



GEOPHYSICAL REPORT PREPARED

FOR

SASQUATCH RESOURCES CORP.

GRAVITY SURVEY

ON THE

COPPER ROAD PROJECT

DUNCAN, BC, CANADA

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.
MARCH 2026

REPORT PREPARED
APRIL 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Survey Summary.....	1
2. Location and Access.....	2
3. Survey Grid.....	4
4. Survey Parameters and Instrumentation.....	6
4.1. Gravity.....	6
4.2. DGPS.....	6
5. Field Logistics.....	8
6. Gravity Data Processing.....	10
7. Gravity Data Inversion Modelling.....	13
8. Interpretation.....	15
9. Deliverables.....	21
Appendix A: Survey Details.....	23
Copper Road Grid.....	23
Appendix B: Instrument Specifications.....	24
Scintrex CG-6 Autograv Gravimeter.....	24
Stonex S900A New GNSS Receiver.....	24
Appendix C: Geophysical Techniques.....	25
Gravity Method.....	25
Gravity Surveys.....	26

INDEX OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Overview map of the Copper Road project.....	2
Figure 2: Location map for the Copper Road project.....	3
Figure 3: Grid map showing the Copper Road grid.....	5
Figure 4: Gravity survey grid, with known surface mineralization and rock samples.....	15
Figure 5: Interpreted anomalies, residual gravity (density = 3260 kg/m ³).....	17
Figure 6: Interpreted anomalies with station values, residual gravity (density = 3260 kg/m ³)....	17
Figure 7: 3D density inversion model, plan slice at 5m depth, with interpreted anomalies.....	18
Figure 8: 3D density inversion model, plan view (density > 0.15 g/cc).....	19
Figure 9: 3D density inversion model, view to southwest (density > 0.15 (transparency) and density > 0.25 (solid)).....	19

INDEX OF TABLES

Table 1: Survey Summary.....	1
Table 2: Grid parameters.....	4
Table 3: Gravimeter survey parameters and instrumentation.....	6
Table 4: Gravimeter base station location.....	6
Table 5: DGPS survey parameters and instrumentation.....	7
Table 6: DGPS base station locations.....	7
Table 7: Details of the SJ Geophysics crew on site.....	8

1. Survey Summary

SJ Geophysics Ltd. was contracted by Sasquatch Resource Corp. to acquire gravity data on their Copper Road project. Table 1 provides a brief summary of the project.

Client	Sasquatch Resource Corp.
Project Name	Copper Road
Project Number	SJ1006
Location (approx. centre of grid)	Latitude: 48° 52' 15.41" N Longitude: 123° 45' 16.44" W 444666 E 5413384 N; NAD83(CSRS) UTM Zone 10N
Survey Type	Gravity
Stations Surveyed	122 stations
Total Line Kilometers	1.8 km
Production Dates	March 6 – March 11, 2026

Table 1: Survey Summary

The Copper Road project is situated 2-3 km east of Sasquatch Resources' Mount Sicker project. New road cuts supporting logging activity, exposed a VMS system with mineralized rock at surface. The Mount Sicker project contains four historical past-producing mines; the Lenora, Tyee, Richard III and Victoria. The historical mines were intermittently active between 1898 and 1964 (Houle, J., Technical Report for the Mount Sicker Project, March 15, 2022). The company is focused on evaluating the economic potential of waste rock from historical mining activities and locating mineralized near-surface bedrock close to existing roads and/or waste rock.

The gravity survey was designed to map density contrasts within the area of interest and along the newly created road, which exposed bedrock mineralization, using closely spaced measurement stations. The objective was to delineate the extent of the mineralization identified along the road, which is expected to produce elevated gravity responses.

2. Location and Access

The Copper Road project is located in southwestern British Columbia, Canada on Vancouver Island. It is situated 11 km northwest of Duncan, BC. (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Overview map of the Copper Road project

The project site was accessed by pickup truck from Duncan via paved and gravel roads. From Duncan, drive north along Highway 1 for 6.3 km, then turn left onto Highway 18. Continue for 1.4 km, then turn right onto Somenos Road and drive 750 m. Turn left onto Mt. Prevost Road and continue for 4 km. Turn right onto Plantation Road and drive 2.3 km, then turn left onto P600 and drive 1.3 km. Finally, turn left onto an unnamed road and continue for approximately 650 m to reach the edge of the survey area. A map of the project area is shown in Figure 2.

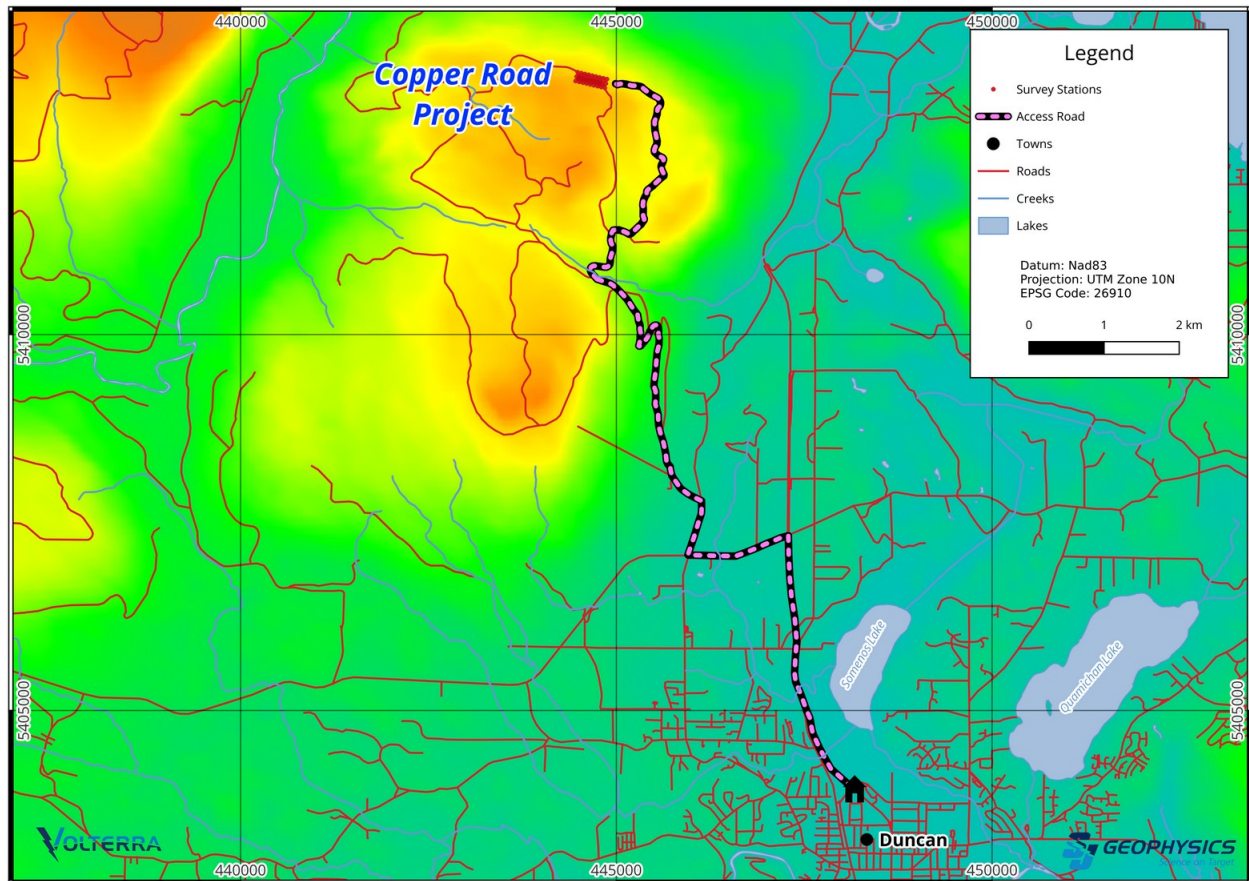


Figure 2: Location map for the Copper Road project

3. Survey Grid

The gravity survey grid consisted of 5, west-northwest to east-southeast oriented lines. The lines were 330 m in length, spaced 15 m apart, and had a station spacing of 15 m. Two additional lines, offset 30 m to the north and south of the core grid, were initially planned, but were only partially surveyed due to time constraints. The survey grid parameters are summarized in Table 2 and displayed in Figure 3.

No line preparations were completed in advance of the geophysical survey. All survey stations were located in the field in real-time using hand-held GPS or DGPS units. The line and station labels for the grid formed a local coordinate system. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the survey lines.

Grid	Copper Road
Number of Surveyed Lines	5 (core grid)
Survey Line Azimuth	103°
Line Spacing	15 m
Station Spacing	15 m

Table 2: Grid parameters

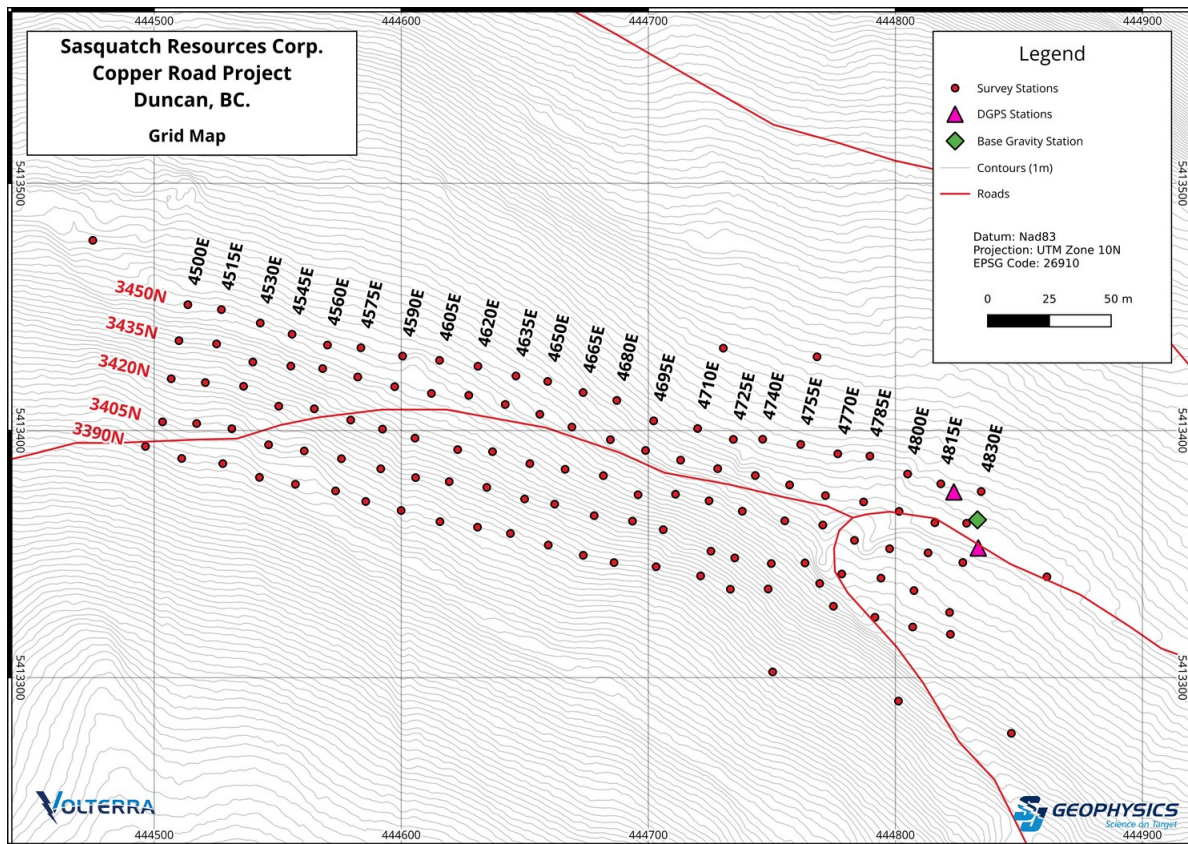


Figure 3: Grid map showing the Copper Road grid

4. Survey Parameters and Instrumentation

4.1. Gravity

The gravity data was acquired with a Scintrex CG-6 Autograv gravimeter. The instrument parameters are described in Table 3 and the full instrument specifications are listed in Appendix B. The gravity data processing workflow is described in detail in Section 6. .

Gravimeter	Scintrex CG-6 Autograv (SN# 000000018040089)
Reading duration	120 s (120 samples)
Reading delay time	5/10 seconds
Reading frequency	1 sample/second
Automated Corrections and Filters	Tide (T.E.C.), Tilt, Auto Rejection, Instrument Drift

Table 3: Gravimeter survey parameters and instrumentation

To account for instrument drift and ensure data consistency, a gravity base station was visited and measured at the beginning and end of each survey day. The gravity base station was established at the start of the survey. The location of the gravity base station is listed in Table 4 in both NAD83 (CSRS) UTM Zone 10N and WGS 84 coordinate systems.

Name	Coordinate System	Easting/Longitude	Northing/Latitude	Ellipsoid Height (m)
5555	NAD83(CSRS) Zone 10N	444833.23	5413363.82	570.277
	WGS 84	-123° 45' 8.26"	48° 52' 14.77"	570.277

Table 4: Gravimeter base station location

4.2. DGPS

Real-time kinematic (RTK) differential GPS points were recorded at each survey station using a Stonex S900A GNSS system. At each station, the DGPS reading consisted of 90 samples collected at a frequency of 1 Hz to ensure a statistically reliable solution. The GNSS rover was configured to reject any individual sample with a standard deviation greater than 0.1 m in either the horizontal or vertical dimension. Most stations achieved an RTK Fixed solution; however, in denser forested areas, it was difficult to achieve this level of accuracy. In these locations, the

solution remained in Float mode, and longer observation periods of up to 5 minutes were required. The DGPS survey parameters are listed in Table 5.

GNSS System	Stonex S900A New
Survey Type	RTK
Projection & Datum	NAD83(CSRS) UTM Zone 10N
Elevations	Ellipsoidal (WGS 84), metres
Geoid Model	None applied
Rover samples	90 epochs per station
Rover tolerances	SD < 0.1m in horizontal & vertical

Table 5: DGPS survey parameters and instrumentation

One DGPS base station was used during the survey, except on the first day. On March 6, the base station was initially located off the road; however, due to limited sky visibility and poor satellite reception, it was relocated to a position on the road on March 7. The first readings on March 7 were collected using the initial base station location, while subsequent measurements—and all remaining survey days—used the relocated base station.

The base station coordinates are listed in Table 6 in both NAD83(CSRS) UTM Zone 10N and WGS 84 coordinate systems. Raw DGPS base station data were collected over a 3.5 hour interval on March 6 and submitted to NRCan's Precise Point Positioning (PPP) online service to compute high-accuracy coordinates for the station.

Name	Coordinate System	Easting	Northing	Ellipsoid Height (m)
Initial Base Station	NAD83(CSRS) Zone10N	444823.650	5413375.163	467.599
Relocated Base Station (base2)	NAD83(CSRS) Zone10N	444833.528	5413352.474	570.225

Table 6: DGPS base station locations

5. Field Logistics

The SJ Geophysics field crew consisted of one research scientist and one geophysical operator. This team oversaw all operational aspects including field logistics, data acquisition and initial field data quality control. Table 7 lists the SJ Geophysics crew members on this project.

Crew Member Name	Role	Dates on Site
Agustina Pesce	Research Scientist	March 6 – March 11, 2026
Jeff Moorcroft	Geophysical Operator	March 6 – March 11, 2026

Table 7: Details of the SJ Geophysics crew on site

The SJ Geophysics crew mobilized to Duncan, BC from Vancouver, BC on the morning of March 6, 2026. The crew remained on site until March 11 and demobilized the morning of March 12. Survey production took place from March 6 through March 11.

The SJ Geophysics crew was accommodated at the Falcon Nest Motel in Duncan. Communication with the SJ Geophysics office occurred via email and cellphone. One truck, provided by SJ Geophysics, was used by the crew to travel to the project site each day and for mobilization.

During mobilization to Duncan, the crew stopped at the Pacific Geoscience Centre in Sidney, BC, to make a gravity reading at the absolute gravity station maintained at that site. Upon arriving in Duncan, the crew met with the client's representative and then went to the survey grid and established the DGPS and gravity base stations.

The crew began acquiring survey stations on March 7. Stations were surveyed based on what made logistical sense in the field. Based on prior experience with closely spaced stations, the crew navigated to and located survey station positions using only the Stonex S900A GNSS system, rather than a handheld GPS unit (Garmin GPSMAP 64s).

After locating a survey station the SJ Geophysics crew would prepare the station by clearing away any loose grass and brush. Then they would dig through the topsoil to expose more consolidated dirt and gravel beneath. Dirt and gravel can be leveled more effectively and

provides a stable foundation for quality gravity data to be recorded. Establishing such conditions was more challenging in wooded areas due to limited soil consolidation. Once the surface was made as stable and level as possible, the gravimeter was put in place and allowed to settle. The gravimeter reports the standard deviation of 1 Hz measurements for the previous 120 measurements and is updated every second. Once the instrument displayed a sufficiently low standard deviation number, a two minute reading was initiated. During the reading window the operators moved away from the instrument, allowing it to record with as little external influence as possible.

The gravity data acquired on March 7 were affected by a timing issue with the internal GPS of the gravimeter, which resulted in incorrect tidal corrections being automatically applied during data acquisition. This issue was identified and corrected after that day, and no further timing problems occurred during the remainder of the survey. For the March 7 data, the GPS time was corrected and tidal corrections were recalculated using an external tool based on the Longman tide formula. The corrected tidal values were then applied to adjust the final gravity readings. On the following day, several stations from March 7 were reoccupied in order to verify the accuracy of the applied corrections. The consistency between repeated measurements confirmed that the corrected gravity values were reliable.

Data collection along lines farther from the road (3480N and 3360N) was limited due to reduced GPS accuracy caused by dense forest cover and time constraints. Although some of these more distant stations were recorded, not all were acquired. These points were considered secondary and intended to support gravity post-processing.

Most of the acquisition days were carried out under good conditions, with favorable weather that was partly sunny and cloudy, along with some precipitation. However, on March 10, conditions changed, with heavy snowfall and significant accumulation. As a result, the crew decided to depart the grid early to avoid potential issues, such as getting stuck on the road.

Overnight between March 10 and 11, further snow accumulation was expected in the area, so the crew decided to wait and assess the weather conditions on the morning of March 11 and determine whether it was possible to access the survey area. Around noon, the crew decided to

check the road and evaluate whether access to the site was feasible. They were ultimately able to gain access and complete the acquisition of the remaining stations.

Repeat gravity and DGPS readings were acquired at several stations each day to assess repeatability and monitor data quality. For most repeated GPS measurements, differences in horizontal coordinates were less than 0.2 m; however, at some stations, discrepancies of up to 0.5 m were observed. Vertical DGPS differences showed a similar pattern, with most values below 0.1 m. The larger positional differences at certain stations are attributed to the fact that stations located within forested areas were not physically marked, and therefore repeat measurements were not taken at exactly the same position. In contrast, stations established along the road were marked, allowing for more consistent repositioning.

For the repeated gravity measurements, the majority of the readings fall within an acceptable range of -0.02 to 0.03 milligals, while a few repeat readings exhibit larger differences. Some of these values were removed from the dataset, as they do not significantly affect the final results during data processing. As with the DGPS measurements, slightly larger discrepancies may also be attributed in part to the lack of physical markers at some stations—particularly in forested areas, resulting in small variations in the exact measurement location. Additional minor variations within the acceptable range may be due to operational factors, such as instrument uncertainty, millimetre-scale differences in instrument height recorded by operators, and slight inconsistencies in tripod alignment on uneven terrain.

6. Gravity Data Processing

All gravity data was reviewed at the SJ Geophysics head office before continuing processing, using a standard suite of data reductions. The data processing steps carried out on the data are described below:

- **Pin Height Adjustment** – Free air effect to account for variations in the elevation of the gravimeter above the ground. This measurement was recorded by the field crew and entered into the CG-6 data file.

- **Instrument Drift and Tide** – Like most modern gravimeters, the CG-6 does an internal calculation of the tidal and drift corrections, however, there is still a slight remnant instrument drift. This correction is calculated by a linear interpolation between base station data readings taken at the beginning and ending of each day.
- **Absolute Gravity** – The relative field measurements are transformed into absolute measurements, through measurement of an absolute gravity station at the Pacific Geoscience Centre, Geological Survey of Canada (9860 W Saanich Rd, Sidney, BC V8L 4B2, Canada), with a value of 980934.3325 ± 0.0070 mGal. The difference was calculated between the known absolute gravity value and the gravimeter measured value. This difference was then applied to all field measurements, to calculate the absolute gravity value at each station.
- **Removal of Normal Gravity** – This step employs the Somigliana closed-form equation (Heiskanen and Moritz, 1967) to compute the normal gravity of the WGS84 reference ellipsoid at any point outside the ellipsoid. This approach eliminates the need for a latitude correction and a free-air correction, which are rough first order approximations of the normal gravity calculation (Hofmann-Wellenhof and Moritz, 2006). The normal gravity at each observation point was calculated using the Boule Python package from Fatiando a Terra. This tool enables the computation of the gradient magnitude of the gravity potential based on the Somigliana formula, considering the specific latitude and height above the ellipsoid (geometric height) obtained from GPS readings.
- **Gravity Disturbance** – This value is calculated by applying the Pin Height Adjustment and Instrument Drift and Tide corrections, and then subtracting Normal Gravity from the readings in the CG-6 data file, after referencing all the readings to the base station.
- **Terrain Correction** – Topographic variations near the measurement location directly affect the recorded value. The absence of rocks in a valley below the station and addition of mass in a mountain above the station produce a net effect of reducing the gravitational force that would be measured across a flat earth. In this correction, the gravitational effect of topographic masses at observation points is determined by modelling the topographic

masses as a layer of right-rectangular prisms using the Nagy equations. This approach differs from the conventional use of Bouguer plate corrections and topographic corrections, which rely on two approximations (Oliveira et al, 2018). The Harmonica Python package, from Fatiando a Terra, was employed to construct the model and calculate the gravitational effect of this model at each observation point using different density values (2670, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3260 and 3300 kg m⁻³). The prisms in the model extend from the ellipsoid (0 height) to the surface, determined by topographic heights relative to the WGS84 ellipsoid. The topographic heights were obtained from a 1 m resolution LiDAR DEM covering the survey area, and extended up to 1.5 km using a 10 m resolution DEM. The elevations were referenced to the WGS84 ellipsoid by applying geoid undulations derived from the CGG2013a model.

- **Gravity Disturbance Corrected by Topography effect** – This value is calculated by removing the Terrain Correction from the Gravity Disturbance for each density value (2670, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3260 and 3300 kg m⁻³).
- **Residual Disturbance** – To isolate the signal from shallower structures in the survey area (often called the residual) it is necessary to remove the effect of deeper and larger sources (often called the regional). Different approaches can be taken, such as removing the mean value, removing a lineal trend or modeling the long wavelength (deep) response using equivalent sources and removing the contribution due to these bodies. The regional trend is then subtracted from the Gravity Disturbance Corrected by Topography. In this case, the residual was calculated using both the lineal trend and equivalent sources approaches, based on a series of densities (2670, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3260 and 3300 kg m⁻³).
- **Mapping** – By comparing the topographic effect computed using different density values with the gravity disturbance along the profile, it was determined that a density of 3260 kg/m³ most effectively removes the influence of topography. This density was therefore selected for the final processing and used in the presentation of the gravity maps.

References:

Boule (<https://www.fatiando.org/boule/latest/index.html>), Fatiando a Terra Project (2022) “Boule v0.4.1: Reference ellipsoids for geodesy and geophysics”. Zenodo. doi:10.5281/zenodo.7258175.

Harmonica (<https://www.fatiando.org/harmonica/latest/index.html>), Fatiando a Terra Project (2023) “Harmonica v0.6.0: Forward modeling, inversion, and processing gravity and magnetic data”. Zenodo. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.7690145.

Heiskanen, W.A. and Moritz, H., 1967. Physical geodesy (Book on physical geodesy covering potential theory, gravity fields, gravimetric and astrogeodetic methods, statistical analysis, etc).

Hofmann-Wellenhof, B. and Moritz, H., 2006. Physical geodesy. Springer Science & Business Media

Oliveira, Vanderlei C., Leonardo Uieda, Kristoffer Alexander Teixeira Hallam, F. ValériaC. and Barbosa. “Should geophysicists use the gravity disturbance or the anomaly?” (2018). (<https://www.pinga-lab.org/pdf/use-the-disturbance.pdf>)

7. Gravity Data Inversion Modelling

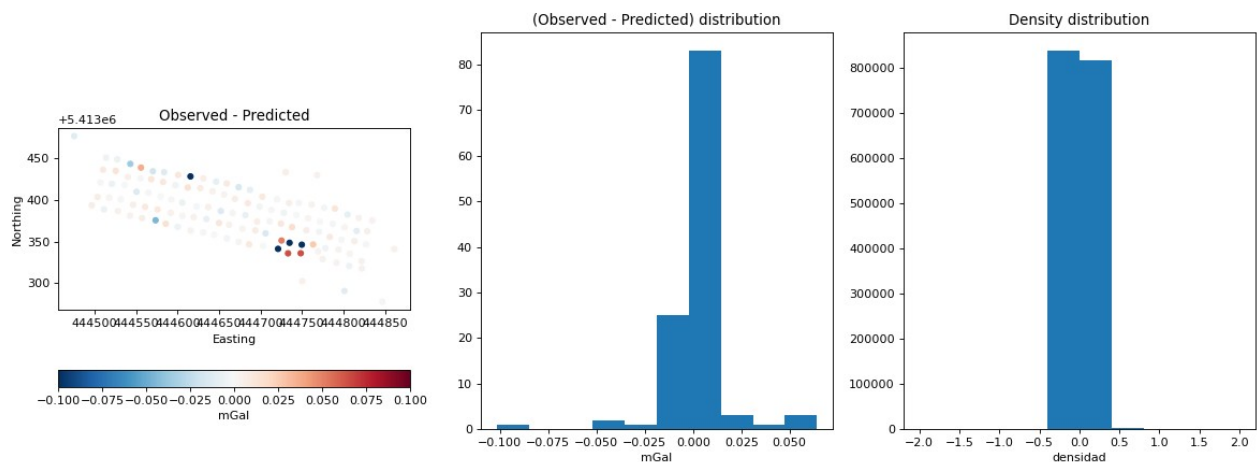
The purpose of geophysical inversion is to estimate the 3D distribution of subsurface physical properties (density, resistivity, chargeability, and magnetic susceptibility) from a series of geophysical measurements collected at the surface. Unfortunately this is a challenging problem – the subsurface distribution of physical properties is complex and only a finite number of measurements can be collected. These complications lead to an under-determined problem. As a result, there are many different possible 3D physical property models that can be obtained which mathematically fit the observed data. Utilizing known geological and geophysical information to evaluate the model allows the best or most geologically realistic model to be selected and leads to a better understanding of the subsurface.

The gravity data was inverted using SimPEG (Simulation and Parameter Estimation in

Geophysics; <http://www.simpeg.xyz>), an open-source software package developed by a consortium of major mining companies under the auspices of the University of British Columbia Geophysical Inversion Facility.

The gravity inversion was carried out using a rectilinear mesh where the minimum cell refinement was 5 m by 5 m cells in the X/Y directions and 2 m cells in the Z direction. The input data for the inversion was the residual terrain corrected gravity disturbance calculated using a density of 3260 kg/m⁻³ for the terrain corrections. The topography model used for the inversion was the same model used to perform the topography effect, which is integrated by the 1 m resolution Lidar DEM and the government 10 m resolution TRIM DEM (all heights were relative to the ellipsoid).

The inverted model was obtained after several integrations reaching the target misfit values. The correspondence between the input data and the predictions made by the inversion density model is generally good, with minimal discrepancies over most of the domain within 0.1 mgal, while the maximum deviations occur in one sector, with discrepancies ranging from 1 mGal to 3 mGal. The resulting density model has a density range between -0.5 and 0.5 g/cm³.



8. Interpretation

This section was written by Ross Polutnik, P.Geo.

The Copper Road gravity survey grid straddles a recently constructed logging road, where massive sulphide mineralization has been identified in newly exposed outcrop. The Northeast Copper Zone mineral occurrence (MINEFILE #092B 099) is situated northwest of the survey grid, along with multiple historical adits and nearby mineralized surface showings (Figure 4). Rock samples collected by Sasquatch Resources are shown as yellow triangles on the map. As part of the gravity survey, the field crew acquired DGPS points along both sides of the logging road within the survey grid. These points were collected to provide additional elevation control along the road in case it was needed for gravity data processing, as the Lidar DEM preceded building of the road. These points were reviewed and indicate that the Google Earth Satellite imagery is shifted approximately 7-8 m south of the true road location. The surveyed road location (brown lines) is shown in all figures below.

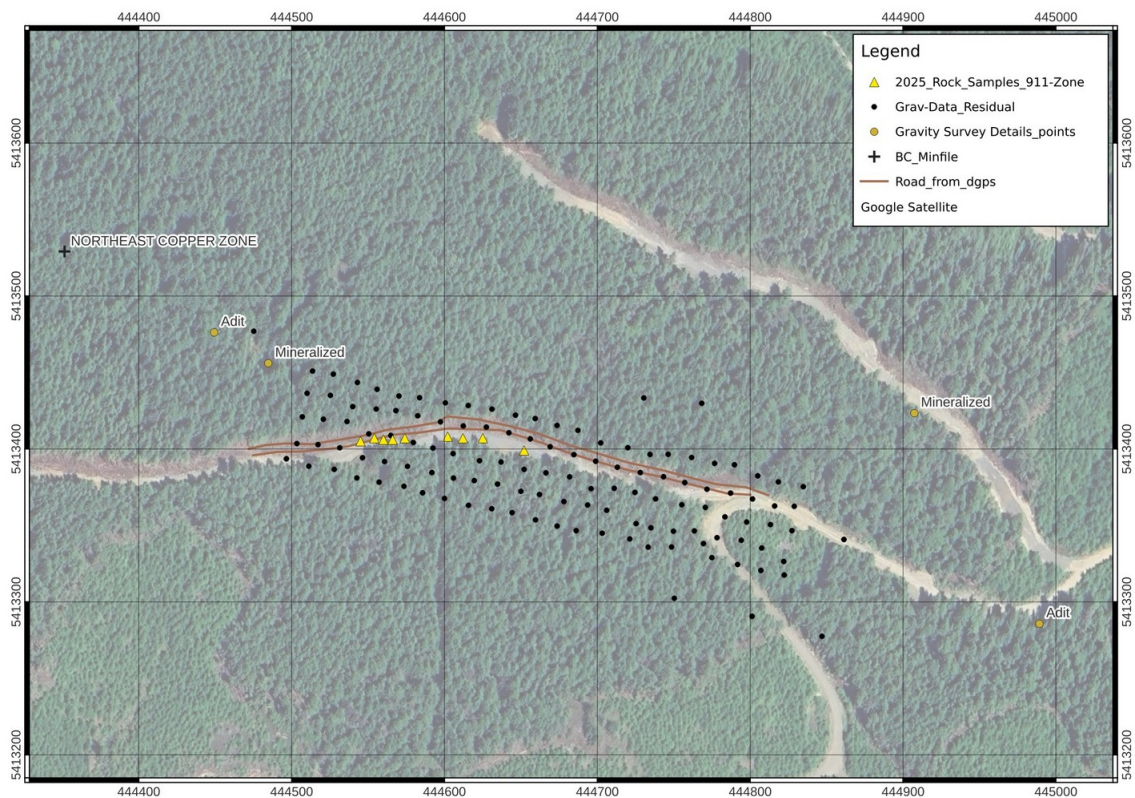


Figure 4: Gravity survey grid, with known surface mineralization and rock samples

For interpretation of the gravity data, the residual terrain corrected disturbance, calculated using a density of 3,260 kg/m³ was utilized. The residual gravity data shows generally higher values in the west to northwest and lower values in the eastern portion of the survey grid. This indicates there is an excess of mass (more dense) and a deficit of mass (less dense) in these regions respectively.

Five zones of interest are observed in the gravity data, as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

1. Very high-amplitude zone in the east-central part of the survey grid. The anomaly is approximately centered at station 4740E 3405N and is located upslope on the south side of the road. The anomaly has an east-northeast orientation, with approximately 40 m of strike extent and remains open to the south.
2. High to moderate-amplitude zone in the north to northwest portion of the survey grid, located downslope on the north side of the road. The anomaly has approximately 165 m of strike extent and is open to the west and north. It appears to extend at least 45 m further west, based on an anomalous station outside of the core survey grid.
3. Moderate-amplitude anomaly in the western side of the grid, located beneath the road and downslope on the north side of the road. The anomaly has a west-northwest orientation. Rock samples collected by Sasquatch Resources from outcrop along the road are located adjacent to the highest-amplitude gravity station. Significant sulphides, including pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and bornite are noted to be present in these samples. Assay values for the samples were not provided by the client.
4. Moderate to high-amplitude single station anomaly on the southwest side of the grid at station 4575E 3390N.
5. Weak amplitude anomaly, in the centre of the grid, situated 20 m upslope on the south side of the road and 12 m upslope of the easternmost mineralized rock sample.

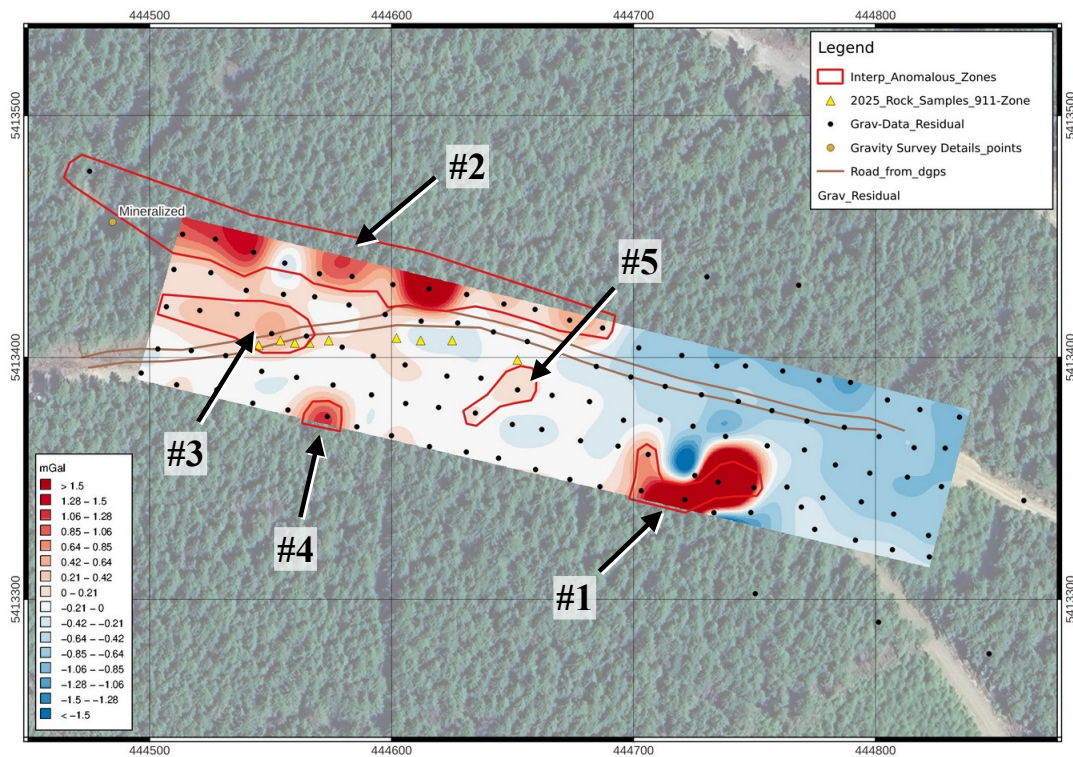


Figure 5: Interpreted anomalies, residual gravity (density = 3260 kg/m3).

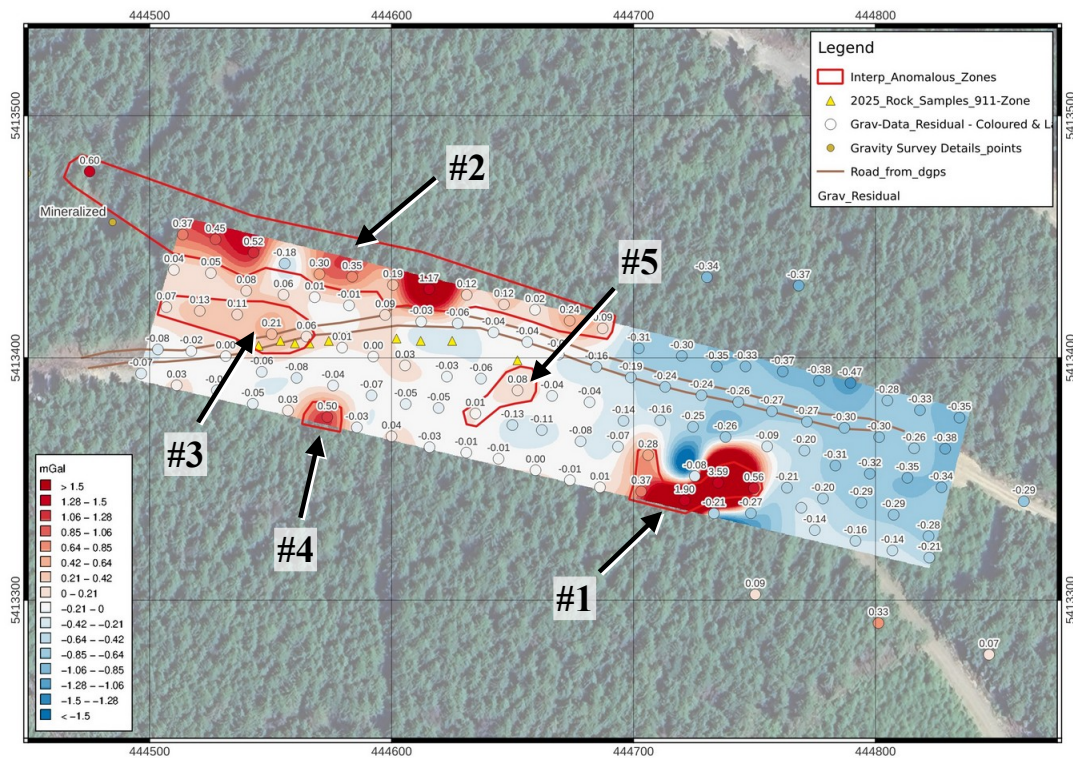


Figure 6: Interpreted anomalies with station values, residual gravity (density = 3260 kg/m3).

The residual gravity data was inverted in 3D to obtain a subsurface density model. All stations were used in the inversion, but the resulting model was trimmed to the core grid area, as the region outside the core is poorly constrained. A plan slice at 5 m below topography is shown in Figure 7. The 3D density model indicates that the observed gravity anomalies are due to steeply dipping, subvertical bodies (Figures 8 and 9). All of the positive density bodies extend to surface. The depth extent of the bodies is observed to be relatively shallow, on the order of 20 m, but this is influenced by the small survey grid and its focus on near-surface responses only.

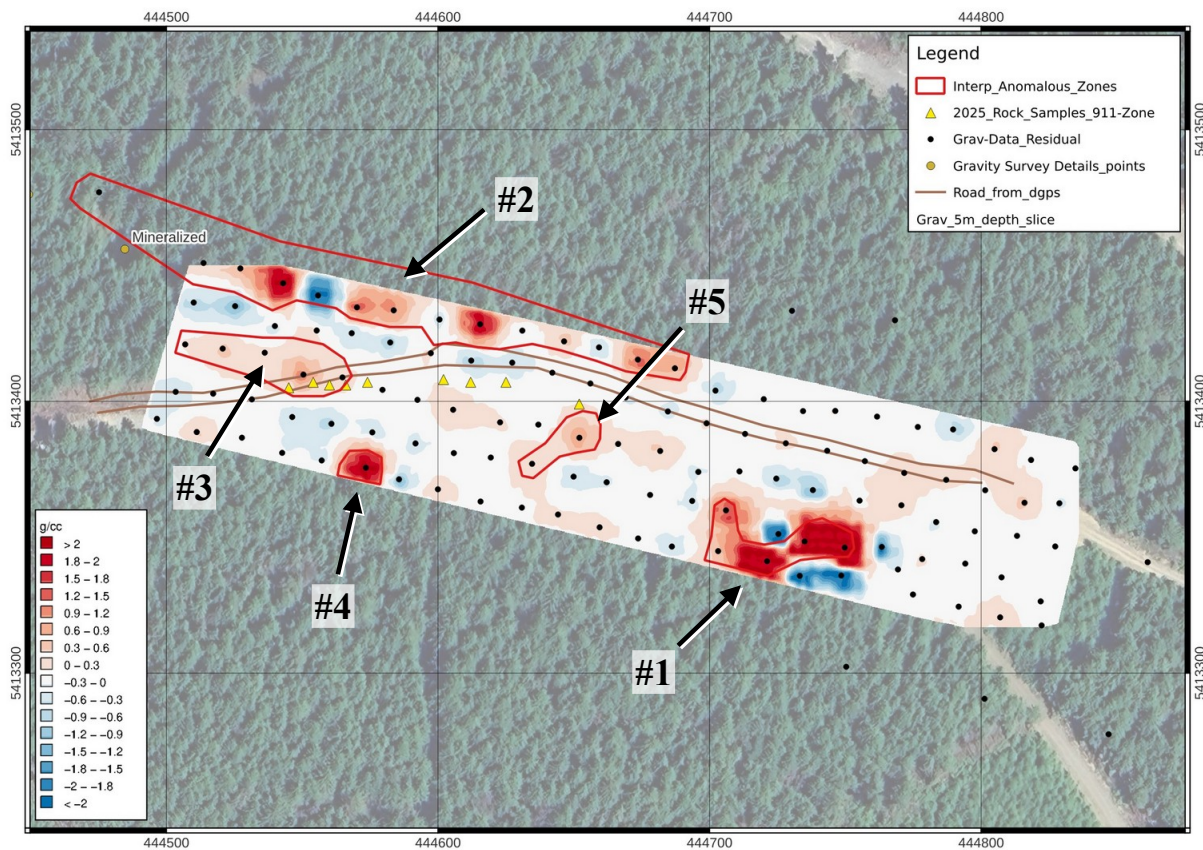


Figure 7: 3D density inversion model, plan slice at 5m depth, with interpreted anomalies.

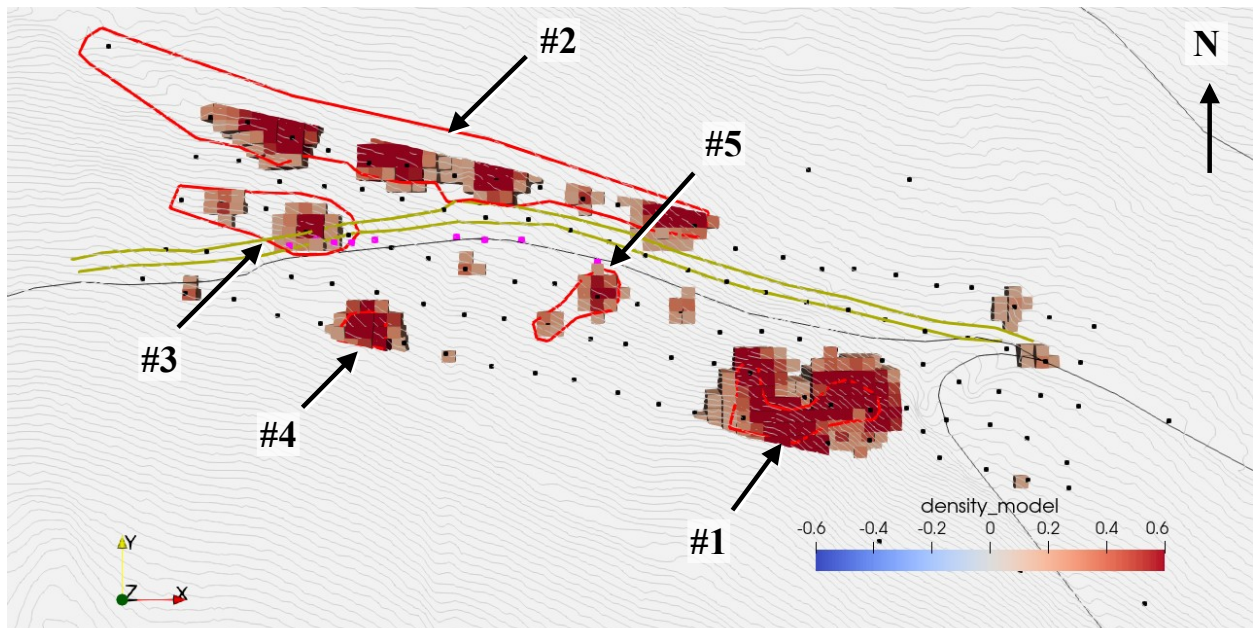


Figure 8: 3D density inversion model, plan view (density > 0.15 g/cc).

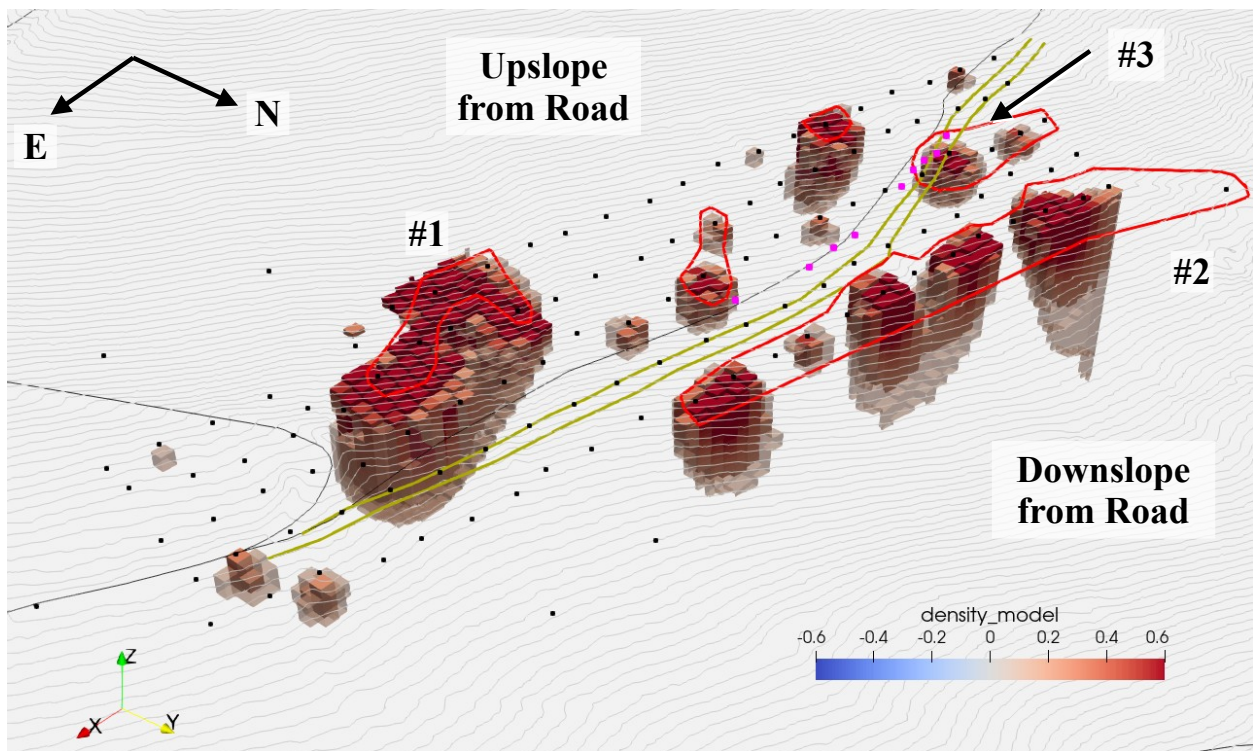


Figure 9: 3D density inversion model, view to southwest (density > 0.15 (transparency) and density > 0.25 (solid))

Five gravity anomalies were identified in the gravity data set. Along the road, the most prospective area is Anomaly 3. The gravity survey suggests that the mineralization observed in outcrop along the road, continues to the west/northwest, down-slope of the road. Away from the road, Anomalies 1 and 2 are the highest amplitude and largest features and are interpreted as a potential accumulation of massive sulphide mineralization. It is recommended that all five observed anomalies be followed up with ground investigations to determine the sources of the density contrasts.

It is recommended that the gravity survey grid be extended to the northwest and south to better define the positive density anomalies identified by the survey. Ideally the survey grid would be expanded to cover the entire VMS target area as mineralization is reported to occur along a 1.5 km trend coincident with an airborne EM conductor. This would provide more information about the potential VMS system and help identify the most prospective parts for follow-up. A station spacing of 25 m to 50 m is considered sufficient for this, with infill stations acquired over any anomalies of interest.

9. Deliverables

This logistics report and maps are provided digitally in PDF format. The geophysical survey data is provided via a secure FTP site. A brief description of the provided data is below.

- Gravity Data – Processed gravity data as a .csv file:
 - CG6_TerrainCorrectedDisturbance_QC.csv – Contains all gravity data along with the calculated gravity disturbance corrected for topographic effects using various density values.
 - Residual.csv – Residual data with bad readings removed.
- Gravity Data Raw Dump Files – CG-6 raw dump file
- Locations – Locations of survey stations
- Gravity map (Terrain Corrected Gravity Disturbance and Residual, density = 3260 kg/m³)
- 3D Inversions Model (density)
 - XYZ – ASCII format of model converted from vtk. The value at the centre of each model cell is given.
 - VTK – Inverted model in open-source vtk format (density)
- Geophysical report with interpretation

Respectfully Submitted

Agustina Pesce, Ph.D
Research Scientist
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Ross Polutnik, B.Sc, P.Geo
Geophysicist
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Dated: April 16, 2026

EGBC Registrant Firm Permit #1002772

Appendix A: Survey Details***Copper Road Grid***

Line	Series	Start Station	End Station	Station Spacing (m)	Survey Length (m)
3450	N	4500	4830	15	330
3435	N	4500	4830	15	330
3420	N	4500	4830	15	330
3405	N	4500	4830	15	330
3390	N	4500	4830	15	330
3480	N	4465	4465	50	0
3480	N	4715	4765	50	50
3420	N	4865	4865	35	0
3360	N	4765	4865	50	100

Total Linear Meters = 1,800

Appendix B: Instrument Specifications

Scintrex CG-6 Autograv Gravimeter

Reading Resolution:	0.1 μ Gal
Min Operating Range:	8000 mGals without resetting
Residual Long Term Drift:	<20 μ Gals/day
Range of Automatic Tilt Correction:	+/-200 arc sec.
Operating Temp:	-40 to +45 deg. C.

Stonex S900A New GNSS Receiver

S900A ^{New} TECHNICAL FEATURES	
RECEIVER	
Signal Tracking	GPS: L1 C/A, L1C, L1P, L2C, L2P, L5 GLONASS: L1 C/A, L1P, L2 C/A, L2P, L3 BEIDOU: B1, B2, B3, ACEBOC GALILEO: E1, E5a, E5b, ALTBOC, E6 QZSS: L1 C/A, L1C, L2C, L5, LEX IRNSS: L5 SBAS: L1, L5
L-Band	Atlas H10 / H30 / Basic (optional) ⁵
Bridging of RTK outages	aRTK - Works up to 20 minutes
Channels	800
Position Rate	10 Hz (optional 20-50Hz) ⁵
Signal Reacquisition	< 1 s
RTK Signal Initialization	Typically < 10 s
Hot Start	Typically < 15 s
Initialization Reliability	> 99.9 %
Internal Memory	8 GB
Micro SD Card	Expansion slot up to 32 GB
Tilt sensor	E-Bubble IMU (optional) ⁵
INTERNAL MODEM	
Band	LTE FDD: B1/B2/B3/B4/B5/B7/B8/B12/ B13/B18/B19/B20/B25/B26/B28 LTE TDD: B38/B39/B40/B41 UMTS: B1/B2/B4/B5/B6/B8/B19 GSM: B2/B3/B5/B8 Nano SIM card
COMMUNICATION	
I/O Connectors	7-pins Lemo and 5-pins Lemo interfaces. Multifunction cable with USB interface for PC connection
Bluetooth	2.1 + EDR, V4.1
Wi-Fi	802.11 b/g/n
Web UI	To upgrade the software, manage the status and settings, data download, etc. via smartphone, tablet or other electronic device with Wi-Fi capability
Reference outputs	RTCM 2.3, 3.2 CMR, CMR+, ROX
Navigation outputs	NMEA 0183
POWER SUPPLY	
Battery	2 rechargeable and replaceable 7.2 V – 3.400 mAh Intelligent lithium batteries
Voltage	9 to 28 V DC external power input with over-voltage protection (5 pins Lemo)
Working Time	Up to 12 hours (2 batteries hot swap)
Charge Time	Typically 4 hours
PHYSICAL SPECIFICATION	
Dimensions	φ 157 mm x 76 mm
Weight	1.19 Kg (with one battery) 1.30 Kg (with two batteries)
Operating Temperature	-40°C to 65°C (-40°F to 149°F)
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 80°C (-40°F to 176°F)
Waterproof/Dustproof	IP67
MIL-STD	MIL-STD-810H
Shock Resistance	Designed to endure to a 2 m pole drop on concrete floor with no damage
Vibration	Vibration resistant
POSITIONING¹	
HIGH PRECISION STATIC SURVEYING	
Horizontal	2.5 mm + 0.1 ppm RMS
Vertical	3.5 mm + 0.4 ppm RMS
CODE DIFFERENTIAL POSITIONING	
Horizontal	0.25 m RMS
Vertical	0.45 m RMS
SBAS POSITIONING ²	
Horizontal	0.30 m RMS
Vertical	0.60 m RMS
REAL TIME KINEMATIC (< 30 Km) – NETWORK RTK ³	
Fixed RTK Horizontal	5 mm + 1 ppm RMS
Fixed RTK Vertical	10 mm + 1 ppm RMS
INTEGRATED GNSS ANTENNA	
High accuracy four constellation micro-strip antenna, zero phase center, with internal multipath suppressive board	
INTERNAL RADIO (optional)⁵	
Type	Tx - Rx
Frequency Range	410 - 470 MHz 902.4 – 928 MHz
Channel Spacing	12.5 KHz / 25 KHz
Range	3-4 Km in urban environment Up to 10 Km with optimal conditions ⁴



Appendix C: Geophysical Techniques

Gravity Method

All materials in the earth influence gravity but because of the inverse-square law behaviour, rocks that lie close to the point of observation will have a much greater effect than those farther away. The bulk of the gravitational pull of the earth (g) has little to do with the rocks of the earth's crust but rather is caused by the enormous mass of the mantle and core. Only about 0.3% of g is due to materials contained within the crust and of this small amount roughly 15% (0.05g) is accounted for by the uppermost 5 kilometres of rock. Changes in the densities of rocks within this region will produce variations in g which generally do not exceed 0.01% of its value anywhere. Fluctuations in the value of g which may be associated with bodies that have a commercial mineral value are unlikely to exceed even a small fraction of this minute amount, perhaps 10-5 g altogether. Thus, geological structures contribute very little to the earth's gravity, but the importance of that small contribution lies in the fact that it has a point-to-point variation that can be mapped.

The gravitational field of the earth has a world-wide average of ~980 gals with a total range of variation from equator to pole of about 5 gals, or 0.5%. Mineral ore bodies and geological structures of interest seldom produce fluctuations in g exceeding a few milligals and for practical purposes of exploration, a reading sensitivity of 0.01 milligals is required. This represents about 1 part in 100,000 of the gravitational field of the earth. No instrumentation is available that can measure g absolutely to this accuracy. Modern day gravimeters respond to variations in g by measuring minute changes in the weight of a small object as it is moved from place to place and can achieve reading sensitivities of 0.001 mgals.

Surface gravity measurements are affected by several factors, including such things as the tidal forces generated by the moon, local topography, and the ellipticity of the earth. These factors can generate changes in the measured gravity that are several orders of magnitude greater than those generated by the density variations in the underlying rocks. Compensation for these factors requires precise geographical survey precision. For a typical survey, the distance from the equator must be measured to within ~3 metres and the absolute elevation to within 2-3 cm. For

small, localized surveys, topographic features within several hundred metres of the measurement location are considered. For more regional surveys, major topographic features (mountains, lakes, oceans) within a radius of 150 kilometres must be included in the data reduction procedures. In the past, topographic surveys of this accuracy often accounted for the bulk of survey costs. Recent advances in global positioning (GPS) technology have reduced these costs considerably.

Gravity Surveys

Gravity exploration typically involves taking measurements of the earth's gravimetric field across a surface grid. These data are processed to compensate for the various effects described above to produce a map showing the relative strength of the earth's gravity across the area of interest. The presence of an anomalous mass beneath the surface will be superimposed on the background field. By estimating this regional field and subtracting it from the observed data, one obtains the field due to this anomalous mass. Characteristics of this field can be used to estimate the properties of the anomalous body.