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INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY - CONFIGURATION

OREVISION IP

LOGISTICS REPORT

PREPARED FOR

HIGHGOLD

GOLDEN PERIMETER PROJECT

TIMMINS GOLD CAMP, ONTARIO, CANADA

DECEMBER 2019

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

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

Ref. 19N054

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1. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

During the period of November 16th to 26th, 2019 a Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization survey was completed using Abitibi Geophysics' OreVision® array. This survey was conducted on behalf of HighGold Mining Inc. on its Golden Perimeter Project located within the world-class mining camp of Timmins, Ontario.

Geologically, the Golden Perimeter Project lies within Abitibi Greenstone Belt, a package of volcanic and sedimentary rocks found within the Wawa-Abitibi Subprovinve part of the Superior Province craton. More preciously, the Perimeter Property covers an elliptical shaped monzonite body that is intrusive into lower Tisdale komatiites and mafic volcanic rocks. The survey grid is underlain by mafic volcanic rocks located just northeast of the monzonite intrusion (Figure 1).

Intrusion-related gold mineralization in the Abitibi greenstone belt occurs principally as fine grains in quartz-veins, stockworks or silicified zones hosted by alkalic intrusive rocks. Based on the fact that the mineralization will be principally found in quartz-veins and/or silicified zones, chargeable anomalies associated to resistivity highs would be therefore interesting targets in this context.

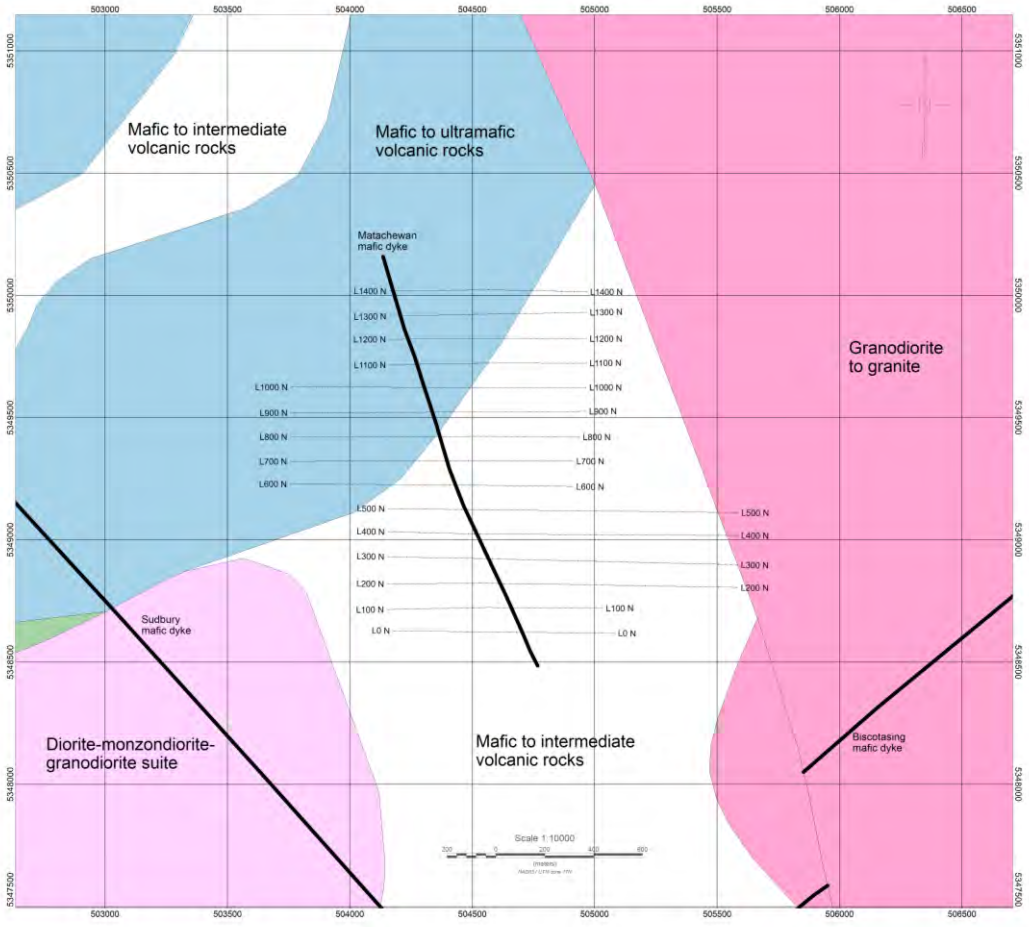


Figure 1. Bedrock geology of the Golden Perimter Project with geophysical grid lines and dykes.
*Geological information provided by HighGold Mining Inc.

2. IMPLEMENTED SOLUTION

The time domain IP technique energizes the ground by injecting a 50% duty cycle alternating square wave through a pair of current electrodes (C_1 C_2). The IP effect is measured during the off-time as a residual decreasing voltage at the potential electrodes (P_1 P_2). IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks. Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example).

Under ideal circumstances, IP chargeability responses are a measure of the amount of disseminated metallic sulfides in the subsurface rocks.

Unfortunately, there are other rock materials that give rise to IP effects, including some graphitic rocks, clays and some metamorphic rocks (serpentinite for example) so, that from a geological point of view, IP responses are almost never uniquely interpretable.

Also, from the IP measurements, the apparent (bulk) resistivity of the ground is calculated from the input current and the measured primary voltage.

To summarize, two parameters are measured using the IP method:

- Chargeability: Soil capacity to hold electrical charges. In fact, the metallic grains act like small battery cells that charge and discharge according to the cycle of electrical pulses in the ground. In order to produce an anomaly, grains do not need to be connected together, unlike electromagnetic (EM) methods.

- Resistivity: Degree of difficulty of the electric current to circulate in the basement. In the absence of a solid metallic conductor, the resistivity will be largely dependant on the porosity of the rocks. The following geological phenomena will act on the resistivity of the rock formations:

Decrease	**Increase**
Clay weathering	Carbonatization
Fracturing	Silicification
Shear	Sericitisation
Metamorphism	Compaction
Dissolution	Metamorphism
Salt waters	

Induced polarization surveys are therefore very useful in mineral exploration to detect:

- Occurrences of disseminated sulphides (as low as 0.5%) to which Gold, Silver, Copper, Molybdenum, etc. can be associated.
- Semi-massive to massive, non-conductive clusters (rich in sphalerite, silicified or electrically discontinuous).
- Massive clusters that do not offer good coupling to EM fields (vertical cylinder or small volume cluster).

The power of the technique can, however, be greatly diminished or influenced, to a large degree, by the rock materials nearest the surface (or, more precisely, nearest the measuring electrodes), and the interpretation of conventional IP data has often been uncertain. This is because stronger responses that are located near surface such as conductive overburden cover could mask a weaker anomaly that is located at depth.

The OreVision® approach has filled this gap while offering many other advantages over conventional methods:

- Increased penetration of conductive overburden
- Depth of investigation 2 to 4 times higher
- Maintains resolution near the surface
- Increased definition of vertical source extension

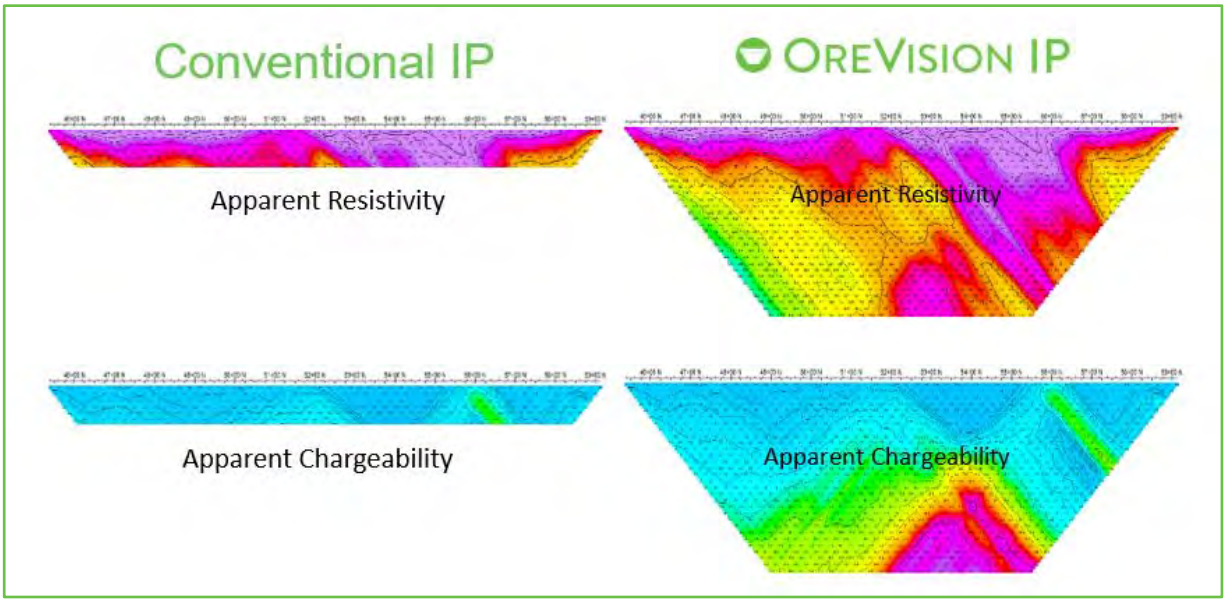


Figure 2. Pseudosections of the conventional IP survey (left) versus the OreVision® survey (right).

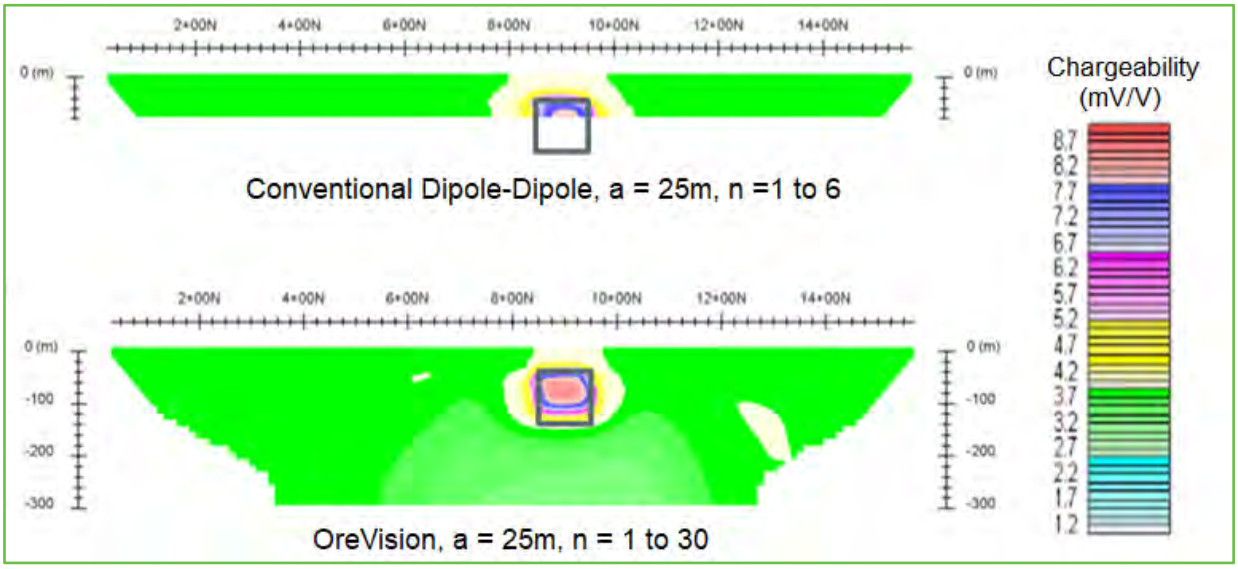


Figure 3. Synthetic model of conventional IP response over a shallow body (top) versus the OreVision® response (bottom).

A conventional IP survey allows the detection of the roof of this body buried at 50 m depth (vertical section from above). OreVision® also allows us to define the vertical extension (bottom section). Increasing the depth of investigation is not done at the expense of a loss of resolution.

- Detection of one underlying source to another
- Redundancy provides comprehensive coverage
- 3D data inversion delivers accurate drill targets

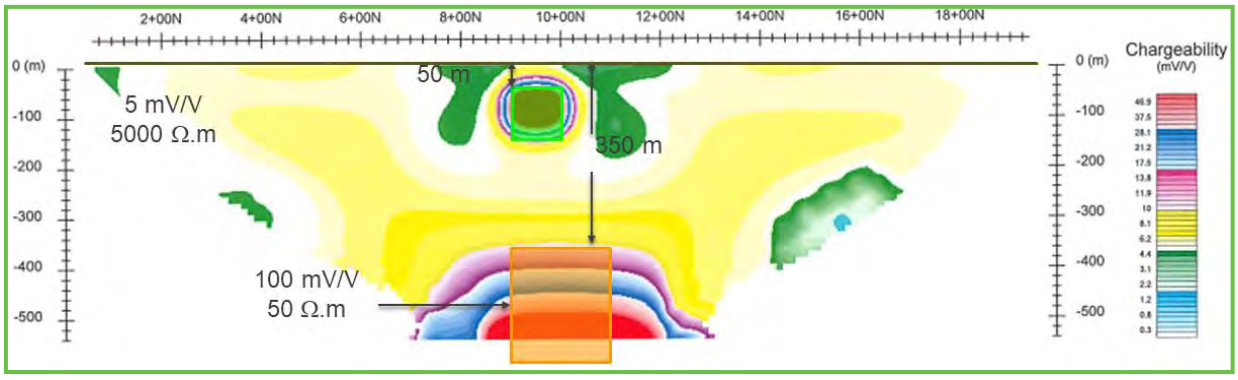


Figure 4. Synthetic model of the OreVision® response of a shallow body sitting stratigraphically above a deep body.

OreVision® can detect a very deep source even below another source.

This development has been achieved thanks to the following technological advances:

- Demonstration of the efficiency of increasing the factor "n" versus the spacing "a" to see deeper (Figure 5). For a body buried at 200 m depth, the top section shows the inefficiency of spacing "a" = 200 m. The middle section shows a very weak response, under the normal noise level, with a spacing "a" = 100 m. The bottom section shows that this same body is easily detected with a spacing "a" = 25 m.

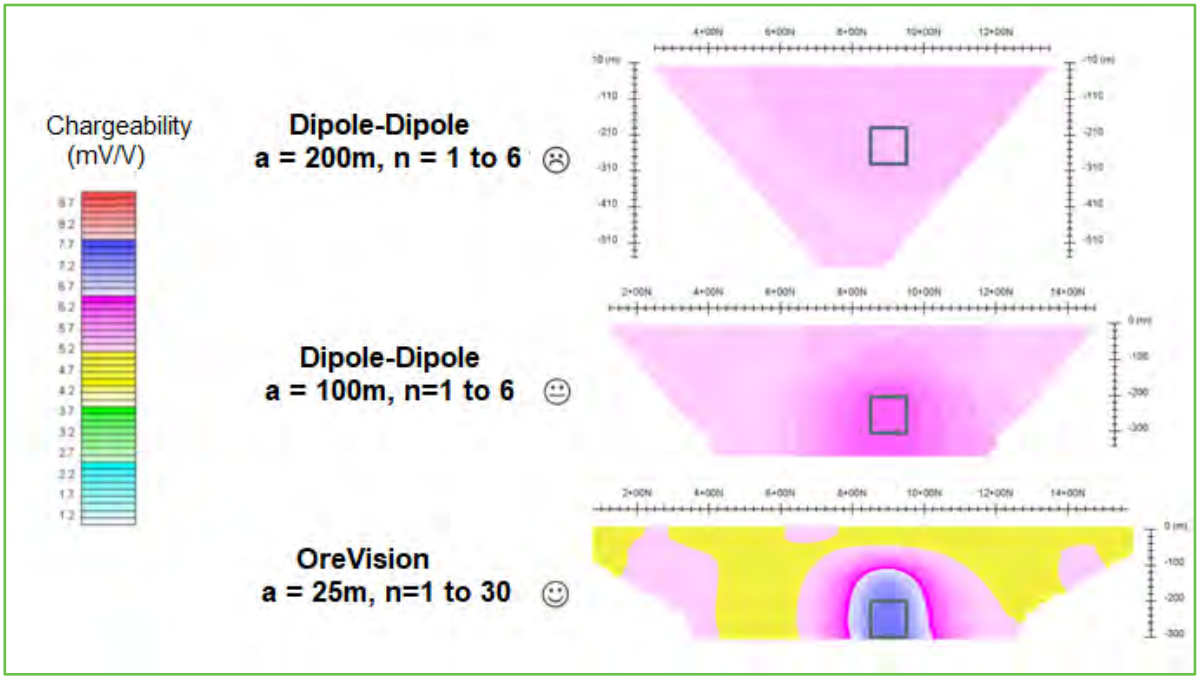


Figure 5. Synthetic models of conventional IP response over a deep body (top and middle) versus the OreVision® response (bottom).

Proof that to see more deeply, it is preferable to keep the spacing "a" small and increase the factor "n" in order to maintain the focus of the sensitivities.

- Development of a special 24-conductor cable with triple electrical insulation that ensures faultless measurements.
- Electronic switch (up to 240 channels) for automatic addressing of measuring electrodes, without dialing or connection errors (Figure 6).

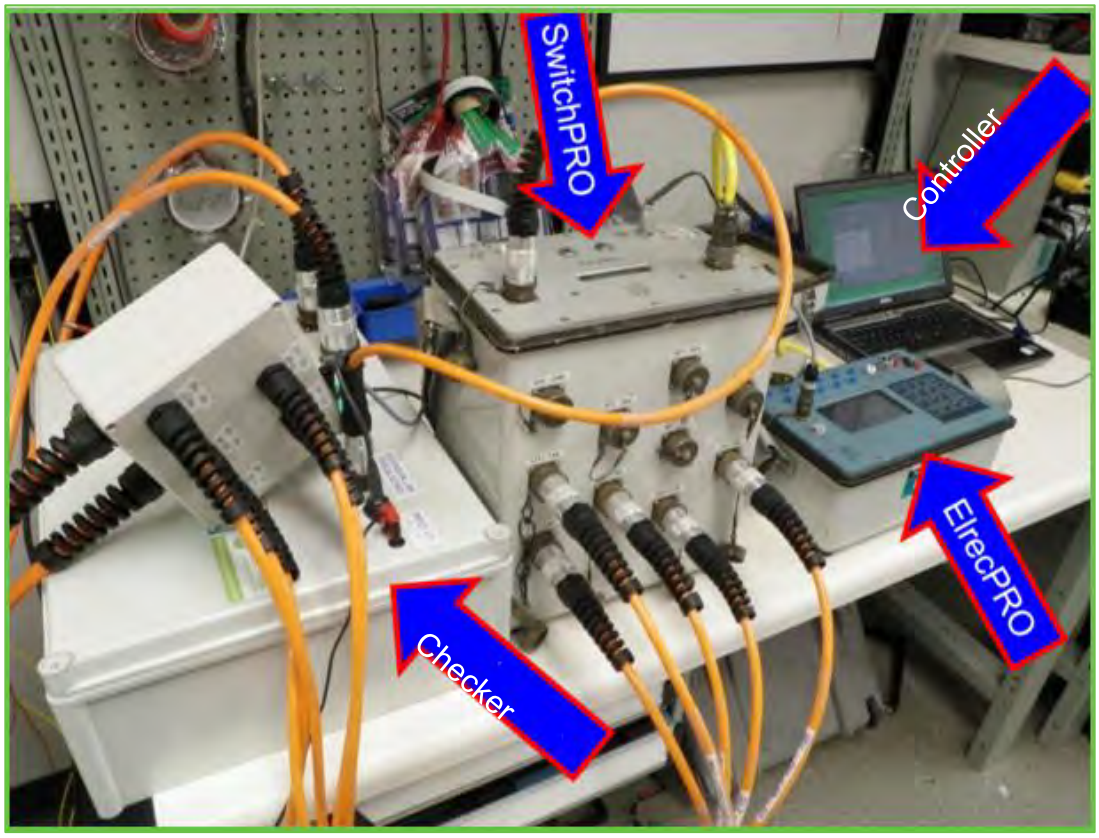


Figure 6. Receiver ElrecPRO and SwitchPRO 240 from IRIS Instruments, automatically performing a series of several thousand compliance tests.

- Development by our partner IRIS Instruments of a powerful transmitter (13 A) while being transportable by a single operator.
- Optimization of the current injection method to maximize the signal-to-noise ratio.
- Optimization of field operations allowing productivity similar to that of conventional approaches at a comparable price.
- Implemented on a cloud platform, a powerful algorithm allows us to perform 3D inversions with less approximation than conventional solutions.

Abitibi Geophysics carried out an induced polarization survey using its proprietary OreVision® technology as commissioned by HighGold Mining Inc. An "a" spacing of 25 m and "n" spacing of 1 to 30 were used.

APPENDIX A – Fieldwork Site

❑ *PROJECT ID*	**Golden Perimeter** (Our reference: **19N058**)
❑ *LOCATION*	**Timmins Area, Ontario, Canada** Located at latitude 48° 17' 45.5'' N, longitude 80° 56' 21.5'' W NAD83 / UTM zone 17N: 504 500 mE, 5 349 200 mN NTS sheet: 42A/07
❑ *COORDINATE SYSTEM*	Local datum: NAD 83 Projection type: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone: 17N
❑ *CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE*	**Conor McKinley** Senior Geologist – Manager, Timmins Projects cmckinley@highgoldmining.com
❑ *NEAREST SETTLEMENTS*	**Timmins:** Approximately 35 km northwest of the survey area
❑ *SURVEY GRID*	The OreVision® survey covered 15 lines (L 0+00N to L 14+00N) ranging in length from 800 m to 1425 m and spaced every 100 m.

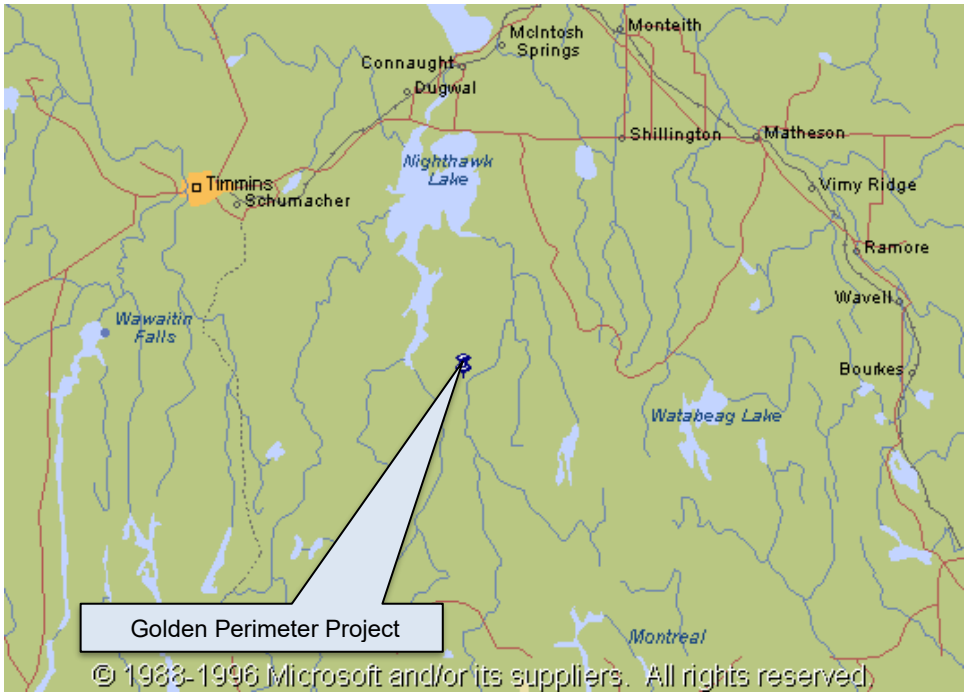


Figure 7. General location of the Golden Perimeter Project.

APPENDIX A – Fieldwork Site (continued)

- ***GEOMORPHOLOGY***

The survey grid is located in a region of moderate topographic relief. Elevations range from approximately 275 m to 330 m, above sea level. Hydrographically, a few small lakes, creeks and swamps are found in the surrounding area and may be extending within the survey grid (swamps).

- ***ACCESS***

From Timmins, the survey area is accessible via ON-101E, Tisdale St and Langmuir Rd. From there, the survey grid is reach via side and logging roads.

- ***CULTURAL FEATURES***

Old borehole casings, trails and other debris such as chains were observed on the survey grid. These features may have slightly affected the quality of the data collected.

- ***SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT***

As part of the Abitibi Geophysics Inc. EHS program, crew members received first aid training and are provided with the safety equipment and specialized training for the induced polarization technique.

No incidents were reported during this project.

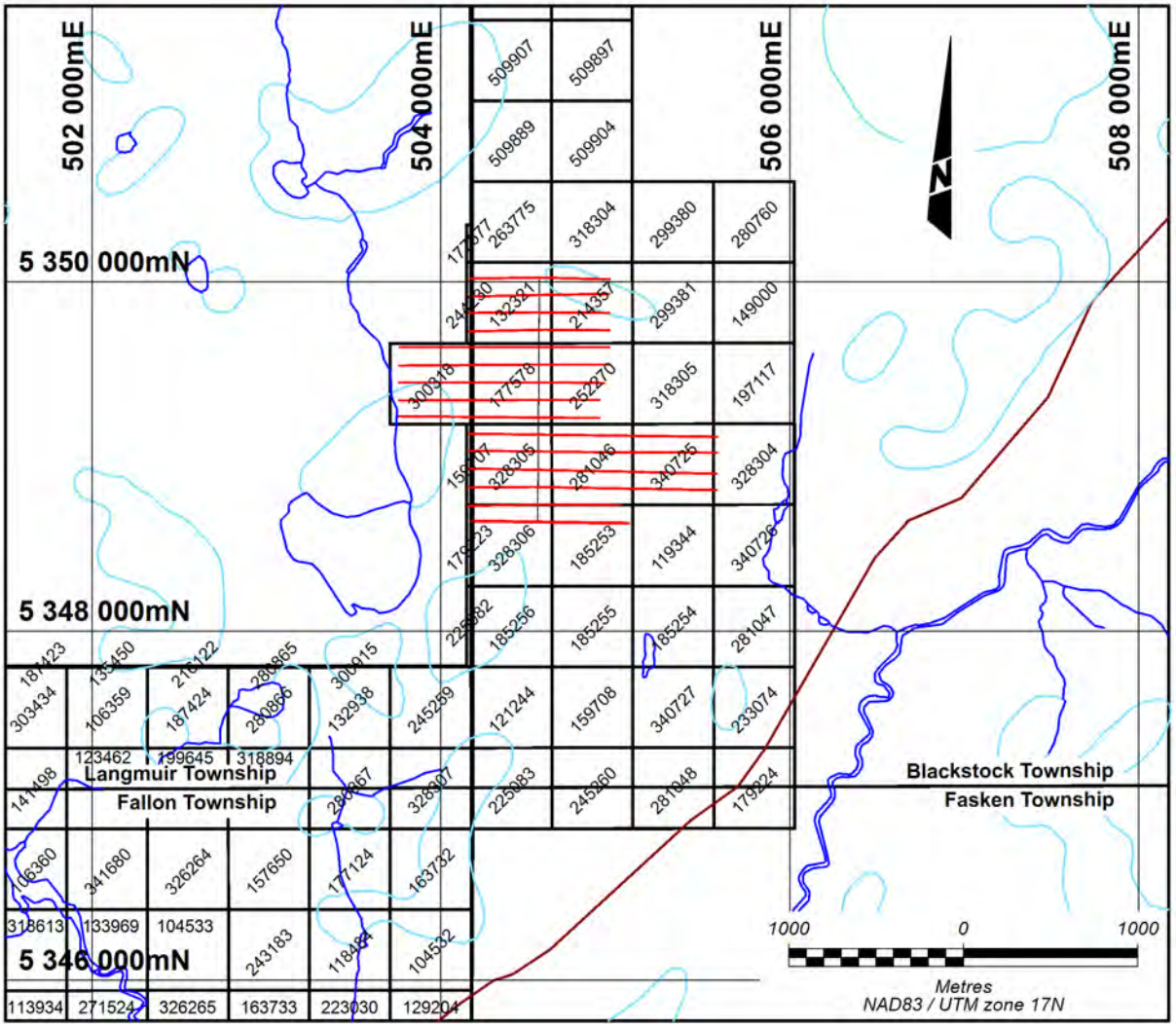


Figure 8. Mineral claims and OreVision® survey coverage over the Golden Perimeter Project.

APPENDIX B – Technical Specifications

- ❑ *TYPE OF SURVEY* — **OreVision**® Time Domain Resistivity / Induced Polarization
  "a" = **25 m** / "n" = **1 to 30**

- ❑ *PERSONNEL*

Guillaume Nantel,	Crew chief and Rx operator
Pascalin Fournier,	Field assistant
Philipe Guy,	Field assistant
Felipe Morant,	Field assistant
Zachary Paquin,	Field assistant
Carole Picard, Tech.,	Plotting
Catherine Phaneuf, P.Geo.,	QC, Processing and Report
Pam Coles, P.Geo.,	Final quality control

- ❑ *DATA ACQUISITION* — November 16th to 26th, 2019

- ❑ *SURVEY COVERAGE* — **16.55 km**

- ❑ *IP TRANSMITTERS (TX)* — **IRIS Instruments TIPIX**, s/n: **9** and **14**

Maximum output:	up to 2.2 kW or **13 A** or 1800 V
Power supply:	Honda 2000 VA
Electrodes:	shape memory alloy
Resolution:	1 mA on output current display
Waveform:	bipolar square wave with 50% duty cycle
Pulse duration:	2 second

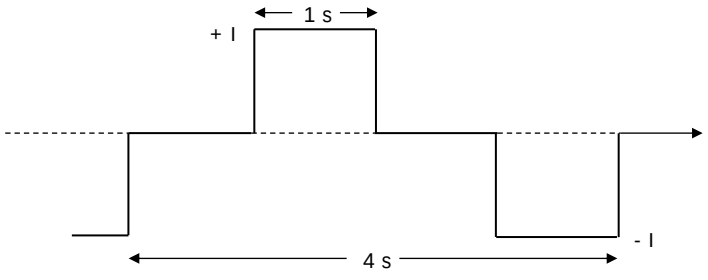


Figure 9. Transmitted signal across C_1 – C_2.

APPENDIX B – Technical Specifications (continued)

❑ *IP RECEIVERS (RX)*

IRIS Elrec-PRO with integrated SwitchPRO: s/n **478** and **488**
Electrodes: shape memory alloy

V_P Primary voltage measurement:
- ✧ Input impedance: 100 MΩ
- ✧ Resolution: 1 µV
- ✧ Typical accuracy: **0.2%**

M_a Apparent chargeability measurement:
- ✧ Resolution: 0.01 mV/V
- ✧ Typical accuracy: 0.4**%**
- ✧ Linear sampling mode: 20-time slices (M_1 to M_{20})
- ✧ All gates are normalized with respect to a standard decay curve for QC in the field.

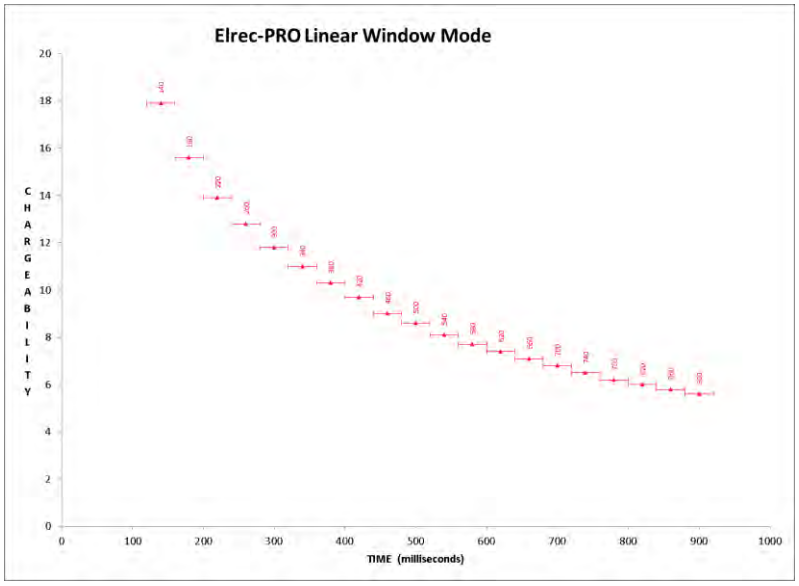


Figure 10. Linear windows (1 s pulse).

❑ *APPARENT RESISTIVITY CALCULATION*

$$\rho_a = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{V_p}{I} \cdot n \cdot (n+1) \cdot a \quad (\Omega \cdot m)$$

Cumulative error: 5% max, mainly due to chaining accuracy.

APPENDIX C – Data Processing

❑ *QUALITY CONTROL* *(RECORDS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST)*

Before the survey:

- ✓ Transmitter and motor generator were checked for maximum output using calibrated loads.
- ✓ Receiver was checked using the Abitibi Geophysics SIMP™ certified and calibrated V_P and M_a signal simulator.

During data acquisition:

- ✓ Rx and Tx cable insulation were verified every morning.
- ✓ Data was reviewed using Prosys II® allowing a daily, thorough monitoring of data quality and survey efficiency.
- ✓ Sufficient pulses were stacked: a minimum of 8 pulses for every reading.
- ✓ A minimum of 6 current electrodes and saltwater were used at each station.

At the Base of Operations:

- ✓ Field QCs were inspected and validated.
- ✓ Each IP decay curve was analyzed with our proprietary Geosoft GX, *InteractiveAnomaly®*. The gates that were rejected were not included in the calculation of the plotted M_a.

The first step in processing OreVision® data is quality control. To ensure consistent and efficient quality control Abitibi Geophysics has developed *InteractiveAnomaly®.* This Geosoft GX analyses the normalized decay curve for each reading within the data set. Only readings that successfully pass quality control will be used to calculate the final chargeability. Following this automated procedure, the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability pseudosections are reviewed and further manual QC is conducted.

❑ *QUALITY STATISTICS*

Table 1. Quality Statistics – OreVision®

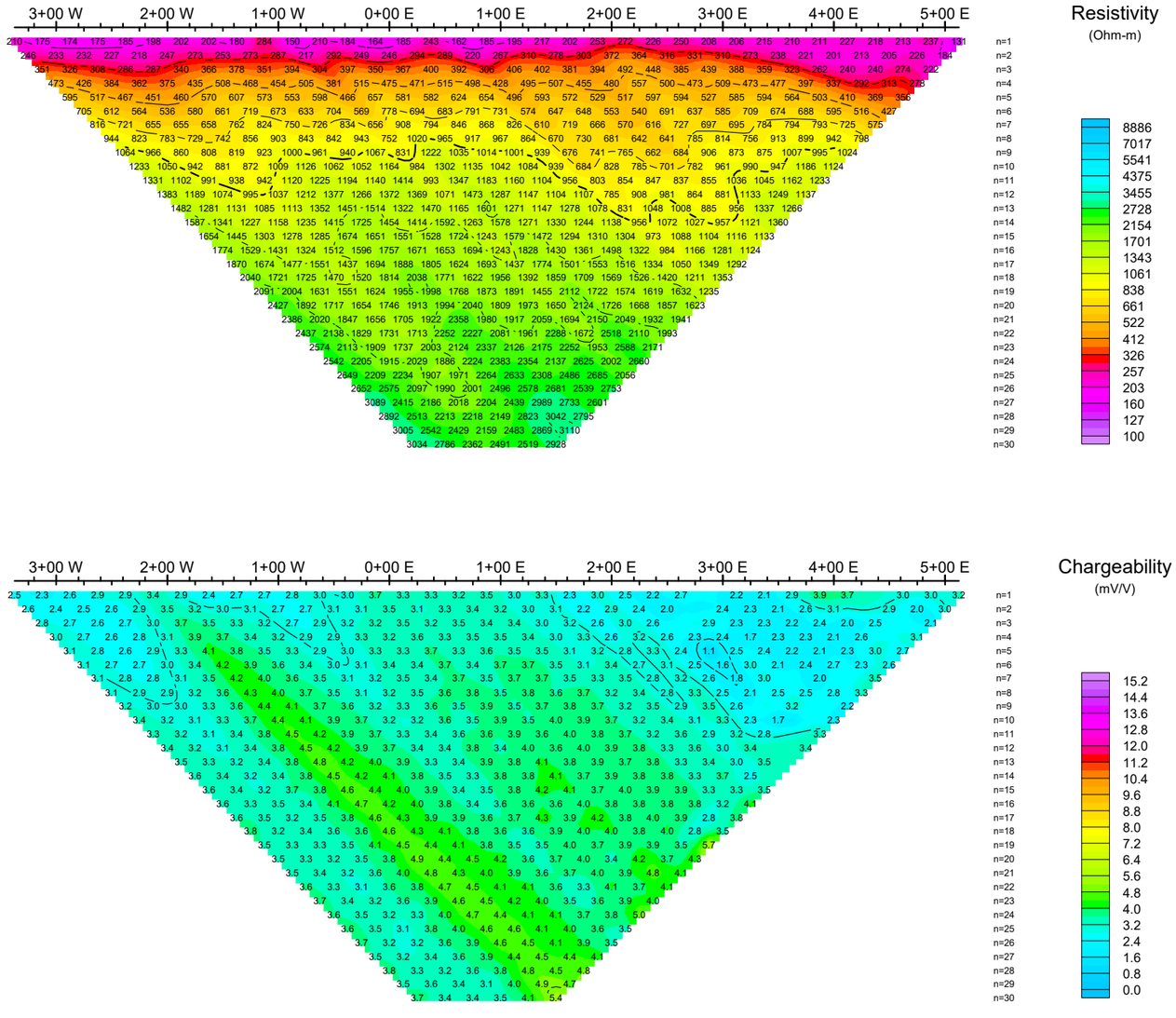
Golden Perimeter Project	
Average contact resistance across R_X dipole (P_1-P_2)	8.5 kΩ
Average injected current to T_X dipole (C_1-C_2)	451.5 mA
Average V_p measured across R_x dipole (P_1-P_2)	657.1 mV
Observed windows found to fit a pure electrode polarization relaxation curve	91.4 %
Average deviation of the validated, normalized windows with respect to the mean chargeabilities.	0.27 mV/V

Respectfully submitted,
Abitibi Geophysics Inc.

Catherine Phaneuf, P.Geo.,
Project Geophysicist

CP/jg

OreVision® Survey Pseudosections



Resistivity
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8886
7017
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ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 0+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

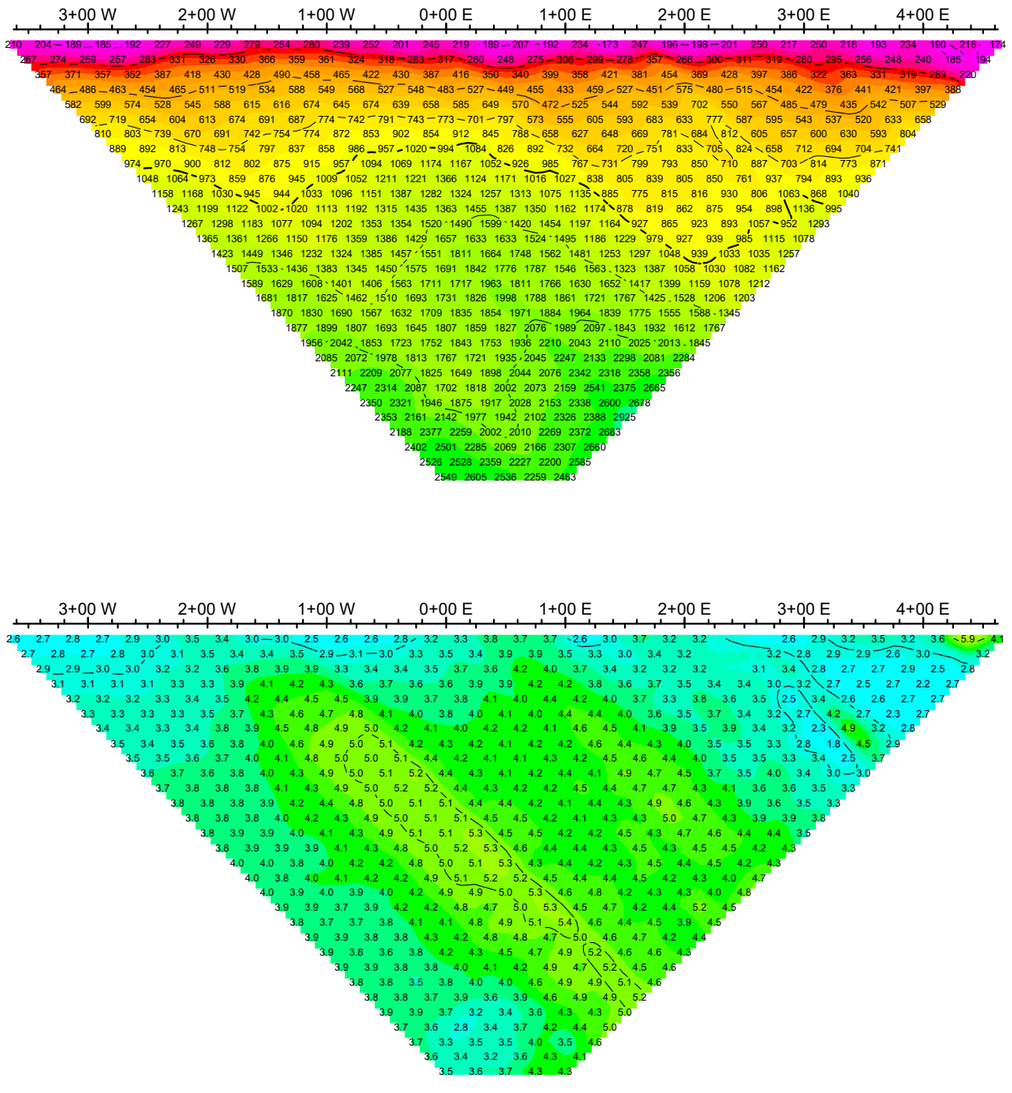
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 0+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



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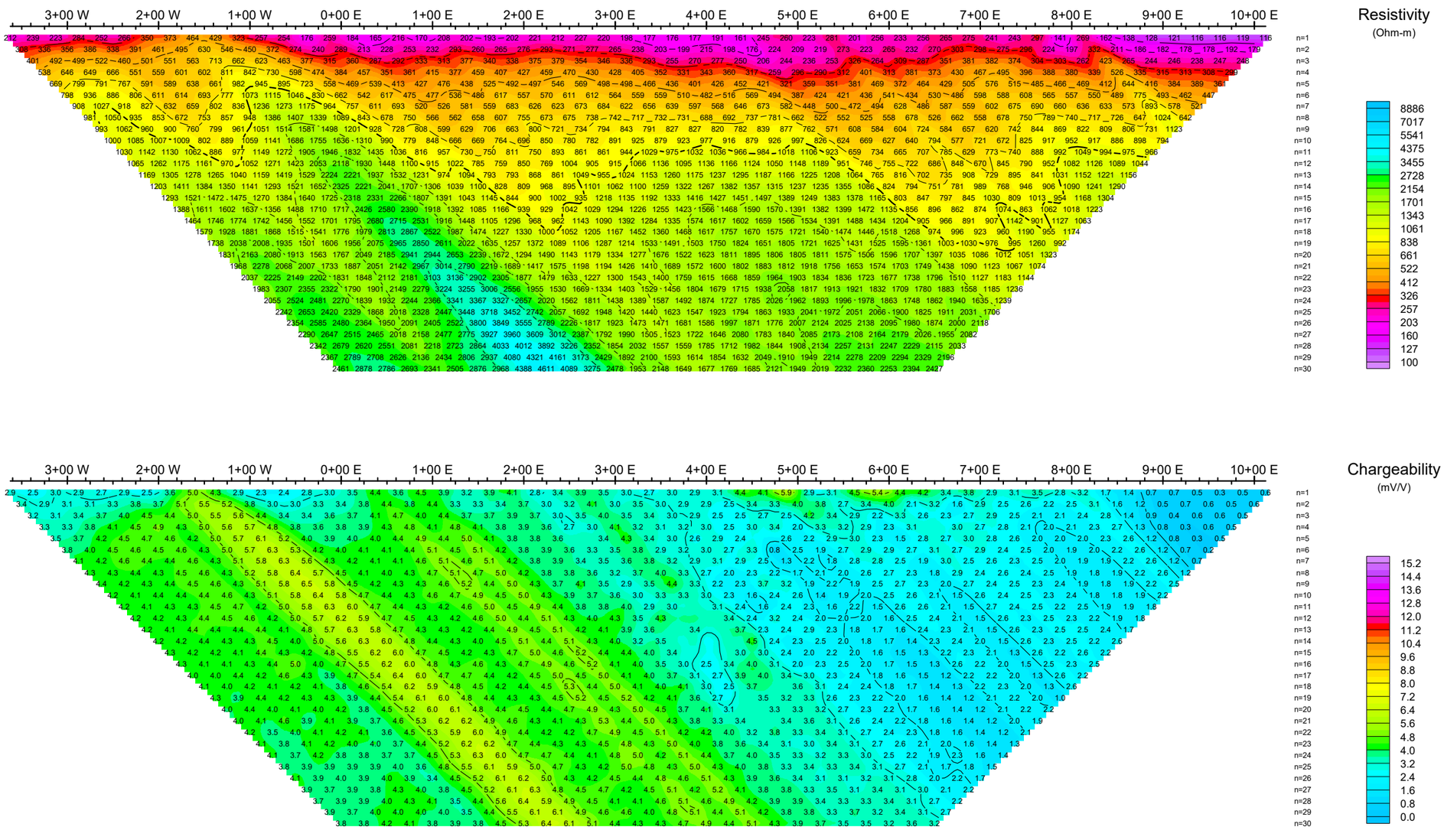

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ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 2+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
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Project no: 19N054 **Line 2+00N**

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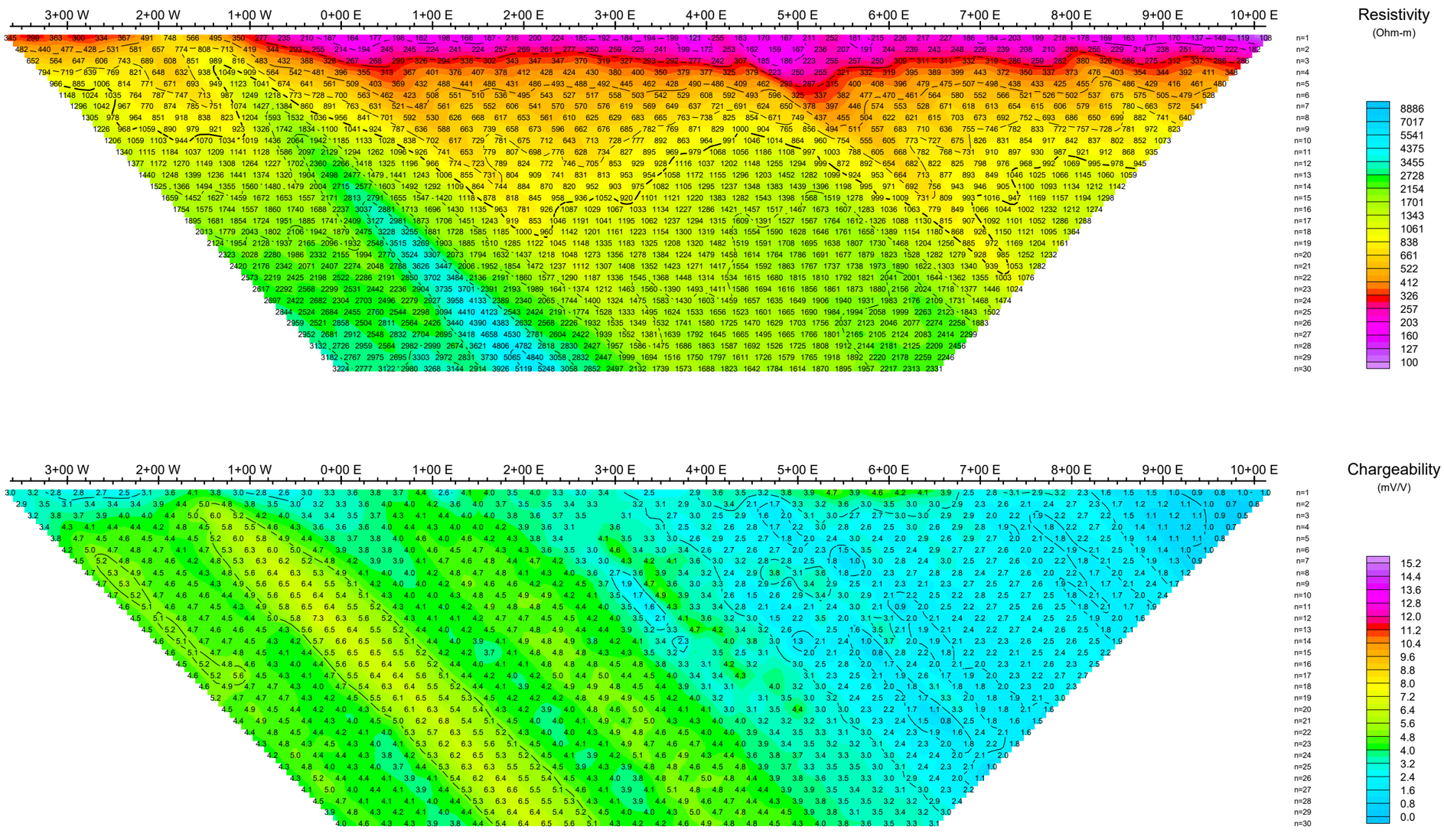

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ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 3+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

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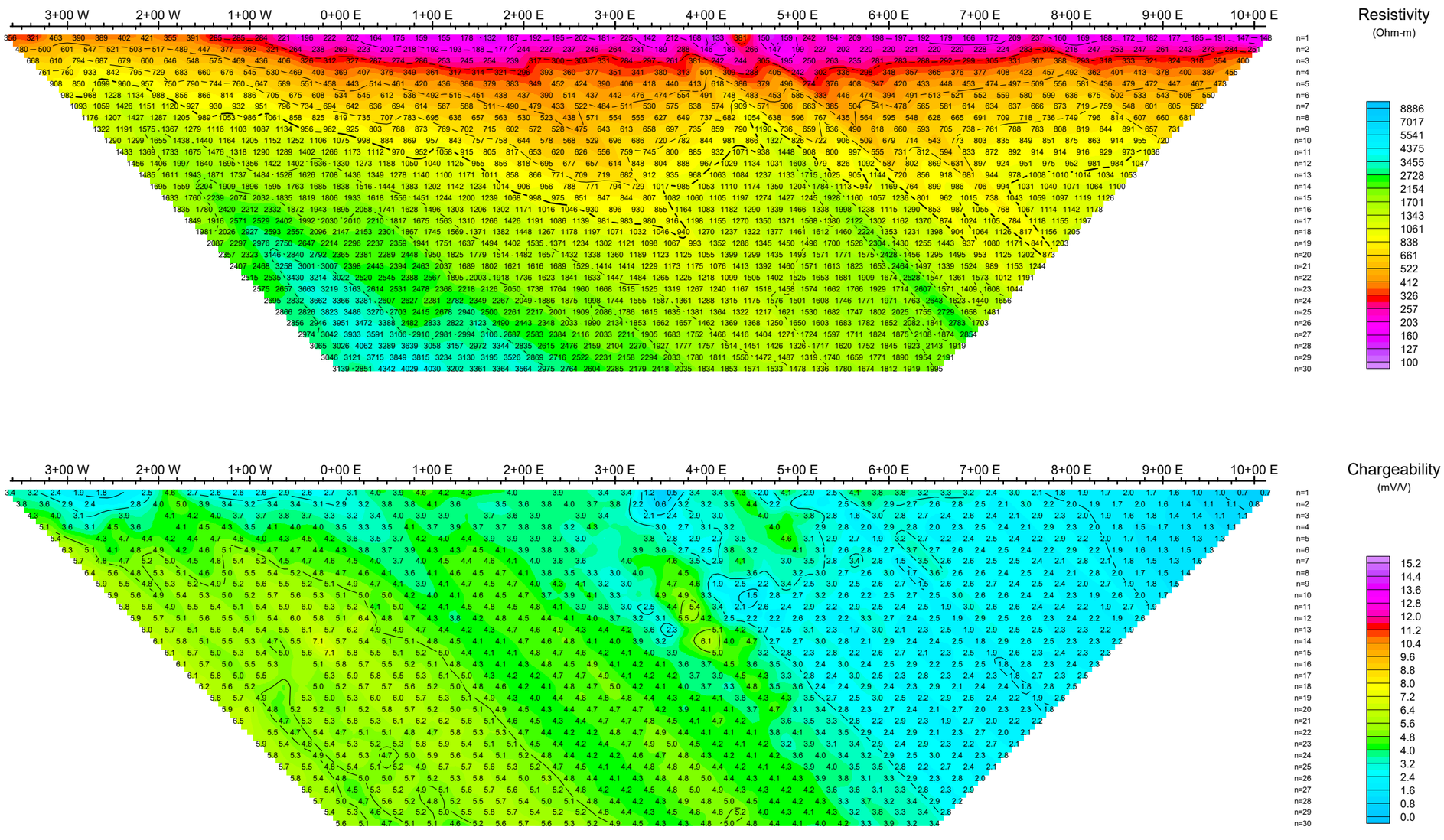

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ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 4+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 4+00N**

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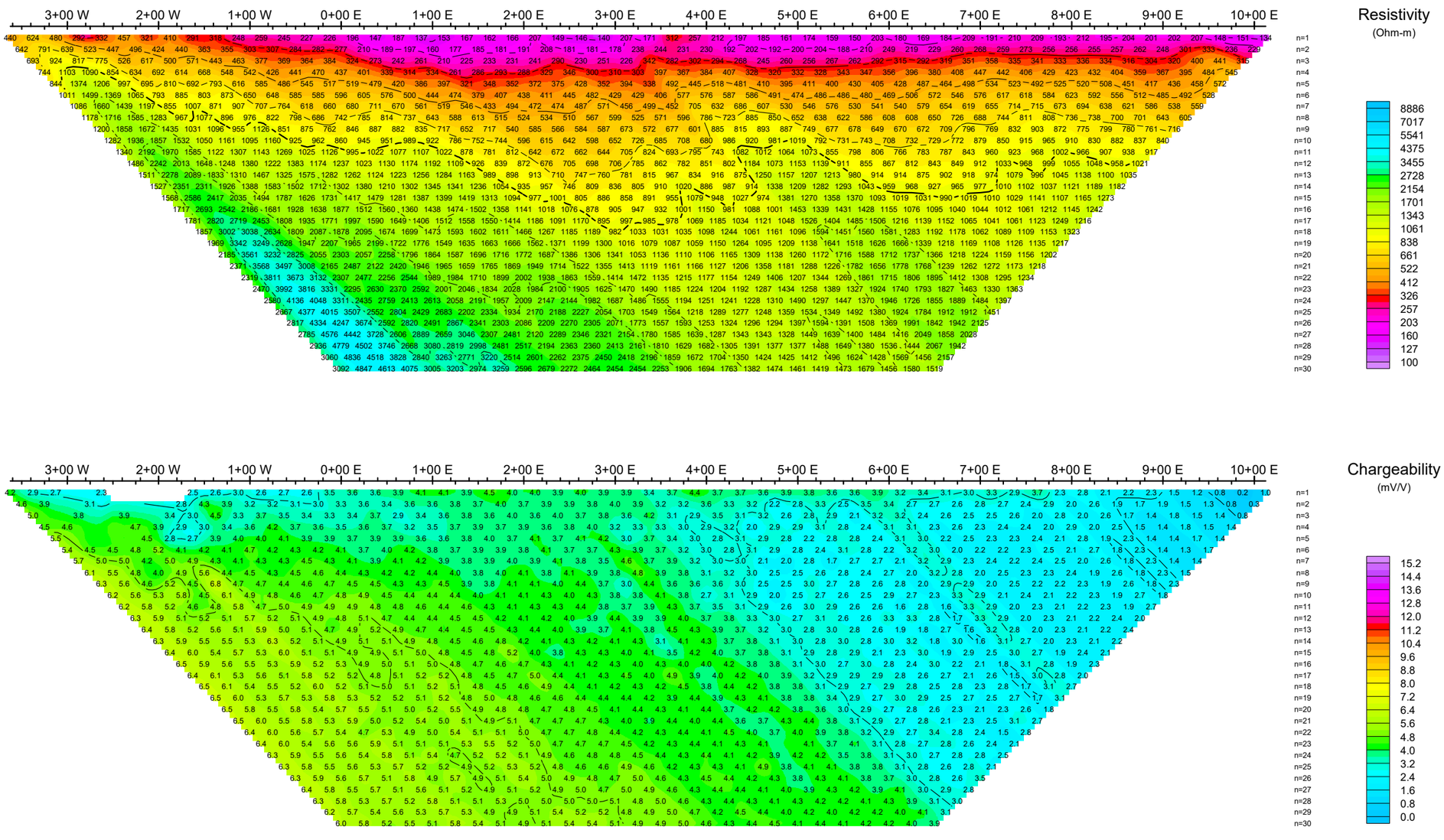

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Project no: 19N054 **Line 5+00N**

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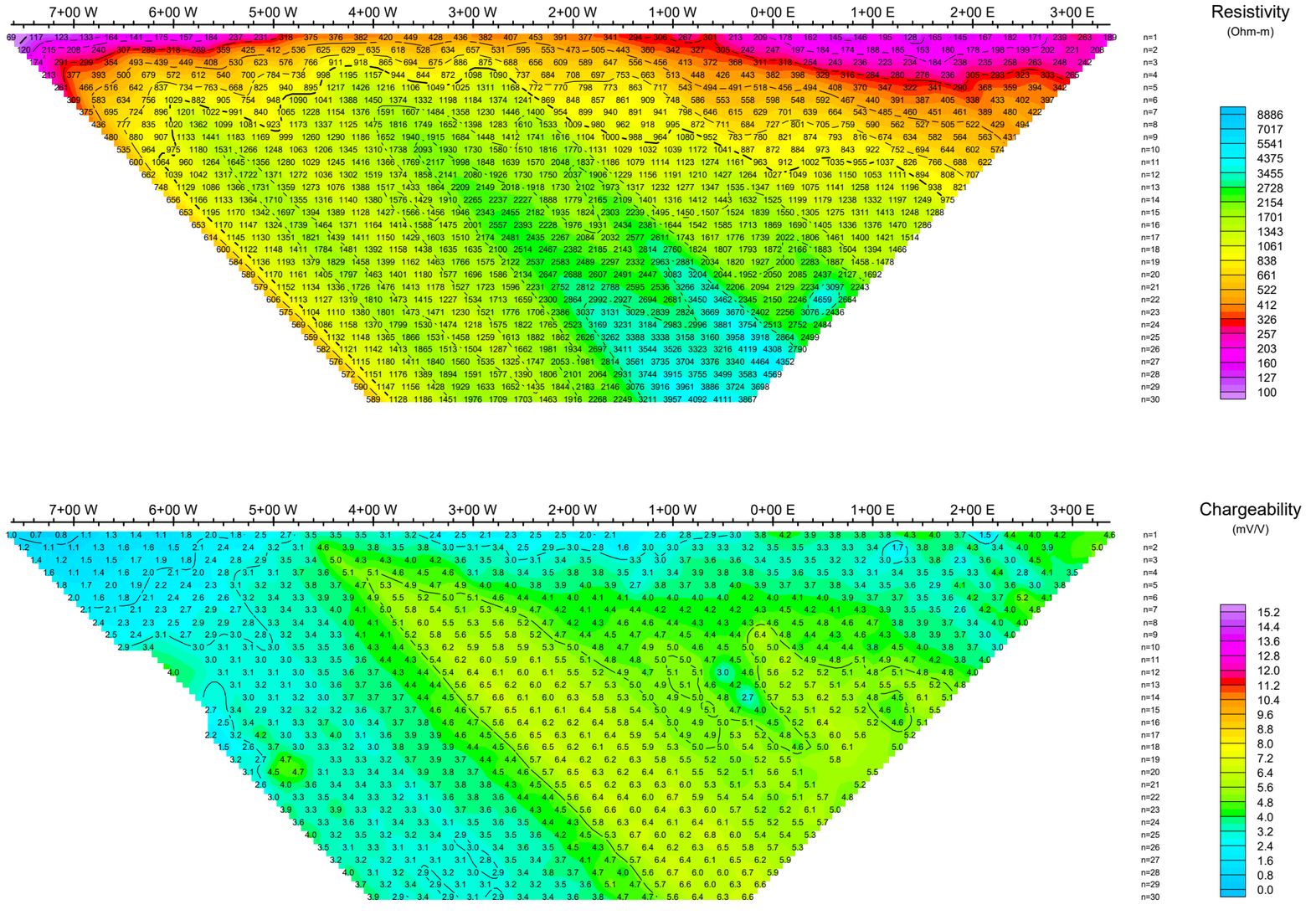

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0.0

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 6+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

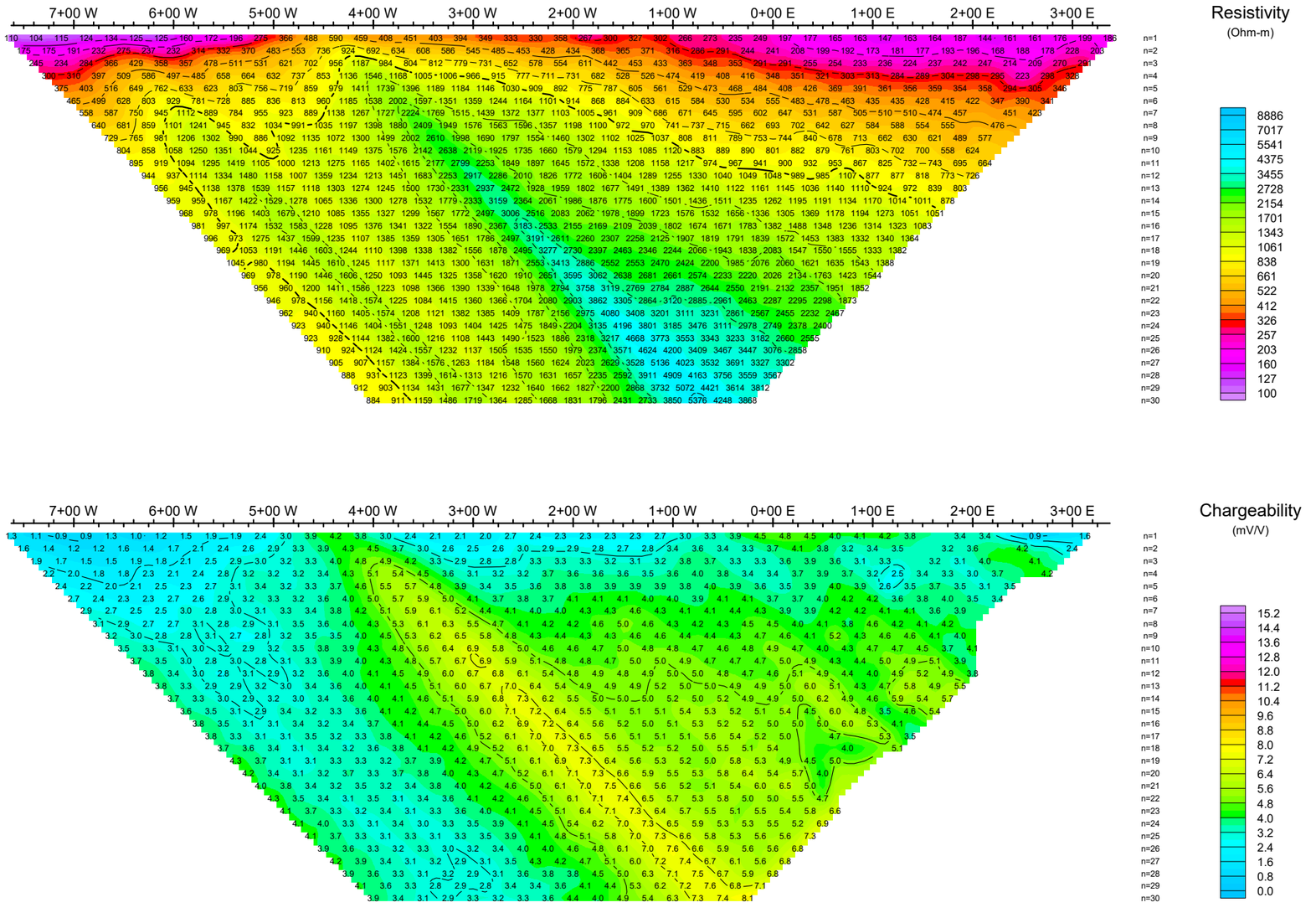
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 6+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 7+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

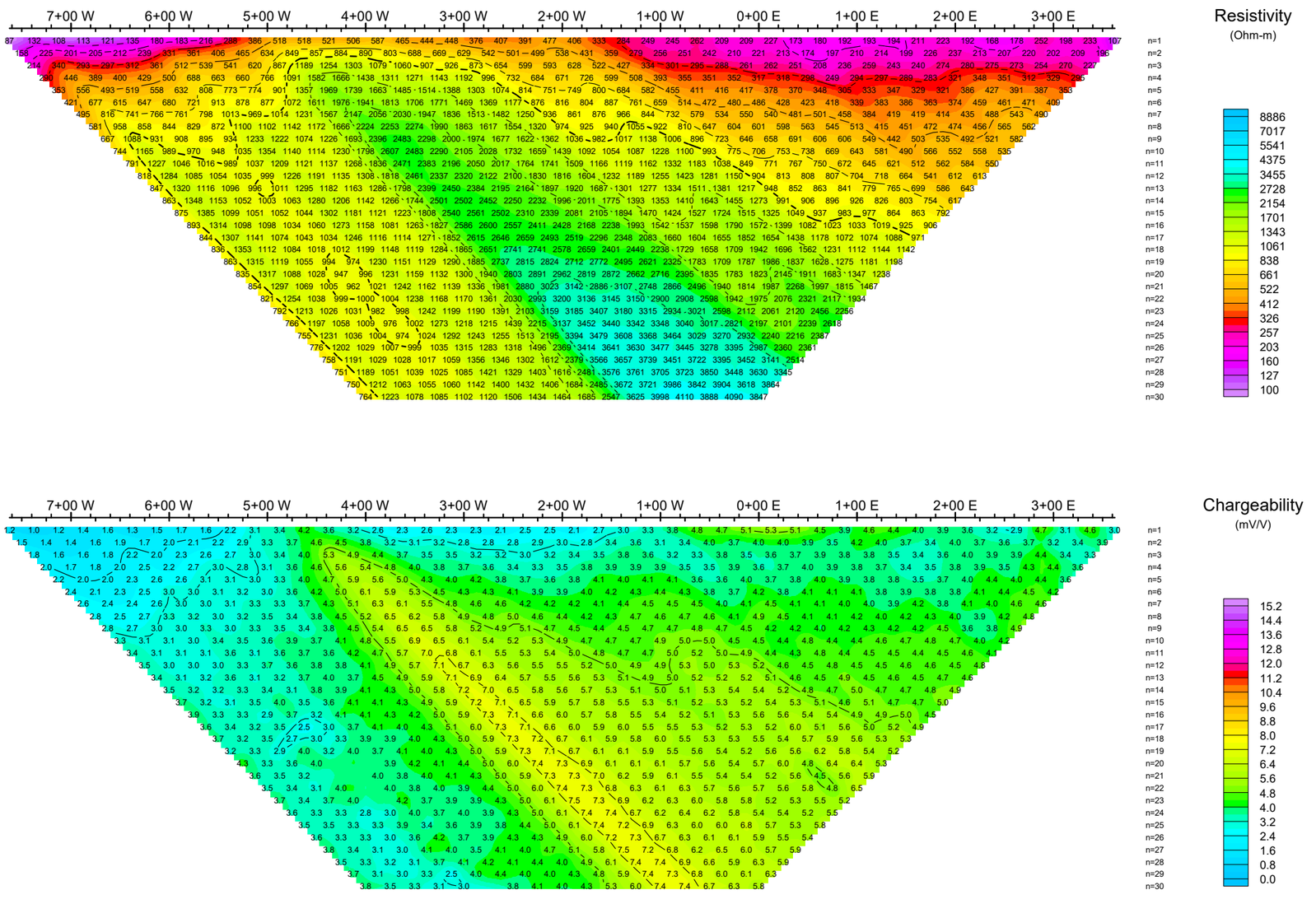
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 7+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

8886
7017
5541
4375
3455
2728
2154
1701
1343
1061
838
661
522
412
326
257
203
160
127
100

Chargeability
(mV/V)

15.2
14.4
13.6
12.8
12.0
11.2
10.4
9.6
8.8
8.0
7.2
6.4
5.6
4.8
4.0
3.2
2.4
1.6
0.8
0.0

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 8+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

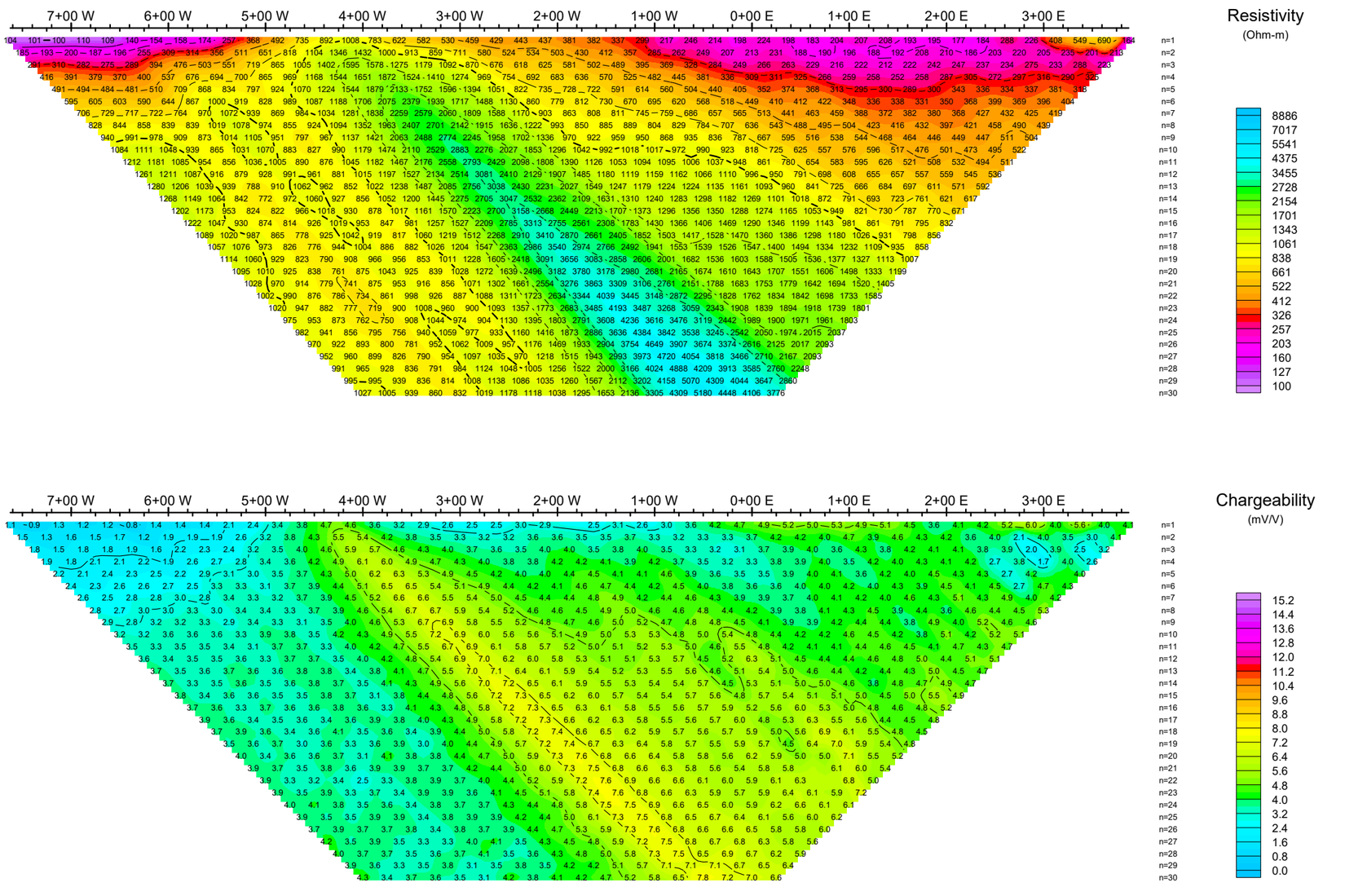
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 8+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



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5.6
4.8
4.0
3.2
2.4
1.6
0.8
0.0

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 9+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

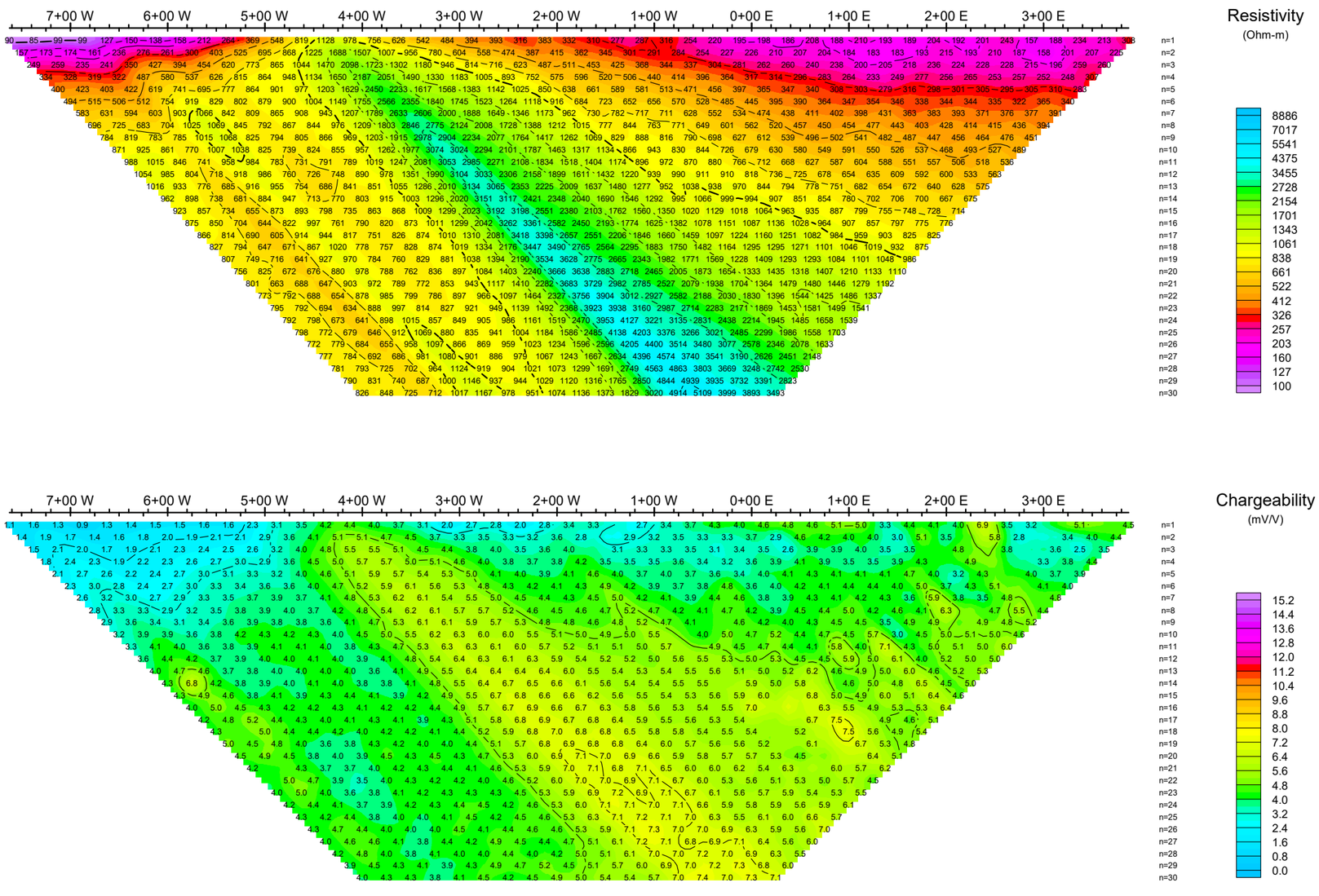
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 9+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

8886
7017
5541
4375
3455
2728
2154
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1343
1061
838
661
522
412
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203
160
127
100

Chargeability
(mV/V)

15.2
14.4
13.6
12.8
12.0
11.2
10.4
9.6
8.8
8.0
7.2
6.4
5.6
4.8
4.0
3.2
2.4
1.6
0.8
0.0

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 10+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

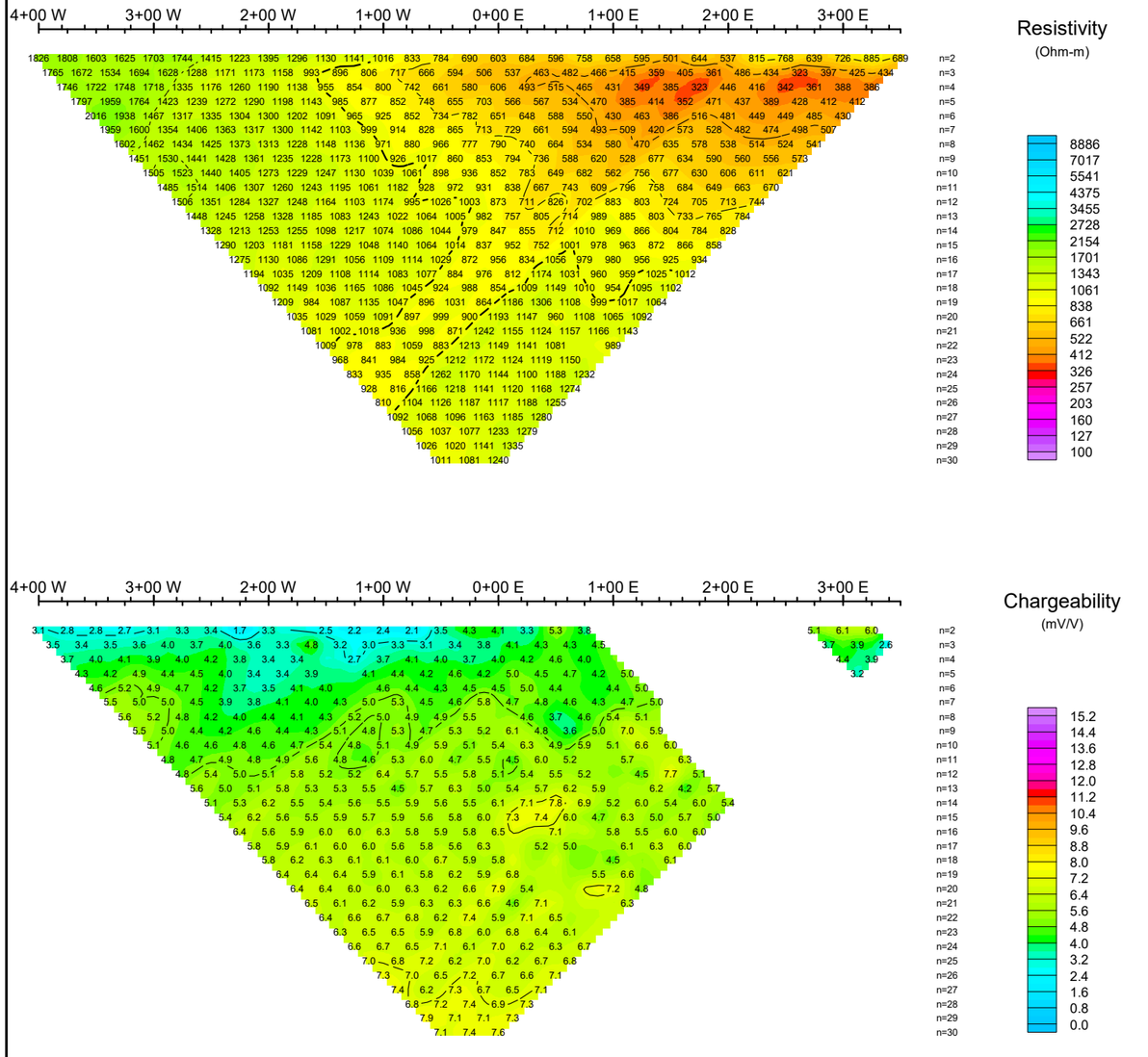
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 10+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



OreVision® Survey
(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 11+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

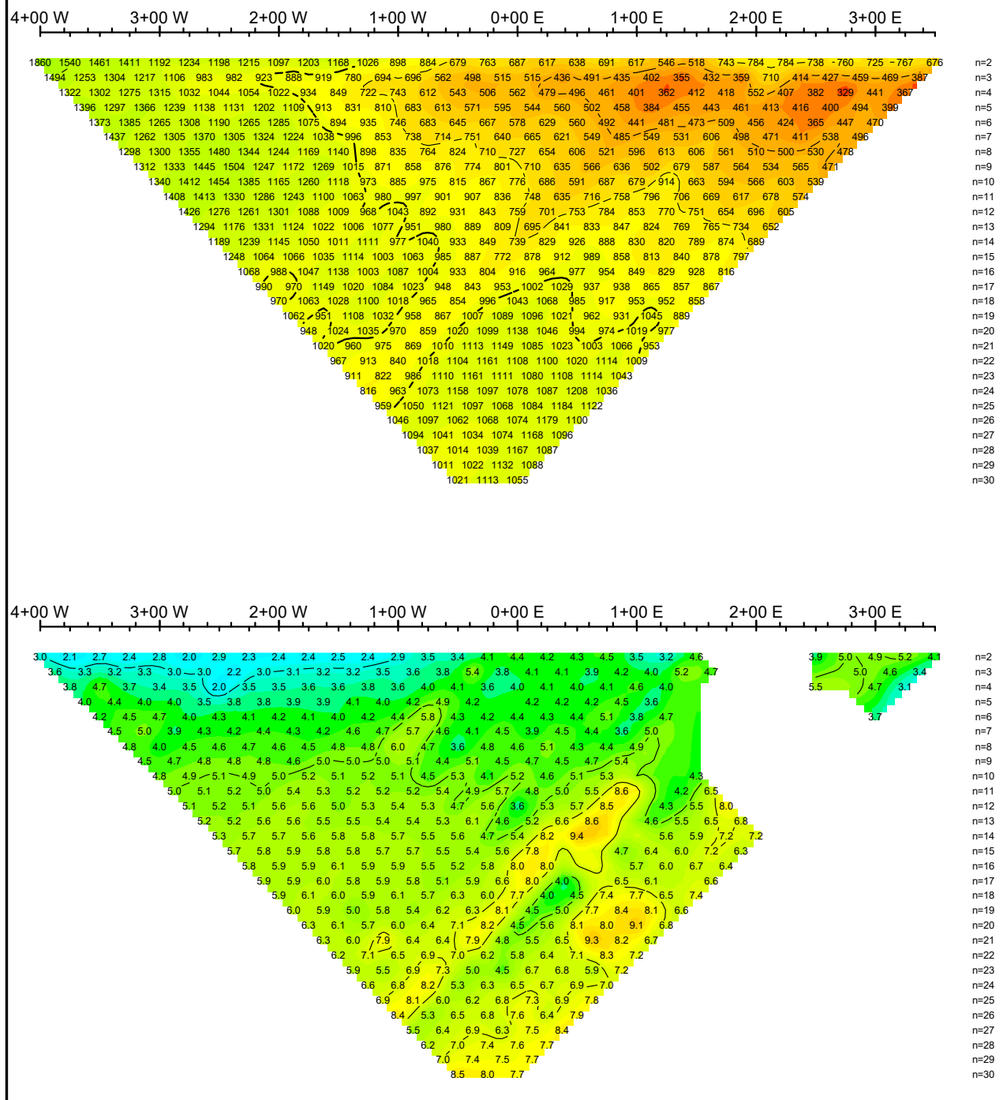
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 11+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

8886
7017
5541
4375
3455
2728
2154
1701
1343
1061
838
661
522
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257
203
160
127
100

Chargeability
(mV/V)

15.2
14.4
13.6
12.8
12.0
11.2
10.4
9.6
8.8
8.0
7.2
6.4
5.6
4.8
4.0
3.2
2.4
1.6
0.8
0.0

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey
(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 12+00N

Scale 1:5000

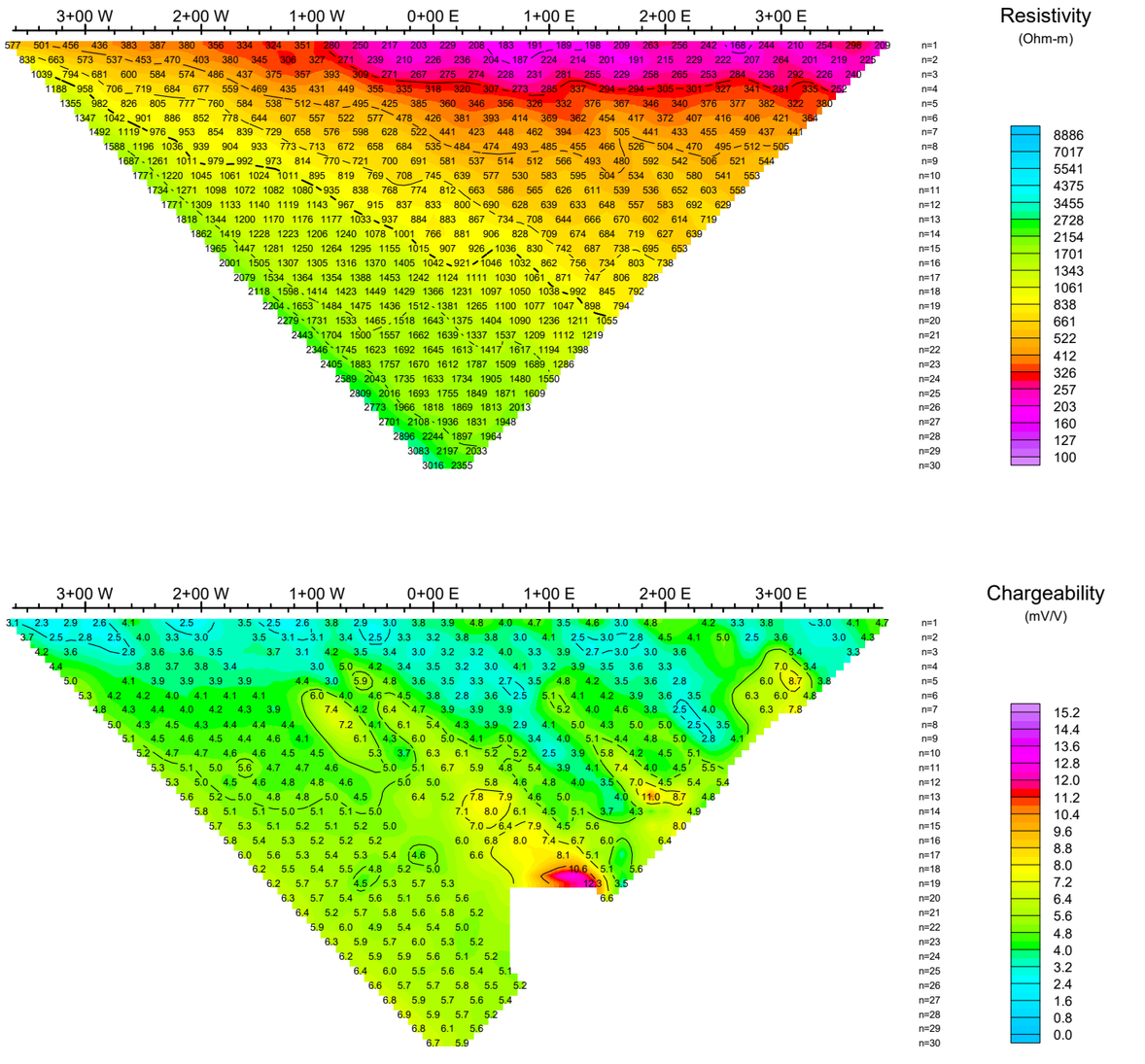
50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 12+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



OreVision® Survey

(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 13+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

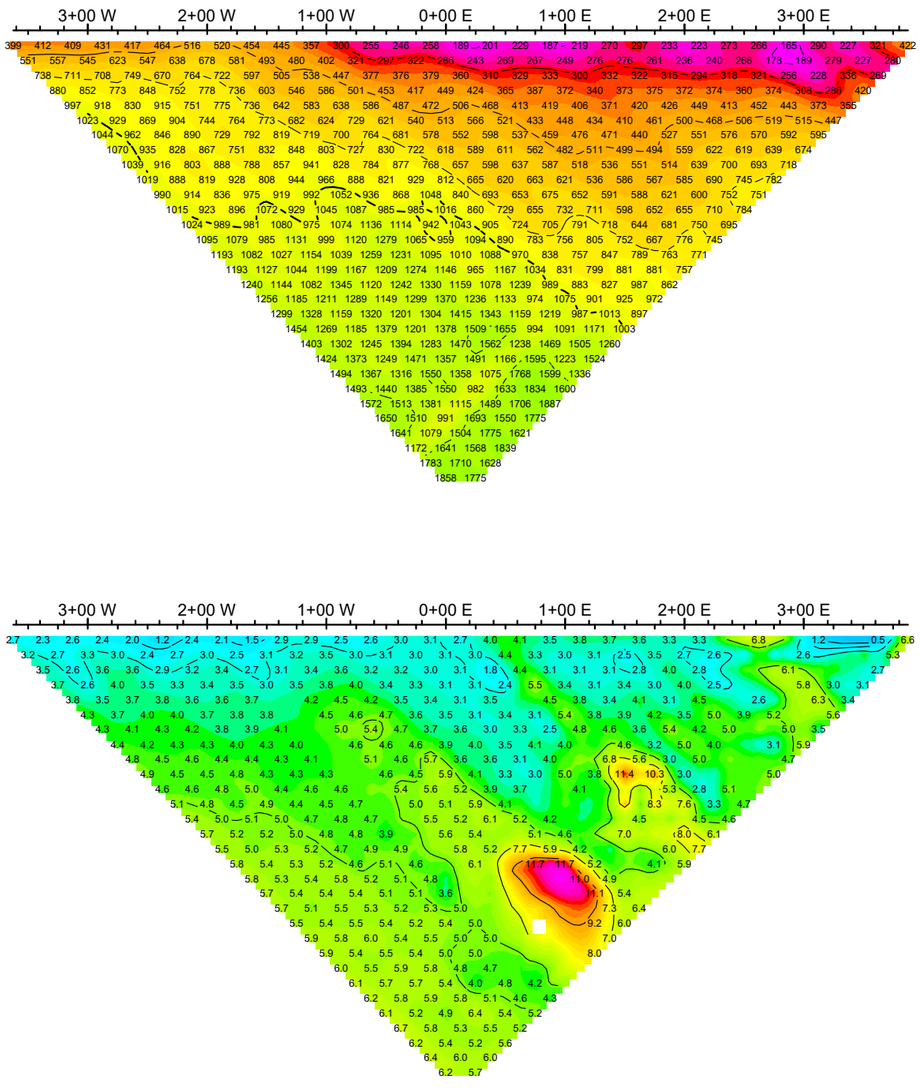
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 13+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.



Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

8886
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4375
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2728
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Chargeability
(mV/V)

15.2
14.4
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12.8
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8.8
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6.4
5.6
4.8
4.0
3.2
2.4
1.6
0.8
0.0

ABITIBI GEOPHYSICS

OreVision® Survey
(a = 25 m / n = 1 to 30)

Line 14+00N

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
(meters)

HighGold Mining Inc.

Golden Perimeter Project
Langmuir & Blackstock Townships
Ontario, Canada

Project no: 19N054 **Line 14+00N**

Abitibi Geophysics Inc.