

Macmillan Pass 2020 Geophysics – Gravity Survey

N.T.S. 105 O/01, 02

Yukon, Canada

Prepared for:



Report prepared by:

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.



**2020 FIELD REPORT
GRAVITY SURVEY
MACMILLAN PASS
YUKON, CANADA**

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1 SUMMARY

This geophysical report describes the gravity survey completed in the summer of 2020 by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (AGL) for Fireweed Zinc Ltd. (Fireweed) on their Macmillan Pass property. The survey was conducted to assist in locating SEDEX ore deposits over the Boundary Target, the Volcanic Target, and Tom South areas of the property.

The Macmillan Pass project is located in Yukon (Canada), around 175km north-east of the community of Ross River, from which a direct road access to the property and camp is available via Yukon Highway 6 (Canol Road). Air access is also available via the Macmillan Pass airstrip (Macmillan airstrip), located on the property.

The field work took place between August 13th and August 30th 2020. A four-person AGL crew carried out a gravity geophysical survey, described in this report. The AGL crew chief had to be sent out of camp by road on August 31st, and the rest of the crew left the following day, on September 1st. Mobilisation to and from camp was accomplished by chartered airplane flights between Whitehorse and Macmillan airstrip, on August 12th and September 1st. All AGL personnel stayed in Fireweed's Tom Camp, located approximately 2.5km south-east of the Canol Road and Macmillan airstrip.

The field crew were transported to and from the survey areas by helicopter and travelling between the stations was done on foot.

In the digital archives appended with this report are the gravity survey results for the Boundary Target, surveyed during the 2019 and 2020 programs, for the Volcanic Target, surveyed during the 2020 program only. The results are presented as gridded images of Bouguer Gravity in PDF and Geotiff formats. Also included are raw instrument dump files, processed data in both ASCII (*.xyz) and Geosoft (*.gdb, *.grd, *.map) formats, and processor's notes (*Processing Notes.txt*). No interpretation or modelling of the gravity data is included with this report. The 2019 gravity program results were presented in the report *FWZ-20200520-Mac_Pass_2019_Gravity_Survey-Field_Report.pdf* (2019 Gravity Report). Raw gravity data and partial raw RTK data from Tom South area, surveyed on a day without helicopter in camp, is also included with the raw data. No processed data is available at this time, since no Precise Point Positioning (PPP) solution is yet available for the RTK base used that day.

2 CREW AND EQUIPMENT

Table 1: AGL Personnel

Name	Position	Date on site
Felix Gagne	Geotechnician / Crew Chief	August 12 to August 31, 2019
Vince Van Delft	Geotechnician	August 12 to September 1, 2019
Julia Merola	Geotechnician	August 12 to September 1, 2019
Bryona Fernandes	Geotechnician	August 12 to September 1, 2019

Table 2: Geophysical Instruments and Equipment

Gravimeters:	1	<i>Scintrex CG-5 Autograv™ (s/n 1368) & accessories</i>
	1	<i>Scintrex CG-6 Autograv™ (s/n 99) & accessories</i>
Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) instruments	2	<i>Leica RTK Systems & accessories:</i>
		<i>2 × CS15 Controllers</i>
		<i>2 × GS15 Base Antennas</i>
		<i>2 × GS14 Rover Antennas</i>
		<i>2 × Rover Poles</i>
	1	<i>Base Tripod</i>
Miscellaneous:	2	<i>Radio Tripod</i>
	3	<i>Pacific Crest Radios/Repeaters</i>
	2	<i>Laptops with Oasis montaj™ and Gravred installed</i>
	1	<i>Iridium satellite phones</i>
	1	<i>inReach® units</i>
	4	<i>Garmin handheld GPS</i>
	4	<i>Bear spray and bear banger kits</i>

3 SURVEY LOCATIONS

Fireweed's Macmillan Pass project is located in the eastern central part of Yukon (Canada), less than 10 km from the Northwest Territories boundary, and around 175 km from the community of Ross River, YT. The property covers areas of both Mayo and Watson Lake mining districts of Yukon. The Canol Road crosses the property, which offers a seasonal direct road access from Ross River. The Macmillan airstrip is also located on the property, along the Canol Road and near camp site.

The 2020 gravity survey is located in three areas: Boundary Target, Volcanic Target, and Tom South. (Azimuths are specified relative to UTM North.)

- The Boundary Target grid consists of 961 gravity stations on 32 north-south lines ($N000^\circ$), 21 of them spaced 200 metres apart, with shorter infills spaced either 100 or 50 metres apart. The area is around 4 kilometres WNW of the western limit of the Fertile Corridor gravity grid surveyed in 2019. 44 of these stations were surveyed in 2019, and 917 in 2020.
- The Volcanic Target grid consists of 84 gravity stations on 4 north-south lines ($N000^\circ$), spaced 200 metres apart. The area is around 3 kilometres NNW of the north-western limit of the Fertile Corridor gravity grid surveyed in 2019.
- Tom South consists of 83 gravity stations on 2 east-north-east lines ($N063^\circ$), spaced 200 metres apart. The survey extends the southeastern-most surveyed line of the 2018 survey to the west, and adds one to the south-east.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the areas of the gravity survey conducted in 2020, along with the coverage of the 2018 & 2019 gravity programs for reference.

The geographic datum used for all coordinates in this report is NAD83, Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS), in either the UTM Zone 9N projection or latitude/longitude, and the elevations are recorded as orthometric heights using the CGVD28 Geoid¹.

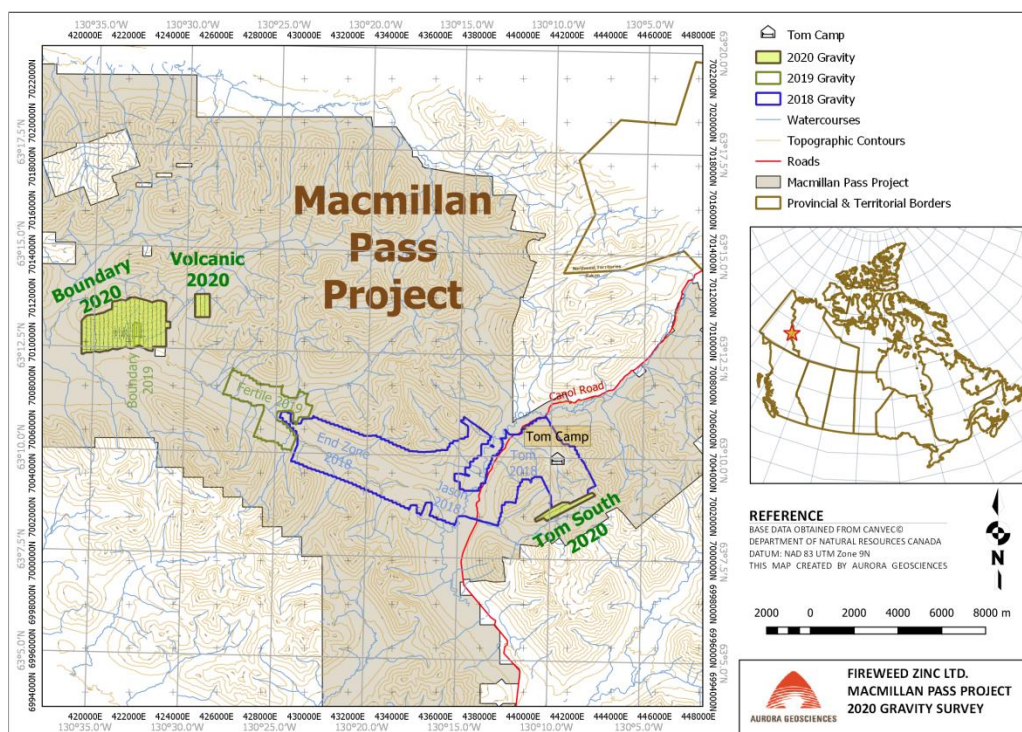


Figure 1: Location of Fireweed's Macmillan Pass Project

4 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Gravity Survey Specifications

The proposed stations are uploaded into handheld Garmin GPS, which are used in combination to cut lines to navigate to the stations and locate them. The reading site is cleared of soft moss and organics, and preferentially located on a rock outcrop, a low boulder or other solid foundation when one is available.

Table 3: Gravity Survey Specifications

Gravimeter preparation:	All gravimeters are warmed up and levelled on a concrete floor in Aurora's warehouse in Whitehorse. The instruments are cycled for up to 48 hours; taking 60-second readings continuously (at 5 Hz for the CG-5; 10 Hz for the CG-6) to determine the remnant instrument drift and adjust their drift constant. Tilt offset and tilt sensitivity constants are also adjusted to improve accuracy on softer, less stable ground, or on melting permafrost, where the level of the instrument may drift or vary. The instruments remained under power at all times throughout the survey operation.
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¹ Height above ellipsoid is measured with the Leica RTK system, and is transformed into orthometric height using GPS-H, an application from the Government of Canada. The transform used is HT2_2010v70.

Gravity tie readings:	Prior to and after daily surveying, readings are taken at a control station. Control stations were established at various locations, as detailed below in <i>Table 4 (Section 4.2)</i> . Readings are stacked for a minimum of sixty seconds and are repeated until three readings produced values within 0.010 mGal. Sites are selected to be solid and stable, to allow for quick, stable and repeatable setups as well as long-term use.
Station locations:	Stations are located with non-differential GPS receivers. Site location is preferably close to the planned location, but if more suitable sites, flatter, more solid and/or better sheltered, are found 15 or 20 metres away, they may be selected. Where very thick and high vegetation is found, the location can be selected even further to ensure RTK measurements are possible, preferably more off line than off station, as line spacing is greater than station spacing (200m vs. 50m).
Gravity readings:	Readings are stacked for a minimum of 60 seconds. The full sample is internally corrected for Earth tide, tilt of the instrument, and sensor temperature. The standard deviation (SD) in the set of individual readings is kept to less than 0.05 mGal when possible. When this is not possible, readings are repeated at least 3 times to ensure that the data are repeatable within 0.015 mGal. The tilt is also monitored. Readings with high tilt values are either confirmed by repeating the readings or rejected at the profit of a new, more stable instrument setup. The tolerable tilt value changes by instrument and over time for a given instrument, so continuous monitoring by the operators is conducted throughout the program.

4.2 Gravity Control Points

The datum for each control point is established by drift correcting their measured values using the daily check-ins at Tom Camp (8888). Data from the CG-6 gravimeter s/n 99, whose daily drift has been observed to be lower and more stable throughout the job, has been used to determine the gravity values of the field check-in locations.

Table 4: List of Gravity Control Points (Gravity Check-ins)

Point ID	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)	Orthometric Height (m)	Dates used (in 2019)	Gravity Datum (mGal)
8888 (<i>Tom Camp</i>)	441520	7004504	1398	August 13 – August 30	7314.200
1111 (<i>Boundary</i>)	420796.5	7009610.3	1049.043	August 13 – August 25	7401.199
2222 (<i>Boundary</i>)	421848.4	7011852.5	1689.512	August 23 – August 26	7267.051
3333 (<i>Boundary</i>)	423100.5	7010056.6	1139.246	August 27 – August 28	7382.891
4444 (<i>Volcanic</i>)	426683.4	7011500.2	1730.864	August 30	7253.528

The data obtained at control points allow the drift correction of the gravity readings and the calculation of the average drift velocity during daily field operations for each gravimeter. They also provide a tool to quickly identify and address possible issues such as unnoticed gravimeter spring tares. *Figure 2* and *Figure 3* show the average daily drift velocity calculated for respectively the CG-6 and CG-5 gravimeters.

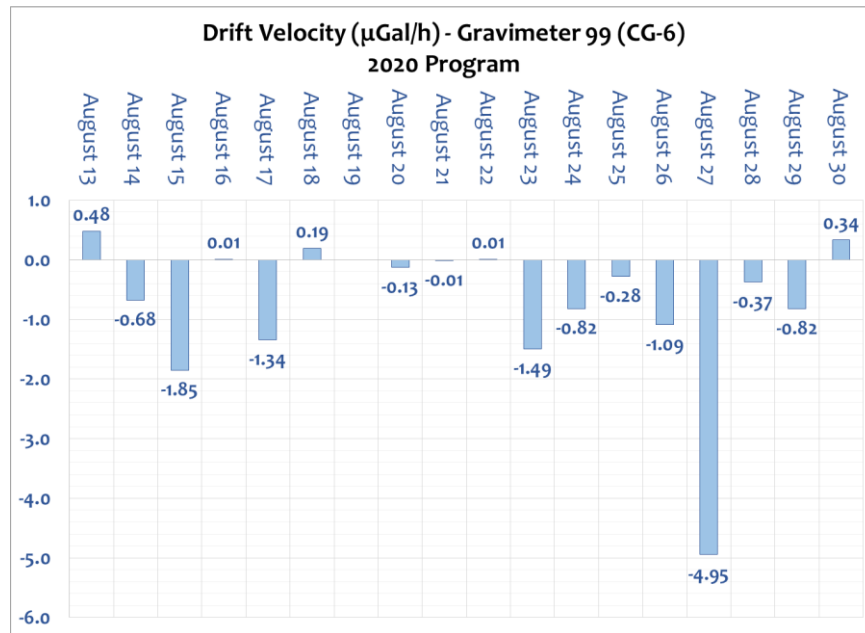


Figure 2: Average Drift Velocity for CG-6 s/n 99

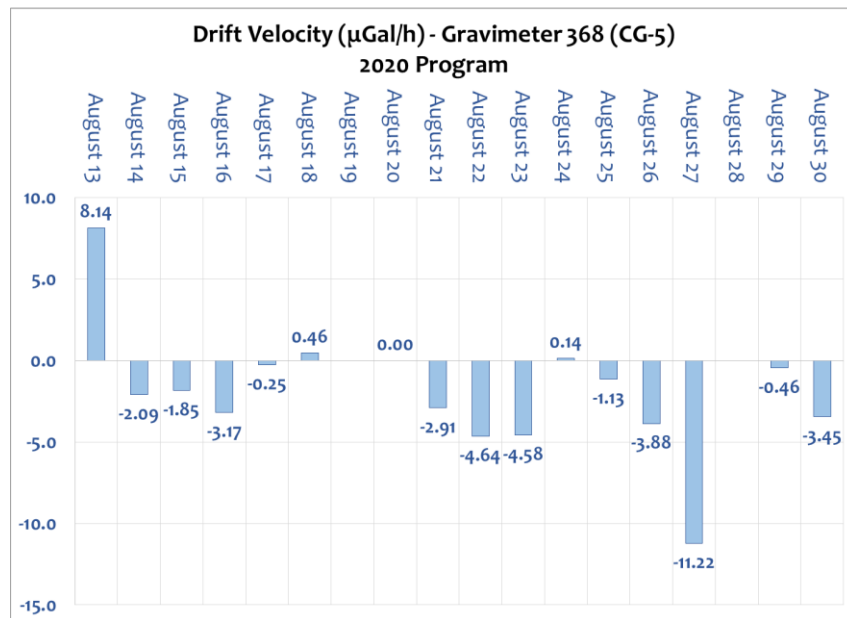


Figure 3: Average Drift Velocity for CG-5 s/n 1368

4.3 RTK Survey Specifications

Accompanying the gravity survey is an RTK survey, to provide the spatial control — including the critical vertical positioning requirements — for the gravity reductions described in *Section 0*. RTK readings are collected in identical locations as the gravity readings. The specifications for the RTK survey are detailed in *Table 5*.

Table 5: RTK Survey Specifications

Geographic datum:	NAD83 (CSRS)
Geographic projection:	UTM Zone 9N projection
Elevation datum:	Heights above ellipsoid are measured. They are later converted to orthometric heights, or heights above mean sea level, using the CGVD28 Geoid.
Satellites used:	GPS and Glonass
RTK base:	The base stations are established in conjunction with the gravity control stations (detailed in <i>Section 4.2</i>). The base Leica GNSS antenna logs data continuously at one-second epochs, broadcasting them over an RTK radio. Each occupied base station position has a corresponding raw data set that is submitted to CSRS-PPP for processing.
RTK rover:	The GNSS rover antenna is placed on the gravity survey station before and after the daily traverse as a check-in location to ensure the base antenna remains stable during operations. The height of the rover antenna is specified and corrected internally. For all survey locations, an RTK link is established and a minimum of ten one-second epochs with the base are measured.
RTK point ID:	The ID reflects the local grid line and station values of the site being measured. Comparison with the theoretical locations is used as a mean to detect inconsistencies and correct potential mislabels.

Table 6: List of RTK Base Locations

Point ID	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)	Orthometric Height (m)	Dates used (in 2020)
BASE0813	420798.139	7009608.963	1049.019	August 13 – August 15 August 17 – August 21 August 25
BASE0816 ^A	N/A	N/A	N/A	August 16
BASE0822	421812.043	7011821.799	1699.571	August 22 – August 24 August 26 August 28 – August 29
BASE0827	423096.852	7010080.398	1137.760	August 27
BASE0829 ^B	426680.124	7011497.734	1730.694	August 30

^A Fireweed's Trimble RTK system used for this location. The PPP solution is not available at the time of this report.

^B The name of the station is a mislabel for BASE0830. The XML downloads contain the mislabelled version, so it is used here.

5 DATA PROCESSING

5.1 RTK Processing

The Leica system stores the RTK data in two formats: *.m00* & *.xml*. The *.m00* files contain raw GPS, required for post processing.

The base station raw GPS data are recorded in *.m00* files, which are later converted to RINEX format using the application *teqc.exe*, and then submitted to CSRS-PPP to obtain the Precise Point Positioning.

The rover raw GPS data are not recorded on *m00* files. However, the measurements and other data related to them are stored inside the controller. It is possible to export them in various formats. Projects can be exported as *xml* files that contain the rover RTK measurements, along with metadata such as error on measurements, identification and parameters of the active GPS base station, number of epochs for each RTK measurement, and more. Simpler exports are possible in the form of generic delimited ASCII files that include point ID along with UTM coordinates and heights above ellipsoid. RTK data are downloaded daily in the camp from the Leica controllers. Data are inspected and unique line-station coordinates matching the gravity measurements are compiled. When Precise Point Positioning (PPP) solutions are obtained, adjustment values are determined and applied to all concerned measurements.

This final RTK data is appended to this report, under *Processed Data/ASCII* in the digital archives.

5.2 Gravity Processing

Gravimeters are downloaded daily in the camp and processed using the proprietary software package *Gravred 3.2*. The raw gravity data downloaded from the gravimeters are already corrected for Earth tides, instrument tilt, and sensor temperature. *Gravred* merges gravity data with spatial data, and corrects for drift, latitude, free-air, Bouguer slab, Bullard-B, and a suite of terrain corrections.

The value of each individual correction is added to the raw gravity, yielding a complete Bouguer anomaly. Complete Bouguer anomaly values using a rock density of 2.67 g/cm^3 are produced for the 2020 gravity survey as well as the 2019 gravity survey on Boundary. The resulting dataset is gridded, and presented on Geosoft maps included with this report, along with their exports as Portable Document Files (.pdf) and Geotiff files (.tif).

5.2.1 Tidal Correction

The internal Earth tidal correction (ETC) is an approximation only, based on a fixed location at the approximate centre of the original early 2018 grid. The location is not adjusted in the field for every new location, so there is an intrinsic minor error in the calculation of the ETC. To remedy this, the internal ETC is removed from the gravity measurements, and a more accurate value is added to replace it. The more accurate value is calculated using Python's *tidegravity* library, with the timestamps and PPP-corrected RTK locations of every station used as input.

5.2.2 Drift Correction

The drift correction removes the effect of the internal gravimeter drift, assumed to be linear in time between successive occupations of control points. The datum of all control points (as presented in *Table 4*) are adjusted to be at a common level, by drift-correcting several occupations of each point using the gravity control point 8888, at Tom Camp, which is the first and last site occupied every day by both gravimeters.

During the 2020 survey, field gravity check-ins were established at 4 different locations, which cover a range of 680 metres in elevation. The determination of the datum for a given setup was noticed to be consistent over several occupations and days for each gravimeter, but not between the two gravimeters used during the project. This prompted the need to choose which gravimeter would be used to determine the datum of the field check-ins. The CG-6 s/n 99 showing less drift and more stability, it was selected as the reference. In order to cancel the gravity scale difference observed, an adjustment channel was added to the database. It is set to 0 for the more stable CG-6, while the CG-5 data receives a correction based on its drift-corrected raw measurement. The adjustments are mostly interpolated, because the field check-ins are ranging from near the bottom to near the top of the elevation range for the whole survey; but minor extrapolations on both ends are required to cover its full elevation range. Tom Camp gravity check-in is set as the base datum, for which none of the gravimeters require adjustment. This provides a point near the middle of the range, but suggests the adjustment is not fully linear. The details of the adjustment values and extrapolation ranges are shown on *Figure 4*.

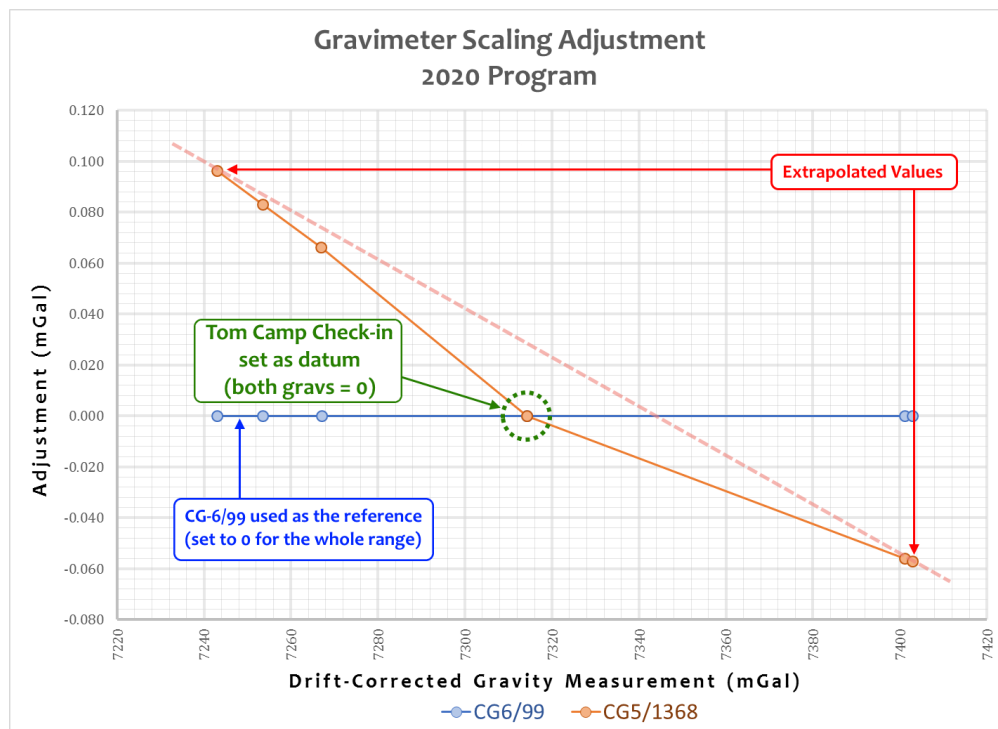


Figure 4: Gravimeter Scaling Adjustment

Tie files used for the drift correction are in the digital archives appended with this report, in their respective daily folder under *Processed Data\GravRed*. The lookup table for the scale adjustment is also available as a .tbl file under *Processed Data\Geosoft Lookup Tables*.

5.2.3 Latitude Correction

The latitude correction removes the effect of varying latitude between the gravity stations. The latitude, UTM Easting and Northing and the local UTM declination at or near the centre of the grid are the parameters used to calculate this correction in *Gravred 3.2*. The values used on this project are carried over from 2018, in order to facilitate the merging of the data (mostly adjacent locations).

Table 7: Gravred 3.2 Latitude Correction Parameters

Centre Latitude	Centre UTM East	Centre UTM North	UTM Declination
63.2° N	436500	7002500	-1.2°

In December 2020, other latitude correction methods have been added in parallel to investigate the effect of the ever increasing size of the Macmillan Pass gravity survey area, which has grown to the point where the UTM declination varies between -1.0 and -1.4 degrees from the east to the west end of the area surveyed.

Two of these methods use a gradient in mGal/m north or south of a certain latitude. The method labelled *GradA* in the final database uses the gradient calculated at a fixed central latitude established at 63.1610°N. The method labelled *GradB* in the final database uses the gradient calculated midway between that fixed central latitude and the station latitude. The differences observed between these two methods are less than 10µGal for all stations surveyed.

Three other methods use formulas that evaluate the theoretical gravity as a function of latitude. The year the formula was established is used to denote the results in the database: 1930, 1967, 1980. While the levels vary from one formula to the other, the contrast between them for all stations surveyed is fairly constant, with 1967 and 1980 a straight constant away at the level of the calculation (<0.1µGal), and their contrast with 1930 varying by less than 5µGal.

The difference observed between Gravred results and the 1980 formula is equal to a constant $\pm 9\mu\text{Gal}$.

5.2.4 Elevation Corrections: Free-Air, Bouguer Slab, Bullard-B

The free-air correction corrects for the change in distance from the centre of the Earth. A datum of 0 m (*sea level*) is used, and the correction brings the gravity value down to that datum.

The Bouguer slab corrects the gravity for a uniform slab, of thickness equal to the elevation, and of density equal to the expected average rock density of the area.

The Bullard-B correction accounts for the curvature of the Earth in the Bouguer slab.

5.2.5 Near Terrain Correction (NTC)

Near-station terrain correction compensates for the effect of local differences in topography. It is applied for the area located between 2 and 20 metres of the gravity reading, using a model measured in the field at every gravity station.

The digital elevation models (DEM) used for inner far terrain correction have cells on the order of 4 m, and therefore details close to the station, where they have the greatest effect on the gravity reading, can be too fine to capture with it. Also, the DEM elevations can be locally off from the measured RTK by up to a couple of metres, creating improper geometry for the terrain correction. To compensate for this, the gravity operators collect near-station correction measurements at each station. These consist of six slope readings representing an average slope within each of the six 60° sectors of the 20-metre radius around the reading site. The slopes are converted to elevation differences, and these differences are used in the sector equation for the gravitational effect of a vertical cylinder. The individual results are added together to return the value of the NTC. There is one case of a missing near-station model around a station during the 2020 gravity survey. AGL and Fireweed personnel agreed that a near-station model generated using the LiDAR survey would be an appropriate remedy for this missing station.

The original slope data collected and used for the NTC are in the digital archives appended with this report, in their respective daily folder under *Processed Data\Field Processing*.

5.2.6 Far Terrain Correction

The far-station correction compensates for terrain effects from the exclusion distance (*20 metres*) to the extents of the DEM.

The far terrain corrections are calculated using two DEM models: a denser inner DEM — 4-metre cell size — that extends at least 1 kilometre beyond the designed survey area (or actually 2 kilometres beyond the actual surveyed area; and a coarser outer DEM — 20-metre cell size — that starts at the perimeter of the inner and extends out to at least 15 kilometres from the surveyed area. The inner DEM is made using the 4-metre sampled LiDAR provided by Fireweed, and the outer DEM is made using the Arctic DEM data².

The terrain correction applied in 2020 is not consistent with the terrain correction applied for the compilation of 2018 and 2019 submitted with the 2019 Gravity Report. This is expected to result in poor merging if a compilation is attempted on the final data of both reports.

- The split between the inner and outer DEM is not the same.
- The inner DEM cell size is not the same: 4 metres in 2020, but 5 metres in 2019.

The flat top prism algorithm is used to calculate the corrections of both the inner and the outer DEM.

5.3 QA/QC

5.3.1 RTK

RTK data are processed to get line and station estimations based solely on their UTM locations, in order to identify potential mislabels. Each reading whose evaluation results in values different than indications from the field ID is examined separately and relabelled if required.

Several areas from the 2020 survey are under thick tree cover, making it challenging to find a location where good RTK initializations can be obtained. Clearings and openings are preferred, but not always present within the radius of tolerance around planned stations. Sometimes initializations are obtained, but may be of poor quality. In order to ensure the quality of the RTK measurements obtained, the dense 0.5m-cell-size LiDAR provided by Fireweed is sampled at the XY locations of the RTK measurements, and these elevations compared to the RTK elevations. The outliers are inspected to see if the error could reside on errors in the LiDAR, or if they would cause gravity variations consistent with the discrepancy observed. Most of the outliers of the 2020 program show a Bouguer gravity value off from the local features, consistent with the sign of the offset observed: points higher on the RTK than on the LiDAR appear to have higher Bouguer gravity than surrounding points, and vice-versa. As a consequence of this, gravity points with RTK elevations more than 1 metre off the LiDAR are rejected from the final dataset, with some exceptions where ground disturbance is believed to be the cause of the observed discrepancy. The overall results of the comparison between RTK and LiDAR elevations are shown on *Figure 4* *Figure 5*, with rejected readings removed. The complete results (no readings removed), split by date and split by RTK base setup are shown on *Figure 6*. The figures don't contain any data from Tom South.

² <https://www.pgc.umn.edu/data/arcticdem/>

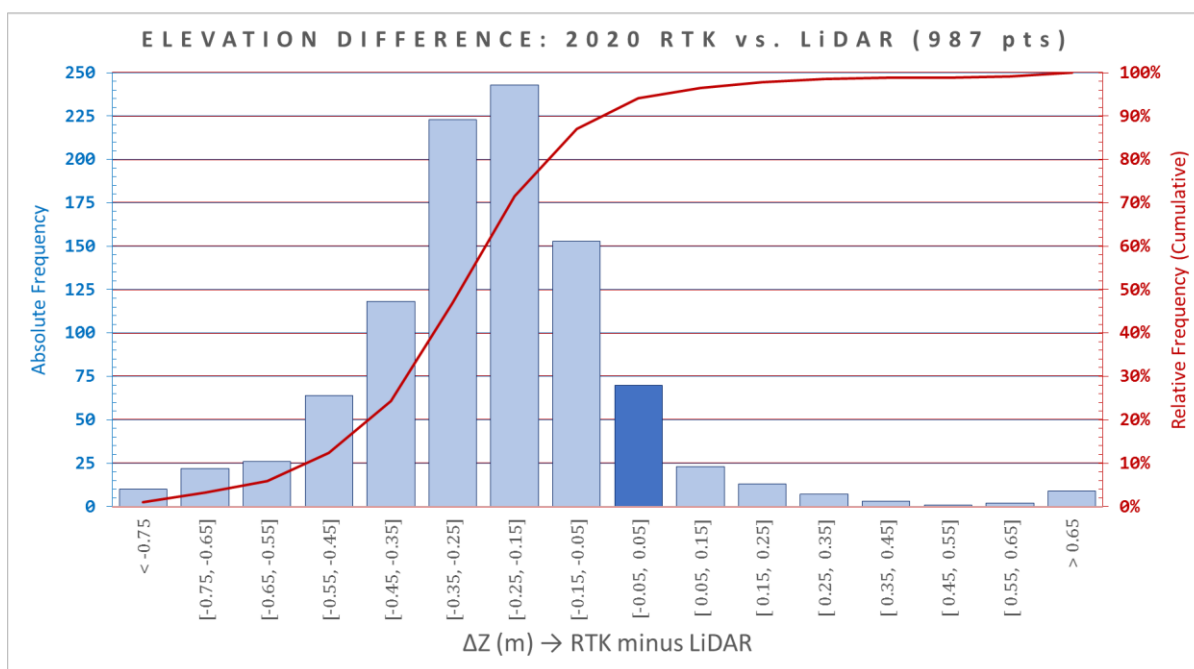


Figure 5: Elevation difference between RTK and LiDAR

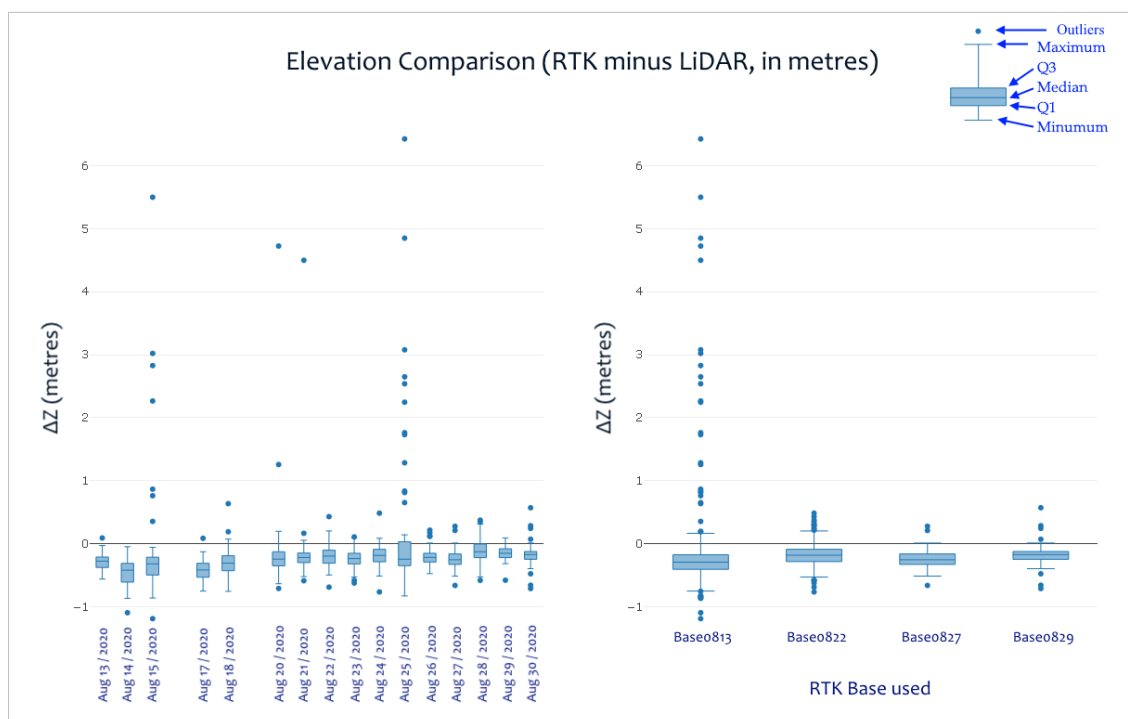


Figure 6: Elevation difference between RTK and LiDAR (by date and by RTK base setup)

5.3.2 Gravity

Gravity measurements are compared to the operator's GPS track, which is recorded every 10 seconds throughout the day, to ensure readings are labelled properly. This method is not completely error-proof, as it is using a non-differential GPS track, subject to various events that could raise false mismatches (GPS

exchanged between gravity and RTK operators, GPS wandering off by hundreds of metres, batteries dying, etc.), but it is a reliable way of confirming the vast majority of the stations on any given day, and the few unconfirmed stations are investigated separately on a daily basis through other means (study of the track to catch GPS erring, compare with tracks of RTK operator, discussion with the operators, etc.), leading to a resolve in every case this year.

6 PRODUCTS

Table 8: Files included with the digital version of this report

Folder	Description of Contents
Processed Data\DEMs	Digital elevation models used for terrain correction (inner + outer)
Processed Data\Field Processing	Daily data and compilation files, plus corrected data files produced in the field.
Processed Data\Geosoft Databases	<i>FWZ-20210517-Boundary&Volcanic_Gravity_2020.gdb</i>
Processed Data\Geosoft Grids	<i>(All grids created using 1980 latitude correction)</i> <i>FWZ-20210306-2020_Gravity_{Boundary,Volcanic}_BG.grd</i> : Bouguer Gravity <i>FWZ-20210306-2020_Gravity_{Boundary,Volcanic}_1TR.grd</i> : Bouguer Gravity, first order trend removed <i>FWZ-20210306-2020_Gravity-BG_HP{0750,1000,1250,1500,1750,2000}.grd</i> : High-Pass Filtered Bouguer Gravity, cutoff wavelength = {750,1000,1250,1500,1750,2000}m
Processed Data\Geosoft Maps	Plan maps that include elevation contours, and the gravity survey locations & grids: <i>FWZ-20210306-Boundary_Gravity.map</i> <i>FWZ-20210306-Volcanic_Gravity.map</i>
Final Products\Geotiff	Geotiff (.tif) exports of the plan maps for every type of gridded data
Final Products\PDF	PDF (.pdf) exports of the plan maps for every type of gridded data
Logistical Report	This report: <i>FWZ-20210518-Gravity_2020_Field_Report.pdf</i> The channel description of the final database: <i>FWZ-20210307-Memo-Gravity 2020 Databases Channels - v3.pdf</i>
Logistical Report\Appendices\Crew Log	Daily operations: production and comments (PDF)
Logistical Report\Appendices\Instrument Specifications	CG-5, CG-6 and Leica Geosystems Instrument Specifications (PDF)
Logistical Report\Appendices\Pre-Job Gravimeter Cycling	Raw pre-job cycling data for both gravimeters used during this project (various formats)
Raw Data\	Daily archive of instrument and GPS track files, organized in folders for each day

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Felix Gagne". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Felix Gagne

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alex Jelenic". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Alexandar Jelenic, P.Geol.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.