Gravity and magnetic total horizontal gradient maps and 2D gravity profiles for Appendix 2

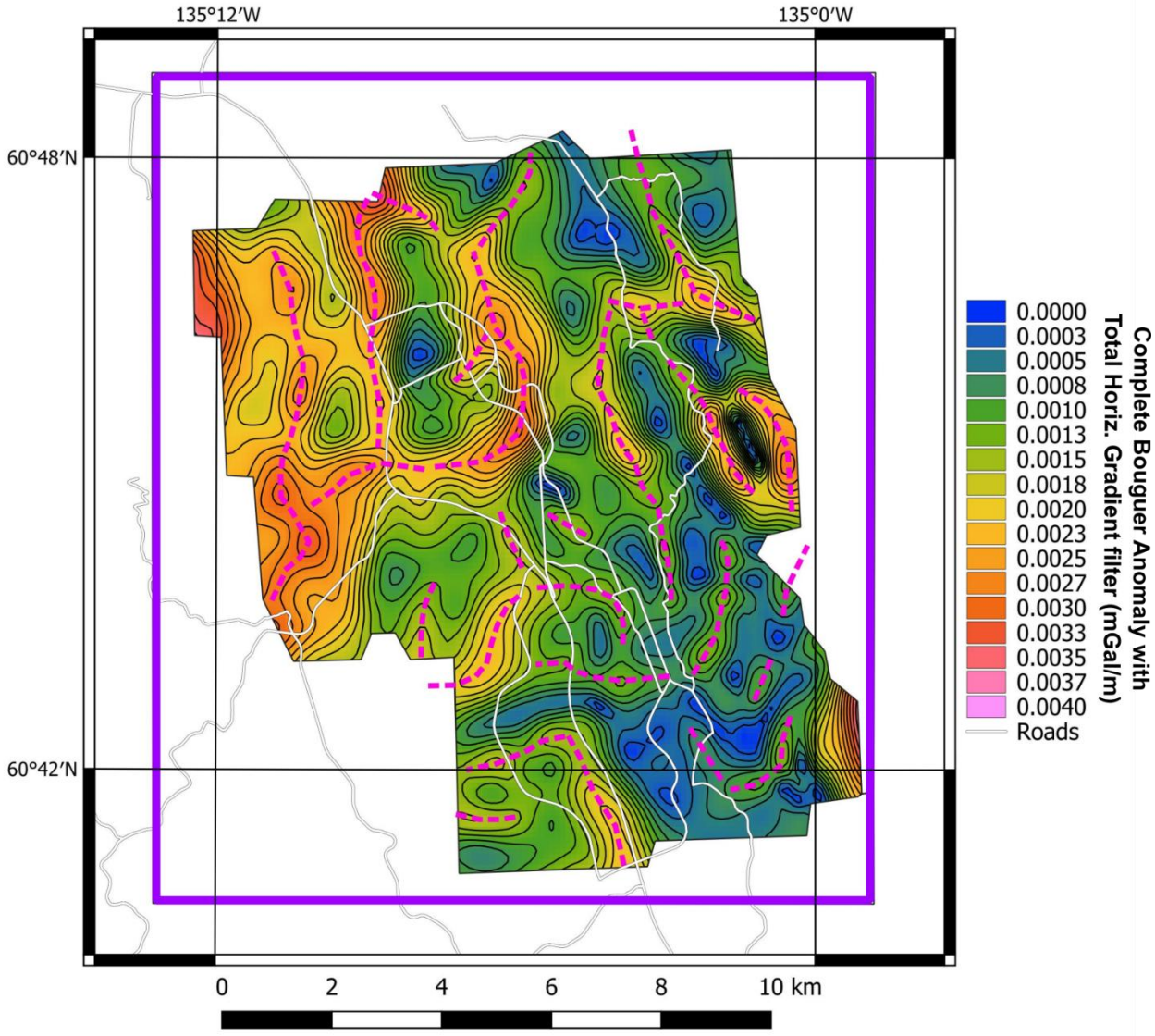

Figure A2-1. Complete Bouguer Anomaly (CBA) gravity data with Total Horizontal Gradient (THG) filter applied. Gravity contours (black solid lines) are shown. Interpretation lines (pink dashed lines) were inferred by following the "highs" on the CBA THG map. The study area boundary is the purple rectangle.

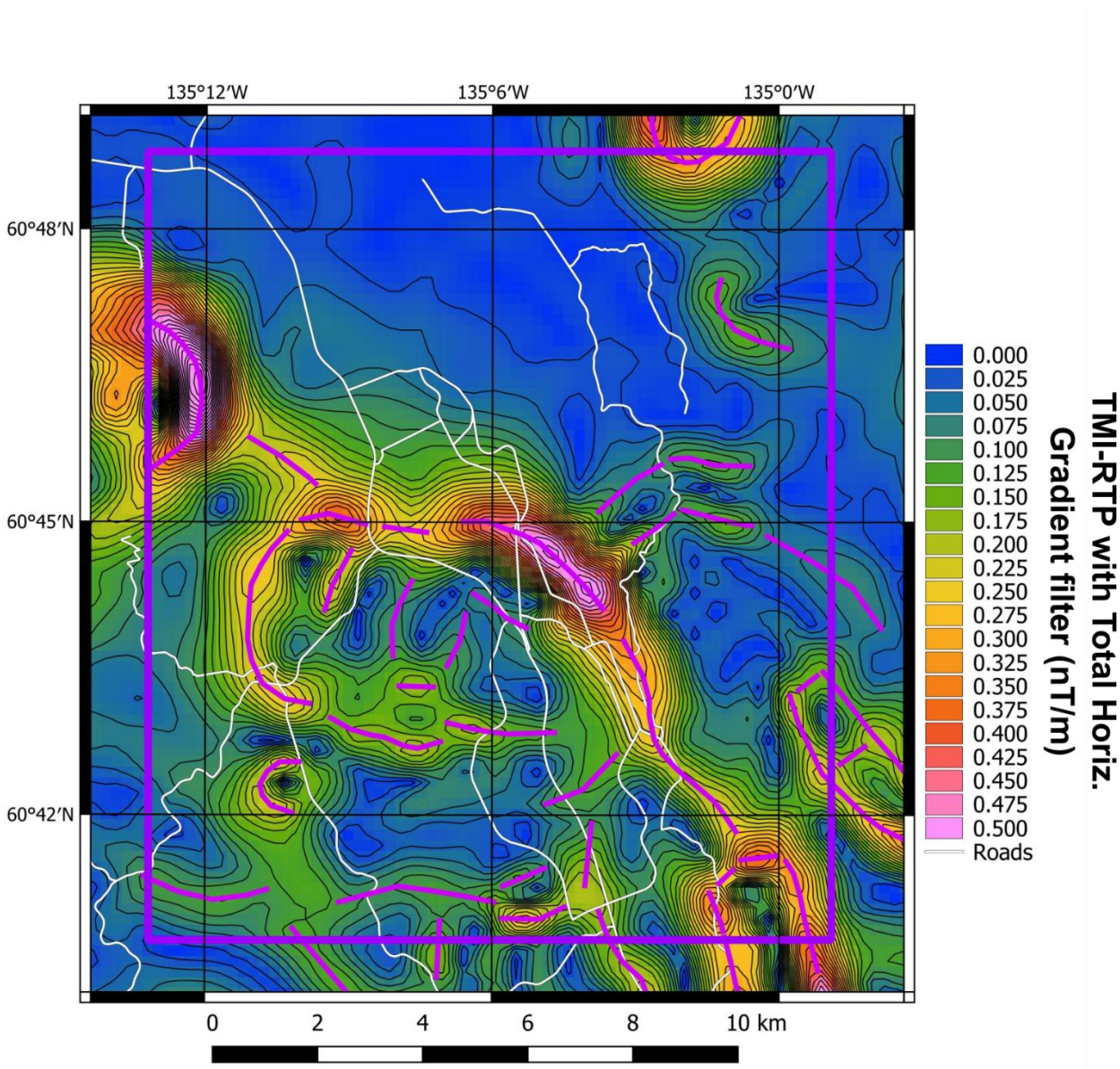

Figure A2-2. Public domain, regional-scale magnetic survey data plotted as Total Magnetic Intensity – Reduced to Pole (TMI-RTP) with Total Horizontal Gradient (THG) filter applied Magnetic THG contours (black solid lines) are shown. Interpretation lines (pink solid lines) were inferred by following the "highs" on the TMI-RTP THG map. The study area is shown by the purple rectangle.

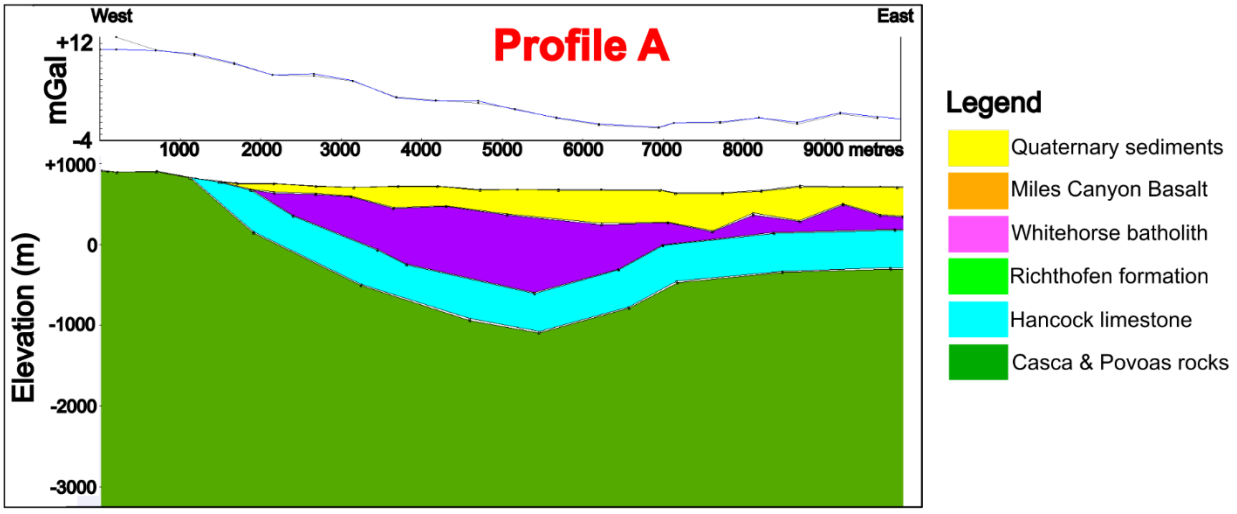

Figure A2-3. 2D gravity profile model A. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

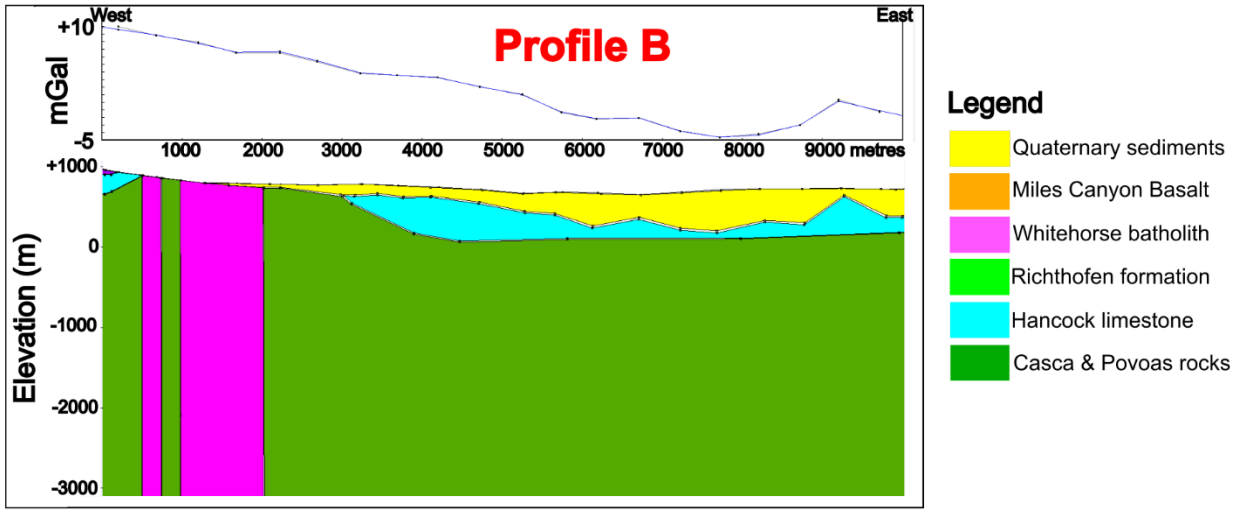

Figure A2-4. 2D gravity profile model B. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

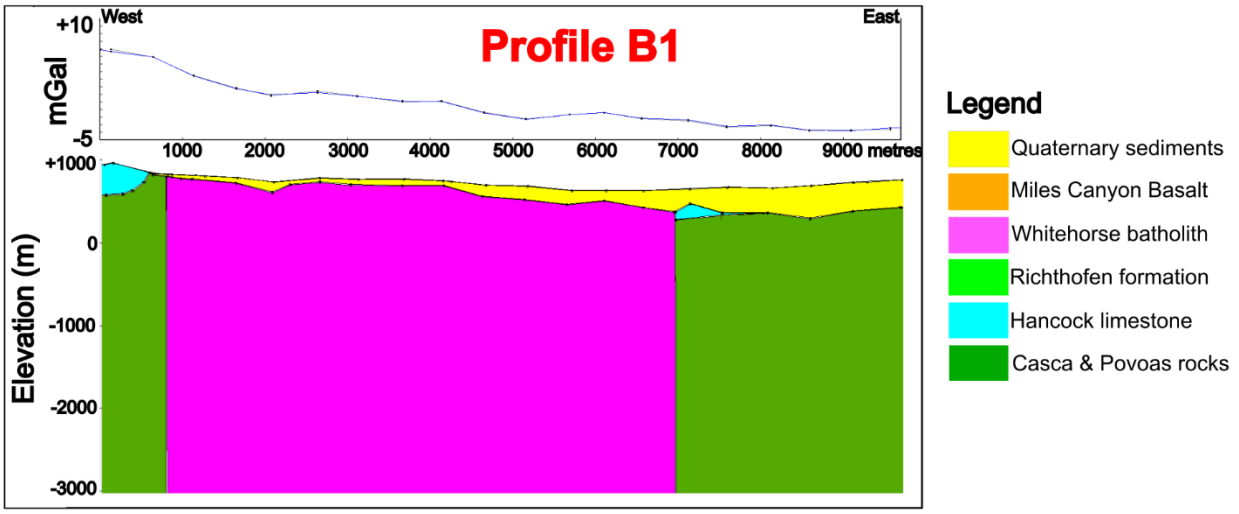

Figure A2-5. 2D gravity profile model B1. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

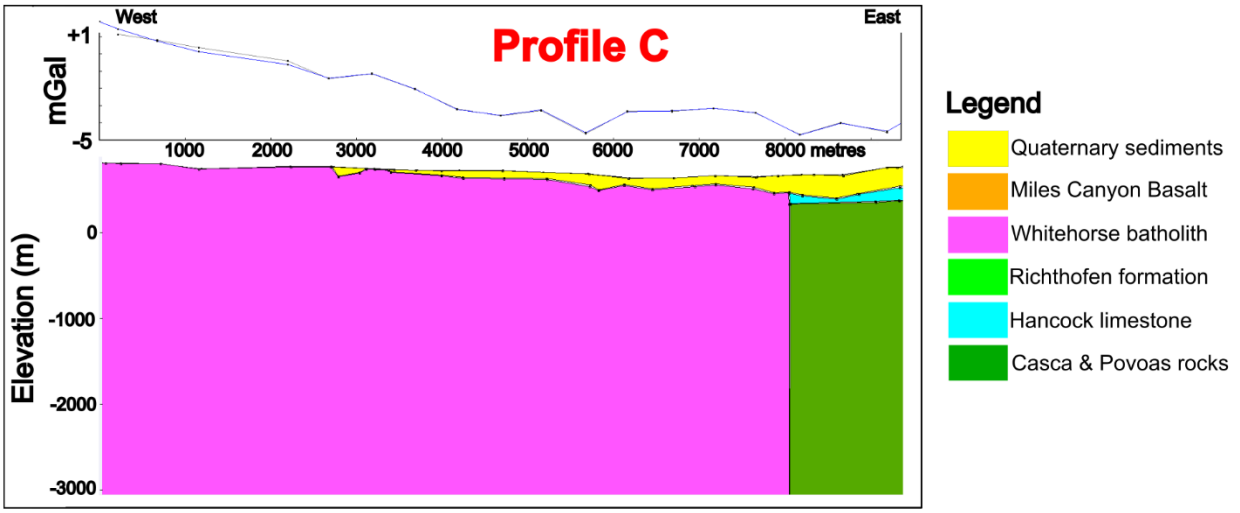

Figure A2-6. 2D gravity profile model C. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

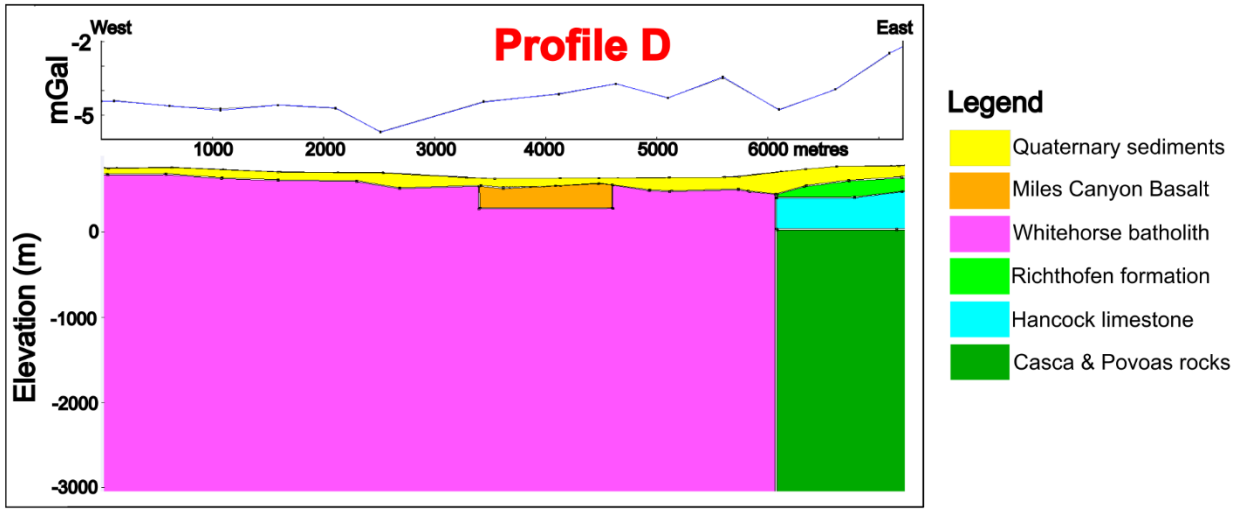

Figure A2-7. 2D gravity profile model D. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

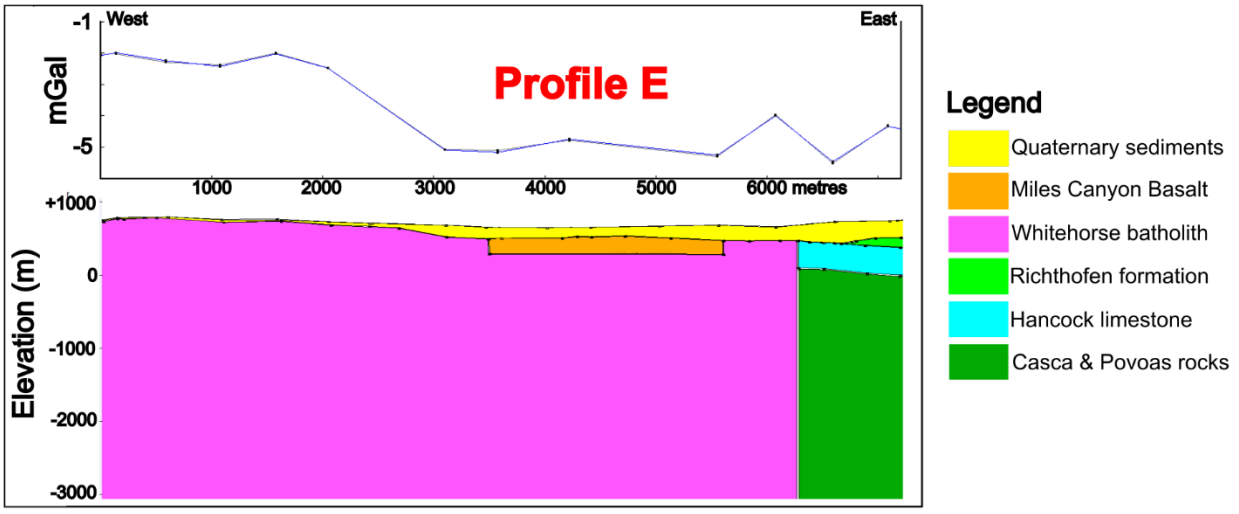

Figure A2-8. 2D gravity profile model E. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

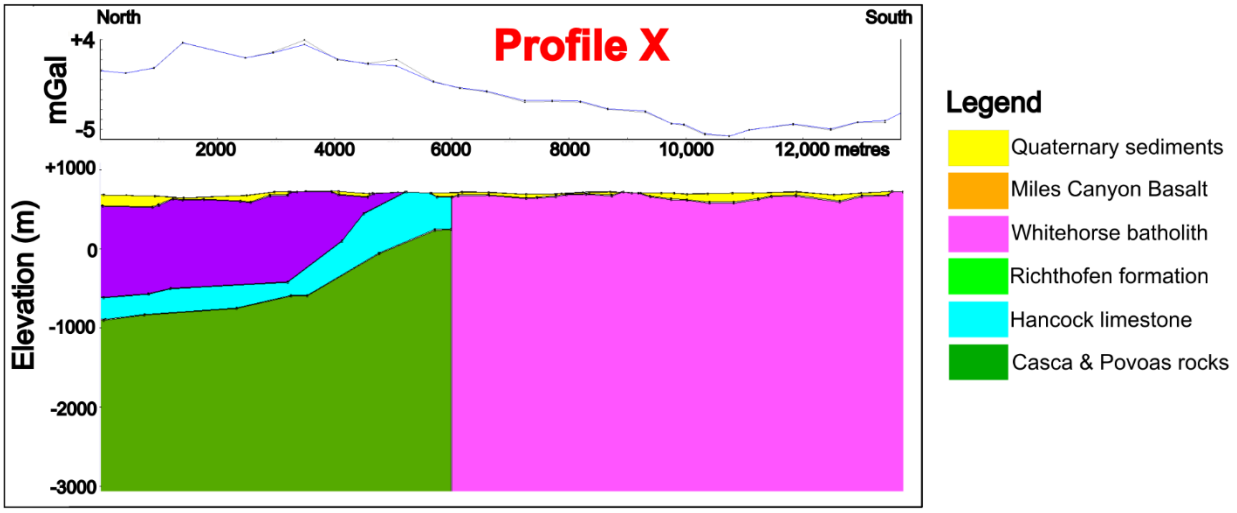

Figure A2-9. 2D gravity profile model X. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.

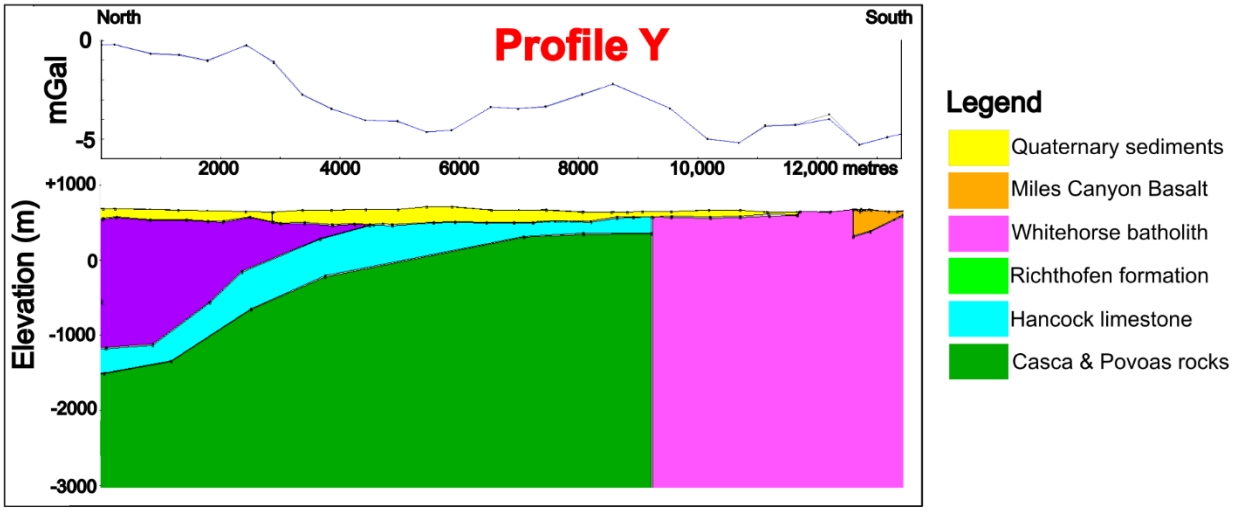

Figure A2-10. 2D gravity profile model Y. Geologic cross-section is shown in the lower part of the figure. Bedrock units are labelled. The graph above shows the observed and calculated gravity data (in mGal) along the profile. The gravity profile vs. distance graph may appear as a single line because the observed and calculated data fall on top of one another.