

Assessment Report on the

2011 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

on the

RUDE CREEK PROJECT, YUKON

Grant Number	Claim Name
YD109321 - YD109636	ANN 1 - ANN 316
YD18941 - YD18956	Poker 41 - Poker 56
YD18965 - YD18968	Poker 65 - Poker 68
YD18970 - YD18977	Poker 70 - Poker 77
YD18979 - YD18989	Poker 79 - Poker 89
YD19001 - YD19016	Poker 1 - Poker 16
YD19021 - YD19040	Poker 21 - Poker 40
YD131601 - YD131612	BC 1 - BC 12
YD131629 - YD131652	BC 29 - BC 52
YD131699 - YD131722	BC 99 - BC 122
YD131735 - YD131760	BC 135 - BC 160
YD131775 - YD131777	BC 175 - BC 177
YD131787 - YD131793	BC 187 - BC 193
YD26381 - YD26392	KC 1 - KC 12

WHITE HORSE MINING DISTRICT

Date(s) Worked: July 1 to July 7, 2011

NTS Map 115J09, 115J10
UTM 622,500E; 6,952,000N (NAD 83 Zone 7)

Prepared by:
Ryan Congdon, BSc, Geologist

Prepared for:
Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
P.O. Box 11584
Suite 1410 – 650 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B4N8

November 16, 2011

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SUMMARY

The Rude Creek project operated by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (Silver Quest) contains placer gold workings; a potential lode source remains unidentified within the Mid-Late Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith. Rude Creek is located in west-central Yukon approximately 157 kilometres (km) southeast of Dawson City and approximately 20 km east of Western Copper's Casino Deposit (Figure 1). An airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was carried out from July 2 to July 7, 2011 on the Rude Creek project, totalling 1,351 line km.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes an airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey conducted on the Rude Creek project from July 2 to July 7, 2011. Work on the Rude Creek project was completed for Silver Quest by Aeroquest Airborne of Mississauga, Ontario. The author was on the project site camp during the program and the Statement of Qualifications is contained within this report.

The objective of the airborne geophysical survey was to further evaluate the mineralized potential of the Rude Creek project by collecting magnetic and radiometric data to aid in geological and structural interpretation.

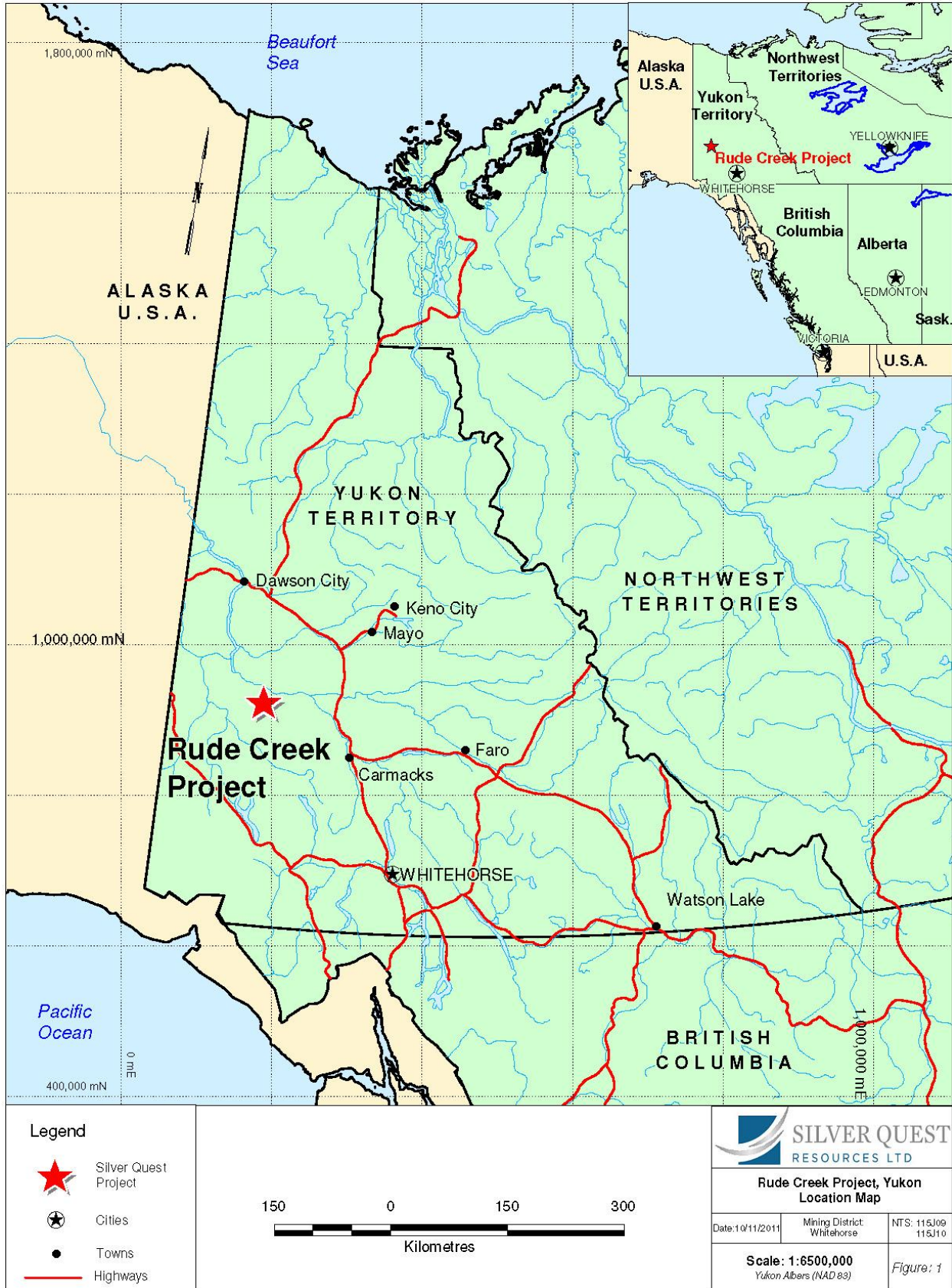


Figure 1 – Location Map

CLAIM DATA AND OWNERSHIP

Silver Quest Resources Ltd. optioned the Ann and Poker claims from local prospectors in November 2010, and acquired the BC and KC claims via staking in 2010 and 2011. The BC claims were in the process of being transferred to Silver Quest at the time of writing. The Rude Creek project comprises 499 contiguous quartz claims and covers a total area of approximately 10,429 hectares (ha). The claim block centers on 622,500E and 6,952,000N (NAD 83, Zone 7) on NTS map sheet 115J09 and 115J10 as shown on (Figure 2, Appendix 1). Quartz claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. Claim data is listed below.

Table 1 – Claim Data

Grant Number	Claim Name	Registered Owner
YD109321 - YD109636	ANN 1 - ANN 316	0890763 BC Ltd.
YD18941 - YD18956	Poker 41 - Poker 56	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD18965 - YD18968	Poker 65 - Poker 68	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD18970 - YD18977	Poker 70 - Poker 77	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD18979 - YD18989	Poker 79 - Poker 89	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD19001 - YD19016	Poker 1 - Poker 16	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD19021 - YD19040	Poker 21 - Poker 40	Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
YD131601 - YD131612	BC 1 - BC 12	Brandon Duncan
YD131629 - YD131652	BC 29 - BC 52	Delmer Visser
YD131699 - YD131722	BC 99 - BC 122	Delmer Visser
YD131735 - YD131760	BC 135 - BC 160	Brandon Duncan
YD131775 - YD131777	BC 175 - BC 177	Delmer Visser
YD131787 - YD131793	BC 187 - BC 193	Brandon Duncan
YD26381 - YD26392	KC 1 - KC 12	Silver Quest Resources Ltd

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The Rude Creek project is located in the Rude Creek and Battle Creek area of west-central Yukon approximately 157 km southeast of Dawson City and approximately 20 km east of Western Copper's Casino Deposit (Figure 1).

CLIMATE AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Rude Creek project lies within the Dawson Range in an area of gentle undulating relief. Local elevations range from 700 to 1,430 metres (m) above sea level. The higher parts of the project are thinly vegetated with stunted, aspen and spruce trees, scrub brush and thin moss cover. Lower elevations support a mixture of aspen and spruce forest with thick brush, willows

and moss-covered slopes. The parts of the project that are above tree line commonly contain felsenmeer and boulder fields.

The Dawson Range remained unglaciated during the Pleistocene making outcrops rare, the few outcrops that are present are located along sparsely vegetated ridges and in the main creek drainages. The project is drained by Rude Creek and Victor Creek (northern fork) which flow west into Dip Creek and into the White River. Battle Creek drains the northern part of the project, which flows into the Yukon River. Climate in the region is described as sub-arctic with short mild summers and long cold winters.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the Rude Creek project in 2011 was via an A-Star helicopter operated by Trans North Helicopters, of Whitehorse and based out of Silver Quest's 2011 Prospector Mountain Camp. A four wheel drive road allows access to the Rude Creek placer camp and operations from a 650 (m) long gravel airstrip located on the project. The airstrip, located on a ridge-top to the northwest of the placer camp is suitable for small to medium planes and contains an adequate staging area.

HISTORY

PREVIOUS WORK

Placer mining began on Rude Creek and its tributaries in 1915, when gold was discovered approximately 5 km upstream from the confluence of Rude and Dip Creeks. A small staking rush followed in the area. Physical labour and hand trenching exposed a base metal vein which reportedly assayed 71.6% lead, 6.2% zinc, 6,517 grams per tonne (g/t) silver and 0.34 g/t gold. An adit into the southwest bank of the creek explored for the extension to the vein; however, the vein disappeared within the first 3 m (Yukon Minfile 115J022).

Stream sampling and contour soil sampling during the late 1960's and early 1970's focused on Casino-style copper and molybdenum porphyry systems. Minor copper and erratic zinc anomalies were reported (Townsdale, 1970).

During 1995, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling in the area, but failed to discover any new zones of mineralization (Wagner, 1996). In 1999 and 2000,

Prospector International Resources carried out exploration for intrusive related mineralization in the area. The work was based on a 1986 regional geochemical reconnaissance stream sample taken in Rude Creek with values of 0.3 ppm gold, 1.2 ppm silver, 44 ppm arsenic, 5.2 ppm antimony, 289 ppm lead, 237 ppm zinc, and 50 ppm tungsten (Andersen, 2010). The best results obtained by Prospector International were soil samples with 1.254 ppm Au and 0.331 ppm Au with 3.071 ppm Ag (Jaworski, 2001). Shawn Ryan (prospector) staked 12 claims, known as the Royal claims overtop of the resulting soil anomaly and a coincident magnetic high. Shawn Ryan completed minor soil sampling for assessment credits in 2008 (Andersen, 2010).

RECENT HISTORY

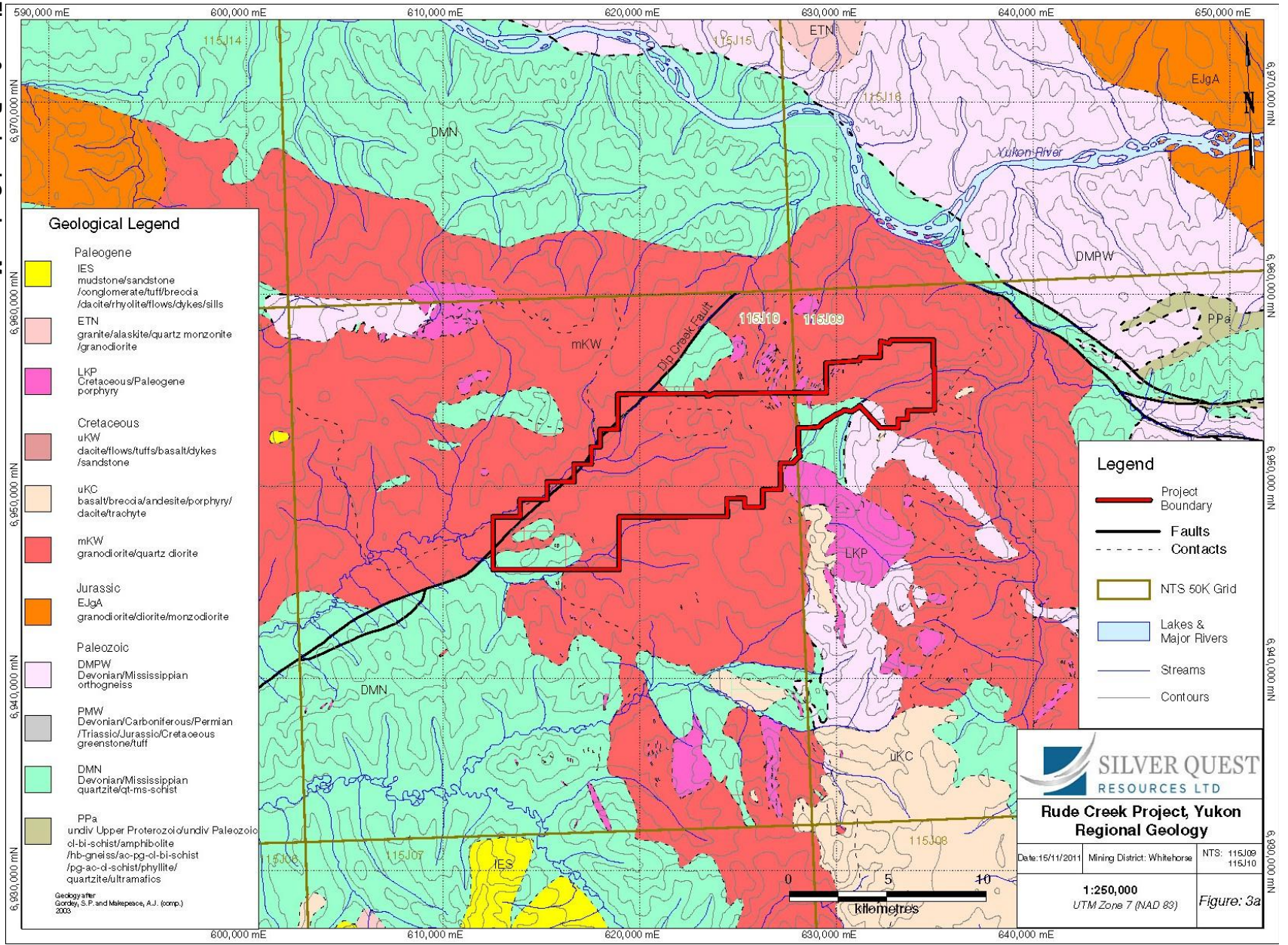
During 2010, Boomerang Exploration Ltd. staked and conducted geochemical soil, rock and stream sampling on the Poker Claims. Soil sampling results show anomalous multi-element linear trends up to 1.3 km in length. Rock sampling revealed specimens of tourmaline breccias and sheeted magnetite veining (Andersen, 2011).

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Rude Creek project is situated in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane approximately 80 km southwest of the Tintina Fault, with Mid to Late Cretaceous granodiorite/quartz diorite, Devonian/Mississippian quartzite/quartz mica schist and late cretaceous to tertiary felsic porphyry underling the property (Gordey and Makepeace, 2003). The Yukon Tanana Terrane consists mainly of a poorly exposed assemblage of poly-deformed metamorphic rocks derived from a variety of igneous and sedimentary protoliths (Jaworski, 2001). The only major structure showing on these maps is the regionally northeast-southwest trending strike-slip Dip Creek Fault (Figure 3a).

Figure 3a – Regional Geology Map



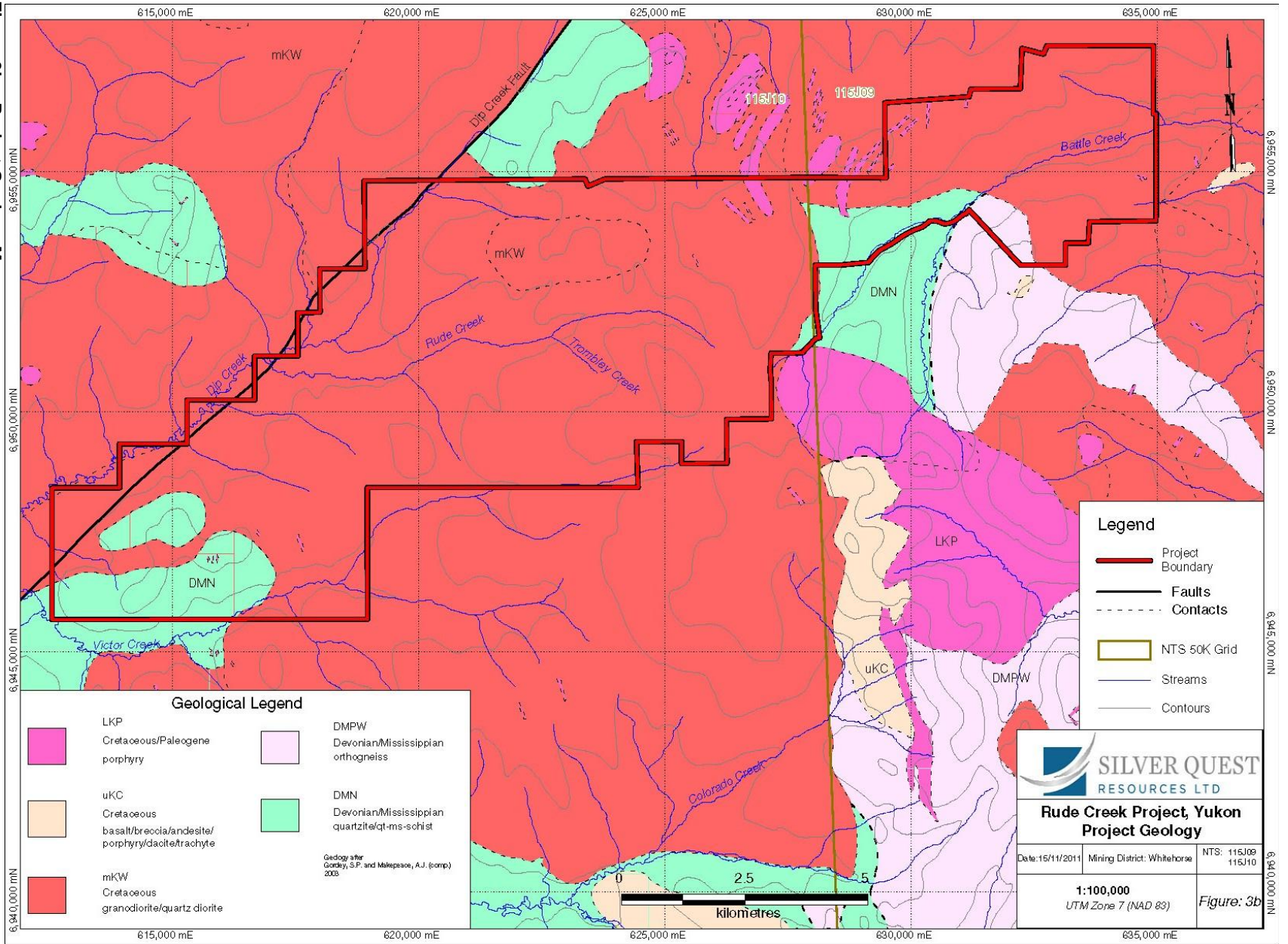
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Project is located in an area of equigranular, medium to coarse grained, quartz rich, hornblende+biotite monzogranite with small areas of non-equigranular, coarse-grained, orthoclase porphyritic, hornblende syenogranite (Andersen, 2011). The area is generally underlain by fine to medium-grained quartz-rich, leucocratic, magnetite-bearing granodiorite with varying levels of pyritization (Figure 3b). Pyrite content is as high as 3% (Andersen, 2011). Weak chlorite and sericite with minor pyrite is seen in the granite proximal to Trombley Creek.

Dykes of quartz-porphyry and leucocratic aplitic quartz monzonite are commonly strongly pyritic and locally molybdenite bearing along ridge tops between Rude and Battle Creek drainages. Previous interest in the area has focussed on disseminated to vein hosted chalcopyrite-pyrite-molybdenite-bornite mineralization and semi-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite in marble and quartzite units (Wagner, 1996).

No prospecting or mapping was undertaken on the Rude Creek project during the 2011 program.

Figure 3b – Project Geology Map



GEOPHYSICS

An airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey was conducted on the Rude Creek project on behalf of Silver Quest by Aeroquest Airborne. An A-star 350BA Helicopter owned and operated by Abitibi Helicopters Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta and survey personnel were based at Silver Quest's 2011 Prospector Mountain Camp. The principle geophysical sensor was a helicopter stinger mounted caesium vapour magnetometer. The secondary sensor was Aeroquest's Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system which was installed in the helicopters cabin (Aeroquest Airborne, 2011).

The total survey coverage was 1,351 line km flown in 40/220 degrees of heading line direction. Survey flying took place on July 2 to July 7, 2011. A full report completed by Aeroquest describing survey logistics, data processing, presentation and specifications of the survey is provided in Appendix 2. The report is titled "Report on a Helicopter – Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey" dated August, 2011. Full survey data is provided in Appendix 3.

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Final maps of the geophysical magnetic and radiometric survey are provided in Appendix 2. Based on the airborne magnetic and radiometric data the Rude Creek project is interpreted to consist of Palaeozoic meta-sediments intruded by relatively large mid-cretaceous intermediate plutonic stocks and subsequently by late-cretaceous felsic volcanic flows. Windows of meta-sediments and meta-volcanics appear to be present throughout the project area. The project area is heavily faulted along NNE, NNW, ESE, ENE axis (Moul, 2011).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further reconnaissance geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting is recommended over the project. Also interpretation of geophysical data together with geochemical results will allow follow up testing of co-incident structural lineaments and anomalous geochemistry.

REFERENCES

Aeroquest Airborne, 2011, Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey, Prepared by Aeroquest Airborne for Silver Quest Resources Ltd. Internal Report.

Andersen, F. 2010. Geochemical Exploration on the Poker Property Prepared by Boomerang Exploration Ltd. for Silver Quest Resources Ltd. Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources Assessment Report.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 2003. Yukon digital geology, version 2.0; Geological Survey of Canada Open File 1749 and Yukon Geological Survey Open File 2003-9(D)

Jaworski, B.J. and Vanwermeskerken. M. 2001, Geological and geochemical report on the Rude Creek intrusion-related gold target, west central Yukon Territory / for Prospector International Resources Inc. Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources Assessment Report 094213

Moul, F. 2011, Battle_Geophysics_Interpretation. Silver Quest Resources Ltd. Internal Memo. Unpublished.

Townsdale, G.1970. Nickel Hill Mines Limited And Pathfinder Resources Limited, Rhude Creek Area, Yukon. Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources Assessment Report 060225

Wagner, D. 1996 Cominco Limited, Battle Creek Area, Yukon. Yukon Mines, Energy and Resources Assessment Report 093401

Yukon Geological Survey, 1991: Yukon Minfile #115J022-RUDE CREEK

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ryan J. F. Congdon, BSc, of Suite 1605-1146 Harwood Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

I am a graduate of the Curtin University of Perth, Australia having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Applied Geology, 2005.

I am a graduate of the Curtin University of Perth, Australia having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Environmental Biology, 2005.

I am a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

I have been employed in the mineral exploration and mining industry in Western Australia every field season (November-February) between 2003 and 2005.

I have been continuously employed as a geologist in the mineral exploration and mining industry since 2006.

I am currently employed as a Geologist by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. Suite 1410-650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 4N8.

I am the author of the report entitled "2011 Airborne Geophysical Survey on the Rude Creek Project Yukon" dated November 16, 2011.

I participated in the geological work reported herein.

Dated this 16th day of November, 2011.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Congdon', is written over a solid horizontal line.

Ryan J. F. Congdon, BSc Geology

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures - Poker Claims

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Airborne Geophysics (line KMs)	200	\$ 73.10	\$ 14,620.00
Geophysics day(s)	1	\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00
Geophysical Technician day(s)	2	\$ -	\$ -
Camp Costs (per man day)	3	\$ 450.00	\$ 1,350.00
Helicopter Fuel (drums)	5	\$ 700.00	\$ 3,500.00
			<u>\$ 20,020.00</u>
		Supervision: 12%	<u>\$ 2,402.40</u>
		Total:	<u>\$ 22,422.40</u>
	Claims Worked: 75	\$ 298.97	per claim

Statement of Expenditures Ann, BC and KC Claims

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Airborne Geophysics (line KMs)	1120	\$ 73.10	\$ 81,872.00
Geophysics day(s)	8	\$ 550.00	\$ 4,400.00
Geophysical Technician day(s)	23	\$ -	\$ -
Camp Costs (per man day)	31	\$ 450.00	\$ 13,950.00
Helicopter Fuel (drums)	33	\$ 700.00	\$ 23,100.00
			<u>\$ 123,322.00</u>
		Supervision: 12%	<u>\$ 14,798.64</u>
		Total:	<u>\$ 138,120.64</u>
	Claims Worked: 414	\$ 333.62	per claim

Statement of Expenditures Ann, Claims

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Airborne Geophysics (line KMs)	27	\$ 73.10	\$ 1,973.70
Geophysics day(s)	0.2	\$ 550.00	\$ 110.00
Geophysical Technician day(s)	0.5	\$ -	\$ -
Camp Costs (per man day)	0.7	\$ 450.00	\$ 315.00
Helicopter Fuel (drums)	0.75	\$ 700.00	\$ 525.00
			<u>\$ 2,923.70</u>
		Supervision: 12%	<u>\$ 350.84</u>
		Total:	<u>\$ 3,274.54</u>
	Claims Worked: 10	\$ 327.45	per claim

Appendix 1
Figure 2 - Claim Map

615,000 mE

620,000 mE

625,000 mE

630,000 mE

635,000 mE

6,955,000 mN

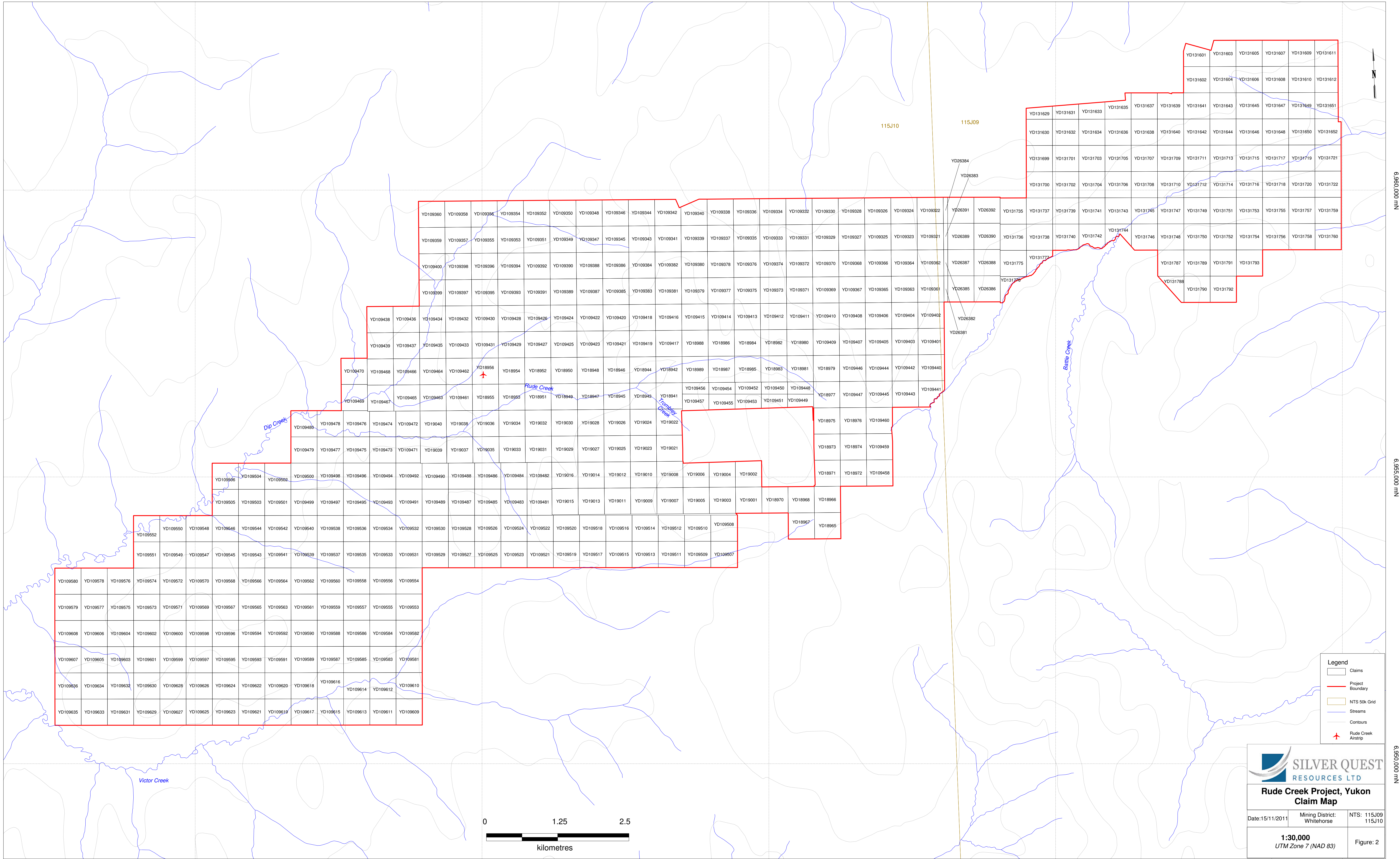
6,950,000 mN

6,945,000 mN


6,955,000 mN

6,950,000 mN

6,945,000 mN

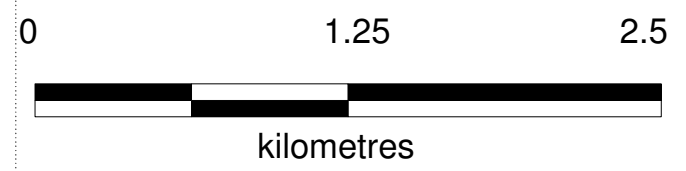


- Legend**
- Claims
 - Project Boundary
 - NTS 50k Grid
 - Streams
 - Contours
 - ↑ Rude Creek Airstrip



**Rude Creek Project, Yukon
Claim Map**

Date: 15/11/2011	Mining District: Whitehorse	NTS: 115J09 115J10
1:30,000		Figure: 2
UTM Zone 7 (NAD 83)		



Appendix 2
Airborne Geophysical Survey Report and Accompanying Maps

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey



Aeroquest Job # 11-039

For

Silver Quest Resources Ltd.

by



7687 Bath Road,
Mississauga, ON, L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129
Fax: (905) 672-7083
www.aeroquestairborne.com

Report date: August 2011

Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey

Aeroquest Job # 11-039

For

Silver Quest Resources Ltd.

Suite 1410, 650 West Georgia Street

VANCOUVER, BC

V6B 4N8

by



7687 Bath Road,
Mississauga, ON, L4T 3T1
Tel: (905) 672-9129
Fax: (905) 672-7083

www.aeroquestairborne.com

Report date: August 2011

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LIST OF MAPS (1:25,000)

- TMI – Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with contours.
- 1VD – Calculated First Vertical Derivative of TMI colour grid with contours.
- TC – Gamma Ray Spectrometer Total Counts colour grid with contours.
- Th_K_Ratio – Gamma Ray Spectrometer Thorium-Potassium Ratio colour grid with contours.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Silver Quest Resources Ltd. on their Property in Yukon, Canada. The principal geophysical sensor was a helicopter stinger mounted caesium vapor magnetometer. The secondary sensor was Aeroquest's Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system, which is installed in the helicopter cabin. The AGRS system utilizes four (4) downward looking NaI crystals used as the main gamma-ray sensors and one upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources. Ancillary equipment included a GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, digital video acquisition system, and a base station magnetometer.

The total survey coverage is 1398 km, of which 1351 line-km fell within the defined project areas (Appendix 1), flown in 40/220 degrees of heading line direction for each block. Survey flying described in this report took place on July 2nd to July 7th, 2011. This report describes the survey logistics, the data processing, presentation, and provides the specifications of the survey.

2. SURVEY AREA

The project contains Battle block located approximately 330km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon (Figure 1). The detail description of Battle block with line direction has been described in the table 1.

The survey block corner-coordinates are tabulated in Appendix 1. The base of survey operations was Prospector Mountain in Yukon.

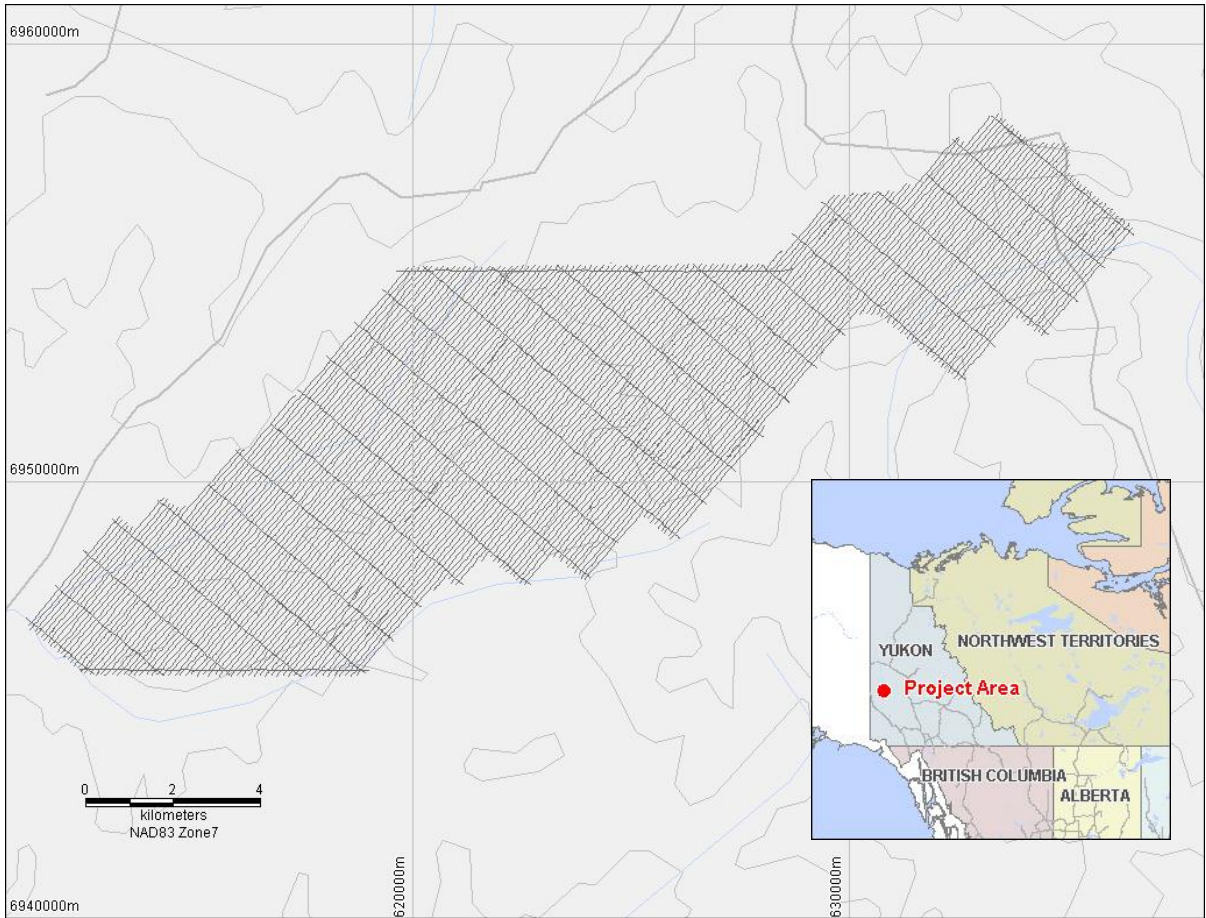


Figure 1. Battle Survey block

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The survey specifications are summarised in the following table:

Block name	Line Spacing (metres)	Line Direction	Tie Line Spacing (metres)	Line Direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates flown
Battle	100	40°/220°	1000	130°/310°	1398	July 02 nd to July 07 th , 2011

Table 1. Survey specifications summary

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the survey and control (tie) line lengths as presented in the final Geosoft database.

The nominal helicopter stinger terrain clearance was 30 m but was periodically higher or lower over due to the rugged terrain and the capability of the aircraft. The scan rate of the helicopter stinger data acquisition was 0.10 seconds.

4. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

This section provides a brief description of the geophysical and auxiliary instruments used to acquire the survey data:

4.1. Aircraft

An A-star 350BA helicopter – registration C-FXED was used as survey platform. The helicopter was owned and operated by Abitibi Helicopters Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The helicopter flew at an average airspeed of 70 knots per hour.

4.2. Magnetometer

The following magnetometer was installed inside the stinger:

Model: Geometrics G823A

Type: Airborne caesium-vapor magnetometer

Sensitivity: 0.01 nT

Sample rate: 10Hz

Magnetic Compensator:

The compensator employed was a RMS Data Acquisition & Adaptive Aeromagnetic Real-Time Compensator (DAARC500). Compensation is achieved by combining the frequency measurement from any continuous reading sensor (Cs, K, He) with the measurements of analog outputs of a tri-axial fluxgate magnetometer. A proprietary algorithm combines these measurements and eliminates most of the influence caused by airframe movement through the magnetic field – pitch, roll yaw and aircraft heading.

4.3. Magnetic Base Station

Model: Geometrics G823A

Type: portable Caesium magnetometer

Sensitivity: 0.01nT

Sample rate: 1Hz

A digital recorder is operated in conjunction with the base station magnetometer to record the diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station is synchronized with that of the airborne system using GPS data to permit subsequent removal of diurnal drift.

4.4. Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) System

The Aeroquest AGRS system consists of an RSX-5 sensor pack, which is installed on the floor of the helicopter cabin and a DAARC500 acquisition system designed and manufactured by RMS Instruments Inc. (RMS).

The system has 4 downward looking NaI crystals (16.75 L) used as the main sensors and 1 upward looking crystal (4.18 L) for monitoring non-geologic sources. The system features automatic peak detection and real-time calibration to ensure spectrum stability and a high quality final product. The full spectrum is recorded (256 or 512 channels) to allow for subsequent noise reduction processing such as NASVD. The data are processed to produce the standard IAGA ROI channels – Total Count, Potassium, Uranium and Thorium. The dose rate, potassium percentage, equivalent uranium and thorium concentrations are also derived and ratios of these concentrations are computed to enhance the interpretation of the survey results.

4.5. Altimeters

Radar altimeter

Manufacturer: Terra
Type: TRA 3000 Radar Altimeter and TRI 40 Indicator
Sensitivity: 5% @200ft

Barometric altimeter

Manufacturer: Honeywell
Type: PPT
High Accuracy: Achieves ± 0.05 Full-Scale, Including Temperature Effects over -40 to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$

4.6. Digital Data Acquisition System

Manufacturer: RMS Instruments
Model: DAARC 500 acquisition system (DAS & Adaptive Aeromagnetic Real-Time Compensator)

4.7. Video Tracking and Recording System

A wide angle Sanyo video camera was connected to Archos video recorder to provide the image. Using a video overlay board (Overland Technology Inc.) the GPS time is recorded continuously and is displayed on the margin of each image. This procedure ensures accurate correlation of digital data with respect to visible features on the ground.

4.8. GPS Navigation System

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver, an AGNAV GUIA system for navigation control, and DAARC500 data acquisition system which records the GPS coordinates. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.1 second intervals. The system has a published accuracy of less than 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of less than 0.6 metres and for z less than 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

5. PERSONNEL

The following Aeroquest personnel were involved in the project:

- Senior Project Manager: Troy Will
- Field Data Processor: Edward You
- Field Operator: Leonard Luke
- Office Data Processor: Asif Mirza / Chris Kahue
- Map Preparation and Reporting: Asif Mirza / Chris Kahue

The survey pilot, Joey Campbell was employed directly by the helicopter operator – Abitibi Helicopters Ltd.

6. DELIVERABLES

6.1. Hardcopy Deliverables

The report includes a set of 1:25,000 scale maps of Battle block. The survey area is covered by one map plate for Battle block, and four geophysical data products are delivered as listed below:

- TMI – Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with contours.
- 1VG – Calculated First Vertical Derivative of TMI colour grid with contours.
- TC – Gamma Ray Spectrometer Total Counts colour grid with contours.
- Th_K_Ratio – Gamma Ray Spectrometer Thorium-Potassium Ratio colour grid with contours.

The coordinate/projection system for the Battle Block maps is NAD83 – UTM Zone 07N. For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are noted on the maps.

6.2. Digital Deliverables

6.2.1. Final Database of Survey Data (.GDB)

The geophysical profile data is archived digitally in Geosoft GDB binary database format. A description of the contents of the individual channels in the database can be found in Appendix 2.

6.2.2. Geosoft Grid files (.GRD)

Levelled Grid products used to generate the geophysical map images.

6.2.3. Digital Versions of Final Maps (.MAP, .PDF)

Map files in Geosoft .map and Adobe PDF format.

6.2.4. Free Viewing Software

- Geosoft Oasis Montaj Viewing Software
- Adobe Acrobat Reader

6.2.5. Digital Copy of this Document (.PDF)

7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

7.1. Base Map

The geophysical maps accompanying this report are based on positioning in the NAD83 datum. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection in Zone 07 North. A summary of the map datum and projection specifications is given following:

- Ellipse: Clarke 1866
- Ellipse major axis: 6378206.4
- Inverse Flattening: 294.9787
- Datum: NAD83
- Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 07 North
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting, Northing: 500,000m, 0m

For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are noted on the maps.

7.2. Radiometric Data

7.2.1. Equipment and General Adherence to IAEA Standards

Aeroquest Limited generally adopts the standards for airborne gamma-ray spectrometry (the radiometric method) as laid out in the IAEA Technical Report 323 – Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometry Surveying.

7.2.2. Spectral Calibration

When calibrated (with thorium source about once a year) linearity of the each detector is measured and linearity correction coefficients are calculated. When operating in real time (collecting data), the linearity of each detector is mathematically corrected for each measurement. Individual detector tracking (tuning) and linearity correction provide better fit of the individual spectra that are being summed and therefore a sharper (better resolution) spectrum is obtained.

Calibration of the 5 detectors was carried out on March 08th, 2011 as follows:

Crystal	S/N	Cs resolution (%)
1	5517UA	6.83
2	5517UB	7.06
3	5517UC	7.52
4	5517UD	6.99
5	5517DE	7.82

Results from Calibration Pad Test

Calibrations were performed by RSI at their Mississauga facility on March 08th, 2011.

Stripping Ratios	Spectrometer Unit	Ideal Values
Th into U (alpha)	0.276	0.250
Th into K (beta)	0.392	0.400
U into K (gamma)	0.765	0.810
U into Th (a)	0.045	0.060

7.2.3. Data Quality Assurance and Control

The spectrometer data are referenced to the other ancillary data sets using the RSI data acquisition system. After each flight, preliminary ROI channels are generated and profiles are then plotted from the digital data to check for any missing data, spikes or data corrupted by other noise sources. Where necessary, the data are corrected or flagged for re-flight depending on the severity or duration of the noise.

7.2.4. Live-time Correction

Generally, the radiometric data is acquired in units measured in counts per second. The instrumentation may require some time each second to process the incoming data, during this time period no counts are made. This time referred as Dead-time. Alternatively, some systems record the time during which the crystal is actually ‘on’ in which case the resulting value referred to as the live-time. The data was corrected by using Live-Time channels from the RSI spec pack.

$$N = n * 10^{-3} / lt$$

Where:

N = Corrected counts in each second

n = raw recorded counts in each second

lt = equipment live time

7.2.5. Filtering to Prepare for Background Corrections

The radar altimeter data are filtered (low pass 5 fiducial) in order to ensure that no noise sources from the altimeter data are introduced to the radiometric data processing. The upward looking data are also filtered to improve the count statistics. In order to establish radon background levels from the upward-looking detector data, temporary heavily filtered (31 points mean filter) downward looking uranium and downward looking thorium data are utilized. The original unfiltered data are, of course, retained.

7.2.6. Cosmic and Aircraft Background

Cosmic and aircraft background expressions are determined for each spectral window as described in chapter 4 of the IAEA Technical Report 323. The general form of these expressions is $N = a + bC$, where N is the combined cosmic and aircraft background for each window; a is the aircraft background in the window; C is the cosmic channel count; and b is the cosmic stripping factor for the window.

The expressions are evaluated for each ROI window for each sample and used as a subtractive correction for the data.

7.2.7. Radon Background

Correction of the data for variations in background due to radon is a multi-step process. First, test flights at various elevations over water are carried out in the field to establish the contribution of atmospheric radon to the ROI windows. A least squares analysis of the data from these test flights yields the constants for equations 4.9 to 4.12 (IAEA Report 323). Second, the response of the upward looking detector to radiation from the ground is established. Here a departure from the IAEA Report has been recommended by Grasty and Hovgaard (1996). The expression for the radon component in the downward looking uranium window is given by $U_r = (u - a_1U - a_2T + a_2b_T - b_u) / (a_u - a_1 - a_2a_T)$ (see Eq. 4.3 – IAEA 323) where, U_r is the radon background detected in the downward U window; u is the measured count in the upward uranium window; U is the measured count in the downward uranium window; T is the measured count in the downward thorium window; a_1 , a_2 , a_u and a_T are proportionality factors; and b_u and b_T are constants determined experimentally. Using a_1 or a_2 (see above) in this equation will result in a good estimate of U_r permitting correction of the other ROI windows.

Survey altitude test data will be collected and used to establish atmospheric background and calibrate the upward and downward looking detector systems. Variations in count rates due to soil moisture content and altimeter variations can largely be overcome by a normalization procedure using the thorium count. The procedure correlates the thorium count to the uranium count assuming the contribution to each ROI from the ground is proportional.

7.2.8. Computation of Effective Height above Ground Level

Radar altimeter data are used in adjusting the stripping ratios for altitude and to carry out the height attenuation corrections. They are then converted to effective height (h_e) at STP by the expression $h_e = (h * 273.15) / (T + 273.15) * (P/1013)$, where h is the observed radar altitude; T is the temperature in degrees C; and P is the barometric pressure in mbars

7.2.9. Compton Stripping Correction

The stripping ratios α , β , γ , a , b and g are determined during tests over calibration pads. The principal ratios a , β and g should be adjusted for temperature, pressure and altitude (above ground) before stripping is carried out. These stripping ratios are used

to remove the contribution in each of the three ROI windows from higher energy sources, leaving only the contribution from potassium, uranium and thorium.

7.2.10. Altitude Attenuation Correction

The altitude attenuation correction corrects the data in each of the ROI windows for the effects of altitude. The count rates decrease exponentially with altitude and therefore the counts are corrected to a constant altimeter datum at the nominal survey height of 30m.

7.2.11. Apparent Radioelement Concentrations

The corrected count rate data can be converted to estimate the ground concentrations of each of the three radioelements, potassium, uranium and thorium. The procedure assumes an infinite horizontal slab source geometry with a uniform radioelement concentration. The calculation assumes radioactive equilibrium in the U and Th decay series. Therefore the U and Th concentrations are assigned as equivalent concentrations using the nomenclature eU and eTh.

An estimate of the air absorbed dose rate can be made from the apparent concentrations, K%, eU ppm and eTh ppm using the following formula:

$$E = 13.08 * K + 5.43 * eU + 2.69 * eTh$$

where: E is the absorption dose rate in nG/h
K is the concentration of potassium (%)
eU is the equivalent concentration of uranium (ppm)
eTh is the equivalent concentration of thorium (ppm)

A description of how most of the constants were determined can be found in: Exploranium, I.A.E.A. Report, Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Surveying, Technical Report No. 323, 1991.

7.2.12. Computation of Radioelement Ratios

Standard ratioing of the three radioelements (eU/eTh, eU/K and eTh/K) can be carried out and presented in profile or plan map form. In order to ensure statistical confidence in generating these ratios, we generally take the following precautions:

- Reject all data point where the apparent potassium concentration is less than 0.25% as these measurements are likely taken over water.
- Carry out cumulative summing along the survey line of each radioelement, rejecting areas where the summation does not exceed a certain threshold value (usually 10 counts for both numerator and denominator).

- Compute the ratios using the cumulative sums.

7.3. Magnetic Compensation test

Test lines were flown to check the real time magnetic compensation, in four cardinal directions corresponding to the survey line direction. The compensation test was carried out near Prospector Mountain Camp, Yukon to ensure the sensor was completely removed of ground effect.

7.4. Total Field Magnetics

The total field aeromagnetic data are corrected for the diurnal variation, by subtracting the base station magnetic data (low pass filtered to remove spikes due to cultural interference). Then the line data was corrected for heading and any remaining small levelling errors. The geophysical data are interpolated onto a regular grid using bi-directional interpolation technique. The gridded data was micro-levelled to remove small amplitude, in between flight line, levelling errors. The resulting grid is suitable for generating contour maps of excellent quality.

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY BOUNDARIES

The following table presents the project block boundaries. All geophysical data presented in this report have been windowed to 100m outside these outlines.

X and Y positions are in NAD83 UTM Zone 07N.

Battle Block

X	Y	X	Y
613199.4	6949132.8	636451.3	6955715.5
613661.3	6948757.2	634474.6	6953387.9
614289.4	6949533.1	633870.2	6953879.6
614527.6	6949335.2	633130.8	6953019.1
614935.4	6949339.7	632571.9	6952353.3
616044.3	6950659.4	631722.1	6953061.5
616195.5	6950535.7	631087.9	6952291.8
619766.4	6954812.0	629877.5	6953317.0
628181.4	6954871.9	626001.5	6948738.7
629486.8	6956442.1	625250.3	6949360.7
631155.6	6956559.1	623944.8	6947839.7
631291.1	6956700.7	623265.6	6948423.3
631562.0	6956694.6	622619.5	6947662.7
632461.0	6957772.2	621707.7	6948427.9
632695.0	6957575.2	621057.5	6947664.9
633323.1	6958338.7	620756.3	6947915.1
634160.6	6957642.9	618841.1	6945645.6
634930.3	6957642.9	612554.9	6945656.6
634954.9	6956984.0	611206.3	6946778.5

APPENDIX 2: DESCRIPTION OF DATABASE FIELDS

The GDB file is a Geosoft binary database. In the database, the Survey lines and Tie Lines are prefixed with an "L" for "Line" and "T" for "Tie".

Magnetic databases:

Column	Units	Description
X	m	UTM Easting (NAD83, Zone 07N)
Y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83, Zone07N)
Ralt	m	Radar Altitude
Galt	m a.s.l.	GPS Elevation
DTM	m a.s.l.	Digital Terrain Model using radar altimeter data
Lalt	m	Laser Altitude
UTCTime	HH:MM:SS.ss	UTC Time
BASEMAG	nT	Basemag value
Mag_raw	nT	Uncompensated raw magnetic data
Mag	nT	Diurnal Corrected compensated Magnetic data
TMI	nT	Levelled Magnetic data

Radiometrics databases:

Column	Units	Description
Utc_time	hh:mm:ss.s	utc time
K_raw	Cps	Radiometrics – potassium
Th_raw	Cps	Radiometrics – Thorium
U_raw	Cps	Radiometrics – Uranium
TC_raw	Cps	Radiometrics – Total Counts
UpU_raw	Cps	Radiometrics - Uranium upward looking counts
Live Time	s	System Live Time
Radar_stp	m	radar altitude at standard temperature and pressure
K_CPS	Cps	Radiometrics – corrected potassium
Th_CPS	Cps	Radiometrics – corrected Thorium
U_CPS	Cps	Radiometrics – corrected Uranium
TC_CPS	Cps	Radiometrics – corrected Total Counts
Cosmic_upUranium	Cps	Radiometrics - Cosmic Corrected Uranium upward looking counts
K_Percentage	%	Radiometrics – potassium (%K)
Th_ppm	ppm	Radiometrics – equivalent Thorium
U_ppm	ppm	Radiometrics – equivalent Uranium
Dose_Rate	uR/hr	Radiometrics – exposure rate
Th_K_Ratio		Thorium – Potassium Ratio
U_K_Ratio		Uranium – Potassium Ratio
U_Th_Ratio		Uranium – Thorium Ratio
Down	counts per second	512 channel spectral data (Downward looking)

Column	Units	Description
Up	counts per second	512 channel spectral data (Upward looking)
X	m	UTM Easting (NAD83, Zone 07)
Y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83, Zone 07N)
Temperature	°C	temperature
Pressure	mbar	Barometric Pressure
Cosmic	Cps	Radiometric s- Cosmic

APPENDIX 3: RADIOMETRICS PROCESSING PARAMETERS

Aircraft Background and Cosmic Stripping Factors

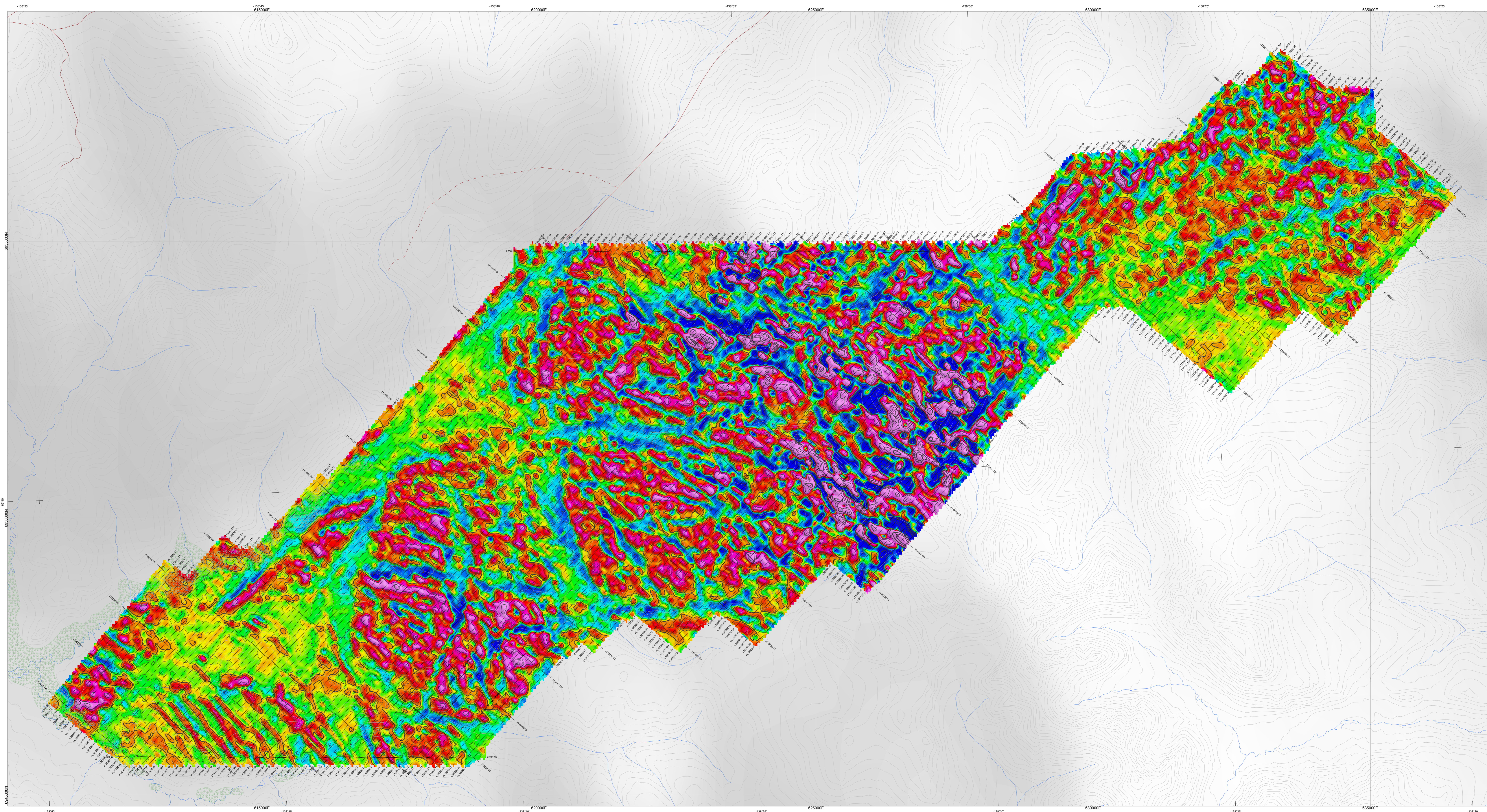
COEFFICIENTS		
	Cosmic Stripping Factor (b)	Aircraft Background Value (a)
TC	1.0975	101.18
K	0.0597	12.7
U	0.0436	4.884
Th	0.0696	0.089
Uup	0.0153	0.6172

Altitude Attenuation Coefficients

COEFFICIENTS	
Element	Attenuation Coeff.
TC	-0.00532
K	-0.00618
U	-0.00512
Th	-0.00653

Sensitivity Factors

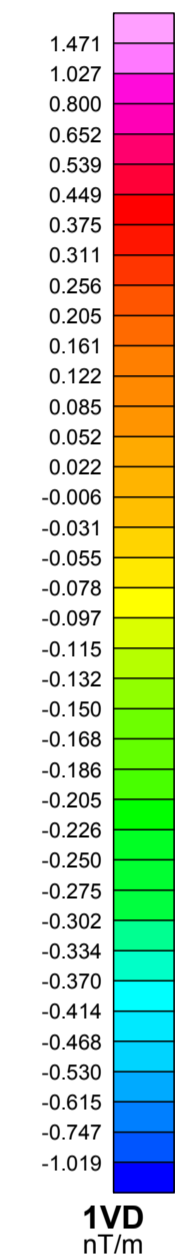
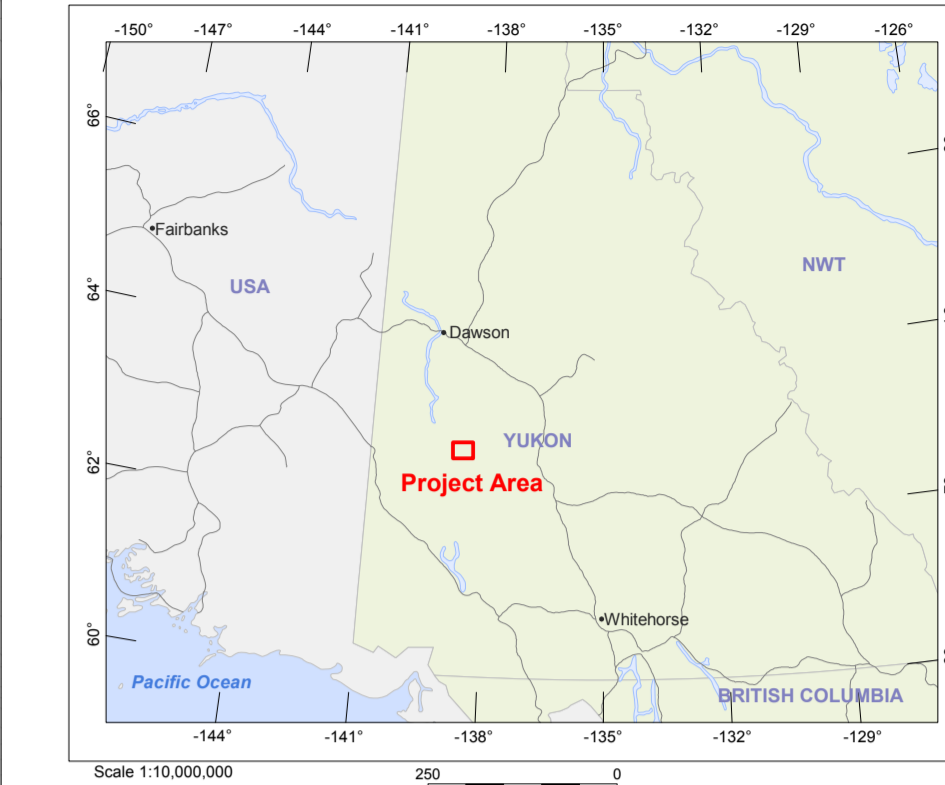
Sensitivity Factors	
Element	Sensitivity Factor at 30 m STP Height
K	64.59947 cps/%
U	7.29807 cps/ppm eU
Th	3.45573 cps/ppm eTh
Dose rate	20.81085 cps/nG/hr



The topographic data base and inset data were sourced from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
Background shading derived from NASA SRTM data

This map accompanies the technical report entitled "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey, Yukon, Canada," by Aerogeomatics, August 2011.

Grid North
NAD83-Zone07



- 1VD Contour Interval**
- 0.1mTm
 - 0.2mTm
 - 1mTm
 - 5mTm
- Legend:**
- Trails
 - Roads
 - River
 - Wetland

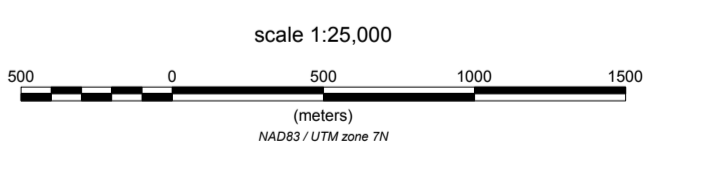
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey flown: July 02 - July 07, 2011
 Traverse / Tie line spacing: 100 / 1000 metres
 Traverse / Tie line direction: (49°22'00") / (133°31'00")
 Aircraft: Aerogeomatics A-Star 350BA (C-FXED)
 Normal aircraft height: 30 metres

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: DAARC500
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour
 Installation: mounted as stinger on belly of aircraft
 Sensitivity: 0.2 nanoTesla
 Compensator: DAARC500
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: FSI AGRS RSK 6
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.7L (1024cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4.18L (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 512
 Installation: In aircraft

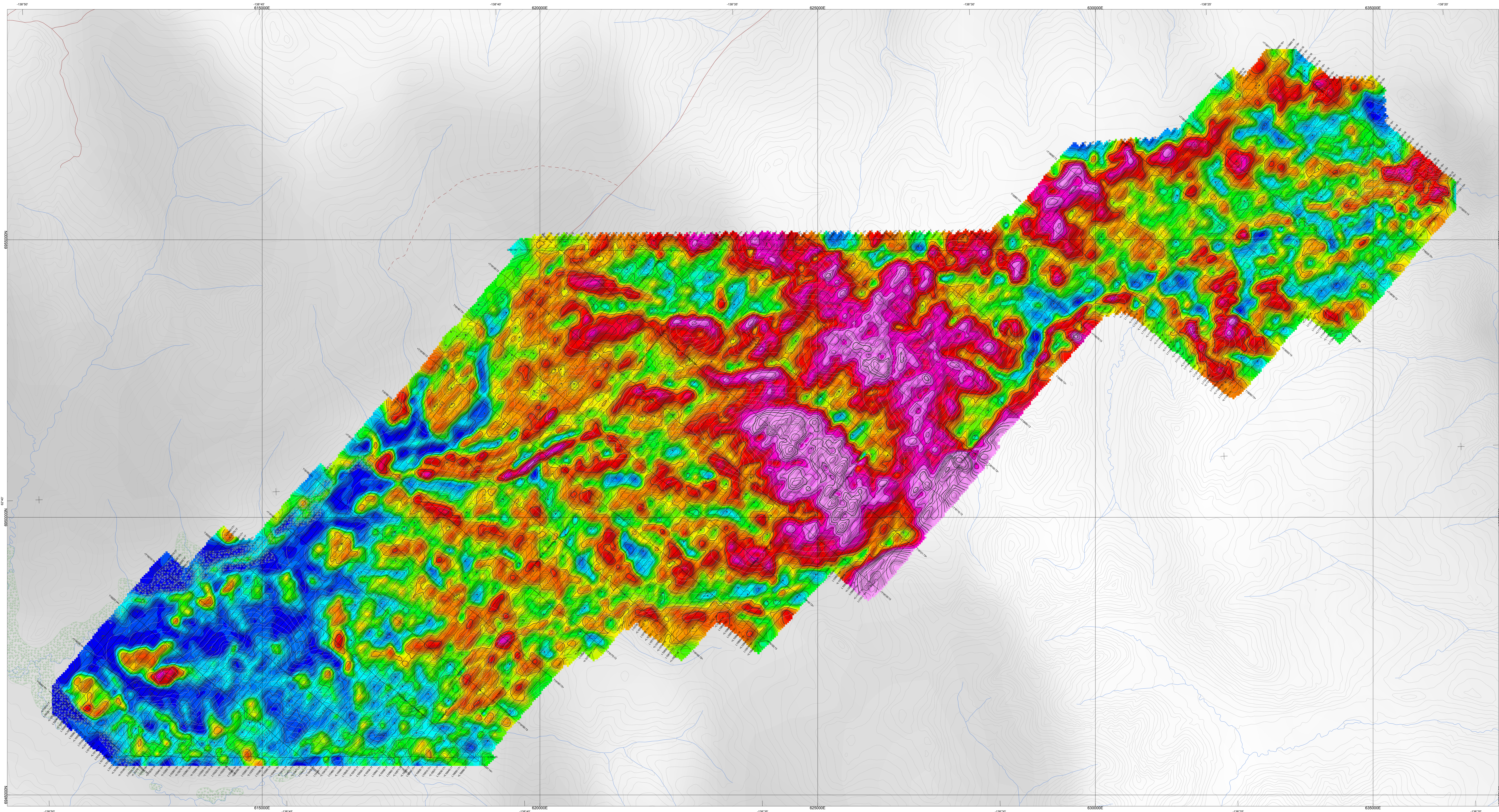
NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: Ag-Nav Gnu system
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000TRI-40
 Laser Altimeter: Respl LIDAR-3300HR

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137
 Inverse Flattening: 298.25722

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 141°W (Zone 07)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m



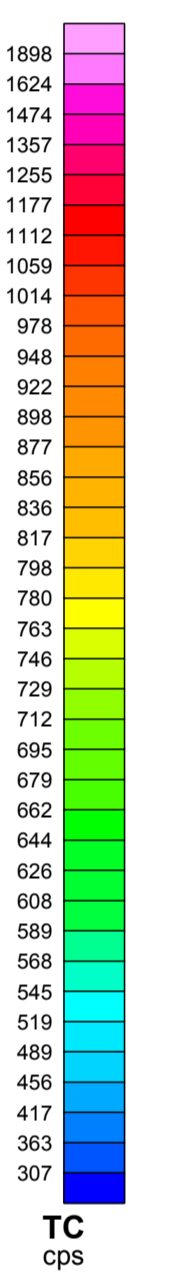
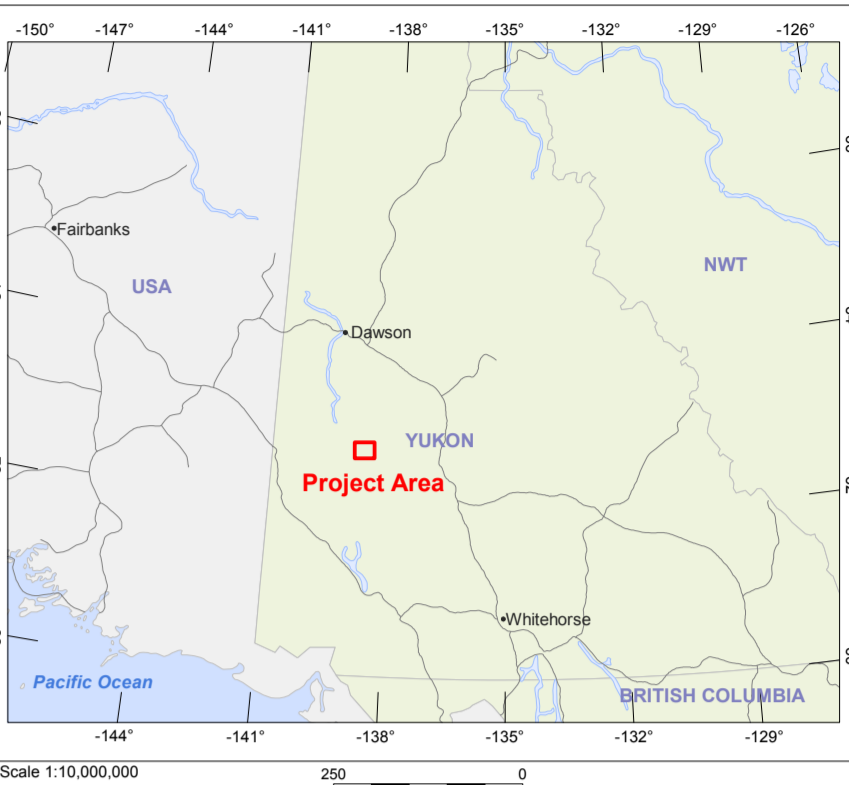
Yukon, Canada
 Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
**FIRST VERTICAL
 DERIVATIVE of TMI**
 Battle Block
 NTS 115J09, 10



The topographic data base and inset data were sourced from 1:50,000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data. Background shading derived from NASA SRTM data.

This map accompanies the technical report entitled "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey, Yukon, Canada," by Anonymous Author, August 2011.

Grid North
NAD83-Zone07



TC Contour Interval

- 20 cps
- 40 cps
- 200 cps
- 1000 cps

Trails
Roads
River
Wetland

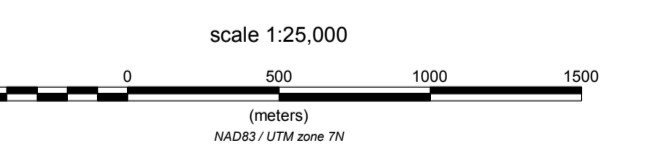
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey from: July 02 - July 07, 2011
 Traverse / Tie line spacing: 100 / 1000 metres
 Traverse / Tie line direction: 149°22'0" / (133°03'10")
 Aircraft: Aerospaciale A-Star 350BA (C-FXED)
 Normal aircraft height: 30 metres

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: DAARC500
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour
 Installation: mounted on stinger on belly of aircraft
 Sensitivity: 0.2 nanoTesla
 Compensator: DAARC500
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: RSI ACRS REX-5
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.75L (1024cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4.18L (256cu in)
 Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 512
 Installation: in aircraft

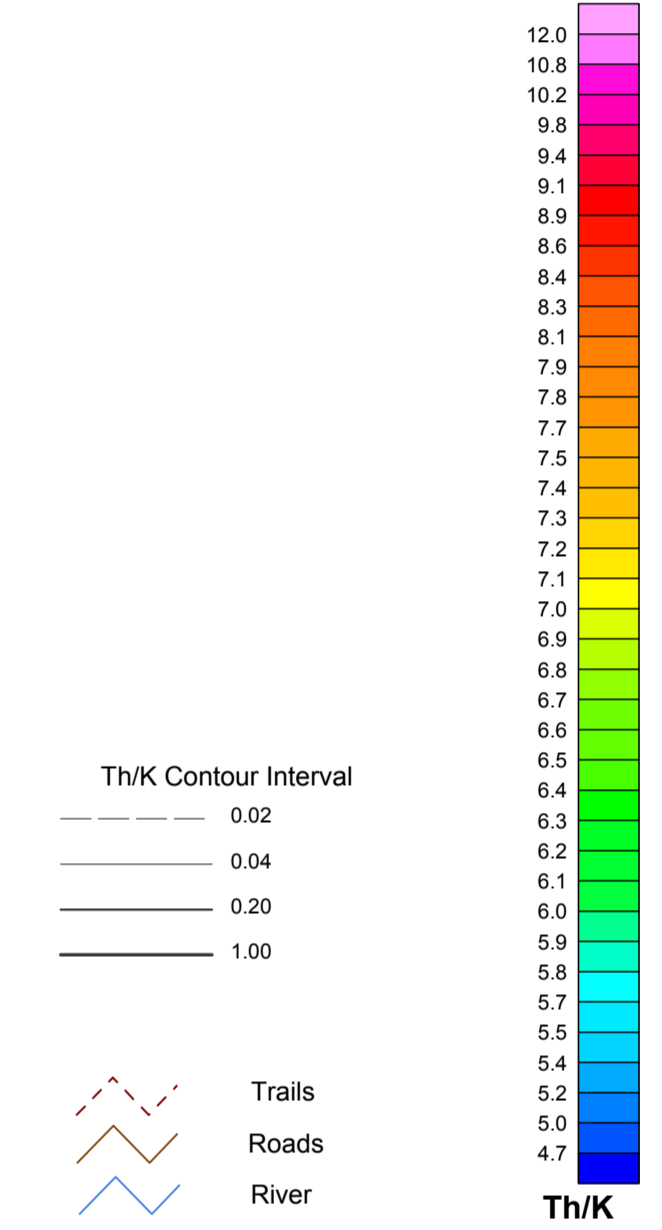
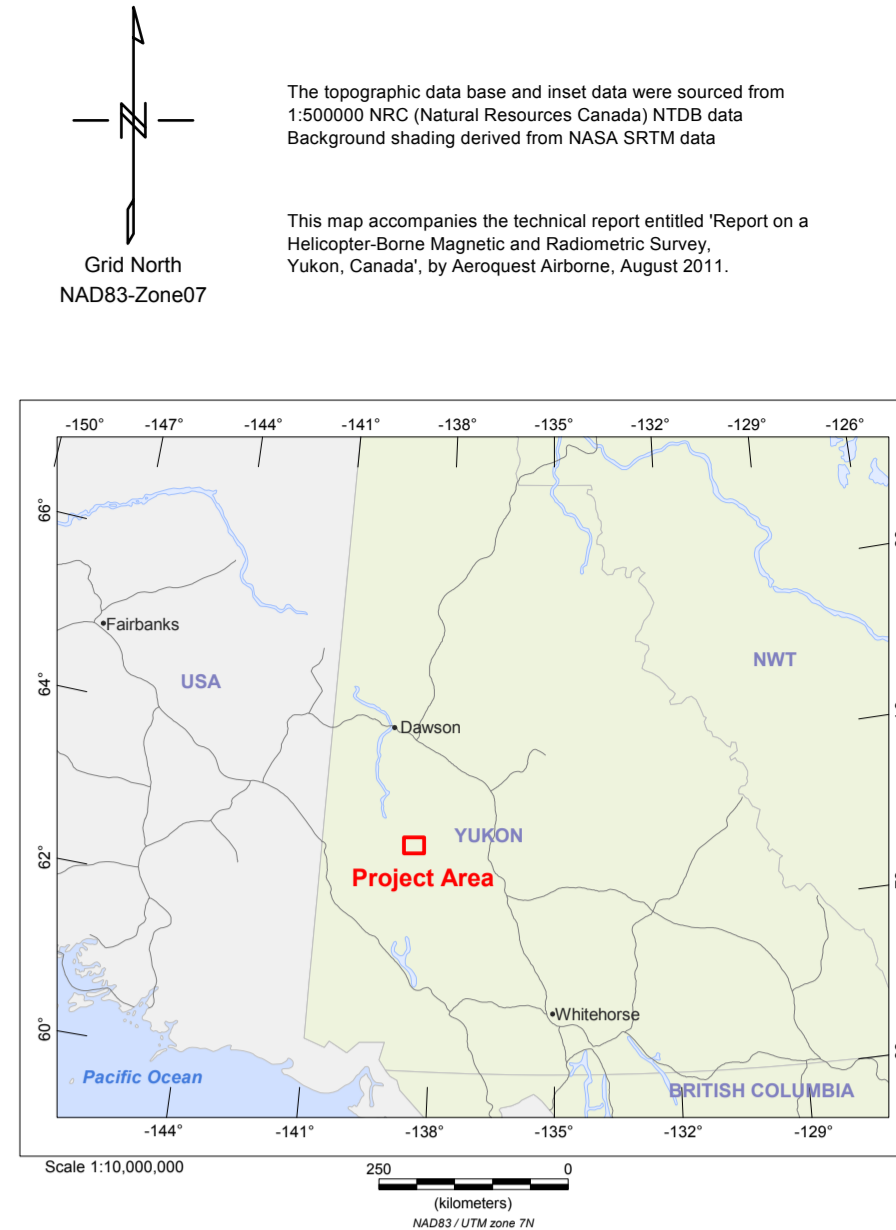
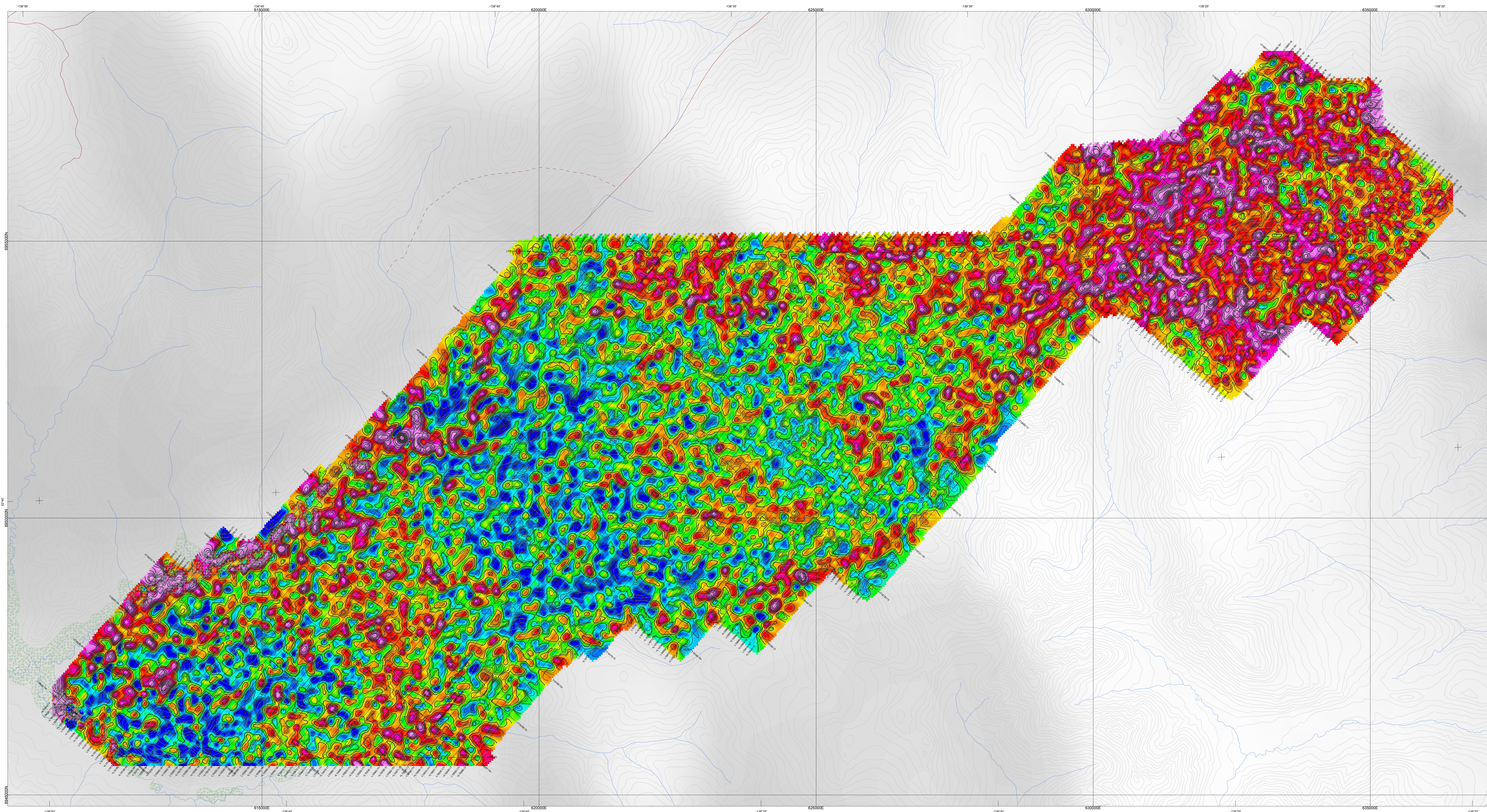
NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: Ag-Nav Gva system
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-40
 Laser Altimeter: Rapi LIDAR-3300HR

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137
 Inverse Flattening: 298.25722

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 141°W (Zone 07)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m



Yukon, Canada
 Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
TOTAL COUNTS
 Battle Block
 NTS 115J09_10



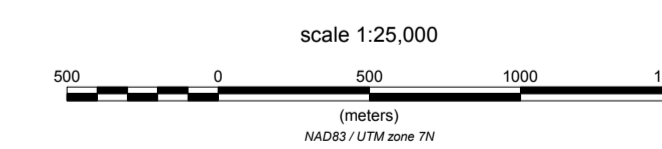
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey flown: July 02 - July 07, 2011
 Traverse / Tie line spacing: 100 / 1000 metres
 Traverse / Tie line direction: 140°(220°) / (130°/310°)
 Aircraft: Aerospasiale A-Star 350BA (C-FXED)
 Nominal aircraft height: 30 metres

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: DAARC500
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour
 Installation: mounted as stinger on belly of aircraft
 Sensitivity: 0.2 nanoTesla
 Compensator: DAARC500
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: RSI ACRS RSX-5
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.7L (1024cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4.18L (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 512
 Installation: In aircraft

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: Ag-Nav Guia system
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000TRI-40
 Laser Altimeter: Respl LIDAR-3300HR

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137
 Inverse Flattening: 298.25722

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 141°W (Zone 07)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

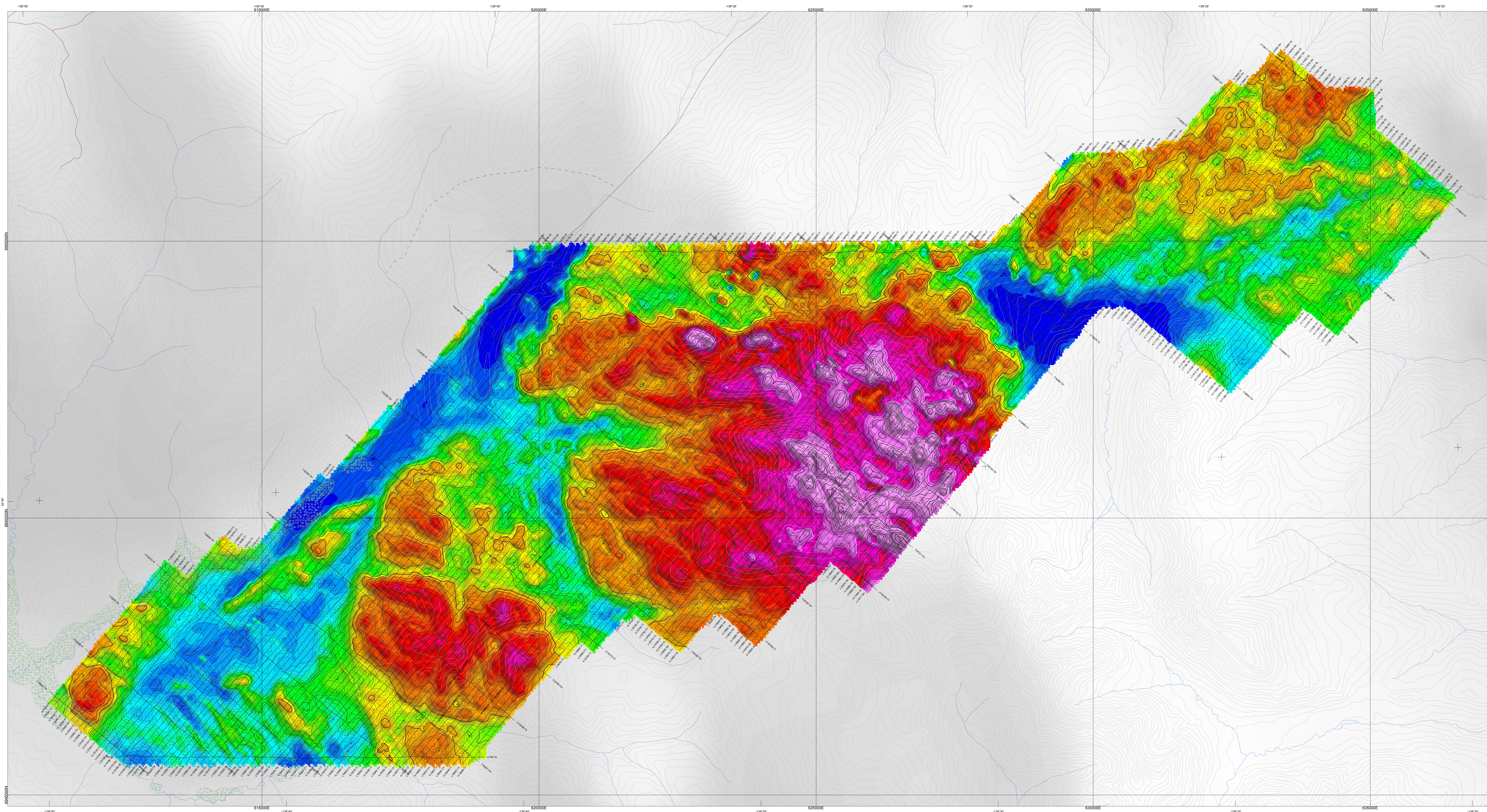


Yukon, Canada
 Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
Th/K Ratio
Battle Block
 NTS 115J09, 10



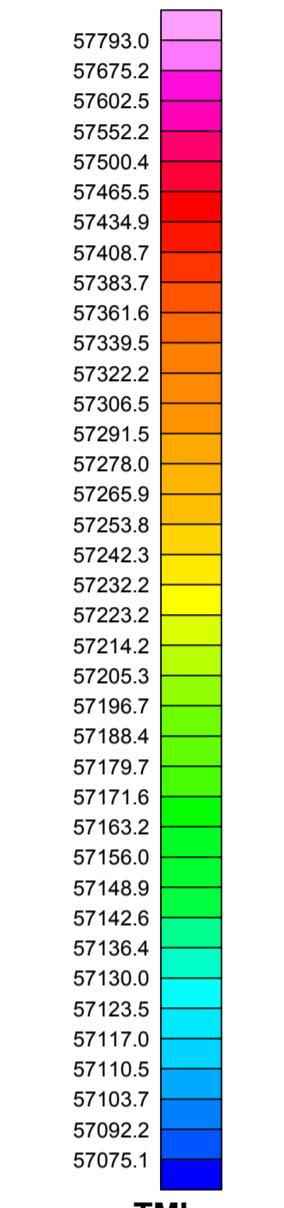
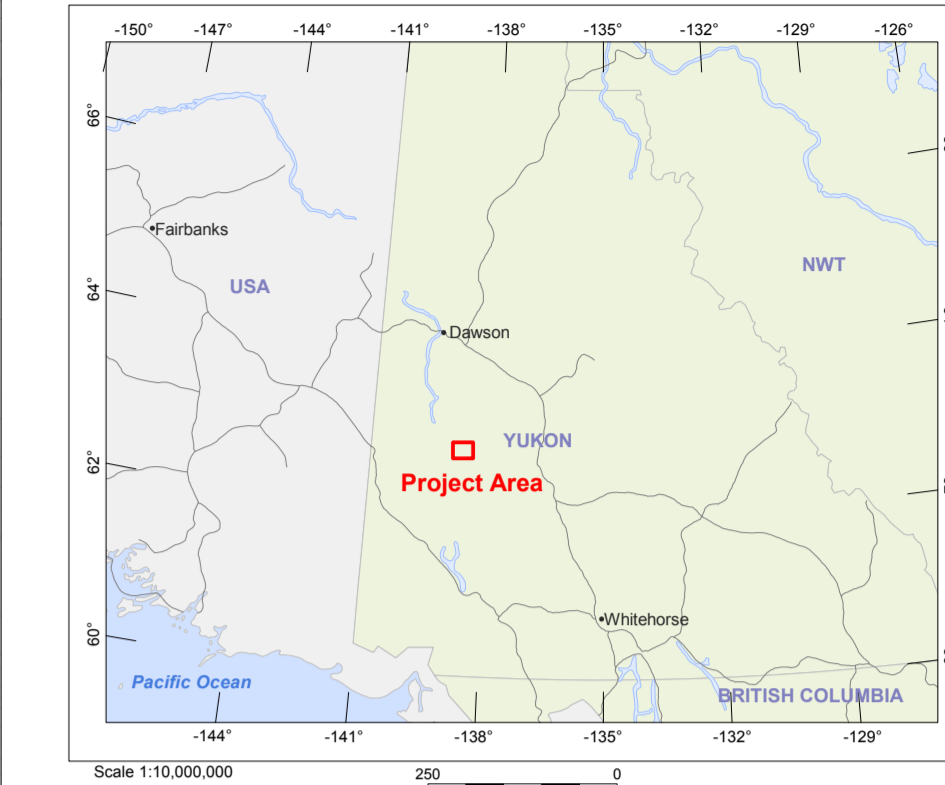
August 2011

Th/K

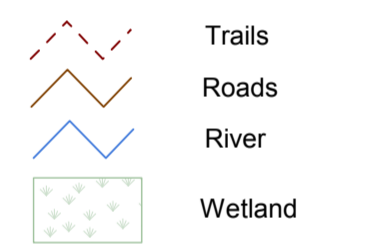
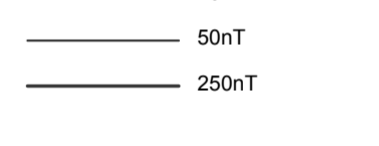


The topographic data base and inset data were sourced from 1:50000 NRC (Natural Resources Canada) NTDB data
 Background shading derived from NASA SRTM data

This map accompanies the technical report entitled "Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey, Yukon, Canada, by Aerogeomatics, August 2011."



TMI Contour Interval



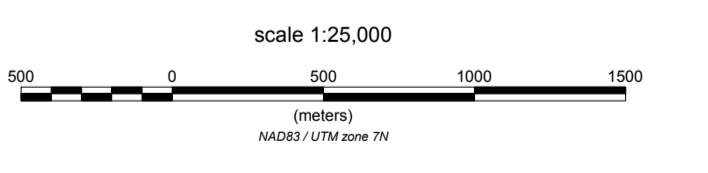
SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
 Survey flown: July 02 - July 07, 2011
 Traverse / Tie line spacing: 100 / 1000 metres
 Traverse / Tie line direction: 149°(220°) / (130°@310°)
 Aircraft: Aerogeomatics A-Star 350BA (C-FXED)
 Nominal aircraft height: 30 metres

INSTRUMENTATION:
 Data acquisition: DAARC500
 Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A caesium vapour
 Installation: mounted as stringer on belly of aircraft
 Sensitivity: 0.2 nanoTesla
 Compensator: DAARC500
 Gamma Ray Spectrometer: RSI AGRS RSX-6
 Downward looking crystal vol. - 16.75L (1024cu in)
 Upward looking crystal vol. - 4.18L (256cu in)
 Sample interval: 1.0 seconds
 Channels: 512
 Installation: In aircraft

NAVIGATION:
 Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
 Navigation equipment: Ag-Nav Gnu system
 Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-40
 Laser Altimeter: Respl L300-3300HR

POSITIONING:
 Datum: NAD83
 Major Axis: 6378137
 Inverse Flattening: 288.25722

MAP PROJECTION:
 Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
 Central Meridian: 141°W (Zone 07)
 Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
 False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m



Yukon, Canada
 Silver Quest Resources Ltd.
TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY
Battle Block
 NTS 115J09, 10