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A

VLF EM-16 Surveying Report

On The

Longlac East Property

Klotz Lake Area (G0295) NTS 42F

District of Thunder Bay, Ontario

Lines 64W to 142W

Prepared For: Prodigy Gold

By: Shaun Parent

Superior Exploration Adventure and Climbing Co. Ltd.

March 29, 2017

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Executive Summary

The ground VLF survey was completed in the Klotz Lake Township, District of Thunder Bay in Northern Ontario. The property is located approximately 35 km. east of Longlac, Ontario and is adjacent to Highway 11.

The survey was carried out in October and November 2016, using a VLF EM-16 unit and a handheld Garmin GPS-60CSX. The two transmitter stations read were: NAA - Cutler, Maine and NML - La Moure, North Dakota. A total of 92.2 Km of VLF were completed over 40 VLF Lines, spaced 200 meters apart.

The objective of the 2016 VLF EM-16 survey was to determine if the VLF Survey could delineate the location of structures such as the Klotz Lake Fault as well as ground truth airborne EM conductors that crossed the survey area that might correlate with Gold bearing conductive horizons, shears, contacts and lake Bottom Sediments that had anomalous gold values.

Deposit Types

Three deposit types are common within the Onaman–Tashota Belt. They include; vein type deposits; chemical metasedimentary type deposits; and shear disseminated type deposits. (Speed and Craig 1992)

Within the vein type deposits, gold occur in association with quartz (carbonate) veins hosted by felsic to intermediate metavolcanics and are often located at the margins of felsic intrusions (dikes or stocks) (Mason and White, 1986)

In chemical metasedimentary type deposits, gold is hosted within the chemical metasediments. (chert, iron formation).

Shear disseminated type deposits represent shear zones which contain disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and/or chalcopyrite with related gold mineralization. These shear zones are hosted by felsic metavolcanic rocks, mainly crystal tuffs, lapilli tuffs, volcanic breccias, rhyolite, dacite and/or feldspar/quartz porphyry (Mason and White, 1986).

Over three million ounces of gold have been produced from mines in the Geraldton gold camp and are most often associated with regional deformation zones (i.e. Barton Bay Deformation Zone) and iron formation. Three major mineralization styles have been described for the Beardmore/Geraldton Gold Belt in the literature which include:

1. Narrow but high grade quartz veins and stringers with minor sulphides and variable carbonate and sericite alteration in all host lithologies (except iron-formation).
2. Irregular, massive sulphide-quartz lenses and replacement zones in sulphidized banded iron formation.
3. Quartz stringer zones in wackes or lean iron-formation, generally spatially associated with the contacts of the Hard Rock Porphyry (Speed and Craig, 1992).

Introduction

A VLF-EM16 survey is a relatively simple and economic geophysical survey that is used to better understand shallow, vertical and sub vertical bedrock conductors.

This report describes the findings and results of the VLF EM-16 survey utilizing the VLF2DMF processing software of which the author of this report has assisted in its development since 2007. It enables the processing and inversion of electromagnetic (EM) induction data acquired along a survey area using a Very Low Frequency (VLF) (Santos 2013)

This software generates profiles of Raw Data, Fraser Filtered Data, KH, Resistivity and (2-D) Modelled Inversions, as well as plan maps and slices of Fraser, KH and Inversion models of separate or combined VLF survey lines. Individual line profiles and models for L100W and L104W are included in the Appendix at the end of this report

VLF data collected in the surveyed area was also compiled onto plan maps of contoured Fraser Filter data and Resistivity data (figures 8-13)

The Location of the VLF survey was chosen based on areas of high priority which were decided upon using data results from the Airborne EM and Magnetic survey as well as Geology data provided by Hayden Butler. (Figure 5 and 6)

“The magnetic interpretation was designed to find the under structure of the belt. As such, it was designed to help you reduce the number of claims based on an interpretation of the location of deformation zones and possible ("alteration") zones or zones of complexity. The interpretation suggests that the known geology on OGS maps does not give a complete picture of the belt's structure because the OGS does not use geophysics to extrapolate outcrop stratigraphy through covered areas - unlike in Australia where this has been the normal procedure for 50 years. As for the conductors, they are a guide mostly to stratigraphy or mineralization of various kinds which may or may not include gold. Structure is the key to locating gold and the mag interpretation is designed to find structure.” (Butler 2016)

Personnel

The VLF EM-16 operator and GPS field navigator responsible for the collection of raw data was Shaun Parent, P.Geo who was assisted by field Assistant Sandra Slater. VLF2DMF Processing & Interpretation was completed by Shaun Parent and Sandra Slater.

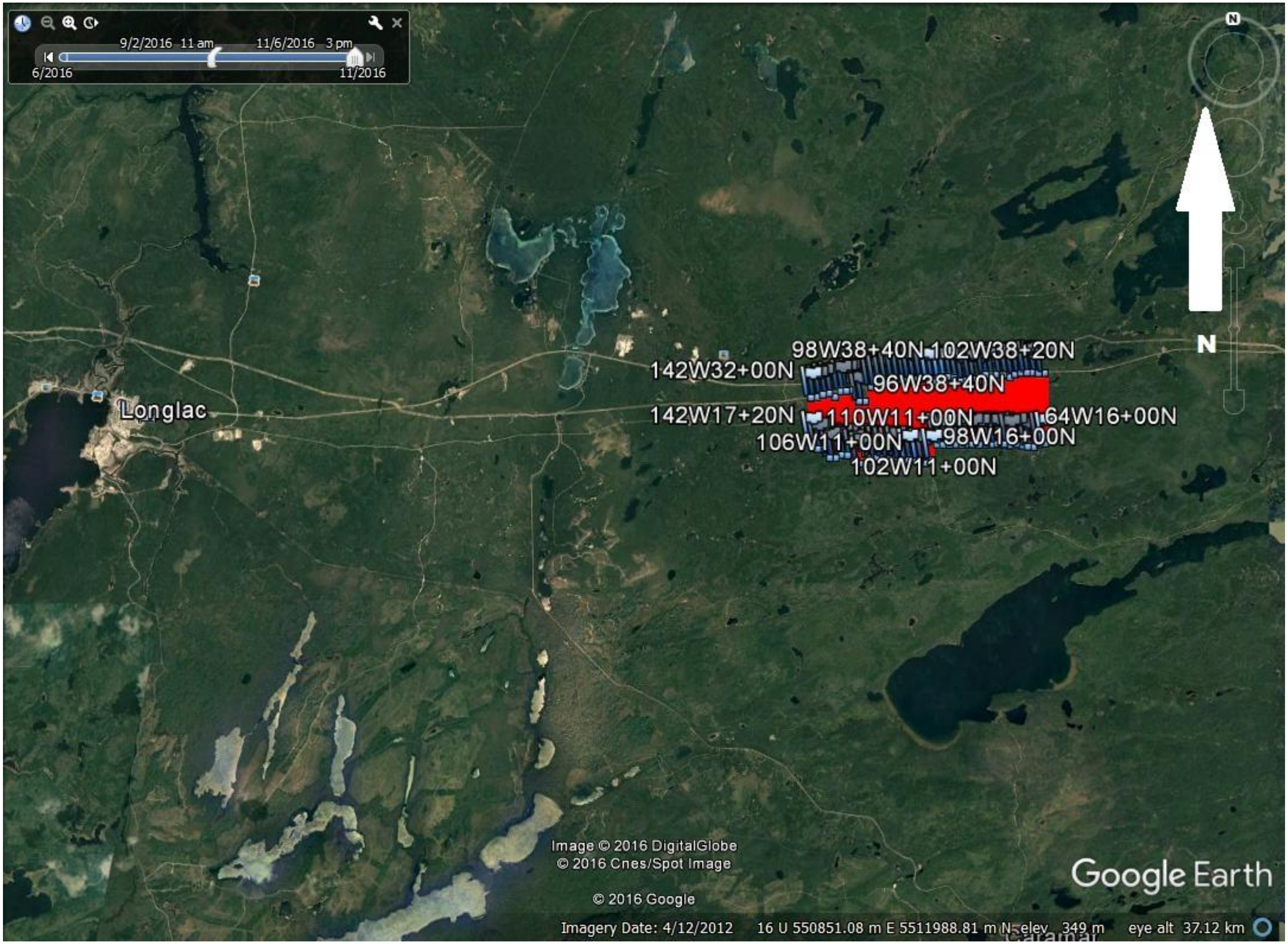


Figure 1 General Location Map

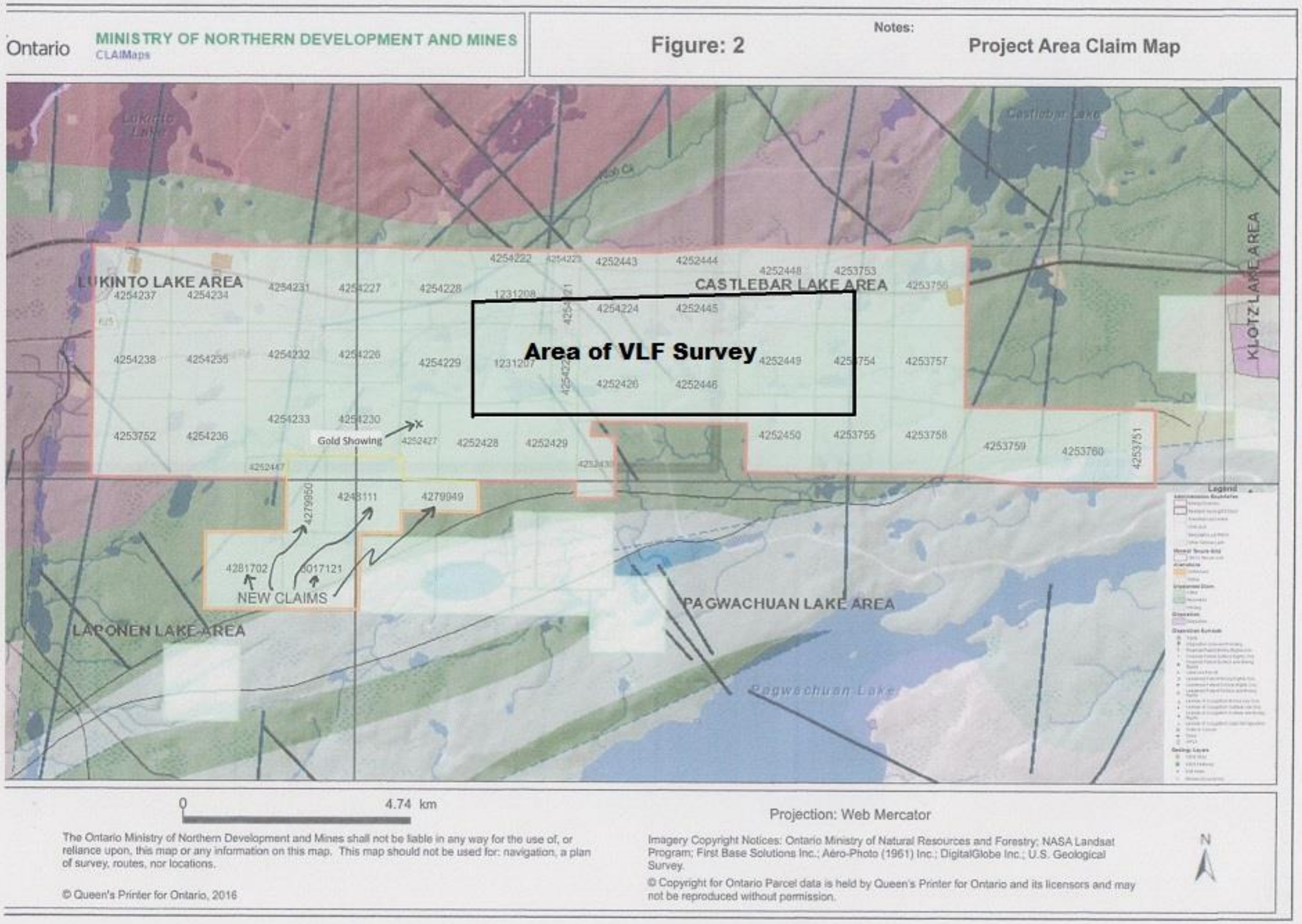


Figure 2 Project Area Claim Map

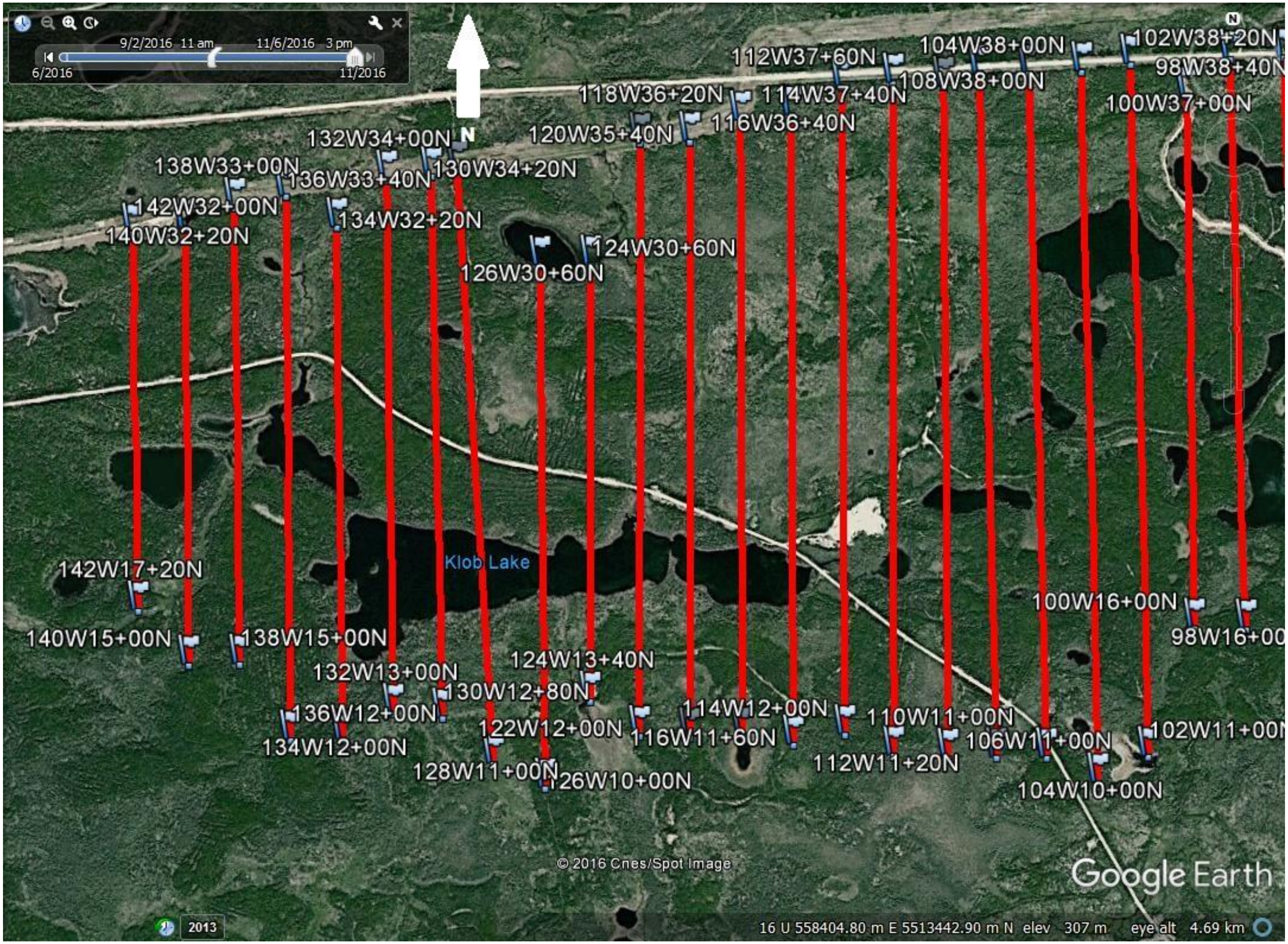


Figure 3 VLF Grid West Side

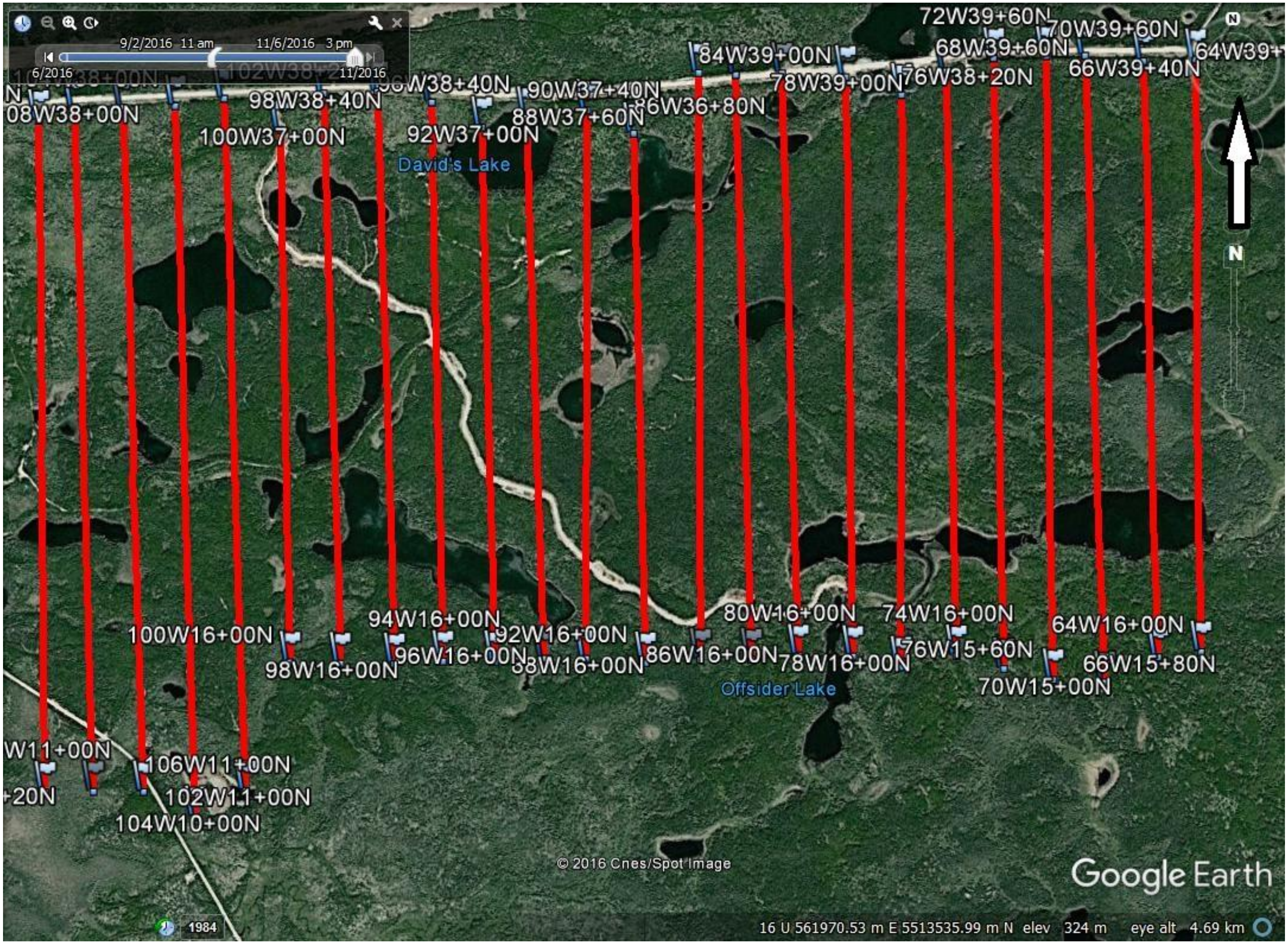
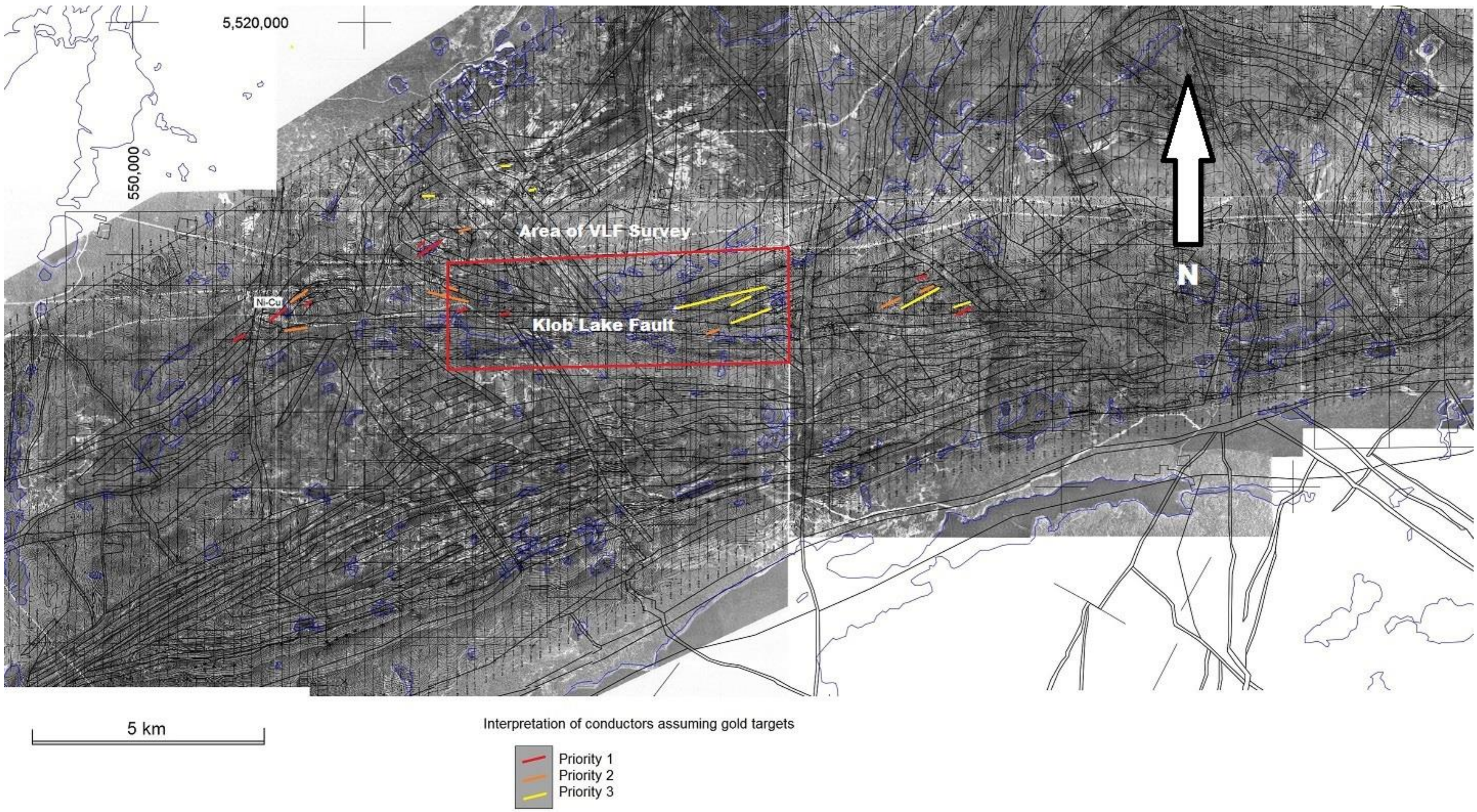


Figure 4 VLF Grid East Side

Figure 5 Airborne EM Interpretation



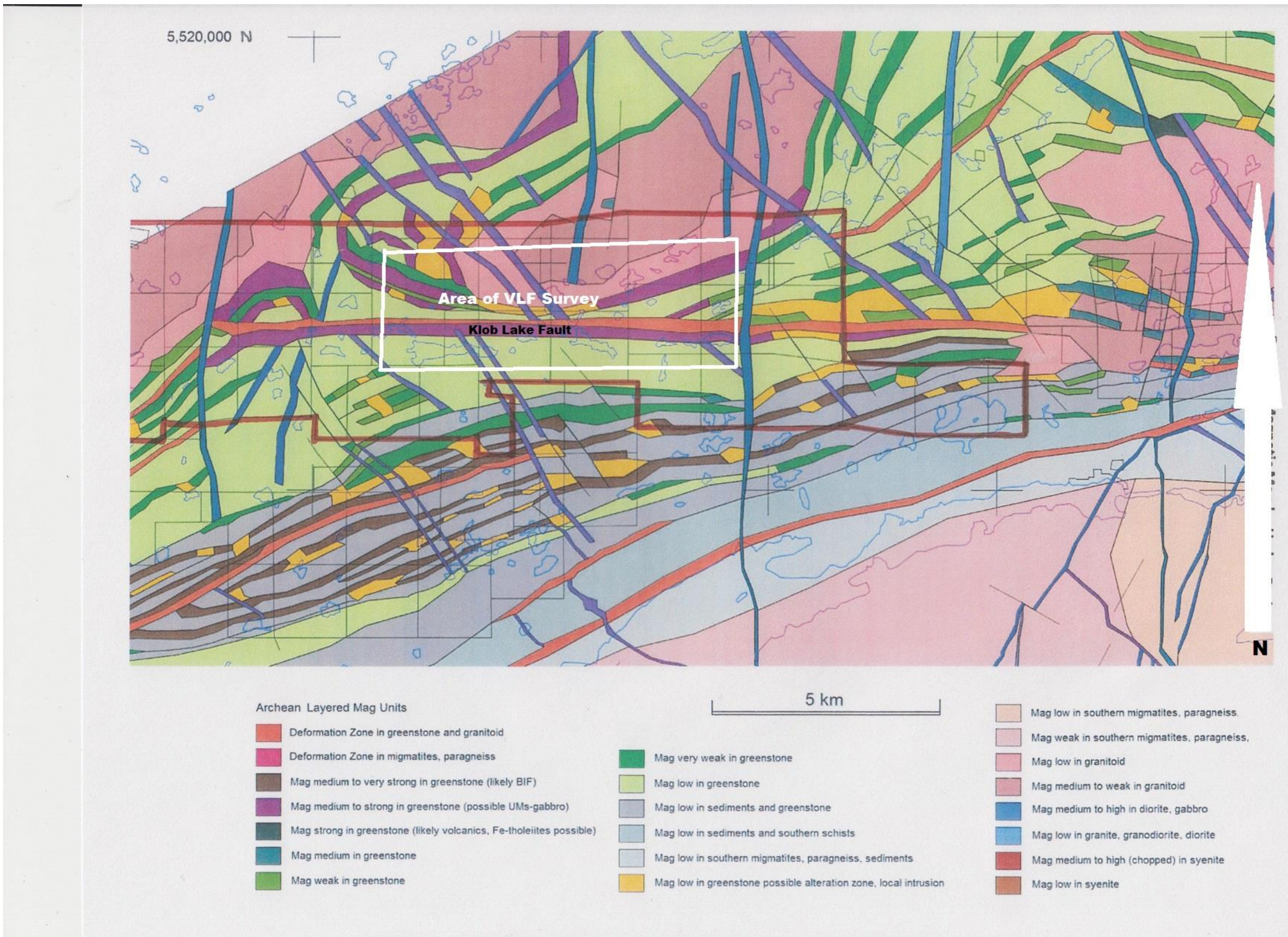


Figure 6 Airborne EM Interpretation with Geology

Work Performed

The VLF EM-16 survey consisted of surveying along 40 VLF Lines, 200 meters apart, in a direction of 00-180 degrees true azimuth using a VLF EM-16 unit and a handheld Garmin 60-CSX GPS. Two Frequencies were read at 20 meter stations. Each VLF station was located based on a northerly azimuth and distance from the start of the survey line. Sea Kayaks were used on the lakes when needed.

The following parameters were used throughout the survey.

VLF Transmitters Used: NAA-24.0 KHz. Cutler, Maine (East)
NML-25.2 KHz. La Moure, North Dakota (West)

VLF survey direction: The VLF Em-16 receiver was facing 00 degrees (True North) along all lines. All lines began with station 0+00 located at south end of each line.

VLF survey stations: All readings were taken at approximately 20 meter stations along the survey line.

Parameters of Measurement: In-phase and Quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary fields. (Tangent of tilt angle and ellipticity) (McNeil and Labson 1991) VLF transmitter NAA was to the east, while transmitter NML was to the west. The transmitters are chosen so that the direction to the transmitting station is as close to the orientation of the bedrock strike.

VLF Data Collection Process

Field data was collected as follows on each surveyed line

- Each station was saved onto the Handheld Garmin 60CSX GPS Unit (including local features such as power lines, fences and geological structures)
- VLF readings for each station were recorded in a notebook as In-Phase and Quadrature corresponding to the line number and station number. (See example in Table 1)
- Field information was transferred to a Garmin map source program where line and station information could be viewed.
- Garmin and VLF data were compiled onto an excel spreadsheet and formatted for input into the VLF2DMF processing software. For this survey all UTM Values are NAD 83

Table 1 Sample of Field Data Collected

Line 0+00	NAA In phase	NAA Quadrature	NML In phase	NML Quadrature	Notes
2+00N	10	6	4	5	swamp
2+20N	8	4	2	4	oc

VLF2DMF Data Processing

All 40 lines (64W – 142W) were processed and interpreted separately for TX NAA and TX NML, however, only profiles for 100W and 104W are included in the appendix at the end of this report. These two lines were identified as relevant due to the coincident lake bottom gold anomalies. All VLF lines surveyed are shown as contoured maps of Fraser Filter and Resistivity values for both TX NAA and TX NML.

VLF2DMF Profiles & Models

Raw and Filtered Data Profiles

The raw data for each frequency was plotted for each line surveyed. No filtering or smoothing of the raw data was done.

Fraser Filter Profile with Fraser Peaks

Raw data was run through the Fraser Filter. This filter transforms In-Phase cross overs and inflections into positive peak anomalies (Fraser 1969). In-Phase inflections and cross overs are usually plus to minus, while Quadrature responses are negative to positive giving a negative peak anomaly when the Fraser Filter is applied. VLF anomaly trends are chosen based on the location of the peaks on the Fraser Filter profile.

K-H Profiles

Raw data was run through the Karous-Hjelt (K-H) filter. The filter is applied to obtain a section of current density. The higher values are in general associated with conductive structures (Karous, Hjelt 1983). If there is depth extent, this is shown on the In-phase profile as dark blue.

Resistivity Profiles - 4000 Ohm's

The apparent resistivity was calculated. The resistivity can be calculated if the mean environmental resistivity is known at the beginning of the VLF profile. A mean resistivity of 4000 ohm's was used for all lines.

Model - 4000 Ohm's

A resistivity of 4000 Ohm's was used to build an initial model used in the inversion to obtain a realistic cross section of the line surveyed. **Conductive zones are red/yellow while resistive zones are blue.** A depth scale is found on the left side of model profiles. Surface conductive zones show little depth extent, have a horizontal display and are limited in depth. Using a resistivity of 4000 Ohms, the depth of the model is determined to be 204 meters for TX NAA and 198 meters for TX NML. The vertical exaggeration used for all models is 1.0.

Model - 4000 Ohm's with Drill Hole Locations

On VLF lines 100W and 104W where there was a correlation of a VLF Conductor and anomalous Lake Bottom Sediment, several drill holes were spotted. These drill holes were plotted on the model section to show their intercept location into the priority VLF targets and below the anomalous lake bottom gold samples.

Discussion of Results

Individual line data results were merged and contoured into Plan Maps for:

- Elevation data calculated from raw data files to produce an elevation map (Figure 7) of the surveyed area.
- Individual line data results for Fraser Filter (both In-phase and Quadrature) and Resistivity values were combined and contoured as In Phase and Quadrature and Resistivity values on (Figures 8 to 13). VLF anomaly trends are highlighted in red on the VLF contour maps.
- 3 Drill holes are recommended on the property based on Anomalous lake bottom gold samples. (Table 2)
- Anomalous lake bottom gold values occur on lines 100W, 102W and 104W and these locations are shown on all VLF Plan maps as well as on VLF profiles for lines 100W and 104W. The location of these gold anomalies are found on (Table-3)

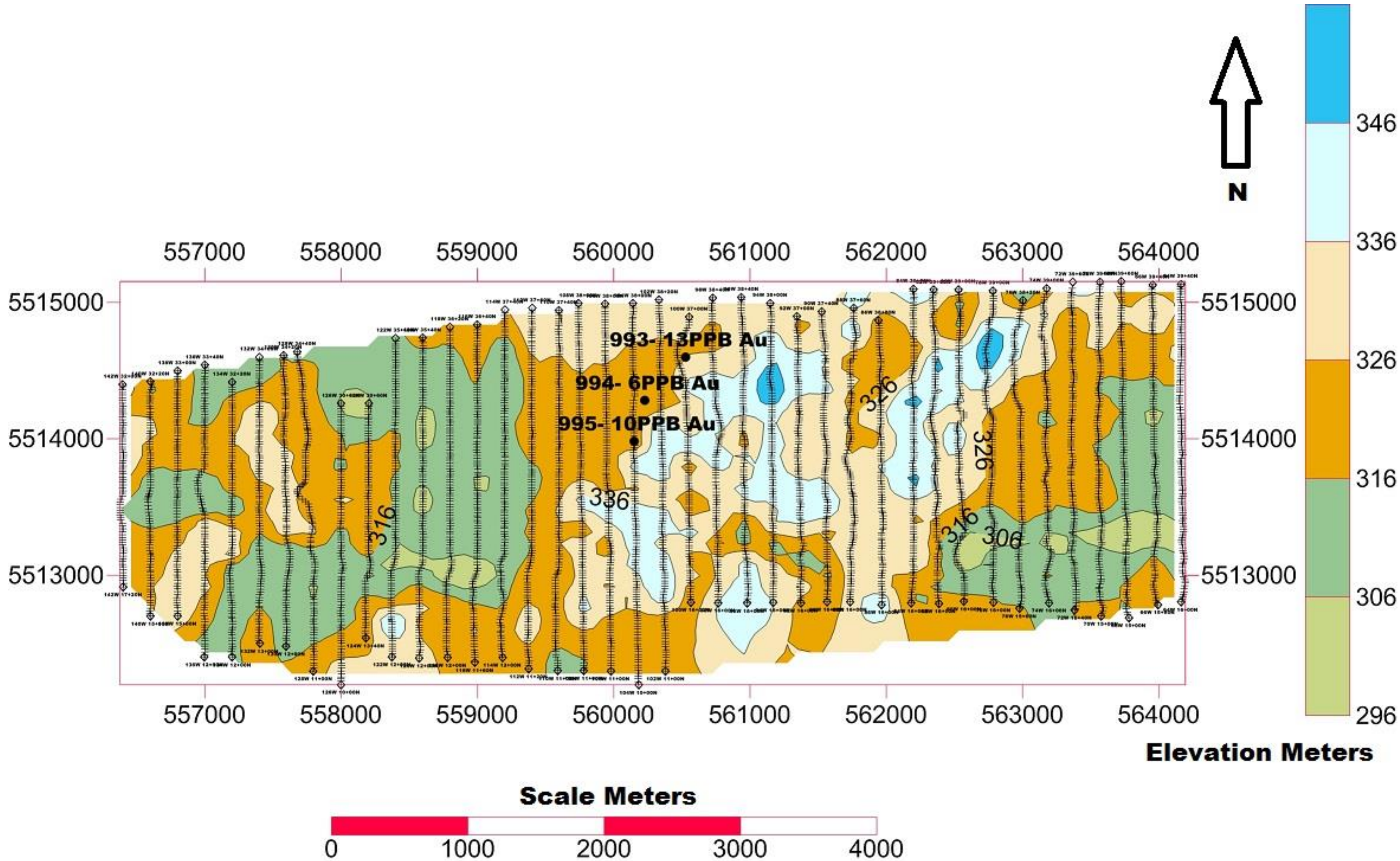


Figure 7 VLF Grid Elevation Map

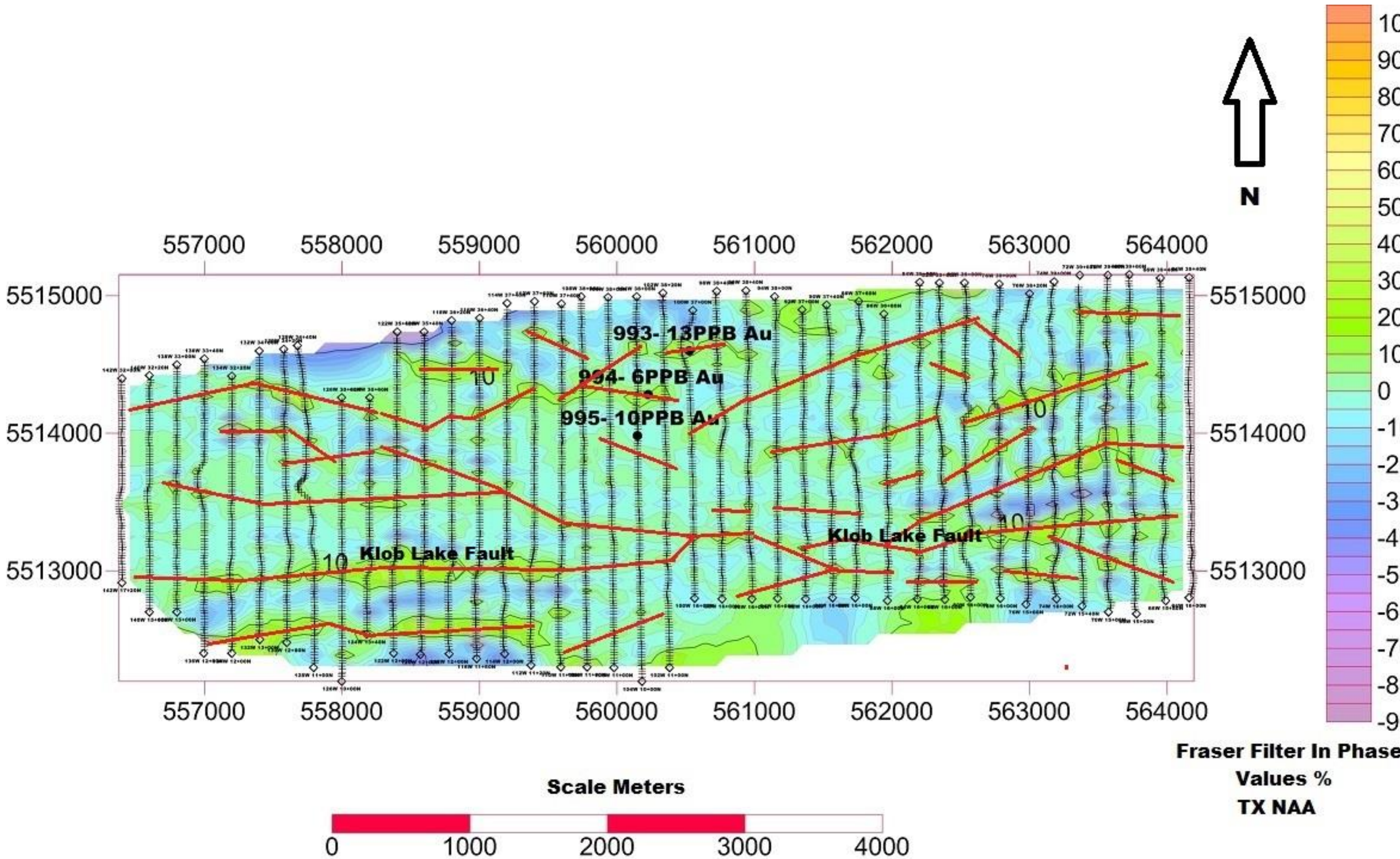


Figure 8 VLF TX NAA Fraser Filter In-Phase Contours

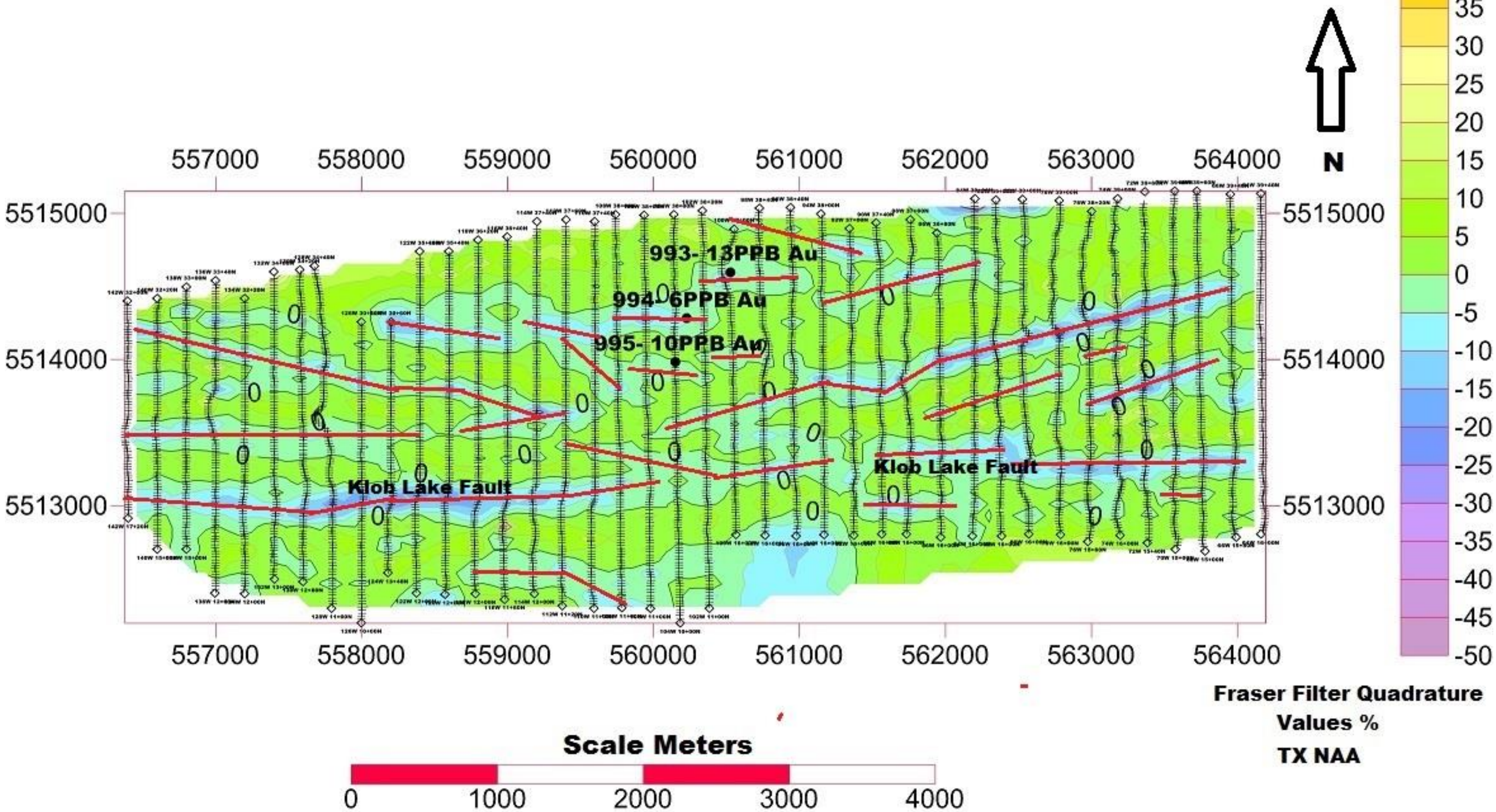


Figure 9 VLF TX NAA Fraser Filter Quadrature Contours

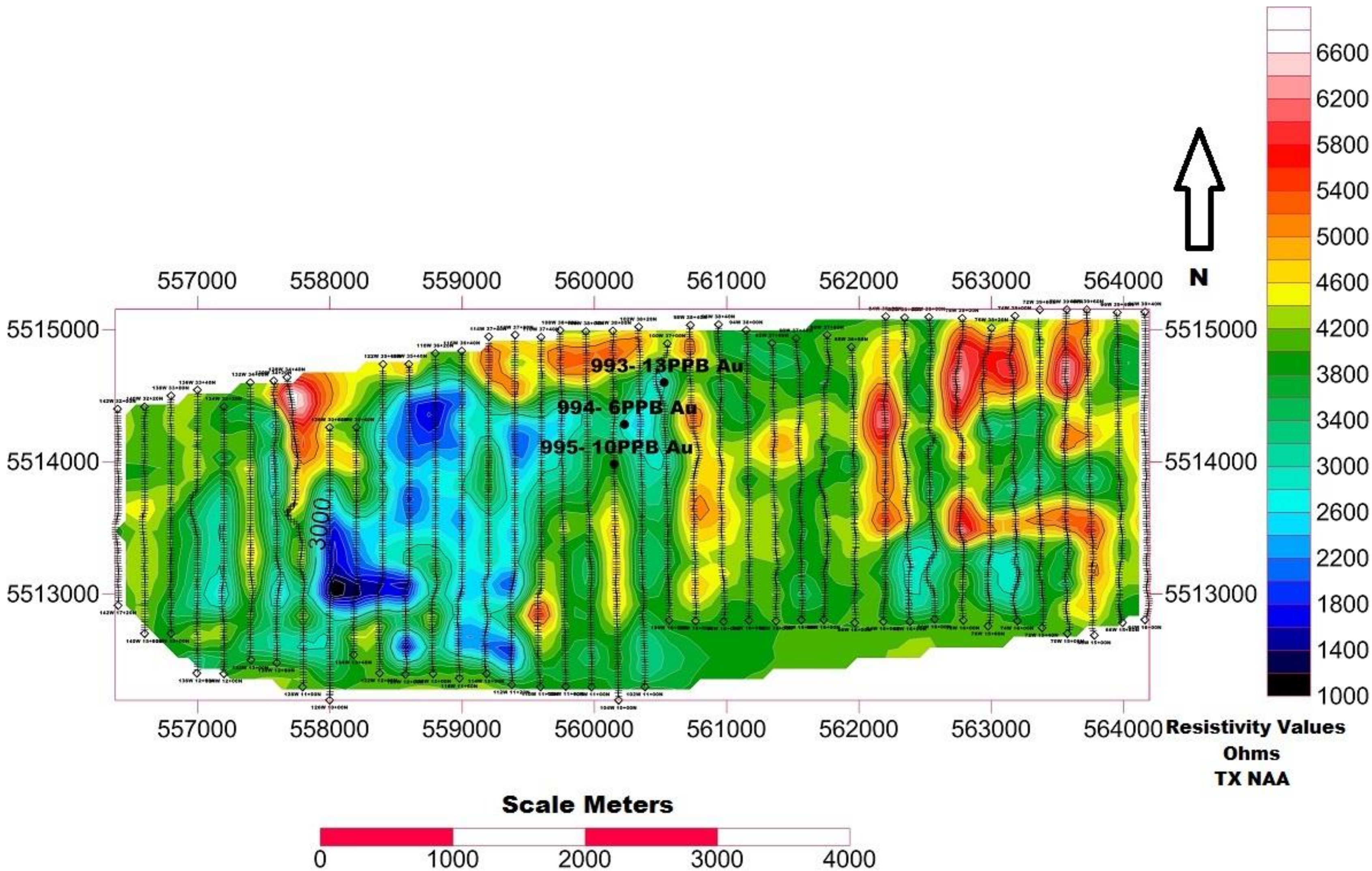


Figure 10 VLF TX NAA Resistivity 4000 Ohm Contours

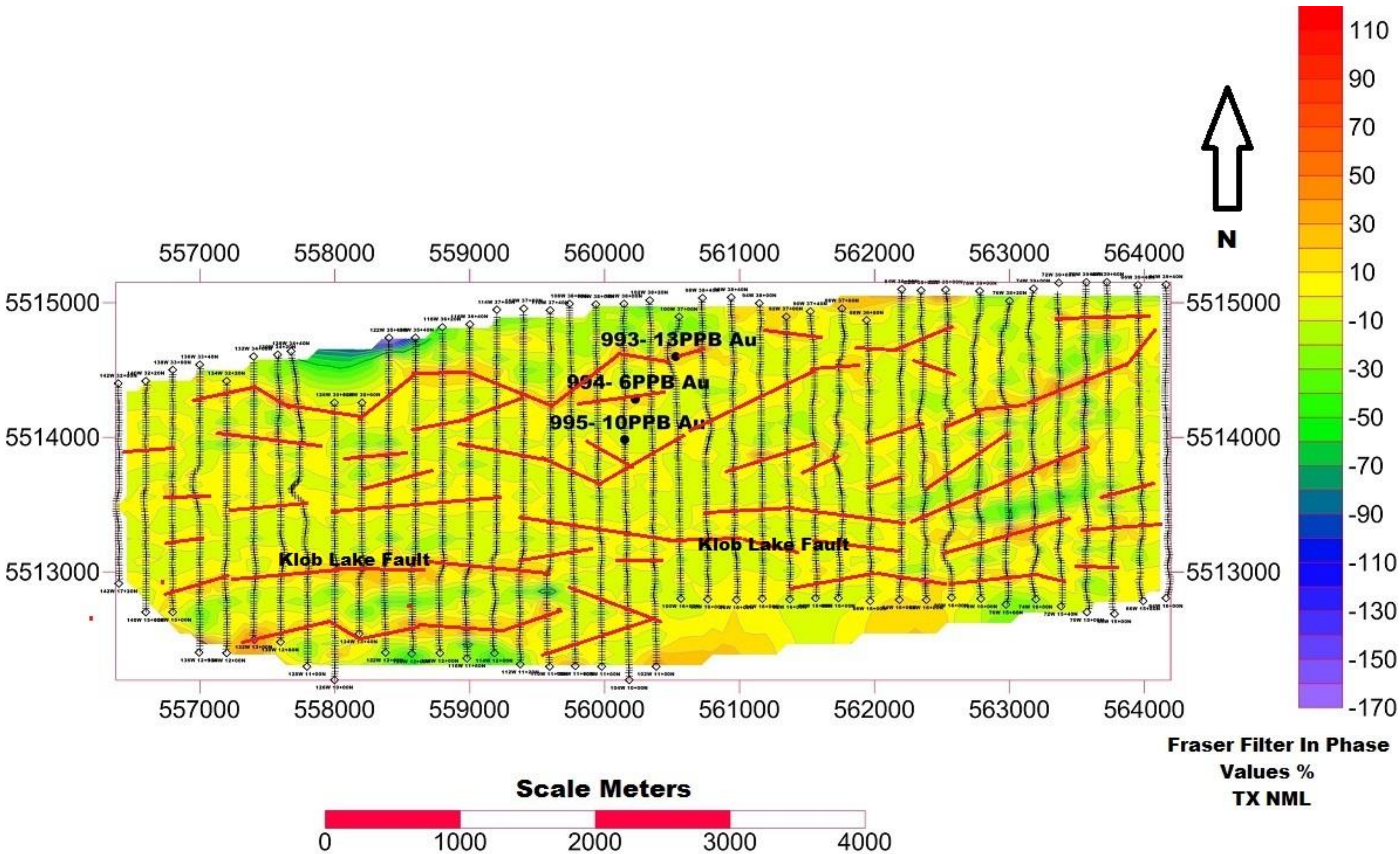


Figure 11 VLF TX NML Fraser Filter In-Phase Contours

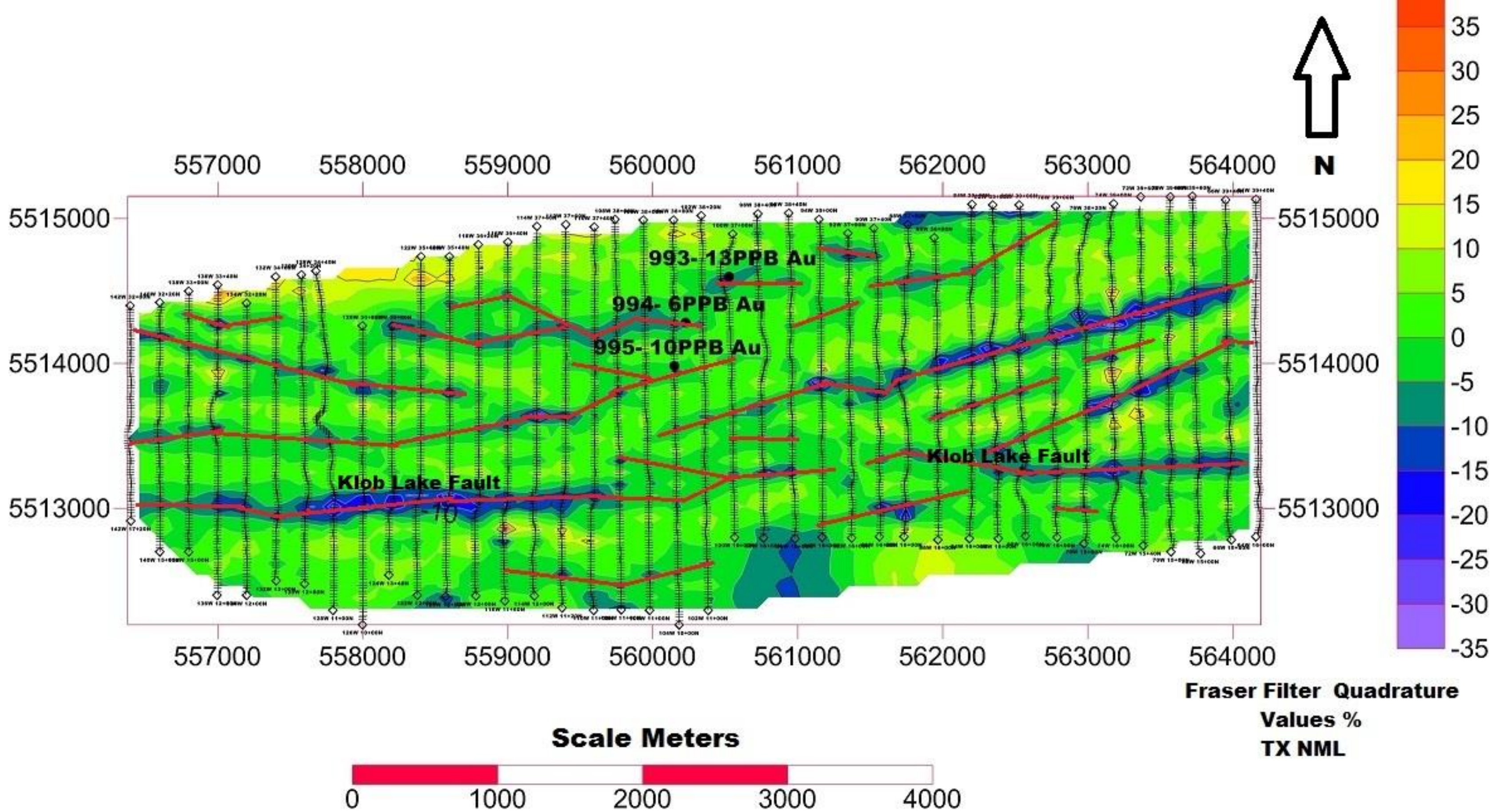


Figure 12 VLF TX NML Fraser Filter Quadrature Contours

Figure 13 VLF TX NML Resistivity 4000 Ohm Contours

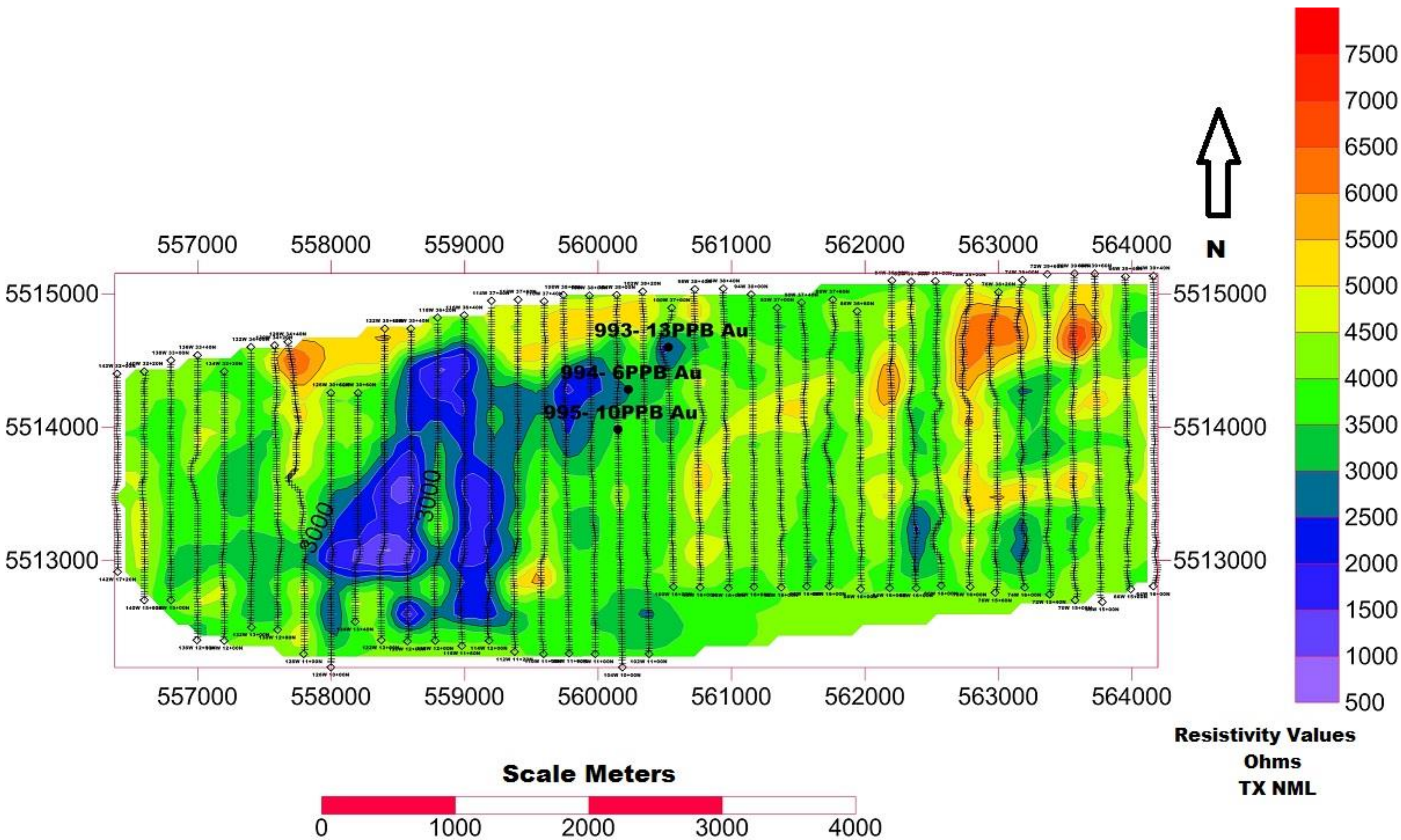


Table 2 Recommended Drill Holes on VLF Grid

DDH Number	Line Location	Drill Location UTM	Azimuth	Dip	Length
100W-1 L100W	35+40N	560494 / 5514734	180	-45	200M
104W-1 L104W	31+80N	560151 / 5514372	180	-45	200M
104W-2 L104W	28+60N	560150 / 5514060	180	-45	200M

Table 3 Anomalous Lake Bottom Sediment Samples (OGS Open File Report 6035)

Sample Number	Line Number	Station	UTM	Value in PPB
S 993	100W	34+00N	560528 / 5514599	13 PPB
S 994	104W	30+80N	560227 / 5514282	6 PPB
S 995	104W	27+80N	560152 / 5513976	10 PPB

Conclusions

The Ground VLF EM-16 Survey was successful for a variety of reasons.

a) VLF TX NAA and NML trends correspond well with recommended trends in Hayden Butlers Airborne interpretations.
b) The delineation of the main East/West Klotz Lake Fault.
c) VLF anomalies and trends correlated well with Geological contacts and several splays off the Klotz Lake Fault.
d) VLF TX NAA and NML resistivity maps show different rock units across the property.
e) The processing of raw VLF NAA and NML data using the VLF2DMF Software program was successful in identifying bedrock conductors within the granite batholith that correspond with Gold Lake bottom sediment samples on lines 100W and 104W.

Recommendations

1) Ground proofing and prospecting along VLF trends that are in close proximity to the Klotz Lake Fault and appear to be splays both North and South of this fault.

2) Ground proofing and prospecting along the strong VLF trends that are closely related to strong EM and magnetic responses.

3) Ground proofing and prospecting along the VLF trends in the areas of Line 100W to 104W.

4) Drilling of 3 holes (Table-2) where there is a correlation between the lake bottom sediment anomalies (Table-3) and a VLF conductor within the granite batholith. This conductor might indicate a significant shear zone carrying sulphides with gold.

5) Fill in 100 meter spaced VLF lines in areas where there is successful prospecting.

6) Further processing of VLF data into a 3D model after a compilation of prospecting, geological and drill hole data.

7) Comparison of VLF profiles of lines 64W to 142W with VLF surveys carried out across similar geophysical and geological environments that have had known drilling carrying gold mineralization. Examples: Milestone East, Golden Mile, Titan, Teardrop or Theresa Mine properties.

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Certificate of Qualifications

I, Shaun Parent, P. Geo (LTD.) residing at 282 B Whispering Pines Road, Batchawana Bay, Ontario do certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geoscientist with Superior Exploration, Adventure & Climbing Co. Ltd.

2. I graduated with a Geological Technician Diploma from Sir Sandford Fleming College in 1986.

3. I graduated with a BSc. from the University of Toronto in 1986

4. I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario #1955 and a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada.

5. I have been employed continuously as a Geoscientist for the past 31 years since my graduation from University.

6. The nature of my involvement with this project was to carry out the VLF Survey and the interpretation of the VLF data using the EMTOMO VLF2D MF Software of which I have been developing with Dr. Fernando Santos of Lisbon, Portugal.

Dated this 29h day of March 2017

Shaun Parent, Dipl-Geo, BSc. P. Geo (Limited)

APPENDIX

Figure 14 Line 100W TX NAA Raw Data Profile

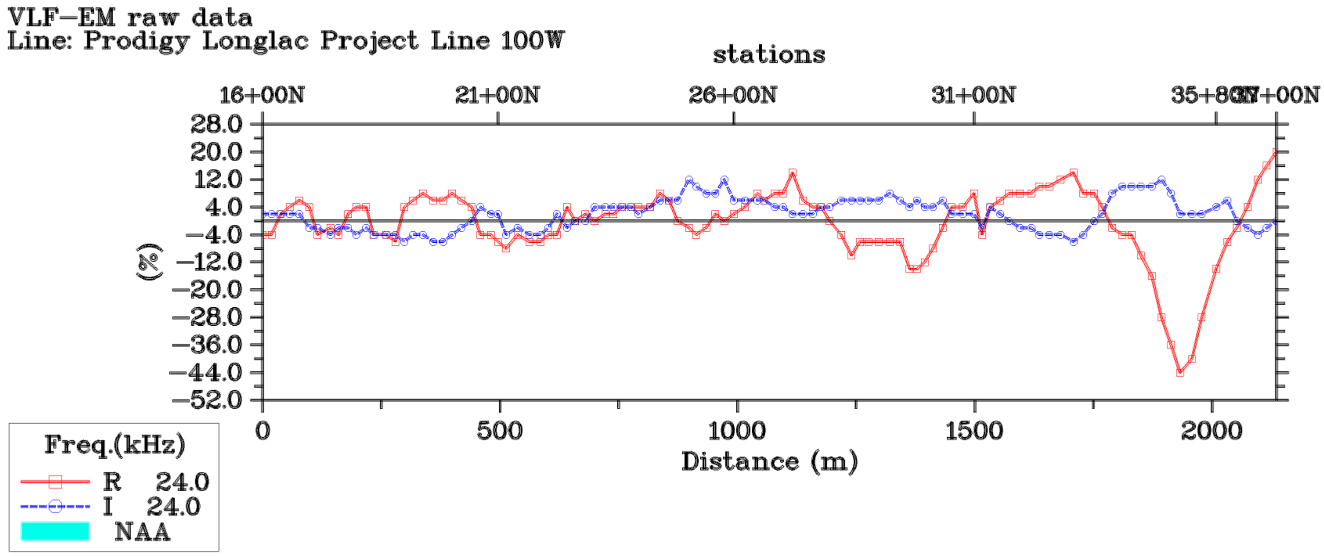


Figure 15 Line 100W TX NAA Fraser Filter Profile

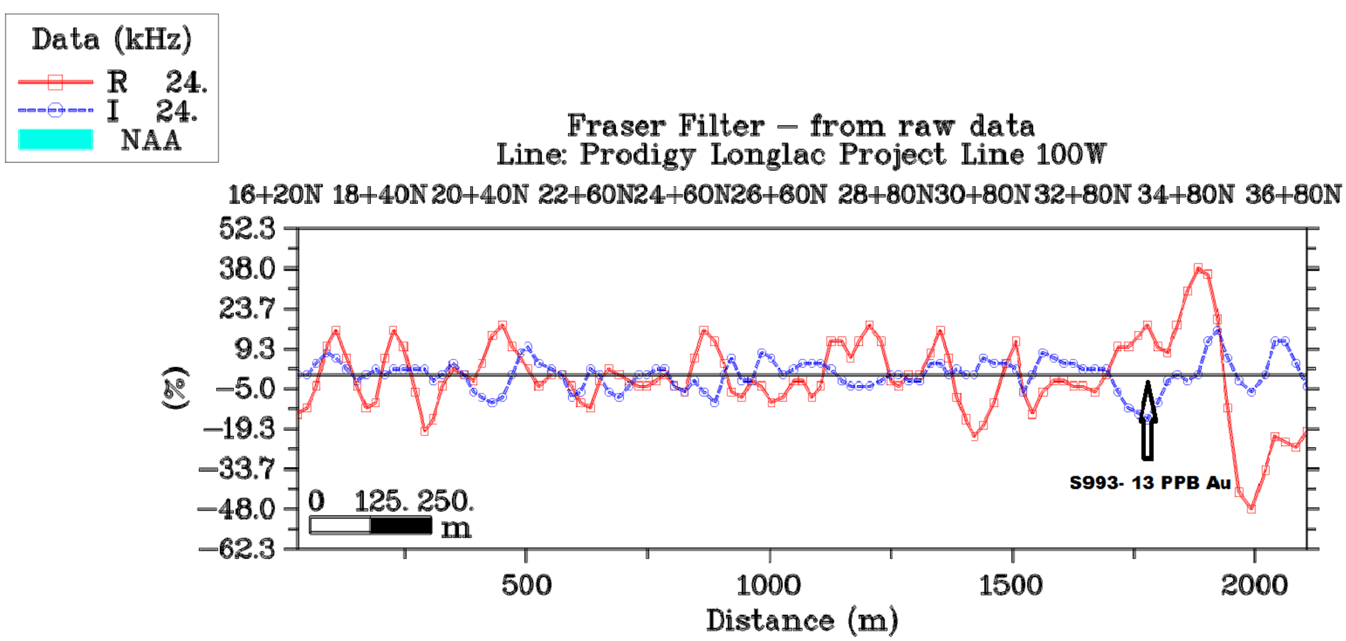


Figure 16 Line 100W TX NAA KH Profile

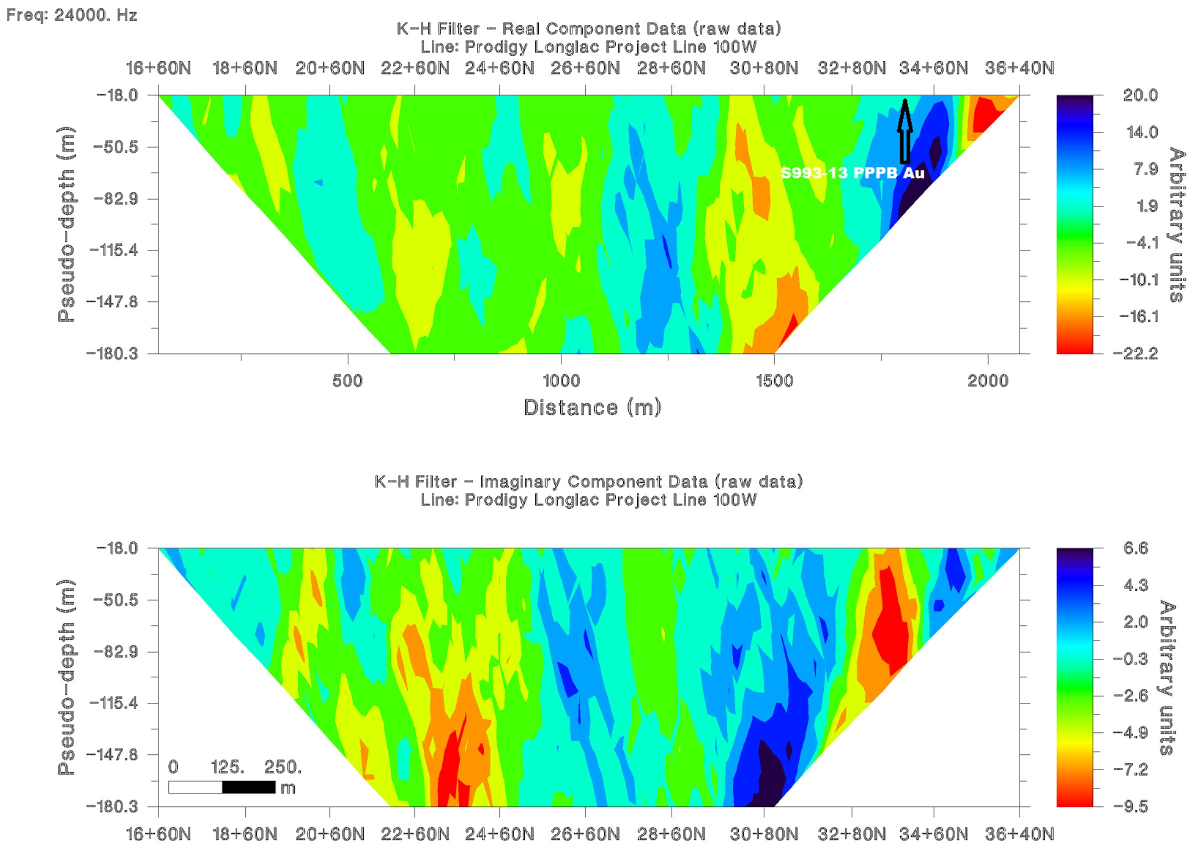


Figure 17 Line 100W TX NAA Resistivity 4000 Ohm Profile

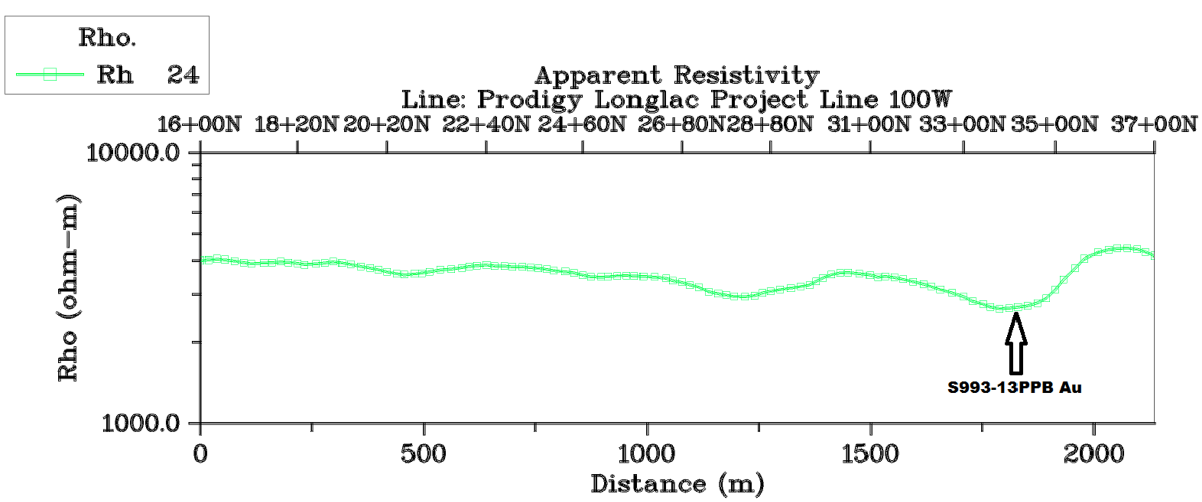


Figure 18 Line 100W TX NAA Model 4000 Ohm

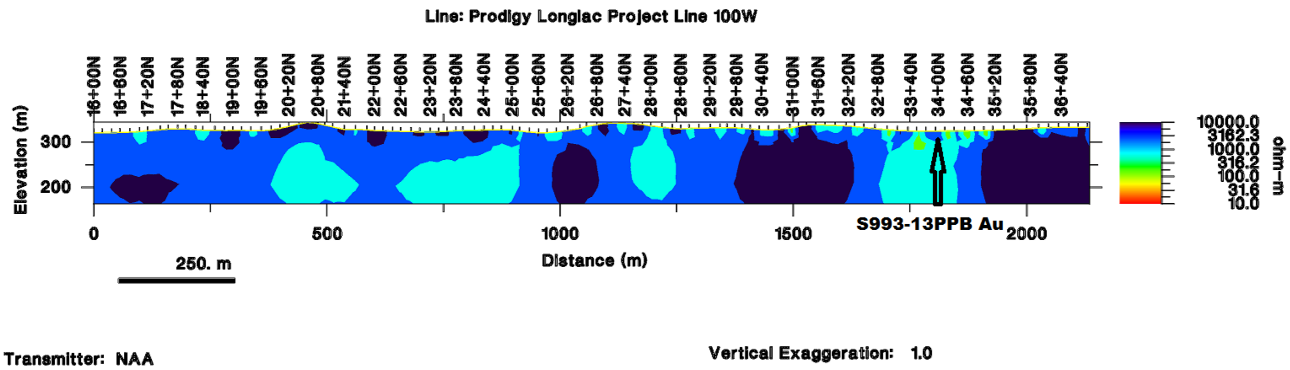


Figure 19 Line 100W TX NAA Model 4000 Ohm with Drill Hole

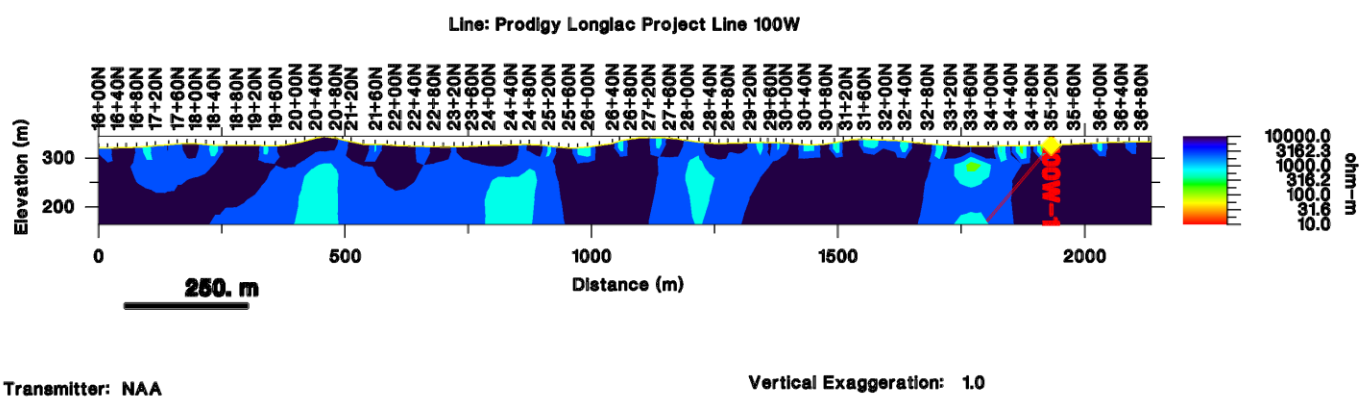


Figure 20 Line 100W TX NML Raw Data Profile

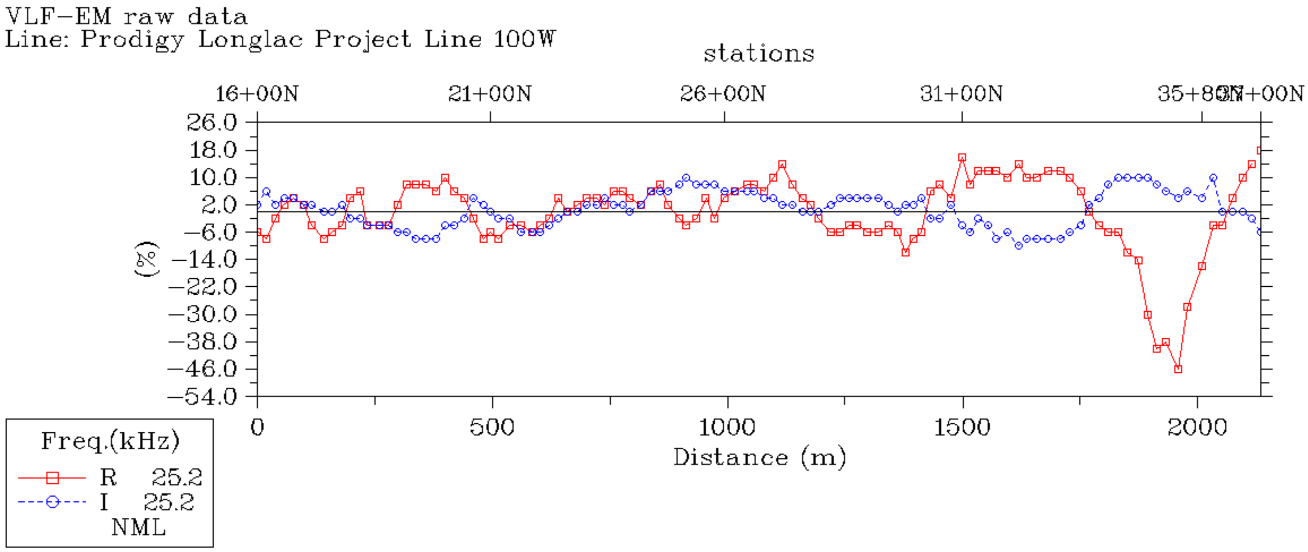


Figure 21 Line 100W TX NML Fraser Filter Profile

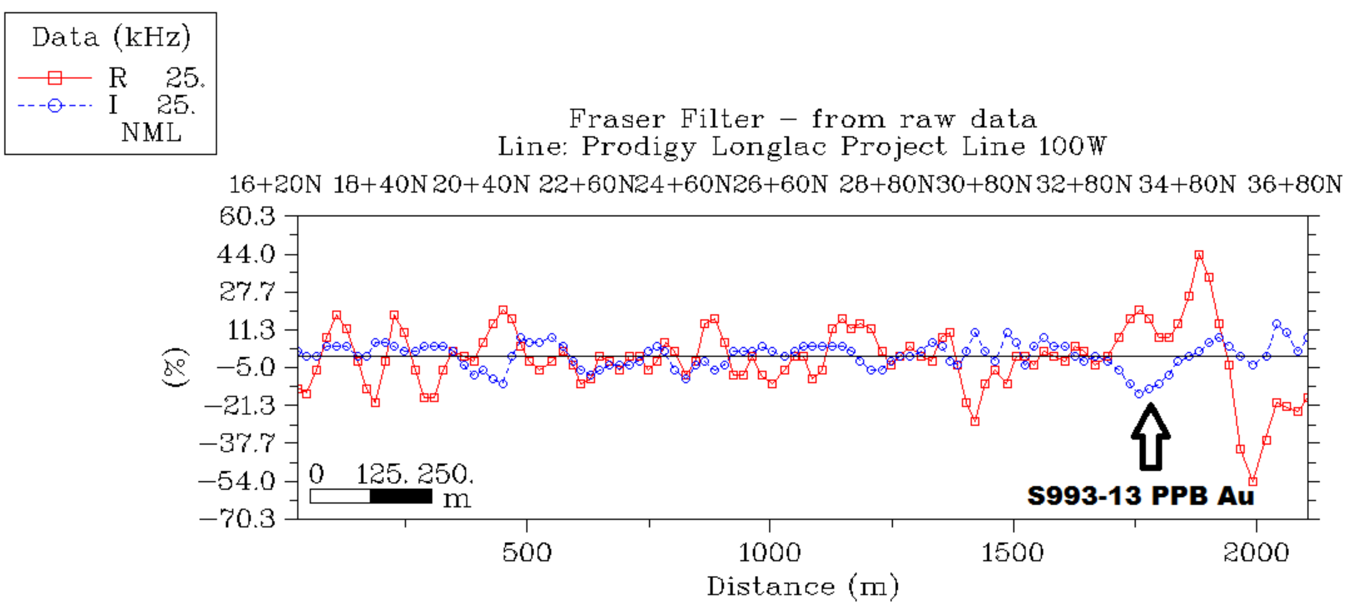


Figure 22 Line 100W TX NML KH Profile

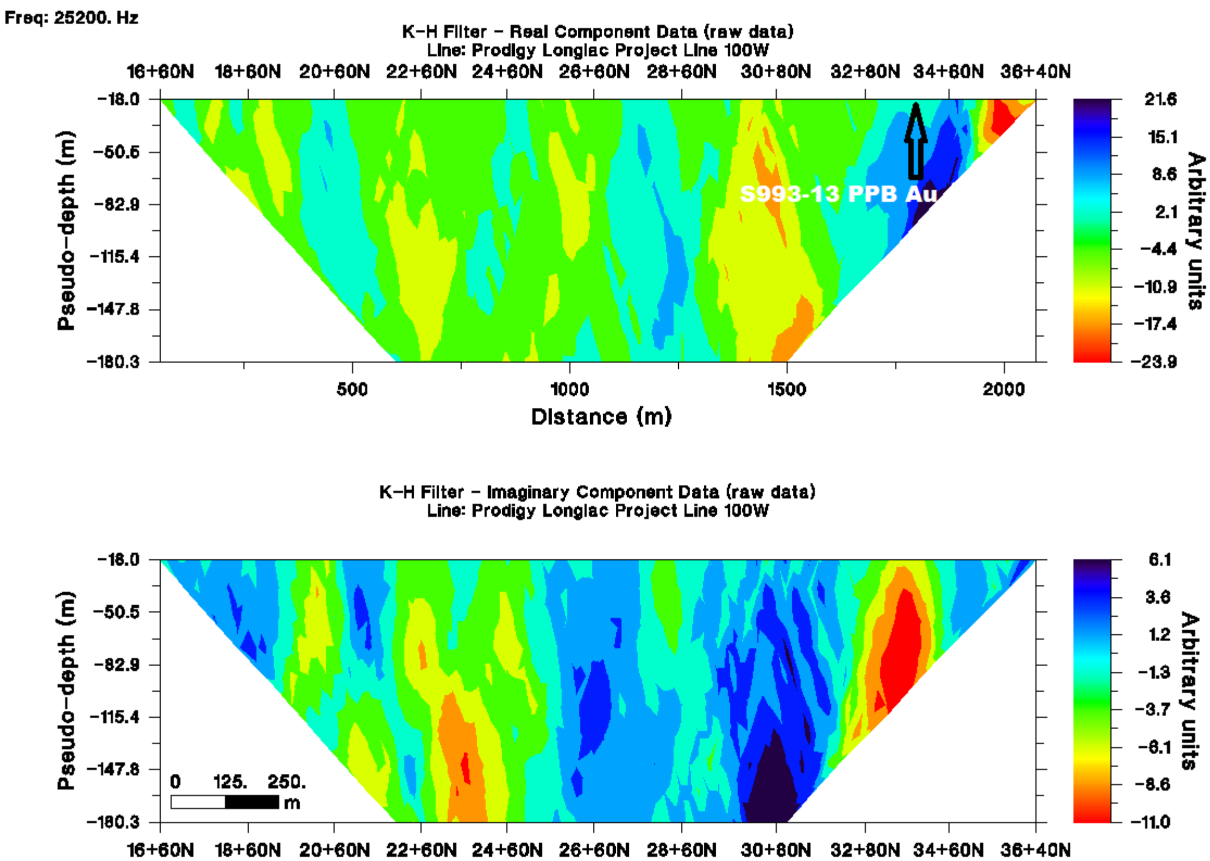


Figure 23 Line 100W TX NML Resistivity 4000 Ohm Profile

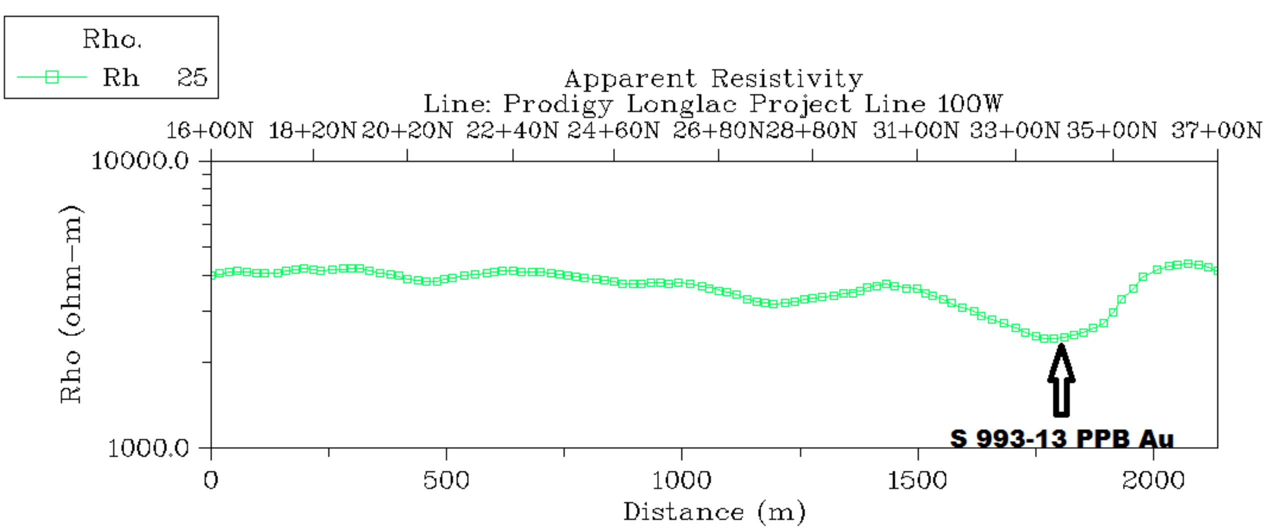


Figure 24 Line 100W TX NML Model 4000 Ohm

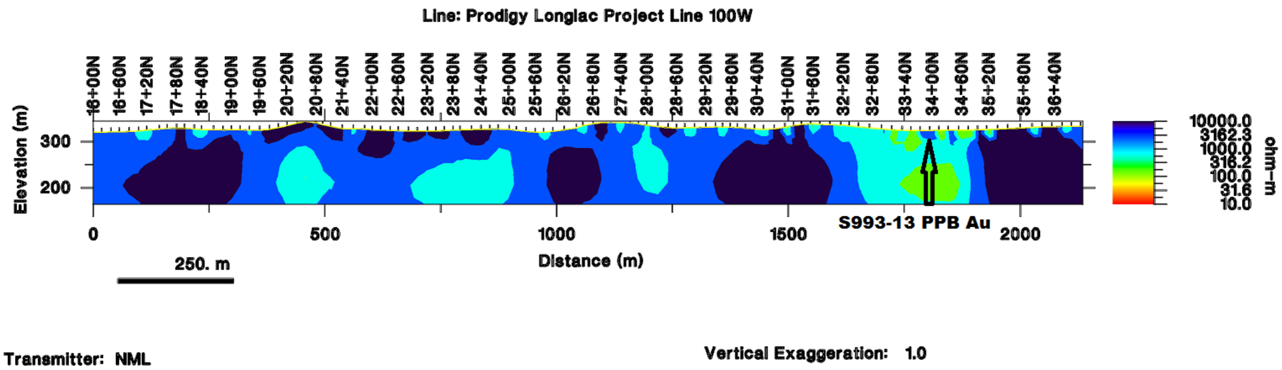


Figure 25 Line 100W TX NML Model 4000 Ohm with Drill Hole

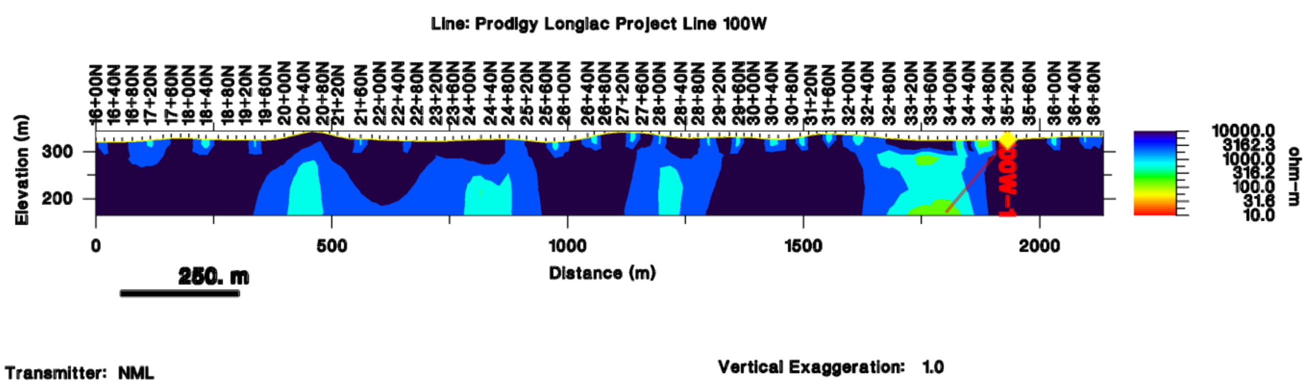


Figure 26 Line 104W TX NAA Raw Data Profile

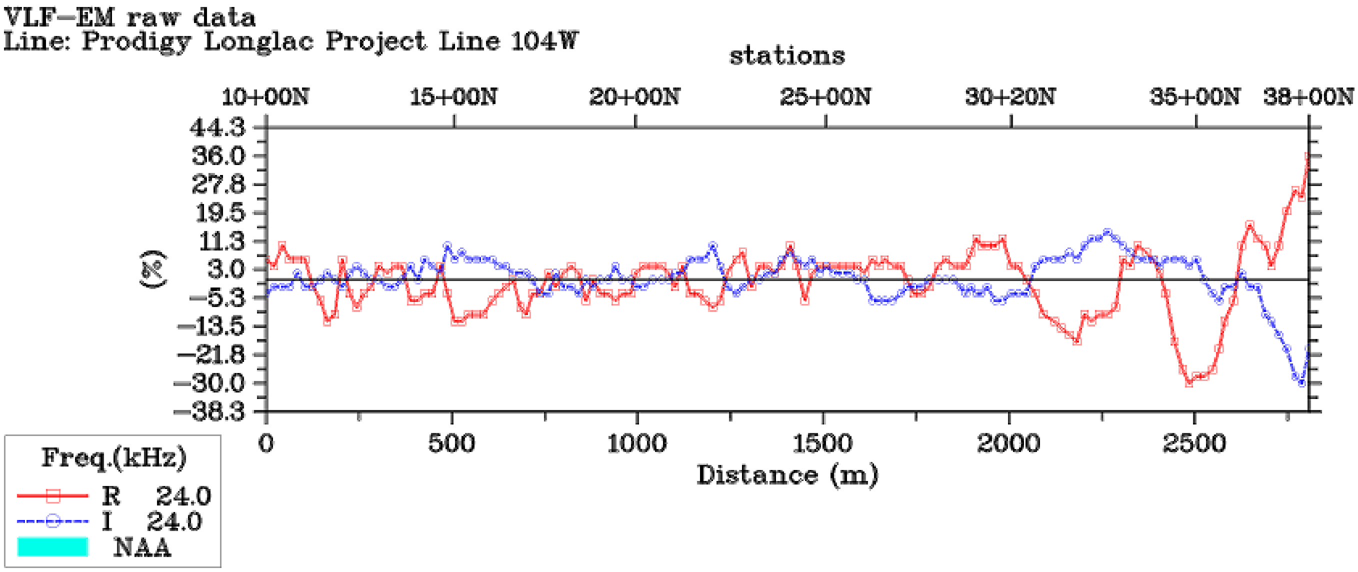


Figure 27 Line 104W TX NAA Fraser Filter Profile

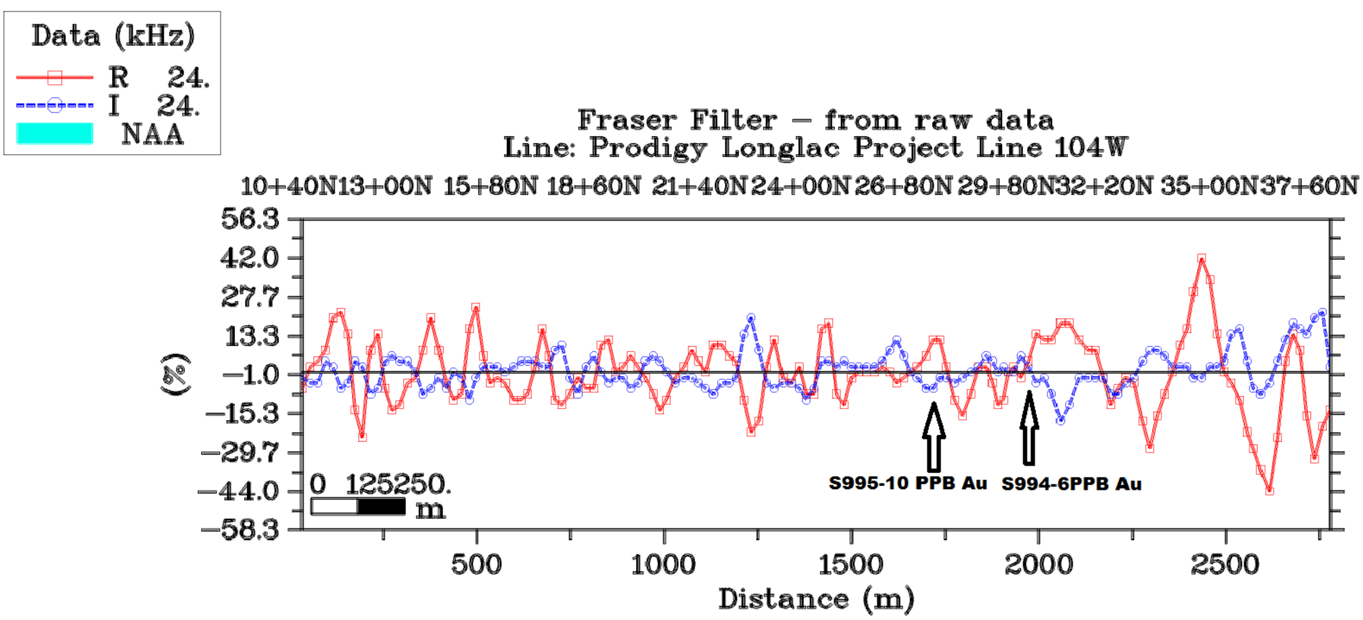


Figure 28 Line 104W TX NAA KH Profile

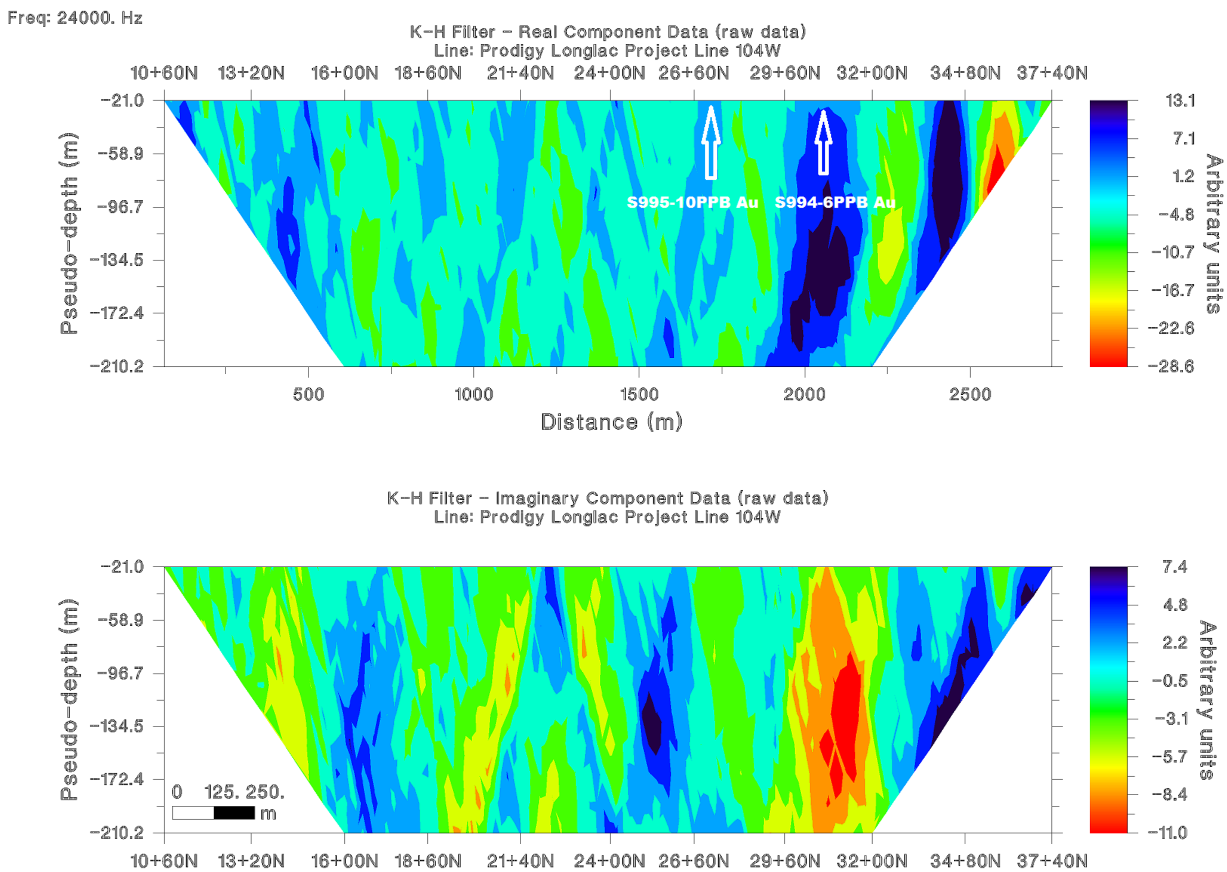


Figure 29 Line 104W TX NAA Resistivity 4000 Ohm Profile

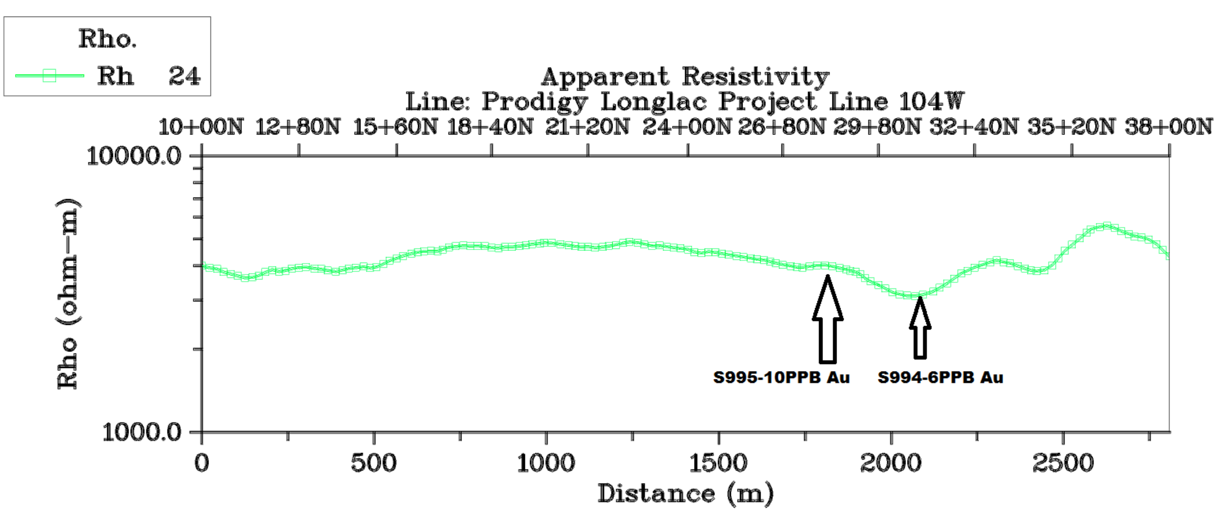


Figure 30 Line 104W TX NAA Model 4000 Ohm

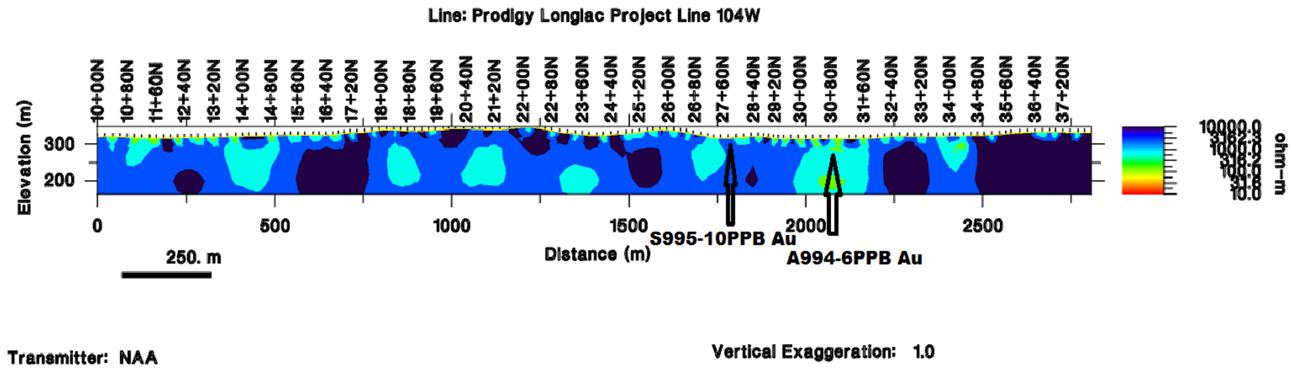


Figure 31 Line 104W TX NAA Model 4000 Ohm With Drill Holes

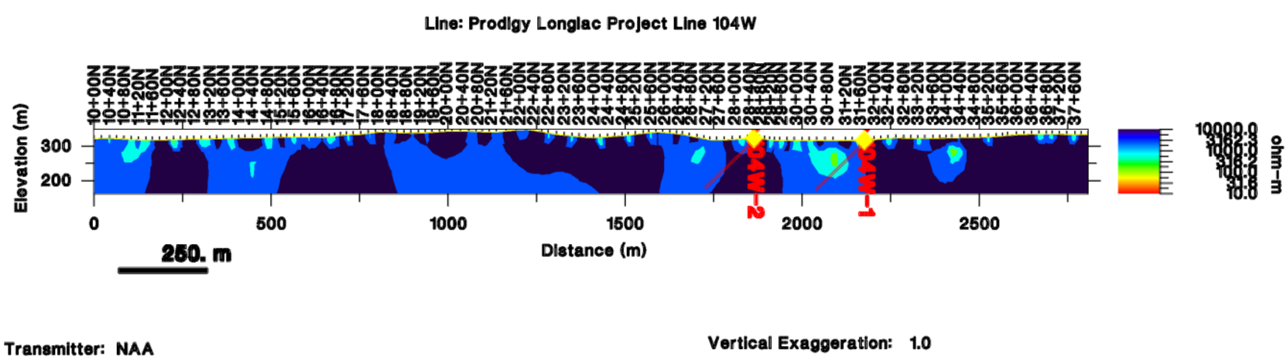


Figure 32 Line 104W TX NML Raw Data Profile

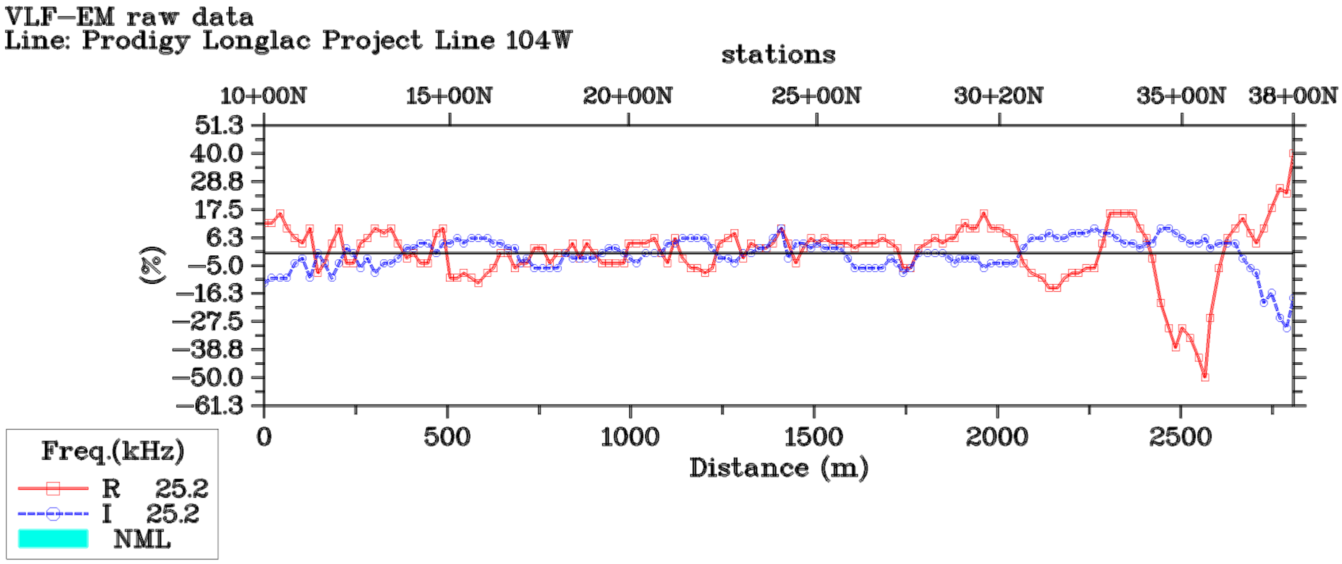


Figure 33 Line 104W TX NML Fraser Filter Profile

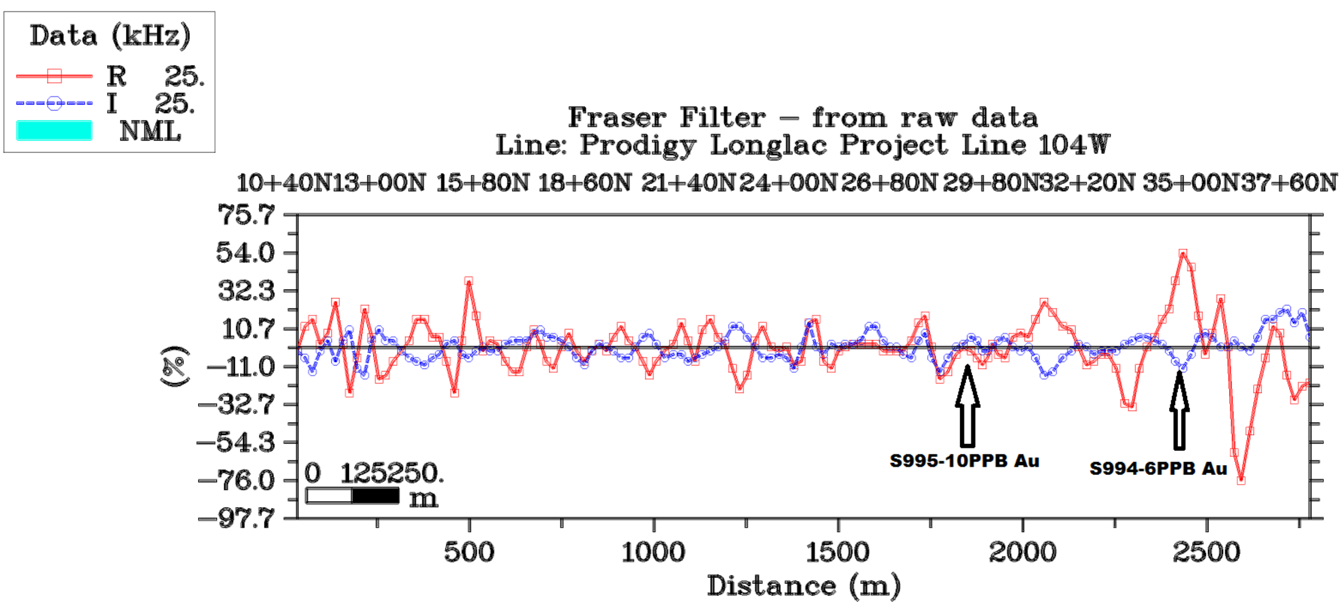


Figure 34 Line 104W TX NML KH Profile

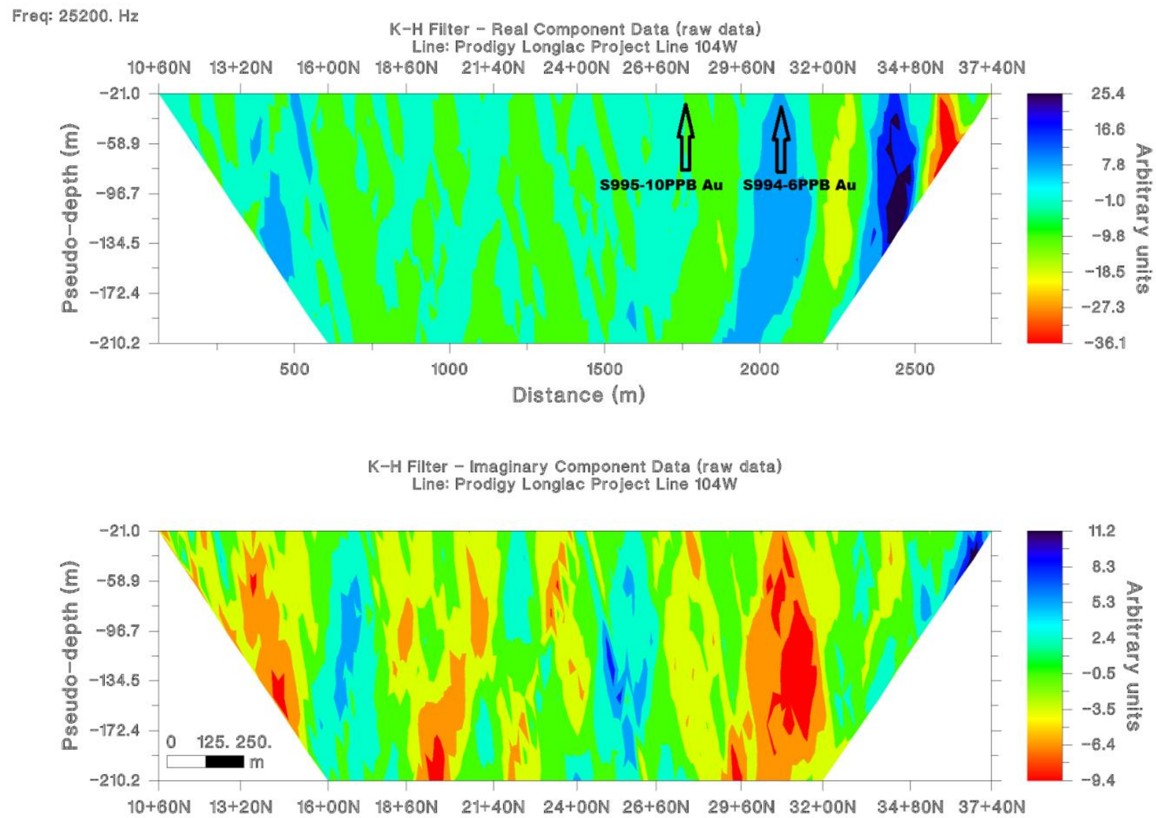


Figure 35 Line 104W TX NML Resistivity 4000 Ohm Profile

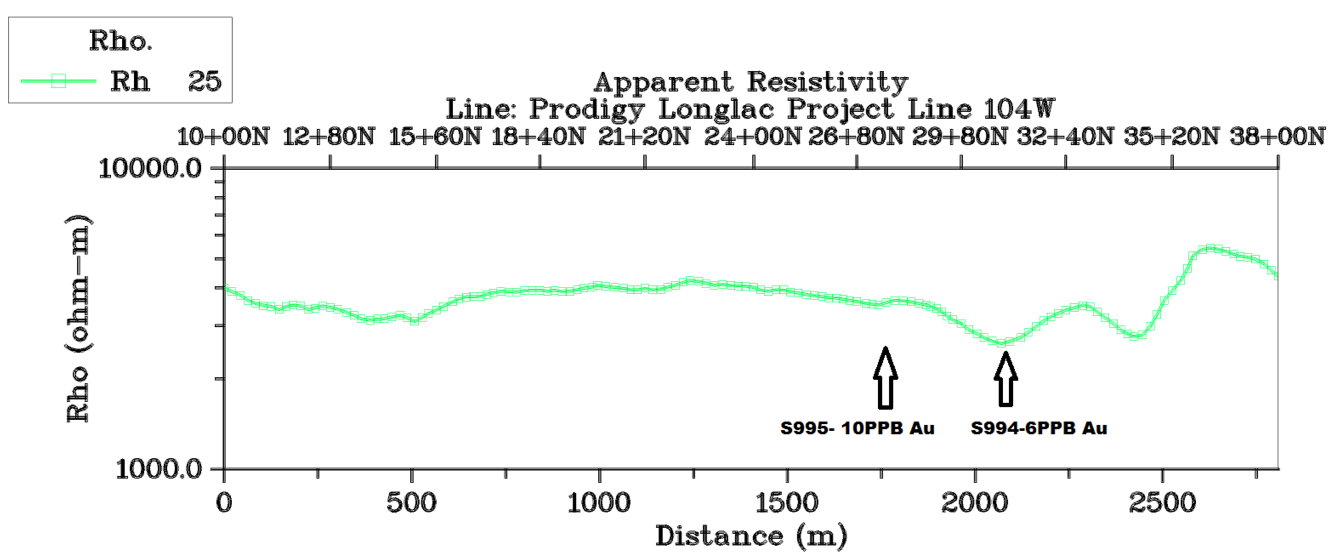


Figure 36 Line 104W TX NML Model 4000 Ohm

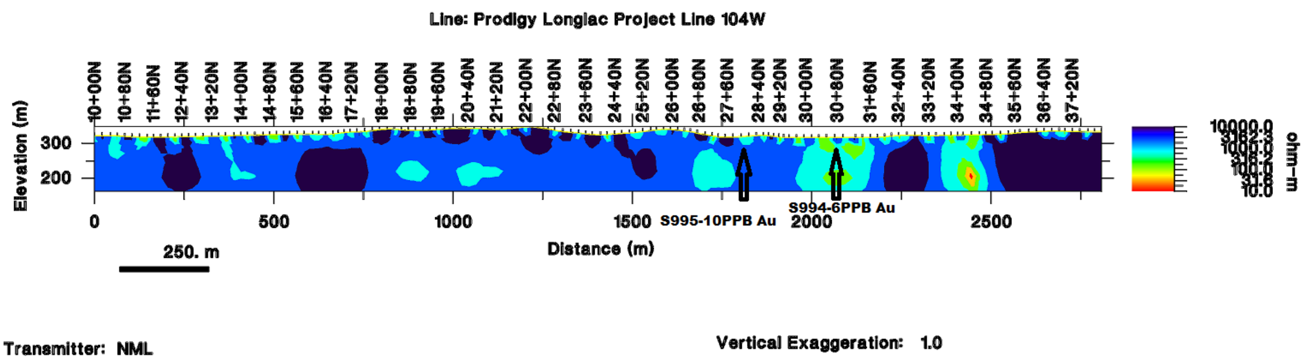
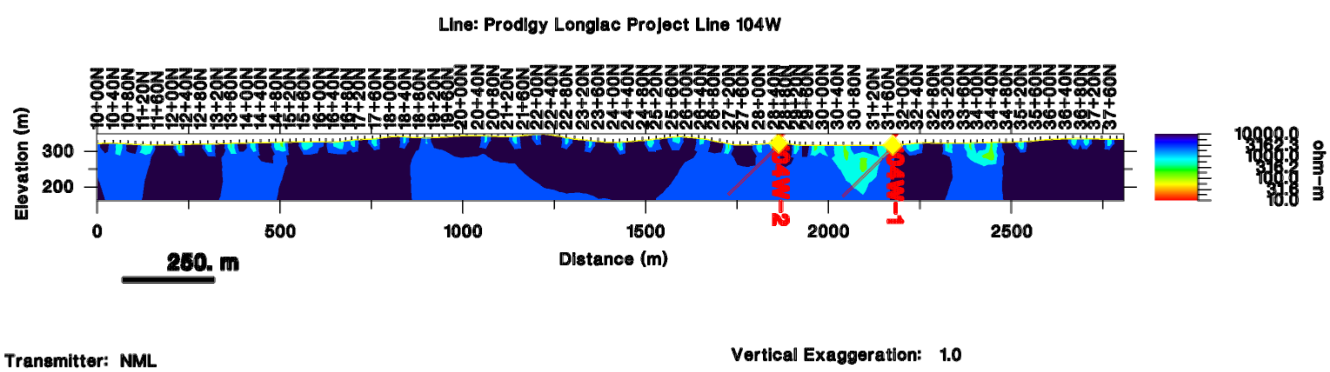
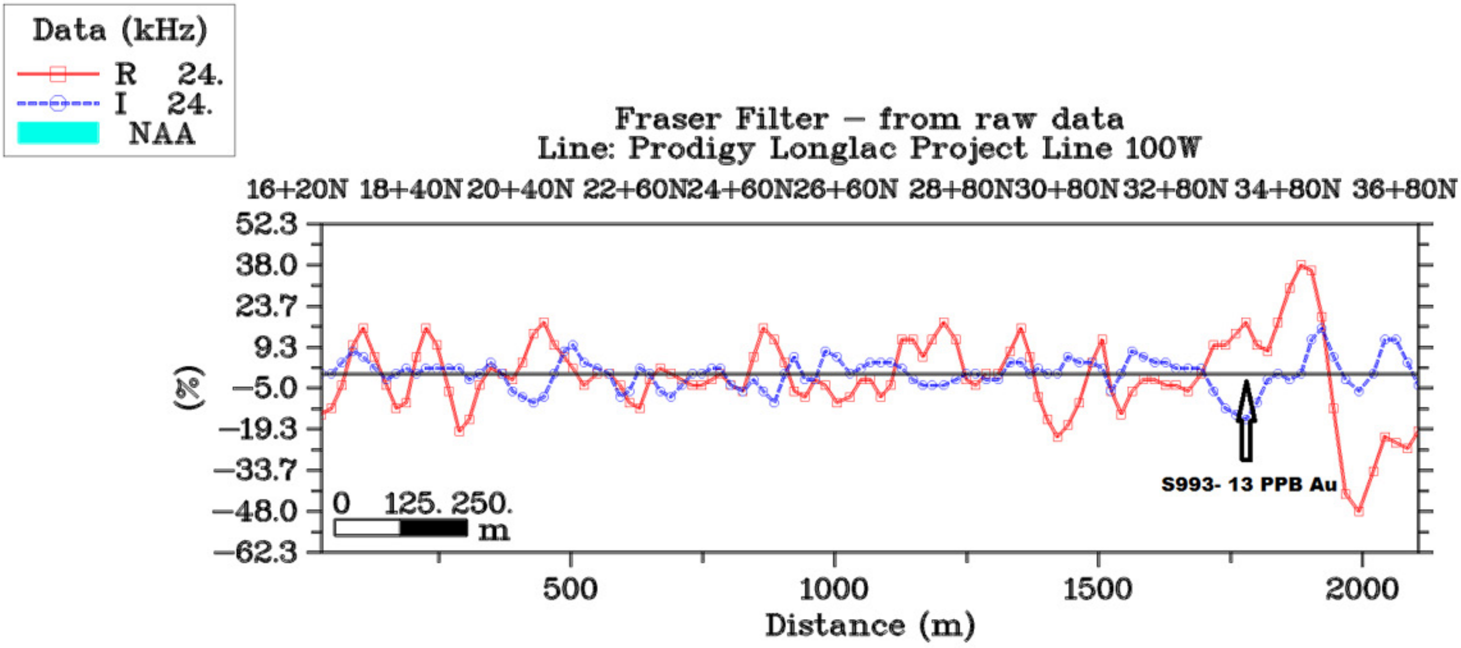
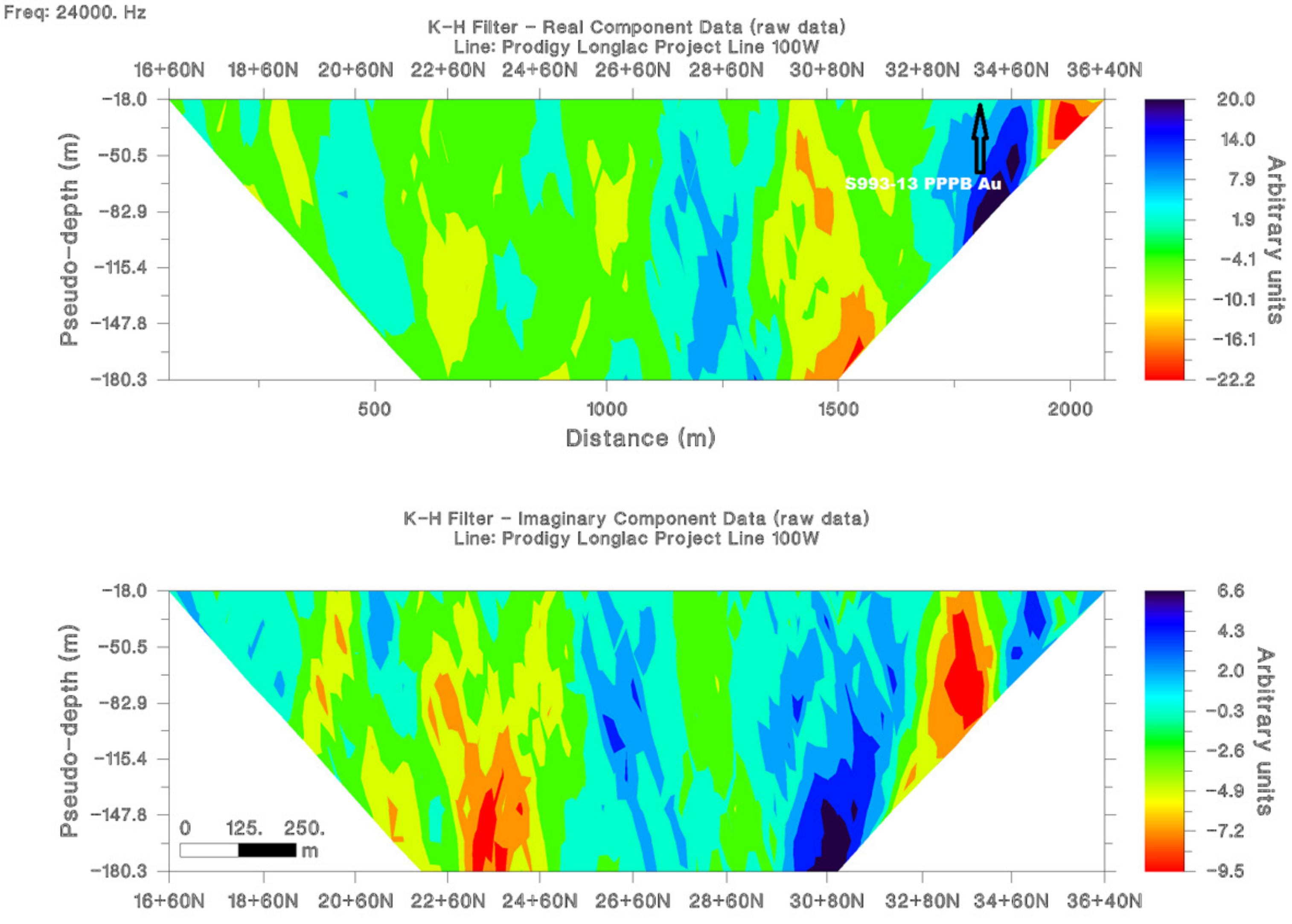


Figure 37 Line 104W TX NML 4000 Ohm With Drill Holes

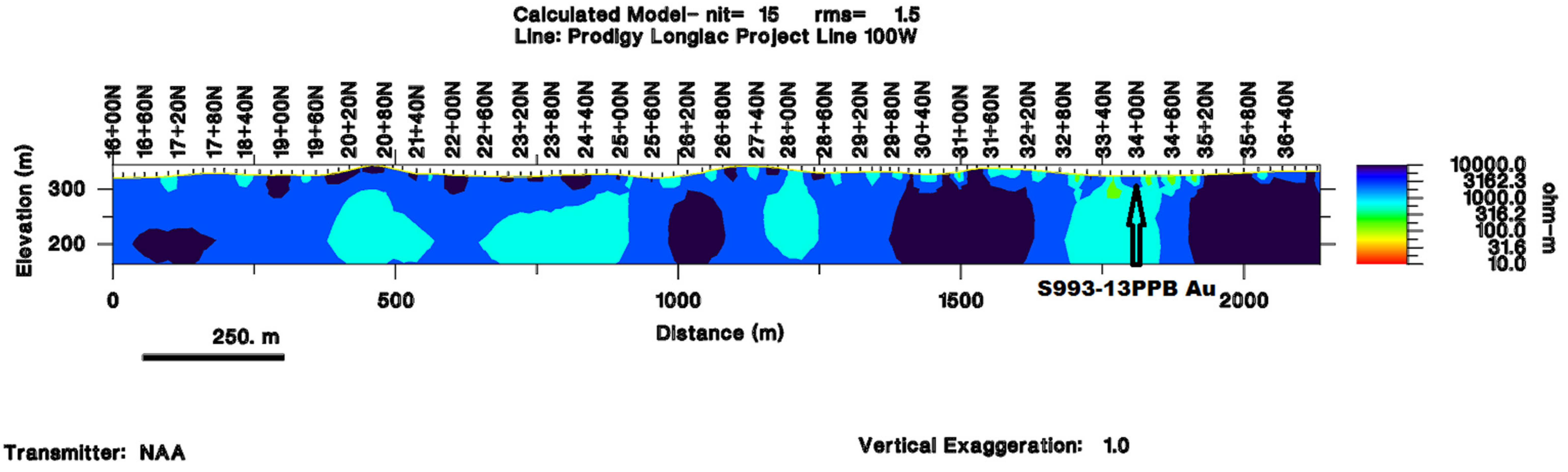




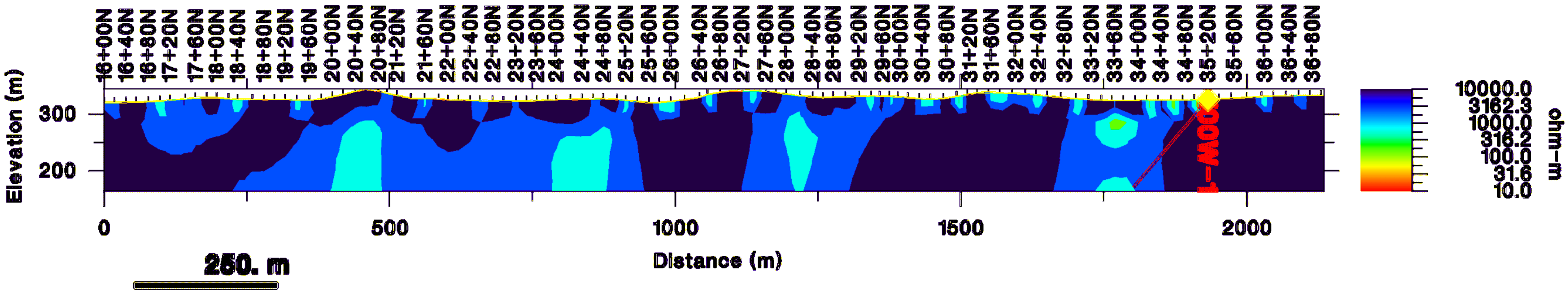
Data (kHz)
R 24.
I 24.
NAA
Fraser Filter – from raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+20N 18+40N 20+40N 22+60N 24+60N 26+60N 28+80N 30+80N 32+80N 34+80N 36+80N
52.3
38.0
23.7
9.3
−5.0
−19.3
−33.7
−48.0
−62.3
(%)
0 125. 250.
m
S993- 13 PPB Au
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)



Freq: 24000. Hz
K-H Filter - Real Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+60N
18+60N
20+60N
22+60N
24+60N
26+60N
28+60N
30+80N
32+80N
34+60N
36+40N
Pseudo-depth (m)
-18.0
-50.5
-82.9
-115.4
-147.8
-180.3
S993-13 PPPB Au
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)
Arbitrary units
20.0
14.0
7.9
1.9
-4.1
-10.1
-16.1
-22.2
K-H Filter - Imaginary Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
Pseudo-depth (m)
-18.0
-50.5
-82.9
-115.4
-147.8
-180.3
0
125.
250.
m
16+60N
18+60N
20+60N
22+60N
24+60N
26+60N
28+60N
30+80N
32+80N
34+60N
36+40N
Arbitrary units
6.6
4.3
2.0
-0.3
-2.6
-4.9
-7.2
-9.5

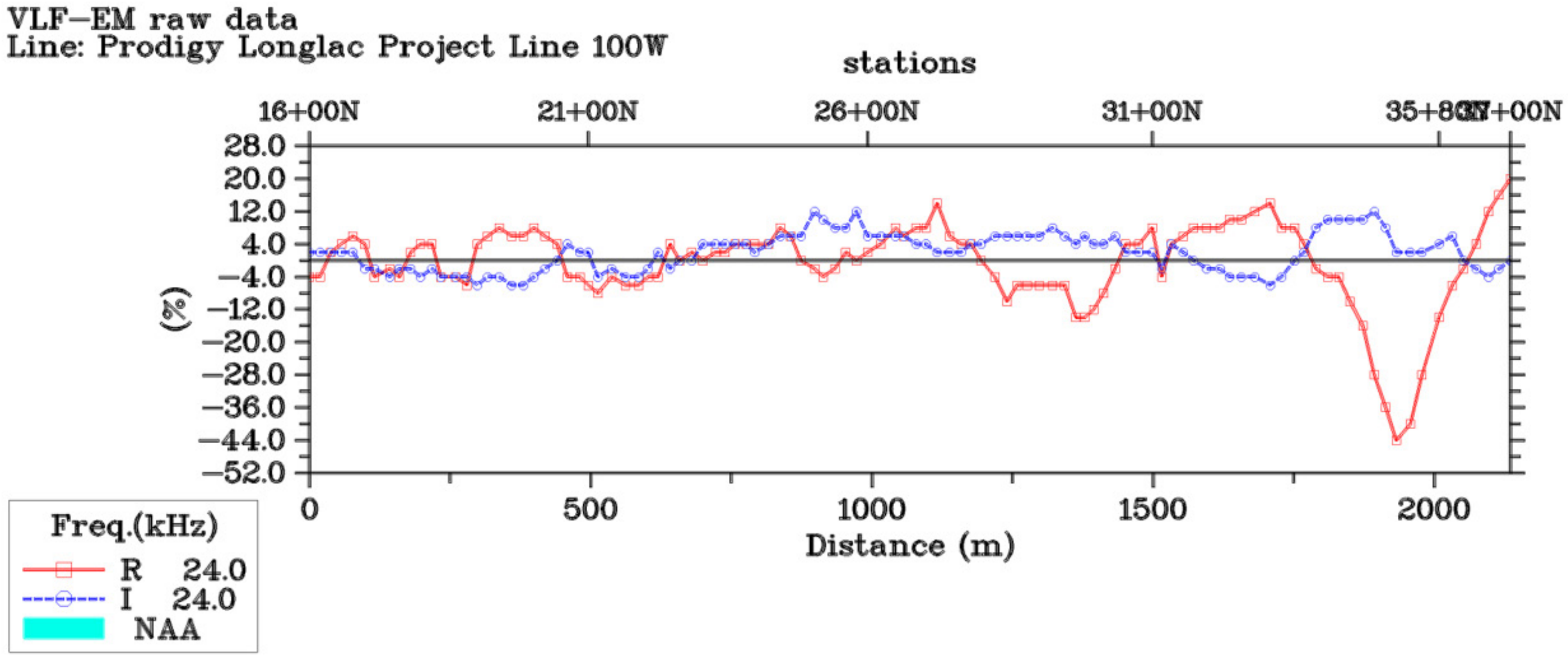

Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.5
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+00N
16+60N
17+20N
17+80N
18+40N
19+00N
19+60N
20+20N
20+80N
21+40N
22+00N
22+60N
23+20N
23+80N
24+40N
25+00N
25+60N
26+20N
26+80N
27+40N
28+00N
28+60N
29+20N
29+80N
30+40N
31+00N
31+60N
32+20N
32+80N
33+40N
34+00N
34+60N
35+20N
35+80N
36+40N
Elevation (m)
300
200
0
500
1000
1500
2000
S993-13PPB Au
Distance (m)
250. m
10000.0
3162.3
1000.0
316.2
100.0
31.6
10.0
ohm-m
Transmitter: NAA
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0

Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.5
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W

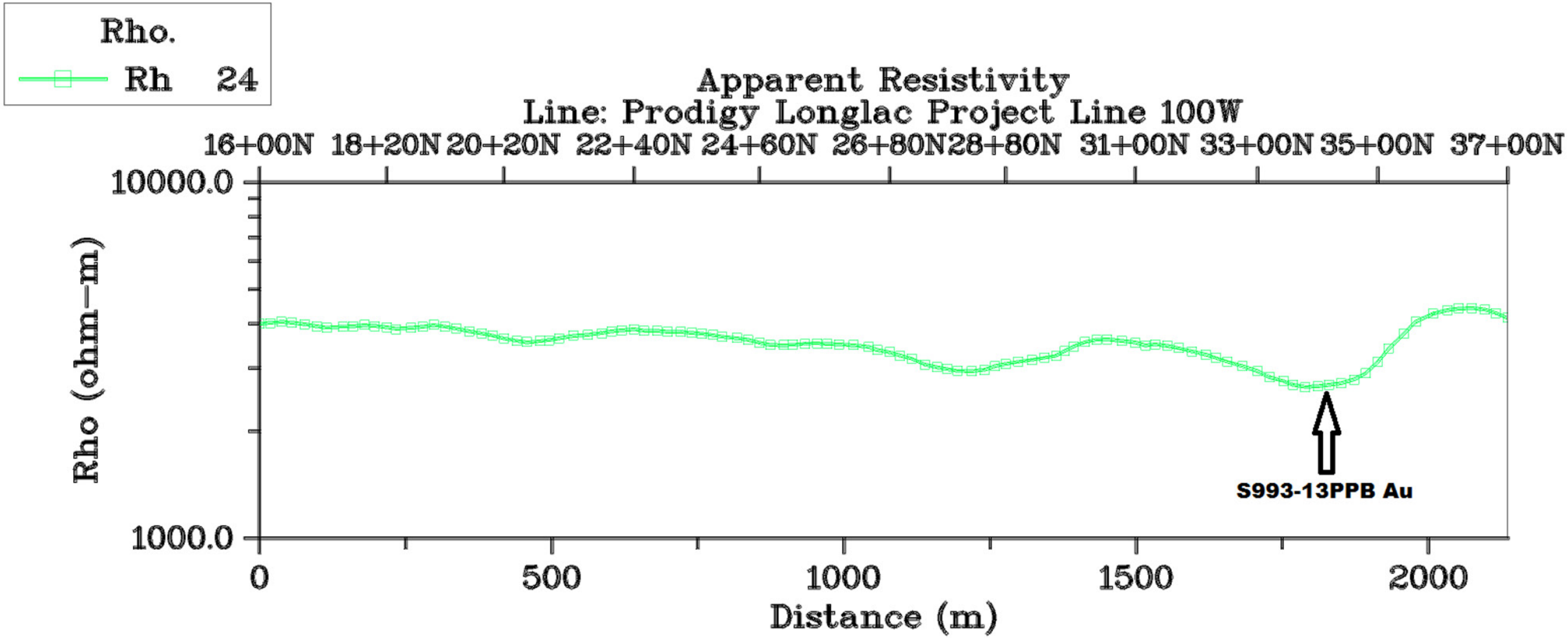


Transmitter: NAA

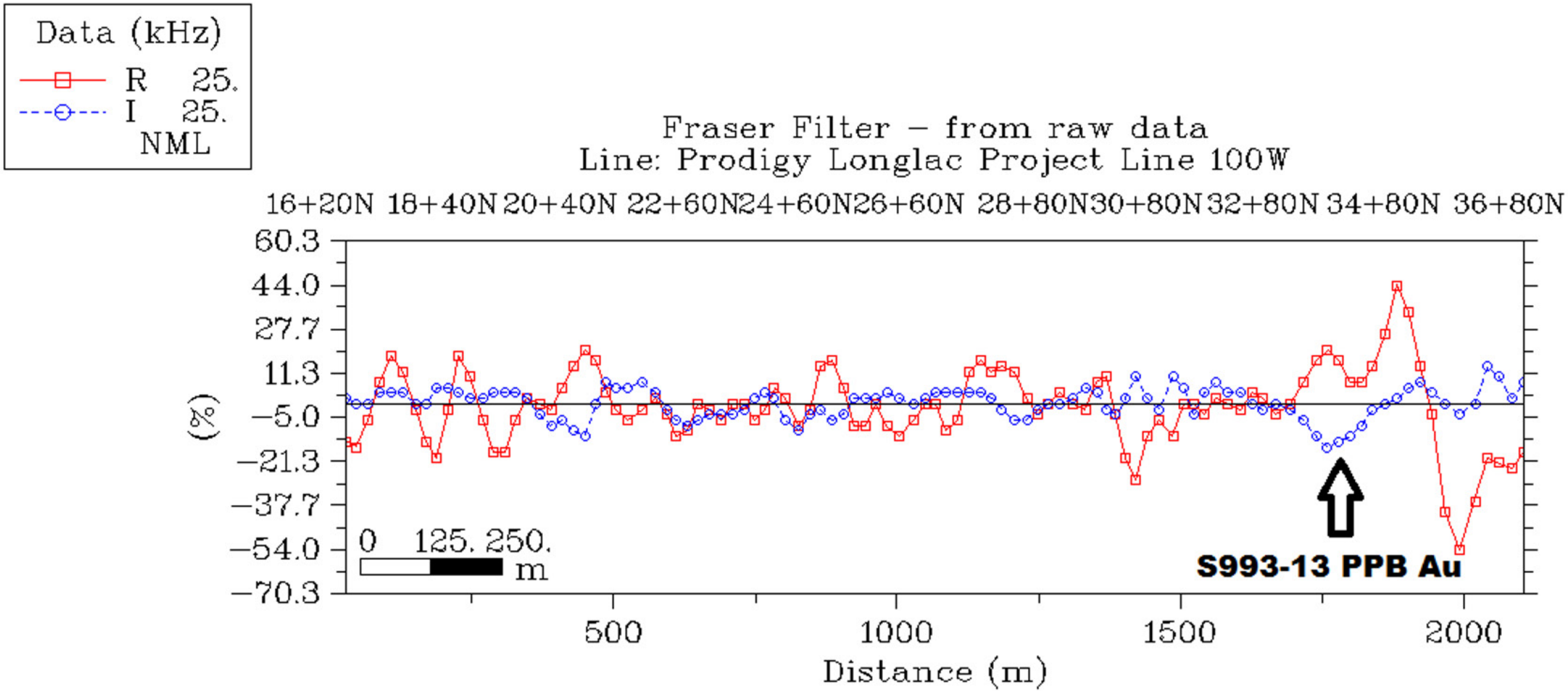
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0



VLF–EM raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
stations
16+00N
21+00N
26+00N
31+00N
35+80N
37+00N
28.0
20.0
12.0
4.0
–4.0
–12.0
–20.0
–28.0
–36.0
–44.0
–52.0
(%)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)
Freq.(kHz)
R 24.0
I 24.0
NAA

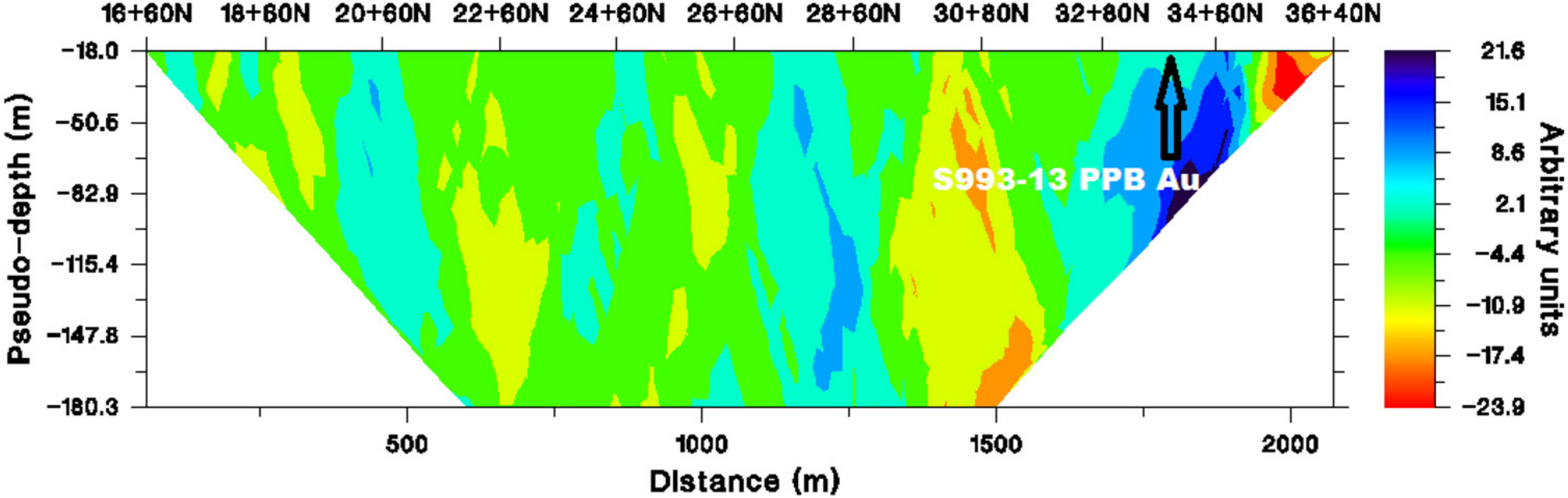


Rho.
Rh 24
Apparent Resistivity
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+00N 18+20N 20+20N 22+40N 24+60N 26+80N 28+80N 31+00N 33+00N 35+00N 37+00N
10000.0
1000.0
Rho (ohm-m)
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Distance (m)
S993-13PPB Au

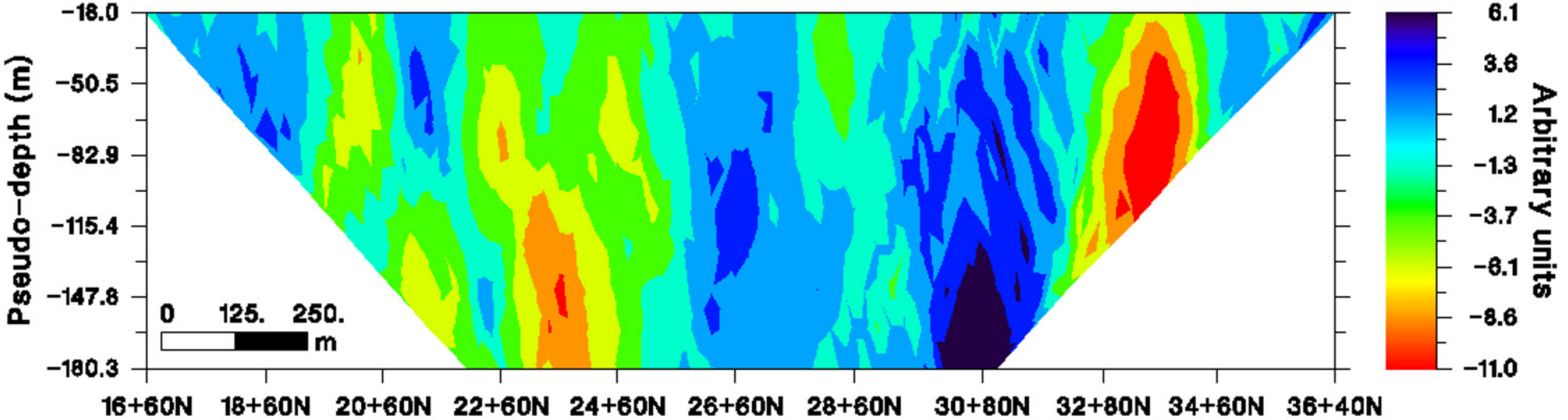

Data (kHz)
R 25.
I 25.
NML
Fraser Filter - from raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+20N 18+40N 20+40N 22+60N 24+60N 26+60N 28+80N 30+80N 32+80N 34+80N 36+80N
60.3
44.0
27.7
11.3
-5.0
-21.3
-37.7
-54.0
-70.3
(%)
0 125. 250.
m
S993-13 PPB Au
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)

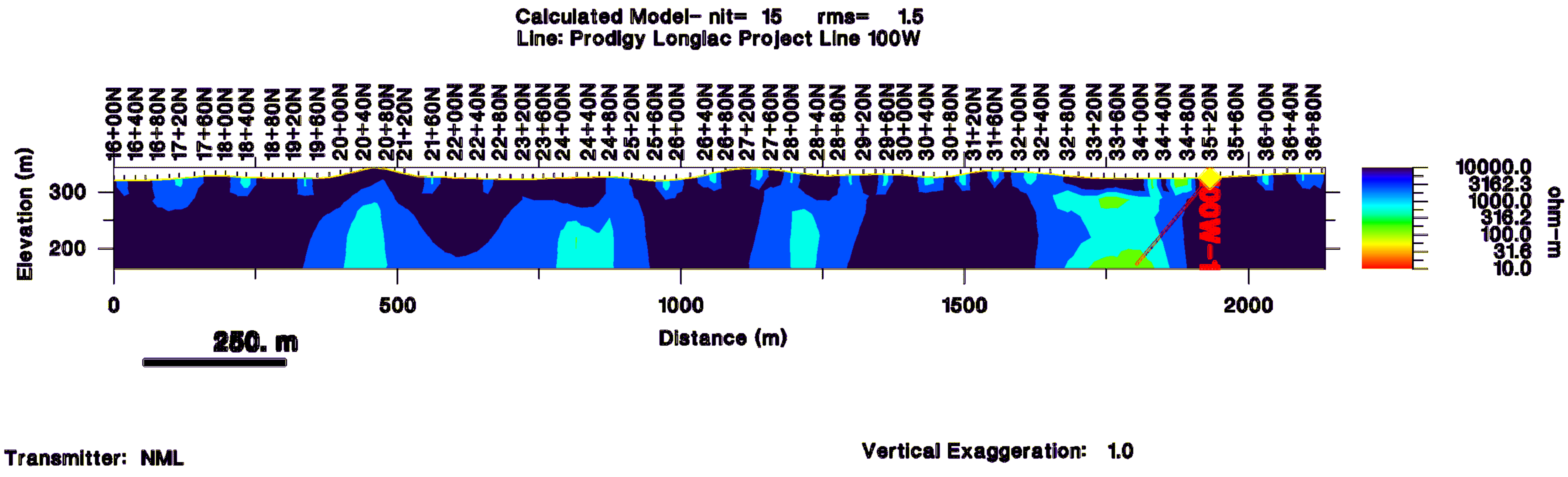
Freq: 25200. Hz

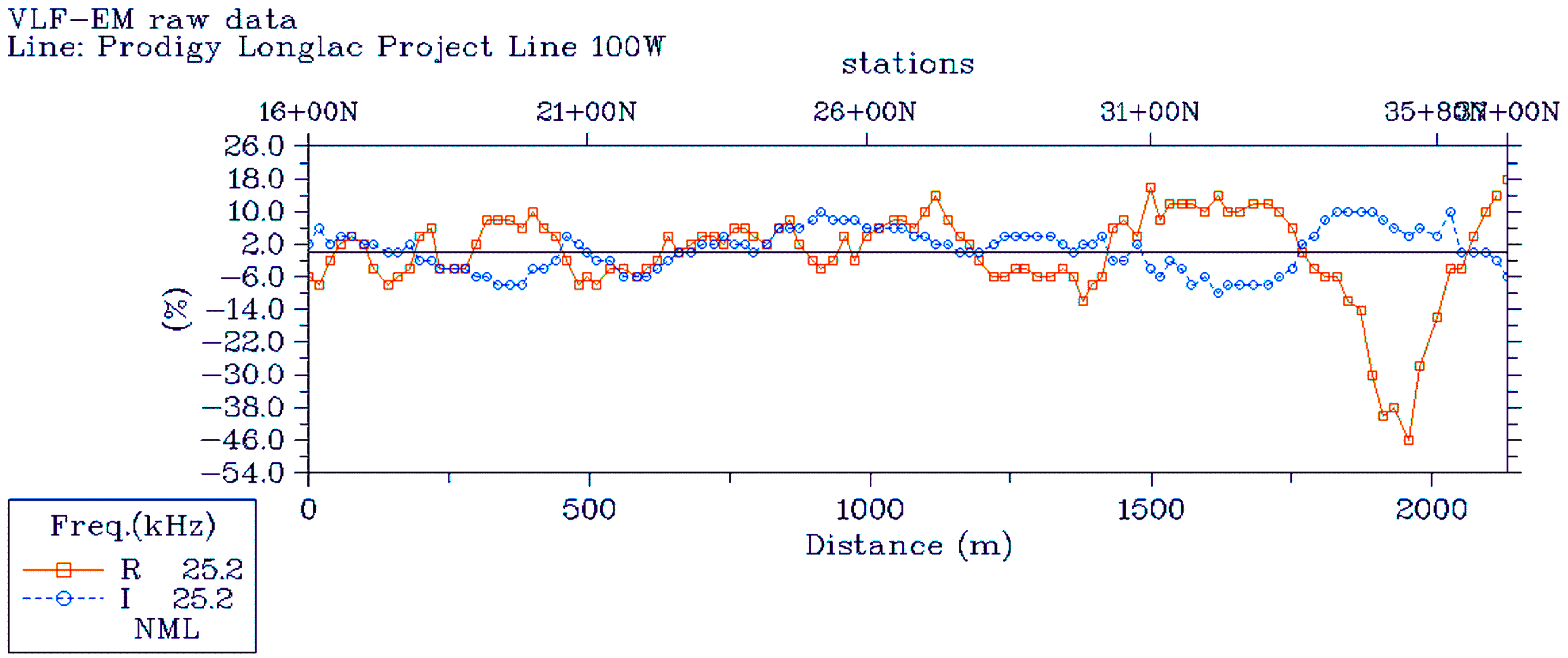
K-H Filter - Real Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W

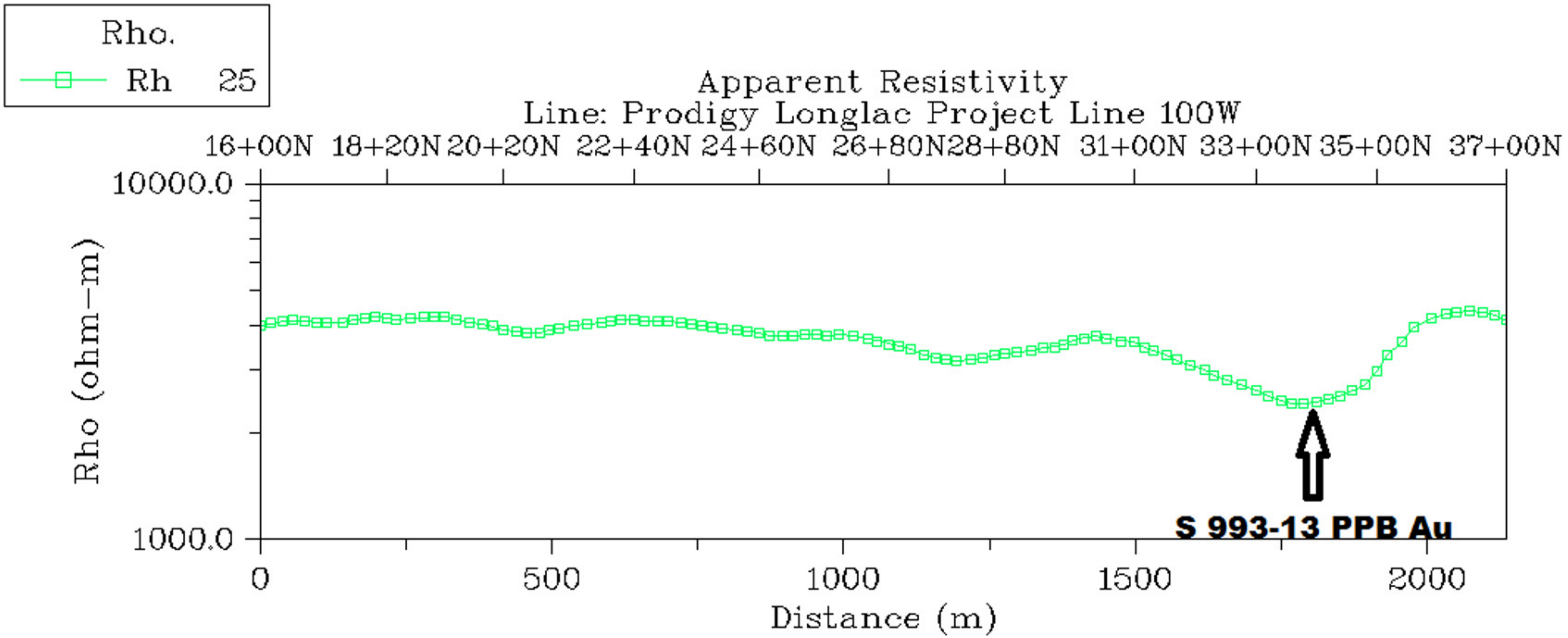


K-H Filter - Imaginary Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W



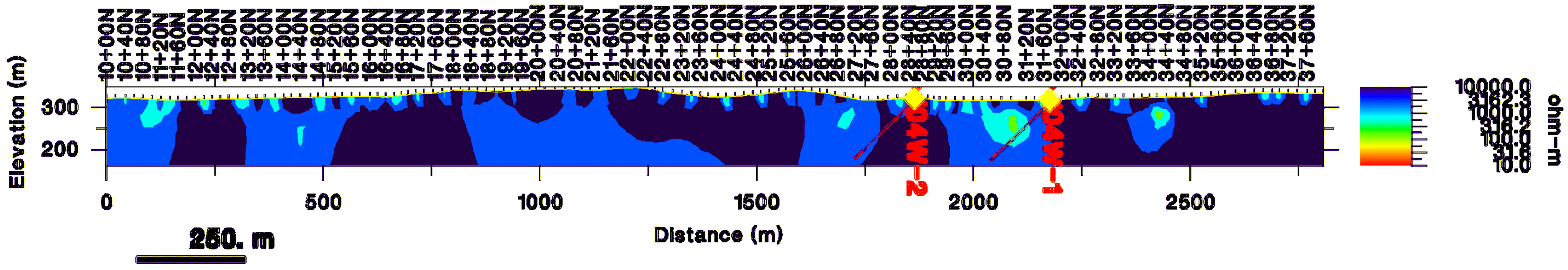

Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.5
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+00N 16+40N 16+80N 17+20N 17+60N 18+00N 18+40N 18+80N 19+20N 19+60N 20+00N 20+40N 20+80N 21+20N 21+60N 22+00N 22+40N 22+80N 23+20N 23+60N 24+00N 24+40N 24+80N 25+20N 25+60N 26+00N 26+40N 26+80N 27+20N 27+60N 28+00N 28+40N 28+80N 29+20N 29+60N 30+00N 30+40N 30+80N 31+20N 31+60N 32+00N 32+40N 32+80N 33+20N 33+60N 34+00N 34+40N 34+80N 35+20N 35+60N 36+00N 36+40N 36+80N
Elevation (m)
300
200
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)
250. m
10000.0
3162.3
1000.0
316.2
100.0
31.6
10.0
ohm-m
Transmitter: NML
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0


VLF−EM raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
stations
16+00N
21+00N
26+00N
31+00N
35+80N
37+00N
26.0
18.0
10.0
2.0
−6.0
−14.0
−22.0
−30.0
−38.0
−46.0
−54.0
(%)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)
Freq.(kHz)
R 25.2
I 25.2
NML



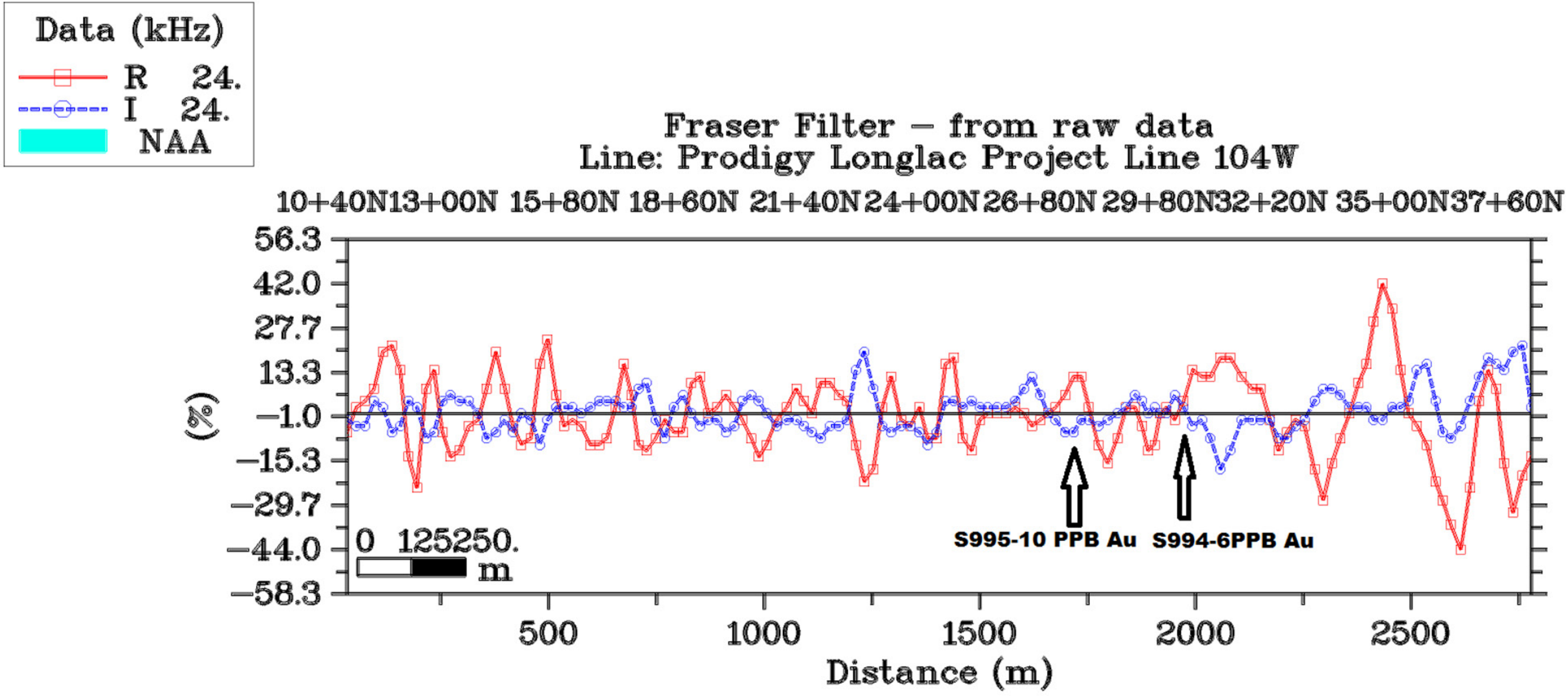
Rho.
Rh 25
Apparent Resistivity
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 100W
16+00N 18+20N 20+20N 22+40N 24+60N 26+80N 28+80N 31+00N 33+00N 35+00N 37+00N
10000.0
1000.0
Rho (ohm-m)
S 993-13 PPB Au
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Distance (m)

Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.5
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W

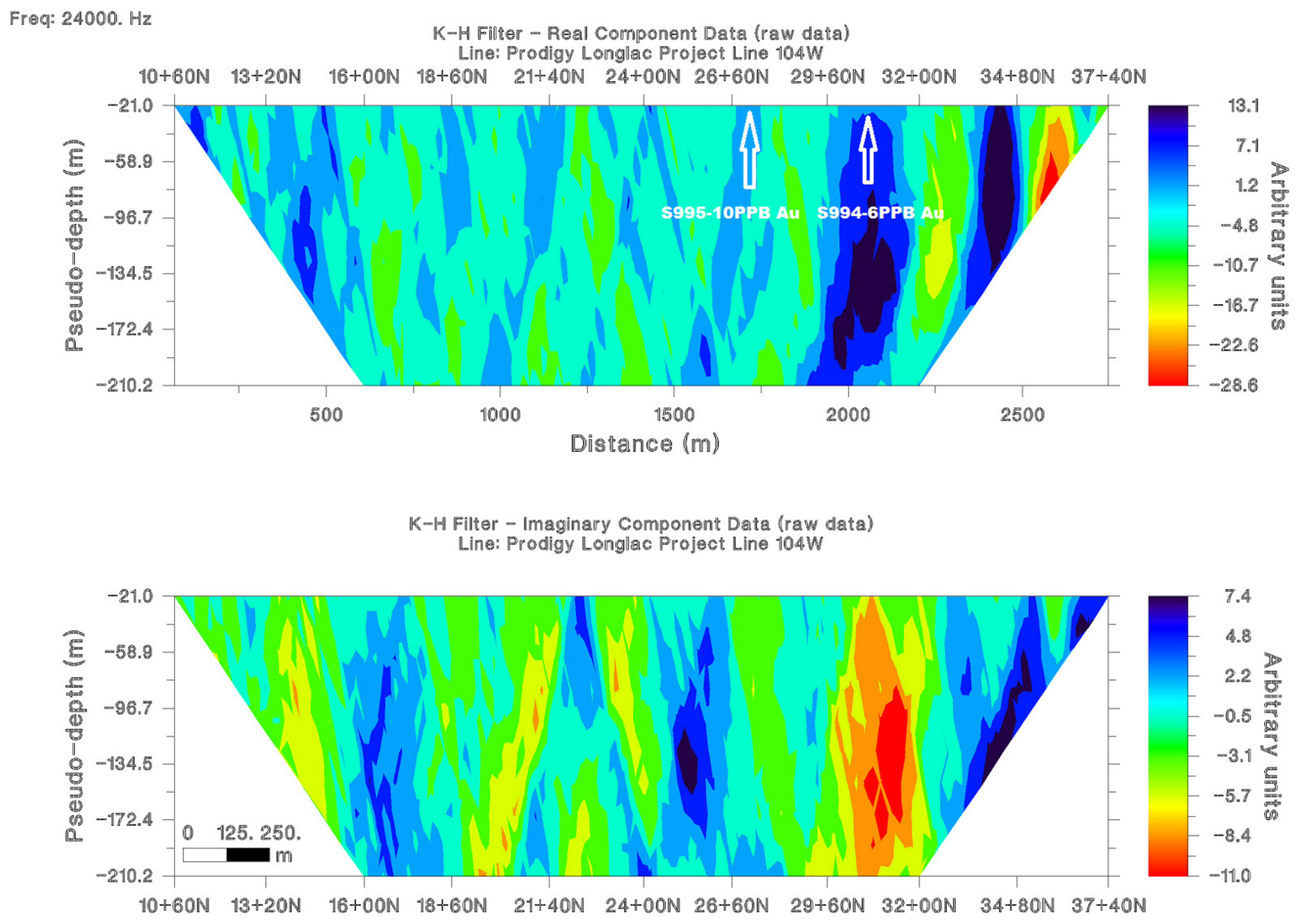


Transmitter: NAA

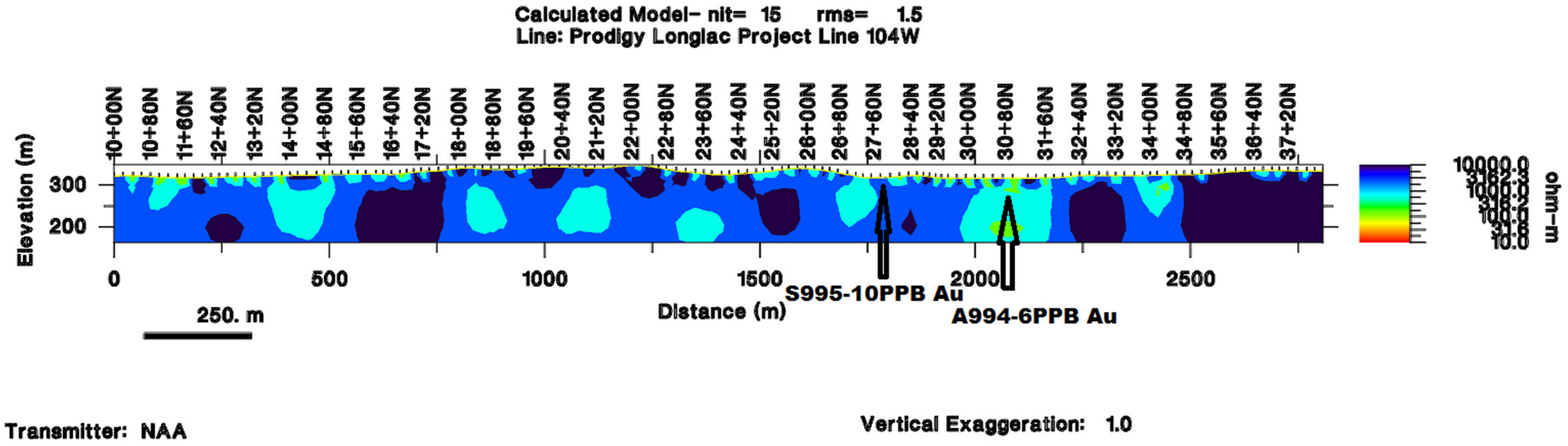
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0



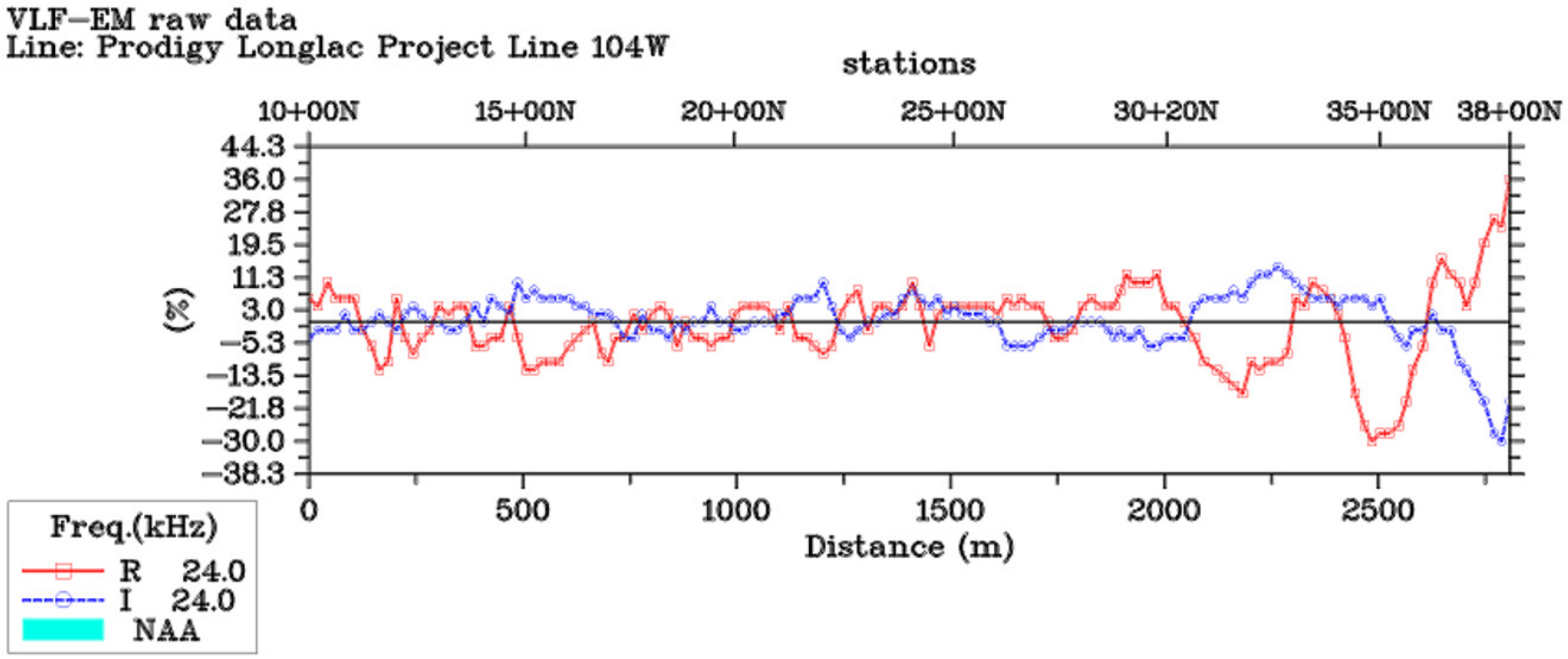
Data (kHz)
R 24.
I 24.
NAA
Fraser Filter – from raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+40N 13+00N 15+80N 18+60N 21+40N 24+00N 26+80N 29+80N 32+20N 35+00N 37+60N
56.3
42.0
27.7
13.3
−1.0
−15.3
−29.7
−44.0
−58.3
(%)
0 125 250.
m
S995-10 PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)

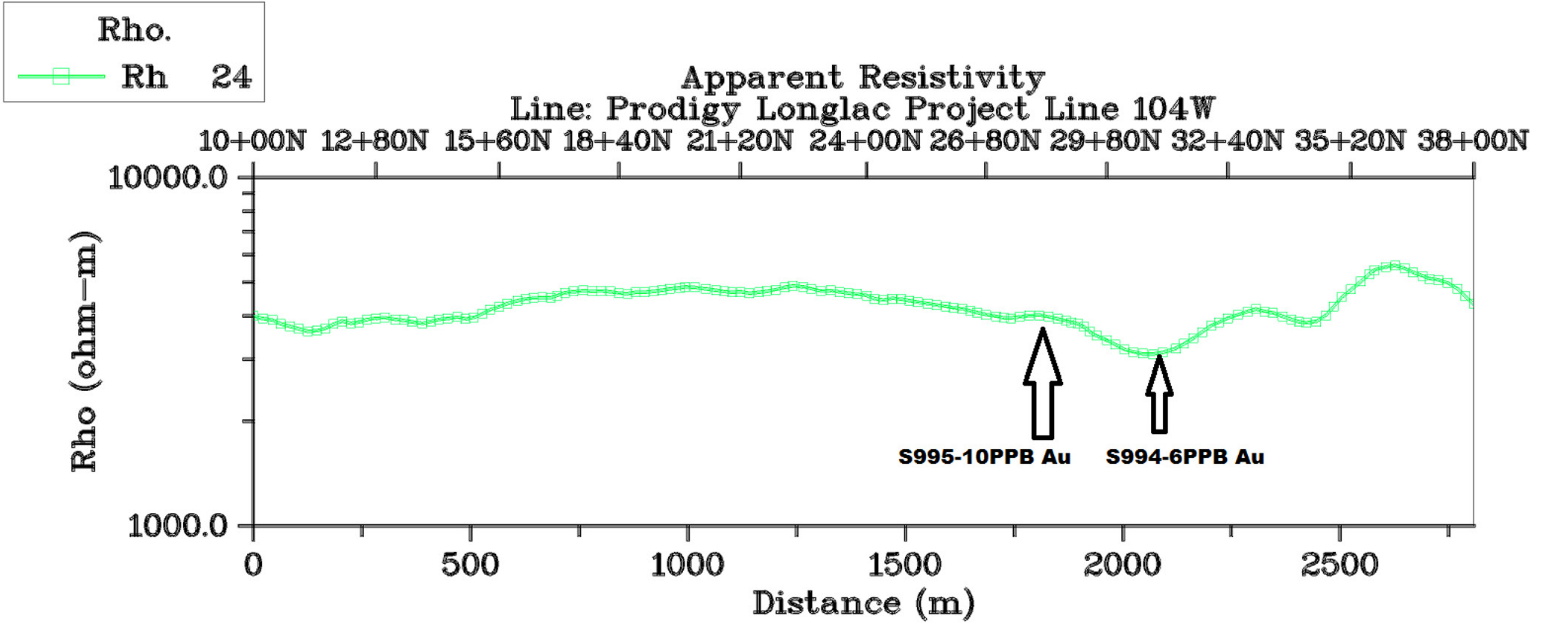


Freq: 24000. Hz
K-H Filter - Real Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+60N 13+20N 16+00N 18+60N 21+40N 24+00N 26+60N 29+60N 32+00N 34+80N 37+40N
Pseudo-depth (m)
-21.0 -58.9 -96.7 -134.5 -172.4 -210.2
S995-10PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
500 1000 1500 2000 2500
Distance (m)
13.1 7.1 1.2 -4.8 -10.7 -16.7 -22.6 -28.6
Arbitrary units
K-H Filter - Imaginary Component Data (raw data)
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
Pseudo-depth (m)
-21.0 -58.9 -96.7 -134.5 -172.4 -210.2
0 125. 250.
m
10+60N 13+20N 16+00N 18+60N 21+40N 24+00N 26+60N 29+60N 32+00N 34+80N 37+40N
7.4 4.8 2.2 -0.5 -3.1 -5.7 -8.4 -11.0
Arbitrary units

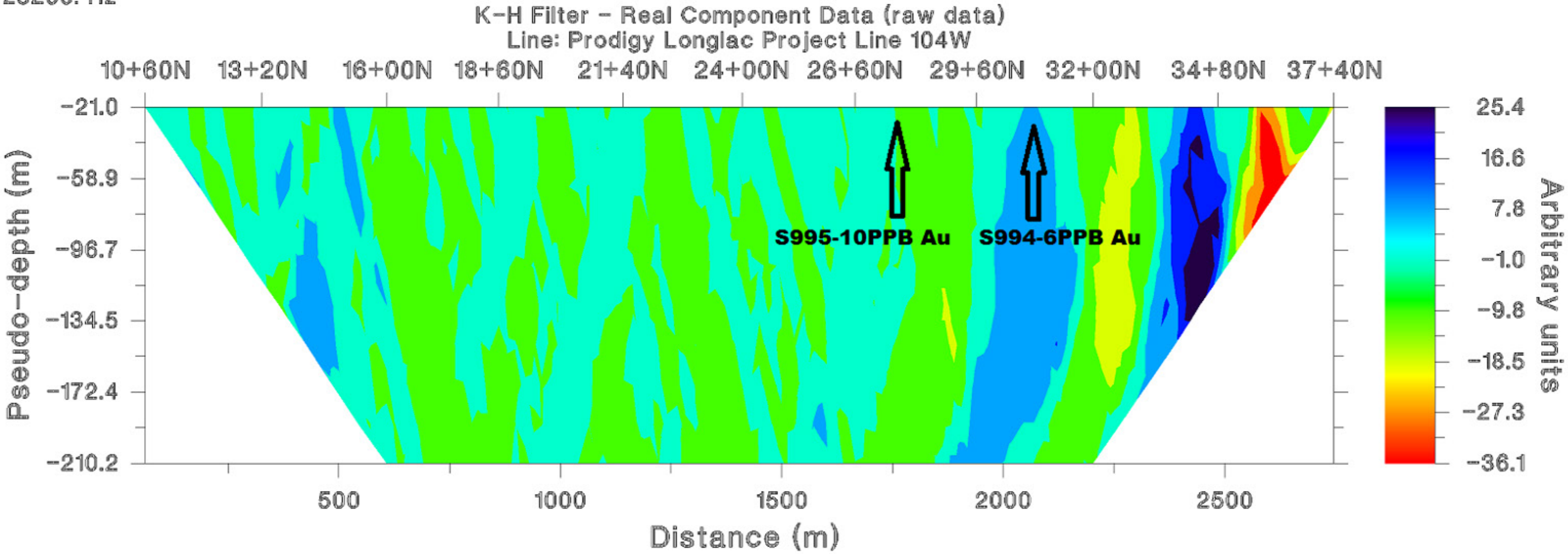


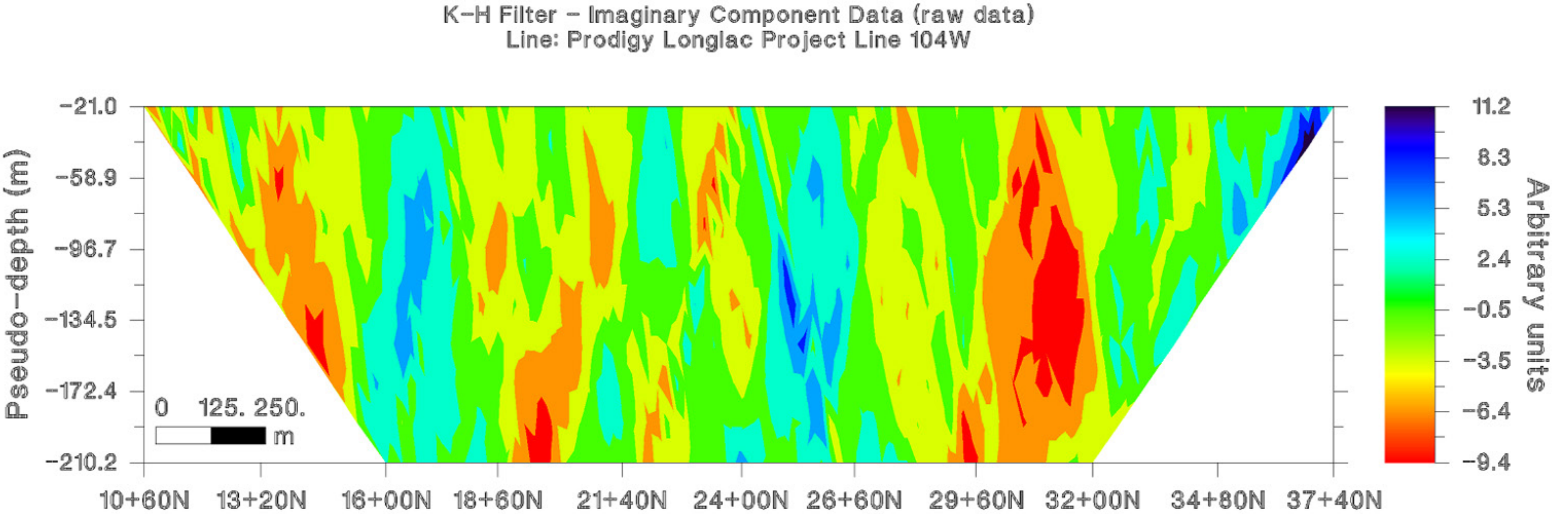
Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.5
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+00N
10+80N
11+60N
12+40N
13+20N
14+00N
14+80N
15+60N
16+40N
17+20N
18+00N
18+80N
19+60N
20+40N
21+20N
22+00N
22+80N
23+60N
24+40N
25+20N
26+00N
26+80N
27+60N
28+40N
29+20N
30+00N
30+80N
31+60N
32+40N
33+20N
34+00N
34+80N
35+60N
36+40N
37+20N
Elevation (m)
300
200
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)
250. m
S995-10PPB Au
A994-6PPB Au
10000.0
3162.3
1000.0
316.2
100.0
31.6
10.0
ohm-m
Transmitter: NAA
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0

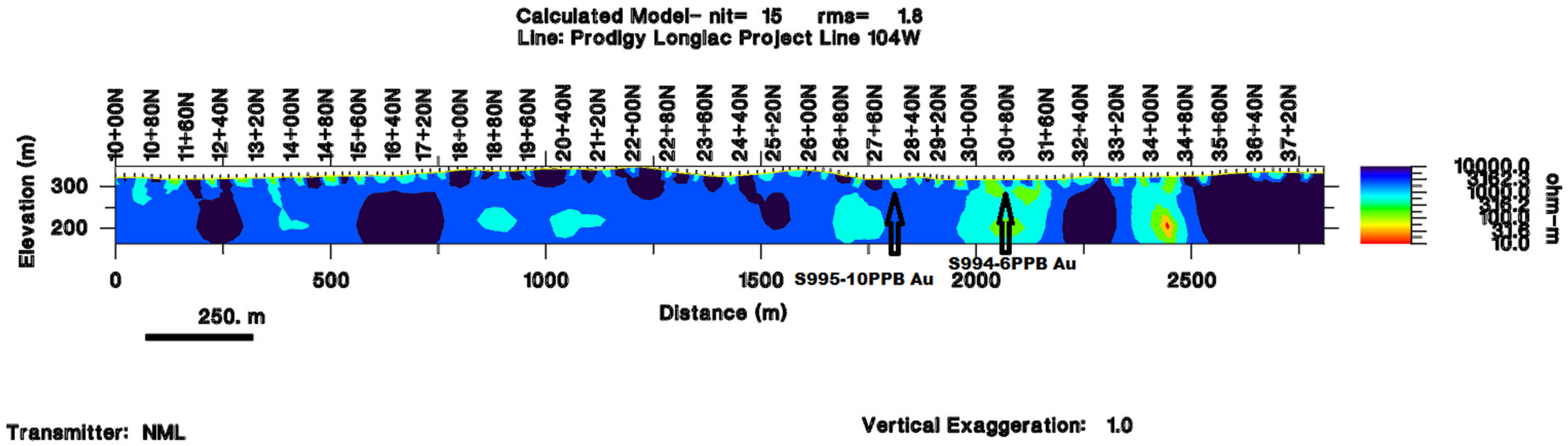

VLF-EM raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
stations
10+00N
15+00N
20+00N
25+00N
30+20N
35+00N
38+00N
44.3
36.0
27.8
19.5
11.3
3.0
-5.3
-13.5
-21.8
-30.0
-38.3
(%)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)
Freq.(kHz)
R 24.0
I 24.0
NAA


Rho.
Rh 24
Apparent Resistivity
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+00N 12+80N 15+60N 18+40N 21+20N 24+00N 26+80N 29+80N 32+40N 35+20N 38+00N
10000.0
1000.0
Rho (ohm-m)
S995-10PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)

Freq: 25200. Hz

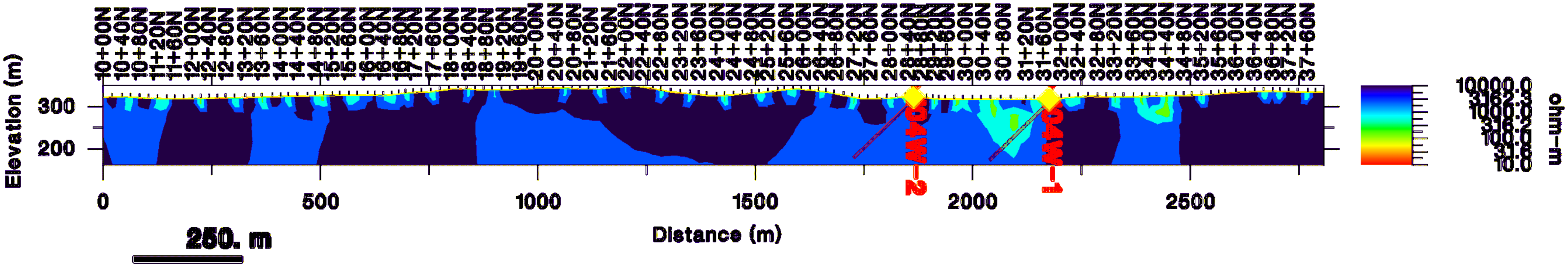






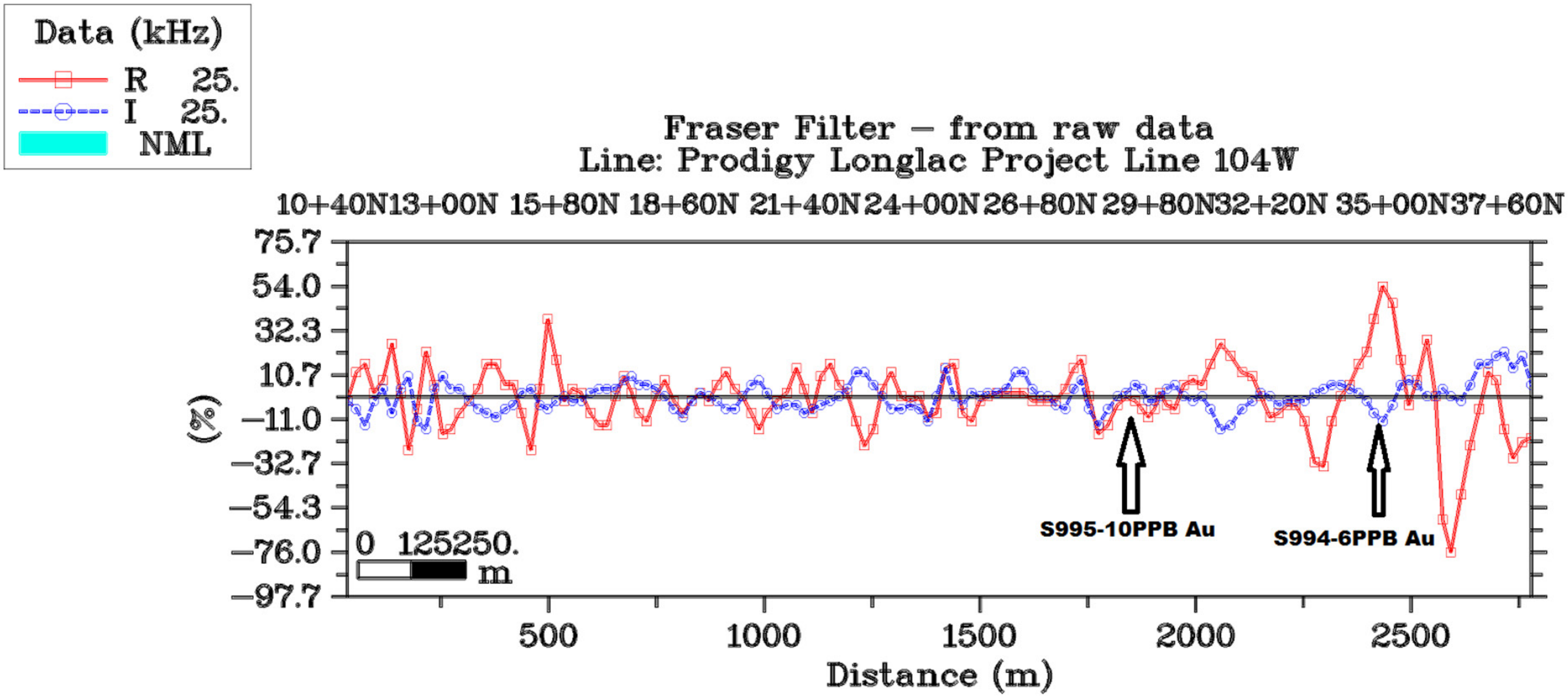
Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.8
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+00N
10+80N
11+60N
12+40N
13+20N
14+00N
14+80N
15+60N
16+40N
17+20N
18+00N
18+80N
19+60N
20+40N
21+20N
22+00N
22+80N
23+60N
24+40N
25+20N
26+00N
26+80N
27+60N
28+40N
29+20N
30+00N
30+80N
31+60N
32+40N
33+20N
34+00N
34+80N
35+60N
36+40N
37+20N
Elevation (m)
300
200
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
S995-10PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
Distance (m)
250. m
10000.0
10.0
ohm-m
Transmitter: NML
Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0

Calculated Model- nit= 15 rms= 1.9
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W

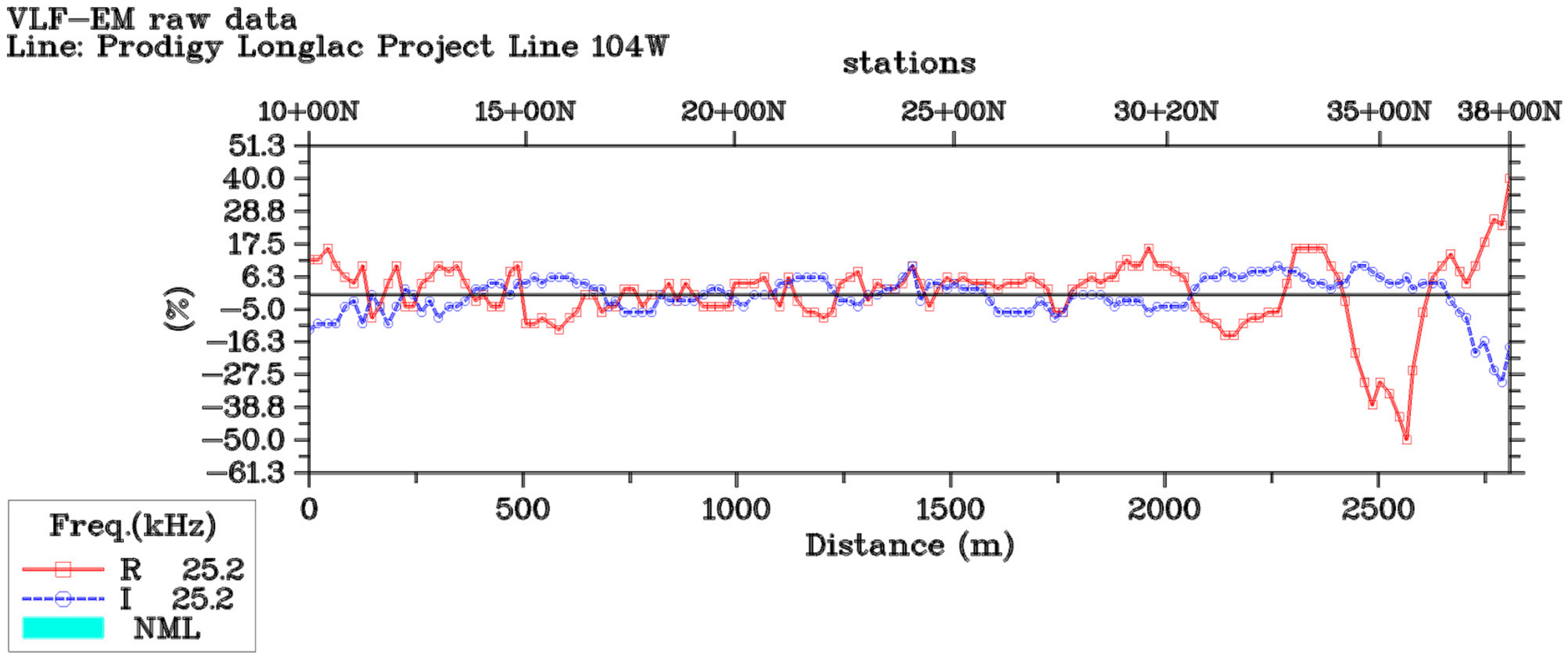


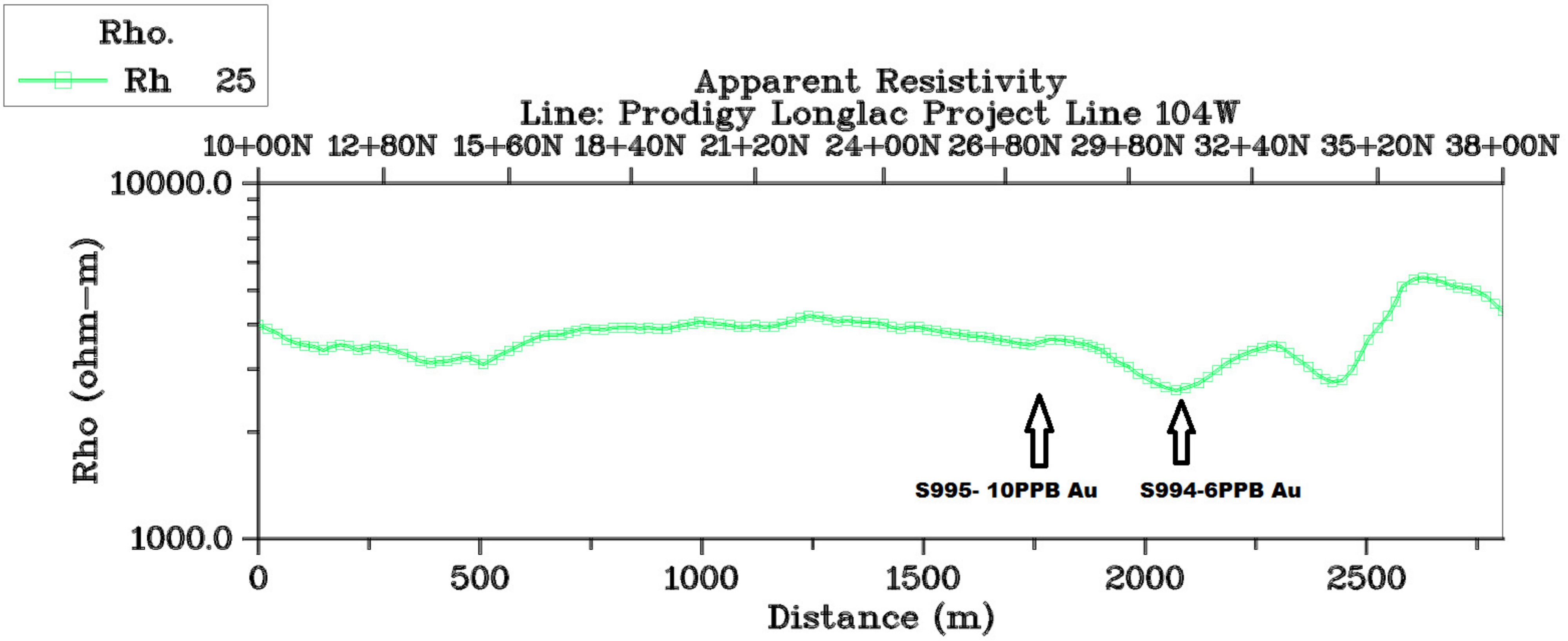
Transmitter: NML

Vertical Exaggeration: 1.0

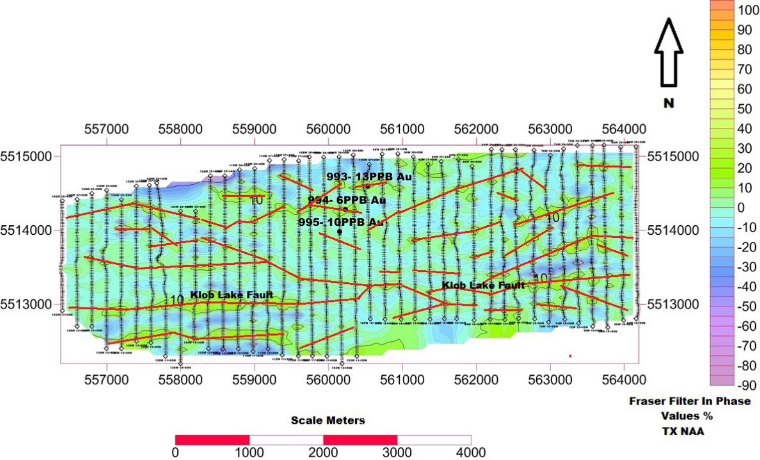


Data (kHz)
R 25.
I 25.
NML
Fraser Filter – from raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+40N 13+00N 15+80N 18+60N 21+40N 24+00N 26+80N 29+80N 32+20N 35+00N 37+60N
75.7
54.0
32.3
10.7
−11.0
−32.7
−54.3
−76.0
−97.7
(%)
0 125 250.
m
S995-10PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)

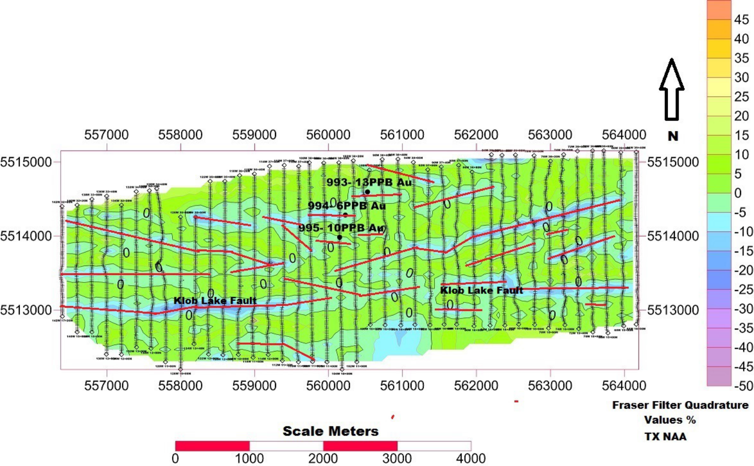

VLF–EM raw data
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
stations
10+00N
15+00N
20+00N
25+00N
30+20N
35+00N
38+00N
51.3
40.0
28.8
17.5
6.3
–5.0
–16.3
–27.5
–38.8
–50.0
–61.3
(%)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
Distance (m)
Freq.(kHz)
R 25.2
I 25.2
NML



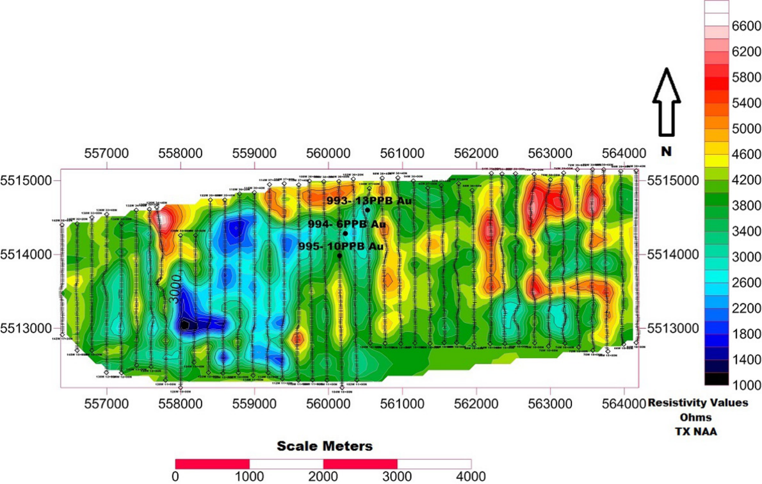
Rho.
Rh 25
Apparent Resistivity
Line: Prodigy Longlac Project Line 104W
10+00N 12+80N 15+60N 18+40N 21+20N 24+00N 26+80N 29+80N 32+40N 35+20N 38+00N
10000.0
1000.0
Rho (ohm-m)
S995- 10PPB Au
S994-6PPB Au
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
Distance (m)



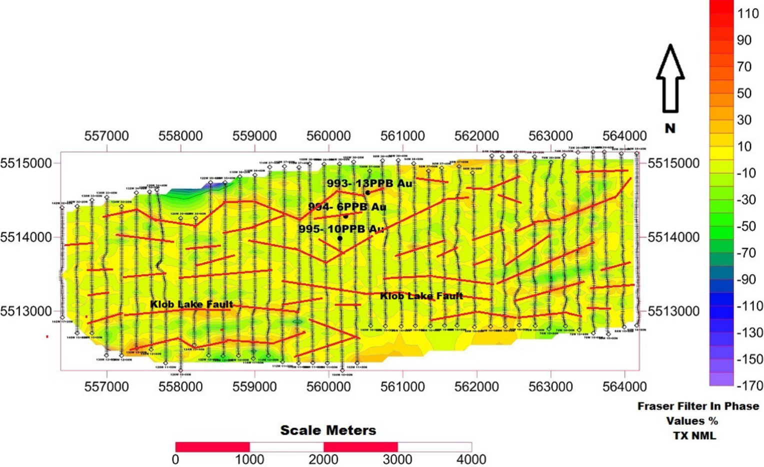
N
557000
558000
559000
560000
561000
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
Klob Lake Fault
Klob Lake Fault
10
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
Fraser Filter In Phase
Values %
TX NAA



557000
558000
559000
560000
561000
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
Klob Lake Fault
Klob Lake Fault
N
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
-40
-45
-50
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
Fraser Filter Quadrature
Values %
TX NAA



557000
558000
559000
560000
561000
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
3000
N
6600
6200
5800
5400
5000
4600
4200
3800
3400
3000
2600
2200
1800
1400
1000
Resistivity Values
Ohms
TX NAA
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
4000



993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
Klob Lake Fault
Klob Lake Fault
557000
558000
559000
560000
561000
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
N
110
90
70
50
30
10
-10
-30
-50
-70
-90
-110
-130
-150
-170
Fraser Filter In Phase
Values %
TX NML
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
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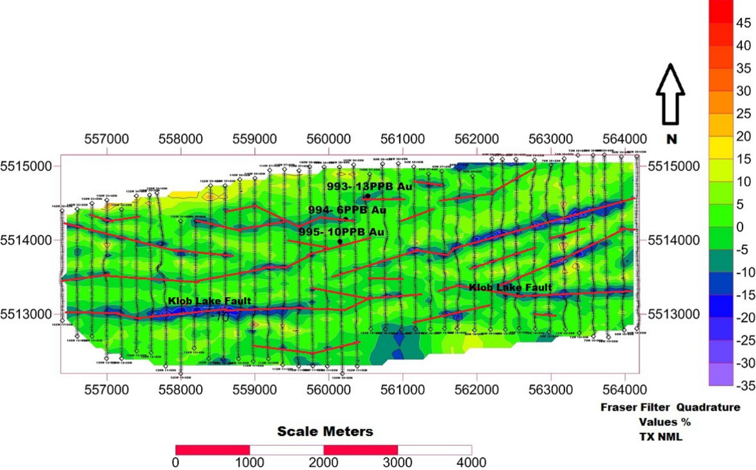
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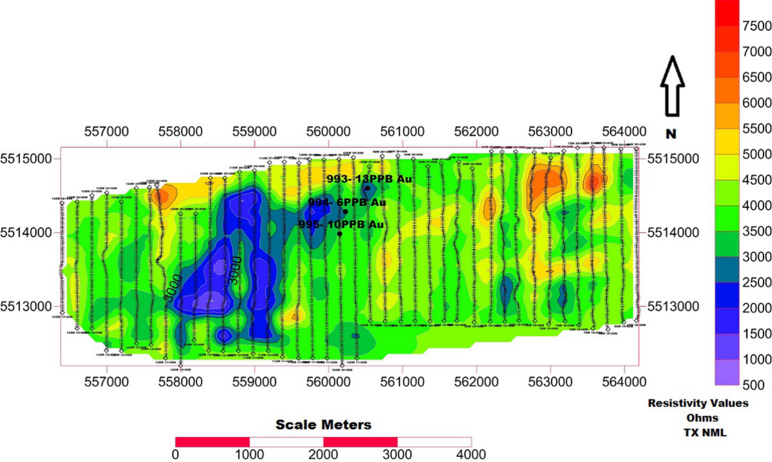
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
Klob Lake Fault
Klob Lake Fault
N
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
-25
-30
-35
Fraser Filter Quadrature
Values %
TX NML
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
4000


557000
558000
559000
560000
561000
562000
563000
564000
5515000
5514000
5513000
993- 13PPB Au
994- 6PPB Au
995- 10PPB Au
3000
3000
N
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
Resistivity Values
Ohms
TX NML
Scale Meters
0
1000
2000
3000
4000