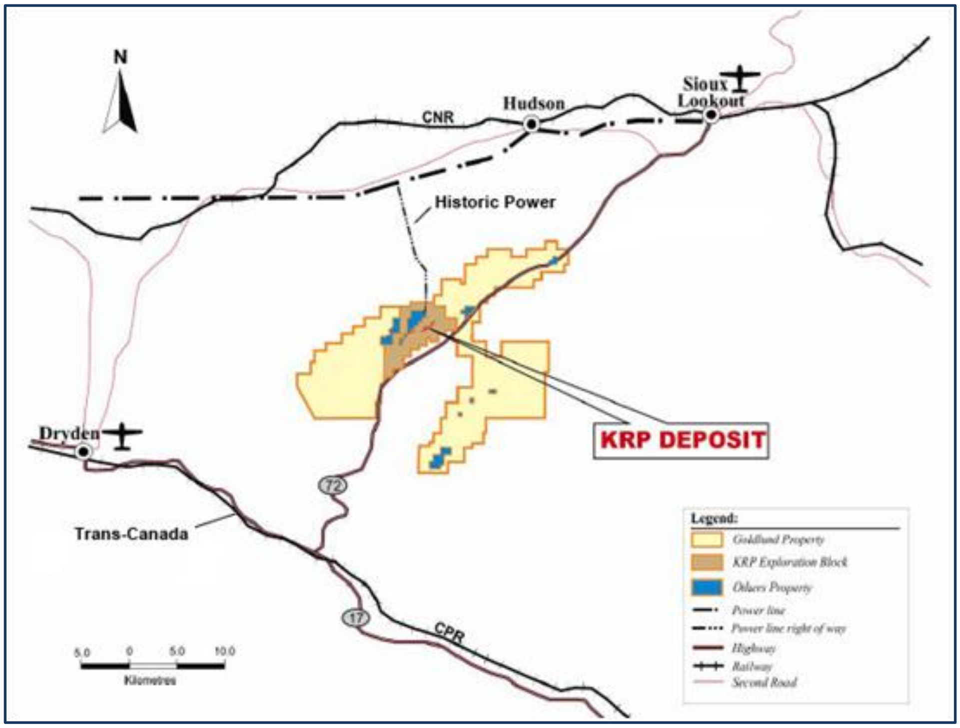
advanced geophysics

Report on
Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys
Goldlund Project
Dryden Area, Northwestern Ontario

Tamaka Gold Corporation



Ref. 12-002
October, 2012

Report on
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Goldlund Project
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For : Tamaka Gold Corporation
199 Bay Street, Suite 4850
Commerce Court West, Box 48
Toronto, ON M5L 1A1
Tel : 416-477-1047
Fax : 416-304-9787

Contact :
Roger Scammell
rscammell@tamakagold.com

By : JVX Ltd.
60 West Wilmot Street, Unit 22
Richmond Hill, ON L4B 1M6
Tel: 905-731.0972
Fax: 905-731.9312
www.jvx.ca

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Summary

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic surveys were done on the Goldlund Project located approximately midway between Dryden and Sioux Lookout in Northwestern Ontario. The IP/Resistivity survey covered 60 lines in total, 51 over the Goldlund grid and 9 over the KRP grid. The field work was done from January 9 to May 24, 2012. Total production was 95,790 m IP/resistivity and 133,435 m magnetics. The results are presented on 8 plan maps and 60 stacked pseudosections.

The purpose of the survey was to map significant spectral induced polarization and resistivity anomalies related to sulphides/oxides and precious metal mineralization and alternation zones to depth for drill targeting, ore zone delineation, structural identification and mineral discrimination.

Cover page : Property Location
(source: http://www.tamakagold.com/Projects/Goldlund-Deposit/Property-Description)

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Attachments

Certificate of Qualifications

Appendix A: Instrumentation Specification Sheets

Appendix B: Production Summary

Map Files

With this report paper copies of MIP (Chargeability), Resistivity and TMI plan maps at 1:20,000 for the Goldlund grid and 1:5,000 for the KRP grid are provided. Due to the size of the Goldlund grid, the compilation map is split into 3 parts: SW end, Central and NE end, each at 1:10,000. The KRP compilation map is plotted at 1:10,000. 60 IP/Resistivity stacked pseudosections presented at 1:5,000 and 1:2,500 are provided with this report.

Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys
Goldlund Project – Dryden Area, Northwestern Ontario
Tamaka Gold Corporation

1. Overview

Spectral IP/resistivity and magnetic surveys were done on two (2) grids on the Goldlund Project which is located along Highway 72 approximately midway between Dryden and Sioux Lookout in Northwestern Ontario (figure 1). The two grids are the Goldlund grid and the KRP grid. The work was done for Tamaka Gold Corporation by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 12-002. The field work was done from January 9 to May 24, 2012. Total production was 95,790 m IP/resistivity and 133,435 m magnetics. This interpretation report includes a review of the exploration history, the geophysical surveys and suggestions for follow up.

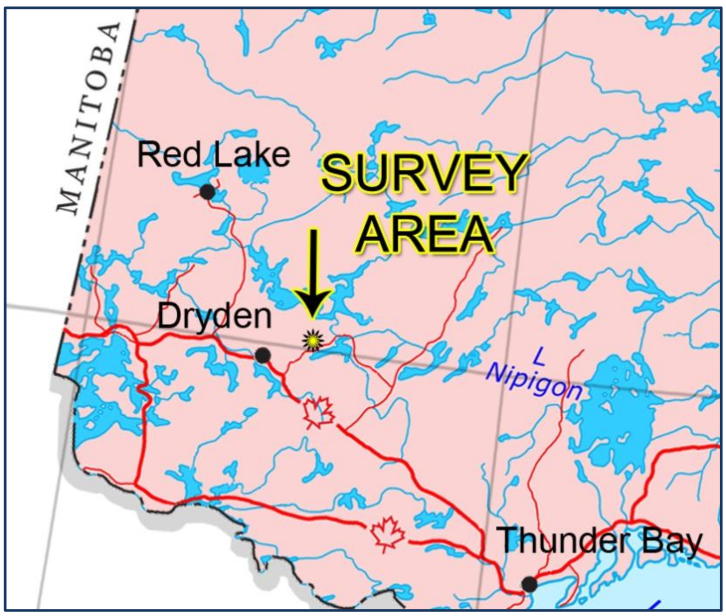


Figure 1. Regional location map

The Goldlund grid extends towards the northeast starting with line 1500W and ending with line 14500E. A summary of the Goldlund grid lines is presented in table 1 and in figure 2.

L1500W	L1000W	L500W	L0E	L500E	L1000E	L1500E
L2000E	L2500E	L3000E	L3500E	L3750E	L4000E	L4250E
L4500E	L4750E	L5000E	L5250E	L5500E	L5750E	L6000E
L6250E	L6500E	L7000E	L7500E	L8000E	L8500E	L8750E
L9000E	L9250E	L9500E	L9750E	L10000E	L10250E	L10500E
L10750E	L11000E	L11250E	L11500E	L11750E	L12000E	L12250E
L12500E	L12750E	L13000E	L13250E	L13500E	L13750E	L14000E
L14250E	L14500E					

Table 1. Goldlund grid lines

A summary of the KRP grid lines is presented in table 2 and in figure 3.

480N	420N	360N	240N	180N
60N	0N	60S	120S	180S
210S	240S	270S	330S	360S
390S	450S	480S	510S	570S
600S	660S	720S	780S	

Table 2. KRP grid lines

Total magnetic intensity readings were taken every 5 m. The IP/resistivity survey was done in time domain with a pole-dipole array with ‘a’ = 25/50 m, n=1, 7/8. The results are presented on total magnetic intensity (TMI) maps, IP/resistivity stacked pseudosections and compilation maps. TMI maps are presented at 1:20,000 for the Goldlund grid and 1:5,000 for the KRP grid. The 60 stacked pseudosections are presented at 1:5,000 and 1:2,500 depending on the length of the line. Compilation maps are presented at 1:10,000. The stacked pseudosections show colour contoured pseudosections of Mx chargeability, apparent resistivity, spectral chargeability amplitude (MIP) and spectral IP time constant (tau). Certain pseudosections show the ground magnetic profile as well.

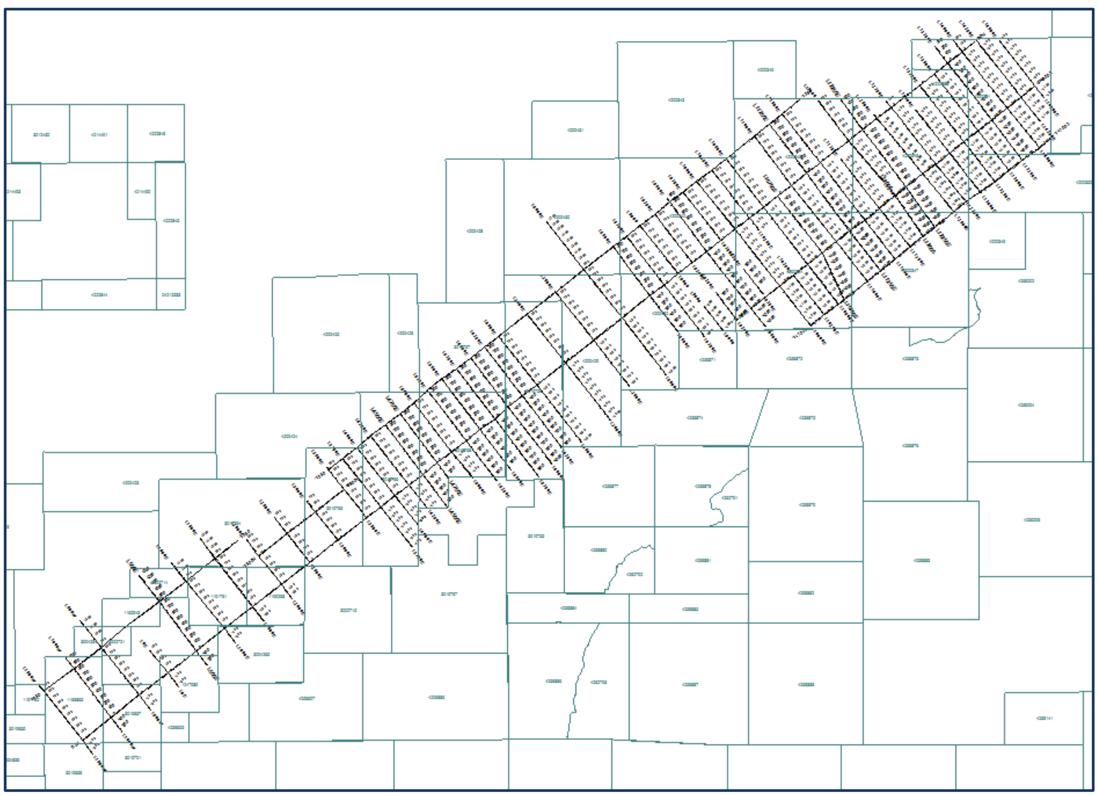


Figure 2. Line layout (Goldlund grid)

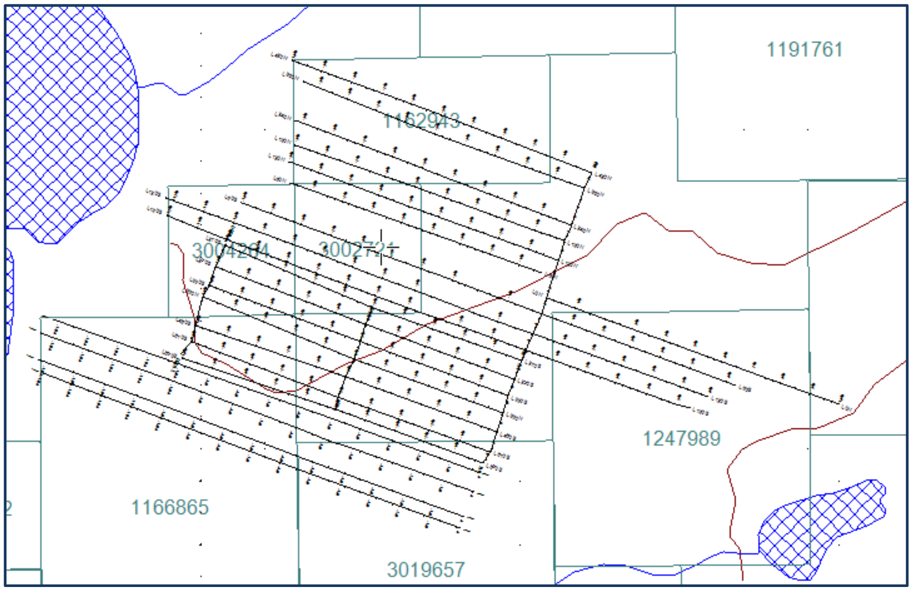


Figure 3. Line layout (KRP grid)

2. Background

Taken from http://www.tamakagold.com -

The Goldlund Deposit comprises a land package with a strike-length of over 6 kilometres in the Wabigoon Subprovince. The area is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks, numerous intermediate to mafic subvolcanic intrusive sheets of the Central Volcanic Belt. They are intruded by several granitoid stocks and subjected to multiple deformational events resulting in a dominant northeast-trending structural fabric. Gold exploration dates back at least to the 1940s and the majority of identified mineralization in the region is hosted within the Central and Southern Volcanic Belts.

Between the late 1940s and through to 1985, 850 feet of shaft sinking (Goldlund Shaft), 1,385 feet of ramp and approximately 19,600 ft. of drifting and crosscuts were developed for both exploration and production purposes. Camchib Mines operated an underground mine and an open pit mine from mid-1982 to early 1985 processing approximately 132,000 tons and producing 18,000 ounces of gold at a head grade of 0.15 oz./st Au and mill recovery was reported as 86.6%.

Tamaka conducted surface diamond drilling during 2007 and 2008 (28,824 metres), targeting six of the seven zones that comprise the Goldlund Deposit (figure 4).

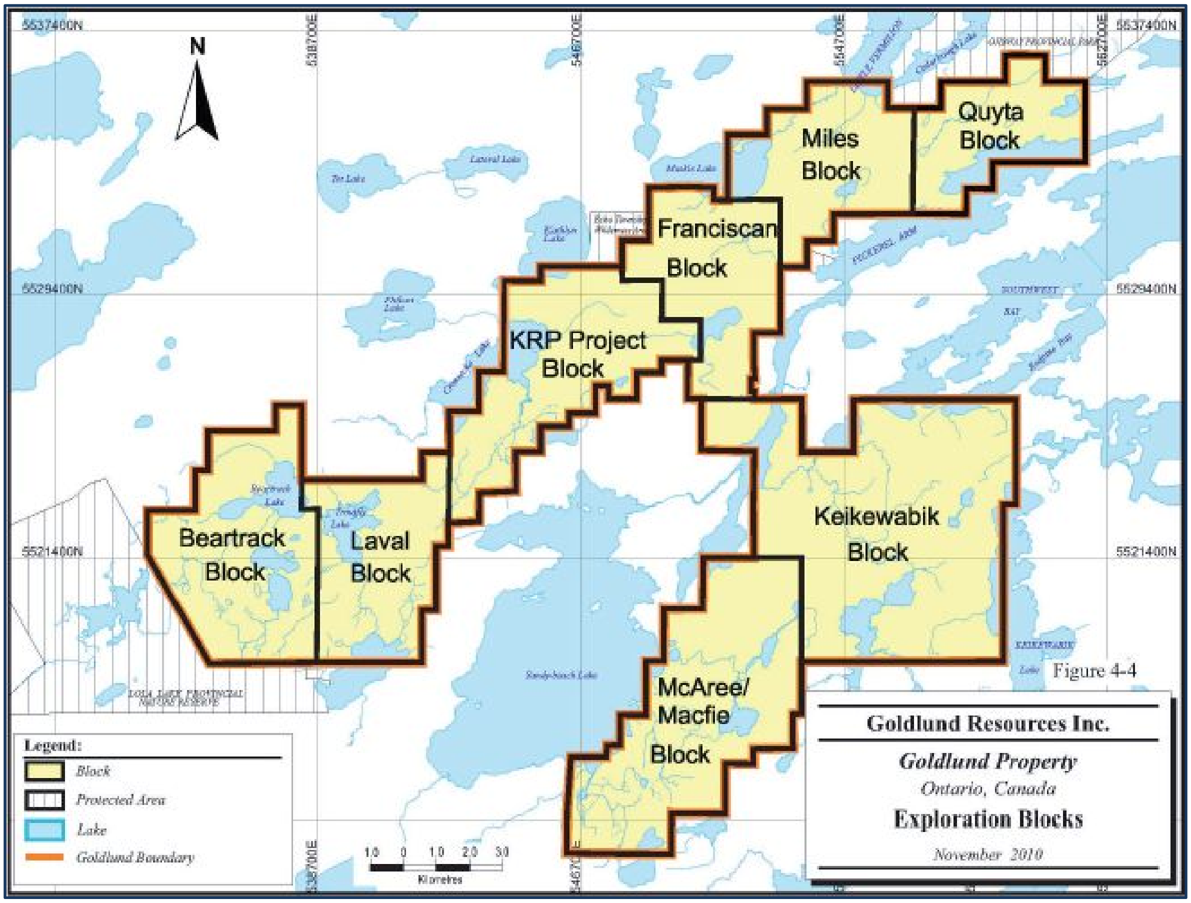


Figure 4. Goldlund Property – Exploration Blocks (Technical Report on the Goldlund Property Sioux Lookout, Ontario)

3. Survey Results – Overall Statistics

For the Goldlund grid, the average of all 20,942 total magnetic intensity readings is 59,751 nT, while for the KRP grid the average of all 4,652 total magnetic intensity readings is 59,900 nT.

Overall statistics for all Mx chargeabilities and apparent resistivities for the Goldlund and KRP grids are listed in table 3:

Grid	Chargeability - number of readings	Mx (mV/V)	Calculated Resistivity - number of readings	Rho (ohm-m)
Goldlund	20081	7.6	20572	5809
KRP	2909	11.7	3019	6701

Table 3. IP survey statistics

As with most surveys in this type of terrain, background levels for n=1 Mx are ≤ 5 mV/V. Mx values in the range of 5 to 10 mV/V fall in the conventional range for ‘weak’ IP anomalies. A moderate IP anomaly normally means peak Mx values of 10 to 20 mV/V and strong means peak Mx values between 20 to 30 mV/V. Mx values above 30 mV/V are categorized as very strong.

In the absence of bedrock conductors, the electrical resistivity of most crystalline rock is more than 50,000 ohm.m. Sea water has a resistivity of around 1 ohm.m. Overburden resistivities in the Canadian Shield are commonly in the range 50 to 200 ohm.m. In the absence of bedrock conductors, most variations in apparent resistivity are due to variations in the conductivity and thickness of the overburden. Most soil and bedrock conductivities are determined by water content and ground water conductivity. n=1 resistivities more than 10,000 ohm.m usually means some outcrop and a prospecting history. n=1 resistivities in the range of 2,000 to 10,000 ohm.m often means access to bedrock may be possible by back hoe stripping. In the absence of bedrock conductors, n=1 resistivities less than 1,000 ohm.m usually mean no outcrop, some thickness of overburden and some reduction in the amplitude of IP anomalies from any underlying chargeable bodies.

4. Discussion

Goldlund Grid

IP-1 (1500W/700N-1000E/100S)

IP-1 is a strong to very strong shallow spectral IP anomaly that correlates with the Goldlund Deposit (Line 500E/0+50N Goldlund Zone 1, Line 0/100N Goldlund Zone 5). The JVX Spectral MIP is very high usually with short time constants. IP-1 is also directly associated with high resistivities. Also, several weak resistivity lows correlate with IP-1.

Five targets for follow up have been selected.

T-1 (HP) - 15+00W / 6+50N (High Priority): If drilled, anomaly at 700N should also be drilled. Drill hole collar hole at 15+00W/6+50N drilling north @ -45° for 250 m (figure 5). Check for previous drilling.

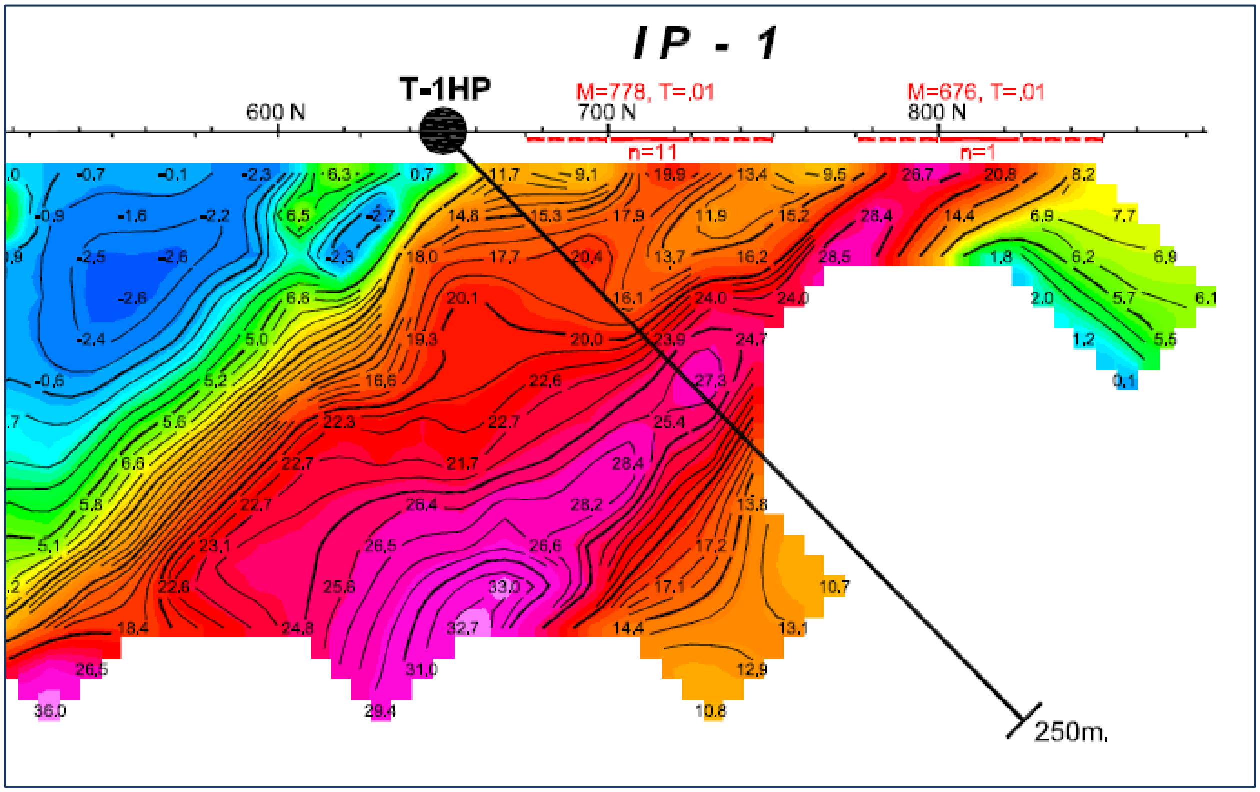


Figure 5. Target T-1HP

T-2 (HP) - 10+00W/5+00N. High Priority: The anomaly is located between two very high resistivity zones. Very high MIP value of 914 mV/V with short Tau (fine-grained). Drill collar at 10+00W/4+00N @ -45°, drilling north @ -45° for 250 m (figure 6).

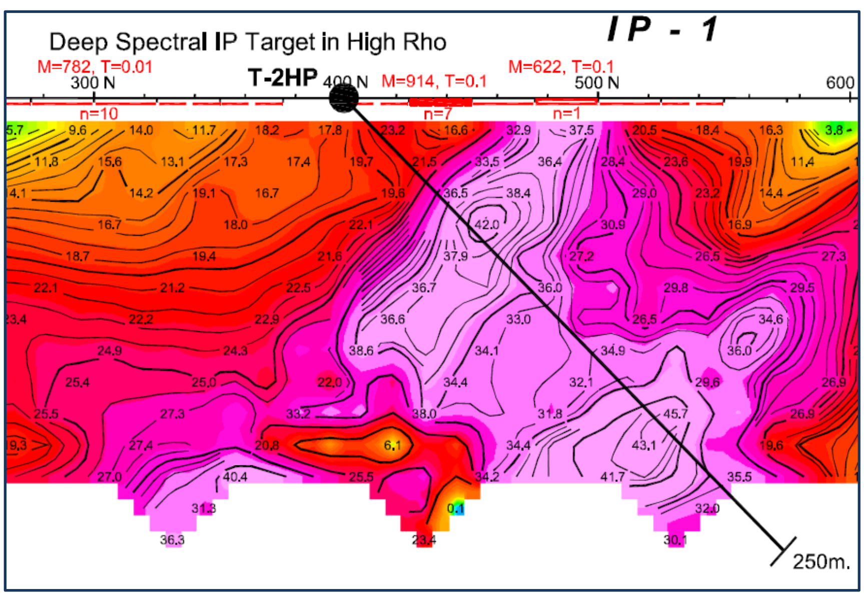


Figure 6. Target T-2HP

T-3 (HP) - 5+00W/2+75N. High Priority (Main Goldlund Zone): The anomaly is located on a high resistivity zone with a small resistivity low correlating with the IP anomaly. The IP anomaly has a very high MIP value of 899 mV/V with a long time constant indicating a mixture of fine and coarse-grained sulphides. Drill collar at 1+50N drilling north at -45° for 250 m (figure 7).

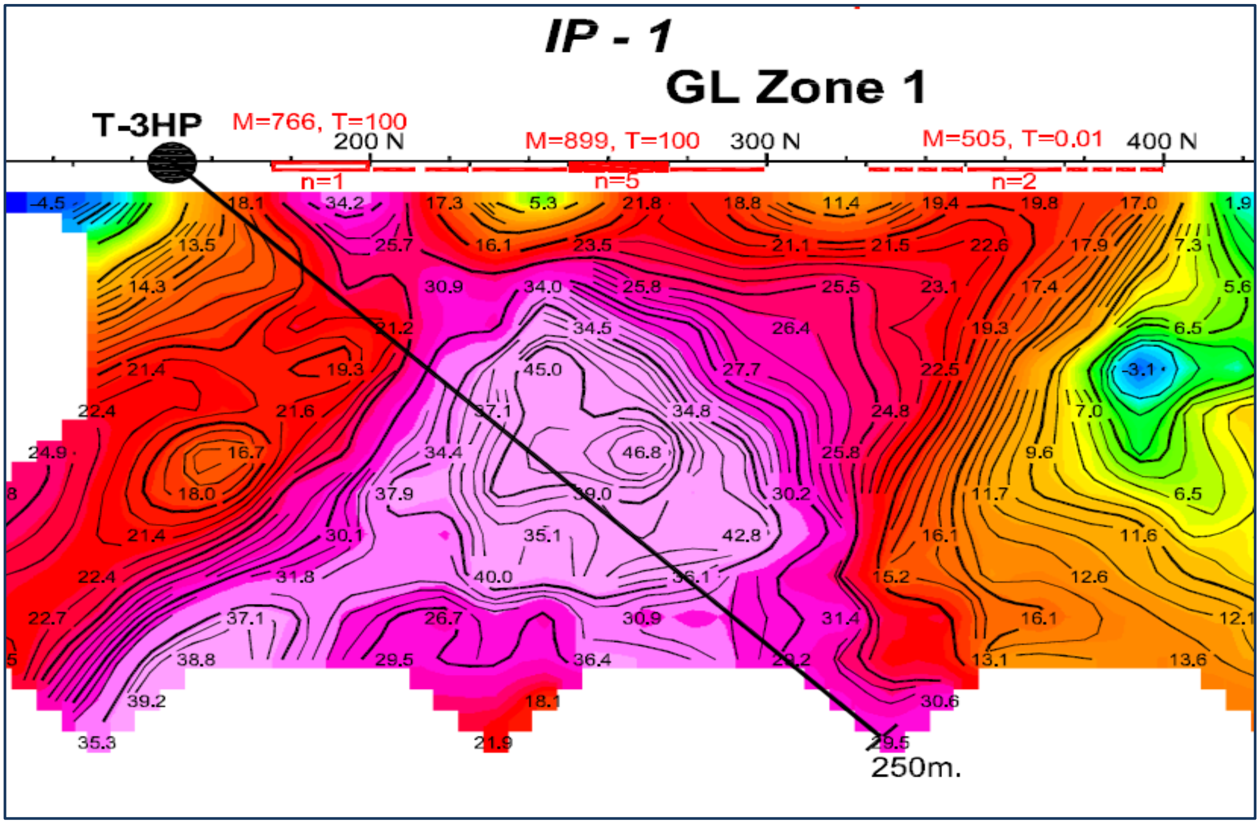


Figure 7. Target T-3HP

T-4A (HP) - 0+00E/1+25N High Priority: The anomaly is located on a weak resistivity high. The IP anomaly has a high MIP value (784 mV/V) with medium Tau (10 sec.) indicating some fine-medium-grained sulphides associated with the source. IP-4A correlates to Goldlund Zone 5. Drill collar at 0+00E / 0+75N @ -45° drilling north for 400m to test a deep high MIP spectral target (figure 8).

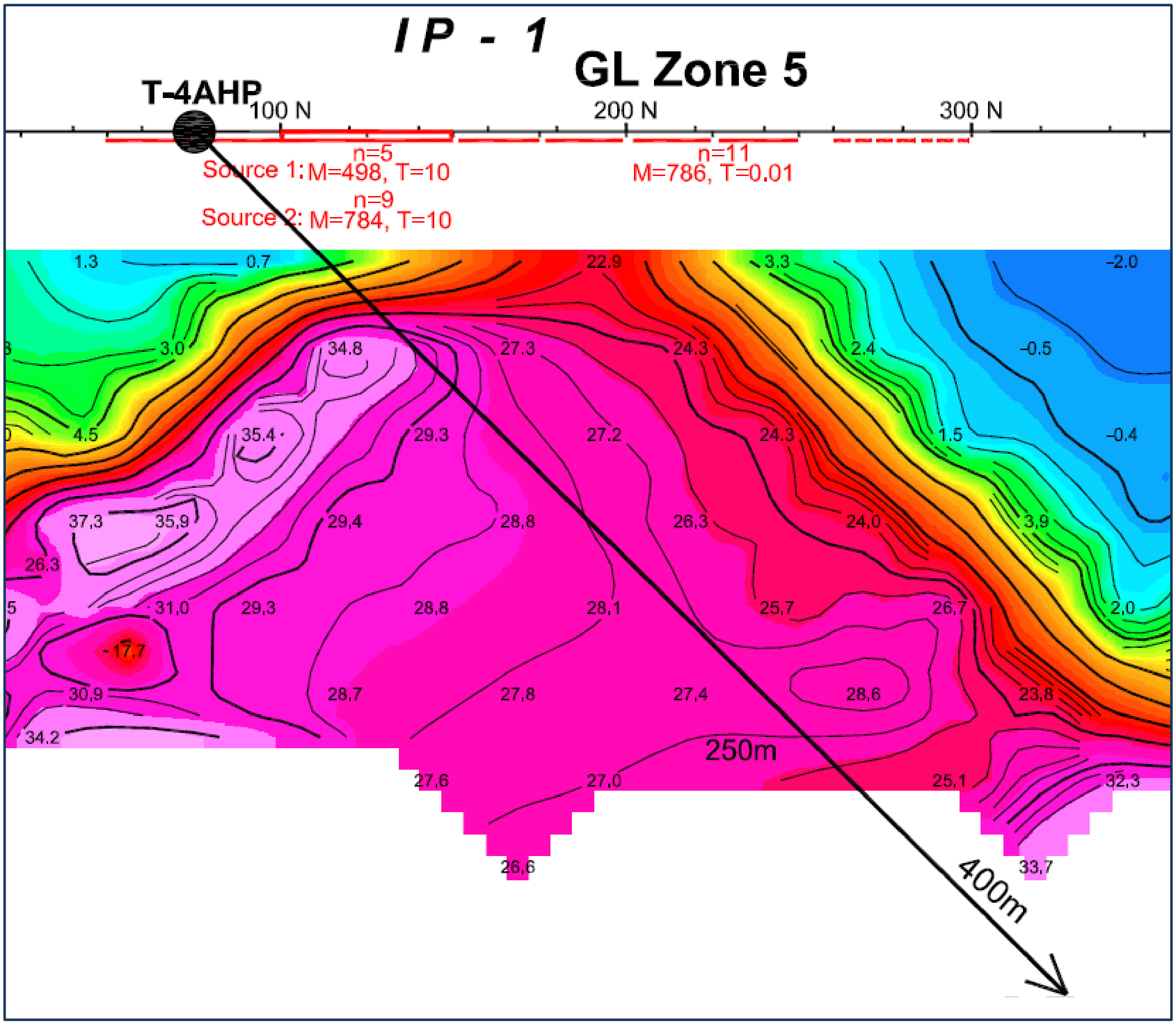


Figure 8. Target T-4AHP

T-4 (HP) - 5+00E/0+75N (High Priority): The anomaly is located on a weak resistivity low on a very strong chargeability high that has a very high MIP value of 999 mV/V with short Tau (0.3 sec) indicating a fine-grained source. T-4 correlates to Goldlund Zone 5. Drill collar at 5+00E / 0+50S @ -45° drilling north for 300 m (figure 9).

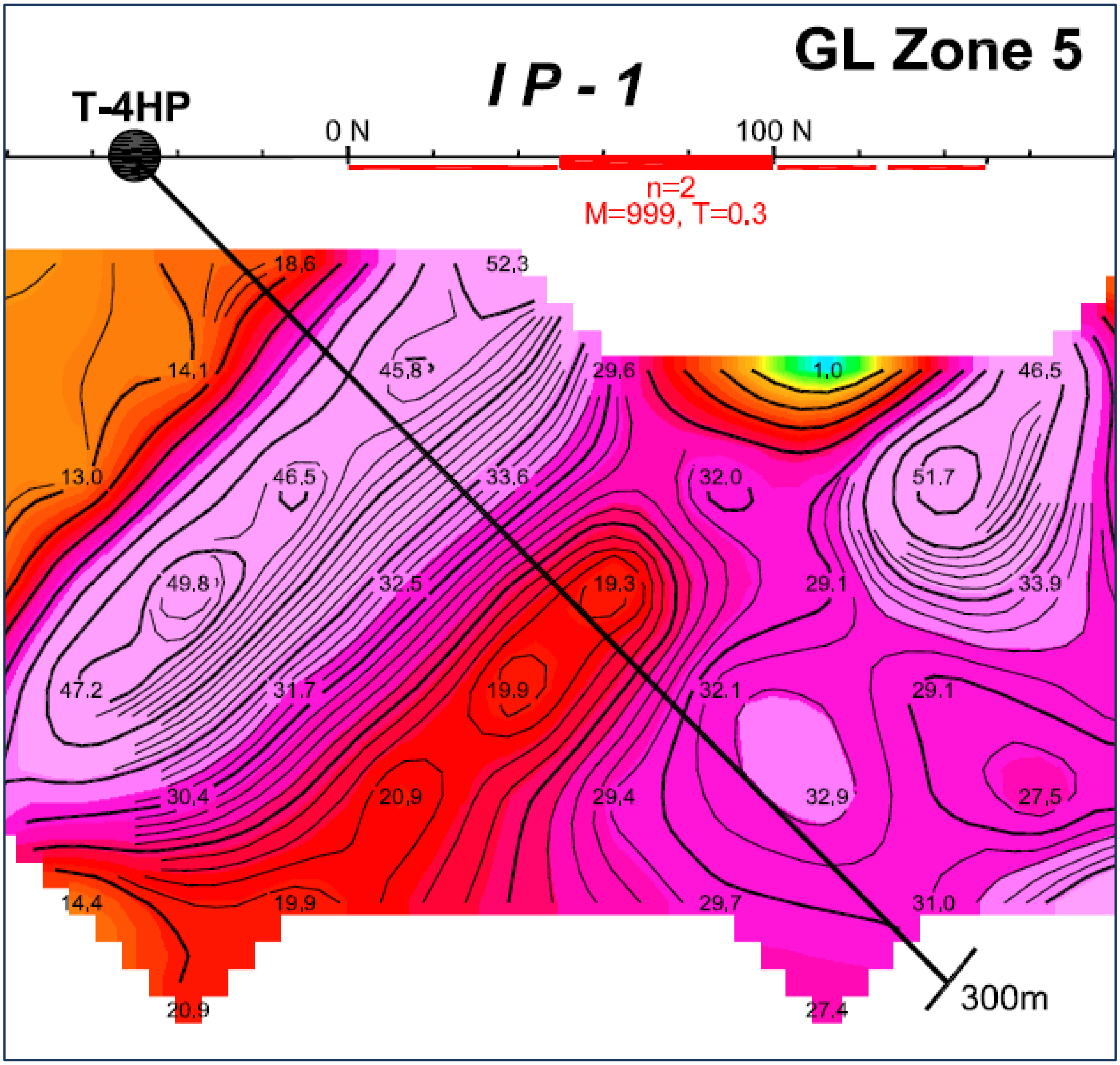


Figure 9. Target T-4HP

IP-1' (1500E/0N-2000E/0+50S)

IP-1' is a moderate to very strong, shallow spectral IP anomaly that correlates with an extension of the Goldlund Deposit. The JVX Spectral MIP is moderate (524 mV/V) with a Tau value of 30 seconds indicating a moderate to coarse-grained source.

One target has been selected.

T-5A (HP) – 1500E/0+50N High Priority: Drill collar at 15+00E/ 0+50S @ -45° N for 300 m (figure 10).

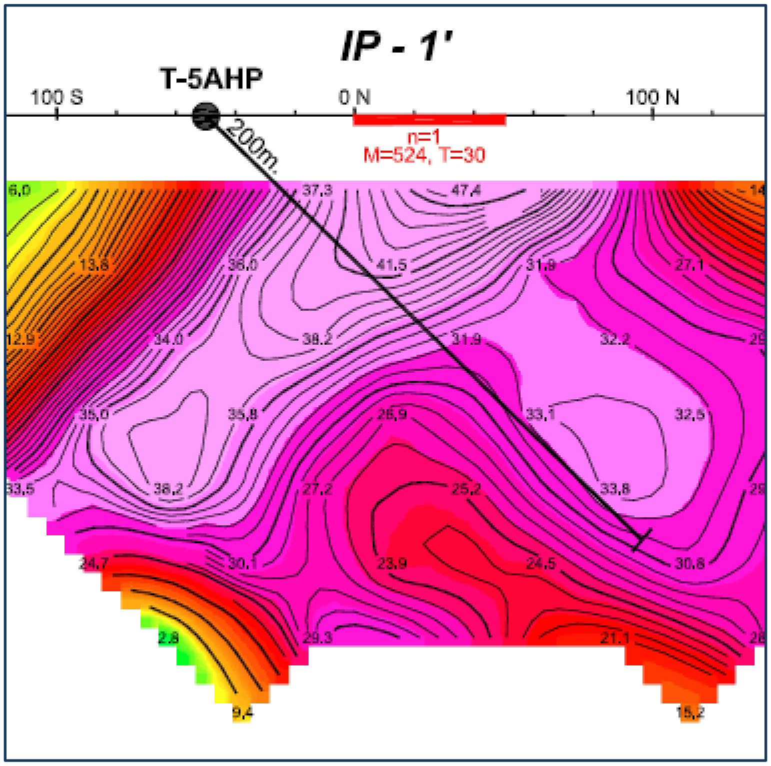


Figure 10. Target T-5AHP

IP-2' (500W/700N-1000E/300N)

IP-2' is a moderate to very strong, shallow (n=1) to moderate depth (n=4) spectral IP anomaly that correlates with Zone 3 of the Goldlund Deposit. The JVX Spectral MIP is very high with moderate to long time constants. IP-2' is also associated with high resistivities on both sides as well as directly with it. In several areas weak resistivity lows correlate with IP-2'.

One target for follow-up has been selected.

T-5 (HP) – Drill collar at 10+00E / 1+50N @ -45° north to a depth of 350 m (High Priority): Very strong chargeability anomaly with high MIP (781 mV/V), Tau (100 sec) at 250 to 300N. A second very strong chargeability is located at 350N to 400N with very high MIP (806 mV/V) and a Tau of three seconds (3 sec). The second anomaly is also associated with high resistivities. The source appears to be a significant amount of fine-grained sulphides (figure 11).

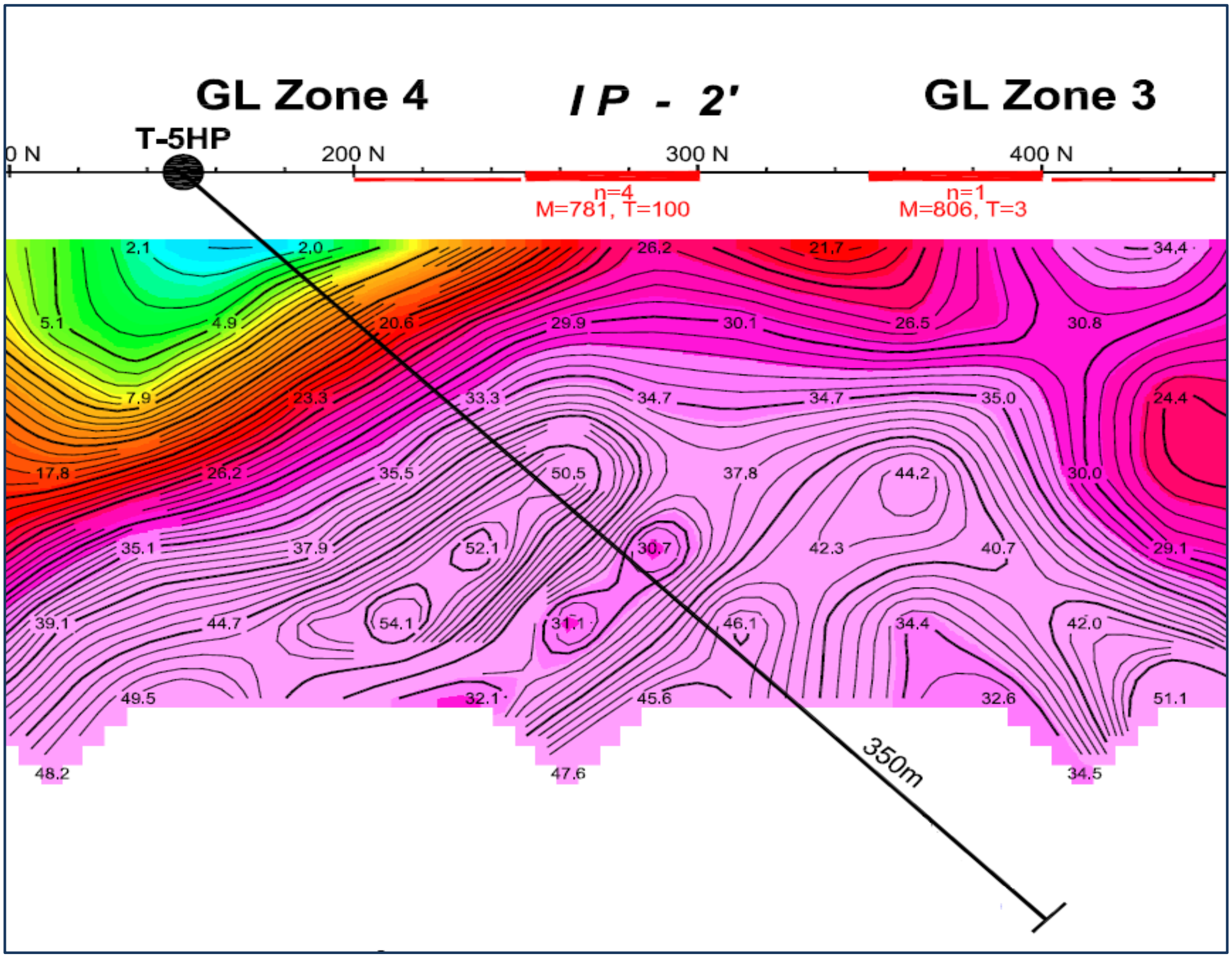


Figure 11. Target T-5HP

IP-2'' (1500E/350N-3750E/0+50N)

IP-2" is a medium to strong, shallow to moderate depth spectral IP anomaly. It may be an extension of Goldlund Zones 3 and 4. A narrow, well-shaped resistivity high (9400 ohm-m) correlates with IP-2" on line 1500E.

Three targets for follow-up have been proposed.

T-5A' (HP) – 15+00E/ 3+75N, High Priority (extension of Goldlund Zones 2 and 3). The JVX Spectral MIP is high, usually associated with short time constants. Drill collar at 1+50N, drilling north at -45° for 300 m (figure 12).

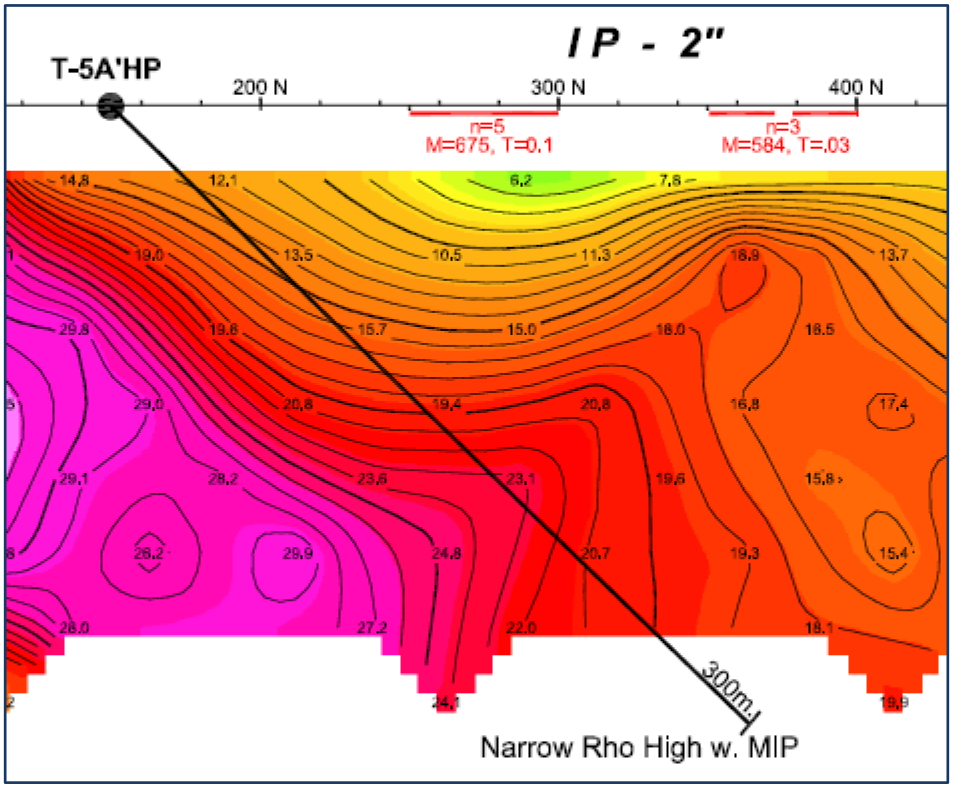


Figure 12. Target T-5A'HP

T-6 (MP) - Line 20+00E / 2+75N (Medium Priority), Moderate chargeability anomaly correlates with a resistivity high n=3. T-6 is a possible extension of Goldlund Zone 2.

T-7 (MP) - Line 25+00E / 2+75N (Medium Priority), Medium chargeability anomaly directly associated with a resistivity high that should be followed up because of its one to one relationship with the chargeability anomaly.

IP-3' (1500W/1+00 N-1000W/1+00N)

IP-3' is a moderate, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with shallow, high resistivities.

The shallow anomaly on line 10+00W /1+00N should be prospected.

IP-3'' (0+00/1+00S)

IP-3''is a weak to strong, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with shallow, high resistivities. The shallow anomaly should be prospected.

IP-3''' (37+50E/2+50S-42+50E/2+75S)

IP-3''' is a weak to medium, moderate to deep spectral IP anomaly associated with a narrow, moderate resistivity high. The anomaly is too deep to prospect. One target has been selected.

T-9 (MP) – 37+50E/2+25S (Medium Priority): Drill collar at 37+50E / 3+50S @ -45° N for 250 m (figure 13).

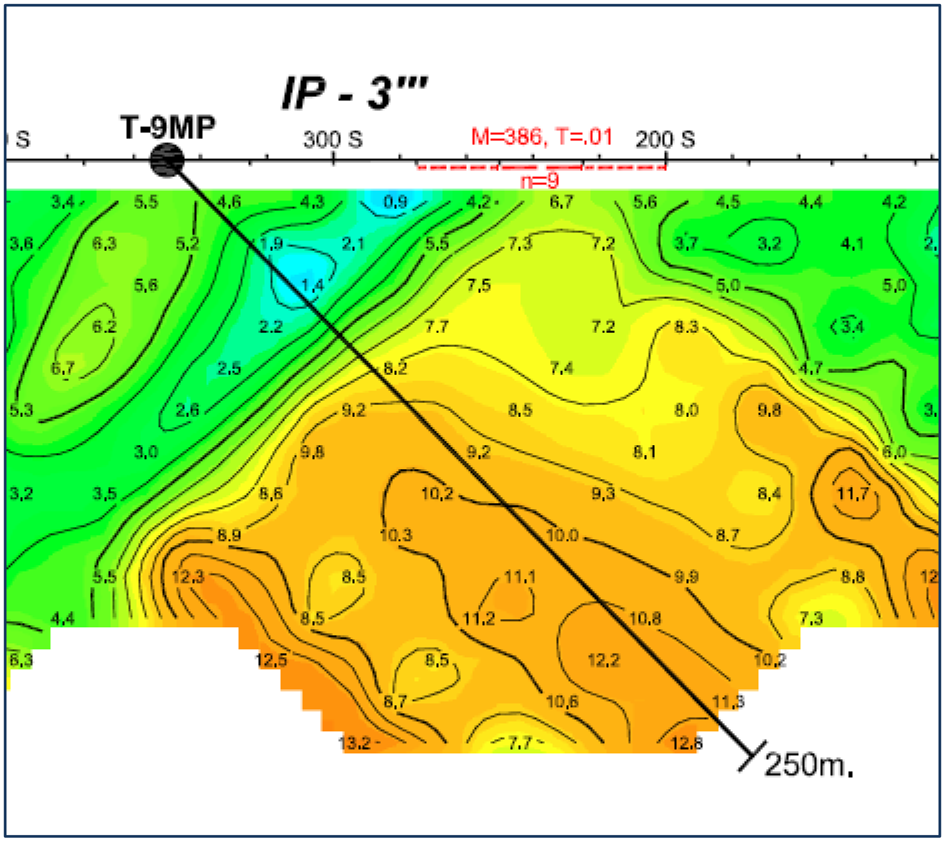


Figure 13. Target T-9MP

IP-3^{IV} (40+00E/4+00S)

IP-3^{IV} is a medium, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with two narrow resistivity highs. The anomaly can be prospected.

IP-3^{V} (45+00E/5+00S)

IP-3^{V} is a very strong, moderately shallow (n=3) spectral IP anomaly associated with a weak, broad resistivity low which may be associated with a swamp.

One target has been selected. The line should be extended to the south to get a complete profile across the target.

T-10 (MP) – 45+00E/5+00S (Medium Priority): Drill collar at 45+00E / 4+00S @ -45° S for 200 m (figure 14).

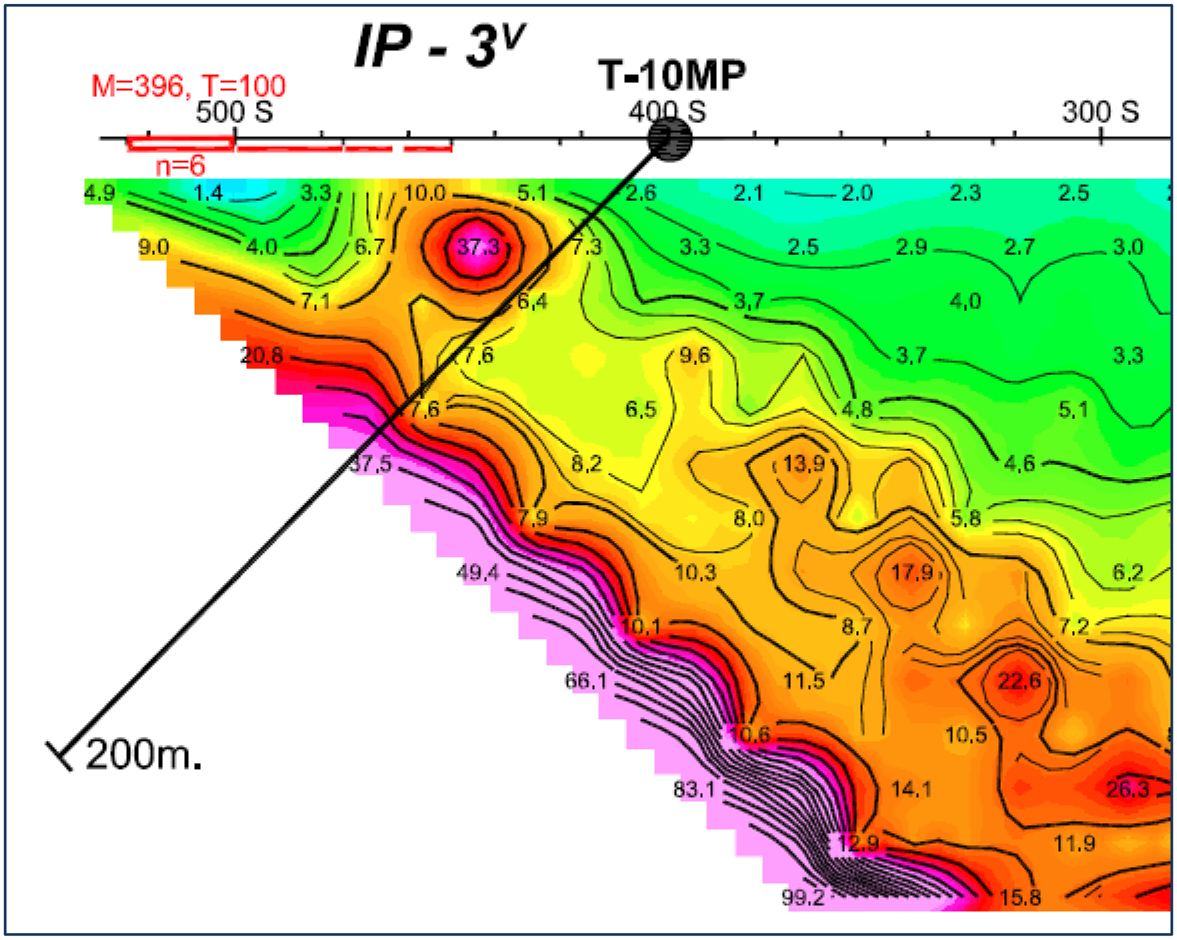


Figure 14. Target T-10MP

IP-4 (55+00E/6+00S – 57+50E/6+00S)

IP-4 is a very strong IP anomaly with long time constants indicating a coarse-grained source. It is also associated with a weak resistivity high. On line 57+50E there are several close parallel chargeability zones (IP-4, IP-4a, IP-4b, IP-4c) that form a chargeability zone which is part of the Goldlund Trend.

Two targets have been selected.

T-15 (MP) – 55+00E/6+00S (Medium Priority): Drill collar at 55+00E /5+00S @ -45°S for 200 m (figure 15).

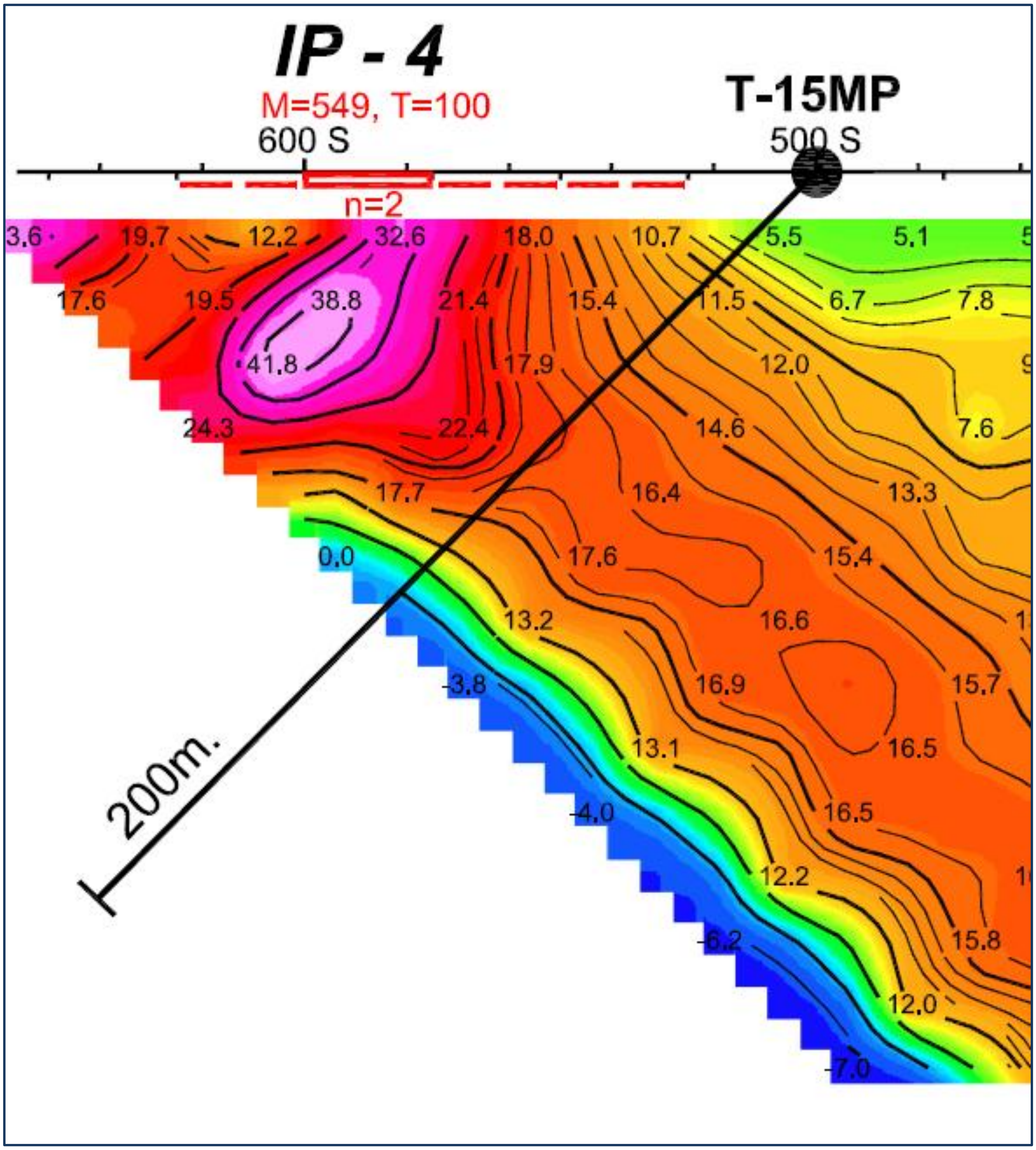


Figure 15. Target T-15MP

T-16 (HP) – 57+50E/5+75S (High Priority): Drill collar at 57+50E /6+75S @ -45°N for 250 m (figure 16).

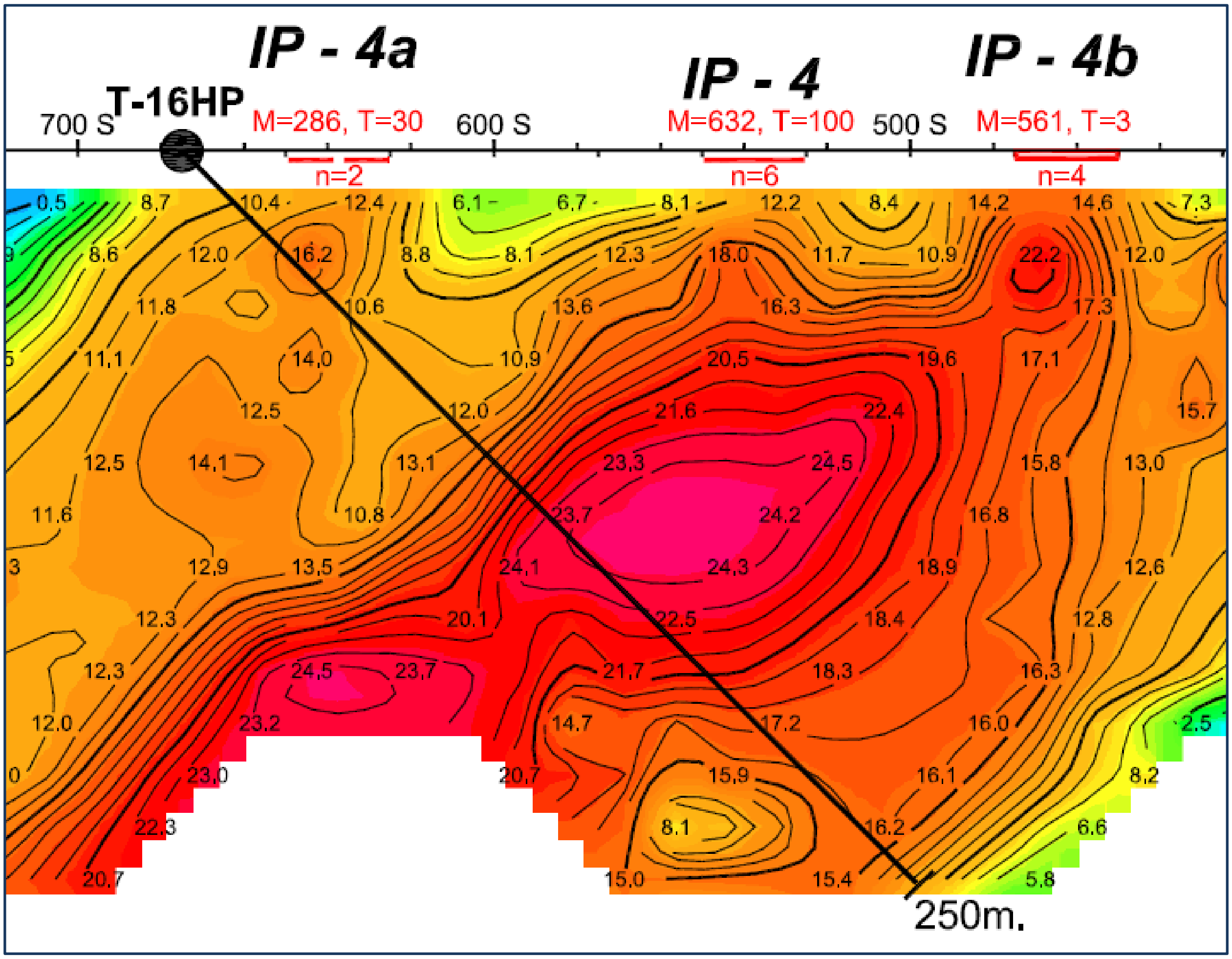


Figure 16. Target T-16HP

IP-4a (57+50E/6+25S – 65+00E/7+50S)

IP-4a is a very strong to weak IP anomaly with long time constants indicating a coarse-grained source. It is also associated with a weak resistivity high. On line 57+50E there are several close, parallel chargeability zones (IP-4, IP-4a, IP-4b, IP-4c) that form a chargeability zone which are part of the Goldlund Trend.

IP-4a will be drilled by drill hole spotted on IP-4 to drill T-16 (HP).

IP-4b (57+50E/5+25S)

IP-4b is a single line, strong spectral IP anomaly with long time constants and high MIP indicating a coarse-grained source with some fine-grained sulphides. It is also associated with a weak resistivity high. The anomaly will be tested by the drilling of T-16 (HP).

IP-4c (50+00E/6+25S – 62+50E/4+00S)

IP-4c is a weak to strong IP anomaly with moderate to long time constants indicating a coarse-grained source. It is also associated with a weak resistivity high. On line 57+50E there are several close, parallel chargeability zones (IP-4, IP-4a, IP-4b, IP-4c) that form a chargeability zone which are part of the Goldlund Trend.

IP-4c will be drilled by drill hole spotted on IP-4 to drill T-16 (HP) if it is extended far enough.

IP-4d (60+00E/2+00S – 65+00E/2+00S)

IP-4c is a weak to moderate IP anomaly with a narrow resistivity high with a short time constant indicating fine-grained sulphides. The anomaly is shallow and could be trenched at 6+500E/1+50S.

IP-5a (47+50E/1+00N – 52+50E/2+00N)

IP-5a is a weak to strong IP anomaly associated with a resistivity high and short time constants indicating fine-grained sulphides. Gold bearing sediments are noted in the area.

IP-5b (47+50E/2+00N – 52+50E/3+00N)

IP-5b is a weak to strong IP anomaly associated with a resistivity high and short time constants indicating fine-grained sulphides. Gold bearing sediments are noted in the area.

One target for follow-up is recommended.

T-11 (MP) - 50+00E/ 2+50N is recommended for prospecting. Anomalies 5a and 5b could be drilled on line 52+50E from 200N to 400N where the resistivities are high and shallow.

IP-6 (57+50E/1+50N – 75+00E/1+50N)

IP-6 is a 1,750 m long chargeability anomaly that varies from medium to very strong. On line 57+50E/1+25N to 1+50N is the shallowest (n=1) location along IP-6. The Tau is short indicating a fine-grained target. The combined high chargeability, short time constant and high resistivity makes this a good gold target.

One target for follow-up is selected.

T-14 (MP) - 57+50E/1+25N (Medium Priority): Drill collar at 57+50E/0+50N @-45° N for 200 m. The source is shallow and could be trenched (figure 17).

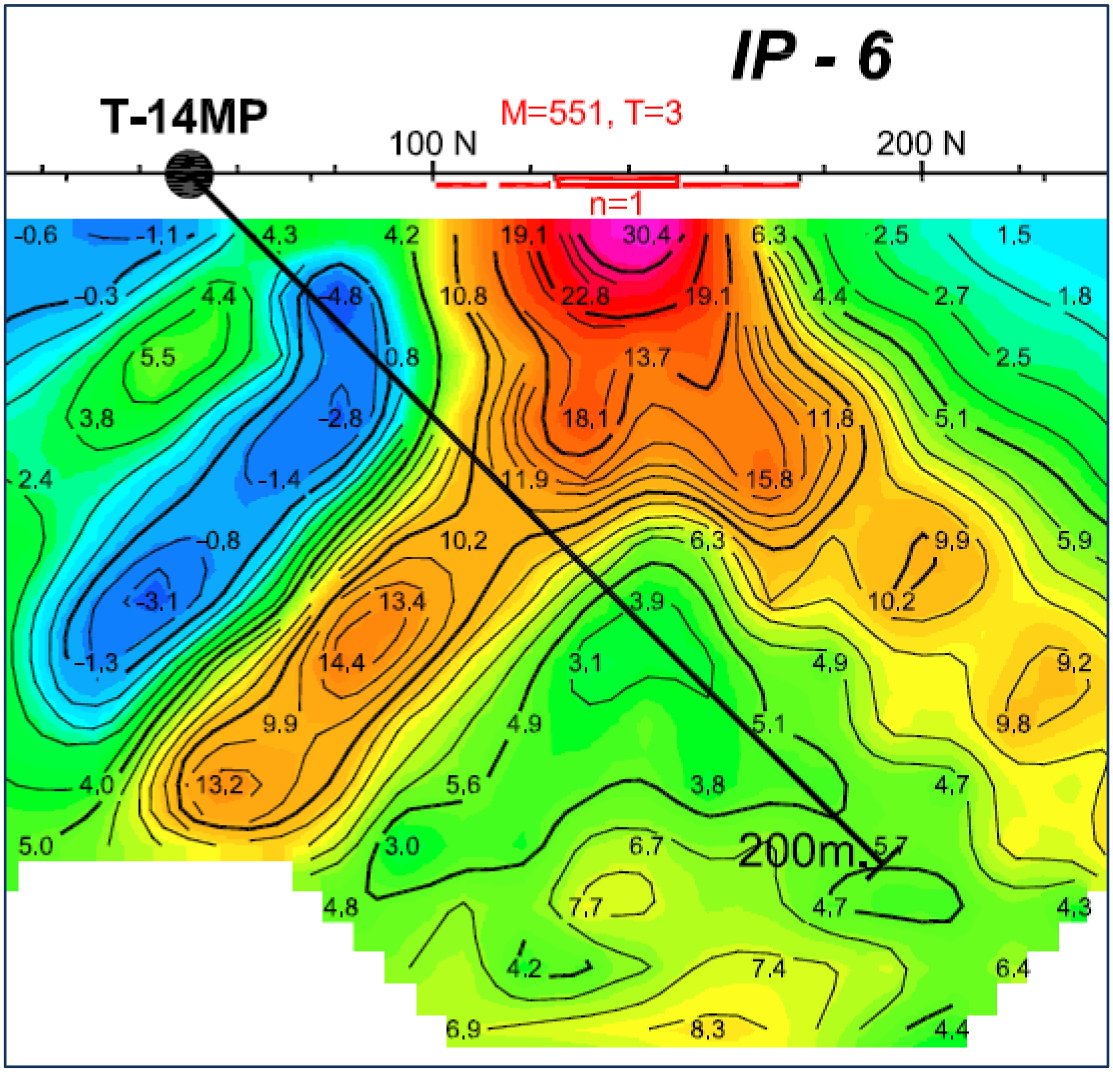


Figure 17. Target T-14MP

IP-7(87+50E/8+50S – 100+00E/8+50S)
IP-7a (92+50E/10+50S)

IP-7 is a 1,250 m long chargeability anomaly that varies from medium to very strong and is associated with some narrow resistivity highs. On line 92+50E at 10+50S, there is a very strong IP anomaly with MIP value of 501 mV/V accompanying resistivity low indicating linked sulphides or graphite.

One target for follow-up is recommended.

T-19 (MP) - IP-7 and IP-7a could be tested by one drill hole collared at 92+50E/800S drilling grid south to 350 m. IP-7 will be intersected at 100 m and IP-7a at 300 m (figure 18).

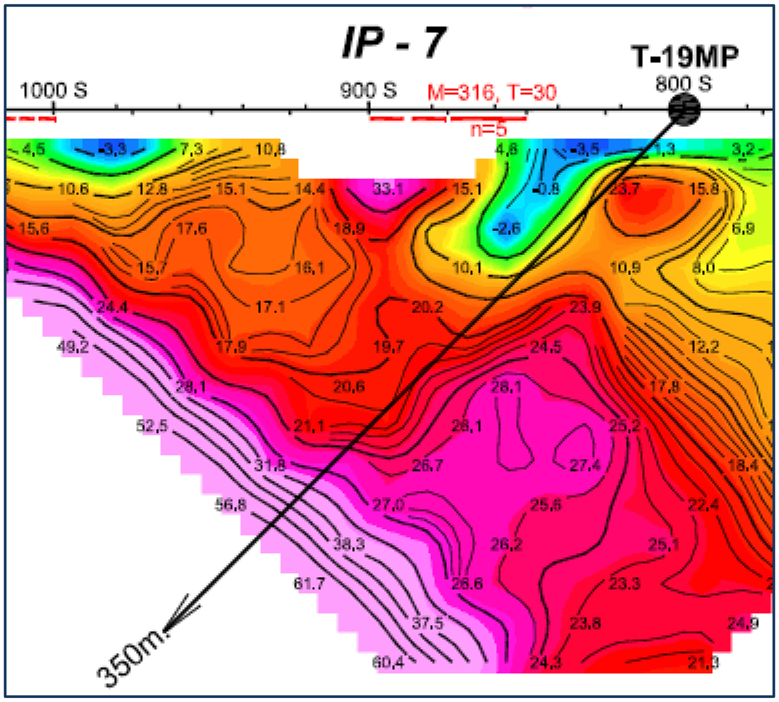


Figure 18. Target T-19MP

IP-8 (87+50E/0+50N-105+00E/0+50N)

IP-8 is a weak to very strong, generally shallow 1,750 m long spectral IP anomaly that correlates with the Miller Showing. The IP anomaly is associated with high resistivities and a magnetic low. The spectral IP signatures on lines 97+50E and 100+00E exhibit high zero time chargeability (729 mV/V) and 30-100 sec Tau correlating with a magnetic low. Targets on lines 97+50E (T-20-HP) and 100+00E (T-21-VHP) have been selected.

Two targets for follow up have been selected.

T-20 (HP) - 97+50E /0+25S (High Priority): Drill collar @ 97+50E/0+75N @ -45°, drill south for 200 m. The spectral signature contains both fine and coarse-grained sulphides with high Mx and resistivity. The northern contact should be silicified (figure 19).

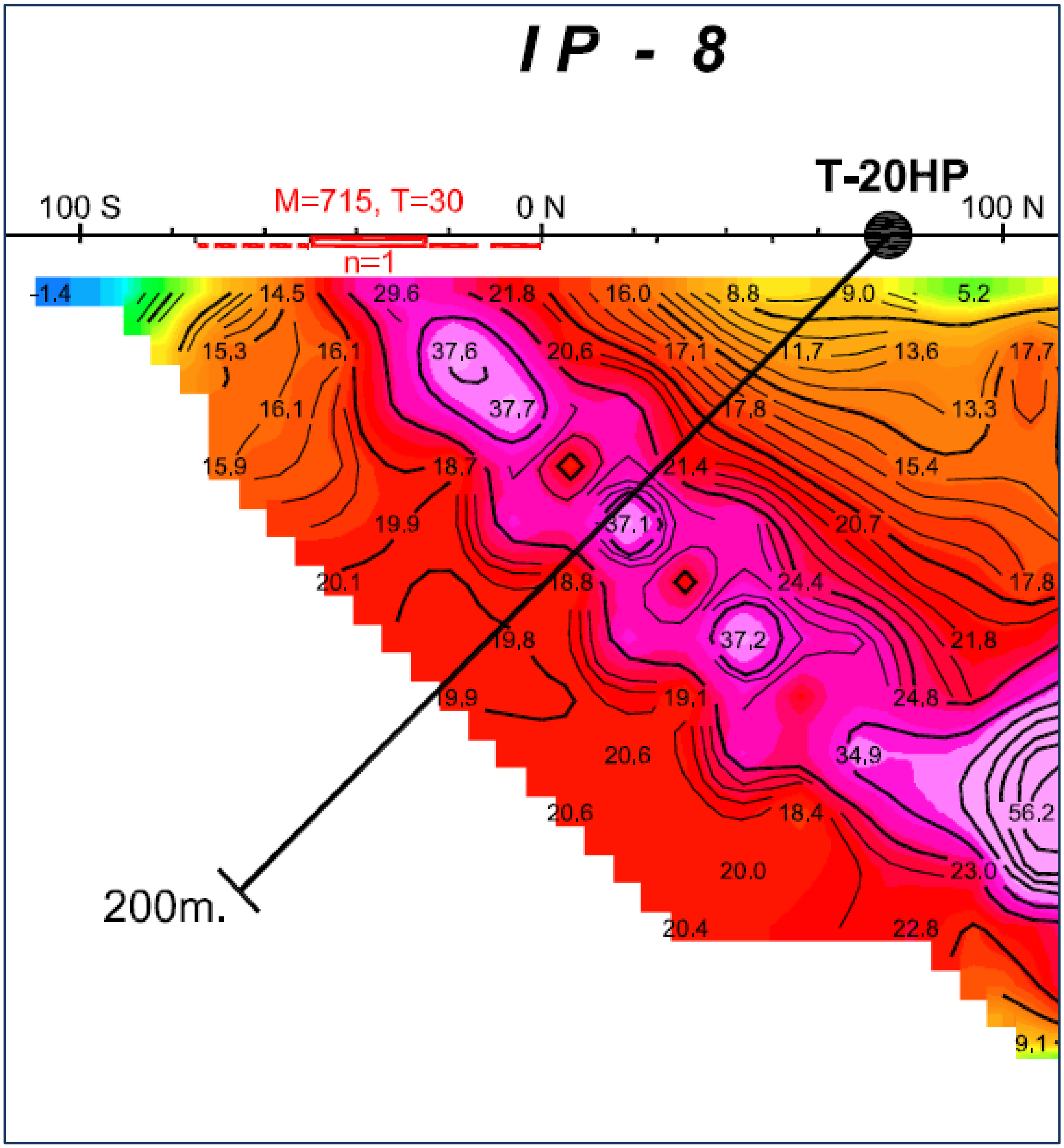


Figure 19. Target T-20HP

T-21 (VHP) - 100+00E/0+50S (Very High Priority): Anomaly located between two very high resistivity zones. Very high MIP value of 914 mV/V with short Tau (fine-grained). Drill collar at 100+00E/1+25N, drilling south @ -45° for 250 m (figure 20).

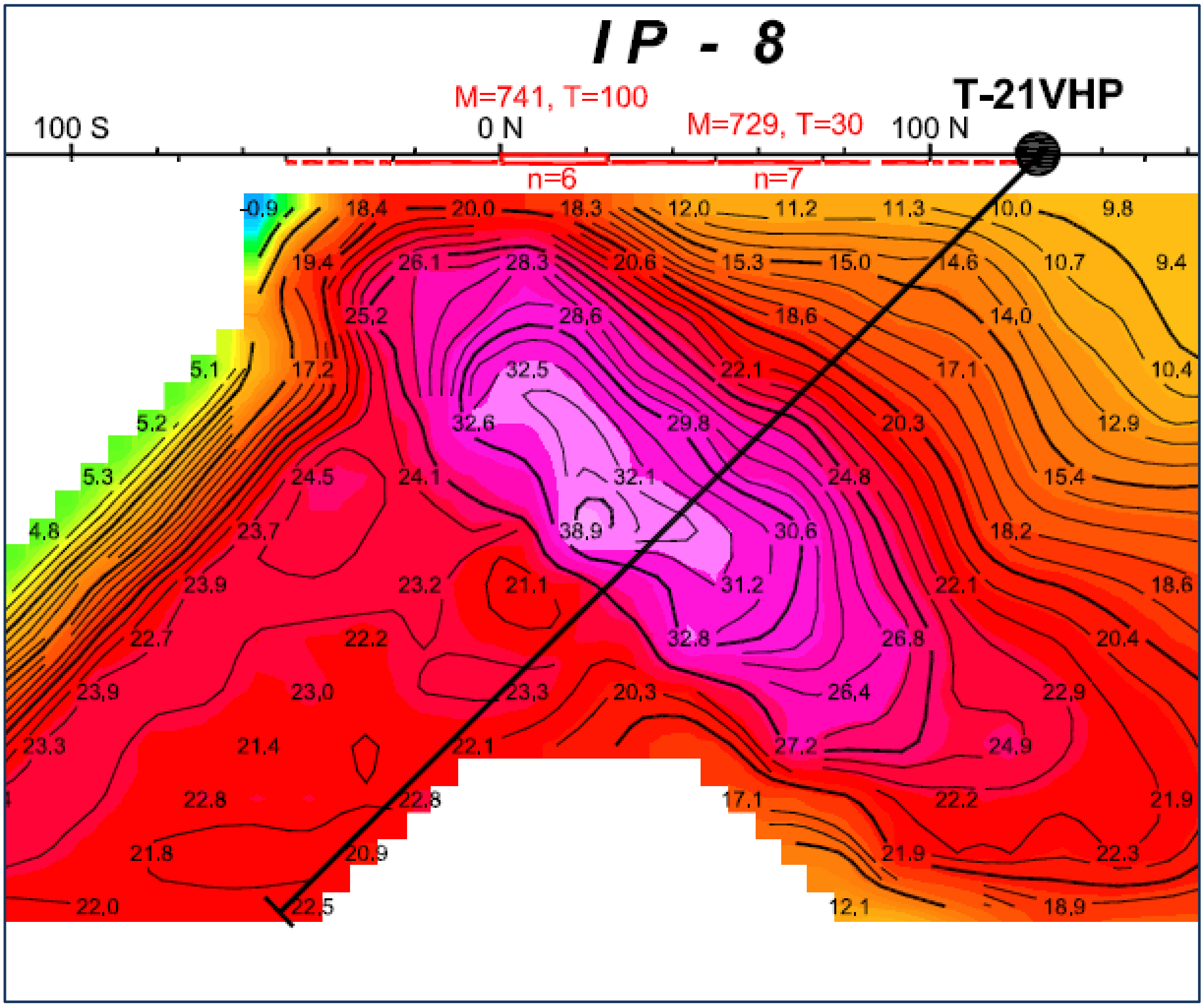


Figure 20. Target T-21VHP

T-22 (VHP) - 102+50E/0+50S; Drill collar at 102+50E / 1+25N, drilling south @ -45° for 300 m (figure 21).

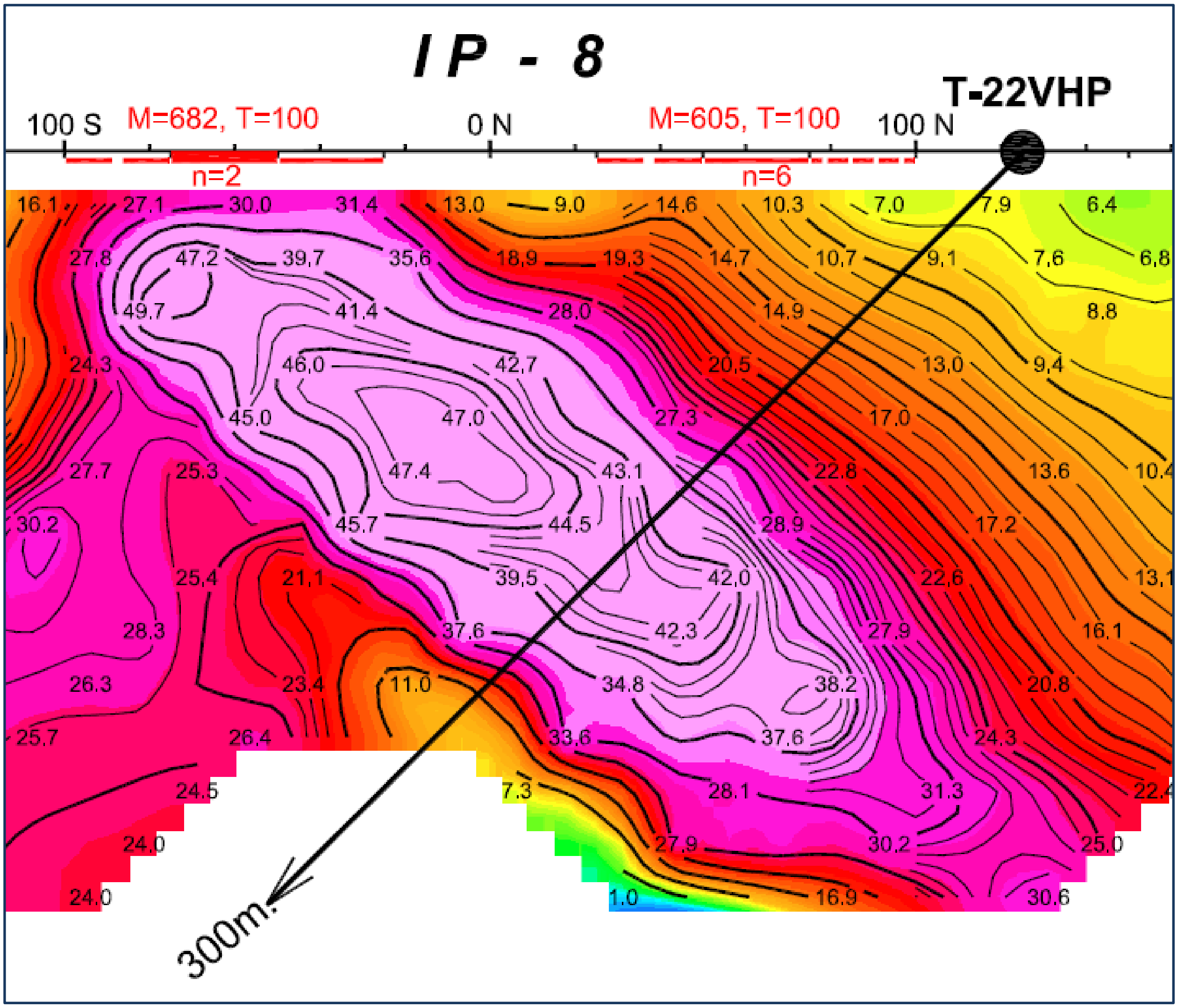


Figure 21. Target T-22VHP

IP-8a (97+50E/0+50N-115+00E/0+50N)

IP-8a is a weak to moderate chargeability anomaly; shallow on its western two-thirds (n=1 to 2) and deep on its eastern third (n=11). The JVX Spectral parameters indicate a fine-grained source associated with a resistivity high. Line 100+00E could be drilled as part of drilling IP-8a target T-21 (VHP).

Anomaly IP-a' is on the north side of anomaly IP-8 and can be tested by extending the drill hole on T-21.

IP-8a' (110+00E/3+50S-115+00E/3+50S)

IP-8a' is a moderate to strong chargeability anomaly which has a generally shallow source. On line 115+00E @ 3+75S there is a deep n=10 high MIP (641 mV/V) with short Tau (0.01 sec) correlating with a resistivity high (T-29-HP).

One target has been recommended.

T-29 (HP) - 115+00E/ 4+00S (High Priority): Drill collar at 115+00E/5+25S @ -45° N for 300 m testing the deep n=10 MIP anomaly; also the hole could be extended to explain all of IP anomalies IP-8a and IP-8a' (figure 22).

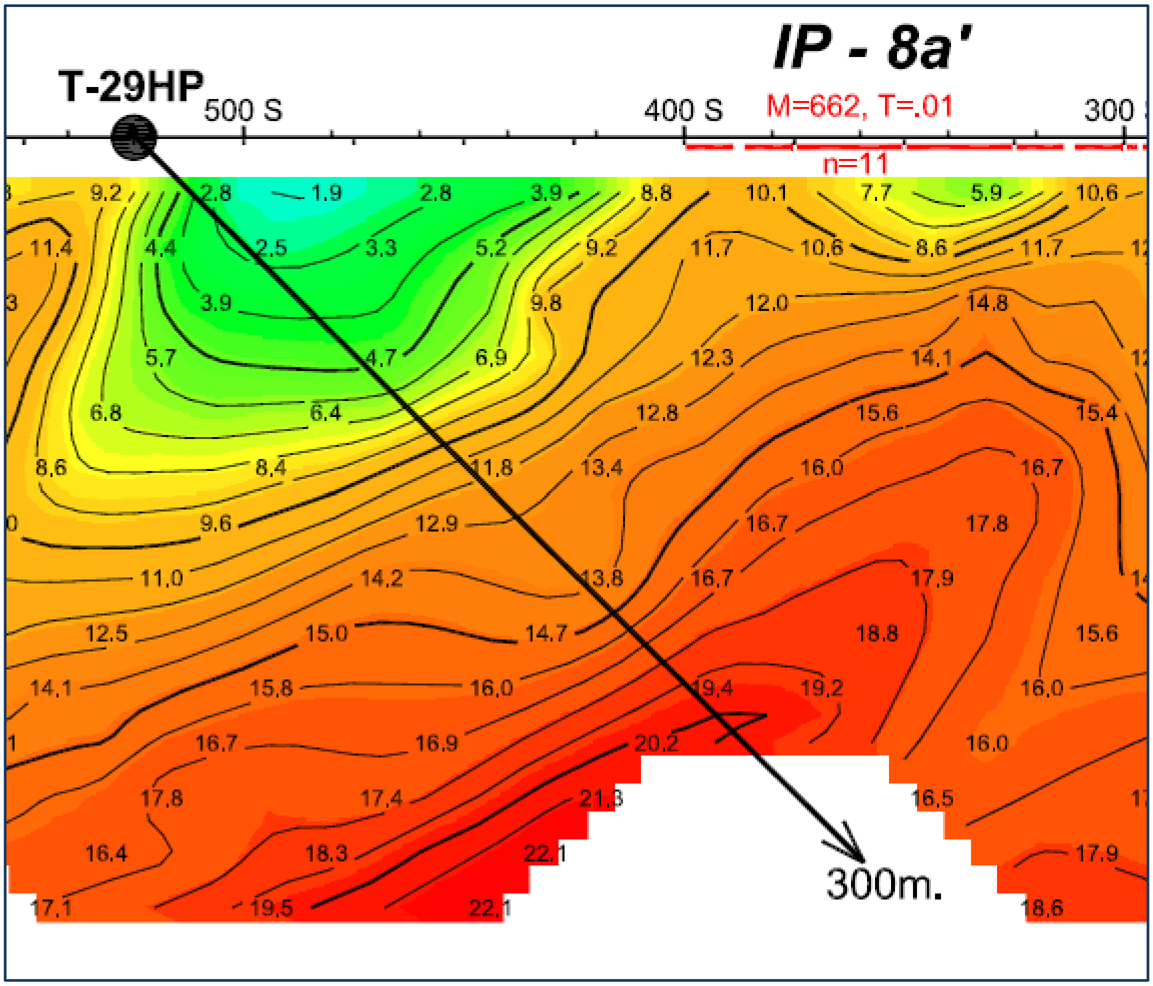


Figure 22. Target T-29HP

IP-9 (107+50E/8+50S-140+00E/9+50S)

IP-9 is a medium to very strong, shallow to medium (n=5) depth 3,250 m long spectral IP anomaly associated with very high resistivities that correlates with the Eaglelund Zone. IP-9 is much longer than the Eaglelund Zone that has been tested by drilling.

Five high priority targets and one medium target for follow up have been selected.

T-26 (HP) - 110+00E/8+00S (High Priority): Drill collar at 110+00E/8+00S, drill at -45°S for 250 m. Check for previous drilling. T-26 correlates with magnetic low, resistivity high and chargeability high (figure 23).

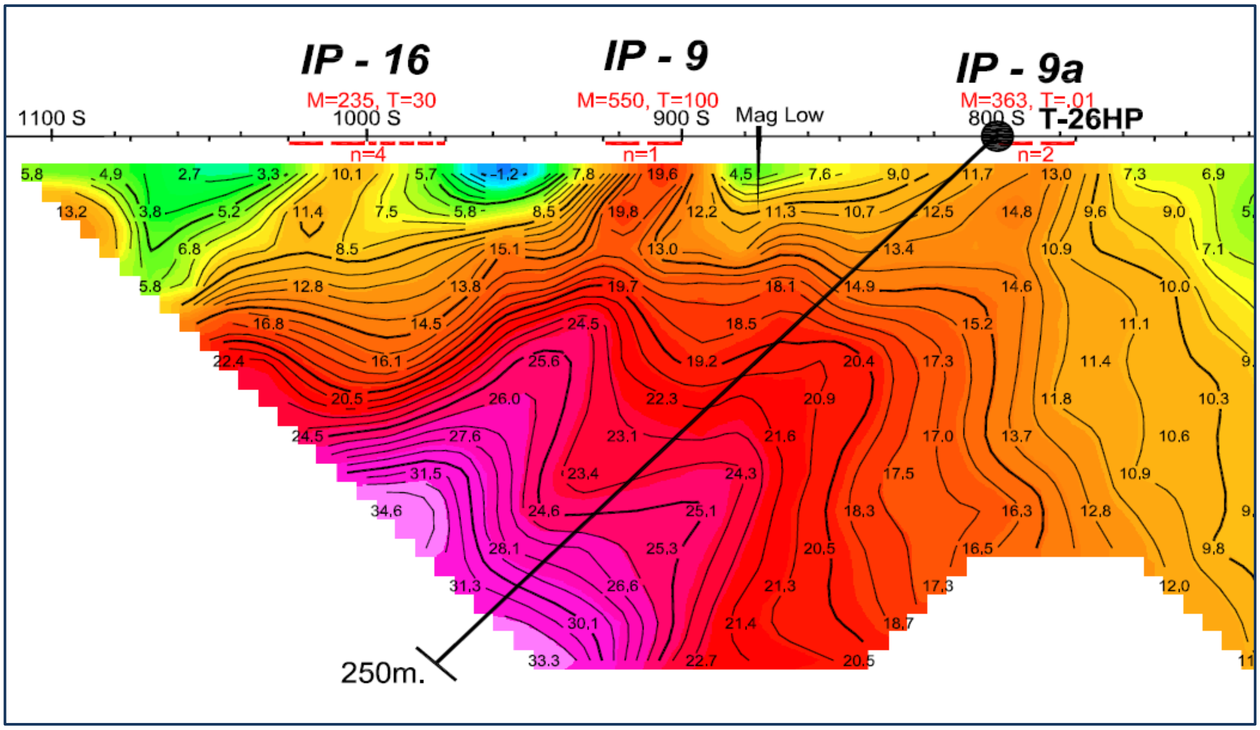


Figure 23. Target T-26HP

T-27 (HP) - 112+50E/9+00N (High Priority): Interesting target anomaly looks like one on Miller Zone (100+00E/0+50S). Has a high MIP value of 728 mV/V, shallow at 9+00N and a deep, high MIP at 8+25S, n=5.

Drill collar at 112+50E/9+50S @ -45° N for 250 m (figure 24).

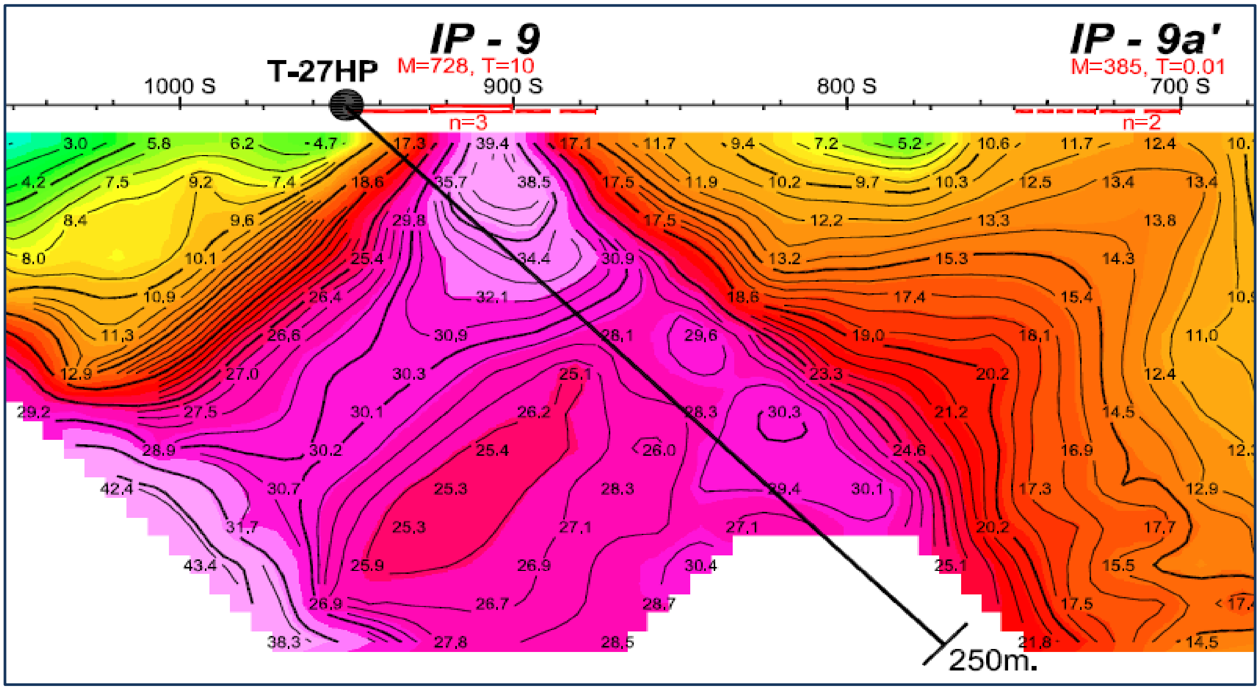


Figure 24. Target T-27HP

T-32 (HP) -122+50E / 9+50S (High Priority): Very strong shallow (n=1) IP anomaly flanked by two resistivity highs. The anomaly could be trenched. Has moderate MIP value of 497 mV/V with a long time constant indicating coarse-grained.

Drill collar @ 122+50E / 9+50S, drill -45°N for 250 m (figure 25).

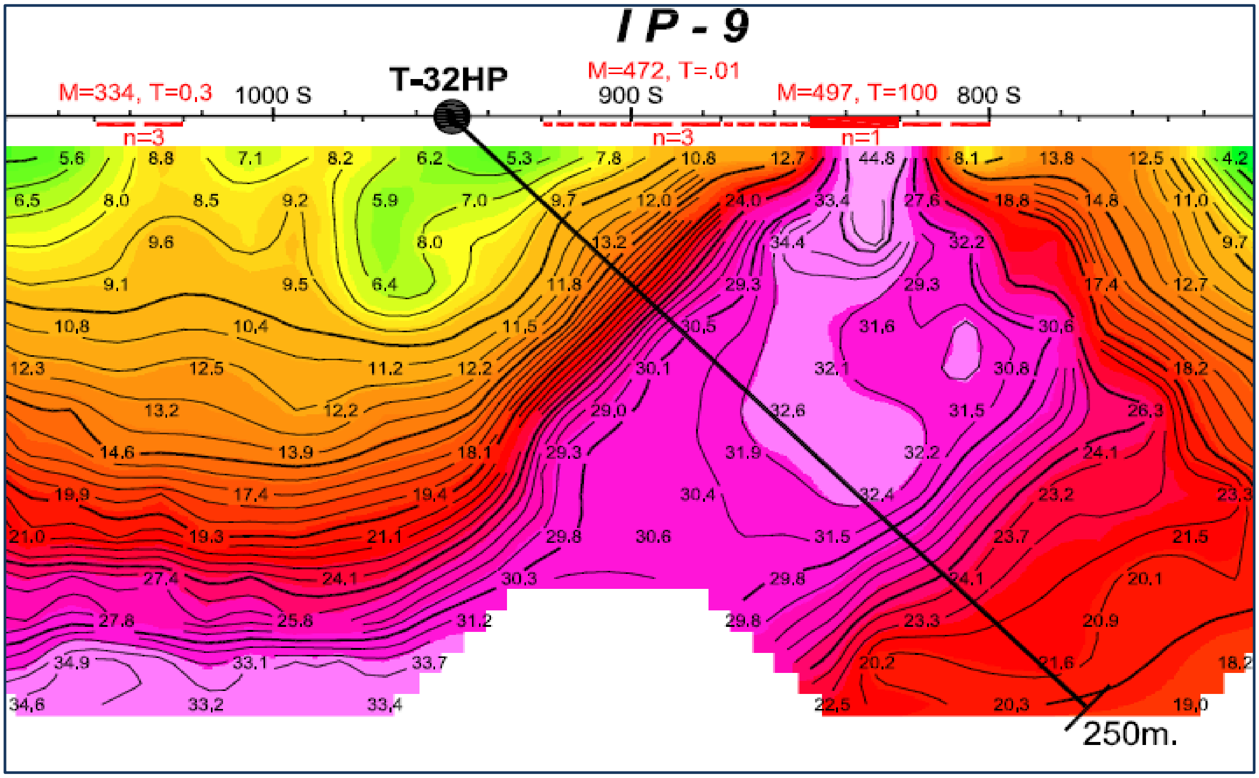


Figure 25. Target T-32HP

T-31 (HP) - 125+00E / 8+25S (High Priority): Very strong chargeability anomaly located on a resistivity high. High MIP value of 712 mV/V with long Tau (100 sec.), indicating a mixed fine-grained/coarse-grained source. Drill collar at 125+00E / 10+00S @ -45°, drilling north for 300 m. The hole will test a high MIP/high resistivity anomaly at a hole depth of 100 m and to test a deep high Mx anomaly (figure 26).

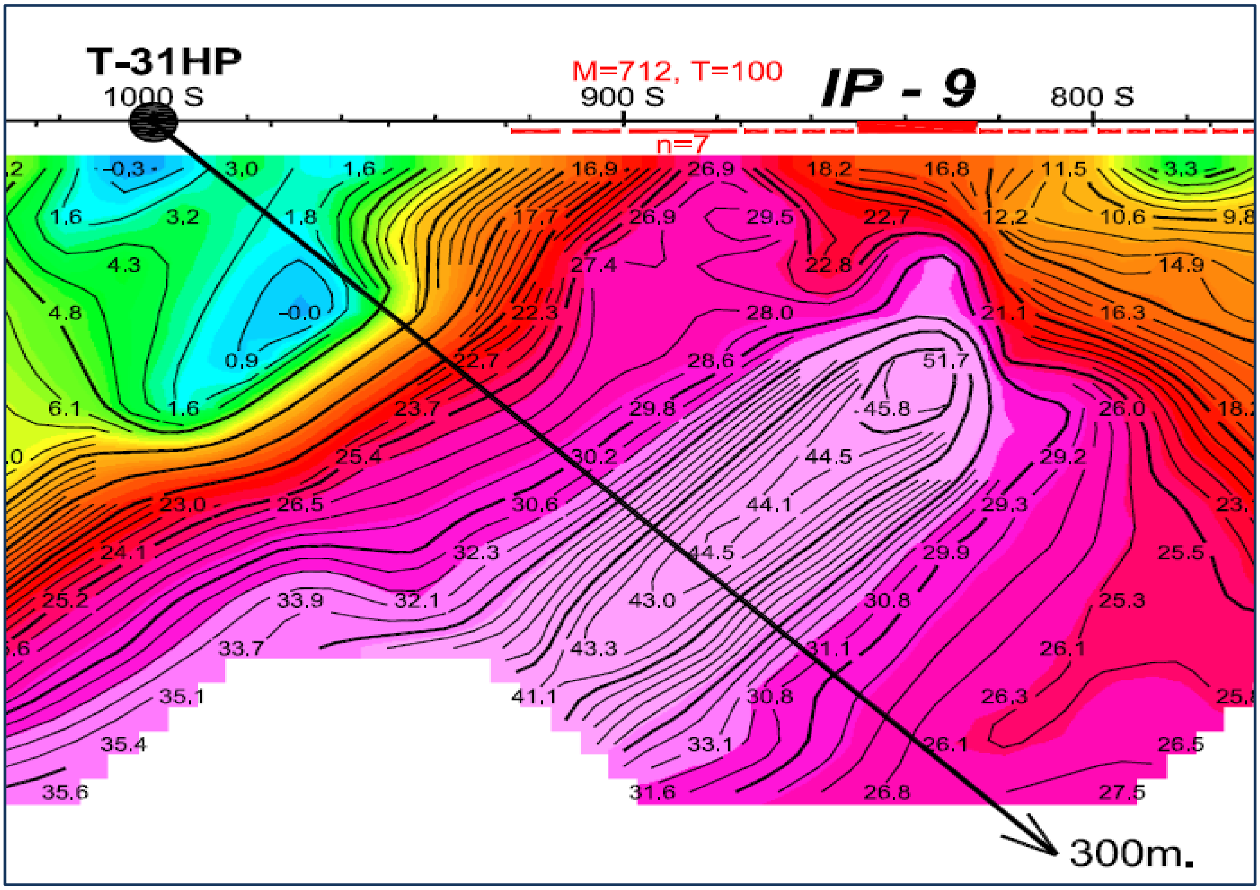


Figure 26. Target T-31HP

T-35 (M) – 127+50E/800-900S. Prospect.

T-36 (HP) – 130+00E/8+75S (High Priority): A strong chargeability anomaly located on a weak resistivity low bordered on both sides by resistivity highs. A high JVX Spectral IP anomaly (MIP=694 mV/V) occurs at n= 3. A drill hole is spotted to test T-36 which also has a high MIP signature with a moderate to short time constant. Drill collar at 130+00E/9+50S @ -45°, drilling north for 200 m. The target is between 50 and 100 m down hole (figure 27).

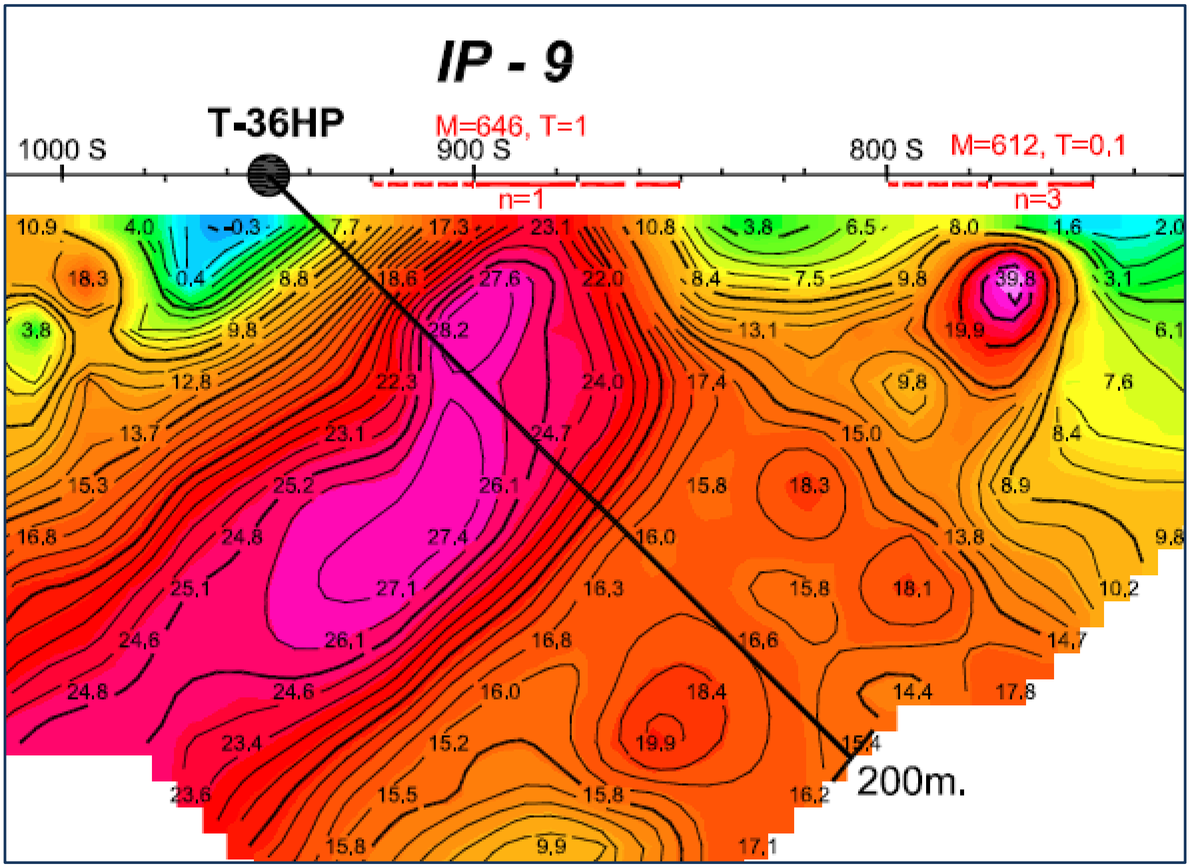


Figure 27. Target T-36HP

IP-9a (120+00/11+75S-122+50E/12+00S)

IP-9a is a short, strong chargeability anomaly resistivity high. IP-9a is located on the north side of a highway.

The anomaly should be prospected.

IP-9a' (110+00/7+75S-115+50E/6+50S)

IP-9a' is a short, medium chargeability anomaly associated with a resistivity high.

The anomaly should be prospected.

IP-9b (117+50E/13+25S-122+50E/14+00S)

IP-9b is a short, medium to very strong chargeability anomaly associated with a resistivity high.

The anomaly should be prospected on line 122+50E/13+50S to 14+50S where IP-9B is very strong with a high resistivity.

IP-9c (132+50E/13+25S-140+00E/14+00S)

IP-9c is a 300 m long, medium to very strong chargeability anomaly associated with a resistivity high.

Target T-37-MP (137+50E/ 15+50S).

T-37 is a very strong chargeability anomaly with a narrow resistivity high. The anomaly source is deep (n=6) and coarse-grained.

IP-10 (115+00/11+50S)

IP-10 is a one line, strong IP anomaly on the north side of the highway. If a power line is on the highway, it could cause the anomaly due to the fact that IP-10 has a long time constant.

T-28-MP (Medium Priority target) - it could be a power line by highway.

IP-11 (110+00E/14+50S-117+50E/16+25S)

IP-11 is a 300 m long, medium chargeability anomaly associated with a resistivity high. The anomaly could be prospected.

IP-12 (120+00E/3+00S-137+50E/7+00S)

IP-12 is a weak to very strong, shallow 1.75 km long spectral IP anomaly associated with very high resistivities.

Two targets T-30 (HP) and T-34 (HP) have been selected.

T-30 (HP) - 125+00E/ 4+50S, two targets @ 4+50S and 2+25S; Drill collar at 125+00E/5+00S, drill -45° north for 300 m (figure 28).

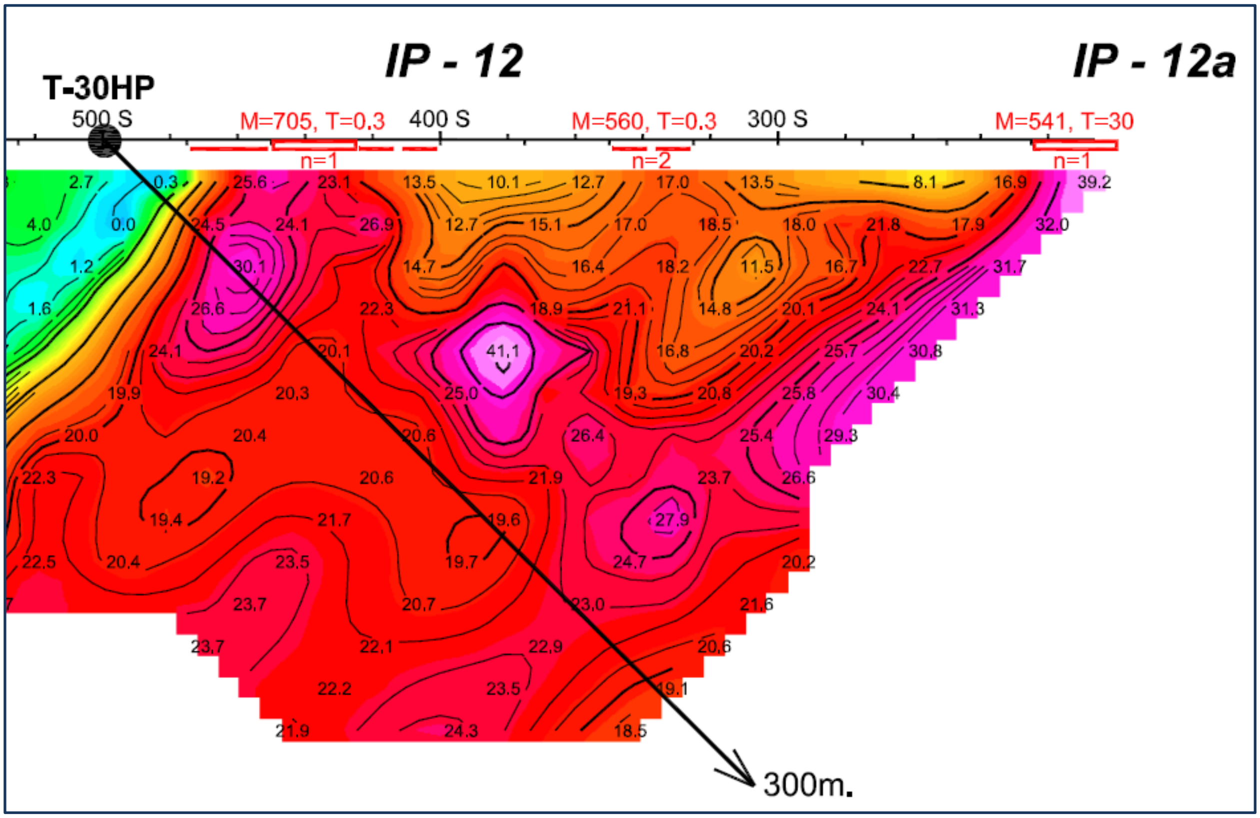


Figure 28. Target T-30HP

T-34 is a high priority target that will be tested with a drill hole collared at 125+00E/5+00S, drill north @ -45° for 300 m. There are two targets: one at 4+40S and one at 2+25S.

T-34 (HP) – 127+50E/3+75S (Very High Priority): A strong chargeability anomaly located on a resistivity high. A high JVX Spectral IP anomaly (MIP=774 mV/V) occurs at n= 5 below 300S. A drill hole is spotted to test T-34 and the high MIP anomaly below 300S that is associated with a resistivity high and short time constants. Drill collar at 127+50E/4+50S @ -45°, drilling north for 250 m. The two targets are at hole depths of 70 m and 150 m to 250 m (figure 29).

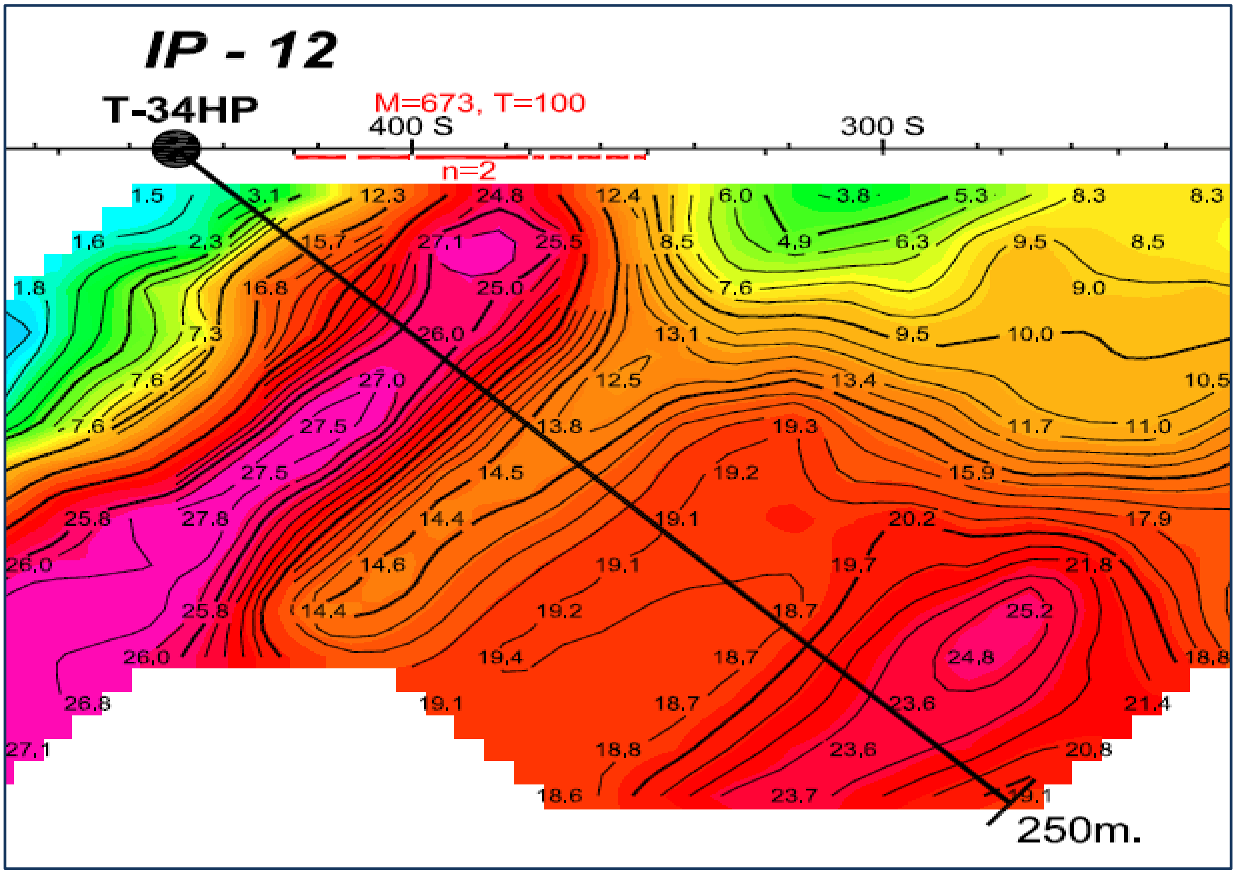


Figure 29. Target T-34HP

IP-12a (117+50E/3+00S-145+00E/7+00S)

IP-12a is a weak to very strong, shallow 2.75 km long spectral IP anomaly associated with very high resistivities.

IP-12a at 117+50E/100S is a strong chargeability anomaly associated with high resistivities. It has high JVX Spectral parameters (MIP = 667mV/V) with short time constants. The anomaly is shallow and should be prospected and or drilled.

T-33 (HP) - Drill collar at 117+50E/1+00S @-45° N for 175 m (figure 30)

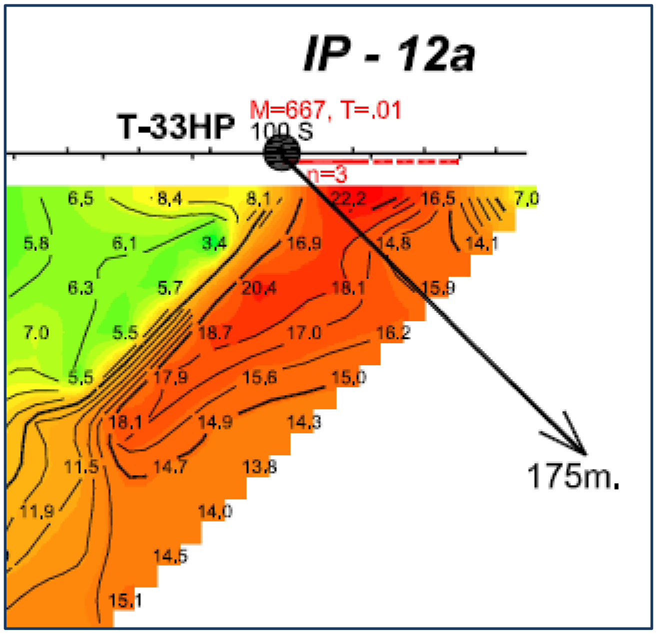


Figure 30. Target T-33HP

IP-12b (135+00E/2+00N-140+00E/1+00N)

IP-12b is a moderate to very strong, shallow 500 m long spectral IP anomaly associated with very high resistivities.

T-38 (HP) - IP-12b at 140+00E/0+50S is a very weak resistivity low within high resistivities. It has high JVX Spectral parameters (MIP = 966 mV/V) with long and short time constants indicating both coarse and fine-grained sulphides. The anomaly is deep. Drill collar at 140+00E/1+50S @ -45°, drilling north for 250 m (figure 31).

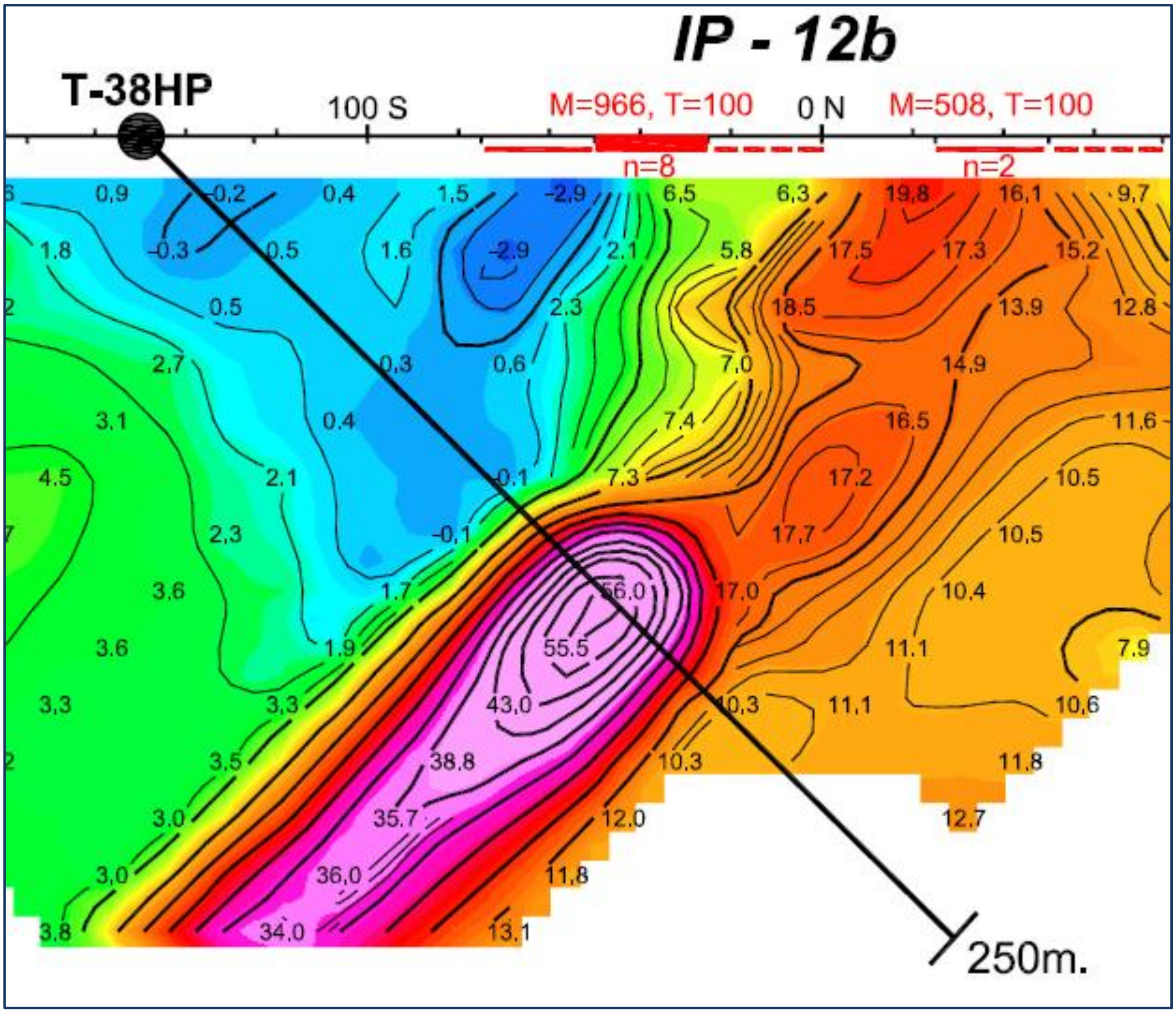


Figure 31. Target T-38HP

IP-13 (55+00E/7+25N-60+00E/7+250N)

IP-13 is a moderate to very strong, shallow 500 m long spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and low to mixed time constants indicating fine-grained sulphides. At 55+00E/7+25N, the JVX Spectral MIP is high (770 mV/V) indicating a high priority target.

T-12 (HP) - IP-13 at 55+00E/7+25N is a moderate IP anomaly with high resistivities, a high MIP and short Tau indicating significant fine-grained sulphides in a silicified environment. A drill hole is proposed to be collared at 55+00E/ 6+75N @ -45°, drilling north for 200 m. The IP target is between 50 and 100 m down hole (figure 32).

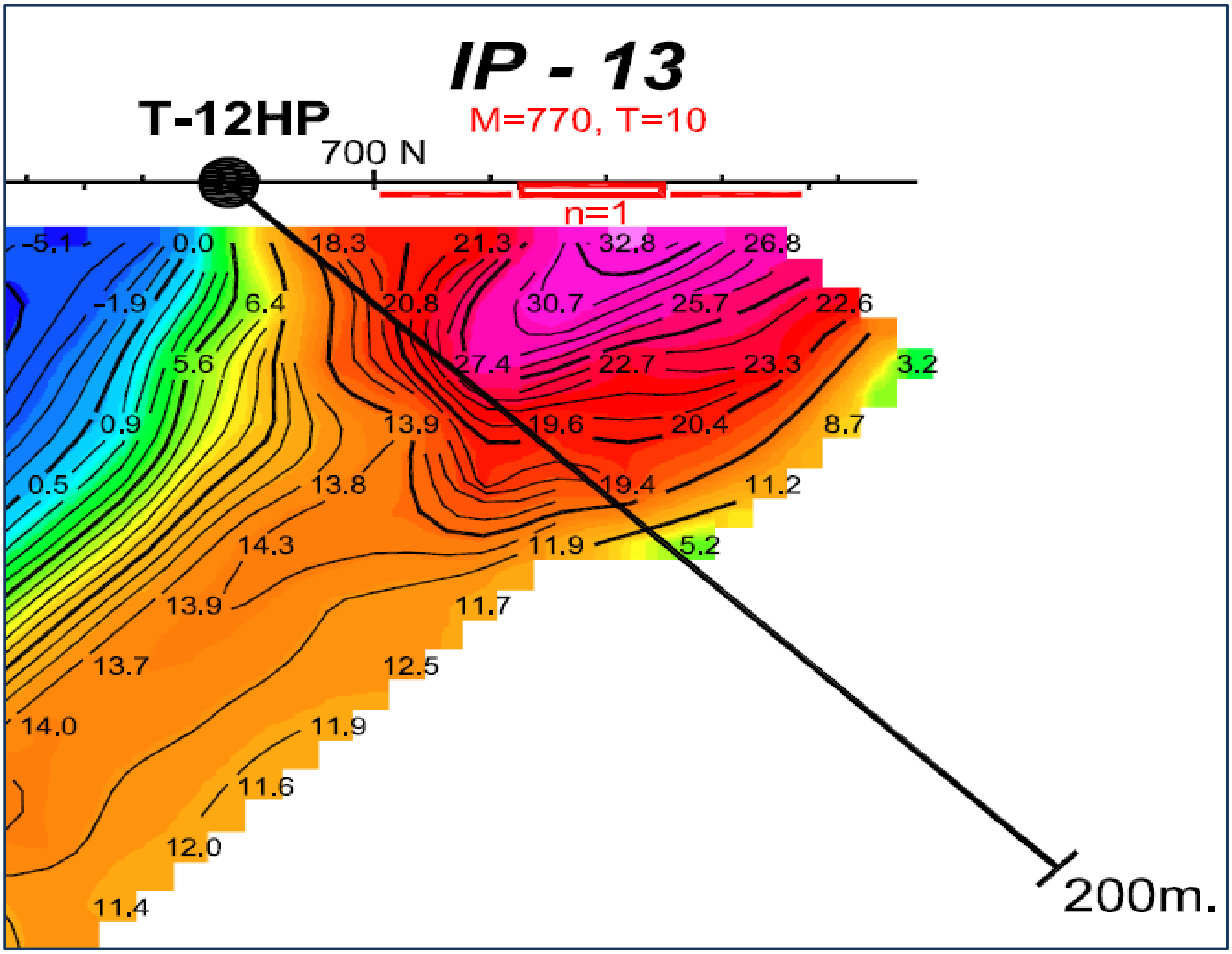


Figure 32. Target T-12HP

IP-14 (9+00E/7+50N-10+00E/7+50N)

IP-14 is a weak to strong, shallow 1,000 m long spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and short time constants with low MIP indicating low percentage of fine-grained sulphides. IP-14 can be prospected.

IP-15 (100+00E/13+25S-105+00E/13+25S)

IP-15 is a weak to strong, shallow 500 m long spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and low to mixed time constants indicating fine-grained sulphides. At 100+00E / 13+25S, the strong chargeability anomaly is associated with a very interesting resistivity high that should be prospected.

IP-16 (102+50E/10+00S-112+50E/11+25S)

IP-16 is a moderate to very strong, shallow 1.0 km long spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities. The anomaly is shallow and could be prospected.

IP-17 (102+50E/5+75N-112+50E/4+00N)

IP-17 is a weak to very strong, shallow 1.0 km long spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and long-time constants indicating coarse-grained sulphides. On line 105+00E at 4+75N, a very strong chargeability anomaly with long Tau and moderate MIP indicates coarse-grained sulphides associated with silicification. At 6+00N there is a resistivity low that correlates with a south dipping magnetic low. The line from 4+50N to 6+25N should be prospected.

T-23 (MP) - 105+00E/4+75N; there is a very strong, shallow IP anomaly with long time constants that should be prospected from 4+50N to 6+25N. IP-17 could also be prospected on line 110+00E from 4+50N to 7+00N. There is also a significant magnetic low from 5+00N to 5+75N.

IP-18 (105+00E/16+75S-107+50E/16+75S)

IP-18 is a short, being only 250 m long (possibly shorter due to line 107+50E swinging to the west) very strong chargeability anomaly. IP-18 is a very strong, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities. IP-18 on line 107+50E has short time constants with high MIP from 16+50S to 17+00S with Tau of 10 sec indicating fine-grained to medium-grained sulphides and long-time constants with high MIP from 16+00S to 16+25S indicating mixed fine and coarse-grained sulphides.

On line 107+50E at 16+75S target T-24-HP was selected. The target should be covered more fully with IP and prospected.

T-24 (HP) - 107+50E/16+75S; there is a very strong, shallow IP anomaly with high MIP from to 16+00S to 17+00S with long time constants at 16+25S and short time constants from 16+25S to 17+00S. The IP data should be extended and the anomaly prospected.

IP-19 (100+00E/15+50S-105+00E/15+00S)

IP-19 is a 500 m long, shallow to deep moderate chargeability anomaly. It could be prospected when IP-18 is looked at.

IP-20 (117+50E/5+25S-120+00E/6+00S)

IP-20 is a short, being only 250 m long, strong chargeability anomaly. IP-20 is a very strong, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and moderate MIP with long time constants. IP-20 can be prospected.

IP-21 (117+50E/5+25S-120+00E/6+00S)

IP-21 is a short, being only 250 m long, very strong chargeability anomaly. IP-21 is a very strong, shallow spectral IP anomaly associated with high resistivities and moderate MIP with long time constants. IP-21 can be prospected.

IP-22 (15+00W/0+50S)

IP-22 is a single line moderate chargeability anomaly with a weak resistivity high. The MIP is moderate with a lowering of the Tau to 10 sec indicating alteration may be present. The anomaly should be extended on strike with 100 m lines.

KRP Grid

A detailed Spectral IP survey was carried out over the KRP grid to determine the Spectral IP response of the mineralization (figure 33).

IP-KRP-1-West (780S/ 5+50W – 240S/1+00W)

IP-KRP-1-West is a very strong chargeability anomaly with high to very high resistivities. The JVX Spectral IP parameters have extremely high responses indicating the mineralization is fine-grained with both fine and coarse-grained sulphides.

There is generally a resistivity low bordered by high to very high resistivities. IP-KRP-1-West has a particularly strong response at 600S/300W. Where the MIP ranges from 610 mV/V to 887 mV/V, there is a decrease of resistivities from 25,000 ohm-m to 4,000 ohm-m as the chargeability increases. This is an extremely good Spectral IP gold target.

Target T-1 KRP VHP 6+00S/3+00W New Target; Very High Priority.

This is an extremely good JVX Spectral IP gold target.

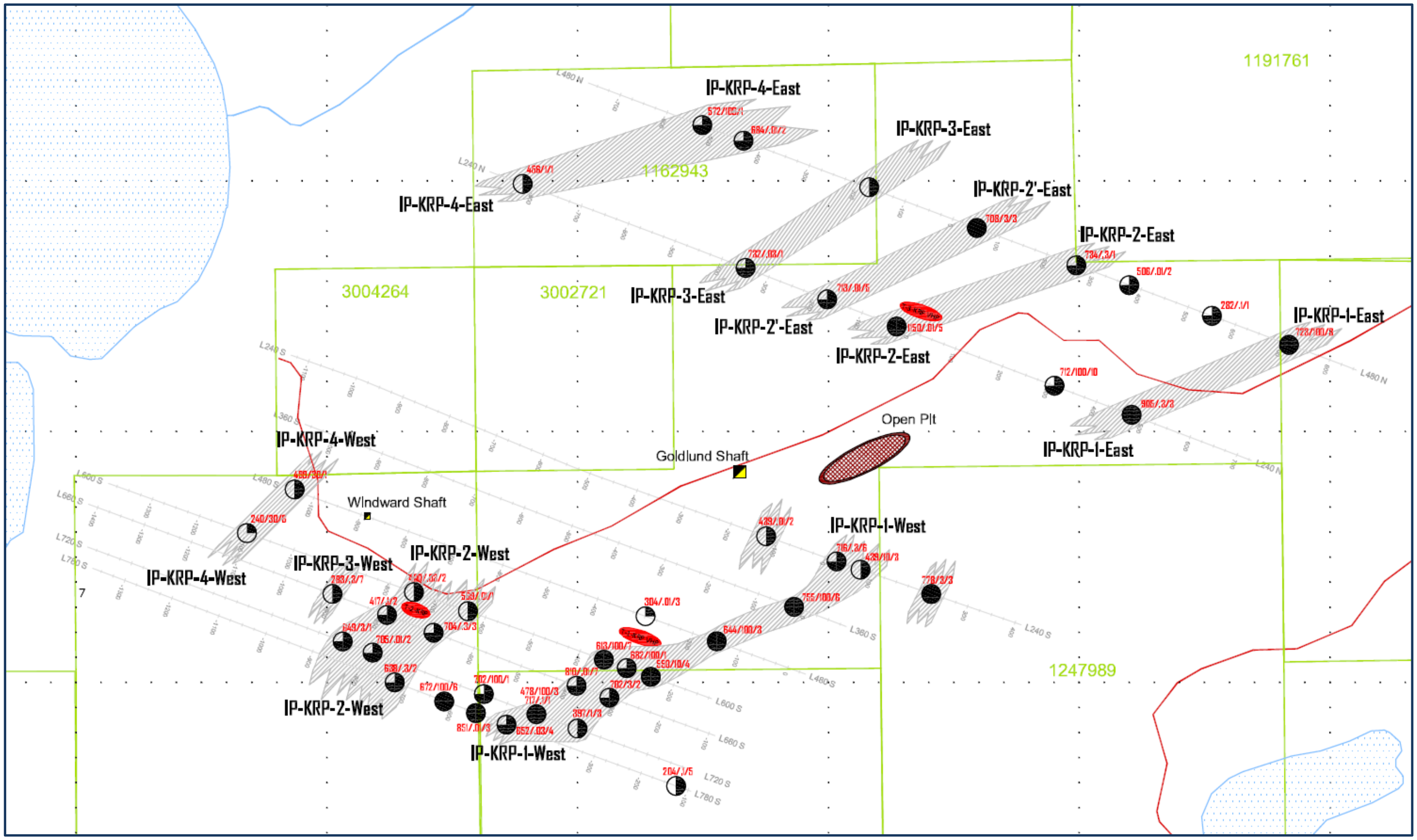


Figure 33. KRP IP Zones

IP-KRP-1-East (240N/400W to 480N/6+00W)

IP-KRP-1-East is a very strong chargeability anomaly with high to very high resistivities. The JVX Spectral IP parameters have extremely high responses indicating the mineralization is fine-grained with both fine and coarse-grained sulphides.

IP-KRP-2-West (780S/7+50W to 600S/7+00W)

IP-KRP-2-West is a very strong chargeability anomaly with high to very high resistivities. The JVX Spectral IP parameters have extremely high responses indicating the mineralization is fine-grained with both fine and coarse-grained sulphides.

Target T-2 KRP-2 West (6+60S/6+75W to 8+00W) - 200 to 300 m east of Goldlund Zone 7. Source is shallow. Should be prospected and drilled.

IP-KRP-2-East (240N/0+00 to 480N/2+50E)

IP-KRP-2-East is a very strong chargeability anomaly with a weak low and with high to very high resistivities on each side. The JVX Spectral IP parameters have extremely high MIP responses (1,150 mV/V) with low Tau indicating a large amount of fine-grained sulphides. On line 240N, the IP anomaly is 100 m east of Goldlund Zone 3.

IP-KRP-2'-East (240N/200+00W to 480N/0+50E)

IP-KRP-2'-East is a strong to very strong chargeability anomaly with a resistivity high with high MIP (713 mV/V) and short time constants. The anomaly correlates with the Goldlund Zone 3 – weak, low with high to very high resistivities on each side. The JVX Spectral IP parameters have extremely high MIP responses (1,150 mV/V) with low Tau indicating a large amount of fine-grained sulphides. On line 240N, the IP anomaly is 100 m east of Goldlund Zone 3.

Target T-3: VHP KRP-2-East (240N/0+00) - Target T-3 KRP-2-East is 75 m east of Goldlund Zone 3 and on the west side of Goldlund Zone 4. The source is shallow (n=2).

IP-KRP-3-West (6+60S /9+00W)

IP-KRP-3-West is a moderate chargeability anomaly with a resistivity high. The zone is deep (n=4) and has short time constants indicating a fine-grained source.

Check to see if this has been drilled.

IP-KRP-3-East (240N/ 3+50W – 480N/2+00W)

IP-KRP-3-East is a strong, deep (n=6) chargeability anomaly with high to very high resistivities. The anomaly is on the west flank of Goldlund Zone 3.

The anomaly should be checked to determine its location relative to Goldlund Zone 3.

IP-KRP-4-West (600S/ 11+00W- 480S/10+50W)

IP-KRP-4-West is a weak to medium chargeability anomaly with moderate resistivities. The anomaly is on the west flank of Goldlund Zone 7. The Windfall Shaft is located near 5+50S/8+80W.

The anomaly should be checked to determine its location relative to Goldlund Zone 7.

IP-KRP-4-EAST (240N/ 8+50W - 480N/4+50W and 5+00W)

IP-KRP-4-East is a medium to strong chargeability anomaly with high resistivities. The anomaly should be prospected on line 4+80N.

Magnetic Survey on the KRP Grid

A magnetic survey was conducted on the KRP grid. The survey had a relief of 700 nanoteslas on the 18 lines surveyed. Superimposing the Goldlund Zones 1, 3 and 4 on the magnetics showed the zones occur on the areas of low magnetics.

5. Recommendations and Conclusions

The Goldlund IP survey has generated a lot of information about the property. Most importantly the KRP grid has shown the Goldlund mineralization is associated with fine-grained sulphides and high resistivities. By using the JVX Spectral IP parameters, 38 exploration targets have been selected for follow-up with 28 having been recommended for drilling (table 4).

Target	Hole Collar	Az N=322° S=142°	Dip	Depth (m)	Comments
T-1HP	15+00W/6+50N	N	-45°	250	Check for previous drilling
T-2HP	10+00W/4+00N	N	-45°	250	MIP=914 mV/V short Tau; fine-grained
T-3HP	5+00W/1+50N	N	-45°	250	MIP=899 mV/V long Tau mix of fine-grained & coarse-grained (high resistivity)
T-4AHP	0+00/0+75N	N	-45°	400	Test deep MIP target
T-4HP	5+00E/0+50S	N	-45°	300	Correlates to Goldlund Zone 5

Target	Hole Collar	Az N=322° S=142°	Dip	Depth (m)	Comments
T-5 HP	10+00E/1+50N	N	-45°	350	MIP=781 mV/V, Tau 100 sec.; high resistivity appears to be significant amount of fine-grained sulphides. Two IP anomalies are targeted.
T-5AHP	15+00E/0+50S	N	-45°	200	Extension of Goldlund Deposit
T-5A'HP	15+00E/1+50N	N	-45°	300	Extension of Goldlund Zones 2 and 3; high MIP
T-6 MP					20+00E/2+75N - Moderate chargeability anomaly with a resistivity high. Possible extension of Goldlund Zone 2.
T-7 MP					25+00E/2+75N - Medium chargeable anomaly directly associated with resistivity high that should be followed up because it looks like a silicified zone with pyrite.
T-8					15+00E/6+50N - Moderate to coarse-grained source
T-9 MP	37+50E/3+50S	N	-45°	250	Deep target
T-10-MP	45+00E/4+00S	S	-45	200	Very strong, moderately shallow IP anomaly. Line should be extended south to cover the target properly for drilling.
T-11MP					50+00E/2+50N - Prospect and trench
T-12HP	55+00E/6+75N	N	-45°	200	Significant fine-grained sulphides. In a silicified environment.
T-13MP					60+00E/7+00S - Prospect
T-14MP	57+50E/0+50N	N	-45°	200	The source is shallow and could be trenched
T-15-MP	55+00E/5+00S	S	-45°	200	Very strong IP anomaly with weak resistivity high
T-16-HP	57+50E/6+75S	N	-45°	250	Strong IP with high MIP and long TC. Weak resistivity high
T-17 MP					Prospect 117+50E/5+50S; strong IP anomaly may be buried. If T-29H 100 m to the west is good, then this should be drilled.
T-18 MP					120+00E/4+50N - Prospect. Very Strong IP anomaly.
T-19 MP	92+50E/8+00S	S	-45°	350	IP line could be extended to south. IP-7 will be intersected at 100 m and IP-7a at 300m.
T-20HP	97+50E/0+75N	S	-45°	200	Spectral IP contains both fine and coarse-grained sulphides. Northern contact should be silicified.
T-21VHP	100+00E/1+25N	S	-45°	250	Anomaly located between two very high resistivity zones. Very high MIP (914 mV/V) with short Tau (fine-grained).
T-22VHP	102+50E/1+25N	S	-45°	300	As with T-21
T-23MP					105+00E/4+75N - Very strong shallow anomaly; could be prospected on lines 105+00E and 110+00E between 4+50N and 7+00N.
T-24-HP					107+50E/16+75S - The target should be more fully covered with IP and prospected.
T-25HP					100+00E/13+25S - Strong chargeability anomaly associated with very interesting resistivity high. S

Target	Hole Collar	Az N=322° S=142°	Dip	Depth (m)	Comments
T-26HP	110+00E/8+00S	S	-45°	250	Check for previous drilling. Correlates with magnetic low, resistivity high and chargeability high.
T-27HP	112+50E/9+50S	N	-45°	250	Spectral and Mx chargeabilities look like anomalies on Miller Zone
T-28MP					115+00/9+00S - Check for power line by highway prospect
T-29HP	115+00E/5+25S	N	-45°	300	Hole could be extended to explain IP anomalies 8a and 8A'
T-30HP	125+00E/5+00S	N	-45°	300	Two targets: 4+50S and 2+25S, MIP=753 mV/V, n=4
T-31HP	125+00E/10+00S	N	-45°	300	Very strong chargeability anomaly with resistivity high. Mixed fine-grained & coarse-grained source.
T-32HP	122+50E/9+50S	N	-45°	250	Very strong chargeability anomaly flanked by two resistivity highs. Could be trenched.
T-33HP	117+50E/100S	N	-45°	175	Strong IP anomaly with high MIP and high resistivity. Shallow overburden could be prospected.
T-34HP	127+50E/4+50S	N	-45°	250	Strong chargeability anomaly with high resistivities. MIP=774 mV/V
T-35MP					127+50E/800-900S - Prospect
T-36HP	130+00E/9+50S	N	-45°	200	To test T-36 that has a high MIP signature with moderate to short Tau. Associated with high resistivities.
T-37M					137+50E/15+50S - T-37 is a very strong chargeability anomaly associated with a narrow resistivity high
T-38HP	140+00E/1+50S	N	-45°	250	Good JVX Spectral IP parameters

Table 4. Goldlund grid targets

JVX has generated an MIP plan map with chargeabilities greater than 600 mV/V. The map clearly shows the Goldlund Zone has a lot of high MIP values. As well, on the eastern part of the grid the map shows high MIP associated with targets T-22-VH (Miller Showing), T-27H (Eaglelund Showing) and T-30H.

It should be noted that we are fortunate the fine-grained sulphides can be identified with the JVX Spectral IP parameters because the fine-grained sulphides are associated with the gold mineralization. We have identified three other targets on the eastern part of the grid in the n=2 plan map. The table of targets identifies several other targets that have short time constants with high MIP.

There could be deep, fine-grained targets that could be identified with deeper looking IP arrays that could be added to the existing sections (i.e., n=10 to 20). Similarly, deep boreholes can be logged with a JVX Clarity3D™ Downhole IP/Resistivity survey to identify high priority off-hole targets at depths that cannot be seen from surface.

There is a lot of information in the data set. As the compilation of existing data is incorporated, it is important to identify signatures from the geophysics that can be used to identify gold zones. JVX wishes to be involved in additional interpretation of the data.

Some areas of the grid are covered with widely spaced lines. The areas with good IP responses should be filled in with additional grid lines.

Often gold mineralization is associated with shoots which have short surface extent and long vertical extent. In areas where there are 6 or more drill holes within an area of 500 m by 500 m, JVX's Clarity3D™ Downhole IP/Resistivity survey can determine which of the gold shoots have large vertical extent. This system can be an important tool, especially for deep targets (i.e., more than 200 m).

Blaine Webster, B.Sc., P. Geo.
October 1, 2012

Blaine Webster

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

- I am a Senior Geophysicist with residence in Thornhill, Ontario and President of JVX Ltd., Richmond Hill, Ontario
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geophysics from the University of British Columbia, Canada in 1970
- I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (APGO) with license to practice in the Province of Ontario (APGO License # 1045)
- I have practiced Geophysical Exploration and Geosciences continuously since my graduation from university and have worked in and supervised projects in mineral exploration for base, precious and noble metals and uranium throughout Canada, South America, Greece, Cuba, Australia, SE Asia and Europe
- I am the Professional Geophysicist responsible for the preparation of this report. I can attest that the information accurately and faithfully reflects the data acquired on site
- Most of the technical information and data presented in this report obtained from the geophysical surveys conducted by JVX Ltd
- I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the properties or securities of Tamaka Gold Corporation, its subsidiaries or its joint-venture partners.

Richmond Hill, Ontario

[signature, seal and date]
Blaine Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo. (ON)
President, JVX Ltd.

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.

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

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

INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.

Canadian Manufacturer of Geophysical Instrumentation since 1976
Sales, Rental, Customer Service, R&D and Field training

Induced Polarization Transmitter

Tx II - 3600W Model

Tx II - 5000W Model

NEW

Link two GDD IP 3600W or 5000W transmitters together to double power.

Tx II - 3600W Model

Its power (3600W) combined with a Honda generator makes it particularly suitable for pole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys.

- **Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohm**
- **Output voltage range: 150 V – 2400 V / 14 steps**
- **Power source: 220-240 V / 50-60 Hz**
- **Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current**

This 3600W Induced Polarization (IP) transmitter works from a standard 220-240 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 350 V, the highly efficient TxII-3600W transmitter is able to send current up to 10 A. By using this IP transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality IP readings even in the most difficult conditions. Link two GDD 3600W IP transmitters together and transmit up to 7200W.

Tx II – 5000W Model

Its high power (5000W) makes it particularly suitable for deep pole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys or in very resistive ground.

- **Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohm**
- **Output voltage range: 150 V – 2400 V / 14 steps**
- **Power source: 220-240 V / 50- 60 Hz**
- **Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current**

This 5000W Induced Polarization (IP) transmitter works from a standard 220-240 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 500 V, the highly efficient TxII-5000W transmitter is able to send current up to 10 A. By using this IP transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality IP readings even in the most difficult conditions. Link two GDD 5000W IP transmitters together and transmit up to 10 000W.

SPECIFICATIONS

TxII - 3600W

- Size : 53 cm x 44 cm x 22 cm
- Weight : approximately 32,6 kg
- Operating temperature : -40 °C to 65 °C

TxII - 5000W

- Size : 53 x 44 x 22 cm and 38 x 33 x 16 cm
- Weight : approximately 28 kg and 17 kg
- Operating temperature : -40 °C to 65°C

COMPONENTS

TxII - 3600W

- TX built in a Pelican transportation box
- 20 A / 240 V power cable extension
- 20 / 30 A cable extension
- Instruction manual
- Yellow Master-Slave cable (optional)
- Blue protective case (optional)

TxII – 5000W

- TX built in a Pelican transportation box
- Transfo built in a Pelican transportation box
- 20 A / 240 V power cable extension
- 20 / 30 A cable extension
- Instruction manual
- Yellow Master-Slave cable (optional)
- Blue protective case (optional)

DISPLAYS

- Output current: accuracy of ± 0.001 A.
- Electrode contact displayed when not transmitting.
- Output power displayed when transmitting.

CONTROLS

- Switch ON / OFF
- Output voltage selector : 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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Time base : 2 seconds ON, 2 seconds OFF /
  0.5, 1, 2, 4 sec. / 1, 2, 4, 8 sec. / DC
- Output current : 0.030 to 10 A (normal operation)
  0.000 to 10 A (with cancel open loop)
- Output voltage : 150 to 2400 V / 14 steps
- Ability to link two transmitters together to double power

Tx II - 3600W Model

Tx II - 5000W Model

PURCHASE OPTION
50 % of the rental fees of the last 4 months of rental will be credited towards the purchase of the rented instrument.

RENTAL PERIOD
Starts on the day the instrument leaves our office in Quebec to the day of its return to our office.

WARRANTY
Standard one year warranty on parts and labour. Repairs to be done at GDD's office in Quebec, Canada.

SERVICE
Any instrument manufactured by GDD that breaks down while under warranty or service contract is replaced free of charge during repairs (upon request and subject to instruments availability).

OTHER COSTS
Taxes, duties, insurances, preparation fees and shipment cost extra if applicable.

PAYMENT
Visa, Mastercard, American Express, checks or bank drafts

INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200
Québec (Québec), Canada, G1X 4B7
Phone: +1 (418) 877-4249
Fax: +1 (418) 877-4054
Web Site: www.gdd.ca
Email: gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Instruments available for rental or sale

Printed in Quebec, Canada, 2007

v7.0

Overhauser

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking Advantage of the Overhauser Effect

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key System Components

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

Sensor Technology

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

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

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

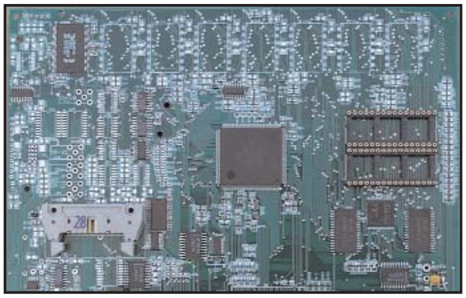
All sensor components are designed from carefully screened non-magnetic materials to assist in maximization of signal-to-noise. Heading errors are also minimized by ensuring that there are no magnetic inclusions or other defects that could result in variable readings for different orientations of the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

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

Data Acquisition Console Technology

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

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



About GEM Advanced Magnetometers

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

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

With customers in more than 50 countries globally and more than 20 years of continuous technology R&D, GEM is known as the only geophysical instrument manufacturer that focuses exclusively on magnetic technology advancement.

"Our World is Magnetic"

Specifications

Performance

Sensitivity:	< 0.015 nT / √Hz @ 1 Hz
Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute Accuracy:	+/- 0.1 nT
Range:	10,000 to 120,000 nT
Gradient Tolerance:	> 10,000 nT/m
Samples at:	60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec
Operating Temperature:	-40C to +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 - 16 MB (# of Readings)

Mobile:	838,860
Base Station:	2,796,202
Gradiometer:	699,050
Walking Mag:	1,677,721

Dimensions

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

Weights

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

Standard Components

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

Optional VLF

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

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

Resolution: 0.1% of total field

GEM Systems, Inc.
52 West Beaver Creek Road, 14
Richmond Hill, ON
Canada L4B 1L9
Email: info@gemsys.on.ca
Web: www.gemsys.ca

Represented By:

Table B-1: Production Summary

JVX Field Activities:
Survey Preparation, Mobilization, Field Setup, Surface IP /Resistivity Data Acquisition, Magnetics Data Acquisition, Topographic Survey, Field Day Off, Standby, Field Pickup, Demobilization.

Date (mm/dd/yy)	Job ID	Grid	Line/Hole	Activity	Stations From	Stations To	Days	Coverage (metres)
1/09/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
1/10/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
1/11/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
1/12/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
1/13/12	12-002	KRP	-	Field Setup	-	-	1	-
1/14/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
1/15/12	12-002	-	-	Standby	-	-	1	-
1/16/12	12-002	KRP	L780S	Mag Data Acquisition	0W	1400W	1	1400
1/17/12	12-002	KRP	L720S, L660S	Mag Data Acquisition	0W, 1450W	1430W, 5E	1	2885
1/18/12	12-002	KRP	L600S	SIP Data Acquisition	1425W	700W	0.5	725
1/19/12	12-002	KRP	-	Survey Preparation	-	-	1	-
1/20/12	12-002	KRP	L600S	SIP Data Acquisition	700W	100E	1	800
1/21/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
1/22/12	12-002	KRP	L660S	SIP Data Acquisition	1450W	775W	1	675
1/23/12	12-002	KRP	L660S, L720S	SIP Data Acquisition	775W, 1425W	125E, 1050W	1	1275
1/24/12	12-002	KRP	L720S	SIP Data Acquisition	1025W	50E	1	1075
1/25/12	12-002	KRP	L780S	SIP Data Acquisition	1400W	75E	1	1475
1/26/12	12-002	Goldlund	-	Field Setup	-	-	1	-
1/27/12	12-002	Goldlund	L1500W	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	950N	1	1200
1/28/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
1/29/12	12-002	Goldlund	L1000W	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	1025	1	1275
1/30/12	12-002	Goldlund	L500W	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	525N	1	775
1/31/12	12-002	Goldlund	L500W	SIP Data Acquisition	525N	1175N	1	650
2/01/12	12-002	Goldlund	L000E, L500E	SIP Data Acquisition	250S, 250S	850N, 0N	1	1350
2/02/12	12-002	Goldlund	L500E	SIP Data Acquisition	0N	1300N	1	1300
2/03/12	12-002	Goldlund	L1000E	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	1150N	1	1400

	12-002	Goldlund/KRP	L600S, L1500W, Baseline, T850N	Mag Data Acquisition	1425W, 250S, 425W, 1500W	0E, 950N, 1500W, 1000W	1	4200
2/04/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
2/05/12	12-002	Goldlund	L1500E	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	1200N	1	1450
2/06/12	12-002	Goldlund	L2000E	SIP Data Acquisition	250S	800N	1	1050
2/07/12	12-002	KRP	L480S	SIP Data Acquisition	1125W	225E	1	1350
2/08/12	12-002	KRP	L360S, L240S	SIP Data Acquisition	1125W, 1200W	225E, 650W	1	1900
2/09/12	12-002	KRP	L240S	SIP Data Acquisition	650W	500E	1	1150
2/10/12	12-002	KRP	L000N	SIP Data Acquisition	1050W	700E	1	1750
2/11/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
2/12/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
2/13/12	12-002	Goldlund	-	Field Pickup/Setup	-	-		-
2/14/12	12-002	-	-	Standby	-	-	1	-
2/15/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11250E, L11500E, L11750E, L12000E, L12250E, L12500E, L12750E	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 1700S, 950S, 1700S, 1700S, 0N, 1675S	1200S, 0N, 1700S, 950S, 0N, 1700S, 0N	1	9475
2/16/12	12-002	Goldlund	L13500E, L13250E, L13000E, L11250E, L11000E, Baseline	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 1700S, 1700S, 1200S, 1700S, 11000E	1700S, 0N, 225S, 1700S, 0N, 12960E	1	9035
2/17/12	12-002			Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
2/18/12	12-002	Goldlund	T1700S, L10000E, L12000E, L12250E, L12500E, L12750E, L11750E	Mag Data Acquisition	14250E, 1700S, 725S, 0N, 0N, 0N, 950S	10000E, 0N, 725N, 520N, 70N, 125N, 125S	1	7940
2/19/12	12-002	Goldlund	T1000S, L10250E, L10500E, L10750E, Baseline	Mag Data Acquisition	9500E, 1000S, 1700S, 0N, 13100E	14500E, 1700S, 0N, 1700S, 14235E	1	10235

2/20/12	12-002	Goldlund	Baseline, 11000E, 11250E, 11500E, T850N, L9500E, L9250E, L9000E	Mag Data Acquisition	8650E, 0N, 850N, 0N, 11750E, 1325S, 850N, 0N	11000E, 850N, 0N, 850N, 9500E, 925N, 0N, 175N	1	13075
2/21/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10000E, L10250E, L10500E, L9750E, L9000E, L8750E, L8500E	Mag Data Acquisition	1000S, 850N, 0N, 850N, 180N, 850N, 0N	850N, 200S, 850N, 0N, 855N, 900S, 625S	1	7650
2/22/12	12-002	Goldlund	Baseline, L7000E, T850N, L8500E,	Mag Data Acquisition	8650E, 0N, 7000E, 850N	7000E, 850N, 9500E, 0N	1	5850
	12-002	KRP	-	Field Setup	-	-	1	-
2/23/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8500E	Mag Data Acquisition	0N	625S	1	625
2/24/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
2/25/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8000E, L7500E	Mag Data Acquisition	1000S, 850N	1700N, 825S	1	4375
	12-002	KRP	L240N	SIP Data Acquisition	50W	800E	1	850
2/26/12	12-002	KRP	L480N	SIP Data Acquisition	800W	75E	1	875
	12-002	Goldlund	T850N, L5000E, Baseline	Mag Data Acquisition	7000E, 850N, 5000E	5000E, 0N, 7000E	1	4850
2/27/12	12-002	KRP	L480N	SIP Data Acquisition	75E	975E	1	900
	12-002	Goldlund	L7000E, L6500E, L6250E	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 1000S, 850N	1000S, 850N, 900S	1	4600
2/28/12	12-002	Goldlund	L4750E	SIP Data Acquisition	275S	875N	1	1150
2/29/12	12-002	Goldlund	L5000E	SIP Data Acquisition	475S	850N	1	1325
3/01/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
3/02/12	12-002	Goldlund	L5250E	SIP Data Acquisition	675S	200N	1	875
3/03/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6000E, L5750E	Mag Data Acquisition	1000S, 850N	850N, 975S	1	3675
3/04/12	12-002	Goldlund	L5250E	SIP Data Acquisition	225N	850N	1	625

	12-002	Goldlund	L5500E, T850N, L4000E, Baseline	Mag Data Acquisition	675S, 5000E, 850N, 4000E	850N, 4000E, 0N, 5000E	1	4375
3/05/12	12-002	Goldlund	L5500E	SIP Data Acquisition	675S	850N	1	1525
	12-002	Goldlund	L5000E, L5250E, L4750E, L4500E, L4250E	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 675S, 850N, 550S, 0N	475S, 850N, 275S, 850N, 400S	1	4925
3/06/12	12-002	Goldlund	L5750E	SIP Data Acquisition	975S	850N	1	1825
3/07/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	
3/08/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1000S	75S	1	925
3/09/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6000E, L6250E	SIP Data Acquisition	75S, 900S	850N, 425S	1	1400
3/10/12	12-002	-	-	Standby	-	-	1	-
3/11/12	12-002	-	-	Standby	-	-	1	-
3/12/12	12-002	-	-	Standby	-	-	1	-
3/13/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6250E, L6500E	SIP Data Acquisition	400S, 1000S	325N, 525S	1	1200
3/14/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6500E	SIP Data Acquisition	525S	300N	1	825
3/15/12	12-002	Goldlund	L6500E, L8750E	SIP Data Acquisition	300N, 900S	825N, 425S	1	1000
3/16/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day off	-	-	0	-
3/17/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8750E, L8500E	SIP Data Acquisition	425S, 625S	850N, 200S	1	1700
3/18/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8500E, L9000E	SIP Data Acquisition	200S, 100S	850N, 550N	1	1700
3/19/12	12-002	Goldlund	L9000E, L9500E, L9750E	SIP Data Acquisition	550N, 150S, 125S	850N, 875N, 300N	1	1750
3/20/12	12-002	Goldlund	L9750E, L9250E	SIP Data Acquisition	300N, 50S	850N, 850N	1	1450
3/21/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1000S	850N	1	1850
3/22/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10250E	SIP Data Acquisition	1050S	850N	1	1900
3/23/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
3/24/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10500E	SIP Data Acquisition	1075S	850N	1	1925
3/25/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10750E	SIP Data Acquisition	1075S	850N	1	1925

3/26/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1125S	850N	1	1975
3/27/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
3/28/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11250E	SIP Data Acquisition	1150S	850N	1	2000
3/29/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11500E	SIP Data Acquisition	1175S	850N	1	2025
3/30/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11750E	SIP Data Acquisition	1200S, 700S	900S, 0N	1	1000
3/31/12	12-002	Goldlund	L9000E, L9250E, L9500E, L9750E	SIP Data Acquisition	1000S, 1075S, 1050S, 925S	575S, 550S, 475S, 500S	1	1950
4/01/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10000E, L10250E, L10500E	SIP Data Acquisition	1700S, 1700S, 1700S	1050S, 1075S, 1100S	1	1875
4/02/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
4/03/12	12-002	Goldlund	L10750E, L11000E, L11250E	SIP Data Acquisition	1700S, 1700S, 1700S	1275S, 1150S, 1175S	1	1500
4/04/12	12-002	Goldlund	L11500E, L11750E, L12000E, L12250E	SIP Data Acquisition	1700S, 1700S, 1700S, 1700S	1200S, 1250S, 1250S, 1275S	1	1825
4/05/12	12-002	Goldlund	L12000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1225S, 725S	825S, 25S	1	1100
4/06/12	12-002	Goldlund	L12000E, L12250E	SIP Data Acquisition	25S, 1250S	725N, 100S	1	1900
4/07/12	12-002	Goldlund	L12250E, L12500E	SIP Data Acquisition	100S, 1300S	500N, 150S	1	1750
4/08/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	
4/09/12	12-002	Goldlund	L12750E, L13000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1000S, 1350S	100N, 650S	1	1800
4/10/12	12-002	Goldlund	-	Field Pickup	-	-	1	-
4/11/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
4/12/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
4/13/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
4/14/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/15/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/16/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/17/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-

4/18/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/19/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/20/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/21/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/22/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/23/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/24/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/25/12	12-002	-	-	Offsite Day Off	-	-	-	-
4/26/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
4/27/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
4/28/12	12-002	-	-	Mobilization	-	-	1	-
4/29/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
4/30/12	12-002	Goldlund	L13000E, L13250E	SIP Data Acquisition	650S, 450S, 1400S	600S, 0N, 700S	1	1200
5/01/12	12-002	Goldlund	L13250E, L13500E	SIP Data Acquisition	700S, 1450S	0N, 900S	1	1250
5/02/12	12-002	Goldlund	L13750E	SIP Data Acquisition	1600S	50S	1	1550
5/03/12	12-002	Goldlund	L13750E, L13500E	SIP Data Acquisition	50S, 650S	300N, 500N	1	1500
5/04/12	12-002	Goldlund	L14000E	SIP Data Acquisition	1700S	200N	1	1900
5/05/12	12-002	Goldlund	L14250E	SIP Data Acquisition	1425S	0N	1	1425
5/06/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	-
5/07/12	12-002	Goldlund	L14500E	SIP Data Acquisition	1200S	200S	1	1000
5/08/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8000E	SIP Data Acquisition	875S	950N	1	1825
5/09/12	12-002	Goldlund	L8000E, L7500E	SIP Data Acquisition	950N, 825S	1700N, 275N	1	1850
5/10/12	12-002	Goldlund	L7500E, L7000E	SIP Data Acquisition	275N, 1000S	850N, 150N	1	1725
5/11/12	12-002	Goldlund	L7000E	SIP Data Acquisition	150N	825N	0.5	675
5/12/12	12-002	Goldlund	L4500E, L4250E	SIP Data Acquisition	550S, 400S	850N, 850N	1	2650
5/13/12	12-002	Goldlund	L4000E, L3750E	SIP Data Acquisition	525S, 700S	850N, 175N	1	2250

5/14/12	12-002	Goldlund	L3750E, L3500E, L3000E	SIP Data Acquisition	175N, 0N, 0N	850N, 850N, 700N	1	2225
5/15/12	12-002	Goldlund	L2500E	SIP Data Acquisition	0N	800N	1	800
5/16/12	12-002	-	-	Field Day Off	-	-	0	
5/17/12	12-002	Goldlund	L4250E, L4000E, L3750E, L3500E, L2500E, Baseline, T500N, T850N	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 525S, 700S, 0N, 0N, 2000E, 2500E, 3500E	850N, 0N, 850N, 900N, 800N, 3500E, 4000E, 4000E	1	8125
5/18/12	12-002	Goldlund	L3000E, L2000E, L1500E, Baseline, T850N	Mag Data Acquisition	0N, 250S, 250S, 2000E, 1500E	700N, 800N, 1200N, 2500E, 1900E	1	4100
5/19/12	12-002	Goldlund	L1000W, L1000E, Baseline, T850N	Mag Data Acquisition	250S, 250S, 500W, 975W	1075N, 1175N, 2000E, 1500E	1	7725
5/20/12	12-002	Goldlund	L000E, L500W, L14500E, L14250E, L14000E, L13750E	Mag Data Acquisition	250S, 250S, 200S, 0N, 1700S, 1700S	400N, 1250N, 1200S, 1425S, 200N, 300N	1	8475
5/21/12	12-002	Goldlund	L500E, L9000E, L9250E, L9500E, L9750E	Mag Data Acquisition	250S, 575S, 525S, 475S, 500S	1325N, 1000S, 100S, 1000S, 950S	1	3450
5/22/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
5/23/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
5/24/12	12-002	-	-	Demobilization	-	-	1	-
Total							**112**	**227,695**