Airborne Geophysical Interpretation

of the

Mike Lake Property

Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory

NTS Map Sheets 116A/04, 05 and 116B/01, 08

Longitude 137° 55’ 05.4” West, Latitude 64° 15’ 22.9” North

For

Inform Resources Corp.

by

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Project no. 11-260-IRR

Summary

A helicopter-borne electromagnetic, magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometry survey was flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys over the Mike Lake property in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory; the block amounts to ~1,199 line-kilometres of data acquired in a two-week period, September–October 2011. The main block was flown based on a grid pattern of 100 m spaced traverses oriented north–south, controlled by 1,000 m spaced tie lines oriented east–west. A western extension block was flown in the same principal directions, but on a 150 x 1,500 m grid pattern. Mean bird height was less than 40 m. The survey utilized Fugro's DIGHEM^{V}-DSP electromagnetic system. Ancillary equipment consisted of a high-sensitivity cesium-vapour magnetometer and a 256-channel spectrometer. The survey was completed without incident.

This initial survey was followed in February–March 2012 by a helicopter-borne gravity gradiometry survey also flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys using a grid pattern of 150 m spaced traverses oriented north–south, controlled by 1,500 m spaced tie lines oriented east–west; a total of ~665 line-kilometres of data were acquired. This second survey was flown over only the core Mike Lake claims, and utilized the digital FALCON AGG Feynman system. Mean survey height exceeded 80 m. The survey was hampered by poor weather with subsequent delays to production; other than weather delays, howerver, the survey was completed without incident.

Final products obtained from the airborne geophysical surveys include the residual magnetic intensity and calculated vertical derivative grids, derived coplanar apparent resistivity grids at 56,000, 7200 and 900 Hz, and the three main radioelement grids corrected as per accepted IAEA guidelines. Gravity products included the G_{DD} and G_{D} derived from the measured G_{UV} and G_{NE} gradients. Geosoft-format databases of the profile data are also provided by the contractor in both cases.

Objectives of these two airborne surveys were to help locate copper-gold conductive sulphide zones, to outline any porphyry-type intrusive bodies, skarn-type replacement mineralization, vein-hosted Au, and to map the geology and structure of the area.

Final processing and interpretation of the data has enabled both the mapping and delineation of controlling structures, and identification of anomalous conductivity suggesting sulphide mineralization. Enhancement filters applied to the magnetic grid in have highlighted dominant structural orientations and trends. Structural complexities are already evident on the contour maps as variations in magnetic intensity, intercalated bands, irregular patterns, and as offsets or changes in strike direction. Zones of anomalous conductivity have lead key target zones being mapped and tabulated. Development of the gravity gradiometer 'curvatures' have aided in further delineation of density contrasts and structural controls impacting the Mike Lake intrusive bodies. These will all collectively serve as the basis for further investigation and ground follow-up during the forthcoming field season's mapping and verification program.

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1. Introduction

The Tintina gold belt is an arc-shaped 2,000-kilometer-long metallogenic province that extends from northern British Columbia, through the Yukon Territory and into southwestern Alaska. It includes such large gold deposits as Pogo, Fort Knox - True North, and Donlin Creek in Alaska, as well as intrusion-related gold deposits such as Eagle Zone at Dublin Gulch [2.3 million ounces (66 million grams) gold], at a grade of 0.9 g/t and the Brewery Creek deposits [825,000 ounces (23 million grams) gold] at a grade of 1.36 g/t prior to production.

The Mike Lake property consists of a relatively large land package laying within the Tintina gold belt with multiple zones of confirmed gold-silver-copper mineralization occurring over a 12 kilometre strike length, the majority of which are un-tested; mineralization is believed to be related to emplacement of multiphase intrusions.

Previous work going back to the 1960s provides an extensive project database including airborne geophysics, satellite imagery, soil and rock sampling, selective geologic mapping, and diamond drilling. Historic drilling results include: 3.24 g/t Au and 0.81% Cu over 56.39m at Skarn Ridge, and 7.58 g/t Au across 18.43 m, including 3.19m of 38.60 g/t Au at the North Vein target.

This report lays out the summary interpretation of two airborne surveys conducted over the Mike Lake property in 2011–2102; a combined DIGHEM electromagnetic/magnetic/gamma-ray spectrometer survey in September–October 2011 on the Mike Lake main and west extension claims, followed by a FALCON gravity gradiometry survey in February–March 2012 over the main Mike Lake block. Historical data including an earlier DIGHEM survey flown in 1998 for Homestake Mining is assessed.

1.1. Location and Access

The primary base of operations for the current work program was Dawson City, located southwest from the property; flying distance to the nearest point on the property from Dawson is ~65 km in the southwest but ~85 km in the far northeast. A remote site was established south of the survey area on O'Brien Creek, where the GPS and magnetic base stations were established; a temporary fuel cache was also established at this point for purposes of survey operations and mid-day re-fueling. The survey aircraft was otherwise operated from Dawson Airport using aircraft fuel obtained from regular airport services.

The property lies ~25 kilometres west from the Dempster Highway, albeit across the Snowy Range and the two major drainages of Antimony and Brewery Creeks. Normal access to the property is by helicopter from a road-accessible staging area at the former Brewery Creek Mine site. Dawson City itself is serviced by both charter and scheduled air service from Whitehorse, and is further accessible by ~560 kilometres of chip-sealed all weather highway from Whitehorse. A power line parallels the Klondike Highway, passing within about 40 kilometres of the property.

The property's geographic centre occurs at Longitude 137° 55' 05.4" West, Latitude 64°

15’ 22.9” North. The main portion of the property occurs in the southwestern reaches of the O’Brien Range of the Ogilvie Mountains and is considered relatively remote. Topography is typical of a rugged glaciated alpine terrain, exhibiting precipitous north facing slopes with large talus aprons, sharp peaks and ridges, and steep soil and felsenmeer covered south facing slopes. Elevations range from 1070 m along valley floors to over 2000 m on mountain peaks. Permafrost is likely well developed and extensive. Property vegetation is limited to buck brush and scattered black spruce on valley floors, giving way to grass and lichen at higher elevations. The area is generally best worked from early June through September.

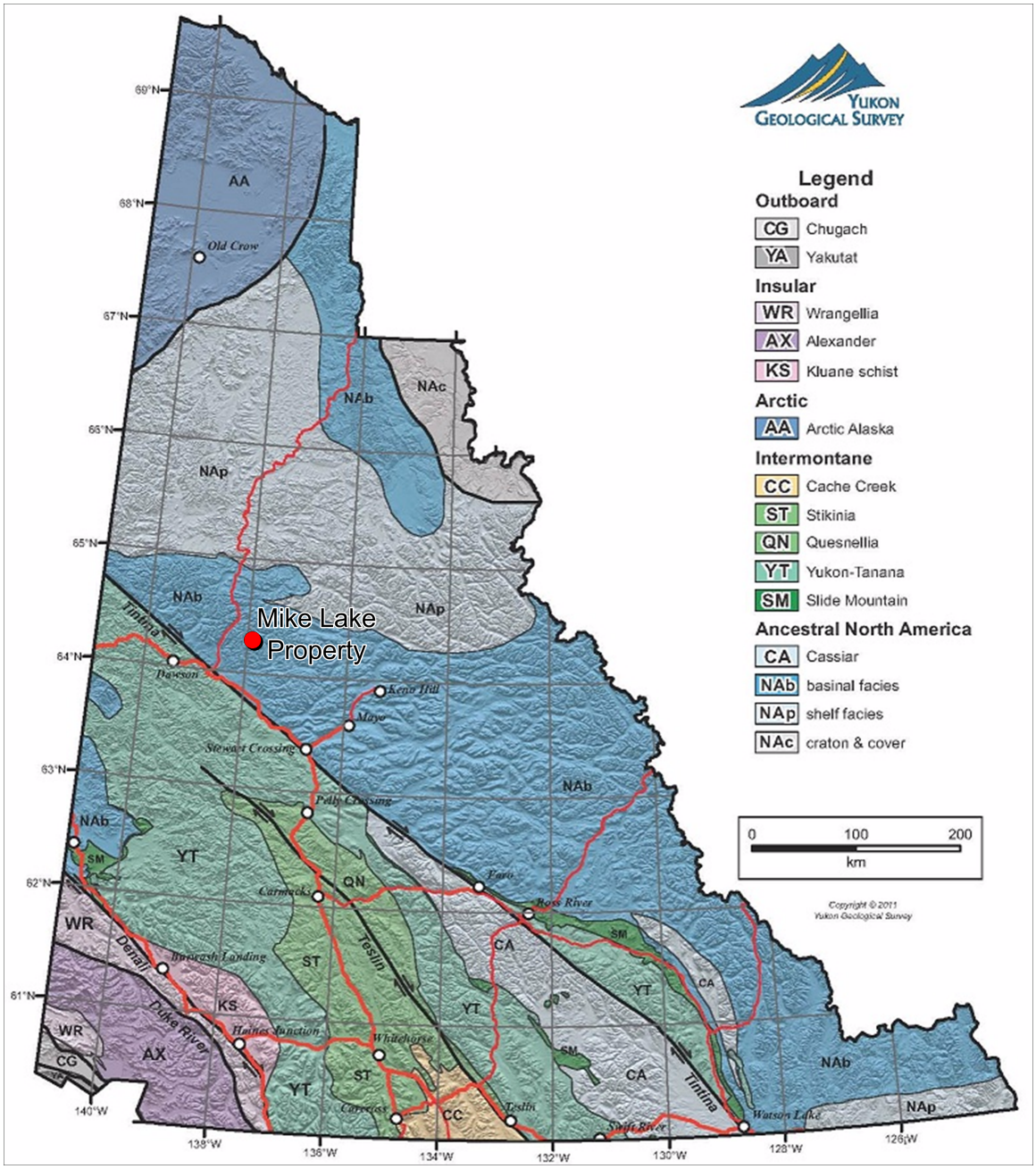


Figure 1. Mike Lake property location: Yukon generalized geology

1.2. Claims

The Mike Lake property consists of two contiguous claim blocks; the first is the 'main' Mike Lake property comprised of 319 mineral claims amounting to 6,018.5 hectares; these claims are 100% owned by Pitchblack Resources Ltd. (corporate name changed from Cash Minerals Ltd., effective 24 June 2010). Inform Resources currently holds an option agreement with Pitchblack, securing the right to earn 100% of the claims.

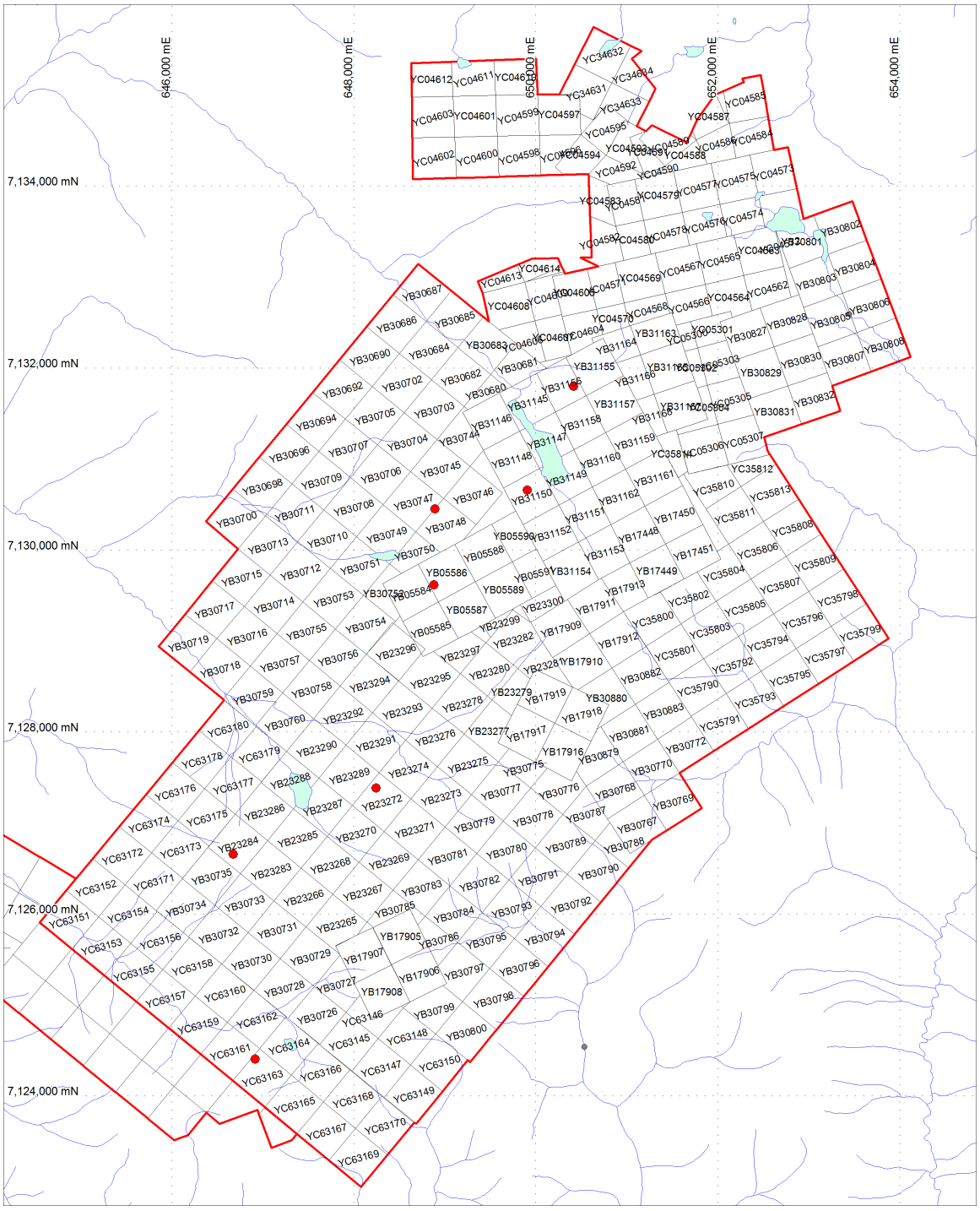


Figure 2a. Claims: Mike Lake (main block) showing grant numbers

A second block of claims is known as the ‘west extension’ and is comprised of claims 100% owned by Inform Resources. These 156 claims amount to 3,225.3 hectares.

Tables 1 and 2 following details the individual claims and associated information, while Figures 2a above and 2b below map out the claims in area context.

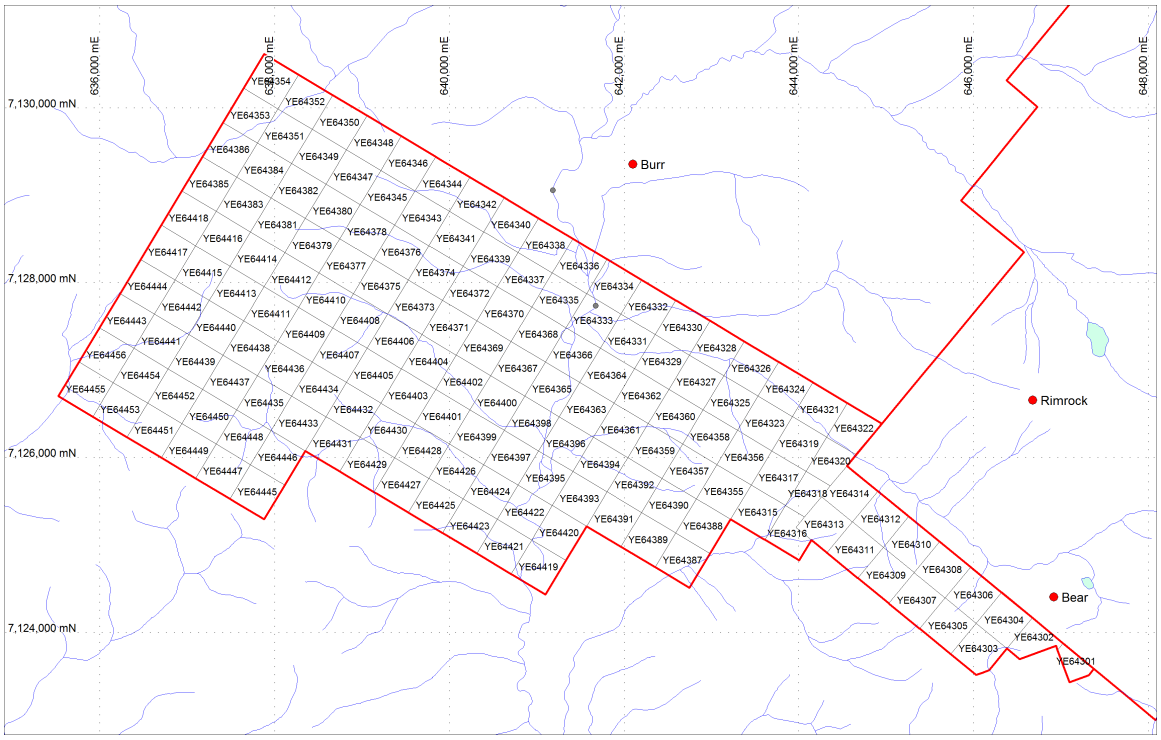


Figure 2b. Claims: Mike Lake (western extension block) showing grant numbers

Table 1. Mike Lake claims (optioned from Cash Minerals Ltd. which changed its name to Pitchblack Resources Ltd. effective 24 June 2010)

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB05584	Active	Lorrie 9	Lorrie	9	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	20.9
YB05585	Active	Lorrie 10	Lorrie	10	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	16.6
YB05586	Active	Lorrie 11	Lorrie	11	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	22.0
YB05587	Active	Lorrie 12	Lorrie	12	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	20.0
YB05588	Active	Lorrie 13	Lorrie	13	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	17.6
YB05589	Active	Lorrie 14	Lorrie	14	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	20.9
YB05590	Active	Lorrie 15	Lorrie	15	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	22.5
YB05591	Active	Lorrie 16	Lorrie	16	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880522	19880526	20250304	21.6
YB17448	Active	Lorrie 1	Lorrie	1	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880704	19880718	20250304	21.0
YB17449	Active	Lorrie 2	Lorrie	2	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880704	19880718	20250304	21.0
YB17450	Active	Lorrie 3	Lorrie	3	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880704	19880718	20250304	15.9
YB17451	Active	Lorrie 4	Lorrie	4	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880704	19880718	20250304	10.9
YB17905	Active	Jamie 1	Jamie	1	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	13.8
YB17906	Active	Jamie 2	Jamie	2	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	11.2
YB17907	Active	Jamie 3	Jamie	3	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	21.8
YB17908	Active	Jamie 4	Jamie	4	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	21.3
YB17909	Active	Lorrie 5	Lorrie	5	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.6
YB17910	Active	Lorrie 6	Lorrie	6	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB17911	Active	Lorrie 7	Lorrie	7	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	15.5
YB17912	Active	Lorrie 8	Lorrie	8	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.8
YB17913	Active	Lorrie 17	Lorrie	17	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB17916	Active	Lorrie 20	Lorrie	20	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB17917	Active	Lorrie 21	Lorrie	21	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB17918	Active	Lorrie 22	Lorrie	22	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB17919	Active	Lorrie 23	Lorrie	23	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19880907	19880912	20250304	20.9
YB23265	Active	Lorrie 24	Lorrie	24	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23266	Active	Lorrie 25	Lorrie	25	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23267	Active	Lorrie 26	Lorrie	26	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23268	Active	Lorrie 27	Lorrie	27	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23269	Active	Lorrie 28	Lorrie	28	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.2

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB23270	Active	Lorrie 29	Lorrie	29	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23271	Active	Lorrie 30	Lorrie	30	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23272	Active	Lorrie 31	Lorrie	31	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	14.9
YB23273	Active	Lorrie 32	Lorrie	32	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	22.2
YB23274	Active	Lorrie 33	Lorrie	33	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.3
YB23275	Active	Lorrie 34	Lorrie	34	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.0
YB23276	Active	Lorrie 35	Lorrie	35	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.4
YB23277	Active	Lorrie 36	Lorrie	36	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	22.5
YB23278	Active	Lorrie 37	Lorrie	37	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	13.8
YB23279	Active	Lorrie 38	Lorrie	38	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	7.3
YB23280	Active	Lorrie 39	Lorrie	39	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.3
YB23281	Active	Lorrie 40	Lorrie	40	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	18.6
YB23282	Active	Lorrie 41	Lorrie	41	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.8
YB23283	Active	Lorrie 42	Lorrie	42	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.4
YB23284	Active	Lorrie 43	Lorrie	43	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	12.9
YB23285	Active	Lorrie 44	Lorrie	44	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	12.6
YB23286	Active	Lorrie 45	Lorrie	45	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	19.8
YB23287	Active	Lorrie 46	Lorrie	46	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.7
YB23288	Active	Lorrie 47	Lorrie	47	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	10.8
YB23289	Active	Lorrie 48	Lorrie	48	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.9
YB23290	Active	Lorrie 49	Lorrie	49	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.4
YB23291	Active	Lorrie 50	Lorrie	50	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.9
YB23292	Active	Lorrie 51	Lorrie	51	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	14.2
YB23293	Active	Lorrie 52	Lorrie	52	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	19.7
YB23294	Active	Lorrie 53	Lorrie	53	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	19.8
YB23295	Active	Lorrie 54	Lorrie	54	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.7
YB23296	Active	Lorrie 55	Lorrie	55	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	7.0
YB23297	Active	Lorrie 56	Lorrie	56	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	20.7
YB23299	Active	Lorrie 80	Lorrie	80	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	21.0
YB23300	Active	Lorrie 81	Lorrie	81	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19881009	19881018	20250304	18.1
YB30680	Active	Jamie 5	Jamie	5	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	11.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB30681	Active	Jamie 6	Jamie	6	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30682	Active	Jamie 7	Jamie	7	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30683	Active	Jamie 8	Jamie	8	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30684	Active	Jamie 9	Jamie	9	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30685	Active	Jamie 10	Jamie	10	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	16.7
YB30686	Active	Jamie 11	Jamie	11	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30687	Active	Jamie 12	Jamie	12	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30690	Active	Jamie 15	Jamie	15	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30692	Active	Jamie 17	Jamie	17	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30694	Active	Jamie 19	Jamie	19	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30696	Active	Jamie 21	Jamie	21	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	13.7
YB30698	Active	Jamie 23	Jamie	23	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.9
YB30700	Active	Jamie 25	Jamie	25	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	16.8
YB30702	Active	Jamie 27	Jamie	27	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.0
YB30703	Active	Jamie 28	Jamie	28	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	17.9
YB30704	Active	Jamie 29	Jamie	29	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	13.6
YB30705	Active	Jamie 30	Jamie	30	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	16.6
YB30706	Active	Jamie 31	Jamie	31	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.7
YB30707	Active	Jamie 32	Jamie	32	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	19.7
YB30708	Active	Jamie 33	Jamie	33	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30709	Active	Jamie 34	Jamie	34	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30710	Active	Jamie 35	Jamie	35	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	9.9
YB30711	Active	Jamie 36	Jamie	36	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	15.1
YB30712	Active	Jamie 37	Jamie	37	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	18.1
YB30713	Active	Jamie 38	Jamie	38	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.0
YB30714	Active	Jamie 39	Jamie	39	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	15.0
YB30715	Active	Jamie 40	Jamie	40	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	18.3
YB30716	Active	Jamie 41	Jamie	41	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.5
YB30717	Active	Jamie 42	Jamie	42	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.9
YB30718	Active	Jamie 43	Jamie	43	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.5
YB30719	Active	Jamie 44	Jamie	44	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	22.3

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB30726	Active	Jamie 51	Jamie	51	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30727	Active	Jamie 52	Jamie	52	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20210304	21.4
YB30728	Active	Jamie 53	JAMIE	53	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30729	Active	Jamie 54	Jamie	54	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20210304	18.4
YB30730	Active	Jamie 55	Jamie	55	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.0
YB30731	Active	Jamie 56	Jamie	56	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30732	Active	Jamie 57	JAMIE	57	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30733	Active	Jamie 58	Jamie	58	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30734	Active	Jamie 59	Jamie	59	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.8
YB30735	Active	Jamie 60	Jamie	60	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.7
YB30744	Active	Jamie 69	Jamie	69	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	19.8
YB30745	Active	Jamie 70	Jamie	70	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30746	Active	Jamie 71	Jamie	71	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30747	Active	Jamie 72	Jamie	72	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30748	Active	Jamie 73	Jamie	73	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30749	Active	Jamie 74	Jamie	74	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	10.0
YB30750	Active	Jamie 75	Jamie	75	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.7
YB30751	Active	Jamie 76	Jamie	76	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30752	Active	Jamie 77	Jamie	77	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.5
YB30753	Active	Jamie 78	Jamie	78	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.4
YB30754	Active	Jamie 79	Jamie	79	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30755	Active	Jamie 80	Jamie	80	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	16.3
YB30756	Active	Jamie 81	Jamie	81	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	10.3
YB30757	Active	Jamie 82	Jamie	82	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30758	Active	Jamie 83	Jamie	83	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.2
YB30759	Active	Jamie 84	Jamie	84	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.3
YB30760	Active	Jamie 85	Jamie	85	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	19.5
YB30767	Active	Jamie 92	Jamie	92	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.5
YB30768	Active	Jamie 93	Jamie	93	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	19.6
YB30769	Active	Jamie 94	Jamie	94	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	21.6
YB30770	Active	Jamie 95	Jamie	95	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.2

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB30772	Active	Jamie 97	Jamie	97	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30775	Active	Jamie 100	Jamie	100	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	7.5
YB30776	Active	Jamie 101	Jamie	101	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	19.8
YB30777	Active	Jamie 102	Jamie	102	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.0
YB30778	Active	Jamie 103	Jamie	103	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	9.4
YB30779	Active	Jamie 104	Jamie	104	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.0
YB30780	Active	Jamie 105	Jamie	105	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.5
YB30781	Active	Jamie 106	Jamie	106	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.4
YB30782	Active	Jamie 107	Jamie	107	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.2
YB30783	Active	Jamie 108	Jamie	108	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	19.7
YB30784	Active	Jamie 109	Jamie	109	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30785	Active	Jamie 110	Jamie	110	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.6
YB30786	Active	Jamie 111	Jamie	111	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	8.8
YB30787	Active	Jamie 112	Jamie	112	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	18.7
YB30788	Active	Jamie 113	Jamie	113	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30789	Active	Jamie 114	Jamie	114	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	11.3
YB30790	Active	Jamie 115	Jamie	115	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	10.2
YB30791	Active	Jamie 116	Jamie	116	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.3
YB30792	Active	Jamie 117	Jamie	117	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.5
YB30793	Active	Jamie 118	Jamie	118	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	11.9
YB30794	Active	Jamie 119	Jamie	119	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.5
YB30795	Active	Jamie 120	Jamie	120	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.1
YB30796	Active	Jamie 121	Jamie	121	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.5
YB30797	Active	Jamie 122	Jamie	122	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.0
YB30798	Active	Jamie 123	Jamie	123	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	10.5
YB30799	Active	Jamie 124	Jamie	124	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30800	Active	Jamie 125	Jamie	125	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900603	19900618	20250304	21.8
YB30801	Active	Jamie 126	Jamie	126	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.6
YB30802	Active	Jamie 127	Jamie	127	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.8
YB30803	Active	Jamie 128	Jamie	128	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	21.4
YB30804	Active	Jamie 129	Jamie	129	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.1

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB30805	Active	Jamie 130	Jamie	130	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	7.7
YB30806	Active	Jamie 131	Jamie	131	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30807	Active	JAMIE 132	Jamie	132	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	23.0
YB30808	Active	Jamie 133	Jamie	133	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	21.3
YB30827	Active	Jamie 152	Jamie	152	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	21.7
YB30828	Active	Jamie 153	Jamie	153	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	21.8
YB30829	Active	Jamie 154	Jamie	154	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB30830	Active	Jamie 155	Jamie	155	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	18.0
YB30831	Active	Jamie 156	Jamie	156	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.8
YB30832	Active	Jamie 157	Jamie	157	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.0
YB30879	Active	Jamie 204	Jamie	204	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	1.4
YB30880	Active	Jamie 205	Jamie	205	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.4
YB30881	Active	Jamie 206	Jamie	206	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.3
YB30882	Active	Jamie 207	Jamie	207	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	23.0
YB30883	Active	Jamie 208	JAMIE	208	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900604	19900618	20250304	20.9
YB31145	Active	Lorrie 101	Lorrie	101	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.8
YB31146	Active	Lorrie 102	Lorrie	102	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.4
YB31147	Active	Lorrie 103	Lorrie	103	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	18.8
YB31148	Active	Lorrie 104	Lorrie	104	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.0
YB31149	Active	Lorrie 105	Lorrie	105	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.4
YB31150	Active	Lorrie 106	Lorrie	106	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.0
YB31151	Active	Lorrie 107	Lorrie	107	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	16.3
YB31152	Active	Lorrie 108	Lorrie	108	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	19.2
YB31153	Active	Lorrie 109	Lorrie	109	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	7.8
YB31154	Active	Lorrie 110	Lorrie	110	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.6
YB31155	Active	Lorrie 111	Lorrie	111	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.3
YB31156	Active	Lorrie 112	Lorrie	112	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.1
YB31157	Active	Lorrie 113	Lorrie	113	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.0
YB31158	Active	Lorrie 114	Lorrie	114	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.3
YB31159	Active	Lorrie 115	Lorrie	115	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.9
YB31160	Active	Lorrie 116	Lorrie	116	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	13.0

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YB31161	Active	Lorrie 117	Lorrie	117	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.7
YB31162	Active	Lorrie 118	Lorrie	118	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.9
YB31163	Active	Lorrie 119	Lorrie	119	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	15.7
YB31164	Active	Lorrie 120	Lorrie	120	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	22.1
YB31165	Active	Lorrie 121	Lorrie	121	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.6
YB31166	Active	Lorrie 122	Lorrie	122	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	19.3
YB31167	Active	Lorrie 123	Lorrie	123	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	21.0
YB31168	Active	Lorrie 124	Lorrie	124	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19900708	19900711	20250304	20.6
YC04562	Active	Java 1	Java	1	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04563	Active	Java 2	Java	2	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	13.6
YC04564	Active	Java 3	Java	3	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	19.9
YC04565	Active	Java 4	Java	4	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	12.2
YC04566	Active	Java 5	Java	5	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	11.1
YC04567	Active	Java 6	Java	6	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.6
YC04568	Active	Java 7	Java	7	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	10.5
YC04569	Active	Java 8	Java	8	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	22.0
YC04570	Active	Java 9	Java	9	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	22.5
YC04571	Active	Java 10	Java	10	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.8
YC04572	Active	Java 11	Java	11	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.6
YC04573	Active	Java 12	Java	12	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	17.6
YC04574	Active	Java 13	Java	13	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04575	Active	Java 14	Java	14	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	3.0
YC04576	Active	Java 15	Java	15	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04577	Active	Java 16	Java	16	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	19.6
YC04578	Active	Java 17	Java	17	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	22.1
YC04579	Active	Java 18	Java	18	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	21.4
YC04580	Active	Java 19	Java	19	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04581	Active	Java 20	Java	20	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	15.4
YC04582	Active	Java 21	Java	21	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	21.5
YC04583	Active	Java 22	Java	22	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	21.6
YC04584	Active	Java 23	Java	23	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	8.5

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YC04585	Active	Java 24	Java	24	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970826	19970904	20250304	20.2
YC04586	Active	Java 25	Java	25	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	21.0
YC04587	Active	Java 26	Java	26	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	17.8
YC04588	Active	Java 27	Java	27	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04589	Active	Java 28	Java	28	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	19.3
YC04590	Active	Java 29	Java	29	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	21.8
YC04591	Active	Java 30	Java	30	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	20.9
YC04592	Active	Java 31	Java	31	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	21.9
YC04593	Active	Java 32	Java	32	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	22.4
YC04594	Active	Java 33	Java	33	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	5.6
YC04595	Active	Java 34	Java	34	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	21.0
YC04596	Active	Java 35	Java	35	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	9.3
YC04597	Active	Java 36	Java	36	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	20.5
YC04598	Active	Java 37	Java	37	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	17.4
YC04599	Active	Java 38	Java	38	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	14.3
YC04600	Active	Java 39	Java	39	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	19.6
YC04601	Active	Java 40	Java	40	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	21.0
YC04602	Active	Java 41	Java	41	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	15.7
YC04603	Active	Java 42	Java	42	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	22.3
YC04604	Active	Java 43	Java	43	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	16.7
YC04605	Active	Java 44	Java	44	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	11.1
YC04606	Active	Java 45	Java	45	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	20.6
YC04607	Active	Java 46	Java	46	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	12.6
YC04608	Active	Java 47	Java	47	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	10.6
YC04609	Active	Java 48	Java	48	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970828	19970904	20250304	20.7
YC04610	Active	Java 57	Java	57	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970902	19970904	20250304	21.0
YC04611	Active	Java 58	Java	58	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970902	19970904	20250304	21.0
YC04612	Active	Java 59	Java	59	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970902	19970904	20250304	20.6
YC04613	Active	Java 60	Java	60	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970902	19970904	20250304	20.0
YC04614	Active	Java 61	Java	61	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970902	19970904	20250304	20.1
YC05300	Active	Java 62	Java	62	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	21.3

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YC05301	Active	Java 63	Java	63	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	13.9
YC05302	Active	Java 64	Java	64	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	14.8
YC05303	Active	Java 65	Java	65	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	20.8
YC05304	Active	Java 66	Java	66	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	20.2
YC05305	Active	Java 67	Java	67	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	22.1
YC05306	Active	Java 68	Java	68	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	21.1
YC05307	Active	Java 69	Java	69	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	19970926	19971006	20250304	21.0
YC34631	Active	Java 70	Java	70	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20040903	20040903	20250304	20.6
YC34632	Active	Java 71	Java	71	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20040903	20040903	20250304	20.1
YC34633	Active	Java 72	Java	72	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20040903	20040903	20250304	22.4
YC34634	Active	Java 73	Java	73	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20040903	20040903	20250304	15.5
YC35790	Active	Dynamite 1	Dynamite	1	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.5
YC35791	Active	Dynamite 2	Dynamite	2	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	10.6
YC35792	Active	Dynamite 3	Dynamite	3	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.4
YC35793	Active	Dynamite 4	Dynamite	4	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35794	Active	Dynamite 5	Dynamite	5	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.5
YC35795	Active	Dynamite 6	Dynamite	6	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35796	Active	Dynamite 7	Dynamite	7	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.2
YC35797	Active	Dynamite 8	Dynamite	8	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35798	Active	Dynamite 9	Dynamite	9	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35799	Active	Dynamite 10	Dynamite	10	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.5
YC35800	Active	Dynamite 11	Dynamite	11	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	11.7
YC35801	Active	Dynamite 12	Dynamite	12	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	22.5
YC35802	Active	Dynamite 13	Dynamite	13	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.7
YC35803	Active	Dynamite 14	Dynamite	14	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.0
YC35804	Active	Dynamite 15	Dynamite	15	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	22.1
YC35805	Active	Dynamite 16	Dynamite	16	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	21.1
YC35806	Active	Dynamite 17	Dynamite	17	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	14.6
YC35807	Active	Dynamite 18	Dynamite	18	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35808	Active	Dynamite 19	Dynamite	19	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.9
YC35809	Active	Dynamite 20	Dynamite	20	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	22.0

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YC35810	Active	Dynamite 21	Dynamite	21	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	14.2
YC35811	Active	Dynamite 22	Dynamite	22	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	16.4
YC35812	Active	Dynamite 23	Dynamite	23	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	8.2
YC35813	Active	Dynamite 24	Dynamite	24	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	20.7
YC35814	Active	Dynamite 25	Dynamite	25	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20050212	20050224	20220304	19.7
YC63145	Active	Dynamite 26	Dynamite	26	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	17.1
YC63146	Active	Dynamite 27	Dynamite	27	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.0
YC63147	Active	Dynamite 28	Dynamite	28	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.7
YC63148	Active	Dynamite 29	Dynamite	29	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	6.9
YC63149	Active	Dynamite 30	Dynamite	30	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.2
YC63150	Active	Dynamite 31	Dynamite	31	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	9.9
YC63151	Active	Dynamite 32	Dynamite	32	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	10.5
YC63152	Active	Dynamite 33	Dynamite	33	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.6
YC63153	Active	Dynamite 34	Dynamite	34	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	19.5
YC63154	Active	Dynamite 35	Dynamite	35	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.8
YC63155	Active	Dynamite 36	Dynamite	36	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.8
YC63156	Active	Dynamite 37	Dynamite	37	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63157	Active	Dynamite 38	Dynamite	38	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.8
YC63158	Active	Dynamite 39	Dynamite	39	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.6
YC63159	Active	Dynamite 40	Dynamite	40	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	4.7
YC63160	Active	Dynamite 41	Dynamite	41	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.5
YC63161	Active	Dynamite 42	Dynamite	42	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.5
YC63162	Active	Dynamite 43	Dynamite	43	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63163	Active	Dynamite 44	Dynamite	44	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.0
YC63164	Active	Dynamite 45	Dynamite	45	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	22.4
YC63165	Active	Dynamite 46	Dynamite	46	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.5
YC63166	Active	Dynamite 47	Dynamite	47	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63167	Active	Dynamite 48	Dynamite	48	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63168	Active	Dynamite 49	Dynamite	49	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	13.2
YC63169	Active	Dynamite 50	Dynamite	50	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.1
YC63170	Active	Dynamite 51	Dynamite	51	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	19.5

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YC63171	Active	Dynamite 52	Dynamite	52	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.7
YC63172	Active	Dynamite 53	Dynamite	53	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	18.5
YC63173	Active	Dynamite 54	Dynamite	54	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.6
YC63174	Active	Dynamite 55	Dynamite	55	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	16.9
YC63175	Active	Dynamite 56	Dynamite	56	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63176	Active	Dynamite 57	Dynamite	57	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.8
YC63177	Active	Dynamite 58	Dynamite	58	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63178	Active	Dynamite 59	Dynamite	59	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	20.9
YC63179	Active	Dynamite 60	Dynamite	60	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	21.1
YC63180	Active	Dynamite 61	Dynamite	61	Cash Minerals Ltd. - 100%	20071110	20071122	20130304	18.4
									6,018.5

Table 1. Mike Lake claims

Table 2. Mike Lake west claims:

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64301	Active	IR 1	IR	1	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64302	Active	IR 2	IR	2	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64303	Active	IR 3	IR	3	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64304	Active	IR 4	IR	4	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64305	Active	IR 5	IR	5	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64306	Active	IR 6	IR	6	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64307	Active	IR 7	IR	7	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64308	Active	IR 8	IR	8	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64309	Active	IR 9	IR	9	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64310	Active	IR 10	IR	10	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64311	Active	IR 11	IR	11	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64312	Active	IR 12	IR	12	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64313	Active	IR 13	IR	13	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64314	Active	IR 14	IR	14	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64315	Active	IR 15	IR	15	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64316	Active	IR 16	IR	16	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64317	Active	IR 17	IR	17	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64318	Active	IR 18	IR	18	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64319	Active	IR 19	IR	19	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64320	Active	IR 20	IR	20	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64321	Active	IR 21	IR	21	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64322	Active	IR 22	IR	22	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64323	Active	IR 23	IR	23	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64324	Active	IR 24	IR	24	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64325	Active	IR 25	IR	25	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64326	Active	IR 26	IR	26	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64327	Active	IR 27	IR	27	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64328	Active	IR 28	IR	28	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64329	Active	IR 29	IR	29	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64330	Active	IR 30	IR	30	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64331	Active	IR 31	IR	31	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64332	Active	IR 32	IR	32	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64333	Active	IR 33	IR	33	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64334	Active	IR 34	IR	34	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64335	Active	IR 35	IR	35	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64336	Active	IR 36	IR	36	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64337	Active	IR 37	IR	37	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64338	Active	IR 38	IR	38	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64339	Active	IR 39	IR	39	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64340	Active	IR 40	IR	40	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64341	Active	IR 41	IR	41	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64342	Active	IR 42	IR	42	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64343	Active	IR 43	IR	43	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64344	Active	IR 44	IR	44	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	19.5
YE64345	Active	IR 45	IR	45	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64346	Active	IR 46	IR	46	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64347	Active	IR 47	IR	47	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64348	Active	IR 48	IR	48	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64349	Active	IR 49	IR	49	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64350	Active	IR 50	IR	50	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	17.3
YE64351	Active	IR 51	IR	51	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64352	Active	IR 52	IR	52	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64353	Active	IR 53	IR	53	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64354	Active	IR 54	IR	54	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64355	Active	IR 55	IR	55	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64356	Active	IR 56	IR	56	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64357	Active	IR 57	IR	57	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64358	Active	IR 58	IR	58	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64359	Active	IR 59	IR	59	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64360	Active	IR 60	IR	60	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64361	Active	IR 61	IR	61	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64362	Active	IR 62	IR	62	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64363	Active	IR 63	IR	63	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64364	Active	IR 64	IR	64	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64365	Active	IR 65	IR	65	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64366	Active	IR 66	IR	66	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64367	Active	IR 67	IR	67	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64368	Active	IR 68	IR	68	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64369	Active	IR 69	IR	69	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64370	Active	IR 70	IR	70	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64371	Active	IR 71	IR	71	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64372	Active	IR 72	IR	72	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64373	Active	IR 73	IR	73	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64374	Active	IR 74	IR	74	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64375	Active	IR 75	IR	75	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	13.2
YE64376	Active	IR 76	IR	76	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64377	Active	IR 77	IR	77	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	9.0
YE64378	Active	IR 78	IR	78	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.4
YE64379	Active	IR 79	IR	79	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64380	Active	IR 80	IR	80	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64381	Active	IR 81	IR	81	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64382	Active	IR 82	IR	82	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64383	Active	IR 83	IR	83	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64384	Active	IR 84	IR	84	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64385	Active	IR 85	IR	85	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64386	Active	IR 86	IR	86	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64387	Active	IR 87	IR	87	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64388	Active	IR 88	IR	88	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64389	Active	IR 89	IR	89	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64390	Active	IR 90	IR	90	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64391	Active	IR 91	IR	91	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64392	Active	IR 92	IR	92	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64393	Active	IR 93	IR	93	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64394	Active	IR 94	IR	94	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64395	Active	IR 95	IR	95	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64396	Active	IR 96	IR	96	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64397	Active	IR 97	IR	97	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64398	Active	IR 98	IR	98	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64399	Active	IR 99	IR	99	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64400	Active	IR 100	IR	100	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64401	Active	IR 101	IR	101	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64402	Active	IR 102	IR	102	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64403	Active	IR 103	IR	103	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64404	Active	IR 104	IR	104	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	16.4
YE64405	Active	IR 105	IR	105	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64406	Active	IR 106	IR	106	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64407	Active	IR 107	IR	107	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64408	Active	IR 108	IR	108	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64409	Active	IR 109	IR	109	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64410	Active	IR 110	IR	110	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64411	Active	IR 111	IR	111	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64412	Active	IR 112	IR	112	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64413	Active	IR 113	IR	113	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64414	Active	IR 114	IR	114	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64415	Active	IR 115	IR	115	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64416	Active	IR 116	IR	116	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64417	Active	IR 117	IR	117	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64418	Active	IR 118	IR	118	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110712	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64419	Active	IR 119	IR	119	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64420	Active	IR 120	IR	120	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64421	Active	IR 121	IR	121	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64422	Active	IR 122	IR	122	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64423	Active	IR 123	IR	123	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64424	Active	IR 124	IR	124	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64425	Active	IR 125	IR	125	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64426	Active	IR 126	IR	126	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64427	Active	IR 127	IR	127	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64428	Active	IR 128	IR	128	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64429	Active	IR 129	IR	129	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64430	Active	IR 130	IR	130	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64431	Active	IR 131	IR	131	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64432	Active	IR 132	IR	132	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64433	Active	IR 133	IR	133	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	15.0
YE64434	Active	IR 134	IR	134	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64435	Active	IR 135	IR	135	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64436	Active	IR 136	IR	136	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64437	Active	IR 137	IR	137	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64438	Active	IR 138	IR	138	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9

Grant No.	Status	Claim Label	Claim Name	Claim No.	Registered Owner	Staking Date	Recorder Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)
YE64439	Active	IR 139	IR	139	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64440	Active	IR 140	IR	140	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64441	Active	IR 141	IR	141	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64442	Active	IR 142	IR	142	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64443	Active	IR 143	IR	143	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64444	Active	IR 144	IR	144	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64445	Active	IR 145	IR	145	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64446	Active	IR 146	IR	146	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64447	Active	IR 147	IR	147	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64448	Active	IR 148	IR	148	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64449	Active	IR 149	IR	149	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64450	Active	IR 150	IR	150	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64451	Active	IR 151	IR	151	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64452	Active	IR 152	IR	152	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64453	Active	IR 153	IR	153	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64454	Active	IR 154	IR	154	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64455	Active	IR 155	IR	155	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
YE64456	Active	IR 156	IR	156	Inform Resources Corp - 100%	20110713	20110804	20120804	20.9
									3,225.3

Table 2. Mike Lake west claims

1.3. Physiography[1] and Climate

The Mike Lake property lies within the O'Brien Range of the Ogilvie Mountains. It covers the headwaters of a number of drainages including Fish Creek, Aussie Creek, East O'Brien Creek and Brewery Creek. Topography is typical of glaciated alpine terrain, exhibiting precipitous north facing slopes with large talus aprons, sharp peaks and ridges and steep soil and felsenmeer-covered south facing slopes. Elevations range from 1,070 m along valley floors to over 2,000 m on mountain peaks. Permafrost is probably well developed and extensive.

There is no commercial timber on the property and vegetation is limited to buck brush and scattered black spruce on valley floors, giving way to grass and lichen at higher elevations. The lower parts of the property are normally accessible from late-May until early-October although underground exploration could potentially proceed year round. Higher elevations on the claim block are typically snow-free from late-June to early-September. The climate is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters and relatively temperate summers. Average temperatures in January are about -20°C and in July about 10°C. The annual frost-free period at the Brewery Creek Mine site averages 111 days. Average annual precipitation at Brewery Creek is 325 mm, mostly occurring as rain in the summer months. Although summers are temperate, arctic cold fronts often move across the area and snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. Sunlight ranges from about 20 hours per day in late June to approximately 4 hours per day in late December.

2. Regional Geology (Moore, 2011)

The regional geology has been mapped at 1:250,000 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada[2]. The Mike Lake property lies within the Tintina Gold Belt, which includes a broad range of gold deposit types related to Mid and Late Cretaceous granitic intrusions, including auriferous veins, stockworks, replacements, skarns and polymetallic lodes. The gold deposits and associated plutons collectively define a 45 million year period of arc magmatism that migrated north easterly in a 1000 km long band across the continental margin of North America[3]. The most north easterly and youngest Cretaceous magmatism is termed the Tombstone Plutonic Suite. This belt is about 800 km in length but averages only 50 km in width. It extends from western Northwest Territories across central Yukon to the Dawson City area where it is offset to the Fairbanks District of Alaska by about 400 km of post-intrusion displacement along the

[1] Moore, M., 2011: Technical Review Mike Lake Property, Yukon Territory, Canada; 43-101 Report prepared for Inform Resources Corp., 15 July 2011, 96 p.

[2] Green, L.H. and Roddick, J.A., 1971: Geology of Larsen Creek, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1283A, scale 1:250,000.

[3] Goldfarb, 2000: The Tintina Gold Belt - a global perspective; in The Tintina Gold Belt: Concepts, Exploration, and Discoveries; Special Volume 2, British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines, Cordilleran Roundup, January 2000.

Tintina Fault[4], [5].

The Tombstone Plutonic Suite comprises more than 100 separate intrusive centres, which are mostly granodiorite and quartz monzonite in composition, but also include syenite and granite. Individual intrusions can be homogeneous or zoned and range in morphology from complexes of plugs, dykes and sills to small batholiths. Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions are typically surrounded by contact metamorphic aureoles up to several kilometres in width. In areas where multiple intrusions are present, the aureoles may coalesce to form a larger zone that encloses all the intrusions in a district (Lang *et al,* 2000).

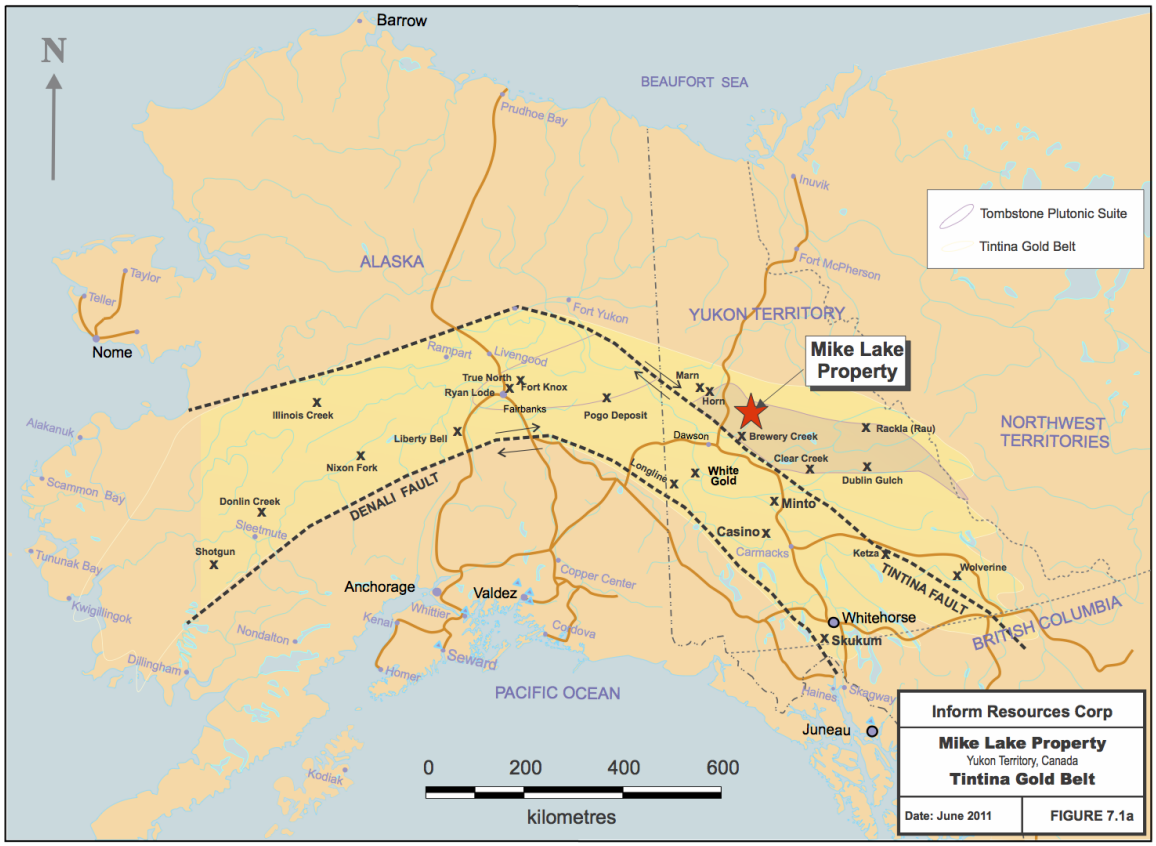


Figure 3a. Regional Geology: Tintina Gold Belt (taken from Moore, 2011)

The Mike Lake property lies along the southwest margin of Selwyn Basin, a region of deep water, off shelf sedimentation that persisted from Late Precambrian to Middle Devonian time. Sedimentary rocks in the area were displaced northward along several large-scale thrust faults prior to intrusion of the Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic

[4] Gabrielse 1985: Major dextral transcurrent displacements along the Northern Rocky Mountain Trench and related lineaments NC British Columbia, Geological Survey of America Bulletin, v. 96, p. 1–14.

[5] Lang, J.R., Baker T., Hart C.J.R., and Mortensen, J.K. 2000: An exploration model for intrusive-related gold systems; Society of Economic Geologists Newsletter; No 40, January 2000.

Suite rocks[6]. The transcurrent Tintina Fault juxtaposes Selwyn Basin stratigraphy to the northeast against pericratonic rocks assigned to the Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the southwest.

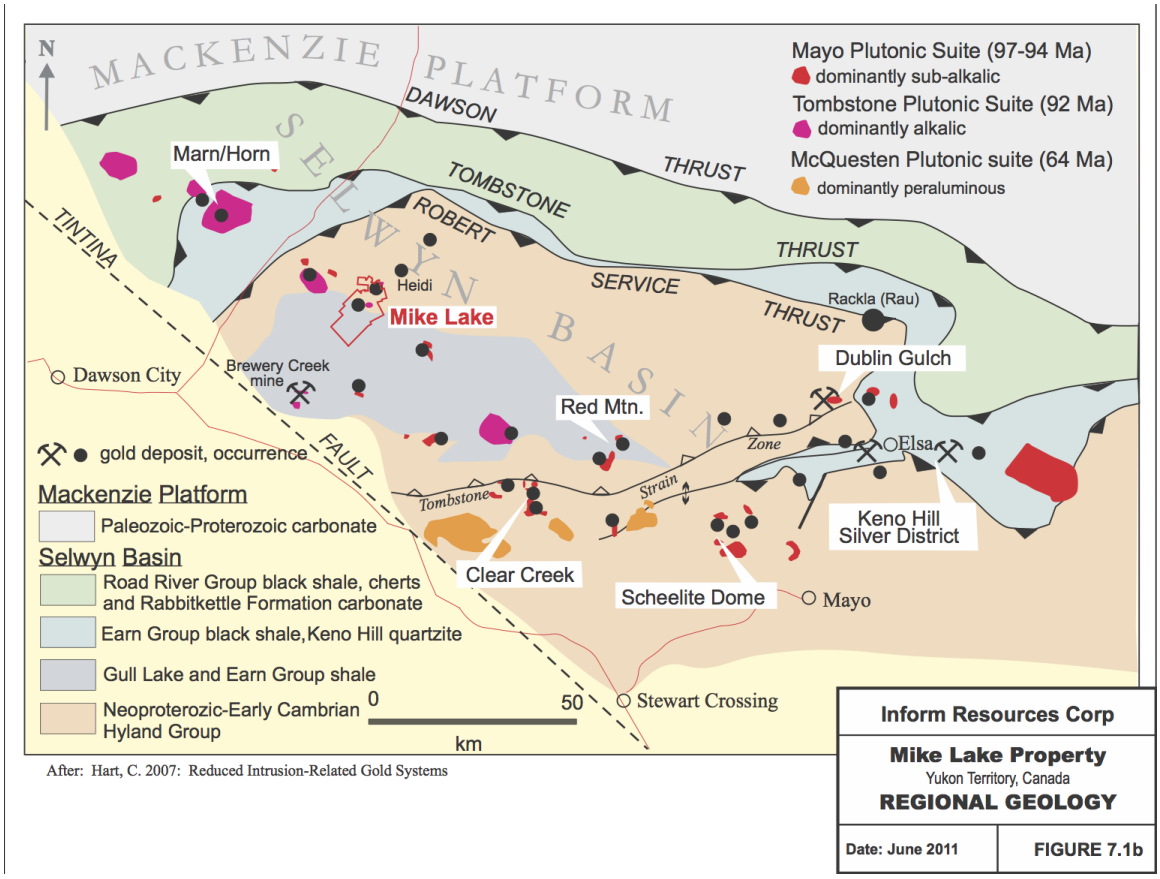


Figure 3b Regional Geology (taken from Moore, 2011)

The Late Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group forms the oldest stratigraphic sequence in the Mike Lake area[7]. It consists of a thick package of maroon and green shale, calcareous sandstone and grit and quartz pebble conglomerate. This is overlain by Paleozoic calcareous and non-calcareous clastic sedimentary rocks of the Gull Lake Formation, Rabbitkettle Formation, Road River Group and Earn Group. A northwesterly trending belt of Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and Jurassic schist is exposed in the basal plate of the Robert Service Thrust about 30 km northeast of the property. Numerous granitic and syenitic stocks, plugs, dykes and sills of the 92 Ma Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrude the sedimentary package[8]. They are typically rimmed by contact

[6] Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. 1970: The stratigraphy and structure of the "Keno Hill" quartzite in the Tombstone River- Upper Klondike River map area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 180, 102 p.

[7] Bordin, D. Papageorge, M., and Kuran, D.L 1998: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Program on the Mike Lake Property; private report for Homestake Canada Inc.

[8] Green, L.H. 1972: Geology of the Nash Creek. Larsen Creek and Dawson Map areas, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 364.

metamorphic aureoles up to several kilometres in diameter. Biotite hornfels is the most common alteration within the aureoles but skarn is also locally abundant. Hornfels are often pyrrhotite rich and are generally characterized by strong positive magnetic signatures. This, coupled with the low magnetic susceptibility of the related granitic rocks, often results in a distinctive, donut shaped magnetic anomaly for the intrusions.

2.1. Property Geology

The Mike Lake Property straddles the transition zone between sediments of the Late Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Hyland Group and units belonging to the Lower Cambrian Gull Lake and Cambrian to Ordovician Rabbitkettle Formations. This supracrustal succession is intruded by two plutonic episodes: minor Triassic gabbroic rocks and mid Cretaceous Tombstone Plutonic Suite syenitic rocks. A thorough summary of this geology is provided by Moore, 2011 and is graphically presented in Figure 4 following.

2.2. Property History and Previous Investigations

Moore (2011) further summarizes the property mineralization description as based primarily on public and private data generated by exploration conducted by various exploration companies working the property from 1966 to 2008. This historical exploration has outlined ten main areas of interest that are loosely defined by a combination of geographic location, host lithology, mineralization type, geochemical signature and/or geophysical response.

Gold mineralization on the Mike Lake property falls into four principal categories:

- pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as disseminations, pods and lenses in skarns within the Rabbitkettle Formation (Target A Skarn Ridge and South Rubble Lake Zones),
- intrusion-hosted or porphyry style disseminations, sheeted veins and veinlets of chalcopyrite, pyrite and/or arsenopyrite within syenite stocks (Targets B, C, D and H),
- disseminated to massive arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in replacement zones within porous and/or reactive calcareous grit beds of the Hyland Group (Targets E, F (North Vein) and I),
- disseminated to massive sulphide lenses and veining hosted by quartz-carbonate altered fault zones within the Rabbitkettle Formation (Targets G & J, includes the Birdie Bindie and Bear Zones).

These 10 ‘target areas’ as well as a further 24 less explored, secondary mineral occurrences are noted on the property. Most of these are classed as prospecting discoveries in general, and have not been systematically worked. All are tabulated below (also annotated on property geology, below):

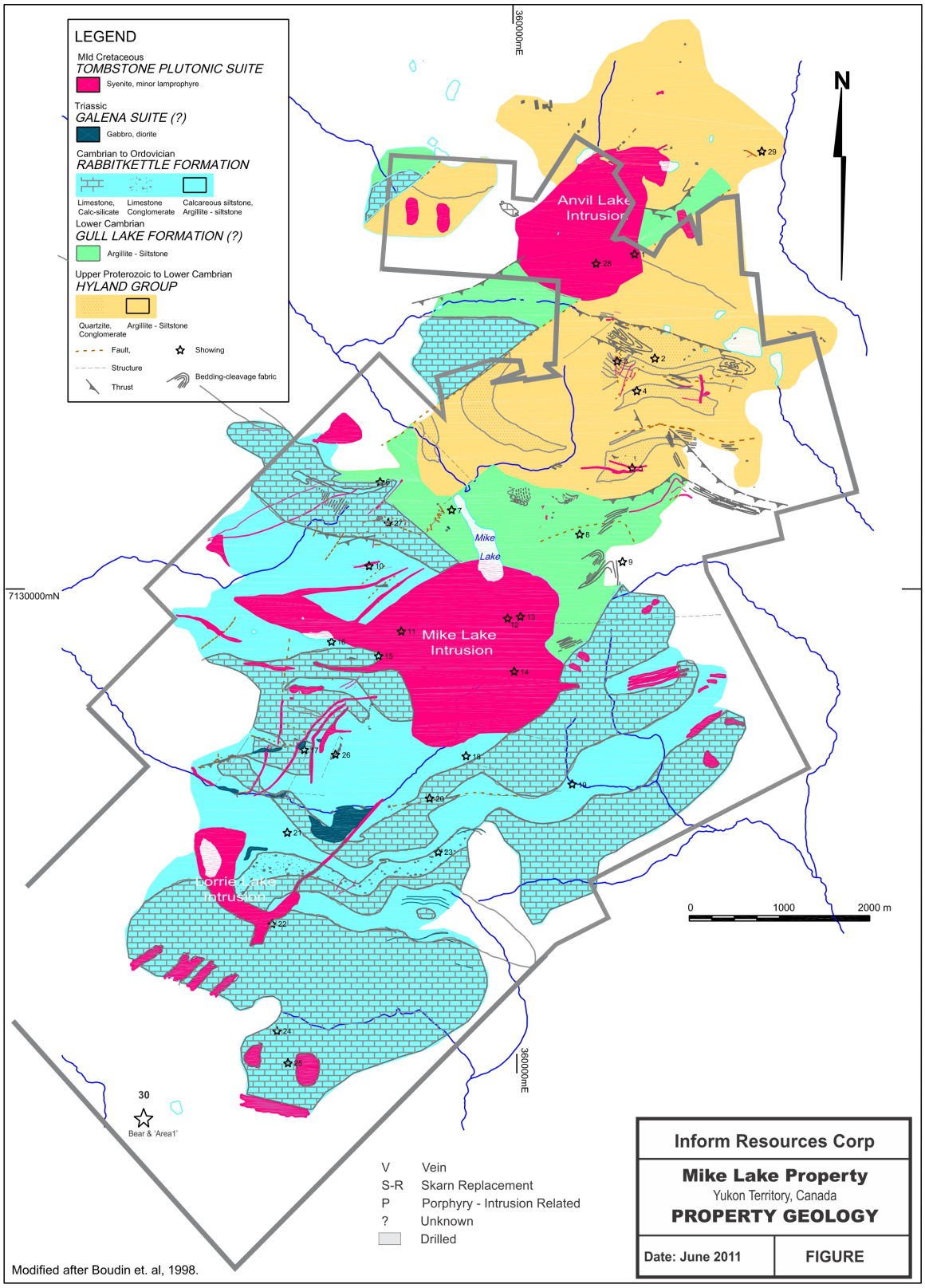


Figure 4. Property Geology (taken from Moore, 2011)

Table 3. Mike Lake mineral prospects*

Showing	Style	Easting	Northing	Short Description
Smith Showing	V	361390	7113818	2004 Dynamite grab rock sample - 0.75% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 0.86% W
Nit Float	?	361441	7132652	1998 Homestake grab sample mineralized breccia - 392 g/t Au
Java Horizon	S-R	361141	7132639	1.5-5m thick replacement mineralization; 10.46 g/t gold over 1.5 m in trench
Pebble Zone	S-R	361326	7132313	1998 Homestake Trench #1: 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m; drilled 2005
North Vein	S-R	361186	7131494	2005 Dynamite drill intersection 7.67 g/t Au over 18.43 m; also drilled 2006
Fishbowl cirque	?	358511	7131143	2005 Dynamite, float sample - 1.86 g/t Au, 2.26% Cu, 1.6% Zn, 350 ppm Ag
North Mike Lake	?	359190	7131151	1998 Homestake rated highest ranked geophysical anomaly; drill attempt 2006
Bev Showing	?	360787	7130612	1991 chip sample - 5.31 g/t Au over 0.60 m; hornfelsed argillite
Homestake Showing	S-R	361086	7130295	Skarn float with 50 ppb Au, 2.94% Cu
Ridge Showing	?	358288	7130444	1990 Tombstone grab sample - 2.33 g/t Au [1] disseminated Py +As in argillite
Phillip Showing	V	358761	7129521	1973 Belmoral trench sample - 0.40% Cu, 4.8 g/t Au over 1.37 m in syenite
Mike Lake Cirque Zone	P	359938	7129675	2004 Dynamite composite rock sample - 0.38% Cu, 3.67 g/t Au
Spartan Vein	V	359979	7129859	1975 Canalta drill intersection 24.51 g/t Au over 1.28 m, also drilled 2005
GH Vein	V	359994	7129014	1973 Belmoral rock sample from 10 cm qtz vein - 10.60 g/t Au over 30 cm
R.L. Showing	V	358406	7129223	1990, 1998 samples 4.98% Cu, 16.13 g/t Au in syenite
South Rubble Lake Zone	S-R	357981	7129399	1990 Tombstone rock samples ranging 0.24% - 6.98% Cu
Skarn Ridge Zone	S-R	357598	7129112	1998 Homestake Trench # 1, 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m (drilled 2005, 2007, and 2008)
PX Showing	S-R	359505	7128191	Pyroxene-garnet skarn - 1.56% Cu, 220 ppb Au, 35 ppm Ag
SE Zone	?	360606	7127848	1991 Placer Dome - bedded pyrite + qtz-po veinlets in argillite - 4.14 g/t Au
Phone Zone	S	358998	7127670	Massive sulphides - select samples up to 160 g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 117 ppb Au
RP Showing	?	357490	7127262	1990 Tombstone - massive po float, py, cpy, gal - 1.99 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu
Lorrie Lake Cirque	V	357342	7126287	Weakly mineralized outcrop - 65 ppm Au, 52 ppm Ag, 1135 ppm Cu over 1 m
B Showing	S-R	358997	7127012	1990 Placer Dome - pod in argillite - 0.80% Cu, 153 g/t Ag over 0.80 m
Birdie Bindie Zone	V	357389	7125112	Some arsenic- rich specimens exceeding 6 g/t Au, drilled 2005 and 2007
4160 Showing	?	357504	7124747	1991 Place Dome sample from 0.25 m shear exceeding 6.00 g/t Au
Beueno*	S-R	358035	7128169	Massive arsenopyrite replacing 0.40 x 25 m CSL bed- 3770 ppm Bi
Megaladon*	V	358504	7130809	Multi-episode 40 cm wide calcite vein - up to 5.23% Zn, 2.76% Cu, 218 ppm Ag
Stonehenge Moly*	P	360915	7133586	Up to 945 ppm Mo, 1750 ppm Cu on fractures - syenite float
Stonehenge Stibnite*	V	362757	7134852	Silica flooded qtz- peb cgl/vein - 2990 ppm Sb over 1 m rock chip

Showing	Style	Easting	Northing	Short Description
Bear Showing	V	354798	7124581	Qtz-carb vein up to 125 g/t Au
Raptor	V	354679	7123935	QV with as-cpy + float; grabs up to 11.5 g/t Au, 61 g/t, & 1.48% Cu
Klondike	V	354808	7126902	International Klondike grabs up to 229 g/t Ag & 2.4% Pb
Kodiak	P	355901	7124182	Kodiak Resources - Trench 2: 26m of 0.429 g/tAu
Skarn Ridge South	S-R	357680	7128244	Location of historic Homestake trenches

Table 3. Mike Lake property showings (taken from Moore, 2011) (updated August 2012, personal communication, IRR)

*Coordinates confirmed as NUTM08, NAD83

2.3. Exploration Criteria

As reported by Wengzynowski [9] and Moore (2011), mineralization associated with Tombstone Plutonic Suite intrusions occurs in four settings:

- Intrusion-hosted deposits,
- Proximal settings adjacent to intrusions and within contact aureoles,
- Distal settings away from intrusions and their thermal aureoles, and,
- Discrete quartz-sulphide veins within all settings.

Within these settings, the Mike Lake property reportedly hosts several different types of Cu-Au mineralization, including:

- porphyry type
- replacement skarn type
- quartz vein type
- contact aureole alteration
- distal disseminations
- sulphides in quartz-carbonate altered fault zones.

Understanding the structural controls on pluton emplacement may be key to developing targets and preferred deposit orientations within a magmatic-hydrothermal system[10]. Geophysical methods that identify Au mineralization are still elusive, but potential-field methods (i.e., gravity and magnetics) are often ideal at assisting interpretations of geological settings where ores could be found. Associated plutons have low magnetic responses; however, pyrrhotite concentrations in hornfelsed aureoles may yield doughnut-shaped signatures for exposed plutons and simple bulls eyes for roof zones of unexposed plutons. Within intrusion-hosted systems, geophysical exploration methods have largely yielded ambiguous to poor results[11]. Within the hornfelsed aureoles, however, magnetic methods allow identification of major structures as lows produced by alteration of pyrrhotite. Induced polarization methods are useful as ground follow-up for identifying reactive and sulphidized zones within the hornfels when targeting disseminated-, replacement-, or skarn-type mineralization.

The majority of likely mineralization in this region is therefore not expected to provide

[9] Wengzynowski, W.A., 2009: Assessment report describing the geology, mineralization and diamond drilling of the Mike Lake property; Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. for Dynamite Resources Ltd., Feburary 2009, 1,844 p.

[10] Hart, C.J.R., 2007: Reduced intrusion-related gold systems, in Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 95–112.

[11] Bakke, A.A., 1995: The Fort Knox 'porphyry' gold deposit—Structurally controlled stockwork and shear quartz vein, sulphide-poor mineralization hosted by Late Cretaceous pluton, east-central Alaska: Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume 46, p. 795–802.

particularly good conductive responses due to the relatively thin and discontinuous nature of the anticipated (?) vein and stockwork systems as well as the perhaps dissemination of the associated sulphides. An exception would however occur in the event of VMS mineralization, which because of the significant sulphide content, should normally result in strong conductive responses.

As pointed out by Hodges and Amine[12], gold mineralization especially presents a challenge for geophysical surveys. First, because the gold mineralization itself does not provide a contrast with the host geology that is detectable by any of the geophysical parameters, and second, because economic deposits can be quite small, with complex geology and structure. Discovery of gold deposits requires geophysical surveys that can detect subtle structures which might control deposition, and directly detect the weak anomalies created by alteration and deposition processes. Exploration for gold is therefore commonly a mapping exercise. Magnetic and electromagnetic as well as gamma-ray spectrometer surveys can all be valuable mapping tools, depending on the terrain, the regolith and geomorphology, and the target.

Geophysical tools may include all or some of the following:

- airborne and ground magnetic surveys to detect magnetite-rich zones and as an aid to mapping;
- induced polarization/resistivity surveys to outline disseminated sulphides;
- resistivity surveys to help map alteration zones;
- airborne and ground radiometric surveys to help delineate K-rich alteration zones;
- audio-frequency magnetotelluric surveys to define the limits of the porphyry systems; and
- short-wave infrared spectroscopy for clay alteration identification in the field.

The low mineral concentrations of shear-hosted and contact Au deposits generally do not provide direct-targeting for any EM system, unless there is significant supergene enrichment. Exploration for these deposits does benefit from using airborne geophysics, however, including electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric applications for mapping geology, structure and alteration. Based on these characteristics and through extrapolations to the known and suspected mineralization in the region, an airborne geophysical survey of combined electromagnetic (broadband, frequency-domain DIGHEM) , magnetics and gamma-ray spectrometry was chosen in 2011 by Inform Resouces as an optimum first pass method of mapping and hopefully delineating controlling structures as well as possible sulphide mineralization at Mike Lake.

A model study of gold deposits in the greenstone belts of Western Australia's Yilgarn Craton suggests that airborne gravity gradiometry should be useful in detecting the low

[12] Hodges, G. and Amine, D., 2010. Exploration for Gold Deposits with Airborne Geophysics. KEGS PDAC Symposium 2010.

density weathered zones associated with these deposits[13]; whether or not this study can be extrapolated to intrusion-related gold systems in the Tintina is of course moot, as the applicability of the technology is entirely depended upon sufficient lateral density contrasts. Notwithstanding this caveat, the features possibly detected by detailed airborne gravity gradiometry include: intrusion domes, hydrothermal alteration and breccia zones.[14]

3. Airborne Geophysics 2011–2012

3.1. Overview: Helicopter Frequency-Domain EM

Electromagnetic induction involves generating an electromagnetic field that induces current in the earth which in turn causes the subsurface to create a magnetic field. By measuring this magnetic field, subsurface properties and features can be deduced. This method measures the magnitude and phase of induced electromagnetic currents, which are related to the subsurface electrical conductivity. Electrical conductivity is a function of the soil and rock matrix, percentage of saturation, and the conductivity of the pore fluids. A transmitter (Tx) coil or loop is used to generate a time-varying magnetic field, the primary field, which induces an electromagnetic force in the neighbouring regions of space. The electromagnetic force drives eddy currents in the earth, and other conductive elements, which in turn produce a new magnetic field, the secondary field, registered by one or more receiver (Rx) coils. The secondary magnetic field contains information on the resistivity distribution in the ground, which can then be converted into geological knowledge because of the different electric properties of earth materials.

In HEM systems, the electromagnetic sensor equipment is placed in a cylindrical tube, the so-called bird, carried by a helicopter over the survey area (see schematic below). Data are collected along selected flight lines at predetermined sampling rates, and the associated system flight heights are registered simultaneously by the aid of radar and/or laser altimeters. Most modern HEM systems allow surveying at two to six different transmitter frequencies in a typical bandwidth from a few hundred Hertz to more than 100 MHz. Normally, a set of transmitter and receiver coils is used for each frequency of operation, and the separation between the rigidly mounted coils ranges between 5 and 10 m. The unit of measurement for both the in-phase I and the quadrature Q component is traditionally the dimensionless ratio of secondary to primary field intensity expressed in part-per-million, i.e., I;Q = Hs/Hp * 106 ppm where Hs and Hp denotes the secondary and the primary field at the receiver, respectively.

[13] Bayat, B., 2007: Indirect exploration for ore deposits in weathered terrains with airborne gravity gradiometry: PhD. thesis, Curtin University.

[14] Dransfield, M., 2007: Airborne gravity gradiometry in the search for mineral deposits *in* "Proceedings of Exploration 07: Fifth Decennial International Conference on Mineral Exploration" edited by B. Milkereit, 2007, p. 341–354.

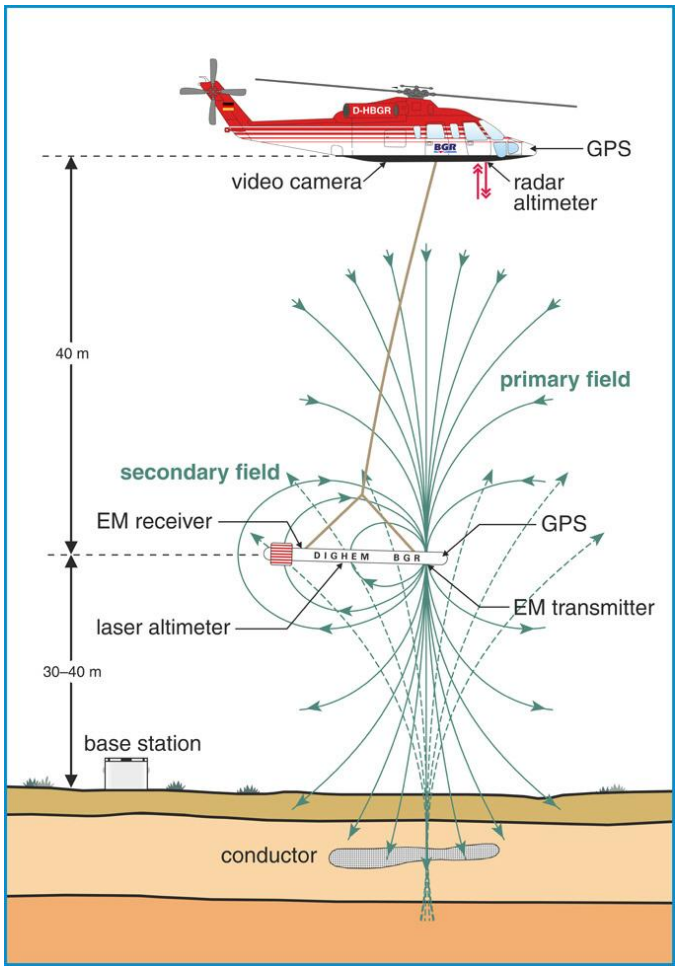


Figure 5. Schematic of the HEM system (Seimon, 2009)

Modern frequency-domain airborne electromagnetic (AEM) systems utilize small transmitter and receiver coils having a diameter of about half a metre. The transmitter signal, the primary magnetic field, is generated by sinusoidal current flow through the transmitter coil at a discrete frequency. As the primary magnetic field is very close to a dipole field at some distance from the transmitter coil, it can be regarded as a field of a magnetic dipole sitting in the centre of the transmitter coil and having an axis perpendicular to the area of the coil. The oscillating primary magnetic field induces eddy currents in the subsurface. These currents, in turn, generate the secondary magnetic field which is dependent on the underground conductivity distribution. The secondary magnetic field is picked up by the receiver coil and related to the primary magnetic field expected at the centre of the receiver coil. As the secondary field is very small with respect to the primary field, the primary field is generally bucked out and the relative secondary field is measured in parts per million (ppm). Due to the induction process within the earth, there is a small phase shift between the primary and secondary field, i.e., the relative secondary magnetic field is a complex quantity. The orientation of the transmitter coil is horizontal (vertical magnetic dipole 'VMD') or vertical (horizontal magnetic dipole 'HMD'), and the receiver coil is oriented in a maximum coupled position, resulting in horizontal coplanar, vertical coplanar, or vertical coaxial coil

systems.[15]

3.2. Overview: Magnetics

Modern high-resolution aeromagnetic data provides a view of completely obscured rocks, allowing much finer divisions of provinces regionally, and units locally. As magnetic field compilations extend to greater scales, they may be used to tie existing isolated interpretations or maps together through continuous data coverage, provide continent-scale perspectives on geologic structure and evolution, and extend geological mapping of exposed (particularly Precambrian basement) regions into sediment-covered areas. A fundamental building block in these interpretations is the geophysical domain, distinguished on the basis of anomaly trend, texture, and amplitude. Where basement is exposed, these domains often coincide with lithotectonic domains, geologic provinces, or cratons, depending on the scale of investigation. Delineating areas of magnetic anomalies having similar characteristics is intended, therefore, to isolate areas of crust having similar lithological, metamorphic, and structural character, and possibly, history. Anomaly trends may indicate the type of deformation undergone: for example, sets of parallel, narrow curvilinear anomalies may attest to penetrative deformation whereas broad ovoid anomalies might suggest relatively undeformed plutons. The average anomaly amplitude within a domain reflects its bulk physical properties. For example, calc-alkaline magmatic arcs generally are marked by belts of high-amplitude positive magnetic anomalies while greenstone terranes commonly are associated with subdued magnetic fields. Additionally, where anomaly trends show abrupt changes in direction at domain boundaries, the relative age of the adjacent domains may also be inferred.

3.3. Overview: Gamma-Ray Spectrometry

Gamma-ray spectrometer (GRS) or radiometric surveys detect and map natural radioactive emanations, called gamma rays, from rocks and soils. All detectable gamma radiation from earth materials arise from the natural decay products of only three elements, i.e., uranium, thorium, and potassium. In parallel with the magnetic method, that is capable of detecting and mapping only magnetite (and occasionally pyrrhotite) in soils and rocks, so the radiometric method is capable of detecting only the presence of U, Th, and K at the surface of the ground. The use of the method for geological mapping is based on the assumption that absolute and relative concentrations of these radioelements vary measurably and significantly with lithology. The method provides estimates (once the full suite of corrections and processing is completed) of apparent surface concentrations of, the most common naturally occurring radioactive elements, potassium (K), equivalent uranium (eU), and equivalent thorium (eTh).

No other geophysical method, however, and probably no other remote sensing method, requires the consideration of so many variables in order to reduce the observational

[15] Siemon, B., 2009. Electromagnetic methods – frequency domain: Airborne techniques; in Kirsch, R. (ed.), Groundwater Geophysics – A Tool for Hydrogeology, 2nd ed., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, p. 155– 170.

data to a form that is useful for geological interpretation. For example, in addition to the geometry and physical property contrasts of the radioactive sources, the measured gamma radiation is a function of the size, efficiency and speed of the detector. It is also dependent on environmental and other effects, such as soil moisture, rainfall, vegetation, non-radioactive overburden, and the movement of airborne sources of radiation in the lower atmosphere. Interpretation of gamma-ray spectrometry requires an understanding of the underlying physics of the method, and an insight into the data acquisition, system calibration and data processing and presentation procedures. An excellent and thorough review of AGRS is provided by Minty, 1997[16].

3.4. Overview: Airborne Gravity Gradiometry

Gravity gradiometry is the study and measurement of variations in the acceleration due to gravity. The gravity gradient is the spatial rate of change of gravitational acceleration; gravity gradiometers therefore measure the spatial derivatives of the gravity vector. The most frequently used and intuitive component is the vertical gravity gradient, G_{ZZ}, which represents the rate of change of vertical gravity (gz) with height (z). It can be deduced by differencing the value of gravity at two points separated by a small vertical distance, l, and dividing by this distance. The two gravity measurements are provided by accelerometers, which are matched and aligned to a high level of accuracy. Remembering that the gravity gradient is a gradient of acceleration, the appropriate units are acceleration units divided by distance units. The Eötvös unit (Eö), although not recognized in either the SI or CGS systems, is used almost universally in geophysics as the unit for gravity gradient measurements: 1 Eö = 1 ns^{-2} = 10^{-9} s^{-2}.

Being the derivatives of gravity, the spectral power of gravity gradient signals is pushed to higher frequencies. This generally makes the gravity gradient anomaly more localized to the source than the gravity anomaly. Conversely, gravity measurements have more signal power at low frequency therefore making them more sensitive to regional signals and deeper sources.

The FALCON® AGG systems are based on gravity gradient instrument (GGI) and inertial platforms developed by Bell Aerospace (now Lockheed Martin). As summarized by Lee, 2001[17] and Dransfield and Lee, 2004[18], the key technology is a GGI sensor mounted in an inertial platform. The GGI uses a set of four low-noise inertial-grade accelerometers (called an accelerometer complement) mounted orthogonally on a rotating block. The summed output of these accelerometers provides the gravity gradient signal. The

[16] Minty, B. R. S., 1997, Fundamentals of airborne gamma-ray spectrometry: AGSO Journal of Australian Geology & Geophysics, vol. 17, no. 2, p. 39–50.

[17] Lee, J. B., 2001, FALCON gravity gradiometer technology: Exploration Geophysics, vol. 32, p. 247–250.

[18] Dransfield, M. H., and Lee, J. B., 2004, The FALCON® airborne gravity gradiometer survey systems in Airborne Gravity 2004, Abstracts from the ASEG-PESA Airborne Gravity 2004 Workshop, Edited by Richard Lane, Geoscience Australia Record 2004/18, p. 15–19.

precision of matching the sensitivity of these accelerometers is critical to achieving satisfactory rejection of the common mode accelerations, and is maintained by active compensation feedback circuits. The inertial platform reduces angular rotations to which the GGI is inherently sensitive in addition to maintaining the orientation of the GGI.

3.5. Operations

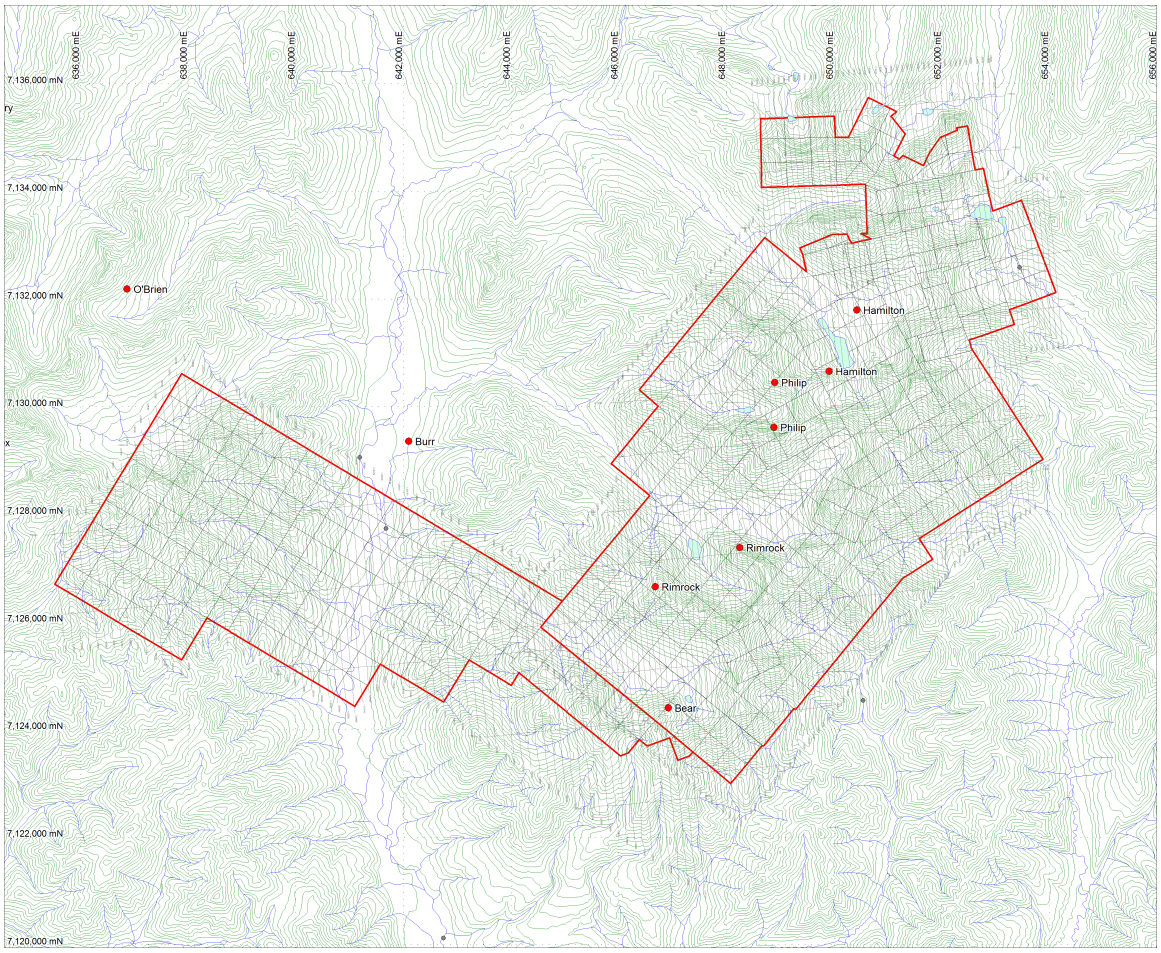


Figure 6. Dighem flighpath, Mike Lake property

Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp undertook a DIGHEM IV electromagnetic / magnetic / gamma-ray spectrometry survey for Inform Resources Corp. during the period 27 September – 11 October 2012 over the Mike Lake property, both the main block, and the western extension claims. Survey coverage consisted of 1,198.756 line-kilometres of data successfully acquired to completion within this period. Flight lines were flown true north–south (0° / 180°), controlled by east-west tie lines; traverse separations were 100 m over the main block, and 150 m over the western extension. Tie line spacings were 1,000 m and 1,500 m, respectively. Although the survey's nominal height was 30 m, the mean terrain clearance achieved was 38.9 m (radar altimeter) which is still considered

excellent given the rugged topography encountered. Appendix A[19] presents the airborne contractor's Logistics Report, which includes complete survey details, description of equipment used, processing parameters, and a tabulation of final results.

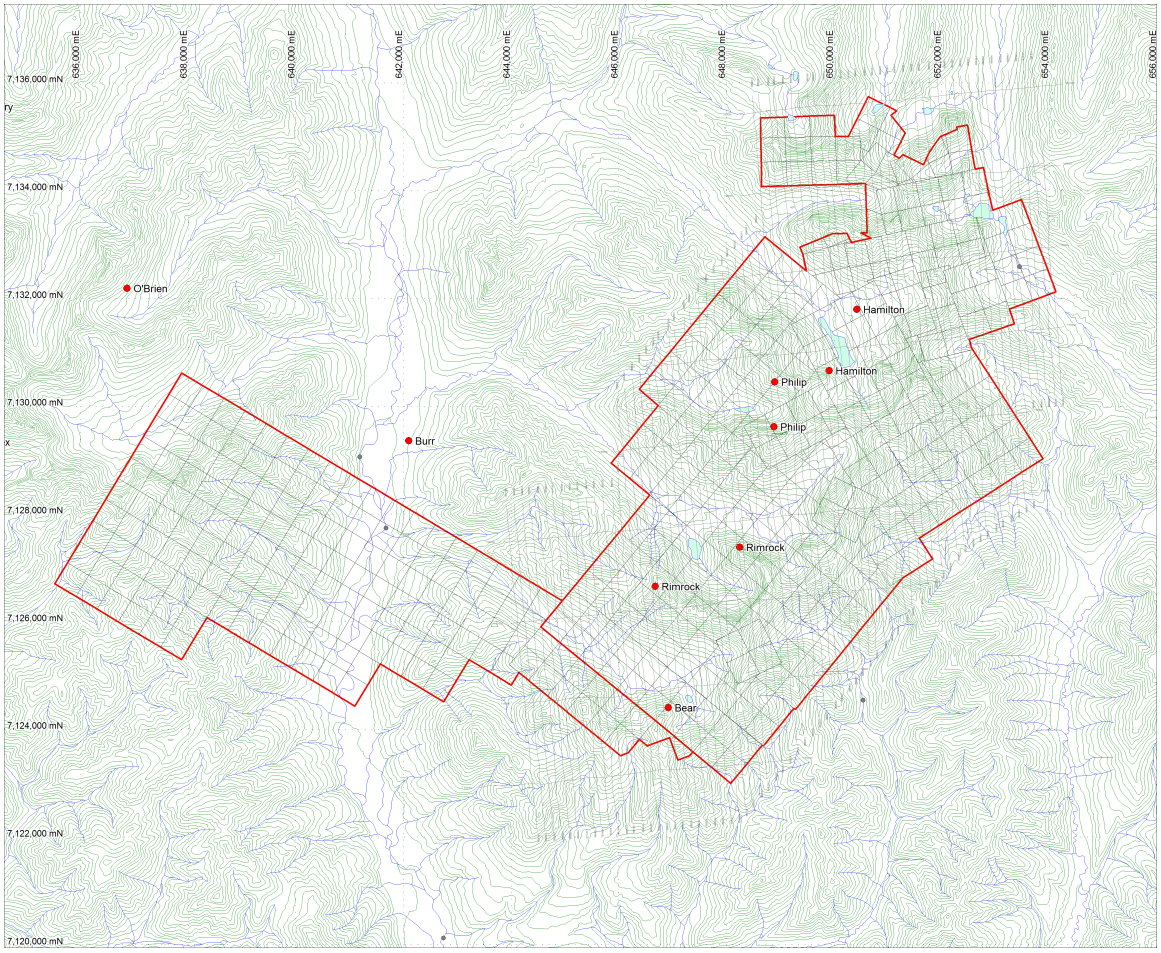


Figure 7. Falcon flightpath, Mike Lake property

This initial Dighem survey was followed in early 2012 with an airborne gravity gradiometry (AGG) survey, again by Fugro Airborne Surveys and this time using their digital AGG (a.k.a. Feynman) system installed in an Aerospatiale 350-B3. The main Mike Lake block only was flown during the period 28 February – 28 March 2012; weather conditions were a significant hindrance to this project, with visibility in severe terrain often very poor and resulting in short flights and lost days all together (a total of 14 production flights were managed in a 30-day period). A total of 665.7 line-kilometres was acquired on traverse lines spaced at 150 m intervals, controlled by 1.500 m spaced tie lines; primary orientation was again true north–south with the tie lines being flown east-west. Although the survey's nominal height was 30 m, the mean terrain clearance

[19] Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., 2011: Logistics and processing report, DIGHEM / Magnetic / Radiometric Survey, Mike Lake Property, Yukon for Inform Resources Corp.; FAST Job# 11059, 78 p.

achieved was 82.2 m (radar altimeter). Appendix B[20] presents the airborne contractor's Logistics Report, which includes complete survey details, description of equipment used, processing parameters, and a tabulation of final results.



Figure 8. Falcon AGG Survey Helicopter

3.6. Data Presentation

3.6.1. Electromagnetics

The Dighem electromagnetic system utilizes a multi-coil coaxial/coplanar technique to energize conductors in different directions. The coaxial coils are vertical with their axes in the flight direction. The coplanar coils are horizontal. The secondary fields are sensed simultaneously by means of receiver coils that are maximum-coupled to their respective transmitter coils. The system yields an in-phase and a quadrature channel from each transmitter-receiver coil-pair. In HEM, the coplanar coils lie in the horizontal plane with their axes vertical, and parallel. These coils are most sensitive to massive conductive bodies, horizontal layers, and the halfspace. Coaxial coils in an HEM system are in the vertical plane, with their axes horizontal and collinear in the flight direction. These are most sensitive to vertical conductive objects in the ground, such as thin, steeply dipping

[20] Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., 2012: Logistics and processing report, HELIFALCON Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey for Inform Resources Corp., Dawson City - Mike Lake Property, Yukon; FAST Job# 11060, 37 p.

conductors perpendicular to the flight direction. Coaxial coils generally give the sharpest anomalies over localized conductors.

- in-phase: that component of the measured secondary field that has the same phase as the transmitter and the primary field. The in-phase component is stronger than the quadrature phase over relatively higher conductivity.
- quadrature: that component of the measured secondary field that is phase-shifted 90° from the primary field. The quadrature component tends to be stronger than the in-phase over relatively weaker conductivity.

Apparent resistivity grids, which display the conductive properties of the survey area, were produced by the contractor from the 56,000 , 7200 and 900 Hz coplanar data; this information is presented in the following figures.

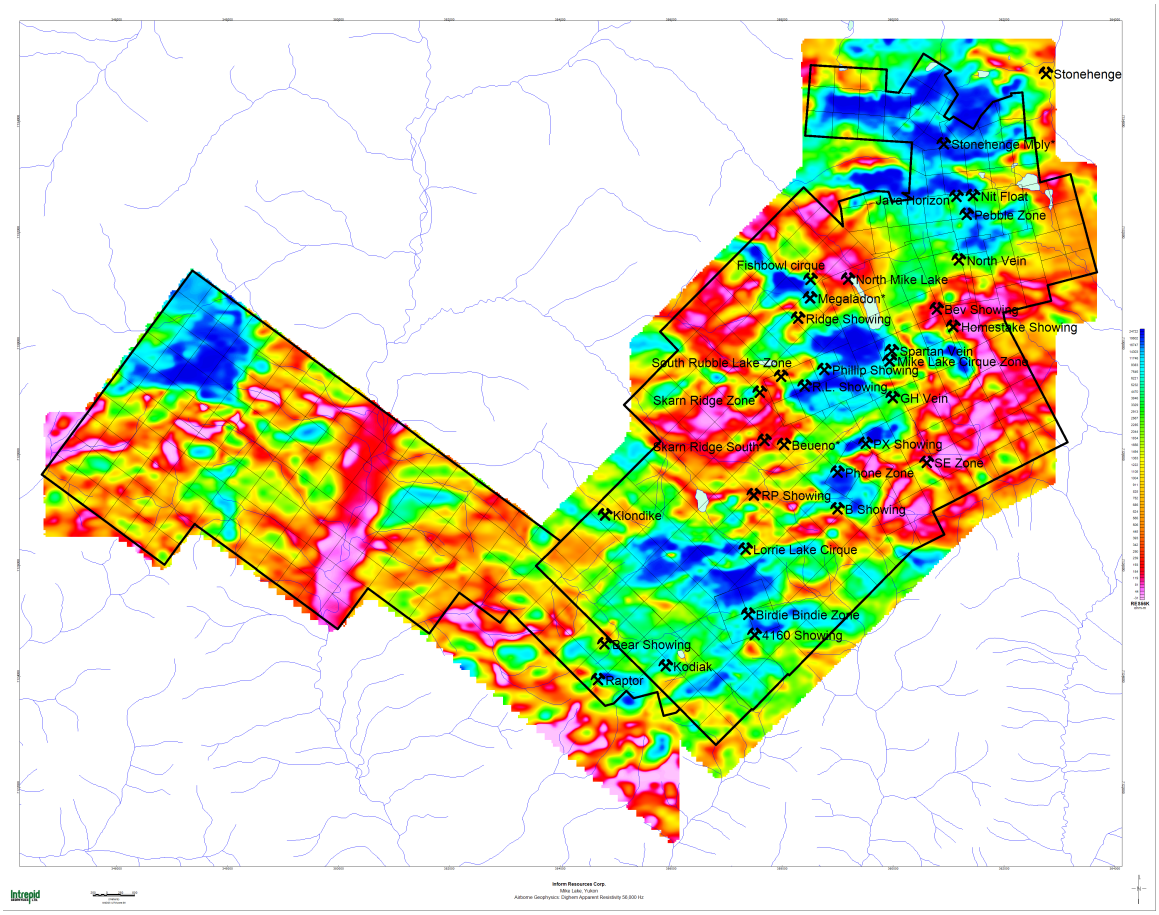


Figure 9. Apparent Resistivity
(calculated from 56,000 Hz coplanar in-phase and quadrature channels)

The apparent resistivity image above and below is displayed using a histogram equalization using a reverse-colour lookup table, so that high resistivities (low conductivity) are shown as 'cold' colours (blues).

The 56,000 Hz apparent resistivity image above is primarily reflecting surficial geology; a roughly circular conductive 'halo' is shown to lay about the Mike Lake intrusion (refer Figure 4, above) on the main Mike Lake property.

The western, extension claims are distinguished by an elongated conductive trend coinciding with the O'Brien Creek drainage. Noted linears trending east–west and northwest, west of this drainage, are unexplained at present

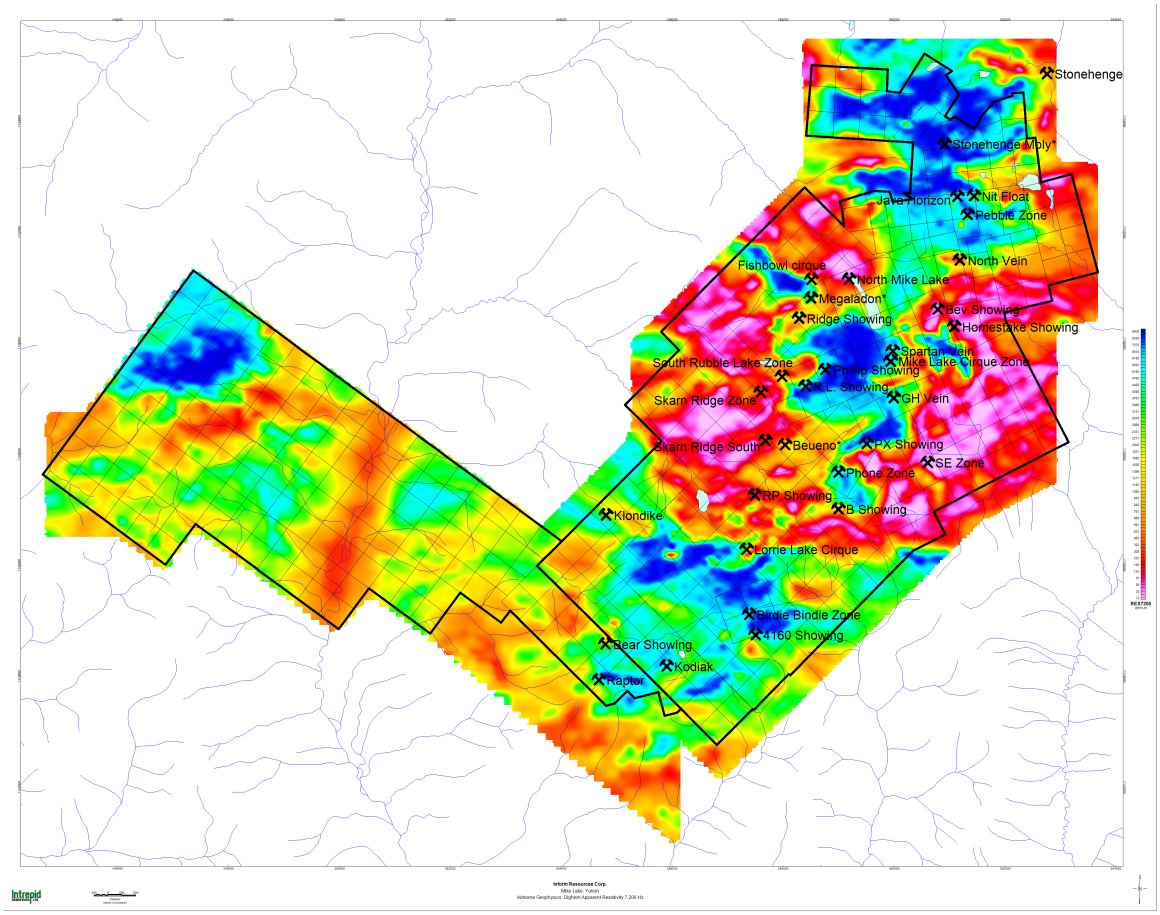


Figure 10. Apparent Resistivity
(calculated from 7200 Hz coplanar in-phase and quadrature channels)

The mid-frequency 7200 Hz apparent resistivity image above further supports the noted conductive halo about the Mike Lake intrusion; resistivity highs (blue) are becoming more evident to north and south, and appear to reflect the Anvil Lake and Lorrie Lake intrusions, respectively. A fourth resistive high is shown in the northwest portion of the western extension claims, west of Brewery Creek; this feature closely matches the eastern ridge of Antimony Mountain and may reflect another intrusive centre.

The low-frequency 900 Hz resistivity following reveals a mis-match (level shift) between the main and western extension flight blocks; nonetheless, the conductive halo about the Mike Lake intrusion is well-mapped as an open horseshoe pattern. This conductive 'aureole' is interpreted to primarily map out the Rabbitkettle formation units (limestones and calcareous siltstones). The intervening (that is, between Mike Lake and Anvil Lake intrusions) Hyland Group quartzites and conglomerates are also relatively resistive.

A bedrock conductive zone is indicated in the western extension; this occurs on the

southern flank of the aforementioned eastern ridge to Antimony Mountain.

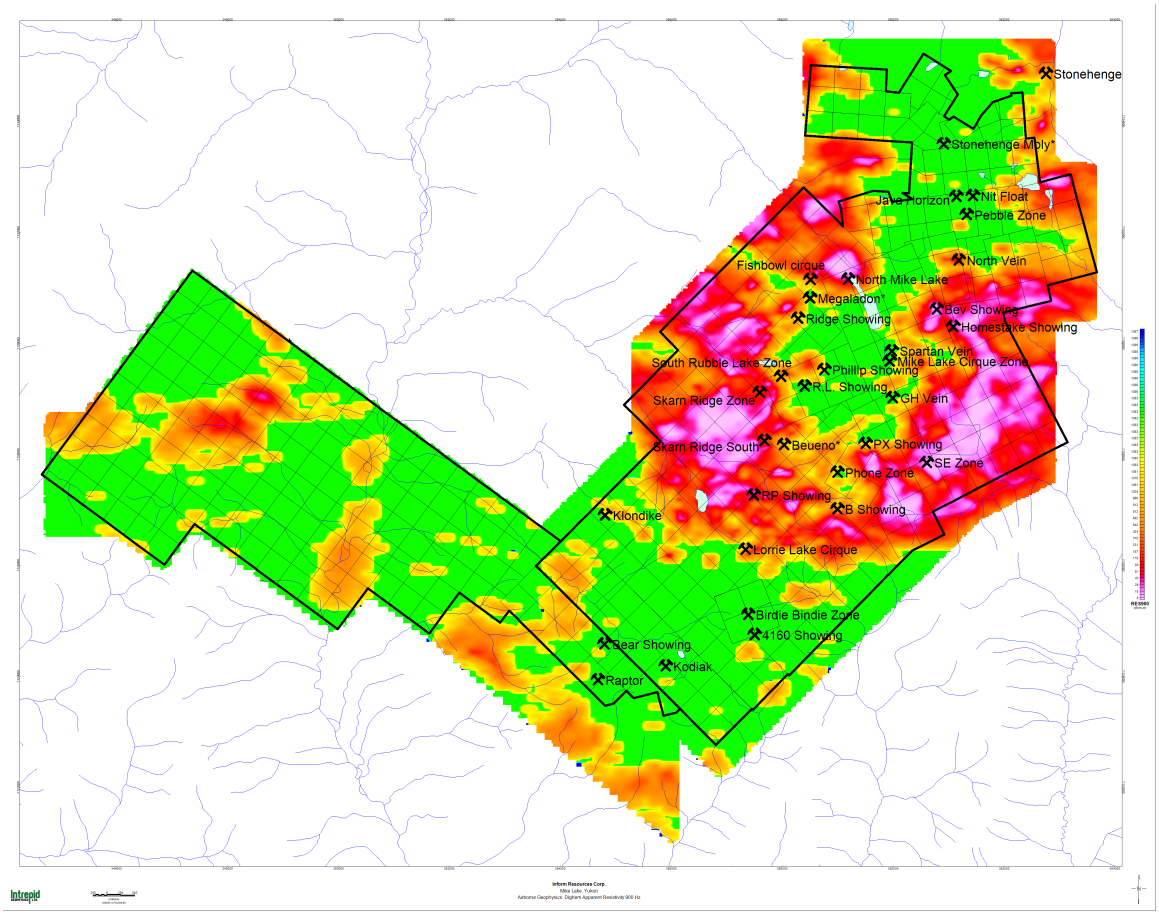


Figure 11. Apparent Resistivity
(calculated from 900 Hz coplanar in-phase and quadrature channels)

To reiterate, the apparent resistivity images are expressed in units of ohm-m and are generated from the relative in-phase and quadrature EM components for each of the three coplanar frequencies using a pseudo-layer half-space model. The inputs to the resistivity algorithm are the in-phase and quadrature amplitudes of the secondary field.

If the target shears are highly silicified and non-porous, these should show as narrow resistive units. These non-magnetic, non-conductive linear trends may prove to be the more attractive targets in the search for quartz-vein mineralization. Conversely, increased porosity, alteration, or an increase in sulphide content associated with some shears or faults, could show as more conductive trends. Any weak responses that are associated with the margins of inferred intrusive features will also be of exploration interest.

In the search for auriferous mineralization, the value of EM conductors may be of little importance, unless the gold is known to be associated with conductive material such as sulphides, conductive shears or faults, alteration products, or magnetite-rich zones. As mentioned previously, resistive zones can often be of greater exploration interest, particularly if the host rocks are siliceous. The magnetic parameter appears to have

been more effective than the resistivity, in delineating rock units and areas of structural deformation that may have influenced local mineral deposition.

3.6.2. Magnetics

Modern high-resolution aeromagnetic data provides a view of completely obscured rocks, allowing much finer divisions of provinces regionally, and units locally. As magnetic field compilations extend to greater scales, they may be used to tie existing isolated interpretations or maps together through continuous data coverage, provide continent-scale perspectives on geologic structure and evolution, and extend geological mapping of exposed (particularly Precambrian basement) regions into sediment-covered areas. A fundamental building block in these interpretations is the geophysical domain, distinguished on the basis of anomaly trend, texture, and amplitude. Where basement is exposed, these domains often coincide with lithotectonic domains, geologic provinces, or cratons, depending on the scale of investigation. Delineating areas of magnetic anomalies having similar characteristics is intended, therefore, to isolate areas of crust having similar lithological, metamorphic, and structural character, and possibly, history. Anomaly trends may indicate the type of deformation undergone: for example, sets of parallel, narrow curvilinear anomalies may attest to penetrative deformation whereas broad ovoid anomalies might suggest relatively undeformed plutons. The average anomaly amplitude within a domain reflects its bulk physical properties. For example, calc-alkaline magmatic arcs generally are marked by belts of high-amplitude positive magnetic anomalies while greenstone terranes commonly are associated with subdued magnetic fields. Additionally, where anomaly trends show abrupt changes in direction at domain boundaries, the relative age of the adjacent domains may also be inferred.

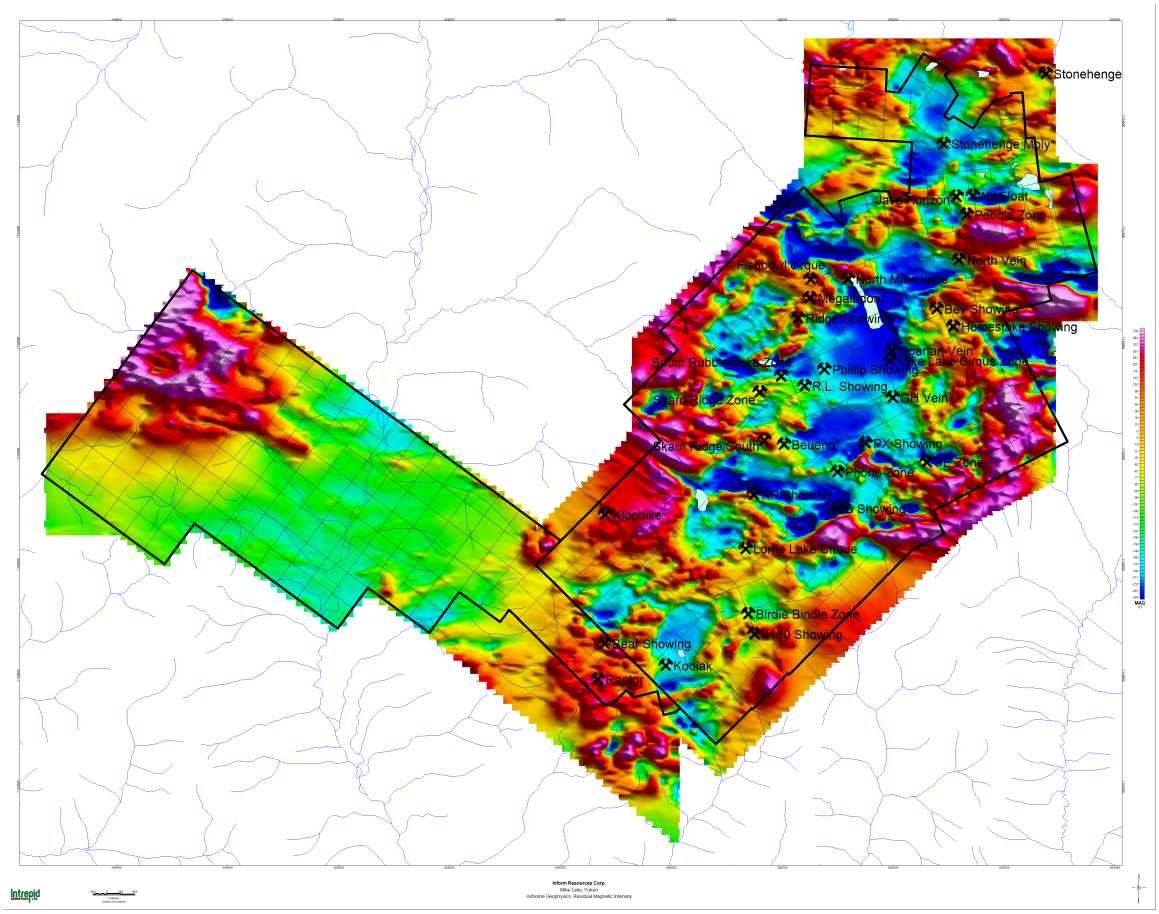


Figure 12. Residual Magnetic Intensity

Immediately apparent above are the relatively non-magnetic or low-magnetic intrusive centres of Mike, Anvil and Lorrie Lakes. Significant structural elements are seen as cross-cutting linears or 'trends' and these will be discussed in a following section. A pronounced magnetic high is seen in the far west of the extension claims, suggesting mafic units other than analogies to the Mike Lake intrusive plutons; regional Yukon geology indicates this to be comprised of a mid-Cretaceous pluton; syenite/quartz syenite/granite/monzogranite/clinopyroxenite/tinguiate. The 'quiet' zone centred about Brewery Creek may reflect Cambrian-Ordovician non-differentiated chert/siltstone/phyllite/limestone/conglomerates.

3.6.3. Gamma-Ray Spectrometry

Initial corrections completed by the contractor in preparing and delivering the preliminary database and grid of gamma-ray spectrometry conform to procedures described in the IAEA Technical Report nos. 323 and 1323; these are well summarized by Grasty and Minty[21] whereby the following steps are completed:

Dead−Time (or Live-Time) Corrections

[21] Grasty, R.L. and Minty, B.R.S., 1995. A guide to the technical specifications for airborne gamma-ray surveys: Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Record 1995/60, 89 p.

Cosmic and Aircraft Background Removal
Radon Background
Calculation of Effective Height
Spectral Stripping
Height Correction

These initial corrections are typically followed in a complete processing stream by:

Conversion to Concentrations, and
Calculation of Ratios

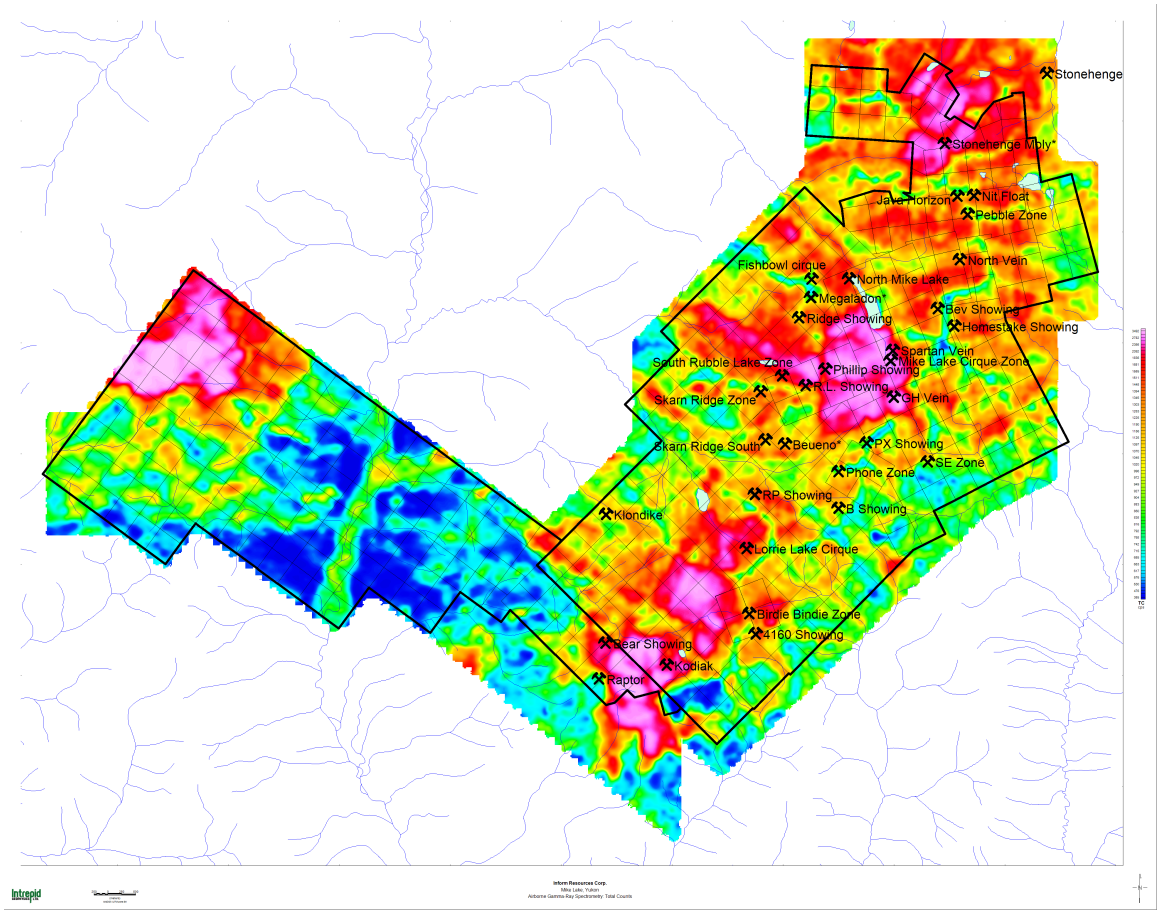


Figure 13. Gamma-ray spectrometry: Total Counts (cps)

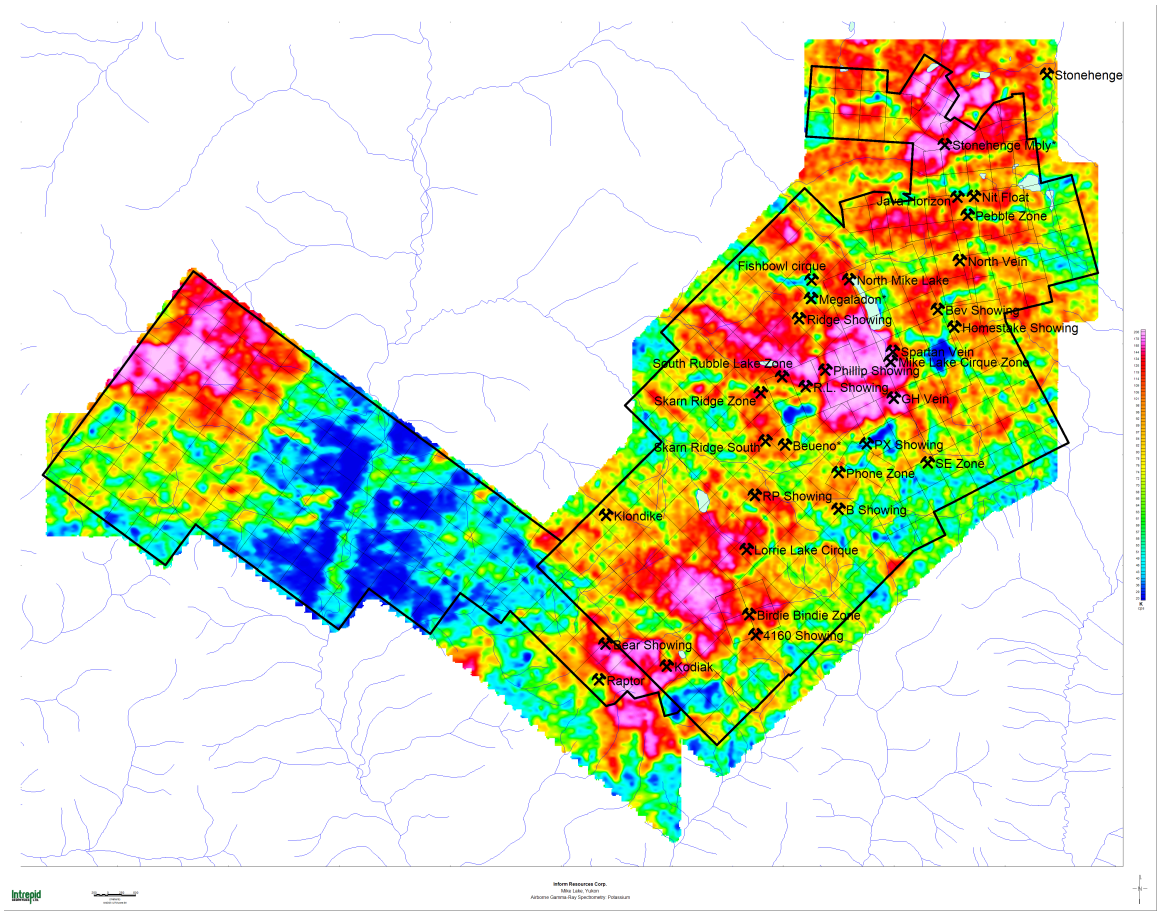


Figure 14. Gamma-ray spectrometry: Potassium (cps)

Despite some degree of snow cover (recalling the survey was carried out in March) a reasonably coherent depiction of geology is nonetheless achieved by the gamma-ray spectrometry over the Mike Lake property. The four main intrusive zones are all marked by elevated counts, and some structure is suggested as well (e.g., northwest and north–northwest -trending linears at Mike Lake itself, through Skarn Ridge and the RP showing, and south of the Lorrie Lake intrusive centre between the Bear and the 4160 showing.

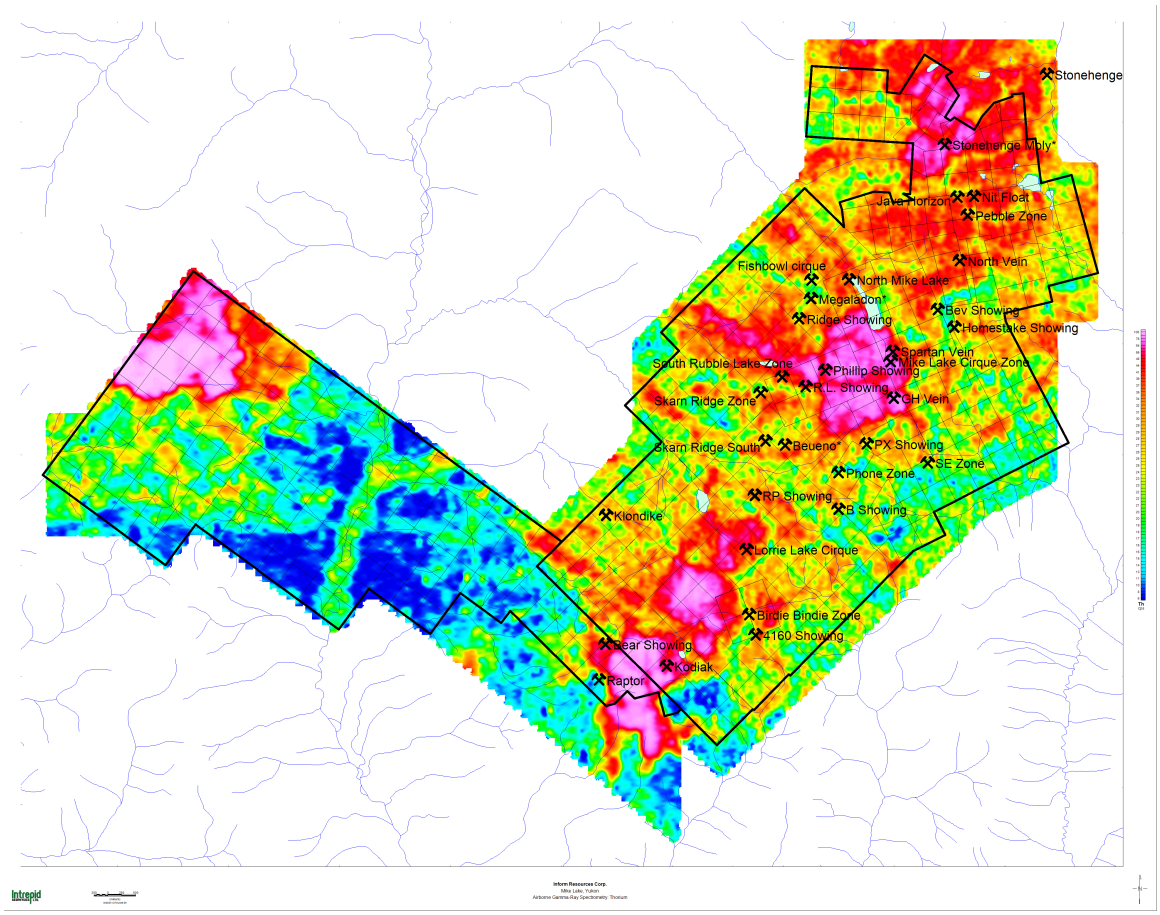


Figure 15. Gamma-ray spectrometry: Thorium (cps)

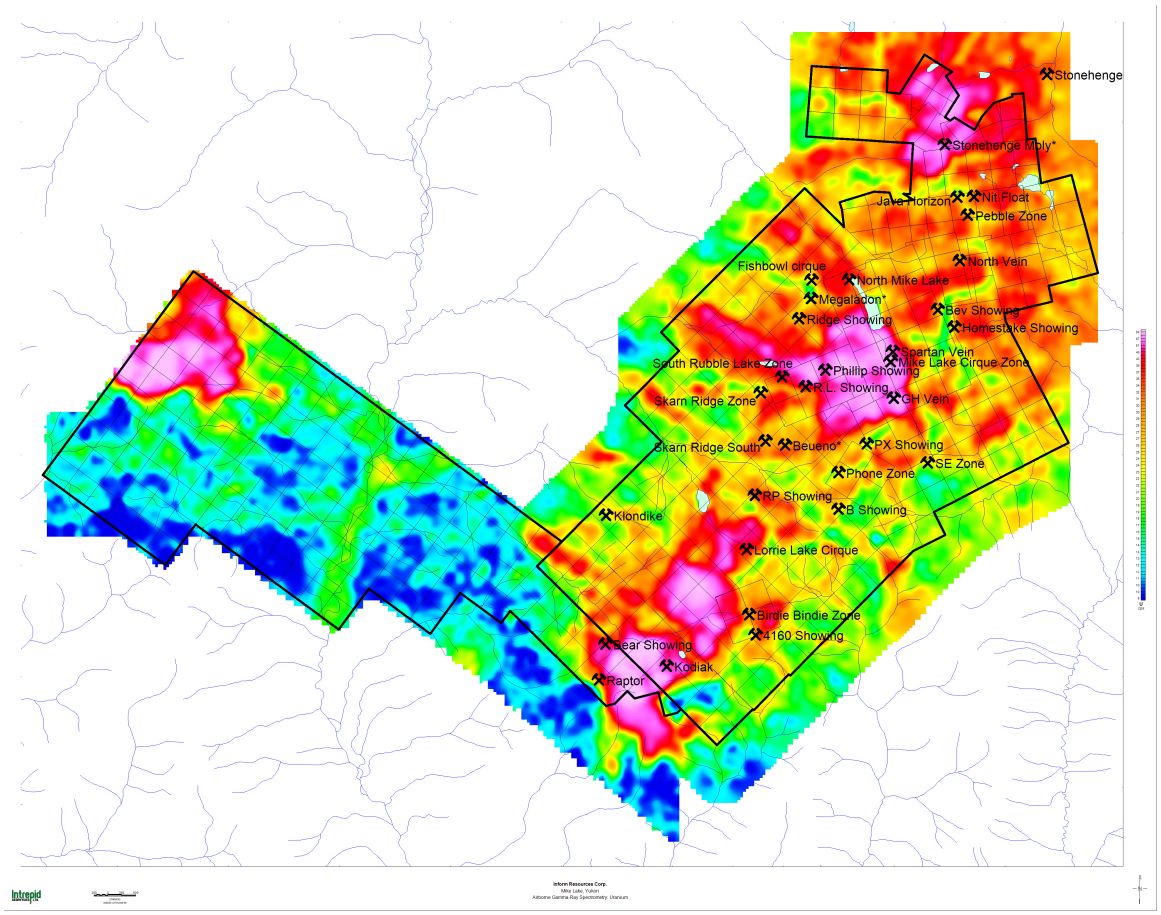


Figure 16. Gamma-ray spectrometry: Uranium (cps)

3.6.4. Airborne Gravity Gradiometry

The primary outputs from the FALCON AGG survey are the terrain-corrected (using a density of 2.67 g/cm^3) G_{DD} and G_D, which are derived from the measured gradients, G_{NE} and G_{UV}. This transformation into G_{DD} and G_D was accomplished using two methods: Fourier domain transformation and Equivalent Sources. As described in Fugro (2012), the Fourier domain transformation method uses a low-pass filter to improve the signal-to-noise ratio by removing processing artifacts and other information, which is known to be beyond the sampling resolution. A cut-off wavelength of 150 m was used in the low-pass filter. The equivalent source transformation utilizes a smooth model inversion to calculate the density of a surface of sources followed by a forward calculation to produce G_D and G_{DD}. It was possible to closely match the wavelength characteristics of the Fourier results by placing the sources at a depth of 200 metres (these distances as measured from the survey platform).

Besides the contractor-supplied grids of Fourier and equivalent source G_{DD} and G_D which have been tie-line leveled and micro-leveled subsequent to terrain corrections, the line or profile data was delivered in a GEOSOFT *.gdb database, sub-sampled to 8 Hz. This database contains the measured curvature gradients as well as derived gradients and the total tensor; the database in particular servers as the focus for further analysis and

interpretation.

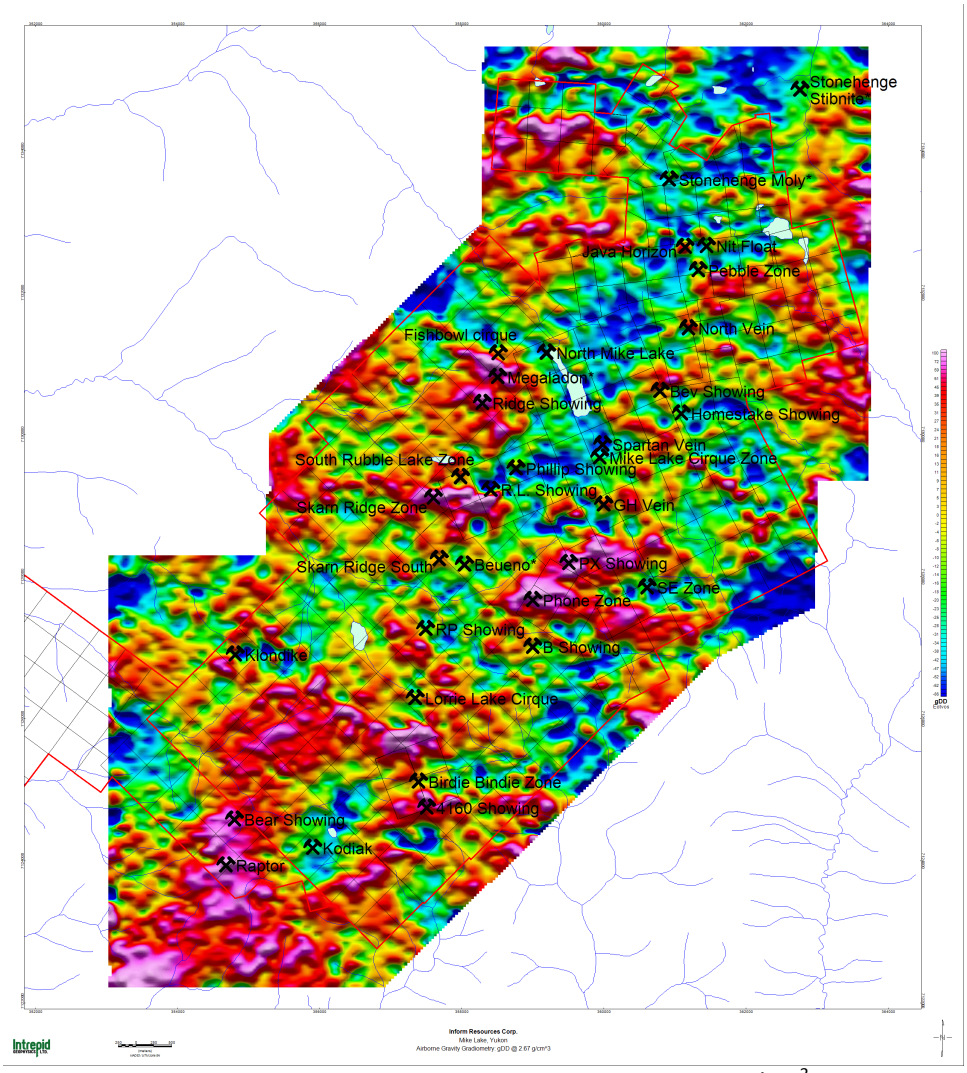


Figure 17. G_{DD} (Fourier domain, corrected at 2.67 g/cm^3)

Final processing of these data involves sophisticated compensation, terrain correction and transformation to G_D (vertical gravity) and G_{DD} (vertical gravity gradient) data. The G_{DD} image above is analogous to a first vertical derivative or gradient of the perhaps more conventional gravity collected by terrestrial gravimeters. The G_{DD} image below depicts the computed gravity signal derived from the gradients.

Boggs and Dransfield[22] report on the long wavelengths in transformed G_D data. The transformation to G_D and G_{DD} is performed by integration techniques (both in the spatial and wave-number domains) and by equivalent source techniques. Each method differs in boundary conditions and in approach to provide numerical stability. Confidence in the final results is achieved by comparing them across all methods; typically, the largest

[22] Boggs, D.B., and Dransfield, M.H., 2003: Analysis of errors in gravity derived from the FALCON Airborne Gravity Gradiometer in R.J.L. Lane, ed., Airborne Gravity 2004 - Abstracts from the ASEG-PESA Airborne Gravity 2004 Workshop: Geoscience Australia Record 2004/18, p.135–141.

differences occur at the longest wavelengths. As indicated by Boggs and Dransfield (2003), a gravity gradiometer has a limited ability to recover the gravity field at wavelengths larger than the smallest dimension of the survey area. They go on to demonstrate a typical error in G_D of 0.1 mGal/√km for wavelengths less than this dimension and describe a method for merging Falcon system data with surface gravity data to provide a product with complete long wavelength information (i.e., the 'conformed' G_D as shown below).

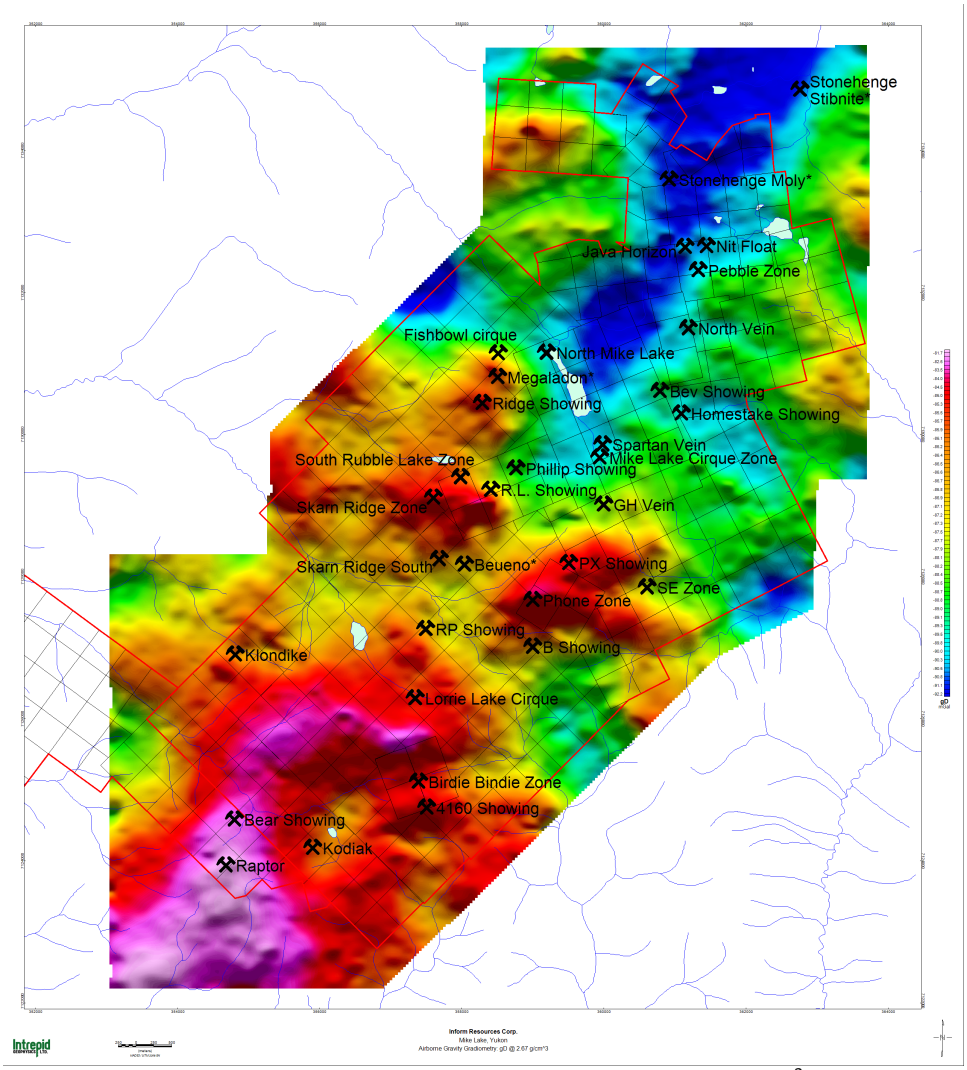


Figure 18. G_D (Fourier domain, corrected at 2.67 g/cm^3)

It is important to stress the impact of navigation and surface elevation error in terrain corrections for low-level airborne gravity gradiometry and that the resulting gravity gradient error is inversely proportional to the fourth power of the survey height (Dransfield, 2007). It is possible, if not probable, that terrain correction error due to rugged topography (high dynamic relief) encountered at Mike Lake with accompanying uncertainties in the associated densities is more important than instrument noise.

All data supplied by both the airborne contractor and the author, and pertaining to this

project (line or profile as well as gridded products), are based on the following map projection specifications:

Map projection	NUTM08
Datum	NAD83
Central meridian	135° West
False Easting	500000 m
False Northing	0 m
Scale Factor	0.9996 m

4. Interpretation

4.1. Electromagnetics

Apparent resistivity grids, which display the conductive properties of the survey area, were produced from the 900, 7200 Hz, and 56000 Hz coplanar data. An immediately striking feature of the airborne electromagnetics are the numerous bedrock conductors and a pervasive zone of apparent conductivity which lay about the relatively resistive intrusive centres. This is shown with particular emphasis by the 900 Hz coplanar resistivity in the following two figures:

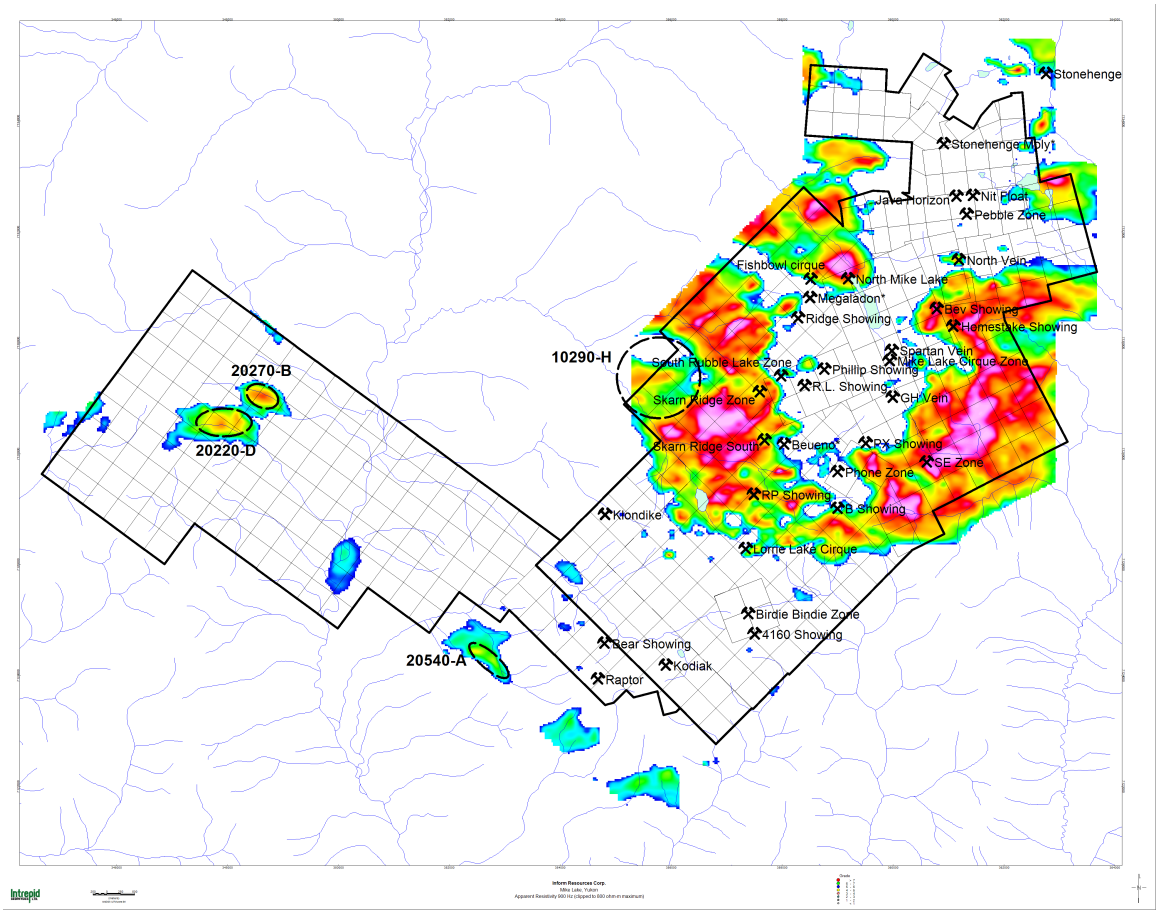


Figure 19. Apparent Resistivity 900 Hz, clipped to 800 ohm-m maximum

Both these images indicate a conductive ‘halo’ about the central Mike Lake intrusion specifically, as well as the Anvil Lake and Lorrie Lake more generally. Also noted is an apparent zone of bedrock conductivity in the western extension block, occurring on an uplift between Antimony and Brewery Creeks; this is marked by the black dashed ellipses, labeled 20220-D and 20270-B, respectively (nomenclature corresponding to the discrete Dighem profile/anomaly response identified by line and anomaly number).

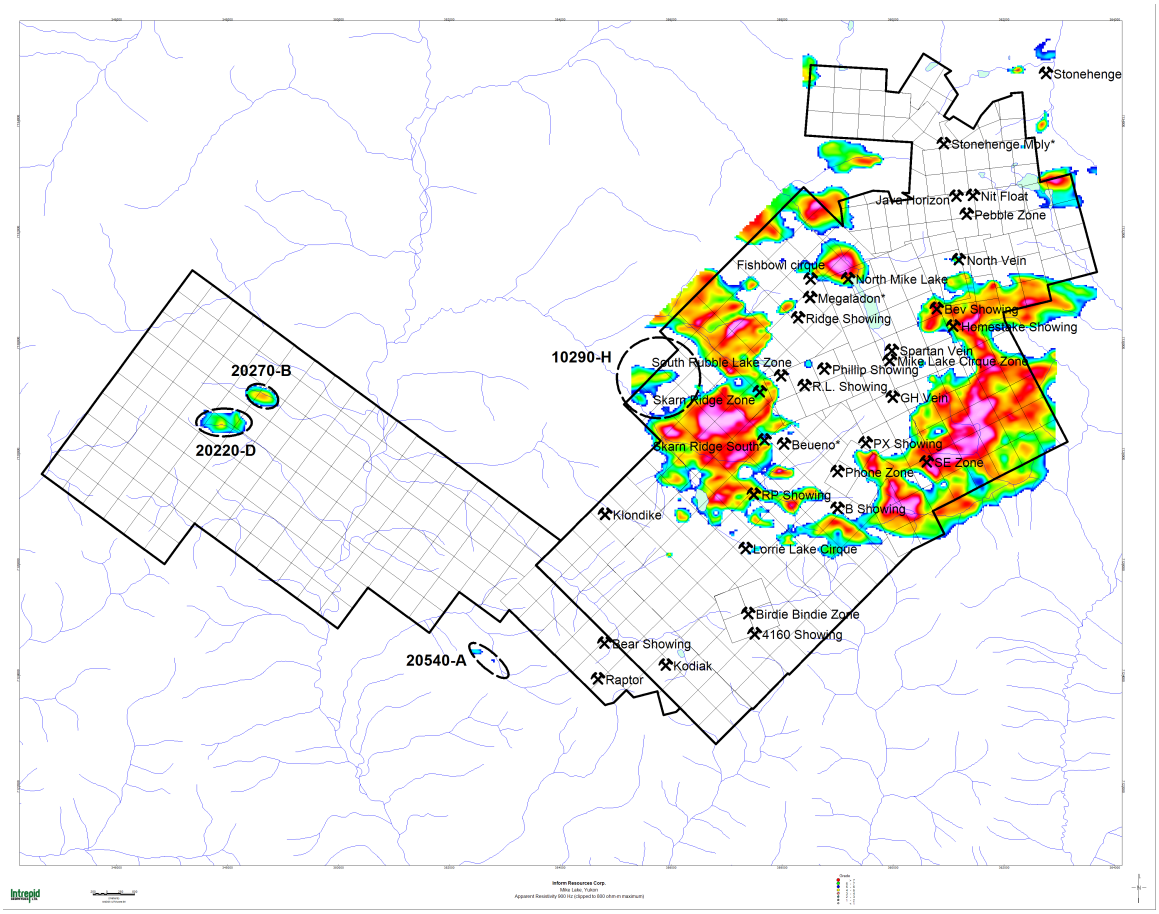


Figure 20. Apparent Resistivity 900 Hz, clipped to 200 ohm-m maximum

The zone of conductivity about the Mike Lake intrusion may reflect contact or skarn mineralization associated with the implacement of the intrusive into Rabbitkettle units.

A zone of relatively high resistivity corresponds to a magnetic low ~2 kilometres west of the Skarn Ridge and South Rubble Lake zones; this is this is marked by a black dashed ellipse, labeled 10290-H above.

As stated by Fugro (2011) ‘…Both resistive and weakly conductive trends are evident on the near-surface 56 kHz maps. Although there are several areas where the more magnetic units correlate with resistive units there is no consistent resistivity/magnetic correlation. As previously stated, this suggests that in some cases, the magnetic and resistivity parameters may be responding to different causative sources.

In the search for weakly disseminate or quartz-vein hosted Cu-Au mineralization, if the host units are highly silicified and non-porous, these should show as narrow resistive

units. These non-magnetic, non-conductive linear trends may prove to be the more attractive targets in the search for quartz- vein mineralization. Conversely, increased porosity, alteration, or an increase in sulphide content associated with some shears or faults, could show as more conductive trends. Any weak responses that are associated with the margins of inferred intrusive features will also be of exploration interest.'

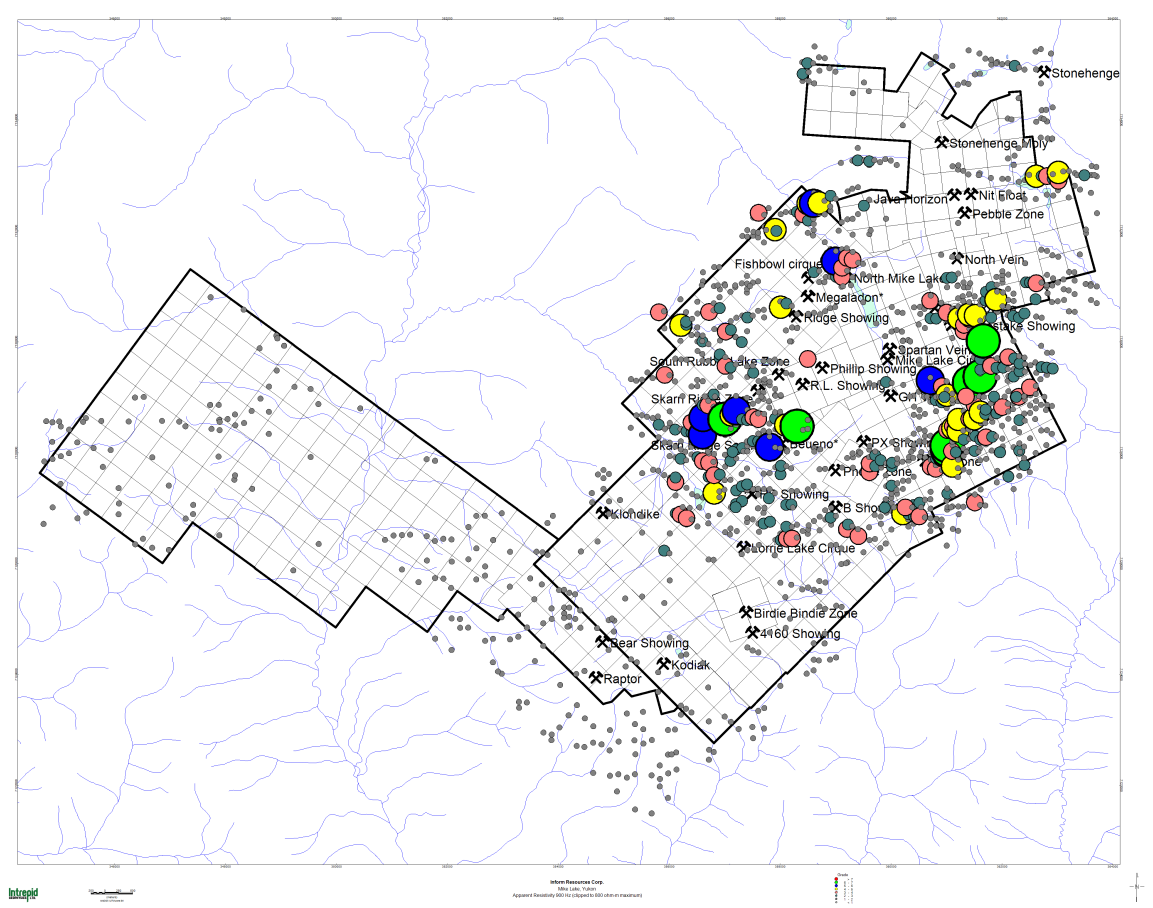


Figure 21. Dighem anomalies, colour-coded by Grade (increasing conductance)

The airborne contractor has also delivered a collection of 'anomalies' or discrete electromagnetic responses which are picked in a semi-automated basis using a vertical sheet (half plane) model and then vetted by the contractor's geophysical staff. These are gauged in terms of their conductance and grade; as ~1,440 picked are still left after vetting (albeit the majority classed as weak bedrock to surficial or formational responses), colour-coding and proportional sizing on their basis of their final grade (conductance in ohm-m) facilitates an immediate targeting of key zones.

4.2. Radiometrics

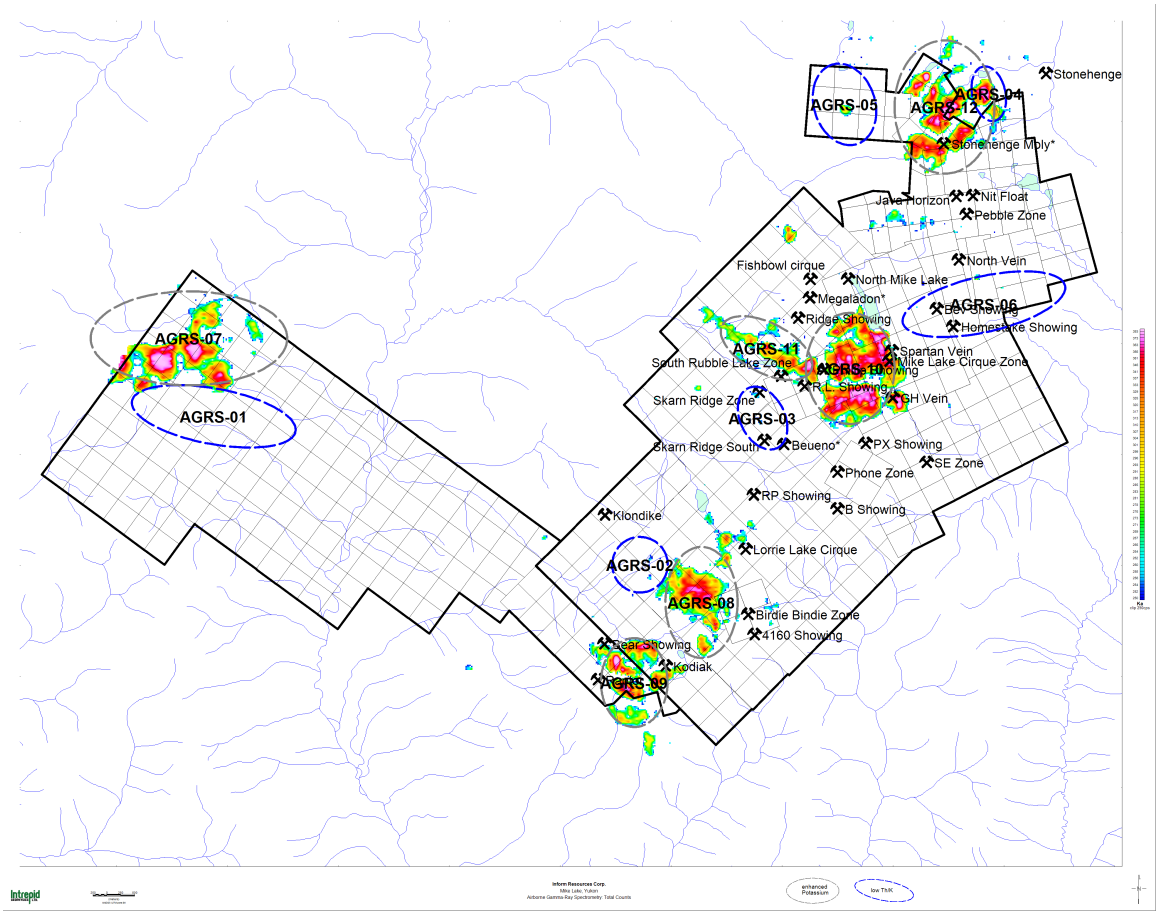


Figure 22. Anomalous Potassium (based on regression analysis relative to Thorium)

Analysis of the gamma-ray spectrometry in terms of anomalous potassium as well as low Th/K ratios indicates 6 zones of anomalously elevated potassium; in the main, these correspond to low magnetism and the inferred intrusive centres. However, closer examination suggests a differentiation of localized potassium or potassic alteration within those overall intrusive centres, thus serving to focus attention in more detail than previously might have been known or recognized. Additionally, the use of ratios, specifically the Th/K ratio, indicates a further 6 localized zones of anomalously low Th with regard to K. As reported[23] thorium enrichment generally does not accompany potassium during hydrothermal alteration processes; eTh/K ratios therefore often provide excellent distinction between potassium associated with alteration and anomalies related to normal lithological variations.

[23] Shives, R.B.K., Charbonneau, B.W. and Ford, K.L., 1997: The detection of potassic alteration by gamma-ray spectrometry–recognition of alteration related to mineralization, in A.G. Gubins, ed., Proceedings of Exploration 97, Fourth Decennial International Conference on Mineral Exploration: Geophysics and Geochemistry at the Millennium, p. 741-752.

4.3. Magnetics

Overall, the magnetics are dominated by a relatively intense 'halo' about the central (re. core Mike Lake claims) intrusions of Anvil, Mike and Lorrie Lakes. Strong lineations suggestive of cross-cutting and in places off-setting, faults or shears are evident on the residual intensity image and associated derivatives. Most of the non-magnetic intrusives on the Mike Lake block had been mapped by a previous (1998) survey. The current dataset however, was flown in a different direction (0° vs. 110°) at a tighter line spacing (100 m vs.150 m) and has therefore provided greater detail.

The western extension area is distinguished by two features in particular besides the obvious zone of strong magnetism in the far northwest portion; a relative low at the southern margins of this high zone, centered ~ 346530 mE, 7128900 mN, and a magnetic aureole at ~ 353600 mE, 7126450 mN. The non-magnetic core of this latter anomaly is weakly conductive. The former (circular low) appears to be associated with the junction of two intersecting breaks; one trending 82°, the other 105°.

Although there is no consistent correlation between conductors and magnetic units, most of the known porphyries appear to be non-magnetic and resistive. The replacement skarn type zones generally appear to be more conductive.

Enhancement filters applied to the magnetic grid have highlighted a limited number of structural orientations and trends. A combination of the total horizontal and tilt derivative are typically suitable for mapping shallow basement structure and mineral exploration targets; they have distinct advantages over many conventional derivatives. The total horizontal derivative provides an effective alternative to the vertical derivative to map continuity of structures and enhance magnetic fabric. The advantages of the tilt derivative are its abilities to normalize a magnetic field image and to discriminate between signal and noise.

Additionally, a suite of filters known as the 'ZS' filters'[24] (after Zhiqun Shi, the primary author of this development) were employed and are depicted in summary form on Figure 19 above. Two types of filters have been developed for the purpose of enhancing weak magnetic anomalies from near-surface sources while simultaneously enhancing low-amplitude, long-wavelength magnetic anomalies from deep-seated or regional sources. The Edge filter group highlights edges surrounding both shallow and deeper magnetic sources. The results are used to infer the location of the boundaries of magnetized lithologies. The Block filter group has the effect of transforming the data into 'zones' which, similar to image classification systems, segregate anomalous zones into apparent lithological categories. Both filter groups change the textural character of a dataset and thereby facilitate interpretation of geological structures.

[24] Shi, Z. and Butt, G., 2004, New enhancement filters for geological mapping, Extended Abstracts, ASEG 17th Geophysical Conference and Exhibition, Sydney 2004.

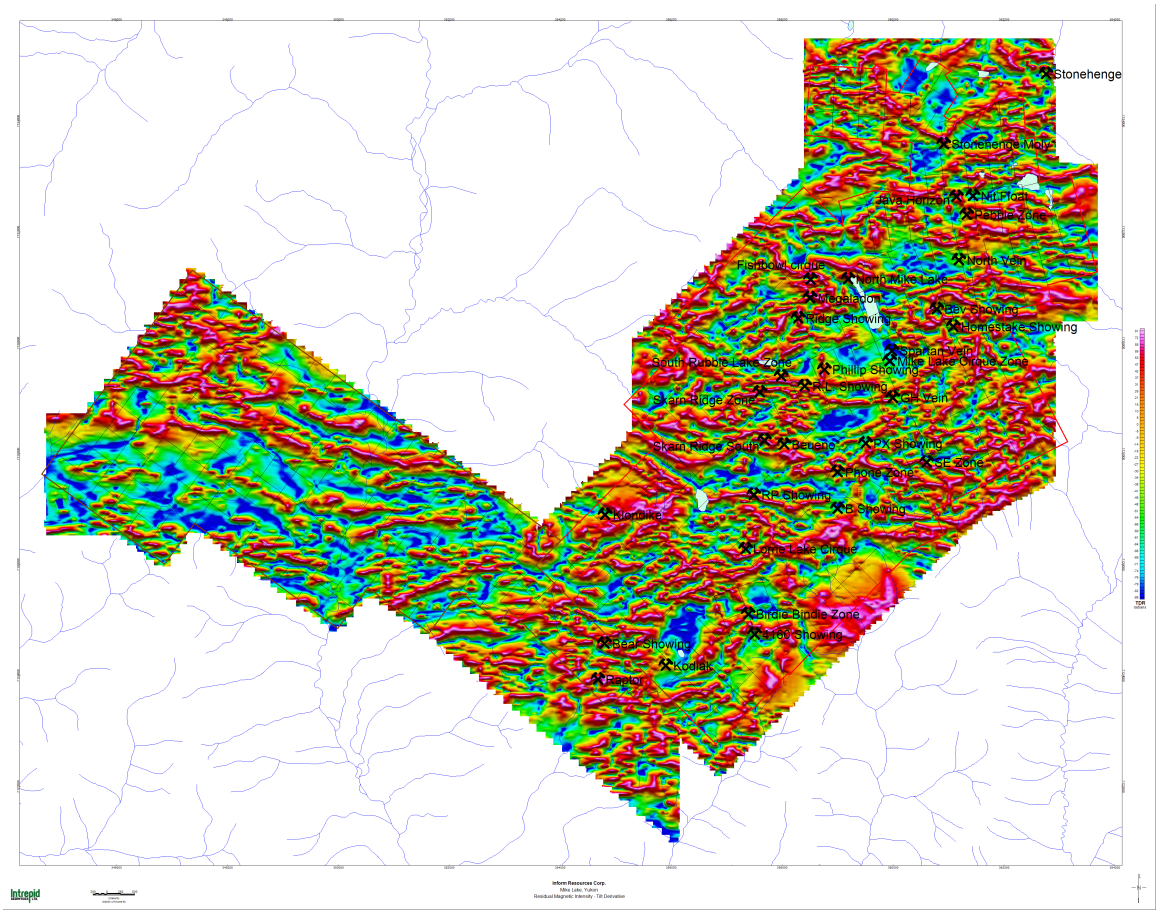


Figure 23. Tilt Derivative

Two of the more useful magnetic derivatives appear to be the Tilt derivative[25], [26] shown above which has the attractive property of being positive over the sources, crosses through zero at or near the edge of a vertical sided source and is negative outside the source region.

[25] Miller, H. G., and V. Singh, 1994: Potential field tilt — A new concept for location of potential field sources: Journal of Applied Geophysics, 32, 213–217.

[26] Verduzco B., Fairhead J.D., Green C.M. and MacKenzie C., 2004: New insights into magnetic derivatives for structural mapping, The Leading Edge, p.116–119.

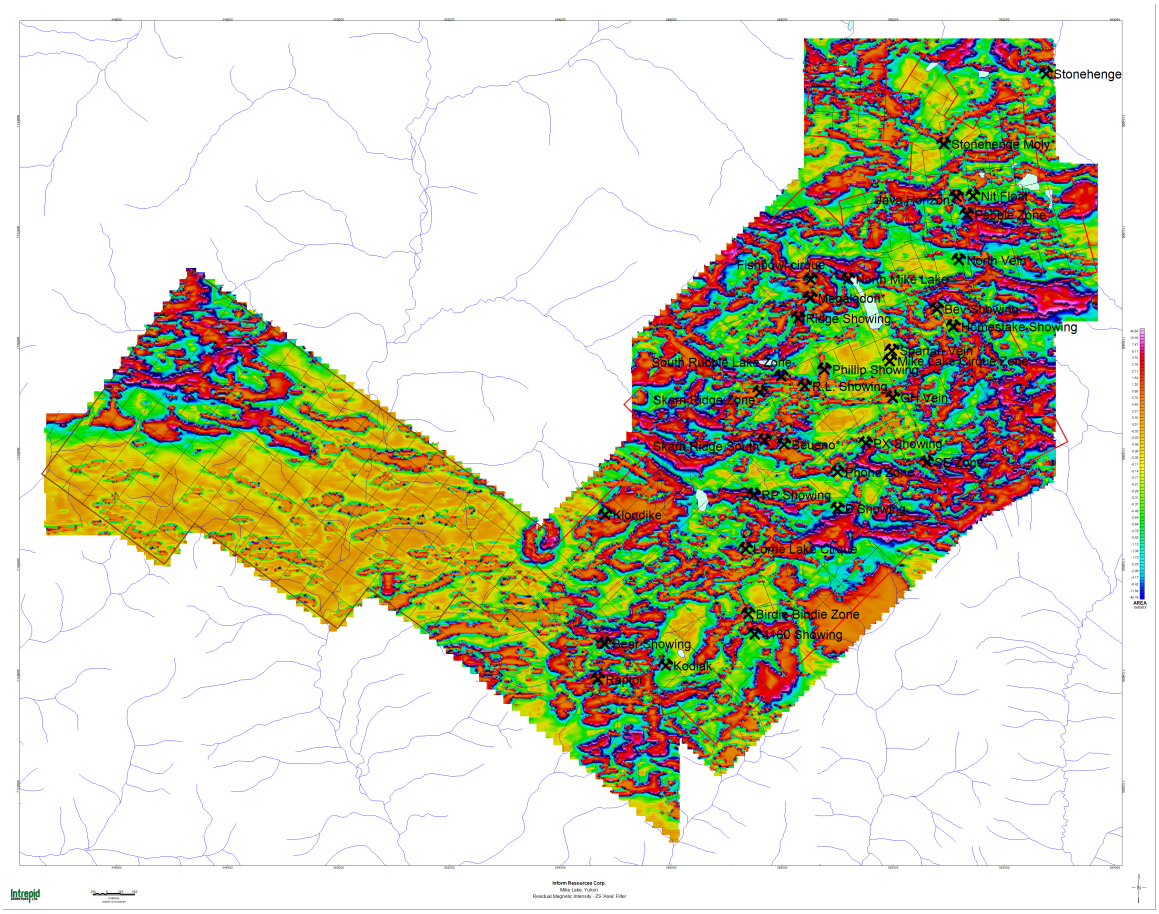


Figure 24. ZS 'Area' Filter

Another useful derivative in this case appears to be the 'Area' filter (Shi and Butt, 2004) which has the effect of transforming the data into 'zones' which, similar to image classification systems, segregate anomalous zones into apparent lithological categories. This image therefore should be quite useful in geological mapping as exploration proceeds at Mike Lake.

4.3.1. Multiscale Edge Detection

The analysis of lineaments is of fundamental importance to understanding geological structures and the stress regimes in which they are produced. Automatic analysis of lineaments has previously been done with information mapped from remotely sensed data, using either satellite-based imagery or aerial photographs. Potential field data may also be analyzed in terms of their lineament content. Edge detection and automatic trend analysis using gradients in such data are methods for producing unbiased estimates of sharp lateral changes in physical properties of rocks. The assumption is made that the position of the maxima in the horizontal gradient of gravity or magnetic data represents the edges of the source bodies, although this should be used with caution. Such maxima can be detected and mapped as points, providing the interpreter with an unbiased estimate of their positions. The process of mapping maxima as points can be extended to many different levels of upward continuation, thus providing sets of

points that can be displayed in three dimensions, using the height of upward continuation as the z-dimension. There have been recent developments and use of this method for interpretation of potential field data (e.g. Archibald *et al,* 1999[27] and Hornby *et al,* 1999[28]). Archibald (1999) refers to this process as 'multiscale edge analysis.'

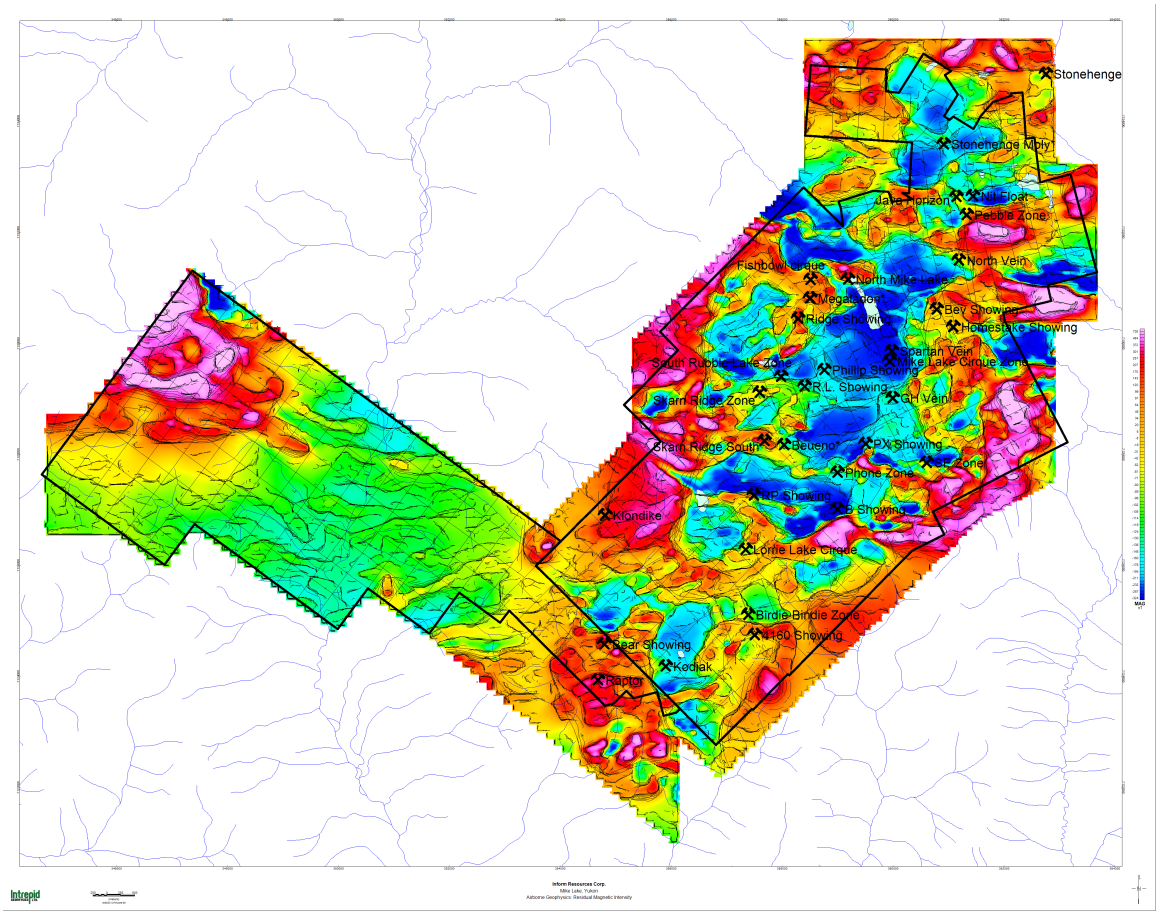


Figure 25. Residual Magnetic Intensity w/ multiscale edge detection ('worms')

In multiscale edge analysis the assumption is made that lower levels of upward continuation map near-surface sources while higher levels of continuation map deeper sources. This assumption is generally true but must be treated with caution, due to the non-uniqueness of potential field solutions. The INTREPID software's unique implementation of multiscale edge analysis includes the use of Eüler 'worms' which provide a view of structural geology obtained directly from potential field geophysical data. The method is based on Fourier techniques for continuation, reduction to pole and total horizontal derivatives coupled with automatic edge detection.

[27] Archibald, N., Gow, P. and Boschetti, F., 1999, Multiscale edge analysis of potential field data: Exploration Geophysics, 30, 38-44.

[28] Hornby, P., Boschetti, F. and Horowitz, F.G., 1999, Analysis of potential field data in the wavelet domain: Geophysical Journal International, 137, 175-196.

This ‘fabric analysis’ determines the preferred orientation of basement or at least, magnetic linears within the Mike Lake project. A number of statistical analytical methods of analyzing fabrics have been devised, with perhaps the simplest way of presenting and analyzing the data being diagrammatically via a rose diagram, shown on a following figure.

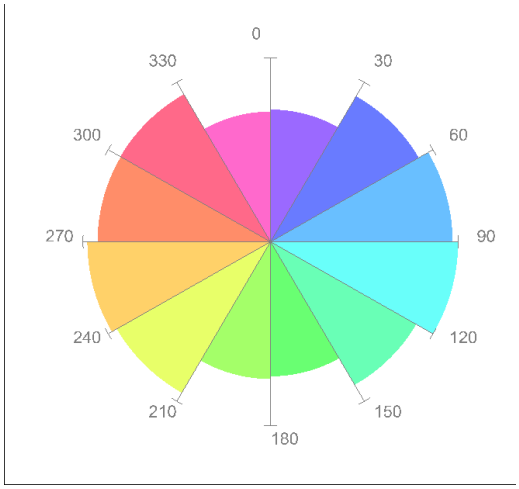


Figure 26. Rose Diagram - Strikes

The rose diagram above is based on the computed strikes obtained through the multiscale edge detection. A preferential ENE strike is evident, although a significant WNW cross-cutting fabric is also present and only marginally secondary.

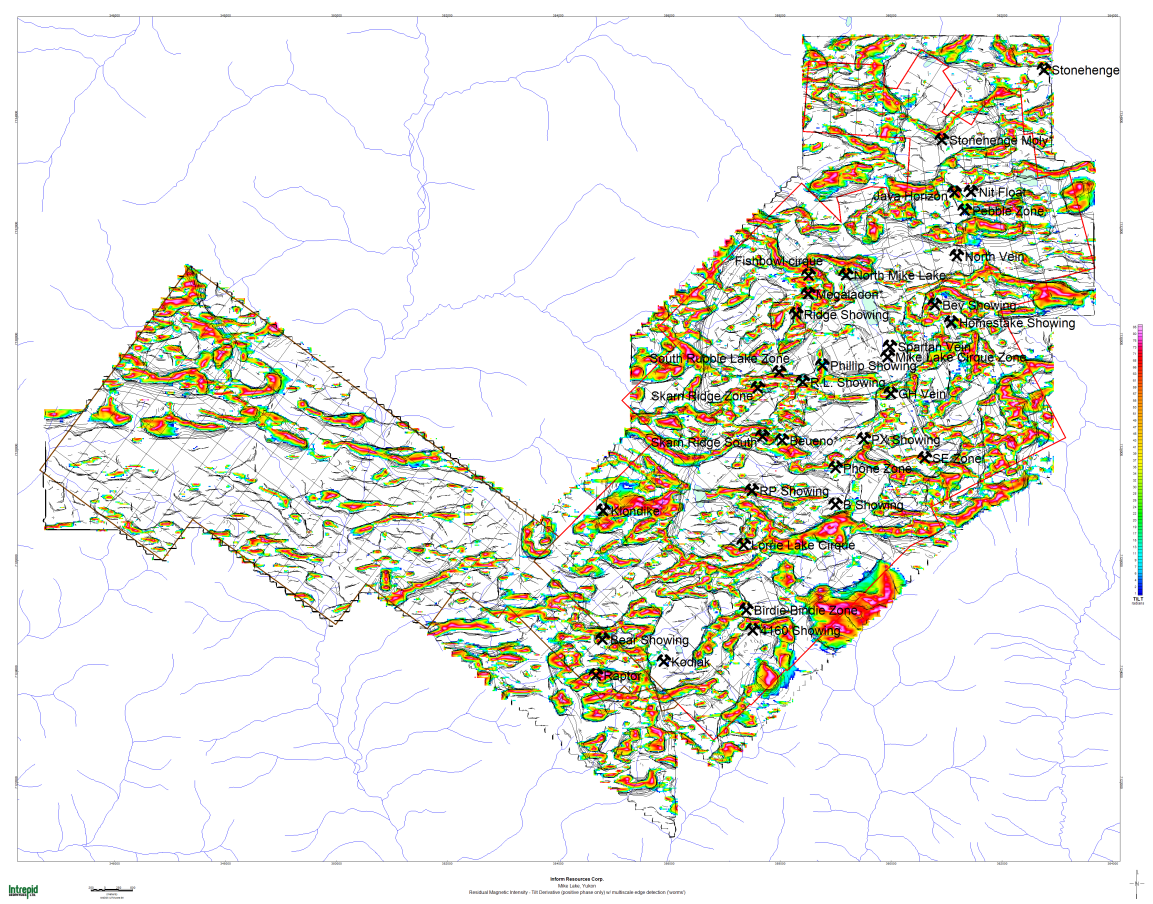


Figure 27. Tilt derivative (positive phase only) w/ multiscale edge detection ('worms')

Combining the elements of the tilt derivative's positive phase and the multiscale edge detection output ('worms') provides an excellent image of the structural fabric of the property. The principal intrusives zones on the Mike Lake core claims are significantly impacted by cross-cutting ENE- and WNW-trending faults or shears, several of which also are marked by clusters of bedrock conductors, providing a basis of structural offset and anomalous sulphide mineralization.

4.4. Gravity Gradiometry

A lack of direct and consistent correlation between the known and mapped showings on the one hand, and the gD and/or gDD images on the other is apparent from the airborne gravimetry. Mineralization occurs not only on the positive gDD features (indicative of excess mass) but also along the edges trends, and in some cases, in the lows (indicative of deficient mass).

The AGG tensor has five degrees of freedom, so that in principle at least, we could use all five independent quantities (gradients) to fully interpret the gravity. This is fairly complex, however, and has led to the use of so-called 'invariants' via the exploitation of the individual gradients in mathematical expressions[29]. An emerging body of more

[29] Pedersen L.B. and Rasmussen, T.M., 1990, The gradient tensor of potential field anomalies: some

recent work[30] on curvatures is establishing the benefits of working with the full gravity tensor, in particular the curvatures using those to attempt to relate more directly to the geology of the area being surveyed. The gravity gradient is the curvature of the gravitational potential. That is, close to massive bodies the potential field should be strongly curved and when these bodies are elongated , we should find the curvature to be greatest perpendicular to that direction[31].

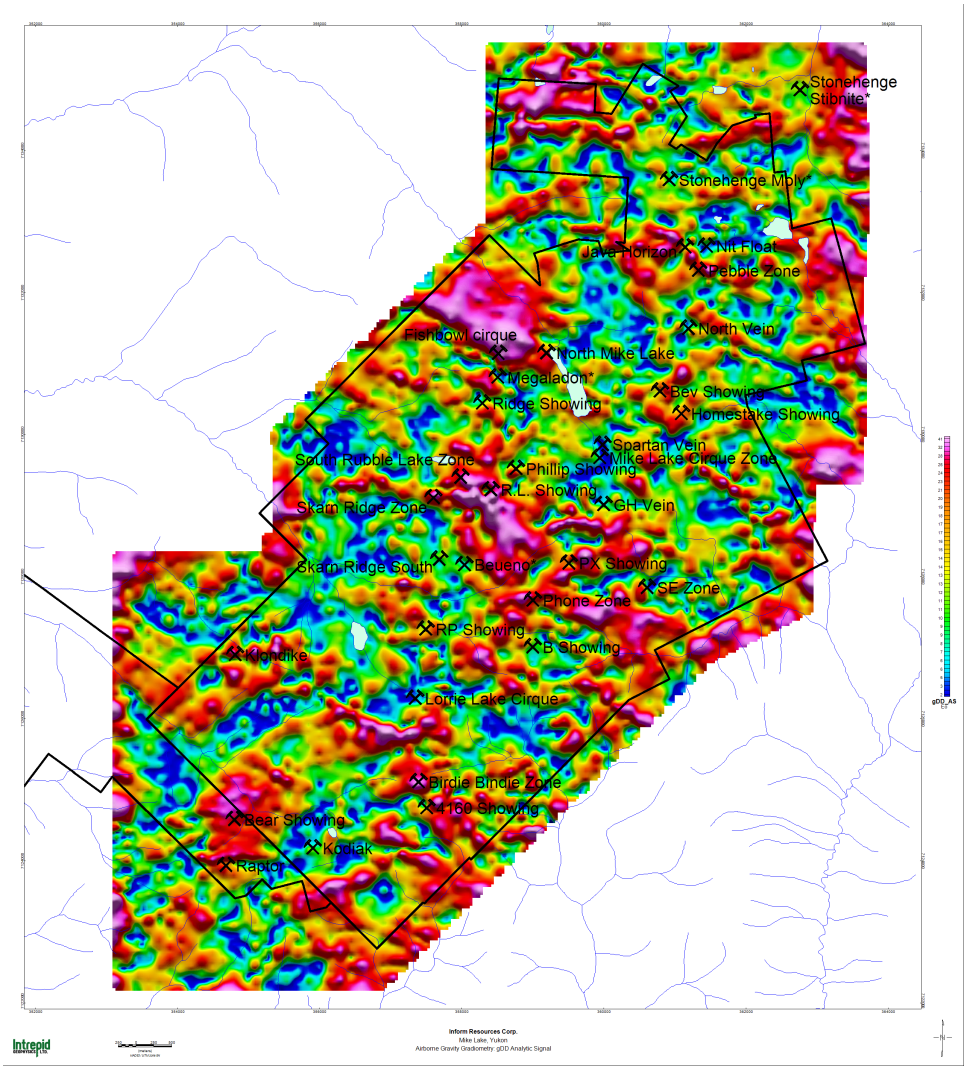


Figure 28. gDD Analytic Signal

implications on data collection and data processing of maps: Geophysics, 55, p. 1558–1566.

[30] Cevallos, C. Kovac, P. and Lowe, S., 2013, Application of curvatures and Poisson's relation to airborne gradient data in oil exploration; Geophysics (in press).

[31] Roberts, A., 2001, Curvature attributes and their application to 3D interpreted horizons: First Break, vol. 19, no. 2, p. 85–100.

The analytic signal image above serves to focus on the maximum curvature so that strong positives (or negatives) become maxima; these zones should closely mark corresponding areas of excess or deficient mass relative to the survey block as a whole.

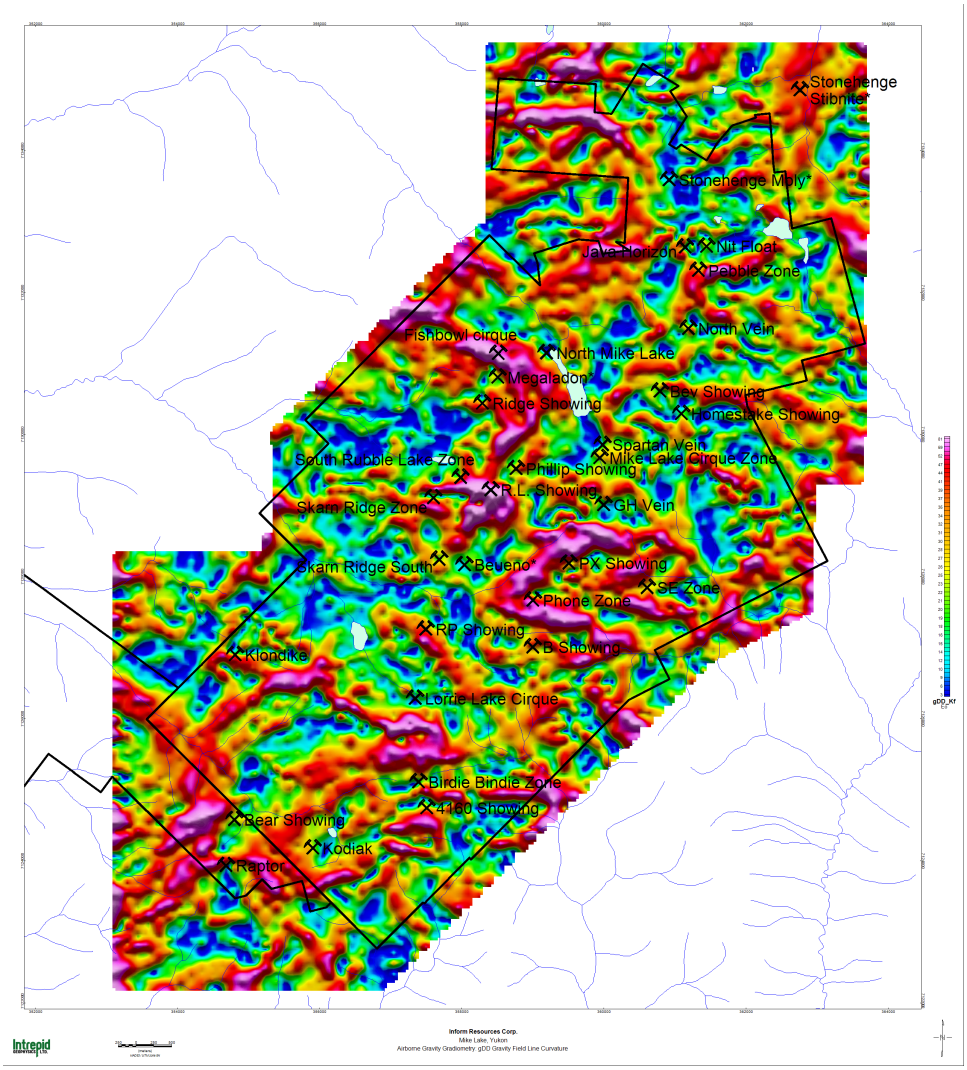


Figure 29. gDD Gravity Field Line Curvature

The curvature of the gravity field line above is equivalent to the total horizontal gradient; this image is useful in locating and mapping the horizontal position or loci of density boundaries (e.g., lithological boundaries). The Curvature image above has immediately provided significant improvements to the use of the gravity in terms of mapping edges and postulated linear contacts and/or structures.

Finally in this study, the curvatures are combined to define a 'local shape index' (Cevallos *et al,* 2013); this index defines local shape independently from scale and can be used to classify the geomorphology of the equipotential surface. The zero contour of the Gaussian curvature (itself the product of the maximum and minimum curvatures) is used to highlight discrete zones identified on the Shape Index image below.

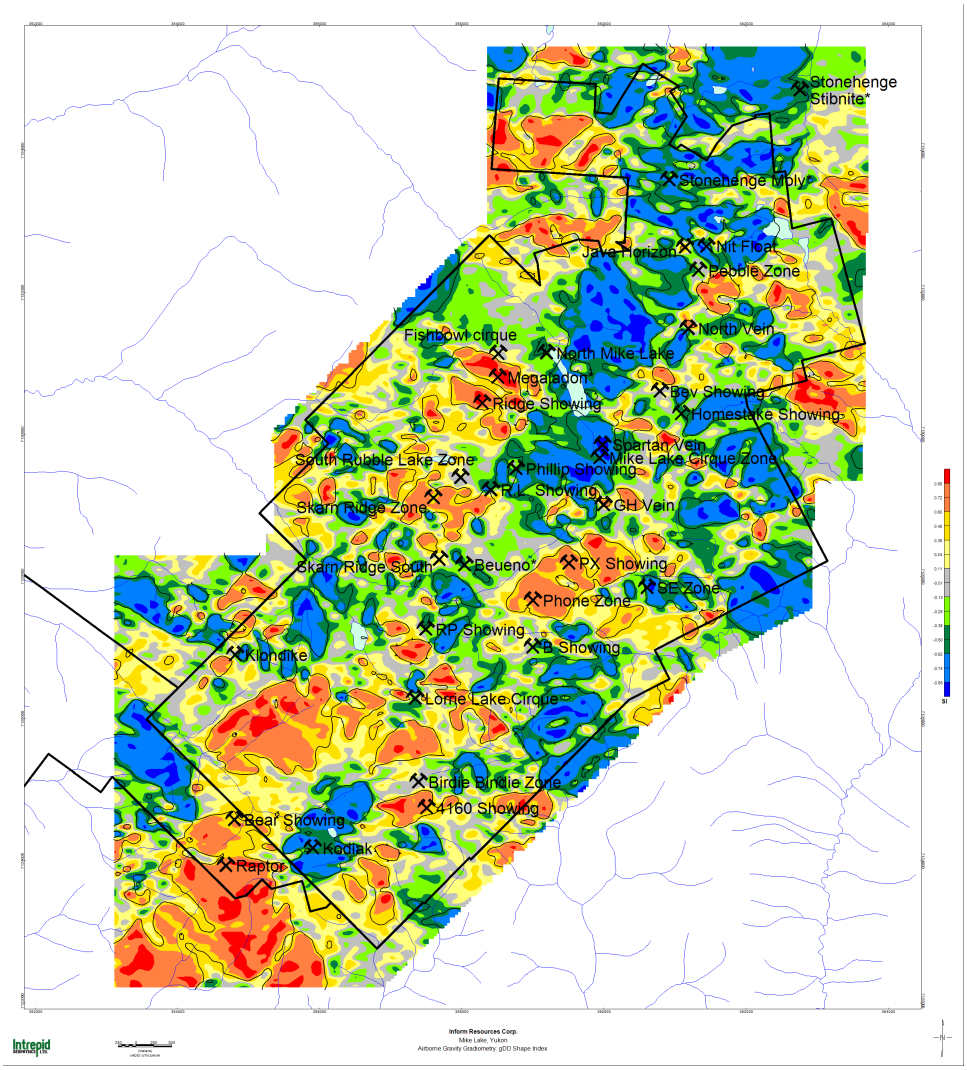


Figure 30. gDD Shape Index

A good understanding of the geology is required to fully interpret the features observed above in the curvature products, but the curvatures should allow the interpreter to accurately map lithological contacts, structures and source geometries.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

A helicopter-borne electromagnetic, magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometry survey was flown by Fugro Airborne Surveys over the Mike Lake property in the Dawson mining district of Yukon Territory. The Dighem survey amounts to ~1,199 line-kilometres of data acquired September–October 2011. The main block at Mike Lake was flown with a grid pattern of 100 m spaced traverses oriented north–south, controlled by 1,000 m spaced tie lines oriented east–west. A western extension block was flown using the same principal directions, but on a 150 x 1,500 m grid pattern. The survey utilized Fugro's DIGHEM^{V}-DSP electromagnetic system. Ancillary equipment consisted of a high-sensitivity cesium-vapour magnetometer and a 256-channel spectrometer. The survey was completed without incident from a base of operations established in Dawson Creek.

This initial survey was followed in February–March 2012 by a helicopter-borne gravity gradiometry survey using a grid pattern of 150 m spaced traverses oriented north–south, controlled by 1,500 m spaced tie lines oriented east–west; data acquisition amounted to ~666 line-kilometres. This second survey was flown over only the core Mike Lake claims, and utilized the digital FALCON AGG Feynman system. The survey was similarly completed from a base of operations established in Dawson Creek.

Final products obtained from the airborne geophysical surveys include the residual magnetic intensity and calculated vertical derivative grids, derived coplanar apparent resistivity grids at 56,000, 7200 and 900 Hz, and the three main radioelement grids corrected as per accepted IAEA guidelines. Gravity products included the G_{DD} and G_{D} derived from the measured G_{UV} and G_{NE} gradients. Geosoft-format databases of the profile data are also provided by the contractor in both cases.

Objectives of these two airborne surveys were to help locate copper-gold conductive sulphide zones, to outline any porphyry-type intrusive bodies, skarn-type replacement mineralization and/or vein-hosted Au, and to map the geology and structure of the area.

These objectives have been or are being met via this project; an on-going interpretation of the data is currently underway; this will include full integration of the geology and close liaison with project geologists where it is expected that the data will enable both the mapping and delineation of controlling structures, and identification of anomalous conductivity suggesting sulphide mineralization. Enhancement filters have been applied to the magnetic data in order to highlight dominant structural orientations and trends. Structural complexities are already evident on the contour maps as variations in magnetic intensity, intercalated bands, irregular patterns, and as offsets or changes in strike direction. Zones of anomalous conductivity will lead key target zones being mapped and tabulated, and will serve as the basis for further investigation and ground follow-up. Further analysis of the gamma-ray spectrometry and derivations of ratios should aid in field geologic mapping; development of the gravity gradiometer 'curvatures' are expected to aid in further delineation of density contrasts and structural controls impacting the Mike Lake intrusive bodies. These will all be collectively reviewed during the forthcoming field season's field mapping program.

6. Certificate of Professional Qualifications

I, Christopher J. Campbell, with business address of 4505 Cove Cliff Road, North Vancouver British Columbia V7G 1H7, hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate (1972) of the University of British Columbia, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geophysics.
- I am a graduate (1986) of the University of Denver, with a Masters of Business Administration.
- I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I have practiced my profession for approximately forty years in Canada (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland/Labrador, Yukon and Northwest Territories / Nunavut), United States of America, Australia, Russia, and Africa.
- I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Inform Resources Corp., or in any of their related companies or joint venture partners anywhere in Canada.

Dated this day March 25, 2013 in North Vancouver, British Columbia.



Christopher J. Campbell, P. Geo.

Mike Lake Property - Statement of 2012 Expenditures Applied to quartz claims: IR 1 – 156 (YE64301 – YE64456) Dynamite 26 – 61 (YC63145 – YC63180)			
Geophysical Surveys	**Dates**	**Description**	**Expenditures**
Fugro Airborne Surveys	27-Sep-2011 – 11-Oct-2011	DIGHEM/Magnetic/Radiometric Survey	$235,078.00
Fugro Airborne Surveys	29-Feb-2012 – 27-Mar-2012	HeliFalcon Gravity Gradiometer Survey	$259,600.00
		Expenditures eligible for assessment:	**$494,678.00**

All the Mike Lake Property Claims were grouped (Grouping #: HD03368) in conjunction with the filing of a Certificate of Work for the IR 1 – 156 claims in August 2012. A separate Certificate of Work for the Dynamite 26 - 61 claims was filed in March 2013. This geophysical surveys and associated expenditures in this report apply to both Assessment applications and expenditures are allocated as follows:

1.) **IR 1- 156**

The full $494,678 was eligible to be applied for assessment, and approximately $74,000 was applied to the assessment of the IR 1 -156 claims.

2.) **Dynamite 26 – 61**

The anniversary date for the Dynamite 26 - 61 claims was on March 5th, 2013 and only expenditures on or after March 5th, 2012 were eligible to be applied to the assessment. Therefore, only expenditures from the HeliFalcon Gravity Gradimeter Survey were applied to the assessment, minus $46,358 from the February 29th - March 4th portion of the survey that is not eligible because it was performed prior to the anniversary date of the claims. However, minor work was performed on the property over this time period due to weather delays, and the bulk of the geophysical survey work occurred between March 5th – 27th accounting for $213, 242 that was ultimately applied to the assessment of the Dynamite 26 - 61 claims.

Appendix A

Airborne Contractor's Field Report

Dighem Survey

Fugro Airborne Surveys

DIGHEM/Magnetic/Radiometric Survey

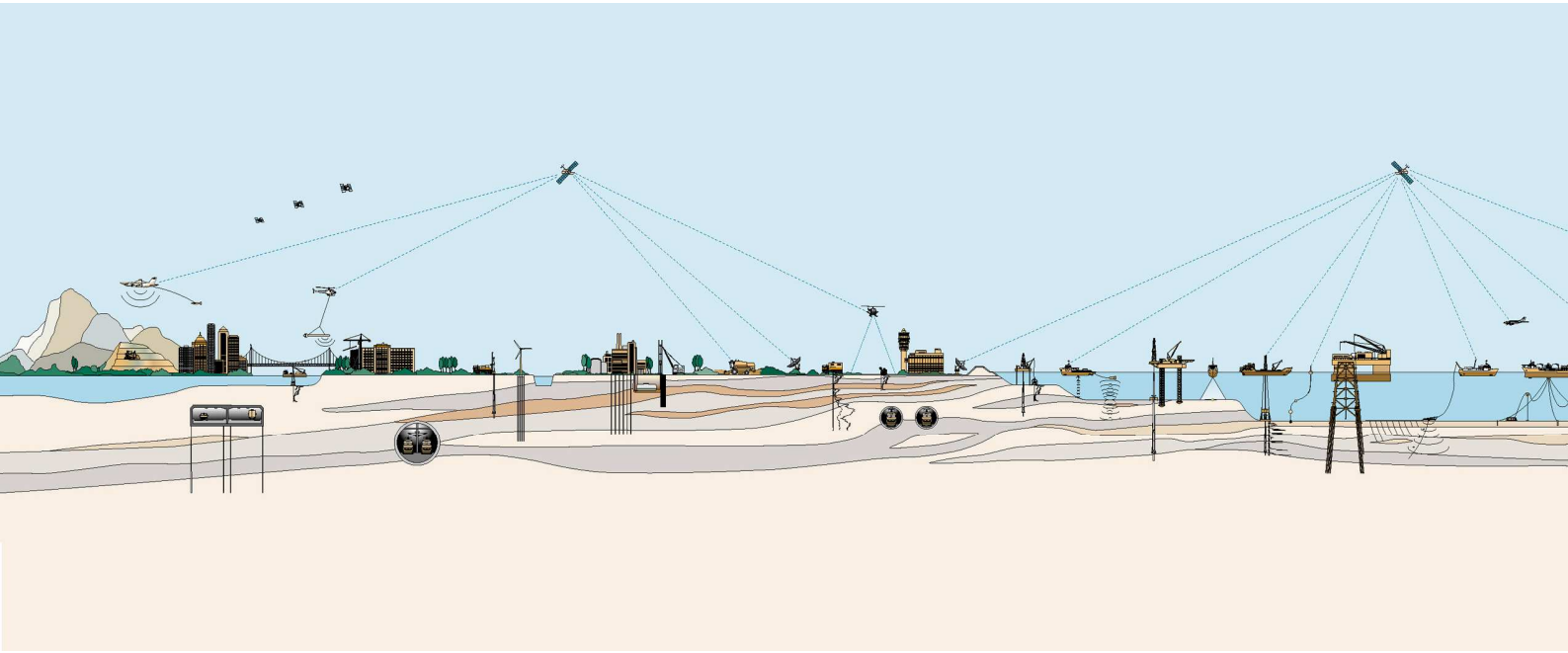
Mike Lake Property

Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada

Project 11059

Inform Resources

NTS: 116 A/4,5; 116 B/1,8



AIRBORNE DIGHEM/MAGNETIC/RADIOMETRIC SURVEY
MIKE LAKE PROJECT

Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada

PROJECT 11059

Client: **INFORM RESOURCES**

Date of Report: **February 17, 2012**

2505 Meadowvale Boulevard, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 5S2 (905) 812-0212 www.fugroairborne.com.

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS

Fugro Airborne Surveys was formed in early 2000 through the global merger of leading airborne geophysical survey companies: Geoterrex-Dighem, High-Sense Geophysics, and Questor of Canada; World Geoscience of Australia; and Geodass and AOC of South Africa. Sial Geosciences of Canada joined the Fugro Airborne group in early 2001, and Spectra Exploration Geosciences followed thereafter. In mid 2001, Fugro acquired Tesla 10 and Kevron in Australia, and certain activities of Scintrex. Fugro also works with Lasa-Geomag located in Brazil for surveys in South America. With a staff of over 400, Fugro Airborne Surveys now operates from 12 offices worldwide.

Fugro Airborne Surveys is a professional services company specializing in low level remote sensing technologies that collects, processes, and interprets airborne geophysical data related to the subsurface of the earth and the sea bed. The data and map products produced have been an essential element of exploration programs for the mining and petroleum industries for over 50 years. Engineers, scientists and others with a need to map the earth's subsurface geology use Fugro Airborne Surveys for environmental and engineering solutions. From mapping kimberlite pipes and oil and gas deposits to detecting water tables and unexploded ordnance, Fugro Airborne Surveys designs systems dedicated to specific targets and survey needs. State of the art geophysical systems and techniques ensure that clients receive the highest quality survey data and images.

Fugro Airborne Surveys acquires both time domain and frequency domain electromagnetic data as well as magnetic, radiometric and gravity data from a wide range of fixed wing (airplane) and helicopter platforms. Depending on the geophysical mapping needs of the client, Fugro Airborne Surveys can field airborne systems capable of collecting one or more of these types of data concurrently. The company offers all data acquisition, processing, interpretation and final reporting services for each survey.

Fugro Airborne Surveys is a founding member of IAGSA, the International Airborne Geophysics Safety Association. Our health, safety and environment management system has successfully achieved certification to the international standard *OHSAS 18001* and our quality management system has also successfully achieved certification to the international standard *ISO 9001:2000 Quality Management Systems – Requirement*s.

Summary

This report describes the logistics, data acquisition, processing and presentation of results of a DIGHEM electromagnetic, magnetic, and radiometric airborne geophysical survey carried out for Inform Resources over the Mike Lake Property, near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada. Total coverage of the survey block amounted to 1130 km. The survey was flown from September 27th to October 11th, 2011.

The objectives of the survey were to help locate copper-gold conductive sulphide zones, to outline any porphyry-type intrusive bodies, skarn-type replacement mineralization, vein-hosted Au, and to map the geology and structure of the area. Data were acquired using a DIGHEM electromagnetic system, supplemented by a high-sensitivity cesium magnetometer and a 256-channel spectrometer. The information from these sensors was processed to produce maps and images that display the magnetic, conductive, and radioactive properties of the survey area. A GPS electronic navigation system ensured accurate positioning of the geophysical data with respect to the base map coordinates.

The survey data were processed and compiled in the Fugro Airborne Surveys Toronto office. Maps and data in digital format are provided with this report.

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1. Survey Area Description

Location of the Survey Area

The survey block is located about 80 km ENE of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada (Figure 1). The survey was flown September 27th to October 11th, 2011, with Mike Lake as the base of operations. The survey area comprises two contiguous blocks: The main Mike Lake Claims and the Mike Claims Extension block on the southwest, approximately 1026 km of traverse lines plus 104 km of tie lines were flown, for a total of 1130 km. A traverse line spacing of 100 m was used for the Main Block with a 150 m line separation on the Extension, Tie line spacings were 1000 m and 1500 m respectively.

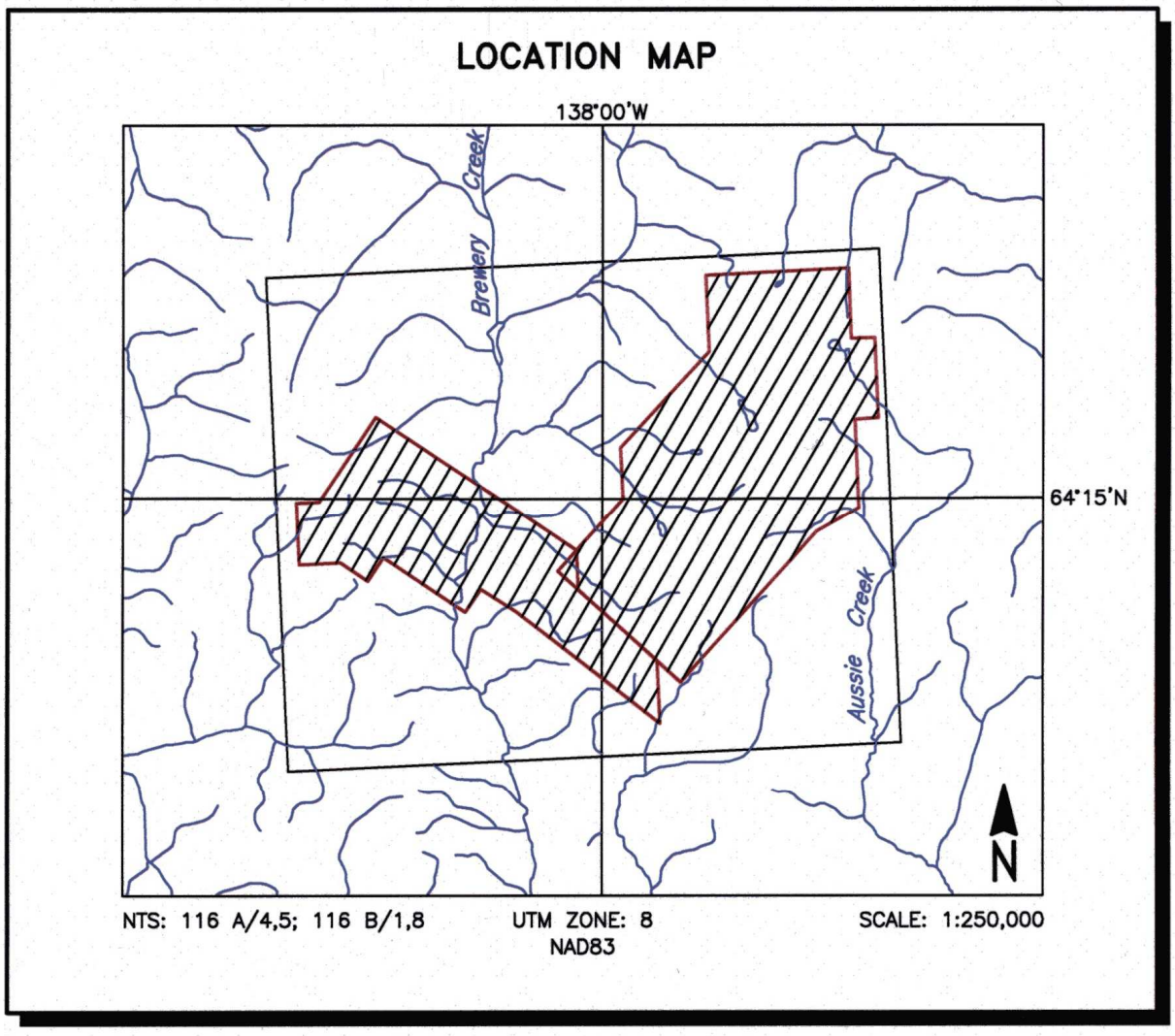


Figure 1 Location Map

Table 1 lists the coordinates of the corner points of the two contiguous survey blocks.

Table 1: Area Corners NAD83 UTM Zone 8N

Block	Corners	X-UTM (E)	Y-UTM (N)
11059-1	1	358323	7135399
Mike Lake	2	362989	7135414
	3	362969	7133145
	4	363734	7133128
	5	363727	7130521
	6	362970	7130501
	7	362955	7127615
	8	361544	7126901
	9	356891	7122265
	10	353056	7126021
	11	355300	7128261
	12	355290	7129947
11059-2	1	344652	7128638
Mike Lake	2	345390	7128638
Extension	3	347366	7131313
	4	353698	7126663
	5	353698	7125392
	6	356157	7122984
	7	356157	7120984
	8	351636	7124786
	9	350522	7125563
	10	349978	7124843
	11	347406	7126738
	12	346862	7126002
	13	346003	7126638
	14	344652	7126638

During the survey a base station GPS was set up to collect data to allow the post processing of the positional data for increased accuracy. The location of the GPS base station is recorded in Table 2. The location of the Magnetic base station is recorded in Table 3.

Table 2: GPS Base Station Location

Status	Location Name	WGS84 Latitude (deg-min-sec)	WGS84 Longitude (deg-min-sec)	Orthometric Height (m)
Primary	Mike Lake	N 64 05 26.61422	W 137 59 04.66496	644.891
Secondary	Mike Lake	N 64 05 26.50950	W 137 59 04.73497	641.979

Table 3: Magnetic Base Station Location

Status	Location Name	WGS84 Latitude (deg-min-sec)	WGS84 Longitude (deg-min-sec)
Primary	Mike Lake	N 64 05 26.50950	W 137 59 04.73497
Secondary	Mike Lake	Near the primary	

All the grids and maps have been produced with the following coordinate system:

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM Zone 8N)

Datum: NAD83

Central meridian: 135° West

False Easting: 500000 metres

False Northing: 0 metres

Scale factor: 0.9996

Dx,Dy,Dz: 0, 0, 0

The field crew for the survey were as follows:

Pilots: Guy Lajoie, Sheridan King

Electronics Operators: Gary Ellis, Logan Streun

Processors: Kambiz Yazdani

AMEs Craig Elder, Collin Quinlan

2. System Information



Figure 2: The DIGHEM System

The DIGHEM system comprises a 30m cable which tows a 9m bird containing the EM transmitter and receiver coils (three coplanar and two coaxial), a magnetometer, a laser altimeter and a GPS antenna for flight path recovery. The helicopter has a tail boom mounted GPS antenna for in-flight navigation, a radar altimeter, a barometric altimeter, a video camera, a 256-channel spectrometer, and a data acquisition system.

Aircraft and Geophysical On-Board Equipment

Helicopter:	AS350 B3
Operator:	Questral Helicopter Ltd.
Registration:	C-GHKM
Average Survey Speed:	55 knots / 110 kph / 30m/s
EM System	DIGHEM V, BKS-52. 5-frequency Coaxial/Coplanar rigid coupled coil configuration housed in 9-m towed bird. The sensor package is suspended 28 m beneath the helicopter and is operated at a nominal ground clearance of 35 metres in normal flight.
Magnetometer:	Scintrex CS-2 single cell cesium vapour, slung below the helicopter, sensitivity = 0.01 nT. Sampling rate = 0.1 s. Ambient range 20,000 to 100,000 nT.
Digital Acquisition:	Fugro Airborne Surveys HELIDAS.
Barometric Altimeter:	Motorola MPX4115AP analog pressure sensor with a pressure sensitivity of 150mV/kPa and a 10 Hz recording interval. Mounted in the helicopter.
Radar Altimeter:	Honeywell or Sperry, AA 330 or RT220 short pulse modulation 4.3 GHz, sensitivity 1 ft, range 0 to 2500 ft, 10 Hz recording interval mounted in the helicopter.
Camera:	Panasonic WVCD/32 Camera with Axis 241S Video Server
Electronic Navigation:	NovAtel OEM4 with a 1 sec recording interval, with an accuracy of ±0.6m using SBAS. Aero Antenna mounted on the tail of the helicopter.
Spectrometer	Radiation Solutions RS 500. -256 Multichannel Potassium stabilized. NaI crystal detector. Console ID#5522

Base Station Equipment

Magnetometer:	Scintrex CS-2 single cell cesium vapour, mounted in a magnetically quiet area, measuring the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field in units of 0.01 nT at 1 Hz, within a noise envelope of 0.20 nT.
GPS Receiver:	NovAtel OEM4, 1 sec recording interval, with an accuracy of ±0.6 m using SBAS.
Data Logger:	CF1, SBBS (single board base station).

Secondary Magnetometer: GEM Systems GSM-19T with a sensitivity of 0.10 nT, sampled at 3 second intervals.

Contract Specifications

The Survey Area actually comprises two contiguous blocks located near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada. The combined survey area consisted of approximately 1130 line-kilometres of coverage.

Table 4: Line-kilometre summary

Block	Traverse Lines	Tie Lines	Line direction	Line km
Mike Lake	10010-11070	19010-19130	N-S (0º) Ties E-W	844
Extension	20010-20770	29010-29060	N-S (0º) Ties E-W	286

Flight Lines

Flight lines will not deviate from the intended flight path by more than 25% of the planned flight path over a distance of more than 1 kilometre. Flight specifications are based on GPS positional data recorded at the helicopter.

Survey Elevations

Optimum Survey Elevations for the helicopter and instrumentation during normal survey flying are:

Helicopter	60 metres
Magnetometer	35 metres
DIGHEM EM sensor	35 metres
Spectrometer	60 meters

Survey Elevations will not deviate by more than 20% over a distance of 2 km from the contracted elevation. Survey Elevations may vary based on the pilot's judgement of safe flying conditions around man-made structures or in rugged terrain.

Electromagnetics

Spheric pulses may occur having strong peaks but narrow widths. The EM data area considered acceptable when their occurrence is less than 10 spheric events exceeding the stated noise specification for a given frequency per 100 samples continuously over a distance of 2,000 metres.

Table 5 the EM System Noise Specifications

Frequency	Coil Orientation	Peak to Peak Noise Envelope (ppm)
1,000 Hz	vertical coaxial	5.0
900 Hz	horizontal coplanar	10.0
5,500 Hz	vertical coaxial	10.0
7,200 Hz	horizontal coplanar	20.0
56,000 Hz	horizontal coplanar	40.0

Airborne High Sensitivity Magnetometer

The non-normalized 4th difference will not exceed 1.6 nT over a continuous distance of 1 kilometre excluding areas where this specification is exceeded due to natural anomalies.

Ground Base Station Magnetometer

For acceptance of the magnetic data, non-linear variations in the magnetic diurnal should not exceed 10 nT per minute.

Spectrometer

Manufacturer:	Radiation Solutions
Model:	RS 500 - Console ID#5522
Type:	256 Multichannel, Potassium stabilized. NaI detector crystals
Accuracy:	1 count/sec.
Update:	1 integrated sample/sec.

The RS 500 Airborne Spectrometer employs four downward looking crystals (16.8 L or 1024 cu.in.) and one upward looking crystal (4.2 L or 256 cu.in.). The downward crystal records the radiometric spectrum from 410 KeV to 3 MeV over 256 discrete energy windows, as well as a cosmic ray channel that detects photons with energy levels above 3.0 MeV. From these 256 channels, the standard Total Count, Potassium, Uranium and Thorium channels are extracted. The upward crystal is used to measure and correct for Radon.

The shock-protected Sodium Iodide (Thallium) crystal package is unheated, and is automatically stabilized with respect to the Potassium peak. The RS 500 provides raw or Compton stripped data that has been automatically corrected for gain, base level, ADC offset, and dead time.

The system is calibrated on-site, using three accurately positioned hand-held sources. Additionally, fixed-site hover tests or repeat test lines are flown to determine if there are any differences in background. This procedure allows corrections to be applied to each survey flight, to eliminate any differences that might result from changes in temperature or humidity.

3. Data Processing

Appendix D depicts the data processing flow for the electromagnetic and magnetic datasets.

Field

All digital data were verified for validity and continuity. The data from the aircraft and base station were transferred to the field PC's hard disk. Field data were then sent to the FAST office to be checked by a geophysicist for adherence to the survey specifications as outlined in the previous SYSTEM INFORMATION section. Any failure to meet the survey specifications resulted in a reflight of the line or portion of the line unless aircraft safety was at risk or the client's on site representative approved the data.

Flight Path Recovery

The raw range data from at least four satellites are simultaneously recorded by both the base and mobile GPS units. The geographic positions of both units, relative to the model ellipsoid, are calculated from this information. Differential corrections, which are obtained from the base station, are applied to the mobile unit data to provide a post-flight track of the aircraft, accurate to within 1 metre. Speed checks of the flight path are also carried out to determine if there are any spikes or gaps in the data.

The corrected WGS84 latitude/longitude coordinates are transformed to the UTM coordinate system used on the final maps. Images or plots are then created to provide a visual check of the flight path.

Altitude Data

Radar and/or Laser altimeter data are despiked by applying a 1.5 second median filter and then smoothed using a 1.5 second Hanning filter. The altimeter data are then subtracted from the GPS elevation to create a digital elevation model that is gridded and then compared to profiles of the radar/laser altimeter and flight path video to detect any spurious values. The corrected altimeter data are used in the resistivity/depth calculation. The despiked and filtered altimeter data are used with the GPS elevation to create a digital elevation grid which was then examined for any spurious values.

Base Station Diurnal Magnetic Correction

The raw diurnal data are sampled at 1 Hz and imported into a database. The data are filtered with a 51-point median filter and then a 51-point Hanning filter to remove spikes and smooth short wavelength variations. A non linear variation is then calculated and a flag channel is created to indicate where the variation exceeds the survey tolerance. Acceptable diurnal data are interpolated to a 10 Hz sample rate and the local regional field value, calculated from the average of the first day's diurnal data, is removed to leave the diurnal variation. This diurnal variation is then ready to be used in the processing of the airborne magnetic data.

Airborne Magnetic Data

Residual Magnetic Intensity

The Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) data collected in flight were profiled on screen along with a fourth difference channel calculated from the TMI. Spikes were removed manually where indicated by the fourth difference. The system calibrations and tests confirmed that no lag was required (0.0 seconds). The diurnal variation that was extracted from the filtered ground station data was then removed from the despiked and lagged TMI. The IGRF calculated for the specific survey location, time, and altitude of the sensor, was removed from the resultant TMI to obtain the Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI). The RMI was then tie line levelled, manually corrected, and microlevelled if necessary.

Magnetic First Vertical Derivative

The first vertical derivative was calculated in the frequency domain from the final gridded RMI values. This process enhances the response of magnetic bodies in the upper 500 m and attenuates the response of deeper bodies. The resultant grid provides better definition and resolution of near-surface magnetic units. It also identifies weak magnetic features that may not be evident on the residual magnetic intensity map.

Apparent Resistivity

The apparent resistivities in ohm·m are generated from the in-phase and quadrature EM components for all of the coplanar frequencies, using a pseudo-layer half-space model. The inputs to the resistivity algorithm are the in-phase and quadrature amplitudes of the secondary field. The algorithm calculates the apparent resistivity in ohm·m, and the apparent height of the bird above the conductive source. Any difference between the apparent height and the true height, as measured by the altimeter, is called the pseudo-layer and reflects the difference between the real geology and a homogeneous half-space. This difference is often attributed to the presence of a highly resistive upper layer. Any errors in the altimeter reading, caused by heavy tree cover, are included in the pseudo-layer and do not affect the resistivity calculation. The apparent depth estimates, however, will reflect the altimeter errors. Apparent resistivities calculated in this manner may differ from those calculated using other models.

In areas where the effects of magnetic permeability or dielectric permittivity have suppressed the in-phase responses, the calculated resistivities will be erroneously high. Various algorithms and inversion techniques can be used to partially correct for the effects of permeability and permittivity.

Apparent resistivity maps portray all of the information for a given frequency over the entire survey area. The large dynamic range afforded by the multiple frequencies makes the apparent resistivity parameter an excellent mapping tool.

The preliminary apparent resistivity maps and images are carefully inspected to identify any lines or line segments that might require base level adjustments. Subtle changes between in-flight calibrations of the system can result in line-to-line differences that are more recognizable in resistive (low signal amplitude) areas. If required, manual level adjustments are carried out to eliminate or minimize resistivity differences that can be attributed, in part, to changes in operating temperatures. These levelling adjustments are usually very subtle, and do not result in the degradation of discrete anomalies.

After the manual levelling process is complete, revised resistivity grids are created. The resulting grids can be subjected to a microlevelling technique in order to smooth the data for contouring. The coplanar resistivity parameter has a broad 'footprint' that requires very little filtering.

Electromagnetic Data

EM data are processed at the recorded sample rate of 10 samples/second. Spheric rejection median and Hanning filters are then applied to reduce noise to acceptable levels.

The EM data are examined to allow the interpreter to select the most appropriate EM anomaly picking controls for a given survey area. The EM picking parameters depend on several factors but are primarily based on the dynamic range of the resistivities within the survey area, and the types and expected geophysical responses of the targets being sought.

Anomalous electromagnetic responses are selected and analysed by computer to provide preliminary electromagnetic anomaly picks. The automatic selection algorithm is intentionally oversensitive to assure that no meaningful responses are missed. Using the preliminary picks in conjunction with the profile data, the interpreter then classifies the anomalies according to their source and eliminates those that are not substantiated by the data. The final interpreted EM anomalies include bedrock, surficial and cultural conductors and are defined based on typical HEM anomaly shapes, which are defined in Appendix C, figure C-1. The types of conductors interpreted from the EM data are given below in .

Table 6 EM Anomaly Interpretation

Interpretation Symbol	Conductor Model
D	Narrow bedrock conductor (“vertical or dipping thin dyke”)
B	Bedrock conductor
T	Bedrock conductor (“vertical or dipping thick dyke” >10 metres thickness) Note: this anomaly type is presented on the EM anomaly maps as a “B” interpretive symbol with “arcs”, which surround the anomaly symbol to denote a thickness of greater than 10 metres.
S	Conductive cover (“horizontal thin sheet”)
H	Broad conductive rock unit, deep conductive weathering, thick conductive cover (“half space”)
E	Edge of broad conductor (“edge of a half space”)
L	Culture, e.g. power line, metal building or fence
“?”	Indicates some degree of uncertainty as to which is the most appropriate EM source model, but does not question the validity of the EM anomaly

The anomalies shown on the electromagnetic anomaly map are based on a near-vertical, half plane model. This model best reflects "discrete" bedrock conductors. Wide bedrock conductors or flat-lying conductive units, whether from surficial or bedrock sources, may give rise to very broad anomalous responses on the EM profiles. These may not appear on the electromagnetic anomaly

map if they have a regional character rather than a locally anomalous character.

These broad conductors, which more closely approximate a half-space model, will be maximum coupled to the horizontal (coplanar) coil-pair and should be more evident on the resistivity parameter. Resistivity maps, therefore, may be more valuable than the electromagnetic anomaly maps, in areas where broad or flat-lying conductors are considered to be of importance.

Excellent resolution and discrimination of conductors was accomplished by using a fast sampling rate of 0.1 sec and by employing a "common" frequency (5500/7200 Hz) on two orthogonal coil-pairs (coaxial and coplanar). The resulting difference channel parameters often permit differentiation of bedrock and surficial conductors, even though they may exhibit similar conductance values. For any Fugro multi-component helicopter frequency domain EM system (HFEM), the difference channel is a calculated product to assist interpretation of discrete conductor targets. There is one each for the in-phase and quadrature components of the EM channels, called DIFI and DIFQ.

The difference channel is a parameter used to quantify the difference between the coaxial and coplanar response, to help distinguish which conductivity changes are caused by flat-lying conductors (like swamps) or changes in the layered earth (with a 1:4 ratio between CX and CP), and which anomalies are caused by discrete conductive bodies (ideally with a 1:1 CX to CP ratio). The difference between the CP and CX for both in-phase and quadrature EM data is calculated everywhere, weighted to adjust the response for the geometric difference as well as differences in coil separation. For a flat-lying or halfspace (thick, flat-lying) conductor, the difference channel (DIFI or DIFQ) will be near zero, as it will over background areas (a layered earth). For a discrete conductor like a vertical thin dike, the difference channel will have a positive value. In practice the value will be somewhat variable, dependent on the shape and thickness of the conductor and the conductivity of the host rock. Because it is a difference, not a ratio, the amplitude of the difference channel over a discrete conductor will depend on the strength of the anomaly, but it will remain near zero for the flat-lying targets.

Anomalies that occur near the ends of the survey lines (i.e., outside the survey areas) should be viewed with caution. Some of the weaker anomalies could be due to aerodynamic noise, i.e., bird bending, which is created by abnormal stresses to which the bird is subjected during the climb and turn of the aircraft between lines. Such aerodynamic noise is usually manifested by an anomaly on the coaxial in-phase channel only, although severe stresses can affect the coplanar in-phase channels as well.

Radiometric Data Processing

All radiometric data reductions performed by Fugro rigorously follow the procedures described in the IAEA Technical Report[1].

All processing of radiometric data was undertaken at the natural sampling rate of the spectrometer, i.e., one second. The data were not interpolated to match the fundamental 0.1 second interval of the EM and magnetic data.

[1] Exploranium, I.A.E.A. Report, Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Surveying, Technical Report No. 323, 1991

Pre-filtering

Four parameters were filtered, but not returned to the database:

- Radar altimeter, pressure and temperature were smoothed with a 3-point Hanning filter
- Cosmic was smoothed with a 9-point Hanning filter

Live Time Correction

The spectrometer, a Radiation Solutions Inc. RS-500, uses the notion of "live time" to express the relative period of time the instrument was able to register new pulses per sample interval. This is the opposite of the traditional "dead time", which is an expression of the relative period of time the system was unable to register new pulses per sample interval.

The RS-500 measures the live time electronically, and outputs the value in milliseconds. The live time correction is applied to the total count, potassium, uranium, thorium, upward uranium and cosmic channels. The formula used to apply the correction is as follows:

$$C_{lt} = C_{raw} * \frac{1000.0}{L}$$

where: C_{lt} is the live time corrected channel in counts per second
C_{raw} is the raw channel data in counts per second
L is the live time in milliseconds

Aircraft and Cosmic Background

Aircraft background and cosmic stripping corrections were applied to the total count, potassium, uranium, thorium and upward uranium channels using the following formula:

$$C_{ac} = C_{lt} - (a_c + b_c * \mathrm{Cos}_f)$$

where: C_{ac} is the background and cosmic corrected channel
C_{lt} is the live time corrected channel
a_c is the aircraft background for this channel
b_c is the cosmic stripping coefficient for this channel
Cos_f is the filtered Cosmic channel

Compton Stripping

Following the radon correction, the potassium, uranium and thorium are corrected for spectral overlap. First, α,β and γ the stripping ratios, are modified according to altitude. Then an adjustment factor based on a, the reversed stripping ratio, uranium into thorium, is calculated. (Note: the stripping ratio altitude correction constants are expressed in change per metre. A constant of 0.3048 is required to conform to the internal usage of height in feet):

$$\alpha_h = \alpha + h_{ef} * 0.00049$$

$$\alpha_r = \frac{1.0}{1.0 - a * \alpha_h}$$

$$\beta_h = \beta + h_{ef} * 0.00065$$
$$\gamma_h = \gamma + h_{ef} * 0.00069$$

where: α, β, γ are the Compton stripping coefficients
α_h, β_h, γ_h are the height corrected Compton stripping coefficients
h_{ef} is the height above ground in metres
α_r is the scaling factor correcting for back scatter
a is the reverse stripping ratio

The stripping corrections are then carried out using the following formulas:

$$Th_c = (Th_{rc} - a * U_{rc}) * \alpha_r$$

$$K_c = K_{rc} - \gamma_h * U_c - \beta_h * Th_c$$

$$U_c = (U_{rc} - \alpha_h * Th_{rc}) * \alpha_r$$

where: U_c, Th_c and K_c are corrected uranium, thorium and potassium
α_h,β_h,γ_h are the height corrected Compton stripping coefficients
U_{rc}, Th_{rc} and K_{rc} are radon-corrected uranium, thorium and potassium
α_r is the backscatter correction

Attenuation Corrections

The total count, potassium, uranium and thorium data are then corrected to a nominal survey altitude, in this case 200 feet. This is done according to the equation:

$$C_a = C * e^{\mu(h_{ef} - ho)}$$

where: C_a is the output altitude corrected channel
C is the input channel
e^{μ} is the attenuation correction for that channel
h_{ef} is the effective altitude
h_0 is the nominal survey altitude to correct to

Table 7: Radiometric Correction Parameters Applied

Cosmic Correction:	TC	1.189617	55.193749
Cosmic Correction:	K	0.073276	6.226468
Cosmic Correction:	U	0.054387	2.305815
Cosmic Correction:	Th	0.069633	-0.672442
Cosmic Correction:	UpU	0.021626	-1.974674
Compton Stripping:	Alpha	0.2800	
Compton Stripping:	Beta	0.4160	
Compton Stripping:	Gamma	0.7690	
Compton Stripping:	AlphaPerMetre	0.000	
Compton Stripping:	BetaPerMetre	0.000	
Compton Stripping:	GammaPerMetre	0.000	
Compton Stripping:	GrastyBackscatter_a	0.051	
Compton Stripping:	GrastyBackscatter_b	0.002	
Compton Stripping:	GrastyBackscatter_g	0.002	
Altitude Attenuation:	TC	-0.007246	
Altitude Attenuation:	K	-0.008827	
Altitude Attenuation:	U	-0.006261	
Altitude Attenuation:	Th	-0.006847	

Digital Elevation

The radar or laser altimeter values (ground clearance) are subtracted from the differentially corrected and de-spiked GPS-Z values to produce profiles of the height above mean sea level along the survey lines. These values are gridded to produce contour maps showing approximate elevations within the survey area. Any subtle line-to-line discrepancies are manually removed. After the manual corrections are applied, the digital terrain data can be filtered with a microlevelling algorithm.

The accuracy of the elevation calculation is directly dependent on the accuracy of the two input parameters, ALTR and GPS-Z. The GPS-Z value is primarily dependent on the number of available satellites. Although post-processing of GPS data will yield X and Y accuracies in the order of 1-2 metres, the accuracy of the Z value is usually much less, sometimes in the ±5 metre range. Further inaccuracies may be introduced in tree-covered areas and during the interpolation and gridding process.

Because of the inherent inaccuracies of this method, no guarantee is made or implied that the information displayed is a true representation of the height above sea level. Although this product may be of some use as a general reference, THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE USED FOR NAVIGATION PURPOSES.

Contour, Colour and Shadow Map Displays

The magnetic and resistivity data are interpolated onto a regular grid using a modified Akima spline technique. The resulting grid is suitable for image processing and generation of contour maps. The grid cell size is 20% of the line interval.

Colour maps are produced by interpolating the grid down to the pixel size. The parameter is then incremented with respect to specific amplitude ranges to provide colour "contour" maps.

4. Final Products

Digital Archives

Line and grid data in the form of a Geosoft database (*.gdb), ASCII XYZ line data and Geosoft grids (*.grd) have been written to a DVD. The formats and layouts of these archives are further described in Appendix A (Data Archive Description). Hardcopies of all maps have been created as listed below:

Maps

Scale:	1:20,000
Parameters:	Residual Magnetic Intensity (RMI) First Vertical Derivative of the Residual Magnetic Intensity Apparent Resistivity 7200 Hz Apparent Resistivity 56 kHz Electromagnetic Anomalies U, Th, K, and TC maps
Media/Copies:	2 Paper plus PDF and Geosoft MAP files

Report

Media/Copies:	2 Paper plus PDF

Flight Path Videos

Media /Copies:	on DVD; in BIN/BDX format (with Viewer)

All maps, grids and sections have been produced with the following coordinate system:

Projection:	Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM Zone 8N)
Datum:	NAD83
Central meridian:	135° West
False Easting:	500000 metres
False Northing:	0 metres
Scale factor:	0.9996
Dx,Dy,Dz:	0, 0, 0

5. Survey Results

General Discussion

The geology, geochemistry, geophysics and exploration history of the survey area is well documented in the Technical Review of the Mike Lake Property, Yukon Territory, Canada; Michael Moore, P. Geo. July 15, 2011 (Yukon Minfiles: 116A 012,013,021 & 033.) The property reportedly hosts several different types of Cu-Au mineralization (Figure 3):

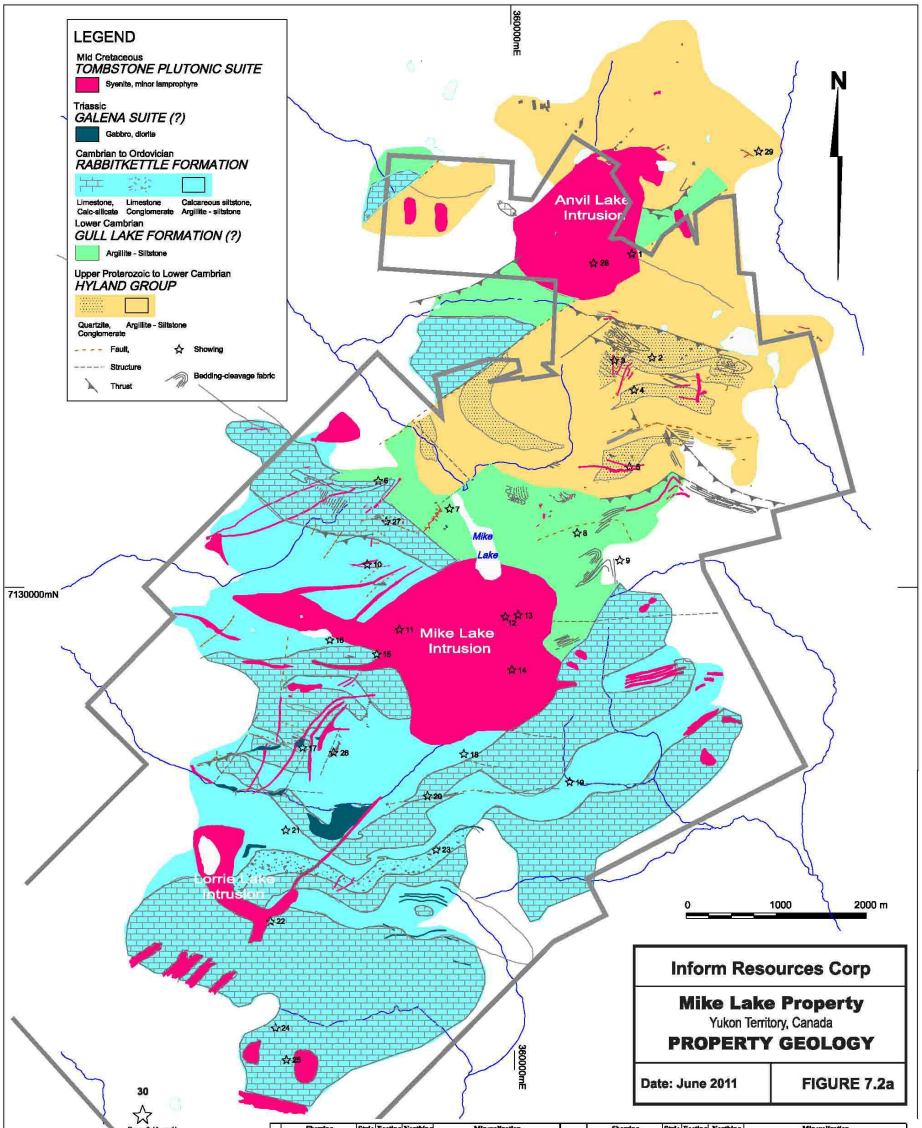
porphyry type,
replacement skarn type,
quartz vein type
contact aureole alteration
distal disseminations,
sulphides in quartz-carbonate altered fault zones

In the search for disseminated mineralization that might be hosted by resistive (intrusive) units, the value of EM conductors may be of little importance, unless it can be demonstrated that the sources are more conductive (or more resistive) than the surrounding host units. In many cases, resistive zones can be of greater importance, particularly if the host units intrude more conductive sedimentary units.

Excellent resolution and discrimination of conductors was accomplished by using a fast sampling rate of 0.1 sec and by employing a “common” frequency (5500Hz / 7200Hz) on two orthogonal coil-pairs (coaxial and coplanar). The resulting difference channel parameters often permit differentiation of bedrock and surficial conductors, even though they may exhibit similar conductance values. Because of the poorly conductive nature of the expected targets in the area, the difference calculations were based on the mid frequencies rather than the low frequencies. The lower frequencies tend to “see deeper” in conductive environments, but the higher frequencies respond better to weaker conductors and resistive units, and are probably better suited to the target characteristics in this area.

The picking and interpretation procedure relies on several parameters and calculated functions. For this survey, the Coaxial 5500 Hz responses and the mid-frequency difference channels were used as two of the main picking criteria. The 7200 Hz coplanar results were also weighted to provide picks over wider or flat-dipping sources. The quadrature channels provided picks in any areas where the in-phase responses might have been suppressed by magnetite.

EM anomalies have been picked on these blocks in order to help locate the more weakly conductive structures (faults, shears, or alteration zones), that may have influenced mineral deposition, and to locate any possible sulphide deposits. In the Mike Lake Project area, the EM method has detected more than 1625 conductors, approximately 61% of which have been attributed to possible or probable bedrock conductors. In addition, there are numerous near surface responses that appear to be due to conductive sediments or overlying conductive overburden. Other anomalies are due to “edge effects”, denoting resistivity contrasts at the edges of broad conductive zones.



	Showing	Style	Easting NAD 27	Northing NAD 27	Mineralization
1	Smith Showing	P	361390	7133818	2004 Dynamite grab rock sample - 0.75% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 0.86% W.
2	Nib Float	?	361667	7132786	1998 Homestake grab sample mineralized breccia - 392 g/t Au.
3	Java Horizon	S-R	361410	7132544	1.5-5m thick replacement mineralization; 10.46 g/t gold over 1.5 m in trench.
4	Pebble Zone	S-R	361410	7132025	1998 Homestake Trench #1: 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m; drilled 2005.
5	North Vein	S-R	361201	7131368	2005 Dynamite drill intersection 7.67 g/t Au over 18.43 m; also drilled 2006.
6	Fishbowl cirque	?	358511	7131143	2005 Dynamite, float sample - 1.86 g/t Au, 2.26% Cu, 1.6% Zn, 350 ppm Ag.
7	North Mike Lake	? - SR	359264	7130860	1998 Homestake mmd highest ranked geophysical anomaly; drill attempt 2006.
8	Bev Showing	?	360787	7130612	1991 chip sample - 5.31 g/t Au over 0.60 m; hornfelsed argillite.
9	Homestake Showing	S-R	361086	7130295	Skarn float with 50 ppb Au, 2.94% Cu.
10	Ridge Showing	?	358362	7130274	1990 Tombstone grab sample - 2.33 g/t Au - disseminated Py +Au in argillite.
11	Phillip Showing	P	358761	7129521	1973 Belmoral trench sample - 0.40% Cu, 4.8 g/t Au over 1.37 m in syenite.
12	Mike Lake Cirque Zone	P	359938	7129675	2004 Dynamite composite rock sample - 0.38% Cu, 3.67 g/t Au.
13	Spartan Vein	V	360420	7129494	1975 Canalta drill intersection 24.51 g/t Au over 1.28 m, also drilled 2005.
14	GH Vein	V	359994	7129014	1973 Belmoral rock sample from 10 cm qtz vein - 10.60 g/t Au over 30 cm.
15	R.L. Showing	P-V	358406	7129223	1990, 1998 samples 4.98% Cu, 16.13 g/t Au in syenite.
16	South Rubble Lake Zone	S-R	357981	7129399	1990 Tombstone rock samples ranging 0.24% - 6.98% Cu.
17	Skarn Ridge Zone	S-R	357665	7128202	1998 Homestake Trench # 1, 0.18% Cu, 14.51 g/t Au over 6 m, drilled 2005, 2007, and 2008.
18	PX Showing	S-R	359505	7128191	Pyroxene-garnet skarn - 1.56% Cu, 220 ppb Au, 35 ppm Ag.
19	SH Zone	?	360606	7127848	1991 Placer Dome - bedded pyrite + qtz-py veinlets in argillite - 4.14 g/t Au
20	Plane Zone	S-R	358998	7127670	Massive sulphides - select samples up to 160 g/t Ag, 0.22% Cu, 117 ppb Au.
21	RP Showing	?	357490	7127262	1990 Tombstone- massive po float, py, cpy, gal - 1.99 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu.
22	Lorrie Lake Cirque	V	357342	7126287	Weakly mineralized outcrop - 65 ppm Au, 52 ppm Ag, 1135 ppm Cu over 1 m.
23	B Showing	S-R	358997	7127012	1990 Placer Dome - pod in argillite - 0.80% Cu, 153 g/t Ag over 0.80 m.
24	Birdie Birdie Zone	V	357589	7125112	Some arsenic- rich specimens exceeding 6 g/t Au, drilled 2005 and 2007.
25	4160 Showing	?	357504	7124747	1991 Place Dome sample from 0.25 m shear exceeding 6.00 g/t Au.
26	Bezerco	S-R	358055	7128169	Massive arsenopyrite replacing 0.40 x 25 m CSL bed- 3770 ppm Bi.
27	Megaladon	V	358617	7130733	Multi-episode 40 cm wide calcite vein - up to 5.23% Zn, 2.76% Cu, 218 ppm Ag.
28	Stonehenge Moly	P	360915	7133586	Up to 945 ppm Mo, 1750 ppm Cu on fracture - syenite float
29	Stonehenge Silbetie	V	362757	7134852	Silica flooded qtz- peb sgilvein - 2990 ppm Sb over 1 m rock chip.
30	Bear - Area 1	V-(P?)	355896	7124095	qtz-carb-sap vein up to 125.96 g/t gold.

Figure 3 Mike Lake Property Geology (Moore, 2011)

Initial results suggest that the calculated vertical magnetic gradient parameter, may be much more useful in some areas, in resolving the complex structure, and in locating some of the plug-like intrusions that could be either more or less magnetic than the local background. This structural information may be critical, if zones of deformation have influenced the emplacement of Cu-Au mineralization.

The EM anomalies resulting from this survey appear to fall within one of three general categories. The first type consists of discrete, well-defined anomalies that yield marked inflections on the difference channels. These anomalies are usually attributed to conductive sulphides or graphite and are generally given a "B" (bedrock), "D" (vertical or dipping thin dyke) or "T" (vertical or dipping thick dyke) interpretive symbol, all denoting a bedrock source. EM anomalies that do not display the classic anomaly shape of the “thin dyke” model, but are considered to reflect sources at depth are generally given a “B” interpretation. The “T” anomaly is a very specific anomaly type, and is generally not used unless the specific criteria defined in figure C-1 of Appendix C are met

The second class of anomalies comprises moderately broad responses that exhibit the characteristics of a half-space and do not yield well-defined inflections on the difference channels. Anomalies in this category are usually given an "S" or "H" interpretive symbol. The lack of a difference channel response usually implies a broad or flat-lying conductive source such as overburden. Some of these anomalies could reflect conductive rock units (argillaceous shales), zones of deep weathering, or the weathered/altered tops of intrusive plugs or pipes, all of which can yield “non-discrete” signatures.

Wide bedrock conductors or flat-lying conductive units, (S, H, or E) whether from surficial or bedrock sources, may give rise to very broad anomalous responses on the EM profiles. These may not appear on the electromagnetic anomaly map if they have a regional character rather than a locally anomalous character. These broad conductors, which more closely approximate a half-space model, will be maximum coupled to the horizontal (coplanar) coil-pair and should be more evident on the resistivity parameters. In the search for porphyry type mineralization, resistivity maps may be more valuable than electromagnetic anomaly maps, as broad or flat-lying conductors (or resistors) can be important. All three coplanar resistivity grids are included on the final data archive.

The effects of conductive overburden are evident over portions of the survey area. Although the difference channels (DIFI and DIFQ) are extremely valuable in detecting bedrock conductors that are partially masked by conductive overburden, sharp undulations in the bedrock/overburden interface can yield anomalies in the difference channels which may be interpreted as possible bedrock conductors. Such anomalies usually fall into the "S?" or "B?" classification but may also be given an "E" interpretive symbol, denoting a resistivity contrast at the edge of a conductive unit.

The "?" symbol does not question the validity of an anomaly, but instead indicates some degree of uncertainty as to which is the most appropriate EM source model. This ambiguity results from the combination of effects from two or more conductive sources, such as overburden and bedrock, gradational changes, or moderately shallow dips. The presence of a conductive upper layer has a tendency to mask or alter the characteristics of bedrock conductors, making interpretation difficult. This problem is further exacerbated in the presence of magnetite.

The third anomaly category includes responses that are associated with magnetite. Magnetite can cause suppression or polarity reversals of the in-phase components, particularly at the lower frequencies in resistive areas. The effects of magnetite-rich rock units are usually evident on the multi-parameter geophysical data profiles as negative excursions of the lower frequency in-phase channels.

In areas where EM responses are evident primarily on the quadrature components, zones of poor conductivity are indicated. Where these responses are coincident with magnetic anomalies, it is possible that the in-phase component amplitudes have been suppressed by the effects of magnetite.

Poorly-conductive magnetic features can give rise to resistivity anomalies that are only slightly below or slightly above background. If it is expected that poorly-conductive economic mineralization could be associated with magnetite-rich units, most of these weakly anomalous features will be of interest. In areas where magnetite causes the in-phase components to become negative, the apparent conductance and depth of EM anomalies will be unreliable. Magnetite effects usually give rise to overstated (higher) resistivity values and understated (shallow) depth calculations.

As potential targets within the areas may be associated with massive to weakly disseminated sulphides, which may or may not be hosted by non-magnetic rocks, it is impractical to assess the relative merits of EM anomalies on the basis of conductance. It is recommended that an attempt be made to compile a suite of geophysical "signatures" over all known areas of interest. Anomaly characteristics are clearly defined in the profile data of the EM channels.

Magnetic Data

A Fugro CF-1 cesium vapour magnetometer was operated at the survey base to record diurnal variations of the earth's magnetic field. The clock of the base station was synchronized with that of the airborne system to permit subsequent removal of diurnal drift. A GEM Systems GSM-19T proton precession magnetometer was also operated as a backup unit.

The residual magnetic field data have been presented as contours on the base maps using a contour interval of 5 nT where gradients permit. The map shows the magnetic properties of the rock units underlying the survey area.

The magnetic data were also subjected to a processing algorithm to produce maps of the calculated vertical gradient. This procedure enhances near-surface magnetic units and suppresses regional gradients. It also provides better definition and resolution of magnetic units and displays weak magnetic features that may not be clearly evident on the residual intensity maps.

There is evidence on the magnetic maps that suggests that the survey area has been subjected to deformation and/or alteration. These structural complexities are evident on the colour contour maps as variations in magnetic intensity, irregular patterns, and as offsets or changes in strike direction.

The magnetic data yield a moderate dynamic range of about 2170 nT. There is a marked change in the texture of the magnetic patterns in the south-central portion of the SW Extension area, which is underlain by a much smoother, more homogeneous unit of low susceptibility. This contrasts with the more magnetically active units in the NW and SE corners of this block.

Most of the non-magnetic intrusives on the Mike Lake block had been mapped by a previous (1998) survey. The current dataset however, was flown in a different direction (0° vs. 110°) at a tighter li ne spacing (100m v.s.150 m) and has therefore provided greater detail. In the SW extension area, the CVG map has defined at least two ovate magnetic anomalies: a relative low centered on line 20130 near fiducial 2980, and a “ringed” magnetic high on line 10060 at fiducial 4680. The non-magnetic

core of this donut-shaped anomaly is weakly conductive. The former (circular low) appears to be associated with the junction of two intersecting breaks; one trending 82°, the other 105°.

Although there is no consistent correlation between conductors and magnetic units, most of the known porphyries appear to be non-magnetic and resistive. The replacement skarn type zones generally appear to be more conductive, but the exact locations are not known to the author. It is recommended that the data be reviewed in detail over these zones, in order to determine their resistivity/magnetic signatures. The geophysical signatures should also be analysed over the alteration and vein-type zones, to see if they yield distinctive signatures.

In areas where there is a general lack of correlation between resistive and magnetic patterns, this would suggest that the two parameters are responding to different causative sources: i.e., the EM-resistivity parameters are responding to changes in the near surface layers, while the magnetic data are reflecting the deeper bedrock structures.

If a specific magnetic intensity can be assigned to the rock type that is believed to host the target mineralization, it should be possible to select areas of higher priority on the basis of the magnetic data. This is based on the assumption that the magnetite content of the host rocks will give rise to a limited range of contour values that will permit differentiation of the various lithological units.

The magnetic results have provided valuable information that can be used in conjunction with the other geophysical parameters, to help map the geology and structure in the survey area.

Apparent Resistivity

Apparent resistivity grids, which display the conductive properties of the survey area, were produced from the 900, 7200 Hz, and 56000 Hz coplanar data. The maximum resistivity values, which are calculated for each frequency, are 1100, 9500 and 30,000 ohm-m respectively. These cut-offs eliminate the erratic higher resistivities that could result from unstable ratios of very small EM amplitudes. All coplanar resistivity data are included on the final data archive.

Both resistive and weakly conductive trends are evident on the near-surface 56 kHz maps. Although there are several areas where the more magnetic units correlate with resistive units there is no consistent resistivity/magnetic correlation. As previously stated, this suggests that in some cases, the magnetic and resistivity parameters may be responding to different causative sources.

In the search for weakly disseminate or quartz-vein hosted Cu-Au mineralization, if the host units are highly silicified and non-porous, these should show as narrow resistive units. These non-magnetic, non-conductive linear trends may prove to be the more attractive targets in the search for quartz-vein mineralization. Conversely, increased porosity, alteration, or an increase in sulphide content associated with some shears or faults, could show as more conductive trends. Any weak responses that are associated with the margins of inferred intrusive features will also be of exploration interest.

The resistivity patterns in the main Mike Lake property agree very closely with those from the previous survey. However, there is at least one resistivity high on the west end of tie line 19060 that is in a magnetic area. (This was outside of the previous survey limits). About 1 km to the south, the same resistive unit overlies a well-defined oblate magnetic low. This interesting feature could reflect another porphyry-type intrusive, and should be checked, if this has not already been done.

In the SW Extension area, the deeper 900 Hz resistivity shows at least six conductive units. Those that are stronger on the higher frequencies are likely due to argillaceous sediments or conductive alluvium. However, there are at least three that host bedrock conductors that might reflect increases in conductive sulphide content. One of these is a dual lobed conductive zone centered on anomalies 20220D and 20270B. The two lobes are separated by an ESE-trending dyke-like magnetic unit. Anomalies at the south margin of this conductive unit, from 20180B to 20240C, are magnetic,

The broad resistivity low near the south end of line 20360 is associated with O'Brien Creek, and is likely due to alluvium. However, it is interesting to note that this trend correlates with a prominent N-trending (12°) radiometric high that dominates the SW Extension area. The fact that there was open water in the creek bed suggests that this anomalous high is probably due to transported material

A second bedrock conductor is located near 20540A. This 600 m-long, SE-trending unit is associated with a complex CVG magnetic pattern. The 56kHz resistivity is less conductive, suggesting that the near surface cover is more resistive (or frozen) in this area. Radioelement concentrations to the west are slightly elevated.

The two moderately conductive zones at 20640A and 20760B are probably due to thick conductive cover.

There are other resistivity lows and highs in the area that might also be of interest. Some of these are quite extensive and might reflect "formational" conductors or layers that could be of minor interest as direct exploration targets. However, attention may be focused on areas where these zones appear to be faulted or folded or where anomaly characteristics differ along strike

Some of the resistive zones are due to resistive rock units, others might be partially due to magnetite suppression. Some anomalous magnetite-associated responses exhibit positive quadrature responses, denoting weak conductivity, but still show as resistive units because of the magnetite suppression.

Other resistive zones are quite subtle, and could be due to changes in overburden thickness, rather than changes in rock type. However, those are associated with linear magnetic breaks, contacts, or decreases in magnetite, are considered to be of slightly higher priority.

In the search for auriferous mineralization, the value of EM conductors may be of little importance, unless the gold is known to be associated with conductive material such as sulphides, conductive shears or faults, alteration products, or magnetite-rich zones. As mentioned previously, resistive zones can often be of greater exploration interest, particularly if the host rocks are siliceous. The magnetic parameter appears to have been more effective than the resistivity, in delineating rock units and areas of structural deformation that may have influenced local mineral deposition.

Radiometric Data

The radiometric data are self-explanatory. Although the results may be attenuated by snow and overburden cover, there are a few local weak Potassium or Thorium zones that appear to be mapping

distinct rock types or zones of alteration. Most of the higher background counts occur in the more resistive units and higher elevations, where the (thinner) overburden suppression of radioelement responses is expected to be less. Exceptions are evident in O'Brien creek, and along an E-trending conductive tributary, east of Line 20410, and through 20480D. In general, over both the main block and extension areas, there are very few conductive zones at surface that coincide with radioelement highs.

Although some of these features could be partially due to inaccurate altitude corrections in areas of steep topography or dense tree cover, they could also indicate that some of the valleys are fault-controlled. Fault-controlled valleys can yield higher total counts that are coincident with linear magnetic lows. However, some silica-rich alluvial deposits can also yield (thorium) highs. Younger sediments within these valleys will be more closely related to the rock types from which they were derived.

There is little correlation between the radiometric and magnetic trends, due to the very different depths of exploration. There are however, a few linear trends seen on the TC and Potassium maps that can also appear to correlate with breaks or contacts on the CVG map.

The creation of radiometric ratio maps or images should be considered, in order to minimize anomalous responses that could be partially due to changes in survey height, and to highlight zones that exhibit higher concentrations of one radioelement relative to the others.

EM Anomalies

Tables 8 and 9 summarize the discrete EM anomaly responses interpreted from the survey data with respect to conductance grade and interpretation. The anomalies are listed in .PDF format and archived in XYZ format on the final archive DVD. The electromagnetic anomaly maps show the anomaly locations with the interpreted conductor type, dip, and conductance being indicated by symbols. Direct magnetic correlation is also shown if it exists.

Electromagnetic Anomaly maps, at a scale of 1:20000, have been included with this report. Some of the more obvious linear features that have been inferred from either the magnetic or resistivity data, and which may reflect possible structural breaks within the survey area, are shown with a dashed line.

Table 8: EM Anomaly Statistics

Mike Lake Property		
CONDUCTOR GRADE	CONDUCTANCE RANGE SIEMENS (MHOS)	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
7	>100	7
6	50-100	7
5	20-50	23
4	10-20	60
3	5-10	138
2	1-5	982
1	<1	225
*	INDETERMINATE	2
TOTAL		1444

CONDUCTOR MODEL	MOST LIKELY SOURCE	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
D	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	150
B	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	830
S	CONDUCTIVE COVER	418
H	ROCK UNIT OR THICK COVER	2
E	EDGE OF WIDE CONDUCTOR	43
L	CULTURE	0
TOTAL		1444

Mike Lake SW Extension		
CONDUCTOR GRADE	CONDUCTANCE RANGE SIEMENS (MHOS)	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
7	>100	0
6	50-100	0
5	20-50	0
4	10-20	0
3	5-10	0
2	1-5	174
1	<1	8
*	INDETERMINATE	0
TOTAL		182
CONDUCTOR MODEL	MOST LIKELY SOURCE	NUMBER OF RESPONSES
D	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	0
B	DISCRETE BEDROCK CONDUCTOR	16
S	CONDUCTIVE COVER	166
H	ROCK UNIT OR THICK COVER	0
E	EDGE OF WIDE CONDUCTOR	0
L	CULTURE	0
TOTAL		182

(SEE EM MAP LEGEND FOR EXPLANATIONS)

Potential Targets in the Survey Area

The EM Anomaly map shows several sources of bedrock conductivity that are considered to be of interest. The possible "discrete" bedrock conductors have been colour-coded on the EM Anomaly map, with thin sources (<5 m) shown in Red, and possible bedrock conductors in dark Blue. Surficial (S) and buried half-space layers (H) are in light Green, while Edge effects (E) are light Grey. The colour scheme permits quick identification of the more interesting bedrock type responses detected in the area.

As mentioned previously, many of these apparent bedrock anomalies could be due to broad, flat-dipping, conductive (argillaceous shale) units that might be formational in nature. If any of these broad zones occur in areas of favourable geology or geochemistry, it is recommended that they be given a higher priority.

As with the magnetic and resistivity data in the main Mike Lake property, the current EM anomaly patterns agree very closely with those from the previous survey. In Michael Moore's technical Review, there are several target areas mapped in this block (Figure 4). The bedrock sources that are within the target areas are potential targets and detailed studies are needed.

Some possible bedrock sources that might reflect near vertical shears, alteration zones, or sources of possible sulphide-type mineralization, are listed in the following text. These include only a few of the typical anomaly types in the Mike Lake area. Some of these are considered to be moderately attractive geophysical responses, based on favourable structure, magnetic association, conductance, length, or depth extent. In the search for disseminated, porphyry-type, replacement skarn type, or quartz vein hosted Cu-Au mineralization, the stronger EM anomalies will not necessarily reflect their potential economic significance.

A group of weak thin source EM responses is located around anomaly J on L10540. They are associated with some magnetic correlation. They are possibly along the formation boundary between the Rabbitkettle Formation (a limestone formation) and Gull Lake Formation (an argillite-sillstone formation). Figure 3 shows intrusive units are about 500m in the southeast of these anomalies.

A near 1km E-W trending group of weak anomalies is located around anomaly N on L10660. They are also possibly along the formation boundary between the Rabbitkettle Formation and Gull Lake Formation. These anomalies are bounded by a structure-controlled creek in the north. The Anvil Lake Intrusion is about 1km to the NE.

A group of anomalies around UTM 358000E 7132000N are near a known intrusion. An E-W magnetic high divides this group into two parts. The anomalies in the north part are non-magnetic. Based on the CVG map, there are many breaks cutting through this group.

A near 2km ENE-WSW trending group of anomalies around anomaly N on L10320 has low to moderate magnetic correlation. They are located in the Rabbitkettle Formation near the west edge of the main Mike Lake block. Based on Moore's report (2011), a mapped intrusive unit is within this zone. These anomalies are possibly associated with the intrusion contacts. They would be of exploration interest.

A resistive unit overlies a well-defined oblate magnetic low at fiducial number 3487 of the L10280. This low magnetic resistive unit could reflect another porphyry-type intrusive. Most of the anomalies

that are around this oblate magnetic low are weak EM responses. They are also of exploration interest.

In the southwest part of the main block, two NW-SE trending anomaly groups are in the west and southwest of the Lorrie Lake. The anomalies in the southwest group are possibly associated with the Lorrie Lake Intrusion contacts. There are many thin source responses in the west group. Based on the CVG map, the west group anomalies are along a NW-SE major break. Also the anomalies over and near the Lorrie Lake intrusion are likely to be potential targets.

Two EM anomalies at L10290B and L10300C are located over a small circular conductive and magnetic area near known dykes that cutting through the Rabbitkettle Formation.

Anomalies at L10180A and L10190B are also located over a small conductive and magnetic area. There is no detailed geological information in this area. The CVG map suggests many breaks pass through this area. These anomalies are about 1km NW from the known gold occurrences (Figure 4, Target area J).

There are a few anomalies in the Mike Lake SW Extension block. However, the anomalies that mentioned previously (in the apparent resistivity section) should also be reviewed.

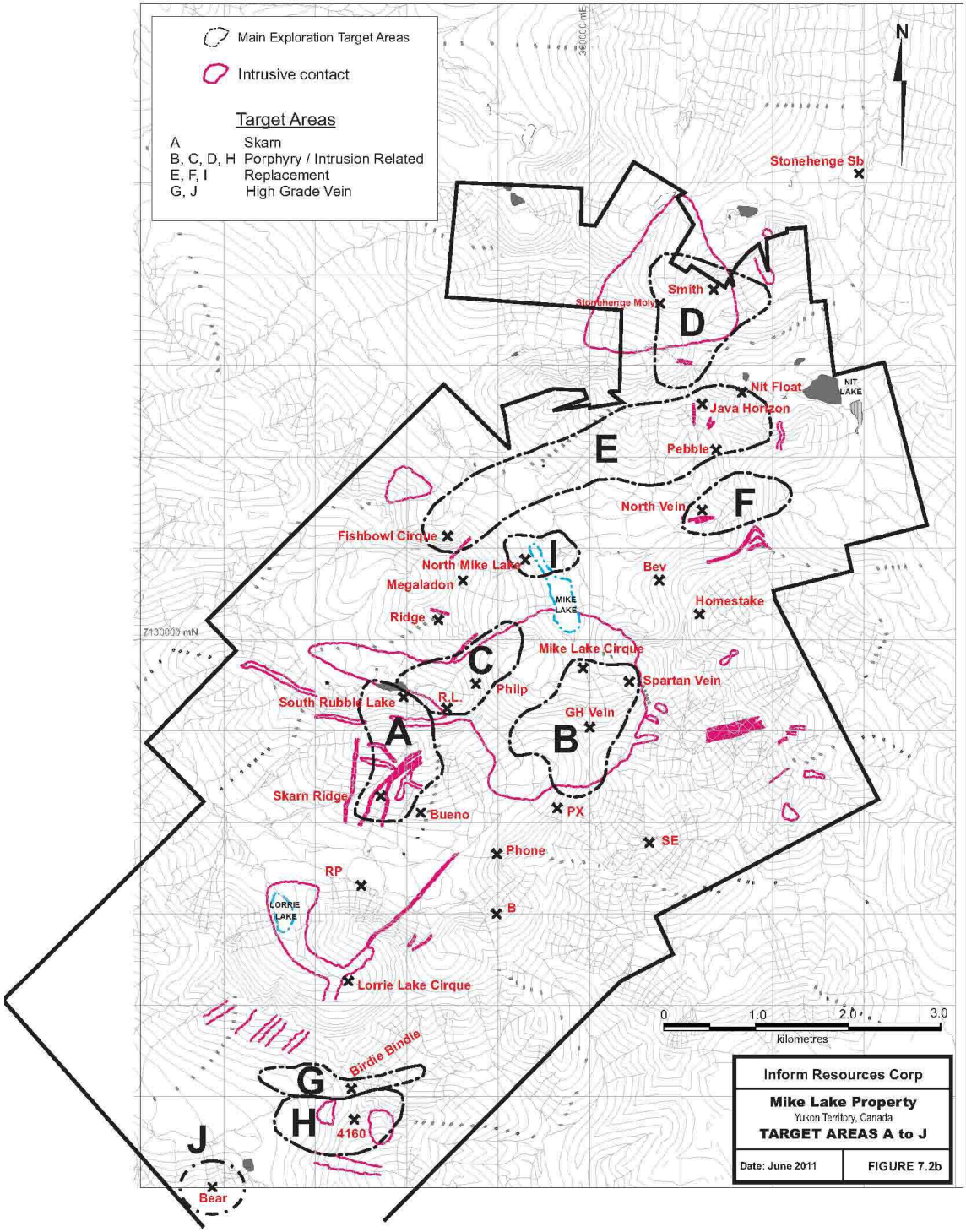


Figure 4 Mike Lake Property Target Area from Moore's Report (2011)

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

This report provides a very brief description of the survey results and describes the equipment, data processing procedures and logistics of the airborne survey over the Mike Lake Property, near Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

The magnetic results have provided valuable structural information that should supplement the known geology, and help to locate the more favourable areas for mineral deposition on the block. In addition to locating numerous linear faults and shears, the magnetic data have outlined the contacts of both magnetic and non-magnetic units that exhibit porphyry-type characteristics.

The EM and resistivity data were affected by severe topographic variations that have led to higher than normal flying heights in some areas. The high flying over some of the steeper ravines has yielded secondary EM fields that are of insufficient amplitudes to yield reliable resistivity calculations. Although the magnetic data are relatively immune to changes in flying height, the radiometric data may also be adversely affected by erroneous altitude corrections.

There are several low resistivity zones where values of less than 100 ohm-m are evident on the 56 kHz frequency. Some of these broader zones are likely due to conductive clays or argillaceous shales, while some of the deeper more discrete responses might be attributed to increases in conductive sulphide content or clay-altered shears.

Other anomalous responses coincide with linear magnetic features that could reflect contacts, faults, or shears. These inferred contacts and structural breaks are also considered to be of particular interest as they may have influenced or controlled mineral deposition within the survey area.

Resistive units in this area may be of greater interest in this area, because of their inferred correlation with known (porphyry) mineralization. In addition, there are several magnetite-induced resistivity highs that could reflect magnetite-rich skarns. All of these anomalous features (both resistive and conductive) and some of the bedrock conductors defined by the survey, should be subjected to further investigation, using appropriate surface exploration techniques. Anomalies that are currently considered to be of moderately low priority may require upgrading if follow-up results are favourable.

It is also suggested that additional processing of existing geophysical data be considered, in order to extract the maximum amount of information from the survey results. Radioelement ratio grids should be considered as they are considered to be more meaningful because they tend to minimize amplitude changes due to variations in overburden thickness and flying heights. Ratios can also help to enhance or isolate the contributions from one element relative to the others in areas of higher background concentrations. Current software and imaging techniques can often provide valuable information on structure and lithology, which may not be clearly evident on the maps or images provided with this report. These techniques can yield images that define subtle, but significant, structural details.

Respectfully submitted,

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS CORP.

R11059

Appendix A

Data Archive Description

Data Archive Description:

Survey Details

Survey Area Name:	Yukon project, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada
Job number:	11059
Client:	Inform Resources
Survey Company Name:	Fugro Airborne Surveys
Flown Dates:	September 27th to October 11th, 2011
Archive Creation Date:	February 17, 2012

Geodetic Information for map products

Projection:	Universal Transverse Mercator (Zone 8N)
Datum:	NAD83
Central meridian:	135° West
False Easting:	500000 metres
False Northing:	0 metres
Scale factor:	0.9996

Grid Archive:

FILE	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
CVG.grd	Calculated Magnetic Vertical Gradient Intensity	nT/m
MAG.grd	Residual Magnetic	nT
RES7200.grd	Apparent Resistivity 7,200 Hz	ohm·m
RES56K.grd	Apparent Resistivity 900 Hz	ohm·m
Tc.grd	Corrected Total Counts	cps
Th.grd	Corrected Thorium Counts	cps
K.grd	Corrected Potassium Counts	cps
U.grd	Corrected Uranium Counts	cps

Linedata Archive:

Geosoft Database and Line Archive File Layout (Mike Lake.xyz & Mike Lake.gdb):

Field	Variable	Description	Units
1	X	easting NAD 83 (UTM Zone 8N)	m
2	Y	northing NAD 83 (UTM Zone 8N)	m
3	FID	fiducial increment	
4	LATITUDE	latitude WGS 84	degrees
5	LONGITUDE	longitude WGS 84	degrees
6	FLIGHT	flight number	

7	DATE	flight date (yyyy/mm/dd)	
8	ALTRAD_HELI	measured helicopter height above surface from radar altimeter	m
9	ALTBAD_BIRD	calculated bird height above surface from radar altimeter	m
10	GPSZ	bird height above spheroid	m
11	DTM	digital terrain model (above WGS 84 datum)	m
12	DIURNAL_FILT	measured diurnal ground magnetic intensity	nT
13	DIURNAL_COR	diurnal correction - base removed	nT
14	MAG_RAW	total magnetic field - spike rejected	nT
15	MAG_LAG	total magnetic field - corrected for lag	nT
16	MAG_DIU	total magnetic field - diurnal variation removed	nT
17	IGRF	international geomagnetic reference field	nT
18	MAG_RMI	residual magnetic intensity - final	nT
19	CPI900_FILT	coplanar inphase 900 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
20	CPQ900_FILT	coplanar quadrature 900 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
21	CXI1000_FILT	coaxial inphase 1000 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
22	CXQ1000_FILT	coaxial quadrature 1000 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
23	CXI5500_FILT	coaxial inphase 5500 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
24	CXQ5500_FILT	coaxial quadrature 5500 Hz -unlevelled	ppm
25	CPI7200_FILT	coplanar inphase 7200 Hz - unlevelled	ppm
26	CPQ7200_FILT	coplanar quadrature 7200 Hz -unlevelled	ppm
27	CPI56K_FILT	coplanar inphase 56 kHz - unlevelled	ppm
28	CPQ56K_FILT	coplanar quadrature 56 kHz - unlevelled	ppm
29	CPI900	coplanar inphase 900 Hz	ppm
30	CPQ900	coplanar quadrature 900 Hz	ppm
31	CXI1000	coaxial inphase 1000 Hz	ppm
32	CXQ1000	coaxial quadrature 1000 Hz	ppm
33	CXI5500	coaxial inphase 5500 Hz	ppm
34	CXQ5500	coaxial quadrature 5500 Hz	ppm
35	CPI7200	coplanar inphase 7200 Hz	ppm
36	CPQ7200	coplanar quadrature 7200 Hz	ppm
37	CPI56K	coplanar inphase 56 kHz	ppm
38	CPQ56K	coplanar quadrature 56 kHz	ppm
39	RES900	apparent resistivity - 900 Hz	ohm·m
40	RES7200	apparent resistivity - 7200 Hz	ohm·m
41	RES56K	apparent resistivity - 56 kHz	ohm·m
42	DEP900	apparent depth - 900 Hz	m
43	DEP7200	apparent depth - 7200 Hz	m
44	DEP56K	apparent depth - 56 kHz	m
45	DIFI	difference channel based on cxi5500/cpi7200	
46	DIFQ	difference channel based on cxq5500/cpq7200	
47	CPPL	coplanar powerline monitor	
48	CXSP	coaxial spherics monitor	

49	CPSP	coplanar spherics monitor	
50	TC_RAW	total counts, uncorrected	counts
51	TH_RAW	thorium counts, uncorrected	counts
52	K_RAW	potassium counts, uncorrected	counts
53	U_RAW	uranium counts, uncorrected	counts
54	U_UP	upward looking uranium, uncorrected	counts
55	TC	total counts, after NASVD correction	counts
56	TH	thorium counts, after NASVD correction	counts
57	K	potassium counts, after NASVD correction	counts
58	U	uranium counts, after NASVD correction	counts
59	COSMIC	cosmic counts	counts
60	LIVETIME	livetime	ms
61	EFFECTIVEHEIGHT	height at standard temperature and pressure	m
62	KPA	pressure	kPa
63	TEMP_EXT	external temperature in Celsius	ºC
64	GR820_DOWN	downward spectrum array (gdb only)	

Anomaly ASCII Layout (MikeLake_Anomaly.xyz):

Field	Variable	Description	Units
1	easting	Easting NAD83	m
2	northing	Northing NAD83	m
3	fid	Fiducial	-
4	flt	Flight number	-
5	mhos	Conductance (see report for model used)	seimens
6	depth	Depth (see report for model used)	m
7	mag	Mag correlation, local amplitude	nT
8	cxi1	In-phase coaxial 5500 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
9	cxq1	Quadrature coaxial 5500 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
10	cpi1	In-phase coplanar 7200 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
11	cpq1	Quadrature coplanar 7200 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
12	cpi2	In-phase coplanar 900 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
13	cpq2	Quadrature coplanar 900 Hz, local amplitude	ppm
14	let	Anomaly Identifier	-
15	sym	Anomaly interpretation symbol	-
16	grd	Anomaly Grade	-

Note – The null values in the GDB and XYZ archive are displayed as *

Maps:

PDF and Geosoft MAP files of delivered maps at a scale of 1:20,000 (Anomaly in DXF format). One map set consists of four map sheets.

FILE	DESCRIPTION	UNITS
AEM	Electromagnetic Anomalies Sheet	
CVG	Calculated Vertical Magnetic Gradient	nT/m
MAG	Residual Magnetic Intensity	nT
RES7200	Apparent Resistivity 7200 Hz	ohm·m
RES56K	Apparent Resistivity 56k Hz	ohm·m
Tc	Corrected Total Counts	cps
Th	Corrected Thorium Counts	cps
K	Corrected Potassium Counts	cps
U	Corrected Uranium Counts	cps

Report:

R11059.pdf : A report in PDF format

Appendix B

List of personnel

The following personnel were involved in the acquisition, processing, interpretation and presentation of data, relating to a DIGHEM airborne geophysical survey carried out over the Yukon area, Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada for Inform Resources.

Lesley Minty	Project Manager
Kambiz Yazdani	Field Data Processor / Crew leader
Gray Ellis	Equipment Operator
Logan Streun	Equipment Operator
Tai-chyi Shei	Geophysicist- Interpretation
Tayebe Hamzeh	Geophysicist
Devrim Husrevoglu	Geophysicist
Lyn Vanderstarren	Drafting Supervisor
Christ Sawyer	Drafting
Guy Lajoie	Pilot (Questral Helicopters)
Sheridan King	Pilot (Questral Helicopters)
Craig Elder	AME (Questral Helicopters)
Collin Quinlan	AME (Questral Helicopters)

The survey consisted of 3822 km of coverage, flown from September 27th to October 11th, 2011.

All personnel are employees of Fugro Airborne Surveys, except for the pilots and AMEs who are employees of Questral Helicopters.

Appendix C

Background Information

Electromagnetics

Fugro electromagnetic responses fall into two general classes, discrete and broad. The discrete class consists of sharp, well-defined anomalies from discrete conductors such as sulphide lenses and steeply dipping sheets of graphite and sulphides. The broad class consists of wide anomalies from conductors having a large horizontal surface such as flatly dipping graphite or sulphide sheets, saline water-saturated sedimentary formations, conductive overburden and rock, kimberlite pipes and geothermal zones. A vertical conductive slab with a width of 200 m would straddle these two classes.

The vertical sheet (half plane) is the most common model used for the analysis of discrete conductors. All anomalies plotted on the geophysical maps are analyzed according to this model. The following section entitled **Discrete Conductor Analysis** describes this model in detail, including the effect of using it on anomalies caused by broad conductors such as conductive overburden.

The conductive earth (half-space) model is suitable for broad conductors. Resistivity contour maps result from the use of this model. A later section entitled **Resistivity Mapping** describes the method further, including the effect of using it on anomalies caused by discrete conductors such as sulphide bodies.

Geometric Interpretation

The geophysical interpreter attempts to determine the geometric shape and dip of the conductor. Figure B-1 shows typical HEM anomaly shapes which are used to guide the geometric interpretation.

Discrete Conductor Analysis

The EM anomalies appearing on the electromagnetic map are analyzed by computer to give the conductance (i.e., conductivity-thickness product) in siemens (mhos) of a vertical sheet model. This is done regardless of the interpreted geometric shape of the conductor. This is not an unreasonable procedure, because the computed conductance increases as the electrical quality of the conductor increases, regardless of its true shape. DIGHEM anomalies are divided into seven grades of conductance, as shown in Table 4. The conductance in siemens (mhos) is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

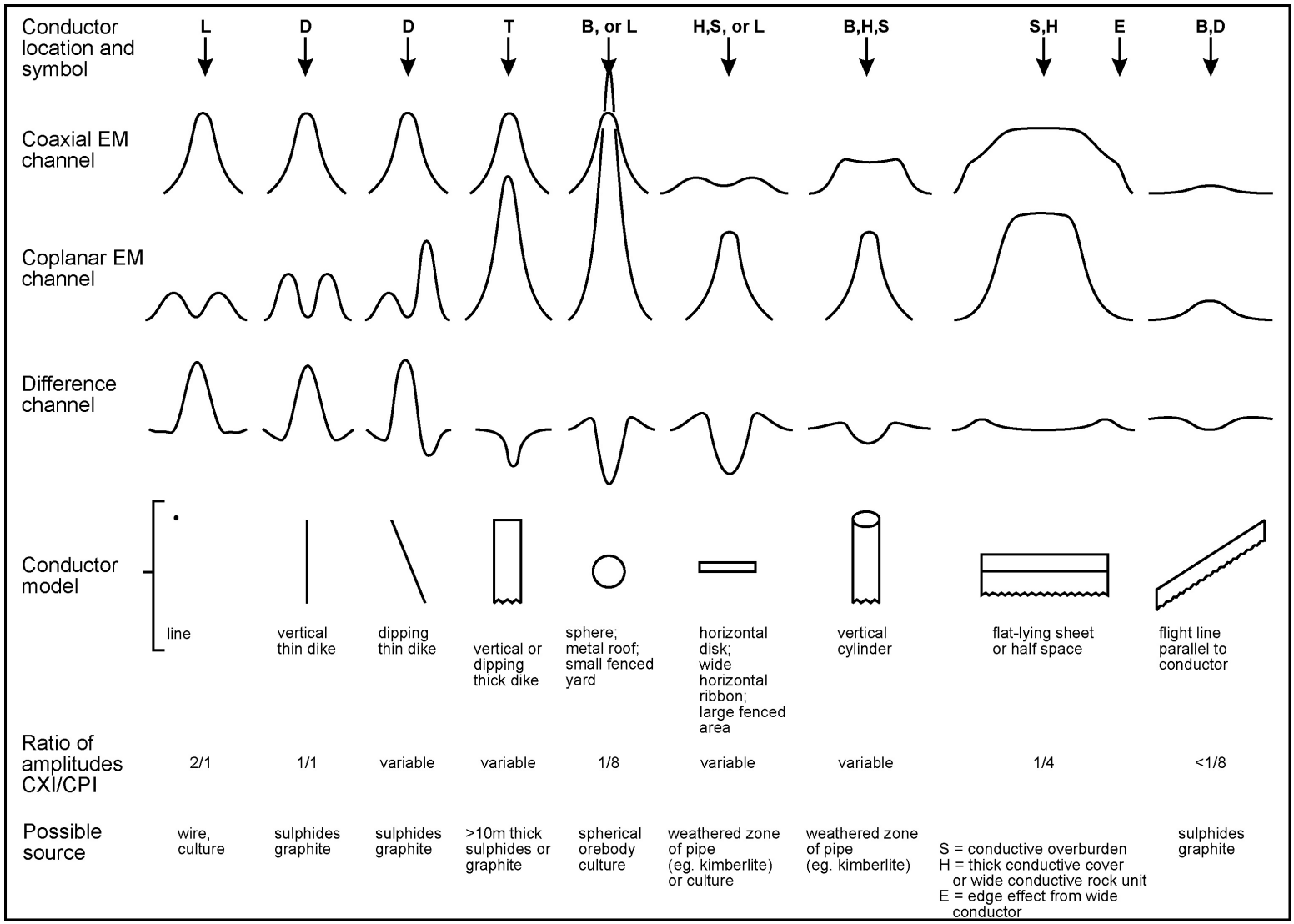


Figure C-1 Typical HEM anomaly shape

The conductance value is a geological parameter because it is a characteristic of the conductor alone. It generally is independent of frequency, flying height or depth of burial, apart from the averaging over a greater portion of the conductor as height increases. Small anomalies from deeply buried strong conductors are not confused with small anomalies from shallow weak conductors because the former will have larger conductance values.

Anomaly Grade	Siemens
7	> 100
6	50 - 100
5	20 - 50
4	10 - 20
3	5 - 10
2	1 - 5
1	< 1

Table 9 EM Anomaly Grades

Conductive overburden generally produces broad EM responses which may not be shown as anomalies on the geophysical maps. However, patchy conductive overburden in otherwise resistive areas can yield discrete anomalies with a conductance grade (cf. Table 9) of 1, 2 or even 3 for conducting clays which have resistivities as low as 50 ohm-m. In areas where ground resistivities are below 10 ohm-m, anomalies caused by weathering variations and similar causes can have any conductance grade. The anomaly shapes from the multiple coils often allow such conductors to be recognized, and these are indicated by the letters S, H, and sometimes E on the geophysical maps (see EM legend on maps).

For bedrock conductors, the higher anomaly grades indicate increasingly higher conductances. Examples: the New Insco copper discovery (Noranda, Canada) yielded a grade 5 anomaly, as did the neighbouring copper-zinc Magusi River ore body; Mattabi (copper-zinc, Sturgeon Lake, Canada) and Whistle (nickel, Sudbury, Canada) gave grade 6; and the Montcalm nickel-copper discovery (Timmins, Canada) yielded a grade 7 anomaly. Graphite and sulphides can span all grades but, in any particular survey area, field work may show that the different grades indicate different types of conductors.

Strong conductors (i.e., grades 6 and 7) are characteristic of massive sulphides or graphite. Moderate conductors (grades 4 and 5) typically reflect graphite or sulphides of a less massive character, while weak bedrock conductors (grades 1 to 3) can signify poorly connected graphite or heavily disseminated sulphides. Grades 1 and 2 conductors may not respond to ground EM equipment using frequencies less than 2000 Hz.

The presence of sphalerite or gangue can result in ore deposits having weak to moderate conductances. As an example, the three million ton lead-zinc deposit of Restigouche Mining Corporation near Bathurst, Canada, yielded a well-defined grade 2 conductor. The 10 percent by volume of sphalerite occurs as a coating around the fine grained massive pyrite, thereby inhibiting electrical conduction. Faults, fractures and shear zones may

produce anomalies that typically have low conductances (e.g., grades 1 to 3). Conductive rock formations can yield anomalies of any conductance grade. The conductive materials in such rock formations can be salt water, weathered products such as clays, original depositional clays, and carbonaceous material.

For each interpreted electromagnetic anomaly on the geophysical maps, a letter identifier and an interpretive symbol are plotted beside the EM grade symbol. The horizontal rows of dots, under the interpretive symbol, indicate the anomaly amplitude on the flight record. The vertical column of dots, under the anomaly letter, gives the estimated depth. In areas where anomalies are crowded, the letter identifiers, interpretive symbols and dots may be obliterated. The EM grade symbols, however, will always be discernible, and the obliterated information can be obtained from the anomaly listing appended to this report.

The purpose of indicating the anomaly amplitude by dots is to provide an estimate of the reliability of the conductance calculation. Thus, a conductance value obtained from a large ppm anomaly (3 or 4 dots) will tend to be accurate whereas one obtained from a small ppm anomaly (no dots) could be quite inaccurate. The absence of amplitude dots indicates that the anomaly from the coaxial coil-pair is 5 ppm or less on both the in-phase and quadrature channels. Such small anomalies could reflect a weak conductor at the surface or a stronger conductor at depth. The conductance grade and depth estimate illustrates which of these possibilities fits the recorded data best.

The conductance measurement is considered more reliable than the depth estimate. There are a number of factors that can produce an error in the depth estimate, including the averaging of topographic variations by the altimeter, overlying conductive overburden, and the location and attitude of the conductor relative to the flight line. Conductor location and attitude can provide an erroneous depth estimate because the stronger part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because it has a shallow dip. A heavy tree cover can also produce errors in depth estimates. This is because the depth estimate is computed as the distance of bird from conductor, minus the altimeter reading. The altimeter can lock onto the top of a dense forest canopy. This situation yields an erroneously large depth estimate but does not affect the conductance estimate.

Dip symbols are used to indicate the direction of dip of conductors. These symbols are used only when the anomaly shapes are unambiguous, which usually requires a fairly resistive environment.

A further interpretation is presented on the EM map by means of the line-to-line correlation of bedrock anomalies, which is based on a comparison of anomaly shapes on adjacent lines. This provides conductor axes that may define the geological structure over portions of the survey area. The absence of conductor axes in an area implies that anomalies could not be correlated from line to line with reasonable confidence.

The electromagnetic anomalies are designed to provide a correct impression of conductor quality by means of the conductance grade symbols. The symbols can stand alone with geology when planning a follow-up program. The actual conductance values are printed in the attached anomaly list for those who wish quantitative data. The anomaly ppm and depth are indicated by inconspicuous dots which should not distract from the conductor

patterns, while being helpful to those who wish this information. The map provides an interpretation of conductors in terms of length, strike and dip, geometric shape, conductance, depth, and thickness. The accuracy is comparable to an interpretation from a high quality ground EM survey having the same line spacing.

The appended EM anomaly list provides a tabulation of anomalies in ppm, conductance, and depth for the vertical sheet model. No conductance or depth estimates are shown for weak anomalous responses that are not of sufficient amplitude to yield reliable calculations.

Since discrete bodies normally are the targets of EM surveys, local base (or zero) levels are used to compute local anomaly amplitudes. This contrasts with the use of true zero levels which are used to compute true EM amplitudes. Local anomaly amplitudes are shown in the EM anomaly list and these are used to compute the vertical sheet parameters of conductance and depth.

Questionable Anomalies

The EM maps may contain anomalous responses that are displayed as asterisks (*). These responses denote weak anomalies of indeterminate conductance, which may reflect one of the following: a weak conductor near the surface, a strong conductor at depth (e.g., 100 to 120 m below surface) or to one side of the flight line, or aerodynamic noise. Those responses that have the appearance of valid bedrock anomalies on the flight profiles are indicated by appropriate interpretive symbols (see EM legend on maps). The others probably do not warrant further investigation unless their locations are of considerable geological interest.

The Thickness Parameter

A comparison of coaxial and coplanar shapes can provide an indication of the thickness of a steeply dipping conductor. The amplitude of the coplanar anomaly (e.g., CPI channel) increases relative to the coaxial anomaly (e.g., CXI) as the apparent thickness increases, i.e., the thickness in the horizontal plane. (The thickness is equal to the conductor width if the conductor dips at 90 degrees and strikes at right angles to the flight line.) This report refers to a conductor as thin when the thickness is likely to be less than 3 m, and thick when in excess of 10 m. Thick conductors are indicated on the EM map by parentheses "( )". For base metal exploration in steeply dipping geology, thick conductors can be high priority targets because many massive sulphide ore bodies are thick. The system cannot sense the thickness when the strike of the conductor is subparallel to the flight line, when the conductor has a shallow dip, when the anomaly amplitudes are small, or when the resistivity of the environment is below 100 ohm-m.

Resistivity Mapping

Resistivity mapping is useful in areas where broad or flat lying conductive units are of interest. One example of this is the clay alteration which is associated with Carlin-type deposits in the south west United States. The resistivity parameter was able to identify the clay alteration zone over the Cove deposit. The alteration zone appeared as a strong resistivity low on the 900 Hz resistivity parameter. The 7,200 Hz and 56,000 Hz resistivities showed more detail in the covering sediments, and delineated a range front fault. This is typical in many areas of the south west United States, where conductive near surface sediments, which may sometimes be alkalic, attenuate the higher frequencies.

Resistivity mapping has proven successful for locating diatremes in diamond exploration. Weathering products from relatively soft kimberlite pipes produce a resistivity contrast with the unaltered host rock. In many cases weathered kimberlite pipes were associated with thick conductive layers that contrasted with overlying or adjacent relatively thin layers of lake bottom sediments or overburden.

Areas of widespread conductivity are commonly encountered during surveys. These conductive zones may reflect alteration zones, shallow-dipping sulphide or graphite-rich units, saline ground water, or conductive overburden. In such areas, EM amplitude changes can be generated by decreases of only 5 m in survey altitude, as well as by increases in conductivity. The typical flight record in conductive areas is characterized by in-phase and quadrature channels that are continuously active. Local EM peaks reflect either increases in conductivity of the earth or decreases in survey altitude. For such conductive areas, apparent resistivity profiles and contour maps are necessary for the correct interpretation of the airborne data. The advantage of the resistivity parameter is that anomalies caused by altitude changes are virtually eliminated, so the resistivity data reflect only those anomalies caused by conductivity changes. The resistivity analysis also helps the interpreter to differentiate between conductive bedrock and conductive overburden. For example, discrete conductors will generally appear as narrow lows on the contour map and broad conductors (e.g., overburden) will appear as wide lows.

The apparent resistivity is calculated using the pseudo-layer (or buried) half-space model defined by Fraser (1978)[2]. This model consists of a resistive layer overlying a conductive half-space. The depth channels give the apparent depth below surface of the conductive material. The apparent depth is simply the apparent thickness of the overlying resistive layer. The apparent depth (or thickness) parameter will be positive when the upper layer is more resistive than the underlying material, in which case the apparent depth may be quite close to the true depth.

The apparent depth will be negative when the upper layer is more conductive than the underlying material, and will be zero when a homogeneous half-space exists. The apparent depth parameter must be interpreted cautiously because it will contain any errors that might exist in the measured altitude of the EM bird (e.g., as caused by a dense tree cover). The inputs to the resistivity algorithm are the in-phase and quadrature components

[2] Resistivity mapping with an airborne multicoil electromagnetic system: Geophysics, v. 43, p.144-172

of the coplanar coil-pair. The outputs are the apparent resistivity of the conductive half-space (the source) and the sensor-source distance. The flying height is not an input variable, and the output resistivity and sensor-source distance are independent of the flying height when the conductivity of the measured material is sufficient to yield significant in-phase as well as quadrature responses. The apparent depth, discussed above, is simply the sensor-source distance minus the measured altitude or flying height. Consequently, errors in the measured altitude will affect the apparent depth parameter but not the apparent resistivity parameter.

The apparent depth parameter is a useful indicator of simple layering in areas lacking a heavy tree cover. Depth information has been used for permafrost mapping, where positive apparent depths were used as a measure of permafrost thickness. However, little quantitative use has been made of negative apparent depths because the absolute value of the negative depth is not a measure of the thickness of the conductive upper layer and, therefore, is not meaningful physically. Qualitatively, a negative apparent depth estimate usually shows that the EM anomaly is caused by conductive overburden. Consequently, the apparent depth channel can be of significant help in distinguishing between overburden and bedrock conductors.

Interpretation in Conductive Environments

Environments having low background resistivities (e.g., below 30 ohm-m for a 900 Hz system) yield very large responses from the conductive ground. This usually prohibits the recognition of discrete bedrock conductors. However, Fugro data processing techniques produce three parameters that contribute significantly to the recognition of bedrock conductors in conductive environments. These are the in-phase and quadrature difference channels (DIFI and DIFQ, which are available only on systems with “common” frequencies on orthogonal coil pairs), and the resistivity and depth channels (RES and DEP) for each coplanar frequency.

The EM difference channels (DIFI and DIFQ) eliminate most of the responses from conductive ground, leaving responses from bedrock conductors, cultural features (e.g., telephone lines, fences, etc.) and edge effects. Edge effects often occur near the perimeter of broad conductive zones. This can be a source of geologic noise. While edge effects yield anomalies on the EM difference channels, they do not produce resistivity anomalies. Consequently, the resistivity channel aids in eliminating anomalies due to edge effects. On the other hand, resistivity anomalies will coincide with the most highly conductive sections of conductive ground, and this is another source of geologic noise. The recognition of a bedrock conductor in a conductive environment therefore is based on the anomalous responses of the two difference channels (DIFI and DIFQ) and the resistivity channels (RES). The most favourable situation is where anomalies coincide on all channels.

The DEP channels, which give the apparent depth to the conductive material, also help to determine whether a conductive response arises from surficial material or from a conductive zone in the bedrock. When these channels ride above the zero level on the depth profiles (i.e., depth is negative), it implies that the EM and resistivity profiles are responding primarily to a conductive upper layer, i.e., conductive overburden. If the DEP

channels are below the zero level, it indicates that a resistive upper layer exists, and this usually implies the existence of a bedrock conductor. If the low frequency DEP channel is below the zero level and the high frequency DEP is above, this suggests that a bedrock conductor occurs beneath conductive cover.

Reduction of Geologic Noise

Geologic noise refers to unwanted geophysical responses. For purposes of airborne EM surveying, geologic noise refers to EM responses caused by conductive overburden and magnetic permeability. It was mentioned previously that the EM difference channels (i.e., channel DIFI for in-phase and DIFQ for quadrature) tend to eliminate the response of conductive overburden.

Magnetite produces a form of geological noise on the in-phase channels. Rocks containing less than 1% magnetite can yield negative in-phase anomalies caused by magnetic permeability. When magnetite is widely distributed throughout a survey area, the in-phase EM channels may continuously rise and fall, reflecting variations in the magnetite percentage, flying height, and overburden thickness. This can lead to difficulties in recognizing deeply buried bedrock conductors, particularly if conductive overburden also exists. However, the response of broadly distributed magnetite generally vanishes on the in-phase difference channel DIFI. This feature can be a significant aid in the recognition of conductors that occur in rocks containing accessory magnetite.

EM Magnetite Mapping

The information content of HEM data consists of a combination of conductive eddy current responses and magnetic permeability responses. The secondary field resulting from conductive eddy current flow is frequency-dependent and consists of both in-phase and quadrature components, which are positive in sign. On the other hand, the secondary field resulting from magnetic permeability is independent of frequency and consists of only an in-phase component which is negative in sign. When magnetic permeability manifests itself by decreasing the measured amount of positive in-phase, its presence may be difficult to recognize. However, when it manifests itself by yielding a negative in-phase anomaly (e.g., in the absence of eddy current flow), its presence is assured. In this latter case, the negative component can be used to estimate the percent magnetite content.

A magnetite mapping technique, based on the low frequency coplanar data, can be complementary to magnetometer mapping in certain cases. Compared to magnetometry, it is far less sensitive but is more able to DIGHEM closely spaced magnetite zones, as well as providing an estimate of the amount of magnetite in the rock. The method is sensitive to 1/4% magnetite by weight when the EM sensor is at a height of 30 m above a magnetitic half-space. It can individually DIGHEM steep dipping narrow magnetite-rich bands which are separated by 60 m. Unlike magnetometry, the EM magnetite method is unaffected by remanent magnetism or magnetic latitude.

The EM magnetite mapping technique provides estimates of magnetite content which are

usually correct within a factor of 2 when the magnetite is fairly uniformly distributed. EM magnetite maps can be generated when magnetic permeability is evident as negative in-phase responses on the data profiles.

Like magnetometry, the EM magnetite method maps only bedrock features, provided that the overburden is characterized by a general lack of magnetite. This contrasts with resistivity mapping which portrays the combined effect of bedrock and overburden.

The Susceptibility Effect

When the host rock is conductive, the positive conductivity response will usually dominate the secondary field, and the susceptibility effect[3] will appear as a reduction in the in-phase, rather than as a negative value. The in-phase response will be lower than would be predicted by a model using zero susceptibility. At higher frequencies the in-phase conductivity response also gets larger, so a negative magnetite effect observed on the low frequency might not be observable on the higher frequencies, over the same body. The susceptibility effect is most obvious over discrete magnetite-rich zones, but also occurs over uniform geology such as a homogeneous half-space.

High magnetic susceptibility will affect the calculated apparent resistivity, if only conductivity is considered. Standard apparent resistivity algorithms use a homogeneous half-space model, with zero susceptibility. For these algorithms, the reduced in-phase response will, in most cases, make the apparent resistivity higher than it should be. It is important to note that there is nothing wrong with the data, nor is there anything wrong with the processing algorithms. The apparent difference results from the fact that the simple geological model used in processing does not match the complex geology.

Measuring and Correcting the Magnetite Effect

Theoretically, it is possible to calculate (forward model) the combined effect of electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility on an EM response in all environments. The difficulty lies, however, in separating out the susceptibility effect from other geological effects when deriving resistivity and susceptibility from EM data.

Over a homogeneous half-space, there is a precise relationship between in-phase, quadrature, and altitude. These are often DIGHEMd as phase angle, amplitude, and altitude. Within a reasonable range, any two of these three parameters can be used to calculate the half space resistivity. If the rock has a positive magnetic susceptibility, the in-phase component will be reduced and this departure can be recognized by

[3] Magnetic susceptibility and permeability are two measures of the same physical property. Permeability is generally given as relative permeability, μ_r, which is the permeability of the substance divided by the permeability of free space ($4 \pi \times 10^{-7}$). Magnetic susceptibility k is related to permeability by $k=\mu^r-1$. Susceptibility is a unitless measurement, and is usually reported in units of 10^{-6}. The typical range of susceptibilities is –1 for quartz, 130 for pyrite, and up to 5×10^5 for magnetite, in 10^{-6} units (Telford et al, 1986).

comparison to the other parameters.

The algorithm used to calculate apparent susceptibility and apparent resistivity from HEM data, uses a homogeneous half-space geological model. Non half-space geology, such as horizontal layers or dipping sources, can also distort the perfect half-space relationship of the three data parameters. While it may be possible to use more complex models to calculate both rock parameters, this procedure becomes very complex and time-consuming. For basic HEM data processing, it is most practical to stick to the simplest geological model.

Magnetite reversals (reversed in-phase anomalies) have been used for many years to calculate an "FeO" or magnetite response from HEM data (Fraser, 1981). However, this technique could only be applied to data where the in-phase was observed to be negative, which happens when susceptibility is high and conductivity is low.

Applying Susceptibility Corrections

Resistivity calculations done with susceptibility correction may change the apparent resistivity. High-susceptibility conductors, that were previously masked by the susceptibility effect in standard resistivity algorithms, may become evident. In this case the susceptibility corrected apparent resistivity is a better measure of the actual resistivity of the earth. However, other geological variations, such as a deep resistive layer, can also reduce the in-phase by the same amount. In this case, susceptibility correction would not be the best method. Different geological models can apply in different areas of the same data set. The effects of susceptibility, and other effects that can create a similar response, must be considered when selecting the resistivity algorithm.

Susceptibility from EM vs Magnetic Field Data

The response of the EM system to magnetite may not match that from a magnetometer survey. First, HEM-derived susceptibility is a rock property measurement, like resistivity. Magnetic data show the total magnetic field, a measure of the potential field, not the rock property. Secondly, the shape of an anomaly depends on the shape and direction of the source magnetic field. The electromagnetic field of HEM is much different in shape from the earth's magnetic field. Total field magnetic anomalies are different at different magnetic latitudes; HEM susceptibility anomalies have the same shape regardless of their location on the earth.

In far northern latitudes, where the magnetic field is nearly vertical, the total magnetic field measurement over a thin vertical dike is very similar in shape to the anomaly from the HEM-derived susceptibility (a sharp peak over the body). The same vertical dike at the magnetic equator would yield a negative magnetic anomaly, but the HEM susceptibility anomaly would show a positive susceptibility peak.

Effects of Permeability and Dielectric Permittivity

Resistivity algorithms that assume free-space magnetic permeability and dielectric permittivity, do not yield reliable values in highly magnetic or highly resistive areas. Both magnetic polarization and displacement currents cause a decrease in the in-phase component, often resulting in negative values that yield erroneously high apparent resistivities. The effects of magnetite occur at all frequencies, but are most evident at the lowest frequency. Conversely, the negative effects of dielectric permittivity are most evident at the higher frequencies, in resistive areas.

The table below shows the effects of varying permittivity over a resistive (10,000 ohm-m) half space, at frequencies of 56,000 Hz (DIGHEM^{V}) and 102,000 Hz (DIGHEM).

Apparent Resistivity Calculations

Table 10 Effects of Permittivity on In-phase/Quadrature/Resistivity

Freq (Hz)	Coil	Sep (m)	Thres (ppm)	Alt (m)	In Phase	Quad Phase	App Res	App Depth (m)	Permittivity
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	7.3	35.3	10118	-1.0	1 Air
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	3.6	36.6	19838	-13.2	5 Quartz
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	-1.1	38.3	81832	-25.7	10 Epidote
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	-10.4	42.3	76620	-25.8	20 Granite
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	-19.7	46.9	71550	-26.0	30 Diabase
56,000	CP	6.3	0.1	30	-28.7	52.0	66787	-26.1	40 Gabbro
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	32.5	117.2	9409	-0.3	1 Air
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	11.7	127.2	25956	-16.8	5 Quartz
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	-14.0	141.6	97064	-26.5	10 Epidote
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	-62.9	176.0	83995	-26.8	20 Granite
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	-107.5	215.8	73320	-27.0	30 Diabase
102,000	CP	7.86	0.1	30	-147.1	259.2	64875	-27.2	40 Gabbro

Methods have been developed (Huang and Fraser, 2000, 2001) to correct apparent resistivities for the effects of permittivity and permeability. The corrected resistivities yield more credible values than if the effects of permittivity and permeability are disregarded.

Recognition of Culture

Cultural responses include all EM anomalies caused by man-made metallic objects. Such anomalies may be caused by inductive coupling or current gathering. The concern of the interpreter is to recognize when an EM response is due to culture. Points of consideration used by the interpreter, when coaxial and coplanar coil-pairs are operated at a common frequency, are as follows:

1. Channels CXPL and CPPL monitor 60 Hz radiation. An anomaly on these channels shows that the conductor is radiating power. Such an indication is normally a guarantee that the conductor is cultural. However, care must be taken to ensure that the conductor is not a geologic body that strikes across a power line, carrying leakage currents.

2. A flight that crosses a "line" (e.g., fence, telephone line, etc.) yields a centre-peaked coaxial anomaly and an m-shaped coplanar anomaly.[4] When the flight crosses the cultural line at a high angle of intersection, the amplitude ratio of coaxial/coplanar response is 2. Such an EM anomaly can only be caused by a line. The geologic body that yields anomalies most closely resembling a line is the vertically dipping thin dike. Such a body, however, yields an amplitude ratio of 1 rather than 2. Consequently, an m-shaped coplanar anomaly with a CXI/CPI amplitude ratio of 2 is virtually a guarantee that the source is a cultural line.

3. A flight that crosses a sphere or horizontal disk yields centre-peaked coaxial and coplanar anomalies with a CXI/CPI amplitude ratio (i.e., coaxial/coplanar) of 1/8. In the absence of geologic bodies of this geometry, the most likely conductor is a metal roof or small fenced yard.[5] Anomalies of this type are virtually certain to be cultural if they occur in an area of culture.

4. A flight that crosses a horizontal rectangular body or wide ribbon yields an m-shaped coaxial anomaly and a centre-peaked coplanar anomaly. In the absence of geologic bodies of this geometry, the most likely conductor is a large fenced area.[5] Anomalies of this type are virtually certain to be cultural if they occur in an area of culture.

5. EM anomalies that coincide with culture, as seen on the camera film or video display, are usually caused by culture. However, care is taken with such coincidences because a geologic conductor could occur beneath a fence, for example. In this example, the fence would be expected to yield an m-shaped coplanar anomaly as in case #2 above. If, instead, a centre-peaked coplanar anomaly occurred, there would be concern that a thick geologic conductor coincided with the cultural line.

6. The above description of anomaly shapes is valid when the culture is not conductively coupled to the environment. In this case, the anomalies arise from inductive coupling to the EM transmitter. However, when the environment is quite conductive (e.g., less than 100 ohm-m at 900 Hz), the cultural conductor may be conductively coupled to the environment. In this latter case, the anomaly shapes tend to be governed by current gathering. Current gathering can completely distort the anomaly shapes, thereby complicating the identification of cultural anomalies.

---

[4] See Figure B-1 presented earlier.

[5] It is a characteristic of EM that geometrically similar anomalies are obtained from: (1) a planar conductor, and (2) a wire which forms a loop having dimensions identical to the perimeter of the equivalent planar conductor.

In such circumstances, the interpreter can only rely on the radiation channels and on the camera film or video records.

Magnetic Responses

The measured total magnetic field provides information on the magnetic properties of the earth materials in the survey area. The information can be used to locate magnetic bodies of direct interest for exploration, and for structural and lithological mapping.

The total magnetic field response reflects the abundance of magnetic material in the source. Magnetite is the most common magnetic mineral. Other minerals such as ilmenite, pyrrhotite, franklinite, chromite, hematite, arsenopyrite, limonite and pyrite are also magnetic, but to a lesser extent than magnetite on average.

In some geological environments, an EM anomaly with magnetic correlation has a greater likelihood of being produced by sulphides than one which is non-magnetic. However, sulphide ore bodies may be non-magnetic (e.g., the Kidd Creek deposit near Timmins, Canada) as well as magnetic (e.g., the Mattabi deposit near Sturgeon Lake, Canada).

Iron ore deposits will be anomalously magnetic in comparison to surrounding rock due to the concentration of iron minerals such as magnetite, ilmenite and hematite.

Changes in magnetic susceptibility often allow rock units to be differentiated based on the total field magnetic response. Geophysical classifications may differ from geological classifications if various magnetite levels exist within one general geological classification. Geometric considerations of the source such as shape, dip and depth, inclination of the earth's field and remanent magnetization will complicate such an analysis.

In general, mafic lithologies contain more magnetite and are therefore more magnetic than many sediments which tend to be weakly magnetic. Metamorphism and alteration can also increase or decrease the magnetization of a rock unit.
Textural differences on a total field magnetic contour, colour or shadow map due to the frequency of activity of the magnetic parameter resulting from inhomogeneities in the distribution of magnetite within the rock, may define certain lithologies. For example, near surface volcanics may display highly complex contour patterns with little line-to-line correlation.

Rock units may be differentiated based on the plan shapes of their total field magnetic responses. Mafic intrusive plugs can appear as isolated "bulls-eye" anomalies. Granitic intrusives appear as sub-circular zones, and may have contrasting rings due to contact metamorphism. Generally, granitic terrain will lack a pronounced strike direction, although granite gneiss may display strike.

Linear north-south units are theoretically not well-defined on total field magnetic maps in equatorial regions due to the low inclination of the earth's magnetic field. However, most stratigraphic units will have variations in composition along strike that will cause the units to appear as a series of alternating magnetic highs and lows.

Faults and shear zones may be characterized by alteration that causes destruction of magnetite (e.g., weathering) that produces a contrast with surrounding rock. Structural breaks may be filled by magnetite-rich, fracture filling material as is the case with diabase dikes, or by non-magnetic felsic material.

Faulting can also be identified by patterns in the magnetic total field contours or colours. Faults and dikes tend to appear as lineaments and often have strike lengths of several kilometres. Offsets in narrow, magnetic, stratigraphic trends also delineate structure. Sharp contrasts in magnetic lithologies may arise due to large displacements along strike-slip or dip-slip faults.

Gamma Ray Spectrometry

Radioelement concentrations are measures of the abundance of radioactive elements in the rock. The original abundance of the radioelements in any rock can be altered by the subsequent processes of metamorphism and weathering.

Gamma radiation in the range that is measured in the thorium, potassium, uranium and total count windows is strongly attenuated by rock, overburden and water. Almost all of the total radiation measured from rock and overburden originates in the upper .5 metres. Moisture in soil and bodies of water will mask the radioactivity from underlying rock. Weathered rock materials that have been displaced by glacial, water or wind action will not reflect the general composition of the underlying bedrock. Where residual soils exist, they may reflect the composition of underlying rock except where equilibrium does not exist between the original radioelement and the products in its decay series.

Radioelement counts (expressed as counts per second) are the rates of detection of the gamma radiation from specific decaying particles corresponding to products in each radioelements decay series. The radiation source for uranium is bismuth (Bi-214), for thorium it is thallium (Tl-208) and for potassium it is potassium (K-40).

The uranium and thorium radioelement concentrations are dependent on a state of equilibrium between the parent and daughter products in the decay series. Some daughter products in the uranium decay are long lived and could be removed by processes such as leaching. One product in the series, radon (Rn-222), is a gas which can easily escape. Both of these factors can affect the degree to which the calculated uranium concentrations reflect the actual composition of the source rock. Because the daughter products of thorium are relatively short lived, there is more likelihood that the thorium decay series is in equilibrium.

Lithological discrimination can be based on the measured relative concentrations and total, combined, radioactivity of the radioelements. Feldspar and mica contain potassium. Zircon, sphene and apatite are accessory minerals in igneous rocks that are sources of uranium and thorium. Monazite, thorianite, thorite, uraninite and uranothorite are also sources of uranium and thorium which are found in granites and pegmatites.

In general, the abundance of uranium, thorium and potassium in igneous rock increases with acidity. Pegmatites commonly have elevated concentrations of uranium relative to thorium. Sedimentary rocks derived from igneous rocks may have characteristic signatures that are influenced by their parent rocks, but these will have been altered by subsequent weathering and alteration.

Metamorphism and alteration will cause variations in the abundance of certain radioelements relative to each other. For example, alterative processes may cause uranium enrichment to the extent that a rock will be of economic interest. Uranium anomalies are more likely to be economically significant if they consist of an increase in the uranium relative to thorium and potassium, rather than a sympathetic increase in all three radioelements.

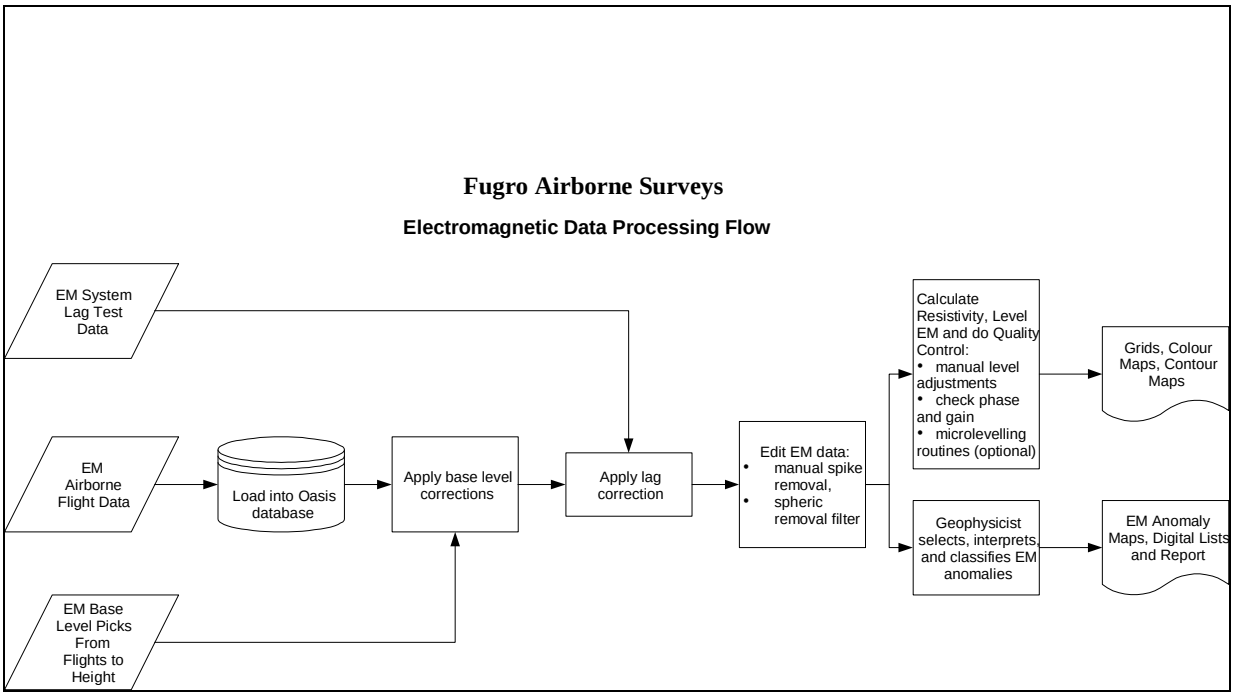
Faults can exhibit radioactive highs due to increased permeability which allows radon migration, or as lows due to structural control of drainage and fluvial sediments which attenuate gamma radiation from the underlying rocks. Faults can also be recognized by sharp contrasts in radiometric lithologies due to large strike-slip or dip-slip displacements. Changes in relative radioelement concentrations due to alteration will also define faults.

Similar to magnetics, certain rock types can be identified by their plan shapes if they also produce a radiometric contrast with surrounding rock. For example, granite intrusions will appear as sub-circular bodies, and may display concentric zonations. They will tend to lack a prominent strike direction. Offsets of narrow, continuous, stratigraphic units with contrasting radiometric signatures can identify faulting, and folding of stratigraphic trends will also be apparent.

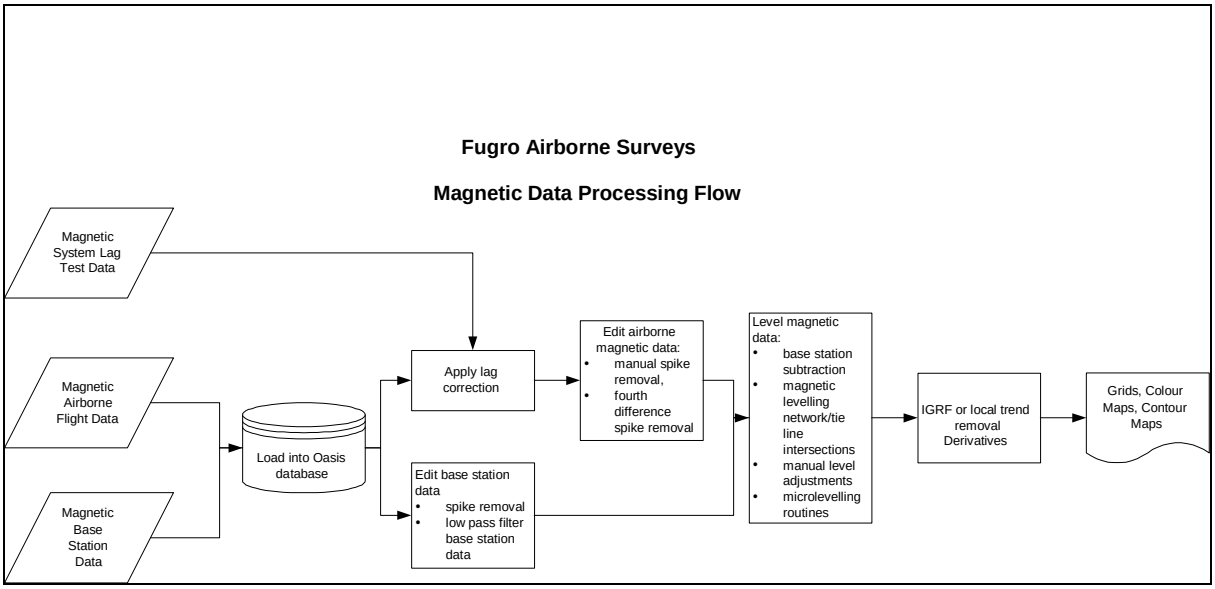
Appendix D

Data Processing

Processing Flow Chart - Electromagnetic Data



Processing Flow Chart - Magnetic Data



Appendix E

EM ANOMALY LIST

NOTE:

The EM Anomaly Table which would normally be appended to this report as Appendix E has not been printed due to the large number of pages. A digital form of this table, which contains all of the pertinent information, has been included on the final data archive.

Appendix F

Radiometric Processing Control File

```
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Atlas Control/Workspace File
// # or // for commment
//////////////////////////////////////////////////

CONTROL_BEGIN

 PROGRAM  = AGSCorrection
 VERSION  = 1.4.0

  ### Process or Calibration? ###
     WhatToDo = Process Survey Line

  ### Corrections to apply ###
     CorrectionType = Yes  Filtering
     CorrectionType = Yes  LiveTimeCorrection
     CorrectionType = Yes  CosmicAircraftBGRemove
     CorrectionType = Yes  CalcEffectiveHeight
     CorrectionType = No   RadonBGRemove
     CorrectionType = Yes  ComptonStripping
     CorrectionType = Yes  HeightCorrection
     CorrectionType = No   ConvertToConcentration


  ### Main I/O settings ###
     MainChannelIO|TC       = TC_Recal   --> TC_Recal_Cor
     MainChannelIO|K        = K_Recal    --> K_Recal_Cor
     MainChannelIO|U        = U_Recal    --> U_Recal_Cor
     MainChannelIO|Th       = TH_Recal   --> TH_Recal_Cor
     MainChannelIO|UpU      = U_UP       --> U_UP_Cor
     MainChannelIO|Cosmic   = COSMIC     --> COSMIC_Cor
     MainChannelIO|Spectrum =            -->

  ### Control Channel I/O settings ###
     ControlChannel|RadarAltimeter     = ALTRAD_M    [metres]
     ControlChannel|Pressure/Barometer = KPA         [kPa]
     ControlChannel|Temperature        = TEMP_EXT


  ### Input for correction ###
     InputForCorrection    = ROIs


  ### Negative count handling ###
     NegativeCountHandlingROI           = 0     //-1: Allow negative  0:Replace with zero  1:Replace
with dummy
     NegativeCountHandlingFullSpectrum = 0    //-1: Allow negative  0:Replace with zero
```

Pre-filtering settings
Filtering|TC = 0
Filtering|K = 0
Filtering|U = 0
Filtering|Th = 0
Filtering|UpU = 0
Filtering|Cosmic = 9
Filtering|RadarAltimeter = 3
Filtering|Pressure/Barometer = 3
Filtering|Temperature = 3

Live-time correction settings
LiveTimeChannel = LIVE_TIME
LiveTimeUnits = milli-seconds
ApplyLiveTimeCorrToUpU = Yes

Cosmic correction settings
CosmicCorrParam|TC = 1.174925, 34.567198
CosmicCorrParam|K = 0.082062, 4.112891
CosmicCorrParam|U = 0.053759, 1.017845
CosmicCorrParam|Th = 0.063595, 0.080704
CosmicCorrParam|UpU = 0.013233, 0.859841
CosmicCorrParam|SpectrumBackgroundFile = YES

Effective-Height settings
EffectiveHeightOutputChannel = EffectiveHeight
EffectiveHeightOutputUnits = metres

Special Stripping (Compton Stripping)
ComptonCorrParam_Stripping_Alpha = 0.276000
ComptonCorrParam_Stripping_Beta = 0.417000
ComptonCorrParam_Stripping_Gamma = 0.754000
ComptonCorrParam_AlphaPerMetre = 0.000490
ComptonCorrParam_BetaPerMetre = 0.000650
ComptonCorrParam_GammaPerMetre = 0.000690
ComptonCorrParam_GrastyBackscatter_a = 0.043000
ComptonCorrParam_GrastyBackscatter_b = 0.000000
ComptonCorrParam_GrastyBackscatter_g = 0.000000

Height Correction settings
SurveyHeightDatum = 60.000000
AttenuationCorrControl = 1
AttenuationForNegROIs = Yes
HeightCorrParam|TC = -0.006930, 300.000000
HeightCorrParam|K = -0.007889, 300.000000
HeightCorrParam|U = -0.008676, 300.000000
HeightCorrParam|Th = -0.003215, 300.000000

Concentration settings

```
    ConcentrationParam|K       = Concentration_K,  0.000000
    ConcentrationParam|U       = Concentration_U,  0.000000
    ConcentrationParam|Th      = Concentration_Th,  0.000000
    AirAbsorbedDoseRateParam   = DoseRate,  0.000000

CONTROL_END
```

Appendix G

Glossary

GLOSSARY OF AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL TERMS

Note: The definitions given in this glossary refer to the common terminology as used in airborne geophysics.

altitude attenuation: the absorption of gamma rays by the atmosphere between the earth and the detector. The number of gamma rays detected by a system decreases as the altitude increases.

apparent- : the ***physical parameters*** of the earth measured by a geophysical system are normally expressed as apparent, as in "apparent ***resistivity*****"**. This means that the measurement is limited by assumptions made about the geology in calculating the response measured by the geophysical system. Apparent resistivity calculated with ***HEM***, for example, generally assumes that the earth is a ***homogeneous half-space*** – not layered.

amplitude: The strength of the total electromagnetic field. In ***frequency domain*** it is most often the sum of the squares of ***in-phase*** and ***quadrature*** components. In multi-component electromagnetic surveys it is generally the sum of the squares of all three directional components.

analytic signal: The total amplitude of all the directions of magnetic ***gradient***. Calculated as the sum of the squares.

anisotropy: Having different ***physical parameters*** in different directions. This can be caused by layering or fabric in the geology. Note that a unit can be anisotropic, but still **homogeneous**.

anomaly: A localized change in the geophysical data characteristic of a discrete source, such as a conductive or magnetic body: something locally different from the **background**.

B-field: In time-domain **electromagnetic** surveys, the magnetic field component of the (electromagnetic) **field**. This can be measured directly, although more commonly it is calculated by integrating the time rate of change of the magnetic field **dB/dt**, as measured with a receiver coil.

background: The "normal" response in the geophysical data – that response observed over most of the survey area. **Anomalies** are usually measured relative to the background. In airborne gamma-ray spectrometric surveys the term defines the **cosmic**, radon, and aircraft responses in the absence of a signal from the ground.

base-level: The measured values in a geophysical system in the absence of any outside signal. All geophysical data are measured relative to the system base level.

base frequency: The frequency of the pulse repetition for a ***time-domain electromagnetic*** system. Measured between subsequent positive pulses.

bird: A common name for the pod towed beneath or behind an aircraft, carrying the geophysical sensor array.

bucking: The process of removing the strong ***signal*** from the ***primary field*** at the ***receiver*** from the data, to measure the ***secondary field***. It can be done electronically or mathematically. This is done in ***frequency-domain EM***, and to measure ***on-time*** in ***time-domain EM***.

calibration coil: A wire coil of known size and dipole moment, which is used to generate a field of known ***amplitude*** and ***phase*** in the receiver, for system calibration. Calibration coils can be external, or internal to the system. Internal coils may be called Q-coils.

coaxial coils: **[CX]** Coaxial coils in an HEM system are in the vertical plane, with their axes horizontal and collinear in the flight direction. These are most sensitive to vertical conductive objects in the ground, such as thin, steeply dipping conductors perpendicular to the flight direction. Coaxial coils generally give the sharpest anomalies over localized conductors. (See also ***coplanar coils***)

coil: A multi-turn wire loop used to transmit or detect electromagnetic fields. Time varying ***electromagnetic*** fields through a coil induce a voltage proportional to the strength of the field and the rate of change over time.

compensation: Correction of airborne geophysical data for the changing effect of the aircraft. This process is generally used to correct data in ***fixed-wing time-domain electromagnetic*** surveys (where the transmitter is on the aircraft and the receiver is moving), and magnetic surveys (where the sensor is on the aircraft, turning in the earth's magnetic field.

component: In ***frequency domain electromagnetic*** surveys this is one of the two **phase** measurements – ***in-phase or quadrature***. In "multi-component" electromagnetic surveys it is also used to define the measurement in one geometric direction (vertical, horizontal in-line and horizontal transverse – the Z, X and Y components).

Compton scattering: gamma ray photons will bounce off electrons as they pass through the earth and atmosphere, reducing their energy and then being detected by ***radiometric*** sensors at lower energy levels. See also ***stripping***.

conductance: See ***conductivity thickness***

conductivity: [σ] The facility with which the earth or a geological formation conducts electricity. Conductivity is usually measured in milli-Siemens per metre (mS/m). It is the reciprocal of ***resistivity***.

conductivity-depth imaging: see ***conductivity-depth transform***.

conductivity-depth transform: A process for converting electromagnetic measurements to an approximation of the conductivity distribution vertically in the earth, assuming a ***layered earth***. (Macnae and Lamontagne, 1987; Wolfgram and Karlik, 1995)

conductivity thickness: [σt] The product of the ***conductivity***, and thickness of a large, tabular body. (It is also called the "conductivity-thickness product") In electromagnetic geophysics, the response of a thin plate-like conductor is proportional to the conductivity multiplied by thickness. For example a 10 metre thickness of 20 Siemens/m mineralization will be equivalent to 5 metres of 40 S/m; both have 200 S conductivity thickness. Sometimes referred to as conductance.

conductor: Used to describe anything in the ground more conductive than the surrounding geology. Conductors are most often clays or graphite, or hopefully some type of mineralization, but may also be man-made objects, such as fences or pipelines.

coplanar coils: **[CP]** In HEM, the coplanar coils lie in the horizontal plane with their axes vertical, and parallel. These coils are most sensitive to massive conductive bodies, horizontal layers, and the ***halfspace***.

cosmic ray: High energy sub-atomic particles from outer space that collide with the earth's atmosphere to produce a shower of gamma rays (and other particles) at high energies.

counts (per second): The number of ***gamma-rays*** detected by a gamma-ray ***spectrometer*****.** The rate depends on the geology, but also on the size and sensitivity of the detector.

culture: A term commonly used to denote any man-made object that creates a geophysical anomaly. Includes, but not limited to, power lines, pipelines, fences, and buildings.

current channelling: See current gathering.

current gathering: The tendency of electrical currents in the ground to channel into a conductive formation. This is particularly noticeable at higher frequencies or early time channels when the formation is long and parallel to the direction of current flow. This tends to enhance anomalies relative to inductive currents (see also ***induction***). Also known as current channelling.

daughter products: The radioactive natural sources of gamma-rays decay from the original "parent" element (commonly potassium, uranium, and thorium) to one or more lower-energy "daughter" elements. Some of these lower energy elements are also radioactive and decay further. ***Gamma-ray spectrometry*** surveys may measure the gamma rays given off by the original element or by the decay of the daughter products.

dB/dt: As the ***secondary electromagnetic field*** changes with time, the magnetic field [**B**] component induces a voltage in the receiving ***coil***, which is proportional to the rate of change of the magnetic field over time.

decay: In ***time-domain electromagnetic*** theory, the weakening over time of the ***eddy currents*** in the ground, and hence the ***secondary field*** after the ***primary field*** electromagnetic pulse is turned off. In ***gamma-ray spectrometry***, the radioactive breakdown of an element, generally potassium, uranium, thorium, or one of their ***daughter*** products.

decay constant: see time constant.

decay series: In ***gamma-ray spectrometry***, a series of progressively lower energy ***daughter products*** produced by the radioactive breakdown of uranium or thorium.

depth of exploration: The maximum depth at which the geophysical system can detect the target. The depth of exploration depends very strongly on the type and size of the target, the contrast of the target with the surrounding geology, the homogeneity of the surrounding geology, and the type of geophysical system. One measure of the maximum depth of exploration for an electromagnetic system is the depth at which it can detect the strongest conductive target – generally a highly conductive horizontal layer.

differential resistivity: A process of transforming ***apparent resistivity*** to an approximation of layer resistivity at each depth. The method uses multi-frequency HEM data and approximates the effect of shallow layer ***conductance*** determined from higher frequencies to estimate the deeper conductivities (Huang and Fraser, 1996)

dipole moment: [NIA] For a transmitter, the product of the area of a ***coil***, the number of turns of wire, and the current flowing in the coil. At a distance significantly larger than the size of the coil, the magnetic field from a coil will be the same if the dipole moment product is the same. For a receiver coil, this is the product of the area and the number of turns. The sensitivity to a magnetic field (assuming the source is far away) will be the same if the dipole moment is the same.

diurnal: The daily variation in a natural field, normally used to describe the natural fluctuations (over hours and days) of the earth's magnetic field.

dielectric permittivity: **[ε]** The capacity of a material to store electrical charge, this is most often measured as the relative permittivity [ε_r], or ratio of the material dielectric to that of free space. The effect of high permittivity may be seen in HEM data at high frequencies over highly resistive geology as a reduced or negative ***in-phase***, and higher ***quadrature*** data.

drape: To fly a survey following the terrain contours, maintaining a constant altitude above the local ground surface. Also applied to re-processing data collected at varying altitudes above ground to simulate a survey flown at constant altitude.

drift: Long-time variations in the base-level or calibration of an instrument.

eddy currents: The electrical currents induced in the ground, or other conductors, by a time-varying ***electromagnetic field*** (usually the ***primary field***). Eddy currents are also induced in the aircraft's metal frame and skin; a source of ***noise*** in EM surveys.

electromagnetic: **[EM]** Comprised of a time-varying electrical and magnetic field. Radio waves are common electromagnetic fields. In geophysics, an electromagnetic system is one which transmits a time-varying ***primary field*** to induce ***eddy currents*** in the ground, and then measures the ***secondary field*** emitted by those eddy currents.

energy window: A broad spectrum of ***gamma-ray*** energies measured by a spectrometric survey. The energy of each gamma-ray is measured and divided up into numerous discrete energy levels, called windows.

equivalent (thorium or uranium): The amount of radioelement calculated to be present, based on the gamma-rays measured from a **daughter** element. This assumes that the ***decay series*** is in equilibrium – progressing normally.

exposure rate: in radiometric surveys, a calculation of the total exposure rate due to gamma rays at the ground surface. It is used as a measurement of the concentration of all the **radioelements** at the surface. See also: **natural exposure rate**.

fiducial, or fid: Timing mark on a survey record. Originally these were timing marks on a profile or film; now the term is generally used to describe 1-second interval timing records in digital data, and on maps or profiles.

Figure of Merit: **(FOM)** A sum of the 12 distinct magnetic noise variations measured by each of four flight directions, and executing three aircraft attitude variations (yaw, pitch, and roll) for each direction. The flight directions are generally parallel and perpendicular to planned survey flight directions. The FOM is used as a measure of the **manoeuvre noise** before and after **compensation.**

fixed-wing: Aircraft with wings, as opposed to "rotary wing" helicopters.

footprint: This is a measure of the area of sensitivity under the aircraft of an airborne geophysical system. The footprint of an ***electromagnetic*** system is dependent on the altitude of the system, the orientation of the transmitter and receiver and the separation between the receiver and transmitter, and the conductivity of the ground. The footprint of a ***gamma-ray spectrometer*** depends mostly on the altitude. For all geophysical systems, the footprint also depends on the strength of the contrasting ***anomaly***.

frequency domain: An ***electromagnetic*** system which transmits a ***primary field*** that oscillates smoothly over time (sinusoidal), inducing a similarly varying electrical current in the ground. These systems generally measure the changes in the ***amplitude*** and ***phase*** of the ***secondary field*** from the ground at different frequencies by measuring the **in-phase** and **quadrature** phase components. See also ***time-domain***.

full-stream data: Data collected and recorded continuously at the highest possible sampling rate. Normal data are stacked (see ***stacking***) over some time interval before recording.

gamma-ray: A very high-energy photon, emitted from the nucleus of an atom as it undergoes a change in energy levels.

gamma-ray spectrometry: Measurement of the number and energy of natural (and sometimes man-made) gamma-rays across a range of photon energies.

gradient: In magnetic surveys, the gradient is the change of the magnetic field over a distance, either vertically or horizontally in either of two directions. Gradient data is often measured, or calculated from the total magnetic field data because it changes more quickly over distance than the ***total magnetic field***, and so may provide a more precise measure of the location of a source. See also ***analytic signal***.

ground effect: The response from the earth. A common calibration procedure in many geophysical surveys is to fly to altitude high enough to be beyond any measurable response from the ground, and there establish ***base levels*** or ***backgrounds***.

half-space: A mathematical model used to describe the earth – as infinite in width, length, and depth below the surface. The most common halfspace models are ***homogeneous*** and ***layered earth***.

heading error: A slight change in the magnetic field measured when flying in opposite directions.

HEM: Helicopter ElectroMagnetic, This designation is most commonly used for helicopter-borne, ***frequency-domain*** electromagnetic systems. At present, the transmitter and receivers are normally mounted in a ***bird*** carried on a sling line beneath the helicopter.

herringbone pattern: A pattern created in geophysical data by an asymmetric system, where the **anomaly** may be extended to either side of the source, in the direction of flight. Appears like fish bones, or like the teeth of a comb, extending either side of centre, each tooth an alternate flight line.

homogeneous: This is a geological unit that has the same ***physical parameters*** throughout its volume. This unit will create the same response to an HEM system anywhere, and the HEM system will measure the same apparent ***resistivity*** anywhere. The response may change with system direction (see ***anisotropy***).

HTEM: Helicopter Time-domain ElectroMagnetic, This designation is used for the new generation of helicopter-borne, ***time-domain*** electromagnetic systems.

in-phase: the component of the measured ***secondary field*** that has the same phase as the transmitter and the ***primary field***. The in-phase component is stronger than the ***quadrature*** phase over relatively higher ***conductivity***.

induction: Any time-varying electromagnetic field will induce (cause) electrical currents to flow in any object with non-zero ***conductivity***. (see ***eddy currents***)

induction number: also called the "response parameter", this number combines many of the most significant parameters affecting the ***EM*** response into one parameter against which to compare responses. For a ***layered earth*** the response parameter is $\mu\omega\sigma h^2$ and for a large, flat, ***conductor*** it is $\mu\omega\sigma th$, where μ is the ***magnetic permeability***, ω is the angular ***frequency***, σ is the **conductivity**, t is the thickness (for the flat conductor) and h is the height of the system above the conductor.

inductive limit: When the frequency of an EM system is very high, or the **conductivity** of the target is very high, the response measured will be entirely **in-phase** with no **quadrature** (**phase** angle =0). The in-phase response will remain constant with further increase in conductivity or frequency. The system can no longer detect changes in conductivity of the target.

infinite: In geophysical terms, an "infinite' dimension is one much greater than the ***footprint*** of the system, so that the system does not detect changes at the edges of the object.

International Geomagnetic Reference Field: **[IGRF]** An approximation of the smooth magnetic field of the earth, in the absence of variations due to local geology. Once the IGRF is subtracted from the measured magnetic total field data, any remaining variations are assumed to be due to local geology. The IGRF also predicts the slow changes of the field up to five years in the future.

inversion, or **inverse modeling**: A process of converting geophysical data to an earth model, which compares theoretical models of the response of the earth to the data measured, and refines the model until the response closely fits the measured data (Huang and Palacky, 1991)

layered earth: A common geophysical model which assumes that the earth is horizontally layered – the ***physical parameters*** are constant to ***infinite*** distance horizontally, but change vertically.

magnetic permeability: **[μ]** This is defined as the ratio of magnetic induction to the inducing magnetic field. The relative magnetic permeability [μ_r] is often quoted, which is the ratio of the rock permeability to the permeability of free space. In geology and geophysics, the ***magnetic susceptibility*** is more commonly used to describe rocks.

magnetic susceptibility: **[k]** A measure of the degree to which a body is magnetized. In SI units this is related to relative ***magnetic permeability*** by $k=\mu_r-1$, and is a dimensionless unit. For most geological material, susceptibility is influenced primarily by the percentage of magnetite. It is most often quoted in units of 10^{-6}. In HEM data this is most often apparent as a negative ***in-phase*** component over high susceptibility, high ***resistivity*** geology such as diabase dikes.

manoeuvre noise: variations in the magnetic field measured caused by changes in the relative positions of the magnetic sensor and magnetic objects or electrical currents in the aircraft. This type of noise is generally corrected by magnetic **compensation**.

model: Geophysical theory and applications generally have to assume that the geology of the earth has a form that can be easily defined mathematically, called the model. For example steeply dipping **conductor**s are generally modeled as being **infinite** in horizontal and depth extent, and very thin. The earth is generally modeled as horizontally layered, each layer infinite in extent and uniform in characteristic. These models make the mathematics to describe the response of the (normally very complex) earth practical. As theory advances, and computers become more powerful, the useful models can become more complex.

natural exposure rate: in radiometric surveys, a calculation of the total exposure rate due to natural-source gamma rays at the ground surface. It is used as a measurement of the concentration of all the natural **radioelements** at the surface. See also: **exposure rate**.

noise: That part of a geophysical measurement that the user does not want. Typically this includes electronic interference from the system, the atmosphere (***sferics***), and man-made sources. This can be a subjective judgment, as it may include the response from geology other than the target of interest. Commonly the term is used to refer to high frequency (short period) interference. See also ***drift***.

Occam's inversion: an ***inversion*** process that matches the measured ***electromagnetic*** data to a theoretical model of many, thin layers with constant thickness and varying resistivity (Constable et al, 1987).

off-time: In a ***time-domain electromagnetic*** survey, the time after the end of the ***primary field pulse***, and before the start of the next pulse.

on-time: In a ***time-domain electromagnetic*** survey, the time during the ***primary field pulse***.

overburden: In engineering and mineral exploration terms, this most often means the soil on top of the unweathered bedrock. It may be sand, glacial till, or weathered rock.

Phase, phase angle: The angular difference in time between a measured sinusoidal electromagnetic field and a reference – normally the primary field. The phase is calculated from $\tan^{-1}$(***in-phase*** / ***quadrature***).

physical parameters: These are the characteristics of a geological unit. For electromagnetic surveys, the important parameters are ***conductivity***, ***magnetic permeability*** (or ***susceptibility***) and ***dielectric permittivity***; for magnetic surveys the parameter is magnetic susceptibility, and for gamma ray spectrometric surveys it is the concentration of the major radioactive elements: potassium, uranium, and thorium.

permittivity: see ***dielectric permittivity***.

permeability: see ***magnetic permeability***.

primary field: the EM field emitted by a transmitter. This field induces ***eddy currents*** in (energizes) the conductors in the ground, which then create their own ***secondary*** **fields**.

pulse: In time-domain EM surveys, the short period of intense ***primary*** field transmission. Most measurements (the ***off-time***) are measured after the pulse. **On-time** measurements may be made during the pulse.

quadrature: that component of the measured ***secondary field*** that is phase-shifted 90° from the ***primary field***. The quadrature component tends to be stronger than the ***in-phase*** over relatively weaker ***conductivity***.

Q-coils: see ***calibration coil***.

radioelements: This normally refers to the common, naturally-occurring radioactive elements: potassium (K), uranium (U), and thorium (Th). It can also refer to man-made radioelements, most often cobalt (Co) and cesium (Cs)

radiometric: Commonly used to refer to ***gamma ray*** spectrometry.

radon: A radioactive daughter product of uranium and thorium, radon is a gas which can leak into the atmosphere, adding to the non-geological background of a gamma-ray spectrometric survey.

receiver: the ***signal*** detector of a geophysical system. This term is most often used in active geophysical systems – systems that transmit some kind of signal. In airborne ***electromagnetic*** surveys it is most often a ***coil***. (see also, ***transmitter***)

resistivity: **[ρ]** The strength with which the earth or a geological formation resists the flow of electricity, typically the flow induced by the ***primary field*** of the electromagnetic transmitter. Normally expressed in ohm-metres, it is the reciprocal of ***conductivity***.

resistivity-depth transforms: similar to ***conductivity depth transforms***, but the calculated ***conductivity*** has been converted to ***resistivity***.

resistivity section: an approximate vertical section of the resistivity of the layers in the earth. The resistivities can be derived from the ***apparent resistivity***, the ***differential resistivities***, ***resistivity-depth transforms***, or ***inversions***.

Response parameter: another name for the **induction number**.

secondary field: The field created by conductors in the ground, as a result of electrical currents induced by the ***primary field*** from the ***electromagnetic*** transmitter. Airborne ***electromagnetic*** systems are designed to create and measure a secondary field.

Sengpiel section: a ***resistivity section*** derived using the ***apparent resistivity*** and an approximation of the depth of maximum sensitivity for each frequency.

sferic: Lightning, or the ***electromagnetic*** signal from lightning, it is an abbreviation of "atmospheric discharge". These appear to magnetic and electromagnetic sensors as sharp "spikes" in the data. Under some conditions lightning storms can be detected from hundreds of kilometres away. (see ***noise***)

signal: That component of a measurement that the user wants to see – the response from the targets, from the earth, etc. (See also ***noise***)

skin depth: A measure of the depth of penetration of an electromagnetic field into a material. It is defined as the depth at which the primary field decreases to 1/e of the field at the surface. It is calculated by approximately 503 x √(resistivity/frequency). Note that depth of penetration is greater at higher ***resistivity*** and/or lower ***frequency***.

spectrometry: Measurement across a range of energies, where ***amplitude*** and energy are defined for each measurement. In gamma-ray spectrometry, the number of gamma rays are measured for each energy ***window***, to define the ***spectrum***.

spectrum: In ***gamma ray spectrometry***, the continuous range of energy over which gamma rays are measured. In ***time-domain electromagnetic*** surveys, the spectrum is the energy of the **pulse** distributed across an equivalent, continuous range of frequencies.

spheric: see ***sferic***.

stacking: Summing repeat measurements over time to enhance the repeating ***signal***, and minimize the random ***noise***.
stripping: Estimation and correction for the gamma ray photons of higher and lower energy that are observed in a particular ***energy window***. See also ***Compton scattering***.

susceptibility: See ***magnetic susceptibility***.

tau: [τ] Often used as a name for the ***time constant***.

TDEM: ***time domain electromagnetic***.

thin sheet: A standard model for electromagnetic geophysical theory. It is usually defined as a thin,

flat-lying conductive sheet, ***infinite*** in both horizontal directions. (see also ***vertical plate***)

tie-line: A survey line flown across most of the ***traverse lines***, generally perpendicular to them, to assist in measuring ***drift*** and ***diurnal*** variation. In the short time required to fly a tie-line it is assumed that the drift and/or diurnal will be minimal, or at least changing at a constant rate.

time constant: The time required for an ***electromagnetic*** field to decay to a value of 1/e of the original value. In ***time-domain*** electromagnetic data, the time constant is proportional to the size and ***conductance*** of a tabular conductive body. Also called the decay constant.

Time channel: In ***time-domain electromagnetic*** surveys the decaying ***secondary field*** is measured over a period of time, and the divided up into a series of consecutive discrete measurements over that time.

time-domain: ***Electromagnetic*** system which transmits a pulsed, or stepped ***electromagnetic*** field. These systems induce an electrical current (***eddy current***) in the ground that persists after the ***primary field*** is turned off, and measure the change over time of the ***secondary field*** created as the currents ***decay***. See also ***frequency-domain***.

total energy envelope: The sum of the squares of the three ***components*** of the ***time-domain electromagnetic secondary field***. Equivalent to the ***amplitude*** of the secondary field.

transient: Time-varying. Usually used to describe a very short period pulse of ***electromagnetic*** field.

transmitter: The source of the ***signa***l to be measured in a geophysical survey. In airborne ***EM*** it is most often a **coil** carrying a time-varying electrical current, transmitting the ***primary field***. (see also ***receiver***)

traverse line: A normal geophysical survey line. Normally parallel traverse lines are flown across the property in spacing of 50 m to 500 m, and generally perpendicular to the target geology.

vertical plate: A standard model for electromagnetic geophysical theory. It is usually defined as thin conductive sheet, ***infinite*** in horizontal dimension and depth extent. (see also ***thin shee***t)

waveform: The shape of the ***electromagnetic pulse*** from a ***time-domain*** electromagnetic transmitter.

window: A discrete portion of a ***gamma-ray spectrum*** or ***time-domain electromagnetic decay***. The continuous energy spectrum or ***full-stream*** data are grouped into windows to reduce the number of samples, and reduce ***noise***.

Version 1.5, November 29, 2005
Greg Hodges,
Chief Geophysicist
Fugro Airborne Surveys, Toronto

Common Symbols and Acronyms

k Magnetic susceptibility
ε Dielectric permittivity
μ, μ_r Magnetic permeability, relative permeability
ρ, ρ_a Resistivity, apparent resistivity
σ,σ_a Conductivity, apparent conductivity
σt Conductivity thickness
τ Tau, or time constant
Ωm ohm-metres, units of resistivity
AGS Airborne gamma ray spectrometry.
CDT Conductivity-depth transform, conductivity-depth imaging (Macnae and Lamontagne, 1987; Wolfgram and Karlik, 1995)
CPI, CPQ Coplanar in-phase, quadrature
CPS Counts per second
CTP Conductivity thickness product
CXI, CXQ Coaxial, in-phase, quadrature
FOM Figure of Merit
fT femtoteslas, normal unit for measurement of B-Field
EM Electromagnetic
keV kilo electron volts – a measure of gamma-ray energy
MeV mega electron volts – a measure of gamma-ray energy 1MeV = 1000keV
NIA dipole moment: turns x current x Area
nT nanotesla, a measure of the strength of a magnetic field
nG/h nanoGreys/hour – gamma ray dose rate at ground level
ppm parts per million – a measure of secondary field or noise relative to the primary or radioelement concentration.
pT/s picoteslas per second: Units of decay of secondary field, dB/dt
S siemens – a unit of conductance
x: the horizontal component of an EM field parallel to the direction of flight.
y: the horizontal component of an EM field perpendicular to the direction of flight.
z: the vertical component of an EM field.

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DIGHEM/Magnetic/Radiometric Survey

EM Anomaly List

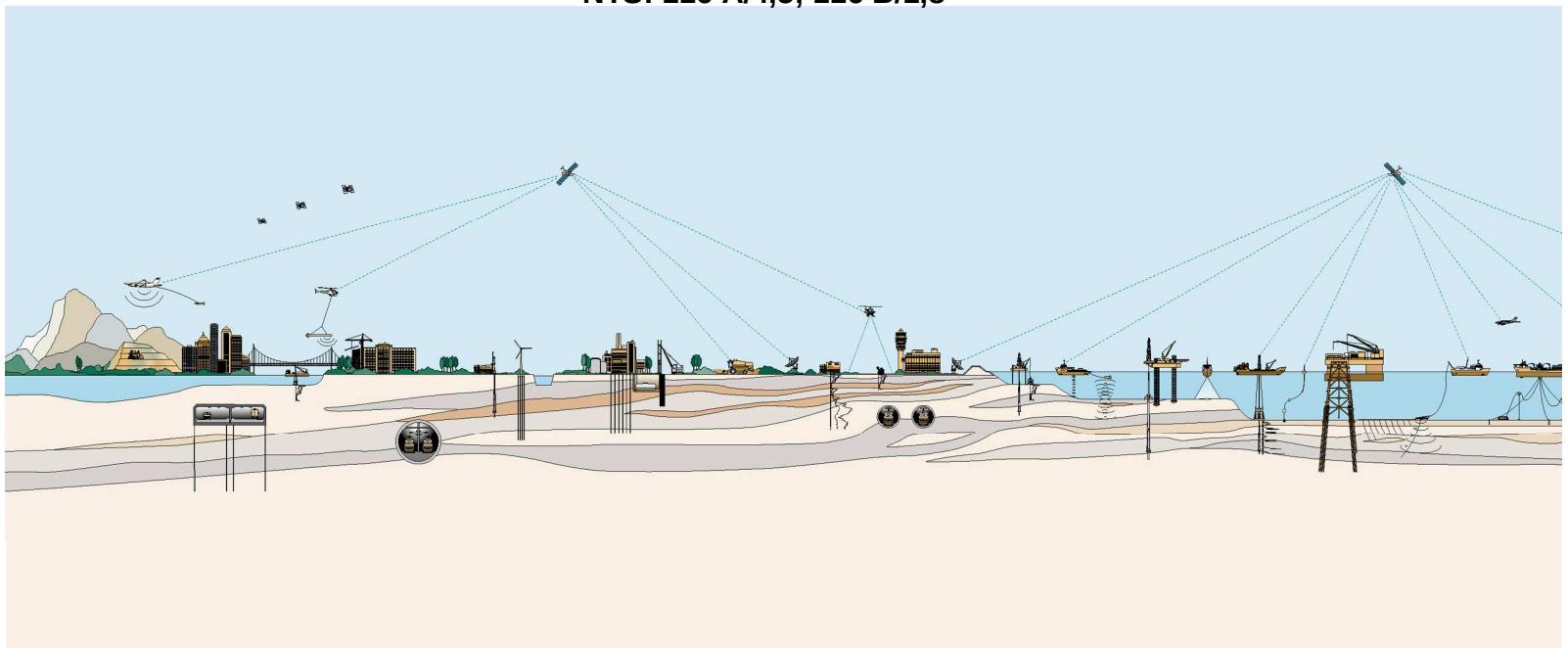
Mike Lake Property

Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada

Project 11059

Inform Resources

NTS: 116 A/4,5; 116 B/1,8



EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects								
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10050		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	4533.6	S?	353494.6,7125736.8	12.2	17.5	4.4	62.0	88.8	275.9	1.0	0.0	8.6
LINE 10060		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	4687.7	S?	353606.7,7126217.5	9.4	15.6	9.5	70.9	106.0	291.4	1.0	0.0	47.8
LINE 10070		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	4914.0	S?	353703.4,7125628.4	7.3	18.0	9.3	85.2	140.9	326.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	4884.1	S	353714.8,7126208.1	16.6	19.7	16.3	90.5	138.5	332.4	1.0	0.0	29.7
LINE 10080		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	5123.6	S?	353807.3,7126160.5	16.8	32.5	30.8	123.8	236.3	331.0	1.0	0.0	28.5
B	5083.7	S?	353806.3,7126734.4	10.0	12.8	3.6	52.1	55.4	231.9	1.0	0.0	40.6
LINE 10090		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	5368.5	S?	353903.8,7126863.9	6.9	13.7	3.6	40.6	55.7	160.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10100		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	5758.6	B?	354007.6,7125287.0	12.6	26.0	5.2	65.4	96.2	179.5	0.7	5.2	25.0
B	5744.5	S	354013.7,7125526.1	8.0	25.6	28.6	99.2	165.1	256.8	1.0	0.0	42.7
LINE 10110		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	6060.2	S?	354107.1,7125104.6	12.1	31.7	41.4	102.9	174.8	230.3	1.0	0.0	5.1
B	6049.3	S	354106.3,7125210.2	11.8	32.3	42.1	109.3	200.9	195.2	1.0	0.0	17.0
C	6032.0	S?	354105.2,7125530.1	24.3	35.8	42.3	128.0	213.1	248.9	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10120		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	6395.1	S?	354202.5,7124884.3	19.6	54.0	67.9	171.3	332.4	371.8	1.0	0.0	85.4
B	6380.7	S	354198.2,7125043.0	20.4	38.1	69.7	148.8	234.2	259.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	6368.6	S	354199.0,7125209.5	10.3	22.9	29.5	99.1	191.1	210.2	1.0	0.0	---
D	6354.8	S?	354200.4,7125476.3	15.8	27.2	59.9	118.8	201.3	254.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10130		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	6689.7	S?	354303.1,7125449.7	8.1	22.7	36.6	96.5	162.0	201.2	1.0	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects								
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10140		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	7185.4	S	354400.6,7124846.5	3.2	18.1	20.1	68.0	124.6	189.1	1.0	0.0	213.4
B	7154.9	S	354396.6,7125159.9	8.3	29.2	11.3	74.2	135.1	258.5	1.0	0.0	177.5
C	7110.3	S	354409.7,7126222.5	8.7	35.6	38.2	124.8	220.9	312.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10160		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	7865.9	S?	354610.8,7127109.1	17.2	43.0	7.6	133.4	152.7	594.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	7854.4	S	354605.8,7127274.5	11.1	35.4	9.4	95.2	105.4	390.3	1.0	0.0	8.2
LINE 10170		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	8457.8	S?	354700.7,7124839.1	-4.7	8.9	15.5	56.0	102.4	122.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	8386.7	S	354708.8,7126401.8	6.3	27.1	14.2	100.1	163.1	366.7	1.0	0.0	---
C	8250.8	S	354716.0,7127610.5	4.2	24.1	6.3	92.3	137.1	381.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10180		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	1116.5	B?	354808.1,7124800.8	14.7	26.8	39.2	70.7	126.4	91.7	0.8	0.5	---
B	910.8	S	354816.6,7127349.9	0.9	28.6	5.3	94.1	106.7	434.5	1.0	0.0	---
C	891.7	S?	354815.5,7127543.0	0.3	18.6	3.9	69.0	102.7	283.8	1.0	0.0	---
D	881.6	S?	354815.4,7127690.7	-0.8	22.7	4.2	70.9	93.9	292.9	1.0	0.0	9.0
LINE 10190		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	1526.6	S?	354908.3,7124446.9	-1.2	19.5	-5.3	70.3	36.9	344.3	1.0	0.0	181.0
B	1511.0	B?	354907.5,7124788.0	10.2	22.1	21.4	76.4	151.5	151.5	0.6	8.2	39.2
C	1501.4	S	354909.4,7124983.7	9.2	29.1	82.0	145.5	214.3	177.4	1.0	0.0	38.2
D	1387.9	S?	354911.7,7126900.7	3.2	22.0	12.4	69.3	92.3	275.9	1.0	0.0	---
E	1376.8	S?	354915.5,7127126.6	1.8	25.9	10.9	78.5	96.2	319.1	1.0	0.0	24.2
F	1338.0	S	354913.3,7127619.2	0.2	18.4	2.1	71.6	104.0	307.9	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10200		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	1954.9	S	355001.5,7124778.5	0.8	26.5	-1.5	83.7	100.5	381.3	1.0	0.0	186.1
B	1947.1	S?	355011.1,7124974.9	2.8	14.5	23.4	48.7	75.1	138.8	1.0	0.0	18.7
C	1838.0	S?	355004.8,7126859.5	3.0	26.8	13.9	92.2	121.0	354.5	1.0	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10210		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	7038.1	S?	355113.9,7127148.5	2.3	22.5	9.4	84.2	158.1	318.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10220		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	7398.7	S?	355214.6,7124148.1	-0.8	12.3	-0.8	50.6	68.0	195.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	7331.8	S	355207.3,7125374.2	1.5	15.6	7.6	60.7	131.7	189.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10230		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	795.2	S?	355312.3,7126948.4	4.9	19.4	13.4	85.5	142.0	287.1	1.0	0.0	95.5
B	914.2	S	355307.6,7128451.7	5.2	22.9	16.4	78.5	136.6	263.0	1.0	0.0	30.3
C	941.9	B	355311.0,7129329.0	8.3	4.9	36.1	2.6	24.6	1.5	2.3	32.7	293.3
LINE 10231		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	961.5	S?	355311.3,7124276.3	-1.5	26.7	14.9	66.4	97.0	209.7	1.0	0.0	42.1
LINE 10240		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	1410.6	S?	355416.9,7124224.9	0.1	16.3	1.8	70.3	104.7	260.6	1.0	0.0	17.3
B	1127.0	S	355407.4,7128675.6	12.6	21.4	31.0	80.5	163.2	156.9	1.0	0.0	---
C	1103.6	S?	355404.5,7129299.7	28.2	24.3	66.4	57.5	117.7	92.3	1.0	7.4	230.6
LINE 10250		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	1682.5	S?	355512.3,7125409.1	1.9	17.1	10.7	63.8	121.4	184.3	1.0	0.0	---
B	1805.9	D	355511.5,7126562.4	17.7	21.3	20.3	15.1	39.3	10.0	1.3	7.9	88.7
C	1823.8	S	355502.0,7126856.6	0.8	22.7	14.0	91.7	158.7	286.3	1.0	0.0	---
D	1890.3	S?	355514.0,7127633.0	-0.5	16.8	6.3	53.0	77.6	234.6	1.0	0.0	12.7
E	1931.3	S?	355508.7,7128327.5	5.8	20.7	23.1	77.0	138.4	228.1	1.0	0.0	92.3
F	1944.0	B?	355509.4,7128679.0	17.2	20.7	48.5	71.0	129.0	51.6	1.3	6.0	---
G	1963.5	S?	355509.0,7129318.2	17.8	15.6	69.8	58.1	118.0	92.9	1.0	0.2	172.9
LINE 10260		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	2355.4	B	355610.1,7128202.6	11.0	16.6	16.3	32.0	89.3	59.1	0.9	11.4	362.0
B	2337.8	B?	355601.6,7128650.0	30.8	32.7	125.3	146.6	238.4	67.9	1.8	0.0	50.1
C	2306.1	S?	355609.0,7129448.6	13.1	21.2	48.4	71.4	121.0	198.4	1.0	0.0	101.9

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10270		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	3136.7	S?	355711.1,7127693.9	13.2	33.2	41.8	88.0	142.9	231.7	1.0	0.0	26.9
B	3162.3	D	355694.2,7128332.4	14.7	24.3	10.1	52.2	69.2	59.1	0.9	4.6	89.4
C	3172.0	D	355703.4,7128627.9	16.9	11.9	0.0	46.8	81.1	23.5	2.3	11.9	75.0
D	3198.3	S	355700.9,7129347.8	11.8	18.9	55.1	49.9	98.9	85.7	1.0	0.0	203.7
E	3278.1	B?	355708.1,7130265.5	2.4	15.6	0.5	17.4	0.4	51.2	0.3	0.0	8.5
LINE 10280		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	3883.1	S?	355800.4,7123690.9	4.2	26.3	7.7	69.4	109.0	218.1	1.0	0.0	---
B	3867.1	S?	355801.9,7124043.3	-0.3	17.4	4.5	72.5	86.1	316.7	1.0	0.0	11.9
C	3537.9	B	355802.6,7127677.8	10.4	10.0	55.1	65.2	113.0	8.2	1.4	19.4	201.6
D	3512.1	B	355806.8,7128281.7	33.1	27.7	185.6	107.5	231.0	122.6	2.4	7.7	---
E	3504.6	B?	355808.7,7128509.1	17.9	6.4	32.1	24.8	61.7	13.0	5.7	21.9	299.2
F	3499.8	S?	355796.5,7128655.4	38.8	41.8	76.1	117.8	230.3	144.4	1.0	0.0	181.3
G	3464.8	B	355805.8,7129363.2	18.1	12.0	35.7	27.0	8.6	46.9	2.6	4.9	272.1
H	3368.4	B?	355812.7,7130536.3	11.5	0.0	48.7	19.9	34.6	0.0	11.7	21.2	126.3
LINE 10290		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	4255.9	S?	355912.4,7125292.9	2.6	20.8	13.0	76.9	163.2	174.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	4328.7	B	355908.8,7126238.3	16.1	5.5	65.9	24.2	83.5	37.2	5.8	24.6	97.6
C	4504.0	D	355911.7,7127599.6	27.8	15.6	40.7	41.3	111.9	1.9	3.6	9.1	207.1
D	4510.6	B	355905.5,7127706.7	3.5	20.2	30.8	41.3	106.8	106.7	0.2	0.0	---
E	4528.1	B?	355916.6,7128187.5	16.2	14.0	71.6	53.2	97.1	6.9	1.8	5.7	185.2
F	4535.0	D	355921.3,7128434.1	12.0	11.3	66.0	29.1	80.9	0.0	1.5	15.0	394.1
G	4543.2	B?	355900.1,7128684.8	3.5	7.2	15.5	29.2	60.2	43.2	0.4	14.0	---
H	4578.8	B	355918.9,7129406.0	13.4	0.9	52.9	35.1	92.4	63.1	10.1	3.4	289.6
I	4665.9	S?	355913.5,7130244.5	6.9	20.7	42.5	92.6	163.5	245.4	1.0	0.0	46.9
J	4675.7	B	355909.0,7130330.7	0.0	25.0	0.8	28.9	95.0	262.0	0.1	0.0	31.4
K	4688.9	B	355906.5,7130552.4	11.0	6.5	26.5	31.2	47.3	66.1	2.5	19.7	74.6

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10300		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	5229.7	S?	356010.4,7124672.1	-0.5	15.9	1.4	57.8	46.2	291.2	1.0	0.0	---
B	5183.4	S?	356010.3,7125700.0	-1.2	10.2	-4.5	44.7	57.5	151.0	1.0	0.0	115.3
C	5141.0	B	356005.5,7126187.3	75.8	47.2	173.9	76.0	191.1	49.8	4.4	1.6	113.7
D	5081.6	D	356011.0,7126546.5	18.7	11.5	11.0	1.8	0.0	24.4	2.8	19.5	---
E	4988.6	D	356012.1,7127550.6	20.1	8.6	42.3	53.0	102.7	0.0	4.7	16.5	195.5
F	4969.6	D	356008.0,7127942.3	15.6	10.1	16.3	31.5	30.7	71.1	2.5	24.4	279.1
G	4960.6	B?	356008.9,7128183.9	12.6	15.1	15.1	33.1	49.5	22.4	1.1	14.6	64.7
H	4949.8	B?	356008.4,7128480.2	37.0	24.8	217.6	75.4	87.8	8.7	3.2	0.9	372.7
I	4947.3	B	356010.8,7128541.3	44.2	28.1	164.6	82.5	87.8	13.3	3.6	0.0	388.4
J	4937.3	B?	356010.5,7128748.8	12.9	13.1	26.9	59.9	94.8	81.9	1.4	16.3	---
K	4887.9	B?	356006.8,7129399.9	12.2	5.1	3.3	22.6	63.5	38.2	4.1	24.5	246.9
L	4802.5	B?	356007.8,7130345.2	2.6	7.9	11.5	26.6	61.4	82.8	0.5	18.7	27.7
M	4792.7	B?	356016.5,7130552.1	8.0	13.9	18.4	45.1	118.1	107.7	0.7	7.6	---
LINE 10310		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	5840.7	D	356117.6,7126909.5	38.7	14.6	36.4	0.8	4.5	16.2	6.9	6.6	115.2
B	5876.1	D	356113.5,7127230.1	35.5	18.4	42.5	6.2	25.1	9.6	4.4	20.6	218.2
C	5904.2	D	356111.9,7127476.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	26.1	161.7
D	5910.3	B	356113.1,7127557.1	8.0	0.0	361.7	338.7	673.6	473.6	7.2	53.3	---
E	5926.3	B	356114.0,7127919.3	24.6	13.1	61.8	35.6	75.0	5.3	3.7	10.5	422.1
F	5932.3	B?	356109.1,7128112.8	12.3	5.6	19.7	10.0	61.9	92.4	3.6	30.3	60.9
G	5941.2	B	356106.3,7128420.5	30.1	9.3	96.3	28.5	68.5	24.0	8.5	12.3	386.4
H	5984.4	B?	356105.1,7129286.9	7.7	3.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	3.5	47.5	60.3
I	6003.5	S	356109.8,7129698.9	8.0	39.5	34.5	125.2	227.2	290.2	1.0	0.0	---
J	6066.6	B	356104.6,7130337.0	40.7	24.2	127.4	124.2	191.1	137.5	3.8	14.1	30.3
K	6076.8	B	356098.6,7130587.9	10.2	13.5	23.0	42.8	159.9	117.6	1.0	14.1	18.3
LINE 10320		**FLIGHT 13019**										
A	6674.8	B	356208.4,7122981.2	4.4	22.0	2.7	24.4	3.5	159.4	0.2	0.0	55.0

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
B	6653.3	S?	356210.9,7123279.6	8.6	20.0	10.2	33.1	42.1	99.2	1.0	0.0	26.0
C	6641.4	S?	356212.6,7123441.2	5.9	26.8	15.2	76.9	127.5	213.4	1.0	0.0	---
D	6562.9	S	356212.1,7124342.7	3.4	30.3	11.1	114.5	269.5	414.1	1.0	0.0	---
E	6380.0	D	356203.3,7126889.6	20.9	2.9	19.0	13.6	23.1	18.0	10.9	14.9	86.7
F	6347.3	B	356208.3,7127390.5	10.9	45.7	137.2	99.4	159.3	108.5	0.4	0.0	68.9
G	6327.8	B	356207.3,7127896.0	14.2	3.6	36.1	9.1	11.0	0.5	8.7	29.3	392.5
H	6321.6	B	356210.5,7128061.2	14.4	11.8	25.3	32.0	26.9	57.8	1.8	18.3	---
I	6316.5	S	356209.3,7128209.6	26.0	53.8	86.7	189.1	390.0	376.6	1.0	0.0	11.2
J	6308.4	B	356205.9,7128429.5	53.6	32.9	189.5	142.0	319.6	160.0	4.1	6.6	189.6
K	6283.3	B	356210.0,7128929.8	3.2	5.9	24.5	14.1	38.8	1.5	0.5	25.7	21.0
L	6238.9	S	356214.3,7129684.9	13.1	36.5	80.7	102.8	161.0	117.4	1.0	0.0	---
M	6205.3	S?	356203.5,7130021.2	3.1	25.1	15.9	78.7	130.0	311.2	1.0	0.0	20.8
N	6184.9	B	356209.9,7130301.9	25.1	1.4	82.6	19.6	28.3	0.3	22.2	22.0	---
O	6181.0	B	356218.7,7130409.2	5.5	15.8	28.9	70.2	124.0	66.3	0.4	1.3	---
P	6173.0	B	356206.3,7130603.8	0.0	16.1	23.4	47.4	152.5	105.7	0.2	0.0	32.7
Q	6164.5	B	356203.0,7130768.0	13.8	10.7	27.0	5.2	18.9	11.9	1.9	28.7	113.7
LINE 10330		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	980.8	S	356303.5,7123386.4	9.3	29.0	24.3	121.1	235.3	324.3	1.0	0.0	27.0
B	1104.4	S	356307.7,7124365.8	5.1	25.1	6.0	92.7	111.4	420.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	1341.5	S?	356310.3,7126706.3	9.7	17.6	24.4	42.2	51.7	99.9	1.0	2.8	5.7
D	1352.3	B	356312.3,7126823.4	32.8	5.9	40.9	25.8	47.6	57.7	19.2	22.1	---
E	1379.8	D	356311.6,7127369.0	35.1	43.1	45.9	92.8	192.8	193.6	1.6	3.6	256.4
F	1397.6	B	356305.9,7127866.7	18.9	8.7	28.2	44.5	67.3	88.6	4.2	30.2	377.2
G	1412.5	B	356310.5,7128389.7	25.6	9.9	65.2	48.5	98.5	37.9	5.8	14.5	51.4
H	1420.2	B	356304.2,7128594.9	9.3	6.6	36.9	14.3	28.4	1.5	1.9	29.3	42.6
I	1475.5	S?	356310.2,7129679.7	10.2	23.3	47.6	71.5	111.5	145.2	1.0	0.0	82.7
J	1533.2	B	356307.6,7130311.1	41.3	13.7	131.7	85.8	42.5	49.9	8.5	8.6	40.6
K	1535.8	B	356302.9,7130364.7	41.3	13.7	123.0	42.0	34.2	49.9	8.5	8.6	---

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CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects							
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
L	1543.3	B	356303.9,7130535.6	11.0	6.2	80.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.7	22.6	16.6
LINE 10340		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	2209.0	S?	356402.4,7123319.1	13.8	66.0	21.8	110.0	211.5	313.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	1854.5	B?	356404.9,7126800.2	12.2	8.9	7.5	9.6	21.3	2.4	2.0	17.1	16.3
C	1837.1	S	356414.0,7127256.1	38.8	49.8	126.7	202.5	357.5	280.9	1.0	0.0	84.7
D	1810.2	B	356402.9,7127971.5	7.3	1.3	20.3	9.3	14.5	25.0	3.8	39.7	---
E	1805.0	S?	356398.6,7128110.7	43.7	46.4	109.2	147.2	289.2	200.9	1.0	0.0	---
F	1796.3	B	356401.3,7128361.6	36.0	11.3	106.8	51.4	91.4	1.5	8.8	3.6	148.1
G	1789.0	B	356401.0,7128549.4	26.4	4.5	69.3	44.3	78.6	1.6	19.5	21.5	---
H	1751.9	B	356403.2,7129197.4	10.6	5.2	28.4	16.8	28.0	27.8	3.1	43.7	204.3
I	1679.0	S?	356402.5,7130123.1	24.9	32.6	84.9	112.0	223.4	238.8	1.0	0.0	39.9
J	1669.3	B?	356413.2,7130416.8	43.7	32.8	205.4	145.8	250.8	52.9	2.9	3.1	100.3
K	1658.8	B?	356419.1,7130738.7	3.4	4.0	40.7	17.8	11.2	8.2	0.7	33.0	186.6
LINE 10350		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	2746.6	S?	356509.4,7126671.9	17.1	24.1	10.1	29.4	30.6	110.2	1.0	0.0	12.7
B	2769.5	S	356505.8,7127216.1	81.0	116.1	283.7	499.1	1015.8	831.0	1.0	0.0	70.9
C	2792.8	B	356509.2,7127921.9	7.5	0.1	21.4	8.8	21.7	56.1	6.4	29.0	---
D	2798.6	B?	356513.6,7128125.7	13.9	14.2	64.4	47.6	80.9	50.0	1.4	13.8	137.2
E	2805.2	D	356510.1,7128336.8	17.6	3.9	84.4	15.8	67.6	8.2	11.5	22.8	138.5
F	2816.5	B	356506.9,7128583.6	22.4	14.5	196.1	9.6	160.3	10.0	2.8	12.9	468.7
G	2828.3	B	356513.7,7128907.9	9.6	4.6	39.7	38.6	1.4	41.1	3.1	32.8	---
H	2845.8	B?	356507.2,7129202.3	11.0	3.9	68.6	21.3	86.5	54.9	4.9	39.2	268.7
I	2855.4	S?	356504.8,7129315.1	13.4	16.9	45.9	72.3	109.8	93.4	1.0	12.0	82.6
J	2885.6	B?	356517.0,7129697.7	0.2	23.4	42.3	52.3	98.8	93.8	0.1	0.0	131.8
K	2902.9	S?	356512.2,7129835.9	45.3	62.5	94.1	119.2	233.4	186.3	1.0	0.0	---
L	2909.8	B	356511.7,7129897.3	5.5	25.2	0.0	19.3	51.6	88.0	0.3	0.0	---
M	2918.6	B	356509.2,7130009.3	18.6	13.5	15.4	2.2	0.0	57.8	2.3	21.9	54.9
N	2926.5	B	356505.3,7130133.2	28.0	37.7	106.1	66.8	108.7	46.9	1.3	2.4	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
O	2932.3	B	356506.0,7130261.2	6.2	0.3	29.4	38.7	71.3	6.8	4.7	41.5	---
P	2942.0	B	356509.6,7130511.6	24.4	12.9	119.5	71.5	111.7	42.1	3.8	17.2	49.8
Q	2949.5	B?	356506.7,7130723.8	3.4	1.1	17.1	2.4	9.2	0.0	1.9	46.3	124.1
LINE 10360		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	3486.8	S	356606.1,7124207.6	4.1	17.5	5.6	61.8	102.6	247.2	1.0	0.0	38.1
B	3290.6	B?	356610.0,7126503.7	6.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	9.8	42.6	0.5	15.3	6.0
C	3259.7	S	356608.0,7127193.2	76.9	63.8	288.8	245.0	555.2	443.3	1.0	0.0	154.1
D	3236.6	B	356604.2,7127854.3	19.8	4.9	60.6	23.5	46.8	100.4	10.2	27.7	160.5
E	3226.8	S?	356603.1,7128156.5	63.5	62.1	188.9	186.1	362.0	236.0	1.0	0.0	132.5
F	3220.6	B	356598.1,7128326.1	47.0	1.5	163.4	34.7	113.2	8.5	61.8	5.8	---
G	3211.0	S	356608.9,7128477.6	204.6	76.9	406.9	157.3	438.5	180.3	1.0	0.2	261.4
H	3200.8	B	356608.9,7128639.2	153.7	16.9	601.0	106.5	487.6	43.6	66.9	0.0	601.8
I	3192.2	B	356604.0,7128858.4	40.1	14.4	138.3	44.4	117.0	44.4	7.5	11.1	---
J	3185.0	B	356600.5,7129038.3	2.0	7.9	38.1	27.0	62.8	39.8	0.5	0.0	---
K	3170.3	S?	356605.6,7129291.7	1.4	29.4	30.7	93.2	165.2	257.0	1.0	0.0	48.3
L	3131.1	S	356598.0,7129663.8	27.0	43.8	89.5	167.5	318.3	356.8	1.0	0.0	59.7
M	3117.2	D	356598.3,7129780.9	12.8	5.9	10.0	16.7	42.2	54.8	3.6	29.0	---
N	3104.9	B	356598.1,7130009.3	11.6	3.1	34.3	70.4	139.3	27.7	7.4	49.0	63.7
O	3101.1	S?	356603.6,7130114.9	63.5	50.5	176.8	142.8	283.0	197.8	1.0	0.0	---
P	3087.8	B	356608.8,7130530.2	23.2	10.6	79.4	34.9	85.6	60.5	4.5	24.8	95.8
Q	3062.8	B?	356608.4,7131094.1	6.3	1.0	15.0	0.4	15.1	4.2	3.7	24.4	---
R	3054.0	B?	356608.8,7131255.8	15.5	6.5	2.9	0.2	9.7	65.1	4.5	30.9	134.5
LINE 10370		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	3774.6	S?	356715.1,7122467.7	23.6	25.9	39.3	75.1	121.3	167.4	1.0	7.6	39.0
B	3782.9	S	356719.1,7122646.4	20.8	38.5	67.7	134.7	225.5	179.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	3818.0	S?	356713.0,7123158.1	9.3	33.5	7.6	64.7	121.6	239.8	1.0	0.0	---
D	3890.0	S?	356703.6,7123769.6	9.0	7.8	-3.2	10.0	-7.6	62.2	1.0	0.0	162.5
E	4051.1	B	356711.5,7126077.6	15.0	7.9	0.0	3.0	0.8	0.1	3.2	22.5	51.4

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
F	4148.5	S?	356705.4,7126729.1	10.0	16.3	39.6	54.3	96.6	122.6	1.0	0.0	52.0
G	4153.8	D	356703.0,7126862.1	14.3	10.8	33.4	21.3	47.1	71.4	2.0	21.2	---
H	4164.9	B?	356716.7,7127202.8	14.2	6.1	176.7	116.4	223.4	13.3	4.2	25.2	104.0
I	4168.8	B	356708.9,7127304.1	8.7	14.8	108.5	84.6	130.2	36.4	0.7	10.3	---
J	4178.0	B?	356708.7,7127571.4	21.1	7.0	8.8	4.4	19.1	9.6	6.8	14.7	---
K	4185.3	B	356717.7,7127822.4	27.9	5.0	96.1	50.9	104.7	102.7	18.4	20.3	89.1
L	4189.9	B	356713.2,7127990.1	25.1	13.9	69.4	36.8	91.5	45.9	3.6	13.8	---
M	4197.1	B	356712.7,7128232.5	2.9	8.8	34.8	30.1	52.2	61.8	0.5	2.2	---
N	4214.0	B?	356706.5,7128620.1	15.1	24.9	335.5	63.3	73.5	34.8	0.9	5.3	322.4
O	4223.3	B?	356702.8,7128858.0	10.6	0.0	17.4	22.8	2.0	1.3	10.5	32.7	---
P	4225.9	S?	356707.9,7128937.8	83.0	43.2	269.0	139.3	309.5	122.4	1.0	0.0	---
Q	4229.0	B	356708.8,7129030.5	14.8	7.2	18.7	49.6	20.0	41.3	3.5	22.8	---
R	4286.1	B	356703.8,7129658.2	25.8	29.4	40.3	22.0	71.9	13.8	1.5	8.6	52.1
S	4313.1	B	356709.5,7129959.5	82.4	48.9	373.2	191.5	343.1	17.9	4.9	4.7	109.1
T	4336.3	B	356717.4,7130541.4	15.9	0.4	58.9	4.2	4.5	16.0	16.0	29.7	185.4
U	4353.1	B?	356707.8,7131011.9	6.9	15.2	17.7	40.7	53.7	38.0	0.5	13.8	82.9
V	4365.6	B?	356703.0,7131295.6	6.8	20.7	122.9	42.4	16.9	45.5	0.4	0.0	30.5
LINE 10380		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	5075.0	S	356802.9,7122606.2	21.9	55.8	87.0	173.1	292.8	290.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	4796.8	S?	356800.3,7126072.3	4.6	15.4	-0.6	23.9	28.1	75.0	1.0	0.0	54.8
C	4730.7	B	356808.5,7126812.6	6.5	8.3	32.3	27.2	69.8	31.4	0.8	17.7	14.1
D	4714.0	B	356812.2,7127175.0	10.5	5.1	574.3	12.3	540.5	0.7	3.2	29.1	177.4
E	4709.3	B	356811.2,7127279.2	145.5	34.8	548.7	149.0	528.8	145.6	20.5	3.1	56.9
F	4688.2	D	356807.9,7127598.3	33.4	6.1	108.0	22.1	145.6	48.6	18.6	17.3	---
G	4679.7	B	356798.2,7127838.1	40.0	26.8	99.6	97.1	187.1	76.2	3.3	11.3	78.1
H	4675.0	B	356809.9,7127978.4	19.2	23.9	34.0	82.2	143.8	186.6	1.3	12.0	110.4
I	4659.5	B?	356812.6,7128271.9	16.2	32.9	44.1	122.2	177.5	286.5	0.7	9.3	28.6
J	4632.0	D	356799.1,7128571.1	35.1	47.2	369.2	92.4	317.6	11.1	1.4	2.9	244.0

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
K	4627.2	B	356801.4,7128621.7	50.0	54.6	458.3	115.1	377.1	85.4	2.0	3.7	221.1
L	4609.8	B	356802.4,7128830.9	18.9	14.6	65.3	38.1	91.0	38.6	2.1	15.8	84.2
M	4600.7	B	356797.9,7128985.4	43.6	23.1	99.7	38.9	54.9	28.2	4.6	7.7	---
N	4597.2	B	356801.0,7129053.8	52.4	23.1	31.4	41.9	99.6	0.0	6.2	6.6	---
O	4589.5	B	356803.3,7129180.4	13.0	26.8	65.7	48.3	99.5	149.3	0.7	0.0	222.8
P	4533.1	B	356795.0,7129654.1	9.5	13.0	32.1	35.4	65.1	33.2	0.9	13.3	---
Q	4514.3	B	356812.9,7130231.9	20.9	11.2	90.2	54.0	89.2	35.0	3.5	16.9	---
R	4503.8	B	356799.0,7130568.5	5.3	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4	39.6	127.2
S	4499.6	B	356803.8,7130696.5	6.9	6.2	24.5	18.8	31.3	112.4	1.3	32.8	---
T	4489.4	B	356807.5,7131005.8	6.9	1.0	28.8	15.7	36.8	92.8	4.0	38.9	97.7
U	4478.1	B?	356810.6,7131230.8	11.4	34.1	140.9	60.3	124.3	50.5	0.5	0.0	203.3
V	4469.9	S	356811.4,7131350.2	24.1	52.9	117.9	174.1	263.9	250.3	1.0	0.0	35.1
LINE 10390		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	5611.4	D	356912.5,7126893.0	13.4	8.6	41.7	11.7	39.8	36.3	2.4	30.2	---
B	5625.9	B	356906.1,7127200.1	14.0	10.4	159.4	115.3	264.1	12.3	2.0	19.4	234.0
C	5632.0	D	356904.9,7127306.4	47.8	33.1	159.4	104.1	213.4	97.1	3.3	2.7	107.7
D	5658.3	B	356910.8,7127609.0	45.7	18.0	184.8	68.7	163.1	89.8	6.9	10.4	---
E	5679.3	B	356914.2,7128220.5	3.1	9.9	56.6	45.5	85.7	85.3	0.3	6.0	---
F	5692.0	D	356908.3,7128509.8	32.5	12.3	81.0	36.6	82.4	34.6	6.5	9.7	193.9
G	5700.0	D	356914.2,7128619.7	15.4	0.4	23.9	13.3	61.0	27.4	14.9	27.4	81.6
H	5713.4	B	356911.1,7128804.3	76.9	47.4	120.8	149.7	94.5	188.6	4.5	2.4	222.0
I	5730.4	B	356915.9,7129186.5	81.9	60.1	543.8	240.3	532.0	209.9	3.7	0.0	103.4
J	5779.3	B	356913.3,7129535.1	122.2	82.5	83.9	117.0	244.2	131.0	4.7	0.0	20.8
K	5789.2	B	356911.2,7129591.0	112.1	70.8	140.7	102.9	206.5	124.2	5.0	0.0	---
L	5802.0	B	356907.5,7129718.9	18.5	5.0	263.1	125.8	219.5	1.5	8.6	29.0	88.3
M	5805.0	B	356911.3,7129774.9	15.4	4.9	263.1	103.3	160.3	85.2	6.4	32.7	---
N	5816.8	B	356916.5,7130027.2	7.4	4.6	20.0	10.3	39.9	2.9	2.0	37.5	---
O	5823.4	B	356915.7,7130229.9	22.6	19.6	79.8	64.5	123.7	72.2	2.0	13.7	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
P	5837.7	B?	356908.6,7130610.8	10.0	3.1	71.9	13.2	15.5	4.5	5.9	37.5	---
Q	5843.8	B	356908.2,7130806.4	5.0	4.2	25.3	31.0	27.9	57.3	1.2	45.4	---
R	5847.9	S	356914.3,7130948.1	94.6	75.9	390.0	251.3	486.8	170.0	1.1	0.0	261.3
S	5868.6	S	356902.0,7131349.9	16.1	34.2	55.1	145.9	251.3	315.0	1.0	0.0	74.2
LINE 10400		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	6672.5	S	357001.0,7123244.7	2.4	37.6	12.2	110.5	257.9	305.4	1.0	0.0	24.9
B	6349.6	B	357008.9,7126569.4	5.3	5.3	21.1	15.9	29.3	61.7	1.1	38.8	---
C	6286.2	B	356996.4,7127335.2	41.4	21.0	32.4	49.8	97.3	16.8	4.7	0.9	---
D	6267.1	D	357000.0,7127507.1	14.1	12.4	16.3	8.6	22.2	29.1	1.7	15.8	---
E	6256.7	B	357009.5,7127753.6	39.5	20.6	196.8	49.5	165.6	36.7	4.5	12.1	---
F	6247.1	B	357006.3,7127965.3	35.2	26.5	123.8	42.6	123.4	71.7	2.7	7.9	110.4
G	6222.6	B	357009.8,7128319.8	91.6	64.6	257.3	33.4	248.2	388.6	4.1	6.6	201.1
H	6204.7	D	356997.8,7128471.2	88.7	38.1	12.9	82.4	130.0	32.3	7.6	3.0	44.7
I	6184.2	B	357002.3,7128609.1	49.3	0.0	83.3	1.8	44.6	4.9	123.0	4.9	71.8
J	6165.1	B	357004.4,7128742.6	68.2	42.2	140.2	2.6	9.8	1.8	4.3	0.0	16.0
K	6152.8	B	357008.2,7128858.9	3.2	5.2	22.3	27.0	23.3	2.0	0.5	36.6	71.7
L	6133.0	B?	357013.4,7129212.9	10.2	12.0	100.5	59.7	118.0	51.6	1.1	8.9	35.3
M	6110.8	D	357001.0,7129367.0	8.2	17.3	18.4	22.8	31.7	48.1	0.6	12.3	---
N	6092.2	B	357003.6,7129495.3	12.8	25.3	295.3	35.9	15.4	9.4	0.7	0.0	24.4
O	6086.6	B	357011.3,7129569.4	30.4	7.0	219.4	17.4	0.0	11.2	12.9	9.9	---
P	6080.5	S?	357013.2,7129724.4	51.2	29.5	156.3	91.9	195.4	123.8	1.0	0.0	---
Q	6064.8	B	357017.3,7130187.8	42.0	11.2	146.0	34.0	126.2	65.0	11.7	11.4	11.3
R	6033.6	D	357003.7,7130880.2	14.7	25.1	188.4	89.3	174.2	51.0	0.8	2.1	165.1
S	6025.4	S	356998.5,7131038.5	41.0	60.3	149.0	210.1	366.8	306.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10410		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	7063.8	S?	357113.3,7123149.3	7.9	26.5	14.0	93.3	180.6	295.3	1.0	0.0	52.6
B	7390.2	B?	357095.6,7126528.5	6.1	4.8	18.2	2.7	14.9	7.7	1.4	37.4	---
C	7396.3	B	357104.7,7126636.1	6.3	5.0	23.9	18.1	29.0	27.1	1.4	36.3	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
D	7436.2	B?	357112.7,7127025.6	5.1	1.5	16.7	11.8	31.7	39.8	2.5	37.6	---
E	7472.4	B	357115.2,7127317.4	26.2	118.0	57.9	19.9	28.6	27.9	0.5	0.0	---
F	7477.4	B	357115.5,7127352.2	29.2	115.3	79.7	94.4	177.7	48.3	0.5	0.0	---
G	7491.5	D	357104.0,7127514.6	10.0	4.9	8.7	3.3	22.4	0.0	3.1	22.8	15.7
H	7505.4	B	357102.4,7127855.3	25.2	8.2	114.4	24.3	74.3	85.4	7.3	18.0	---
I	7512.0	B	357112.7,7128038.2	22.8	10.6	145.7	16.5	20.3	93.0	4.4	13.4	62.5
J	7532.8	B	357110.3,7128436.9	19.3	10.1	44.3	17.1	42.1	11.8	3.6	3.4	9.2
K	7550.1	B?	357115.6,7128687.1	32.9	5.6	109.6	0.0	33.7	0.7	20.6	18.2	59.1
L	7607.3	B	357105.9,7129370.8	10.6	10.5	47.7	46.5	88.2	58.5	1.3	3.3	15.7
M	7636.0	B?	357108.6,7129471.1	5.6	2.9	26.0	32.9	98.9	41.1	1.9	29.3	51.7
N	7644.2	D	357107.0,7129541.9	60.2	20.5	11.3	17.0	96.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	---
O	7662.5	B?	357106.4,7129771.7	2.1	6.9	18.4	5.8	17.5	6.0	0.5	26.8	29.8
P	7674.1	B?	357104.0,7130008.2	11.7	16.9	40.7	56.6	78.7	39.8	0.9	16.0	---
Q	7682.7	B	357110.1,7130218.5	13.0	2.6	61.4	7.1	39.8	2.9	5.7	25.1	21.9
R	7687.8	B	357110.0,7130375.1	5.4	4.8	88.9	23.0	65.4	23.5	1.2	27.4	---
S	7710.0	D	357104.1,7130904.4	32.3	26.9	216.8	109.8	275.8	63.8	2.3	7.0	154.9
LINE 10420		**FLIGHT 13020**										
A	8355.7	B	357219.2,7126589.2	9.9	8.9	75.9	103.7	211.7	131.7	1.5	35.5	---
B	8305.5	B	357204.4,7127078.1	29.2	9.0	53.5	27.5	48.8	25.2	8.3	18.5	---
C	8270.2	D	357206.8,7127323.4	21.8	6.3	7.9	30.1	65.5	69.8	8.3	18.6	---
D	8242.3	B?	357205.1,7127726.5	2.7	6.1	15.8	18.9	41.2	18.5	0.7	25.8	122.8
E	8234.8	B	357208.1,7127900.0	9.1	2.6	12.4	16.0	38.9	24.7	3.5	25.1	---
F	8225.5	B	357206.0,7128061.9	122.9	69.2	160.3	174.2	350.0	131.7	6.0	0.0	---
G	8191.8	B?	357203.0,7128441.0	6.0	63.4	47.3	13.0	29.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	---
H	8185.8	D	357205.9,7128506.8	38.0	63.2	49.2	46.4	60.0	45.9	1.2	0.0	---
I	8172.4	D	357208.6,7128633.0	12.8	10.4	94.3	43.2	79.3	49.6	1.8	21.8	87.2
J	8157.1	D	357205.4,7128758.7	30.9	0.0	49.0	3.8	23.7	2.2	55.8	16.9	15.0
K	8077.3	B?	357200.8,7129595.5	25.8	13.0	112.4	34.4	82.2	32.4	4.1	17.9	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
L	8056.0	B	357198.3,7130085.5	8.9	8.3	20.6	37.9	42.5	57.4	1.4	32.6	---
M	8041.1	B	357211.5,7130435.8	9.3	4.7	41.3	9.1	34.4	0.0	2.9	2.7	---
N	8010.0	B?	357191.4,7130987.5	71.1	68.9	216.6	237.0	425.0	185.3	2.6	0.0	26.8
LINE 10430		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	859.0	B	357309.2,7126173.3	8.5	5.9	24.7	9.5	21.8	34.9	1.9	18.8	---
B	966.6	B?	357311.9,7127068.2	5.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.4	6.6	4.4	53.6	9.9
C	984.2	B	357313.6,7127133.6	39.5	14.4	78.5	0.7	6.0	4.8	7.3	17.7	25.1
D	1032.9	B?	357314.8,7127352.3	5.9	4.2	31.8	25.8	53.9	29.9	1.6	18.4	---
E	1039.6	D	357310.8,7127398.3	7.2	0.5	31.6	24.5	0.0	0.1	5.2	27.3	---
F	1057.6	S	357305.9,7127619.3	13.9	22.4	18.3	95.4	119.5	424.2	1.0	0.0	---
G	1075.6	D	357316.7,7128088.1	54.4	26.5	144.6	61.1	168.9	47.2	5.5	5.6	194.8
H	1108.5	B	357311.1,7128606.0	50.1	20.9	141.8	76.9	147.8	112.7	6.6	10.0	---
I	1119.2	B	357309.7,7128713.1	3.9	4.0	80.2	14.8	3.7	1.5	0.9	44.6	43.8
J	1210.7	B	357315.7,7129442.9	18.4	33.3	121.6	49.6	137.3	45.0	0.8	0.0	---
K	1226.8	D	357305.3,7129593.7	20.4	39.1	25.1	60.5	32.1	72.5	0.8	0.5	---
L	1234.5	E	357303.2,7129706.6	31.7	31.7	47.9	69.8	114.7	205.6	1.0	4.5	96.5
M	1251.6	B?	357305.7,7129998.1	6.1	0.0	16.3	12.5	21.3	0.0	5.1	40.9	12.3
N	1257.1	B	357304.6,7130149.6	0.1	7.4	23.6	22.9	15.4	50.0	0.3	0.0	---
O	1267.6	E	357316.3,7130475.0	108.8	61.7	357.2	272.2	492.7	182.8	1.0	0.0	---
P	1289.1	B	357308.8,7131055.6	15.5	9.8	64.6	41.1	59.4	14.4	2.6	10.6	---
Q	1365.2	S	357319.6,7131911.2	48.7	48.2	139.6	164.1	323.4	238.6	1.0	0.0	216.7
R	1374.3	B	357323.1,7132001.3	31.5	74.7	118.7	121.3	242.2	127.3	0.8	0.0	---
LINE 10440		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	2338.8	S	357410.0,7124491.0	18.6	57.5	92.7	159.7	276.7	215.1	1.0	0.0	---
B	2109.4	B?	357410.1,7126246.4	11.8	13.9	1.7	6.0	6.1	36.0	1.1	18.1	---
C	2072.9	B	357402.5,7126751.9	12.9	6.9	55.0	18.8	41.8	37.3	3.0	36.1	15.8
D	2064.6	D	357407.6,7126822.4	51.5	34.5	31.2	26.1	38.4	12.4	3.6	1.0	---
E	1953.0	D	357404.9,7127327.3	24.0	30.5	41.2	73.6	81.8	34.3	1.3	4.8	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
F	1943.5	B	357402.2,7127433.3	13.8	4.4	39.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.2	27.8	---
G	1931.4	S	357403.1,7127718.8	14.6	20.3	15.7	89.8	97.2	439.1	1.0	0.0	---
H	1919.0	B?	357405.5,7128013.3	0.0	7.1	17.2	21.2	43.5	18.6	0.3	4.3	71.4
I	1910.9	B	357407.1,7128123.9	68.2	51.1	43.8	5.3	2.4	5.1	3.4	0.0	145.7
J	1904.3	B	357400.3,7128205.2	52.8	51.1	109.5	81.8	136.3	50.7	2.3	1.7	16.0
K	1875.7	S	357402.4,7128547.5	158.9	105.8	273.2	150.0	337.8	177.4	1.0	0.0	---
L	1871.8	B	357403.0,7128592.4	268.0	147.2	388.8	230.1	492.5	42.5	8.0	0.0	---
M	1854.4	B	357407.0,7128773.3	31.4	33.5	30.3	32.8	63.8	59.7	1.7	4.4	10.8
N	1833.0	B?	357400.8,7128992.1	6.8	4.1	26.7	0.8	21.8	59.8	2.1	49.2	23.8
O	1761.3	B	357408.7,7129370.9	14.8	5.9	6.5	1.8	7.7	3.3	4.6	27.6	8.9
P	1735.5	B?	357404.0,7129559.5	15.3	12.5	32.0	11.0	57.8	59.6	1.9	17.3	---
Q	1712.9	B?	357405.2,7130192.8	6.3	6.8	15.9	1.6	0.2	5.1	1.0	29.3	---
R	1704.4	B	357409.0,7130440.8	43.3	13.6	235.9	50.5	77.3	40.3	9.3	14.2	---
S	1689.4	S	357401.5,7130890.5	25.8	40.5	71.9	134.2	228.4	163.1	1.0	0.0	14.6
T	1687.1	B?	357404.7,7130955.4	7.7	7.8	205.1	30.5	102.1	48.8	1.2	21.1	93.7
U	1683.1	B	357401.8,7131051.6	16.0	8.2	217.5	38.7	106.3	1.1	3.4	10.8	125.0
V	1676.7	S	357400.9,7131190.3	22.4	43.4	113.1	140.5	235.5	178.5	1.0	0.0	---
W	1588.8	B	357406.5,7131896.9	45.4	29.3	193.3	179.8	341.1	191.7	3.6	6.1	141.7
X	1570.1	B	357408.1,7132017.0	84.0	65.0	177.3	158.4	321.6	175.5	3.5	0.0	---
LINE 10450		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	2663.6	S	357512.1,7122854.8	8.6	15.1	13.5	75.1	118.9	302.5	1.0	0.0	20.2
B	2676.5	S?	357500.3,7123057.6	9.0	11.3	6.4	58.7	60.0	263.9	1.0	0.0	13.1
C	2771.7	S	357503.8,7124437.3	11.9	40.1	34.0	124.5	255.2	299.1	1.0	0.0	---
D	2971.8	E	357531.7,7126262.1	16.9	12.5	25.4	22.9	50.2	49.4	1.0	0.0	27.8
E	3027.8	B	357504.9,7126800.3	12.2	6.3	13.4	43.3	84.8	78.1	3.1	28.2	10.9
LINE 10451		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	3151.9	B	357546.4,7127283.2	45.6	117.1	165.3	283.2	535.3	511.8	0.9	0.0	---
B	3164.6	S?	357514.1,7127343.7	38.6	35.7	90.7	80.5	144.8	221.4	1.0	1.3	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
C	3198.5	S?	357514.5,7128119.1	45.1	37.6	131.8	121.9	251.8	187.3	1.0	0.0	66.0
D	3204.6	B	357508.2,7128214.3	114.6	70.0	511.3	150.9	449.2	13.5	5.2	0.0	---
E	3233.9	B	357516.5,7128644.8	39.9	9.2	87.6	111.7	199.9	85.7	14.2	9.1	---
F	3257.7	B	357510.1,7128884.7	4.2	0.9	25.6	24.8	42.7	107.1	2.4	45.5	62.3
G	3366.4	B	357513.3,7129445.7	8.6	0.9	5.8	7.4	7.0	25.6	5.3	37.9	---
H	3387.3	S?	357505.4,7129571.2	21.0	20.4	29.0	39.3	45.1	111.2	1.0	3.6	---
I	3430.1	B?	357505.9,7130474.6	7.7	7.8	39.9	25.9	49.3	58.3	1.2	23.1	---
J	3451.0	B	357508.5,7131069.5	102.4	80.6	471.3	255.0	571.7	83.5	3.7	0.0	79.6
K	3554.8	D	357512.4,7131915.4	52.9	31.4	125.7	18.4	31.3	16.6	4.2	9.7	34.0
L	3562.8	D	357519.6,7131984.3	43.7	48.1	39.9	0.5	1.3	80.4	1.9	4.6	---
M	3588.9	H	357515.6,7132241.2	166.0	98.4	397.0	216.5	470.3	187.2	2.4	3.4	315.6
LINE 10460		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	4632.3	S	357604.5,7123347.5	10.5	38.8	9.3	113.5	205.4	456.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	4545.9	S	357608.0,7124401.6	0.2	18.0	11.0	55.4	104.3	189.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	4331.4	D	357617.8,7126339.6	30.8	19.7	25.0	21.6	36.8	33.5	3.2	16.2	19.0
D	4317.9	B?	357618.9,7126576.5	13.0	7.1	18.4	19.4	34.7	27.5	2.9	13.8	---
E	4309.8	B?	357610.3,7126724.3	11.0	6.2	39.7	27.4	56.2	9.4	2.7	25.3	70.1
F	4268.3	B	357601.8,7127000.0	18.8	17.7	40.7	32.4	65.5	2.8	1.7	12.0	27.4
G	4225.6	D	357599.8,7127246.6	17.9	15.8	25.9	16.5	6.2	60.7	1.8	7.9	---
H	4217.8	B?	357601.8,7127352.9	4.6	4.2	18.4	3.5	4.5	36.4	1.1	32.2	---
I	4166.6	B	357603.8,7128212.5	8.7	0.5	8.3	22.1	40.2	43.0	6.5	35.4	140.8
J	4152.2	D	357606.8,7128344.8	37.5	37.8	84.9	49.5	90.1	71.2	2.0	0.0	175.2
K	4139.9	B	357610.0,7128463.5	6.6	12.2	0.0	12.9	31.8	93.3	0.6	18.7	21.4
L	4123.9	D	357604.5,7128610.5	80.3	17.6	35.7	11.3	9.1	37.1	19.1	0.0	---
M	4114.8	E	357602.4,7128710.7	79.0	86.5	196.3	181.6	357.2	183.8	1.0	0.0	---
N	4088.8	E	357604.6,7128938.2	124.1	132.7	169.6	146.2	246.3	160.8	1.0	0.5	21.0
O	4083.9	B	357610.1,7128980.3	9.4	58.0	162.7	116.6	179.0	31.0	0.2	0.0	90.3
P	4070.9	E	357616.2,7129092.6	33.6	46.7	47.0	87.4	190.1	172.0	1.0	0.0	53.8

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
Q	4031.3	B	357612.2,7129294.3	27.8	23.6	90.9	66.2	139.6	106.2	2.2	8.0	69.5
R	3922.4	E	357602.2,7130561.3	33.5	30.3	44.7	56.4	111.7	119.0	1.0	0.0	46.3
S	3898.3	S	357603.6,7131093.0	9.5	30.7	57.8	85.3	174.9	129.2	1.0	0.0	12.4
T	3799.5	B	357602.8,7131883.9	14.1	16.7	103.3	77.3	3.1	86.6	1.2	11.1	---
U	3791.1	D	357603.4,7131970.8	16.5	10.8	108.9	33.9	50.4	46.3	2.5	18.6	---
V	3766.3	B	357610.3,7132329.6	21.2	1.6	94.0	3.5	34.5	0.0	15.8	19.7	---
LINE 10470		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	4849.2	S?	357714.9,7123398.0	9.0	15.9	6.0	68.0	90.8	296.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	5132.5	B	357701.8,7126725.8	12.8	4.6	66.1	46.5	87.0	64.9	5.1	45.6	114.9
C	5164.7	B	357701.6,7126919.7	11.6	5.5	45.4	20.8	51.5	9.4	3.4	23.4	11.0
D	5253.5	B	357707.0,7127215.4	31.9	67.5	72.2	133.6	248.7	87.7	0.9	0.0	---
E	5284.6	S	357707.4,7127347.5	26.7	35.6	50.0	135.9	237.8	400.3	1.0	0.0	---
F	5299.1	S	357703.3,7127623.9	10.1	24.5	63.9	80.9	163.6	170.1	1.0	0.0	---
G	5315.9	B	357714.1,7128082.8	35.2	6.9	162.1	43.7	103.1	46.0	17.3	14.1	33.8
H	5323.4	B	357712.7,7128194.5	10.7	40.0	161.7	178.9	291.1	261.8	0.4	0.0	285.7
I	5343.1	B	357700.6,7128399.7	6.0	1.0	19.3	2.7	2.1	6.2	3.5	36.9	212.7
J	5363.8	E	357712.9,7128702.0	64.8	53.2	246.4	160.7	377.9	184.8	1.0	0.0	---
K	5369.3	B	357713.6,7128810.5	7.4	13.7	90.5	20.9	178.9	41.5	0.6	10.4	---
L	5385.6	B	357700.1,7128970.9	3.5	2.1	32.8	3.2	76.0	94.0	1.5	40.7	---
M	5398.6	B	357700.8,7129088.4	22.8	30.7	35.3	132.6	317.5	324.9	1.2	5.8	47.2
N	5450.6	B	357721.9,7129250.5	53.1	39.5	165.6	154.1	377.0	188.8	3.2	1.5	38.3
O	5459.5	B	357717.1,7129274.1	49.9	46.4	224.1	134.3	293.7	197.0	2.4	4.7	38.3
P	5473.5	B	357717.8,7129325.4	6.6	6.4	2.2	31.3	34.9	29.4	1.2	47.0	65.7
Q	5510.8	S	357706.4,7129474.2	17.5	44.9	41.3	94.6	167.3	259.5	1.0	0.0	---
R	5539.5	S	357702.1,7129657.5	1.9	18.6	8.0	61.3	63.1	256.3	1.0	0.0	122.1
S	5593.0	B	357711.6,7130442.6	8.2	3.1	33.7	4.6	1.0	18.9	4.2	40.0	---
T	5601.7	S?	357706.2,7130578.5	14.9	26.2	30.4	88.1	173.5	239.7	1.0	0.0	10.0
U	5714.5	E	357708.4,7131793.4	22.2	35.8	22.9	48.2	82.5	146.0	1.0	0.0	6.4

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
V	5749.4	B	357717.9,7132075.6	28.1	13.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.3	4.7	12.2	506.1
W	5759.2	B	357711.4,7132181.2	6.8	9.3	20.1	106.0	185.9	120.1	0.8	26.8	142.7
X	5767.8	B	357714.1,7132292.3	27.1	13.0	21.3	106.0	182.6	0.4	4.4	14.1	---
LINE 10480		**FLIGHT 13021**										
A	6700.7	S?	357814.8,7124760.2	0.7	13.9	4.2	36.3	49.9	135.8	1.0	0.0	139.4
B	6510.2	D	357817.8,7126760.2	22.6	8.2	37.5	7.8	30.8	1.3	6.1	27.3	---
C	6447.2	B	357794.6,7127184.0	14.3	3.5	13.7	15.0	31.1	26.4	9.2	29.4	---
D	6440.9	S?	357811.4,7127346.2	12.0	16.1	34.5	76.6	152.2	202.6	1.0	0.0	---
E	6431.2	B	357811.0,7127636.6	16.8	8.8	48.7	69.7	146.8	11.0	3.4	22.8	---
F	6410.0	D	357807.3,7128106.1	49.5	2.2	99.0	82.4	2.3	19.7	54.2	15.5	121.0
G	6399.1	B?	357806.3,7128221.6	6.3	46.9	157.6	152.4	305.5	64.5	0.2	0.0	83.0
H	6390.8	E	357809.1,7128293.6	42.4	91.4	93.3	162.9	263.9	152.8	1.0	0.0	---
I	6380.6	D	357801.3,7128383.0	10.7	6.7	1.8	69.8	166.6	151.0	2.3	29.4	32.8
J	6372.7	B	357797.8,7128450.1	8.3	13.1	12.3	67.9	186.5	153.8	0.7	16.3	48.4
K	6363.7	B	357808.0,7128528.1	9.2	11.2	72.3	36.7	89.0	39.1	1.0	19.5	18.2
L	6343.5	B	357803.9,7128815.9	40.3	36.4	232.4	73.6	245.9	37.0	2.3	0.0	---
M	6335.2	B	357800.8,7128929.9	23.1	15.4	13.4	0.0	2.0	9.1	2.8	12.2	---
N	6313.1	B?	357821.1,7129141.5	0.9	3.4	18.2	8.7	14.8	22.0	0.6	28.0	67.5
O	6295.6	E	357812.7,7129220.0	42.7	41.5	102.1	130.1	264.5	250.6	1.0	0.0	83.1
P	6280.6	D	357811.7,7129282.7	63.5	37.9	247.9	1.4	185.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	83.1
Q	6227.5	S?	357813.5,7129655.2	4.9	16.2	22.5	58.6	84.3	231.7	1.0	0.0	---
R	6016.7	B	357805.8,7132051.5	46.1	20.6	75.0	19.1	32.1	81.7	5.8	9.8	555.9
S	5994.8	D	357793.0,7132413.4	11.5	8.9	25.0	48.9	95.1	16.4	1.8	25.4	---
LINE 10490		**FLIGHT 13022**										
A	945.4	S?	357903.4,7126153.7	4.9	13.5	3.4	27.4	15.8	134.4	1.0	0.0	28.6
B	991.7	B?	357915.1,7126432.3	36.0	28.9	17.9	20.8	20.7	36.6	2.5	1.4	9.7
C	1085.2	B	357906.9,7127180.9	2.4	13.8	24.3	16.7	36.5	5.6	0.4	0.0	---
D	1091.0	B?	357905.4,7127274.5	19.2	9.5	7.8	38.4	78.1	90.8	3.8	24.1	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
E	1108.6	B	357914.4,7127740.7	34.0	16.7	333.4	96.0	238.8	46.3	4.6	17.6	---
F	1122.2	S	357909.4,7128099.5	15.5	26.1	43.6	135.5	261.3	306.9	1.0	0.0	74.8
G	1140.4	B	357902.2,7128313.8	3.3	29.7	50.4	125.1	180.7	16.7	0.1	0.0	53.2
H	1149.1	B	357916.9,7128424.6	29.9	35.3	85.0	81.4	119.0	175.1	1.5	2.3	23.0
I	1174.4	D	357909.6,7128619.5	12.9	4.1	126.2	74.9	124.3	2.6	6.1	40.6	27.1
J	1182.8	S?	357907.0,7128730.9	25.5	30.8	71.1	131.7	210.7	230.8	1.0	2.7	---
K	1197.8	B	357908.9,7129042.7	78.0	85.8	670.1	385.9	696.8	91.6	2.3	0.0	---
L	1212.1	B	357910.9,7129151.0	47.0	89.3	222.3	325.1	261.6	345.3	1.1	0.0	81.0
M	1234.3	B	357917.6,7129226.8	0.1	9.5	27.8	39.7	73.1	21.3	0.2	3.9	---
N	1347.7	S?	357902.3,7129681.8	11.3	10.8	16.0	34.6	39.4	101.8	1.0	8.8	---
LINE 10491		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	1690.1	B	357911.5,7130609.1	23.0	15.1	7.8	46.9	100.3	66.5	2.8	12.3	132.2
B	1453.0	B	357907.0,7132025.9	42.3	5.2	120.6	79.3	141.8	162.5	37.1	7.7	188.3
C	1442.6	B	357905.4,7132099.3	13.4	24.3	77.4	79.3	142.1	162.5	0.8	10.8	490.3
D	1424.6	B?	357911.5,7132397.2	10.7	16.3	6.1	52.9	23.9	24.4	0.8	7.4	---
LINE 10500		**FLIGHT 13022**										
A	2686.2	S	358004.8,7123799.6	9.0	38.8	18.7	116.0	225.5	369.8	1.0	0.0	86.1
B	2489.5	S?	358004.3,7125659.0	4.3	26.7	6.9	52.4	39.8	230.9	1.0	0.0	77.6
C	2394.8	D	358009.3,7126427.8	30.1	12.7	48.4	45.0	114.5	9.9	5.5	13.6	---
D	2388.4	S?	358004.6,7126543.9	12.5	28.3	19.1	41.1	48.5	137.7	1.0	0.0	42.7
E	2312.5	B?	358005.2,7127613.5	16.1	4.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	72.9	8.5	32.6	---
F	2305.9	B?	358013.8,7127768.5	25.9	11.0	141.1	59.3	55.5	39.5	5.1	20.1	---
G	2286.5	S	358001.9,7128082.5	9.0	39.5	35.0	112.1	177.1	261.7	1.0	0.0	54.5
H	2264.0	B	358008.5,7128301.8	18.6	61.1	73.9	136.3	286.3	109.3	0.5	0.0	22.1
I	2248.8	B	358002.8,7128450.1	67.4	24.3	90.6	18.5	10.7	24.1	8.9	4.4	---
J	2231.6	B	357998.9,7128620.8	30.4	15.6	96.5	33.4	87.5	2.0	4.2	15.2	62.4
K	2224.8	D	358001.7,7128683.3	35.4	25.0	285.7	375.0	682.7	251.2	3.0	8.8	36.8
L	2219.1	E	357999.4,7128741.3	63.6	116.8	276.9	422.6	760.1	573.4	1.0	0.0	29.3

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
M	2207.3	B?	358003.3,7128868.9	4.8	8.2	21.8	28.4	54.3	42.3	0.6	24.4	---
N	2195.9	D	358012.4,7129022.4	6.8	5.8	55.7	58.0	122.0	26.5	1.4	38.5	---
O	2088.0	S?	358011.8,7129625.5	8.5	10.0	15.2	31.8	42.7	71.0	1.0	14.5	---
P	1998.7	B	358007.5,7130627.6	56.7	10.1	229.3	121.6	272.5	10.4	23.3	6.9	152.1
Q	1982.2	E	358003.8,7130730.2	41.2	43.2	23.3	64.4	65.4	248.5	1.0	0.0	---
R	1845.1	B	358000.2,7132042.0	1.9	3.3	21.3	1.0	9.2	10.8	0.8	27.0	146.8
S	1832.2	S?	358010.5,7132302.7	26.5	32.7	69.7	132.4	238.1	241.1	1.0	0.0	21.5
LINE 10510		**FLIGHT 13022**										
A	2961.6	S?	358101.6,7124843.4	7.3	15.0	-1.9	49.2	53.4	276.9	1.0	0.0	29.7
B	3034.1	S?	358094.2,7125399.7	11.8	32.6	16.7	131.8	240.6	544.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	3135.2	B	358116.7,7126455.8	74.4	19.8	37.7	7.9	75.6	101.6	14.1	3.1	---
D	3150.5	D	358108.9,7126668.6	76.7	27.9	104.6	37.3	113.0	144.0	9.2	5.7	---
E	3197.7	B	358108.8,7127064.2	99.7	44.5	384.2	209.0	517.9	138.0	7.5	3.2	99.4
F	3231.3	E	358113.8,7127760.5	27.5	23.5	55.1	96.6	179.1	187.1	1.0	0.0	---
G	3242.9	S	358122.8,7128050.8	8.1	16.4	13.3	77.4	169.8	254.4	1.0	0.0	60.3
H	3258.0	E	358113.6,7128277.2	27.8	37.9	70.6	128.6	235.1	192.0	1.0	0.0	---
I	3277.0	B	358099.3,7128502.0	29.0	4.5	102.1	129.4	128.7	13.9	22.8	20.3	---
J	3442.6	S?	358107.1,7129439.4	73.1	46.7	125.3	102.5	188.8	96.8	1.0	0.0	---
K	3504.5	S?	358104.7,7130207.1	6.5	17.1	45.0	73.4	118.2	138.6	1.0	0.0	---
L	3559.0	D	358113.2,7130694.4	97.9	59.5	188.1	12.0	164.5	9.9	5.0	0.0	---
M	3743.5	D	358102.9,7132341.9	19.7	16.2	24.1	56.7	112.5	8.4	2.0	6.2	---
LINE 10520		**FLIGHT 13022**										
A	4466.2	S	358201.8,7125621.2	17.9	40.6	62.2	140.2	231.9	304.4	1.0	0.0	123.5
B	4378.4	D	358214.1,7126457.5	18.0	3.3	64.8	42.4	94.2	19.6	15.4	25.3	22.4
C	4363.1	D	358210.8,7126666.0	14.8	5.8	54.2	39.7	145.4	6.8	4.8	28.2	---
D	4336.4	B	358202.2,7127069.7	182.2	83.9	713.1	271.0	699.9	152.1	8.8	0.0	29.7
E	4328.0	S?	358203.8,7127313.0	12.8	15.8	44.7	60.2	112.8	157.4	1.0	0.0	---
F	4314.8	B	358201.2,7127721.1	15.0	6.9	87.5	51.9	99.2	104.2	3.9	34.7	64.7

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
G	4284.6	B	358196.0,7128353.7	37.4	8.7	99.6	29.6	65.0	24.6	13.6	13.3	6.2
H	4275.1	B	358200.1,7128483.3	6.1	39.2	42.6	120.6	306.0	219.8	0.2	0.0	138.7
I	4237.7	B?	358207.1,7128918.7	2.3	16.8	13.1	64.3	121.1	159.6	0.3	2.4	97.8
J	4142.3	S?	358207.5,7129412.8	12.4	22.2	81.8	129.8	228.7	138.2	1.0	0.0	---
K	4095.5	E	358203.0,7130007.8	17.4	45.9	14.5	57.8	89.6	154.4	1.0	0.0	---
L	4071.7	S?	358215.9,7130261.2	12.3	34.7	25.2	86.8	162.8	195.0	1.0	0.0	---
M	4030.6	D	358210.6,7130646.5	31.1	36.7	106.4	74.1	240.7	209.4	1.6	0.0	5.4
N	3897.4	B	358205.4,7132339.4	25.5	19.7	34.3	23.3	44.3	76.6	2.4	13.4	63.1
LINE 10530		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	3670.5	B	358301.3,7126473.1	21.6	20.2	24.3	42.0	80.5	22.7	1.8	10.1	54.0
B	3656.8	E	358304.2,7126703.7	54.6	78.7	134.5	208.8	414.2	296.5	1.0	0.0	29.3
C	3599.9	S?	358303.6,7127311.2	11.5	18.5	51.9	59.8	105.6	127.5	1.0	0.0	---
D	3569.6	S?	358299.6,7127996.0	7.1	33.6	12.3	55.7	72.4	210.7	1.0	0.0	76.4
E	3523.1	B	358303.7,7128481.4	108.9	8.0	349.2	12.3	342.2	89.1	108.8	6.2	370.6
F	3232.8	S	358305.5,7130250.0	3.8	23.4	23.5	103.6	203.0	258.2	1.0	0.0	85.7
G	3215.3	S	358308.3,7130500.8	4.3	14.9	22.7	81.0	154.9	220.7	1.0	0.0	141.0
H	3024.2	S	358303.8,7132144.8	20.7	34.0	55.3	127.0	246.5	303.8	1.0	0.0	169.1
I	3016.5	B?	358301.7,7132345.9	35.6	11.9	186.8	132.9	309.6	92.2	7.9	11.3	396.8
LINE 10540		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	4238.7	S	358398.3,7125538.3	12.2	30.4	69.8	130.1	233.4	208.7	1.0	0.0	---
B	4372.0	B?	358407.0,7126590.9	15.9	20.5	3.6	111.0	8.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	---
C	4379.2	B?	358405.7,7126692.9	10.8	16.6	1.7	27.4	0.5	52.3	0.8	9.5	---
D	4513.4	S?	358412.3,7128414.2	5.0	13.2	27.9	70.4	158.1	194.4	1.0	0.0	32.0
E	4720.0	B	358397.2,7129659.7	16.6	6.7	29.9	24.7	45.0	5.3	4.7	18.4	5.5
F	5018.9	B	358414.3,7132302.0	36.0	10.0	214.7	38.8	110.4	20.0	10.5	15.6	216.7
G	5023.4	B	358414.0,7132454.7	26.0	13.0	148.9	112.0	206.3	37.7	4.1	10.8	---
H	5149.7	E	358404.3,7134704.3	48.5	61.3	112.7	115.5	220.3	161.8	1.0	0.0	284.0
I	5155.1	D	358413.8,7134755.5	9.3	10.0	34.4	16.3	29.1	70.3	1.2	21.1	126.2

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
J	5160.7	D	358403.6,7134834.5	40.9	12.9	42.6	44.2	76.6	58.9	9.0	10.5	124.7
K	5171.2	B	358398.6,7135043.7	4.7	0.3	20.0	30.3	42.7	46.0	3.4	44.9	---
LINE 10550		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	6283.1	S?	358505.2,7125572.7	19.6	48.3	67.5	207.0	390.7	462.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	6146.5	E	358498.7,7126539.7	54.3	73.9	125.1	171.4	317.1	304.8	1.0	0.0	83.6
C	6139.0	S	358509.2,7126619.5	136.9	133.1	313.0	385.6	654.8	375.5	1.0	0.0	---
D	6133.3	S	358514.4,7126693.1	64.9	86.7	315.5	279.8	491.2	255.4	1.0	0.0	---
E	6045.9	B	358499.8,7127343.0	20.6	18.8	82.4	63.9	145.5	71.6	1.8	12.3	---
F	5996.6	S	358496.6,7128431.3	4.7	39.2	32.1	112.8	232.4	371.1	1.0	0.0	65.3
G	5978.7	S	358501.6,7128592.5	15.1	57.5	42.6	97.1	175.6	161.0	1.0	0.0	24.1
H	5835.7	B	358497.0,7129694.2	19.0	0.6	65.0	70.3	119.5	78.3	19.0	27.3	---
I	5744.0	S	358506.4,7130507.5	1.7	23.1	31.9	80.5	142.5	199.7	1.0	0.0	35.8
J	5607.2	S?	358499.4,7131966.1	29.3	40.7	97.5	147.0	263.4	240.2	1.0	0.0	108.6
K	5599.7	B	358501.7,7132190.1	36.3	16.4	127.2	53.0	94.9	25.0	5.3	10.7	107.2
L	5595.5	B	358504.3,7132316.8	16.8	10.2	116.0	83.5	173.2	181.2	2.8	28.0	---
M	5589.1	B	358501.3,7132495.7	74.5	15.2	232.0	65.0	166.0	34.5	20.6	0.0	---
N	5419.1	D	358516.6,7134704.6	33.5	17.2	80.7	5.6	9.4	64.9	4.4	6.5	222.4
O	5405.3	D	358511.9,7134862.3	15.0	13.3	64.6	41.9	44.6	61.5	1.7	14.3	66.2
LINE 10560		**FLIGHT 13030**										
A	6620.6	S	358603.7,7124078.4	11.1	21.5	34.4	88.5	135.1	261.8	1.0	0.0	19.8
B	6646.7	S	358606.5,7124270.4	19.4	28.4	20.9	77.1	87.7	227.9	1.0	1.8	---
C	6674.6	S	358605.6,7124566.9	9.4	23.5	8.4	55.0	30.7	259.0	1.0	0.0	---
D	6763.5	S?	358610.4,7125532.0	3.3	30.0	43.1	96.9	182.2	181.7	1.0	0.0	---
E	6865.9	S	358604.7,7126362.1	5.8	2.9	7.5	7.3	9.1	29.9	1.0	6.3	54.5
F	6899.6	B	358633.1,7126584.5	9.0	14.5	91.6	71.0	145.8	105.7	0.7	0.0	101.7
G	6913.5	S?	358610.5,7126772.0	11.4	17.3	76.5	62.2	125.8	97.3	1.0	0.0	---
H	7012.4	E	358601.9,7127403.6	25.3	24.1	53.2	68.9	107.8	212.3	1.0	0.0	---
I	7053.7	S?	358617.2,7128082.2	2.5	18.4	44.0	73.8	125.9	140.4	1.0	0.0	76.4

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 10561		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	2597.6	S	358611.6,7128084.6	14.0	28.5	41.0	96.0	151.9	218.8	1.0	0.0	84.9
B	2351.8	S	358610.9,7130525.2	4.7	28.8	15.0	86.6	166.3	273.2	1.0	0.0	58.9
C	2259.4	B	358605.5,7131258.5	60.2	29.9	339.2	100.6	280.2	41.4	5.5	6.7	145.6
D	2207.4	S	358591.3,7131919.4	45.3	43.9	148.7	162.4	278.0	192.9	1.0	0.0	55.7
E	2200.1	S?	358604.8,7132128.2	71.2	68.8	245.9	241.3	455.9	230.1	1.0	0.0	31.6
F	2196.8	B	358601.0,7132222.7	21.7	32.8	134.5	96.1	161.1	246.3	1.1	12.7	---
G	2186.9	B	358600.1,7132500.9	131.5	15.3	585.3	91.6	435.6	16.6	58.1	2.1	---
H	2177.9	S	358609.7,7132687.9	19.3	34.8	49.2	126.4	206.4	386.7	1.0	0.0	146.5
I	2051.6	S?	358614.3,7134661.6	13.1	25.9	61.8	114.2	209.0	239.2	1.0	0.0	137.0
J	2010.0	D	358610.2,7134883.6	11.0	24.4	124.4	126.0	157.3	234.3	0.6	4.3	156.8
K	1991.1	S	358620.5,7135327.0	7.9	18.6	28.4	80.9	132.6	228.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10571		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	2941.4	S	358698.3,7124257.0	23.1	40.0	21.2	113.6	133.5	392.3	1.0	0.0	---
B	3013.3	S	358709.8,7125229.0	5.3	16.2	8.4	61.7	56.6	305.1	1.0	0.0	86.2
C	3024.2	S	358709.1,7125507.0	11.0	23.3	32.7	92.1	155.2	214.3	1.0	0.0	76.7
D	3032.1	S?	358707.1,7125688.6	8.1	18.7	14.4	76.6	150.4	284.6	1.0	0.0	---
E	3133.8	B	358711.4,7126603.5	19.6	9.6	31.6	12.0	34.5	0.9	3.9	18.5	201.3
F	3155.4	B	358713.8,7126849.3	18.3	8.5	31.9	64.4	114.5	51.4	4.1	25.4	---
G	3246.2	D	358710.9,7127704.5	14.5	7.6	16.0	12.5	17.5	12.3	3.2	27.7	88.2
H	3268.5	S	358723.6,7128065.5	10.8	27.7	45.5	78.3	136.3	183.1	1.0	0.0	12.4
I	3485.3	S	358718.6,7130497.0	11.5	20.3	19.1	90.7	146.2	260.8	1.0	0.0	74.8
J	3535.2	S	358705.9,7131079.6	28.9	49.0	49.3	69.4	139.6	95.3	1.0	0.0	53.2
K	3561.3	B	358706.1,7131278.0	36.7	56.9	81.8	16.4	7.7	2.1	1.2	0.0	---
L	3582.2	B	358713.6,7131442.7	7.6	15.6	204.7	88.1	90.3	65.2	0.6	19.2	65.4
M	3618.9	B	358706.6,7132317.0	36.1	26.1	196.9	145.4	218.3	41.6	2.9	7.6	---
N	3625.4	B	358700.4,7132507.5	27.2	0.0	75.1	11.7	32.8	56.8	45.1	20.3	23.9
O	3632.0	B	358711.6,7132668.1	7.3	18.1	55.5	101.6	150.0	98.5	0.5	2.7	120.9

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
P	3802.8	S	358709.2,7134891.3	6.4	27.7	17.5	43.1	63.7	172.0	1.0	0.0	114.2
Q	3821.2	B?	358700.4,7135131.4	13.0	8.7	10.8	39.1	36.1	92.1	2.3	35.5	171.5
LINE 10580		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	6775.7	S?	358802.2,7124564.7	1.2	13.0	4.7	59.1	38.7	299.2	1.0	0.0	10.1
B	6788.7	S?	358805.7,7124739.8	1.5	13.8	3.3	59.1	43.0	277.4	1.0	0.0	18.0
C	6828.2	S?	358806.6,7125184.1	1.4	20.0	5.8	72.6	70.7	378.7	1.0	0.0	89.2
D	6848.4	S	358816.1,7125662.4	8.5	29.1	24.6	112.4	239.6	280.9	1.0	0.0	---
E	6962.6	B	358814.4,7126798.8	18.7	16.8	16.3	236.6	1.7	0.0	1.8	15.0	100.7
F	6975.1	B?	358816.6,7126863.7	14.5	48.6	6.4	219.3	5.5	12.2	0.5	0.0	---
G	6988.9	E	358813.3,7126965.3	13.2	40.8	11.5	33.2	38.5	157.7	1.0	0.0	60.1
H	7090.8	S?	358810.9,7127711.5	9.8	9.7	6.2	14.2	10.5	35.9	1.0	4.5	89.6
I	7114.8	B	358815.4,7127909.2	12.1	27.2	53.4	76.8	97.6	209.1	0.6	5.7	---
J	7308.2	S	358812.8,7130555.5	10.0	31.3	48.9	105.2	174.4	162.3	1.0	3.0	28.3
K	7348.1	S	358799.9,7131078.1	28.1	67.1	46.2	101.5	177.3	172.7	1.0	0.0	64.3
L	7361.0	S	358825.2,7131172.3	19.0	49.3	71.0	112.2	189.1	179.3	1.0	7.2	56.4
M	7371.1	B	358825.8,7131235.7	23.1	54.5	122.8	153.1	302.0	145.6	0.7	0.0	---
N	7398.6	B	358810.7,7131405.2	35.2	24.2	0.0	2.5	7.0	25.3	3.1	17.3	182.2
O	7409.6	D	358824.1,7131473.8	84.0	32.4	54.5	42.4	64.8	11.0	8.7	5.9	182.2
P	7428.1	B	358805.3,7131798.4	6.7	7.0	35.2	35.9	35.2	18.3	1.1	30.1	17.8
Q	7437.8	B	358810.5,7132076.8	0.0	2.7	50.6	50.0	93.7	55.9	---	---	---
R	7445.0	B	358803.1,7132300.2	35.8	20.4	200.9	38.1	114.6	91.5	3.9	10.2	---
S	7453.8	D	358800.9,7132545.3	9.9	8.5	7.2	0.0	3.7	2.0	1.5	19.4	9.8
T	7459.4	B?	358797.5,7132658.4	4.6	8.8	82.1	53.2	196.0	92.9	0.5	18.6	43.3
U	7705.8	S?	358806.1,7135116.1	4.5	23.7	22.6	81.4	131.6	227.9	1.0	1.2	---
LINE 10590		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	8834.3	S	358900.3,7124271.6	3.9	30.4	21.7	101.7	188.3	299.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	8675.0	S	358914.5,7126333.7	42.3	81.0	65.0	108.6	201.9	159.8	1.0	0.0	99.0
C	8612.3	E	358920.4,7126705.7	38.1	33.0	104.5	76.1	140.5	160.2	1.0	3.1	239.5

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
D	8597.2	B	358909.0,7126834.9	183.3	104.9	456.4	317.2	671.9	156.4	6.7	0.0	284.4
E	8281.5	S	358903.0,7130607.2	18.7	51.4	104.0	224.4	400.7	285.0	1.0	0.0	56.8
F	8256.7	B?	358904.5,7131001.3	4.2	21.2	27.4	105.6	203.0	258.0	0.2	0.0	122.2
G	8240.1	B	358899.5,7131172.9	33.3	37.3	75.6	97.5	163.4	111.5	1.7	2.7	---
H	8222.8	B	358898.5,7131432.5	18.2	11.5	168.6	36.4	121.2	8.5	2.7	25.3	254.7
I	8210.5	S?	358907.4,7131673.4	32.6	47.3	107.7	151.1	266.8	314.8	1.0	0.0	---
J	8177.3	S	358907.8,7132364.6	32.0	39.7	106.5	133.0	287.0	211.6	1.0	0.0	---
K	8173.1	B	358902.8,7132442.8	17.5	7.8	20.9	6.6	8.6	31.6	4.2	24.7	---
L	8163.8	B?	358903.0,7132578.3	14.8	23.9	342.8	219.8	389.6	10.1	0.9	6.8	---
M	8159.2	B	358908.1,7132637.2	43.1	14.8	342.8	219.8	426.7	52.4	8.2	8.3	17.2
N	7929.8	S?	358888.8,7134935.2	6.2	22.5	19.5	74.7	114.1	248.6	1.0	0.0	133.8
LINE 10600		**FLIGHT 13025**										
A	576.0	S	359009.8,7124310.5	2.5	22.1	15.7	78.9	95.8	257.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	638.1	S?	359011.0,7125243.2	1.9	24.6	7.9	81.5	84.8	356.5	1.0	0.0	59.7
C	726.1	S	359007.9,7126341.2	12.4	19.8	58.3	89.9	164.5	161.0	1.0	0.0	305.6
D	779.3	S?	359004.9,7126862.3	33.5	20.2	38.3	36.7	69.4	41.4	1.0	0.0	---
E	1398.9	S?	358991.3,7130629.3	12.9	53.8	43.3	171.4	323.5	340.2	1.0	0.0	22.3
F	1429.3	B	359014.2,7131064.5	13.9	30.6	20.4	60.2	119.5	87.2	0.7	0.0	---
G	1437.6	B	359009.1,7131174.4	21.0	8.0	19.2	2.9	10.9	20.5	5.6	12.6	143.2
H	1444.5	D	359014.5,7131278.7	7.5	4.7	11.0	10.9	24.2	12.0	2.0	42.6	245.3
I	1452.9	B	358995.1,7131457.2	53.1	1.9	162.4	36.4	115.9	3.4	67.4	8.0	38.5
J	1459.3	B	359004.8,7131637.9	21.0	13.6	61.0	46.4	64.2	63.8	2.8	23.5	---
K	1497.4	D	359003.6,7132580.6	20.1	25.4	94.6	75.0	167.3	93.4	1.3	11.4	14.0
L	1517.5	D	359014.1,7132801.5	2.1	16.2	10.9	41.4	138.8	191.0	0.3	0.0	120.9
M	1586.0	B	359021.0,7133205.0	16.1	27.4	58.8	92.4	177.9	33.3	0.9	6.7	---
N	1862.1	B?	358997.5,7134872.4	10.3	7.8	45.5	69.7	140.1	169.2	1.8	31.4	100.8
LINE 10610		**FLIGHT 13025**										
A	3042.4	S	359109.4,7125223.1	2.6	29.3	8.0	88.7	92.5	389.5	1.0	0.0	37.0

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
B	2951.5	S	359104.3,7125995.0	5.8	42.9	18.4	128.4	217.3	478.5	1.0	0.0	---
C	2909.8	S?	359105.3,7126276.6	22.9	31.4	37.1	60.3	100.6	136.5	1.0	2.2	241.1
D	2873.0	B?	359105.1,7126571.9	11.4	13.2	28.4	48.6	100.5	151.5	1.1	17.1	---
E	2732.9	S	359117.6,7127734.9	0.1	13.1	12.8	104.2	163.9	453.4	1.0	0.0	70.6
F	2451.4	S?	359108.1,7130995.0	13.0	33.0	50.0	111.9	220.9	181.4	1.0	0.0	---
G	2444.3	B	359112.6,7131175.7	18.9	1.1	0.0	18.9	3.2	0.0	15.8	17.1	346.3
H	2438.7	B	359114.7,7131339.1	29.0	7.1	100.0	21.3	61.6	3.5	11.5	23.7	644.7
I	2427.2	D	359111.6,7131671.3	9.0	2.4	39.4	24.6	39.6	26.5	3.6	29.3	---
J	2407.8	B	359110.1,7132160.0	13.2	7.1	20.2	18.2	27.6	4.1	3.0	29.7	---
K	2292.0	D	359095.6,7133228.0	22.4	16.3	51.7	50.3	18.2	9.8	2.4	15.9	36.7
LINE 10620		**FLIGHT 13025**										
A	3457.2	S?	359214.8,7126024.6	3.1	22.9	22.7	106.0	215.2	221.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	3495.4	B	359201.9,7126626.5	16.8	1.8	74.1	31.5	27.0	138.4	10.3	31.5	334.6
C	3501.6	D	359222.0,7126709.3	13.4	2.5	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	33.6	420.1
D	3688.3	S	359209.1,7127906.8	50.6	82.8	46.2	89.4	177.4	164.1	1.0	0.0	---
E	4038.8	B?	359205.3,7130710.7	1.4	10.0	9.7	27.5	98.3	78.2	0.4	0.0	206.3
F	4068.3	B	359209.9,7131282.8	14.7	13.4	46.7	47.1	110.1	49.6	1.6	19.9	410.7
G	4075.7	B	359203.1,7131517.7	17.1	3.2	100.3	16.8	64.2	0.9	14.8	29.3	---
H	4081.2	B?	359200.8,7131687.9	13.2	6.0	62.6	40.0	49.1	21.5	3.8	26.9	---
I	4100.2	D	359212.5,7132209.8	18.8	19.7	104.3	90.5	119.0	142.9	1.5	13.6	---
J	4140.4	S	359217.6,7132713.6	4.0	19.4	13.2	67.6	162.4	209.5	1.0	0.0	21.9
K	4252.5	B	359208.9,7133262.0	28.4	66.7	68.9	54.4	107.5	73.2	0.8	0.0	39.6
LINE 10630		**FLIGHT 13025**										
A	5533.9	B?	359298.5,7126676.8	24.7	28.7	124.8	93.4	175.1	132.3	1.5	12.6	345.1
B	5440.7	S	359312.6,7127732.4	0.0	18.8	8.1	66.0	177.0	218.2	1.0	0.0	65.3
C	5413.8	D	359313.3,7127918.4	23.7	24.7	100.7	67.3	171.2	4.0	1.6	3.2	---
D	5407.2	B	359306.3,7127989.5	6.1	3.2	3.7	130.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	41.6	---
E	5143.0	S	359303.2,7131165.8	45.6	59.8	119.6	197.4	397.2	453.0	1.0	0.0	216.3

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
F	5132.0	B?	359305.1,7131483.7	21.4	5.4	77.2	25.8	66.4	3.8	10.1	25.4	---
G	5127.2	B?	359307.9,7131623.2	4.6	2.2	16.2	13.1	12.5	4.7	1.8	32.8	---
H	5115.6	S	359306.8,7131933.7	7.7	36.0	28.5	107.7	183.7	364.2	1.0	0.0	70.1
I	5097.6	S	359305.8,7132218.6	19.9	50.9	58.0	132.1	266.3	290.1	1.0	0.0	105.8
J	5049.7	S	359300.6,7132762.5	0.0	26.4	12.7	101.5	238.6	225.1	1.0	0.0	---
K	4972.0	B	359302.9,7133267.9	47.9	40.3	106.3	64.3	44.6	0.8	2.6	0.0	---
L	4812.4	E	359312.2,7134485.1	11.9	22.5	14.2	35.1	45.8	116.7	1.0	0.0	47.8
LINE 10640		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	2054.7	B	359409.1,7126499.0	22.4	4.2	104.8	8.9	4.4	6.4	16.0	20.7	115.5
B	2048.4	B	359403.0,7126623.4	4.4	4.0	113.6	33.3	17.3	28.9	1.1	29.3	299.2
C	1964.3	B	359415.3,7127968.8	49.6	60.9	247.0	116.3	351.7	232.8	1.7	0.0	80.7
D	1956.3	B	359418.9,7128021.6	46.2	60.9	64.5	189.6	351.7	232.8	1.6	2.1	---
E	1692.6	B	359405.8,7131217.8	2.0	4.7	40.2	12.0	20.8	0.0	0.6	19.9	260.2
F	1686.8	B	359408.6,7131426.6	12.3	7.8	55.7	36.0	50.4	0.0	2.4	34.7	140.4
G	1647.5	S	359403.4,7132304.8	8.0	40.8	36.9	108.0	207.5	309.3	1.0	0.0	56.6
H	1608.4	S	359403.4,7132789.0	-5.3	13.9	10.8	60.5	116.1	196.5	1.0	0.0	17.9
I	1470.0	B?	359397.7,7133274.3	47.7	21.1	62.3	12.9	48.3	13.6	6.0	0.0	10.4
J	1457.8	S	359400.6,7133497.8	12.0	27.2	30.9	76.0	121.8	263.2	1.0	0.0	88.7
LINE 10650		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	2469.1	S?	359502.9,7126207.4	7.4	21.2	20.3	72.0	101.8	272.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	2483.6	B?	359508.9,7126490.7	10.3	31.8	141.8	119.2	200.8	171.4	0.5	0.0	26.5
C	2540.6	B	359507.7,7127514.4	0.0	5.9	22.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	7.6	---
D	2551.8	B	359509.8,7127692.6	27.1	49.3	270.9	151.3	238.6	126.2	1.0	0.8	---
E	2557.0	B	359510.5,7127736.3	29.0	25.2	530.1	151.3	238.6	126.2	2.2	14.7	---
F	2576.5	B	359503.1,7127818.7	20.7	14.4	59.8	28.6	68.3	54.4	2.5	28.7	466.0
G	2857.7	S	359497.1,7130715.6	9.8	48.7	38.2	222.5	443.8	703.6	1.0	0.0	---
H	2872.7	B	359493.3,7131218.8	9.8	4.5	57.7	23.5	41.8	5.3	3.4	34.2	361.3
I	2878.4	B	359494.3,7131406.5	6.6	3.1	43.6	17.7	6.5	0.0	2.8	42.2	134.3

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
J	2921.7	D	359508.9,7132457.8	12.8	2.7	45.7	44.0	67.1	70.5	5.5	28.6	---
K	3064.9	B	359520.6,7133276.2	73.8	87.8	228.1	159.7	335.5	187.6	2.1	0.0	---
L	3244.0	S?	359512.0,7134677.9	4.7	25.2	26.3	67.4	118.5	133.3	1.0	0.7	---
LINE 10660		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	4302.3	B?	359611.1,7126427.1	19.7	18.3	42.2	14.7	0.1	95.1	1.7	13.2	---
B	4269.9	B?	359604.8,7126657.8	14.0	17.3	12.2	45.8	60.2	170.2	1.1	11.9	---
C	4212.1	B	359606.7,7127652.0	185.9	60.2	227.0	139.8	190.2	137.0	14.5	0.0	---
D	4192.2	B	359613.2,7127808.3	34.5	9.0	0.0	42.1	56.8	22.4	11.3	12.8	175.7
E	4183.7	B	359606.9,7127924.4	19.2	11.3	52.0	30.9	56.5	38.1	3.0	8.4	---
F	4172.1	B	359607.9,7128057.4	27.5	31.2	358.7	343.0	485.7	66.3	1.6	5.1	120.6
G	4166.7	E	359614.7,7128126.4	47.5	69.9	93.8	184.2	299.7	261.4	1.0	0.0	38.0
H	4047.9	S?	359609.2,7129256.7	7.1	22.5	1.4	9.7	9.4	36.0	1.0	5.9	16.5
I	3922.6	S?	359607.1,7131183.0	16.7	29.7	62.9	115.8	190.9	247.2	1.0	0.0	267.2
J	3893.7	B?	359608.4,7131943.7	7.2	2.1	52.6	33.3	59.2	19.8	3.0	38.9	130.0
K	3855.6	B	359603.3,7132509.7	15.5	29.6	152.4	116.2	264.3	235.6	0.8	6.3	---
L	3851.7	E	359606.0,7132563.6	39.3	42.5	54.2	96.7	161.2	238.1	1.0	0.0	---
M	3741.8	E	359607.1,7133186.5	51.9	33.9	137.8	99.1	214.0	157.6	1.0	3.5	---
N	3730.8	B	359604.8,7133258.9	35.2	13.0	194.3	6.0	98.5	6.0	6.9	3.0	21.1
O	3602.7	S?	359598.3,7134520.9	5.6	20.0	9.3	51.4	79.4	183.5	1.0	0.0	145.4
LINE 10670		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	4649.8	B	359709.6,7126446.6	4.0	0.1	76.8	22.0	28.2	0.0	3.1	44.2	53.8
B	4683.5	S	359704.9,7126881.6	24.7	21.4	69.5	76.7	105.0	175.6	1.0	0.0	152.9
C	4747.9	B	359714.4,7127762.2	138.7	81.1	277.3	170.1	390.0	194.5	5.9	2.4	399.7
D	4758.2	B	359713.6,7127957.5	128.1	55.7	284.4	158.5	295.5	162.5	8.5	2.4	---
E	4844.9	S	359694.5,7129218.6	11.7	18.9	-0.4	12.1	5.1	36.5	1.0	0.0	8.4
F	4961.5	S	359733.1,7130332.4	10.9	58.7	89.8	297.8	567.1	516.9	1.0	0.0	---
G	4993.9	S?	359703.6,7131385.2	11.0	23.7	36.3	110.3	160.6	296.1	1.0	0.0	13.8
H	5181.4	B	359700.6,7133274.9	45.7	33.2	116.4	69.4	152.4	51.9	3.1	2.2	40.2

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10680		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	1663.2	S	359806.7,7126282.0	17.7	38.5	39.6	111.4	211.6	243.2	1.0	0.0	---
B	1606.2	B	359817.3,7126720.0	7.8	4.6	2.4	15.3	17.8	7.4	2.2	27.8	---
C	1599.9	D	359812.0,7126851.7	47.7	37.4	58.0	25.8	54.4	81.9	2.9	6.1	441.0
D	1593.1	D	359807.4,7126989.7	19.6	17.0	20.3	12.7	29.0	12.2	1.9	13.7	30.5
E	1538.4	B?	359821.1,7127733.5	14.8	17.2	5.9	42.8	25.8	212.2	1.2	18.4	108.4
F	1525.4	B	359821.7,7127792.5	25.5	15.5	98.5	62.0	121.0	40.3	3.2	10.7	152.6
G	1517.7	B	359811.4,7127868.7	24.8	7.4	99.9	59.5	120.7	8.9	8.3	7.7	---
H	1365.7	S	359801.1,7129262.0	6.8	18.6	40.6	78.5	131.9	107.3	1.0	1.5	---
LINE 10681		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	4265.0	B	359801.0,7133240.7	7.5	5.5	5.5	15.4	1.3	23.1	1.7	28.5	38.4
LINE 10690		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	2036.8	S?	359904.0,7126364.9	4.8	10.6	24.6	70.4	129.3	202.8	1.0	0.0	17.5
B	2077.1	B?	359909.6,7126577.8	56.6	153.3	52.8	4.5	81.2	415.2	0.9	0.0	148.7
C	2105.9	B?	359905.4,7126869.2	4.4	14.4	240.4	223.8	403.5	121.2	0.3	0.0	37.7
D	2108.9	B	359913.8,7126922.8	24.7	14.4	233.1	216.6	388.1	121.2	3.3	14.1	184.8
E	2115.4	D	359913.0,7127045.9	12.4	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	5.9	35.1	177.7
F	2121.8	B	359904.5,7127165.4	46.1	36.8	268.3	132.1	359.7	116.1	2.8	5.0	123.6
G	2137.5	B	359913.6,7127399.6	12.9	13.8	47.7	5.6	23.0	2.9	1.3	19.5	18.4
H	2159.8	S?	359905.3,7127596.0	13.7	15.3	46.3	66.7	121.3	244.5	1.0	0.0	---
I	2198.5	B	359913.0,7127813.9	133.4	100.0	371.7	168.3	401.0	51.1	4.3	0.0	---
J	2353.0	B?	359910.4,7129217.0	5.3	11.6	31.3	7.5	12.7	18.0	0.5	1.7	---
K	2362.4	B	359907.6,7129278.1	33.8	14.9	31.1	5.2	3.6	2.9	5.4	0.0	---
L	2452.8	S?	359893.3,7130104.5	7.7	3.9	-1.3	17.1	1.1	71.0	1.0	0.0	---
M	2534.8	B	359909.3,7132220.6	6.0	5.4	38.8	23.1	57.0	75.8	1.2	38.2	522.2
LINE 10691		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	4766.0	S	359895.3,7133296.1	12.6	19.3	27.7	49.6	99.4	97.3	1.0	1.6	19.6

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10700		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	3101.0	B	360006.8,7126618.5	16.2	19.5	52.6	26.2	46.4	34.2	1.2	8.6	---
B	3079.3	B	359999.8,7126956.1	47.1	31.5	135.1	126.8	219.1	89.7	3.5	5.2	158.7
C	3070.3	B	360009.3,7127091.2	9.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.4	6.1	4.1	42.4	---
D	3062.7	B	360004.6,7127192.0	119.7	95.9	104.2	27.1	76.3	3.4	3.8	0.0	---
E	3056.2	B	360006.0,7127266.3	140.0	106.8	141.4	160.1	340.8	165.1	4.2	0.0	32.6
F	3040.7	B	360006.7,7127408.7	66.5	34.5	33.2	19.6	39.2	48.7	5.4	0.0	---
G	3015.5	D	360006.6,7127630.3	7.5	15.0	8.6	46.9	65.8	150.1	0.6	18.8	52.5
H	2990.7	B	360013.1,7127755.8	25.9	7.1	209.3	66.5	177.2	30.3	9.5	20.8	---
I	2979.4	B	360016.0,7127823.2	185.4	122.7	256.8	345.1	573.6	350.5	5.6	0.0	35.8
J	2950.8	S	360018.4,7128193.9	-0.4	20.8	9.1	69.8	173.4	277.4	1.0	0.0	84.1
K	2830.2	S?	360012.3,7129258.6	15.2	30.2	59.7	107.7	183.3	132.3	1.0	5.2	---
L	2745.6	S	360010.1,7130187.9	9.9	13.2	10.9	50.9	85.8	169.7	1.0	2.0	---
M	2719.5	S?	360013.6,7130629.5	5.5	13.9	-0.4	57.7	65.2	276.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10701		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	5239.6	S	359995.5,7133269.0	4.5	15.9	24.4	62.7	126.4	121.9	1.0	0.0	11.7
LINE 10710		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	3543.4	B	360111.1,7126516.4	7.5	59.0	87.3	119.2	228.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	611.0
B	3550.4	B	360123.1,7126571.2	2.3	55.7	88.5	103.3	211.4	114.0	0.1	0.0	360.3
C	3566.2	D	360092.5,7126724.8	8.5	12.1	13.3	15.5	6.8	40.1	0.8	18.9	---
D	3578.9	D	360124.5,7126839.4	24.9	46.9	72.5	98.6	178.6	181.3	0.9	4.4	329.5
E	3585.4	D	360113.0,7126939.7	9.6	0.0	45.5	1.7	14.9	0.3	9.2	28.0	124.7
F	3606.5	B	360107.8,7127263.2	99.4	81.0	33.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	3.5	0.0	27.8
G	3613.6	B	360102.2,7127332.1	85.7	79.4	383.1	256.0	502.0	151.8	2.9	0.0	---
H	3628.2	B	360112.1,7127450.1	26.2	14.0	84.3	159.7	83.9	156.2	3.8	14.3	138.0
I	3653.3	B	360110.6,7127605.1	8.8	24.5	8.8	46.4	101.7	135.6	0.5	6.2	161.5
J	3682.6	B	360109.4,7127808.3	13.7	18.1	5.8	11.4	25.7	27.5	1.0	13.2	22.8
K	3689.7	B	360110.9,7127898.7	15.5	9.4	19.3	9.3	27.4	17.4	2.7	24.5	91.0

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
L	3702.9	S?	360105.8,7128071.1	14.5	22.3	35.5	88.6	167.7	224.4	1.0	1.2	---
M	3939.8	B	360101.4,7130214.9	31.9	46.5	51.4	35.3	82.5	182.6	1.3	3.4	70.3
N	3972.8	B	360117.8,7130538.2	27.9	24.3	26.3	95.8	78.2	493.9	2.1	28.8	92.2
LINE 10711		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	5854.0	S?	360103.3,7133190.1	7.0	20.0	17.6	63.3	122.6	186.9	1.0	0.0	77.8
LINE 10720		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	4736.6	B?	360208.5,7126516.7	5.9	14.0	60.8	72.2	74.2	12.5	0.5	9.8	469.1
B	4724.3	B	360208.8,7126713.4	13.7	32.3	147.3	160.8	254.4	23.5	0.6	0.0	---
C	4714.4	B	360209.8,7126903.9	45.1	8.2	81.0	35.5	45.5	6.1	20.7	9.5	319.3
D	4708.5	E	360216.5,7126996.5	125.3	47.7	400.0	131.1	391.4	117.2	1.1	0.0	---
E	4663.4	B	360213.0,7127350.5	15.4	10.7	12.4	28.6	51.1	3.4	2.3	21.5	54.2
F	4646.6	D	360214.7,7127497.4	48.3	37.9	127.5	91.0	116.7	24.6	2.9	0.0	212.8
G	4625.8	B	360199.9,7127643.2	15.4	25.3	20.0	60.5	111.9	60.5	0.9	5.4	---
H	4599.8	B	360204.5,7127840.6	20.6	26.1	151.2	107.6	249.2	70.8	1.3	1.7	61.0
I	4455.5	S	360220.3,7129225.0	10.9	32.9	3.9	65.5	81.5	294.9	1.0	0.0	33.3
J	4363.1	S?	360213.5,7129857.0	22.6	44.6	1.1	25.4	13.0	124.6	1.0	0.0	---
K	4336.8	S?	360214.9,7130024.3	22.8	33.3	42.4	55.9	98.1	70.0	1.0	17.1	50.6
L	4314.6	S?	360196.5,7130184.5	13.2	35.1	28.7	52.8	85.8	125.7	1.0	0.0	---
M	4283.2	S	360208.1,7130523.6	6.8	23.9	19.5	89.9	155.9	260.7	1.0	0.0	25.2
LINE 10721		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	6269.6	S?	360210.8,7133905.9	8.2	24.2	3.7	17.3	23.5	56.7	1.0	3.6	---
LINE 10730		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	5113.4	S?	360312.4,7126159.4	2.7	7.9	-0.4	9.6	-8.7	68.6	1.0	0.0	5.6
B	5171.8	B	360321.8,7126612.7	17.8	221.1	518.9	439.9	804.2	384.2	0.2	0.0	200.5
C	5177.9	B	360312.9,7126671.0	147.8	212.9	516.9	437.5	801.9	368.9	2.1	0.0	30.5
D	5188.1	B	360309.3,7126799.5	34.0	51.5	79.7	48.9	98.7	161.7	1.2	0.0	295.0
E	5195.3	B	360311.6,7126898.3	55.3	27.0	105.0	45.4	57.8	54.3	5.5	4.4	43.2
F	5200.5	B	360313.7,7127001.6	20.7	27.3	41.6	9.0	18.7	54.3	1.2	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
G	5242.4	B	360312.3,7127497.6	20.9	29.9	80.2	119.6	229.4	154.5	1.1	5.3	48.0
H	5262.9	B?	360302.9,7127609.5	19.5	52.4	1.5	6.9	42.9	111.7	0.6	0.0	307.4
I	5307.2	B	360317.1,7127860.5	58.7	37.3	64.6	54.7	94.2	128.0	4.0	0.0	86.1
J	5311.4	B	360324.2,7127926.8	58.7	37.3	34.0	54.7	94.2	21.2	4.0	0.0	---
K	5313.2	B	360321.7,7127958.5	5.1	6.2	20.6	45.0	78.1	5.2	0.8	25.1	5.7
L	5328.6	S	360298.4,7128217.5	8.8	21.4	22.9	81.1	165.2	307.3	1.0	0.0	---
M	5563.0	S?	360306.8,7130033.0	12.1	22.6	41.8	90.8	179.0	116.5	1.0	4.6	44.4
LINE 10740		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	7128.0	B	360400.5,7126594.2	11.0	16.5	47.1	26.5	50.7	40.3	0.9	10.7	264.7
B	7120.1	B	360407.5,7126722.3	8.0	3.4	15.4	21.3	28.5	15.0	3.4	33.0	359.1
C	7112.5	B	360412.9,7126856.1	40.0	12.7	113.0	43.9	86.9	50.7	8.9	14.3	428.1
D	7106.2	B	360411.3,7126969.7	13.7	12.7	113.0	51.0	86.9	18.0	1.6	26.3	---
E	7097.2	B	360406.1,7127061.6	70.8	27.3	71.3	12.2	83.8	17.5	8.2	7.6	---
F	7086.5	B	360402.0,7127156.3	15.9	27.3	29.4	16.5	37.2	40.2	0.8	9.1	79.5
G	7031.8	S?	360407.9,7127569.8	12.3	28.9	26.9	100.1	122.7	393.8	1.0	0.0	344.3
H	6985.1	E	360398.3,7127907.7	50.1	35.8	129.7	85.0	177.7	99.7	1.0	0.0	---
I	6975.2	B	360402.7,7128065.8	46.6	46.7	269.3	245.0	475.1	175.5	2.1	0.0	---
J	6968.2	D	360407.4,7128149.2	9.1	4.2	263.6	288.1	559.2	217.8	3.3	48.6	---
K	6950.3	S	360408.7,7128345.2	39.6	52.3	95.1	150.6	291.9	331.9	1.0	0.0	45.6
L	6918.6	D	360409.8,7128685.4	26.2	27.4	23.2	1.9	97.4	123.2	1.7	16.1	11.6
M	6896.4	S?	360415.4,7128832.3	12.5	28.0	42.2	79.1	151.8	174.1	1.0	0.0	---
N	6868.8	S?	360403.5,7129029.3	8.8	33.6	8.7	41.0	68.8	144.6	1.0	1.0	---
O	6658.1	S?	360415.3,7130623.2	19.0	40.3	28.5	87.8	146.6	222.2	1.0	3.2	---
LINE 10750		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	5138.5	B?	360519.2,7126486.7	7.5	10.3	347.8	361.2	599.7	14.0	0.8	19.7	302.8
B	5146.6	B?	360513.7,7126549.0	27.5	71.5	347.8	361.2	599.7	368.5	0.7	0.0	293.7
C	5161.8	B	360492.9,7126717.4	19.8	65.2	56.0	83.1	172.7	58.9	0.5	0.0	183.4
D	5172.7	B	360505.9,7126856.1	19.0	3.0	93.4	3.7	40.8	12.1	19.1	29.5	245.8

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
E	5186.2	D	360511.6,7127103.7	13.0	4.0	184.9	46.5	42.1	3.6	6.5	39.5	---
F	5207.2	D	360510.9,7127305.9	10.2	37.5	46.8	49.7	128.9	51.8	0.4	0.0	---
G	5305.4	B	360518.1,7127937.6	137.9	138.5	254.5	129.0	282.4	73.5	3.1	0.0	---
H	5332.9	B	360510.3,7128152.8	35.5	75.6	396.4	217.2	402.7	106.2	0.9	0.0	15.9
I	5338.6	B	360508.4,7128209.7	35.7	51.9	396.4	217.2	263.4	106.2	1.3	0.0	---
J	5360.5	E	360504.7,7128431.2	98.6	65.8	260.2	144.8	303.2	183.4	1.0	0.9	8.1
K	5374.3	B	360510.5,7128652.9	8.2	6.7	22.4	2.9	9.8	0.0	1.5	28.0	55.4
L	5386.2	D	360512.8,7128775.2	23.2	35.5	111.0	57.2	105.9	13.6	1.1	0.4	34.2
M	5416.8	S?	360500.7,7129103.1	0.3	14.5	24.3	67.9	125.7	168.9	1.0	0.0	---
N	5472.2	S?	360511.2,7129596.8	28.7	36.8	100.7	50.0	108.8	68.9	1.0	2.2	---
O	5488.4	B?	360512.4,7129680.6	6.6	5.0	34.8	18.7	2.3	73.0	1.5	38.7	23.7
P	5576.3	S?	360497.8,7130314.1	12.9	16.9	41.6	36.1	78.0	40.9	1.0	0.0	75.5
Q	5589.5	D	360526.5,7130505.8	7.9	2.5	131.7	28.9	76.4	65.8	3.1	41.6	---
R	5597.4	B?	360518.3,7130633.3	23.0	21.2	282.6	170.6	310.6	116.8	1.9	12.1	---
LINE 10760		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	4817.9	B	360613.0,7126478.1	7.7	10.0	93.0	85.4	136.7	2.0	0.9	19.9	384.0
B	4800.6	D	360602.0,7126730.8	8.0	15.2	13.9	28.6	67.2	9.2	0.6	3.7	---
C	4792.9	D	360609.2,7126834.5	12.7	8.6	37.7	2.8	4.3	48.1	2.2	30.4	14.4
D	4759.9	B?	360611.8,7127153.5	22.7	16.9	1.0	32.3	58.2	86.0	2.4	19.7	13.8
E	4734.4	B?	360611.0,7127332.0	15.9	60.8	38.0	86.1	227.3	190.0	0.4	0.0	---
F	4661.9	B	360609.1,7127789.6	29.8	142.1	37.9	32.7	56.7	15.9	0.5	0.0	87.4
G	4650.4	D	360618.9,7127847.0	85.7	105.4	752.8	205.7	606.8	290.3	2.1	0.0	---
H	4644.1	B	360617.2,7127915.4	113.8	107.7	1036.6	376.1	931.1	290.3	3.1	0.0	---
I	4615.0	B	360605.7,7128199.4	16.9	10.5	0.8	2.1	5.2	0.0	2.7	23.7	---
J	4603.7	S?	360611.8,7128302.2	55.3	59.7	150.6	141.5	256.9	217.2	1.0	0.0	28.6
K	4593.9	B	360606.0,7128397.7	99.7	70.8	360.8	17.0	387.1	29.2	4.1	0.0	118.9
L	4566.3	S?	360610.8,7128701.2	31.0	39.0	80.6	87.3	147.8	164.8	1.0	2.6	279.1
M	4549.9	B?	360612.4,7128945.1	5.6	19.9	47.6	73.1	100.7	81.3	0.3	0.0	---

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
N	4539.5	S?	360614.2,7129110.9	16.5	43.3	90.8	150.7	265.7	268.7	1.0	0.0	---
O	4522.0	S	360607.4,7129339.5	14.1	40.3	67.1	116.1	209.0	213.1	1.0	0.0	---
P	4510.0	S	360605.6,7129461.6	9.5	27.7	59.3	121.4	194.3	239.0	1.0	0.0	191.4
Q	4502.9	S?	360608.1,7129524.3	11.6	31.3	25.2	55.4	84.4	153.5	1.0	0.2	137.2
R	4401.4	B?	360610.7,7130250.2	69.9	52.3	394.9	152.9	410.8	82.7	3.5	0.0	44.4
S	4373.3	B	360602.3,7130595.3	26.2	14.0	4.2	6.2	127.7	138.9	3.8	15.7	82.3
T	4364.6	S	360603.1,7130725.9	7.8	23.8	51.7	85.6	163.4	183.5	1.0	0.0	21.5
LINE 10770		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	2814.1	B?	360708.6,7126590.5	7.9	1.9	68.4	52.1	107.6	58.1	3.6	40.0	448.4
B	2825.2	D	360712.7,7126703.2	63.1	107.1	106.7	152.0	296.3	324.2	1.4	0.0	---
C	2834.5	B	360711.1,7126818.5	14.5	7.9	0.0	1.5	8.5	58.8	3.1	31.5	---
D	2842.2	S	360713.1,7126994.2	16.3	24.5	70.3	113.9	247.9	259.0	1.0	0.0	9.5
E	2855.5	S	360707.8,7127163.3	13.9	31.8	89.2	160.7	302.7	211.8	1.0	0.0	---
F	2867.9	S	360713.4,7127297.7	9.4	29.0	67.9	148.4	259.1	261.7	1.0	0.0	---
G	2940.0	B	360711.8,7127749.6	481.5	238.2	306.6	173.7	162.7	78.9	11.1	0.0	90.4
H	2949.8	B	360707.7,7127832.6	13.3	19.1	169.7	88.2	159.2	11.6	1.0	9.8	---
I	2954.7	D	360717.3,7127876.8	34.0	19.1	82.9	6.9	5.3	4.9	3.9	15.6	---
J	2966.1	B	360719.3,7128009.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.3	42.1	51.2
K	2983.4	B	360711.8,7128154.3	5.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.8	10.9	3.2	41.5	---
L	3005.3	S?	360708.7,7128308.1	12.8	12.9	58.2	58.7	110.5	95.1	1.0	6.6	12.9
M	3045.2	B	360709.9,7128801.6	4.7	23.2	84.2	92.2	190.5	55.6	0.2	0.0	9.5
N	3049.9	B?	360710.5,7128920.7	11.3	5.2	24.0	14.2	17.0	6.8	3.5	33.1	---
O	3065.0	B	360705.5,7129306.6	44.3	3.2	67.3	29.0	43.2	76.3	83.1	16.0	---
P	3068.4	B	360708.4,7129359.8	45.4	42.0	283.2	136.9	309.0	37.7	2.3	2.7	---
Q	3192.5	B?	360709.4,7130427.6	63.6	24.7	244.9	97.4	228.6	89.7	7.8	1.1	12.5
R	3204.4	B?	360707.7,7130619.8	0.0	13.6	28.7	35.4	64.2	177.4	0.2	0.0	47.4
S	3212.5	D	360701.1,7130744.7	34.4	9.1	37.0	4.8	2.6	0.0	11.1	9.4	183.9
T	3225.9	B	360715.7,7130836.3	26.1	31.5	168.3	230.6	438.4	467.4	1.4	15.7	228.9

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
U	3641.3	S	360716.6,7135014.1	4.4	35.9	14.4	141.2	232.6	611.8	1.0	0.0	10.8
LINE 10780		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	2607.0	B	360801.2,7126432.5	4.0	14.7	11.6	1.5	18.3	37.1	0.3	0.0	44.4
B	2590.3	D	360817.6,7126687.4	68.3	93.2	124.3	126.0	194.2	472.2	1.7	0.9	270.8
C	2582.3	B	360819.3,7126811.8	16.4	22.7	129.4	38.8	23.4	105.7	1.1	12.0	---
D	2544.4	B?	360804.7,7127238.3	6.9	8.8	1.6	29.1	27.0	124.1	0.9	33.4	13.2
E	2484.7	E	360805.2,7127642.7	161.6	74.1	493.7	200.6	546.4	189.8	1.1	0.0	43.9
F	2477.9	D	360804.2,7127712.1	163.1	59.5	90.8	49.5	184.7	89.0	11.7	0.0	44.1
G	2472.0	E	360808.8,7127777.2	120.4	80.2	237.2	143.1	343.1	216.9	1.0	0.3	96.2
H	2462.2	B	360811.0,7127896.9	65.2	26.6	374.4	175.9	376.0	113.8	7.4	8.9	---
I	2447.3	B?	360814.1,7128098.9	6.9	15.2	38.7	2.1	0.0	5.9	0.5	8.5	22.2
J	2436.8	B?	360796.3,7128201.8	29.7	20.6	196.5	181.0	312.7	128.2	2.9	12.6	72.7
K	2386.4	B	360811.1,7128750.4	26.9	44.1	209.1	115.8	280.2	121.0	1.1	0.0	81.1
L	2377.8	B	360805.1,7128949.6	134.6	61.9	653.8	181.4	533.0	95.9	8.0	0.0	---
M	2365.0	S?	360808.5,7129142.1	32.8	33.1	111.9	93.5	176.9	151.2	1.0	0.0	---
N	2179.1	B	360812.4,7130421.3	12.0	3.2	42.0	8.5	19.7	13.4	7.6	34.9	14.2
O	2173.4	B	360827.3,7130537.9	13.7	22.4	45.4	30.0	85.8	76.5	0.8	6.4	---
P	2160.1	B	360828.5,7130753.6	18.7	36.8	117.8	176.2	345.4	396.3	0.8	2.1	48.5
Q	1740.7	S?	360806.5,7135140.3	4.6	14.3	5.3	67.4	88.8	292.8	1.0	0.0	143.2
LINE 10790		**FLIGHT 13029**										
A	692.3	B	360909.3,7126683.5	40.2	68.1	257.6	138.8	277.6	307.9	1.2	0.0	348.1
B	697.0	B	360912.7,7126796.9	23.6	37.5	199.8	92.8	153.4	146.3	1.0	2.5	84.6
C	799.8	B	360916.2,7127689.1	97.0	118.1	94.8	113.3	216.7	199.2	2.2	0.0	---
D	820.2	B	360915.9,7127902.3	251.6	105.9	789.0	130.7	506.0	85.8	11.1	0.0	---
E	835.1	B	360908.0,7128090.8	146.6	87.4	726.0	269.0	627.8	118.1	5.9	0.0	24.7
F	855.2	B	360900.8,7128221.1	30.9	34.3	328.1	162.1	367.6	167.5	1.7	0.0	---
G	866.9	B	360899.3,7128301.0	47.9	63.6	294.9	152.7	330.7	216.7	1.6	0.0	41.1
H	882.8	E	360902.1,7128400.5	50.3	45.8	57.4	99.1	173.0	237.3	1.0	0.7	62.9

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
I	904.7	B	360908.8,7128914.8	46.3	19.0	156.8	44.0	137.3	56.9	6.5	16.7	14.5
J	911.4	B	360915.4,7129096.9	25.5	16.0	69.0	69.3	141.3	84.2	3.1	15.7	---
K	916.1	B?	360914.6,7129200.8	25.4	6.4	17.6	28.3	141.3	83.8	10.6	23.4	---
L	1122.1	S?	360902.8,7130577.5	8.7	15.7	72.6	59.9	129.4	84.1	1.0	0.0	---
M	1129.8	S?	360904.5,7130706.4	22.8	39.5	137.8	204.5	441.6	374.5	1.0	0.0	---
N	1177.1	B?	360918.7,7130974.3	10.1	17.5	134.8	148.4	240.8	225.9	0.7	12.7	---
O	1199.5	B?	360914.8,7131130.4	5.0	9.0	55.2	57.6	103.2	110.9	0.5	13.8	---
P	1220.8	B?	360904.4,7131571.8	11.9	9.4	44.4	14.4	32.5	0.7	1.8	27.6	---
LINE 10800		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	8443.1	S?	361003.8,7126327.6	18.1	31.1	25.9	71.5	125.6	198.7	1.0	0.0	43.3
B	8431.9	B?	361009.1,7126533.3	3.2	5.9	17.9	1.4	32.1	105.0	0.5	26.7	23.6
C	8405.6	B	361013.1,7126976.4	37.0	19.5	124.8	63.3	124.7	11.4	4.4	6.8	---
D	8390.5	B?	361001.3,7127137.4	3.7	0.0	16.2	27.3	25.1	71.9	3.0	50.7	104.5
E	8373.6	B	361013.9,7127267.7	13.7	2.8	26.1	26.3	40.6	67.5	5.9	38.8	---
F	8358.7	B	361010.5,7127357.4	6.4	5.4	29.9	52.6	106.0	88.3	1.3	32.1	122.4
G	8329.4	B	361003.6,7127595.8	12.2	52.1	203.8	162.3	299.7	125.8	0.4	0.0	---
H	8322.8	B	361001.3,7127657.0	46.8	51.5	181.9	169.5	177.9	129.8	1.9	3.1	---
I	8306.1	D	361015.2,7127842.8	61.9	27.2	133.1	163.9	281.7	263.1	6.6	8.4	---
J	8301.0	B	361015.4,7127926.3	64.2	23.1	133.1	163.9	281.7	295.5	8.8	9.2	---
K	8291.2	B	361016.7,7128052.1	671.9	64.7	825.8	175.8	666.8	35.4	132.9	0.0	---
L	8282.2	B	361007.4,7128131.3	398.9	18.5	233.9	282.2	390.5	35.4	332.3	0.0	---
M	8272.5	B	361006.3,7128218.2	0.0	5.4	66.7	365.5	20.8	129.8	0.3	11.2	76.1
N	8262.5	D	361003.1,7128299.2	9.3	29.7	160.9	12.2	23.5	84.6	0.4	0.0	13.6
O	8245.9	B	361006.9,7128414.4	63.9	15.6	115.3	116.0	158.0	180.6	15.2	7.8	---
P	8230.5	B?	361015.1,7128697.0	1.6	11.6	20.8	36.6	189.5	39.6	0.3	0.6	---
Q	8223.5	B	361003.9,7128810.1	13.3	11.4	129.9	48.5	349.4	6.7	1.7	22.4	89.3
R	8210.5	B	361008.3,7128955.3	40.3	16.2	166.4	0.9	93.8	5.7	6.4	4.4	34.9
S	8201.6	D	361006.2,7129040.2	74.4	9.2	9.2	12.7	89.0	0.0	44.0	4.6	17.2

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
T	8191.8	B	361003.3,7129137.0	28.8	33.5	28.6	17.9	9.8	107.0	1.5	4.6	26.9
U	8178.7	D	361003.0,7129287.6	26.5	14.3	19.9	0.0	4.5	1.9	3.8	15.1	25.7
V	8148.1	B?	361003.4,7129652.2	6.6	35.8	22.6	75.4	156.8	168.2	0.2	0.0	173.6
W	8070.8	B	361003.1,7130394.4	14.7	14.5	51.3	52.4	90.0	20.2	1.5	8.4	10.1
X	8065.2	B	360999.9,7130529.8	20.7	2.7	90.7	39.7	37.3	20.2	11.2	15.9	---
Y	8017.2	D	361010.4,7130986.6	26.7	15.7	29.9	31.2	20.6	57.8	3.4	14.4	---
Z	7999.5	B	361003.4,7131155.6	39.3	16.2	94.8	5.6	48.1	3.6	6.2	5.3	---
LINE 10810		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	6256.1	S?	361113.4,7126628.3	20.8	33.6	84.7	135.7	237.7	166.9	1.0	0.0	108.9
B	6234.1	B	361104.2,7127031.8	99.5	115.0	353.8	271.2	539.8	233.1	2.4	0.0	315.2
C	6212.6	B?	361107.7,7127229.8	6.6	1.6	31.8	34.4	57.1	73.0	3.1	37.6	---
D	6159.9	B	361096.3,7127614.6	45.2	33.7	62.0	106.1	132.4	108.6	3.0	1.0	---
E	6150.0	D	361104.8,7127762.2	28.4	4.7	19.7	2.2	16.2	1.3	20.4	14.5	267.1
F	6143.8	B	361108.6,7127859.4	4.5	12.4	87.1	32.5	123.5	9.8	0.4	6.6	51.4
G	6133.2	B	361096.5,7128033.3	230.6	98.7	699.4	19.6	557.1	62.5	10.6	0.0	---
H	6122.7	E	361111.2,7128134.6	148.1	128.5	323.3	194.7	409.9	167.4	1.0	0.0	---
I	6115.3	B?	361104.3,7128204.3	7.1	4.4	2.3	22.4	9.9	114.7	2.1	42.6	94.9
J	6093.9	B?	361108.1,7128349.9	9.0	9.7	19.9	4.5	3.9	32.6	1.1	19.6	35.7
K	6085.5	B	361106.5,7128393.1	9.0	0.8	110.4	72.2	148.8	69.9	5.9	33.1	47.9
L	6076.6	B	361110.0,7128450.0	85.7	15.2	329.7	255.4	612.1	391.3	26.9	11.6	47.9
M	6072.9	B	361112.4,7128484.5	118.6	43.9	162.8	245.0	590.9	424.6	10.3	5.8	---
N	6063.1	S?	361110.1,7128609.1	46.9	30.8	129.9	62.0	136.9	49.6	1.0	6.5	---
O	6032.0	B	361108.2,7128901.7	88.4	63.0	82.2	318.1	635.6	418.7	4.0	2.8	44.6
P	6025.8	B	361106.5,7128961.6	107.7	130.6	82.2	11.4	25.7	4.4	2.3	0.0	76.4
Q	6012.6	E	361105.3,7129067.6	74.4	74.0	129.2	119.5	229.9	183.4	1.0	0.0	56.9
R	5893.5	S?	361102.7,7130070.6	21.0	27.3	36.1	59.8	118.2	149.0	1.0	0.0	---
S	5874.4	B	361097.9,7130507.6	21.4	25.9	105.2	68.4	101.4	66.8	1.3	1.4	---
T	5868.8	D	361102.9,7130597.4	25.8	23.0	44.9	58.3	39.5	8.0	2.0	1.6	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
U	5821.5	D	361110.3,7130954.4	10.9	32.7	23.1	70.1	158.7	147.4	0.5	0.0	---
V	5799.6	D	361093.0,7131163.3	36.3	13.9	65.4	52.4	108.4	4.5	6.6	13.6	---
W	5785.1	B?	361104.8,7131535.7	12.2	7.8	51.3	25.1	70.5	32.9	2.4	27.3	---
X	5659.8	S?	361109.9,7133167.0	-1.5	15.7	2.4	53.3	92.3	192.7	1.0	0.0	95.8
Y	5525.6	S?	361105.4,7134976.4	4.5	12.8	0.2	53.2	47.8	241.0	1.0	0.0	65.8
LINE 10820		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	4331.3	S?	361208.9,7126593.7	27.8	54.8	62.6	160.4	268.3	335.3	1.0	0.0	203.7
B	4347.1	S	361219.4,7126893.5	37.7	42.4	129.2	151.4	259.5	163.6	1.0	0.0	18.6
C	4352.4	B	361211.3,7127033.3	43.2	44.7	136.6	132.2	269.3	146.2	2.0	0.0	68.1
D	4380.5	B	361203.3,7127406.6	2.3	7.3	54.1	40.9	95.1	42.0	0.5	18.8	20.5
E	4399.0	B	361205.9,7127565.4	24.9	16.4	1.0	10.4	17.3	14.6	2.9	19.8	153.9
F	4417.9	B	361206.5,7127724.2	43.7	30.8	217.9	127.5	217.0	35.0	3.2	9.7	275.7
G	4431.2	B	361211.7,7127877.1	41.8	30.6	242.9	152.1	224.5	69.7	3.0	5.6	---
H	4442.7	B	361223.5,7128076.9	20.8	46.7	240.1	214.1	364.6	86.7	0.7	0.0	---
I	4471.3	B	361203.9,7128306.5	7.8	0.0	0.7	1.5	4.1	7.4	6.8	47.1	86.5
J	4485.4	B	361205.7,7128394.5	214.1	38.2	25.7	235.4	97.7	144.3	36.1	0.0	39.0
K	4492.5	D	361206.5,7128455.2	124.7	117.0	23.0	147.7	32.2	20.2	3.2	0.0	39.0
L	4504.5	B	361210.1,7128604.5	21.0	0.6	78.5	134.3	219.4	108.4	22.5	27.8	---
M	4518.7	D	361206.1,7128683.9	2.0	10.0	96.0	50.1	68.0	1.6	0.4	5.8	---
N	4546.1	B	361207.9,7128929.1	14.9	15.9	44.1	10.2	53.0	65.8	1.4	14.0	14.2
O	4551.5	B	361215.9,7129010.1	15.8	16.1	71.5	57.4	102.0	63.2	1.5	14.1	109.6
P	4711.9	B?	361219.5,7130080.5	5.8	45.7	40.9	37.0	81.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.5
Q	4730.9	B	361217.5,7130195.5	26.8	45.8	18.1	30.8	51.8	45.5	1.0	0.0	---
R	4752.2	D	361228.8,7130365.9	44.7	27.9	144.2	42.1	107.9	0.2	3.7	8.4	---
S	4761.2	B	361221.0,7130426.0	131.0	28.4	133.6	216.6	390.7	366.9	22.8	0.7	---
T	4776.1	D	361211.3,7130523.4	28.4	28.6	112.6	69.6	146.1	115.2	1.8	4.8	---
U	4787.1	B?	361211.7,7130636.7	22.6	12.3	67.9	41.6	87.0	54.1	3.5	9.8	---
V	4800.0	B	361208.7,7130786.4	24.9	23.6	119.4	17.0	145.5	146.2	1.9	8.2	217.2

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
W	4852.6	S?	361204.0,7131019.1	49.5	39.3	67.2	69.3	123.7	115.2	1.0	0.0	24.6
X	4877.7	B	361212.0,7131147.1	27.6	54.2	346.7	383.4	711.7	510.7	0.9	0.0	170.9
Y	4886.3	B	361208.5,7131233.2	27.6	18.7	30.9	0.0	33.4	21.8	2.8	16.4	170.9
Z	4912.0	D	361214.3,7131532.3	10.8	8.2	20.0	3.0	18.8	3.3	1.8	21.6	---
AA	4947.0	B	361210.0,7132144.5	13.7	10.0	88.1	36.8	81.5	64.7	2.1	29.2	---
AB	5058.4	S	361207.9,7133106.9	9.6	32.8	27.0	148.5	267.7	380.8	1.0	0.0	14.3
AC	5069.1	S?	361212.6,7133184.5	7.4	32.8	5.8	104.8	146.0	430.5	1.0	0.0	---
AD	5279.5	S?	361205.3,7134637.8	1.4	9.3	-0.3	43.2	5.2	239.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10831		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	4224.4	S?	361302.1,7127027.9	87.3	56.2	254.5	172.3	344.8	222.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	4203.1	D	361309.5,7127366.7	7.7	12.3	13.5	21.3	36.6	6.4	0.7	20.4	---
C	4171.7	B	361306.2,7127699.3	19.8	18.5	11.3	74.2	85.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	143.9
D	4156.4	D	361307.2,7127945.4	25.2	32.4	319.2	152.6	288.4	135.7	1.3	2.6	125.8
E	4146.6	E	361304.4,7128077.4	113.3	56.8	288.9	126.2	324.6	215.5	1.0	0.0	162.8
F	4130.3	B	361306.4,7128242.9	14.3	5.3	63.1	15.9	31.7	82.4	5.1	38.9	15.9
G	4117.7	B	361299.4,7128401.8	59.7	39.7	23.0	35.1	101.9	233.7	3.8	0.0	---
H	4099.8	B?	361306.5,7128639.6	11.0	15.0	17.2	15.0	51.7	87.5	0.9	8.0	---
I	4089.0	B?	361308.8,7128750.0	19.8	8.1	18.3	1.7	4.5	4.5	4.9	24.2	---
J	4063.9	B	361313.2,7128999.1	35.1	48.8	213.3	33.7	158.8	15.4	1.4	0.0	---
K	4050.8	B	361312.5,7129124.2	8.1	11.3	53.5	1.9	13.2	0.0	0.8	15.0	9.3
L	3919.2	B?	361306.6,7130046.1	0.8	10.5	24.7	55.1	132.1	154.1	0.3	2.6	82.5
M	3900.6	B	361304.2,7130197.9	46.4	9.2	117.0	35.0	48.3	18.1	18.6	10.0	---
N	3893.8	B	361312.8,7130309.2	36.3	10.1	105.6	0.0	22.0	0.2	10.5	13.0	---
O	3885.6	S	361306.6,7130465.9	53.9	45.9	189.3	166.2	344.9	246.4	1.0	0.0	69.1
P	3869.5	B?	361308.9,7130638.8	64.6	146.5	146.4	255.0	17.1	104.4	1.1	0.0	9.1
Q	3858.4	B	361303.0,7130733.8	25.7	37.2	374.3	0.0	7.4	286.8	1.2	1.0	108.2
R	3846.4	B?	361292.5,7130826.0	91.5	59.2	374.3	130.4	14.1	1.2	4.5	0.0	---
S	3824.2	B?	361316.7,7130984.3	39.9	49.3	31.1	157.6	325.6	338.6	1.6	3.6	21.9

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
T	3810.8	D	361307.2,7131073.0	7.7	4.9	3.8	32.3	34.0	80.0	2.0	39.6	30.4
U	3805.6	B	361311.6,7131135.6	17.8	41.7	74.1	110.5	217.5	121.6	0.7	0.0	22.8
V	3801.3	B	361308.1,7131190.4	18.7	41.7	71.8	93.0	209.5	75.4	0.7	0.0	---
W	3649.3	S?	361303.6,7133084.4	3.3	31.3	31.1	94.9	172.2	197.5	1.0	0.0	---
X	3489.1	S?	361316.2,7134675.1	4.5	10.8	0.6	44.7	28.6	227.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10840		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	4526.8	B	361409.9,7127161.5	19.4	27.2	65.4	95.7	46.2	92.7	1.1	0.0	---
B	4529.9	S	361417.4,7127228.3	71.5	70.4	248.5	225.3	409.5	245.0	1.0	0.0	22.7
C	4537.5	B	361408.3,7127337.8	6.8	39.6	28.6	32.5	36.3	162.1	0.2	0.0	---
D	4577.2	B	361412.8,7127654.5	85.1	136.1	21.0	118.4	432.3	451.2	1.6	0.0	---
E	4604.0	B	361407.3,7128052.3	23.9	10.8	90.3	35.3	88.8	38.6	4.6	16.1	154.8
F	4615.8	B	361409.5,7128250.6	14.2	7.8	85.6	31.7	87.9	52.8	3.0	26.5	5.2
G	4627.9	S	361397.2,7128423.6	72.3	76.6	194.7	172.5	331.6	394.3	1.0	3.4	---
H	4639.8	B	361407.9,7128612.9	68.9	22.8	290.6	76.0	252.3	85.2	10.1	8.6	---
I	4688.4	B	361410.6,7129190.4	128.6	30.2	607.5	131.6	422.8	20.3	20.2	0.0	18.4
J	4696.0	B?	361411.7,7129266.0	168.3	9.6	643.0	26.9	50.9	107.1	182.5	0.0	160.1
K	4799.1	B	361416.9,7130082.0	8.2	9.2	35.4	27.9	45.0	6.5	1.0	5.3	47.6
L	4810.4	B	361407.2,7130142.1	16.7	57.1	36.4	9.5	36.4	12.9	0.5	0.0	---
M	4829.2	B	361415.9,7130235.8	146.5	107.1	302.3	32.5	303.1	21.8	4.5	0.0	---
N	4837.1	B	361413.7,7130303.6	8.3	84.1	302.3	14.5	303.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	---
O	4850.0	B	361404.3,7130420.0	42.2	12.0	120.5	16.4	60.6	2.6	10.6	16.1	150.7
P	4858.0	B	361399.0,7130496.6	42.2	5.8	119.5	68.7	223.2	172.1	30.6	17.7	66.3
Q	4878.8	B?	361408.3,7130716.0	3.4	2.3	18.6	30.5	61.7	14.9	1.4	30.5	71.5
R	4893.8	B	361407.6,7130859.5	111.2	73.1	373.6	237.5	480.0	4.4	4.7	0.0	---
S	4918.1	B	361391.3,7130985.7	12.1	11.4	0.8	2.3	4.5	9.4	1.5	19.2	44.9
T	4938.2	S	361426.2,7131056.2	43.2	86.1	144.8	240.7	471.9	537.5	1.0	0.0	89.9
U	4950.3	D	361409.5,7131133.5	21.8	60.8	93.4	161.3	333.8	247.6	0.6	0.0	---
V	4955.7	B?	361408.0,7131187.8	6.3	63.5	95.8	163.4	336.3	240.3	0.1	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
W	5136.6	S	361395.6,7133019.9	9.8	25.1	24.1	83.3	149.8	161.7	1.0	0.4	16.9
LINE 10841		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	5370.5	S?	361396.0,7134650.5	-1.9	10.2	-3.5	46.8	18.7	251.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	5398.0	S	361398.1,7135256.9	2.9	15.8	11.4	74.4	139.7	187.9	1.0	0.9	60.7
LINE 10850		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	4303.7	B	361508.9,7127107.1	14.8	3.3	56.4	16.0	22.5	11.9	10.5	31.5	138.2
B	4296.7	S?	361510.3,7127249.2	22.3	42.5	78.3	144.3	277.0	235.6	1.0	0.0	---
C	4251.6	B	361503.8,7128036.6	61.6	29.5	146.9	103.9	193.2	29.3	5.8	0.0	184.6
D	4240.8	B	361516.0,7128304.0	11.6	1.9	87.4	21.8	14.6	9.5	5.8	26.7	55.0
E	4234.3	B?	361507.3,7128416.2	2.6	10.6	131.5	112.3	253.8	182.4	0.4	7.6	---
F	4228.2	B	361508.9,7128497.6	18.0	7.0	121.1	121.7	254.7	188.1	5.1	26.2	15.1
G	4217.8	B	361498.7,7128616.2	33.8	1.5	331.2	8.3	266.8	7.2	35.5	9.2	42.5
H	4209.1	B	361497.4,7128715.9	20.7	19.0	331.2	18.1	262.0	36.1	1.8	5.9	---
I	4195.8	B	361504.8,7128860.3	118.9	35.6	243.0	76.1	238.9	16.0	13.9	0.0	80.5
J	4184.3	B	361501.3,7128987.8	14.8	11.4	83.3	7.5	12.2	137.2	2.0	21.5	---
K	4155.0	B	361496.4,7129235.9	24.9	65.2	24.0	12.2	24.3	130.8	0.7	0.0	---
L	4145.5	B	361504.7,7129308.3	67.6	65.2	142.4	82.7	174.1	49.2	2.5	0.0	21.4
M	4133.0	S?	361500.4,7129391.7	50.4	73.9	217.9	216.1	452.0	309.8	1.0	0.0	150.0
N	4088.4	B	361491.9,7129722.4	18.4	19.2	78.6	84.9	162.4	89.2	1.5	11.6	---
O	4080.1	B?	361503.3,7129895.8	4.6	6.9	19.2	15.5	22.1	7.3	0.6	13.1	---
P	4051.6	B	361517.1,7130228.1	52.7	38.6	196.8	123.6	240.9	66.7	3.2	0.0	---
Q	4039.8	B	361519.1,7130476.3	90.5	14.7	313.5	27.1	211.5	8.3	31.1	1.9	244.8
R	4007.4	B	361507.1,7130821.5	187.6	144.1	114.0	398.1	802.4	747.0	4.7	0.0	---
S	3969.6	B	361504.0,7131082.6	23.9	40.8	80.5	109.4	227.4	280.0	1.0	0.1	75.0
T	3614.6	S	361509.2,7134823.8	-2.3	32.0	6.4	141.8	249.4	655.6	1.0	0.0	---
U	3595.5	B?	361501.1,7135304.6	3.7	23.9	53.2	107.4	193.9	176.0	0.2	0.0	---
LINE 10860		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	2749.7	S?	361606.8,7127059.6	36.3	50.5	90.4	153.5	266.0	327.5	1.0	0.0	259.2

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
B	2759.9	S?	361615.0,7127340.7	10.9	20.4	35.7	82.3	132.6	250.8	1.0	0.0	41.3
C	2788.2	B	361607.5,7127865.8	46.7	39.6	119.0	94.7	197.7	117.5	2.6	0.0	58.1
D	2803.1	E	361601.2,7128078.4	131.8	82.3	327.9	226.7	471.2	274.4	1.0	1.0	284.3
E	2809.9	B	361607.7,7128238.6	21.7	7.7	68.8	11.1	28.1	13.2	6.2	20.3	---
F	2822.3	S	361624.1,7128533.8	77.2	41.3	235.8	133.5	319.3	156.3	1.0	0.0	33.3
G	2834.9	B	361606.2,7128735.7	20.1	0.7	357.2	149.9	142.9	0.0	20.3	17.9	22.9
H	2843.5	B	361601.8,7128823.8	73.2	42.9	145.0	154.9	119.3	80.7	4.8	3.8	214.8
I	2859.4	B	361608.8,7128943.8	1.0	6.2	53.5	99.7	182.1	94.4	0.4	17.8	---
J	2870.2	B	361615.2,7129034.5	46.9	35.1	214.3	120.8	258.2	95.9	3.0	8.6	---
K	2889.5	B	361615.9,7129234.9	27.7	26.6	122.8	173.5	344.2	170.4	1.9	12.9	18.2
L	2902.5	B	361613.5,7129338.6	132.7	61.7	417.8	229.5	570.9	210.5	7.9	0.0	14.9
M	2912.1	B	361603.0,7129374.6	132.7	0.8	84.1	1.7	3.7	210.5	494.1	3.0	162.5
N	2921.2	B	361606.2,7129426.9	11.5	10.2	5.0	32.3	72.6	178.9	1.5	28.5	162.5
O	2928.8	B	361607.7,7129501.6	61.7	30.6	117.0	38.7	82.2	168.1	5.6	0.0	81.9
P	2942.1	B	361606.7,7129694.0	129.3	67.7	338.7	87.1	241.6	26.9	6.7	0.0	---
Q	2952.8	B	361601.1,7129902.3	0.0	6.1	76.1	56.4	114.3	29.9	0.3	6.7	33.6
R	2958.4	B	361615.6,7130002.1	12.4	0.0	287.9	112.6	216.4	0.0	13.1	39.9	77.2
S	2965.5	B	361616.1,7130111.6	19.8	8.4	279.2	383.7	608.0	108.5	4.7	32.3	34.2
T	2972.4	B	361609.0,7130204.3	93.5	131.0	253.3	314.6	531.5	225.9	1.9	0.0	---
U	2982.3	E	361607.5,7130382.5	92.3	69.3	204.3	199.7	360.6	193.6	1.0	0.0	168.8
V	3000.4	E	361607.6,7130677.2	79.1	88.8	205.9	227.2	434.8	251.7	1.0	1.1	---
W	3008.4	D	361610.3,7130745.4	24.0	34.8	308.5	184.8	237.4	44.8	1.2	7.1	---
X	3017.0	B?	361605.9,7130821.9	6.7	29.9	239.6	148.8	235.1	93.0	0.3	0.0	9.4
Y	3062.5	S	361619.3,7131243.8	6.2	17.0	19.7	80.6	134.6	294.7	1.0	0.0	32.8
Z	3228.9	S	361594.3,7133039.5	4.6	34.3	18.0	114.3	220.3	406.1	1.0	0.0	---
AA	3461.1	S	361603.6,7134838.1	-0.9	20.5	7.0	87.6	170.0	381.9	1.0	0.0	25.5
AB	3475.0	S	361593.3,7135200.3	4.0	13.7	38.5	52.5	69.2	55.4	1.0	12.4	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 10870		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	2564.5	S?	361700.1,7127050.3	13.7	21.2	54.4	85.9	141.6	189.9	1.0	0.0	174.3
B	2533.8	B	361713.4,7127891.4	12.5	14.9	54.5	23.7	49.2	23.0	1.1	10.6	122.6
C	2527.3	B	361715.4,7127996.8	6.8	8.5	21.8	34.5	2.6	9.2	0.9	26.4	---
D	2517.6	S?	361710.0,7128152.2	57.9	38.7	114.0	89.3	195.0	131.6	1.0	0.0	136.1
E	2511.7	B?	361708.9,7128283.4	21.1	4.3	193.5	22.6	140.3	9.7	13.7	26.2	43.5
F	2500.9	B	361697.4,7128536.8	50.1	65.9	128.5	136.6	237.0	74.7	1.6	0.0	12.8
G	2491.9	B	361697.4,7128703.4	73.1	32.5	123.5	14.9	29.5	50.2	6.8	0.0	---
H	2486.5	B	361703.8,7128781.0	83.0	40.4	117.3	9.5	67.0	0.8	6.3	0.0	---
I	2395.2	B	361705.2,7129481.0	22.5	22.5	46.1	32.1	57.9	158.3	1.7	6.4	124.0
J	2384.7	B	361709.2,7129638.1	25.2	21.3	265.8	8.3	13.1	37.5	2.1	12.0	---
K	2380.7	B	361709.2,7129724.2	51.9	43.2	258.6	77.4	67.7	39.4	2.7	0.0	---
L	2371.6	B	361716.1,7129958.4	2.9	5.3	94.0	35.1	64.1	11.5	0.8	15.6	27.0
M	2350.9	B?	361717.5,7130436.2	27.3	16.1	146.2	85.9	94.3	85.7	3.4	14.7	23.5
N	2326.9	B	361702.3,7130748.4	107.5	62.5	62.8	120.1	256.4	32.7	5.5	0.0	10.3
O	2309.8	B	361710.2,7130904.5	15.9	5.6	3.1	3.9	2.9	47.9	5.6	33.0	---
P	1961.0	S?	361701.3,7135107.1	27.6	33.8	130.4	99.5	183.4	97.3	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10880		**FLIGHT 13023**										
A	1218.9	B	361786.2,7127054.8	3.5	6.7	20.1	12.1	16.6	2.1	0.5	25.0	193.3
B	1270.2	B	361813.5,7128041.7	8.3	6.2	59.0	69.6	121.6	141.7	1.7	22.6	8.4
C	1287.3	B	361821.3,7128290.0	36.4	16.9	202.4	79.0	157.2	48.4	5.1	6.1	111.2
D	1298.0	B?	361826.0,7128559.8	16.1	7.6	54.9	28.1	66.4	103.6	3.8	18.0	---
E	1301.8	B	361811.2,7128635.9	16.1	7.6	54.9	28.1	66.4	1.7	3.8	18.0	---
F	1313.7	B	361798.9,7128891.1	16.8	19.1	150.9	7.9	5.0	89.1	1.3	11.1	313.1
G	1319.0	B	361804.8,7128973.4	3.4	10.7	59.4	70.1	127.9	89.5	0.3	9.4	200.3
H	1331.7	D	361813.3,7129072.8	10.1	15.9	7.7	51.7	98.0	146.6	0.8	17.9	---
I	1405.3	B	361799.0,7129568.7	193.9	68.5	274.2	73.6	222.3	218.9	13.0	0.0	86.7
J	1410.5	B	361810.6,7129642.2	9.0	51.9	112.6	53.3	117.3	181.0	0.3	0.0	---

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
K	1422.0	D	361816.8,7129859.3	41.4	55.7	84.4	110.9	152.2	285.5	1.5	2.7	---
L	1426.4	B?	361813.4,7129962.1	0.0	85.2	18.6	10.1	4.0	400.0	0.1	0.0	---
M	1446.1	B?	361804.4,7130440.5	13.6	1.9	49.5	28.7	56.7	51.8	7.4	17.0	---
N	1457.1	B?	361814.9,7130674.1	6.8	19.3	108.8	27.0	38.9	115.5	0.4	0.7	24.9
O	1472.3	B	361812.5,7130825.1	15.2	16.0	138.2	100.6	236.3	146.8	1.4	15.7	17.4
P	1489.3	D	361809.3,7130990.0	23.4	7.4	134.1	0.0	33.0	133.9	7.5	26.7	---
Q	1656.3	S	361799.8,7132957.1	4.3	27.2	22.6	108.9	232.6	258.7	1.0	0.0	55.7
R	1850.6	B?	361809.0,7134998.9	10.2	9.2	418.9	317.3	562.9	179.6	1.5	27.6	---
S	1854.6	E	361804.9,7135088.3	104.9	112.2	238.5	355.5	624.4	315.3	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10890		**FLIGHT 13035**										
A	3006.7	B	361907.4,7127467.7	26.3	20.5	73.9	80.4	7.9	30.8	2.4	9.4	---
B	2991.3	B	361914.8,7127676.6	15.4	16.0	27.8	10.0	11.9	55.8	1.4	19.8	196.0
C	2953.3	S?	361904.4,7127995.2	18.5	27.4	30.2	44.9	49.3	135.2	1.0	5.2	211.0
D	2924.5	B	361896.8,7128296.9	52.3	47.3	103.7	76.5	173.2	100.2	2.5	0.0	81.7
E	2896.1	B	361899.7,7128715.1	13.9	2.0	77.5	16.9	83.2	22.2	7.3	25.6	---
F	2886.1	B	361895.3,7128863.7	64.7	55.9	59.9	79.7	150.3	95.7	2.8	1.1	153.1
G	2874.4	B	361901.8,7128999.5	6.6	16.2	4.7	4.9	15.8	45.3	0.5	4.0	213.1
H	2834.9	B?	361914.8,7129356.6	7.1	7.1	29.7	11.3	21.5	70.0	1.1	23.2	---
I	2823.3	B	361899.5,7129535.7	107.9	40.9	448.6	139.6	404.8	34.2	9.7	0.0	---
J	2816.6	B?	361910.3,7129705.4	10.7	12.7	0.0	37.8	0.0	51.5	1.1	11.5	---
K	2782.5	B	361920.5,7130543.2	12.9	11.2	35.3	48.5	71.9	23.2	1.6	25.0	---
L	2778.1	B	361918.4,7130612.3	17.3	7.3	35.3	48.5	71.9	0.5	4.6	26.3	---
M	2772.8	B	361902.6,7130672.8	17.3	10.5	2.8	42.7	63.9	19.4	2.8	21.8	---
N	2764.2	B	361890.4,7130764.1	30.7	2.6	164.2	8.7	9.9	182.9	21.8	17.9	14.1
O	2747.8	B?	361911.2,7130908.0	10.4	7.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	24.5	---
P	2734.6	B?	361906.1,7131029.9	33.6	39.4	117.5	216.4	357.1	324.6	1.6	0.8	93.5
Q	2712.2	B?	361899.8,7131172.4	14.4	13.4	104.0	153.8	4.6	15.0	1.6	19.7	73.0
R	2701.8	B	361906.8,7131264.7	20.2	41.9	100.8	96.6	231.6	169.2	0.8	0.0	73.9

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
S	2409.5	S?	361912.1,7135046.4	61.6	72.1	226.5	266.6	477.1	235.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10900		**FLIGHT 13035**										
A	4119.4	B	362018.5,7127480.7	3.4	9.3	142.0	100.1	234.1	60.9	0.3	11.7	---
B	4103.7	B	362007.2,7127694.4	7.5	26.9	4.8	48.7	71.2	70.1	0.4	0.0	123.3
C	4057.3	B?	362013.1,7128114.2	31.9	16.2	129.9	53.4	151.6	98.2	4.3	17.4	48.9
D	4033.8	D	362007.5,7128256.2	6.4	4.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.7	45.9	28.5
E	4024.9	B?	362000.9,7128344.3	7.4	32.9	24.1	57.4	137.9	150.4	0.3	0.0	---
F	4012.7	B?	362001.4,7128487.0	28.1	15.4	44.2	41.0	95.7	112.0	3.7	8.1	---
G	3992.4	B?	362005.0,7128710.8	18.5	31.9	102.0	4.4	129.8	68.3	0.9	0.0	14.0
H	3983.8	B?	362001.7,7128826.8	33.3	8.1	70.2	28.7	51.5	88.5	12.3	18.5	---
I	3924.5	B?	362019.1,7129539.1	51.1	18.1	224.8	101.8	206.7	215.4	8.3	7.6	84.7
J	3875.3	B?	362009.5,7130643.3	66.7	83.6	100.3	27.3	14.8	6.4	1.9	0.0	---
K	3845.5	S?	362016.7,7130891.2	137.7	146.5	147.5	147.5	244.8	126.0	1.0	2.6	---
L	3824.0	E?	362009.4,7131071.6	46.4	117.5	106.5	296.9	574.8	563.4	1.0	0.0	470.9
M	3813.5	S?	362006.0,7131135.5	23.4	52.9	81.6	162.3	294.5	278.2	1.0	0.0	---
N	3806.3	E	362006.9,7131205.8	60.3	89.4	152.1	214.2	381.4	281.3	1.0	0.0	---
O	3802.0	S?	362007.4,7131274.3	48.2	80.3	110.4	180.8	318.3	264.2	1.0	0.0	---
P	3694.4	B?	362002.5,7132585.2	22.2	12.4	8.3	12.8	19.9	7.2	3.4	22.5	---
Q	3681.4	S	362005.3,7132941.9	6.9	28.5	51.4	98.4	186.1	192.1	1.0	0.0	50.5
R	3455.7	S?	362002.2,7135008.6	39.3	48.4	103.5	169.0	287.4	224.2	1.0	0.0	132.0
LINE 10910		**FLIGHT 13035**										
A	688.3	B	362113.6,7127575.2	38.6	18.3	209.4	150.7	275.6	96.8	5.1	13.7	489.0
B	768.4	B?	362106.1,7128254.4	6.3	7.0	35.7	27.2	36.4	20.9	1.0	20.0	17.3
C	794.7	B	362114.7,7128615.3	77.2	55.1	371.9	233.9	505.6	109.9	3.8	0.0	---
D	806.2	E	362114.0,7128744.5	76.0	47.6	197.1	169.3	348.3	355.9	1.0	0.0	225.2
E	826.6	B	362106.5,7128885.3	38.2	32.1	108.9	104.6	149.8	46.7	2.5	2.8	264.9
F	840.1	D	362114.9,7129110.6	20.7	15.6	105.5	60.9	105.5	62.5	2.3	20.2	219.6
G	854.6	B	362102.4,7129298.6	22.1	24.4	139.8	132.6	247.2	238.1	1.5	12.7	292.1

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
H	863.2	D	362115.7,7129385.7	25.0	26.1	93.3	65.4	129.3	59.6	1.7	4.1	---
I	873.9	D	362105.9,7129512.9	15.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	4.0	22.1	---
J	886.7	B	362109.8,7129727.8	39.5	8.2	163.2	111.5	189.9	92.5	16.4	20.7	---
K	917.8	B	362105.3,7130482.6	34.8	19.2	130.7	62.4	136.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	354.1
L	930.8	B	362111.5,7130625.9	10.6	13.4	40.0	84.9	141.0	202.0	1.0	23.6	354.1
M	971.1	D	362112.7,7130757.1	6.7	4.1	0.0	17.2	40.3	30.2	2.0	38.8	---
N	1010.6	B	362106.9,7130922.0	3.7	8.7	28.9	62.5	114.0	82.6	0.4	15.2	---
O	1018.8	S	362109.6,7130957.0	23.3	34.6	98.6	163.9	332.5	298.3	1.0	0.0	44.5
P	1059.8	D	362112.2,7131213.3	19.3	12.1	40.4	47.8	75.3	4.2	2.8	9.0	---
Q	1066.0	B?	362114.5,7131281.8	11.1	30.2	40.4	47.8	77.1	162.5	0.5	1.8	15.3
R	1229.9	B	362122.3,7132695.5	3.9	3.4	23.8	10.1	106.8	140.3	1.1	30.1	---
S	1243.2	S	362107.2,7132940.9	8.6	25.7	39.5	93.9	161.1	217.3	1.0	1.0	64.1
T	1258.4	S?	362107.0,7133306.9	18.2	66.0	94.1	217.0	379.4	278.3	1.0	0.0	19.9
U	1335.4	S?	362104.3,7134027.6	14.2	40.7	7.5	116.5	163.1	468.2	1.0	0.0	---
V	1475.7	S?	362105.4,7135025.3	14.7	22.1	35.4	88.0	158.2	187.2	1.0	0.0	353.8
LINE 10920		**FLIGHT 13033**										
A	2296.1	B?	362210.4,7127345.7	20.5	14.6	37.6	40.0	41.5	14.4	2.4	21.8	71.3
B	2303.0	B	362208.0,7127471.2	5.8	8.1	38.7	38.7	66.5	39.7	0.7	17.1	58.3
C	2363.1	S	362209.8,7128101.0	20.8	23.7	84.0	83.9	165.1	158.9	1.0	4.7	166.9
D	2391.8	B?	362223.0,7128442.3	6.1	4.7	18.5	11.6	48.5	39.5	1.5	41.9	51.4
E	2439.9	B?	362197.0,7128786.2	13.7	6.2	0.9	19.7	33.0	118.8	3.9	41.3	230.2
F	2462.1	B	362207.4,7128892.4	120.1	134.8	209.1	96.7	298.8	121.5	2.6	0.0	389.1
G	2484.2	B?	362221.8,7129151.6	9.1	25.9	88.3	51.9	97.9	6.8	0.5	0.0	---
H	2499.1	B	362203.9,7129297.2	2.5	7.2	54.0	93.4	183.7	187.2	0.5	18.9	164.8
I	2511.5	D	362208.9,7129377.7	44.1	14.7	79.4	52.1	104.2	11.5	8.6	8.9	49.2
J	2529.2	D	362213.0,7129512.5	21.4	28.5	4.0	4.9	16.6	12.3	1.2	5.5	---
K	2544.2	B	362219.5,7129704.2	51.7	17.6	230.4	87.9	216.7	67.4	8.8	10.6	---
L	2559.0	S	362208.5,7130016.9	14.9	24.5	43.1	96.6	170.9	238.7	1.0	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
M	2579.3	B	362199.3,7130468.3	21.5	8.7	72.2	37.3	30.9	16.8	5.2	3.1	341.4
N	2603.1	S	362210.1,7130739.3	52.4	42.1	160.7	138.9	275.4	258.4	1.0	0.0	59.6
O	2619.9	B	362207.2,7130869.7	6.7	2.6	38.6	15.7	0.0	3.0	2.5	32.3	---
P	2659.9	D	362214.7,7131106.6	9.1	15.4	75.4	33.4	39.6	17.3	0.7	1.0	41.4
Q	2668.0	B?	362221.1,7131161.5	5.4	11.2	70.8	31.7	2.7	3.7	0.5	0.0	---
R	2873.3	B?	362213.9,7132863.0	4.2	17.0	5.5	41.3	42.2	170.9	0.3	0.0	---
S	2894.0	S?	362212.0,7133190.2	6.0	24.2	11.4	80.2	128.9	303.4	1.0	0.0	---
T	2903.3	D	362226.8,7133358.0	15.2	16.9	88.0	113.6	178.2	79.3	1.3	11.6	---
U	3090.6	B?	362227.3,7134977.9	74.9	42.1	333.6	155.1	345.6	98.7	5.1	4.3	278.2
LINE 10930		**FLIGHT 13033**										
A	2051.6	D	362312.9,7127584.9	12.9	8.4	70.4	17.8	43.5	42.6	2.4	23.0	46.2
B	2036.0	S?	362308.3,7127734.8	41.3	45.7	71.0	109.5	180.3	241.4	1.0	0.9	---
C	2004.5	B	362311.4,7128039.1	13.4	3.8	5.7	43.5	61.7	163.0	7.3	37.8	205.1
D	1991.6	B?	362312.8,7128170.1	26.3	18.4	5.3	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.7	12.1	22.8
E	1969.5	S	362308.5,7128375.4	25.2	44.0	56.3	104.3	196.4	176.0	1.0	0.0	51.4
F	1947.9	B?	362309.8,7128538.8	37.0	46.5	39.6	18.8	45.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	---
G	1941.2	D	362312.0,7128591.7	37.0	13.2	0.0	50.9	97.8	99.5	7.4	11.4	30.4
H	1903.6	B?	362309.3,7128898.9	22.6	29.1	151.7	73.4	151.6	89.6	1.3	0.0	417.4
I	1894.4	B	362302.2,7129012.1	13.0	0.0	144.0	79.6	176.8	87.5	14.1	26.4	---
J	1880.8	B?	362311.8,7129281.8	0.0	8.5	19.9	36.4	77.6	18.9	0.3	4.2	95.0
K	1861.9	B?	362316.2,7129472.0	17.9	6.9	75.2	66.3	118.4	96.0	5.2	16.8	---
L	1855.4	B	362314.3,7129611.8	11.9	3.4	13.0	11.3	17.8	24.7	7.0	38.9	108.5
M	1849.1	B	362306.4,7129744.1	15.8	11.7	74.4	90.1	123.6	84.0	2.1	22.7	---
N	1829.4	S?	362301.0,7130225.6	15.0	31.8	21.2	79.1	117.1	265.0	1.0	0.0	---
O	1817.1	B	362305.1,7130440.0	54.6	20.1	104.2	21.4	36.8	14.4	8.0	0.3	287.1
P	1790.0	B	362298.9,7130729.7	9.6	21.3	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.6	5.7	57.2
Q	1721.6	B	362310.4,7131096.9	58.0	143.5	90.6	25.2	68.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	---
R	1715.6	B	362312.1,7131127.4	58.0	157.3	51.7	28.4	62.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
S	1538.3	S?	362306.2,7132886.7	9.5	38.6	36.2	129.9	266.3	394.1	1.0	0.0	---
T	1514.9	B?	362301.4,7133493.3	13.8	12.3	195.6	15.1	70.8	6.6	1.6	8.4	---
U	1510.3	B	362297.6,7133618.9	5.2	12.1	194.2	79.9	63.2	137.9	0.5	11.7	---
V	1479.0	B?	362298.0,7134215.6	6.4	14.1	46.2	51.3	86.9	82.1	0.5	15.8	6.2
W	1460.6	S?	362302.0,7134394.6	11.3	17.9	-1.0	16.6	0.5	94.5	1.0	0.0	51.4
X	1425.2	B	362305.7,7134949.1	47.1	29.0	274.7	108.8	264.9	36.2	3.9	1.7	169.7
LINE 10940		**FLIGHT 13033**										
A	774.6	B	362405.8,7127780.6	17.6	4.7	14.4	102.5	138.8	166.4	8.6	39.9	96.2
B	787.8	S	362398.5,7127903.0	26.8	26.3	84.2	107.2	192.0	186.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	808.1	B	362399.4,7128111.6	41.8	42.2	83.1	85.6	157.8	126.6	2.0	7.3	232.3
D	859.9	B?	362409.3,7128579.8	13.9	18.0	9.4	7.8	3.5	15.9	1.1	14.0	79.9
E	866.7	B	362402.1,7128708.6	11.1	5.0	88.7	13.8	1.5	2.1	3.6	28.2	55.8
F	894.8	B?	362411.6,7128960.9	6.4	5.3	2.6	32.2	110.1	86.2	1.4	33.3	---
G	902.8	B	362412.8,7129045.6	30.5	27.4	45.7	47.7	88.3	86.0	2.1	4.5	---
H	931.1	B	362412.0,7129460.8	83.2	60.0	167.5	144.0	318.8	132.2	3.8	0.8	164.2
I	940.4	S?	362413.0,7129600.3	49.3	21.8	106.7	87.0	163.1	106.0	1.0	5.8	70.5
J	948.5	B?	362405.9,7129717.5	14.7	19.5	14.6	23.2	55.7	82.6	1.1	19.8	---
K	992.1	B	362403.1,7130515.2	45.2	19.3	113.7	23.3	4.2	32.0	6.1	2.3	454.2
L	1014.3	B?	362403.6,7130737.1	6.8	23.6	71.8	63.2	147.0	96.1	0.4	0.0	34.3
M	1022.2	B	362405.0,7130789.4	4.6	31.1	34.1	35.5	84.6	71.7	0.2	0.0	34.3
N	1033.2	B	362407.0,7130858.6	4.6	24.9	9.6	30.5	84.6	27.2	0.2	0.0	---
O	1067.3	D	362431.4,7131076.1	76.3	28.4	5.5	35.9	53.5	22.5	8.8	0.0	---
P	1091.2	S	362418.0,7131418.8	14.8	32.3	34.6	118.1	195.0	316.3	1.0	0.0	186.2
Q	1165.3	S?	362408.8,7132574.1	8.1	7.4	6.2	15.9	13.0	66.0	1.0	5.6	5.8
R	1210.2	S	362410.0,7132916.6	22.0	82.3	72.3	299.0	618.2	853.2	1.0	0.0	24.9
S	1243.0	S?	362415.5,7133558.7	34.8	43.2	47.4	75.7	140.7	136.2	1.0	0.0	---
T	1314.4	D	362406.1,7134910.2	40.1	42.4	46.8	47.6	78.5	113.3	1.9	5.3	---

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 10950		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	8678.1	B?	362501.9,7127656.0	30.6	36.4	95.2	86.8	181.7	89.1	1.5	0.0	33.4
B	8648.6	B?	362501.0,7127946.9	4.2	6.2	15.9	3.1	41.8	90.6	0.6	32.7	---
C	8610.7	S	362506.9,7128262.4	17.8	43.8	61.6	126.5	217.4	328.2	1.0	0.0	138.1
D	8576.9	B?	362506.2,7128720.2	6.8	2.4	76.0	5.8	21.7	40.7	2.7	30.1	118.4
E	8567.1	S?	362508.2,7128854.5	25.2	29.1	83.0	75.2	143.0	177.6	1.0	0.0	134.4
F	8551.4	S?	362512.6,7129038.4	37.9	30.1	108.3	86.6	160.1	153.7	1.0	0.5	---
G	8542.9	B?	362500.0,7129183.2	13.8	1.0	81.8	5.8	77.9	39.7	10.1	16.6	---
H	8529.4	B?	362510.0,7129486.8	8.7	14.2	86.4	33.4	100.6	44.4	0.7	9.5	467.9
I	8525.9	B	362513.2,7129580.5	5.9	1.0	35.9	36.7	41.7	9.5	3.4	32.2	329.0
J	8448.4	B?	362509.4,7130594.8	6.0	66.6	53.0	134.6	255.4	177.1	0.1	0.0	---
K	8421.2	B	362500.3,7130818.2	0.5	6.9	30.5	25.4	48.9	23.5	0.3	1.2	31.4
L	8396.1	B	362508.3,7130968.6	15.8	74.7	368.6	52.5	118.1	111.0	0.4	0.0	295.4
M	8390.5	B	362503.1,7131013.6	15.8	50.3	353.7	38.3	82.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	295.4
N	8382.6	D	362503.2,7131074.1	87.2	51.2	208.3	87.9	164.3	134.5	5.0	0.0	---
O	8283.4	S	362507.2,7132870.9	29.3	90.4	136.4	353.1	737.7	717.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10960		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	7670.3	B?	362611.4,7127650.3	3.7	5.2	16.3	3.0	2.3	29.8	0.6	27.4	---
B	7694.7	S	362608.3,7127996.7	17.7	21.1	76.9	91.8	169.3	162.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	7730.2	B	362598.8,7128608.4	7.6	7.4	68.7	81.8	166.0	109.4	1.2	25.2	---
D	7743.1	B	362608.4,7128801.4	21.5	10.9	71.0	5.4	10.1	37.0	3.8	16.8	188.3
E	7752.7	S?	362613.8,7128935.5	40.2	26.5	100.7	71.1	118.2	139.9	1.0	2.9	123.7
F	7762.9	D	362609.8,7129059.3	17.7	18.7	4.8	44.7	57.0	63.4	1.5	18.1	17.3
G	7773.6	B?	362609.5,7129206.5	9.8	4.4	35.8	2.7	24.3	28.0	3.4	24.8	---
H	7784.2	E?	362619.8,7129445.2	77.7	40.9	228.7	109.3	256.0	139.9	1.0	2.2	390.4
I	7791.4	B	362602.3,7129630.7	7.7	8.3	66.1	10.0	20.8	95.5	1.1	14.9	119.0
J	7837.6	S?	362615.0,7130457.0	34.3	28.3	84.6	101.1	178.2	145.4	1.0	0.0	28.4
K	7849.3	B?	362615.6,7130607.6	6.8	17.0	40.9	61.2	121.7	146.9	0.5	11.6	149.3

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
L	7860.7	B?	362603.7,7130770.0	8.6	0.4	15.6	1.2	25.7	40.4	6.5	33.7	157.2
M	7887.3	S	362603.9,7130947.3	36.9	45.3	103.9	125.2	236.9	192.2	1.0	0.0	200.3
N	7903.4	B	362616.7,7131060.4	148.0	47.1	223.0	154.3	270.8	144.8	13.7	0.0	---
O	7984.3	B	362608.9,7132577.0	29.0	35.7	67.0	131.3	222.2	182.6	1.5	7.3	102.4
P	7995.8	S	362608.4,7132836.9	33.2	56.1	97.3	182.2	345.1	478.4	1.0	0.0	---
Q	8001.9	B?	362615.7,7132988.3	28.0	1.1	121.3	27.4	59.3	14.2	29.7	15.2	94.8
R	8053.8	S?	362617.6,7133968.4	16.7	14.1	59.4	60.1	110.1	118.7	1.0	4.4	77.7
S	8088.6	S	362612.7,7134913.5	16.1	27.1	57.9	103.4	178.7	257.0	1.0	0.0	---
T	8100.2	B?	362605.5,7135235.6	24.3	19.5	84.0	57.9	114.4	43.9	2.2	12.8	79.2
LINE 10970		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	7412.8	D	362708.0,7128403.0	14.6	9.4	16.0	17.2	2.6	5.8	2.5	16.9	---
B	7375.1	B?	362703.4,7128866.4	10.1	7.1	52.1	61.2	147.8	64.4	1.9	7.5	144.5
C	7344.3	S?	362693.2,7129328.0	75.0	39.8	191.8	125.7	251.8	157.4	1.0	0.0	---
D	7336.5	B	362710.3,7129547.4	10.7	1.6	42.7	3.0	9.6	19.8	5.8	28.6	488.5
E	7315.6	S	362706.3,7129930.7	24.3	39.6	51.2	139.3	224.9	414.8	1.0	0.0	---
F	7261.6	B	362715.2,7130435.9	27.5	21.7	54.0	57.0	99.5	41.1	2.4	10.7	31.4
G	7198.0	B	362713.8,7131070.3	53.1	32.0	171.4	36.2	72.9	86.3	4.1	3.5	---
H	7175.2	S	362708.5,7131663.3	12.2	24.1	37.6	104.7	188.1	230.5	1.0	0.0	61.1
I	7128.6	B	362713.0,7132993.8	39.5	13.4	103.5	31.4	71.4	17.6	8.0	8.6	85.0
J	7103.2	S	362699.1,7133684.2	11.0	24.3	40.2	122.1	226.1	241.6	1.0	0.0	---
K	7091.0	B	362708.6,7134032.8	14.5	7.6	90.2	67.0	107.7	44.3	3.2	27.5	290.0
L	7085.7	B?	362715.5,7134178.0	77.0	52.4	451.3	257.0	485.4	84.9	4.0	1.3	240.9
M	7069.4	S?	362702.7,7134660.5	8.4	19.5	13.8	71.1	129.9	218.3	1.0	0.0	---
N	7050.2	S?	362699.7,7135279.7	22.4	26.0	73.6	90.6	159.7	161.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 10980		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	6573.6	S?	362799.6,7128139.2	15.9	18.0	49.4	73.5	131.3	152.8	1.0	0.0	58.8
B	6584.2	B	362810.1,7128408.9	9.4	10.3	67.0	45.4	80.9	81.4	1.1	4.6	---
C	6620.1	B	362792.9,7128773.3	34.7	40.7	179.6	153.5	304.4	180.4	1.6	0.0	69.8

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
D	6625.9	D	362813.8,7128866.0	6.9	3.4	11.0	3.1	40.2	69.2	2.7	52.2	---
E	6677.3	S	362810.0,7129405.6	45.9	35.6	137.2	155.6	294.1	210.1	1.0	0.0	289.0
F	6682.6	B	362804.6,7129537.7	6.6	0.0	54.9	0.3	13.1	0.0	5.7	38.2	378.1
G	6691.1	B	362812.1,7129804.1	8.7	2.0	33.1	21.9	50.6	8.8	3.9	28.5	37.7
H	6769.2	D	362822.1,7130877.0	17.5	11.4	115.2	52.7	99.2	17.7	2.6	11.7	296.8
I	6785.1	D	362804.8,7130993.4	25.9	30.4	0.0	36.9	26.5	142.6	1.5	6.4	122.8
J	6797.6	D	362806.4,7131087.3	10.5	16.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	13.0	0.8	0.1	---
K	6814.2	S?	362812.0,7131209.4	31.7	71.3	70.1	200.8	368.3	529.9	1.0	0.0	---
L	6835.3	S	362811.4,7131641.5	14.2	32.1	37.2	111.0	200.0	272.1	1.0	0.0	81.3
M	6877.5	S	362808.6,7132655.5	42.5	78.7	149.7	306.1	596.3	717.3	1.0	0.0	---
N	6894.4	B	362810.4,7132991.4	247.4	105.8	705.0	381.8	807.2	246.8	10.8	0.0	138.7
O	6918.8	S	362823.9,7133669.2	11.8	39.4	44.4	149.3	298.0	349.7	1.0	0.0	---
P	6929.0	B?	362813.0,7133974.3	17.3	24.4	62.9	101.3	204.7	73.8	1.1	10.0	73.4
Q	6936.2	S	362794.6,7134184.6	77.3	92.6	196.2	310.2	536.5	316.2	1.0	0.0	153.3
LINE 10990		**FLIGHT 13031**										
A	6449.2	B	362899.5,7128343.5	15.4	21.2	82.0	67.1	134.2	122.0	1.0	8.2	24.7
B	6404.6	S?	362901.3,7128845.4	29.3	37.4	106.7	92.4	166.1	117.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	6359.1	B	362912.4,7129520.7	19.1	7.5	120.1	49.6	114.1	1.3	5.1	22.6	452.9
D	6345.9	B?	362899.3,7129809.3	51.4	27.9	138.4	63.1	124.1	78.9	4.7	13.1	287.9
E	6262.0	B	362900.6,7130718.4	15.1	10.7	9.7	10.6	0.8	5.1	2.2	3.4	234.8
F	6256.4	B	362910.5,7130846.2	1.7	8.6	31.1	46.7	57.5	68.3	0.4	3.0	628.6
G	6223.5	B	362920.6,7131146.4	15.0	12.9	22.2	42.3	78.3	50.1	1.8	14.1	---
H	6207.6	S?	362909.5,7131562.1	14.5	34.1	29.6	109.0	174.6	337.1	1.0	0.0	64.4
I	6172.3	B	362924.6,7132638.9	8.9	10.6	22.1	28.1	56.5	66.0	1.0	20.9	7.6
J	6159.9	B	362914.2,7132945.6	70.2	24.1	257.1	118.7	285.5	33.5	9.6	7.9	178.4
K	6145.5	D	362913.0,7133094.9	3.0	26.0	33.8	21.6	82.3	75.1	0.3	0.0	---
L	6120.2	S?	362906.8,7133667.3	24.1	60.9	86.4	220.9	406.6	365.3	1.0	0.0	29.5
M	6101.0	B?	362913.9,7134229.1	15.5	18.1	38.1	18.2	81.3	36.7	1.2	7.4	173.8

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
N	6065.8	B	362884.2,7135200.0	18.9	14.8	49.4	17.7	92.3	143.9	2.1	19.5	79.9
LINE 11000		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	5730.2	B	363004.2,7130733.7	30.2	23.8	119.3	79.1	183.2	59.3	2.5	0.6	358.5
B	5698.7	B?	363006.4,7131072.4	9.3	2.4	29.3	16.7	28.4	14.5	3.9	23.2	---
C	5686.4	B?	363010.1,7131199.2	3.2	13.2	18.6	14.4	32.1	9.0	0.2	0.0	---
D	5674.9	S?	363014.9,7131536.2	16.6	36.6	36.7	125.6	217.1	306.5	1.0	0.0	83.9
E	5643.9	B	363003.0,7132566.6	7.6	9.4	33.1	43.8	77.9	85.2	0.9	25.8	73.9
F	5638.2	S	363009.5,7132734.4	41.5	47.6	103.5	139.1	242.9	214.8	1.0	0.0	---
G	5631.0	B	363014.9,7132906.4	20.8	5.2	80.5	17.9	31.3	70.9	10.1	30.9	116.7
H	5618.5	B?	363014.7,7133057.6	36.4	4.5	51.0	59.2	86.4	28.1	34.1	11.7	---
LINE 11010		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	5863.5	B?	363119.2,7130756.3	30.6	28.7	139.4	132.7	228.5	134.2	2.0	5.0	658.2
B	5880.4	B?	363112.3,7130950.6	22.0	27.2	10.0	8.9	16.8	41.3	1.3	11.9	129.7
C	5898.7	S?	363107.3,7131126.3	17.3	21.4	14.3	20.7	36.6	37.6	1.0	10.0	6.4
D	5913.5	B?	363102.6,7131317.0	9.8	22.9	29.9	79.6	119.5	130.1	0.6	4.2	---
E	5960.1	B	363100.2,7132613.4	3.9	5.3	20.9	13.3	26.5	43.3	0.7	36.2	181.3
F	5990.2	D	363105.2,7133074.3	34.0	18.8	23.4	14.2	25.3	33.9	4.0	4.9	51.9
LINE 11020		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	6209.5	B	363206.9,7130551.7	17.5	7.0	20.3	32.8	58.3	8.4	4.9	15.4	---
B	6202.6	B?	363206.5,7130687.8	8.2	10.4	61.1	84.4	102.3	13.8	0.9	23.9	266.3
C	6196.3	B?	363204.5,7130773.6	7.6	21.5	63.6	84.9	159.9	145.0	0.4	5.1	627.3
D	6184.9	B?	363202.2,7130929.5	14.0	12.7	16.8	32.2	66.4	43.3	1.6	13.6	16.2
E	6165.1	S?	363209.2,7131261.8	24.3	35.3	69.8	109.0	181.6	174.8	1.0	0.0	57.9
F	6120.7	S	363202.7,7132604.2	35.5	44.0	84.0	123.2	209.5	302.4	1.0	0.0	256.1
G	6084.7	D	363207.8,7133080.8	23.5	15.6	33.0	44.3	75.0	107.3	2.8	12.8	145.3
LINE 11030		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	6291.9	B?	363311.6,7130542.0	10.2	10.4	36.7	37.4	84.2	4.4	1.3	12.2	31.5
B	6306.8	B	363315.3,7130786.7	8.5	26.8	24.2	87.0	157.8	41.9	0.4	0.0	563.4

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
C	6312.5	D	363309.3,7130862.9	11.9	11.6	18.7	41.9	93.6	37.5	1.4	19.8	108.2
D	6330.8	B	363309.6,7131106.4	18.2	17.8	0.0	18.2	40.9	34.2	1.6	13.7	---
E	6340.7	S?	363303.9,7131257.2	36.1	59.5	72.1	154.1	250.1	333.8	1.0	0.0	52.2
F	6403.0	S?	363312.8,7132815.8	14.9	23.1	39.1	105.0	161.3	329.3	1.0	0.0	36.9
G	6428.4	B	363313.9,7133042.9	11.6	10.2	1.7	1.0	5.4	1.7	1.6	20.3	182.0
LINE 11040		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	6621.2	S	363404.3,7131577.9	13.2	33.1	45.5	121.2	210.7	353.2	1.0	0.0	---
B	6563.8	S	363407.0,7132747.6	16.3	37.7	63.3	116.9	201.2	224.7	1.0	0.0	198.4
C	6521.7	B?	363421.6,7133133.4	3.8	4.8	19.7	3.6	0.0	55.3	0.7	34.7	220.7
LINE 11050		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	6878.8	B?	363508.8,7131045.4	18.9	9.3	52.8	58.9	114.3	46.8	3.8	20.4	---
B	6908.5	S?	363515.0,7131960.6	16.3	27.9	49.0	113.1	198.1	262.3	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 11060		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	7229.1	S?	363605.4,7130755.8	30.6	32.0	66.9	111.4	190.4	231.2	1.0	0.0	233.5
B	7219.8	B?	363602.9,7131043.6	17.6	24.7	69.3	111.8	192.0	130.5	1.1	3.9	---
C	7116.6	S?	363604.2,7132689.2	11.5	25.4	22.4	78.6	86.5	298.3	1.0	0.0	62.2
D	7083.2	D	363612.4,7133008.2	29.7	24.2	27.8	62.5	20.2	87.4	2.3	14.6	113.2
E	7073.4	B?	363618.2,7133171.8	6.5	4.8	19.6	30.9	63.2	3.1	1.6	36.8	49.4
LINE 11070		**FLIGHT 13028**										
A	7329.1	S	363708.0,7130698.7	22.7	41.9	60.0	131.9	225.3	308.9	1.0	0.0	249.0
B	7338.3	S	363708.9,7131000.5	22.1	41.7	105.0	165.9	309.1	281.4	1.0	0.0	---
C	7390.0	S	363712.7,7132321.0	5.1	24.9	36.3	115.1	206.5	347.3	1.0	0.0	---
D	7456.1	B?	363708.4,7132984.8	67.6	98.9	115.9	49.9	69.6	189.6	1.6	0.0	112.6
E	7467.3	S?	363702.0,7133154.1	29.3	63.8	89.3	189.6	349.1	492.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 19010		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	2930.3	B	358489.3,7135028.1	11.2	1.3	25.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	6.7	32.3	91.3
B	2935.5	S	358594.5,7135024.1	23.9	33.6	121.2	157.5	308.8	261.2	1.0	0.0	188.3
C	2977.7	B	359058.9,7135009.0	3.2	24.8	13.6	97.9	124.0	449.7	0.1	0.0	---

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
D	3196.0	B	361894.1,7135024.5	47.6	55.4	341.0	137.7	431.5	115.0	1.8	0.0	---
LINE 19020		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	2530.5	S?	362171.3,7134010.9	3.2	20.2	13.4	88.4	141.8	327.1	1.0	0.0	---
B	2508.4	B?	362753.3,7134017.7	39.8	36.4	182.5	122.4	150.3	85.9	2.3	1.5	275.8
LINE 19030		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	2260.1	S	361582.1,7133006.0	8.4	44.0	29.9	162.9	335.7	525.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	2298.0	S	362488.7,7133012.6	15.2	45.5	75.7	224.2	427.0	523.2	1.0	0.0	28.6
C	2311.9	B	362915.9,7133024.9	7.9	4.1	32.6	10.0	28.9	8.9	2.7	32.6	---
D	2333.4	S	363352.5,7133007.8	14.8	18.4	48.4	83.2	142.8	209.4	1.0	0.0	---
E	2344.5	B	363484.3,7133006.3	7.0	0.0	1.3	13.5	9.1	66.1	6.0	46.3	---
F	2364.0	B	363665.4,7133008.9	18.1	25.9	92.7	134.6	208.4	133.5	1.1	5.5	102.8
LINE 19041		**FLIGHT 13034**										
A	1313.3	B?	357448.6,7132022.4	11.4	20.3	83.1	111.9	204.1	106.1	0.7	3.4	---
B	1327.6	S	357747.4,7132019.7	70.5	78.8	310.9	255.7	531.1	277.3	1.0	0.0	115.3
C	1332.6	B	357838.5,7132018.3	9.3	26.6	4.2	13.2	270.9	13.2	0.5	1.0	302.3
D	1337.8	B	357930.0,7132002.4	17.6	2.6	22.1	13.2	28.5	84.0	8.9	29.5	71.4
E	1364.9	S?	358605.3,7132016.2	24.9	45.0	116.9	139.3	262.8	180.9	1.0	0.0	45.7
F	1382.8	S?	359055.6,7132006.3	18.6	37.3	61.0	157.1	289.0	356.4	1.0	0.0	---
G	1413.4	S	359632.6,7132009.7	7.0	16.3	38.2	50.2	97.8	146.3	1.0	0.0	101.7
H	1678.2	S?	363512.8,7132026.2	9.7	28.2	40.4	112.9	206.0	287.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 19050		**FLIGHT 13027**										
A	798.6	B	356589.0,7131023.6	27.3	15.7	131.6	44.0	37.9	3.7	3.5	4.8	71.8
B	810.9	B?	356874.3,7131018.3	15.6	8.4	10.1	38.0	59.1	15.4	3.2	26.3	263.3
C	815.5	S?	357008.6,7131019.6	41.9	53.8	123.4	156.9	287.3	244.8	1.0	0.0	---
D	822.4	B	357190.2,7131019.2	35.2	35.8	117.1	121.5	226.5	6.3	1.9	4.4	---
E	839.3	B	357396.0,7131016.1	45.3	112.5	1130.5	395.0	993.7	265.2	0.9	0.0	258.4
F	842.5	B	357455.2,7131007.0	49.2	96.1	1001.8	373.7	981.4	242.8	1.1	0.0	73.1
G	984.6	B?	358839.3,7131018.3	2.3	11.4	36.5	99.2	10.0	8.2	0.4	5.1	54.5

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects							
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
H	1018.6	S	359131.4,7131004.7	14.6	35.8	58.0	120.6	240.0	202.2	1.0	0.0	---
I	1027.8	S	359276.8,7131022.8	15.3	27.8	83.2	117.0	214.3	192.0	1.0	0.0	21.3
J	1085.8	S	360702.3,7131013.7	4.7	8.3	19.9	65.3	108.3	151.6	1.0	0.0	---
K	1119.9	B	361058.3,7131010.7	4.8	7.5	142.0	88.2	159.1	24.7	0.6	30.6	51.0
L	1127.2	B	361198.7,7131008.4	3.8	0.9	28.6	32.2	54.7	73.4	2.2	48.3	41.8
M	1205.6	B	362506.9,7131011.6	6.0	10.9	32.0	6.5	22.0	12.4	0.6	11.2	---
N	1217.8	B	362804.4,7131020.9	7.4	5.8	29.5	12.2	41.6	17.4	1.6	36.9	---
O	1222.5	S?	362906.4,7131018.2	16.1	24.1	83.6	138.8	255.4	322.8	1.0	0.0	31.4
P	1277.7	H	363597.6,7131012.3	31.6	55.5	154.6	234.3	406.2	301.4	1.1	0.0	---
LINE 19060		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	5805.9	B	356596.0,7130016.1	5.5	5.4	29.1	0.6	3.2	12.5	1.1	37.3	12.1
B	5791.3	B	357092.2,7130009.1	1.9	4.2	20.5	35.0	39.9	21.0	0.7	24.0	---
C	5733.7	S?	358176.1,7130010.9	6.7	35.7	11.3	57.7	93.9	163.7	1.0	0.0	127.4
D	5577.4	B	360211.3,7130016.1	12.8	9.4	12.7	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	24.3	15.0
E	5564.0	S	360345.7,7130008.3	7.2	33.7	42.2	100.3	187.9	159.8	1.0	0.0	75.6
F	5420.9	B	361660.0,7130019.0	127.4	10.0	462.7	166.1	197.2	4.8	104.3	2.2	12.5
LINE 19070		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	4675.0	S?	356241.1,7129021.6	10.3	21.9	49.3	69.6	113.4	108.7	1.0	0.6	115.6
B	4696.2	B	356643.4,7129016.0	7.5	2.9	48.1	15.1	17.1	0.0	2.6	34.4	---
C	4702.9	B	356823.8,7129014.5	26.3	29.8	175.4	86.7	236.0	60.3	1.5	0.4	---
D	4729.8	B	357204.4,7129025.2	5.0	3.5	20.7	3.7	11.0	0.6	1.6	49.0	82.7
E	4763.9	S?	357663.6,7129014.2	22.0	45.6	140.0	148.5	283.6	190.3	1.0	0.0	21.0
F	4773.0	S	357916.7,7129028.9	32.5	53.2	107.1	162.9	320.8	203.1	1.0	0.0	---
G	4776.8	S	358010.1,7129039.5	17.3	48.5	89.8	161.5	255.1	417.7	1.0	0.0	---
H	4978.6	S	360335.4,7129016.2	3.2	20.0	2.9	58.2	82.9	245.2	1.0	0.0	108.4
I	5012.5	B?	360590.3,7129014.4	5.9	1.0	140.0	224.0	415.4	362.3	3.4	36.1	43.5
J	5020.9	B	360646.9,7129014.2	35.2	66.8	140.7	217.6	413.1	307.6	1.0	0.0	---
K	5040.2	B	360808.8,7129006.8	39.2	67.6	22.8	33.4	70.0	57.5	1.1	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
L	5046.9	D	360868.1,7129008.0	31.7	42.9	15.2	15.7	49.2	6.8	1.4	4.2	---
M	5054.8	B	360961.1,7129007.4	108.5	53.1	573.3	211.9	561.2	97.8	6.9	9.0	---
N	5086.0	B	361284.4,7129016.0	20.7	21.9	20.8	199.3	332.7	316.3	1.5	10.8	---
O	5093.0	D	361349.6,7129018.3	164.3	54.4	260.3	146.1	285.9	78.4	13.4	0.0	---
P	5108.9	B	361589.4,7129019.9	13.8	7.9	22.6	63.8	106.2	140.0	2.8	27.9	---
Q	5117.0	S?	361670.1,7129010.4	33.7	30.9	65.2	51.3	98.5	90.2	1.0	14.2	---
R	5128.9	B	361854.4,7129014.7	22.9	8.2	56.3	1.4	14.0	0.1	6.3	25.5	---
S	5138.1	B	361954.3,7129019.6	0.7	5.1	75.2	72.2	119.1	69.3	0.4	24.5	486.8
T	5153.2	B	362048.1,7129013.7	71.7	99.1	187.7	289.3	513.0	408.2	1.7	0.0	340.9
U	5165.7	B	362151.3,7129022.7	1.4	11.8	5.5	33.1	41.9	7.5	0.3	0.0	---
V	5176.0	B	362256.2,7129010.9	38.6	13.2	227.1	58.2	191.4	68.0	7.9	12.3	56.1
W	5185.5	S?	362399.3,7129018.3	60.7	47.2	196.5	127.3	264.5	147.5	1.0	0.0	---
X	5208.4	B	362764.6,7129010.4	12.2	15.9	29.8	28.2	15.0	54.4	1.0	26.8	182.3
LINE 19080		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	4430.6	B	355800.5,7128028.7	6.4	7.2	23.6	27.1	61.8	88.4	1.0	28.5	415.6
B	4415.6	B?	356290.9,7128020.7	3.3	2.6	17.8	15.3	23.4	45.3	1.3	36.1	---
C	4402.8	B	356699.1,7128022.1	16.4	15.6	66.2	52.9	12.5	113.0	1.6	16.9	---
D	4388.8	B	357141.4,7128018.9	87.5	40.5	384.6	136.0	379.7	66.6	6.9	1.2	---
E	4382.5	B?	357338.1,7128027.5	11.1	5.4	36.1	4.7	17.8	25.5	3.2	30.0	---
F	4380.2	B	357409.9,7128027.2	12.5	11.0	36.1	33.5	54.4	34.0	1.6	17.4	96.5
G	4357.6	S?	358124.5,7128025.5	2.7	12.0	17.1	74.9	146.2	228.1	1.0	0.0	49.9
H	4337.2	B?	358617.3,7128022.7	13.2	11.4	31.7	43.9	75.6	69.6	1.7	31.1	---
I	4242.7	S	359447.3,7128002.4	79.8	85.1	301.9	284.4	550.4	307.4	1.0	0.0	288.7
J	4227.6	B?	359533.1,7128013.6	0.0	1.0	15.4	17.0	29.0	2.1	---	---	98.5
K	4207.3	B	359715.2,7128024.3	18.9	21.2	227.5	64.3	144.4	35.1	1.4	0.0	---
L	4150.6	B	360363.9,7128020.4	31.9	37.3	113.0	79.4	218.9	120.1	1.6	3.4	15.8
M	4142.0	S?	360546.1,7128014.2	49.8	39.0	139.6	81.0	192.5	180.1	1.0	0.0	---
N	4114.2	B	361097.7,7128012.6	12.6	24.2	513.9	113.1	385.3	141.7	0.7	6.7	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
O	4110.7	B	361166.7,7128012.6	59.2	24.8	518.9	113.1	381.8	149.1	6.9	10.9	---
P	4100.4	B	361357.7,7128015.2	29.9	35.0	209.0	110.5	172.6	134.4	1.6	4.6	121.5
Q	4088.7	B	361574.9,7128020.0	34.7	19.6	47.0	45.0	99.7	72.9	3.9	11.5	82.8
R	4076.7	B?	361740.6,7128018.5	7.7	11.9	212.8	173.3	295.1	246.9	0.7	25.6	---
S	4056.2	D	361964.2,7128011.1	12.8	3.5	15.8	0.5	1.0	8.9	7.5	50.4	---
T	4026.1	B?	362323.7,7128016.8	26.3	13.1	32.7	20.3	11.4	31.1	4.2	5.7	65.6
LINE 19090		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	3247.6	S?	356242.3,7127021.2	28.1	49.5	42.9	81.8	121.9	237.1	1.0	0.0	30.9
B	3269.3	S	356369.3,7127005.8	16.2	24.5	43.0	84.3	133.5	217.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	3282.2	S	356544.5,7127017.5	17.7	43.3	60.3	197.5	487.5	506.9	1.0	0.0	5.8
D	3346.7	B?	357197.0,7127021.0	21.1	7.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.1	6.2	19.8	---
E	3431.7	B?	357716.7,7127010.2	8.1	6.0	9.0	1.8	0.7	2.2	1.7	15.8	---
F	3481.6	B	358228.4,7127013.9	58.1	56.0	364.9	220.0	437.0	158.9	2.4	0.0	280.6
G	3592.8	B	358922.1,7127008.9	3.5	2.3	56.1	35.7	56.5	89.6	1.4	45.3	---
H	3699.2	D	359885.7,7127012.7	102.7	44.0	208.5	4.9	300.4	167.3	8.0	1.0	279.4
I	3706.6	B?	359960.5,7127012.6	29.5	57.2	88.1	35.4	72.0	5.0	0.9	0.0	79.8
J	3715.4	B	360051.5,7127016.7	11.1	4.1	29.7	41.2	42.9	62.4	4.7	48.2	---
K	3728.7	B	360256.7,7127017.8	25.0	4.8	148.6	14.0	62.5	52.9	15.9	20.1	---
L	3733.9	B	360383.0,7127017.6	10.0	6.5	18.4	18.7	35.5	17.0	2.1	33.8	---
M	3739.3	B	360540.5,7127019.0	17.3	17.5	81.4	91.5	92.4	23.9	1.5	10.4	52.9
N	3742.3	B	360632.1,7127015.0	6.7	18.1	81.4	91.5	98.1	23.9	0.4	0.0	98.3
O	3754.8	B?	361017.6,7127020.2	25.6	19.2	20.0	5.4	14.4	3.6	2.5	3.1	29.4
P	3756.7	B?	361076.8,7127017.1	25.6	16.1	48.7	17.1	26.8	3.3	3.1	5.6	252.9
LINE 19100		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	2506.5	S?	359185.5,7126009.0	10.8	68.1	38.6	170.2	321.5	453.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 19110		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	1667.7	S	354105.4,7125024.5	17.5	30.5	37.7	115.7	168.6	362.5	1.0	0.0	9.3
B	1683.1	S	354306.7,7125005.7	16.9	26.3	39.0	95.9	128.6	259.8	1.0	0.0	281.1

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059 Mike Lake, Yukon

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
C	1717.8	S	354967.9,7125011.3	11.2	20.3	51.9	97.6	153.5	188.4	1.0	0.0	31.2
D	1966.1	S?	358179.2,7125011.2	11.3	16.0	-2.8	61.6	18.7	349.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 19120		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	1439.5	S?	356146.5,7124014.8	8.1	13.3	15.2	60.7	66.4	252.2	1.0	0.0	---
B	1222.7	S?	358478.9,7124019.0	13.5	15.9	16.7	63.6	71.6	276.9	1.0	0.0	5.4
LINE 19130		**FLIGHT 13026**										
A	944.7	S?	356104.2,7123012.3	0.1	26.4	10.2	77.0	146.3	280.9	1.0	0.0	131.8
B	1020.3	S	357252.0,7123020.5	7.7	30.5	22.5	132.6	238.9	498.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	1059.3	S?	357709.9,7123029.6	11.0	19.6	10.4	65.8	75.5	314.9	1.0	0.0	---

11059 Mike Lake Anomalies Summary

Conductor Grade	No. of Responses
7	7
6	7
5	23
4	60
3	139
2	981
1	225
0	2
Total	1444

Conductor Model	No. of Responses
L	0
D	151
T	0
B	830
H	2
S	418
E	43
Total	1444

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059, Mike Lake Ext. Yukon

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 20010		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	2752.4	S?	344721.3,7126718.7	8.7	65.7	16.7	176.0	276.5	660.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	2689.4	S	344733.9,7127844.8	16.2	55.5	38.4	152.3	305.5	368.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20020		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	2895.7	S	344885.3,7127016.6	-1.2	25.1	1.6	82.2	120.3	346.7	1.0	0.0	---
B	2947.4	S?	344882.3,7127888.1	6.4	53.9	36.4	176.5	336.0	490.5	1.0	0.0	---
C	2959.0	S	344876.9,7128199.0	11.0	48.9	48.8	154.9	307.2	329.2	1.0	0.0	---
D	2974.6	S	344880.8,7128550.9	10.0	56.4	59.9	176.9	294.6	447.4	1.0	0.0	37.5
LINE 20030		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	3110.0	S	345025.9,7127440.1	-1.5	38.0	7.7	113.0	139.3	485.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	3080.7	S	345033.2,7127939.7	5.7	41.2	25.9	139.5	279.2	365.9	1.0	0.0	---
C	3054.9	S	345032.0,7128475.4	2.9	39.1	26.7	142.3	227.5	487.5	1.0	0.0	7.8
LINE 20040		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	3346.0	S?	345179.0,7127992.4	3.0	37.0	32.3	126.7	256.7	315.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	3372.1	S	345181.4,7128418.2	10.8	50.2	60.9	174.4	346.3	373.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20050		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	3591.3	S	345332.5,7126819.9	7.9	43.0	36.8	147.9	296.5	403.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	3493.7	S?	345329.2,7128188.5	9.3	62.5	50.4	182.1	330.3	524.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20061		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	1023.6	S	345494.9,7126921.4	8.9	28.9	31.2	115.9	218.7	283.2	1.0	0.0	---
B	1162.5	S?	345483.9,7128626.7	12.0	43.1	43.6	123.7	232.7	294.4	1.0	0.0	9.6
LINE 20071		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	1472.8	S?	345623.2,7128084.6	16.5	45.1	22.0	114.0	226.3	346.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20081		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	1879.9	S?	345790.2,7127746.7	14.9	20.3	2.4	38.1	20.4	184.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	2008.5	B	345779.4,7128892.1	2.4	9.6	25.9	46.9	37.9	141.4	0.5	19.0	---
LINE 20091		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	2312.2	S?	345931.5,7128050.9	18.6	45.7	23.2	116.6	222.6	343.1	1.0	0.0	---

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 20100		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	1891.1	S?	346073.5,7126892.5	-1.7	31.4	4.5	68.0	116.5	221.6	1.0	0.0	---
B	1882.5	S	346080.5,7127086.4	-2.9	35.6	9.2	85.8	118.6	289.2	1.0	0.0	---
C	1869.2	S?	346073.9,7127364.3	-0.1	46.3	23.6	121.8	227.3	295.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20120		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	2620.8	S?	346373.6,7126350.9	13.5	72.4	58.2	211.4	381.3	483.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	2517.2	B?	346372.9,7127640.6	0.7	25.6	0.8	64.1	46.5	361.3	0.2	0.0	---
C	2433.7	S?	346368.7,7128997.3	1.5	28.2	14.0	81.7	110.1	280.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20130		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	2855.1	S?	346513.0,7126450.6	5.0	33.5	14.3	97.2	138.5	382.7	1.0	0.0	---
B	2993.1	S	346527.4,7129008.8	15.6	39.5	59.6	127.1	231.8	250.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20140		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	3459.6	S?	346679.3,7126288.8	3.5	38.2	18.4	121.0	164.1	420.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	3344.2	S?	346682.0,7127920.1	4.0	36.4	19.7	92.1	161.3	252.3	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20160		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	4173.5	S?	346980.5,7126250.8	7.7	33.9	15.7	102.8	204.1	303.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	4120.5	S?	346979.2,7127409.5	3.0	41.6	9.5	112.1	157.8	475.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20180		**FLIGHT 13015**										
A	4928.4	S?	347283.3,7126814.6	9.7	40.3	21.9	112.9	214.0	332.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	4820.4	B	347278.5,7128477.8	11.1	7.8	39.9	16.9	46.2	36.9	2.0	25.6	257.2
LINE 20190		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	5274.0	S?	347416.5,7126896.8	-2.4	31.2	15.7	90.0	166.8	280.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20200		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	4697.7	B	347580.0,7128818.8	5.7	21.4	31.6	36.0	65.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	---
LINE 20210		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	4397.7	B?	347748.8,7128433.0	4.9	1.6	21.7	12.7	25.9	3.0	2.3	16.8	176.1
B	4375.6	S?	347724.4,7128863.5	6.3	29.2	16.7	69.2	115.6	154.4	1.0	0.0	---
C	4237.4	S?	347733.4,7130806.3	-4.1	10.4	-5.5	50.8	40.9	197.0	1.0	0.0	---

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 20220		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	3905.0	S?	347890.0,7126513.2	0.8	42.4	9.3	96.7	84.1	420.5	1.0	0.0	9.3
B	3985.3	S?	347876.4,7127932.3	3.0	28.0	22.6	99.9	175.7	239.6	1.0	0.0	---
C	4004.1	S?	347894.4,7128409.5	23.5	30.8	67.7	84.2	125.6	118.2	1.0	0.0	112.4
D	4010.9	B?	347888.3,7128593.6	10.0	9.2	57.9	30.6	58.2	39.2	1.4	14.3	73.9
E	4031.7	S?	347879.1,7128864.6	4.7	36.2	24.2	126.1	191.4	400.6	1.0	0.0	7.5
LINE 20230		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	3568.1	S?	348037.8,7128609.4	17.7	26.4	53.9	67.5	80.7	76.1	1.0	0.0	71.6
LINE 20240		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	3068.6	S?	348160.8,7127515.4	2.6	21.8	5.4	96.8	116.5	413.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	3077.5	S	348173.3,7127593.6	1.4	28.7	3.8	86.9	118.0	383.9	1.0	0.0	---
C	3121.1	B?	348177.0,7128496.9	7.4	3.7	28.2	4.0	4.4	8.7	2.7	37.9	169.8
D	3137.0	B	348172.2,7128692.3	54.1	46.1	257.2	199.7	362.3	136.1	2.7	3.5	---
E	3154.6	B?	348175.8,7128801.3	2.4	5.5	24.7	4.5	11.2	14.7	0.6	13.2	---
LINE 20250		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	2810.4	S	348335.7,7128538.3	21.7	31.8	49.2	66.5	108.4	94.7	1.0	3.3	141.4
B	2617.7	S	348329.1,7130581.2	5.8	32.2	8.1	63.8	69.3	243.5	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20260		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	2399.4	S?	348482.5,7127351.3	1.8	19.5	6.1	87.3	116.6	378.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	2474.9	B?	348473.0,7128754.7	18.3	19.8	99.8	87.1	143.8	140.2	1.4	20.3	171.3
LINE 20270		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	2035.3	S?	348631.9,7128977.9	31.5	27.9	75.5	99.1	171.3	186.8	1.0	0.0	63.6
B	2032.1	B	348633.4,7129068.2	6.6	8.6	27.1	0.2	97.8	0.0	0.8	24.0	94.1
C	1984.7	S?	348615.8,7129885.3	7.8	28.9	-2.6	92.2	93.1	444.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20280		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	1797.2	S?	348782.1,7128342.5	-4.6	10.7	-1.2	43.3	50.9	142.2	1.0	3.4	22.8
B	1823.5	S?	348783.3,7128740.1	6.5	31.2	17.7	93.0	131.3	310.6	1.0	0.0	---
C	1840.4	S?	348784.6,7129193.8	8.3	22.0	35.0	78.7	136.1	189.8	1.0	0.0	19.5

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 20290		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	1476.9	S?	348925.1,7129484.3	3.0	32.2	17.5	94.0	112.4	384.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	1447.8	S?	348919.1,7130117.0	15.6	22.1	23.6	58.1	73.2	200.7	1.0	0.0	137.2
LINE 20300		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	1365.1	S?	349057.5,7129931.6	9.1	34.2	27.0	126.0	208.8	437.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20310		**FLIGHT 13009**										
A	1118.6	S?	349223.5,7125881.4	3.9	29.4	16.7	80.4	151.6	206.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	998.9	S?	349245.3,7129190.1	4.8	31.3	15.0	82.6	151.1	225.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20330		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	5271.1	S	349535.8,7127925.2	0.9	27.6	18.0	101.3	207.1	288.6	1.0	0.0	37.1
B	5320.1	S?	349534.8,7129151.6	1.5	22.5	11.8	77.7	130.1	271.6	1.0	0.0	15.1
LINE 20340		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	5063.3	S?	349680.9,7126357.4	5.9	22.9	45.3	100.5	178.7	151.1	1.0	0.0	---
B	4987.3	S?	349675.3,7128879.5	6.1	18.1	36.6	74.7	121.7	118.4	1.0	2.5	---
LINE 20390		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	3931.9	S	350430.4,7128801.4	10.5	40.8	39.3	138.8	275.8	305.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20420		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	5802.4	S?	350876.5,7126431.0	2.4	15.9	23.6	77.7	135.3	185.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20430		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	5992.0	S	351031.2,7126509.5	3.0	21.8	20.1	89.1	160.1	200.5	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20440		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	6150.5	S?	351182.4,7125896.9	-0.1	27.6	8.5	93.9	150.4	380.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	6171.1	S?	351182.4,7126518.1	1.0	18.2	10.9	65.8	109.2	194.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20450		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	6472.6	S?	351328.7,7126525.6	2.2	20.4	10.5	72.6	119.3	239.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20460		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	6717.3	S?	351481.5,7125668.8	-0.5	33.9	9.8	112.4	169.9	435.5	1.0	0.0	---

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Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 20470		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	6964.2	S?	351631.8,7126058.4	0.9	16.7	11.3	62.2	100.0	216.5	1.0	0.0	6.1
B	6945.7	S?	351629.5,7126497.5	3.2	21.7	19.5	79.7	172.1	180.9	1.0	0.0	---
C	6892.8	S?	351627.0,7127885.0	-0.8	13.9	6.0	57.3	103.0	212.0	1.0	0.0	16.7
LINE 20480		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	7148.5	S?	351780.4,7124649.5	9.8	35.5	33.3	108.1	145.2	322.8	1.0	0.0	69.6
B	7213.4	S	351778.6,7125741.4	-0.1	26.1	10.5	107.8	139.7	455.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	7242.5	S?	351777.5,7126411.2	3.3	22.7	20.5	82.5	131.9	223.3	1.0	0.0	---
D	7309.5	S?	351778.5,7127857.2	-0.0	15.6	4.1	64.1	101.9	249.8	1.0	0.0	20.2
LINE 20490		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	7490.1	S?	351929.7,7125731.2	4.2	19.5	10.1	87.6	155.8	327.0	1.0	0.0	42.5
B	7452.3	S?	351927.4,7126450.7	5.2	25.2	20.9	90.1	164.7	251.5	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20500		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	7698.9	S	352077.1,7124445.6	12.3	47.7	35.0	86.0	126.9	220.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	7740.0	S	352077.8,7125014.9	11.0	32.3	34.8	103.9	195.8	233.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	7810.1	S	352080.4,7126039.6	6.2	43.4	22.4	147.1	288.6	467.1	1.0	0.0	---
D	7829.3	S?	352075.7,7126438.1	5.1	33.3	19.5	113.7	204.3	365.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20510		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	8322.5	S?	352231.2,7124845.9	13.0	30.9	43.2	107.7	206.3	250.5	1.0	0.0	39.3
B	8313.2	S?	352228.9,7125005.0	11.6	38.9	46.0	129.5	232.5	282.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20520		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	8553.4	S	352375.3,7124849.6	13.1	55.7	51.8	162.3	303.5	437.2	1.0	0.0	42.5
B	8637.5	S?	352380.5,7126080.3	-2.7	40.5	8.9	107.9	140.4	437.6	1.0	0.0	---
C	8674.2	S	352381.4,7126661.5	-3.1	41.1	12.8	149.5	182.6	618.6	1.0	0.0	6.6
LINE 20530		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	8979.9	B	352525.7,7124284.2	3.2	11.1	32.7	66.0	100.0	129.7	0.3	6.9	---
B	8909.0	S?	352522.0,7125718.4	2.0	32.4	18.2	104.4	170.6	367.2	1.0	0.0	---
C	8872.1	S?	352524.7,7126278.7	-0.2	20.9	14.9	83.0	127.8	293.8	1.0	0.0	---

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
D	8839.7	S?	352523.4,7126863.6	0.7	23.9	15.3	96.2	186.4	269.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20540		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	9125.8	B	352683.0,7124304.3	5.6	29.9	16.6	41.4	73.8	154.5	0.2	0.0	40.2
B	9140.1	S	352681.3,7124611.6	17.6	42.6	65.7	134.8	222.4	272.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	9190.4	S	352680.4,7125786.6	-0.4	24.3	22.4	102.4	194.8	263.3	1.0	1.2	16.4
D	9203.8	S	352681.9,7125952.6	-1.6	26.7	12.4	113.0	201.4	417.0	1.0	0.0	7.7
E	9271.9	S	352677.2,7126865.6	3.0	33.9	17.4	102.0	214.8	300.0	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20550		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	9528.0	B?	352821.6,7124223.3	16.3	17.7	41.8	16.9	37.3	4.2	1.4	7.7	103.6
B	9512.3	S?	352823.3,7124647.1	11.9	27.8	39.5	87.5	161.6	176.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	9420.0	S	352826.9,7126428.3	1.0	22.6	11.8	86.8	129.6	341.1	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20560		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	9760.5	S	352981.6,7124017.5	21.8	50.7	72.3	147.0	277.9	250.4	1.0	0.0	---
B	9808.8	S	352977.8,7125033.5	4.7	27.0	17.8	96.3	139.9	335.5	1.0	0.0	17.3
C	9908.7	S?	352981.7,7126911.4	1.2	25.7	18.0	94.8	184.3	289.8	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20570		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	10118.1	S	353131.5,7124637.5	8.7	29.2	21.4	97.0	180.9	259.5	1.0	0.1	---
B	10060.2	S	353126.9,7125586.6	3.5	18.7	12.8	82.8	153.2	282.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	10025.2	S?	353130.5,7126216.0	2.7	16.7	7.5	62.1	105.6	239.3	1.0	0.0	7.6
LINE 20580		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	10270.7	S	353293.6,7123403.6	4.7	36.8	29.9	147.6	246.7	415.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	10276.3	S	353291.2,7123510.9	5.8	40.5	23.4	135.2	239.0	459.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	10350.9	S	353279.6,7124684.4	9.8	43.8	28.5	129.2	217.7	371.7	1.0	0.0	---
D	10382.1	S	353278.1,7125083.2	1.0	18.7	10.8	80.5	116.2	299.4	1.0	0.0	5.2
LINE 20590		**FLIGHT 13012**										
A	10781.3	S?	353433.9,7123499.5	5.6	25.6	15.6	88.1	149.6	312.3	1.0	0.0	---
B	10686.9	S?	353436.0,7124850.7	6.2	27.7	28.6	86.0	167.6	185.3	1.0	0.0	---

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Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 20600		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	3435.1	S	353579.5,7124245.7	2.9	30.2	13.1	86.3	136.4	310.0	1.0	0.0	7.2
B	3329.3	S?	353568.5,7125361.2	7.2	25.4	9.0	63.5	109.8	223.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20610		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	2495.8	S?	353733.0,7122956.7	6.3	39.5	58.2	131.9	237.6	242.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	2390.7	S	353730.0,7124519.9	-1.1	25.7	18.5	82.4	135.7	241.4	1.0	0.0	---
C	2367.4	S	353729.9,7124926.8	-1.0	33.4	16.2	117.0	203.2	418.4	1.0	0.0	12.4
LINE 20620		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	2567.4	S?	353877.8,7122820.8	11.7	66.2	83.8	240.5	436.9	542.5	1.0	0.0	---
B	2572.2	S	353881.7,7122921.0	18.6	74.9	92.3	243.6	515.8	419.9	1.0	0.0	---
C	2706.5	S?	353882.3,7125004.6	13.5	63.9	51.3	139.4	245.1	338.2	1.0	0.0	---
D	2721.2	S	353879.3,7125194.2	11.9	72.8	46.3	181.1	344.2	475.6	1.0	0.0	30.2
LINE 20630		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	2971.0	S	354021.4,7123048.2	22.7	83.5	85.8	212.0	384.3	481.7	1.0	0.0	---
B	2914.4	S?	354034.5,7123814.9	0.5	19.6	16.5	71.3	120.4	235.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20640		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	3085.7	S?	354187.6,7123267.8	16.8	30.9	91.6	119.7	219.9	186.3	1.0	0.0	12.4
B	3246.8	S	354166.6,7124865.6	18.7	75.2	75.8	198.9	383.7	441.9	1.0	0.0	41.8
LINE 20650		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	3509.3	S?	354332.3,7122716.6	12.0	25.2	41.4	83.4	146.1	161.2	1.0	0.0	43.0
B	3458.8	S	354336.7,7123451.1	21.3	57.2	70.2	169.1	310.4	306.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	3415.5	S?	354323.6,7124013.4	2.6	37.4	17.9	70.6	133.2	186.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20660		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	3946.3	S?	354470.5,7122697.2	20.8	41.5	56.2	120.9	213.9	239.7	1.0	0.0	241.2
B	3910.9	S	354479.9,7123212.5	7.1	28.3	25.7	98.2	202.9	248.8	1.0	0.0	40.6
C	3846.0	S?	354472.9,7124067.0	2.3	13.0	9.4	58.9	121.5	158.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20670		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	4321.9	S	354629.4,7122229.8	14.3	48.0	48.1	122.9	205.1	271.6	1.0	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059, Mike Lake Ext. Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects							
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
B	4294.9	S	354629.2,7122775.0	31.5	55.6	71.2	143.2	256.1	255.8	1.0	0.0	61.1
C	4274.8	S	354632.0,7123070.4	11.4	42.8	45.4	131.5	195.3	394.5	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20680		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	4420.1	S?	354780.6,7122743.8	17.7	60.0	48.3	132.7	259.1	239.7	1.0	0.0	304.4
LINE 20690		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	4764.0	S	354932.0,7122177.8	8.2	30.4	29.7	103.7	194.2	260.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	4731.9	S?	354926.3,7122634.9	5.2	19.1	16.5	65.5	104.4	193.0	1.0	0.0	---
C	4711.3	S?	354932.0,7123000.9	7.4	26.9	25.1	99.7	154.5	260.5	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20700		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	4822.4	S	355058.9,7121895.5	17.6	55.2	107.2	230.8	411.2	348.3	1.0	0.0	106.4
B	4847.7	S	355082.8,7122204.7	10.4	35.5	70.0	150.5	256.0	194.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	4884.3	S?	355089.1,7122793.9	9.8	33.9	35.9	91.7	177.4	184.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20710		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	5272.6	S	355237.5,7122144.7	25.6	67.1	60.1	118.8	190.4	213.3	1.0	0.0	---
B	5191.2	S	355236.4,7123299.6	-1.8	26.2	5.6	74.7	71.7	306.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20720		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	5357.1	S	355385.4,7121569.8	3.0	79.7	25.2	217.7	288.8	878.9	1.0	0.0	---
B	5384.9	S	355382.4,7122206.1	31.8	72.7	116.5	233.6	422.0	374.1	1.0	0.0	---
C	5436.1	S	355373.4,7122816.4	3.3	27.7	55.2	100.2	171.9	131.6	1.0	0.0	572.7
D	5451.7	S?	355383.7,7123108.5	2.0	20.8	28.7	84.8	151.9	178.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20730		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	5676.0	S	355534.6,7122758.8	17.5	75.6	30.9	133.7	260.4	325.0	1.0	0.0	117.6
B	5651.2	S	355533.0,7123016.7	3.1	34.8	26.9	117.6	182.4	311.2	1.0	0.0	---
C	5620.7	S	355528.2,7123330.4	0.1	21.5	10.6	91.1	153.8	237.7	1.0	1.3	31.5
LINE 20740		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	5820.9	S	355683.8,7121499.7	5.1	30.8	27.5	106.8	193.4	280.7	1.0	0.0	---
B	5852.9	S?	355682.7,7122185.1	9.7	23.2	48.4	96.0	169.0	137.7	1.0	0.0	23.9
C	5894.5	S	355687.5,7122823.0	-1.1	29.4	-1.2	95.4	132.1	417.9	1.0	0.0	54.1

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059, Mike Lake Ext. Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects							
Label Fid		Interp	XUTM (m), YUTM (m)	CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)	CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)	CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)	CPI56KHz Real (ppm)	CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)	Conductance (siemens)	Depth (metres)	Magnetic Corr. (nT)
LINE 20750		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	6160.6	S	355830.5,7121984.2	17.0	60.1	54.6	152.5	268.3	372.3	1.0	0.0	42.3
B	6149.9	S	355833.5,7122121.1	29.6	69.7	74.5	158.1	280.1	314.8	1.0	0.0	---
C	6126.2	S?	355829.7,7122363.4	10.8	51.5	53.6	125.8	221.1	208.3	1.0	0.1	15.8
LINE 20760		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	6317.1	S?	355977.9,7121779.1	1.3	26.5	29.8	79.8	157.2	185.0	1.0	0.0	---
B	6341.9	S	355982.2,7122221.1	40.6	44.7	136.8	122.2	195.4	123.2	1.0	1.3	---
C	6369.1	S?	355977.2,7122559.8	0.8	27.7	40.9	118.8	215.3	199.4	1.0	0.0	---
D	6397.2	S	355978.4,7123003.1	1.2	31.5	11.0	100.1	184.7	307.7	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 20770		**FLIGHT 13018**										
A	6563.2	S	356132.2,7122289.9	28.0	94.4	78.5	167.0	293.7	257.0	1.0	0.0	190.0
B	6537.3	S?	356126.1,7122598.5	8.0	41.2	31.6	115.5	199.2	280.2	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 29010		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	2273.2	S?	348936.3,7130064.2	9.0	22.8	33.2	85.3	128.8	291.0	1.0	0.0	106.3
LINE 29020		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	1655.5	S	344769.0,7128570.9	9.8	41.9	44.5	119.0	183.0	303.9	1.0	0.0	28.7
B	1664.8	S?	345003.2,7128565.3	3.6	28.2	21.0	85.3	152.7	284.7	1.0	0.0	18.0
C	1687.5	S	345433.1,7128558.4	10.1	43.9	37.1	133.4	259.1	345.6	1.0	0.0	---
D	1713.2	S	345762.4,7128574.0	-1.1	25.0	20.0	67.6	96.8	243.7	1.0	0.0	34.4
E	1747.5	S	346255.3,7128565.6	-0.9	38.6	14.2	114.3	223.5	388.1	1.0	0.0	44.4
F	1794.8	S?	346856.9,7128576.2	-0.9	31.6	7.8	85.5	154.2	275.9	1.0	0.0	---
G	1837.0	S	347167.6,7128562.6	24.1	72.7	37.0	88.1	148.0	137.1	1.0	2.3	---
H	1882.0	B	347897.8,7128556.7	11.8	4.9	103.6	40.3	60.9	4.3	4.0	24.6	16.0
I	1888.8	B	348094.4,7128560.6	6.6	14.4	26.2	27.9	43.8	70.5	0.5	14.9	192.9
LINE 29030		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	1304.9	S	347418.7,7127061.4	0.9	20.5	9.7	80.4	167.1	348.6	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 29040		**FLIGHT 13013**										
A	787.6	S?	352068.2,7125563.6	1.6	15.7	6.7	55.9	112.8	239.2	1.0	0.0	---

EM Anomaly List : JOB 11059, Mike Lake Ext. Yukon

CX=COAXIAL,CP=COPLANAR			Note: EM amplitudes are local for types B,D,T and are absolute for all others		Estimated depth may be unreliable because the strongest part of the conductor may be deeper or to one side of the flight line, or because of a shallow dip or magnetite/overburden effects							
Label Fid		**Interp**	**XUTM (m), YUTM (m)**	**CXI5500Hz Real (ppm)**	**CXQ5500Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI7200Hz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ7200Hz Quad (ppm)**	**CPI56KHz Real (ppm)**	**CPQ56KHz Quad (ppm)**	**Conductance (siemens)**	**Depth (metres)**	**Magnetic Corr. (nT)**
LINE 29050		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	2830.1	S	352912.8,7124058.1	7.0	22.2	64.4	84.5	153.2	92.4	1.0	0.0	---
LINE 29060		**FLIGHT 13017**										
A	8850.4	S?	355390.8,7122565.3	3.6	32.2	13.4	61.8	99.3	200.8	1.0	0.0	---
B	8901.3	S	356043.2,7122562.9	31.7	81.0	69.9	186.6	322.2	312.7	1.0	0.0	---

11059 Mike Lake Ext. Anomalies Summary

Conductor Grade	No. of Responses
7	0
6	0
5	0
4	0
3	0
2	174
1	8
0	0
Total	182
Conductor Model	**No. of Responses**
L	0
D	0
T	0
B	16
H	0
S	166
E	0
Total	182

Appendix B

Airborne Contractor's Field Report

Heliborne Falcon Survey

Dawson City- Mike Lake Property, YT

HeliFALCON™ Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey

for

Inform Resources Ltd.

Logistics and Processing Report

Survey Flown: February to March, 2012

By

FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS CORP
2505 Meadowvale Blvd.
Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 5S2
CANADA

FAST Job# 11060

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1 INTRODUCTION

Fugro Airborne Surveys conducted a high-sensitivity **HeliFALCON**™ Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (AGG) survey over the Mike Lake Property survey area under contract with Inform Resources.

1.1 Survey Location

The Mike Lake Property survey area is centred on longitude 137° 56´ W , latitude 64º 15' N (see the location map in *Figure 1*).

The production flights took place during February and March 2012 with the first production flight taking place on February 29th and the final flight taking place on March 27th. To complete the survey area coverage a total of 14 production flights were flown, for a combined total of 656.2 line kilometres of data acquired.

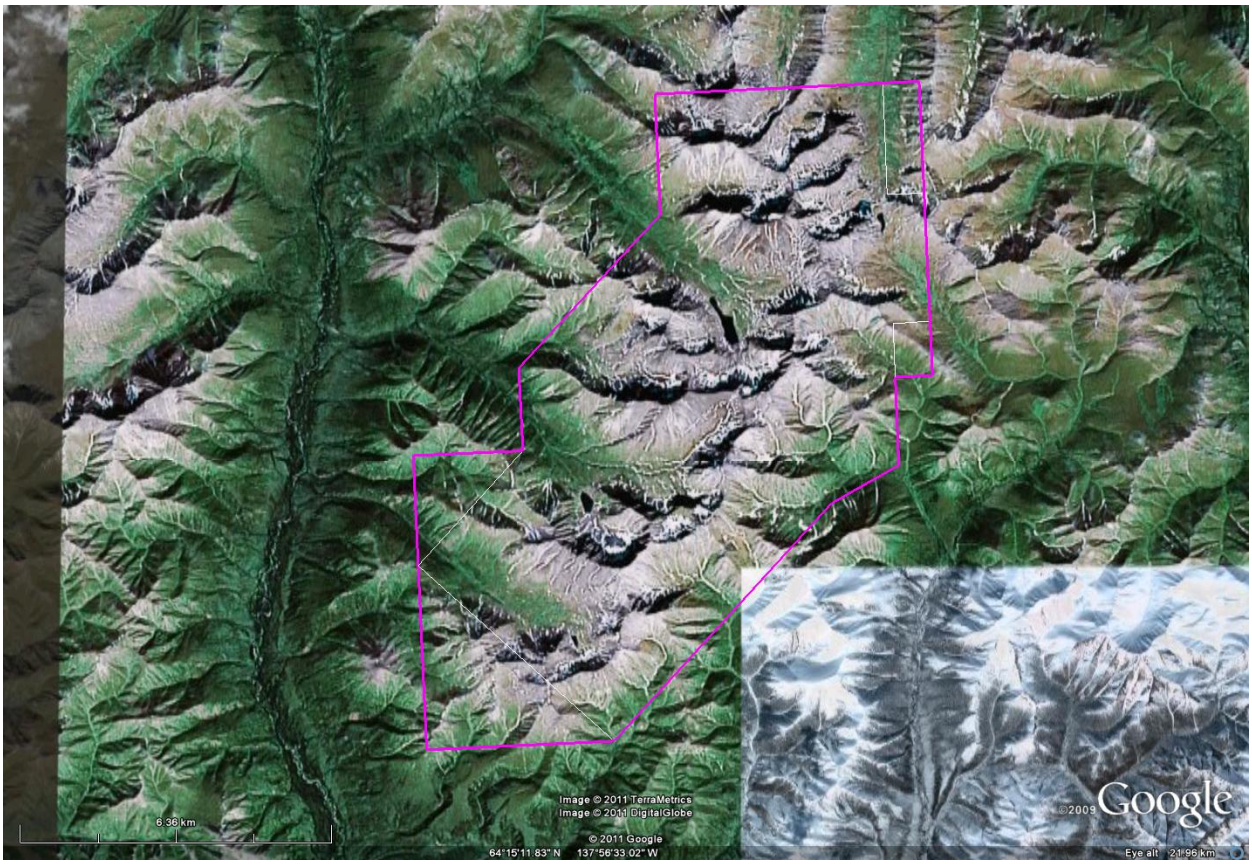


Figure 1: Mike Lake Property – *Survey Area Location*

1.2 General Disclaimer

It is Fugro Airborne Survey's understanding that the data and report provided to the client is to be used for the purpose agreed between the parties. That purpose was a significant factor in determining the scope and level of the Services being offered to the Client. Should the purpose for which the data and report is used change, the data and report may no longer be valid or appropriate and any further use of, or reliance upon, the data and report in those circumstances by the Client without Fugro Airborne Survey's review and advice shall be at the Client's own or sole risk.

The Services were performed by Fugro Airborne Survey exclusively for the purposes of the Client. Should the data and report be made available in whole or part to any third party, and such party relies thereon, that party does so wholly at its own and sole risk and Fugro Airborne Survey disclaims any liability to such party.

Where the Services have involved Fugro Airborne Survey's use of any information provided by the Client or third parties, upon which Fugro Airborne Survey was reasonably entitled to rely, then the Services are limited by the accuracy of such information. Fugro Airborne Survey is not liable for any inaccuracies (including any incompleteness) in the said information, save as otherwise provided in the terms of the contract between the Client and Fugro Airborne Survey.

2 SUMMARY OF SURVEY PARAMETERS

2.1 Survey Area Specifications

Mike Lake Property

Total Kilometres (km)	656.2 km
Minimum Drape Height (m)	30
Clearance Method	Drape
Traverse Line Direction (deg.)	0°/180° (N-S)
Traverse Line Spacing (m)	150
Tie Line Direction (deg.)	90°/270° (E-W)
Tie Line Spacing (m)	1500

The survey blocks are defined by the coordinates in
Table 1 in UTM Zone 8N projection, referenced to the WGS84 datum

Corner Number	Easting	Northing
1	353056	7128265
2	355300	7128261
3	355290	7129947
4	358321	7132940
5	358323	7135399
6	363727	7135414
7	363727	7129414
8	362965	7129414
9	362955	7127615
10	361544	7126902
11	356891	7122265
12	353056	7122265
13	353056	7128265

Table 1: Mike Lake Property – *Survey Boundary Coordinates*

2.2 Data Recording

The following parameters were recorded during the course of the survey:

- **HeliFALCON™ AGG data:** recorded at different intervals.
- **Aircraft altitude:** measured by the barometric altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s.
- **Terrain clearance:** provided by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s.
- **Airborne GPS positional data** (latitude, longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s.
- **Time markers:** in digital data.
- **Ground based GPS positional data** (latitude, longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s.

- **Aircraft distance to ground:** measured by two laser scanners, scanning at 20 times per second (when in range of the instrument and in the absence of thick vegetation).

2.3 Job Safety Plan, HSE Summary

A Job Safety Plan and Job Safety Analysis was prepared and implemented in accordance with the Fugro Airborne Surveys Occupational Safety and Health Management System.

3 FIELD OPERATIONS

3.1 Operations

The survey was based out of Dawson City, YT. The survey aircraft was operated from **Dawson Airport** using aircraft fuel available on site. A temporary office was set up in Dawson City, YT, where all survey operations were run and the post-flight data verification was performed.

3.2 Base Stations

A dual frequency GPS base station (base A) was set up close to the block at Dawson City airport in order to correct the raw GPS data collected in the aircraft. A secondary GPS base station (base B) was set up at the airport. It was used for flights 9 and 10 when base A failed.

GPS Base Stations

Base A used for flights 1 to 8 and 11 to 23

Date:	February 28 to March 28, 2012
Location:	Dawson Airport, YT
Latitude:	64° 02’ 45.3593”
Longitude:	139° 07’ 18.9759”
Height:	379.959 m ellipsoidal

Base B used for flights 9 and 10

Date:	March 01 to March 28, 2012
Location:	Dawson Airport, YT
Latitude:	64° 02’ 45.1208”
Longitude:	139° 07’ 19.6139”
Height:	380.081 m ellipsoidal

3.3 Field Personnel

The following technical personnel participated in field operations:

Crew Leader/Processor:	Mihai Szentesy
Pilots:	Shanne Kochan, Danny Ragan, Susan Colbert, Glenn Charbonneau
Technicians:	Burke Schieman, Ji Yun Baik
Project Manager:	Lesley Minty
Final QC and Processing:	Peter Chambers

4 QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS

4.1 Survey acquisition issues

During the course of the survey there were no data quality issues with:

AGG instrumentation
GPS base stations
Data acquisition systems
Radar altimeter
Laser scanner
Weather conditions were not conducive to survey flying with visibility in severe terrain often very poor, preventing survey flying on many days.

4.2 Flight Path Map

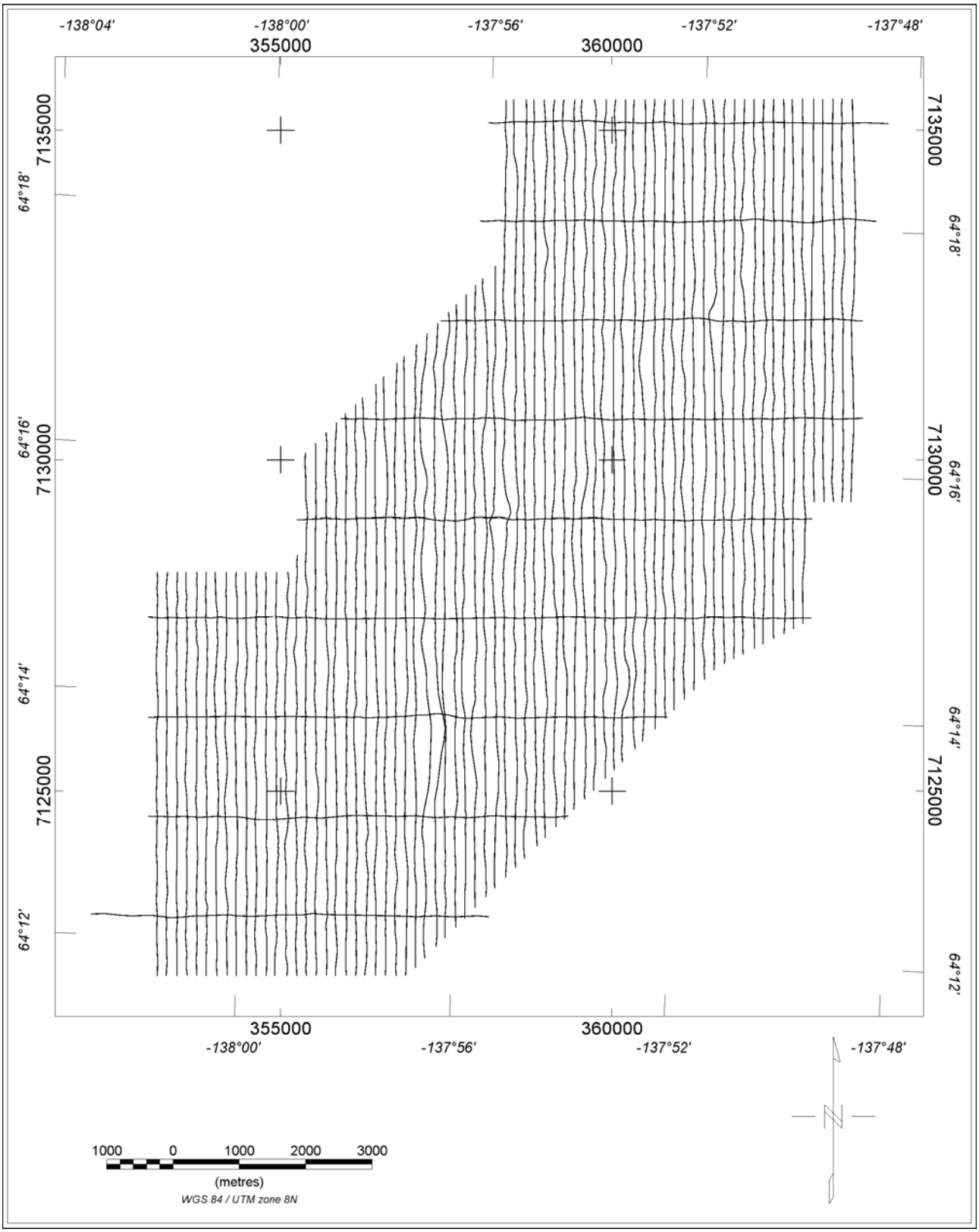


Figure 2: Mike Lake Property – *Flight Path map*

4.3 Turbulence

The mean turbulence recorded across the survey area was 18 milli g (where g = 9.80665 m/sec/sec). Turbulence was typically low for most of the job and most variation occurred with the changes in daily weather conditions. The turbulence pattern across the survey area is shown in *Figure 3*.

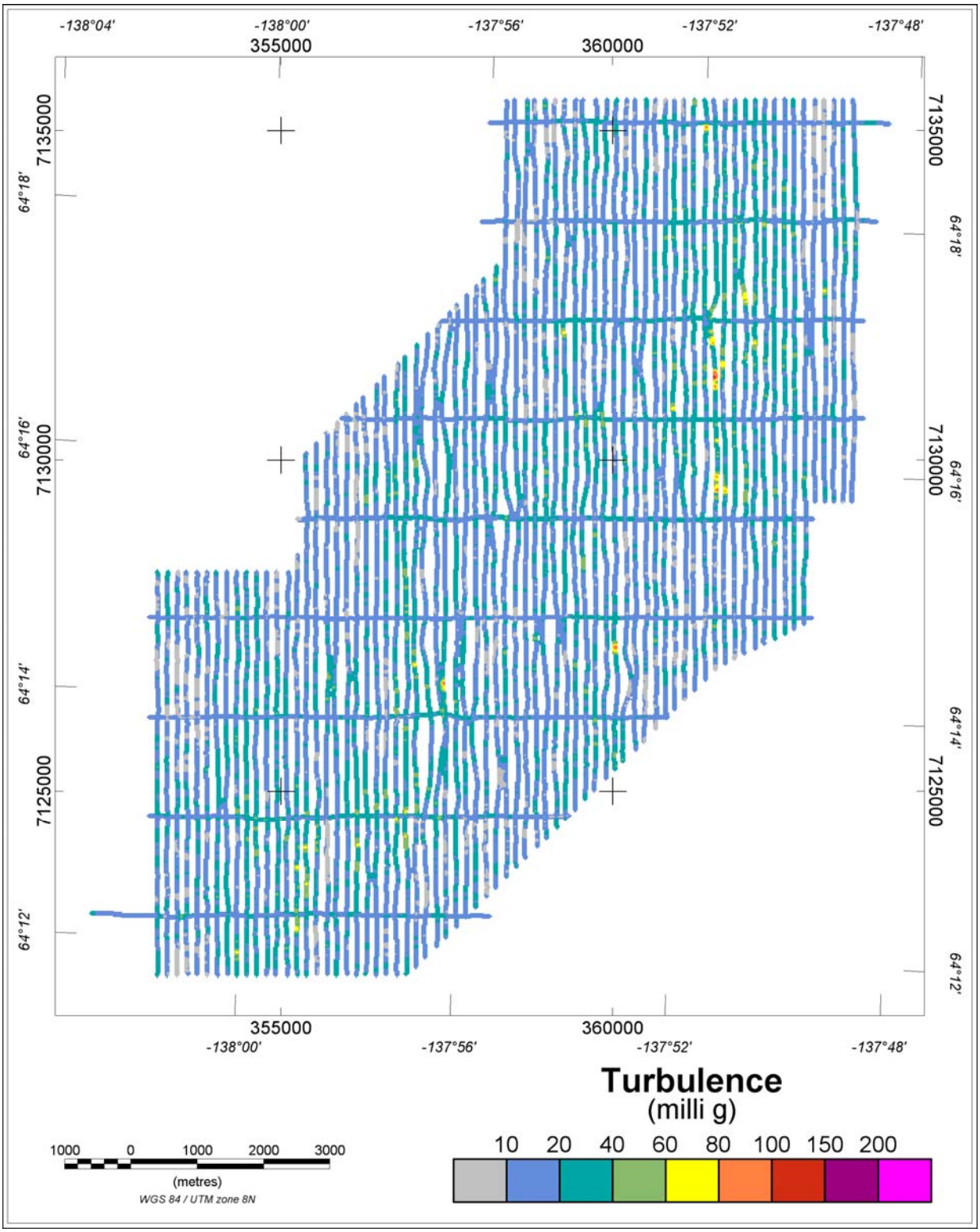


Figure 3: Mike Lake Property – *Turbulence (milli g where g = 9.80665 m/sec/sec)*

4.4 AGG System Noise

The system noise is defined to be the standard deviation of half the difference between the A & B complements, for each of the NE and UV curvature components. The results for this survey were good with values of 3.28 E and 3.42 E for NE and UV respectively.

Figure 4 and *Figure 5* provide a representation of the variation in this standard deviation for each component. This is achieved by gridding a rolling measurement of standard deviation along each line using a window length of 100 data points.

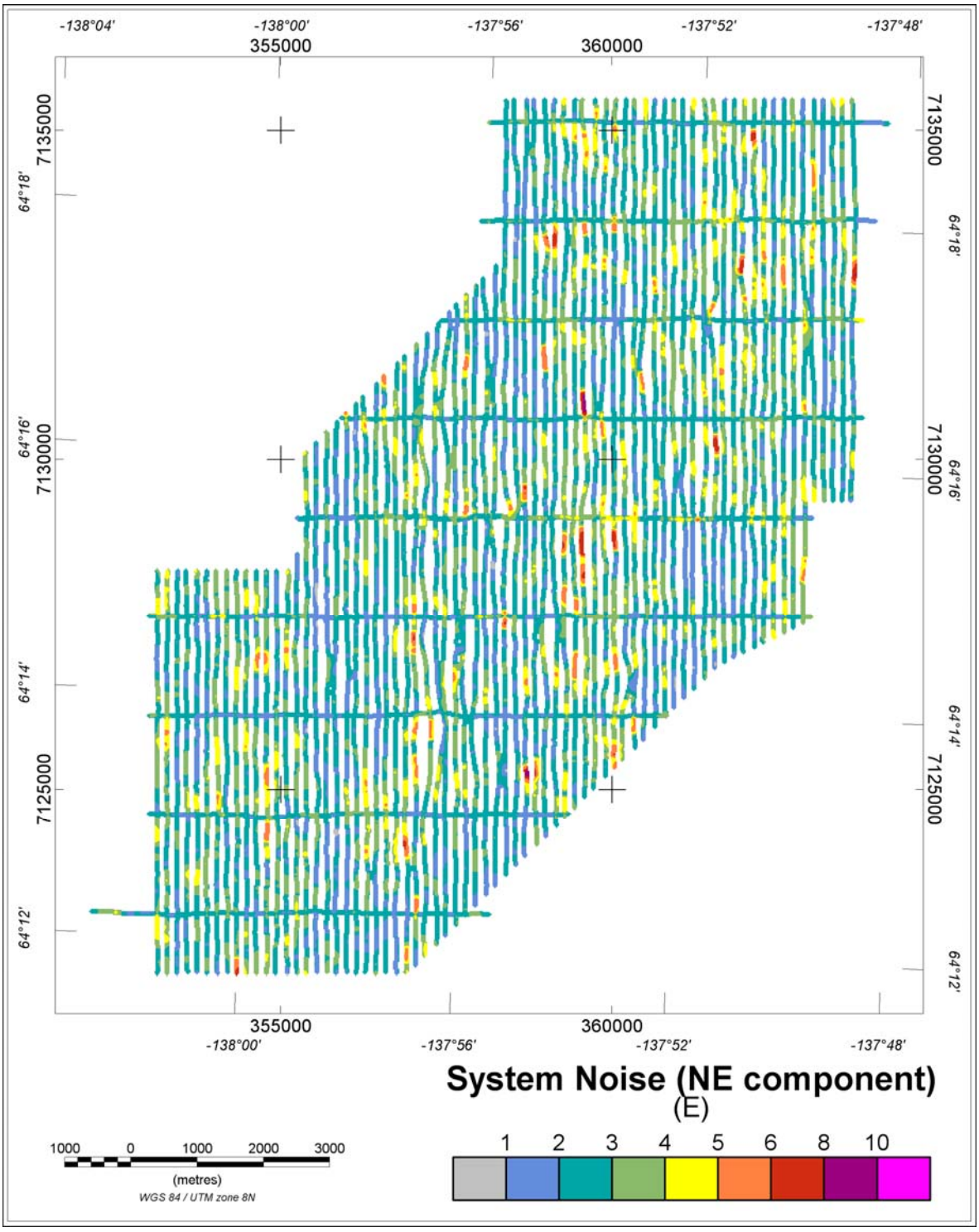


Figure 4: Mike Lake Property – *System Noise NE (*E*)*

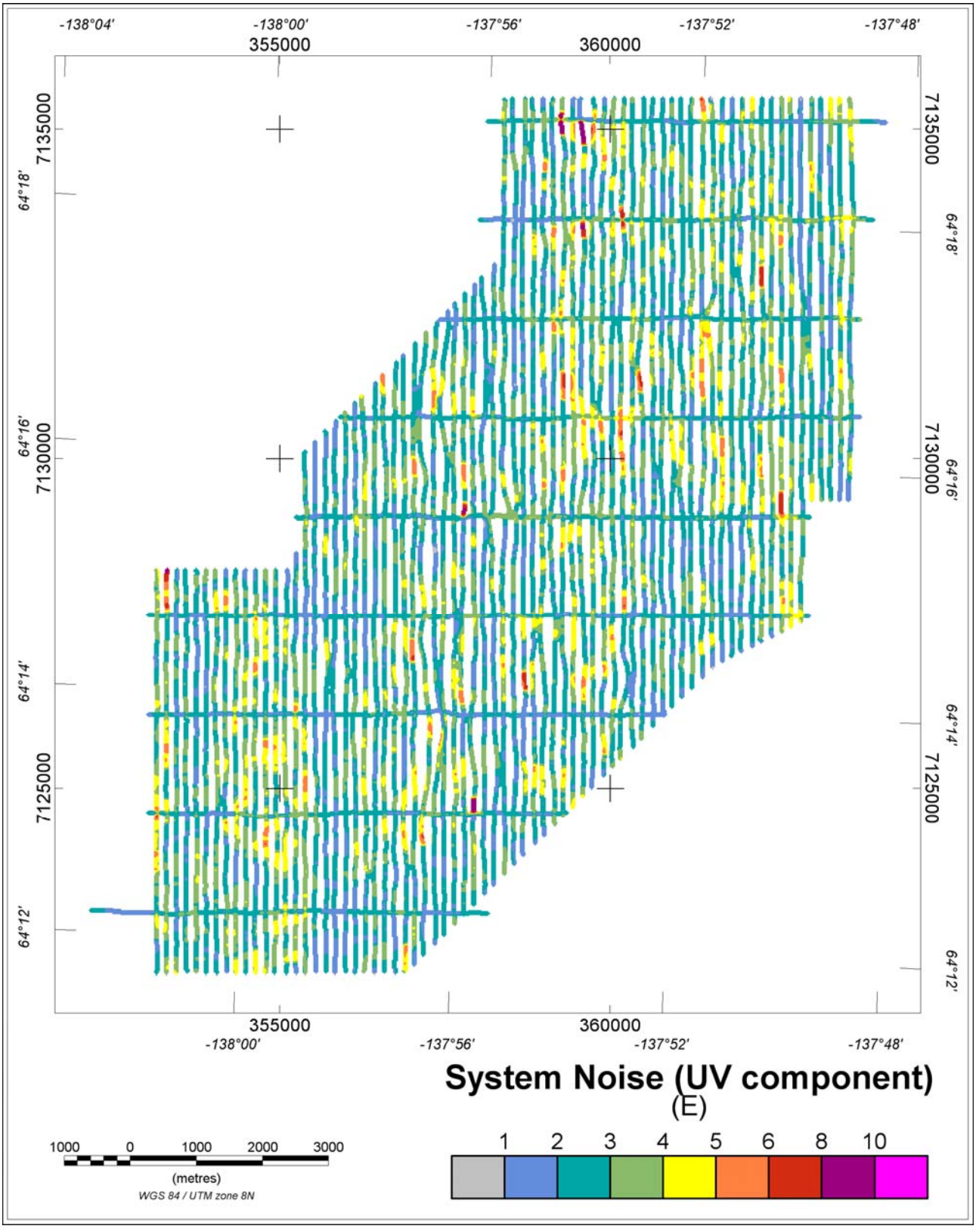


Figure 5: Mike Lake Property – *System Noise UV (*E*)*

4.5 Digital Terrain Model

Laser scanner range data were combined with GPS position and height data (adjusted from height above the WGS84 ellipsoid to height above the geoid by applying the Earth Gravitational Model 1996 (EGM96)). The outputs of this process are two “swaths” of terrain elevations extending either side of the aircraft flight path. Width and sample density of each swath varies with aircraft height. Typical values are 100 to 150 metres and 5 to 10 metres respectively.

Because terrain correction of AGG data requires knowledge of the terrain at distances up to at least 10 km from the data location, laser scanner data collected only along the survey line path must be supplemented by data from another source. For this purpose, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) v2 data are usually chosen. If available, high resolution (one arc second) data are used.

Laser scanner data quality was good with scan density generally above 80%. Over the survey area, terrain derived from laser scanner data and GPS height data were gridded at a 10 m grid cell size maximum extension beyond data limits. Immediately around the survey area the Yukon Department of the Environment GIS (ENVY GIS) 30 Meter DEM was used and the final extension out to approximately 15 km from the survey area used Natural Resources of Canada CDED data. The ENVY GIS data and CDED data were adjusted to the level of the laser scanner data prior to merging.

Figure 6 shows the final Digital Terrain Model for the survey area.

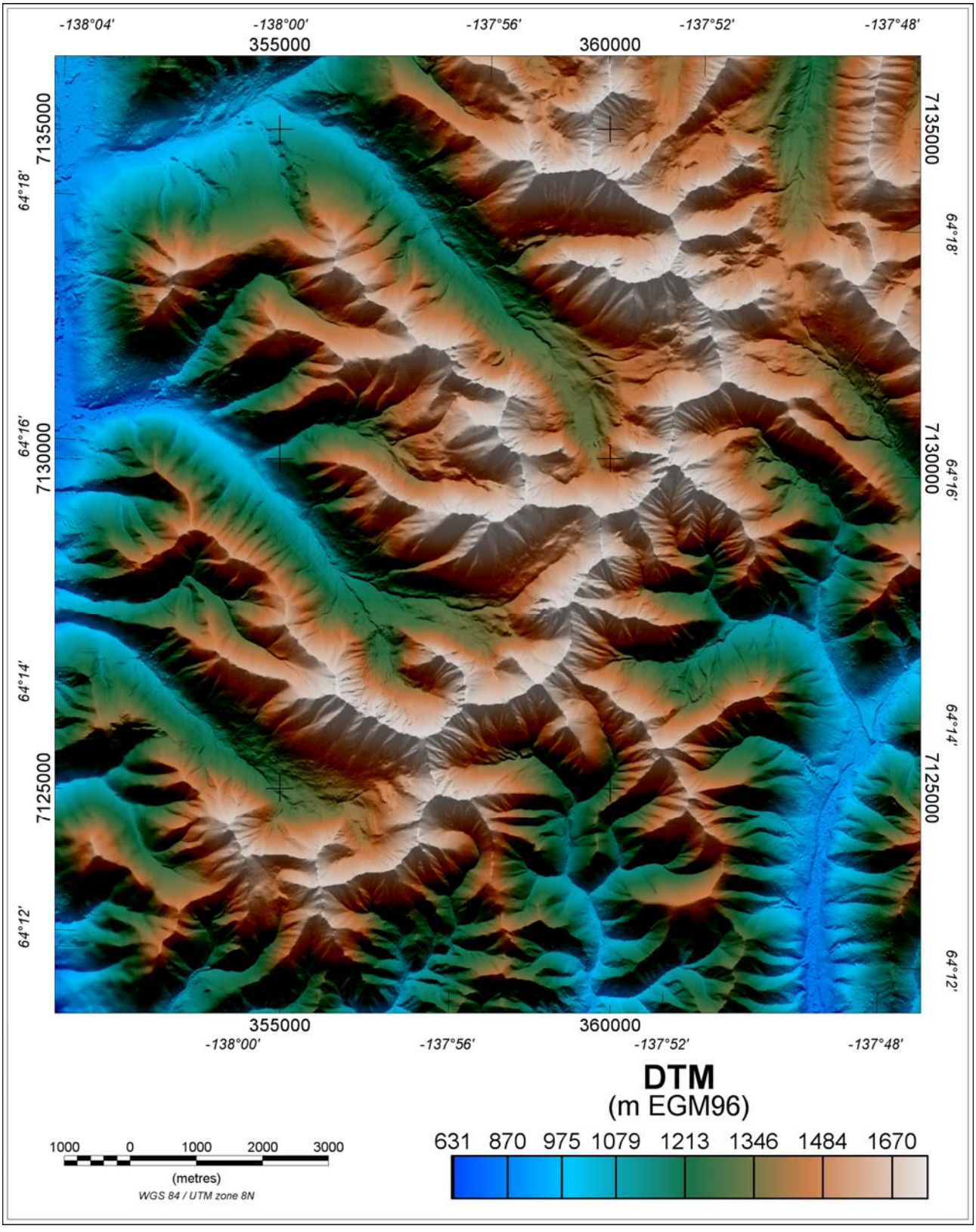


Figure 6: Mike Lake Property – *Final Digital Terrain Model (metres, referenced to the EGM96 geoid)*

4.6 Terrain Clearance

Terrain clearance for the Mike Lake Property survey averaged above the nominal clearance of 50 m, having a mean value of 98 m. This was due to the need to maintain nominal clearance above vegetation (big trees) of 30 m and the steep and challenging terrain. The helicopter did not attempt to descend to 50 above the ground over clear areas of terrain. The terrain clearance, as derived from laser scanner data, is shown in *Figure 7*.

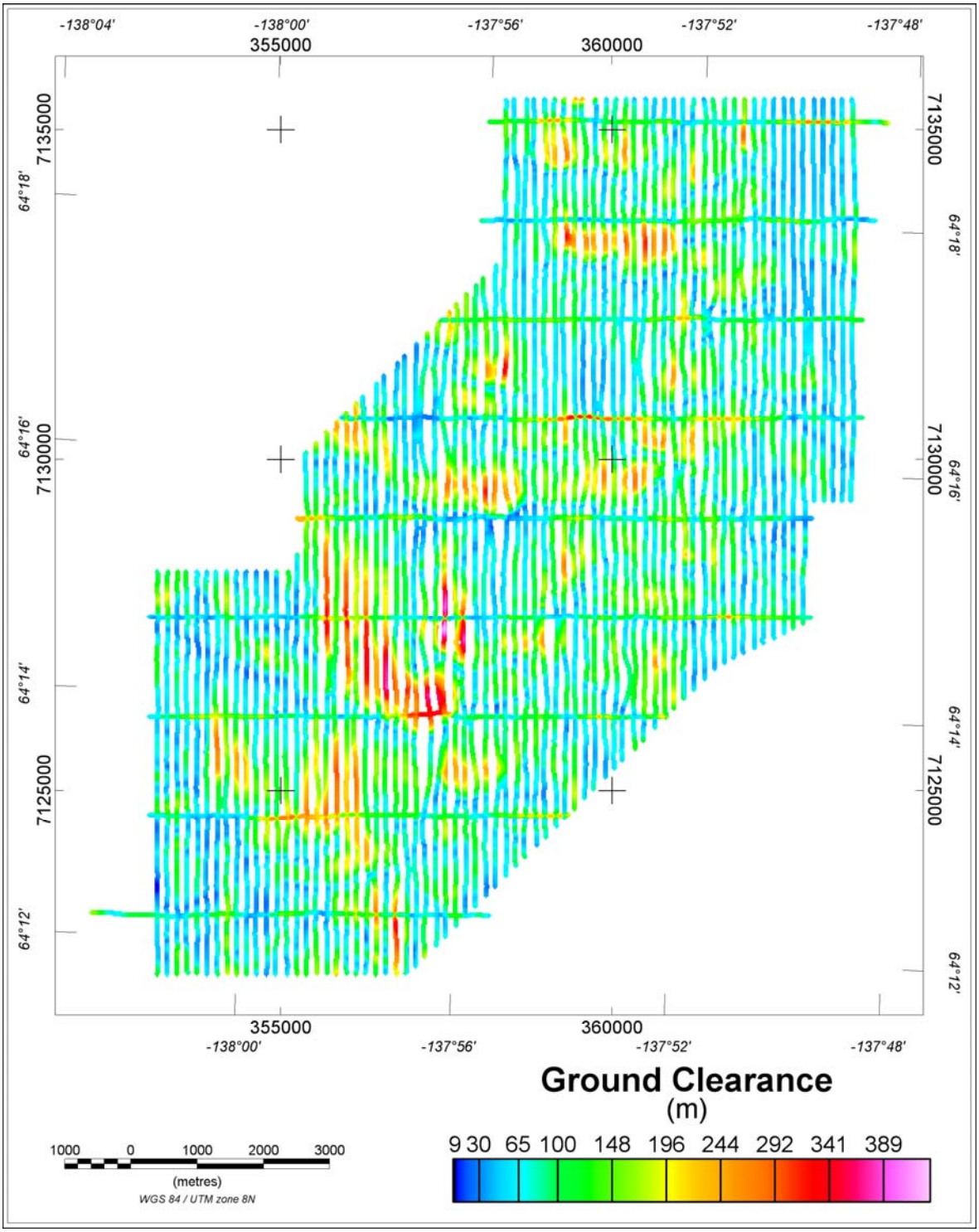


Figure 7: Mike Lake Property – *Terrain Clearance from laser scanner data (metres above ground surface)*

5 HeliFALCON™ AIRBORNE GRAVITY GRADIENT (AGG) RESULTS

5.1 Processing Summary

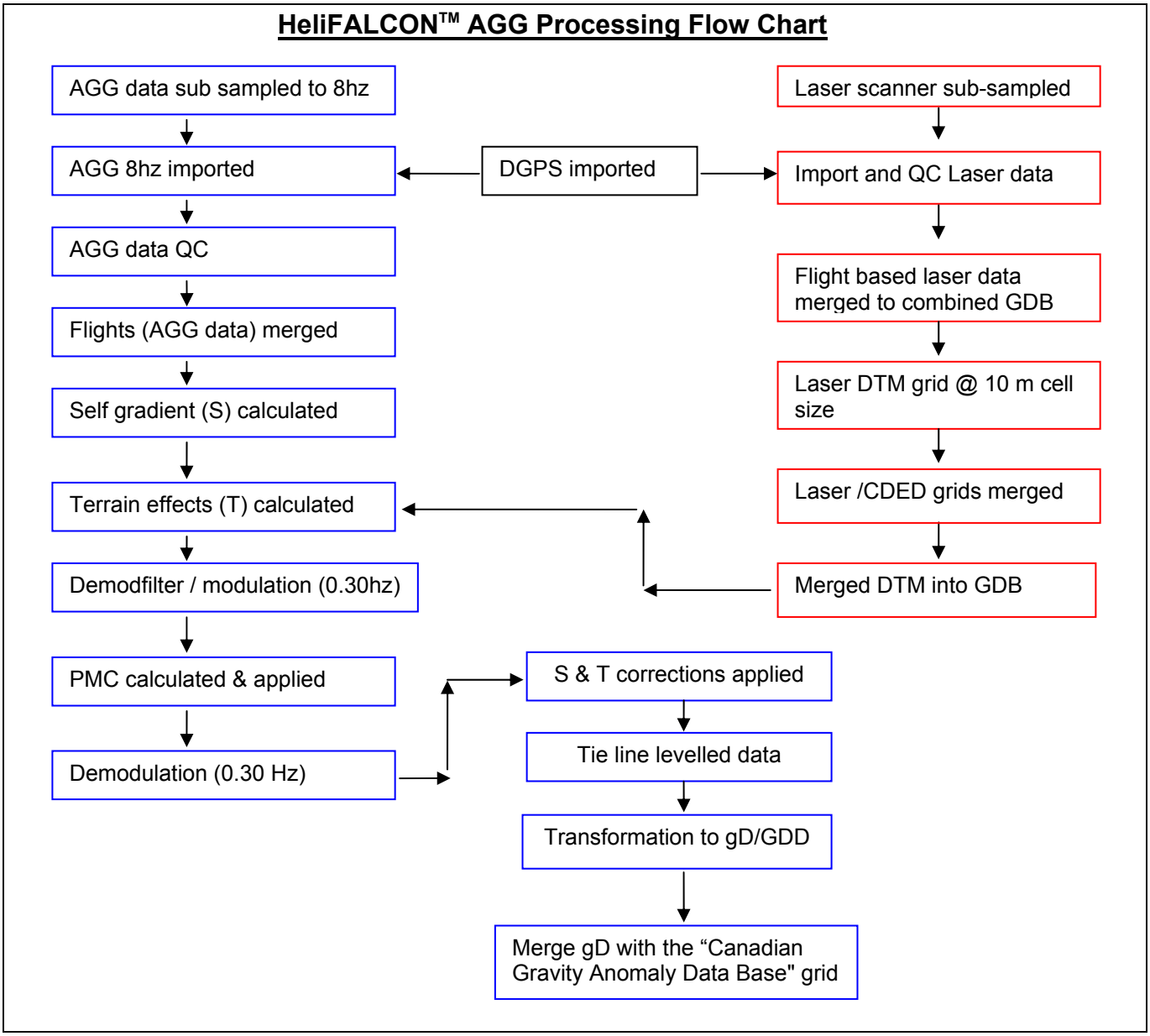


Figure 88: ***HeliFALCON™ AGG Data Processing***

5.2 HeliFALCON™ Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Data

Figure 888 summarises the steps involved in processing the AGG data obtained from the survey.

The **HeliFALCON™** Airborne Gravity Gradiometer data were digitally recorded by the ADAS on removable hard drives. The raw data were then copied on to the field processing laptop, backed up twice onto DVD+R media and shipped to Fugro Perth using a secure courier service.

Preliminary processing and QC of the **HeliFALCON™** AGG data were completed on-site using Fugro’s DiAGG software.

Further QC and Final **HeliFALCON™** AGG data processing were performed by the office based data processor.

5.3 Radar Altimeter Data

The terrain clearance measured by the radar altimeter in metres was recorded at 10 Hz. The data were plotted and inspected for quality.

5.4 Laser Scanner Data

The terrain clearance measured by the laser scanner in metres was recorded at 20 scans/sec with 276 data points per scan, and was then sub-sampled using a window width of 0.25 sec. The sub-sampled laser scanner data were edited to remove spikes prior to gridding.

5.5 Positional Data

A number of programs were executed for the compilation of navigation data in order to reformat and recalculate positions in differential mode. Waypoint's GrafNav GPS processing software was used to calculate DGPS positions from raw range data obtained from the moving (airborne) and stationary (ground) receivers.

The GPS ground station position was determined by logging GPS data continuously for 24 hours prior to survey flights commencing. The GPS data were processed and quality controlled completely in the field.

Positional data (longitude, latitude, Z) were output in the WGS84 datum. The longitude and latitude data were then projected into UTM Zone 8N coordinates.

Parameters for the WGS84 datum are:

Ellipsoid:	WGS84
Semi-major axis:	6378137.0 m
1/flattening:	298.257

All processing was performed using WGS84/UTM Zone 8N coordinates. Final line data and final grid data were supplied in this projection.

5.6 Terrain Correction

For the terrain correction, in the absence of any knowledge of the local geology, the standard density of 2.67 g/cc was selected. Typically 2.67 g/cc will work well for most terrain types but may lead to over correction or under correction in some areas. As standard, a density of 0 g/cm^3 (meaning no terrain correction) was also used and these data are also included.

5.7 Tie line Levelling

The terrain corrected data (and uncorrected data) were then tie line levelled. Since tie line levelling is performed for each density, the terrain correction channels cannot subsequently be used to make other density corrected data simply by applying a new terrain correction to the uncorrected data. An alternative method for computing additional terrain corrected data is described in section *8.11*.

5.8 Micro-levelling

Micro-levelling was applied to the tie line levelled data.

5.9 HeliFALCON™ Airborne Gravity Gradient Data - G_{DD} & g_D

The transformation into G_{DD} and g_D was accomplished using two methods: Fourier domain transformation and the Method of Equivalent Sources

5.9.1 Fourier

To produce the g_D and G_{DD} grids using the standard Fourier method, the technique includes continuation to a smoothed drape surface. The drape surface is made from the altitude of the aircraft above sea level. A 2D low pass filter to improve the signal to noise ratio by removing processing artefacts and other information which is known to be beyond the sampling resolution is also applied to the Fourier data, usually with a wavelength between 1 and 2 line spacings. A cut-off wavelength of 150 m was used in the low-pass filter.

5.9.2 Equivalent Source

The equivalent source transformation utilises a smooth model inversion to calculate the density of a surface of sources followed by a forward calculation to produce g_D and G_{DD}. It was possible to match the wavelength characteristics of the Fourier results by placing the sources at a depth of 200 metres.

5.9.3 Drape Surfaces

Both transformations use a smoothed surface onto which the output data are projected. These surfaces are smoother equivalents of the actual flying surface.

The Fourier and equivalent source (density 2.67 g/cm^3) G_{DD} maps are shown in *Figure 9* and *Figure 10*.

Two versions of vertical gravity (g_D) are presented: Fourier, derived by integrating G_{DD}; and equivalent source, derived directly from the modelled sources. The (density 2.67 g/cm^3) Fourier results are presented in *Figure 1* and the (density 2.67 g/cm^3) equivalent source results are presented in *Figure 2*.

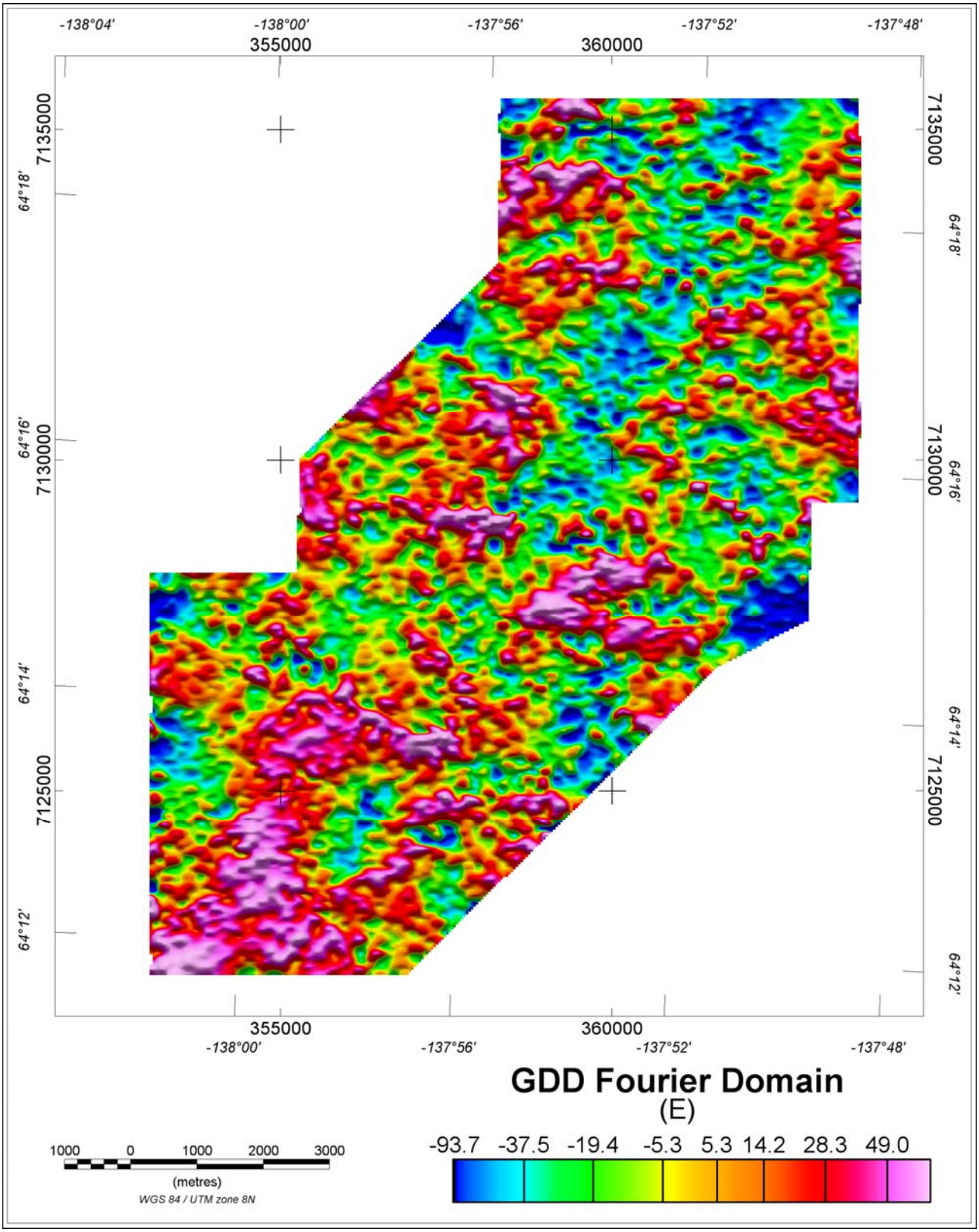


Figure 9: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity Gradient (G_{DD}) from Fourier processing (E).*

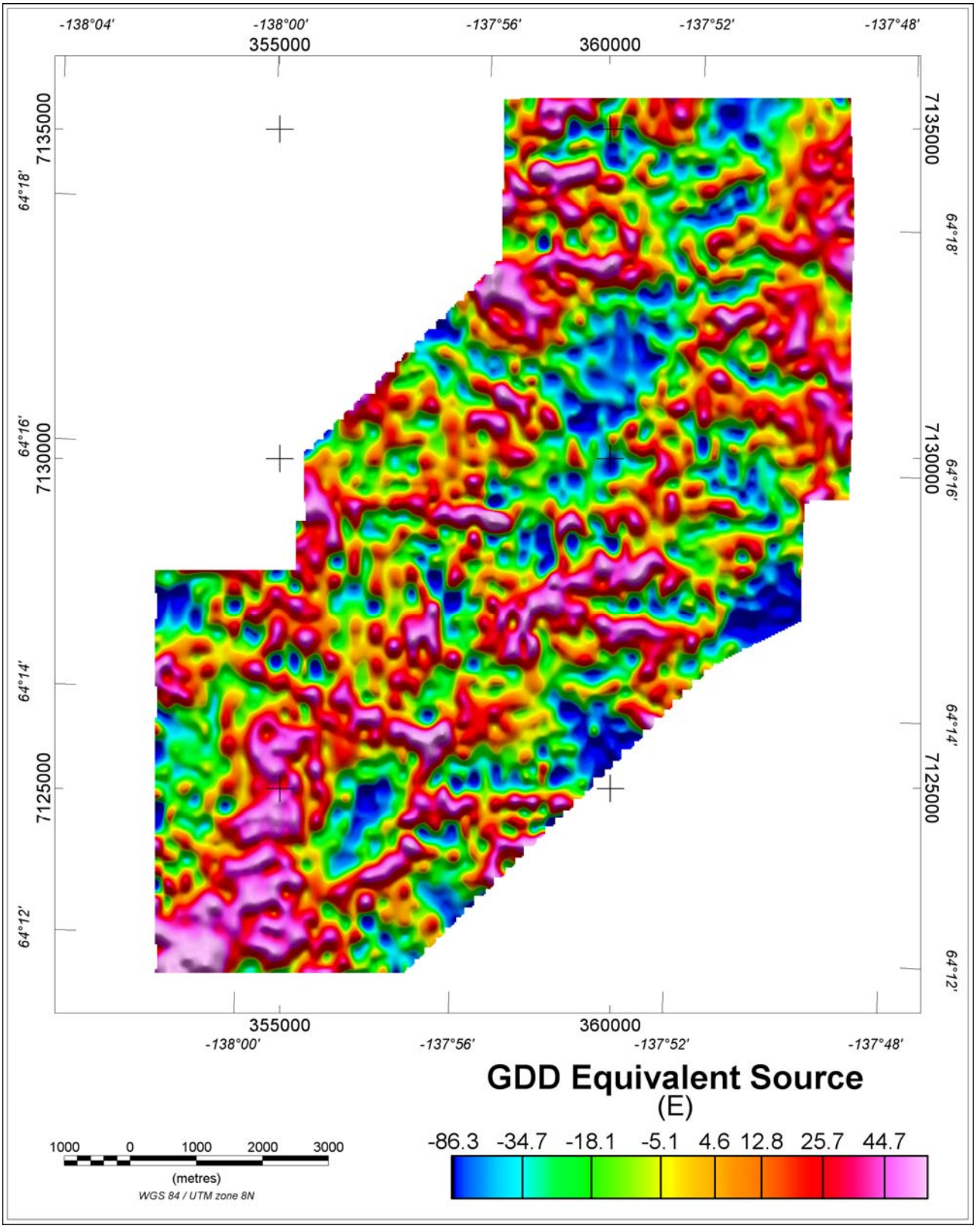


Figure 10: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity Gradient (G_{DD}) from equivalent source processing (E).*

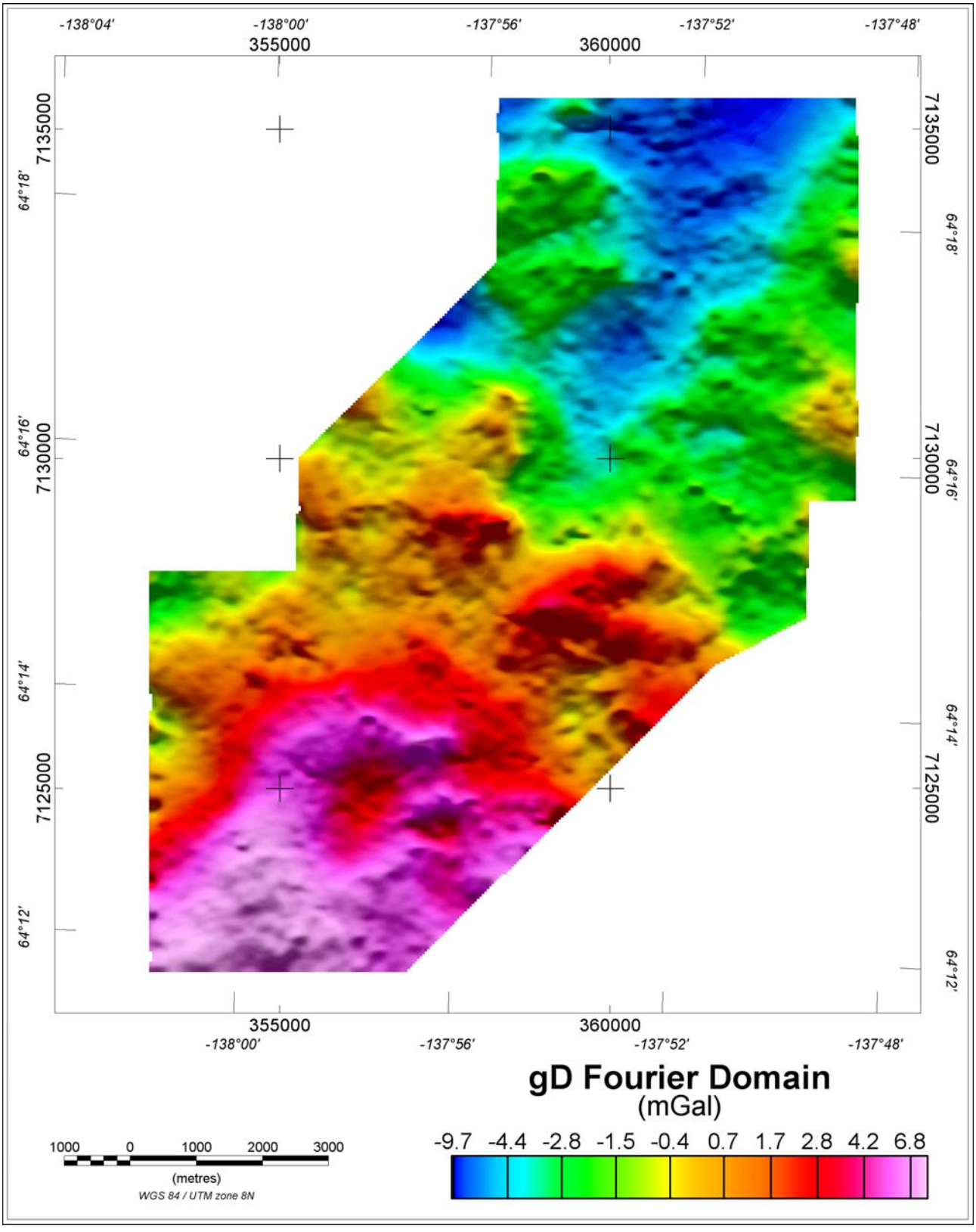


Figure 11: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity (g_D) from Fourier processing (mGal)*

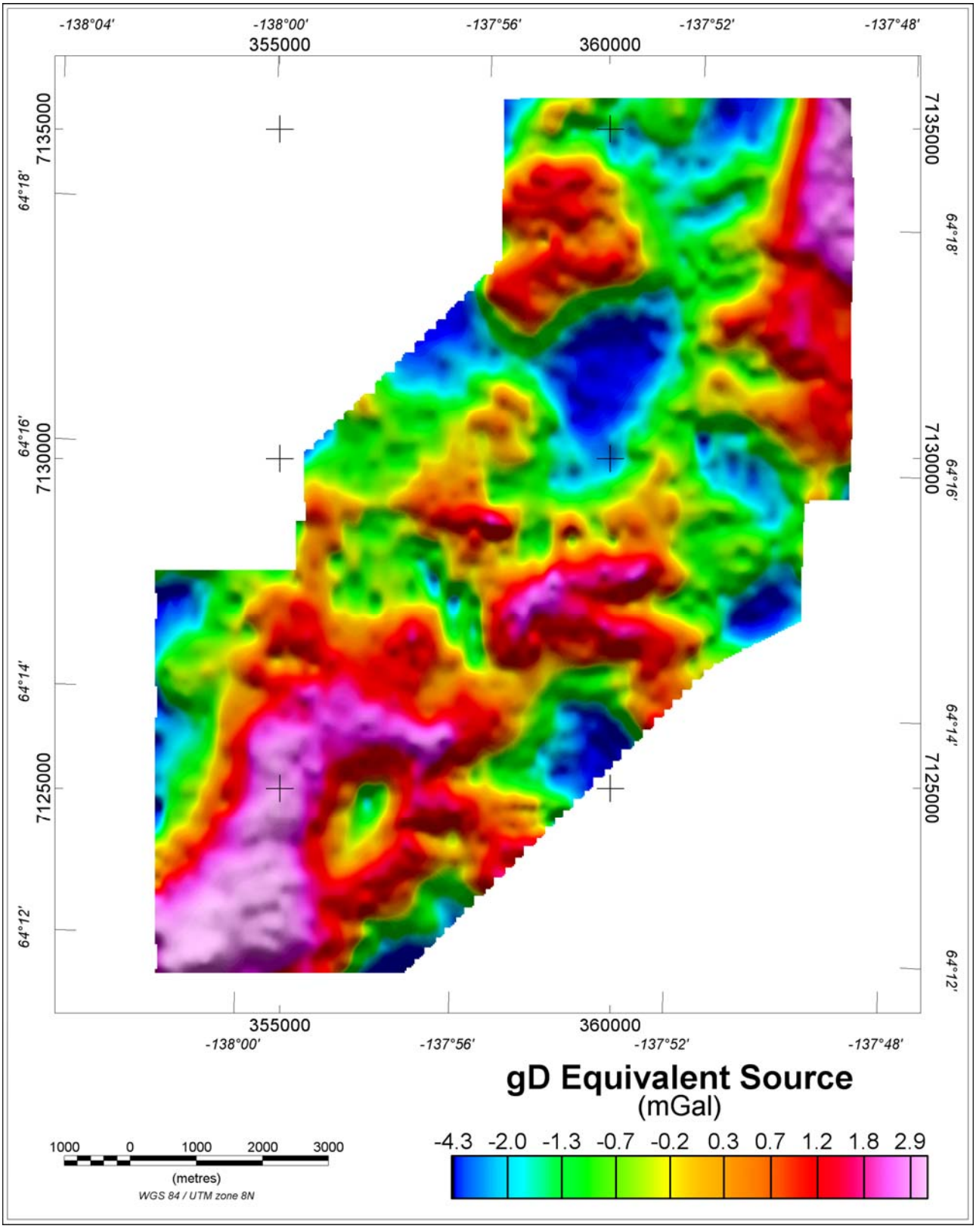


Figure 12: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity (g_D) from equivalent source processing (mGal)*

5.10 Conforming g_D to regional gravity

As discussed in section 8.3, the long wavelength information in g_D (both the Fourier and equivalent source versions) can be improved by incorporating ancillary information. Such information is available in the form of the Canadian Gravity Anomaly Data Base.

The Fourier and equivalent source g_D grids were conformed to a grid derived from a subset of the Canadian Gravity Anomaly Data Base as follows. The (density 2.67 g/cm^3) results are presented in *Figure 13* and *Figure 14*.

- Low pass filter the regional data using a cosine squared filter with cut-off at 15 km, tapering to 10 km.
- High pass filter the g_D data (Fourier and equivalent source) using a cosine squared filter with cut-off at 15 km, tapering to 10 km.
- Conform the Fourier and equivalent source data to the regional data by addition of the filtered grids. The filter design is such that this method provides uniform frequency response across the overlap frequencies.

Further discussion of this method can be found in Dransfield (2010).

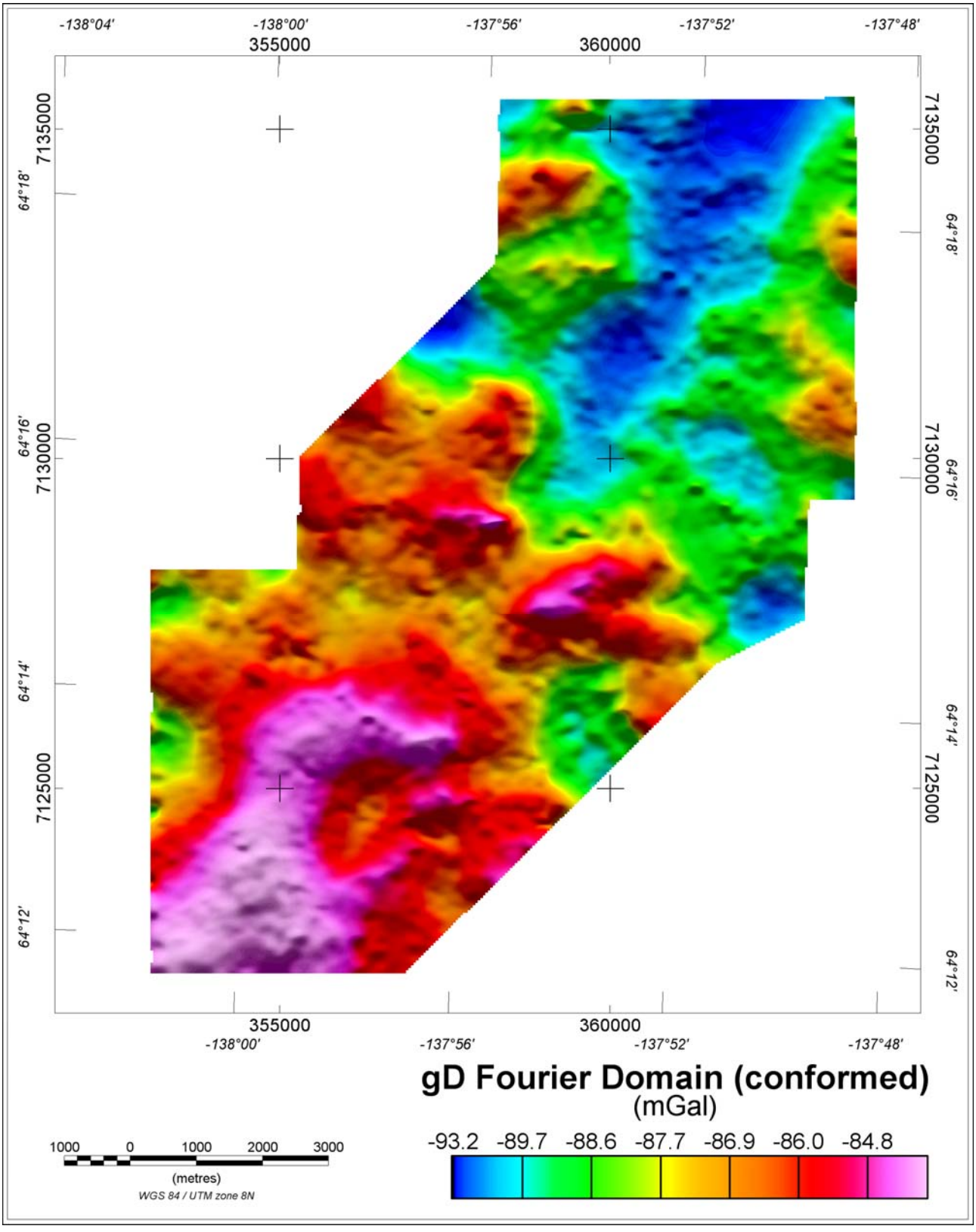


Figure 13: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity (g_D) from Fourier processing conformed to regional gravity data (mGal)*

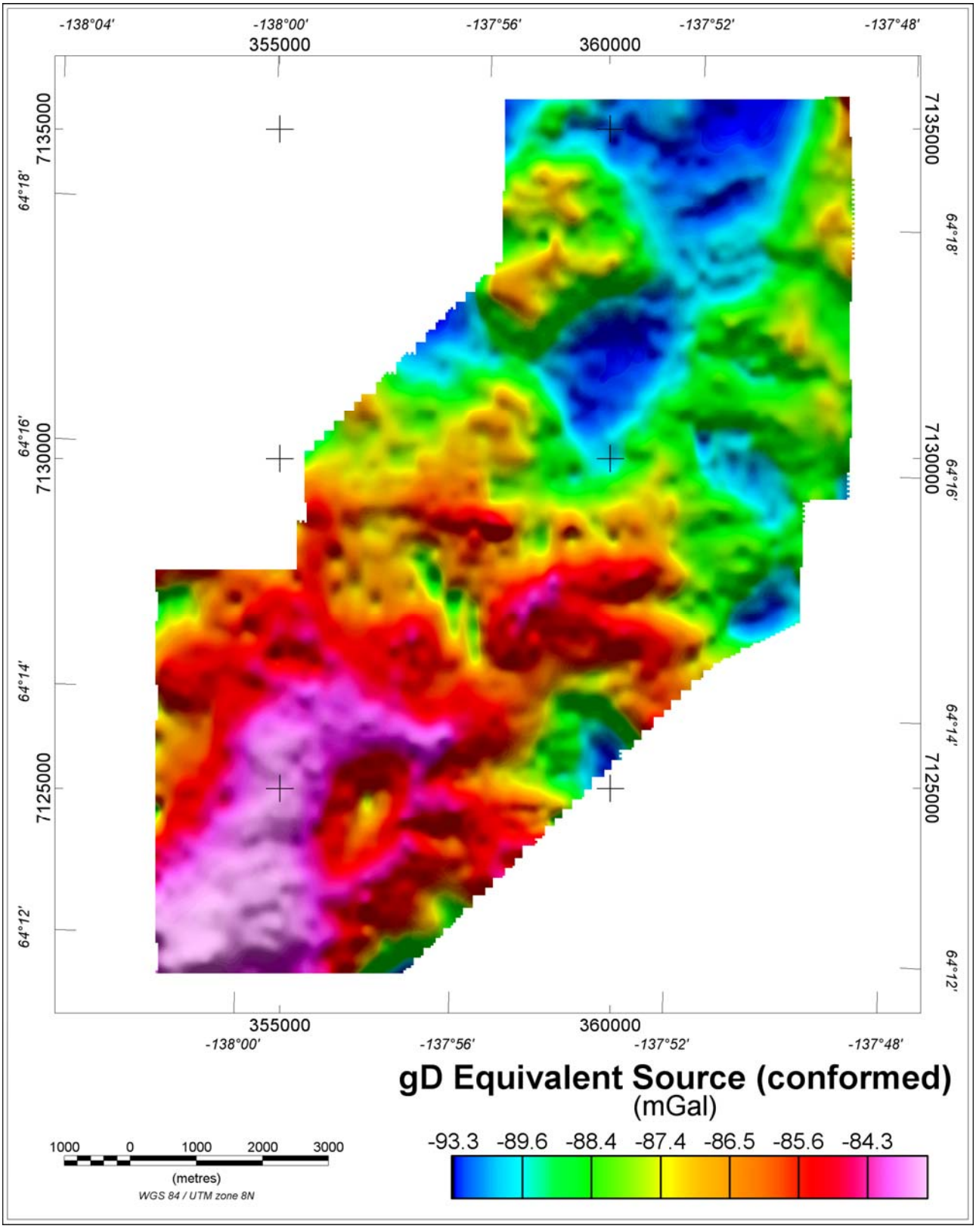


Figure 14: Mike Lake Property – *Vertical Gravity (g_D) from equivalent source processing conformed to regional gravity data (mGal).*

6 APPENDIX I - SURVEY EQUIPMENT

6.1 Survey Aircraft

A Great Slave Helicopters owned Eurocopter AS350-B3 with Canadian registration C-GYAV, was used to fly the survey area. The following instrumentation was used for this survey.

6.2 HeliFALCON™ Airborne Gravity Gradiometer

HeliFALCON™ *AGG System*
The **HeliFALCON**™ AGG System is based on current state-of-the-art airborne gravity gradiometer technology and has been optimized for airborne broad band geophysical exploration. The system is capable of supporting surveying activities in areas ranging from 1,000 ft below sea level to 13,000 ft above sea level with aircraft speeds from 70 to 130 knots. The **HeliFALCON**™ AGG data streams were digitally recorded at different rates on removable drives installed in the **HeliFALCON**™ AGG electronics rack.

6.3 Airborne Data Acquisition Systems

Fugro Digital Acquisition System (FASDAS)
The Fugro FASDAS is a data acquisition system executing propriety software for the acquisition and recording of location, magnetic and ancillary data. Data are presented both numerically and graphically in real time on the VGA display providing on-line quality control capability.

The FASDAS is also used for real time navigation. A pre-programmed flight plan containing boundary coordinates, line start and end coordinates, the altitude values calculated for a theoretical drape surface, line spacing and cross track definitions is loaded into the computer prior to each flight. The WGS-84 latitude and longitude and altitude received from the real-time corrected, dual frequency Novatel OEMV L1/l2-Band Positioning receiver, is transformed to the local coordinate system for cross track and distance to go values. This information, together with ground heading and speed, is displayed to the pilot numerically and graphically on a two line LCD display. It is also presented on the operator LCD screen in conjunction with a pictorial representation of the survey area, survey lines and ongoing flight path.

HeliFALCON™ *AGG Data Acquisition System (ADAS)*
The FASDAS provides control and data display for the **HeliFALCON**™ AGG system. Data is displayed real time for the operator and warnings displayed should system parameters deviate from tolerance specifications. All **HeliFALCON**™ AGG and laser scanner data are recorded to a removable hard drive.

6.4 Real-Time Differential GPS

Novatel OEMV L-Band Positioning
The Novatel OEMV L-band Positioning receiver provides real-time differential GPS for the onboard navigation system. The differential data set was relayed via a geo-synchronous satellite to the aircraft where the receiver optimized the corrections for the current location.

6.5 GPS Base Station Receiver

Novatel OEM4 L1/L2
The Novatel GPS receiver is a 12 channel dual frequency GPS receiver. It provides raw range information of all satellites in view sampled every second and recorded on a computer laptop. These data are post-processed with the rover data to provide differential GPS (DGPS) corrections for the flight path.

6.6 Altimeters

Honeywell RT300 / AT220

6.7 Laser Scanner

Riegl LMS-Q140I-80
The laser scanners are designed for high speed line scanning applications. The system is based upon the principle of time-of-flight measurement of short laser pulses in the infrared wavelength region and the angular deflection of the laser beam is obtained by a rotating polygon mirror wheel. The measurement range is up to 400 m with a minimum range of 2 m and an accuracy of 50mm. The laser beam is eye safe, the laser wavelength is 0.9 μm, the scan angle range is +/- 40° and the scan speed is 20 scans/s.

6.8 Data Processing Hardware and Software

The following equipment and software were used:

Hardware
- One 2.0 GHz (or higher) laptop computer
- External USB hard drive reader for ADAS removable drives
- Two External USB hard drives for data backup
- HP DeskJet All-In-One printer, copier, scanner

Software
- Oasis Montaj data processing and imaging software
- GrafNav Differential GPS processing software
- Fugro - Atlas data processing software
- Fugro - DiAGG processing software

7 APPENDIX II - SYSTEM TESTS

7.1 Instrumentation Lag

Due to the relative position of the magnetometer, altimeters and GPS antenna on the aircraft and to processing/recording time lags, raw readings from each data stream vary in position. To correct for this and to align selected anomaly features on lines flown in opposite directions, the magnetic and altimeter data are 'parallaxed' with respect to the position information. The lags were applied to the data during processing.

7.2 Radar Altimeter Calibration

The radar altimeter is checked for accuracy and linearity every 12 months, or when any change in a key system component requires this procedure to be carried out. This calibration allows the radar altimeter data to be compared and assessed with the other height data (GPS, barometric and laser) to confirm the accuracy of the radar altimeter over its operating range. The calibration is performed by flying a number of 30 second lines at preselected terrain clearances over an area of flat terrain and using the results of the radar altimeter, differentially corrected GPS heights in mean sea level (MSL) and laser scanners were used to derive slope and offset information.

7.3 HeliFALCON™ AGG Noise Measurement

At the commencement of the survey, 20 minutes of data were collected with the aircraft in straight level flight at 3500 ft AGL. These data were processed as a survey line to check the AGG noise levels.

Daily flight debriefs incorporating HeliFALCON™ AGG performance statistics for each flight line are prepared using output from Fugro DiAGG software. These are sent daily to Fugro office staff for performance evaluation.

7.4 Daily Calibrations

A set of daily calibrations were performed each survey day as follows:
AGG Quiescent Calibration

7.4.1 HeliFALCON™ AGG Calibration

A calibration was performed at the beginning of each flight and the results monitored by the operator. The coefficients obtained from each of the calibrations were used in the processing of the data.

8 APPENDIX III - HeliFALCON™ AGG DATA & PROCESSING

8.1 Nomenclature

The **HeliFALCON™** airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) system adopts a North, East, and Down coordinate sign convention and these directions (N, E, and D) are used as subscripts to identify the gravity gradient tensor components (gravity vector derivatives). Lower case is used to identify the components of the gravity field and upper case to identify the gravity gradient tensor components. Thus the parameter usually measured in a normal exploration ground gravity survey is $\mathbf{g_D}$ and the vertical gradient of this component is $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$.

8.2 Units

The vertical component of gravity ($\mathbf{g_D}$) is delivered in the usual units of mGal. The gradient tensor components are delivered in Eotvos, which is usually abbreviated to "E". By definition **1 E = 10^{-4} mGal/m.**

8.3 HeliFALCON™ Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Surveys

In standard ground gravity surveys, the component measured is "$\mathbf{g_D}$", which is the *vertical component of the acceleration due to gravity*. In airborne gravity systems, since the aircraft is itself accelerating, measurement of "$\mathbf{g_D}$" cannot be made to the same precision and accuracy as on the ground. Airborne gravity gradiometry uses a differential measurement to remove the aircraft motion effects and delivers gravity data of a spatial resolution and sensitivity comparable with ground gravity data.

The **HeliFALCON™** gradiometer instrument acquires two curvature components of the gravity gradient tensor namely $\mathbf{G_{NE}}$ and $\mathbf{G_{UV}}$ where $\mathbf{G_{UV}} = (\mathbf{G_{EE}} - \mathbf{G_{NN}})/2$.

A feature of the **HeliFALCON™** AGG system is that two independent measurements are made of both the NE and UV curvature components. This is achieved by using two sets of accelerometers, referred to as the A complement and the B complement. Each complement consists of four accelerometers. The measured gradients from these complements are referred to as A_{NE} and A_{UV} and B_{NE} and B_{UV}. The $\mathbf{G_{NE}}$ and $\mathbf{G_{UV}}$ gradients are computed by averaging A and B:

$\mathbf{G_{NE}} = (A_{NE} + B_{NE})/2$
$\mathbf{G_{UV}} = (A_{UV} + B_{UV})/2$

Since these curvature components cannot easily and intuitively be related to the causative geology, they are transformed into the vertical gravity gradient ($\mathbf{G_{DD}}$), and integrated to derive the vertical component of gravity ($\mathbf{g_D}$). Interpreters display, interpret and model both $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$ and $\mathbf{g_D}$. The directly measured $\mathbf{G_{NE}}$ and $\mathbf{G_{UV}}$ data are appropriate for use in inversion software to generate density models of the earth. The vertical gravity gradient, $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$, is more sensitive to small or shallow sources and has greater spatial resolution than $\mathbf{g_D}$ (similar to the way that the vertical magnetic gradient provides greater spatial resolution and increased sensitivity to shallow sources of the magnetic field). In the integration of $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$ to give $\mathbf{g_D}$, the very long wavelength component, at wavelengths comparable to or greater than the size of the survey area, cannot be fully recovered. Long wavelength gravity are therefore incorporated in the $\mathbf{g_D}$ data from other sources. This might be regional ground,

airborne or marine gravity if such data are available. The Danish National Space Centre global gravity data of 2008 (DNSC08) are used as a default if other data are not available.

8.4 Gravity Data Processing

The main elements and sequence of processing of the gravity data are given below. Unless not applicable or specified otherwise, the processing step is applied to each individual complement element (A_{NE}, A_{UV}, B_{NE}, B_{UV}):

1. Dynamic corrections for residual aircraft motion (called Post Mission Compensation or PMC) are calculated and applied.
2. Self gradient corrections are calculated and applied to reduce the time-varying gradient response from the aircraft and platform.
3. A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) is created from the laser scanner range data, the AGG inertial navigation system rotation data and the DGPS position data.
4. Terrain corrections are calculated and applied.
5. Tie line levelling, and micro-levelling (where necessary) are applied.
6. $\mathbf{G_{NE}}$ and $\mathbf{G_{UV}}$ are transformed into the full gravity gradient tensor, including $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$, and into $\mathbf{g_D}$.

8.5 Aircraft dynamic corrections

The design and operation of the **HeliFALCON™** AGG results in very considerable reduction of the effects of aircraft acceleration but residual levels are still significant and further reduction is required and must be done in post-processing.

Post-processing correction relies on monitoring the inertial acceleration environment of the gravity gradiometer instrument (GGI) and constructing a model of the response of the GGI to this environment. Parameters of the model are adjusted by regression to match the sensitivity of the GGI during data acquisition. The modelled GGI output in response to the inertial sensitivities is subtracted from the observed output. Application of this technique to the output of the GGI, when it is adequately compensated by its internal mechanisms, reduces the effect of aircraft motion to acceptable levels.

Following these corrections, the gradient data are demodulated and filtered along line with a 6-pole Butterworth low-pass filter with a cut-off frequency of 0.18 Hz (for fixed-wing operations; a higher frequency may be used for helicopter operations).

8.6 Self gradient Corrections

The GGI is mounted in gimbals controlled by an inertial navigation system which keeps the GGI pointing in a fixed direction whilst the aircraft and gimbals rotate around it. Consequently, the GGI measures a time-varying gravity gradient due to these masses moving around it as the heading and attitude of the aircraft changes during flight. This is called the self-gradient.

Like the aircraft dynamic corrections, the self-gradient is calculated by regression of model parameters against measured data. In this case, the rotations of the gimbals are the input variables of the model. Once calculated, the modelled output is subtracted from the observed output.

8.7 Laser Scanner Processing

The laser scanner measures the range from the aircraft to the ground in a swathe of angular width ±40 degrees below the aircraft. The aircraft attitude (roll, pitch and heading) data provided by the AGG inertial navigation system are used to adjust the range data for changes in attitude and the processed differential GPS data are used to reference the range data to located ground elevations referenced to the WGS 84 datum. Statistical filtering strategies are used to remove anomalous elevations due to foliage or built up environment. The resulting elevations are gridded to form a digital terrain model (DTM).

8.8 Terrain Corrections

An observation point above a hill has excess mass beneath it compared to an observation point above a valley. Since gravity is directly proportional to the product of the masses, uncorrected gravity data have a high correlation with topography.

It is therefore necessary to apply a terrain correction to gravity survey data. For airborne gravity gradiometry at low survey heights, a detailed DTM is required. Typically, immediately below the aircraft, the digital terrain will need to be sampled at a cell size roughly one-third to one-half of the survey height and with a position accuracy of better than 1 metre. For these accuracies, LIDAR data are required and each **HeliFALCON™** survey aircraft comes equipped with LIDAR (laser scanner).

If bathymetric data are used then these form a separate terrain model for which terrain corrections are calculated at a density chosen to suit the water bottom – water interface. Once the DTM has been merged, the terrain corrections for each of the **NE** and **UV** data streams are calculated. In the calculation of terrain corrections, a density of 1 gm/cm^3 is used. The calculated corrections are stored in the database allowing the use of any desired terrain correction density by subtracting the product of desired density and correction from the measured **NE** and **UV** data. The terrain correction density is chosen to be representative of the terrain density over the survey area. Sometimes more than one density is used with input from the client.

Typically, the terrain corrections are calculated over a distance 10 km from each survey measurement point.

8.9 Tie-line Levelling

The terrain and Self gradient corrected **NE** and **UV** data are tie-line levelled across the entire survey using a least-squares minimisation of differences at survey line intersections. Occasionally some micro-levelling might be performed.

8.10 Transformation into G_{DD} & g_D

The transformation of the measured, corrected and levelled **NE** and **UV** data into gravity and components of the full gravity gradient tensor is accomplished using two methods:

- Fourier domain transformation and
- Equivalent source modelling.

For its input, the Fourier method uses the average **NE** and **UV** computed from the complement data, as described in section 8.3. The Fourier method relies on the Fourier transform of Laplace's equation. The application of this transform to the complex function $\mathbf{G_{NE} + i\, G_{UV}}$ provides a stable and accurate calculation of each of the full tensor components and gravity. The Fourier method performs piece-wise upward and downward

continuation to work with data collected on a surface that varies from a flat horizontal plane. For stability of the downward continuation, the data are low-pass filtered. The cut-off wavelength of this filter depends on the variations in altitude and the line spacing. It is set to the smallest value that provides stable downward continuation.

For its input the equivalent source method uses the individual **NE** and **UV** data from each complement, as referred to in section 8.3. The equivalent source method relies on a smooth model inversion to calculate the density of a surface of sources and from these sources, a forward calculation provides the $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$ and $\mathbf{g_D}$ data. The smoothing results in an output that is equivalent to the result of the low-pass filter in the Fourier domain method.

The Fourier method generates all tensor components but the equivalent source method only generates $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$ and $\mathbf{g_D}$ (and $\mathbf{G_{NE}}$ and $\mathbf{G_{UV}}$ for comparison with the inputs).

The limitations of gravity gradiometry in reconstructing the long wavelengths of gravity can lead to differences in the results of these two methods at long wavelength. The merging of the $\mathbf{g_D}$ data with externally supplied regional gravity such as the DNSC08 gravity provides a way of reducing these differences.

8.11 Subsequent Terrain Density Processing

Subsequent to final data delivery, tensor gradients and $\mathbf{g_D}$ using different densities for the terrain correction might be required. This can be done using the linear relationship between the terrain corrections at different densities and two existing gravity gradients, or $\mathbf{g_D}$ (to provide a better approximation it is best to keep some separation between the existing densities so densities of 0 and 2.67 (or similar) are recommended). This method can be applied to either the grid data or the located data. An example is given using $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$:

The new density is referred to as ρ_N, the existing densities as ρ_1 and ρ_2

$$\mathbf{G_{DD}}(\rho_N) = \mathbf{G_{DD}}(\rho_1) + (\mathbf{G_{DD}}(\rho_2) - \mathbf{G_{DD}}(\rho_1))^*(\rho_N - \rho_1)/(\rho_2 - \rho_1)$$

8.12 Noise & Signal

The standard deviation of half the difference between the complement pairs of (A_{NE},B_{NE}) and (A_{UV},B_{UV}) is a good estimate of the survey noise. The calculation is:

$\text{Noise}_{NE} = \text{StdDev}((A_{NE} - B_{NE})/2)$
$\text{Noise}_{uv} = \text{StdDev}((A_{uv} - B_{uv})/2)$

This is calculated for each line, and the average of all the survey lines is the figure quoted for the survey as a whole.

This difference error has been demonstrated to follow a ‘normal’ or Gaussian statistical distribution, with a mean of zero. Therefore, the bulk of the population (95%) will lie between -2σ and +2σ of the mean. For a typical survey noise estimate of, say, 3 E, 95% of the noise will be between -6 E and +6 E.

These typical errors in the curvature gradients translate to errors in $\mathbf{G_{DD}}$ of about 5 E and in $\mathbf{g_D}$ (in the shorter wavelengths) in the order of 0.1 mGal.

8.13 Risk Criteria in Interpretation

The risks associated with a **HeliFALCON™** AGG survey are mainly controlled by the following factors.

- **Survey edge anomalies** – the transformation from measured curvature gradients to vertical gradient and vertical gravity gradient is subject to edge effects. Hence any anomalies located within about 2 x line spacing of the edge of the survey boundaries should be treated with caution.
- **Single line anomalies** – for a wide-spaced survey, an anomaly may be present on only one line. Although it might be a genuine anomaly, the interpreter should note that no two-dimensional control can be applied.
- **Low amplitude (less than 2σ) anomalies** – Are within the noise envelope and need to be treated with caution, if they are single line anomalies and close in diameter to the cut-off wavelengths used.
- **Residual topographic error anomalies** – Inaccurate topographic correction either due to inaccurate DTM or local terrain density variations may produce anomalies. Comparing the DTM with the G_{DD} map terrain-corrected for different densities is a reliable way to confirm the legitimacy of an anomaly.
- **The low density of water and lake sediments** – (if present) can create significant gravity and gravity gradient lows which may be unrelated to bedrock geology. It is recommended that all anomalies located within lakes or under water be treated with caution and assessed with bathymetry if available.

8.14 References

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9 APPENDIX IV - FINAL PRODUCTS

Final **HeliFALCON™** AGG digital line data were provided in an 8 Hz Geosoft Oasis GDB database file containing the fields and format described in *Table 2* below.

Grids of Fourier and equivalent source products as well as the DTM were delivered, as described in *Table 3* below. The grids are in ERMapper ERS format with a 37.5 m cell size with the exception of the DTM grid which has a 10 m cell size and the equivalent GD, GDD and drape surface has a 25 m cell size.

One copy of the digital archives was delivered along with a hard copy of this Logistics and Processing Report.

Field	Variable	Description	Units
1	EASTING	WGS84 UTM8N Easting	metres
2	NORTHING	WGS84 UTM8N Northing	metres
3	LONGITUDE	WGS84 Longitude	degrees
4	LATITUDE	WGS84 Latitude	degrees
5	ALTITUDE_Ellipsoid	GPS antenna height above WGS84 ellipsoid	metres
6	ALTITUDE	GPS antenna height above WGS84 ellipsoid with geoid (EGM96) correction applied	metres
7	FIDUCIAL	Fiducial (UTC time since 1980)	seconds
8	RADAR	Radar altimeter (aircraft's height above terrain as measured by the radar altimeter)	metres
9	fHEIGHT	Flying height, (aircraft's height above terrain as derived from laser scanner and ALTITUDE data)	metres
11	DTM	Terrain height above WGS84 ellipsoid with Geoid (EGM96) correction applied	metres
12	TURBULENCE	Estimated vertical platform turbulence (vertical acceleration where g = 9.80665 m/sec/sec)	milli g
13	T_DD	Terrain effect calculated for DD using a density of 1g/cc	eotvos
14	T_NE	Terrain effect calculated for NE using a density of 1g/cc	eotvos
15	T_UV	Terrain effect calculated for UV using a density of 1g/cc	eotvos
16	Err_NE	NE gradient uncorrelated noise estimate, after levelling	eotvos
17	Err_UV	UV gradient uncorrelated noise estimate, after levelling	eotvos
18	A_NE_2p67	Self gradient, jitter & terrain corrected NE gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc	eotvos
19	A_UV_2p67	Self gradient, jitter & terrain corrected UV gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc	eotvos
20	B_NE_2p67	Self gradient, jitter & terrain corrected NE gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc	eotvos
21	B_UV_2p67	Self gradient, jitter & terrain corrected UV gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc	eotvos
22	A_NE_0	Self gradient & jitter corrected NE gradient, no terrain correction applied	eotvos
23	A_UV_0	Self gradient & jitter corrected UV gradient, no terrain correction applied	eotvos
24	B_NE_0	Self gradient & jitter corrected NE gradient, no terrain correction applied	eotvos
25	B_UV_0	Self gradient & jitter corrected UV gradient, no terrain correction applied	eotvos
26	gD_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived vertical Gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	mGal
27	GDD_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived vertical gravity gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos

28	GEE_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Gee gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
29	GNN_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Gnn gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
30	GED_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Ged horizontal EW gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
31	GND_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Gnd horizontal NS gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
32	GNE_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Gne curvature gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
33	GUV_FOURIER_2p67	Fourier derived Guv curvature gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
34	gD_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived vertical Gravity, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	mGal
35	GDD_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived vertical gravity gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
36	GEE_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Gee gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
37	GNN_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Gnn gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
38	GED_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Ged horizontal EW gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
39	GND_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Gnd horizontal NS gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
40	GNE_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Gne curvature gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
41	GUV_FOURIER_0	Fourier derived Guv curvature gradient, no terrain correction applied, 150 m cut-off wavelength	eotvos
42	DRAPESURFACE_FOURIER	Drape surface for Fourier reconstruction, unsmoothed flight surface (same as ALTITUDE)	metres
43	gD_EQUIV_2p67	Equivalent source derived vertical gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc - source depth 200 m	mGal
44	GDD_EQUIV_2p67	Equivalent source derived vertical gravity gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc - source depth 200 m	eotvos
45	GNE_EQUIV_2p67	Equivalent source derived Gne curvature gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc - source depth 200 m	eotvos
46	GUV_EQUIV_2p67	Equivalent source derived Guv curvature gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cc - source depth 200 m	eotvos
47	DRAPESURFACE_EQUIV	Drape surface for equivalent source reconstruction, smoothed flight surface	metres

Table 2: Final HeliFALCON™ AGG Digital Data – *ASCII and Geosoft Database Format*

File	Description	Units
DTM	Terrain (Referenced to EGM96 Datum)	metres
Equiv_drape_surface	Drape surface for equivalent source construction	metres
Equiv_gD_2p67	Equivalent source derived vertical gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3	mGal
Equiv_gD_2p67_conformed	Equivalent source derived vertical gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3 conformed to regional gravity	mGal
Equiv_GDD_2p67	Equivalent source derived vertical gravity gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3	eotvos
Fourier_drape_surface	Drape surface for Fourier reconstruction, smoothed flight surface	metres
Fourier_gD_0	Fourier derived vertical gravity, no terrain correction applied	mGal
Fourier_gD_0_conformed	Fourier derived vertical gravity, no terrain correction applied, conformed to regional gravity	mGal

Fourier_gD_2p67	Fourier derived vertical gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3	mGal
Fourier_gD_2p67_conformed	Fourier derived vertical gravity, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3 conformed to regional gravity	mGal
Fourier_GDD_0	Fourier derived vertical gravity gradient, no terrain correction applied	eotvos
Fourier_GDD_2p67	Fourier derived vertical gravity gradient, terrain correction density 2.67 g/cm^3	eotvos

Table 3: Final AGG Grids – *ERMapper Format*