

Released courtesy of Teck, the following document displays the results of three (and two) dimensional inversion of a small transient AMT (TAMT) data set collected in February, 2005, in the Atikokan area of north-western Ontario, Canada (Figure's 1, 2).

Original exploration on the property by ProAm Explorations Corporation was successful in intersecting sulphide mineralization but later borehole time-domain-electromagnetic surveying indicated that there may be more extensive mineralization at depth. A transient AMT survey was therefore conducted in order to assess the property with respect to deep conductive material.

Even though the data was quite three-dimensional (3D), the best inversion we could perform in 2005 was two-dimensional (2D). Two-dimensional inversion was difficult given the 3D nature of this data-set and returned somewhat ambiguous results in terms of deep conductive structure. It appeared that the conductive body did have some depth extent but we couldn't be sure based on the 2D inversions.

After we acquired 3D inversion capability in 2008, the Samuels Lake TAMT data set was re-inverted in 3D, clear indications of a conductive body extending beyond 300 m depth were obtained (Figure 5 - note the different resistivity plot scales).



Figure 1: Regional Area Map



Figure 2: Local Area Map



Figure 3: 3D Inversion Station Locations







Figure 4: 2D/3D Inverted results, L7W







Figure 5: 2D/3D Inverted results, L9W



Samuels Lake Transient AMT Survey, L11W



Figure 6: 2D/3D Inverted results, L11W