CSAMT Survey Sections 2020
Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

**CSAMT: Line A**

Section A-A'. The deep-rooted, steeply east-dipping structural corridor hosting the N-S-trending Tuvatu lode system is readily evident as a sharp resistivity gradient extending beyond 1 km below surface. Lion One believes there is potential this gradient may also point to a deep-tapping feeder structure that funnelled gold-depositing fluids upwards into the Tuvatu lode system, a high-value target. Also evident are five other deep-rooted resistivity gradients, three west of the Tuvatu lode system and two east. Each of these gradients is considered a new, highly prospective drill target. The two gradients immediately west of the Tuvatu lode system may host feeders for the West Tuvatu lode system.
Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

**CSAMT: Line B**

Section B-B’: As in section A-A’ approximately 150 m to the south, the deep-rooted, steeply east-dipping structural corridor that hosts the N-S-trending Tuvatu lode system is readily evident in Section B-B’ appearing as a sharp resistivity gradient extending beyond 1 km below surface. Recent diamond drill holes, TUDDH493 and TUDDH494 are illustrated in blue. Lion One believes there is potential the Tuvatu lode gradient may also point to a deep-tapping feeder structure that funnelled gold-depositing fluids upwards into the Tuvatu lode system, a high-value target. Four other deep-rooted resistivity gradients, two west of the Tuvatu lode system and two east, are readily evident, and each is considered a new, highly prospective drill target. The gradient immediately west of the Tuvatu lode system may host a feeder structure for the West Tuvatu lode system.

Interpreted CSAMT section B-B’.
CSAMT: Line C

Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

Section C-C': This section is north of the E-W-trending West Tuvatu lode system. Interestingly, the Tuvatu lode system closely tracks a gradient that is west of the zone of high resistivity rather than east of this zone as seen in Sections A-A' and B-B'. Unlike the deep-rooted gradient seen in Sections A-A' and B-B', this gradient terminates at a depth of approximately 300 m where a new, moderately E-dipping feature can be seen. Importantly, the steeply E-dipping structure situated immediately east of the Tuvatu lode system has yet to be drill tested in this area. Lion One considers this a high priority drill target. Also evident is an untested, moderately E-dipping gradient located west of the Tuvatu lode system.
CSAMT: Line D

Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

Section D-D': A sharp, near-vertical gradient is readily evident below the West Tuvatu lode system. This represents an important, newly identified target at Tuvatu, the potential position of a root structure that fed the near-surface lodes. Two subtle gradients are evident south of this feature, the southern most of which nearly reaches surface in an area south of Tuvatu where Lion One has identified multiple gold-bearing surface showings. Lion One considers it possible that fluids ascended from a deep source linked to the larger West Tuvatu lode structure feeding gold to this area.
CSAMT: Line E

Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

Section E-E': Like in Section D-D', a sharp, near-vertical gradient is readily evident below the West Tuvatu lode system. This section is positioned immediately west of the Tuvatu lode system so is effectively viewing a long section along these lodes. Lion One believes the intersection of the aforementioned gradient and the N-S-oriented gradient that defines the Tuvatu lode system could be a very important target. A series of three subtle gradients are evident south of the West Tuvatu lode system, and one is seen to the north. These gradients are all viewed as highly prospective, especially where they intersect the Tuvatu lode system.
Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

**CSAMT: Line F**

**Section F-F’**: Two pronounced resistivity gradients are evident under the Banana Creek area where recent stream sediment samples returned strongly anomalous gold values, one dipping steeply to the west and the other dipping moderately to the east. Lion One views these structures as highly prospective drill targets. A more subtle W-dipping gradient is evident near the west end of the section.

Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.
CSAMT: Line G

Plan map showing the Navilawa caldera and the positions of interpreted CSAMT sections.

Interpreted CSAMT section G-G'.

Section G-G': A pair of subtle steeply-dipping gradients are evident in section G-G', and probably share a conjugate relation with structures seen in Section F-F'. Such structures are viewed as possible feeder structures that tapped deeply sourced gold-bearing fluids that gave rise to lodes within the Navilawa caldera.