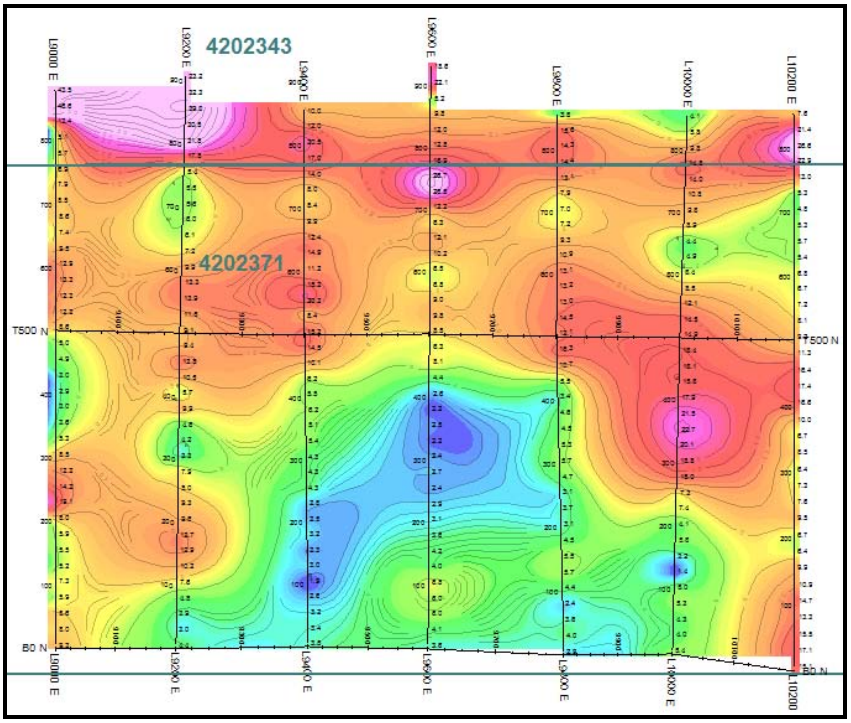
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND CONSULTING

Logistical Report on Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys, Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option South Swayze Project, Gogama Area, Ontario Augen Gold Corp.



Ref. 9-60a
January, 2010

Logistical Report on
Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys
Brady Grid, Brady–Charron Option,
South Swayze Project, Gogama Area, Ontario

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Summary

Magnetic and spectral IP/resistivity surveys have been completed on the Brady-Charron Option, South Swayze Project, 35 km west southwest of Gogama, Ontario. The field work was done from October 30 to November 4, 2009 (IP/resistivity) and January 8 to 10, 2010 (magnetics/VLF). Total production was 7,175 m IP/resistivity and 9,400 m magnetics/VLF. The results have been presented in 6 plan maps at 1:5000 and 7 stacked pseudosections at 1:2500.

Cover page : Total magnetic intensity, Brady-Charron Option

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Maps

The results of the surveys are presented as plan maps at 1:5000 and stacked pseudosections at 1:2500. All maps show the survey grid, claim numbers and claim boundaries, a UTM grid (NAD83, Z17N) and latitude / longitude co-ordinates. There are 6 plan maps. Maps types are

- total magnetic intensity
- VLF offset profiles, vertical inphase and quadrature components
- n=2 Mx chargeability
- n=2 apparent resistivity
- n=2 MIP chargeability
- n=2 spectral IP time constant

Stacked pseudosections show colour / line contoured pseudosections of apparent resistivity, Mx chargeability and the spectral parameters MIP and tau. There are 7 stacked pseudosections (lines 9000E to 10200E).

Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys
Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option, South Swayze Project
Augen Gold Corp.

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic/VLF surveys were done on the Brady Grid, Brady-Charron option prospect, South Swayze Project, 35 km west southwest of Gogama, Ontario (figure 1). The work was done for Augen Gold Corp. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 9-60. The field work was done from October 30 to November 4, 2009 (IP/resistivity) and January 8 to 10, 2010 (magnetics/VLF). Total production was 7,175 m IP/resistivity and 9,400 m magnetics/VLF.

IP/resistivity and magnetic surveys on the Brady-Grid are part of a larger program of ground geophysical surveys for Augen Gold Corp. on the South Swayze Project by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 9-60. Other grids to be surveyed are Skye, Bi-Ore, North Shore, Huffman Lake, Schist Lake and Chester Gold. Work on these other grids will be reported on separately using a different job number suffix.

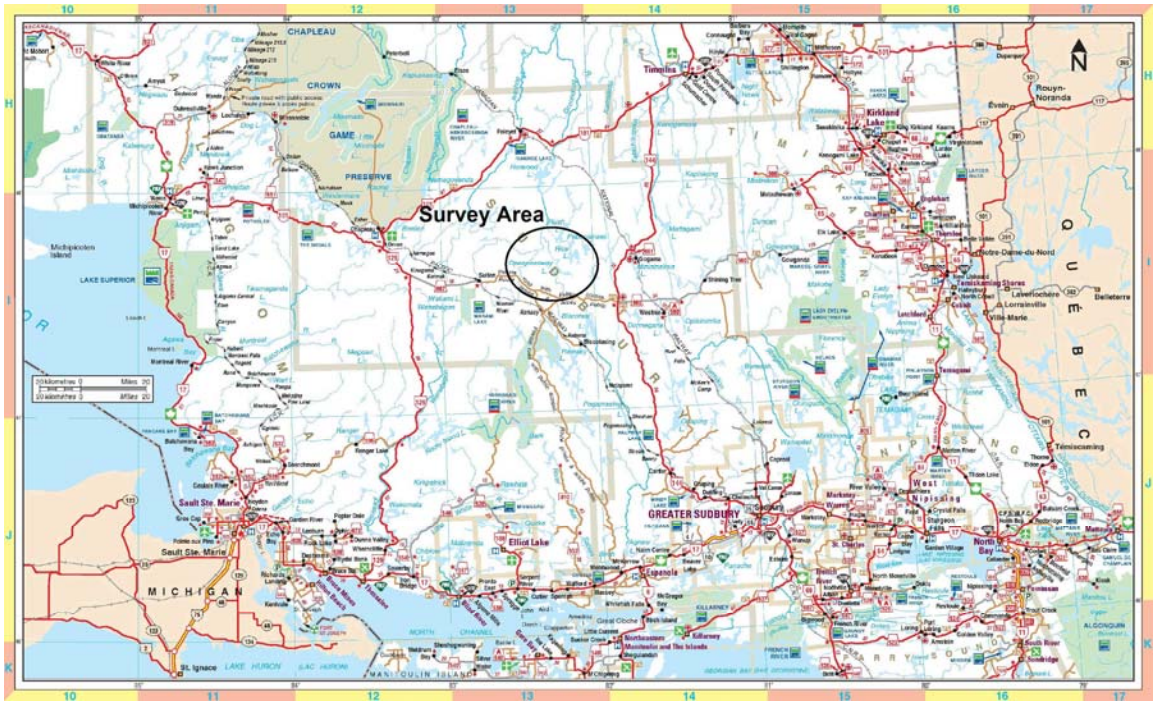


Figure 1. Regional location map

The Brady Grid is on claims 4202343 and 4202371 (figure 2), two of a set of 6 claims registered to J.G. Brady (50%) and R.J. Charron (50%). The 6 claims are 3018320, 4202336, 4202343, 4202371, 4202372 and 4202373. Claim 4202343 is in Huffman Township. Claim 4202371 is largely within Arbutus Township. Gogama is 35 km to the east northeast. Timmins is 120 km to the northeast. The grid is made up of 7 north/south lines at 200 m (9000E to 10200E), a base line and a tie line (500N). The station range is 00 to 1000N.

Production summaries, GPS control points, instrumentation, data processing and archives are described in appendix 1. Weekly field production reports are reproduced in appendix 2. Images of all plan maps are in appendix 3. Instrument specification sheets are attached.

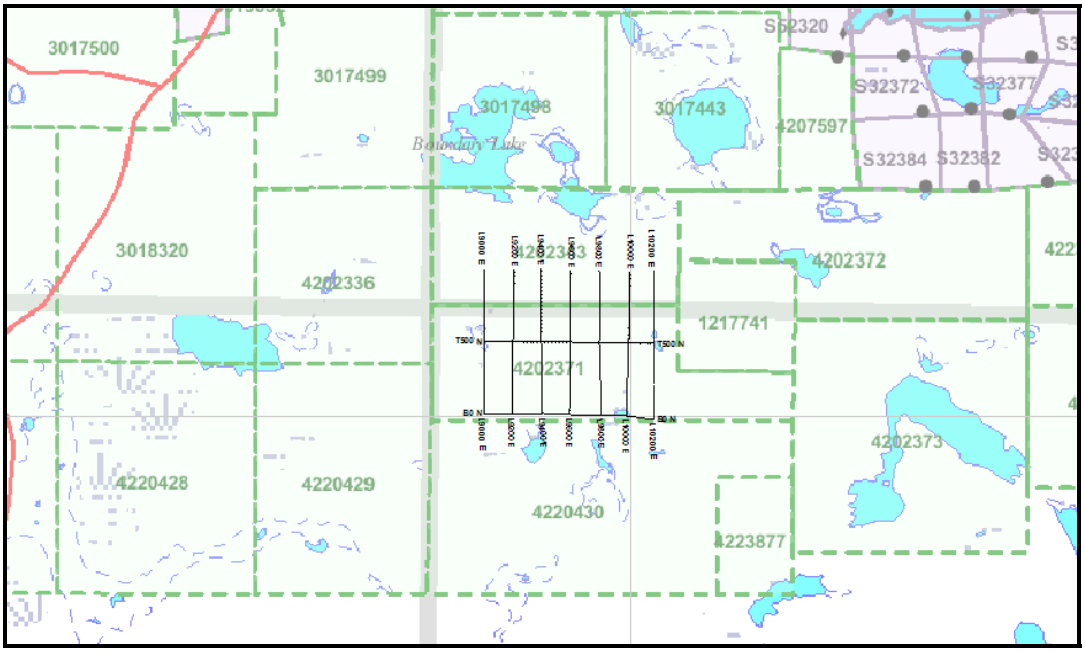


Figure 2. Grid layout with claim/distribution fabric from MNDMF claimap3

1. Background

Reading from an October 29, 2009 press release from Augen Gold Corp. –

> Augen Gold is a gold exploration company with 24,581 hectares of staked and patented mining claims in the Southern Swayze Greenstone Belt, including the formerly producing Jerome Gold Mine. The claims cover a 45 kilometre long section of the Ridout Deformation Zone, believed to be the western extension of the Kirkland Lake/Larder Lake Break. The geological setting is comparable to the major gold camps of Timmins and Kirkland Lake, and the claims contain numerous gold showings that have received very little historical exploration. Augen Gold is the first company to have assembled such a coherent ground position. Augen Gold has performed a detailed airborne geophysical survey over the whole area, and its sampling program has confirmed the historically reported gold values. The correlation of many gold showings with geophysical features indicates excellent potential for the discovery of additional deposits. The Company's objectives are to aggressively explore the gold showings that correlate with geophysical anomalies, continue resource definition at the Jerome Mine, and to expand its property portfolio with highly prospective mineral assets.

The Augen Gold property, geology and exploration targets are shown in figure 3 taken from Augen Gold's Investor Fact Sheet, October 2008. The Brady Grid (Brady-Charron option base metal prospect) is over a band of intermediate volcanics with chemical sediments and an airborne EM conductor.

2. Personnel

Ted Lang, senior geophysical operator from JVX acted as party chief. He was responsible for all technical aspects of the field survey and operated the IP receiver. Scott Mortson, senior geophysical operator from JVX did the magnetic/VLF survey. Assistants included Jamie Flowers and Jeff Boettcher from JVX. One assistant was provided by Augen Gold. Data processing was handled Lily Manoukian at the JVX office in Richmond Hill, Ontario.

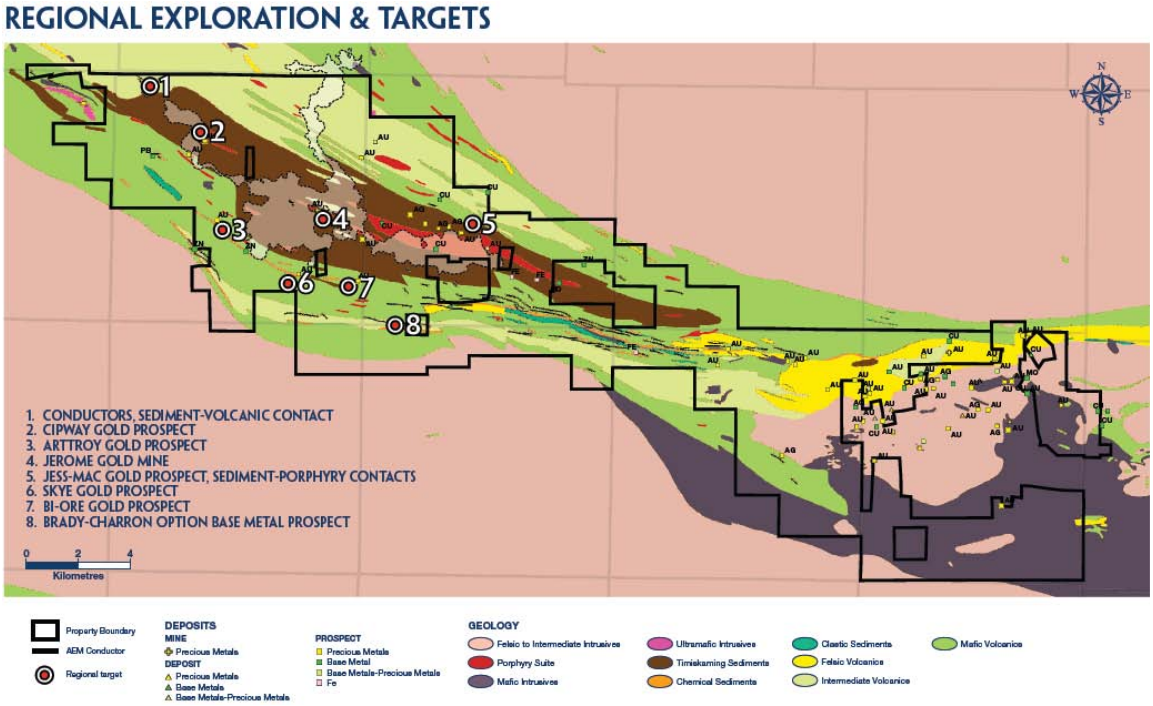


Figure 3. South Swayze Project (from Augen Gold Investor Fact Sheet)

3. Instrumentation

Magnetometer/VLF

Gem Systems GSM-19WV, SN 7052356 (mobile)
Gem Systems GSM-19, SN 6072060 (base)

The GSM19WV magnetometer/VLF receiver has a built in GPS receiver. The GSM-19 is an earlier version of the same magnetometer without a built in GPS receiver. The GSM-19WV measures total magnetic intensity, VLF total field, vertical inphase, vertical quadrature and two horizontal VLF components. Specification sheets are attached.

IP/resistivity

Scintrex IPR12 receiver, SN 9502048
GDD TXII – 1800W-2400V time domain transmitter, SN TX332

The IPR12 is an eight channel time domain IP receiver that measures the primary voltage and decay voltages at 11 preset windows plus a user selected window (Mx). A 2 second current pulse was used. IP receiver and transmitter are described more fully in appendix 1. Specification sheets are attached.

4. Surveys

The UTM coordinates of at least two widely separated points on each line were collected with a hand held GPS receiver. These GPS derived UTM coordinates are used to draw an interpolated grid that is used to register the geophysical results. The line/station, UTM

coordinates and ellipsoidal elevation of GPS control points are listed in appendix 1. UTM coordinates are NAD83, Z17N.

Total magnetic intensity and VLF readings were taken every 12.5 m. Each reading record show line, station, total magnetic intensity, time, VLF frequency, VLF vertical inphase (ip) and quadrature (op) components, two VLF horizontal field components (h1 and h2) and VLF total field (pT). UTM coordinates were not recorded. VLF readings were taken at 24.0 kHz. The primary VLF signal was from NAA, Cutler, Maine at 44.7° n, 67.3° w, 1000 kW. The base station magnetometer was set to record the total magnetic intensity every 10 seconds.

IP/resistivity surveys were done with a pole-dipole array ('a' = 25 m, n=1,6) with the moving current electrode south of the potential electrodes. Weekly field production reports are reproduced in appendix 2.

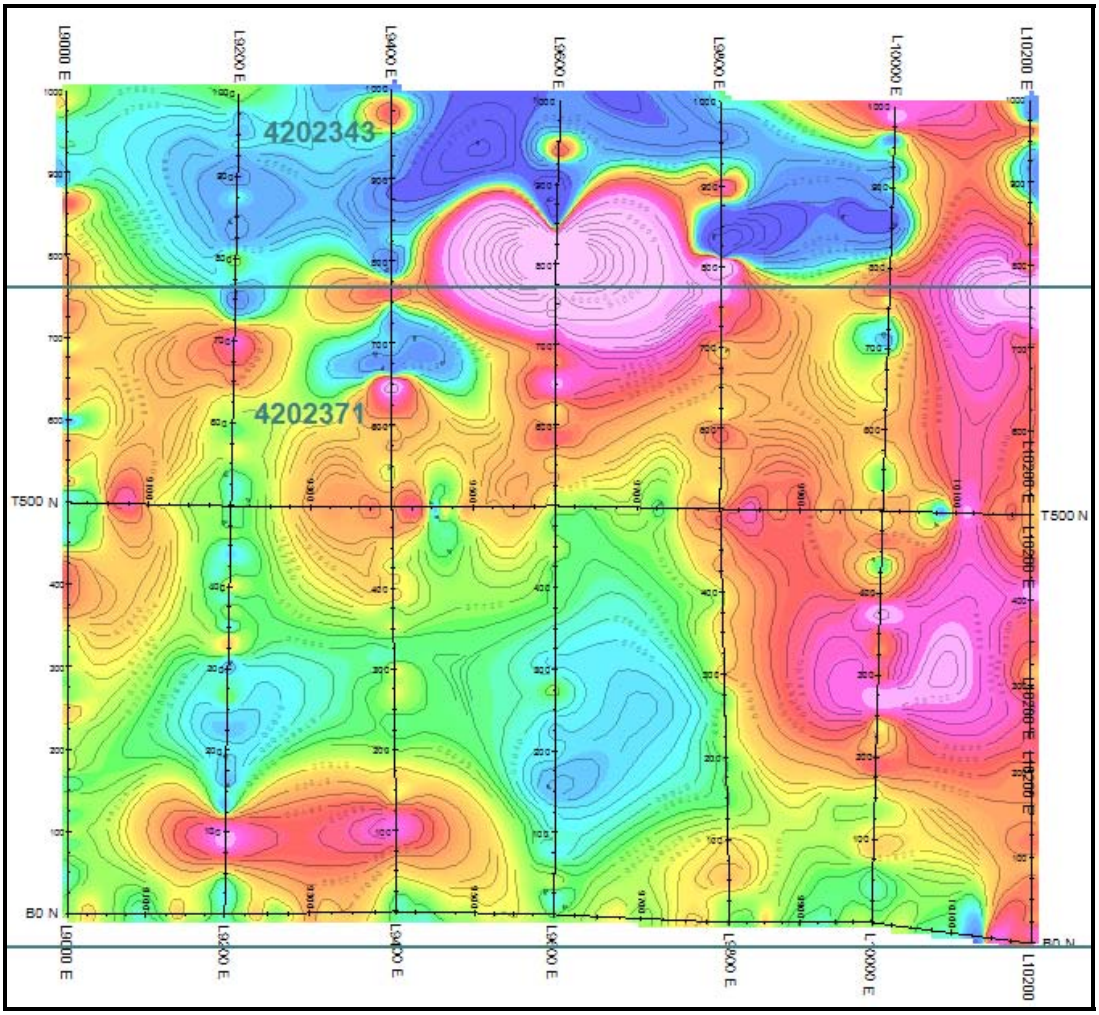


Figure 4. Total magnetic intensity, Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option

5. Presentation

The results of the surveys are presented as plan maps at 1:5000 and stacked pseudosections at 1:2500. All maps show the survey grid, claim numbers and claim boundaries, a UTM grid (NAD83, Z17N) and latitude / longitude co-ordinates. Topography from MNDMF

claimap3 shows little for the small map area and is not shown on final paper maps. There are 6 maps. Maps types are

- total magnetic intensity contours
- VLF offset profiles, vertical inphase and quadrature
- n=2 Mx chargeability contours
- n=2 apparent resistivity contours
- n=2 MIP chargeability contours
- n=2 spectral IP time constant contours

Total magnetic intensity contours are shown in figure 4. n=2 Mx chargeability contours are shown in figure 5. Folded paper copies of all maps and pseudosections are bound with this report. Images of all maps are shown in appendix 3.

There are 7 sets of stacked pseudosections (lines 9000E, 9200E, 9400E, 9600E, 9800E, 10000E and 10200E). Each shows colour/line pseudosections of the spectral IP time constant (tau), the spectral IP amplitude (MIP), the measured IP amplitude (Mx) and apparent resistivity.

Digital results (this report, raw and processed ASCII data files, Geosoft database and map files) are archived on CD.

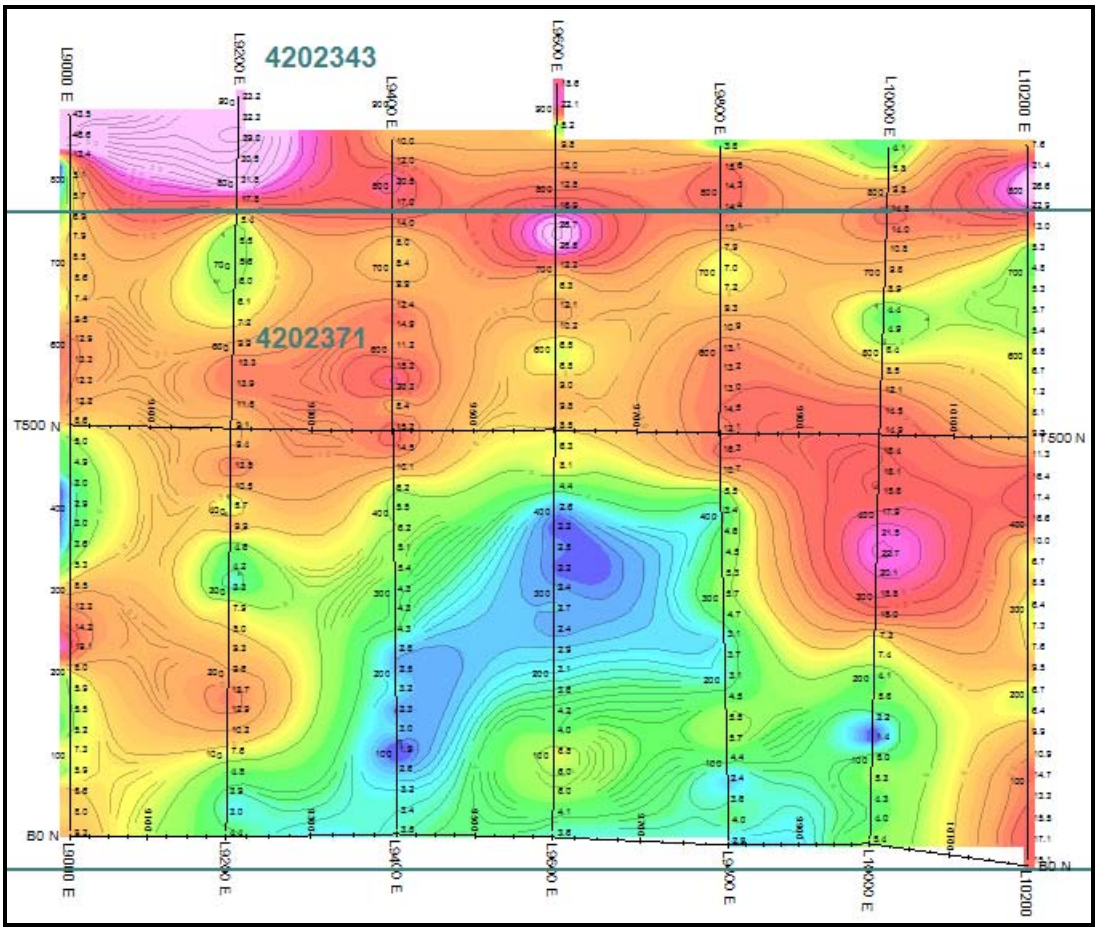


Figure 5. n=2 Mx chargeability, Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option

6. Conclusions

Magnetic/VLF and spectral IP/resistivity surveys were done on the Brady-Charron Option, Brady-Charron option prospect, South Swayze Project, 35 km west southwest of Gogama, Ontario. The field work was done from October 30 to November 4, 2009 (IP/resistivity) and January 8 to 10, 2010 (magnetics/VLF). Total production was 7,175 m IP/resistivity and 9,400 m magnetics/VLF. The results have been presented on 6 plan maps at 1:5,000 and 7 stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500.

Blaine Webster, B.Sc., P. Geo.
January 24, 2010

Certificate of Qualifications

Blaine Webster
President - JVX Ltd.,
60 West Wilmot Street, Unit 22
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1M6
Tel : (905) 731-0972 Email : bwebster@jvx.ca

I, Blaine Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo., do hereby certify that

1. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geophysics from the University of British Columbia in 1970.

2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

3. I have worked as a geophysicist for a total of 36 years since my graduation from university and have been involved in minerals exploration for base, precious and noble metals and uranium throughout much of the world.

4. I am responsible for the overall preparation of this report. Most of the technical information in this report is derived from geophysical surveys conducted by JVX Ltd. for Augen Gold Corp. and information provided by Augen Gold Corp.

_____
Blaine Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo.

Appendix 1
Production, GPS control points, Instrumentation and Data Processing

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic/VLF surveys were done on the Brady Grid, Brady-Charron option prospect, South Swayze Project, 35 km west southwest of Gogama, Ontario. The work was done for Augen Gold Corp. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 9-60. The IP/resistivity survey was done from October 30 to November 4, 2009. The magnetic/VLF survey was done from January 8 to 10, 2010. Total production was 7,175 m IP/resistivity (table 1) and 9,400 m magnetics/VLF (table 2).

Line	IP-From	IP-To	Separation	Date
9000E	25S	1000N	1025	November 3/4, 2009
9200E	25S	1000N	1025	November 2/3, 2009
9400E	25S	1000N	1025	November 1/2, 2009
9600E	25S	1000N	1025	October 31 / November 1, 2009
9800E	25S	1000N	1025	October 30/31, 2009
10000E	25S	1000N	1025	October 30, 2009
10200E	25S	1000N	1025	October 30, 2009
		Total	**7,175 m**	

Table 1. Production summary, IP/resistivity survey, Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option

Line	Mag/VLF-From	Mag/VLF-To	Separation	Date
9000E	00	1000N	1000	January 8, 2010
9200E	00	1000N	1000	January 10, 2010
9400E	00	1000N	1000	January 10, 2010
9600E	00	1000N	1000	January 10, 2010
9800E	00	1000N	1000	January 9, 2010
10000E	00	1000N	1000	January 9, 2010
10200E	00	1000N	1000	January 8/9, 2010
BL00	9000E	10200E	1200	January 8, 2010
T500N	9000E	10200E	1200	January 8, 2010
		Total	**9,400 m**	

Table 2. Production summary, magnetics/VLF survey, Brady Grid, Brady-Charron Option

For the IP/resistivity survey, coverage is measured from the station of the first current electrode to the station of the last potential electrode (ideal grid). For the magnetic/VLF survey, coverage is measured from the first to last station (ideal grid).

Magnetic and VLF readings were taken every 12.5 m. IP/resistivity surveys were done in time domain with a pole-dipole array ('a' = 25 m, n=1,6). The moving current electrode was always south of the potential electrodes.

Grid

The Brady Grid is on claims 4202343 and 4202371 (figure 1), two of a set of 6 claims registered to J.G. Brady (50%) and R.J. Charron (50%). The 6 claims are 3018320, 4202336, 4202343, 4202371, 4202372 and 4202373. Claim 4202343 is in Huffman Township. Claim 4202371 is largely in Arbutus Township. Gogama is 35 km east northeast of the grid. Timmins is 120 km to the northeast. The grid is made up of 7 north/south lines at 200 m (9000E to 10200E), a base line and a tie line at 500N. The station range is 00 to 1000N.

Grid registration is based on UTM coordinates from a hand held GPS receiver at 2 or more well separated points on each survey line (table 3). The geophysical survey results are registered with UTM coordinates interpolated or extrapolated from these GPS control points.

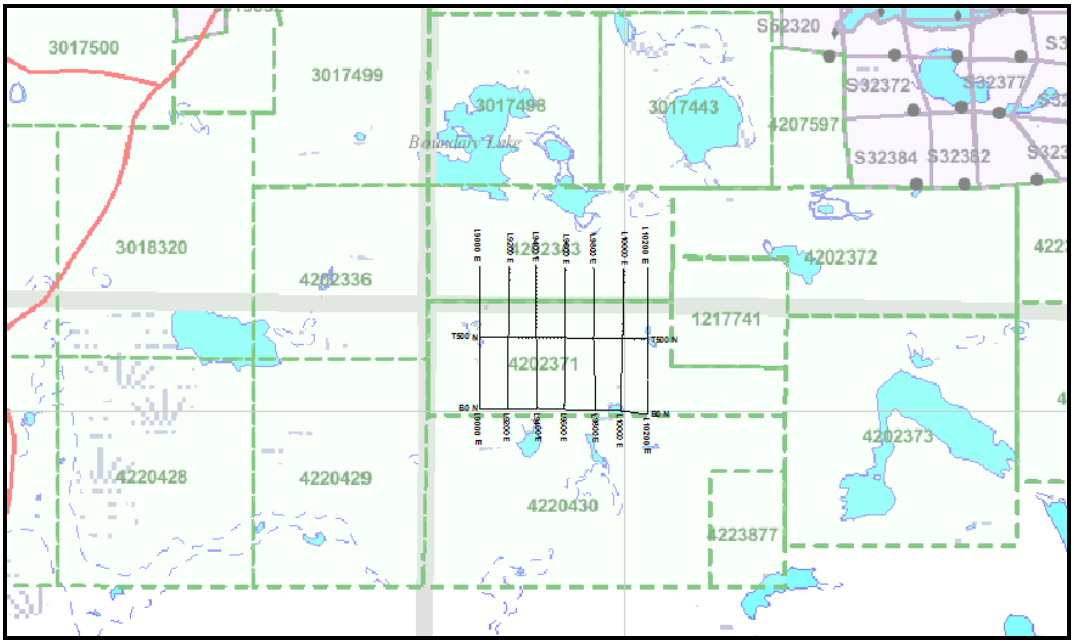


Figure 1. Brady Grid with claim/distribution fabric from MNDM claimap3

Line	Station	UTM e	UTM n	elevation
9000E	00N	409005	5270008	426
	500N	409005	5270509	411
	900N	409003	5270909	413
9200E	00N	409195	5270008	418
	500N	409202	5270505	419
	900N	409211	5270904	405
9400E	00N	409404	5270011	396
	500N	409398	5270502	417
	900N	409399	5270901	393
9600E	00N	409595	5270008	399
	500N	409597	5270504	404
	900N	409599	5270895	395
	1000N	409603	5270997	402
9800E	00N	409809	5269998	418
	500N	409797	5270500	420
	900N	409800	5270893	404
	1000N	409797	5270997	399
10000E	00N	409982	5269999	423
	500N	409994	5270498	421
	1000N	410010	5270989	416
10200E	00N	410176	5269973	425
	500N	410175	5270494	410

Table 3. GPS control points (NAD83, Z17N), Brady Grid

Instrumentation

Magnetometer/VLF

Gem Systems GSM-19WV, SN 7052356 (mobile)
Gem Systems GSM-19, SN 6072060 (base)

The GSM19WV magnetometer/VLF receiver has a built in GPS receiver and data are normally recorded with UTM coordinates. GSM-19WV stands for walking Overhauser magnetometer with VLF option. The GSM-19 is an earlier version of the same magnetometer without a built in GPS receiver. Specification sheets are attached. Both receivers measure total magnetic intensity to 0.01 nT. The GSM-19WV measures total magnetic intensity, VLF total field, vertical inphase, vertical quadrature and two horizontal components.

IP/resistivity

Scintrex IPR12 receiver, SN 9502048
GDD TXII – 1800W-2400V time domain transmitter, SN TX332

For each potential electrode pair, the IPR12 measures the primary voltage (Vp) and the ratio of secondary to primary voltages (Vs/Vp) at 11 points on the IP decay (2 second current pulse). These 11 points are labeled M4 to M14. There is the option for an additional user defined slice (Mx). Units are millivolts for Vp and milliVolts/Volt for M4 to M14 and Mx. Settings are

Vp : 200 to 1600 msec
M4 centered at 60 msec (50 to 70)
M5 centered at 90 msec (70 to 110)
M6 centered at 130 msec (110 to 150)
M7 centered at 190 msec (150 to 230)
M8 centered at 270 msec (230 to 310)
M9 centered at 380 msec (310 to 450)
M10 centered at 520 msec (450 to 590)
M11 centered at 705 msec (590 to 820)
M12 centered at 935 msec (820 to 1050)
M13 centered at 1230 msec (1050 to 1410)
M14 centered at 1590 msec (1410 to 1770)
Mx centered at 870 msec (690 to 1050)

The apparent resistivity is calculated from Vp, the transmitted current and the appropriate geometric or K factors. M4 to M14 define the IP decay curve. The M12 or Mx slice is commonly presented in contoured pseudosections.

JVX has chosen the above settings for Mx in order to better reflect an IP measurement from the older Scintrex IPR11 time domain receiver. In IPR11 surveys from the 1980s, this chargeability window was most often plotted and experience gained is based in part on this measurement.

The IPR12 also calculates the theoretical decay that best fits the measured decay. The theoretical decay is based on the Cole-Cole impedance model developed for applied geophysical surveys in the 1970s. The fit is based on a set of theoretical master curves with restrictions that limit the value of the calculation. JVX uses a different method to calculate impedance parameters (see below).

The Instrumentation GDD Inc. GDD TXII 1800 watt time domain IP transmitter operates off 120V output from a 2000 watt motor generator. Output is current stabilized from 150 to 2400 volt taps. The maximum current is 10 amps. Current and circuit resistance are displayed in digital form.

Data Processing and Presentation

Grid

UTM coordinates at two or more well separated stations for each line were recorded with a hand held GPS receiver. These UTM coordinate – line/station pairs are loaded into a Geosoft database (gps.gdb). The rest of the grid is registered by interpolation or extrapolation from these GPS control points. UTM coordinates from the GPS receiver built into the mobile magnetometer were not recorded.

Appendix 1 : Production, GPS control points, Instrumentation and Data Processing

Base Map

A topographic base map and claim/distribution fabric have been downloaded from the Ontario MNDMF claimap3 website (copyright Queens Printer for Ontario). Registration is based on NAD83, Z17N. The topography from MNDMF claimap3 shows little over the small map area.

Magnetics/VLF

At the end of every survey day, data from the mobile and base station magnetometers are dumped to a PC. Output from both magnetometers are text files labelled by date and 'MAG' or 'base'. Data dumps from the mobile unit show line, station, total magnetic intensity (nT), time (decimal hours), the VLF frequency, total field (pT), vertical inphase and quadrature components (ip and op) and two horizontal components (h1 and h2). Data dumps for the base unit contain time and total magnetic intensity. Subsequent processing steps are

1. Apply base station corrections to the mobile data. Corrected total magnetic intensity values are appended to the mobile files and renamed as '*_cor' files. Bad data or repeat values are removed.
2. Move the contents of the files containing the corrected total magnetic intensity and VLF values into a Geosoft database (*.gdb).
3. In the database, assign UTM coordinates to each line/station using a look up procedure from gps.gdb.

Colour + line contour maps of the corrected total magnetic intensity are generated from the database using Geosoft Montaj. Random gridding with a 6.25 m grid cell is used.

IP/Resistivity

At the end of every survey day, the IP/resistivity data are dumped from the IPR12 to a PC. Output is an ASCII *.dmp file with the date as the file name. Raw data from each survey line are collected in ASCII *.i12 files with the line number as the file name. The data are checked for quality and quantity. The data are archived for transfer to JVX Ltd. in Toronto.

Office data processing is based largely on Geosoft Oasis Montaj v6.3 (www.geosoft.com). Impedance modelling software (below) is based on a suite of programs developed by JVX for the IPR11 and IPR12.

The *.i12 files are taken into a Geosoft database and merged with the position data in gps.gdb. The IP decays are analyzed for spectral content (see below).

The results are presented as plan maps of the n=2 Mx chargeability, MIP chargeability, spectral IP time constant (tau) and apparent resistivity and stacked pseudosections. Stacked pseudosections show the Mx chargeability, apparent resistivity, spectral IP time constant (tau) and spectral IP amplitude (MIP). All are prepared with Geosoft Oasis Montaj. Random gridding is used in all cases.

The pseudosections assume an ideal survey line. Plan maps show the interpolated grid, station numbers, posted values and line + colour contours.

Impedance Modelling

The Cole-Cole impedance model was developed in the 1970s after it became clear that chargeability is a complex property that includes amplitude (volume percent electronic conductors), grain size and grain size uniformity. In this model, the low frequency electrical impedance $Z(\omega)$ of rocks and soils is defined by 4 parameters. They are

r_0 :	DC resistivity in ohm.m
m :	true chargeability amplitude in V/V (also called MIP)
τ :	tau - time constant in seconds
c :	exponent

The form of the model is

$$Z(\omega) = r_0 \{1 - m [1 - (1+(i\omega\tau)^c)^{-1}]\} \text{ ohm.m}$$

where ω is the angular frequency (2πf).

The true chargeability (m or MIP) is a better measure of the volume percent electronic conductors (some metallic sulphides, magnetite, graphite). The time constant is a measure of the square of the average grain size. The exponent is a measure of the uniformity of the grain size. Common or possible ranges are 0 to 1 (m), .01 to 100 seconds (tau) and .1 to .5 (c).

In time domain IP surveys, impedance model parameters may be estimated using a best fit between theoretical and measured decays. The simplest approach (and the one used here) is to use a set of master decay curves, pre-calculated for selected values of time constant and exponent. For a 2 second current pulse, the master curve set is for time constant values of .01, .03, .1, .3, 1, 3, 10, 30 and 100 seconds and exponent values of 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 and 0.5. This gives a total of 45 master curves.

Spectral analysis has been done using an earlier program based on IPR11 decay windows. IPR11 type decays are interpolated from the measured IPR12 decays. All decays that give an RMS fit between measured and master decay of less than 5% yield spectral parameters.

Under ideal conditions, more than 90 % of the IP decays in any survey are of sufficient amplitude and quality to yield spectral parameters. 80 % is probably average for most surveys. The most common reason for the lack of spectral parameters is very low decay amplitudes – often seen in areas of thick and/or conductive overburden. Instrumentation and/or noise problems can occur over long sections of outcrop or at an abrupt boundary between outcrop and conductive ground. More than 99% of the IP decays from the current survey were of sufficient quality to generate spectral IP parameters.

Pseudosections

The pseudosections are plotted using standard depth and position conventions. The plot position for any measured quantity for the n^{th} potential dipole pair is (n+½)a/2 m forward of and below the current electrode. Pole-dipole anomaly shapes depend on array orientation. The array sketch shown with each pseudosection shows the correct array orientation.

These plot forms have been found to give a reasonable image of target-top location, width and depth where 1) the anomalously chargeable and/or resistive body is an isolated, tabular body with a dip that is within ± 45° of vertical), 2) where background chargeabilities and resistivities (overburden and host rock) are uniform and 3) where the terrain is relatively flat. They are more difficult to interpret for irregular or nearby chargeable bodies and where there is any amount of conductive cover or topographic relief. Forward or inverse modelling may be useful in such cases.

For Mx, MIP and apparent resistivity, colour contour intervals in the pseudosections are taken from equal area distribution for the whole grid. Colour assignments for the spectral 'tau' and 'c' are fixed.

Archives

The results of the survey are archived on CD. Included on the CD is the Oasis Montaj viewer. File types include

ASCII *.txt or ASCII *.dmp – original instrument dumps
ASCII *.i12 – IPR12 collated raw data dumps
*.gdb - Geosoft databases (gps, magnetics, pole-dipole IP/resistivity)
*.map – Geosoft format pseudosections and maps included with this report
MS WORD *.doc – report,
Image files*.jpg - figures in the report

Appendix 2
Weekly Field Production Reports

JVX Ltd.
Weekly Field Production Report – IP/Resistivity Survey

Project No 9-60	Client: **Augen Gold**	Area: Jerome Mine	Week Ending: Oct.31/2009

Day	Description	Line	From P1	To P1	Length (m)
Sun Oct 25	Baseline survey (Scott,Jamie,Jeff) Ted Watershed/checked access to Brady Grid-Truck-chainsaw-boat				
Mon Oct 26	Ted return JVX Total Station/Art's generator to Gowganda. Baseline Survey (Scott,Jamie,Jeff) -Truck-boat-chainsaw				
Tue Oct 27	IP Survey Setup (Brady Grid)-Truck	10200E	0N	450N	450
Wed Oct 28	IP Survey (4 Man), Ted Sudbury Warehouse	10200E	475N	850N	375
Thu Oct 29	IP Survey (Brady Grid)	10000E 9800E	0N 0N	850N 275N	850 275
Fri Oct 30	Weather/Expedite				
Sat Oct 31	IP Survey (Brady Grid)	9800E 9600E	300N 0N	850N 250N	550 250

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Ted Lang	Operator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamie Flowers	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Scott Mortson	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jeff Boettcher	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Irvin (Augen Gold)	Assistant			x	x	x	x	x

JVX Ltd.
Weekly Field Production Report – IP/Resistivity Survey

Project No 9-60	Client: **Augen Gold**	Area: Jerome Mine	Week Ending: Nov.7/2009

Day	Description	Line	From P1	To P1	Length (m)
Sun Nov 1	IP Survey (Brady Grid)	9600E 9400E	275N 0N	925N 450N	650 450
Mon Nov 2	IP Survey (Brady Grid)	9400E 9200E	475N 0N	850N 400N	375 400
Tue Nov 3	IP Survey (Brady Grid)	9200E 9000E	425N 0N	900N 150N	475 150
Wed Nov 4	IP Survey (Brady Grid) Picked up Infinity Wire	9000E	175N	875N	700
Thu Nov 5	Ted Fixed Rx(camp) Set up Tx Tent @ Biore Grid, Grid not cut				
Fri Nov 6	IP Survey Setup (Skye Grid)				
Sat Nov 7	IP Survey (Skye Grid)	6500E 6400E	2025N 2000N	2550N 2550N	525 550

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Ted Lang	Operator	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamie Flowers	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Scott Mortson	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jeff Boettcher	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Irvin (Augen Gold)	Assistant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

JVX Ltd.
Weekly Field Production Report – Magnetic/VLF Survey

Project No 9-60	Client: **Augen Gold**	Area: Jerome Mine	Week Ending: Jan.9/2010

Day	Description of Work	Grid	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Jan 3						
Mon. Jan 4						
Tue. Jan 5						
Wed. Jan 6						
Thurs Jan 7						
Fri. Jan 8	The mobile and base mags were on a 24 hr clock. Had to dump two files to get data. I'll fix for tomorrow. Also cross overs are going to be bad at the north end - thick bush and lots of snow.	Brady grid	9000E	1000N	00N	1000M
			00N	9000E	10200E	1200M
			10200E	00N	500N	500M
			500N	10200E	9000E	1200M
Sat. Jan 9	Had to walk back to road to cross over north end bush - horrible to thick. 200M is too far to bushcrash.	Brady grid	10200E	500N	1000N	500M
			9800E	1000N	00N	1000M
			9600E	00N	1000N	1000M

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Scott Mortson	Operator						x	x

JVX Ltd.
Weekly Field Production Report – Magnetic/VLF Survey

Project No 9-60	Client: **Augen Gold**	Area: Jerome Mine	Week Ending: Jan.16/2010

Day	Description of Work	Grid	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Jan 10	Finished mag/VLF survey, Brady grid	Brady grid	9600E	1000N	00N	1000M
			9400E	00N	1000N	1000M
			9200E	1000N	00N	1000M
Mon. Jan 11						
Tue. Jan 12						
Wed. Jan 13						
Thurs Jan 14						
Fri. Jan 15						
Sat. Jan 16						

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Scott Mortson	Operator	x						

Appendix 3
Map Images

The results of the surveys are presented on 6 plan maps at 1:5000 and 7 stacked pseudosections at 1:2500. Colour/line contours, claim fabric and the survey grid of the 6 plan maps are shown here. Map surrounds and coordinates are not shown here. Posted values on the total magnetic intensity and VLF offset profile maps are not shown here. The 6 plan maps are

- total magnetic intensity contours
- VLF offset profiles, vertical inphase and quadrature
- n=2 Mx chargeability contours
- n=2 apparent resistivity contours
- n=2 MIP chargeability contours
- n=2 spectral IP time constant contours

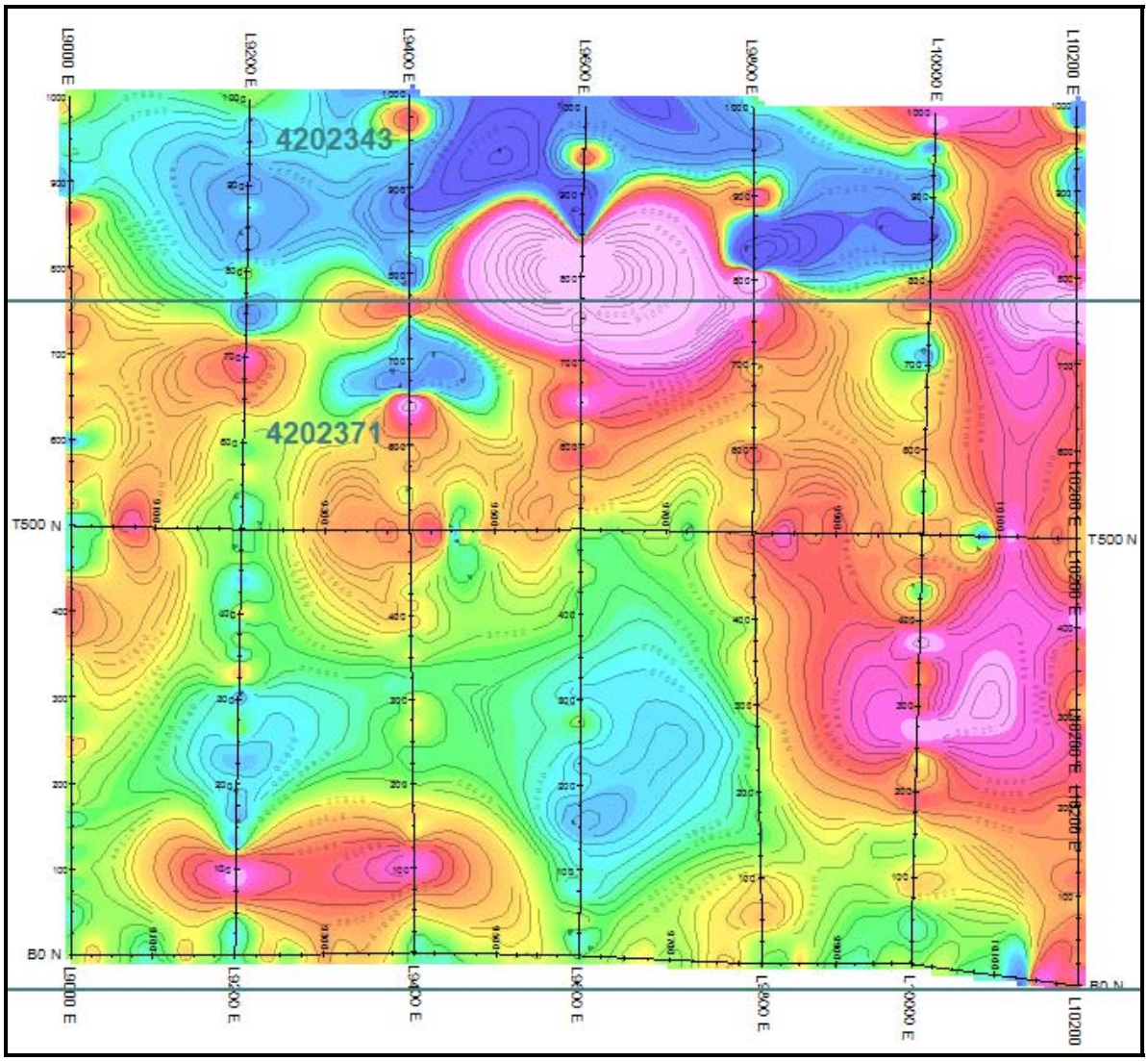


Figure 1. Total magnetic intensity

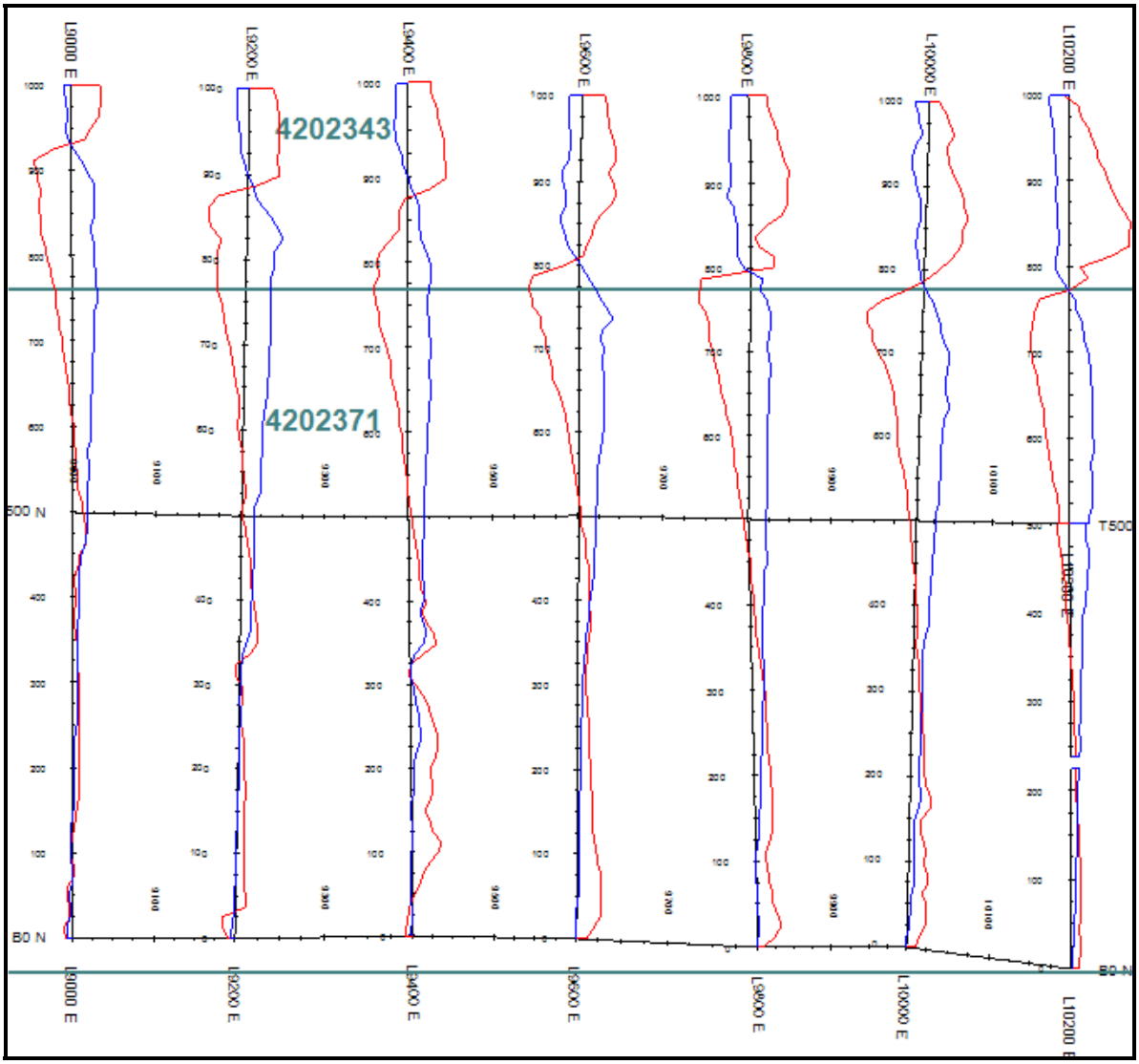


Figure 2. VLF offset profiles

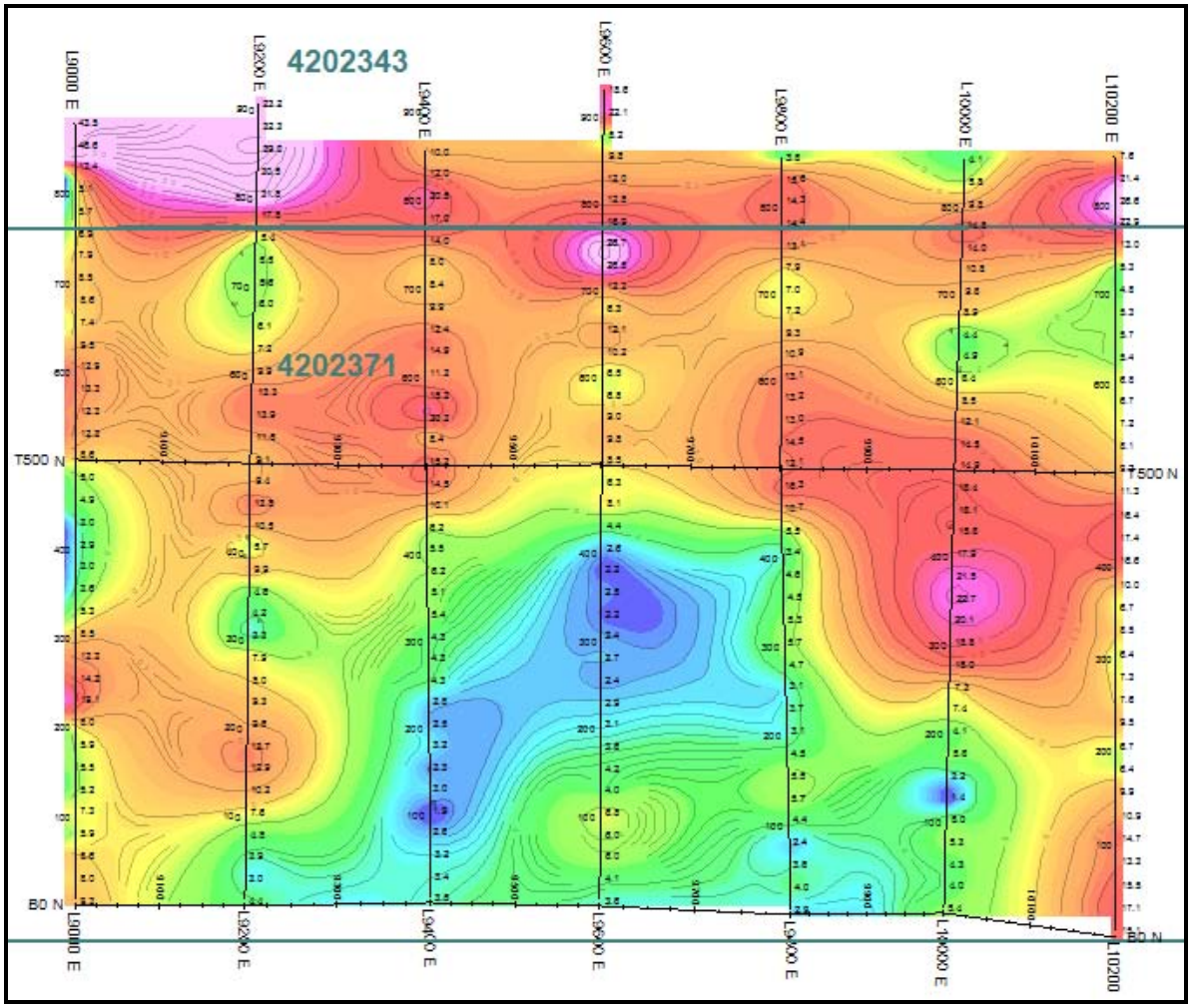


Figure 3. n=2 Mx chargeability

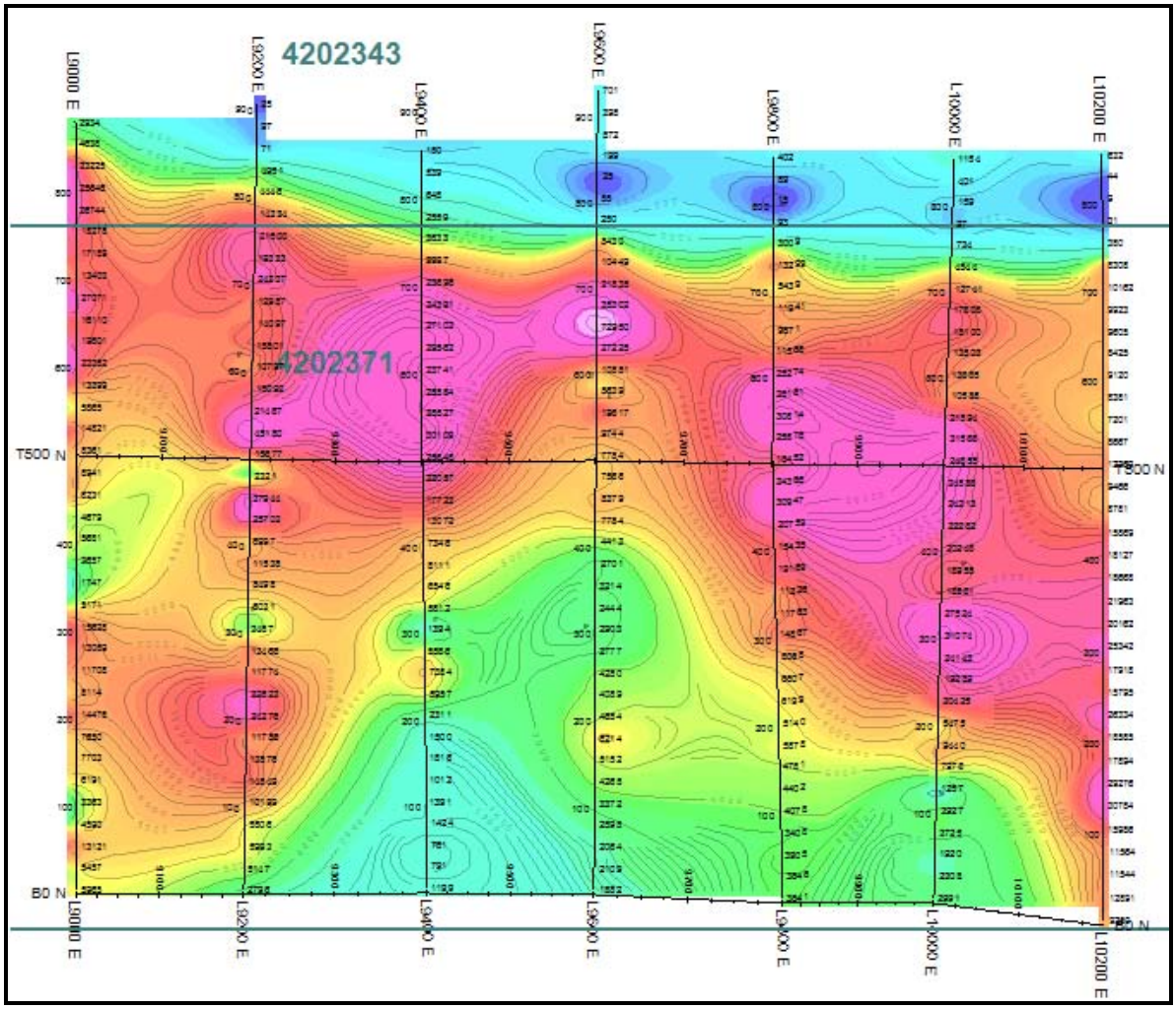


Figure 4. n=2 apparent resistivity

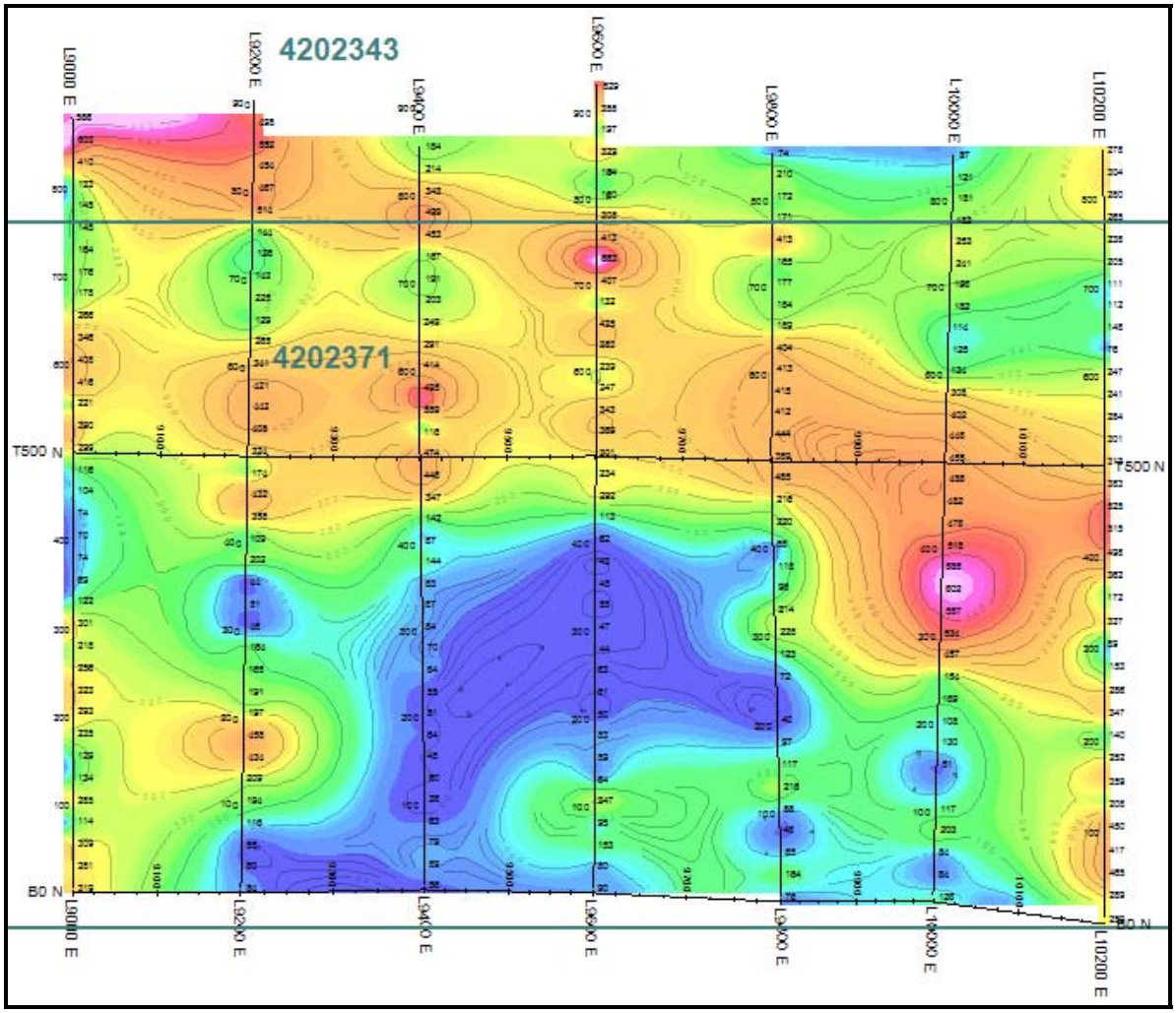


Figure 5. n=2 MIP chargeability

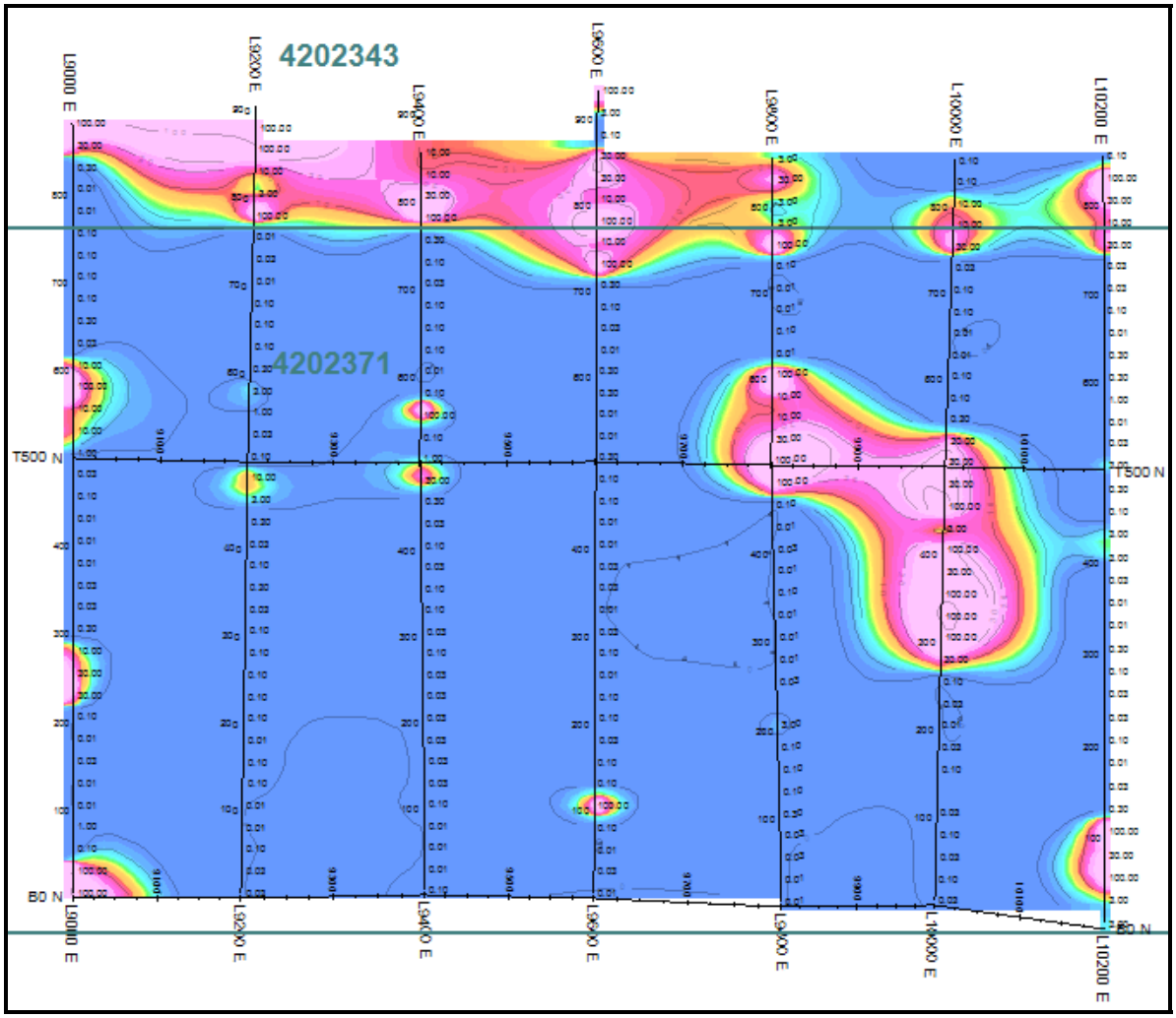


Figure 6. n=2 spectral IP time constant

v7.0

Overhauser

Magnetometer / Gradiometer / VLF (GSM-19 v7.0)

GEM's unique Overhauser system combines data quality, survey efficiency and options into an instrument that matches costlier optically pumped Caesium devices.

And the latest v7.0 technology upgrades provide even more value:

- **Data export in standard XYZ (i.e. line-oriented) format for easy use in standard commercial software programs**
- **Programmable export format for full control over output**
- **GPS elevation values provide input for geophysical modeling**
- **Enhanced GPS positioning resolution**
  <1.5m standard GPS for high resolution surveying
  <1.0m OmniStar GPS
  <0.7m for newly introduced CDGPS
- **Multi-sensor capability for advanced surveys to resolve target geometry**
- **Picket and line marking / annotation for capturing related surveying information on-the-go**

And all of these technologies come complete with the most attractive savings and warranty in the business!

Overhauser (GSM-19) console with sensor and cable. Can also be configured with additional sensor for gradiometer (simultaneous) readings.

The GSM-19 v7.0 Overhauser instrument is the total field magnetometer / gradiometer of choice in today's earth science environment -- representing a unique blend of physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options that clearly differentiate it from other quantum magnetometers.

With data quality exceeding standard proton precession and comparable to costlier optically pumped cesium units, the GSM-19 is a standard (or emerging standard) in many fields, including:

- Mineral exploration (ground and airborne base station)
- Environmental and engineering
- Pipeline mapping
- Unexploded Ordnance Detection
- Archeology
- Magnetic observatory measurements
- Volcanology and earthquake prediction

Taking Advantage of the Overhauser Effect

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

The Overhauser effect occurs when a special liquid (with unpaired electrons) is combined with hydrogen atoms and then exposed to secondary polarization from a radio frequency (RF) magnetic field.

The unpaired electrons transfer their stronger polarization to hydrogen atoms, thereby generating a strong precession signal -- that is ideal for very high-sensitivity total field measurements.

In comparison with proton precession methods, RF signal generation also keeps power consumption to an absolute minimum and eliminates noise (i.e. generating RF frequencies are well out of the bandwidth of the precession signal).

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

Other advantages are described in the section called, "GEM's Commercial Overhauser System" that appears later in this brochure.

Key System Components

Key components that differentiate the GSM-19 from other systems on the market include the sensor and data acquisition console. Specifications for components are provided on the right side of this page.

Sensor Technology

GEM's sensors represent a proprietary innovation that combines advances in electronics design and quantum magnetometer chemistry.

Electronically, the detection assembly includes dual pick-up coils connected in series opposition to suppress far-source electrical interference, such as atmospheric noise. Chemically, the sensor head houses a proprietary hydrogen-rich liquid solvent with free electrons (free radicals) added to increase the signal intensity under RF polarization.

From a physical perspective, the sensor is a small size, light-weight assembly that houses the Overhauser detection system and fluid. A rugged plastic housing protects the internal components during operation and transport.

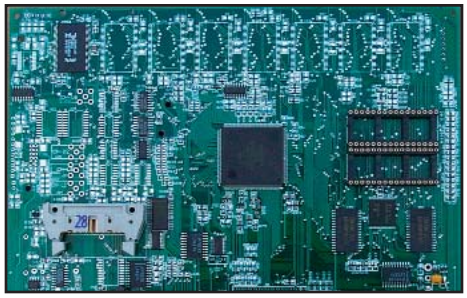
All sensor components are designed from carefully screened non-magnetic materials to assist in maximization of signal-to-noise. Heading errors are also minimized by ensuring that there are no magnetic inclusions or other defects that could result in variable readings for different orientations of the sensor.

Optional omni-directional sensors are available for operating in regions where the magnetic field is near-horizontal (i.e. equatorial regions). These sensors maximize signal strength regardless of field direction.

Data Acquisition Console Technology

Console technology comprises an external keypad / display interface with internal firmware for frequency counting, system control and data storage / retrieval. For operator convenience, the display provides both monochrome text as well as real-time profile data with an easy-to-use interactive menu for performing all survey functions.

The firmware provides the convenience of upgrades over the Internet via the GEMLinkW software. The benefit is that instrumentation can be enhanced with the latest technology without returning the system to GEM -- resulting in both timely implementation of updates and reduced shipping / servicing costs.



About GEM Advanced Magnetometers

GEM Systems, Inc. delivers the world's only magnetometers and gradiometers with built-in GPS for accurately-positioned ground, airborne and stationary data acquisition. The company serves customers in many fields including mineral exploration, hydrocarbon exploration, environmental and engineering, Unexploded Ordnance Detection, archeology, earthquake hazard prediction and observatory research.

Key products include the QuickTracker™ Proton Precession, Overhauser and SuperSenser™ Optically-Pumped Potassium instruments. Each system offers unique benefits in terms of sensitivity, sampling, and acquisition of high-quality data. These core benefits are complemented by GPS technologies that provide metre to sub-metre positioning.

With customers in more than 50 countries globally and more than 25 years of continuous technology R&D, GEM is known as the only geophysical instrument manufacturer that focuses exclusively on magnetic technology advancement.

"Our World is Magnetic"

Specifications

Performance

Sensitivity:	0.022 nT / √Hz
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute Accuracy:	+/- 0.1 nT
Range:	15,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance:	< 10,000 nT/m
Samples at:	60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec
Operating Temperature:	-40C to +50C

Operating Modes

Manual: Coordinates, time, date and reading stored automatically at minimum 3 second interval.

Base Station: Time, date and reading stored at 1 to 60 second intervals.

Remote Control: Optional remote control using RS-232 interface.

Input / Output: RS-232 or analog (optional) output using 6-pin weatherproof connector.

Storage - 32 MB (# of Readings)

Mobile:	1,465,623
Base Station:	5,373,951
Gradiometer:	1,240,142
Walking Mag:	2,686,975

Dimensions

Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm
Sensor:	175 x 75mm diameter cylinder

Weights

Console with Belt:	2.1 kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly:	1.0 kg

Standard Components

GSM-19 console, GEMLinkW software, batteries, harness, charger, sensor with cable, RS-232 cable, staff, instruction manual and shipping case.

Optional VLF

Frequency Range: Up to 3 stations between 15 to 30.0 kHz

Parameters: Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as % of total field. 2 components of horizontal field amplitude and total field strength in pT.

Resolution: 0.1% of total field

GEM Systems, Inc.
52 West Beaver Creek Rd., 14
Richmond Hill, ON
Canada L4B 1L9
Phone: 905-764-8008
Fax: 905-764-2949
Email: info@gemsys.ca
Web: www.gemsys.ca

SCINTREX
A DIVISION OF LRS

ELECTRICAL METHODS

IPR-12

Induced Polarization

IPR-12 SPECIFICATIONS

Inputs
1 to 8 dipoles are measured simultaneously.

Input Impedance
16 Megohms

SP Bucking
± 10 volt range. Automatic linear correction operating on a cycle by cycle basis.

Input Voltage (Vp) Range
50 µvolt to 14 volt.

Chargeability (M) Range
0 to 300 millivolt/volt.

Tau Range
60 microseconds to 2000 seconds.

Reading Resolution of Vp, SP and M
Vp, 10 microvolt; SP, 1 millivolt; M, 0.01 millivolt/volt.

Absolute Accuracy of Vp, Sp and M
Better than 1% .

Common Mode Rejection
At input more than 100db.

Vp Integration Time
10% to 80% of the current on time.

IP Transient Program
Total measuring time keyboard selectable at 1,2,4,8,16 or 32 seconds. Normally 14 windows except that the first four are not measured on the 1 second timing, the first three are not measured on the 2 second timing and the first is not measured on the 4 second timing. An additional transient slice of minimum 10 ms width, and 10 ms steps, with delay of at least 40 ms is keyboard selectable. Programmable windows also available.

Transmitter Timing
Equal on and off times with polarity change each half cycle. On/off times of 1,2,4,8,16 or 32 seconds. Timing accuracy of ±100 ppm or better is required.

External Circuit Test
All dipoles are measured individually in sequence, using a 10 Hz square wave. The range is 0 to 2 Mohm with 0.1 kohm resolution. Circuit resistances are displayed and recorded.

Filtering
RF filter, 10 Hz 6 pole low pass filter, statistical noise spike removal.

Internal Test Generator
1200 mV of SP; 807 mV of Vp and 30.28 mV/V of M.

Analog Meter
For monitoring input signals; switchable to any dipole via keyboard.

Keyboard
17 key keypad with direct one key access to the most frequently used functions.

Display
16 lines by 40 characters, 128 x 240 dots, Backlit SuperTwist Liquid Crystal Display. Displays instrument status and data during and after reading. Alphanumeric and graphic displays.

Display Heater
Available for below -15°C operation.

Memory Capacity
Stores approximately 400 dipoles of information when 8 dipoles are measured simultaneously.

Real Time Clock
Data is recorded with year, month, day, hour, minute and second.

Digital Data Output
Formattted serial data output for printer and PC, etc. Data output in 7 or 8 bit ASCII, one start, one stop bit, no parity format. Baud rate is keyboard selectable for standard rates between 300 baud and 57.6 kBaud. Selectable carriage return delay to accommodate slow peripherals. Hand-shaking is done by X-on/X-off.

Standard Rechargeable Batteries
Eight rechargeable Ni-Cad D cells. Supplied with a charger, suitable for 100/230V, 50 to 60 Hz, 10W. More than 20 hours service at +25°C, more than 8 hours at -30°C.

Ancillary Rechargeable Batteries
An additional eight rechargeable Ni-Cad D cells may be installed in the console along with the Standard Rechargeable Batteries. Used to power the Display Heater or as backup power. Supplied with a second charger. More than 6 hours service at -30°C.

Use of Non-Rechargeable Batteries
Can be powered by D size Alkaline batteries, but rechargeable batteries are recommended for lower cost over time.

Operating Temperature Range
-30°C to +50°C.

Storage Temperature Range
-30°C to +50°C.

Dimensions
Console: 355 x 270 x 165 mm
Charger: 120 x 95 x 55 mm

Weights
Console: 5.8 kg
Batteries: 1.3 kg
Charger: 1.1 kg

Transmitters Available
GGT-3 GGT-10

An ISO 9001:2000 registered company

* All specifications are subject to change without notice.

SCINTREX
A DIVISION OF LRS

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MICRO g LACOSTE
A DIVISION OF LRS

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1401 Horizon Avenue
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Telephone: +1 303 828 3499
Fax: +1 303 828 3288
e-mail: info@microglacoste.com
website: www.microglacoste.com

SPECIFICATIONS

TxII-1800 W

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

TxII-3600 W

- 51 X 41.5 X 21.5 cm – built-in transportation box from Pelican.
- Weight: approximately 32 kg.
- Operating temperature: -40° C to 65° C.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

- Standard time base of 2 seconds for time-domain: 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF.
- Optional time base: DC, 0.5, 1, 2, 4 or DC, 1, 2, 4, 8 seconds.
- Output current range: 0.030 to 10 A (normal operation).
  0.000 to 10 A (cancel open loop).
- Output voltage range: 150 to 2400 V / 14 steps.
- Ability to link 2 GDD transmitters to double power (Master / Slave).

CONTROLS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

- Power ON/OFF.
- Output voltage range switch: 150 V, 180 V, 350 V, 420 V, 500 V, 600 V, 700 V, 840 V, 1000 V, 1200 V, 1400 V, 1680 V, 2000 V, 2400 V.

DISPLAYS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

- Output current LCD: reads to ± 0.001 A.
- Electrode contact displayed when not transmitting.
- Output power displayed when transmitting.
- Automatic thermostat controlled LCD heater for readout.
- Total protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohm.
- Indicator lamps in case of overload:
  - High voltage ON/OFF
  - Generator over or undervoltage
  - Logic fail
  - Output overcurrent
  - Overheating
  - Open Loop Protection

POWER

TxII-1800 W

Recommended generator:

- Standard 120 V / 60 Hz backpackable Honda generator.
- Suggested Models: EU1000iC, 1000 W, 13.5 kg or EU2000iC, 2000 W, 21.0 kg.

TxII-3600 W

Recommended generator:

- Standard 220 V, 50/ 60 Hz Honda generator.
- Suggested Models: EM3500XK1C, 3500 W, 62 kg or EM5000XK1C, 5000 kw, 77 kg.

DESCRIPTION

TxII-1800 W

- Includes shipping box, instruction manual and 110 V plug.
- Optional backpackable frame for transmitter or generator.

TxII-3600 W

- Includes built-in shipping box, instruction manual and 220 V plug.
- Optional 220 V extension.

SERVICE

Any instrument manufactured by GDD that breaks down while under warranty or service contract is replaced free of charge upon request, subject to instrument availability.

WARRANTY

- Standard three-year warranty on parts and labour.
- Repairs done at GDD's office in Sainte-Foy, QC, Canada.

Instrumentation GDD inc.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200
Sainte-Foy (Québec) Canada G1X 4B7

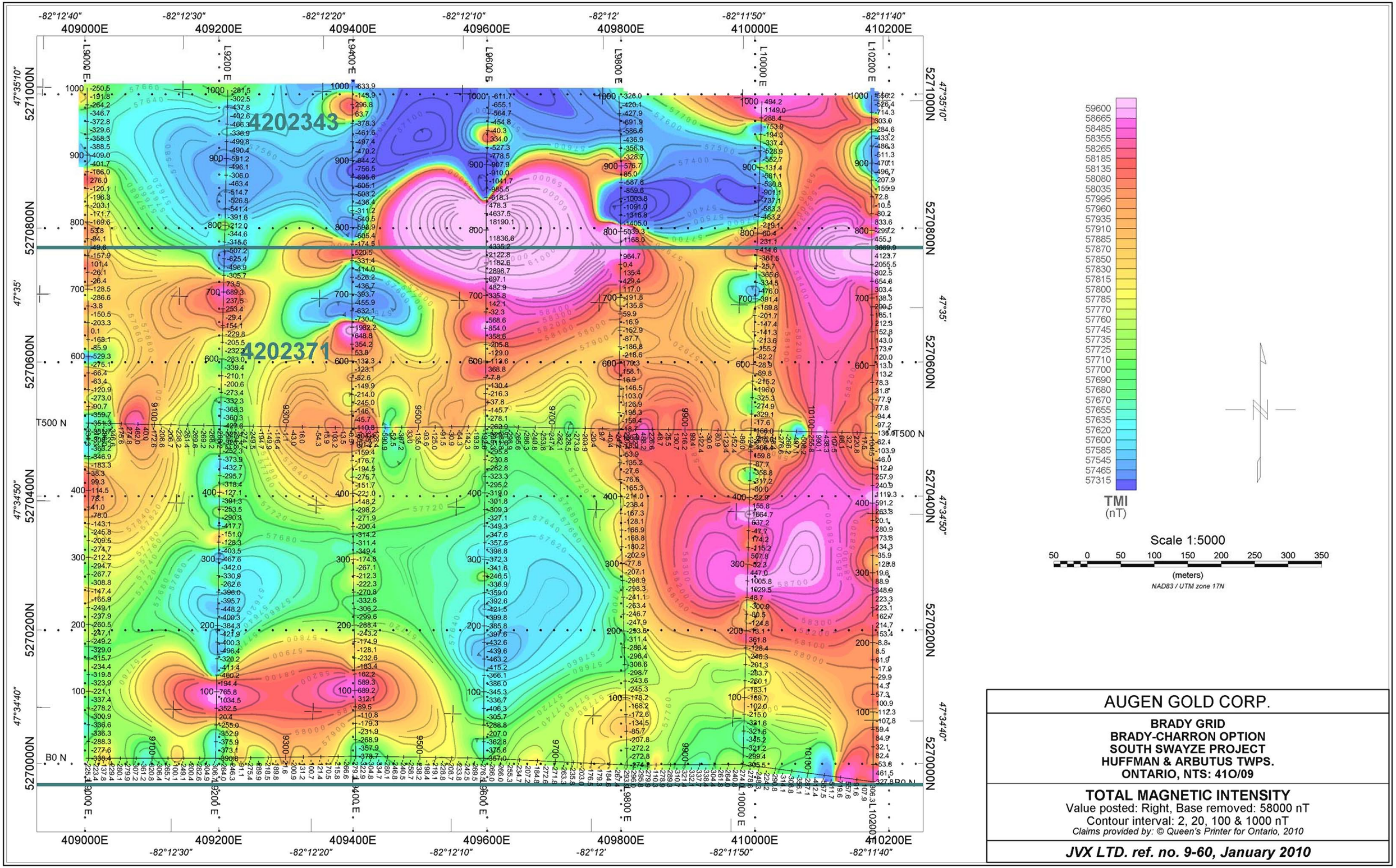
Tel. : (418) 877-4249
Toll Free : 1-877-977-4249
Fax : (418) 877-4054

Web Site: www.gddinstrumentation.com
E-Mail: gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Taxes, transportation and duties are extra if applicable.

Instruments available for rental or sale.



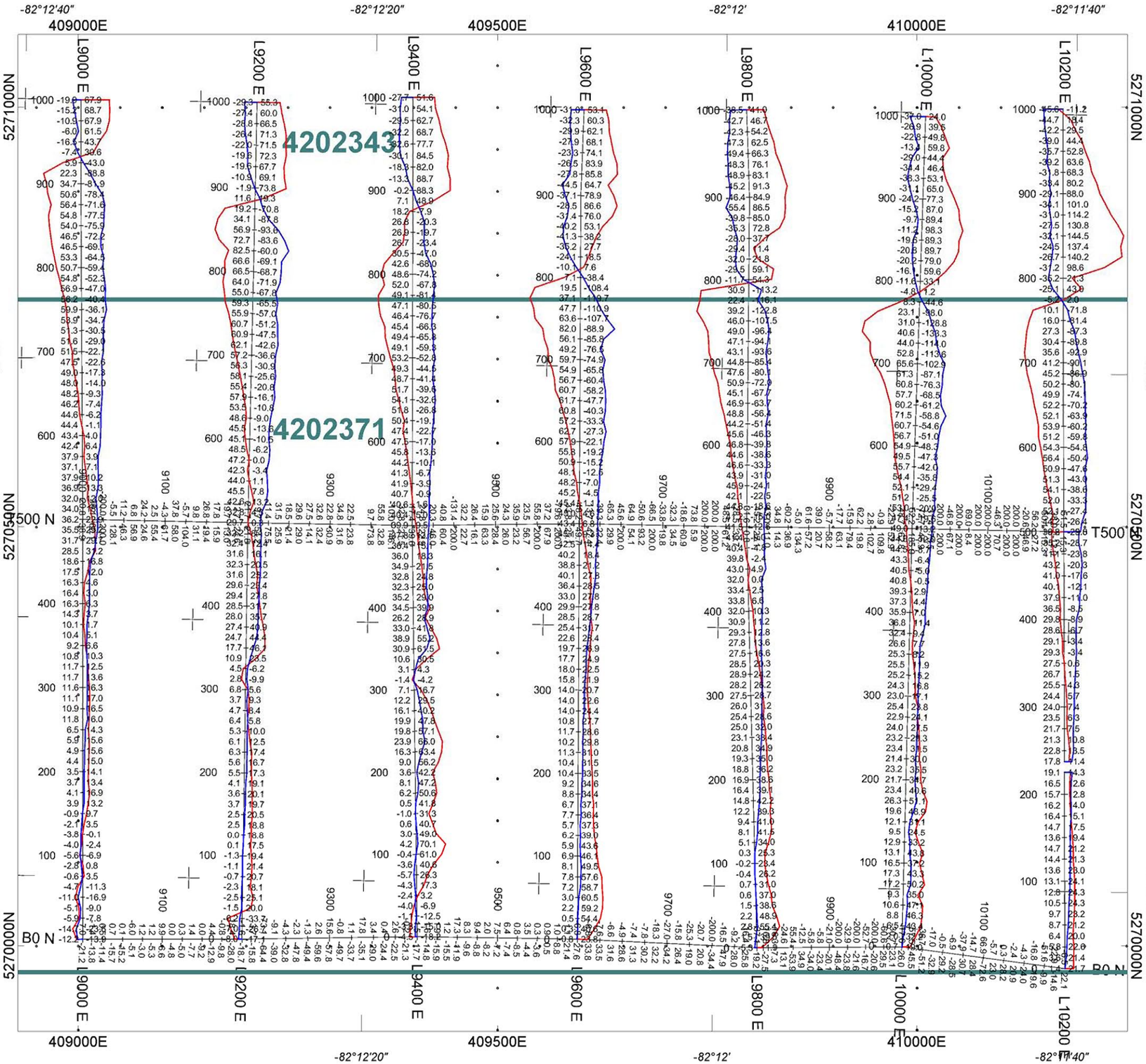
AUGEN GOLD CORP.

BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Value posted: Right, Base removed: 58000 nT
Contour interval: 2, 20, 100 & 1000 nT

JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, January 2010



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

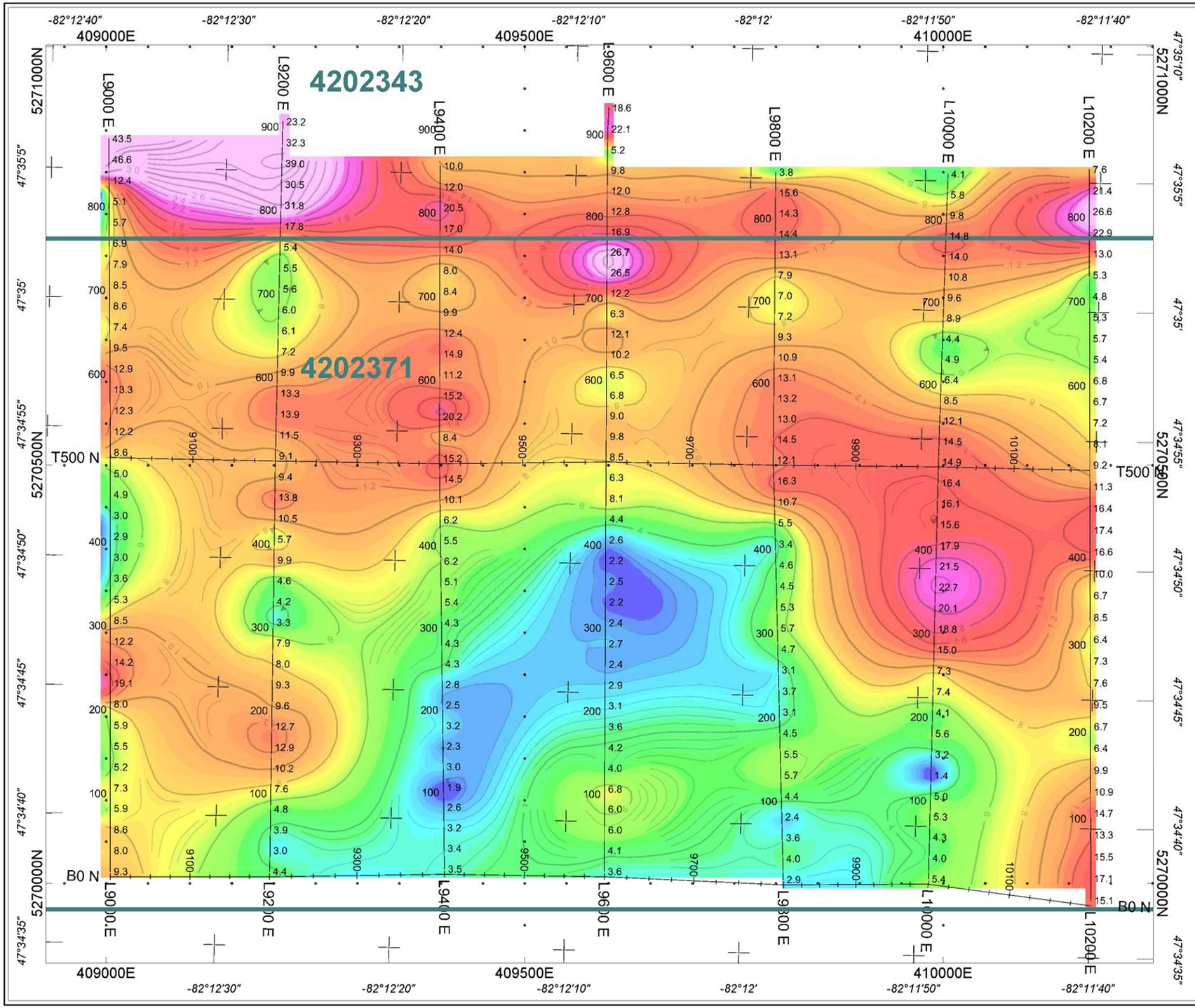
AUGEN GOLD CORP.

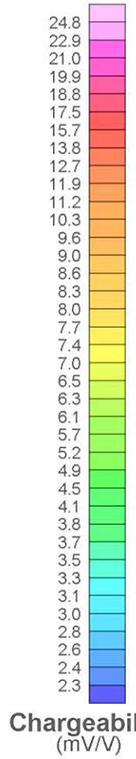
BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

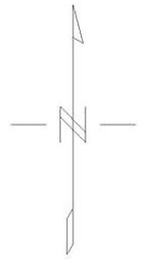
VLF PROFILES 24.0 kHz - CUTLER MAINE STATION

Profile Scale: 100 %/cm
Inphase: Red, posted right
Quadrature: Blue, posted left

JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, January 2010







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

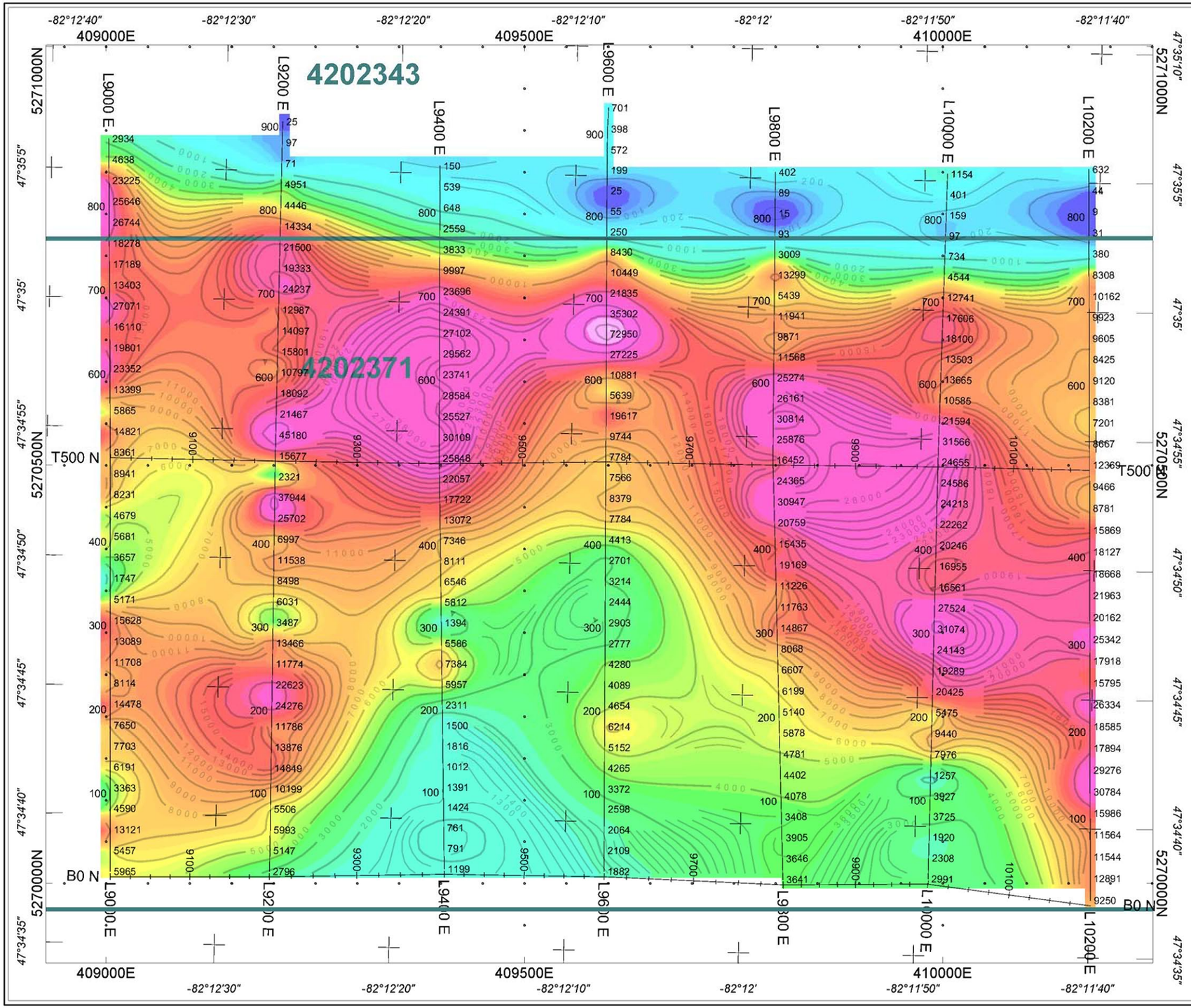
AUGEN GOLD CORP.

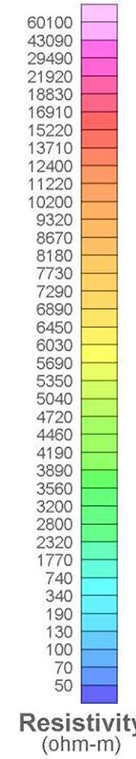
SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

CHARGEABILITY (n=2)

Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25 m
Value posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 0.2, 1 & 10 mV/V
Rx (2 sec): Scintrex IPR-12, Tx(2 sec): GDD TxII - 1800W
Claims provided by: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, November 2009





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

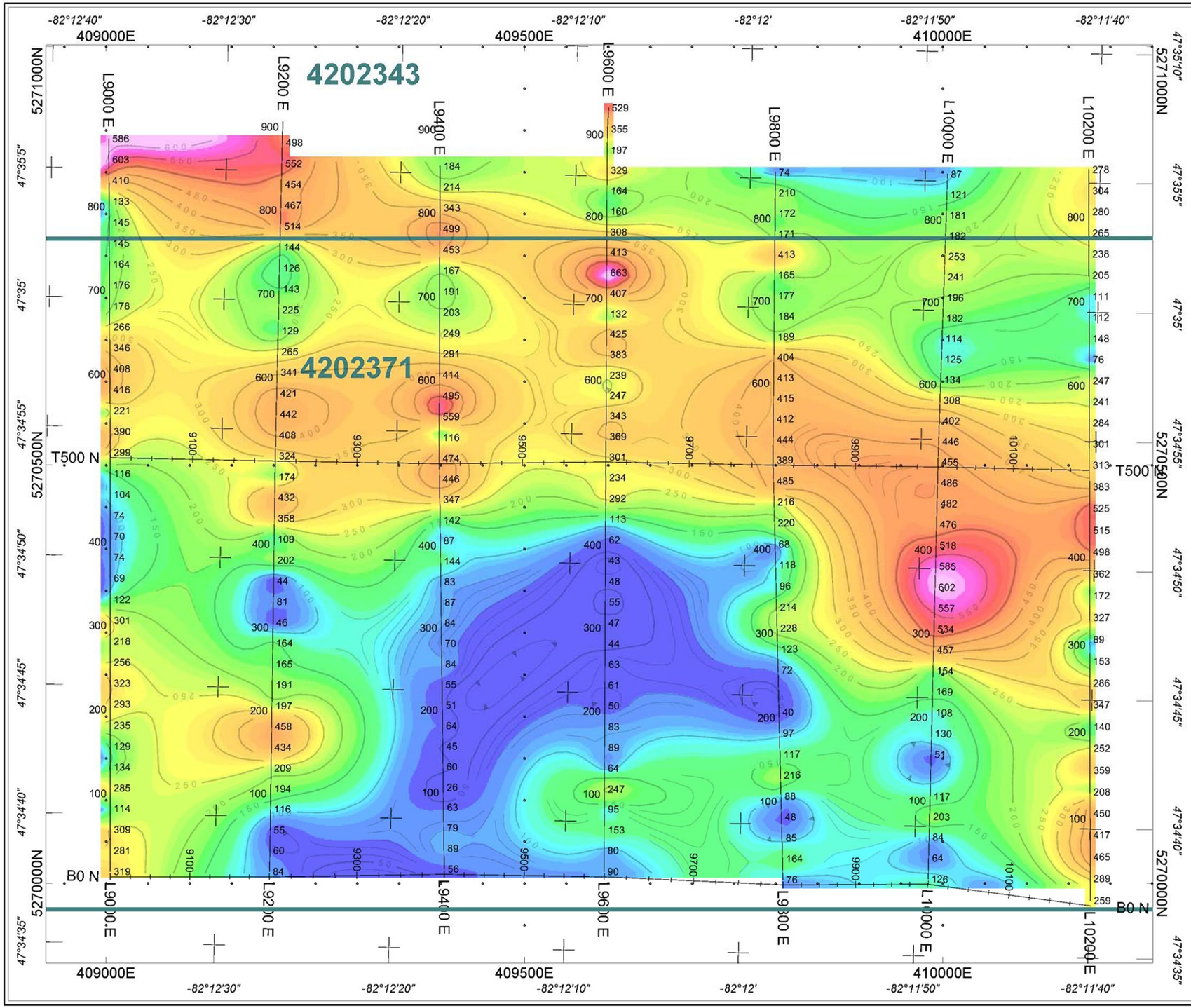
AUGEN GOLD CORP.

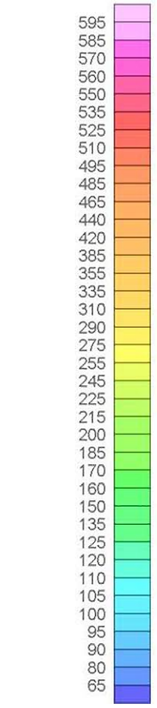
SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

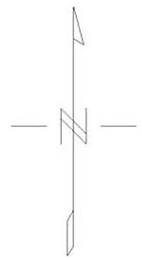
RESISTIVITY (n=2)

Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25 m
Value posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 10, 100, 1000 & 10000 ohm-m
Rx (2 sec): Scintrex IPR-12, Tx(2 sec): GDD TxII - 1800W

JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, November 2009







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

(meters)

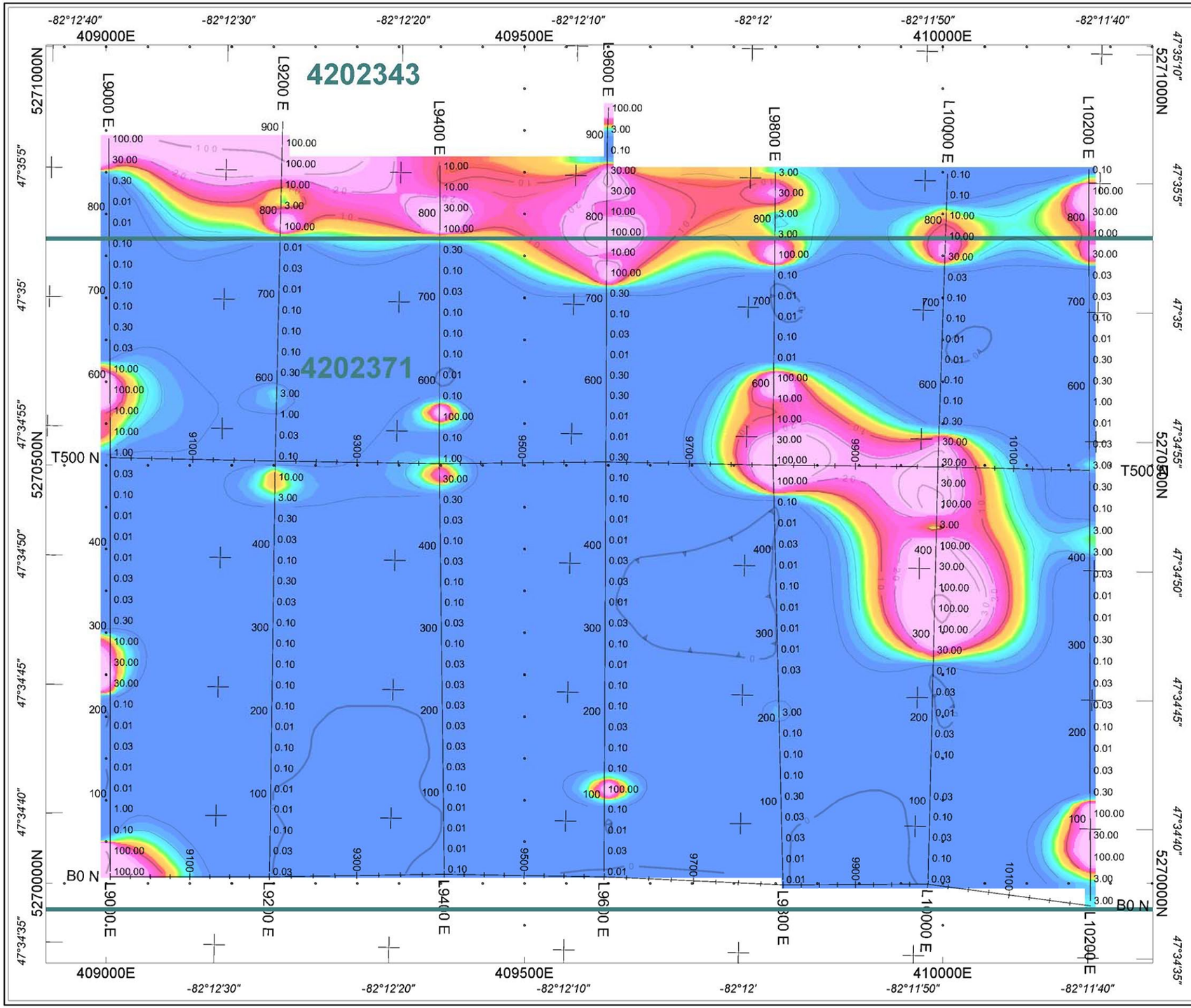
NAD83 / UTM zone 17N

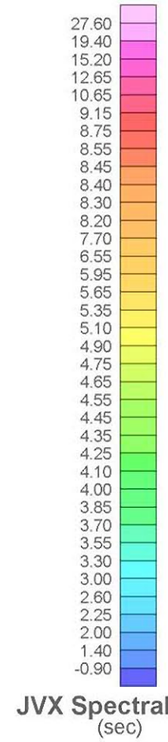
AUGEN GOLD CORP.

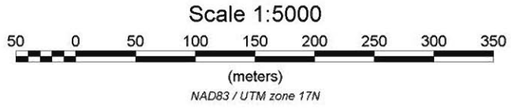
SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

JVX SPECTRAL MIP (n=2)
Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25 m
Value posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 5, 50 & 500 mV/V
Rx (2 sec): Scintrex IPR-12, Tx(2 sec): GDD TxII - 1800W
Claims provided by: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, January 2010





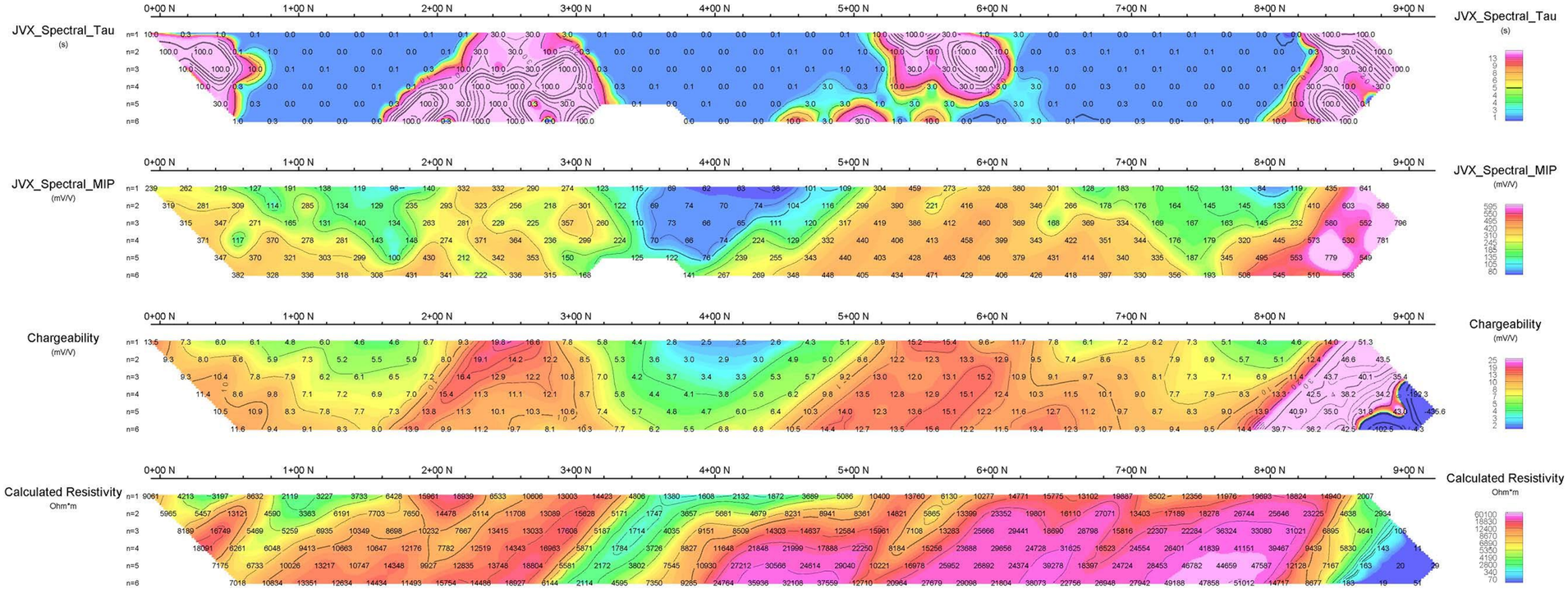


AUGEN GOLD CORP.

SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
BRADY GRID
BRADY-CHARRON OPTION
SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT
HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.
ONTARIO, NTS: 41O/09

JVX SPECTRAL TAU (n=2)
Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25 m
Value posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 1, 10 & 100 sec
Rx (2 sec): Scintrex IPR-12, Tx(2 sec): GDD TxII - 1800W

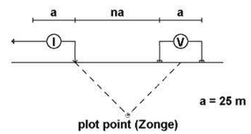
JVX LTD. ref. no. 9-60, January 2010



Pseudo Section Plot

90+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

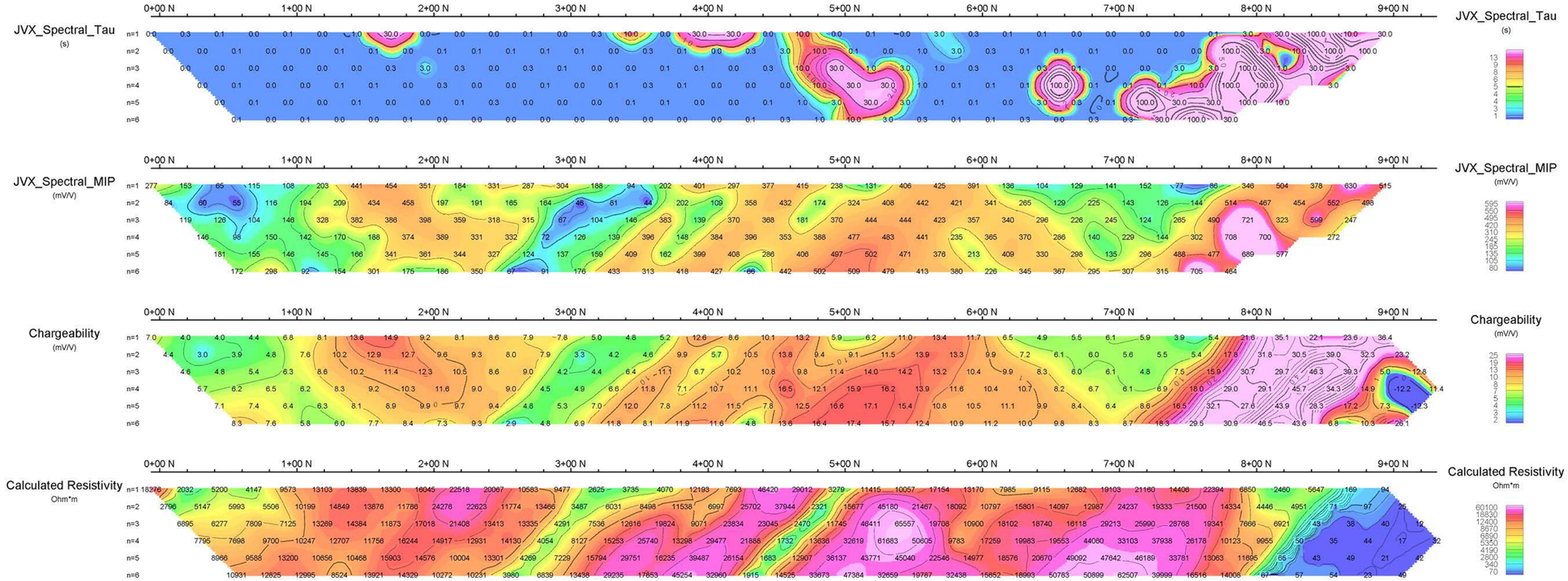
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 06/11/2009

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

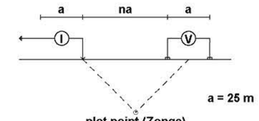
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



Pseudo Section Plot

92+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

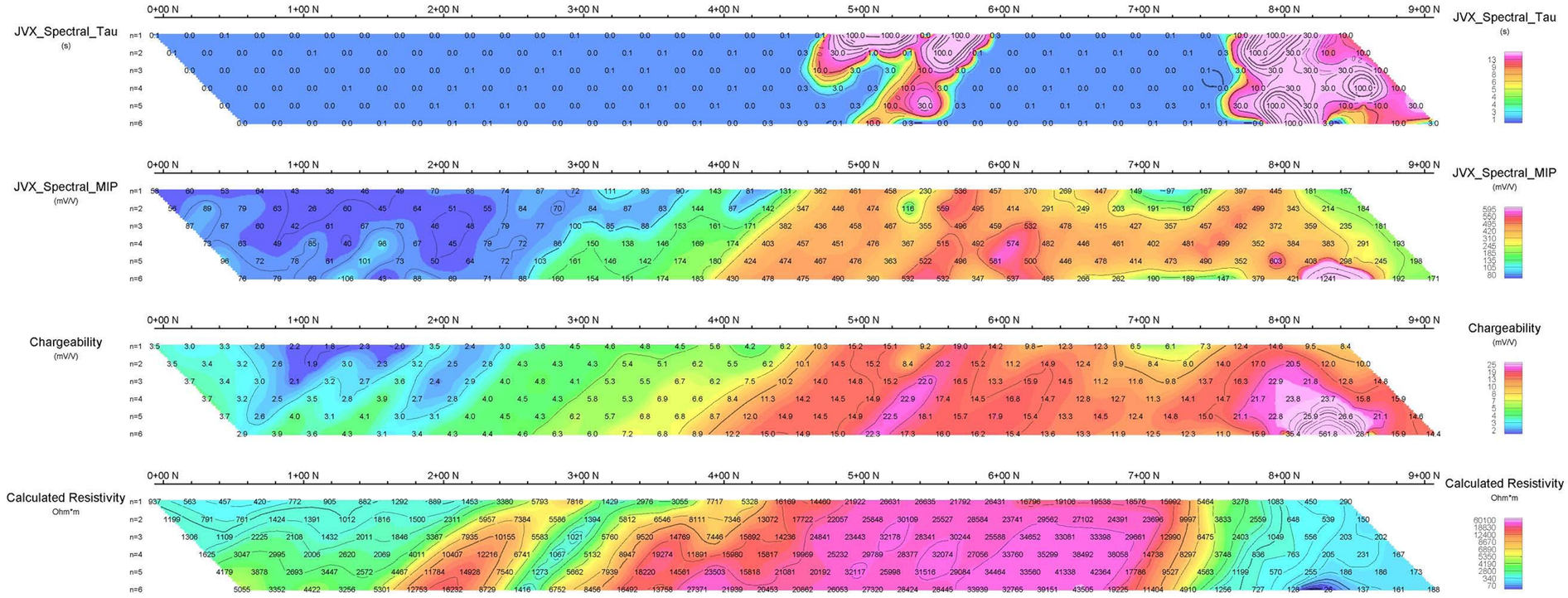
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 06/11/2009

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

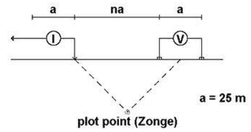
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



Pseudo Section Plot

94+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

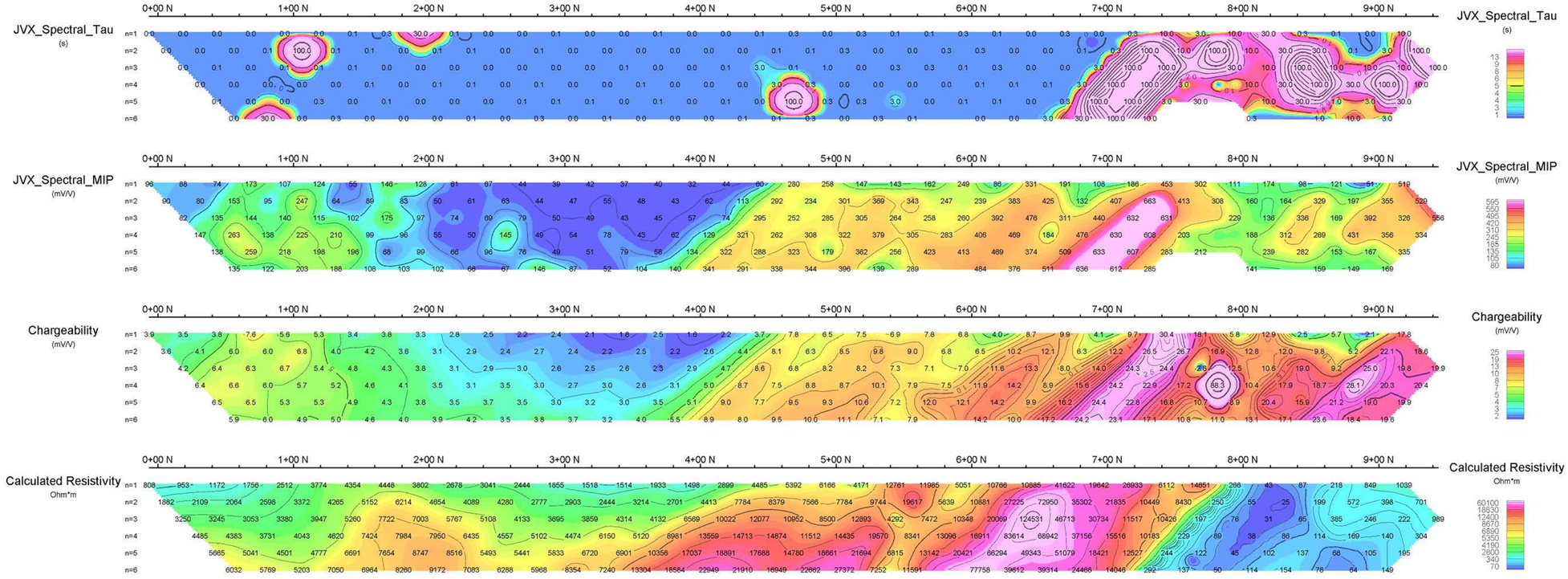
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION PROSPECT

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 06/11/2009

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

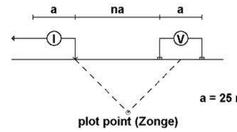
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



Pseudo Section Plot

96+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

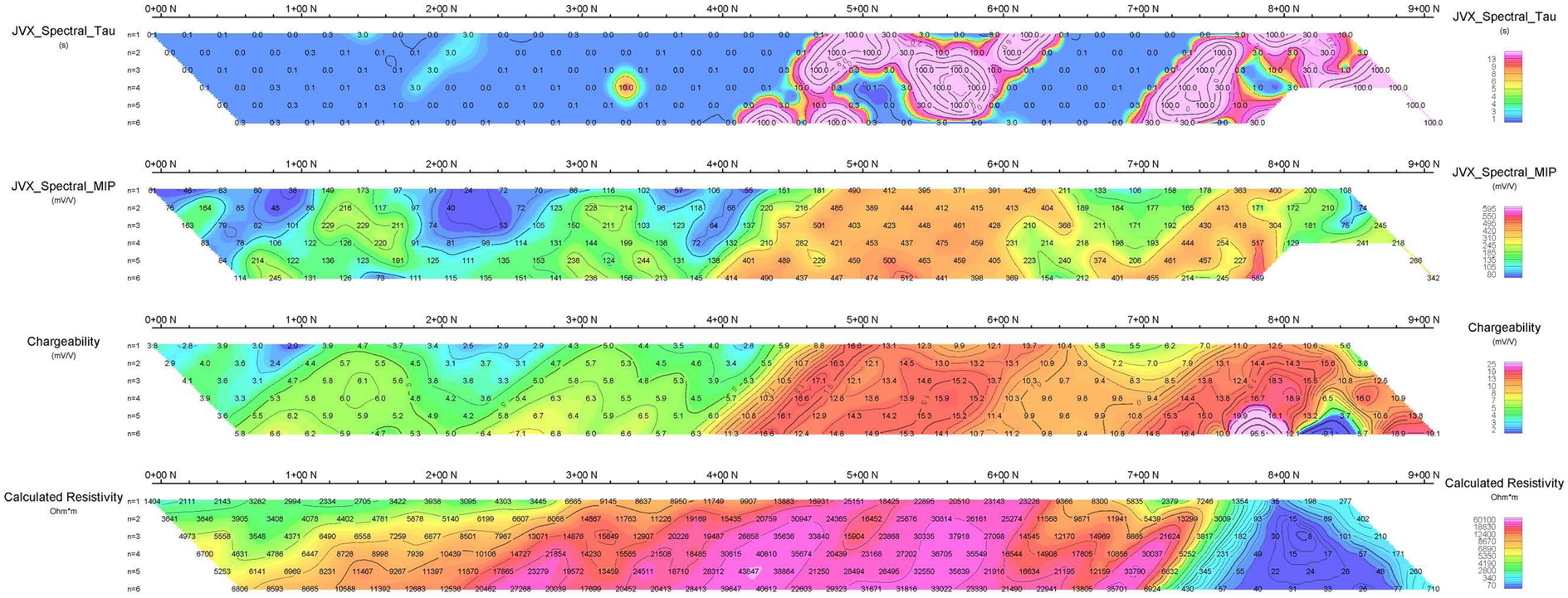
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 02/11/2009

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

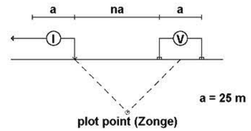
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



Pseudo Section Plot

98+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

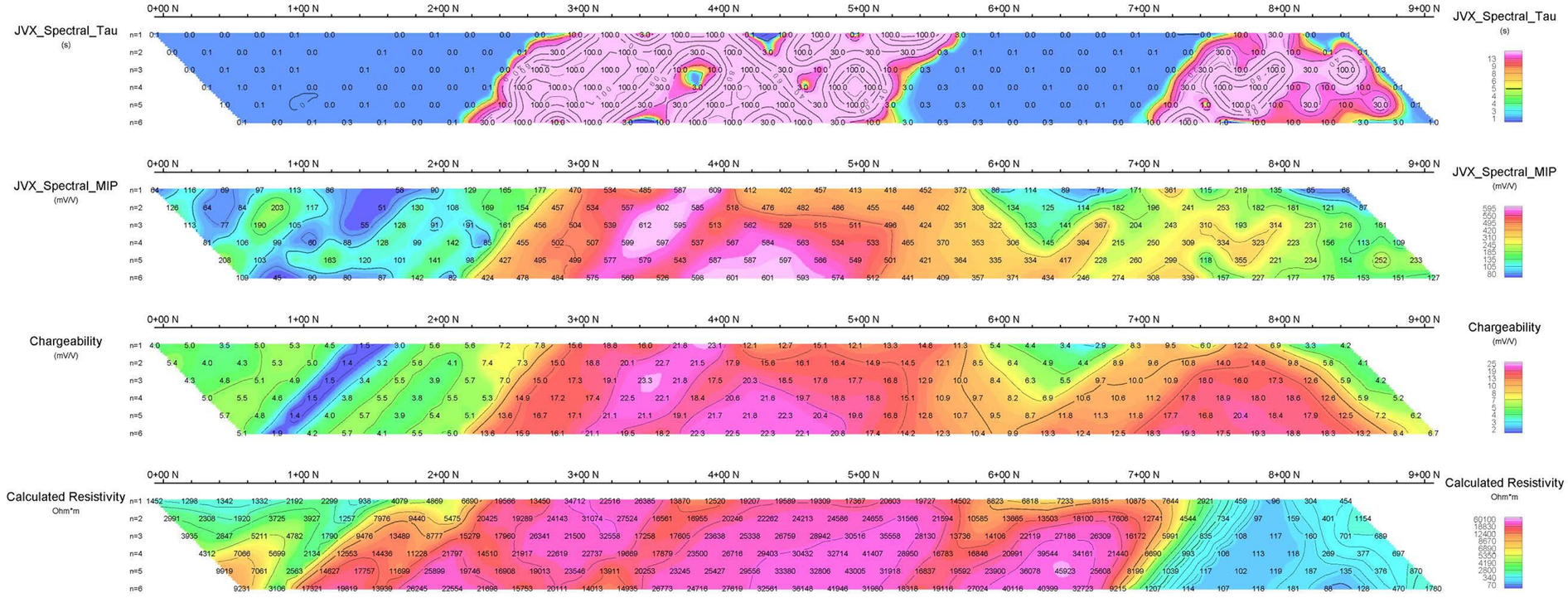
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 02/11/2009

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

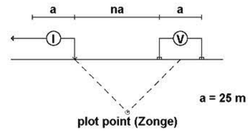
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



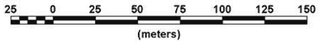
Pseudo Section Plot

100+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

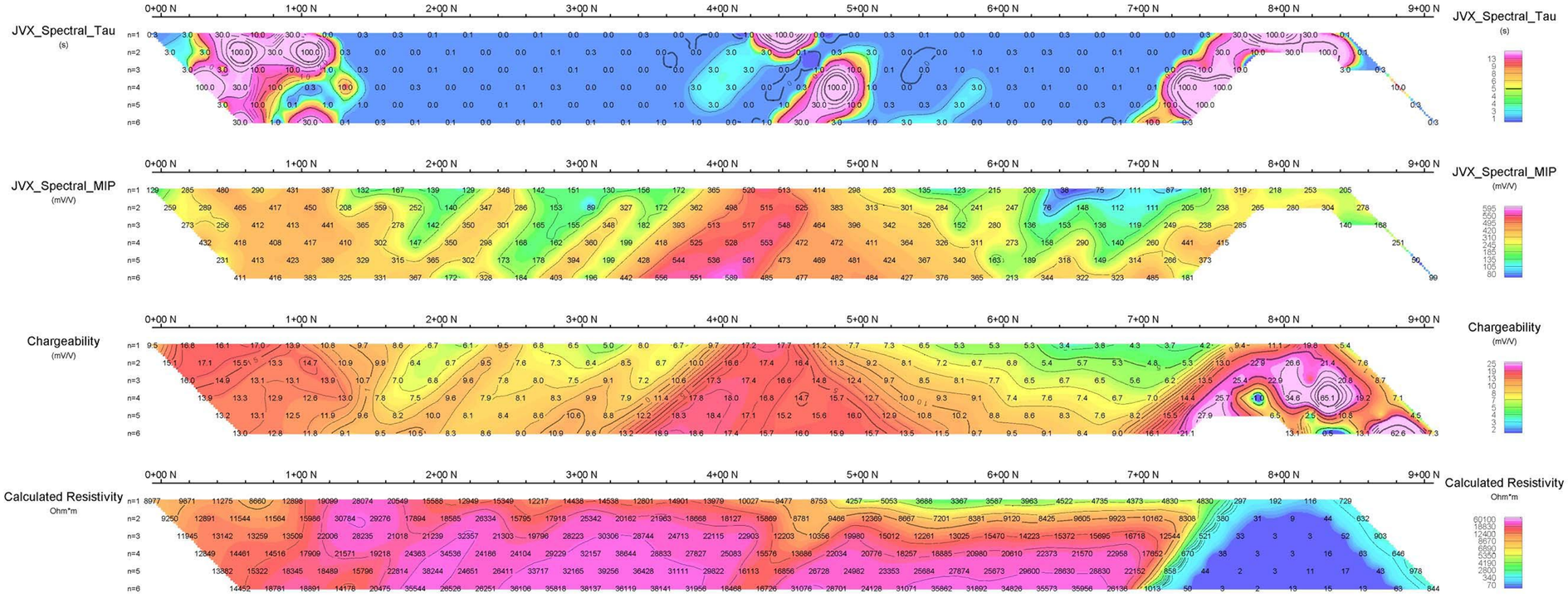
BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 25/01/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrx IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

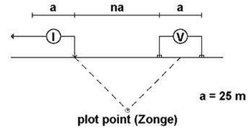
JVX LTD., ref. 9-60



Pseudo Section Plot

102+00 E

Pole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

AUGEN GOLD CORP.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

BRADY GRID - BRADY-CHARRON OPTION PROSPECT

SOUTH SWAYZE PROJECT - HUFFMAN & ARBUTUS TWPS.

Date: 25/01/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrx IPR12, (Tx) GDD TxII - 1800W

JVX LTD., ref. 9-60