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BC Geological Survey

BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
41742

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Airborne Geophysical Survey

TOTAL COST: $119,065.00

AUTHOR(S): Rachael K. Kramer

SIGNATURE(S): RKramer

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): NA

YEAR OF WORK: 2023

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): Event 6004596 / November 17, 2023

PROPERTY NAME: ROX

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 1099328, 1099331 (ROX), 1099332, 1099333 (ROX)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092K082, 092K076, 092K077, 092K083, 092K084

MINING DIVISION: Vancouver

NTS/BCGS: 92F/16E, 092K/1E

LATITUDE: 49 ° 59 ' 20 " **LONGITUDE:** 124 ° 04 ' 49 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

1111 W Georgia St #1570, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4M3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd.

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

1111 W Georgia St #1570, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4M3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

Bowen Island Group, Lower Jurassic, Middle Jurassic, Wrangellia, Coast Plutonic Complex, Roof Pendant, Folded VMS, Massive Sulphide, Semi-massive Sulphide, Stringers, Mineralised Pods, Shear-hosted, Polymetallic Veins, Strata-bound, Sandstone, Siltstone, Argillite, Tuff, Andesite Flow, Greenschist

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 2621, 3329, 8630, 9315, 11641, 13814, 18207 21459, 22011, 22397, 23319, 35628, 24447, 24572, 25570, 26631, 27274, 27861, 31276, 34211, 36594, 37691

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic	518 line-km	1099328, 1099331, 1099332, 1099333	$116,025.00
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	Report Preparation	1099328, 1099331, 1099332, 1099333	$3040.00
		TOTAL COST:	$119,065.00

Report on Airborne Geophysical Survey on the Rox Project, British Columbia

Claims: 1099328, 1099331, 1099332, 1099333
Vancouver Mining Division

NTS Zones 92F/16E, 092K/1E
49°59’20”N, 124°04’49”W

Work Performed: October 28 to October 31, 2023
Report Completed February 13th, 2024

Author: Rachael K. Kramer, G.I.T.

Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd.
1111 W Georgia St #1570
Vancouver, BC
V6E 4M3

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1. Introduction

The Rox project, located in the Vancouver Mining division of southwest British Columbia, consists of 4 mineral claims totaling 5130.89 Ha (Claim# 1099331, 1099328, 1099332, 1099333). Kenorland acquired the Rox Project through online staking on November 18, 2022.

Between October 28 to October 31, 2023 a helicopter-borne 1TEM time domain electromagnetic survey was completed over the Property by Precision GeoSurveys on behalf of Kenorland Minerals. A total of 518 line kilometers were flown over an area of 51.3 square kilometers at 100m line spacing. The program objective was to map potential conductors associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.

2. Location, Physiography, Access, Infrastructure

The Rox property is located in the Vancouver Mining Division, covering Mt. Diadem, located approximately 4 km west of the confluence of Brittain River with the Jervis Inlet, approximately 38 kilometers northeast of Powell River, B.C. The center of the properties lies at 49°59’20”N latitude and 124°04’49”W longitude (Figure 1). Four contiguous claim blocks totalling 5130.89 hectares (Ha) make up the property (Table 1).

The property can be accessed through a series of logging roads from Lang Bay, on the Lois Lake logging road following the western side of Lois and Khartoum lakes. Third Lake Road follows the east side of Lang Creek until it terminates within the claim boundaries at the base of Mt. Diadem. Alternatively, helicopter access from Powell River Airport may be necessary for access to higher elevations and northern portions of the project area.

The terrain of the property is mountainous, featuring moderate to steep slopes that ascend from 700 meters to 1,675 meters above sea level. Below 1,100 meters, the vegetation consists mature fir, hemlock, spruce, and cedar (red and yellow), while above this elevation, the landscape transitions to alpine tundra with moss, lichen, and shrubs.

The area is influenced by a maritime coastal climate, experiencing abundant precipitation during the autumn and winter with moderate temperatures. Heavy snow cover at higher elevations can delay exploration activities until mid-July.

Tenure	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (Ha)	Owner	Mining Division
1099328		2022-11-18	2026-10-01	1370.73	KENORLAND MINERALS NORTH AMERICA	Vancouver
1099331	ROX	2022-11-18	2026-10-01	1079.44	KENORLAND MINERALS NORTH AMERICA	Vancouver
1099332		2022-11-18	2026-10-01	1766.17	KENORLAND MINERALS NORTH AMERICA	Vancouver
1099333	ROX	2022-11-18	2026-10-01	914.55	KENORLAND MINERALS NORTH AMERICA.	Vancouver

Table 1: Rox mineral claims as of February 1, 2023

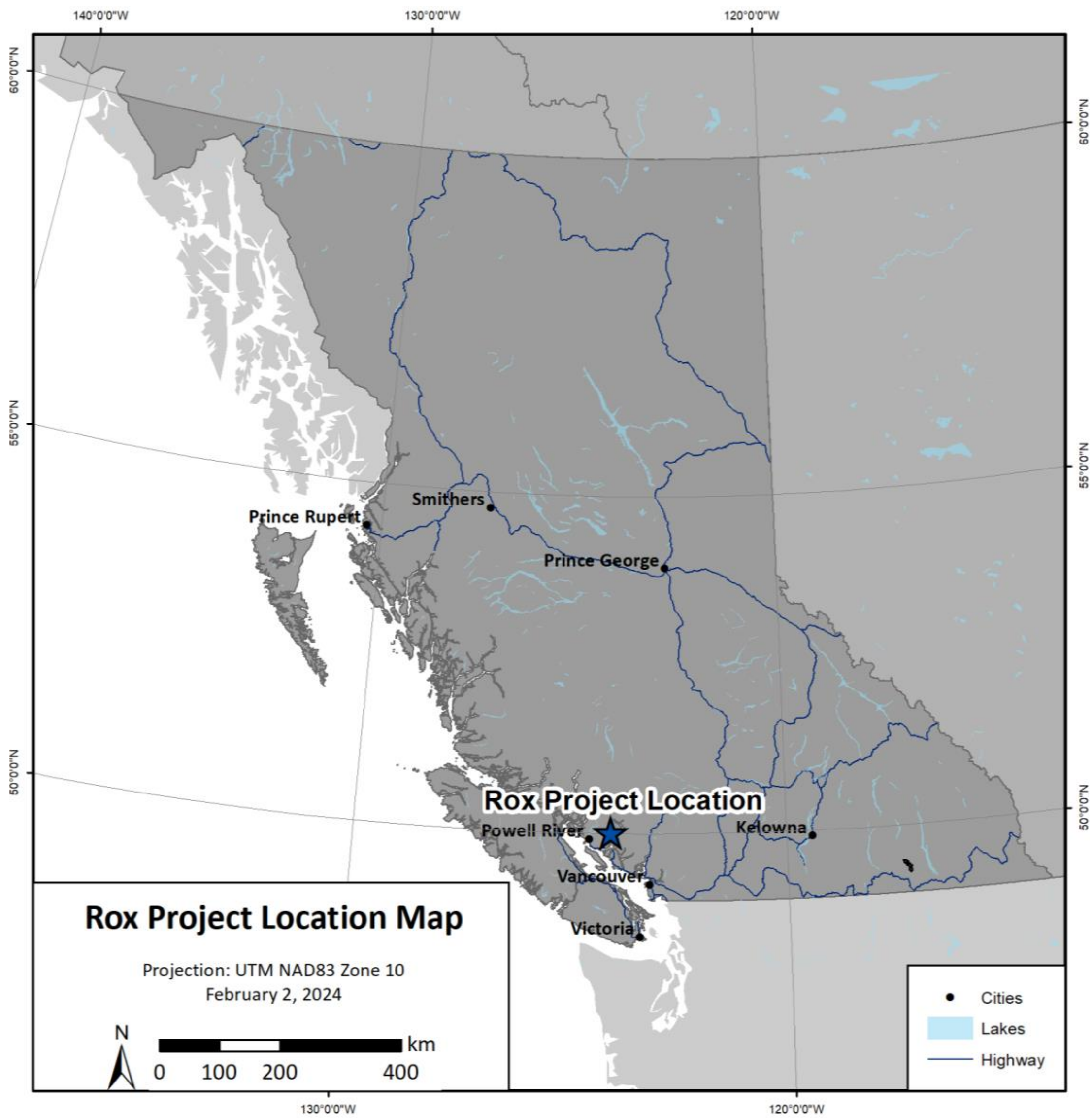

Figure 1: Rox Project Location

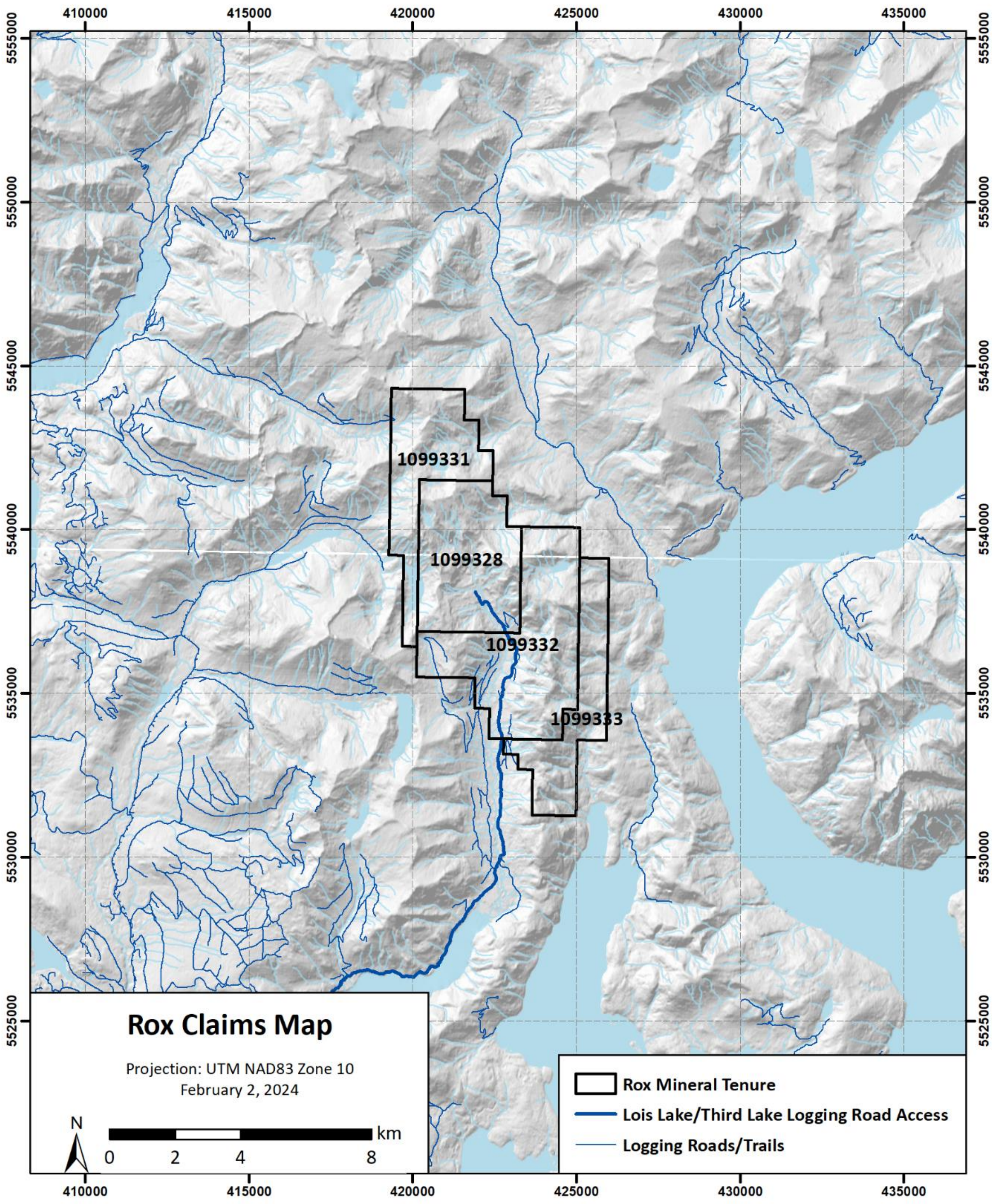

Figure 2: Rox Claim Locations

3. Exploration History

3.1. Exploration Overview

The Project area has received intermittent mineral exploration work since the 1920's. Prior to the 1950's, prospecting and mapping identified the known mineral occurrences along the Louis Creek Trend (MINFILE: 092K082, 092K076, 092K077), No Man's Creek Trend (MINFILE 092K083) and Mt. Diadem (MINFILE 092K084) when short adits were driven into the main showings. Since the 1950's various campaigns have included mapping and prospecting, soil and stream sediment sampling surveys, and geophysics (magnetic and EM). Many of the filed assessment reports describe prospecting confined to the areas within and around known mineral occurrences. Limited diamond drilling has occurred at the Lois Creek Upper Adit Zone (1967 and 1984), and No Man's Creek quartz vein (1996).

3.2. Historical Work

1920s: Sporadic mineral exploration in Mt. Diadem region by Brittain River Mining Co., resulting in two small adits with substantial Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au-bearing sulphide mineralisation.

1940s-50s: Inco Canada Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd. excavated several open cuts and a short adit in the area of the of the headwaters of No Man's Creek, discovering a gold-bearing quartz vein extending for 800 feet strike yielding assays of up 179.79 g/t Au over 2.54 cm (Minister of Mines Report, MacDonald 1950)

1954: Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines performed geological mapping and prospecting.
on 19 claims located in the Mt. Diadem area.

1957: W.R. Bacon of the B.C. Dept. of Mines performed seven months of geological fieldwork in the area (Bacon, 1957)

1965: Vanco Explorations Ltd. held 17 claims northwest of Mt. Diadem called the Linda Group.

1967: Citation Explorations Ltd. held 73 claims and optioned the Linda Group. The claims around Mt. Diadem adit were explored by the Sphere Development corp. where the completed geological mapping, limited diamond drilling and sampling of old adits and trenches.

1970: Tiger Silver Mines optioned the Linda Group and carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys (Assessment Report #2621, Bullis, 1970)

1971: Britain River Syndicate performed geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys in around the Mt. Diadem adit, where new anomalies were discovered (Assessment Report #3329, Cunningham-Dunlop, 1971).

1978: The claims were acquired by Fury Explorations Ltd. (Diadem claim) and Reto Schmidt (Fox claim).

1980-1981: The claims around Mt. Diadem adit were transferred to Fury Explorations Ltd. and minor rock sampling was conducted (Assessment Report #8630, Glass, 1980), (Assessment Report # 9315, Glass, 1981).

1982: Anaconda Canada Explorations Ltd. conducted stream sediment sampling in the Rox claims area, revealing a significant multi-element geochemical high, including Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au, with heightened values of associated pathfinder elements such as As-Sb-Bi-Mo.

1983: Anaconda optioned the Fox and Diadem claims, conducting a comprehensive program that included geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys and line cutting. The focus was on base metal showings near the Upper and Lower Adits, characterized by pods of massive sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor galena within steeply dipping shears, spatially related to a sediment-volcanic contact. The GENIE-EM geophysical survey targeted Upper Trench, Upper Adit, and Lower Adit polymetallic mineralisation (Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn), revealing numerous weak to moderate conductor axes correlated with pyrrhotite-rich polymetallic mineral zones and parallel sulphide zones. Weak to moderate positive magnetometer anomalies in the southeast portion of the grid correlated with a magnetite/pyrrhotite-bearing contact zone housing Cu-Zn-Ag-bearing sulphide mineralisation. Rock chip samples at different exposures of the No Man's Creek gold-quartz vein returned values such as 24.3 g/t Au over 16cm, 27 g/t Au over 8 cm, and 30.4 g/t Au over 7cm. Gold-bearing pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite occurrences with values up to 5.5 g/t Au were located 200-500 meters northwest of the No Man's Creek vein. (Assessment Report #11641, Riccio, 1983).

1984: Anaconda drilled 899m of diamond drilling over 9 holes in the Upper Adit Zone, yielding intervals up to 4m with 2.14% Cu, 7.92% Pb, 2.45% Zn, and 359.4 g/t Ag, and 1m with 7.15% Cu and 123.96 g/t Ag. Drilling only tested 299m of strike length and defined three steeply dipping en echelon precious-base metal zones along a sheared volcanic-sediment contact. Distinct weak and moderate electromagnetic responses suggest potential zones of massive sulphide at depth in the upper trench and Upper/Lower Adit zones (Assessment Report #13814, Riccio, 1985).

1987-1988: Covenant Resources acquired the property by staking, surrounding the former Diadem claim held by Fury Exploration and Fox claim held by Schmidt. Prospecting and detailed mapping was completed (Assessment Report #18207, Shearer, 1988).

1989: The Geological Survey of Canada (G.S.C.) conducted isotope dating (Pb 207/U 235 ratios) and fossil correlations, determining that the Mt. Diadem roof pendant possesses a Lower to Middle Jurassic age date. This age is equivalent to the Bonanza Group on Vancouver Island and the Harrison Lake Group on the Central Coast Mountains (Friedman, 1990).

1991-1992: White Channel Resources Inc. staked the Rox 1-5 claims. They completed trenching and stream sediment sampling. Hand-trenching on the No Man's Creek quartz vein, yielding weighted assay values up to 94.97 g/t Au over 2.18m in trench 8, along with 3.16% Zn and 0.18% Cu over 18 centimeters. Seven stream sediment samples from drainages cutting trenches with significant Au values showed values ranging from 0.9-133.0 ppm Au, along with relatively high Cu-Zn-Ag-As (Assessment Report #21459, Kikauna, 1991) (Assessment Report#22397, Kikauna, 1992).

1993: Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Rox 1-5 property and completed rock sampling and geological mapping. In the Upper Trenches and Upper Adit (respectively), 0.11% Cu, 1.70% Pb, 3.10% Zn and 64 g/t Ag were sampled over 4 meters and up to 30.5% Zn and 496 g/t Ag were sampled over 0.4m. Lithogeochemical sampling was completed to detect hydrothermal alteration patterns (Assessment Report #23319, Gray, 1994)

1995-1996: Navarre Resource Corp. completed rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and drilled 8 holes totaling 547.7 meters of BQ core on the No Man's Creek gold-bearing quartz vein. Significant gold intercepts include 1.01m of 18.2 g/t Au and 0.16m of 25.3g/t Au. Samples on the vein at No Man’s Creek yielded up to 226.8 g/t Au, 88.4 g/t Ag, 0.983% zinc and greater than 1.0% copper over 0.2 meter (Assessment Report 24447, Kikauna, 1995). Diamond drilling yielded up to 16.6 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver over 0.99 meter from DDH RX 96-2; while another drill hole (RX 96-8) intercepted values of 23.0 g/t gold and 6.3 g/t silver over 0.15 meters (Assessment Report #24572, Kikauna, 1996).

1998: Stirrup Creek Gold Inc. secured an option on the property from Navarre Resource Corp., initiating VLF-EM, magnetometer and BEEP MAP surveys. VLF-EM results revealed a well-defined weak conductive zone immediately west of the north-trending fault zone in the Upper Adit grid. This response lacks an associated magnetic anomaly, suggesting non-massive pyrrhotite in the Upper Adit and trench showings. The conductive zone aligns with the trench trend of sulphide mineralisation, consistent with previous GENIE-EM conductors identified by Anaconda's 1984 survey (Ricccio, 1983). On the Lower Adit grid, the survey identified moderate-strength conductive zones at the adit and 100 meters NNW (Assessment Report #25570, Kikauna, 1998).

2001: Fundamental Resources Corp conducted VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys on the Upper and Lower Adit zones, concurrently collecting six rock chip samples for assays and geochemical analysis. Additionally, five rock samples underwent descriptive analysis at Vancouver Petrographics. The identification of garnet, tremolite, and diopside suggests the presence of skarn mineral assemblages within the mineral zones of both the Upper and Lower Adit (Assessment Report #26631, Kikauna, 2001).

2002: Fundamental Resources Corp acquired petrographic descriptions of drill core samples from Anaconda's 1984 drilling efforts (Assessment Report #27274, Kikauna, 2003).

2005: Fundamental Resources conducted detailed mapping, soil sampling, and magnetometer geophysics in the "Southeast Zone," aiming to identify the southeast extension of mineralisation from the Lower Adit Zone (Assessment Report #27861, Kikauna 2005).

2009: A purchase and sale agreement between Sunshine Global Mining Ltd (purchaser) and Fundamental Resources Corp (vendor) was signed. Rock chip sampling was carried out by Sunshine Global Mining Ltd conducted to evaluate samples for geochemistry, petrology and gold recovery on the gold-bearing quartz vein in No Man's Creek. Alongside the standard 33-element ICP and Au screen fire assay, two composite samples were prepared for further evaluation. A 35.2-kilogram composite sample, and a 5.6-kilogram composite sample were sent to TN Gold Inc. for a gold recovery test (Assessment Report #31276, Kikauna 2009).

2013: Fundamental Resources conducted geological mapping and rock chip sampling done on No Man's Creek identified a potential zone of Au bearing quartz-sulphide veining (sample 23249) located 50-110 meters southwest of the known Au bearing No Man's Creek quartz vein (samples 23243-23248 along 65 meter strike length, true width 20-55 cm). Sampling yielded 2.4 to 121.5 g/t Au and 21 to 85 g/t Ag over widths of 0.2 to 0.55 meter (Assessment Report #34211, Kikauna, 2013).

2015: Asia New Energy Corporation engaged Precision GeoSurveys to complete at 112 line-km helicopter-borne magnetometer and radiometric geophysical surveys, covering a 3 X 3.5 km area with east-west-oriented grid lines at 200 m spacing. The survey identified five magnetic highs, ranging from roughly 400-1,000 meters long and 50-250 meters wide, exhibiting a NNW trending elongated shape. These magnetic highs align with areas of increased sulphide mineralisation and silica-chlorite-potassium feldspar-muscovite alteration. One area, approximately 200 X 400 meters and situated 700 meters SW of Skwim Lake, emerged as a strong magnetic high (Assessment Report #35623, Kikauna, 2015).

2017: A 3.9 line-kilometer ground magnetometer survey focused on the strong magnetic high defined in the 2015 magnetic survey. A rock chip sample north of the Loius creek trench, near one of the magnetic features returned values of 1.25% Cu, 4.44 g/t Ag, & 0.11 g/t Au (Assessment Report #36594, Kikauna 2017).

2018: Fieldwork centered on the magnetic anomaly located on the ridge SW of Skwim Lake, which revealed magnetite and pyrite mineralisation coinciding with a 200-meter-wide greisen (muscovite-chlorite) and very coarse-grained actinolite hosted in coarse-grained quartz diorite, intersected by 0.5-1 m wide late-stage felsic dykes. Five rock chip samples were collected, in addition to 12 b-horizon soil samples covering an approximately 100 X 300 m area. Rock chip and soil samples indicated relatively low polymetallic and precious metal geochemical values (Assessment Report #37691, Kikauna 2018).

4. Regional Geology, Local Geology and Mineralisation

(adapted from Assessment Report #38520, Kikauna 2019)

4.1. Regional Geology

The property lies within the Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex along its western boundary with the Insular Belt. Mixed volcanic, sedimentary, and intrusive rocks from the Lower and Middle Jurassic Bowen Island Group form a series of roof pendants, ranging from 2 to 15 kilometers in length, characterized by an elongated northwest trend within the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. These roof pendants are situated in the southern end of Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet. The Bowen Island Group are coeval in part with the volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Formation on Vancouver Island to the west and the Harrison Lake Formation within the central Coast Mountains, located 75 kilometers to the east (Friedman, 1990).

Throughout the Cordillera, these roof pendants are prevalent, commonly metamorphosed to greenschist and less commonly amphibolite grades (Shearer, 1988). It is proposed that the Bowen Island Group originally covered a more expansive area before undergoing deformation during the Cretaceous emplacement of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex, resulting in the alignment of pre-Cretaceous strata into vertically oriented roof pendants. The prominent feature of the Bowen Island Group roof pendant in the Rox claims area is the near-vertical orientation of bedding and cleavage. W.R. Bacon (1957) questions the term "pendant," suggesting that these formations are not wedge-shaped but more likely steeply dipping leaves between batholith walls, implying a deep down-dip vertical extension of strata near the project area. The Early Cretaceous Gambier group, which hosts the Britannia VMS deposit (Figure 3), also represents a roof pendant, unconformably overlaying the Jurassic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex (Lynch, 1990). Between 1905 and 1977, the Britannia orebodies yielded approximately 47.8 million tonnes of ore grading 1.1% copper, 0.65% zinc, 6.8 g/t silver and 0.6 g/t gold (British Columbia Geologic Survey [BCGS], 2008).

Displaying a volcanic-rich composition in southwestern exposures and a predominantly sedimentary nature towards the northwest, the Bowen Island Group's transition from southeast to northwest likely signifies both age and facies variation. On Bowen Island, locally interbedded dark green, fine-grained andesite with thinly laminated to massive fine-grained siliceous tuff, and minor laminated chert and argillite are observed. Mount Elphinstone hosts strongly foliated amphibolite's interlayered with green chloritic schist and felsic metavolcanics. Summit ridges of the Sechelt Peninsula reveal massive andesite interlayered with cherty tuff, foliated rusty pyritic argillites, and minor carbonate. Near Foley Head on the west side of Jervis Inlet, pillow basalt is separated by a breccia zone from rusty weathering argillite with minor carbonate. Upwards in the section, a thin conglomerate horizon with feldspar porphyry, diorite, quartz diorite, and limestone cobbles are observed. In the project area, near the northwest limit of the Bowen Island Group, lithologies consist of argillaceous siltstone (well-banded), tuffaceous sandstone (chlorite-rich), andesitic-basalt vesicular flows, diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate.

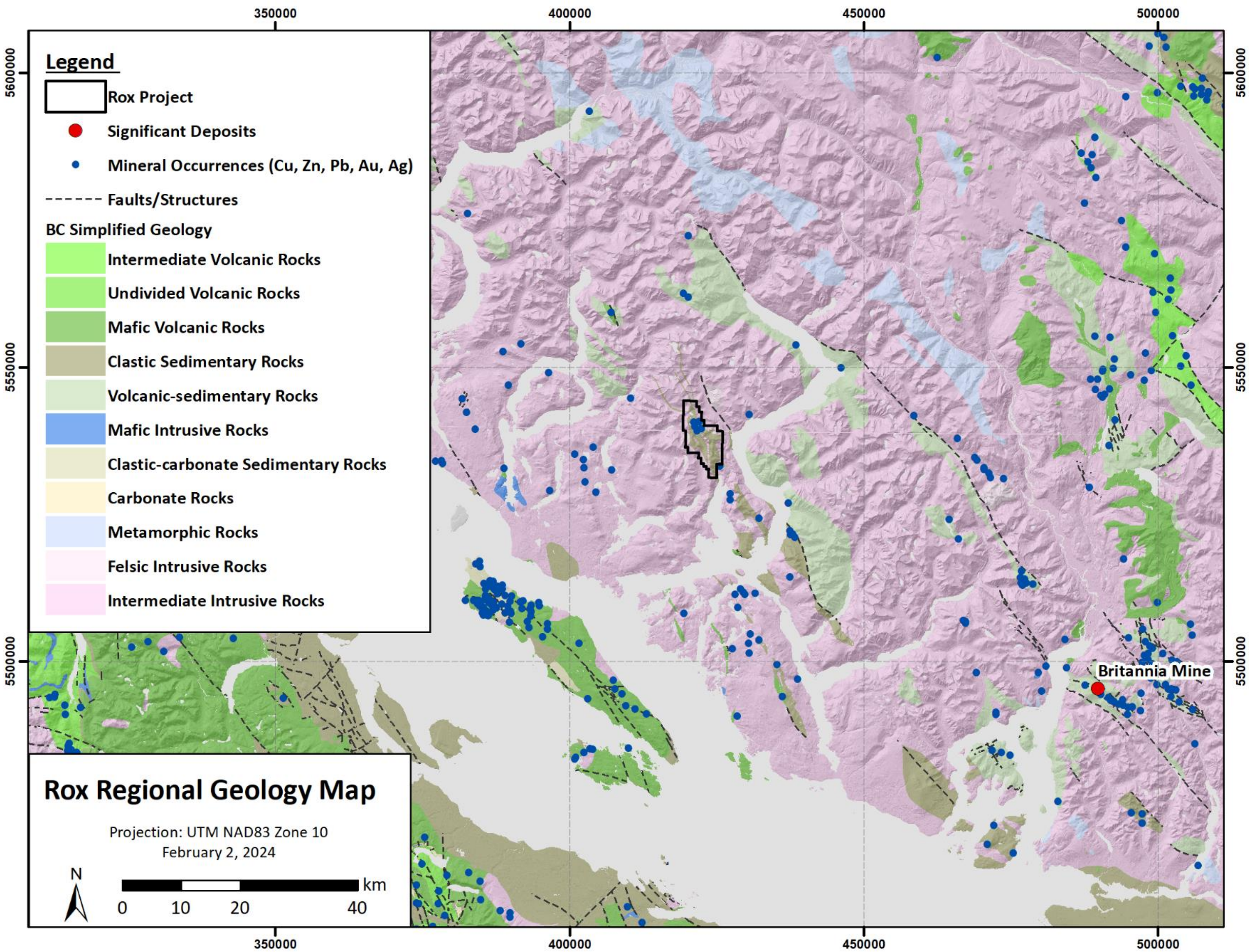

Figure 3: Regional Geology

4.2. Property Geology & Lithology

The Rox property area is dominantly underlain by the Lower/Middle Jurassic volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Bowen Island Group (Figure 4), part of the Wrangellia Terrane within Jurassic-Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. Greenschist metamorphism and intense deformation has occurred within the belt. The lithologies on the property encompass volcanic dominant sequences (Table 2, Units 1-2) and sedimentary dominant sequences (Table 2, Units 3-5). Lithologies include: well-banded argillaceous siltstone, chlorite-rich tuffaceous sandstone, vesicular flows of andesitic-basalt, diorite-andesite flows and/or sills, chloritic schist, pillowed andesitic flows, lapilli tuff, chert, and carbonate. In the eastern part of the claims, there are intrusions of diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, and granite of the Cretaceous Coast Range Complex. The felsic-intermediate intrusive rocks exhibit a fine-grained to porphyritic texture near the pendant contact, transitioning to a medium-coarse grain massive texture away from the contact.

Intense structural deformation developed north-northwest trending shear zones parallel to tight, moderate to steep, north- plunging folds are characterized by penetrative axial planar cleavage. These fabrics are crosscut by east-northeast trending, steeply dipping shear zones. Both sets of shear zones are known to host mineralisation within the project area. Shear zones in the upper and Lower Adit areas, as well as the No Man's Creek vein, are believed to extend vertically and horizontally for several hundred meters. The combined strike length of the Upper Adit and Lower Adit forms a 1.0-kilometer-long zone. Shearing in the upper and Lower Adit zones generally trends at 340-350 degrees (with a steep east dip), while the shear zone in the Mt. Diadem Adit Zone trends at 100 degrees (with a steep north dip).

Alteration is evident proximal to mineralised shear zones, manifesting as silicification and the development of clay minerals within these zones. Felsic rocks within the roof pendant show widespread epidote and pyrite or pyrrhotite fracture filling. The argillaceous siltstone displays a rusty weathering pattern characterized by a thin-bedded and laminated appearance, featuring minor graphite-coated slickensides.

Age	Unit	Description
Cretaceous	5	Coast Range Plutonic Complex: quartz diorite, diorite, granodiorite, granite
Lower and mid-Jurassic	4	Argillaceous siltstone (banded), sandstone, laminated chert, minor lapilli tuff and carbonate interbeds
	4a	Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite andesite flows and/or sills
	3	Argillaceous siltstone, bedded to finely laminated and locally graphitic; minor carbonate and lapilli tuff interbeds
	3a	Andesitic-basaltic vesicular flows and diorite andesite flows and intrusive
	2	Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone (chlorite rich), interbedded coarse lapilli tuff
	2a	Felsic lapilli tuff, vesicular flows and tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone
	2b	Massive diorite-andesite flows and intrusive
	2c	Pillowed andesitic flows
	1	Tuffaceous sandstone, siltstone, minor argillite and chloritic schist
	1a	Andesitic flows, lapilli tuff and chloritic schist
	1b	Massive diorite-andesite flows and/or intrusive

Table 2: Detailed geology descriptions (adapted from Assessment Report # 38520, Kikauna 2019)

4.3. Mineralisation

Mineralisation on the Rox property is characterized as polymetallic veins (Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, Cu) which form as massive pods or disseminated/replacement mineralisation around veins. A shear zone observed in both the Upper and Lower Adit zones (Figure 4) cut graphitic argillites, chlorite-rich tuffs and andesite flows and/or sills. The massive shear-controlled mineralised pods appear to be spatially related to the argillite-chlorite tuff contact although some mineralisation occurs within both of units. Shearing is believed to be continuous between the Upper (north) and Lower (south) Adit area, covering a distance of greater than 700 meters(Figure 4).

Sulphide mineralisation observed in drill core samples from the Upper Adit Zone and within adits/trenches within the Lower Adit Zone consist of stringers, veinlets, blebs, pods, and minor disseminations of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, minor tetrahedrite, and trace amounts of arsenopyrite. These occurrences exhibit quartz-chlorite-epidote-±garnet altered portions of a predominantly argillitic unit. The mineralisation tends to be concentrated at or near contacts with intercalated chloritic flows and sills. Mineralisation in the Upper Adit Zone is categorized into four main assemblages: a) pyrrhotite-sphalerite; b) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena; c) pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, ±tetrahedrite; and d) pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite-galena. Notably, three en-echelon, strata-bound stringer sulphide zones, each up to 30 meters wide and collectively spanning 120 meters, are identified in the Upper Adit vicinity. Noteworthy drill core intercepts from this zone include samples such as 135 g/t Ag, 2.74% Pb, 1.61 % Zn, and 0.79 % Cu over 12 meters, as well as 359.5 g/t Ag, 7.9 % Pb, 2.5 % Zn, and 2.1 % Cu over 4 meters (Riccio, 1985).

In the central part of the Upper Adit Zone, increased sulphide mineralisation correlates with the thickening of the chloritic tuff-flow and diorite (Table 2, Unit 2). Minor fold axes in meta-sediments near the contact with unit 2 indicate a northward convergence and plunge, implying a potential link between sulphide zone thickness and the northward thickening of Unit 2(Table 2). To date, no drilling has occurred north of the Upper Adit Zone towards the Trench Zone (Figure 4), approximately 800m along strike. The presence of parasitic fold axes in the meta-sediments and mineralisation styles similar to the Upper Addit zone within the trenches at the Trench Zone suggest continuity of mineral potential along strike.

Mineralisation at the Trench Zone consists of disseminated and stringer hosted pyrite, galena and minor chalcopyrite. Galena with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite is also exposed in two small trenches. Three chip samples over 3 meters within the larger of the two trenches assayed an average of 0.863 g/t gold, greater than 134g/t Ag, greater than 1% Pb, greater than 1% Zn and minor copper. Another sample from just south of this trench assayed 2.25 g/t gold, 560 g/t AG, greater than 1% Pb, greater than 1% Zn and 0.14 % Cu over 8 centimeters (Riccio, 1983). Follow-up sampling across the upper two trenches yielded up to 3.10% Zn, 1.70 % Pb, 64.0 g/t Ag and 0.44 g/t Au over 4.0 meters (Gray, 1994)

Mineralisation around the Lower Adit Zone includes 5 chip samples which returned 0.21% copper, 0.39 % lead, 9.46 % Zn, 86.1 g/t Ag and 1.37 g/t Au over 2.5 meters (Riccio, 1993). Two grab samples from the adit yielded 2.42% and 2.20% Pb, 32.6% and 29.5% Zn, 48 and 49 g/t Ag with 0.88 and 0.21 g/t Au over 0.6 and 1.1 meter, respectively (Kikauna, 1998)

The No Man's Creek "Upper Vein" zone (Figure 4) exhibits a gold-bearing quartz vein in a steeply dipping shear zone. The exposed vein/shear, trending northeast and dipping steeply northwest or northeast, consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, trace arsenopyrite, and native gold in a quartz and fault gouge clay gangue. The width of mineralised quartz veins varies from 0.1-0.35 meters, with adjacent wall rock zones of gouge clay, silicification, and fracture-filling sulphide mineralisation. Trenched rock chip samples returned assay values of 2.772 oz/t Au across 2.18 meters, and stream sediment samples from creeks cutting through this zone returned geochemical values up to 133.0 ppm Au (Leriche, 1991). Diamond drilling yielded up to 16.6 g/t gold and 6.6 g/t silver over 0.99 meter from DDH RX 96-2; while another drill hole (RX 96-8) intercepted values of 23.0 g/t gold and 6.3 g/t silver over 0.15 meter (Kikauna, 1996)

The Mount Diadem Adit (Figure 4) is located at the contact of the silicified volcanic rocks with an intrusive unit, where the 12m deep shaft penetrates a 0.61m shear zone hosting pods of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. A 0.25-meter wide sample of the shear zone southeast of the adit assayed 0.017% Cu, greater than 1% Pb, greater than 1% Zn, greater than g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au. A grab sample from the adit assayed 4.9 g/t Au, 264 g/t Ag, 8.89% Pb, 8.62% Zn and 0.02% Cu (Riccio, 1983).

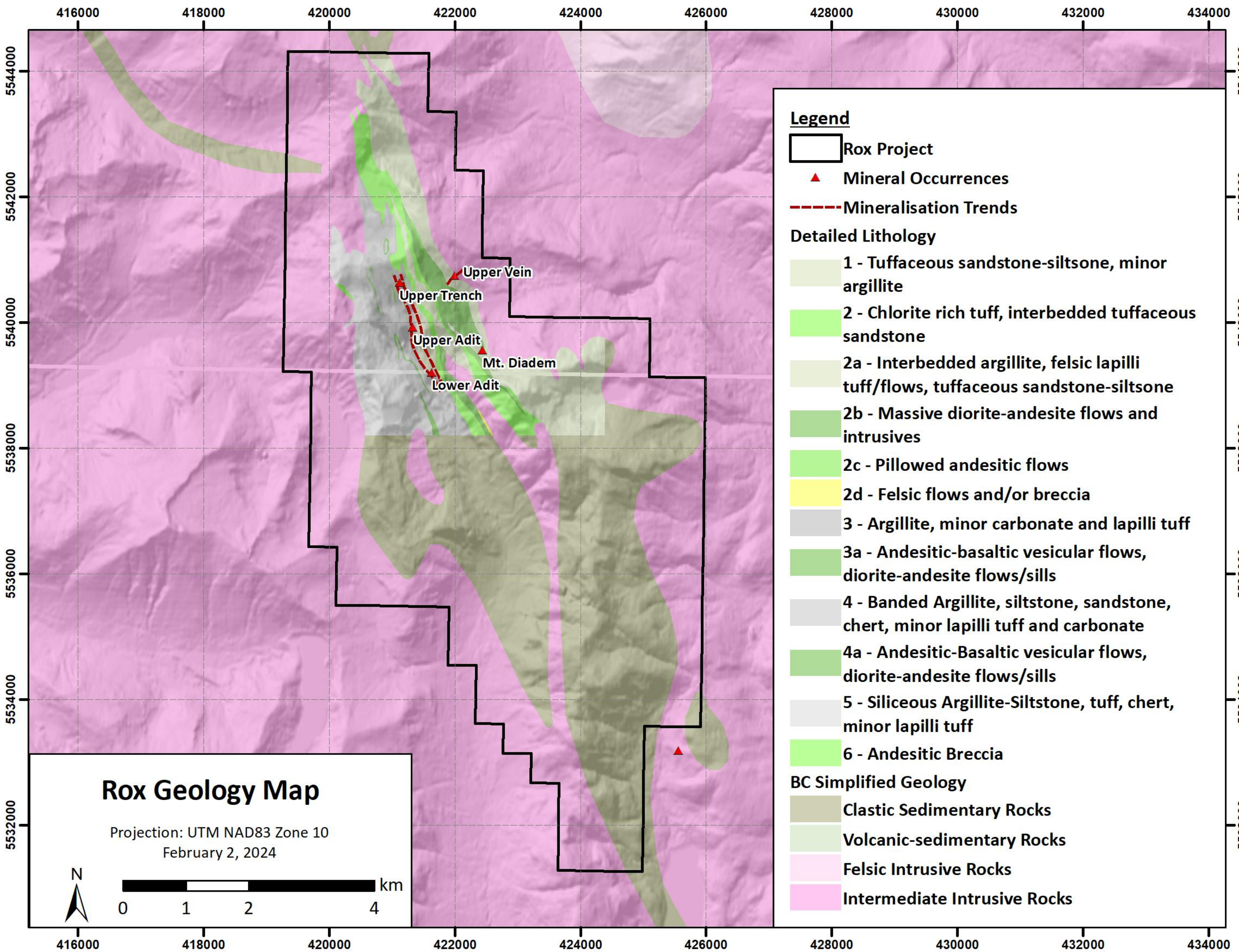

Figure 4: Rox Property Geology

5. Summary of Work

5.1. Airborne 1TEM Survey

Work completed includes the geophysical survey and data processing performed as a part of the high-resolution helicopter-borne 1TEM time domain electromagnetic survey completed over the Rox survey area. The survey was flown over the Rox project area from October 28 to October 31, 2023 to map potential conductors associated with massive to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation.

5.1.1. Methods and Specifications

A total of 518 line-kilometers were flown over an area of 51.3 km^2. This total includes an additional 6 km of marginal line segments flown and retained outside the block boundary for survey efficiency. The block was flown at 100 m line spacing at a heading of 090°/270°. The proposed nominal survey height was 50 m constant height above ground level. The time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) system in this survey gauges ground conductivity by sending short pulse electrical currents into the ground, inducing eddy currents in subsurface conductors at increasing depths over time. These currents create measurable magnetic fields when the transmitter is off, allowing the detection of conductive features at significant depths, often hundreds of meters below the surface. 1TEM, a proprietary TDEM survey technology, not only identifies conductive mineral deposits but also offers high-resolution geological mapping by measuring early time TDEM responses, revealing variations in bedrock conductivity and resistivity.

Precision GeoSurveys installed all geophysical and ancillary equipment on an AS 350 helicopter. The equipment included a 1TEM Receiver, a towed 1TEM structure (transmitter and receiver loop), GPS systems (Hemisphere R330 GPS Receiver, Novatel OEMV-3 GPS Receiver), pilot guidance unit (Nuvia Dynamics IMPAC Data Recorder System), laser altimeter (Bushnell Yardage Pro 1000 Laser Rangefinder), and a Honda generator. Further specifications and methodology for the 1TEM system are detailed in the Airborne Geophysical Survey Report by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. in Appendix C.

5.1.2. Processing

After each survey flight and upon survey completion, rigorous quality control procedures were implemented to ensure high-quality data. TDEM data underwent analysis and conversion from Binary to Geosoft and ASCII file formats. Additional processing utilized geophysical software and proprietary algorithms.

For the laser altimeter, a DTM was produced using filters and leveling routines to create a fully leveled digital terrain model. Conductivity-Depth Transforms (CDTs) were generated for selected lines using Fullagar Geophysics EmaxAIR software, which calculates pseudosections of conductivity versus depth based on the concept of maximum current. These pseudosections provide a simple and reliable visualization of apparent conductivity data on a true depth scale, aiding in effective initial interpretation. Laser altimeter values for the model calculations were capped at 70 m above ground level. It was observed during the modelling that the EmaxAIR software would automatically reject data recorded above 70 m ground clearance, despite the EM decays often being valid. Limiting the laser data to a specific height was necessary to calculate a continuous pseudosection, but also further decreases the reliability of the data in low-signal areas. Further processing details and software specifics can be found in the Airborne Geophysical Survey Report by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. in Appendix C.

5.1.3. Results

The majority of the Rox survey block is characterized by highly resistive rocks and extreme topography, which resulted in limited ground response in most of the survey data. The biggest factors causing questionable data are highly resistive rocks and extreme topography, both of which are present within the Rox project area. The modeling steps required to calculate reasonable Conductivity Depth Transforms (CDTs) for the ROX data means that additional care must be taken when interpreting the sections.

Multiple moderate-to-strong bedrock conductors were identified, including a major conductor in the north-central region (Louis Creek Trend), exhibiting elevated conductivity values extending at least one kilometer in each direction from the response's center. This anomaly is evident in time profiles up to the end of the off-time measurements at 11 milliseconds.

Two additional areas show moderate ground responses, with potential understatement in both EM time profiles and grids due to steep terrain causing large ground clearance.

Plan view maps of late time (Channel 17), mid time (Channel 9) and early time (Channel 2) TDEM conductivity, DTM, flight lines and overview maps are provided in Appendix D, as are CDT sections.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Rox project group of claims show several indicators of the presence of massive to semi-massive polymetallic sulphide mineralisation. Drilling conduced by Anaconda in 1984 suggests the presence of economically significant mineralisation up to 7.4 meters wide on the Louis Creek Trend, including 2.44m at 0.39% Cu, 11.19% Zn, 2.59% Pb, 249.0 g/t Ag and 4.57m at 0.73% Cu, 2.74% Zn, 3.01% Pb, 199.4 g/t Ag. The mineralised zone was drill-tested over 200m along strike, with historical surface exploration defining up to 1600m of strike length between the Upper Trench and Lower Adit zones. The mineralization is predominantly found within steeply dipping shears and is commonly associated near sedimentary-volcanic contacts. On the

Louis Creek Trend, a strong conductor was imaged extending below the base of the generated models. All historical drilling within the trend was shallow (maximum depth 159m) and conducted on the margin of the imaged anomaly near the Upper Adit, leaving the strongest portions of the anomaly towards the Upper Trench Zone untested (Figure 5).

To advance exploration on the property, a two-phase work program is recommended. The first phase would comprise data compilation, inversion of geophysical data and a targeted field program. Before fieldwork commences, digitization and compilation of all historical drilling, trenching and rock sampling data should be completed to support field activities and to identify areas which lack data coverage. Inversion of the recent magnetics and EM surveys (completed in 2015 and 2023 respectively) should be completed to define areas for field follow-up and ultimately assist in drill targeting. Detailed mapping and investigation of the physical properties of lithologies and mineralisation over the Louis Creek Trend should be completed to better assess the relevance of geophysical responses. Follow-up prospecting and mapping should be completed in the two areas which were identified to show moderate ground responses where EM time profiles and grids may have been understated due to steep terrain/large ground clearance.

The second phase of work would comprise a minimum 2000 meter drill program to systematically test geophysical and geochemical targets along the Louis Creek Trend. This would include stepping out to the North of the historical drilling at the Upper Adit Zone, including a fence across anomalous conductivity, as well as a test of areas with coincident geophysical and surface geochemical anomalism in the Upper Trench area.

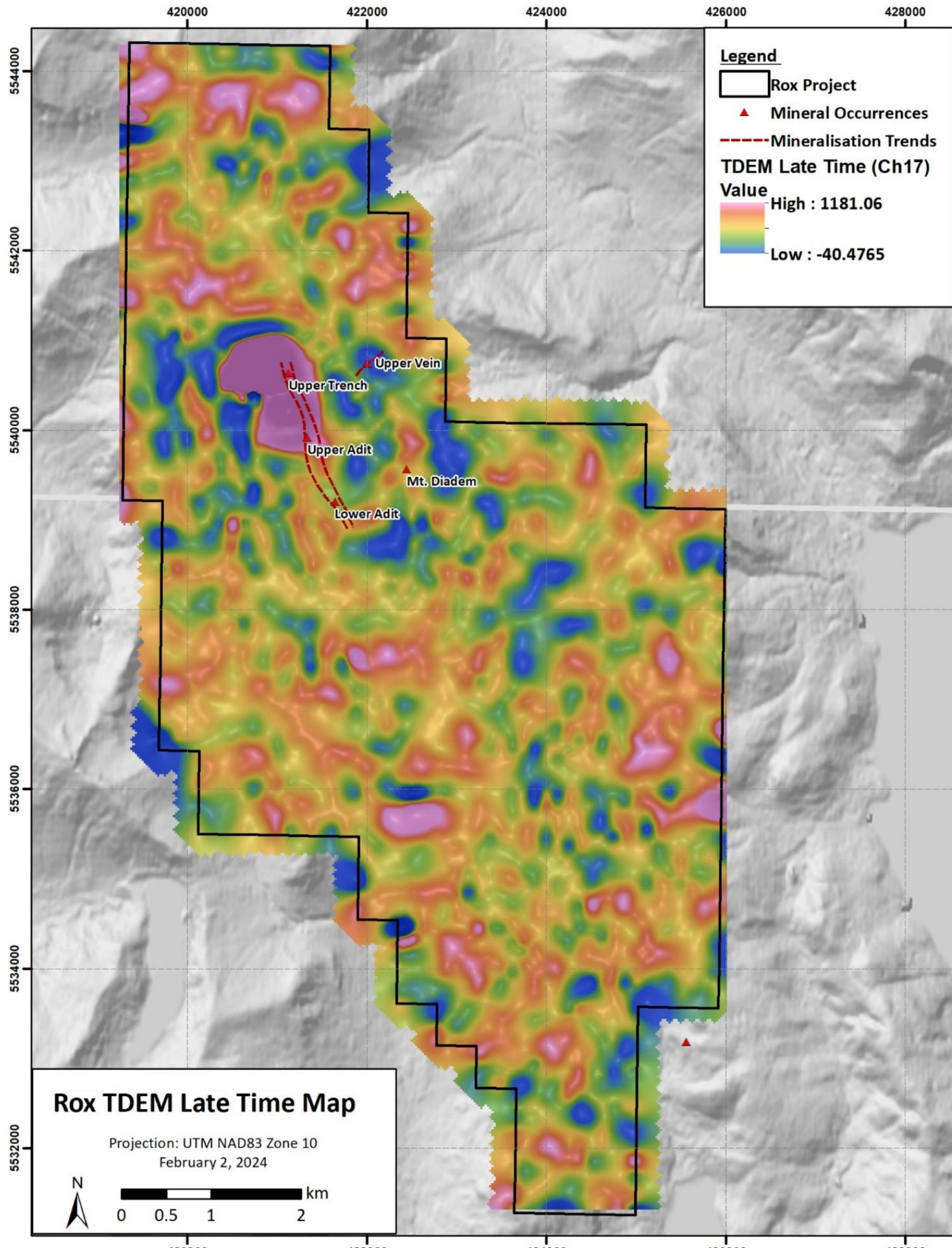

Figure 5: TDEM Late Time Conductivity and Occurrences

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Appendix A – Cost Statement

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days	Rate	Subtotal
Airborne Exploration Surveys				
Airborne 1TEM Electromagnetic Survey	512 line-km of geophysical data plus mobilization, demobilization, calibration, and report			$110,500.00
GST	GST on services			$5,525.00
Subtotal				$116,025.00
Office Studies				
Report preparation	Rachael Kramer	4	$3040	$3040
Subtotal				$3040
TOTAL Expenditures				**$119,065.00**

Appendix B – Statement of Qualifications

I, Rachael K Kramer, do certify that:

1. I received my B.Sc in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 2014.
2. I am registered as a Geologist in Training (G.I.T) with Engineers and Geoscientists BC and have been a member in good standing since 2015.
3. I have practiced continuously in the mineral exploration industry in excess of 9 years.
4. I hold a senior position at Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd.
5. This report is written solely by Rachael K. Kramer

Appendix C – Airborne 1TEM Survey Report

AIRBORNE 1TEM SURVEY REPORT

ROX

Powell River, British Columbia

Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd.

Precision GeoSurveys Inc.
BC Permit to Practice 1002615
www.precisiongeosurveys.com
Hangar 42 Langley Airport
21330 - 56th Ave., Langley, BC
Canada V2Y 0E5
604-484-9402

Jenny Poon, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Erik Keyser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

January 2024

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1.0 Introduction

This report describes the geophysical survey operations and data processing procedures performed during the high-resolution helicopter-borne 1TEM time domain electromagnetic survey completed at the ROX survey area for Kenorland Minerals North America Ltd. The ROX survey area is in southwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). It was flown from October 28 to October 31, 2023.

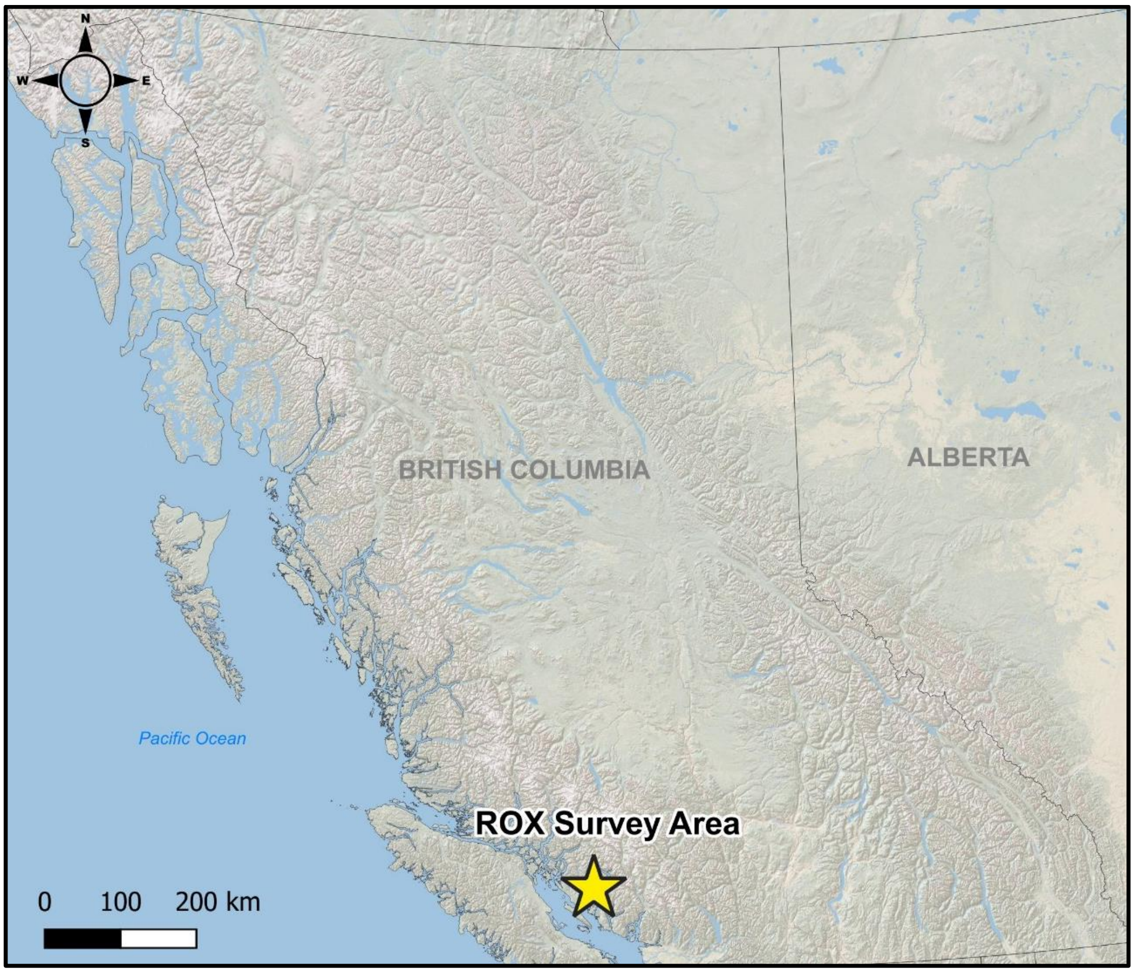


Figure 1: ROX survey area located in southwestern British Columbia.

1.1 Survey Area

The ROX survey block is centered 36 km northeast of Powell River, British Columbia (Figure 2).

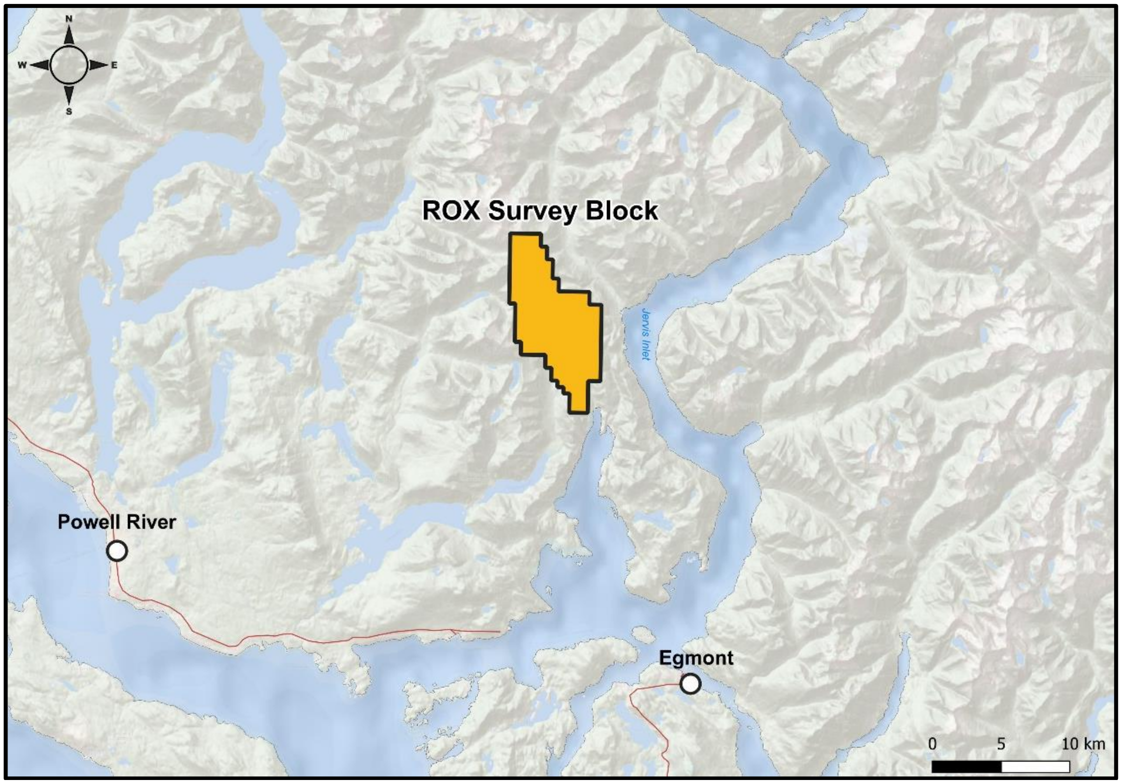


Figure 2: ROX survey block 36 km northeast of Powell River, British Columbia.

1.2 Survey Specifications

The geodetic system used for the ROX geophysical survey was WGS 84 in UTM Zone 10N. A total of 518 line km was flown over an area of 51.3 km^2 (Table 1). This total includes an additional 6 km of marginal line segments flown and retained outside the block boundary for survey efficiency. Polygon coordinates for the ROX survey block are specified in Appendix A.

Survey Block	Area (km^2)	Line Type	Line Orientation (UTM grid)	Line Spacing (m)	No. of Lines Planned	No. of Lines Completed	Total Planned Line km	Total Actual km Flown
ROX	51.3	Survey	090°/270°	100	130	130	512	518

Table 1: Survey flight line specifications.

The ROX survey block was flown at 100 m line spacing at a heading of 090°/270° (Figures 3 and 4). The proposed nominal survey height was 50 m constant height above ground level.

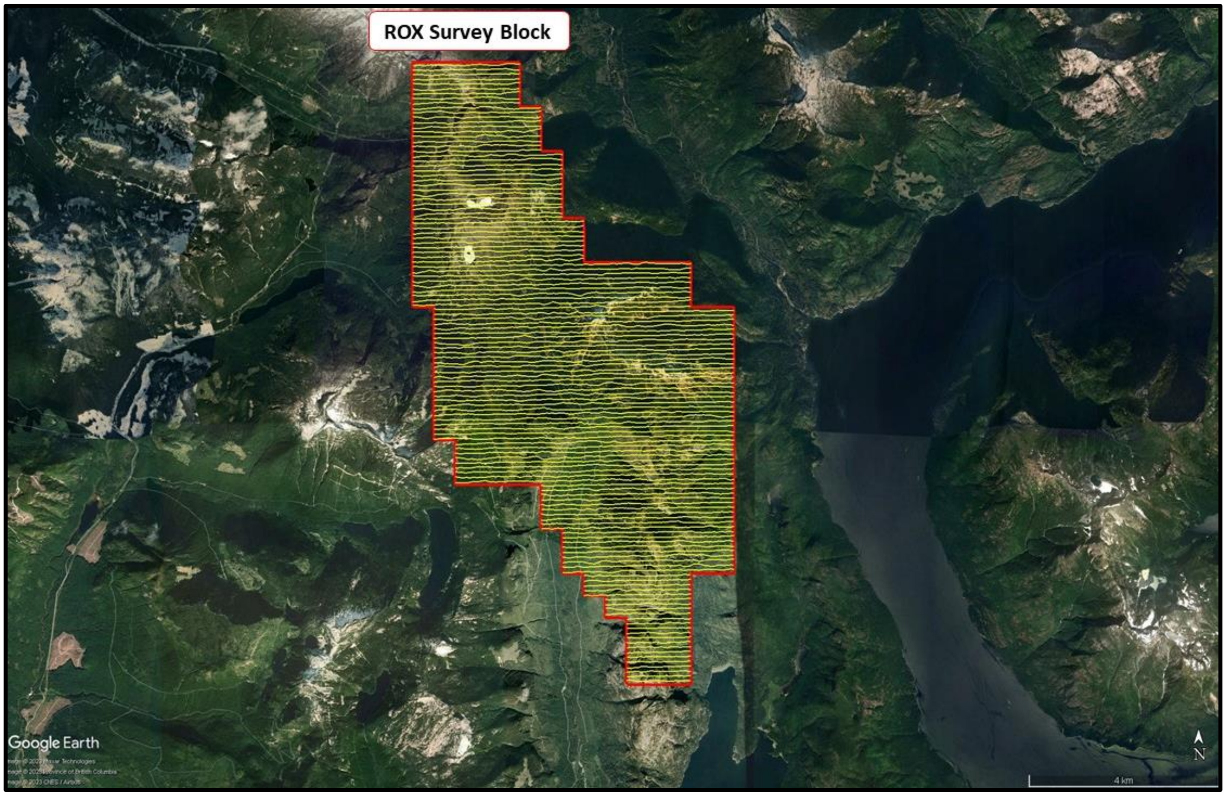


Figure 3: Plan View – ROX survey block with actual flight lines in yellow and survey block boundary in red.

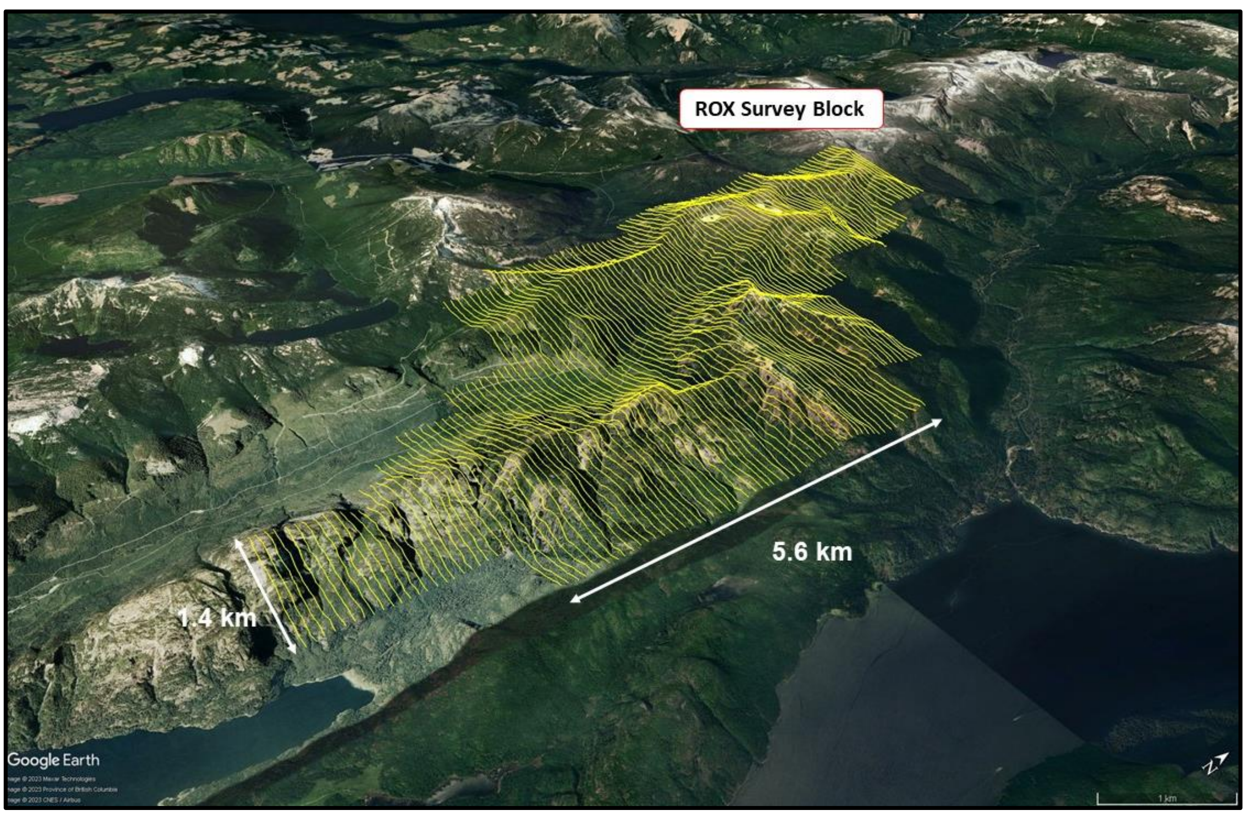


Figure 4: Terrain View – ROX survey block with actual flight lines displayed in yellow.

2.0 Geophysical Data

Geophysical data are collected in a variety of ways and are used for many purposes including aiding in geological mapping, mineral exploration, oil and gas exploration, geotechnical investigations, contaminated land site studies, and UXO (unexploded ordnance) detection.

Airborne 1TEM time domain electromagnetic data were collected for this survey to map the electrical properties in Earth's subsurface for the purpose of geological mapping and to explore for conductive mineral deposits such as potential massive sulfide mineralization.

2.1 Time Domain EM Data

Time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) systems measure electrical conductivity of the ground. By transmitting a series of short pulse electrical currents into the ground, eddy currents are induced in subsurface conductors at increasing depths over time. These currents, in turn, create magnetic fields which can be measured while the transmitter current is turned off to detect conductive features at great depth – typically hundreds of meters below surface. 1TEM is a proprietary TDEM survey technology designed not only to detect conductive mineral deposits but also to measure early time TDEM responses providing high resolution and reliable geological mapping based on variations in bedrock conductivity and resistivity.

Time domain electromagnetic surveys are commonly used for:

1. Exploring and mapping conductive mineral deposits and conductors associated with mineral deposits.
2. Geological mapping, by distinguishing between various conductive and resistive rock units and structures.
3. Aiding in hydrogeological studies and groundwater exploration, such as identifying aquifers and detecting water / salt-water incursions.
4. Geotechnical engineering, utilities, and permafrost studies.

3.0 Aircraft and Equipment

All geophysical and ancillary equipment were carefully installed on an AS 350 helicopter by Precision GeoSurveys to collect TDEM data.

3.1 Aircraft

Precision GeoSurveys flew the survey using an Airbus AS 350 FX2 helicopter, registration C-GSVY. A cargo basket on the left side of the helicopter contained a 24 HP Honda V-twin gas engine and alternator system to provide the source of power (maximum 340 amps at 80 volts) for the 1TEM transmitter.

3.2 Geophysical Equipment

The survey aircraft (Figure 5) was equipped with a 1TEM Receiver, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, a towed 1TEM structure – Transmitter (TX) and Receiver (RX) loop, and a Honda generator. Technical specifications for the geophysical equipment are provided in Appendix B.

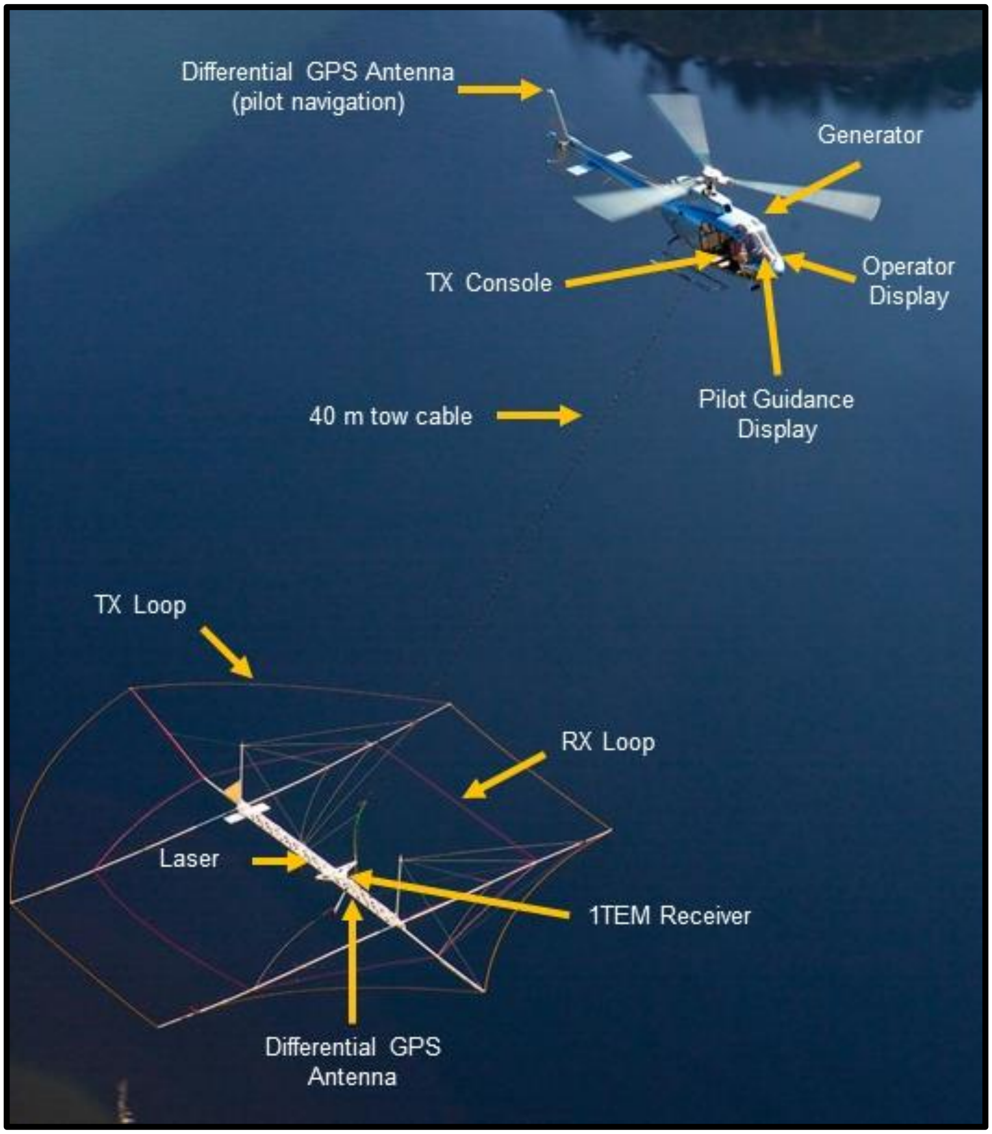


Figure 5: Survey helicopter equipped with a 1TEM system.

3.2.1 GPS Navigation System

A Hemisphere R330 GPS receiver (Figure 6) and a Novatel GPS antenna on the tail of the aircraft integrated with the Pilot Guidance Unit (PGU) provide accurate navigational information and position control. The R330 GPS receiver supports fast updates at a rate of up to 10 Hz (10 times per second), delivering sub-meter positioning accuracy in three dimensions. It receives GNSS (GPS/GLONASS) L1 and L2 signals.

Differential correction methods including WAAS, L-Band, RTK, SBAS, and Beacon are supported by the R330. Innovative Hemisphere GPS Eclipse SureTrack technology allows the receiver to model the phase on satellites that the airborne unit is currently tracking. This reduces dropouts and increases the speed of signal reacquisitions, enhancing accurate positioning when base corrections are temporarily not available.

Figure 6: Hemisphere R330 GPS receiver.

A NovAtel OEMV-3 GPS receiver (Figure 7) coupled to a GPS antenna mounted directly on the mid beam of the 1TEM structure providing position independent of the navigation system. The OEMV-3 also supports SBAS and DGPS.

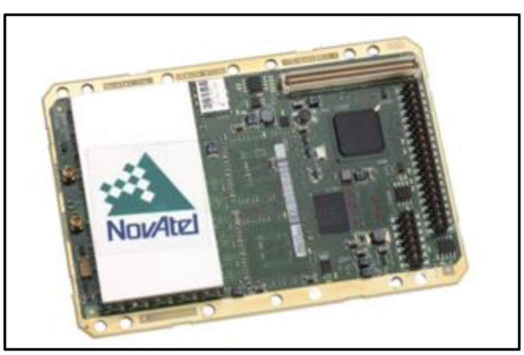


Figure 7: NovAtel OEMV-3 GPS receiver.

3.2.2 Pilot Guidance Unit

Steering and elevation (ground clearance) information is continuously provided to the pilot via the Pilot Guidance Unit (PGU). The graphical display is mounted on top of the aircraft's instrument panel, remotely from the data acquisition system. The PGU is the primary navigation aid (Figure 8) to assist the pilot in maintaining the aircraft on the planned flight path, heading, speed, and at the desired ground clearance.

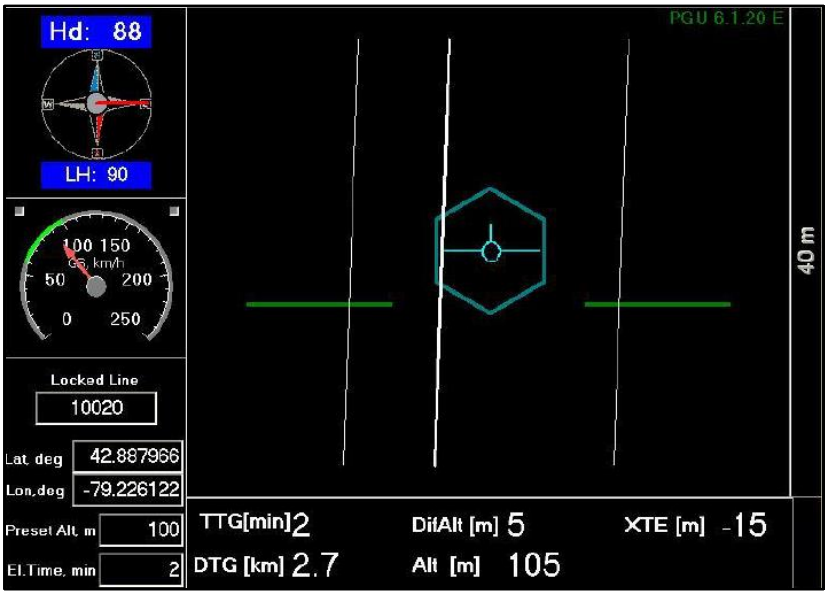


Figure 8: PGU screen displaying navigation information.

PGU information is displayed on a full VGA 600 x 800-pixel 5-inch (12.7 cm) LCD display. The CPU for the PGU is contained in a PC-104 console and uses Microsoft Windows operating system control, with input from the GPS antenna on the aircraft and laser altimeter.

3.2.3 Laser Altimeter

Terrain clearance is measured by a Bushnell Yardage Pro Rangefinder laser altimeter (Figure 9) attached to the mid beam of the 1TEM structure. The Bushnell Yardage laser is a time-of-flight sensor that measures distance by a rapidly modulated and collimated laser beam that creates a dot on the target surface. The maximum range of the laser altimeter is 640 m off natural surfaces with accuracy of ±1 m. Within the sensor unit, reflected signal light is collected by the lens and focused onto a photodiode. Through serial communications and digital outputs, ground clearance data are transmitted to an RS-232 compatible port and recorded and displayed on the pilot display at 10 Hz in meters.

Figure 9: Bushnell Yardage Pro Rangefinder laser altimeter.

3.2.4 1TEM Structure

1TEM is a third generation airborne TDEM system evolved from extensive R&D work by Newmont and Normandy with their HOISTEM design in Australia, followed by additional enhancements by GeoSolutions Pty. and Precision GeoSurveys as REPTEM and 1TEM. 1TEM is a fully automated time domain electromagnetic system towed 40 m below the helicopter. Owing to its unique design, the structure is lightweight and contains virtually no electrically conductive material other than the transmitting loop, receiving loop, and electronics. With a low polar moment of inertia and stable low drag aerodynamics, 1TEM is capable of operating in mountainous terrain without compromising power and resolution.

The 1TEM transmitter loop is a single turn of aluminum cable with an area of 348 m^2 (Figure 10). This permits a very quick ramp-off time of 50 microseconds, which provides increased sensitivity in early time gates to significantly enhance spatial and vertical resolution. The receiver coil is a single wrap of insulated copper wire with an area of 133 m^2 mounted concentrically inside the TX coil. With a 3-person crew, it takes approximately 6 hours to assemble and install the survey system.

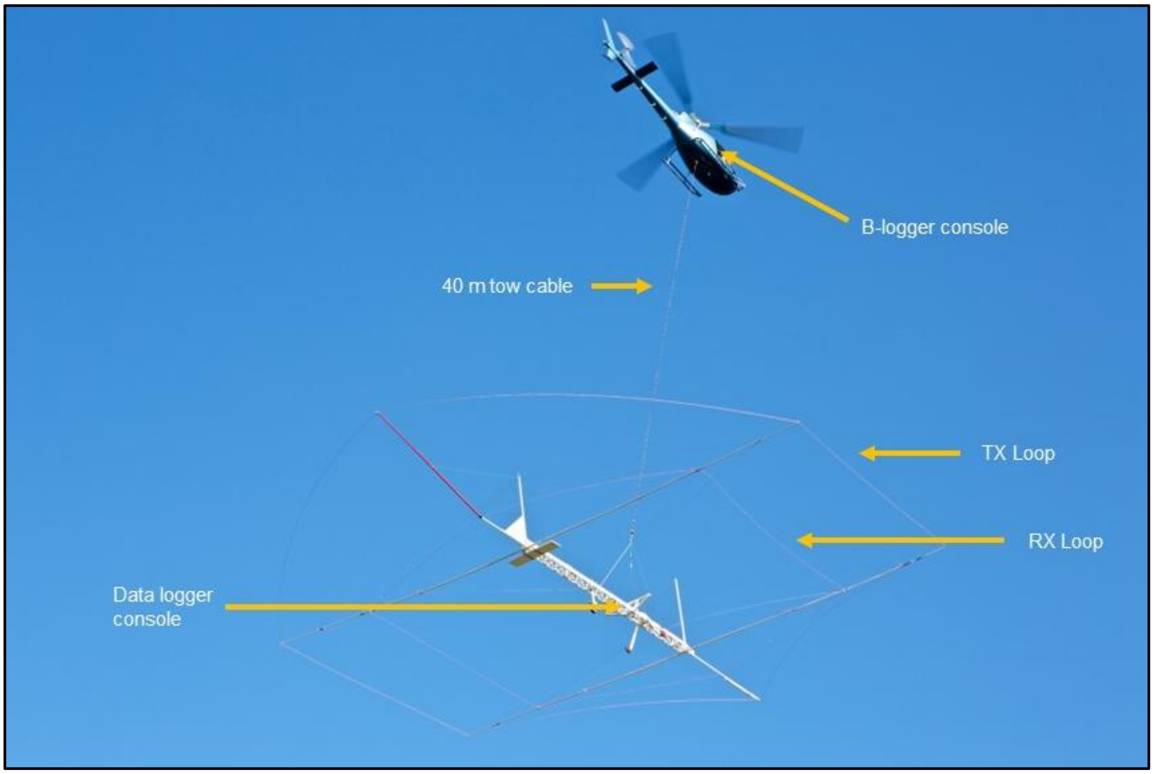


Figure 10: 1TEM structure with a single wrap of the transmitter loop.

3.2.5 Transmitter and Receiver Console

The transmitter electronics (Figure 11) were designed by GeoSolutions in Adelaide, Australia. Its current is 340 amps at 80 volts (depending on ambient temperature and altitude) with a 25% duty cycle and 25 Hz or 30 Hz base frequency – depending on the local powerline frequency.

Figure 11: 1TEM transmitter console installed behind the helicopter pilot's seat.

The 1TEM transmitter uses a near-true square waveform (Figure 12) with a ramp-off time of 50 microseconds, making it capable of measuring very early time responses. This enables accurate detection and mapping of shallow features as well as deeper conductive responses from later time gates.

The 1TEM receiver was designed by Technical Images of Adelaide, Australia and samples the magnetic component of the electromagnetic field at 19.8 kHz. The data are windowed and output into 25 time gates within the post-processing software (Table 2), with *t = 0* defined as the start of current ramp-down. Due to saturation from the primary field, Channel 01 data were not delivered for the ROX survey.

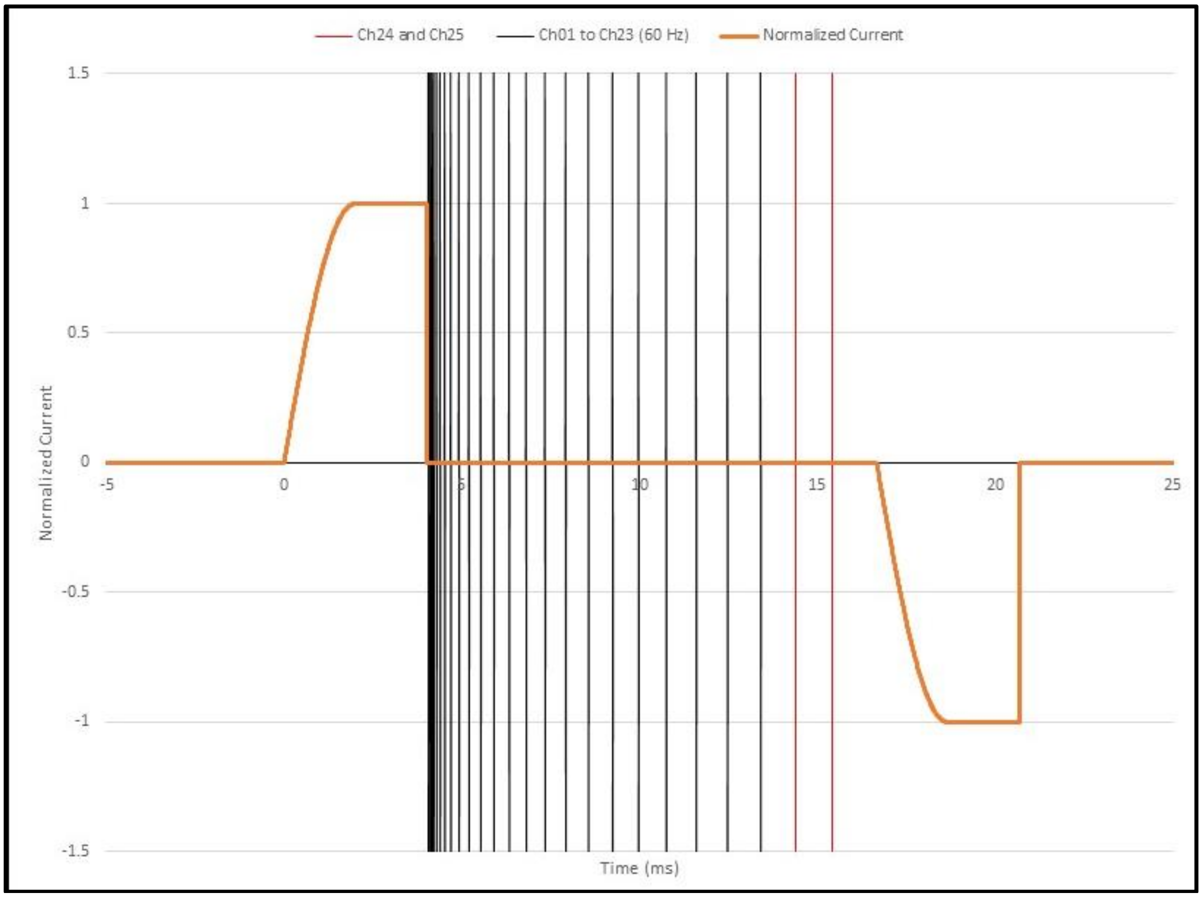


Figure 12:1TEM transmitter waveform and time gate centres.

Sample Window	Window Centre Time (ms)	Window Width (ms)
CH01	0.051	0.05
CH02	0.101	0.05
CH03	0.152	0.05
CH04	0.202	0.05
CH05	0.278	0.101
CH06	0.379	0.101
CH07	0.506	0.151
CH08	0.682	0.202
CH09	0.909	0.252
CH10	1.187	0.303
CH11	1.516	0.353
CH12	1.894	0.404
CH13	2.323	0.454
CH14	2.803	0.505
CH15	3.333	0.555
CH16	3.914	0.606
CH17	4.545	0.656
CH18	5.227	0.707
CH19	5.959	0.757
CH20	6.742	0.808
CH21	7.575	0.858
CH22	8.459	0.909
CH23	9.393	0.959
CH24	10.378	1.01
CH25	11.413	1.06

Table 2: Sample windows (gates) for ROX 1TEM project.

4.0 Survey Operations

The ROX geophysical survey was flown from October 28 to October 31, 2023, in snow-free and windy fall conditions. The experience of the pilot ensured that data quality objectives were met, and that safety of the flight crew was never compromised given the potential risks involved in airborne geophysical surveying. Field processing and quality control checks were performed daily.

4.1 Operations Base and Crew

The base of operation for the ROX survey was at Powell River airport (CYPW), British Columbia, 36 km southwest of the center of the survey block.

Precision's geophysical crew consisted of seven members (Table 3):

Crew Member	Position
Ola Vaage	Helicopter pilot
Yves Wirz	Ground support
Erik Keyser, B.Sc., P.Geo.	Geophysicist – daily QA/QC (on-site), data processing, modelling, and reporting (off-site)
Wendell Huttema, Ph.D.	Electrical Systems Technician
Robert Bradley, B.A.Sc., E.I.T.	Electrical Systems Technician
Jenny Poon, B.Sc., P.Geo.	Geophysicist – data processing, mapping, and reporting (off-site)
Graham Boyd, B.Sc.	Consulting Geophysicist – EM modelling (off-site)

Table 3: List of survey crew members.

4.2 Field Data Quality Control

Survey data were transferred from the aircraft's data acquisition system onto a USB memory stick and copied onto a field data processing laptop on a flight-by-flight basis. The raw data files in GeoSolutions binary database (BDB) and Nuvia PEI binary data formats were converted into Geosoft GDB database format. Using Geosoft Oasis Montaj 2021.2.1.11, the data were inspected to ensure compliance with contract specifications (Table 4; Figures 13 to 15).

Preliminary 1TEM data are available within approximately 15 minutes of aircraft landing and can be viewed using commercial Maxwell software. Data that did not meet specification were removed and re-flown.

Parameter	Specification	Tolerance
Position	Sampling	10 Hz
	Line Spacing	Flight line deviation within 10 m left/right (L/R) from ideal flight path. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
	Height	Nominal flight height of 50 m above ground level (AGL) with tolerance of ±20 m. No exceedance for more than 1 km, provided deviation is not due to tall trees, topography, mitigation of wildlife/livestock harassment, cultural features, or other obstacles beyond the pilot's control.
	GPS	GPS signals from four or more satellites must be received at all times, except where signal loss is due to topography. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
1TEM	Base Frequency	30 Hz
	Duty Cycle	25%
	Transmitter Current	340 A (nominal)
	Noise Amplitude	+/- 50 µV
	TX Pulse Width	4 ms

Table 4: Contract survey specifications.

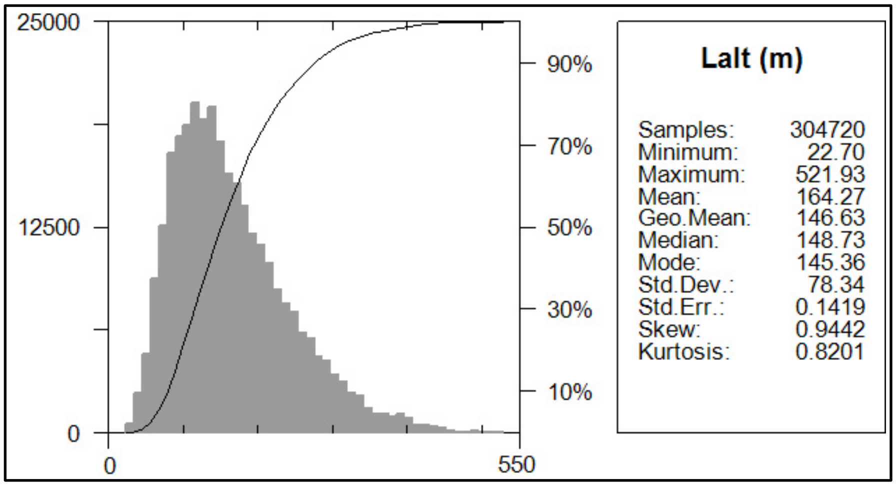


Figure 13: Histogram showing elevation of EM survey system vertically above ground. Measured ground clearance locally exceeded the nominal 50 m specification due to extreme topographic relief.

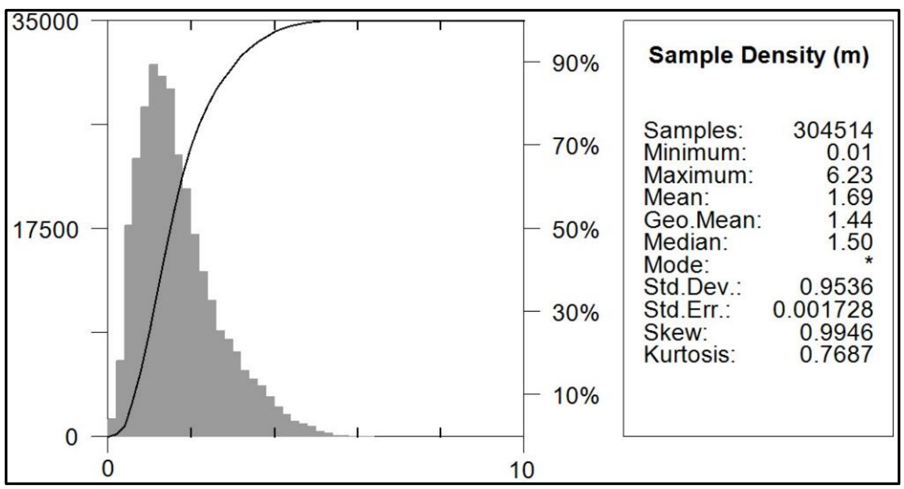


Figure 14: Histogram showing 1TEM sample density. Horizontal distance in meters between adjacent measurement locations. 1TEM final sample frequency is 6 Hz.

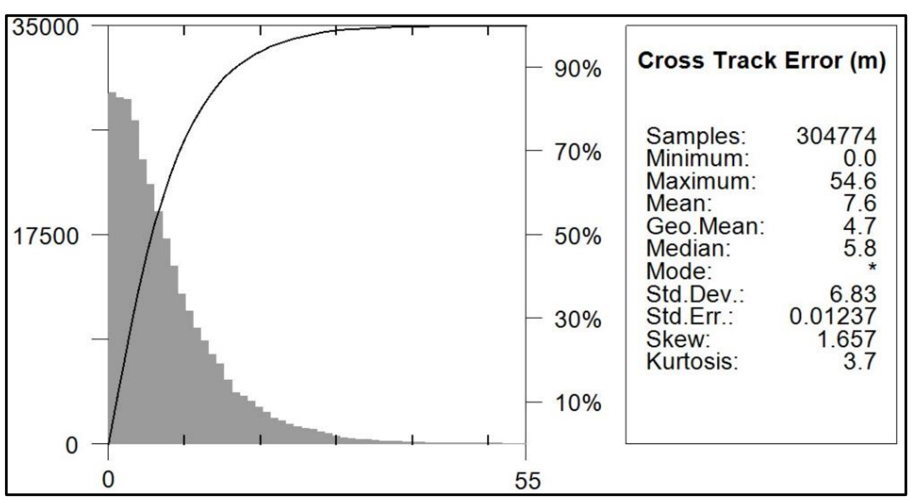


Figure 15: Histogram showing cross track error of survey helicopter.

5.0 Data Acquisition Equipment Checks

Equipment tests and calibrations were conducted for the laser altimeter and 1TEM system at the start of the survey to ensure compliance with contract specifications and to deliver high quality airborne geophysical data. A high-level flight was flown to establish the background system transient which is subtracted from the final processed data to remove the system's electromagnetic response.

5.1 Laser Altimeter Calibration

The Bushnell Yardage Pro Rangefinder laser altimeter used on the survey helicopter was tested and calibrated using a series of fixed ground measurements in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to starting the survey. This ensured that heights reported by the laser were accurate within the normal survey operating range.

5.2 High-Level Flight

A high-level flight is conducted at a nominal height of 300 meters above ground or higher. During this time, TDEM data are collected for a period of at least 2 minutes and averaged into a single background transient. The data collected from this flight are used to remove background, system, and aircraft noise. Daily high-level flights, common to most airborne TDEM systems, are not required by 1TEM due to very stable electronics.

6.0 Data Processing and Evaluation

After each survey flight and at completion of the survey, several procedures were undertaken to ensure that the data met a high standard of quality. TDEM data were analyzed and converted from Binary into Geosoft and ASCII file formats. Further processing was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj 2021.2.1.11 geophysical processing software along with proprietary processing algorithms. Conductivity-Depth Transforms (CDTs) were generated using Fullagar Geophysics EmaxAIR.

6.1 Flight Height and Digital Terrain Model

Laser altimeters usually provide accurate height-above-ground data with minimal corrections. However, they are unable to provide valid data over glassy water or fog, which can scatter the laser causing a "zero" reading to be obtained. In these cases, the average of the DEM (obtained from NRCAN) and estimates of correct height were inserted manually. Additionally, dense vegetation generates high frequency variations from leaf and branch reflections. A rolling statistics filter was applied to the lag-corrected laser altimeter data to remove vegetation clutter, and then a low pass filter was used to smooth the laser altimeter profile. These filters eliminate the isolated high-frequency noise and, except for precipitous terrain, generate a surface that closely corresponds to the actual ground profile.

A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) was created by subtracting the laser altimeter data from the filtered GPS altimeter data defined by the WGS 84 ellipsoidal height. DTM accuracy is affected by the attitude of the aircraft, slope of the ground, sample density, and satellite geometry. A leveling routine was applied to correct for these variations and a fully leveled digital terrain model was generated.

6.2 TDEM Data Processing

1TEM data were processed using a combination of Precision GeoSurveys' proprietary data processing software, Geosoft Oasis Montaj, and Fullagar Geophysics EmaxAIR. Electromagnetic data from the 1TEM receiver are converted to a binary format and merged with the transmitter and navigation data. The merged dataset is then split and trimmed into individual flight lines and positive and negative transmitter pulses are paired to correct for DC offset, receiver coil motion and 60 Hz powerline noise. A sferics rejection filter is applied, and the data are windowed into user-specified time gates and stacked to a nominal 5 m sample spacing across the ground. The EM system response is removed from the windowed and stacked data by subtracting a single averaged decay (or "system transient") obtained from the high-level flight from the entire dataset. The data are then exported as an ASCII file and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj for final filtering and levelling to generate final map products.

6.3 TDEM Data Evaluation

Airborne TDEM systems work very well when bedrock resistivities are in the range of 2 to 500 ohm-meters. Highly conductive or resistive rock units can significantly affect an airborne TDEM system's ability to measure a reliable electromagnetic ground response. Steep topography reduces or eliminates the ability of an airborne TDEM system to fly at an altitude at which ground response can be differentiated from electromagnetic noise. In these cases, the data should not be used to make geological inferences of the subsurface, and it should only be considered as "filler" to make complete maps and models along lines that contain obvious valid conductors. The ROX survey block contains both highly resistive rocks as well as extreme topography which resulted in most of the survey data showing little to no ground response.

Moderate to strong EM responses from bedrock conductors are seen in multiple areas within the ROX survey block. All responses observed in the middle to late time gates were in areas with topography that allowed the pilot to fly the bird less than 150 m above ground. Data collected at exceedingly greater heights should be assumed to primarily consist of system response and noise.

There appears to be one major conductor in the north-central region of the survey block, with its response centred near L1930. Elevated conductivity values in early–to-mid times extend at least one kilometre in each direction from the response's centre. This large anomaly can be seen in the time profiles all the way to the end of the off-time measurements at 11 milliseconds. Additionally, there are two more areas where a moderate ground response is observed - one is centred on L1710 and another on L1620. The responses of these two anomalies may be understated in both the EM time profiles and grids due to steep terrain that caused a large ground clearance. The colour bar selected for gridding helped eliminate noise in low signal areas but was dominated by the stronger conductor on L1845 – L2045.

6.5 Conductivity – Depth Transformation

Conductivity-Depth Transforms (CDTs) were generated for selected lines using Fullagar Geophysics EmaxAIR software. EmaxAIR calculates pseudosections of conductivity versus depth using the concept of maximum current. The pseudosections are a relatively simple and reliable way to view the apparent conductivity data on a true depth scale, allowing for effective initial interpretation.

The algorithms used in the CDT calculations verify that the rate of decay fits the theoretical decay that would be observed from the ground. Early channels that do not decay correctly (i.e. system response only) were ignored and the first valid solution was generated from a later sample time and is at a greater depth. Thus, "steps" appear to occur in the conductivity-depth transform grids. Since the ROX survey data locally contain little to no ground response, the EM system response was only partially removed from the database used for calculating the CDTs. This helped the algorithms calculate more complete models, but any apparent variation of ground conductivity in high resistivity areas may not be due to a geological source. The higher amount of system response present in earlier time channels also resulted in the appearance of a high-conductivity near-surface layer in many areas of low signal in the CDTs, which should not be used for interpretation purposes.

Additionally, laser altimeter values for the model calculations were capped at 70 m above ground level. It was observed during the modelling that the EmaxAIR software would automatically reject data recorded above 70 m ground clearance, despite the EM decays often being valid. Limiting the laser data to a specific height was necessary to calculate a continuous pseudosection, but also further decreases the reliability of the data in low-signal areas, similarly to employing the partial system response removal method.

The modeling steps required to calculate reasonable CDTs for the ROX data means that additional care must be taken when interpreting the sections. The biggest factors causing questionable data are highly resistive rocks and extreme topography. Additional modelling and interpretation should only be undertaken for flight lines that show good ground response and reliable conductors in the time profiles. In these areas, the EmaxAIR CDT solutions show valid and useful spatial representations of the conductive subsurface bodies at ROX.

Five survey lines were selected for Conductivity-Depth Transform gridding – Lines L1620, L1710, L1870, L1885, and L1985. Each of these lines contain repeatable moderate to strong EM conductors in a highly resistive background. The largest response extends from the shallowest solutions generated by the CDT software to the deepest, with other weaker anomalies appearing only at depths of 250 metres or more. Lines L1870 and L1885 are adjacent lines spaced 100 m apart to show the reliability and repeatability of the TDEM data over similar locations of the same anomaly. These lines also show agreement in the very subtle non-anomalous responses on the eastern third of each line in a resistive area – demonstrating the effectiveness of the EM system and modelling procedures despite the steep terrain and greater than nominal ground clearance. Lines L1870 and L1885 are gridded with identical colour scales for direct evaluation of the models' repeatability.

7.0 Deliverables

ROX survey data are presented as digital databases, grids, maps, and a logistics report.

7.1 Digital Data

Digital files have been provided in three formats:

- GDB file for use in Geosoft Oasis Montaj
- XYZ file
- CSV Excel comma-separated file.

Full descriptions of the digital data and contents are included in Appendix C.

7.1.1 Grids

The digital data for the ROX survey were represented as grids as listed below:

- Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Sample Window – Channel 2 centered at 0.101 msecs (CH2)
- Sample Window – Channel 9 centered at 0.909 msecs (CH9)
- Sample Window – Channel 17 centered at 4.545 msecs (CH17)

Digital 1TEM data were gridded and displayed using the following Geosoft parameters:

- Gridding method: minimum curvature

- Grid cell size: 25 m
- Low-pass desampling factor: 2
- Tolerance: 0.001
- % pass tolerance: 99.99
- Maximum iterations: 100

Descriptions of options used to display the grids are presented in Appendix C.

7.2 KMZ

Gridded digital data were exported into .KMZ files which can be displayed using Google Earth. The grids can be draped onto topography and rendered to give a 3D view.

7.3 Maps and Sections

The following digital map and section products were prepared for the ROX survey:

Overview maps (colour images with elevation contour lines):

- Actual flight lines, with topographic features
- DTM

1TEM maps (colour images with elevation contour lines):

- Sample Window – Ch 2
- Sample Window – Ch 9
- Sample Window – Ch 17

1TEM sections:

- CDT – L1620
- CDT – L1710
- CDT – L1870
- CDT – L1885
- CDT – L1985

All survey maps were prepared in WGS 84 in UTM Zone 10N.

7.4 Report

A .PDF copy of the logistics report is included along with digital data and maps. The report provides information on acquisition, processing, and presentation of the ROX survey data.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The ROX survey collected 518 line km of 1TEM data over 130 flight lines. The data have been processed and plotted on maps and sections as a representation of the conductive and resistive features of the survey area.

All airborne TDEM systems follow the laws of physics governing electromagnetic induction and are more sensitive to variations in ground clearance than other geophysical methods such as magnetics or gravity surveys. Due to extreme topographical relief at ROX, the nominal ground clearance could only be achieved for a very small percentage of the total survey. Airborne TDEM systems have an inherent requirement to be flown close enough to the ground to induce sufficient energy in the subsurface such that the secondary electromagnetic field can be differentiated from the EM system noise floor at the receiver's measurement location. Additionally, the electrically resistive rock units at ROX often inhibited the 1TEM system's ability to measure a reliable ground response at the achievable flight height. The combined result of these two factors is that the majority of the ROX EM data show little to no ground response and therefore it is possible that valid conductors exist without a survey response in areas of extremely steep terrain.

Despite the challenges of collecting electromagnetic data at ROX, multiple moderate-to-strong bedrock conductors were identified. Conductivity-Depth Transforms were created over five selected lines to support simple interpretations. Due to several steps taken in order to produce nearly complete sections in the absence of EM signal, the highly resistive areas should be assumed to contain little to no geologic information, and interpretations should focus on the reliably modelled conductors. Two of the CDTs gridded are from adjacent lines to demonstrate the 1TEM system's repeatability over a geologically similar area, with good correlation between both.

The airborne geophysical data were acquired to map the geophysical characteristics of the survey area, which are in turn related to the distribution of conductive minerals and material in the Earth. Geophysical data are rarely a direct indication of mineral deposits and therefore interpretation and careful integration with other geochemical, geophysical, and especially geological data are recommended to maximize value from the survey investment.

Respectfully submitted,
Precision GeoSurveys Inc.

Erik Keyser, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Jenny Poon, B.Sc., P.Geo.
January 2024

Appendix A

Polygon Coordinates

ROX Survey Block – WGS 84 Zone 10N

Latitude (deg N)	Longitude (deg W)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)
50.04567	124.12642	419350	5544316
50.04567	124.09518	421587	5544283
50.03734	124.09517	421574	5543357
50.03734	124.08893	422021	5543350
50.02900	124.08891	422009	5542423
50.02900	124.08268	422455	5542417
50.01651	124.08268	422435	5541028
50.01650	124.07642	422883	5541020
50.00818	124.07642	422870	5540095
50.00817	124.04517	425109	5540062
49.99984	124.04516	425097	5539136
49.99983	124.03267	425992	5539123
49.94983	124.03267	425915	5533564
49.94983	124.04516	425019	5533576
49.92900	124.04517	424986	5531260
49.92900	124.06391	423641	5531279
49.94149	124.06392	423660	5532668
49.94150	124.07017	423212	5532675
49.94565	124.07018	423218	5533137
49.94567	124.07642	422770	5533145
49.94982	124.07641	422777	5533607
49.94984	124.08267	422328	5533615
49.95816	124.08267	422342	5534540
49.95817	124.08893	421893	5534548
49.96649	124.08892	421907	5535473
49.96649	124.11392	420114	5535500
49.97482	124.11392	420128	5536426
49.97483	124.12017	419680	5536434
49.99982	124.12017	419721	5539212
49.99983	124.12643	419273	5539220

Appendix B

Equipment Specifications

- 1TEM
- Hemisphere R330 GPS Receiver
- Novatel OEMV-3 GPS Receiver
- Bushnell Yardage Pro 1000 Laser Rangefinder
- Nuvia Dynamics IMPAC Data Recorder System (for navigation and geophysical data acquisition)

1TEM Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey System

Diameter (m)	24
No. of turns (wraps)	1
Peak Dipole Moment (Am^2)	127,000
Duty cycle (%)	25
Coil orientation	Z
Waveform	Square
Sample Rate	19.8 kHz
Ramp-off time (μs)	50
Tx/Rx separation (m)	0
TX Current (amps)	340 at 80 volts
TX Coil Area	Single turn of 348 square metres
RX Sensitivity	+/- 10 volts with resolution of 0.1 microvolt
RX Coil Area	Single turn of 133 square metres
Geometry	In Loop
Base Frequency (Hz)	25/30
Power source	24 HP Honda V-twin generator
Weight (kg)	330
Survey speed (km/h)	50 -100

Hemisphere R330 GPS Receiver

GPS Sensor	Receiver Type	L1 and L2 RTK with carrier phase	
	Channels	12 L1CA GPS 12 L1P GPS 12 L2P GPS 12 L2C GPS 12 L1 GLONASS (with subscription code) 12 L2 GLONASS (with subscription code) 3 SBAS or 3 additional L1CA GPS	
	Update Rate	10 Hz standard, 20 Hz available	
	Cold Start Time	<60 s	
	Warm Start Time 1	30 s (valid ephemeris)	
	Warm Start Time 2	30 s (almanac and RTC)	
	Hot Start Time	10 s typical (valid ephemeris and RTC)	
	Reacquisition	<1 s	
	Differential Options	SBAS, Autonomous, External RTCM, RTK, OmniSTAR (HP/XP)	
Horizontal Accuracy		RMS (67%)	2DRMS (95%)
	RTK [1, 2]	10 mm + 1 ppm	20 mm + 2 ppm
	OmniSTAR HP [1, 3]	0.1 m	0.2 m
	SBAS (WAAS) [1]	0.3 m	0.6 m
	Autonomous, no SA [1]	1.2 m	2.5 m
L-Band Sensor	Channel	Single channel	
	Frequency Range	1530 MHz to 1560 MHz	
	Satellite Selection	Manual or Automatic (based on location)	
	Startup and Satellite Reacquisition Time	15 seconds typical	
Communications	Serial Ports	2 full duplex RS232	
	Baud Rates	4800 – 115200	
	USB Ports	1 Communications, 1 Flash Drive data storage	
	Correction I/O Protocol	Hemisphere GPS proprietary, RTCM v2.3 (DGPS), RTCM v3 (RTK), CMR, CMR+NMEA 0183, Hemisphere GPS binary	
	Timing Output	1 PPS (HCMOS, active high, rising edge sync, 10 kΩ, 10 pF load)	
	Event Marker Input	HCMOS, active low, falling edge sync, 10 kΩ	
Environmental	Operating Temperature	-40°C to +70°C	
	Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
	Humidity	95% non-condensing	
Power GPS Sensor	Input Voltage Range	8 to 36 VDC	
	Consumption, RTK	<3.5 W (0.30 A @ 12 VDC typical)	
	Consumption, OmniSTAR	<4.3 W (0.36 A @ 12 VDC typical)	

[1]Depends on multipath environment, number of satellites in view, satellite geometry and ionospheric activity.
[2] Depends also on baseline length.
[3] Requires a subscription from OmniSTAR.

NovAtel OEMV-3 GPS Receiver

Performance[1]	Channel Configuration	72 channels		
		Signal Tracking		
		14 GPS L1, 14 GPS L2, 6 GPS L5		
		12 GLONASS L1, 12 GLONASS L2		
		2 SBAS		
		1 L-band		
	Horizontal Position Accuracy (RMS)	Single Point L1		1.5 m
		Single Point L1/L2		1.2 m
		SBAS[2]		0.6 m
		DGPS		0.4 m
		OmniSTAR[2] VBS		0.6 m
		OmniSTAR[2] XP		0.15 m
		OmniSTAR[2] HP		0.1 m
		RT-20[3]		0.2 m
		RT-2		1 cm +1 ppm
	Measurement Precision (RMS)		GPS	GLO
		L1 C/A Code	4 cm	15 cm
		L1 Carrier Phase	0.5 mm	1.5 mm
		L2 P(Y) Code	8 cm	8 cm
		L2 Carrier Phase	1.0 mm	1.5 mm
	Data Rate[4]	Measurements	Up to 50 Hz	
		Position	Up to 50 Hz	
	Time to First Fix	Cold Start[5]	60 s	
		Hot Start[6]	35 s	
	Signal Reacquisition	L1	0.5 s (typical)	
		L2	1.0 s (typical)	
	Time Accuracy[7]	20 ns RMS		
	Velocity Accuracy	0.03 m/s RMS		
	Velocity[8]	515 m/s		
Physical and Electrical	Dimensions	85 x 125 x 13 mm		
	Weight	75 g		
	Power	Input Voltage	+4.5 to +18.0 VDC	
		Power Consumption[2]	2.1 W	
	Antenna LNA Power Output	Output Voltage	5 V nominal	
		Maximum Current	100 mA	
	Connectors	Main	40-pin dual row male header	
	Antenna Input	MMCX female		
	External Oscillator Input	MMCX female		
	CAN	14-pin dual row male header		
Communication Ports	1 RS-232 or RS-422	300 to 921,600 bps		
	1 RS-232 or LV-TTL	300 to 921,600 bps		
	1 LVTTL	300 to 230,400 bps		
	2 CAN Bus[9]	1 Mbps		
	1 USB	5 Mbps		
Environmental	Temperature	Operating	-40°C to +85°C	
		Storage	-45°C to +95°C	
	Humidity	95% non-condensing		
	Vibration	Random Vibe	MIL-STD 810F (7.7 g RMS)	
			MIL-STD 810F tailored (19.4 g RMS)	
		Sine Vibe	SAEJ1211 (4 g)	
	Bump/Shock	IEC 68-2-27 (30 g)		

1 Typical values. Performance specifications subject to GPS system characteristics, US DOD operational degradation, ionospheric and tropospheric conditions, satellite geometry, baseline length, multipath effects and the presence of intentional or unintentional interference sources.
2 GPS only.
3 Expected accuracy after static convergence.
4 OmniSTAR and GLONASS not supported at 50 Hz.
5 Typical value. No almanac or ephemerides and no approximate position or time.
6 Typical value. Almanac and recent ephemerides saved and approximate position and time entered.
7 Time accuracy does not include biases due to RF or antenna delay.
8 Export licensing restricts operation to a maximum of 514 metres per second.
9 User application software required.
10 Minimum integrity test.
11 Only available with high vibe hardware variant.

Bushnell Yardage Pro 1000 Laser Rangefinder

Accuracy	±1
Resolution	0.2 m
Communication Protocol	RS232-8, N, 1 ASCII characters
Baud Rate	19200
FOV	300 ft. @ 1000 yards
Display	LCD
Power	9 VDC
Magnification	4x
Target	20-yard / 18 meters minimum, 999 yards / 913 meters to a reflective target, 700 yards / 640 meters to a tree, 300 yards / 274 meters to a flag
Dimensions	57 m x 89 m x 120 m (2.25 x 3.50 x 4.75 inches)
Weight	295 g (10.4 oz)

Nuvia Dynamics IMPAC Data Recorder System

(for navigation and geophysical data acquisition)

Functions	Integrated Multi-Parameter Airborne Console (IMPAC) with integrated dual Global Positioning System Receiver (GPS) and all necessary navigation guidance software. Inputs for geophysical sensors – portable gamma ray spectrometer GRS-10/AGRS, MMS4/MMS8 Magnetometer, Herz Totem-2A EM, A/D converter, temperature/humidity probe, barometric pressure probe, and laser/radar altimeter. Output for the multi-parameter PGU (Pilot Guidance Unit)
Display	Monitor display 600 x 800 pixels; customized keypad and operator keyboard. Multi-screen options for real-time viewing of all data inputs, fiducial points, flight line tracking, and GPS channels by operator
Navigation	Pilot/operator navigation guidance. Software supports preplanned survey flight plan, along survey lines, waypoints, preplanned drape profile surfaces
Data Sampling	Sensor dependent
Data Synchronization	Synchronized to GPS position. Supports dual GPS
Data File	PEI Binary data format
Storage	80 GB
Software	DataView: Allows fast data verification and conversion of PEI binary data to Geosoft GBN or ASCII formats MAGConv: For survey preparation, calibration and conversion of maps, and survey plot after data acquisition MAGComp: For calculation of magnetic compensation coefficients AGRS/GRS10 Calibration: High voltage adjustment, linearity correction coefficients calculation, and communication test support AGIS: Real time data acquisition and navigation system. Displays chart/spectrum view in real-time for fast data Quality Control (QC)
Electrical	Multiple ethernet connections, RS232 serial ports, USB ports, and 16-bit differential analog input channels. It can support up to 4 magnetometer sensors
Power Requirement	24 VDC

Appendix C

Digital File Descriptions

- TDEM Database
- Geosoft Grids
- Maps / Sections

TDEM Database:

Abbreviations used in the GDB/XYZ/CSV files listed below:

CHANNEL	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
X_WGS84	m	UTM Easting – WGS 84 Zone 10N
Y_WGS84	m	UTM Northing – WGS 84 Zone 10N
Date	yyyy/mm/dd	Dates of the survey flight(s) – Local
FLT		Flight Line numbers
LineNo		Line numbers
GPStime	HH:MM:SS	GPS time (UTC)
Galt_Heli	m	GPS height of Helicopter – WGS 84 Zone 10N (ASL)
Galt_Bird	m	GPS height of bird – WGS 84 Zone 10N (ASL)
Lalt	m	Laser altimeter readings (AGL)
DTM	m	Digital Terrain Model
Sample_Density	m	Horizontal distance in meters between adjacent measurement locations; sample frequency is 6 Hz
XTE	m	Cross track error
Current	amps	Current provided to Transmitter
EM Sample Windows	μV	Data windowed from Ch 2 to Ch 25 (in separate channels)
EM Sample Windows (array)	μV	Data windowed from Ch 2 to Ch 25 as an array

Geosoft Grids:

ROX, WGS 84 Zone 10N. All grids generated using minimum curvature gridding method.

File Name	Description	Cell Size (m)
23169_ROX_DTM_25m.grd	Digital Terrain Model	25
23169_ROX_CH2_25m.grd	Sample Window – Channel 2 centered at 0.101 msecs	25
23169_ROX_CH9_25m.grd	Sample Window – Channel 9 centered at 0.909 msecs	25
23169_ROX_CH17_25m.grd	Sample Window – Channel 17 centered at 4.545 msecs	25

Maps / Sections:

ROX, WGS 84 Zone 10N (JPEG, PNG, PDF, and georeferenced PDF). All grids are 25 m cell size and CDT sections are 15 m cell size.

Plate Num	Plate Name	File Name	Description	Colour Scale	Colour Shade Inclination / declination	Cell Size
1	FL	23169_ROX_ActualFlightLines	Plotted actual flown flight lines	NA	NA	NA
2	DTM	23169_ROX_DTM_25m	Digital Terrain Model	Linear	NA	25
3	CH2	23169_ROX_CH2_25m	Sample Window – Channel 2 centered at 0.101 msecs	Normal Distribution	RGB 45°/045°	25
4	CH9	23169_ROX_CH9_25m	Sample Window – Channel 9 centered at 0.909 msecs	Normal Distribution	RGB 45°/045°	25
5	CH17	23169_ROX_CH17_25m	Sample Window – Channel 17 centered at 4.545 msecs	Normal Distribution	RGB 45°/045°	25
6	L1620	23169_ROX_CDT_L1620	Conductivity-Depth Transform of L1620	Modified Histogram-Equalization	RGB 45°/045°	15
7	L1710	23169_ROX_CDT_L1710	Conductivity-Depth Transform of L1710	Modified Histogram-Equalization	RGB 45°/045°	15
8	L1870	23169_ROX_CDT_L1870	Conductivity-Depth Transform of L1870	Modified Histogram-Equalization	RGB 45°/045°	15
9	L1885	23169_ROX_CDT_L1885	Conductivity-Depth Transform of L1885	Modified Histogram-Equalization	RGB 45°/045°	15
10	L1985	23169_ROX_CDT_L1985	Conductivity-Depth Transform of L1985	Modified Histogram-Equalization	RGB 45°/045°	15

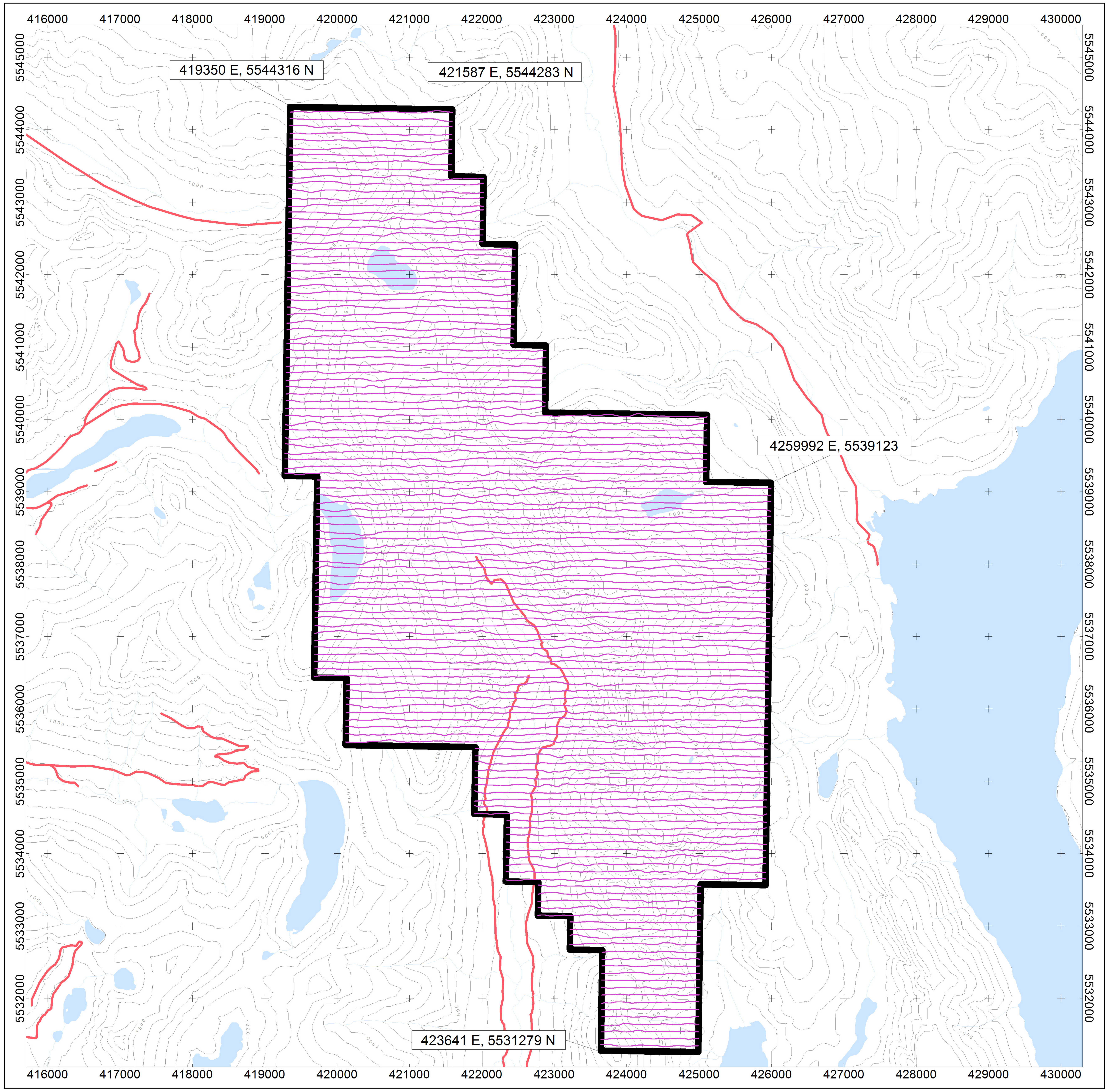
*Grids displayed on the maps are exported as GeoTIFFs (.tiff) and KMZs.
*KMZs not provided for CDTs.

Plates

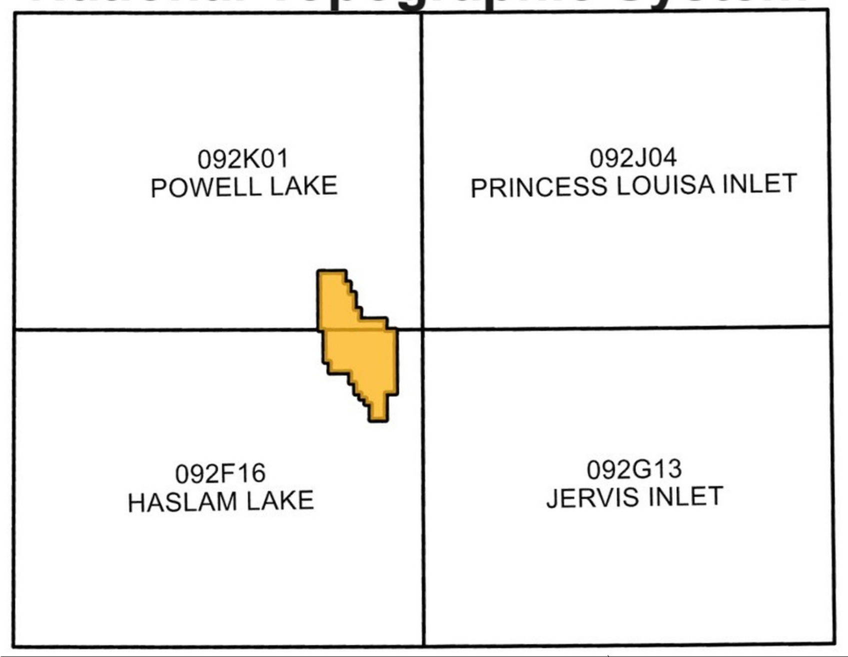
ROX Survey

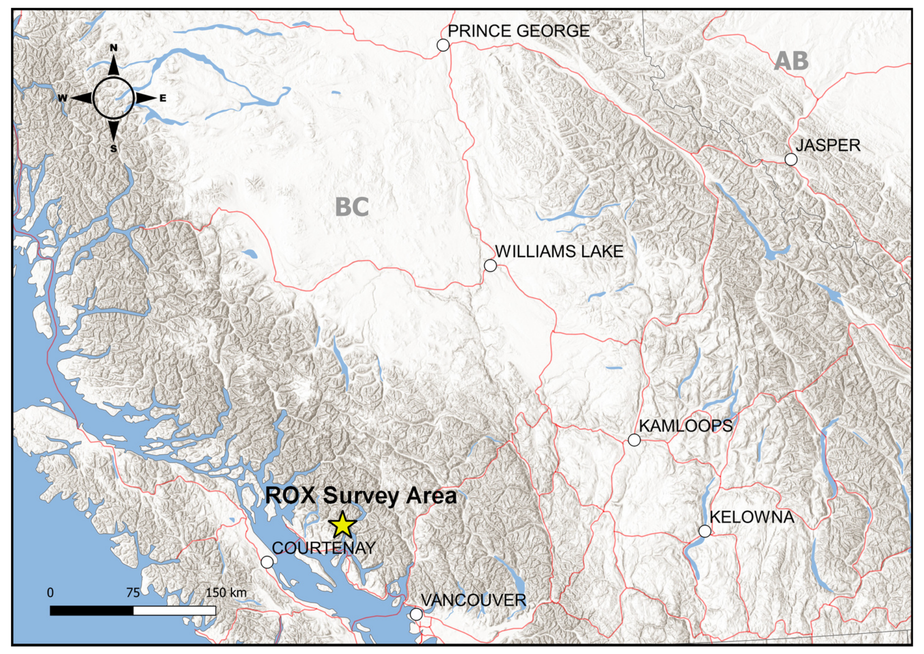
- Plate 1: ROX – Actual Flight Lines (FL)
- Plate 2: ROX – Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
- Plate 3: ROX – Sample Window Channel 2 (CH2)
- Plate 4: ROX – Sample Window Channel 9 (CH9)
- Plate 5: ROX – Sample Window Channel 17 (CH17)
- Plate 6: ROX – Conductivity-Depth Transform (L1620)
- Plate 7: ROX – Conductivity-Depth Transform (L1710)
- Plate 8: ROX – Conductivity-Depth Transform (L1870)
- Plate 9: ROX – Conductivity-Depth Transform (L1885)
- Plate 10: ROX – Conductivity-Depth Transform (L1985)

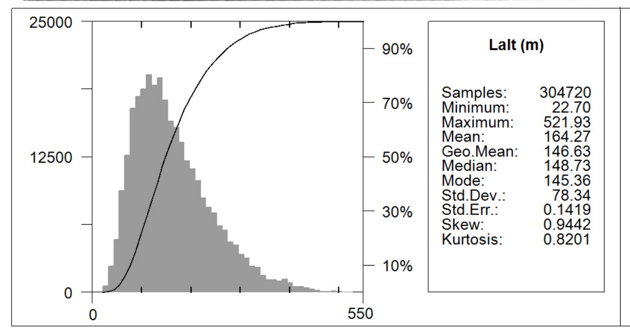
Appendix D – Survey Maps and Sections

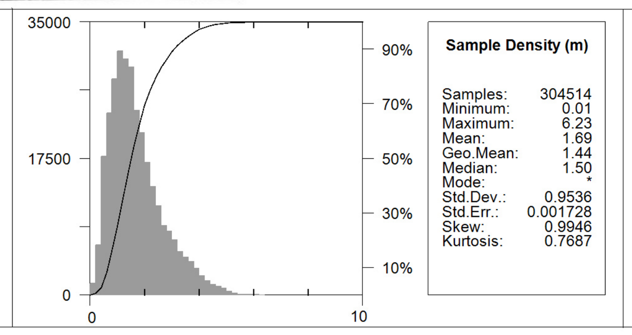


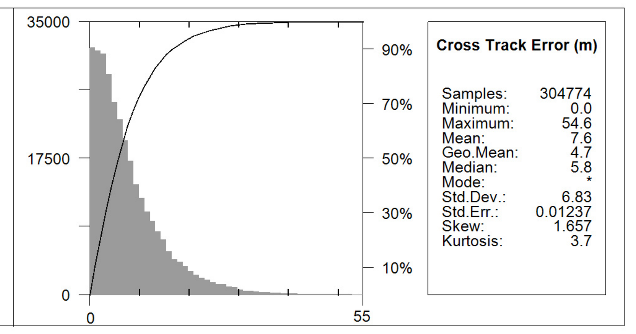
National Topographic System











MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Water Bodies..

Roads...

Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval...............................

ROX Survey Block Boundary...

Actual Flight Lines...

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

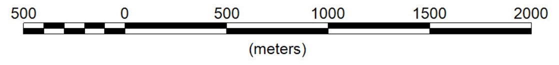
KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX

Overview Map
Actual Flight Lines

Precision GeoSurveys

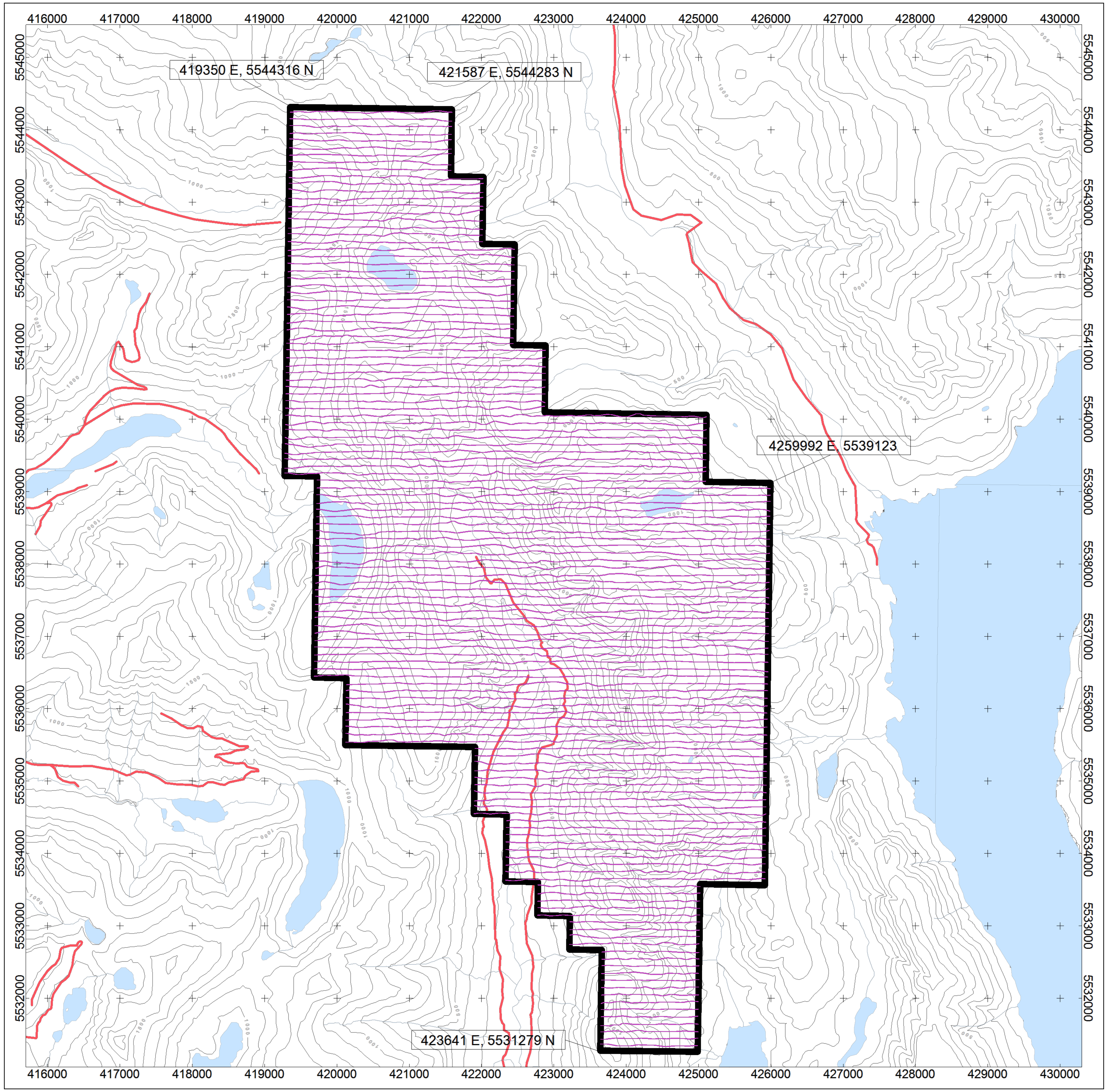
Scale 1:30000



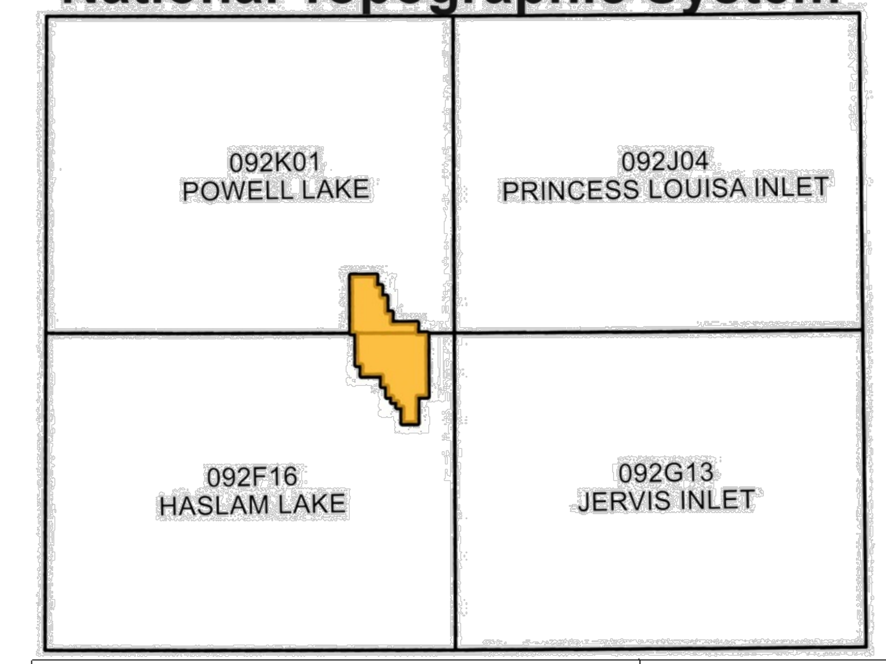
WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

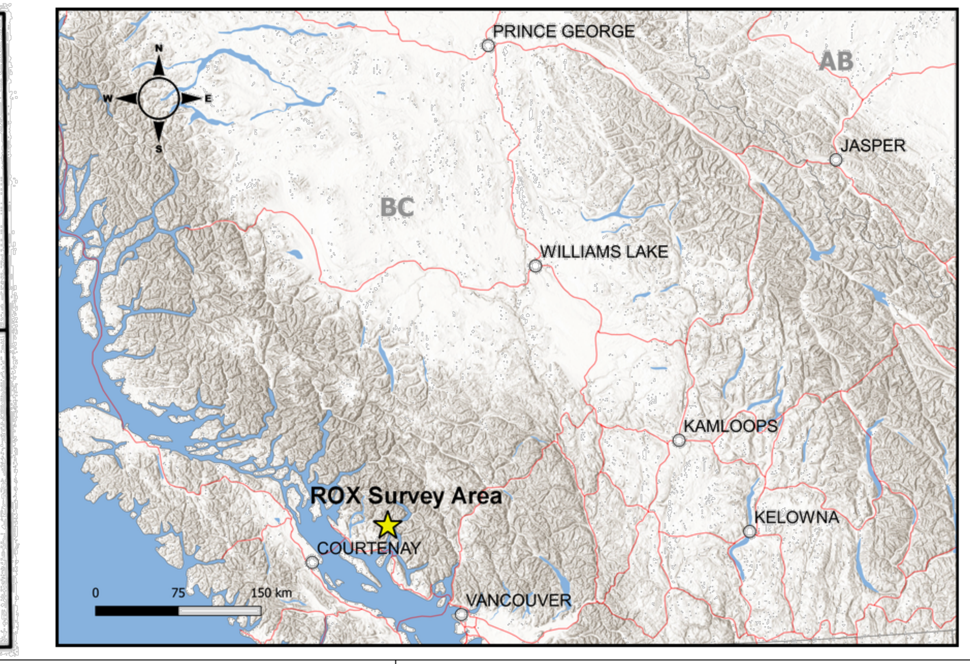
Job #23169
Dec 4, 2023

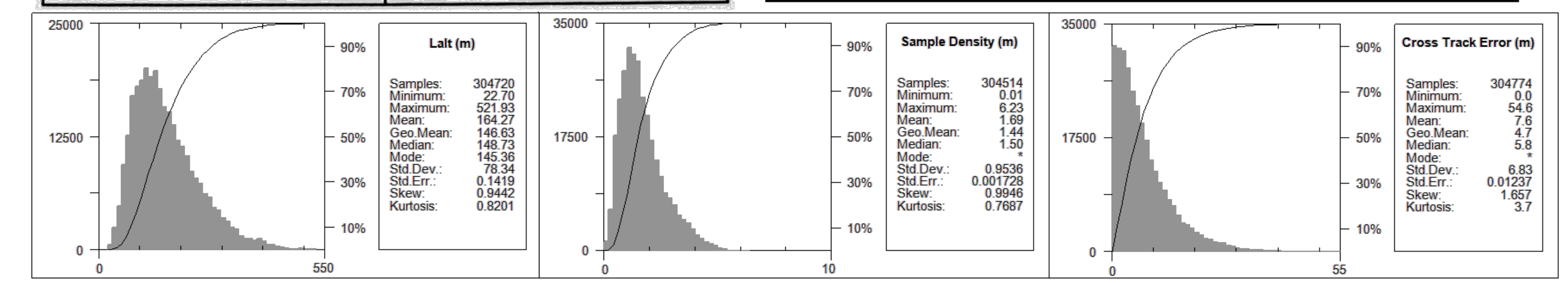
Plate 1
FL



National Topographic System







MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Water Bodies..
Roads...
Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval...............................
ROX Survey Block Boundary...
Actual Flight Lines...

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX

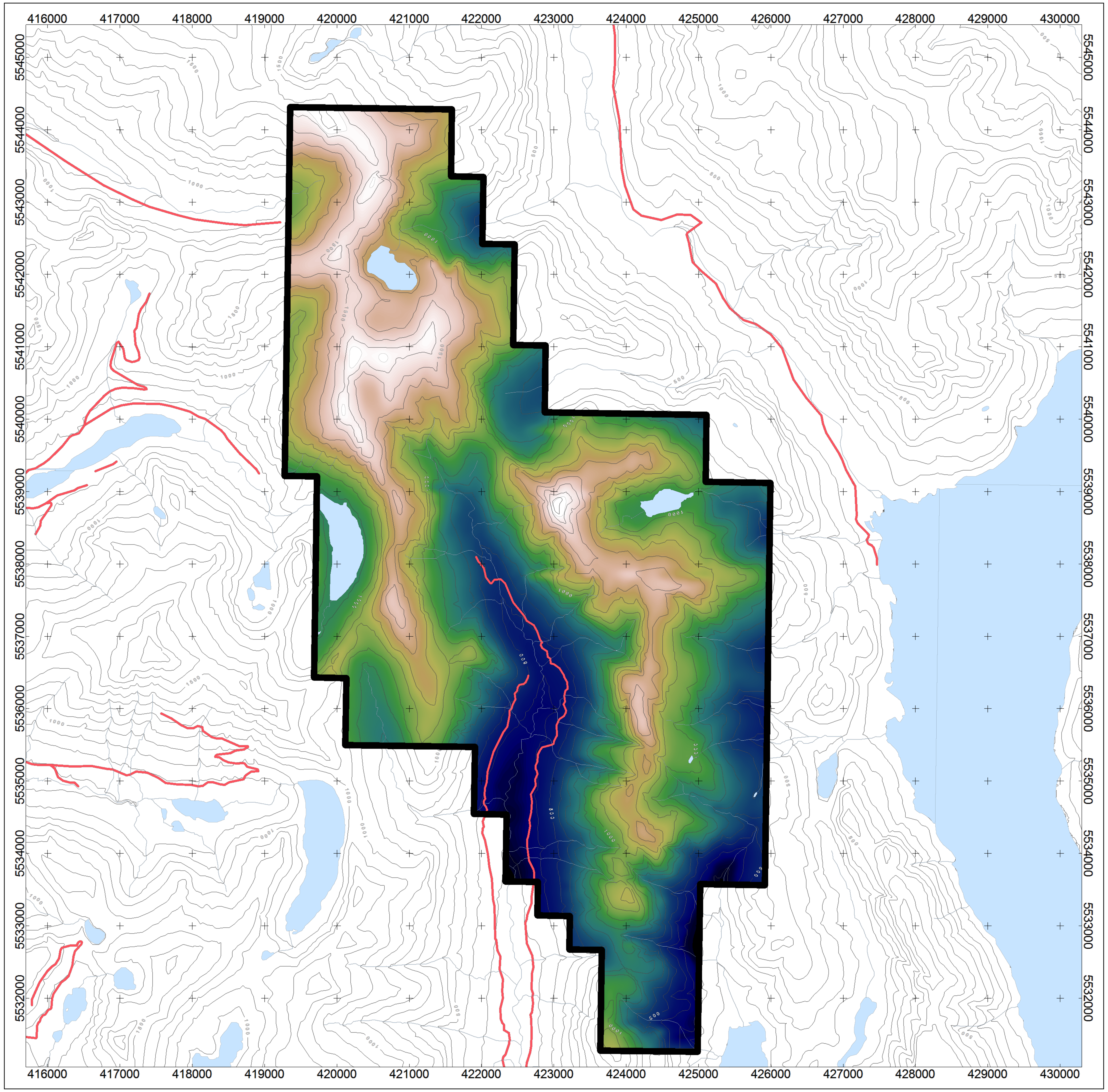
Overview Map
Actual Flight Lines

Precision GeoSurveys

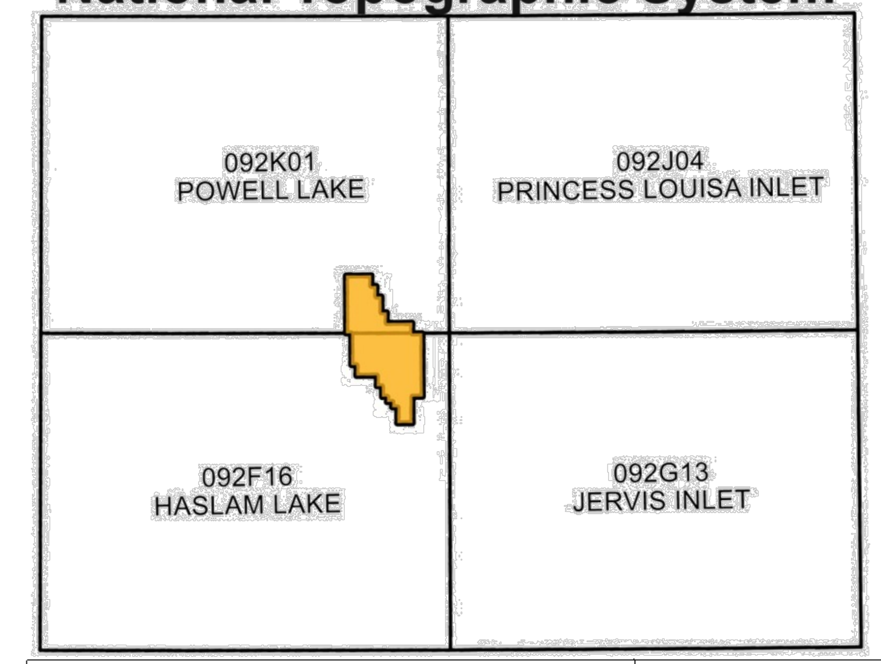
Scale 1:30000
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

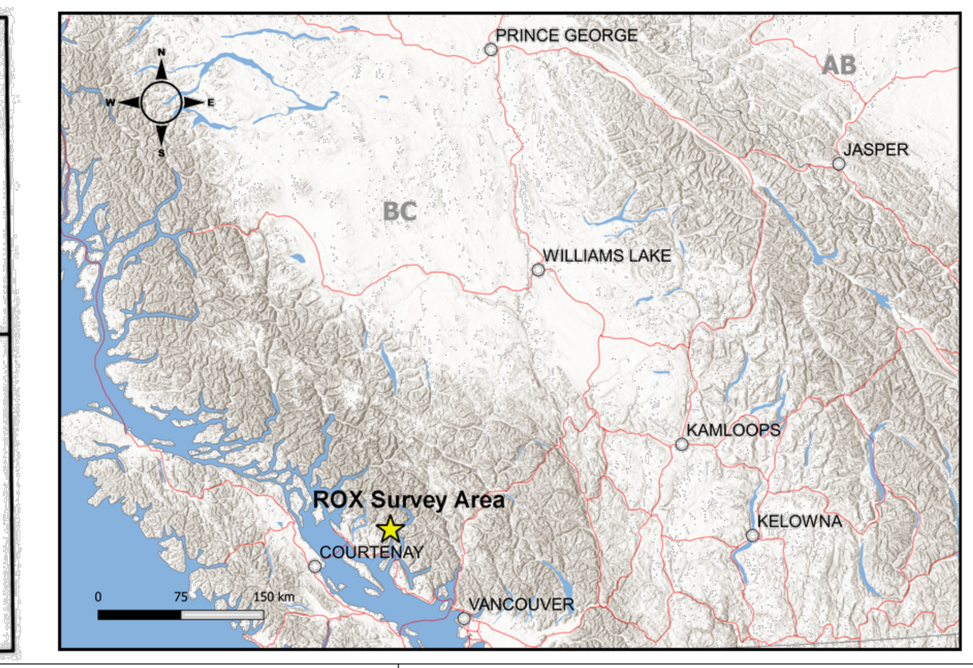
Job #23169
Dec 4, 2023

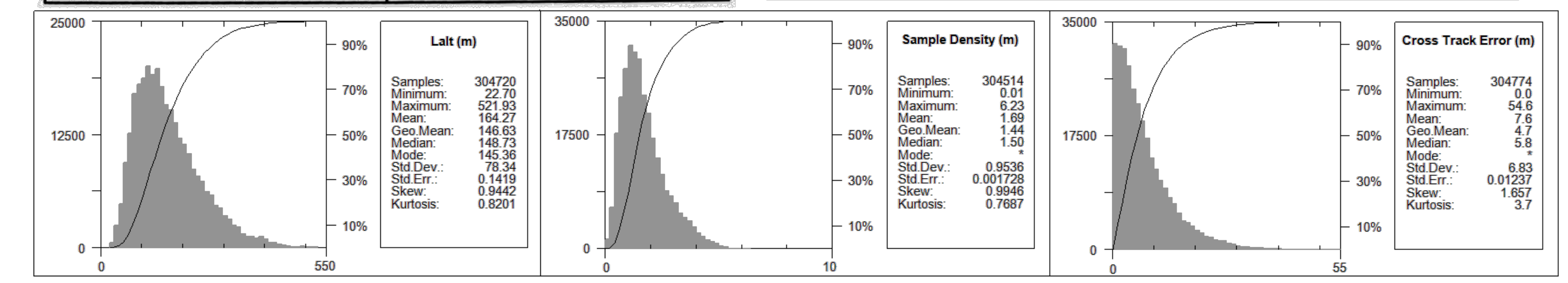
Plate 1
FL

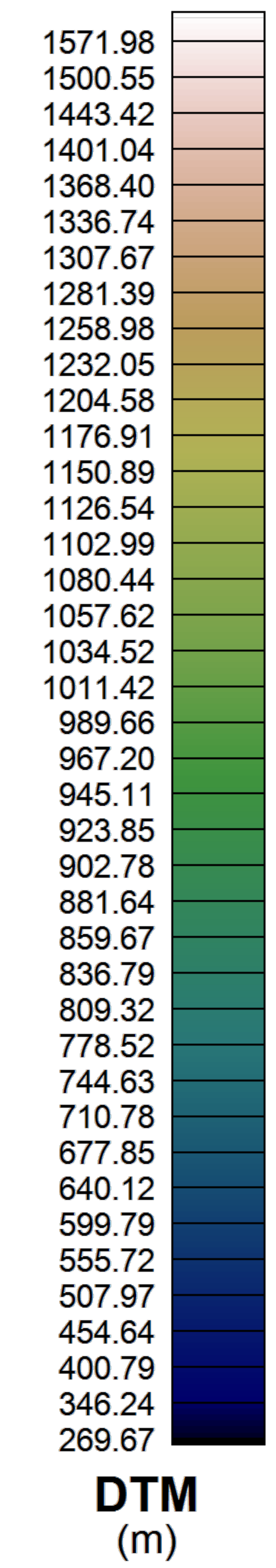


National Topographic System









MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Water Bodies....................

Roads....................

Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval....................

ROX Survey Block Boundary....................

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX

Overview Map

Digital Terrain Model

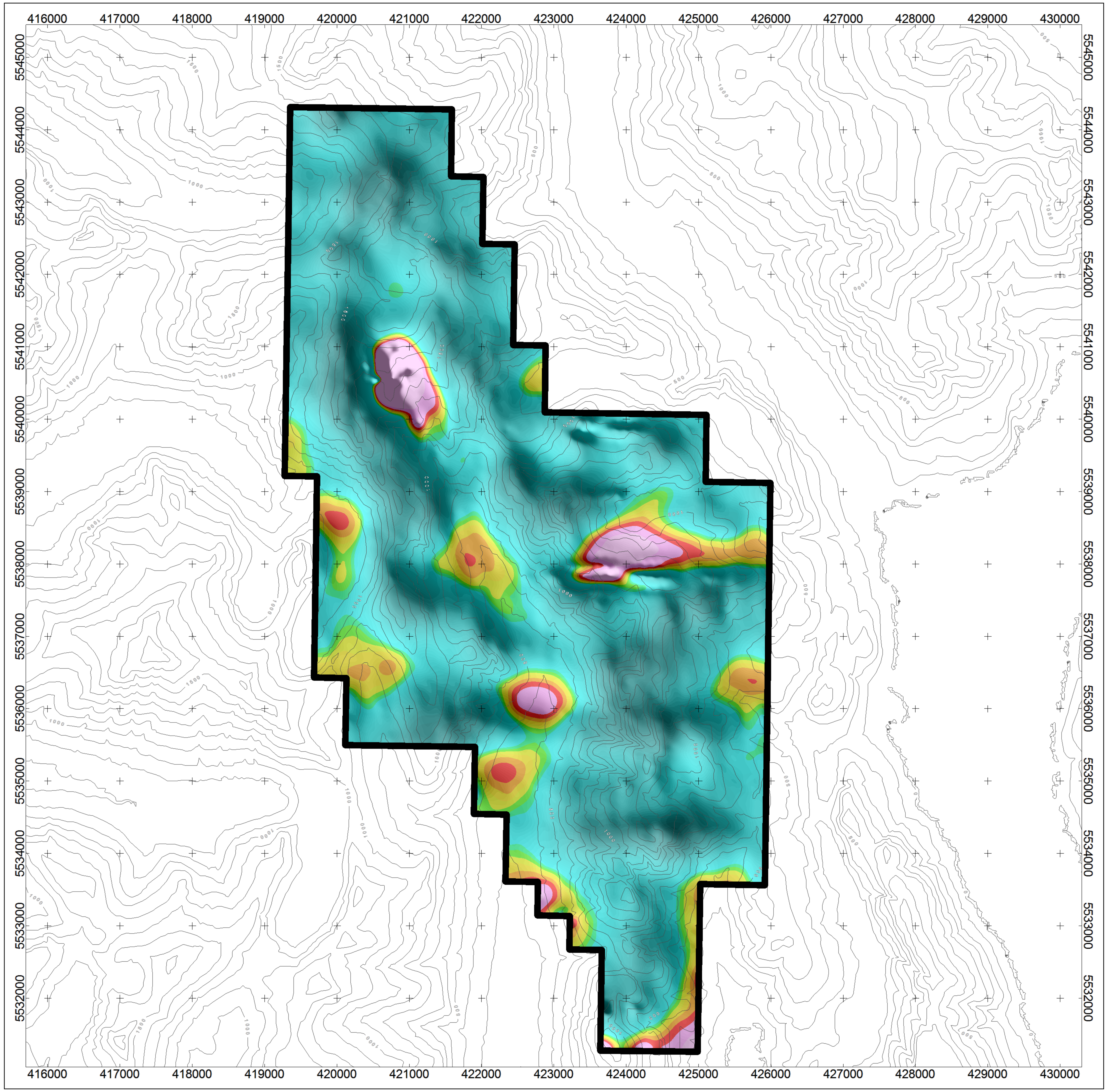
Precision GeoSurveys

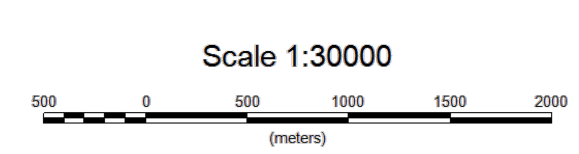
Scale 1:30000

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

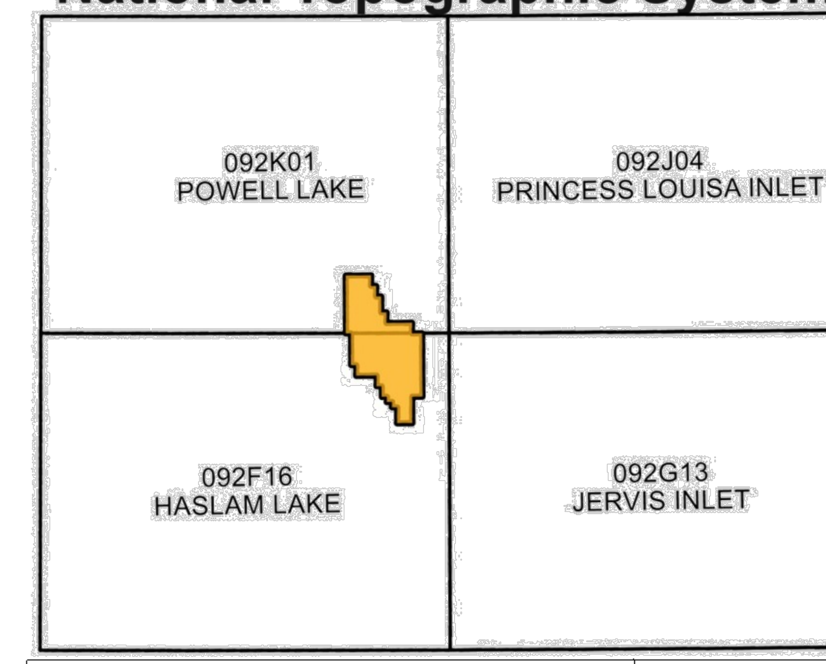
Job #23169
Dec 4, 2023

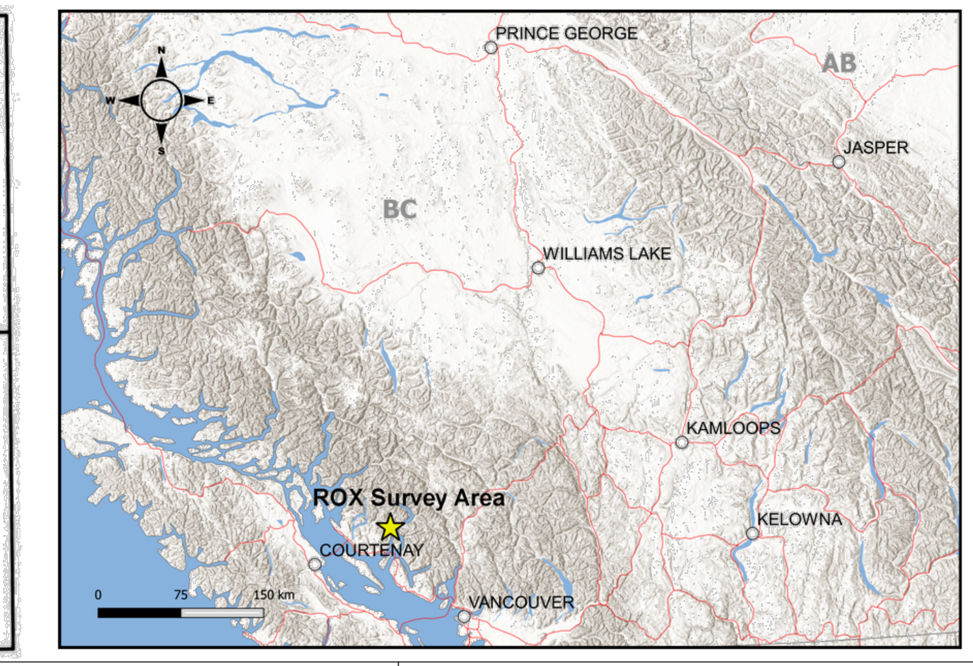
Plate 2
DTM

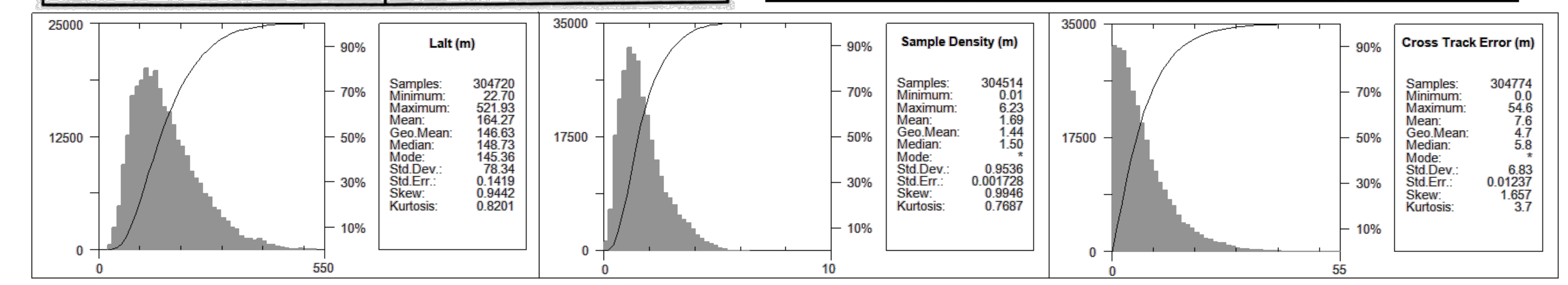


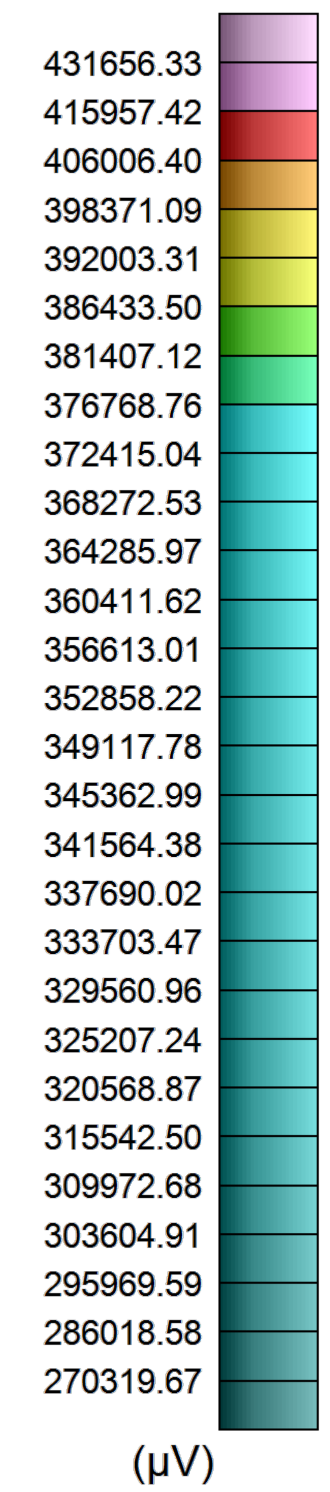


National Topographic System









MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval................................

ROX Survey Block Boundary..

DATA REFERENCE
Sample Window - Channel 2 centered at 0.101 msecs. Refer to report for details. CH2 is represented as a grid and drawn with a normal distribution colour shade; sun illumination inclination at 45° and declination at 045°.

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX

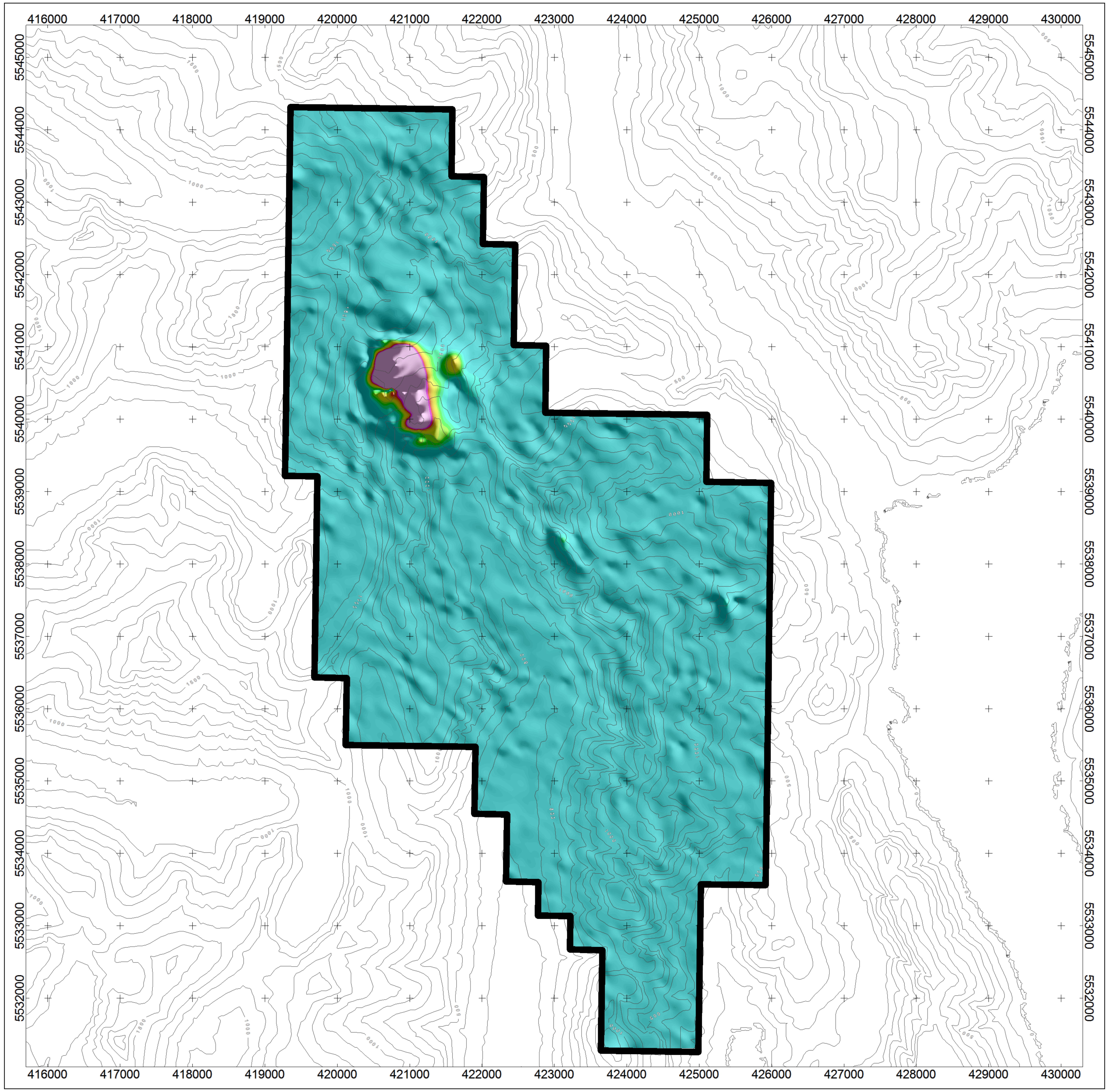
TDEM Map

Channel 2 - Centered at 0.101 msecs

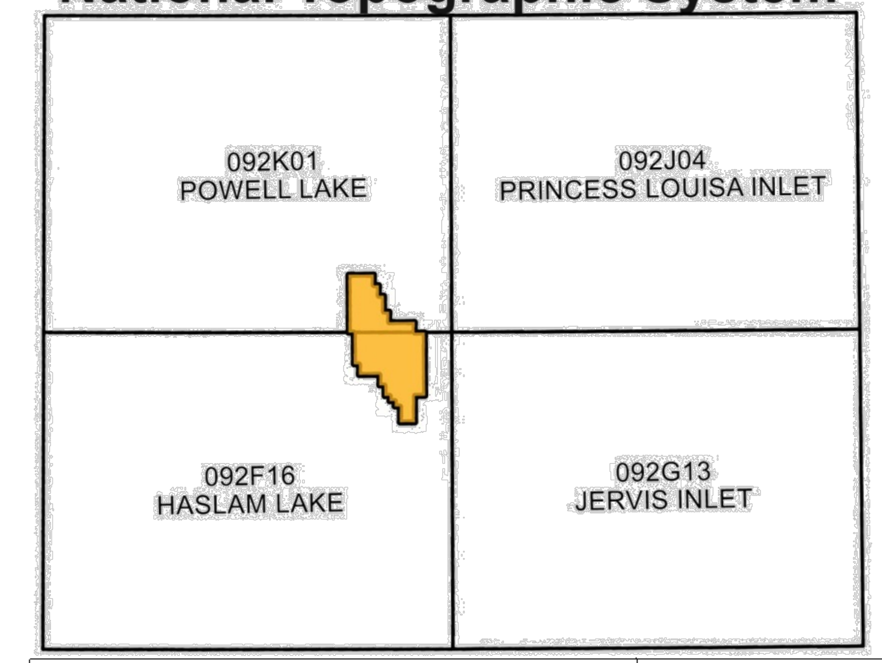
Precision GeoSurveys

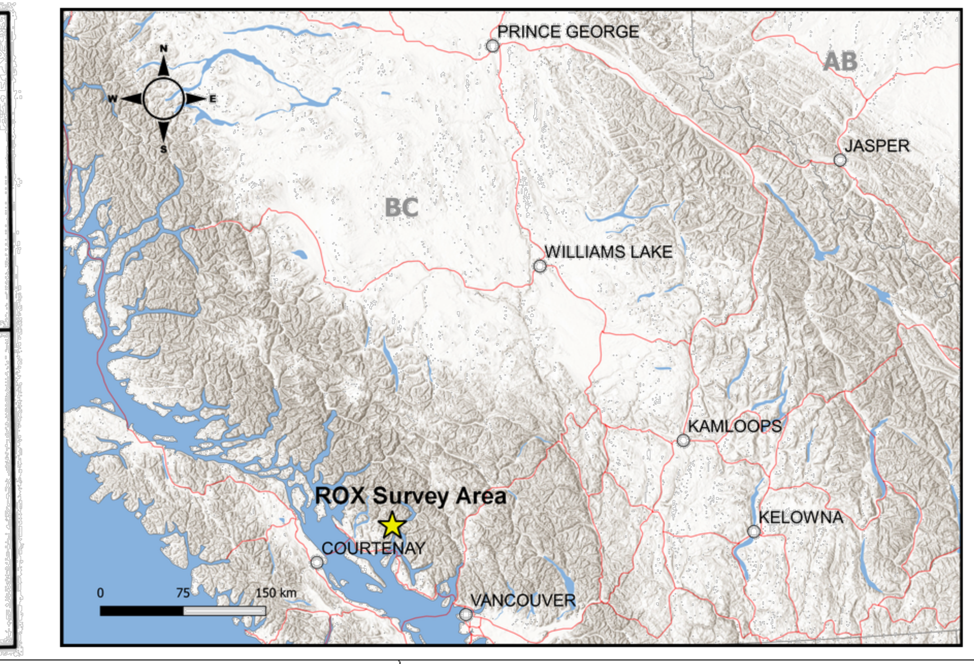
Job #23169
Dec 5, 2023

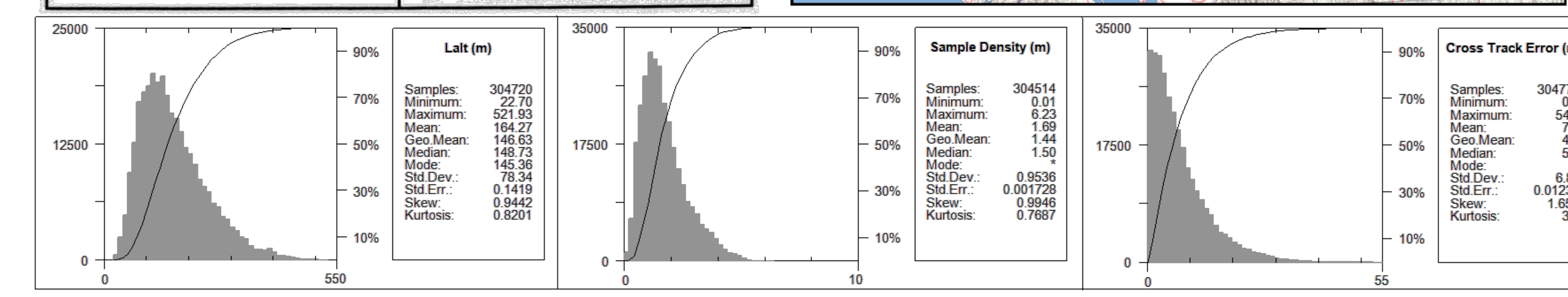
Plate 3
CH2

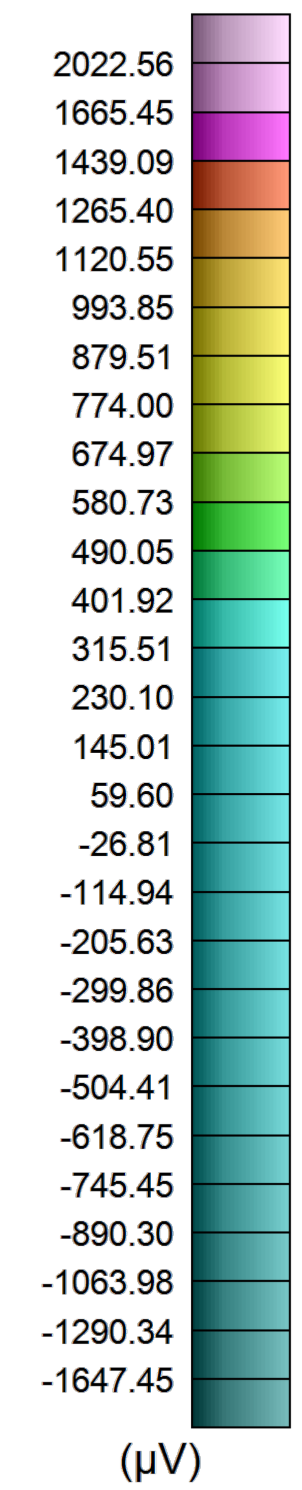


National Topographic System









MAP PROJECTION

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval..............................
ROX Survey Block Boundary..

DATA REFERENCE

Sample Window - Channel 9 centered at 0.909 msecs. Refer to report for details. CH9 is represented as a grid and drawn with a normal distribution colour shade; sun illumination inclination at 45° and declination at 045°.

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

KENORLAND MINERALS

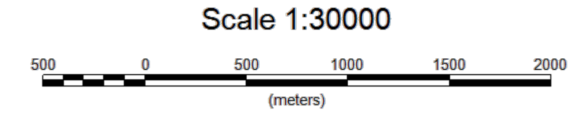
ROX

TDEM Map

Channel 9 - Centered at 0.909 msecs

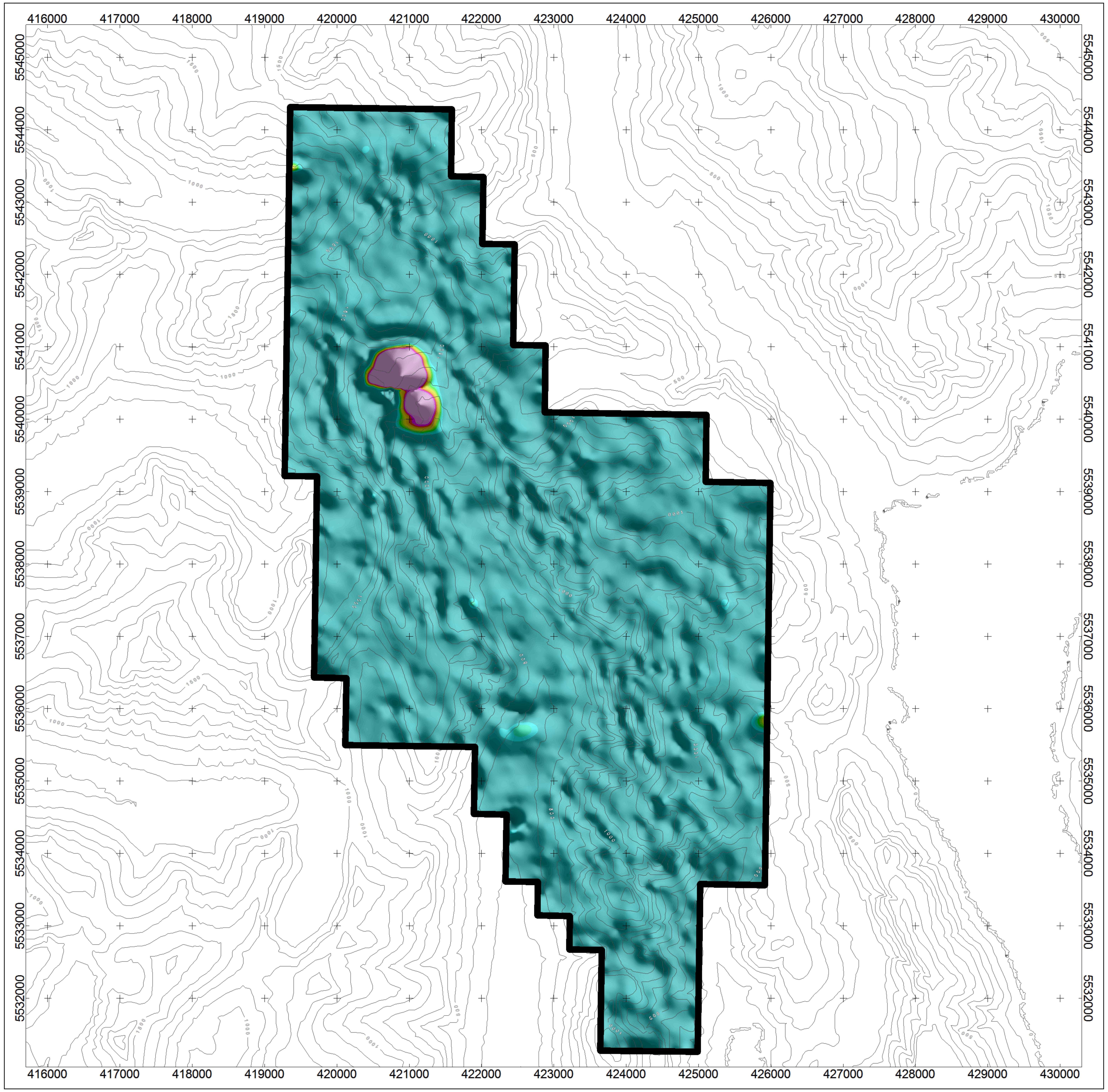
Precision GeoSurveys

Scale 1:30000

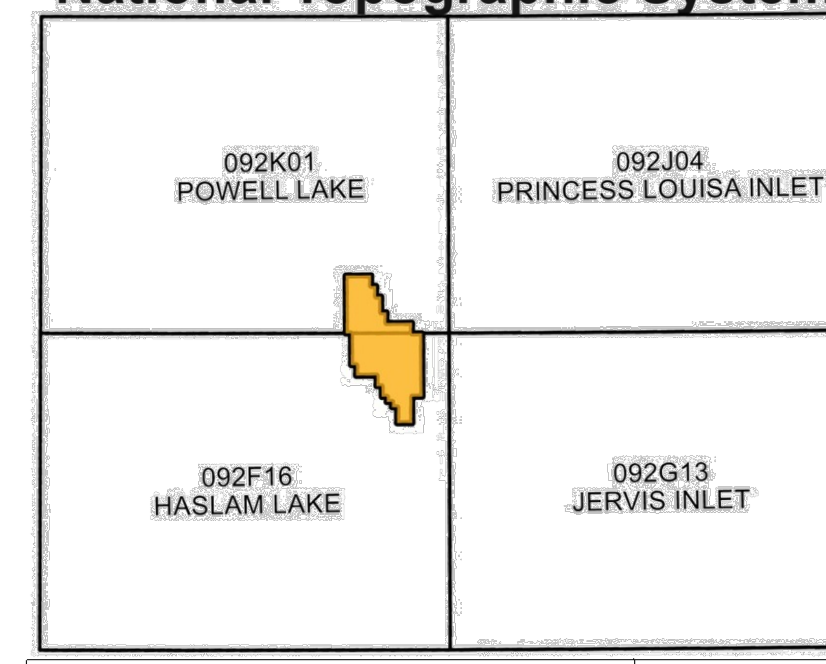


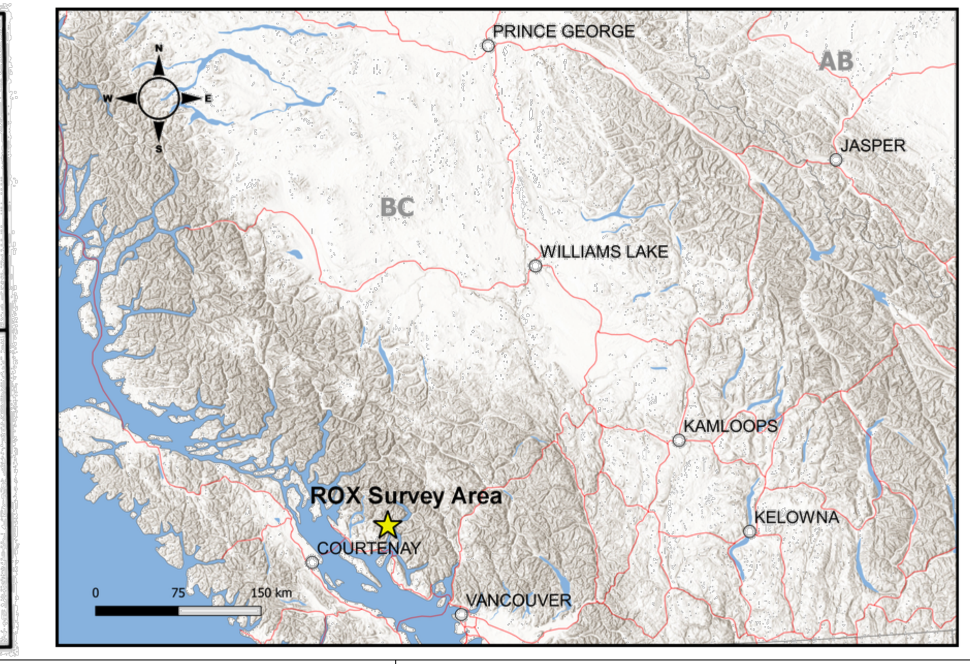
Job #23169
Dec 5, 2023

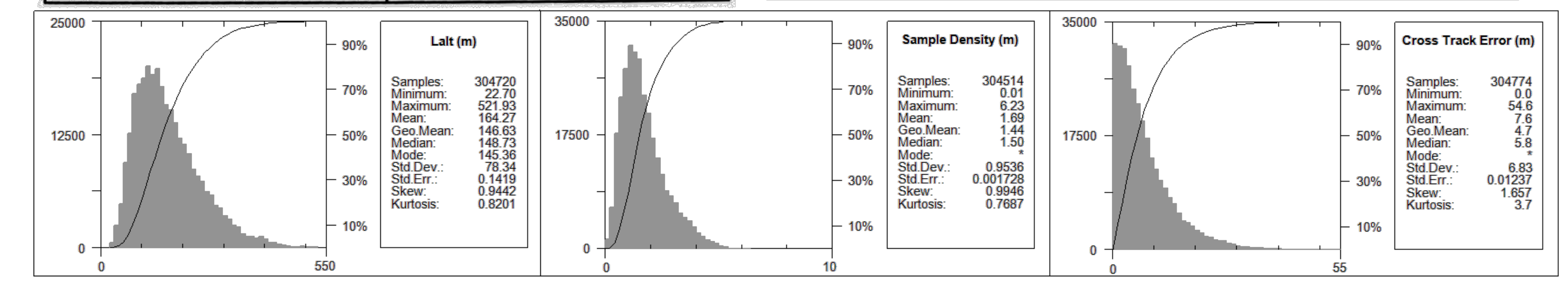
Plate 4
CH9

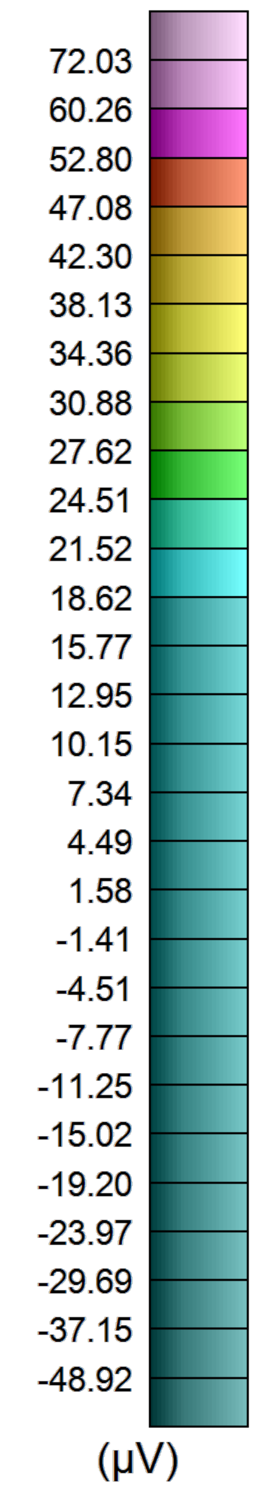


National Topographic System









MAP PROJECTION
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 10N
Datum: WGS 84
Local Datum Transform: World

ROX SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

Survey Technology:	1TEM Survey
Survey Dates:	October 28 to October 31, 2023
Survey Base:	Powell River, BC
Aircraft Type:	Airbus AS350 helicopter
Registration:	C-GSVY
Total Line km:	518 km
Mean 1TEM Height	164 meters
Survey Line Spacing:	100 meters
Survey Line Direction:	090°/270°

AIRBORNE SURVEY SYSTEM

Time Domain Electromagnetic System:	1TEM TX-RX structure
Configuration:	Concentric loops towed 40 m below helicopter
Sample Rate:	6 Hz
Power System:	24 HP Honda V-twin alternator
Current:	340 amps
Base Frequency:	30 Hz
Component:	Z-coil Off-Time

Legend

Elevation Contours, 100 m Interval................................
ROX Survey Block Boundary..

DATA REFERENCE
Sample Window - Channel 17 centered at 4.545 msecs. Refer to report for details. CH17 is represented as a grid and drawn with a normal distribution colour shade; sun illumination inclination at 45° and declination at 045°.

TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
National Topographic Data Base (NTDB), Canada. Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Center for Topographic Information.
URL <http://ftp.geogratis.gc.ca/pub/nrcan_rncan/vector/ntdb_bndt/>[2007]

KENORLAND MINERALS

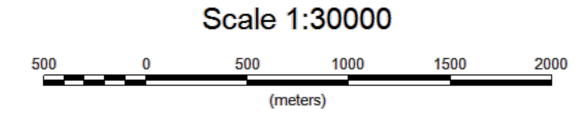
ROX

TDEM Map

Channel 17 - Centered at 4.545 msecs

Precision GeoSurveys

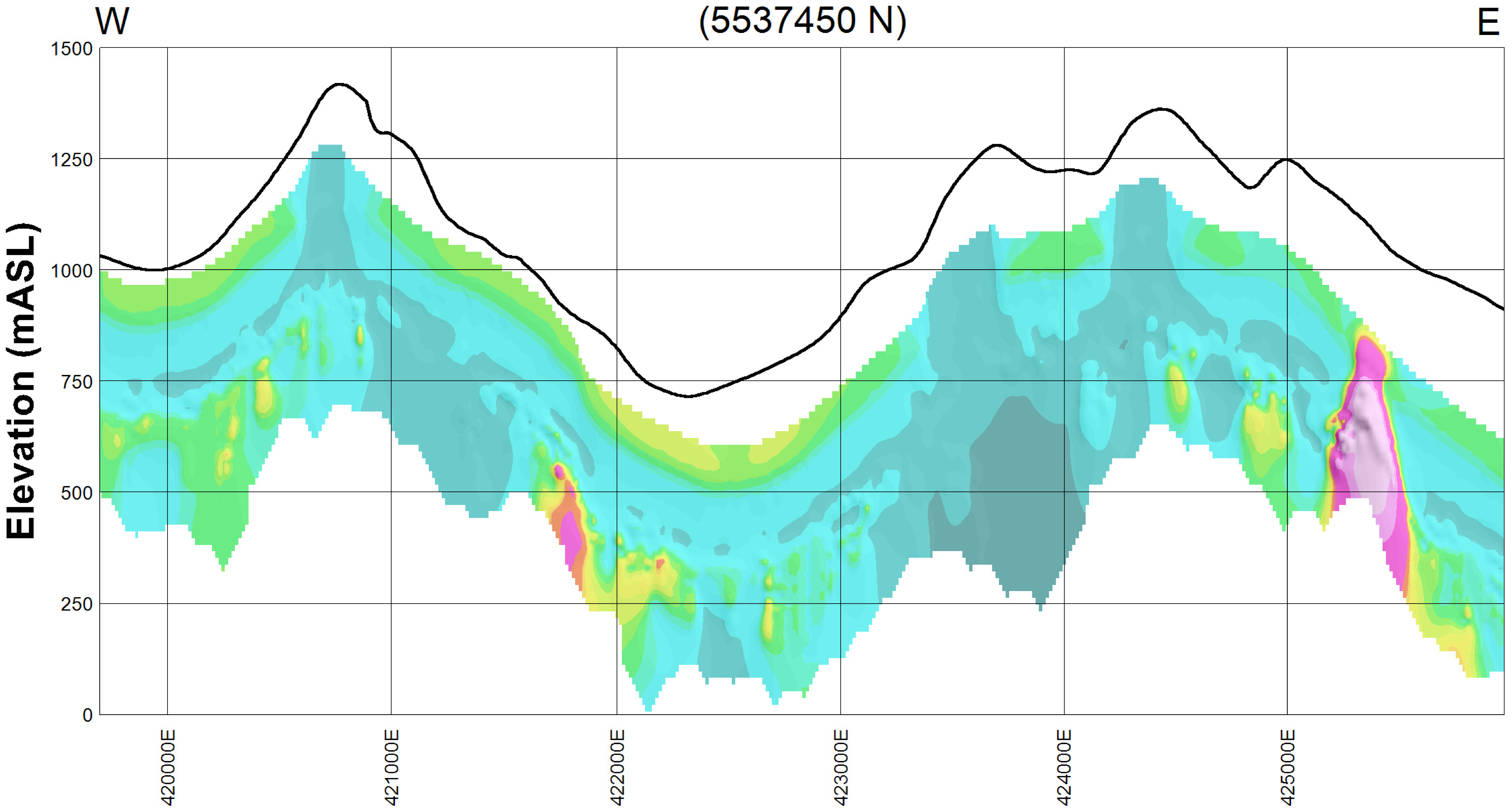
Scale 1:30000



Job #23169
Dec 5, 2023

Plate 5
CH17

Line 1620
(5537450 N)



1.6 5.0 6.0 6.9 7.5 7.7 11.9

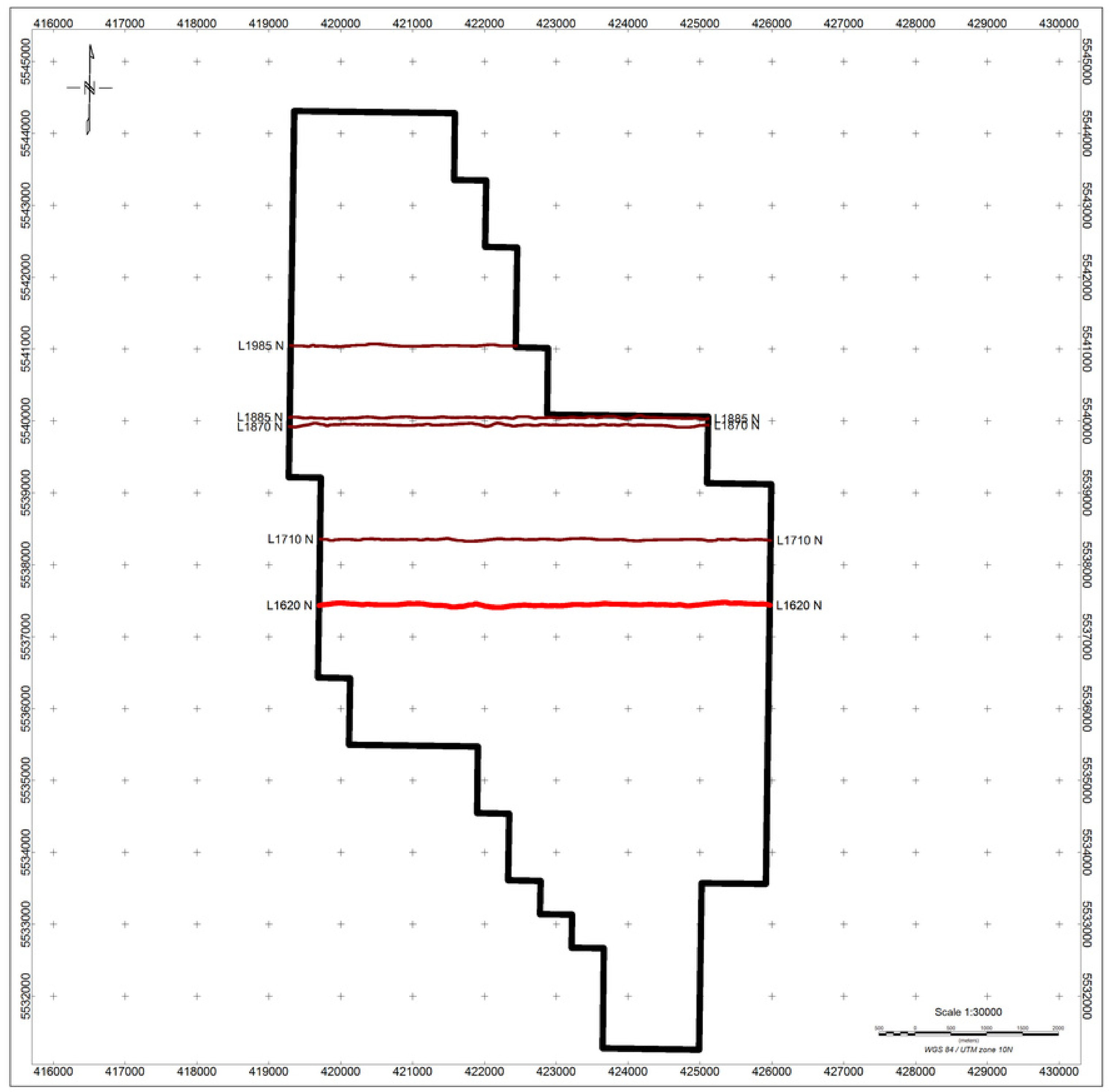
Apparent Conductivity (milliSiemens / metre)

Cell Size: 15 m
Vertical Exaggeration: 2x
Colour Shade: RGB 45°/045°

Approximate ground surface profile

Scale 1:30000
500 0 500
(meters)
WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

Job #23169
December 2023



Survey Details

Towed Array: 1TEM TX/RX Structure
Transmitter : 1TEM TX 330 Amps / 30 Hz base frequency
Receiver : 1TEM RX 24 Bit A-D / sampling at 19.8 kHz

Navigation : Nuvia Dynamics PGU / Novatel GPS
Laser Alt. : Bushnell Laser Ranger
Helicopter : Airbus AS 350 FX2
Flight Dates: Oct. 28 – 31, 2023

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX
Conductivity-Depth Transform
Line 1620

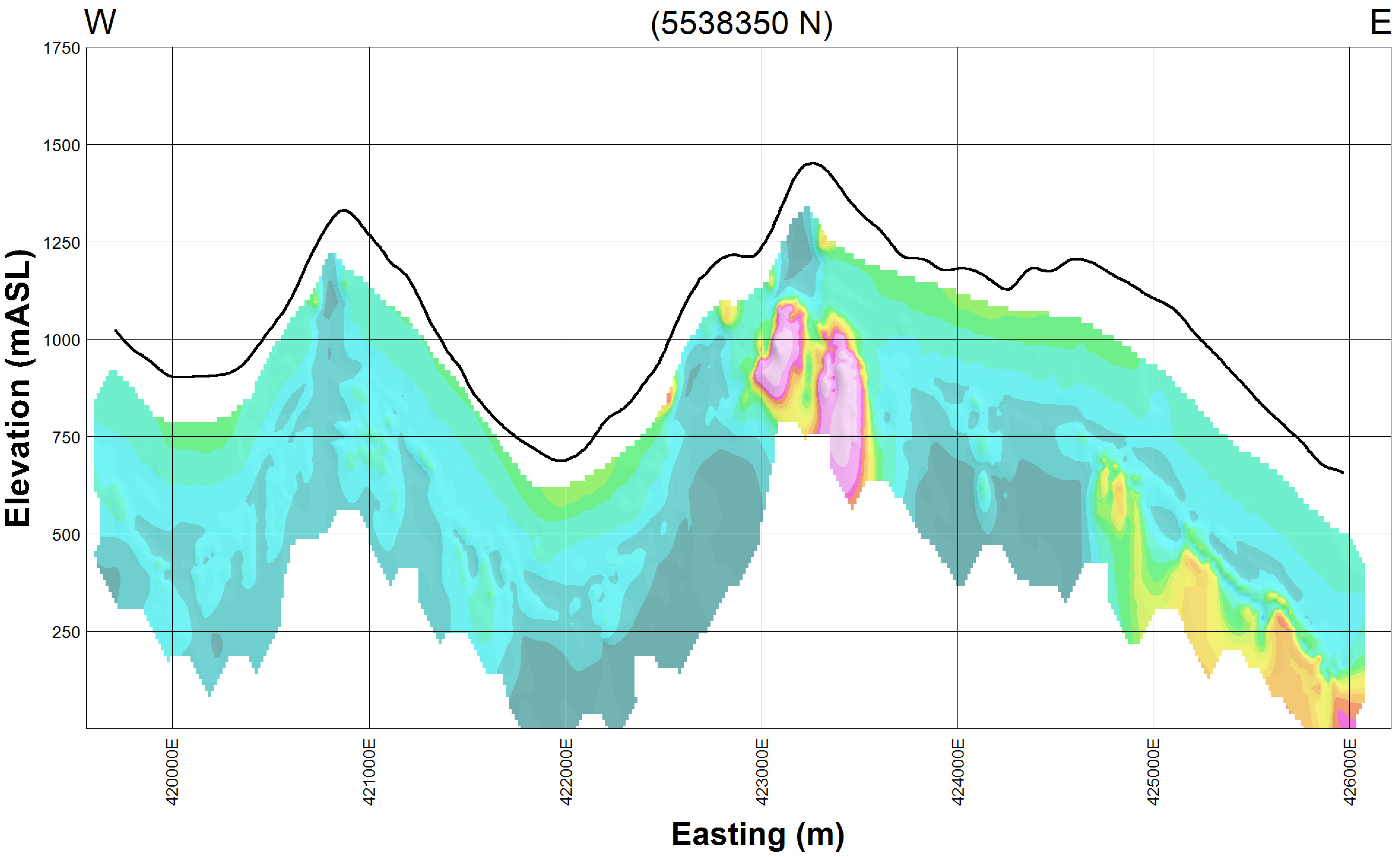
Airborne TDEM Section
Powell River, BC

Precision GeoSurveys

Plate 6

Line 1710

(5538350 N)



2.5 4.4 5.8 6.4 6.9 7.6 8.4

Apparent Conductivity (milliSiemens / metre)

Cell Size: 15 m
Vertical Exaggeration: 2x
Colour Shade: RGB 45°/045°

Approximate ground surface profile

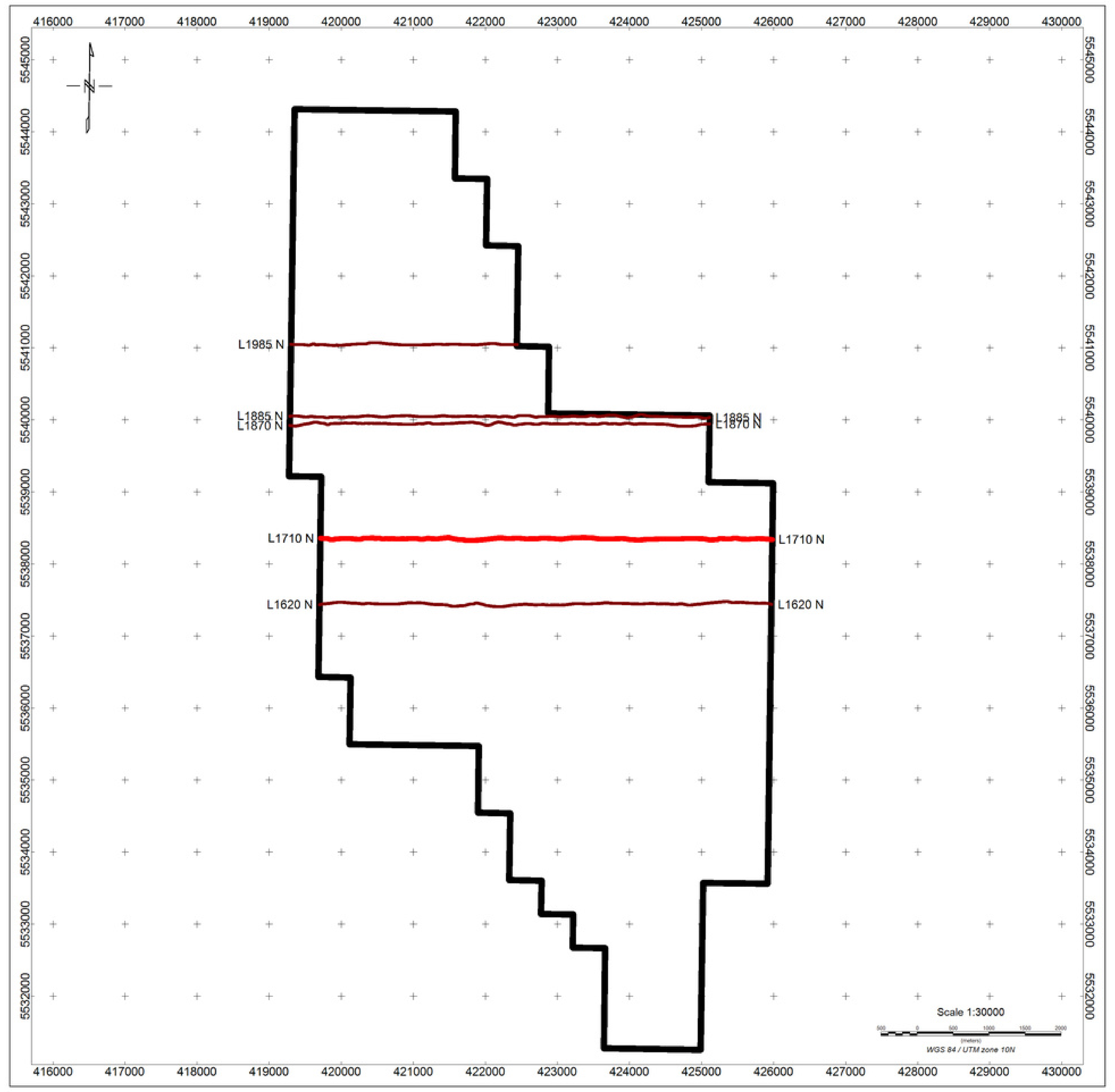
Scale 1:30000

500 0 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

Job #23169
December 2023



Survey Details

Towed Array: 1TEM TX/RX Structure
Transmitter : 1TEM TX 330 Amps / 30 Hz base frequency
Receiver : 1TEM RX 24 Bit A-D / sampling at 19.8 kHz
Navigation : Nuvia Dynamics PGU / Novatel GPS
Laser Alt. : Bushnell Laser Ranger
Helicopter : Airbus AS 350 FX2
Flight Dates: Oct. 28 – 31, 2023

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX
Conductivity-Depth Transform
Line 1710

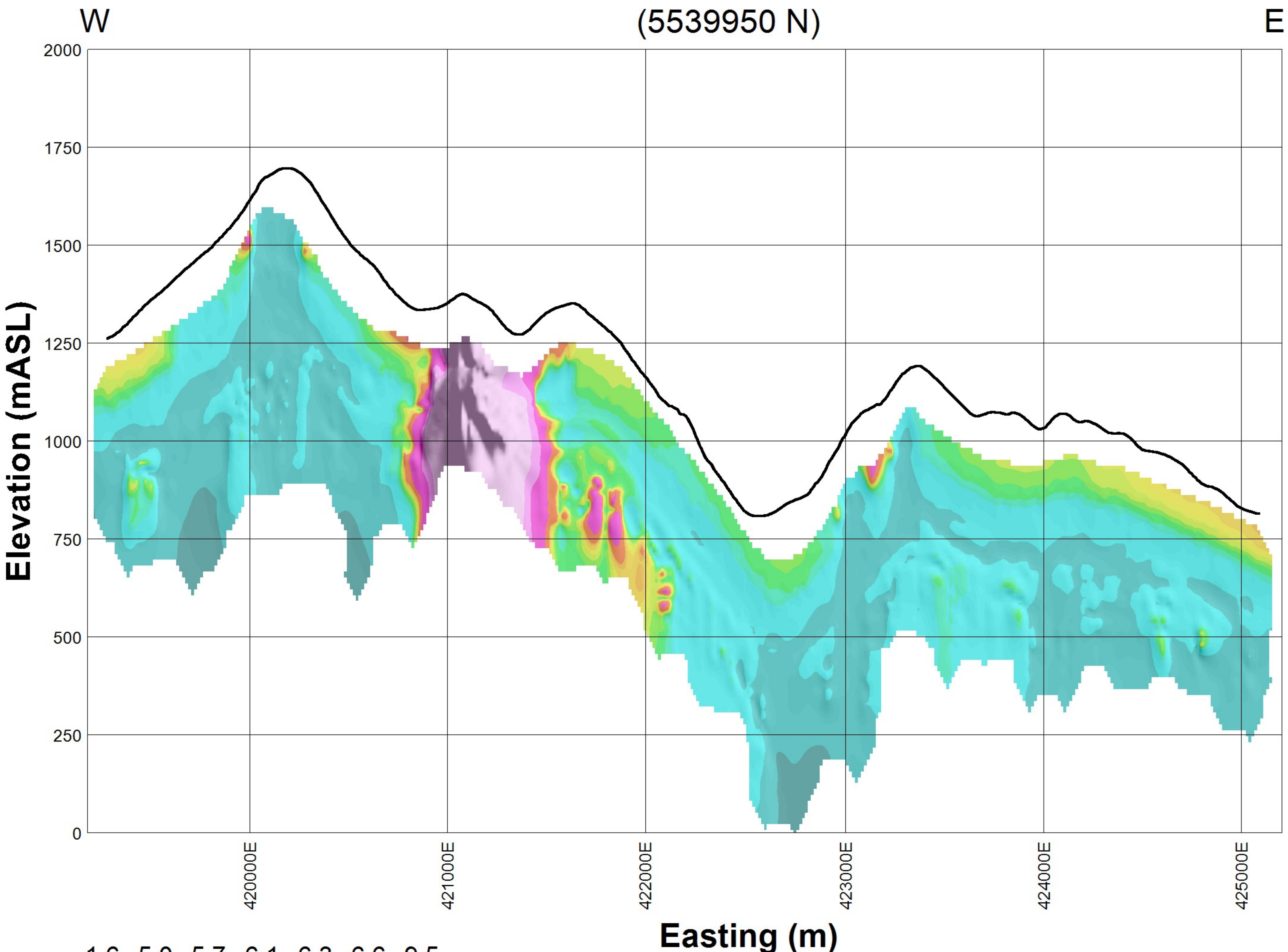
Airborne TDEM Section
Powell River, BC

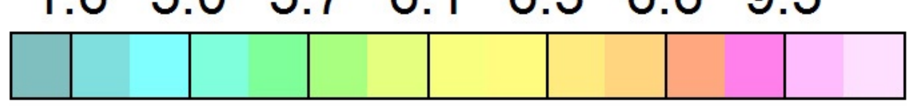
Precision GeoSurveys

Plate 7

Line 1870

(5539950 N)





Apparent Conductivity (milliSiemens / metre)

Cell Size: 15 m
Vertical Exaggeration: 2x
Colour Shade: RGB 45°/045°

Approximate ground surface profile

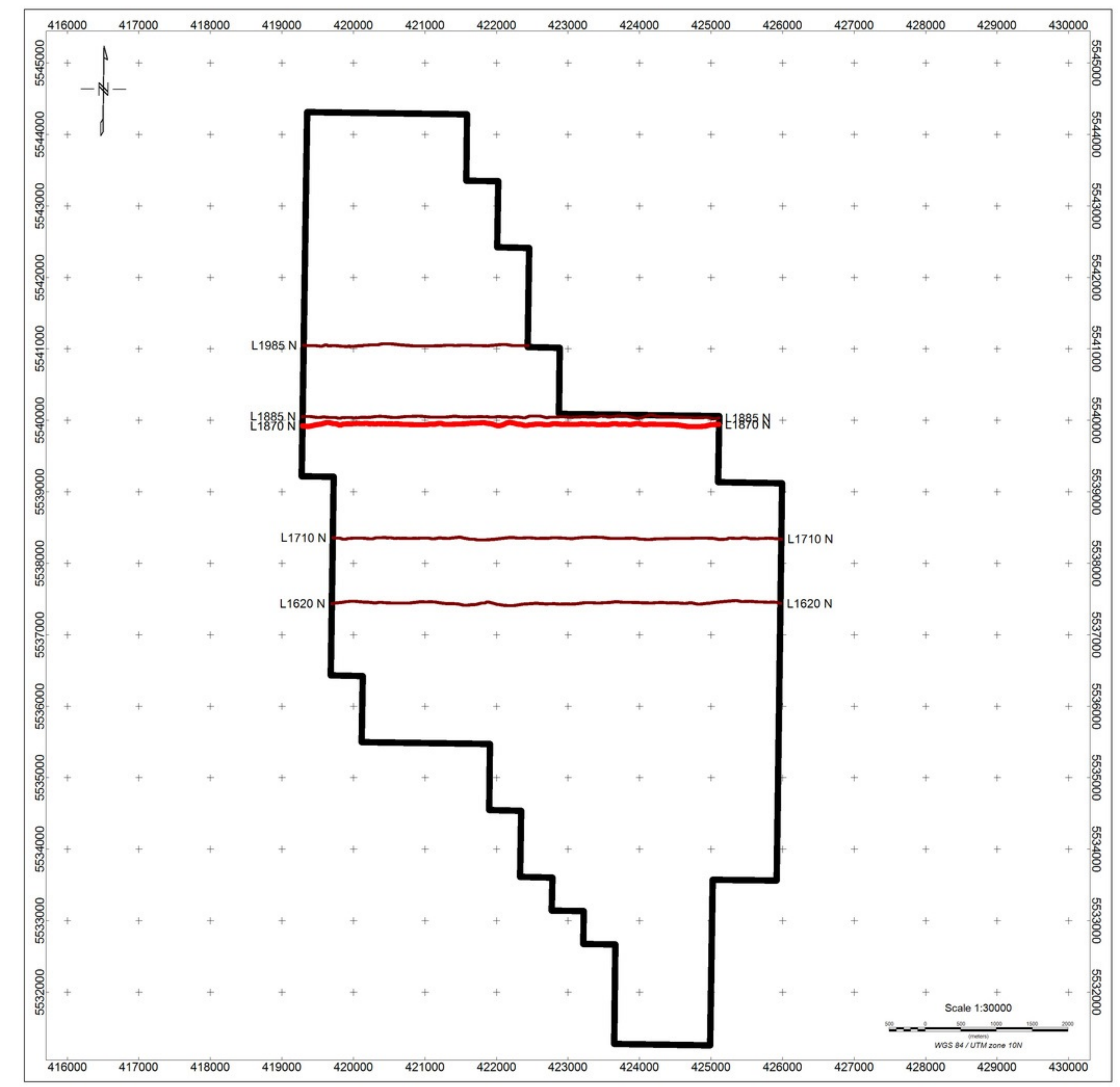
Scale 1:30000

500 0 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

Job #23169
December 2023



Survey Details

Towed Array: 1TEM TX/RX Structure
Transmitter : 1TEM TX 330 Amps / 30 Hz base frequency
Receiver : 1TEM RX 24 Bit A-D / sampling at 19.8 kHz

Navigation : Nuvia Dynamics PGU / Novatel GPS
Laser Alt. : Bushnell Laser Ranger
Helicopter : Airbus AS 350 FX2
Flight Dates: Oct. 28 – 31, 2023

KENORLAND MINERALS

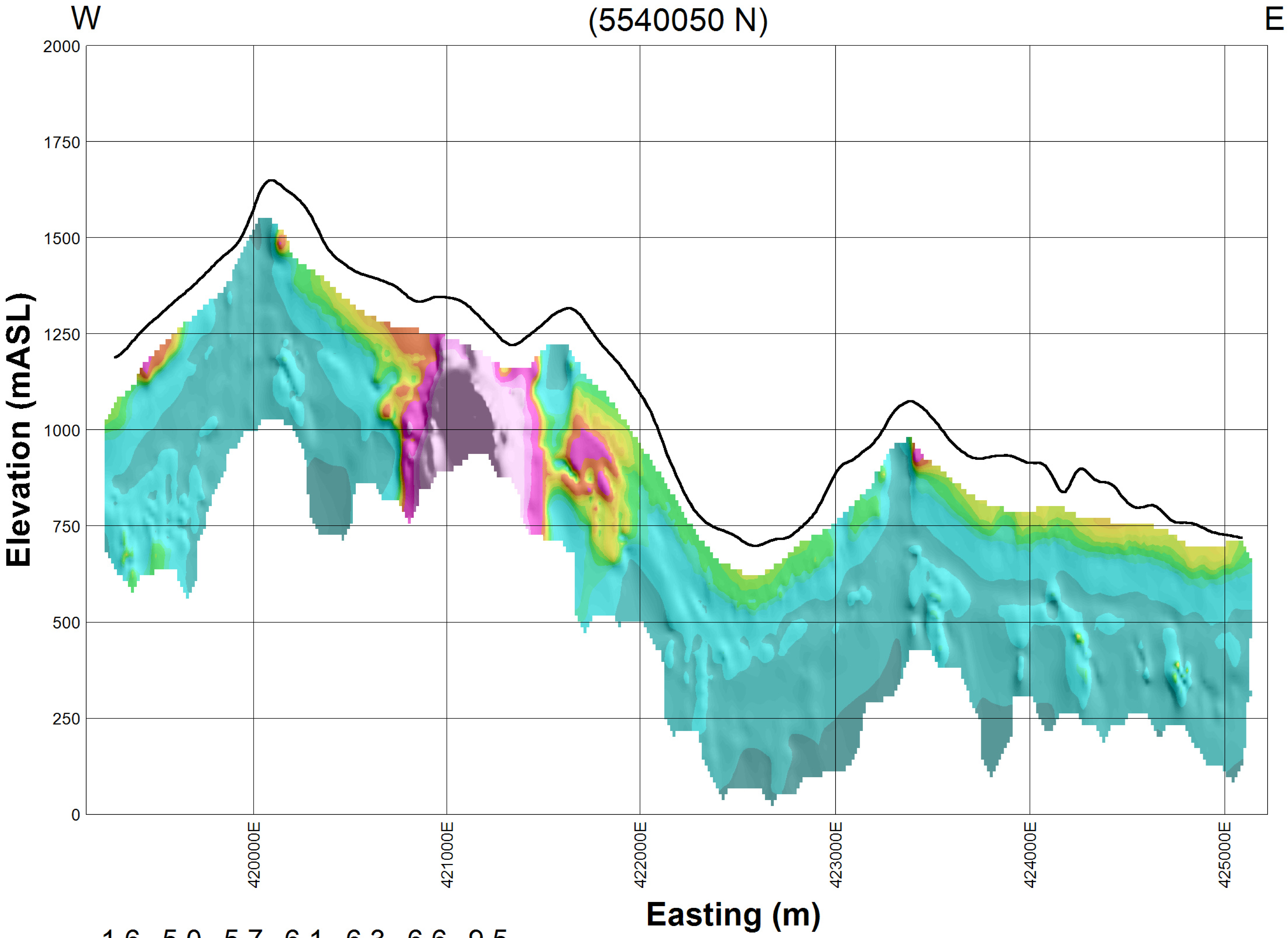
ROX
Conductivity-Depth Transform
Line 1870

Airborne TDEM Section
Powell River, BC

Precision GeoSurveys

Plate 8

Line 1885
(5540050 N)



1.6 5.0 5.7 6.1 6.3 6.6 9.5

Apparent Conductivity (milliSiemens / metre)

Cell Size: 15 m
Vertical Exaggeration: 2x
Colour Shade: RGB 45°/045°

Job #23169
December 2023

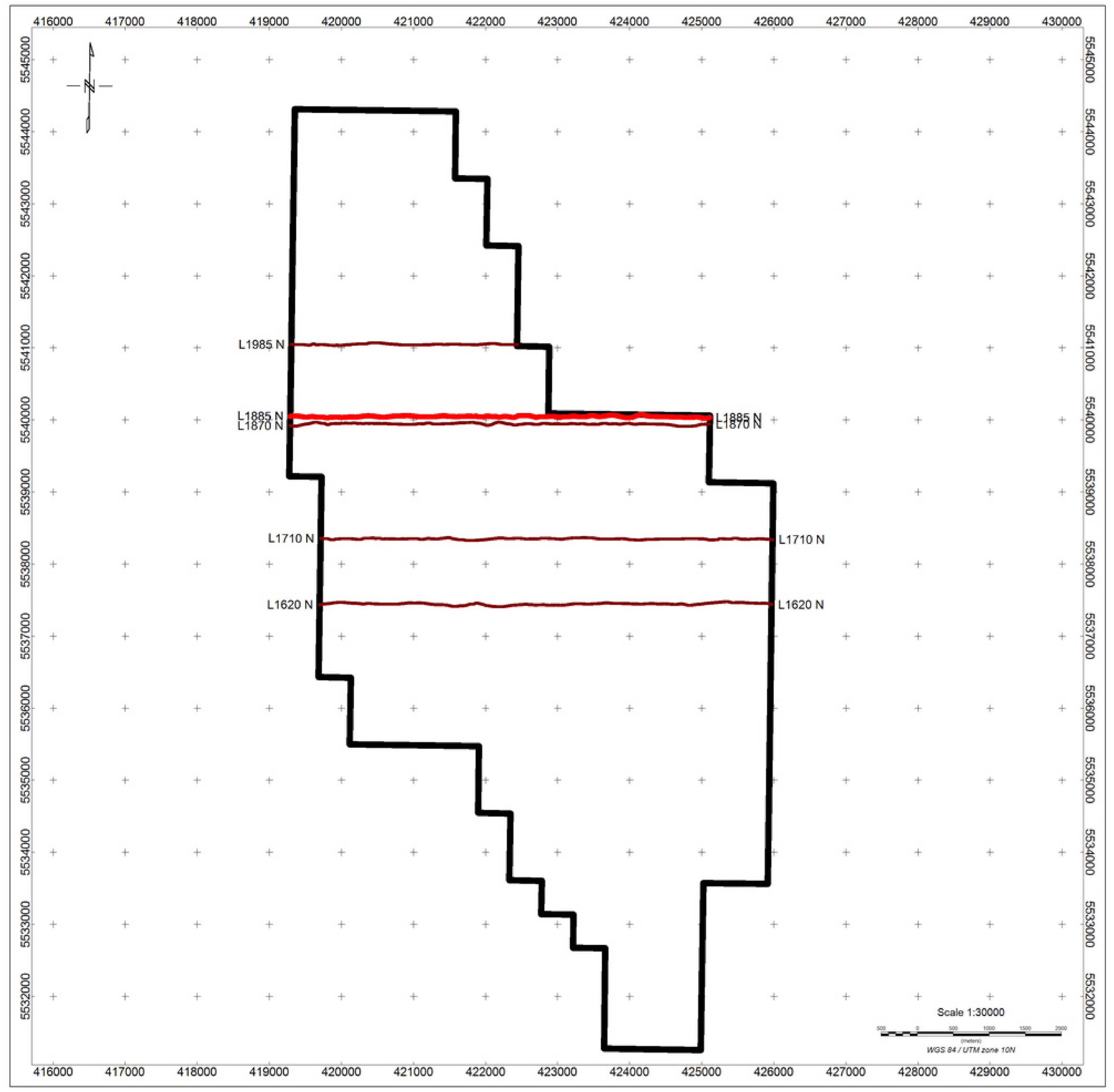
Approximate ground surface profile

Scale 1:30000

500 0 500

(meters)

WGS84 / UTM Zone 10N



Survey Details

Towed Array: 1TEM TX/RX Structure
Transmitter : 1TEM TX 330 Amps / 30 Hz base frequency
Receiver : 1TEM RX 24 Bit A-D / sampling at 19.8 kHz

Navigation : Nuvia Dynamics PGU / Novatel GPS
Laser Alt. : Bushnell Laser Ranger
Helicopter : Airbus AS 350 FX2
Flight Dates: Oct. 28 – 31, 2023

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX
Conductivity-Depth Transform
Line 1885

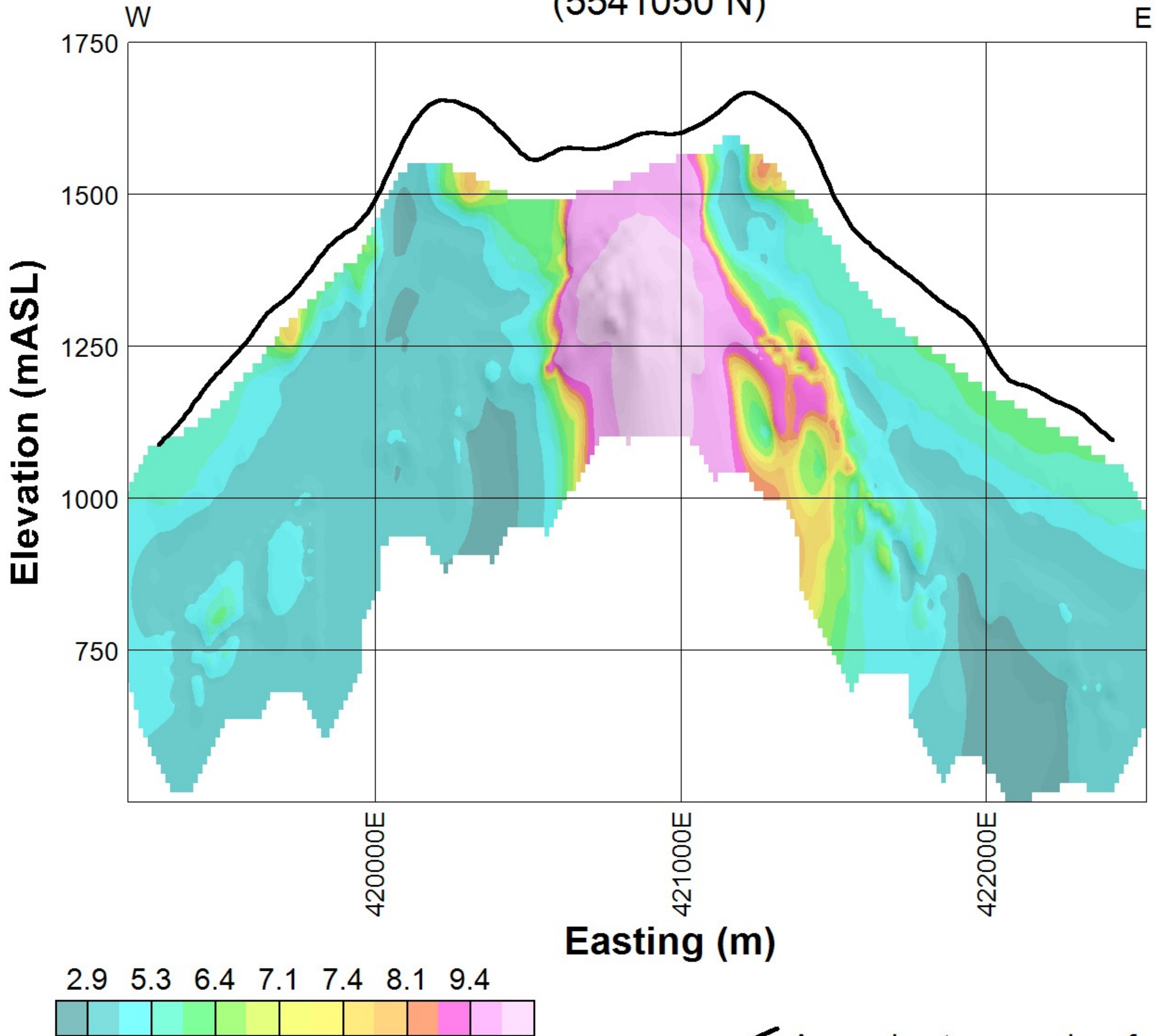
Airborne TDEM Section
Powell River, BC

Precision GeoSurveys

Plate 9

Line 1985

(5541050 N)



Apparent Conductivity (milliSiemens / metre)

Cell Size: 15 m

Vertical Exaggeration: 2x

Colour Shade: RGB 45°/045°

Approximate ground surface profile

Scale 1:30000

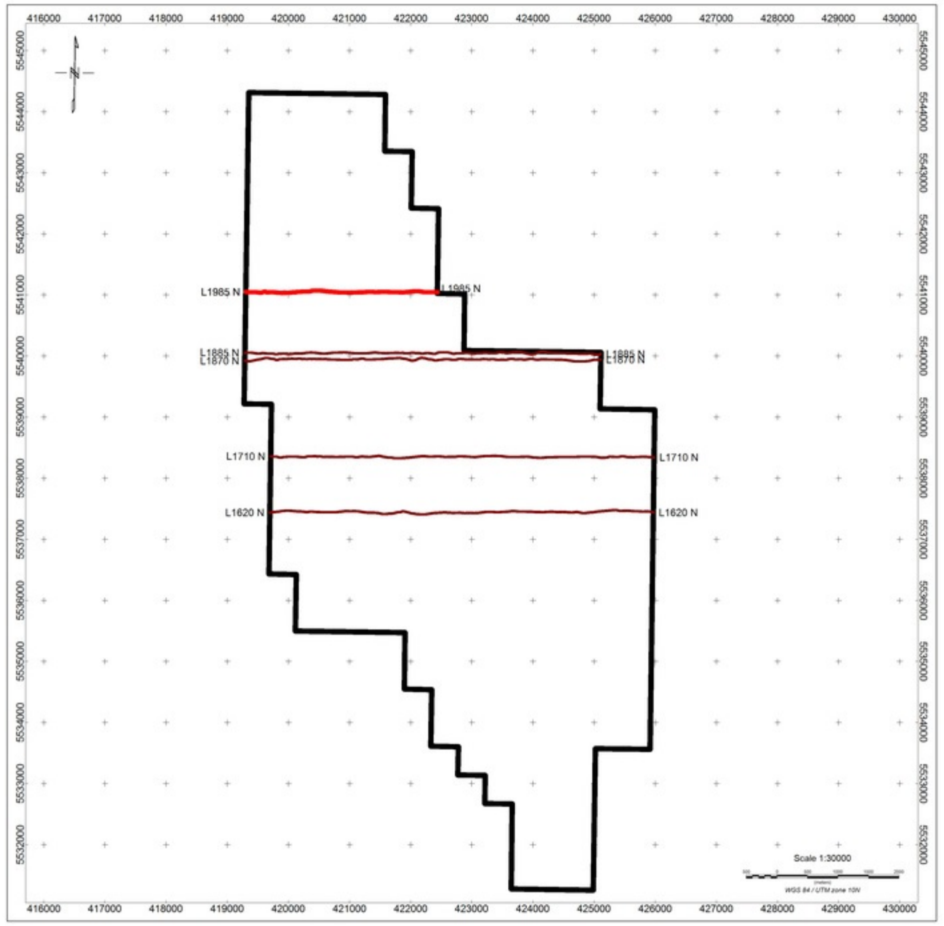
500 0 500

(meters)

WGS 84 / UTM zone 10N

Job #23169

December 2023



Survey Details

Towed Array: 1TEM TX/RX Structure

Transmitter : 1TEM TX 330 Amps / 30 Hz base frequency

Receiver : 1TEM RX 24 Bit A-D / sampling at 19.8 kHz

Navigation : Nuvia Dynamics PGU / Novatel GPS

Laser Alt. : Bushnell Laser Ranger

Helicopter : Airbus AS 350 FX2

Flight Dates: Oct. 28 – 31, 2023

KENORLAND MINERALS

ROX

Conductivity-Depth Transform

Line 1985

Airborne TDEM Section

Powell River, BC

Precision GeoSurveys

Plate 10