ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

ELORO RESOURCES LTD.

HELIBORNE TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC

VTEM SURVEY
AGATE GRID
ONTARIO, CANADA

INTERPRETATION REPORT

08N030C **JUNE 2008**

2·38287

1746, CH. SULLIVAN, VAL-D'OR (QUEBEC) J9P 7H1
TEL.: 819-874-8800 FAX: 819-874-8801
WWW.AGEOPHYSICS.COM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

On behalf of Eloro Resources Ltd., a geophysical survey using the VTEM System (Heliborne Time Domain Electromagnetic) was conducted over the Agate Grid, located in north-eastern Ontario. The objective of the geophysical campaign was to detect conductors associated with base metal mineralization.

Between April 21st and May 1st, 2008, a total of ***456 line-km*** *of VTEM Heliborne survey was carried out by GEOTECH Ltd.*

*A total of two EM anomalous domains and twenty-three EM anomalous lineaments have been identified within the survey grid. Some of them correspond to moderate to good conductors contrasting with the host rocks. Several of them are of possible metallic origin and may warrant first priority ground follow-up (**D-01**, **D-02**, **L-07**, and **L-15**). In addition, some conductive trends that might be related to ionic sources originating from faulting / shearing zones, geological contacts and other similar features, have been classified as a low level exploration targets.*

1. THE MANDATE

- **PROJECT ID** — **Agate Grid**
  (Our reference: **08N030C**)
- **GENERAL LOCATION** — 38 km NE of Smooth Rock Falls, Ontario, Canada.
- **CUSTOMER** — **Eloro Resources Ltd.**
  Exploration Office
  1020, 4th Avenue
  Val-d'Or, Quebec, J9P 1J7
  Tel: (819) 874-8758 Fax: (819) 874-8771
- **REPRESENTATIVE** — **Mr. Martin Bourgoin**, P.Geo.
  Executive Vice-President
  1020, 4th Avenue
  Val-d'Or, Quebec, J9P 1J7
  Tel: (819) 874-8768 Fax: (819) 874-8771
- **SURVEY TYPE** — **VTEM Heliborne (TDEM-MAG)**
- **GEOPHYSICAL OBJECTIVES**
  - Identify and characterize anomalous conductive signatures.
  - Contribute to the geological mapping using magnetic data.
  - Propose a follow-up on the most promising anomalies.

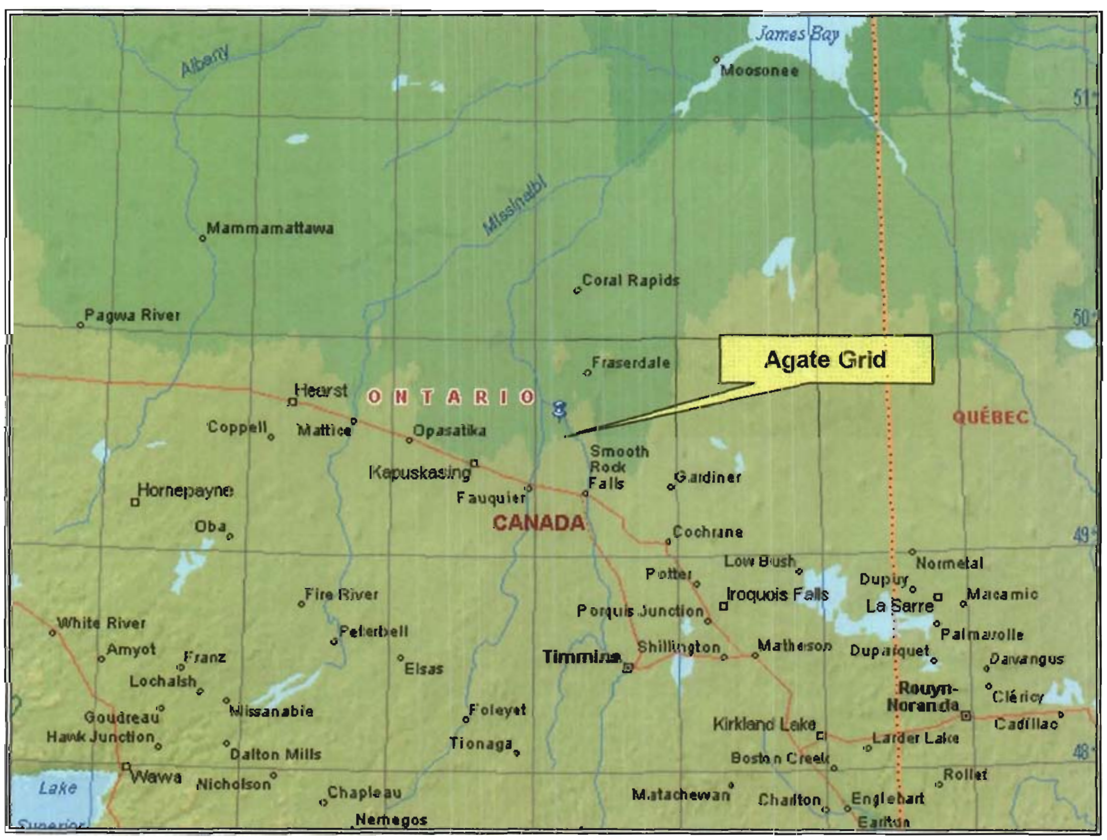


FIGURE 1. GENERAL LOCATION OF THE AGATE GRID.

2. Agate Grid

❐ *Location*	**Agate** and **Tucker Townships**, Ontario, Canada. Centered on 49°37' N and 81°48' W NTS maps number: **42H/05-12**
❐ *Nearest Settlements*	**Smooth Rock Falls Town**: 38 km to the southeast.
❐ *Cultural Features*	Some roads crossing the survey grid were observed with no apparent impact on the data.
❐ *Mining Land Tenure*	The entire property comprises 15 mining claims totally owned by Eloro Resources Ltd. The associated claim numbers encompassed in the present survey are illustrated on Figure 2, on the following page.
❐ *Geomorphology*	The topography of the survey area is relatively flat, varying from 209 m to 243 m above sea level (ASL), with the presence of streams, lakes and small hills. The mean terrain elevation is 228 m ASL.
❐ *Coordinate System*	Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator. Datum: NAD83. Zone : 17N.

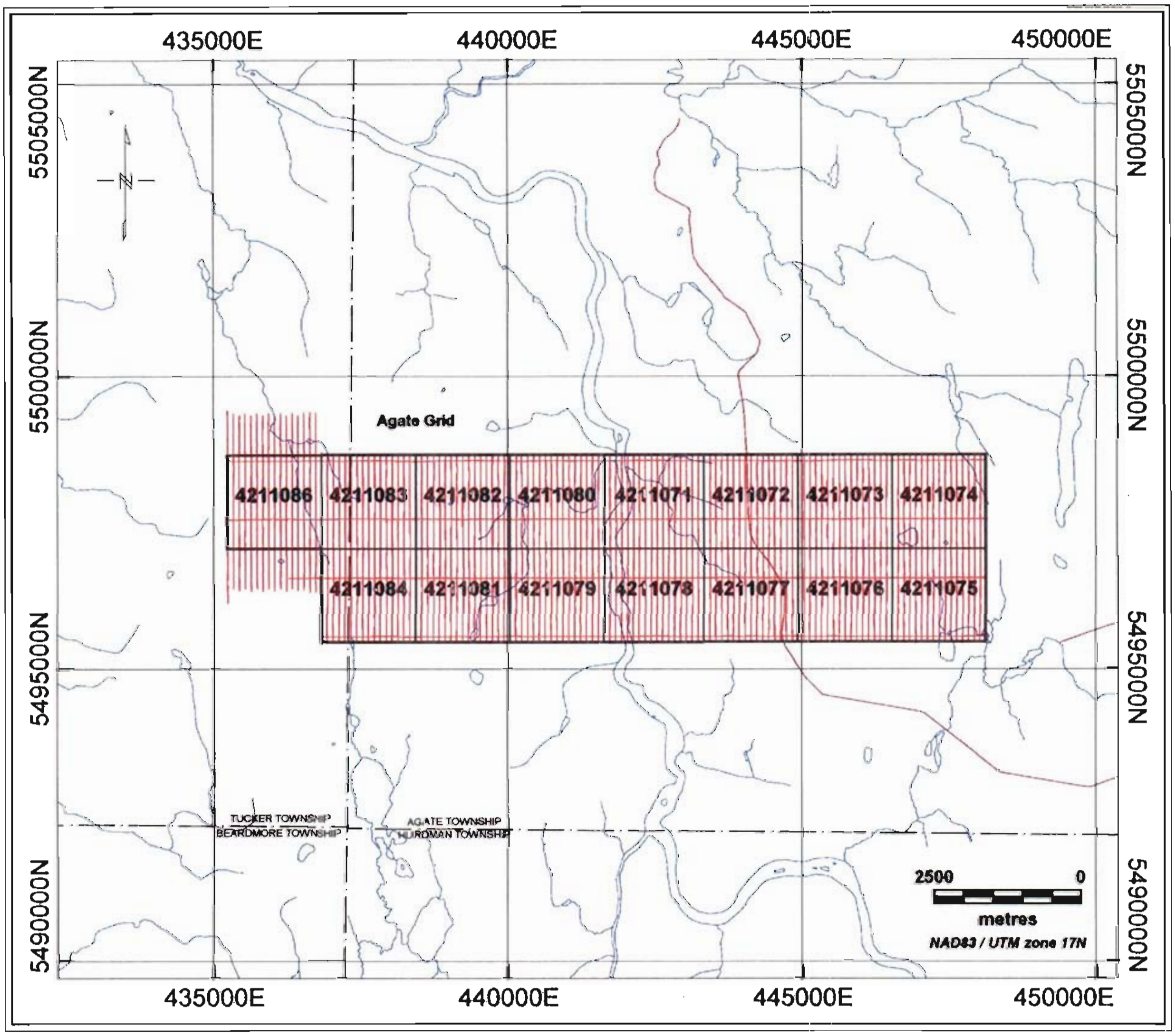


FIGURE 2. INDEX OF CLAIMS AND FLIGHT PATH LOCATION MAP.

3. HELIBORNE VTEM (TDEM AND MAG) SURVEY

- *TYPE OF SURVEY*

Heliborne VTEM (Versatile Time Domain ElectroMagnetics) and **MAG** carried out by the GEOTECH Ltd. The receiver and transmitter loops are concentric with their axes oriented vertically. The loop is located 35 m below the helicopter and the cable length is 42 m. Figure 3 shows the system configuration.

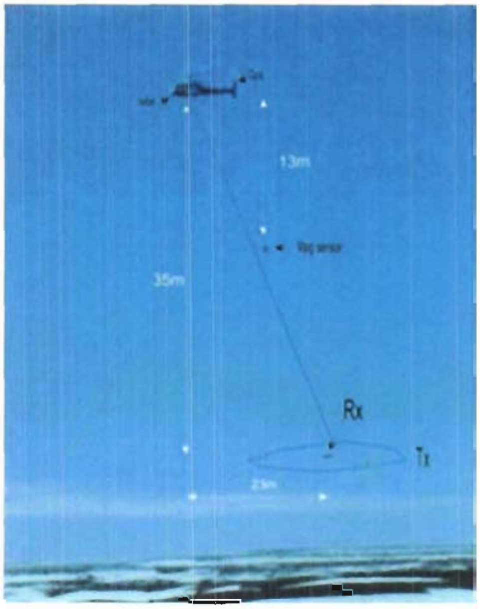


FIGURE 3. GEOTECH'S VTEM SURVEY SETUP.

- *MEASUREMENTS*

The **Z** component of the partial derivative of **∂B/∂t** was measured (On-time & Off-time) over twenty-five measurement gates in the range from 120 µs to 7828 µs. The Total Magnetic Field Intensity was measured by an airborne magnetometer with sampling interval of 0.1 seconds.

- *DATA ACQUISITION*

April 21st to May 1st, 2008.

- *SURVEY COVERAGE*

A total of **456 line-km** of geophysical data were acquired over a block of approximately 39 km^2. The traverse lines were flown NS with line spacing of 100 m. The control lines were flown perpendicular to the traverse lines with line spacing of 1000 m. In total 134 lines were flown. Figure 2, in the previous page, shows the flight lines path.

- *VTEM SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS*

The average EM sensor terrain clearance was 40 m (EM loop height above ground). The average helicopter height was about 75 m above the ground. Nominal survey speed was 80 km/hour. The recording rates during the data acquisition were 0.1 seconds for the electromagnetic and magnetic data, and 0.2 seconds for the altimeter and GPS data. These translate to a sampling interval of 2-3 m along the flight lines. The navigation was assisted by a GPS receiver and the GEOTECH's data acquisition system, which reports GPS co-ordinates as latitude / longitude and directs the pilot over a pre-programmed survey grid.

An AS-350B2 helicopter, with registration C-FBTW, owned by Gateway Helicopters was used for the survey. The installation of the geophysical and ancillary equipment was carried out by GEOTECH Ltd.

❑ *VTEM Decay Recording System*

Heliborne VTEM waveform and time gates (decay sampling scheme) are shown in Figure 4 and Table 1.

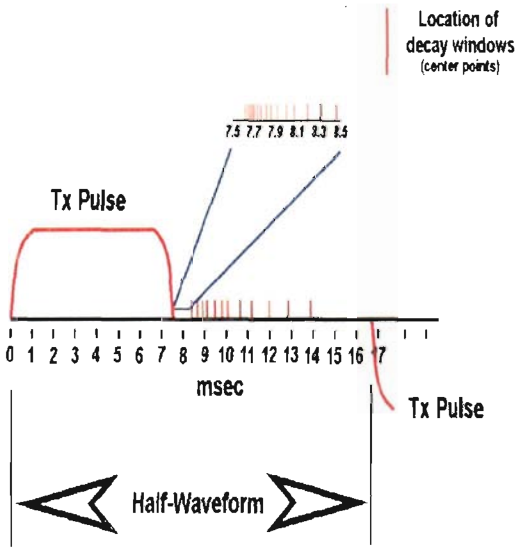


FIGURE 4. VTEM SAMPLE TIMES.

Table 1. VTEM Decay Sampling Scheme (25 channels).

Array Index	VTEM Decay Sampling scheme (Microseconds) Time Gate	Start	End	Width
10	120	110	131	21
11	141	131	154	24
12	167	154	183	29
13	198	183	216	34
14	234	216	258	42
15	281	258	310	53
16	339	310	373	63
17	406	373	445	73
18	484	445	529	84
19	573	529	628	99
20	682	628	750	123
21	818	750	896	146
22	974	896	1063	167
23	1151	1063	1261	198
24	1370	1261	1506	245
25	1641	1506	1797	292
26	1953	1797	2130	333
27	2307	2130	2526	396
28	2745	2526	3016	490
29	3286	3016	3599	583
30	3911	3599	4266	667
31	4620	4266	5058	792
32	5495	5058	6037	979
33	6578	6037	7203	1167
34	7828	7203	8537	1334

❑ *Geophysical & Physical Specifications of the Transmitter*

Loop diameter:	26 m
Number of turns:	4
Loop axis orientation:	Z axis
Waveform:	approx. trapezoid (+ve , 0 ,-ve)
Pulse frequency:	30 Hz. (Half period-16.66 ms)
Pulse width (on time):	7.2 ms
Peak current:	190 A
Duty cycle:	42%
Dipole moment:	400 000 Am^2

❐ *GEOPHYSICAL & PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE RECEIVER*

Loop diameter:	1.2 m
Number of turns:	100
Receiver effective area:	113 m^2
Loop axis orientation:	Z axis
Recording sampling rate:	10 samples per second

❐ *MAG SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS*

THE AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER

The magnetic sensor used for the survey was a Geometrics optically pumped high resolution cesium total magnetic field sensor. It was mounted in a separate bird towed at 15 m below the helicopter (13 m vertically) and at an average altitude of 60 m above the ground. The sensitivity of the magnetic sensor is 0.02 nanoTesla (nT) and the sampling interval was 0.1 second. The magnetic field intensity measurements in nanoTesla (nT) were transmitted and recorded by GEOTECH's digital acquisition system.

THE BASE STATION

A combined magnetometer/GPS base station was used. The base station was installed in the Field Base Camp. A Geometrics cesium vapour magnetometer was used as a magnetic sensor with a sensitivity of 0.001 nT. The base station recorded the magnetic field and the GPS time at 1 Hz. The magnetometer sensor was installed away from any possible electric transmission lines and moving ferrous objects such as motor vehicles. The base station data were backed-up to the data processing computer.

❑ *ANCILLARY SYSTEMS*

RADAR ALTIMETER

A Terra TRA 3000/TRI 40 radar altimeter was used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted beneath the bubble of the helicopter cockpit.

GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM

The navigation system used was a GEOTECH PC-based navigation system using a NovAtel's WAAS enable OEM4-G2-3151W GPS receiver, GEOTECH's navigation software, a full screen display with controls in front of the pilot to direct the flight and an NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail.

DIGITAL ACQUISITION SYSTEM

A GEOTECH data acquisition system recorded the digital survey data on an internal compact flash card.

4. HELIBORNE DATA PROCESSING

- *FLIGHT PATH*

The flight path recorded at 1 Hz by the acquisition program as geographic latitude / longitude was converted into the NAD 83 / UTM zone 17N coordinates system in Oasis Montaj. The flight path was drawn using linear interpolation between x and y positions calculated by the navigation system.

- *ELECTROMAGNETIC DATA*

First a lag correction was introduced to correct for the horizontal distance shift between the centre of the receiver / transmitter and the GPS receiver. A digital filtering process was used to reject major atmospheric noise known as sferic events and to reduce the system noise. Local sferic activity can produce sharp, large amplitude events that cannot be removed by conventional filtering procedures.

Smoothing or stacking will reduce their amplitude but leave a broader residual response that can be confused with geological signal. To avoid this possibility, a computer algorithm searches out and rejects the major sferics. The signal to noise ratio was further improved by the application of a low pass linear digital filter. This filter has a zero-phase shift which prevents any lag or peak displacement from occurring, and it suppresses only variations with a wavelength less than about 1 second or 20 m. Because of the presence of the drift phenomena in the electromagnetic channels, a levelling procedure based on a polynomial approximation was used to level the EM channels. Table 2 in the following page describes the Geosoft Database containing all the data for the Agate grid.

- *MAGNETIC DATA*

The processing of the magnetic data involved the lag correction and the diurnal variations correction by using the digitally recorded ground base station magnetic values. The base station magnetometer data were edited and merged into the Geosoft database on a daily basis. The aeromagnetic data were corrected for diurnal variations by subtracting the observed magnetic base station deviations. Levelling was carried out by adjusting intersection points along the traverse lines. A micro-levelling procedure using the decorrugation method was then applied to remove persistent low-amplitude components of flight-line noise remaining after the levelling. The micro-levelled magnetic data were interpolated between survey lines using Oasis Montaj's minimum curvature module.

Table 2. Geosoft Database – Heliborne Survey at Agate Grid		
Channel	**Units**	**Description**
X	Meters	X position (NAD 83, UTM zone 17N)
Y	Meters	Y position (NAD 83, UTM zone 17N)
Z	Meters	GPS antenna elevation (ASL)
Line	---	Line number
Radar	Meters	Helicopter terrain clearance from radar altimeter
Radarb	Meters	Tx-Rx altitude above the ground
Gtime1	Seconds of the day	GPS time
Mag1	NanoTesla (nT)	Raw Total Magnetic field data
Basemag	NanoTesla (nT)	Magnetic diurnal variation data
Mag2	NanoTesla (nT)	Total Magnetic field diurnal variation corrected data
Mag_MI	NanoTesla (nT)	Microleveled Total Magnetic field data
SF[10]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 120 microsecond time channel
SF[11]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 141 microsecond time channel
SF[12]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 167 microsecond time channel
SF[13]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 198 microsecond time channel
SF[14]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 234 microsecond time channel
SF[15]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 281 microsecond time channel
SF[16]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 339 microsecond time channel
SF[17]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 406 microsecond time channel
SF[18]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 484 microsecond time channel
SF[19]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 573 microsecond time channel
SF[20]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 682 microsecond time channel
SF[21]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 818 microsecond time channel
SF[22]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 974 microsecond time channel
SF[23]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 1151 microsecond time channel
SF[24]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 1370 microsecond time channel
SF[25]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 1641 microsecond time channel
SF[26]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 1953 microsecond time channel
SF[27]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 2307 microsecond time channel
SF[28]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 2745 microsecond time channel
SF[29]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 3286 microsecond time channel
SF[30]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 3911 microsecond time channel
SF[31]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 4620 microsecond time channel
SF[32]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 5495 microsecond time channel
SF[33]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 6578 microsecond time channel
SF[34]	$(pV/(A*m^4)$	dB/dt 7828 microsecond time channel
BF[10]	$(fV*ms/(A*m^4)$	B-field 120 microsecond time channel
BF[11]	$(fV*ms/(A*m^4)$	B-field 141 microsecond time channel
BF[12]	$(fV*ms/(A*m^4)$	B-field 167 microsecond time channel

Table 2. Geosoft Database – Heliborne Survey at Agate Grid		
Channel	**Units**	**Description**
BF[13]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 198 microsecond time channel
BF[14]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 234 microsecond time channel
BF[15]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 281 microsecond time channel
BF[16]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 339 microsecond time channel
BF[17]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 406 microsecond time channel
BF[18]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 484 microsecond time channel
BF[19]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 573 microsecond time channel
BF[20]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 682 microsecond time channel
BF[21]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 818 microsecond time channel
BF[22]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 974 microsecond time channel
BF[23]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 1151 microsecond time channel
BF[24]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 1370 microsecond time channel
BF[25]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 1641 microsecond time channel
BF[26]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 1953 microsecond time channel
BF[27]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 2307 microsecond time channel
BF[28]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 2745 microsecond time channel
BF[29]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 3286 microsecond time channel
BF[30]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 3911 microsecond time channel
BF[31]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 4620 microsecond time channel
BF[32]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 5495 microsecond time channel
BF[33]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 6578 microsecond time channel
BF[34]	(fV*ms/(A*m^4)	B-field 7828 microsecond time channel
PLM		Power line monitor

5. Geophysical Data Interpretation

❑ *Total Magnetic Field*

The Agate survey grid is characterized by geological units showing a high contrast of magnetic signature, running from 56 980 nT to 58 668 nT (Λ = 1688 nT).

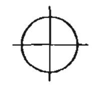
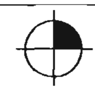
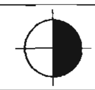
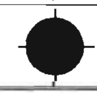
The Total Magnetic Field map shows a magnetically quiet background with series of magnetic lineaments oriented N000°-N010° and N080°-N090°. The intensity of the magnetic anomalies varies from a few nT up to 900 nT. The south part of the grid (south of TL5820), presents the highest concentration of magnetic anomalies.

Structurally the survey area presents a network of fractures, and/or faults, oriented N030° and N130°. The most evident fractures and/or faults are shown on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0).* The high magnetic lineaments are shown on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0)* as green axis, and they can be interpreted as mafic to ultramafic intrusions that took place before the development of the fractures' network. The survey grid is located on the metasedimentary Quetico subprovince and the geological history of the area indicates that much of the area is underlain by gneisses of sedimentary or volcanic-tuffaceous formations with a network of mafic to ultramafic intrusions. This geological information reflects the magnetic signature of the survey grid.

❑ *Identification of Electromagnetic Anomalies*

Each survey line has been studied in order to identify the EM anomalies plotted on each map. Every time channel was analysed to separate the good conductors from the weak ones. The EM anomalies were then classified in four categories corresponding to the strength of their EM responses across the full range of channels and were associated to four different symbols, as described in the following table.

Table 3. Classification of Conductors

Quality	Channel range	Symbols
Weak	10-19	
Moderate	20-25	
Moderate to good	26-30	
Good	31-34	

Also, the sources of the classified anomalies were interpreted as thin **(N)**, thick **(K)** conductors following the waveform of their responses.

The resulting EM anomalies were plotted simultaneously on the *Early Time Z Component Map* (#7.2A) and on the *Late Time Z Component Map* (#7.2B) to better distinguish and compare conductive areas. The EM anomalies were also plotted in the *Total Magnetic Intensity Map* (#1.2) to identify potential associations with the local magnetic rock responses. Finally, the EM anomalies were plotted on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0)* along with the magnetic lineaments and geological structures (fractures or/and faults).

In electromagnetic geophysics, the response of a thin plate-like conductor is proportional to the conductivity multiplied by thickness. Therefore, the product of the conductivity and thickness of a large, tabular body defines the quality of each conductive plate and gives an idea of the geological correspondence with the resulting plate model. In some cases the same geophysical signature could be the result of either a single body or the combination of two bodies nearby, which was the case on some of the anomalies in the Agate grid.

❑ *Z Component Stacked Profiles Map (off-time) with EM anomalies (#7.1)*

This map shows Time Channels 25 to 33 of the Z component off-time of the B-field. These channels were chosen in order to emphasis the late time EM decay in order to highlight the moderate to good conductive sources.

❑ *Early Time Z Component Map (#7.2A)*

The *Early Time Z Component Map* was created by gridding channel 13 (B-field 974 microsecond time channel 22), which highlights conductive zones and trends of lower conductivity than the late channels. Some are poor conductive zones that could be generated by swamps, overburden through, clay accumulation at the bottom of lakes or rivers, clay-minerals associated with altered rocks and faulting / shearing zones, etc.

However, some of the identified EM anomalies are mainly characterized as shallow moderate to good conductors. Their signatures are stronger in the earliest channels and they decrease (some even disappear) in the latest channels. These anomalies correspond with moderate to strong conductive sources.

❑ *Late Time Z Component Map (#7.2B)*

The *Late Time Z Component Map* was created by gridding channel 23 (B-field 5495 microsecond time channel 32), which highlights the best conductive zones and trends. These anomalies correspond to strong conductive sources that show a response in the early channels as well as in the late channels. These anomalies might be associated with massive sulphides lenses.

❑ *GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION MAP (#10.0)*

The analysis of the VTEM profiles and the contour maps of the early and late time channels of the Z component off-time of the B-field, allowed the identification of twenty-three EM lineaments and two EM domains.

- EM lineaments: these lineaments may represent units with an EM response exceeding the one of the background. They have been delineated on the interpretation map and most of them are oriented E-W, with some variations from N050° to N110°. These lineaments may be as short as 200 m, but could reach up to 3500 m long. Their signal amplitude varies from very low to high, and their wavelength from short to long, indicating deepness of shallow to deep, respectively. Their response as thick or thin bodies is mostly constant along the anomalies, and they generally dip towards the north. They are shown on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0),* labelled from **L-01** to **L-23** and fully described in the *Appendix* at the end of this document.

- EM domains: these are regions where several EM single anomalies and lineaments are found together. These domains contain EM anomalies of varying characteristics such as length and width, signal amplitude, type of response (thin or thick bodies) and dipping. On this property two EM domains were outlined and shown on the *Geophysical Interpretation Map (10.0).* Labelled **D-01** and **D-02,** they are fully described in the *Appendix* at the end of this document.

The inferred burial depth is based on the anomalous signature's wavelength. The wavelength of an anomaly will increase with source's burial depth. In the case of thick conductors, a long wavelength has been interpreted as a great burial depth, but it could also be the result of a very large shallow conductor. This ambiguity is not seen with thin conductive sources.

Follow-ups have been suggested on the most promising anomalies. Keeping in mind that a VTEM survey was selected to survey the area and that the exploration targets are base metals (such as nickel, cooper and/or silver), a ground TDEM follow-up campaign using the *InfiniTEM®* configuration (depth of investigation exceeding 400 m) has been suggested on some anomalies in order to better define their geometry and fully evaluate their potential prior to drilling.

Some of the EM trends correlate very well with high magnetic trends (ex. **L-08** and **L-15**), and some of them correlate well with the network fractures' orientation (ex. **L-01**). Some of the poor conductors that were interpreted could be caused by ionic sources originating from overburden troughs, faulting / shearing zones, geological contacts and other similar features. They could also be generated by weakly conductive medium such as disseminated sulphides or poor conductors such as sphalerite.

6 Supplied Maps

The following maps are inserted in pouches at the end of this report. Our Quality System requires that every final map be inspected by at least two qualified persons before being approved and included within a final report.

Table 4. List of Supplied Maps		
Map #	**Description**	**Scale**
1.1	Heliborne Magnetrometric Survey (VTEM) - Total Magnetic Field Profiles with flight lines	1:20 000
1.2	Heliborne Magnetrometric Survey (VTEM) - Total Magnetic Field Contours with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000
1.4	Heliborne Magnetrometric Survey (VTEM) - Calculated Vertical Gradient Contours with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000
7.1	Heliborne TDEM Survey (VTEM) - Z Component B-Field Profiles (Off-time) with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000
7.2a	Heliborne TDEM Survey (VTEM) - Early Time Z Component (Zoff-BF22) with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000
7.2b	Heliborne TDEM Survey (VTEM) - Late Time Z Component (Zoff-BF32) with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000
10.0	Heliborne TDEM Survey (VTEM) - Geophysical Interpretation with flight lines and EM conductors	1:20 000

The interpretation of the geophysical data embodied in this report is essentially a geophysical appraisal of the Agate Grid. As such, it incorporates only as much geoscientific information as the author has on hand at the time. Geologists thoroughly familiar with the area are in a better position to evaluate the geological significance of the various geophysical signatures. Moreover, as time passes and information provided by follow-up programs are compiled, exploration targets recognized in this study might be downgraded or upgraded.

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.

Carlos Cifuentes, Eng.
Geophysicist

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
D-01	Moderate to good	Deep, moderate and shallow	Some of the anomalies are located within magnetic highs and along magnetic contacts	100 m to 1600 m	Domain formed by ten trends of different lengths, mainly oriented E-W, extending from 100 m up to 1600 m. The response of most of the trends is of good quality and high amplitude. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model, possible containing mineralization. The most interesting anomaly of this group is anomaly **D-01A** (extending from line 4950 to line 5110). The quality of the signal is good, the amplitude is high, its burial depth is moderate and it extends for 1600 m. **Ground TDEM survey suggested, particularly on anomaly D-01A.**	1
D-02	Moderate to good	Deep, moderate and shallow	Some of the anomalies are located within magnetic highs and along magnetic contacts	100 m to 1300 m	Domain formed by six trends of different lengths, oriented between N060° an N100°, extending from 300 m up to 1300 m. The response of most of the trends is from moderate to good quality and moderate to high amplitude. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model, possible containing mineralization. The signal of some anomalies indicates a tilt going from sub-vertical to dipping north. The most interesting anomaly of this group is anomaly **D-02A** (extending from line 4580 to line 4710). The quality of the signal is good, the amplitude is high, its burial depth is moderate and it extends for 1300 m. **Ground TDEM survey suggested, particularly on anomaly D-02A.**	1
L-01	Good	Deep	None	500 m	Lineament of approximately 500 m long oriented N135°, with a moderate signal amplitude and long wavelength. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model. It is associated to an interpreted fault and it could be caused by a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-02	Moderate to good	Moderate	None	200 m	Lineament of approximately 200 m long oriented N080°, with a moderate signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model, possible containing mineralization. No follow-up recommended.	4

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
L-03	Weak to moderate	Deep	Weak	400 m	Lineament of approximately 400 m long oriented N090°, with a moderate to good signal amplitude and long wavelength. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies is of moderate quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model, possible containing mineralization. No follow-up recommended.	4
L-04	Weak to moderate	Deep	None	300 m	Lineament of approximately 300 m long oriented N090°, with a moderate signal amplitude and long wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is weak to moderate quality and corresponds to a thin plate model dipping south, possible containing mineralization. The anomaly might be related to **L-05**, with a mafic dyke between the two anomalies. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-05	Good	Moderate	None	200 m	Lineament of approximately 200 m long oriented N095°, with a moderate signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a thin plate model dipping south. It might be related to the anomaly **L-04**. It might be associated to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-06	Good	Moderate	Located at the edge of a magnetic trend	300 m	Lineament of approximately 300 m long oriented N085°, with a high signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model. It might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-07	Weak to good	Deep	Related to a high magnetic trend	2200 m	Lineament of approximately 2000 m long oriented N100°, with a moderate to high signal amplitude and long wavelength. The geophysical signature of all most of the anomalies is of good quality, corresponding to a sub-vertical thin plate model to the east, changing its dipping north in the west part of the anomaly. It might be associated to **L-12** and **L-15**, and related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**1**

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
L-08	Weak to good	Shallow	Related to a high magnetic trend	500 m	Lineament of approximately 500 m long oriented N090°, with a very low signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from weak to good quality and corresponds to a thin plate model dipping north. This trend could be associated to **L-13 and L-14**, and caused by ionic sources originating from faulting / shearing zones, geological contacts and other similar features. Also it could be generated by a weak conductive medium such as disseminated sulphides or poor conductors. No follow-up is recommended	4
L-09	Weak to good	Moderate	None	200 m	Lineament of approximately 200 m long oriented N100°, with a very moderate to high signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of the anomalies goes from weak to good quality and corresponds to a thin plate model, slightly dipping north. It might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-10	Good	Moderate	None	200 m	Lineament of approximately 200 m long oriented N090°, with a high signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of most of the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a thin plate model dipping north. It might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-11	Good	Moderate	Associated with a local weak magnetic high	550 m	Lineament of approximately 700 m long oriented N090°, with a high signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model. It might be related to a good conductor that might represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-12	Weak to good	Shallow	Related to a high magnetic trend	700 m	Lineament of approximately 700 m long oriented N100°, with a very low to low signal amplitude and short wavelength. The signature of the anomalies varies from weak to good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thin plate model. This EM lineament might be associated to **L-07** and **L-15**, and related to a good conductor that might represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3

APPENDIX
DESCRIPTION OF VTEM ANOMALIES

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
L-13	Good	Shallow	On the edge of a high magnetic trend	300 m	Lineament of approximately 300 m long oriented N095°, with a moderate to high signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thin plate model. This EM lineament might be associated to **L-08** and **L-14**, and related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-14	Good	Shallow	On the edge of a high magnetic trend	300 m	Lineament of approximately 300 m long oriented N090°, with low to moderate signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thin plate model. This EM lineament might be associated to **L-08** and **L-13**, and related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-15	Weak to good	Deep	Related to a high magnetic trend	3500 m	Lineament of approximately 3500 m long oriented N090°, with low signal amplitude at the eastern part of the lineament (from line 4270 to the east) and high signal amplitude in the western part of the lineament. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from weak to good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thin plate model. This trend could be formed by a single anomaly or two anomalies in the same axis (first anomaly going from line 4470 to 4280 and second anomaly going from line 4220 to 4170). This EM lineament might be associated to **L-07** and **L-12**, and related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**1**
L-16	Moderate to good	Moderate	Related to a high magnetic trend	1 100 m	Lineament of approximately 1 100 m long oriented N095°, with a low to high signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a thin plate model dipping south. This EM lineament might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-17	Good	Shallow	None	400 m	Lineament of approximately 400 m long oriented N100°, with a moderate to high signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical tick plate model. This EM lineament might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
L-18	Weak to moderate	Shallow	None	900 m	Lineament of approximately 900 m long oriented N090°, with a very low signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from weak to moderate quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick plate model. This trend could be caused by ionic sources originating from faulting / shearing zones, geological contacts and other similar features. Also it could be generated by a weak conductive medium such as disseminated sulphides or poor conductors. No follow-up recommended.	4
L-19	Good	Deep	None	1 500 m	Lineaments of approximately 1 500 m long oriented N095°, with a moderate to high signal amplitude and long wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds most of the time to a sub-vertical tick plate model. This EM lineament might be the extension east of **D-02**, might be related to **L-21**, and might be linked to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	**2**
L-20	Moderate to good	Shallow	None	400 m	Lineaments of approximately 400 m long oriented N110°, with a low to moderate signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from moderate to good and corresponds to a sub-vertical tick plate model. This EM lineament might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-21	Good	Moderate	None	300 m	Lineament of approximately 300 m long oriented N090°, with a moderate signal amplitude and moderate wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is of good quality and corresponds to a sub-vertical thick model. This EM lineament might be associated to **L-19**, and related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. **Ground TDEM survey suggested.**	3
L-22	Weak to good	Shallow	None	500 m	Lineament of approximately 500 m long oriented N115°, with a very low signal amplitude and short wavelength, open to the N-W. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from weak to good quality, not very well defined, and most of the anomalies correspond to a thin plate model dipping north. This trend could be caused by ionic sources originating from faulting / shearing zones, geological contacts and other similar features. Also it could be generated by a weak conductive medium such as disseminated sulphides or poor conductors. No follow-up recommended.	4

APPENDIX
DESCRIPTION OF VTEM ANOMALIES

Trend #	Quality	Burial depth (*)	MAG association or relation	Length	Comments	Priority classification (**)
L-23	Weak to good	Shallow	None	400 m	Lineament of approximately 400 m long oriented N120°, with a low to moderate signal amplitude and short wavelength. The geophysical signature of all the anomalies is from weak to good quality, and most of the anomalies correspond to a sub-vertical thick plate model. This EM lineament might be related to a good conductor that could represent a geological formation containing mineralization. No follow-up recommended.	4
Others	Variable	Variable	---		There are some isolated anomalies of poor quality mainly located in poor conductive areas. Sources of possible ionic origin. Faint signatures and uncertain type of conductors.	---

(*) Estimate burial depth-range scale (meters):

Shallow	0 – 50
Moderate	50 – 100
Deep	100 – 150
Very deep	> 150

(**) Priority classification:

1	High priority
2	Medium priority
3	Low priority
4	No follow-up recommended