Assessment Report for the

Storm King Property

Airborne Geophysics

Fort Steele Mining Division
N. T. S. 82 F/8 and F/9
Latitude: 49° 30' 30" N, Longitude: 116° 27' 26" W

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020, 833 - 4th Avenue S.W
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3T5

Submitted by:

Richard T. Walker

of

Dynamic Exploration Ltd.
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Cranbrook, B.C.
VIC 4R5

March 30th, 2007

SUMMARY

The Storm King property consists of 5 separate tenures comprising 1,300 ha (3,212 acres) located approximately 24 km east of Kootenay Lake. The property overlies the northern contact of the Mount Skelly Pluton, hosted by metamorphosed sedimentary host strata of Proterozoic age.

The Mount Skelly Pluton is a biotite-hornblende granodiorite intrusion of Cretaceous age correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt. Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite ± hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south (± 20°). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

Sedimentary strata are present along the northern contact of the Mount Skelly Pluton and as a pendant located at the mouth of Sanca Creek. The sediments are strongly iron stained and metamorphosed. The strata, as mapped, have been correlated to Proterozoic sediments ranging from the Purcell Supergroup (middle Creston Formation) to the Windermere Supergroup (Horsethief Creek Group).

Two MINFILE occurrences are located within the property, namely, the Storm King and Copper King occurrences. The Storm King is the southernmost MINFILE occurrence and consists of “Quartz veining ..., occurring in large swarms which are subparallel to the stratigraphy and up to 50 metres wide. Individual veins are up to 1 metre in width and locally contain fine-grained carbonate; the mineralized veins are bounded by weathered brown sericitic alteration up to 1 metre in width.

A selected sample rich in galena and tetrahedrite analysed 0.31 per cent tin; recent samples of such material yielded assays of up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold and 310 grams per tonne silver ...” MINFILE 082FSE008).

The Copper King occurrence lies approximately 2 km north-northwest and is described as “A zone, 30 to 120 centimetres wide, bearing irregular quartz srtingers ... exposed by a trench in buff-weathering dolomitic strata of the Middle Proterozoic Kitchener Formation, Purcell Supergroup. Tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena and a little chalcopyrite occur” (MINFILE 082FNE065).

Recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model. Numerous examples are documented in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt. Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton. With reference to this model, elevated Arsenic (As), Bismuth (Bi), Antimony (Sb), Tungsten (W) are considered as "pathfinder" elements for potential Intrusion-Related Gold deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bismuth (Bi) (≤344 ppm) and Tungsten (W) (≤7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion, as documented in the Sanca Stock to the east, is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Finally, the presence of thick swarms of quartz veins extending northward from the northern contact of a Cretaceous intrusion associated with anomalous antimony (Sb), arsenopyrite (As) and scheelite (W) with gold, as documented on the property, are of interest with regard to an IRG model.

The 2006 program consisted of an airborne geophysical program undertaken by Aeroquest Limited. A total of 96.2 line km were flown with collection of electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric data over the most of the property. Difficulties were encountered due to hot weather and helicopter load resulting in safety concerns associated with flying the survey. As a result, the northern portion of the property was incompletely covered.

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INTRODUCTION

The Storm King property consists of 5 separate tenures comprising 1,300 ha (3,212 acres) located approximately 24 km east of Kootenay Lake (Fig. 1 to 3). The property overlies the northern contact of the Mount Skelly Pluton, hosted by metamorphosed sedimentary host strata of Proterozoic age (Figure 4).

The Mount Skelly Pluton is a biotite-hornblende granodiorite intrusion of Cretaceous age correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Belt. Felsic intrusive lithologies correlated to the Bayonne Magmatic Suite typically have a prominent magnetic signature, either associated with the intrusion or as a halo in the immediately surrounding host rocks. Recent work on the Mount Skelly Pluton has distinguished a three phase intrusive complex (Logan and Mann 2000) that consists of fine- to coarse-grained granites correlated to the Cretaceous Bayonne Magmatic Suite. Near contacts with sedimentary strata, the granite appears to be both finer grained and perhaps more mafic, having a darker colour. In addition, there are more xenoliths of (an) earlier phase(s) of intrusive material and rounded sedimentary inclusions. Phenocrysts of alkali feldspar are present, ranging in size from less than a centimetre to approximately 2 centimetres in diameter, within a matrix of plagioclase feldspar, quartz and biotite ± hornblende. The granite has local iron-stained veins with variable amounts of iron sulphide, predominantly as pyrite. The veins appear to occupy apparent discontinuous brittle shear zones which trend essentially north-south (± 20°). The Mount Skelly Pluton (Complex) comprises the exploration model for the properties of the Cretaceous Granite Project.

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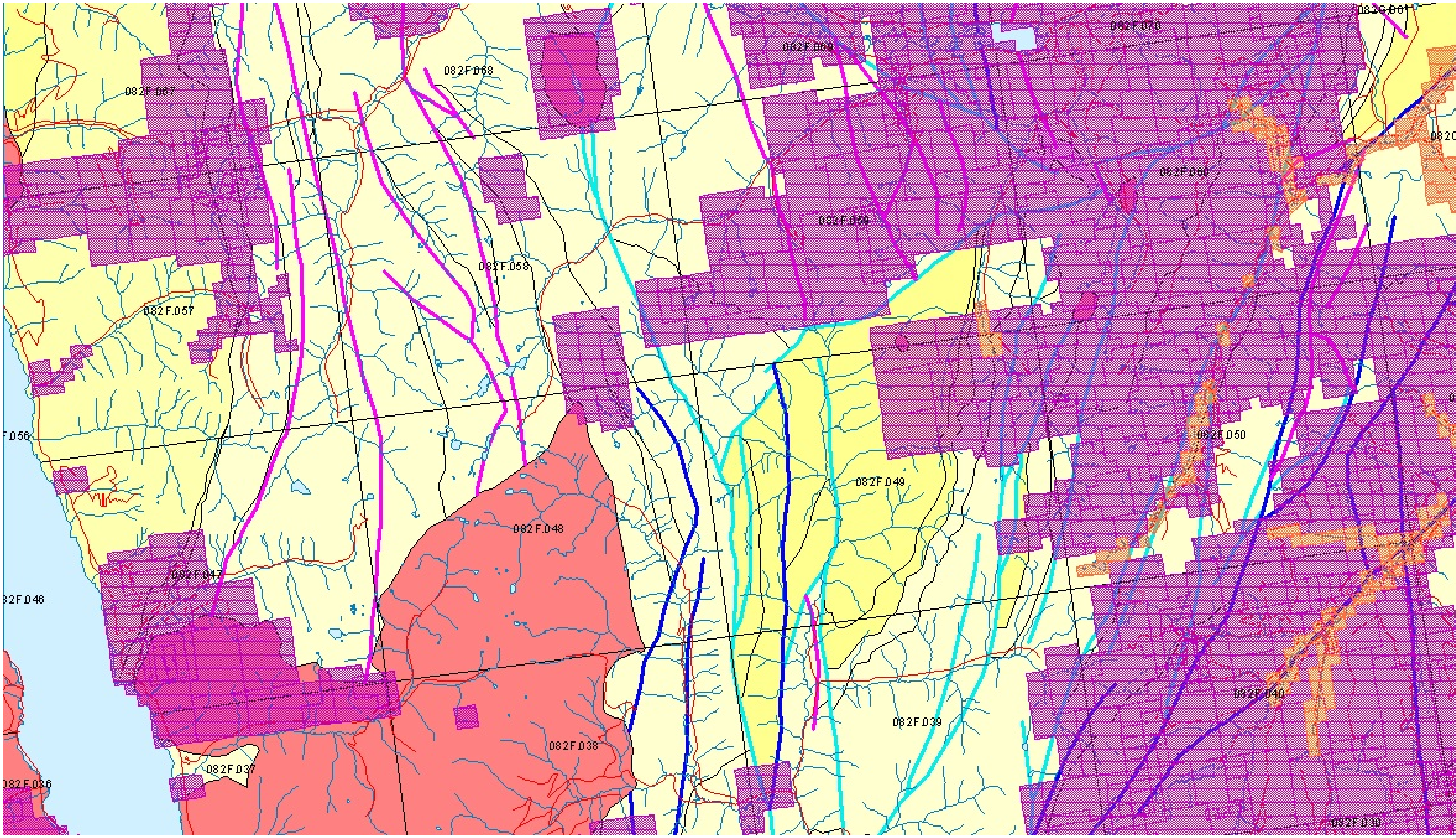

Figure 3 - Claim map and Regional Geology map (approximate scale 1:180,000, from BC MapPlace website)

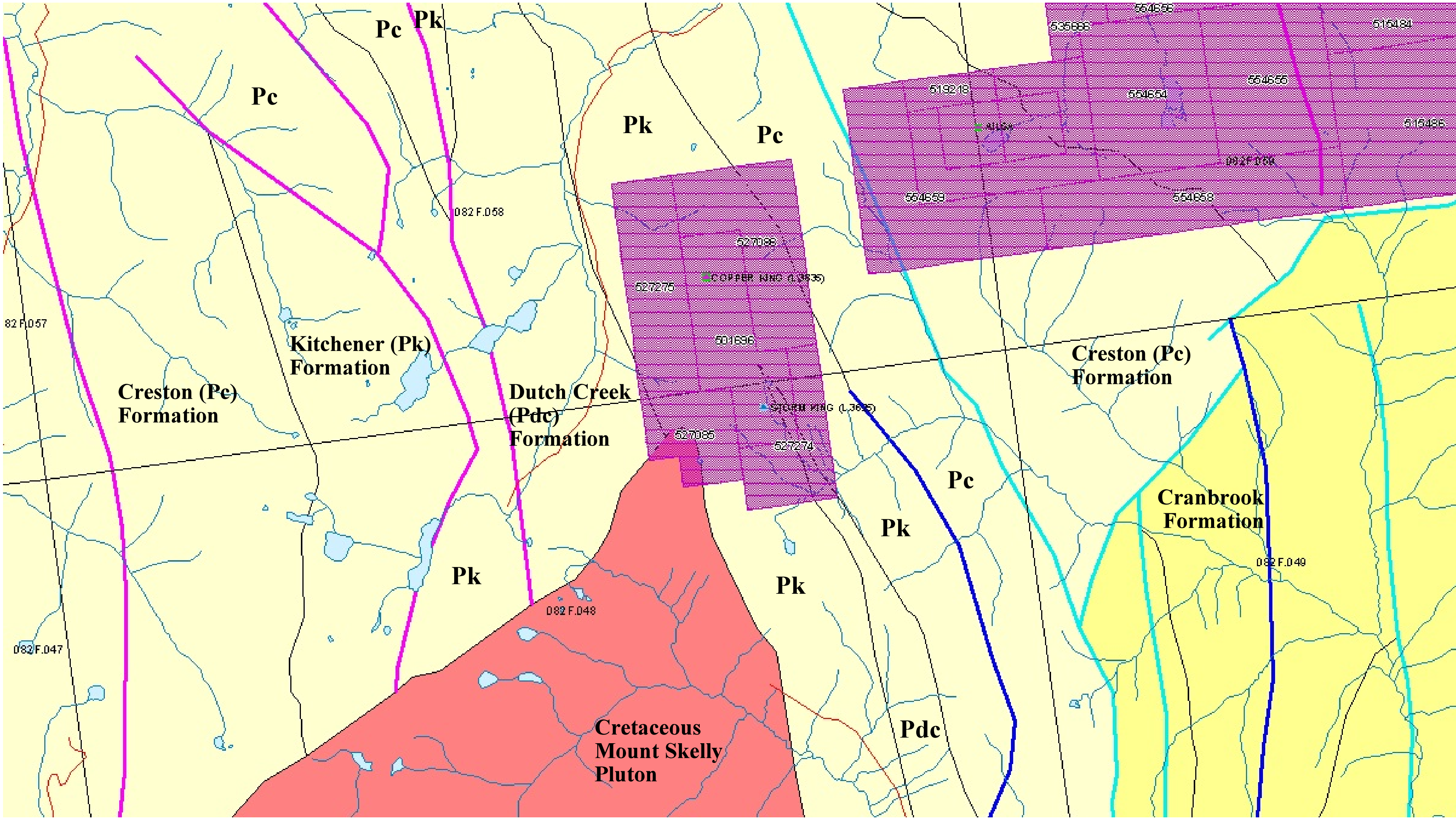

Figure 4 - Local Geology map (approximate scale 1:162,500, from BC MapPlace website)

Recent work on mineralization associated with intrusions has resulted in the Intrusion-Related Gold (IRG) Model (Hart et al. 2002, Tucker and Smith 2000). Numerous examples are documented in Alaska (i.e. Fort Knox, Pogo) and continue southeastward through the Tintina Gold Belt (Hart et al. 2002). Several occurrences in B.C. have been examined in a preliminary manner to evaluate Intrusion-Related Gold potential, including the Baldy Batholith and the Mt. Skelley Pluton (Lett et al. 2000). With reference to this model, elevated Arsenic (As), Bismuth (Bi), Antimony (Sb), Tungsten (W) are considered as "pathfinder" elements for potential Intrusion-Related Gold deposits. In this context, the locally moderately to highly anomalous Bismuth (Bi) (≤344 ppm) and Tungsten (W) (≤7100 ppm), associated with high grade arsenic (1.02%) and gold (14.4 g/t, or 0.42 oz/t) in mineralized veins within a granitic intrusion, as documented in the Sanca Stock to the east, is of potential interest. Furthermore, the Sanca Stock and Mount Skelly Pluton are of Cretaceous age with a prominent magnetic halo, both features characteristic of many occurrences along the Tintina Gold Belt. Finally, the presence of thick swarms of quartz veins extending northward from the northern contact of a Cretaceous intrusion associated with anomalous antimony (Sb), arsenopyrite (As) and scheelite (W) with gold are of interest with regard to an IRG model.

The 2006 program consisted of an airborne geophysical program undertaken by Aeroquest Limited. A total of 96.2 line km were flown with collection of electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric data over the most of the property. Difficulties were encountered due to hot weather and helicopter load resulting in safety concerns associated with flying the survey. As a result, the northern portion of the property was incompletely covered.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 24 km east of Kootenay Lake (Fig. 1 to 4), approximately 40 kilometres north of Creston, BC. The centre of the claim group lies at approximate coordinates 49° 30' 30" N latitude and 116° 27' 26" W longitude on N.T.S. mapsheet 82 F/08E and 09E in the Fort Steele Mining Division.

The Meachen Creek Forest Service Road can be accessed by four wheel drive vehicle along existing logging roads from the main St. Mary's Forest Service Road, west of Marysville and northwest of Cranbrook (Fig. 3 and 4). The status of the Mechen Creek FSR is uncertain at this time. Access to the property for early stage exploration may best be facilitated using a helicopter based in Cranbrook.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The topography of the property consists of moderately steep slopes, with slightly lower relief associated with creek valleys and ridge tops. Topography ranges from 1,660 metres at the southeast margin of the property to 2,620 metres at the north end of the property.

No work has been done on the ground on the property and, therefore, vegetation is assumed to consist of moderately open coniferous forest cover with sparse to moderate undergrowth. At lower elevations denser forest cover is expected to be accompanied by dense undergrowth, consisting of shrub willows, slide alder and Devil's Club.

The claims are located on the east side of Kootenay Lake near the height of land between Kootenay Lake and the Kootenay River system and are therefore subject to greater precipitation than slightly farther east. High altitude snow may persist into late June, particularly in north-facing exposures. The property is expected to be available for exploration from mid-May to early October.

CLAIM STATUS

The Storm King property consists of 5 Mineral Tenure Online (MTO) mineral tenures (Fig. 3 and 4). All claim information was verified using the BC Government's Mineral Title website and is current as of this writing. The property encompasses a total area of approximately 1,300 ha (3,212 acres).

Significant tenure information is tabulated below:

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)
501696	Copper Storm	2010/Feb/08	314.681
527085	Storm King South	2010/Feb/08	167.525
527086	Storm King North	2010/Feb/08	335.573
527274	Storm King East	2010/Feb/08	188.865
527275	Storm King West	2010/Feb/08	293.653
		Total	**1,300.297**

* Subject to acceptance of the 2006 Assessment Report.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geology of the Storm King Creek property (Fig 3 and 4) is dominated by the Mount Skelly Pluton, which is exposed immediately south of the property. Recently there has been limited mapping undertaken on the pluton as part of a regional study of the Bayonne Magmatic Belt (Logan 2002), with local sampling and mapping of the Mount Skelly Pluton and Sanca Stock (Lett et al. 2000, Logan and Mann 2000).

Mount Skelly Pluton / Sanca Stock

Field relations between the Cretaceous intrusives have been described on the nearby Sanca property. These observations are reviwed here as no mapping has been completed on the Storm King property as of this writing.

In areas proximal to the mapped contact between the pluton and host sediments, the grain size is slightly reduced to that of a medium- to coarse-grained granite. At low to middle elevations along the eastern portion of Sanca Creek, the granite assumes a porphyritic texture due to the presence of megacrystic alkali feldspar phenocrysts. Individual, equant crystals of white to pinkish alkali feldspar phenocrysts up to 2 cm in diameter were noted in a finer grained matrix of medium- to coarse-grained white plagioclase and biotite ± hornblende. Xenoliths are rare to absent at deeper levels within the pluton, becoming more abundant and larger both at higher elevations and along Sanca Creek to the west. Xenoliths are predominantly sedimentary, however, inclusions of finer grained, more mafic granite were noted and may have been derived from an earlier phase of the intrusion or a separate, deeper intrusion altogether.

Recent mapping and geochronology by Logan and Mann (2000) resolved granite exposures of the Sanca Creek area into two separate phases, specifically, the Mount Skelly Pluton and the Sanca Stock. The Mount Skelly Pluton is further sub-divided into:

1) Granite - "Fine to medium grained, equigranular biotite monzogranite. Minor aphanitic, leucocratic phases and dikes", and

2) Granodiorite - "Coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Common euhedral megacrystic potassium feldspar and mafic (hornblende-biotite-titanite-rich) inclusions. Biotite, K-AR dates of 97.1 to 98.7 Ma

The younger Sanca Stock (Fig. 4) is described as a "Medium to coarse grained biotite granodiorite. Characteristic coarse, sub-rounded violet to grey quartz crystal aggregates. Biotite, K-Ar dates of 78.9 to 80.9 Ma".

Therefore, the granites of the Sanca Creek area (Fig. 3 and 4) can be differentiated into three phases, granitie and granodiorite of the older Mount Skelly Pluton (at 97.1 to 98.7 Ma) and the younger Sanca Creek Stock (at 78.9 to 80.9 Ma). The only MINFILE occurrence documented within the older Mount Skelly Pluton is the ELMO (82FSE 137), comprised of "Multiple narrow, sheeted veinlets/fracture fillings of quartz-muscovite, molybdenum, scheelite and rare chalcopyrite. The veinlets occur in groups of up to 3-10 per meter ...". Two additional MINFILE occurrences have been described from the property, namely the Storm King (082FSE008) and the Copper King (082NNE065) (Fig. 3).

Sedimentary Lithologies

The following has been taken from Johnston (1985):

"The property is underlain by buff dolomites, white-grey quartzites and minor argillites of the Dutch Creek and Kitchener formations, which strike to the north and have moderate-steep westerly dips. These sediments have been subjected to low grade regional metamorphism, but generally show little effects of this, the only exception being an area of fine grained massive diopside on a ridge in the southeast corner of the property ...

Though a number of major north-south faults are noted on regional maps, none are noted on the property.

"Quartz veining is common on the property occurring in large swarms which are subparallel to the stratigraphy and up to 50 m wide. Those veins run up to 1 m in width and locally contain fine grained white carbonate. Mineralization is localized within the veining consisting of poddy tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite which commonly occur with malachite and azurite. ... Most of these veins occur within the buff dolomites and are bounded by weathered brown sericite alteration which may be up to 1 m in width" (Johnston 1985).

Local occurrences of highly anomalous lead + zinc ± copper were noted in hand sample, consistent with reported MINFILE occurrences described on and in the vicinity of the property, as summarized below:

Mineral Showings / Workings

"Galena and tetrahedrite occur in sparse narrow quartz veins, again in buff dolomite near the granite contact in the southeast corner of the property. The granite is rusty near the contact, but sampling yielded no interesting values.

A number of minor tetrahedrite occurrences are located on the ridge near the north edge of the claims. North of the claims, local small occurrences of arsenopyrite and scheelite, both in narrow quartz veins are noted" (Johnston 1985).

The following descriptions have been taken from the MINFILE reports referenced, except where otherwise noted.

Storm King (082FSE008)

"Quartz veining is common on the property, occurring in large swarms which are subparallel to the stratigraphy and up to 50 metres wide. Individual veins are up to 1 metre in width and locally contain fine-grained carbonate; the mineralized veins are bounded by weathered brown sericitic alteration up to 1 metre in width.

A shaft was sunk on mineralized quartz; the dump contains a small pile of sorted ore heavily mineralized with pyrite, tetrahedrite, galena, and a little chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A selected sample rich in galena and tetrahedrite analysed 0.31 per cent tin; recent samples of such material yielded assays of up to 4.5 grams per tonne gold and 310 grams per tonne silver ...

The property was also explored as the Whiskey Jack by Lacana Mining in 1985 for its precious metal and tin potential; mineralization was found to be restricted to local areas within extensive quartz veining, with no interesting values obtained from either the altered wallrocks or in barren-looking quartz veins. No samples yielded positive tin assays, but local high grade antimony assays may be of further interest; furthermore, small occurrences of arsenopyrite north of the Whiskey Jack claim contain scheelite".

"The most interesting mineralization was found in the dump from a shaft on the Storm King crown grant ... (where) massive tetrahedrite-chalcopyrite-bornite and galena occur in a steeply dipping 1 m wide quartz vein. Grabs of the high grade material gave values of 0.13 oz/t Au and over 9 oz/t Ag. Additional trenches in the area encountered only barren quartz veins while the host dolomites yielded no elevated precious metal values" (Johnston 1985).

Copper King (082FNE065)

The Copper King occurrence lies approximately 2 km north-northwest of the Storm King and is described as "A zone, 30 to 120 centimetres wide, bearing irregular quartz stringers ... exposed by a trench in buff-weathering dolomitic strata of the Middle Proterozoic Kitchener Formation, Purcell Supergroup. Tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena and a little chalcopyrite occur".

"On the Copper King claims, two adits and dumps were located and visited. The adits were driven on parallel veins striking on a south easterly trend. ... The veins could be seen to continue for over a mile on strike over the ridge extending from White Grouse Mountain. A fairly representative sample was taken from the more westerly workings ands consisted of tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite mineralization in a quartz gangue. The gangue averages about four feet in width. ... The surface outcrops of the vein structures were walked for several hundred yards confirming the average width of three feet to five feet" (Gallagher 1981).

2006 PROGRAM

The 2006 program consisted of an airborne geophysical program undertaken by Aeroquest Limited. A total of 96.2 line km were flown with collection of electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric data over the entirety of the property.

Electromagnetic ("EM") data is expected to identify and delineate possible conductors, which may include faults and/or mineralized veins. Magnetics is expected to allow differentiation of intrusive phases from sedimentary strata hosting the intrusions and, therefore, allow possible identification of one possible control to mineralization. Finally, the radiometric portion of the survey detects the response of three radioactive elements, specifically, potassium, thorium and uranium. Again, radiometrics may allow the Company to differentiate separate intrusive phases.

A copy of the report is included in Appendix B.

RESULTS

Due to the high summer temperatures, high elevation and rugged topography characterizing the property, only half of the proposed survey was flown. The remainder was aborted due to safety considerations and is proposed for completion during the 2007 field season.

Digital data supplied by Aeroquest includes: Digital Terrain Model (DTM); Magnetic (Magnetic); Electromagnetic (Zoff, Zon, Xon, Xoff) and Radiometric (Potassium, Thorium, Uranium and Total Count) data. Hard copy maps provided include Zoff profiles, Magnetic and First Vertical Derivative (included in Appendix B).

In reviewing the results with Jonathan Rudd (Aeroquest representative), the following anomalies were discussed (with brief notes).

L 3230 - near vertical to steeply east dipping
- bedrock sources
- depth - based on spaces in successive peaks

L 3361 - fairly strong at magnetic contact

"A" - fault gouge style response
- broad response
- weakly conductive

L 3390 (A) - thin discrete bedrock source, near vertical
- weakly conductive
- strengthens to south, better correlation with magnetics
- thickens to south

L 3410 - two parallel sources

DISCUSSION

The geophysical results returned by Aeroquest have been reviewed on a preliminary basis. They clearly document the northern intrusive contact of the Mount Skelly Pluton against host sediments of the Upper Proterozoic Purcell Supergroup, with elongate magnetic features trending north to north-northwest from the contact.

The preliminary data received indicates a large electromagnetic ("EM") anomaly at least 900 metres from east to west in the immediate area of the Copper King occurrence and two smaller (less than 850 m long) EM anomalies in the immediate area of the Storm King occurrence. The magnetic data appears to document a northward projecting magnetic tail which progressively decreases in strength to the north. This may represent a tail to the Mount Skelly Pluton underlying the Storm King property (possibly providing a source of mineralized fluids and/or a local heat source). The Copper King and Storm King MINFILE occurrences, and the corresponding EM anomalies, lie on the east flank of this magnetic tail.

The Zoff axis (and to a lesser degree, Zon) data documents two large anomalies in the south central portion of the survey, coincident with a prominent magnetic low. A larger, segmented anomaly appears to be evident in the northern portion of the survey, where coverage is incomplete. Relatively numerous, although smaller EM anomalies are apparent between these two larger features.

The radiometric data is all relatively similar, documenting three general anomalous areas, one overlying the northward projecting magnetic anomaly, which broadly corresponds to the northward tapering margin of the Mount Skelly Pluton. The second anomaly is a north-south trending anomaly slightly displaced to the east-northeast while the third is a broad, north-south trending anomaly displaced slightly farther east-northeast again. The anomaly at the southwest corner of the survey is interpreted to correlate to the northern termination of the Mount Skelly Pluton. The two additional features (best documented on the Thorium and Potassium results), may represent blind (i.e. near surface, not exposed at surface) intrusives, the most northeasterly of which underlies both the Copper King and Storm King mineralized occurrences.

CONCLUSIONS

A preliminary review has been made of the data from the Storm King airborne geophysical survey. The results are of interest and will form the basis for subsequent follow up evaluation. The documentation of several relatively high grade grab samples (from the existing workings), including 5.92% Cu, 1.39% Pb, 0.64% Zn, 1% Sb, 4100 ppb Au and 1.44% Pb, 540 ppb Au, suggests a re-evaluation of the property may be justified. In particular, the recently developed Intrusion-related Gold model may provide new insights for application to the property, given antimony to 1%, arsenic to 2645 ppm, bismuth values to 667 ppm and gold to 4100 ppb with a 50 m wide swarm of quartz veins up to 1 m in width. Furthermore, strongly elevated base metal values (copper to 59288 ppm, lead to 14417 ppm and zinc to 6,409 ppm) suggest there may be potential for polymetallic veins (with silver to 261.6 ppm). Finally, the presence of an intrusive into the carbonate-bearing (Dutch Creek Formation) to carbonate-rich (Kitchener Formation) strata of the upper Purcell Supergroup, as well as reported occurrence of fine-grained massive diopside, is interpreted to indicate potential for skarn-type mineralization.

Due to an emphasis on other properties, no ground work was undertaken on the Storm King property subsequent to the airborne geophysical program. Field work, including soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping, has been proposed for the 2007 field season.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Soil sampling along at least two contours, on either side of the broadly north-south trending ridge line coring the property.

2. Prospecting of the old workings, particularly the waste dumps, to document the nature of the mineralization (i.e. mineralogy, host rock(s), etc) and the reported quartz veins.

3. Geological mapping of the property to document bedding / foliation orientations, stratigraphic / structural contacts, vein generations / trends, intrusive contacts and alteration.

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard T. Walker, of 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, B.C., hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta, having obtained a Bachelors of Science in 1986,

2) I obtained a Masters of Geology at the University of Calgary of Calgary, Alberta in 1989;

3) I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia;

4) I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada;

5) I am a consulting geologist and Principle of Dynamic Exploration Ltd. with offices at 656 Brookview Crescent, Cranbrook, British Columbia;

6) I am the author of this report which is based on limited preliminary work undertaken on a soil sample survey acquired for the project between July 27th and September 29th, 2006;

7) I have a direct interest in Jasper Mining Corporation.

8) I hereby grant my permission to Jasper Mining Corproation to use this report, or any portion of it, for any legal purposes normal to the business of the firm, provided the excerpts used do not materially deviate from the intent of this report as set out in the whole.

Dated at Cranbrook, British Columbia this 18th day of February, 2007.

____

Richard T. Walker, P.Geo, F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX B

AEROQUEST INTERNATIONAL REPORT

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM II Electromagnetic, Radiometric & Magnetometer Survey

Aeroquest Job # 07013

Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King and Sanca Properties

Nelson area, Southern British Columbia
NTS 082F07,08,09,10,15

for

Jasper Mining Corporation

by

AEROQUEST LIMITED

4-845 Main Street East
Milton, Ontario, L9T 3Z3
Tel: (905) 693-9129 Fax: (905) 693-9128
www.aeroquestsurveys.com

Report date: October, 2006

Report on a Helicopter-Borne AeroTEM II Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey

Aeroquest Job # 07013

Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King and Sanca Properties

Nelson area, Southern British Columbia
NTS 082F07,08,09,10,15

for

Jasper Mining Corporation
1020-833 4th Ave S. W.
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T2P 3T5

by

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Report date: October, 2006

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- ZOFF AeroTEM Off-Time Z1 colour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
- Spectrometer – Potassium Percent
- Spectrometer – Thorium to Potassium Ratio

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a helicopter-borne geophysical survey carried out on behalf of Jasper Mining Corporation on the Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane, Storm King and Sanca Properties, near Nelson, Southern British Columbia.

There are two principal geophysical sensors. The first is Aeroquest's exclusive AeroTEM II time domain helicopter electromagnetic system which is employed in conjunction with a Gamma-Ray Spectrometer(GRS) system and high-sensitivity cesium vapour magnetometers. Ancillary equipment includes a real-time differential GPS navigation system, radar altimeter, video recorder, and a base station magnetometer. Full-waveform streaming EM data is recorded at 38,400 samples per second. The streaming data comprise the transmitted waveform, and the X component and Z component of the resultant field at the receivers.

The second principal sensor was the Aeroquest's Airborne Gamma Ray Spectrometer (AGRS) system, which utilizes as four downward looking NaI crystals used as the main gamma-ray sensors and one upward looking crystal for monitoring non-geologic sources.

A secondary acquisition system (RMS) records the ancillary data. A PicoDAS acquisition system records the GRS data set.

The total line kms presented in the maps and data totalled 1396.28. The survey flying described in this report took place on June 21st – July 15th, 2006.

2. SURVEY AREA

The project area is lies 50km east of Nelson and and 65km west of Cranbrook, just east of Kootenay lake. It lies approximately 65km north of the US border. The terrain is rugged and mountainous with elevations ranging from approximately 3000-8000 ft. Access to the property is good with a number of smaller and larger roads in the general area. Highway 3A, adjacent to the project area, runs N-S along the eastern shore of Kootenay lake. Highway 3 runs generally E-W to the south of the area and a number of local roads transect the project area.

The surveying conducted consisted of five blocks, Crawford (7km^2), Sawyer (17.3km^2), McFarlane (40.2km^2), Storm King (14.3km^2) and Sanca (46.7km^2). A number of mining claims fall either partly or wholly within this project area. They are outlined in Appendix 2.

The base of operations was at Gray Creek on Kootenay lake, adjacent to the McFarlane block.

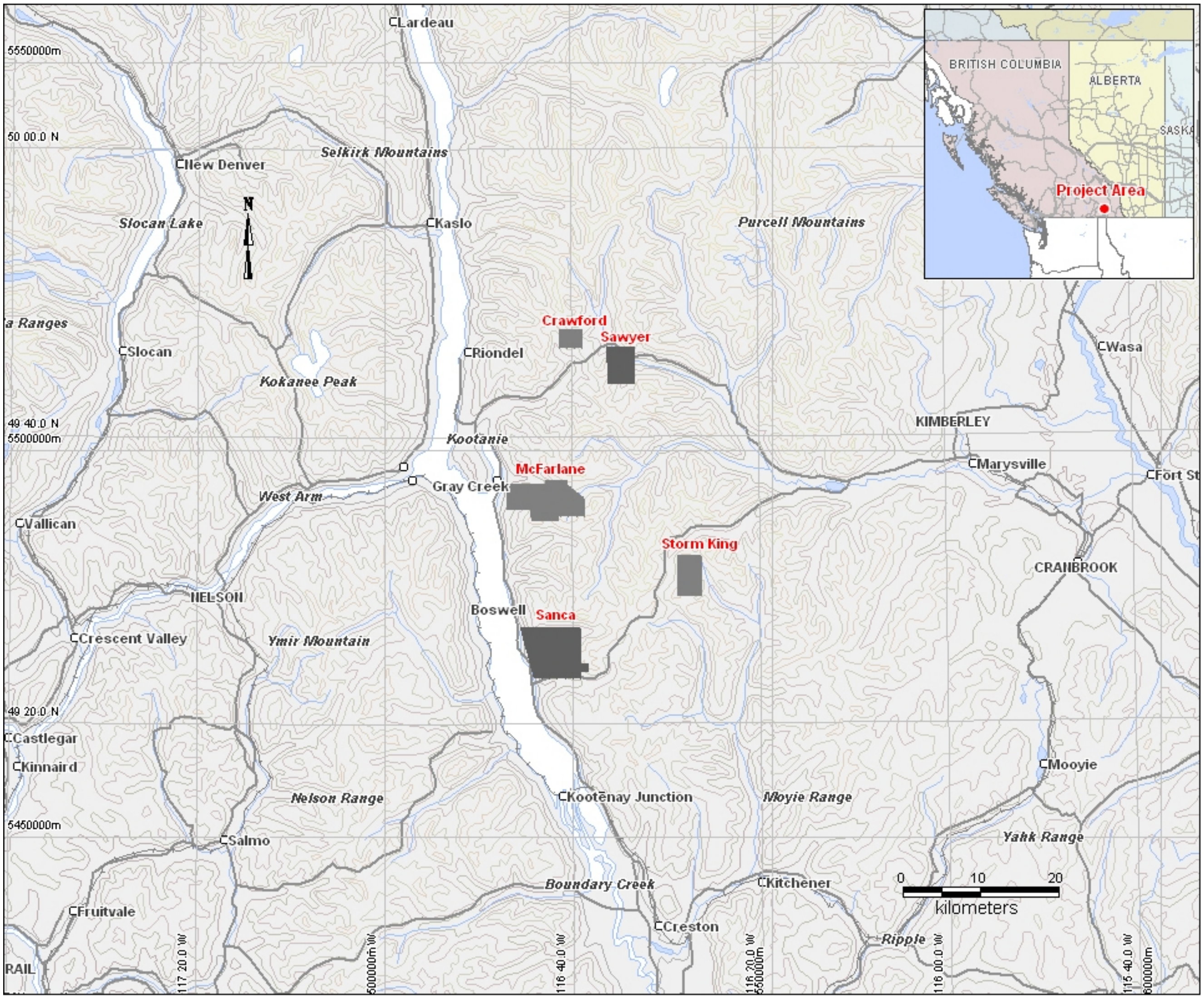


Figure 1. Regional location map of the project area.

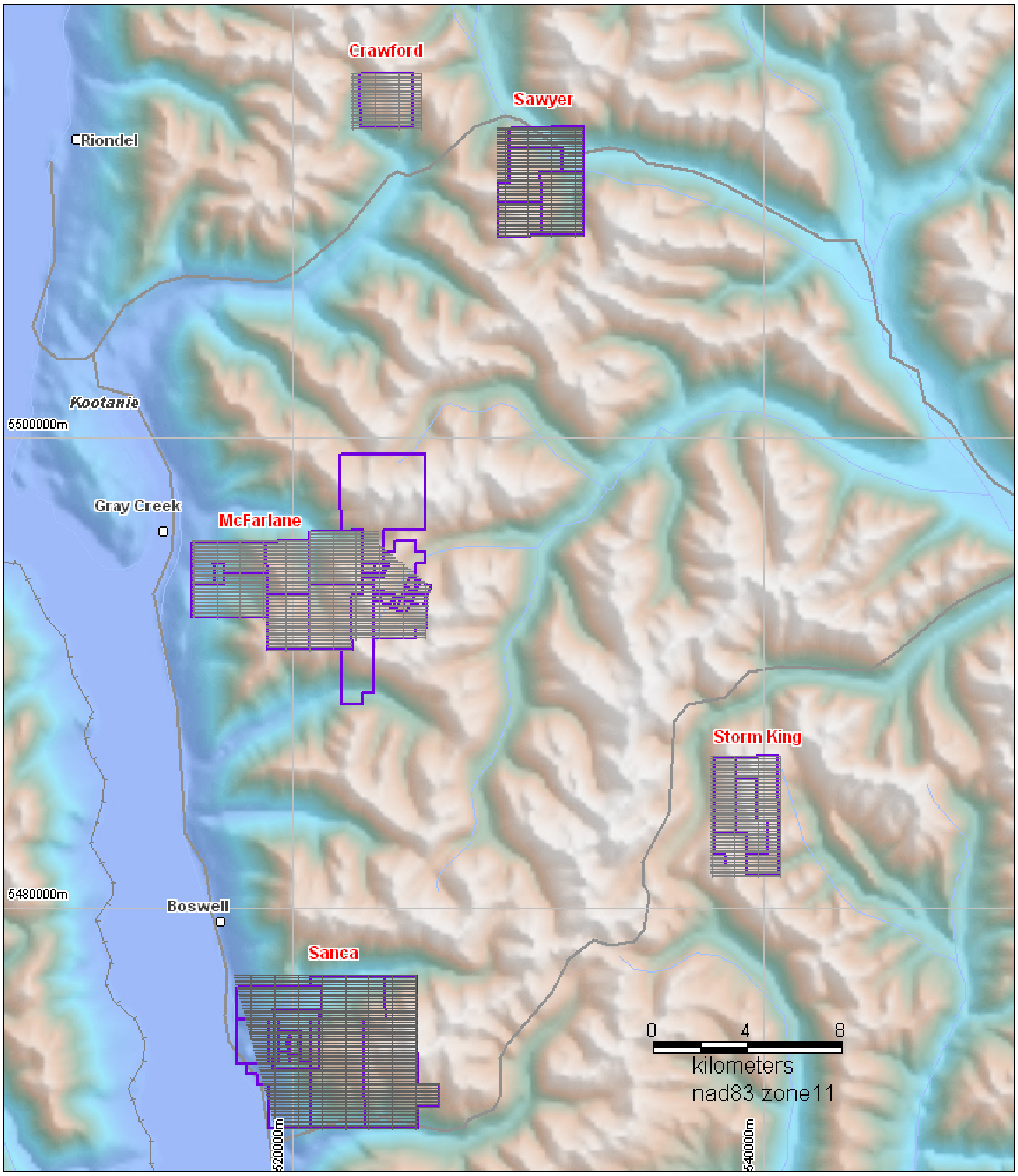


Figure 2. Project Flight Paths and mining claims

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PROCEDURES

The survey specifications are summarized in the following table:

Survey Block	Line Spacing (m)	Line direction	Survey Coverage (line-km)	Dates Flown
Crawford	100	E-W (90º)	82. 5	June 30th July 1st, 2006
Mcfarlane	100	E-W (90º)	455.8	June 21st - 25th, 2006
Sanca	100	E-W (90º)	530.2	July 1st - 8th, 2006
Sawyer	100	E-W (90º)	204.3	June 26th – 29th , 2006
Storm King	100	E-W (90º)	96.2	July 10th - 14th, 2006

The survey coverage was calculated by adding up the along-line distance of the survey lines and control (tie) lines as presented in the final Geosoft database. The survey was flown with a line spacing of 100 m with the tie lines flown perpendicular to the survey lines with a spacing of 1 km.

The nominal EM bird terrain clearance is 30m, but can be higher in more rugged terrain due to safety considerations and the capabilities of the aircraft. Two magnetometer sensors are recording. One is attached to the tail of the EM bird and a second is mounted in a smaller bird connected to the tow rope 17 metres above the EM bird and 21 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4). Nominal survey speed over relatively flat terrain is 75 km/hr and is generally lower in rougher terrain. Scan rates for ancillary data acquisition is 0.1 second for the magnetometer and altimeter, and 0.2 second for the GPS determined position. The EM data is acquired as a data stream at a sampling rate of 38,400 samples per second and is processed to generate final data at 10 samples per second. The 10 samples per second translates to a geophysical reading about every 1.5 to 2.5 metres along the flight path.

3.1. Navigation

Navigation is carried out using a GPS receiver, an AGNAV2 system for navigation control, and an RMS DGR-33 data acquisition system which records the GPS coordinates. The x-y-z position of the aircraft, as reported by the GPS, is recorded at 0.2 second intervals. The system has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

3.2. System Drift

Unlike frequency domain electromagnetic systems, the AeroTEM II system has negligible drift due to thermal expansion. The operator is responsible for ensuring the instrument is properly warmed up prior to departure and that the instruments are operated properly throughout the flight. The operator maintains a detailed flight log during the survey noting the times of the flight and any unusual geophysical or topographic features. Each flight included at least two high elevation ‘background’ checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

3.3. Field QA/QC Procedures

On return of the pilot and operator to the base, usually after each flight, the AeroDAS streaming EM data and the RMS data are carried on removable hard drives and FlashCards, respectively and transferred to the data processing work station. At the end of each day, the base station magnetometer data on FlashCard is retrieved from the base station unit.

Data verification and quality control includes a comparison of the acquired GPS data with the flight plan; verification and conversion of the RMS data to an ASCII format XYZ data file; verification of the base station magnetometer data and conversion to ASCII format XYZ data; and loading, processing and conversion of the steaming EM data from the removable hard drive. All data is then merged to an ASCII XYZ format file which is then imported to an Oasis database for further QA/QC and for the production of preliminary maps.

Survey lines which show excessive deviation from the intended flight path are re-flown. Any line or portion of a line on which the data quality did not meet the contract specification was noted and reflown.

4. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

4.1. Aircraft

A Eurocopter (Aerospatiale) AS350B2 "A-Star" helicopter - registration C- FBHK was used as survey platform (Figure 3). The helicopter was owned and operated by Bighorn Helicopters, Calgary, Alberta. The survey aircraft was flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 220 ft (70 m).

Figure 3. Helicopter of the type used for the survey.

4.2. Magnetometer

The Aeroquest airborne survey system employs the Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour magnetometer sensor installed in a two metre towed bird airfoil attached to the main tow line, 17 metres below the helicopter (Figure 4A). The sensitivity of the magnetometer is 0.001 nanoTesla at a 0.1 second sampling rate. The nominal ground clearance of the magnetometer bird is 51 metres (170 ft.). The magnetic data is recorded at 10Hz by the RMS DGR-33.

4.3. Electromagnetic System

The electromagnetic system is an AeroQuest AeroTEM II time domain towed-bird system (Figure 4B). The current AeroTEM transmitter dipole moment is 38.8 kNIA. The AeroTEM bird is towed 38 m (125 ft) below the helicopter. More technical details of the system may be found in Appendix 4.

The wave-form is triangular with a symmetric transmitter on-time pulse of 1.10 ms and a base frequency of 150 Hz (Figure 5). The current alternates polarity every on-time pulse. During every Tx on-off cycle (300 per second), 128 contiguous channels of raw x and z component (and a transmitter current monitor, itx) of the received waveform are measured. Each channel width is 26.04 microseconds starting at the beginning of the transmitter pulse. This 128 channel data is referred to as the raw streaming data. The AeroTEM system has two separate EM data recording streams, the conventional RMS DGR-33 and the AeroDAS system which records the full waveform.

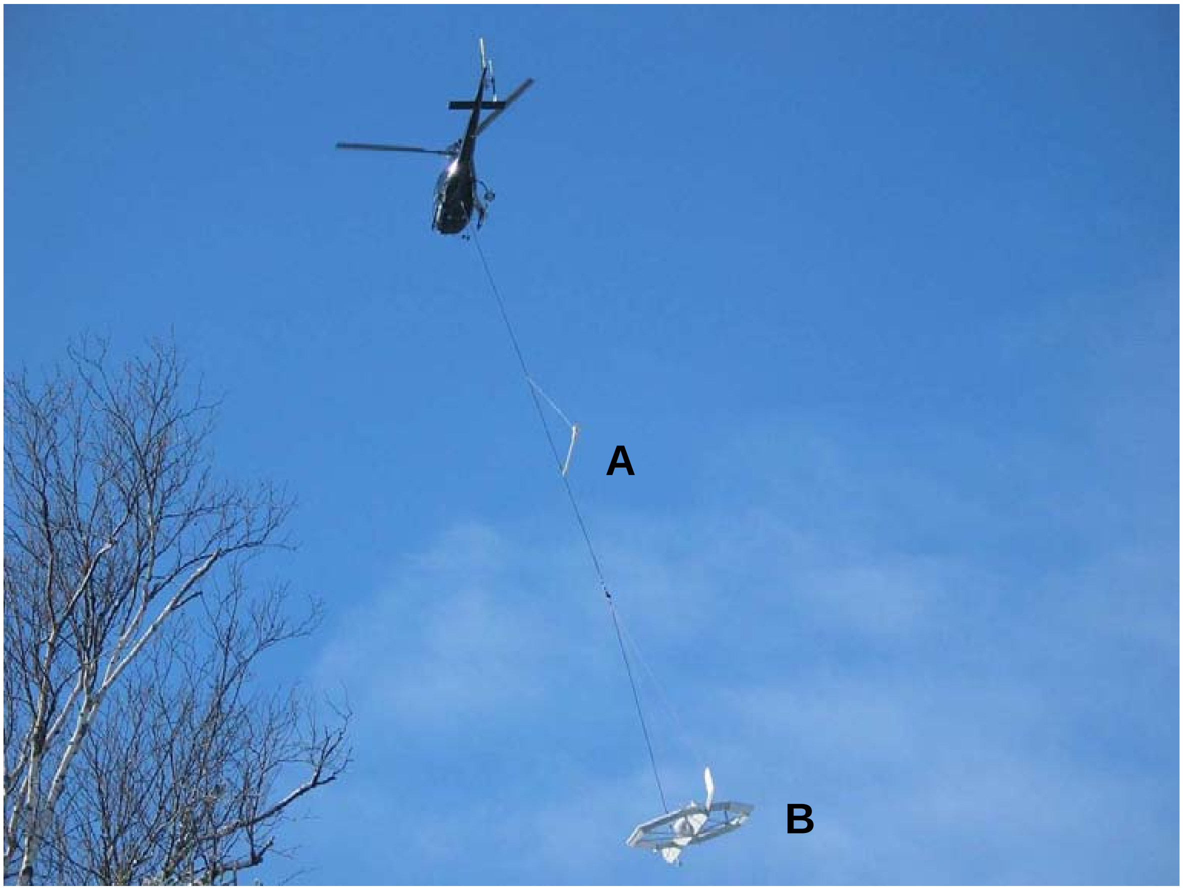


Figure 4. The magnetometer bird (A) and AeroTEM II EM bird (B)

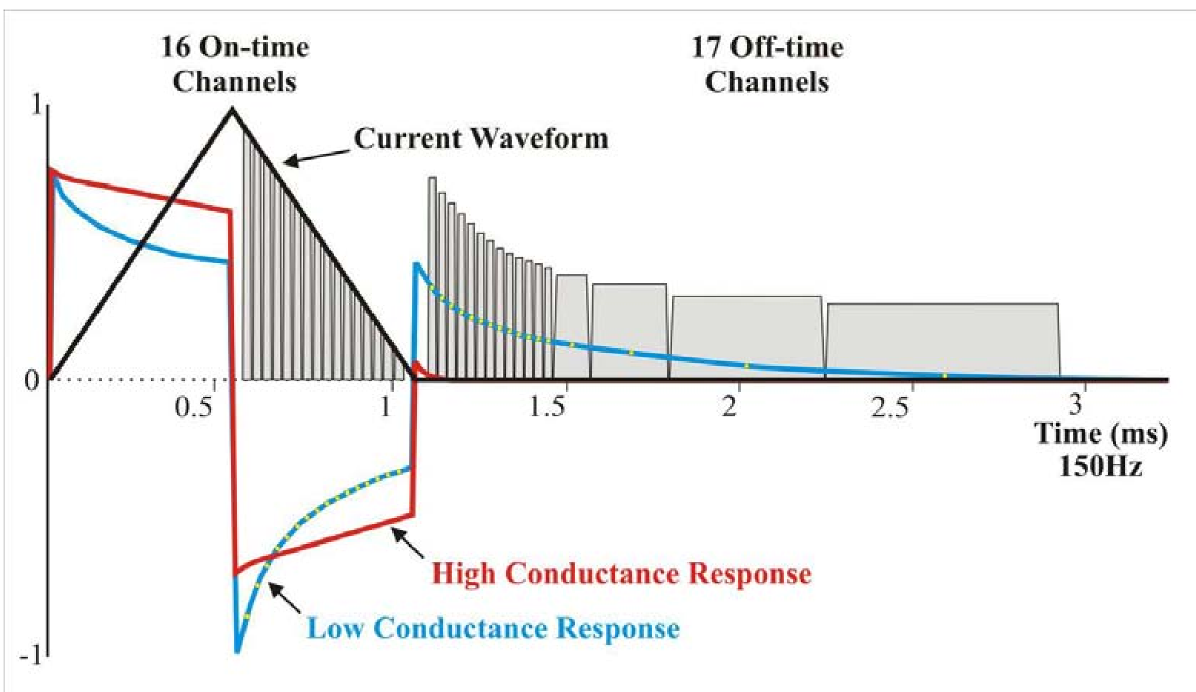


Figure 5. Schematic of Transmitter and Receiver waveforms

4.4. Gamma Ray Spectrometer

A GRS10-5 Intelligent Gamma Ray Spectrometer system manufactured by Pico Envirotec Inc. was used to record radiometric data. The system employs NaI detectors with individual peak detection processors and unique software to help eliminate the problems of zero base shift and deadtime correction. A natural peak detection algorithm anables fast system stabilization and temperature calibration. Individual detector tracking enables linearity correction coefficients to be calculated real time. This linearity is then used to provide a better fit for the individual spectra, maximizing the resolution of the entire spectrum and increasing the sensitivity of lower energy windows.

Technical specifications:

- Downward looking crystal volume: 16.8 Litres (1024 cu. in)
- Upward looking crystal volume: 4 Litres (256 cu. in.)
- Sample interval: 1.0 seconds (0.5 optional)
- Channels: 256 (512 optional) – channel width: 11.71keV
- Sensor location: Left rear of helicopter cabin (nominal ground clearance – 70 metres)
- Total counts window: 295keV to 3000keV
- Potassium counts window: 1306keV to 1588keV
- Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV
- Upward looking Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV
- Thorium counts window. 2376keV to 2847keV
- Cosmic counts: 3000keV to 6000keV
- Barometric and temperature sensor type: Honeywell transducer model HPB100
- Barometric and temperature sensor location: aircraft landing skid
- AntiCoincidence: simultaneous pulses recorded on all sensors stored in channel 0
- Spectra Tracking: fully automatic
- Stabilization time: 30 sec. on ground, 3 minutes in air @ 100m altitude
- Spectra Correction: automatic, system to be calibrated once per year
- Data Acquisition System: PicoEnvirotec AGIS - with GPS synchronization

Digital data was recorded as 256 channel spectra of the downward and upward looking detectors at a 1 Hz interval and stored on a compact flash disk.

4.5. AERODAS Acquisition System

The 128 channels of raw streaming data are recorded by the AeroDAS acquisition system (Figure 6) onto a removable hard drive. The streaming data are processed post-survey to yield 33 stacked and binned on-time and off-time channels at a 10 Hz sample rate. The timing of the final processed EM channels is described in the following table:

Channel:	Start Gate	End Gate	Start (us)	Stop (us)	Mid (us)	Width (us)
1 ON	25	25	651.0	677.0	664.0	26.0
2 ON	26	26	677.0	703.1	690.1	26.0
3 ON	27	27	703.1	729.1	716.1	26.0
4 ON	28	28	729.1	755.2	742.1	26.0

5 ON	29	29	755.2	781.2	768.2	26.0
6 ON	30	30	781.2	807.2	794.2	26.0
7 ON	31	31	807.2	833.3	820.3	26.0
8 ON	32	32	833.3	859.3	846.3	26.0
9 ON	33	33	859.3	885.4	872.3	26.0
10 ON	34	34	885.4	911.4	898.4	26.0
11 ON	35	35	911.4	937.4	924.4	26.0
12 ON	36	36	937.4	963.5	950.5	26.0
13 ON	37	37	963.5	989.5	976.5	26.0
14 ON	38	38	989.5	1015.6	1002.5	26.0
15 ON	39	39	1015.6	1041.6	1028.6	26.0
16 ON	40	40	1041.6	1067.6	1054.6	26.0
0 OFF	44	44	1145.8	1171.8	1158.8	26.0
1 OFF	45	45	1171.8	1197.8	1184.8	26.0
2 OFF	46	46	1197.8	1223.9	1210.9	26.0
3 OFF	47	47	1223.9	1249.9	1236.9	26.0
4 OFF	48	48	1249.9	1276.0	1262.9	26.0
5 OFF	49	49	1276.0	1302.0	1289.0	26.0
6 OFF	50	50	1302.0	1328.0	1315.0	26.0
7 OFF	51	51	1328.0	1354.1	1341.1	26.0
8 OFF	52	52	1354.1	1380.1	1367.1	26.0
9 OFF	53	53	1380.1	1406.2	1393.1	26.0
10 OFF	54	54	1406.2	1432.2	1419.2	26.0
11 OFF	55	55	1432.2	1458.2	1445.2	26.0
12 OFF	56	56	1458.2	1484.3	1471.3	26.0
13 OFF	57	60	1484.3	1588.4	1536.4	104.2
14 OFF	61	68	1588.4	1796.8	1692.6	208.3
15 OFF	69	84	1796.8	2213.4	2005.1	416.6
16 OFF	85	110	2213.4	2890.4	2551.9	677.0

4.6. RMS DGR-33 Acquisition System

In addition to the magnetics, altimeter and position data, six channels of real time processed off-time EM decay in the Z direction and one in the X direction are recorded by the RMS DGR-33 acquisition system at 10 samples per second and plotted real-time on the analogue chart recorder. These channels are derived by a binning, stacking and filtering procedure on the raw streaming data. The primary use of the RMS EM data (Z1 to Z6, X1) is to provide for real-time QA/QC on board the aircraft.

The channel window timing of the RMS DGR-33 6 channel system is described in the table below.

RMS Channel	Start time (microsec)	End time (microsec)	Width (microsec)	Streaming Channels
Z1, X1	1269.8	1322.8	52.9	48-50
Z2	1322.8	1455.0	132.2	50-54
Z3	1428.6	1587.3	158.7	54-59
Z4	1587.3	1746.0	158.7	60-65
Z5	1746.0	2063.5	317.5	66-77
Z6	2063.5	2698.4	634.9	78-101

Figure 6. AeroTEM II Instrument Rack

4.7. Magnetometer Base Station

The base magnetometer was a Geometerics G-858 cesium vapour magnetometer. Data logging and UTC time syncronisation was carried out within an external data logging computer, with an external GPS providing the timing signal. That data logging was configured to measure at 0.1 second intervals (10Hz). Digital recording resolution was 0.001 nT. The sensor was placed on a tripod in an area free of cultural noise sources. A continuously updated display of the base station values was available for viewing and regularly monitored to ensure acceptable data quality and diurnal levels.

4.8. Radar Altimeter

A Terra TRA 3500/TRI-30 radar altimeter is used to record terrain clearance. The antenna was mounted on the outside of the helicopter beneath the cockpit. The recorded data represents the height of the antenna, i.e. helicopter, above the ground. The Terra altimeter has an altitude accuracy of +/- 1.5 metres.

4.9. Video Tracking and Recording System

A high resolution colour digital video camera is used to record the helicopter ground flight path along the survey lines. The video is digitally annotated with GPS position and time and can be used to verify ground positioning information and cultural causes of anomalous geophysical responses.

Figure 7. Digital video camera typical mounting location.

4.10. GPS Navigation System

The navigation system consists of an Ag-Nav Incorporated AG-NAV2 GPS navigation system comprising a PC-based acquisition system, navigation software, a deviation indicator in front of the aircraft pilot to direct the flight, a full screen display with controls in front of the operator, a Mid-Tech RX400p WAAS-enabled GPS receiver mounted on the instrument rack and an antenna mounted on the magnetometer bird. WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) consists of approximately 25 ground reference stations positioned across the United States that monitor GPS satellite data. Two master stations, located on the east and west coasts, collect data from the reference stations and create a GPS correction message. This correction accounts for GPS satellite orbit and clock drift plus signal delays caused by the atmosphere and ionosphere. The corrected differential message is then broadcast through one of two geostationary satellites, or satellites with a fixed position over the equator. The corrected position has a published accuracy of under 3 metres. A recent static ground test of the Mid-Tech WAAS GPS yielded a standard deviation in x and y of under 0.6 metres and for z under 1.5 metres over a two-hour period.

Survey co-ordinates are set up prior to the survey and the information is fed into the airborne navigation system. The co-ordinate system employed in the survey design was WGS84 [World] using the UTM zone 11N projection. The real-time differentially corrected GPS positional data was recorded by the RMS DGR-33 in geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitude using WGS84) at 0.2 second intervals.

4.11. Digital Acquisition System

The AeroTEM received waveform sampled during on and off-time at 128 channels per decay, 300 times per second, was logged by the proprietary AeroDAS data acquisition system. The channel sampling commences at the start of the Tx cycle and the width of each channel is 26.04 microseconds. The streaming data was recorded on a removable hard-drive and was later backed-up onto DVD-ROM from the field-processing computer.

The RMS Instruments DGR33A data acquisition system was used to collect and record the analogue data stream, i.e. the positional and secondary geophysical data, including processed 6 channel EM, magnetics, radar altimeter, GPS position, and time. The data was recorded on 128Mb capacity FlashCard. The RMS output was also directed to a thermal chart recorder.

5. PERSONNEL

The following AeroQuest personnel were involved in the project:

- Manager of Operations: Bert Simon
- Field Data Processors: Adam Smiarowski
- Field Operator: Tom Szumigaj
- Data Interpretation and Reporting: Jonathan Rudd, Marion Bishop

The survey pilots Clay Wilson, John Jess and Greg Goodison were employed directly by the helicopter operator – Bighorn Helicopters, Calgary, Alberta.

6. DELIVERABLES

6.1. Hardcopy Map Products

The project area is divided into (4) 1:10,000 map sheets. Five (5) geophysical products are delivered as listed below:

- MAG Coloured Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) with line contours and EM anomalies
- First Vertical Derivative of TMI with line contours and EM anomalies
- ZOFF AeroTEM Off-Time Z1 colour grid with line contours and EM anomalies
- Spectrometer – Potassium Percent
- Spectrometer – Thorium to Potassium Ratio

The coordinate/projection system for the maps is NAD83 Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11 (for Canada; Central America; Mexico; USA (ex Hawaii Aleutian Islands)). For reference, the latitude and longitude in WGS84 are also noted on the maps. All the maps show flight path trace, skeletal topography, and conductor picks represented by an anomaly symbol classified according to calculated on-time conductance. The anomaly symbol is accompanied by postings denoting the calculated off-time conductance, a thick or thin classification and an anomaly identifier label. The anomaly symbol legend is given in the margin of the maps. The magnetic field data is presented as superimposed line contours with a minimum contour interval of 10 nT. Bold contour lines are separated by 1000 nT.

6.2. Digital Deliverables

Final Database of Survey Data

The geophysical profile data is archived digitally in Geosoft GDB binary format database(s). The databases has also been exported into Geosoft XYZ format, which is text file format offering greater compatibility with other viewing software. A description of the contents of the individual channels in the database can be found in Appendix 3. A copy of this digital data is archived at the Aeroquest head office in Milton.

Geosoft Grid files (GRD)

Leveled Grid products used to generate the geophysical map images. Cell size for all grid files is 25 meters.

- Total Magnetic Intensity (Mag)
- First Vertical Derivative of TMI (1VD)
- AeroTEM Z1 Off-Time (ZOFF)
- Radiometric Percent Potassium (Kcorr)
- Radiometric Ratio –Thorium to Potassium (ThKratio)

Digital Versions of Final Maps

Map files in Geosoft .map and Adobe PDF format

Free Viewing Software

Geosoft Oasis Montaj Viewing Software
Adobe Acrobat Reader

Digital Copy of this Document

7. DATA PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION

All in-field and post-field data processing was carried out using Aeroquest proprietary data processing software, and Geosoft Oasis montaj software. Maps were generated using 36-inch wide Hewlett Packard ink-jet plotters.

7.1. Base Map

The geophysical maps accompanying this report are based on positioning in the datum of NAD83. The survey geodetic GPS positions have been projected using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection in Zone 11N. A summary of the map datum and projection specifications are as follows:

- Ellipse: GRS 1980
- Ellipse major axis: 6378137m eccentricity: 0.081819191
- Datum: North American 1983 - Canada Mean
- Datum Shifts (x,y,z) : 0, 0, 0 metres
- Map Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 11 (Central Meridian 117ºW)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting, Northing: 500,000m, 0m

7.2. Flight Path & Terrain Clearance

The position of the survey helicopter was directed by use of the Global Positioning System (GPS). Positions were updated five times per second (5Hz) and expressed as WGS84 latitude and longitude calculated from the raw pseudo range derived from the C/A code signal. The instantaneous GPS flight path, after conversion to UTM co-ordinates, is drawn using linear interpolation between the x/y positions. The terrain clearance was maintained with reference to the radar altimeter. The raw Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was derived by taking the GPS survey elevation and subtracting the radar altimeter terrain clearance values. The calculated topography elevation values are relative to WGS84 (GPS) altitude and are not tied in to surveyed geodetic heights.

Each flight included at least two high elevation ‘background’ checks. During the high elevation checks, an internal 5 second wide calibration pulse in all EM channels was generated in order to ensure that the gain of the system remained constant and within specifications.

7.3. Electromagnetic Data

The raw streaming data, sampled at a rate of 38,400 Hz (128 channels, 300 times per second) was reprocessed using a proprietary software algorithm developed and owned by Aeroquest Limited. Processing involves the compensation of the X and Z component data for the primary field waveform. Coefficients for this compensation for the system transient are determined and applied to the stream data. The stream data are then pre-filtered, stacked, binned to the 33 on and off-time channels and checked for the effectiveness of the compensation and stacking processes. The stacked data is then filtered, leveled and split up into the individual line segments. Further base level adjustments may be carried out at this stage.

The final field processing step was to merge the processed EM data with the other data sets into a Geosoft GDB file. The EM fiducial is used to synchronize the two datasets. The processed channels are mergered into ‘array format; channels in the final Geosoft database as Zon, Zoff, Xon, and Xoff

The filtering of the stacked data is designed to remove or minimize high frequency noise that can not be sourced from the geology. Apparent bedrock EM anomalies were interpreted with the aid of an auto-pick from positive peaks and troughs in the on-time Z channel responses correlated with X channel responses. The auto-picked anomalies were reviewed and edited by a geophysicist on a line by line basis to discriminate between thin and thick conductor types. Anomaly picks locations were migrated and removed as required. This process ensures the optimal representation of the conductor centres on the maps.

At each conductor pick, estimates of the off-time conductance have been generated based on a horizontal plate source model for those data points along the line where the response amplitude is sufficient to yield an acceptable estimate. Some of the EM anomaly picks do not display a tau value; this is due to the inability to properly define the decay of the conductor usually because of low signal amplitudes. Each conductor pick was then classified according to a set of seven ranges of calculated off-time conductance values. For high conductance sources, the on-time conductance values may be used, since it provides a more accurate measure of high-conductance sources. Each symbol is also given an identification letter label, unique to each flight line. Conductor picks that did not yield an acceptable estimate of off-time conductance due to a low amplitude response were classified as a low conductance source. Please refer to the anomaly symbol legend located in the margin of the maps.

7.4. Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Data

All radiometric processing was completed using the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA - 1991) guidelines. The Individual detector processors in the GRS10-5 spectrometer and intelligent peak detection software has virtually eliminated the problem of system drift (and subsequent leveling) and the need for deadtime corrections.

Data Quality Assurance and Control

The spectrometer data are referenced to the other data sets using a GPS time stamp. Merging of the various recorded data sets is done post flight using proprietary Aeroquest software. Preliminary ROI channels are generated and profiles are then plotted from the digital data to check for any missing data, spikes or data corrupted by other noise sources. Where necessary, the data are corrected or flagged for re-flight depending on the severity or duration of the noise.

Spectral Calibration

When calibrated (with thorium source about once a year) linearity of the each detector is measured and linearity correction coefficients are calculated. When operating in real time (collecting data), the linearity of each detector is mathematically corrected for each measurement. Individual detector tracking (tuning) and linearity correction provide better fit of the individual spectra that are being summed and therefore a sharper (better resolution) spectrum is obtained.

Spectra Windowing

The Gamma-Ray spectra were recorded in a 256 channel array at a sample rate of 1 Hz. The standard windows for the GRS10-5 detector are as follows:

- Total counts window: 295keV to 3000keV (channels 25 to 255)
- Potassium counts window: 1306keV to 1588keV (channels 111 to 135)
- Uranium counts window: 1588keV to 1841keV (channels 135 to 165)
- Thorium counts window. 2376keV to 2847keV (channels 202 to 242)
- Cosmic counts: 3000keV to 6000keV (channel 256)

Data Pre-Filtering

The following raw channels were low-pass filtered prior to further processing:

Filter widths:

- Total counts : 4 seconds
- Potassium counts : 5 seconds
- Uranium counts : 7 seconds
- Thorium counts : 7 seconds
- Cosmic counts : 35 seconds
- Radar altimeter : 3 seconds

Filtering to Prepare for Background Corrections

The radar altimeter data are filtered in order to ensure that no noise sources from the altimeter data are introduced to the radiometric data processing. The upward looking data are also filtered to improve the count statistics. A typical filter width ranges from 10 to 20s. In order to establish radon background levels from the upward-looking detector data, temporary heavily filtered upward and downward looking uranium and downward looking thorium data are utilized. The original unfiltered data are, of course, retained.

Standard Pressure and Temperature corrections

Radar altimeter data are used in adjusting the stripping ratios for altitude and to carry out the height attenuation corrections. They are then converted to effective height (he) at STP by the expression $he = (h * 273.15)/(T + 273.15) * (P/1013)$, where h is the observed radar altitude; T is the temperature in degrees C; and P is the barometric pressure in mbars.

LiveTime (DeadTime) corrections

No LiveTime corrections were required for this survey. The GRS10-5 does not generally require corrections for system deadtime. This correction is only applied where the total count rates are extremely high. Dead-time correction is made to each window using the expression $N=n/(1-T)$ where N is the corrected count; n is the raw recorded count; and T is the dead-time. It is estimated that the sytsem deadtime is less than 10 microseconds per pulse.

Cosmic and Aircraft Background

Cosmic and aircraft background expressions are determined for each spectral window as described in chapter 4 of the IAEA Technical Report 323. The general form of these expressions is N = a + bC, where N is the combined cosmic and aircraft background for each window; a is the aircraft background in the window; C is the cosmic channel count; and b is the cosmic stripping factor for the window. The expressions are evaluated for each ROI window for each sample and used as a subtractive correction for the data.

Radon Background

Correction of the data for variations in background due to radon is a multi-step process. First, test flights at various elevations over water are carried out in the field to establish the contribution of atmospheric radon to the ROI windows. A least squares analysis of the data from these test flights yields the constants for equations 4.9 to 4.12 (IAEA Report 323). Second, the response of the upward looking detector to radiation from the ground is established. Here a departure from the IAEA Report has been recommended by Grasty and Hovgaard (1996). The expression for the radon component in the downward looking uranium window is given by Ur =(u – a1U – a2T + a2bT – bu)/(au – a1 – a2aT) (see Eq. 4.3 – IAEA 323) where, Ur is the radon background detected in the downward U window; u is the measured count in the upward uranium window; U is the measured count in the downward uranium window; T is the measured count in the downward thorium window; a1, a2, au and aT are proportionality factors; and bu and bT are constants determined experimentally. Using a1 or a2 (see above) in this equation will result in a good estimate of Ur permitting correction of the other ROI windows.

Survey altitude test data were collected and used to establish atmospheric background and calibrate the upward and downward looking detector systems. Variations in count rates due to soil moisture content and altimeter variations can largely be overcome by a normalization procedure using the thorium count. The procedure correlates the thorium count to the uranium count assuming the contribution to each ROI from the ground is proportional.

Compton Stripping

Readings from pure Uranium, Thorium and Potassium sources can be seen in other ROI's or Regions of Interest (windows). This spectral overlap must be corrected for. The stripping ratios a, b and g are determined during tests over calibration pads. The principal ratios a, β and g should be adjusted for temperature, pressure and altitude (above ground) before stripping is carried out. These stripping ratios are used to remove the contribution in each of the three ROI windows from higher energy sources, leaving only the contribution from potassium, uranium and thorium.

Altitude Attenuation Corrections

The altitude attenuation correction corrects the data in each of the ROI windows for the effects of altitude. The count rates decrease exponentially with altitude and therefore the counts are corrected to a constant altimeter datum at the nominal survey height of 30m.

Apparent Radioelement Concentrations

The corrected count rate data can be converted to estimate the ground concentrations of each of the three radioelements, potassium, uranium and thorium. The procedure assumes an infinite horizontal slab source geometry with a uniform radioelement concentration. The calculation assumes radioactive equilibrium in the U and Th decay series. Therefore the U and Th concentrations are assigned as equivalent concentrations using the nomenclature eU and eTh. An estimate of the air absorbed dose rate can be made from the apparent concentrations, K%, eU ppm and eTh ppm.

Computation of Radioelement Ratios

Standard rationing of the three radioelements (eU/eTh, eU/K and eTh/K) can be carried out and presented in profile or plan map form. In order to ensure statistical confidence in generating these ratios, we generally take the following precautions:

- Reject all data point where the apparent potassium concentration is less than 0.25% as these measurements are likely taken over water.
- Carry out cumulative summing along the survey line of each radioelement, rejecting areas where the summation does not exceed a certain threshold value (no lower than 25 counts for both numerator and denominator).
- Compute the ratios using the cumulative sums.

7.5. Magnetic Data

Prior to any leveling the magnetic data was subjected to a lag correction of -0.1 seconds and a spike removal filter. The filtered aeromagnetic data were then corrected for diurnal variations using the magnetic base station and the intersections of the tie lines. No corrections for the regional reference field (IGRF) were applied. The corrected profile data were interpolated on to a grid using a random grid technique with a grid cell size of 25 metres. The final leveled grid provided the basis for threading the presented contours which have a minimum contour interval of 10 nT.

In order to enhance subtle magnetic trends, the first vertical derivative grid was calculated from the total magnetic intensity (TMI) grid. The first vertical derivative (1VD) of the TMI enhances low amplitude and small wavelength magnetic features which define shallow geologic features that may represent potential mineral exploration targets or target environments.

8. General Comments

The survey was successful in mapping the magnetic, conductive and radiometric properties of the geology throughout the survey area. For a detailed interpretation please contact Aeroquest Limited.

8.1. Magnetic Response

The magnetic data provide a high resolution map of the distribution of the magnetic mineral content of the survey area. This data can be used to interpret the location of geological contacts and other structural features such as faults and zones of magnetic alteration. The sources for anomalous magnetic responses are generally thought to be predominantly magnetite because of the relative abundance and strength of response (high magnetic susceptibility) of magnetite over other magnetic minerals such as pyrrhotite.

8.2. EM Anomalies

The EM anomalies on the maps are classified by conductance (as described earlier in the report) and also by the thickness of the source. A thin, vertically orientated source produces a double peak anomaly in the z-component response and a positive to negative crossover in the x-component response (Figure 8). For a vertically orientated thick source (say, greater than 10m), the response is a single peak in the z-component response and a negative to positive crossover in the x-component response. Because of these differing responses, the AeroTEM system provides discrimination of thin and thick sources and this distinction is indicated on the EM anomaly symbols (N = thin and K = thick). Where multiple, closely spaced conductive sources occur, or where the source has a shallow dip, it can be difficult to uniquely determine the type (thick vs. thin) of the source (Figure 10). In these cases both possible source types may be indicated by picking both thick and thin response styles. For shallow dipping conductors the 'thin' pick will be located over the edge of the source, whereas the 'thick' pick will fall over the downdip 'heart' of the anomaly.

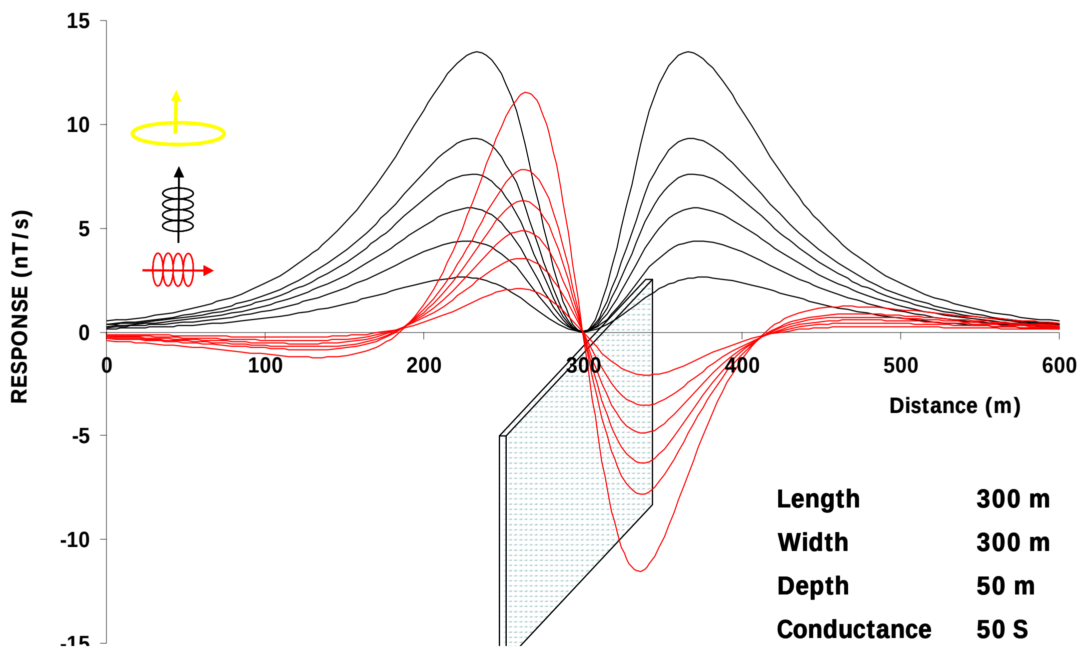


Figure 8. AeroTEM response to a 'thin' vertical conductor.

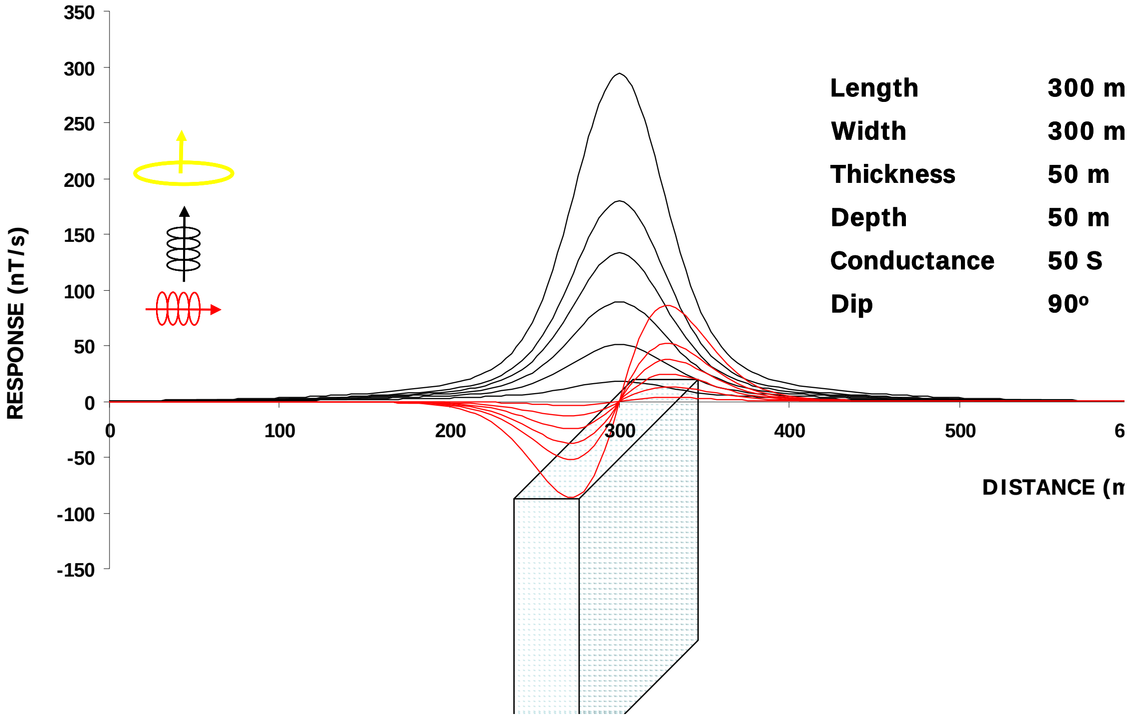


Figure 9. AeroTEM response for a 'thick' vertical conductor.

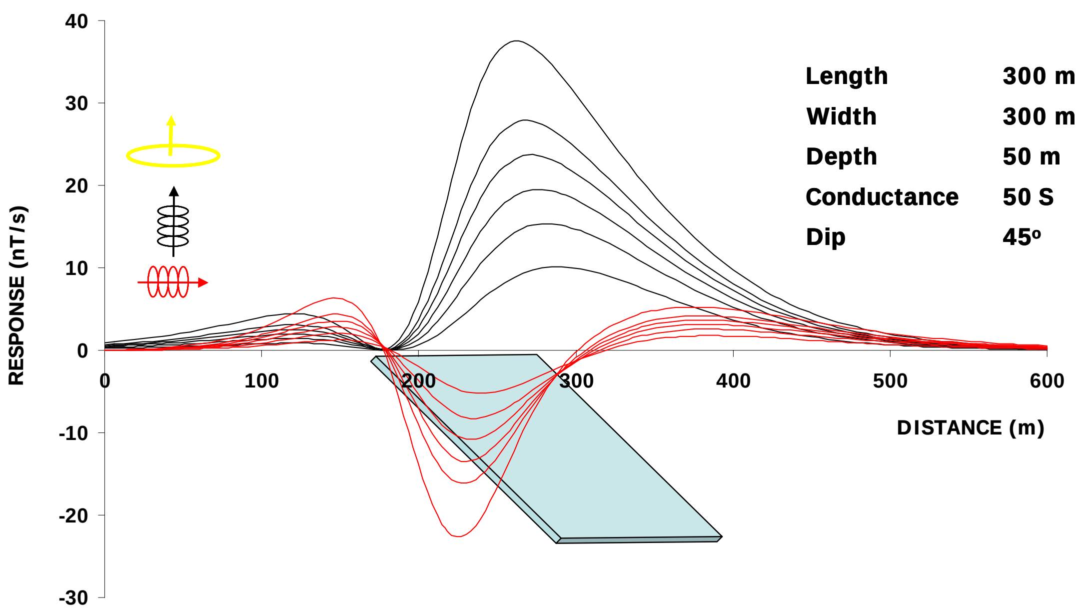


Figure 10. AeroTEM response over a 'thick' dipping conductor.

All cases should be considered when analyzing the interpreted picks and prioritizing for follow-up. Specific anomalous responses which remain as high priority should be subjected to numerical modeling prior to drill testing to determine the dip, depth and probable geometry of the source.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan Rudd, P.Eng

Aeroquest Limited
October, 2006

APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT CORNER COORDINATES

The Project consists of 5 blocks with boundaries as defined in the following tables. Positions are in UTM Zone 11 – NAD83.

Crawford

X	Y
522491.0	5515525.0
525499.0	5515525.0
525509.0	5513163.0
522501.0	5513142.0

McFarlane

X	Y
515710.0	5495595.0
520680.0	5495595.0
520690.0	5496065.0
523676.0	5496059.0
523659.0	5495497.0
525875.0	5493710.0
525675.0	5491440.0
522514.0	5491410.0
522525.0	5490950.0
518894.0	5490915.0
518870.0	5492300.0
515710.0	5492310.0

Sanca

X	Y
517470.0	5477105.0
525300.0	5477105.0
525350.0	5472540.0
526300.0	5472540.0
526250.0	5471450.0
525380.0	5471480.0
525360.0	5470500.0
519270.0	5470570.0

Sawyer

X	Y
528670.0	5513220.0
532340.0	5513280.0
532360.0	5508560.0
528690.0	5508540.0

Storm King

X	Y
537749.0	5486438.0
540756.0	5486487.0
540799.0	5481288.0
537790.0	5481291.0

APPENDIX 2 – Mining Claims

Block	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Mining Division	Area (Ha)
McFarlane	524920	MIR 1	CHRISTOPHER IAN WARREN	2007/JAN/09		523.81
McFarlane	411445	SPHINX 14	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	411447	SPHINX 16	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	411449	SPHINX 18	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30	NELSON	25.0
McFarlane	412989	JODI NO 11	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/AUG/06	FORT STEELE	25.0
McFarlane	503970		EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/AUG/06		377.026
McFarlane	505368		EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2015/NOV/30		1339.734
McFarlane	522989	SPHINX SW	EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.	2006/NOV/30		20.946
Sanca	537407	KT1	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		63.047
Sanca	537408	KT2	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		42.03
Sanca	537409	KT3	GORDON JAMES GOODBRAND	2007/JUL/19		84.06
Sanca	393796	SPARKY 16	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13	NELSON	500
McFarlane	413243	LYDY 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413244	LYDY 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413245	LYDY 3	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413246	LYDY 4	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413248	LYDY 6	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413255	LYDY 13	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
McFarlane	413256	LYDY 14	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2015/JUL/31	FORT STEELE	25
Sawyer	501293	Intrusive	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/JAN/12		438.339
Storm King	501696	Copper storm	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/JAN/12		314.681
Sanca	503128	Sparky 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2010/JUN/13		252.181
Sanca	503131	Sparky 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2010/JUN/13		504.6
Sawyer	509603	Sawyer North	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/MAR/24		375.644
McFarlane	512490		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/JUL/31		377.084
McFarlane	513555	MCFARLANE NORTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/DEC/31		460.637
McFarlane	513556	MCFARLANE SOUTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/DEC/31		523.627
Sanca	516555		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		504.216
Sanca	516556		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		567.61
Sanca	516557		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/13		420.497
Sanca	516558		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		630.484
Sanca	516559		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		630.491
Sanca	516560		MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/OCT/13		525.184
McFarlane	520326	MCFARLANE 1	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		523.531
McFarlane	520327	MCFARLANE 2	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		418.847
McFarlane	520328	MCFARLANE 3	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		523.717
McFarlane	520329	MCFARLANE 4	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2016/SEP/22		418.986
Sawyer	520997	SAWYER EAST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/12		501.055
Sawyer	520998	SAWYER WEST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2006/OCT/12		250.551
Storm King	527085	STORM KING SOUTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/05		167.525
Storm King	527086	STORM KING NORTH	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/05		335.573
Storm King	527274	STORM KING EAST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/08		188.865
Storm King	527275	STORM KING WEST	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/FEB/08		293.653
Crawford	530471	CRAWFORD	MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD	2007/MAR/24		521.565
Sanca	518704	CONDOR	NIKOLAY ZHOVTYUK	2006/AUG/03		252.091
McFarlane	513175	BEN DERBY	TOM ELSON CHERRY	2008/MAY/22		41.88

APPENDIX 3 - Description of Database Fields

The GDB file is a Geosoft binary database. In the database, the Survey lines and Tie Lines are prefixed with an "L" for "Line" and "T" for "Tie".

Database (Crawford.gdb, McFarlane.gdb, Sanca.gdb, Sawyer.gdb, StormKing.gdb):

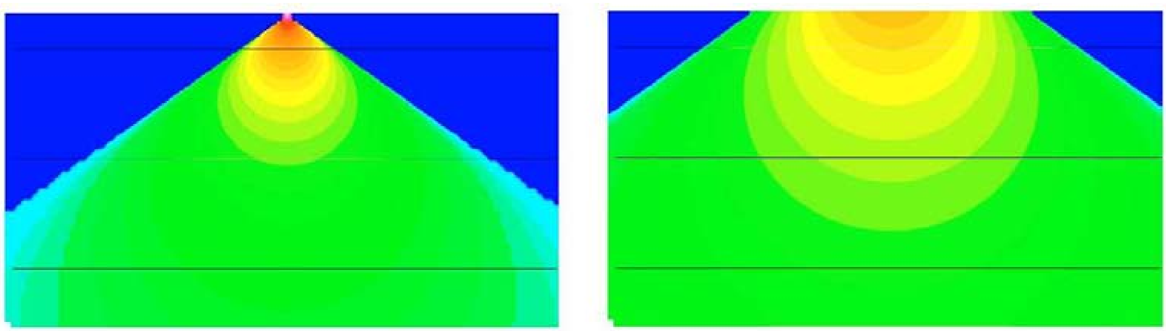
Column	Units	Description
Line		Line number
Flight		Flight #
emfid		AERODAS Fiducial
utctime	hh:mm:ss.ss	UTC time
x	m	UTM Easting (NAD83, zone 11N)
y	m	UTM Northing (NAD83, zone 11N)
bheight	m	Terrain clearance of EM bird
dtm	m	Digital Terrain Model
MOBf	nT	Total magnetic field – top sensor
Magf	nT	Total magnetic field from sensor on EM bird
Basemagf	nT	Base station total magnetic intensity
Zon	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time Z component Channels 1-16
Zoff	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time Z component Channels 0-16
Xon	nT/s	Processed Streaming On-Time X component Channels 1-16
Xoff	nT/s	Processed Streaming Off-Time X component Channels 0-16
Anom_labels		Alphanumeric label of conductor pick
Off_Con	S	Off-time conductance at conductor pick
Off_Tau	S	Off-time decay constant at conductor pick
Anom_ID	S	Anomaly Character (K= thicK, N = thiN)
grade		Classification from 1-7 based on conductance of conductor pick
pwrline		powrline monitor data channel
Off_allcon	S	Off-time conductance
Off_AllTau	S	Off-time decay constant
TCcorr	CPS	Total Counts
Kcorr	%	Potassium
Ucorr	Ppm	Equivalent Uranium
Thcorr	Ppm	Equivalent Thorium
THKratio		Ratio – Thorium to Potassium
TCEXP	microR/h	Exposure Rate

APPENDIX 4: AEROTEM DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Helicopter-borne EM systems offer an advantage that cannot be matched from a fixed-wing platform. The ability to fly at slower speed and collect data with high spatial resolution, and with great accuracy, means the helicopter EM systems provide more detail than any other EM configuration, airborne or ground-based. Spatial resolution is especially important in areas of complex geology and in the search for discrete conductors. With the advent of helicopter-borne high-moment time domain EM systems the fixed wing platforms are losing their *only* advantage – depth penetration.

Advantage 1 – Spatial Resolution

The AeroTEM system is specifically designed to have a small footprint. This is accomplished through the use of concentric transmitter-receiver coils and a relatively small diameter transmitter coil (5 m). The result is a highly focused exploration footprint, which allows for more accurate "mapping" of discrete conductors. Consider the transmitter primary field images shown in Figure 1, for AeroTEM versus a fixed-wing transmitter.



The footprint of AeroTEM at the earth's surface is roughly 50m on either side of transmitter

The footprint of a fixed-wing system is roughly 150 m on either side of the transmitter

Figure 1. A comparison of the footprint between AeroTEM and a fixed-wing system, highlights the greater resolution that is achievable with a transmitter located closer to the earth's surface. The AeroTEM footprint is one third that of a fixed-wing system and is symmetric, while the fixed-wing system has even lower spatial resolution along the flight line because of the separated transmitter and receiver configuration.

At first glance one may want to believe that a transmitter footprint that is distributed more evenly over a larger area is of benefit in mineral exploration. In fact, the opposite is true; by energizing a larger surface area, the ability to energize and detect discrete conductors is reduced. Consider, for example, a comparison between AeroTEM and a fixed-wing system over the Mesamax Deposit (1,450,000 tonnes of 2.1% Ni, 2.7% Cu, 5.2 g/t Pt/Pd). In a test survey over three flight lines spaced 100 m apart, AeroTEM detected the Deposit on all three flight lines. The fixed-wing system detected the Deposit only on two flight lines. In exploration programs that seek to expand the flight line spacing in an effort to reduce the cost of the airborne survey, discrete conductors such as the Mesamax Deposit can go undetected. The argument often put forward in favor of using fixed-wing systems is that because of their larger footprint, the flight line spacing can indeed be widened. Many fixed-wing surveys are flown at 200 m or 400 m. Much of the survey work performed by Aeroquest has been to survey in areas that were previously flown at these wider line spacings. One of the reasons for AeroTEM's impressive discovery record has been the strategy of flying closely spaced lines and finding all the discrete near-surface conductors. These higher resolution surveys are being flown within existing mining camps, areas that improve the chances of discovery.

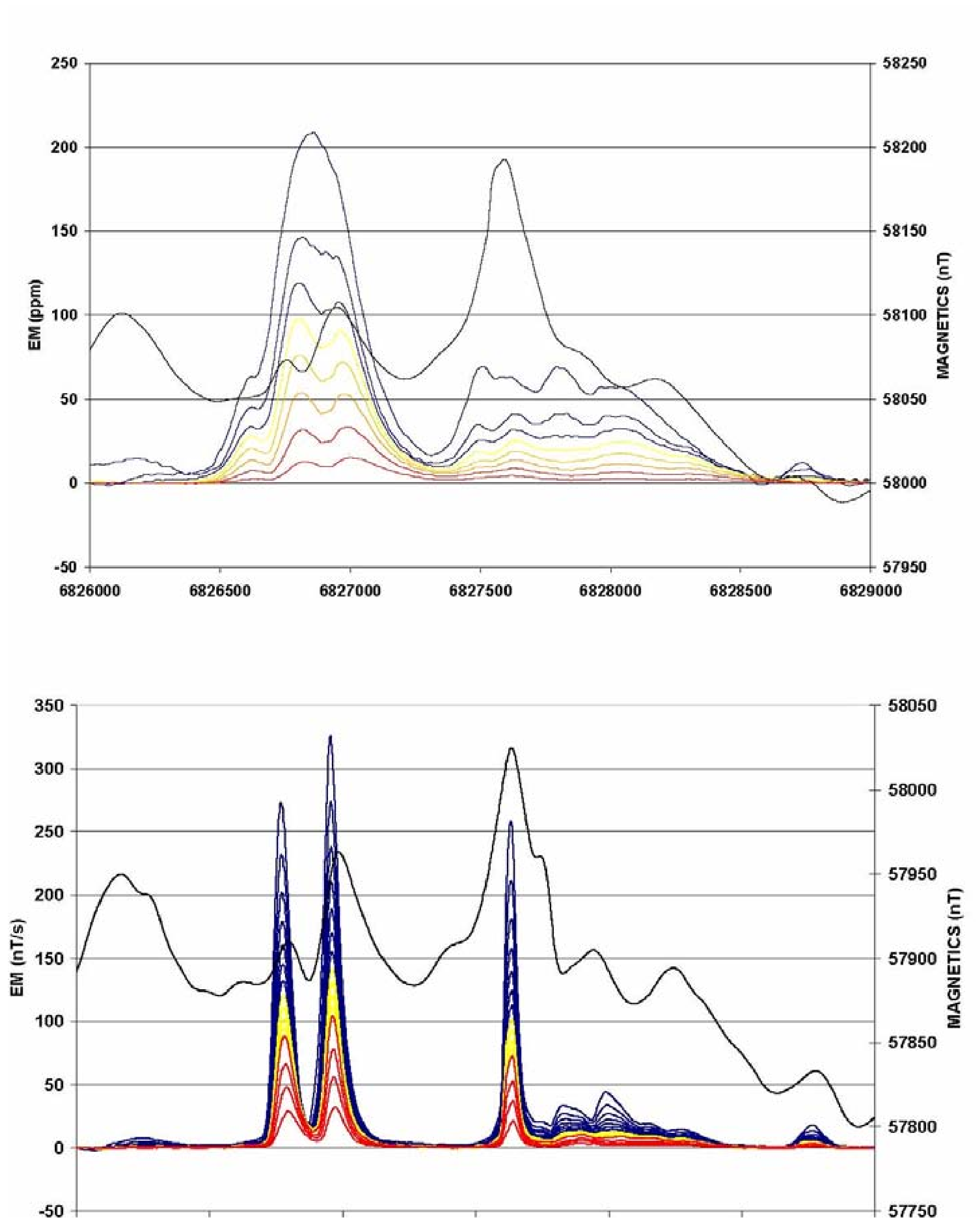


Figure 2. Fixed-wing (upper) and AeroTEM (lower) comparison over the eastern limit of the Mesamax Deposit, a Ni-Cu-PGE zone located in the Raglan nickel belt and owned by Canadian Royalties. Both systems detected the Deposit further to the west where it is closer to surface.

The small footprint of AeroTEM combined with the high signal to noise ratio (S/N) makes the system more suitable to surveying in areas where local infrastructure produces electromagnetic noise, such as power lines and railways. In 2002

Aeroquest flew four exploration properties in the Sudbury Basin that were under option by FNX Mining Company Inc. from Inco Limited. One such property, the Victoria Property, contained three major power line corridors.

The resulting AeroTEM survey identified all the known zones of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization, and detected a response between two of the major power line corridors but in an area of favorable geology. Three boreholes were drilled to test the anomaly, and all three intersected sulphide. The third borehole encountered 1.3% Ni, 6.7% Cu, and 13.3 g/t TPMs over 42.3 ft. The mineralization was subsequently named the Powerline Deposit.

The success of AeroTEM in Sudbury highlights the advantage of having a system with a small footprint, but also one with a high S/N. This latter advantage is achieved through a combination of a high-moment (high signal) transmitter and a rigid geometry (low noise). Figure 3 shows the Powerline Deposit response and the response from the power line corridor at full scale. The width of power line response is less than 75 m.

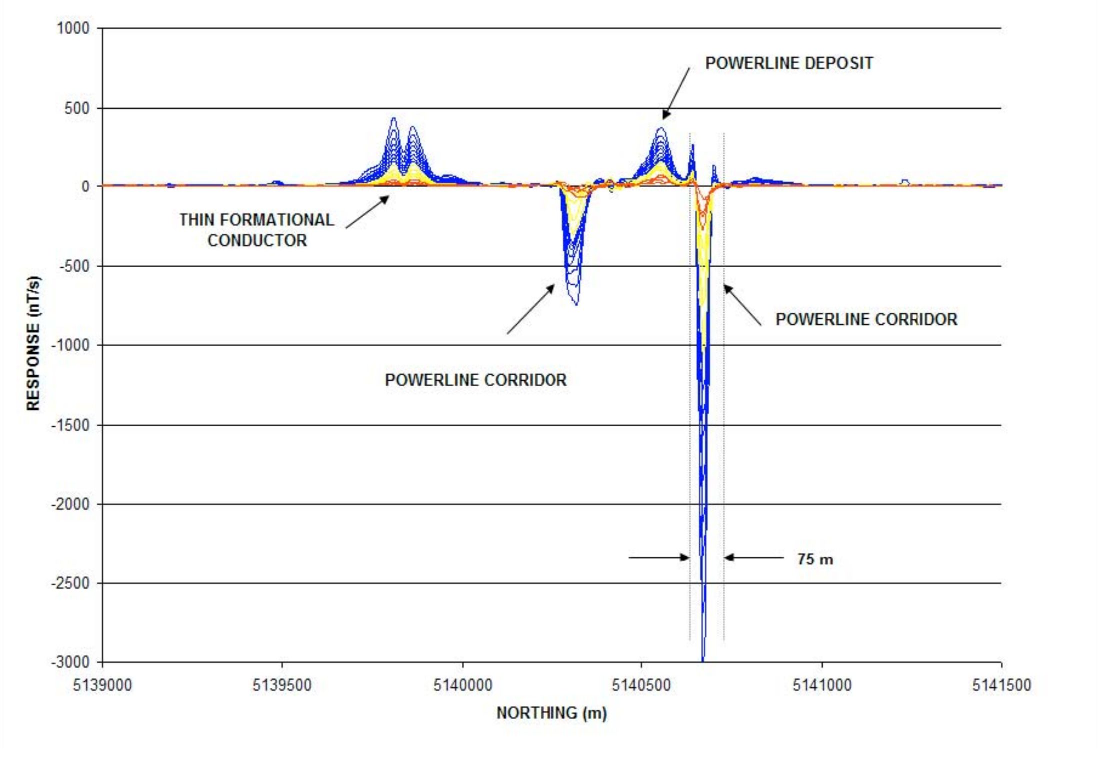


Figure 3. The Powerline Deposit is located between two major power line corridors, which make EM surveying problematic. Despite the strong response from the power line, the anomaly from the Deposit is clearly detected. Note the thin formational conductor located to the south. The only way to distinguish this response from that of two closely spaced conductors is by interpreting the X-axis coil response.

Advantage 2 – Conductance Discrimination

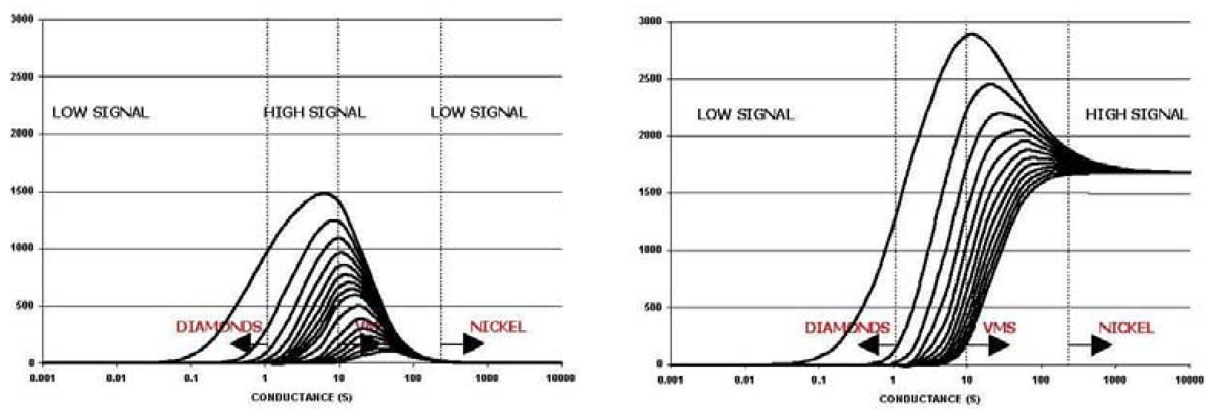
The AeroTEM system features full waveform recording and as such is able to measure the on-time response due to high conductance targets. Due to the processing method (primary field removal), there is attenuation of the response with increasing conductance, but the AeroTEM on-time measurement is still superior to systems that rely on lower base frequencies to detect high conductance targets, but do not measure in the on-time.

The peak response of a conductive target to an EM system is a function of the target conductance and the EM system base frequency. For time domain EM systems that measure only in the off-time, there is a drop in the peak response of a target as the base frequency is lowered for all conductance values below the peak system response. For example, the AeroTEM peak response occurs for a 10 S conductor in the early off-time and 100 S in the late off-time for a 150 Hz base frequency. Because base frequency and conductance form a linear relationship when considering the peak response of any EM system, a drop in base frequency of 50% will double the conductance at which an EM system shows its peak response. If the base frequency were lowered from 150 Hz to 30 Hz there would be a fivefold increase in conductance at which the peak response of an EM occurred.

However, in the search for highly conductive targets, such as pyrrhotite-related Ni-Cu-PGM deposits, a fivefold increase in conductance range is a high price to pay because the signal level to lower conductance targets is reduced by the same factor of five. For this reason, EM systems that operate with low base frequencies are not suitable for general exploration unless the target conductance is more than 100 S, or the target is covered by conductive overburden.

Despite the excellent progress that has been made in modeling software over the past two decades, there has been little work done on determining the optimum form of an EM system for mineral exploration. For example, the optimum configuration in terms of geometry, base frequency and so remain unknown. Many geophysicists would argue that there is no single ideal configuration, and that each system has its advantages and disadvantages. We disagree.

When it comes to detecting and discriminating high-conductance targets, it is necessary to measure the pure inphase response of the target conductor. This measurement requires that the measured primary field from the transmitter be subtracted from the total measured response such that the secondary field from the target conductor can be determined. Because this secondary field is in-phase with the transmitter primary field, it must be made while the transmitter is turned on and the transmitter current is changing. The transmitted primary field is several orders of magnitude larger than the secondary field. AeroTEM uses a bucking coil to reduce the primary field at the receiver coils. The only practical way of removing the primary field is to maintain a rigid geometry between the transmitter, bucking and receiver coils. This is the main design consideration of the AeroTEM airframe and it is the only time domain airborne system to have this configuration.



The off-time AeroTEM response for the 16 channel configuration.

The on-time response assuming 100% removal of the measured primary field.

Figure 4. The off-time and on-time response nomogram of AeroTEM for a base frequency of 150 Hz. The on-time response is much stronger for higher conductance targets and this is why on-time measurements are more important than lower frequencies when considering high conductance targets in a resistive environment.

Advantage 3 – Multiple Receiver Coils

AeroTEM employs two receiver coil orientations. The Z-axis coil is oriented parallel to the transmitter coil and both are horizontal to the ground. This is known as a maximum coupled configuration and is optimal for detection. The X-axis coil is oriented at right angles to the transmitter coil and is oriented along the line-of-flight. This is known as a minimum coupled configuration, and provides information on conductor orientation and thickness. These two coil configurations combined provide important information on the position, orientation, depth, and thickness of a conductor that cannot be matched by the traditional geometries of the HEM or fixed-wing systems. The responses are free from a system geometric effect and can be easily compared to model type curves in most cases. In other words, AeroTEM data is very easy to interpret. Consider, for example, the following modeled profile:

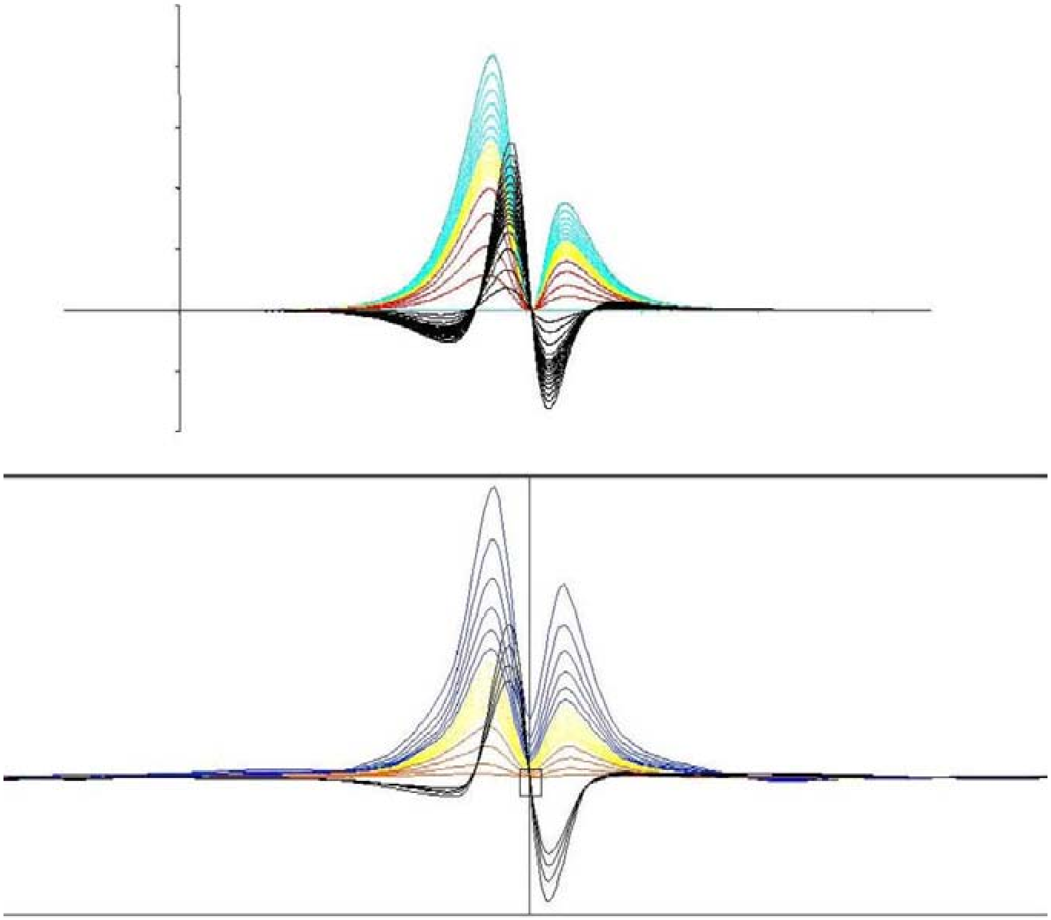


Figure 5. Measured (lower) and modeled (upper) AeroTEM responses are compared for a thin steeply dipping conductor. The response is characterized by two peaks in the Z-axis coil, and a cross-over in the X-axis coil that is centered between the two Z-axis peaks. The conductor dips toward the higher amplitude Z-axis peak. Using the X-axis cross-over is the only way of differentiating the Z-axis response from being two closely spaced conductors.

HEM versus AeroTEM

Traditional helicopter EM systems operate in the frequency domain and benefit from the fact that they use narrowband as opposed to wide-band transmitters. Thus all of the energy from the transmitter is concentrated in a few discrete frequencies. This allows the systems to achieve excellent depth penetration (up to 100 m) from a transmitter of modest power. The Aeroquest Impulse system is one implementation of this technology.

The AeroTEM system uses a wide-band transmitter and delivers more power over a wide frequency range. This frequency range is then captured into 16 time channels, the early channels containing the high frequency information and the late time channels containing the low frequency information down to the system base frequency. Because frequency domain HEM systems employ two coil configurations (coplanar and coaxial) there are only a maximum of three comparable frequencies per configuration, compared to 16 AeroTEM off-time and 12 AeroTEM on-time channels.

Figure 6 shows a comparison between the Dighem HEM system (900 Hz and 7200 Hz coplanar) and AeroTEM (Zaxis) from surveys flown in Raglan, in search of highly conductive Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide. In general, the AeroTEM peaks are sharper and better defined, in part due to the greater S/N ratio of the AeroTEM system over HEM, and also due to the modestly filtered AeroTEM data compared to HEM. The base levels are also better defined in the AeroTEM data. AeroTEM filtering is limited to spike removal and a 5-point smoothing filter. Clients are also given copies of the raw, unfiltered data.

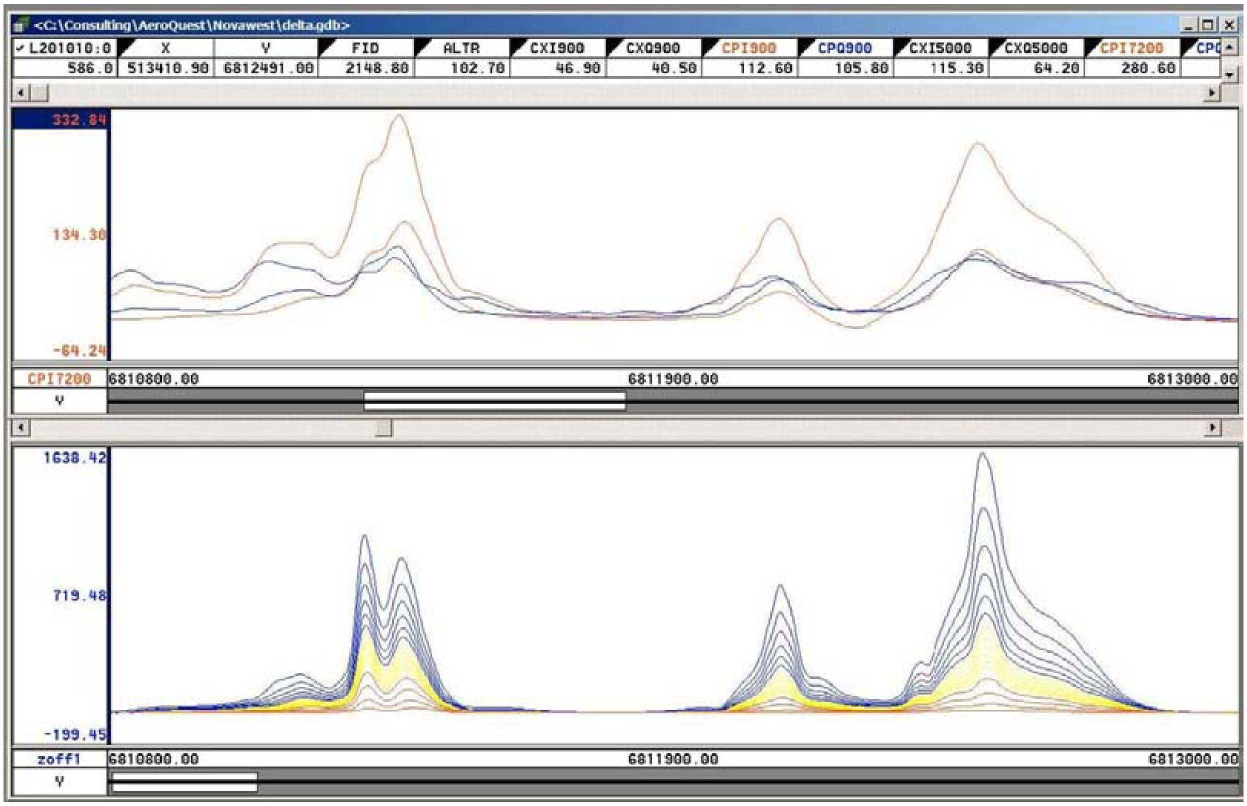


Figure 6. Comparison between Dighem HEM (upper) and AeroTEM (lower) surveys flown in the Raglan area. The AeroTEM responses appear to be more discrete, suggesting that the data is not as heavily filtered as the HEM data. The S/N advantage of AeroTEM over HEM is about 5:1.

Aeroquest Limited is grateful to the following companies for permission to publish some of the data from their respective surveys: Wolfden Resources, FNX Mining Company Inc, Canadian Royalties, Nova West Resources, Aurogin Resources, Spectrem Air. Permission does not imply an endorsement of the AeroTEM system by these companies.

APPENDIX 5: AeroTEM Instrumentation Specification Sheet

AEROTEM Helicopter Electromagnetic System

System Characteristics

- Transmitter: Triangular Pulse Shape Base Frequency 150 Hz
- Tx On Time - 1,150 (150Hz) µs
- Tx Off Time - 2,183 (150Hz) µs
- Loop Diameter - 5 m
- Peak Current - 250 A
- Peak Moment - 38,800 NIA
- Typical Z Axis Noise at Survey Speed = 5 nT peak to peak
- Sling Weight: 270 Kg
- Length of Tow Cable: 40 m
- Bird Survey Height: 30 m nominal

Receiver

- Two Axis Receiver Coils (x, z) positioned at centre of transmitter loop
- Selectable Time Delay to start of first channel 21.3 , 42.7, or 64.0 ms

Display & Acquisition

- AERODAS Digital recording at 128 samples per decay curve at a maximum of 300 curves per second (26.455 µs channel width)
- RMS Channel Widths: 52.9,132.3, 158.7, 158.7, 317.5, 634.9 µs
- Recording & Display Rate = 10 readings per second.
- On-board display - six channels Z-component and 1 X-component

System Considerations

Comparing a fixed-wing time domain transmitter with a typical moment of 500,000 NIA flying at an altitude of 120 m with a Helicopter TDEM at 30 m, notwithstanding the substantial moment loss in the airframe of the fixed wing, the same penetration by the lower flying helicopter system would only require a sixty-fourth of the moment. Clearly the AeroTEM system with nearly 40,000 NIA has more than sufficient moment. The airframe of the fixed wing presents a response to the towed bird, which requires dynamic compensation. This problem is non-existent for AeroTEM since transmitter and receiver positions are fixed. The AeroTEM system is completely portable, and can be assembled at the survey site within half a day.

Tel: +1 905 693-9129. Fax: +1 905 693-9128.
Email: sales@aeroquestsurveys.com

APPENDIX 6: EM ANOMALY LISTING

Crawford

easting	northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
525251.2	5515521	5010	B	K	62.4	1917.8	44	7	59.43	771	17:15:31
525170	5515509	5010	C	K	71.5	1928.1	44	6	37.00	610	17:17:22
525195.9	5515422	5020	A	K	55.0	1911.6	43	6	49.89	706	4:43:02
525126.8	5515312	5030	A	K	94.8	1926.4	43	5	24.88	499	4:01:24
525161.6	5515216	5040	C	K	50.7	1990.0	43	4	16.20	403	23:31:50
525033.5	5515216	5040	D	K	58.2	2006.6	43	5	22.00	469	23:34:50
524733.5	5515187	5040	E	K	46.5	2032.1	43	1	0.45	67	23:43:12
523066.5	5515206	5040	F	K	76.6	1708.1	43	1	0.20	44	0:35:12
525035.7	5515118	5050	A	K	72.8	2052.2	43	5	27.94	529	22:48:55
525496.8	5515119	5050	B	K	75.1	1958.7	43	3	9.80	313	22:59:14
525034.1	5515033	5060	C	K	52.4	2069.5	43	5	31.35	560	18:02:26
524984	5515039	5060	D	N	47.1	2087.9	43	5	31.00	560	18:04:02
525473.6	5514896	5070	A	K	50.4	2005.1	42	3	9.00	305	5:24:34
524981.3	5514925	5070	A	K	52.4	2127.8	42	6	37.12	609	6:09:22
524845.1	5514817	5080	A	K	29.2	2244.6	42	3	7.70	277	4:37:48
524908.5	5514798	5080	B	K	38.6	2221.8	42	3	7.70	277	4:40:41
525374.3	5514804	5080	C	K	57.0	2071.3	42	2	4.80	220	4:55:07
525470.1	5514720	5090	A	K	29.3	2011.1	42	3	6.33	252	23:25:31
525442.5	5514716	5090	B	K	23.2	2034.6	42	3	5.30	230	23:30:19
525276	5514721	5090	C	K	46.6	2099.7	42	2	3.90	198	23:53:02
524961.5	5514716	5090	D	K	44.2	2184.9	42	4	12.90	359	0:08:38
524903.5	5514718	5090	E	K	32.8	2212.5	42	3	5.12	226	0:12:48
524770.9	5514613	5100	A	N	30.2	2197.6	42	3	9.88	314	22:31:53
524836.3	5514610	5100	B	K	26.7	2189.1	42	3	9.88	314	22:34:24
525273.2	5514642	5100	C	N	65.8	2080.4	42	2	2.83	168	22:48:19
525328.9	5514633	5100	D	K	60.3	2067.9	42	2	2.83	168	22:49:48
525428.5	5514632	5100	E	K	52.9	2020.2	42	2	4.62	215	22:53:34
525337	5514517	5110	A	K	32.4	2012.2	42	2	3.38	184	18:12:29
524935	5514532	5110	B	K	42.7	2120.6	42	4	16.00	407	18:34:43
524856.2	5514534	5110	C	K	30.8	2155.0	42	4	12.55	354	18:40:05
524757.5	5514529	5110	D	K	30.7	2188.0	42	4	13.00	365	18:49:50
525331.5	5514413	5120	A	K	46.1	1950.2	41	2	3.00	174	6:59:24
524867.5	5514427	5120	B	K	33.9	2094.7	41	2	4.35	209	7:18:07
524761.6	5514426	5120	C	K	30.1	2143.7	41	2	4.25	206	7:24:05
524839.8	5514311	5130	A	K	59.1	2049.2	41	4	17.75	421	6:04:58
525285.8	5514312	5130	B	K	51.8	1925.6	41	2	3.70	192	6:20:53
524818.7	5514213	5140	A	K	59.2	1987.8	41	5	31.11	558	2:06:53
524713.9	5514225	5140	B	K	47.7	2054.5	41	3	9.30	304	2:13:43
524811.2	5514116	5150	A	K	91.3	1935.1	41	5	23.00	482	0:40:46
525206.4	5514111	5150	B	K	56.3	1832.6	41	2	1.00	102	0:53:22
525330.4	5514119	5150	C	K	54.2	1798.7	41	4	11.67	342	0:57:10
525297.1	5514037	5160	B	K	78.7	1735.3	41	3	9.12	302	19:46:53
524765.2	5514016	5160	C		34.2	1904.5	41	4	18.14	426	20:10:41

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
525226.5	5513927	5170	B	K	52.8	1668.4	40	2	3.50	186	6:40:58
524755.7	5513913	5170	C	K	61.3	1860.3	40	4	10.40	322	7:13:26
524726.1	5513811	5180	A	K	93.8	1830.1	40	3	9.70	312	5:34:00
525439.5	5513832	5180	B	K	69.4	1686.9	40	4	10.30	320	5:54:29
525469.5	5513716	5190	B	K	103.0	1686.4	40	4	16.00	401	0:51:34
524635.5	5513710	5190	C	K	46.7	1834.1	40	4	11.00	331	1:41:02
522675.5	5513609	5200	A	K	56.8	1379.7	40	1	0.01	10	21:30:14
524544.1	5513616	5200	B	K	98.3	1825.9	40	3	7.40	272	23:27:43
524490.9	5513507	5210	B	K	45.7	1801.2	40	3	8.50	290	19:52:31
524453	5513435	5220	B	K	56.9	1783.6	39	3	5.50	235	6:49:50
524315.7	5513448	5220	C	K	52.6	1776.2	39	2	2.47	157	6:54:31
524201.5	5513322	5230	A	K	49.0	1716.7	38	1	0.75	87	19:00:38
525377	5513350	5230	B	K	61.1	1659.6	38	2	4.95	222	19:48:31
525431.3	5513343	5230	C	K	66.2	1693.4	38	2	2.98	173	19:53:42
525103.7	5513204	5240	B	K	126.5	1462.6	38	4	11.40	337	16:14:14
524486.1	5513539	5930	A	K	61.2	1812.2	39	3	6.72	259	1:18:05
525438.3	5515196	5940	A	K	42.7	1944.7	39	4	14.86	385	3:55:07
525449	5514750	5940	B	K	35.0	2028.3	39	3	7.64	276	4:20:53
525441.6	5514652	5940	C	K	38.9	2010.5	39	3	7.59	275	4:24:53

McFarlane

Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
521632.2	5495988	2010	A	K	53.4	1371.5	1	2	3.92	198	1:28:38
521681.3	5495992	2010	B	N	47.0	1397.0	1	2	3.92	198	1:30:05
522359.2	5495991	2010	C	K	59.0	1576.1	1	1	0.01	10	1:48:10
522264.6	5495894	2020	A	N	66.7	1482.9	1	1	0.01	10	3:01:53
521740.3	5495905	2020	B	N	67.5	1374.7	1	1	0.25	50	3:12:29
521682.8	5495798	2030	A	N	71.1	1323.5	1	2	1.21	110	4:42:00
522256.1	5495791	2030	B	N	57.0	1443.1	1	1	0.01	10	4:59:02
523662	5495799	2030	C	K	46.1	1738.6	1	2	1.33	115	5:27:58
523720.5	5495719	2040	A	K	53.4	1729.9	1	2	1.24	111	5:39:05
521730.4	5495693	2040	B	N	54.2	1409.7	1	2	3.08	175	6:17:24
520760	5495692	2040	C	K	34.6	1319.1	1	1	0.01	10	6:54:46
523751.4	5495589	2050	A	K	61.3	1729.3	1	2	1.40	118	8:02:26
521721.8	5495600	2050	B	N	54.4	1470.3	1	2	1.05	102	8:48:02
520696	5495586	2050	C	K	40.0	1342.7	1	1	0.01	10	9:25:00
519327	5495594	2050	D	K	59.3	1506.9	1	3	8.30	287	10:06:41
519241.4	5495600	2050	E	K	59.8	1448.2	1	4	11.90	344	10:09:41
517933.1	5495602	2050	F	K	56.0	1479.3	1	1	0.69	83	10:50:46
519232.4	5495490	2060	A	K	52.1	1493.8	1	2	2.98	172	13:49:07
519257.2	5495502	2060	B	N	48.3	1506.0	1	2	2.98	173	13:50:53
519291.4	5495507	2060	C	K	47.3	1523.1	1	2	4.32	208	13:53:02
519411.1	5495504	2060	D	K	53.2	1593.7	1	2	2.90	170	14:00:14
521779.8	5495489	2060	E	K	56.9	1543.6	1	1	0.01	10	15:25:10
523738.9	5495497	2060	F	K	55.3	1759.6	1	1	0.40	63	16:15:17
523910.3	5495395	2070	A	N	63.5	1828.7	1	1	0.40	62	16:27:58

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
523799.7	5495393	2070	B	K	51.0	1809.1	1	1	0.40	62	16:30:31
520715.1	5495395	2070	C	K	40.5	1324.7	1	2	2.10	144	17:46:00
519250.5	5495390	2070	D	K	73.0	1547.8	1	2	2.54	159	18:30:19
518661	5495381	2070	E	K	63.0	1640.4	1	1	0.01	10	18:49:14
517935	5495395	2070	F	K	67.3	1472.0	1	1	0.01	10	19:08:05
517869.3	5495295	2080	A	K	47.4	1422.3	1	1	0.01	10	21:16:38
519226.5	5495289	2080	B	K	64.9	1584.9	1	2	3.07	175	22:04:19
519321.1	5495299	2080	C	K	45.1	1643.1	1	2	3.80	195	22:09:41
520698.8	5495292	2080	D	K	59.3	1329.2	1	2	1.08	104	22:54:53
523874.8	5495294	2080	E	N	64.2	1863.0	1	2	1.30	114	0:37:48
523824.8	5495187	2090	A	K	53.7	1893.6	1	1	0.33	57	0:57:53
520745	5495197	2090	B	K	61.6	1311.0	1	1	0.97	98	2:16:34
519687	5495187	2090	C	K	46.8	1748.7	1	1	0.01	10	2:50:14
519227.1	5495199	2090	D	K	65.6	1625.3	1	4	11.20	334	3:04:58
517886.8	5495190	2090	E	K	76.5	1408.6	1	1	0.01	10	3:46:34
516470	5495198	2090	F	K	54.6	874.1	1	1	0.75	87	4:18:14
519069.4	5495072	2101	A	K	85.3	1695.1	2	1	0.51	71	17:59:53
519234.2	5495106	2101	B	K	88.0	1673.2	2	2	1.43	120	18:05:34
520693	5495092	2101	C	K	98.6	1340.4	2	2	1.69	130	19:15:26
523868.3	5495094	2101	D	N	68.1	1923.2	2	1	0.01	10	22:05:00
524364.9	5494991	2110	A	K	42.5	2133.4	2	1	0.83	91	22:39:34
523845.2	5494996	2110	B	K	61.9	1935.0	2	1	0.10	31	23:05:22
519163.5	5495002	2110	C	K	63.7	1740.3	2	1	0.60	77	1:54:19
519072.2	5495005	2111	B	K	62.0	1742.7	2	1	0.95	97	2:30:55
518931.7	5495000	2111	C	K	48.4	1781.9	2	1	0.01	10	2:36:00
517961.5	5495004	2111	D	K	78.9	1413.0	2	1	0.14	37	3:20:46
517128	5494983	2111	E	K	70.2	1090.7	2	1	0.25	50	3:40:00
517899.3	5494892	2120	A	K	62.5	1435.0	2	1	0.01	10	5:49:43
519170.9	5494897	2120	B	K	80.3	1792.4	2	2	1.07	104	7:03:58
520685.9	5494888	2120	C	K	85.4	1360.5	2	1	0.21	46	7:50:26
523865.6	5494876	2122	A	N	58.2	1948.1	2	1	0.07	20	10:47:43
524239	5494884	2122	B	K	44.8	2139.1	2	1	0.01	10	11:05:43
524459.6	5494811	2130	A	K	83.9	2040.2	2	2	1.43	120	11:36:55
524325.2	5494792	2130	B	K	31.9	2104.2	2	4	10.00	318	11:42:48
519227.6	5494808	2131	A	K	65.7	1838.9	2	2	1.81	134	14:52:02
519130.3	5494809	2131	B	K	56.2	1853.8	2	1	0.79	89	14:54:48
519024.9	5494798	2131	C	K	65.8	1843.2	2	1	0.79	89	14:57:50
519097.1	5494695	2141	A	K	51.4	1915.1	3	1	0.25	50	5:56:41
524349.1	5494687	2144	A	N	61.5	2052.8	3	2	3.20	179	11:43:26
524431.5	5494689	2144	B	K	72.8	2014.3	3	2	3.20	179	11:46:02
524414.5	5494606	2150	A	K	50.9	1990.0	3	3	6.49	255	12:26:24
524380.5	5494605	2150	B	N	49.5	2010.5	3	3	6.49	255	12:28:22
520693.9	5494602	2152	A	K	80.7	1413.7	3	1	0.25	50	15:06:29
520701.7	5494499	2160	A	K	82.8	1426.0	3	1	0.30	60	20:40:53
524357.5	5494495	2160	B	N	80.9	1968.7	3	2	2.11	145	23:38:58
524396.5	5494489	2160	C	K	58.2	1949.4	3	2	2.11	145	23:40:55
524885.8	5494487	2161	A	K	66.0	1736.4	3	1	0.29	54	0:22:14
518941.5	5494396	2170	A	K	54.3	1872.4	4	1	0.20	40	14:13:26

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
520726	5494404	2170	B	K	83.0	1438.4	4	1	0.01	10	15:00:55
524411.4	5494386	2173	A	K	95.7	1907.5	4	1	0.54	73	19:22:34
524472.7	5494389	2173	B	K	83.1	1870.6	4	2	1.45	120	19:25:05
524749.3	5494380	2173	C	K	71.4	1759.5	4	2	1.56	125	19:32:50
524905.6	5494380	2173	D	K	68.5	1744.8	4	1	0.42	65	19:36:38
524901.4	5494295	2180	A	N	56.5	1754.4	4	2	2.45	156	19:59:50
524839.8	5494304	2180	B	K	46.2	1763.4	4	2	2.45	156	20:01:34
524438.4	5494312	2180	C	K	65.5	1882.9	4	1	0.92	96	20:17:05
518995.6	5494195	2190	A	K	55.2	1775.8	4	1	0.79	89	4:23:29
524389.3	5494197	2190	B	K	73.9	1877.8	4	1	0.24	49	8:36:29
524648.5	5494197	2190	C	K	67.6	1775.2	4	1	0.73	85	8:43:10
524775.8	5494182	2190	D	K	76.4	1767.7	4	2	1.93	139	8:45:58
524915.5	5494198	2190	E	K	69.4	1782.0	4	1	0.88	94	8:48:55
524728.6	5494097	2200	A	N	72.3	1766.7	4	2	1.52	123	10:28:41
520823.7	5494091	2200	B	K	72.5	1468.8	4	1	0.01	10	12:32:07
519109.8	5494098	2200	C	K	88.6	1833.1	4	1	0.01	10	13:30:36
519101.4	5494002	2211	A	K	38.1	1833.1	5	1	0.35	59	11:14:19
524370.8	5493984	2217	A	K	67.9	1821.5	5	1	0.13	36	18:56:12
524649.7	5493974	2217	B	K	58.6	1762.5	5	2	2.46	157	19:02:41
524711.3	5493970	2217	C	N	55.5	1768.8	5	2	3.08	175	19:03:48
524774.4	5493988	2217	D	K	57.5	1779.2	5	2	2.90	171	19:05:07
524831	5494008	2217	E	N	61.1	1792.3	5	2	3.08	175	19:06:36
515748.2	5493890	2220	A	K	53.1	835.7	8	1	0.01	10	14:23:34
519105	5493884	2221	A	K	37.2	1779.2	8	1	0.39	62	17:00:34
519163.1	5493892	2221	B	K	37.1	1815.9	8	1	0.78	88	17:05:10
525024.2	5493899	2223	A	K	61.6	1833.2	5	1	0.19	44	20:03:26
524846	5493907	2223	B	K	57.1	1801.5	5	2	1.51	123	20:07:34
524742.5	5493895	2223	C	K	61.0	1767.4	5	2	2.70	164	20:09:41
524442.4	5493901	2223	D	K	56.5	1797.2	5	1	0.01	10	20:15:19
515619.4	5493800	2230	A	K	52.2	820.2	6	1	0.04	21	19:46:34
520862.8	5493782	2231	A	K	111.0	1513.2	6	1	0.01	10	23:29:43
524425.5	5493800	2231	B	K	91.8	1784.1	6	1	0.37	61	3:11:19
524596.4	5493796	2231	C	K	70.0	1764.7	6	2	1.12	106	3:16:00
524861.1	5493804	2231	D	K	68.4	1811.3	6	1	0.61	78	3:23:17
524916.1	5493699	2240	A	K	59.6	1830.6	6	1	0.47	69	13:49:17
524838.9	5493695	2240	B	K	50.4	1816.6	6	2	2.80	167	13:51:12
524616.8	5493690	2240	C	K	69.9	1765.5	6	1	0.44	66	13:56:26
524473.9	5493711	2240	D	K	72.8	1778.4	6	1	0.01	10	13:59:46
522066.2	5493675	2241	A	K	90.7	1921.1	6	1	0.01	10	17:23:19
520966.7	5493700	2241	B	K	71.0	1547.1	6	1	0.12	35	17:44:55
519275.2	5493702	2241	C	K	69.0	1773.3	6	1	0.01	10	18:34:22
515631.3	5493700	2242	A	K	48.3	831.8	6	1	0.08	28	20:15:17
515708.7	5493604	2250	A	K	73.1	837.6	7	1	0.01	10	11:56:34
517429	5493592	2250	B	N	48.7	1062.0	7	3	5.22	228	12:36:48
519300.9	5493607	2250	C	K	51.7	1757.1	7	1	0.52	72	13:39:36
524031.7	5493587	2252	A	K	73.0	1942.5	7	1	0.01	10	17:55:58
524419.8	5493597	2252	B	K	50.4	1772.5	7	2	1.38	117	18:04:55
524763.9	5493588	2252	C	K	69.1	1809.9	7	1	0.25	50	18:12:14

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
524915.9	5493497	2260	A	K	72.3	1880.6	7	1	0.47	68	20:53:43
524408.1	5493492	2260	B	N	52.1	1776.1	7	2	1.20	110	21:04:12
520931.7	5493493	2260	C	K	105.6	1567.3	7	1	0.01	10	23:42:24
519396.1	5493490	2260	D	K	62.4	1840.5	7	1	0.01	10	0:32:50
517478.4	5493503	2261	A	N	81.6	1095.0	7	3	7.03	265	2:14:58
517395.1	5493519	2261	B	K	65.7	1091.4	7	3	7.03	265	2:16:43
515667.5	5493386	2270	A	K	59.4	886.7	9	1	0.26	51	6:46:48
517425.8	5493385	2270	B	N	66.9	1159.5	9	2	4.93	222	7:35:24
518098.5	5493388	2270	C	K	59.8	1254.3	9	1	0.01	10	7:53:26
519435.1	5493381	2274	A	K	56.1	1839.5	9	1	0.01	10	9:14:38
520837.8	5493394	2275	A	K	85.9	1622.1	9	1	0.01	10	10:27:48
524355.6	5493396	2277	A	N	64.3	1774.5	9	2	1.41	119	13:35:26
524427.8	5493409	2277	B	K	57.7	1773.0	9	2	1.41	119	13:36:48
524831.1	5493410	2277	C	K	55.0	1877.5	9	1	0.01	10	13:53:38
515624.7	5493296	2280	B	K	41.4	874.2	10	1	0.32	57	22:57:05
517397.5	5493286	2280	C	N	57.3	1190.3	10	1	0.53	73	23:40:46
524401.5	5493292	2281	A	N	72.3	1753.8	10	2	1.29	113	5:37:58
525007.6	5493185	2290	A	K	51.5	2010.0	10	1	0.01	10	7:57:07
524480.7	5493176	2290	B	N	76.9	1769.7	10	1	0.98	99	8:08:26
520957.2	5493185	2291	A	K	85.8	1597.7	10	1	0.01	10	11:29:26
517548.4	5493196	2291	B	K	75.4	1227.7	10	2	1.00	100	13:26:00
517289.8	5493194	2291	C	K	45.5	1240.1	10	2	1.10	105	13:38:53
524048.6	5493072	2302	A	N	74.7	1853.5	11	1	0.69	83	8:39:24
524115.2	5493074	2302	B	K	69.2	1817.9	11	1	0.69	83	8:41:02
524460	5493078	2302	C	N	67.4	1779.0	11	1	0.59	77	8:48:07
524522.2	5493010	2310	A	N	65.4	1796.4	11	1	0.47	68	11:36:31
524438.5	5493004	2310	B	K	72.5	1777.8	11	1	0.47	68	11:38:31
524058.5	5492976	2310	C	N	65.7	1849.8	11	1	0.15	39	11:47:55
521050.1	5492985	2310	D	K	83.4	1622.2	11	1	0.04	20	14:22:36
520372.3	5493005	2310	E	K	30.0	1914.7	11	1	0.01	10	14:43:38
519425.7	5492999	2310	F	K	61.2	1812.5	11	1	0.25	50	15:11:05
518354	5492991	2310	G	K	94.8	1367.9	11	1	0.01	10	15:39:07
518083.1	5492996	2310	H	K	53.1	1400.8	11	1	0.03	18	15:45:41
517602.8	5493000	2310	I	K	70.1	1336.9	11	1	0.26	51	16:07:29
517419.8	5493000	2310	J	K	53.3	1323.8	11	1	0.06	25	16:12:17
515610.8	5492975	2310	K	K	44.4	874.5	11	2	2.14	146	16:59:46
517182.8	5492908	2320	A	K	43.7	1297.5	12	1	0.01	10	13:44:17
519542.9	5492901	2320	B	K	66.0	1845.6	12	1	0.01	10	15:53:07
521009.4	5492901	2320	C	K	79.7	1617.5	12	1	0.01	10	16:44:12
524046.3	5492882	2320	D	N	63.1	1844.9	12	1	0.61	78	18:55:46
524100.7	5492889	2320	E	K	66.0	1821.2	12	1	0.62	78	18:57:05
524414.6	5492886	2320	F	K	56.3	1790.5	12	1	0.57	76	19:03:17
524485.8	5492912	2320	G	N	58.3	1798.1	12	1	0.58	76	19:04:48
525038.5	5492805	2330	A	K	65.9	2048.4	12	1	0.01	10	21:35:02
524463.5	5492790	2330	B	K	81.3	1795.6	12	1	0.07	25	21:49:26
521042.4	5492801	2332	A	K	73.3	1641.1	12	1	0.16	39	0:32:26
519553.9	5492815	2332	B	K	60.3	1891.0	12	1	0.01	10	1:31:22
517138	5492809	2332	C	K	50.5	1295.1	12	1	0.01	10	2:51:14

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
515666.4	5492805	2332	D	K	63.4	868.5	12	1	0.30	55	3:27:36
516534.4	5492697	2340	A	K	53.0	1027.9	13	1	0.07	25	14:39:46
519577	5492701	2340	B	K	58.0	1938.5	13	1	0.01	10	17:37:22
521211.1	5492690	2340	C	K	82.5	1656.3	13	1	0.01	10	18:37:41
524168	5492693	2340	D	K	96.6	1792.8	13	1	0.74	86	20:20:10
524116.7	5492600	2350	A	K	63.6	1824.0	13	2	1.10	105	23:30:50
524145.8	5492613	2351	A	K	84.2	1814.9	13	2	2.10	145	23:58:17
524085.5	5492606	2351	B	N	77.2	1838.0	13	2	2.10	145	23:59:31
516383.2	5492507	2360	A	K	35.2	997.8	16	1	0.60	77	17:54:02
516560.9	5492504	2360	B	K	53.0	1035.6	16	1	0.31	55	17:58:46
518596	5492491	2360	C	K	69.7	1611.0	16	1	0.01	10	19:42:00
519574.3	5492503	2361	A	K	65.7	1985.4	16	1	0.25	50	21:19:34
521314.2	5492503	2361	B	K	82.1	1694.6	16	1	0.25	50	22:10:24
524237.3	5492473	2361	C	K	83.2	1796.2	16	2	2.50	159	23:53:14
524189.5	5492415	2370	A	K	73.3	1816.6	16	1	0.25	50	5:08:10
518682.8	5492419	2371	A	K	78.9	1639.7	16	2	1.27	113	8:29:58
516547.2	5492402	2371	B	K	58.5	1044.7	16	2	1.24	111	9:20:48
524060.9	5492092	2403	A	K	68.6	1876.8	18	1	0.25	50	22:13:14
524458.6	5492079	2403	B	K	56.9	1902.8	18	1	0.40	85	22:19:17
524081.1	5492003	2410	A	K	65.6	1873.6	18	1	0.25	50	0:35:17
519711.4	5491992	2411	A	K	54.0	2008.3	18	1	0.29	54	2:59:02
519726.6	5491911	2422	A	K	82.3	2004.1	18	1	0.50	90	5:37:50
521283.7	5491879	2422	B	K	81.7	1862.7	18	1	0.01	10	6:16:05
524310.3	5491694	2441	A	N	59.4	2006.1	19	2	1.57	125	6:24:12
524363.8	5491694	2441	B	K	52.1	2028.0	19	2	1.57	125	6:27:17
524297	5491584	2451	A	K	60.6	2070.5	19	1	0.01	10	9:27:14
515754.9	5493705	29010	A	K	45.3	831.4	17	1	0.01	10	4:08:00
515752.3	5492942	29010	B	K	52.8	869.9	17	2	1.37	117	4:27:10
516735.9	5492348	29020	A	K	67.6	1102.4	17	1	0.01	10	5:37:31
517675.7	5493517	29030	A	K	72.2	1123.6	17	2	1.39	118	8:57:10
519724.8	5491963	29050	A	K	74.6	1988.8	15	1	0.50	85	17:59:29
523678.6	5495413	29090	A	K	66.7	1753.0	14	2	1.38	118	19:05:48
524660.6	5494066	29100	A	K	53.2	1746.4	14	2	2.60	161	22:56:17

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Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
520327	5477000	1020	A	N	54.0	1158.6	48	2	1.93	139	12:51:17
518814.7	5476914	1030	A	K	60.7	1015.0	48	1	0.97	99	15:31:53
520138.8	5476900	1030	B	K	65.5	1204.9	48	2	1.12	106	16:39:55
520357.2	5476910	1030	C	K	66.9	1113.4	48	2	2.65	163	16:49:00
521219.9	5476794	1040	A	N	55.2	977.6	48	2	1.83	135	21:03:05
521150.7	5476806	1040	B	K	47.9	980.1	48	2	1.83	135	21:04:29
520221	5476795	1040	C	N	61.7	1124.6	48	4	19.00	436	21:30:41
518797.5	5476790	1040	D	K	74.5	989.6	48	2	1.47	121	22:39:46
518822.1	5476690	1053	A	K	51.1	998.0	48	1	0.43	65	0:02:38
520136.8	5476692	1053	B	N	78.2	1117.8	48	3	5.94	244	1:02:24
520877.3	5476710	1053	C	K	63.0	951.5	48	4	13.00	360	1:18:31

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
521024.4	5476707	1053	D	K	58.8	959.3	48	2	1.08	104	1:21:41
521026	5476592	1060	A	N	79.6	955.0	49	2	2.32	152	16:01:00
520143.8	5476604	1060	B	K	63.2	1058.7	49	2	4.53	213	16:17:58
520086.8	5476606	1060	C	N	60.5	1081.9	49	2	4.53	213	16:19:17
519950	5476501	1070	A	N	81.2	1083.0	49	2	1.60	127	19:08:31
520768.6	5476500	1070	B	K	82.2	917.4	49	4	11.30	335	19:24:41
520945.6	5476507	1070	C	K	54.6	954.4	49	2	1.44	120	19:28:38
525210.1	5476482	1070	D	K	90.5	1736.9	49	1	0.01	10	21:47:17
520890.1	5476392	1080	A	K	63.5	966.5	49	5	29.32	541	0:02:05
519909.5	5476390	1080	B	N	64.4	1031.2	49	1	0.79	89	0:20:14
519157.1	5476420	1080	C	K	68.2	1151.3	49	1	0.29	54	0:42:05
518815.9	5476407	1080	D	K	68.2	1001.4	49	1	0.51	71	0:51:02
518814.6	5476298	1090	A	K	40.0	1009.6	50	1	0.47	69	10:06:53
519796.3	5476322	1090	B	N	61.0	1029.9	50	1	0.57	76	10:41:24
519855	5476316	1090	C	K	62.9	1005.0	50	1	0.57	76	10:42:55
520822.4	5476302	1090	D	K	67.3	973.8	50	4	11.20	334	11:03:00
521523.7	5476315	1090	E	K	92.1	1137.9	50	1	0.03	17	11:22:31
520816.8	5476185	1100	A	K	73.4	1017.4	50	3	8.89	298	16:46:24
520491	5476190	1100	B	K	87.5	912.1	50	2	1.05	102	16:51:19
519584.9	5476204	1100	C	K	64.6	1014.9	50	1	0.89	94	17:11:29
518790.6	5476210	1100	D	K	63.3	999.2	50	1	0.20	44	17:34:58
518723.5	5476108	1110	A	K	30.6	983.8	51	1	0.23	48	6:43:53
518774.4	5476106	1110	B	K	29.8	1009.1	51	1	0.08	27	6:46:05
519642.2	5476107	1110	C	N	70.5	958.2	51	2	1.35	116	7:18:38
520766.9	5476083	1110	D	K	60.7	1022.8	51	2	1.16	107	7:49:24
520737.9	5475998	1121	A	K	63.8	1051.9	51	1	0.20	45	16:46:48
519610.6	5475995	1121	B	N	51.6	918.1	51	3	8.77	296	17:13:14
519538.6	5475998	1121	C	K	53.2	928.7	51	3	8.77	296	17:16:17
518828.3	5476012	1121	D	N	52.4	1033.6	51	1	0.44	66	17:52:05
518733.2	5476021	1121	E	K	65.0	992.2	51	1	0.44	67	17:55:02
518617.4	5475900	1130	A	K	42.8	957.8	52	1	0.94	97	6:24:02
518709.3	5475891	1130	B	K	43.4	992.9	52	2	1.87	137	6:28:05
519490.9	5475903	1130	C	K	64.1	889.0	52	3	6.41	253	6:49:31
519550	5475907	1130	D	K	51.8	885.0	52	3	6.41	253	6:50:55
522135.5	5475896	1130	E	K	23.7	1429.3	52	1	0.01	10	8:08:00
519452	5475784	1140	A	N	74.8	835.5	52	2	1.10	105	15:52:12
519384.5	5475787	1140	B	K	73.4	840.6	52	2	1.10	105	15:53:50
518734.4	5475814	1140	C	N	40.4	993.5	52	1	0.47	68	16:15:05
518638.7	5475812	1140	D	K	52.1	963.9	52	1	0.47	68	16:18:26
518408.1	5475813	1140	E	K	76.6	853.3	52	1	0.28	53	16:25:58
518336.5	5475699	1150	A	K	47.2	825.5	52	1	0.22	46	17:07:48
522396	5475634	1161	A	K	64.9	1461.7	53	1	0.01	10	12:51:29
519555.7	5475566	1161	B	K	78.2	806.3	53	1	0.06	25	14:11:58
522123.1	5475409	1180	A	K	59.3	1536.9	53	1	0.01	10	23:09:55
520357.8	5475405	1181	A	K	59.1	1063.4	54	1	0.01	10	9:57:00
519578.4	5475399	1181	B	K	66.7	840.8	54	1	0.01	10	10:15:55
518167.7	5475408	1181	C	K	72.8	741.5	54	1	0.06	23	10:47:50
518096.6	5475311	1190	A	K	55.4	704.0	54	1	0.10	31	11:15:12

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
522051.1	5475303	1191	A	K	84.0	1543.9	54	1	0.01	10	13:52:43
518108.6	5475207	1201	A	K	78.7	674.9	54	1	0.07	27	0:13:07
517924.7	5475112	1210	A	K	55.4	616.5	56	1	0.50	71	7:51:58
522584.8	5475071	1211	A	K	76.0	1628.6	56	1	0.14	38	11:28:12
522606.7	5474990	1221	A	K	60.2	1661.7	56	1	0.25	50	19:07:55
520828.4	5474890	1230	A	K	74.8	1350.7	56	1	0.01	10	22:43:10
521534.3	5474896	1230	B	K	58.3	1593.0	56	1	0.25	50	23:17:12
522137.9	5474894	1230	C	K	52.5	1730.8	56	1	0.07	25	23:48:34
525278.3	5474893	1232	B	K	45.8	2274.7	57	1	0.01	10	14:42:05
520286.4	5474692	1250	A	K	71.5	1303.0	57	1	0.01	10	23:26:14
525357.1	5474590	1260	A	K	65.8	2260.5	58	2	2.55	160	14:47:43
525269.6	5474501	1271	A	N	65.6	2264.6	58	2	2.89	170	1:31:34
525350.8	5474512	1271	B	K	57.6	2249.5	58	2	2.89	170	1:33:17
525417.7	5474419	1280	A	K	65.8	2228.3	58	2	1.88	137	1:49:00
518785	5474299	1294	A	K	72.1	696.1	65	1	0.16	40	14:57:12
518744.4	5474189	1302	A	K	81.8	685.1	67	1	0.24	49	6:36:34
518886.4	5474103	1311	A	N	73.2	741.2	68	1	0.22	47	20:39:58
518785.7	5474095	1311	B	K	65.5	702.6	68	1	0.22	47	20:42:46
518734.6	5473994	1320	A	K	63.8	702.2	68	1	0.35	59	22:16:53
525263	5474011	1321	A	K	19.5	2394.3	68	1	0.01	10	3:53:26
524974.4	5474001	1321	B		11.7	2463.6	68	4	17.31	416	4:20:53
518842.3	5473896	1330	A	N	77.7	729.1	69	1	0.27	52	19:24:34
518762.6	5473897	1330	B	K	61.2	708.4	69	1	0.27	52	19:26:48
518412.9	5473897	1330	C	K	89.0	593.5	69	1	0.29	54	19:35:29
518388.2	5473824	1340	A	K	92.9	580.3	69	1	0.92	96	20:01:12
518671.6	5473807	1340	B	K	63.5	669.2	69	1	0.45	67	20:18:29
518719.7	5473802	1340	C	K	52.1	700.4	69	1	0.59	77	20:22:17
518792.6	5473704	1350	A	N	56.1	709.9	69	1	0.10	31	6:50:34
518712.9	5473713	1350	B	K	50.3	699.1	69	1	0.10	31	6:52:41
519922.1	5473530	1370	A	K	27.0	1198.7	70	2	1.01	100	20:47:19
518503.9	5473322	1390	A	N	62.9	615.6	70	3	6.50	255	3:47:50
521169.7	5473320	1390	B	K	39.8	1763.2	70	1	0.01	10	5:32:10
518579.6	5473197	1400	A	N	67.6	597.2	71	3	5.50	234	1:34:26
518552.7	5473120	1410	A	N	75.3	580.0	71	2	1.00	102	1:51:29
523325.6	5472991	1421	A	K	29.9	1934.8	71	1	0.01	10	8:19:19
522054.8	5473000	1421	B	K	38.2	1805.9	71	1	0.01	10	8:52:26
521966.5	5472805	1440	A	K	42.3	1785.1	71	1	0.16	40	15:45:31
522079.4	5472671	1450	A	K	55.9	1788.1	72	1	0.01	10	5:46:07
522053.8	5472580	1460	A	K	64.0	1779.5	72	1	0.01	10	12:37:53
522043.6	5472483	1470	A	K	48.9	1764.6	73	1	0.01	10	6:56:50
521982	5472398	1480	A	K	45.0	1754.2	73	1	0.01	10	14:07:53
518778.5	5472148	1500	A	K	71.8	530.6	74	1	0.74	86	14:34:22
521994.2	5472118	1510	A	K	31.3	1710.9	74	1	0.01	10	17:42:02
521969.1	5472013	1520	A	K	70.2	1676.2	74	1	0.01	10	23:53:48
518816.2	5471995	1521	A	K	41.2	534.1	74	1	0.73	86	3:34:34
518839.2	5471908	1530	A	K	45.9	535.6	75	1	0.83	91	11:34:10
524613.3	5471797	1540	A	K	40.9	1717.1	66	2	3.48	186	14:02:29
521352.2	5471796	1540	B	K	78.6	1285.4	66	1	0.09	29	17:25:02

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
518920.9	5471627	1560	A	K	38.5	536.1	63	2	2.02	142	21:40:00
519366.6	5470992	1620	A	N	75.3	585.0	59	1	0.31	56	14:57:55
519441.1	5470898	1630	A	N	82.8	580.3	55	2	2.87	170	18:26:43
518221.6	5475319	1910	A	K	31.6	765.0	63	1	0.07	27	23:04:53
520212.6	5476696	1931	A	K	93.0	1064.8	64	4	13.40	367	7:44:19
521211.2	5476479	1940	A	K	70.0	990.0	64	1	0.86	93	21:29:02
521212.1	5476802	1940	B	K	82.1	983.4	64	1	0.76	87	21:39:19
525192.4	5474548	1982	A	K	52.6	2295.1	63	1	0.73	86	12:20:24

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Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
532118.4	5513248	4010	A	K	41.0	1760.6	21	5	23.19	482	10:58:55
532200.8	5513249	4010	B	K	49.3	1734.2	21	5	27.88	528	11:02:26
532175.7	5513127	4020	A	K	61.3	1635.9	21	4	10.51	324	11:39:12
531943.2	5513143	4020	B	K	63.9	1651.1	21	3	7.36	271	11:47:29
531614.1	5513146	4020	C	K	64.5	1565.7	21	4	12.60	354	11:57:31
529856.7	5513021	4030	A	K	86.1	1553.1	21	2	2.56	160	15:16:05
531551.6	5513018	4030	B	K	39.5	1494.9	21	2	2.77	167	16:03:00
531913.2	5513013	4030	C	K	49.6	1571.2	21	2	2.76	166	16:23:10
532144.3	5513037	4030	D	K	54.9	1596.5	21	2	2.88	170	16:35:41
532259.2	5513035	4030	E	K	57.7	1567.4	21	2	4.30	207	16:38:50
531974.1	5512924	4040	A	K	61.4	1529.7	21	2	2.25	150	17:13:00
531958.2	5512929	4040	A	K	77.2	1524.7	21	2	1.99	141	18:13:22
531906	5512927	4040	B	K	76.5	1515.2	21	2	2.15	147	18:15:19
530053.4	5512918	4040	C	K	42.2	1501.8	21	3	7.60	275	19:12:31
529827.1	5512908	4040	D	K	36.7	1631.3	21	2	1.86	136	19:27:48
529740.8	5512820	4050	A	K	78.8	1688.4	22	1	0.40	65	9:06:26
531912.1	5512821	4050	B	K	49.8	1452.7	22	1	0.25	50	10:08:43
528806.2	5512109	4122	A	K	83.2	1981.8	23	1	0.07	25	16:58:00
529591.9	5512018	4131	A	K	68.2	2040.1	24	1	0.20	50	4:57:46
529579.9	5511901	4142	A	K	91.7	1994.9	24	1	0.23	48	8:57:22
529358.9	5511913	4142	B	K	76.2	2081.5	24	1	0.20	50	9:15:07
529035.3	5511803	4150	A	K	66.8	2076.2	24	1	0.23	48	10:10:00
529526.5	5511812	4150	B	K	88.3	2031.7	24	1	0.24	49	10:30:26
529643.5	5511820	4150	C	K	88.2	1972.2	24	1	0.30	55	10:35:26
529630.4	5511716	4161	A	K	80.5	2021.3	24	1	0.01	10	14:50:55
529473.1	5511727	4162	A	K	80.7	2087.4	24	1	0.25	50	15:28:34
529230.2	5511525	4184	A	K	76.4	2070.2	26	2	3.56	189	9:22:14
528978.6	5511517	4184	B	K	67.5	1976.2	26	2	4.96	227	9:28:24
528949.4	5511418	4190	A	K	64.0	1979.4	27	2	4.59	214	21:13:48
529180.3	5511417	4191	A	K	67.2	2062.7	27	2	1.85	136	21:45:22
529589.2	5511413	4193	A	K	87.7	2079.1	27	1	0.59	77	23:00:58
529584.1	5511333	4204	A	K	70.1	2102.6	27	1	0.01	10	5:30:34
529181.3	5511328	4204	B	K	64.1	2126.7	27	2	3.75	193	5:49:36
528740.6	5511213	4210	A	K	104.8	1935.4	28	2	3.67	192	14:46:55
528981.2	5511231	4213	A	K	86.4	2067.3	28	4	14.80	385	16:13:43
529285.6	5511244	4214	A	K	39.2	2225.2	28	2	2.48	157	17:05:41

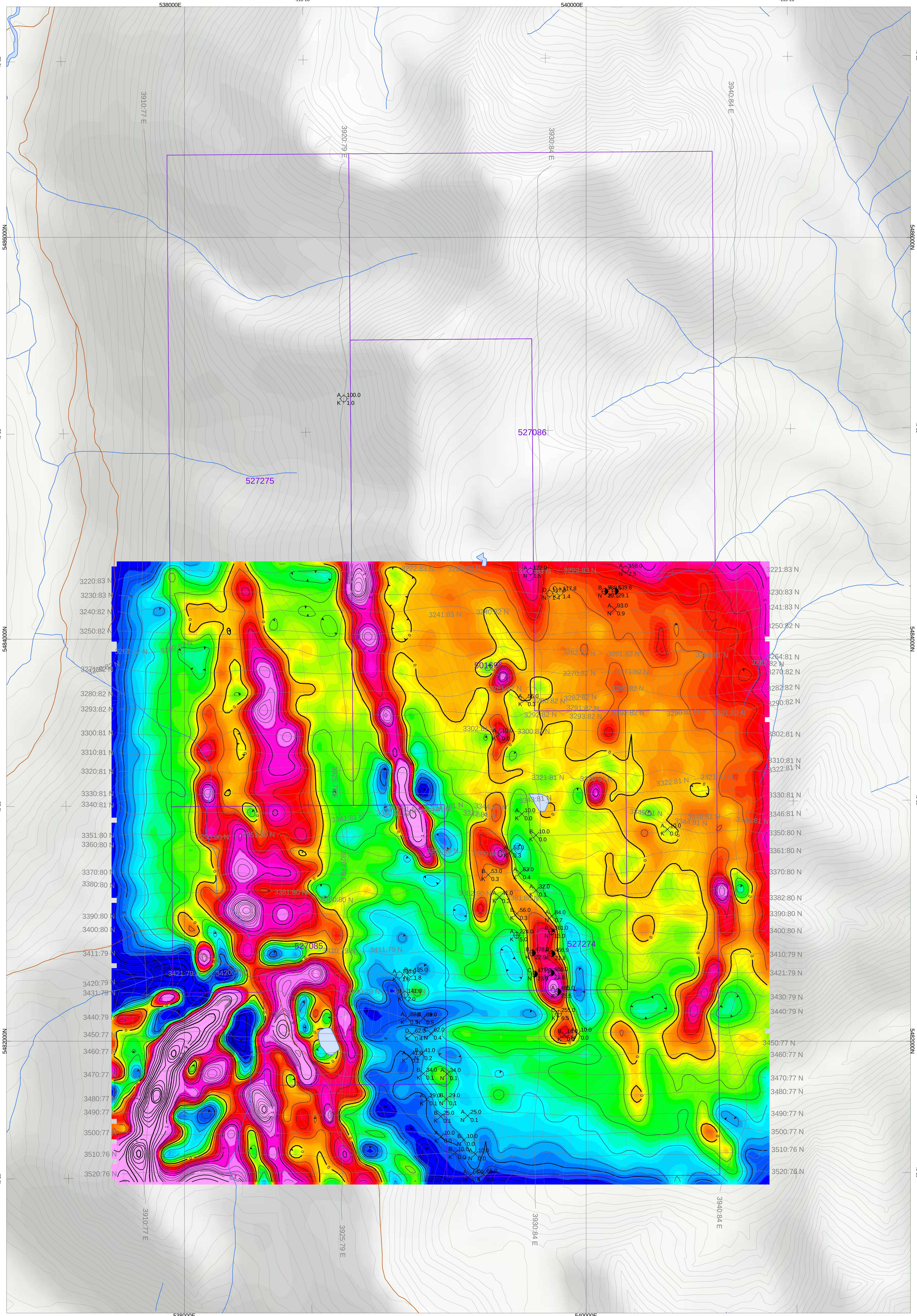
Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
529176.4	5511223	4214	B	K	54.7	2184.5	28	3	8.20	285	17:10:24
529347.9	5511107	4224	A	K	48.5	2295.5	28	1	0.28	53	1:46:29
529209.3	5511118	4224	B	K	55.3	2239.3	28	2	3.82	195	1:51:26
528786.7	5511016	4230	B	K	78.0	2062.3	29	1	0.37	61	14:02:26
529133.4	5511026	4231	A	K	102.7	2247.9	29	2	1.03	102	14:40:58
529296.6	5511038	4231	B	K	88.1	2308.4	29	1	0.29	54	14:44:36
529071.9	5510929	4240	A	K	78.9	2260.7	29	1	0.20	120	22:04:53
528834.4	5510927	4240	B	K	121.1	2095.7	29	1	0.07	25	22:12:53
528666.7	5510941	4240	C	K	69.2	2047.8	29	1	0.78	88	22:18:46
529419.8	5510816	4250	A	K	71.0	2255.2	29	1	0.12	50	23:17:26
530481.1	5510822	4250	B	K	86.1	1974.3	29	1	0.08	27	23:43:31
530303.7	5510706	4260	A	K	60.4	1933.7	29	2	4.30	207	2:30:22
529346.6	5510732	4260	A	K	60.7	2223.7	30	1	0.17	41	14:17:36
529224.1	5510633	4270	A	K	95.7	2193.2	30	1	0.01	10	15:44:26
530313.5	5510633	4270	B	K	89.8	1890.1	30	1	0.07	27	16:05:12
530676.3	5510629	4270	C	K	71.6	1776.2	30	4	11.80	343	16:12:19
531766.9	5510607	4270	D	K	79.9	1407.5	30	2	4.37	209	16:42:48
531781.1	5510521	4280	A	K	105.5	1409.1	30	1	0.83	91	18:43:02
531131.5	5510507	4281	A	K	63.5	1668.1	30	2	2.00	141	19:30:38
530617.6	5510503	4281	B	K	62.5	1734.2	30	4	14.03	375	19:38:31
530252.6	5510512	4281	C	K	55.2	1844.2	30	3	9.48	308	19:45:53
530177.8	5510511	4281	D	N	52.1	1866.3	30	3	9.48	308	19:47:34
529078.4	5510425	4290	A	K	99.2	2130.8	30	2	1.60	126	21:29:38
530219.5	5510423	4290	B	K	87.7	1834.9	30	3	6.00	245	21:53:48
530617.5	5510428	4290	C	K	112.9	1712.8	30	5	30.00	549	22:00:24
531352.5	5510403	4290	D	K	70.1	1675.2	30	1	0.46	67	22:16:48
531743.4	5510393	4290	E	K	105.0	1445.0	30	2	2.80	167	22:37:26
531783.9	5510340	4300	A	K	74.9	1437.0	30	2	3.10	177	0:20:43
531521.1	5510335	4301	A	K	70.5	1622.6	30	2	2.40	154	0:58:24
531370.6	5510317	4302	A	K	104.2	1725.1	30	1	0.01	10	1:49:46
530212.5	5510315	4302	B	K	65.6	1804.3	30	4	17.50	418	2:11:07
530121.2	5510318	4302	C	N	62.6	1821.1	30	4	17.50	418	2:13:05
529028.9	5510334	4303	A	K	81.4	2107.7	30	2	3.60	189	3:07:43
528816.4	5510194	4310	A	K	74.1	2108.8	31	2	2.27	151	1:56:31
529045.9	5510232	4310	B	K	88.5	2049.7	31	2	2.74	166	2:01:05
530143.6	5510237	4310	C	K	59.9	1799.5	31	2	1.70	131	2:18:29
531461.5	5510197	4310	D	K	81.2	1671.9	31	2	2.48	157	2:49:14
531852.7	5510219	4310	E	K	129.1	1393.8	31	2	1.28	113	3:04:24
528924.5	5510120	4321	A	N	70.2	2096.7	31	2	2.78	167	8:24:00
530020.5	5510129	4321	B	N	57.4	1805.6	31	3	5.63	237	8:46:50
530100.3	5510128	4321	C	K	60.0	1794.9	31	3	5.63	237	8:48:14
528828.3	5510024	4331	A	K	99.2	2093.2	31	2	2.76	166	13:39:24
530115.2	5510019	4331	B	K	99.7	1822.1	31	2	3.95	198	14:06:10
530143.4	5509886	4341	A	K	108.3	1930.7	32	1	0.01	10	7:33:10
528843.1	5509823	4351	A	K	78.1	2060.5	32	2	4.07	201	12:23:53
529029.4	5509820	4351	A	K	82.2	2125.5	32	2	1.79	134	12:53:46
530143.2	5509818	4351	B	K	100.5	1985.3	32	1	0.26	51	13:19:50
531670.4	5509812	4351	C	K	74.8	1510.4	32	2	1.56	125	14:15:12

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
530162.4	5509725	4361	A	K	108.2	2073.3	32	1	0.01	10	18:20:02
528895.9	5509615	4370	A	K	71.5	2066.9	34	2	4.60	215	21:19:17
529207.5	5509523	4381	A	K	56.6	2154.4	34	2	1.73	132	5:50:41
529095.4	5509515	4381	B	K	46.4	2137.4	34	3	6.78	260	5:53:22
528736.3	5509531	4381	C	K	77.1	2000.3	34	3	5.69	239	6:01:41
529237.2	5509417	4391	A	K	71.8	2144.4	34	2	2.06	143	12:21:41
529094.8	5509431	4391	B	K	56.3	2124.2	34	2	4.45	211	12:25:46
529092	5509431	4391	C	K	56.2	2123.6	34	2	4.47	211	12:25:50
529234.5	5509312	4401	A	K	74.4	2162.0	35	2	2.75	166	5:11:41
529086.6	5509314	4401	B	K	71.7	2110.4	35	3	5.47	234	5:15:34
528718.2	5509315	4401	C	K	70.3	1991.1	35	3	7.09	266	5:23:22
531348.4	5509223	4410	A	K	74.1	1515.5	35	4	13.80	371	8:35:14
528696.2	5509220	4411	A	K	70.0	1993.8	35	2	3.61	190	11:17:46
529060	5509244	4411	B	K	63.5	2095.6	35	2	4.16	204	11:25:38
531334.1	5509126	4420	A	K	67.6	1490.2	35	4	15.34	391	14:40:43
531275.3	5509123	4420	B	K	64.1	1517.0	35	5	26.20	512	14:42:55
529940.4	5509122	4421	A	N	77.7	2107.6	36	2	1.21	110	4:15:10
530019	5509120	4421	B	K	69.2	2091.9	36	2	1.20	110	4:16:50
531281.4	5509012	4430	A	K	79.3	1486.0	36	5	21.82	467	6:00:10
531198.1	5509014	4430	B	K	69.6	1516.6	36	5	27.35	523	6:02:29
529962.9	5509021	4431	A	N	53.1	2034.4	36	3	5.54	235	8:00:41
529905.7	5509022	4431	B	K	53.4	2045.4	36	3	5.54	235	8:02:00
529283.4	5509011	4431	C	N	48.2	2183.6	36	2	1.25	112	8:19:02
529201.4	5509022	4431	D	K	35.2	2207.9	36	2	1.25	111	8:21:31
529223.3	5508933	4440	A	N	44.8	2187.0	36	2	1.23	111	9:22:58
529795.3	5508910	4440	B	N	61.7	2030.5	36	4	12.57	355	9:37:43
529853.6	5508909	4440	C	K	67.0	2010.8	36	4	12.57	355	9:38:58
529926.1	5508911	4440	D	N	80.2	1981.7	36	4	12.57	355	9:40:26
531169.8	5508911	4440	E	K	82.4	1512.3	36	5	26.85	518	10:16:00
531357.3	5508822	4450	A	K	75.0	1549.8	36	2	3.96	199	11:37:26
531173.1	5508829	4450	B	K	81.0	1509.4	36	5	34.79	590	11:41:58
530004.6	5508833	4450	C	K	59.5	1919.1	36	2	3.58	189	12:41:22
529860	5508839	4450	D	K	52.3	1978.5	36	5	21.66	465	12:46:14
529540.1	5508822	4450	E	N	40.0	2095.0	36	1	0.84	92	12:57:24
529876.7	5508703	4460	A	N	75.8	1987.2	36	2	4.62	215	15:16:41
529928.4	5508705	4460	B	K	77.0	1960.5	36	2	4.62	215	15:18:05
531142.4	5508716	4460	C	K	97.6	1520.9	36	4	15.27	391	15:48:41
531357.2	5508738	4460	D	K	62.3	1587.0	36	1	0.91	95	15:55:22
529862.9	5508618	4471	A	N	79.8	2036.2	37	3	6.42	253	6:31:34
529935.5	5508612	4471	B	K	89.5	1996.9	37	3	6.40	253	6:33:29
531136.7	5508646	4471	C	K	79.5	1541.3	37	5	21.88	468	7:10:31

Storm King

Easting	Northing	line	Label	Type	bheight	dtm	flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	utctime
540196.9	5484347	3221	A	N	52.0	2010.8	83	2	2.50	158	5:37:14
539722.5	5484338	3222	A	N	47.8	2163.1	83	2	1.50	122	6:16:53
540145.3	5484239	3230	A	K	59.5	2049.5	83	5	29.12	540	1:15:19
540093.9	5484238	3230	B	N	59.2	2057.6	83	5	29.12	540	1:16:14

Easting	Northing	Line	Label	Type	Bheight	DTM	Flight	Grade	Cond	Tau	UTCTIME
539869.1	5484234	3230	C	K	68.5	2118.9	83	2	1.39	118	1:21:02
539817.8	5484228	3230	D	N	66.1	2138.5	83	2	1.39	118	1:22:12
540140.4	5484150	3241	A	N	38.7	2127.2	83	1	0.86	93	23:26:19
539695.7	5483698	3280	A	K	65.7	2276.1	82	1	0.32	56	3:48:41
539567.1	5483527	3300	A	K	11.2	2364.0	81	1	0.01	10	13:11:43
539679.9	5483130	3344	A	K	51.8	2216.0	81	1	0.01	10	1:43:36
540404.5	5483054	3350	A	K	12.6	2324.0	80	1	0.01	10	11:38:19
539750.3	5483025	3350	B	K	70.6	2195.2	80	1	0.01	10	12:06:17
539623.8	5482945	3361	A	K	64.8	2211.2	80	1	0.29	53	9:56:22
539671	5482836	3370	A	K	55.7	2193.3	80	1	0.39	63	7:01:46
539513.1	5482828	3370	B	K	42.6	2221.2	80	1	0.28	53	7:09:26
539567.5	5482718	3381	A	K	33.8	2174.4	80	1	0.17	41	4:28:22
539751.2	5482751	3382	A	K	49.7	2149.0	80	1	0.11	32	5:06:26
539830.1	5482623	3390	A	N	75.5	2104.1	80	1	0.71	84	1:11:50
539655.4	5482634	3390	B	K	70.3	2147.2	80	1	0.32	56	1:18:53
539654.5	5482527	3400	A	K	49.4	2100.7	80	3	5.00	224	23:19:07
539827.9	5482545	3400	B	N	64.3	2091.6	80	4	13.00	361	23:26:17
539829.8	5482436	3410	A	K	73.1	2066.2	79	5	21.80	467	11:53:26
539732.5	5482439	3410	B	K	73.9	2067.4	79	5	22.90	478	11:57:50
539070.3	5482330	3421	A	K	91.2	2025.3	79	2	1.83	135	9:44:14
539127.7	5482337	3421	B	N	74.4	2015.3	79	2	1.83	135	9:46:00
539743.8	5482334	3421	C	N	62.7	2037.5	79	5	23.00	477	10:02:34
539826.6	5482340	3421	D	K	71.1	2037.2	79	5	21.80	466	10:05:26
539859.9	5482246	3430	A	K	70.3	2000.4	79	5	23.50	485	6:12:22
539097.5	5482231	3430	B	K	79.3	2009.5	79	2	2.00	141	6:32:46
539110.5	5482116	3440	A	K	83.5	1999.4	79	1	0.46	68	4:06:34
539190	5482114	3440	B	N	85.0	1973.9	79	1	0.46	68	4:08:50
539862.3	5482136	3440	C	K	63.1	1954.9	79	3	6.50	255	4:28:19
539959.8	5482038	3450	A	N	56.6	1916.2	77	1	0.01	10	8:04:07
539891.3	5482031	3450	B	K	63.0	1914.6	77	1	0.01	10	8:05:17
539227.6	5482038	3450	C	N	85.7	1955.9	77	1	0.38	62	8:16:24
539133.7	5482034	3450	D	K	65.0	2002.0	77	1	0.38	62	8:18:29
539117.9	5481924	3460	A	K	67.3	2014.6	77	1	0.17	41	6:24:34
539180.8	5481936	3460	B	N	75.1	1988.7	77	1	0.17	41	6:26:12
539308.1	5481837	3470	A	N	54.0	1991.0	77	1	0.12	34	3:43:14
539189.8	5481839	3470	B	K	57.2	2009.9	77	1	0.12	34	3:45:34
539206.2	5481711	3480	A	K	65.3	1994.4	77	1	0.08	29	1:58:55
539304	5481712	3480	B	N	58.0	1987.0	77	1	0.08	29	2:01:19
539410.2	5481629	3490	A	N	69.7	1968.1	77	1	0.06	25	23:42:31
539275.9	5481625	3490	B	K	63.7	1993.6	77	1	0.06	25	23:45:22
539278.3	5481526	3500	A	K	66.0	2003.9	77	1	0.01	10	22:16:07
539392.2	5481509	3500	B	N	77.0	1960.8	77	1	0.01	10	22:19:02
539448.6	5481438	3510	A	N	58.7	1956.8	76	1	0.01	10	9:15:26
539348.5	5481445	3510	B	K	67.4	1980.8	76	1	0.01	10	9:18:34
539421.1	5481331	3520	A	N	65.2	1949.2	76	1	0.44	66	7:03:14
539490.2	5481336	3520	B	K	61.2	1927.4	76	1	0.44	66	7:04:46

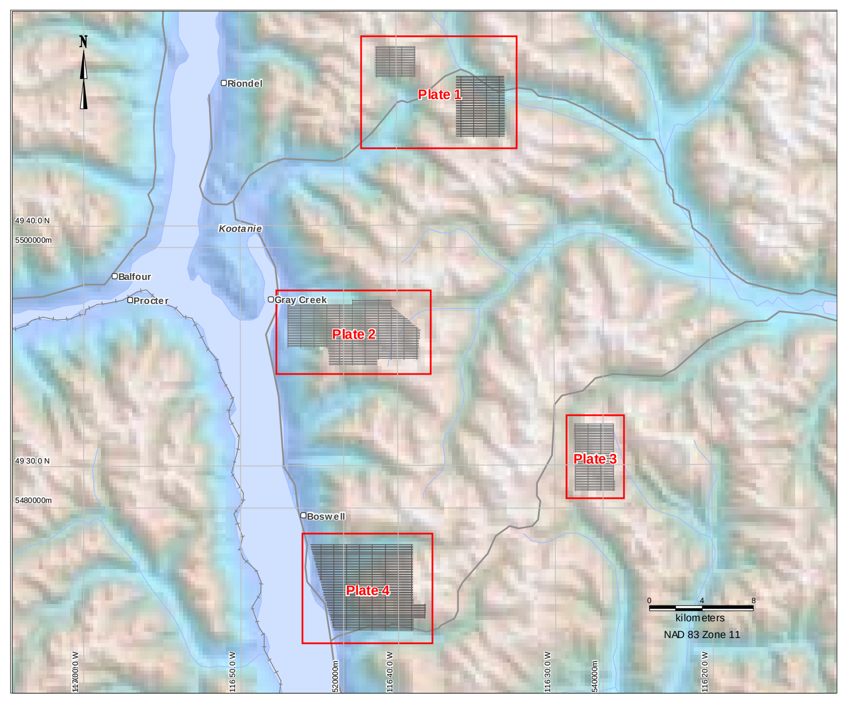


Grid North
NAD83-Zone11

The topographic data base was supplied by the client

Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the, 'Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane,Storm King, & Sanca Properties', by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006



Contour Interval
Minimum 0.1 nT
0.5 & 2.5 nT
10 nT

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols
>50S
35-50S
20-35S
10-20S
5-10S
1-5S
<1S

anomaly label A
decay constant (µs) 125
thicK/thiN source K
off-time conductance (S) 36

1.01, 0.62, 0.47, 0.38, 0.31, 0.25, 0.21, 0.18, 0.14, 0.12, 0.09, 0.08, 0.06, 0.05, 0.03, 0.02, 0.01, -0.01, -0.02, -0.03, -0.05, -0.06, -0.08, -0.10, -0.12, -0.15, -0.17, -0.19, -0.21, -0.23, -0.25, -0.29, -0.32, -0.35, -0.39, -0.45, -0.54, -0.68

nT/m

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 10 to 12, 14 & 15, 2006
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
- Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2 (C-FBHK)

INSTRUMENTATION:
- Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
- Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
  - Installation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
  - Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
- Electromagnetics: AeroTEM II System (GOLF)
  - Configuration: Towed bird
- Gamma Ray Spectometer: PicoEnvirotex AGIS GRS 10-5
  - Downward looking crystals vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256

NAVIGATION:
- Navigation: Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Navigation equipment: AGNAV with MID-TECH RX400p receiver
- Radar Altimeter: Terra TRA3000/TRI-30

DATA PROCESSING
- Magnetics: diurnal, tieline and micro-leveling corrections

POSITIONING
- Datum: NAD83
  - Major Axis: 6378137.000
  - Eccentricity: 0.081819191

MAP PROJECTION
- Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
- Central Meridian: 117°W (Zone 11)
- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000
200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Jasper Mining Corporation
Nelson Area, British Columbia

FIRST VERTICAL MAGNETIC DERIVATIVE

Storm King Block

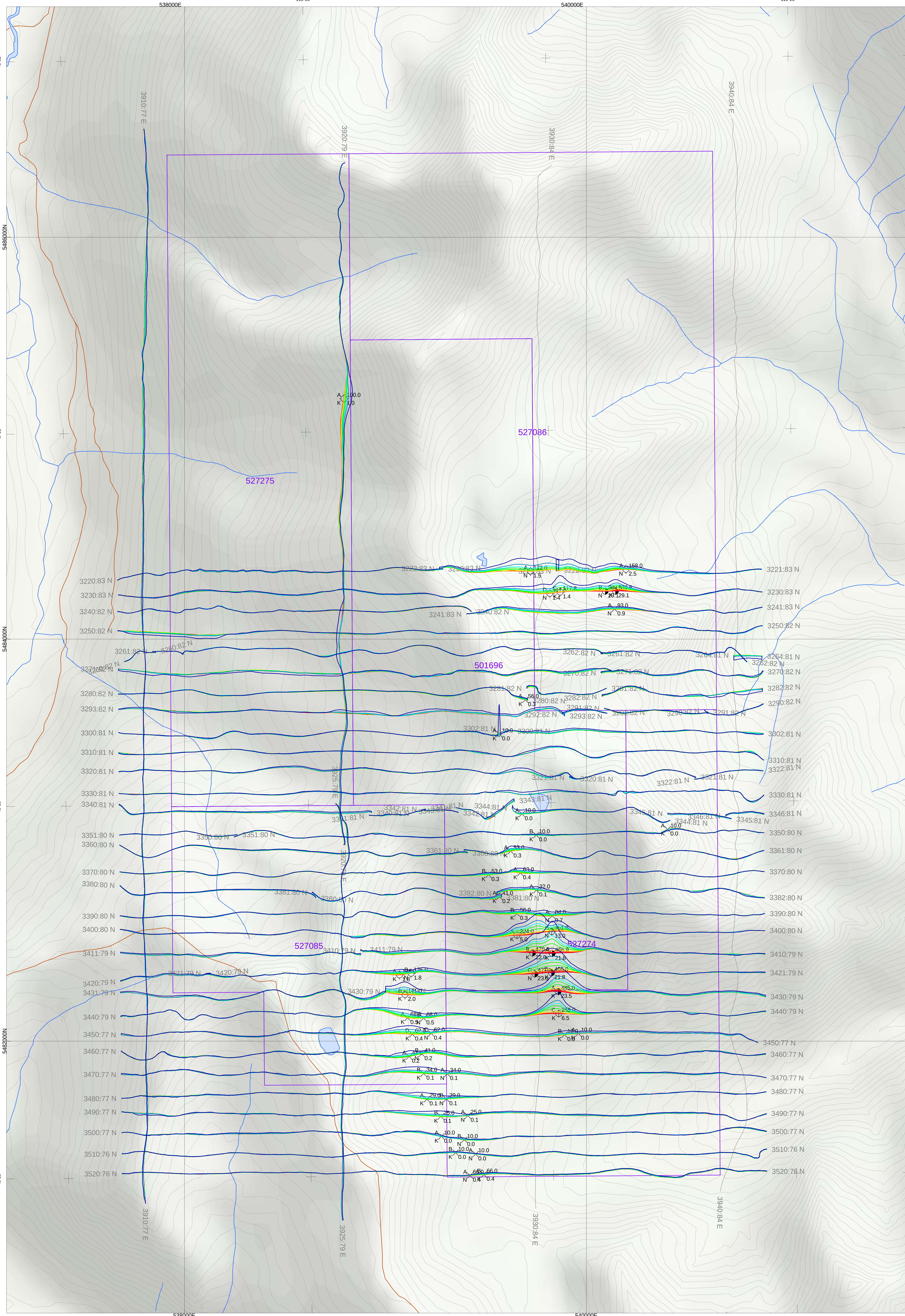
NTS 082F09, 082F08

AEROQUEST LIMITED
4-845 Main St. East
Milton, Ont., CANADA L9T 3Z3
Tel: (905) 693-9129 Fax: (905) 693-9128
www.aeroquestsurveys.com

August 2006

TMI Storm King

TMI_10k_Storm King.map

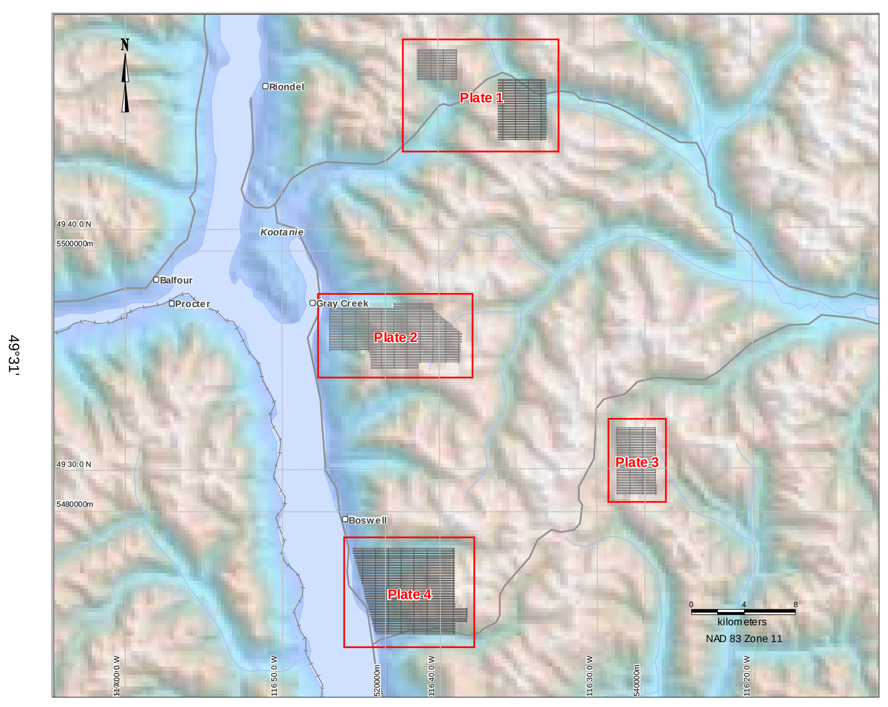


Grid North
NAD83-Zone11

The topographic data base was supplied by the client

Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

This map accompanies the technical report entitled 'Report on a Helicopter-Borne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey for the, 'Crawford, Sawyer, McFarlane,Storm King, & Sanca Properties', by Aeroquest Limited, August 2006



AeroTEM Profiles

positive excursion to top and right, 1mm = 20 nT/s

Z1 Off-Time Channel
Z2 Off-Time Channel
Z3 Off-Time Channel
Z4 Off-Time Channel
Z6 Off-Time Channel
Z9 Off-Time Channel
Z12 Off-Time Channel
Z14 Off-Time Channel
Z15 Off-Time Channel
Z16 Off-Time Channel

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

>50S ....
35-50S ....
20-35S ....
10-20S ....
5-10S ....
1-5S ....
<1S ....

anomaly label A, 125 decay constant (µs)
thicK/thiN source K, 36 off-time conductance (S)

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 10 to 12, 14 & 15, 2006
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
- Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
- Aircraft: Aerospatiale A-Star 350B2 (C-FBHK)

INSTRUMENTATION:
- Data acquisition: ADAS & RMS DGR-33
- Magnetometer: Geometrics G-823A cesium vapour
  - Installation: Towed bird 17 m above EM bird
  - Sensitivity: .001 nanoTesla
- Electromagnetics: AeroTEM II System (GOLF)
  - Configuration: Towed bird
- Gamma Ray Spectometer: PicoEnvirotex AGIS GRS 10-5
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  - Upward looking crystal vol. - 4L (256cu in)
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  - Channels: 256

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scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Jasper Mining Corporation
Nelson Area, British Columbia

AEROTEM OFF-TIME PROFILES

Storm King Block

NTS 082F09, 082F08

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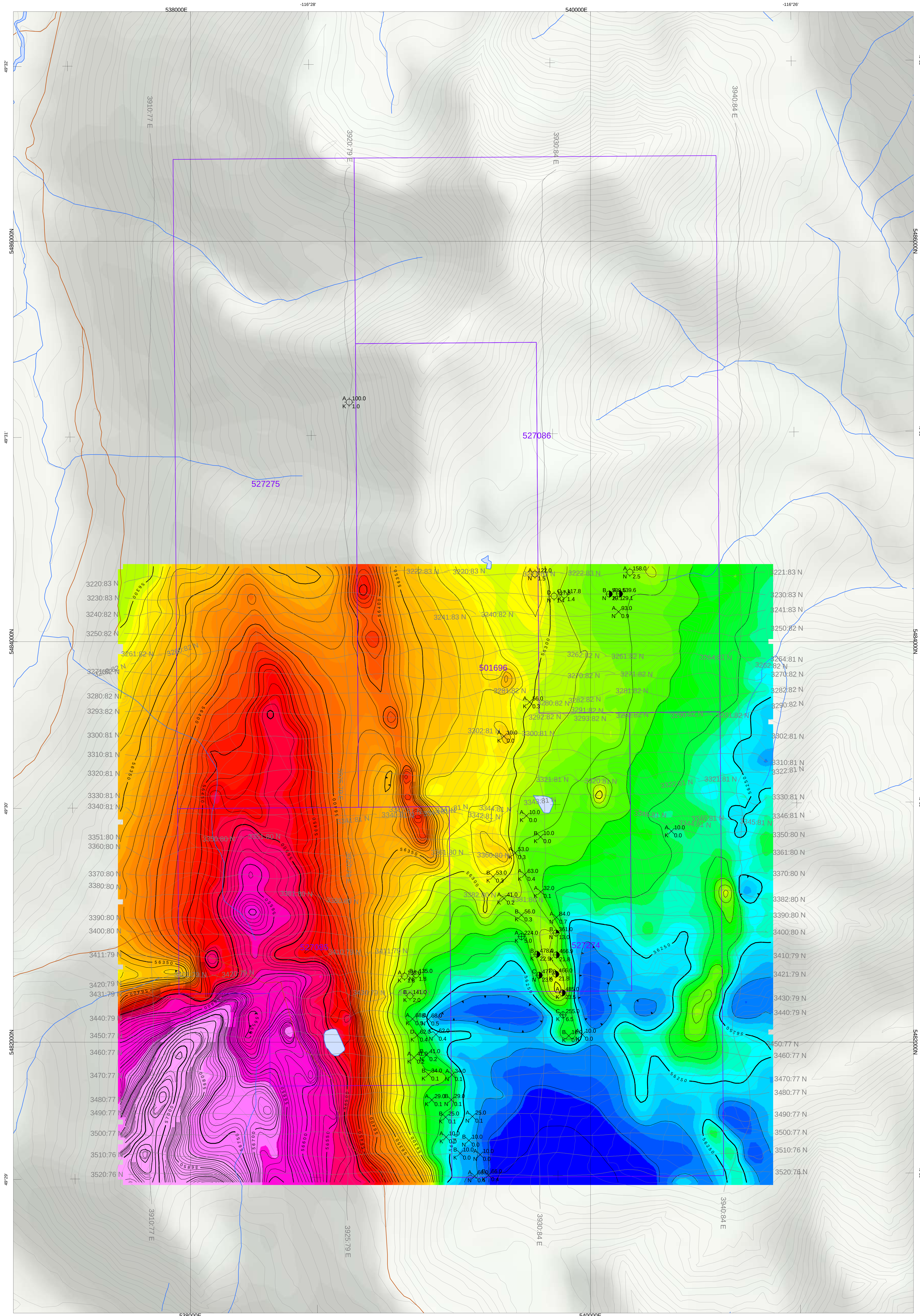
August 2006

EM Storm King

EM_10k_Storm King.map



Grid North
NAD83-Zone11

The topographic data base was supplied by the client

Inset data derived from Natural Resources Canada 'Atlas of Canada Base Maps'

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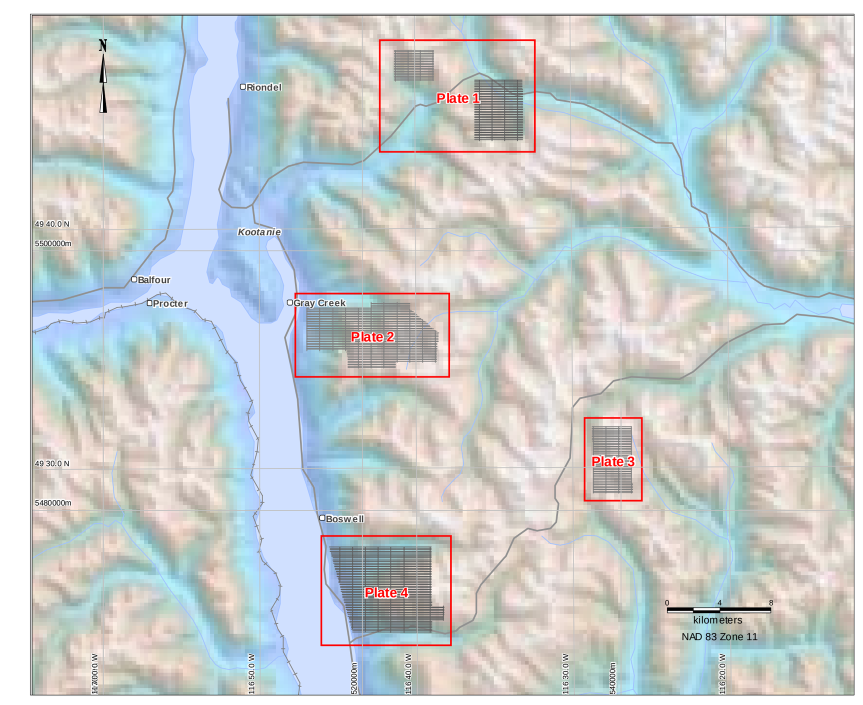


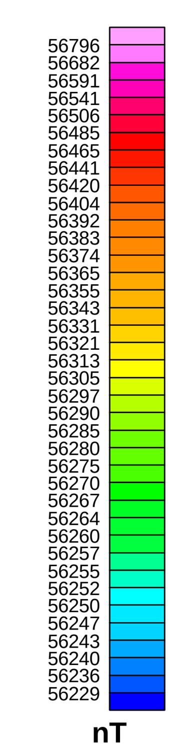
TMI Contour Interval

- Minimum 10nT
- 100 & 500nT
- 1000nT

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S ....
- 35-50S ....
- 20-35S ....
- 10-20S ....
- 5-10S ....
- 1-5S ....
- <1S ....

anomaly label A, 125 decay constant (µs)
thicK/thiN source K, 36 off-time conductance (S)



SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
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  - Downward looking crystals vol. - 16.8L (1024cu in)
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  - Sample Interval: 1.0 seconds
  - Channels: 256

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- Central Scale Factor: 0.9996
- False Easting/Northing: 500,000m/0m

scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Jasper Mining Corporation
Nelson Area, British Columbia

TOTAL MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Storm King Block

NTS 082F09, 082F08

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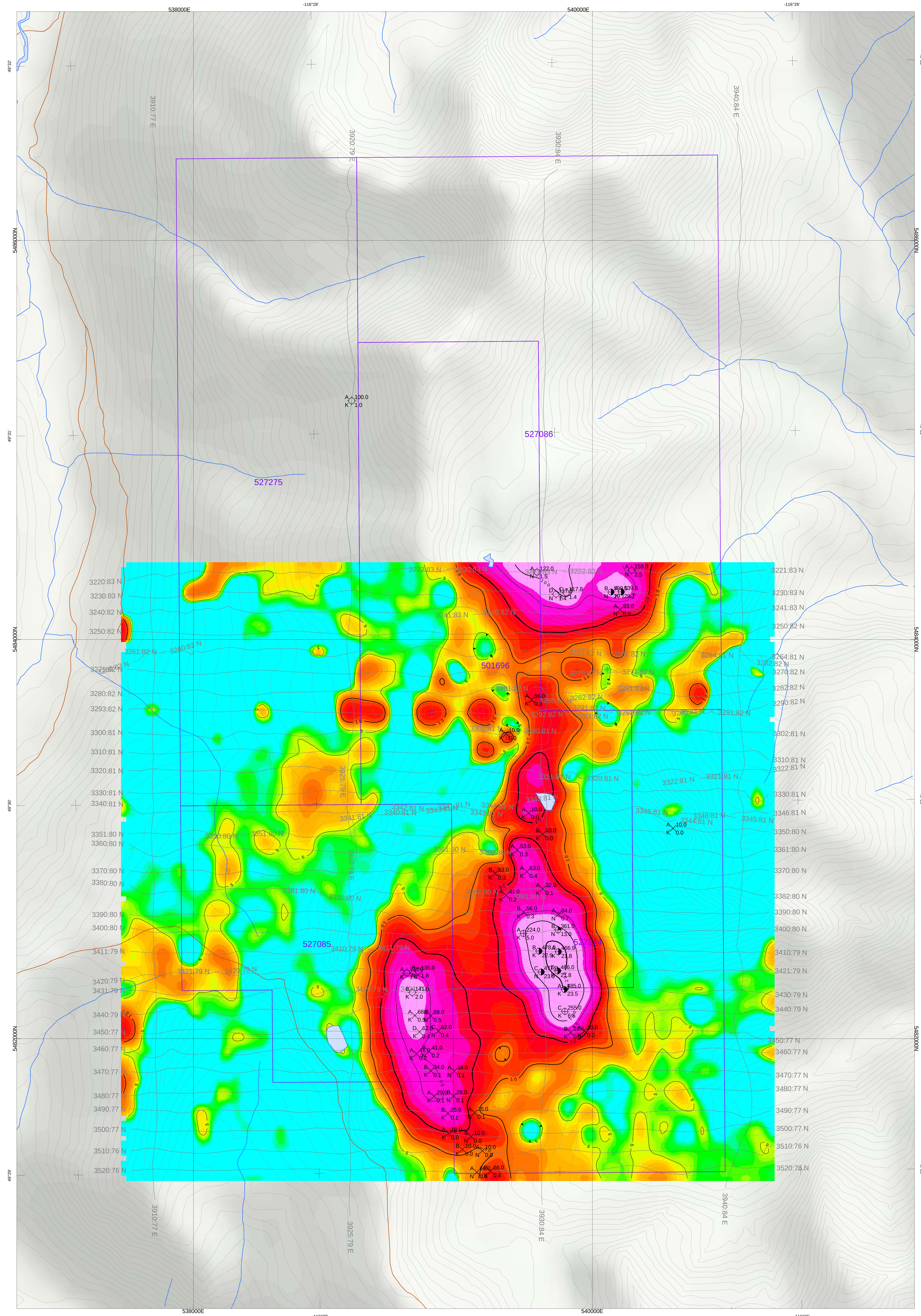
August 2006

TMI Storm King



Grid North
NAD83-Zone11

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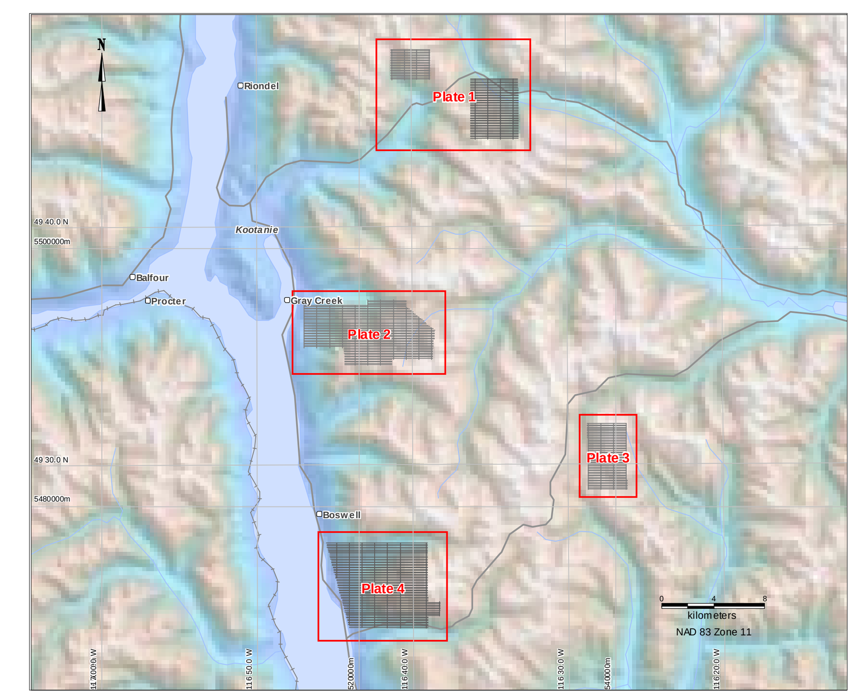

ZOFF Contour Interval

- 5nT/s
- 10nT/s
- 50nT/s

Off-Time Anomaly Symbols

- >50S
- 35-50S
- 20-35S
- 10-20S
- 5-10S
- 1-5S
- <1S

nT/s: 62.4, 36.4, 25.8, 19.0, 15.9, 13.2, 10.9, 9.2, 8.2, 7.3, 6.6, 6.1, 5.7, 5.3, 5.0, 4.7, 4.5, 4.2, 4.0, 3.8, 3.5, 3.3, 3.0, 2.7

anomaly label A, decay constant (µs) 125
thicK/thiN source K, off-time conductance (S) 36

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
- Survey flown: July 10 to 12, 14 & 15, 2006
- Traverse line spacing: 100 metres
- Traverse line direction: 90° Azimuth (E-W)
- Nominal EM bird height: 30 metres
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scale 1:10,000

200 0 200 400 600
metres
NAD83 / UTM zone 11N

Jasper Mining Corporation
Nelson Area, British Columbia

AEROTEM Z1 OFF-TIME

Storm King Block

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August 2006

ZOFF Storm King

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The following expenses were incurred on behalf of the Storm King project between July 10th and 14th, 2007.

Aeroquest International - Storm King survey	**$ 18,720.88**

APPENDIX D

PROGRAM RELATED DOCUMENTS

MINISTER OF MINES REPORT

1893

White Grouse and Red Mountain,

Situated on the headwater of one of the branches of St. Mary's River. Here many locations have been staked, but little or no development work has been done. Some rich ore (prospects) have been taken from the Copper King group. Further discovery and development may justify the building of a trail from near the mouths of the Kootenay and the Goat River to the White Grouse Mountain.

1899

WHITE GROUSE CAMP

During the past season a trail, commencing at Kitchener, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was built into this camp, rising on a easy grade. Nothing more than the annual assessment work has been done.

With improved transportation facilities this camp would be a shipper, as there are undoubtedly a number of large ore bodies indicated by work already done.

Within the post few months capital has acquired some of the best known claims, and in all likelihood during the coming season much development work will be performed. The ore is high grade galena, with grey copper and copper pyrites.

1901

In the White Grouse camp, with one exception, nothing more than the annual assessments was done. W. J. Garbutt, the owner of the Superior mineral claim, did a considerable amount of work, and at a heavy expense had several tons of ore packed out a distance of 30 miles in order to make a smelter test. The results were satisfactory, giving returns of 22 per cent. in copper and $8 in gold per ton. It is intended to open up this property as soon as the season begins, and to continue work all the summer.

Mineral Titles Online

Mineral Claim Exploration and Development Work/Expiry Date Change

Confirmation

Recorder: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)
Submitter: MOUNTAIN STAR RESOURCES LTD (139398)
Recorded: 2007/JAN/08
Effective: 2007/JAN/08
D/E Date: 2007/JAN/08

Your report is due in 90 days. Please attach a copy of this confirmation page to the front of your report.

Event Number: 4120548

Work Start Date: 2006/JUL/10
Work Stop Date: 2006/JUL/14
Total Value of Work: $ 14974.75
Mine Permit No:

Work Type: Technical Work
Technical Items: Geophysical, PAC Withdrawal (up to 30% of technical work performed)

Summary of the work value:

Tenure #	Claim Name/Property	Issue Date	Good To Date	New Good To Date	# of Days For-ward	Area in Ha	Work Value Due	Sub-mission Fee
527274	STORM KING EAST	2006/feb/08	2007/feb/08	2010/feb/08	1096	188.87	$ 2266.38	$ 226.84
527275	STORM KING WEST	2006/feb/08	2007/feb/08	2010/feb/08	1096	293.65	$ 3523.84	$ 352.71
501696	Copper storm	2005/jan/12	2007/jan/12	2010/feb/08	1123	314.68	$ 5221.12	$ 387.27

527085	STORM KING SOUTH	2006/feb/05	2007/feb/05	2010/feb/08	1099	167.53	$ 2021.32	$ 201.76
527086	STORM KING NORTH	2006/feb/05	2007/feb/05	2010/feb/08	1099	335.57	$ 4048.94	$ 404.16

Total required work value:	$	17081.60
PAC name:		Mountain Star
Debited PAC amount:	$	2106.85
Credited PAC amount:	$	0.00
Total Submission Fees:	$	1572.75
Total Paid:	$	1572.75

The event was successfully saved.

Please use ***Back*** button to go back to event confirmation index.

Back