REPORT ON 2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
MARS MAIN AND MARS NORTHEAST ZONES, EINARSON PROPERTY

Yukon, Canada

131˚ 25’ W 63˚ 53’ N

September 10, 2015

Prepared for:

ANTHILL Resources

Prepared by:

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

TECHNICAL REPORT
2015 GEOPHYSICS (2DIP-RES, TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD, VLF-EM)
MARS MAIN AND MARS NORTHEAST ZONES, EINARSON PROPERTY, YUKON

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1 SUMMARY

This report describes 2D resistivity/ induced polarization (res-IP) and ground total magnetic field / very low frequency electromagnetic (mag-VLF) surveys completed for Anthill Resources Ltd. on the Mars Main and Mars Northeast zones of the Einarson Project between July 3rd and July 18th, 2015. The reconnaissance survey was conducted over areas with prospective soil and rock anomalies to guide the subsequent geological mapping and prospecting phase of the 2015 exploration program.

Geological context for the purpose of the discussion and interpretation included in this report is provided by Anthill Resources Ltd in the form of a map dated February 2014 and titled *E.3.5 Mars Trend Geology and Structure Map.* Gold, tin, mercury and arsenic geochemistry from soil and rock samples is sourced from undated jpg images.

The total magnetic field is not deemed a useful survey at either the Mars Main or the Mars Northeast.

VLF at Mars Main outlines anomalous soil geochemistry very well and does define new exploration targets. At Mars Northeast there is no correlation between observed geochemistry and VLF features. The VLF responses are interpreted to represent Quaternary geology and not the underlying hard-rock geology.

At Mars Main, resistivity and chargeability on both surveyed lines appear to effectively identify lithological units although the responses are not consistent between the two lines. Chargeability highs within the Narchilla Formation are identified and are considered valid exploration targets.

At Mars Northeast a central weakly conductive feature is identified coincident with favorable gold-in soil and gold-in-rock values. A chargeability high immediately adjacent to this feature is identified as an exploration target.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the identified targets for Mars Main and Mars Northeast respectively. Further details are in Sections 6 and 7.

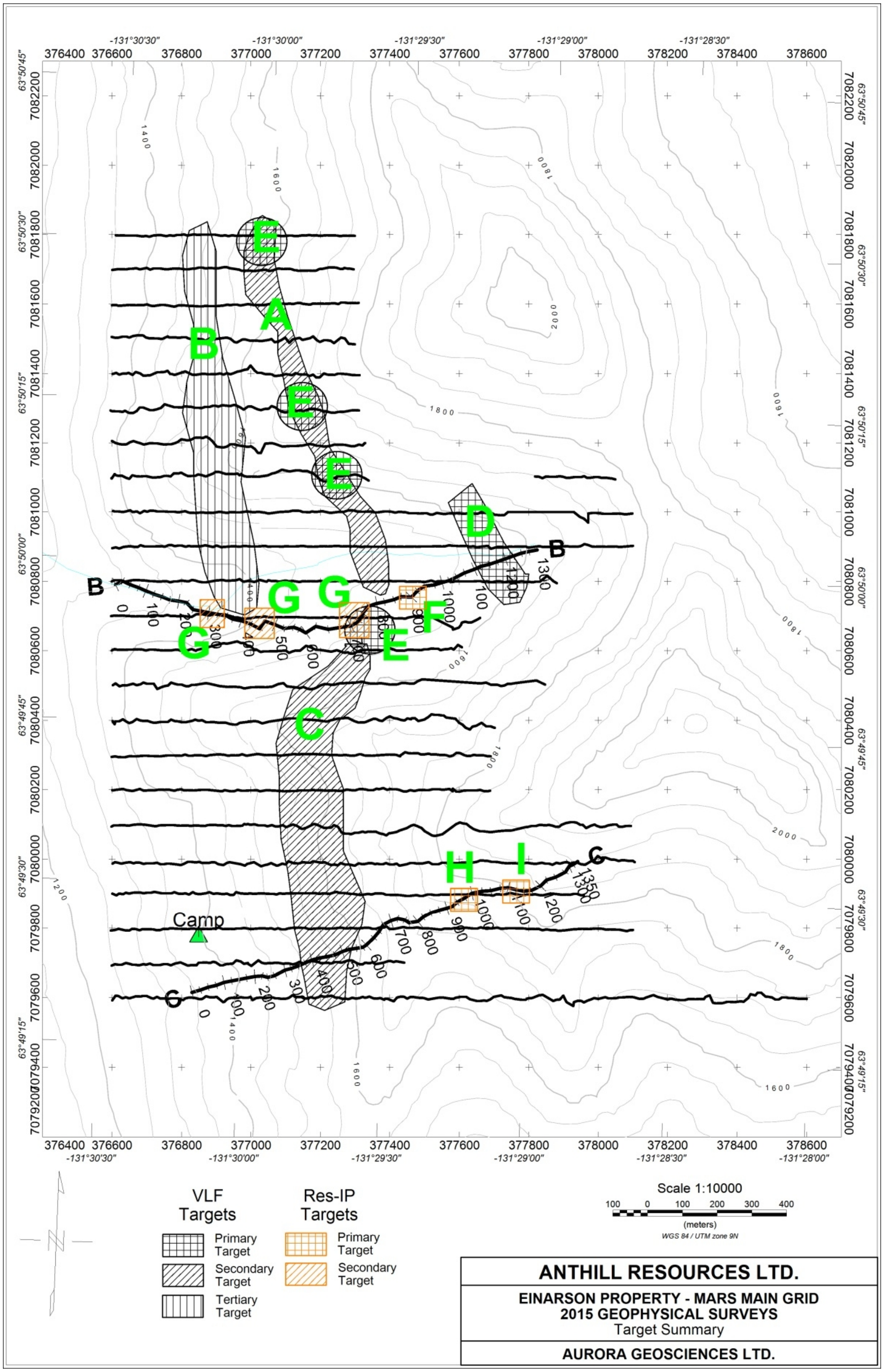


Figure 1: Mars Main target summary.

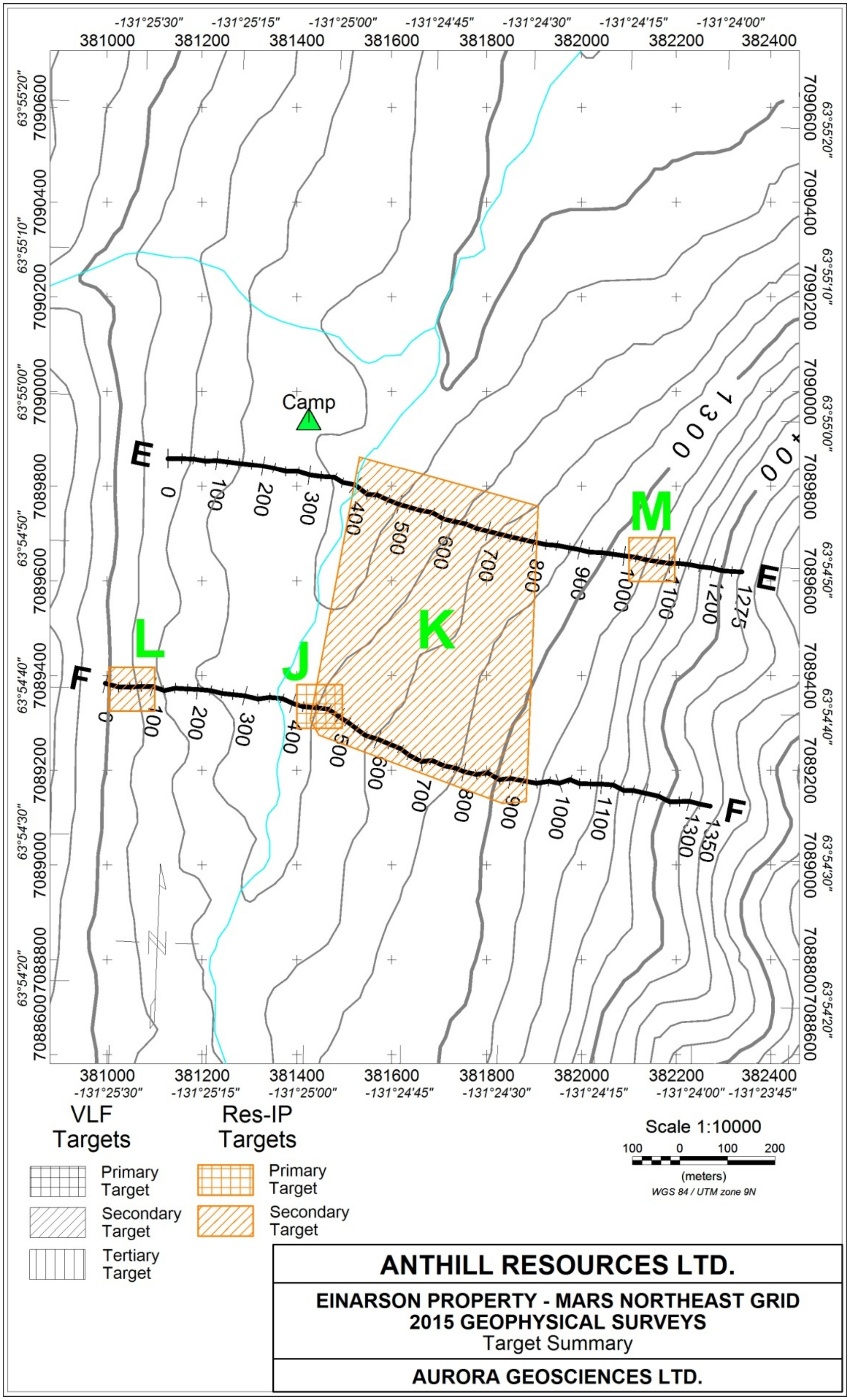


Figure 2: Mars Northeast target summary.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report describes 2D resistivity/ induced polarization (res-IP) ground total magnetic field / very low frequency electromagnetic (mag-VLF) surveys completed for Anthill Resources Ltd. on the Mars Main and Mars Northeast Zones of the Einarson Project between July 3rd and July 18th, 2015. The purpose of the survey was reconnaissance geophysics over areas with prospective soil and rock geochemcial anomalies to guide the subsequent geological mapping and prospective phase of the 2015 exploration program.

There were no significant damages to equipment, no safety incidents, and all sites were cleaned of litter after the survey was completed. A few stainless steel electrodes were lost during the course of the survey. Daily logs, personnel tracking sheet and a production summary are included with this report as Appendix A.

Six Aurora Geosciences Ltd. personnel mobilized from Whitehorse to Mayo by truck on July 3rd 2015, then to Anthill camp by fixed wing aircraft supplied by Blacksheep Aviation. Three flights (a Cessna Caravan, de Havilland Beaver and Turbine Otter) were required to mobilize the crew and equipment into Anthill Lake. A Horizon Helicopter Astar based in the Archer-Cathro Nadaleen camp was to meet the crew and mobilize them onto the work area, but the slight delay in the fixed wing mobilization because of poor weather caused a scheduling conflict and the crew overnighted at the Anthill Camp. Mobilization was completed the following day and a camp was established at 376850 E, 7079775 N.

Set up and surveying on the Mars Main zone occurred from July 4th to July 11th. Production was very slow, particularly for the res-IP. Very rough terrain, rodent chewing problems and widely spaced lines were the main reasons for the poor production. Line-to-line moves were slow because the terrain was not safely passable at the east end of the grid making efficient moves impossible. Surveying was also slow for the mag-VLF survey, although the lighter gear allowed the crew to move more quickly over the rough terrain. A problem with dumping the base magnetometer occurred on July 6th and the spare magnetometer was thereafter used. The problem was repaired upon return to Whitehorse and no data were ultimately lost. Total production at Mars Main is 2.450 line-km of res-IP and 27.740 line-km of mag-VLF. Of the four planned res-IP lines, only the two central lines were completed. Coverage of the mag-VLF survey was also reduced and 23 lines (from 7081800 N to 7079600 N) of the 41 proposed E-W lines were completed; the coverage includes the area of the two surveyed res-IP lines and to the north towards the planned res-IP line A. Some mag-VLF lines are truncated by steep and unsafe terrain. All mag-VLF lines started at 376600E in the west and continued eastward to varying distances.

On July 12th 2015, the crew moved to the Mars Northeast grid using the Horizon Helicopter Astar and established a camp at 381425 E, 7089925 N. A small re-supply of groceries and a new spare magnetometer were sent in with the helicopter.

The two planned IP lines (total 2.225 line-km) at Mars Northeast were surveyed from July 13th to July 16th, 2015. IP gear was cleaned on July 17th and the camp prepared for demobilization. All 20 planned mag-VLF lines totaling approximately 28.5 line-km were surveyed at Mars Northeast between July 13th and July 17th. Production was significantly higher at Mars Northeast because of the more moderate terrain and proximity of camp to the lines.

The crew demobilized from Mars Northeast on July 18th via helicopter, fixed wing (two flights - Cessna Caravan and Turbine Otter) and finally, by truck to Whitehorse.

The source of signal for the DCIP survey was a single GDD TxII3.6 kW steady-voltage IP transmitter which allows up to 2400V and 3600 watts of power. The transmitter array consisted of a stationary and roving current injection site to transmit current to the ground. The transmitter was powered by a 5 kW Honda

Gasoline generator. The primary voltage and chargeability were collected by an Iris Elrec-Pro 10-channel receiver which was plugged into a 500 m array with stainless steel electrodes every 25 m. The dipoles read are not fixed but increase with distance from the roving current injection site.

VLF stations are typically off for maintenance one day a week – during the maintenance day of the primary station (NLK), the survey was suspended and the crew helper the res-IP crew. However to maintain production levels the survey was not suspended during the maintenance day of the secondary station (NPM) and consequently the NPM dataset is not comprehensive at both Mars Main and Mars Northeast.

All coordinates in this report are referenced to the WGS84 ellipsoid and projected to UTM Zone 9N coordinates.

3 CREW, EQUIPMENT AND SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 Crew

The following personnel conducted the survey:

Shawn Scott	Technician & crew chief
Laura MacIntyre	IP field hand
Ryan Roberts	IP field hand
Mark Penner	IP field hand
Daniel Gabriel	Mag-VLF technician
Dmitri Spassov	Mag-VLF field hand

3.2 Equipment

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receiver	1 – Iris Elrec Pro 10 channel IP receiver s/n: 2315-2758300063-165
	1 – Spare Iris Elrec 6 channel IP receiver s/n: 154
IP transmitter	1 – GDD TxII 3.6 kW s/n: Tx283
	1 – Spare GDD TxII 3.6 kW s/n: Tx218
Generator	1 – Honda Ex5000 5kW generator
Magnetometers	2 – GEM GSM-19T + VLF Overhauser magnetometers s/n: 1024107 & 1024108
	1 – Spare GEM GSM-19T + VLF Overhauser magnetometer s/n: 712775
	2 – Base GEM GSM-19T Proton magnetometer s/n: 4121471 (replacement) & 64552 (original)
IP Equipment	1 – Repair tools and spare IP parts
	40 – 50m 10 pin receiver array cables
	45 – Stainless steel electrodes
	10 km – 18 gauge wire
	3 – Georeels & spools

	2 – Speedy winders and spools
Other	2 – Laptops with Geosoft
	6 – Garmin handheld non-differential GPS
	6 – Icom handheld radios
	1 – Icom Base Radio
	1 – Six person summer camp
	1 – Field office equipment
	1 – SAT phone

3.3 Res-IP Survey Specifications

Array:	Expanding pole-dipole with stationary electrode locations: Line B – 376564 E, 7080786 N Line C – 376780 E, 7079618 N Line E – 381076 E, 7089864 N Line F – 380940 E, 7089369 N
Station spacing:	25m.
Station marking:	Individual station locations will not be marked.
Separations read:	Expanding dipoles from current. 25 m X 4, 50 m X 3, 75 m X 2 and 100 m X 1 dipoles read.
Transmitter signal:	Time domain / 0.125 Hz / 50% duty cycle / reversing polarity (2 s positive -2 s off - 2 s negative - 2 s off)
Receiver sampling:	20 channels / semi-logarithmic channel width / sampled minimum 15 times per reading (see Table 1 for channel times)
Parameters read:	M_t – total chargeability (mV/V) R_o – apparent resistivity M_1 to M_{20} – 20 channel samples of decay curve V_p – Primary voltage Sp – spontaneous potential E – error in chargeability (mV/V)
Noise:	Standard deviation of the chargeability kept to 5 mV/V or less wherever possible and where not possible, readings repeated multiple times to determine their repeatability.

Other:	Station locations measured with non-differential GPS every 100m (nominal) averaged 60s or until accuracy is less than 8m, whichever is longer.

3.4 Mag-VLF Survey Specifications

Line spacing:	Lines spaced at 100 m laid out exclusively using GPS control and registered in WGS84, UTM Zone 9N
Station spacing:	10m (nominal)
Temporal geomagnetic variation:	The base station magnetometers was installed in magnetically quiet areas (376850 E, 7079823 N for Mars Main; 381462 E, 7089964 N for Mars Northeast) and cycled at 3s during the survey. Base station and field magnetometers were synchronized daily to GPS time prior to surveying. Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation and subtraction of the base station drift.
Noise threshold:	The survey would have been suspended if geomagnetic variation exceeded 10 nT over 10s on a sustained basis. No data were collected when geomagnetic noise exceeded this specification and therefore no data were removed from the final data set.
VLF-EM station:	NLK (Jim Creek, Wa) – 24.8 kHz NPM (Lualualei, Hawaii) – 21.4 kHz; when available.
VLF Components:	In-phase, quadrature and total field strength.

4 SURVEY LOCATION

The surveys were performed on the Mars Zone, Einarson Property of Anthill Resources Ltd located in the central Yukon (see Figure 3 and Figure 4; Anthill Resources Corporate Presentation, downloaded from www.anthillresources.com July 2015).

An overview of the lines surveyed at both Mars Main and Mars Northeast in shown in Figure 5.

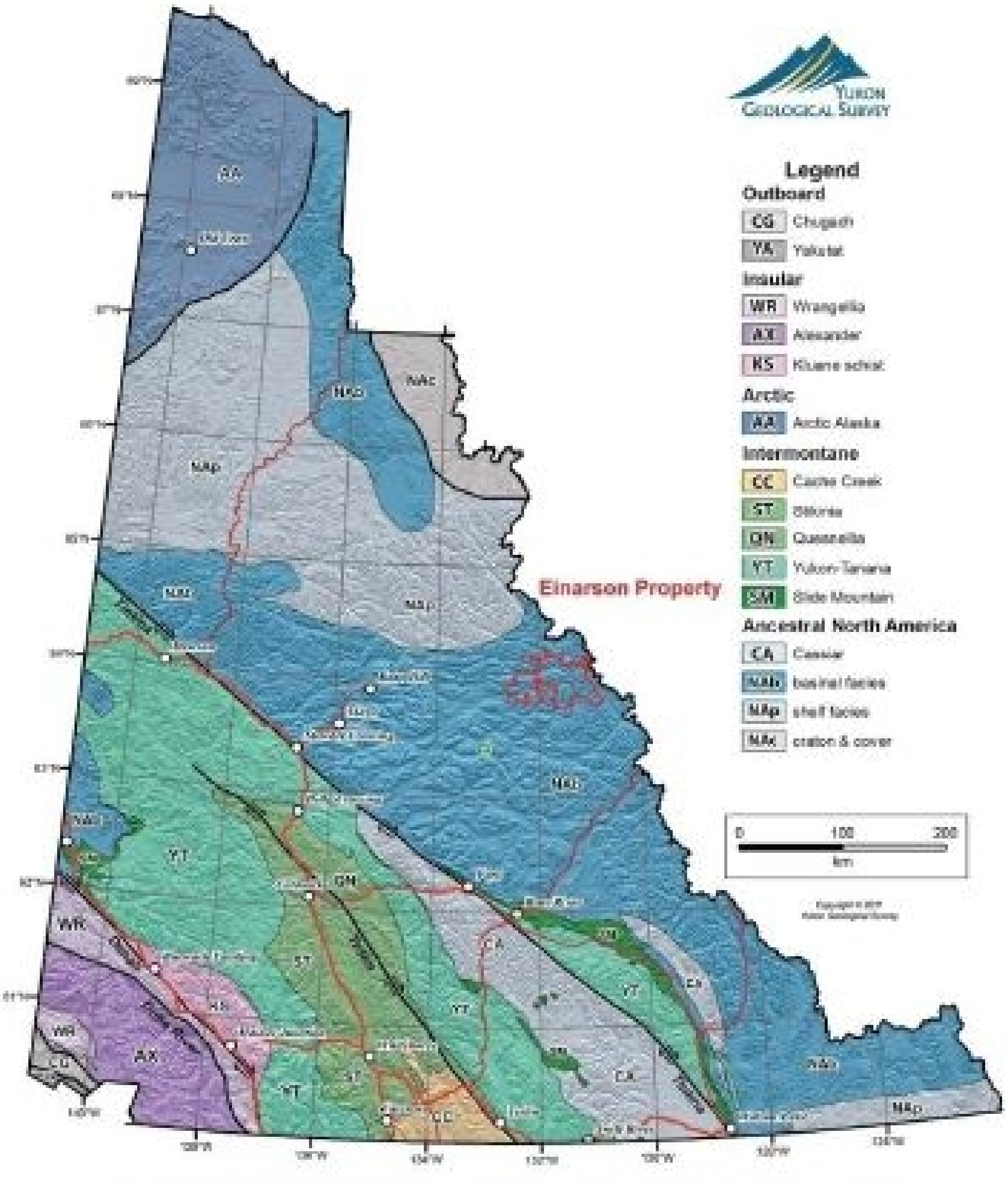


Figure 3: Location map of Einarson Property, Yukon.

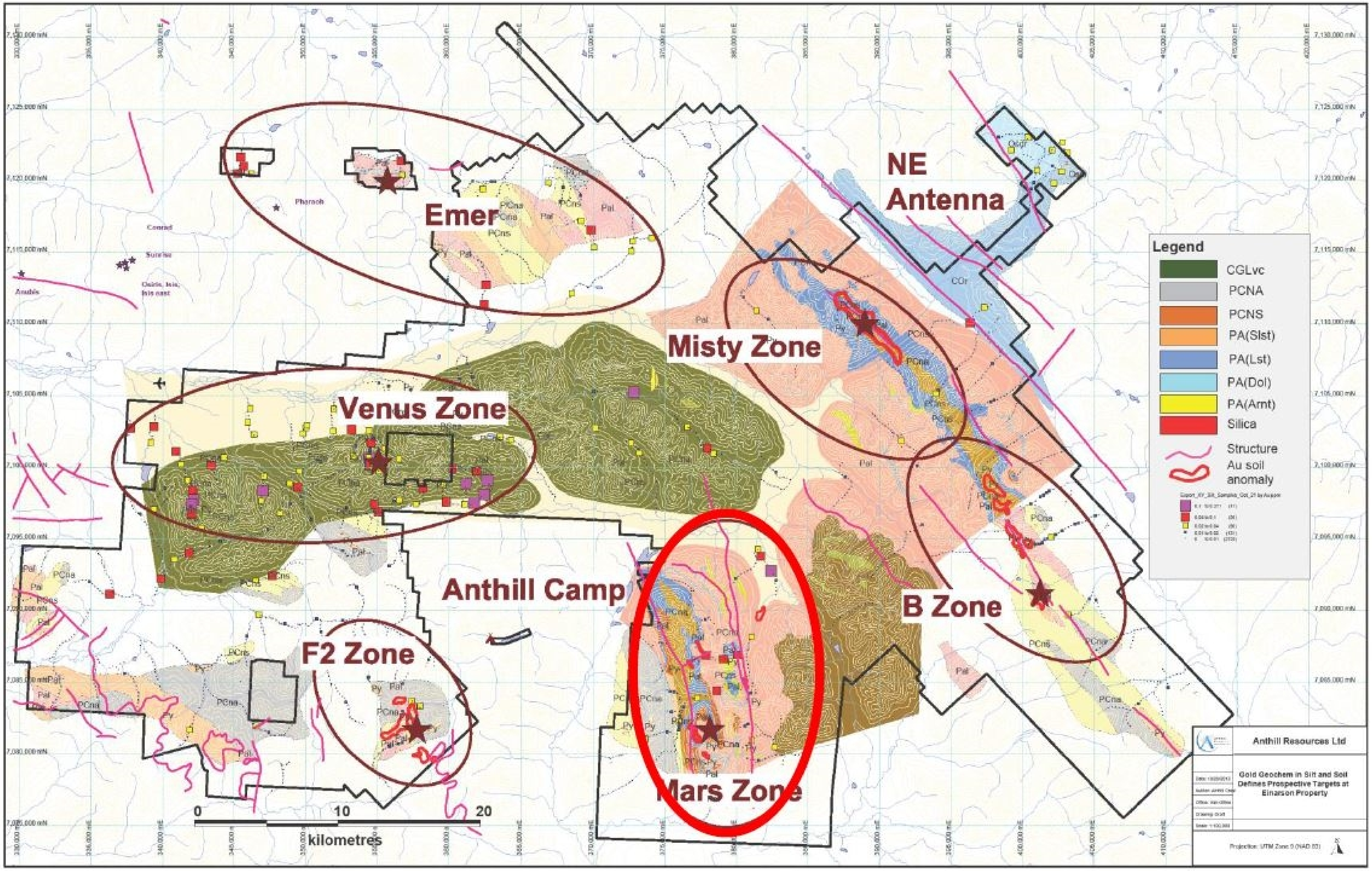


Figure 4: Location map of Mars Zone within the Einrason Property.

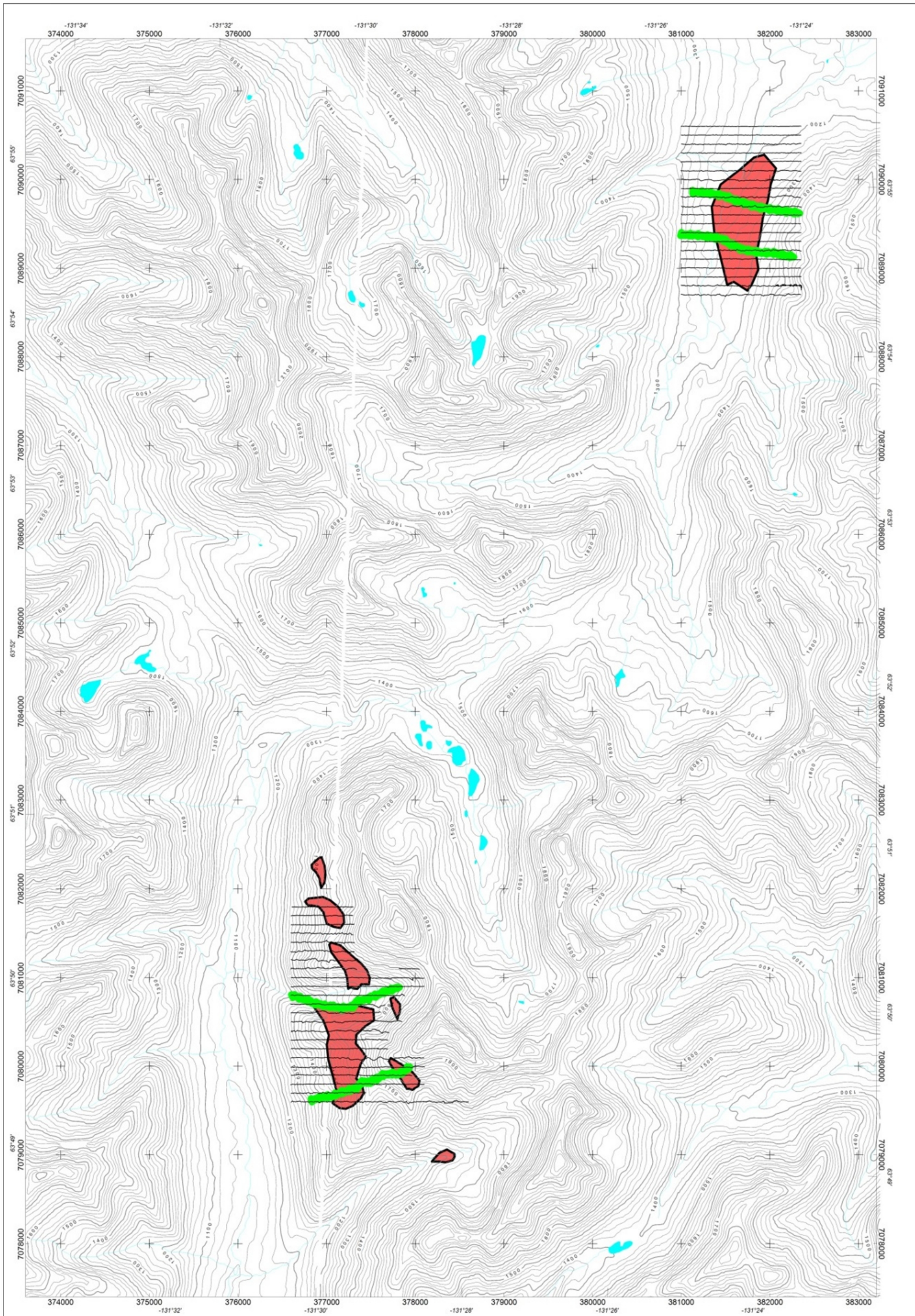


Figure 5: Line location of res-IP lines (green) and mag-VLF lines (black). Anomalous soil zones are shown in red.

5 DATA PROCESSING

5.1 Res-IP

Data are downloaded from the receiver and imported into the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. GPS databases are created from the track log and waypoints in the GPS dump files which are used to assign coordinates to each electrode of each reading. Every reading is inspected and readings which do not repeat or are suspect for any reason are rejected using the Oasis Montaj's IP quality control tool.

The apparent resistivity is recalculated using a four electrode equation assuming a homogeneous earth using georeferenced coordinates.

The receiver was set to arithmetic windows accidentally for the chargeability measurements one day in the survey. The chargeabilities were resampled to a semi-logarithmic window scheme (Table 1).

Stacked pseudosections are produced using the Geosoft executable and are included in Appendix B. The plotting station for the pseudosections are georeferenced using a cross-database channel lookup for both the east and north coordinates, and the topography is assigned to these stations by sampling the DEM. Table 1 lists the name and description of the channels in the final res-IP databases.

Table 1: List and description of the channels in the final res-IP databases

Channel Name	Description
X	Georeferenced Plot point - Easting
Y	Georeferenced Plot point - Northing
Z	Georeferenced Plot point - Elevation
__X	Local Coordinate Plot point - Station
__Y	Local Coordinate Plot point - Line
__Z	Local Coordinate Plot point - Depth
Stn	Stn, defined by geosoft as the midpoint between RX1 and TX1
Topo	Elevation of Stn
T1X	Local Coordinate of T1X (roving current electrode)
T1_UTME	UTM Easting WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of T1X
T1_UTMN	UTM Northing WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of T1X
T2X	Dummy value local coordinate of infinite electrode
T2_UTME	UTM Easting WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of T2X
T2_UTMN	UTM Northing WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of T2X
R1X	Local Coordinate of potential electrode 1
R1_UTME	UTM Easting WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of R1X
R1_UTMN	UTM Northing WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of R1X
R2X	Local Coordinate of potential electrode 2
R2_UTME	UTM Easting WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of R2X
R2_UTMN	UTM Northing WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of R2X
Date	Date of data acquisition
DayTime	Time of data acquisition
Type	Geosoft indicator of array type
Time	Length of the reading window
Stack	Number of transmitter cycles measured during the course of the reading

RsCheck	Contact resistance of potential electrodes (kOhm)
Sp	Spontaneous potential (mV/V)
ResCalc	Apparent resistivity calculated by Geosoft (without correction for proximal infinite) (Ohm*m)
ResMeas	Apparent resistivity calculated by the receiver (local coordinate) (Ohm*m)
Vp	Primary voltage measured 1260 into the ontime window (mV)
QC_RES	Quality control for the resistivity channel
CalcAppRes	Resistivity calculated using four electrode equation.
I	Transmitter current (A)
Chg	Average chargeability calculated by the receiver
IP[0]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 40-80 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[1]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 80-120 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[2]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 120-160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[3]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 160-200 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[4]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 200-240 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[5]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 240-280 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[6]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 280-360 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[7]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 360-440 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[8]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 440-520 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[9]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 520-600 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[10]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 600-680 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[11]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 680-760 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[12]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 760-840 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[13]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 840-1000 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[14]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1000-1160 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[15]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1160-1320 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[16]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1320-1480 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[17]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1480-1640 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[18]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1640-1800 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP[19]	Normalized Voltage measurement in the 1800-1960 ms offtime window (mV/V)
IP_Avg	Average Chargeability calculated by the receiver
MF	Calculated Metal Factor
N	The dipole number in the array
Q	Standard deviation of the average chargeability during the reading (mV/V)
QC	Quality control for IP_Avg Channel

2D inversions are performed on every line using *DCIP2D; a Program Library for Forward Modeling and Inversion of DC Resistivity and Induced polarization Data over 2D Structures* developed at the University of British Columbia – Geophysical Inversion Facility. The software inverts the final resistivity and IP data on a line by line basis and produces 2D models of true resistivity and chargeability in section view.

The final voltages, currents, and chargeabilities exported from the final databases are used in the UBC DCIP2D inversion. A total of 5% +0.01 V/A errors are assigned to the potential data as measured resistivity errors are not recorded. Recorded error plus an error floor of 1.0 mV/V is used for the chargeability inversion. A second set of models are created to investigate the survey's depth of investigation as well as test the model's robustness. These models used the same input data and inversion parameters, but varied the initial and reference models with values of 10000 ohm*m for DC inversions and 100 mV/V for the IP inversions.

5.2 Mag-VLF

The total magnetic field and VLF data are downloaded at the end of each survey day and the raw, unedited data archived. The data are then corrected for diurnal variations using the base magnetometer and merged with the positioning data collected during the survey with non-differential handheld GPS units.

A time-synch error was made on July 5th, making the clocks on both roving magnetometers 1 hour ahead of local time; this error was corrected using channel math in Geosoft. Base station data recorded some high-frequency noise on July 14th and 15th which was removed with a de-spiking filter.

Profiles of the corrected magnetic data are reviewed on a line by line basis to check for data integrity. Control readings are collected daily at a set location and leveling grids, surveyed daily, were sampled parallel and perpendicular to the grid, allowing adjustments to be made to compensate for variations between individual operators. Plan images of the total magnetic field are produced using Geosoft's Rangrid (minimum curvature) gridding algorithm with a cell size of 20.

VLF profiles are reviewed on a line by line basis and individual spikes in data limited to single survey stations are removed. De-spiked profiles are then passed through a 4-fiducial low-pass filter for additional smoothing. Smoothed profiles are then passed through a 5 point positive Fraser filter to highlight crossovers in the in-phase portion of the signal and to identify potential conductors. Geosoft's Rangrid gridding algorithm, with a cell size of 20, is used to project this data on a plan view map.

Profile maps of VLF data are made with interpolated GPS waypoints to isolate the VLF data from slight geographic variations along the line. True GPS locations were used for all other grids and maps. lists the name and description of the channels in the final res-IP databases.

Table 2: Channel names and descriptions for the mag-VLF databases.

Channel Name	Description
Alt_m	Elevation of data point
Easting	UTM Easting WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of the data point
Northing	UTM Northing WGS84 Zone 9N coordinate of the data point
Raw_Mag	The total magnetic field reading as recorded by the instrument (nT)
SigQual	Signal Quality (99 is top quality)
Time	Time of day
Freq_NLK	The frequency of Jim Creek in kHz
Raw_IP_24_8	The vertical inphase 24.8 kHz reading as recorded by the instrument (%)
Raw_OP_24_8	The vertical quadrature 24.8 kHz reading as recorded by the instrument (%)
h1_24_8	The 24.8 x horizontal amplitude
h2_24_8	The 24.8 y horizontal amplitude
Signal_Strength_24_8	Total 24.8 kHz VLF field strength (pT)
Freq_NPM	The frequency of Lualualei in kHz
Raw_IP_21_4	The vertical inphase 21.4 kHz reading as recorded by the instrument (%)

Raw_OP_21_4	The vertical quadrature 21.4 kHz reading as recorded by the instrument (%)
h1_21_4	The 21.4 x horizontal amplitude
h2_21_4	The 21.4 y horizontal amplitude
Signal_Strength_21_4	Total 21.4 kHz VLF field strength (pT)
QC_Mag	Hand filtered total magnetic field (nT)
QC_IP_24_8	Hand filtered inphase 24.8 kHz (%)
QC_OP_24_8	Hand filtered quadrature 24.8 kHz (%)
QC_IP_21_4	Hand filtered inphase 21.4 kHz (%)
QC_OP_21_4	Hand filtered quadrature 21.4 kHz (%)
Date	Date
Line	Line number
IP_21_4_ffm	21.4 kHz inphase fraser filtered value
IP_21_4_LowPass	21.4 kHz inphase low pass (4 fid) filtered value
IP_21_4_NLF	21.4 kHz inphase de-spiking filtered value
IP_24_8_ffm	24.8 kHz inphase fraser filtered value
IP_24_8_LowPass	24.8 kHz inphase low pass (4 fid) filtered value
IP_24_8_NLF	24.8 kHz inphase de-spiking filtered value
Base_Mag	Interpolated value of base magnetometer 9nT)
Final_Mag	Corrected magnetometer reading (nT)

6 RESULTS & DISCUSSION

6.1 Mars Main

The geological data is provided by Anthill Resources Ltd. A legend is in Figure 9.

6.1.1 Total Magnetic Field

The total magnetic field at Mars Main is shown in Figure 6 and a full scale PDF is appended to this report. Magnetic relief is low (less than 100 nT) over the area and there is no correlation between the total magnetic field and other geophysics or the mapped geology. There are linear features parallel to the line paths, but nonetheless all features are either imaged by more than one line and are therefore considered valid. However, the degree of directional coincidence with the line paths casts some level of suspicion on these data and some part of the strong EW directionality of the features should be assumed to be artifacts of the data collection. No tie-line data were collected.

Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at Mars Main is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration. This conclusion should be revisited after additional geological ground work.

6.1.2 VLF-EM

Fraser-filtered VLF results are shown in Figure 7 for Jim Creek (Washington) and in Figure 8 for Lualualei (Hawaii). A compilation of the conductors from both VLF stations with arsenic-in-soil and arsenic-in-rock is shown in Figure 10. Although biased in favour of the VLF station direction, both sets of VLF data show well defined NNW – SSE and NNE – SSW features. There is excellent correlation between the elevated arsenic-in-soil and arsenic-in-rock with VLF features A, C and D (Figure 10). From discussion with Anthill geologists, feature B likely is correlative to high lead and zinc values. Rock samples with highly anomalous arsenic and gold were recovered in a trench immediately to the south of feature D making this a high ranked target. Also the junctures of the NNE – SSW features with the gold-bearing structure nearly coincident with feature A are high ranked targets.

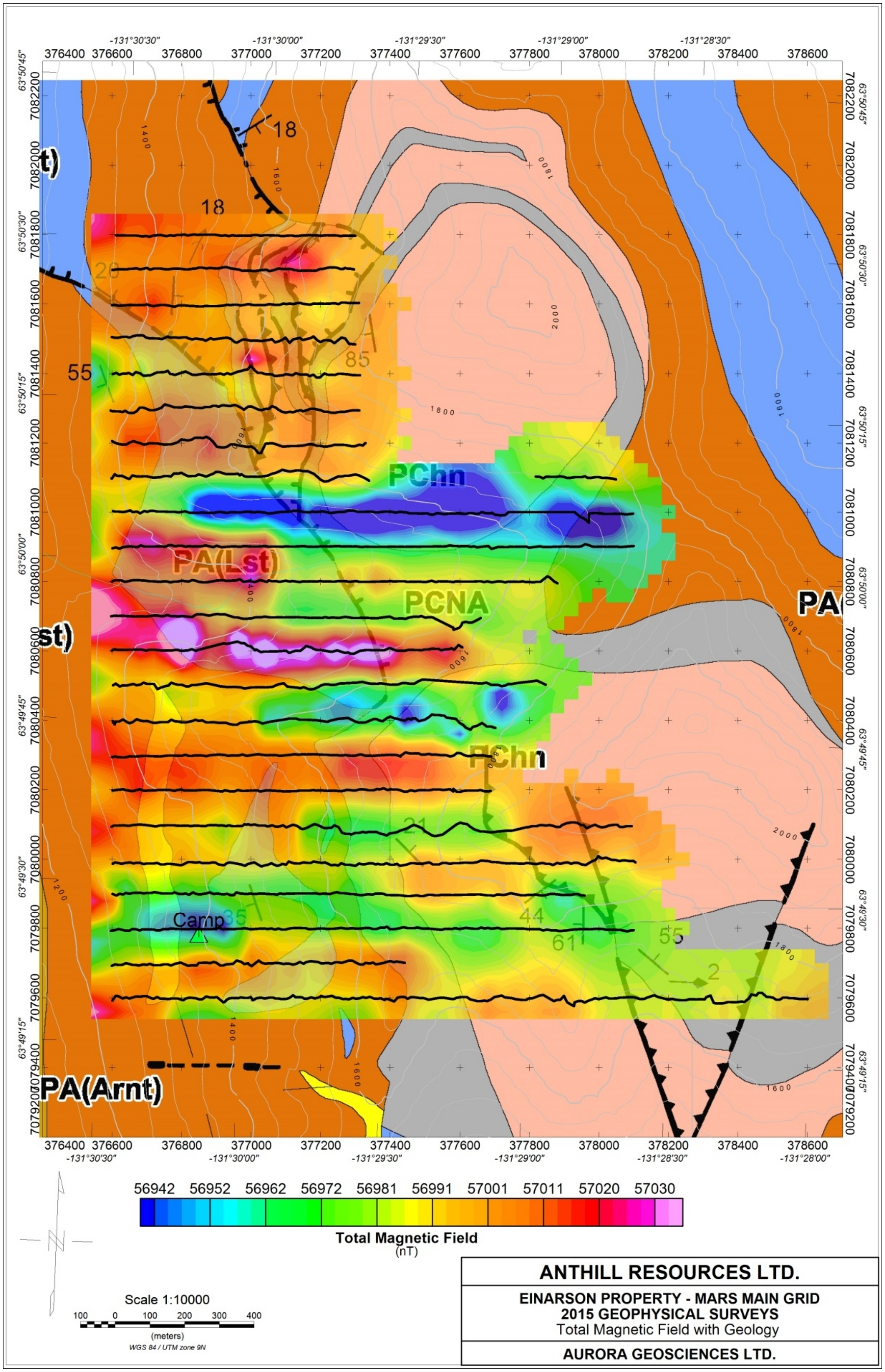


Figure 6: Mars Main total magnetic field with geology.

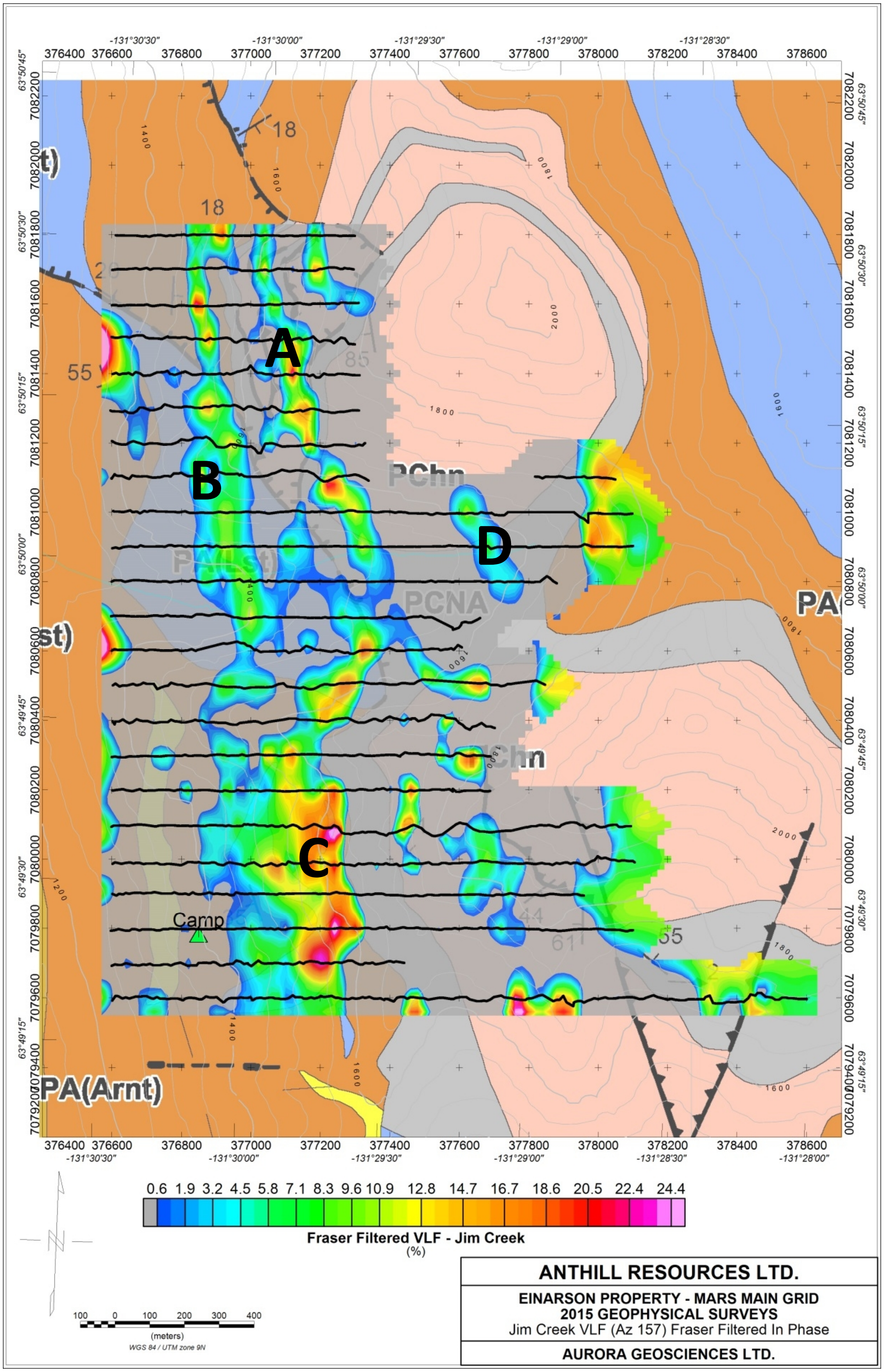


Figure 7: Mars Main Fraser-filtered VLF using the Jim Creek station with geology.

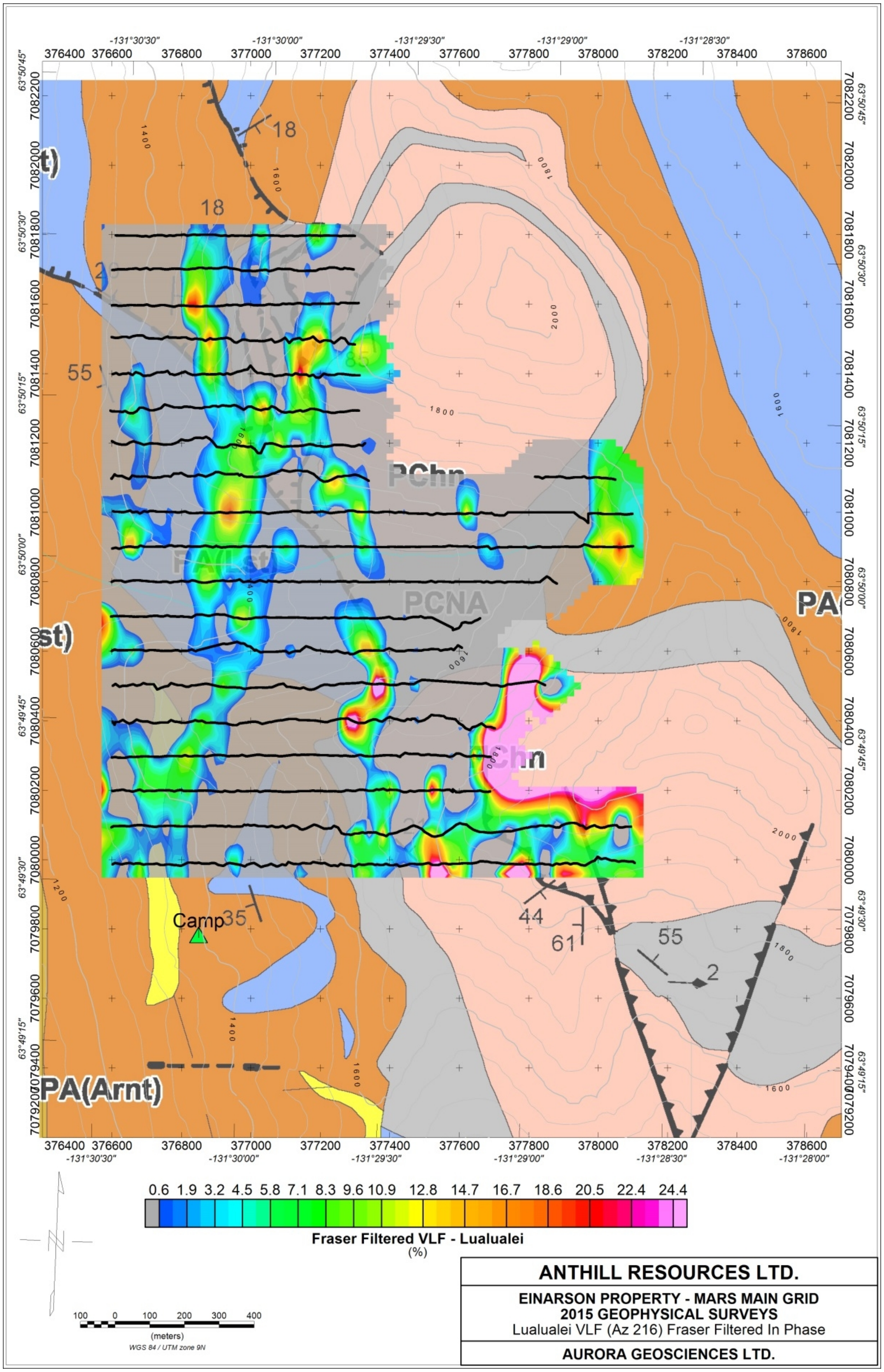


Figure 8: Mars Main Fraser-filtered VLF using the Lualualei station with geology.

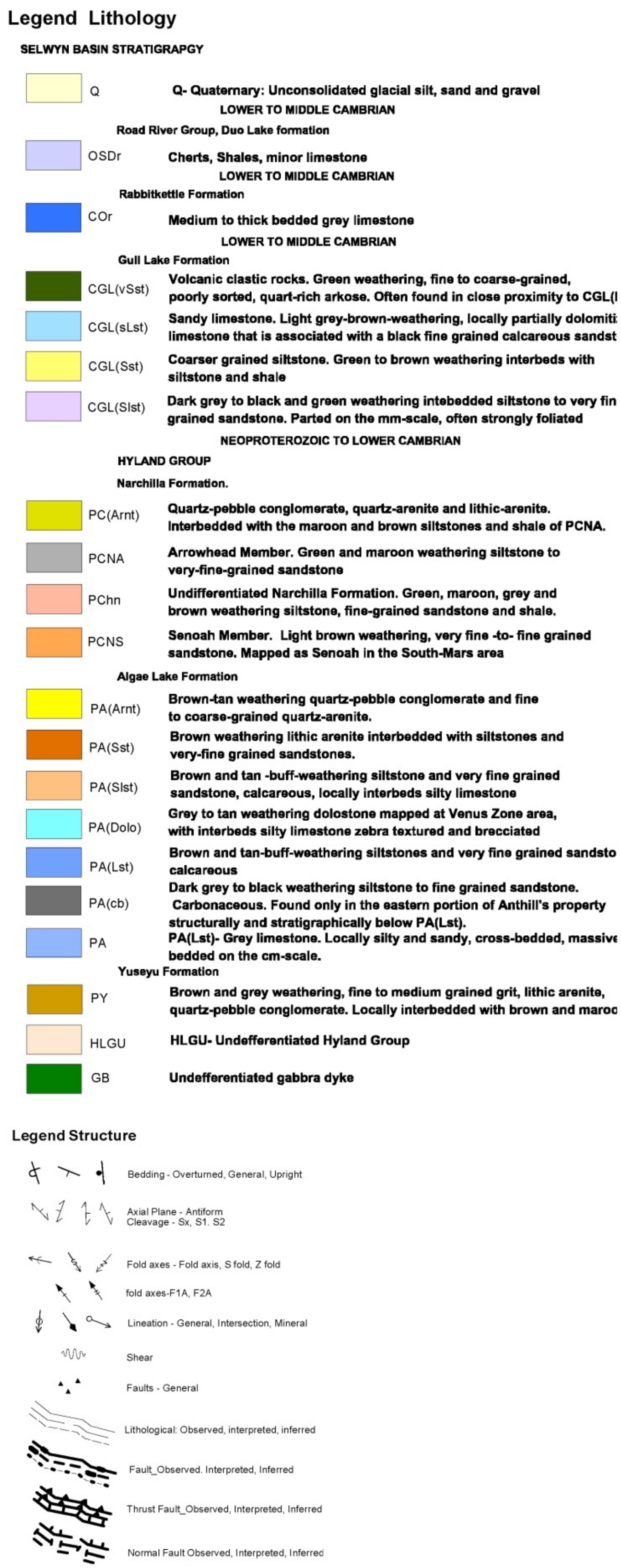


Figure 9: Geological legend for all figures in this report.

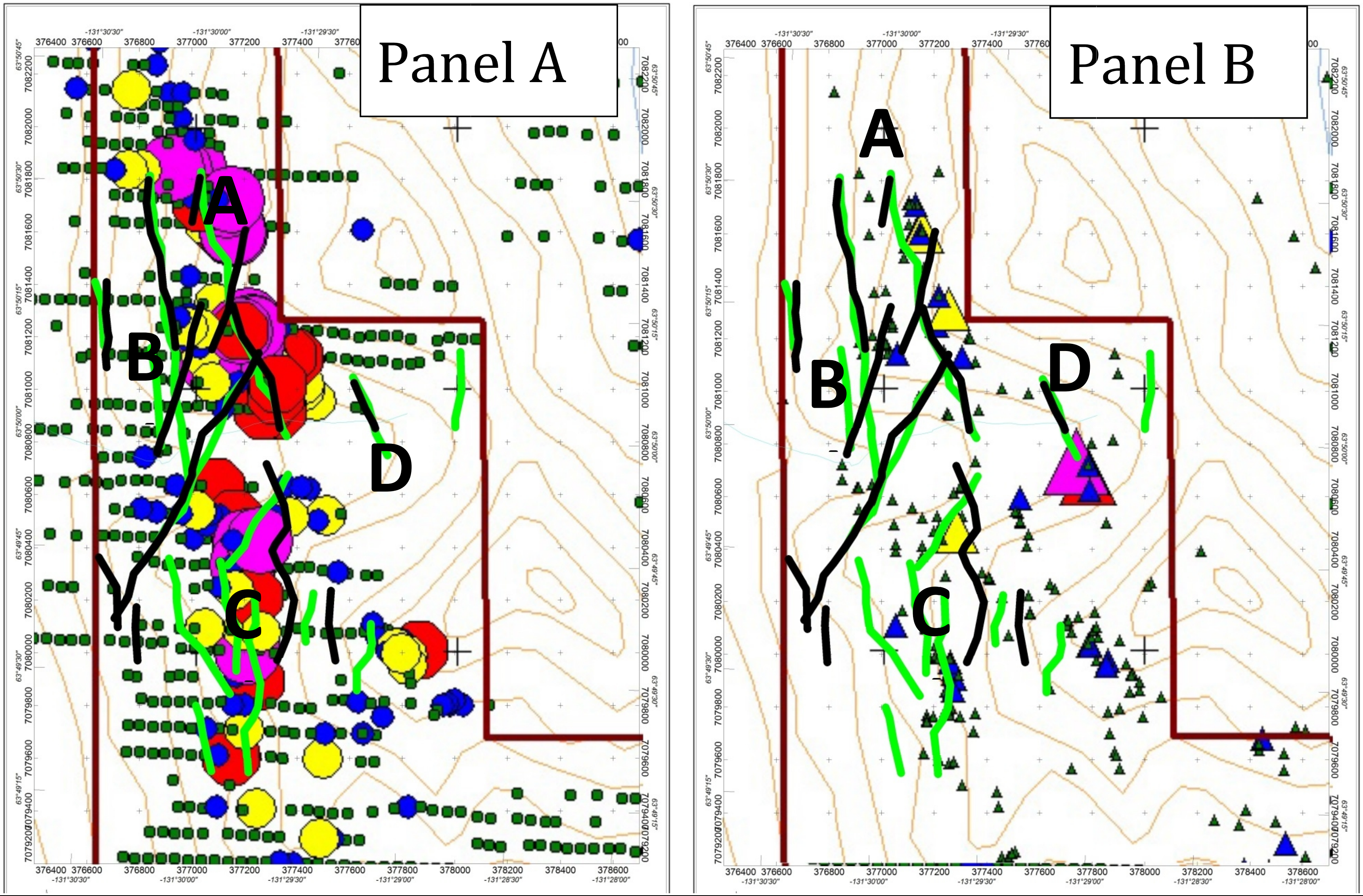


Figure 10: VLF features from Jim Creek (green) and Lualualei (Black) with Arsenic in soil (Panel A) and rock (Panel B).

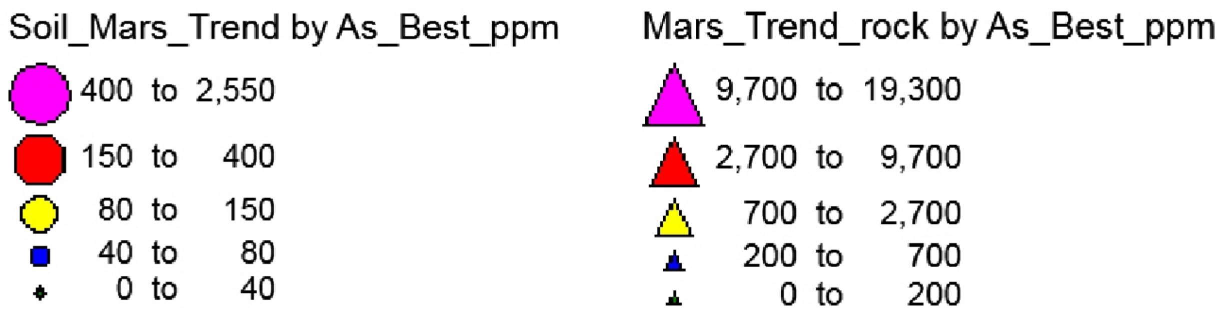


Figure 11: Legend for arsenic in soil and arsenic in rock for Figure 10. Note the size of the symbols is not at the same scale as Figure 10

6.1.3 Res-IP

Line B

A composite section of Mars Main line B with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 12. The Mars Main line location map with geology is shown in Figure 13.

A thin surficial layer of very resistive and non-chargeable material is observed on line B. This is interpreted to represent a layer of talus, which is consistent with the observations of the field crew.

A chargeable unit that is gently dipping to the east is recovered that is consistent with the location, dip and attitude of the dipping Algae Lake Formation PA(Lst). There are breaks in the chargeability at approximately station 300, station 450 and station700. To the east of the dipping chargeable unit is a non-chargeable unit interpreted to represent the Narchilla Formation Arrowhead Member (PCNA) and within this unit is a small shallow chargeability high at approximately station 885.

The recovered resistivity does not indicate a resistivity contrast between the Algae Lake PA(Lst) and Narchilla PCNA units. The afore-mentioned shallow chargeable zone in the Narchilla PCNA is coincident with a vertical weakly conductive feature.

The Fraser-filtered VLF results are not correlative to the recovered resistivity. Line B is in a transitional zone in the VLF, particularly with the Jim Creek VLF data. To the north of line B are well-defined NNW – SSE features while to the south of line B are more NE – SW and broader features. This may partially reflect the topographic effect of the line B’s location in the valley. Additionally, the VLF is not a deep-investigating technique and the thick layer of talus interpreted to be present from the recovered resistivity model could mask the VLF response of the underlying geology.

The shallow chargeable zone in the Narchilla PCNA unit coincident with the vertical conductive feature is a highly ranked target on this IP line. The breaks in the chargeability high interpreted to be the dipping Algae Lake PA(Lst) formation are lower ranked targets.

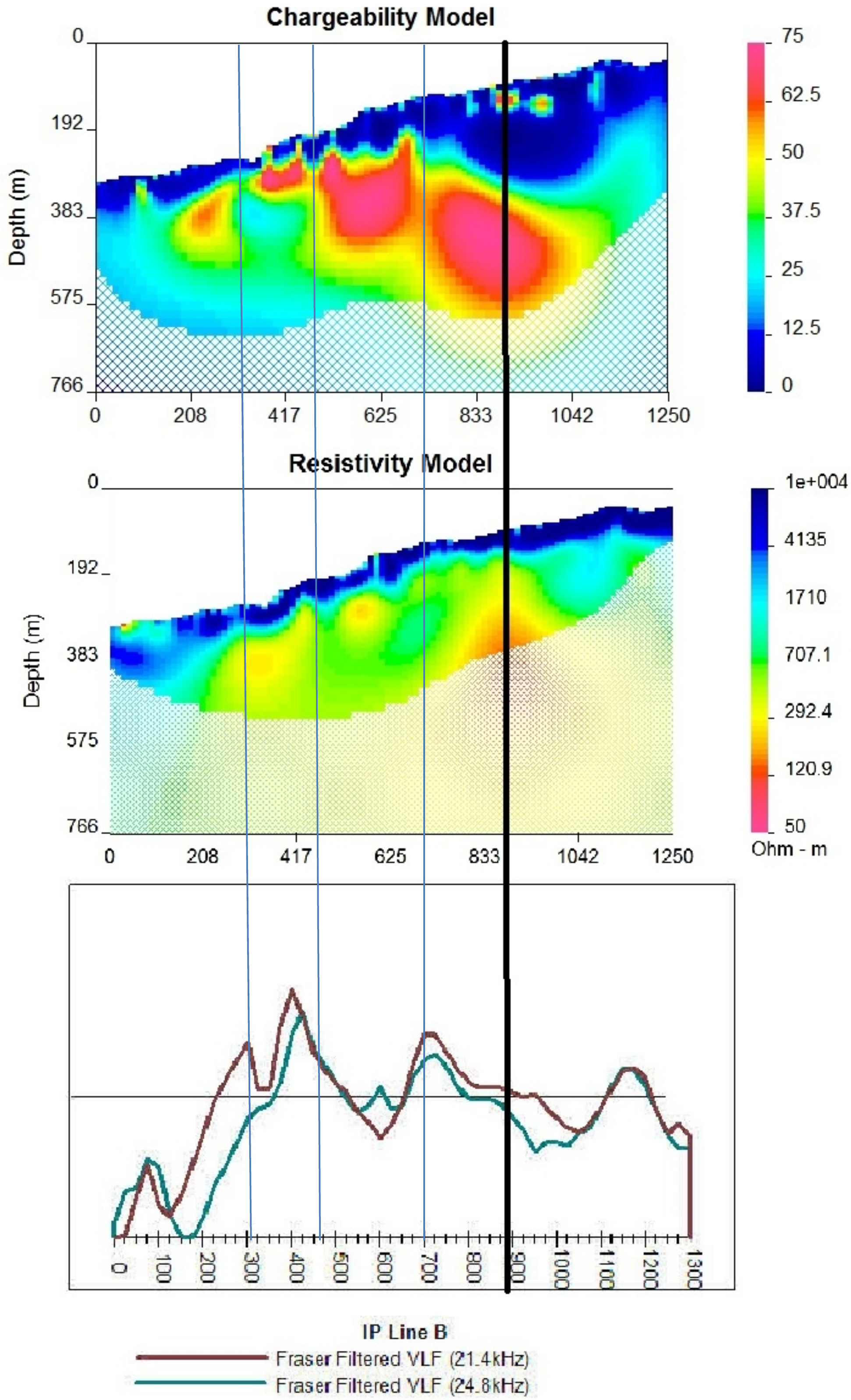


Figure 12: Line B composite - chargeability, resistivity models and Fraser filtered VLF.

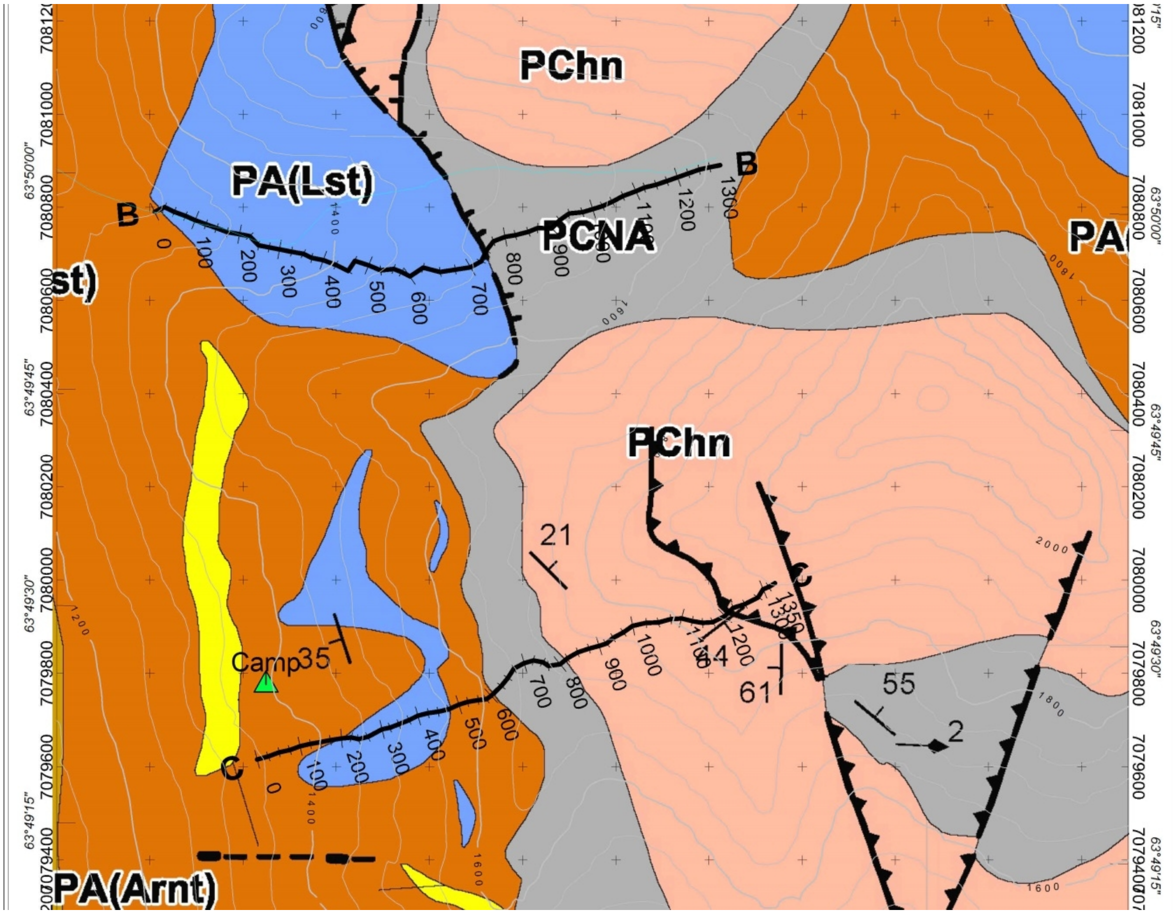


Figure 13: Res-IP lines B & C with geology.

Line C

A composite section of Mars Main line C with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 14.The Mars Main line location map with geology is shown in Figure 13.

On line C, the Narchilla Formation units PCNA and PChn east of station 600 are more conductive than the Algae Lake Formation PA(Sst) and PA(Lst) on the western part of the line The PA(Lst) unit here is not chargeable as it was on line B. The VLF feature at station 400 is coincident with the arsenic and gold in soil anomaly; there is also a coincident weak conductor as imaged in the recovered resistivity model.

Within the Narchilla Formation are two shallow elevated chargeabilities at stations 950 and 1100. Although not as chargeable as those on line B, they are nonetheless distinct and are each again are coincident with a nearly vertical weak conductor. There are elevated gold values, and to a lesser extent arsenic, in rock samples nearby (but up-slope) to the anomalous chargeability at station 1100.

The elevated chargeability within the Narchilla unit coincident with a weak conductor makes these highly ranked targets.

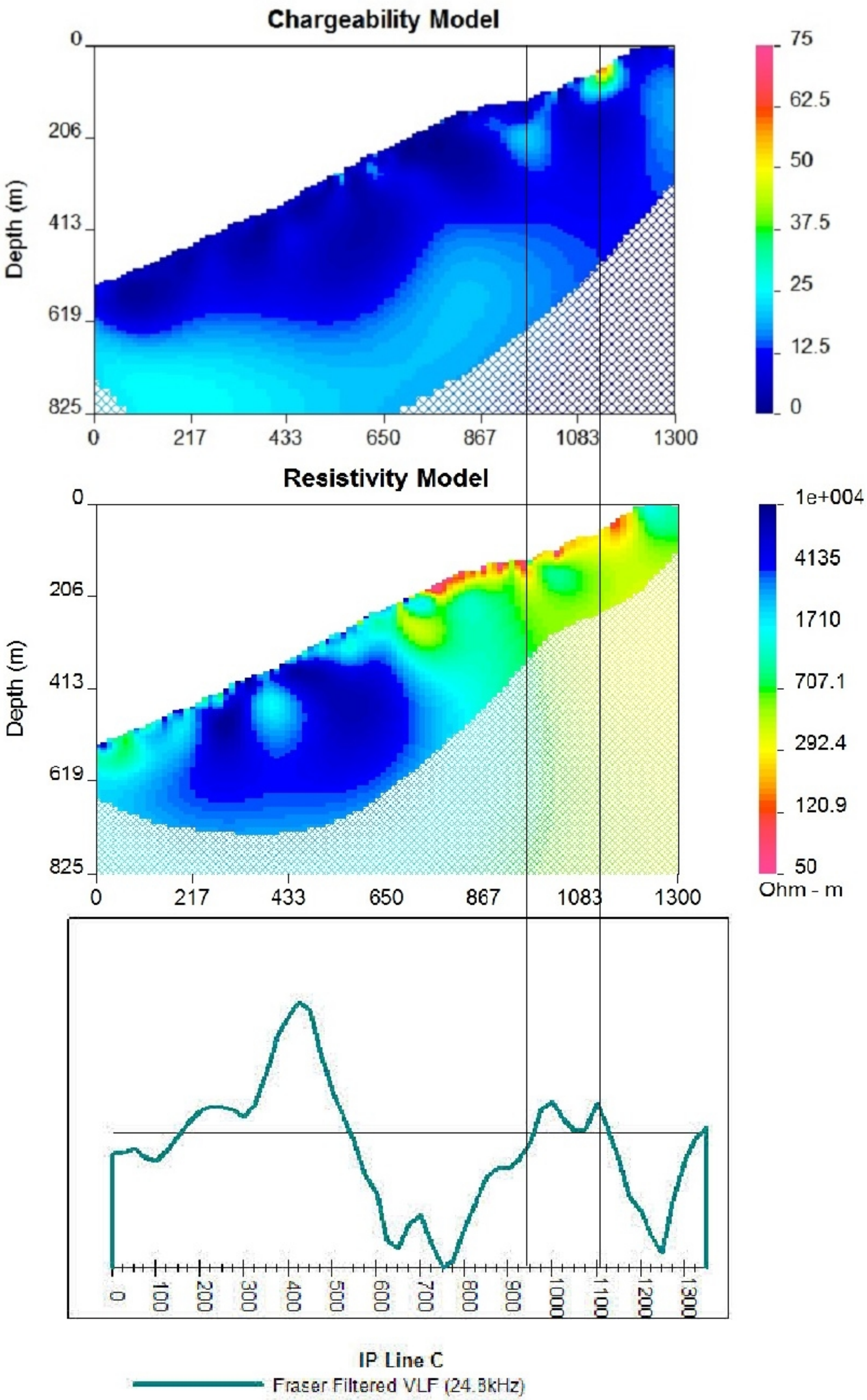


Figure 14: Line C composite - chargeability, resistivity models and Fraser-filtered VLF.

6.2 Mars Northeast

The Mars Northeast area is uniformly mapped as undifferentiated Narchilla Formation except for the extreme northeast corner which is mapped as Quaternary sediments. As this does not add to the interpretation of the geophysical data, geology is not included in the Mars Northeast figures.

6.2.1 Total magnetic field

The total magnetic field at Mars Northeast is shown in Figure 15 and a full scale PDF is appended to this report. Magnetic relief is low (approximately 50 nT) over the area and there is no correlation between the total magnetic field and other geophysics or geochemistry. There are single line linear features parallel to the line paths and these features are assumed to be artifacts of the data collection.

Given the low magnetic relief and the lack of correlation with other datasets, the total magnetic field at Mars Northeast is not considered a useful tool for guiding exploration.

6.2.2 VLF-EM

Many coherent VLF conductors are evenly distributed over the Mars Northeast grid as shown by the Jim Creek (Washington) Fraser-filtered data (Figure 16) and the Lualualei (Hawaii) Fraser-filtered data (Figure 17). There is no correlation with other geophysics or geochemistry and these features are interpreted to be caused by Quaternary features and therefore not of hardrock exploration interest.

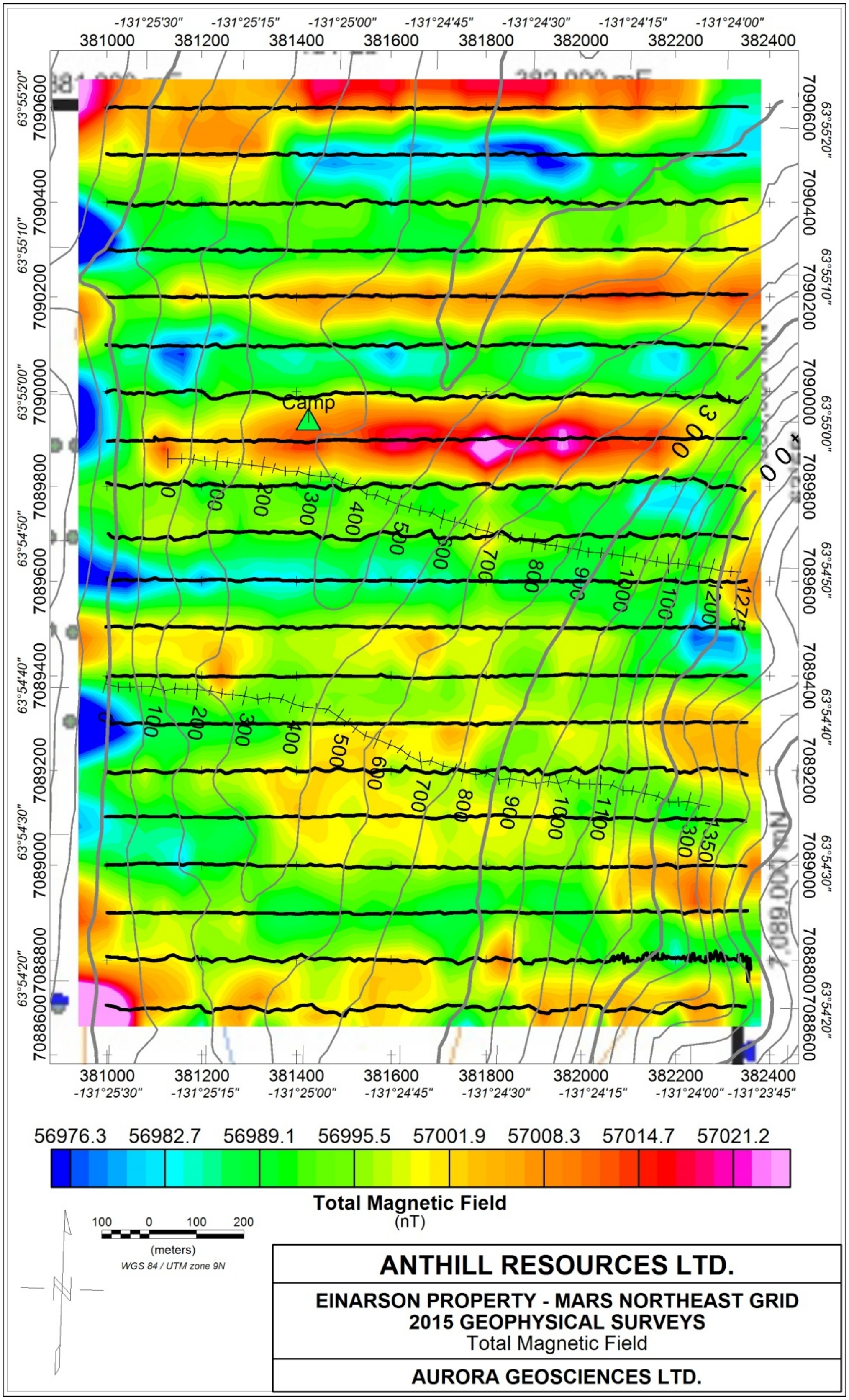


Figure 15: Mars Northeast grid - gridded total magnetic field.

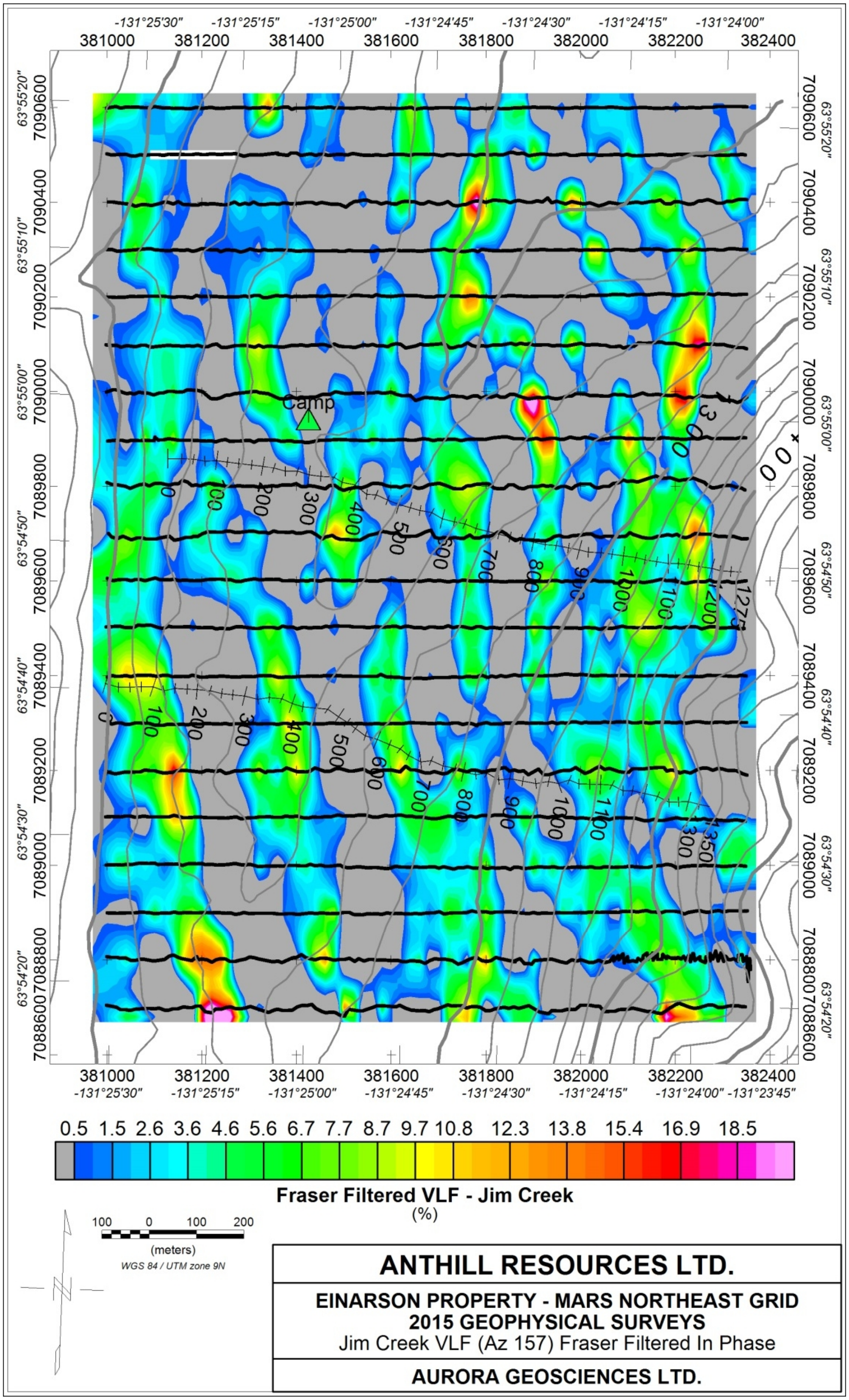


Figure 16: Mars Northeast Fraser-filtered VLF using the Jim Creek station.

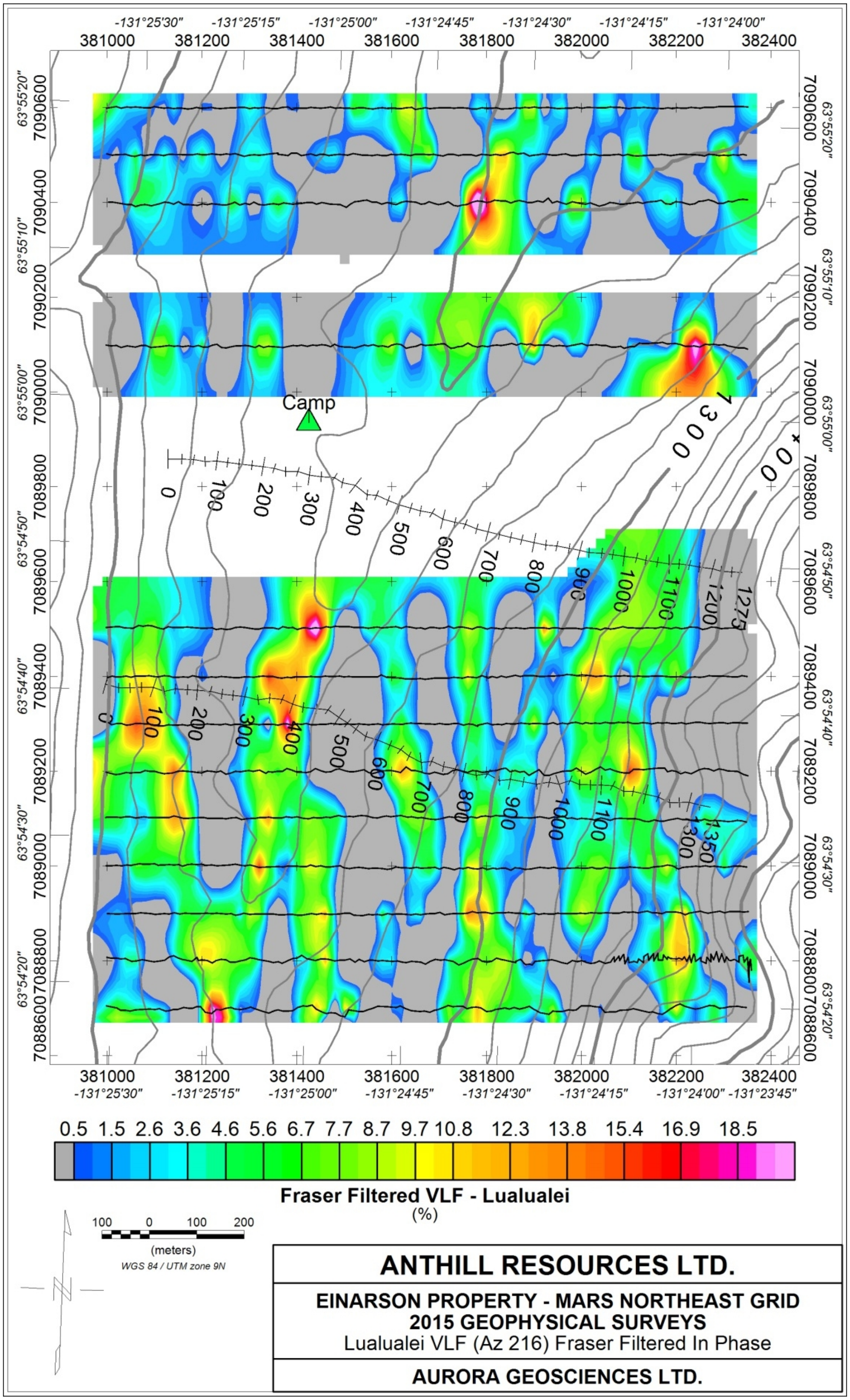


Figure 17: Mars Northeast Fraser filtered VLF using the Lualualei station.

6.2.3 Res-IP

Line E

A composite section of Mars Northeast line E with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 20. The Mars Northeast line location map with gold-in-soils and gold-in-rocks is shown in Figure 18.

There is a weak central conductive area between stations 400 and 800 that is broadly coincident with the elevated gold-in-soil anomaly. There are elevated gold-in-rock values on the western edge of this conductive feature. Chargeability is generally low. No distinct targets are identified on line E within this area.

There is slightly elevated chargeability on the east end of line E centered at 1050. This is a low ranked target.

No correlation is observed with the VLF or with the soil and rock analyses.

Line F

A composite section of Mars Northeast line F with 2D recovered chargeability and resistivity models and the Fraser-filtered gridded results sampled along the IP line is shown in Figure 21. The Mars Northeast line location map with gold-in-soils and gold-in-rocks is shown in Figure 18.

A correlative central conductor that is better defined than on line E is observed between stations 450 and 925. This is again broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil results and an elevated gold-in-rock sample on the eastern edge of the conductive feature. Chargeability is generally low except for an elevated area on the western margin of the conductive zone. Given the correlation between the conductive zone and the gold-in-soil data, this is a high ranked target.

There is elevated chargeability on the west end of line F, centered at station 75. This is a low ranked target.

No correlation is observed with the VLF or with the soil and rock analyses.

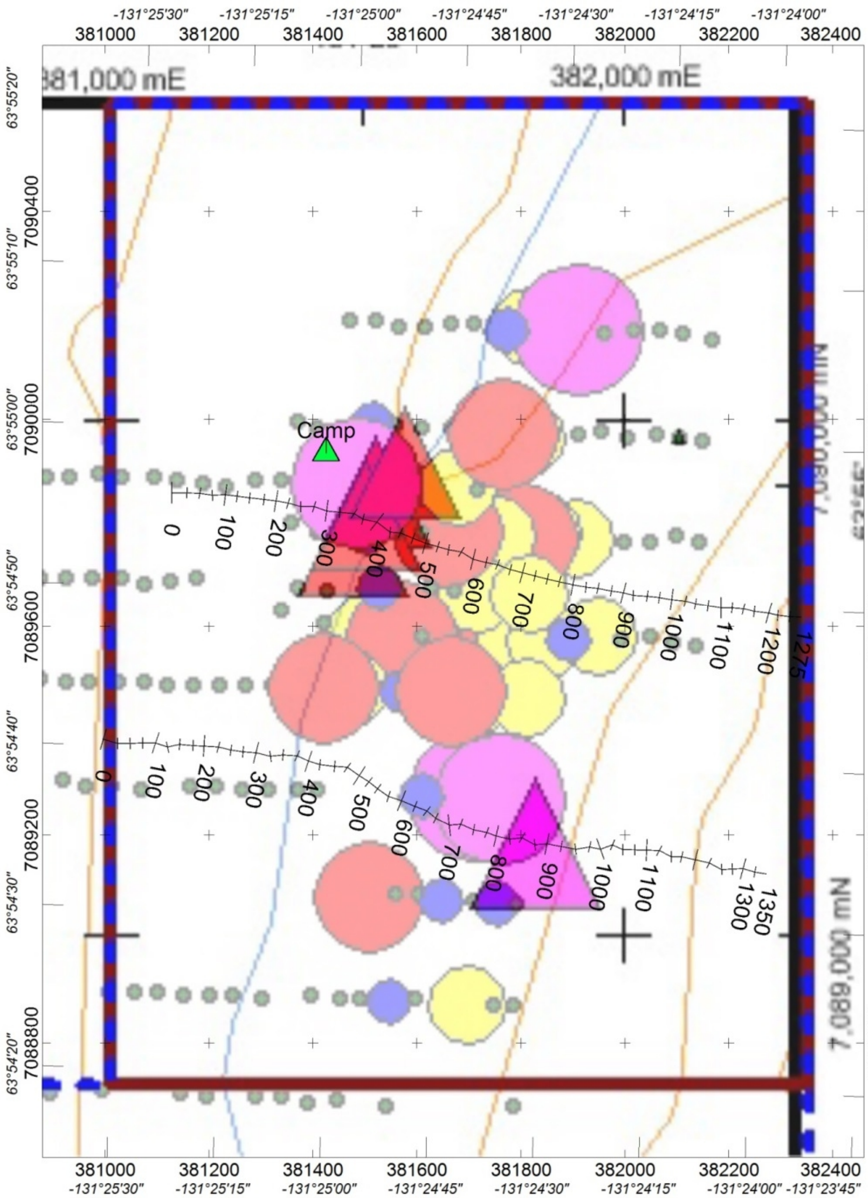


Figure 18: Mars Northeast gold in soils and rocks with res-IP lines E and F.

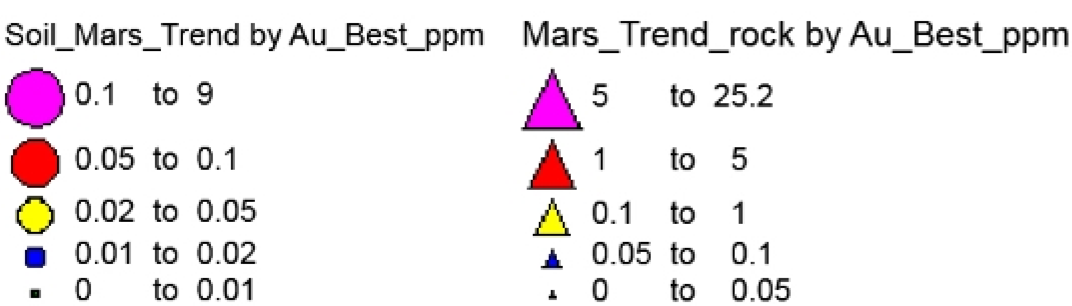


Figure 19: Legend for arsenic in soil and arsenic in rock for Figure 18. Note the size of the symbols is not at the same scale as Figure 18.

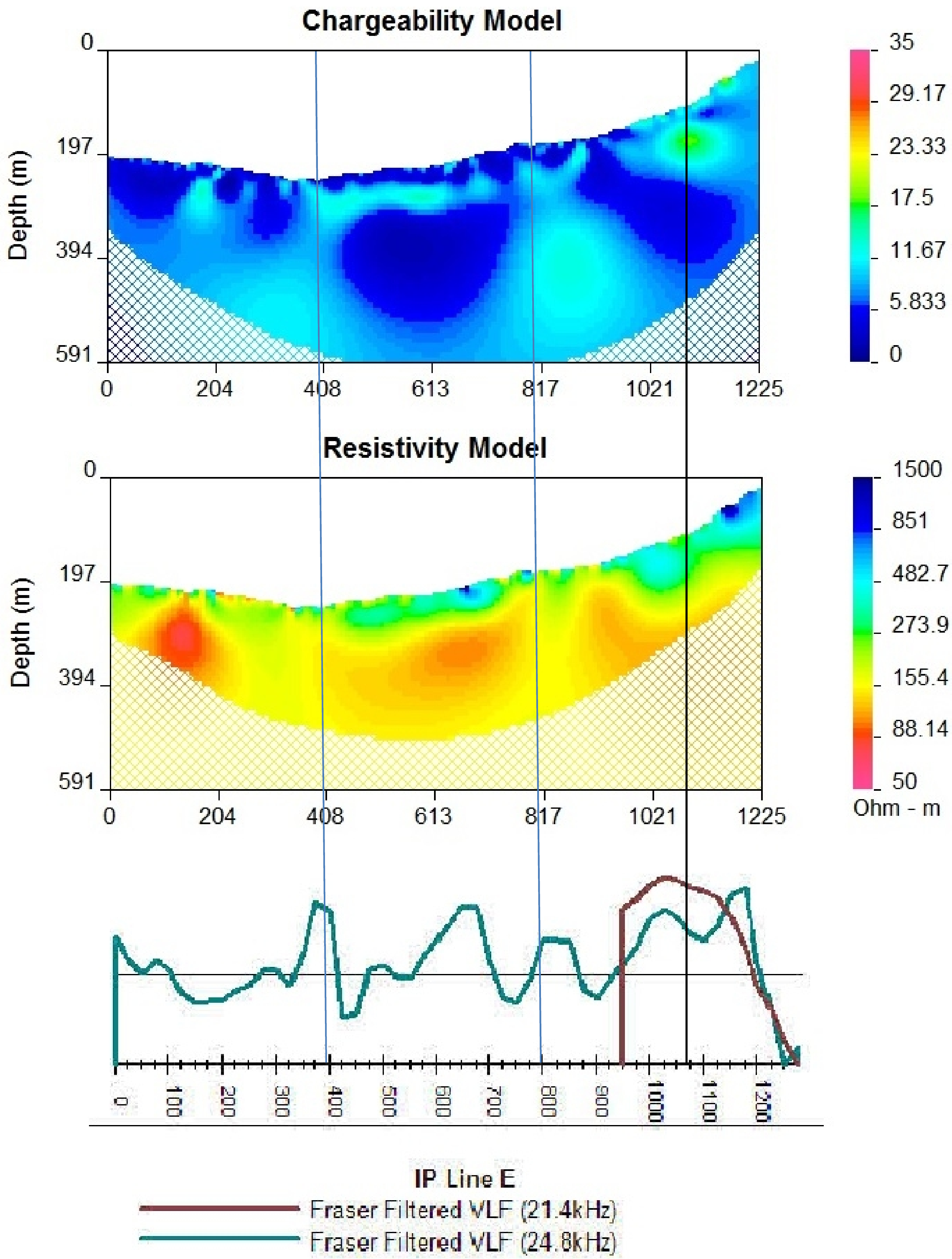


Figure 20: Line E composite – Chargeability, resistivity models and Fraser-filtered VLF.

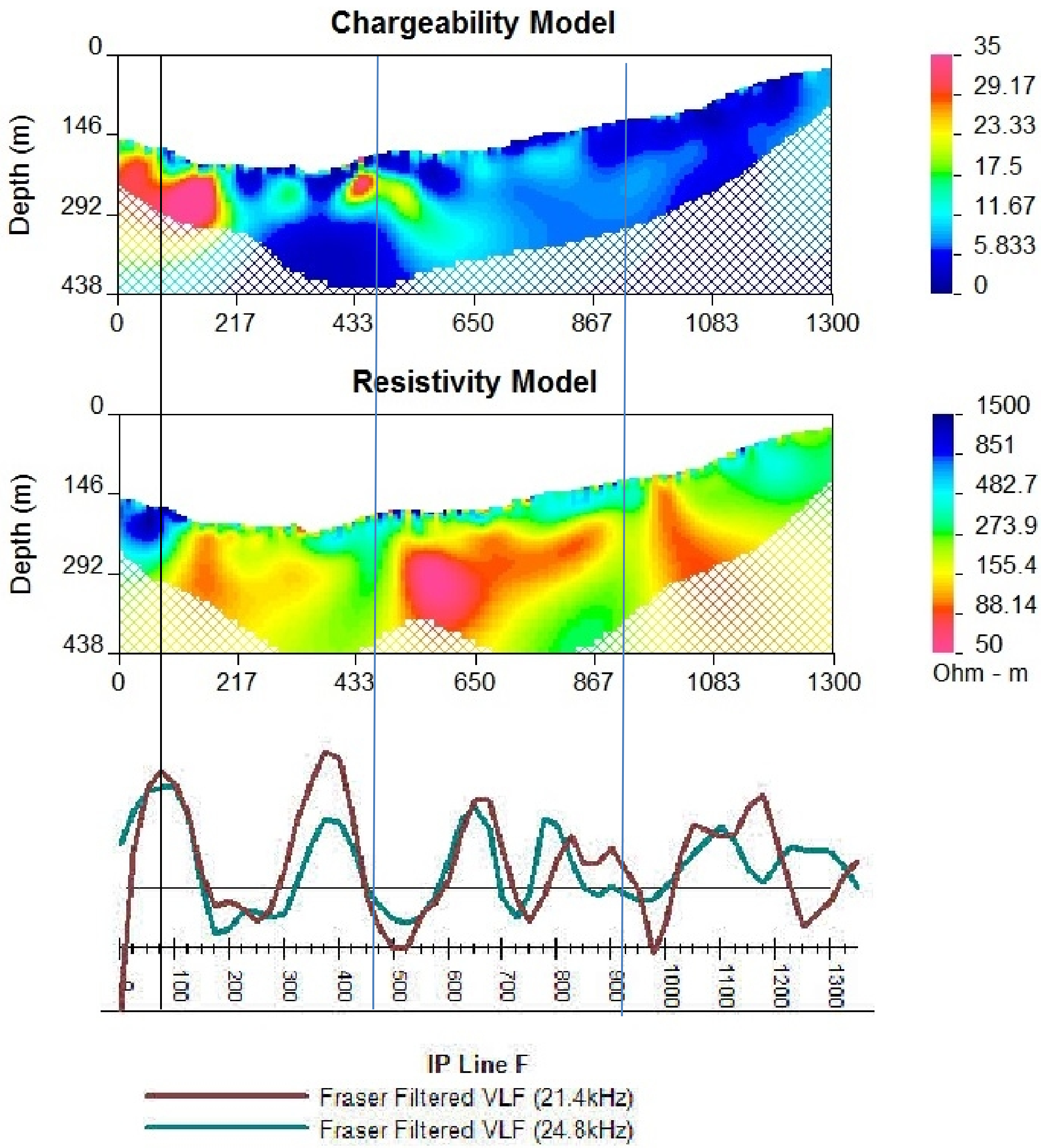


Figure 21: Line F composite - chargeability, resistivity models and Fraser-filtered VLF.

7 TARGET SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

A target summary for Mars Main is shown in Figure 22 and for Mars Northeast in Figure 23. The targets are described above in Section 6 and are detailed and ranked in Table 3 and Table 4.

The 2015 geophysical program was immediately succeeded by a geological follow-up program so many of the targets may have further geological data.

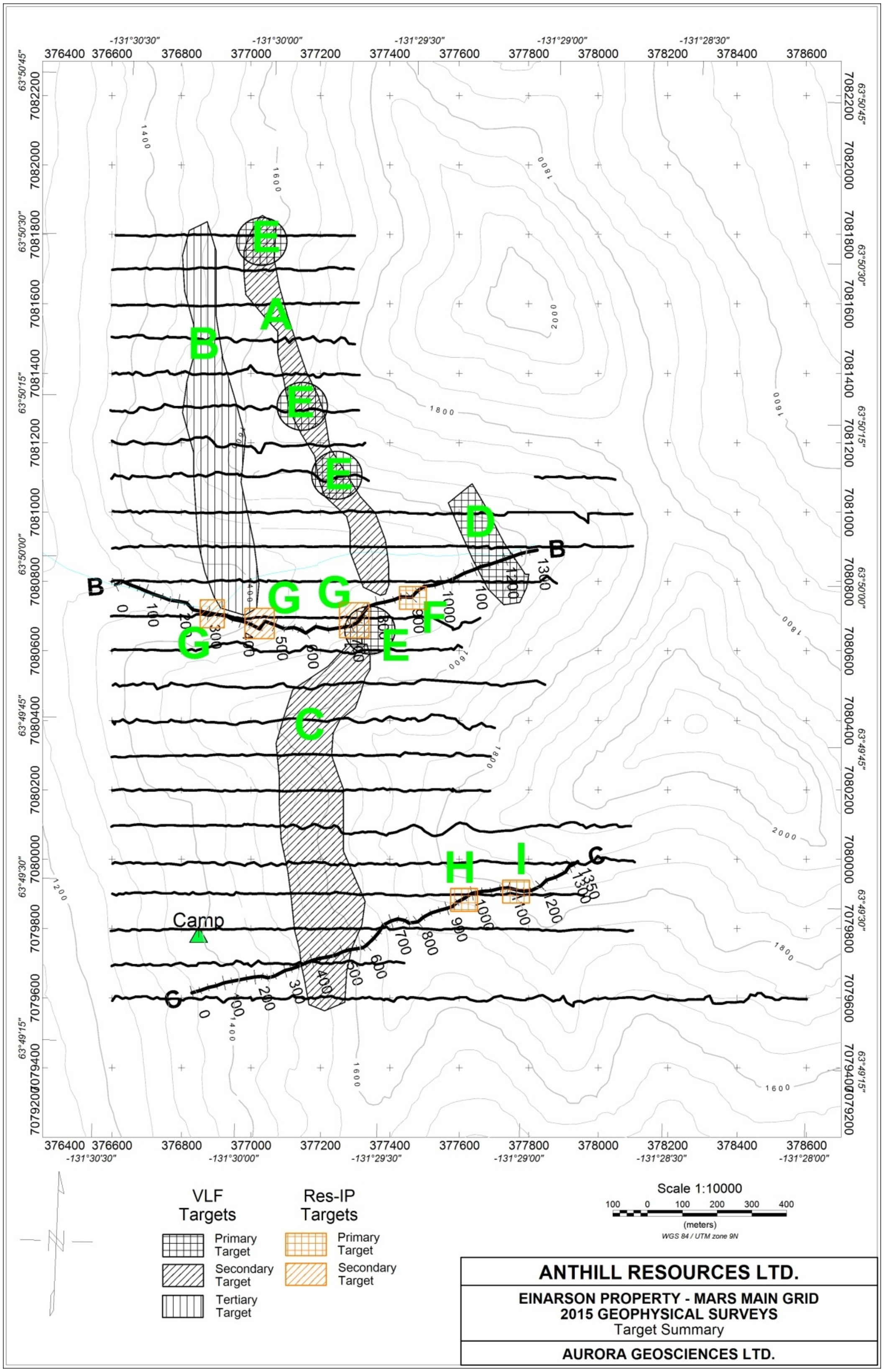


Figure 22: Mars Main target summary.

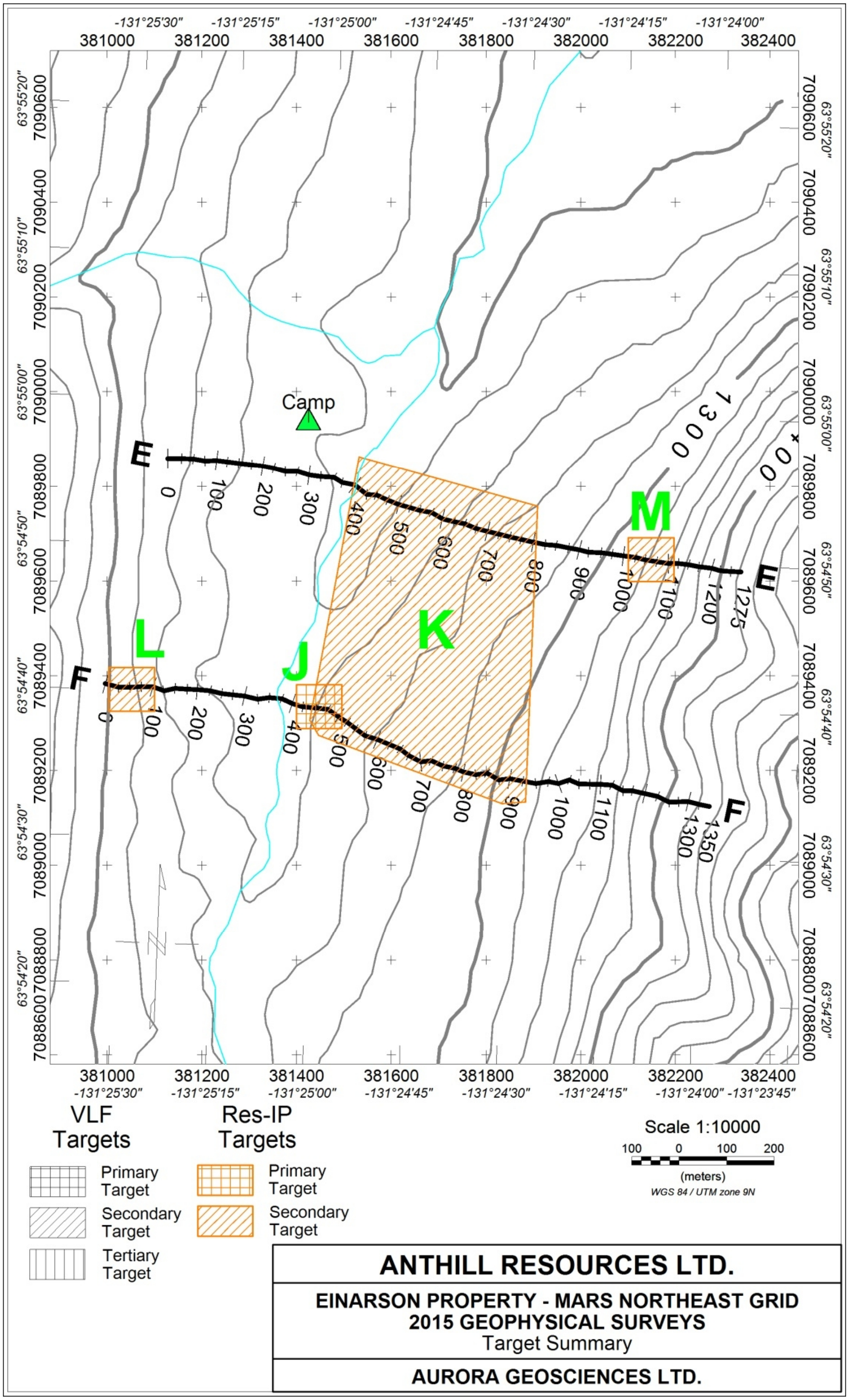


Figure 23: Mars Northeast target summary.

Table 3: Details of proposed Mars Main target areas.

Target	Target Type	Description	Rank
A	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high gold and arsenic in soil anomaly.	2
B	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high base metal in soil anomaly	3
C	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature coincident with high gold and arsenic in soil anomaly.	2
D	VLF-EM	Linear VLF feature immediately north of high gold and arsenic in rock anomaly.	1
E	VLF-EM	Juncture of NE-SW trending features with VLF-EM feature associated with gold and arsenic anomaly (Target A).	1
F	Res-IP	Shallow chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature.	1
G	Res-IP	Vertical breaks in the gently east-dipping chargeability interpreted to be thrust faulted Algae Lake Formation.	2
H	Res-IP	Shallow weak chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature.	2
I	Res-IP	Shallow chargeability high within Narchilla Formation. At the top of a vertical conductive feature. Immediately adjacent to high gold-in-rock anomaly	1

Table 4: Mars Northeast Target Summary

Target	Target Type	Description	Rank
J	Res-IP	Chargeability high on the margin of central conductive zone broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil values.	1
K	Res-IP	Central conductive zone broadly coincident with elevated gold-in-soil values	2
L	Res-IP	Chargeability high.	3
M	Res-IP	Chargeability high.	3

8 PRODUCTS

The following files are included in the digital version of this report:

Folder or File name	**Description of contents**
\Databases\ASCII\	Final data in ASCII format.
\Databases\Geosoft\	Final data in Geosoft database format.
\Shape files\	Target summary layers in ARC shapefile format.
\Raw\Res-IP\	Raw datafiles for the res-IP by day.
\Raw\mag-VLF\	Raw datafiles for the mag-VLF by day
\	
Mars 2015 Geophysics Report.pdf	A PDF of this report.

Respectfully Submitted,

2015.09.10 11:07:18 -07'00'

Dave Hildes, Ph.D., P.Geo.

Appendix A

Survey Log, Production and Personnel Summary

ANT-15523-YT

	Shawn Scott	Laura MacIntyre	Ryan Roberts	Mark Penner	Daniel Gabriel	Dmitri Spassov
Current Job	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**	**16**
Total	16	16	16	16	16	16
Fri 3-Jul-2015	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe
Sat 4-Jul-2015	Mobe and Setup	Mobe and Setup	Mobe and Setup	Mobe and Setup	Mobe and Setup	Mobe and Setup
Sun 5-Jul-2015	Receiver	Current	Cables	Transmitter	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Mon 6-Jul-2015	Receiver	Current	Cables	Transmitter	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Tue 7-Jul-2015	Receiver	Cables	Transmitter	Current	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Wed 8-Jul-2015	Receiver	Transmitter	Current	Cables	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Thu 9-Jul-2015	Receiver	Current	Cables	Transmitter	IP Cleanup	Cables
Fri 10-Jul-2015	Receiver	Cables	Transmitter	Current	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Sat 11-Jul-2015	Set Up/Clean Up	Set Up/Clean Up	Set Up/Clean Up	Current	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Sun 12-Jul-2015	Moving camp	Moving camp	Moving camp	Moving camp	Moving camp	Moving camp
Mon 13-Jul-2015	Receiver	Transmitter	Current	Cables	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Tue 14-Jul-2015	Receiver	Current	Cables	Transmitter	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Wed 15-Jul-2015	Receiver	Cables	Transmitter	Current	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Thu 16-Jul-2015	Receiver	Transmitter	Current	Cables	IP Cleanup	Cables
Fri 17-Jul-2015	IP Cleanup/Packing	IP Cleanup/Packing	IP Cleanup/Packing	IP Cleanup/Packing	Mag/VLF	Mag/VLF
Sat 18-Jul-2015	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe	Mobe

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Production Summary

	IP	Grid - Line	Mag DG	Mag DS	Grid - Line
Current Job	4675		29970	26240	
Sat 4-Jul-2015	25	Line C			
Sun 5-Jul-2015	250	Line C	2580	2450	7080000N, 0100N (incomplete), 0200N, 0300N
Mon 6-Jul-2015	575	Line C	2520	2100	0100N, 0400N, 0500N (incomplete), 0600N, 0700N, 0800N (incomplete)
Tue 7-Jul-2015	400	Line C	2540	1960	0500N, 0800N, 0900N, 81000N (incomplete), 1100N, 1200N
Wed 8-Jul-2015	25	Line B	3210	2480	79000N, 8000N, 7000N, 6000N
Thu 9-Jul-2015	750	Line B			
Fri 10-Jul-2015	425	Line B	2200	4300	81000N, 1100N, 1300N, 1400N, 1500N, 1600N
Sat 11-Jul-2015	0		700	700	1700N, 1800N
Sun 12-Jul-2015	0				
Mon 13-Jul-2015	450	Line E	4050	1650	7088700N, 8800N (incomplete), 8900N, 9000N, 9100N
Tue 14-Jul-2015	625	Line E	4050	3850	8800, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600. (lost parts of 9500 & 9600)
Wed 15-Jul-2015	450	Line F	5420	4050	9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 90000, 0200, 0300
Thu 16-Jul-2015	700	Line F			
Fri 17-Jul-2015			2700	2700	0100,0400, 0500, 0600
Sat 18-Jul-2015					

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-03-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*
Fixed wing	Black Sheep	

Comments

Weather

Rain in Whitehorse, scattered to Mayo

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Crew left Whitehorse at 7:45am for flights from the Mayo float plane base starting at 12:30pm.
Flights to the lake at the Anthill Einerson camp went smoothly but the intended helicopter rendezvous was delayed due to weather at its base camp. Crew overnighted in the cookhouse of the camp and collected firewood and drinking water for the rest of the week.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-04-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*
Helicopter	Horizon	2.7

Comments

Weather

Sun and cloud. Some rain through the day, lots at night.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Met helicopter at Einerson camp at 9am. Loaded sling loads after safety briefing. SS, DG, RR went on first trip and scouted camping locations. LM, DS, MP slung gear and arrived on site at ~1:30pm. Much of the afternoon was spent setting up camp and the IP crew had time to set up for their first line (line C).

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-05-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Hazy, some rain, lightning nearby.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

IP crew struggled with noisy data, and finally isolated the issue late in the afternoon. They then stayed out until 8pm rectifying the problem and resetting the line to start again in the morning. One reading was taken to test the equipment.

Mag crew prepared equipment for field and started lines to the north of camp.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-06-15

PREPARED BY:
Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather
Clear blue sky, 25C

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)
IP worked line C all day. Trouble with open loops, tough terrain. Mag crew continued to work northwards. Trouble dumping the base mag data.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-07-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

High clouds in the morning, rain in the lat afternoon through the evening. Some thunder in distance in late afternoon.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Safety meeting at 8am. Crew packed out shortly after.
IP crew: SS arrived with Rx at stn 875 at 1015h, MP went to 575 to get cables and made it to 875 at 1210. Surveyed until stn 1250 at 1800h, RR felt uncomfortable about approaching weather and headed back to camp. SS stayed and cleaned up cables alone on the mountain. MP had set up cables up to 1350 but the area was considered too dangerous to return to so cables were pulled from a distance and electrodes were abandoned. MP took 6 cables to line B for set up tomorrow. SS back in camp at 2000h, MP at 2030h.
DG had sensor issues on his mag/VLF unit.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-08-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Rain. Fog. All day.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Safety meeting at 830 after a late day yesterday. LM set up current and infinite on new line (Line B). SS, RR and MP cleaned up cables from the peak of line C and moved to set them up on new line. Hopes for starting the line from the east end to minimize set up time were dashed as that end was unsafe and impassable.
DS GPS sensor stopped working around noon, data is a little messy, still useable

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-09-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Sun and cloud

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

VLF station maintenance day.
DS helped out on cables and current, and IP crew had a productive day.
DG worked on data and coiling wire left on Line B.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-10-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Sunny and hot

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

More noisy data slowing production. Porcupine ate cables. MP hooked cables to current. Potential equipment damage. Finished line B and starting packing up the line before heading home at 9pm.
DG GPS sensor had some issues again.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-11-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Rainy and cloudy all day.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Started to set up for line A but difficult terrain slowed progress until it was apparent the job could not be finished in time. Packed up gear and started packing camp in preparation for move.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-12-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*
Helicopter	Horizon	3

Comments

Weather

Cloudy, rain and fog. Not enough to impede the helicopter though.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Crew got up early and tore down and cleaned up what was left of the IP gear before moving on to the rest of the camp. Horizon helicopter arrived ten minutes after the 1430h meeting time. Move to new camp completed in under 3 hours. Camp setup took the rest of the evening.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-13-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Sunny in the morning and evening, cloudy through the day.
Thunder in the distance in the early afternoon.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

IP set up on the northern most line (line E) and began surveying in the late morning. SS checked all suspicious cables trying to root out troublesome connections but found none. New problems were quickly found however, as cables troubles plagued production all day. Some chewed cables and burnt out cables were removed from use. RR sustained a small wasp sting with no serious injury or complications.
Mag crew had decent production despite sensor and other equipment issues.
Horizon helicopter arrived at camp ~10am with equipment (spare mag) that had not been delivered yesterday.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

DATE:	July-14-15

PREPARED BY:
Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather
Sun and cloud

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)
Safety meeting at 830am. IP continued from where they left off yesterday. Some more trouble with cables at the end of the day slowed return to camp but all was finished at a decent hour. Everyone home by 730pm.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-15-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Sun and cloud

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Safety meeting at 8:15am.
IP crew set up new line on line F. Some cables troubles but they did not persist. Everyone home by 6:30pm.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-16-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Cloudy through the day, rainy late in the afternoon.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Safety meeting 8am.
DS joined the IP crew to help with cables and the IP crew stayed on the line until it was finished. Some trouble with the receiver later in the day. All cables and electrodes were swapped and the receiver was tested and yet the problems persisted. Some data on the last dipoles was unrecordable.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-17-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*

Comments

Weather

Sun and cloud

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

IP crew cleaned up the remaining wire and cables that were left on the line. And began to prepare to pack up the camp.

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Anthill Mars (IP & Mag/VLF)

DATE:	July-18-15

PREPARED BY:

Shawn Scott

LOGISTICS

Type	*Contractor*	*Hrs or units*
Helicopter	Horizon	3
Turbo Otter, Caravan	Blacksheep	

Comments

Weather

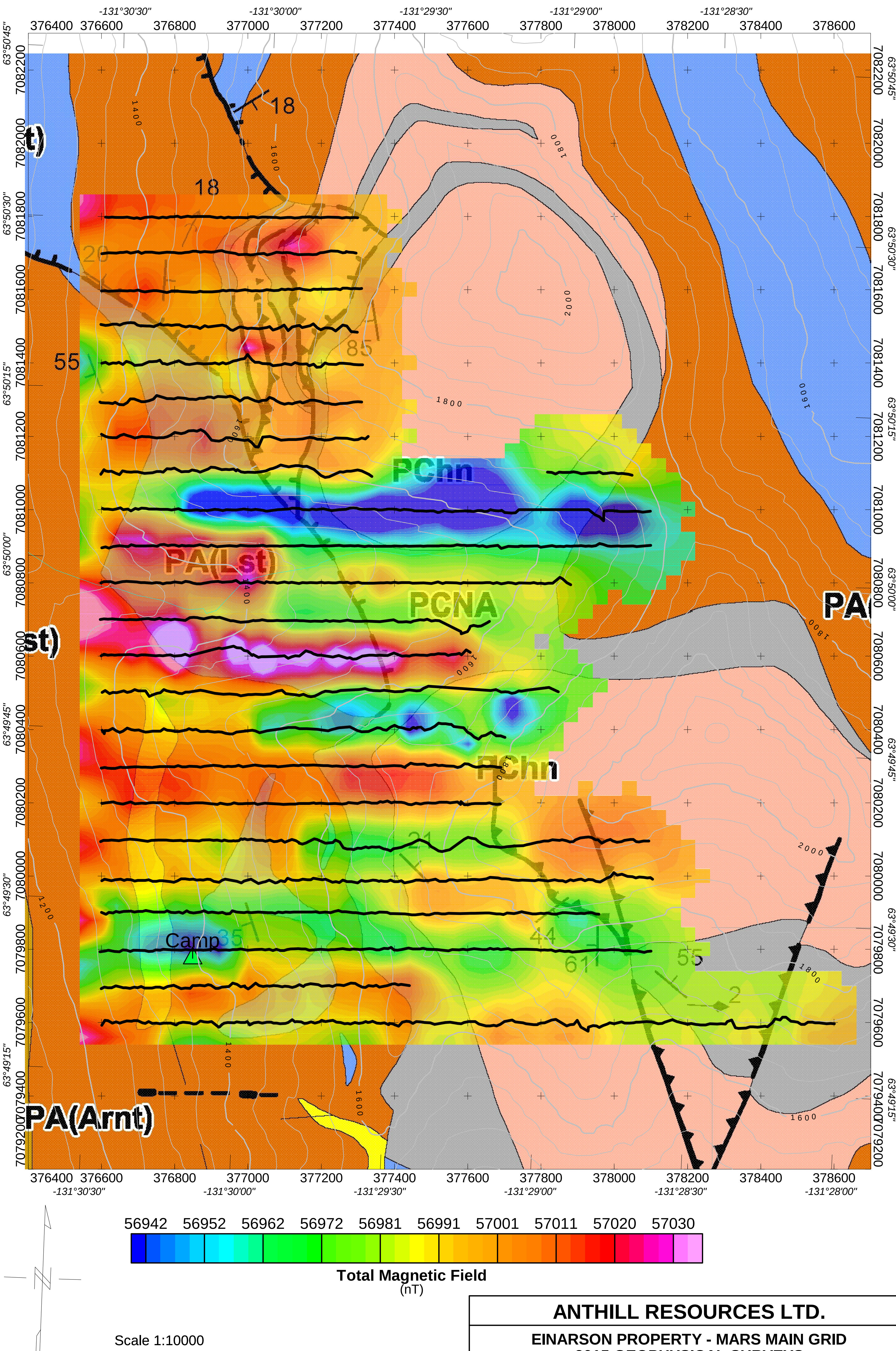
Fog and rain.

Notes (production comments, incidents, other)

Helicopter arrived at 9am. Low ceiling threatened the demobilization from camp site and forced longer routes to fixed wing staging area when slinging gear via helicopter.
All crew and gear at staging area at 11:35am.
Turbo Otter arrived at noon and took first load to Mayo, Caravan arrived soon after for remaining gear and crew. Truck was packed to leave Mayo by 2:30pm. Dinner in Carmacks. All crew safe at AGL in Whitehorse by 9pm.

Appendix B

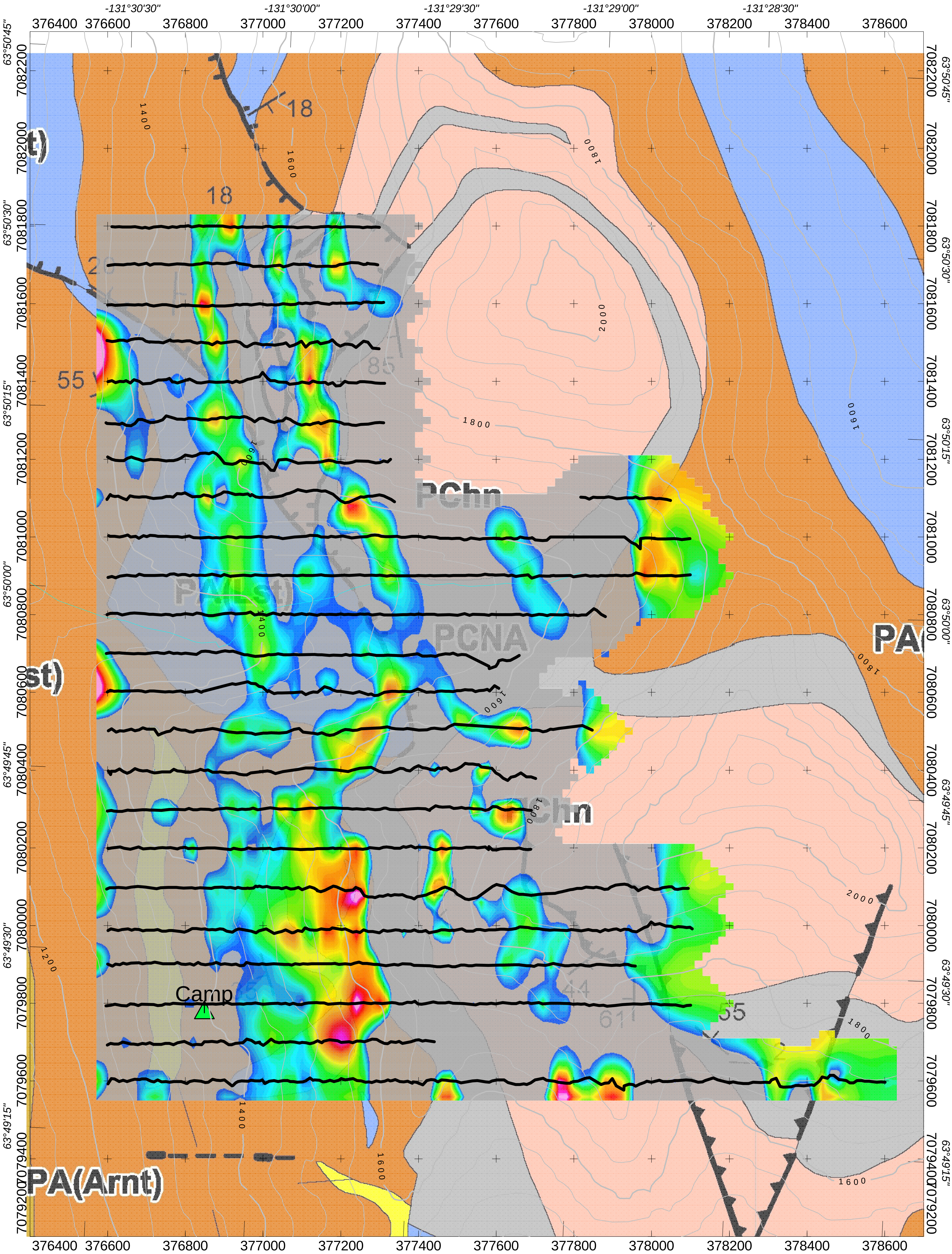
Selected Full-Scale Maps

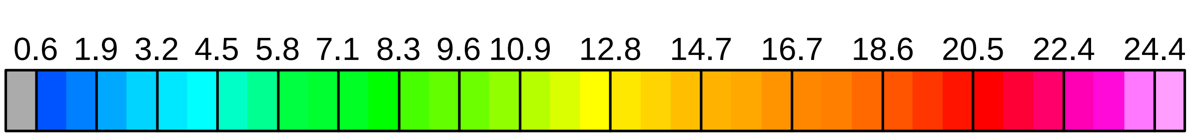


ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS MAIN GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Total Magnetic Field with Geology

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.





Fraser Filtered VLF - Jim Creek
(%)

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

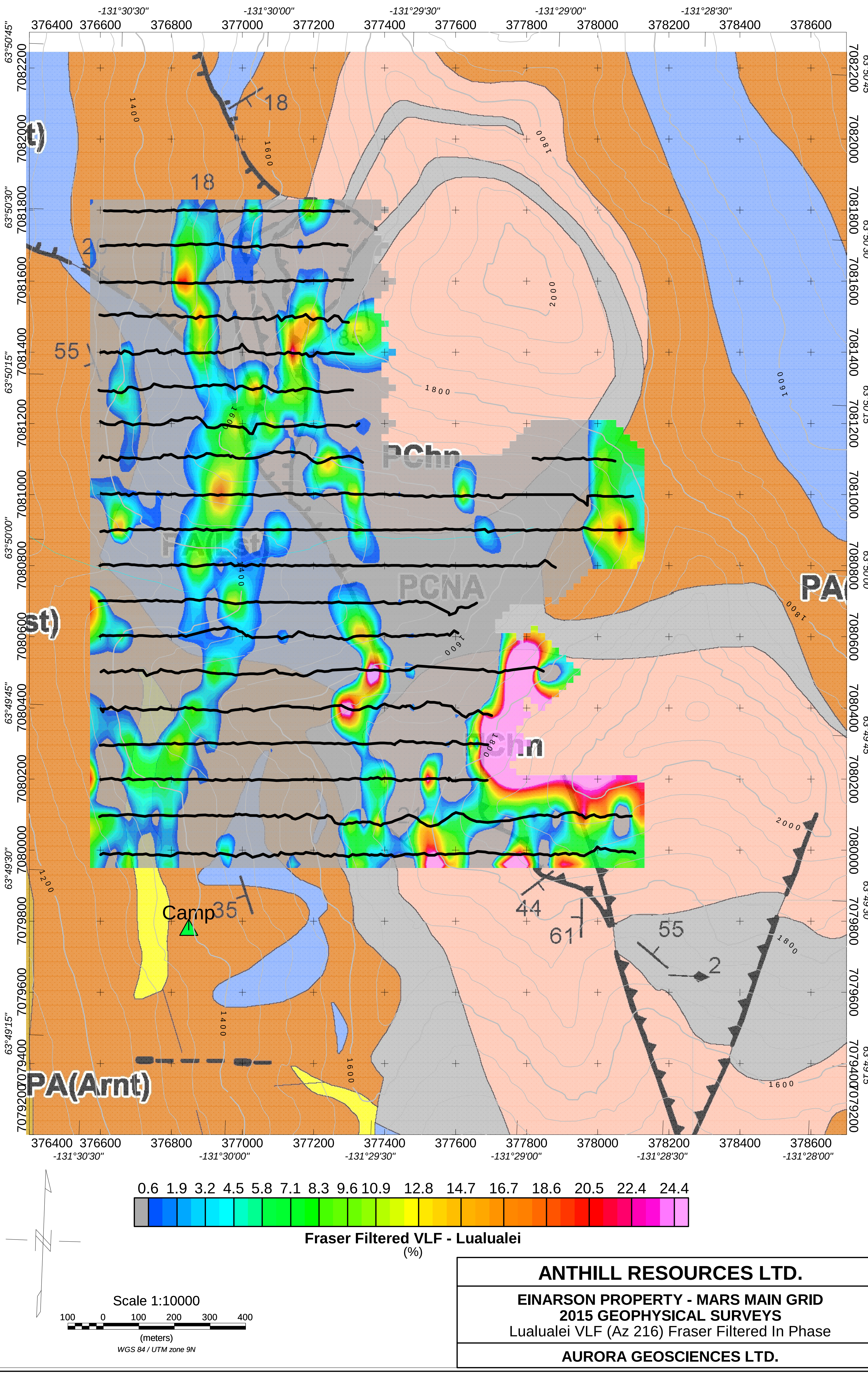
(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS MAIN GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Jim Creek VLF (Az 157) Fraser Filtered In Phase

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

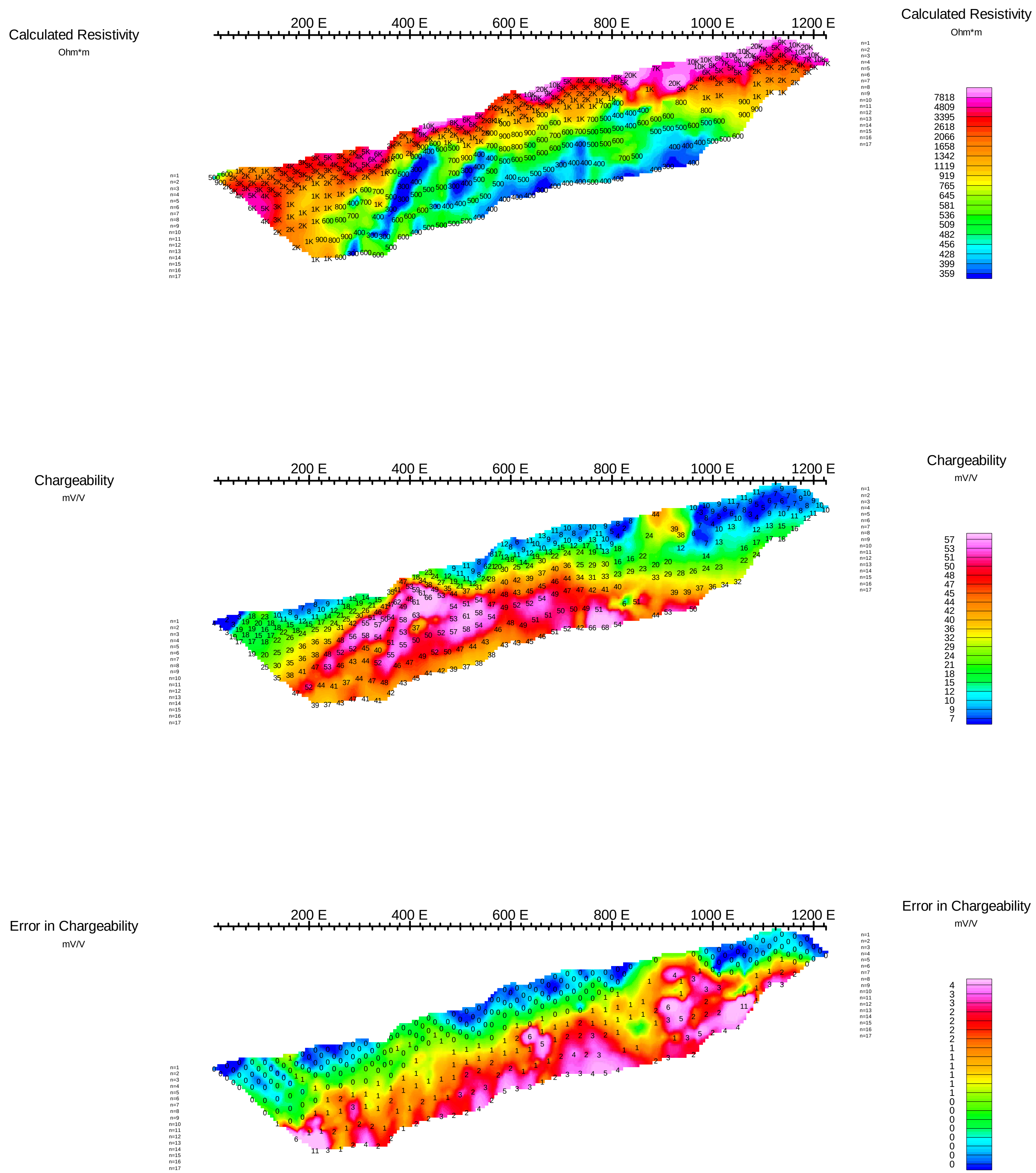


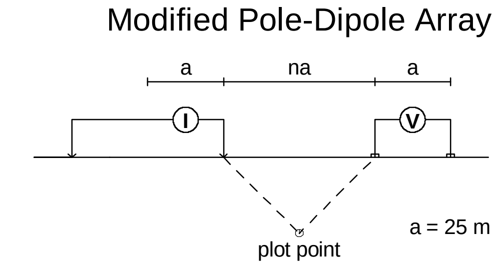
ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS MAIN GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Lualualei VLF (Az 216) Fraser Filtered In Phase

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS
Line B





Stationary electrode at 50W (moving E).

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Mars 2015 IP.xyz

Dates Surveyed : July 8-10, 2015

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

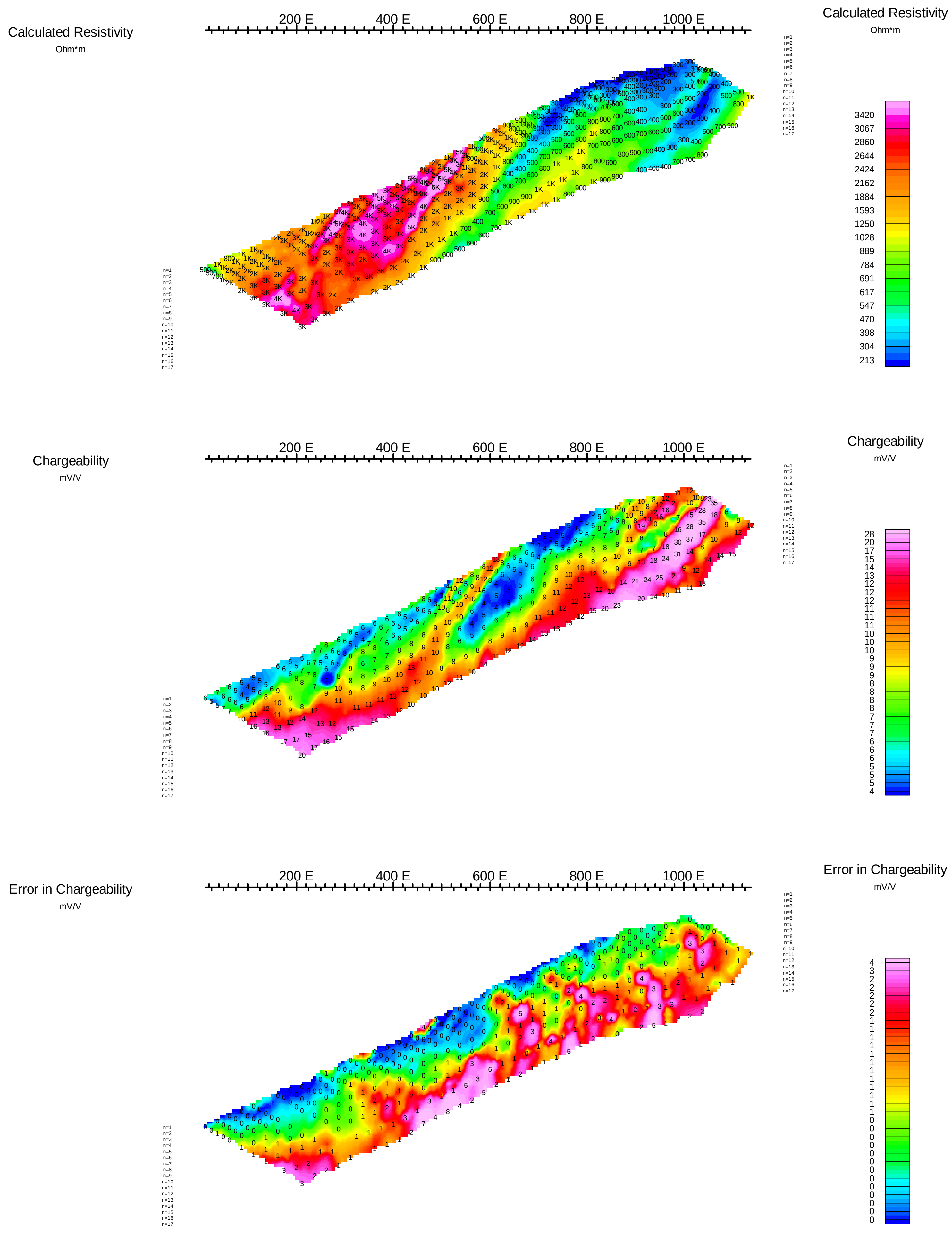
(meters)

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD..

RESISTIVITY - INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
EINARSON PROPERTY, MARS MAIN ZONE
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

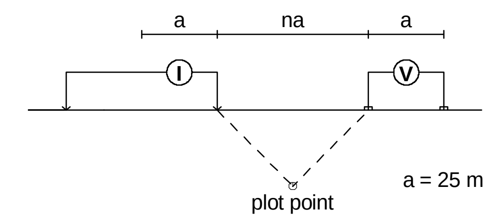
Mining District: Mayo — GRID: Local
Date: September 4, 2015 — Job: ANT-15523-YT
NTS: 105 O/13 & 14 — Drawn by: DH, MC

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS
Line C

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 50W (moving E).

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Mars 2015 IP.xyz

Dates Surveyed : July 4-7, 2015

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

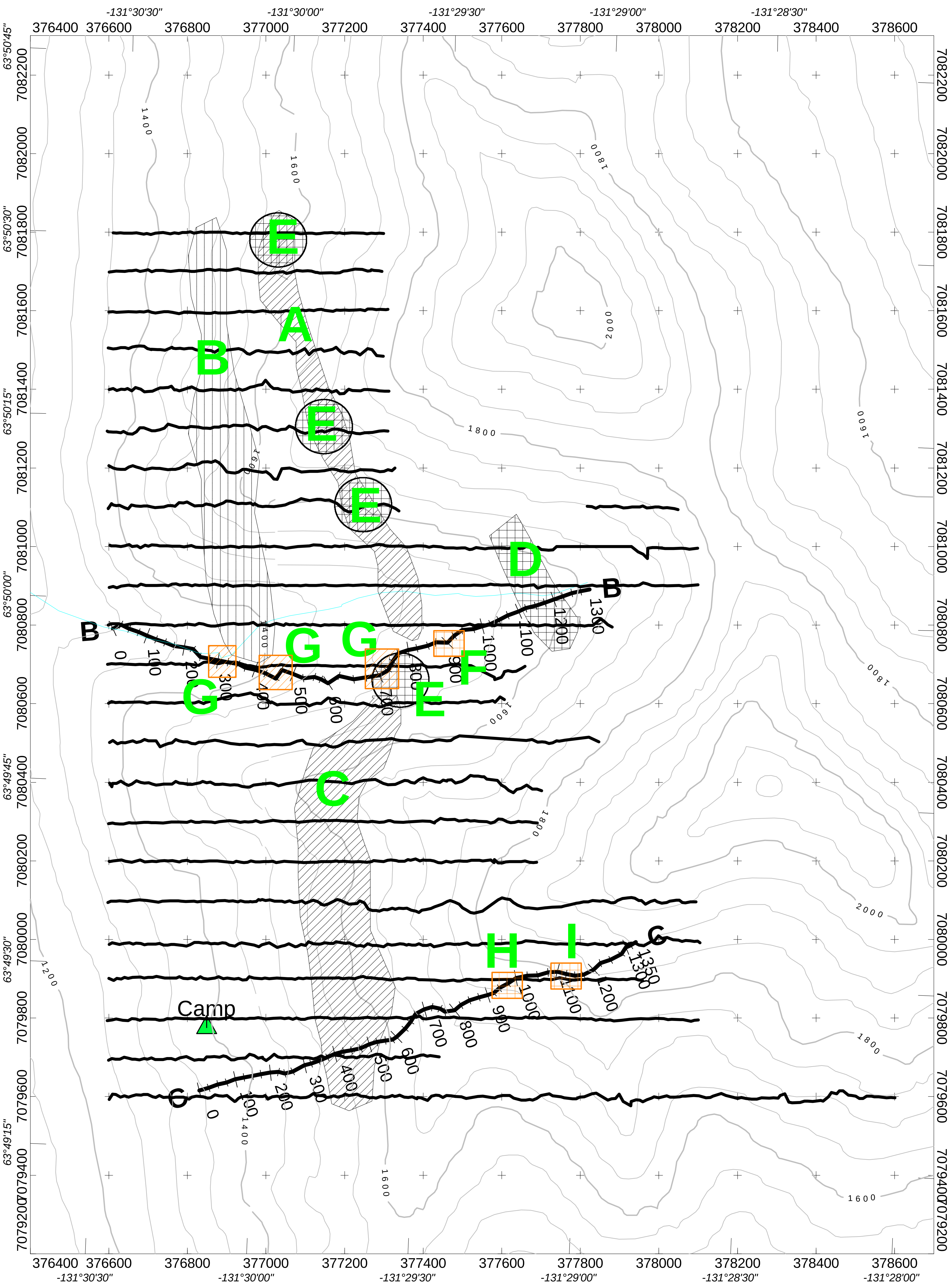
(meters)

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD..

RESISTIVITY - INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
EINARSON PROPERTY, MARS MAIN ZONE
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

Mining District: Mayo — GRID: Local
Date: September 4, 2015 — Job: ANT-15523-YT
NTS: 105 O/13 & 14 — Drawn by: DH, MC

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



VLF Targets

- Primary Target
- Secondary Target
- Tertiary Target

Res-IP Targets

- Primary Target
- Secondary Target

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400

(meters)

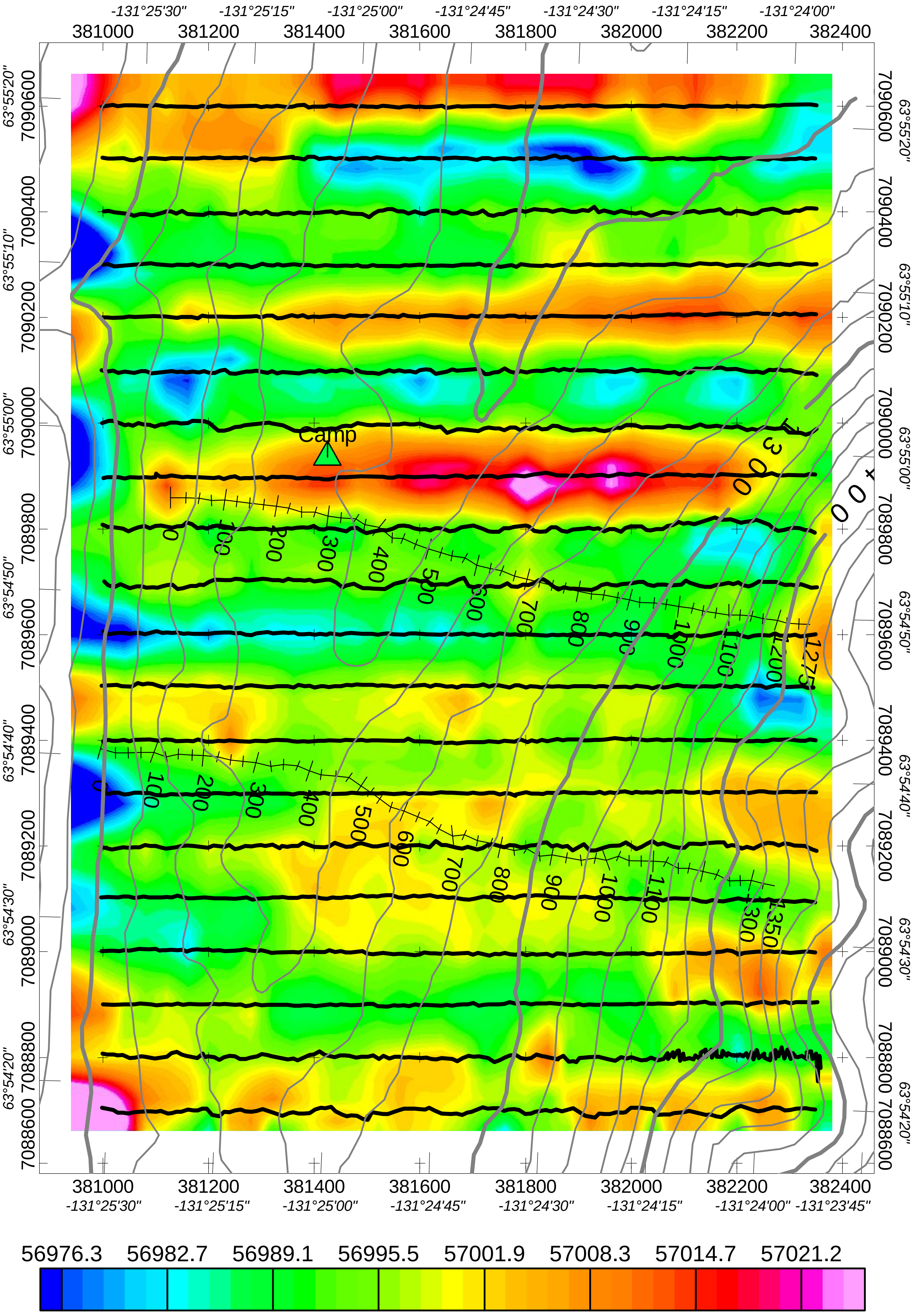
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS MAIN GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Target Summary

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



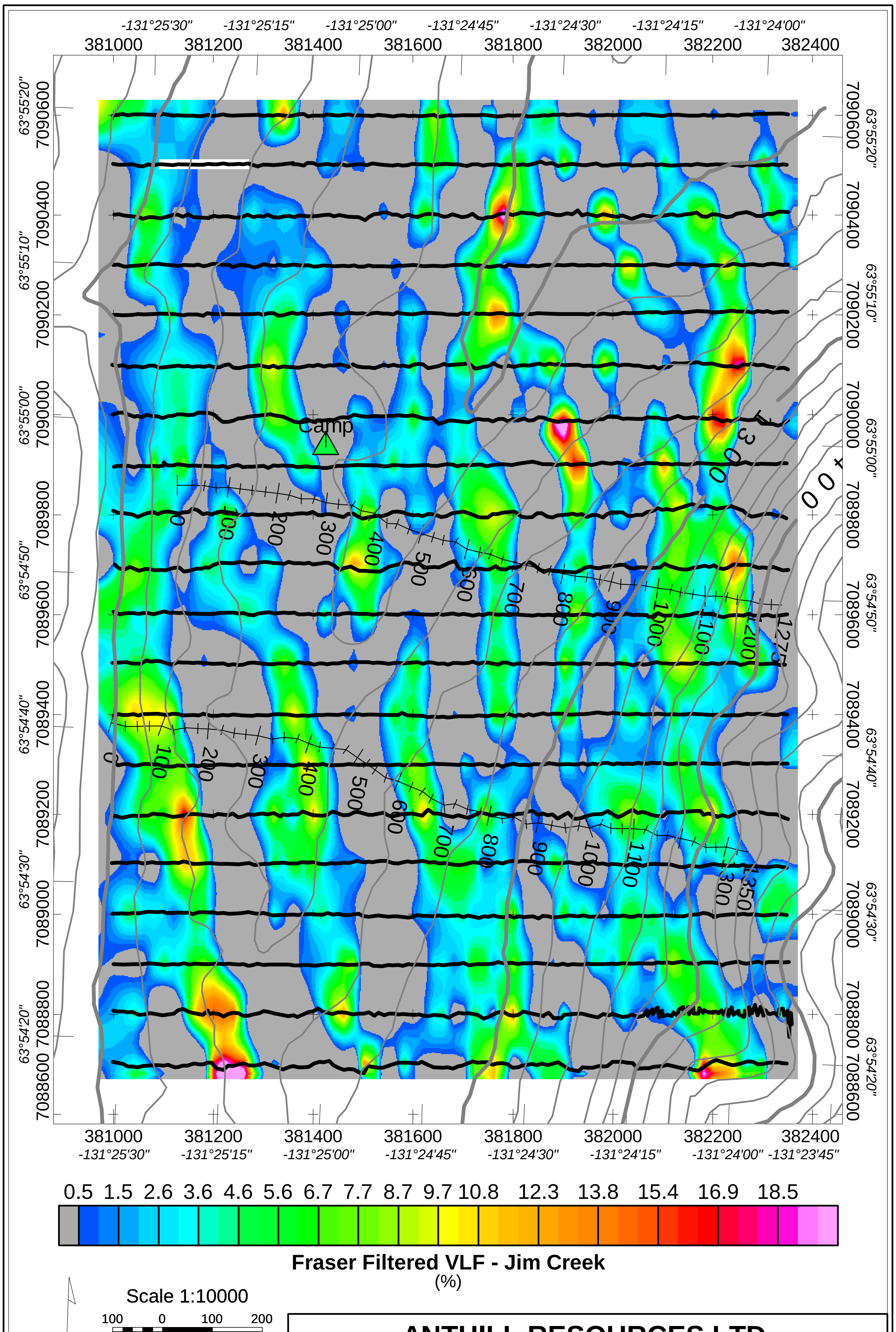
Total Magnetic Field
(nT)

Scale 1:10000
100 0 100 200
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS NORTHEAST GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Total Magnetic Field

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



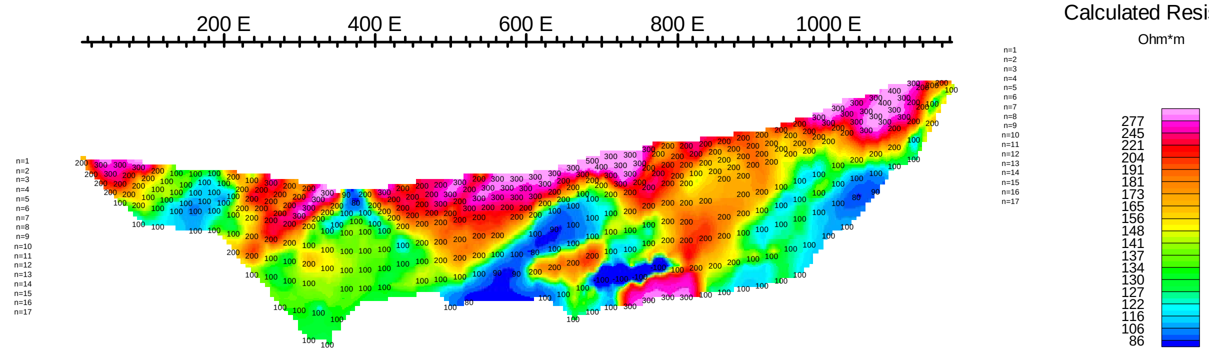
ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS NORTHEAST GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Jim Creek VLF (Az 157) Fraser Filtered In Phase

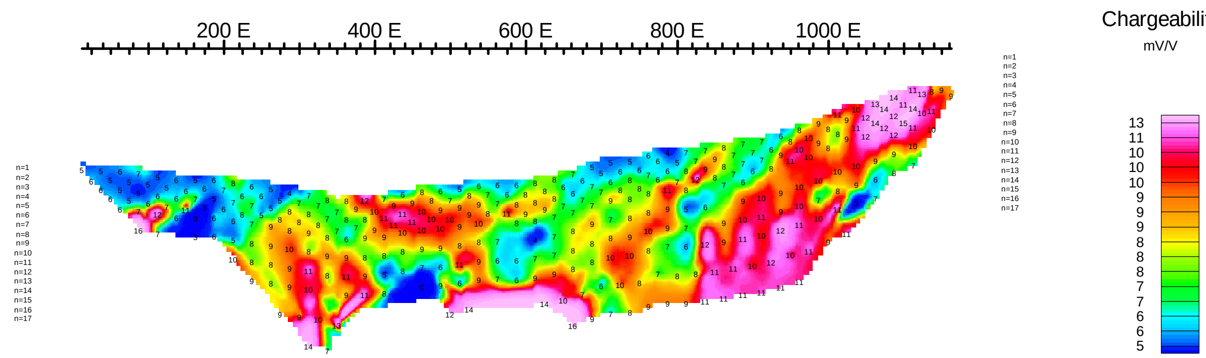
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS
Line E

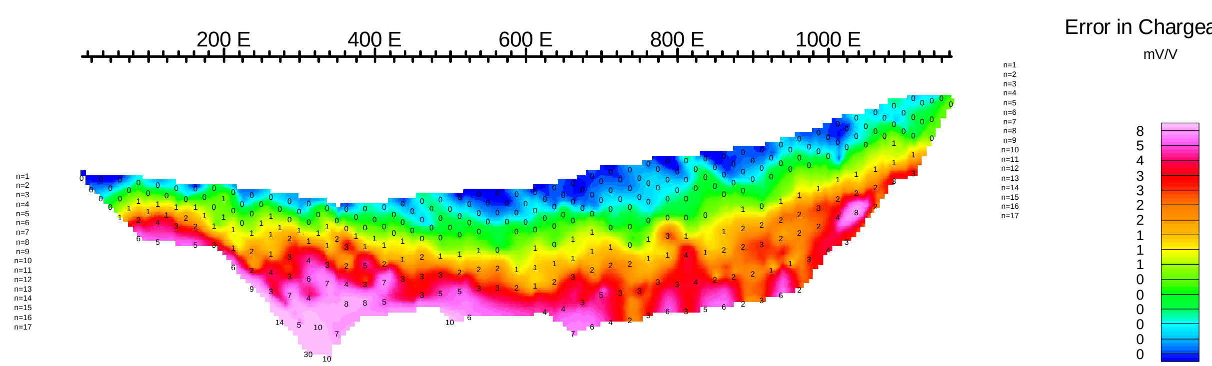
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



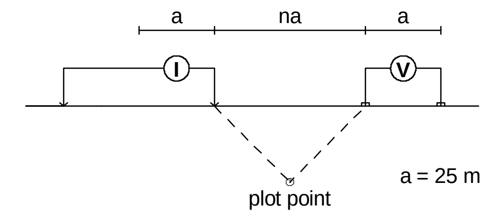
Chargeability
mV/V



Error in Chargeability
mV/V



Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 50W (moving E).

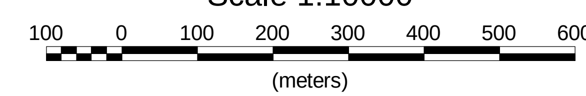
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Mars 2015 IP.xyz

Dates Surveyed : July 13-14, 2015

Scale 1:10000



ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD..

RESISTIVITY - INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
EINARSON PROPERTY, MARS NORTHEAST ZONE
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

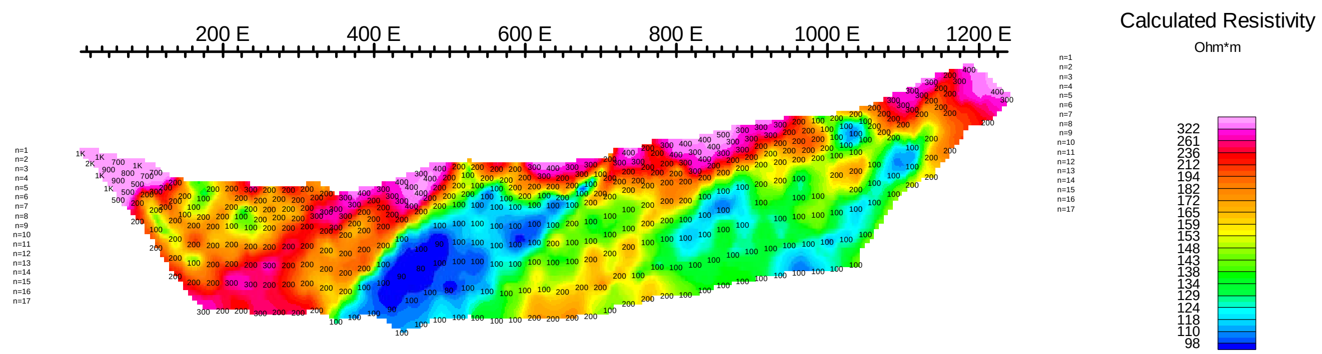
Mining District: Mayo
Date: September 4, 2015
NTS: 105 O/13 & 14

GRID: Local
Job: ANT-15523-YT
Drawn by: DH, MC

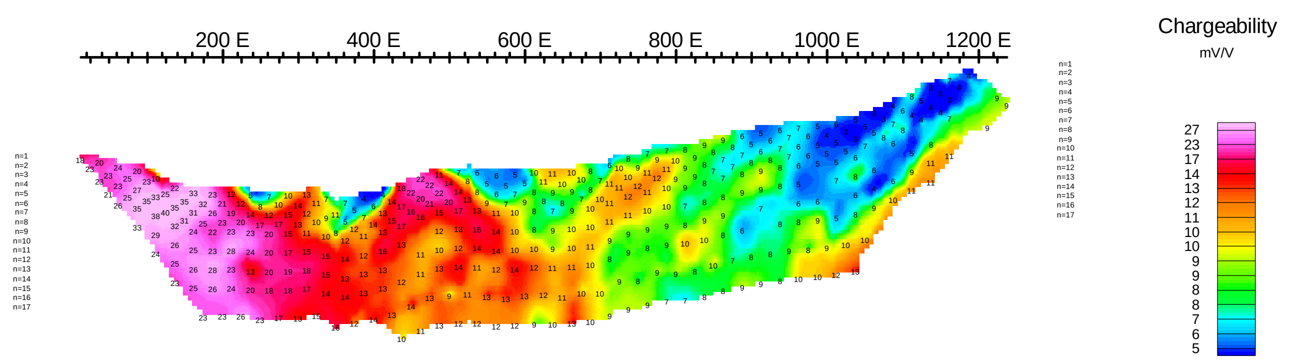
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS
Line F

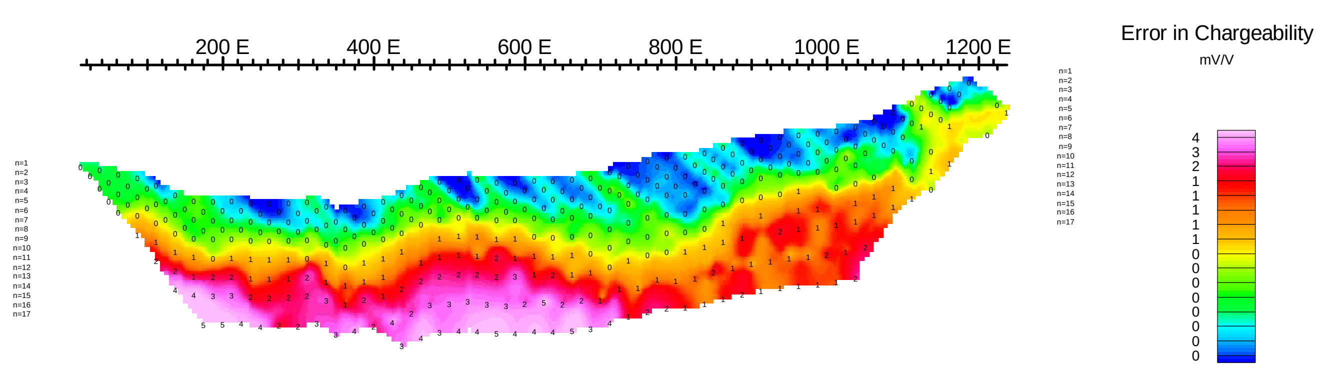
Calculated Resistivity
Ohm*m



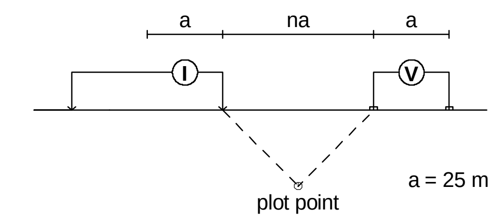
Chargeability
mV/V



Error in Chargeability
mV/V



Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 50W (moving E).

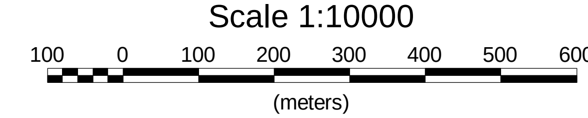
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Mars 2015 IP.xyz

Dates Surveyed : July 15-16, 2015

Scale 1:10000

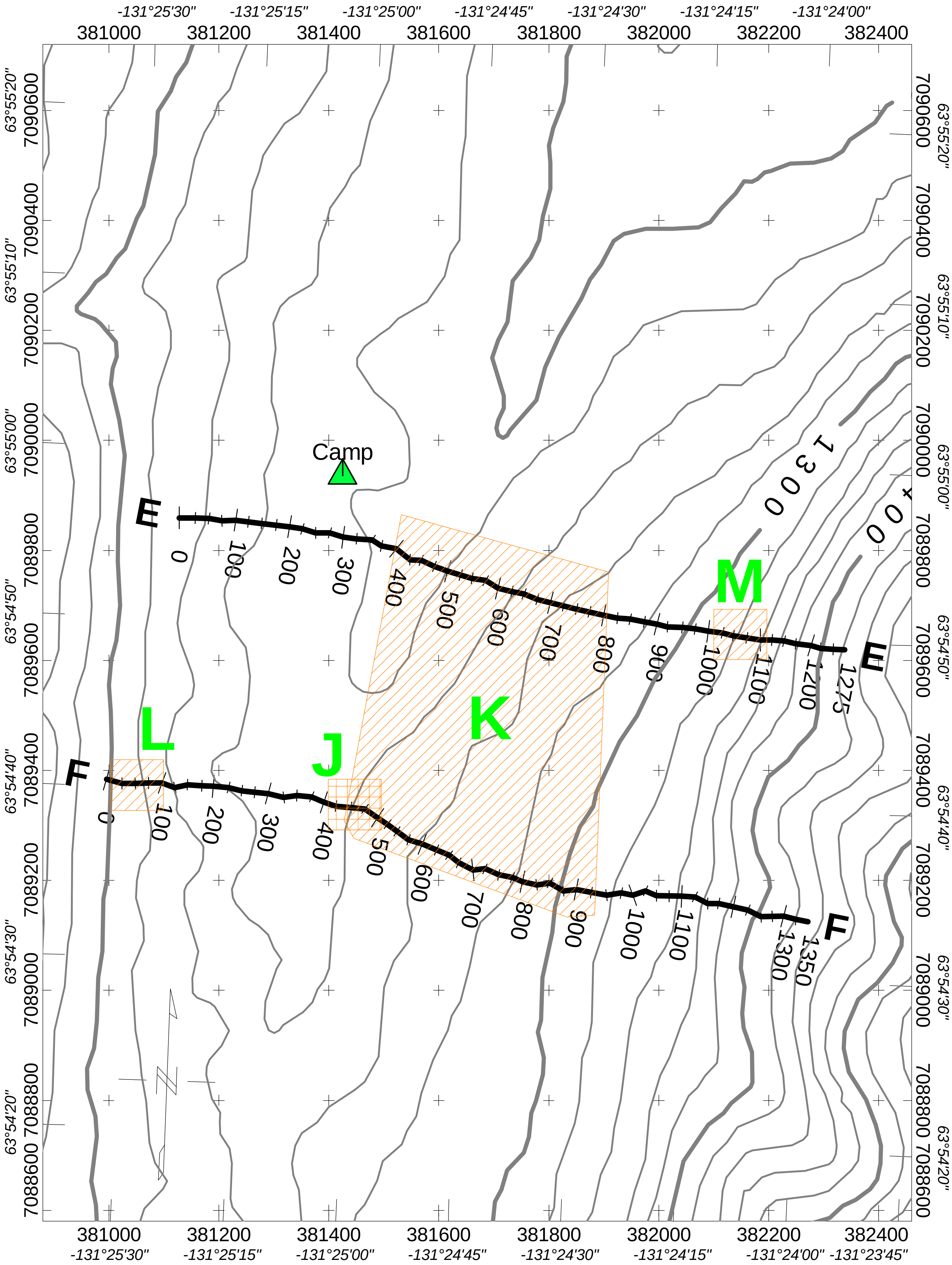


ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD..

RESISTIVITY - INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
EINARSON PROPERTY, MARS NORTHEAST ZONE
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

Mining District: Mayo | GRID: Local
Date: September 4, 2015 | Job: ANT-15523-YT
NTS: 105 O/13 & 14 | Drawn by: DH, MC

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



VLF Targets	Res-IP Targets
Primary Target	Primary Target
Secondary Target	Secondary Target
Tertiary Target	

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 9N

ANTHILL RESOURCES LTD.

EINARSON PROPERTY - MARS NORTHEAST GRID
2015 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
Target Summary

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.