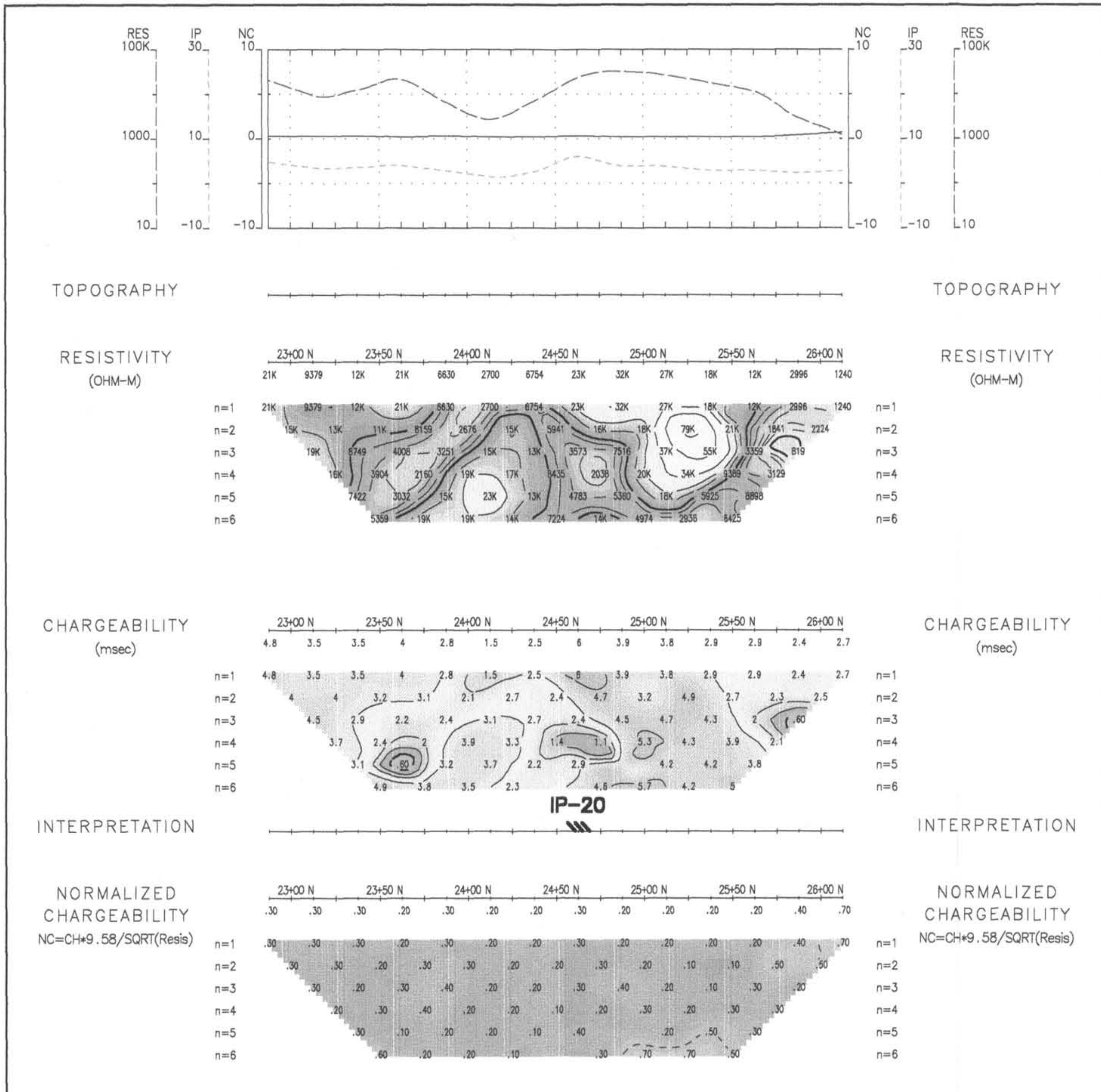

Line 0+00

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 0+00

GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

INDUCED POLARIZATION
Bench Depth Prospect
Baden Township, Ontario
Matachewan area

Date: 06/04/04 NTS: 42A/02
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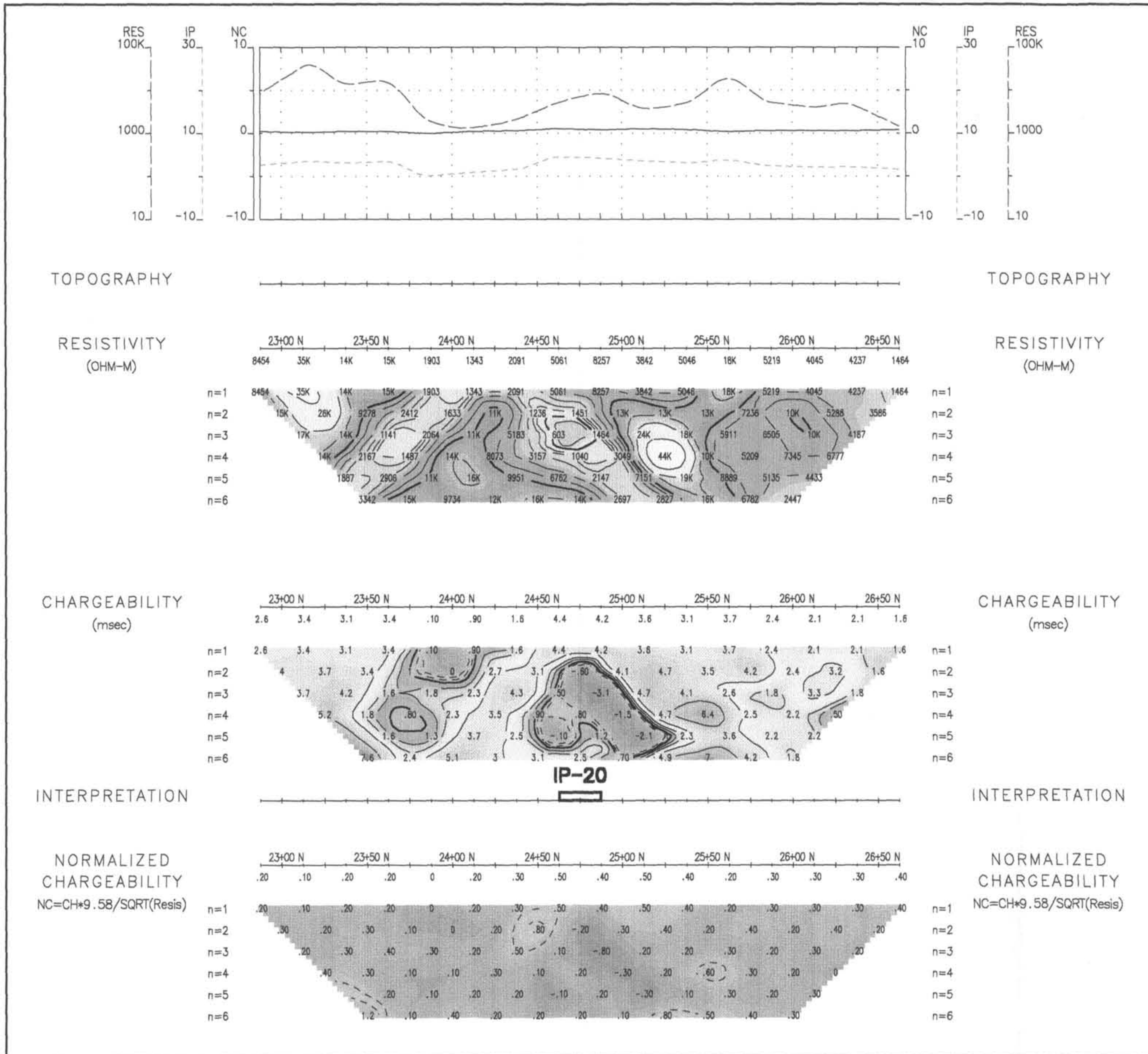
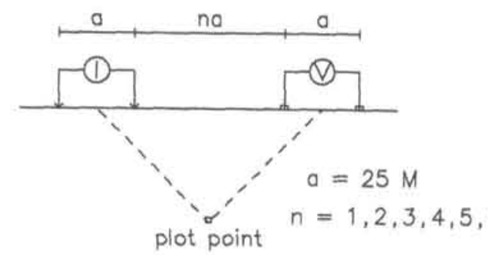


Line 1+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

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SCALE 1:2500

Line 1+00 E

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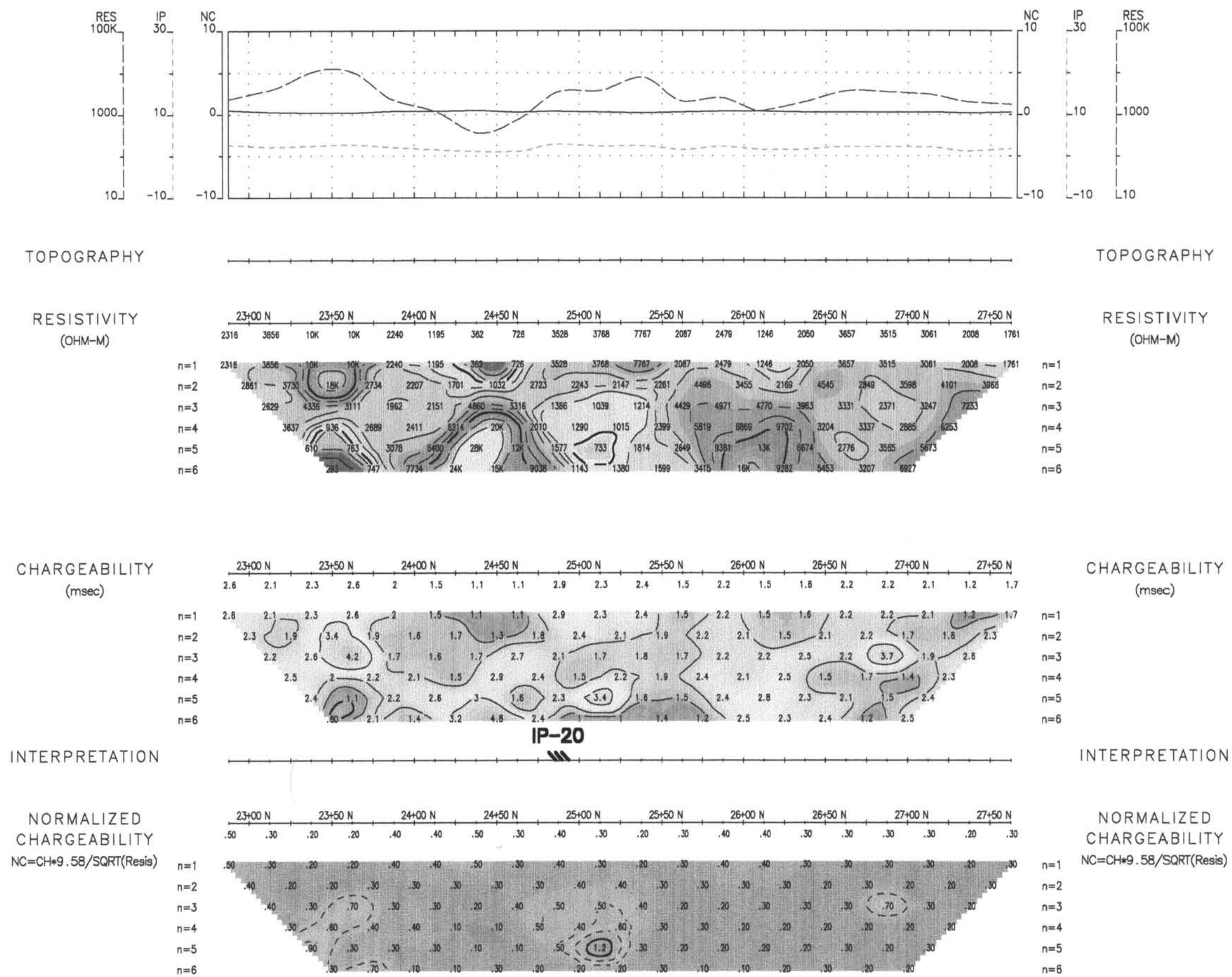

Line 2+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
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SCALE 1:2500

Line 2+00 E

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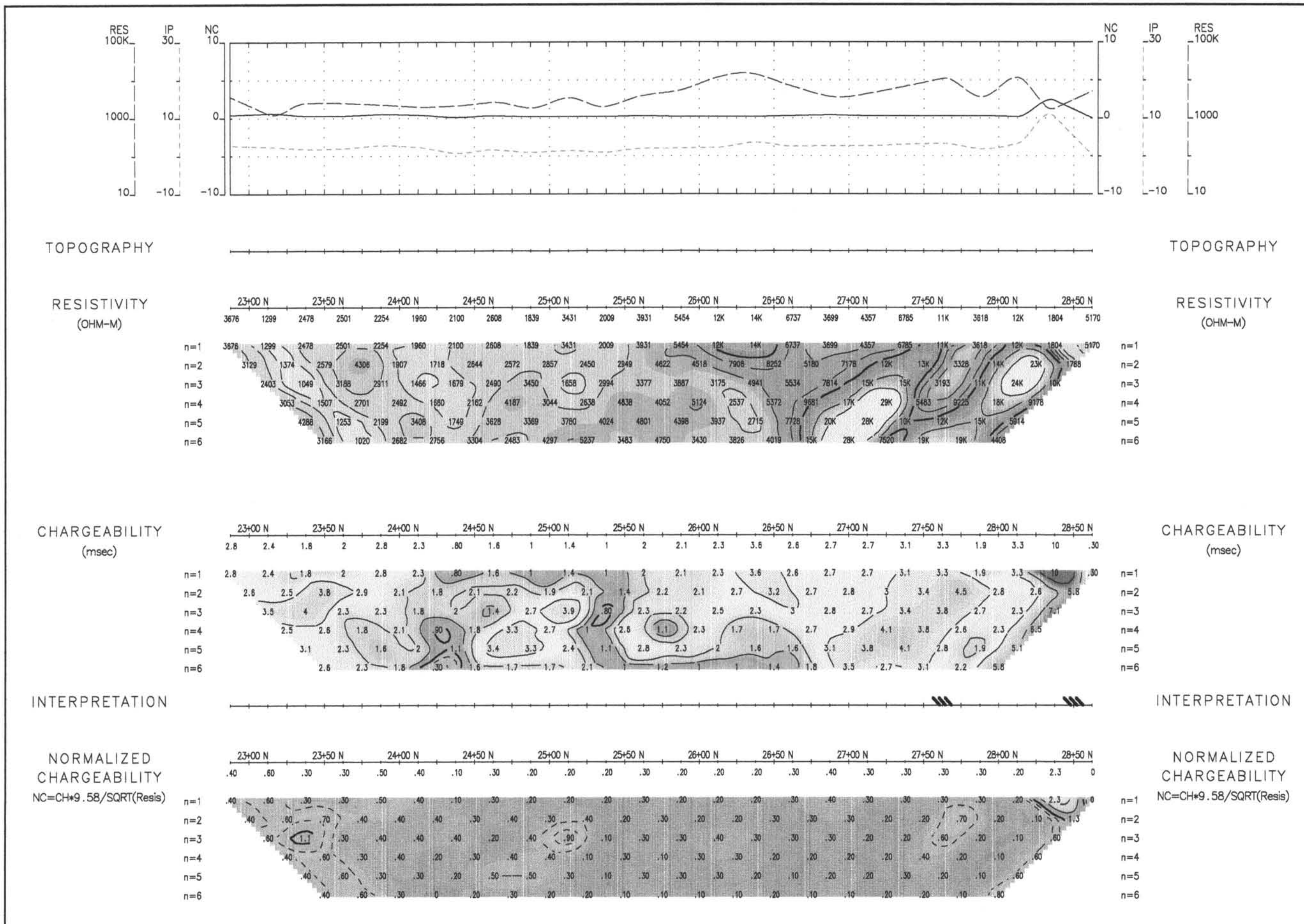

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Line 3+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 3+00 E

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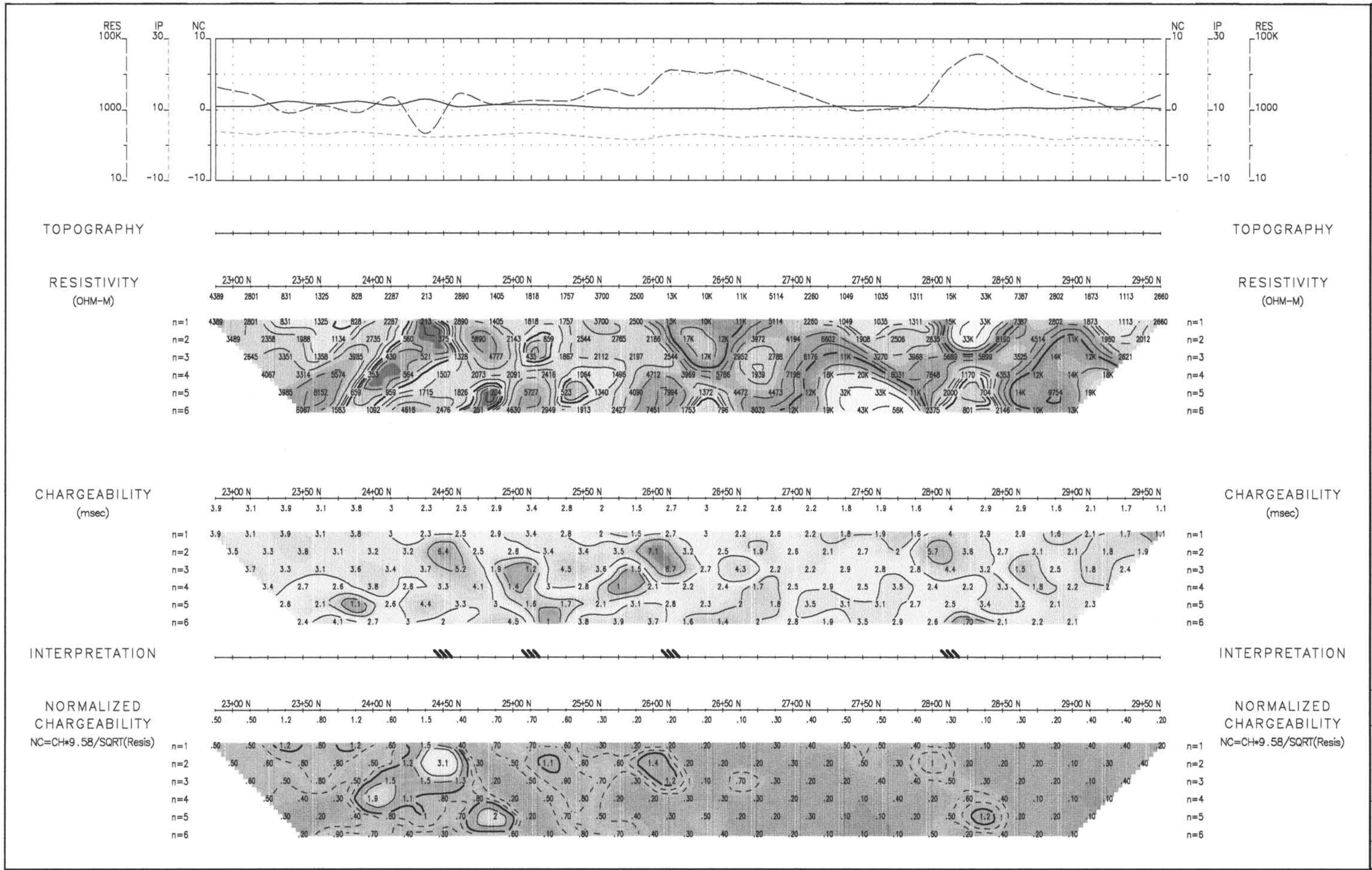

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Line 4+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
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SCALE 1:2500

Line 4+00 E

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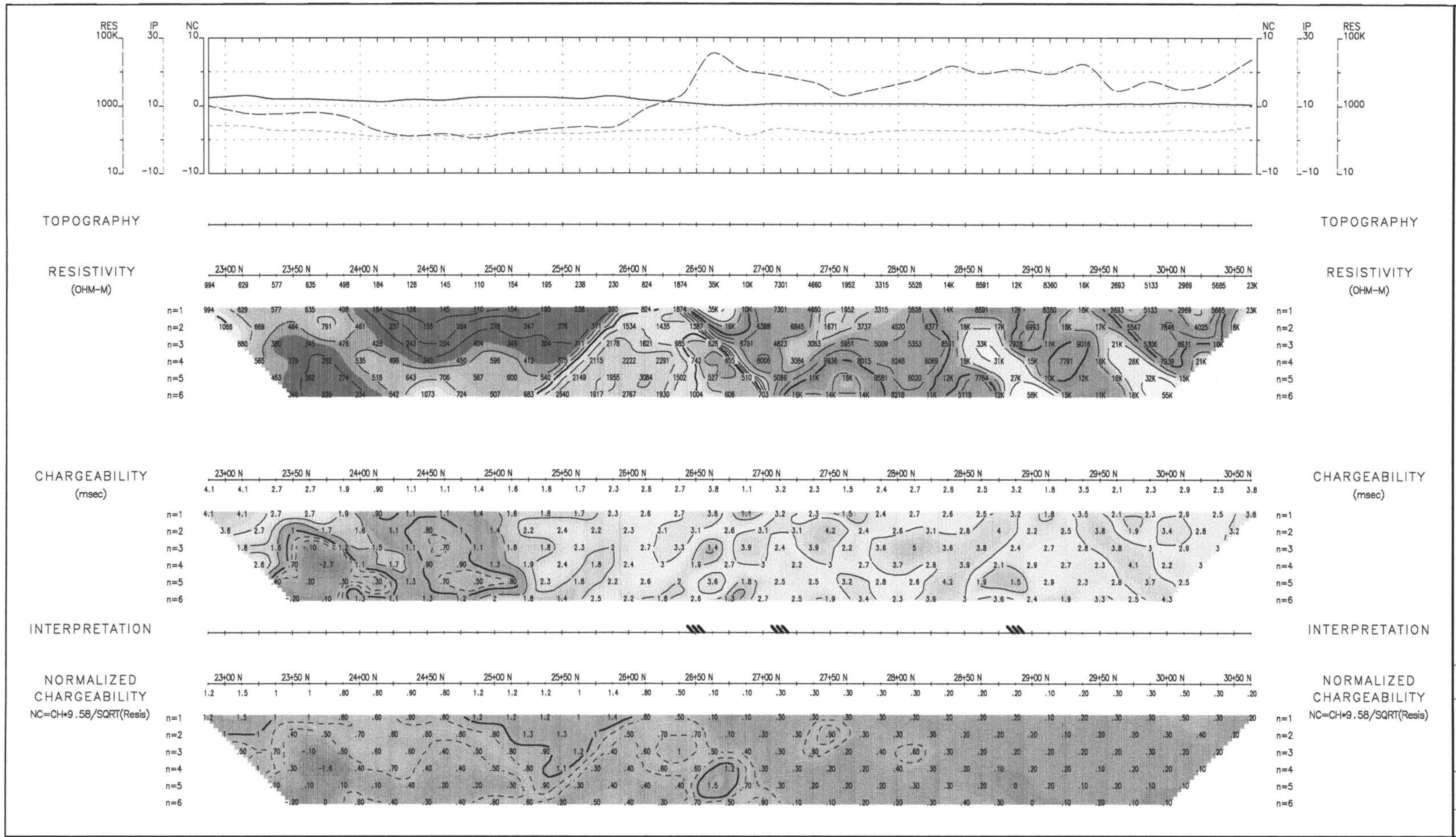
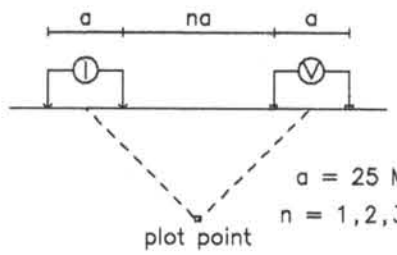


Line 5+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 5+00 E

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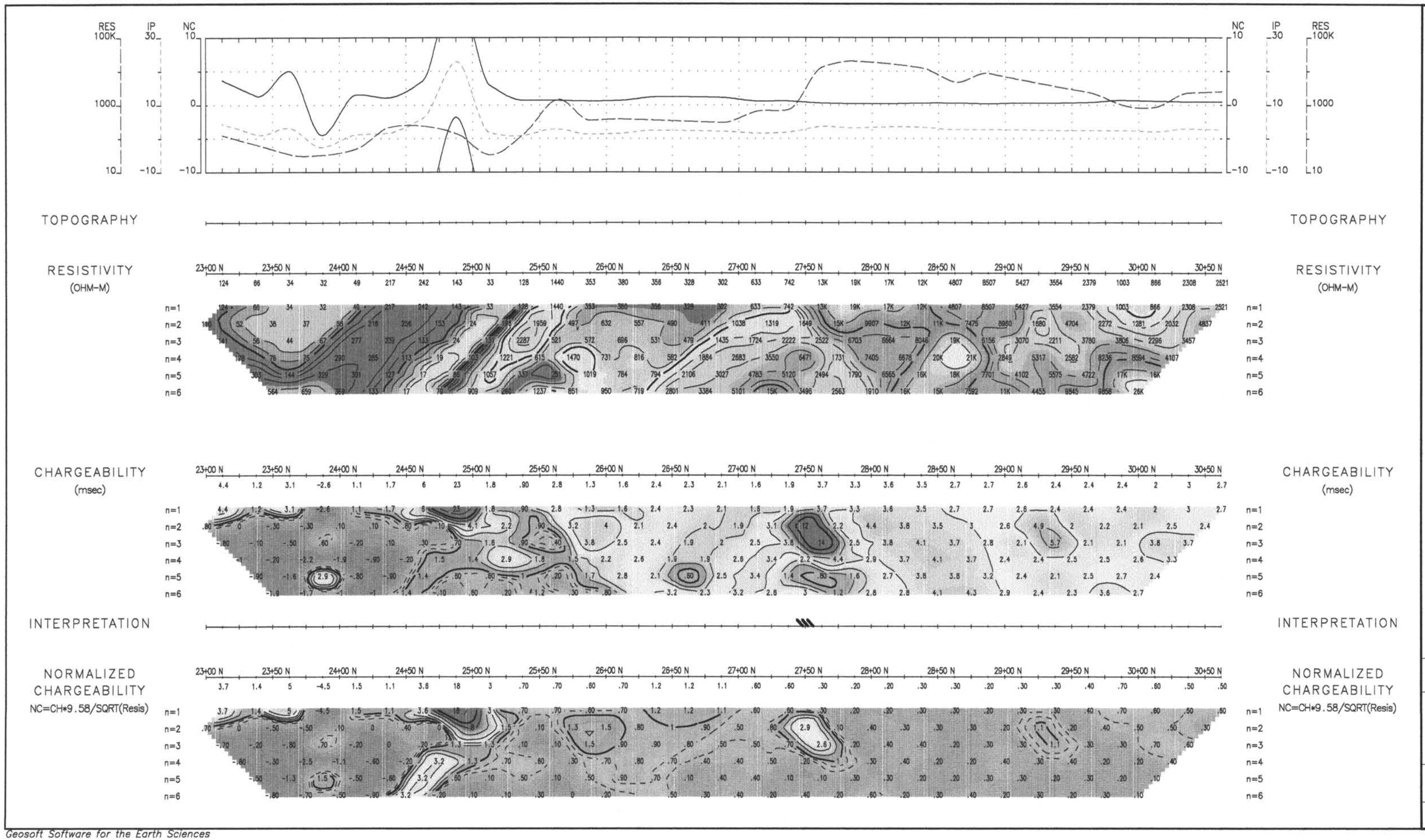

Line 6+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
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SCALE 1:2500

Line 6+00 E

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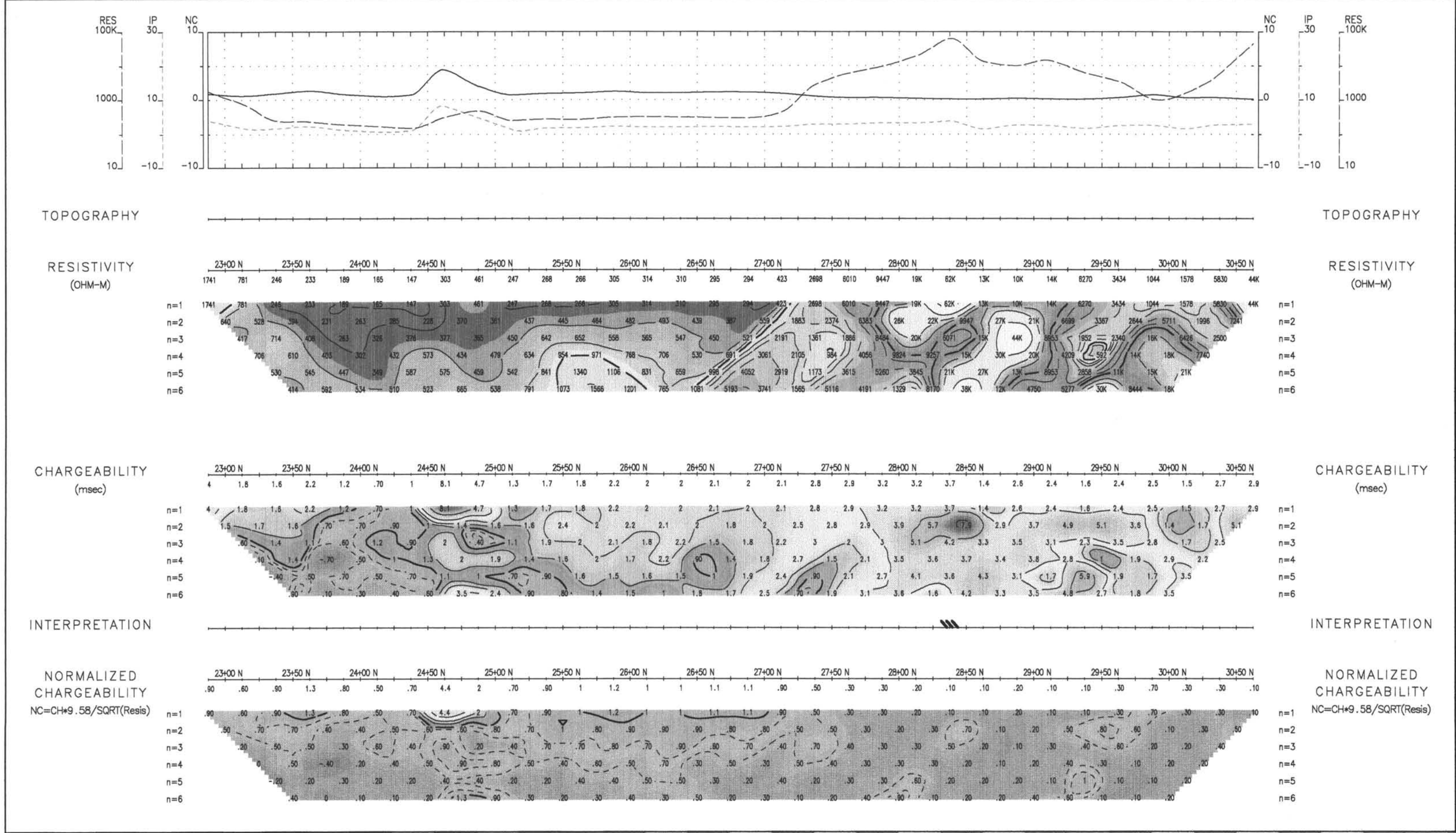

Line 7+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

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SCALE 1:2500

Line 7+00 E

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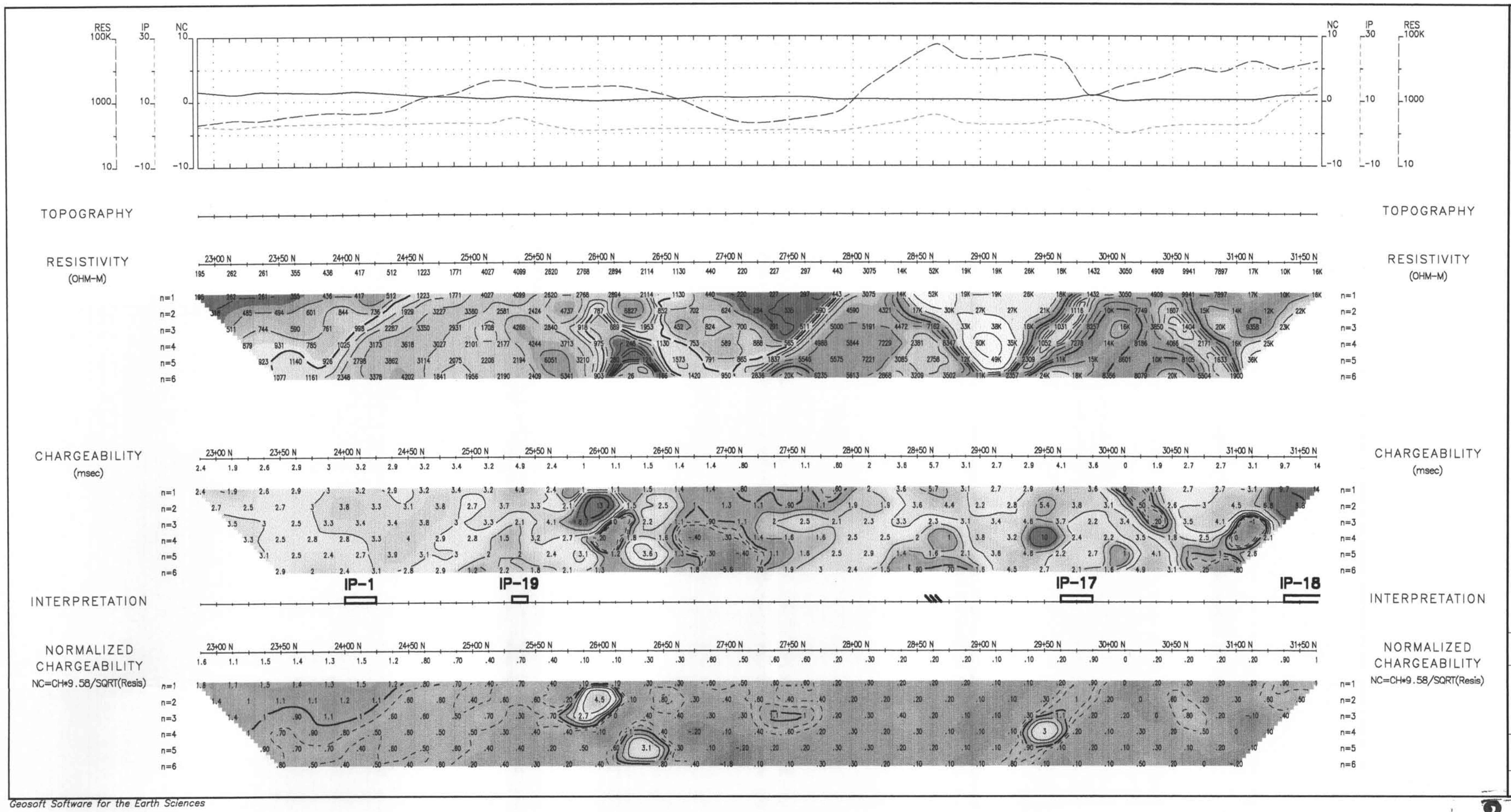

Line 8+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

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SCALE 1:2500

Line 8+00 E

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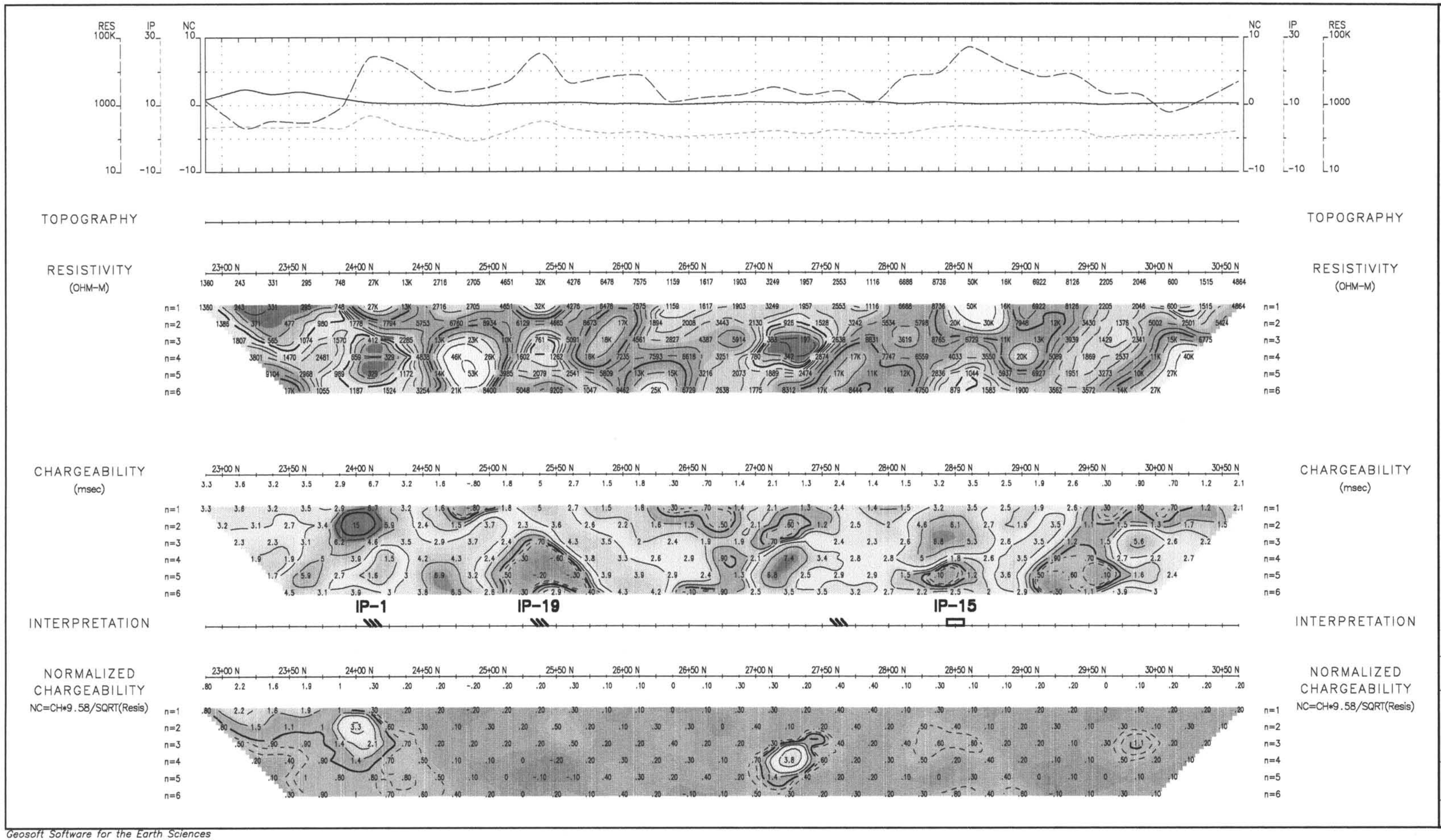

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Line 9+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

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SCALE 1:2500

Line 9+00 E

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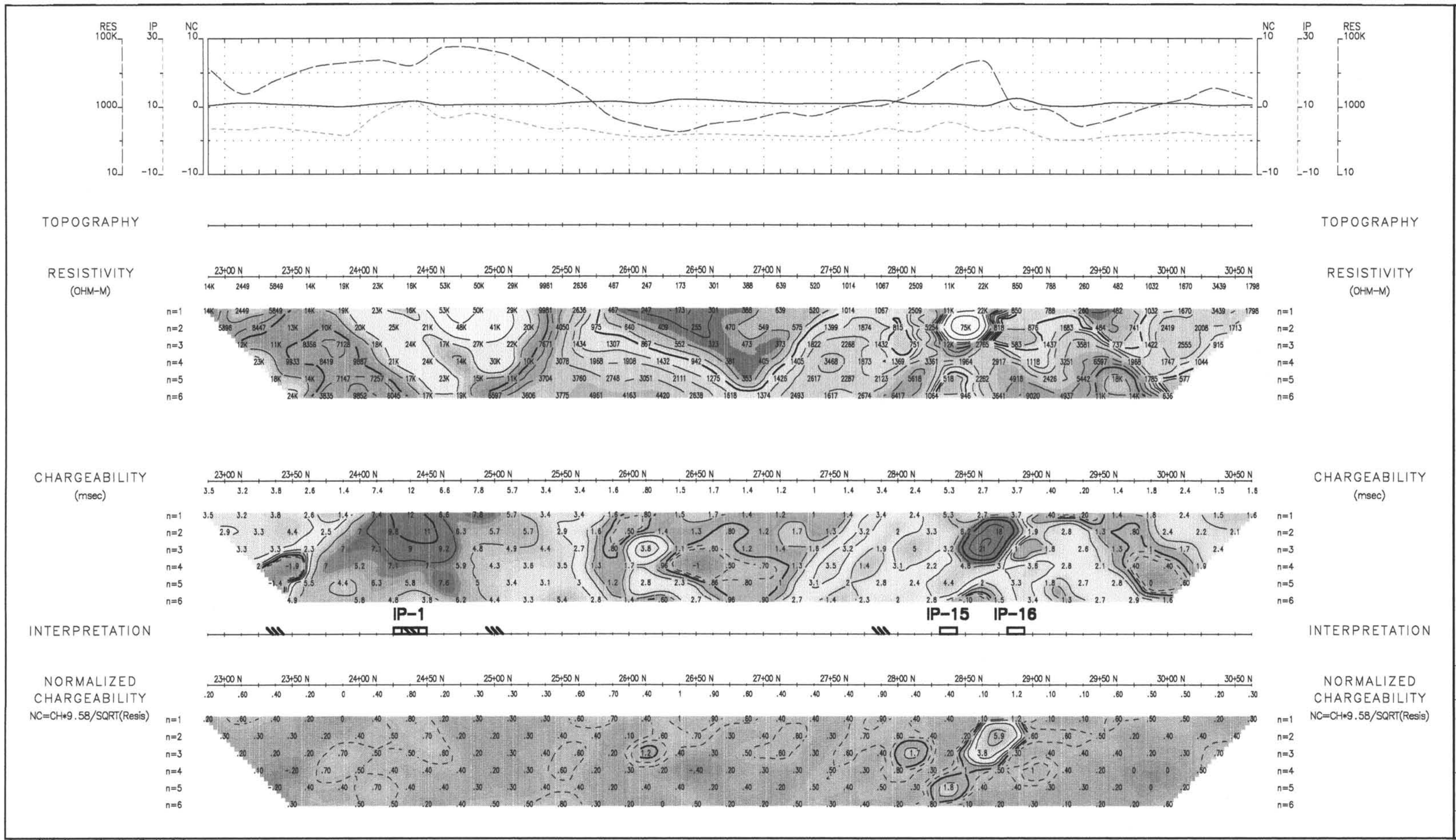
Bench Depth Prospect
Baden Township, Ontario
Matachewan area

Date: 06/04/04 NTS: 42A/02
Interpreted by: Simon Tshimbalanga, eng. project 247.07

GEOSIG INC.

2.32075



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Line 10+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

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SCALE 1:2500

Line 10+00 E

GOLDEN VALLEY MINES LTD.

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Matachewan area

Date: 06/04/04 NTS: 42A/02
Interpreted by: Simon Tshimbalanga, eng. project 247.07

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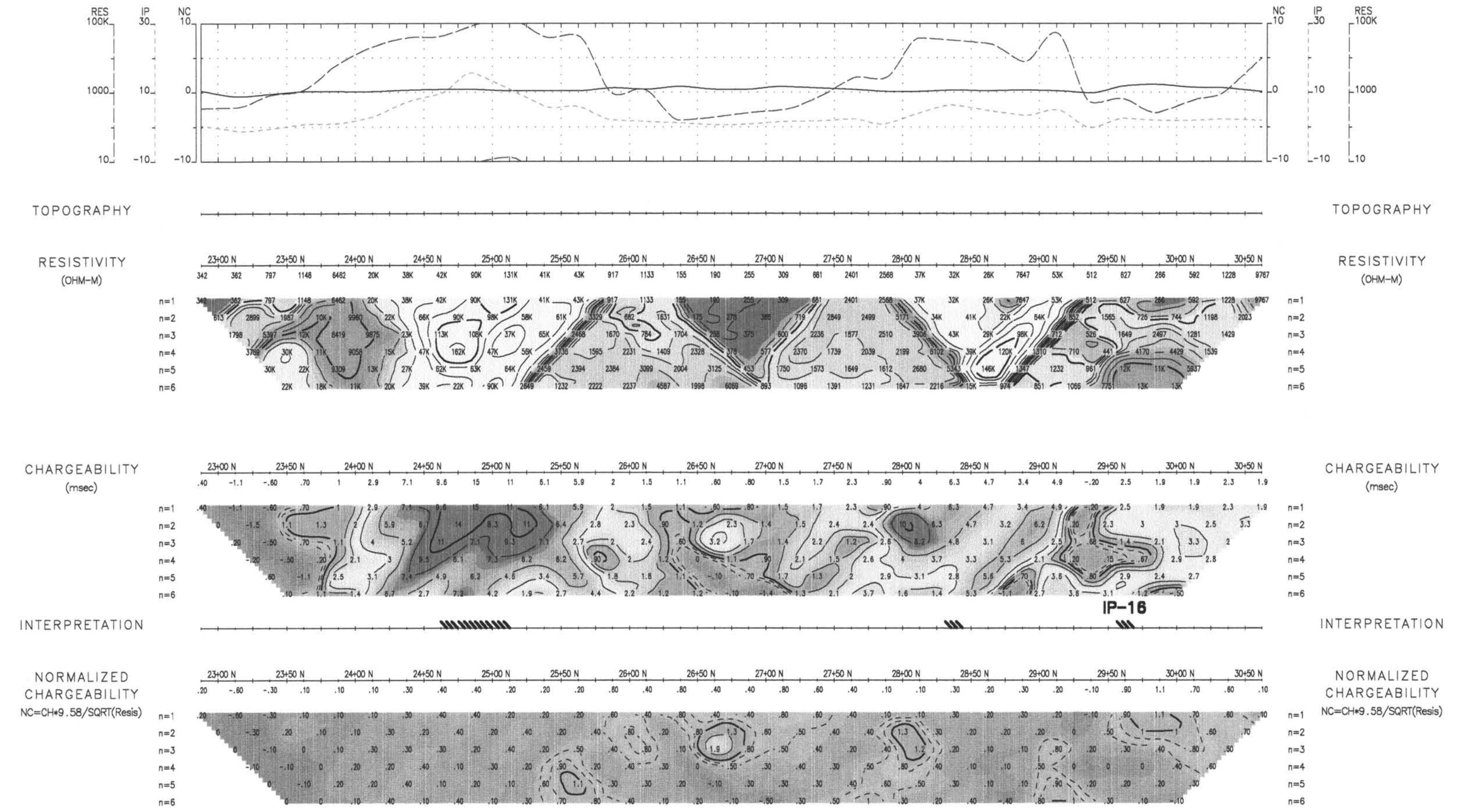
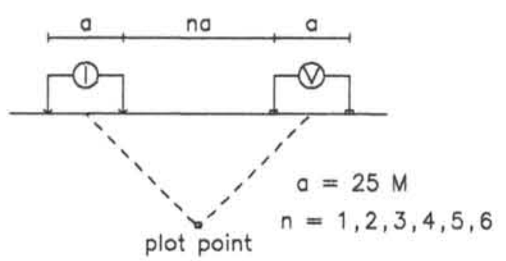


Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

Line 11+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 11+00 E

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Baden Township, Ontario
Matachewan area

Date: 06/04/04 NTS: 42A/02
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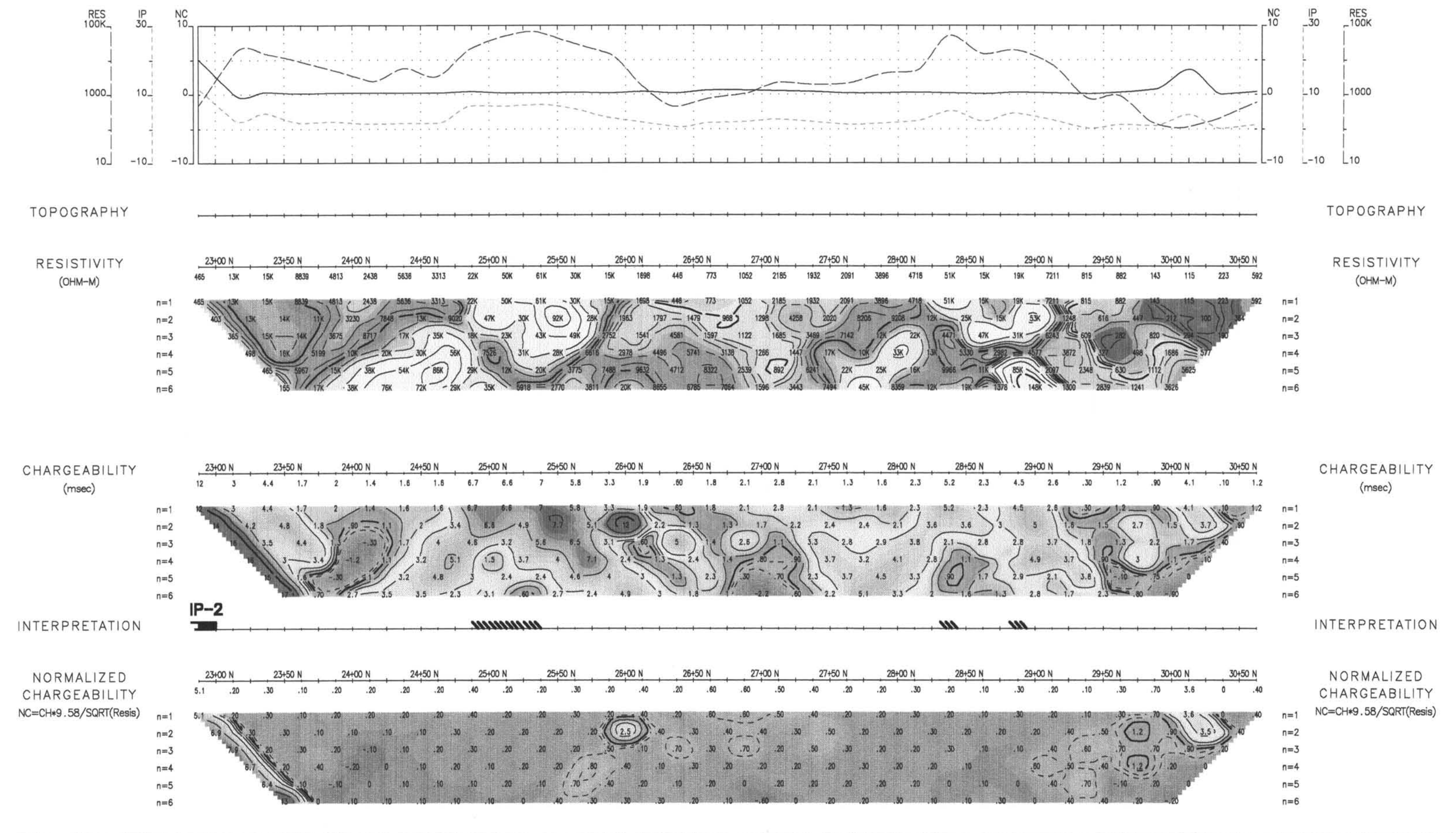

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Line 12+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 12+00 E

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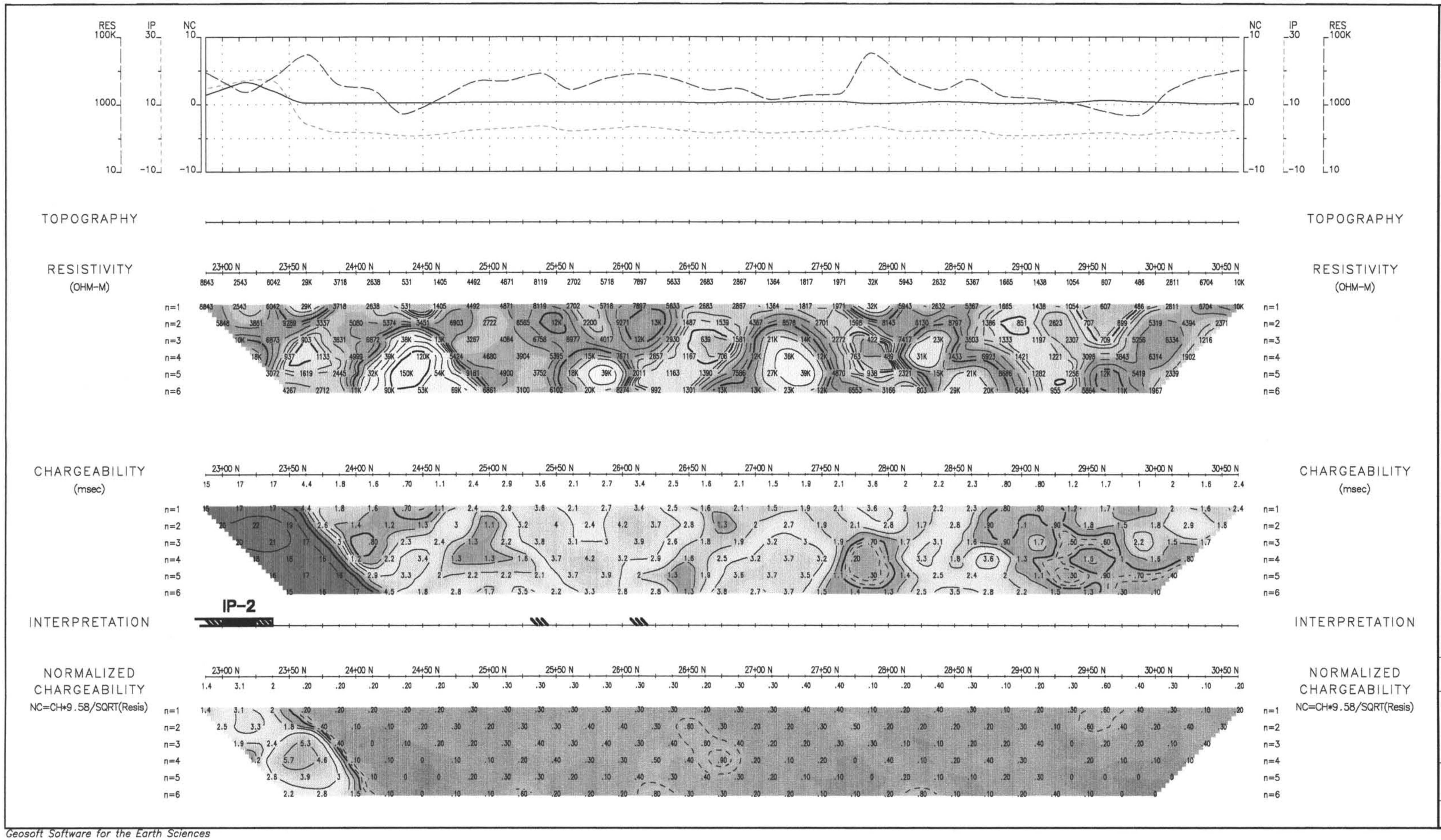

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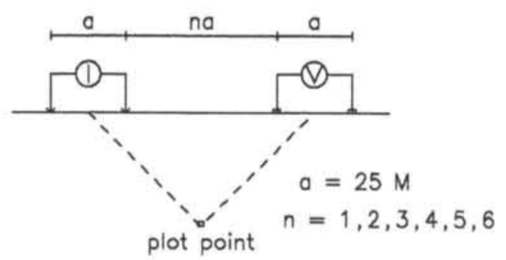
Line 13+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 13+00 E

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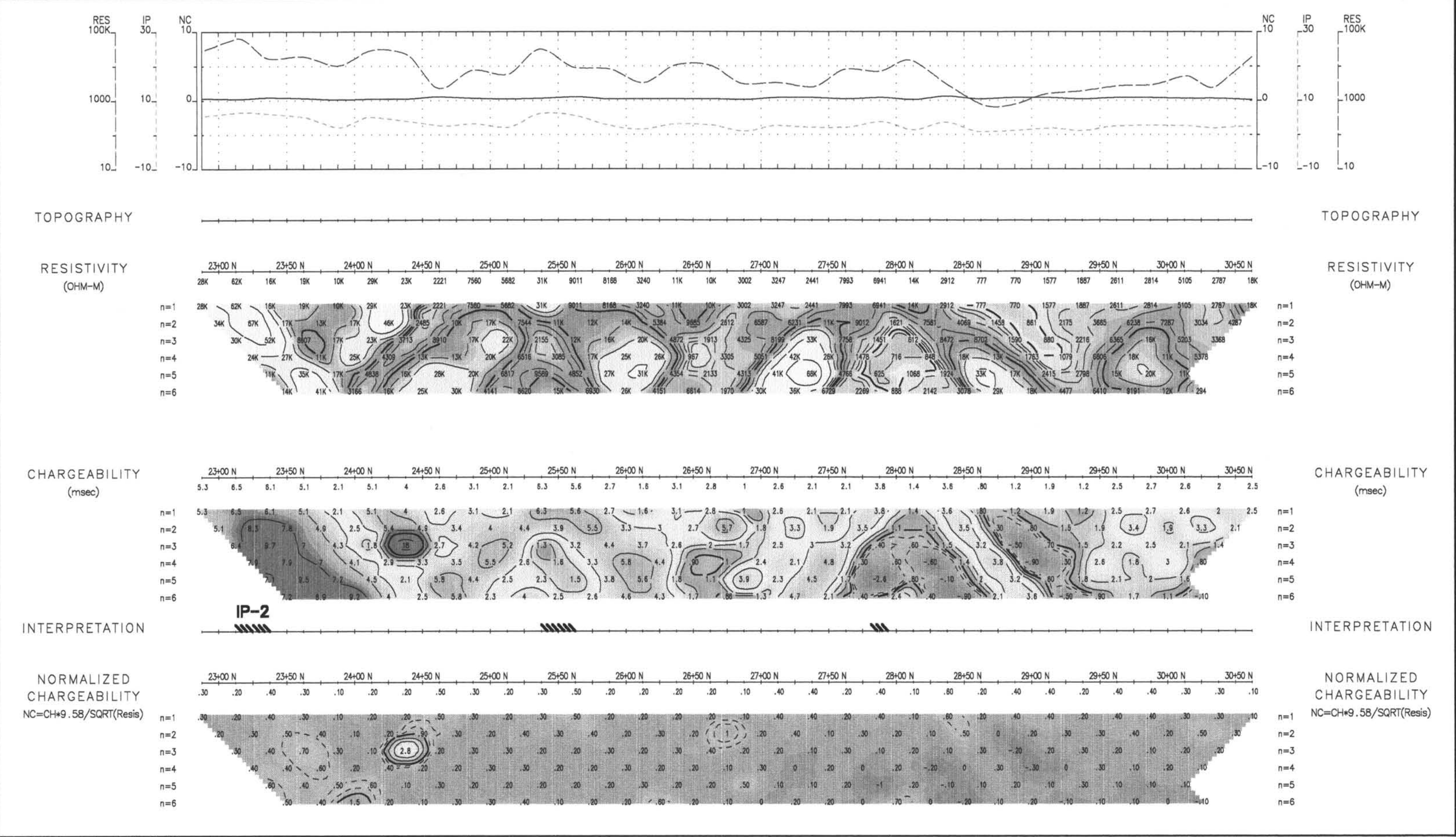

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Line 14+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 14+00 E

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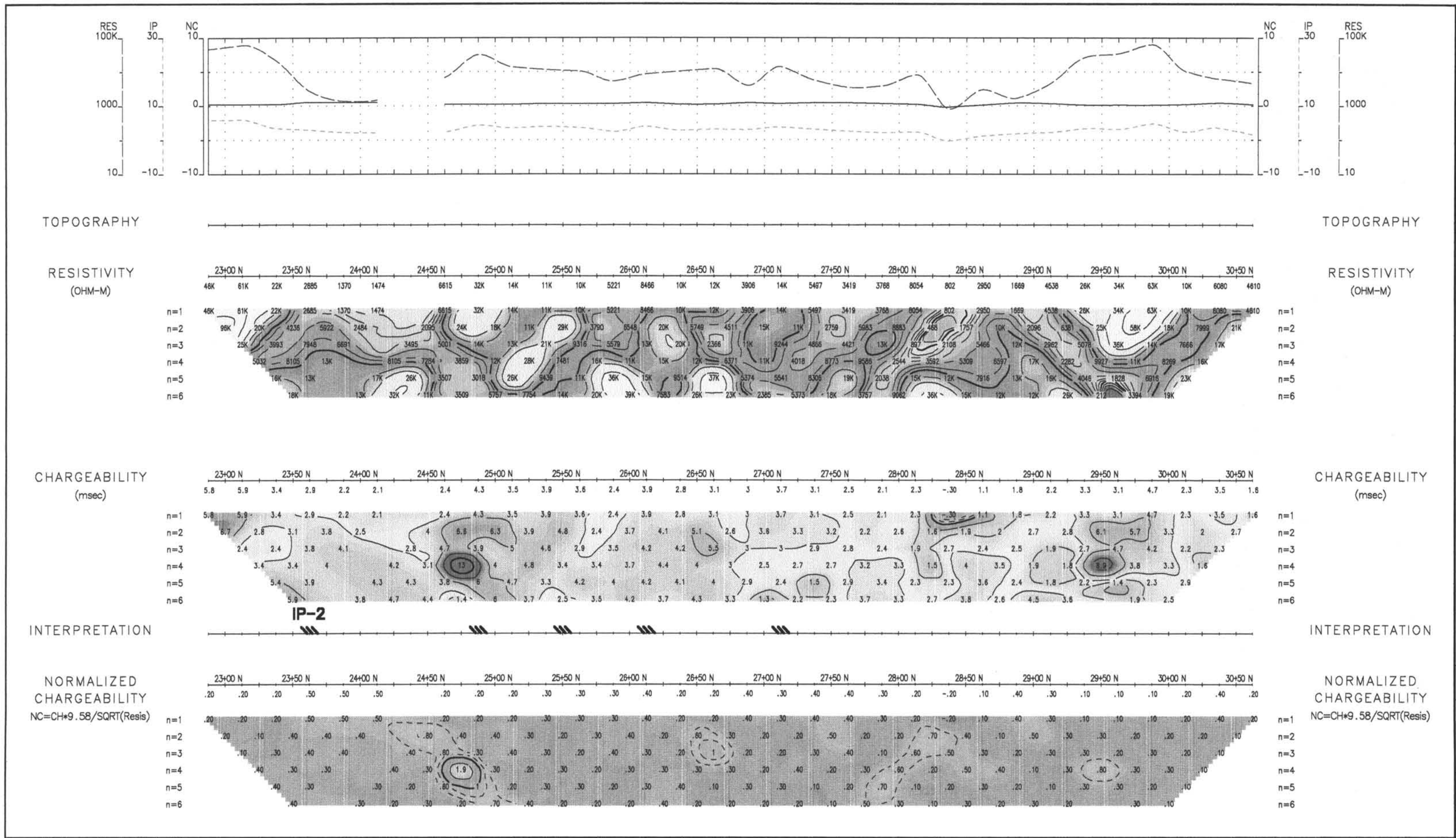

Line 15+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 15+00 E

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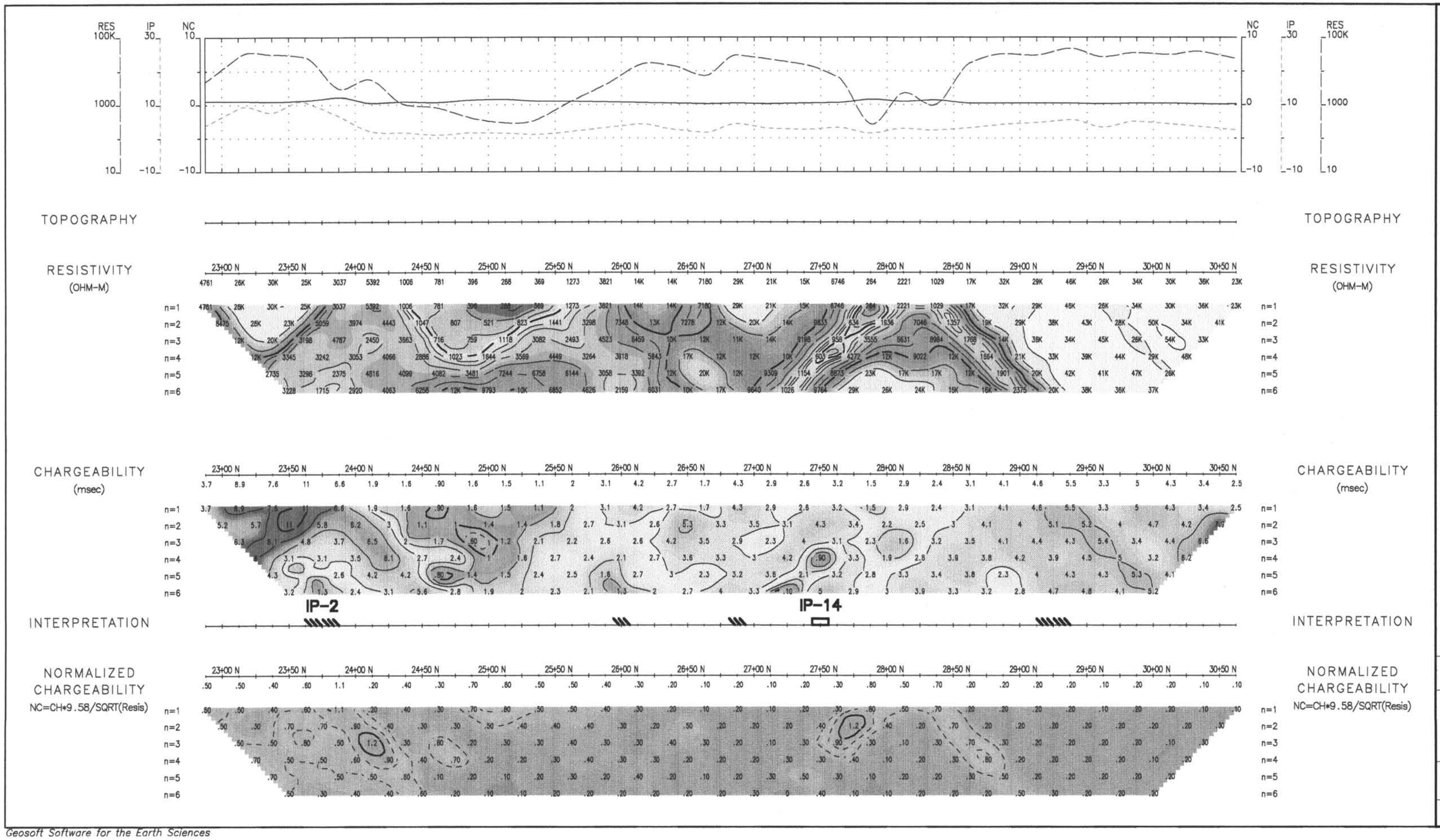

Line 16+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 16+00 E

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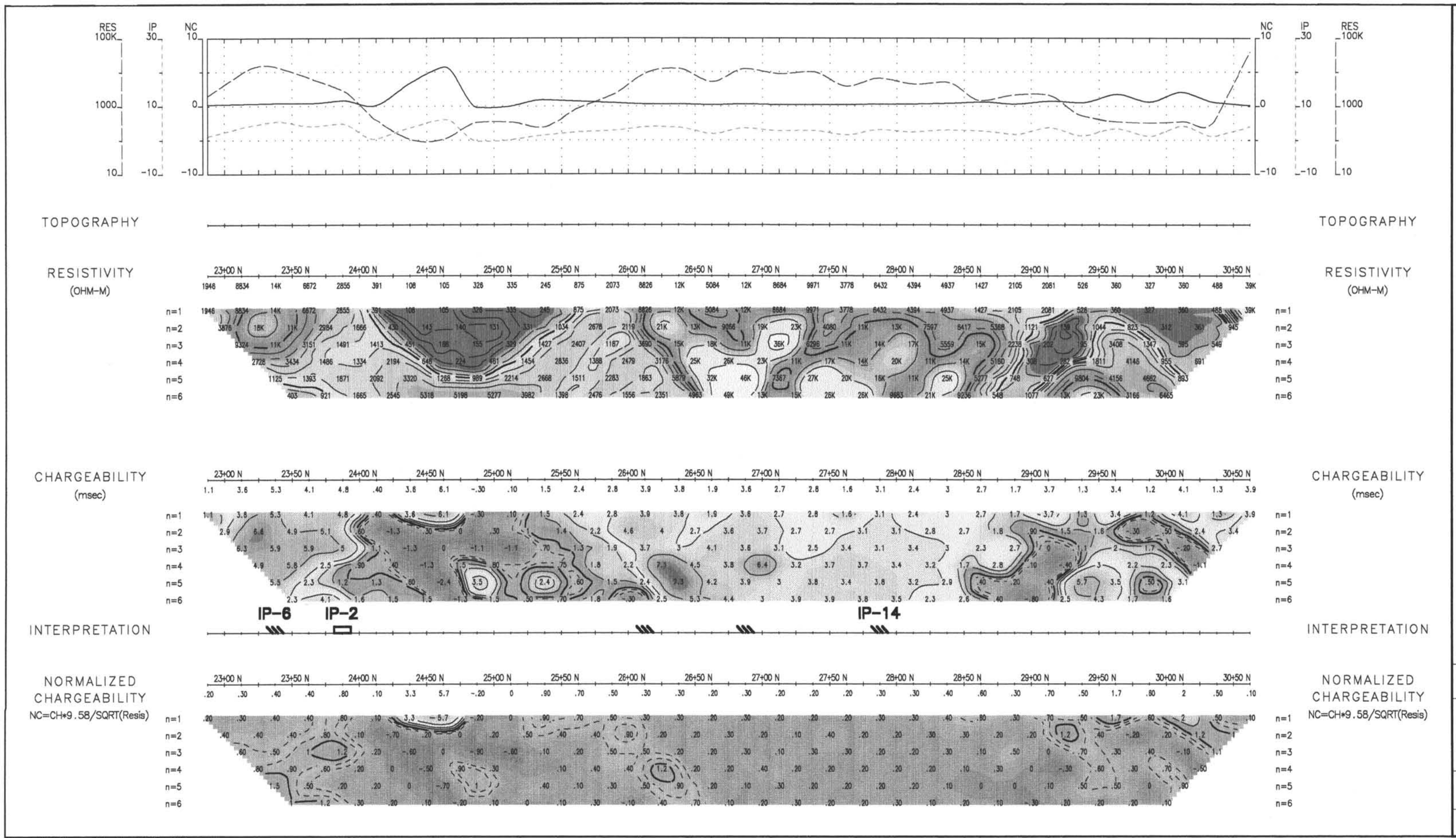

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Line 17+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 17+00 E

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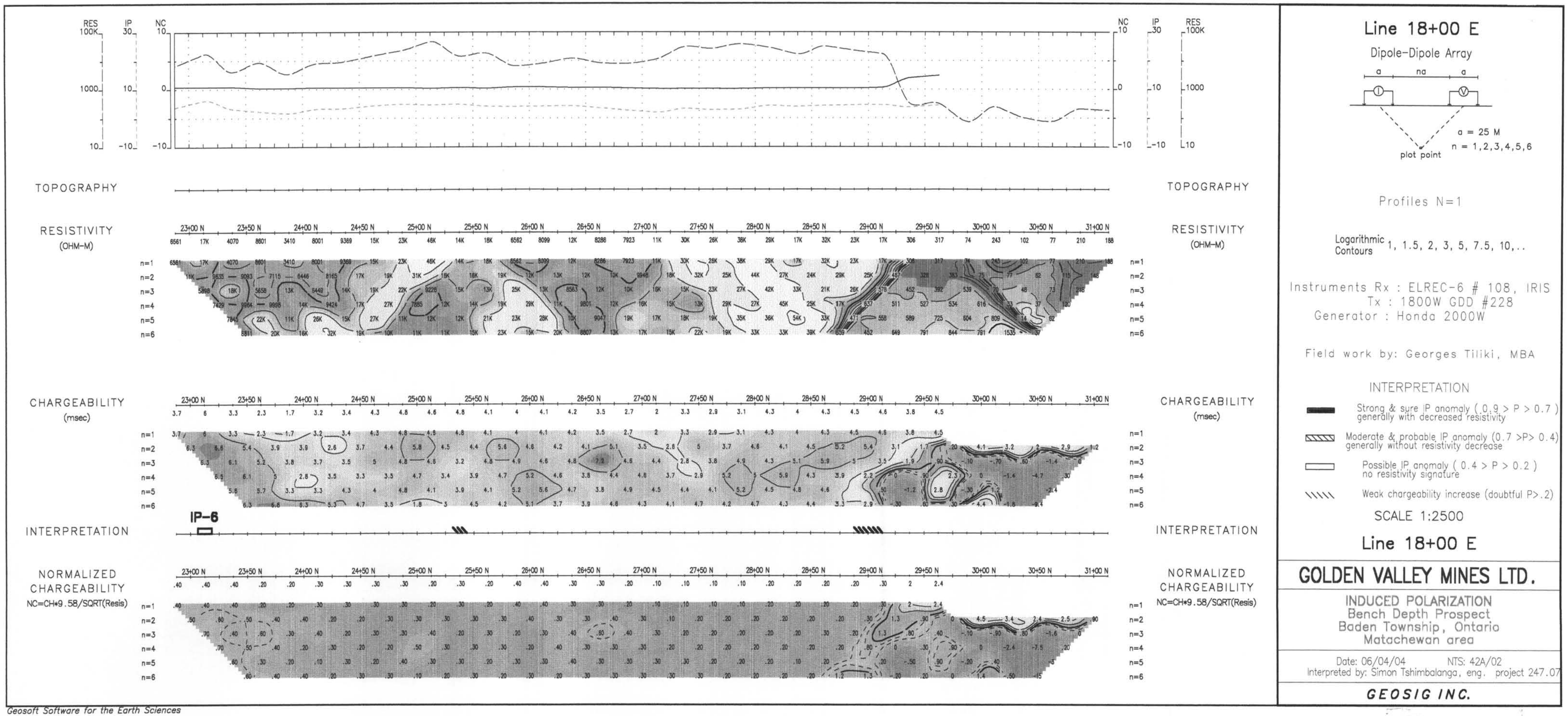

Line 18+00 E
Dipole-Dipole Array
a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point
Profiles N=1
Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10,..
Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W
Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA
INTERPRETATION
Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)
SCALE 1:2500
Line 18+00 E
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NTS: 42A/02
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RES
IP
NC
TOPOGRAPHY
RESISTIVITY
(OHM-M)
CHARGEABILITY
(msec)
INTERPRETATION
IP-6
NORMALIZED CHARGEABILITY
NC=CH*9.58/SQRT(Resis)
23+00 N
23+50 N
24+00 N
24+50 N
25+00 N
25+50 N
26+00 N
26+50 N
27+00 N
27+50 N
28+00 N
28+50 N
29+00 N
29+50 N
30+00 N
30+50 N
31+00 N
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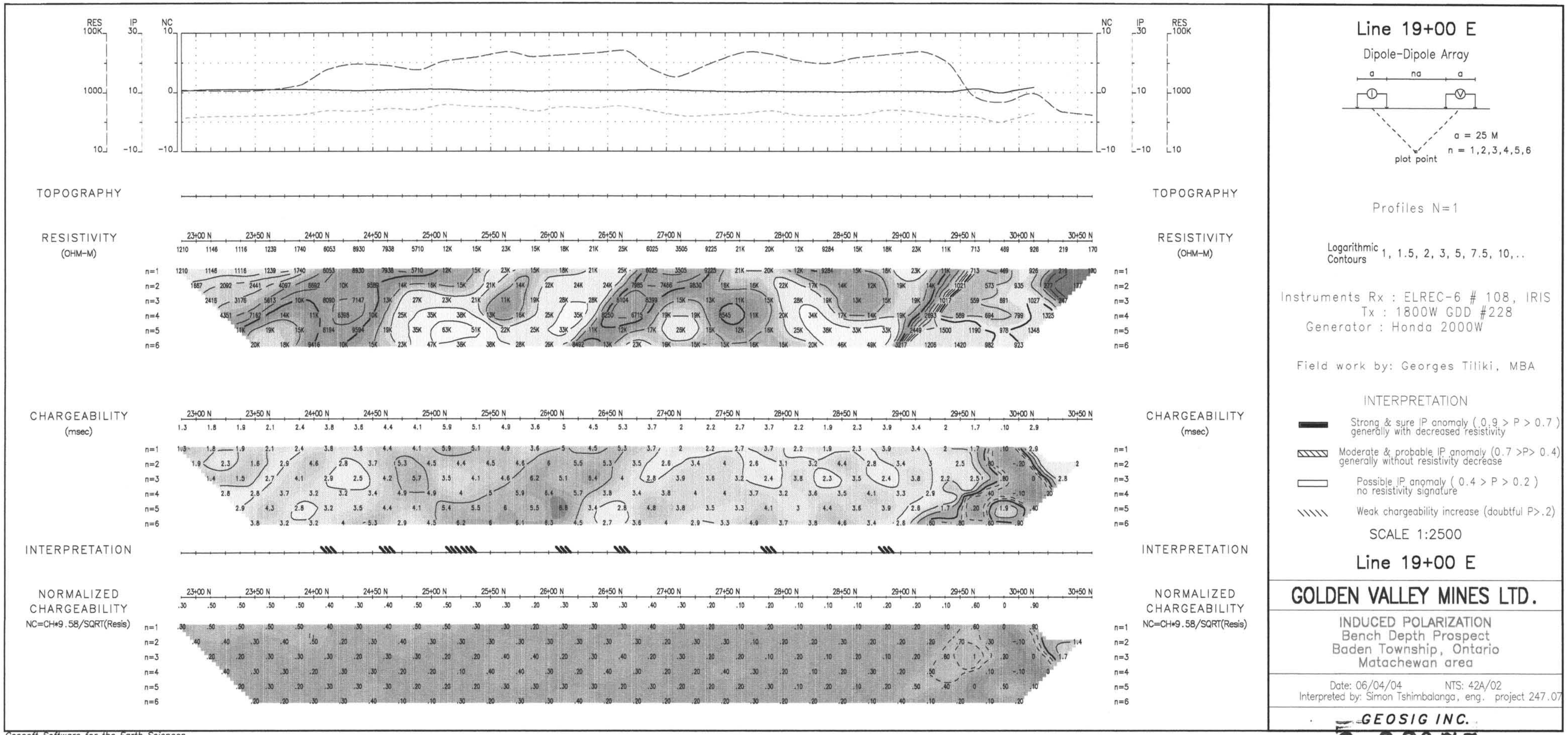

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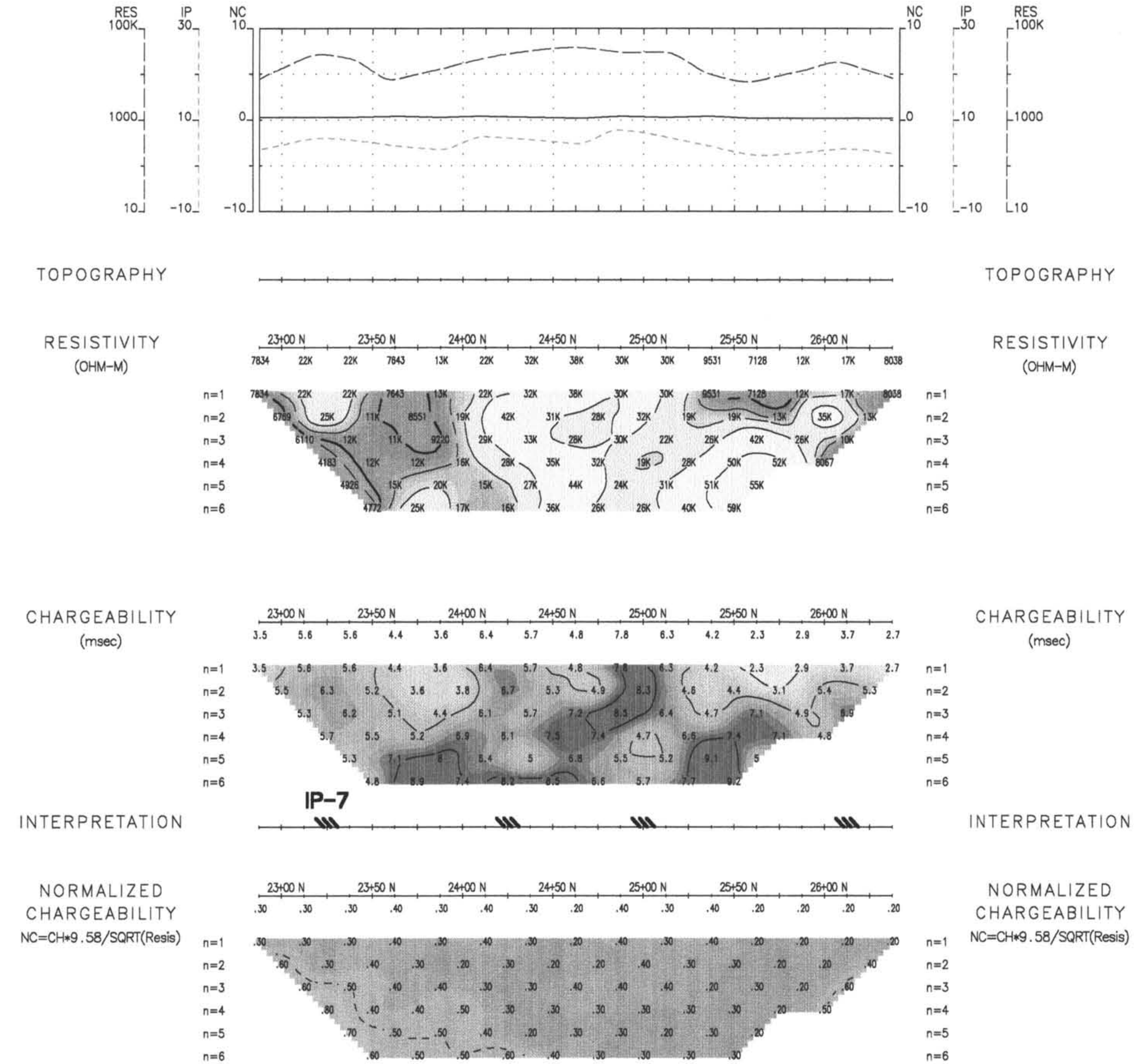

Line 20+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 20+00 E

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Line 21+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 21+00 E

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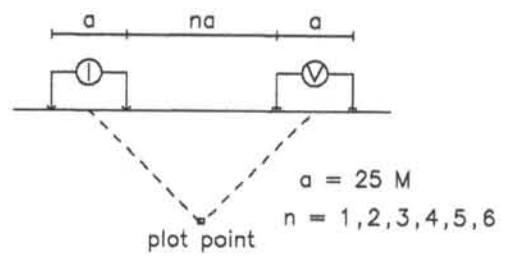
Line 22+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 22+00 E

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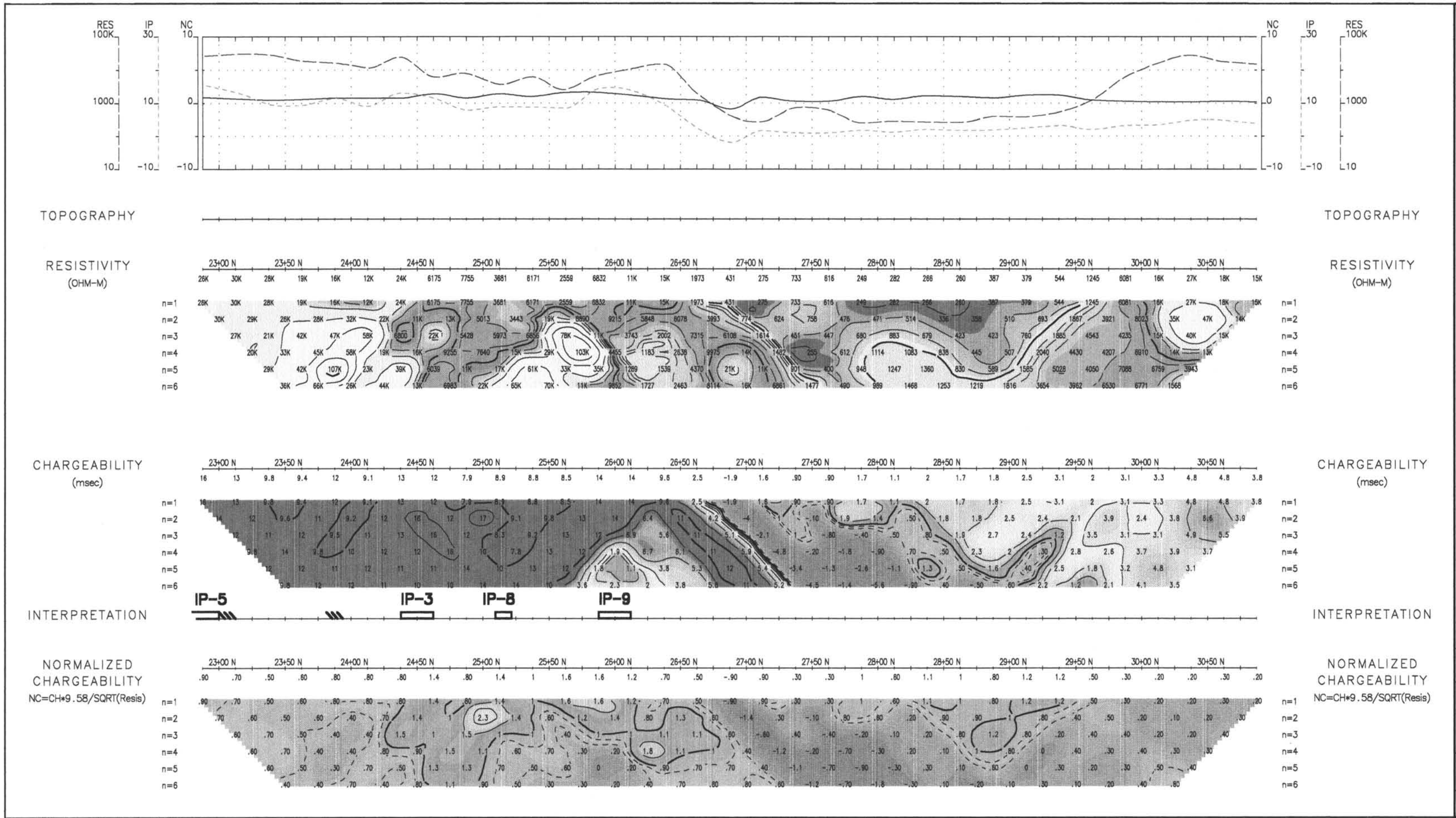

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Line 23+00 E

Dipole–Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 23+00 E

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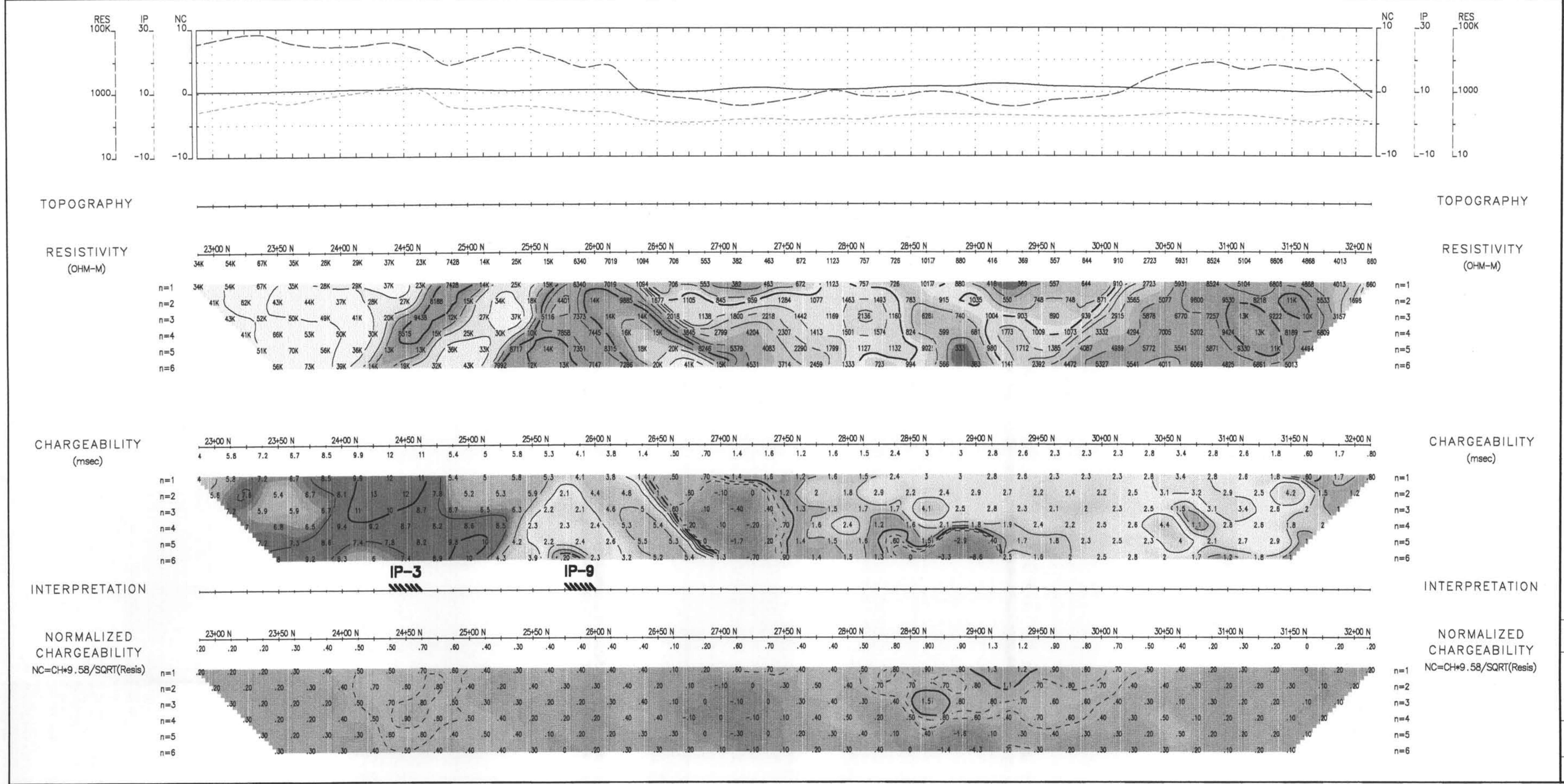

Line 24+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 24+00 E

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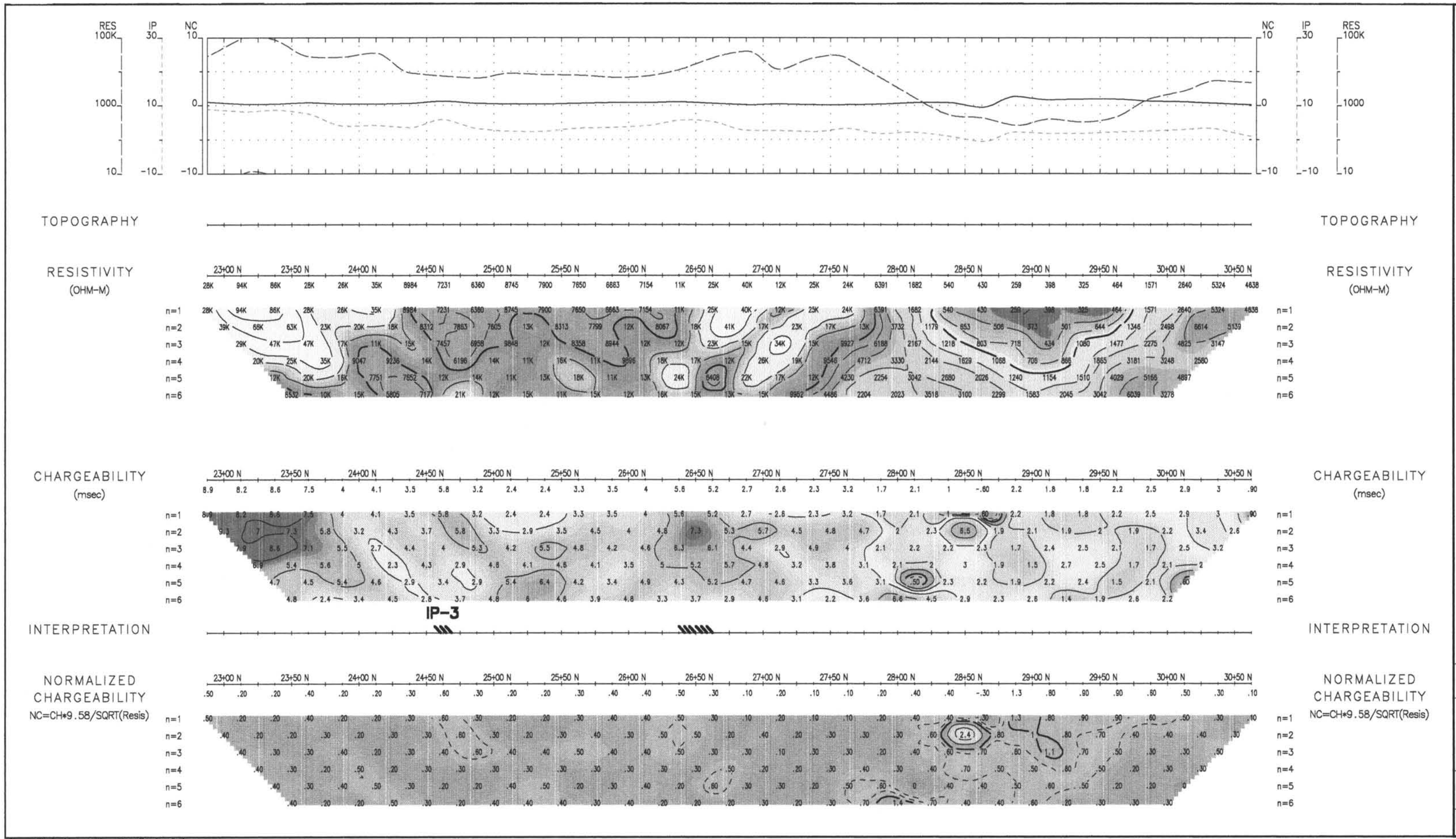

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Line 25+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 25+00 E

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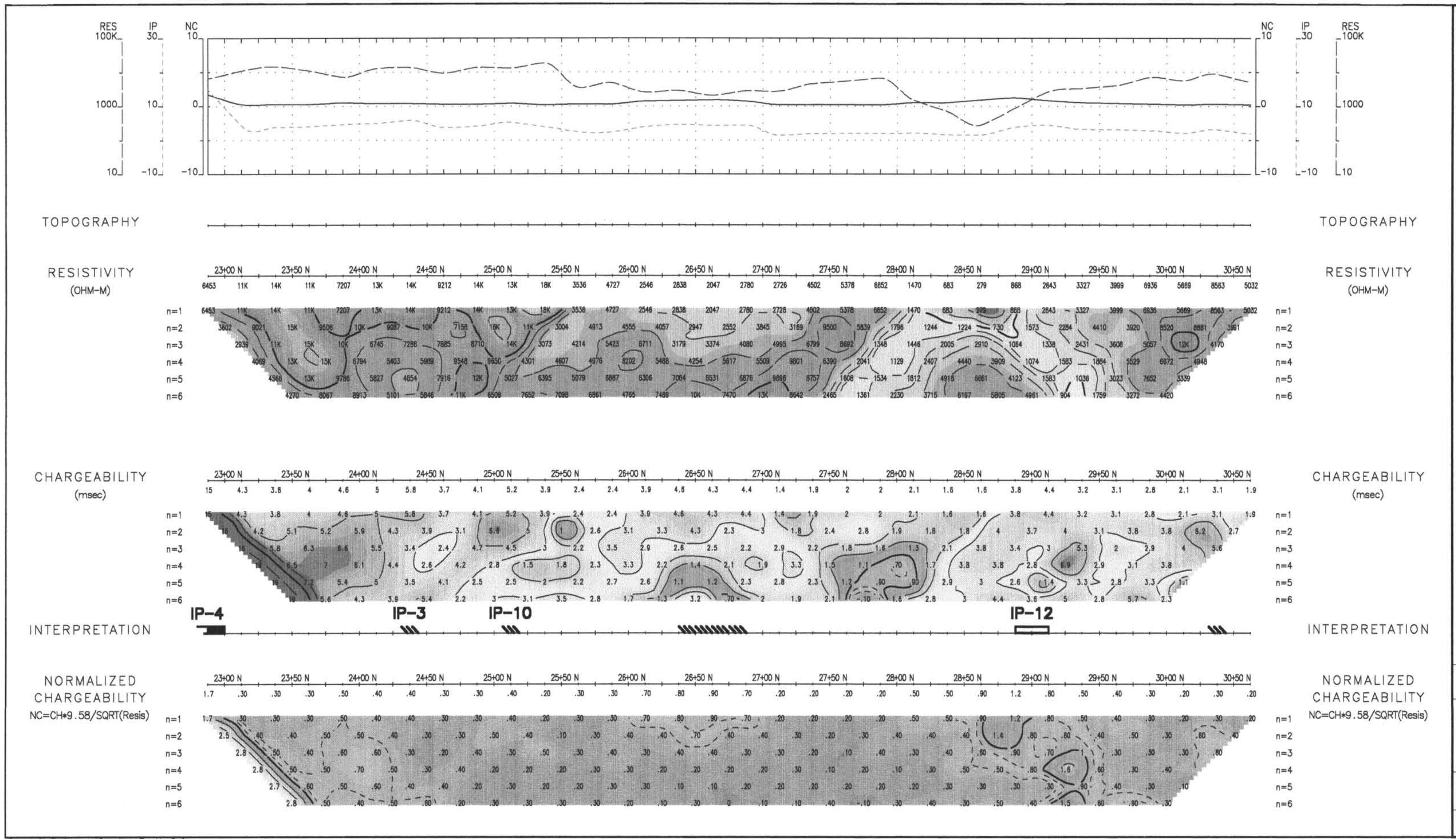

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Line 26+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 26+00 E

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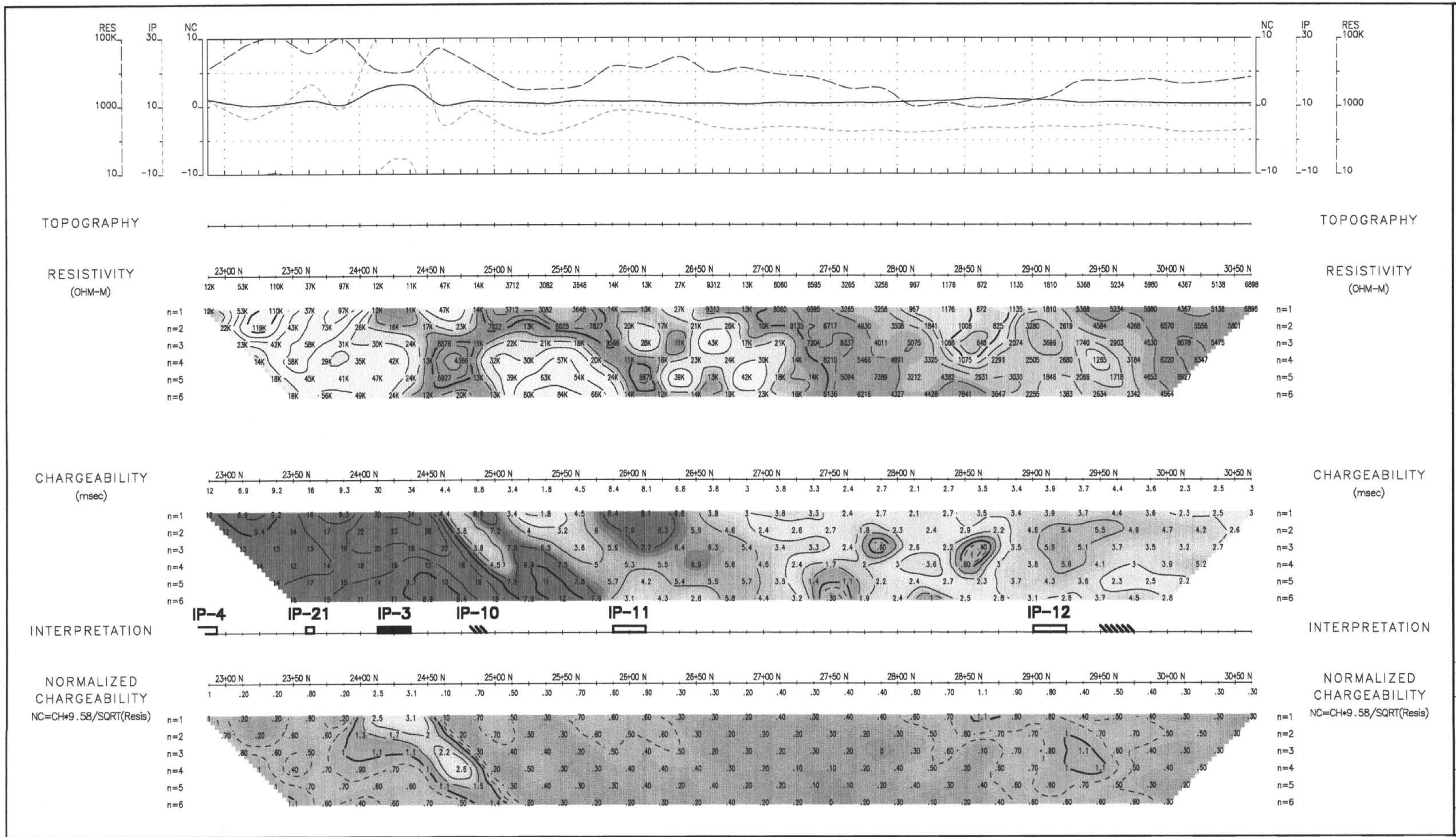

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Line 27+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a na a

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 27+00 E

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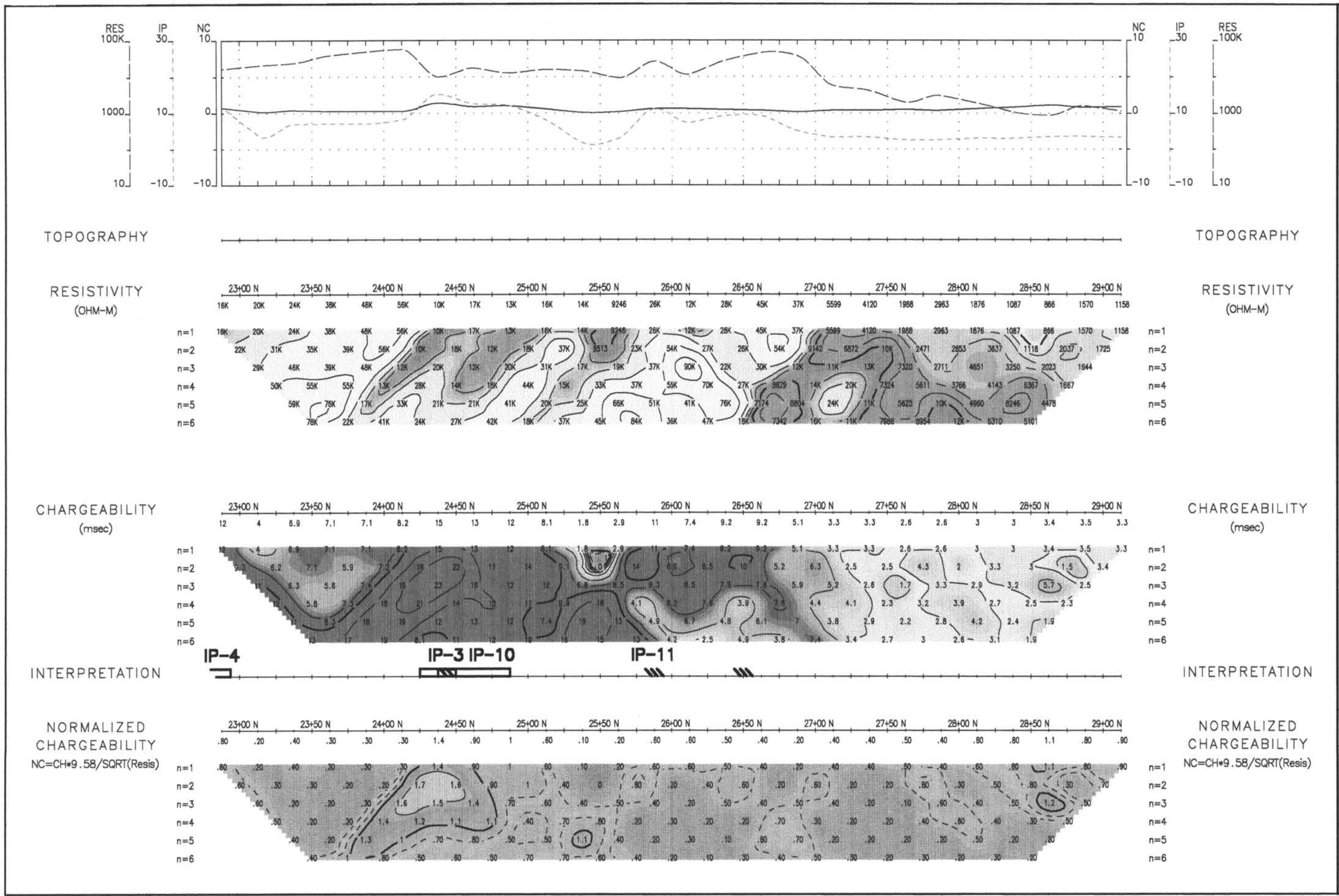

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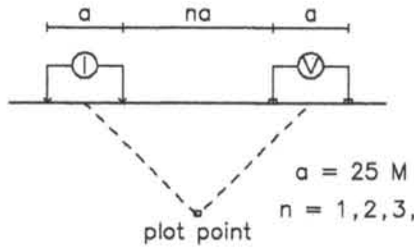
Line 28+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 28+00 E

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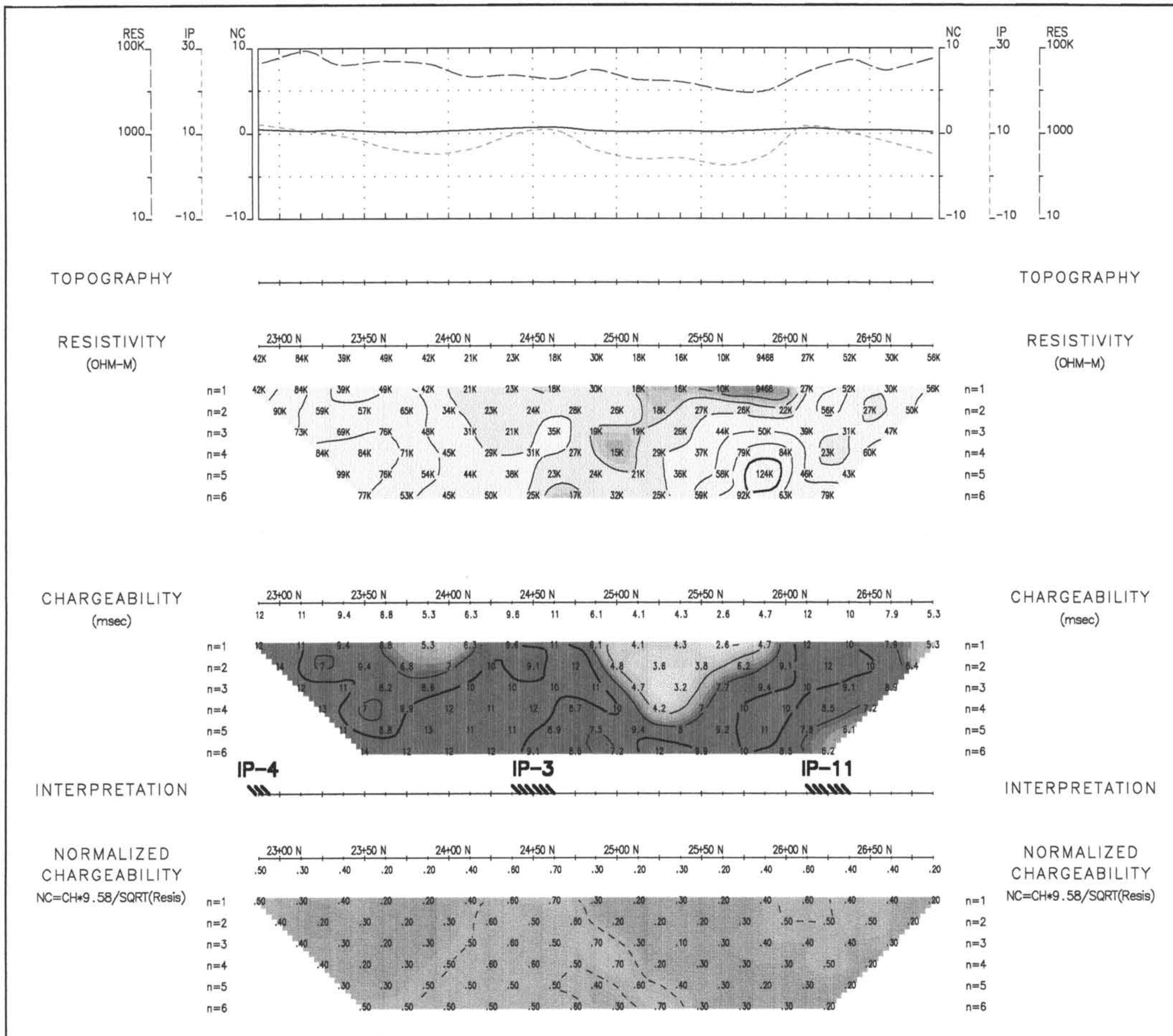

Geosoft Software for the Earth Sciences

Line 29+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 M
n = 1,2,3,4,5,6
plot point

Profiles N=1

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

Instruments Rx : ELREC-6 # 108, IRIS
Tx : 1800W GDD #228
Generator : Honda 2000W

Field work by: Georges Tiliki, MBA

INTERPRETATION

- Strong & sure IP anomaly (0.9 > P > 0.7) generally with decreased resistivity
- Moderate & probable IP anomaly (0.7 >P> 0.4) generally without resistivity decrease
- Possible IP anomaly (0.4 > P > 0.2) no resistivity signature
- Weak chargeability increase (doubtful P>.2)

SCALE 1:2500

Line 29+00 E

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