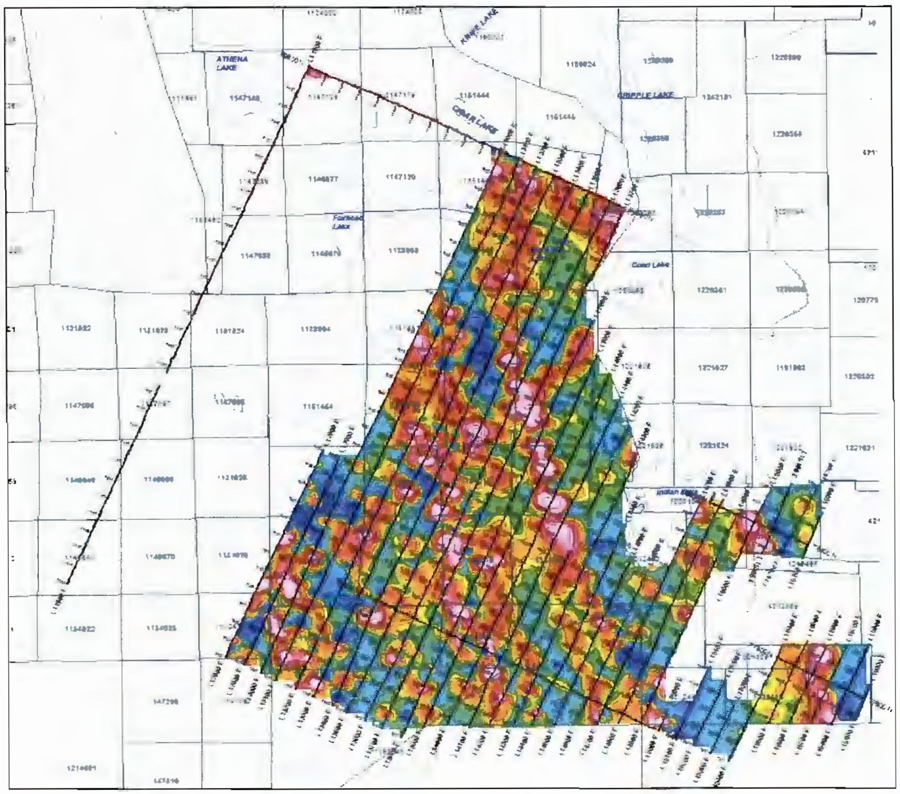
JVX

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND CONSULTING

Report on Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys, Indian Lake Grid Shining Tree Area, Ontario Goldeye Explorations Ltd.



Ref. 10-84
December, 2010

Report on Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys, Indian Lake Grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree Area, Ontario

For : Goldeye Explorations Ltd.
85 West Wilmot St., Unit 4
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1K7
Phone : 905.886.2538
Fax : 905.886.8210
www.goldeye.ca

By : JVX Ltd.
60 West Wilmot Street, Unit 22
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1M6
Phone : 905.731.0972
Fax : 905.731.9312
www.jvx.ca

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Summary

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic/VLF surveys were done on the Indian Lake grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree area, Ontario. The IP/resistivity survey was done from November 13 to December 17, 2010. The magnetic/VLF survey was done on October 26 and 27 and from December 4 to December 17, 2010. Total production was 33,025 m IP/resistivity and 58,075 m magnetics/VLF. The results have been presented on 6 maps at 1:10,000 and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500.

Cover page : Magnetics

Table of Contents

Figures

Attachments

Maps

The results of the surveys are presented in 6 plan maps at 1:10,000 and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500. Maps show land tenure from the MNDMF claimap3 website and drainage from Natural Resources Canada (geogratis.ca). Maps are

1. total magnetic intensity
2. VLF offset profiles, 24.0 kHz
3. Fraser filtered VLF inphase, 24.0 kHz
4. VLF offset profiles, 25.2 kHz
5. n=2 Mx chargeability
6. n=2 apparent resistivity

Images of all maps are included in appendix 3. Paper copies of all maps and stacked pseudosections are folded and bound with this report.

Stacked pseudosections show colour contoured pseudosections of Mx chargeability, apparent resistivity, spectral chargeability amplitude (MIP) and spectral IP time constant (tau). There is one stacked pseudosection for each of the 32 lines surveyed with IP (12800E to 15900E).

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

Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic/VLF Surveys
Indian Lake Grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree Area, Ontario
Goldeye Explorations Ltd.

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic/VLF surveys were done on the Indian Lake grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree area, Ontario. Indian Lake is 20 km east northeast of Shining Tree and 18 km west southwest of Gowganda. The work was done for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 10-84. The IP/resistivity survey was done from November 13 to December 17, 2010. The magnetic/VLF survey was done on October 26 and 27 and from December 4 to December 17, 2010. Total production was 33,025 m IP/resistivity and 58,075 m magnetics/VLF.

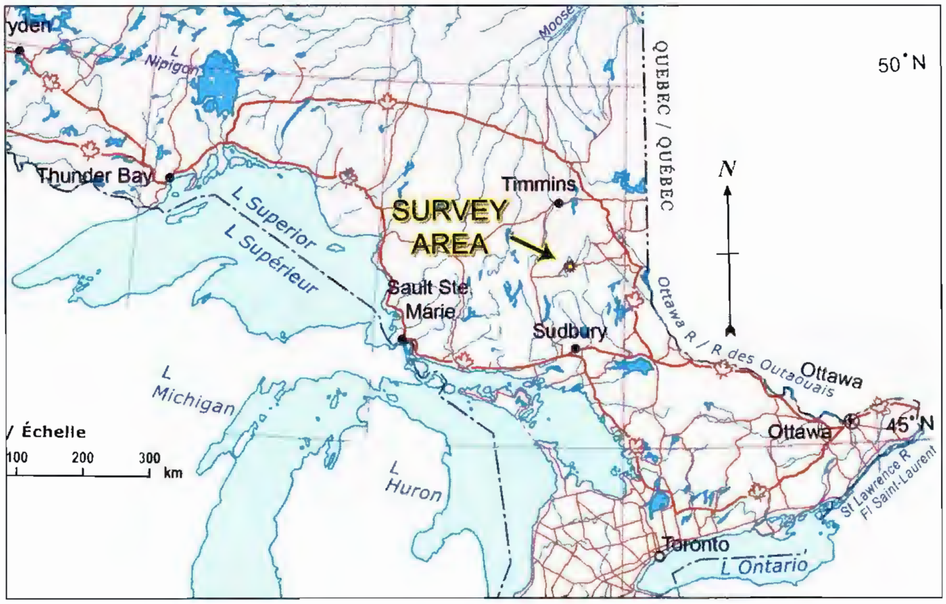

Figure 1. Regional location map

The survey grid is within the 50 claims listed in table 1. All are registered to Goldeye Explorations Ltd. Grid line numbers range from 11900E to 15900E. The maximum station range is 6600N to 9600N.The grid is the southeastern extension of a larger grid – a composite of Goldeye Clinton, Hydro Creek and Lacarte grids. A map of the results from earlier ground magnetic surveys over this larger composite grid is shown in figure 2. Indian Lake is in the southeast corner of figure 2.

1197546

1202419
1212432, 1212442, 1212449
1214641 – 1214643
1220104
1230894
1134010 – 1134017
11341923, 11341924, 11341926
1134257 – 1134260
1146649, 1146650, 1146669
1147088, 147089, 147097
1147119, 1147139, 1147140
1147297
1151444, 1151446 - 1151453
1151455 – 1151460, 1151462

Table 1. Claim numbers

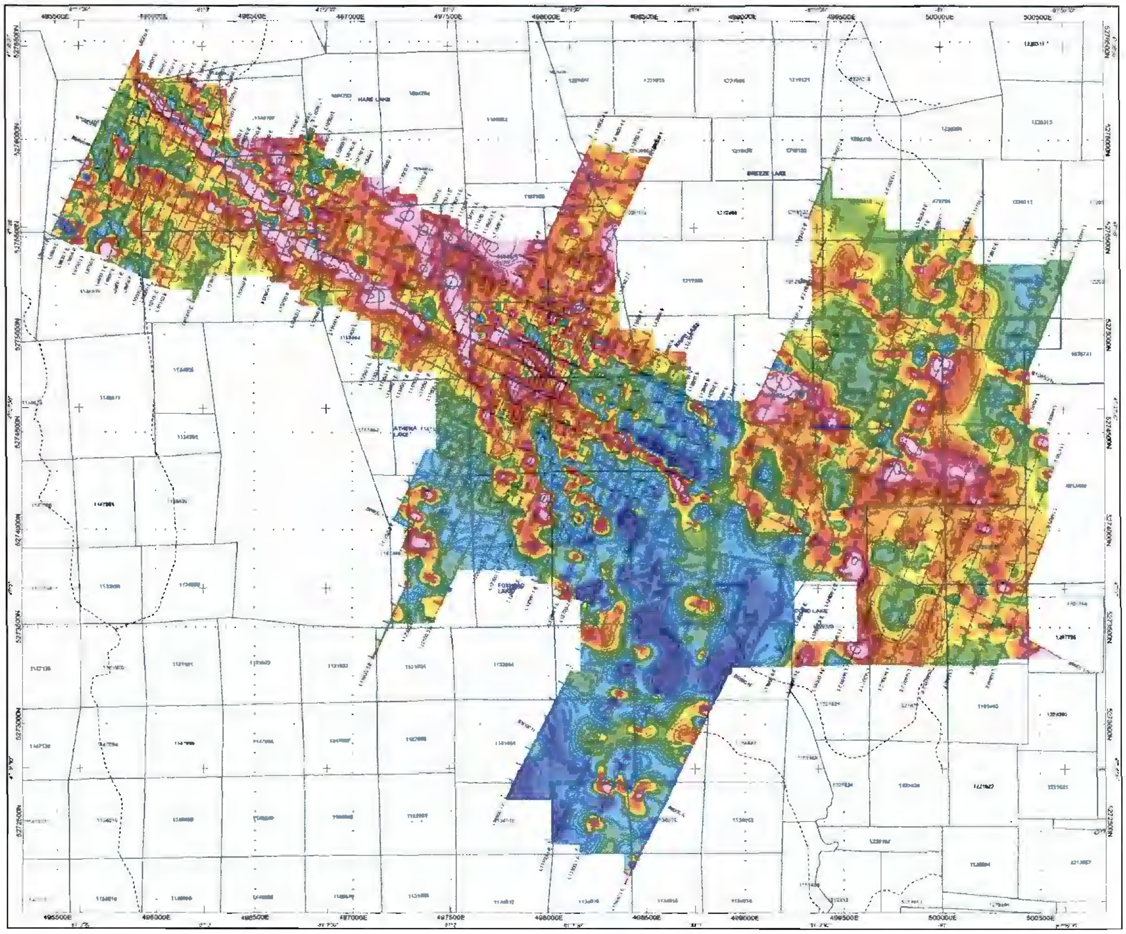

Figure 2. Ground magnetics, Clinton – Hydro Creek – Lacarte grids, Tyrrell Township

The IP/resistivity survey was done with a pole-dipole array, 'a' =25 m, n=1,6/8. The moving current electrode was always grid north of the potential electrodes. Magnetic/VLF readings were taken every 12.5 m.

Production summaries, GPS control points, instrumentation, data processing and archives are described in appendix 1. Weekly field production reports are in appendix 2. Map images are in appendix 3. Instrument specification sheets are attached. Paper copies of 6 plan maps and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections are folded and bound with this report.

1. Presentation

The results of the surveys are presented in 5 maps at 1:10,000 and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500. Maps show land tenure from the MNDMF claimap3 website and drainage from Natural Resources Canada (geogratis.ca). Maps are

1. total magnetic intensity
2. VLF offset profiles, 24.0 kHz
3. Fraser filtered VLF inphase, 24.0 kHz
4. VLF offset profiles, 25.2 kHz
5. n=2 Mx chargeability
6. n=2 apparent resistivity

Lines with magnetic/VLF coverage are shown in figure 3. n=2 Mx chargeability contours are shown in figure 4. Images of all maps are included in appendix 3. Paper copies of all maps are folded and bound with this report.

Stacked pseudosections show colour contoured pseudosections of Mx chargeability, apparent resistivity, spectral chargeability amplitude (MIP) and spectral IP time constant (tau). There is one stacked pseudosection for each of the 32 lines surveyed with IP (12800E to 15900E).

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

Figure 3. Survey grid - magnetics/VLF

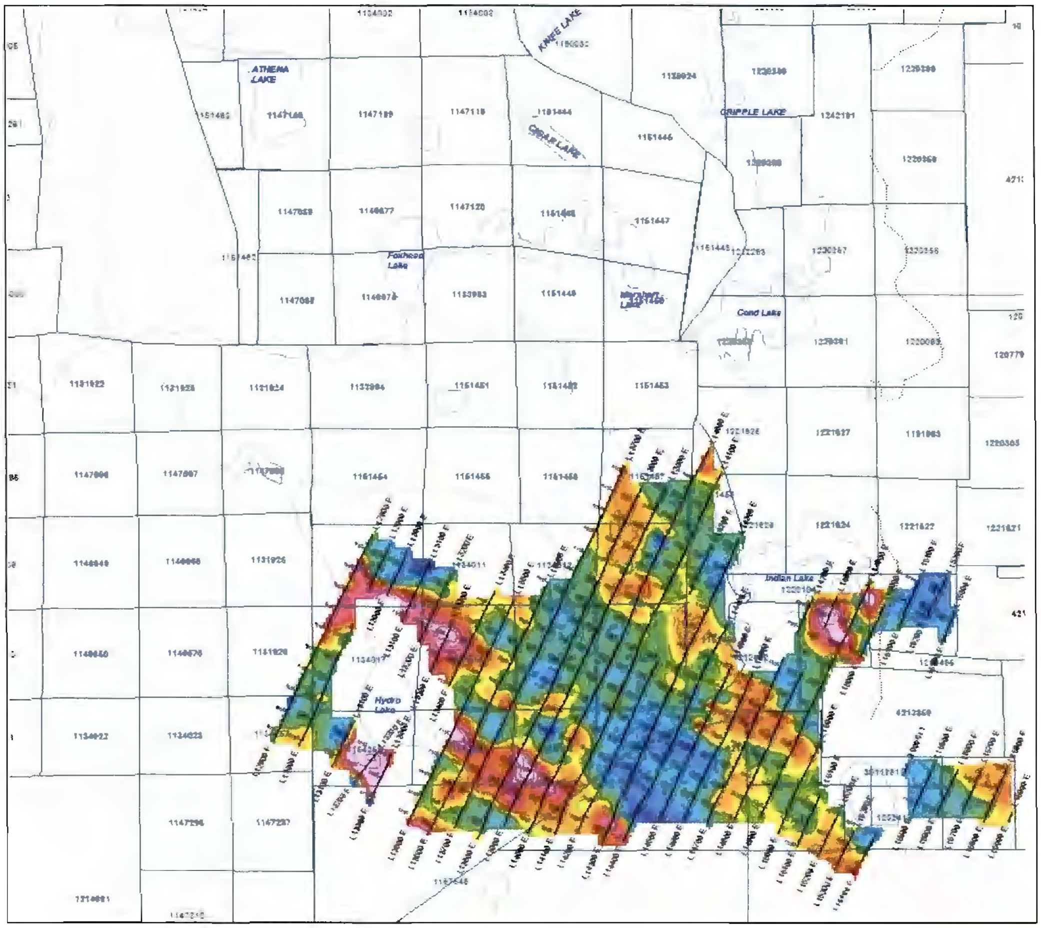

Figure 4. n=2 Mx chargeability

2. Background

The following comments have been taken from the 2007 report on Goldeye's Tyrrell property by Reinhard von Guttenberg of Strathcona Mineral Services.

> Goldeye's Tyrrell property comprises 334 claim units (Figure 2), of which 170 are owned by Goldeye, others are optioned, and a block of 114 units (Juby Joint Venture) is explored in a joint venture between Temex Resources Corp. (60%) and Goldeye (40%). Goldeye has a 2% NSR-interest in 33 units joining the Tyrrell property to the west, which are owned by a subsidiary of International KRL Resources.
>
> The Tyrrell claims are situated in the southwest portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, and cover part of the Shining Tree Greenstone Belt, known for numerous gold occurrences and small deposits, some of which (Tyranite, Ronda) have seen some mining in the past. Other, larger concentrations of gold mineralization in the area include Juby, owned by Temex Resources, Minto, owned by Dalhousie Oil Company Limited, and Golden Sylvia on the IKRL claims (Figure 3). Age-dating has allowed correlation of rock units in the Shining Tree area with assemblages prospective for gold and base metals in other parts of the Abitibi belt, i.e. Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Matachewan. The Tyrrell Shear Zone, a major structural discontinuity, which is compared to the Destor-Porcupine and Cadillac-Larder Lake faults, traverses the property from northwest to southeast, and is the location for several gold zones in highly-altered ultramafic rocks, sediments, and porphyritic intrusions, including Juby and the Hydro Creek and Big Dome zones on the Goldeye property.

Goldeye's involvement in the area dates back to 1990, before the lifting of the Temagami Land Caution in Tyrrell Township in September 1996, and some of the claims forming the current project were optioned to BHP-Utah Mines in 1990 and Haddington Resources Ltd. in 1994. Drill exploration by Haddington concentrated on the Hydro Creek and Lacarte zones, and Goldeye later continued exploring at Hydro Creek-Lacarte (HCZ) and the Big Dome Zone (BDZ) by drilling. Other work included geophysical surveys, mainly induced polarization, geochemical sampling and extensive channel sampling of stripped areas and trenches.

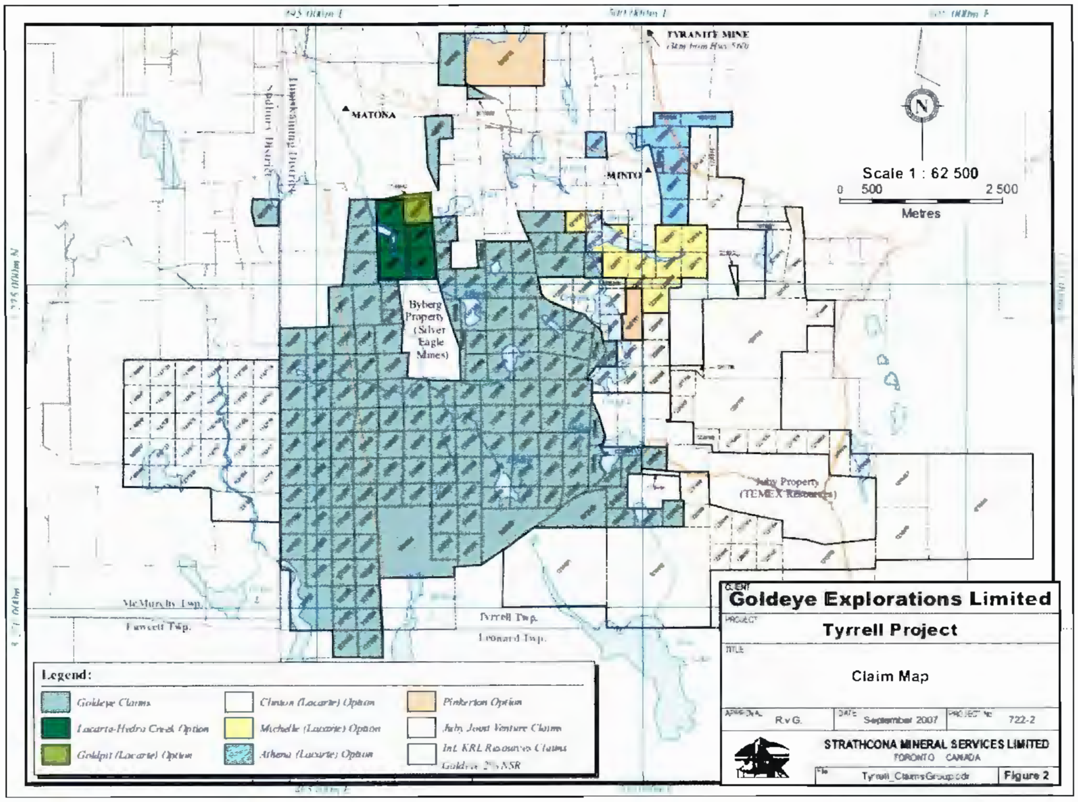

Figure 5. Figure 2 from Reinhard von Guttenberg, 2007

<u>**Reference**</u>

Reinhard von Guttenberg (Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd.), 2007, Technical report, Tyrrell gold property, Northern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Ltd.

3. Surveys

Valery Kungurov, senior geophysicist from JVX, was in charge of the survey. Field assistants included senior operators Ted Lang and Scott Mortson, geophysicist Thomas Au, operator Grant Trajkowicz and helpers Mike Adshade and Cody Knies. Data processing at the JVX office was handled by Lily Manoukian.

The IP/resistivity survey grid was registered with a series of GPS control points. UTM coordinates from a hand held GPS receiver were collected at 271 GPS control points (appendix 1). The average distance between GPS control points is 146 m. The survey grid on which the IP/resistivity results are registered is drawn by interpolation from these GPS control points. The magnetic/VLF results are registered through UTM coordinates taken with each reading from a GPS receiver built into the magnetometer.

For the IP/resistivity survey, a pole-dipole array with 'a' = 25 m, n=1,6/8 was used. Eight dipoles were used 54% of the time. Seven dipoles were used 21% of the time. Six dipoles were used 19% of the time. The current electrode was always grid north of the potential electrodes. Total magnetic intensity and VLF readings were made every 12.5 m. Most VLF readings were taken using NAA Cutler at 24.0 kHz. When Cutler was off, NML LaMoure at 25.2 kHz was used.

- 24.0 kHz, NAA, Cutler, Maine at 44.7° n, 67.3° w, 1000 kW
- 25.2 kHz, NML, LaMoure, North Dakota, 46.4° n, 98.3° w, 500 kW

VLF total field, vertical inphase and quadrature and two horizontal components are measured.

A Scintrex IPR12 time domain IP/resistivity receiver and a GDD TX1800 time domain transmitter were used. A 2 second current pulse was used. The IPR12 records the primary voltage and the chargeability decay at 11 slices (M4 to M14) plus a user selected slice (Mx) centered at 870 msec. The apparent resistivity is calculated from the primary voltage and the transmitted current.

A Gem Systems GSM-19WV receiver with built in GPS receiver was used for the magnetic/VLF readings. This unit records UTM east, UTM north and elevation with time, total magnetic intensity, VLF frequency and 5 VLF fields. A Gem Systems GSM-19 magnetometer was used for the base station. It was set to read total magnetic intensity every 10 seconds.

Production summaries, including VLF transmitter, and GPS control points are in appendix 1. Weekly field production reports are in appendix 2. Instrumentation is described in more detail in appendix 1. Specification sheets are attached.

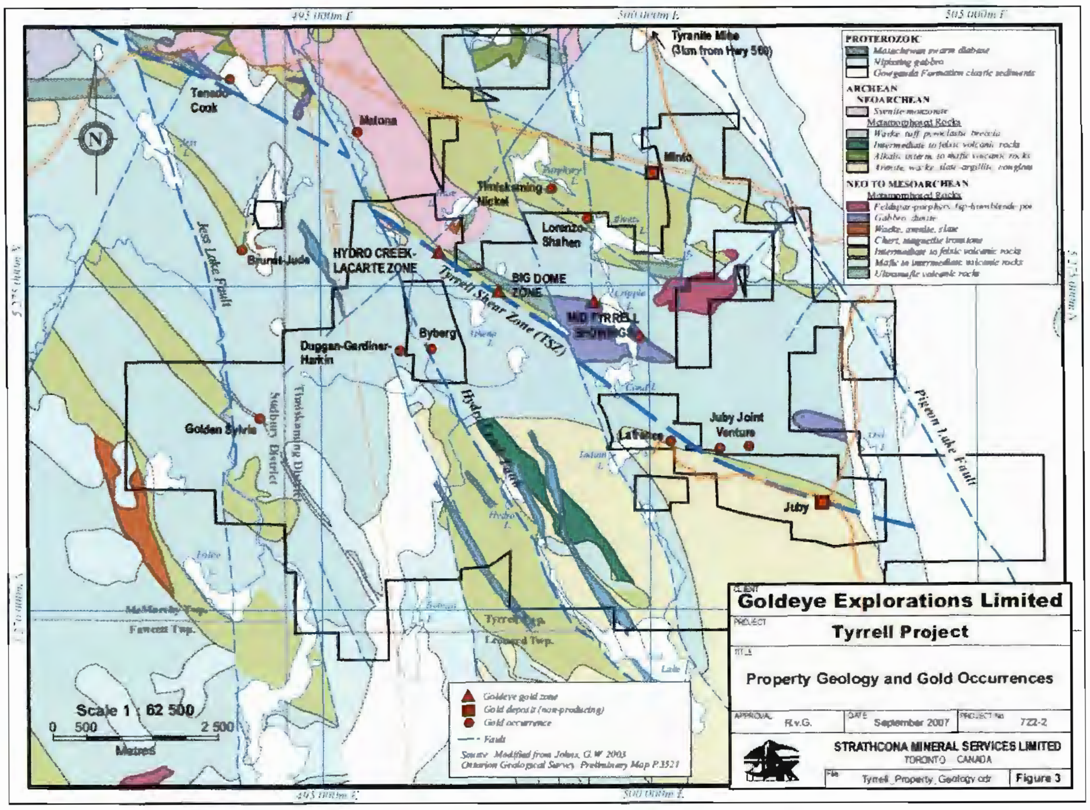

Figure 6. Figure 3 from Reinhard von Guttenberg, 2007

4. Results – Overall Statistics

The average of all 4736 total magnetic intensity readings was 56665 nT. Range was 54020 to 61526 nT. The geomagnetic reference field for this place (47.61° n, 81.02° w, 375 m amsl) and time is defined by amplitude 56309 nT, declination 10.7° west of north and inclination 73.3°.

The number of dipoles and average, minimum and maximum values of Mx chargeability and apparent resistivity for all IP/resistivity readings and for the n=1 and n=2 dipoles are listed in table 2. The histogram distribution of the n=1 apparent resistivities is shown in figure 7.

Quantity	Dipole	#	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Mx chargeability	all	8131	4.8	< 0	45.3
	n=1	1134	4.2	< 0	45.3
	n=2	1131	4.5	< 0	41.3
Resistivity	all	8131	8048	69	80250
	n=1	1134	6416	115	47268
	n=2	1131	6863	244	80258

Table 2. Overall statistics

65% of all Mx chargeabilities are less than 5 mV/V. 28% are in the range of 5 to 10 mV/V (possible weak IP anomaly). 6% are in the range of 10 to 20 mV/V (possible moderate IP anomaly) and less than 1% are more than 20 mV/V (strong IP anomaly).

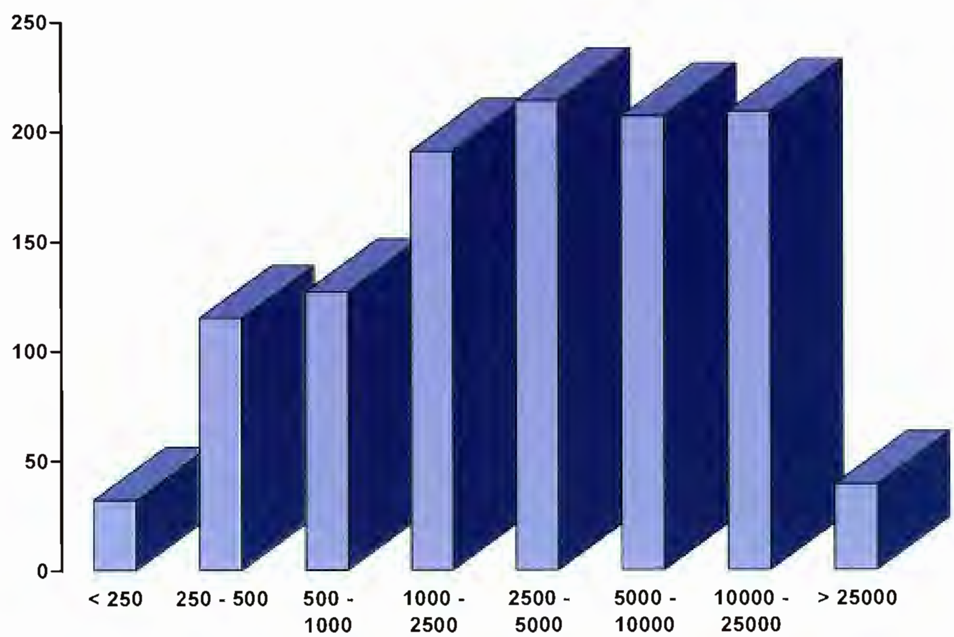

Figure 7. Distribution of n=1 apparent resistivities

In the absence of bedrock conductors, most crystalline rock has a resistivity more than 25,000 ohm.m. Sea water has a resistivity of around 1 ohm.m. Overburden resistivities in the Canadian Shield are commonly in the range of 50 to 200 ohm.m. n=1 resistivities of more than 10,000 ohm.m (46%) usually mean good access to bedrock and a prospecting history. n=1 resistivities in the range of 2,000 to 10,000 ohm.m (48%) often means access to bedrock may be possible by back hoe stripping. In the absence of bedrock conductors, n=1 resistivities less than 2,000 ohm.m (6%) mean some thickness of overburden.

5. Conclusions

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic/VLF surveys were done on the Indian Lake grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree area, Ontario. The IP/resistivity survey was done from November 13 to December 17, 2010. The magnetic/VLF survey was done on October 26 and 27 and from December 4 to December 17, 2010. Total production was 33,025 m IP/resistivity and 58,075 m magnetics/VLF. The results have been presented on 6 maps at 1:10,000 and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500.

Blaine Webster, B.Sc., P. Geo.
December 28, 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 40 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 preparation of this report. Most of the technical information in this report is derived from geophysical surveys conducted by JVX Ltd. for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. and information provided by Goldeye Explorations Ltd.

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 Indian Lake grid, Tyrrell Township, Shining Tree area, Ontario. Indian Lake is 20 km east northeast of Shining Tree and 18 km west southwest of Gowganda. The work was done for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 10-84. The IP/resistivity survey was done from November 13 to December 17, 2010. The magnetic/VLF survey was done on October 26 and 27 and from December 4 to December 17, 2010. Total production was 33,025 m IP/resistivity (table 1) and 58,075 m magnetics/VLF (table 2).

Line	From	To	Separation	Date
12800E	7800N	6600N	1200	December 12/14, 2010
12900E	7800N	6625N	1175	December 15, 2010
13000E	7800N	7400N	400	December 16, 2010
13100E	7800N	7325N	475	December 12, 2010
	7000N	6600N	400	December 16, 2010
13200E	7800N	7275N	525	December 11, 2010
	6925N	6600N	325	December 16, 2010
13300E	7800N	7275N	525	December 11/17, 2010
13400E	7800N	7150N	650	December 10, 2010
13500E	7800N	6600N	1200	December 8/9, 2010
13600E	7925N	6600N	1325	December 6/7, 2010
13700E	8550N	6600N	1950	December 4/5, 2010
13800E	8500N	6600N	1900	December 3/4, 2010
13900E	8550N	6700N	1850	December 1/2, 2010
14000E	8775N	6775N	2000	Nov 29, Dec.1, 2010
14100E	8700N	6800N	1900	November 26/27, 2010
14200E	8400N	7925N	475	November 29, 2010
	7850N	6850N	975	November 29, 2010
14300E	8475N	6900N	1575	November 25, 2010
14400E	8100N	6950N	1150	November 23, 2010
14500E	7950N	7000N	950	November 22/23, 2010
14600E	7950N	7050N	900	November 22, 2010
14700E	8375N	8100N	275	November 20, 2010
	8075N	7075N	1000	November 20/22, 2010
14800E	8425N	8200N	225	November 13, 2010
	8050N	7150N	900	November 22, 2010
14900E	8550N	7200N	1350	November 13/15, 2010
15000E	8475N	8125N	350	November 19, 2010
	7800N	7200N	600	November 15, 2010
15100E	8650N	8250N	400	November 19, 2010
	7600N	7200N	400	November 15, 2010
15200E	8675N	8300N	375	November 19, 2010
	7550N	7200N	350	November 16, 2010
15300E	8575N	8350N	225	November 20, 2010
	7500N	7200N	300	November 16, 2010
15400E	7550N	7200N	350	November 17, 2010
	7875N	7675N	200	November 17, 2010
15500E	7925N	7500N	425	November 17, 2010
15600E	7950N	7550N	400	November 18, 2010
15700E	8000N	7600N	400	November 18, 2010
15800E	8050N	7600N	450	November 18, 2010
15900E	7875N	7650N	225	November 18, 2010
		Total	**33,025 m**	

Table 1. Production Summary - IP/resistivity Survey

For the IP/resistivity survey, coverage is measured from the station of the first moving 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).

The IP/resistivity survey was done with a pole-dipole array, 'a' =25 m, n=1,6/8. The moving current electrode was always grid north of the potential electrodes. Magnetic/VLF readings were taken every 12.5 m.

Line	From	To	Separation	VLF	Date
11900E	6600N	9537.5N	2937.5	24	October 26, 2010
12800E	6600N	7800N	1200	24	December 16, 2010
12900E	6600N	7800N	1200	24	December 16/17, 2010
13000E	6600N	9600N	3000	24	December 17, 2010
13100E	6600N	9600N	3000	24	December 14/17, 2010
13200E	6600N	9612.5N	3012.5	24	December 14, 2010
13300E	6600N	9612.5N	3012.5	24	December 12/14/15, 2010
13400E	6600N	9600N	3000	24	December 12, 2010
13500E	6600N	9600N	3000	24	December 12, 2010
13600E	6600N	78000N	1200	25.2	December 13, 2010
	7800N	9600N	1800	24	December 4/12/16, 2010
13700E	6600N	7800N	1200	25.2	December 13, 2010
	7800N	9600N	1800	24	December 4/8/16, 2010
13800E	6600N	9000N	2400	24	December 4/6/11/16, 2010
13900E	6700N	8837.5N	2137.5	24	December 5/16, 2010
14000E	6762.5N	8787.5N	2025	24	December 5, 2010
14100E	6800N	8675N	1875	25.2	December 6, 2010
14200E	6850N	7862.5N	1012.5	25.2	December 6, 2010
	8050N	8387.5N	337.5	25.2	December 6, 2010
	8400N	8500N	100	24	December 16, 2010
	8500N	8587.5N	87.5	25.2	December 6, 2010
14300E	6900N	8475N	1575	24	December 11, 2010
14400E	6937.5N	8100N	1162.5	24	December 11, 2010
14500E	6987.5N	7962.5N	975	24	December 11, 2010
14600E	7037.5N	7950N	912.5	24	December 11, 2010
14700E	7087.5N	8375N	1287.5	24	December 7/10/11, 2010
14800E	7150N	8437.5N	1287.5	24	December 7, 2010
14900E	7187.5N	8400N	1212.5	24	December 7, 2010
15000E	7200N	7325N	400	24	October 27, 2010
	8125N	8600N	475	24	December 7, 2010
15100E	7200N	7612.5N	412.5	24	December 10, 2010
	8262.5N	8662.5N	400	24	December 7, 2010
15200E	7200N	7575N	375	24	December 10, 2010
	8287.5N	8700N	412.5	24	December 7, 2010
15300E	7200N	7500N	300	24	December 10, 2010
	8325N	8575N	250	24	December 7, 2010
15400E	7200N	7875N	675	24	December 9, 2010
15500E	7475N	7950N	475	24	December 9, 2010
15600E	7512.5N	7975N	462.5	24	December 9, 2010
15700E	7562.5	8012.5	450	24	December 9, 2010
15800E	7600N	8062.5N	462.5	24	December 8/9, 2010
15900E	7675N	7875N	200	24	December 8, 2010
B9600N	11900E	13700E	1800	24	October 26, 2010
T7200N	13325E	15000E	1675	24	October 27, 2010
T7800N	15400E	15900E	500	24	December 8, 2010
T8400N	14700E	15300E	600	24	December 7, 2010
		Total	**58,075 m**		

Table 2. Production Summary - Magnetic/VLF Survey

Grid

The survey grid is within the 50 claims listed in table 3. All are registered to Goldeye Explorations Ltd. The grid is centered 20 km east northeast of Shining Tree, Ontario - 100 km south southeast of Timmins and 125 km north of Sudbury.

The grid is the southeastern extension of a larger grid – a composite of Goldeye grids Clinton, Hydro Creek and Lacarte. A composite map of the results from earlier ground magnetic surveys over this larger composite grid is shown in figure 1. Indian Lake is in the southeast corner of figure 1.

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

1202419
1212432, 1212442, 1212449
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1147088, 147089, 147097
1147119, 1147139, 1147140
1147297
1151444, 1151446 - 1151453
1151455 – 1151460, 1151462

Table 3. Claim numbers

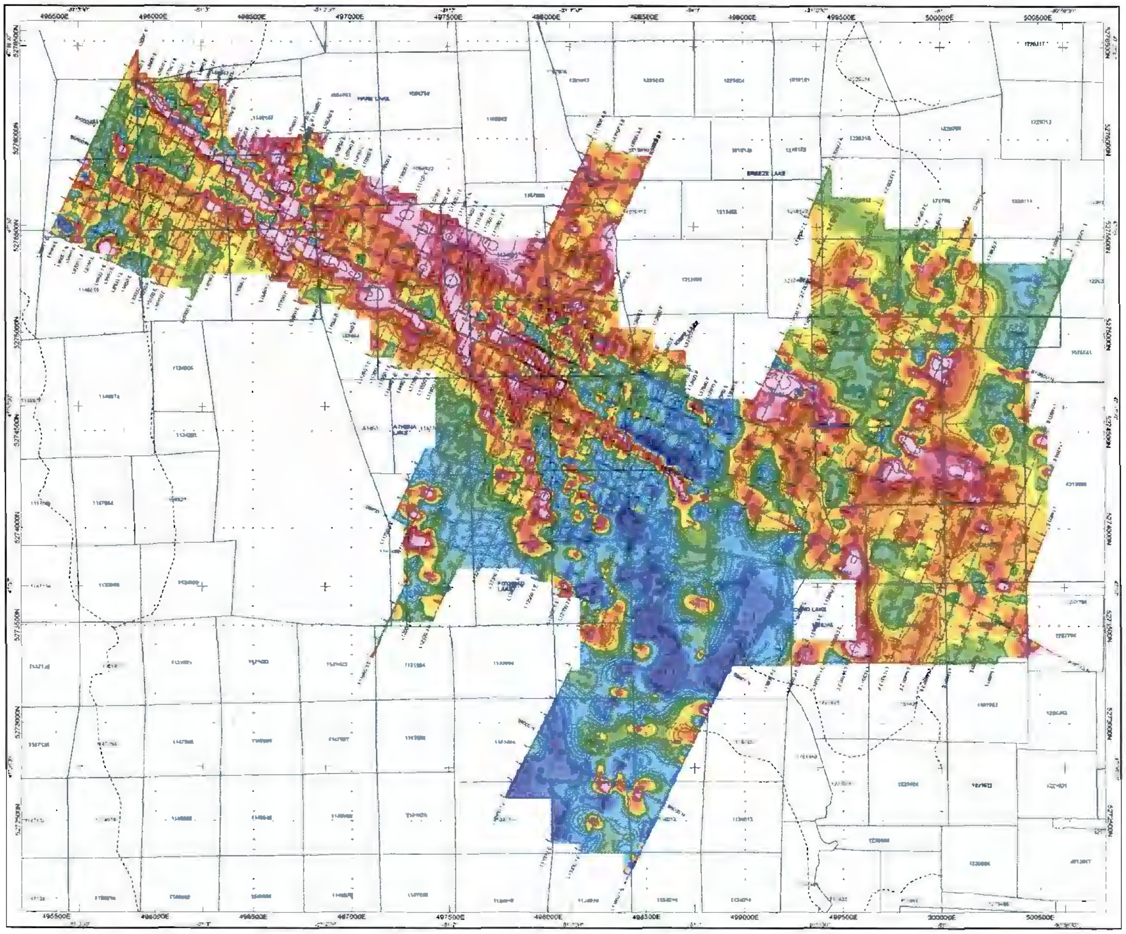


Figure 1. Ground magnetics, Clinton – Hydro Creek – Lacarte grids, Tyrrell Township

Registration of the magnetic and VLF data is based on UTM coordinates collected by the GSM-19WV at each station. The magnetic/VLF lines are shown in figure 2. Registration of the IP/resistivity results is based on UTM coordinates from a hand held GPS receiver at 2 or more well separated points on each survey line. A total of 271 GPS control points were collected. The average distance between GPS control points is 146 m. Range is 22 to 857 m. The geophysical survey results are registered with UTM coordinates interpolated or extrapolated from these GPS control points. The full set of GPS control points is in the Geosoft database gps.gdb. UTM coordinates at GPS control points at the start and end of every line are listed in table 4.

There were no GPS control points at the south end of lines 13300E and 13400E. For these line segments, GPS points were taken from the magnetic/VLF survey results.

Line	Station	UTM e	UTM n	elevation
12800E	7575	497706	5272477	364
	6700	497325	5271684	388
12900E	7575	497792	5272438	366
	6675	497416	5271620	395
13000E	7800N	497963	5272607	*
	7400N	497794	5272244	*
13100E	7575	497967	5272356	374
	6650	497567	5271523	378
13200E	7575	498065	5272313	379
	6700	497691	5271520	375
13300E	7575	498150	5272269	376
	7200	497997	5271928	365
13400E	7575	498251	5272229	378
	7200	498085	5271885	370
13500E	7575	498337	5272187	379
	6700	497964	5271399	366
13600E	8350	498753	5272847	390
	6600	498008	5271267	366
13700E	8325	498832	5272782	395
	6600	498096	5271226	381
13800E	8275	498904	5272689	389
	6600	498198	5271178	390
13900E	8550	499115	5272894	372
	6800	498357	5271322	365
14000E	8775	499300	5273061	378
	6775	498449	5271246	380
14100E	8675	499343	5272929	378
	6800	498554	5271224	389
14200E	8400	499316	5272633	370
	6850	498655	5271232	386
14300E	8475	499432	5272662	373
	6900	498783	5271229	380
14400E	8100	499384	5272279	384
	6950	498881	5271233	390
14500E	7950	499398	5272104	378
	7000	499001	5271242	391
14600E	7925	499479	5272036	373
	7050	499106	5271247	378
14700E	7100	499222	5271246	380
	8375	499763	5272402	371
14800E	8425	499871	5272406	378
	7150	499331	5271246	379
14900E	7200	499446	5271252	387
	8550	500012	5272470	372
15000E	8475	500077	5272364	375
	7200	499543	5271227	404
15100E	8650	500233	5272493	372
	7200	499626	5271168	393
15200E	8675	500355	5272493	368
	7200	499718	5271130	399
15300E	8575	500387	5272338	363
	7200	499811	5271084	384
15400E	7875	500178	5271657	380
	7200	499898	5271044	395
15500E	7925	500298	5271658	369
	7450	500102	5271244	367
15600E	7950	500402	5271632	369

Line	Station	UTM e	UTM n	elevation
	7600	500249	5271311	377
15700E	8000	500503	5271640	368
	7600	500341	5271273	364
15800E	8050	500620	5271640	378
	7700	500474	5271325	374
15900E	7875	500638	5271443	377
	7650	500546	5271236	384

Table 4. GPS control points at line ends (NAD83, Z17N)

Figure 2. Survey grid – magnetic/VLF coverage

Instrumentation

Magnetometer

Gem Systems GSM-19WV, SN 7052356 (mobile)
Gem Systems GSM-19, SN 7082476 (base)

The GSM19WV magnetometer has a built in GPS receiver and data. The 'WV' suffix stands for walking magnetometer with VLF option. The GSM-19 is an earlier version of the same magnetometer without a built in GPS receiver. Both magnetometers measure and record the total magnetic intensity to 0.01 nT. The GSM-19WV also measures and records position as UTM x / UTM y (or latitude/longitude) and elevation and VLF frequency, total field, vertical inphase and quadrature components and two horizontal components. Specification sheets are attached.

IP/resistivity

Scintrex IPR12 time domain IP/resistivity receiver, SN 412128
GDD TXII - 1800W-2400V time domain IP/resistivity transmitter

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

The magnetic and VLF results are drawn with a grid taken from the UTM coordinates recorded by the GSM-19WV at each station. The IP/resistivity survey results are registered to a grid interpolated or extrapolated from GPS control points. These GPS control points are loaded into a Geosoft database (gps.gdb) as UTM coordinate – line/station pairs. UTM coordinates are assigned to each IP/resistivity reading using a look up procedure from gps.gdb.

Base Map

Claim fabric has been downloaded as *.shp files from the MNDMF claimap3 website (Copyright Queen's Printer for Ontario). A topographic base map and claim fabric are available as a *.png image from the same source. Lakes, rivers and roads have been downloaded as 1:50,000 *.shp files from NRCAN geogratis.ca (Earth Sciences Sector of Natural Resources Canada). There are minor differences in these topographic elements from federal and provincial sources.

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

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, grid and 'mobile' or 'base'. Data dumps for the mobile unit show UTM e, UTM n, elevation, TMI (nT), time (decimal hours), line and station, VLF frequency, vertical inphase (ip) and quadrature (op), two horizontal components (h1 and h2) and total field (pT). Data dumps for the base unit show time and TMI. Subsequent processing steps are

1. Apply base station corrections to the mobile magnetic data. Corrected TMI 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 TMI values into a Geosoft database (*.gdb).

The corrected total magnetic intensity values are presented in a colour + line contour map. The VLF results are presented as offset profiles of the vertical inphase and quadrature components. Both are generated from the database using Geosoft Montaj.

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 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 zero time chargeability
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 ($2\pi f$).

The true chargeability (m or MIP) is a better measure of the volume percent electronic conductors - primarily pyrrhotite and 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 V/V (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 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 used here 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.

All decays that give an RMS fit between measured and master decay of less than 5% are judged to be of sufficient quality to yield spectral IP 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.

Pseudosections

The pseudosections are plotted using standard depth and position conventions. The plot point 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 *.dmp or *.xyz – text files, including instrument data dumps
ASCII *.i12 – IPR12 collated raw data dumps
*.gdb - Geosoft databases (GPS, magnetics/VLF, IP/resistivity)
*.map – Geosoft format pseudosections and maps included with this report
MS WORD *.doc and Adobe Acrobat *.pdf – this report

Appendix 2
Weekly Field Production Reports

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Nov 13, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Nov. 7	N/A				
Mon. Nov. 8	N/A				
Tue. Nov. 9	N/A				
Wed. Nov. 10	N/A				
Thu. Nov. 11	N/A				
Fri. Nov. 12	Camp Construction				
Sat. Nov. 13	Set up infinity, current wire, Receiver cable. Start reading (two guys on the line only Grant, Val, Mike-Tx). Experienced some noise from Insight Geophysics crew. Stand by 30 minutes. (8 hrs)	14900E	8550N	8025N	525

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov						Z	XI
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade						Z	XI
Field Assistant	Ted Lang						Z	XI
Field Assistant	Grant Trajkowicz						Z	XI

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Nov 20, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Nov. 14	OFF				
Mon. Nov. 15	IP reading L14900E, 15000E	14900E 15000E	8200N 7800N	7200N 7200N	1000 600
Tue. Nov. 16	IP reading L15100E, 15200E, 15300E	15100E 15200E 15300E	7600N 7550N 7500N	7200N 7200N 7200N	400 350 300
Wed. Nov. 17	IP reading L15400E, 15500E	15400E 15400E 15500E	7875N 7550N 7925N	7675N 7200N 7500N	200 350 425
Thu. Nov. 18	IP reading L15600E, 15700E, 15800E and 15900E	15600E 15700E 15800E 15900E	7950N 8000N 8050N 7875N	7550N 7600N 7600N 7650N	400 400 450 225
Fri. Nov. 19	IP reading L15000E, 15100E and 15200E	15000E 15100E 15200E	8475N 8650N 8675N	8125N 8250N 8300N	350 400 375
Sat. Nov. 20	IP reading L15300E, 14800E, 14700E	15300E 14800E 14700E	8575N 8425N 8375N	8350N 8200N 7425N	225 225 950

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Thomas Au	O	XI	XI	XI			
Field Assistant	Grant Trajkowicz	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Cody Knies				XI	XI	XI	XI

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Nov 27, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Nov. 21	Day off				
Mon. Nov. 22	IP readings. L14700E, 14800E, 14600E, 14500E	14800E 14700E 14600E 14500E	8050N 7575N 7950N 7950N	7150N 7075N 7050N 7300N	900 500 900 650
Tue. Nov. 23	IP readings. 14400E, 14500E (continuation)	14400E 14500E	8100N 7450N	6950N 7000N	1150 450
Wed. Nov. 24	Changed transmitter site. Picked up all current wire, extended infinity wire. Trip to the town for gasoline and diesel. No IP readings.				
Thu. Nov. 25	IP readings 14300E	14300E	8475N	6900N	1675
Fri. Nov. 26	IP readings 14100E	14100E	8700N	8100N	600
Sat. Nov. 27	IP readings 14100E (continuation)	14100E	8075N	6800E	1275

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Cody Knies	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant, operator	Grant Trajkowicz	O	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec. 4, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Nov. 28	OFF				
Mon. Nov. 29	IP reading L14200E, 14000E	14200E 14200E 14000E	7850N 8400N 8775N	6850N 7925N 7625	1000 475 1150
Tue. Nov. 30	Partly rain, camp's job, construction, trip to the town for fuel and water.				
Wed. Dec.1	IP reading L14000E, 13900E	14000E 13900E	7775N 7800N	6775N 7050N	1000 750
Thur. Dec. 2	IP reading 13900E	13900E 13900E	7200N 8550N	6700N 7650N	500 900
Fri. Dec. 3	IP reading 13800E	13800E	8500N	6975N	1525
Sat. Dec. 4	IP reading 13800E, 13700E (continuation).	13800E 13700E	7125N 8525N	6600N 7650N	525 875

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov	O	XI	Z	XI	XI	XI	
Operator	Ted Lang							XI
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	O	XI	Z	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Grant Trajkowicz	O	XI	O	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Cody Knies	O	XI	O	XI	XI	XI	XI

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 11, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Dec. 5	IP readings. L13700E (continuation)	13700E	7800N	6600	1200
Mon. Dec. 6	IP readings L13600E	13600E	7925N	7300N	625
Tue. Dec. 7	IP readings L13600E (continuation)	13600E	7300N	6600N	700
Wed. Dec. 8	IP readings L13500E	13500E	7800N	6900N	900
Thu. Dec. 9	IP readings L13500E (continuation) Picked up infinity wire	13500E	7050N	6600N	450
Fri. Dec. 10	IP readings L13400E Put new infinity.	13400E	7800N	7150N	650
Sat. Dec. 11	IP readings L13300E, 13200E	13300E 13200E	7800N 7800N	7175N 7275N	625 525

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/geophysicist	Valery Kungurov							
Senior operator	Ted Lang	XI						
Field Assistant, operator	Grant Trajkowicz	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Cody Knies	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI
Field Assistant	Thomas Au		XI	XI	XI	XI	XI	XI

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 18, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Dec. 12	IP readings. L13100E, 12800E	13100E 12800E	7800N 7800N	7325N 7275N	475 525
Mon. Dec. 13	Weather day. Cold and windy				
Tue. Dec. 14	IP readings L12800E (continuation)	12800E	7425N	6600N	825
Wed. Dec. 15	IP readings L12900E	12900E	7800N	6625N	1175
Thu. Dec. 16	IP readings L13000E, 13100E, 13200E	13000E 13100E 13200E	7800N 7000N 6925N	7400N 6600N 6600N	400 400 325
Fri. Dec. 17	IP readings L13300E,	13300E	7425N	6600N	825
Sat. Dec. 18	Survey Complete. Pick up current and infinity wire.				

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/geophysicist	Valery Kungurov							Z
Field Assistant, operator	Grant Trajkowicz	XI	S	XI	XI	XI	XI	O
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	XI	S	XI	XI	XI	XI	Z
Field Assistant	Cody Knies	XI	S	XI	XI	XI	XI	O
Field Assistant	Thomas Au	XI	S	XI	XI	XI	XI	Z

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 25, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Dec. 19	Demobilization Gowganda-Sudbury- Toronto				
Mon. Dec. 20	Demobilization Toronto-Newfoundland				
Tue. Dec. 21	N/A				
Wed. Dec. 22	N/A				
Thu. Dec. 23	N/A				
Fri. Dec. 24	N/A				
Sat. Dec. 25	N/A				

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/geophysicist	Valery Kungurov	M						
Field Assistant	Mike Adshade	M						
Field Assistant	Thomas Au	M	M					

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Oct 30, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Oct. 24	N/A				
Mon. Oct. 25	N/A				
Tue. Oct. 26	Mag/VLF survey. Line/station numbers in output from GSM-19WV are incorrect.	11900E 11900E B9600N	6600N 7825N 11900E	7750N 9600N 13700E	1150 1775 1800
Wed. Oct. 27	Mag/VLF survey. Line/station numbers in output from GSM-19WV are incorrect. Coordinates for much of T7800N are not useable.	T7800N 15000E T7200N	12025E 7800N 15000E	15000E 7200N 13325E	2975 600 1675
Thur. Oct. 28	N/A				
Fri. Oct. 29	N/A				
Sat. Oct. 30	N/A				

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

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

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 4, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Nov. 28	N/A				
Mon. Nov. 29	N/A				
Tue. Nov. 30	N/A				
Wed. Dec.1	N/A				
Thur. Dec. 2	N/A				
Fri. Dec. 3	N/A				
Sat. Dec. 4	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13600E, 13700E and 13800E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13600E 13700E 13800E	9600N 8725N 9000N	8675N 9600N 8662.5	925 875 337.5

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov							XM

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 11, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Dec. 5	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13900E, 14000E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13900E 14000E	8837.5N 6762.5N	6700N 8787.5	1137.5 2025
Mon. Dec. 6	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 14100E, 14200E. VLF frequency 25.2 kHz.	14100E 14200E 14200E 14200E	8675N 6850N 8050N 8500N	6800N 7862.5N 8387.5N 8587.5	1875 1012.5 337.5 87.5
Tue. Dec. 7	Mag/VLF/GPS reading T8400N, 14700E to 15300E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	8400N 15300E 15200E 15100E 15000E 14900E 14800E 14700E	14762.5E 8325N 8700N 8262.5N 8125N 8400N 7150N 8375N	15300E 8575N 8287.5N 8662.5N 8600N 7187.5N 8437.5N 8175N	537.5 250 412.5 400 475 1212.5 1287.5 200
Wed. Dec.8	Mag/VLF/GPS reading T7800N, 15900E, 15800E, 13800E, 13700E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	7800N 15900E 15800E 13800E 13700E	15400E 7675N 8062.5N 8512.5 7800N	15900E 7875N 7687.5N 7800N 8550N	500 200 375 712.5 750
Thur. Dec. 9	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 15800E, 15700E, 15600E, 15500E, 15400E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	15800E 15700E 15600E 15500E 15400E	7700N 7562.5N 7975N 7475N 7875N	7600N 8012.5N 7512.5N 7950N 7200N	100 450 462.5 475 675
Fri. Dec. 10	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 15300E, 15200E, 15100E, 14700E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	15300E 15200E 15100E 14700E	7200N 7575N 7200N 8175N	7500N 7200N 7612.5N 7800N	300 375 412.5 625
Sat. Dec. 11	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 14700E, 14600E, 14500E, 14400E, 13800E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	14700E 14600E 14500E 14400E 14300E 13800E	7787.5N 7037.5N 7962.5N 6937.5N 8475N 6600N	7087.5N 7950N 6987.5N 8125N 6900N 7800N	700 912.5 975 1187.5 1575 1200

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov	XM	XM	XM	XM	XM	XM	XM

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

Project No 10-84	Client: Goldeye	Area: Indian Lake	Week Ending: Dec 18, 2010

Day	Description of Work	Line	From	To	Length
Sun. Dec. 12	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13500E, 13400E, 13600E, 13300E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13500E 13400E 13600E 13300E	9600N 9600N 8587.5N 7800N	6600N 6600N 7787.5N 8450N	3000 3000 800 450
Mon. Dec. 13	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13700E, 13600E. VLF frequency 25.2 kHz.	13700E 13600E	7800N 6600N	6600N 7800N	1200 1200
Tue. Dec. 14	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13300E, 13200E, 13100E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13300E 13200E 13100E	8450N 9612.5N 6600N	9612.5N 6600N 8550N	1162.5 3012.5 1950
Wed. Dec.15	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13300E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13300E	7800N	6600N	1200
Thur. Dec. 16	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 12800E, 12900E, 13600E to 13900E, 14200E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	14200E 13900E 13800E 13700E 13600E 12900E 12800E	8400N 8625N 8500N 8725N 8575N 7800N 6600N	8500N 8562.5N 8675N 8550N 8675N 6600N 7800N	100 62.5 175 175 100 1200 1200
Fri. Dec. 17	Mag/VLF/GPS reading 13000E, 13100E, 12900E. VLF frequency 24 kHz.	13000E 13100E 13000E 12900E	7800N 8550N 9600N 7825N	6600N 9600N 7800N 8400N	1200 1050 1800 425
Sat. Dec. 18					

Surface IP = XI, BHIP = BI, Mag = XM, Gravity = XG, Surface EM = XE, BHEM = BE, Other Survey = XO, HLEM survey = XH, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S , Mobilization/ Demobilization = M Sudbury Warehouse = W, Richmond Hill Office = R, Other= Z

Position	Name	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Crew Boss/operator	Valery Kungurov	XM	XM	XM	XM	XM	XM	

Appendix 3 - Map Images

The results of the surveys are presented in 6 plan maps at 1:10,000 and 32 sets of stacked pseudosections at 1:2,500. Maps show land tenure from the MNDMF claimap3 website and drainage from Natural Resources Canada (geogratis.ca). Maps are

1. total magnetic intensity
2. VLF offset profiles, 24.0 kHz
3. Fraser filtered VLF inphase, 24.0 kHz
4. VLF offset profiles, 25.2 kHz
5. n=2 Mx chargeability
6. n=2 apparent resistivity

All but map surrounds, legend, title block and posted values are shown below.

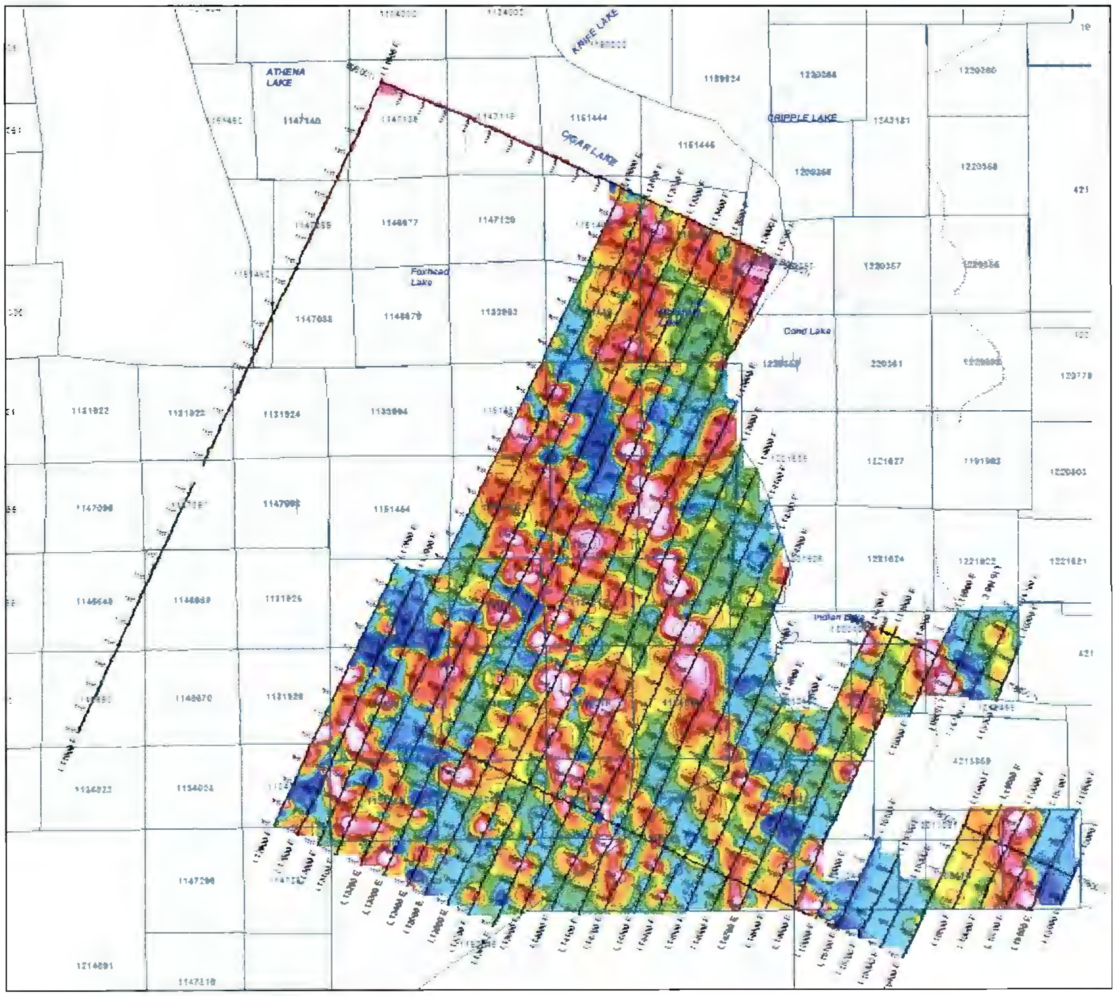


Figure 1. Magnetics

Appendix 3 - Map Images

Figure 2. VLF offset profiles – 24 kHz

Appendix 3 - Map Images

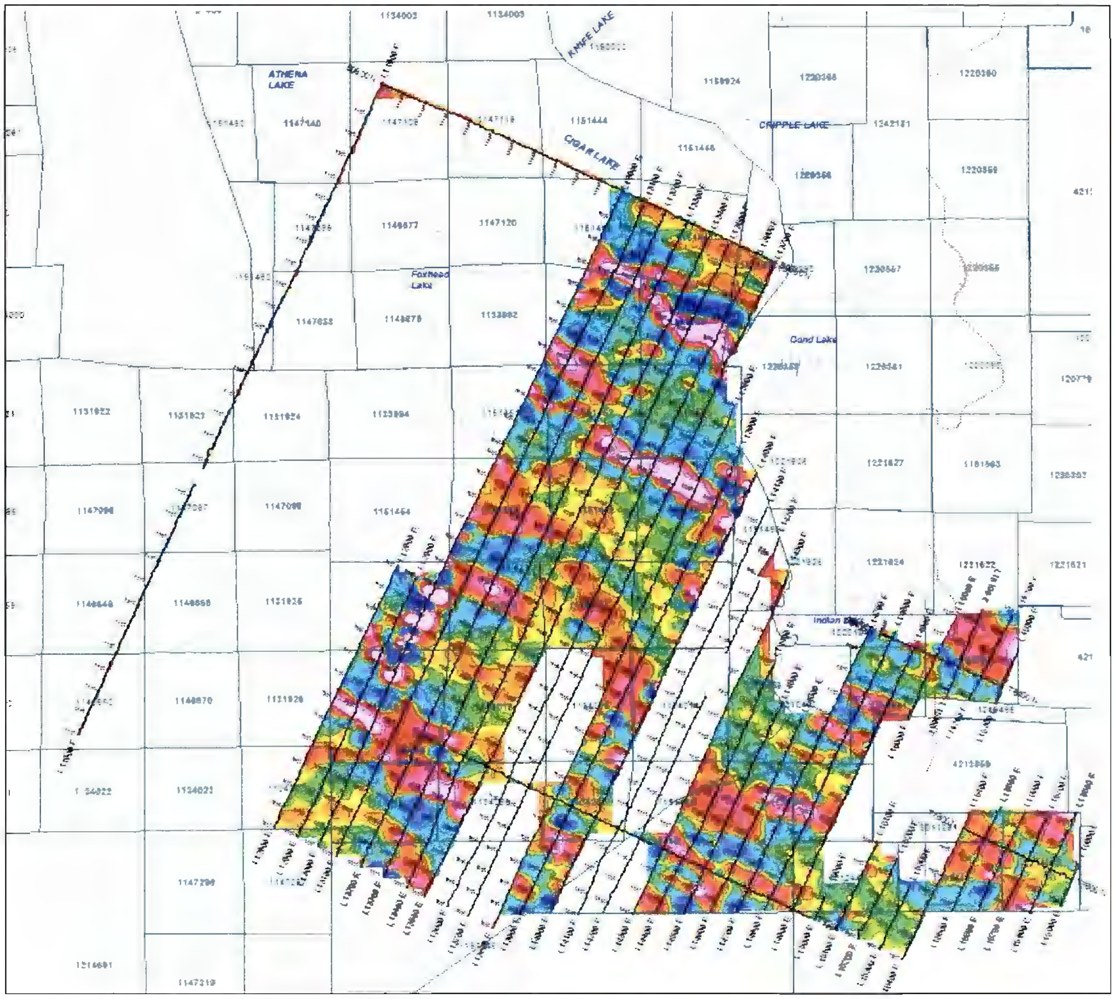


Figure 3. Fraser filtered VLF inphase – 24 kHz

Figure 4. VLF offset profiles – 25.2 kHz

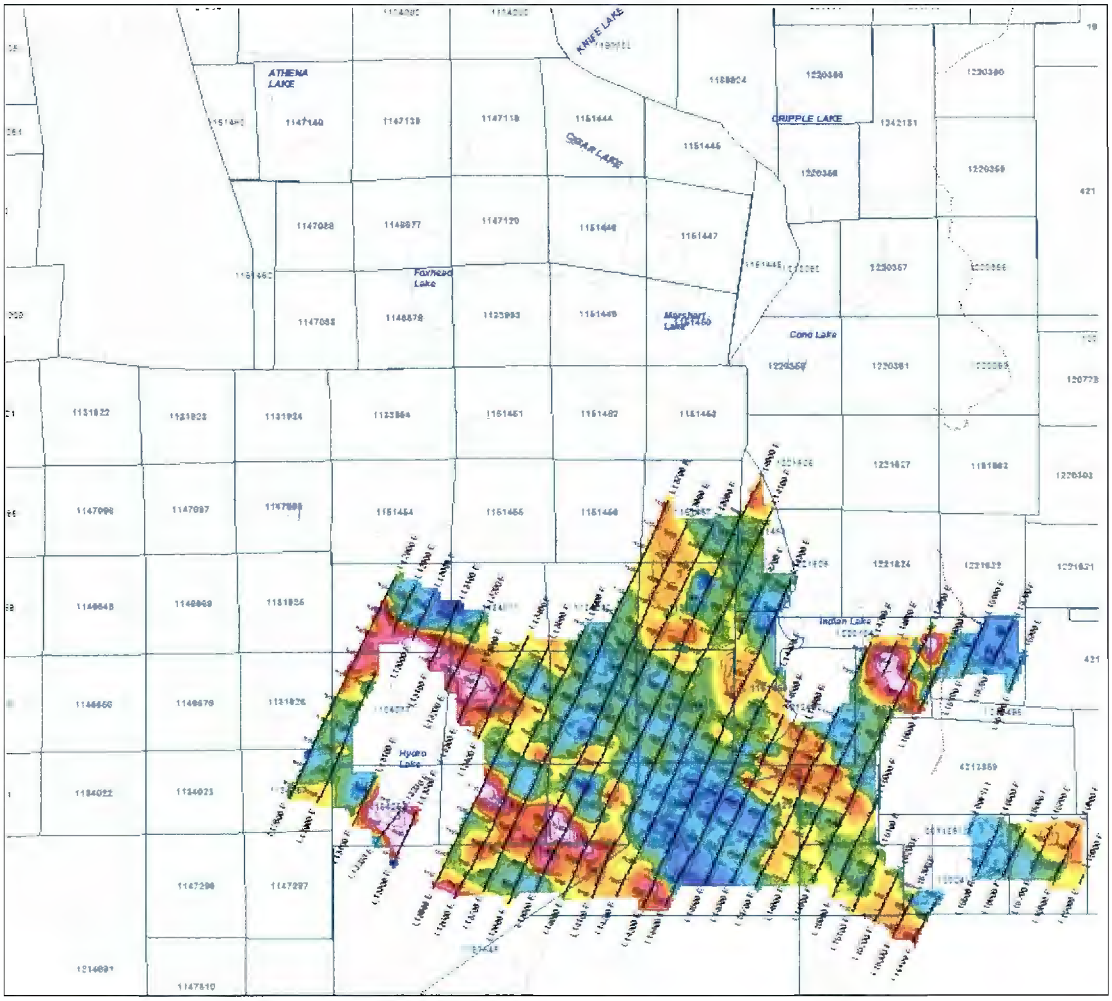


Figure 5. n=2 Mx chargeability

Appendix 3 - Map Images

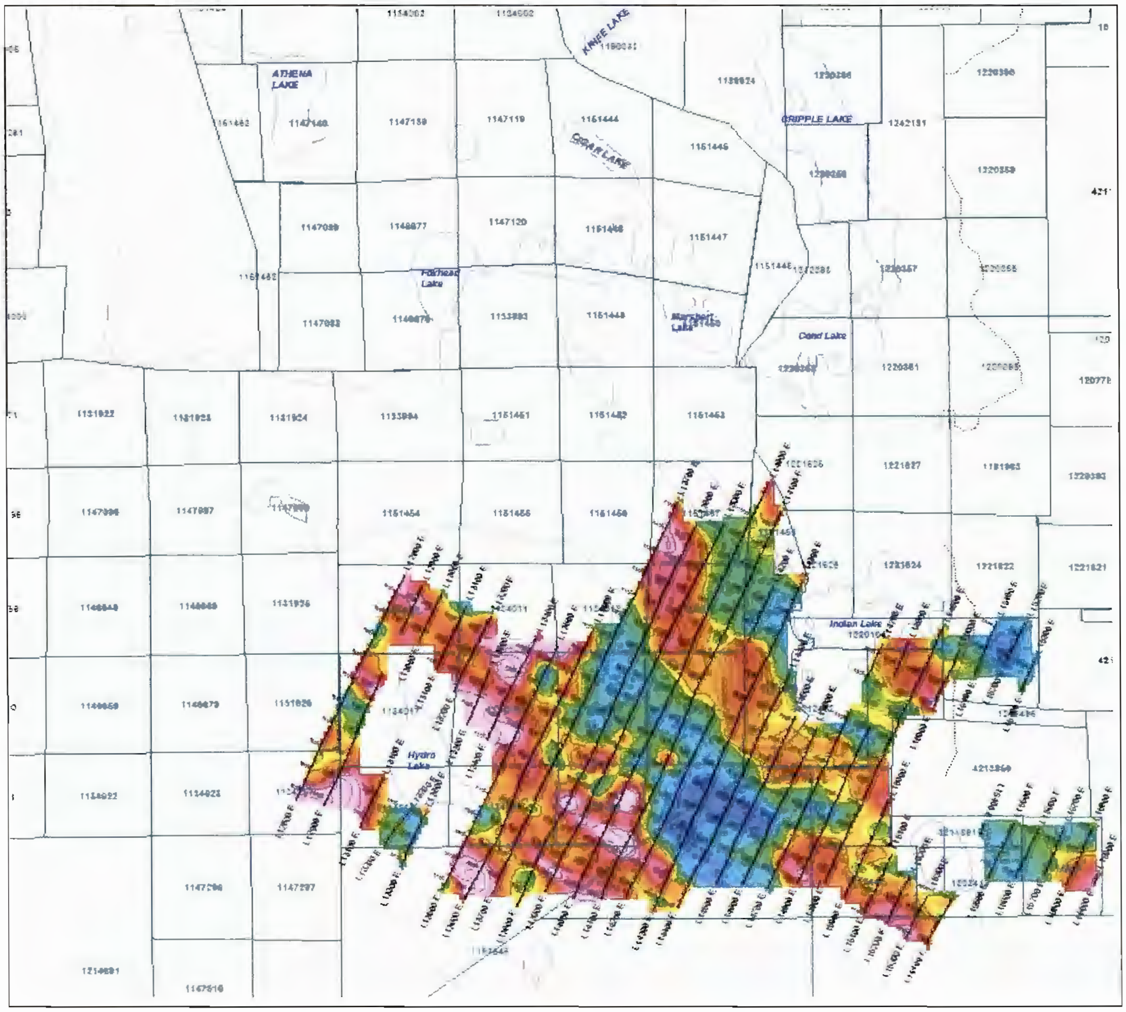


Figure 6. n=2 apparent resistivity

GSM-19 v7.0

Overhauser Magnetometer / Gradiometer / VLF

Introduction

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 Ordenance Detencion**
* **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 measurement.

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

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

The unique Overhauser unit blends physics, data quality, operational efficiency, system design and options into an instrumentation package that ... exceeds proton precession and matches costlier optically pumped cesium capabilities.

And the latest v7.0 technology up-grades provide even more value, including:

- **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
- **<1.5m standard GPS** for high-resolution surveying
- **<1.0 OmniStar GPS**
- **<0.7m for Newly introduced CDGPS**
- **Multi-sensor capability** for advanced surveys to resolve target geometry
- **Picket marketing / annotation** for capturing related surveying information on the go.

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

Maximizing Your Data Quality with the GSM-19

Data quality is a function of five key parameters that have been taken into consideration carefully in the design of the GSM-19. These include sensitivity, resolution, absolute accuracy, sampling rates and gradient tolerance.

Sensitivity is a measure of the signal-to noise ratio of the measuring device and reflects both the underlying physics and electronic design. The physics of the Overhauser effect improves sensitivity by an order of magnitude over conventional proton precession devices. Electronic enhancements, such as high-precision precession frequency counters enhance sensitivity by 25% over previous versions.

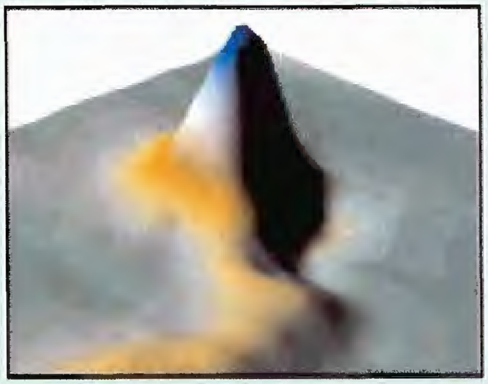
The result is high quality data with sensitivities of 0.022 nT / vHz. This sensitivity is also the same order-of magnitude as costier optically pumped cesium systems.

Resolution is a measure of the smallest number that can be displayed on the instrument (or transmitted via the download process). The GSM-19 has unmatched resolution (0.01mT)

This level of resolution translates into well-defined, characteristic anomalies; improved visual display; and enhanced numerical data for processing and modeling.

Absolute accuracy reflects the closeness to the "real value" of the magnetic field -- represented by repeatability of readings either at stations or between different sensors. With an absolute accuracy of +/- 0.1 nT, the GSM-19 delivers repeatable station-to-station results that are reflected in high quality total field results.

Similarly, the system is ideal for gradient installations (readings between different sensors do not differ by more than +/- 0.1 nT) -- maintaining the same high standard of repeatability.



Data from Kalahari Desert kimberlites. Courtesy of MPH Consulting (project managers), IGS c. c. (geophysical contractor) and Aegis Instruments (Pty) Ltd., Botswana.

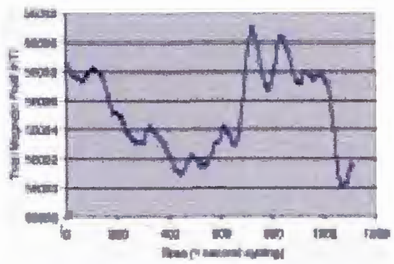
The GSM-19 gradiometer data are consistently low in noise and representative of the geologic environment under investigation.

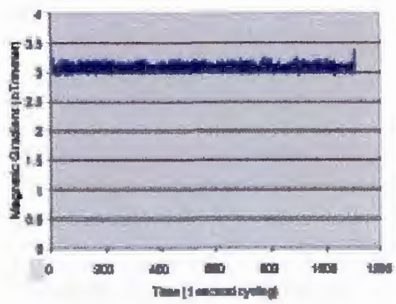
Sampling rates are defined as the fastest speed at which the system can acquire data. This is a particularly important parameter because high sampling rates ensure accurate spatial resolution of anomalies and increase survey efficiency.

The GSM-19 Overhauser system is configured for two "measurement modes" or maximum sampling rates -- "Standard" (3 seconds / reading), and "Walking" (0.2 seconds / reading) These sampling rates make the GSM-19 a truly versatile system for all ground applications (including vehicle-borne applications).

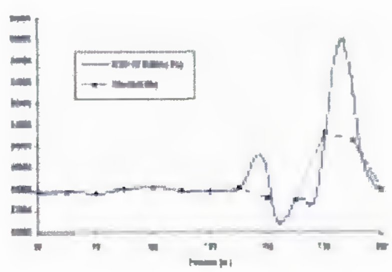
Gradient tolerance represents the ability to obtain reliable measurements in the presence of extreme magnetic field variations. GSM-19 gradient tolerance is maintained through internal signal counting algorithms, sensor design and Overhauser physics. For example, the Overhauser effect produces high amplitude, long-duration signals that facilitate measurement in high gradients.

The system's tolerance (10,000 nT / meter) makes it ideal for many challenging environments -- such as highly magnetic rocks in mineral exploration applications, or near cultural objects in environmental, UXO or archeological applications.





Total Field and Stationary Vertical Gradient showing the gradient largely unaffected by diurnal variation. Absolute accuracy is also shown to be very high (0.2 nT/meter).



Much like an airborne acquisition system, the GSM-19 "Walking" magnetometer option delivers very highly-sampled, high sensitivity results that enable very accurate target location and / or earth science decision-making.

Increasing Your Operational Efficiency

Many organizations have standardized their magnetic geophysical acquisition on the GSM-19 based on high performance and operator preference. This preference reflects performance enhancements such as memory capacity; portability characteristics; GPS and navigation; and dumping and processing.

Memory capacity controls the efficient daily acquisition of data, acquisition of positioning results from GPS, and the ability to acquire high resolution results (particularly in GSM-19's "Walking" mode).

V7.0 upgrades have established the GSM-19 as the commercial standard for memory with over 1,465,623 readings (based on a basic configuration of 32 Mbytes of memory and a survey with time, coordinate, and field values).

Portability characteristics (ruggedness, light weight and power consumption) are essential for operator productivity in both normal and extreme field conditions.

GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer is established globally as a robust scientific instrument capable of withstanding temperature, humidity and terrain extremes. It also has the reputation as the lightest and lowest power system available -- reflecting Overhauser effect and RF polarization advantages.

In comparison with proton precession and optically pumped cesium systems, the GSM-19 system is the choice of operators as an easy-to-use and robust system.

GPS and navigation options are increasingly critical considerations for earth science professionals.

GPS technologies are revolutionizing data acquisition -- enhancing productivity, increasing spatial resolution, and providing a new level of data quality for informed decision-making.

The GSM-19 is now available with real-time GPS and DGPS options in different survey resolutions. For more details, see the GPS and DGPS section.

The GSM-19 can also be used in a GPS Navigation option with real-time coordinate transformation to UTM, local X-Y coordinate rotations, automatic end of line flag, guidance to the next line, and survey "lane" guidance with cross-track display and audio indicator.

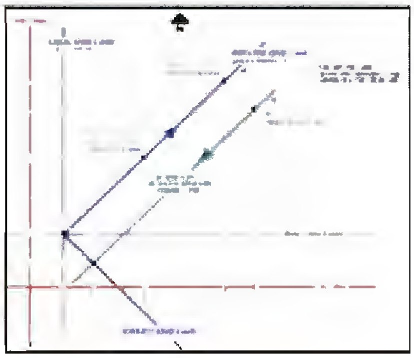
Other enhancements include way point pre-programming of up to 1000 points. Professionals can now define a complete survey before leaving for the field on their PC and download points to the magnetometer via RS-232 connection.

The operator then simply performs the survey using the way points as their survey guide. This capability decreases survey errors, improves efficiency, and ensures more rapid survey completion.

Dumping and processing effectiveness is also a critical consideration today. Historically, up to 60% of an operator's "free" time can be spent on low-return tasks, such as data dumping.

Data dumping times are now significantly reduced through GEM's implementation of high-speed, digital data links (up to 115 kBaud).

This functionality is faciliated through a new RISC processor as well as the new GSM-19 data acquisition / display software. This software serves as a bi-directional RS-232 terminal. It also has integrated processing functionality to streamline key processing steps, including diurnal data reduction. This software is provided free to all GSM-19 customers and regular updates are available.

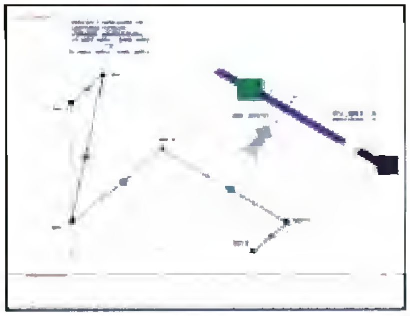


Navigation and Lane Guidance

The figure above shows the Automatic Grid (UTM, Local Grid, and Rotated Grid). With the Rotated Grid, you can apply an arbitrary origin of your own definition. Then, the coordinates are always in reference to axes parallel to the grid. In short, your grid determines the map, and not the NS direction.

The Local Grid is a scaled down, local version of the UTM system, and is based on your own defined origin. It allows you to use smaller numbers or ones that are most relevant to your survey.

The figure below shows how programmable-waypoints can be used to plan surveys on a point-by-point basis. Initially, you define waypoints and enter them via PC or the keyboard. In the field, the unit guides you to each point.



While walking between waypoints, lane guidance keeps you within a lane of predefined width using arrows (< - or - >) to indicate left or right. Within the lane, the display uses horizontal bars (- -) to show your relative position in the lane. The display also shows the distance (in meters) to the next waypoint.

Adding Value through Options

When evaluating the GSM-19 as a solution for your geophysical application, we recommend considering the complete range of options described below. These options can be added at time of original purchase or later to expand capabilities as your needs change or grow.

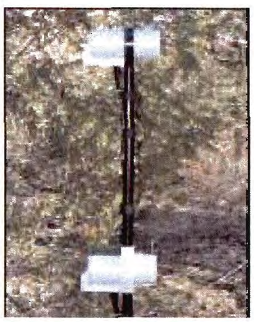
Our approach with options is to provide you with an expandable set of building blocks:

* **Gradiometer**
* **Walking- Fast Magnetometer / Gradiometer**
* **VLF (3 channel)**
* **GPS (built-in and external)**

GSM-19G Gradiometer Option

The GSM-19 gradiometer is a versatile, entry level system that can be upgraded to a full-featured "Walking" unit (model GSM-19WG) in future.

The GSM-19G configuration comprises two sensors and a "Standard" console that reads data to a maximum of 1 reading every three seconds.



An important GSM-19 design feature is that its gradiometer sensors measure the two magnetic fields concurrently to avoid any temporal variations that could distort gradiometer readings. Other features, such as single-button data recording, are included for operator ease-of-use.

GSM-19W / WG "Walking" Magnetometer / Gradiometer Option

The GSM-19 was the first magnetometer to incorporate the innovative "Walking" option which enables the acquisition of nearly continuous data on survey lines. Since its introduction, the GSM-19W / GSM-19WG have become one of the most popular magnetic instruments in the world.

Similar to an airborne survey in principle, the system records data at discrete time intervals (up to 5 readings per second) as the instrument is carried along the line.

At each survey picket (fiducial), the operator touches a designated key. The system automatically assigns a picket coordinate to the reading and linearly interpolates the coordinates of all intervening readings (following survey completion during post-processing).

A main benefit is that the high sample density improves definition of geologic structures and other targets (UXO, archeological relics, drums, etc.).

It also increases survey efficiency because the operator can record data almost continuously. Another productivity feature is the instantaneous recording of data at pickets. This is a basic difference between the "Walking" version and the GSM-19 / GSM-19G (the "Standard" mode version which requires 3 seconds to obtain a reading each time the measurement key is pressed).

GSM-19 "Hands-Free" Backpack Option

The "Walking" Magnetometer and Gradiometer can be configured with an optional backpack-supported sensor. The backpack is uniquely constructed - permitting measurement of total field or gradient with both hands free.

This option provides greater versatility and flexibility, which is particularly valuable for high-productivity surveys or in rough terrain.

GSM-19GV "VLF" Option

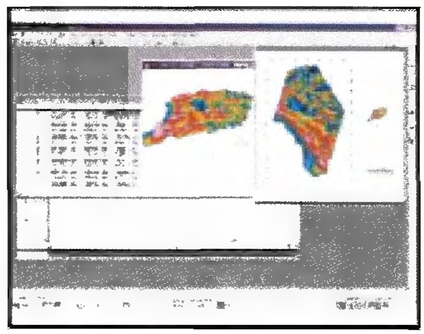
With its omnidirectional VLF option, up to 3 stations of VLF data can be acquired without orienting. Moreover, the operator is able to record both magnetic and VLF data with a single stroke on the keypad.

3rd Party Software - A One-Stop Solution for Your Potential Field Needs

As part of its complete solution approach, Terraplus offers a selection of proven software packages. These packages let you take data from the field and quality control stage right through to final map preparation and modeling.

Choose from the following packages:

* **Contouring and 3D Surface Mapping**
* **Geophysical Data Processing & Analysis**
* **Semi-Automated Magnetic Modeling**
* **Visualization and Modeling / Inversion**



Geophysical Data Processing and Analysis from Geosoft Inc.

GSM-19 with internal GPS board. Small receiver attaches above sensor

Version 7 -- New Milestones in Magnetometer Technology

The recent release of v7.0 of the GSM-19 system provides many examples of the ways in which we continue to advance magnetics technologies for our customers.

Enhanced data quality:

* 25% improvement in sensitivity (new frequency counting algorithm)
* new intelligent spike-free algo rithms (in comparison with other manufacturers, the GSM-19 does not apply smoothing or filtering to achieve high data quality)

Improved operational efficiency:

* Enhanced positioning (GPS engine with optional integrated / external GPS and real-time navigationl)
* 16 times increase in memory to 32 Mbytes
* 1000 times improvement in processing and display speed (RISC microprocessor with 32-bit data bus) 2 times faster digital data link (115 kBaud through RS-232)

Innovative technologies:

* Battery conservation and survey flexibility (base station scheduling option with 3 modes - daily, flexible and immediate start)
* Survey pre-planning (up to 1000 programmable waypoints that can be entered directly or downloaded from PC for greater efficiency)
* Efficient GPS synchronization of field and base units to Universal Time (UTC)
* Cost saving with firmware up grades that deliver new capabilities via Internet

More About the Overhauser System

In a **standard Proton magnetometer,** current is passed through a coil wound around a sensor containing a hydrogenrich fluid. The auxiliary field created by the coil (>100 Gauss) polarizes the protons in the liquid to a higher thermal equilibrium.

When the current, and hence the field, is terminated, polarized protons precess in the Earth's field and decay exponentially until they return to steady state. This process generates precession signals that can be measured as described below.

Overhauser magnetometers use a more efficient method that combines electronproton coupling and an electron-rich liquid (containing unbound electrons in a solvent containing a free radical). An RF magnetic field -- that corresponds to a specific energy level transition -- stimulates the unbound electrons.

Instead of releasing this energy as emitted radiation, the unbound electrons transfer it to the protons in the solvent. The resulting polarization is much larger, leading to stronger precession signals.

Both Overhauser and proton precession, measure the scalar value of the magnetic field based on the proportionality of precession frequency and magnetic flux density (which is linear and known to a high degree of accuracy). Measurement quality is also calculated using signal amplitude and its decay characteristics. Values are averaged over the sampling period and recorded.

With minor modifications (i.e. addition of a small auxiliary magnetic flux density while polarizing), it can also be adapted for high sensitivity readings in low magnetic fields. (ex. for equatorial work)

GPS - Positioning You for Effective Decision Making

The use of Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology is increasing in earth science disciplines due to the ability to make better decisions in locating and following up on anomalies, and in improving survey cost effectiveness and time management.

Examples of applications include: Surveying in remote locations with no grid system (for example, in the high Arctic for diamond exploration)

* **High resolution exploration mapping**
* **High productivity ferrous ordnance (UXO) detection**
* **Ground portable magnetic and gradient surveying for environmental and engineering applications**
* **Base station monitoring for observing diurnal magnetic activity and disturbances with integrated GPS time**

The GSM-19 addresses customer requests for GPS and high-resolution Differential GPS (DGPS) through both the industry's only built-in GPS (as well as external GPS).

Built-in GPS offers many advantages such as minimizing weight and removing bulky components that can be damaged through normal surveying. The following table summarizes GPS options.

GPS Options:

Description	Range	Services
GPS Option A		Time Reception only
GPS Option B	<1.5m	DGPS*
GPS Option C	<1.0m	Ag 114 DGPS*, OmniStar
GPS Option D	<0.7m <1.2m <1.0M	CDGPS, DGPS *, OmniStar.
Output		
Time, Lat / Long, UTM, Elevation and number of Satellites		
*DGPS with SBAS (WASS/EGNOS/MSAS)		

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

Overhauser 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 its software. The benefit is that instrumentation can be enhanced with the latest technology without returning the system to us -- resulting in both timely implementation of updates and reduced shipping / servicing costs.

Performance

Sensitivity:	0.022 nT / vHz@1Hz
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute Accuracy:	+/- 0.1 nT
Dynamic Range:	15,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance:	> 10,000 nT/m
Sampling Rate:	60+, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec
Operating Temp:	-40C to +55C

Operating Modes

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

Base Station:
Time, date and reading stored at 3 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 - 32Mbytes (# of Readings)

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

Dimensions

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

Weights

Console:	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/USB 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 the horizontal field amplitude and total field strenght in pT
Resolution:	0.1% of total field

A DIVISION OF LRS

ELECTRICAL METHODS

IPR-12

Induced Polarization

WWW.SCINTREXLTD.COM

Setting the Standards

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

CANADA
Scintrex
222 Snidercroft Road
Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 2K1
Telephone: +1 905 669 2280
Fax: +1 905 669 6403
e-mail: scintrex@scintrexltd.com
Website: www.scintrexltd.com

MICRO g LACOSTE

USA
Micro-g LaCoste
1401 Horizon Avenue
Lafayette, CO 80026
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

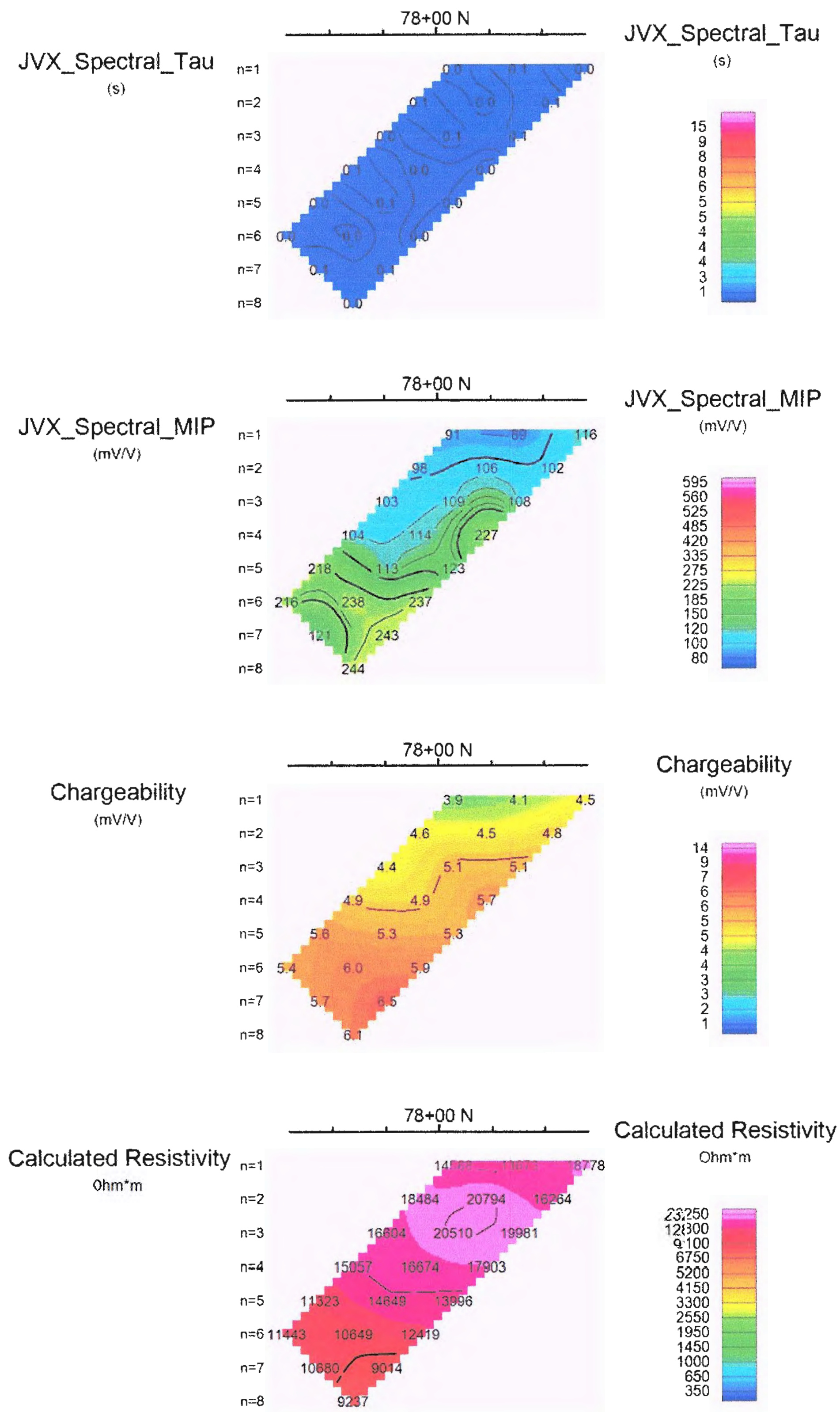
Tel. : (418) 877-4249
Toll Free : 1-877-977-4249
Fax : (418) 877-4054

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

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Taxes, transportation and duties are extra if applicable.

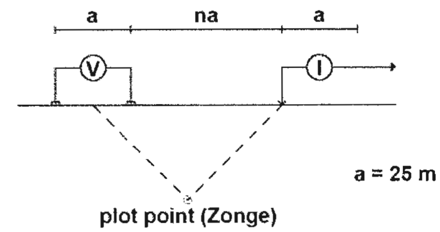
Instruments available for rental or sale.



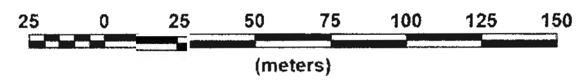
Pseudo Section Plot

159+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

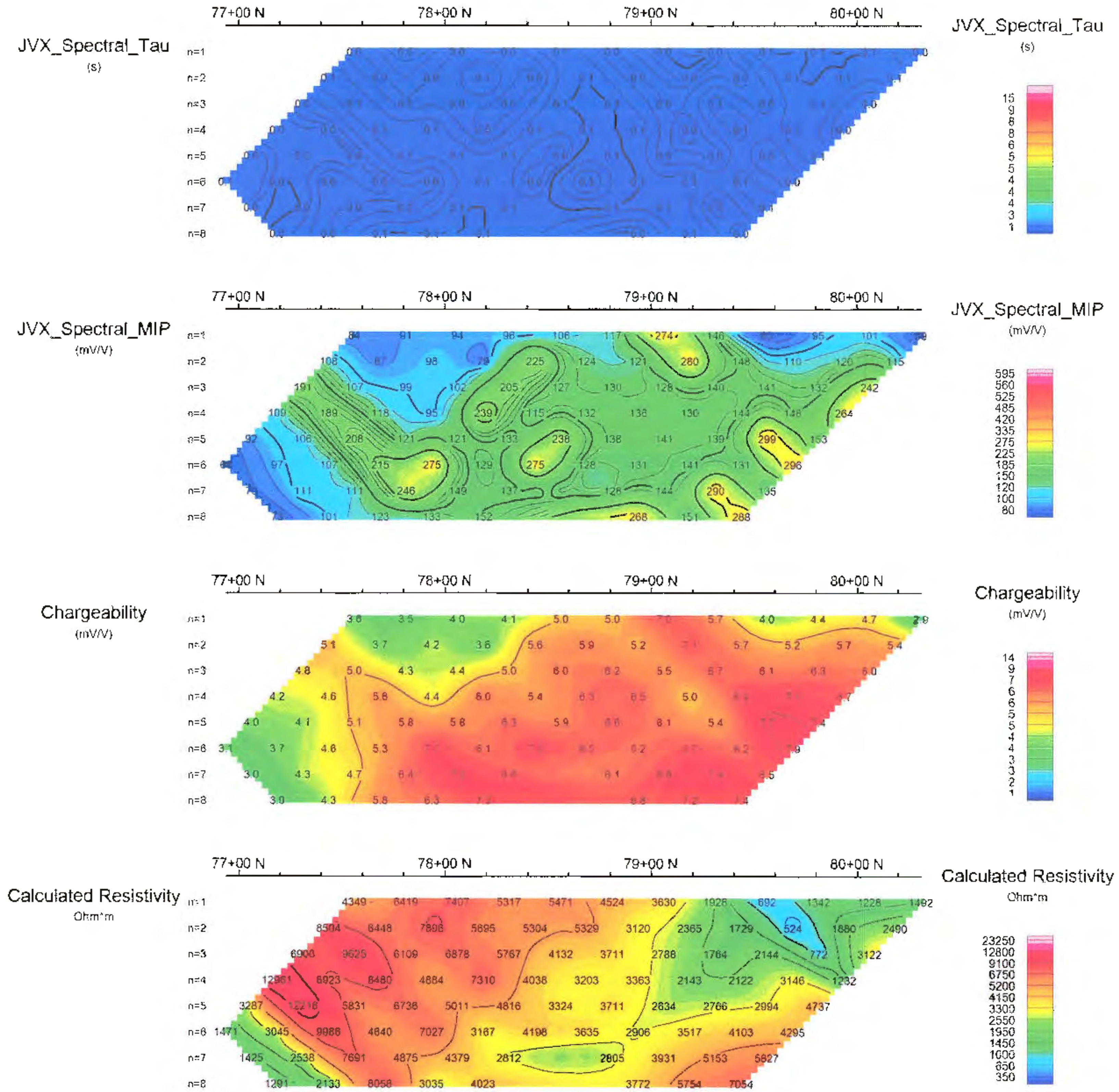
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

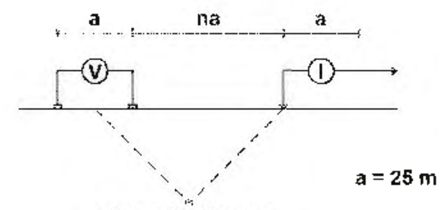
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

158+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

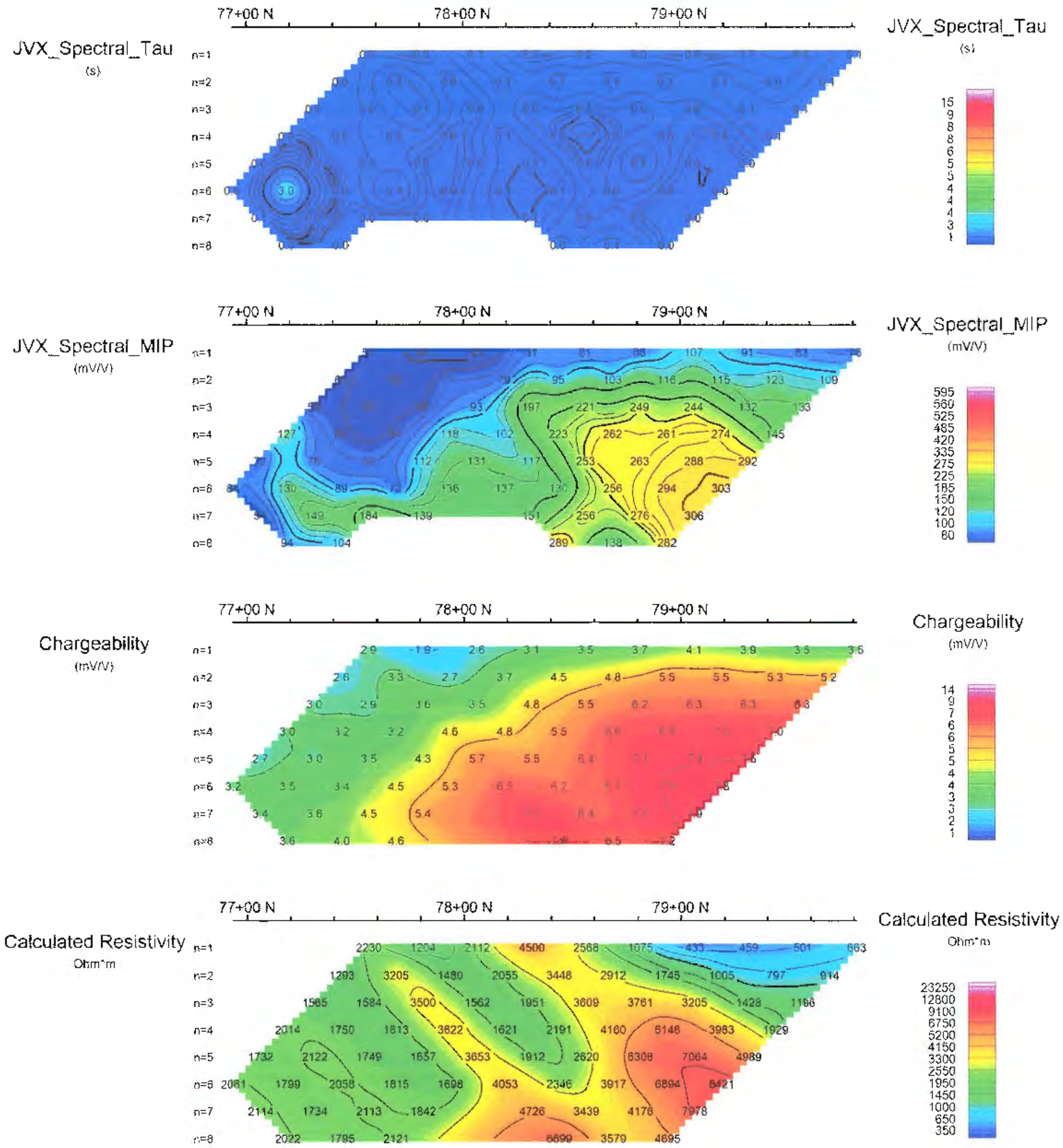
Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

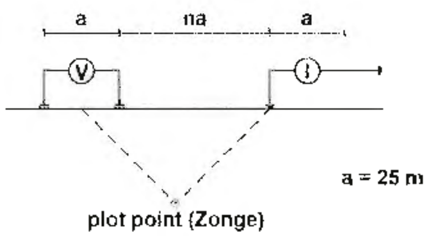
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

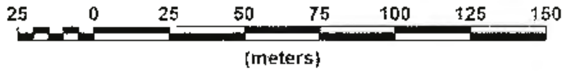
157+00 E



Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

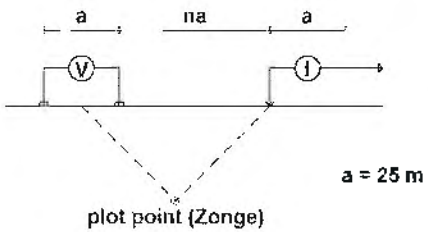
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

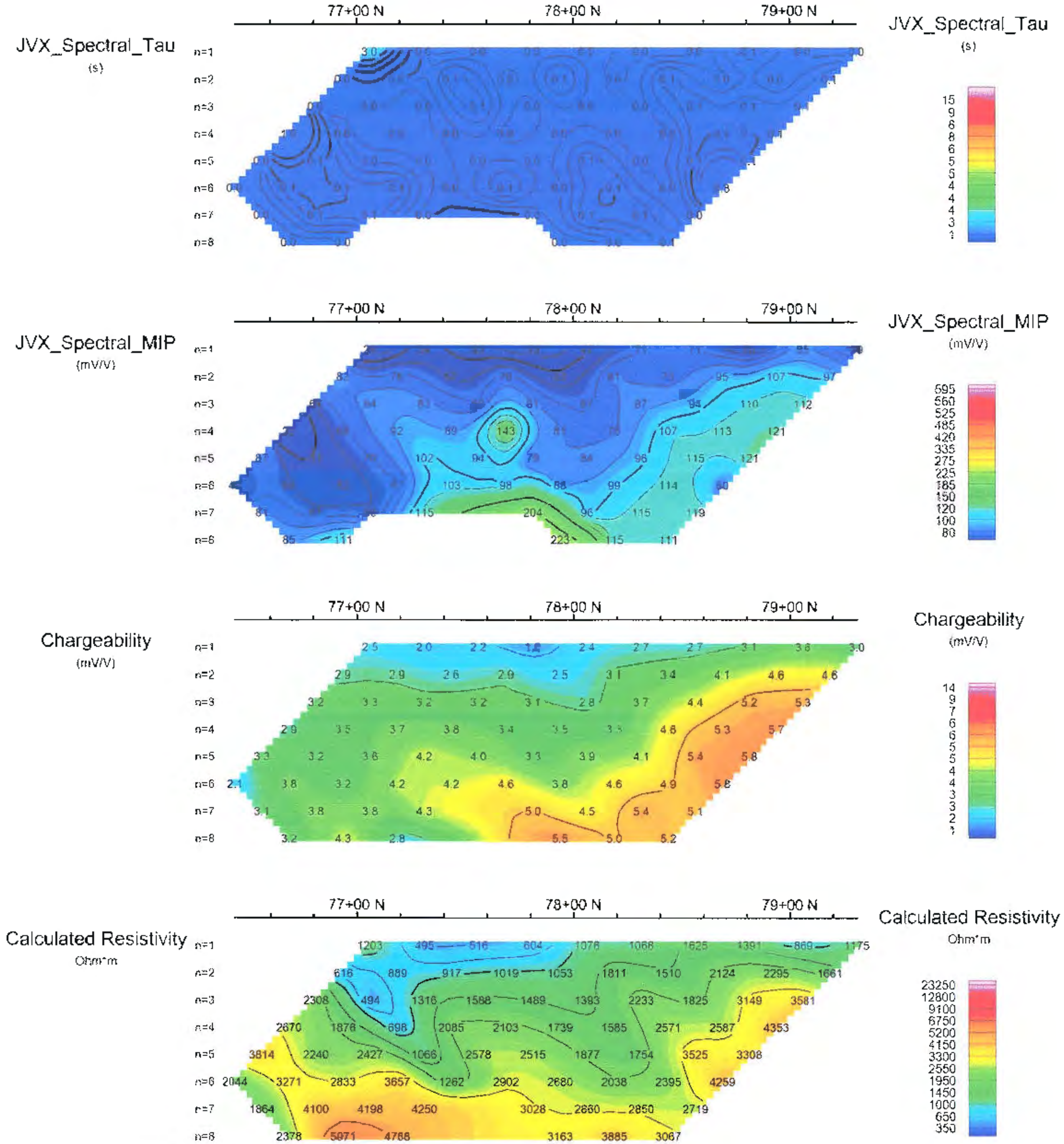
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

156+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array





Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

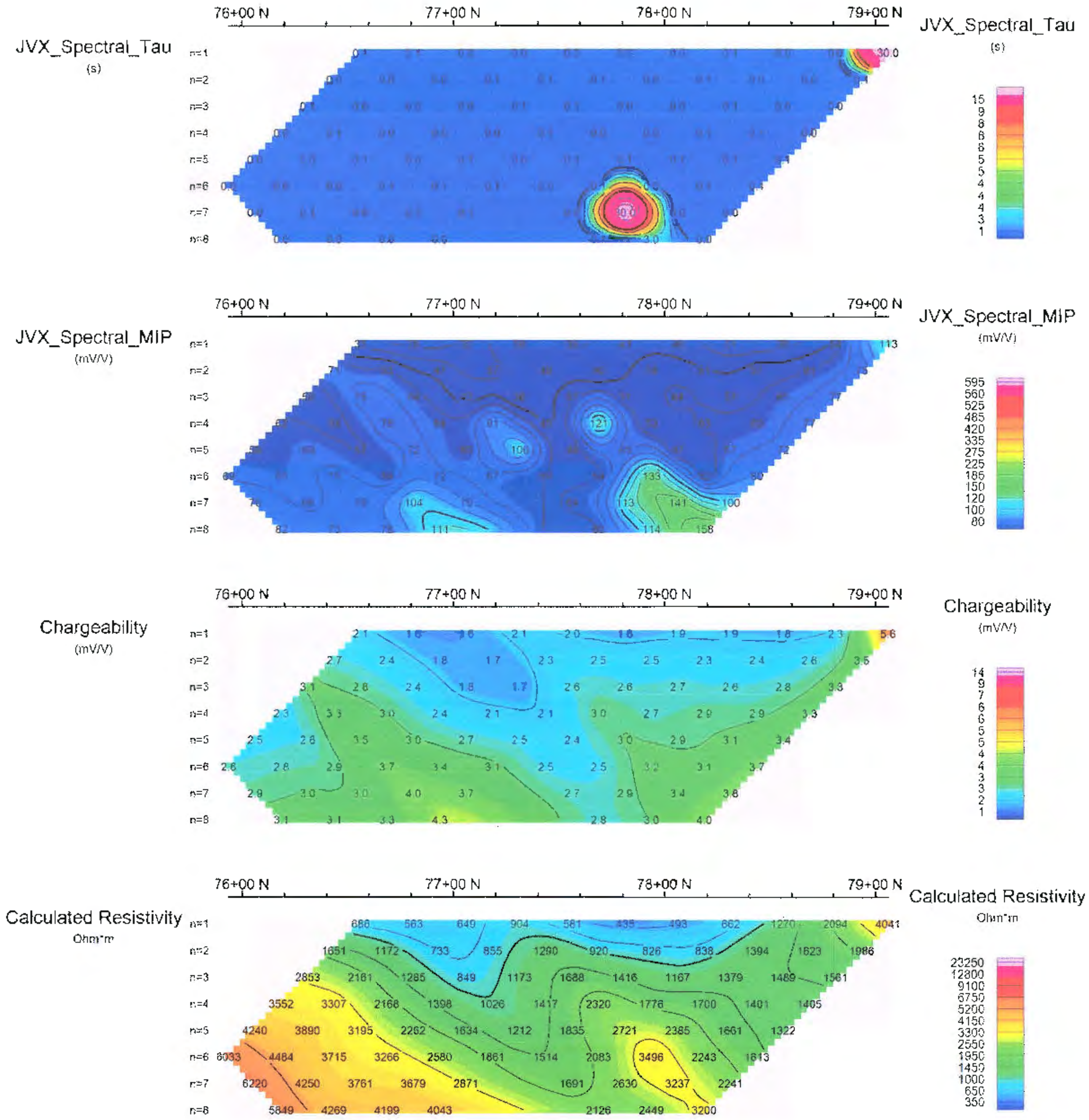
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

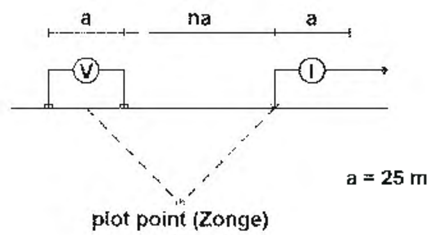
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot
155+00 E



Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

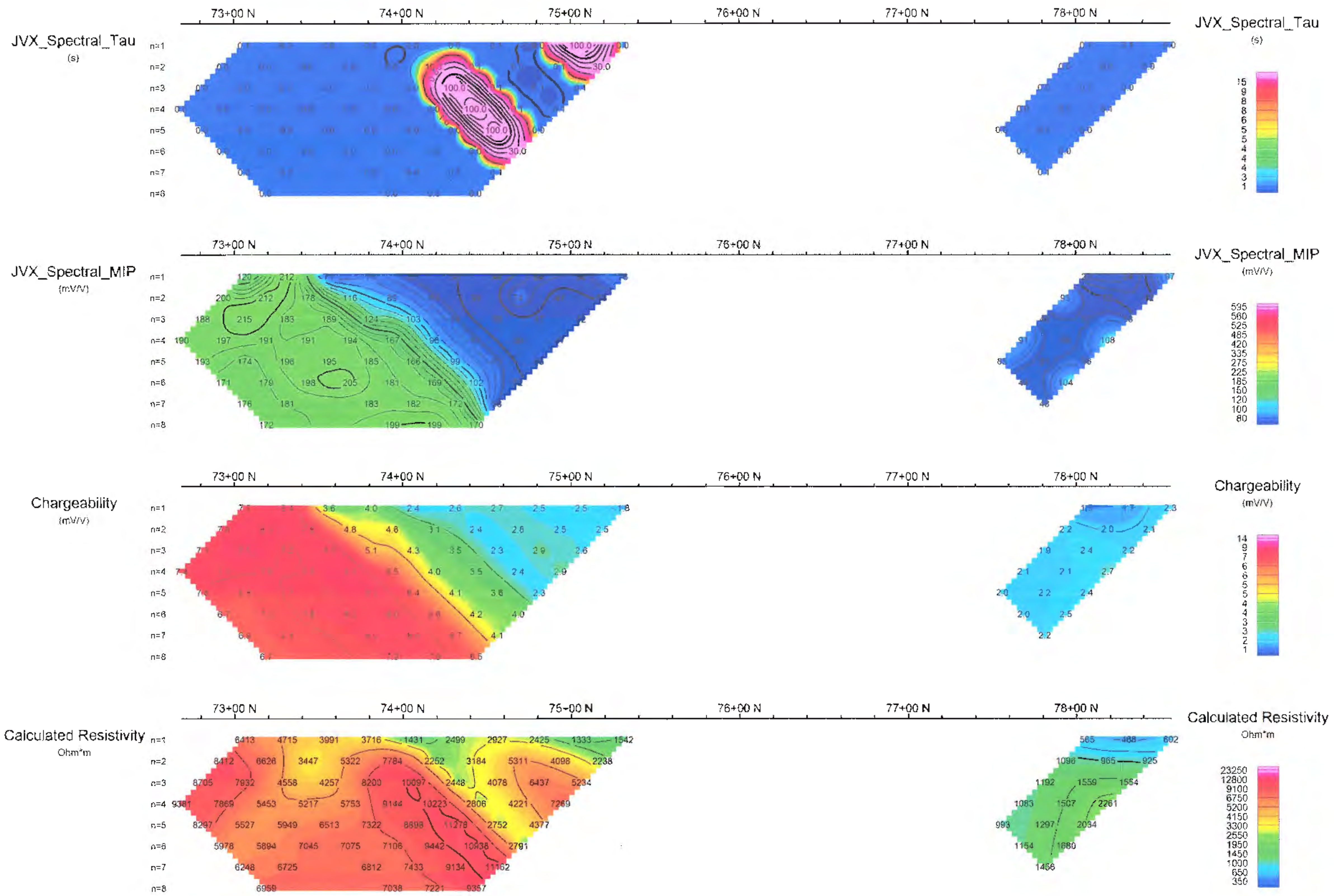
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

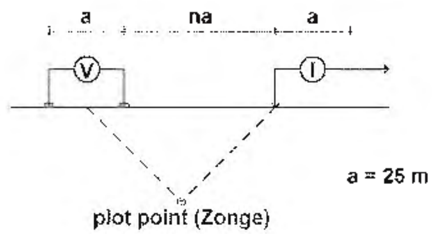
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



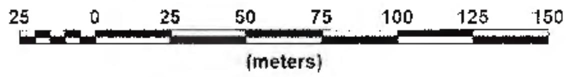
Pseudo Section Plot

154+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

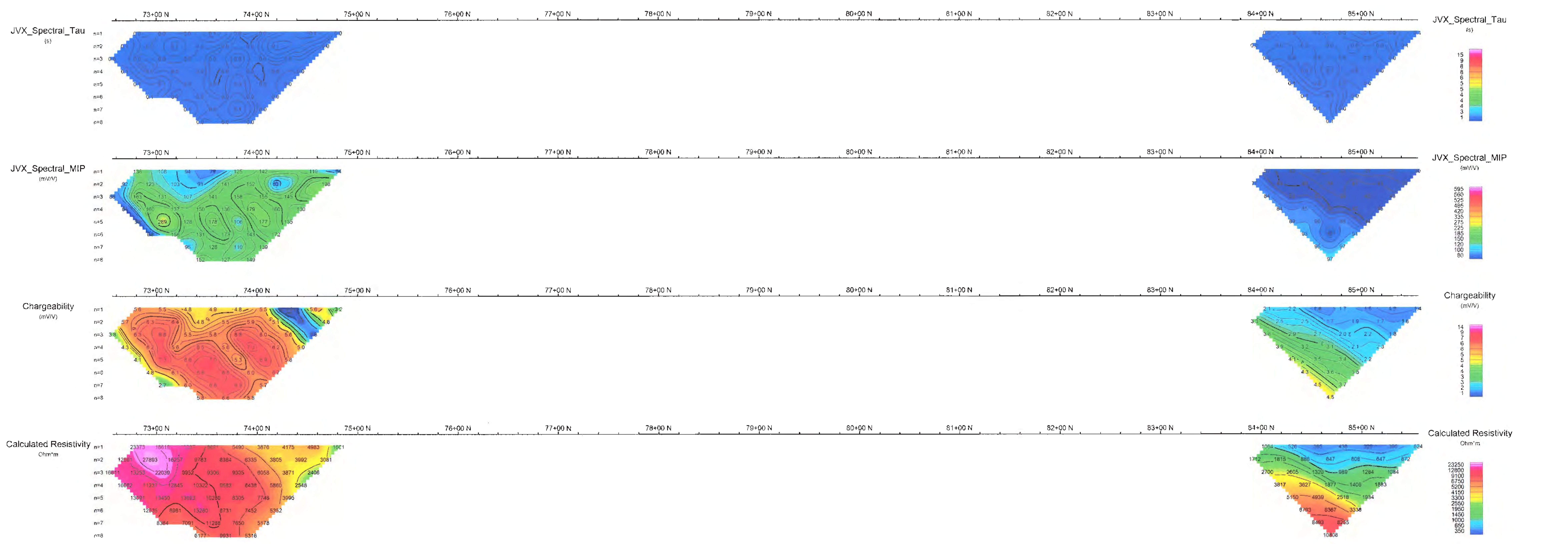
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

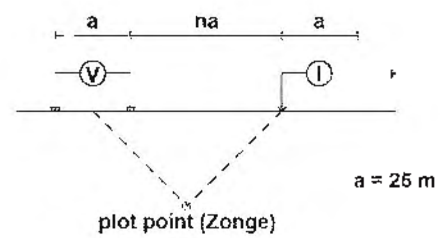
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

153+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

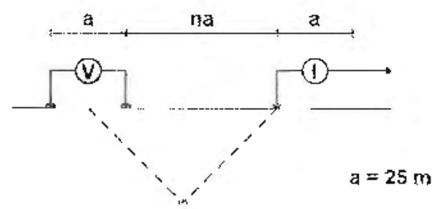
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

152+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

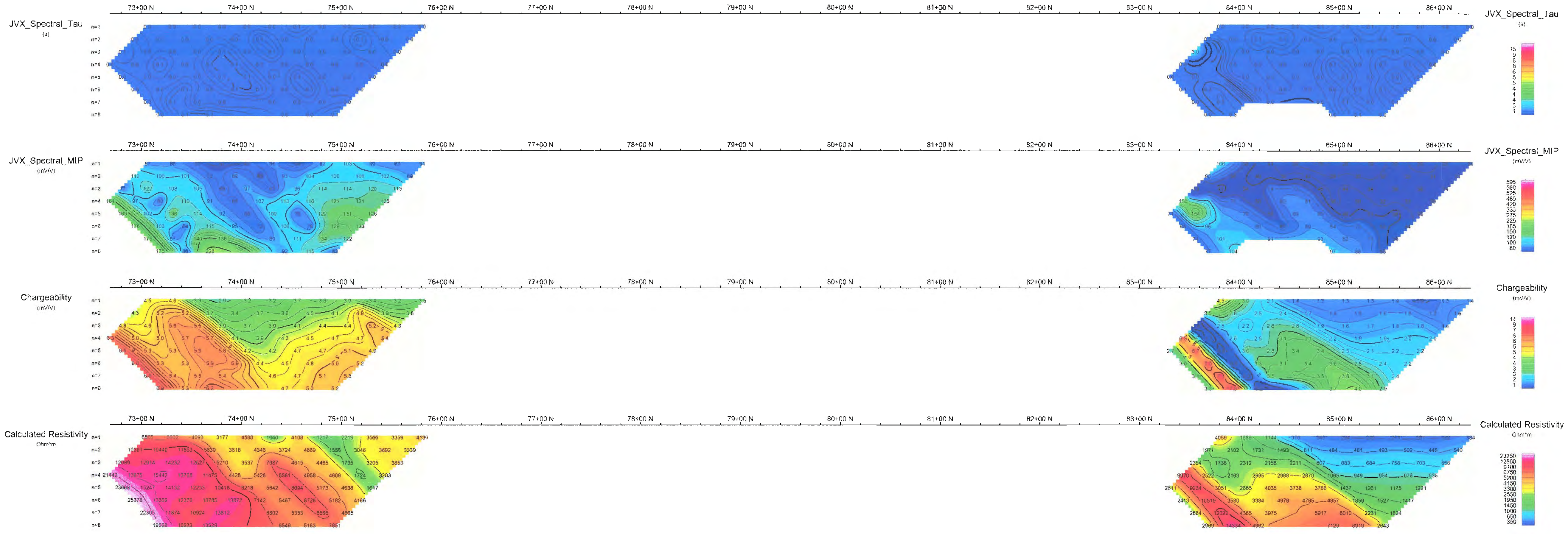
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

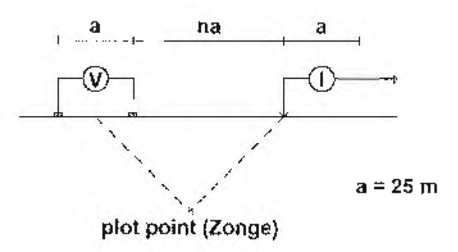
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

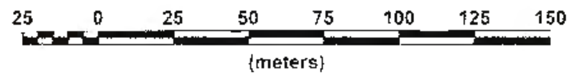
Pseudo Section Plot
151+00 E



Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

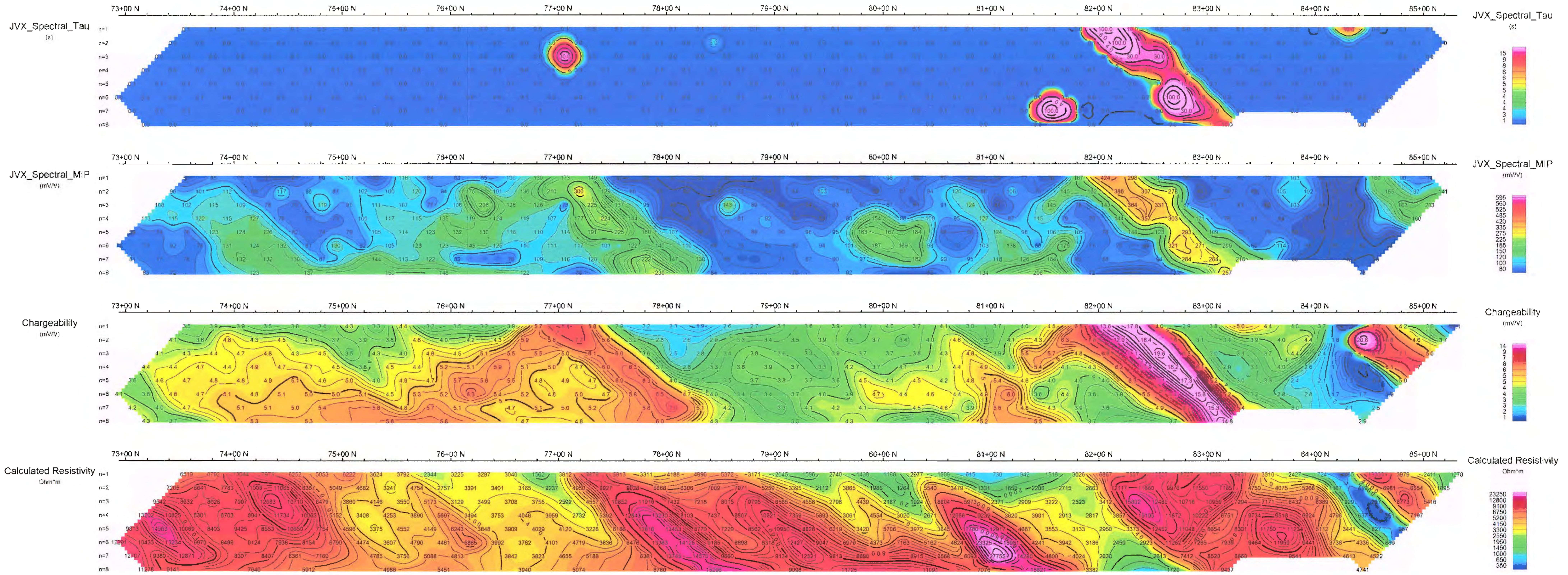
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

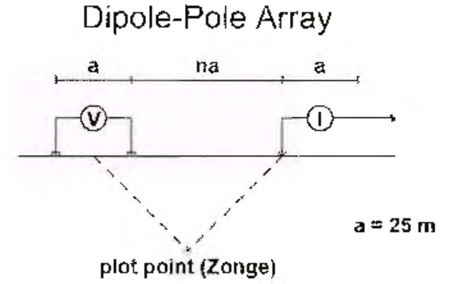
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

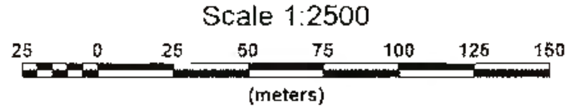

Pseudo Section Plot
150+00 E
Dipole-Pole Array
a
na
a
a = 25 m
plot point (Zonge)
JVX_Spectral_Tau
(s)
JVX_Spectral_MIP
(mV/V)
Chargeability
(mV/V)
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
73+00 N
74+00 N
75+00 N
76+00 N
77+00 N
78+00 N
79+00 N
80+00 N
81+00 N
82+00 N
83+00 N
84+00 N
Scale 1:2500
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(meters)
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
Date: 02/12/2010
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

149+00 E





GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

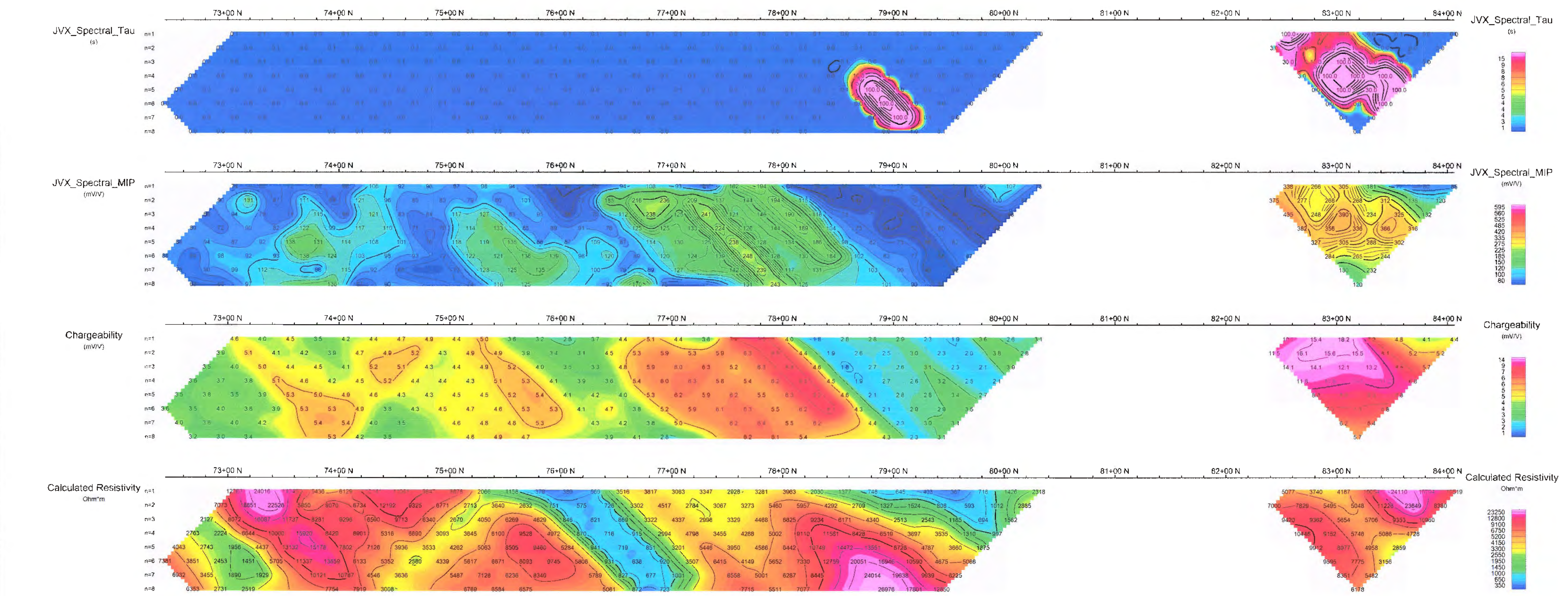
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

148+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array

a na a

a = 25 m

plot point (Zonge)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

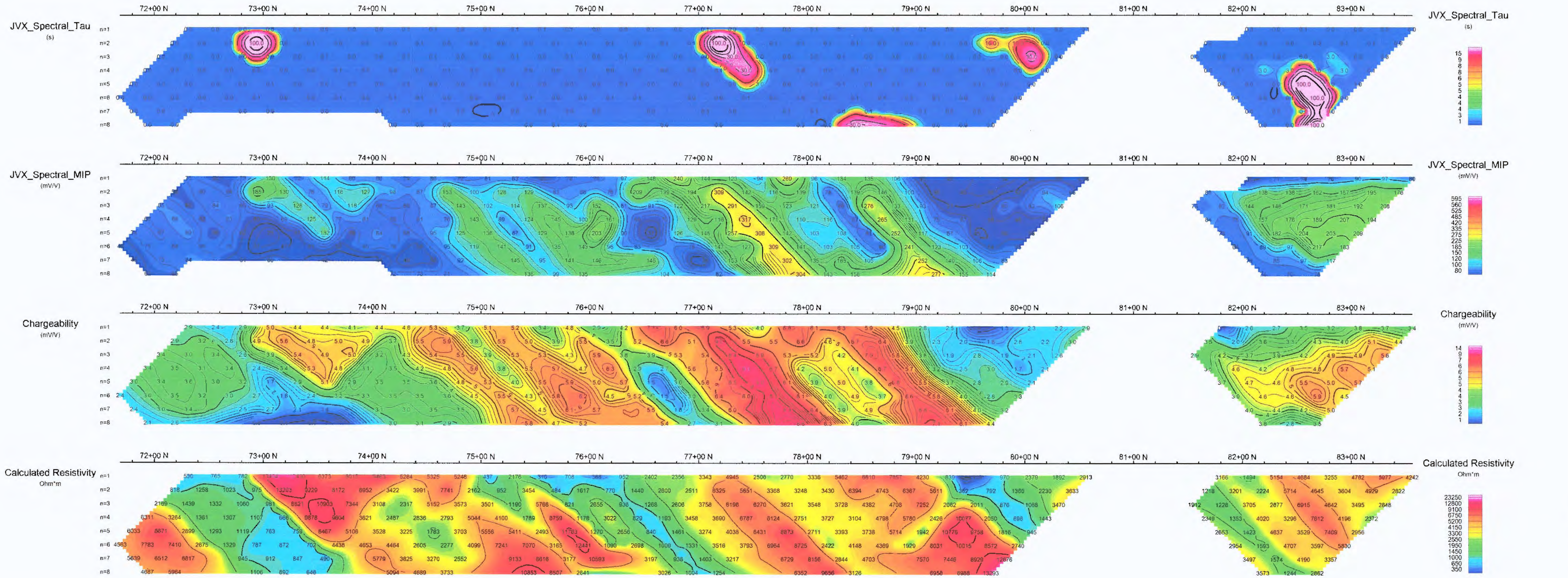
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

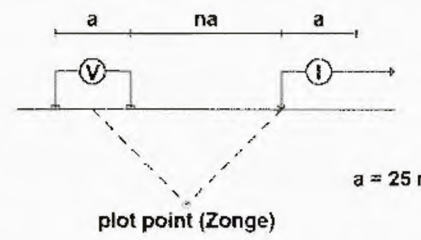
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

147+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

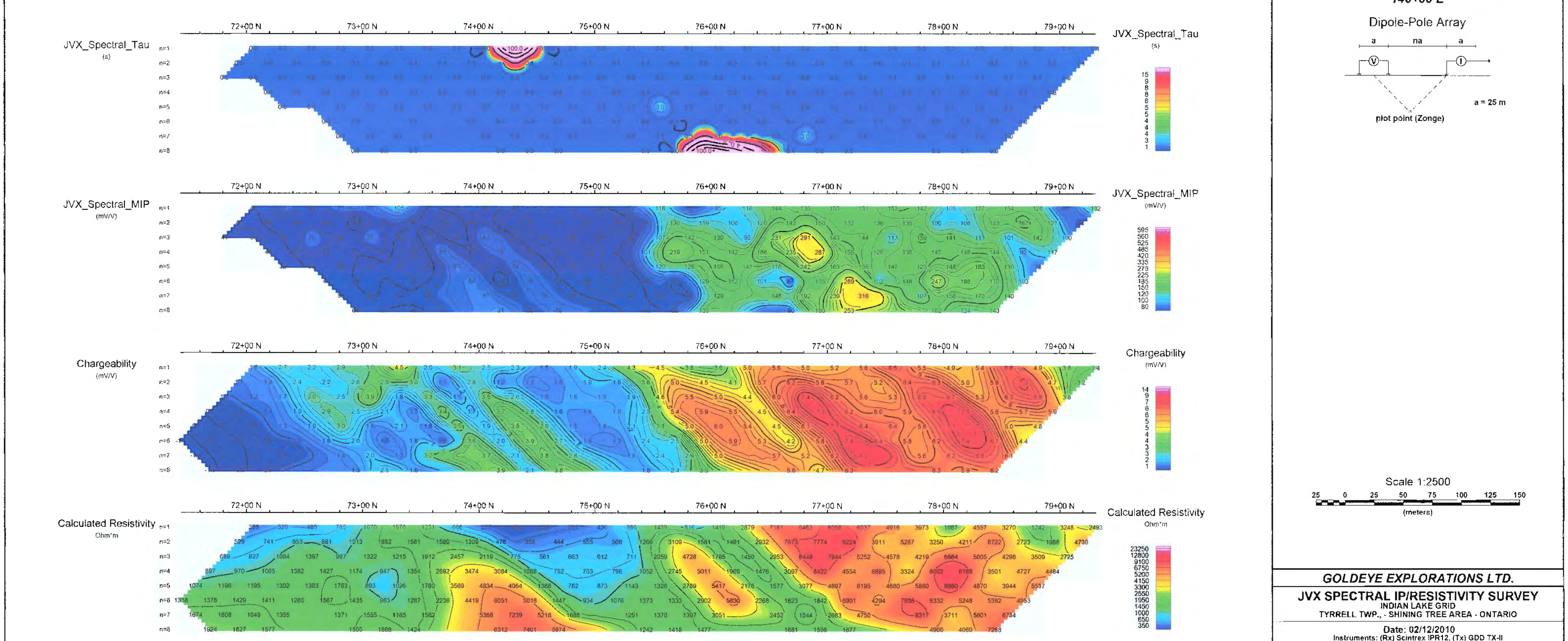
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

146+00 E

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

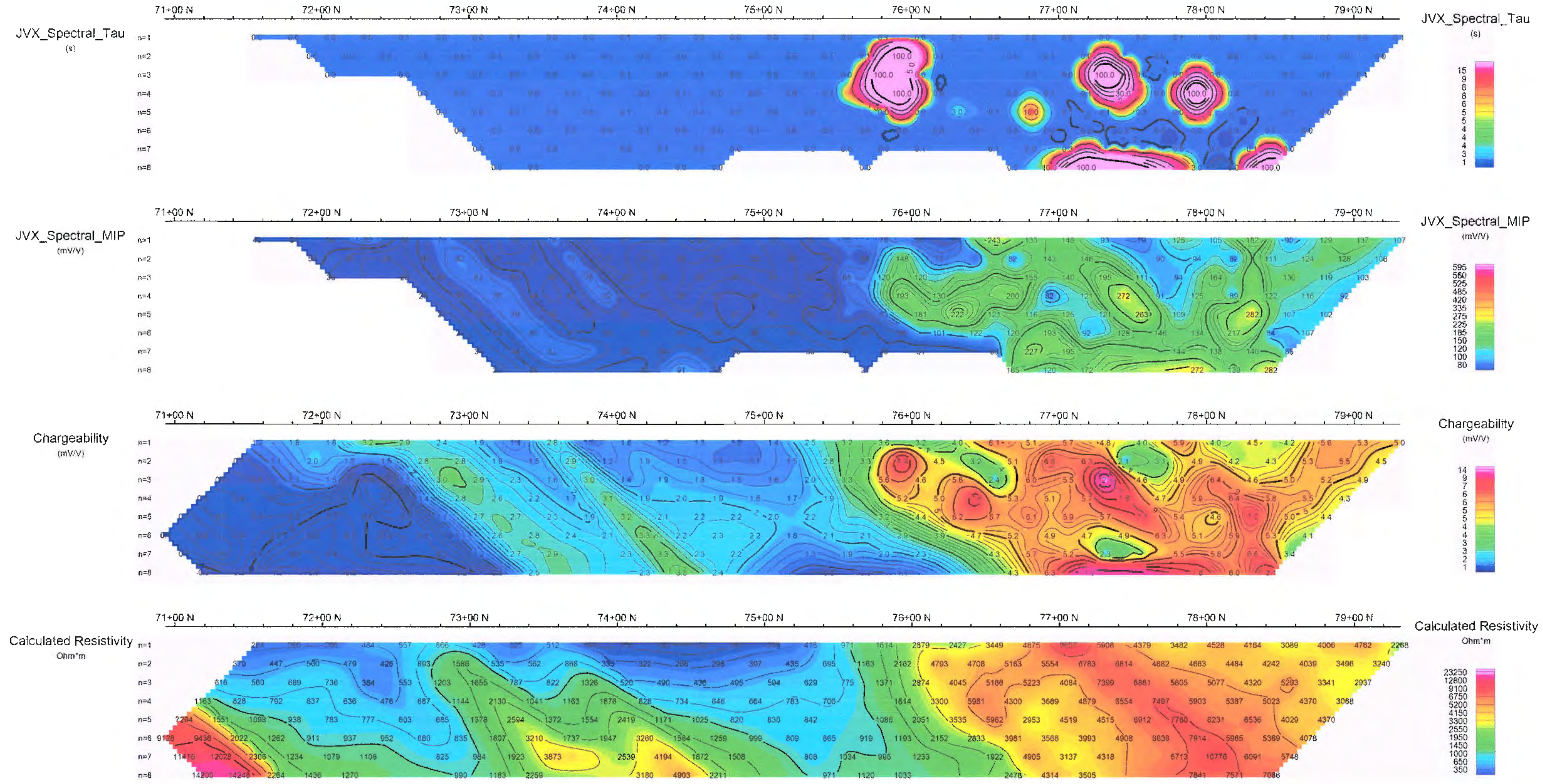
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

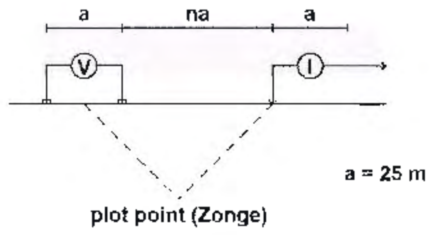
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



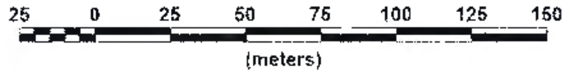
Pseudo Section Plot

145+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

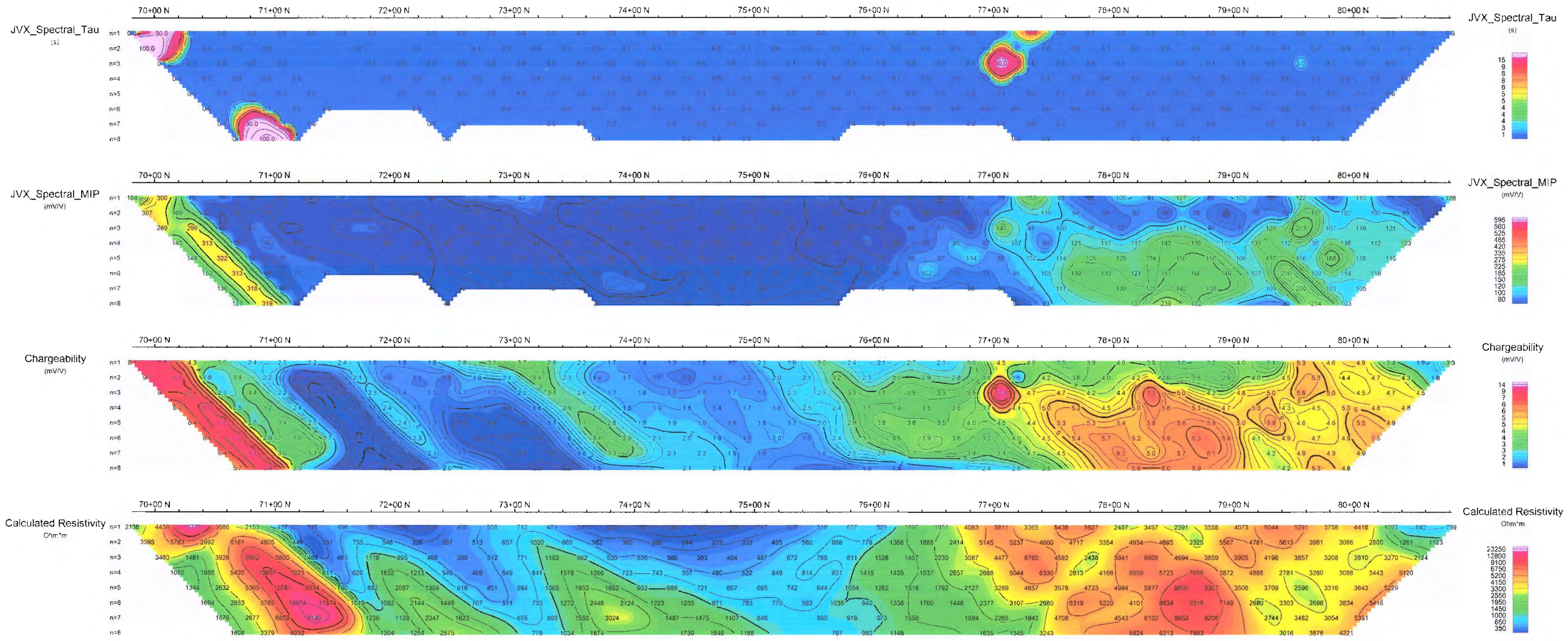
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

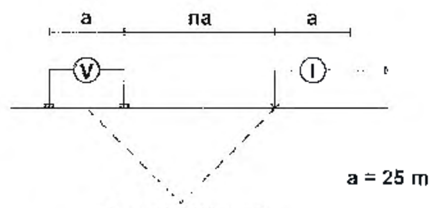
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

144+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

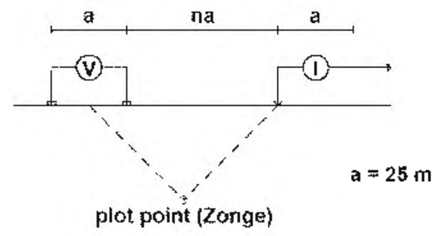
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

143+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

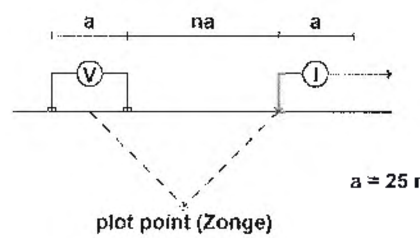
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

142+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

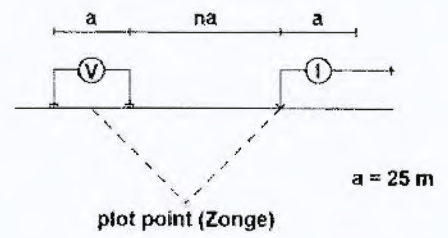
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

141+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

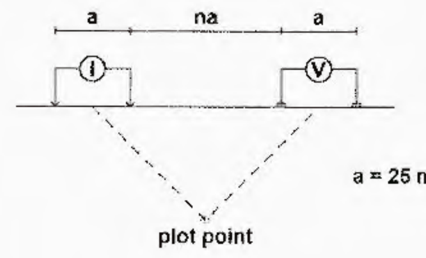
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

140+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 02/12/2010

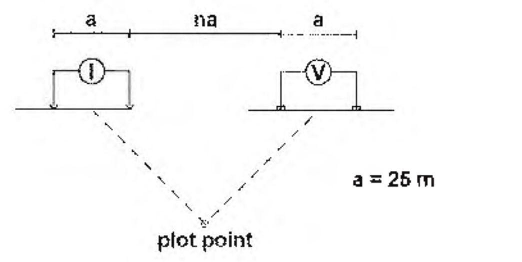
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

139+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 06/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

138+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array

a = 25 m

plot point

Scale 1:2500

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

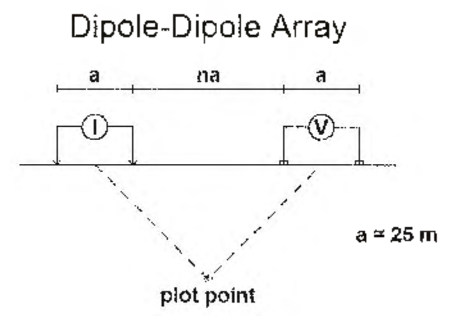
Date: 06/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

Pseudo Section Plot

137+00 E



Scale 1:2500

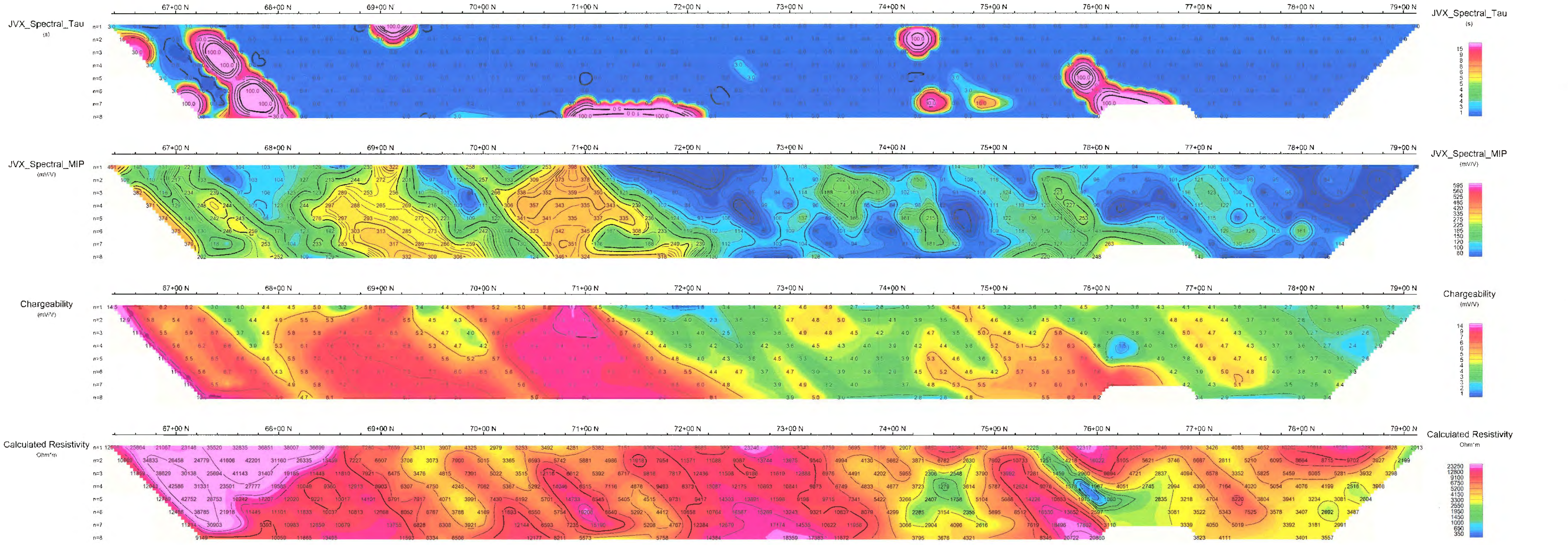
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 06/12/2010
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

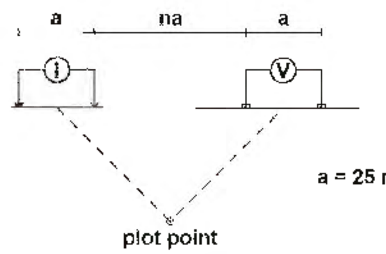
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



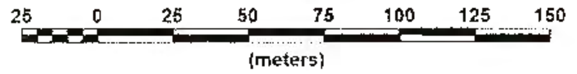
Pseudo Section Plot

136+00 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

INDIAN LAKE GRID

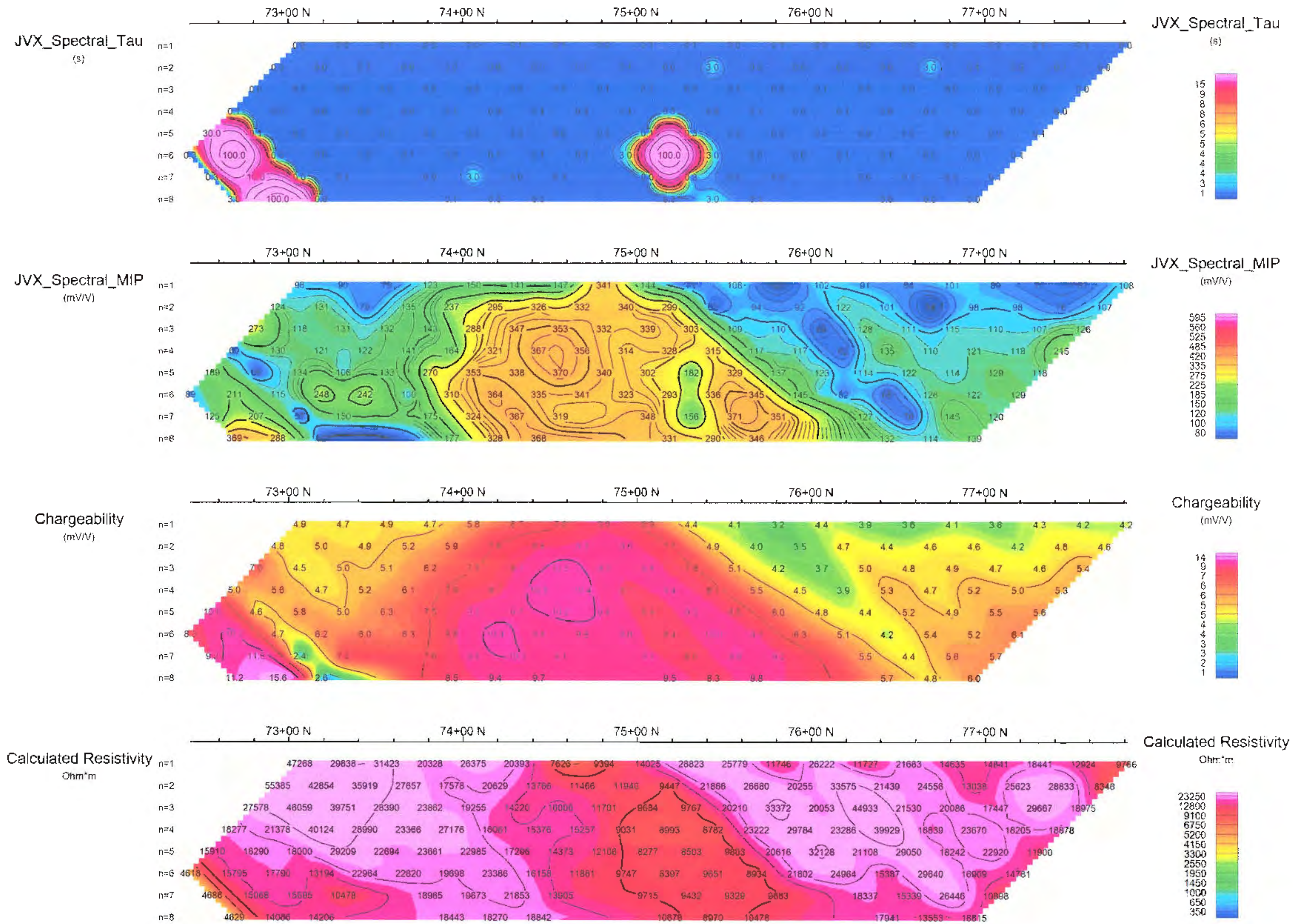
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 08/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

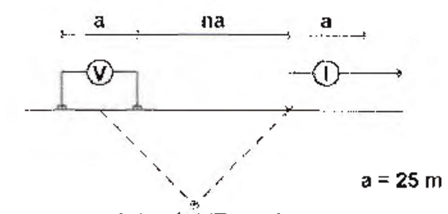
Pseudo Section Plot
135+00 E
Dipole-Pole Array
a
na
a
a = 25 m
plot point (Zonge)
JVX_Spectral_Tau
(s)
JVX_Spectral_MIP
(mV/V)
Chargeability
(mV/V)
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
67+00 N
68+00 N
69+00 N
70+00 N
71+00 N
72+00 N
73+00 N
74+00 N
75+00 N
76+00 N
77+00 N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
n=7
n=8
Scale 1:2500
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(meters)
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
Date: 13/12/2010
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

134+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

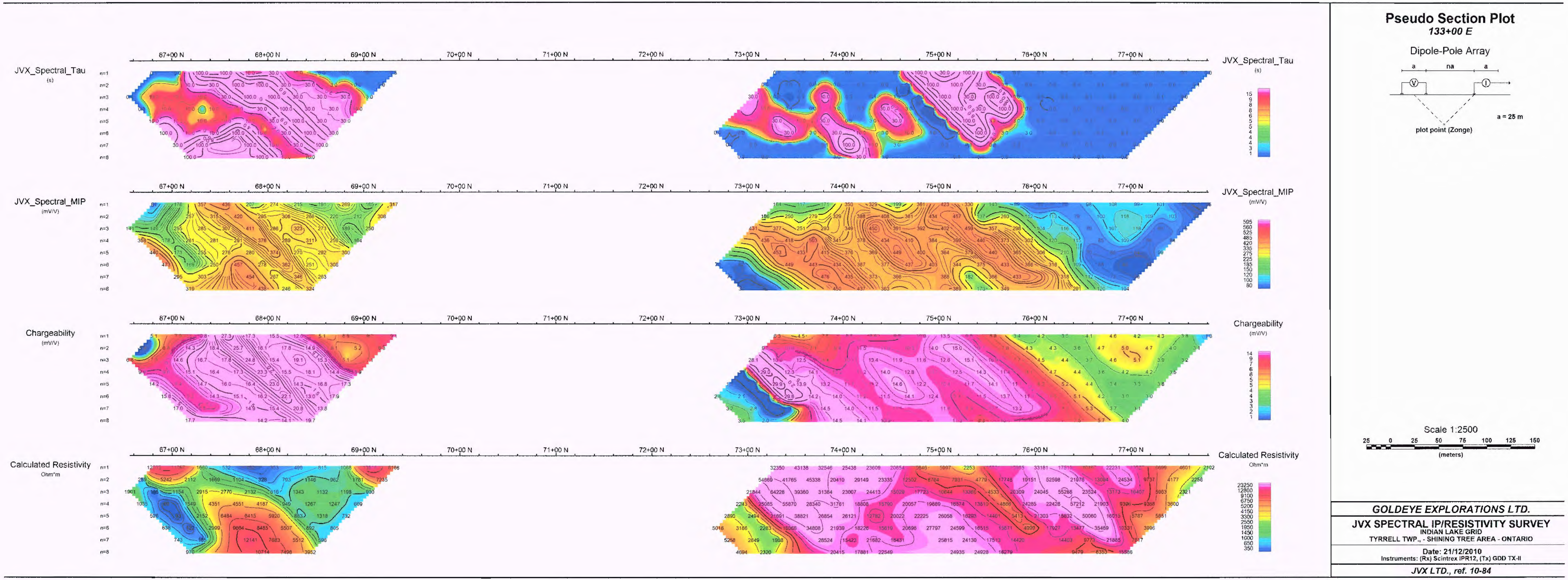
INDIAN LAKE GRID

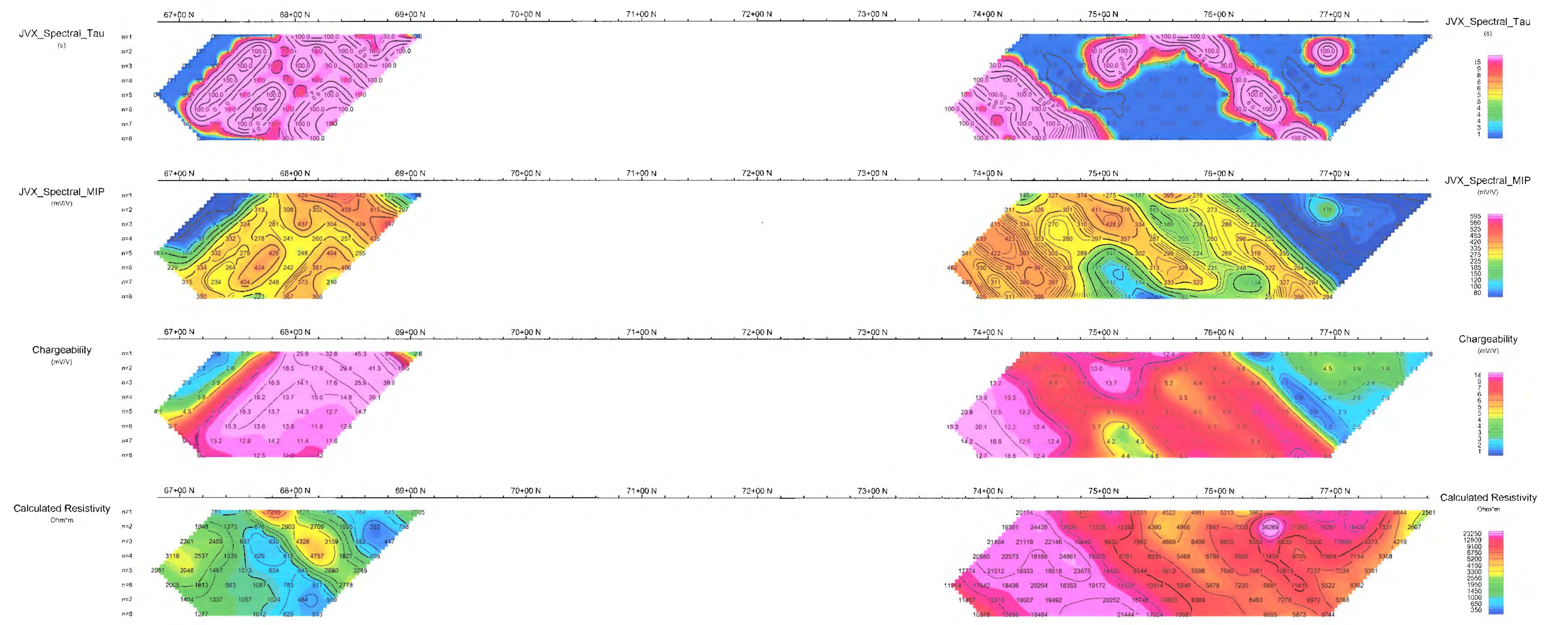
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 13/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84

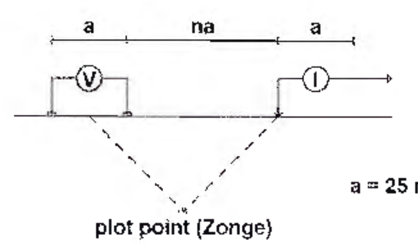

Pseudo Section Plot
133+00 E
Dipole-Pole Array
a na a
a = 25 m
plot point (Zonge)
JVX_Spectral_Tau
(s)
JVX_Spectral_MIP
(mV/V)
Chargeability
(mV/V)
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m
67+00 N
68+00 N
69+00 N
70+00 N
71+00 N
72+00 N
73+00 N
74+00 N
75+00 N
76+00 N
77+00 N
n=1
n=2
n=3
n=4
n=5
n=6
n=7
n=8
Scale 1:2500
25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
(meters)
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
Date: 21/12/2010
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

132+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

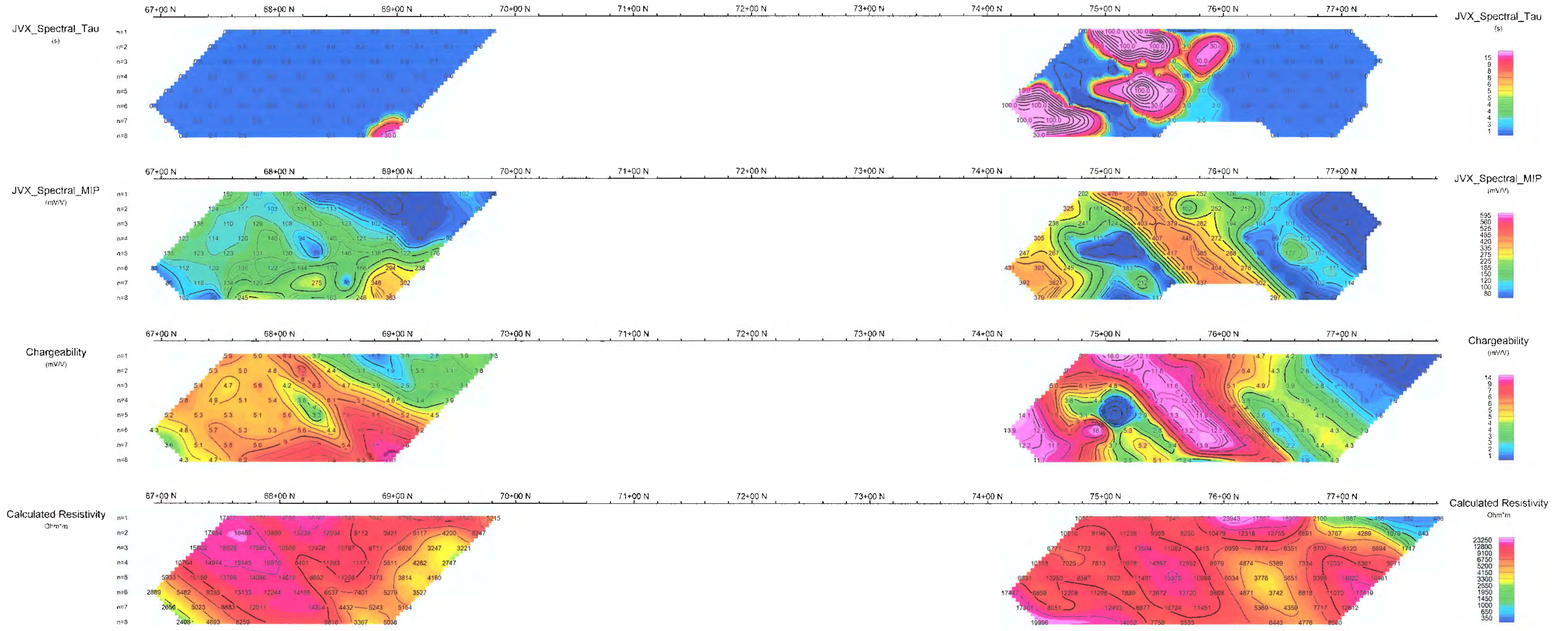
INDIAN LAKE

TYRRELL TWP. ONTARIO

Date: 20/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD Tx-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

131+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array

a na a

a = 25 m

plot point (Zonge)

Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

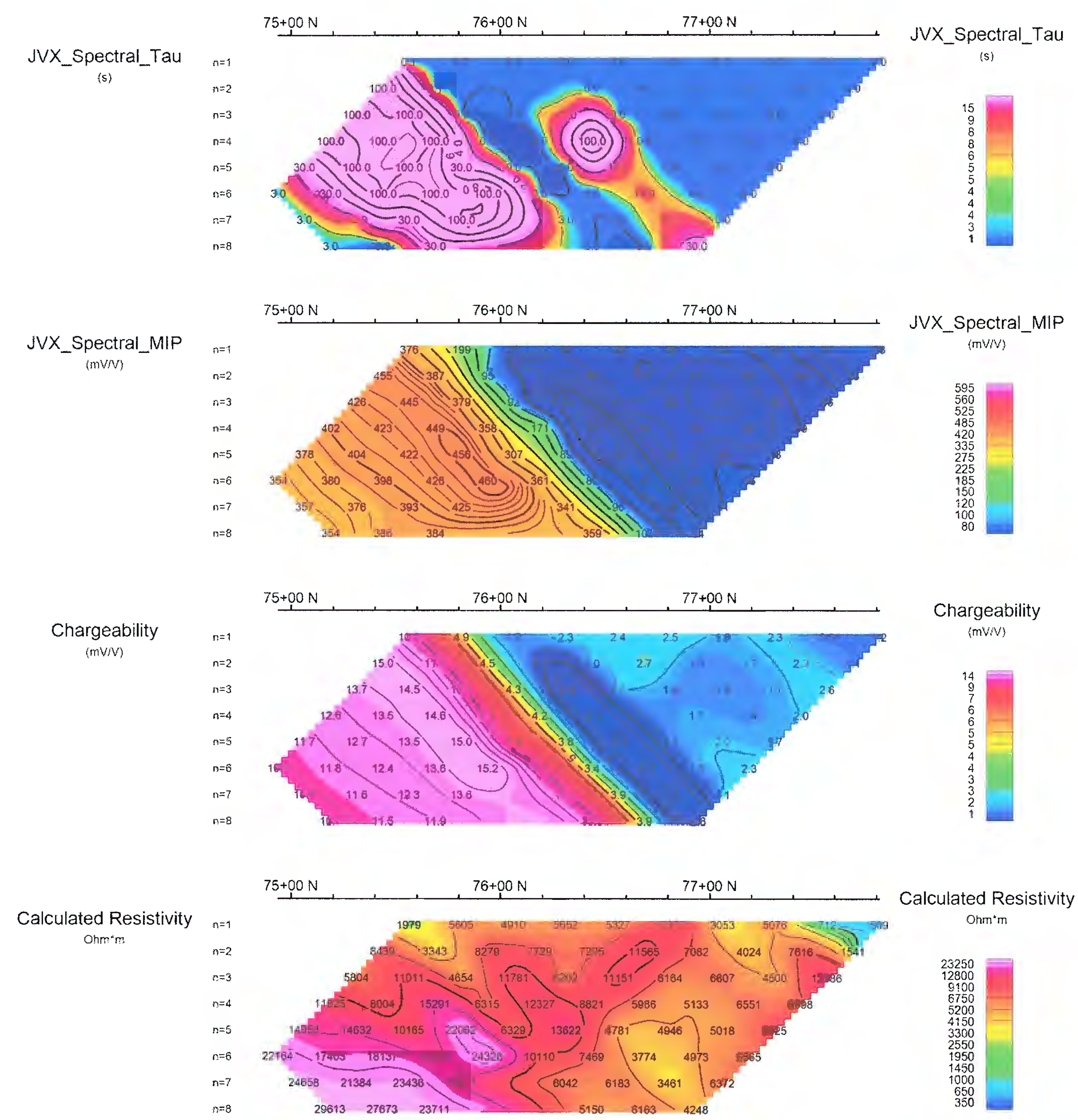
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 17/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

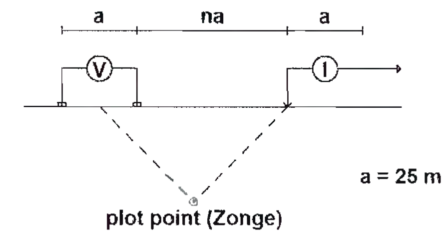
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



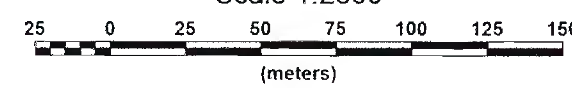
Pseudo Section Plot

130+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

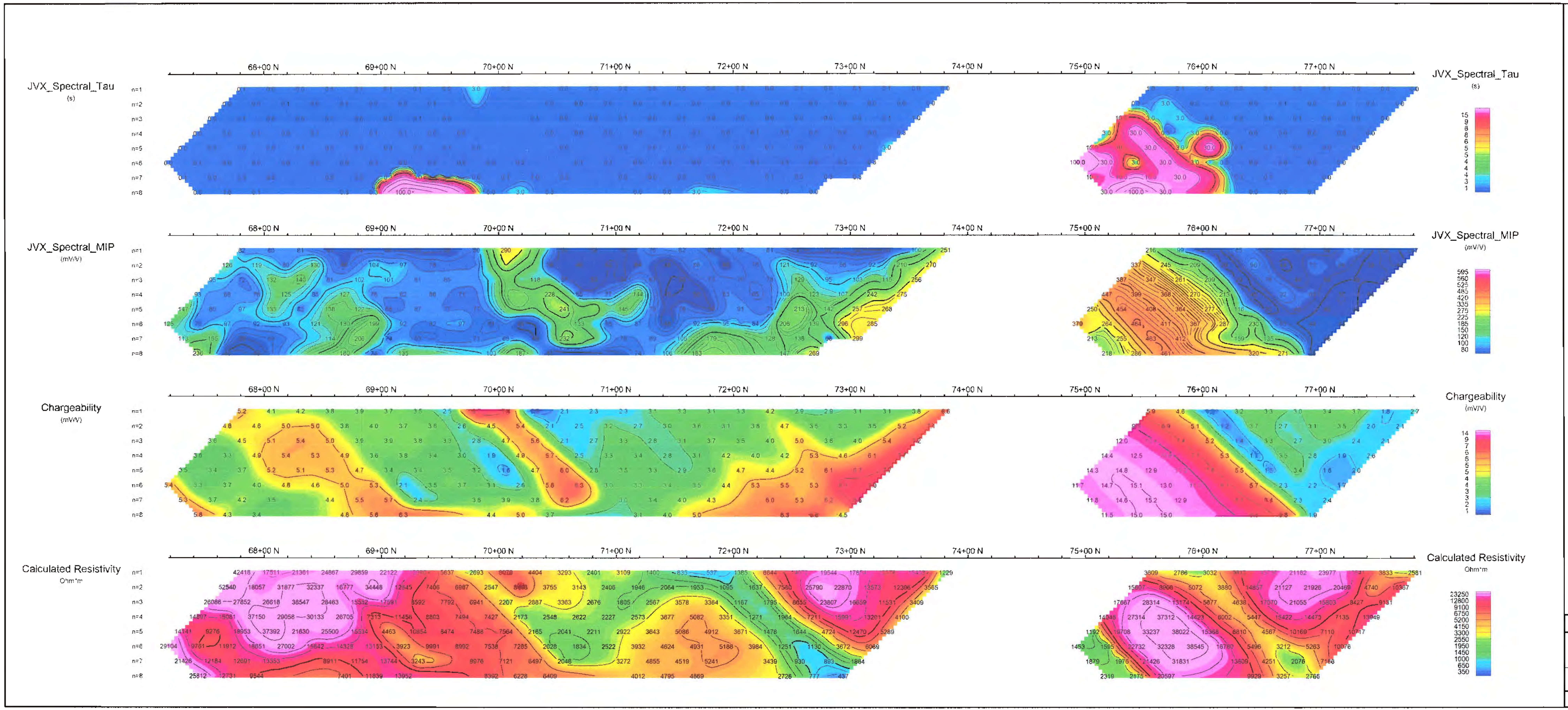
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 23/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

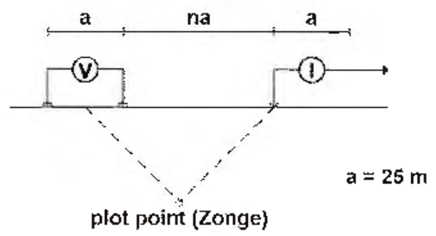
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



Pseudo Section Plot

129+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150

(meters)

GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

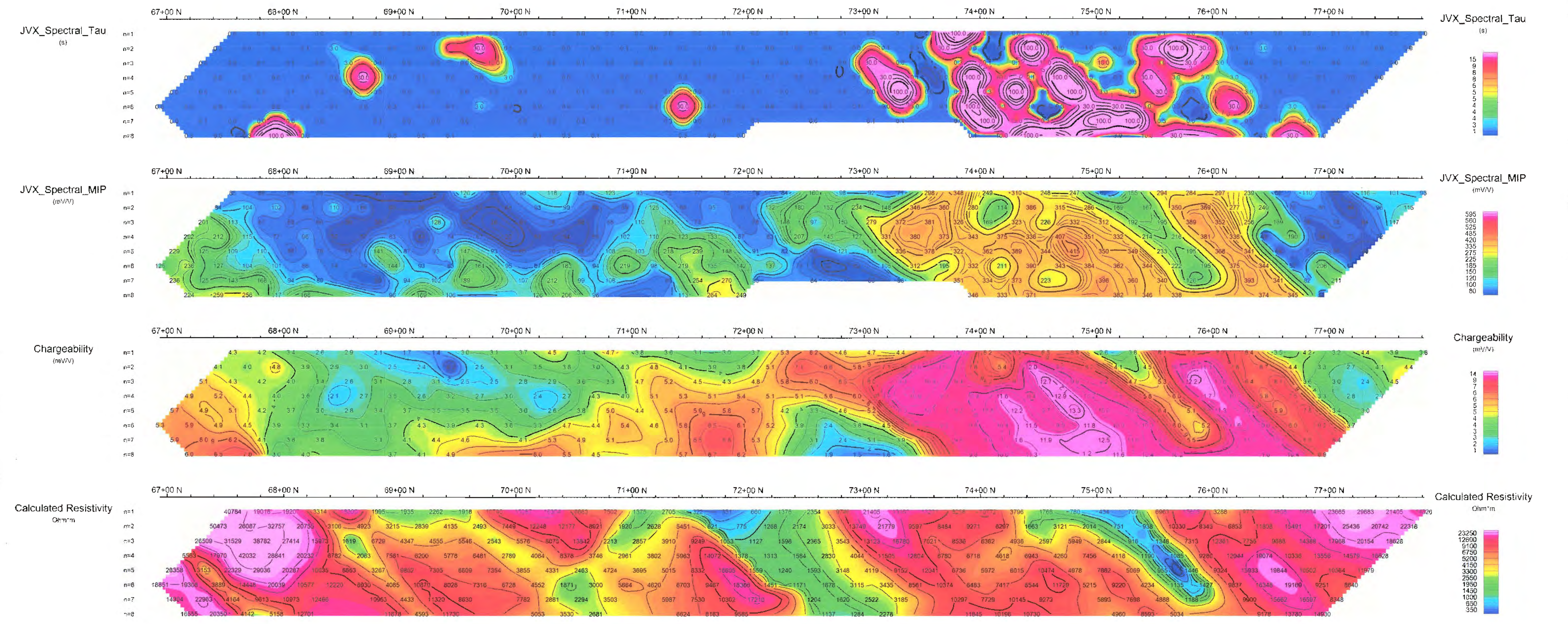
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 16/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

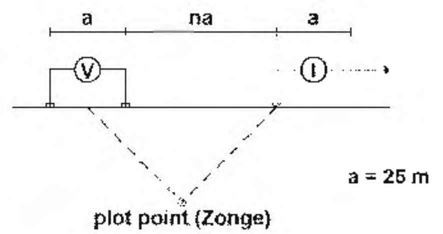
JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



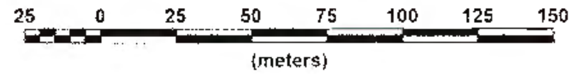
Pseudo Section Plot

128+00 E

Dipole-Pole Array



Scale 1:2500



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

JVX SPECTRAL IP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY

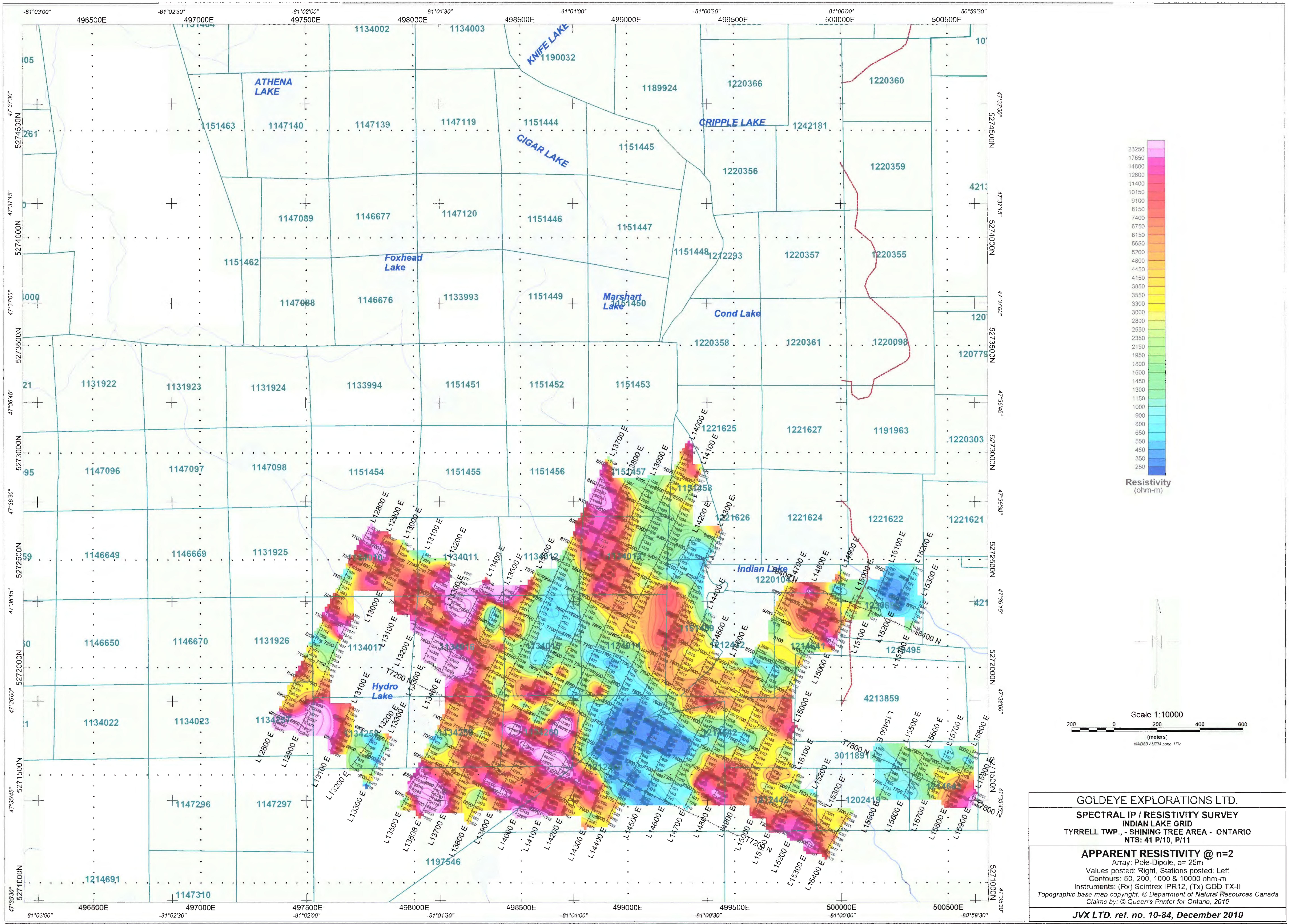
INDIAN LAKE GRID

TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO

Date: 15/12/2010

Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84



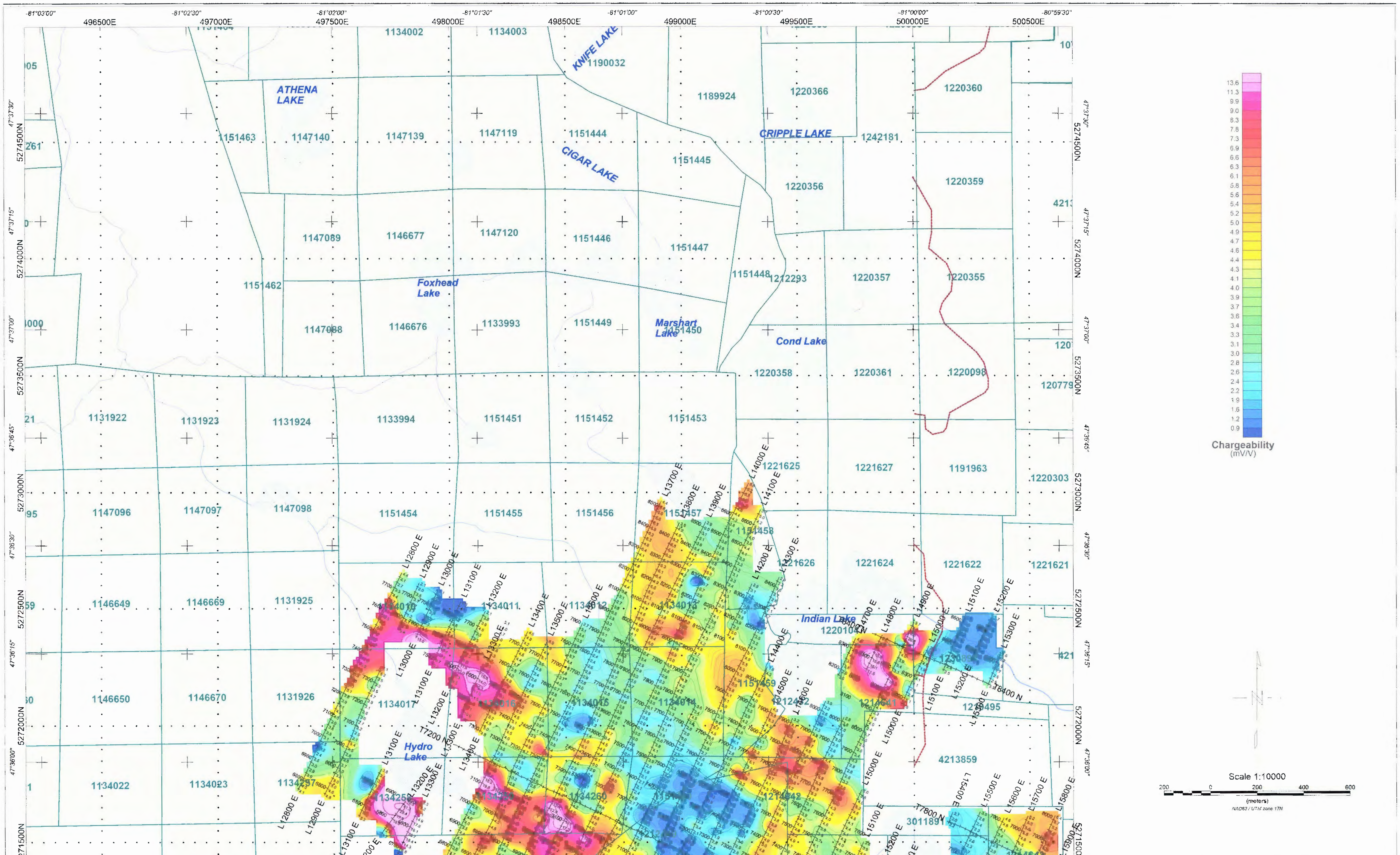
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

APPARENT RESISTIVITY @ n=2

Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25m
Values posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 50, 200, 1000 & 10000 ohm-m
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II
Topographic base map copyright: © Department of Natural Resources Canada
Claims by: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 10-84, December 2010

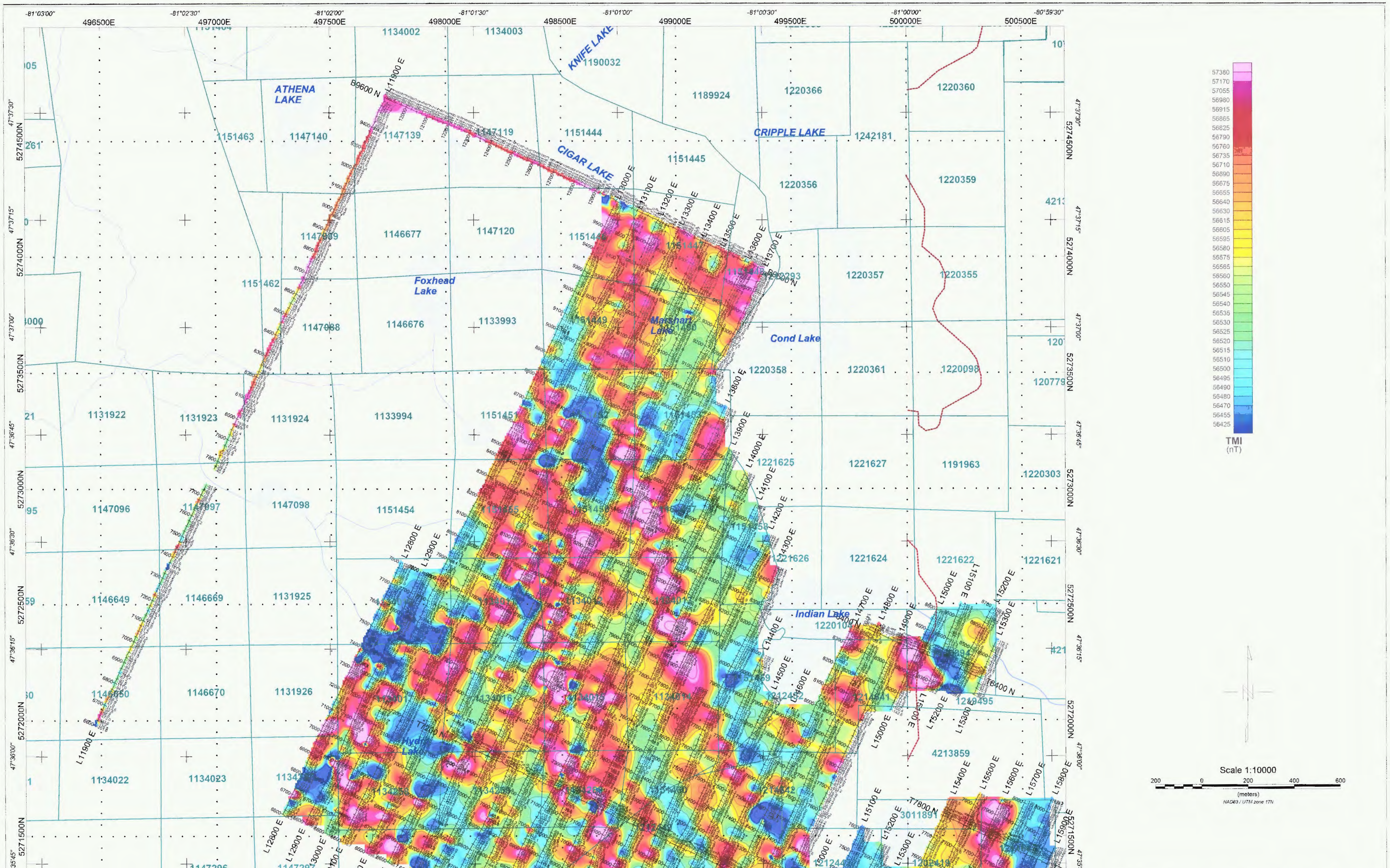


GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SPECTRAL IP / RESISTIVITY SURVEY
INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., - SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

CHARGEABILITY @ n=2
Array: Pole-Dipole, a= 25m
Values posted: Right, Stations posted: Left
Contours: 0.2, 1 & 10 mV/V
Instruments: (Rx) Scintrex IPR12, (Tx) GDD TX-II

JVX LTD. ref. no. 10-84, December 2010



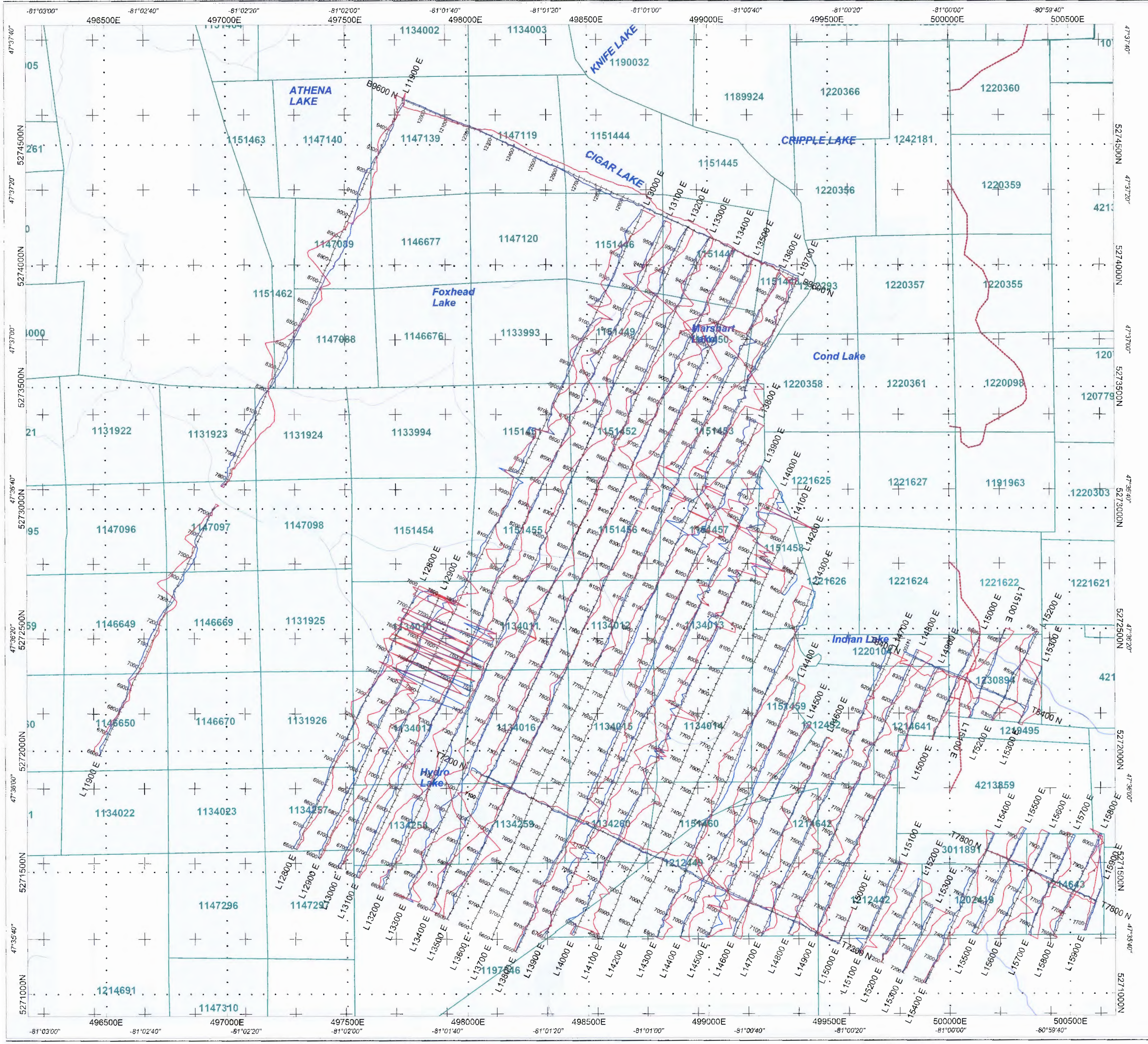
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP.,- SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Values posted: Right, Base removed: 56600 nT
Instruments: Base: GEM GSM19,Rover: GEM GSM19WV

JVX LTD., ref. 10-84, December 2010



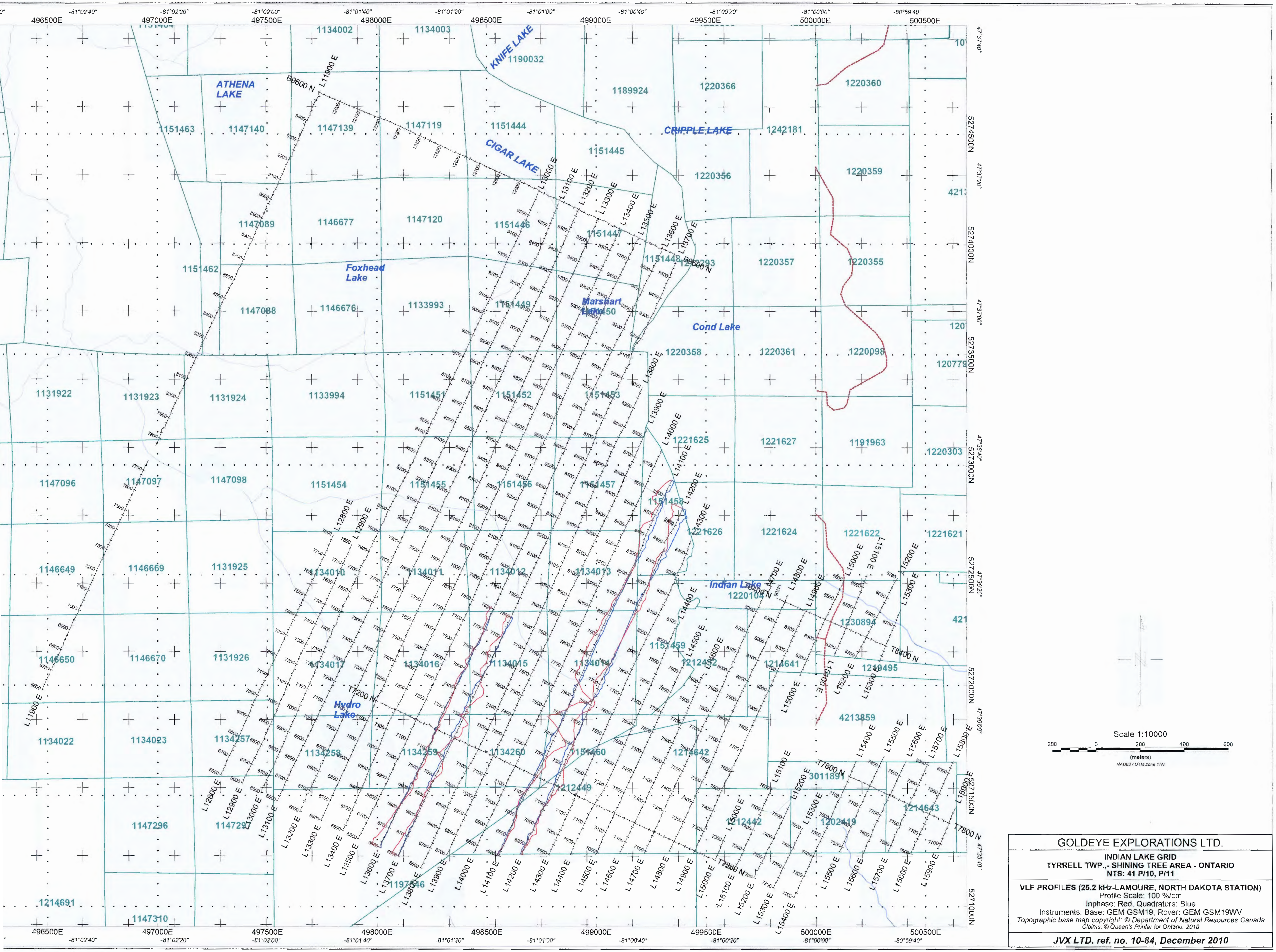
GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP., SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

VLF PROFILES (24.0 kHz-CUTLER, MAINE STATION)

Profile Scale: 100 %/cm
Inphase: Red, Quadrature: Blue
Instruments: Base: GEM GSM19, Rover: GEM GSM19WV
Topographic base map copyright: © Department of Natural Resources Canada
Claims: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 10-84, December 2010

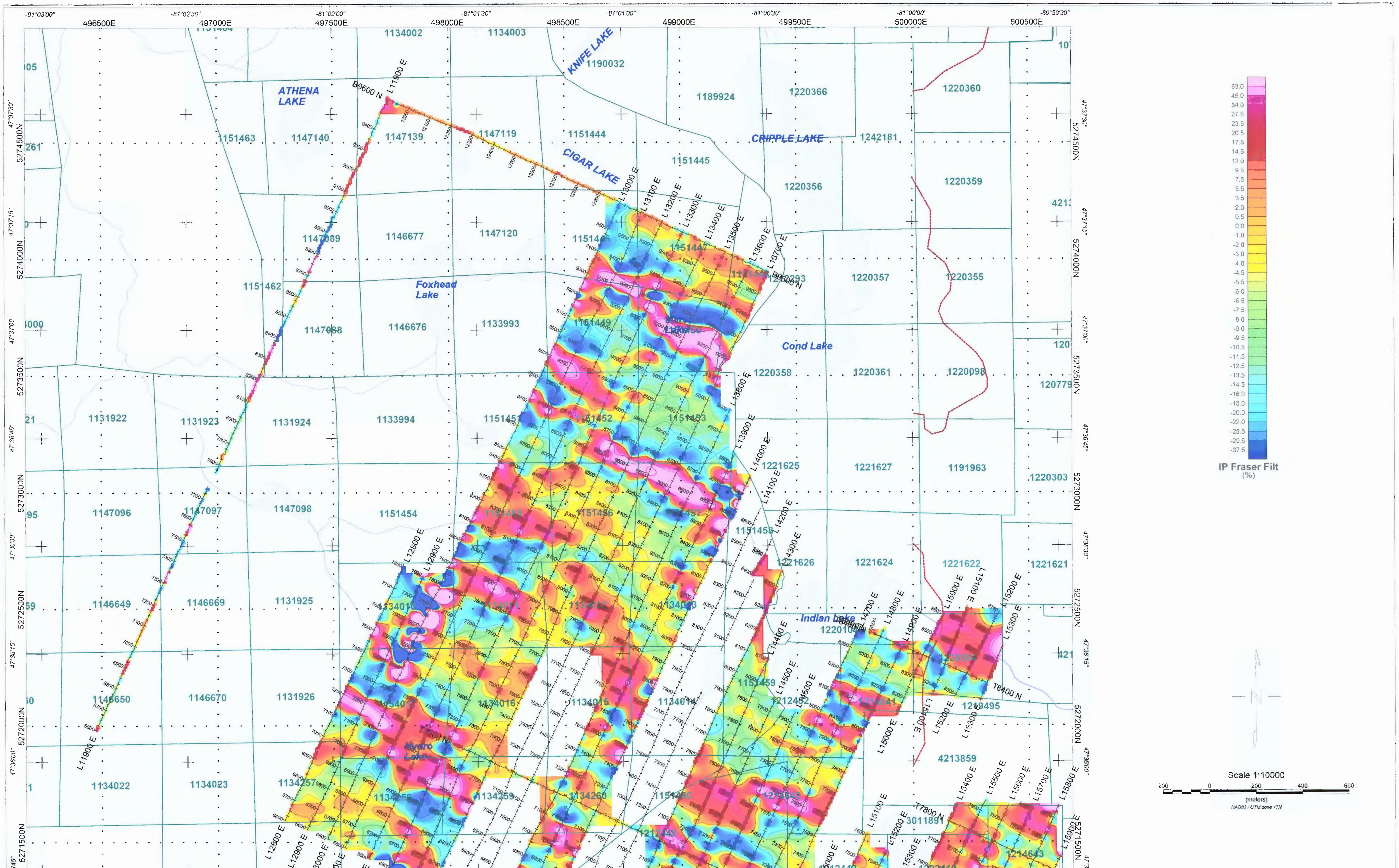


GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP.,- SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

VLF PROFILES (25.2 kHz-LAMOURE, NORTH DAKOTA STATION)
Profile Scale: 100 %/cm
Inphase: Red, Quadrature: Blue
Instruments: Base: GEM GSM19, Rover: GEM GSM19WV
Topographic base map copyright: © Department of Natural Resources Canada
Claims: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 10-84, December 2010



GOLDEYE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

INDIAN LAKE GRID
TYRRELL TWP.- SHINING TREE AREA - ONTARIO
NTS: 41 P/10, P/11

POSITIVE ODD FRASER FILTERED INPHASE VLF
24.0 kHz-CUTLER MAINE STATION

Contour interval: 0.5, 5.0 & 50 %
Instrument: Base. GEM GSM19,Rover: GEM GSM19WV
Topographic base map copyright: © Department of Natural Resources Canada
Claims: © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2010

JVX LTD. ref. no. 10-84, December 2010