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**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

describing

**GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND ROAD SURVEYING**

at the

**HOOLE PROPERTY**

Hoole 1-10	YC89661-YC89670
11-12	YD10493-YD10494
13-36	YC89673-YC89696

NTS 105G/12

Latitude 61°43'N, Longitude 131°42'W

located in the

Watson Lake Mining District  
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

**WOLVERINE MINERALS CORP.**  
and  
**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

by

C.J. Chung, B.Sc., GIT

April 2012

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Hoole property is a gold prospect that lies within the Finlayson Lake District of southeastern Yukon. Wolverine Minerals Corp. can earn a 100% interest in the property subject to an option agreement with Strategic Metals Ltd.

This report describes results of a geological mapping and road surveying program. The road surveys were conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Wolverine on July 15, 2011. Wolverine contracted an independent prospector to assess the structural controls of mineralization on the property on July 31, 2011. The author compiled the data. Her Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I.

## **PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS**

The Hoole property consists of 57 contiguous mineral claims, which are located on NTS map sheet 105G/12 at latitude 61°43' north and longitude 131°42' west (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 1150 ha (11.5 sq. km). The claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Hoole 1-10	YC89661-YC89670	February 16, 2017
11-12	YD10493-YD10494	February 16, 2017
13-36	YC89673-YC89696	February 16, 2017
36-57	YD09320-YD09340	February 16, 2017

\* Expiry dates include 2011 work that has been filed for assessment credit.

Access to and from the property in 2011 was provided by a Hughes 500D helicopter operated by Kluane Airways from the Inconnu Lodge on McEvoy Lake, which is located approximately 80 km east of the property. All personnel stayed at the Inconnu Lodge.

The Hoole property lies approximately 50 km southeast of the community of Ross River, which is the local supply centre. Ground access is possible using a system of trails extending south from the Robert Campbell Highway, which crosses the northern edge of the claim block. The highway is usable in all seasons by two wheel drive vehicles.

## **HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK**

The earliest recorded geological activity in the vicinity of the Hoole property was between 1958 and 1959, when mapping was done on the Finlayson Lake map sheet (NTS 105G) at 1:250,000 scale by the Geological Survey of Canada (Wheeler *et al.*, 1960).

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FIGURE 1  
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**PROPERTY LOCATION**




HOOLE PROPERTY

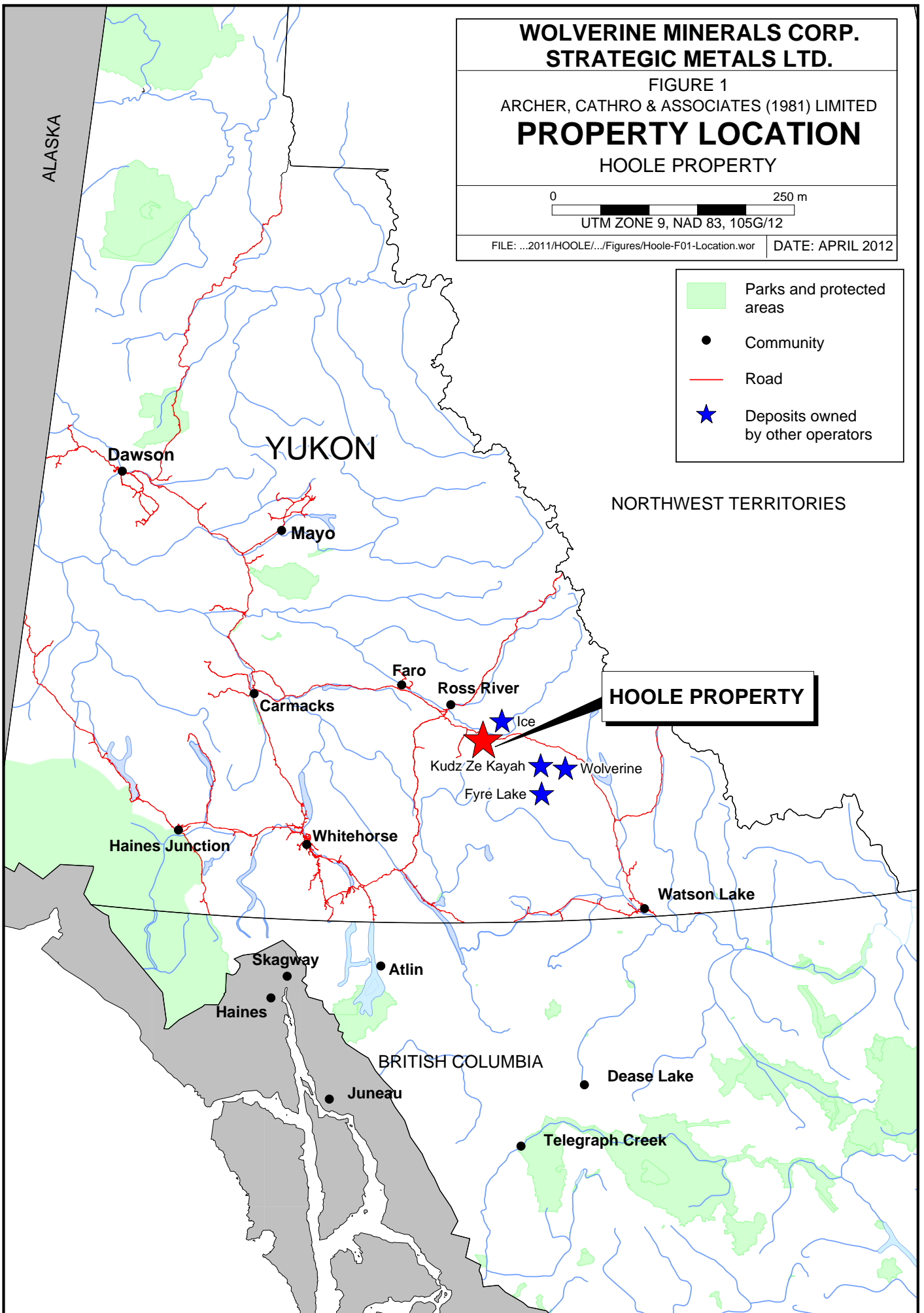
0 250 m

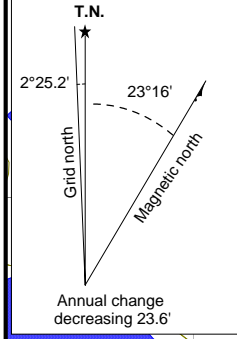
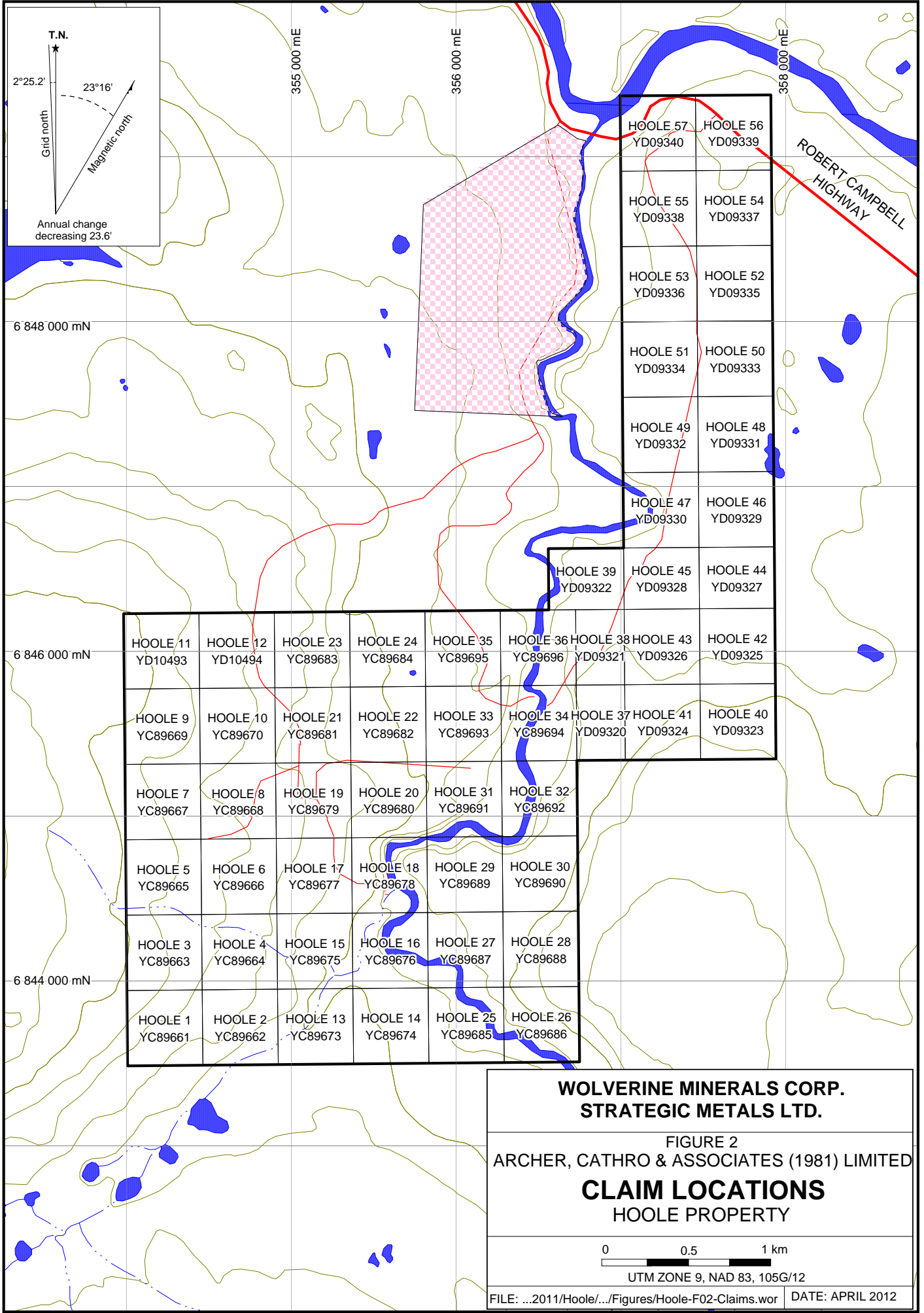
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

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DATE: APRIL 2012

-  Parks and protected areas
-  Community
-  Road
-  Deposits owned by other operators





HOOLE 57 YD09340	HOOLE 56 YD09339
HOOLE 55 YD09338	HOOLE 54 YD09337
HOOLE 53 YD09336	HOOLE 52 YD09335
HOOLE 51 YD09334	HOOLE 50 YD09333
HOOLE 49 YD09332	HOOLE 48 YD09331
HOOLE 47 YD09330	HOOLE 46 YD09329
HOOLE 39 YD09322	HOOLE 45 YD09328
	HOOLE 44 YD09327

HOOLE 11 YD10493	HOOLE 12 YD10494	HOOLE 23 YC89683	HOOLE 24 YC89684	HOOLE 35 YC89695	HOOLE 36 YC89696	HOOLE 38 YD09321	HOOLE 43 YD09326	HOOLE 42 YD09325
HOOLE 9 YC89669	HOOLE 10 YC89670	HOOLE 21 YC89681	HOOLE 22 YC89682	HOOLE 33 YC89693	HOOLE 34 YC89694	HOOLE 37 YD09320	HOOLE 41 YD09324	HOOLE 40 YD09323
HOOLE 7 YC89667	HOOLE 8 YC89668	HOOLE 19 YC89679	HOOLE 20 YC89680	HOOLE 31 YC89691	HOOLE 32 YC89692			
HOOLE 5 YC89665	HOOLE 6 YC89666	HOOLE 17 YC89677	HOOLE 18 YC89678	HOOLE 29 YC89689	HOOLE 30 YC89690			
HOOLE 3 YC89663	HOOLE 4 YC89664	HOOLE 15 YC89675	HOOLE 16 YC89676	HOOLE 27 YC89687	HOOLE 28 YC89688			
HOOLE 1 YC89661	HOOLE 2 YC89662	HOOLE 13 YC89673	HOOLE 14 YC89674	HOOLE 25 YC89685	HOOLE 26 YC89686			

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FIGURE 2  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**CLAIM LOCATIONS  
HOOLE PROPERTY**

0 0.5 1 km  
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

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Between 1958 and 1976, various mapping programs were carried out by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) on the Finlayson Lake (105G) and adjacent Quiet Lake (105F) mapsheets. This data was compiled by Tempelman-Kluit in 1977.

In 1961, an airborne magnetic survey was performed over NTS mapsheet 105G by the GSC as part of a series of regional surveys.

In 1963, Newmont Exploration reportedly staked the Pup claims as a potential asbestos target in the vicinity of the current Hoole property. The exact claim locations are unknown. Trenching and two diamond drill holes (totalling 193.6 m) tested magnetic highs. Samples were not analyzed for gold, and no significant values were reported for other metals. No further work was done on these claims before they were allowed to lapse (Keyser, 1996).

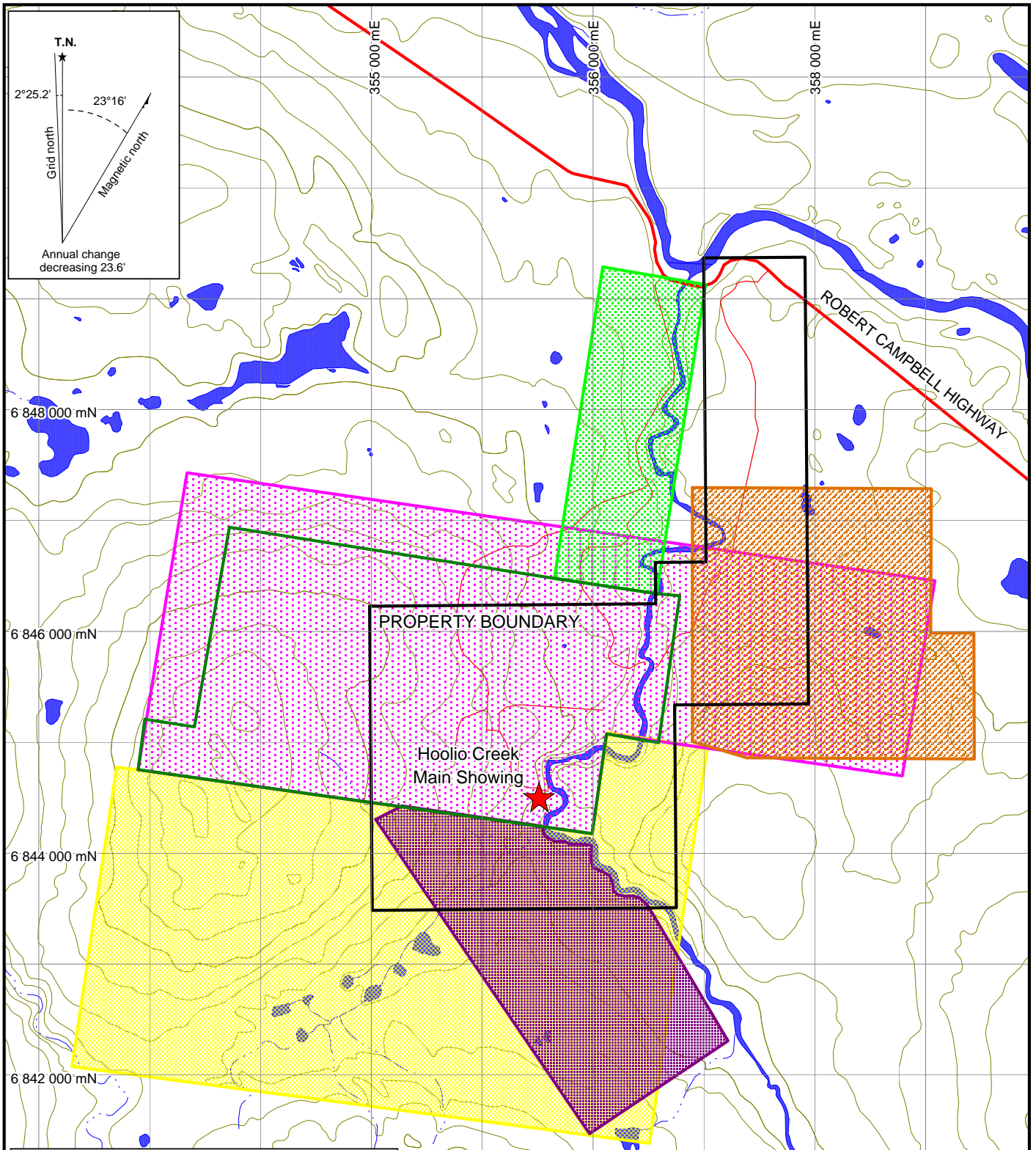
In 1987, the GSC conducted a low-density stream sediment and water sampling survey on NTS mapsheet 105G (Friske *et al.*, 1988). Only one sample collected during that survey falls within the current Hoole property. That sample returned 7 ppb gold, 49 ppm copper, 40 ppm arsenic and 131 ppm zinc.

The following paragraphs describe work done at various time in the area of the property by Northern Dynasty Exploration Ltd., Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Dodgex Ltd. and Mar-West Resources Ltd. Figure 3 illustrates the location of the historical claim blocks, while Figures 4 to 7 show historical soil geochemical results for gold, arsenic, copper and zinc, respectively. Figure 8 illustrates historical gold rock geochemical results, and the locations of reported drill holes and trenches.

In 1988, Northern Dynasty performed geological mapping (1:5000 scale), soil, stream sediments and rock sampling, and geophysical surveys on the Lug claims (Figure 3). Soil sampling returned up to 17,648 ppm copper and 3215 ppb gold. Stream sediments were collected at two times during that year. Those samples returned 1-12 ppb gold and background to 265 ppm arsenic in May and 8-11 ppb gold and 110-123 ppm arsenic in September. A chip sample taken across the full 60 cm wide of the zone returned 3.14 g/t gold, while an arsenopyrite-rich grab sample returned 10.34 g/t gold. Grab samples from other small showings on the property returned between 8 and 630 ppb gold. Grab samples from an area of galena and sphalerite mineralization yielded 0.1% copper, >1% lead, >1% zinc and 37 ppb gold (Gorzynski, 1988).

Also in 1988, an independent prospector, A. Carlos, staked the Eldorado claims immediately north of the Lug claims to cover a zone of gold-arsenopyrite-pyrite, the Hoolio Creek Showing (Figure 3). The claims were immediately optioned to Noranda, which expanded the claim boundaries to cover potential extensions of the mineralization (Keyser, 1996).

In 1989, Noranda conducted two exploration programs on the Eldorado claims (Figure 3). The first program included prospecting, sampling and geophysical surveys. Soil sampling returned only two gold values above background (20 and 40 ppb) and scattered, weakly anomalous arsenic results (30-100 ppm). Rock samples returned up to 14.9 g/t gold. Magnetic surveys identified a prominent high over the northwest portion of the Eldorado claims, which is believed



- 1988 Lug Claims  
(Northern Dynasty Explorations Ltd.)
- 1989 Eldorado Claims  
(Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.)
- 1993 Zoo Claims  
(Cominco Ltd.)
- 1995 Midas Claims  
(Dodgex Ltd.)
- 1996 Eldorado Claims  
(Mar-West Resources Ltd.)
- 1996 Knee Claims  
(Mar-West Resources Ltd.)

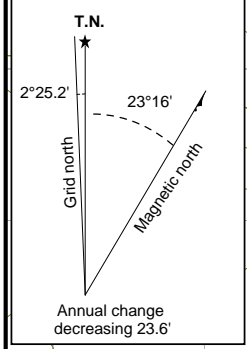
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FIGURE 3  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**HISTORICAL CLAIM LOCATIONS**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

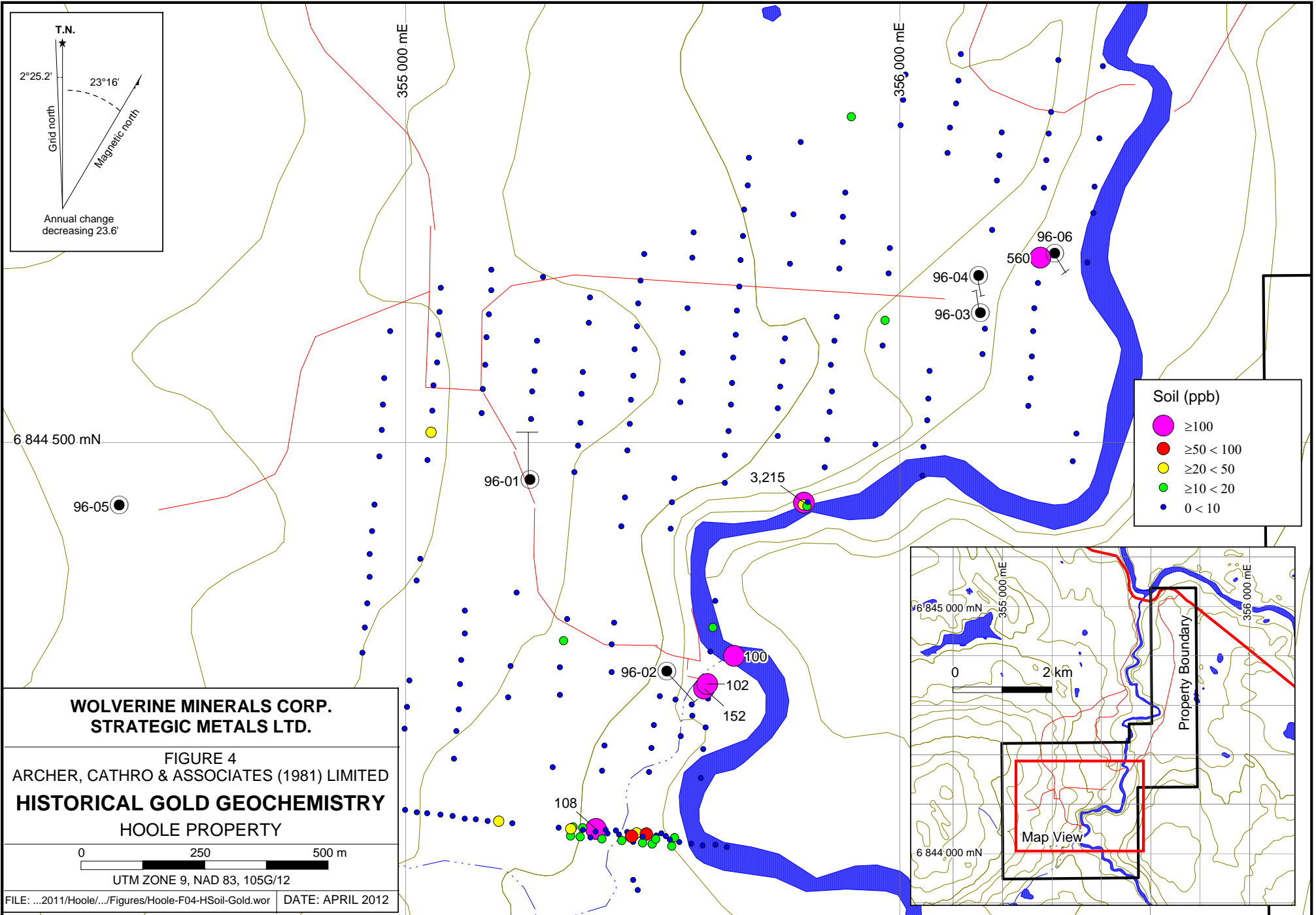
0      1      2 km

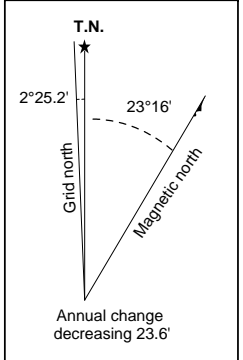
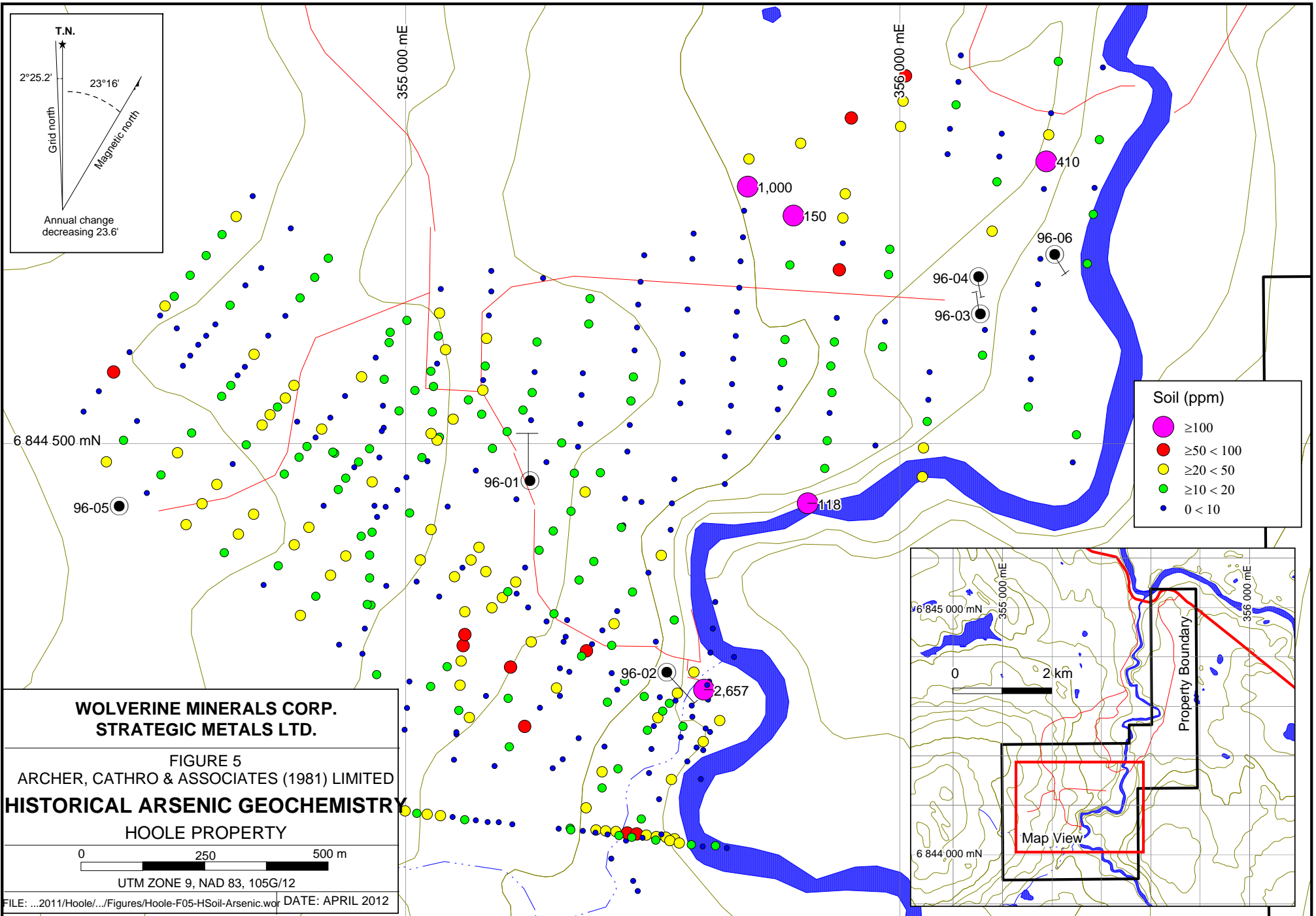
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

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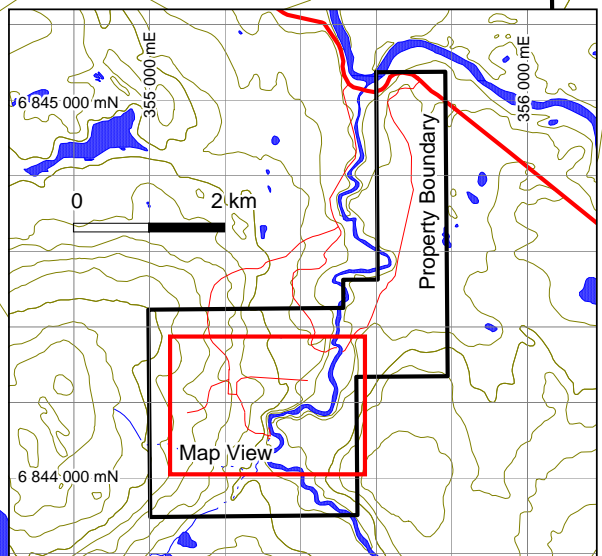


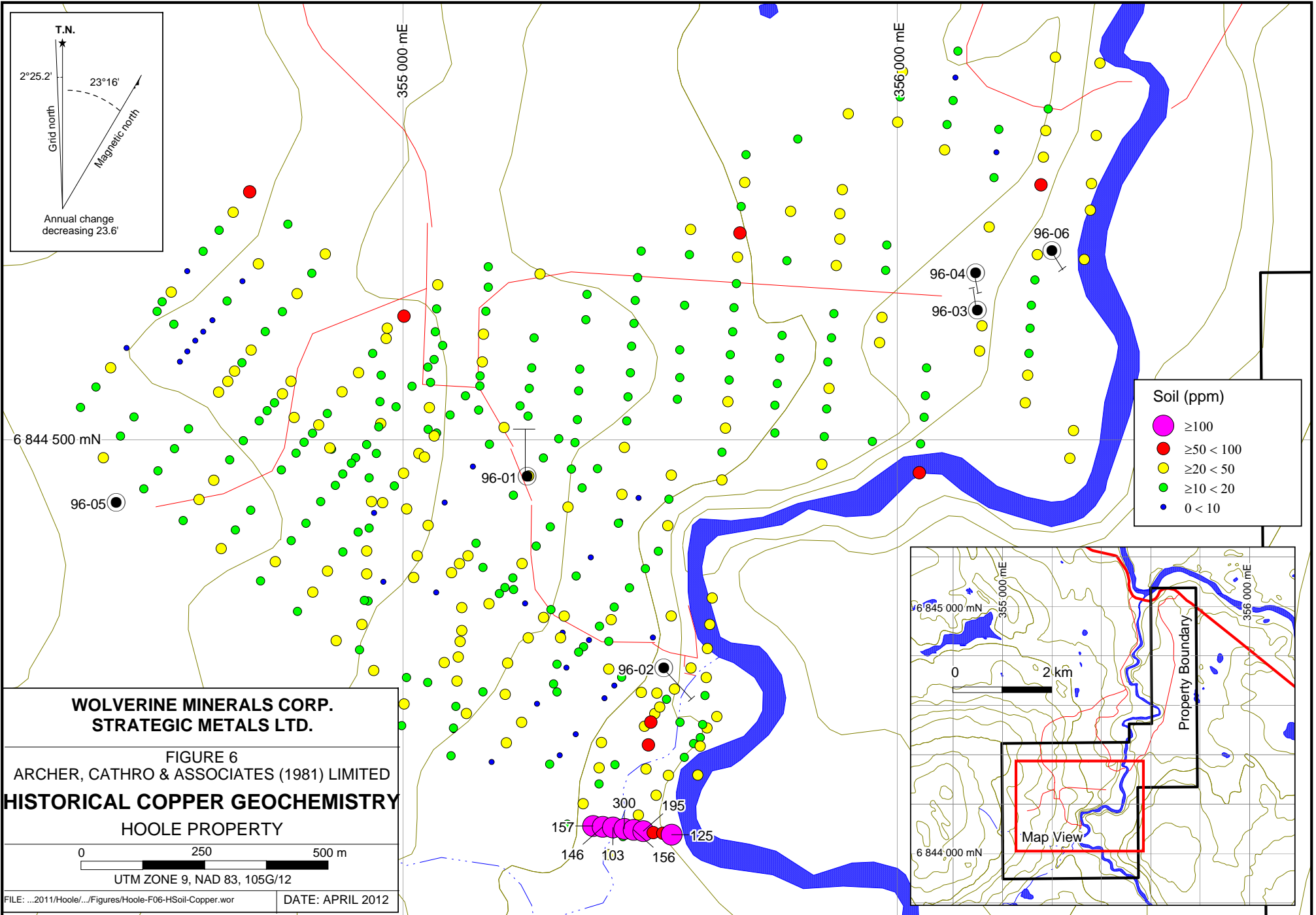


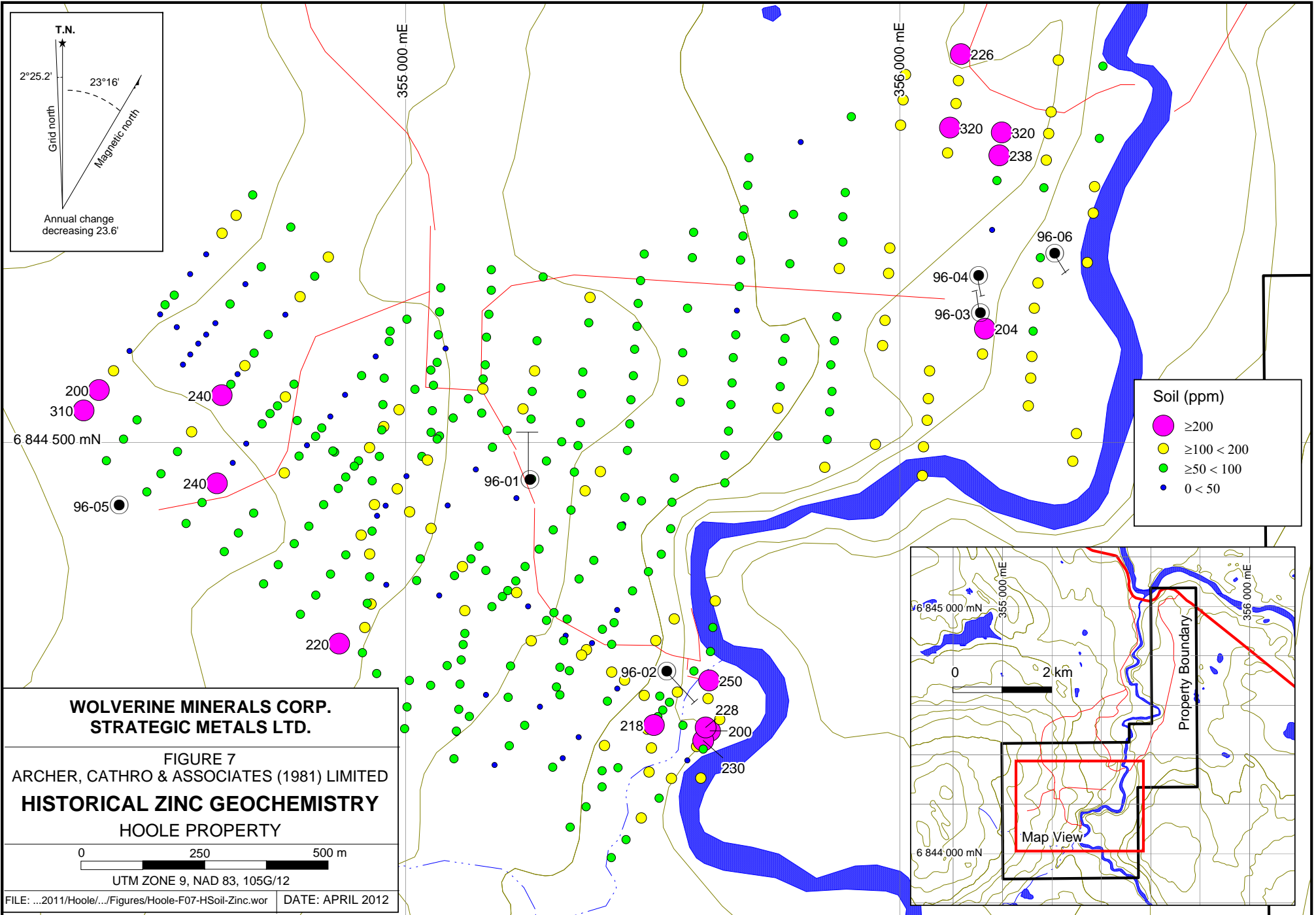


**Soil (ppm)**

- ≥100
- ≥50 < 100
- ≥20 < 50
- ≥10 < 20
- 0 < 10







**Soil (ppm)**

- ≥200
- ≥100 < 200
- ≥50 < 100
- 0 < 50

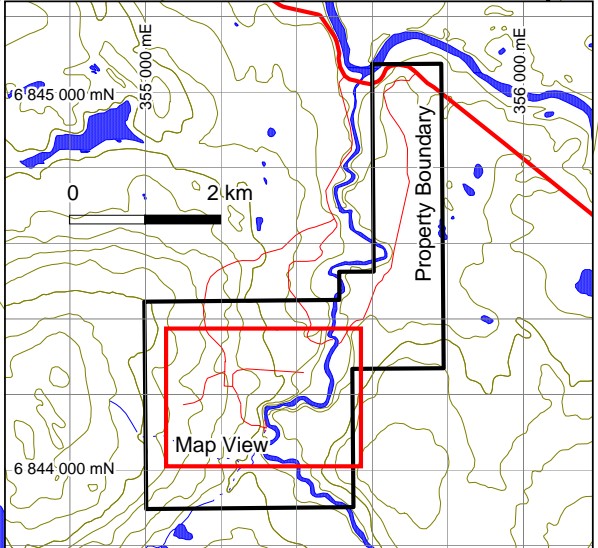
**WOLVERINE MINERALS CORP.  
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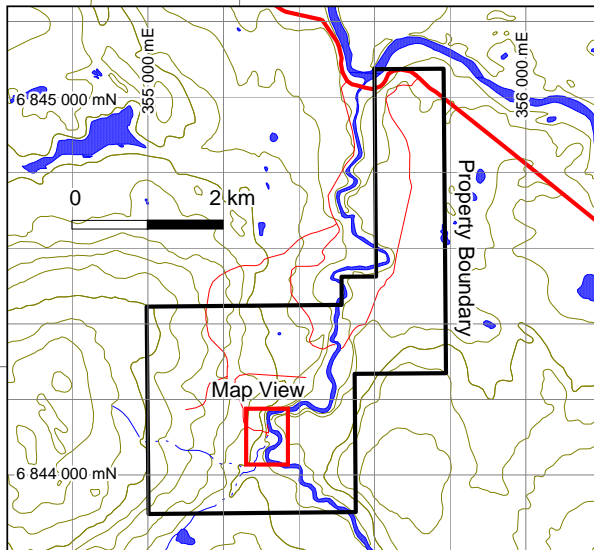
FIGURE 7  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**HISTORICAL ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

0 250 500 m

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

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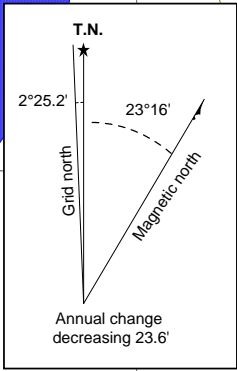
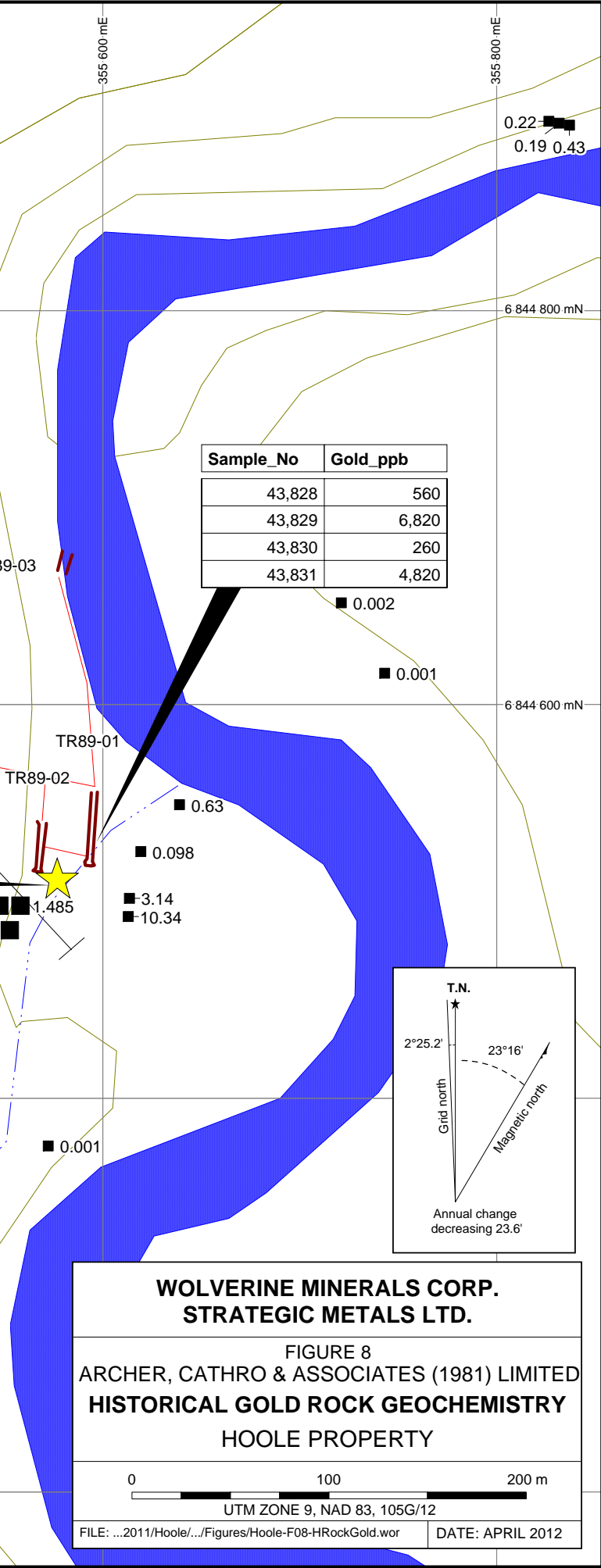


★ Hoolio Creek "Main" Showing with historic grab and chip samples  
 2010 Rock samples (ppm)  
 Historic rock samples (ppm)  
 Historic trenches with historic samples

Sample_No_	Gold_ppb
R35958	12,190
R35959	10,340
R35960	26
R35961	980
R35962	2,060
R35963	260
R35964	1,530
R35965	3,140
R35966	580
R35967	1,420
R35968	3,330
R35969	3,040
R35970	4,150
R35971	35
R35972	25
R35973	2,940
R35974	6,060

Sample_No_	Gold_ppb	Interval_m
R118129	1,400	1.5
R118130	430	3
R118131	400	1.75

Sample_No	Gold_ppb
43,828	560
43,829	6,820
43,830	260
43,831	4,820



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FIGURE 8  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**HISTORICAL GOLD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

0 100 200 m  
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

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to be caused by a mafic/ultramafic dyke. Other geophysical (VLF and HLEM) surveys identified conductors in till covered areas (Copland, 1989).

Noranda's second program in 1989 consisted of prospecting, sampling and trenching. The best soil sample values were returned from samples in the northeastern part of the grid. The highest value was 560 ppb gold, which is coincident with an EM conductor axis. Arsenic values up to 1000 ppm occur to the north of this conductor axis. Chip samples across the Hoolio Creek Showing yielded up to 1400 ppb gold across 1.5 m with selected samples from a nearby trench returning up to 12,190 ppb gold. The best sample in Trench 1 returned 19,880 ppm copper, 54 ppm arsenic, and 6820 ppb gold, while a grab sample from Trench 3 yielded 2860 ppb gold and 77,523 ppm arsenic (Duke, 1989). Noranda relinquished its option in 1990 (Keyser, 1996).

In 1993, the Zoo claims were staked by Cominco, as part of a series of claim groups staked along trend of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit (Figure 3). In spring 1994, Cominco flew regional-scale airborne geophysical surveys over those claim groups. Several HLEM conductors and magnetic features were identified on the Zoo claims (Jackisch, 1995). A follow-up program of mapping and sampling was carried out later that year, however, no significant observations were made due to the lack of outcrop (MacRobbie, 1994).

In 1996, Cominco continued work on the Zoo claims with mapping, prospecting and one diamond drill hole, totalling 96.9 m. This hole was located east of the current Hoole claim boundary (Figure 3). It intersected minor disseminated grains of sphalerite and galena in 1 cm thick quartz-calcite veins within limestone and mafic tuffs. Samples from these veins returned 1218 ppm lead and 1718 ppm zinc (Senft, 1997).

In 1995, Dodgex completed a program of reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Midas claims (Figure 3). Geochemical sampling returned values up to 108 ppb gold, 300 ppm copper and 77 ppm arsenic. Numerous cobbles and small boulders of milky white, fine grained quartz, with sheeted pyrite-chalcopyrite-chlorite were found along the Hoole River downstream from the Hoolio Creek Showing. Grab samples yielded up to 1378 ppb gold and 1.68% copper. Orange weathered, silicified ankerite boulders, with minor pyrite and occasionally mariposite, were prominent constituents of the till. Samples from a 0.5 m boulder of calcareous meta-quartzite containing stratabound sphalerite assayed 12-16% zinc (Dodge, 1995).

In 1996, Dodgex continued exploration on the Midas claims with test pitting and a magnetometer survey. Till samples from the pits returned gold values up to 18 ppb. The magnetometer survey did not yield any significant results (Dodge, 1996).

In 1995, Mar-West Resources acquired an option on the Eldorado claims and in 1996, it carried out a program of geophysical surveying and diamond drilling. The drilling totalled 532 m in six holes, which tested four targets. It intersected unmineralized dark coloured, variably deformed, altered and metamorphosed black shale, argillite and phyllite. Hole 96-04, drilled to test a coincident EM conductor and magnetic high, intersected 0.3 m of massive arsenopyrite-pyrite-sphalerite in sharp contact with hanging wall graphitic shale interbedded with minor dacitic tuff and in gradational contact with footwall green, sericitic volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks.

A sample of this zone returned 3.6 g/t gold across 30 cm. None of the other holes intersected massive sulphide-type mineralization; however, DDH 96-06 yielded anomalous gold values up to 246 ppb (Keyser, 1996).

Strategic staked the Hoole claims in December 2009 to cover the historical Hoolio Creek Showing and possible extensions to the north and west. In summer 2010, it completed a one day prospecting program designed to relocate showing. Three samples were collected during this program (Figure 8). They were able to reproduce the historical values, with gold up to 9.66 g/t, arsenic up to 17.4%, and copper up to 2.16%. Wolverine signed an option agreement with Strategic in September 2010 (Chung, 2011).

### **GEOMORPHOLOGY AND CLIMATE**

The Hoole property lies approximately 15 km northeast of the Tintina Trench, on the northeastern flank of the Pelly Mountains. It is drained by the Hoole River and its tributaries, most notably, Hoolio Creek. The Hoole River joins the Pelly River about 1 km north of the property. The Pelly River is part of the Yukon River watershed.

Elevation in the immediate area range between 880 m above sea level (asl) alongside the Hoole River to 1160 m asl atop a ridge to the west. Topographic relief is gentle to moderate. Outcrop on the property is confined to the banks of the Hoole River and Hoolio Creek, and the rest of the property is blanketed by Quaternary glacial till.

The entire property lies below treeline, which is approximately at 1500 m asl in the district. Vegetation consists of mature forests of spruce and poplar, with an understory of low shrubs and moss.

The climate in the area of the Hoole property is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts often cover the area and snowfall can occur in any month. The property is mostly snow free from mid-May to mid-October.

### **REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The Hoole property lies towards the northern end of the Finlayson Lake District, which has recently been the focus of numerous government and industry sponsored studies due to its volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) potential. The GSC mapped the Finlayson Lake area (NTS map sheet 105G) twice at 1:250,000 scale (Wheeler *et al.*, 1960 and Tempelman-Kluit, 1977). In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the Yukon Geological Survey performed more detailed (1:50,000 scale) mapping in the area and in 2002, it completed a geological compilation and updated the lithological names (Bond *et al.*, 2002). In 2003, Gordey and Makepeace incorporated this data into a Yukon-wide geological compilation. The following geological descriptions are based on the published data.

The Finlayson Lake District is located within an outlier of Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain terranes (Figure 9) and affiliated overlap assemblages (Murphy *et al.*, 2006), which is bounded by the Tintina Fault in the southwest and the Inconnu Thrust Fault in the northeast.

The Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain terranes represent continental arc and back-arc basin sequences that developed along the ancient Pacific margin of North America during late Devonian through Permian (Piercy *et al.*, 2006). The pericratonic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane and oceanic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane are juxtaposed against rocks of the North American continental margin sequence along the post-Late Triassic Inconnu Thrust Fault (Murphy *et al.*, 2006). Rocks of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain terranes in the Finlayson Lake District are characterized by variably deformed, lower greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks and affiliated metaplutonic suites.

Prior to Late Triassic, the Yukon-Tanana Terrane experienced regional shortening and uplift. This terrane was imbricated with Mid-Paleozoic Slide Mountain Terrane after Late Triassic and the resultant structural stack was subsequently thrust onto the North American continental margin before Mid-Cretaceous (Murphy *et al.*, 2006).

### **PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

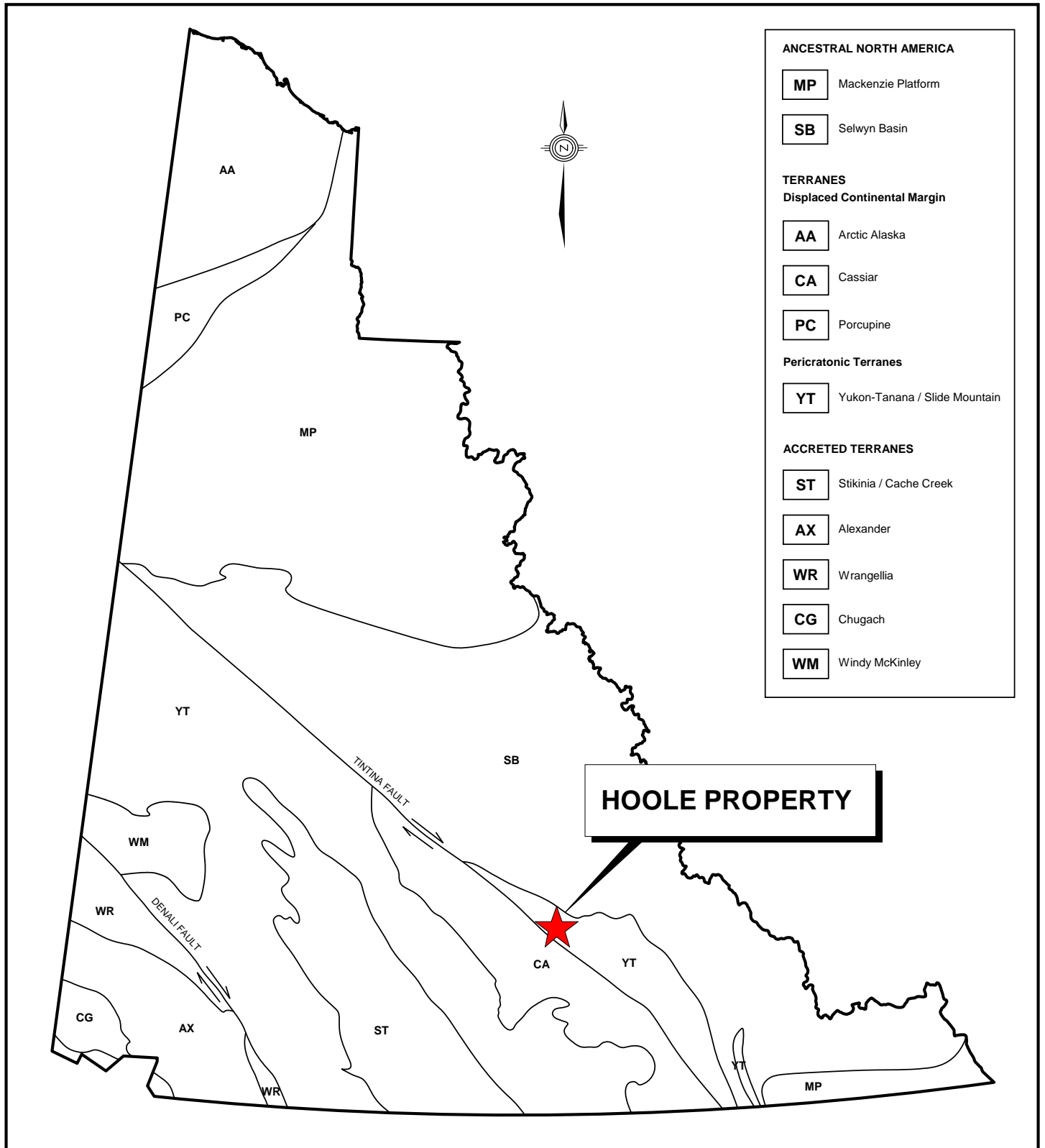
No detailed geological mapping has been done on the Hoole property. The following description of property geology is based on published data discussed in the previous section (Figure 10).

The Hoole property is mostly covered by quaternary glacial till and post-glacial deposits. Mafic Ross volcanics and Pelly Gneiss Suite meta-plutonic rocks are mapped along the creek and river banks, but other, stratified units of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane must also be present beneath the till, because they were intersected in drill holes. The main lithological units present on the Hoole property as described by Gordey and Makepeace (2003) are listed in Table 1.

**Table I – Lithological Units (after Gordey and Makepeace, 2003)**

<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Map Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Quaternary	Q	Unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluvial silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits.
Ross	Lower Tertiary, mostly Eocene	ITR	Mixed bimodal volcanics dominantly along or near Tintina Fault; locally amygdaloidal, dark grey-green olivine basalt necks and flows; subaerial and subaqueous (locally pillowed); volcaniclastic rocks; minor olivine gabbro; locally plagioclase-phyric basalt and diabase dykes; minor shale and conglomerate.



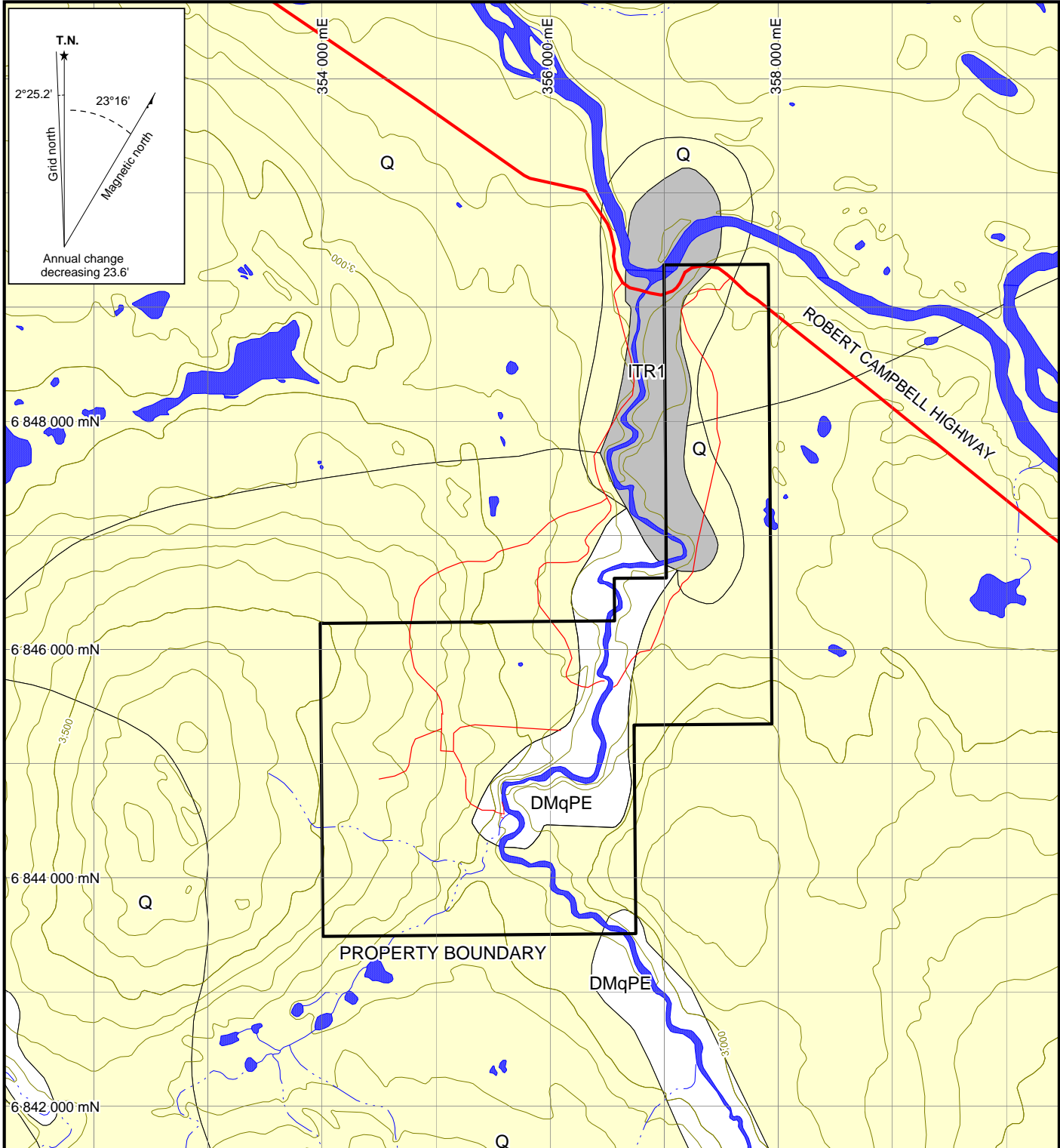


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FIGURE 9  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**TECTONIC SETTING**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

0 200 km



- Q
**QUATERNARY**  
 unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluvial silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits
  
- ITR1
**LOWER TERTIARY, MOSTLY EOCENE**  
 Ross mixed bimodal volcanics dominantly along or near Tintina Fault
  
- DMqPE
**LATE DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN**  
 Pelly Gneiss Suite-Northeast variably deformed granitic rocks of predominantly felsic composition northeast of Tintina Fault

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FIGURE 10  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

0                      1                      2 km

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12

FILE: ...2011/Hoole/.../Figures/Hoole-F10-Geology.wor    DATE: APRIL 2012

Pelly Gneiss Suite - Northeast	Late Devonian to Mississippian	DMqPE	Variably deformed granitic rocks of predominantly felsic composition northeast of Tintina Fault (Simpson Range Suite); resistant, medium grey weathering, porphyritic (pink K-feldspar) biotite quartz monzonite; generally fresh to weakly saussuritized, locally shattered and recemented.
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### **2011 WORK PROGRAM**

A small reverse circulation (RC) drilling program was planned for summer 2011. The program was designed to test beneath the Hoole Creek Showing. Prior to the proposed start date, a three-person crew surveyed the road that connects the Robert Campbell Highway to the showing location. Poor road conditions were observed including boggy and badly overgrown stretches. It was decided that the work required to bring suitable equipment onto the property would exceed the amount of work allow under a Class 1 work permit, and the drill program was cancelled.

A structural contour study of the Hoole Creek Showing was conducted in place of the RC drilling program with the goal of better understanding its orientation and possible down-dip extension. Appendix II contains the report summarizing this study.

The projected mineralized “horizon” trends west-northwest upslope from the creek and appears to be open to the west, southwest and south. Three revised, potential drill hole sites were recommended to test the possible down dip extension of the mineralized zone (Figure 11).

### **DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Hoole property lies at the northern end of the Finlayson Lake District and covers scattered soil geochemical anomalies for gold, copper, arsenic and zinc. Strategic’s 2010 exploration program was able to relocate the historical Hoolio Creek Showing and reproduce encouraging results achieved by previous workers. The 2011 reverse circulation drilling program was cancelled due to poor road conditions but should be reconsidered, using the new structural data.

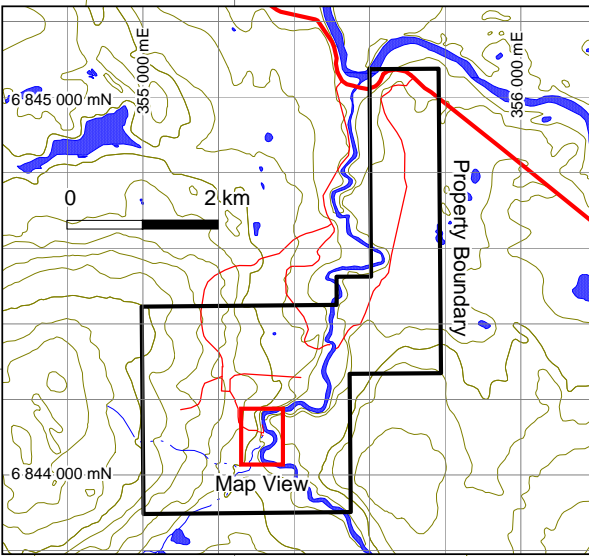
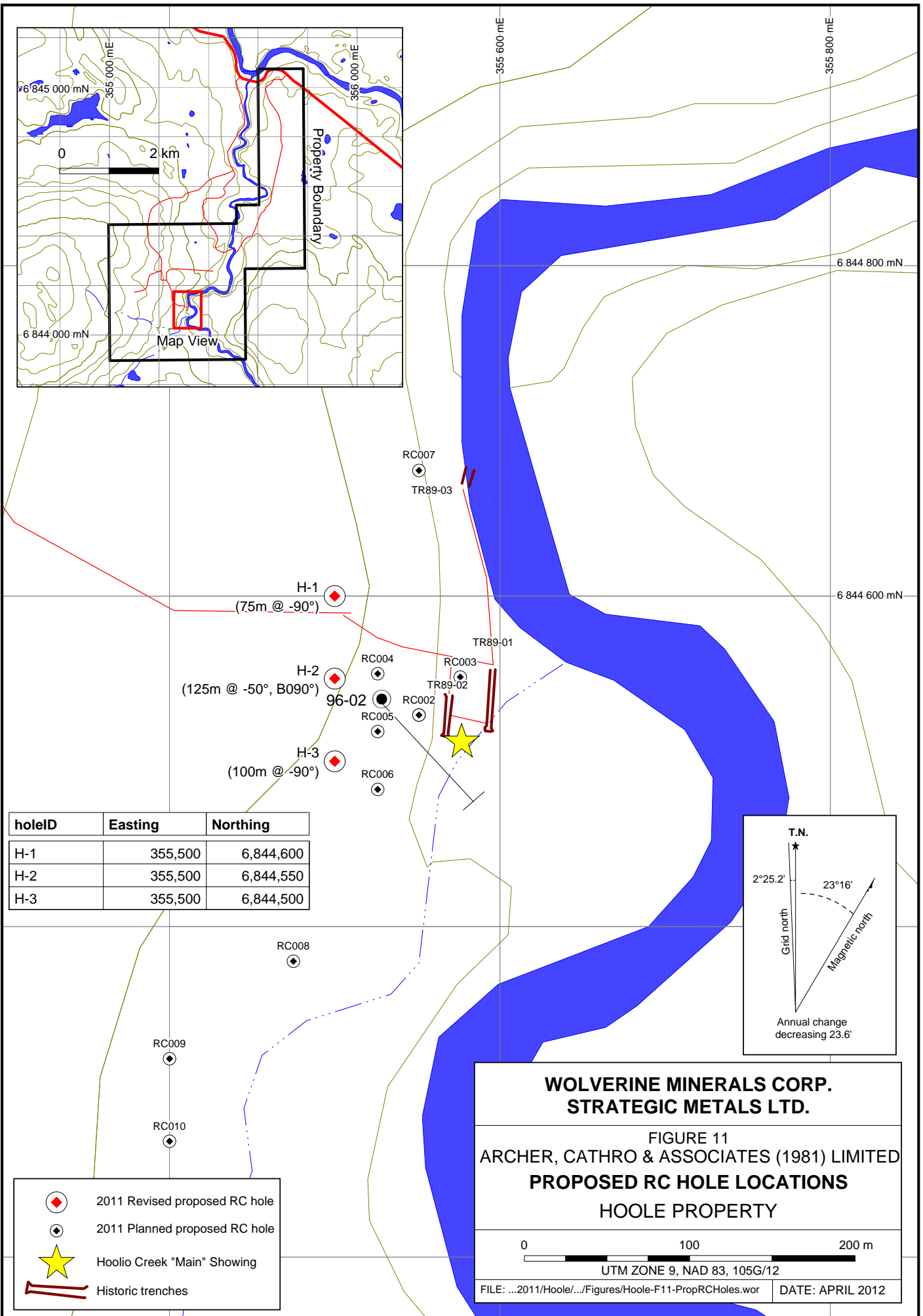
Future work on the Hoole property should include RC drilling in the vicinity of the Hoolio Creek Showing to test for mineralized bedrock and/or glacial dispersion trains. RC drilling should also be done at the up-ice (southeast) end of the arsenic-in-soil anomaly near historical diamond drill holes 96-3, 96-04 and 96-06.

Respectfully submitted,

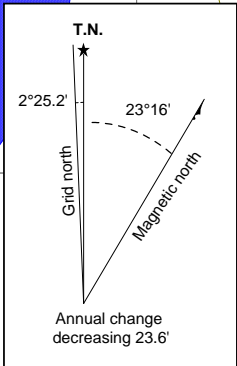
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



C. J. Chung, BSc, GIT.



holeID	Easting	Northing
H-1	355,500	6,844,600
H-2	355,500	6,844,550
H-3	355,500	6,844,500



**WOLVERINE MINERALS CORP.  
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**

FIGURE 11  
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**PROPOSED RC HOLE LOCATIONS**  
HOOLE PROPERTY

0 100 200 m  
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/12  
FILE: ...2011/Hoole/.../Figures/Hoole-F11-PropRCHoles.wor DATE: APRIL 2012

- 2011 Revised proposed RC hole
- 2011 Planned proposed RC hole
- Hoolio Creek "Main" Showing
- Historic trenches

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**APPENDIX I**  
**STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Crystal J. Chung, geologist, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

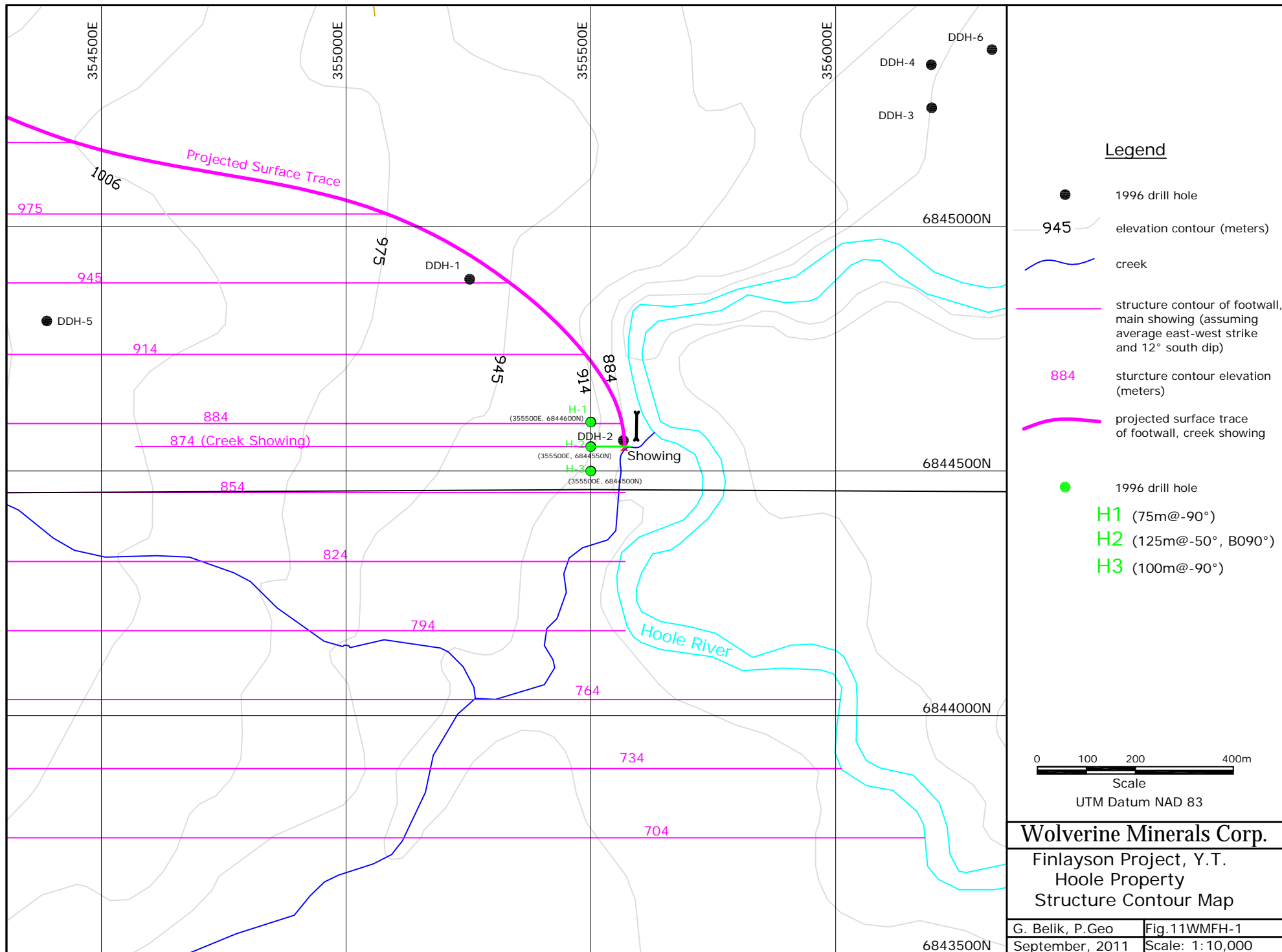
1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2005 with a B.Sc. majoring in Earth and Ocean Sciences (Geology).
2. From 2004 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon Territory.
3. I am a Geoscientist in Training (GIT) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member Number 138321).
4. I have personally reviewed and interpreted all data resulting from this work.



C.J. Chung, B.Sc., GIT



**APPENDIX II**  
**STRUCTURE CONTOUR ANALYSIS**



354500E

355000E

355500E

356000E

DDH-6

DDH-4

DDH-3

Projected Surface Trace

1006

975

684500N

945

DDH-1

975

945 elevation contour (meters)

creek

structure contour of footwall, main showing (assuming average east-west strike and 12° south dip)

884 structure contour elevation (meters)

projected surface trace of footwall, creek showing

DDH-5

914

945

884

874 (Creek Showing)

H-1 (355500E, 6844600N)

DDH-2

H-2 (355500E, 6844550N)

H-3 (355500E, 6844500N)

Showing

6844500N

854

1996 drill hole

H1 (75m@-90°)

H2 (125m@-50°, B090°)

H3 (100m@-90°)

824

794

764

734

704

Hoole River

6844000N

6843500N

