Geophysical Survey Report

covering

Borehole Pulse EM Surveys
over the
Shakespeare Project
for
Ursa Major Minerals Inc.
during
December 2010

by

CRONE GEOPHYSICS & EXPLORATION LTD.

Survey Area:	**Shakespeare East Property, Webbwood, Ontario**
Survey Type:	**Borehole Pulse EM Surveys**
Survey Operators:	**Marcel Field**
Borehole Surveys:	**U-08-01, U-03-112**
Survey Period:	**December 2010**
Report By:	**A.M.Khan**
Report Date:	**January 2011**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Limited was contracted by Ursa Major Minerals Inc. to conduct Borehole Pulse Electromagnetic Surveys on its Shakespeare East Property located in Shakespeare Township, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. This report summarizes the geophysical work carried out in December 2010.

Two (2) holes covering one (1) surface loop were surveyed during the survey period 14th to December 20th, 2010. The appendices to this report contain page size plan maps, PEM profiles (linear 5-axis and logarithmic scale), step response profiles, and instrument specifications

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Shakespeare property is located, immediately north and east of Agnew Lake, near the village of Webbwood, Ontario. The property is approximately 70 km west-southwest of Sudbury, Ontario, about one hour by road from Sudbury. The closest towns are Webbwood, which is 9 km southwest of the property, and Espanola, which is 11 km southeast. (Figure-1)

Access into the Shakespeare Property will be from northeast via a secondary road branching north from the Trans Canada Highway # 17 approximately 7.5 km east of Nairn Center. An existing logging road connects to the west side of the secondary road, approximately 13 km from Highway 17 and allows access to the property (Figure-2). For much of its length, this existing logging road is considered to be suitable for site access.

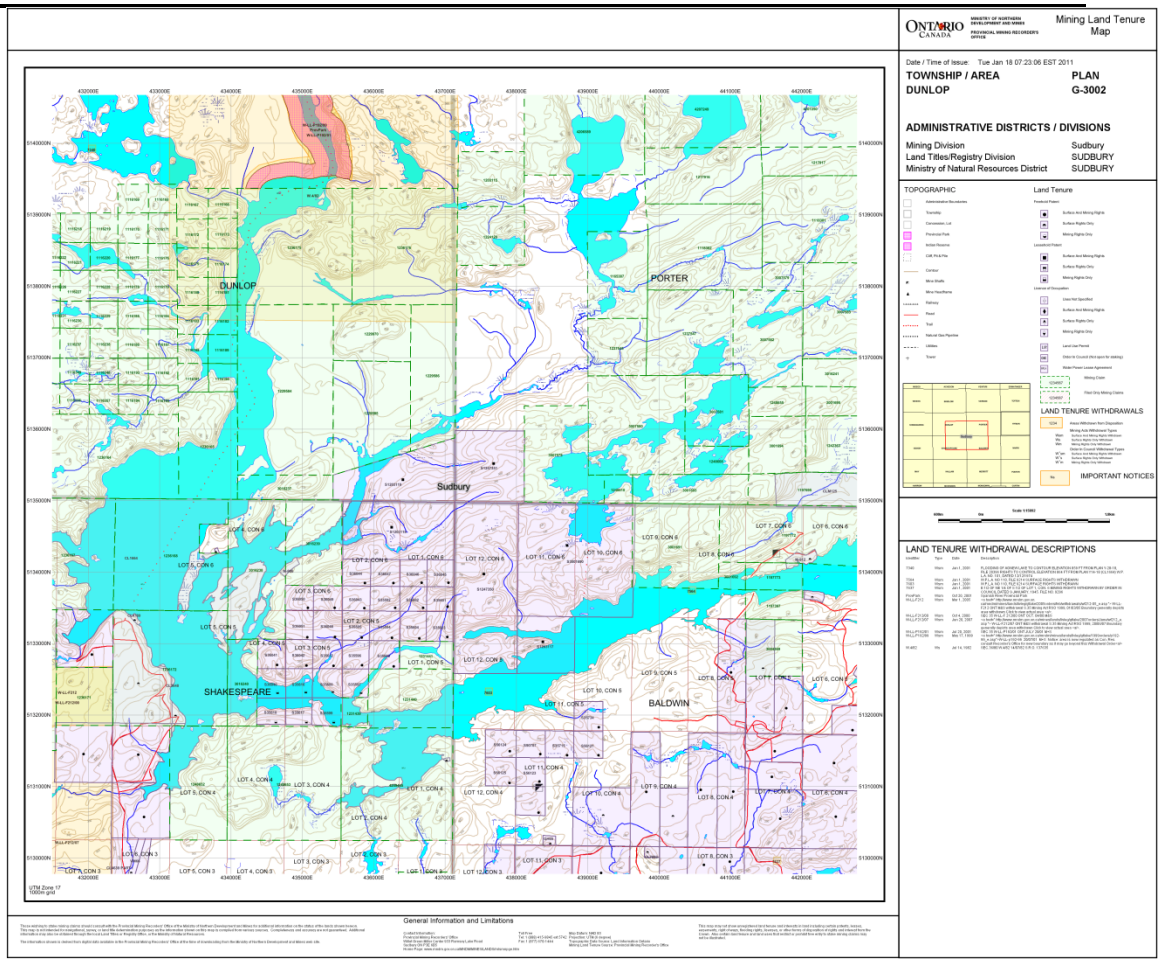


Figure 1: General location Map

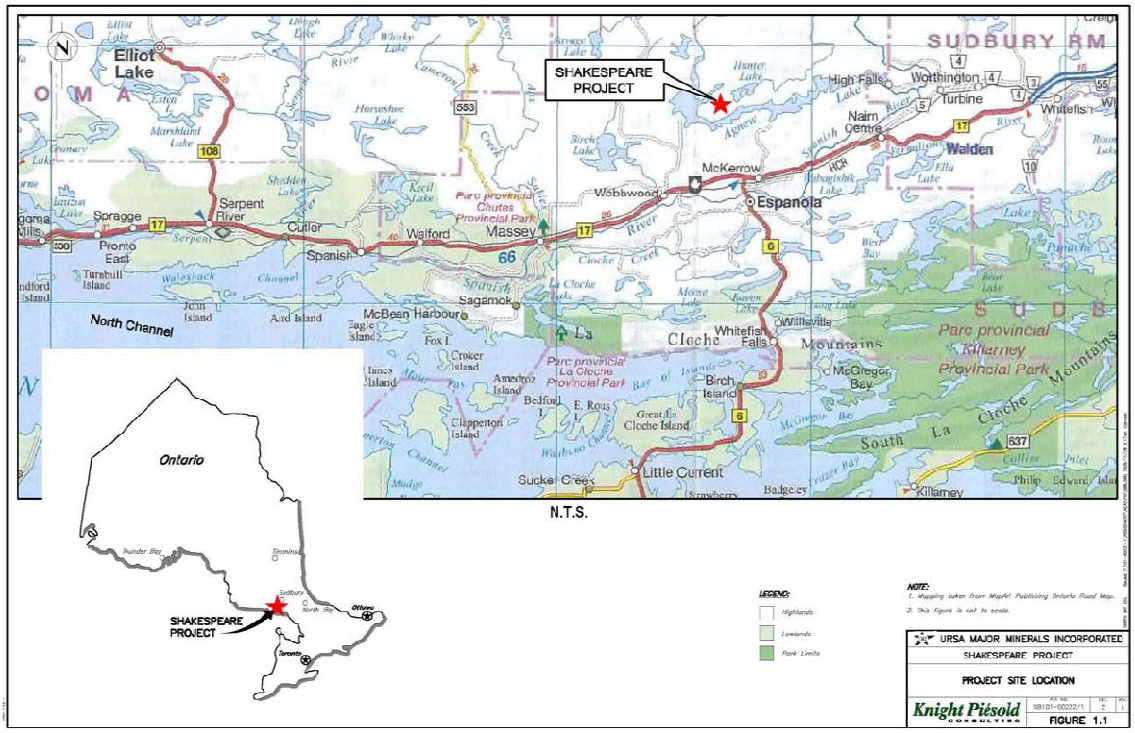


Figure 2: Property location and Access Map

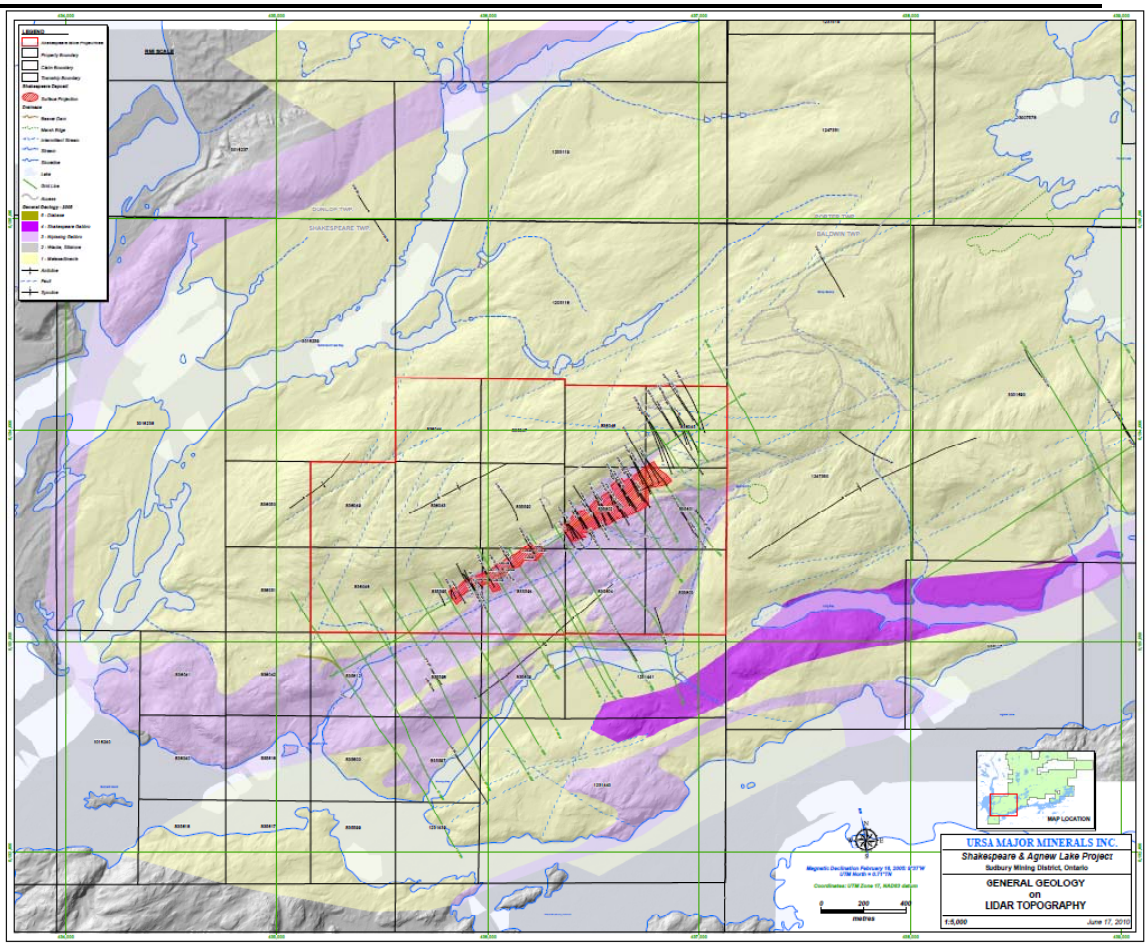


Figure 3: Local Geology Map

Figure 4: Hole Location Map

3.0 PERSONNEL

The personnel involved in this project during the reporting period include:

Survey Operators: Marcel Field

Data Processing: Kevin Ralph

Report: A.M.Khan

4.0 SURVEY METHODS

Crone Pulse EM is a time domain electromagnetic method in which a precise pulse of current with a controlled linear shut off is transmitted through a large loop of wire on the ground and the rate of decay of the induced secondary field is measured across a series of time windows during the off-time. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor.

On this project, a 3D Borehole Pulse EM system was assembled in which an axial component (Z) probe and a cross component (XY) probe were used to measure the three components of the induced secondary field. The first pass with the 'Z' probe detects any in-hole or off-hole anomalies and gives information on size, conductivity, and distances to the edge of conductors. The second pass with the 'XY' probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field in a plane orientated at right angles to the borehole. These results give directional information to the center of the conductive body. Data is usually collected at a nominal sample interval of 10m.

In addition to measuring the standard Primary Pulse channel on the ramp and 24 off-time channels, the Step Response may also be calculated. Step Response requires accurate geometrical control in which the loop position and the hole geometry are accurately determined. In the current surveys positional information was collected by Crone using a sub-meter capable GPS and regional base station. Positional information is provided in the UTM projection (zone 17 North), utilizing the NAD 1983 Canada datum. Elevations are given relative to Mean Sea Level based on the EGM96 Global geoids model.

The calculated Step Response values are binned into an S1 channel (from 0.5T to T), an S2 channel (from 0.25T to 0.5T), an S3 channel (from 0.125T to 0.25T) and an S4 channel (from 0.0625T to 0.125T, where T is the time base). The S1 channel is normalized to the theoretical primary field, while S2, S3 and S4 are normalized to S1. The S1 value is used to identify responses from highly conductive sources. In the absence of any conductors the Primary Field should exactly equal the theoretical field for a given component. In the case of generally resistive host and poorer conductors the S1 value will be very close or equal to the theoretical field for a given component

The equipment used on this project was a Crone Pulse EM Borehole system. This includes a 4.8 kW transmitter with a 220V voltage regulator which is powered by an 11 hp motor generator. The Crone Digital Receiver was used to collect the field

data. The synchronization between the Transmitter and the Receiver was maintained by either a crystal-clock or direct cable link

Data units are nT/s.

5.0 SURVEY PARAMETERS

Table I: Transmitter Loop Coverage

Loop	Property	Size (meters)	Corner Coordinates UTM NAD83 Canada Zone 17N
Tx Loop 1	Shakespeare East Property	~1000x1000	436705E, 5133928N 437518E, 5134348N 436248E, 5134806N 437047E, 5135230N

Table II: Borehole Survey Coverage

Hole	TX loop Shakespeare East	Timebase (ms)	Ramp (ms)	Current (Amps)	Station		Comp
					From	To	
U-08-01	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	14	10	770	XYZ
U-03-112	Tx Loop 1	16.66	1.5	16	10	540	XYZ

The following table shows the various time gates that constitute the channel configurations set up in the Crone PEM Receiver used in the surveys discussed in this report. The 16.66 ms timebase uses off-time channels 1 – 20

Table III: Channel Configuration

Channel	Start	Finish	Channel	Start	Finish
PP	-200 µs	-100 µs			
1	48 µs	64 µs	**2**	64 µs	84 µs
3	84 µs	112 µs	**4**	112 µs	152 µs
5	152 µs	204 µs	**6**	204 µs	268 µs
7	268 µs	360 µs	**8**	360 µs	480 µs
9	480 µs	640 µs	**10**	640 µs	848 µs
11	848 µs	1.128 ms	**12**	1.128 ms	1.496 ms
13	1.496 ms	1.992 ms	**14**	1.992 ms	2.644 ms
15	2.644 ms	3.512 ms	**16**	3.512 ms	4.664 ms
17	4.664 ms	6.192 ms	**18**	6.192 ms	8.22 ms
19	8.22 ms	10.92 ms	**20**	10.92 ms	14.4 ms

6.0 PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Table IV: Production Summary

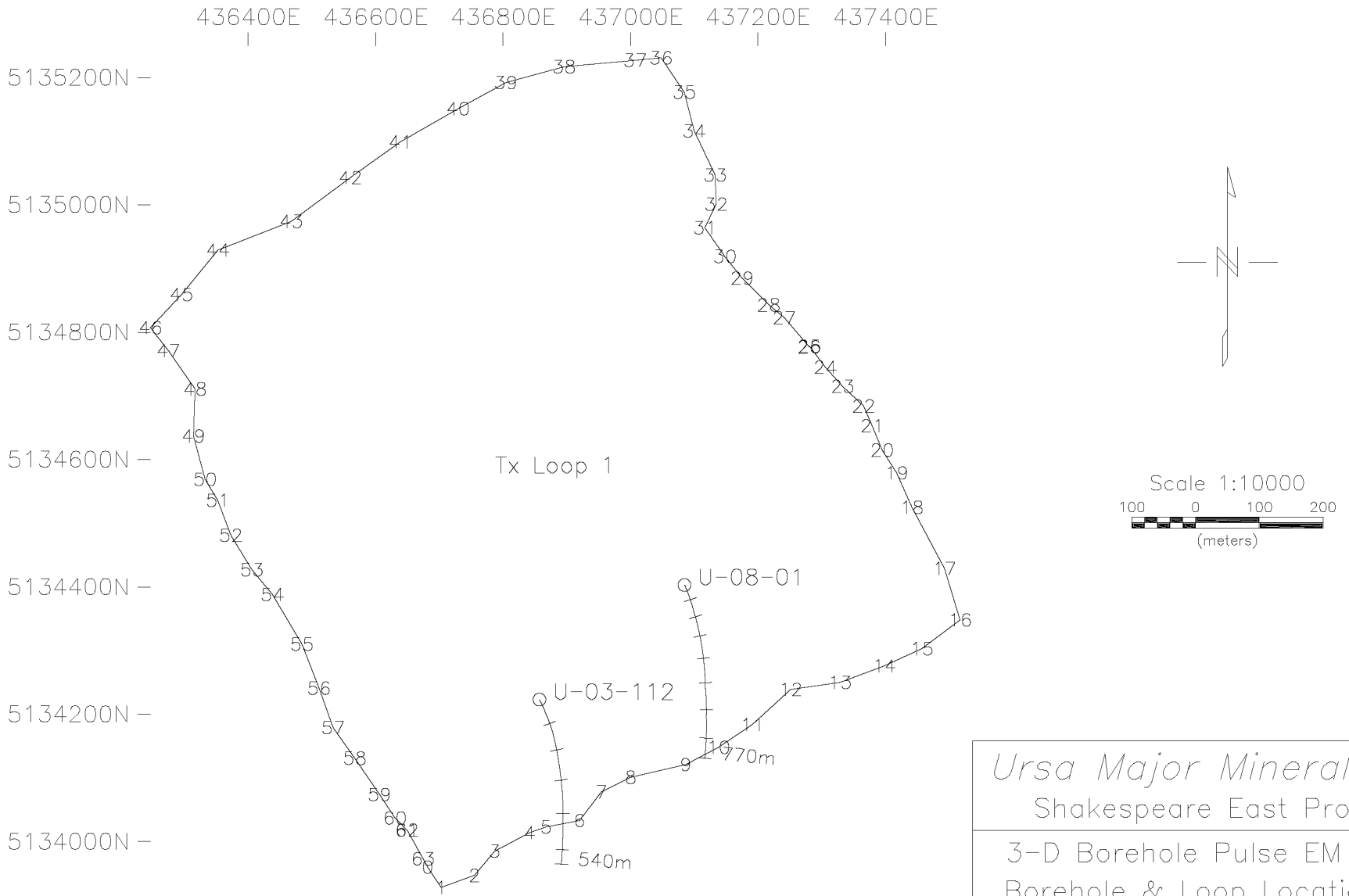
14-Dec-2010	MOB
15-Dec-2010	Discussed the upcoming job. Picked up the loop for the Survey.
16-Dec-2010	Went to the location of hole and laid half of the loop
17-Dec-2010	Finished putting out of loop.
18-Dec-2010	Surveyed U-03-01.
19-Dec-2010	Surveyed U-03-112.
20-Dec-2010	Packed up the gear.

Respectfully submitted,

A.M.Khan
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX I

PLAN AND SECTION MAPS



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

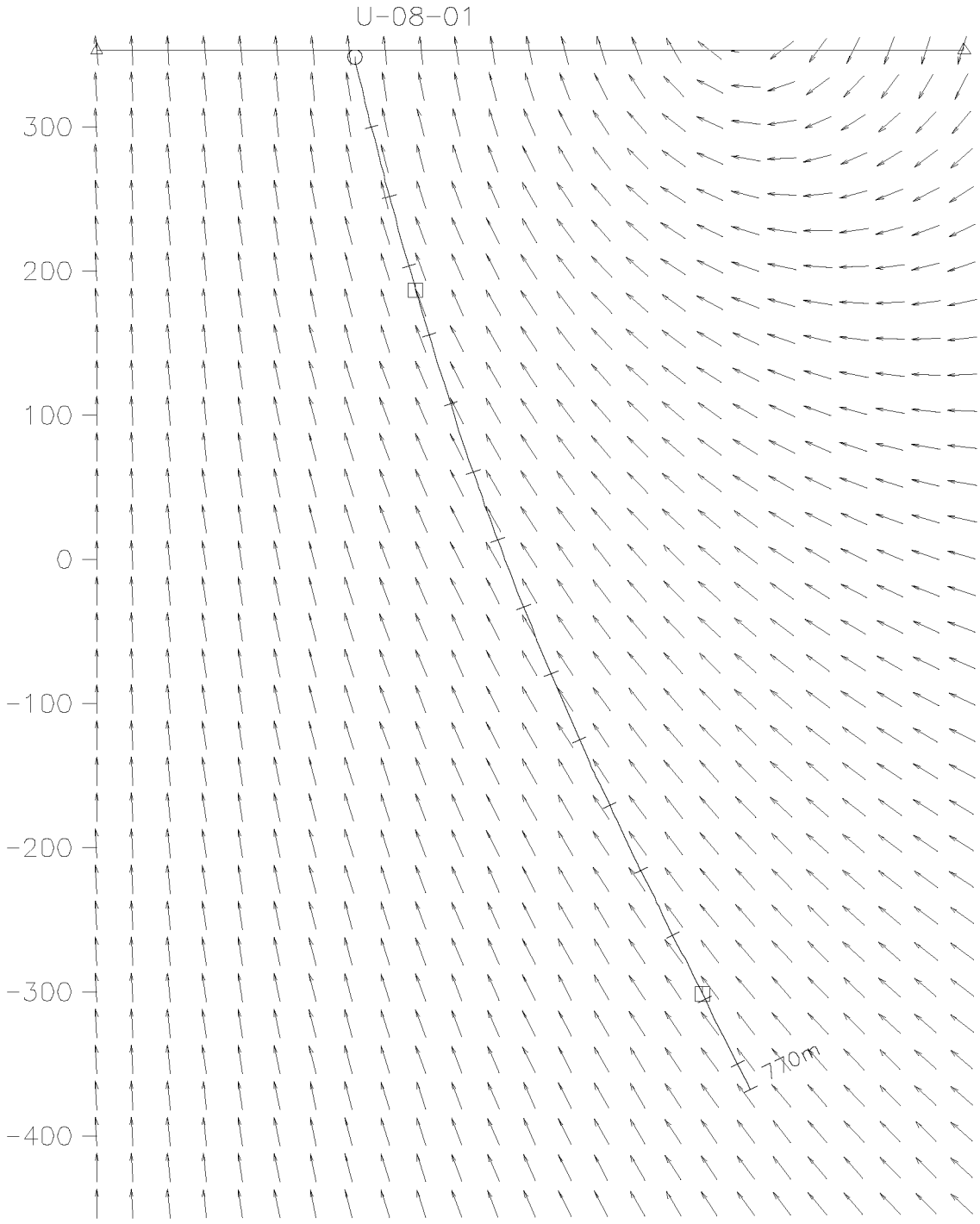
Hole: U-08-01

Survey Date: December 18, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

437077E,513458N

437137E,5133983N



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

(meters)

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

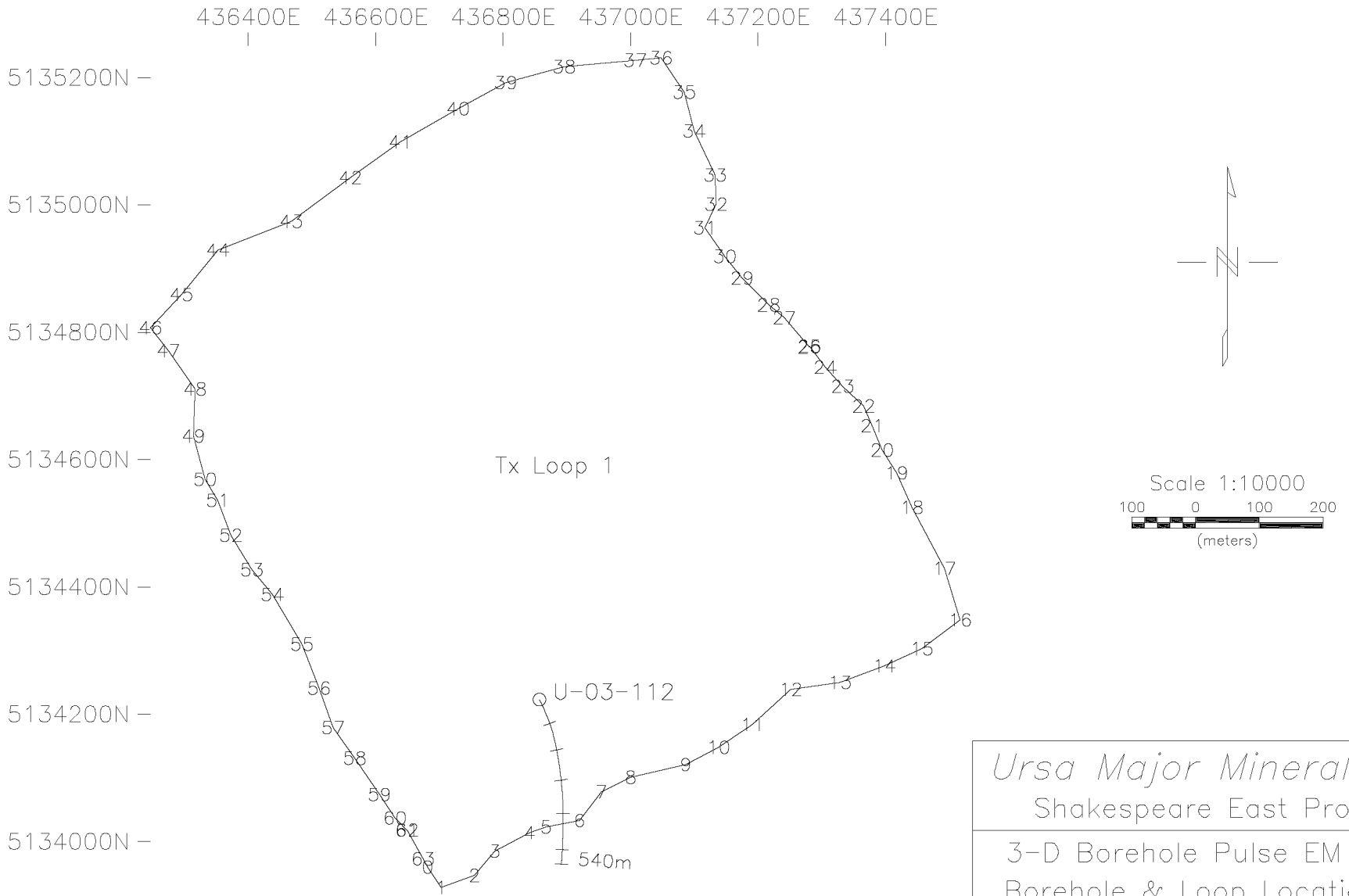
3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

Hole: U-08-01

Survey Date: December 18, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Borehole & Loop Location Map

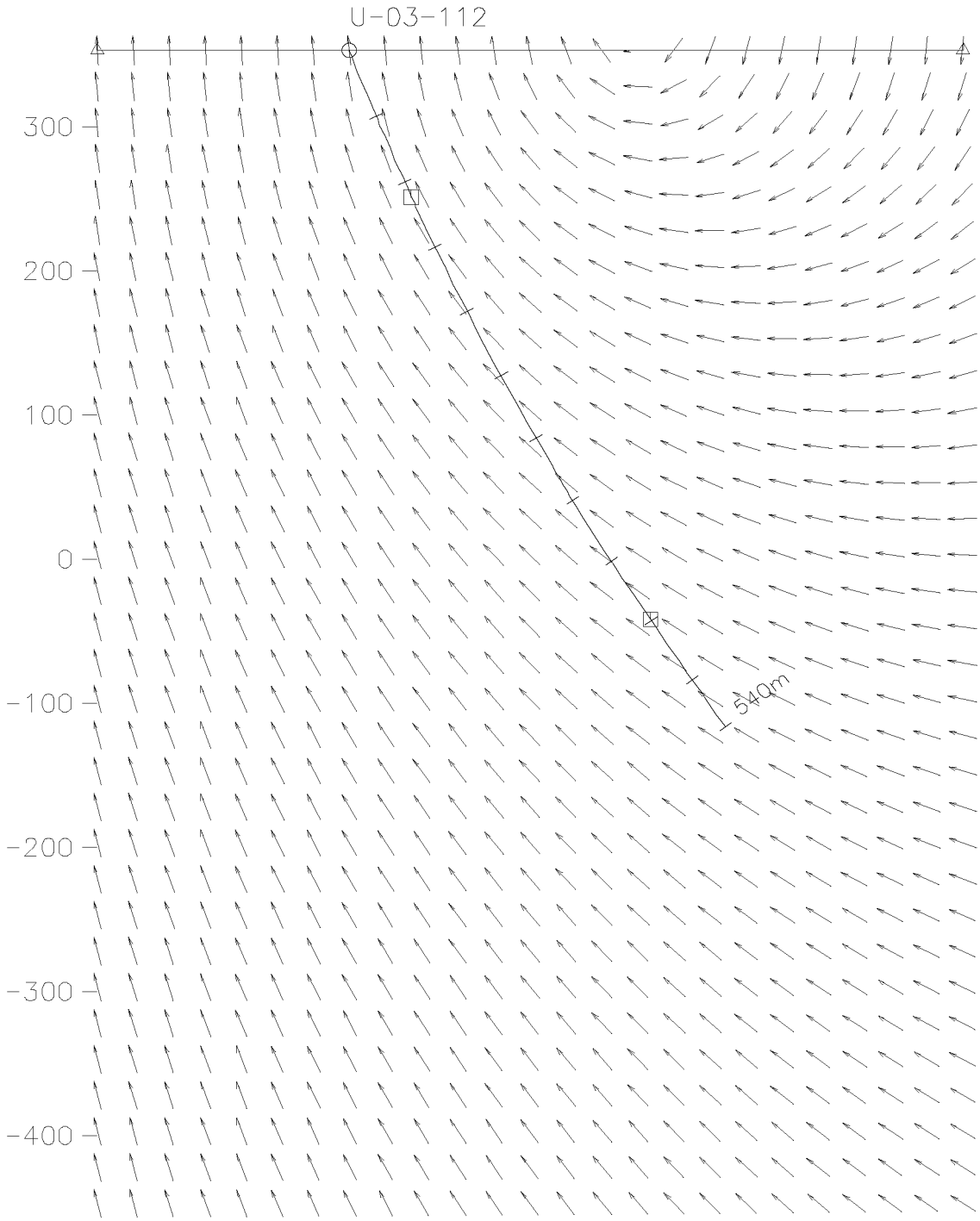
Hole: U-03-112

Survey Date: December 19, 2010

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

436849E,5134397N

436919E,5133801N



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100

(meters)

Ursa Major Minerals Inc.

Shakespeare East Property

3-D Borehole Pulse EM Survey

Hole Section with Primary Field

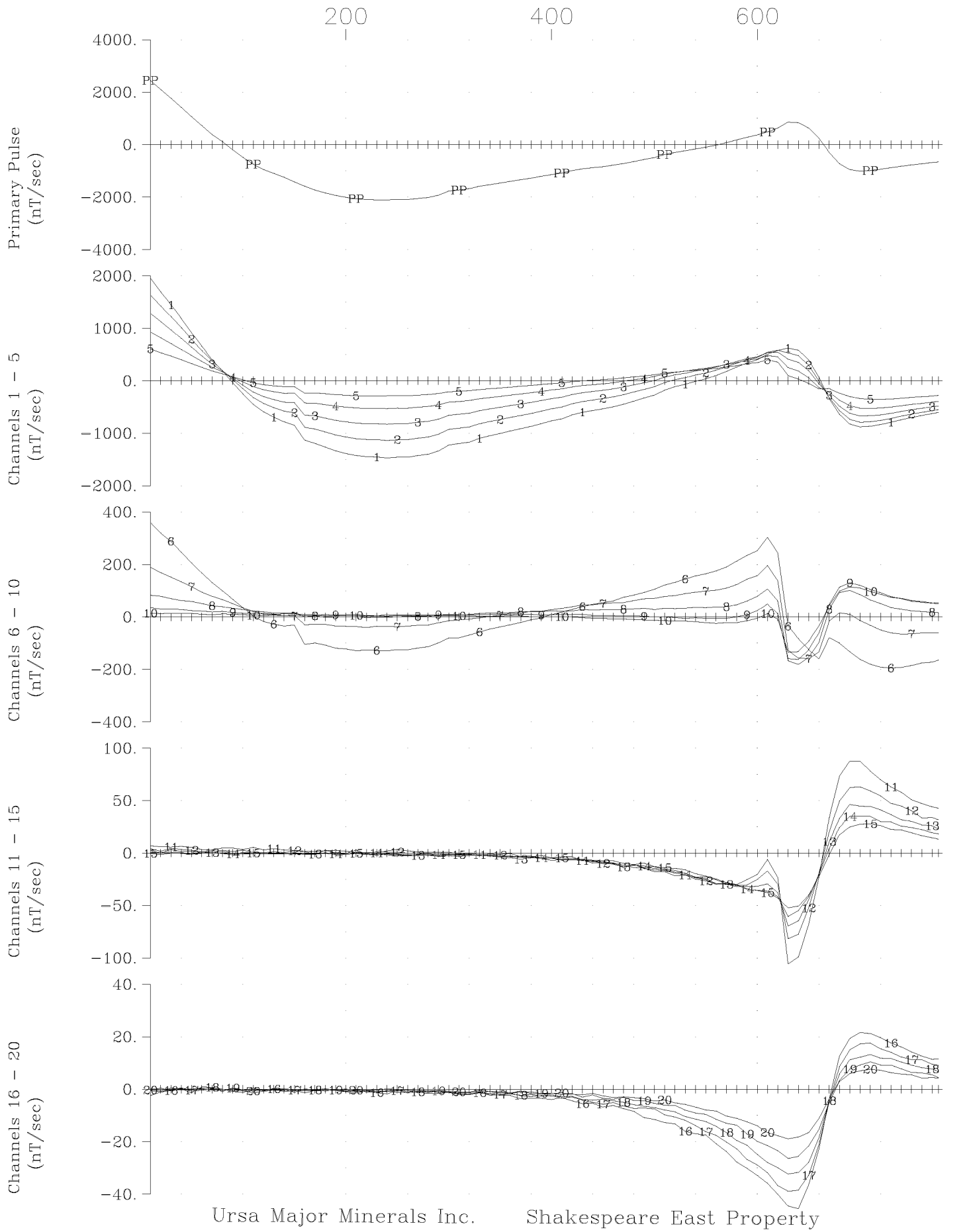
Hole: U-03-112

Survey Date: December 19, 2010

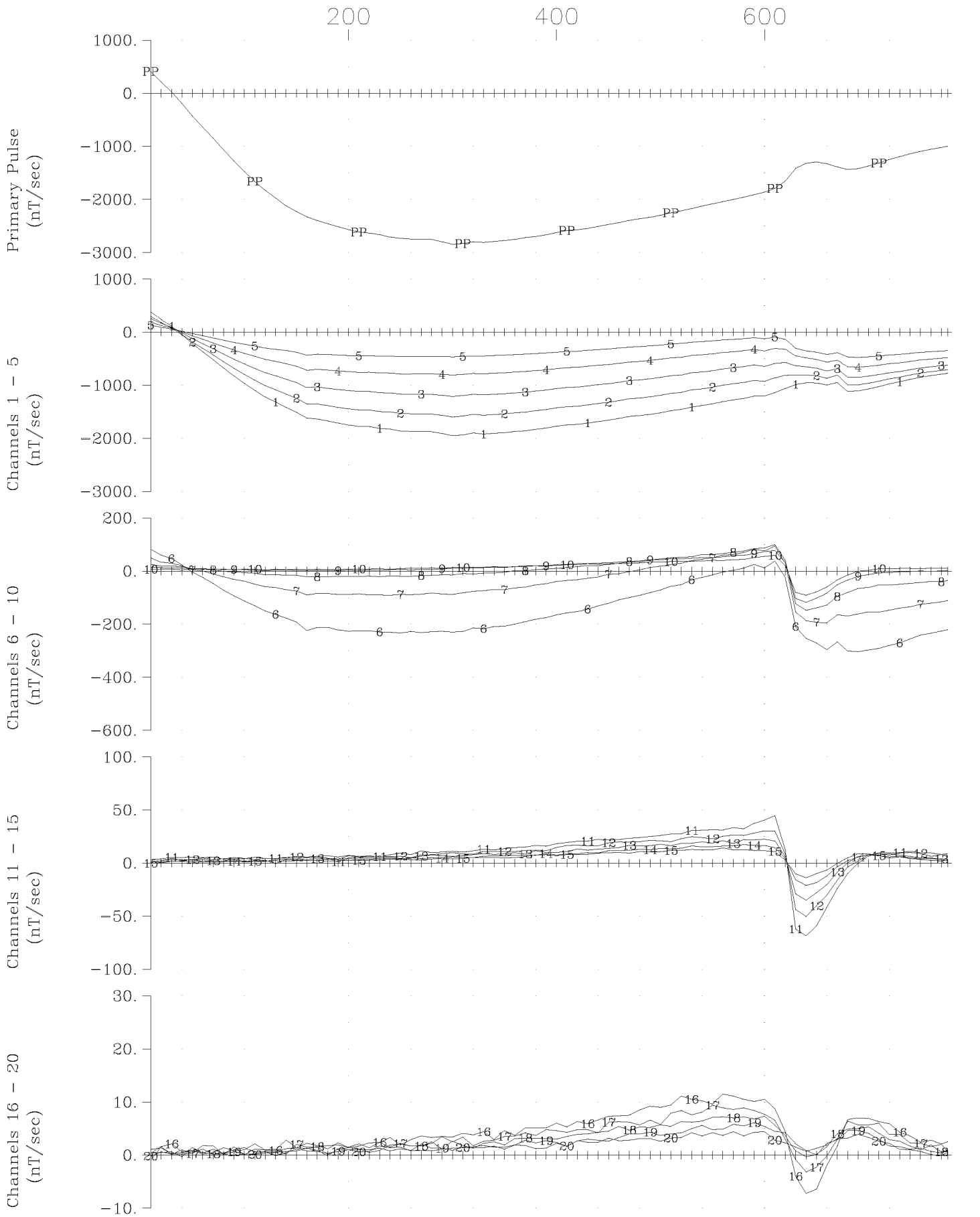
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX II

LINEAR (5-AXIS) PULSE EM DATA PROFILES



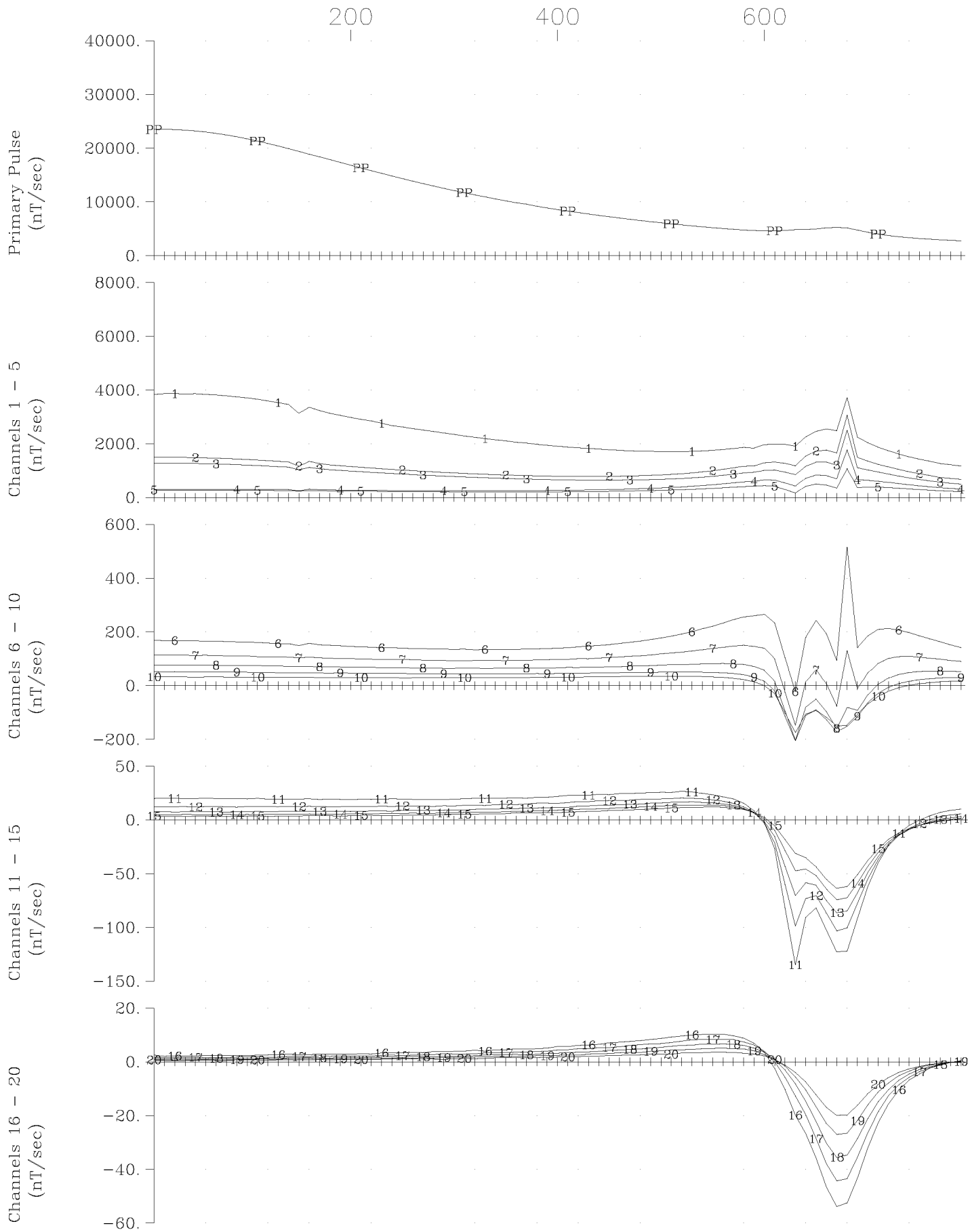
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 Y Component

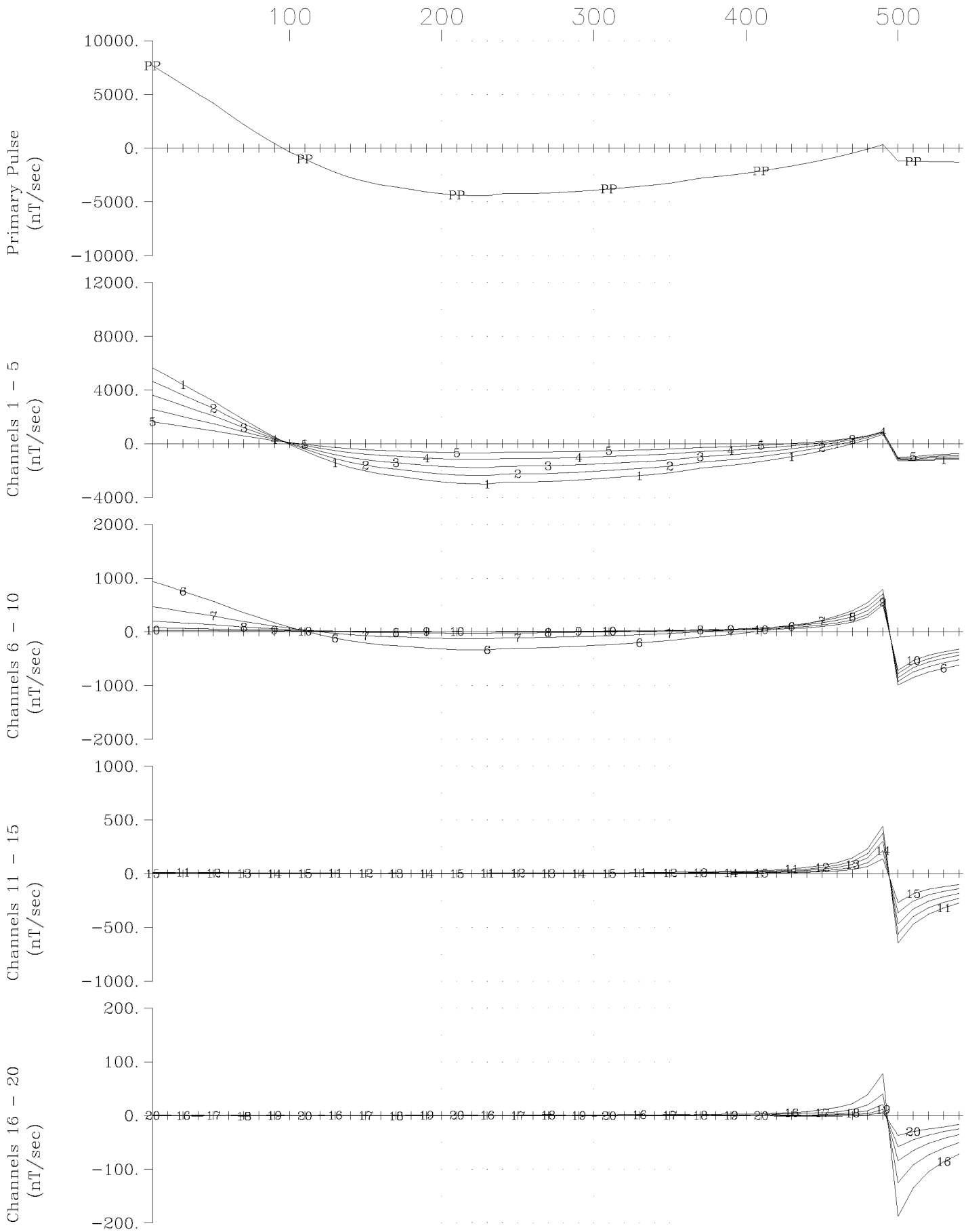
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-08-01 Z Component

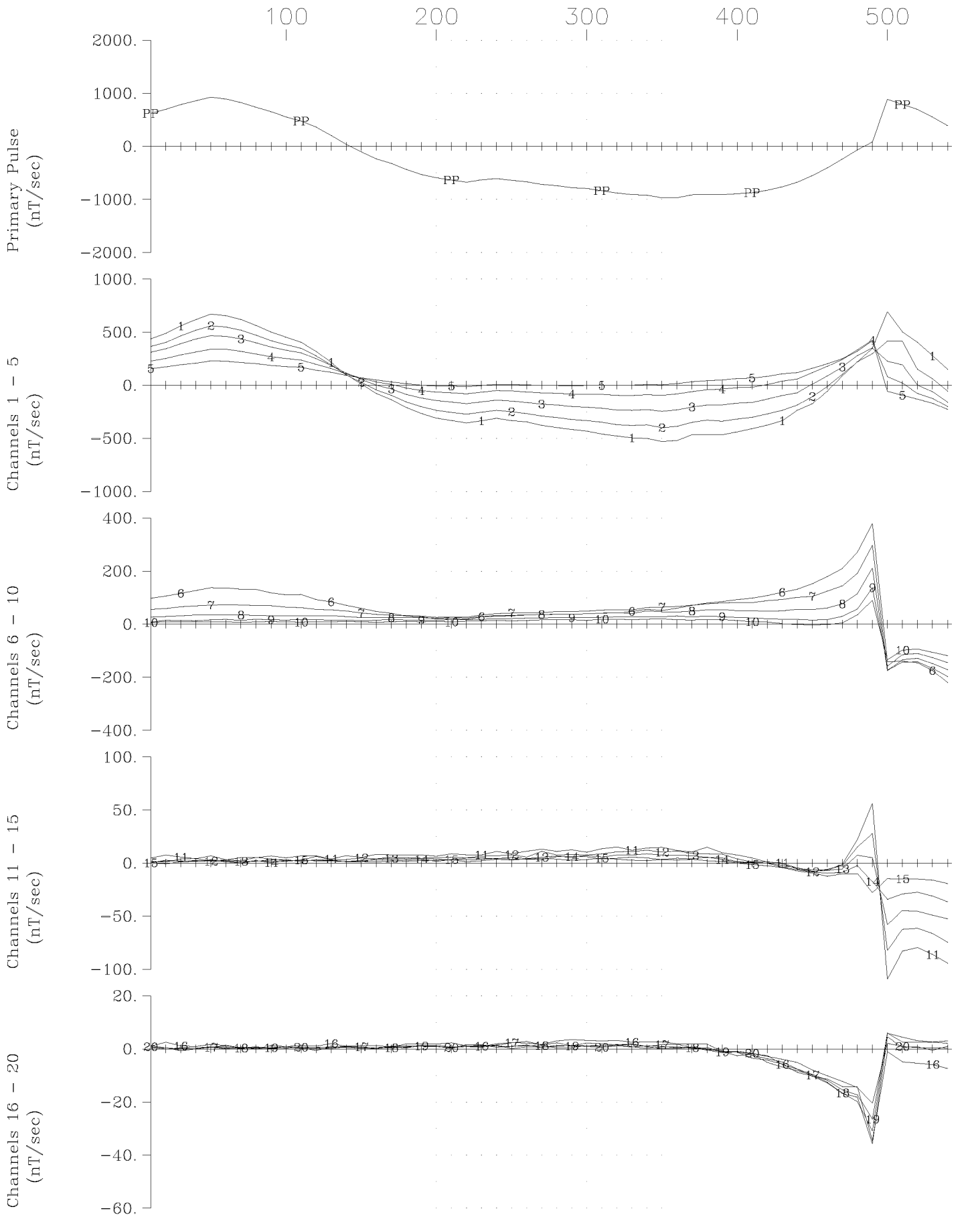
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



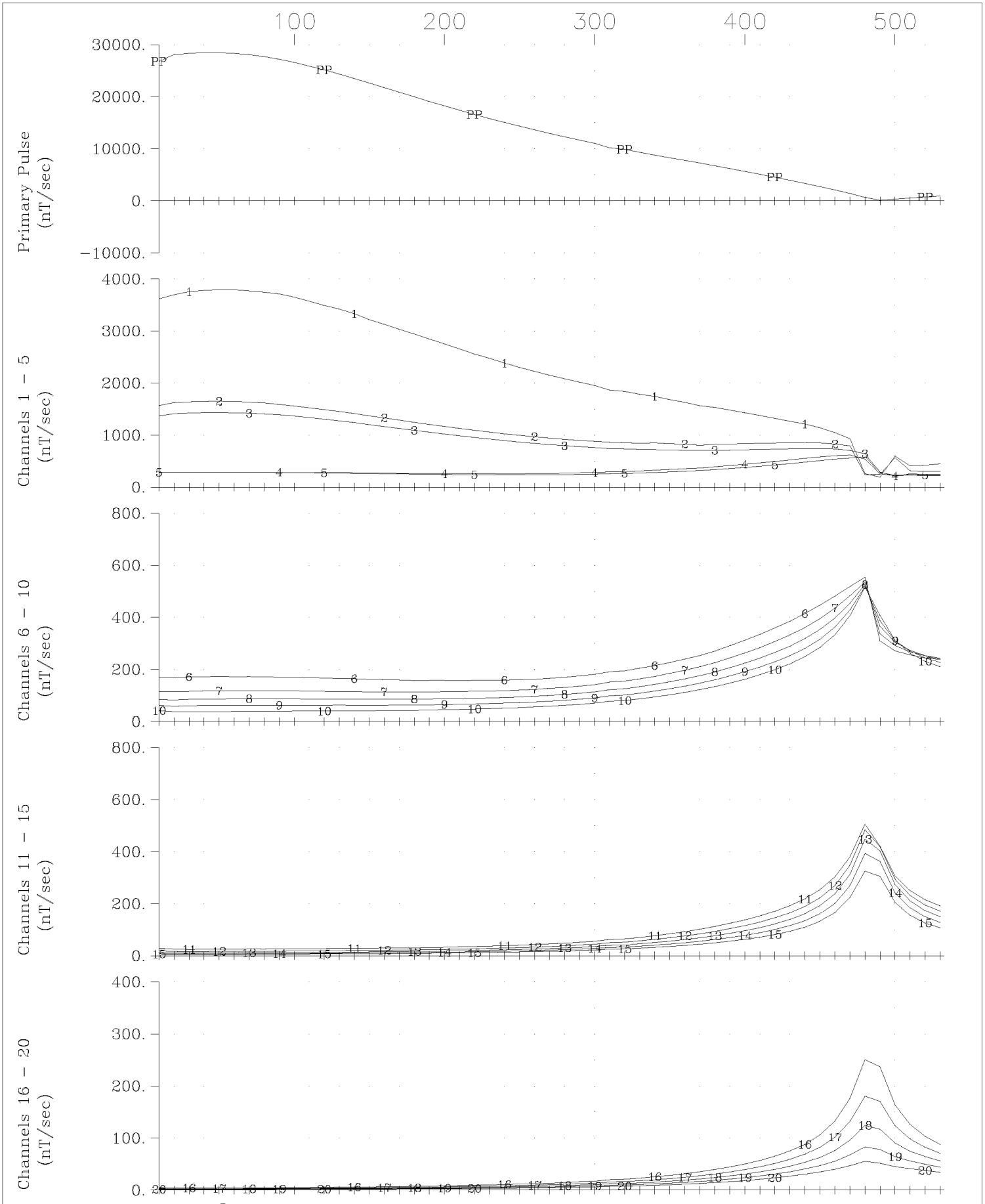
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112 X Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



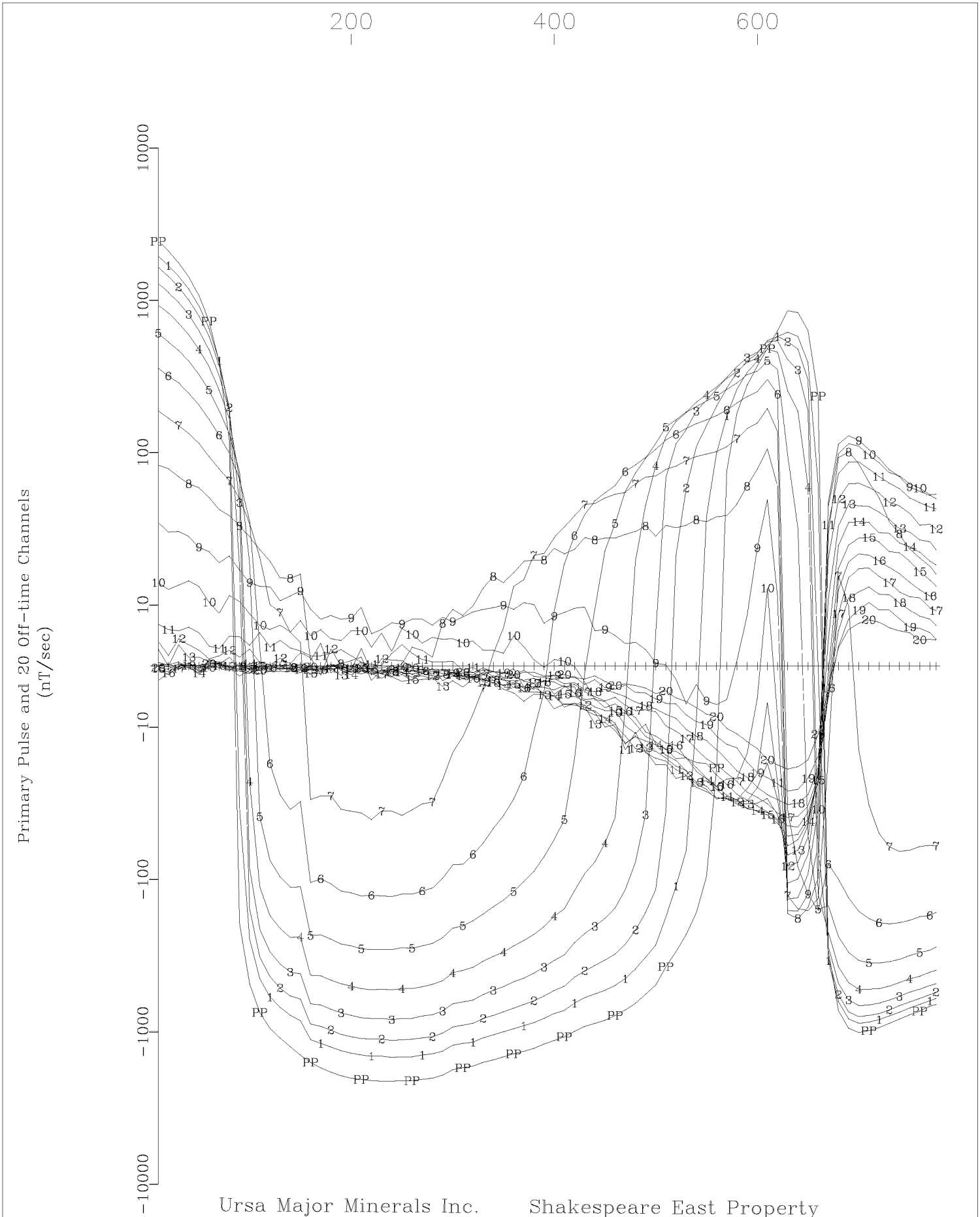
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U-03-112 Z Component

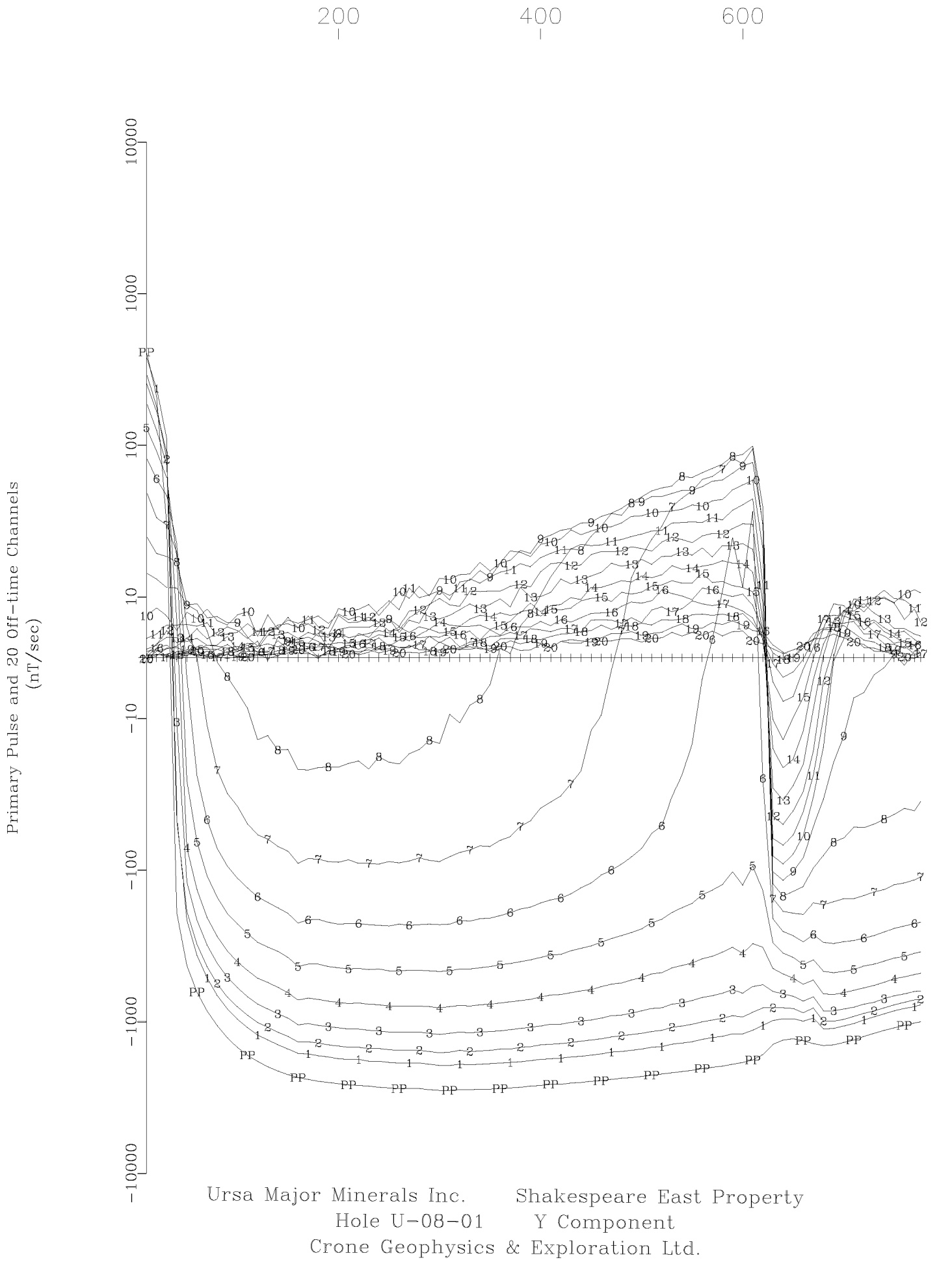
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

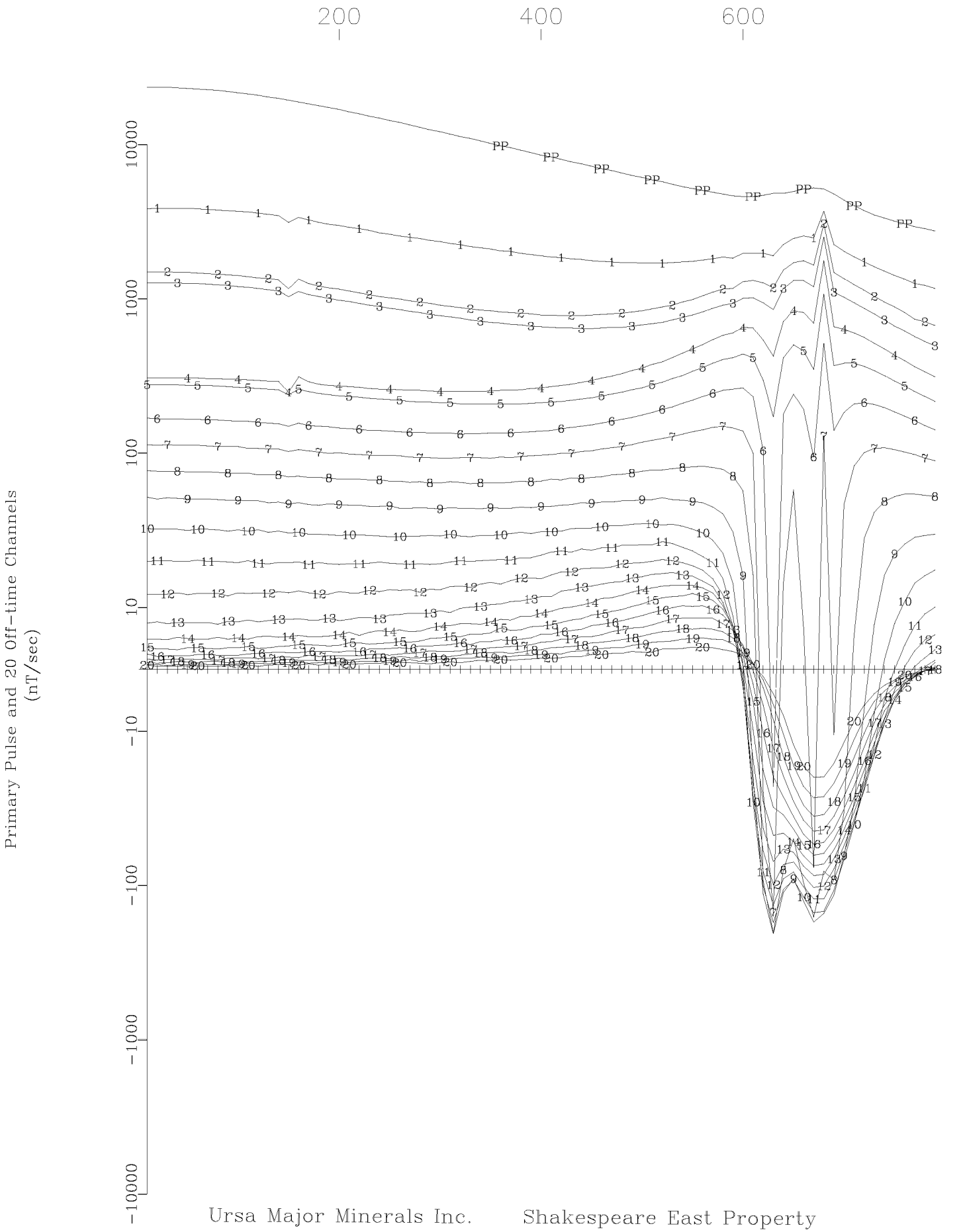
APPENDIX III

PULSE EM DATA PROFILES (LIN-LOG SCALE)

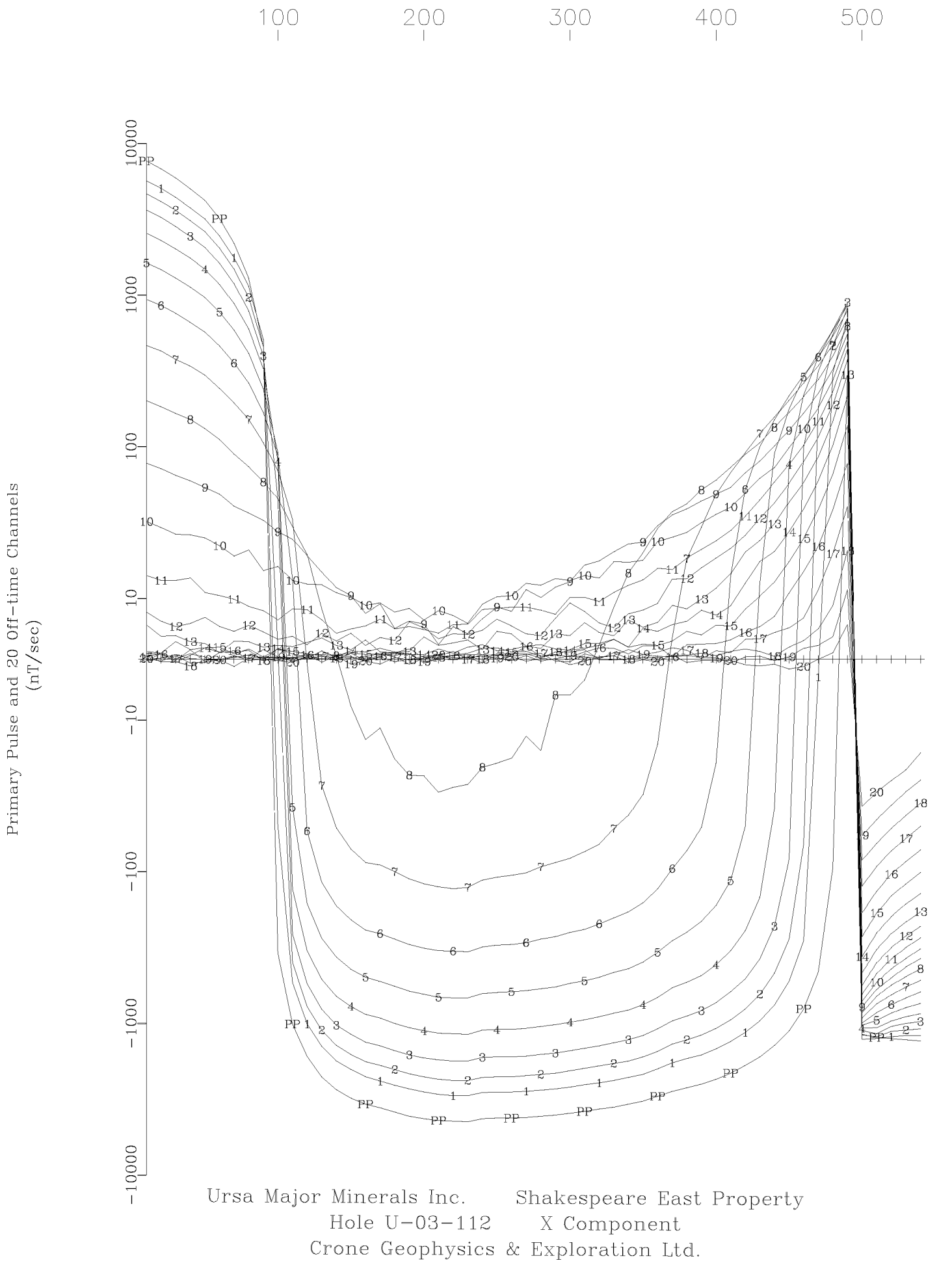


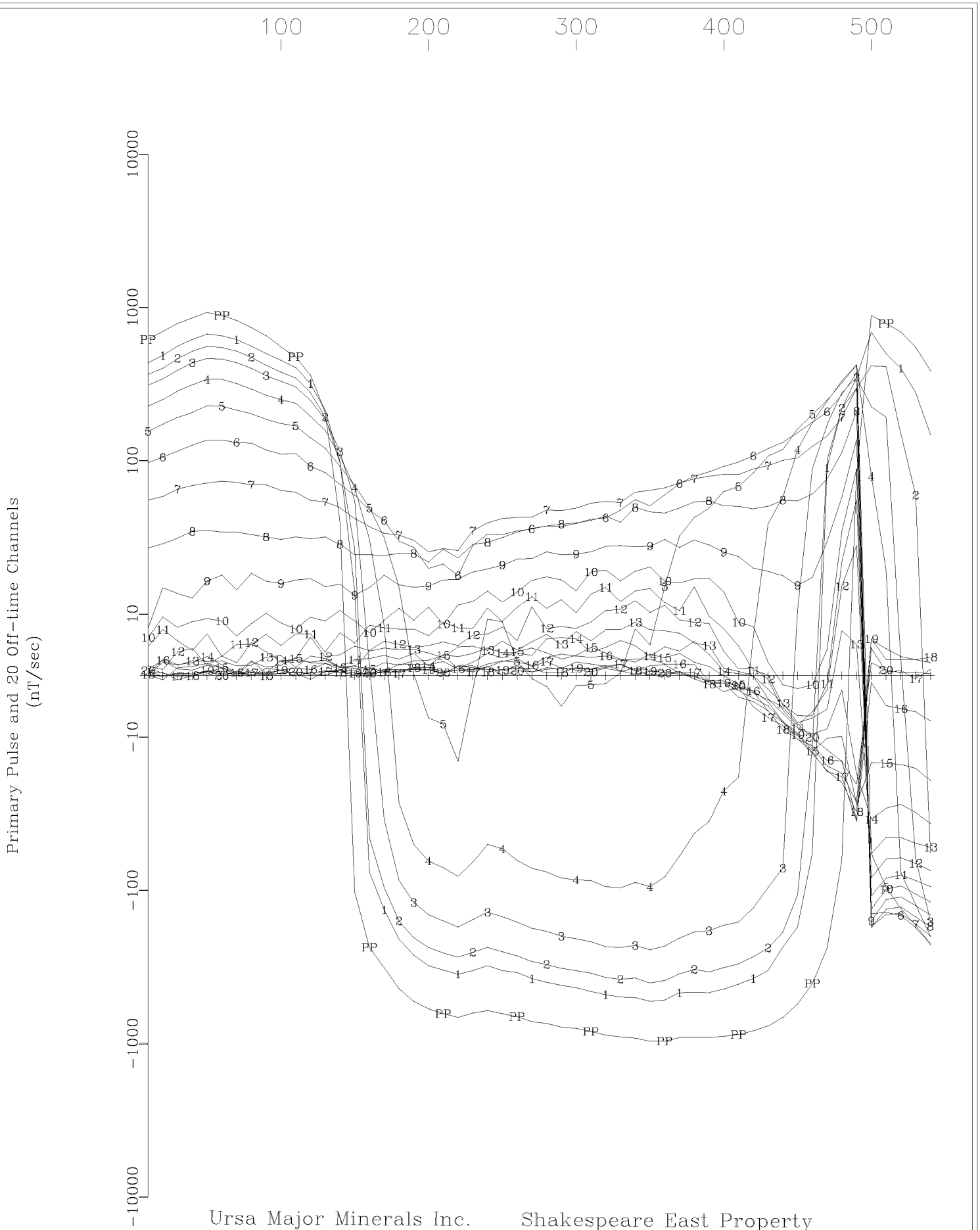
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.


200
400
600
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 20 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

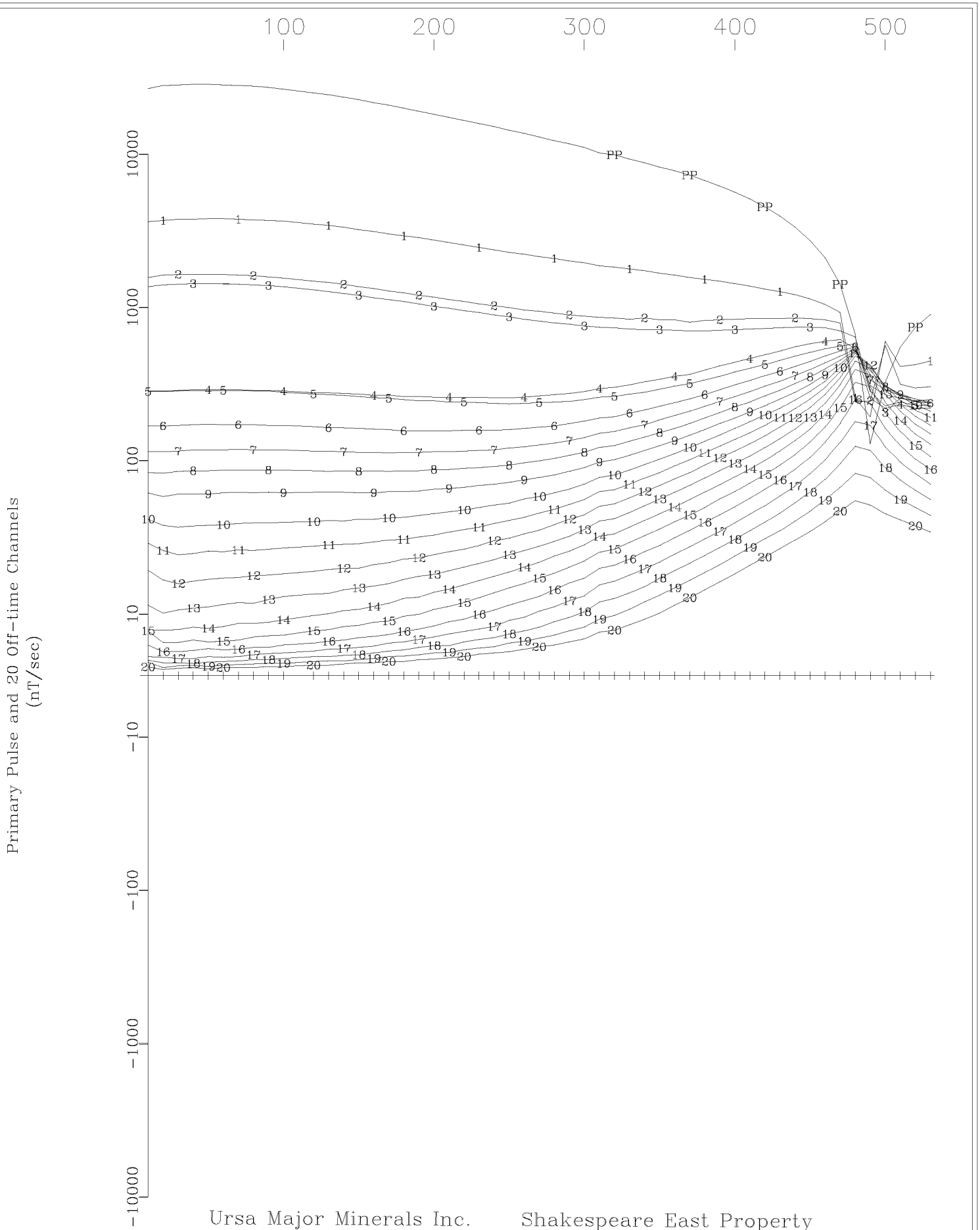


Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-08-01 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.


100
200
300
400
500
10000
1000
100
10
-10
-100
-1000
-10000
Primary Pulse and 20 Off-time Channels
(nT/sec)
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



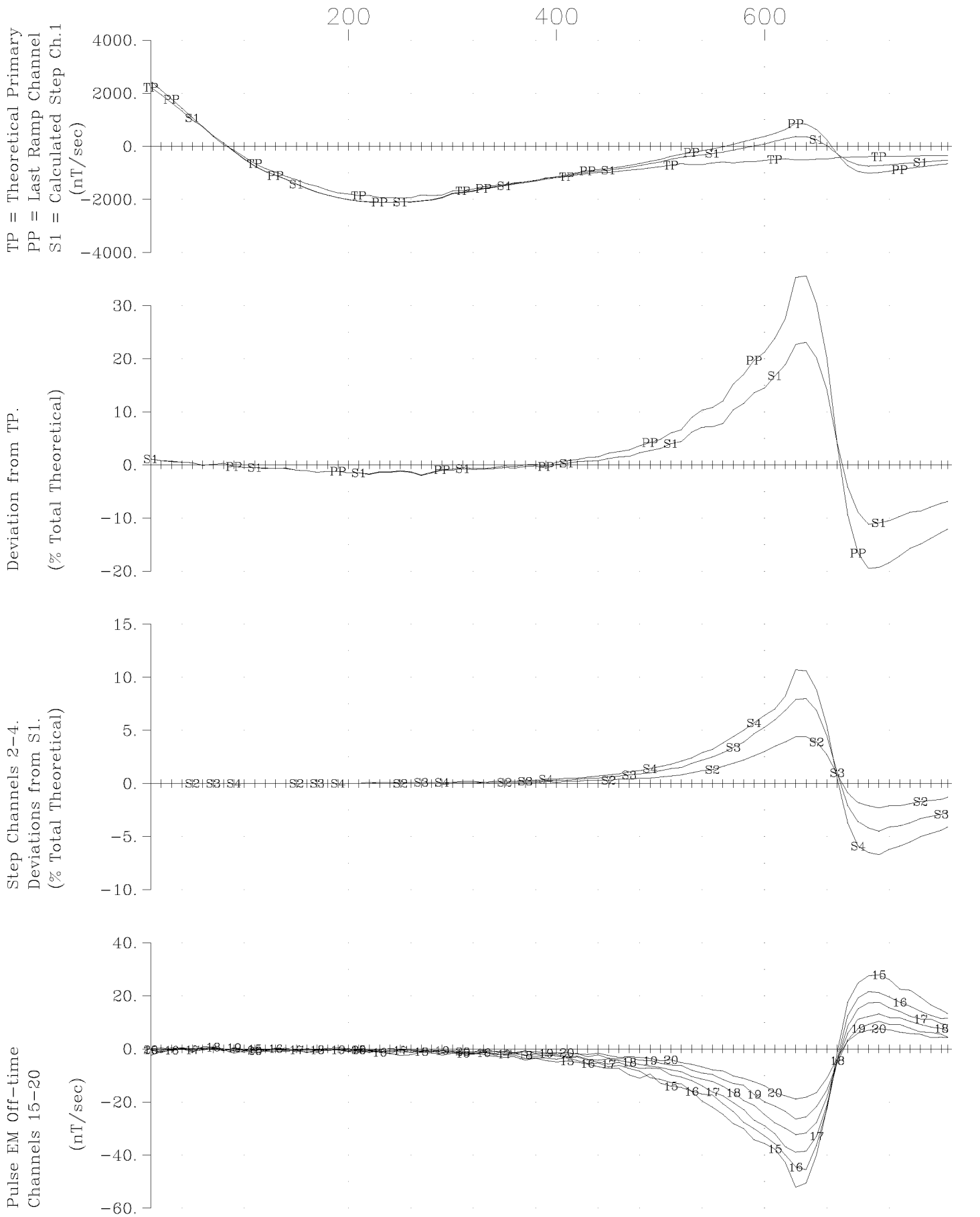
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



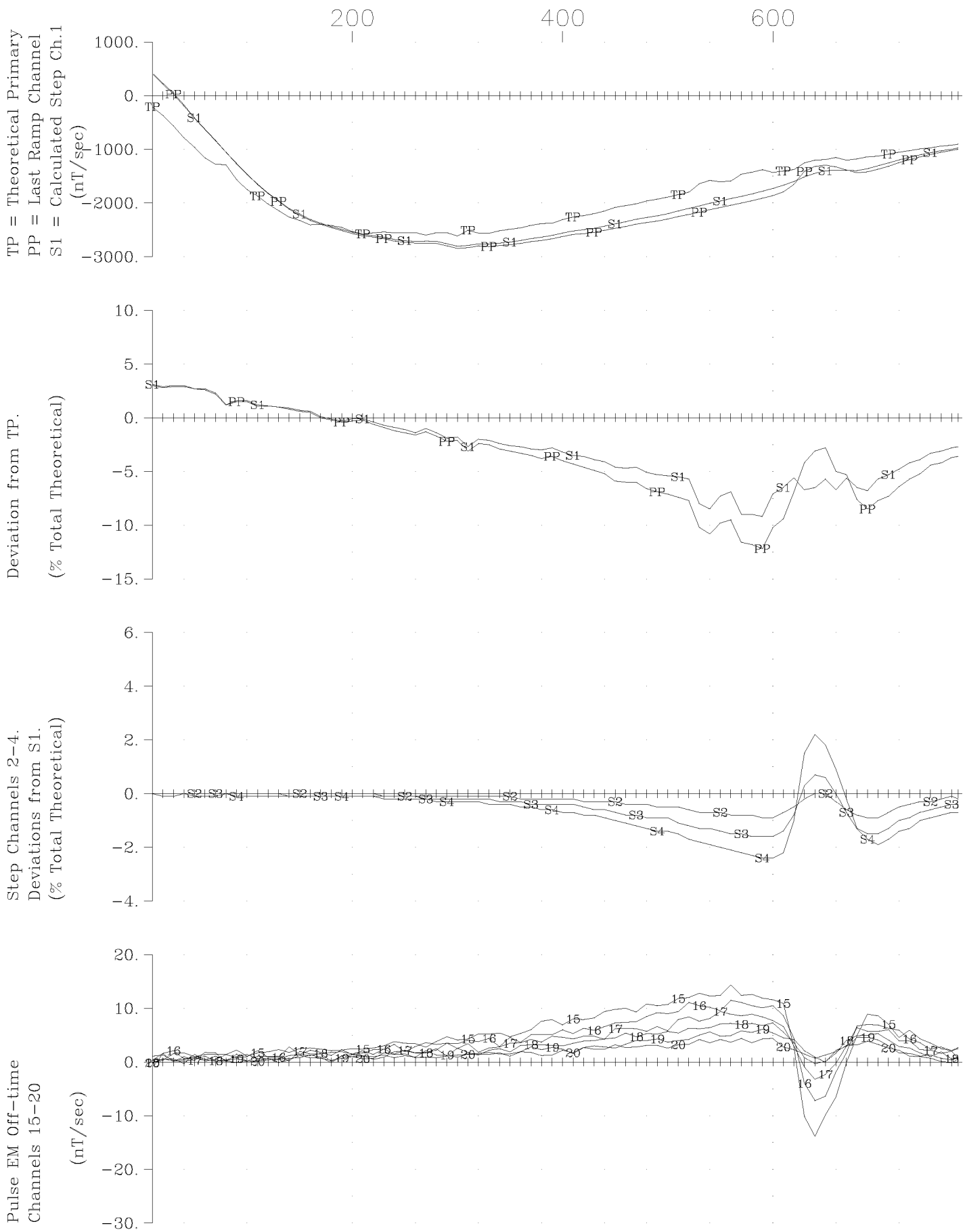
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX IV

STEP RESPONSE DATA PROFILES



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U−08−01 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



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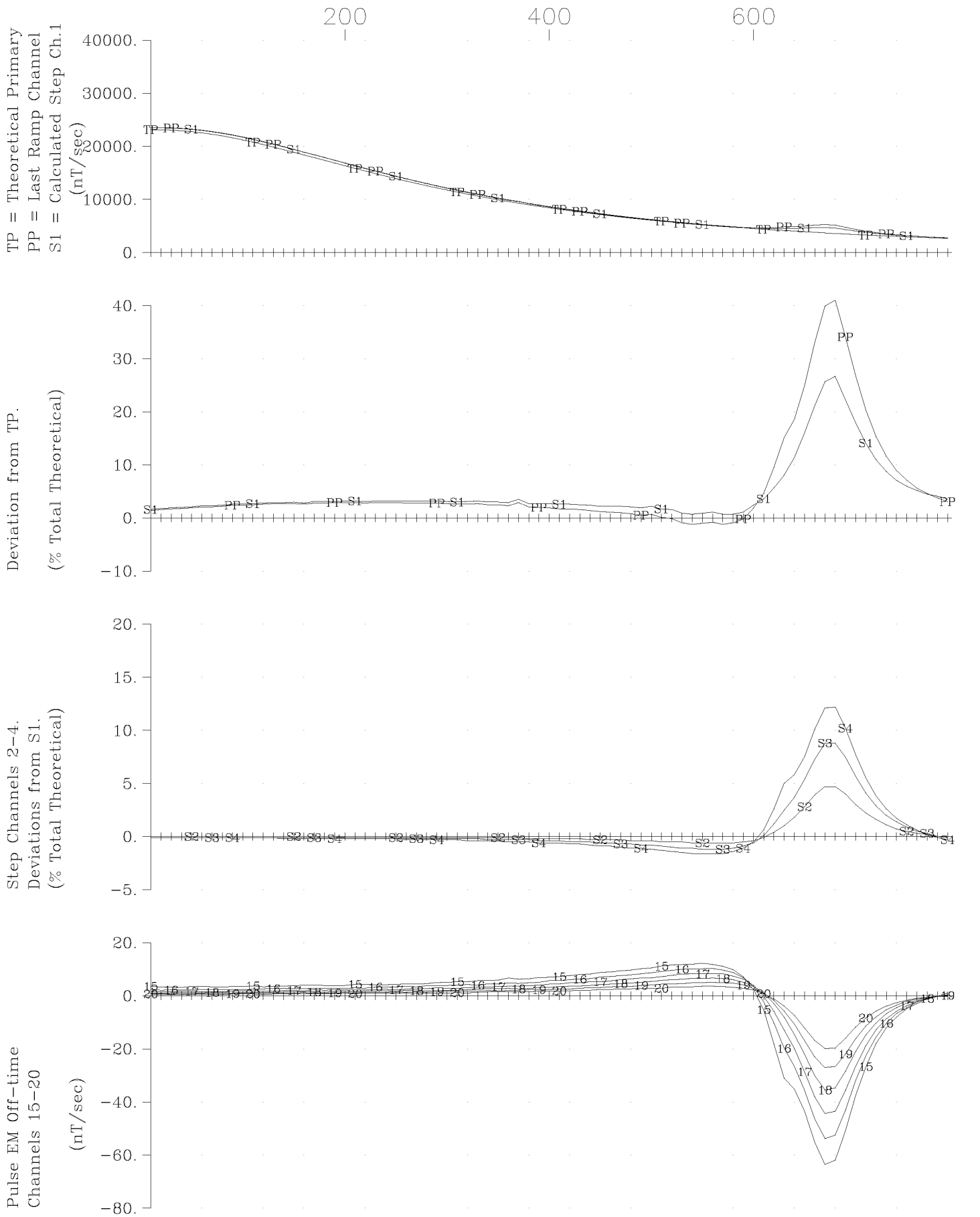
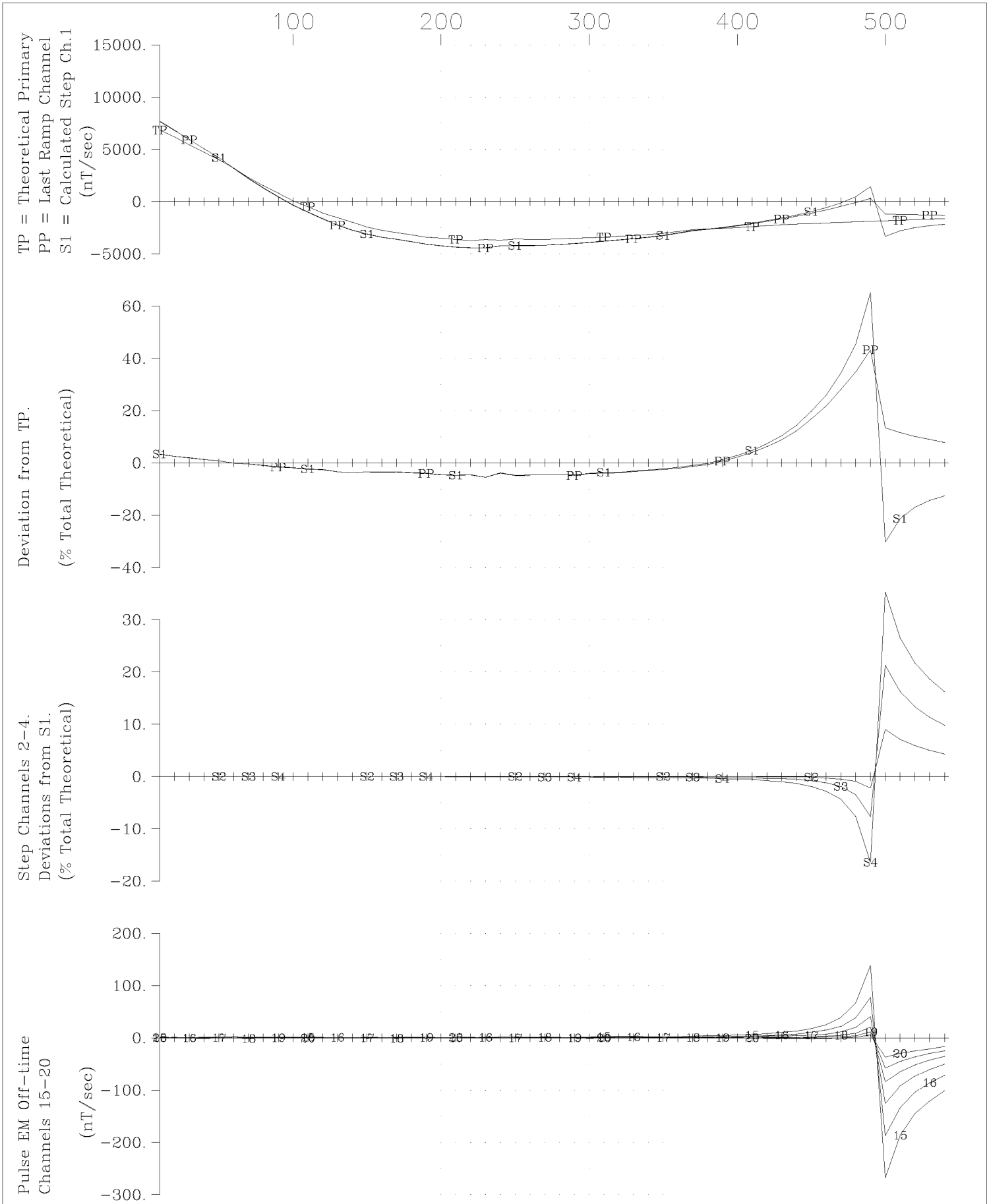
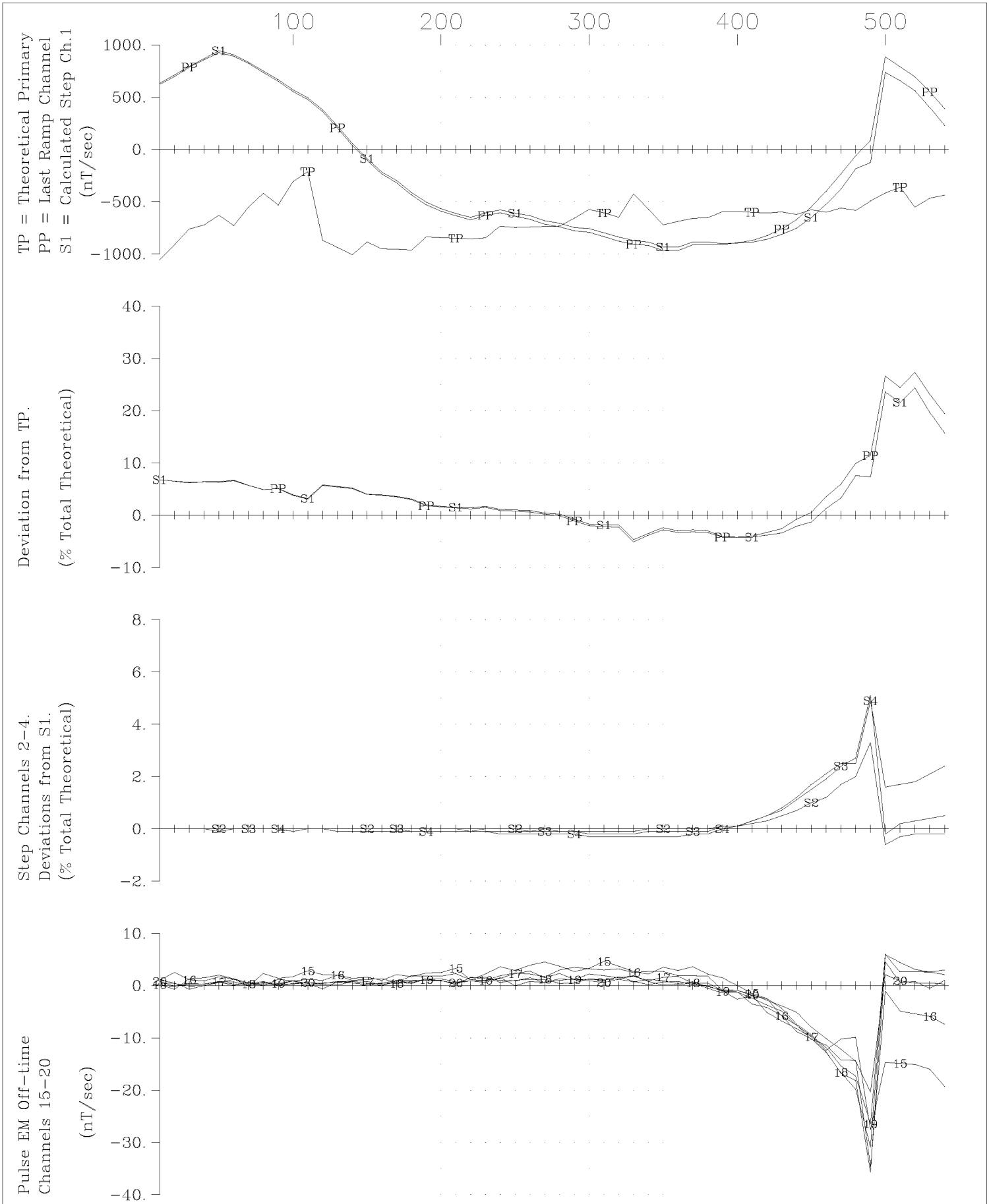
Hole U−08−01 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



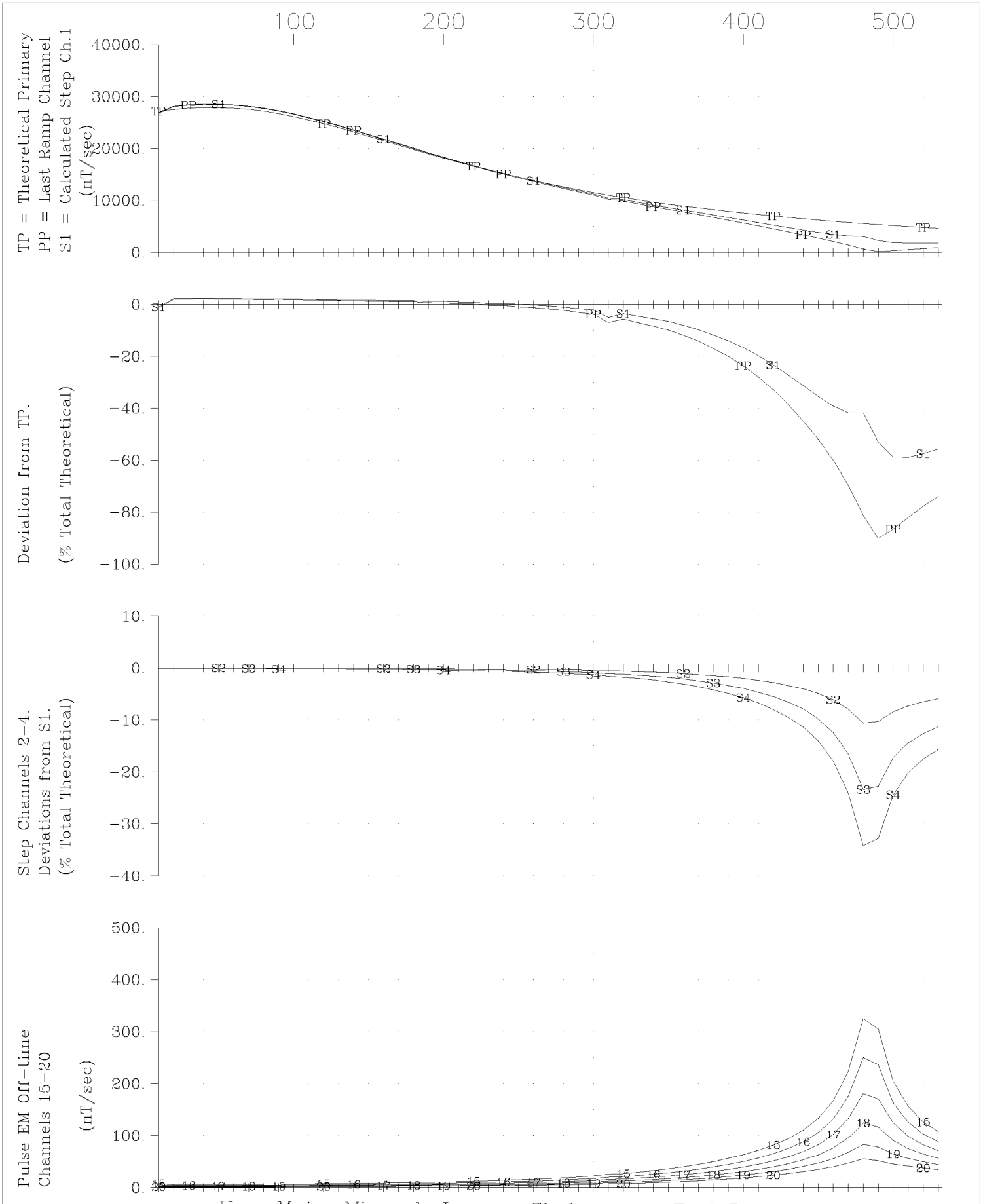
Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U−08−01 Z Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U−03−112 X Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property
Hole U-03-112 Y Component
Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.



Ursa Major Minerals Inc. Shakespeare East Property

Hole U−03−112 Z Component

Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd.

APPENDIX V

CRONE INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Crone Pulse EM
System Description

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Crone Pulse EM system is a time domain electromagnetic method (TDEM) that utilizes an alternating pulsed primary current with a controlled shut-off and measures the rate of decay of the induced secondary field across a series of time windows during the off-time. The system uses a transmit loop of any size or shape. A portable power source feeds a transmitter which provides a precise current waveform through the loop. The receiver apparatus is moved along surface lines or down boreholes.

The transmitter cycle consists of slowly increasing the current over a few milliseconds, a constant current, abrupt linear termination of the current, and finally zero current for a selected length of time in milliseconds. The EMF created by the shutting-off of the current induces eddy currents in nearby conductive material thus setting-up a secondary magnetic field. When the primary field is terminated, this magnetic field will decay with time. The amplitude of the secondary field and the decay rate are dependent on the quality and size of the conductor. The receiver, which is synchronized to the off-time of the transmitter, measures this transient magnetic field where it cuts the surface coil or borehole probe. These readings are across fixed time windows or "channels".

SYSTEM TERMINOLOGY

Ramp Time

"Ramp time" refers to the controlled shut-off of the transmitter current. Three ramp times are selectable by the operator; 0.5ms, 1.0ms, and 1.5ms. By controlling the shut-off rather than having it depend on the loop size and current ensures that the same waveform is maintained for different loops so data can be properly compared.

The 1.5ms ramp is the normally used setting for good conductors. It keeps the early channel responses on scale and decreases the chance of overload. The faster ramp times of 1.0ms and 0.5ms will enhance the early time responses. This can be useful for weak conductors when data from the higher end of the frequency spectrum is desired.

Time Base

Time base is the length of time the transmitter current is off (it includes the ramp time). This also equals the on time of the current. Time bases are available for both 60Hz and 50Hz noise rejection respectively:

- 8.33ms (30Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
- 10ms (25Hz), 20ms (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)

Since readings are taken during the off cycles, the time base will have an effect on the receiver channels. Normally, a standard time base is selected for the type of system and survey being used, but this can be changed to suit a particular situation. A longer time base is preferred for conductors of greater time constants, and in surveys such as resistive soundings where more channels are desired.

Zero Time Set

The term "zero time set" or "ZTS" refers to the starting point for the receiver channel measurements. It is manually set on the receiver by the operator thus allowing adjustments for the ramp times and fine tuning for any fluctuations in the transmitter signal.

Receiver Channels

The rate of decay of the secondary field is measured across fixed time windows which occupy most of the off-time of the transmitter. These time windows are referred to as "channels". These channels are numbered in sequence with "1" being the earliest. The analog and datalogger receivers measured eight fixed channels. The digital receiver, being under software control, offers more flexibility in the channel positioning, channel width, and number of channels.

PP Channel

The PEM system monitors the primary field by taking a measurement during the current ramp and storing this information in a "PP channel". This means that data can be presented in either normalized or normalized formats, and additional information is available during interpretation. The PP channel data can provide useful diagnostic information and helps avoid critical errors in field polarity.

Synchronization

Since the PEM system measures the secondary field in the absence of the primary field, the receiver must be in "sync" with the transmitter to read during the off-time. There are three synchronization methods available: cable connection, radio telemetry, and crystal clock. This flexibility enhances the operational capabilities of the system.

SURVEY METHODS

The wide frequency spectrum of data produced by a Pulse EM survey can be used to provide structural geological information as well as the direct detection of conductive or conductive associated ore deposits. The various types of survey methods, from surface and borehole, have greatly improved the chances of success in deep exploration programs. There are eight basic profiling methods as well as a resistivity sounding mode.

Moving Coil

A small, multi-turn transmitter loop (13.7m diameter) is moved for each reading while the receiver remains a fixed distance away. This method is ideal for quick reconnaissance in areas of high background conductivity.

Moving Loop

Same as Moving Coil method, but with a larger rectangular transmit loop (100 to 300 meters). This method provides deeper penetration in areas of high background conductivity, and works best for near-vertical conductors. This method can be used in conjunction with the Moving In-loop survey for increased sensitivity to horizontal conductors.

Moving In-Loop

A rectangular transmit loop of size 100 to 300 meters is moved for each reading while the receiver remains at the center of the loop. This method provides deep penetration in areas of very high background conductivity, and works best for near-horizontal conductors. It can be used in conjunction with the Moving Loop survey.

Large In-Loop

A very large, stationary transmit loop (800m square or more) is used, and survey lines are run inside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration (700m or more) and couples best with shallow dip conductors (<45 deg.) under the loop.

Deep EM

A large, stationary transmit loop is used, and survey lines are run outside the loop. This mode provides very deep penetration, and couples best with steeply dipping conductors (>45 deg.) outside the loop.

Borehole (Z Component only)

Isolated Borehole: A drill hole is surveyed by lowering a probe down a hole and surveying it with a number of transmit loops laid out on surface. The data from multiple loops gives directional information on the conductors.

Multiple Boreholes: One large transmit loop is used to survey a number of closely spaced holes. The change in anomaly from hole to hole provides directional information. These methods have detected conductors to depths of 2500m from surface and up to 200m from the hole.

3-D Borehole

Drill holes are surveyed with both the Z and the XY borehole probes. The X and Y components provide accurate direction information using just one transmit loop. Since the probe rotates as it moves down the hole a correction is required for the X-Y data. This is accomplished in one of two ways. The measurement of the primary field from the "PP" channel can be used to apply a "cleaning" algorithm to remove most of the secondary field contamination, and compare this to theoretical values. The amount of probe rotation is then calculated, and the correction can be made. The second method involves the use of an optional orientation tool for the X-Y probe. This attachment uses dip meters to calculate the probe rotation. A third method uses another rotation tool with integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers which can be used to correct rotation on steeply dipping holes including vertical.

Underground Borehole

Underground drill holes can be surveyed in any of the above mentioned borehole methods with one or more transmit loops on the surface. Near-horizontal holes can be surveyed using a push-rod system.

Resistivity Soundings

By reading a large number of channels in the centre of a transmit loop it is possible to perform a decay curve analysis giving a best-fit layer earth model using programs such as ARRTI or TEMIX.

EQUIPMENT

Transmit Loops

The PEM system can operate with practically any size of transmit loop, from a multi-turn circular loop 13.7m in diameter, to a 1 or 2 turn loop of any shape up to 1 or 2 kilometers square using standard insulated copper wire of 10 or 12 gauge. The multi-turn loop is made in two sections with screw connectors. The 10 or 12 gauge loop wire comes on spools in either 300m or 400m lengths. The spools can be mounted on pack frame wire winders for laying out or retrieving.

Power Supply

The PEM system has been produced in 2 varieties: high power (4.8 KW), and low power (2.4 KW). The low power PEM system normally operates with an input voltage from 24V to 240V with a maximum output current of 20 amps. For very low power surveys a 20amp/hr 24V battery can be used. The high power system operates on a continuously variable voltage input up to 240V with a maximum output current of 30 amps. The power supply requires a motor generator and a voltage regulator to control and filter the input voltage to the transmitter.

Specifications: PEM Motor Generator

- (2.4 KW) 4.5 hp Robin EH34 engine, 120V 3-phase alternator
- (4.8 KW) 11 hp Robin RGV6100 240V/120V generator (1-phase)
- cable output to regulator
- fuse type overload protection
- steel frame
- external gas tank

- optional packframe for low-power generator
- wooden shipping box
- unit weight: 33kg (2.4 KW); 81kg (4.8 KW)
- shipping weight: 47kg (2.4 KW); 100kg (4.8 KW)

Specifications: PEM Variable Voltage Regulator

- High Power
  - Continuously variable voltage output up to 240V
  - 30 amp maximum current
  - Integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping
  - Shipping weight 18kg
- Low Power
  - selectable voltage between 24v and 120v
  - 20amp maximum current
  - anodize d aluminum case
  - padded wooden shipping box
  - unit weight 10kg; shipping weight 18kg
- fuse and internal circuit breaker protection
- cable connections to motor generator and transmitter

Specifications: PEM Transmitter

- High Power
  - Timebases
    - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
  - ramp times: 0.5ms, 1.0ms, 1.5ms
  - operating voltage: continuously variable input up to 240V
  - output current up to 30amp maximum
  - optional current control feedback system features constant current output with ±0.1 amp precision
  - integrated sealed aluminum case ruggedized for shipping with shock protection
- Low Power
  - Timebases
    - 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz)
  - operating voltage: 24v to 120v
  - output current: 5amp to 20amp
  - anodized aluminum case
  - optional pack frame
  - unit weight 12.5kg; shipping weight 22kg
  - padded wooden shipping box
- monitors for input voltage, output current, shut-off ramp, tx loop continuity, instrument temperature, and overload output current
- automatic shut-off for open loop, high instrument temperature, and overload
- fuse and circuit breaker overload protection
- three sync modes:
  - built-in radio and antenna
  - cable sync output for direct wire link to receiver or remote radio
  - crystal clock connection with built-in optical isolation

Receiver

The receiver measures the rate of decay of the secondary field across several time channels. The Crone Digital Receiver, in use since 1987 uses software control, offering a variety of programmable channel configurations.

Specifications: Digital PEM Receiver

- 26 bit (156dB) dynamic range
- operating temperature -40°C to 50°C
- built-in non-volatile memory
- optional pack frame
- unit weight 15kg; shipping weight 25.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box
- Menu driven operating software system offering the following functions:
    - controls channel positions, channel widths, and number of channels
    - Timebases: 8.33ms (30Hz), 10ms (25Hz), 16.66ms (15Hz), 20ms, (12.5Hz), 50ms (5Hz), 100ms (2.5Hz), 150ms (1.67Hz), 300ms (0.833Hz), 500ms (0.5Hz), 750ms (0.33Hz), 1000ms (0.25Hz)
    - ramp time selectable
    - sample stacking from 1 to 65536
    - automatic gain and spike rejection
    - scrolling routines for viewing data
    - graphic display of decay curve and profile with various plotting options
    - routines for memory management
    - control of data transmission
    - provides information on instrument and operating status

Sync Equipment

There are three modes of synchronization available; radio, cable, and crystal clock. The radio sync signal can be transmitted through a booster antenna from either the PEM Transmitter internal radio or through a Remote Radio.

Specifications: Sync Cable

- 2 conductor, 24awg, Teflon coated
- approx. 900m per aluminum spool with connectors

Specifications: Remote Radio

- operating frequency 27.12mhz
- 12V rechargeable gel cell battery supply
- fuse protection
- sync wire link to transmitter
- coaxial link to booster antenna
- anodized aluminum case
- unit weight 2.7kg

Specifications: Booster Antenna

- 8m, 4 section aluminum mast
- guide rope support
- ¼ wave CB fiberglass antenna
- range up to 2km
- coaxial connection to transmitter or remote radio

Specification: Crystal Clocks

- heat stabilized crystals
- 24V rechargeable gel cell battery supply

- anodized aluminum case
- rx unit can be separate or housed in the receiver
- outlet for external supplementary battery supply

Surface PEM Receive Coil

The Surface PEM Receive Coil picks up the EM field to be measured by the receiver. The coil is mounted on a tripod that can be positioned to take readings of any component of the field.

Specifications: Surface PEM Receive Coil

- ferrite core antenna
- VLF filter
- 10khz bandwidth
- two 9v transistor battery supply
- tripod adjustable to all planes
- unit weight 4.5kg; shipping weight 13.5kg
- padded wooden shipping box

Surface SQUID sensor

CSIRO 1-, 2- or 3- axis high-sensitivity superconducting sensor measures magnetic field in the sub-pT range.

Specifications: Surface SQUID sensor

- liquid nitrogen cooled, 12 hour operation between reservoir refills
- low-noise floor ~350fT/√Hz
- man-portable sensor and control system
- moving loop, or large loop survey configuration
- solid teflon non-magnetic housing
- operational temperature range: -40°C to 40°C
- total system packaged shipping weight (without liquid nitrogen): 62kg

Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

The Z component probe measures the axial component of the EM field. The Z component data is not affected by probe rotation so no correction is required.

Specifications: Borehole PEM Z Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 1.6m; dia - 3.02cm (3.15cm for high pressure tested probes)
- internal rechargeable NiCd battery supply
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths 1300m, 2000m, and 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total weight 17kg

Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

The XY probe measures two orthogonal components of the EM field perpendicular to the axis of the hole. Correction for probe rotation can be achieved by mathematical theoretical primary field reduction or more commonly with an attached orientation tool sensor.

Specifications: Borehole PEM XY Component Probe

- ferrite core
- dimensions: length - 2.01m; dia - 3.02cm
- internal rechargeable ni-cad battery supply

- selection of X or Y coils by means of a switch box on surface or automatic switching with Digital receiver
- replaceable heat shrink tubing for abrasion protection
- pressure tested for depths to 2800m
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 20kg

Specifications: Orientation Tool

- 2 axis tilt sensors
- accuracy ± 0.1 deg.
- operating range -88 to -10 deg.
- dimensions: length - 0.94m; dia - 28.5mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Specifications: Rotation Angle Direction (RAD) Tool

- integrated 3-axis accelerometers and 3-axis magnetometers
- dip and roll accuracy: ±0.5°, azimuth accuracy: ±1.0°
- operating range: all
- simultaneous 3D magnetometer borehole survey by station
- optional continuous logging mode
- dual 3-axis sensors provide an alternative complete borehole Dip-Azimuth measurement
- dimensions: length – 0.75m; dia – 31.8mm
- packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
- shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg
- NiCd battery provides all-day operation
    - Length - 0.93m; dia – 28.6mm
    - Packaged in padded cover and aluminum tube
    - Shipped in padded wooden box; total shipping weight 14kg

Borehole Equipment

To lower the probe down a drill hole requires a cable and spool, winch assembly frame and cable counter. Borehole surveys also require equipment to "dummy probe" the hole before doing the survey.

Specifications: Borehole Cable

- two conductor shielded cable
- kevlar strengthened
- lengths are available up to 2600m on three sizes of spools
- shipped in wooden box

Specifications: Slip Ring

- attaches to side of borehole cable spool providing a connection to the receiver while allowing the spool to turn.
- VLF filter
- pure silver contacts

Specifications: Borehole Winch Frame

- welded aluminum frame
- removable axle
- chain driven, 3 speed gear box
- hand or optional power winding
- hand brake and lock

- optional chain-gear safety cover
- two sizes: standard for up to 1300m cable; large for longer cables
- shipped in wooden box

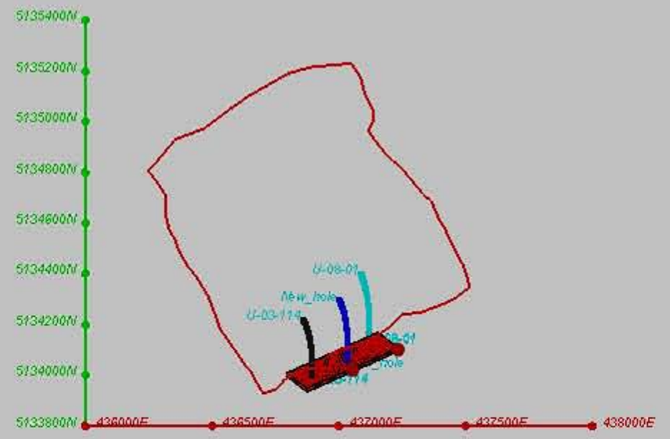
Specifications: Borehole Counter

- attaches to the drill hole casing
- calibrated in meters
- shipped in wooden box; total weight 13kg

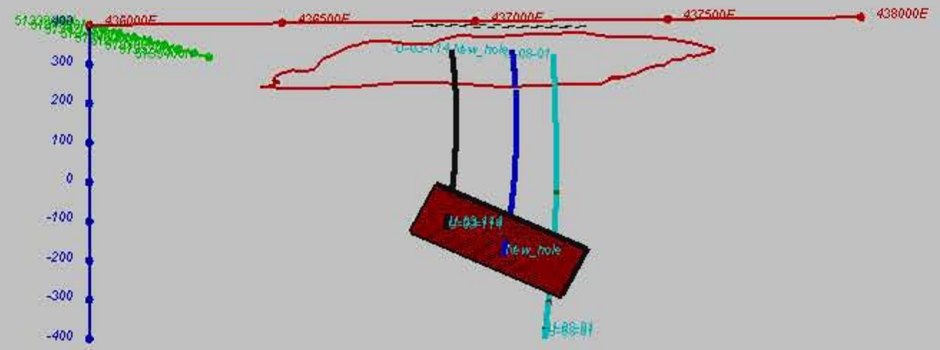
Specifications: Dummy Probe and Cable

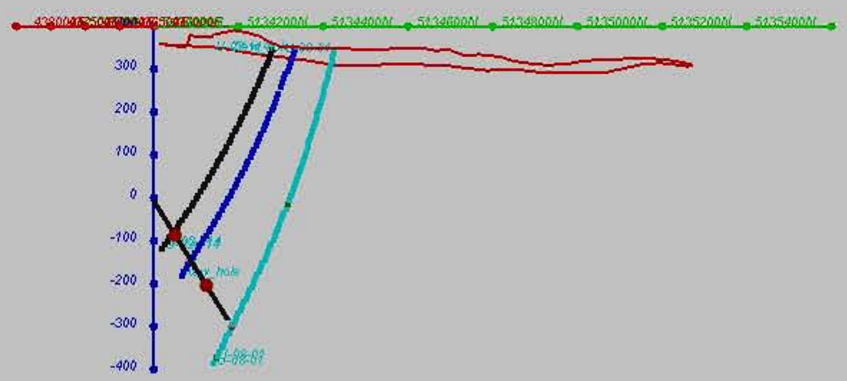
- solid steel or steel pipe
- same dimensions as borehole probe
- shear pin connection to dummy cable
- steel dummy cable on aluminum spool
- cable mounts on borehole frame
- various lengths to 2600m on 3 spool sizes.

Plan View



Model showing a moderate plunge component to ENE





ONTARIO CANADA

MINISTRY OF NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND MINES

PROVINCIAL MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE

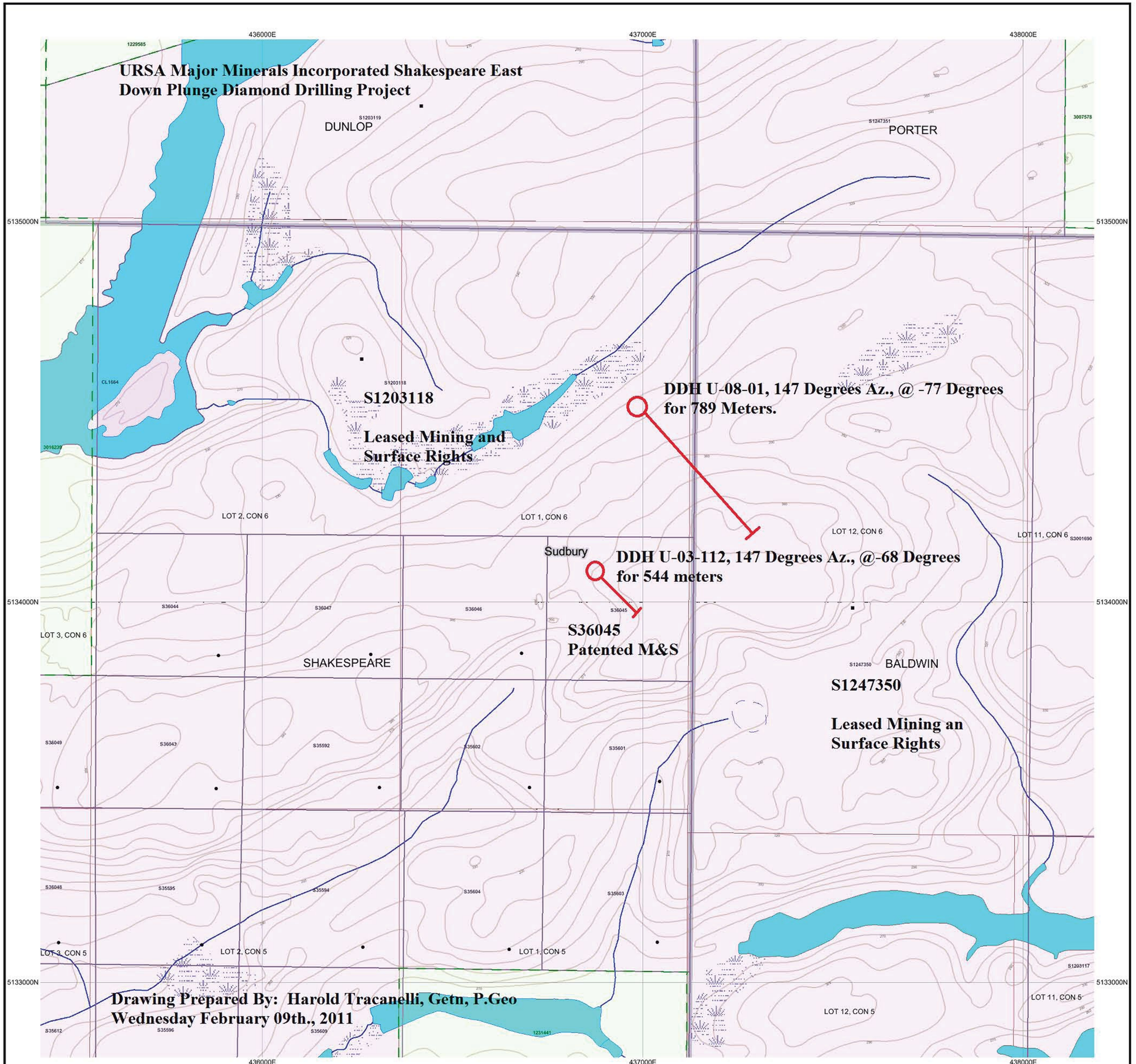
Mining Land Tenure Map

Date / Time of Issue: Wed Feb 09 07:30:38 EST 2011

TOWNSHIP / AREA	PLAN
SHAKESPEARE	G-3001

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS / DIVISIONS

Mining Division	Sudbury
Land Titles/Registry Division	SUDBURY
Ministry of Natural Resources District	SUDBURY



TOPOGRAPHIC

- Administrative Boundaries
- Township
- Concession, Lot
- Provincial Park
- Indian Reserve
- Cliff, Pit & Pile
- Contour
- Mine Shafts
- Mine Headframe
- Railway
- Road
- Trail
- Natural Gas Pipeline
- Utilities
- Tower

Land Tenure

Freehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Leasehold Patent
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only

Licence of Occupation
- Uses Not Specified
- Surface And Mining Rights
- Surface Rights Only
- Mining Rights Only
- LUP: Land Use Permit
- OIC: Order In Council (Not open for staking)
- WPLA: Water Power Lease Agreement
- 1234567: Mining Claim
- 1234567: Filed Only Mining Claims

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWALS

1234 — Areas Withdrawn from Disposition

Mining Acts Withdrawal Types
- Wsm: Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- Ws: Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- Wm: Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Order In Council Withdrawal Types
- W*sm: Surface And Mining Rights Withdrawn
- W*s: Surface Rights Only Withdrawn
- W*m: Mining Rights Only Withdrawn

Ns — IMPORTANT NOTICES

Scale 1:3901

100m 0m 300m

LAND TENURE WITHDRAWAL DESCRIPTIONS

Identifier	Type	Date	Description
7603	Wsm	Jan 1, 2001	W.P.L.A. NO 110, FILE 9214 SURFACE RIGHTS WITHDRAWN

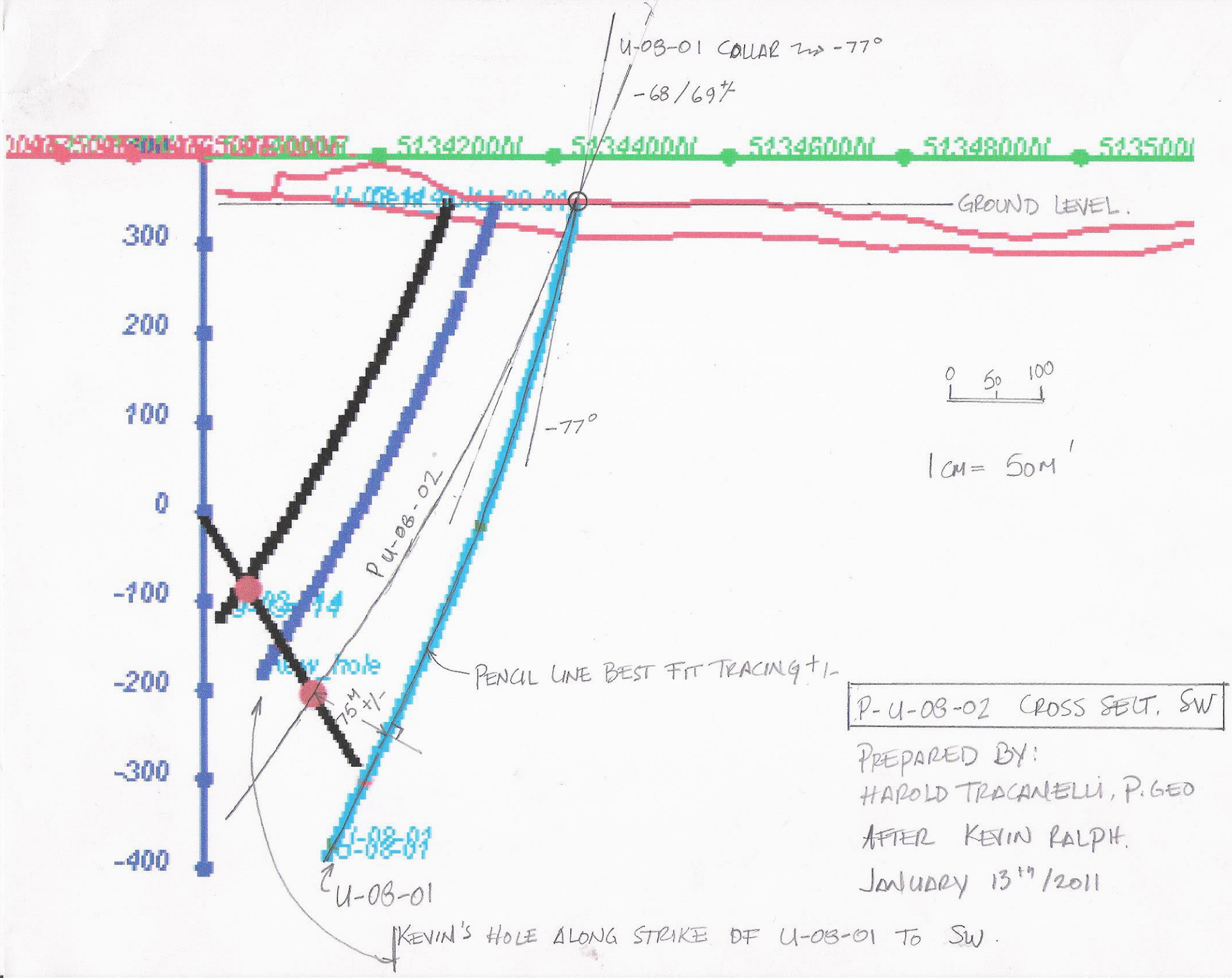
General Information and Limitations

Contact Information:
Provincial Mining Recorders' Office
Willet Green Miller Center 933 Ramsey Lake Road
Sudbury ON P3E 6B5
Home Page: www.mndm.gov.on.ca/MNDMMINES/LAND/mlsmnpge.htm

Toll Free
Tel: 1 (888) 415-9845 ext 5742
Fax: 1 (877) 670-1444

Map Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM (6 degree)
Topographic Data Source: Land Information Ontario
Mining Land Tenure Source: Provincial Mining Recorder's Office

This map may not show unregistered land tenure and interests in land including certain patents, leases, easements, right of ways, flooding rights, licenses, or other forms of disposition of rights and interest from the Crown. Also certain land tenure and land uses that restrict or prohibit free entry to stake mining claims may not be illustrated.


U-08-01 COLLAR ∠ = -77°
-68/69°
5434200mN
5434400mN
5434600mN
5434800mN
5435000
GROUND LEVEL.
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
-77°
0 50 100
1 CM = 50M
P-U-08-02
PENCIL LINE BEST FIT TRACING +/-
75M +/-
U-08-01
KEVIN'S HOLE ALONG STRIKE OF U-08-01 TO SW.
P-U-08-02 CROSS SECT. SW
PREPARED BY:
HAROLD TRACANELLI, P.GEO
AFTER KEVIN RALPH.
JANUARY 13TH/2011