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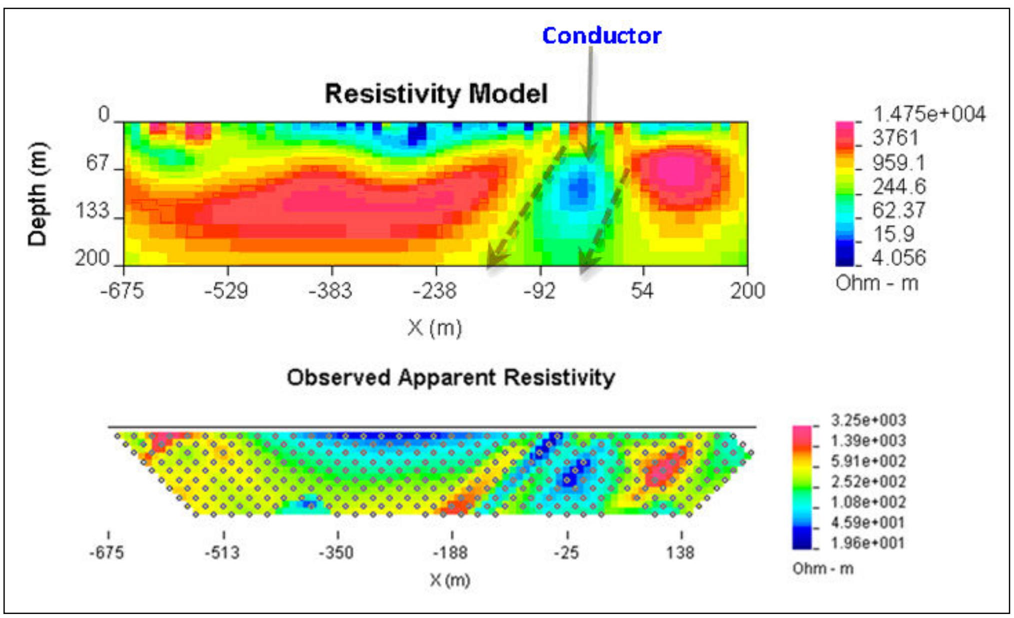
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION REPORT on JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys

Weebigee Project

Sandy Lake, Northwestern Ontario



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Executive Summary

JVX Spectral Induced Polarization (SIP)/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were carried out on the Weebigee Project located in Sandy Lake, Northwestern Ontario. The work was done for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 13-022. The field work was done in the period from August 10 to 21, 2013.

JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were conducted on seven grid lines on the NORTHWEST ARM (NW ARM) Grid, one grid line on the BERNADETTE Grid and six grid lines on the ISLAND Grid. The work was done on claim numbers 977272, 977273, 977274, 977275, 977276, 977277, 977020, 977021, 977022, 977219, 977027, 977008, 1022928, 977009 and 977010. The Electrical IP/Resistivity and Magnetic method were employed. For the Electrical IP/Resistivity survey, a Pole-Dipole array/configuration with potential electrode separations of ‘a’ = 6.25 m, ‘a’ = 12.5 m, ‘a’ = 25 m and ‘a’ = 50 m were used. For the Magnetic survey, the stations were 12.5 m apart and readings were taken every 12.5 m. The total survey coverage for the IP/Resistivity survey was 16,893.25 m and the Magnetic survey was 10,487.5 m.

The objective of the JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys on the Weebigee Project was to identify priority drill targets, through the use of geophysical and geological methods, for future drill testing. The JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity survey was capable of mapping chargeable conductive and chargeable resistive anomalies while the Magnetic survey was capable of mapping structures.

Results

The apparent resistivity and chargeability pseudosections, the plan maps of the Pole-Dipole data and the colour contoured maps of the Magnetic data have been interpreted. Moderate to high chargeable and conductive/resistive anomalies have been detected on six lines of the property (L2200W, L23000W, L2500W, L2700W, L2900W and L490N). Sample 2D-IP/Resistivity and 2D-Magnetic models were computed for L2700W and L2200W respectively on the NW ARM Grid. Based on the survey results, it is recommended that the chargeability anomalies on these six lines be tested by drilling.

Based on the IP/Resistivity survey results, the chargeability anomaly on the NW ARM grid extends for more than 700 m in strike length. This large chargeability anomaly appears to be intersected by all lines from L2200W through L2900W. It is recommended that the missing IP/Resistivity lines be surveyed with 25 m dipoles for completeness. Filling in the missing Magnetic survey lines is also recommended.

The Pole-Dipole array with potential electrode separation of 25 m was found to be very effective in resolving the observed chargeability anomalies better than when compared to 50 m dipoles. The 6.25 m and 12.5 m dipoles lack depth of penetration due to conductive overburden and are of little use. It is recommended that all lines surveyed with 6.25 m and 12.5 m dipoles be resurveyed with 25 m dipoles.

The observed chargeability anomalies are associated with low to high resistivities. The moderate to high chargeability anomalies are associated with magnetic highs while the weak chargeability anomalies are associated with low magnetic anomalies.

1. Introduction

JVX Spectral Induced Polarization (SIP)/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were done on the Weebigee Project located in Sandy Lake, Northwestern Ontario. The work was done for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 13-022. The field work was done in the period from August 10 to 21, 2013.

JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were conducted on three grids. The grids are named NORTHWEST ARM (NW ARM), ISLAND and BERNADETTE. The NW ARM grid consists of eight lines (seven cross lines and one base line), the ISLAND grid consists of six lines (five cross lines and one base line) and the BERNADETTE grid consists of one line. The work was done on claim numbers 977272, 977273, 977274, 977275, 977276, 977277, 977020, 977021, 977022, 977219, 977027, 977008, 1022928, 977009 and 977010. The Electrical IP/Resistivity and Magnetic method were employed. The Pole-Dipole array/configuration was used for the Electrical IP/Resistivity survey. For the IP/Resistivity survey, the potential electrode separations employed were 'a' = 6.25 m, 'a' = 12.5 m, 'a' = 25 m and 'a' = 50 m. For the Magnetic survey, the line separations were 100 m, 150 m and 200 m. The Magnetic data was recorded every 12.5 m. The total survey coverage for the IP/Resistivity survey was 16,893.25 m and the Magnetic survey was 10,487.5 m.

The objective of the JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys on the Weebigee Project was to identify priority drill targets, through the use of geophysical and geological methods, for future drill testing. The JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity survey was capable of mapping chargeable conductive and chargeable resistive anomalies while the Magnetic survey was capable of mapping related structures.

The apparent resistivity and chargeability pseudosections, the plan maps of the Pole-Dipole data and the color contoured maps of the Magnetic data have been interpreted. Chargeable and conductive/resistive anomalies have been detected on six lines of the property, namely L2200W, L23000W, L2500W, L2700W, L2900W and L490N. Sample 2D-IP/Resistivity and 2D-Magnetic models were computed for L2700W and L2200W respectively on the NW ARM Grid. Based on the survey results, it is recommended that the chargeability anomalies on these six lines be tested by drilling.

The JVX IP/Resistivity geophysical survey provided 2D images of Induced Polarization and conductivity/resistivity anomalies for this project. The results have been included with this report. The results from the Pole-Dipole and the Magnetic surveys are plotted on plates 1a to 18b.

The 2D conductivity/resistivity and chargeability as well as 2D magnetic models produced from the IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys are presented as screen captured images of 2D models in the interpretation sections of the report.

All of the plates and raw data are archived on the CD accompanying the report. Appendix A contains the specification sheets of the instruments used for the surveys. Production summary, personnel, instrumentation and data processing details are given in Appendix B. The pseudosections and plan maps of the Pole-Dipole array and the color contoured maps of the magnetic data are found in Appendix C. Appendix D contains the 2D inversion results and the collected/raw data is found in Appendix E.

This geophysical report includes an overview of the data acquisition and also the survey operations including a production summary, personnel, technical information about the JVX SIP/Resistivity system, the raw data, processed data, and graphical information of the results. The report also includes a summary of the interpretation results and recommendations.

General Project Information

Client Contact Details

Client Name:	Goldeye Explorations Ltd.
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Project Information

Project Name:	Weebigee Project
Project Location:	Sandy Lake, Northwestern Ontario
JVX Ref. Number:	13-022
JVX Geophysicist (Deg., Assoc., Prov.):	B. Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo., ON
Report Date	06/09/2013

Grid Details

Coordinate System:	UTM
Datum & Zone:	NAD83 / Zone 15N
UTM Reference Location (E/N):	472154m E, 5880379m N
NTS Sheet:	53 F/3
Claim Numbers:	977272, 977273, 977274, 977275, 977276, 977277, 977020, 977021, 977022, 977219, 977027, 977008, 1022928, 977009 and 977010

Survey Specifications

Survey Type:	Surface SIP/Resistivity and Magnetic
Array Configurations:	Pole-Dipole
Dipole Sizes:	6.25, 12.5, 25 and 50 metres
Dipole Numbers (n):	1 to 10
Processed Parameters:	JVX Spectral MIP, Tau, Chargeability and Resistivity

1.1. Property Location and Grid Access

The Weebigee Project is located at 93^{0} 20′ W longitude, 53^{0} 02′ N latitude in the Patricia Portion of the District of Kenora, Red Lake Mining Division approximately 225 km north of Red Lake, Ontario (Figure 1-1). The property is approximately 5 km west of the native settlement of Sandy Lake and immediately south of the Sandy Lake Indian Reserve #88.

Sandy Lake can be reached daily by scheduled flights from Red Lake, Ontario (Sabourin Lake Airways, Air Ontario). A winter road to Windigo Lake connects Sandy Lake with Highway 808 and Pickle Lake approximately 370 km to the southeast during February and March.

The general location map of the survey area is given in Figure 1-1 and the grids and claim fabric in Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3 respectively.

Figure 1-1: General Location Map

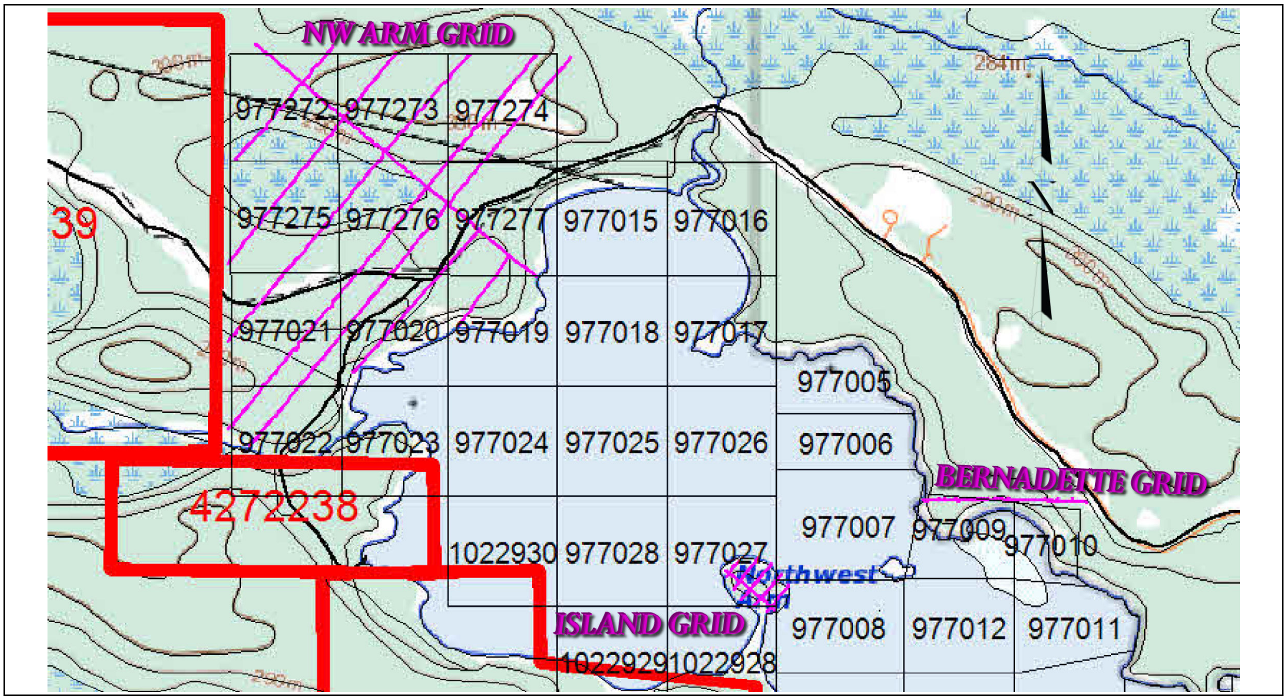


Figure 1-2: Survey Location Map (base map from ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/bndt)

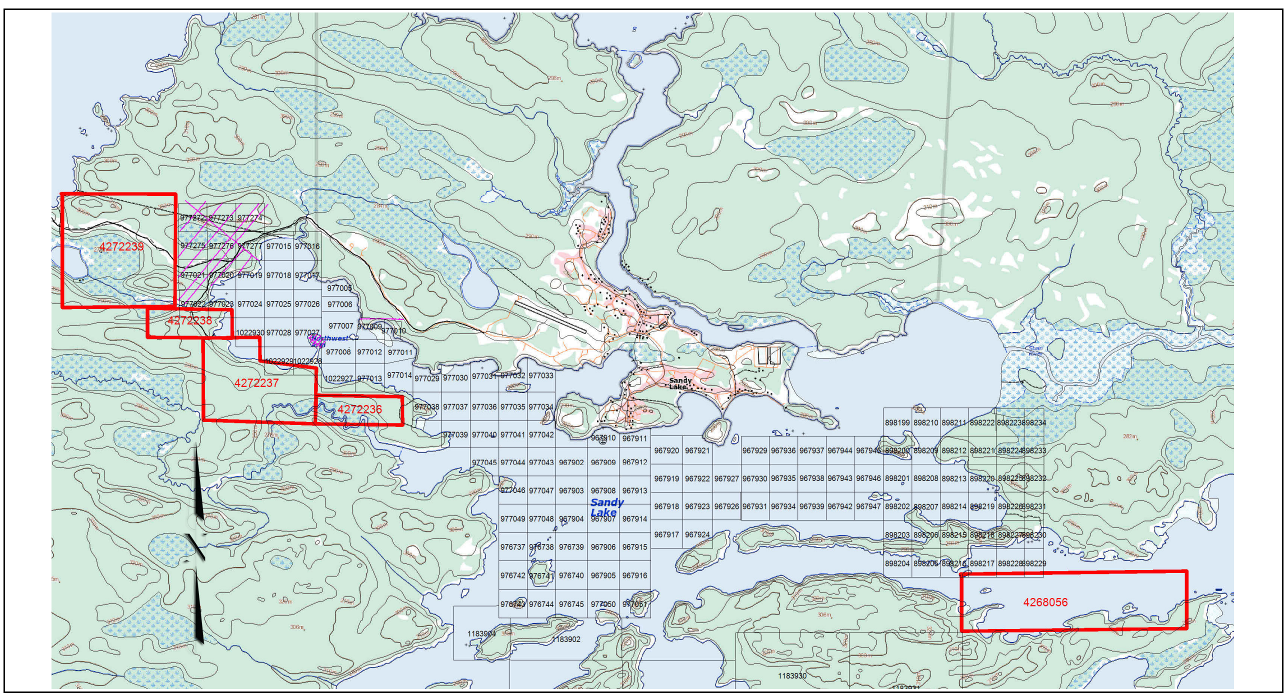


Figure 1-3: Survey Location Map (base map from ftp2.cits.rncan.gc.ca/pub/bndt)

1.2. Background (Geology and Geophysics)

Property Geology *(Reading from Technical Report on Sandy Lake Gold-Base Metal Property Northwestern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Limited by R. von Guttenberg, P. Geo., July 2003, Strathcona Mineral Services Limited)*

The Goldeye claims are underlain by the Northwest Arm and the West Arm sequences (Thurston et al, 1987), the latter being bounded by the Sandborn Bay Sequence to the south. The general geological trends on the claim group are well recognizable from the aeromagnetic survey flown by Freewest Resources in 1988. Magnetic highs most commonly are formational and trace oxide iron formation or zones of serpentinization. Serpentinization of ultramafic flows (komatiites) or intrusives (peridotites, dunites), causes the replacement of primary olivine and pyroxene by serpentine minerals (antigorite, lizardite, chrysotile), talc and magnetite, which makes serpentinites detectable by magnetic methods. In the Northwest Arm, the horseshoe-shaped, serpentinized ultramafic body can be seen, as well as iron formation further north, at the contact of mafic flows and felsic ash-flow tuff. A second magnetic horizon on the south side of the ultramafic body is close to the contact of felsic tuff and granitic gneiss which bounds the Northwest Arm lithologies to the south.

Long-extending magnetic trends in the West Arm which continue into the central part of the lake, where they assume an east-west strike direction, are underlain by mafic-ultramafic metavolcanics and metasediments (Thurston et al, 1987). The metasediments include conglomerates with clasts of iron formation which probably cause the strong magnetic anomalies. The peninsulas which separate the West Arm from Sandborn Bay are underlain by mafic volcanic flows, gabbro sills and chert iron formation horizons, and the strong magnetic anomalies in Sandborn Bay are mainly caused by serpentinized ultramafic flows.

Northwest Arm

From north to south, the Northwest Arm area is underlain by a southeasterly striking and steeply dipping sequence of greenschist-facies mafic flows, followed by a thin unit of clastic sediments interbedded with oxide-facies iron formation near the northern shore of the lake, and by dacitic ash-flow tuff *("Photos 1, 2", do not appear in this JVX report)*, the dominant rock type in the Northwest Arm. The unaltered tuff is medium grey, weakly foliated and consists of 5-20% bluish quartz phenocrysts in a fine grained matrix of quartz,
possible feldspar, 5-15% biotite streaks, minor sericite and 0.5% disseminated, porphyroblastic pyrite (Fischer 1997).

Approximately one-third of the tuff shows light grey, bleached patches and bands of sericite alteration ranging in thickness from centimetres to metres, with fairly sharp contacts that follow generally the southeasterly-trending fabric of the rocks. The altered rock is hard and competent, carries traces of fine-grained pyrite, and wider alteration zones may include quartz veins, or clusters of quartz veins with gold, and traces of tourmaline and pyrrhotite adjacent to the veins.

Quartz veins are generally thin (1-15 centimetres), may show banding *("Photo 9", does not appear in this JVX report)* due to inclusions of chlorite or tourmaline, have tourmaline-chlorite selvages, carry trace to

2% sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite) and may be drag folded or faulted. Visible gold was seen (Fischer 1997) in a vein with grey quartz and 3% disseminated pyrite in drill hole SL88-2 (Sample No. 3946). The veins are found mainly along the north shore of the lake where tuff outcrop is abundant. Low-grade gold mineralization is also associated with iron formation at the Tully-Burton showing.

A serpentinized ultramafic-mafic flow or intrusive overlain by altered intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks has been intersected in drill hole SL88-3 and these rocks are interpreted from their magnetic response to trace a major fold under the lake. Near the southern shore of the lake, the greenstone sequence is bound by granitic gneiss. The contact has a more easterly strike which causes a widening of the ash-flow tuff from about 700 metres in the east to about 1500 metres at the western end of the Northwest Arm. North-northeast striking gabbro dikes, up to 50 metres in width, intersect all other rock types.

Bedding planes and a pervasive schistosity are both southeast-trending (120°) and steeply dipping, and indicate a north-south directed shortening of the greenstone sequence, which is also supported by the most common strike-directions of the quartz veins (45° and 150°) which seem to follow a conjugate fracture pattern. Evidence of strong shearing was found on the small peninsula in Northwest Arm *("Photo 3", does not appear in this JVX report)* which coincides with the location of the Northwest Arm Shear Zone (NWASZ) as proposed by Thurston et al, 1988.

It was proposed by Thurston et al, 1987, that felsic ash-flow tuff in the western part of the Northwest Arm may represent a caldera-fill suggesting a volcanic centre in this area.

EXPLORATION

Goldeye together with joint venture partners has explored the Sandy Lake property intermittently from 1988 to 2002. The surveys included airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, rock sampling, prospecting and diamond drilling, and were carried out by JVX Ltd., a geophysical contracting company of Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Helicopter magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys

A total of 2090 line kilometres of helicopter magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were flown by Aerodat in February 1988 using nominal line spacings of 100 and 200 metres. The survey covered most of the Sandy Lake greenstone belt from the Northwest Arm and West Arm-Sandborn Bay areas in the west, to the Fishtail Bay and Rahill Lake area in the east.

The survey delineated several linear magnetic highs, which coincide with iron formations, mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks and serpentinized ultramafic rocks (Figure 1-4). In the Northwest Arm (Figure 1-5) the survey indicated folding and faulting of the ultramafic body under the lake and possible extensions under the granitic rocks to the south, marked by magnetic highs in areas of granite gneiss outcrop at surface. A north-south fault can be interpreted from the magnetic responses at the Bernadette-Dubeau gold occurrence. Northwest-southeast striking lithologies under the Northwest Arm appear to be truncated by the sequence of rocks extending from the West Arm to the northeast.

The granodioritic intrusive at Granite Bay northeast of Sandborn Bay is marked by an area of low magnetic susceptibility, which terminates mafic-ultramafic rocks and iron formations in Sandborn Bay to the northeast.

The airborne VLF-EM survey was less useful due to the extensive clay cover in most of the area flown, which limits the depth penetration of the VLF-EM field.

Ground geophysical surveys

Portions of the Sandy Lake property were surveyed with Induced Polarization (IP), magnetometer and VLF-EM by JVX for Freewest Resources and Sandy Lake Resources in 1988 and 1990, and the main results are shown on Figure 1-6.

Of eight IP anomalies identified in the Northwest Arm in 1988, three were classified as high-priority exploration targets, with the remaining five being of medium or low priority. Anomaly B has the characteristics of an anomaly caused by coarse-grained sulfides and appears to trace the Northwest Arm Shear Zone. An attempt to explain this anomaly by drilling in 1988 failed, since the drill cut did not penetrate the overburden layer under the lake, which has a minimum thickness of 22 metres. The anomaly continues through a small peninsula to the west and could possibly be explained by trenching there. Two other anomalous zones are located 300-500 metres west of the Bernadette-Dubeau showing (D, D1) and at the main showing (F) over the area drilled by Berens River Mines and Freewest. Anomaly D has been interpreted to be caused by fine-grained sulfides, and is situated within the strong magnetic anomaly caused by serpentinized ultramafic rock under the lake.

The 1990 survey expanded the IP coverage in the Northwest Arm with selected lines run near the west end of the lake, at the Bernadette-Dubeau occurrence and close to the junction of the Northwest Arm and the West Arm of the lake. A high-priority anomaly (G) is situated over the fold closure of the serpentinite horizon near the west end of Northwest Arm. An anomaly (H) located under the lake 700 to 800 metres southeast of Bernadette- Dubeau lies in a zone of magnetic complexity in proximity to the altered komatiite and is recommended for drilling. Two kilometres further to the southeast, anomaly M is a likely sulphide source in the area where the Northwest Arm Shear Zone is truncated by the northeast-trending structures of the West Arm. Anomaly N is 700 metres further south in the same general area, and both anomalies have been recommended for drilling.

The magnetometer surveys confirmed the strong anomaly over the folded serpentinite body indicated by the airborne survey, as well as the anomaly related to iron formation at the Tully Burton showing. Different from the airborne survey, the ground magnetics show no faulting of the serpentinite horizon at the Bernadette-Dubeau occurrence. The most active magnetic responses throughout the area surveyed are associated with mafic volcanic rocks, komatiites and iron formations, while the granitoid rocks and clastic sediments are non-magnetic.

The VLF-EM data are mainly influenced by the distribution of low-resistive lake-bottom sediments and by higher resistive areas of outcrop or frozen clay overburden. They may show formational trends in some areas or follow the shore line.

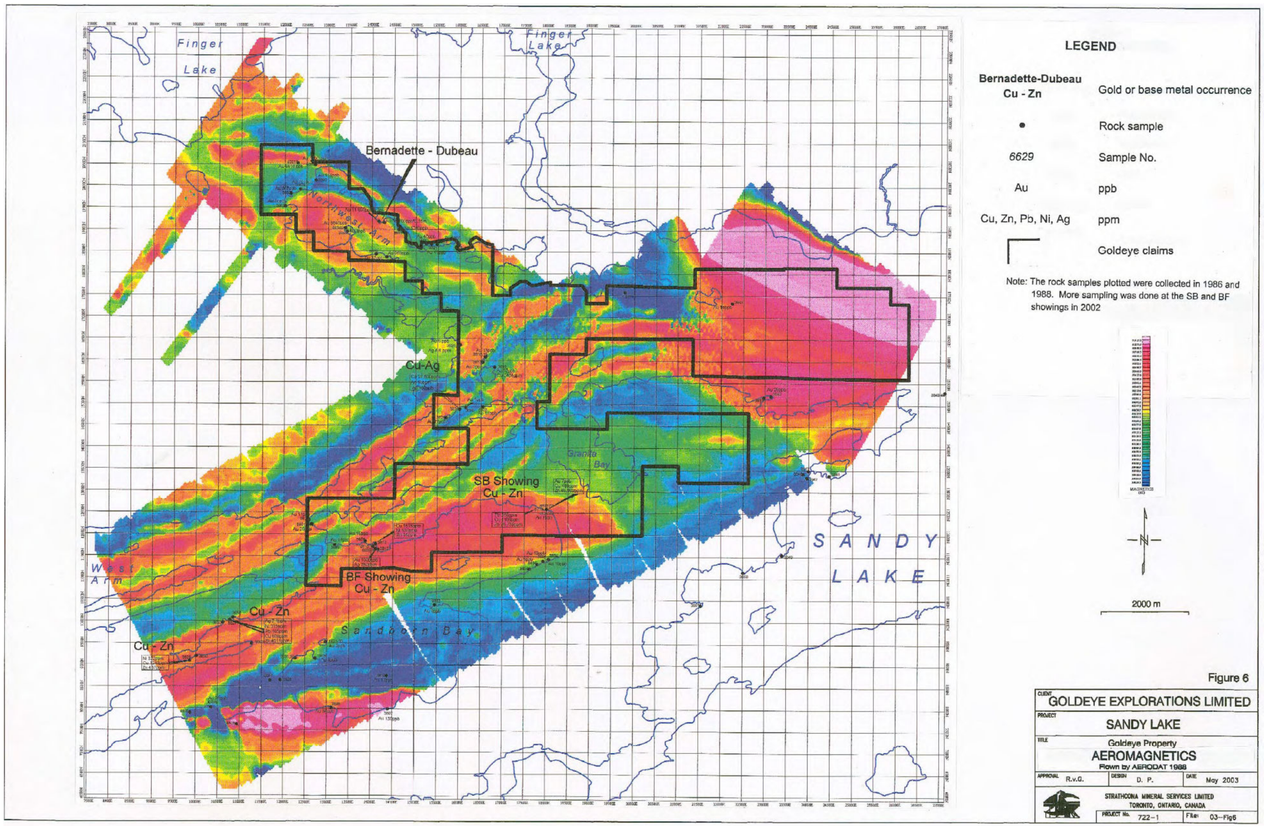


Figure 1-4: Aeromagnetic Map Showing Magnetic Highs (Taken from Technical Report on Sandy Lake Gold-Base Metal Property, Northwestern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Limited by R. von Guttenberg, P. Geo., July 2003, Strathcona Mineral Services Limited)

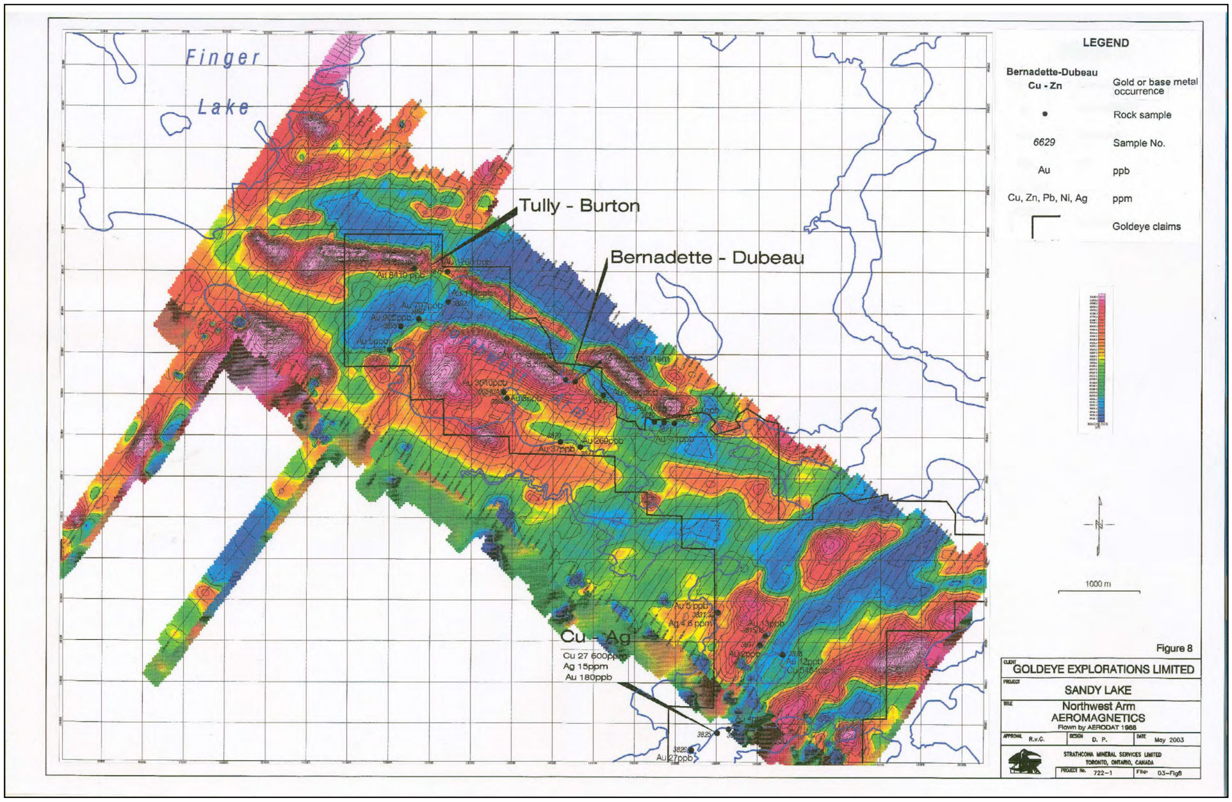


Figure 1-5: Aeromagnetic Map Showing Folding and Faulting of the Northwest Arm (Taken from Technical Report on Sandy Lake Gold-Base Metal Property, Northwestern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Limited by R. von Guttenberg, P. Geo., July 2003, Strathcona Mineral Services Limited)

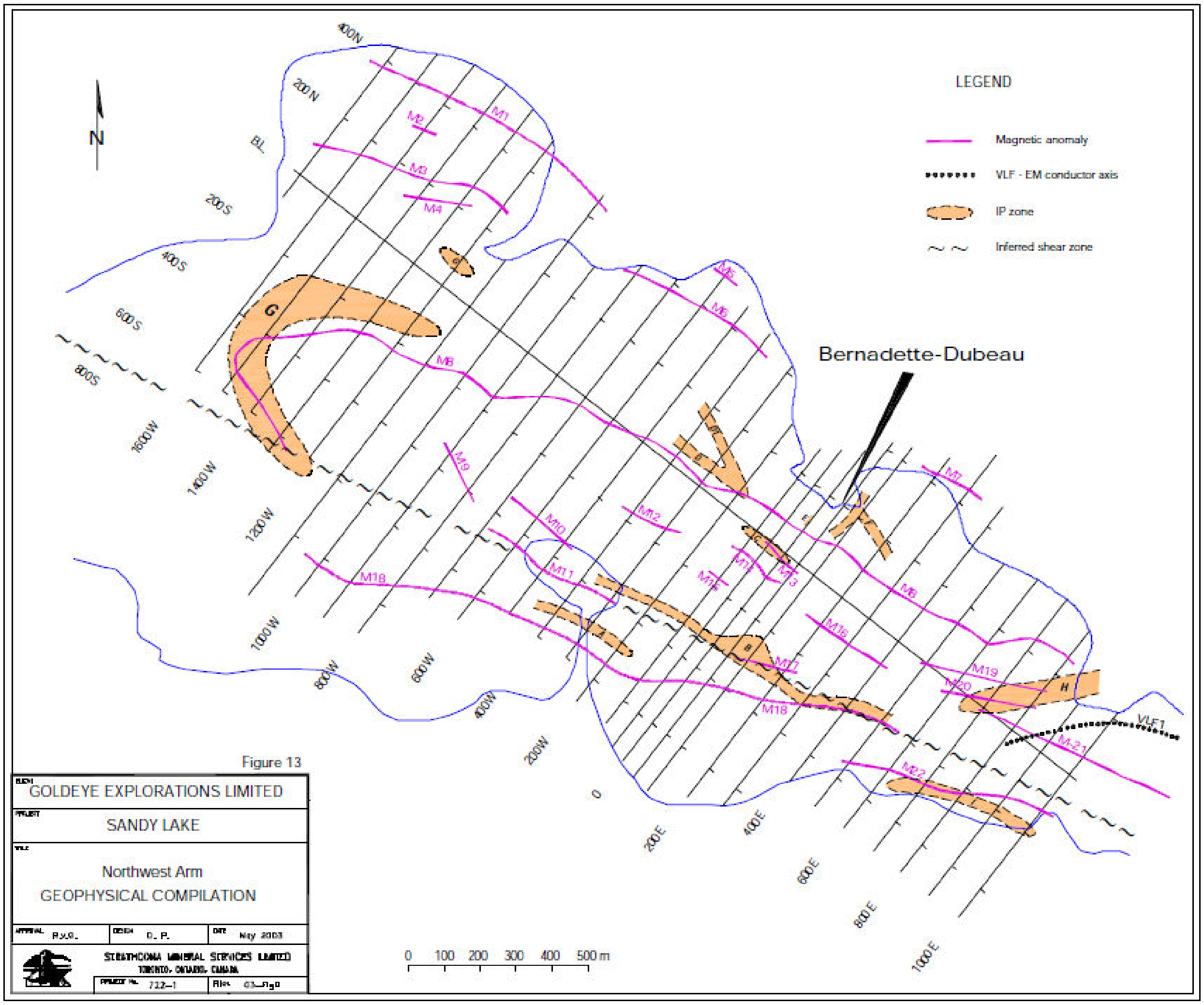


Figure 1-6: Geophysical Compilation of the Northwest Arm (Taken from Technical Report on Sandy Lake Gold-Base Metal Property, Northwestern Ontario for Goldeye Explorations Limited by R. von Guttenberg, P. Geo., July 2003, Strathcona Mineral Services Limited)

2. Survey Methodology and Coverage

The Electrical IP/Resistivity and Magnetic methods were employed. One measurement configuration was used in this survey for the Pole-Dipole array and described in the following subsection.

2.1. Pole-Dipole Array

A Pole-Dipole array with electrode separations of ‘a’ = 6.25 m, ‘a’ = 12.5 m, ‘a’ = 25 m and ‘a’ = 50 m was used to measure the conductivity/resistivity and chargeability responses of the sub-surface.

A single electrode is positioned at a distance away from the measuring location (usually several 100’s of metres). This electrode is used as the “Infinity” electrode (C1) for current injection. The second current electrode (C2) is placed at a fixed distance from the electrodes that are used for the measuring of the electric potential. Generally a stream ‘snake’ of potential electrodes (usually containing ten potential electrodes) is used for measuring the potential differences, usually forming the P1-P2, P2-P3, P3-P4, . . . P9-P10 dipoles.

In this survey a maximum of ten (10) dipoles were used for acquiring the Pole-Dipole data. The schematic of the Pole-Dipole Array is shown in Figure 2-1.

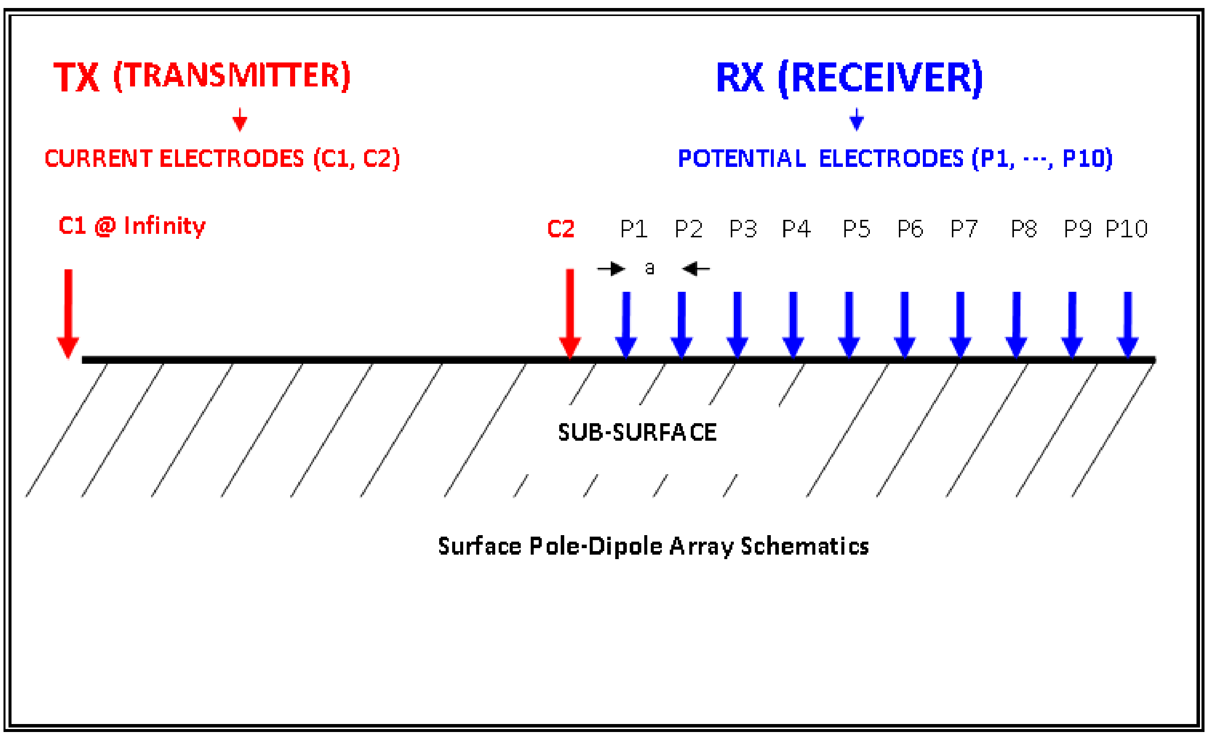


Figure 2-1: Pole-Dipole Array Schematics

2.2. Survey Coverage

Table 1 shows a summary of the survey coverage for the IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys. A detailed production summary is given in Appendix B. Note that NAD83 / Zone 15N was used for the datum and zone number.

Grid	Dipole Separation (m)	Line	From (m)	To (m)	Separation (m)	Date
ISLAND	a = 6.25	550W	400S	343.75S	56.25	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 6.25	350W	400S	300S	100	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	550W	412.5S	337.5S	75	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	500W	437.5S	287.5S	150	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	450W	450S	312.5S	137.5	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	400W	437.4S	287.5S	150	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	350W	412.5S	300S	112.5	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	BL400S	325W	562.5W	237.5	Aug. 20, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for ISLAND Grid = 1,018.75 m Total Magnetic survey coverage for ISLAND Grid = 912.5 m					
BERNADETTE	a = 12.5	490N	612.5E	0W	612.5	Aug. 19, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for BERNADETTE Grid = 612.5 m Total Magnetic survey coverage for BERNADETTE Grid = 625 m					
NW ARM	a = 12.5	1900W	312.5S	0N	312.5	Aug. 12, 2013
	a = 12.5	2050W	712.5S	0N	712.5	Aug. 12/13, 2013
	a = 12.5	2200W	1137.5S	50N	1187.5	Aug. 13, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2200W	1150S	700N	1850	Aug. 15/16, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2300W	1150S	625N	1775	Aug. 14, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2500W	900S	475N	1375	Aug. 16/17, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2700W	675S	300N	975	Aug. 17/18, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2900W	375S	175N	550	Aug. 19, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for NW ARM Grid = 15,262 m Total Magnetic survey coverage for NW ARM Grid = 8,950 m					

Table 1: JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Survey Coverage

2.3. Data Quality Control and Assurance

The data acquisition over randomly selected lines was repeated for Quality Control and Assurance (QC/QA).

At the end of every survey day, the IP and Resistivity data are dumped from the acquisition instrument to a Personal Computer (PC). The output file from the instrument is in BIN and XYZ file format (*.bin and *.xyz). The data are checked for quality and quantity on the site. The data are archived and checked at the end of the acquisition day and then transferred to the JVX head office in Richmond Hill, Ontario for further processing and assessment.

The final data processing is handled at the JVX head office using Geosoft Oasis Montaj Platform (www.geosoft.com). For the chargeability decay, spectral analysis and impedance modelling, a suite of programs developed by JVX was utilized.

3. Processing, Inversions and Interpretation

The JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic field data (including the GPS data) were compiled, processed, inverted and interpreted at JVX's head office in Richmond Hill, using the JVX proprietary processing platform.

All raw data was recorded and downloaded to a processing computer and archived at JVX's core digital archive. The routine data processing is carried out using proprietary JVX processing software. Plots of the raw data are reviewed by the Sr. Geophysicist on a daily basis during the survey. The final maps, pseudosections and models of the survey results are included in this report.

The Cole-Cole model is utilized which provides a three-parameter representation (M, τ and C) for IP responses. The time-constant (τ), in particular, has been found to be very useful in resolving IP sources with differing mean particle size.

The Cole-Cole spectral parameters may be determined either through the analysis of the response of the earth to sequential transmission of AC currents of different frequencies (i.e., frequency-domain IP), or through the analysis of the transient decays resulting from the transmission of interrupted square-wave currents.

The latter approach offers the major convenience of being applicable to data obtained in the course of routine production surveys, with no increase in survey time.

In practice, spectral IP parameters are determined most readily from time-domain transients through the computer matching of the observed data to the best fit in a family of pre-calculated Cole-Cole curves. This may be done, off-line, using a PC, or in a recent receiver, essentially on-line, using software imbedded in the receiver (Society of Exploration Geophysicists, ©1997).

The Cole-Cole impedance model was developed in the 1970s after it became clear that chargeability is a complex property that includes amplitude (volume percent electronic conductors), grain size and grain size uniformity.

In the Cole-Cole model, the low frequency electrical impedance Z(ω) of rocks and soils is defined by 4 parameters. They are:

r0 DC resistivity in Ohm.m

m true zero time chargeability

τ tau - time constant in seconds

c exponent

The general equation defining the Cole-Cole model is expressed as:

Z(ω) = r0 {1 – m [1 - (1+(iωτ)c)-1]} in Ohm.m

where ω is the angular frequency (2πf)

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

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

All decays that give an RMS fit between measured and master decay of less than 5 % are judged to be of sufficient quality to yield spectral IP parameters. Under ideal conditions, more than 90 % of the IP decays in any survey are of sufficient amplitude and quality to yield spectral parameters. 80 % is probably average for most surveys.

The most common reason for the lack of spectral parameters is very low decay amplitudes, often seen in areas of thick and/or conductive overburden. Instrumentation and/or noise problems can occur over long sections of outcrop or at an abrupt boundary between outcrop and conductive ground.

3.1. Spectral Parameter Estimation

Raw data files from the IP receiver were edited and reformatted. The reformatted data is used to calculate the apparent resistivity and the spectral parameters using JVX's in-house software and then imported into Geosoft® to make the pseudosections.

Data from selected IP line(s) were re-processed and formatted as observation files for input into the UBC-GIF DCIP2D inversion modelling routines. The details of the inversion modelling are given in the following subsection. Two-dimensional models of the conductivity/resistivity and chargeability obtained from the inverse model calculations were presented as screen captured 2D-images.

3.2. 2D Resistivity/Conductivity and Chargeability Inverse Modelling

The electrical properties of earth materials in the subsurface give rise to anomalies in the data of a survey. In order to retrieve useful information on these electrical properties from the data, JVX applies a processing tool called inversion. In this process all of the data are used to constrain a model according to certain criteria. These criteria are necessary in order to overcome problems due to noise and most importantly, to overcome the large difference between the number of grid cells in the model and the number of data points.

JVX uses the inversion routines (DCIP2D) developed by the Geophysical Inversion Facility of the University of British Columbia to determine the model. These routines allow 2D modelling and inversion of the electrical properties of the subsurface in an iterative method, in which a smoothness constraint is used to stabilize the inversion. The output model strikes a balance between fitting the measured data and preserving the smoothness of the model. In the DCIP2D routines, a pure DC conductivity model is calculated first. It can then be used in the inversion of the IP data to obtain the chargeability model.

As current flows through the subsurface farther from a certain location less information on the electrical properties is provided for that location. This is represented in the inversion by a loss in sensitivity in areas farther away (both vertically and horizontally) from the locations of the current source and the receiver electrodes. The final model therefore must be interpreted with care. Structures at a distance cannot be accepted with the same level of confidence as structures close to the source and receiver electrode locations.

3.3. Data Presentation

The pseudosections are plotted using standard depth and position conventions, [C2+ (P1+P2)/2]/2, where C2 is the current injection position and P1 and P2 are potential electrode positions. For Mx-chargeability, MIP-chargeability and apparent resistivity, colour contour intervals in the pseudosections are taken from equal area distribution for the whole grid. A colour assignment for the spectral 'tau' is fixed. The IP/Resistivity pseudosections are comprised of panels of the apparent resistivity, Mx-chargeability, MIP-chargeability, and Tau.

The 2D models are provided as screen captured images.

3.4. JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity Interpretation Results

The focus of the interpretation section of this report is on the description of IP/Resistivity anomalies that were caused by metallic sources. It is expected that the highest priority anomalies will be chargeable and conductive/resistive. The anomalies that meet this criterion will also be further classified using the spectral parameters as a guide.

The pseudosections of apparent resistivity and chargeability of the Pole-Dipole array are discussed and interpreted grid by grid in the following subsections. Note that the pseudosections colour scheme is that high and low values are represented by pink and blue colours respectively.

The unit of apparent resistivity is Ohm.m, Mx-chargeability is mV/V, spectral MIP-chargeability is mV/V and the time constant Tau is in seconds.

1. NW ARM Grid

The NW ARM Grid consists of seven lines, namely L1900W, L2050W, L2200W, L2300W, L2500W, L2700W and L2900W. The potential electrode separations were 'a' = 12.5 m, 'a' = 25 m and 'a' = 50 m.

For interpretation simplicity, the geophysical responses are characterized by the convention given in Table 2. Note that for interpretation purposes, the dipole spacing 'a' = 25 m is selected as it has better resolution compared to the dipole spacing of 'a' = 12.5 m and 'a' = 50 m.

Geophysical Responses	Low	Moderate	High
Apparent resistivity (Ohm.m)	Approx. < 200	Approx. 200-1000	Approx. > 1000
Mx-chargeability (mV/V)	Approx. 5-10	Approx. 10-20	Approx. > 20-30
Spectral or MIP-chargeability (mV/V)	Approx. < 350	Approx. 350-650	Approx. > 650
Tau (seconds)	< 10 (short)	10-30 (intermediate)	> 30 (long)

Table 2: Geophysical Response Characterization

3.4.1. L1900W

From the pseudosection plot of L1900W, a low Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed and denoted by Zone 1 (Figure 3-1).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 250S to 230S and is associated with high apparent resistivity, mainly short time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. However, this anomaly at a shallower depth is associated with high apparent resistivity, high Mx-chargeability, high MIP-chargeability and long time constant. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is fine-grained at depth and coarse-grained at shallower depth. The Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is centred at station 240S approximately.

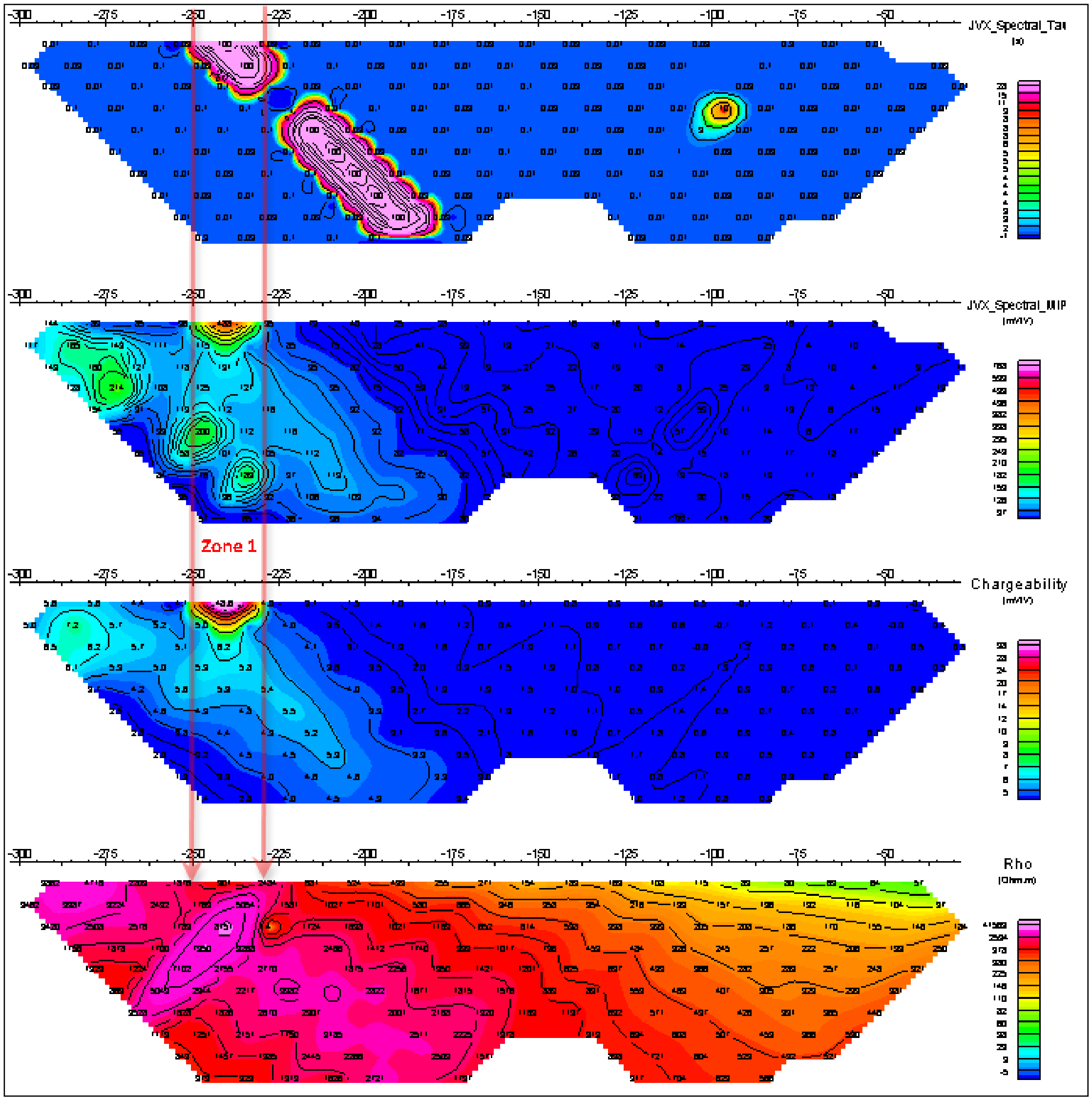


Figure 3-1: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L1900W

3.4.2. L2050W

From the pseudosection plot of L2050W, no Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed. The Mx-chargeability values are very weak and partially negative indicating a conductive overburden.

3.4.3. L2200W

From the pseudosection plot of L2200W, two Mx-chargeability anomalies have been observed and denoted by Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Figure 3-2).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 255N to 350N and is associated with low to high apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

Zone 2 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 400N to 510N and is associated with high apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 2 anomaly is mixed-grained.

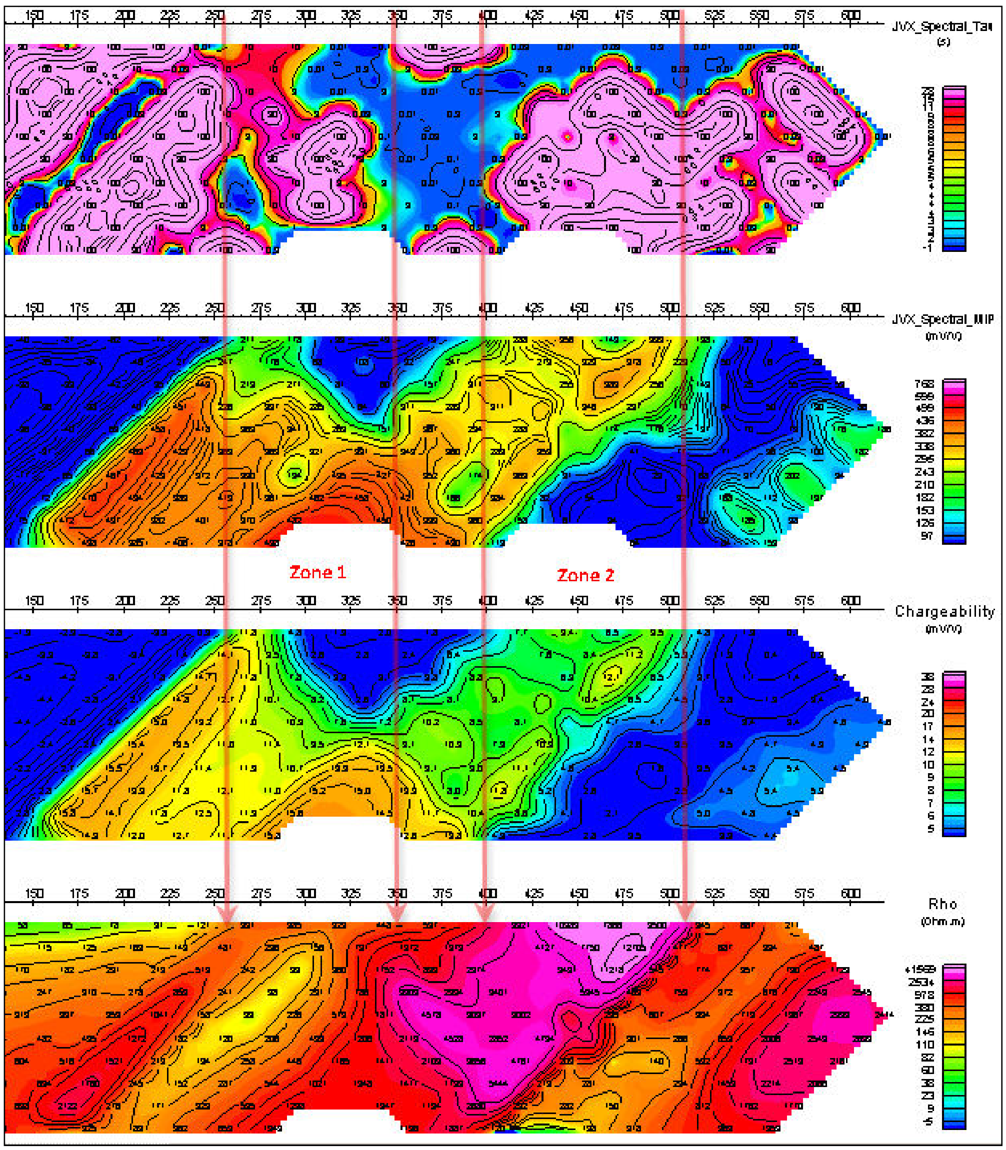


Figure 3-2: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L2200W

3.4.4. L2300W

From the pseudosection plot of L2300W, two Mx-chargeability anomalies have been observed and denoted by Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Figure 3-3).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 165N to 285N and is associated with low to high apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to high MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

Zone 2 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 285N to 425N and is associated with high apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 2 anomaly is mixed-grained.

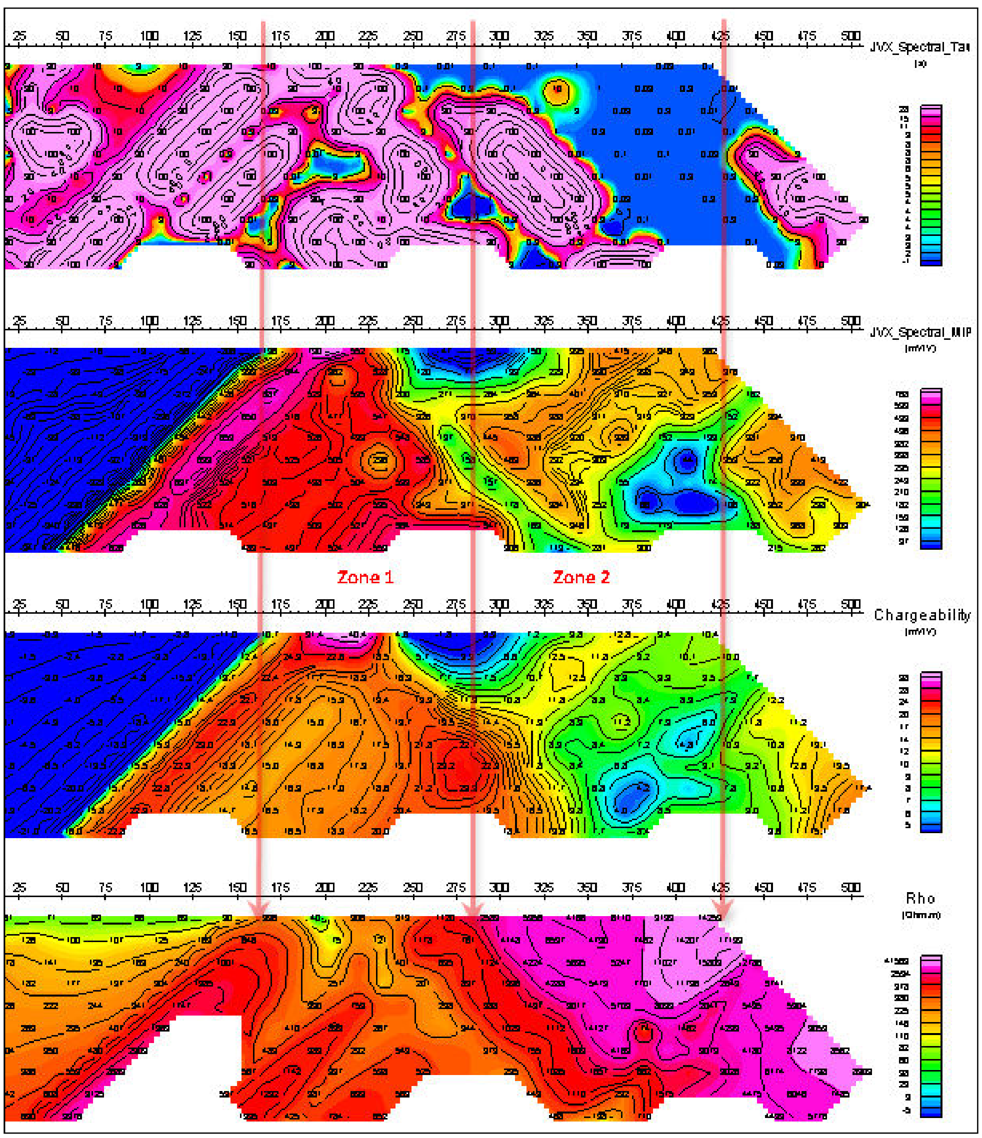


Figure 3-3: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L2300W

3.4.5. L2500W

From the pseudosection plot of L2500W, two Mx-chargeability anomalies have been observed and denoted by Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Figure 3-4).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 70N to 155N and is associated with low to moderate apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

Zone 2 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 155N to 325N and is associated with high apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 2 anomaly is mixed-grained.

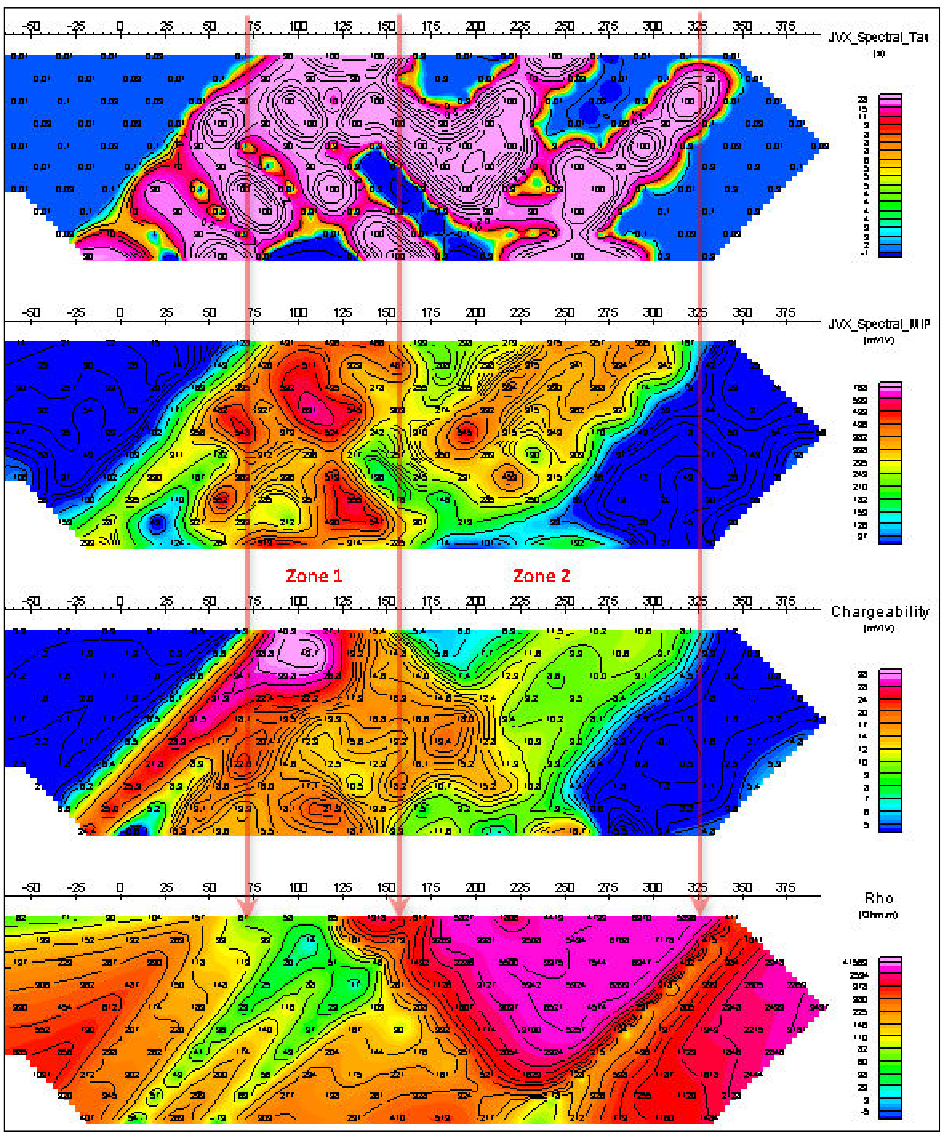


Figure 3-4: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L2500W

3.4.6. L2700W

From the pseudosection plot of L2700W, two Mx-chargeability anomalies have been observed and denoted by Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Figure 3-5).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 50S to 25N and is associated with low to moderate apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

Zone 2 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 185N to 210N and is associated with low to moderate apparent resistivity, long time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 2 anomaly is coarse-grained.

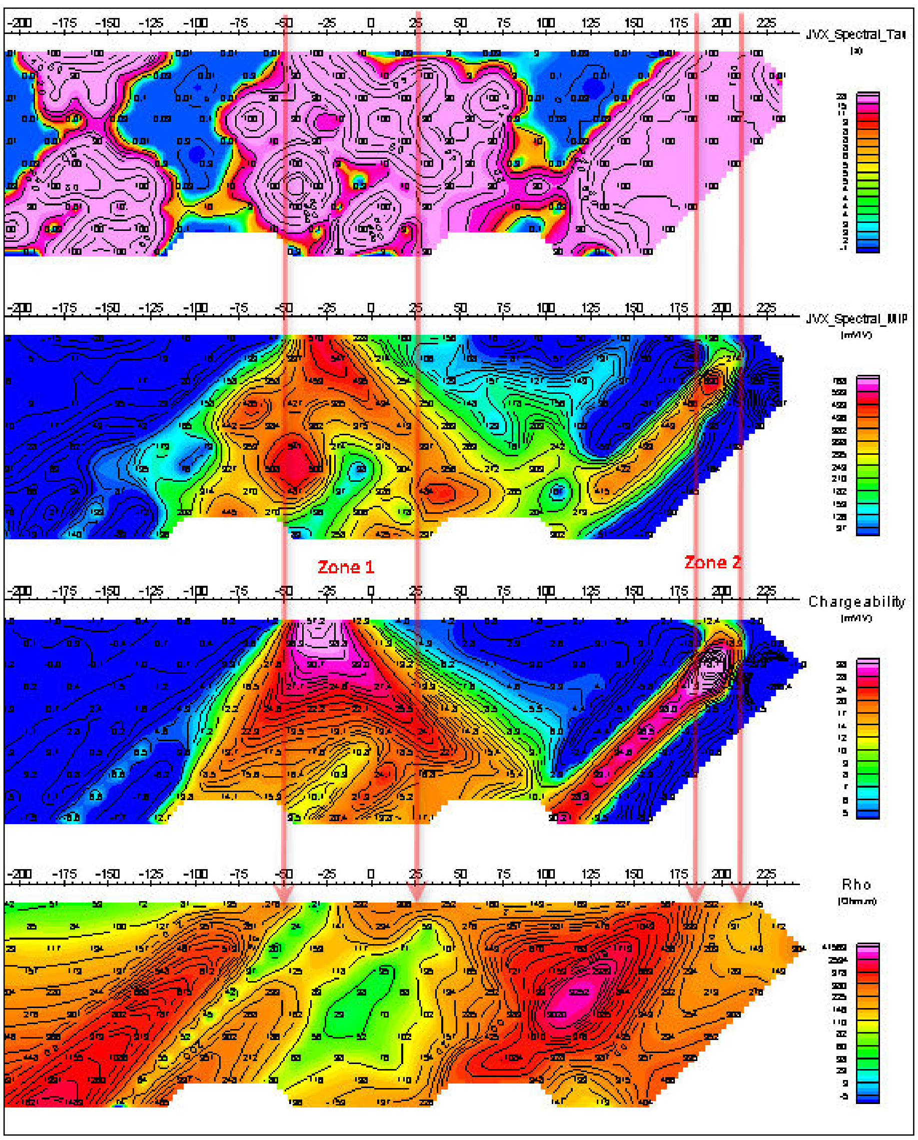


Figure 3-5: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L2700W

3.4.7. L2900W

From the pseudosection plot of L2900W, two Mx-chargeability anomalies have been observed and denoted by Zone 1 and Zone 2 (Figure 3-6).

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 225S to 125S and is associated with low apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low to moderate MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

Zone 2 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed approximately between stations 60N to 80N and is associated with low to moderate apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 2 anomaly is mixed-grained.

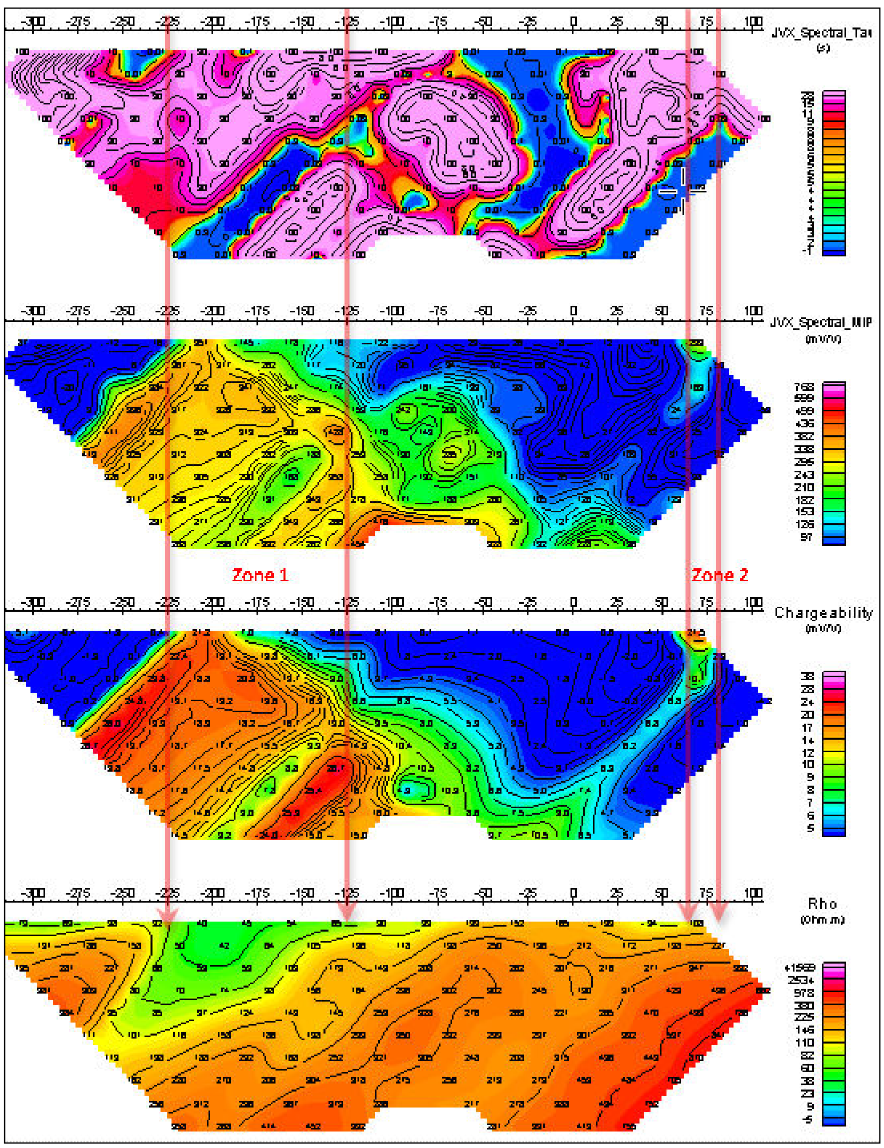


Figure 3-6: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L2900W

2. BERNADETTE Grid

The BERNADTTE Grid consists of one line, namely L490N.

For interpretation simplicity, the geophysical responses are characterized by the convention given in Table 2.

L490N was surveyed with a dipole spacing of ‘a’ = 12.5 m. It is recommended to re-survey the line with a dipole spacing of ‘a’ = 25 m and ‘a’ = 50 m in order to get better resolution and depth penetration.

3.4.8. L490N

From the pseudosection plot of L490N, one Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed and denoted by Zone 1 (Figure 3-7). It appears that the Mx-chargeability anomaly extends beyond station 600E.

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed at depth approximately between stations 500E to 600E and is associated with low to moderate apparent resistivity, mixed time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is mixed-grained.

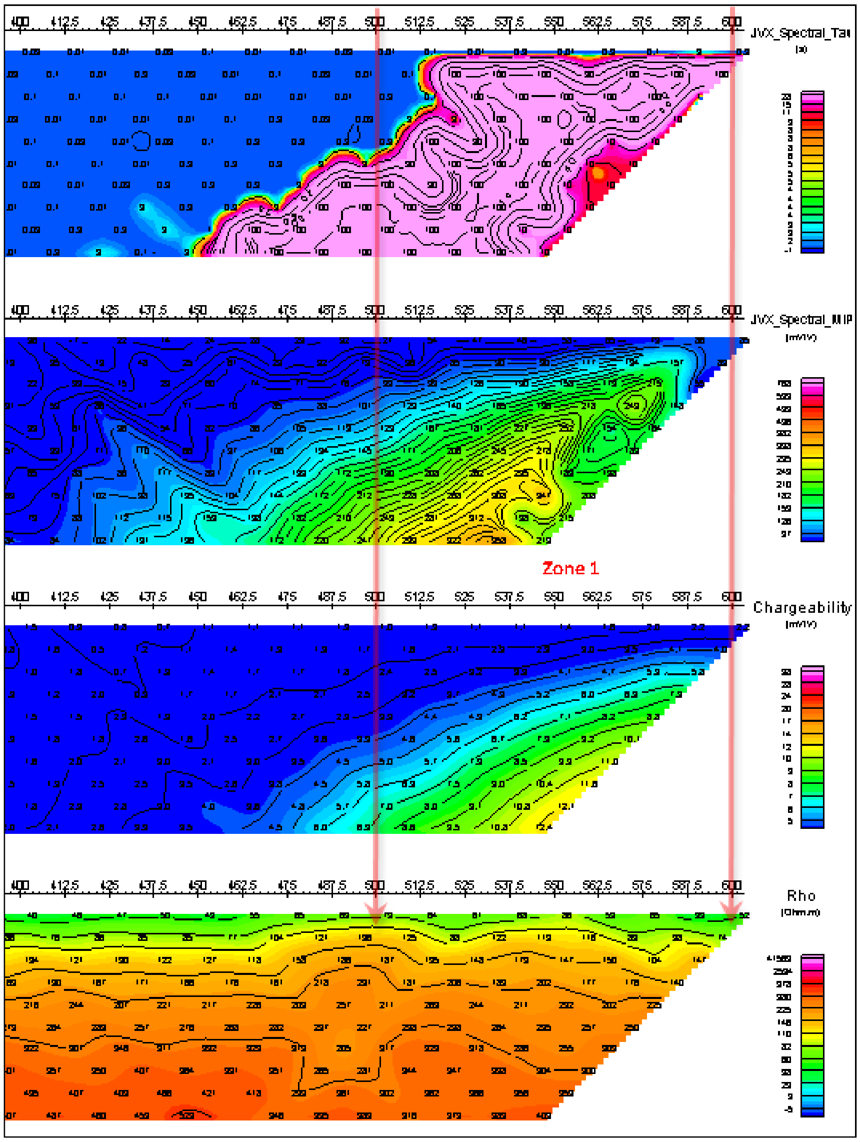


Figure 3-7: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L490N

3. ISLAND Grid

The ISLAND Grid consists of six lines, namely BL400S, L350W, L400W, L450W, L500W and L550W.

For interpretation simplicity, the geophysical responses are characterized by the convention given in Table 2.

The grid was surveyed with the dipole spacing of 'a' = 6.25 m and 'a' = 12.5 m. It is recommended to re-survey the lines with a dipole spacing of 'a' = 25 m in order to get better resolution and depth penetration.

3.4.9. BL400S

From the pseudosection plot of BL400S, one Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed and denoted by Zone 1 (Figure 3-8). It appears that the Mx-chargeability anomaly extends beyond station 525W

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed at depth approximately between stations 490W to 525W and is associated with moderate to high apparent resistivity, short time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is fine-grained.

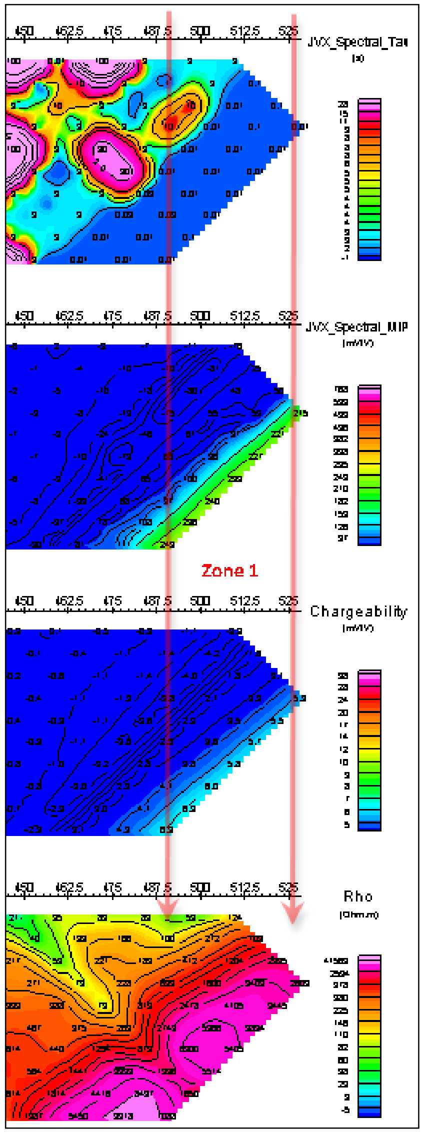


Figure 3-8: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of BL400S

3.4.10. L350W

From the pseudosection plot of L350W, no Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed.

3.4.11. L400W

From the pseudosection plot of L400W, no Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed.

3.4.12. L450W

From the pseudosection plot of L450W, a low Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed and denoted by Zone 1 (Figure 3-9). It appears that the Mx-chargeability anomaly extends beyond station 300S.

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed at depth approximately between stations 345S to 300S and is associated with moderate to high apparent resistivity, short time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is fine-grained.

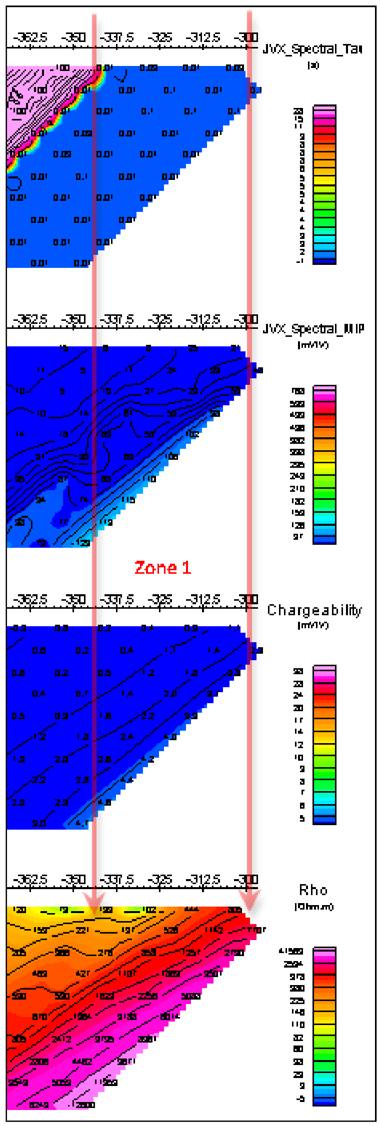


Figure 3-9: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L450W

3.4.13. L500W

From the pseudosection plot of L500W, a low Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed and denoted by Zone 1 (Figure 3-10). It appears that the Mx-chargeability anomaly extends beyond station 325S.

Zone 1 Mx-chargeability anomaly is observed at depth approximately between stations 345S to 325S and is associated with moderate to high apparent resistivity, short time constant and produced low MIP-chargeability. The time constant Tau indicates that the grain size of the Zone 1 anomaly is fine-grained.

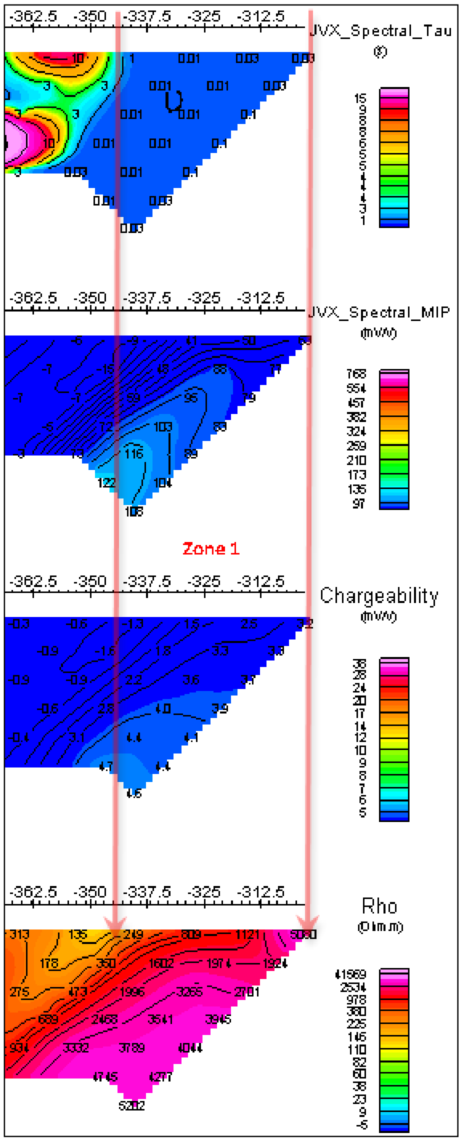


Figure 3-10: Mx-Chargeability Anomaly of L500W

3.4.14. L550W

From the pseudosection plot of L550W, no Mx-chargeability anomaly has been observed.

	Station From (m)	Station To (m)	Apparent Resistivity (Ohm.m)	Mx-Chargeability (mV/V)	Spectral or MIP-Chargeability (mV/V)	Tau (seconds)
NW ARM Grid						
L1900W	250S	230S	high	low	low	short
L2200W	255N	350N	low to high	moderate	low to high	mixed (short-long)
	400N	510N	high	low to moderate	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
L2300W	165N	285N	low to high	moderate to high	low to high	mixed (short-long)
	285N	425N	high	low to moderate	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
L2500W	70N	155N	low to moderate	moderate to high	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
	155N	325N	high	low to moderate	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
L2700W	50S	25N	low to moderate	moderate to high	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
	185N	210N	low to moderate	high	low to moderate	long
L2900W	225S	125S	low	low to high	low to moderate	mixed (short-long)
	60N	80N	low to moderate	low to moderate	low	mixed (short-long)
BERNADETTE Grid						
L490N	500E	600E	low to moderate	low to moderate	low	mixed (short-long)
ISLAND Grid						
BL400S	490W	525W	moderate to high	low	low	short
L450W	345S	300S	moderate to high	low	low	short
L500W	345S	325S	moderate to high	low	low	short

Table 3: Summary of Pole-Dipole Data Interpretation

The IP/Resistivity plan maps for each grid are presented and discussed in the following sub-sections. The colour scheme used for the plan maps is pink for high and blue for low.

3.4.15. NW ARM Grid - Mx-Chargeability Plan Map

For the NW ARM Grid, the Mx-Chargeability plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 25 m dipole and level N = 2. However, for lines L1900W and L2050W, data from a 12.5 m dipole and level N = 4 was used.

The Mx-Chargeability plan map shows the strongest chargeability anomalies are observed on the northern part of the grid (Figure 3-11).

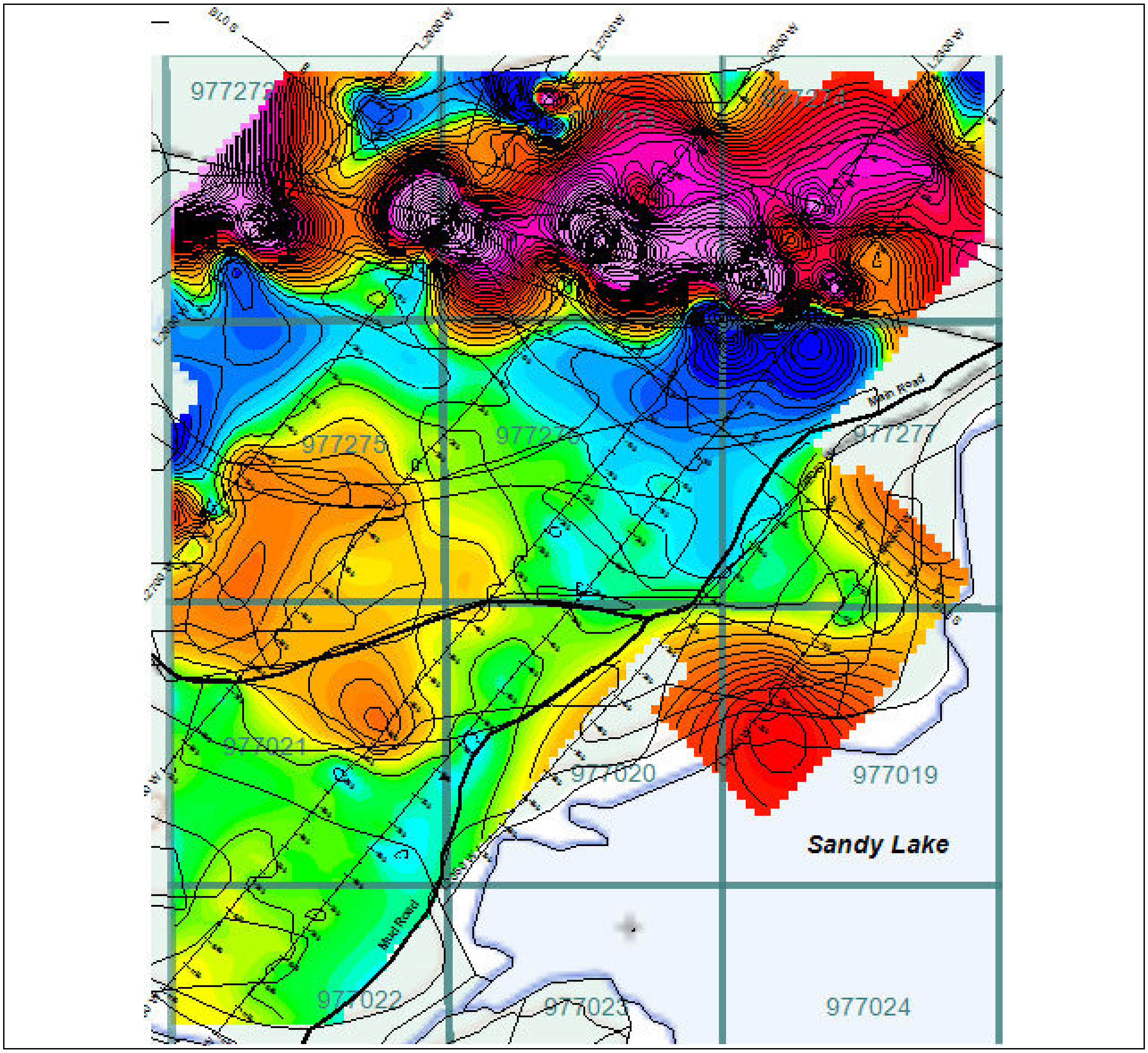


Figure 3-11: Mx-Chargeability Plan Map of the NW ARM Grid

3.4.16. NW ARM Grid - Resistivity Plan Map

For the NW ARM Grid, the Resistivity plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 25 m dipole and level N = 2. However, for lines L1900W and L2050W, data from a 12.5m dipole and level N = 4 was used.

The Resistivity plan map shows the resistivity highs are observed on the northern and southern part of the grid trending NNW. The middle part of the grid is associated with relatively low resistivity (Figure 3-12). The Mx-Chargeability anomalies are associated with the northern low to high resistivity feature.

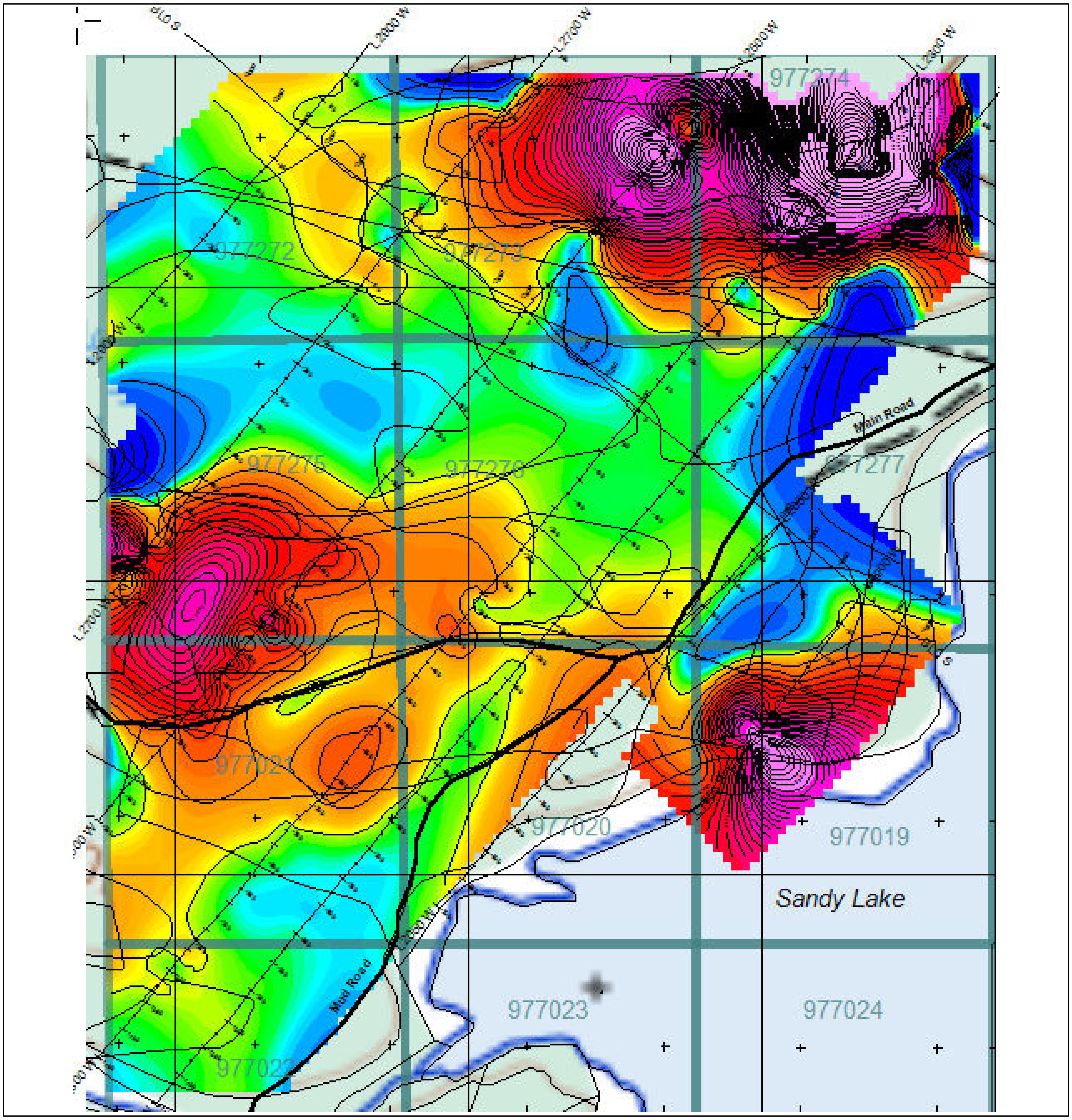


Figure 3-12: Resistivity Plan Map of the NW ARM Grid

3.4.17. ISLAND Grid - Mx-Chargeability Plan Map

For the ISLAND Grid, the Mx-Chargeability plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 12.5 m dipole and level N = 4. The Mx-Chargeability plan map shows the observed weak chargeability anomalies are trending NNW and are associated with resistivity highs (Figure 3-13).

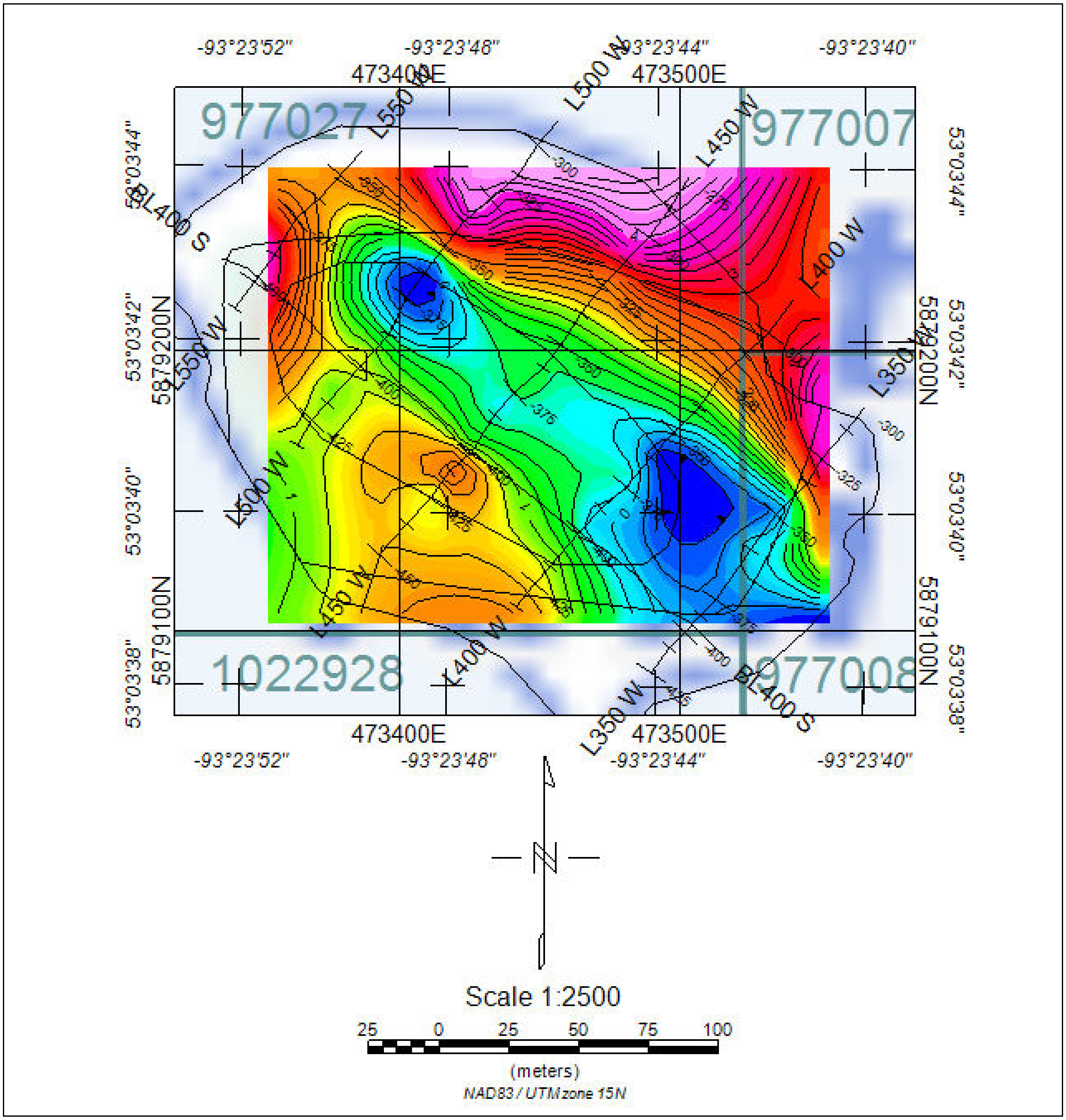


Figure 3-13: Mx-Chargeability Plan Map of the ISLAND Grid

3.4.18. ISLAND Grid - Resistivity Plan Map

For the ISLAND Grid, the Resistivity plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 12.5 m dipole and level N = 4.

The Resistivity plan map shows the observed resistivity highs trend NNW and are associated with chargeability highs (Figure 3-14).

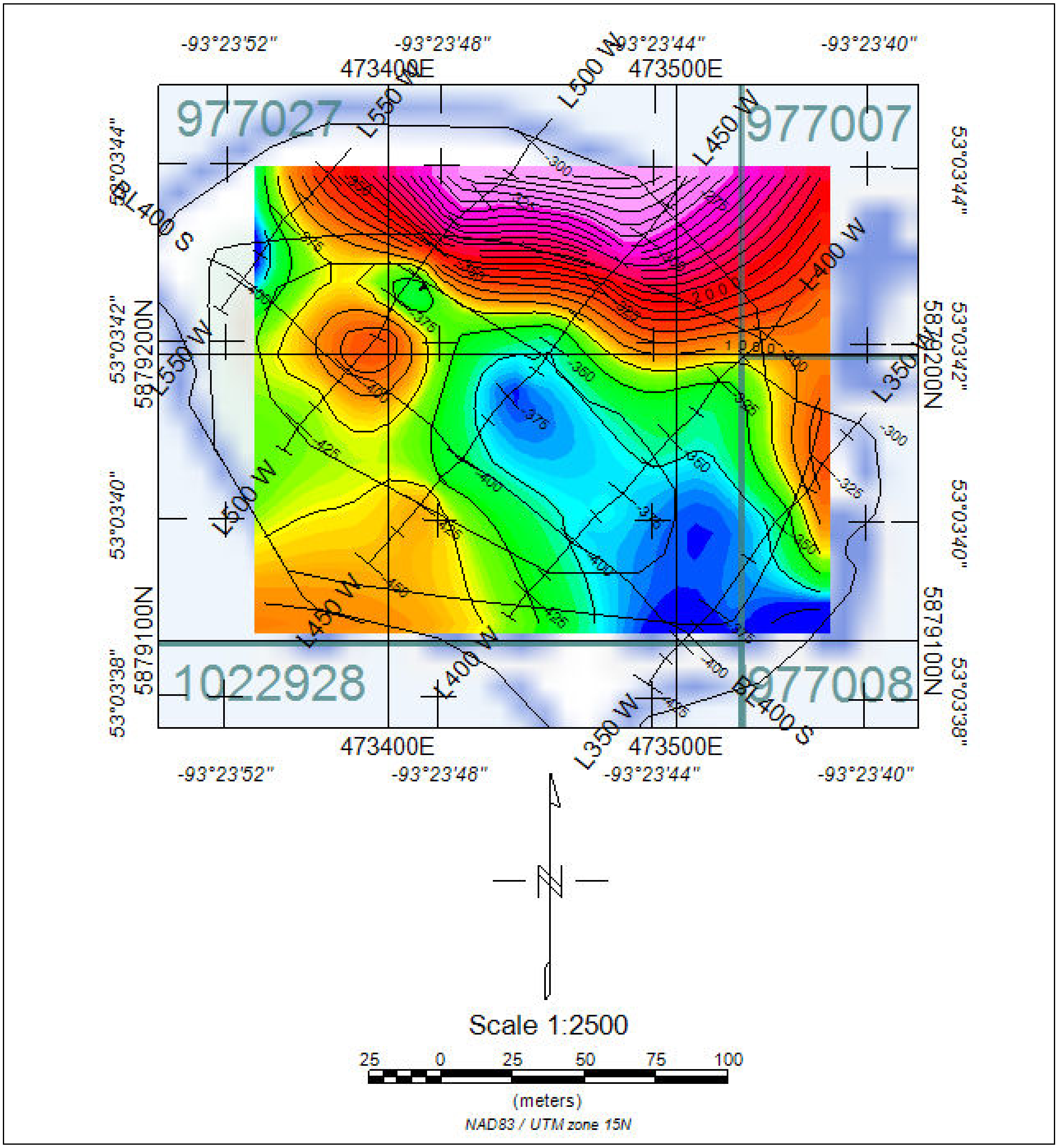


Figure 3-14: Apparent Resistivity Plan Map of the ISLAND Grid

3.4.19. BERNADETTE Grid - Mx-Chargeability Plan Map

For the BERNADETTE Grid, the Mx-Chargeability plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 12.5 m dipole and level N = 4.

The Mx-Chargeability plan map shows the observed moderate chargeability anomaly is on the eastern edge of the line and is associated with resistivity high (Figure 3-15).

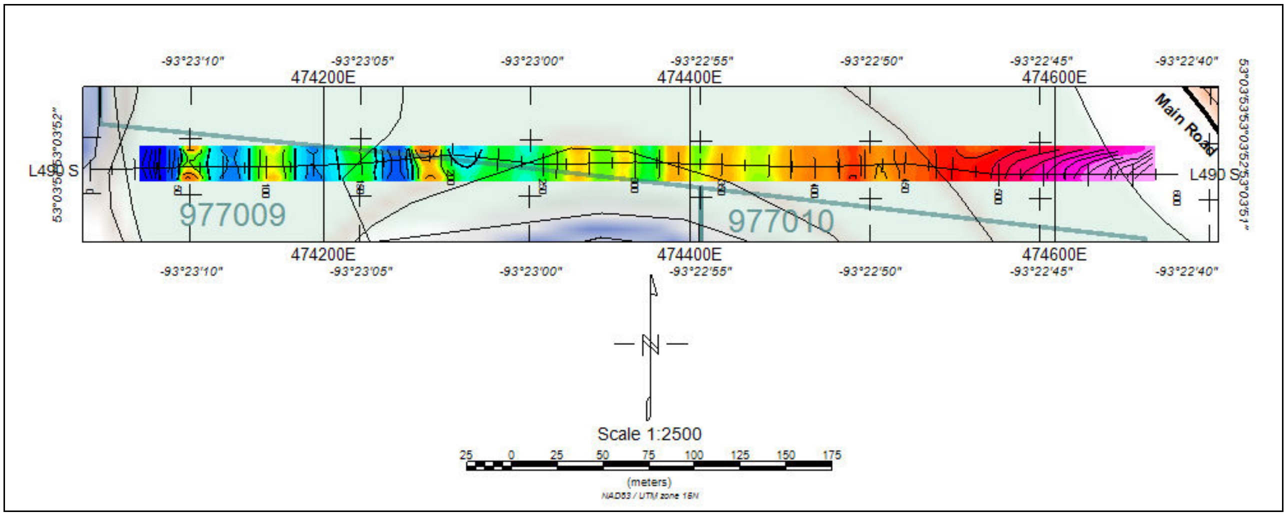


Figure 3-15: Mx-Chargeability Plan Map of the BERNADETTE Grid

3.4.20. BERNADETTE Grid - Resistivity Plan Map

For the BERNADETTE Grid, the Resistivity plan map is made using Pole-Dipole data of the 12.5 m dipole and level N = 4.

The Resistivity plan map shows the observed resistivity high is on the eastern edge of the line and is associated with moderate chargeability anomaly (Figure 3-16).

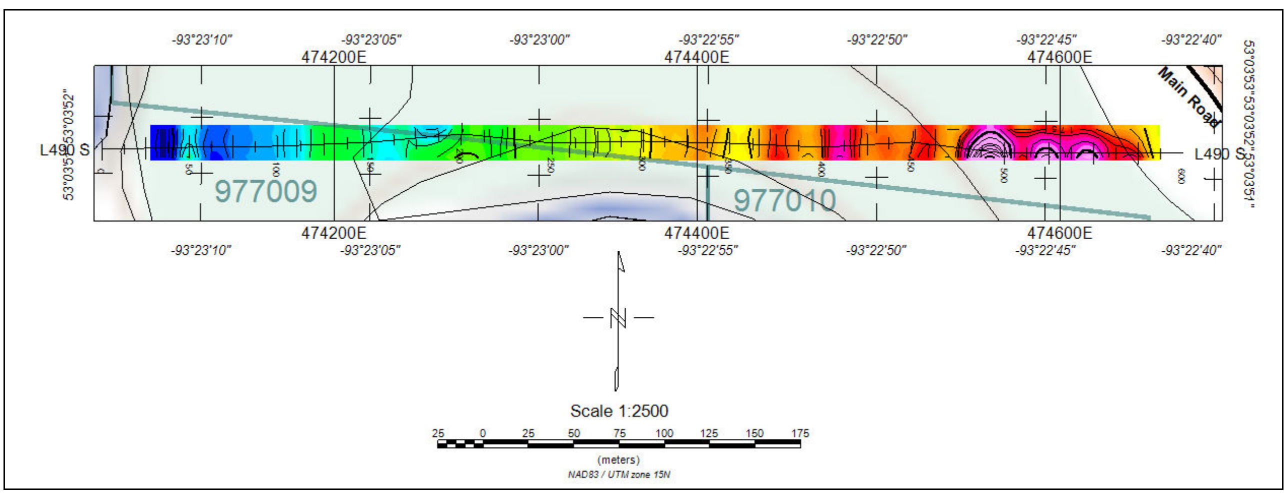


Figure 3-16: Resistivity Plan Map of the BERNADETTE Grid

3.5. 2D IP/Resistivity Model Interpretation Results

A sample 2D resistivity model from the Pole-Dipole array IP/Resistivity data has been calculated for L2700W ('a' = 25 m) on the NW ARM Grid. The model result shows a shallow conductor dipping (approximately 75^0 to 85^0) to the south west (Figure 3-17). The depth to the top of the conductor is approximately 50 – 60 m and the apparent resistivity is approximately 4 - 15 Ohm.m. It is recommended calculating 2D resistivity and conductivity models on each anomaly on the NW ARM Grid and BERNADETTE Grid. The models will provide information on the depth, dip and strength of the target.

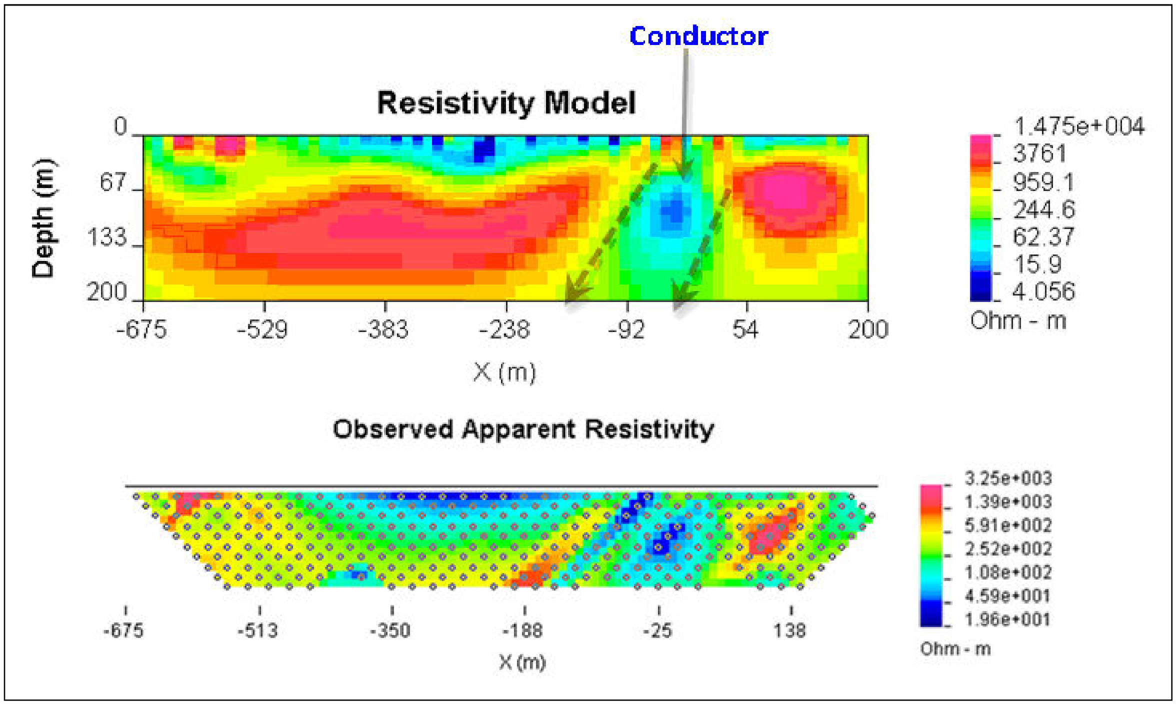


Figure 3-17: Resistivity Model of L2700W ('a' = 25 m), NW ARM Grid

3.6. Magnetic Data Presentation and Interpretation

The Magnetic survey was carried out on all three grids. The surveyed Magnetic lines were separated by 100 m, 150 m and 200 m. The Magnetic survey lines were picketed/stationed every 12.5 m. The Magnetic data was recorded every 12.5 m. The Magnetic survey coverage for the ISLAND grid was 996m, for the BERNADETTE grid was 625 m and for the NW ARM grid was 13,144 m. The total survey coverage for the Magnetic survey was 14,765 m.

The Magnetic data is presented in colour contoured plan maps. The 2D models are presented as screen captured images. The International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) of the survey area is given in Table 4. The Magnetic data plan maps are presented and discussed on a grid by grid basis.

Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Declination	Inclination	Total Intensity	Horizontal Intensity	North Component	East Component	Vertical Component
53^0.04'	93^0 0.25'	294	-0° 58'	77° 19'	58241.7 nT	12785.4 nT	12783.6 nT	-219.7 nT	56821.0 nT

Date: 8/18/2013	Rate of change per year	-6'	-4'	-104.2 nT	49.8 nT	49.4 nT	-23.6 nT	-118.0 nT

Table 4: International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) of the Survey Area

1. NW ARM Grid

For the NW ARM Grid, the linear Magnetic high trends NNW to SSE. The highest value reaches to 86,314nT. The Magnetic highs are associated with moderate to high chargeability anomalies. The Magnetic data colour contour map is given in Figure 3-18.

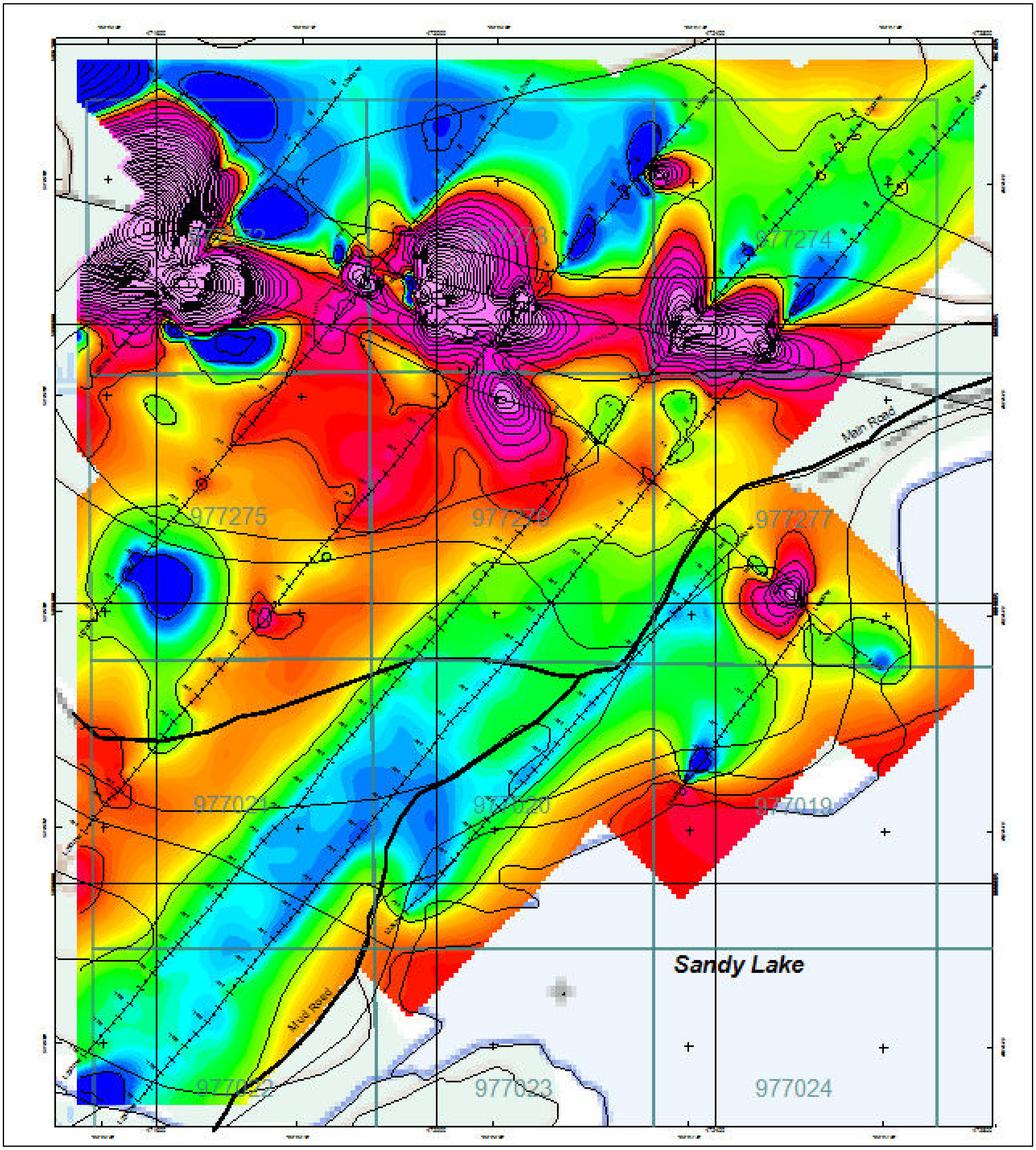


Figure 3-18: Total Magnetic Intensity of the NW ARM Grid

2. ISLAND Grid

For the ISLAND Grid, the linear Magnetic high trends NNW to SSE. The highest value reaches to 58,444nT. The Magnetic highs are associated with weak chargeability anomalies. The Magnetic data colour contour map is given in Figure 3-19.

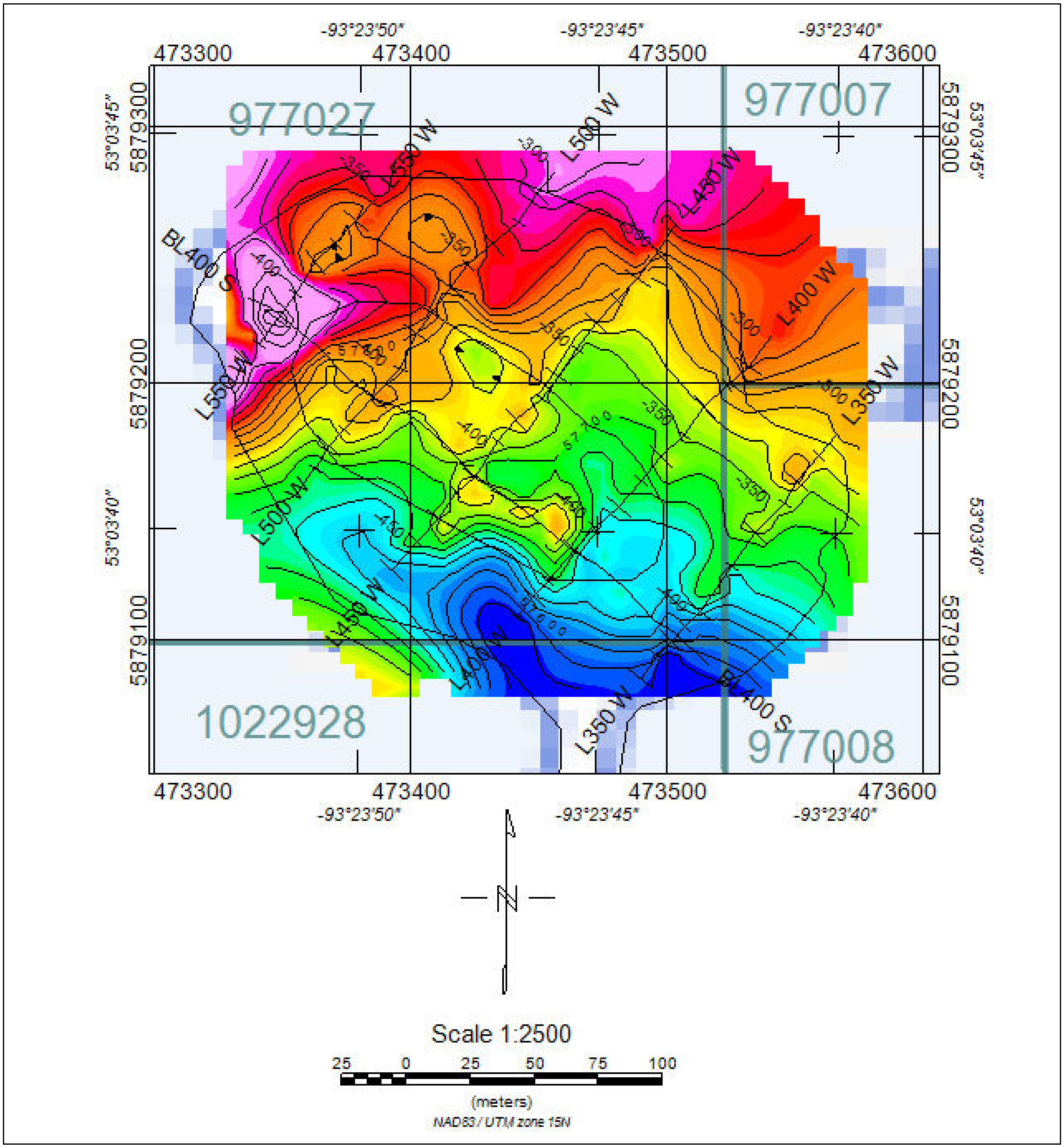


Figure 3-19: Total Magnetic Intensity of the ISLAND Grid

3. BERNADETTE Grid

For the BERNADETTE Grid, the Magnetic highs are observed at the middle and eastern edge of the line. The highest value reaches to 58,190 nT. The Magnetic high at the eastern edge of the line is associated with moderate chargeability anomaly. The Magnetic data colour contour map is given in Figure 3-20.

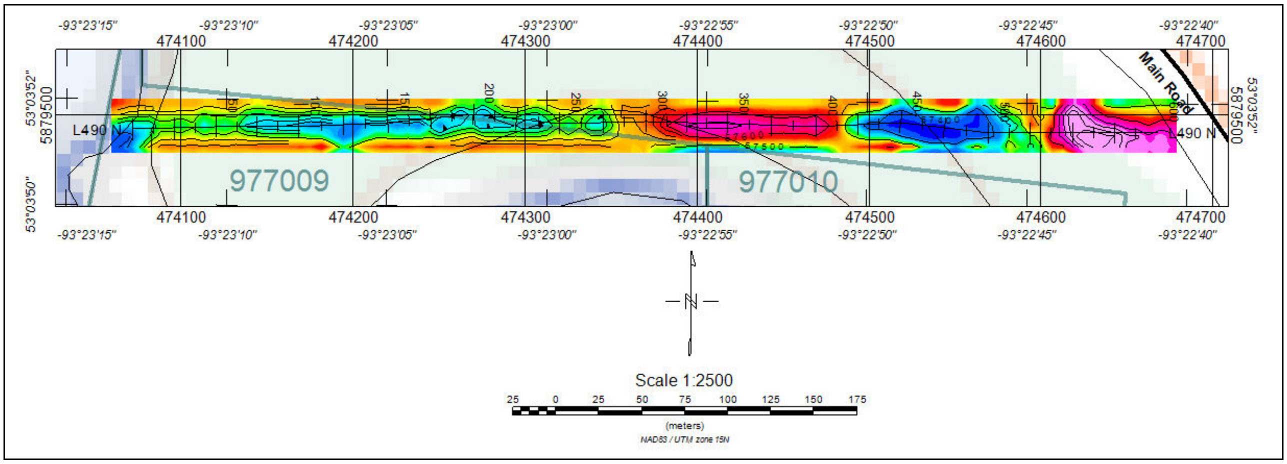


Figure 3-20: Total Magnetic Intensity of the BERNADETTE Grid

3.7. 2D Magnetic Model Interpretation Results

A sample 2D magnetic inversion was computed for L2200W on the NW ARM Grid. The result is shown in Table 5. A rectangular prism body shape was assumed for the inversion. The 2D magnetic inversion model screen capture is shown in Figure 3-21.

NW ARM Grid	Location of Top Center of the Body						
Line	X_UTM (m)	Y_UTM (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (deg.)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Susceptibility (SIU)
L2500W	472472	5880773	23	75^0 SW	160	22	0.3129

Table 5: 2D Magnetic Model of L2200W on the NW ARM Grid

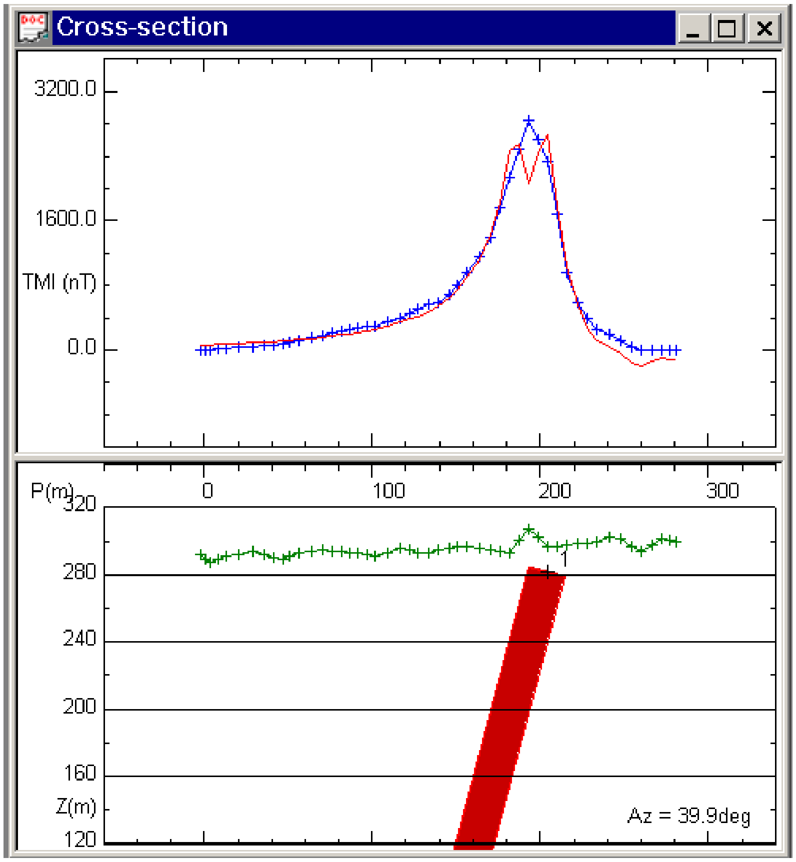


Figure 3-21: Magnetic Model of L2200W

4. Summary and Recommendations

JVX Spectral Induced Polarization (SIP)/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were carried out on the Weebigee Project located in Sandy Lake, Northwestern Ontario. The work was done for Goldeye Explorations Ltd. by JVX Ltd. under JVX job number 13-022. The field work was done in the period from August 10 to 21, 2013.

JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys were conducted on seven grid lines on the NORTHWEST ARM (NW ARM) Grid, one grid line on the BERNADETTE Grid and six grid lines on the ISLAND Grid. The work was done on claim numbers 977272, 977273, 977274, 977275, 977276, 977277, 977020, 977021, 977022, 977219, 977027, 977008, 1022928, 977009 and 977010. The Electrical IP/Resistivity and Magnetic method were employed. For the Electrical IP/Resistivity survey, a Pole-Dipole array/configuration with potential electrode separations of ‘a’ = 6.25 m, ‘a’ = 12.5 m, ‘a’ = 25 m and ‘a’ = 50 m were used. For the Magnetic survey, the stations were 12.5 m apart and readings were taken every 12.5 m. The total survey coverage for the IP/Resistivity survey was 16,893.25 m and the Magnetic survey was 10,487.5 m.

The objective of the JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys on the Weebigee Project was to identify priority drill targets, through the use of geophysical and geological methods, for future drill testing. The JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity survey was capable of mapping chargeable conductive and chargeable resistive anomalies while the Magnetic survey was capable of mapping structures.

Results

The apparent resistivity and chargeability pseudosections, the plan maps of the Pole-Dipole data and the colour contoured maps of the Magnetic data have been interpreted. Moderate to high chargeable and conductive/resistive anomalies have been detected on six lines of the property (L2200W, L23000W, L2500W, L2700W, L2900W and L490N). Sample 2D-IP/Resistivity and 2D-Magnetic models were computed for L2700W and L2200W respectively on the NW ARM Grid. Based on the survey results, it is recommended that the chargeability anomalies on these six lines be tested by drilling.

Based on the IP/Resistivity survey results, the chargeability anomaly on the NW ARM grid extends for more than 700 m in strike length. This large chargeability anomaly appears to be intersected by all lines from L2200W through L2900W. It is recommended that the missing IP/Resistivity lines be surveyed with 25 m dipoles for completeness. Filling in the missing Magnetic survey lines is also recommended.

The Pole-Dipole array with potential electrode separation of 25 m was found to be very effective in resolving the observed chargeability anomalies better than when compared to 50 m dipoles. The 6.25 m and 12.5 m dipoles lack depth of penetration due to conductive overburden and are of little use. It is recommended that all lines surveyed with 6.25 m and 12.5 m dipoles be resurveyed with 25 m dipoles.

The observed chargeability anomalies are associated with low to high resistivities. The moderate to high chargeability anomalies are associated with magnetic highs while the weak chargeability anomalies are associated with low magnetic anomalies.

JVX recommends 2D IP inversions for the six lines where chargeability anomalies were detected and also making a compilation map with the old data set.

Respectfully Submitted,

Toronto, Ontario
(06/09/2013)

B. Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo., ON
President
JVX Ltd.

Statement of Qualifications

Blaine Webster

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

- I am a Senior Geophysicist with residence in Thornhill, Ontario and am presently employed in this capacity with 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 minerals 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 for this project and responsible for the preparation of this report. I have supervised the Quality Control and Assurance of the acquired data, the data processing, inversions and interpretation results contained in the report. I can attest that the information accurately and faithfully reflects the data acquired on site.
- Most of the technical information in this report is derived from geophysical surveys conducted by JVX Ltd. The statements made in this report represent my professional opinion based on my consideration of the information available at the time of executing this project.

Toronto, Ontario

Blaine Webster, B. Sc., P. Geo. (ON)
President, JVX Ltd.

Digital Archive

The CD included with this report contains the bound report and all the Appendices.

The Digital Archive Folder structure of the CD is presented in the following table.

Digital Archive Folder Structure	Digital Archive Content and Description
Main Report	Contains the bound report
Appendix A	Contains instrument specifications
Appendix B	Contains production summary, personnel, instrumentation and data processing
Appendix C	Contains Pole-Dipole pseudosections, plan maps and Magnetic colour contoured maps
Appendix D	Contains 2D models
Appendix E	Contains raw data

Appendix A INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

IP Receiver – Iris Instruments Elrec Pro

IRIS INSTRUMENTS

ELREC Pro

ELREC Pro unit with its graphic LCD screen

10 CHANNELS

IP RECEIVER FOR

MINERAL EXPLORATION

- **10 simultaneous dipoles**
- **20 programmable chargeability windows**
- **High accuracy and sensitivity**

ELREC Pro: this new receiver is a new compact and low consumption unit designed for high productivity Resistivity and Induced Polarization measurements. It features some high capabilities allowing to work in any field conditions.

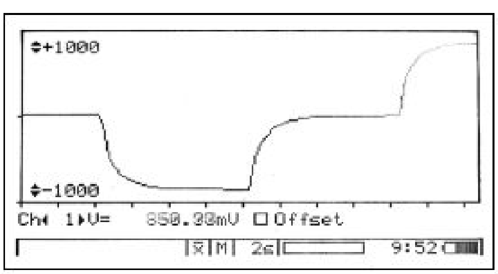
Reception dipoles: the ten dipoles of the ELREC Pro offer an high productivity in the field for dipole-dipole, gradient or extended poly-pole arrays.

Programmable windows: beside classical arithmetic and logarithmic modes, ELREC Pro also offers a Cole-Cole mode and a twenty fully programmable windows for a higher flexibility in the definition of the IP decay curve.

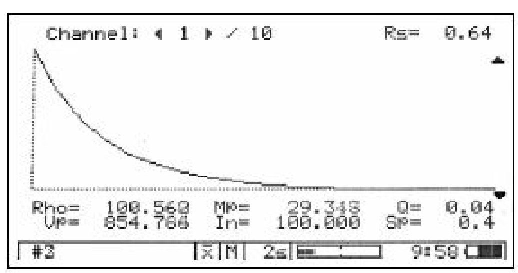
IP display: chargeability values and IP decay curves can be displayed in real time thanks to the large graphic LCD screen. Before data acquisition, the ELREC Pro can be used as a one channel graphic display, for monitoring the noise level and checking the primary voltage waveform, through a continuous display process.

Internal memory: the memory can store up to 21 000 readings, each reading including the full set of parameters characterizing the measurements. The data are stored in flash memories not requiring any lithium battery for safeguard.

Switching capability: thanks to extension *Switch* Pro box(es) connected to the ELREC Pro unit, the 10 reception electrodes can be automatically switched to increase the productivity in-the-field.



Monitoring of the Primary voltage waveform before acquisition



Display of numeric values and IP decay curve during acquisition

ELREC Pro

FIELD LAY-OUT OF AN ELREC PRO UNIT

The ELREC Pro unit has to be used with an external transmitter, such as a VIP transmitter.
The automatic synchronization (and re-synchronization at each new pulse) with the transmission signal, through a waveform recognition process, gives an high reliability of the measurement.
Before starting the measurement, a grounding resistance measuring process is automatically run ; this allows to check that all the electrodes are properly connected to the receiver.

Extension *Switch* Pro box(es), with specific cables, can be connected to the ELREC Pro unit for an automatic switching of the reception electrodes according to preset sequence of measurements ; these sequences have to be created and uploaded to the unit from the ELECTRE II software.

Extension Switch Pro box able to drive 24 - 48 - 72 or 96 electrodes

The use of such boxes allows to save time in case of the user needs to measure more than 10 levels of investigation or in case of large 2D or 3D acquisition.

DATA MANAGING

PROSYS software allows to download data from the unit. From this software, one has the opportunity to visualize graphically the apparent resistivity and the chargeability sections together with the IP decay curve of each data point. Then, one can process the data (filter, insert topography, merge data files...) before exporting them to "txt" file or to interpretation software: RES2DINV or RESIX software for pseudo-section inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 2D section.
RES3DINV software, for inversion to true resistivity (and IP) 3D data.

FEATURES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Input voltage:
  Max. input voltage: 15 V
  Protection: up to 800V
- Voltage measurement:
  Accuracy: 0.2 % typical
  Resolution: 1 µV
  Minimum value: 1 µV
- Chargeability measurement:
  Accuracy: 0.6 % typical
- Induced Polarization (chargeability) measured over to 20 automatic or user defined windows
- Input impedance: 100 MΩ
- Signal waveform: Time domain (ON+,OFF,ON-,OFF) with a pulse duration of 500 ms - 1 s - 2 s - 4 s - 8 s
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltage signals
- Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability and standard deviation
- Noise reduction: automatic stacking number in relation with a given standard deviation value
- SP compensation through automatic linear drift correction
- 50 to 60Hz power line rejection
- Battery test

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS.

- Data flash memory: more than 21 000 readings
- Serial link RS-232 for data download
- Power supply: internal rechargeable 12V, 7.2 Ah battery ; optional external 12V standard car battery can be also used
- Weather proof
- Shock resistant fiber-glass case
- Operating temperature: -20 °C to +70 °C
- Dimensions: 31 x 21 x 21 cm
- Weight: 6 kg

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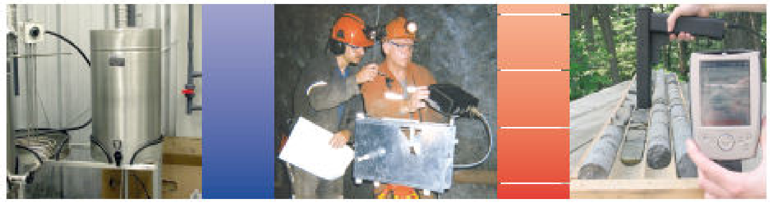
Phone: +33 (0)2 38 63 81 00 - Fax: +33 (0)2 38 63 81 82
E-mail: info@iris-instruments.com - Web site: www.iris-instruments.com

IP Transmitter – Instrumentation GDD IP Transmitter (1800W & 3600W Models)

INSTRUMENTATION GDD

Canadian Manufacturer of
Geophysical Instruments Since 1976



Induced Polarization Transmitter

TxII-1800 Model

TxII-3600 Model

New feature: link two GDD 1800 W or 3600 W IP TX together and increase the power.

TxII-1800 Model, 1800 watts

Its high power combined with its light weight and a 21 kg / 2000 W Honda generator makes it particularly suitable for dipole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys.

- **Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohm**
- **Output voltage range: 150 V - 2400 V / 14 steps**
- **Power source: 120 V - Optional: 220 V, 50 / 60 Hz**
- **Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current**
- **Three years warranty on parts and labour**

This backpackable 1800 watts Induced Polarization (I.P.) transmitter works from a standard 120 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 volts is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 150 V, the highly efficient TxII-1800 watts transmitter is able to send a current of up to 10 A. By using this I.P. transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality I.P. readings even in the worst conditions. Link two GDD 1800 W IP TX together and transmit up to 3600 watts.

TxII-3600 Model, 3600 watts

Its high power 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 V, 50 / 60 Hz - standard 220 V generator**
- **Displays electrode contact, transmitting power and current**
- **Three years warranty on parts and labour**

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

Manufactured in Canada by Instrumentation GDD inc.

SPECIFICATIONS

TxII-1800 W

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

TxII-3600 W

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

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

CONTROLS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

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

DISPLAYS

TxII-1800 W and TxII-3600 W

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

POWER

TxII-1800 W

Recommended generator:

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

TxII-3600 W

Recommended generator:

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

DESCRIPTION

TxII-1800 W

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

TxII-3600 W

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

SERVICE

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

WARRANTY

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

Instrumentation GDD inc.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière, suite 200
Sainte-Foy (Québec) Canada G1X 4B7
Tel. : (418) 877-4249
Toll Free : 1-877-977-4249
Fax : (418) 877-4054
Web Site: www.gddinstrumentation.com
E-Mail: gdd@gddinstrumentation.com

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Taxes, transportation and duties are extra if applicable.

Instruments available for rental or sale.

Magnetometers – GEM Systems GSM-19 v7.0

Terraplus

GSM-19 v7.0

Overhauser Magnetometer / Gradiometer / VLF

Introduction

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

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

* **Mineral exploration (ground and airborne base station)**
* **Environmental and engineering**
* **Pipeline mapping**
* **Unexploded Ordenance Detencion**
* **Archeology**
* **Magnetic observatory measurements**
* **Volcanology and earthquake prediction**

Taking Advantage of the Overhauser Effect

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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52 West Beaver Cr. Rd. #12, Richmond Hill, ON. Canada L4B 1L9
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Fax: 905-764-8093
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Website: www.terraplus.ca

MAGNETOMETERS

Maximizing Your Data Quality with the GSM-19

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

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

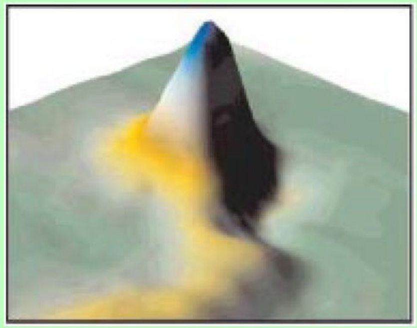
The result is high quality data with sensitivities of 0.022 nT / vHz. This sensitivity is also the same order-of magnitude as costier optically pumped cesium systems.

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

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

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

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



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

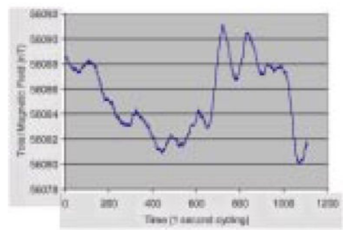
The GSM-19 gradiometer data are consistently low in noise and representative of the geologic environment under investigation.

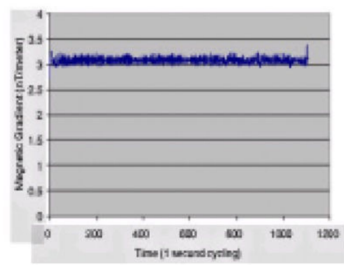
Sampling rates are defined as the fastest speed at which the system can acquire data. This is a particularly important parameter because high sampling rates ensure accurate spatial resolution of anomalies and increase survey efficiency.

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

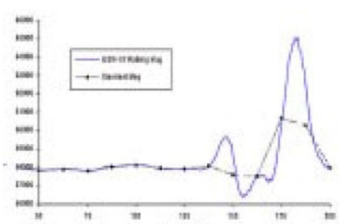
Gradient tolerance represents the ability to obtain reliable measurements in the presence of extreme magnetic field variations. GSM-19 gradient tolerance is maintained through internal signal counting algorithms, sensor design and Overhauser physics. For example, the Overhauser effect produces high amplitude,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

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





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



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

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MAGNETOMETERS

Increasing Your Operational Efficiency

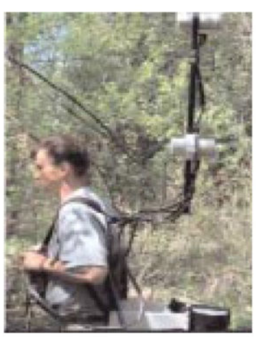
Many organizations have standardized their magnetic geophysical acquisition on the GSM-19 based on high performance and operator preference. This preference reflects performance enhancements such as memory capacity; portability characteristics; GPS and navigation; and dumping and processing.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

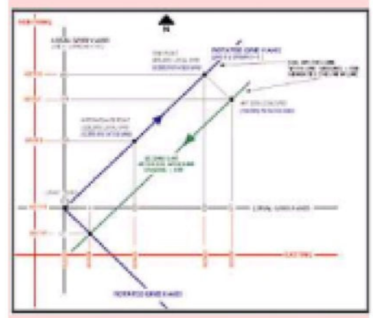
Other enhancements include way point pre-programming of up to 1000 points. Professionals can now define a complete survey before leaving for the field on their PC and download points to the magnetometer via RS-232 connection.

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

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

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

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

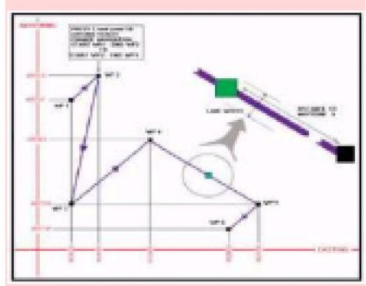


Navigation and Lane Guidance

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

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

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



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

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MAGNETOMETERS

Adding Value through Options

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

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

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

GSM-19G Gradiometer Option

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GSM-19 "Hands-Free" Backpack Option

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

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

GSM-19GV "VLF" Option

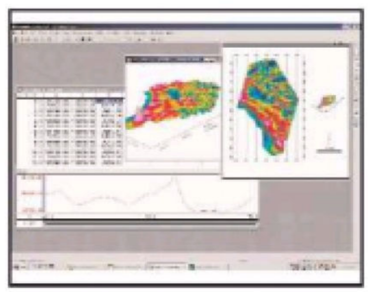
With its omnidirectional VLF option, up to 3 stations of VLF data can be acquired without orienting. Moreover, the operator is able to record both magnetic and VLF data with a single stroke on the keypad.

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

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

Choose from the following packages:

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



Geophysical Data Processing and Analysis from Geosoft Inc.

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

Terraplus Inc.
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MAGNETOMETERS

Version 7 -- New Milestones in Magnetometer Technology

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

Enhanced data quality:

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

Improved operational efficiency:

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

Innovative technologies:

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

More About the Overhauser System

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

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

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

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

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

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

GPS - Positioning You for Effective Decision Making

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

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

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

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

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

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MAGNETOMETERS

GPS Options:

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

Key System Components

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

Sensor Technology

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

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

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

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

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

Data Acquisition Console Technology

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

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

Performance

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

Operating Modes

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

Base Station:
Time, date and reading stored at 3 to 60 second intervals.

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

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

Storage - 32Mbytes (# of Readings)

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

Dimensions

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

Weights

Console:	2.1 kg
Sensor and Staff Assembly:	1.0 kg

Standard Components

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

Optional VLF

Frequency Range:	Up to 3 stations between 15 to 30.0 kHz
Parameters:	Vertical in-phase and out-of phase components as % of total field. 2 components of the horizontal field amplitude and total field strenght in pT
Resolution:	0.1% of total field

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Appendix B PRODUCTION SUMMARY, PERSONNEL, INSTRUMENTATION AND DATA PROCESSING

Production Summary

Table B-1 shows a summary of the survey coverage for the Spectral IP/Resistivity survey. Table B-2 shows a summary of the coverage for the Magnetic survey.

Grid	Dipole Separation (m)	Line	From (m)	To (m)	Separation (m)	Date
ISLAND	a = 6.25	550W	400S	343.75S	56.25	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 6.25	350W	400S	300S	100	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	550W	412.5S	337.5S	75	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	500W	437.5S	287.5S	150	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	450W	450S	312.5S	137.5	Aug. 20, 2013
	a = 12.5	400W	437.4S	287.5S	150	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	350W	412.5S	300S	112.5	Aug. 21, 2013
	a = 12.5	BL400S	325W	562.5W	237.5	Aug. 20, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for ISLAND Grid = 1,018.75 m					
BERNADETTE	a = 12.5	490N	612.5E	0W	612.5	Aug. 19, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for BERNADETTE Grid = 612.5 m					
NW ARM	a = 12.5	1900W	312.5S	0N	312.5	Aug. 12, 2013
	a = 12.5	2050W	712.5S	0N	712.5	Aug. 12/13, 2013
	a = 12.5	2200W	1137.5S	50N	1187.5	Aug. 13, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2200W	1150S	700N	1850	Aug. 15/16, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2300W	1150S	625N	1775	Aug. 14, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2500W	900S	475N	1375	Aug. 16/17, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2700W	675S	300N	975	Aug. 17/18, 2013
	a = 25, a = 50	2900W	375S	175N	550	Aug. 19, 2013
	Total IP/Resistivity survey coverage for NW ARM Grid = 15,262 m					

Table B-1: Production Summary, JVX Spectral IP/Resistivity Survey

Grid	Line	From (m)	To (m)	Separation (m)	Date
NW Arm	1900W	312.5S	0N	312.5	Aug. 11, 2013
NW Arm	2050W	700S	0N	700	Aug. 11, 2013
NW Arm	2200W	1150S	700N	1850	Aug. 11, 2013
NW Arm	2300W	1175S	637.5N	1812.5	Aug. 19, 2013
NW Arm	2500W	900S	487.5N	1387.5	Aug. 19, 2013
NW Arm	2700W	687.5S	300N	987.5	Aug. 19, 2013
NW Arm	2900W	375S	175N	550	Aug. 19, 2013
NW Arm	BL0N	1775W	3125W	1350	Aug. 19, 2013
		Total coverage		**8,950 m**	
Island	550W	412.5S	337.5S	75	Aug. 20, 2013
Island	500W	437.5S	287.5S	150	Aug. 20, 2013
Island	450W	450S	275S	175	Aug. 20, 2013
Island	400W	437.5S	287.5S	150	Aug. 20, 2013
Island	350W	425S	300S	125	Aug. 20, 2013
Island	BL400S	325W	562.5W	237.5	Aug. 20, 2013
		Total coverage		**912.5 m**	
Bernadette	490N	600E	25W	625	Aug. 20, 2013
		Total coverage		**625 m**	

Table B-2: Production Summary, Magnetic Survey

IP/Resistivity coverage is measured from the station of the first current electrode to the station of the last potential electrode (ideal grid). As it can be seen from the above tables:

NW Arm: The current injections were located south of the potential array. The survey progressed from south to north.

Island: The current injections were located south of the potential array. The survey progressed from south to north. The base line was read from east to west.

Bernadette: The current injections were located east of the potential array. The survey progressed from east to west.

Measurement Configurations

The Pole-Dipole configuration was used on The NW Arm, Island and Bernadette grids. This is described briefly in the following subsection. See Figure B-1 for reference.

Pole-Dipole Array: Multiple "Pole-Dipole Arrays" with electrode separations of 'a' = 50 m, 'a' = 25 m, 'a' = 12.5 m and 'a' = 6.25 m were used. On the NW Arm grid, separations of 'a' = 50 m and 'a' = 25 m were used on lines 2200W, 2300W, 2500W, 2700W and 2900W with up to 10 dipoles of 25 m and 6 dipoles of 50 m read simultaneously. Lines 1900W, 2050W, part of 2200W (NW Arm grid) and 490N (Bernadette grid) were read with separations of 12.5 m with up to 10 dipoles read simultaneously. The Island grid was read with separations of 12.5 m with 6.25 m separations used on lines 350W and 550W. Up to 10 dipoles were read simultaneously for both electrode separations on the Island grid.

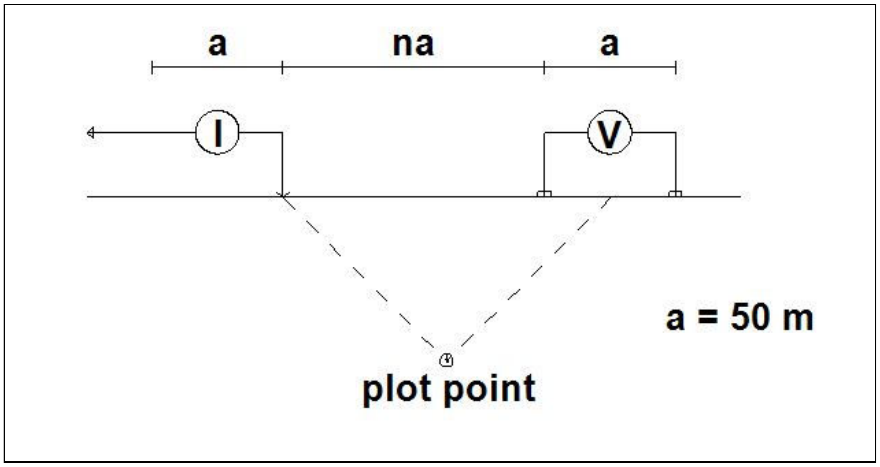

Figure B-1: The Pole-Dipole Array

Personnel

Alex Jelenic (P. Geo.), a geophysicist from JVX acted as the supervisor for this survey and was responsible for all technical aspects and data accuracy of the survey, as well as for writing logistical portions of this report.

Nick Bain, JVX Operator, was responsible for the operation of the ELREC Pro receiver. He also edited and archived the raw data and completed the plotting and drafting of the figures.

Final data processing, inversion/modelling and report writing were handled by Haileyesus Wondimu (P. Geo. pending).

Blaine Webster, P. Geo., President of JVX, is the responsibility holder under the certificate of authorization issued to JVX Ltd. by the APGO.

Geophysical Instrumentation

JVX supplied the geophysical instruments listed in Table B-3. Specification sheets for the instruments are provided in Appendix A.

JVX SIP/RESISTIVITY SURVEY	
Transmitter	GDD TXII - 1800W
Receiver	IRIS Elrec Pro
Array Types	Pole-Dipole: a = 6.25 m, n = 1-10; a = 12.5, n = 1-6; a = 25 m, n = 1-6; a = 25 m, n = 1-8; a = 50 m, n = 1-6
Transmit Cycle Time	2 sec
Receive Cycle Time	2 sec
Station Spacing	6.25 m, 12.5 m, 25 m, 50 m
Number of Lines Surveyed	14

Table B-3: Specifications for the JVX SIP/Resistivity Survey

IP Transmitter

A GDD TXII - 1800W transmitter was used for the surveys. This transmitter generates an interrupted square wave with a pulse width of two (2) seconds. The polarity is inverted between subsequent current pulses. The transmitter output current, wattage circuit resistance are indicated on the transmitter console. Voltages are selectable from 100V to 2400V.

IP Receiver

For each potential electrode pair, the IRIS Instruments' Elrec Pro receiver measures the primary voltage (Vp) and the ratio of secondary to primary voltages (Vs/Vp) at 11 points on the IP decay (2 second current pulse). These 11 points (slices or windows) are labelled M1 to M11. A user defined slice (Mx) was calculated at (690 ms to 1050 ms). Units of measurement are millivolts for the primary voltage Vp and milliVolts/Volt (mV/V) for M1 to M11 and Mx chargeability.

Time settings are specified in Table B-4.

IRIS Elrec Pro Time Windows (Vp : 200 to 1600 msec)		
Window	**Time Window**	**Center Time**
M1	(50 to 70)	60 msec
M2	(70 to 110)	90 msec
M3	(110 to 150)	130 msec
M4	(150 to 230)	190 msec
M5	(230 to 310)	270 msec
M6	(310 to 450)	380 msec
M7	(450 to 590)	520 msec
M8	(590 to 820)	705 msec
M9	(820 to 1050)	935 msec
M10	(1050 to 1410)	1230 msec
M11	(1410 to 1770)	1590 msec
Mx	(690 to 1050)	870 msec

Table B-4: Elrec Pro Time Windows

The apparent resistivity is calculated from Vp, the transmitted current and the appropriate geometric or K factors. M1 to M11 define the IP decay curve. A user defined chargeability Mx, was calculated during post processing. This chargeability is defined from 690 to 1050 ms, and was presented in the contoured pseudosections.

JVX has chosen the above settings for Mx in order to better reflect an IP measurement (M7) from the older Scintrex IPR11 time domain receiver. In IPR11 surveys from the 1980s, this chargeability window was most often plotted and experience gained is based in part on this measurement.

The IPR12 also calculates the theoretical decay that best fits the measured decay. The Spectral parameters, MIP (zero time chargeability) and Tau (theoretical decay) is based on the Cole-Cole impedance model developed in the 1970s.

Data Processing and Pseudosection Presentation

Raw data files (.bin) from the Elrec Pro were exported as .csv files. The Mx chargeability, and apparent resistivity were calculated by in-house JVX software and then imported into a Geosoft® database (.gdb). The decay curves for each dipole were used to generate the spectral parameters to make the pseudosections. Finally, elevation data was appended into the database and the pseudosections were generated.

2D Resistivity and Chargeability Inversion

JVX uses the inversion routines (DCIP2D) developed by the Geophysical Inversion Facility of the University of British Columbia to determine the model. These routines allow 2D modelling and inversion of the electrical properties of the subsurface in an iterative way using the Gauss-Newton method, in which a smoothness constraint is used to stabilize the inversion.

The output model strikes a balance between fitting the measured data and preserving the smoothness of the model. In the DCIP2D routines, a pure DC conductivity model is calculated first. It can then be used in the inversion of the IP data to obtain the chargeability model.

As current flows through the subsurface farther from a certain location less information on the electrical properties is provided for that location. This is represented in the inversion by a loss in sensitivity in areas farther away (both vertically and horizontally) from the locations of the current source and the receiver electrodes. The final model therefore must be interpreted with care. Structures at a distance cannot be accepted with the same level of confidence as structures close to the source and receiver electrode locations.

JVX Ltd. Spectral IP/Resistivity Survey - Weekly Field Production Reports

Project No: 13-022	**Client:** Goldeye Explorations Ltd.	**Area:** Sandy Lake, Ontario	**Week Ending:** Aug. 3/13

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
Sun. July 28				
Mon. July 29				
Tues. July 30				
Wed. July 31				
Thu. Aug. 1	Nick Bain receives training at the JVX warehouse in Aurora.			
Fri. Aug. 2	Nick Bain works at the JVX warehouse in Aurora.			
Sat. Aug. 3	Nick Bain mobilizes from Lindsay. Arrives in Sandy Lake at 5 p.m. via Winnipeg.			

Production: Surface IP = I, Other = X, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S, Mobilization/Demobilization = M, Data Processing = D, Survey Prep = P, Line Cutting = L, Geological Work = G

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
David Jamieson	GGY Geologist							G
Robin Webster								X
Lorne Snell	Line Cutter							L
Nick Bain	JVX Operator					X	X	M
Alex Jelenic	JVX Geophysicist					X		

Project No: 13-022	**Client:** Goldeye Explorations Ltd.	**Area:** Sandy Lake, Ontario	**Week Ending:** Aug. 10/13

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
Sun. Aug. 4	Nick Bain channel sampling. Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis			
Mon. Aug. 5	Nick Bain channel sampling at Sandborne. Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis			
Tues. Aug. 6	Nick Bain channel sampling at the Island. Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis			
Wed. Aug. 7	Nick Bain channel sampling at Bernadette. Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis			
Thu. Aug. 8	Nick Bain channel sampling at Bernadette. Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis			
Fri. Aug. 9	Alex Jelenic mobilizes from Newmarket. Arrives in Sandy Lake at 5 p.m. via Winnipeg. David J. departs Sandy Lake at approx. 6 p.m. after a brief meeting with Alex. Line cutting Nick Bain was training local crew for IP survey, shipped remaining samples, and other logistics Local helpers: Brendan, Elvis and Curtis			
Sat. Aug. 10	Nick, Alex and Elvis setup the IP survey. Establish infinity at 472007, 5879286 (shoreline of the NW Arm) Setup line 1900W for IP/Res. Setup base station in area of low magnetic relief. One radio appears to not be working properly. It has been labeled as "unusable". Geophysics: depart 8 a.m., return 4 p.m. Line Cutting: depart 8 a.m., return 6 p.m.			

Production: Surface IP = I, Other = X, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S, Mobilization/Demobilization = M, Data Processing = D, Survey Prep = P, Line Cutting = L, Geological Work = G

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
David Jamieson	GGY Geologist	G	G	G	G	G	M	
Robin Webster		X	X	X	X	M		
Lorne Snell	Line Cutter	L	S	L	L	L	L	L
Nick Bain	JVX Operator	G	G	G	G	G	G	P
Alex Jelenic	JVX Geophysicist						M	P

Project No: 13-022	**Client:** Goldeye Explorations Ltd.	**Area:** Sandy Lake, Ontario	**Week Ending:** Aug. 17/13

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
Sun. Aug. 11	Several local assistants did not show up to work today. We waited about 1/5 hour. Alex, Nick and Elvis conducted mag survey. Lorne went line cutting with 3 assistants (cut line 2500W).			
Mon. Aug.12	IP Survey. Pole-Dipole, a = 12.5 m Line 1900W Line 2050W Crew of 5. Leave at 8 a.m., return at 6 p.m. Local helpers: Elvis, Brendan, Curtis.	NW Arm	 312.5S 712.5S	 0 150S
Tues. Aug. 13	IP Survey. Line 2050W. a = 12.5 m Line 2200W. a = 12.5 m Crew of 5 total until 10 a.m., 7 men until 6 p.m. (2 JVX men) Leave at 8 a.m., return at 6 p.m. Robin mobilizes from Richmond Hill, arrives at Sandy Lake at 5 p.m. Local helpers: Elvis, Brendan, Curtis, plus Dandan and Lindon. Send IP data to the office.	NW Arm	 212.5S 1137.5S	 0N 62.5N
Wed. Aug. 14	IP Survey. a = 25 m and a = 50 m Line 2300W Crew of 7 total. 5 locals, 2 JVX. Curtis left at 12:30 p.m., we worked with a crew of 6 then. Lindon did not want to work today. Helpers: Elvis, Brendan (Tx), Dandan, Dave, and Curtis in	NW Arm	 1150S	 600N

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
	the morning. Leave at 8 a.m., return at 6:30 p.m. Lorne Snell uses one helper, chains the Island grid Muddy Waters music festival tonight.			
Thu. Aug. 15	IP Survey. a = 25 m and a = 50 m Line 2200W Crew of 7 total. 5 locals, 2 JVX Leave at 8 a.m., return at 5:00 p.m. approx. Helpers: Brendan (Tx), Dandan, Lindon. Lorne Snell uses one helper, chains the Island grid and locates the Island claim posts. Curtis and Elvis did not show up.	NW Arm	 1150S	 25N
Fri. Aug. 16	IP Survey. a = 25 m and a = 50 m Line 2200W Line 2500W Crew of 6 total. 4 locals, 2 JVX. Elvis shows up 0.5 hours late. Lindon didn't show up. Tonight is the last night on the Muddy Waters music show. Returned the chainsaws back home for Lorne. Lorne cut Bernadette grid with 2 helpers. We went to the Bernadette grid to have a look. Start a 8 a.m. return at 5 p.m.	NW Arm	 25N 900S	 700N 0N
Sat. Aug. 17	IP Survey. a = 25 m and a = 50 m Line 2500W Line 2700W Start at 8 a.m. return at 2 p.m. Alex called "end of day" due to thunderstorms. We heard thunder a few times, and we picked up the noise in the Rx, but it didn't start to be stormy until night time. We are going to redo the data collected on L2700W. We	NW Arm	 0N 675S	 475N 600S

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
	only collected 3 stations on that line today, possibly the data were noisy due to incoming storm. Helpers: Elvis (late 20 min.), Dandan, Curtis, and Brendan (Tx) Lorne went staking with Sonny and Dave.			

Production: Surface IP = I, Other = X, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S, Mobilization/Demobilization = M, Data Processing = D, Survey Prep = P, Line Cutting = L, Geological Work = G, Magnetic Survey = T

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
David Jamieson	GGY Geologist							
Robin Webster				M	X	X	X	X
Lorne Snell	Line Cutter	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Nick Bain	JVX Operator	T	I	I	I	I	I	I
Alex Jelenic	JVX Geophysicist	T	I	I	I	I	I	I

Project No: 13-022	**Client:** Goldeye Explorations Ltd.	**Area:** Sandy Lake, Ontario	**Week Ending:** Aug. 24/13

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
Sun. Aug. 18	IP Survey, a = 25 m and a =50 m Line 2700W. Curtis and Lindon did not show up. Dandan gave notice last night that he was not planning to come to work today. IP crew helpers: Elvis, Sonny, and Brendan (Tx) Lorne took Dave. 2 p.m. thunder and lightning, Alex shut down the IP survey. Nick and Alex picked up wire and did some prep. work on Bernadette (worked until 4:30 p.m.)	NW Arm	600S	350N
Mon. Aug. 19	IP Survey, a = 25 m and a = 50 m Line 2900W. Reserved a boat for today. Did not use it. IP Survey, a = 12.5 m Line 490N IP crew helpers: Elvis, Sonny, and Brendan (Tx), Lindon, and Curtis Lorne took Dave and Dandan. Dave had time to shuttle Alex using the (prospecting) rental boat. Alex completes the mag on the NW Arm. Start 8 a.m. return 6:00 p.m. Alex and Nick started at 6:30 a.m. and worked until 6:00 p.m.	NW Arm Bernadette		
Tues. Aug. 20	IP Survey, a = 12.5 m BL400S L550W L500W	Island		

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
	L450W IP crew helpers: Elvis, Sonny, and Brendan (Tx) and Curtis Nick and a small crew picked up some wire from the NW Arm and Bernadette grids. Alex completes the mag survey on the Bernadette grid and the Island grid. Rental boat for the geophysics. Lorne uses Dave as a boatman. There was some trouble with the engine for the staking boat. Lindon no show. They had to return to town for some parts. Robin schedules return flights. Start 8 a.m. return 4:30 p.m.			
Wed. Aug. 21	IP Survey, a = 12.5 m L400W L350W IP Survey, a = 6.25 m L350W L550W IP crew helpers: Sonny, and Brendan (Tx) and Curtis Pick up all wire used for the Island gird IP survey. Rental boat for the geophysics was not used. The pull cord broke in the morning. The geophysics crew used the boat normally used for the prospecting. Lorne uses Dave as a driver (no boat required for them today). Returned Ford truck used by line cutting crew at the end of the day, rental ends. Start 8 a.m. return 4:00 p.m. Curtis stopped working at 3:30 p.m.	Island Island		
Thu. Aug. 22	Alex and Nick pick up remaining wire at the NW Arm.			

Day	Description of Work	Area	From	To
	Robin, Alex and Nick pack the gear at the storage house.			
Fri. Aug. 23	Alex demobilizes from Sandy Lake to Newmarket. Nick and crew of 2 take some pictures and notes for the NW Arm. Elvis did not meet at the Northern, was at grid when Nick and Brendan arrived. Geology helpers: Brendan and Elvis Nick and Brendan start 8 a.m. return 4 p.m. Elvis start 9 a.m. return 4 p.m.	NW Arm		
Sat. Aug. 24	Nick, Robin and Lorne load gear onto chartered flight, not all gear fits. Lorne demobilizes to Red Lake. Nick demobilizes to Lindsay. Alex off.			

Production: Surface IP = I, Other = X, Day Off = O, Standby/Weather = S, Mobilization/Demobilization = M, Data Processing = D, Survey Prep = P, Line Cutting = L, Geological Work = G, Magnetic Survey = T

Name	Position	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
David Jamieson	GGY Geologist							
Robin Webster		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lorne Snell	Line Cutter	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Nick Bain	JVX Operator	I	I	I	I	I	G	M
Alex Jelenic	JVX Geophysicist	I	I	I	I	I	M	O

advanced geophysics

Appendix C POLE-DIPOLE PSEUDOSECTIONS, PLAN MAPS AND MAGNETIC MAPS

Appendix D 2D Inversion Results

Inversion results are archived on the CD.

Appendix E DATA

Data is archived on the CD.