



TRUSTED GEOPHYSICS™

INTERPRETIVE REPORT

SIXTYMILE PROJECT
Dawson City, Yukon Territory

CSAMT Geophysical Survey

Prepared For

RADIUS GOLD CORPORATION

May, 2012
Zonge Project #11065

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Radius Gold Corporation, Zonge International, Inc. (Zonge) conducted a Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics (CSAMT) geophysical investigation on the Sixtymile Project near Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. While original plans included collecting Controlled Source IP (CSIP), signal levels were too low which resulted in unreliable CSIP data. The CSIP option was abandoned; only CSAMT data were collected. A total of 28 line km of CSAMT were collected on a grid comprised of 27 survey lines. CSAMT data were collected on all lines using 25 meter receiver dipoles. For the Sixtymile CSAMT program, a total of 1145 CSAMT stations were collected.

The Zonge crew mobilized from Tucson, Arizona, arriving in Vancouver on May 26th, 2011. On May 30th the Zonge crew arrived at the Sixtymile camp with the CSAMT system. After several unsuccessful attempts at constructing suitable grounded current electrodes for the transmitter dipole, this plan was abandoned in favor of using a large inductive loop as the signal source. While signal levels were suitable for collecting CSAMT data, levels were not satisfactory for collecting CSIP.

CSAMT data acquisition began on June 1st, 2011. Mark Reed from the Zonge Tucson office was the crew chief, aided by Zonge field assistants Roy Santa Cruz and Austin Boyd. Additional crew members were required to support on-line logistics. Two field assistants were supplied by Aurora Geosciences, arriving on June 8th. The helpers from Aurora were Megan Franklin and Cory League from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The primary client contact was Roger Hulstein of Radius Gold.

After 28 days working on the Sixtymile CSAMT program, the Zonge crew demobilized from the Yukon, returning to the Zonge Tucson office. The success of this CSAMT field program was in part due to the support provided by the field camp. This report includes a summary of the field crew activities, survey parameters, data processing, and modeling. While the interpretation of CSAMT results is based largely on 1-D and 2-D modeled sections, where possible results are linked to specific rock types. Figure 1 shows the area in which the CSAMT was conducted within the yellow boundary line.

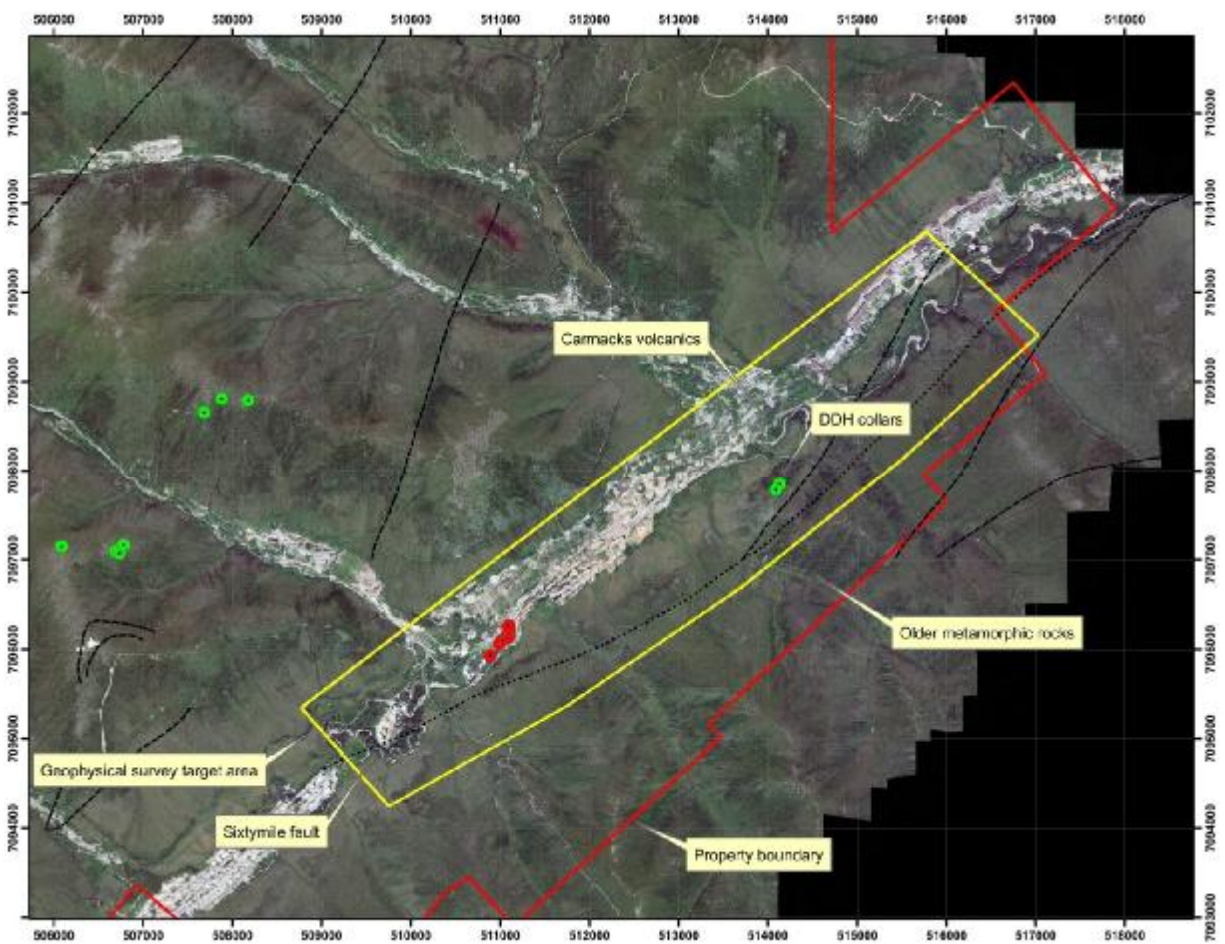


Figure 1: General location of the CSAMT survey area (NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North).

PROJECT LOGISTICS

Survey Parameters

Figure 2 shows the Sixtymile survey grid. Twenty-seven lines and 1115 stations were collected for a total of 27.9 line-km of coverage. A remote transmitter site was established approximately 4.4 kilometers southwest of Line 1. Transmitter and station coordinates are listed in Appendix A.

Scalar CSAMT data requires electric field measurements (E_x) along each survey line measured with a grounded electric field dipole at each station. An electric field array with five 25 m dipoles was used to collect scalar CSAMT data on this project. The array covers 125 m for each setup. A single magnetic field (H_y) measurement, positioned perpendicular to the survey line is also measured for each setup. For each setup the GDP-32^{II} instrument uses the E_x and H_y measurements to calculate five sets of Cagniard Resistivity and Impedance Phase values for frequencies ranging from 8 to 8192 Hz. Between 8 and 1024 Hz, the third harmonic is also calculated in addition to the fundamental. The total number of frequencies processed for this project was nineteen.

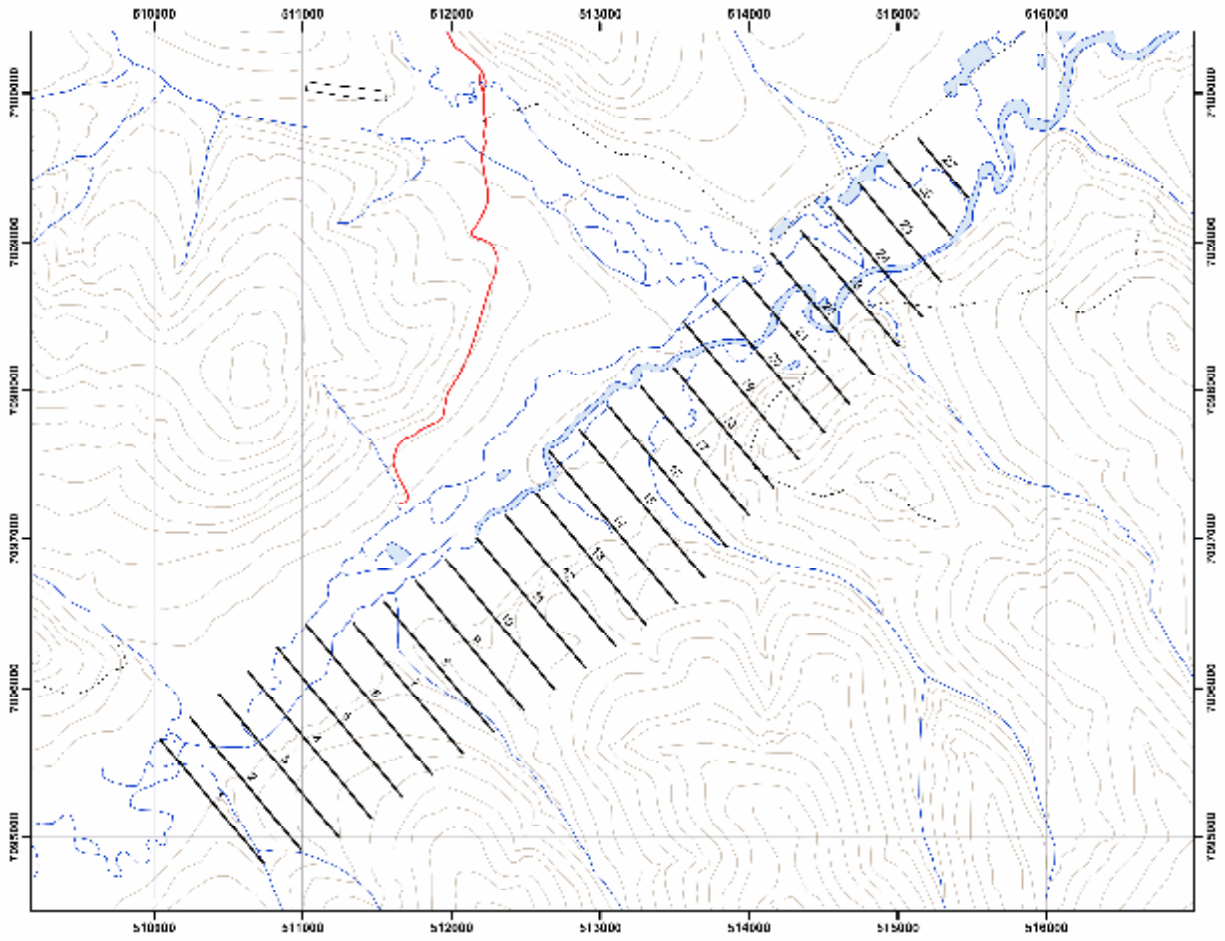


Figure 2: Sixtymile CSAMT grid (NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North).

Data Acquisition

Initially the Zonge crew had difficulty building a suitable transmitter dipole using grounded electrodes. The successful collection of CSAMT and CSIP data depends on transmitted currents producing suitable signal levels. In anticipation of problems with extremely high contact resistances which restrict transmitted electric currents, three large foil electrode pits were constructed at each end of the 1500 meter transmitter dipole setup for this project. However the ground was frozen permafrost and despite the best efforts of the crew, the transmitted current was limited to 1.5 amperes (insufficient for the CSIP and CSAMT setup). After three days working with a gas powered hydraulic jack hammer to increase the size of these six electrode pits it was possible to increase transmitted current to 2.0 amperes. However this was accompanied by rapidly decreasing transmitted currents (reduced signal) at the higher frequencies causing problems with CSAMT data collection. (This high frequency signal loss is related to the length of transmitter wire used for the transmitting dipole, while transmitting into an extremely resistive load.)

It was decided at this point to abandon the grounded dipole in favor of a loop of insulated wire serving as the inductive electromagnetic signal source. A 1000 meter by 500 meter rectangular loop of wire was used to replace the 1500 meter dipole. It was possible to transmit 15 amperes with this loop. While using a loop (inductive) source for CSAMT is less effective as the standard grounded dipole, resulting CSAMT signal levels were improved, especially at the higher frequencies. Appendix A shows the coordinates of both the abandoned bipole transmitter as well as the inductive loop transmitter.

Using the loop transmitter, signal levels at 0.125Hz were not sufficiently improved for reliable CSIP data collection. CSIP data collection efforts failed, even when increasing the electric field dipole from 25 to 50 meters. Increasing the electric field dipole length to 125 meters produced CSIP signal levels less than 20 μV (generally too low for reliable estimates of CSIP values). In the end, it was not possible to collect reliable CSIP data, although useful CSAMT data were collected.

The Zonge crew was able to operate with two teams in the field daily, with the addition of field crew from Whitehorse. By preparing setups in advance with the second

team, production was increased to 10 to 12 setups daily covering up to 1375 meters on a good day. While the Zonge crew was challenged by various logistical problems during this program, production was largely unaffected. Moose walking through the remote transmitter site would break transmitter loop wires, interrupting production.

In placing potential electrodes (the porous pots), ground conditions can create problems with contact resistances. For example, frozen ground (permafrost) was found on all north-facing slopes which made electrical contact with the ice impossible. Keeping contact resistances below 20 K ohms was a production goal. In fact most contact resistances measured (CRES) were less than 10 K ohms. At times the pots are slightly submerged in water. With little or no electrolyte, ground water is extremely resistive. Making electrical contact with the ground was challenging. In places, the ground surface was comprised of a thick cover of spongy organic matter.

The Sixtymile Creek crossed by the CSAMT survey grid was characterized by gravels and larger river rock. At the start of the CSAMT program the creek bottom was crossable by foot. After several rains it became too dangerous to cross, and water levels continued to rise throughout the job. Old mine workings and tailings from gold dredging operations had created many ponds and raised levies in areas worked. This posed some logistical problems and some data points were skipped as they were in the middle of flooded creek waters or deep holes. The field logistics at this project site included navigating around beaver ponds, rock piles, canals, with flooded swampy areas.

During the CSAMT program weather conditions were mixed. At times it was warm and sunny, but most days it was wet, windy and cold. Some days it rained all day. Helicopter transport to and from the job site saved production time and was certainly appreciated by the Zonge crew.

Charging the equipment batteries at night in the camp was somewhat of a problem during this survey. Instruments would be only partially charged even though they were on the chargers overnight. This was particularly a problem using the GDP-32^{II} receiver where low battery voltages would limit daily field production. New replacement batteries air freighted to the crew did not eliminate the problem. Although the Zonge crew

confirmed that camp generator output voltage and frequency were correct, the crew was never able to positively identify the source of the partial charging. Towards the end of the CSAMT program the Zonge crew discovered others having the same problem charging batteries. It is thought that the camp generator may have been regularly turned off at night to conserve fuel or for maintenance.

Table 1. Daily Production Summary.

Date	Notes
05/26/2011	Mobilization, Tucson, AZ to Vancouver, BC.
05/27/2011	Mobilization, Tucson, AZ to Vancouver, BC.
05/28/2011	Mobilization, Vancouver, BC to Whitehorse, YT.
05/29/2011	Mobilization, Whitehorse, YT to 60 Mile Camp.
05/30/2011	Transmitter setup (grounded dipole).
05/31/2011	Transmitter setup (grounded dipole).
06/01/2011	Transmitter setup (grounded dipole), acquired test data.
06/02/2011	Camp safety meeting, acquired test data.
06/03/2011	Transmitter setup (inductive loop), data acquisition on Line 14.
06/04/2011	Data acquisition on Line 14.
06/05/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 14, data acquisition on Line 15.
06/06/2011	Data acquisition on Line 15.
06/07/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 15, data acquisition on Line 16.
06/08/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 16, data acquisition on Line 17.
06/09/2011	Data acquisition on Lines 17, 20.
06/10/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 17, 20, data acquisition on Lines 18, 19.
06/11/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 18, 19, data acquisition on Lines 21, 24.
06/12/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 24, data acquisition on Lines 21, 25.
06/13/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 21, data acquisition on Lines 22, 25, 26.
06/14/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 26, data acquisition on Lines 22, 23, 27.
06/15/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 22, 23, 25, 27.
06/16/2011	Day off
06/17/2011	Data acquisition on Line 13.
06/18/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 7, 13, data acquisition on Line 12.
06/19/2011	Data acquisition on Lines 8 and 12.
06/20/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 8, 12, data acquisition on Lines 9, 11.
06/21/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 9, 11, data acquisition on Line 10.
06/22/2011	Completed data acquisition on Line 10, data acquisition on Lines 2, 6.
06/23/2011	Data acquisition on Lines 1, 2, 3, 5.
06/24/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 1, 5, data acquisition on Lines 2, 4.
06/25/2011	Completed data acquisition on Lines 2, 3, 4.
06/26/2011	Demobilize to Tucson, AZ

Field Instrumentation

The Zonge GDP-32^{II} receiver was used to collect scalar CSAMT data. The GDP-32^{II} receiver is a multi-function device that allows the operator a choice of electrical survey as well as the ability to use appropriate instrument calibrations. The electric-field signal was measured at the receiver site using non-polarizing ceramic porous-pot electrodes connected to the receiver with insulated 14-gauge wire. The magnetic-field signal is sensed with the ANT/06 CSAMT sensor, a mu-metal cored magnetic field antenna utilizing feedback technology, manufactured for Zonge by GeoTell Instruments. The ANT/6 coil was used to measure the audio-frequency range of the controlled source magnetic H-field.

The signal source was a Zonge GGT-10 transmitter, which is a current-controlled transmitter capable of 10 kw output. The transmitted frequencies were controlled by the XMT-32 transmitter controller, which contains a quartz oscillator identical to one in the receiver. Each morning prior to data acquisition, these two oscillators were timed and synchronized allowing the crew to acquire phase data for individual electric and magnetic field components. Synchronization was then re-checked and recorded at the end of each field day.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA

Data Quality

CSAMT data quality was fair to good throughout this project. Standard Zonge field procedure requires that the receiver operator make multiple measurements of each data point while monitoring real-time standard-error values displayed on the screen of the receiver. For CSAMT, multiple blocks of the data are also displayed graphically as resistivity-versus-frequency curves (plotted on a log-log scale), with error bars denoting data scatter for the operator in the field.

No sources of cultural contamination (i.e., power lines, metallic pipelines, radio transmitters, metallic fences, or other man-made conductive objects) were noted within the immediate survey area. Power lines in surrounding areas were causing some coherent noise in the higher frequencies. Frequencies in the 1024 Hz and higher band

were selectively edited in the data processing flow; however, the final data and models are not significantly affected.

Data Presentation

CSAMT data are presented as both pseudosections of the processed data and inversion model images (Appendices B, C, D & E). Averaged Cagniard resistivity (related to the magnitude of the measured electric and magnetic fields) and Impedance Phase (related to the phase difference between the measured electric and magnetic field components) are included as pseudosections on the Report Archive Disk. Pseudosections are shown by plots of station number versus frequency (decreasing frequency relates to increasing depth). The relationship between frequency and depth is complex, hence the term "pseudosection". As examples, Figures 3 and 4 show CSAMT pseudosections for Line 16.

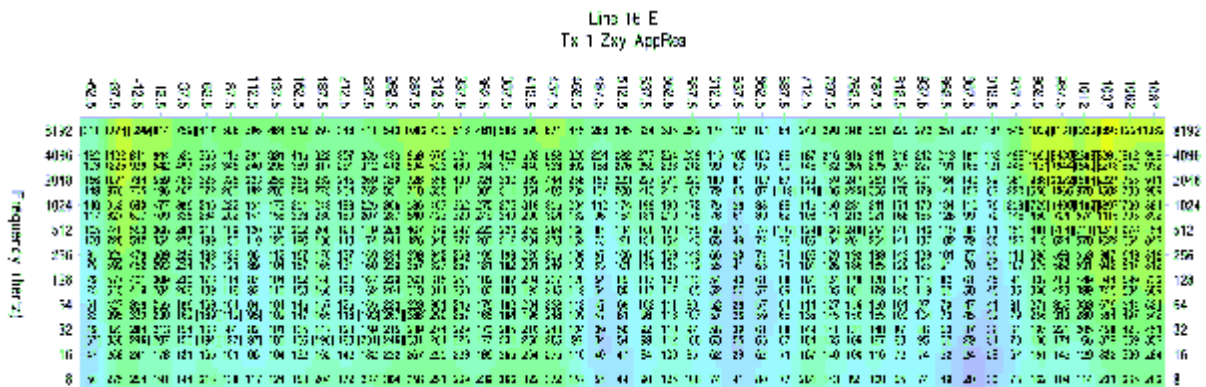


Figure 3: CSAMT Cagniard Resistivity Plate for Line 16

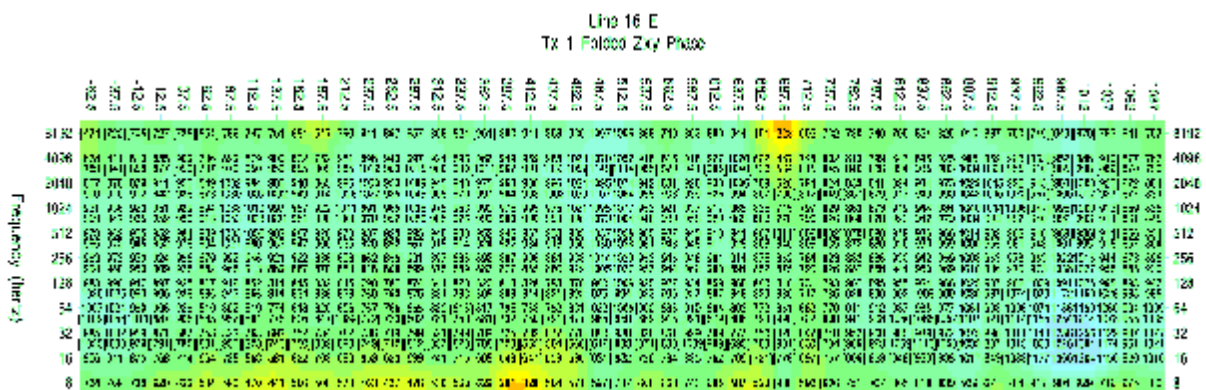


Figure 4: CSAMT Impedance Phase Plate for Line 16

Inversion Models

1-D and 2-D smooth-model inversion programs were used for modeling CSAMT data. Briefly, a smooth-model inversion mathematically “back-calculates” (or “inverts”) from the measured data to determine a likely location, size and depth of the source(s) of resistivity changes. The results of the smooth-model inversion are intentionally gradational, rather than showing abrupt, “blocky” changes in the subsurface. It is important to point out that all mathematical inversions, by their nature, generate non-unique solutions, and results must be interpreted with caution. Control data and geologic reasonability must always be considered when interpreting inversion models. The total depth of displayed data is a function of the penetration depths along each line. In areas with very low resistivities, the depth of investigation is limited because of signal attenuation in conductive zones.

By design, the smooth-model inversion produces the smoothest resistivity variation that can fit the data within specified smoothness and error tolerances. Sharp resistivity boundaries in the subsurface are observed as relatively broad resistivity gradients in the smooth-model sections.

All of the CSAMT lines for this project were modeled using both 1D and 2D smooth-model inversion programs (Zonge’s SCSINV and SCS2D programs). The 2D model differs from the 1D model in that it is able to mathematically model both lateral and vertical resistivity changes. Sometimes, however, 2D inversion tends to over-smooth narrow, high-angle features. Also, when lines are short compared to the depth of investigation, the 2D models can be distorted. 2D inversion models the far-field EM signal, or plane wave portion of the EM field. Depending on the geology and survey dimensions, the lowest frequency utilized by the 2D inversion may be higher than the lowest frequency of data acquired. For this project, 16 Hz was the estimated far-field cutoff frequency. The 1D inversion algorithm, on the other hand, attempts to model all frequencies (no far-field assumption) and therefore 1D models may image deeper resistivity changes than the 2D models. Comparison of 1D and 2D inversion results is often very useful for interpretation because each method has different benefits and limitations.

As examples, Figures 5 and 6 show 1D and 2D smooth-modeled sections for CSAMT data collected on Line 16. As for the pseudosections, more resistive areas are represented by cooler colors (blues, whites) and more conductive areas are represented by warmer colors (reds, oranges, yellows).

1D and 2D modeled data can also be viewed as plan-view plots at specified depths (depth slice maps). Figure 7 shows contoured resistivities at a topography-draped depth of 200 meters. Figure 8 shows the 1D depth slice map at 200m. Note that the 2D depth slice map identifies linear conductive trends striking to the northeast. While more can be said about Line 7 and features identified by 2D Smooth-Models, the purpose here is to show differences that can be expected in comparing 1D and 2D inversion results.

In contrast, at this depth, the 1D model depth slice suggests more complex geologic contacts strongly controlled by near-surface change. The zone between Lines 9 and 19 appears particularly complex being crossed by both conductive and resistive features. Again the purpose in this section is not to interpret these images, but simply to show differences that can be expected when comparing 1D and 2D Smooth-Model results. 1D Smooth-Model results can be dominated by near-surface changes in geology as well as high-angle contacts. These 1D modeled data are not corrected for static-shift so as to preserve details associated with narrow high-angle features in modeled results.

Sixtymile Project CSAMT Survey

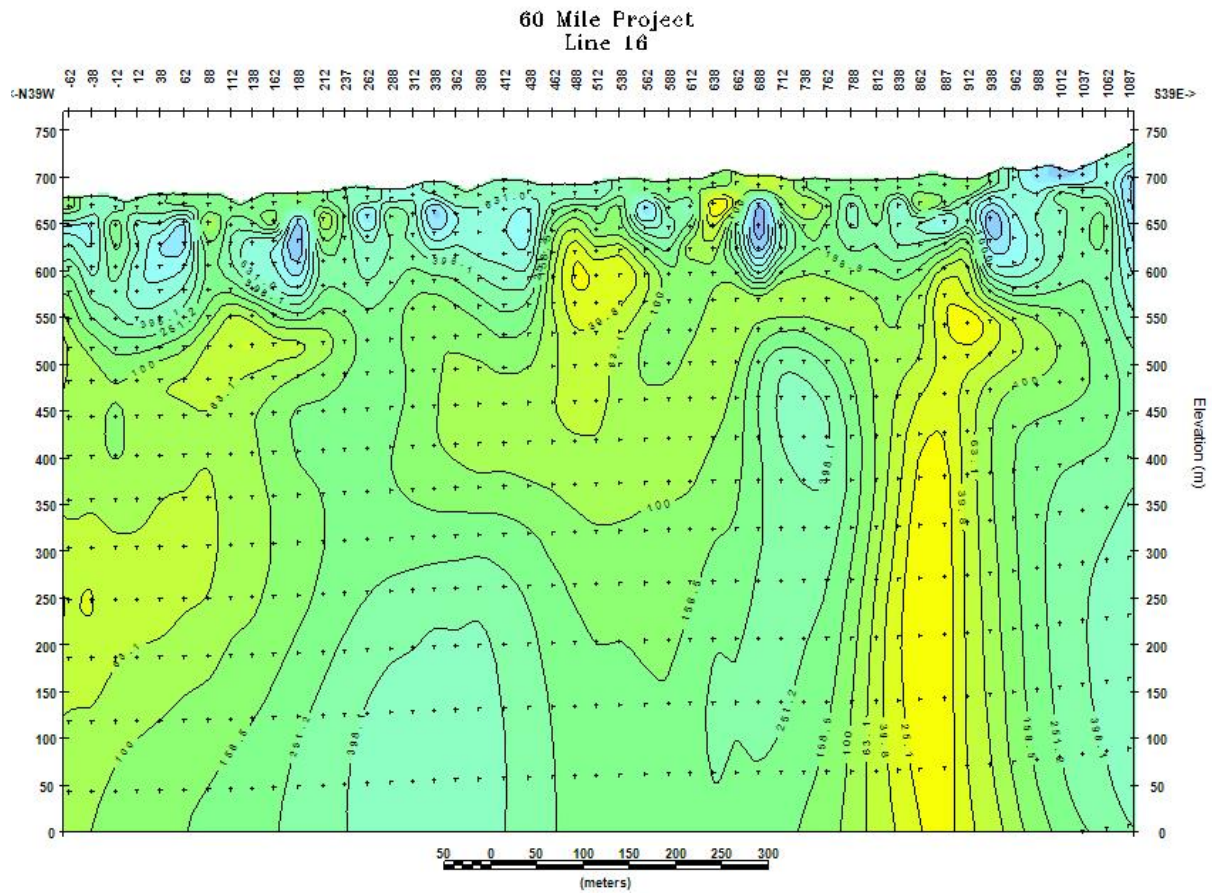


Figure 6: CSAMT 2-D Smooth-Model Inversion for Line 16

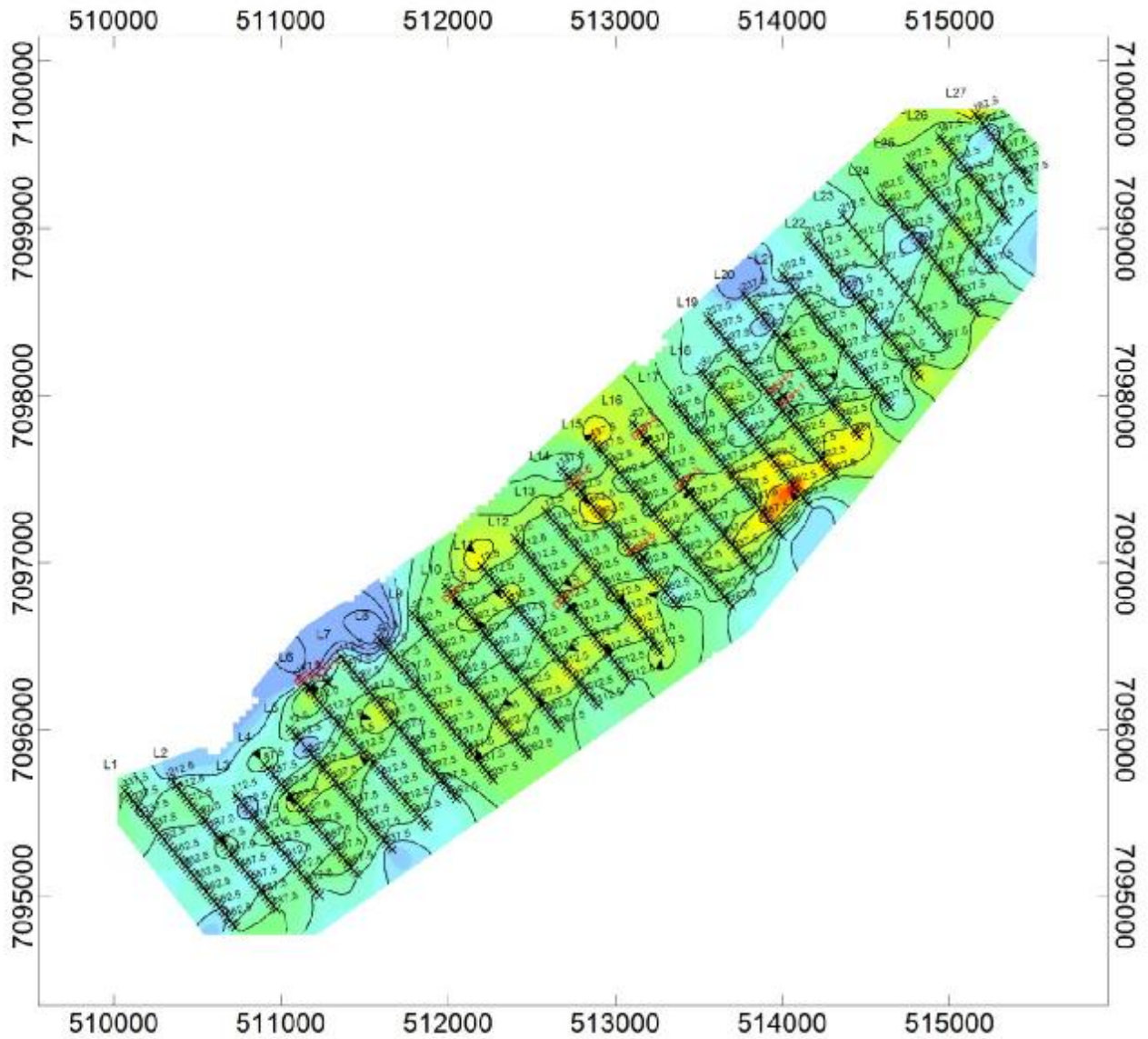


Figure 7: CSAMT 2-D Smooth-Model Resistivity at a Depth of 200m.
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, Red labels show 2011 Drill Hole Locations)

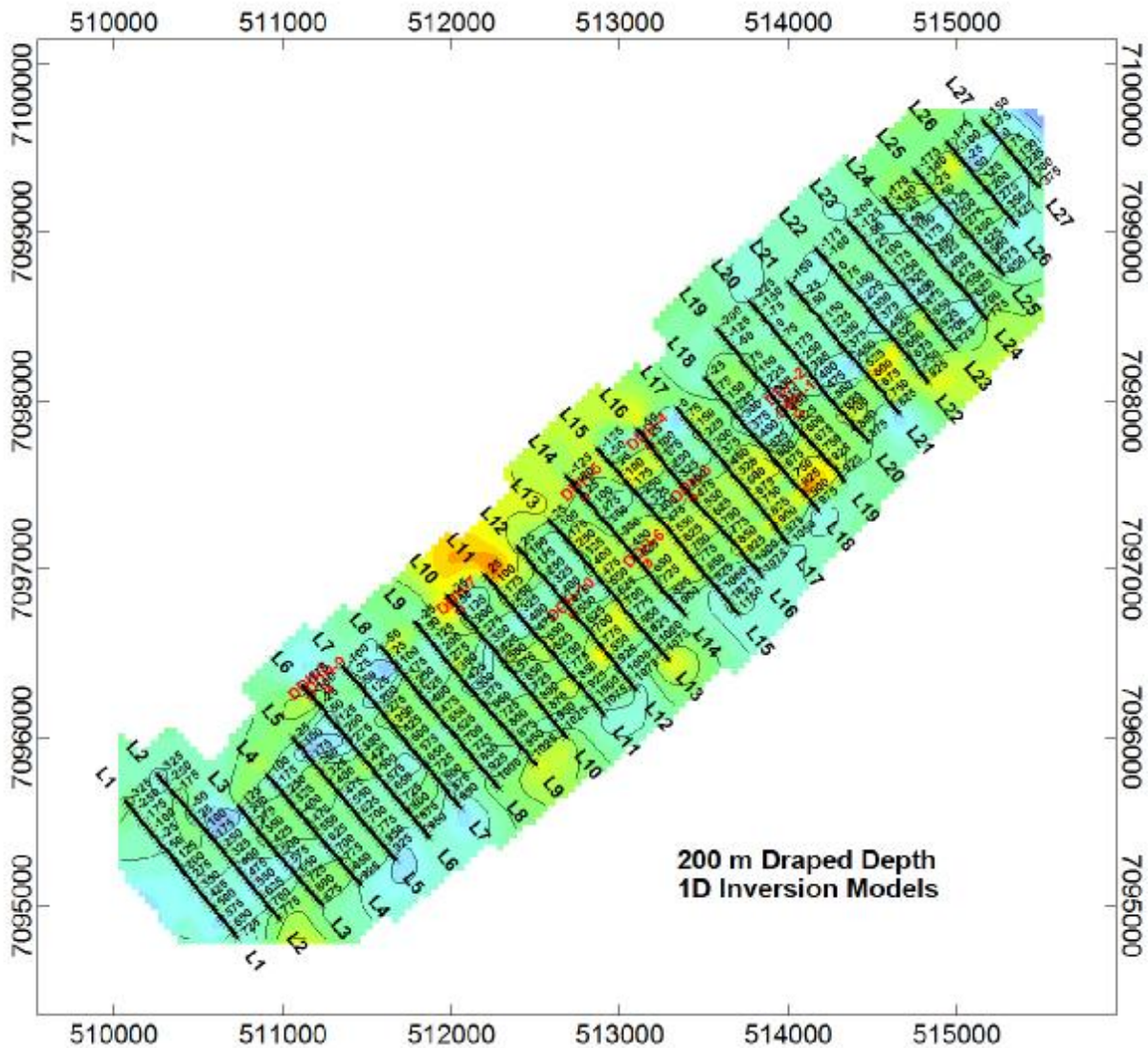


Figure 8: CSAMT 1-D Smooth-Model Resistivity Values at a Depth of 200m.
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, 2011 Drill Hole Locations are identified by Red labels.)

INTERPRETATION

Plan-View Projections

Plan-view projections of Smooth-Model resistivities are useful in comparing results with mapped surface geology. For this comparison, 2D Smooth-Model results at a draped depth of 200m were selected. 2D results tend to delineate geologic trends at depth more clearly than 1D results. The CSAMT grid was set up to cross major geologic contacts identified in this zone (Figure 9).

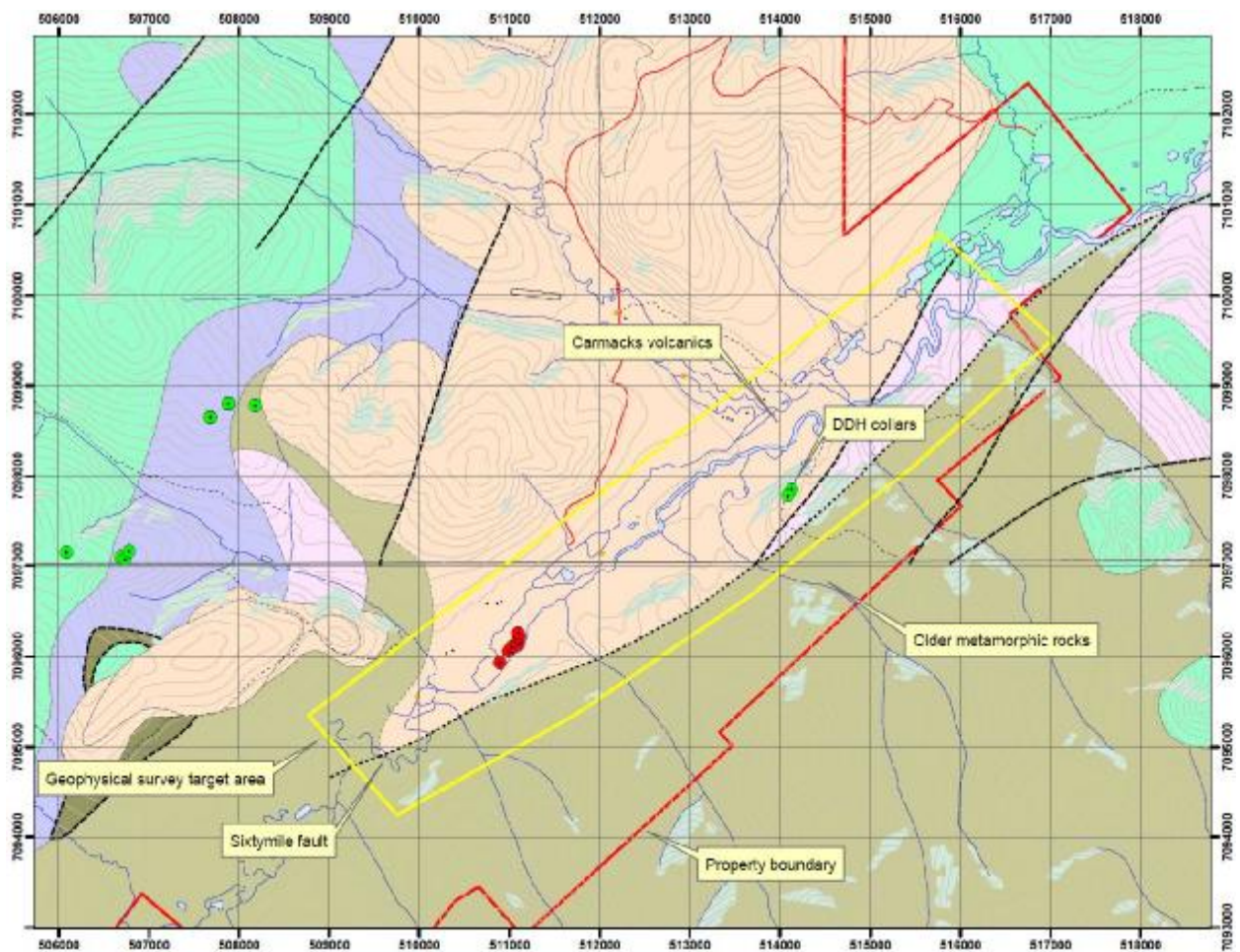


Figure 9: *Mapped Surface Geology
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, Select Drill Hole Collars are identified.)*

The 2D Smooth-Model identifies the contact between the older metamorphic rocks and Carmacks volcanics. Although the Sixtymile fault closely follows the geologic contact southeast of Line 15, to the northeast of Line 15 the geologic contact and fault

lines split. A second geologic contact associated with the wedge of gneiss rock (the pink shading) passes north of the Sixtymile Fault. Gneiss would be considered a highly resistive rock, while contacts with volcanic rock could be highly conductive due to alteration. The strong conductive zone identified on the southeast end of Line 17 may be where the Sixtymile Fault and gneiss-volcanic contact merge (Figure 10).

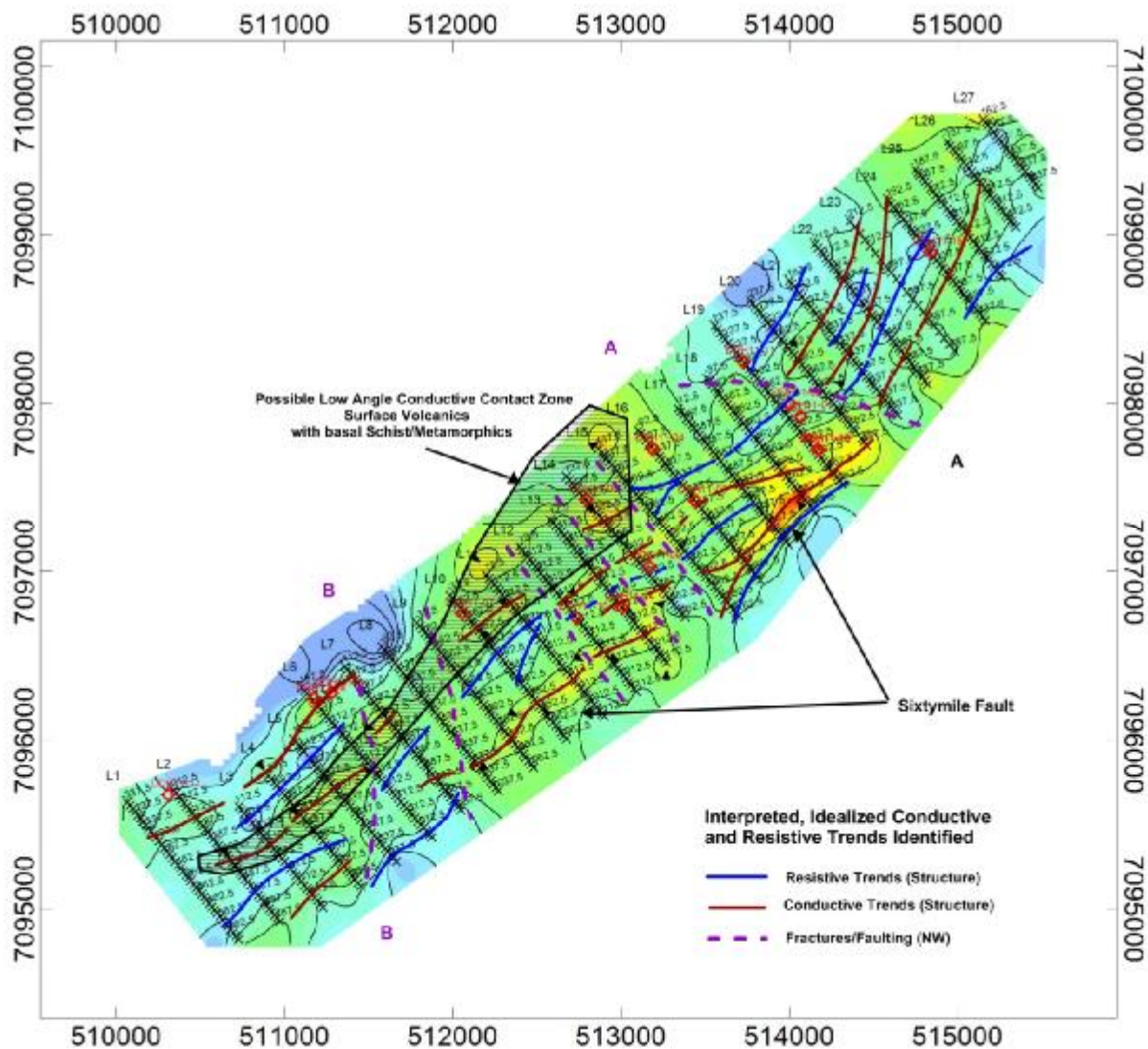


Figure 10: CSAMT 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Plan-View at a Depth of 200 m.
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, 2011 Drill Hole Collars are identified by Red labels.)

Drill logs (DDH10-01 to DDH10-04: in the vicinity of 709110N & 506700E) identify a contact between near-surface volcanic rocks and underlying metamorphic-like rocks. Within the CSAMT grid select drill hole logs identify shear zones and schist-like rocks

near depths of 300m. This geologic contact is believed to be related to the conductive contact zone identified in Figure 10 (the zone with hash marks). Besides identifying what is believed to be the Sixtymile Fault, 2D Smooth-Model results shown in Figure 10 geology northwest of the fault is generally more conductive, at least between Lines 10 and 20.

Geology northwest of the Sixtymile Fault is identified as Carmacks volcanic rock in Figure 9. Drill logs for DDH10-01 thru DDH10-04, and well as drill logs for DDH11-01 to DDH11-20, identify pyrite, and pyrite like minerals (for example chalcopyrite on select drill holes) from the surface to depths near 300m. Bands of sphalerite and magnetite are identified in drill logs; these minerals tend to be more resistive than pyrite. This may partially explain the pattern of resistive and conductive trends seen on Figure 10 observed northwest of the Sixtymile Fault.

In addition to linear conductive trends striking to the northeast (identified on Figure 10 and thought to relate to the Sixtymile Fault) are several thin conductive contacts which appear to strike northwest. These cut across the northeast set of resistive and conductive trends which are more or less follow the grid baseline. On Figures 10 and 11 these conductive features are identified by dashed lines labeled as "Fractures/Faulting (NW)". While A-A and B-B identify two of these contact-like features, these locations mark boundaries defined by changes in resistivities. The geology between A-A and B-B generally appears more conductive in this central zone than geology northeast of A-A and southwest of B-B. Geologic contacts in this central zone appear complex. Note: conductive and resistive trends striking to the northeast along the Sixtymile Fault appear cut by several conductive fractures striking northwest.

Contacts observed on Figure 11 (based on 1D Smooth-Model resistivities), are more complex than seen on Figure 10 (based on 2D Smooth-Model resistivities). On this particular project, 2D Smooth-Model inversions present a clearer view of major geologic contacts, defined by resistivity contrasts, than 1D Smooth-Model results. However the complex contoured image shown in Figure 11 is evidence that geologic contacts are complex, particularly at the surface. The 2D Smooth-Model plan-view 100m depth plate is chaotic supporting this view of near-surface geology. Conductive zones are seen between Lines 10 and 20 suggesting possible fracturing.

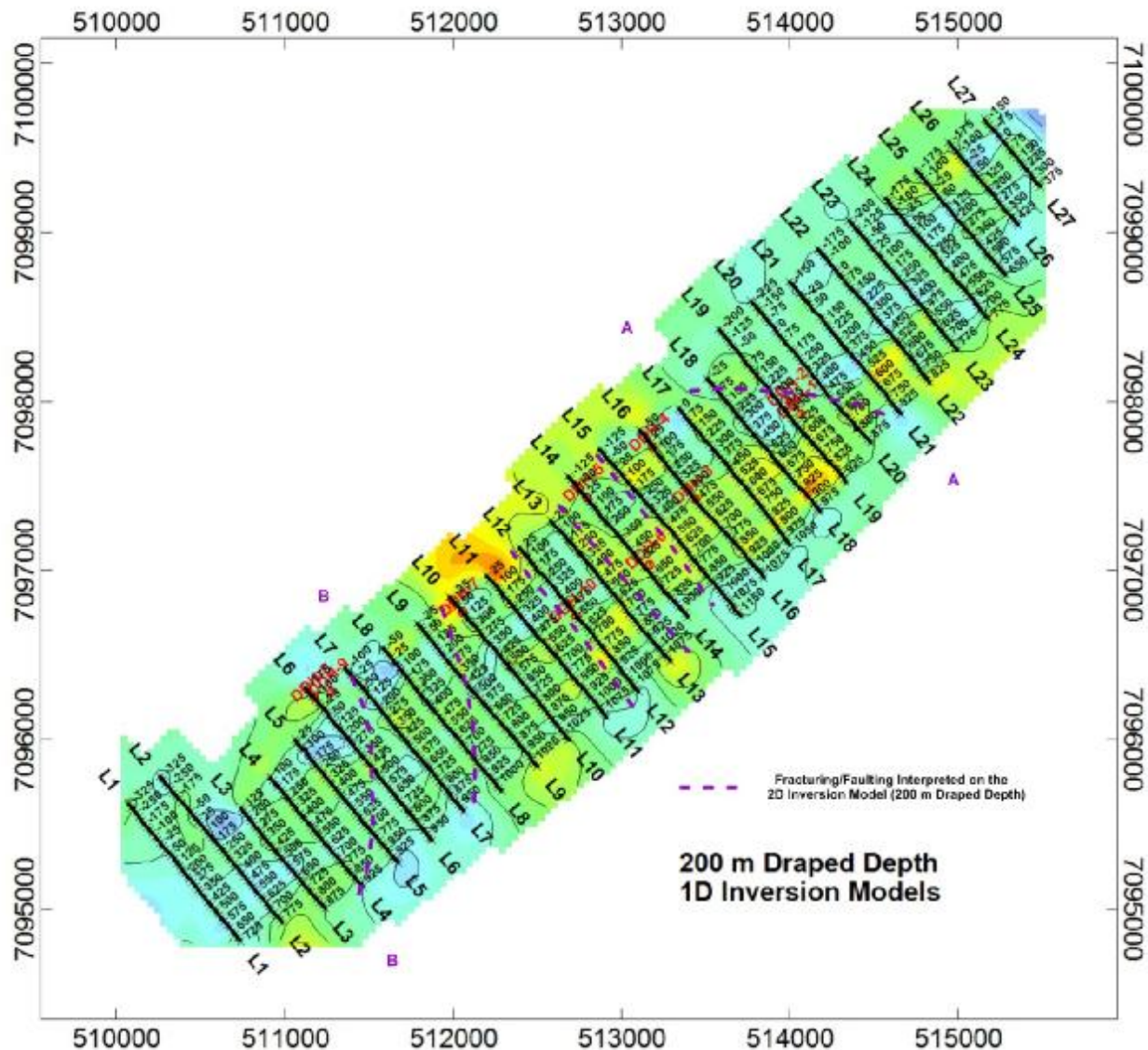


Figure 11: CSAMT 1-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Plan-View at a Depth of 200m.
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, 2011 Drill Hole Collars are identified by Red labels.)

Besides the 200 m depth section shown in Figures 10 and 11, Smooth-Model plan-view plates are provided in this report for depths of from 0 to 1000m at a 100m interval (Appendix D for 1D and E for 2D). While slightly different features are observed in these five depth sections, the 200m plan-view plate (Figure 10) presents the best detail for interpretation. While 1D Smooth-Model plates for draped depths greater than 200m show what appear to be strong linear northeast trends likely associated with the Sixtymile Fault, modeled depths are less dependable.

A comparison of 2D Smooth-Model results for depths of 100 to 700m suggests that the Sixtymile Fault is a near-vertical conductive feature. The intensity of the conductive response suggests that this is a shear zone (geologic maps show this fault steeply dipping towards the northwest).

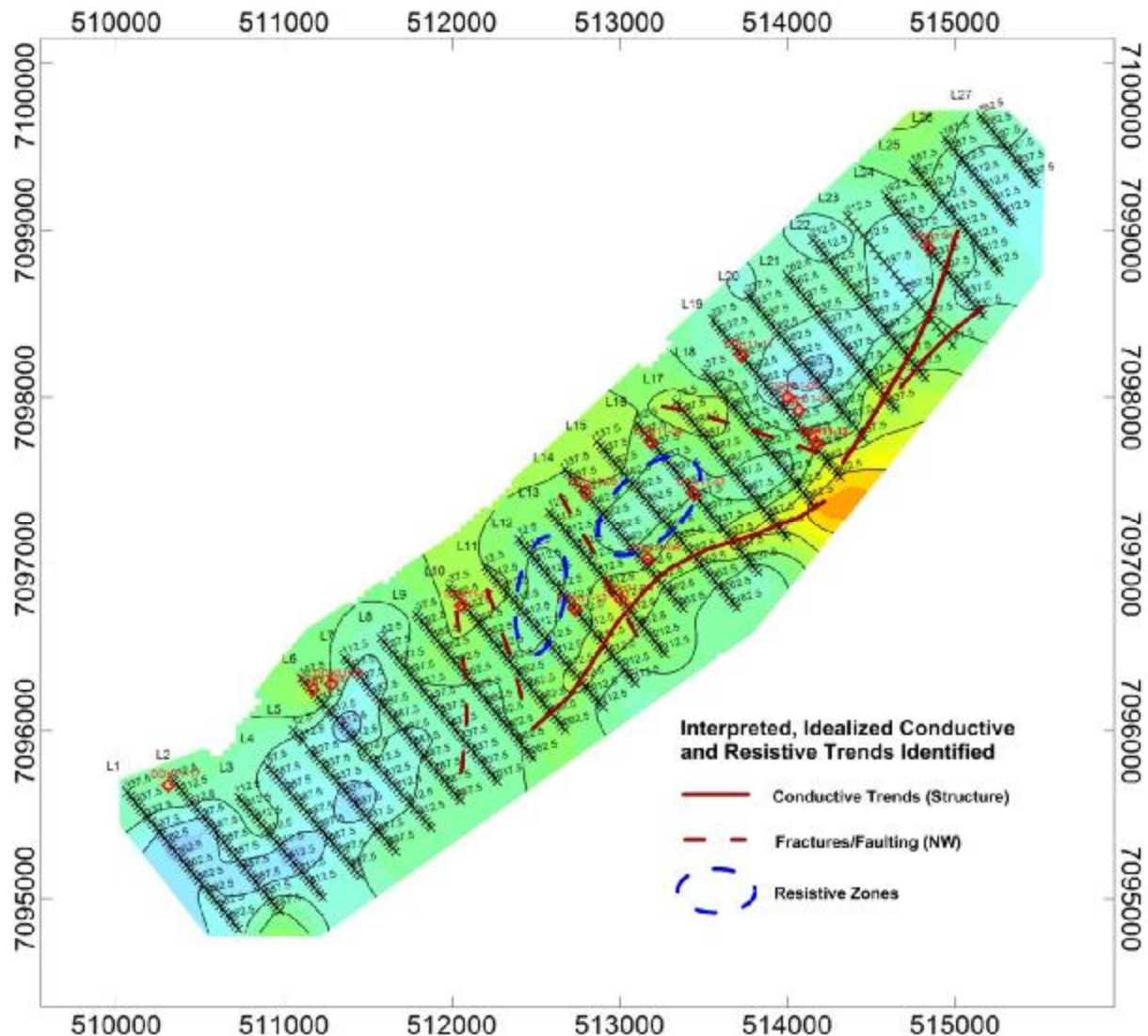


Figure 12: CSAMT 2-D Smooth-Model Plan-View at a Depth of 700 m.
(NAD-83, UTM Zone 07 North, 2011 Drill Hole Collars are identified by Red labels.)

Drill holes DDH10-01 to DDH10-04 located northwest of the CSAMT grid identify a contact near depths of 300m. This area is identified on Radius maps as the “Thrust Fault Zone”. The DDH11 series drill holes within the CSAMT grid identify a contact near depths of 300m. As mentioned previously, this is a contact between surface volcanic rock and basal metamorphic-like rocks, not the thrust fault identified on geologic maps.

This geologic contact appears conductive, and it appears that portions of this contact may outcrop within the CSAMT grid. This conductive zone is identified on Figure 10, along with the Sixtymile Fault.

A second area centered on drill holes DDH10-06 and DDH10-07 (these are identified by the green discs on Figures 1 and 9) is referred in Radius geologic reports as the "Graben Fault Zone". On Figure 10 these two drill holes are located near the contact labeled "A-A"; they may be associated with more resistive geology northeast of the A-A contact. The resistivity contrast across A-A may be linked to vertical movement along this contact.

The 2D Smooth-Model plan-view plate at a depth of 700m identifies the Sixtymile Fault. Between Line 8 and Line 19 geology northwest of the Sixtymile Fault appears controlled by northwest fracturing, possibly shear zones. It is possible that resistive zones observed at this depth may be related to deep intrusive rocks. Evidence of deep intrusive rocks is seen on the individual line 2D Smooth-Model sections.

Individual Lines, Interpreted

While the depth slice maps make it possible to identify and discuss select features important in understanding structure and geologic contacts on this CSAMT grid, more detailed information is available viewing 1D and 2D Smooth-Model results for each line. 2D Smooth-Model inversion plots provide the best details suitable for interpretation. High-angle contacts are well defined, and horizontal contacts appear to control geology. Only northeast of A-A is there evidence of narrow high-angle resistive features which could be intrusive rock or structurally controlled epithermal deposits. From the 27 CSAMT lines collected on the Sixtymile CSAMT grid, five lines have been chosen for detailed analysis. Modeled results for each of these five lines are representative of the area in which they were selected. Where possible, appropriate drill hole logs will be included in the interpretation of results.

Line 5: Line 5 is located southwest of the contact identified as B-B on Figures 10 and 11. Line 5 is similar to other lines in this region. Typically resistive near-surface rock is identified on these lines. On Line 5 the Sixtymile Fault is centered below station 838, with conductive horizons extending northwest and southeast of this contact. Lines

extending southwest of Line 5 identify a second high-angle contact in the vicinity of station 288. Between the Sixtymile Fault and this second high-angle contact, highly resistive rock is identified below a depth of 150m (this zone of high resistivity rock is clearly identified on Figure 13). This highly resistive zone observed on Line 5 does not extend northeast of B-B as a continuous trend.

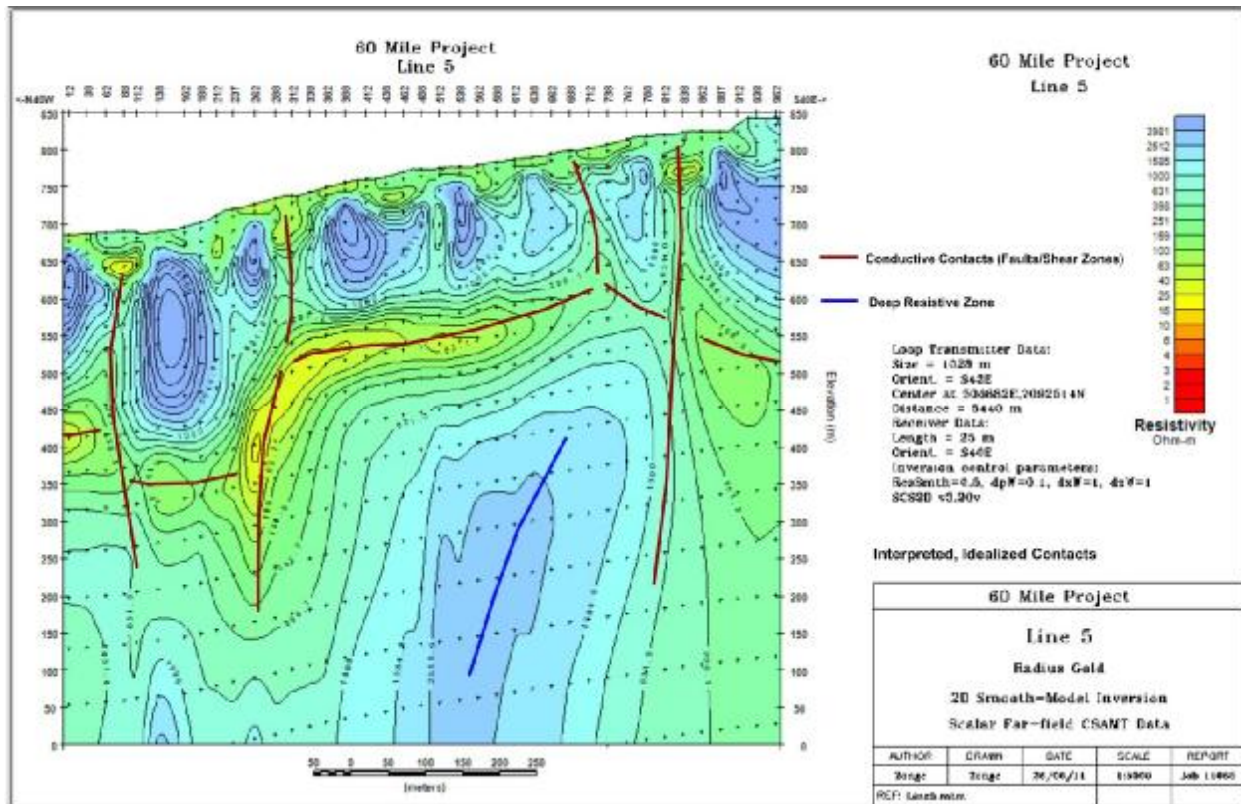


Figure 13: CSAMT Line 5, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

Northwest of station 288 Line 5 enters the broad Sixtymile River channel. Near-surface volcanic rock is identified northwest of the Sixtymile Fault (station 812). The area defined as the Thrust Fault Zone is located further northwest past the CSAMT Grid. The moderately deep conductive horizon (below depths of 250m) extending southwest of station 812 is expected to be the contact between near-surface volcanic rocks and resistive basal rocks. Additional high angle contacts are observed below stations 62 and 288.

Drill holes DDH11-08 and DDH11-09 are located on Line 6 near station -112 (100m northeast of Line 5). Both drill holes identify andesite rock, with DDH11-08 completed in

andesite rock at a depth of 250m. Drill logs identify pyrite and chalcopyrite in both drill holes.

Line 11: Line 11 is located almost midway between the contacts identified as A-A and B-B shown on Figures 10 and 11. The Sixtymile Fault is thought to be located below station 812, with a near-surface conductive horizon (near depths of 150m) extending northwest to a second high-angle contact below station 562. To the southeast, where it extends into mostly resistive rocks, this horizon is not well defined.

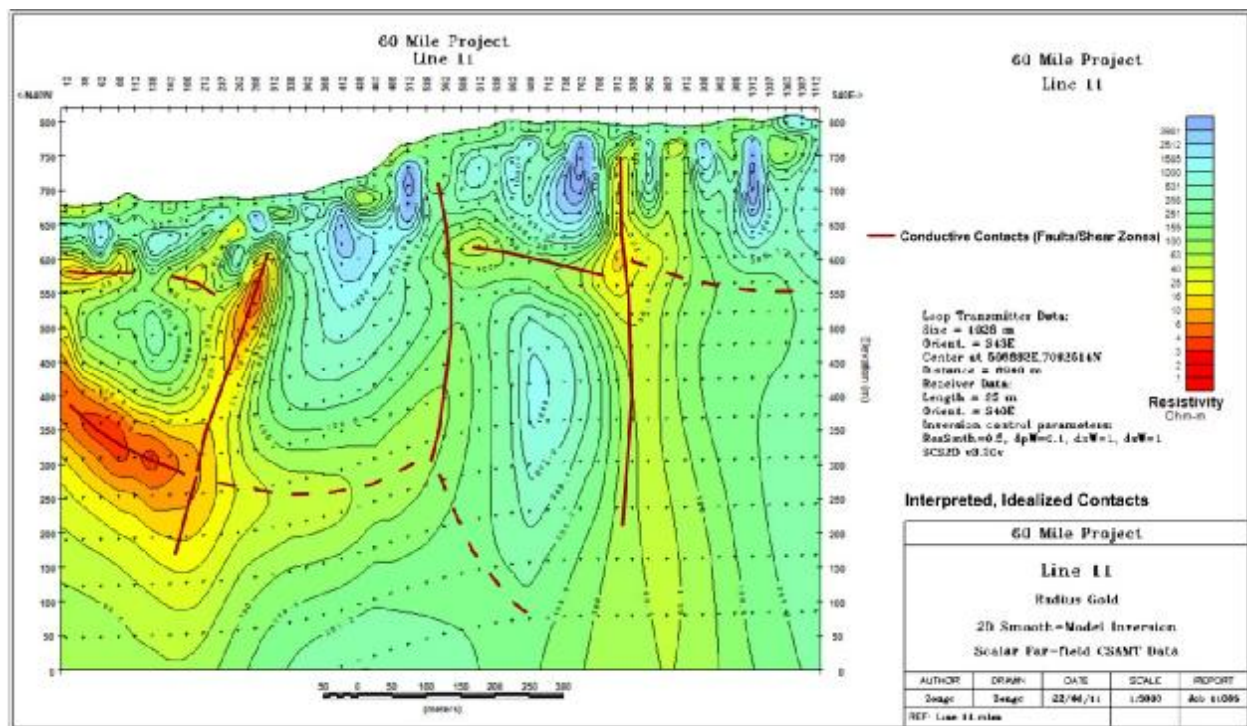


Figure 14: CSAMT Line 11, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

High-angle conductive contacts are defined below station 562 and station 312. Both features appear to steeply dip to the northwest.

Although the 2D Smooth-Model plots for Lines 10, 11 and 12 are similar, conductive features on Line 12 are less intense. Nevertheless common to these three lines is a conductive high-angle contact below station 288. This contact appears linked to a deep highly conductive horizon extending northwest of station 288 (1D Smooth-Model results suggests that Lines 10 and 12 are located at the edge of this conductive zone). Drill hole DDH11-07 is located near station 112 on Line 10. Drill hole logs identify pyrite

along the entire length of DDH11-07; magnetite is identified at depth. As changes in the 2D Smooth-Model plots for Lines 12 and 13 are observed, it is possible that a contact (possibly faulting) may be found between Lines 12 and 13.

Drill hole DDH11-07 is located near station 62 on Line 10, with drill hole DDH11-10 located near station 512 on Line 12. While DDH11-07 was completed in andesite at a depth of 92m, DDH-10 remained mostly in andesite rock to a depth of 306m. At this point this drill hole crosses a broad fault extending to a depth of 351m. This fault zone would be expected to be a highly conductive contact. Drill logs identify pyrite and hematite in both drill holes.

Line 15: Line 15 is located almost central to the CSAMT grid. The 2D Smooth-Model inversion suggests that a conductive contact may be located close to this survey line. Evidence of this is the spreading broad conductive pattern identified by the near-horizontal dashed lines.

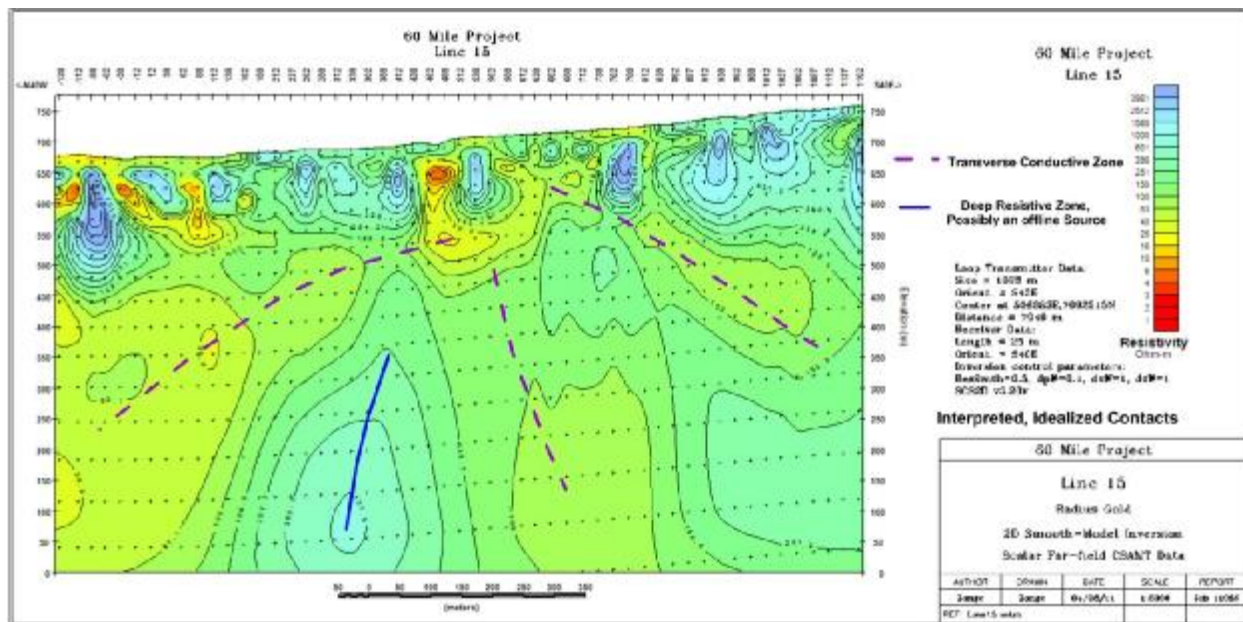


Figure 15: CSAMT Line 15, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

The conductive Sixtymile Fault thought to be located near station 812 is obscured by a nearby conductive contact. A deep resistive feature is identified below station 362 below depths of 350m.

Drill holes DDH11-03, DDH11-04, DDH11-05 and DDH11-6 are located on Lines 14 and 16 bordering Line 15. Rock types encountered on all four drill holes suggest complex contacts. All four drill holes encounter pyrite-like minerals (pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite). Hematite is also identified in DDH11-05.

Line 17: Line 17 is located northeast 600m north of Line 11. While high-angle conductive contacts below stations 562 and 812 are observed on Lines 11 and 17, there is a major difference in the appearance of these contacts. A new high-angle contact appears below station 738. A conductive contact extends northwest of station 562 at depths between 250 and 300m. A conductive contact extends southeast of station 562 between 300 and 400m. These two contacts are both identified by the horizontal dashed red lines. This is thought to be the conductive contact between near-surface volcanic rocks and more resistive basal rock.

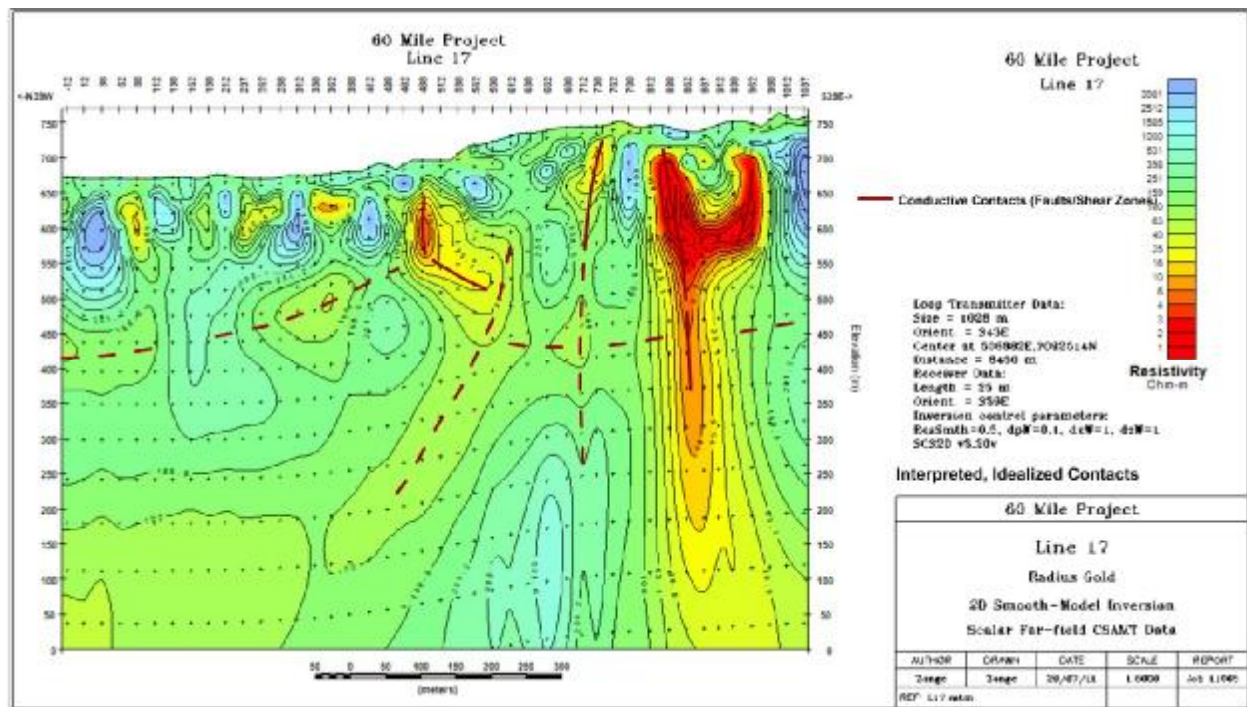


Figure 16: CSAMT Line 17, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

The high-angle contact below station 812 seen on Line 17, thought to be the Sixtymile Fault, is complex in comparison to contact imaged on lines further to the southwest. On Line 17 this fault may be associated with at least one other conductive

contact (station 962). This may be a shear zone. This more complex contact is identified on Lines 18, 19 and 20. There is just a vestige of this contact seen on Line 21.

The high-angle conductive contact below station 562 is well developed on Line 17, in comparison to Lines 11 and 15. The conductive horizon extending northwest of station 588 at depths below 150m is thought to be contact between near-surface volcanic rocks and more resistive basal rock.

Drill holes DDH11-03 and DDH11-04 are located southwest of Line 17 in more conductive geology.

Line 20: Line 20 is located 300 m north of Line 17. Line 17 crosses the contact line AA identified on Figures 10 and 11. Seen on Figure 10, at depths of 200m, A-A separates more resistive geology observed to the north (northwest of station 562 Line 20) from generally more conductive geology and conductive contacts observed to the south (southeast of station 562). The high-angle conductive contacts located beneath station 688 and 812 are thought to be related to the Sixtymile Fault. A weak conductive contact is observed below station 562. Based on the geologic map (Figure 9) the zone between station 512 and 688 is thought to be a highly resistive gneiss rock unit.

2D Smooth-Model near-surface resistive zones observed beneath stations 12, 338 and 588 in Figure 17 are evidenced in the field data. Results suggest that resistive geology is present, and that modeled results are not spurious surface contacts. In comparison to lines further south towards B-B (Figures 10 and 11) resistivity values observed on Line 20 in general tend to be higher, at least northwest of station 512. Near a depth of 200m the horizontal conductive contact extending between stations 38 and 562 may be an offline response related to the volcanic rock/resistive basal rock conductive contact observed southeast of Line 20.

Drill holes DDH11-01, DDH11-02, DDH11-11, DDH11-12 and DDH11-13 are located on Line 19. Geology crossed by these five drill holes range from near-surface andesite to schist. DDH11-13 crosses a fault near depths of 200m. Typically galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite are identified in these drill holes. In fact drill logs identify almost continuous sections with pyrite-like mineralization. Additionally hematite and magnetite

are identified, but the distribution is sparse. This mineralization is identified southwest of Line 20; Line 19 is separated from Line 20 by 100m.

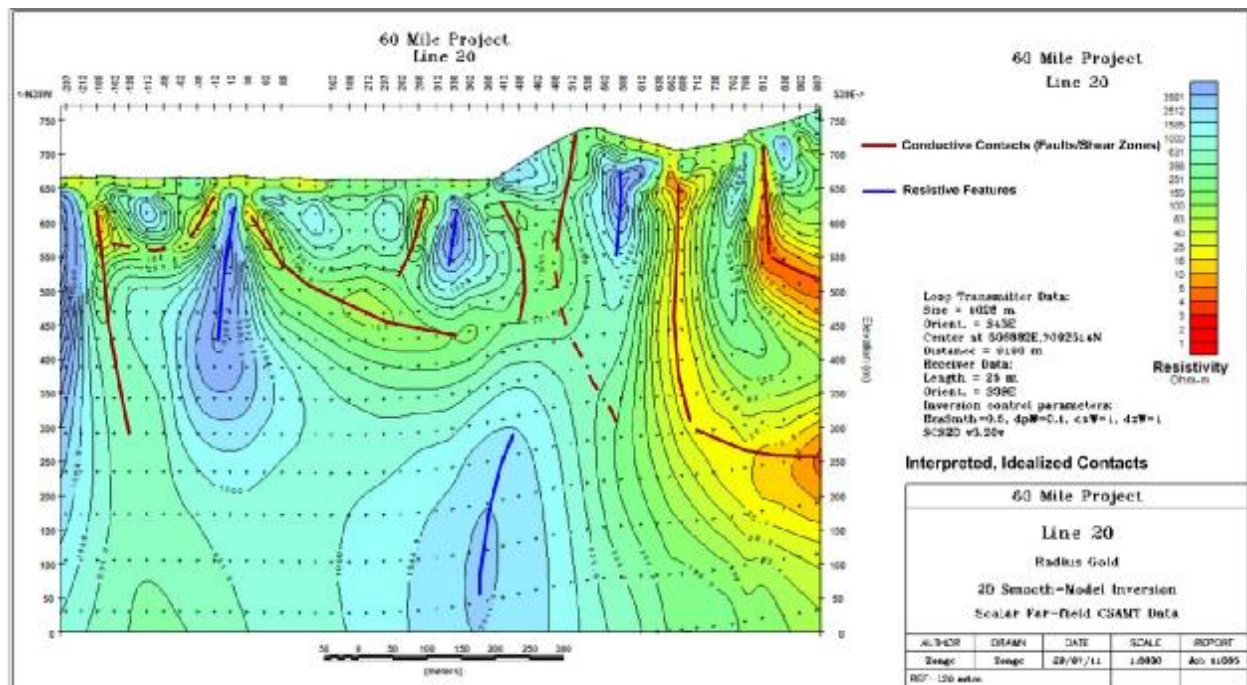


Figure 17: CSAMT Line 20, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

Line 24: Line 24 is located midway between the A-A contact and the northeastern end of the CSAMT grid (Line 27). Several streams converge with the Sixtymile River between stations 312 and 412; it was not possible to collect CSAMT in this section. Line 24 crosses several high-angle conductive fault-like features. It is possible that an additional high-angle contact (possibly conductive) may be located between stations 312 and 412. Narrow high-angle resistive features are identified below stations 62 and 188. While these modeled features do not appear to extend below depths of 200m, they could be thin intrusive dikes extending from depth.

The Sixtymile Fault is thought to cross Line 24 in the vicinity of station 762, with the wedge of resistive gneiss shown on the geology map (Figure 9) perhaps located between stations 462 and 762. Near depths of 200m, a flat laying conductive contact extends northwest and southeast of station 462. The conductive contact southeast of station 462 extends at depths less than 200m. This contact suggests that the gneiss rock crossed by Line 24 is a near-surface wedge. The conductive horizon extending

northwest at depths closer to 300m is likely related to contact between surface volcanic rock and resistive basal rock. Drilling suggests that at this location the basal rock is schist.

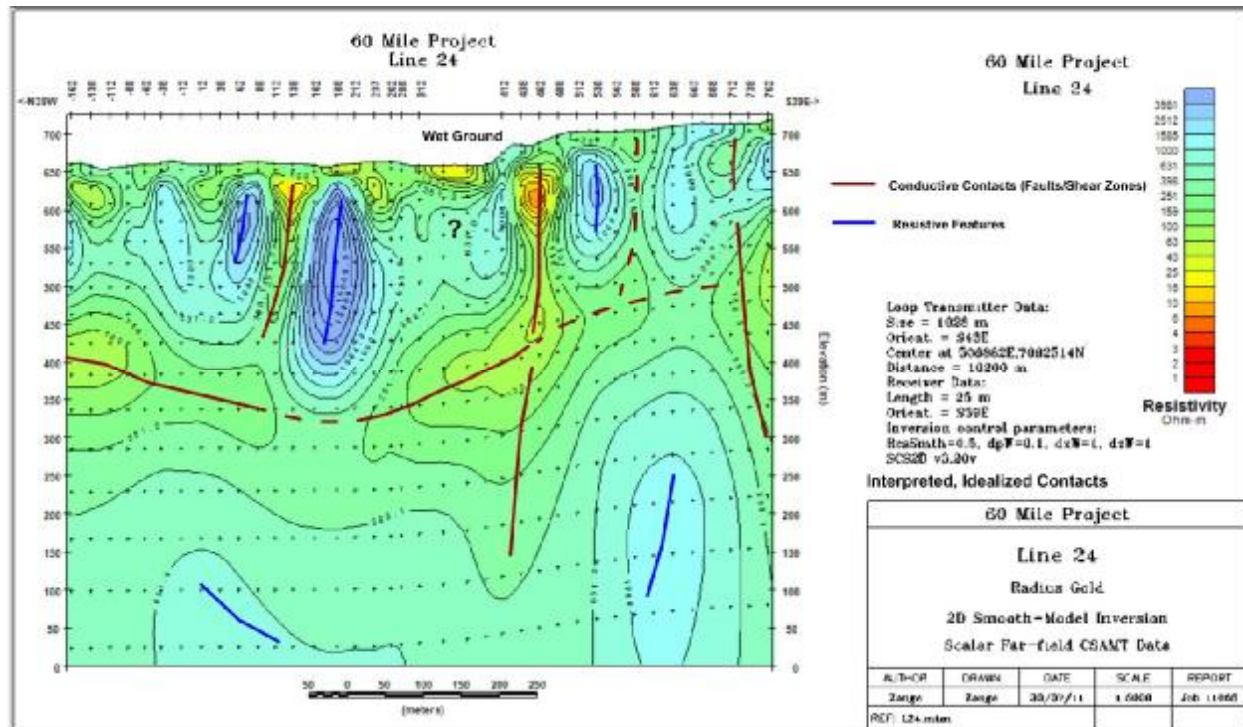


Figure 18: CSAMT Line 24, 2-D Smooth-Model Interpreted Vertical Section.

A single drill hole (DDH11-16) is located on Line 24. Otherwise the closest drill holes are located near Line 19 (DDH11-01 and DDH11-02) where drill hole logs identify near-surface volcanic, conglomerates and basal schist rocks. Near Line 20 schist rocks are identified at depths near 130m. Pyrite and gypsum are identified in both drill holes.

On Line 24 the 2D Smooth-Model section identifies resistive geology below depths of 400-500m under stations 38 and 638. Located near station 238, DDH11-16 was drilled to a depth of 185m, entirely within andesite (identified as the near-surface volcanic rock). Fine grained pyrite is identified in DDH11-16.

CONCLUSIONS

The Sixtymile CSAMT program was successfully completed by the Zonge International field crew with detailed modeled resistivity data provided along a 2.6 km baseline. 2D Smooth-Model resistivity results clearly identify structure associated with the Sixtymile Fault. The Sixtymile Fault is not a single contact, but may be described as a broad shear zone defined by multiple contacts north of Line 15. Offsets in modeled results suggest the some vertical movement may be associated with Sixtymile Fault in the region.

While the contact between near-surface volcanic rock and basal resistive rock is identified as a conductive horizon, of possible interest is the zone between Lines 10 and 20 northwest of the Sixtymile Fault. Line 11 identifies a highly conductive contact at depths below 150 m which may extend from Line 10 to Line 12. There is evidence of at least three high-angle conductive contacts oriented towards the northwest crossing the general fabric of resistive and conductive trends striking northeast. A second highly conductive zone identified on Lines 17 and 18 appears associated with the Sixtymile Fault. While a broad conductive zone on Line 17 is observed above 200 m, it is possible that the Sixtymile Fault itself is highly conductive below depths of 200 m .

The CSAMT survey can only map contacts between conductive and resistive rocks, with contrasts between rock units indicating changes in rock types or identifying alteration patterns. The original purpose of this CSAMT program was to locate gold known to be associated with pyrite-arsenopyrite. Nevertheless drill hole logs suggest that polymetallic sulfides are present throughout the grid. At percentages of 4-6 percent and higher, metallic luster sulfides hosted in rocks such as andesite and schist can be expected to reduce resistivities (rock becoming more conductive). Sulfides such as sphalerite and molybdenite are resistive producing no change.

While drilling identifies pyrite-like mineralization throughout most the CSAMT grid, there is likely to be a significant difference in the appearance/percentages of metallic luster sulfides present. For example pyrite in the vicinity of Line 24 can be expected to be fine grained and disseminated. In the vicinity of Line 19, in more conductive zones, pyrite could be expected to be coarse grained with a higher percentage present.

Interesting on Line 19 is the presence of gypsum and dolomite with pyrite. Geologic differences between Line 19 and Line 24 are significant, as well as the 2D Smooth-Model sections.

The results of the CSAMT survey indicate complex geology and multiple structural trends. Further integration of drill hole logs with results of the CSAMT survey completed during the summer of 2011 by Zonge International is beyond the scope of this report.

Emmett Van Reed,
Chief Geophysicist

Anna Szidarovszky,
Geophysical Data Processor

John Fleming,
Senior Geophysicist

Jennifer Hare,
Senior Geophysicist

APPENDIX A: SUMMARY STATISTICS AND NOTES

Date	Production Summary for 11065
26-May-11	MOB from Tucson to Vancouver
27-May-11	Taking care of Immigration papers
28-May-11	MOB from Vancouver to Whitehorse
29-May-11	MOB from Whitehorse to Dawson City
30-May-11	Set up Transmitter
31-May-11	Set up Transmitter
1-Jun-11	Test CSAMT data collection on Line 20
2-Jun-11	Safety meetings
3-Jun-11	Production on Line 14
4-Jun-11	Production on Line 14
5-Jun-11	Production on Line 14 and Line 15
6-Jun-11	Production on Line 15
7-Jun-11	Production on Line 15 and Line 16
8-Jun-11	Production on Line 16 and Line 17
9-Jun-11	Production on Line 17 and Line 20
10-Jun-11	Production on Line 17, 18, 19 and Line 20
11-Jun-11	Production on Line 18, 19, 21 and Line 24
12-Jun-11	Production on Line 21, 24 and Line 25
13-Jun-11	Production on Line 21, 22, 25 and Line 26
14-Jun-11	Production on Line 22, 23, 26 and Line 27
15-Jun-11	Production on Line 22, 23, 25 and Line 27
16-Jun-11	Day Off
17-Jun-11	Production on Line 23
18-Jun-11	Production on Line 7, 12E and Line 13E
19-Jun-11	Production on Line 8 and Line 12E
20-Jun-11	Production on Line 8, 9, 11E and Line 12E
21-Jun-11	Production on Line 9, 10 and Line 11E
22-Jun-11	Production on Line 2, 6 and Line 10
23-Jun-11	Production on Line 1,2, 3 and Line 5
24-Jun-11	Production on Line 1, 2, 4 and Line 5
25-Jun-11	Production on Line 1, 3 and Line 4

CSAMT	Starting			Ending					
Line	Stn #	Easting*	Northing*	Stn #	Easting*	Northing*	Length(m)	Stn Delta(m)	# Stns
Line 1	-350	510053	7095643	725	510734	7094813	1074	25	43
Line 2	-225	510322	7095707	800	510983	7094920	1028	25	41
Line 3	100	510721	7095618	900	511239	7095004	803	25	32
Line 4	75	510893	7095799	950	511462	7095132	877	25	35
Line 5	0	511044	7096020	975	511673	7095276	974	25	39
Line 6	0	511232	7096181	1000	511872	7095407	1004	25	40
Line 7	-125	511342	7096442	1000	512061	7095579	1123	25	45
Line 8	-75	511565	7096561	1050	512286	7095698	1125	25	45
Line 9	-50	511772	7096703	1075	512499	7095842	1127	25	45
Line 10	-50	511961	7096862	1075	512685	7096001	1125	25	45
Line 11	0	512185	7096988	1125	512910	7096134	1120	25	45
Line 12	0	512378	7097150	1125	513101	7096284	1128	25	45
Line 13	0	512565	7097317	1125	513288	7096462	1120	25	45
Line 14	-150	512665	7097577	975	513392	7096724	1120	25	45
Line 15	-150	512849	7097742	1175	513705	7096730	1325	25	53
Line 16	-75	513092	7097849	1100	513845	7096954	1170	25	47
Line 17	-25	513321	7097975	1050	514003	7097147	1073	25	43
Line 18	-50	513491	7098158	1000	514180	7097350	1062	25	42
Line 19	-250	513543	7098468	975	514332	7097526	1229	25	49
Line 20	-250	513748	7098611	900	514480	7097760	1123	25	45
Line 21	-175	513978	7098731	875	514658	7097928	1052	25	42
Line 22	-225	514138	7098945	850	514831	7098112	1084	25	43
Line 23	-225	514342	7099082	800	514996	7098308	1013	25	41
Line 24	-175	514565	7099203	775	515179	7098493	939	25	38
Line 25	-200	514739	7099391	650	515279	7098750	838	25	34
Line 26	-200	514924	7099556	475	515356	7099047	668	25	27
Line 27	-175	515140	7099691	375	515486	7099274	542	25	22
Total							Length:	27865	Total Stns: 1115

TX-Bipole	Easting*	Northing*	(abandoned)
TXN	506152	7092894	
TXS	507122	7091744	

Tx-Loop	Easting*	Northing*	(Tx-Loop Tx used for survey)
CNR1-1	507173	7092080	
CNR2	507342	7092258	
CNR2-2	507068	7092587	
CNR3	506698	7093021	
CNR4	506316	7092699	
CENTROID	506882	7092514	

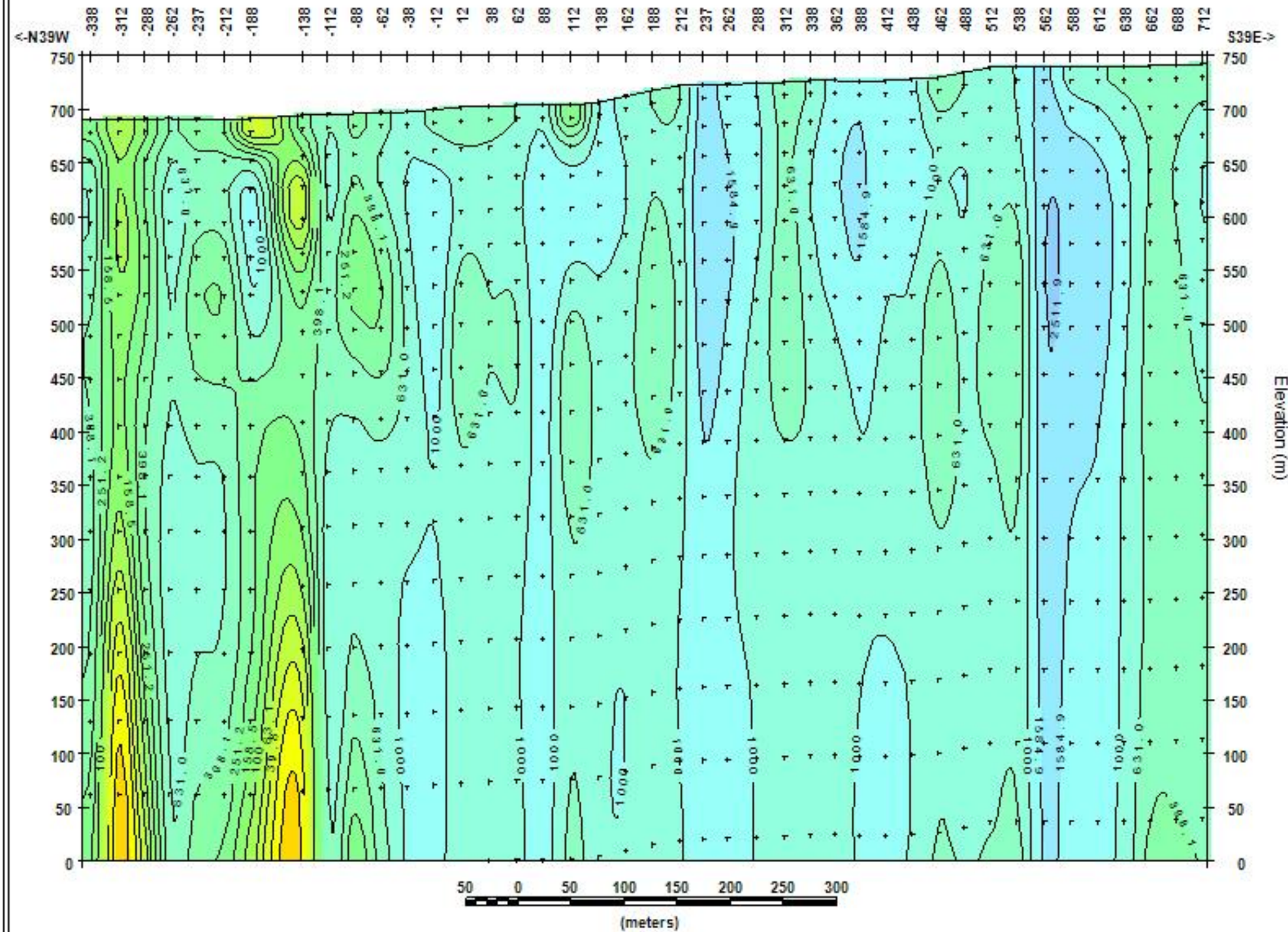
*NAD-83 Conus, UTM Zone 7 North

Culture Notes for 11065
At the location of the TX, the ground was solid ice just below the surface.
Very low current throughout the survey
60 mile river close by, some stations had to be skipped due to the location of the river
A beaver pond is nearby on almost every line.
The ground was very moist throughout the whole survey collection

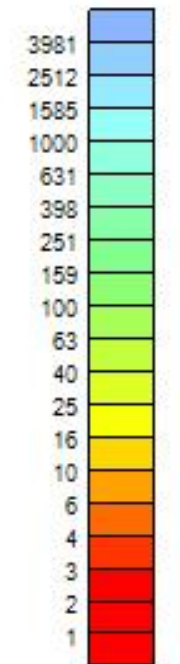
APPENDIX B: SCALAR CSAMT SURVEY 1D INVERSION MODELS

Smooth-Model Inversion results are shown in this section for all of the Zonge CSAMT survey lines. All inversion models are presented as color-filled contour plots. The color scales used for Resistivity are consistent for all model lines presented in this report.

60 Mile Project Line 1



60 Mile Project Line 1



Resistivity
Ohm-m

Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m

Orient. = S43E

Center at 506882E,709251N

Distance = 4440 m

Receiver Data:

Length = 25 m

Orient. = S39E

Inversion control parameters:

ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1

SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 1

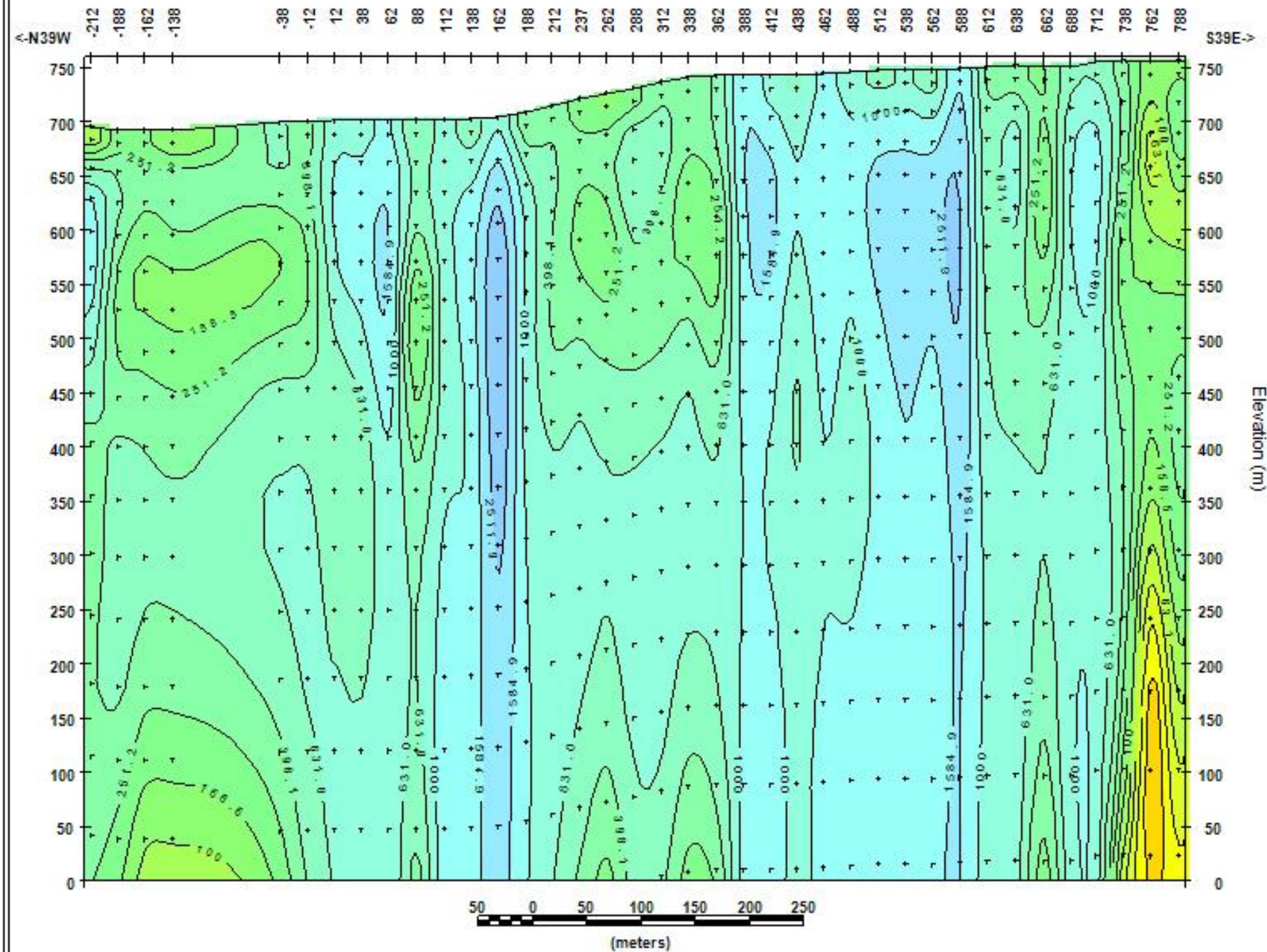
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

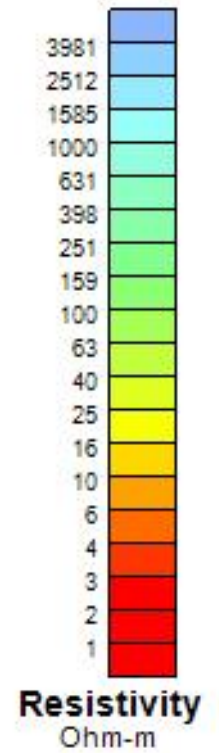
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	26/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line1.m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 2



60 Mile Project Line 2



Bipole Transmitter Data:
Length = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506802E,7092514N
Distance = 4690 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 2

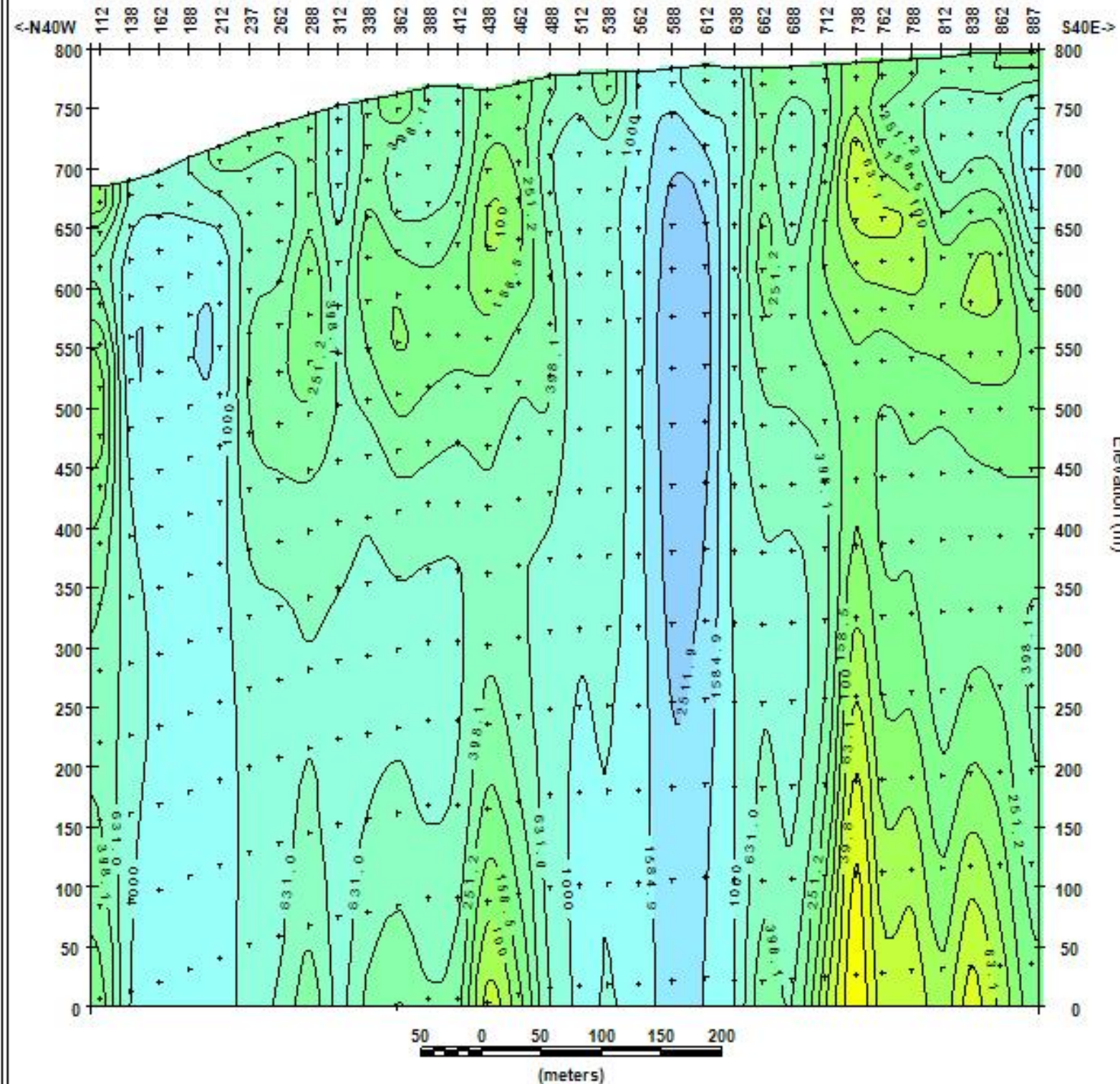
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

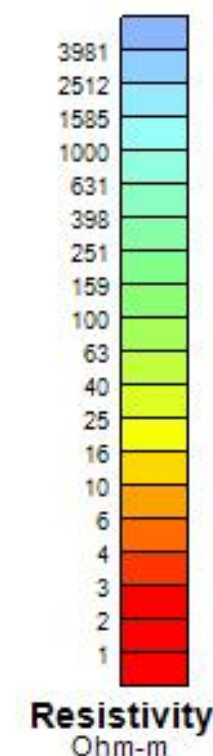
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	26/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line2.mld				

60 Mile Project Line 3



60 Mile Project Line 3

Bipole Transmitter Data:
 Length = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 4840 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
 dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 3

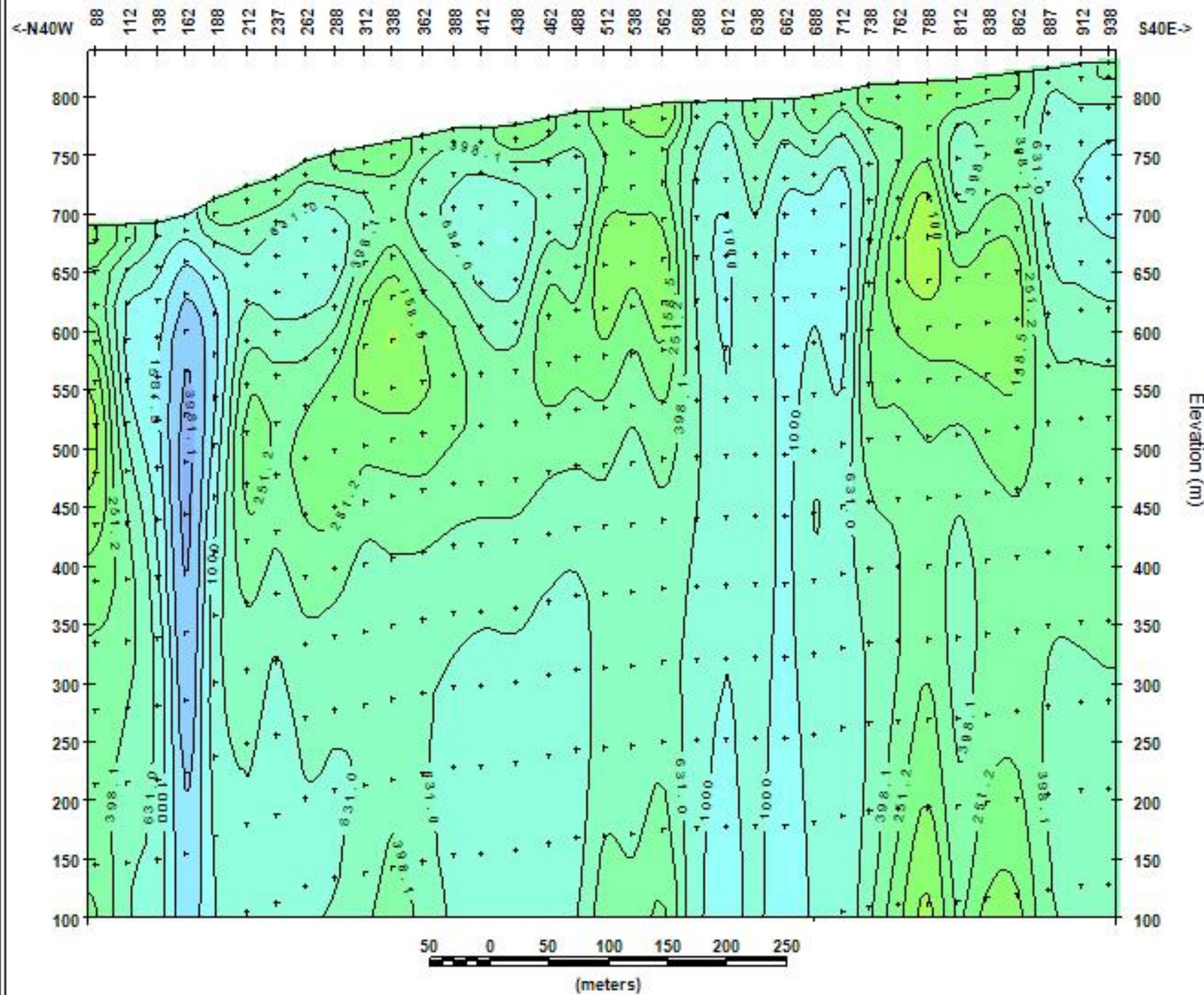
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

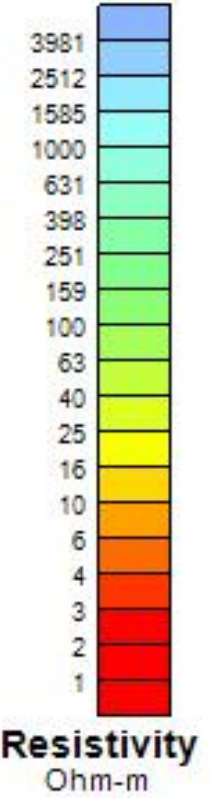
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	07/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line3.mld				

60 Mile Project Line 4



60 Mile Project Line 4



Bipole Transmitter Data:
Length = 1020 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5190 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 4

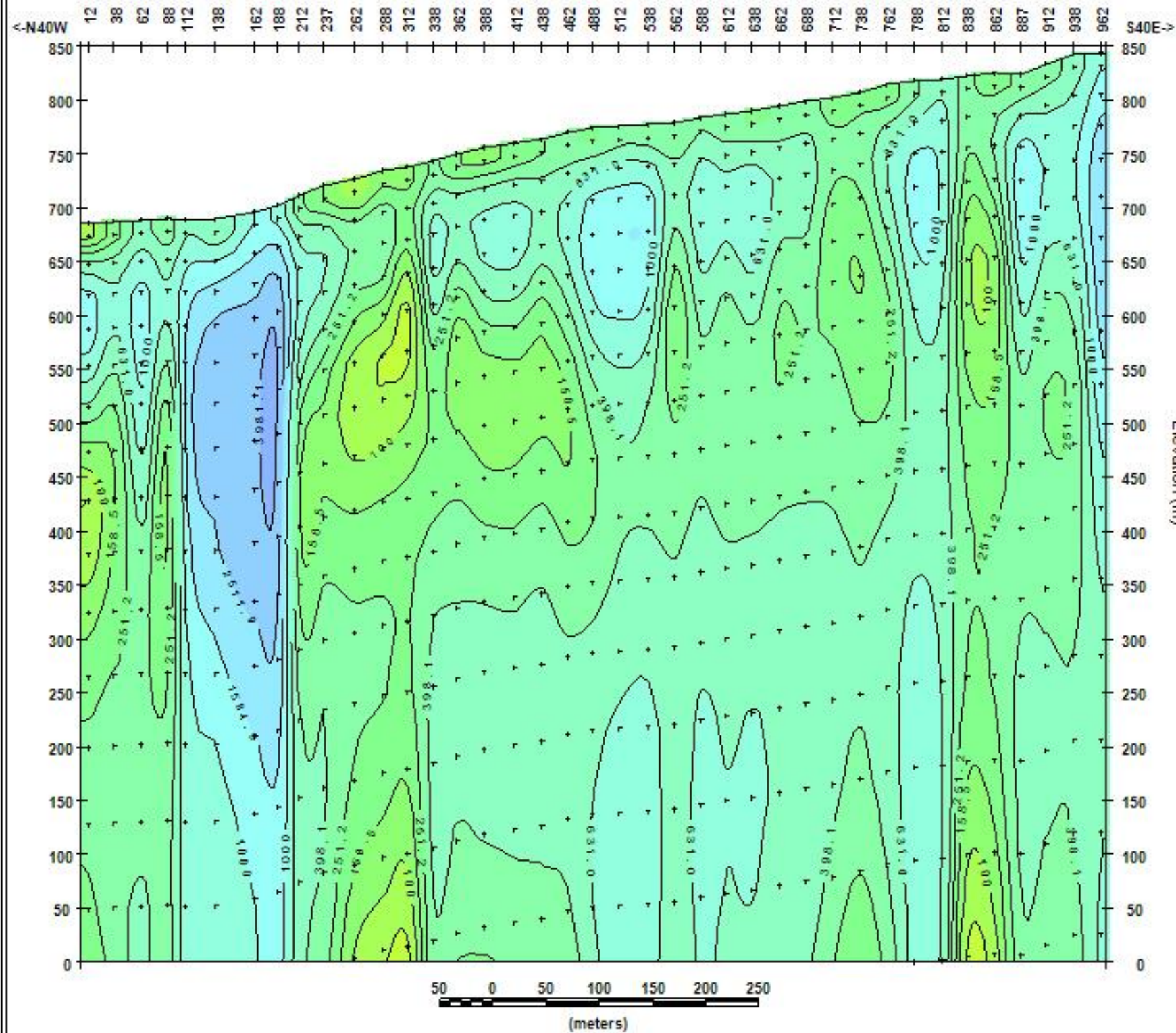
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

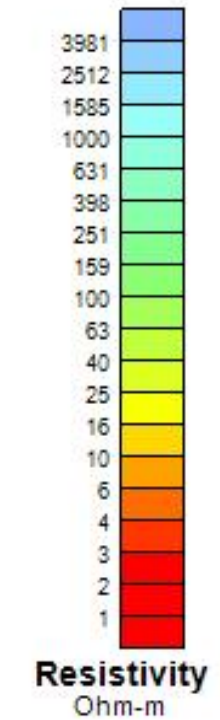
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	26/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 4.m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 5



60 Mile Project Line 5

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1026 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5440 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 5

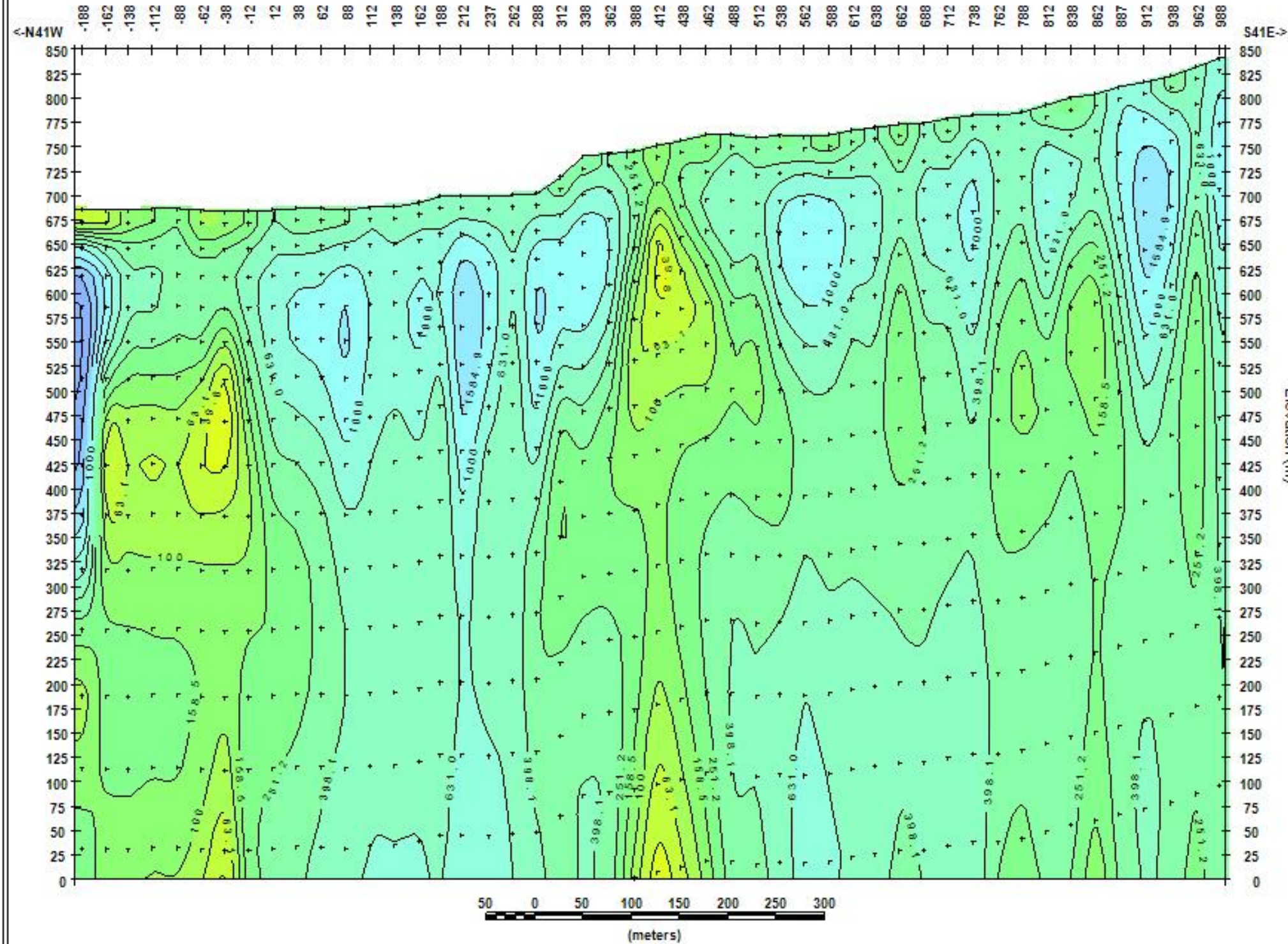
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

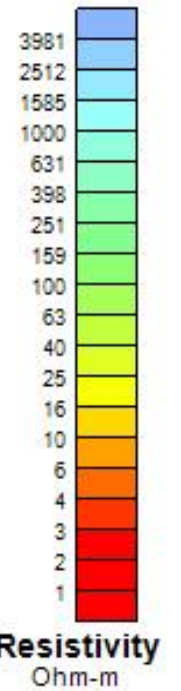
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	26/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line5.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 6



60 Mile Project Line 6



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S41E
Center at 506882E,709251N
Distance = 5690 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S41E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 6

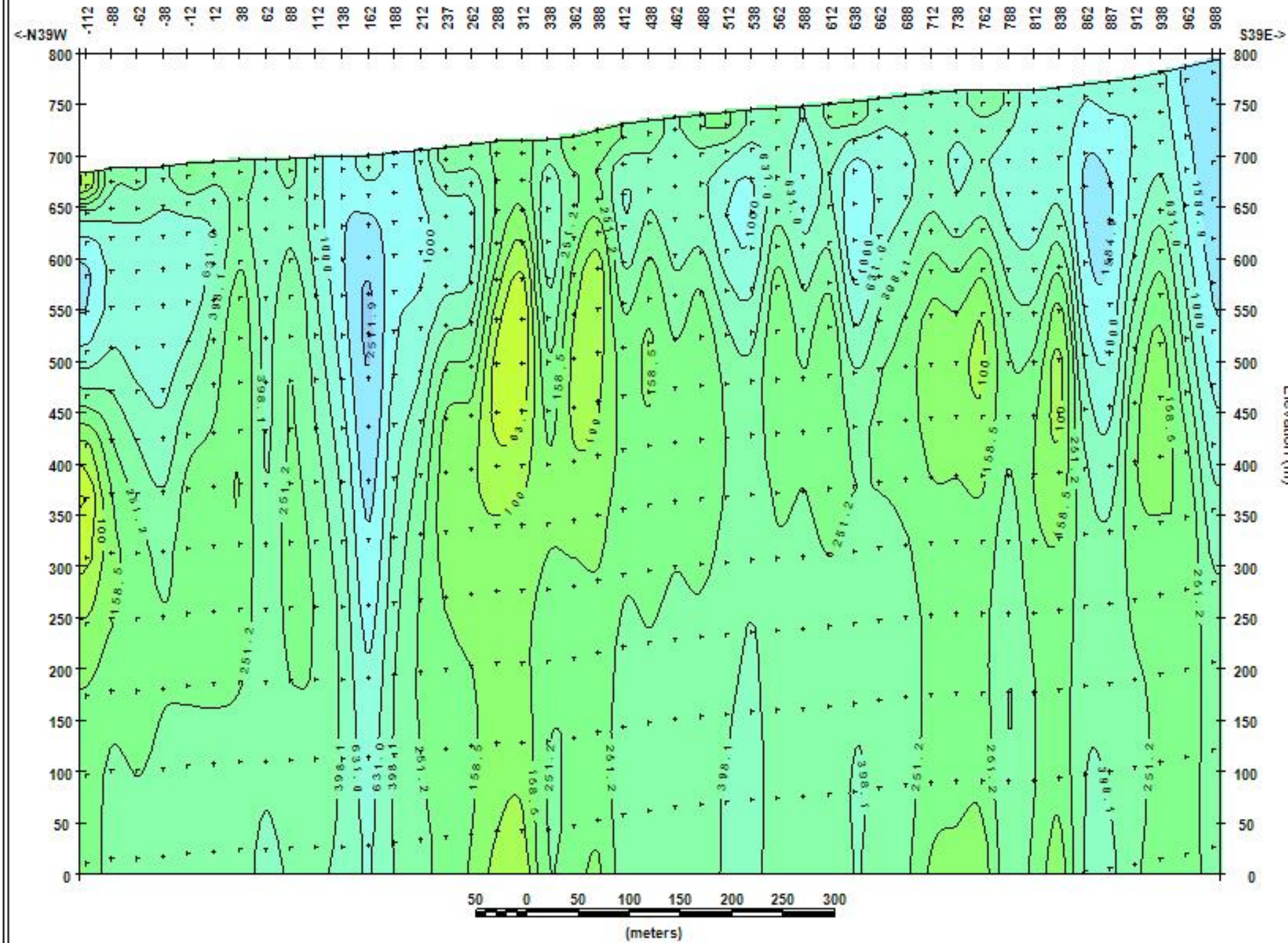
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

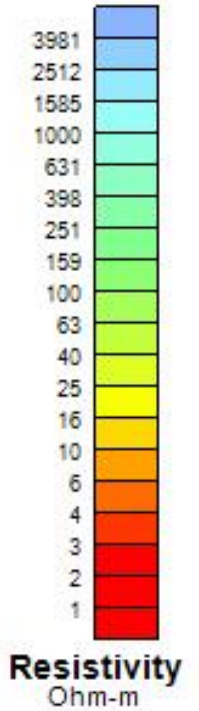
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	26/07/11	L:5000	Job 11066
REF: Line 6.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 7



60 Mile Project Line 7



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5850 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 7

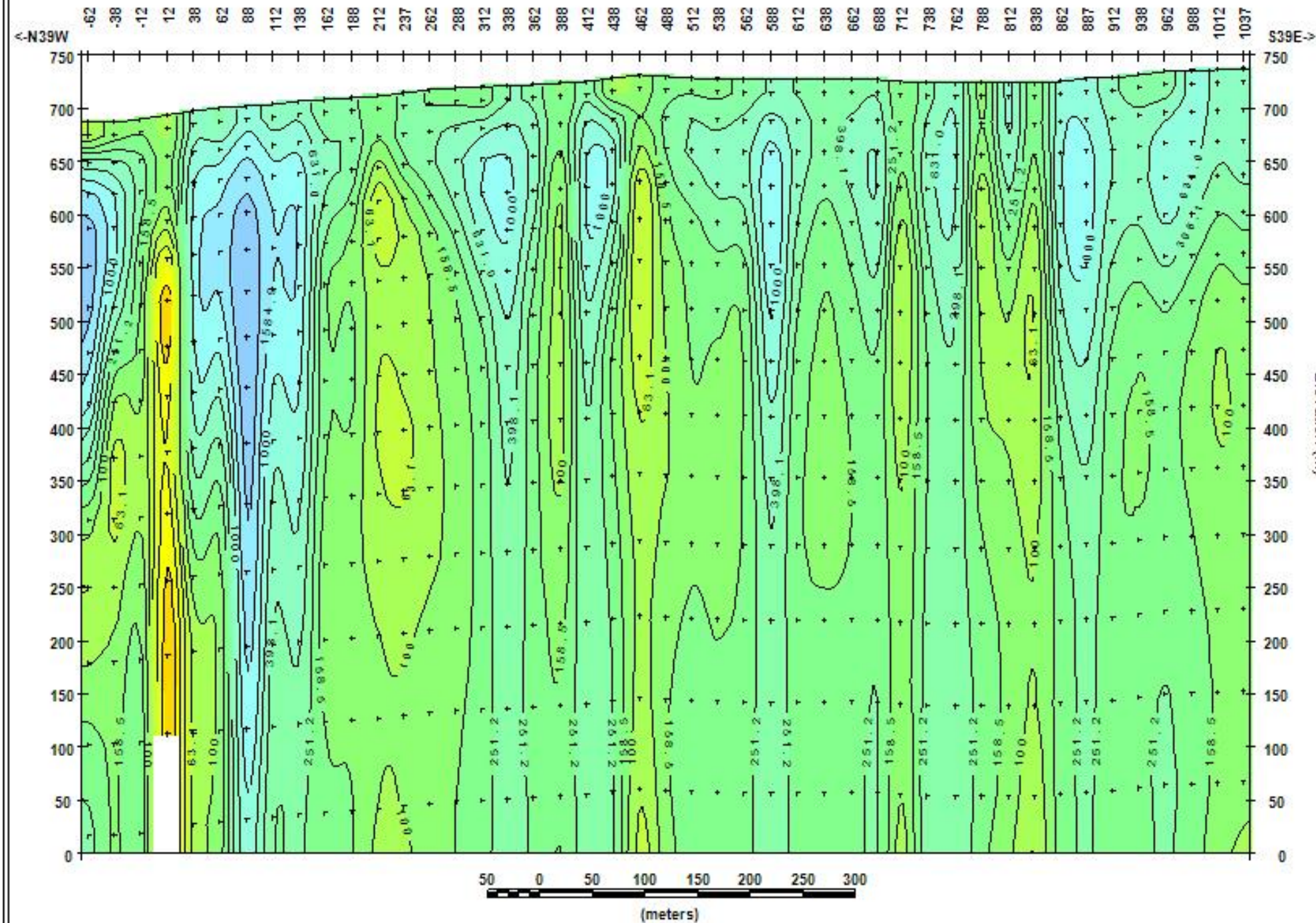
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

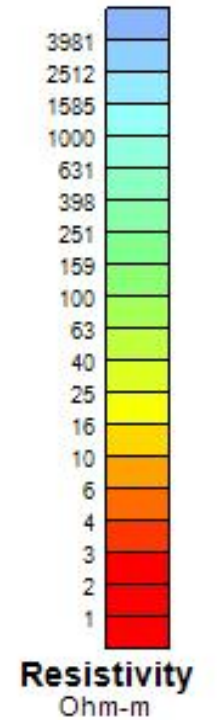
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	20/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 7.mld				

60 Mile Project Line 8



60 Mile Project Line 8



Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 6190 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E

Inversion control parameters:

ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 8

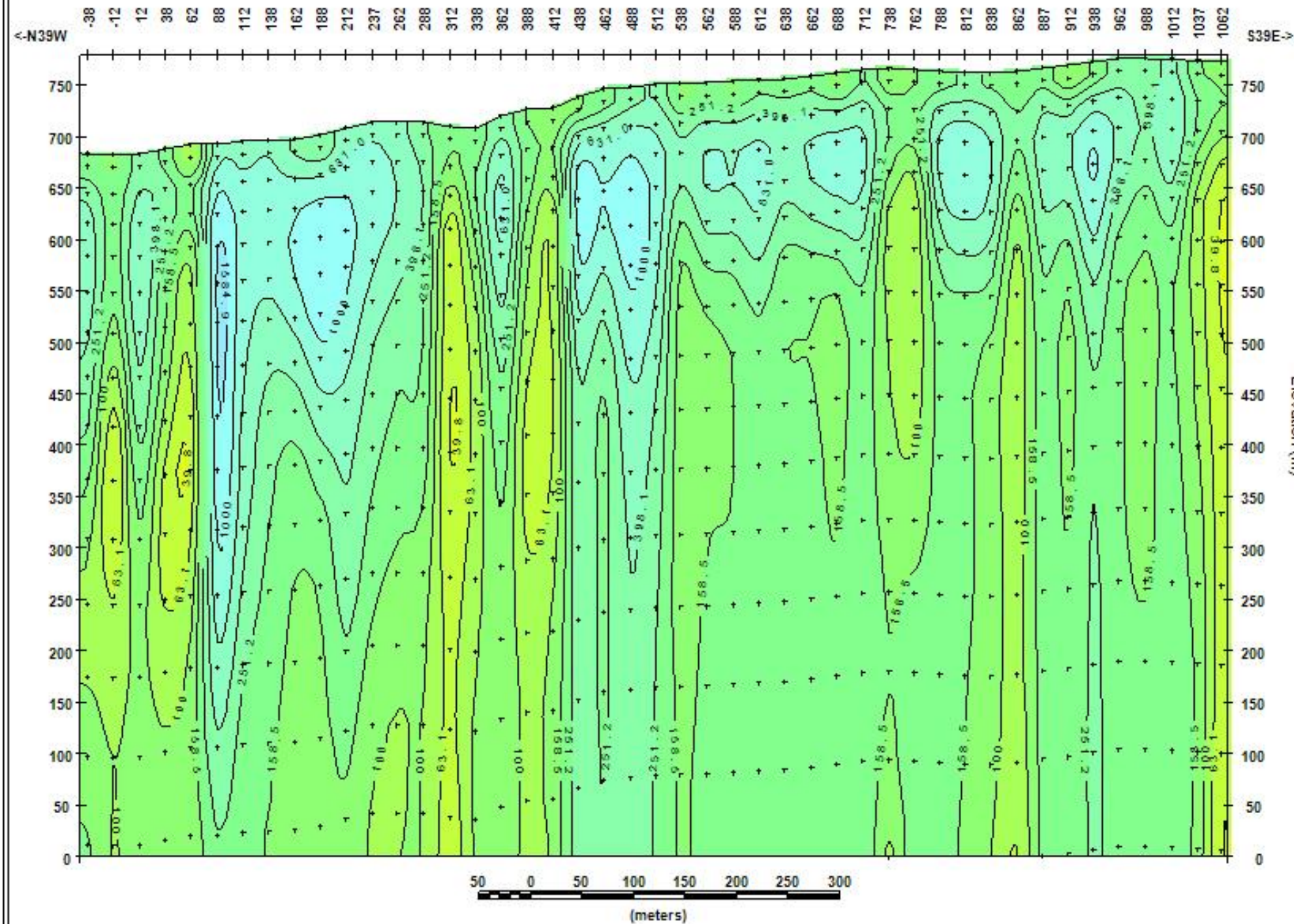
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

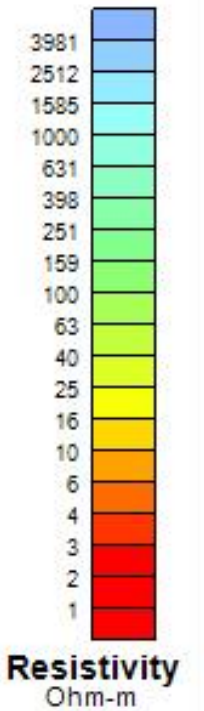
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	21/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 8.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 9



60 Mile Project Line 9



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,709251N
 Distance = 6440 m
 Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
 Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 9

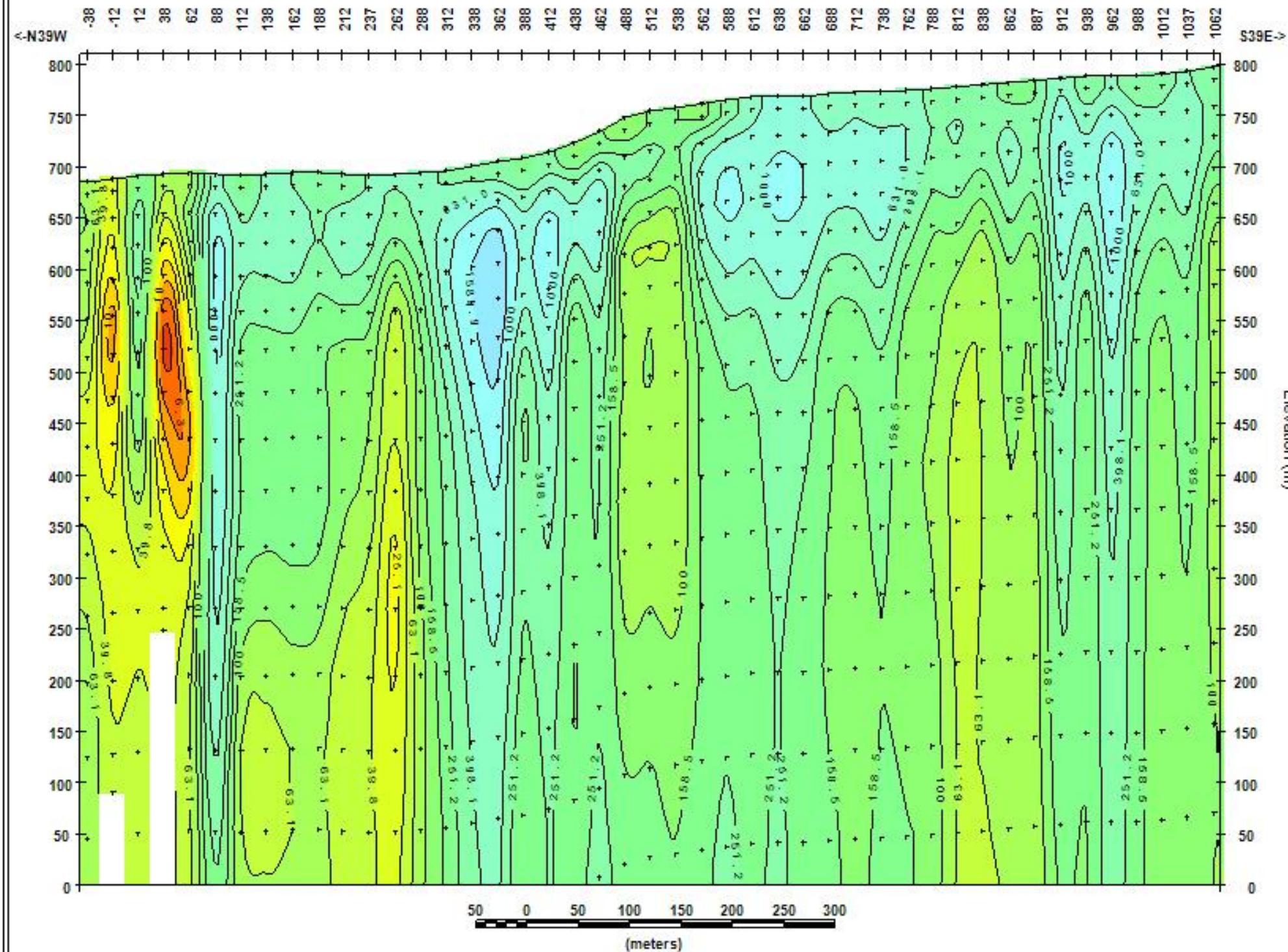
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

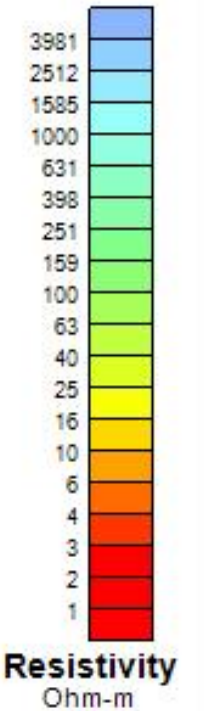
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	22/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 9 m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 10



60 Mile Project Line 10



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 6680 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S41E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 10

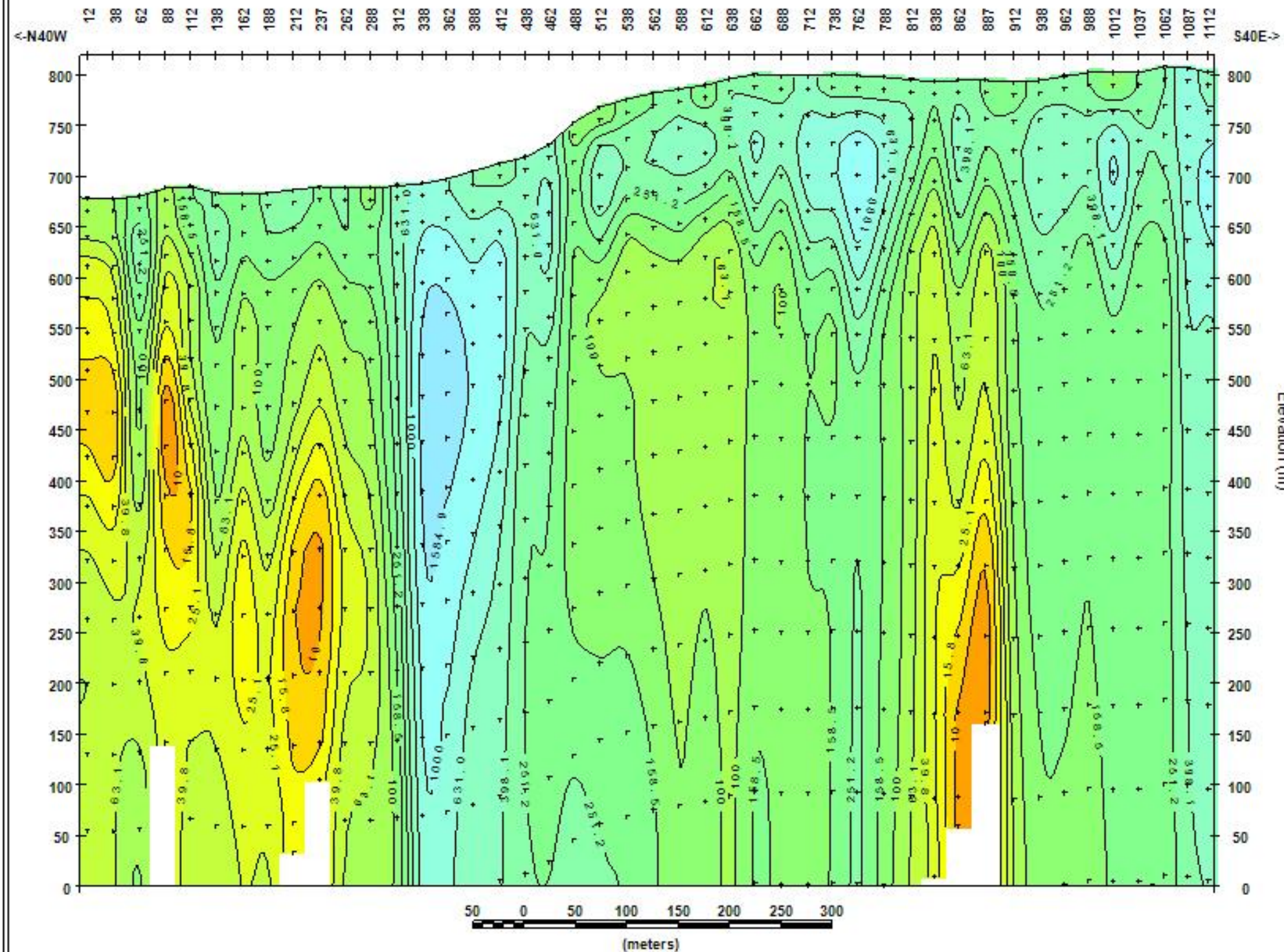
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	23/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 10.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 11



60 Mile Project Line 11

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,709251N
Distance = 6240 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 11

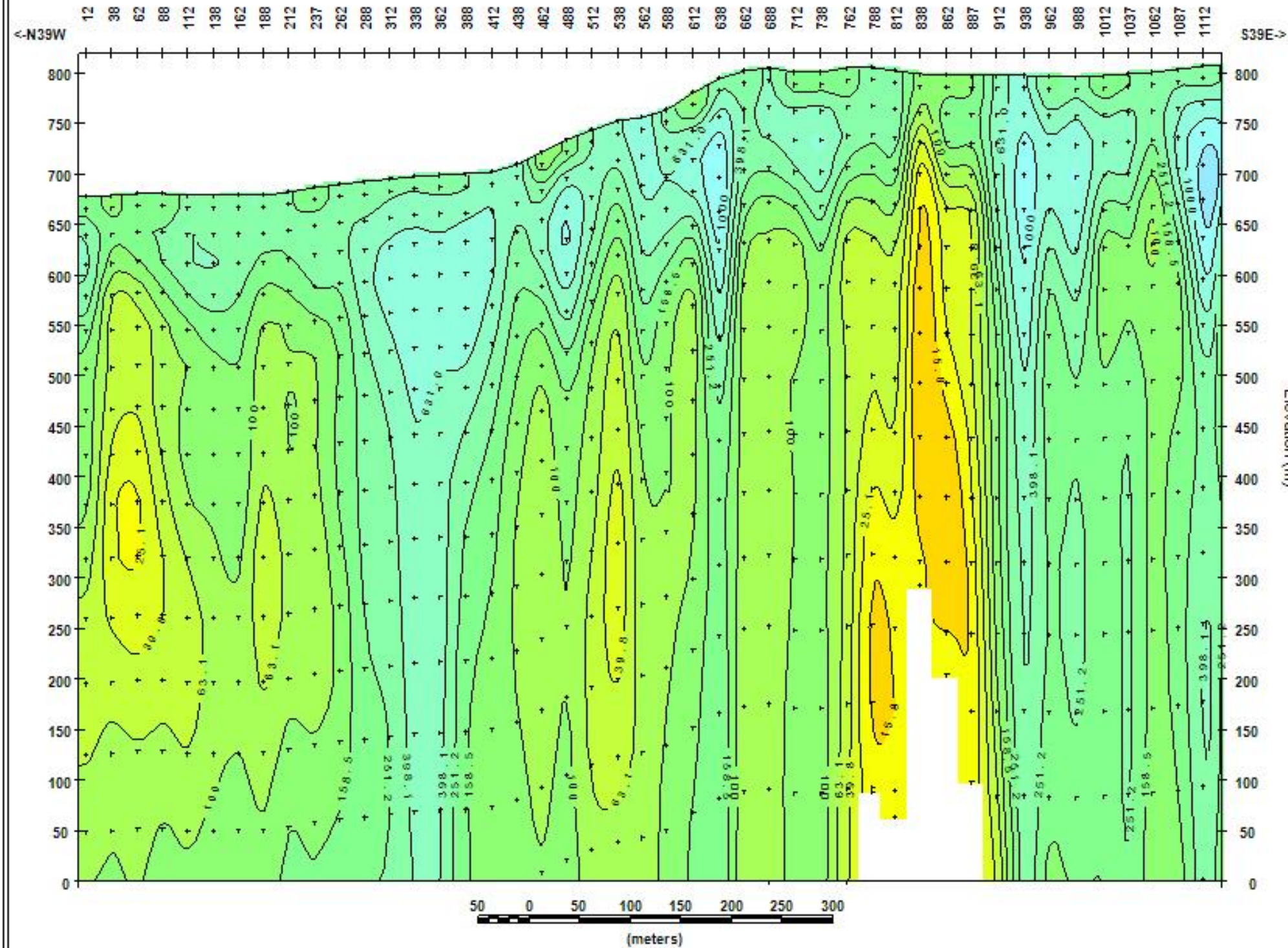
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

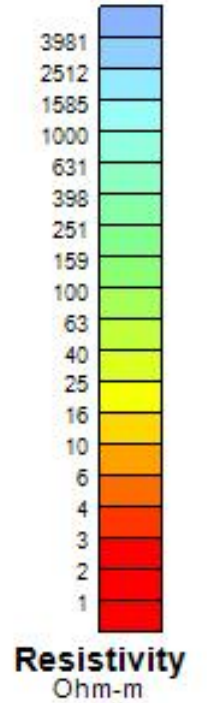
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	22/04/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 11.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 12



60 Mile Project Line 12



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506332E,7092514N
 Distance = 7200 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 12

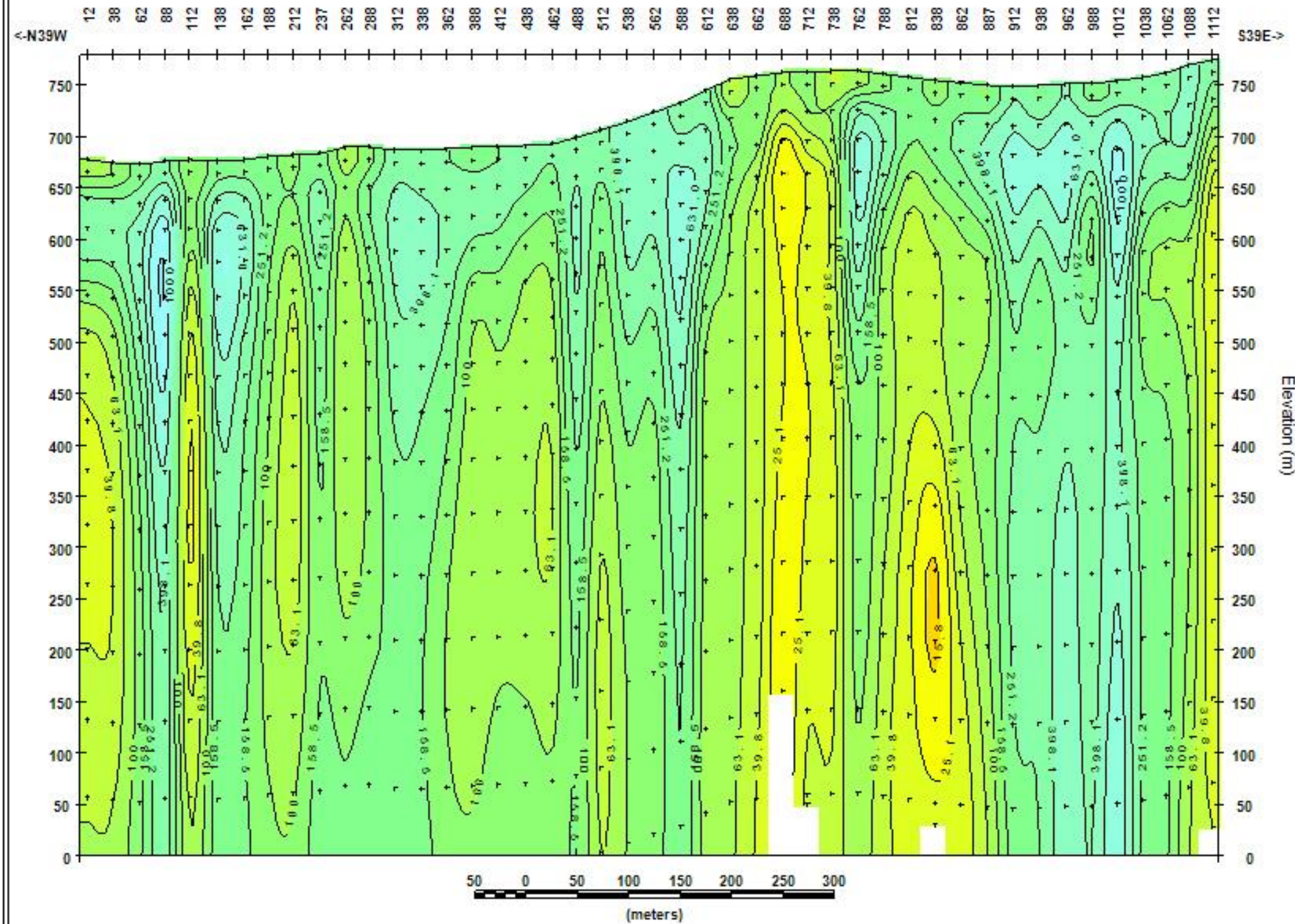
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

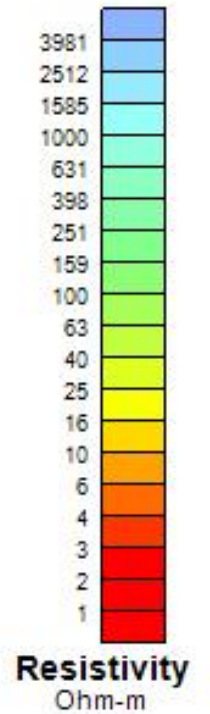
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	21/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 12.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 13



60 Mile Project Line 13



Bipole Transmitter Data:
 Length = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 7440 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 13

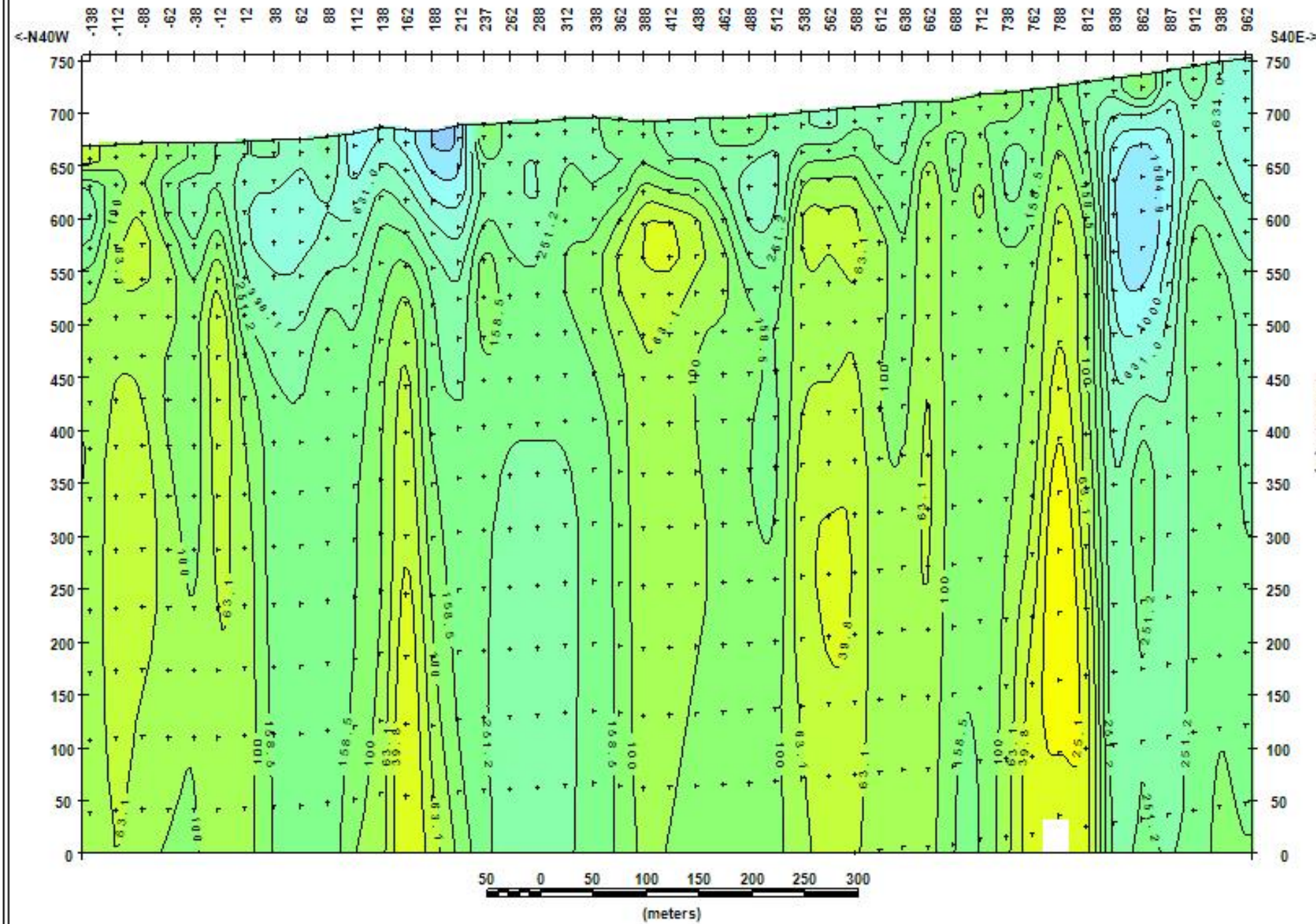
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	10/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 13.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 14



60 Mile Project Line 14

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E, 7092514N
Distance = 7690 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

Resistivity
Ohm-m

60 Mile Project

Line 14

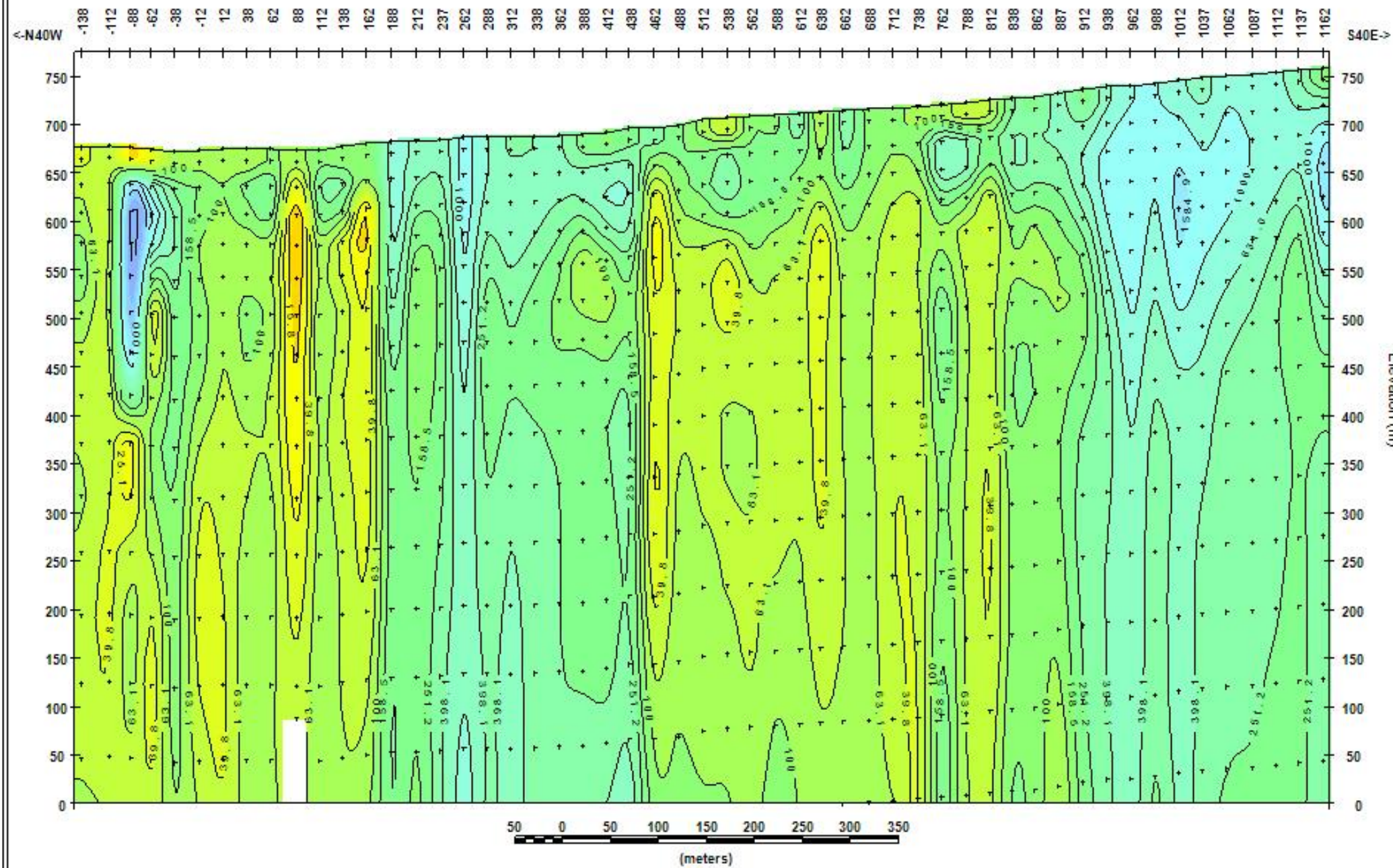
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

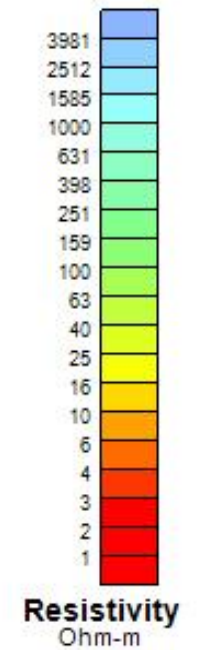
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L14.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 15



60 Mile Project Line 15

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 508883E,7092515N
Distance = 7930 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 15

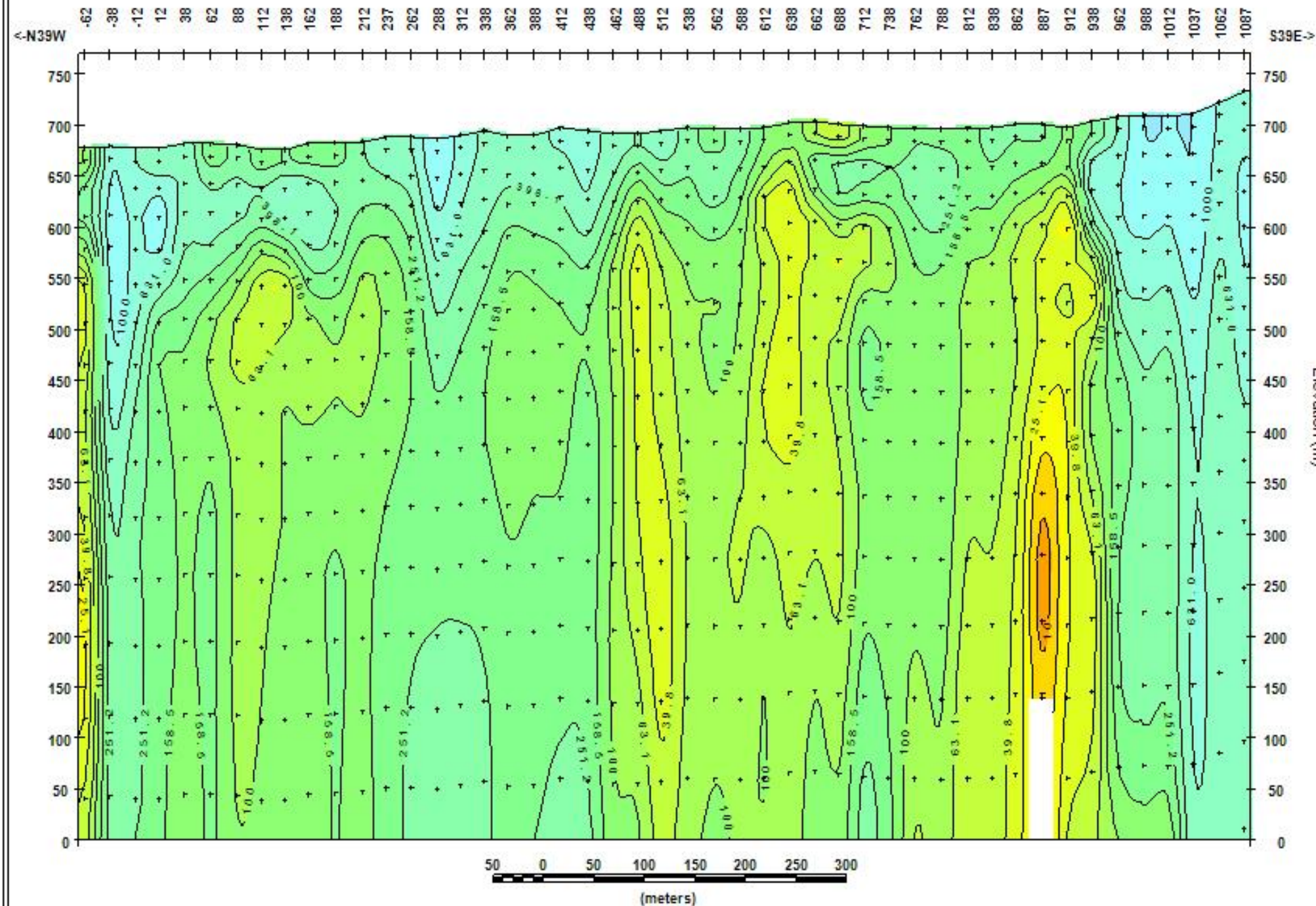
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

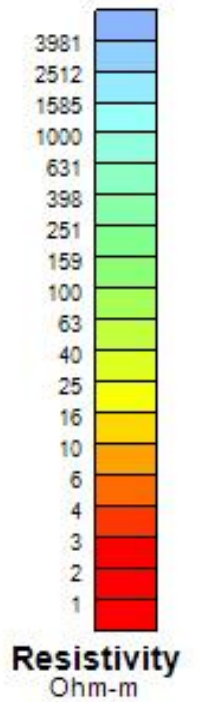
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line15.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 16



60 Mile Project Line 16



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506862E,7092514N
Distance = 8190 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 16

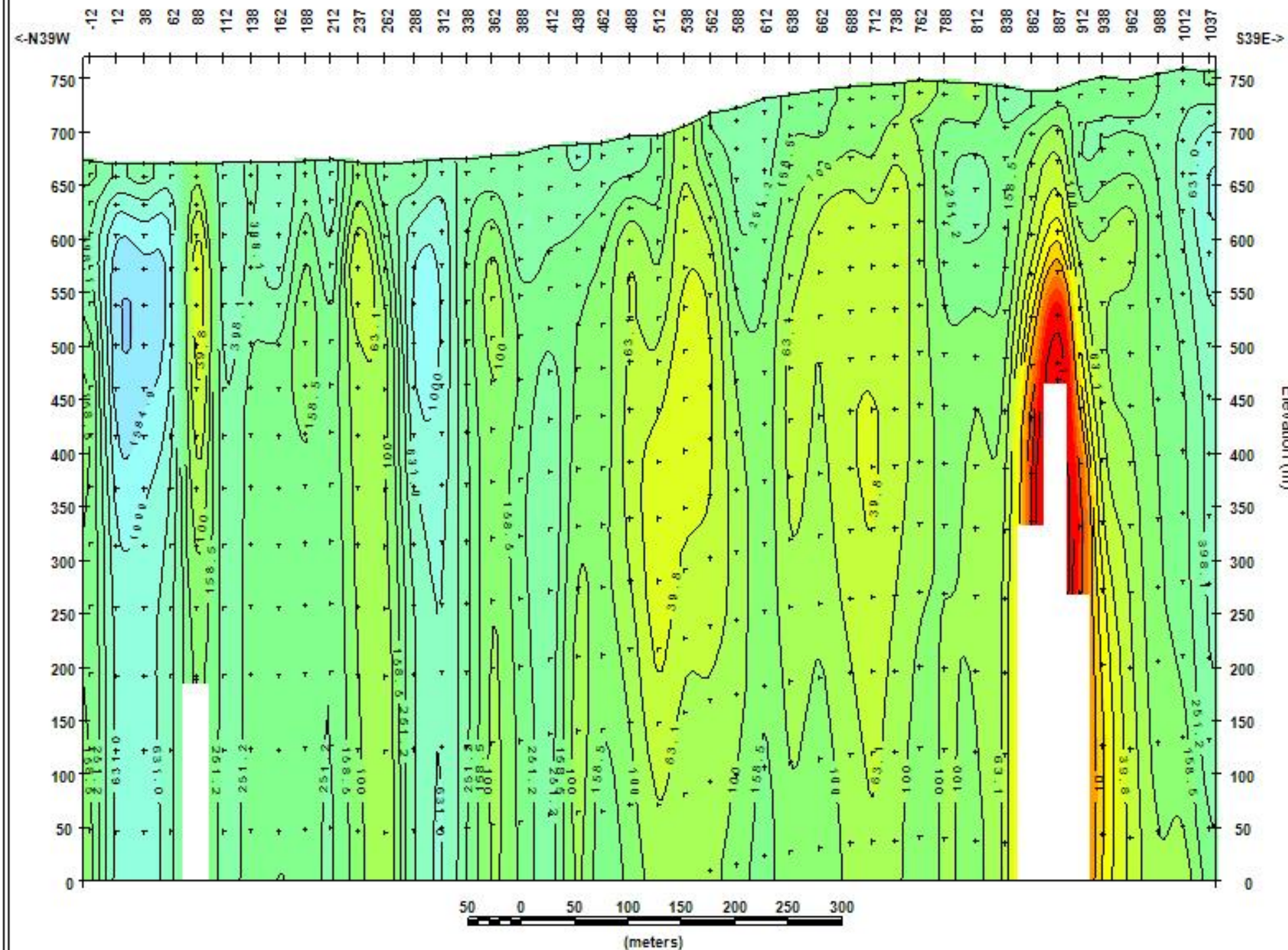
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

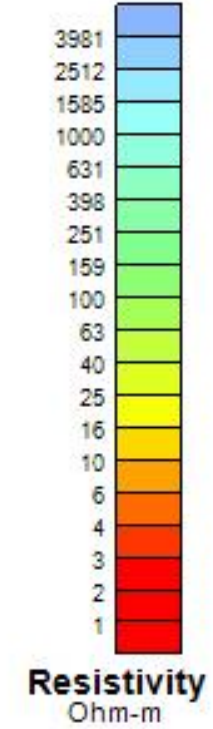
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 16.mld				

60 Mile Project Line 17



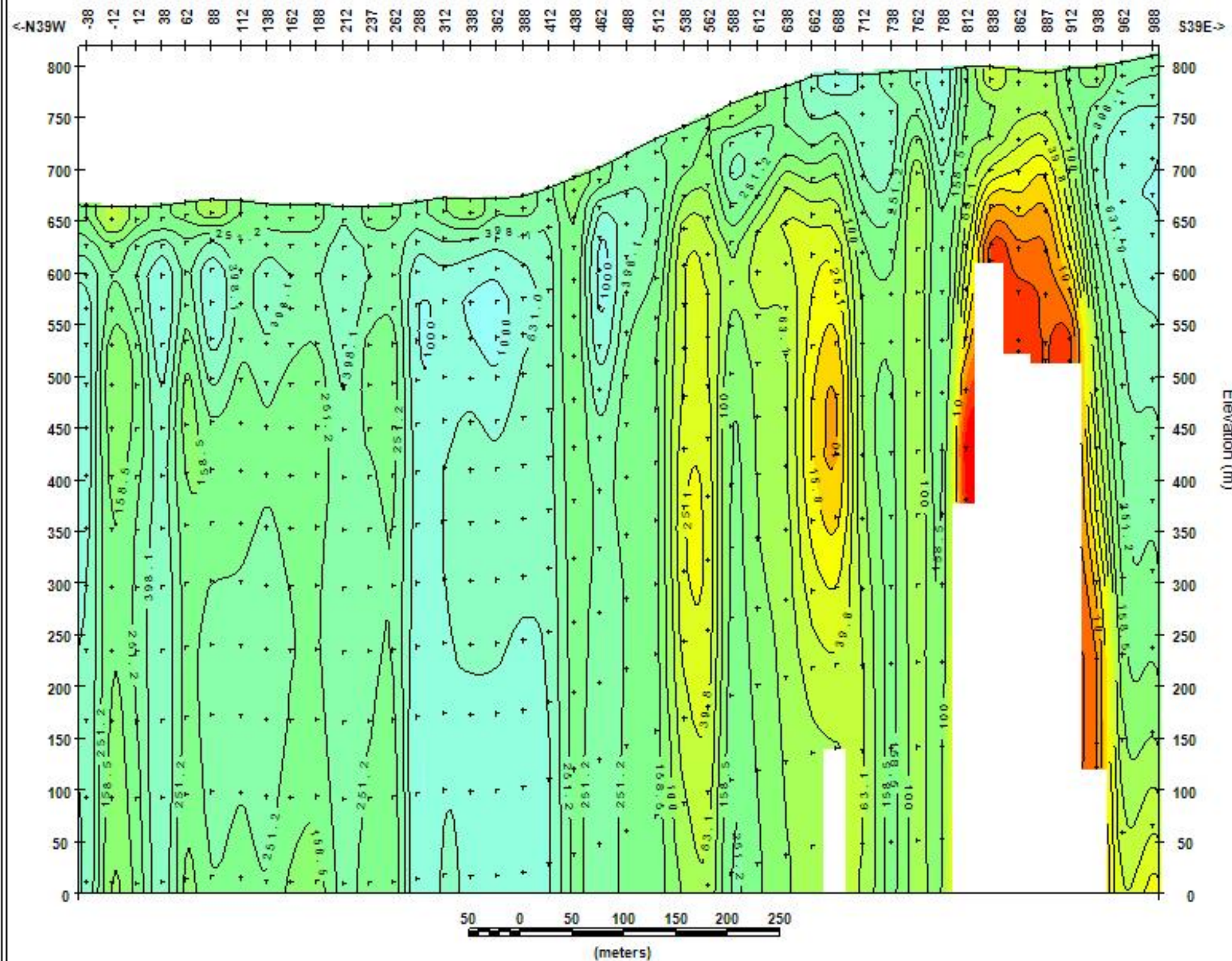
60 Mile Project Line 17

Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 8440 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

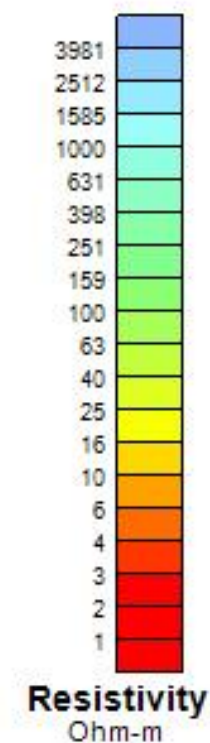


60 Mile Project				
Line 17				
Radius Gold				
1D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Scalar CSAMT Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L17.m14				

60 Mile Project Line 18



60 Mile Project Line 18



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 8690 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 18

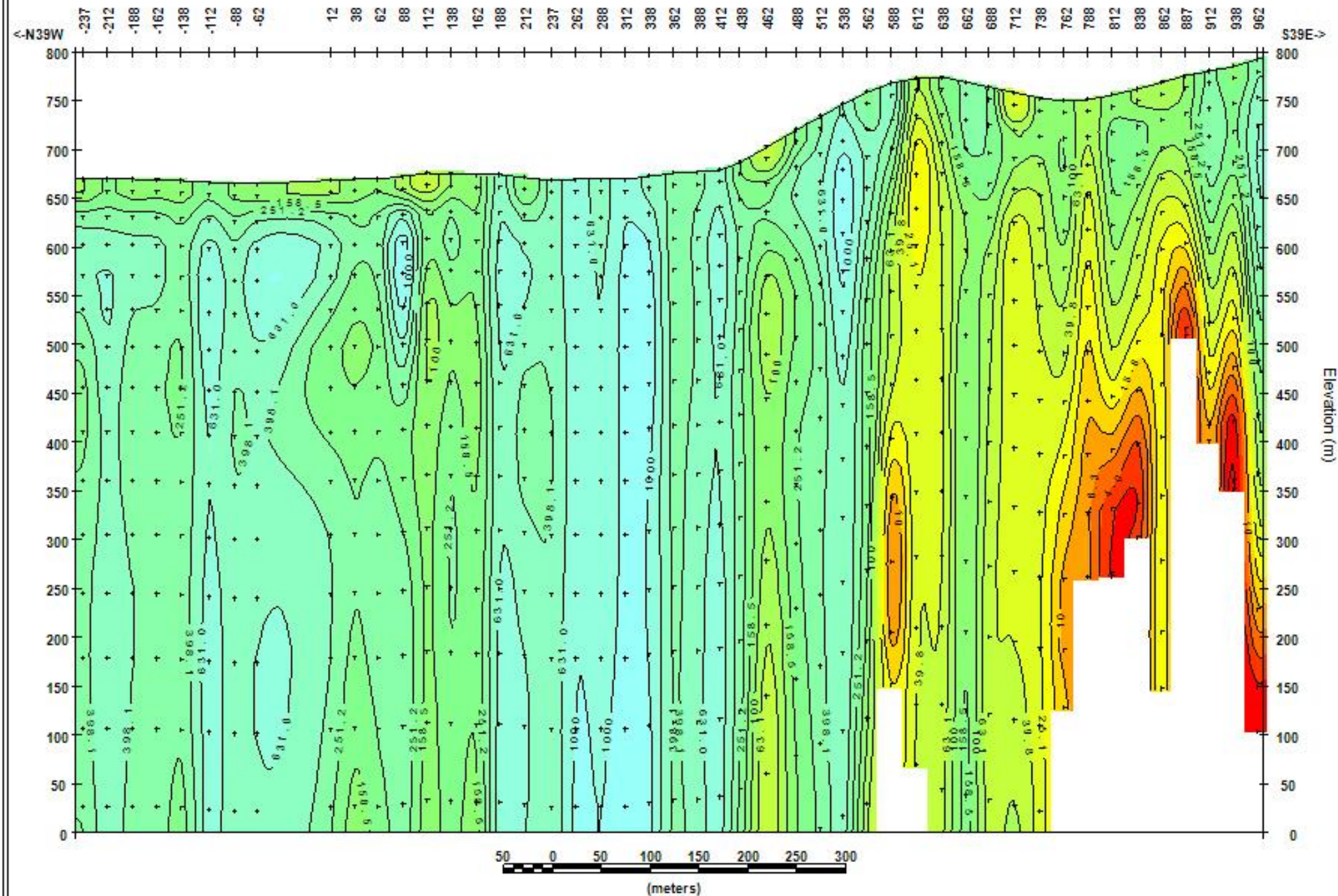
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

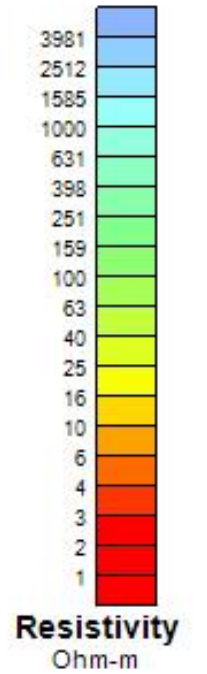
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	20/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L18.mid				

60 Mile Project Line 19



60 Mile Project Line 19

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 8830 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 19

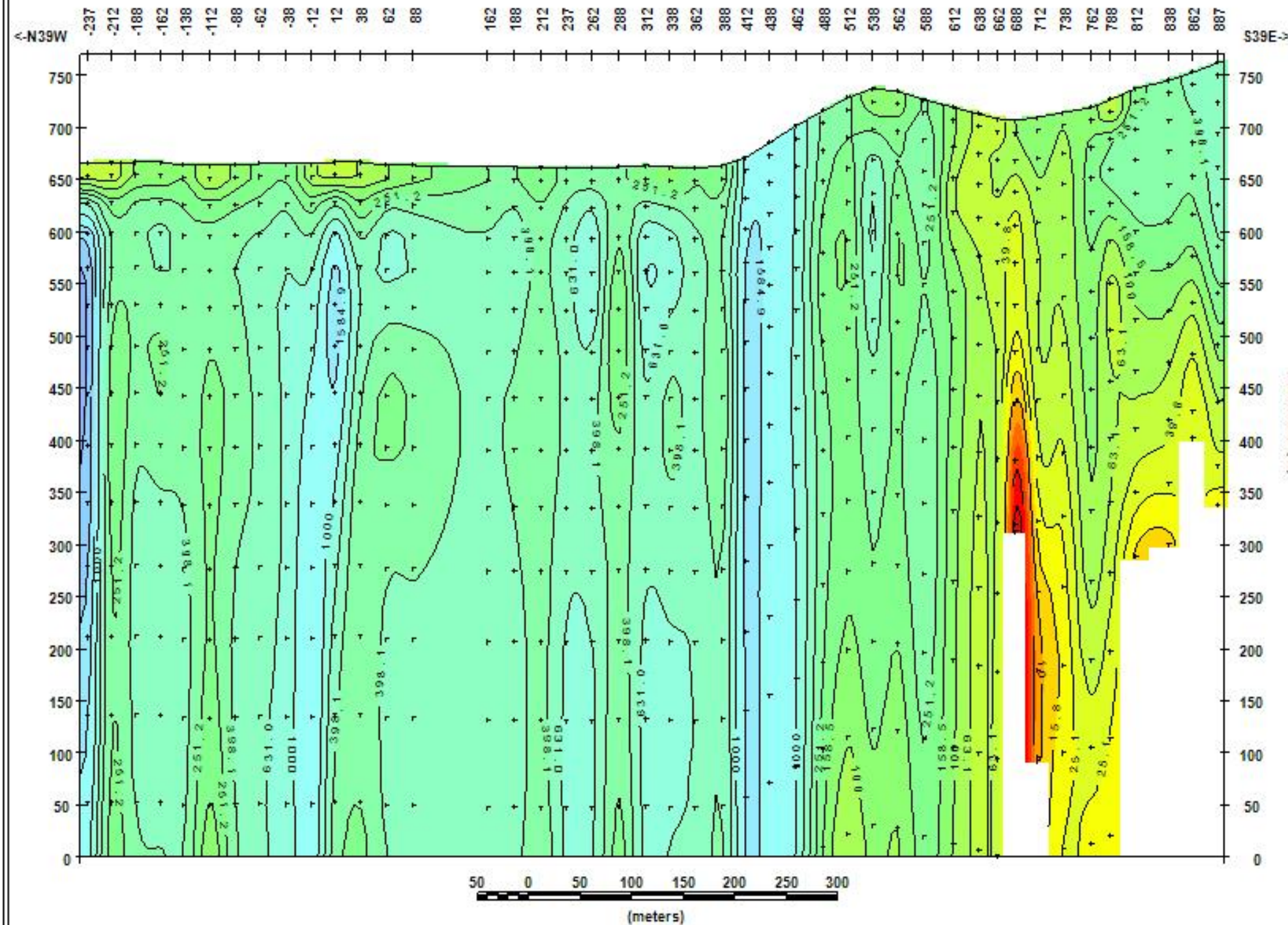
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

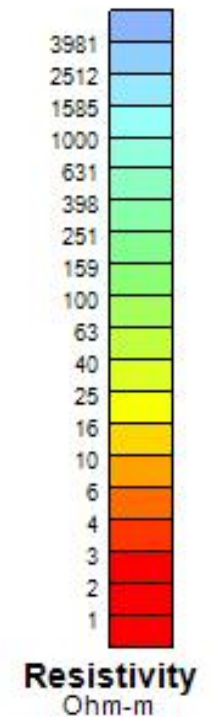
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: LL9 m14				

60 Mile Project Line 20



60 Mile Project Line 20

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 9180 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
4pW=1, 4xW=1, 4zW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 20

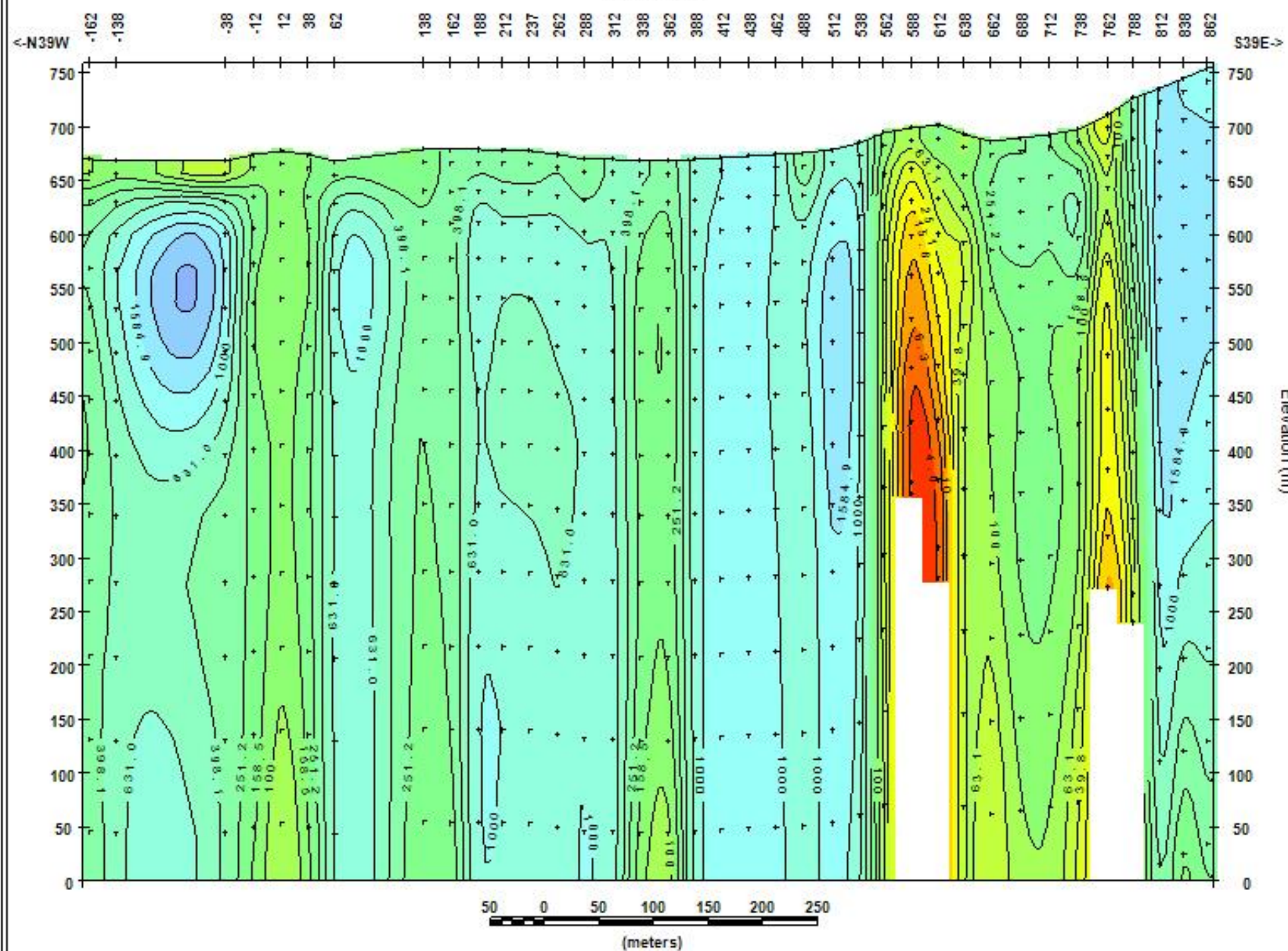
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

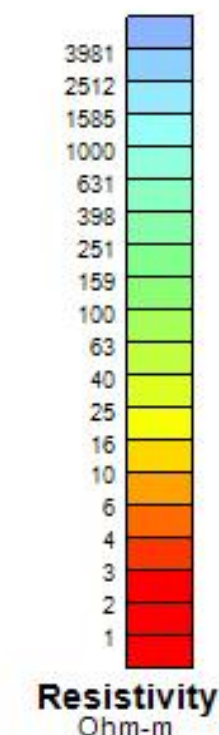
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L20.m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 21



60 Mile Project Line 21

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 508882E, 7092514N
Distance = 9430 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 21

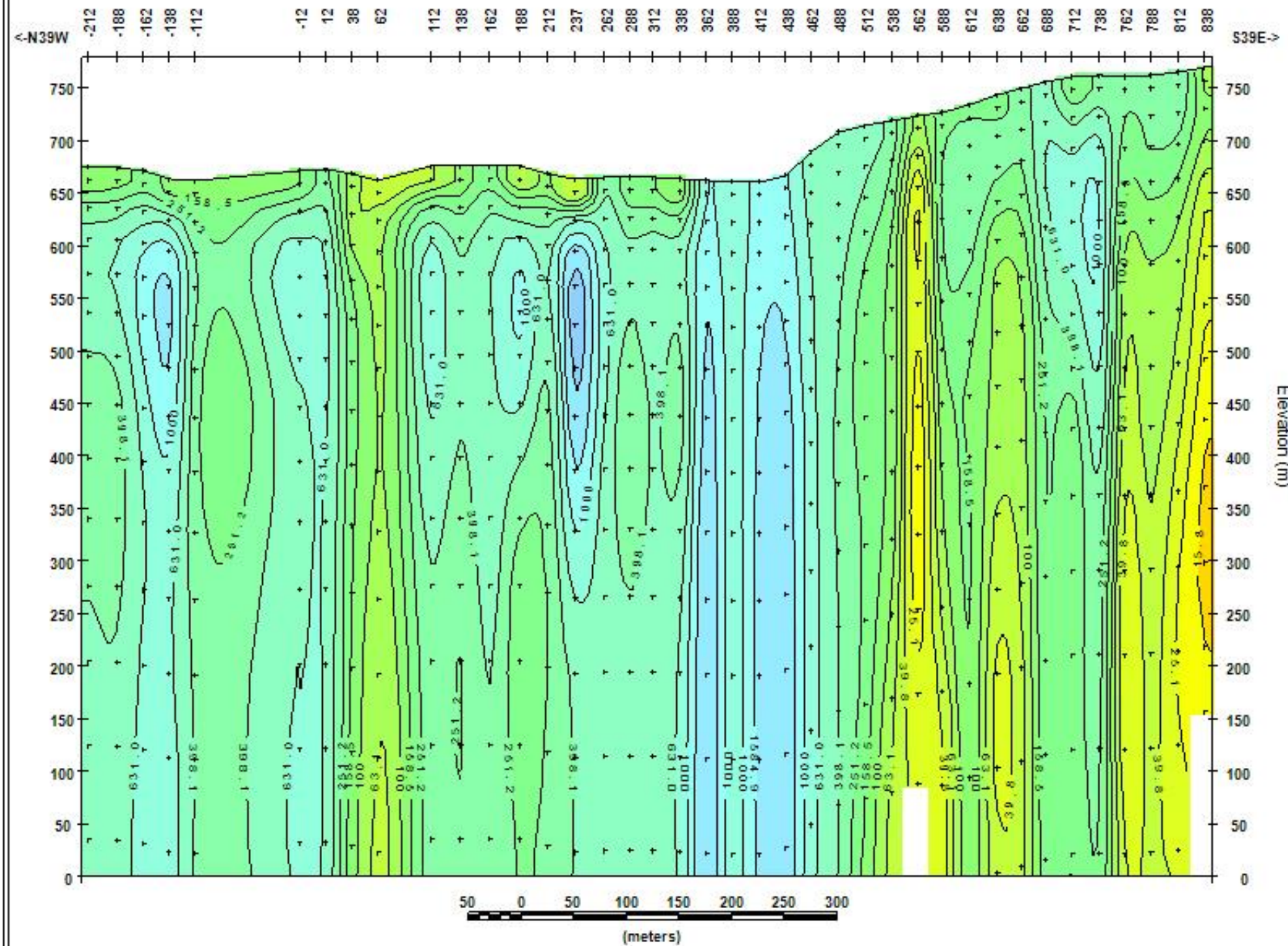
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

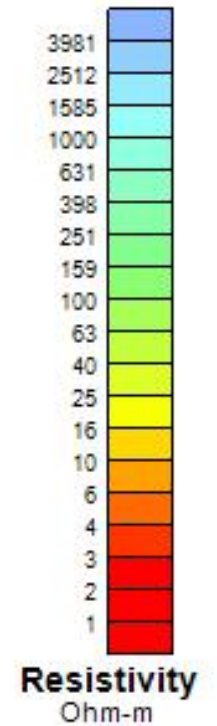
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L21.m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 22



60 Mile Project Line 22



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 9690 m
 Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
 Inversion control parameters:
 dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 22

Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

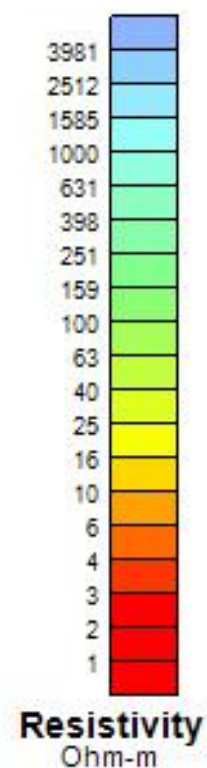
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L22 m14				


```

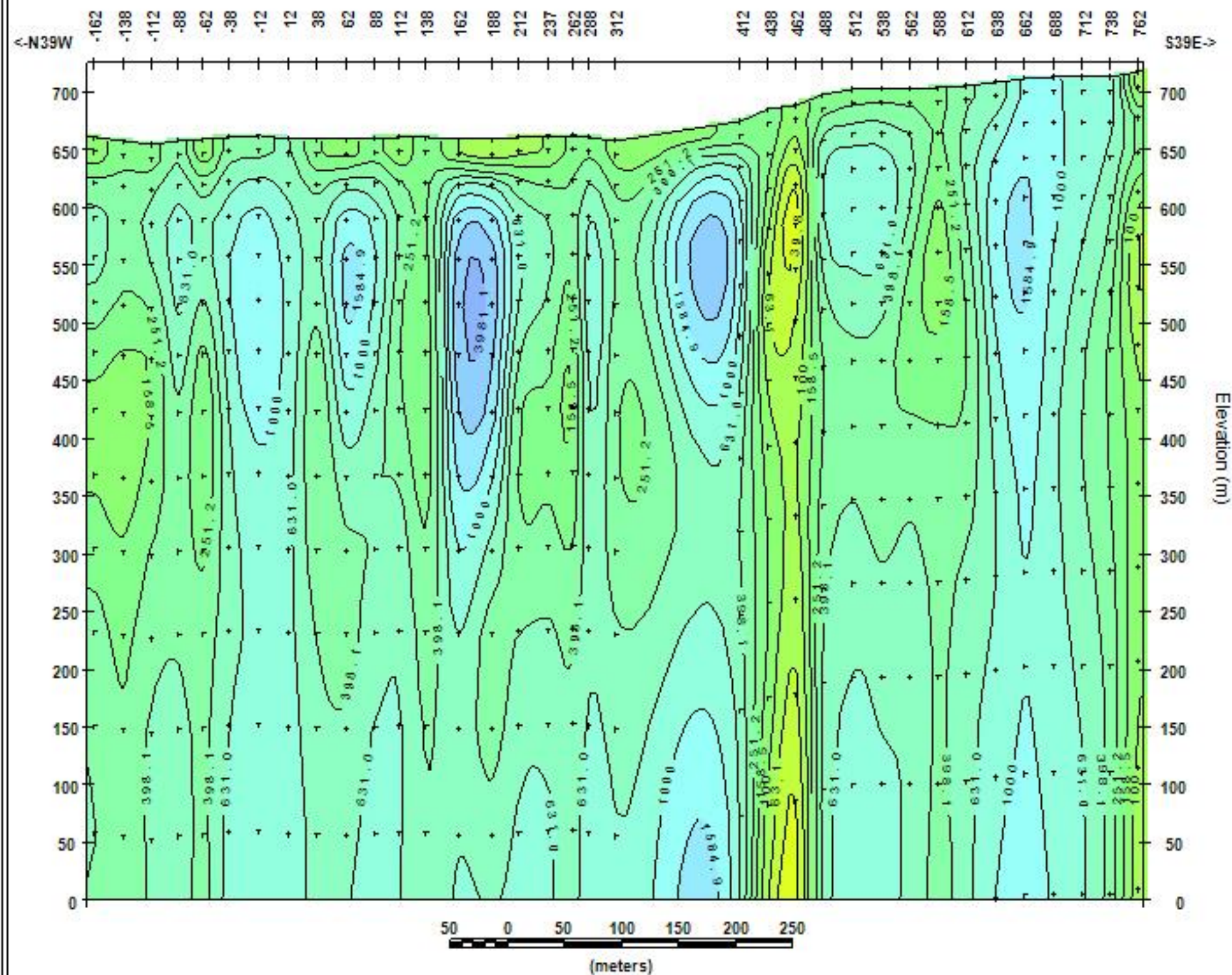
Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 9940 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

```



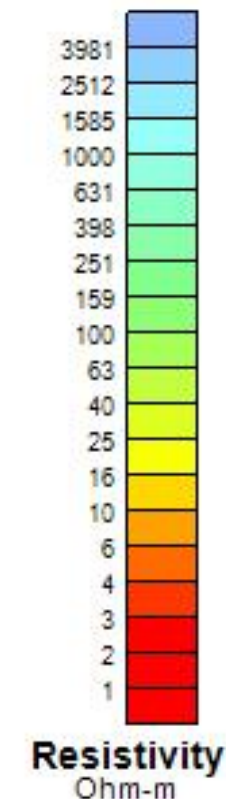
60 Mile Project				
Line 23				
Radius Gold				
1D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Scalar CSAMT Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L23.mtd				

60 Mile Project Line 24



60 Mile Project Line 24

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 10200 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2



60 Mile Project

Line 24

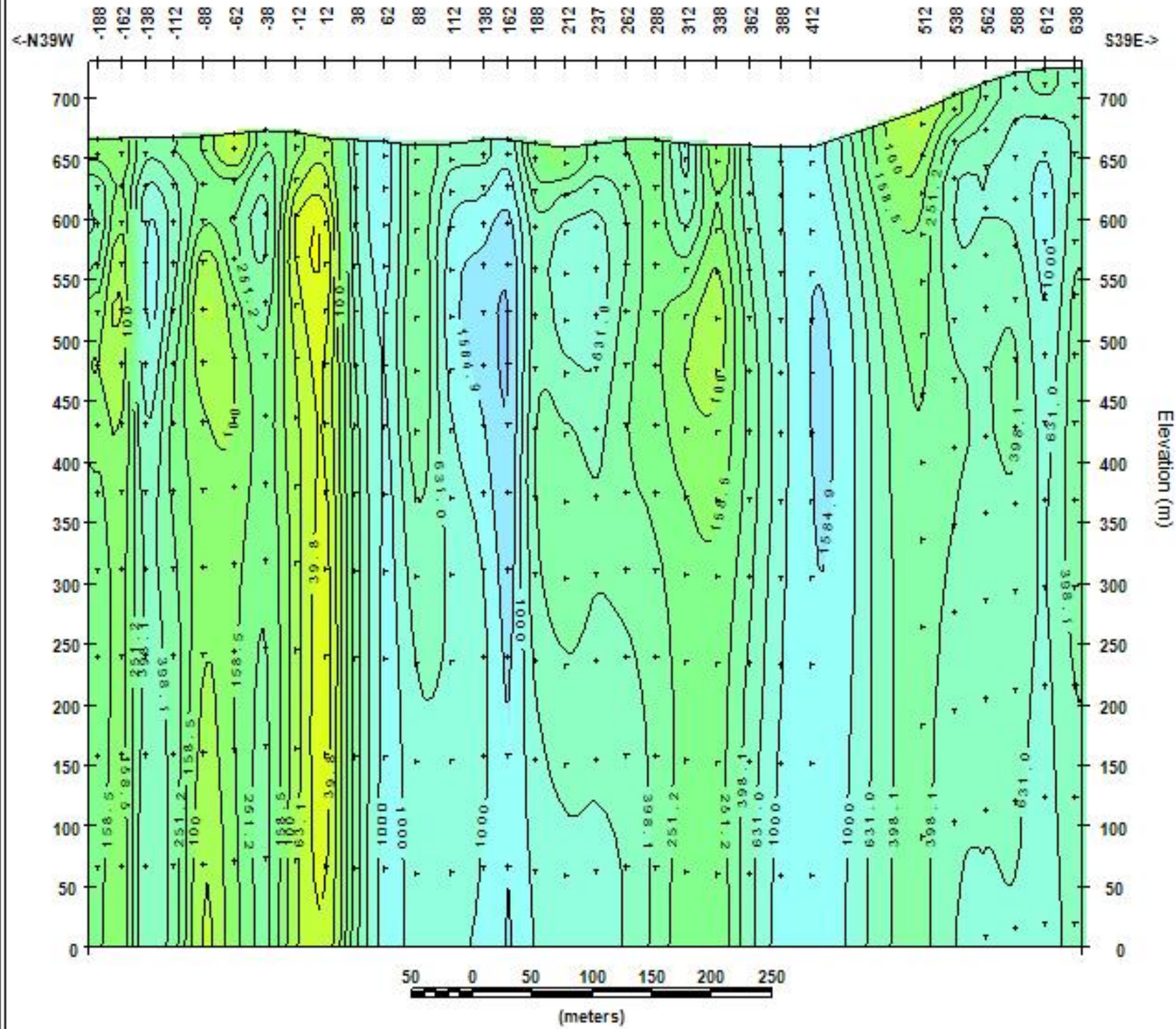
Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

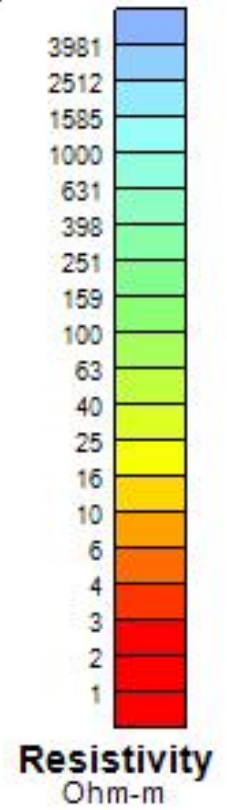
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	06/05/11	1:5000	Job 11055
REF: L24.mxd				

60 Mile Project Line 25



60 Mile Project Line 25



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 10400 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

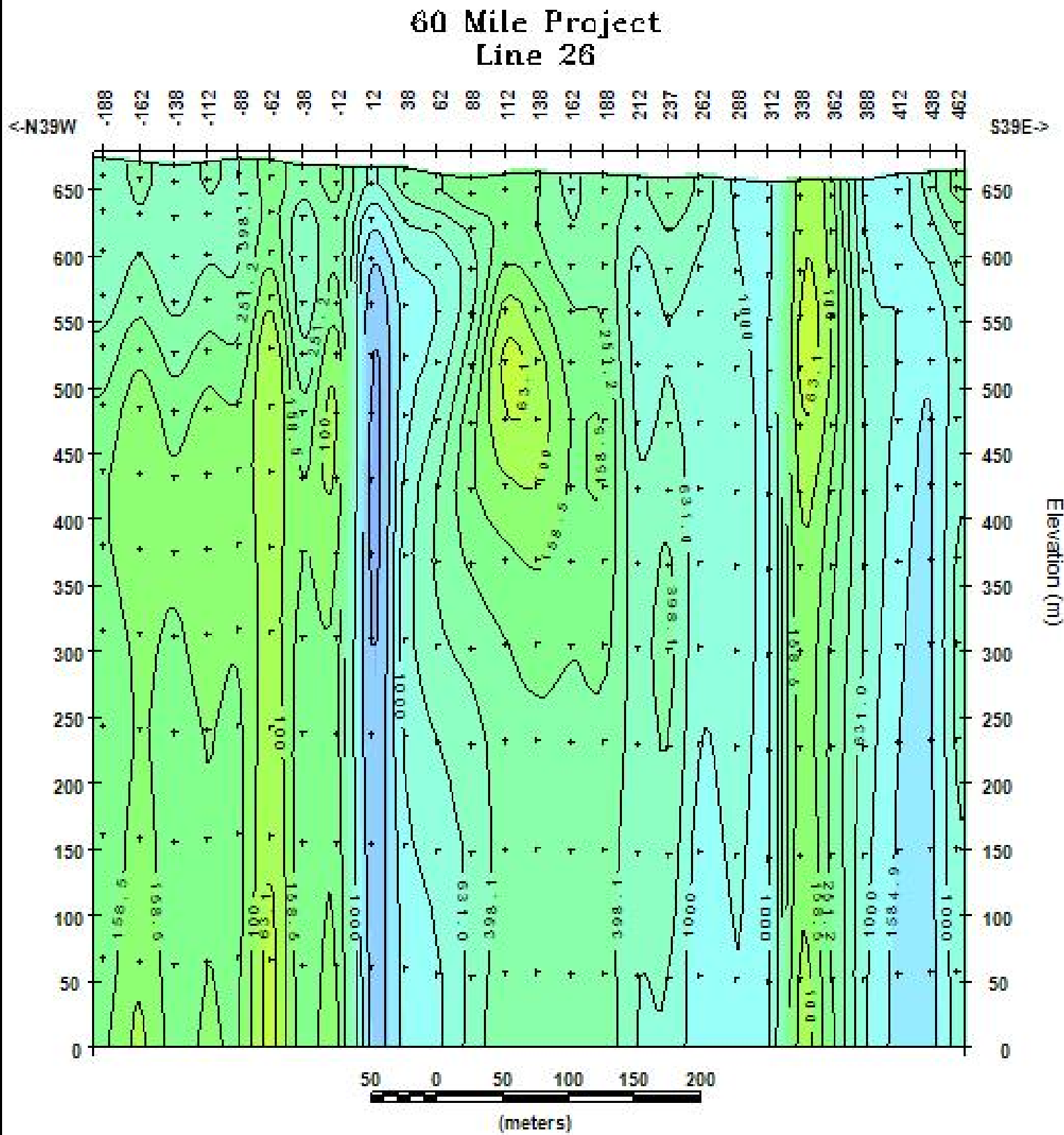
Line 25

Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zang	Zang	30/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L25.mtd				



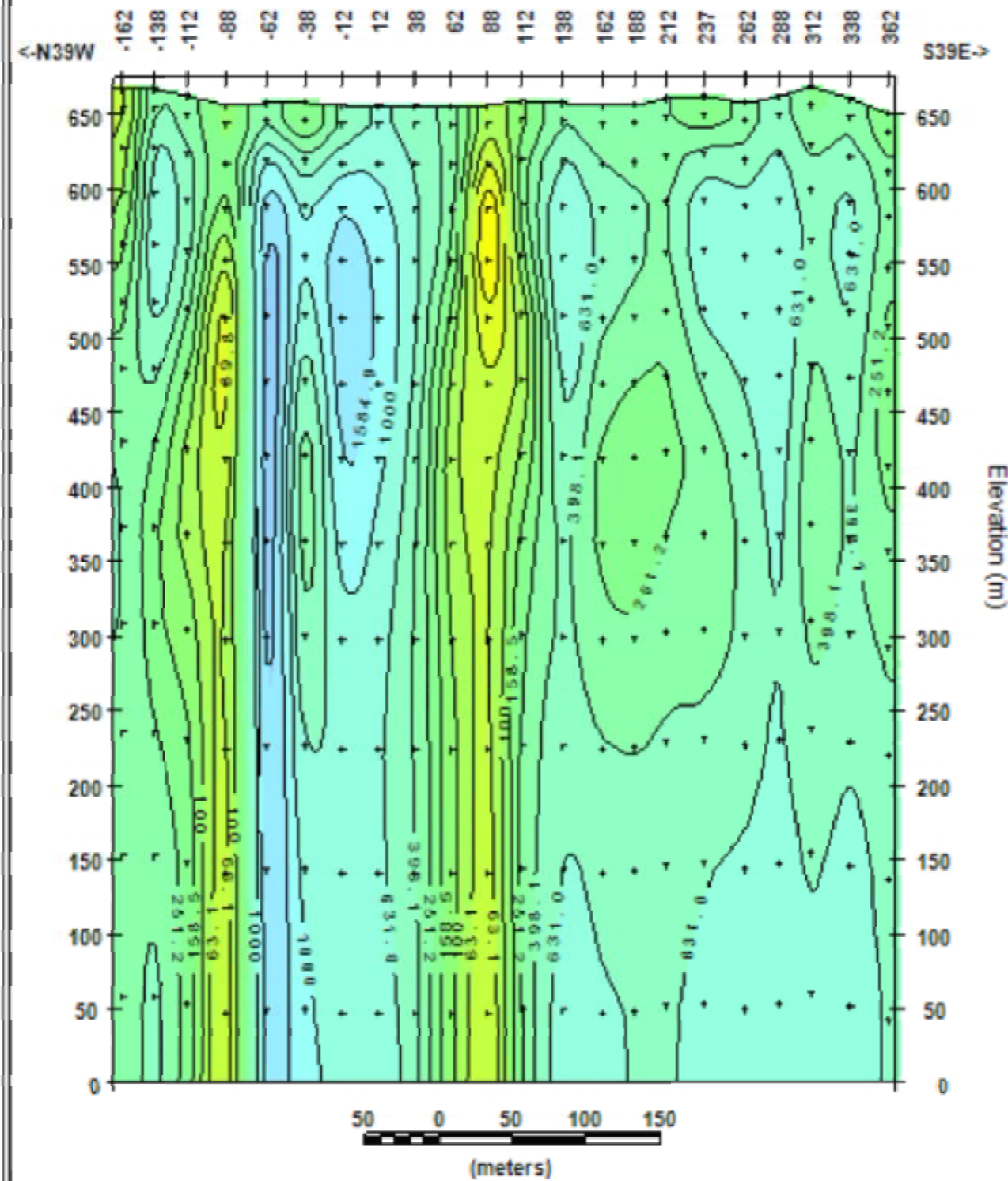
60 Mile Project
Line 26

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 10700 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

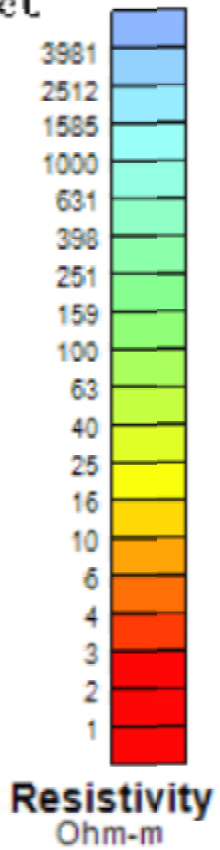
Resistivity
Ohm-m

60 Mile Project				
Line 26				
Radius Gold				
1D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Scalar CSAMT Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	30/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L26 m1d				

60 Mile Project Line 27



60 Mile Project Line 27



Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m

Orient. = S43E

Center at 506882E,7082514N

Distance = 10900 m

Receiver Data:

Length = 25 m

Orient. = S39E

Inversion control parameters:

dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2

60 Mile Project

Line 27

Radius Gold

1D Smooth-Model Inversion

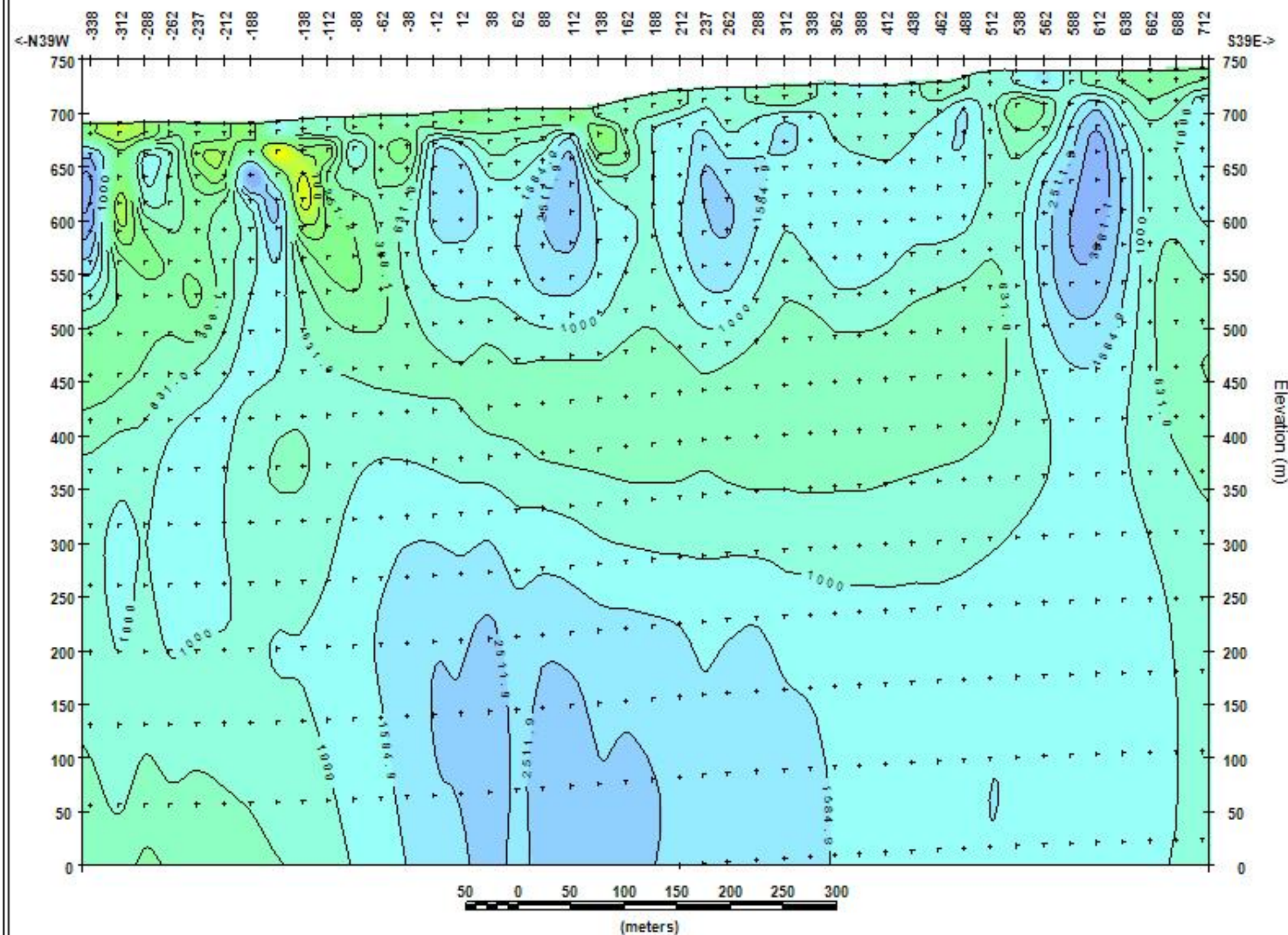
Scalar CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	30/07/LL	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L27.mld				

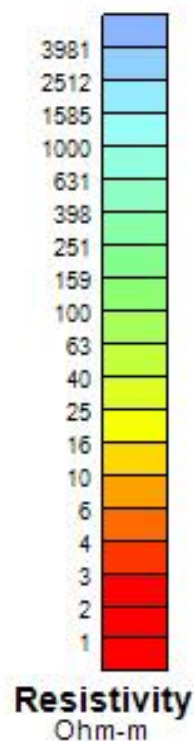
APPENDIX C: SCALAR CSAMT SURVEY 2D INVERSION MODELS

Smooth-Model Inversion results are shown in this section for all of the Zonge CSAMT survey lines. All inversion models are presented as color-filled contour plots. The color scales used for Resistivity are consistent for all model lines presented in this report.

60 Mile Project Line 1



60 Mile Project Line 1



Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 4440 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 1

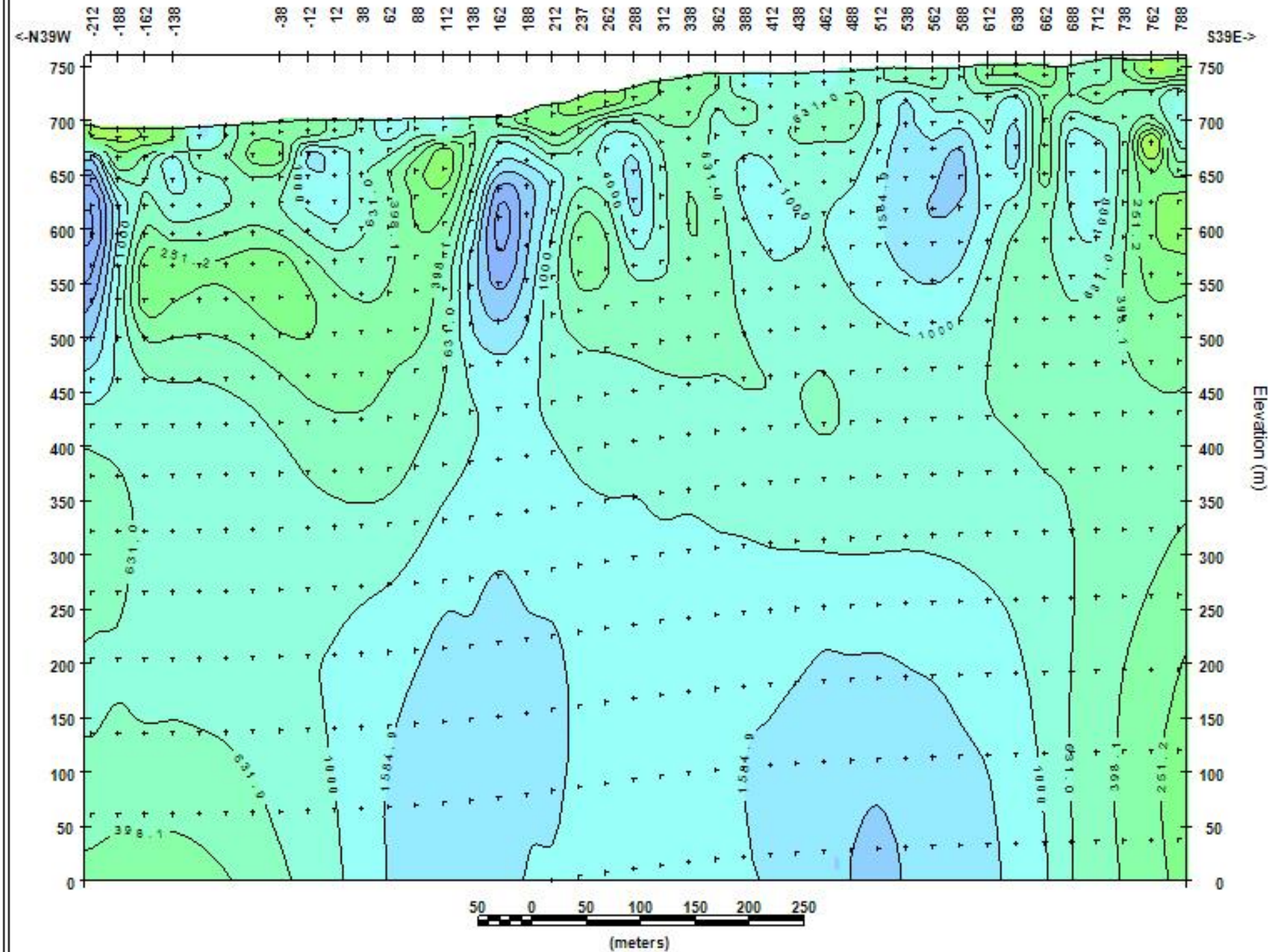
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

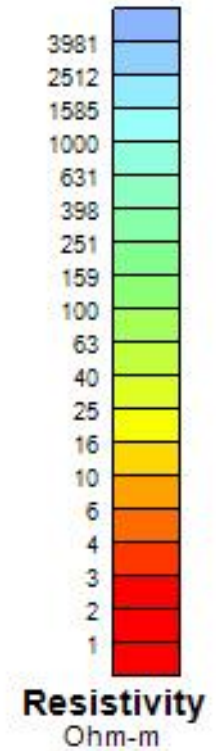
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	26/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line1.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 2



60 Mile Project Line 2

Bipole Transmitter Data:
 Length = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506802E,7092514N
 Distance = 4690 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

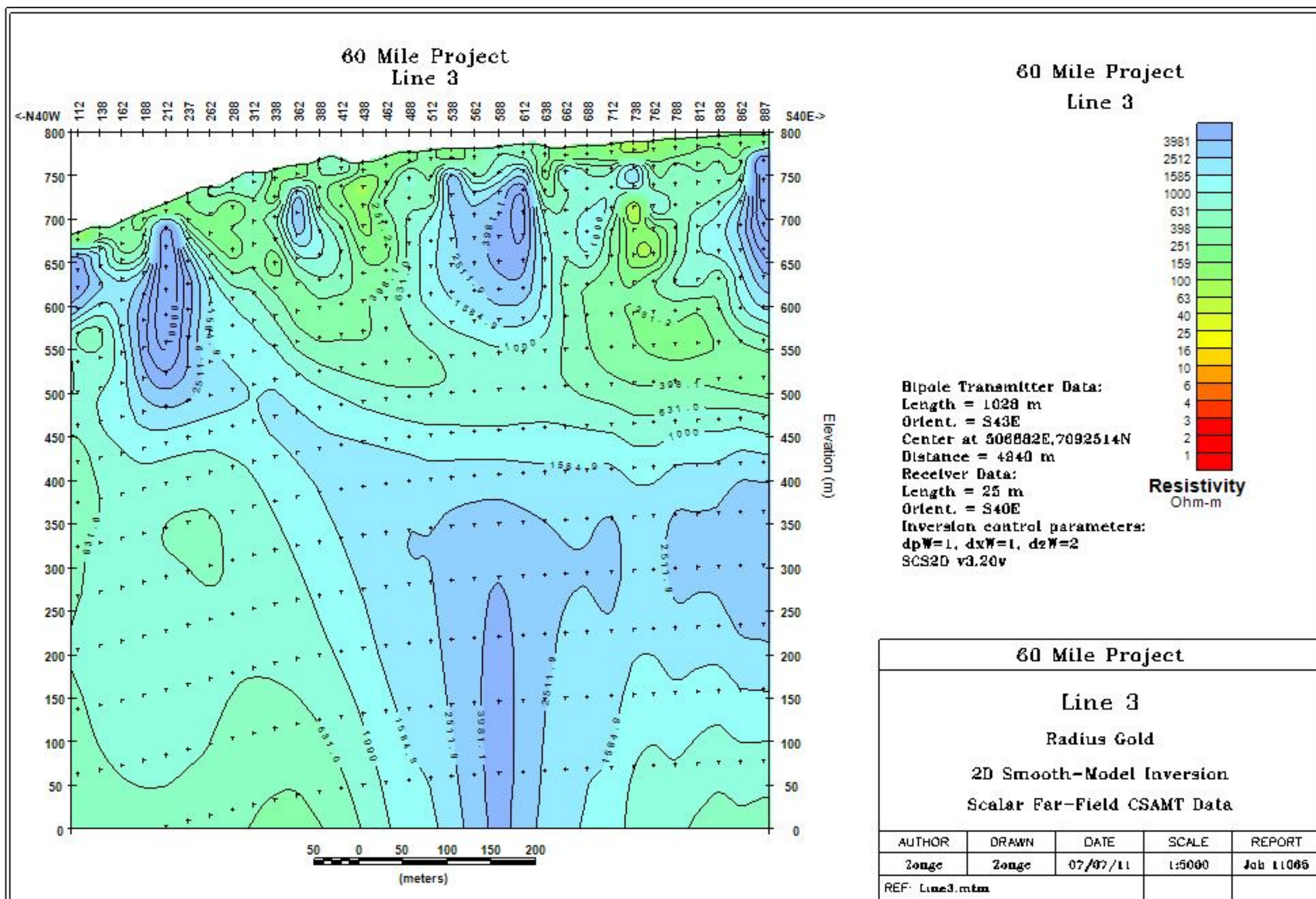
Line 2

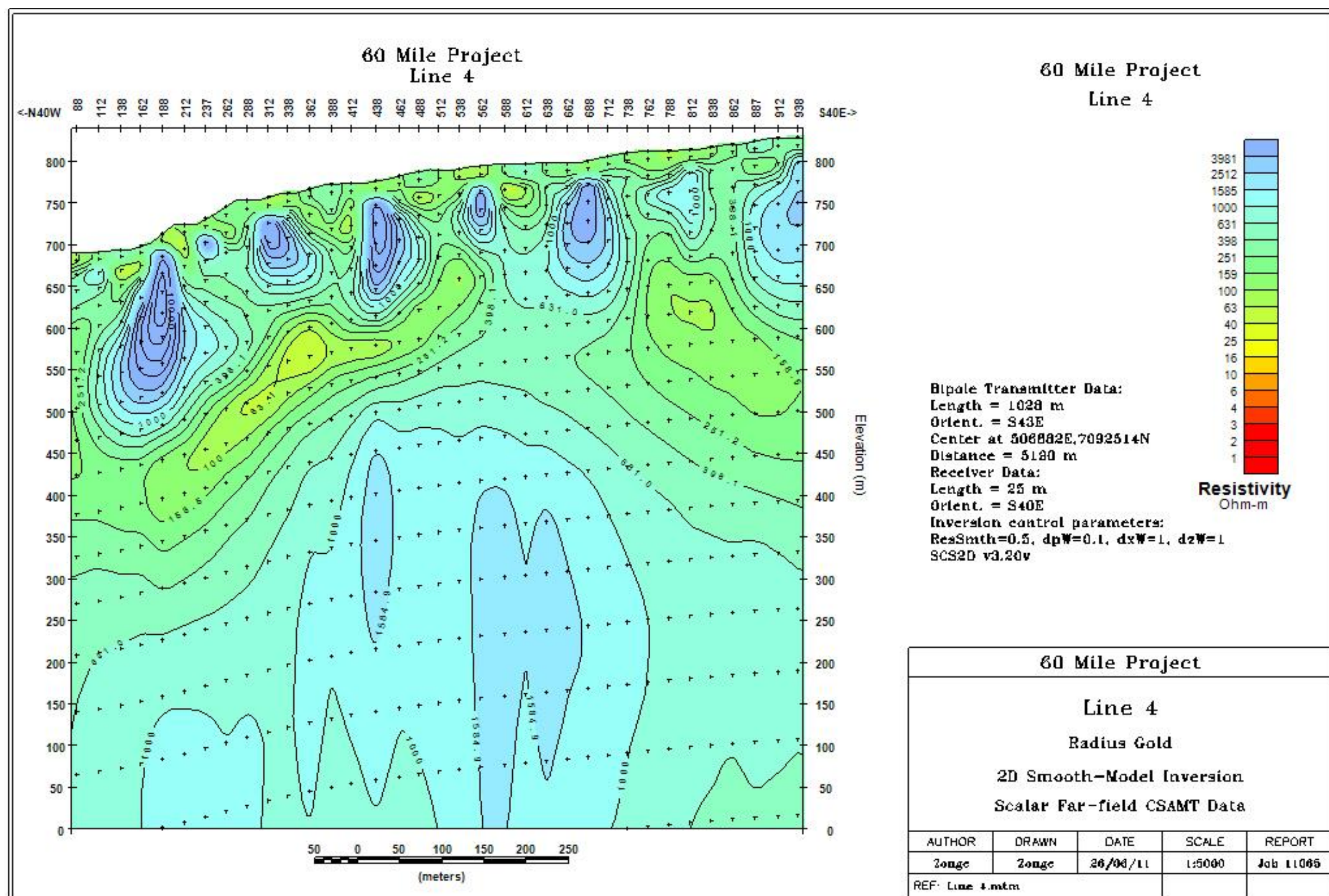
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

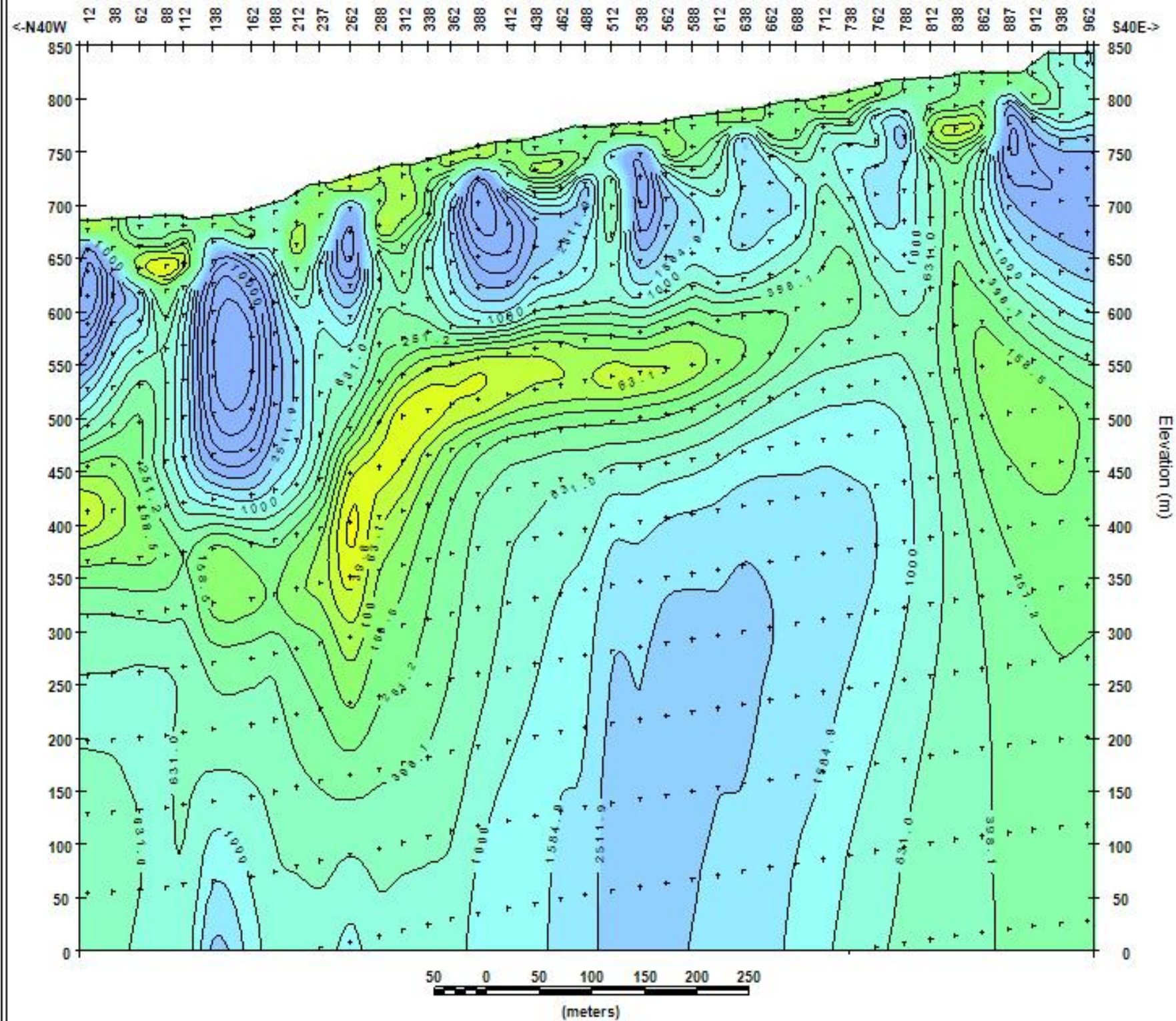
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	26/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line2.mtm				

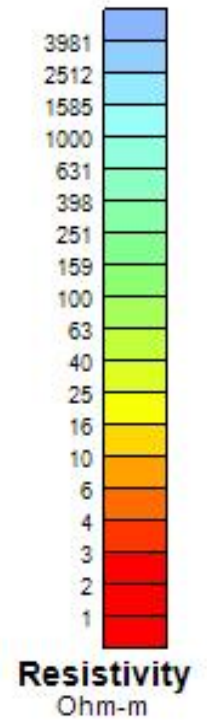




60 Mile Project Line 5



60 Mile Project Line 5



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5440 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 5

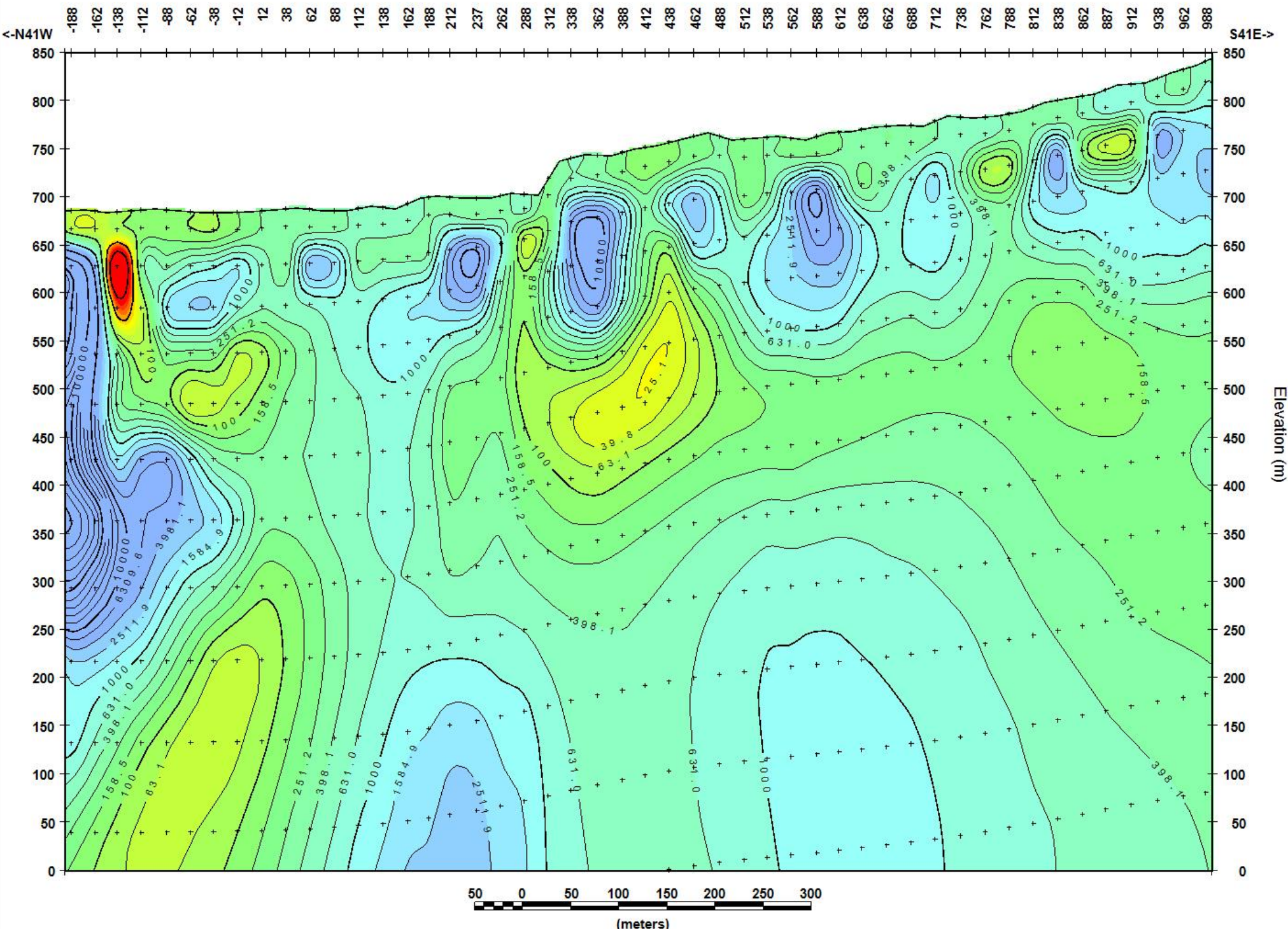
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

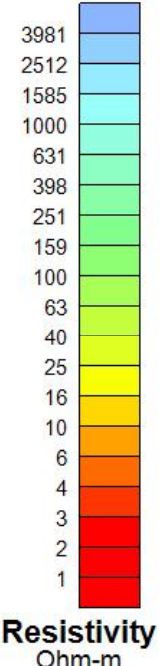
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zange	Zange	26/06/11	1:5000	Job 11066
REF: Line5.mtm				

60 Mile Project
Line 6



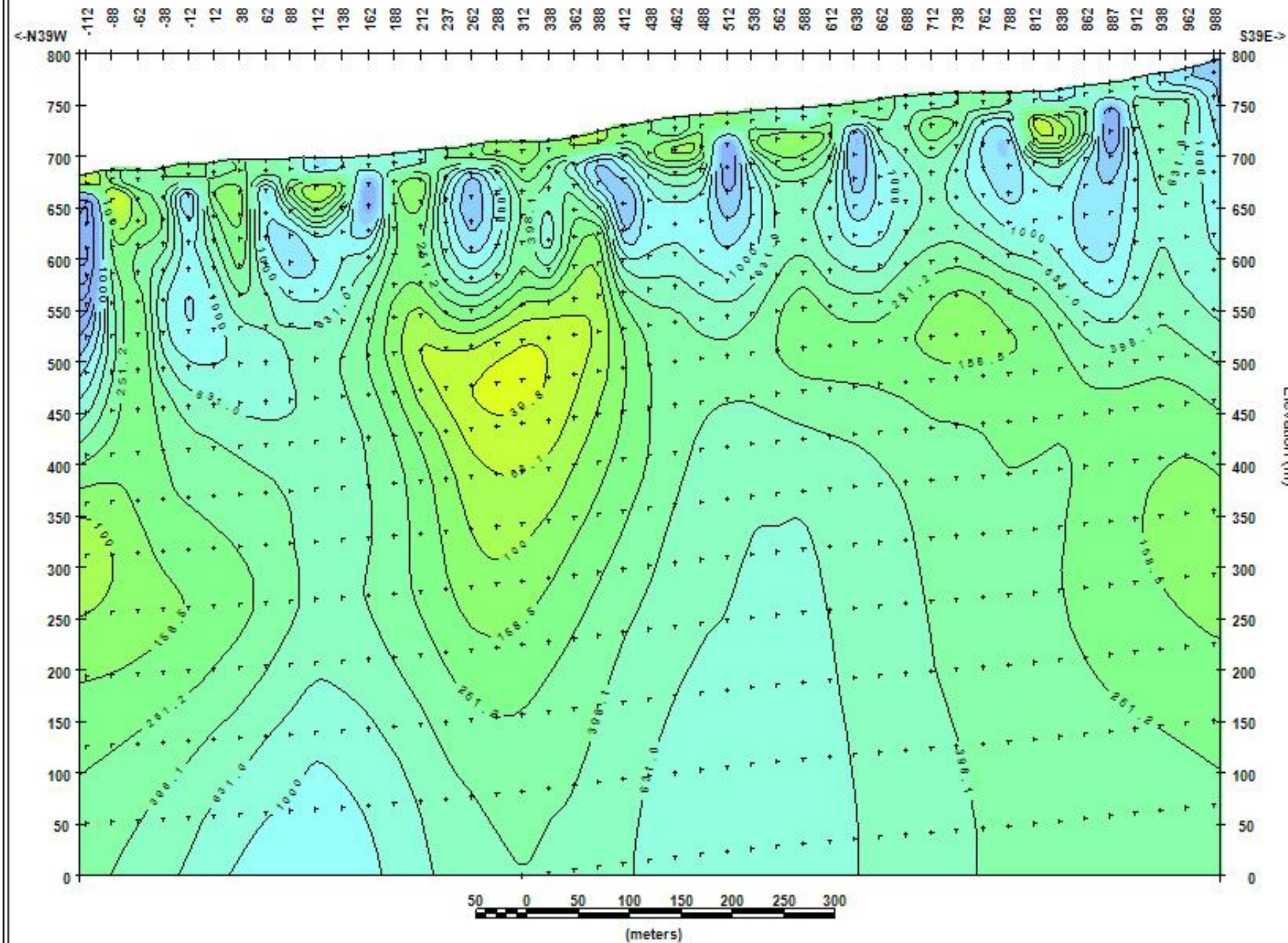
60 Mile Project
Line 6

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S41E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5680 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 50 m
Orient. = S41E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

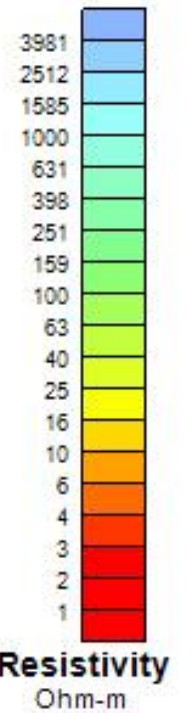


60 Mile Project				
Line 6				
Radius Gold				
2D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	04/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 6.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 7



60 Mile Project Line 7



Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 5850 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 7

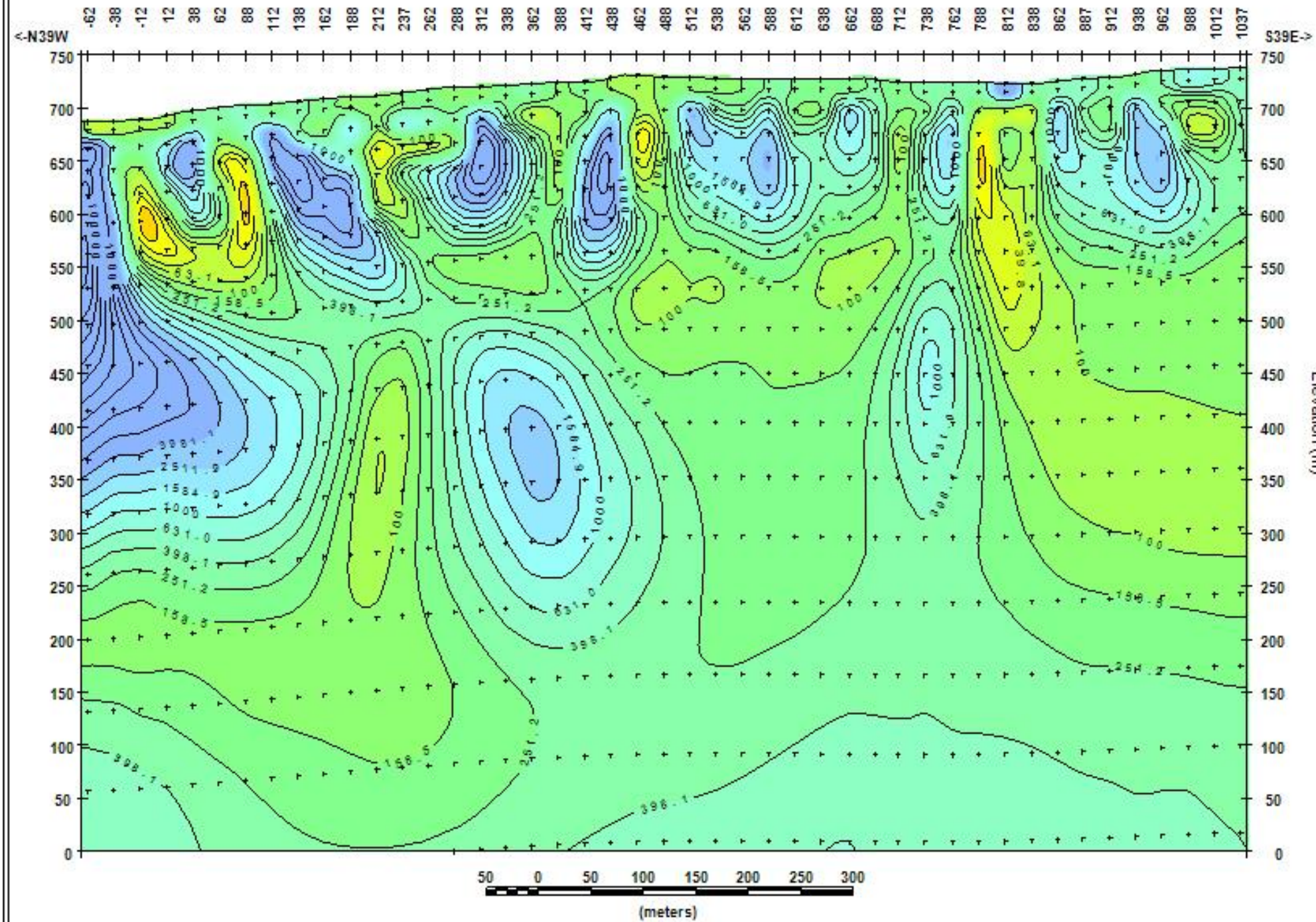
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	20/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 7.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 8



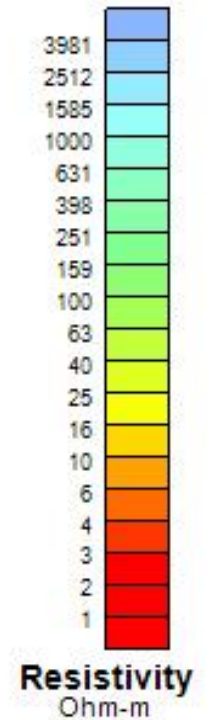
60 Mile Project Line 8

Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 6190 m

Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E

Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 8

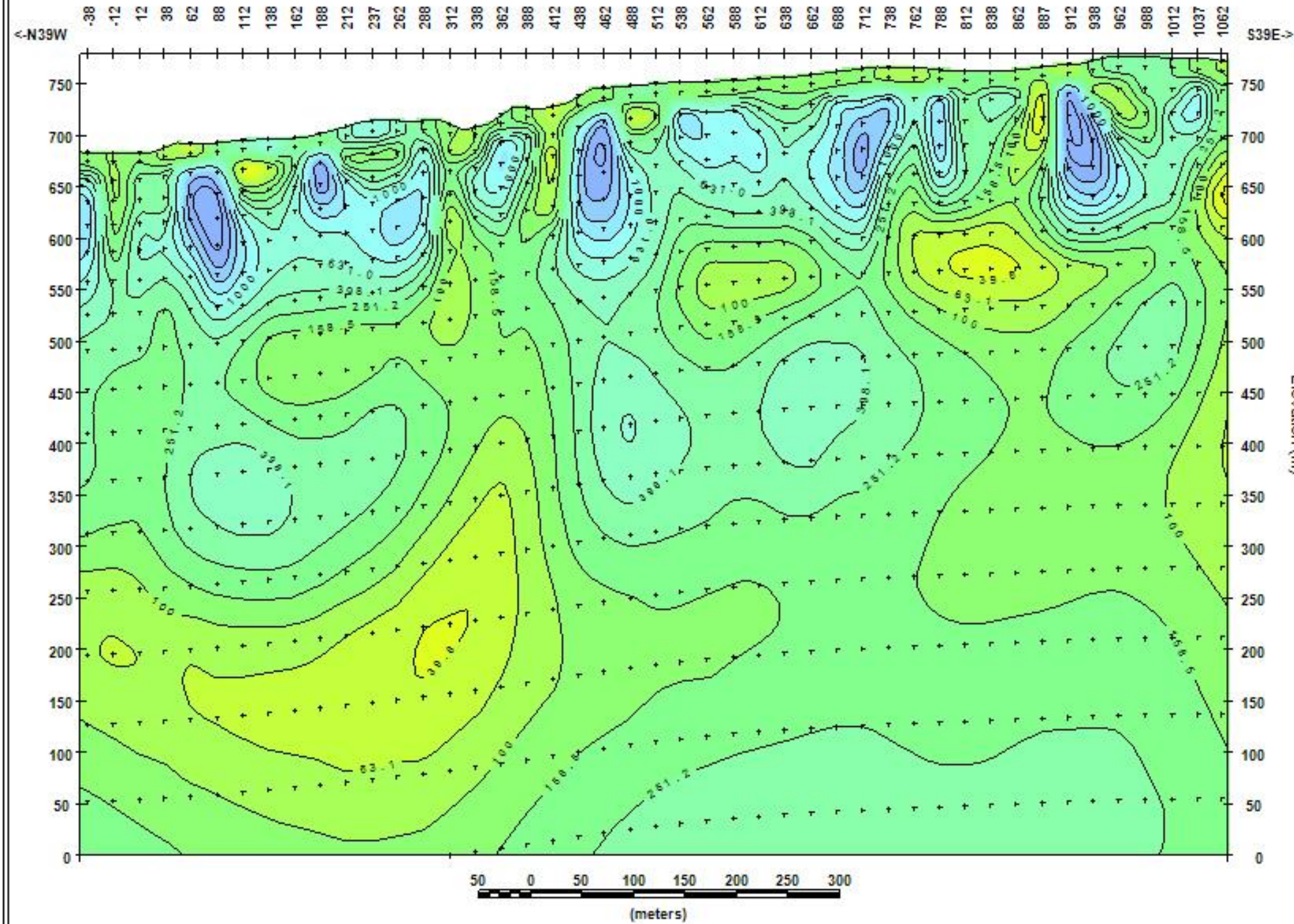
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

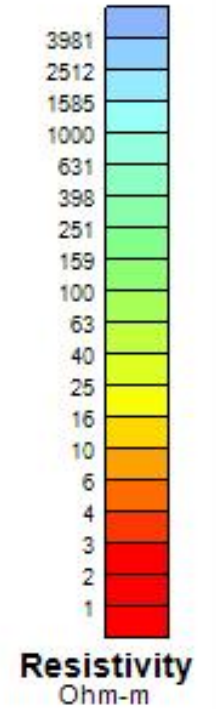
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	21/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 8.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 9



60 Mile Project Line 9

Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E, 7092514N
 Distance = 6440 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 9

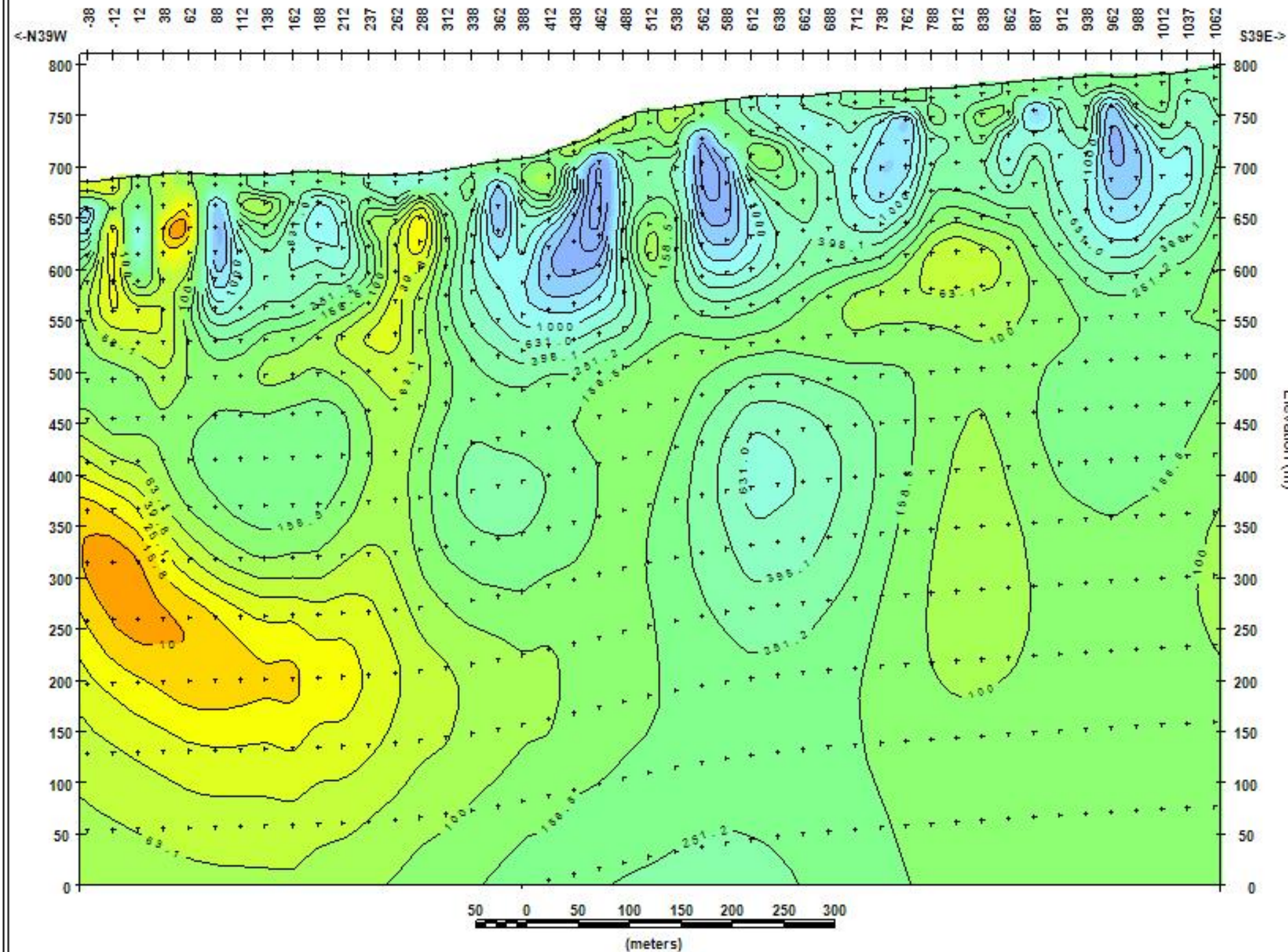
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

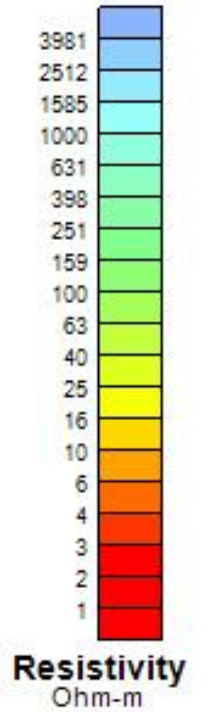
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	22/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 9 mfm				

60 Mile Project Line 10



60 Mile Project Line 10



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506892E,7092514N
Distance = 6680 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S41E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 10

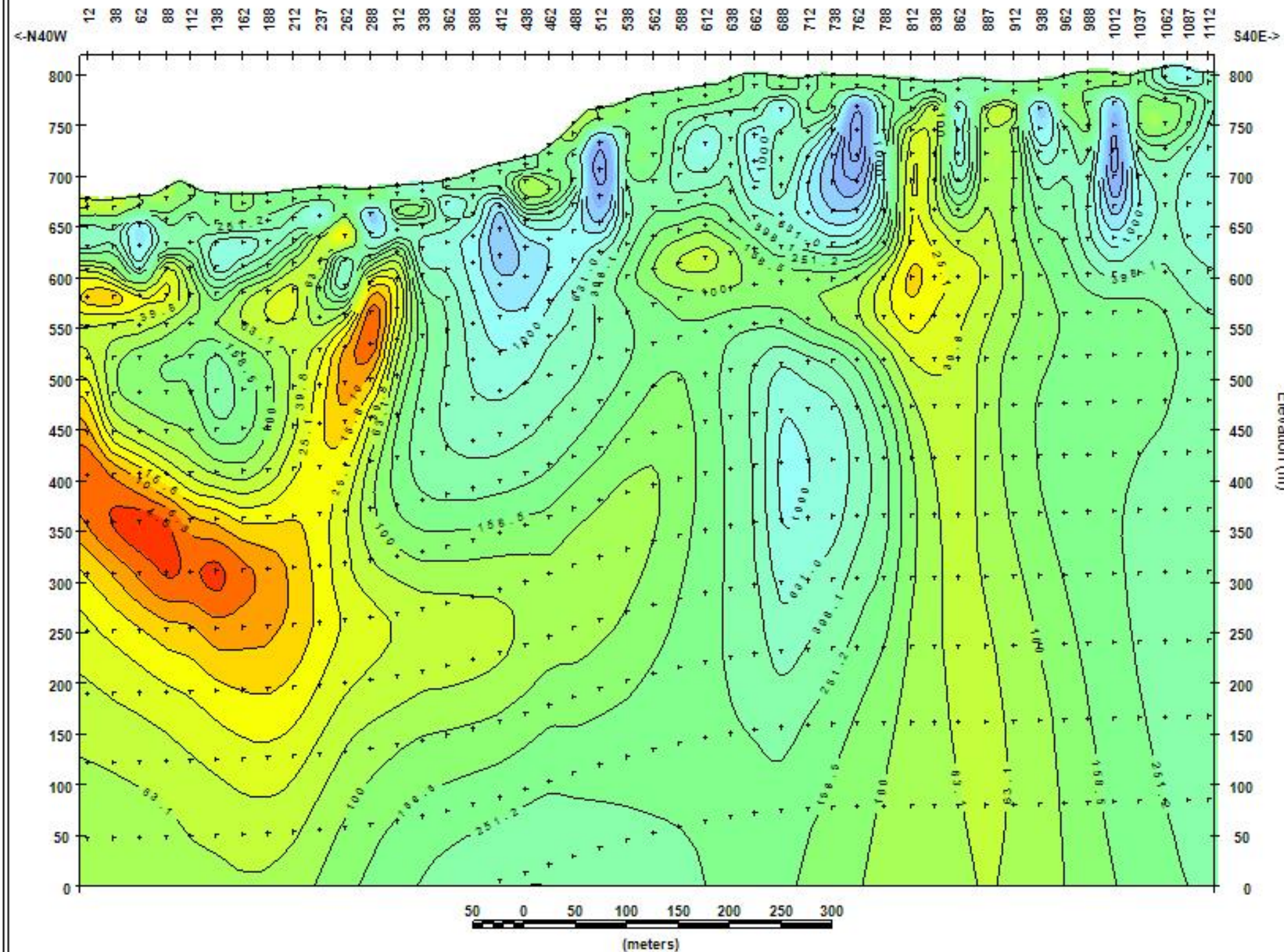
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

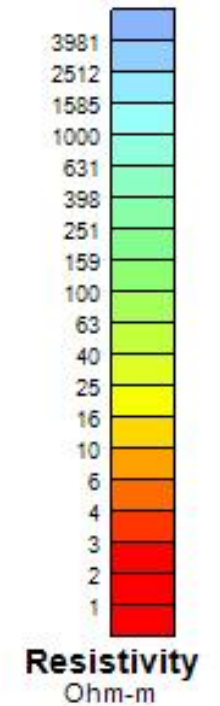
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	23/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 10.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 11



60 Mile Project Line 11

Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,709251N
 Distance = 6240 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 11

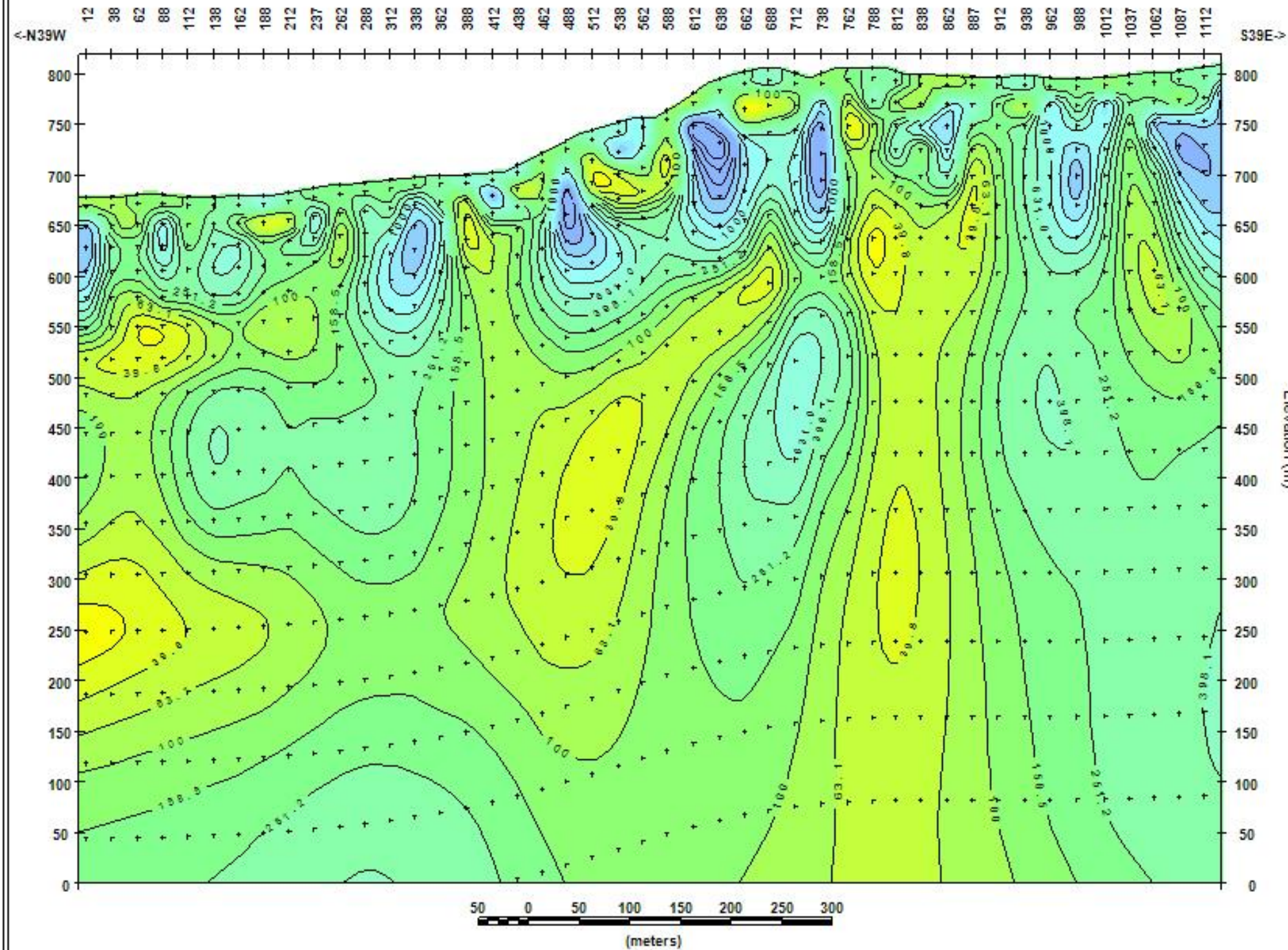
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	22/04/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 11.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 12



60 Mile Project Line 12

Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092614N
 Distance = 7200 m
 Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
 Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

Resistivity
Ohm-m

60 Mile Project

Line 12

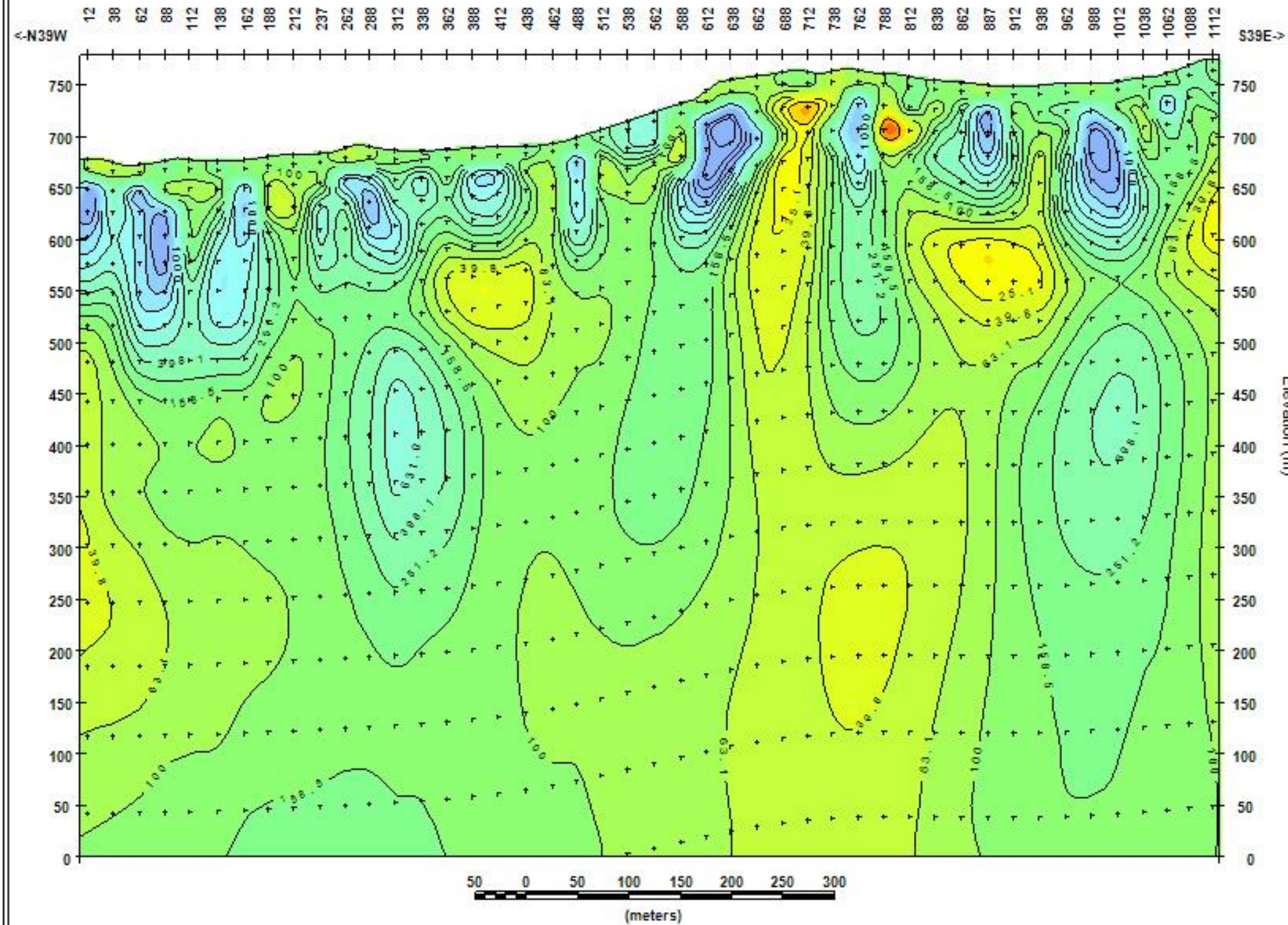
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

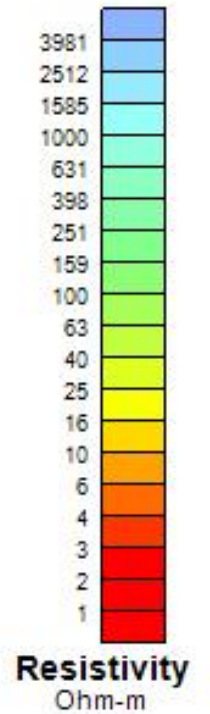
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	21/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 12.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 13



60 Mile Project Line 13



Bipole Transmitter Data:
Length = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 7440 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
dpW=1, dxW=1, dzW=2
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 13

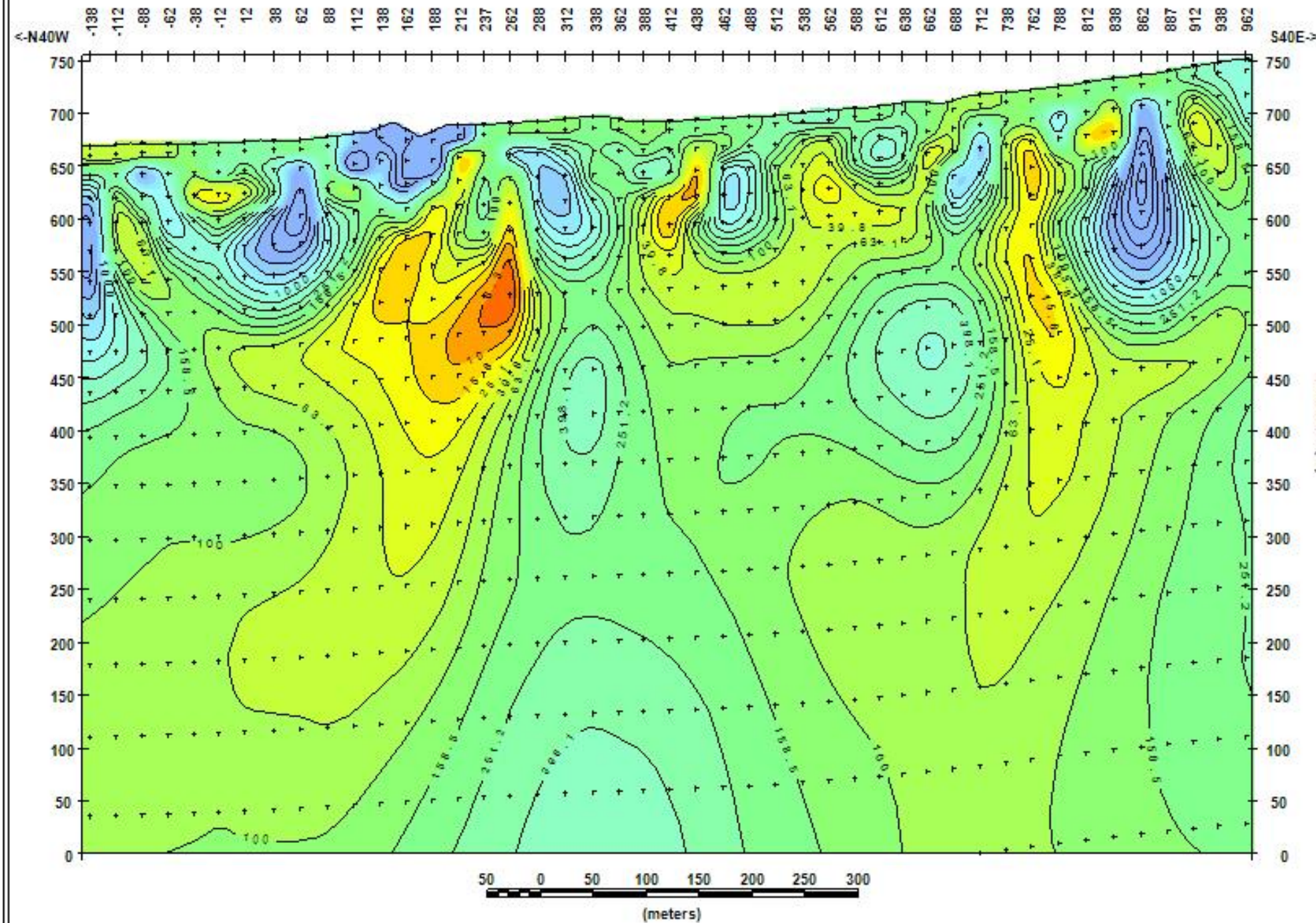
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

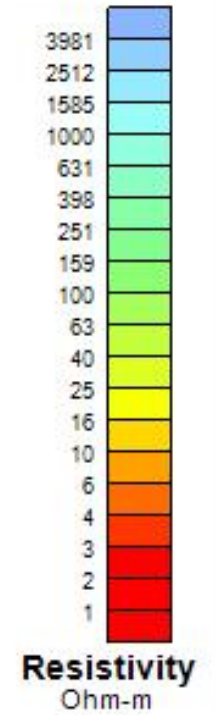
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	10/06/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line 13.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 14



60 Mile Project Line 14

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 7680 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 14

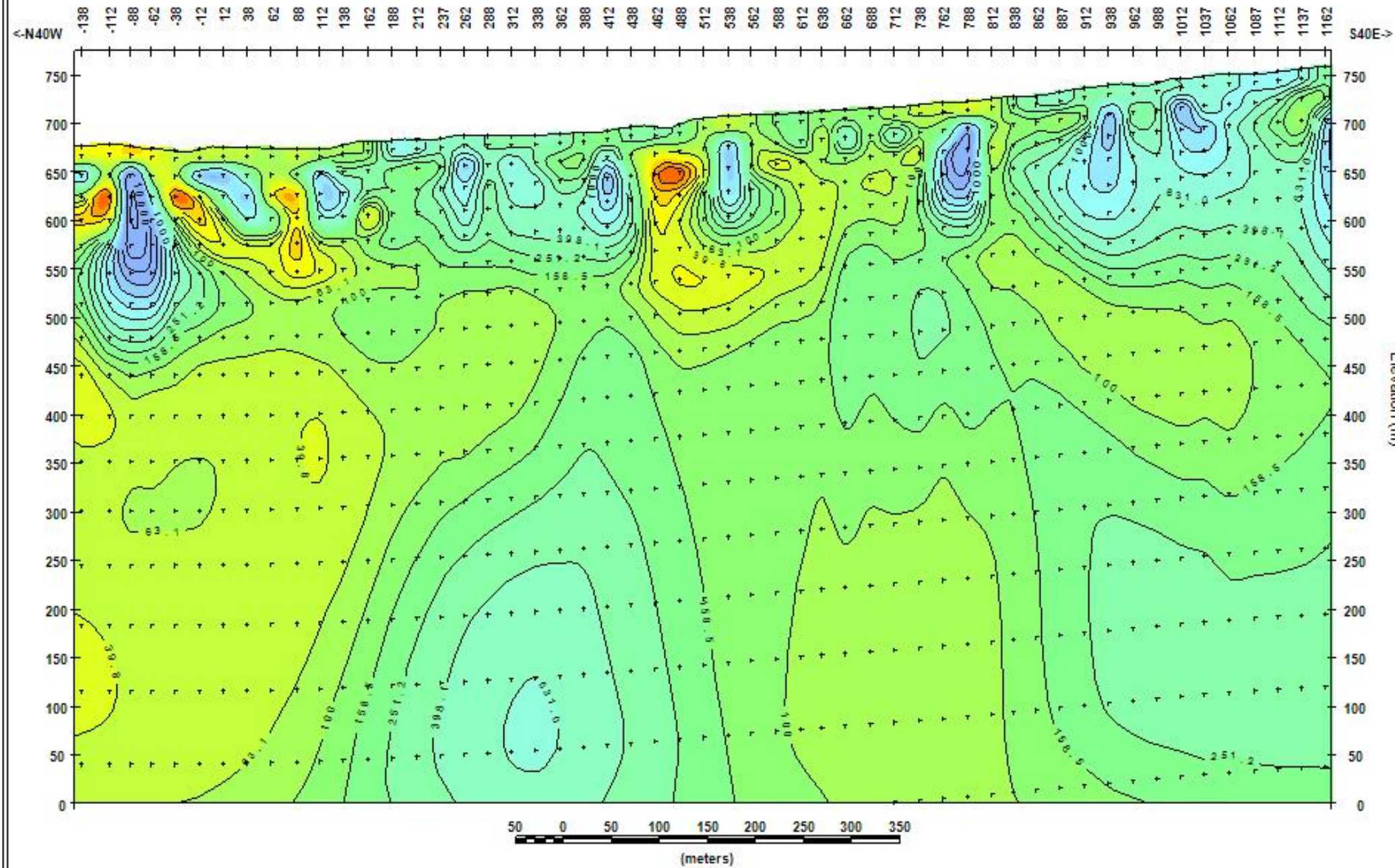
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

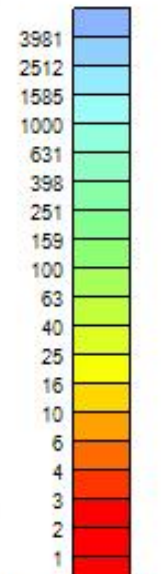
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L14.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 15



60 Mile Project Line 15



Resistivity
Ohm-m

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506883E,709251N
Distance = 7940 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S40E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 15

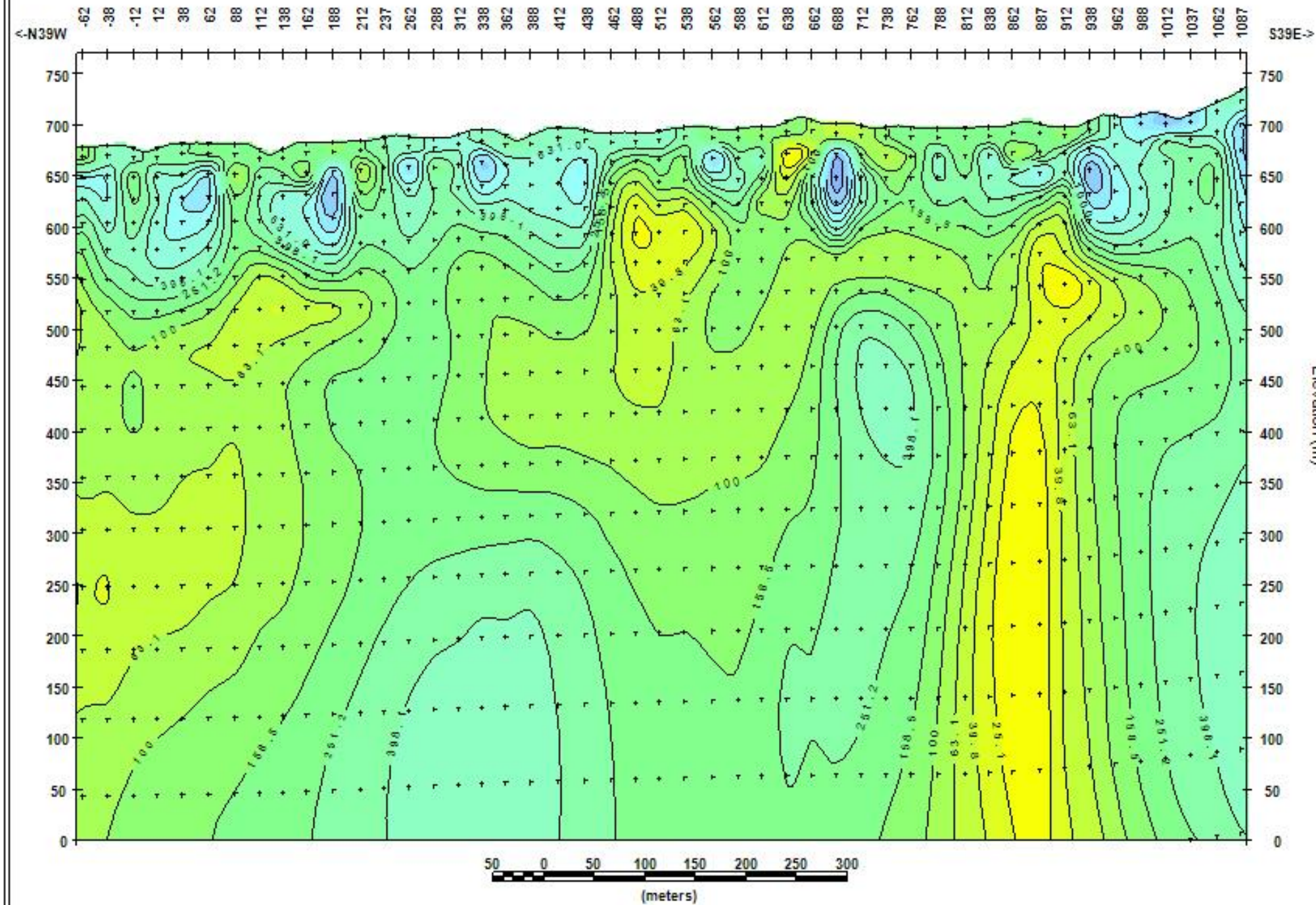
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

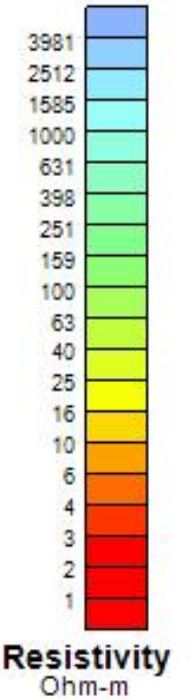
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	04/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: Line15.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 16



60 Mile Project Line 16



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506892E,7092514N
 Distance = 8190 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 16

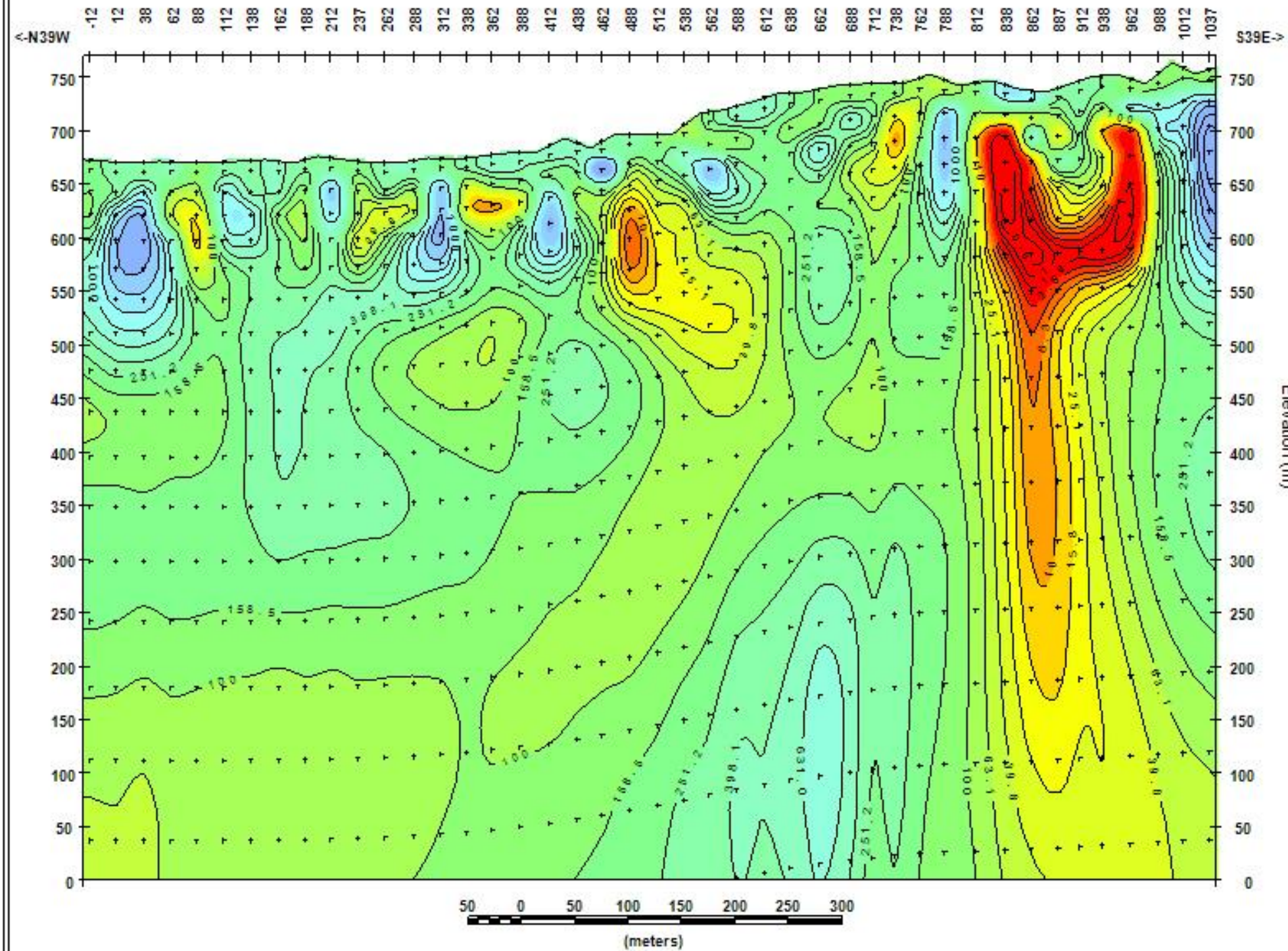
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

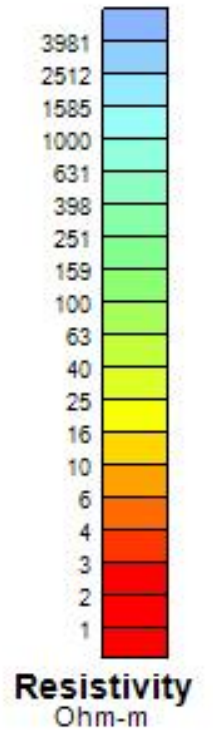
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zange	Zange	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF Line 16.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 17



60 Mile Project Line 17



Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 8450 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 17

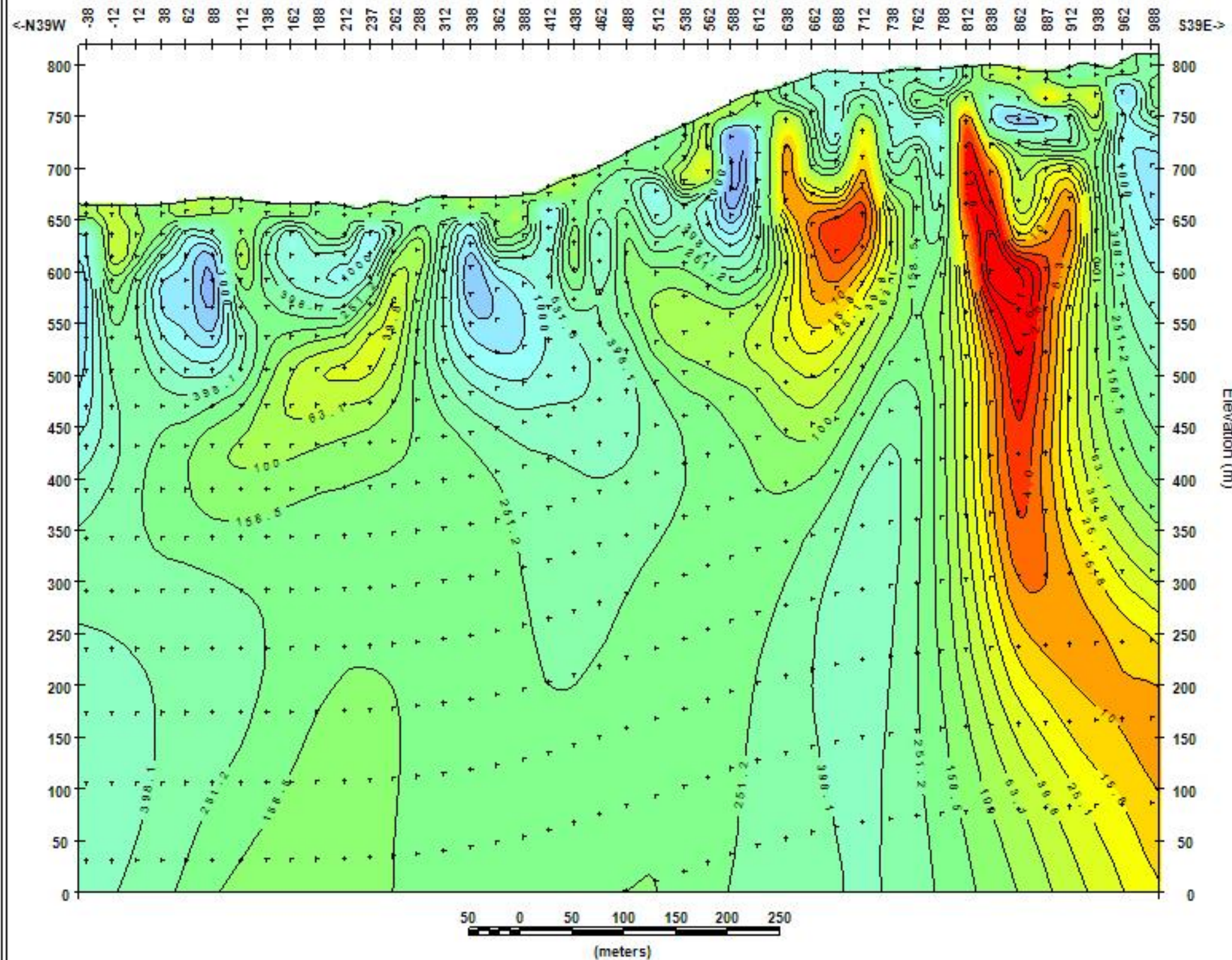
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

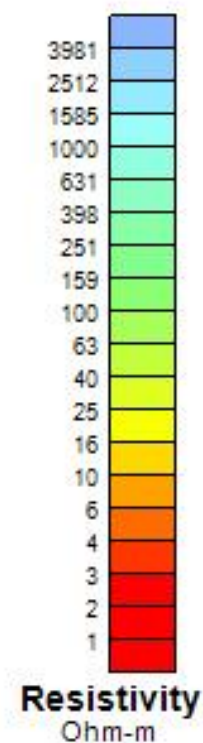
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L17 mfm				

60 Mile Project Line 18



60 Mile Project Line 18



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E, 7092514N
 Distance = 8700 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS20 v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 18

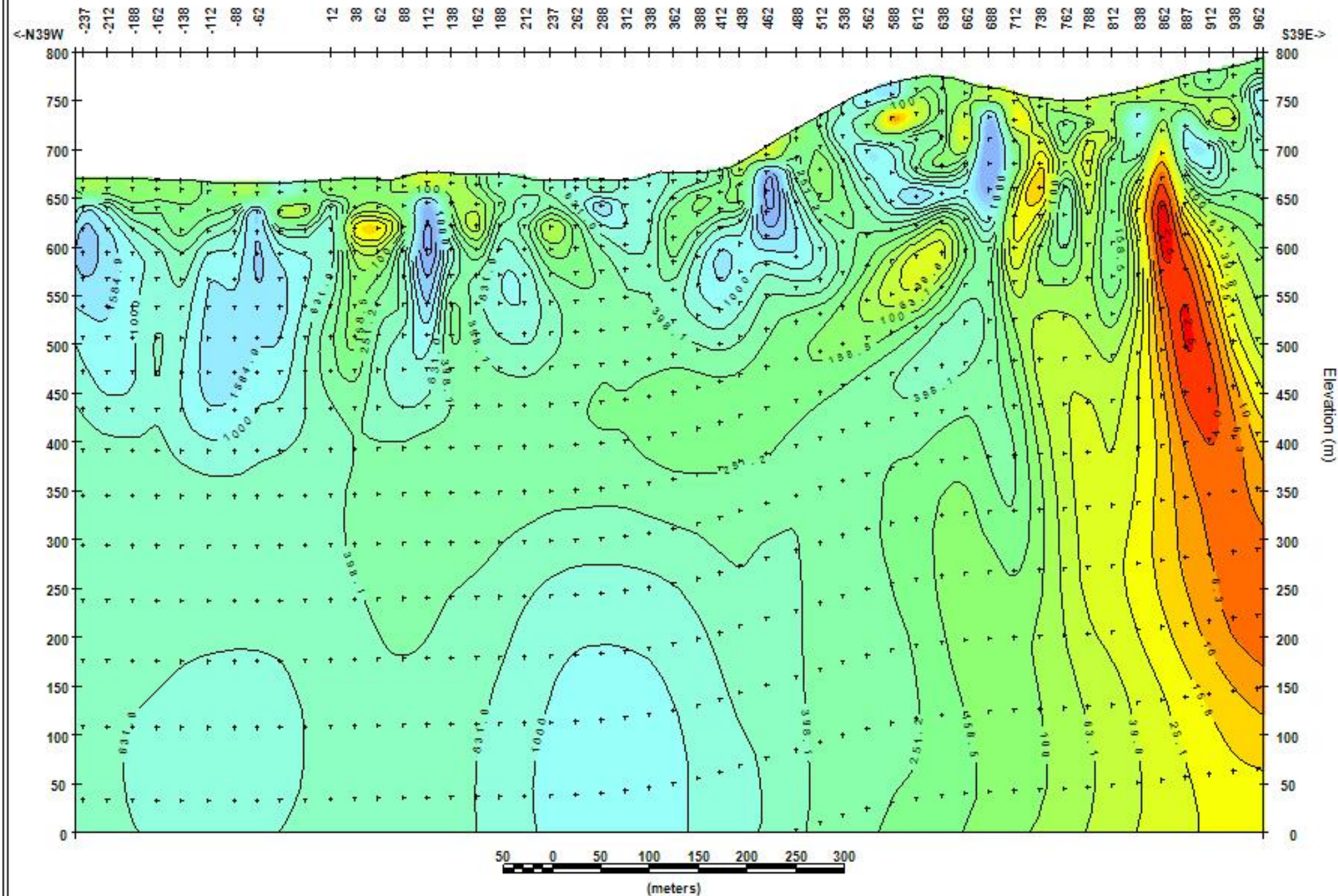
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

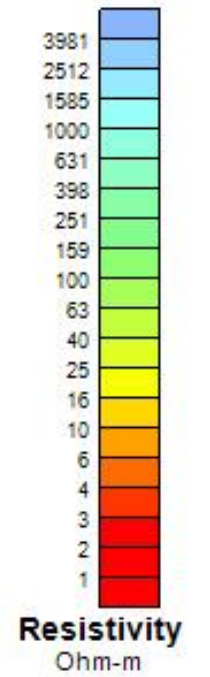
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	20/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L18.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 19



60 Mile Project Line 19

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 8830 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 19

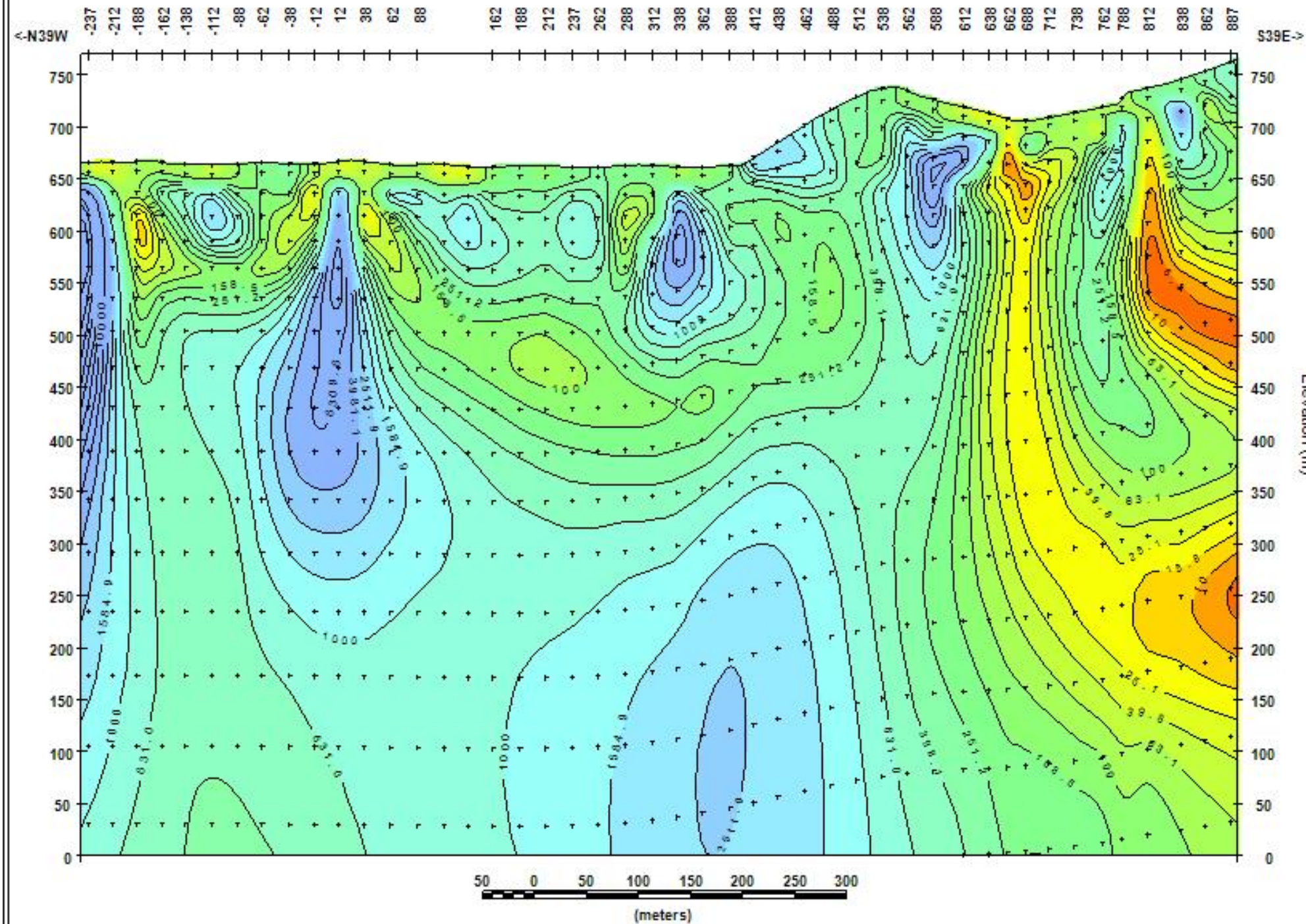
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

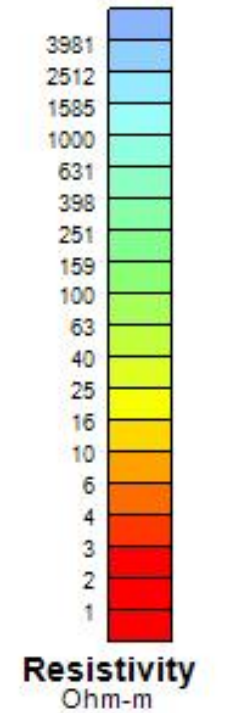
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: LL9 mkm				

60 Mile Project Line 20



60 Mile Project Line 20

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 8180 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 20

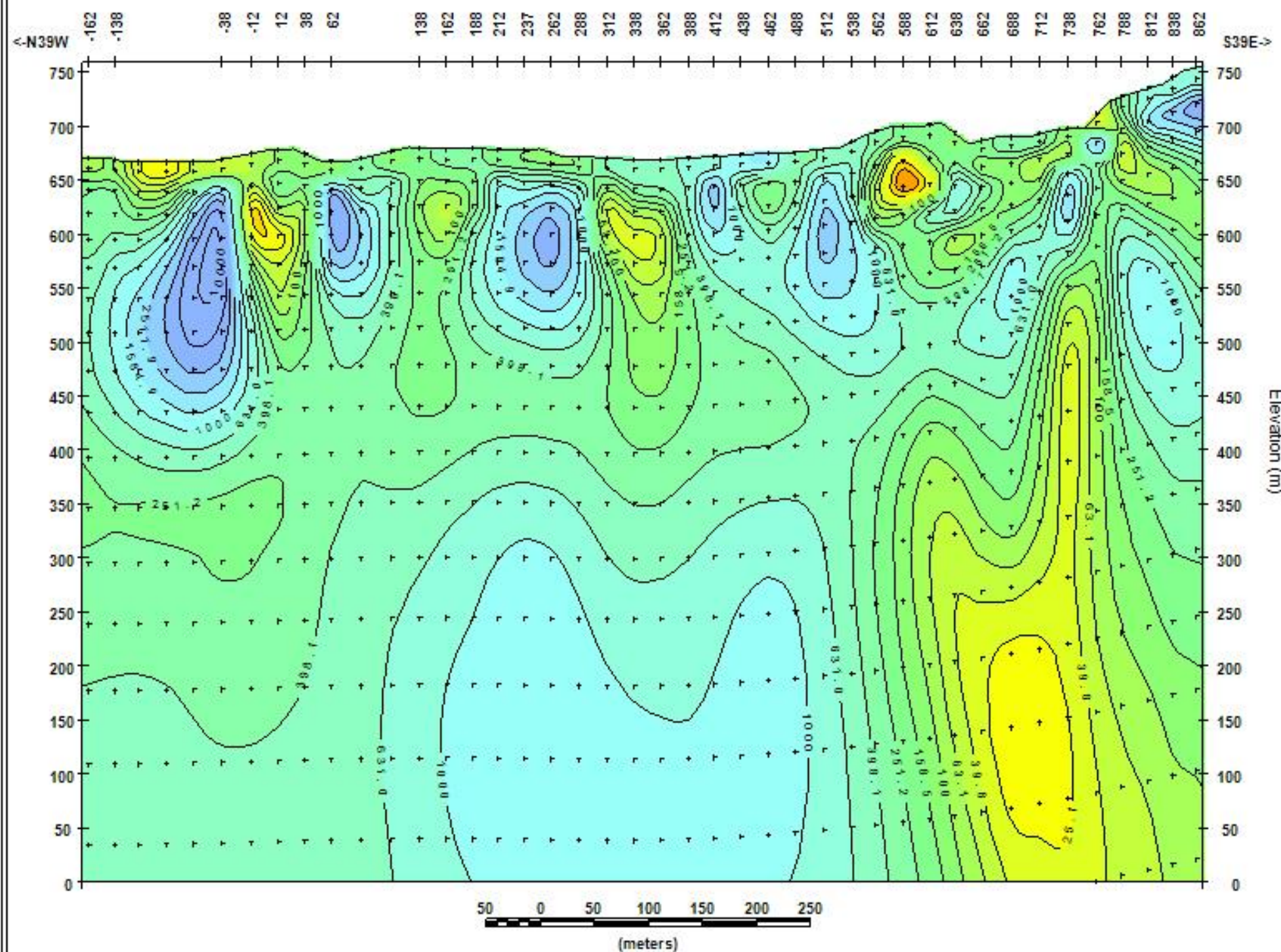
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

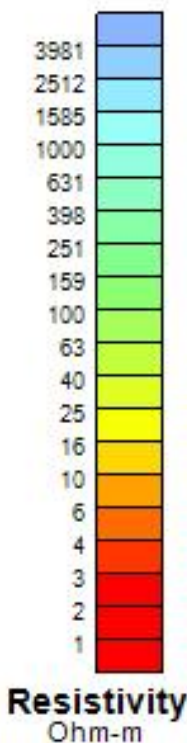
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L20 mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 21



60 Mile Project Line 21



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 9440 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, 4pW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 21

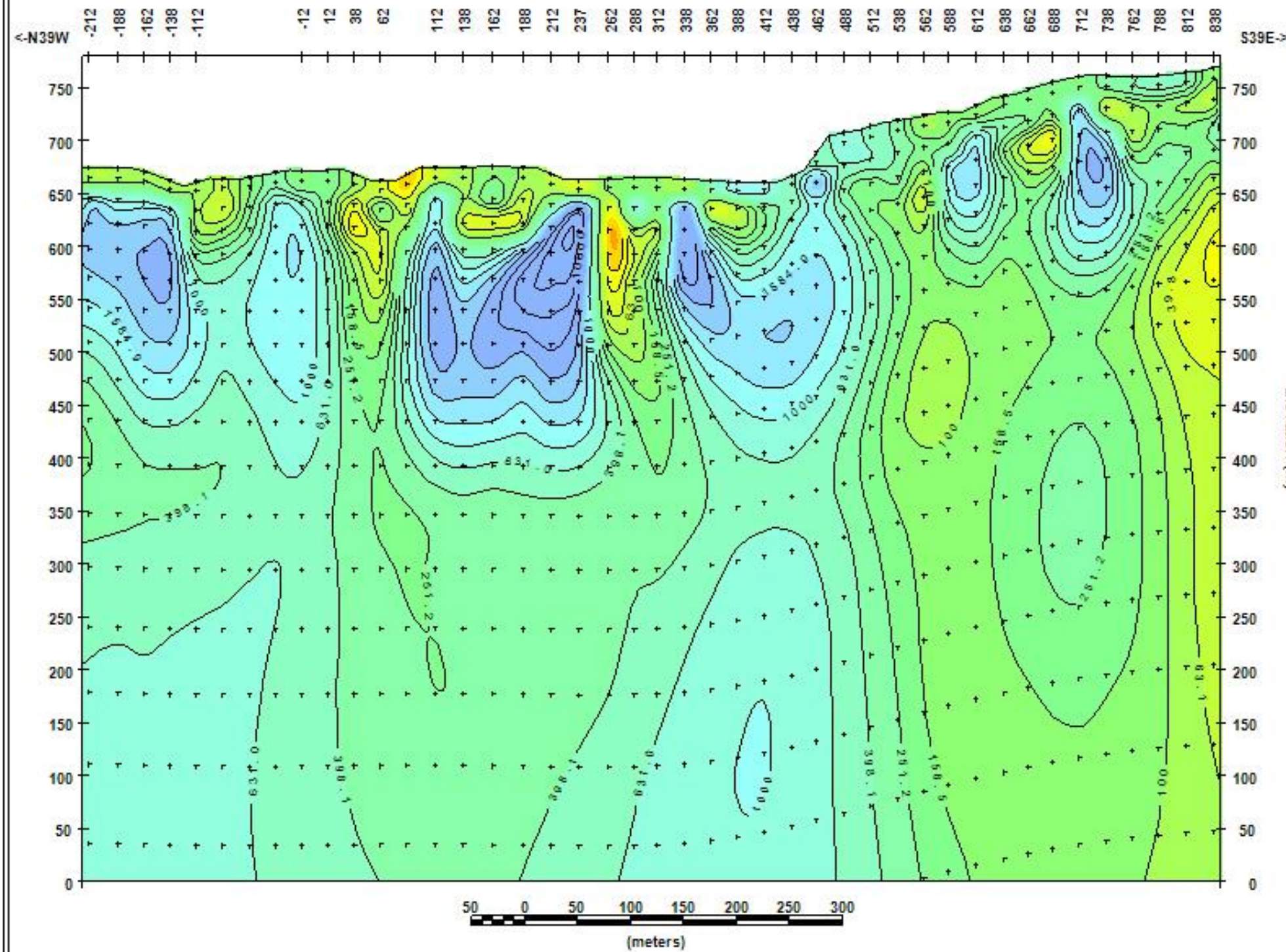
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	29/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L21.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 22



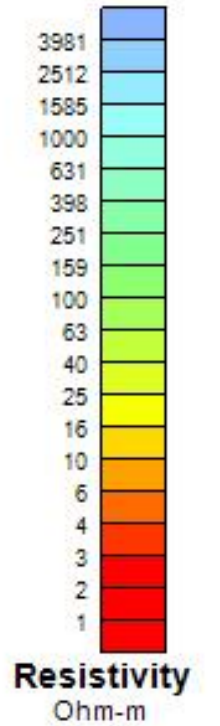
60 Mile Project Line 22

Loop Transmitter Data:

Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E, 7092514N
Distance = 9700 m

Receiver Data:

Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 22

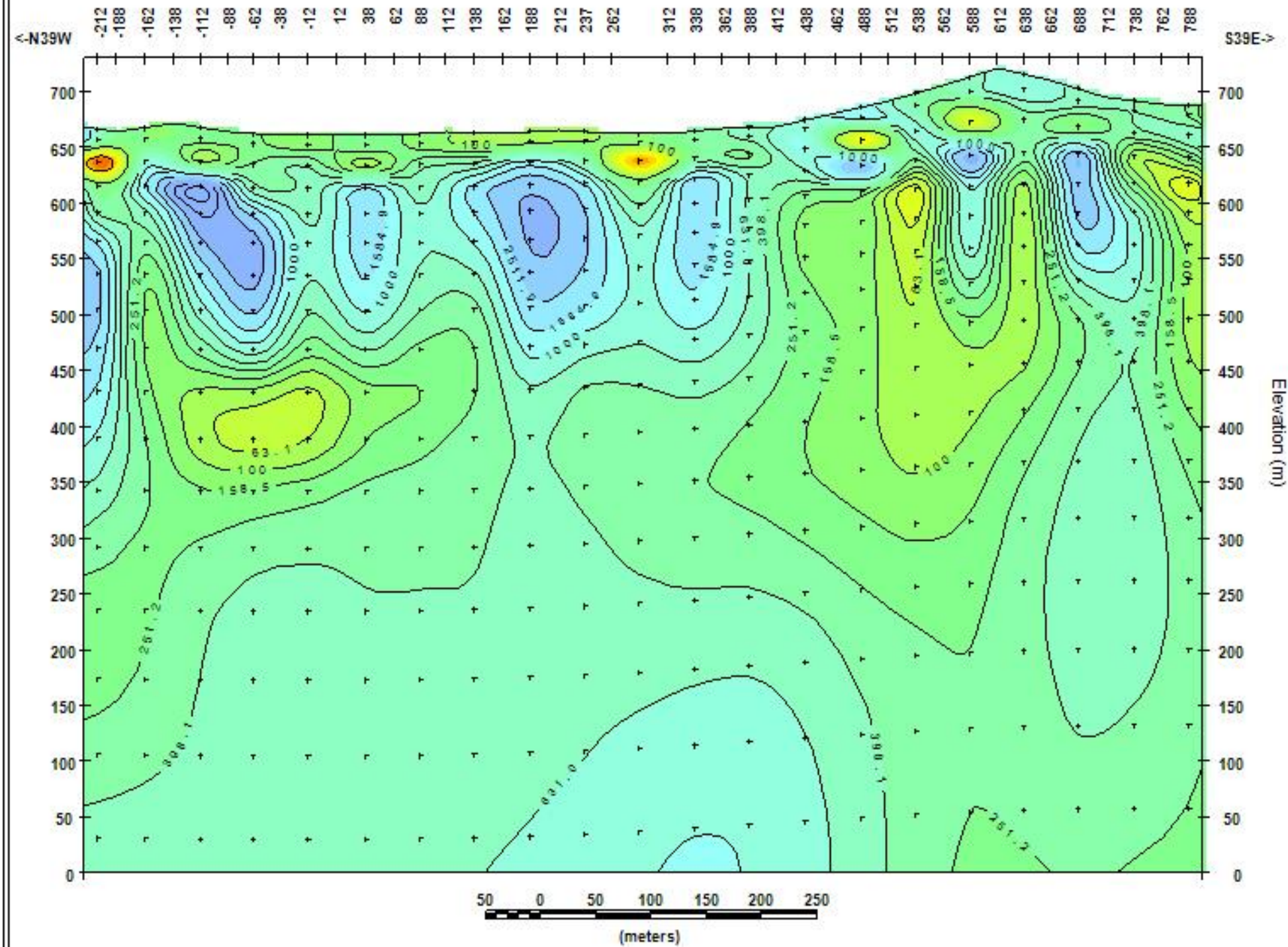
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

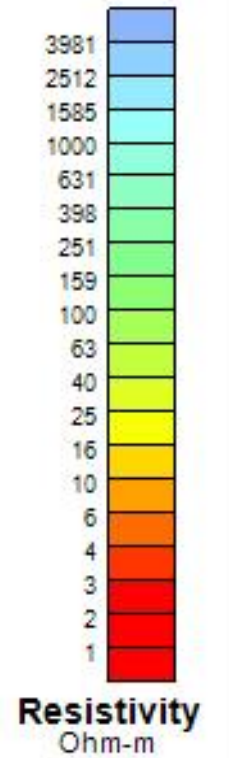
Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zongc	Zongc	28/07/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L22 mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 23



60 Mile Project Line 23



Loop Transmitter Data:
 Size = 1028 m
 Orient. = S43E
 Center at 506882E,7092514N
 Distance = 9940 m
Receiver Data:
 Length = 25 m
 Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
 ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
 SCS2D v3.20v

60 Mile Project

Line 23

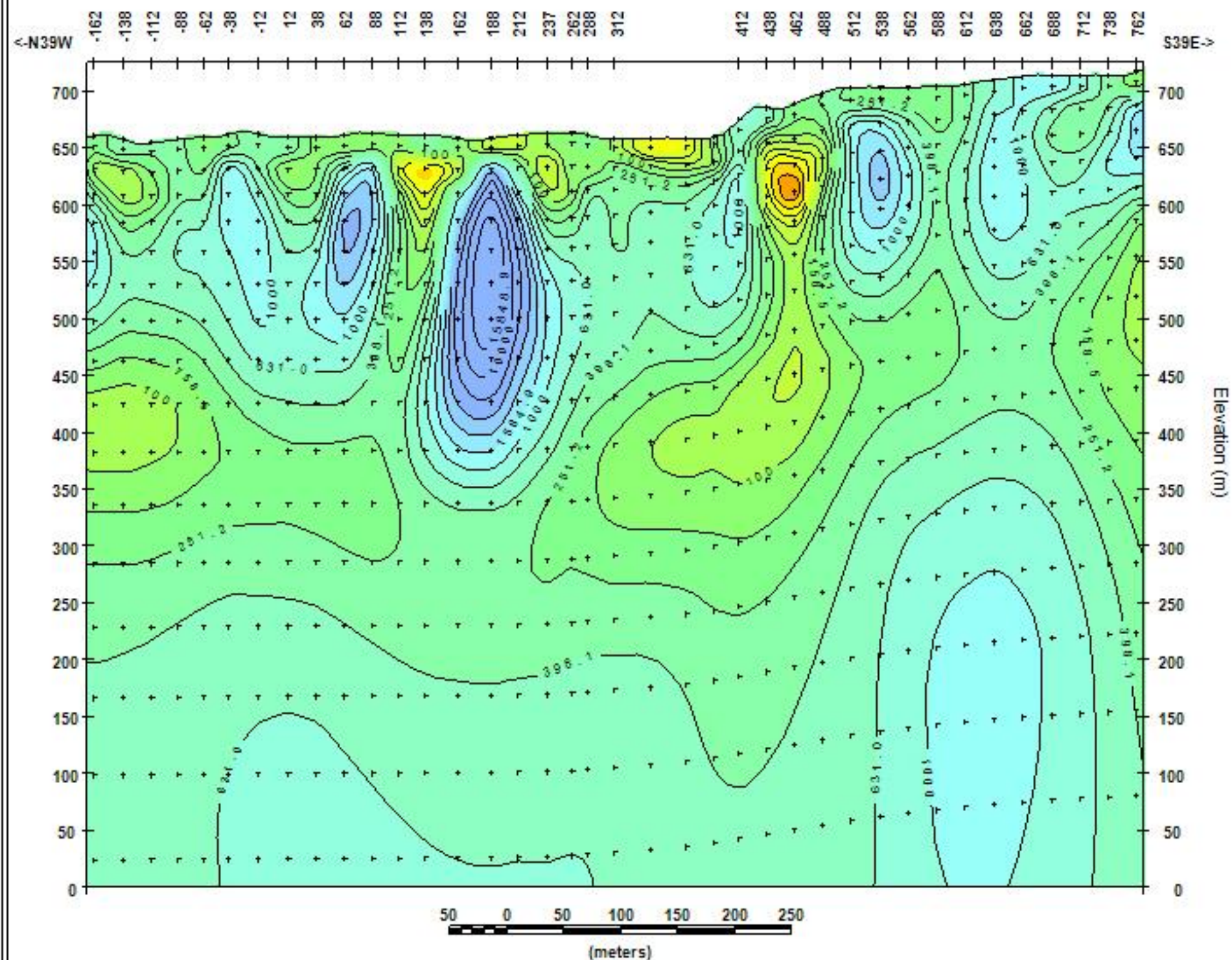
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

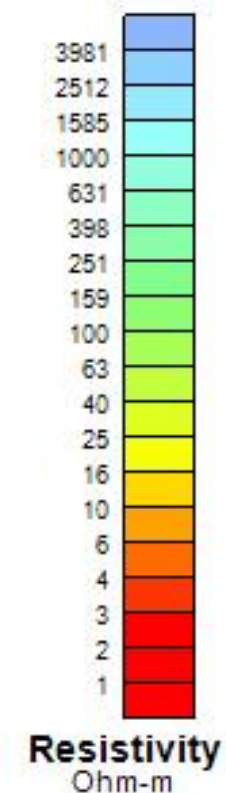
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zong	Zong	02/08/11	1:5000	Job 11065
REF: L23.mtm				

60 Mile Project Line 24



60 Mile Project Line 24

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506982E,7092514N
Distance = 10200 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

Line 24

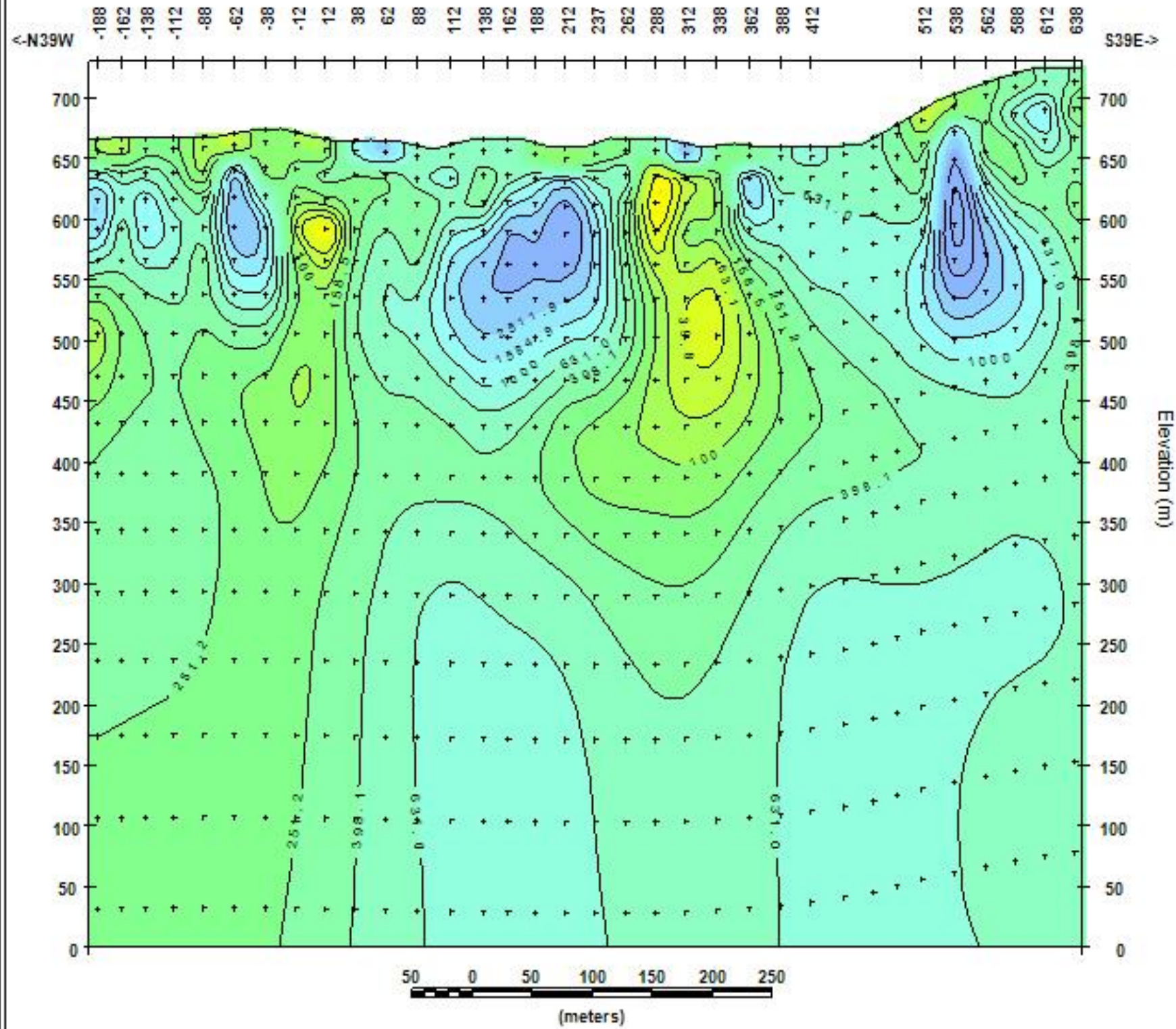
Radius Gold

2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

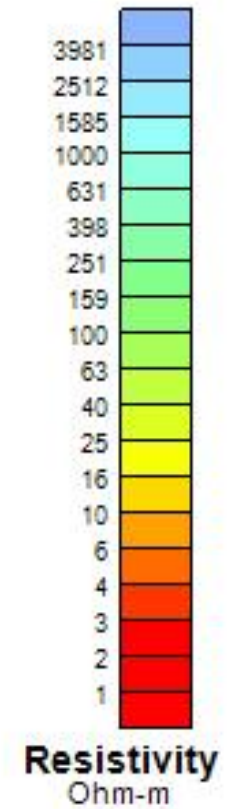
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	30/07/11	1:5000	Job L1065
REF: L24.mta				

60 Mile Project Line 25



60 Mile Project Line 25

Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E,7092514N
Distance = 10400 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, 4xW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v



60 Mile Project

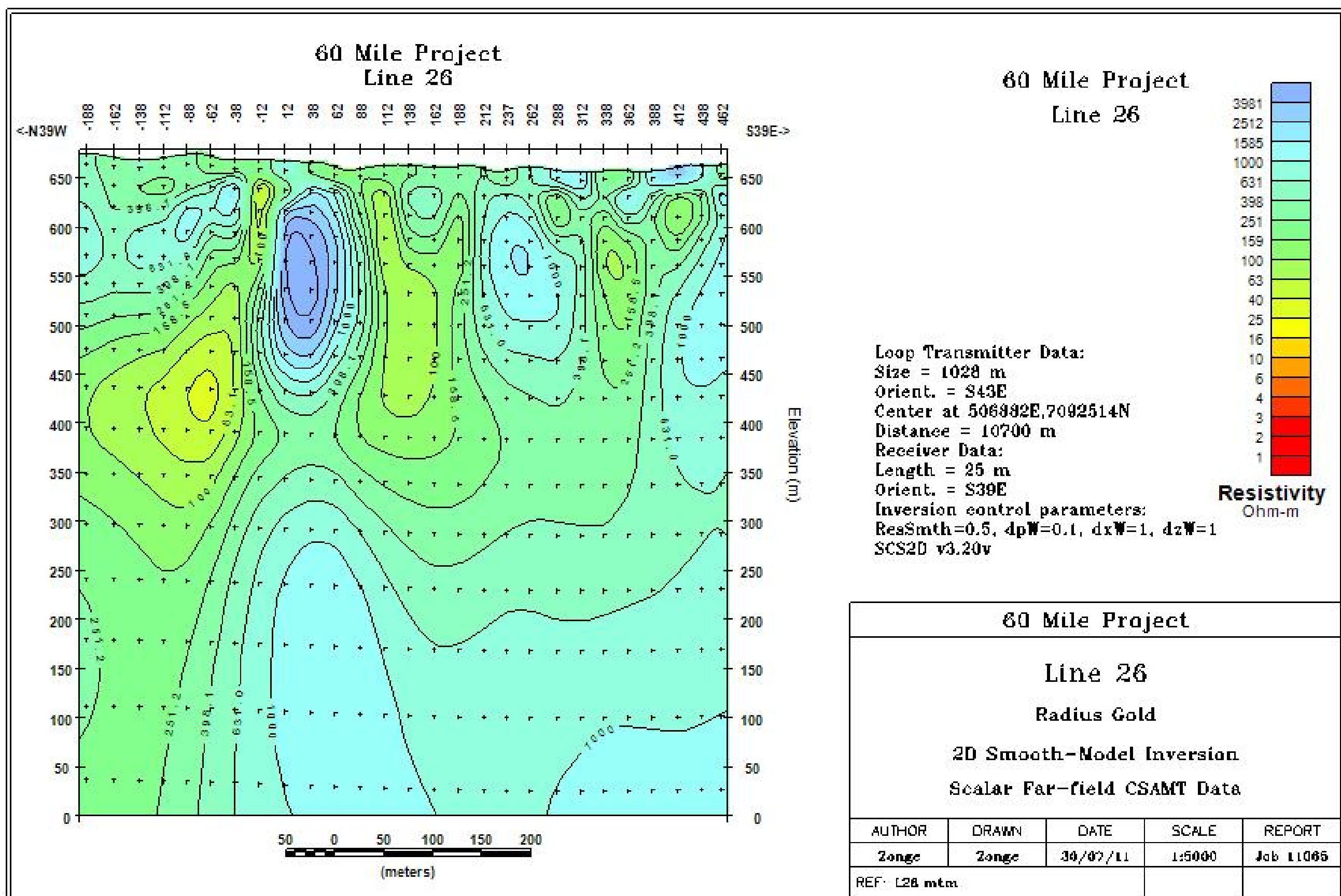
Line 25

Radius Gold

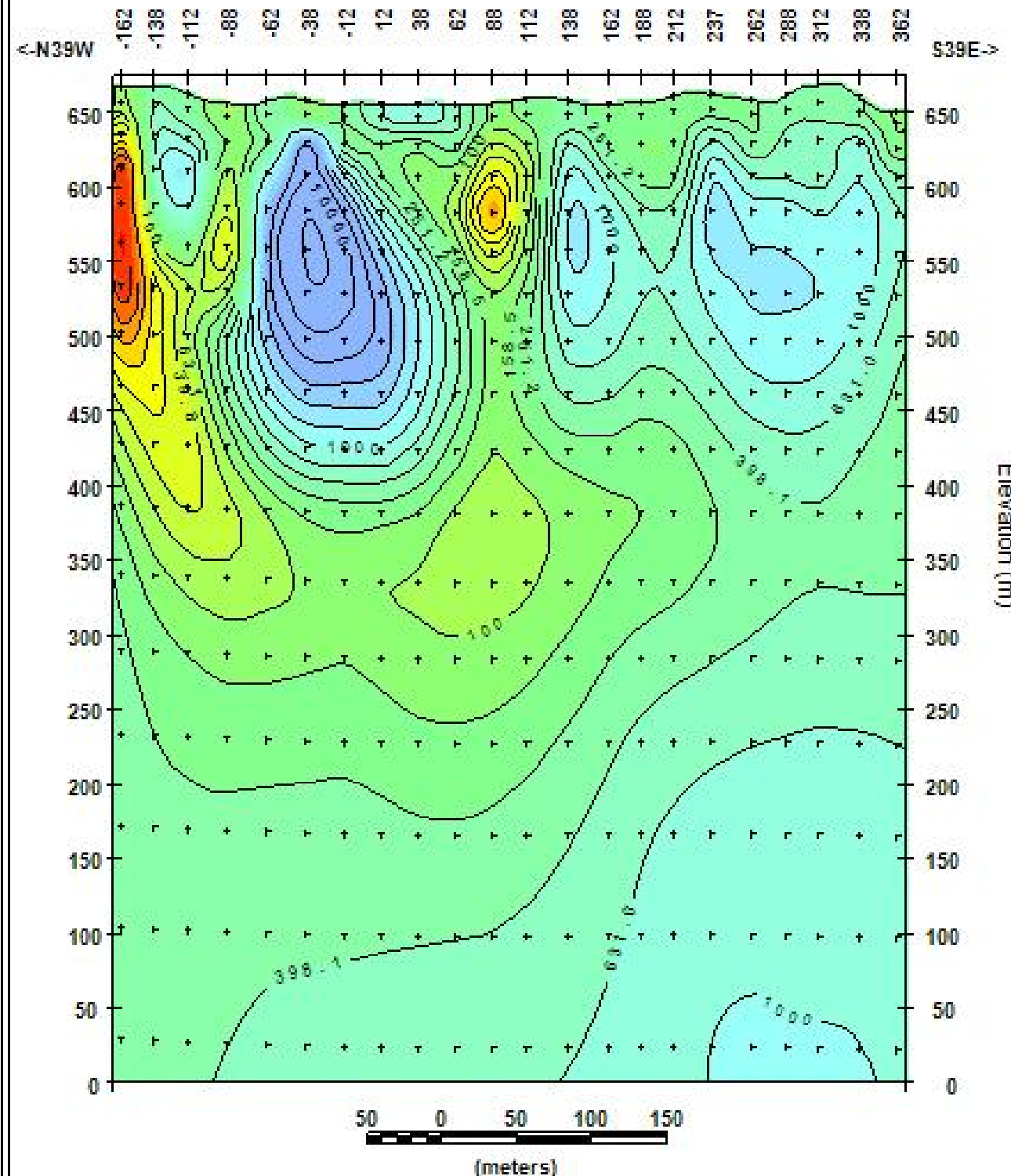
2D Smooth-Model Inversion

Scalar Far-field CSAMT Data

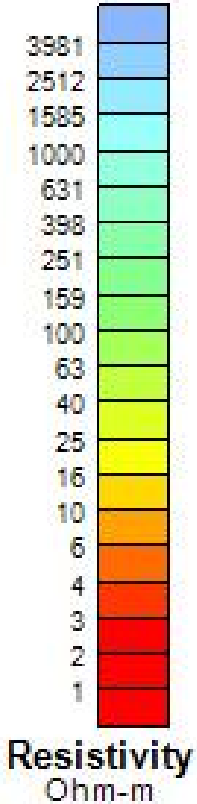
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zang	Zang	30/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L25.mtm				



60 Mile Project
Line 27



60 Mile Project
Line 27



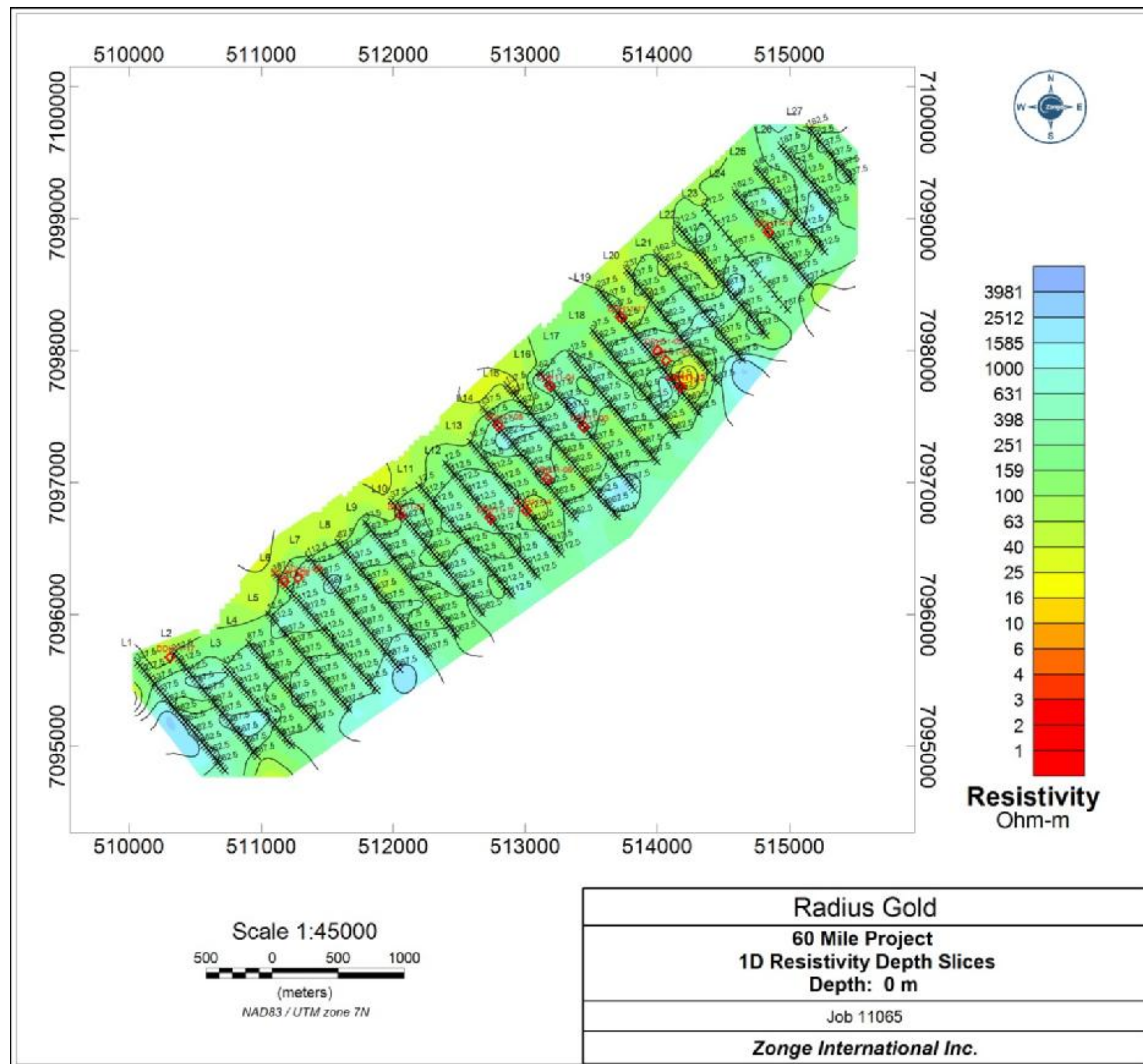
Loop Transmitter Data:
Size = 1028 m
Orient. = S43E
Center at 506882E, 7092514N
Distance = 10900 m
Receiver Data:
Length = 25 m
Orient. = S39E
Inversion control parameters:
ResSmth=0.5, dpW=0.1, dxW=1, dzW=1
SCS2D v3.20v

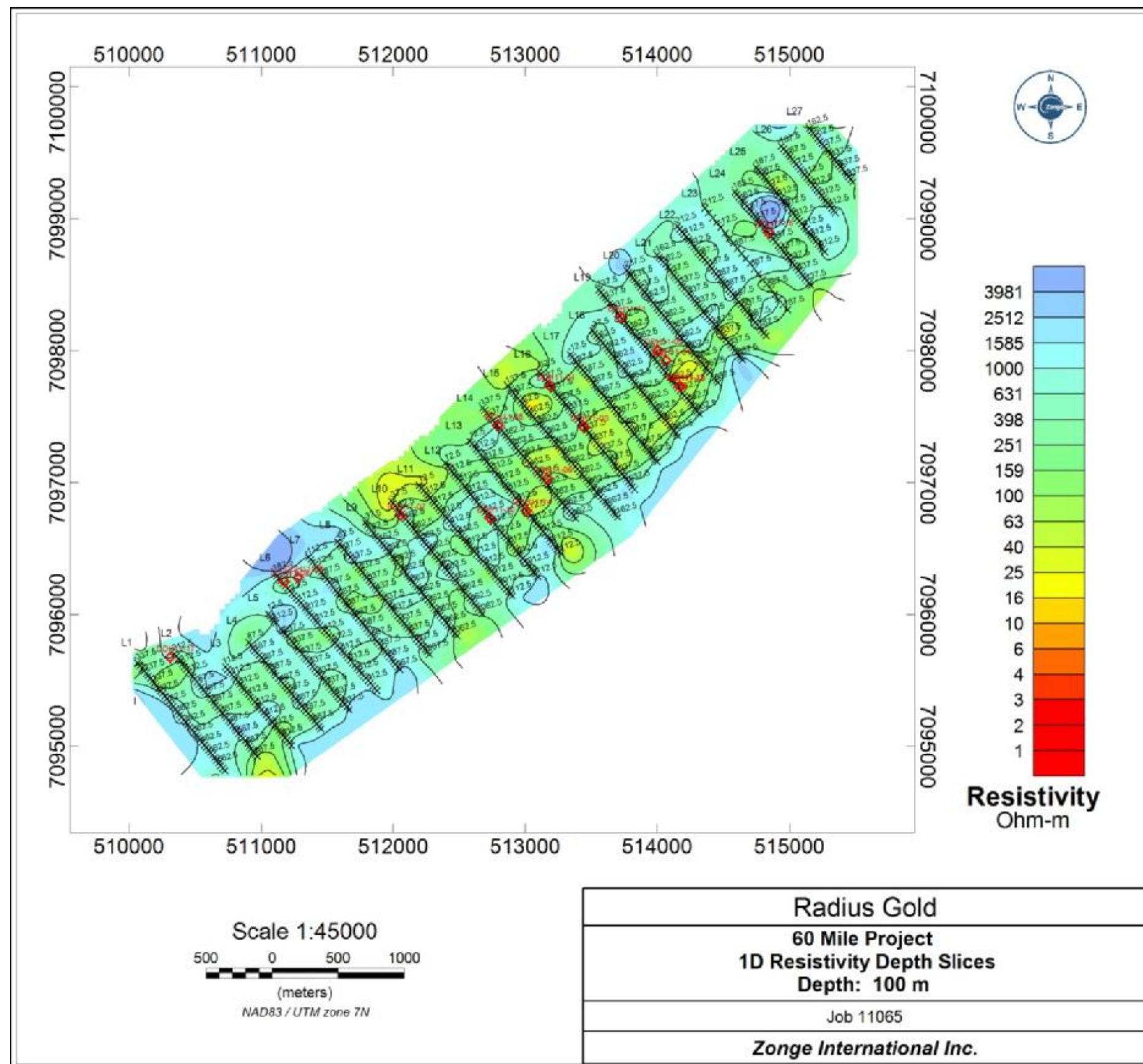
60 Mile Project				
Line 27				
Radius Gold				
2D Smooth-Model Inversion				
Scalar Far-field CSANT Data				
AUTHOR	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE	REPORT
Zonge	Zonge	00/07/11	1:5000	Job 11085
REF: L27.mtm				

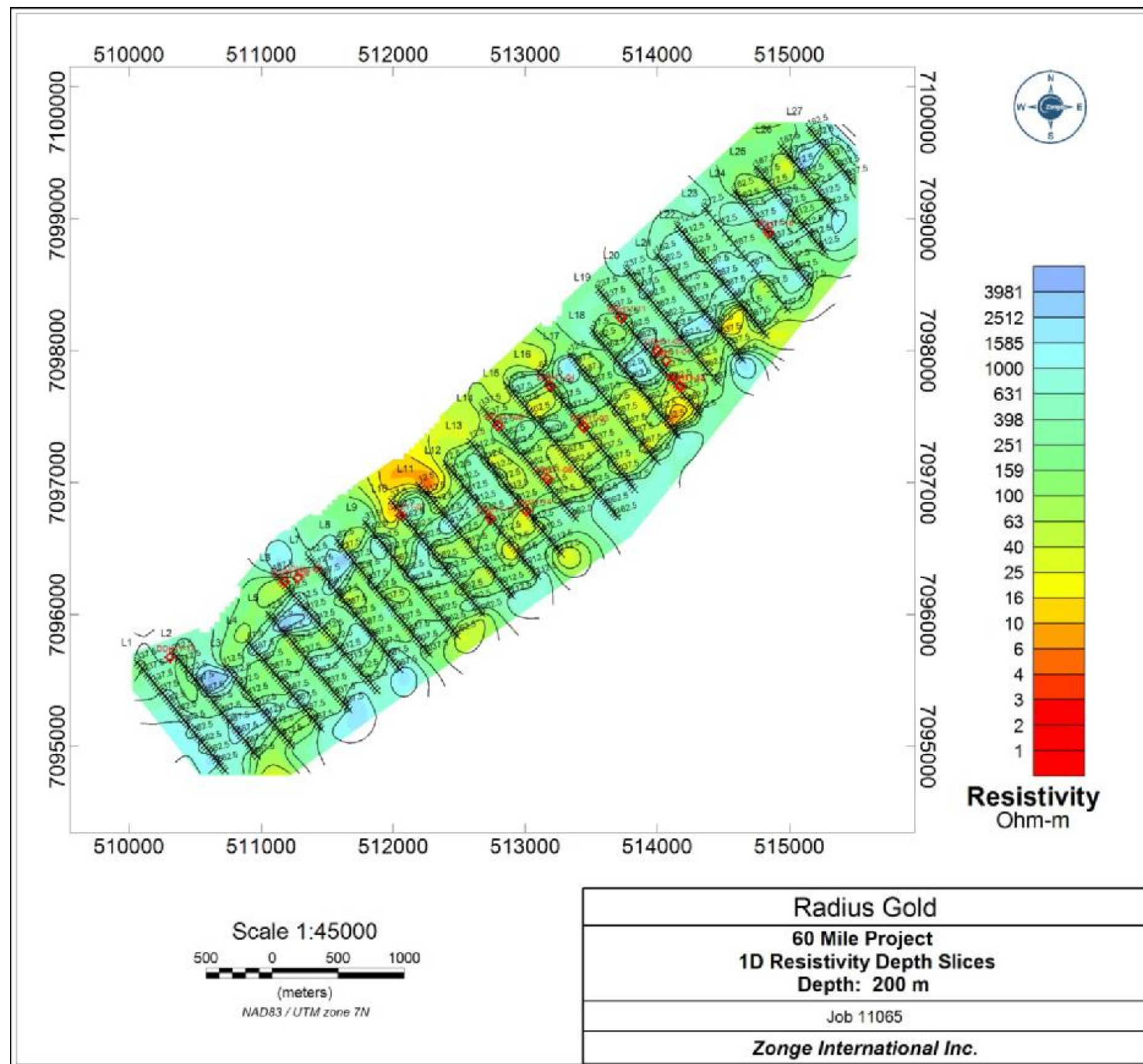
APPENDIX D: SCALAR CSAMT SURVEY 1D PLAN-VIEW DEPTH SLICE MAPS

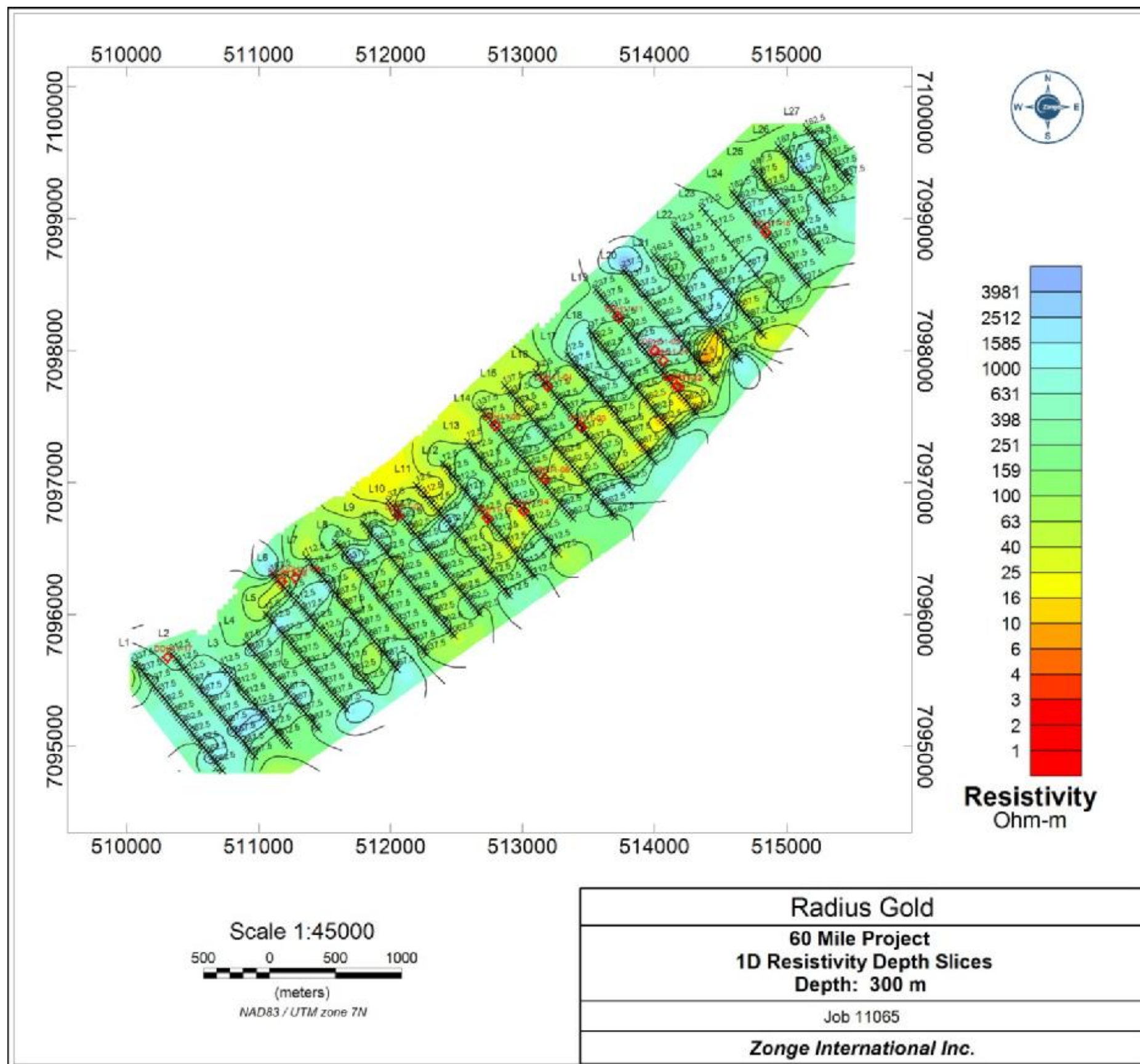
This section shows plan-view depth slice maps. Individual depth slice maps are all computed by gridding data from inversion models of the Zonge CSAMT lines 1-27. The following are included:

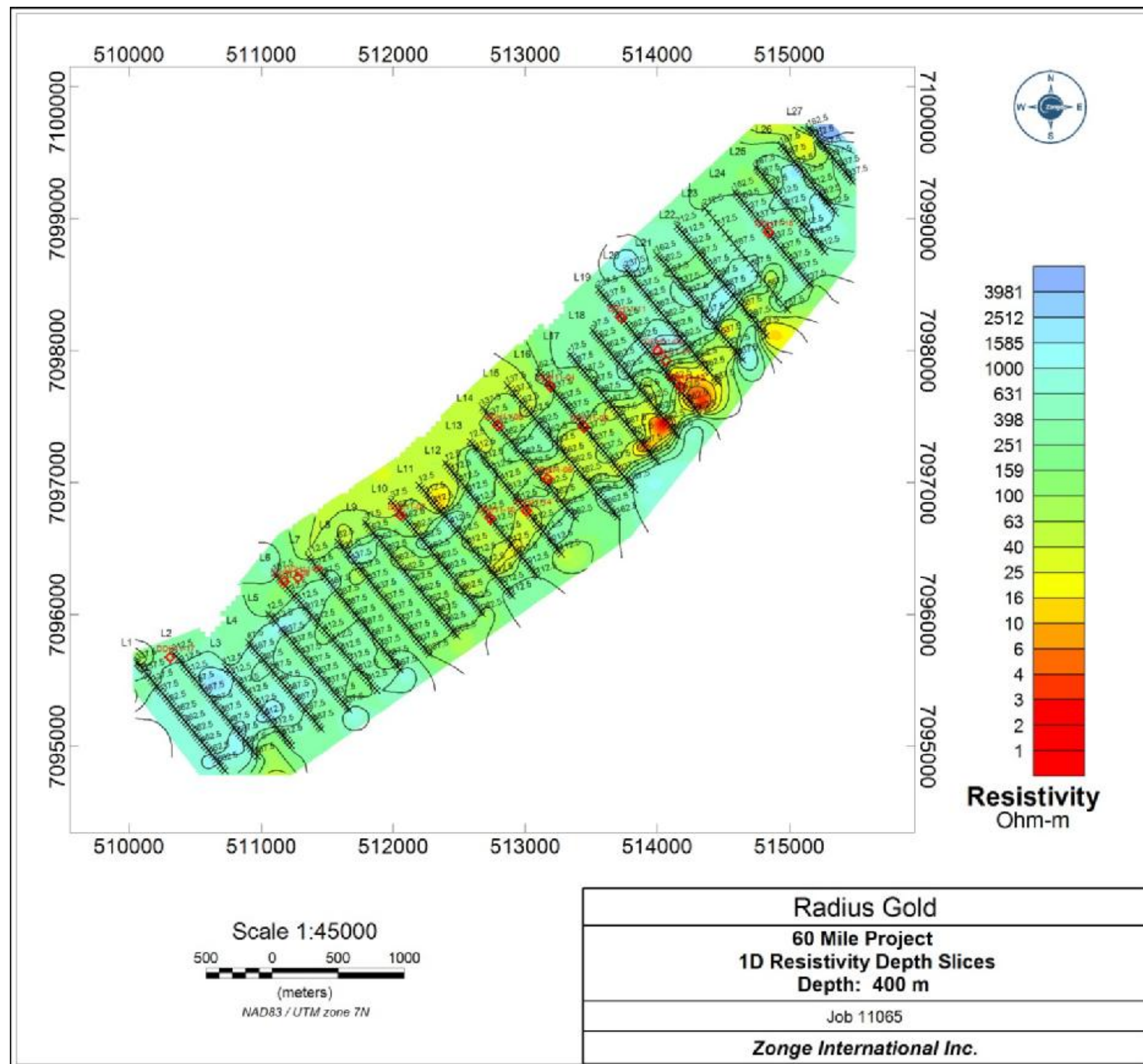
- 0 meter depth Resistivity
- 100 meter depth Resistivity
- 200 meter depth Resistivity
- 300 meter depth Resistivity
- 400 meter depth Resistivity
- 500 meter depth Resistivity
- 600 meter depth Resistivity
- 700 meter depth Resistivity
- 800 meter depth Resistivity
- 900 meter depth Resistivity
- 1000 meter depth Resistivity

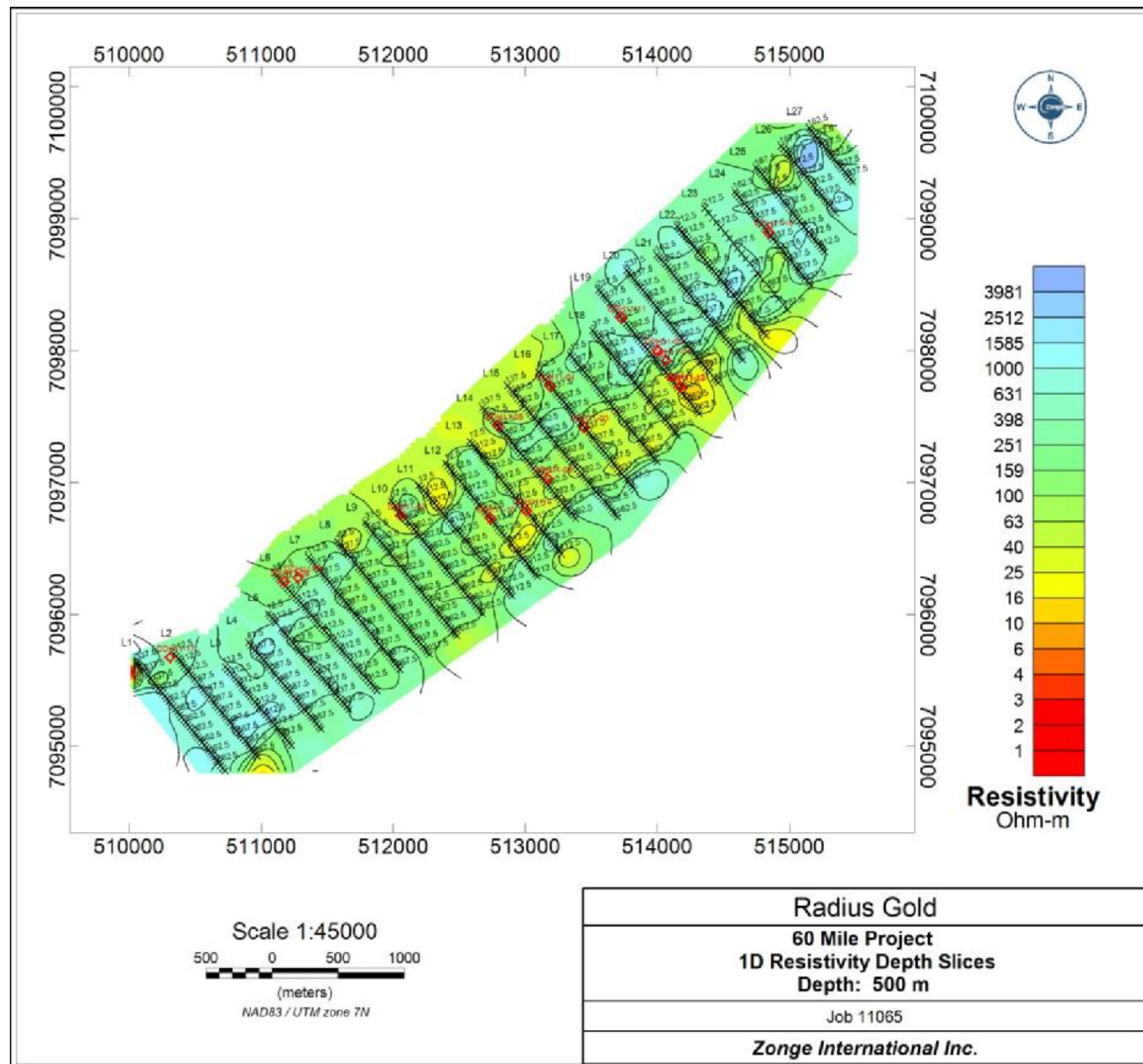


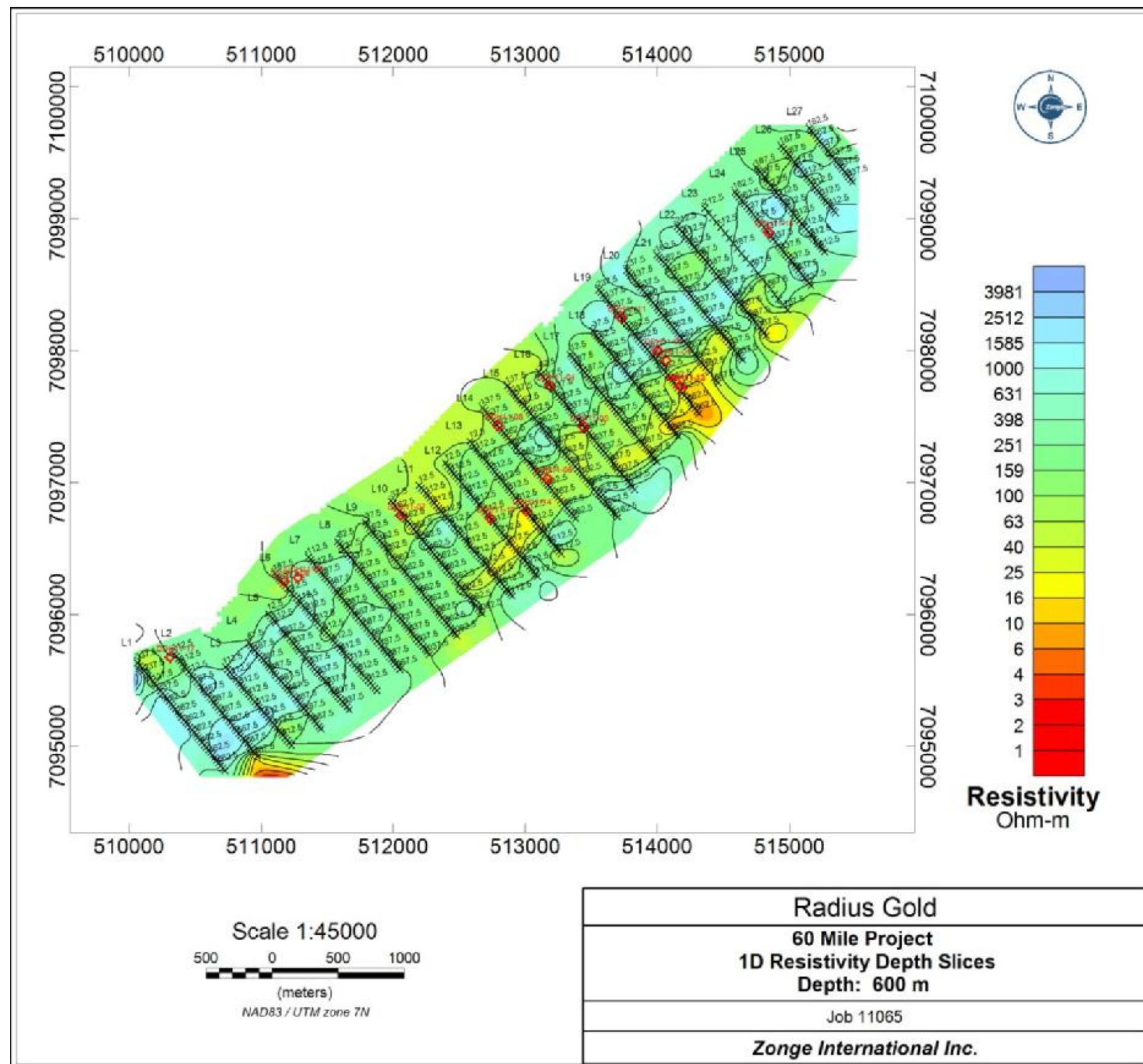


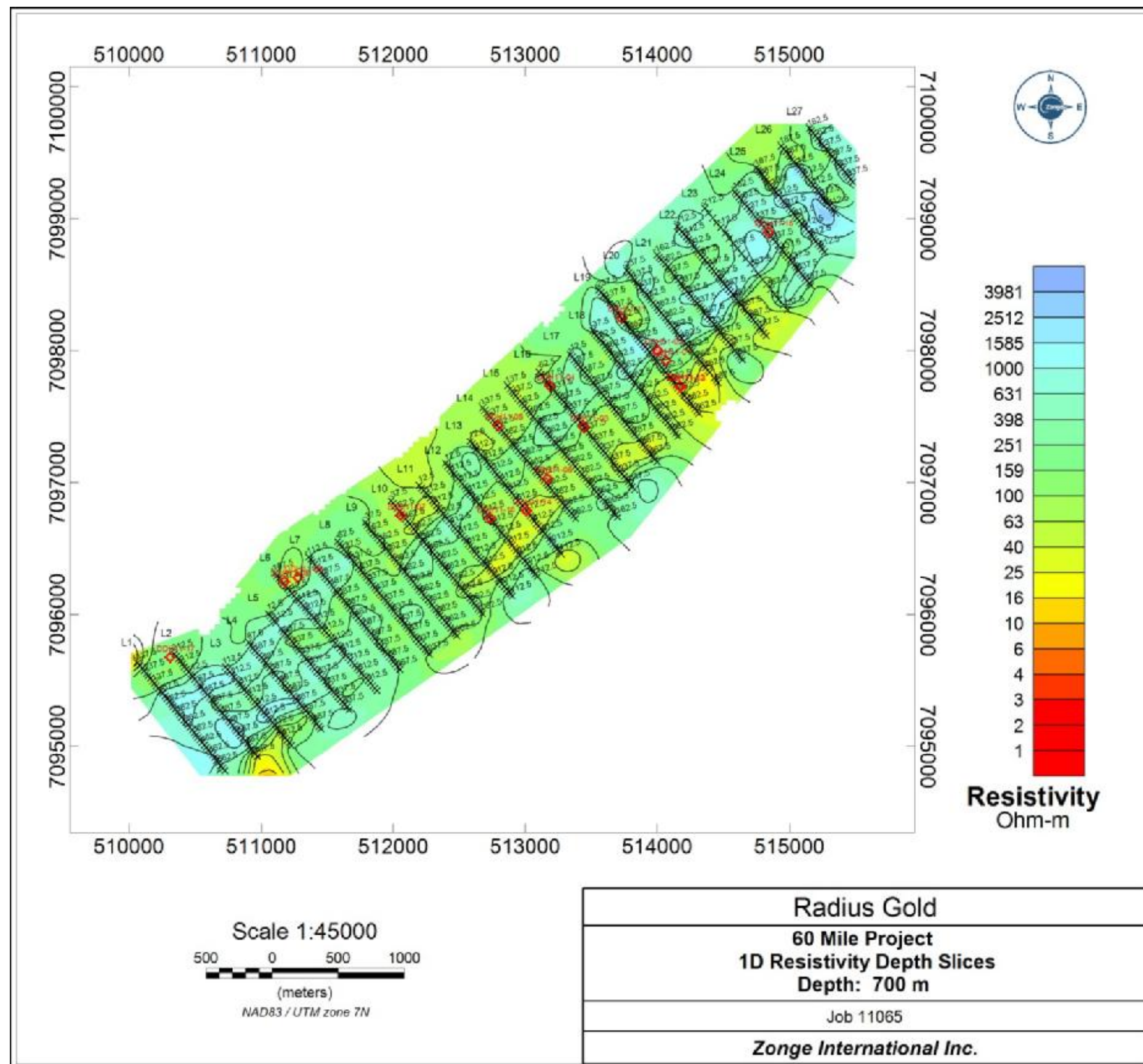


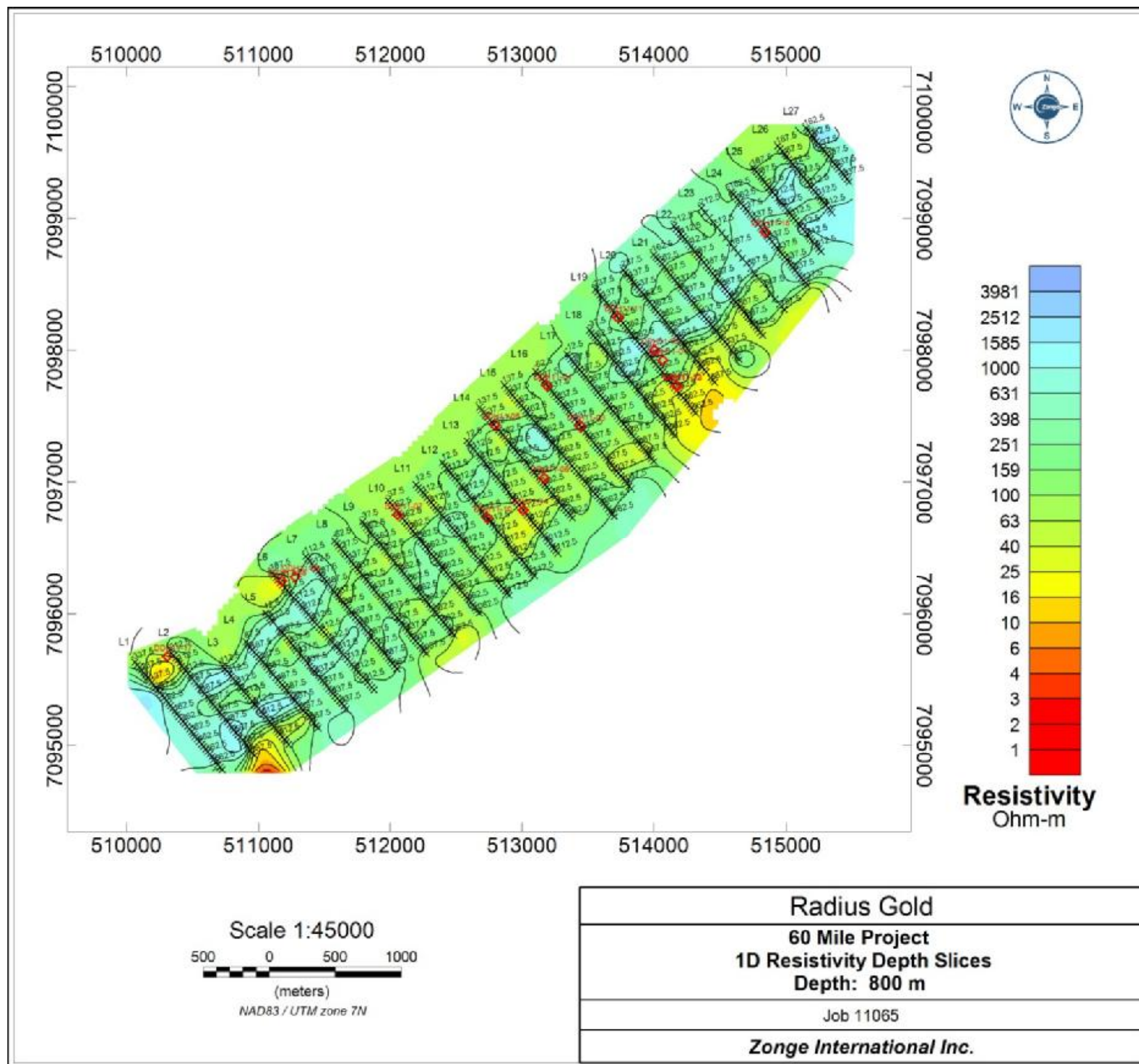


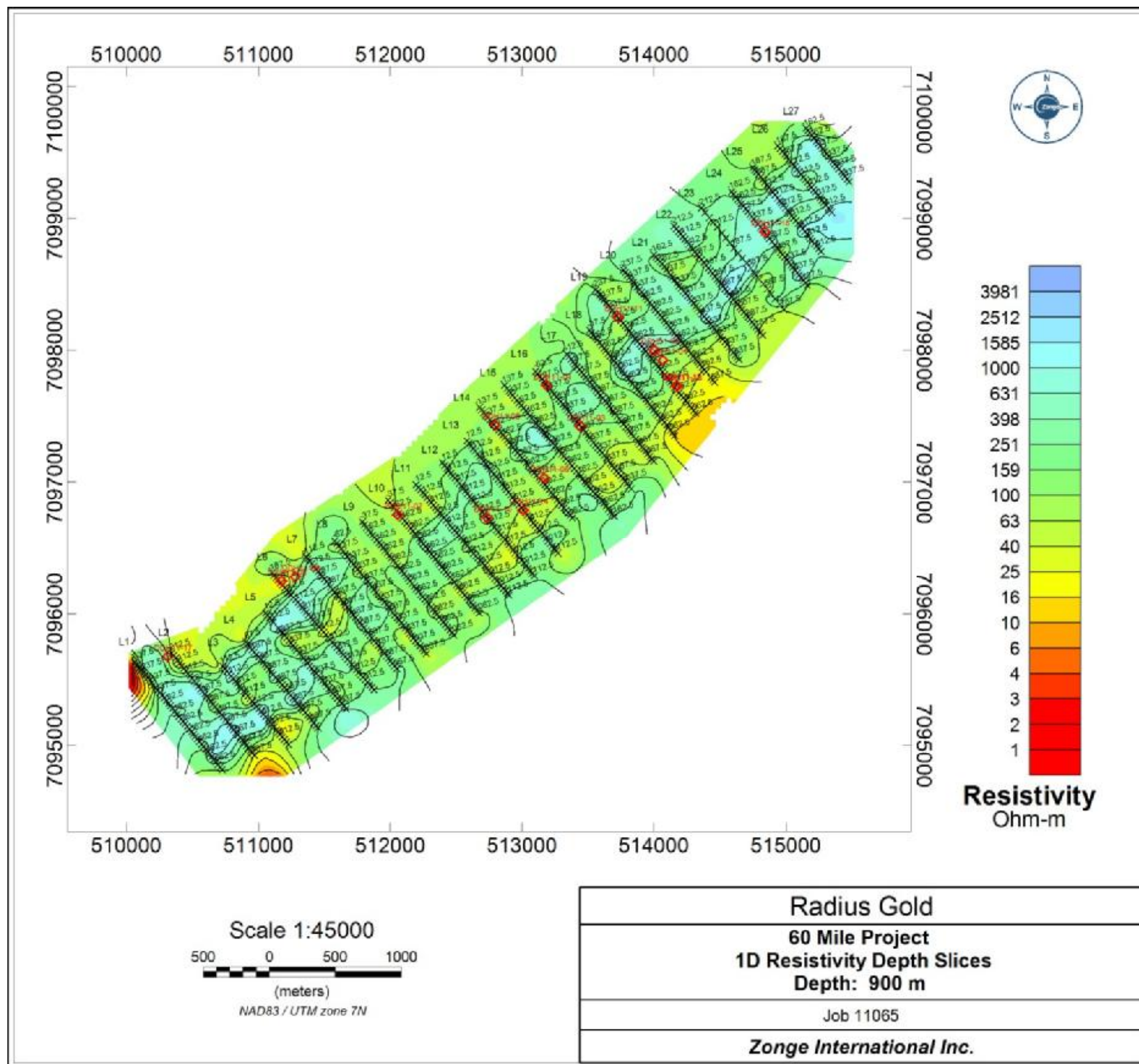


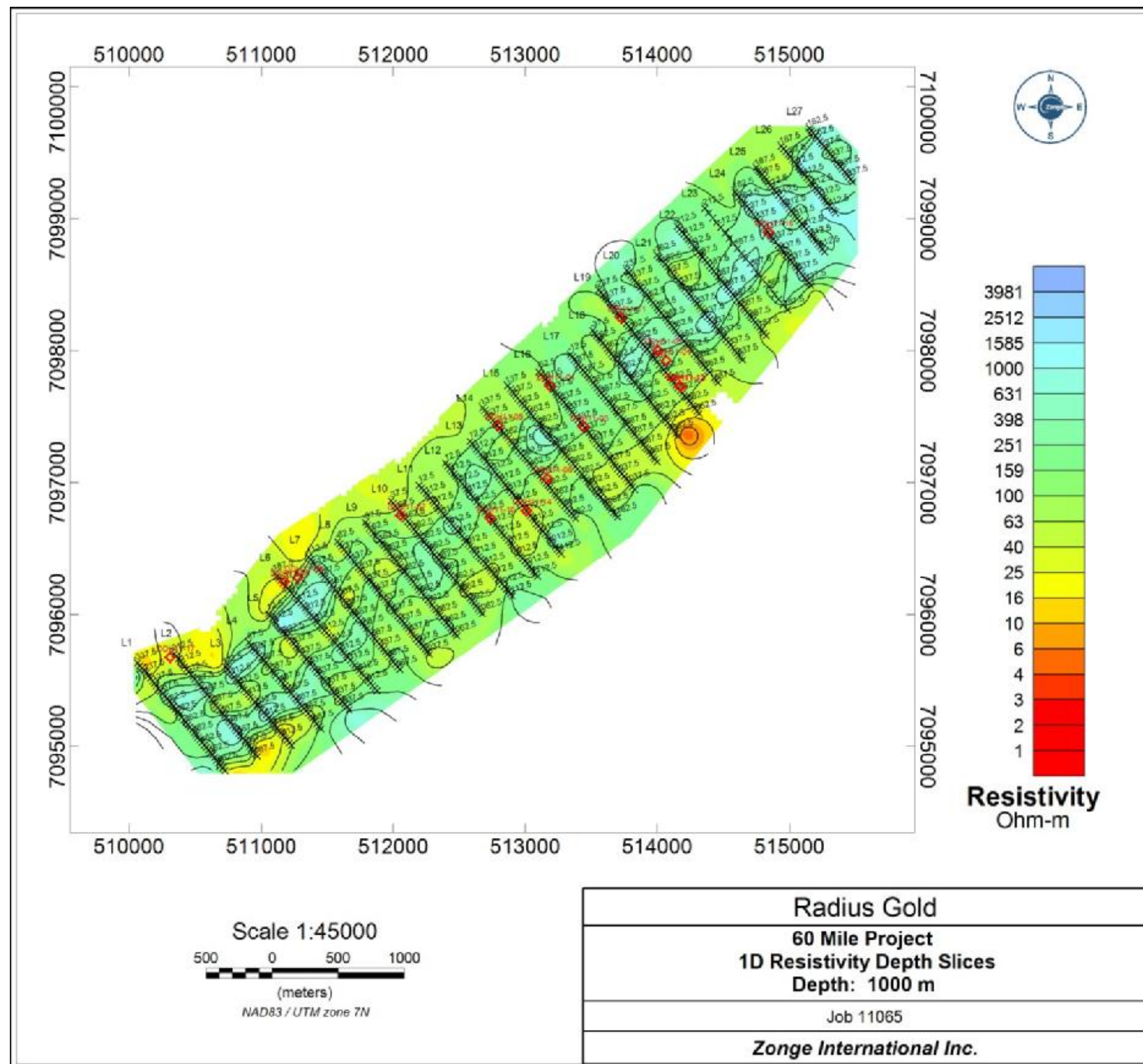












APPENDIX E: SCALAR CSAMT SURVEY 2D PLAN-VIEW DEPTH SLICE MAPS

This section shows plan-view depth slice maps. Individual depth slice maps are all computed by gridding data from inversion models of the Zonge CSAMT lines 1-27. The following are included:

- 0 meter depth Resistivity
- 100 meter depth Resistivity
- 200 meter depth Resistivity
- 300 meter depth Resistivity
- 400 meter depth Resistivity
- 500 meter depth Resistivity
- 600 meter depth Resistivity
- 700 meter depth Resistivity
- 800 meter depth Resistivity
- 900 meter depth Resistivity
- 1000 meter depth Resistivity

