PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
(Event Number 4126747)

on the

POTHOLE LAKE PROPERTY

Nicola Mining Division **NTS 092H.098**

Vancouver, B.C.
May 31, 2007

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

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SUMMARY

The 100% owned Previa Resources Ltd. Pothole Lake Property, located 25 kilometers southeast of Merritt in the historic Aspen Grove copper camp of southern British Columbia, covers an area of approximately 450 hectares. The property is located within the belt of Nicola rocks which are noted for their copper deposits; the nearest ones being the former producers, Craigmont at Merritt 45 km north, Copper Mountain at Princeton 70 km to the south, and Afton 73 km to the north.

In the Aspen Grove copper camp the Nicola rocks are subdivided into three belts separated by two northerly trending fault systems. The Pothole Lake property is situated within the eastern assemblage of the Nicola rocks that are comprised mainly of volcanic related rocks. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the Central Belt and the main Aspen Grove copper camp.

On the Grove/Snowflake property in the Central Belt, adjacent to the Pothole Lake property to the west, significant mineral values are reported; 0.29% copper over 45m in trenches and "60 feet" of 0.26% copper at the bottom of a "320 foot" percussion hole. Osatenko (1979) reports that the native copper and chalcocite on the Snowflake property may be primary, much like at Afton. Craigmont Exploration reported increasing copper grades with depth in the percussion holes. As a result of exploration by Cominco in 1979, a broad arcuate band of a "possible peripheral zone" of pyrite was interpreted on the western Snowflake claims with their exploration target area to the east and towards the Pothole Lake property.

Former exploration on the Pothole Lake Property ground reportedly delineated a copper-gold-silver showing designated as the Pothole Copper Zone indicated as MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing. Assays of samples from this showing report (MINFILE) mineral values of up to 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres.

The IP survey of the 2003 exploration program reportedly revealed either the northeastern extension of the Pothole copper zone (MINFILE Pot 1 mineral showing) or a reflection of mineralization that is associated with the Pot showing. In addition Mark reports that in the general coverage of the Pothole Lake Property with a magnetometer survey, the Pothole copper zone occurs at the intersection of two magnetic lineations.

The 2005 localized VLF-EM and magnetometer survey on the Pothole Lake property, centred on the POT showing indicated that the Pot 1 showing occurs at the intersection of two structures with indications that if the structures are the mineral controls, and the magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies reflect the mineral showing, the Pot 1 mineral showing is indicated to extend to the northwest or to the northeast where the anomalous responses occur to a greater degree.

The 2006 VLF-EM survey delineated four anomalous zones; two of which indicate potential intersecting mineral controlling structures and one weak anomaly correlating with the indicated Quilchena Creek structure and the KIT showing reported (MINFILE 092HNE270) to contain minor chalcopyrite, malachite, and molybdenite associated with a granodiorite near a faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone.

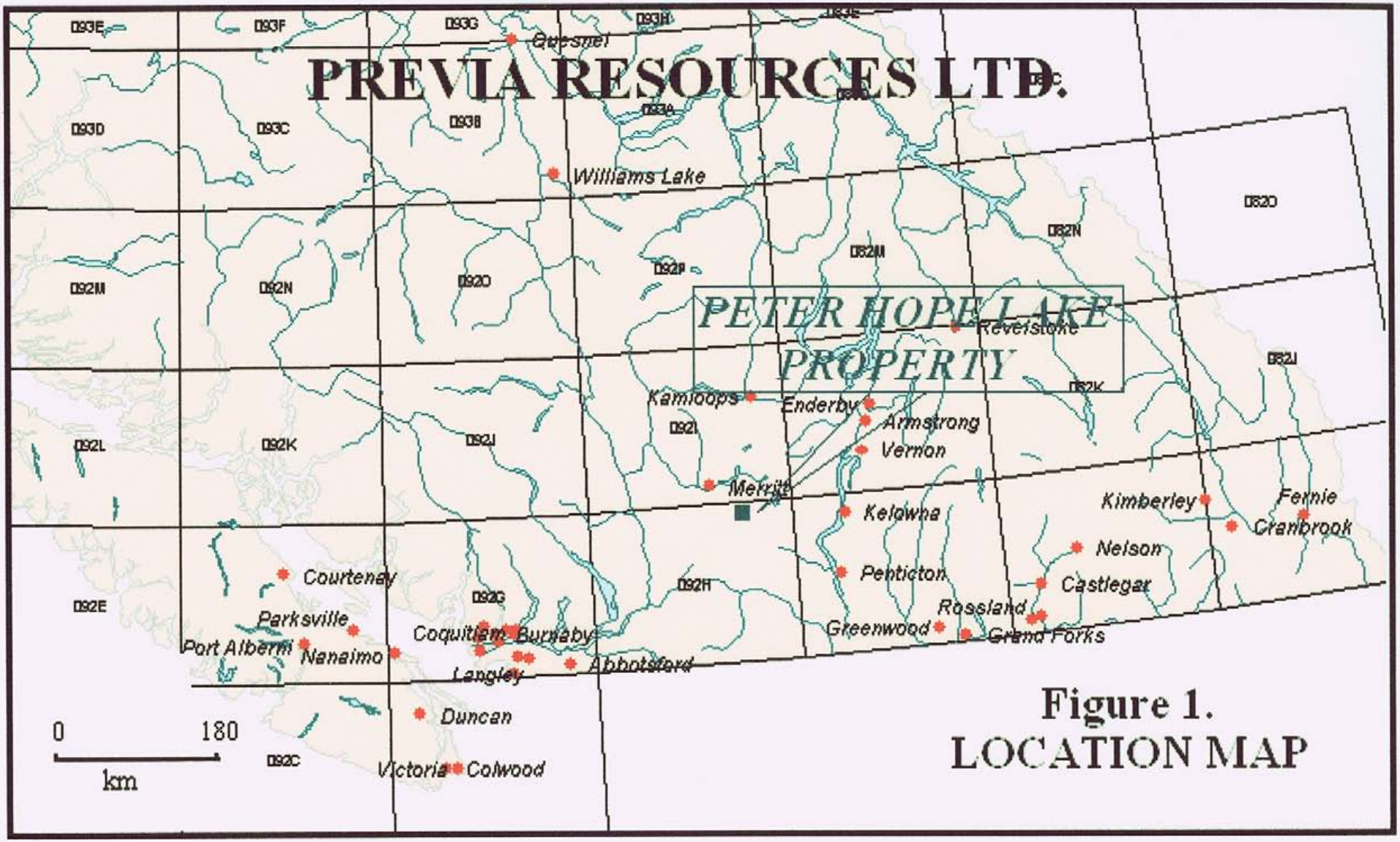


Figure 1.
LOCATION MAP

INTRODUCTION

During July, 2006 an exploration program comprised of a localized VLF-EM survey was completed on the Pothole Lake property of Previa Resources Ltd. The exploration program was completed over an area within the northeastern portion of the property which may include the KIT MINFILE showing where copper/molybdenite mineralization is reportedly associated with a granodiorite intrusive.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References and from exploration work as reported on herein and from the 2006 VLF-EM survey performed by the author.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property consists of contiguous 15 unit grid claim and three two-post claims for an effective area of 450 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Expiry Date*
DES (15 units)	391790	February 10, 2008
DES 2	391791	February 10, 2008
DES 3	391792	February 10, 2008
DES 4	391793	February 10, 2008

*Upon the approval of the assessment recorded as Event Number 4126747 for which this report forms a part thereof.

The claims comprising the DES property are registered in the name of the author and held in trust for Previa Resources Ltd.

The property is located within NTS 092H.098 of the Nicola Mining Division, approximately 25 kilometres southeast of Merritt and eight kilometres east of Aspen Grove and the historical Aspen Grove Mining Camp in southwestern British Columbia, Canada. The LCP of the DES mineral claim, in accordance with the UTM system, is at 5534628N, 677545E.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access is from south from Merritt via the paved all-weather Highway #5 for approximately 25 kilometers to the Kentucky Lake-Alleyne Lake road. At approximately eight kilometers east along this graveled secondary road, one kilometer past the Kentucky Lake provincial campsite, the Crater Lake poor secondary dirt road junctions off to the north. At approximately eight kilometers, the road intersects the northwest corner of the property. This poor secondary road is maintained by, and its use subject to the permission from, the Douglas Lake Cattle Company.

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 35° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -10° and averaging 8°. On the property, the permanent snow on the ground would be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

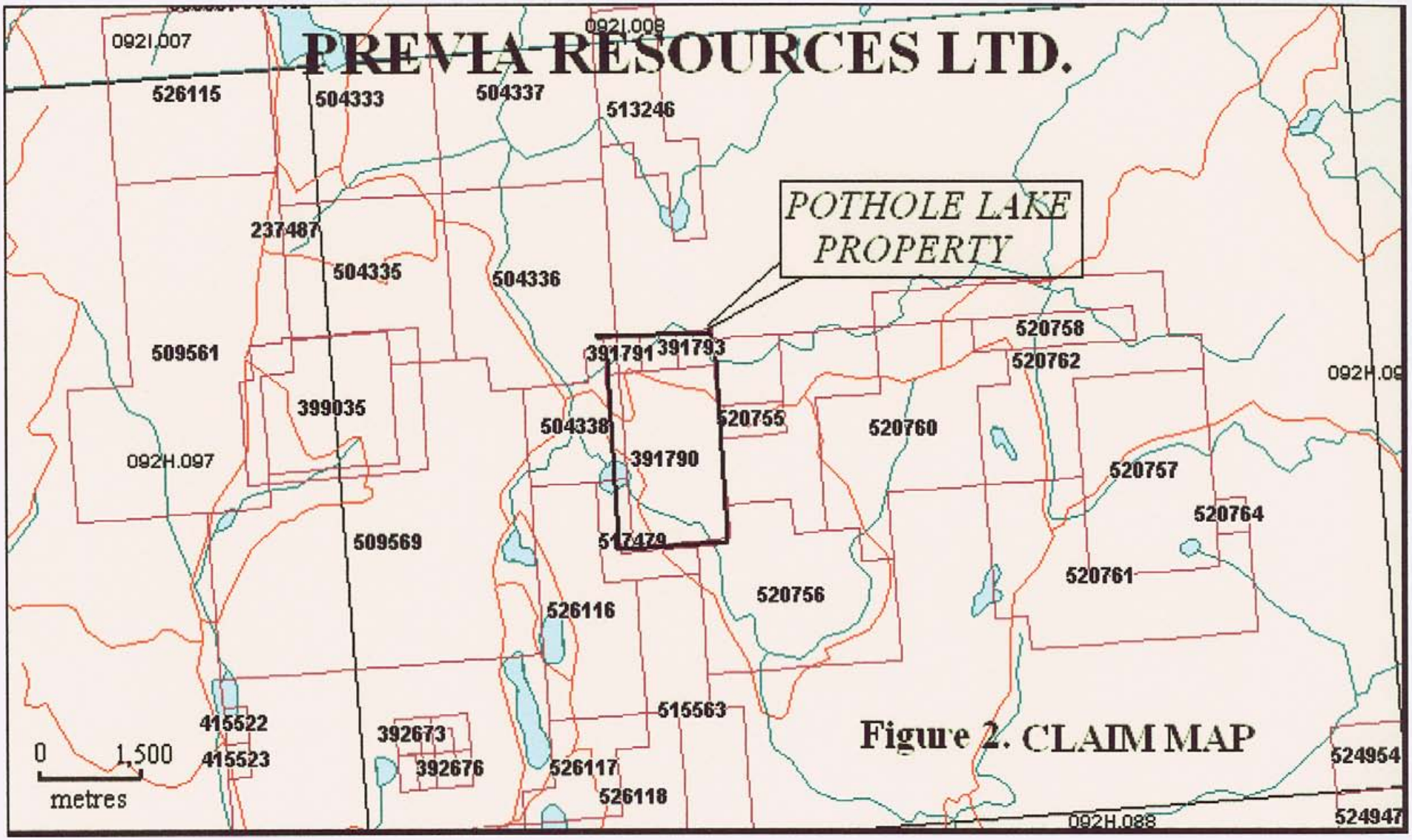


Figure 2. CLAIM MAP

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography (cont'd)
Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from the many lakes and creeks, which are located within the confines of the property. Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within 15 kilometers west of the property. A natural gas and an oil pipeline are within 22 kilometres west of the property.

The property is situated at the western edge of the Douglas Plateau, which is within the physiographic area designated as the Interior Plateau of British Columbia. Pothole Lake, along the west-central boundary is at an elevation of 3,100 metres. Gentle to moderate slopes prevail with relief in the order of some 500 meters.

Merritt, or Kamloops an historic mining centre 76 km north of the property, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

HISTORY
During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the Aspen Grove copper camp was outlined by the numerous discoveries of mineral occurrences, some of which were explored more extensively than others. One of the more significant occurrences covered by the Snowflake claims is located at Aspen Grove and was explored by many "major" mining companies including Cominco who carried out much of their work in the area during the late 1970's and 1980's. The Snowflake claims extended from Highway #5 in the west to Pothole Lake in the west; however, the exploration was concentrated in the western portion. Some of the eastern claims were allowed to expire and were subsequently staked as the Pot claims. Some of the original Snowflake claims still exist which may manifest the significance of the mineral potential.

During the late 1800's and early 1900's, the Aspen Grove copper camp was outlined by the numerous discoveries of mineral occurrences, some of which were explored more extensively than others. One of the more significant occurrences covered by the Snowflake claims is located at Aspen Grove and was explored by many "major" mining companies including Cominco who carried out much of their work in the area during the late 1970's and 1980's. The Snowflake claims extended from Highway #5 in the west to Pothole Lake in the west; however, the exploration was concentrated in the western portion. Some of the eastern claims were allowed to expire and were subsequently staked as the Pot claims.

In 1985, Laramide Resources Ltd. conducted exploration work on, and adjacent to, the ground presently covered by the DES claims (AR 13,714). In the results of the exploration on ground covered by the Pothole Lake property Watson (1985) reported rock sample assay results with significant silver and gold values in a zone designated as the Pothole Copper Zone and also background silver and gold values in two locations; east of, and south of, Pothole Lake. In addition, Watson reports that the results of a magnetometer survey completed to the northwest of the Pothole Lake property revealed a relatively smooth, north-trending high that suggests a partially concealed dioritic intrusion thinly overlain by andesitic volcanics.

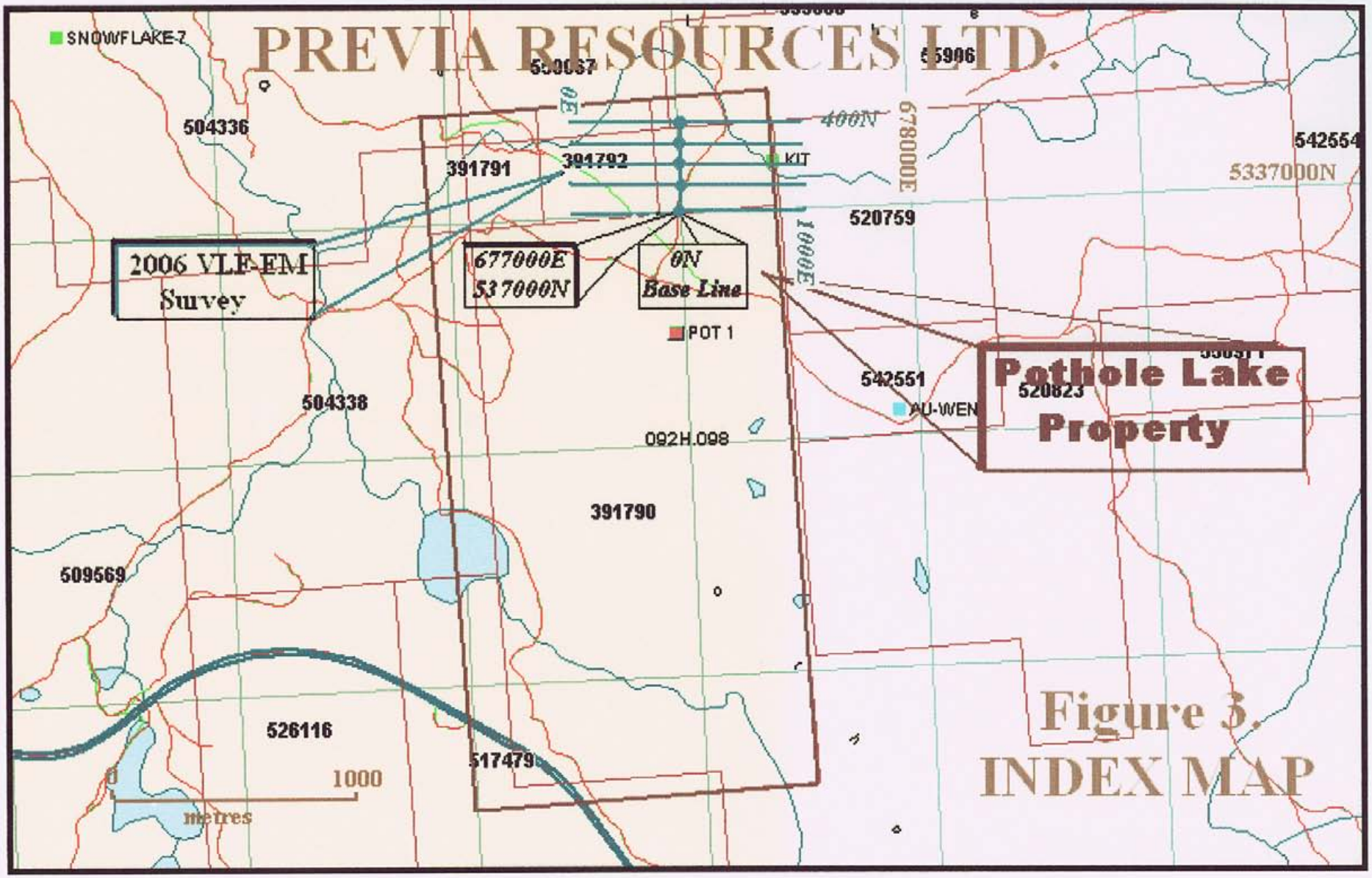


Figure 3.
INDEX MAP

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The general geological setting of the region is described by Preto as a Nicola Belt of some 40 kilometres wide that extends from near the International Boundary in the south, 180 kilometres northward to Kamloops Lake. Mainly Upper Triassic volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks of the Nicola Group, which are noted for their copper deposits, underlie this region.

Besides the Nicola rocks, which are the oldest in the map-area, rock units include volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks that range in age from Late Triassic to Pleistocene and Recent. The Copper Mountain porphyry deposit, 70 kilometres to the south of the Pothole Lake property and near Princeton, is a fairly typical diorite model deposit and was the first porphyry copper deposit mined in British Columbia. A complex zoned diorite-monzonite-syenite pluton intrudes the Nicola Group, with intrusions found in and near ore is quartz poor, porphyritic syenite in composition, and albitized (Hollister, 1978). At the Afton deposit, 73 kilometres to the north of the Pothole Lake property and near Kamloops, the ore occurred at the west side of the nepheline normative Iron Mask batholith. This is a zoned pluton with diorite, monzonite, and syenite stages, with ore occurring near a syenite outcrop (Hollister, 1978).

The dominating geological elements in the Aspen Grove map-area are two northerly trending high-angle fault systems that divide the Nicola rocks into three sub-parallel belts. The Western Belt consists mainly of an east facing sequence of calc-alkaline flows which grade upward into pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments, and abundant limestone. This succession is separated near Aspen Grove by the Allison fault, and in the northern part of the area by an unnamed fault, from the Central Belt assemblage, which is dominated by alkaline, and calc-alkaline and intrusive rocks and lesser-associated sedimentary units. The Summers Creek-Alleyne fault system separates rocks of the Central Belt from those of the Eastern Belt. The latter assemblage consists of a westerly facing sequence of volcanic siltstone and sandstone, laharic deposits, conglomerate and tuff, and some distinctly alkaline flows, which occur near small stocks of micromonzonite porphyry.

On the Grove (Snowflake) property the geology is described by Osatenko (1979) as Nicola basaltic rocks comprise the oldest rocks in the area and consist of fine-grained red and green basalt flows, augite porphyry flows and tuffs. Augite porphyries typically contain 15% medium grained augite phenocrysts in a fine-grained green matrix. Pyrite is abundant (up to 8%) in these rocks, especially along the north and east sides of the diorite-monzonite complex. Rocks of unit 2 consist of fine-grained diorite and are altered in part to chlorite, epidote, albite, calcite and secondary K-feldspar, principally near copper mineralization. Monzonites are fine to medium grained and porphyritic. Pyrite is abundant in both the diorite and monzonite, mainly along fractures but some as disseminations.

The **Pothole Lake property** is situated within the Eastern Belt assemblage. In this location, this assemblage mainly consists of alkaline volcanic flows and well-bedded submarine volcaniclastic rocks, ranging from tuffaceous volcanic siltstones characteristic of the lower part, to coarse volcanic conglomerate and laharic breccias in the upper part. The assemblage is characterized by a paucity of intrusive rocks in comparison to the main Aspen Grove copper camp in the Central Belt a few kilometres to the west, separated by the Kentucky-Alleyne fault system.

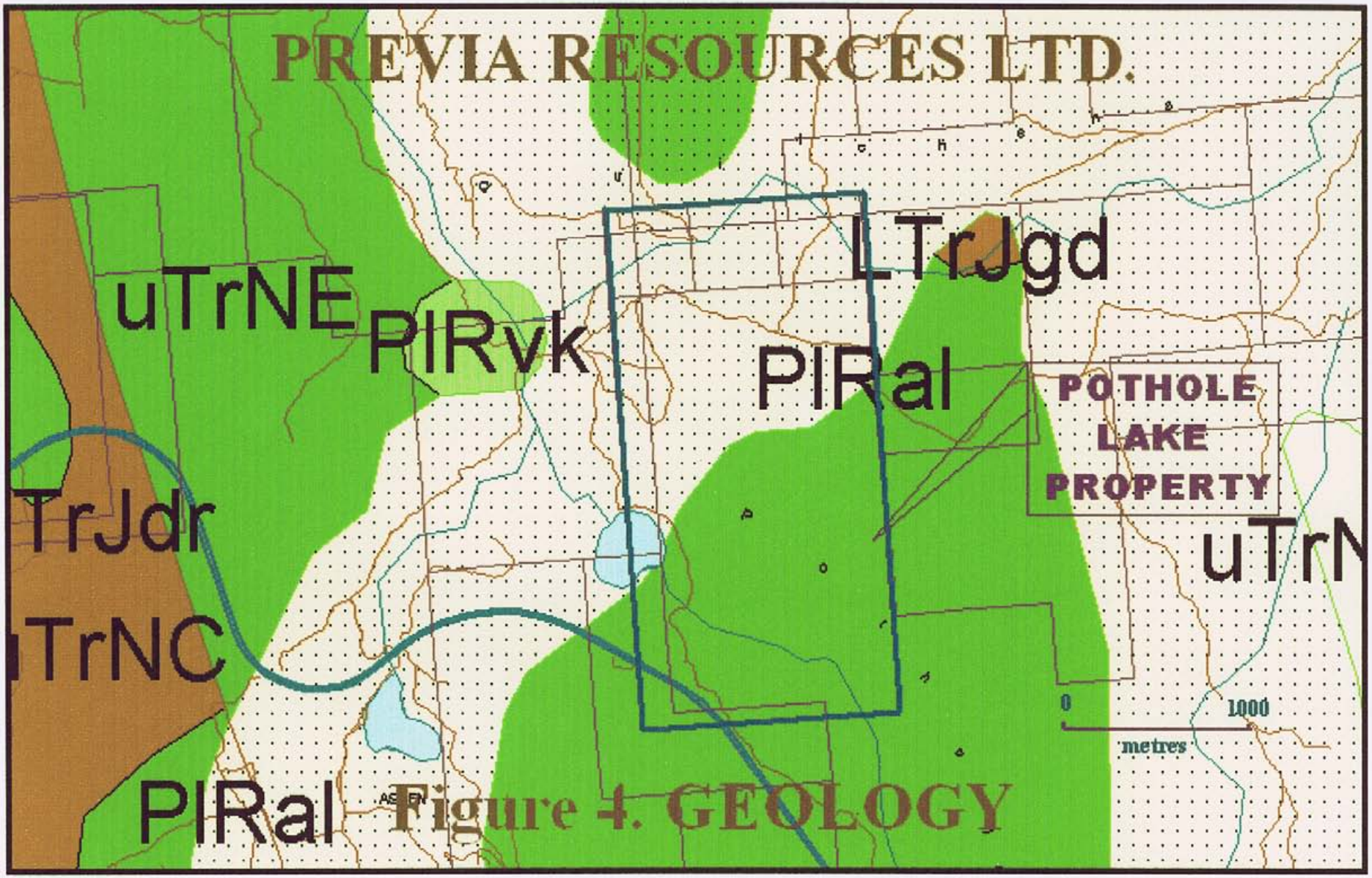


Figure 4. GEOLOGY

Geological Setting (cont'd)
The area of the Pothole Copper Zone occurrence (Minfile 92HNE204) is underlain by purple to grey-green augite plagioclase porphyritic andesite to basalt (or trachyandesite and trachybasalt). Minor volcanic siltstone, wacke and tuff may be present. Northeast striking dikes of granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrude these rocks. The volcanic rocks at the showing are highly fractured and altered with epidote, quartz-carbonate veins, and minor hematite.

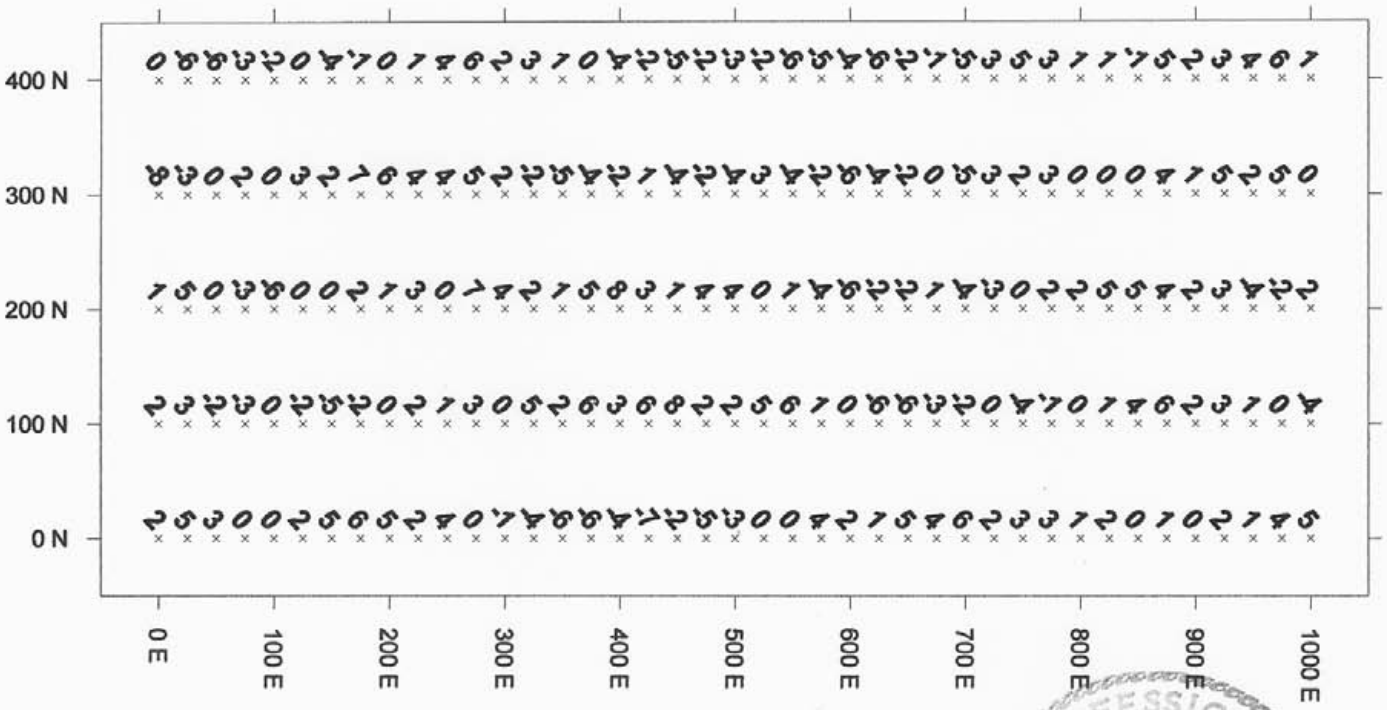
The Au occurrence 1.8 kilometres east-northeast of Pothole Lake and adjacent to the east of the Pothole Lake property consists of gold-silver-copper mineralization. The main part of this zone is a gold showing, a small stripped, drilled and trenched area just off a gravel road south of Quilchena Creek. This and most of the surrounding area is underlain by andesitic to dacitic tuff, black argillite, and volcanic sandstone and siltstone. The rocks are strongly fractured in a variety of orientations (Quinn 1983). Bedding in the tuff generally strikes 060° and dips variably to the northwest.

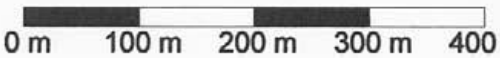
AREA MINERALIZATION
Osatenko (1979) reports that the Grove property (Snowflake group) was optioned by Cominco after it became apparent that many features characteristic of the Afton deposit were present on the property.

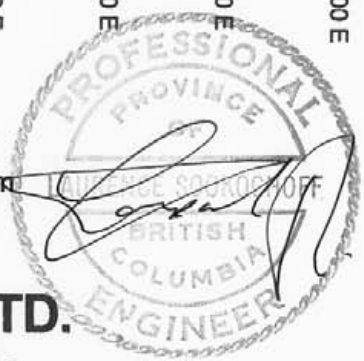
Osatenko (1979), in a report on the results of a percussion drilling program on the Snowflake claims for Cominco, reports that: the mineralization in old trenches consists of native copper, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite; the lack of iron oxides and clay in these outcrops suggests that the native copper and chalcocite are not of supergene origin, are primary, and probably formed in a sulfide deficient environment, much like Afton; copper grades range from 0.06 to 1.6% with the best mineralization of 0.29% copper in boulders over 45m and up to 1.65% copper over 3m.

On the percussion drilling results, Osatenko (1979) reports that low grade copper mineralization was encountered at the bottom of two holes (110' of 0.07% and 50' of 0.07%) in an area where Craigmont drilling showed increasing copper grades with depth (60' of 0.26% and 80' of 0.12% copper at the bottom of 320 and 250 foot holes respectively).

On the AU occurrence, mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite disseminated sporadically in the tuffaceous rocks and argillite, up to about one % , and also occurs in fractures. Native gold is associated with the sulphides in narrow, quartz-filled fractures in these rocks. Minor malachite occurs in volcanics. The overall extent of the mineralization has not been determined, although diamond drilling has demonstrated that minor pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, disseminated or associated with quartz or calcite fracture veinlets, does persist below the surface (AR 11,241; 16,008).







PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.
Pothole Lake Property

2006 VLF-EM Survey
Raw Data

Figure 6

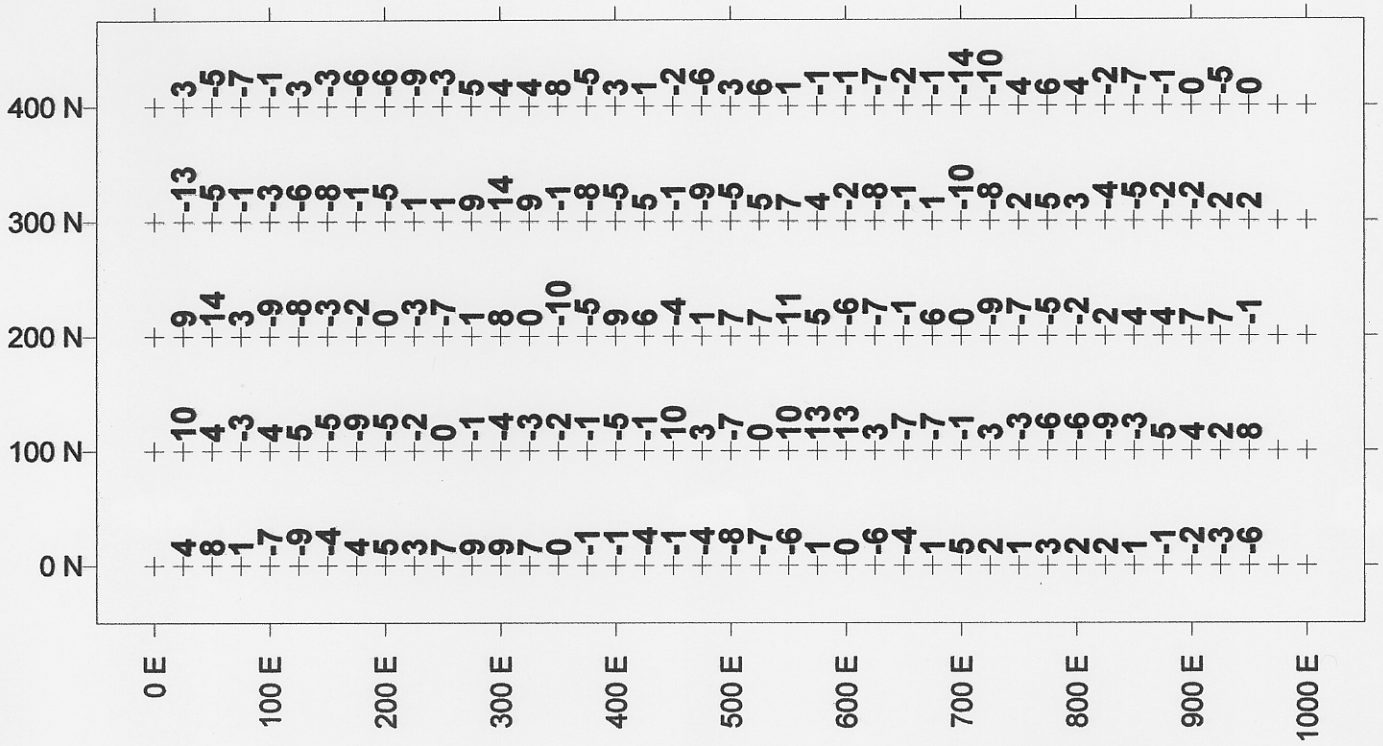
Area Mineralization (cont'd)
Gold values in the area have been obtained from trench sampling and drill core at the main showing. Significant gold assays in chip samples reportedly range from 6.8 grams per tonne over 5.1 metres to 10.8 grams per tonne over 4.9 metres. Grab and select samples reportedly assayed between 14.4 and 91 grams per tonne gold. The best drill core intersection assayed 4.97 grams per tonne gold over 1.5 metres (AR 16,008). Copper is associated with the gold mineralization; one rock sample from the main trench yielded 0.29% copper. Another sample yielded 26 grams per tonne silver and 0.14 % lead (AR 7,293).

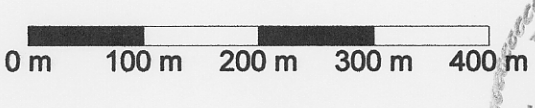
The Kit showing (MINFILE 092HNE270) is exposed on the north bank of Quilchena Creek, 2.0 kilometres east-northeast of the creek's confluence with Pothole Creek. A small body of granodiorite of Late Triassic to early Jurassic age intrudes volcanics of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group. The granodiorite is cut by narrow, steeply-dipping shears striking north and northeast, near the faulted contact with slightly pyritic Nicola Group greenstone to the northwest. Some of the fractures contain quartz with minor chalcopyrite, malachite and molybdenite.

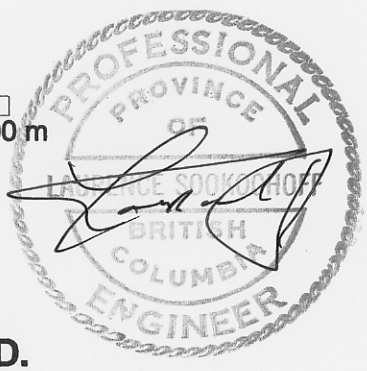
In the exploration by Laramide Resources in the immediate area east and south of Pothole Lake, assays of rock samples as reported by Watson (1985) are background values of up to 0.3 grams silver per tonne and 0.005 grams gold per tonne. At the Pothole Copper Zone (Figure 3.), a reported composite chip sample across the showing was analyzed at 2.55 grams per tonne gold and 1.9 grams per tonne silver over 130 metres. Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

PROPERTY MINERALIZATION
Mineralization at the **Pothole Copper Zone** is reported as being comprised of erratically disseminated chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and pyrite. The copper minerals occur in narrow zones striking southwest, transverse to the regional strike but parallel to a fault one kilometre to the northwest. It is further reported that individual rock samples from the showing were analyzed at up to 0.95 grams gold per tonne and 4.8 grams silver per tonne. A composite chip sample across the showing was reportedly analyzed at 2.55 grams gold per tonne and 1.9 grams silver per tonne over 130 metres (Watson, 1985). Gold and silver values appear to be proportional to the degree of alteration and copper mineralization (AR 13,714).

2006 VLF-EM SURVEY
During July 2006, the writer completed a localized VLF-EM survey over an area within the northeastern portion of the property peripheral to and possibly including the KIT showing. The KIT molybdenum/copper showing is reportedly with northerly to northeasterly trending shear zones that are exposed on the banks of the northeasterly directional topographical depression. A limited portion of the VLF-EM survey was purposely located on an adjoining claim to the east to cover the southeasterly projection of the indicated Quilchena Creek structure.







PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.
Pothole Lake Property

2006 VLF-EM Survey
Fraser Filtered Data

Figure 6

2006 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

(a) Instrumentation

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey is transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Seattle (Jim Creek), Washington.

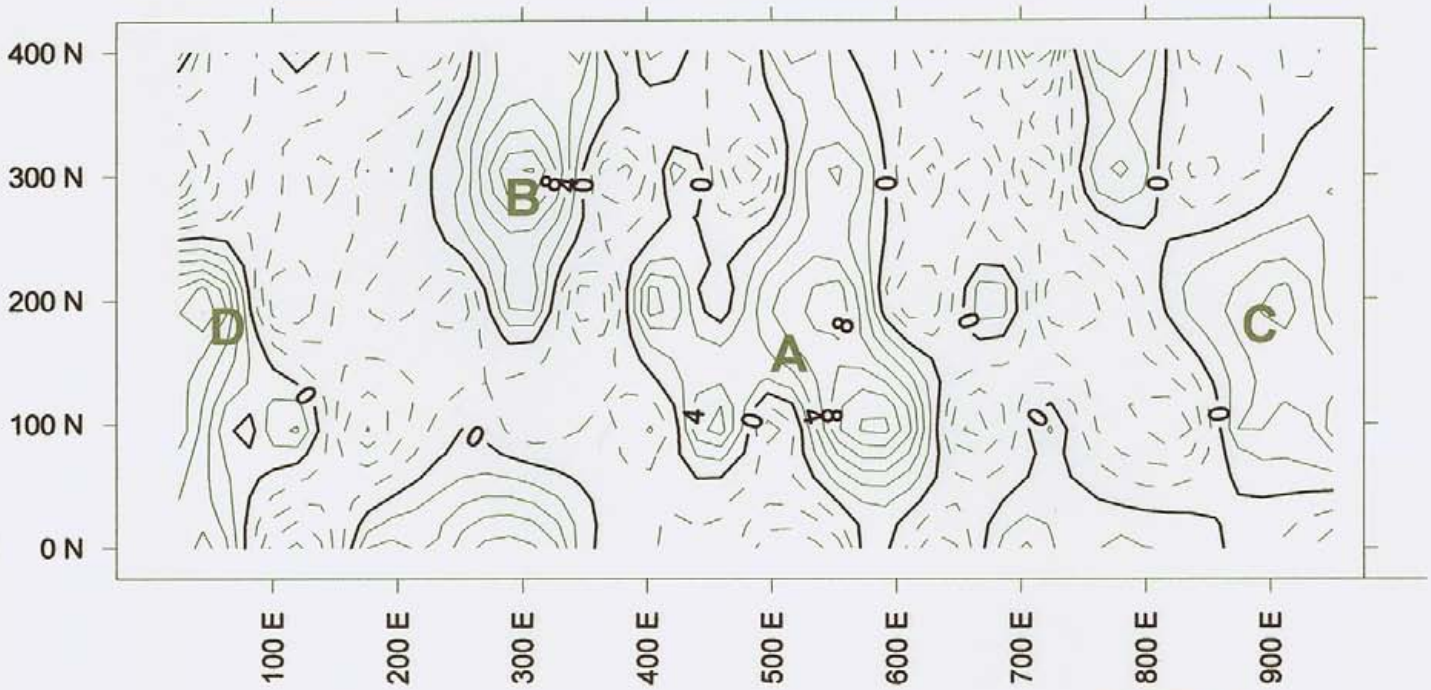
b) Theory

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too lowa conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too lowa conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP).

However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.



PREVIA RESOURCES LTD.
Pothole Lake Property

2006 VLF-EM Survey
Fraser Filtered Data
Contoured

Figure 7

2006 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

(c) Survey Procedure

As stations could not be flagged due to restrictions imposed by the land owner, Douglas Lake Ranch, a 500 metre base-line was established from GPS station 677000E 537000N located at the southwestern boundary of the DES 4 claim (Tenure 391793) and at a poor northerly secondary road leading to Quilchena Creek. The base-line which was central to the 400m x 1000m grid, was well marked with flagging bearing the grid stations 0N 500E, 1N 500 E, 2N 500E, 3N 500E and 4N 500E. This base-line was used as a control to the compassed 1000 metre east-west grid lines. VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along five east-west 1000 metre lines. Upon the completion of the survey, the flagging was removed.

(d) Compilation of Data

The data was transferred to an Exel spreadsheet, thence to a Surfer 32 program which was utilized to plot maps from the VLF-EM data. Three maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 5), fraser filtered data (Figure 6), and contoured fraser filtered data (Figure 7).

e) Results

One prime VLF-EM anomaly (A), in addition to three secondary anomalies (B, C,& D) were delineated.

Anomaly A, at 400E to 600E, north trending over the extent of the survey area and open-ended, is indicated to be associated with a 300 metre closed conjoined anomaly. The two associated anomalous zones may also be indicative of intersecting northerly trending and northwesterly trending zones. These intersections are indicated to occur at 100N 575E and at 200N 400E. Projecting the indicated 200N 400E zone northwestward through a discontinuity, is a significant 300 metre northerly trending anomalous zone (Anomaly B) centred at 300N 300E; this central area of the anomaly may indicate a structural intersection.

Anomaly C is a weak north-northwesterly trending anomaly which generally correlates with the indicated Quilchena Creek structure and the KIT showing at 200N 800E.

Anomaly D is located at the southwestern corner of the property and is open-ended to the west and south. This anomaly is significant in its valued strength; containing the highest Fraser Filtered value of all four anomalies.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 VLF-EM survey was successful in delineating four anomalous zones which may indicate zones of potential economic mineralization. The more significant in the anomalous zones are the indicated cross structures which could represent controlling features to zones of mineralization.

Respectfully submitted
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 31, 2007

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The fieldwork on the Pothole Lake Property was carried out between July 4 -7, 2006 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff: 2 days @ $750. ----------	$ 1,500.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ $ 50.00 ----------	150.00
Room & board: 2 days @ $150.00 ----------	300.00
Results, maps, compilation & drafting ----------	500.00
Report, xerox, & printing ----------	750.00
	$ 3,200.00

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Minfile – Number 092HNE204: POT 1Showing.
Number 092HNE270: KIT Showing.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with address at 120 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.

2) I have been practicing my profession for the past fourty-one years.

3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, from exploration work the writer has completed within the Aspen Grove copper camp in the 1980's, and from the VLF-EM survey performed, and the results thereof, as reported on herein

6) I do not have any interest in the securities of Previa Resources Ltd. nor in the Pothole Lake Property as described herein. I hold the claims of Tenure No.'s 391790, 391791, 391792, & 391793 comprising the Pothole Lake Property, in trust for Previa Resources Ltd.

Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC
May 31, 2007

Appendix I

VLF-EM RAW DATA

E	N	VLF-EM	Ffilter
0	0	2	
25	0	5	4
50	0	3	8
75	0	0	1
100	0	0	-7
125	0	2	-9
150	0	5	-4
175	0	6	4
200	0	5	5
225	0	2	3
250	0	4	7
275	0	0	9
300	0	-1	9
325	0	-4	7
350	0	-6	0
375	0	-6	-1
400	0	-4	-1
425	0	-7	-4
450	0	-2	-1
475	0	-5	-4
500	0	-3	-8
525	0	0	-7
550	0	0	-6
575	0	4	1
600	0	2	0
625	0	1	-6
650	0	5	-4
675	0	4	1
700	0	6	5
725	0	2	2
750	0	3	1
775	0	3	3
800	0	1	2
825	0	2	2
850	0	0	1
875	0	1	-1
900	0	0	-2
925	0	2	-3
950	0	1	-6
975	0	4	
1000	0	5	

E	N	VLF-EM	Ffilter
0	100	2	
25	100	3	10
50	100	-2	4
75	100	-3	-3
100	100	0	4
125	100	-2	5
150	100	-5	-5
175	100	-2	-9
200	100	0	-5
225	100	2	-2
250	100	1	0
275	100	3	-1
300	100	0	-4
325	100	5	-3
350	100	2	-2
375	100	6	-1
400	100	3	-5
425	100	6	-1
450	100	8	10
475	100	2	3
500	100	2	-7
525	100	5	0
550	100	6	10
575	100	1	13
600	100	0	13
625	100	-6	3
650	100	-6	-7
675	100	-3	-7
700	100	-2	-1
725	100	0	3
750	100	-4	-3
775	100	-1	-6
800	100	0	-6
825	100	1	-9
850	100	4	-3
875	100	6	5
900	100	2	4
925	100	3	2
950	100	1	8
975	100	0	
1000	100	-4	

E	N	VLF-EM	Ffilter
0	200	1	
25	200	5	9
50	200	0	14
75	200	-3	3
100	200	-6	-9
125	200	0	-8
150	200	0	-3
175	200	2	-2
200	200	1	0
225	200	3	-3
250	200	0	-7
275	200	7	1
300	200	4	8
325	200	2	0
350	200	1	-10
375	200	5	-5
400	200	8	9
425	200	3	6
450	200	1	-4
475	200	4	1
500	200	4	7
525	200	0	7
550	200	1	11
575	200	-4	5
600	200	-6	-6
625	200	-2	-7
650	200	-2	-1
675	200	1	6
700	200	-4	0
725	200	-3	-9
750	200	0	-7
775	200	2	-5
800	200	2	-2
825	200	5	2
850	200	5	4
875	200	4	4
900	200	2	7
925	200	3	7
950	200	-4	-1
975	200	-2	
1000	200	2	

E	N	VLF-EM	Ffilter
0	300	-8	
25	300	-3	-13
50	300	0	-5
75	300	2	-1
100	300	0	-3
125	300	3	-6
150	300	2	-8
175	300	7	-1
200	300	6	-5
225	300	4	1
250	300	4	1
275	300	5	9
300	300	2	14
325	300	-2	9
350	300	-5	-1
375	300	-4	-8
400	300	-2	-5
425	300	1	5
450	300	-4	-1
475	300	-2	-9
500	300	-4	-5
525	300	3	5
550	300	-4	7
575	300	-2	4
600	300	-6	-2
625	300	-4	-8
650	300	-2	-1
675	300	0	1
700	300	-5	-10
725	300	3	-8
750	300	2	2
775	300	3	5
800	300	0	3
825	300	0	-4
850	300	0	-5
875	300	4	-2
900	300	1	-2
925	300	5	2
950	300	2	2
975	300	5	
1000	300	0	

E	N	VLF-EM	Ffilter
0	400	0	
25	400	-6	3
50	400	-6	-5
75	400	-3	-7
100	400	-2	-1
125	400	0	3
150	400	-4	-3
175	400	-1	-6
200	400	0	-6
225	400	1	-9
250	400	4	-3
275	400	6	5
300	400	2	4
325	400	3	4
350	400	1	8
375	400	0	-5
400	400	-4	3
425	400	-2	1
450	400	-5	-2
475	400	-2	-6
500	400	-3	3
525	400	-2	6
550	400	-6	1
575	400	-5	-1
600	400	-4	-1
625	400	-6	-7
650	400	-2	-2
675	400	-1	-1
700	400	-5	-14
725	400	3	-10
750	400	5	4
775	400	3	6
800	400	1	4
825	400	1	-2
850	400	-1	-7
875	400	5	-1
900	400	2	0
925	400	3	-5
950	400	4	0
975	400	6	
1000	400	1	