REVIEW OF AIRBORNE ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES
SIM LAKE PROJECT
LAKE NIPIGON AREA, ONTARIO

Submitted to
Canadian Superior Resources Inc.
Calgary, Alberta

Submitted by
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Toronto, Ontario

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1 INTRODUCTION

In February 2005, Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited (henceforth known as PGW) was engaged by Superior Canadian Resources Inc. (henceforth known as SupCan), to review two airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys undertaken for the Sim Lake Project in northwestern Ontario.

In December 2002, Aeroquest Limited undertook a 908.7 line-km survey using the helicopter-borne AeroTem time-domain electromagnetic system (Fiset, 2004a). The survey was flown in a northwest-southeast orientation at 200 m line spacing, with perpendicular control lines flown 3,000 m apart. In May 2004, specified swaths in the southeast portion of this survey block was again flown with the AeroTem system at 50 m line spacing, providing more detail over electromagnetic conductors of interest (Fiset, 2004b). The survey totalled 149.5 line-km. The system used for the 2004 survey was similar to that of 2002, but the data processing methods employed by Aeroquest had been significantly improved during the intervening period.

The purpose of this report is to review the electromagnetic conductors delineated on the two AeroTem surveys and make recommendations for additional work.

The AeroTem system and other electromagnetic (EM) systems are well-suited to locate massive sulphide deposits, since such deposits allow the transmitted pulse to build up current flow and generate a secondary EM field, which is then detectable by the receiver. Conversely, disseminated sulphide deposits are less "connected", and so the generated current has nowhere to flow, and results in little or no detectable EM signal. Disseminated sulphides are generally "chargeable", and result in a chargeability anomaly measured by an induced polarization (IP) survey. An IP survey can also detect massive sulphides using its apparent resistivity measurement, although EM surveys provide better discrimination. In general, massive sulphide targets should be surveyed using the EM method (airborne/ground/borehole), and disseminated sulphide targets using the IP method (ground/borehole).

If you have any questions or comments regarding this document, please contact:

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2 AVAILABLE DATA

SupCan provided PGW with complete digital archives from both AeroTem surveys. These included the profile archives, gridded data and digital maps. Hard copy of the survey reports and some maps were also provided. The property geology in digital form was provided as well.

During the initial review of the digital data, an inconsistency in the location of the 2002 and 2004 surveys became apparent. Aeroquest was contacted but Mr. Fiset was in the field and could not be reached for several weeks to discuss the problem. PGW determined that a datum shift had been incorrectly applied to the 2002 data, and the error was rectified. Eventually, Mr. Fiset informed PGW that this was a known error, and that a corrected data set had been supplied to SupCan.

The AeroQuest reports (Fiset, 2004a, 2004b) provide a full explanation of the survey procedures, measured parameters, data processing, EM anomaly picking and modelling. The detailed 2004 survey included "on-time" measurements. Thus, the secondary EM response was measured while the transmitter was turned on, as well as later during the "off-time". The on-time measurements provide more response from the shallowest part of the geological section, and help to discriminate surficial (overburden) responses from bedrock responses.

The 2002 survey data were binned into six off-time channels, whereas the 2004 data were binned into seventeen off-time channels. The 2004 data were also binned into six off-time channels to facilitate direct comparison with the 2002 data. However, by 2004, the AeroTem EM system hardware and software had evolved considerably, so the 2004 data are considered to be of higher quality for interpretation purposes. Many of the EM anomaly responses went from positive to negative after the first or second off-time channels, whereas this effect is quite rare in the 2004 system. Thus, the model values (e.g. conductance) are more reliable from the 2004 data.

The conductors reviewed in this report are summarized in Appendix A, and include EM anomaly model parameters computed by AeroQuest. In summary, these are:

nchanw – No of off-time (or on-time) channels with response over 2.5nT/sec

This parameter indicates the number of EM channels deflected for a particular EM anomaly. Although the parameter description in the Aeroquest report mentions on-time channels, the text of the report states that this parameter quantifies the number of off-time channels deflected (to a maximum of sixteen). A greater number of channels deflected indicates that the currents induced in the conductor have persisted (i.e. take longer to decay), and is often used to discriminate a "good" conductor from a "poor" conductor.

on_conw – On-time conductance in siemens

This parameter is an estimate of the conductance of the conductor, computed from the on-time data only. It is provided only if there are enough anomalous on-time channels to provide a reasonable value.

off_conw – Off-time conductance in siemens

This parameter is an estimate of the conductance of the conductor, computed from the off-time data only. It is provided only if there are enough anomalous off-time channels to provide a reasonable value.

The conductance is a measure of the conductivity and volume of conductive material within a conductor. The on-time value reflects the conductance close to surface, and the off-time value reflects the conductance deeper in the section. A higher off-time conductance is often associated with the presence of sulphides. If the sulphides outcrop or are near surface, a high on-time value may be computed as well.

The discrimination of surficial conductors from bedrock conductors is an interpretation based on the EM response and model parameters, as well as the location of the conductor. A bedrock conductor will often exhibit a slow decay (i.e. more channels deflected), even if its channel amplitudes are not particularly strong. Surficial conductors (e.g. clay beds) may exhibit a strong on-time and/or early off-time response but decay quickly. Conductors associated with drainage features (e.g. stream beds, lake bottom troughs) must be carefully reviewed to determine whether they reflect concentrations of conductive sediments rather than underlying bedrock conductors.

3 REVIEW OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ANOMALIES

Figures 1 to 4 show selected images from the two surveys. They provide the setting for the analysis of the individual conductors in the following sections.

3.1 SupCan Conductors

The so-called "SupCan" conductors refer to those from a memorandum prepared by Peter Wielezynski, P.Geol., of SupCan, dated April 28, 2004. They were selected from the December 2002 AeroTem survey. This analysis reviews these same conductors covered by the May 2004 AeroTem survey.

A table of electromagnetic conductors was prepared from the 2004 survey (Appendix A). It provides guidelines for follow-up by denoting the strongest electromagnetic response for each conductor, and also the onshore or closest to shore portions of the conductor.

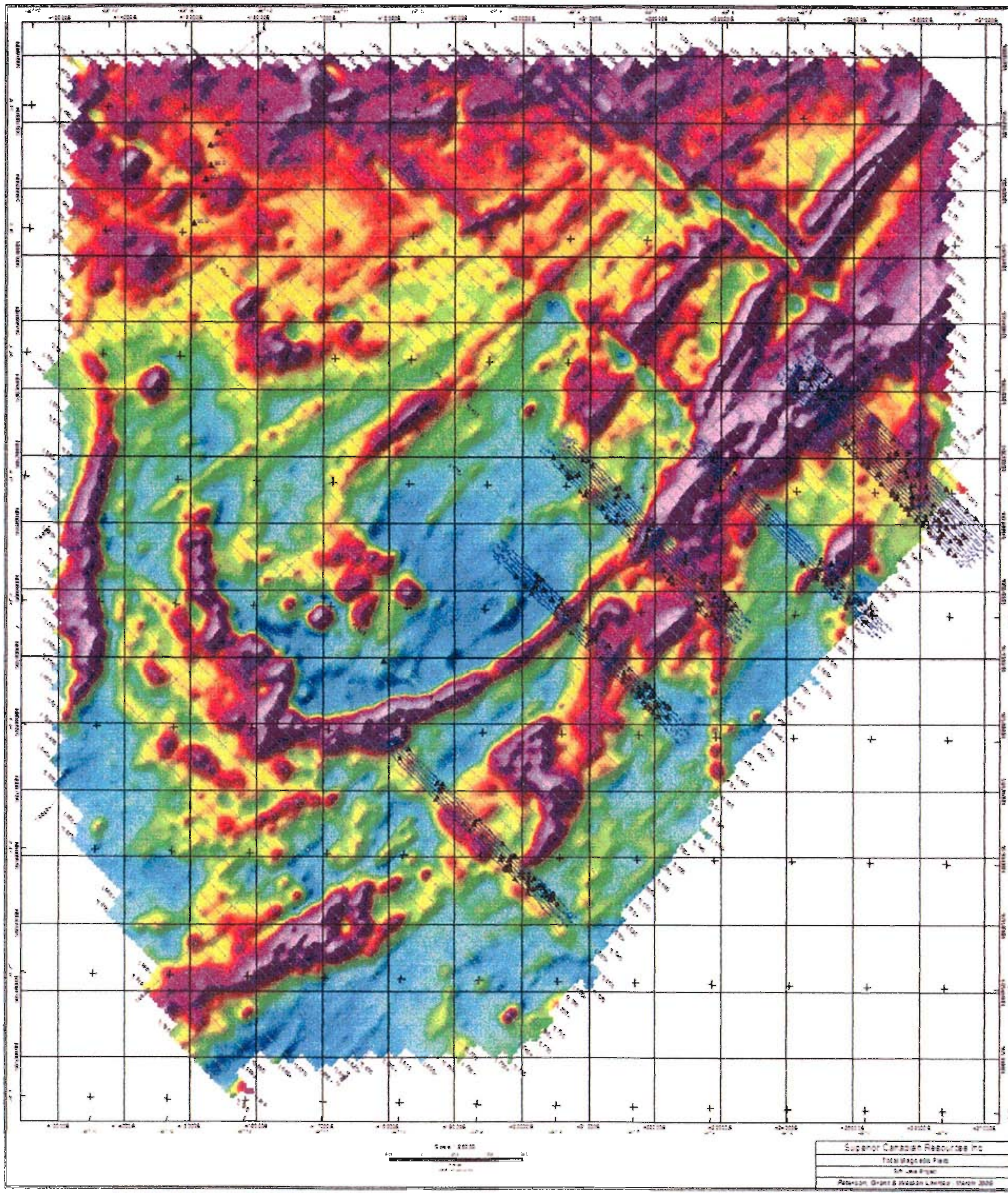


Figure 1. Shaded colour image of the total magnetic field with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies, Sim Lake Project.

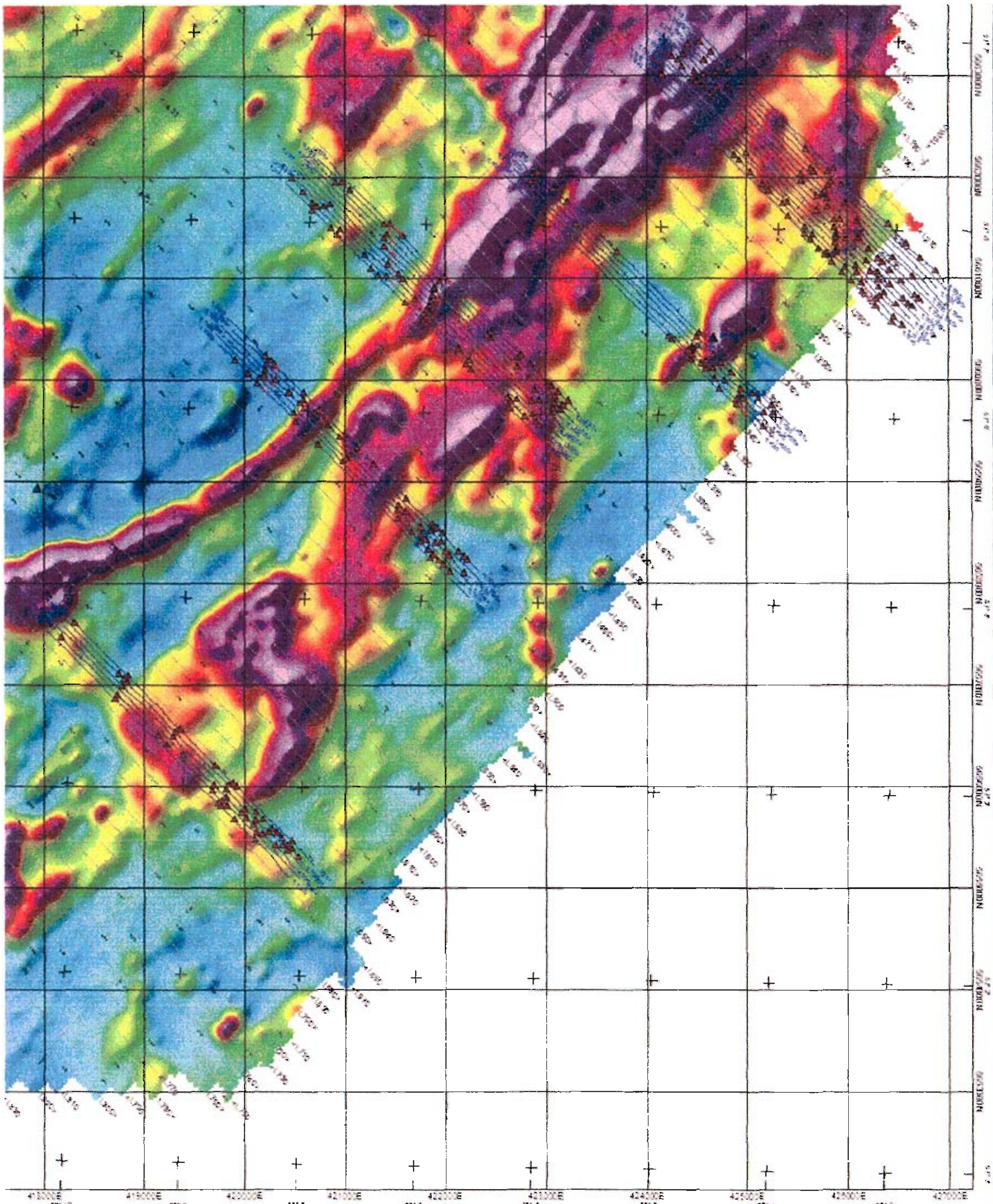


Figure 2. Shaded colour image of the total magnetic field with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies, southeast portion of the Sim Lake Project.

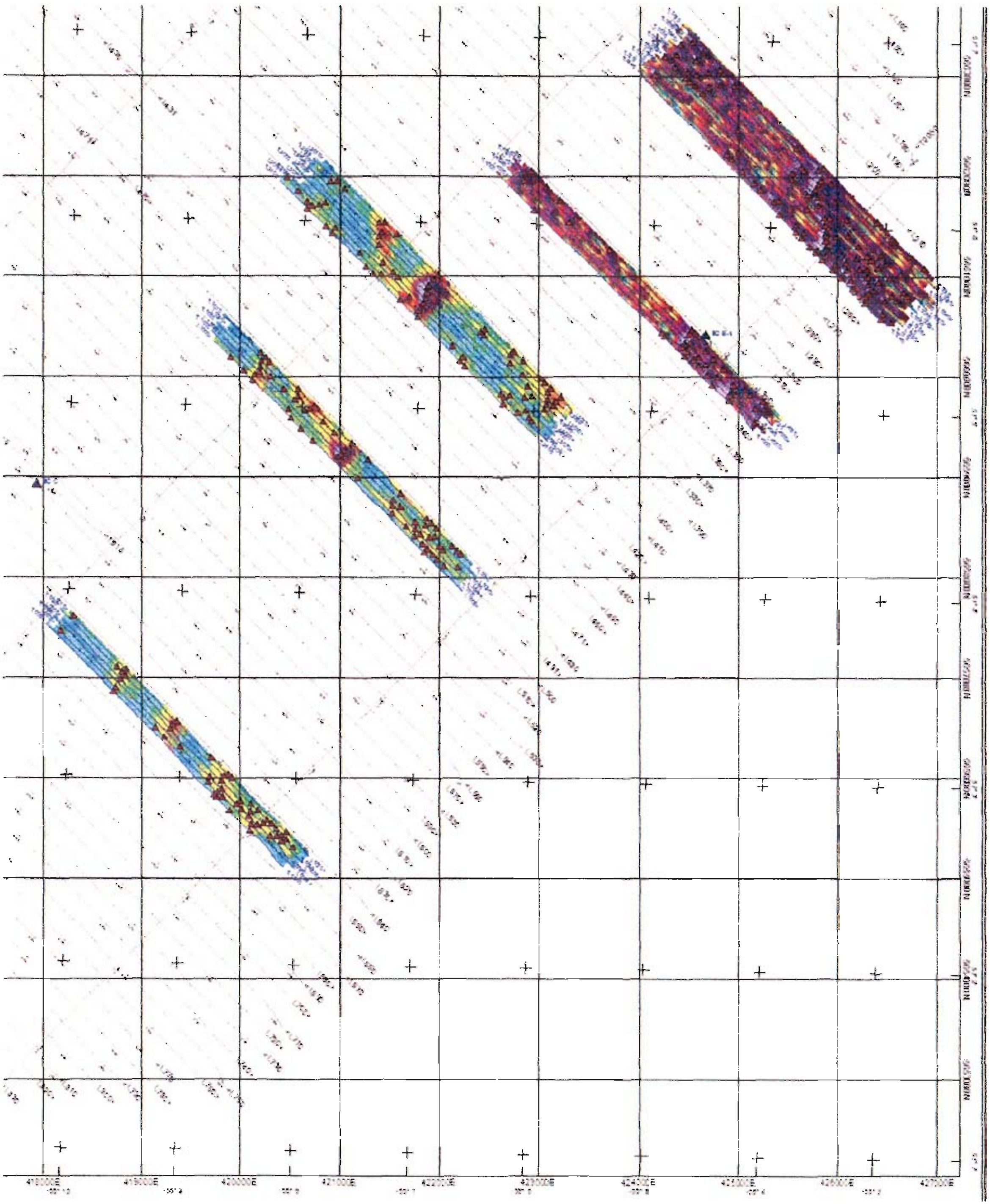


Figure 3. Shaded colour image of EM channel Z2 (vertical component, off-time channel 2) from the 2004 survey, with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies, southeast portion of the Sim Lake Project.

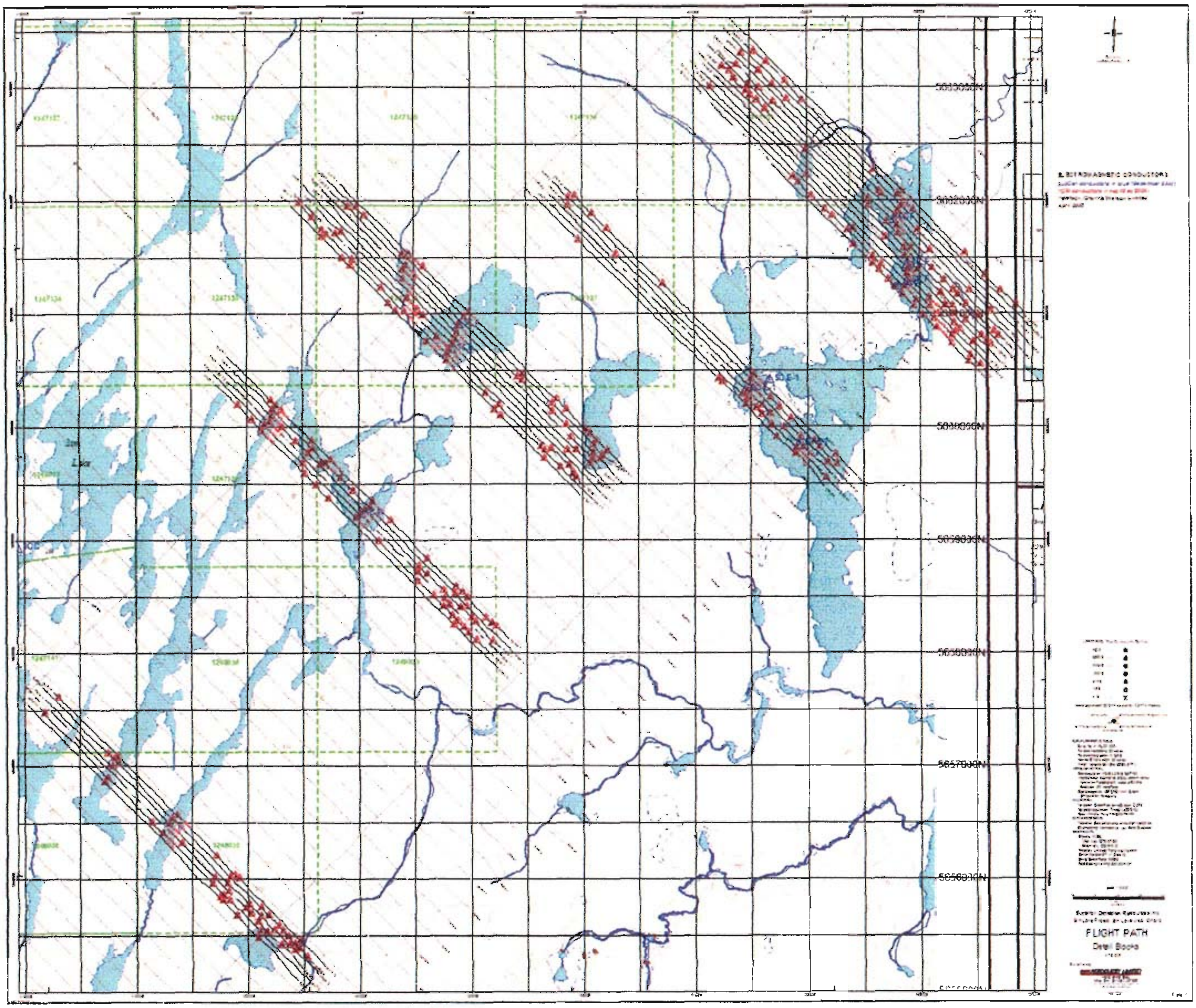


Figure 4. Base map, with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies, southeast portion of the Sim Lake Project.

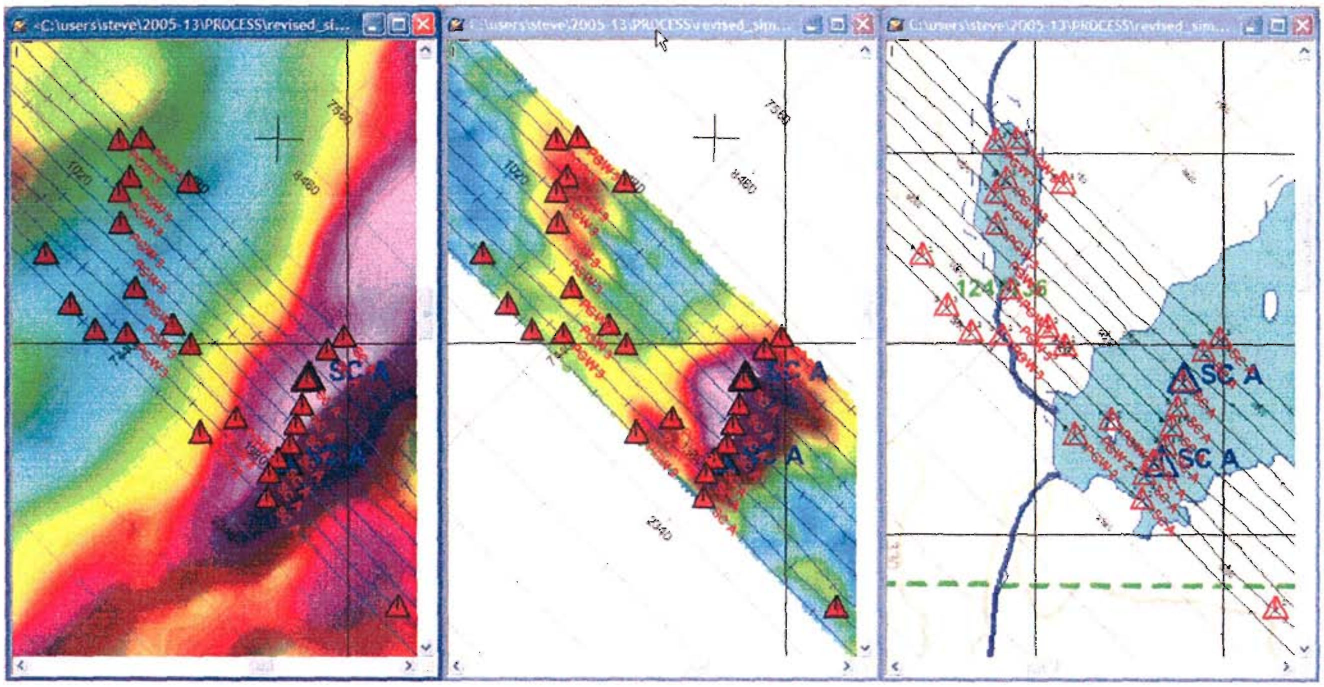


Figure 5. SupCan Conductor A and PGW Conductors 2 and 3.

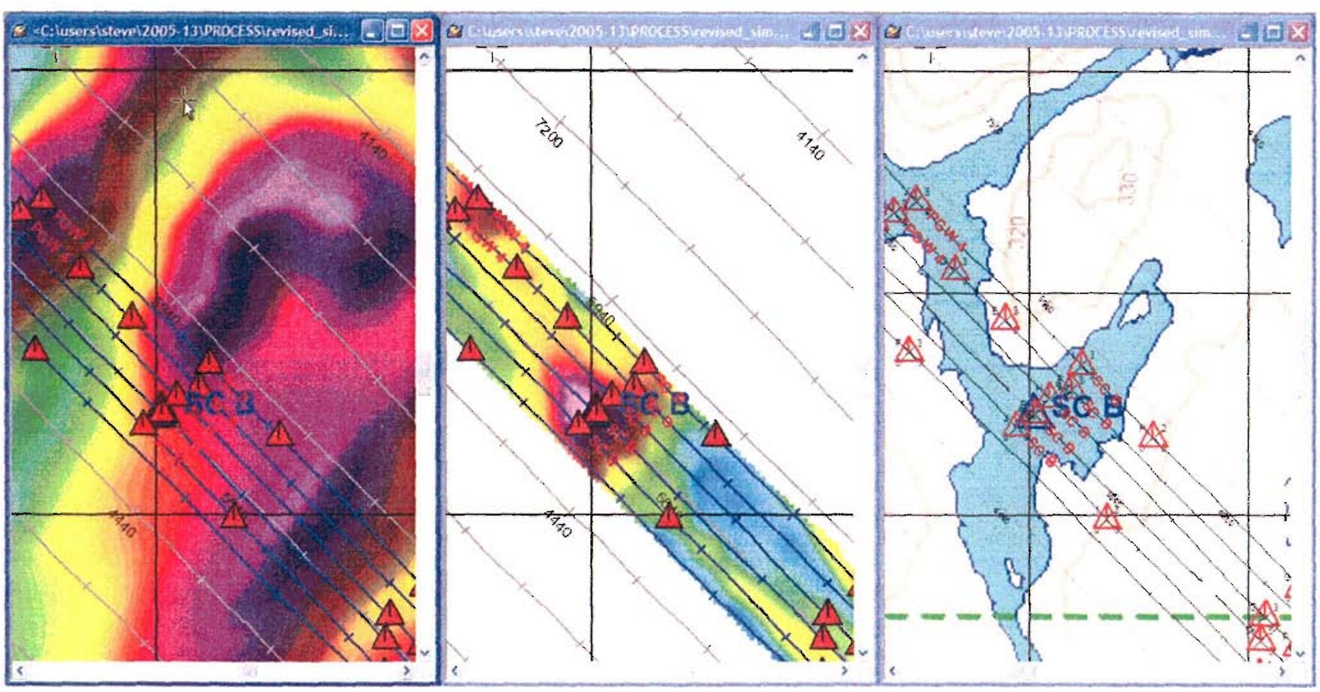


Figure 6. SupCan Conductor B.

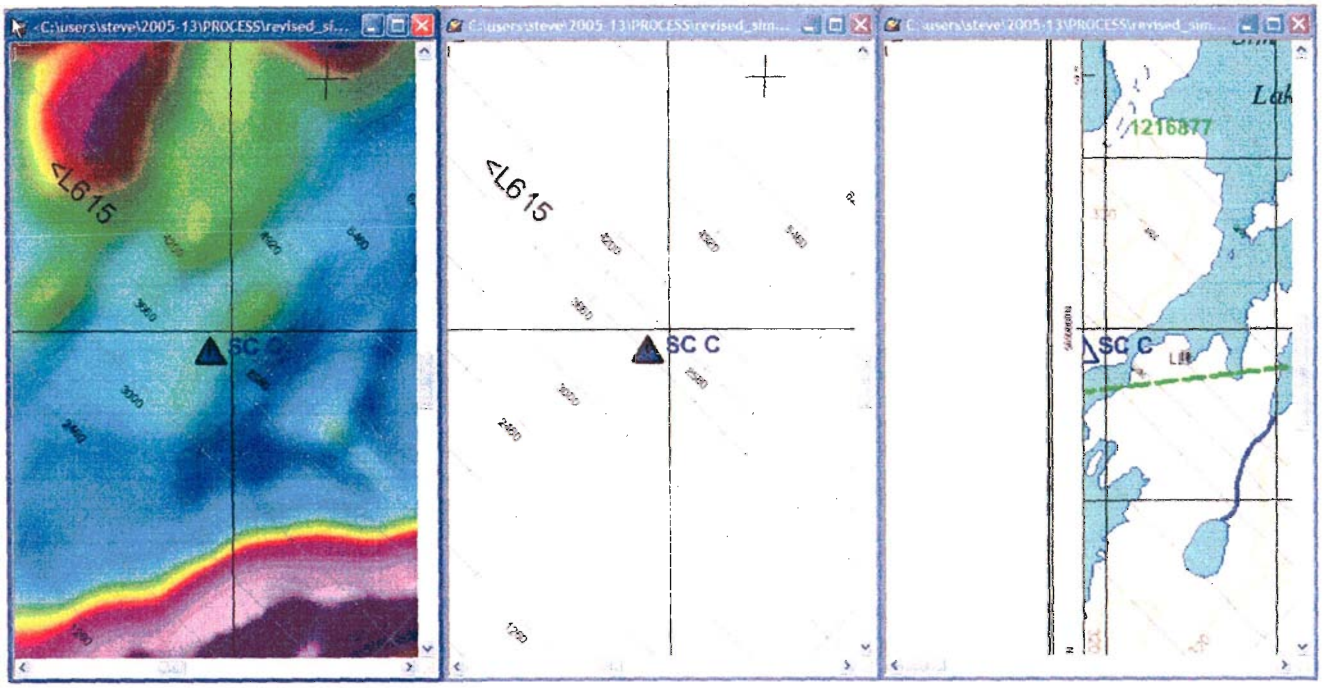


Figure 7. SupCan Conductor C (lies outside 2004 survey area).

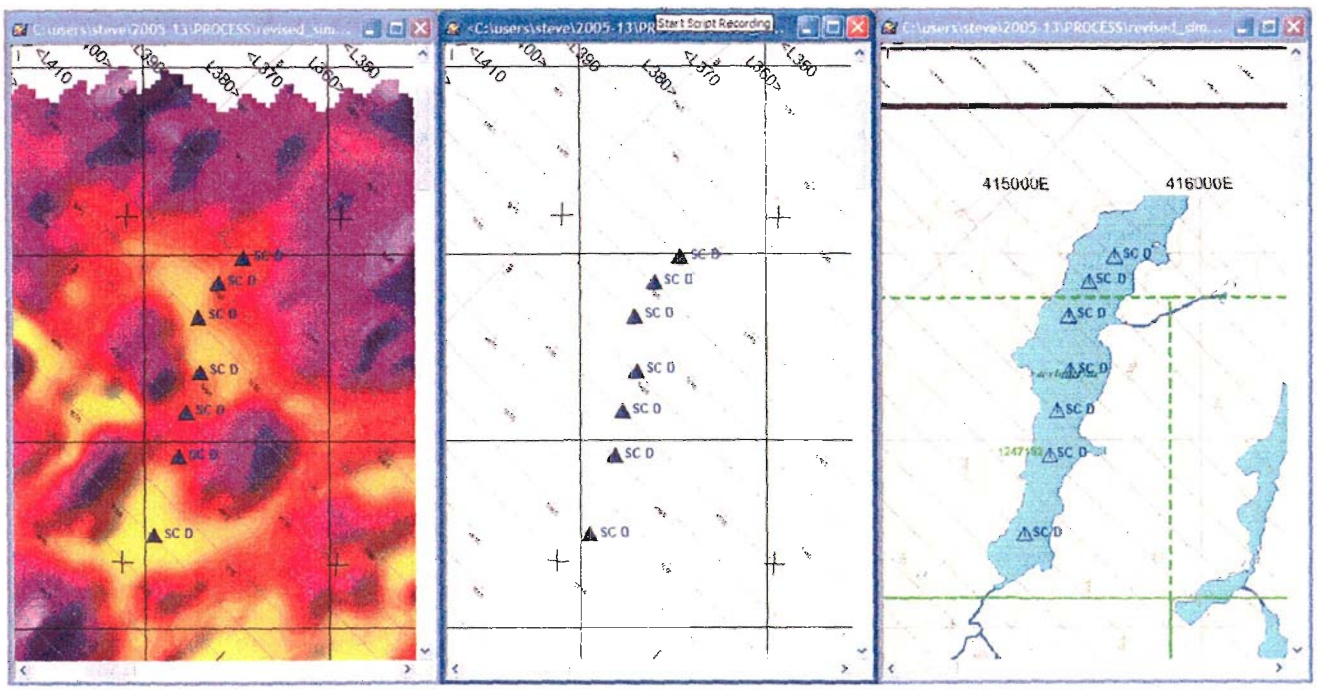


Figure 8. SupCan Conductor D (lies outside 2004 survey area).

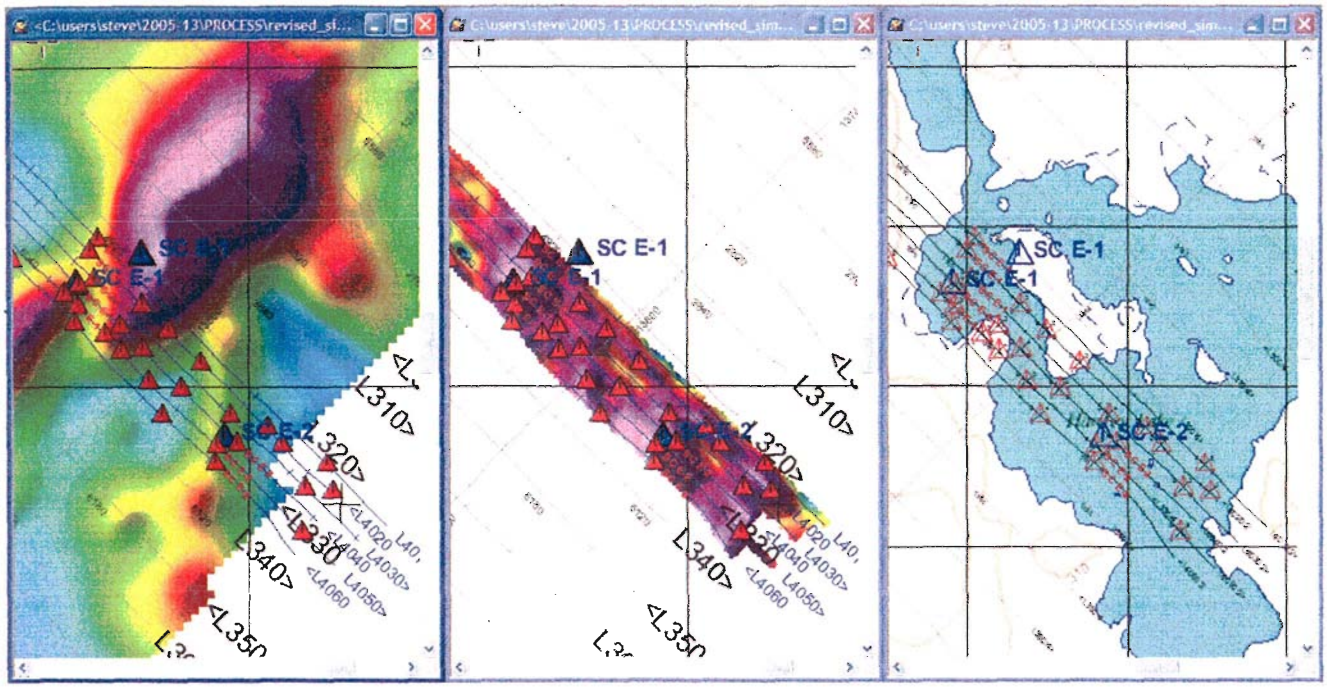


Figure 9. SupCan Conductors E-1 and E-2.

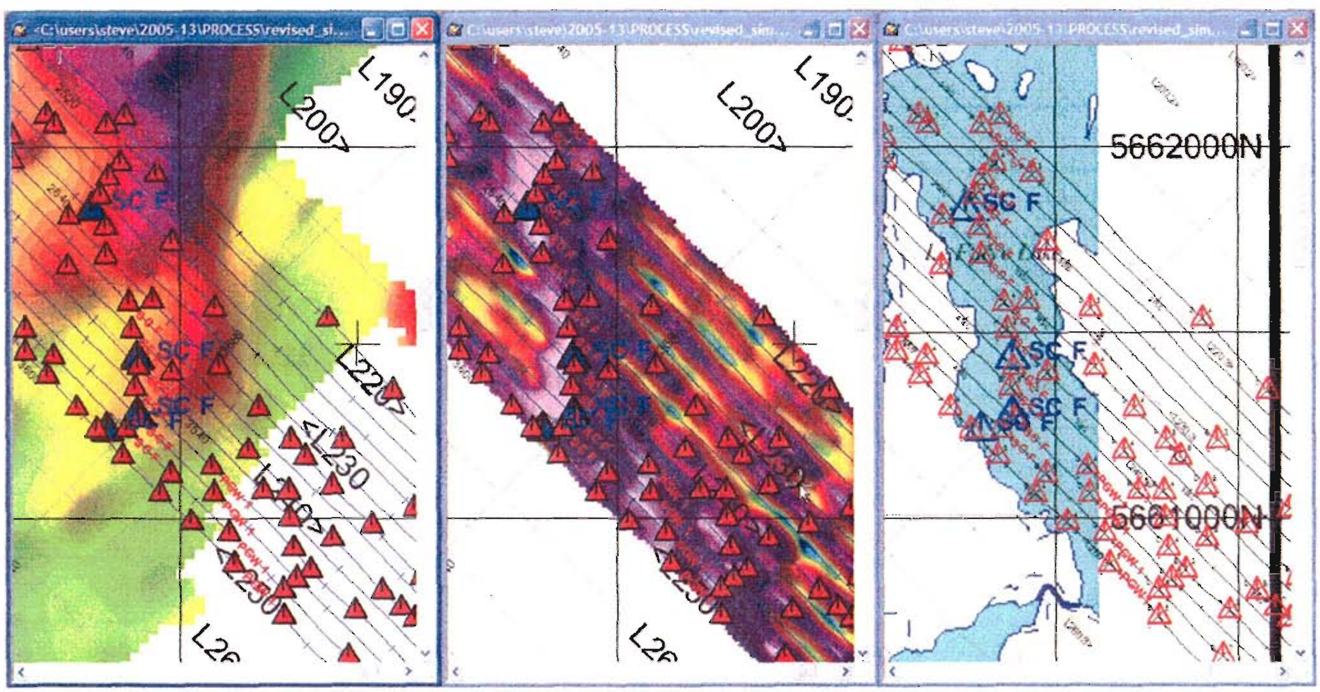


Figure 10. SupCan Conductor F and PGW Conductor 1.

The images (Figures 4 to 12) show:

Left – Shaded colour image of the total magnetic field with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies (all 2004 anomalies in red, 2002 conductor anomalies in orange, SupCan and PGW conductors labelled)

Centre– Shaded colour image of EM channel Z2 (vertical component, off-time channel 2) with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies (all 2004 anomalies in red, 2002 conductor anomalies in orange, SupCan and PGW conductors labelled)

Right – Base map with 2002 and 2004 flightpath, and selected electromagnetic anomalies (all 2004 anomalies in red, 2002 conductor anomalies in blue, SupCan and PGW conductors labelled).

SupCan Conductor A (Figure 5) – 475 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes ENE; extends off southern flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 2050 (421876 E, 5660833 N); steep dip, possibly more shallow dip to the NW at the north end; anomaly also occurs on line 2030, although it was not picked; entirely below water, except south end just onshore.

SupCan Conductor B (Figure 6) – 250 m strike length; open along strike, especially to south; strikes NE; coincident with strong magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 3041 (421013 E, 5659228 N); steep dip; anomaly also occurs on line 3060, although it was not picked; entirely below water.

SupCan Conductor C (Figure 7) – Located outside 2004 survey area. Its source has been identified as a metal-roofed cabin.

SupCan Conductor D (Figure 8) – Located outside 2004 survey area. This conductor had been interpreted as a surficial conductor, due to its strong response in the first off-time channel only, and its coincidence with the center of a narrow lake. However, it shares similar characteristics to SupCan Conductor A, and if it had been included in the 2004 survey, its potential may have been upgraded.

It was not clear which 2002 EM anomaly was SupCan conductor E, so we looked at both possibilities.

SupCan Conductor E-1 (Figure 9) – 200 m strike length, with an offset between lines 4020 and 4030 (fault indicated in magnetic data); open along strike to north; strikes NE to ENE; located in break between two magnetic anomalies; strongest on line 4040 (424464 E, 5660320 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

SupCan Conductor E-2 (Figure 9) – 100 m strike length, with an offset between lines 4040 and 4050; open along strike to south; strikes NE; coincident with weak magnetic anomaly; equal strength on line 4050 (424899 E, 5659819 N) and line 4060 (424893 E, 5659764 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

SupCan Conductor F (Figure 10) – 850 m strike length, with an offset between lines 5070 and 5082 (fault indicated in magnetic data); open along strike to north, abruptly truncated at south end between lines 5131 and 5140; strikes N; located on W flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; amplitude varies along strike, strongest on line 5131 (425856 E, 5661239 N), other peaks on line 5100 (425887 E, 5661407 N) and line 5070 (425801 E, 5661709 N); steep dip, possibly more shallow dip to the W at the south end; entirely below water following axis of lake, truncated by shoreline at south end – could be a clay-filled trough in the lake.

SupCan Conductor G – Location unknown.

The location of all of these conductors below water is somewhat worrying. However, conductors A and B, and to a lesser extent F, stand out as discrete conductors within the surrounding below water EM response. Their responses also persist to later time channels, indicative of a bedrock conductor. They may be hosted by structures that also control the topography.

3.2 PGW Conductors

These conductors were interpreted from the May 2004 AeroTem survey. Aeroquest had selected most of the anomalies that make up these conductors. In a few cases, PGW picked additional anomalies where continuity of a conductor was apparent.

PGW Conductor 1 (Figure 10) – 270 m strike length; open along strike to south; strikes WNW; on eastern flank of SupCan Conductor F; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 5131 (426133 E, 5660961 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

PGW Conductor 2 (Figure 5) – 105 m strike length; open along strike to south; strikes ENE; on western flank of SupCan Conductor A; on western flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 2091 (421646 E, 5660782 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

PGW Conductor 3 (Figure 5) – 520 m strike length, with offset at north end between lines 2010 and 2020; strikes N; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 2030 (421421 E, 5661432 N); steep dip; north end below water, south end follows creek.

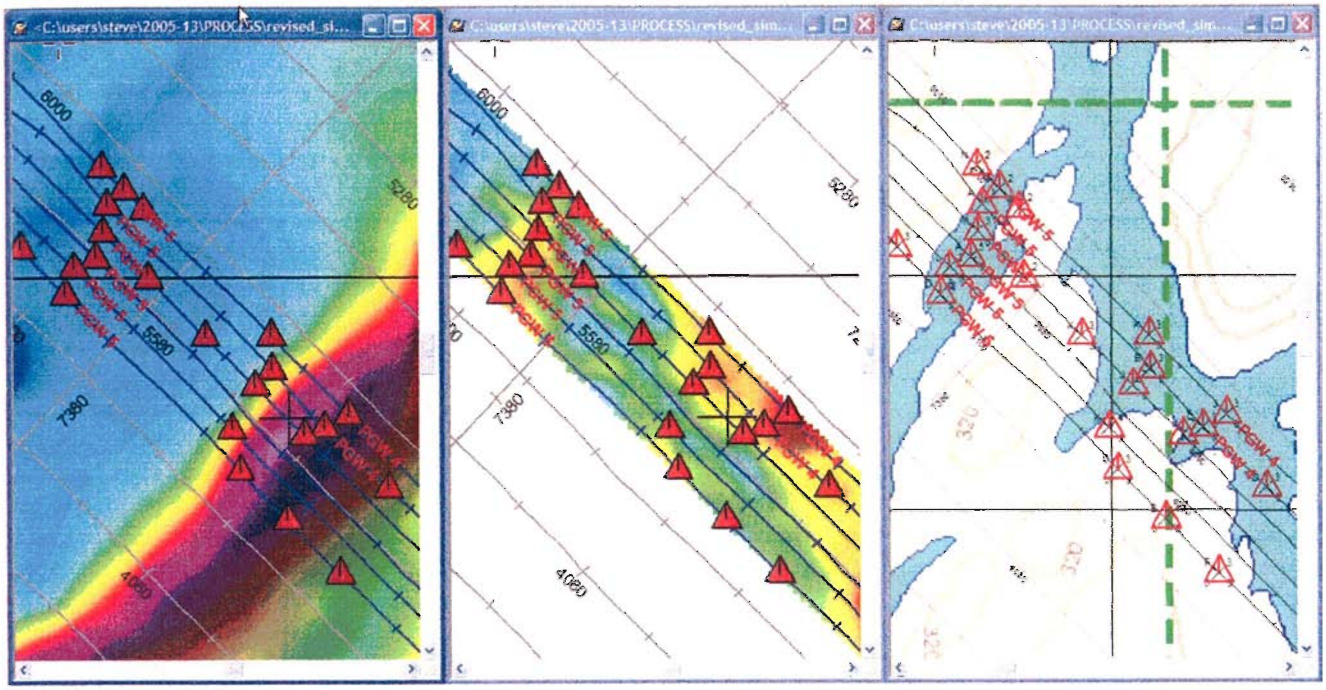


Figure 11. PGW Conductors 4 and 5.

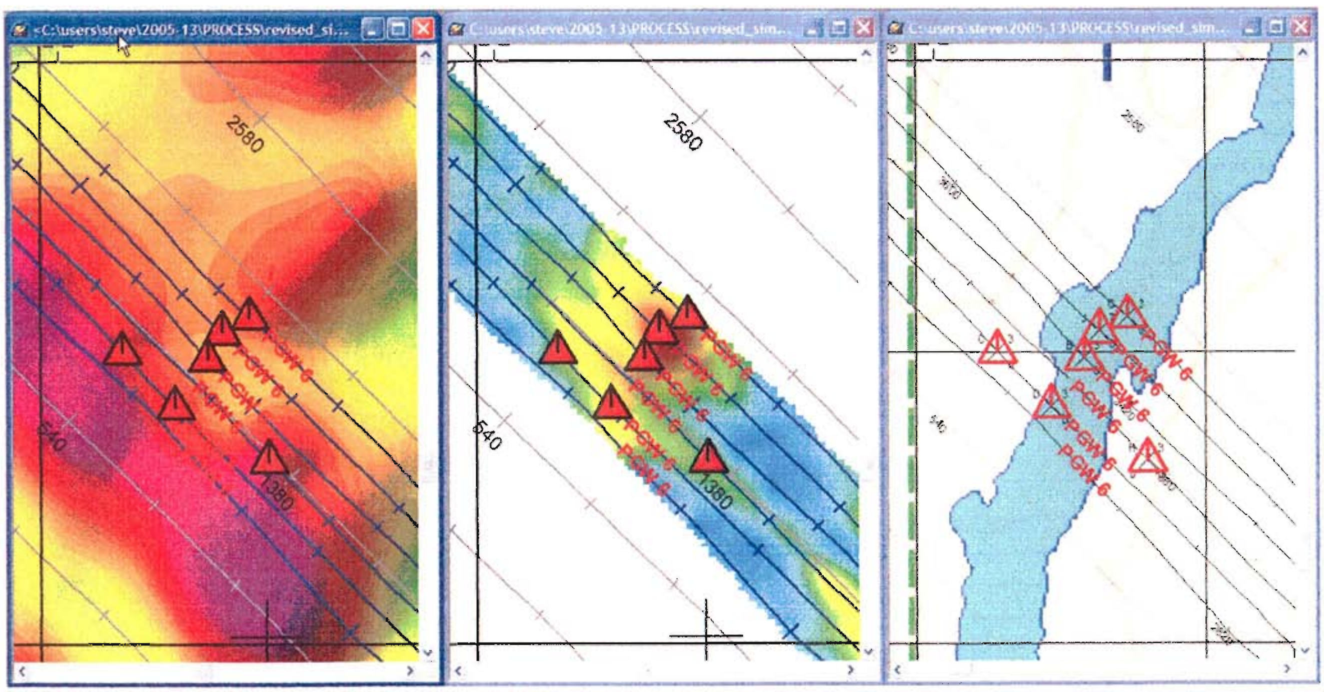


Figure 12. PGW Conductor 6.

PGW Conductor 4 (Figure 11) – 60 m strike length; open along strike to north; strikes NE; coincident with moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 3010 (420746 E, 5659708 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

PGW Conductor 5 (Figure 11) – 265 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes NNE; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 3050 (420152 E, 5660022 N); steep dip; entirely below water, parallel to strike of lake.

PGW Conductor 6 (Figure 12) – 240 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes NNE (south end) to NE (north end); on strike with weak magnetic anomaly to northeast; strongest on line 6020 (419315 E, 5656537 N); steep dip; mainly below water, although south end just onshore or at shoreline, parallel to strike of lake.

Similar to the SupCan Conductors, all of the PGW Conductors are associated with water (mainly lakes). In general, their EM anomaly amplitudes are considerably less than those of the SupCan conductors.

4 FOLLOW-UP

Since most of the conductors lie mainly or entirely under water, ground follow-up and drilling during winter is preferred. Nevertheless, prospecting over and around the conductors can take place in the summer and fall. Given the precision of the 2004 survey, it is possible to drill the conductors directly from the airborne data. However, ground electromagnetic surveys prior to drilling could improve site selection along strike, and better discriminate the depth to the bedrock conductor (and differentiate it from any overlying conductive lake bottom sediments or clay). A time-domain method (e.g. UTEM, Crone PEM) is preferable, and could be used as a downhole follow-up tool after initial drilling as well.

A nickel showing within the survey area showed no electromagnetic response in the Aeroquest data. Apparently, the mineralization is highly disseminated, which would explain the lack of response. An induced polarization survey is recommended for follow-up of that type of mineralization.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We have reviewed the electromagnetic anomalies and conductors previously selected from the two AeroTem surveys for the Sim Lake project, and have delineated additional conductors worthy of follow-up. Many of the conductors (old and new) are located under water. However, they show characteristics of bedrock responses and remain worthy of follow-up. Prospecting, and possibly ground electromagnetics, has been recommended prior to drilling. Disseminated mineralization should be followed up with an induced polarization survey.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fiset, Neil, 2004a (April), Report on a Helicopter-borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Sim Lake Project, Lake Nipigon Area, Ontario, December 2002.

Fiset, Neil, 2004b (August), Report on a Helicopter-borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Sim Lake and Aurum Projects, Lake Nipigon Area, Ontario, May 2004.

Respectfully Submitted,

PATERSON, GRANT & WATSON LIMITED

Stephen W. Reford, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Vice-President

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTORS

Table of Electromagnetic Conductors

Location of EM anomalies picked by Aeroquest and reviewed by PGW.

Line – survey line number
x – easting in UTM 16N, NAD83 datum
y – northing in UTM 16N, NAD83 datum
ANUM – Index number of conductor pick (Aeroquest)
nchanw – No of off-time (or on-time) channels with response over 2.5nT/sec (Aeroquest)
on_conw – On-time conductance in siemens (Aeroquest)
off_conw – Off-time conductance in siemens (Aeroquest)
Conductor_label – Conductor interpreted by PGW
Comment – Strongest EM response within each conductor, and portion of conductor onshore or nearest to shore.

The parameters labelled (Aeroquest) were extracted from the original electromagnetic anomaly database prepared by Aeroquest. These parameters are not available for new anomalies picked by PGW.

Line	x	y	ANUM	nchanw	on_conw	off_conw	Conductor_label	Comment
L2010	421989	5661013	8	8		0.255	SupCan A	
L2020	421945	5660977	7	3		0.036	SupCan A	
L2040	421891	5660900	7	4	0.058	0.046	SupCan A	
L2050	421876	5660833	8	8	0.028	0.092	SupCan A	Strongest EM response
L2060	421861	5660781	7	5	0.162	0.046	SupCan A	
L2070	421845	5660730	6	5	0.036	0.048	SupCan A	
L2080	421811	5660691	10	4		0.048	SupCan A	
L2091	421788	5660654	9	4	0.024	0.037	SupCan A	
L2100	421783	5660592	6	2		0.039	SupCan A	Just onshore
L3010	421121	5659339	10	3	0.039	0.038	SupCan B	Closer to shore
L3020	421098	5659285	11	3		0.036	SupCan B	
L3030	421048	5659265	10	4	0.014	0.04	SupCan B	
L3041	421013	5659228	5	7	0.015	0.096	SupCan B	Strongest EM response
L3050	420972	5659199	12	5	0.055	0.036	SupCan B	
L4010	424524	5660467	12	10	0.14	0.276	SupCan E-1	
L4020	424498	5660428	7	4		0.036	SupCan E-1	
L4030	424512	5660341	14	4	0.405	0.031	SupCan E-1	
L4040	424464	5660320	5	4	0.297	0.035	SupCan E-1	Strongest EM response
L4050	424418	5660293	17	4	0.071	0.029	SupCan E-1	Closer to shore
L4040	424963	5659826	1	4	0.245	0.035	SupCan E-2	
L4050	424899	5659817	22	5	0.221	0.04	SupCan E-2	Strongest EM response
L4060	424893	5659764	2	6	0.279	0.054	SupCan E-2	Strongest EM response (equivalent to L4050), closer to shore
L5010	425853	5662082	8	3	0.013	0.034	SupCan F	

Line	x	y	ANUM	nchanw	on_conw	off_conw	Conductor_label	Comment
L5020	425804	5662058	10	4		0.026	SupCan F	
L5030	425838	5661956	7	4	0.057	0.027	SupCan F	
L5040	425805	5661919	14	4	0.014	0.036	SupCan F	
L5050	425785	5661870	5	4	0.036	0.031	SupCan F	
L5060	425797	5661784	15	4	0.048	0.028	SupCan F	
L5070	425801	5661709	10	6	0.15	0.055	SupCan F	EM peak, closer to shore
L5082	425862	5661581	16	4		0.026	SupCan F	
L5090	425869	5661507	9	5	0.04	0.037	SupCan F	Closer to shore
L5100	425887	5661407	14	4	0.03	0.038	SupCan F	EM peak
L5110	425880	5661353	5	5	0.044	0.042	SupCan F	
L5120	425891	5661269	13	6	0.037	0.045	SupCan F	
L5131	425856	5661239	6	7	0.17	0.041	SupCan F	Strongest EM response, closer to shore
L5110	426086	5661138	4	4	0.25	0.033	PGW 1	
L5120	426091	5661067	14	5	0.014	0.039	PGW 1	
L5131	426133	5660961	4	5	0.14	0.037	PGW 1	Strongest EM response, closer to shore
L5140	426148	5660878	3	5	0.13	0.042	PGW 1	Closer to shore
L2080	421700	5660799	11	7		0.28	PGW 2	Near island
L2091	421646	5660782					PGW 2	Strongest EM response
L2100	421605	5660760	7	3		0.032	PGW 2	Closer to shore
L2010	421451	5661536	4	6		0.159	PGW 3	
L2020	421392	5661531	9	3		0.034	PGW 3	
L2030	421421	5661432	6	8		0.265	PGW 3	Strongest EM response
L2040	421394	5661394	9	3		0.026	PGW 3	
L2050	421397	5661311	6	4		0.037	PGW 3	
L2060	421405	5661242					PGW 3	
L2070	421433	5661140	3	4		0.062	PGW 3	Onshore
L2080	421434	5661071					PGW 3	Onshore
L2091	421410	5661021	8	2		0.036	PGW 3	Onshore
L3010	420746	5659708	11	3	0.028	0.032	PGW 4	Strongest EM response
L3020	420695	5659681	8	3		0.038	PGW 4	Closer to shore
L3010	420260	5660190	14	2	0.068	0.035	PGW 5	Just onshore
L3020	420223	5660157	5	3		0.052	PGW 5	
L3030	420213	5660098	15	3		0.045	PGW 5	
L3041	420197	5660045	2	5		0.131	PGW 5	
L3050	420152	5660022	20	3		0.033	PGW 5	Strongest EM response
L3060	420132	5659965	4	3	0.05	0.04	PGW 5	
L6010	419365	5656562	8	3		0.037	PGW 6	
L6020	419315	5656537	12	7	0.849	0.183	PGW 6	Strongest EM response
L6030	419289	5656491	12	3		0.028	PGW 6	
L6040	419242	5656474					PGW 6	Just onshore
L6051	419233	5656408	12	3		0.042	PGW 6	
L6060	419223	5656365					PGW 6	

Analysis of Inco and PGW Anomalies in May 2004 AeroTEM Survey

by Stephen Reford, Paterson, Grant & Watson Limited, March 28, 2005

Refer to the following images:

sim_emanom.bmp – 2002 (orange, larger) and 2004 (red, smaller) EM anomalies over flightpath, with 2002 Inco conductors interpreted from 2004 data

sim_z2.bmp – as above, with shaded colour image of Z-coil offtime channel 2

sim_tmi.bmp – as above, with shaded colour image of total magnetic field

Inco Conductors

These conductors refer to those from a memorandum prepared by PeterWielezynski of Inco, dated April 28, 2004. They were seleted from the December 2002 AeroTEM survey. This analysis reviews these same conductors covered by the May 2004 AeroTEM survey.

Inco Conductor A – 475 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes ENE; extends off southern flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 2050 (421876 E, 5660833 N); steep dip, possibly more shallow dip to the NW at the north end; anomaly also occurs on line 2030, although it was not picked; entirely below water, except south end just onshore.

Inco Conductor B – 250 m strike length; open along strike, especially to south; strikes NE; coincident with strong magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 3041 (421013 E, 5659228 N); steep dip; anomaly also occurs on line 3060, although it was not picked; entirely below water.

Inco Conductor C – Located outside 2004 survey area.

Inco Conductor D – Located outside 2004 survey area.

It was not clear which 2002 EM anomaly was Inco conductor E, so we looked at both possibilities.

Inco Conductor E-1 – 200 m strike length, with an offset between lines 4020 and 4030 (fault indicated in magnetic data); open along strike to north; strikes NE to ENE; located in break between two magnetic anomalies; strongest on line 4040 (424464 E, 5660320 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

Inco Conductor E-2 – 100 m strike length, with an offset between lines 4040 and 4050; open along strike to south; strikes NE; coincident with weak magnetic anomaly; equal strength on line 4050 (424899 E, 5659819 N) and line 4060 (424893 E, 5659764 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

Inco Conductor F – 850 m strike length, with an offset between lines 5070 and 5082 (fault indicated in magnetic data); open along strike to north, abruptly truncated at south end between lines 5131 and 5140; strikes N; located on W flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; amplitude varies along strike, strongest on line 5131 (425856 E, 5661239 N), other peaks on line 5100 (425887 E, 5661407 N) and line 5070 (425801 E, 5661709 N); steep dip, possibly more shallow dip to the W at the south end; entirely below water following axis of lake, truncated by shoreline at south end – could be a clay-filled trough in the lake.

Inco Conductor G – Location unknown.

The location of all of these conductors below water is somewhat worrying. However, conductors A and B, and to a lesser extent F, stand out as discrete conductors within the surrounding below water EM response. Their responses also persist to later time channels, indicative of a bedrock conductor.

PGW Conductors

These conductors were interpreted from the May 2004 AeroTEM survey. Most of the anomalies that make up these conductors had been selected by Aeroquest. In a few cases, PGW picked additional anomalies where continuity of a conductor was apparent.

PGW Conductor 1 – 270 m strike length; open along strike to south; strikes WNW; on eastern flank of Inco Conductor F; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 5131 (426133 E, 5660961 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

PGW Conductor 2 – 105 m strike length; open along strike to south; strikes ENE; on western flank of Inco Conductor A; on western flank of moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 2091 (421646 E, 5660782 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

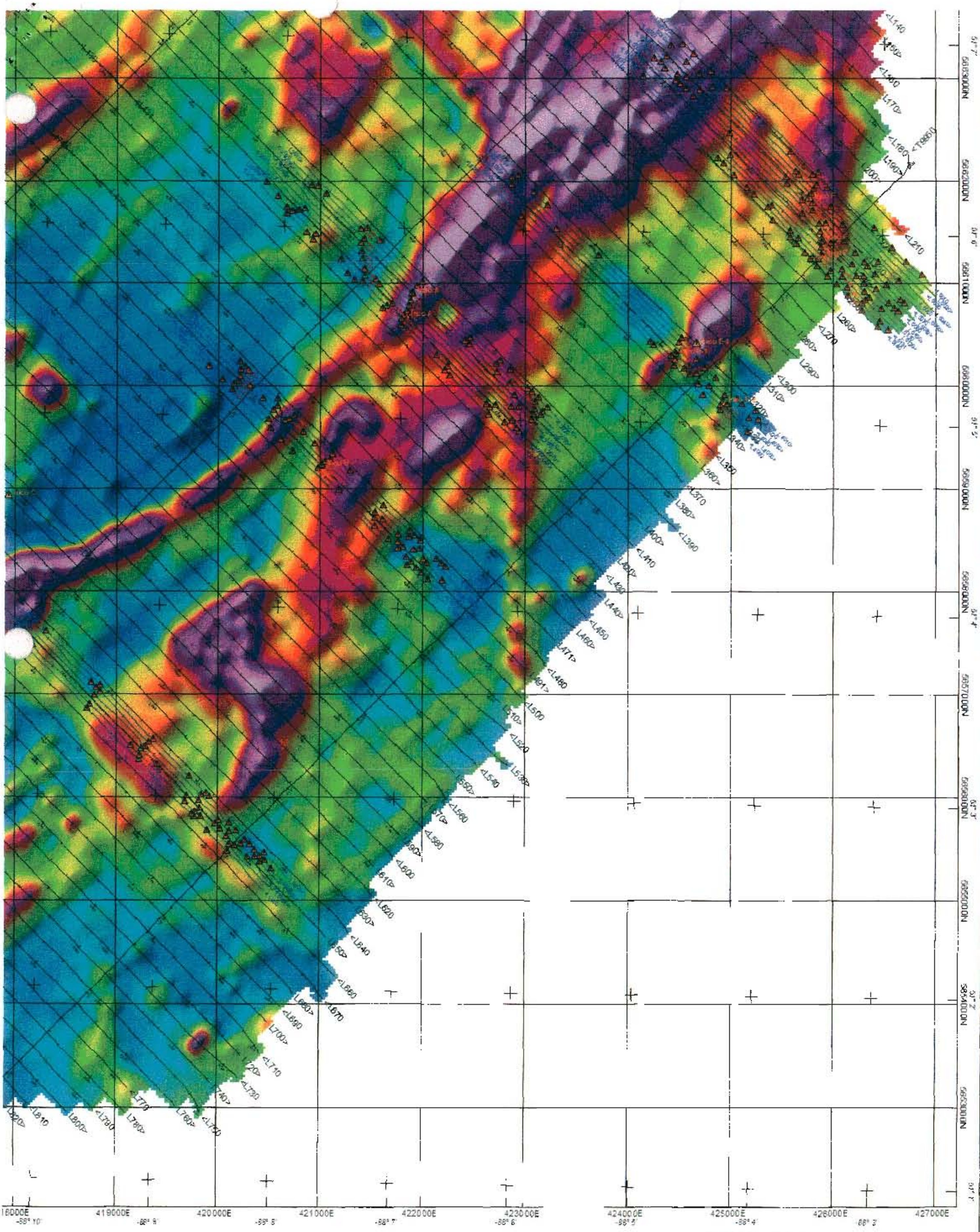
PGW Conductor 3 – 520 m strike length, with offset at north end between lines 2010 and 2020; strikes N; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 2030 (421421 E, 5661432 N); steep dip; north end below water, south end follows creek.

PGW Conductor 4 – 60 m strike length; open along strike to north; strikes NE; coincident with moderate magnetic anomaly; strongest on line 3010 (420746 E, 5659708 N); steep dip; entirely below water.

PGW Conductor 5 – 265 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes NNE; no magnetic correlation; strongest on line 3050 (420152 E, 5660022 N); steep dip; entirely below water, parallel to strike of lake.

PGW Conductor 6 – 240 m strike length; open along strike, especially to north; strikes NNE (south end) to NE (north end); on strike with weak magnetic anomaly to northeast; strongest on line 6020 (419315 E, 5656537 N); steep dip; mainly below water, although south end just onshore or at shoreline, parallel to strike of lake.

Similar to the Inco Conductors, all of the PGW Conductors are associated with water (mainly lakes). In general, their EM anomaly amplitudes are considerably less than those of the Inco conductors.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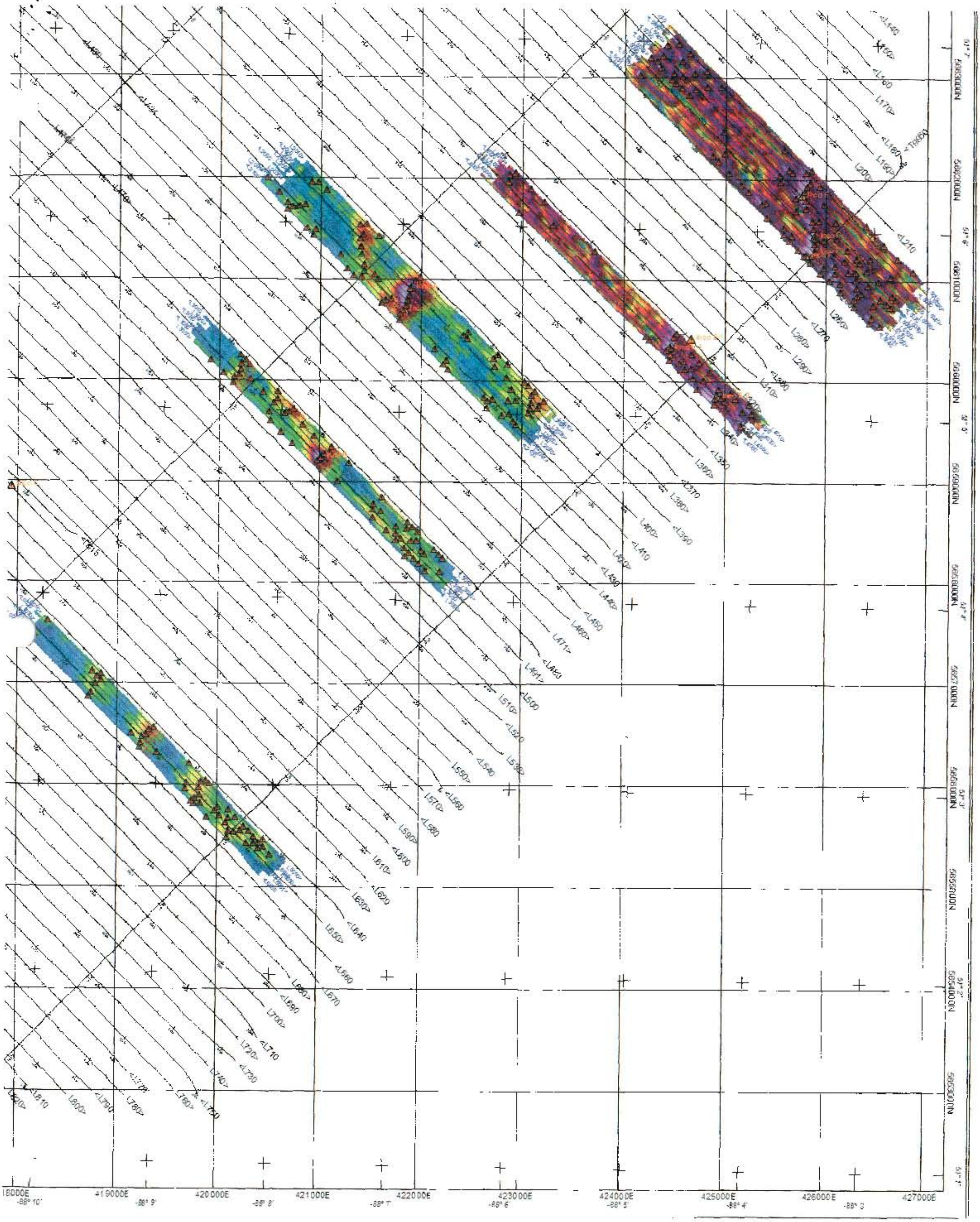
Sim2 - TMI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5663000N
5664000N
5665000N
5666000N
5667000N
5668000N
5669000N
5660000N
5661000N
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51° 1'
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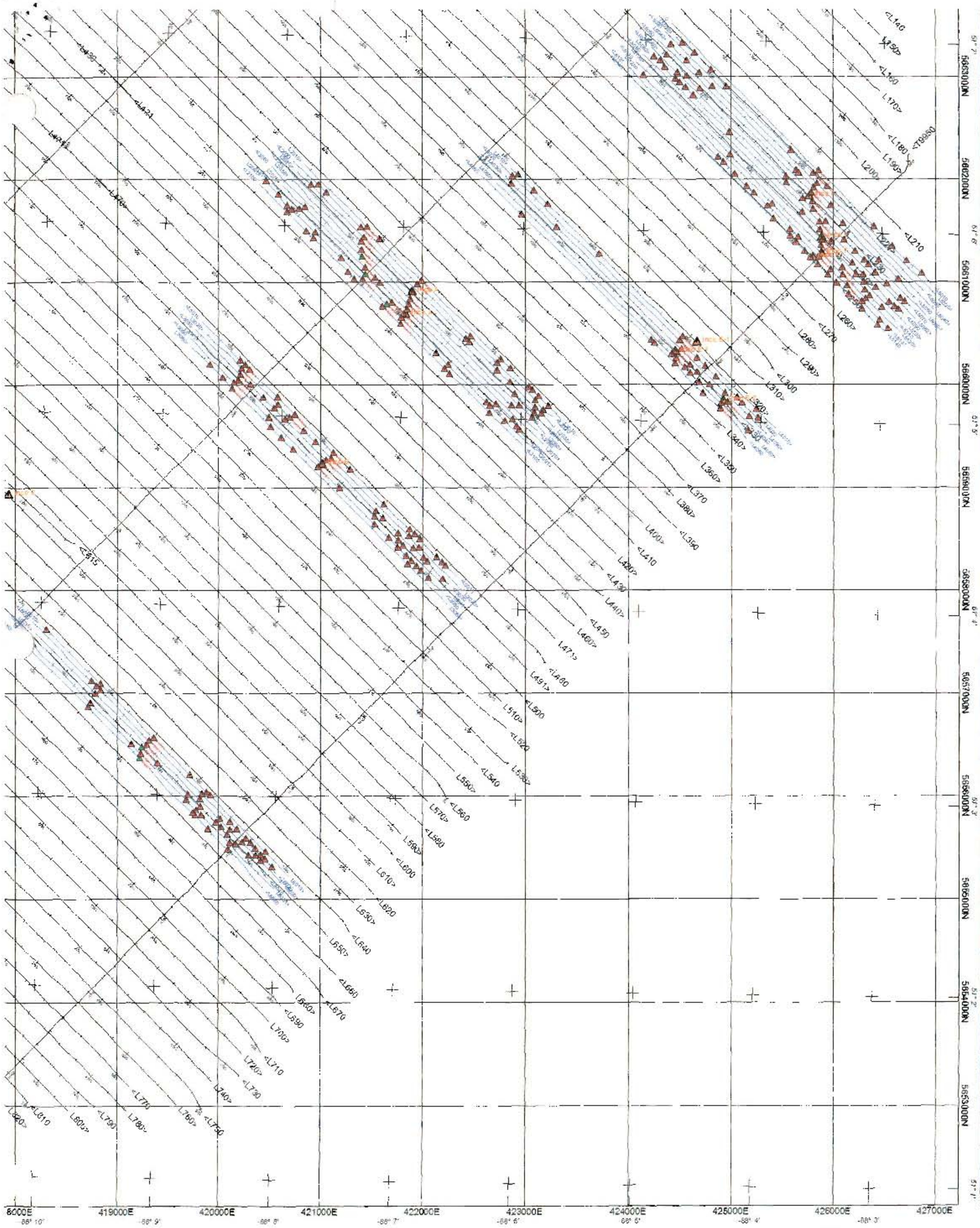
51° 7'

Sima - ZZ



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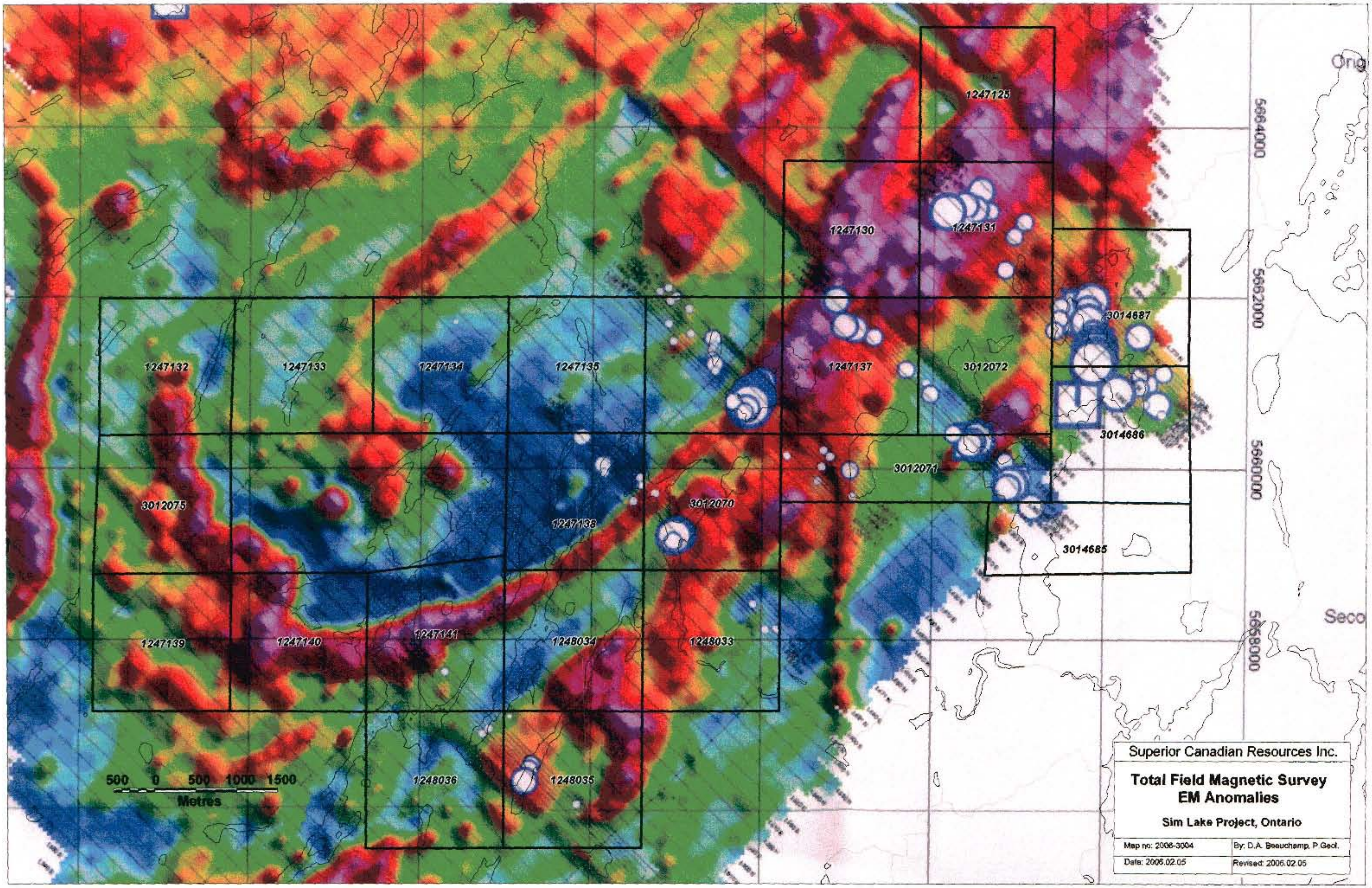
Sim Z - Emanom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Metres
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Total Field Magnetic Survey
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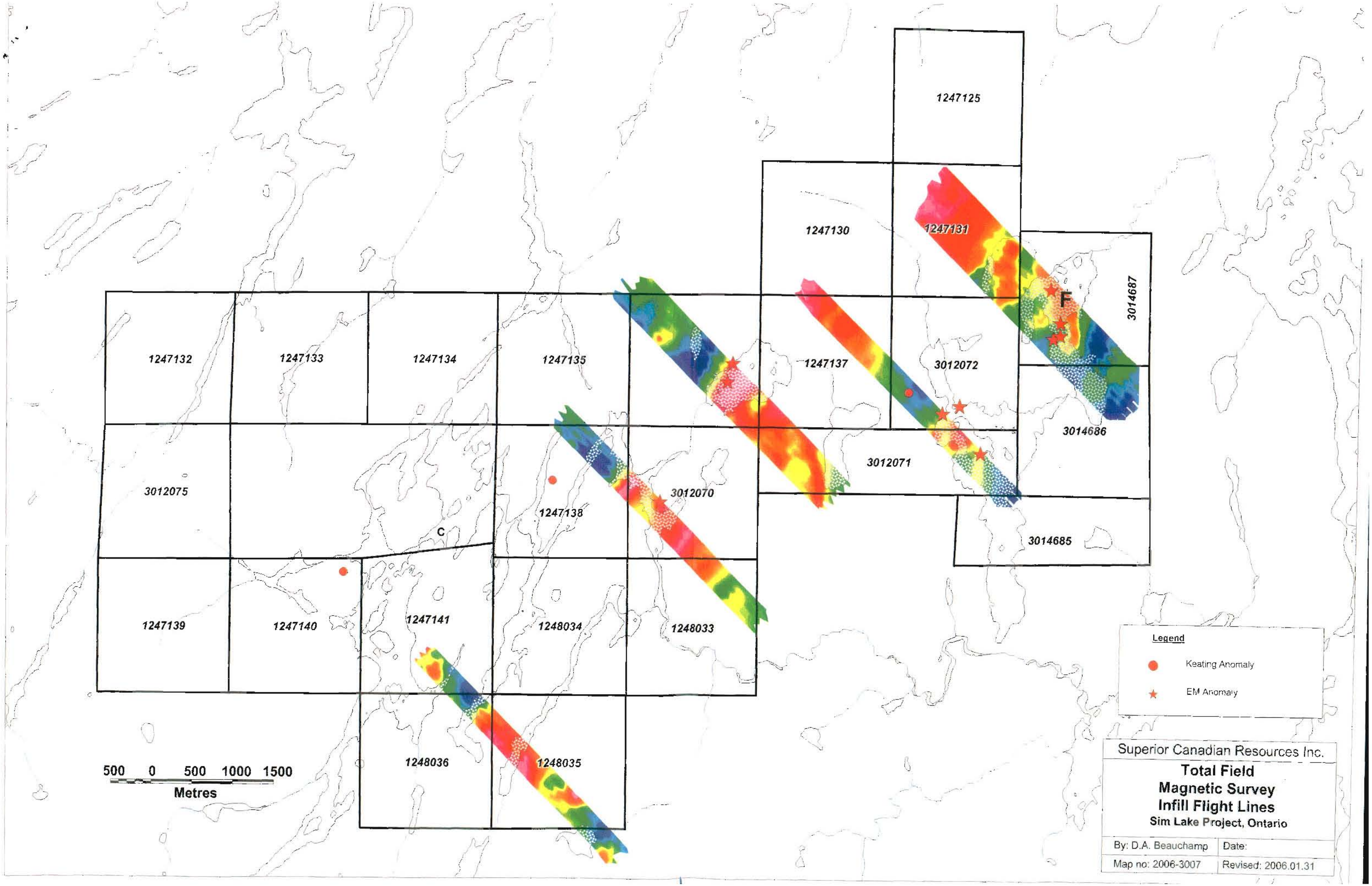
Map no: 2006-3004
By: D.A. Beauchamp, P.Geol.
Date: 2006.02.05
Revised: 2006.02.05



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Metres
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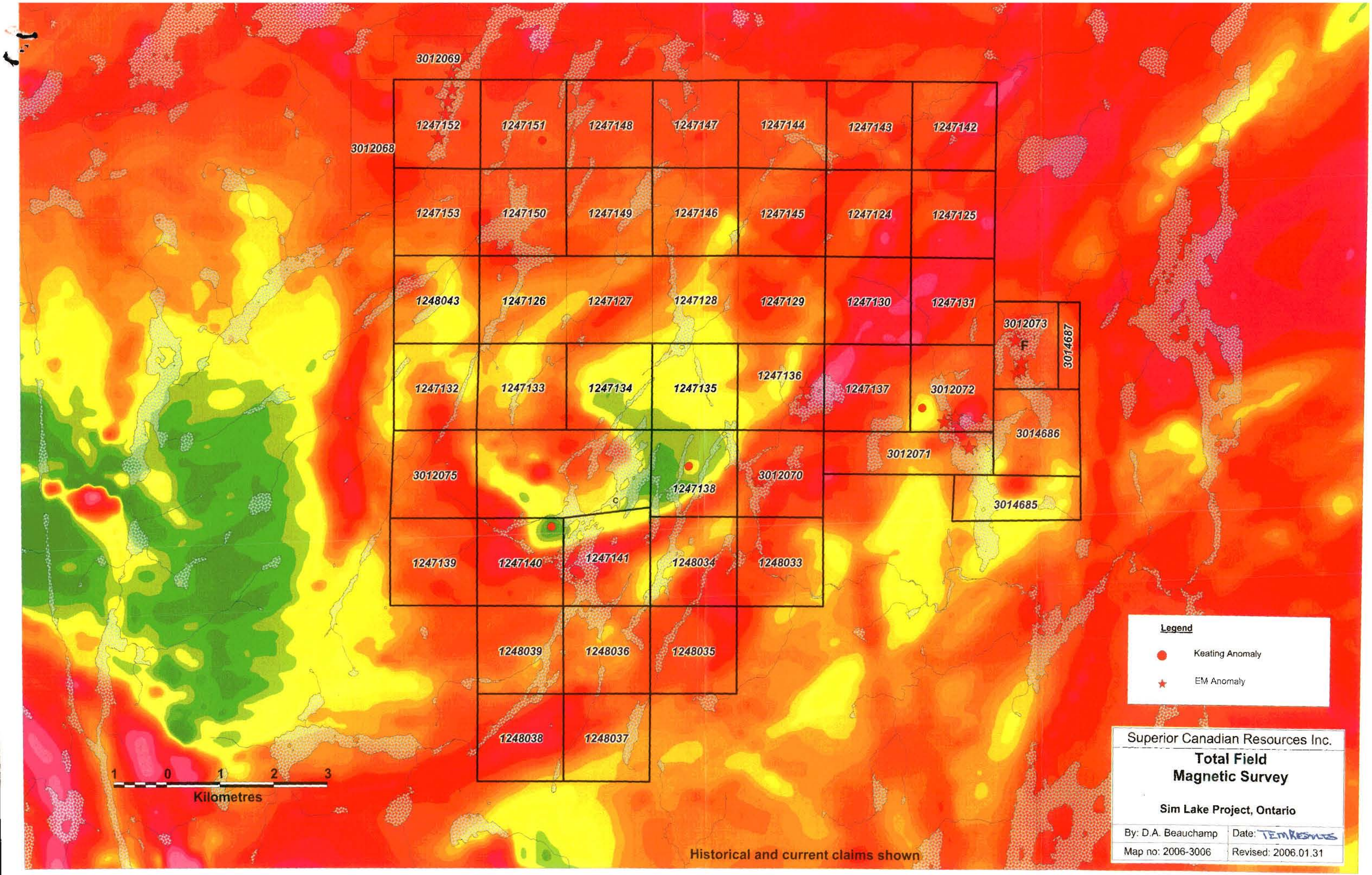
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Kilometres
Legend
Keating Anomaly
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Historical and current claims shown
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By: D.A. Beauchamp
Date: TEM RESULTS
Map no: 2006-3006
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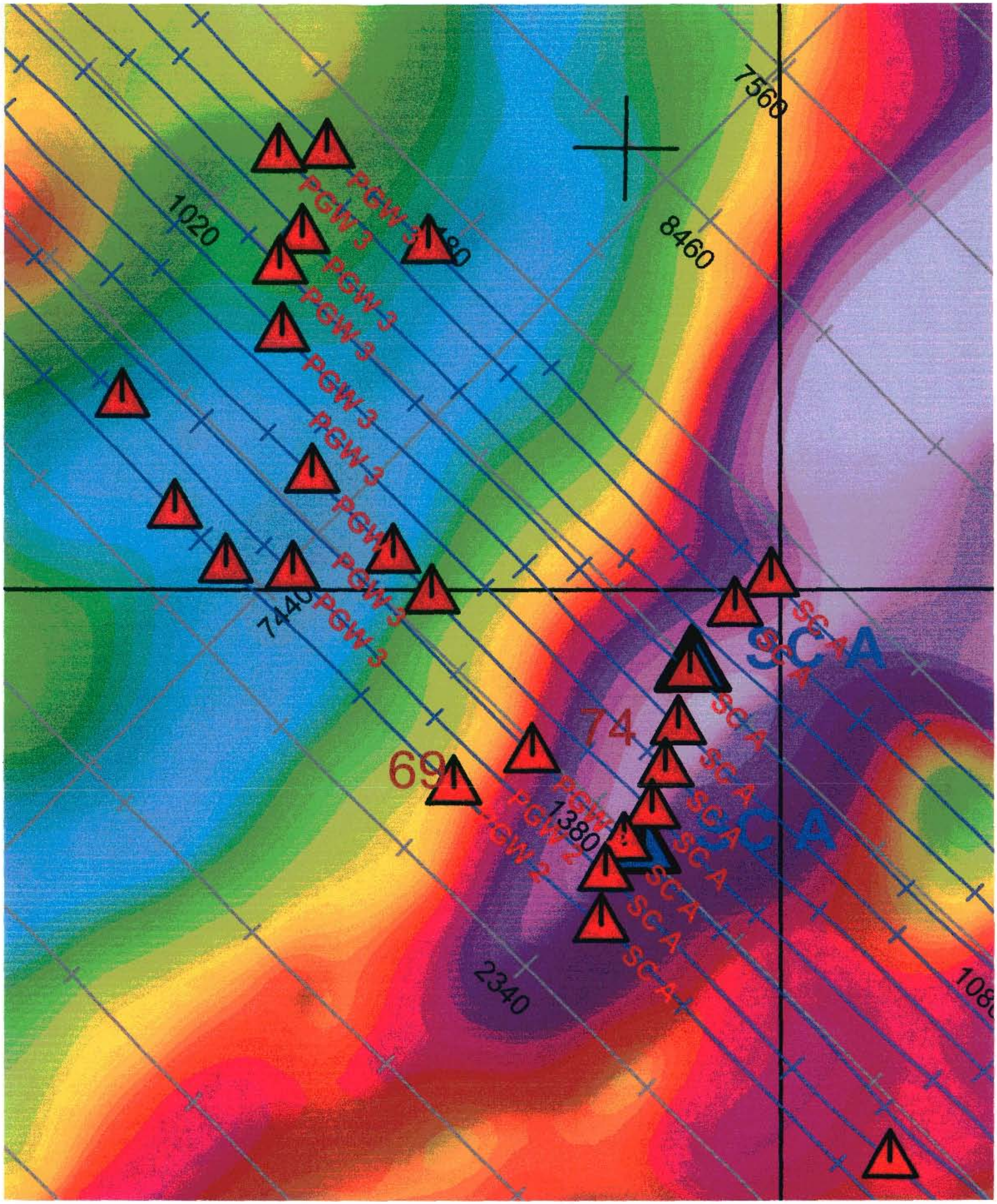


Figure 5: SupCan Conductor A and PGW Conductor 2 and 3.

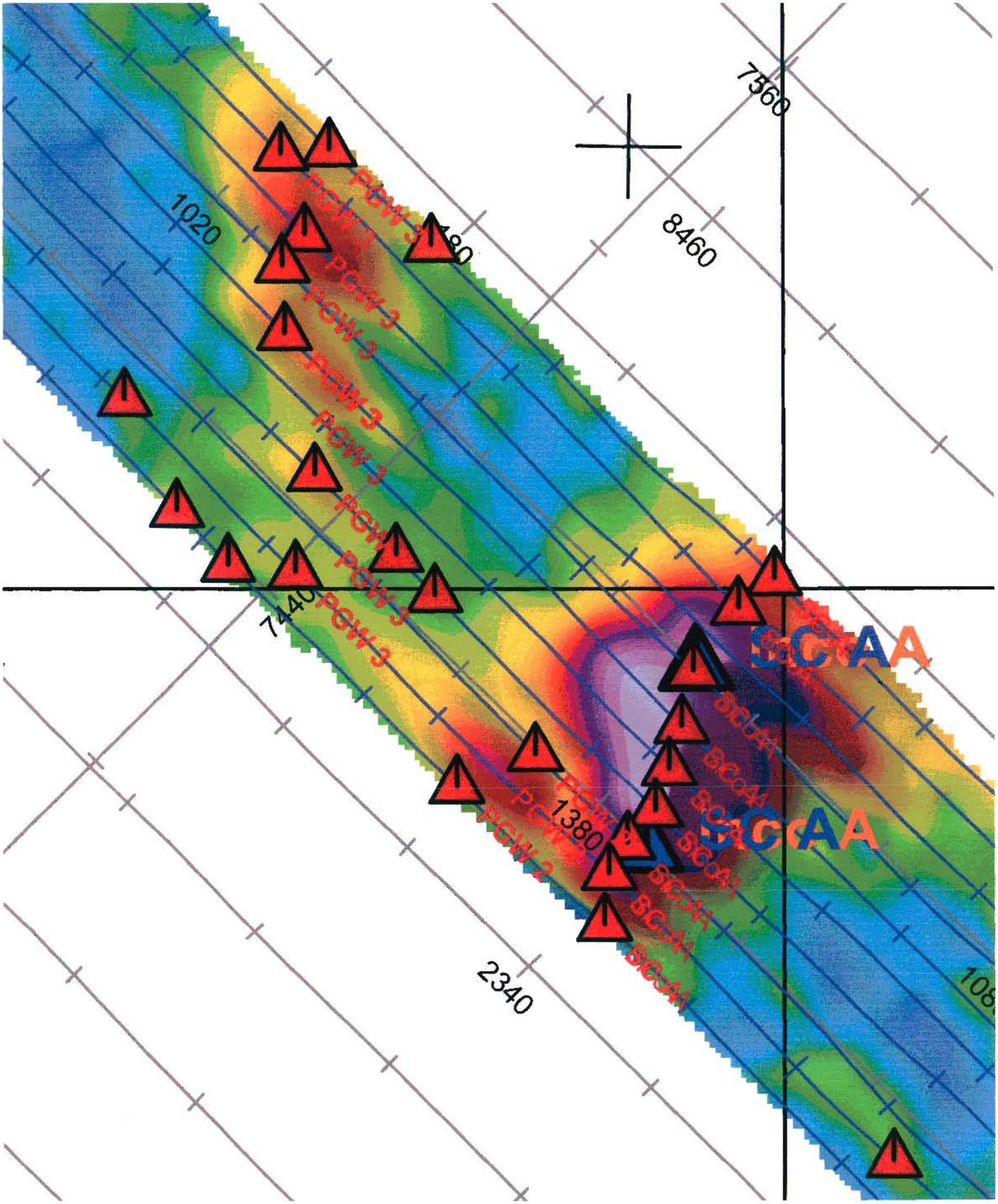


Figure 5: SupCan Conductor A and PGW Conductor 2 and 3.

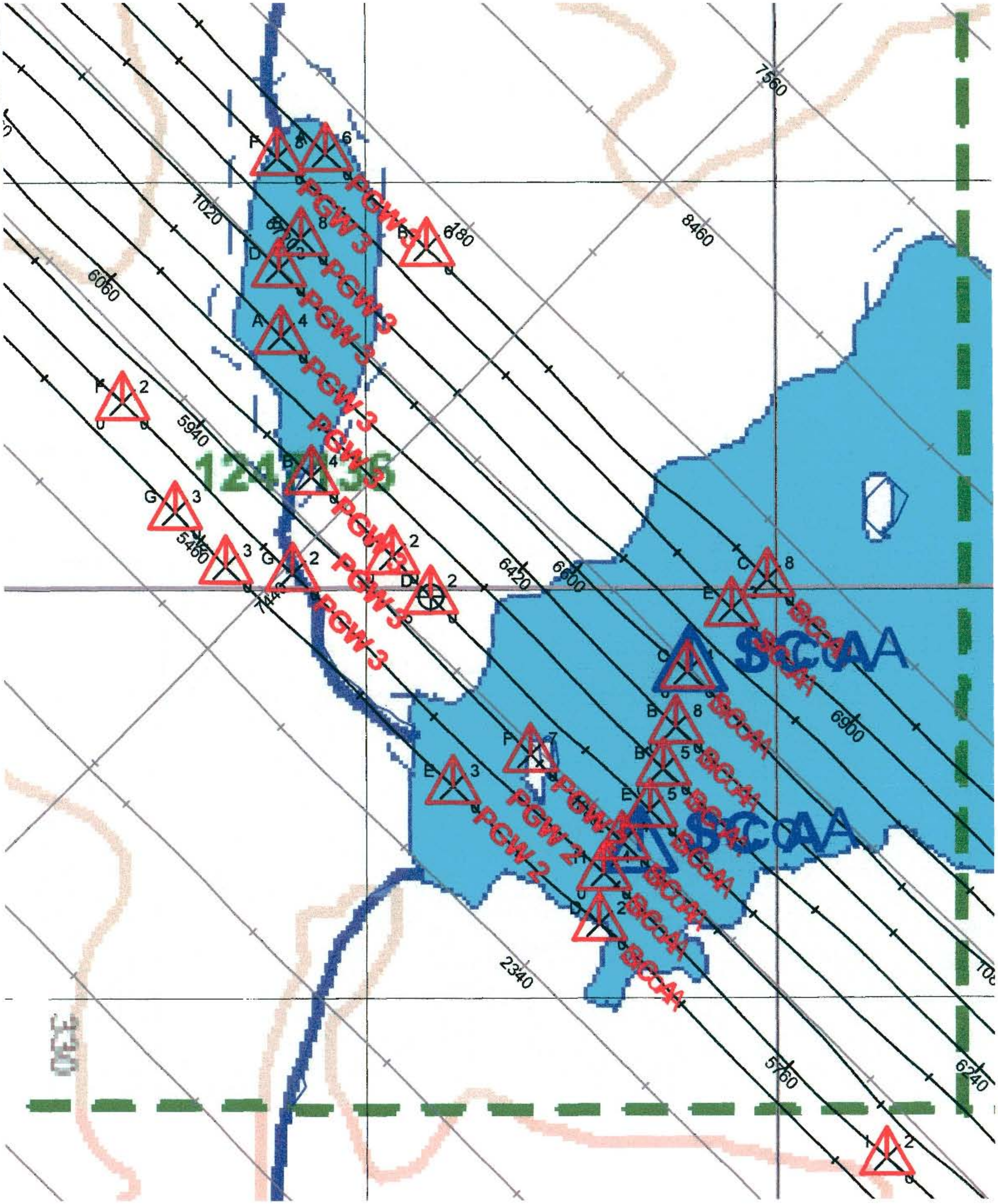


Figure 5: SupCan Conductor A and PGW Conductor 2 and 3.

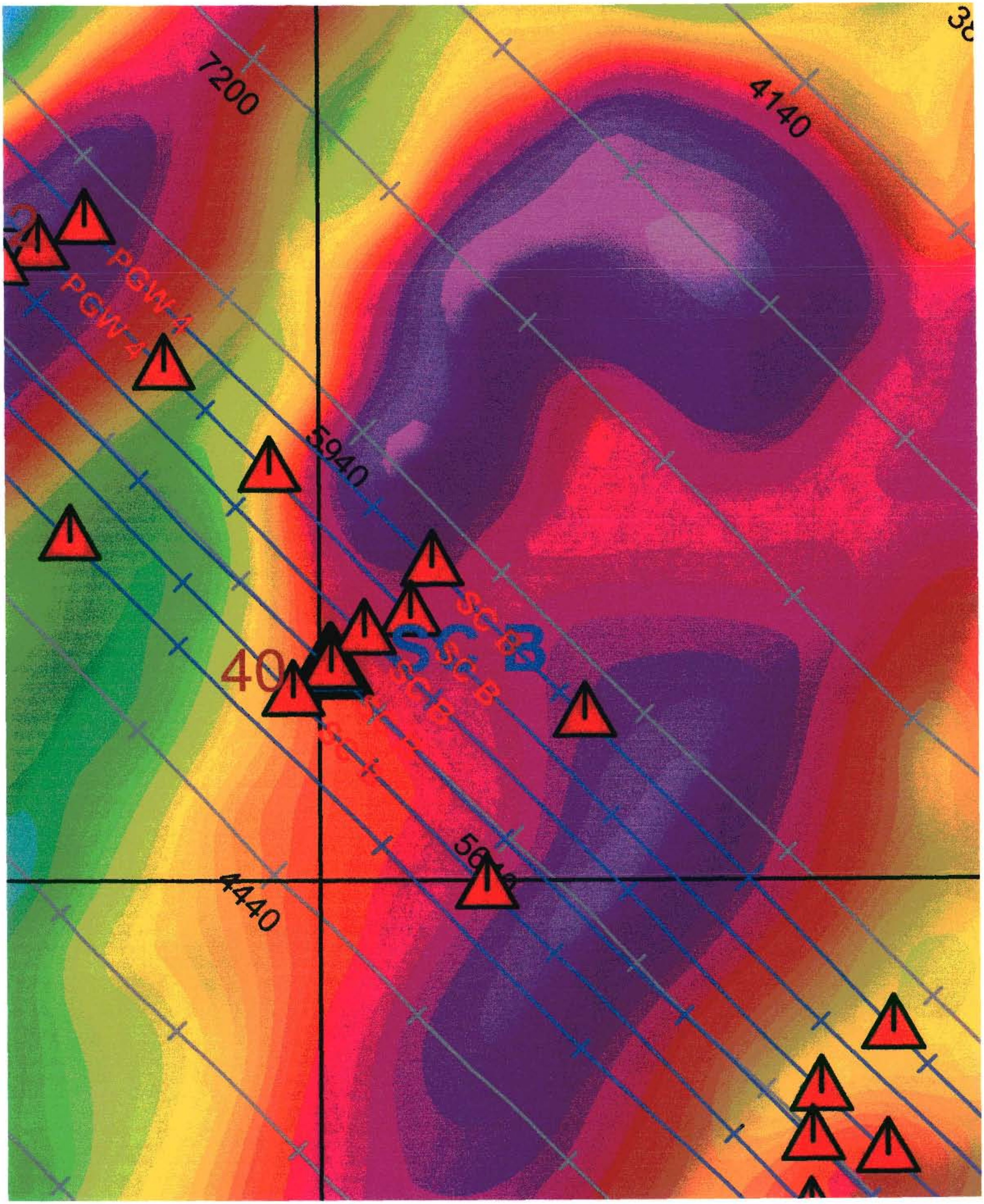
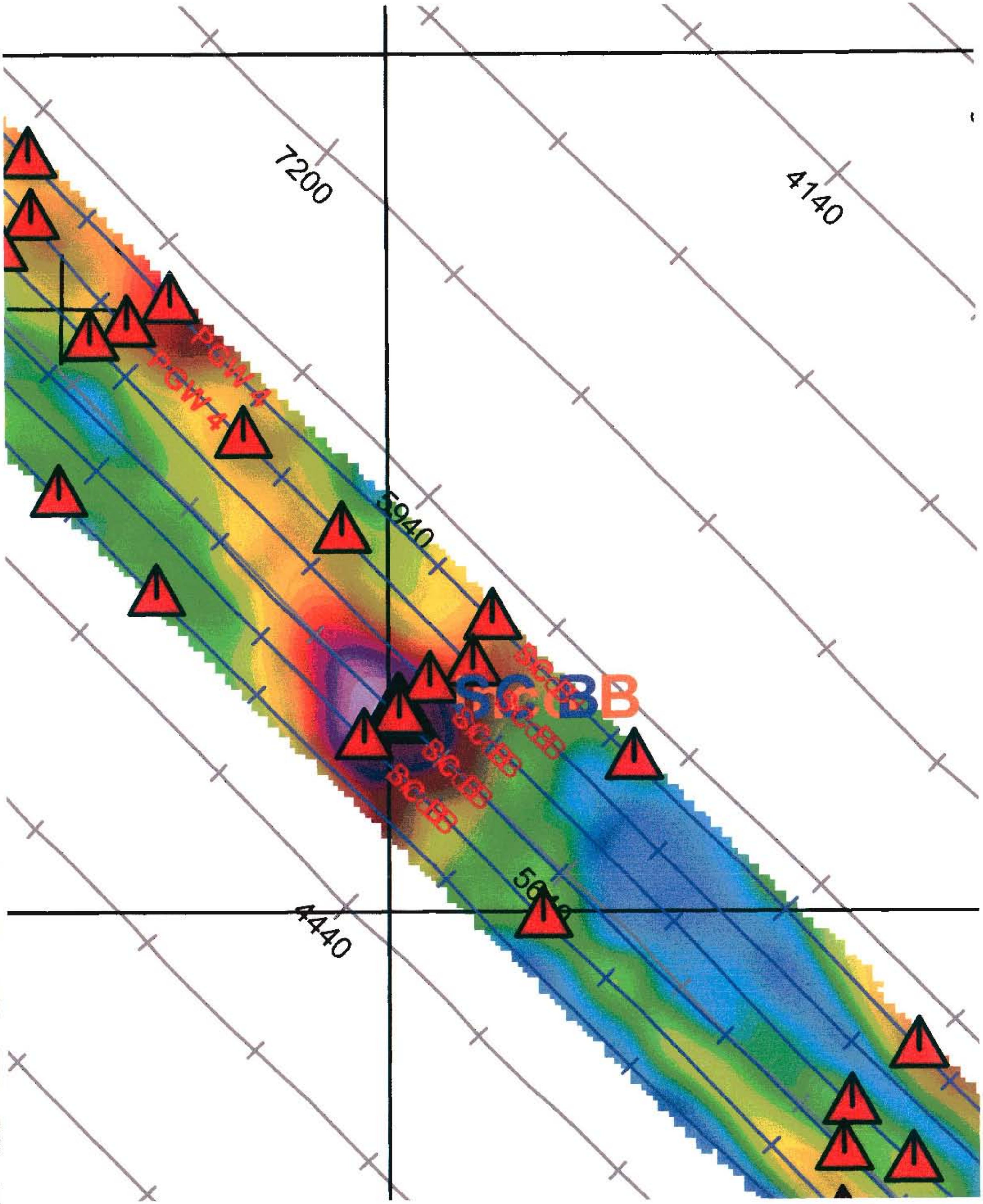


Figure 6: SupCan Conductor B.



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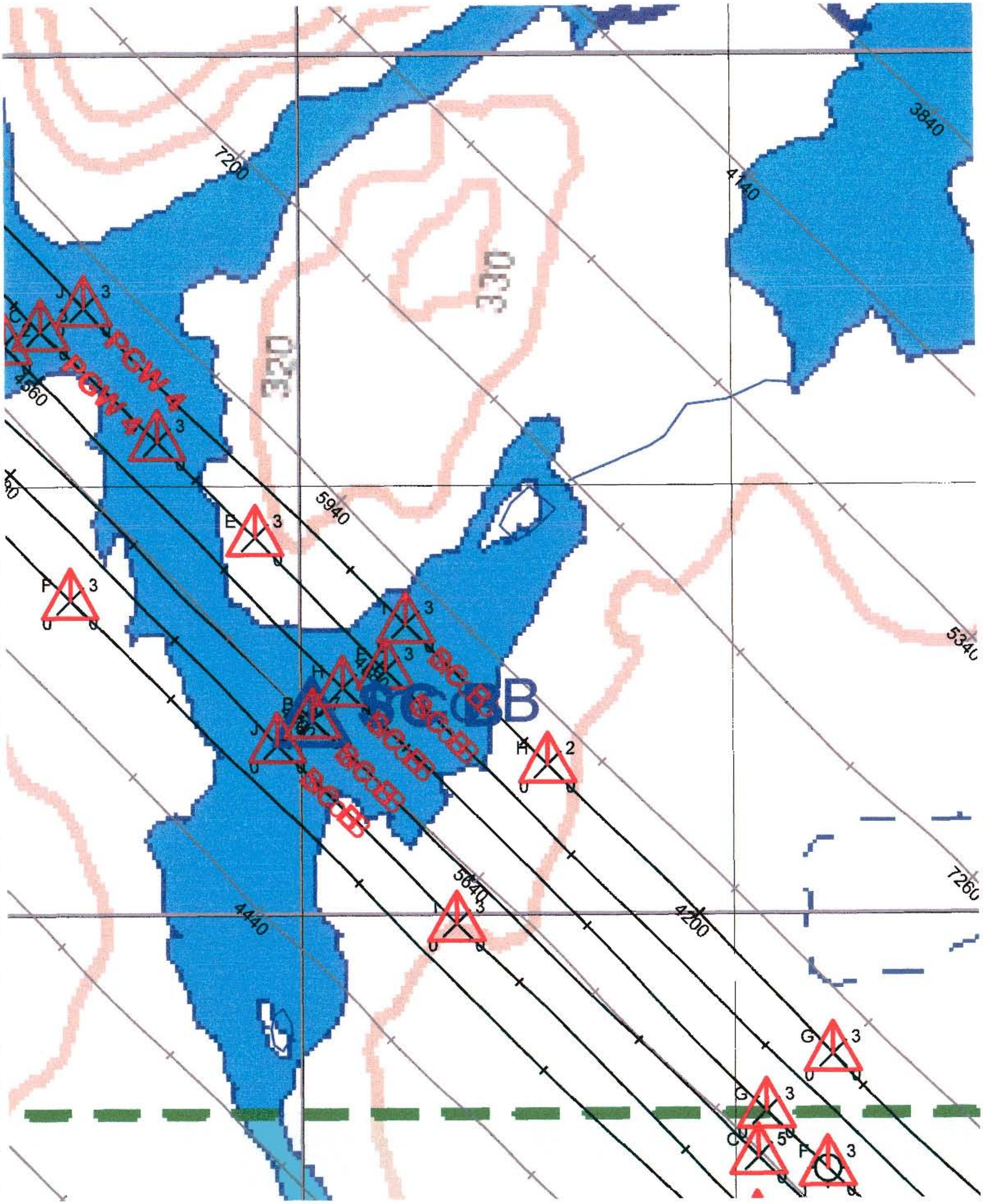

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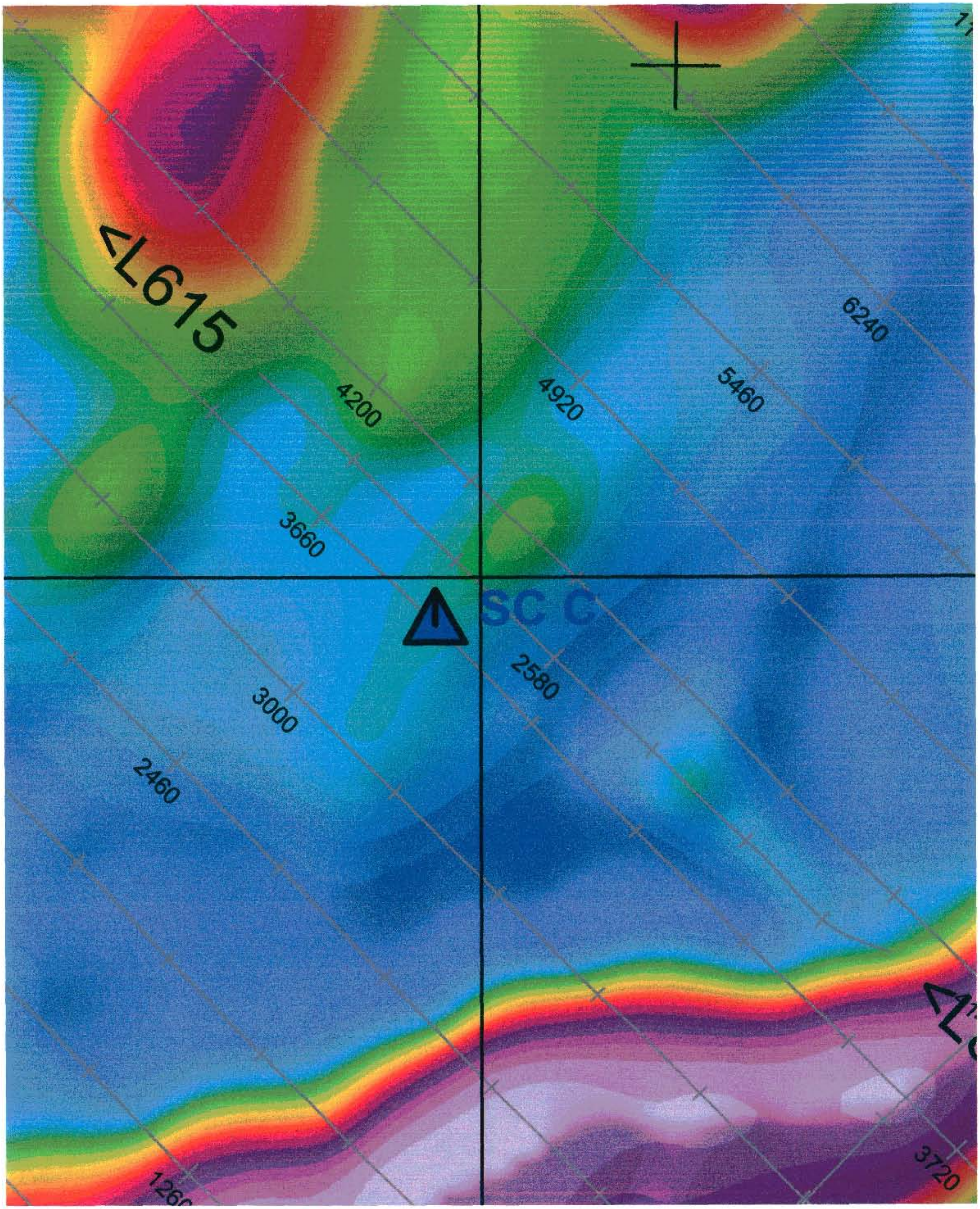
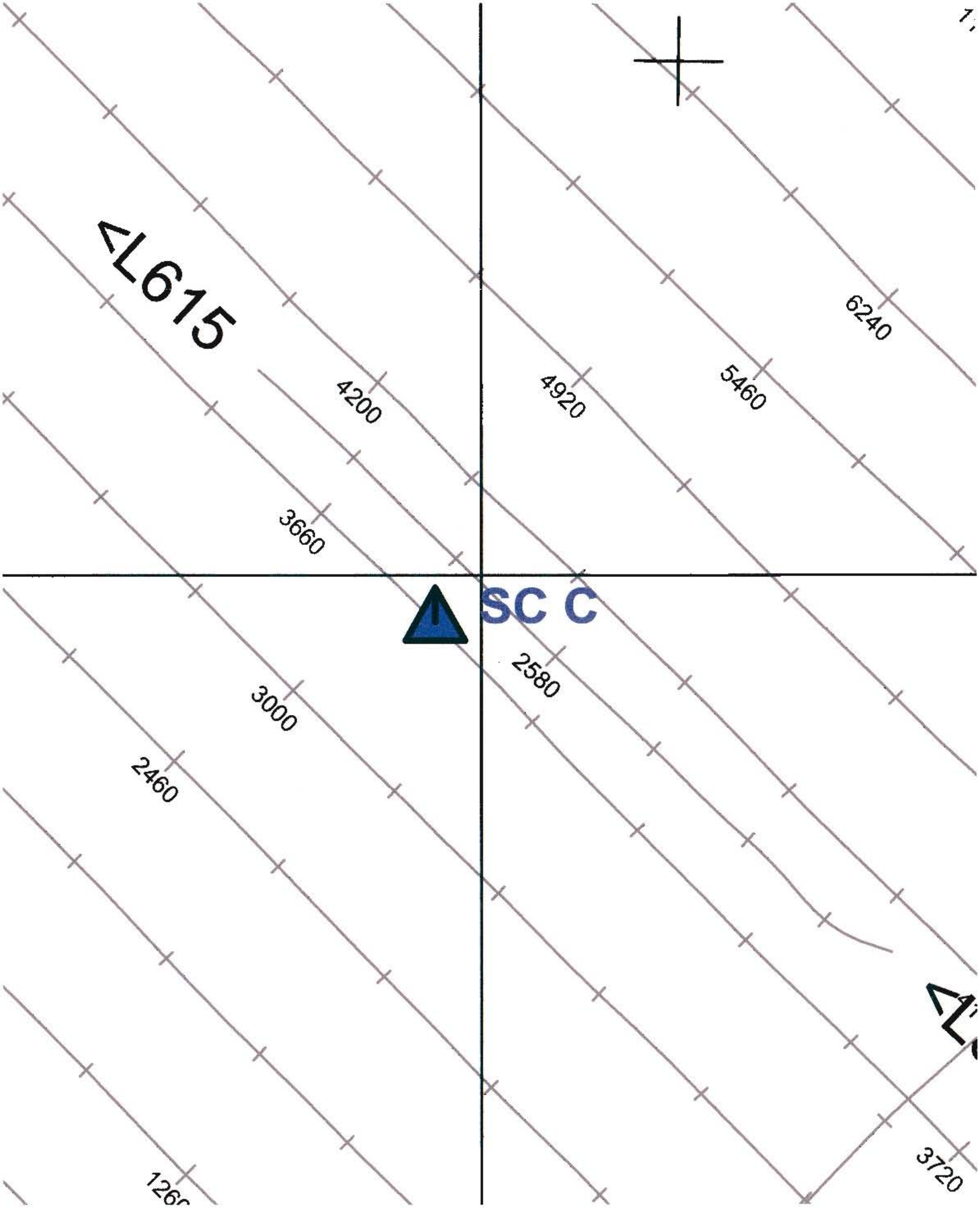


Figure 7: SupCan Conductor C



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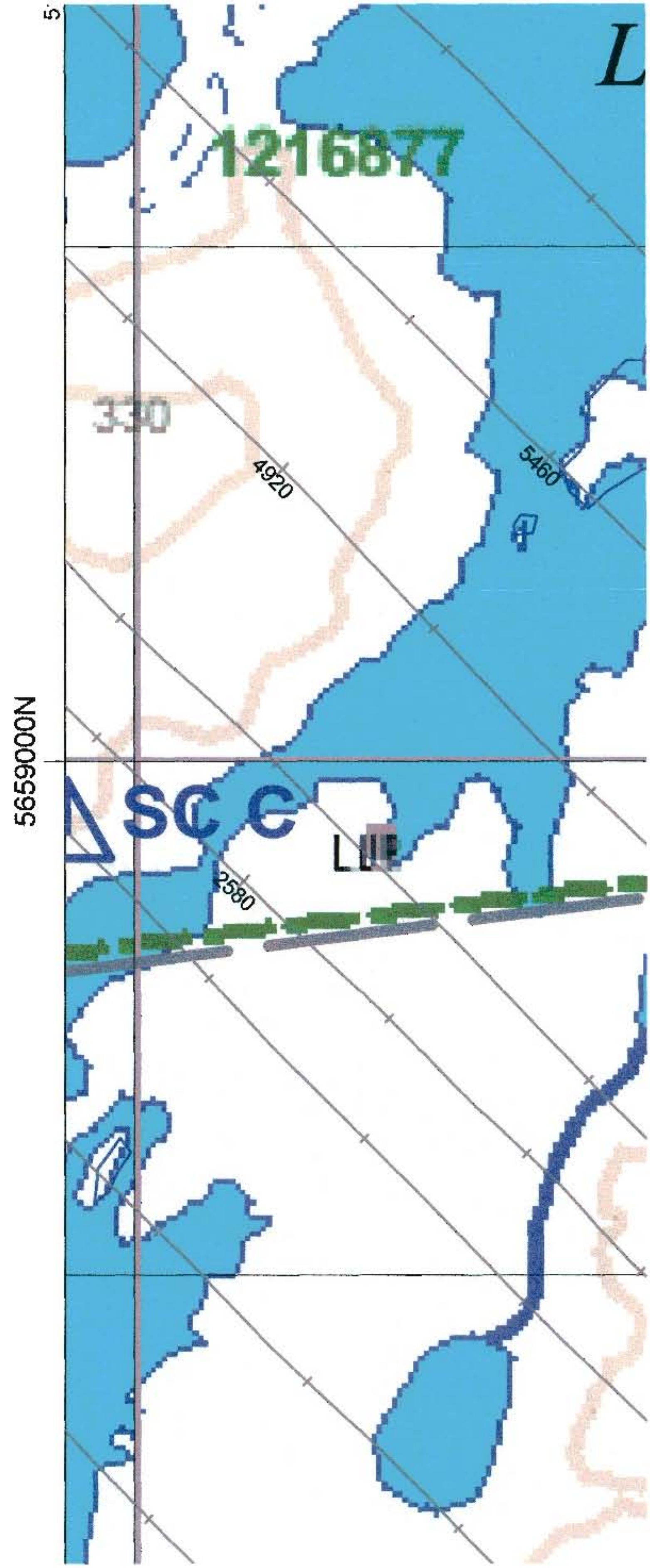

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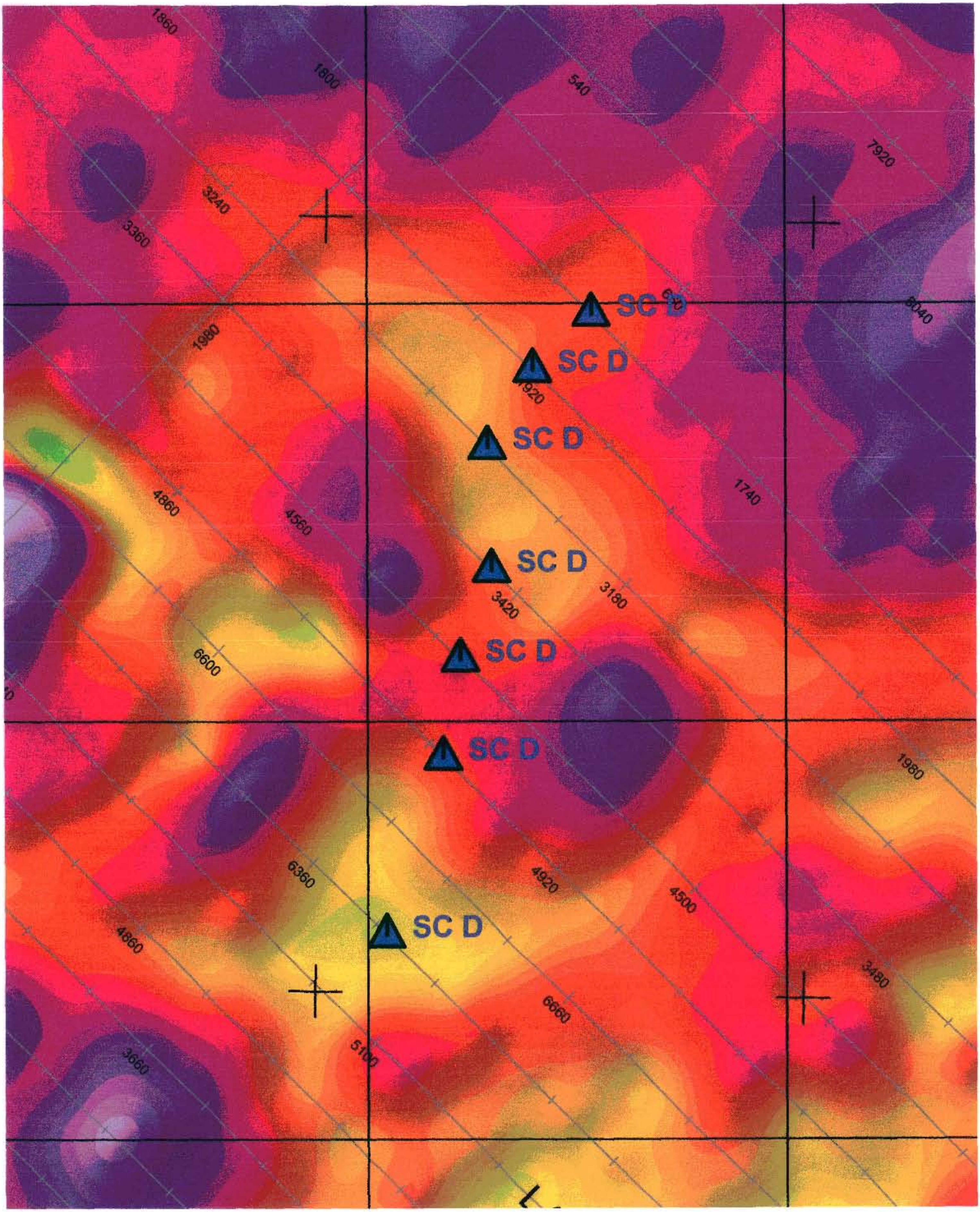
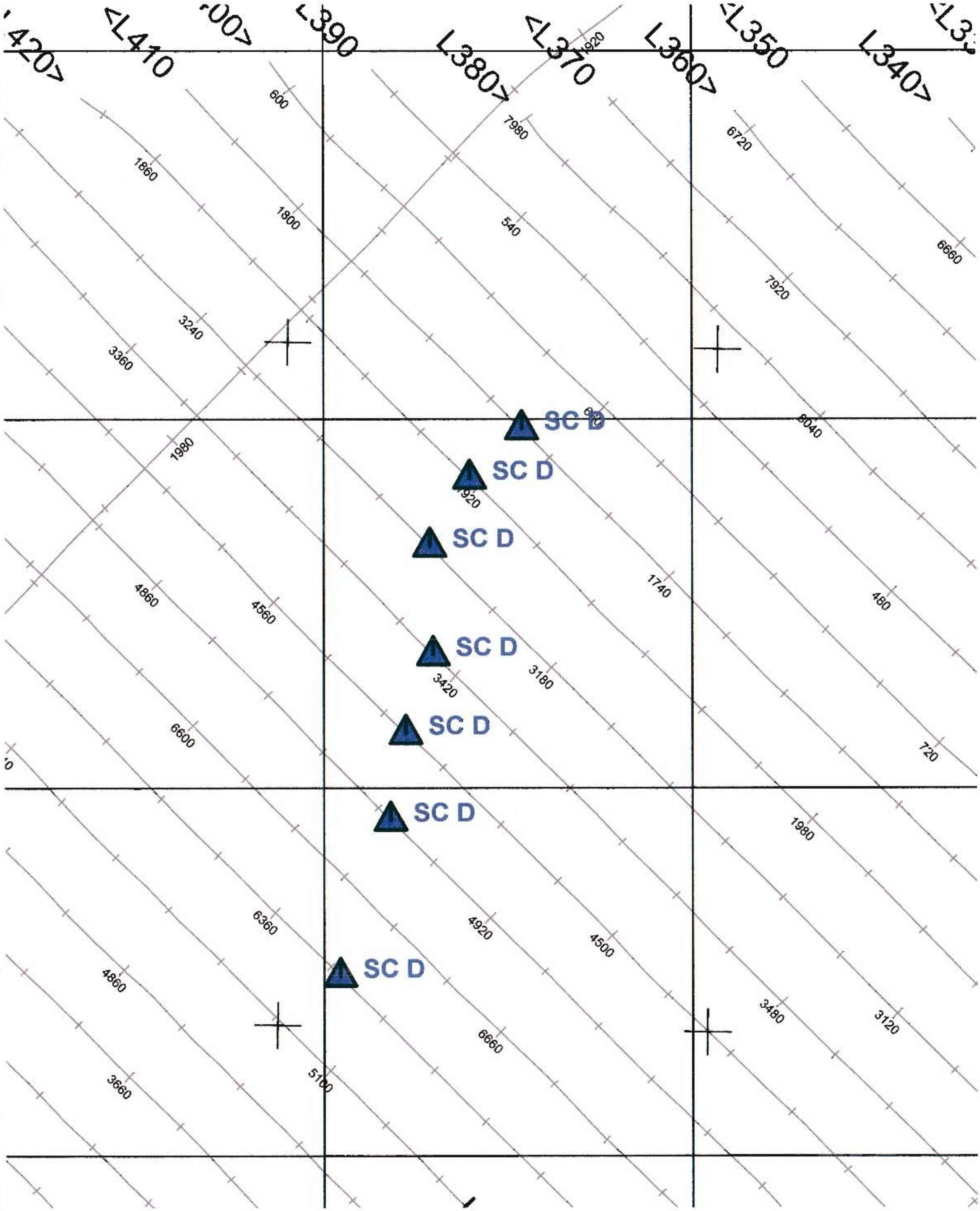


Figure 8: SupCan Conductor D



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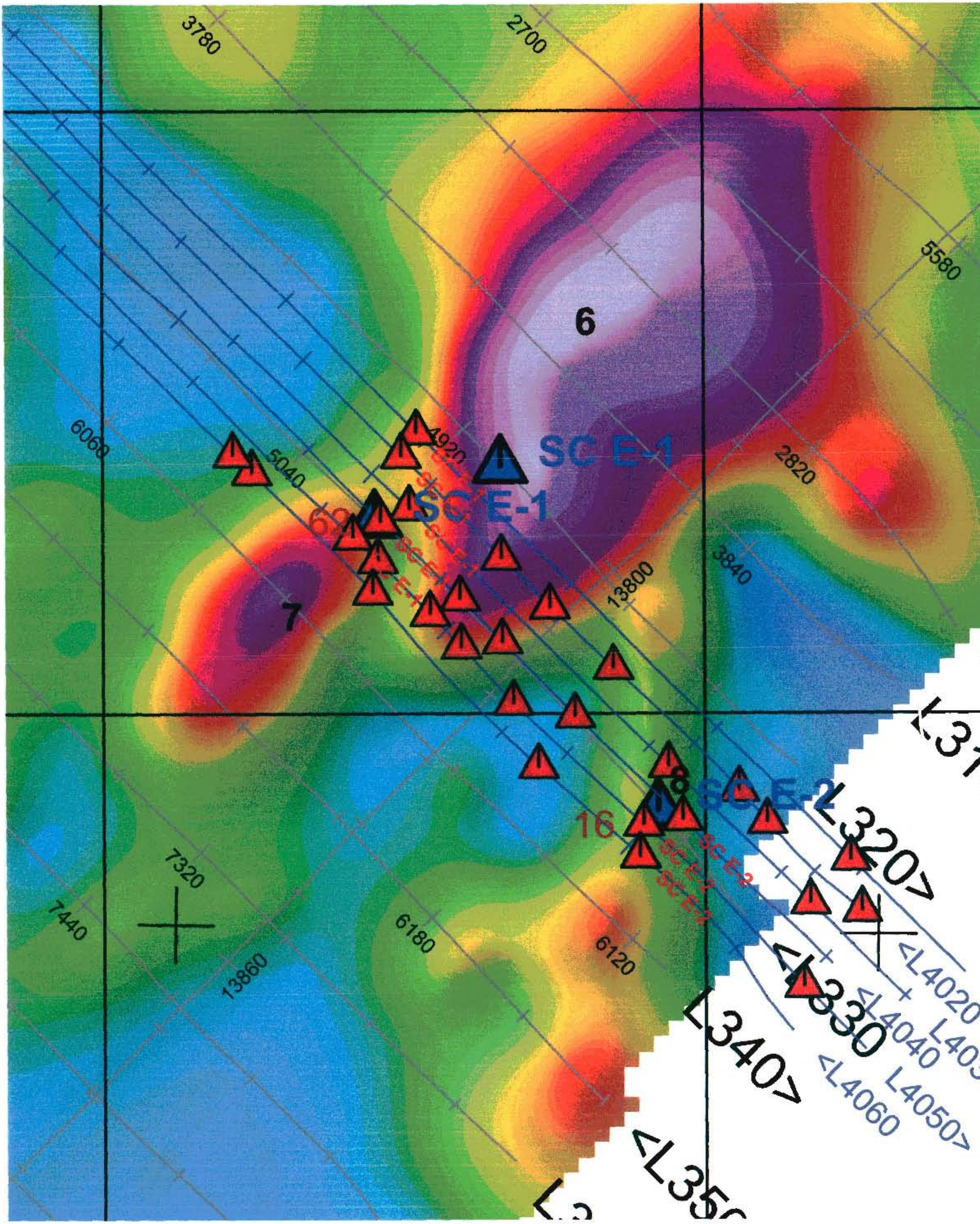
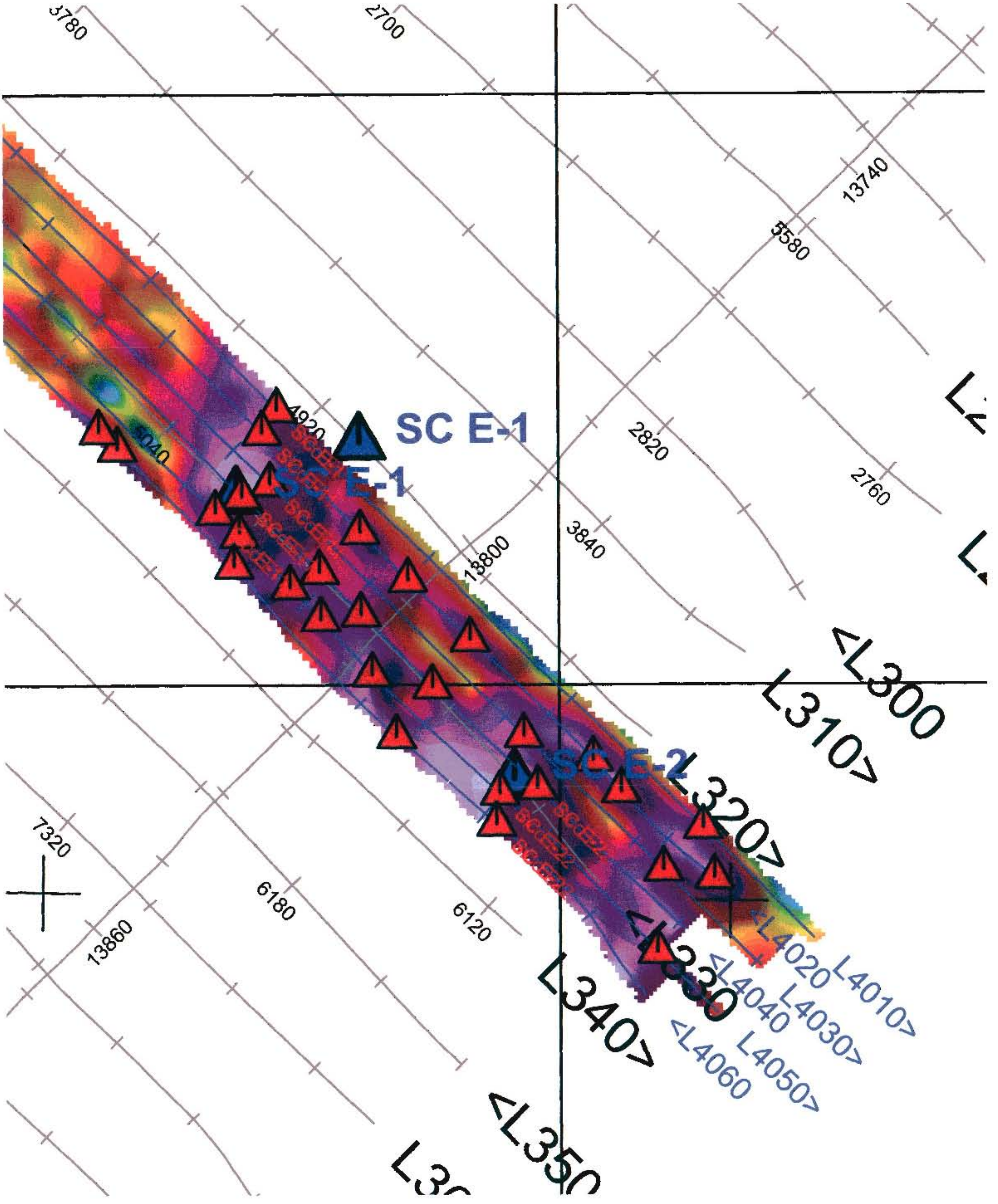


Figure 9: SupCan Conductor E-1 and E-2



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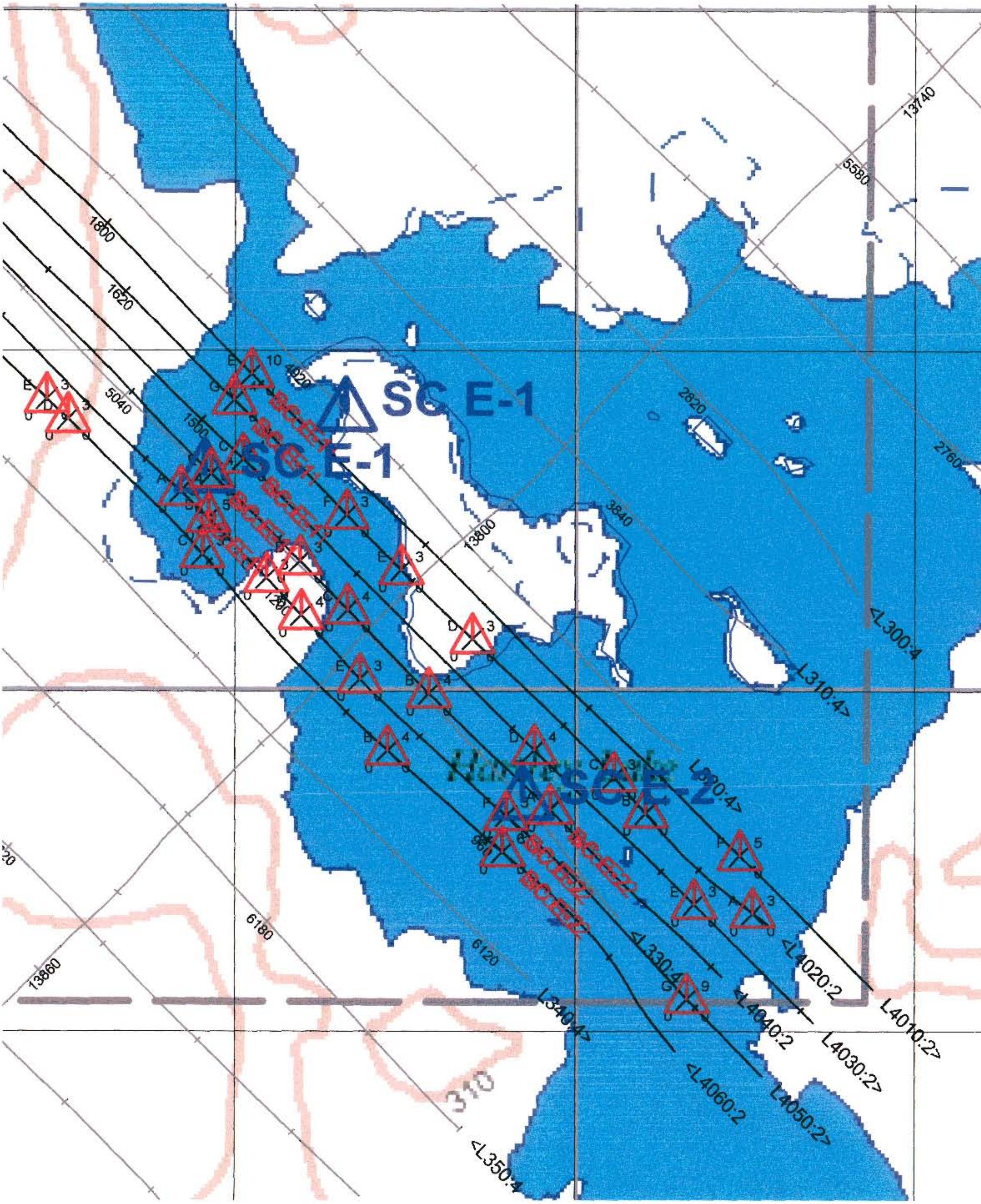

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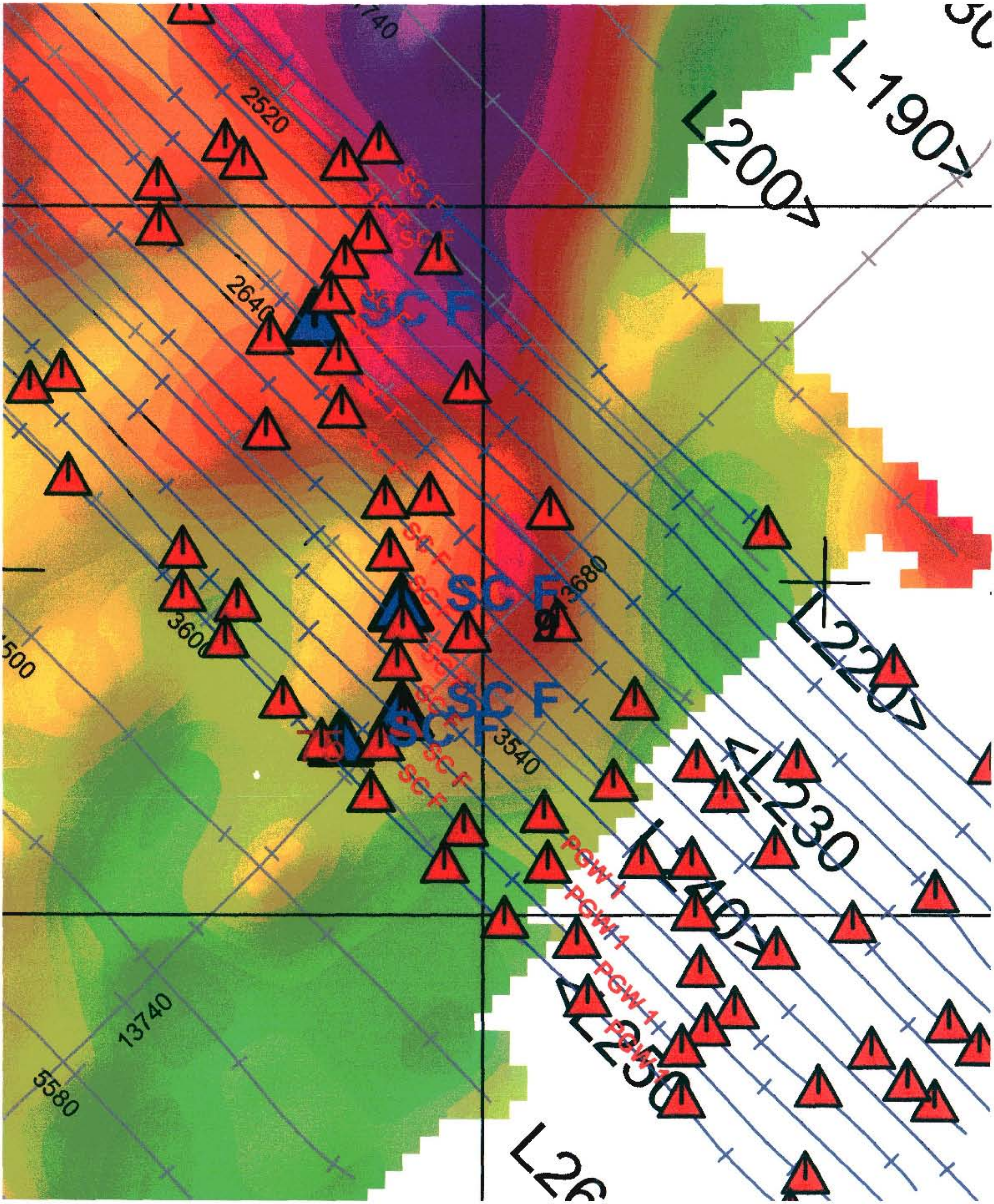
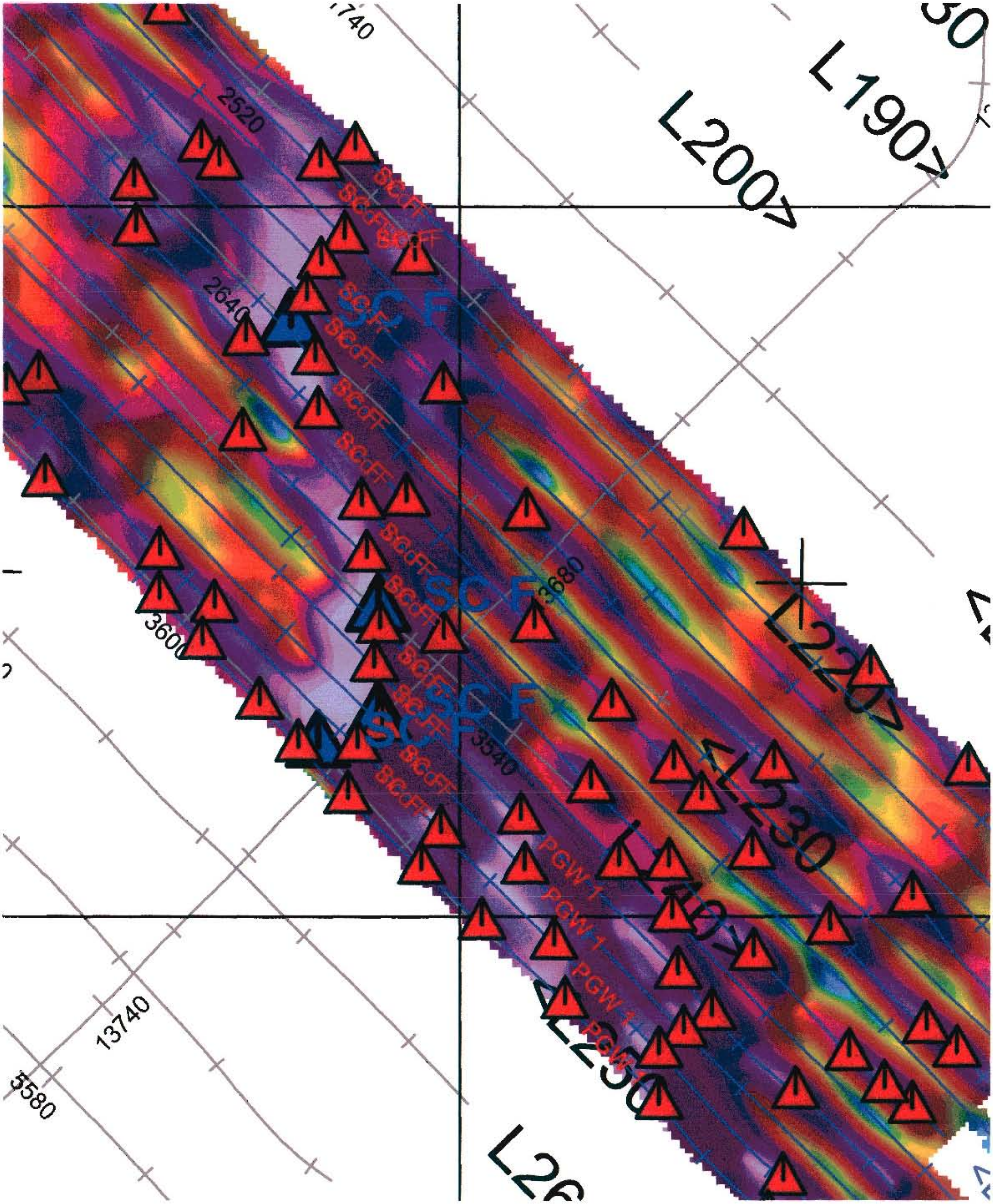


Figure 10: SupCan Conductor F and PGW Conductor 1.



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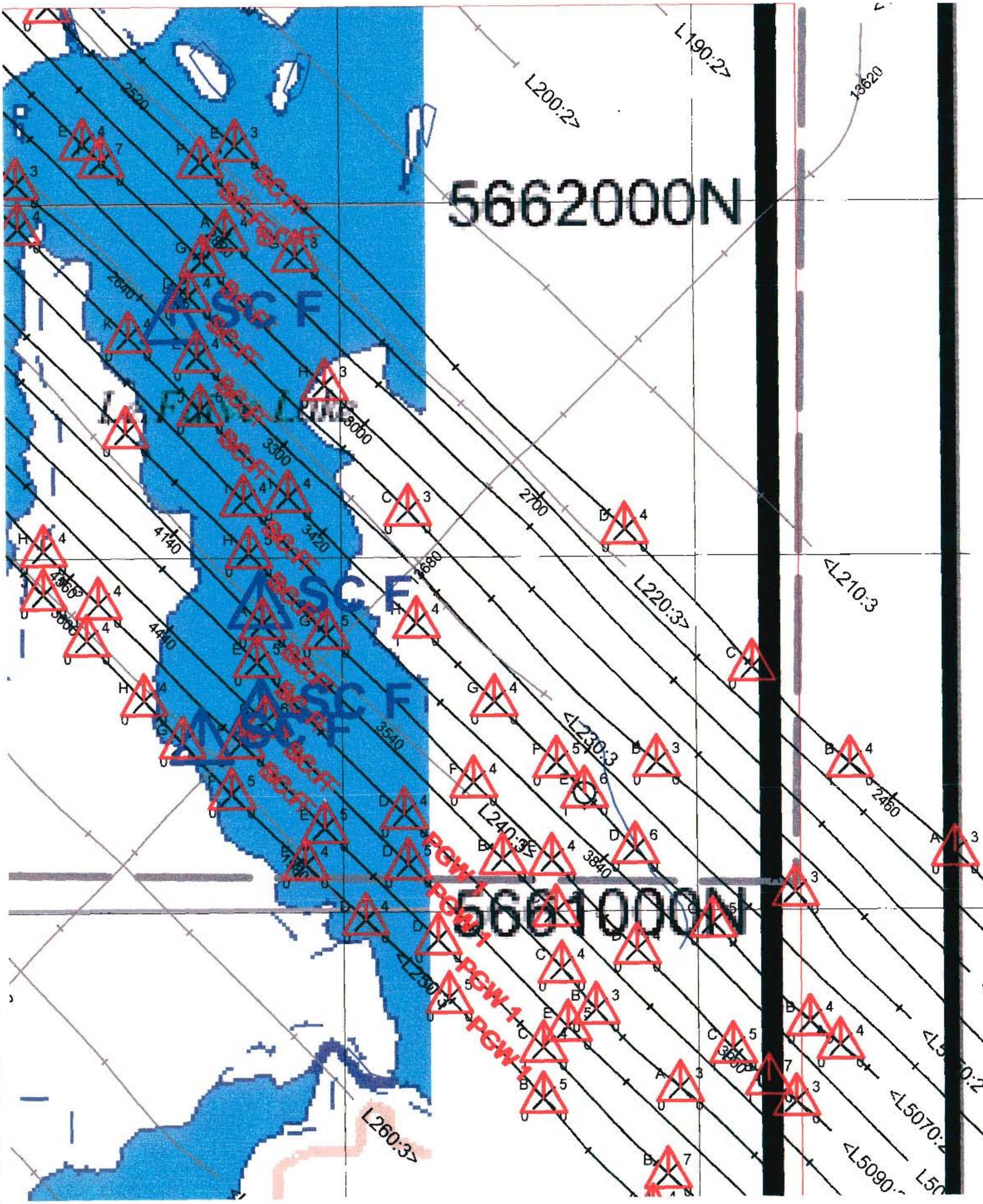

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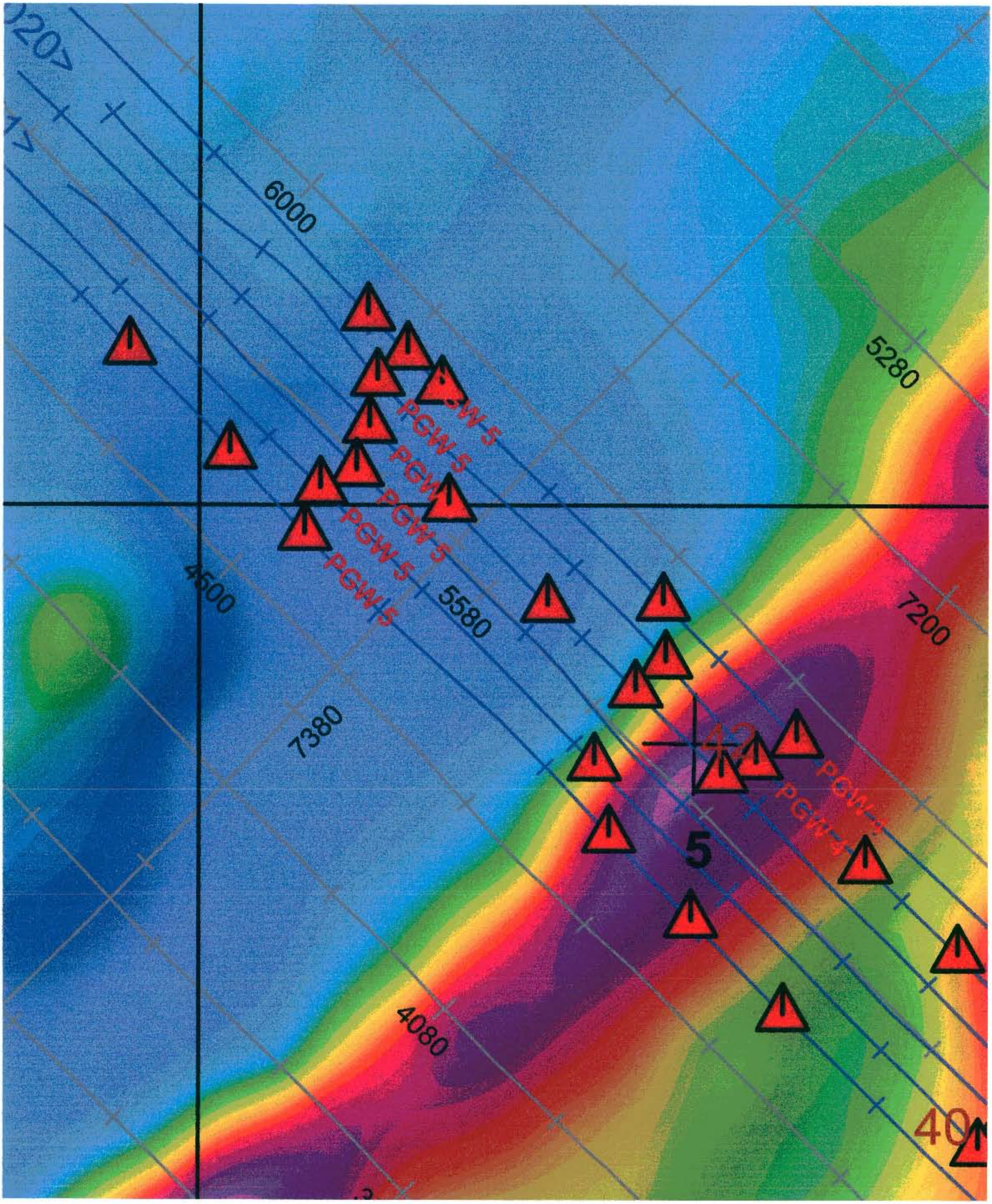
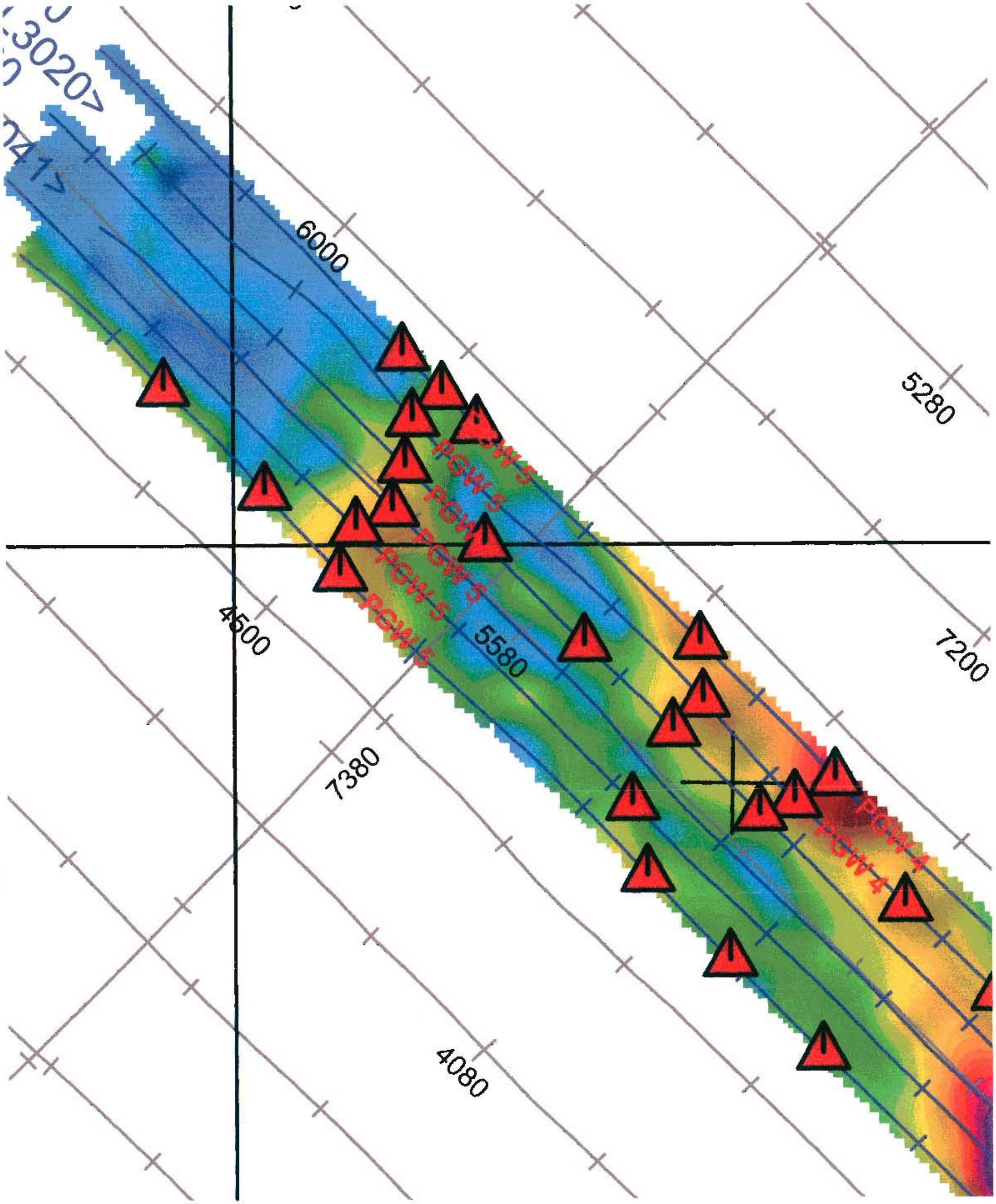


Figure 11: PGW Conductors 4 and 5



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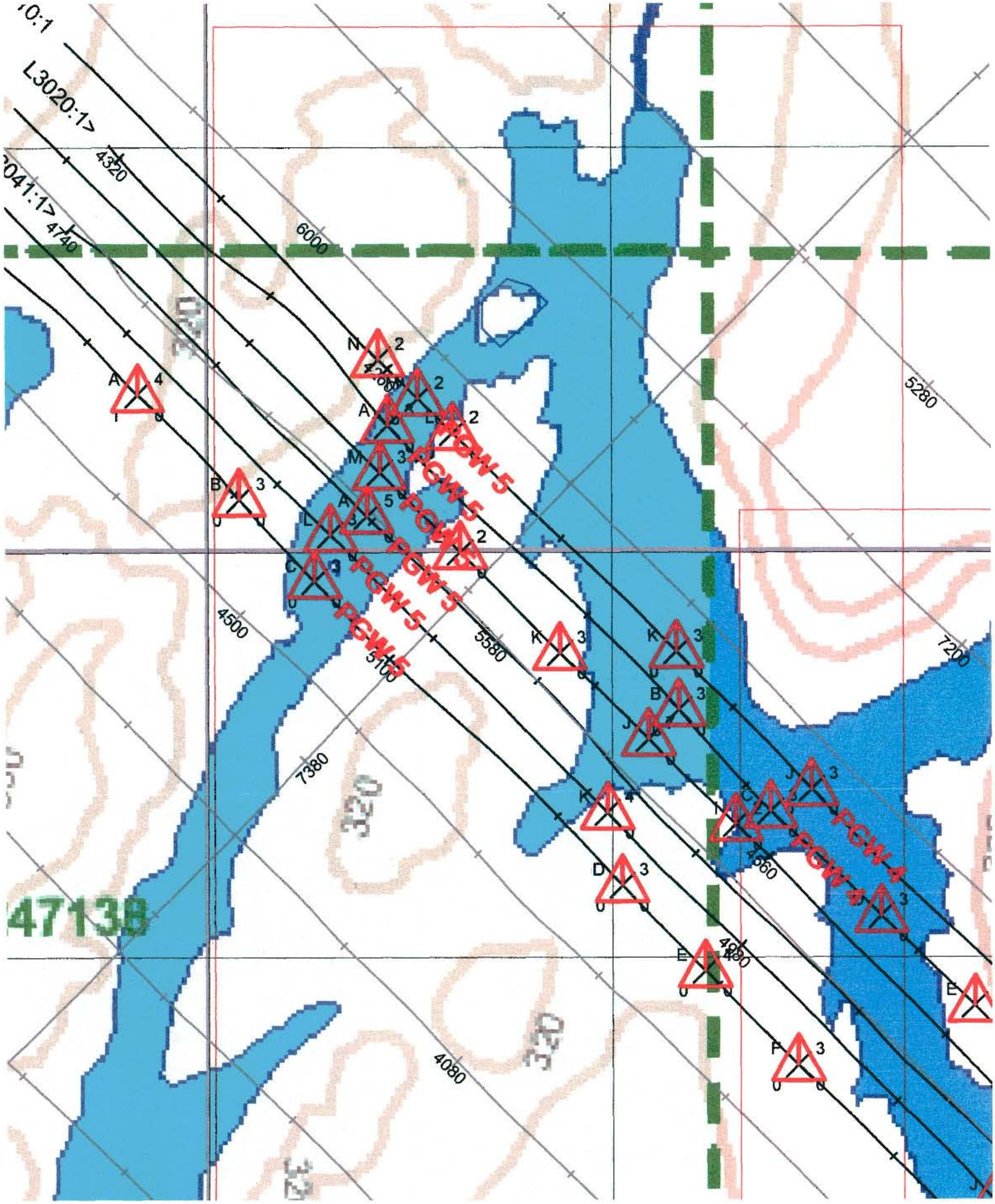

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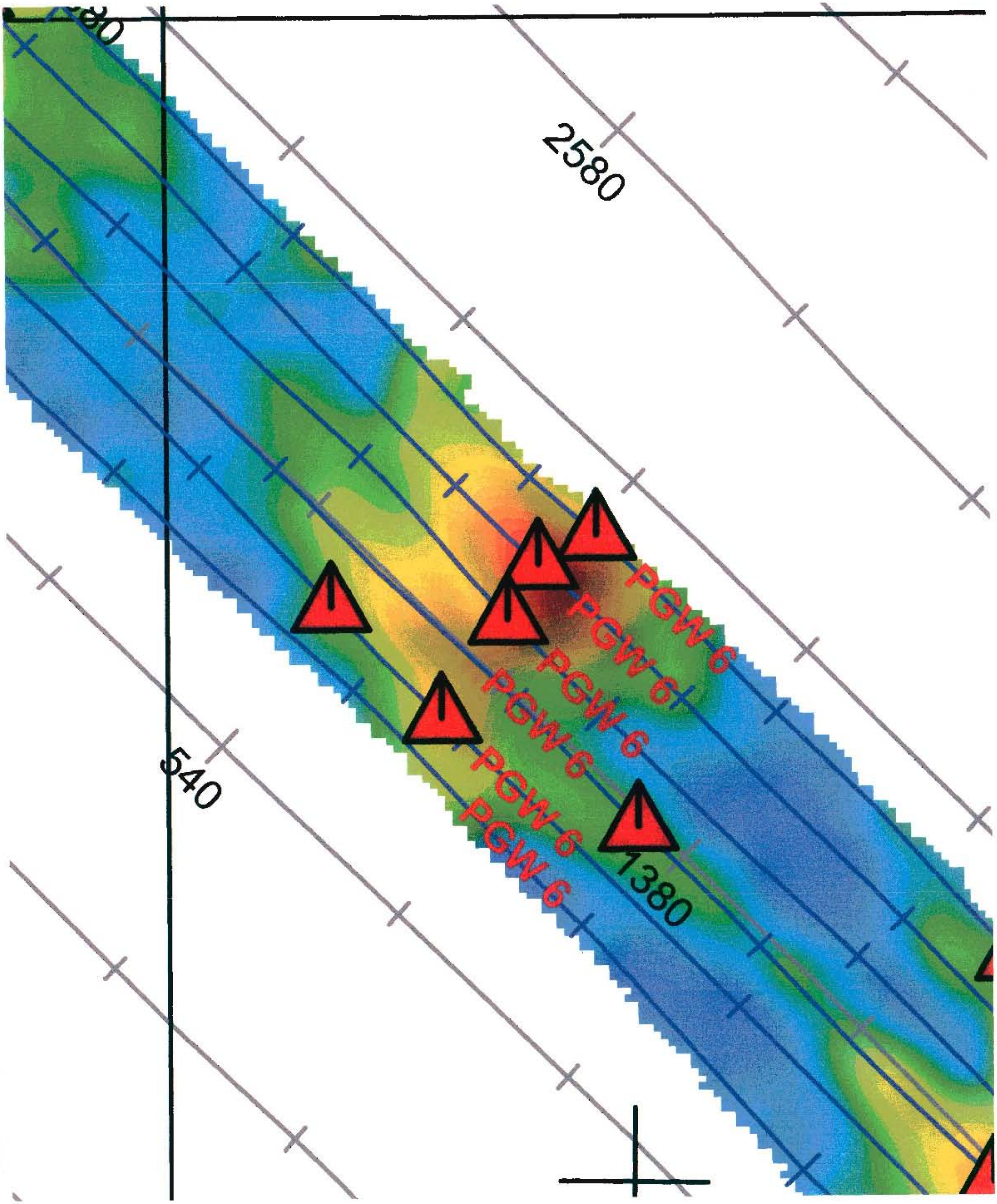

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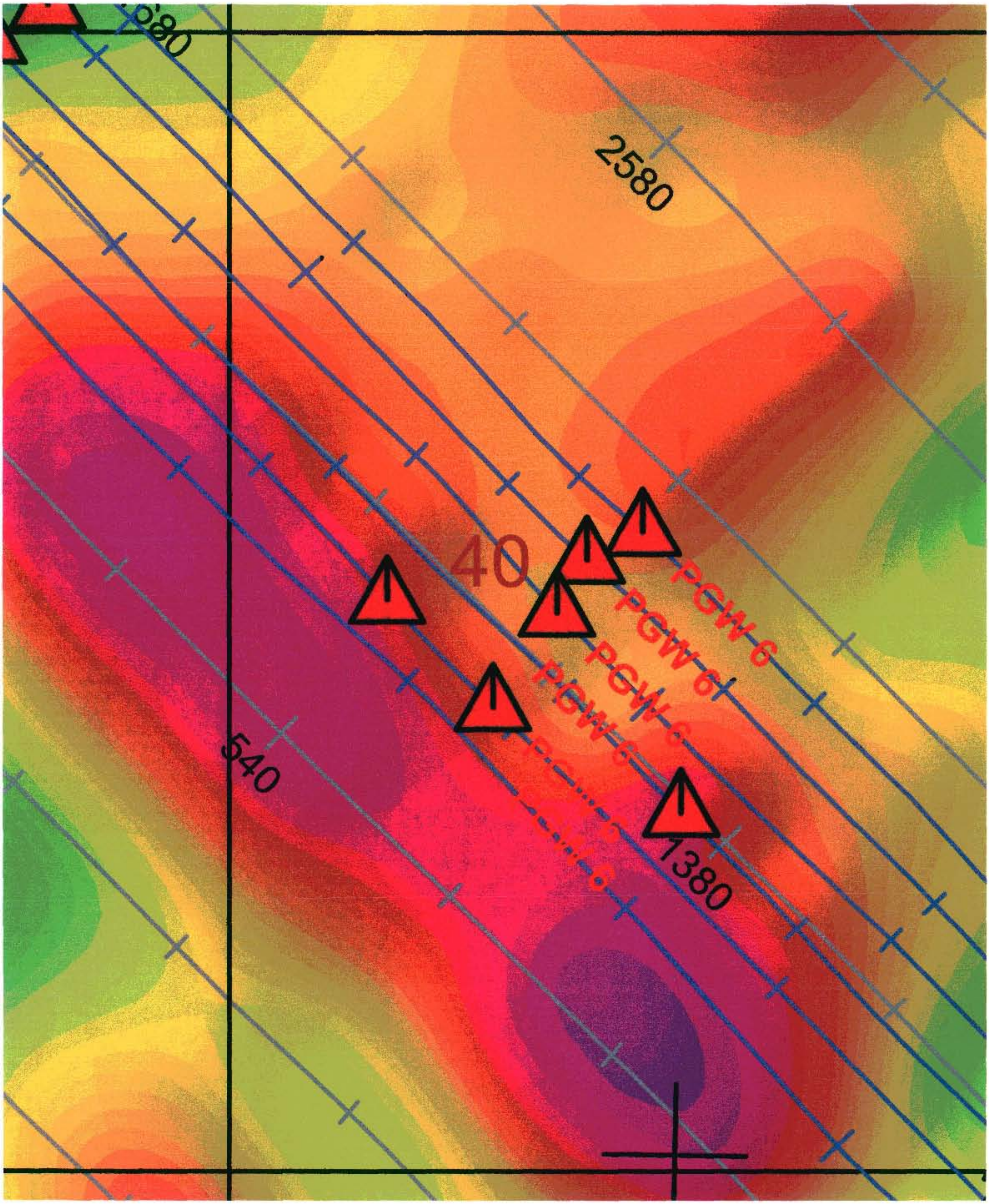

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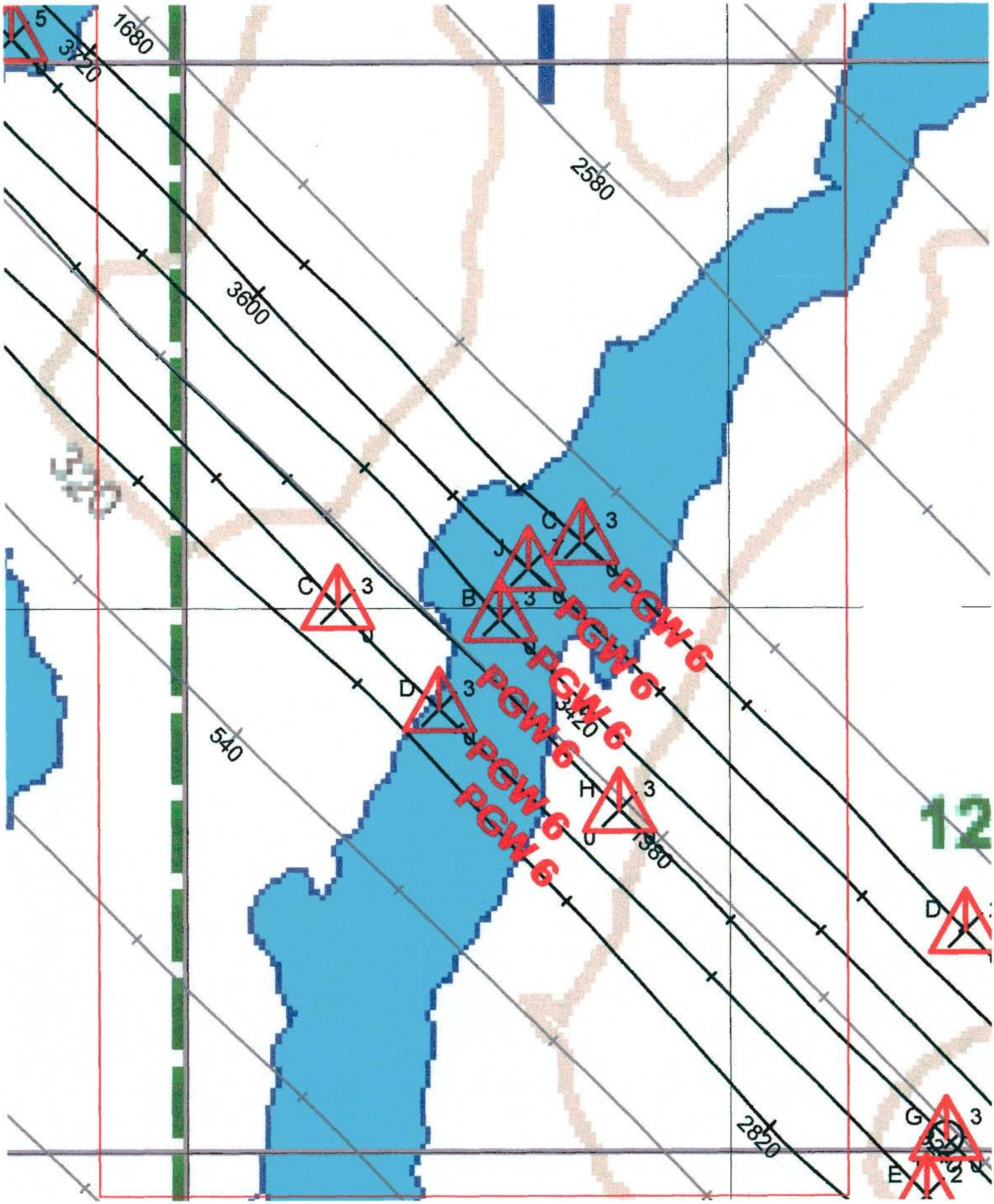

Figure 12: PGW Conductor 6