We are committed to providing accessible customer service.
If you need accessible formats or communications supports, please contact us.

Nous tenons à améliorer l’accessibilité des services à la clientèle.
Si vous avez besoin de formats accessibles ou d’aide à la communication, veuillez nous contacter.

CBLT INC.

GPS-POSITIONED GROUND MAGNETIC AND VLF-EM SURVEYS

COPPER PRINCE PROPERTY

FALCONBRIDGE TOWNSHIP, SUDBURY MINING DISTRICT, ONTARIO, CANADA

LOGISTICS AND INTERPRETATION REPORT

PREPARED FOR: CBLT INC.

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS PROJECT NUMBER: 18N041

MADJID CHEMAM, P.GEO, MAY 26TH, 2018

Abitibi Geophysics, Head Office
1740, Sullivan road, suite 1400
Val-d'Or, QC, Canada, J9P 7H1

Phone: 1.819.874.8800
Fax: 1.819.874.8801
info@ageophysics.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS -

LISTE OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

LISTE OF MAPS (1/5000 Scale)

GPS-POSITINED GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Map 1.1: Total Field Profiles (nT).

Map 1.2: Total Field Contours (nT).

GROUND VLF-ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

Map 4.1: In-Phase and Out-of-Phase Profiles (%).
Station NAA (Cutler, Maine) - Frequency 24.0 kHz -

Map 4.2: Fraser Filtered In-Phase Contours (%). -
Station NAA (Cutler, Maine) - Frequency 24.0 kHz -

INTERPRETATION

Map 10.0: Geophysical Interpretation

1. GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

❑ *GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY*

The area of investigation is located between longitudes 80˚44' 10" W and 80˚43' 30" W, and latitudes 46˚33' 45" N and 46˚34' 25" N. The main objective of the ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys in this study is to improve the geological understanding of the Copper Prince Property (lithological discrimination and structural mapping) and at the same time to locate conductive zones that may be amenable to Au-Cu occurrences, as well as Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization.

A total of sixteen NS profile lines spaced at 50 m were covered throughout the Copper Prince Property using GSM-19 VLF magnetometer. Over all the grid, total magnetic field and VLF readings were taken as close as possible every 12.5 m.

Analysis of the total magnetic field map presented in (Figure 1), reveals that the entire area under consideration can be broadly divided into two zones.

Zone I covers the northern part of the survey grid. This zone is characterized by complex-shaped high magnetic anomalies of amplitudes ranging from 100 to 1875 nT above a magnetic background of approximately 55 000 nT. With reference to the regional geological map of the study area, these delineated features appear located in contact with the Nipissing diabase dyke and the Huronian sediments (Figure 1). The outlined magnetic features appear trending NW and remain open-ended to the north (towards the Huronian sediments).

To the south of these high magnetic anomalies within the Nipissing diabase dyke, three discrete short wavelength magnetic anomalies of moderate amplitudes (+270 nT, -660 nT (reversed anomaly), and +100 nT) were detected.

Zone II covers the central and the southern parts of the Copper Prince Property. This zone is free from any significant magnetic anomalies and spatially it correlates with the Huronian sediments (Sudbury breccia unit). However, the ground magnetic survey allowed the identification of several very short-wavelength magnetic anomalies scattered throughout the Huronian sediments. Amplitudes of these anomalies do not exceed 30 nT.

To further characterize the delineated features within the Copper Prince Property, enhancement techniques consisting of vertical gradient and total gradient amplitude *(analytic signal)* were calculated (Figure 2). These two methods are routinely used as a supplement to geological mapping in the identification of lithological contacts and to enhance or accentuate weaker local anomalies.

All relatively moderate to high magnetic amplitudes with moderate wavelength were shaded in green on the *Geophysical interpretation* map (10.0). Major faulting patterns have been interpreted and also reported on map (10.0).

❑ *VLF-EM SURVEY*

VLF-EM method is an inductive EM exploration method and the orthogonal magnetic field components are measured operating in the 15-30 kHz frequency range.

In this project, VLF-EM measurements were obtained using the NAA (Cutler, Maine, 24.0 kHz) and NML (LaMoure, North Dakota 25.2 kHz) military radio-transmitters of USA.

As it was seen that the recorded 25.2 kHz VLF signal of the NML transmitter is very weak and some days are missing, only the nearest NAA VLF station measurements were used in this project.

Along each profile during the geophysical survey, measurements were made for in-phase (IP), quadrature (OP), two VLF horizontal field components (h1 and h2) and VLF total field (pT) respectively. But only the in-phase data was used for the interpretation.

VLF-EM data were analyzed and processed by plotting the percentage of in-phase (IP) and Out-of-phase (OP) components (map 4.1). The interpretation of VLF-EM data is carried out qualitatively on the real (in-phase) component using Fraser and Karous-Hjelt (KH) filters.

Karous-Hjelt filtering is derived directly from the concept of magnetic fields associated with the current flow in the subsurface resulting in a 2D cross section showing the apparent current density distribution at different depths (Figures 4 and 5).

Fraser-filtered in-phase data with positive peaks and higher values of apparent current density correspond to anomalous zones.

Thus, interpretation of the VLF-EM data along the surveyed lines allowed the identification of a minimum of **ten moderate conductive axes** of 50 to 200 m in length labelled **CP-01** to **CP-10.** These anomalous conductive zones appear trending NE-SW to ENE and some of them seem disrupted by faults (Figure 6).

On the basis of the intensity of the in-phase component and higher values of apparent current density, eight prominent conductive targets were selected for follow up. These anomalous conductive zones are reported in the table below and should be further explored using trenching and resistivity/IP method.

Table 1. Prominent outlined conductive targets

Conductive anomaly	Anomaly Location (NAD83 / UTM Zone 17)		Line	Cross-over response in-phase amplitude (%)	Magnetic association
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)			
CP-01	520 325	5 156 625	0+00E	(+28,-31)	Yes
CP-02a	520 425	5 156 816	1+00E	(+47,-42)	Yes
CP-02b	520 525	5 156 900	2+00E	(+34,-46)	Yes
CP-06a	520 825	5 157 380	5+00E	(+31,-44)	Magnetic contact
CP-06b	520 977	5 157 411	6+50E	(+58,-25)	Magnetic contact / fault
CP-06b	521 025	5 157 420	7+00E	(+31,-44)	Magnetic contact
CP-05a	520 925	5 157 257	6+00E	(+80,-81)	Probable fault / swamp area
CP-07	521 075	5 157 647	7+50E	(+39,-56)	No (not clear)

It is worth pointing out that the conductive axis **CP-05a** highlighted in the eastern part of the grid between lines 5+50E and 7+50E could reflect the clay sediments of the swamp that covers this area. Also, this axis is aligned along a NW-SE fault.

2. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Ground magnetic datasets are considered as essential components of mineral exploration programs. It is indirectly used to map structures and lithological units where gold-bearing and Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization could be located. In this project, the interpretation of the ground magnetic survey showed a magnetic picture that does not reflect the known geology of the Copper Prince Property. As we have found, the outlined complex-shaped high magnetic anomalies are located in contact between the Nipissing diabase dyke (Nipissing gabbro) and the Huronian sediments. These magnetic features appear trending NW-SE but remain open towards the north inside the Huronian sediments.

The magnetic survey here does not show any magnetic contrast between the diabase and the sediments rocks, which leads us to believe that the regional geological map of the Copper Prince Property is not accurate.

Apart from that, several scattered discrete magnetic anomalies of moderate to weak amplitudes were identified within the Nipissing diabase dyke and within the Huronian sediments located south of the Nipissing diabase dyke.

- High quality displays of the total magnetic field, the residual anomaly, the vertical gradient and the analytic signal were produced to highlight subtle magnetic trends and to improve the magnetic picture of the Copper Prince Property.

- All major faulting patterns have been interpreted mainly using the residual anomaly, the vertical gradient, and the sun shading effect to enhance particular lineaments.

- Ten conductive axis were highlighted in this project with the VLF-EM survey. The most prominent conductors for shear-Au-Cu mineralization as well as Ni-Cu-PGE were identified and reported in the table 2. A Resistivity/IP survey is recommended on these target areas to verify the nature of these conductive axes.

The interpretation of the ground magnetic and VLF-EM data embodied in this report is essentially a geophysical appraisal of the Copper Prince Property. As such, it incorporates only as much geoscientific information as the author had on hand at the time. Geologists thoroughly familiar with the studied area may be in a better position to evaluate the geological significance of the various geophysical signatures. Moreover, as time passes and data provided by follow-up programs are compiled, the priority and significance of exploration targets reported in this study may be downgraded or upgraded

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.
Val-d'Or: May 26th, 2018.

Madjid Chemam, P.Geo.,
OGQ # 1259
Geophysicist

MC/jg

Qualification Certificate

I, Madjid Chemam, resident of the City of Val-d'Or in the Province of Québec (Canada), hereby certify that:

1). I am employed as a senior geophysicist by Abitibi Geophysics Inc., since the 15th day of November 2006. I have been actively engaged in my profession, in all aspects of ground, airborne and borehole exploration programs including the planning and execution of field programs, training, project supervision, data compilation, interpretations and reports.

2). I am a graduate of Polytechnic Institute of Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1991, with a degree in Geology/Geophysics (geophysicist mining engineer & Master of Science in geology).

3). I am a graduate of University of Montreal (*École Polytechnique et Faculté des Études Supérieures*) in 2006, with a Master in applied Sciences (mineral engineering).

4). I have been continuously involved in mineral exploration for 21 years; i.e. since 1991.

5). I am a professional geologist in good standing with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ: member #1259).

6). I have no specific or special interest nor do I expect to receive any such interest in the herein described Copper Prince Property.

Madjid Chemam, P.Geo.
OGQ # 1259
Geophysicist

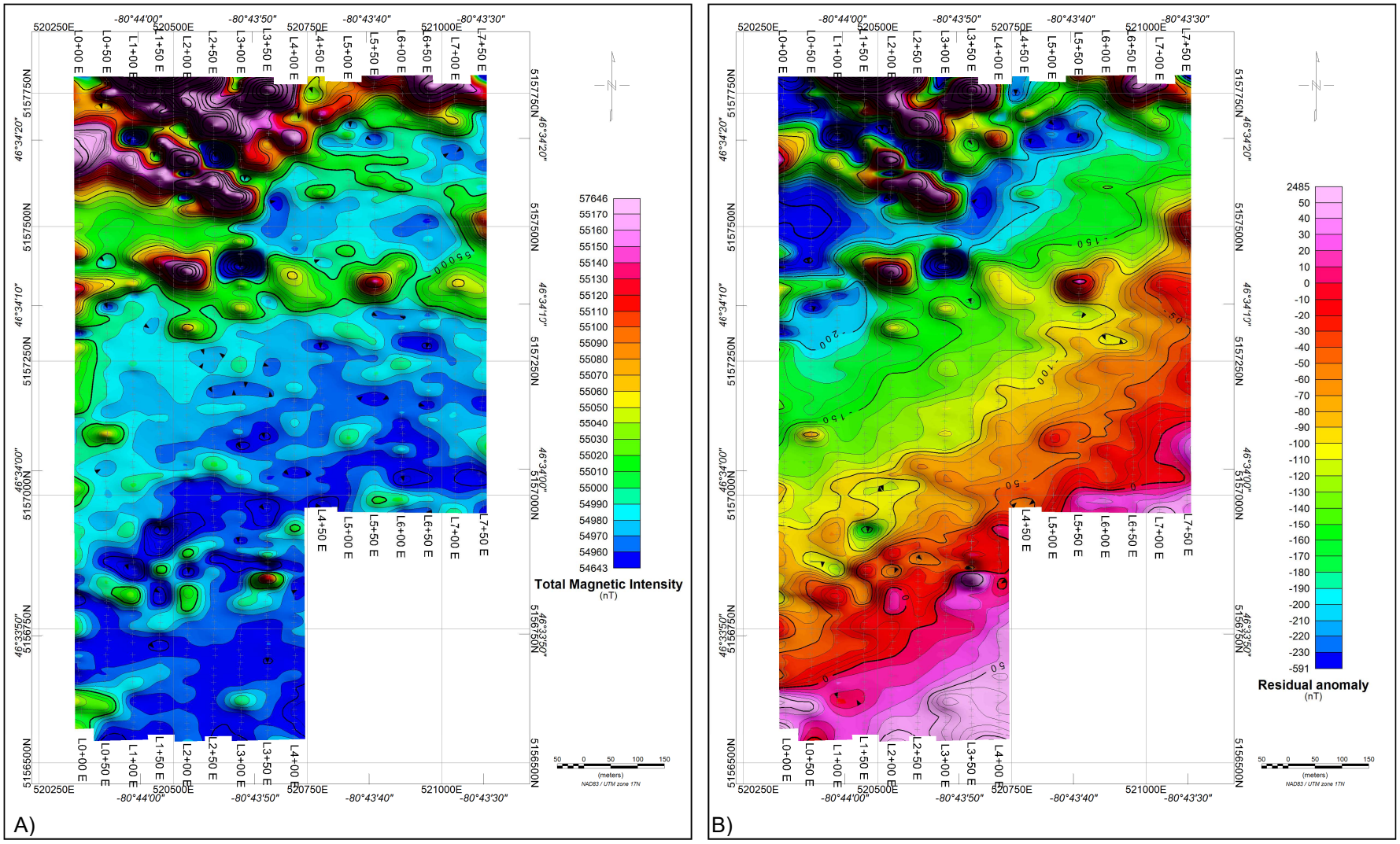


Figure 1. Total magnetic field map (left); Residual anomaly map (right) of the Copper Prince Property

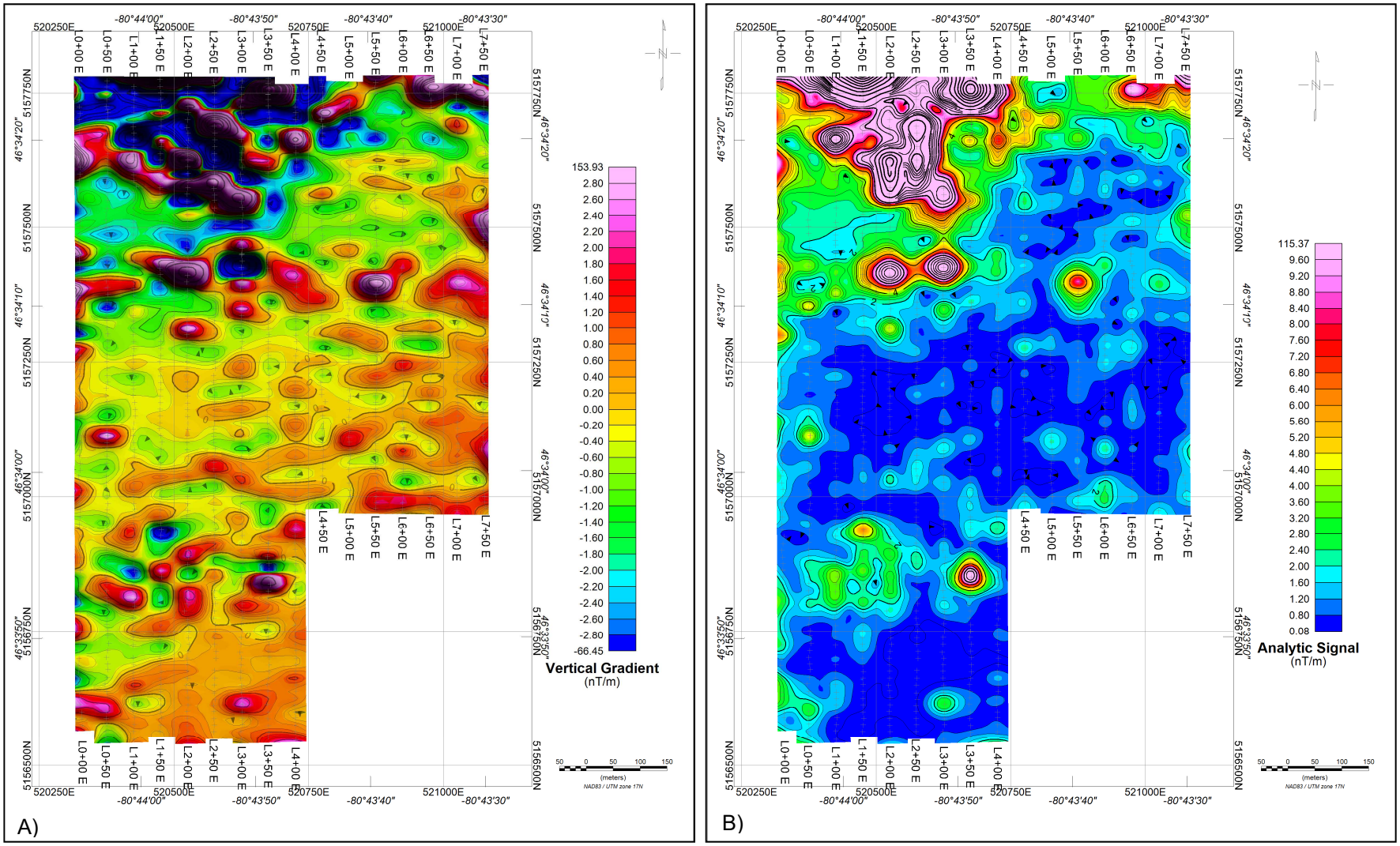


Figure 2. Calculated vertical magnetic gradient (left) and the total gradient amplitude (right) of the Copper Prince Property

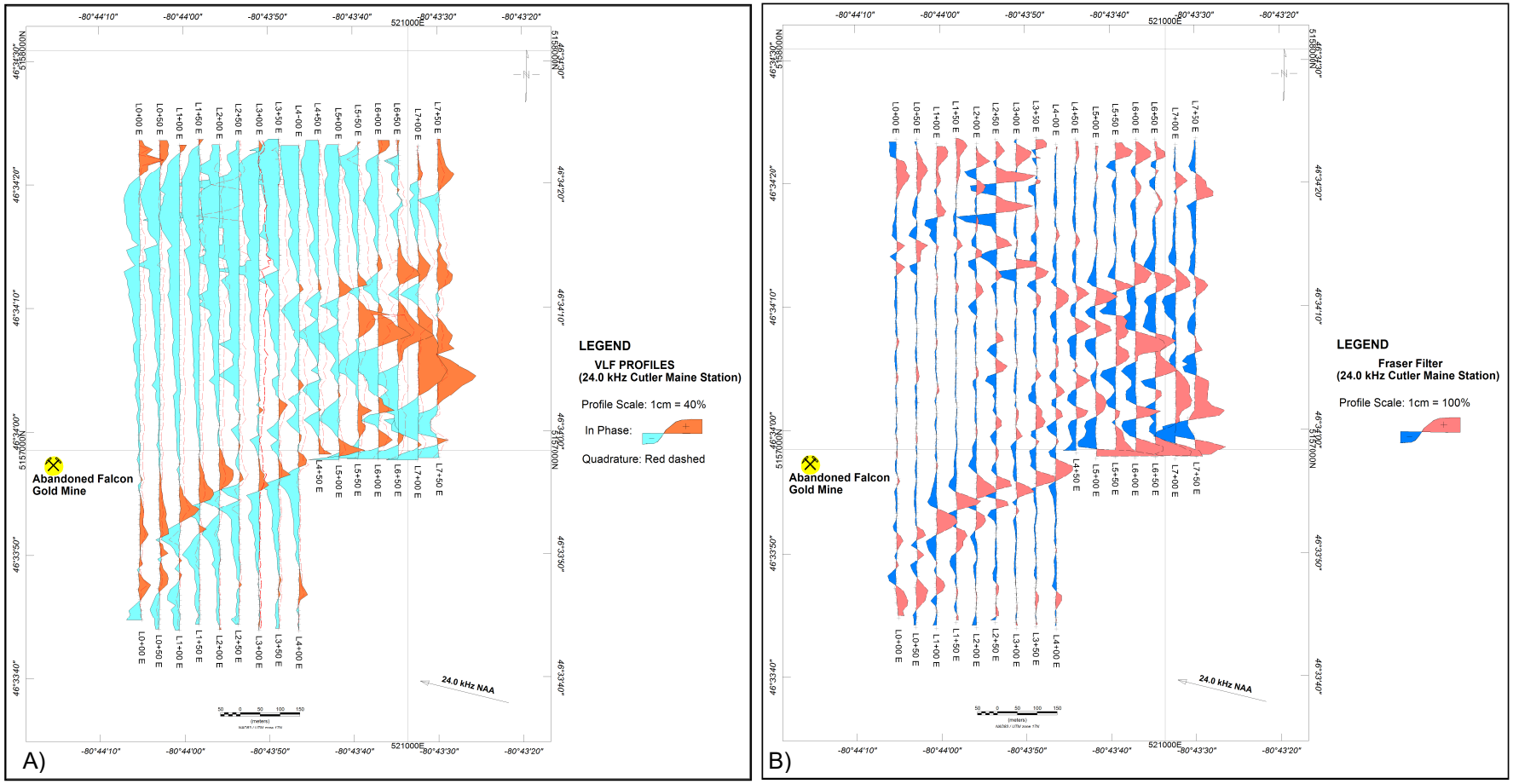


Figure 3. VLF-EM in-phase and quadrature components (left); Fraser filter of the in-phase component (right), Copper Prince Property

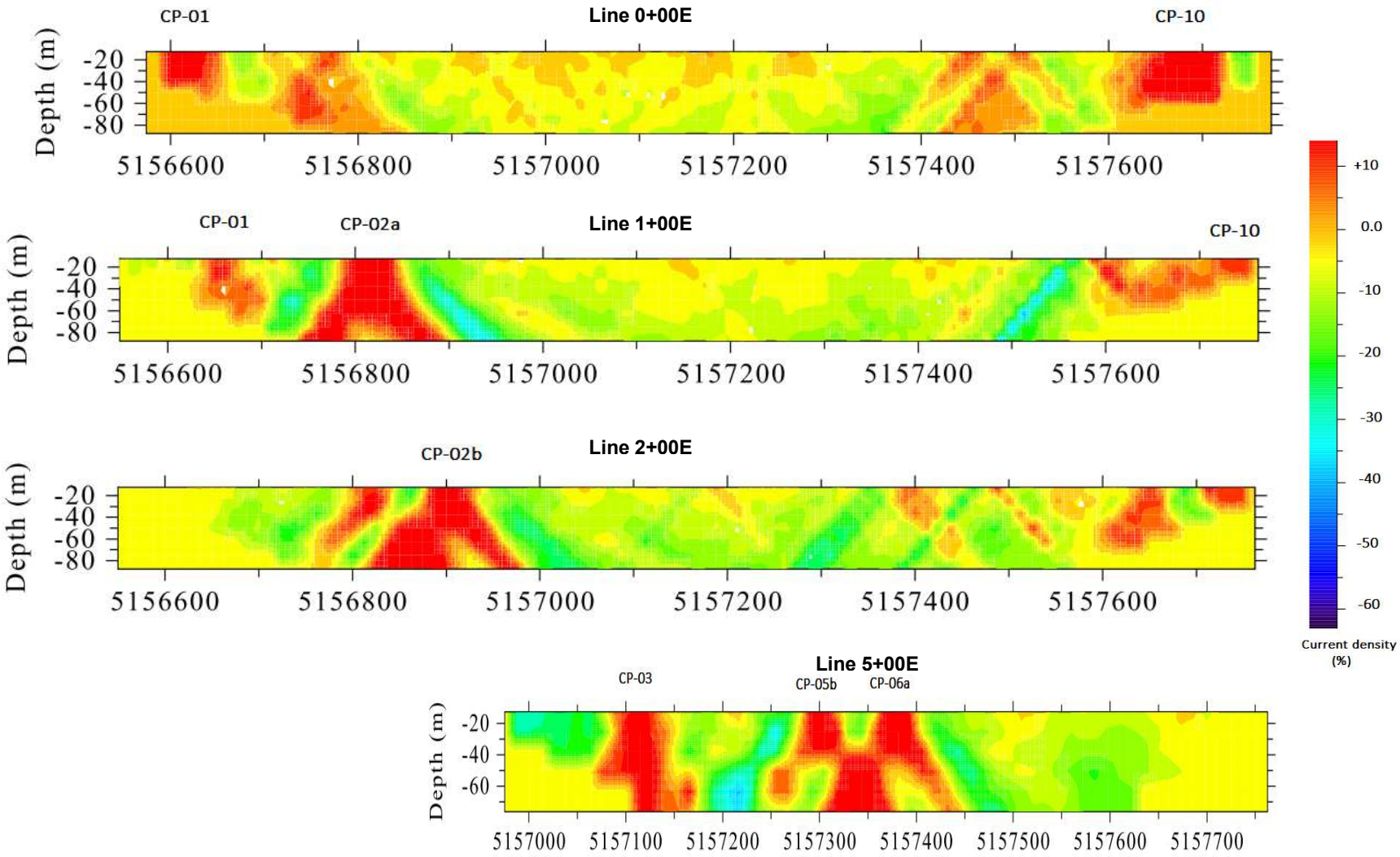


Figure 4. Current density pseudo-distributions at different depths obtained with Karous-Hjelt filter, LINES: 0+00E, 2+00E and 5+00E

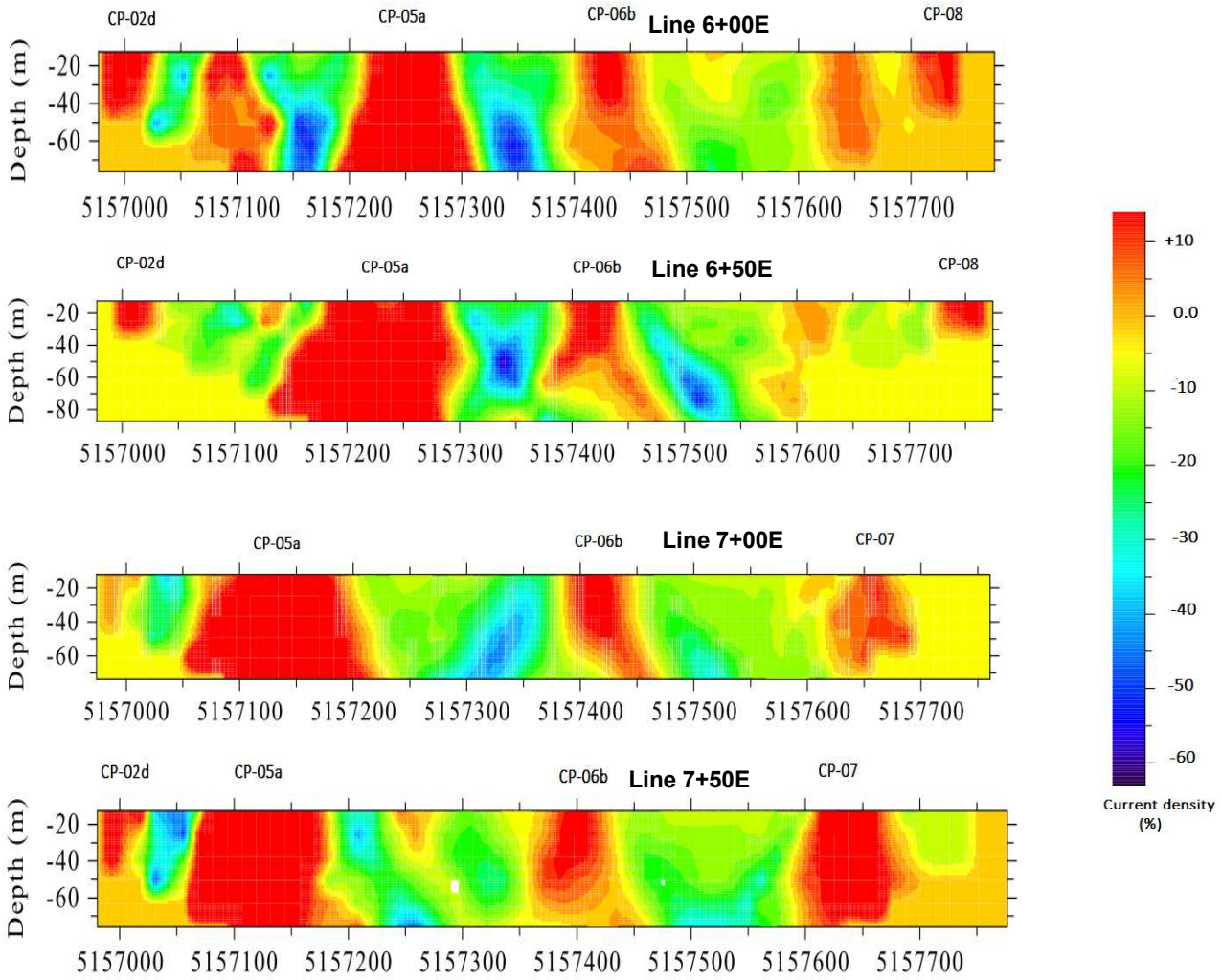


Figure 5. Current density pseudo-distributions at different depths obtained with Karous-Hjelt filter, lines: 6+00E, 6+50E, 7+00E and 7+50E

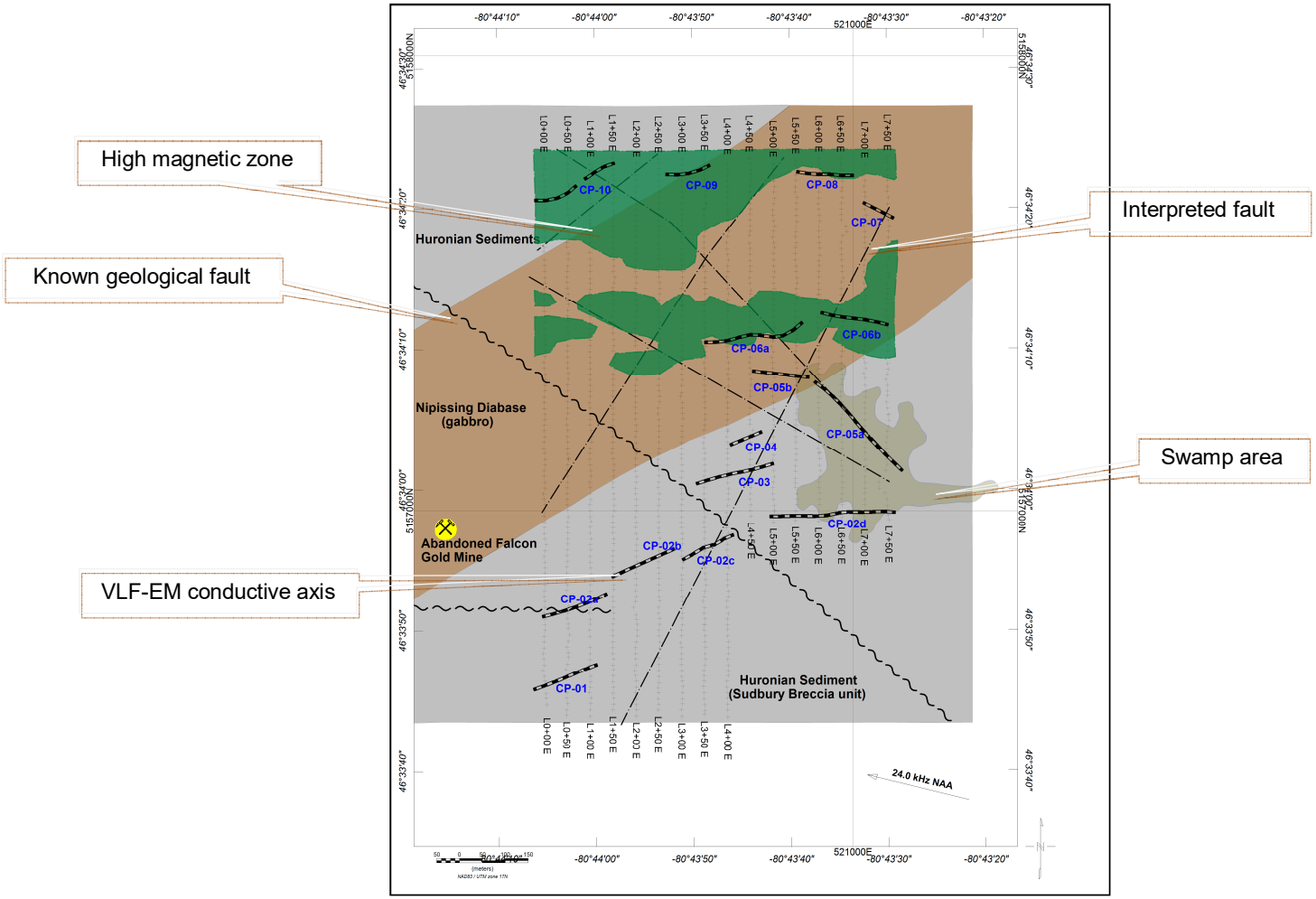


Figure 6. Simplified geophysical interpretation map of the Copper Prince Property

3. MANDATE -

- ❑ *PROJECT ID* — **Copper Prince Property**
  (Our reference: **18N041**)
- ❑ *GENERAL LOCATION* — Northeast of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada
- ❑ *CUSTOMER* — **CBLT Inc.**
  855 Brant St.
  Burlington, ON L7R 2J6
- ❑ *REPRESENTATIVE* — **Mr. Joerg Kleinboeck, P.Geo.**
  JMK Exploration Consulting
  jkleinboeck@gmail.com

  Mobile phone: (705) 358-1139
- ❑ *SURVEY TYPES* — GPS-positioned Ground Magnetic
  VLF-EM with 12.5 m nominal sampling
- ❑ *GEOPHYSICAL OBJECTIVES*
  - To improve the geological understanding of the Copper Prince Property (lithological discrimination and structural mapping).
  - To locate conductors that may be amenable to Cu-Ni-PGE occurrences.

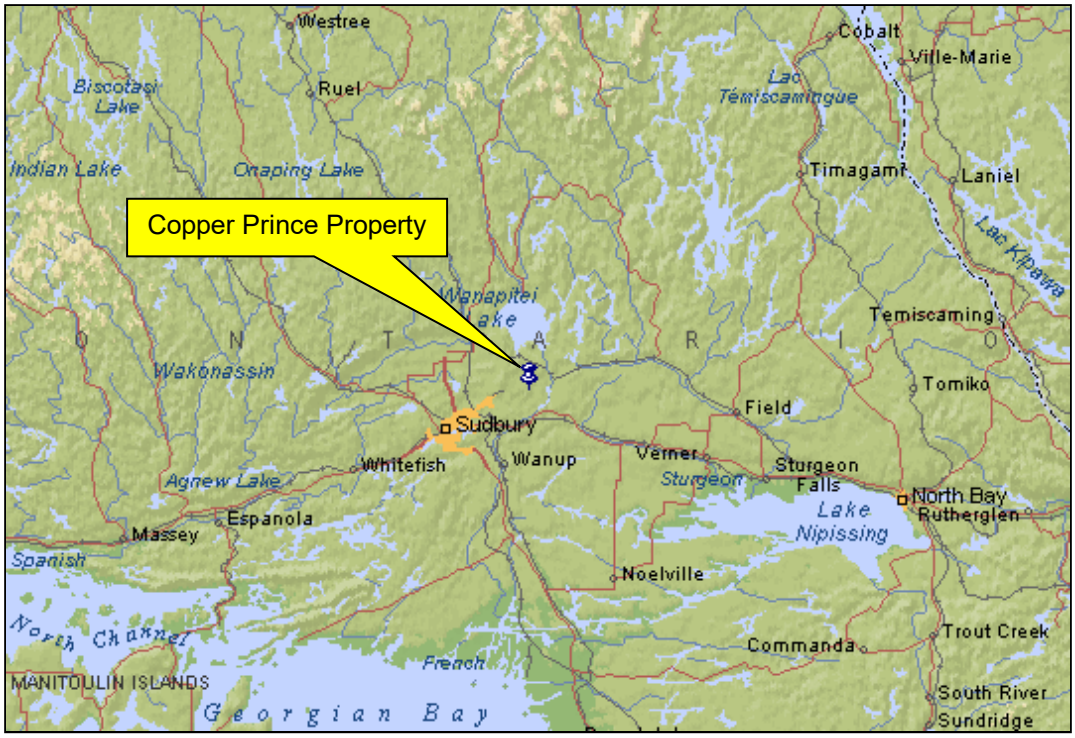


Figure 7. General location of the Copper Prince Property

4. COPPER PRINCE PROPERTY

- *LOCATION AND ACCESS*

The Copper Prince Property is located within Falconbridge Township, in the Sudbury Mining District, ON, Canada

Centred on 46°34' 03" N and 80°43' 47" W
NAD83 / UTM zone 17: 520 700 mE, 5 157 150 mN
NTS sheet: **41I/10**

Access to the Property is provided through the Glencore Smelter yard located in the Town of Falconbridge, Ontario. A road leads southeastward from the smelter gatehouse for approximately 3 km, where a small gravel road turns off the northeast and crosses a rail line. Immediately after the rail line, a trail is followed for 4 km to the Property.

- *NEAREST SETTLEMENTS*

Falconbridge: 7 kilometres to the west -
Sudbury: approximately 18 kilometres to the south-west -

- *GEOMORPHOLOGY*

The terrain of the Copper Prince Property shows moderate to flat topographic relief in the east and SW of the survey grid, while the relief in the northern and western parts is somewhat rather rugged. Average elevation in the survey grid ranges from 268 m to 303 m, above sea level (average 284 m).

Rock outcrop represents about 5-10% of the surface. The rest is covered with till and swamps. The area is covered by the Boreal forest.

- *TENURE*

The Copper Prince Property is comprised of sixteen contiguous patented mining claims totaling 256 ha, and four unpatented mining claims totaling 176 ha (Figure 8, Table 2). The Property is bound by UTM coordinates 517110E to 521134E, and 5155350N to 5158160N. CBLT Inc. is the registered owner of both the patented and unpatented mining claims.

Table 2: List of Patented Mining Claims, Copper Prince Property

S25668	S25731	S51303	S51304
S51548	S51549	S51550	S52069
S52070	S52071	S52306	S52307
S56015	S56016	S56017	S58007

Table 3: List of Unpatented Mining Claims, Copper Prince Property -

4278987	4278998
4278988	4278989

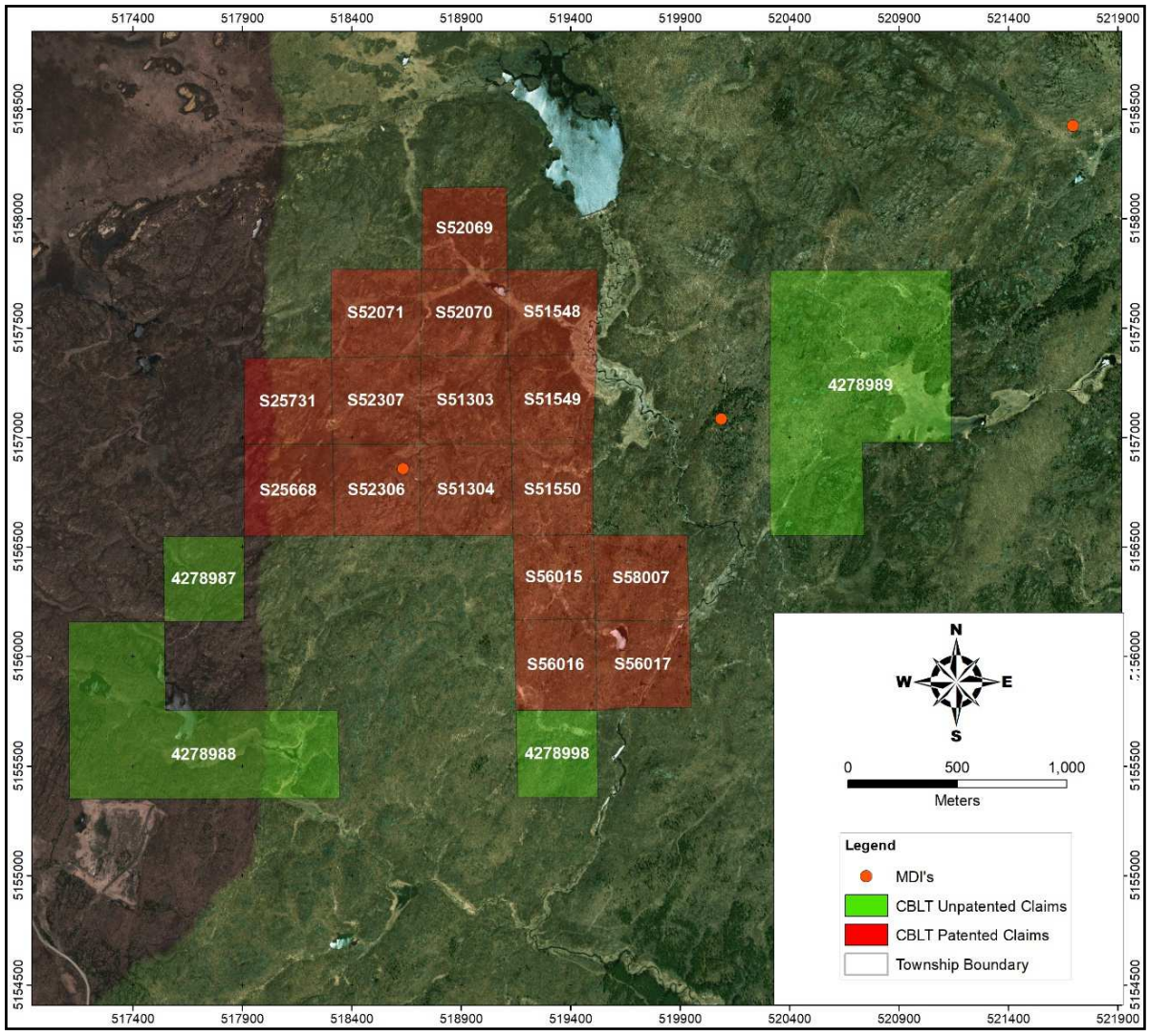


Figure 8: Tenure of the Copper Prince Property

- *REGIONAL & PROPERTY GEOLOGY*

The Property lies within the Sudbury Structure and the area explored is about 4 km SE of the ovoid of the 1.85 Ga. Sudbury Intrusive Complex (SIC). It lies within the dominantly clastic, sedimentary rocks of the 2.45 Ga. (and younger) Huronian Supergroup, with the Property and adjacent areas underlain by Mississagi, Bruce, Espanola and Serpent Formations (Figure 9, page 16). The Huronian rocks are intruded by the regionally extensive, sill-like bodies of the 2.2 Ga. Nipissing Gabbro. All of these rocks, as with the SIC, have been deformed in the east-northeast trending, 1.7 -1.9 Ga Penokean fold belt and orogeny and the Huronian rocks have been metamorphosed to the green schist facies. Although outside the area of the SIC ovoid, the Property lies well within the area previously thought to have been covered by the Sudbury impact crater and includes offset dykes and units of the Sudbury Breccia. The South Range Breccia Zone, which hosts important Cu-Ni-PGM ore bodies to the west, projects through the Copper Prince Property and the Manchester Off-set dyke with its Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization lies about a km to the southeast.

Both Cu-Ni-PGM and gold occurrences and showings are present in the general area. As well, the Property lies within a broad zone of gold showings and small to marginal deposits that stretches from south of Espanola in the west, along the south side of the Sudbury basin to the Lake Wanapitei area.

Deposits in the Huronian gold belt area characterized by widespread albitization with silica flooding and carbonate veins. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenic minerals and cobalt-arsenic minerals and native gold occur in late quartz veins within this alteration package (Beecham, 2017).

- *DESCRIPTION OF TARGET*

The target on unpatented mining claim 4278989 is shear hosted gold mineralization as reported to the west of the claim on the former producing Falcon Gold Mine and the Copper Prince showing where high-grade gold mineralization is associated with soda metasomatism, chloritization, silicification, and sulphidization of the host metasedimentary rocks.

The Copper Prince showing, located on patented mining claims owned by CBLT Inc, has reportedly returned assays of up to 1.1 oz/ton Au of 5.0 ft, and 4.8% Cu and 0.07 oz/ton Au over 5.0 ft. The Falcon Gold Mine, located to the immediate west of unpatented mining claim 4278989, was discovered prior to 1900 and operated intermittently until the late 1930's or early 1940's.

In 1988, Falconbridge Ltd. completed diamond drilling and delineated 59,400 tons grading 0.226 oz/ton Au (non-compliant resource, historical in nature).

❑ *DESCRIPTION OF TARGET (CONTINUED)*

Mineralization at the Copper Prince showing and the past-producing Falcon Gold Mine is associated with an east-west orientated fault zone, known as the Garson Fault. This fault projects onto unpatented mining claim 4278989 to the immediate east of the past producing Falcon Gold Mine.

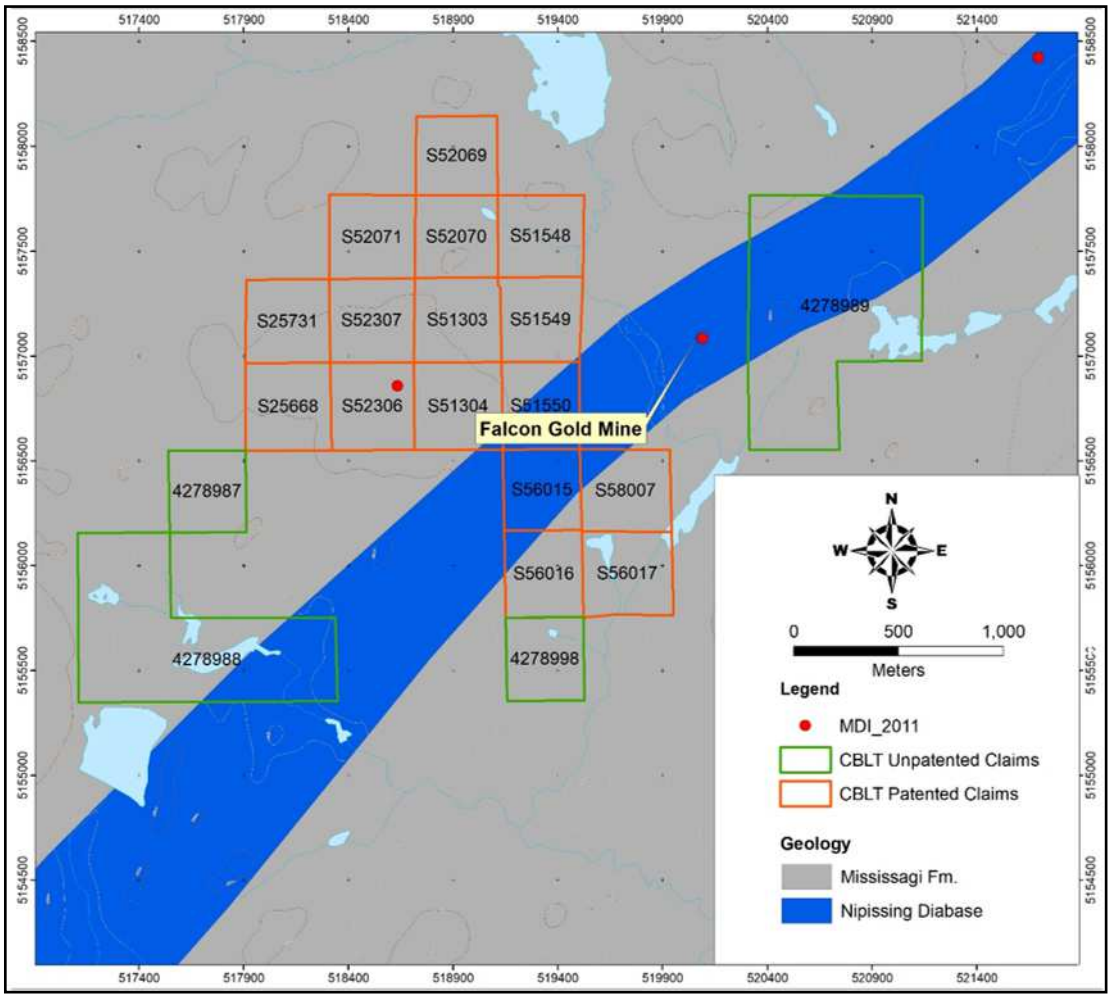


Figure 9: Geology of the Copper Prince Property

❑ *EXPLORATION HISTORY*

Limited exploration work has been completed on unpatented mining claim 4278989.

1970: Thorpe Bay Explorations Ltd. completed six diamond drill holes totaling 1,545.3 ft. No assays were reported.

2003: Kinross Gold completed 4.675 km of magnetometer, and 3.825 km of VLF-EM on the southwestern corner of the claim.

2009: Wallbridge Mining Ltd. completed reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. Sample 8094671 returned 0.087 g/t Au.

❑ *PROPOSED BUDGET*

Table 4 provides the proposed budget. The work will allow CBLT to prepare for geological mapping and prospecting during the 2018 field season. Figure 10, located below, shows the proposed grid that will be surveyed. The grid will be flagged at 25 m stations, with readings taken every 12.5 m. Proposed line spacing is 50 m.

Table 4: Proposed Budget

Category	Item	Units	No. Units	CAD$/Unit	Amount
Geophysics	Project Management	ea	3	$700	$2,100
	Mob/Demob	ea	1	$1,000	$1,000
	Mag/VLF Survey	km	17.2	$550	$9,460
	Vehicle Rental (Truck)	day	5	$100	$500
	Vehicle Rental (Snowmobile)	day	5	$100	$500
	Report	ea	1	$1,000	$1,000
				Sub-Total:	**$14,560**

❑ *UPDATE ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES*

CBLT had engaged an aboriginal owned service provider to complete the work that was approved by JEAP. The owner of the company has recently accepted a full-time position with Temagami First Nation in their Mining Lands department. CBLT has had to obtain new quotations for the proposed work. Abitibi Geophysics will be completing the proposed work in the later part of February or early part of March. It is not known if any of the personnel that will be completing the survey are aboriginal.

To date, there have been no expenditures incurred. With the revised quotation received from Abitibi Geophysics, the proposed work will come in slightly higher than the original budget.

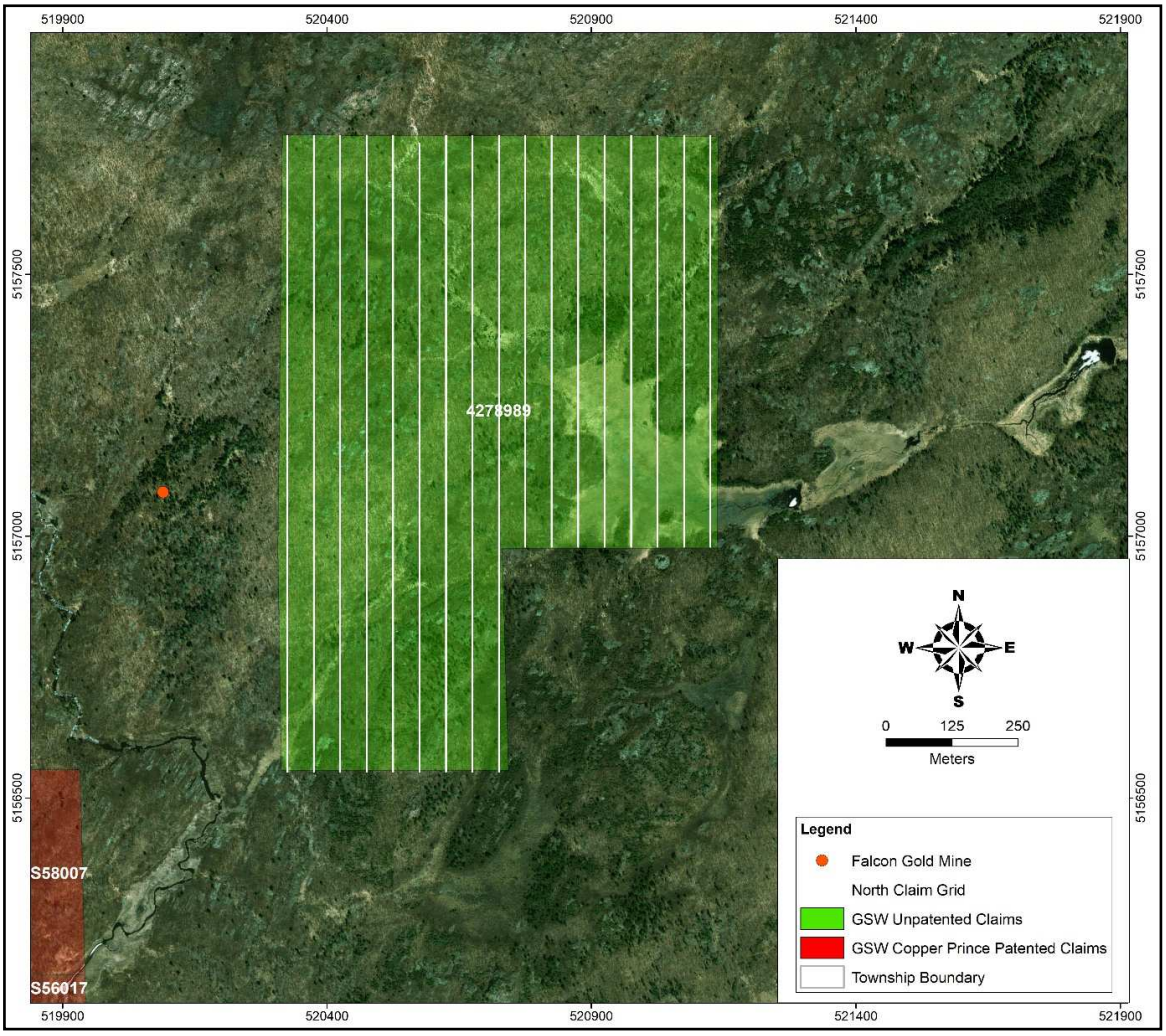


Figure 10: Proposed grid and survey lines

5. GROUND MAGNETIC & VLF-EM SURVEYS

- ***TYPE OF SURVEYS*** — Observation of the Total Magnetic Field, the In-Phase and Out-of-Phase components and the total field of the VLF signal were recorded at 12.5 m intervals along the survey lines. The plotted TMF values were corrected for diurnal variations using readings from a synchronized MAG base station.

- ***PERSONNEL***

Marcel Naud,	Crew chief, geophysical operator
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Madjid Chemam, P.Geo.,	QC, interpretation and report
Langis Plante, P.Eng.,	Final quality control

- ***DATA ACQUISITION*** — **April 26th to 30th, 2018**

- ***SURVEY COVERAGE*** — Sixteen (16) lines regularly spaced at 50 m and oriented N-S direction (from L 0+00E to L 7+50E) were surveyed. The lines vary in length from about 0.78 km to roughly 1.2 km.

MAG-GPS: 16.65 km
VLF-EM: 16.65 km

Refer to (Figure 11) below for a plan view of the region covered by the present surveys.

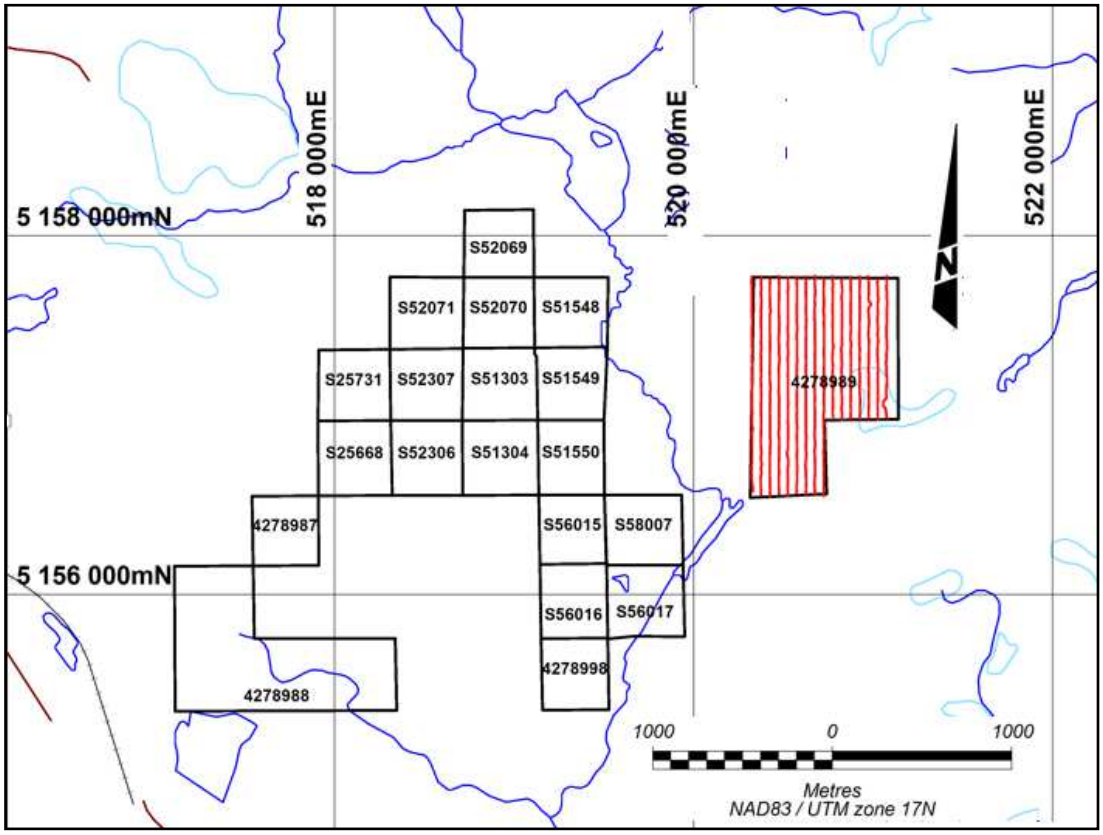


Figure 11: Ground magnetic and VLF-EM coverage (red lines) within the Copper Prince Property

- *FIELD MAGNETOMETER-VLF-EM RECEIVER*

GEM Systems GSM-19 WV v6, s/n 7052356
Proton precession magnetometer with overhauser effect

Resolution:	0.01 nT / 1 m
Absolute accuracy:	0.2 nT / 2-5 m
Range:	10 000 to 120 000 nT
Gradient tolerance:	>10 000 nT / m
Samples at:	60+, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2 sec
Operating Temperature:	-40C to +55C
TMI sensor elevation:	1.8 m above ground

Omni-directional VLF-EM option

Frequency Range:	up to 3 stations (15 – 30.0 kHz)
Resolution:	0.1% of total field
Parameters:	Vertical In-Phase (IP) & quadrature (Q) components as % of total field Total field (pT) Horizontal field (pT) Vertical field (pT)

- *BASE STATION*

GEM Systems GSM-19 v5, s/n 56431
Proton precession magnetometer with Overhauser effect

Resolution:	0.01 nT
Absolute accuracy:	0.2 nT
Cycle time:	**10 seconds**
Reference field:	55 200 nT
Location (UTM NAD83):	(516 642 mE; 5 155 519 mN)

- *NAVY VLF TRANSMITTERS*

NAA Cutler Maine

Frequency:	24.0 kHz
Transmission Power:	2000 kW
Distance:	1080 km
Azimut:	97°
Location (WGS 84):	636 530 mE, 4 944 115 mN

NML, LaMoure, North Dakota

Frequency:	25.2 kHz
Transmission Power:	500 kW
Distance:	1340 km
Azimut:	278°
Location (WGS 84):	551 100 mE, 5 134 900 mN

- ***BASIC THEORY OF VLF-EM*** The very low frequency- electromagnetic (VLF-EM) technique is a passive method that uses radiation from ground-based military radio transmitters as the primary EM field for geophysical surveying. These transmitters generate plane EM waves that can induce secondary eddy currents, particularly in electrically conductive elongated 2D targets.

  EM waves propagate through the subsurface and are subjected to local distorsions by the conductivity contrasts in this medium.

  The primary EM field is shifted in phase when encountering a conductive body and the conductive body then becomes the source of a secondary field. The VLF instrument detects the primary and secondary fields, and separates the secondary field into *in-phase* and *quadrature* components based on the phase lag of the secondary field.
  The in-phase response is sensitive to metal or good conductive bodies, while the quadrature response is sensitive to the variation of the earth electrical properties.

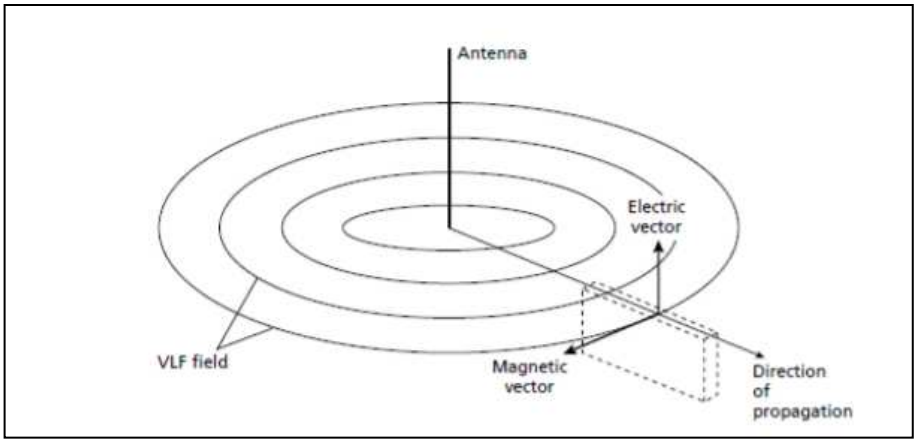


Figure 12. Principle of VLF method. Dashed lines show a tabular conductor striking towards the antenna which is cut by the magnetic vector of the EM field

❑ *QUALITY CONTROL (RECORDS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST)*

Before the survey:

✓ All magnetometers were successfully field-tested on Abitibi Geophysics' private control line.

✓

Every day during data acquisition:

✓ Every morning, the operator had to successfully test for any magnetic contamination.

✓ In the evening, the geophysical operator reviewed the base station and the mobile unit recordings using our proprietary MAGneto® processing and QC software.

✓ The geophysical operator ensures no active geomagnetic activity would be encountered during the survey by visiting the Space Weather Canada website (www.spaceweather.gc.ca).

✓

At the Base of Operations:

✓ Field QCs were inspected and validated.

✓ All profiles were inspected and only duplicate (repeated) readings were removed from the database.

✓ Bspline filter was used to eliminate high frequency responses

❑ *QUALITY STATISTICS*

Table 5. Quality statistics – Ground Magnetic

Copper Prince Property – MAG-GPS survey		
Field magnetometer s/n: 7052356		
Reading	**Readings towards**	
	North	South
1	55255.99 nT	55254.70 nT
2	55255.96 nT	55254.77 nT
3	55255.95 nT	55254.81 nT
Average	55255.97 nT	55254.76 nT
Abs. Difference	1.21 nT (must be ≤ 2 nT)	

❑ *CULTURAL FEATURES*

No cultural features have affected the quality of the geophysical data.

❑ *COORDINATE SYSTEM*

Local datum : NAD83
Projection type: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
Zone: 17N

❑ *SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT*

As part of the Abitibi Geophysics EHS program, crew member received first aid training and is provided with the safety equipment and specialized training for the geophysical techniques utilized on this project. In addition, the crew was provided with a satellite telephone for emergency communication.

No incident was reported during this project.

6. DELIVERABLES

➢ GROUND MAGNETIC DATA PRESENTATION

❑ *TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD PROFILES*

The corrected and leveled total magnetic field was plotted as profiles using a reference level of 54900 nT and a vertical scale of 500 nT/cm (1.1).

❑ *TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD CONTOURS*

The total magnetic field (TMF) was gridded using a minimum curvature algorithm with grid cell size of 12.5 m. One pass of a 3 x 3 Hanning filter was applied to the resulting grid, which was then re-gridded with a cell size of 5 m to improve the overall appearance of the final map (1.2).

The Geosoft colour table (Clrb64.tbl) was used with linear interval of 10 nT from 54 800 nT to 55 300 nT.

➢ VLF-EM DATA PRESENTATION -

❑ *IN-PHASE AND OUT-OF PHASE STACKED PROFILES*

The In-Phase (in red) and Out-of-Phase (in green) components of the vertical magnetic field were plotted as profiles on the base map (4.1). The base value used was 0% and a vertical scale of 100%/cm with negative values plotted right of the line path and positive values plotted left of the line path.

❑ *FRASER FILTERED IN-PHASE CONTOURS*

The In-Phase component of the VLF signals was Fraser filtered and gridded using the bidirectional algorithm to aid in the interpretation of the VLF-EM data (4.2).

Fraser filtering converts somewhat noisy, non-contourable (cross-over signatures) to less noisy, contourable (peak responses), which greatly improves the utility of VLF-EM surveys.

A high contrast colour table was used with linear intervals of 2% from 0 to 96%.

- *MAPS PRODUCED*

A plot of five geophysical maps produced at scale 1:5000, is inserted in pouches at the end of this report.

All plan maps are registered to the NAD83 / UTM zone 17N, coordinate system at end of the report as collected in the field.

Our Quality System requires that every final map be inspected by at least two qualified persons before being approved and included in a final report.

- *DIGITAL DATA*

The above-described maps are delivered in the Oasis Montaj map file format on DVD-Rom.

A copy of all survey acquisition data (ASCII text format) and processed data (Geosoft Montaj databases) are also delivered on DVD-Rom.

APPENDICES

GPS-POSITIONED GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY MAPS

Map 1.1: Total Field Profiles (nT).

Map 1.2: Total Field Contours (nT).

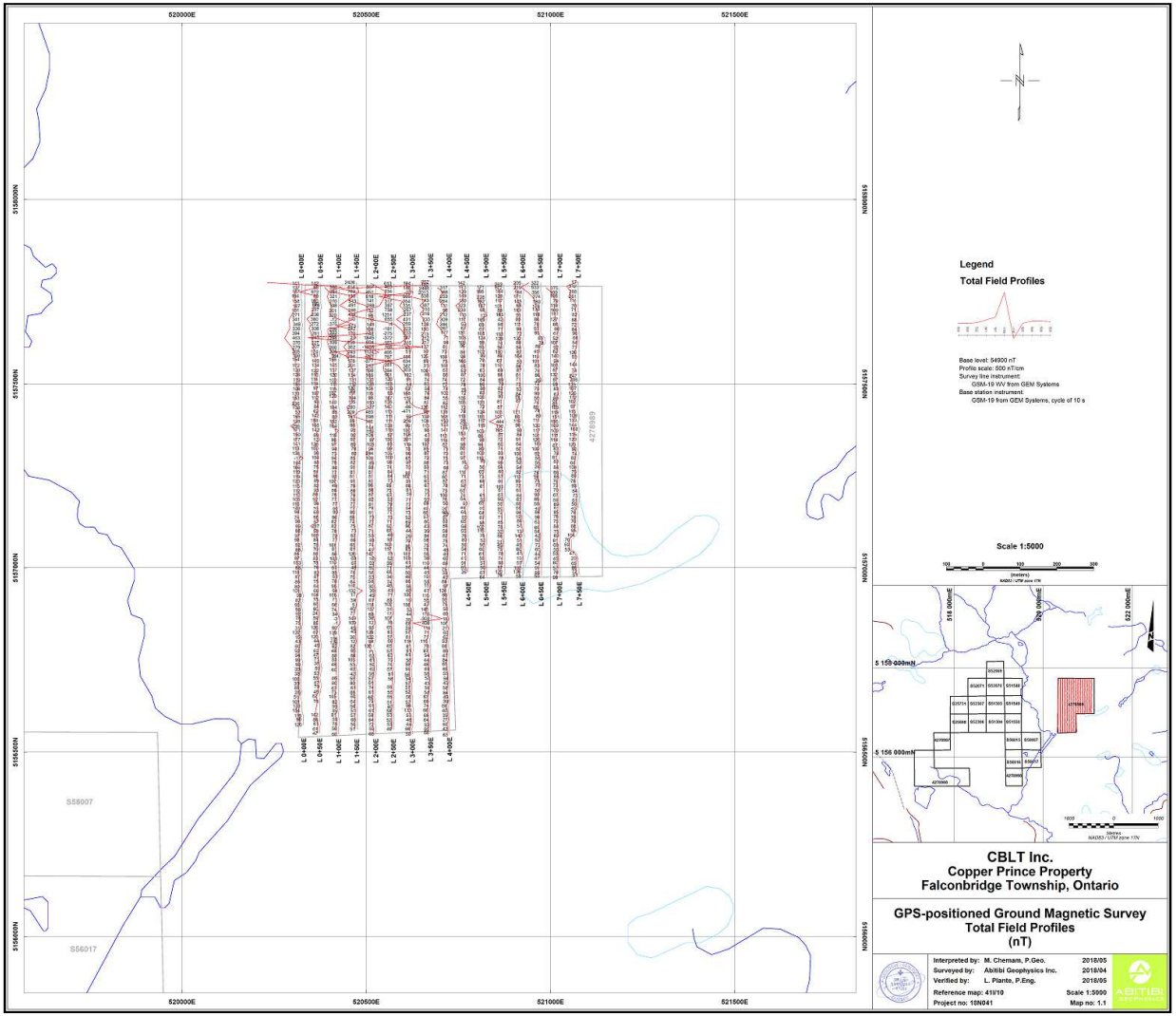
GROUND VLF-EM SURVEY MAPS

Map 4.1: In-Phase and Out-of-Phase Profiles (%).

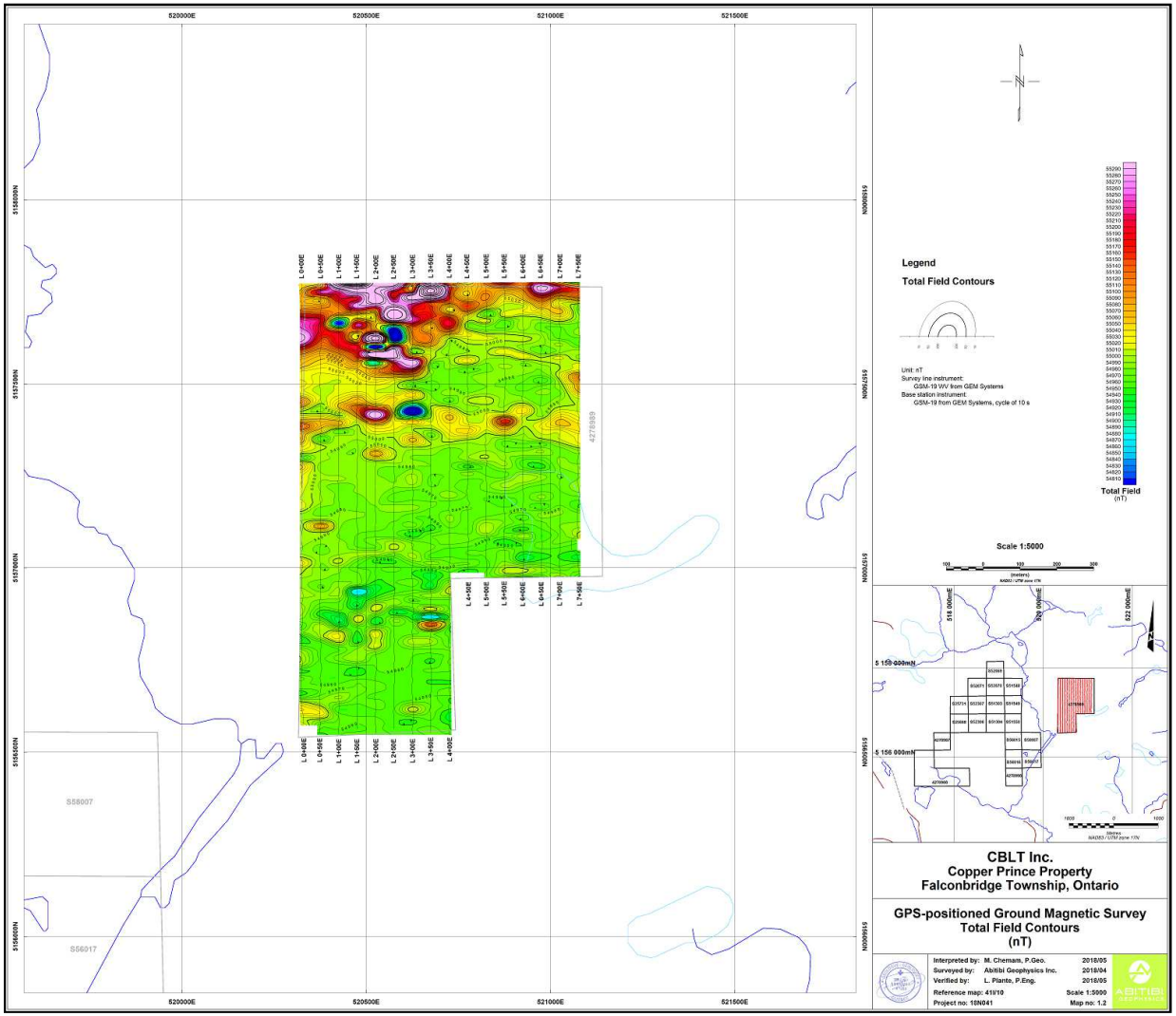
Map 4.2: Fraser Filtered In-Phase Contours (%).

GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION MAP

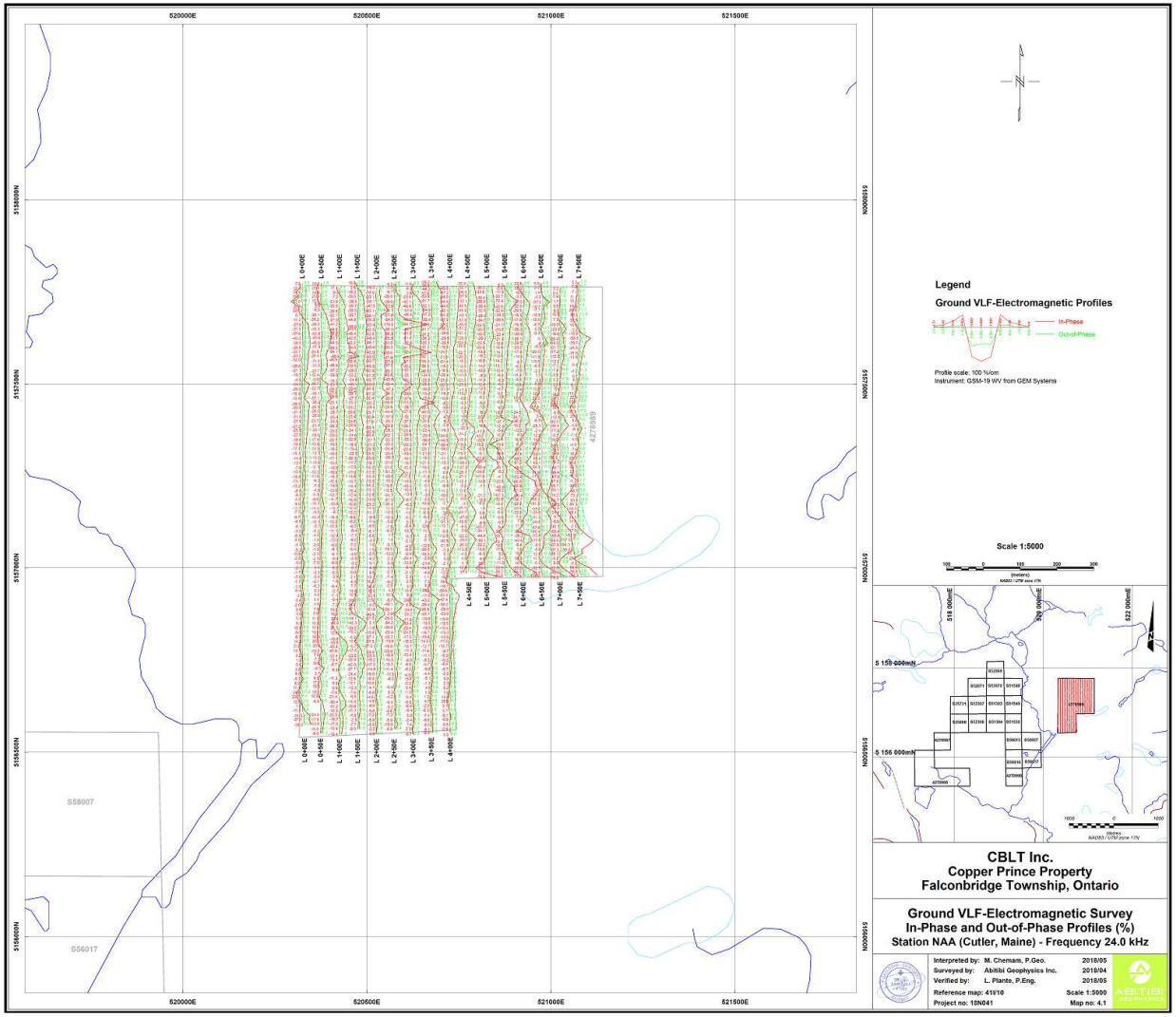
Map 10.0: Geophysical Interpretation



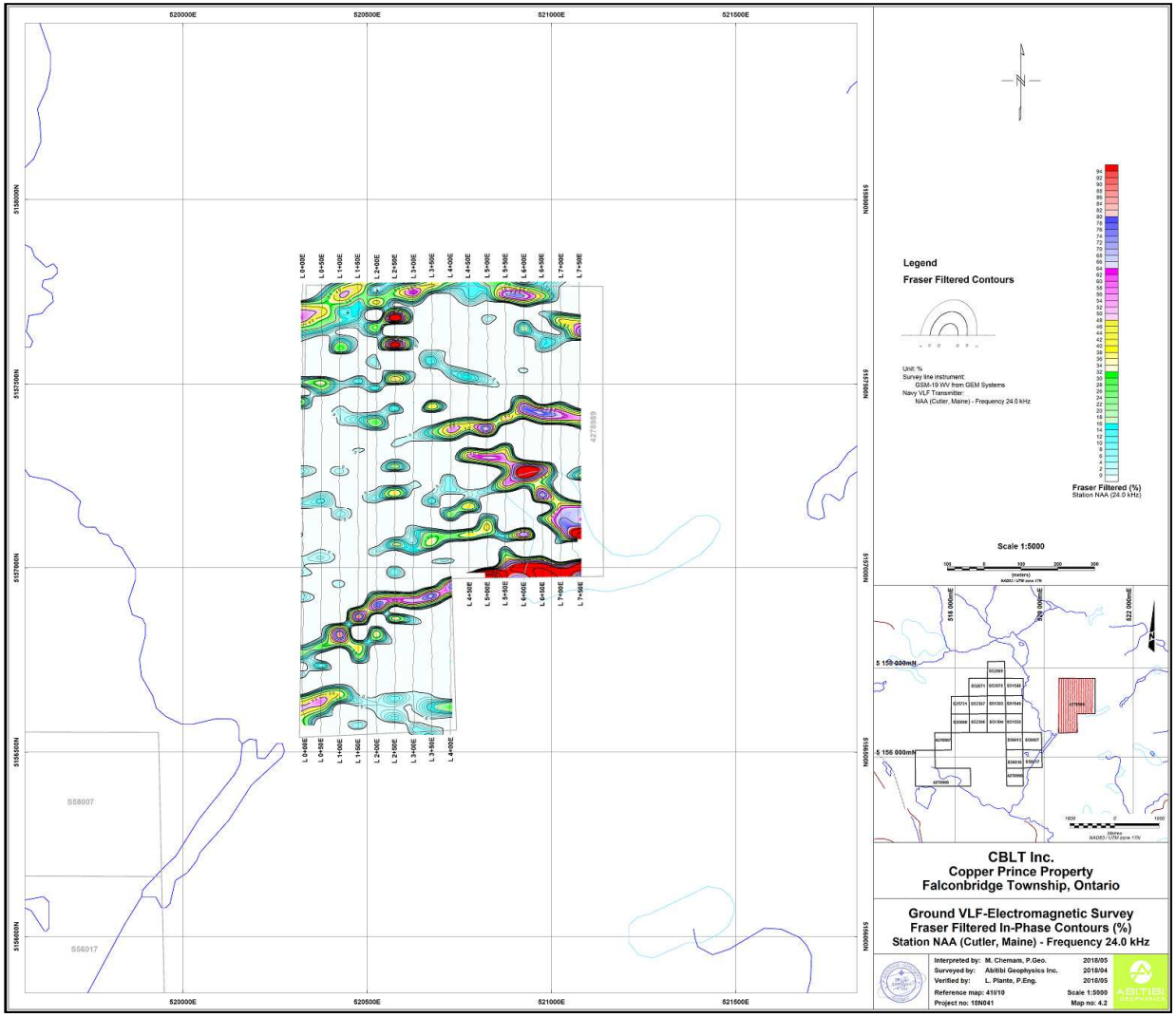
GPS-positioned ground magnetic survey, Map 1.1: Total Field Profiles -



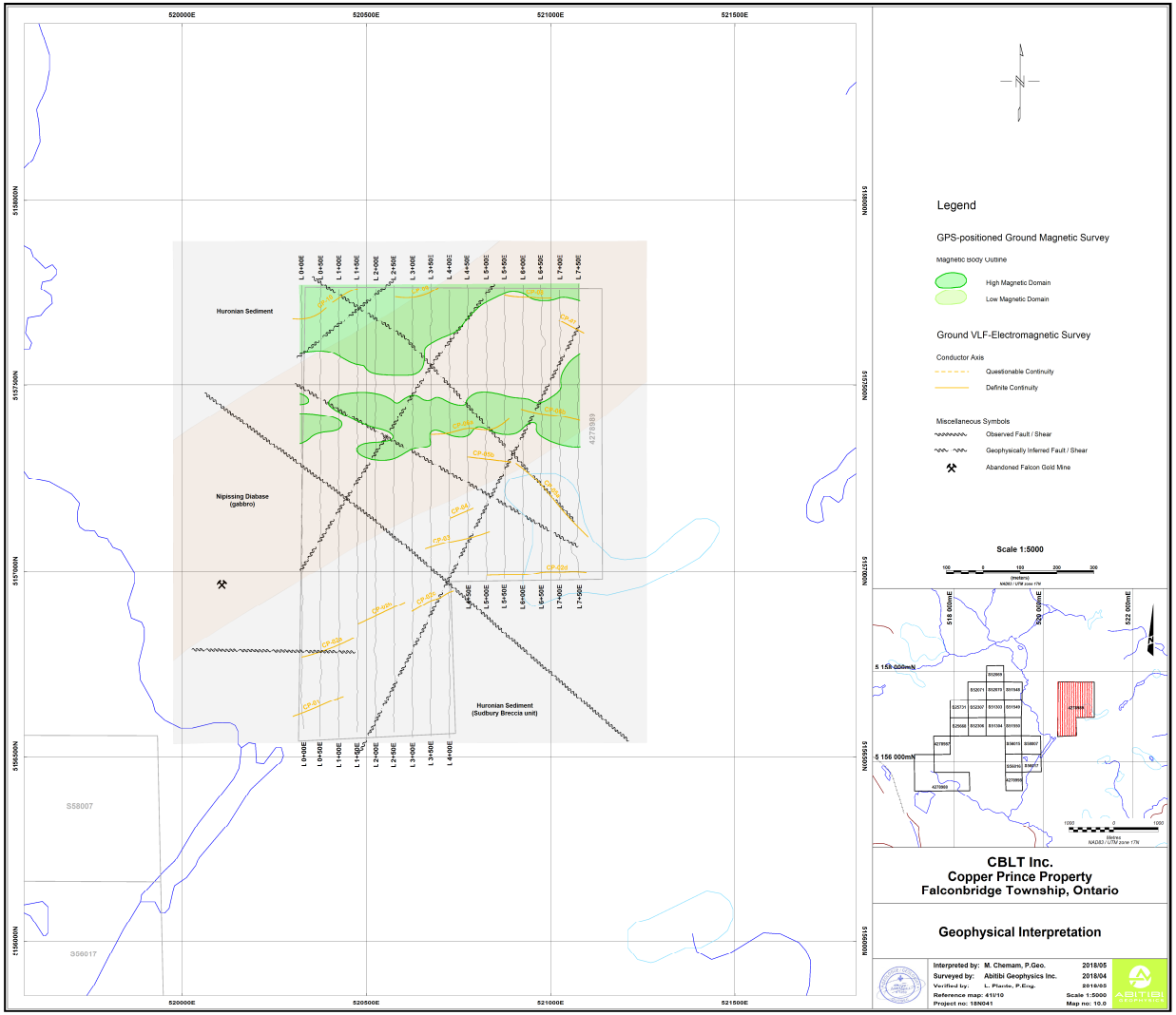
GPS-positioned ground magnetic survey, Map 1.2: Total Field Contours -



Ground VLF-EM survey, Map 4.1: In-Phase and Out-Phase Profiles -



Ground VLF-EM survey, Map 4.2: Fraser filtered in-Phase contours -



Geophysical Interpretation map, Map 10.0: Geophysical Interpretation -

520150 520400 520650 520900 521150 521400

5157750 5157500 5157250 5157000 5156750 5156500 5156250

109823 143793 231853 203091

190412 203092 259120 250822

4278989

109824 190413 275778

239032 259121

Copper Prince Property
Falcon Gold East Block
Falconbridge Township, ON

N W E S

0 100 200

Meters

Legend

Operational Cell Claims

CBLT Property Boundary