Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 24 Mar 88

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

To ▶ Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS MAR 28 1988 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

For action are:

- ☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name
- ☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE — Name — Lease no.
- ☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT
- ☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY
- ☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO. — From — To
- ☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT. — Owner
- ☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS — Claims — Claim sheet no.
- ☐ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT — Claims: See Attached. — Claim sheet no.: 115-I-3

Type of report: Trenching + Drilling

Submitted by: Archer + Cathro + Assoc

Cls. work performed on: See Report.

$ req. for ren. application: 27,750

Signature

092131

Date returned 7 April 1988

REPLY ACTION

Approved for amount required

Signature

092131

802-6027-26 (6-86)

ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

1016 - 510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1L8
(604) 688-2568

REPORT ON

TRENCHING PROGRAM AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

Latitude 62°20' Longitude 137°16' NTS 115I/6

EIP Designation Number 86-008

092131

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE

January, 1988

C.A. Main, B.Sc.

J.L. Duke, B.Sc.

Work done between May 31 and August 24, 1987

BOX 4127, 3125 THIRD AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9
(403) 667-4415

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 27 750.00 .

E. J. Kremer

for **Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.**

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Revenue property lies in central Yukon, 80 km northwest of Carmacks, within the Dawson Range Gold Belt. This belt is an 85 km long northwest-trending zone of porphyry-related gold and copper deposits which occur along the southern margin of the Big Creek Fault, a major regional lineament. The Revenue property consists of a basement assemblage of the metamorphosed Yukon Cataclastic Complex that has been intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite and subsequently faulted and disrupted by late Cretaceous volcanism. A body of Late Cretaceous volcaniclastic rocks (the "Revenue Breccia") occurs as a fault bounded block within the intrusive rocks. Most of the property at higher elevations is unglaciated, which has allowed the preservation of a surface cap of deeply weathered material. Oxidized gold mineralization found within this weathered cap is particularly amenable to low cost heap leach cyanide mining techniques. A deposit of Early Pleistocene glacial till covers most of the bedrock at lower elevations.

The Revenue property has a long exploration history beginning with the discovery of placer gold about 1934 and of copper mineralization in 1950. Early work by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and others concentrated on the potential for porphyry copper mineralization. Later investigation by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited focused on gold associated with copper mineralization. Exploration by Nordac Mining Corporation and its successor, Big Creek Resources Ltd., since July 1985 has concentrated on the heap leachable oxide gold potential of the property.

The property presently consists of 93 contiguous mineral claims and fractions owned by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and held under option by Big Creek

Joint Venture [Big Creek Resources Ltd. (66.7%) and Rexford Minerals Ltd. (33.3%)]. The 1987 expenditures of $287,000 were managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. The program consisted of bedrock sampling with 6200 m of bulldozer trenching and 3300 m of excavator trenching. A geophysical VLF-EM and proton magnetometer survey was also conducted over 40 km of grid.

Reconnaissance geochemical surveys over the Revenue property prior to 1987 show that it contains some of the largest and most intense gold geochemical anomalies known in the Dawson Range. Soils with values exceeding 50 ppb gold extend across the property for 6 km from east to west and for 1.5 km from north to south.

Work to date has identified a number of areas with gold mineralization that occurs in three main types:

1. gold associated with strong argillic alteration along major northeast- and northwest-trending structures. Gold values are concentrated near the core of the structures with alteration extending up to 100 m on either side. The best examples are the Granger Zone on the Revenue property and the Vest Pocket and Nucleus Zones on the adjacent Nucleus property. Some parts of the Discovery Zone also contain this type of mineralization;
2. gold associated with copper sulphides and tungsten mineralization within quartz-carbonate veins. These occurrences have various orientations and host rocks and are best typified by the original Discovery Showing, the Guder Zone along the southern margin of the Revenue Breccia and the Klaus Zone along the northern margin of the breccia; and,

3. minor gold associated with low grade copper and molybdenum mineralization. Hydrothermal alteration typical of porphyry copper deposits, which occurs adjacent to the Gow Zone, carries copper, molybdenum and minor gold values.

Minor veins of galena, sphalerite and barite occur on the southern edge of the property.

The 1987 exploration focused on five areas of interest, the Granger, Guder, Gow, and Discovery Zones, which all contain soil geochemical values exceeding 500 ppb gold, and the Klaus Zone where float assaying up to 91.5 g/t (2.66 opt) gold had been found in 1986.

The Granger Zone trends northeasterly and is covered at that end by thick glacial till deposits which proved to be impossible to trench in one season and consequently bedrock could not be reached for sampling. Trenches across the southerly part of the zone revealed zones up to 300 m wide with intense argillic alteration. The best interval in the core of the zone assayed 1.61 g/t (0.047 opt) gold across 70 m, within which two intervals assayed 9.71 g/t (0.283 opt) and 5.97 g/t (0.174 opt) gold over 5 m each. There is no visible difference between well mineralized areas and those with low values. Resampling of the 70 m interval only returned an average grade of 0.66 g/t (0.019 opt) gold, which is the average grade of the original sample without the two high-grade intersections. This high variability indicates that additional sampling is required to determine the average grade of the gold mineralization. The 1987 bulldozer trenching of this zone was difficult due to heavy permafrost and, hence, was very expensive. Further sampling should be by means of diamond drilling.

The Guder Zone occurs along the southern contact of the Revenue Breccia with hornblende-quartz-monzonite. A number of copper-gold occurrences have been found along this contact which typically grade about 1.0% copper and 4.1 g/t (0.12 opt) gold across 1.0 to 1.5 m. Initial tests in 1985 indicated the gold is metallurgically difficult to extract because of the high copper content and only one 1987 trench attempted to cut this zone. The trench was positioned above a high grade drill intersection but was unsuccessful due to frozen ground. Additional trenching of this zone is still warranted to determine if some gold mineralization occurs with only low copper values, which would be more metallurgically favorable.

The Gow Zone is 650 m long and trends northwesterly. Trenching exposed only irregular, unmineralized, northeasterly-trending zones of alteration and the source of the gold soil anomaly has not been determined. If the source occurs uphill to the south, it must be masked by overburden as there is no soil geochemical anomaly in this area.

The Discovery Zone includes both the eastern extension of the Guder Zone as well as erratic disseminated gold mineralization within the Revenue Breccia. The best trench intersection of the Guder-type gold mineralization assayed 3.71 g/t (0.11 opt) gold over 5.0 m. No additional disseminated mineralization similar to that found in 1985 trenches was encountered in the 1987 trenches.

The Klaus Zone contains a narrow, northeasterly-trending quartz-carbonate vein fault hosting discontinuous patches of massive chalcopyrite. The vein, which occurs in intensely altered quartz-monzonite, is probably related to the nearby contact with the Revenue Breccia. Float specimens found in 1986 from this zone assayed up to 91.5 g/t (2.66 opt) gold but the best mineralization

found in place in 1987 only assayed 32.9 g/t (0.96 opt) gold over 20 cm. The vein is highly irregular, mainly unmineralized, and could not be followed along strike for more than a few metres. Extensive trenching in this area was unsuccessful in locating extensions of this vein or any similar veins.

The 1987 trenching program has tested the largest and most intense geochemical anomalies on the Revenue property with soil values over 500 ppb, often exceeding 1000 ppb gold. However, a number of secondary geochemical anomalies still remain untested, particularly on the west half of the property and between the Gow and Discovery areas. These large areas have soil values exceeding 200 ppb gold, which is strongly anomalous elsewhere in the Dawson Range.

A $250,000 program is recommended for 1988, as follows:

1988 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

a)	diamond drill the Granger Zone with two 250 m holes - 500 m @ $250/metre	$125,000
b)	bulldozer and excavator trenching, including 1000 m over the Guder Zone and 2000 m over minor anomalies - 300 hrs of Caterpillar D7 bulldozer @ $300/hr - 100 hrs of Caterpillar 225 excavator @ $300/hr	125,000
	Total budget	$250,000

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

C.A. Main, B.Sc

J.L. Duke, B.Sc.

INTRODUCTION

The Revenue property is held under option by Big Creek Joint Venture (Big Creek JV) which consists of Big Creek Resources Ltd. (BCRL), formerly Nordac Mining Corporation, (66.7%) and Rexford Minerals Ltd. (33.3%). The 1987 exploration program, which cost $287,000, was managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. It consisted of bedrock sampling of bulldozer and excavator trenches as well as geophysical and limited geochemical surveys. C.A. Main was project manager and geologist J.L. Duke managed field activities. Field assistance was provided by M. Gazetas, N. McQuillen, and G. MacIntosh and P. Gilchrist was cook.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Revenue property consists of 93 contiguous claims and fractions held under an option agreement dated September 12, 1983 between Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and Shakwak Exploration Ltd. Shakwak's interest was assigned to BCRL on May 8, 1985 and BCRL placed this interest into Big Creek JV by an agreement dated May 17, 1987. The claims are recorded in the Whitehorse Mining District as follows:

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Revenue Copper 1-8	67180-67187	October 15, 1995
Addition 1-2	68060-68061	October 15, 1995
Addition 3-4	74488-74489	October 15, 1995
Addition 5	75323	October 15, 1995
Homestake 1-2	75321-75322	October 15, 1995
Inca 1-4	Y21008-Y21011	October 15, 1995
Inca 7-8	Y21014-Y21015	October 15, 1995
Revenue 3-4	Y26361-Y26362	October 15, 1995
Revenue 5-6	Y26365-Y26366	October 15, 1995
Revenue 7-8	Y26404-Y26405	October 15, 1995
Revenue 9	Y21270	October 15, 1995
Revenue 11	Y21272	October 15, 1995
Revenue 13-16	Y24017-Y24020	October 15, 1995
Revenue 21-22	Y24025-Y24026	October 15, 1995
Rev 11	Y25959	October 15, 1995
Rev 13-14	Y25961-Y25962	October 15, 1995
Add 5-6	Y26371-Y26372	October 15, 1995
Au 1-5	Y79564-Y79568	October 15, 1995
Au 6-7	Y80439-Y80440	October 15, 1995
Bit 1F-18F	YA95206-YA95224	October 15, 1995
Rev-Cop 1F	YA95213	October 15, 1995
Subtract 1F	YA97441	October 15, 1992
Subtract 2-3	YA97442-YA97443	October 15, 1992
Angus 1-24	YB05997-YB06020	April 6, 1993

The Revenue Property is situated in the Big Creek Valley, 80 km by all-weather road northwest of Carmacks, Yukon near the southeast end of the Dawson Range Gold Belt (see Figure R-1). It is located at latitude 62°20'N and longitude 137°16'W within NTS claim sheet 115I/6. The 1987 program was conducted from a new campsite located near the mouth of Bowlidden Creek, a tributary of Big Creek. The Yukon Territorial Government completed a new access road to the property in October, 1987.

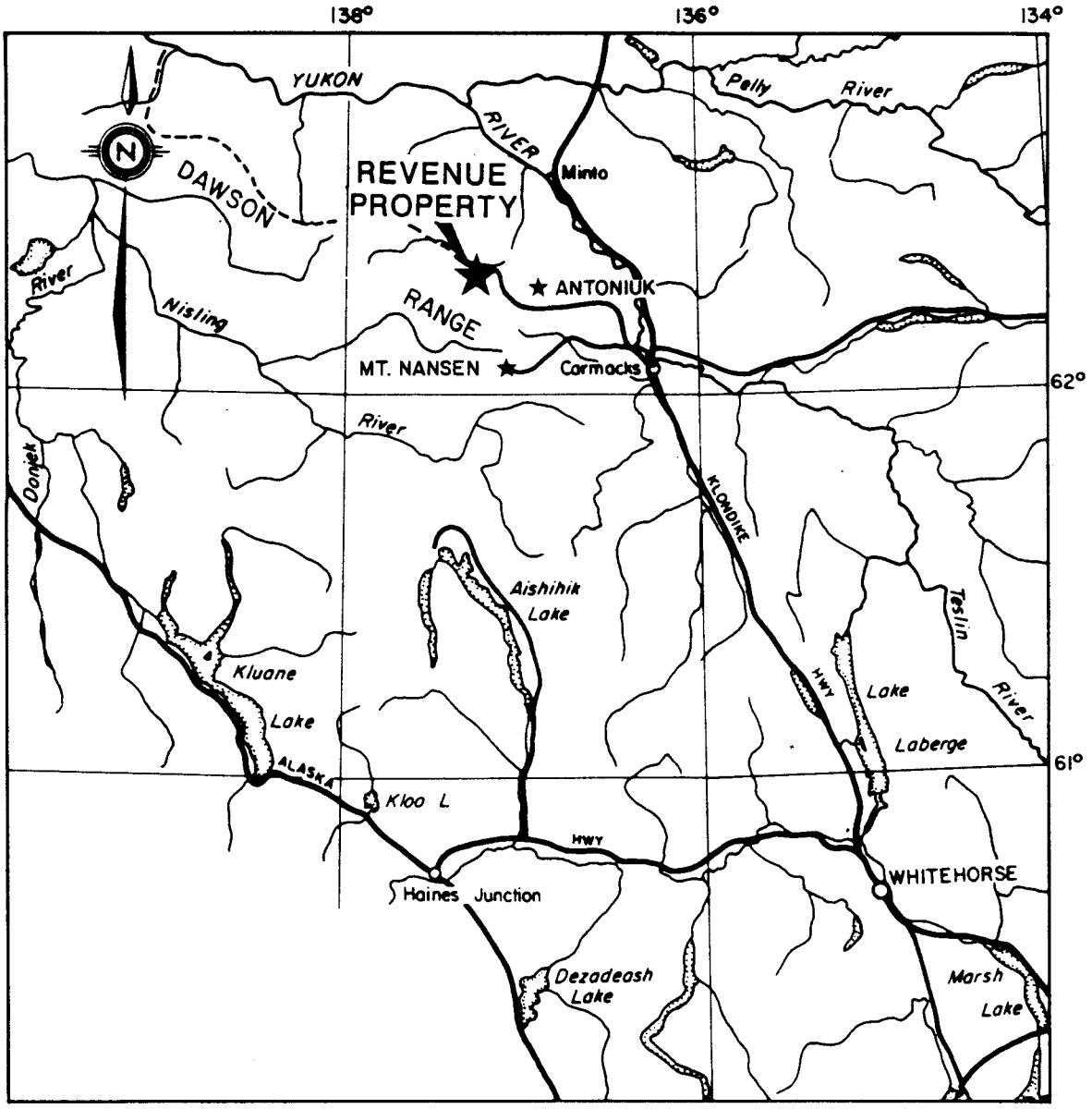


Figure R-1a

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
PERMIAN RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE 1:2,000,000

0 20 40 60 80 100 Km

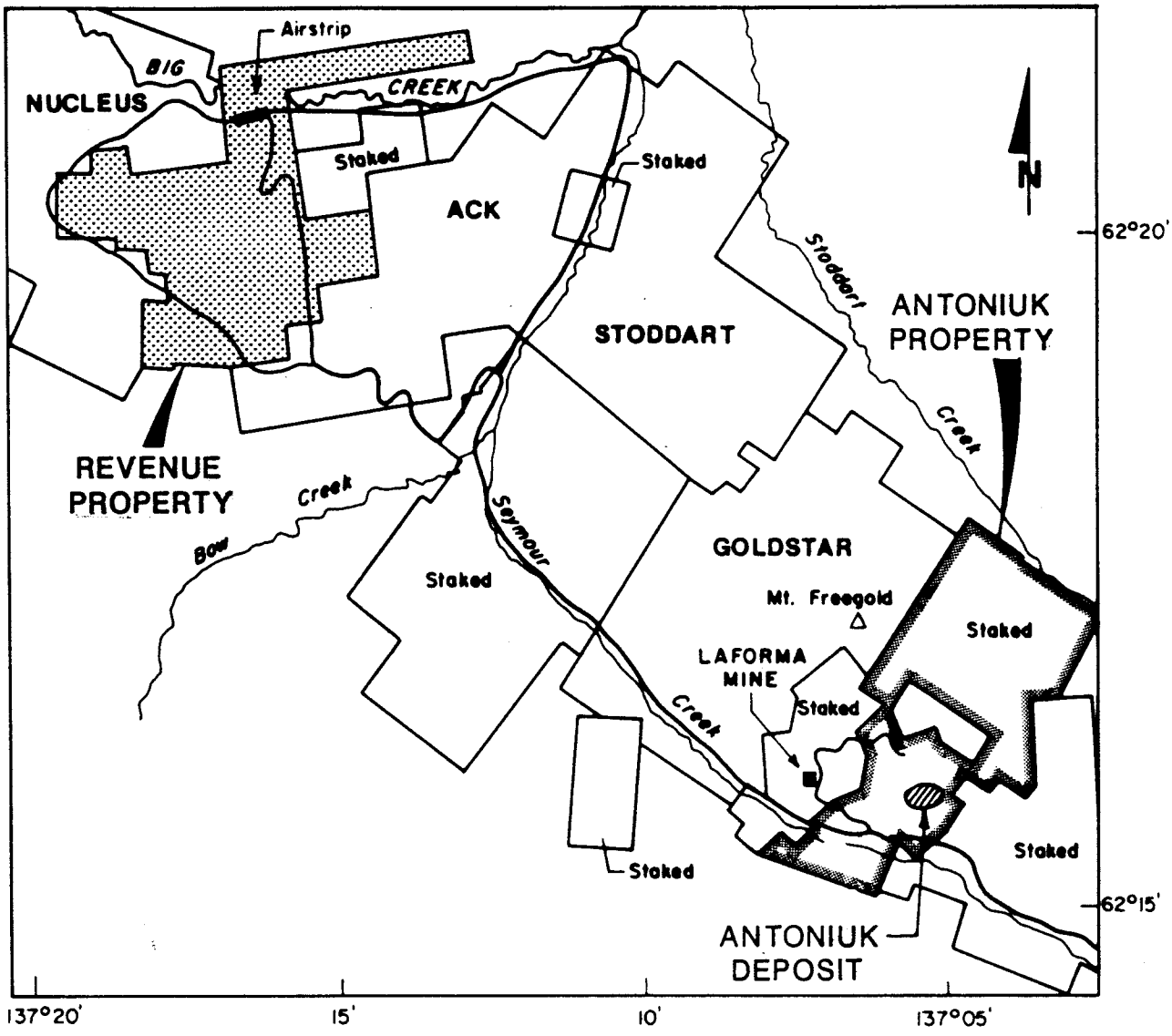


Figure R-1b

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

REVENUE CREEK, Y.T.

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.
PERMIAN RESOURCES LTD.

SCALE 1:100,000

0 1 2 3 4 5 Km

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Revenue property has had a long history of exploration since the initial discovery, about 1934, of gold-quartz vein float by placer miner P.F. Guder. In 1950, Guder found the Discovery Showing, a discontinuous lens of chalcopyrite and pyrite which he developed with a short shaft and shallow adit. The property was optioned in 1951 by Conwest Exploration Ltd. which conducted EM and resistivity surveys; in 1954 by Teck Exploration Co. Ltd. which conducted a small EM survey and drilled 5 holes (427 m) near the Discovery Showing; and, in 1959 by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco). During that same year, Asbestos Corp. conducted geochemical surveys.

In 1964, Meridian Syndicate (Canex, Noranda and Homestake) drilled 3 holes (165 m) and conducted a geochemical survey. During 1966 and 1967 a few open cuts were dug by G. Keitman and E. Whitehead.

The property was optioned in 1967 by the principals of General Enterprises Ltd. who formed Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. in 1968 to explore and develop the property. Geochemical, magnetometer and IP surveys, bulldozer trenching, road building and ten drill holes (1268 m) were completed from 1967 to 1969.

In 1970, Kaiser Resources Ltd. conducted a grid geochemical survey and drilled 20 percussion holes (1817 m) and 9 diamond drill holes (1212 m) under a brief option. The property reverted to Yukon Revenue which performed bulldozer trenching in 1974, 1978 and 1979 and drilled 3 holes (174 m) in 1980.

The property was optioned in 1983 by Shakwak Exploration Company Limited which conducted geochemical, magnetometer, and EM surveys that year and drilled 9 holes (625 m) in 1984. BCRL acquired Shakwak's interest in 1985, and in 1986 completed an extensive soil geochemical program covering most of the property, resampled old trenches and core, and completed some excavator trenching. The results of the 1985 and 1986 work are contained in a report by R.J. Cathro and C.A. Main dated December, 1986.

1987 PROGRAM

The 1987 field season began on May 31 and concluded August 24, 1987. A new camp was constructed which, in part, used buildings constructed previously by Yukon Revenue and Shakwak. This camp housed from four to ten people which included field crew and contractors. A D7 bulldozer and Hitachi excavator were contracted from E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd. in Whitehorse. A geophysical survey was contracted from Delta Geosciences Ltd., Delta, B.C. The following is an outline of the work performed.

Bulldozer - A total of 579.5 machine hours was spent in access road building and preparing and pre-stripping approximately 6200 m of trenches.

Excavator - A total of 551.0 machine hours was spent in trenching 3298.5 m (all of which had been previously pre-stripped by bulldozer) and in building some minor roads.

Rock sampling - Only excavator trenches were sampled, usually at 5 m intervals. Over 900 rock samples averaging 5 kg each were sent by truck to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. and analyzed for gold.

Geophysics - Delta Geoscience Ltd. performed VLF-EM and proton magnetometer (including total field and gradiometer) surveys on a 40 km grid using lines established during previous exploration programs and resurveyed during 1987.

Geochemistry - A total of 97 soil samples was collected on the property to cover areas missed by previous sampling programs.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The property lies within the Dawson Range, an extensively eroded plateau, much of which is unglaciated. The earliest Pleistocene glacial event, the Pre-Reid, has left deposits of till on the Revenue property. Deposits are thickest, up to about 25 m, in the Big Creek Valley and it thins upslope to the south to 825 m above sea level and, above this elevation, deposits have been eroded. Below this elevation the till is also covered by pro-glacial lacustrine and fluvial deposits up to 3 m thick consisting of layers of fossil-rich peat and black organic soil ("black muck"). These deposits have been best protected from scouring within small drainages and on northeast-facing slopes which indicates that glacial advances have had an easterly direction. Widely separated shoreline deposits have been preserved within the Big Creek Valley suggesting the existence of an extensive pro-glacial lake.

About 1200 years ago, volcanic activity in the White River area deposited an extensive layer of ash throughout the central part of the Yukon. On the Revenue property, it covers all north- and east-facing slopes to depths that range from a few centimeters up to one-half metre near ridge tops.

Sparse forests of spruce and fir cover north-facing slopes while scattered stands of aspen occur on steeper, better drained south-facing slopes. Mosses, lichens, and willows form the ground cover, effectively insulating the permanently frozen ground.

The Big Creek Valley is asymmetrical with the north side forming a steep slope of about 27° with frequent outcrops and cliffs. On the south side, slopes are about 17° and outcrop is rare with extensive soliflucted overburden.

GEOLOGY

The Revenue property lies within the Dawson Range Gold Belt, a northwest-trending alignment of porphyry style copper-molybdenum deposits, with associated gold and silver mineralization, having a periodicity of about 10 to 12 km. This belt follows along the southwestern side of the Big Creek Lineament which is a major northwest-trending fault and a well defined physiographic feature. The Casino deposit, located 75 km to the northwest of the Revenue property, forms the northwest extent of the Dawson Range Gold Belt and the Freegold Mountain deposits, 10 km to the southwest of Revenue, form the present southeastern extent of the belt.

The geology of the property is shown on Figure R-2 (in pocket) which is a summary of property examinations, as well as regional data published by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 189 [1936] and O.F. 1101 [1984]) and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (O.F. 1987-2). In general, the property is underlain by Paleozoic(?) metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex consisting primarily of quartz-biotite-feldspar schist, chlorite schist and quartz-feldspar gneiss. These have been intruded by Early Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz-monzonite, which are part of the Dawson Range Batholith. Cutting these rocks are leucocratic Mid-Cretaceous intermediate to felsic porphyry dykes of the Mount Nansen volcanic suite. A fault-bounded block of Mount Nansen crystal-lithic block to ash tuff is preserved in the central part of the property.

The rock units on the property are described in detail as follows.

PLEISTOCENE

These deposits occur as overburden, rarely preserved above 825 m elevation.

White River volcanic ash - cream to pale grey, very fine-grained ash, with a gritty-greasy texture when wet.

"Black Muck" - Pleistocene mammal-bearing organic deposits consisting of peat and silty black muck with a strong odor of decomposing vegetation.

Glaciofluvial deposits - These range from well sorted and bedded silt to coarse sand-size deposits showing normal grading and cross-bedding, to completely unsorted gravels and boulders in a mud and silt matrix.

CRETACEOUS OR EARLY TERTIARY

Mount Nansen Volcanic suite

Block and lapilli tuff ("Revenue Breccia") - This is a tan and pale pink recessively weathering and poorly lithified grey volcaniclastic. It has angular to subrounded fragments which exhibit normal size grading and average 4 to 7 cm in diameter, yet range in size from up to 30 cm to less than one mm. The clasts are poorly to moderately well sorted with an open matrix texture in the small lapilli to ash size fractions. The clasts consist of feldspar porphyry, with rare quartz monzonite. Strong clay alteration is always present.

Quartz-feldspar porphyry - This is a pale grey rock with a uniform texture containing 3 to 5% subrounded and angular quartz grains and 10 to 40% feldspar crystals in an aphanitic matrix. Typically there is 1 to 7% disseminated limonite. This unit occurs as dykes which cut all rock types except the leucocratic quartz monzonite.

Dawson Range Batholith

Biotite-hornblende-quartz monzonite - This rock is pale pink and equigranular with a medium-grained to porphyritic texture. Mafic mineral content varies from 0 to 10% hornblende and 0 to 8% biotite. It usually contains 20% quartz and 70% plagioclase and orthoclase feldspars, with some white feldspar crystals up to 2 cm in diameter encapsulating amphibole laths.

PALEOZOIC

Yukon Cataclastic Complex

Metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks - This unit is highly variable and includes foliated hornblende-biotite granodiorite, hornblende-biotite-feldspar gneiss, biotite-quartz-feldspar schist, amphibolite, white and grey quartzite, quartz-feldspar mica schist, and quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. These rocks generally weather recessively and all mica and feldspar show intense chlorite and clay alteration.

MINERALIZATION

Reconnaissance geochemical surveys over the Revenue property prior to 1987 show that it contains some of the largest and most intense gold geochemical anomalies known in the Dawson Range. Soils with values exceeding 50 ppb gold extend across the property for 6 km from east to west and for 1.5 km from north to south.

Work to date has identified a number of areas with gold mineralization that occurs in three main types.

1. Disseminated gold mineralization

   This type of gold mineralization is associated with strong argillic alteration along major northeast- and northwest-trending structures. Gold values are concentrated near the core of the structures with alteration extending up to 100 m on either side. The best examples are the Granger Zone on the Revenue property and the Vest Pocket and Nucleus Zones on the adjacent Nucleus property. Some parts of the Discovery Zone also contain this type of mineralization.

2. Gold/Copper sulphide mineralization

   Gold associated with copper sulphides and tungsten mineralization within quartz-carbonate veins. These occurrences have various orientations and host rocks and are best typified by the original Discovery Showing, the Guder Zone along the southern margin of the Revenue Breccia and the Klaus Zone along the northern margin of the breccia.

3. Porphyry copper-molybdenum (gold) mineralization

   Minor gold associated with low grade copper and molybdenum mineralization. Hydrothermal alteration typical of porphyry copper deposits, which occurs adjacent to the Gow zone, carries copper, molybdenum and minor gold values.

Minor veins of galena, sphalerite and barite occur on the southern edge of the property.

The 1987 exploration focused on five of the areas of interest, the Granger, Discovery, Guder, and Gow Zones which all contain soil geochemical values exceeding 500 ppb gold and the Klaus zone where float assaying up to 91.5 g/t (2.66 opt) gold had been found in 1986.

Granger Zone

The geochemical anomaly over the Granger Zone is one of the larger gold anomalies in the Dawson Range. Soil samples assaying over 200 ppb gold extend in a 200 m wide northeast-trending elongate zone over a length of 700 m. Within this zone, most samples assay over 500 ppb gold, ranging up to 1690 ppb gold. The northeast, or downhill, end of the zone is covered below the 825 m elevation by thick glacial till deposits. This till, which exceeded 3 m thick in the lowest trench, proved impossible to trench in one season and bedrock could not be reached for sampling. Three trenches (GR-1, GR-2 and GW-1) across the southerly part of the zone intersected a 300 m width of intense argillic alteration which coincided with the soil geochemical anomaly. The best interval in the core of the altered zone assayed 1.61 g/t (0.047 opt) gold across 70 m, within which two 5 m intervals assayed 9.71 g/t (0.283 opt) and 5.97 g/t (0.174 opt) gold. There is no visible difference between well mineralized areas and those with low values. Resampling only returned an average grade of 0.66 g/t (0.019 opt) gold across the 70 m interval, which is the average grade of the original 70 m sample without the two high-grade intersections. This variability indicates that additional sampling is required to determine the average grade of the gold mineralization. The 1987 bulldozer

trenching of this zone was difficult due to heavy permafrost and, hence, was very expensive. Further sampling should be by diamond drilling. Gold soil geochemistry seems to be a useful guide to bedrock mineralization although much of the Granger Zone is overlain by organic-rich silty transported overburden. Apparently there has been significant ground water dispersion through the overburden since it contains leached ferricrete which contains gold values up to 450 ppb gold. Most of this ferricrete is transported although it appears very similar to gossanous material found in bedrock.

Discovery Zone

The geochemical anomaly over the Discovery Zone is widespread, extending 500 by 500 m in an irregular fashion, with values commonly exceeding 1000 ppb gold and ranging up to 6820 ppb gold. The best geochemical response appears to be related to the north and south contacts of the easterly-trending Revenue Breccia although anomalous response within the breccia may be related to other sources. The southerly contact of the breccia is a fault zone with carbonate-quartz alteration hosting intermittent occurrences of copper-gold mineralization which have been explored by trenching and drilling prior to 1987. These occurrences, as found in drill core, consist of chalcopyrite with minor pyrite and marcasite but these minerals have been oxidized to iron oxides at surface. The only copper minerals seen at surface are malachite and azurite. The habit of gold mineralization is not known but a petrological study of similar mineralization from the Klaus Zone showed the gold occurred as coarse (500 micron) particles in quartz at sulphide grain boundary. The best trench intersection of this type of mineralization assayed 2.40 g/t (0.07 opt) gold over 43.0 m (true thickness is probably much less). The copper content of

samples from this zone has not always been determined but visible copper carbonates are common. The 1987 Trenches 87D-1 and 87D-2 were oriented northerly to test this type of mineralization and the best intersection assayed 3.71 g/t (0.11 opt) gold over 5.0 m, included within a 19.0 m interval which assayed 1.61 g/t (0.047 opt) gold. The north contact of the Revenue Breccia was unmineralized where cut by two 1987 trenches but the presence of gold soil anomalies and copper-gold mineralization at the Klaus Zone, which is probably related to the north contact, indicate that additional exploration is warranted.

The nature of the mineralized source of the part of the Discovery Zone gold soil anomaly away from the south contact of the Revenue Breccia is still unknown. Trenches in 1985 intersected disseminated gold mineralization with no apparent copper content which assayed 1.04 g/t (0.030 opt) gold over 40 m. The distribution of the gold anomaly suggested that this type of mineralization may be more widespread but no additional disseminated mineralization was encountered in the 1987 trenches. Although little gold mineralization of any kind was found in the Discovery Zone trenches away from the south contact of the breccia, there are still extensive areas of the gold anomaly which have not been thoroughly tested and, as well, a multi-element soil geochemical anomaly lying several hundred metres northeast of the gold anomaly requires further exploration.

Guder Zone

The geochemical anomaly over the Guder Zone extends in an irregular fashion for over 500 m trending easterly. The zone occurs along the western extension of the southern contact of the Revenue Breccia with hornblende-quartz-monzonite. This Revenue Breccia quartz-monzonite contact, as discussed above in the Discovery Zone, is related to a number of copper-gold occurrences. A number of drill holes have tested this mineralized contact over a 500 m length across the Gow Zone, which indicate an average grade of about 1.0% copper and 4.1 g/t (0.12 opt) gold across 1 to 2 m. Initial tests in 1985 indicated that the gold is metallurgically difficult to extract because of the high copper content and only one trench (87GD-1) was positioned to cut this zone. The trench was intended to test the surface projection of a high grade drill intersection (39.1 g/t [1.14 opt] gold over 0.9 m) in Hole 84-9 but was unsuccessful due to frozen ground. Additional trenching of this zone is still warranted to determine if some gold mineralization occurs with only low copper values which would be more metallurgically favorable. The Guder Zone is also geochemically anomalous in other metals such as copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, and tungsten.

Gow Zone

The geochemical anomaly over the Gow Zone anomaly extends for over 650 m trending north-northwesterly. Three trenches (GW-3, GW-4 and GW-5) cut the zone and exposed irregular, northeasterly-trending zones of alteration. Since the best assay from these structures is only 0.62 g/t (.02 opt) gold over 5 m, the source of the gold soil anomaly has not been determined. If the source occurs uphill to the south, it must be masked by overburden since there is no soil geochemical anomaly in this area.

Klaus Zone

The Klaus Zone contains a narrow, northeasterly-trending quartz-carbonate vein fault hosting discontinuous patches of massive chalcopyrite. The vein, which occurs in intensely altered quartz-monzonite, is probably related to the nearby contact with the Revenue Breccia. Float specimens from this zone found in 1986 assayed up to 91.5 g/t (2.66 opt) gold but the best mineralization found in place in 1987 only assayed 32.9 g/t (0.96 opt) gold over 20 cm. The vein is highly irregular, mainly unmineralized, and could not be followed along strike for more than a few metres. Extensive trenching in this area was unsuccessful in locating extensions of this vein or any similar veins.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Much of the Revenue property was covered in 1985 and 1986 by soil geochemistry on a 100 by 100 m grid. Only 95 samples were taken in 1987 to fill in small gaps in the previous grid. Since the results of this work do not change the interpretation of previous data, assays have not been shown in detail. The general distribution of anomalous gold soil samples is shown on Figure R-2, in pocket.

Much of the 1987 trenching was unsuccessful in locating gold mineralization in the immediate area of the gold soil anomalies. There appears to be a complex process of hydromorphic dispersion of gold into a near-surface, reducing environment and this, combined with soil disruption by glacial processes and solifluction, has resulted in the gold soil anomalies being dislocated from their sources.

Significant gold enrichment in organic-rich silty lacustrine deposits has enhanced the gold anomalies in several parts of the property. For example, in the Granger Zone, the gold content in a soil profile above mineralized bedrock shows a three-fold increase from the "C" horizon to the "A" horizon.

In the Discovery and Gow Zones, the presence of oxidizing sulphides may have contributed to the extensive gold dispersion in the soil. In these areas, the distribution of arsenic, silver, lead, and tungsten in soil shows much less dispersion than the gold and may be a better indicator of underlying mineralization.

ALTERATION

Hypogene alteration types vary according to the style of mineralization present.

Alteration in the Granger Zone, which contains disseminated gold mineralization, consists of wide areas of intense clay alteration with localized zones of silicification. Alteration is most intense where associated with brecciation along a northeast-trending fault zone lying east of and bounding the gold mineralization. In altered zones, biotite has been chloritized, sericite is common, phlogopite is present, and feldspars are often kaolinized. Alteration colors, including pale pink, cherry red, cream, black, orange and red, reflect varying iron and manganese oxide contents. Significant gold assays were restricted to zones showing intense clay alteration; however, such altered zones do not always carry gold. There is no good correlation between silicification and gold.

In the Discovery Zone, which carries copper-gold sulphide mineralization associated with the southern contact of the Revenue Breccia, pervasive carbonate, silica, sericite and clay alteration is evident, particularly in the breccia. Lapilli near the contact are cemented with calcite and siderite(?) and feldspar crystals are altered to silica and carbonate. Patches of azurite and malachite staining occur within carbonate-rich areas. Gold mineralization shows a strong correlation with silicification of the tuff in conjunction with copper carbonate staining. The best exposure of this quartz-carbonate alteration associated with copper-staining is in Trench 85-19 under which drill Hole 84-7 intersected 7.62 m assaying 3.67 g/t (0.107 opt) gold and 1.0% copper.

In the Klaus Zone, which carries copper-gold sulphide mineralization, intense clay and carbonate alteration is extensive in the quartz monzonite which forms the footwall below the mineralized vein. In places the feldspars are completely disintegrated into a carbonate-bearing clay (montmorillonite?). Very fine-grained pyrite in disseminations and veinlets constitutes about 2 to 3% of the altered rock.

In the Gow Zone, the bedrock biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite has undergone strong phyllic and argillic alteration increasing to the northeast. Some zones within the argillically altered rock have a maroon (manganese?) stain. There has been no gold mineralization identified from the Gow Zone but the few encouraging gold values are associated with a weak quartz-carbonate stockwork and minor copper carbonate staining which suggests the source of the gold soil anomaly may be copper-gold sulphide mineralization.

TRENCHING

A combination of bulldozer and excavator trenching proved to be the most effective method of trenching the Revenue property. The bulldozer was used to prepare the ground for the excavator by stripping the moss to allow the ground to thaw. Three to fifteen passes by the bulldozer over periods ranging up to three weeks were required to remove the frozen overburden, which commonly had thicknesses of one-half to over two metres. The excavator was then used to cut a bucket-wide slot (about 1 m) in the regolith until bedrock was reached, usually requiring two to four passes. Depth of penetration into bedrock varied according to lithology and intensity of alteration or fracturing. Schistose bedrock and pervasively altered quartz-monzonite was always penetrated to a minimum of one-half metre. Volcaniclastic rock was penetrated a minimum of one metre. Some areas of fresh intrusive rock could not be penetrated.

GEOPHYSICS

The VLF-EM survey identified several strong north- to northeasterly-trending conductors, a strong easterly-trending conductor through the Discovery Zone and a number of weaker trends. Only those conductors where there was supporting geological evidence of displacement were assumed to be faults. This data, especially considering the discontinuity of rock units, suggests that structural history of the property is complex. In the Discovery Zone, the strong conductor is clearly related to the coincident mineralized fault zone which forms the southerly contact of the Revenue Breccia. Thick overburden, which is often conductive, occasionally interferes with the data and obscures trends.

The magnetic survey showed one anomalously magnetic zone, ranging up to 57,820 nanoteslas, is centred on the area with porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization that was tested by drill Holes 64M-1, 64M-2, and 84-1. The rest of the grid gave a lower response which was relatively flat.

FURTHER EXPLORATION

1. In the Granger Zone the gold-bearing intersections in Trench GR-2 should be resampled and subsequently drilled with two 250 m diamond drill holes, the first located under Trench GR-2 and another located 100 m to the northeast.
2. In the Discovery and Guder Zones, a trenching program in the area of copper-gold mineralization should be designed to test for areas with relatively higher gold contents, with probably improved metallurgical characteristics.
3. Additional trenching should explore for mineralization:
   a) uphill of the Gow Zone;
   b) east and northeast of the Discovery Zone in the area with remaining untested gold soil anomalies and multi-element anomalies;
   c) on the east side of Mechanic Creek; and,
   d) on the west side of Whirlwind Pup between the Gow and Guder Zones.

BIG CREEK

9.59 MILLION TONNES GRADE 1.06g/t GOLD

3.6 MILLION TONNES GRADE 1.03g/t GOLD

VEST POCKET

GRANGER ZONE

MECHANIC N
MECHANIC S

GRANGER DISCOVERY

GOW ZONE

KLAUS ZONE

RUDER ZONE

DISCOVERY ZONE

CAMP

5 DRILL INTERSECTIONS OVER 385m STRIKE LENGTH AVERAGE 5.34g/t GOLD OVER 3.8m

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

NUCLEUS REVENUE

DRILL HISTORY

T-1 to 5:	Teck 1955 diamond drilling
M-1 to 3	Meridian syndicate 1964 drilling
68-1 to 5 and 69-1 to 5:	Yukon Revenue 1968 and 1969 diamond drilling
P70-1 to 25	Keiser Resources 1970 percussion drilling
D70-1 to 13	Keiser Resources 1970 diamond drilling
84-1 to 9:	Shakwak Exploration 1984 diamond drilling

REVENUE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:2000,000

NUCLEUS
REVENUE
ACK
STODDART
GOLDSTAR
LAFORMA MINE
ANTONIUK
MAP AREA

LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:100,000

MECHANIC N
GRANGER
MECHANIC S
GOW
DISCOVERY
BOWLDEN
COLE
REVENUE
RIDGE W
RIDGE E
REVENUE PROPERTY BOUNDARY

1:1000 SCALE MAP BLOCKS

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

REVENUE PROPERTY

DISCOVERY, GUDER, KLAUS ZONES:

DDH	Au g/t	Cu%	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	COMMENT
84-9	39.1	N/A	51.8	52.7	0.91	fault gouge
68-5	11.66	6.8	80.1	81.3	1.22	10% recovery
69-1	5.48	1.7	38.1	39.5	1.37	intense breccia
84-7	3.67	1.0	25.9	33.5	7.62	lapilli tuff
84-5	1.28	1.7	18.0	24.4	6.4	sheared tuff
68-1	0.34	22.1	125.9	126.2	0.30	CPY+PY in volc.
80-1	0.41	0.2	32.5	70.1	36.6	heterolithic BX
80-2	0.31	0.2	12.1	51.8	39.6	also scheelite

TRENCH

K-6	32.98	N/A	at 6 meters		0.2	lense-shaped
TR-18	2.40	N/A	0.0	43.0	43.0	volcaniclastic
DISCOVERY	11.66	12.0	N/A	N/A	3.7	1974 sampling
85-1	1.70	N/A	115	145	30.0	volcaniclastic
87D-1	1.61	N/A	135	154	19.0	CB alteration
85-2	1.03	N/A	20.0	50.0	30.0	volcaniclastic
85-2	1.06	N/A	0.0	10.0	10.0	volcaniclastic

GRANGER ZONE

TRENCH

GR-1	0.81	N/A	65	120	55.0	altered schist
GR-2	0.66	N/A	360	430	70.0	altered schist

NUCLEUS PROPERTY
1987 DATA ONLY

TRENCH

87N-1	2.13	N/A	50	55	5.0	fault-related
87N-2	1.17	N/A	45	70	25.0	fault-related

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS OR EARLY TERTIARY

1 a) Block and lapilli tuff. b) Quartz-feldspar porphyry, often brecciated and intrusive into 1a. c) Mixed intrusive unit, includes 1b, and 4. Frequent brecciated zones.

CRETACEOUS

2 Hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite

3 Leucocratic quartz monzonite with xenoliths of unit 4.

PALEOZOIC

4 Yukon Metamorphic Complex schists and gneiss.

COMPLETE, INCOMPLETE TRENCH

CUT LINE OR CAT TRAIL, with bulldozer pit.

84-9 DRILL HOLE

R2 SURVEY STATION

39.1 / 0.91 GOLD (g/t) / INTERVAL(m) MINERALIZED INTERSECTION

>500ppb GOLD GEOCHEM CONTOUR

>100ppb GOLD GEOCHEM CONTOUR

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, known, assumed

FAULT, known, assumed

Figure R-2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COMPILATION MAP

REVENUE PROPERTY

Revenue Creek, Yukon

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

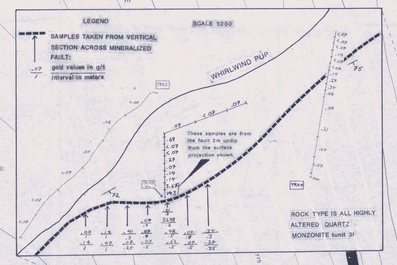
092131

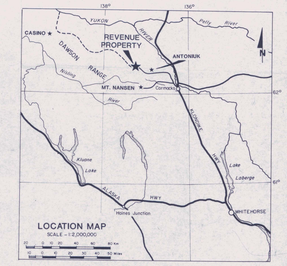
SCALE 1:5000

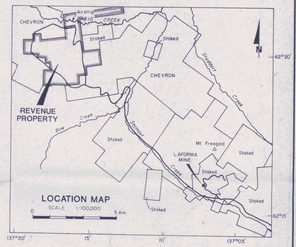
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
0 100 500 1000 1500 Feet

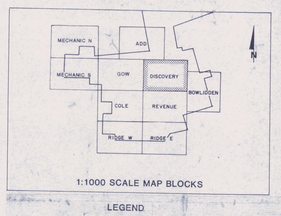
41

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987









LEGEND

- TRENCH ASSAY VALUES IN GRAMS/TONNE
- R6 ▲ SURVEY STATION
- BULLDOZER TRENCHES complete and incomplete
- ROADS complete and incomplete
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE, direction indicated, vertical

DRILL HISTORY

- T-1 to 5: Teck 1955 diamond drilling
- M-1 to 3 Meridian syndicate 1964 drilling
- 68-1 to 5 and 69-1 to 5: Yukon Revenue 1968 and 1969 diamond drilling
- P70-1 to 25 Keiser Resources 1970 percussion drilling
- D70-1 to 13 Keiser Resources 1970 diamond drilling
- 84-1 to 9: Shakwak Exploration 1984 diamond drilling

- • SOIL SAMPLE SITE, VALUE IN PPB AU only values >50ppb are plotted
- ■ ROCK SAMPLE only values >50ppb are plotted
- CLAIM POST

39.1 / 0.91 GOLD (g/t) / INTERVAL(m) mineralized intercepts in drill hole unless specified

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, known, assumed
- FAULT

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

DISCOVERY, GUDER, KLAUS ZONES:

DDH	Au g/t	Cu%	FROM	TO	INTERVAL	COMMENT
84-9	39.1	-	51.8	52.7	0.91	fault gouge
68-5	11.66	6.8	80.1	81.3	1.22	10% recovery
69-1	5.49	1.7	38.1	39.5	1.37	intense breccia
84-7	3.67	1.0	25.9	33.5	7.62	lapilli tuff
84-5	1.28	1.7	18.0	24.4	6.4	sheared tuff
68-1	0.34	22.1	125.9	126.2	0.30	CP+PY in volc.
80-1	0.41	0.2	33.5	70.1	36.6	heterolithic BX
80-2	0.31	0.2	12.1	51.8	39.6	also scheelite

TRENCH

K-6	32.98	-	at 6 meters		0.2	lense-shaped
TR-18	2.40	-	0.0	43.0	43.0	volcaniclastic
DISCOVERY	11.66	12.0			3.7	1974 sampling
85-1	1.70	-	115	145	30.0	volcaniclastic
870-1	1.61	-	136	154	19.0	CB alteration
85-2	1.03	-	20.0	50.0	30.0	volcaniclastic
85-2	1.06	-	0.0	10.0	10.0	volcaniclastic

Figure R-3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

DISCOVERY, GUDER, AND KLAUS ZONES

GEOLOGY, ASSAYS AND GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

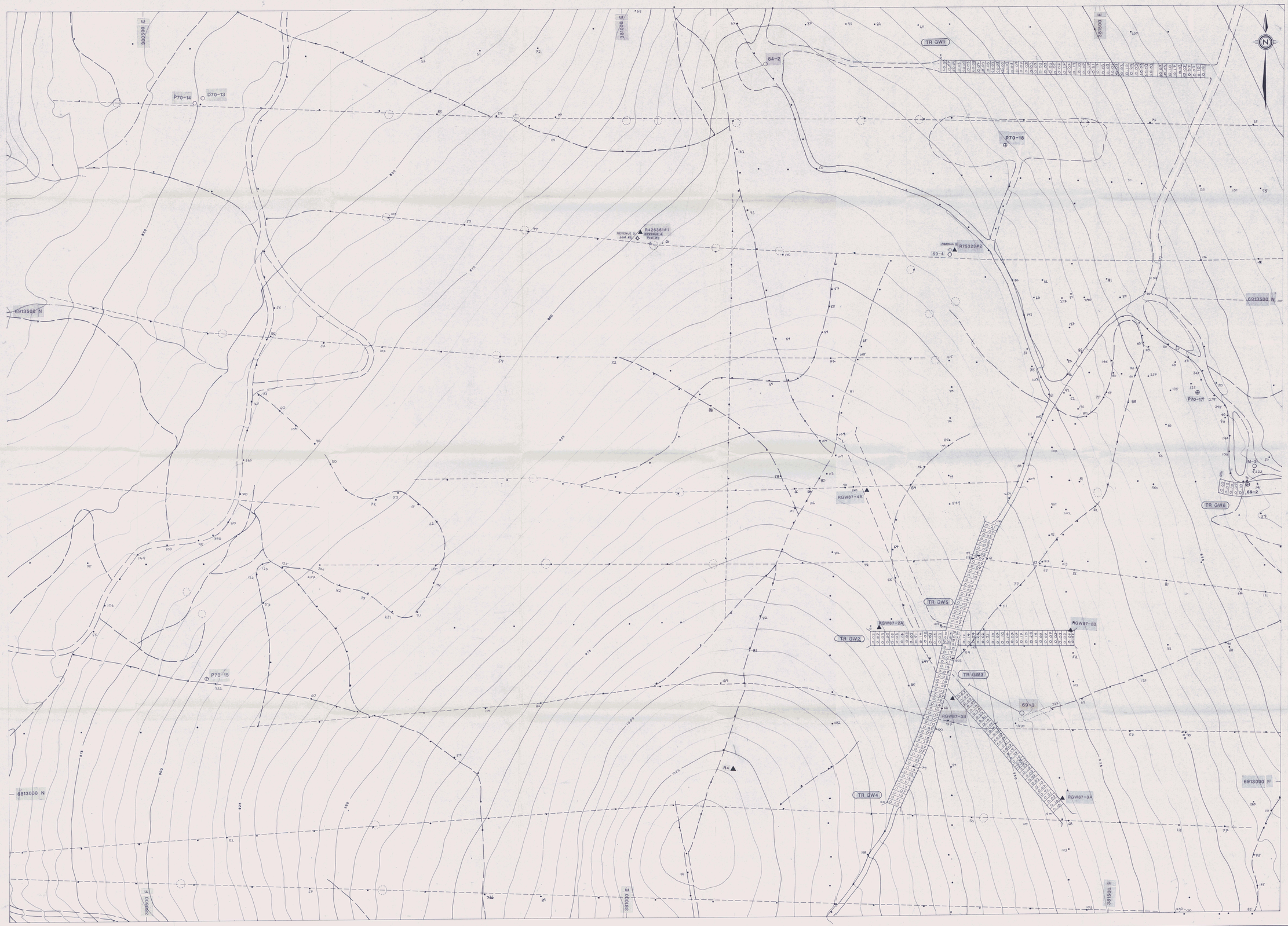
REVENUE PROPERTY
Revenue Creek, Yukon Territory
BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE:
BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

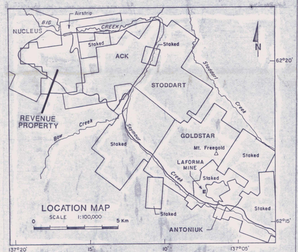
092131

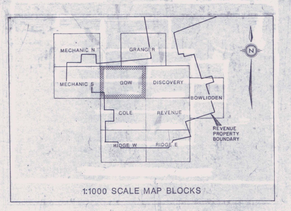
SCALE - 1:1000

(42)

To accompany report dated DECEMBER 1987







LEGEND

- TRENCH ASSAY VALUES IN GRAMS/TONNE GOLD
- R4 ▲ SURVEY STATION
- BULLDOZER TRENCHES complete and incomplete
- ROADS complete and incomplete
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE, direction indicated, vertical
- SOIL SAMPLE SITE, VALUE IN PPB AU only values >50ppb are plotted
- ROCK SAMPLE only values >50ppb are plotted
- CLAIM POST
- CAT TRAIL OR CUT LINE

Figure 8-4.

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ASSAYS AND GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

GOW ZONE

REVENUE PROPERTY 092131

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE 1:2500

43

To accompany report dated DEC., 1987

3810000E

3815000E

3820000E

6913500N

6913000N

KLAUS'S

DITCH

D70-10

D70-12

D70-4

D70-28

VEST POCKET ZONE

GRANGER ZONE

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

NUCLEUS REVENUE

TRN2

TRN1

TRGR2

TRGR1

RGR3A

RESAMPLED INTERVAL

PLACER WORKINGS

REVENUE CREEK

LOCATION MAP

CASINO

REVENUE

ANTONIUK

MT. NANSEN

DAWSON RANGE

KLUANE RANGE

WHITEHORSE

REVENUE PROPERTY

MT. FARRAGUT

LOCATION MAP

MECHANIC N

GRANGER

MECHANIC S

GOW

DISCOVERY

COLE

REVENUE

BOWLDEN

ROSE

1:1000 SCALE MAP BLOCKS

LEGEND

- TRENCH ASSAY VALUES IN GRAMS/TONNE GOLD
- SURVEY STATION
- BULLDOZER TRENCHES complete and incomplete
- ROADS complete and incomplete
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE, direction indicated, vertical
- SOIL SAMPLE SITE, VALUE IN PPB AU only values >50ppb are plotted
- ROCK SAMPLE only values >50ppb are plotted
- CLAIM POST
- CAT TRAIL OR CUTLINE

Figure R-5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ASSAYS AND GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

GRANGER ZONE

REVENUE PROPERTY

092131

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE:
BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

SCALE 1:1000

44

In assessment report dated DEC., 1987

BIG CREEK

CREEK

691500 N

3 000 000 E

PROPERTY BOUNDARY NUCLEUS

BASELINE 0+00N

BASELINE 0+00E

L1240N

L1050N

L880N

L720N

L560N

L400N

L240N

L080N

L080S

L240S

L400S

L560S

MECHANIC N

MECHANIC S

COVERED

GRANGER UP

DISCOVERY

DOE

REVEN-E

NUCLEUS

REVENUE

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

N

REVENUE

CASINO

ANTONIJA

MT. NANSEN

WHITEHORSE

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:2,000,000

CHEVRON

Staked

MAP AREA

PROPERTY

LAFORMA MINE

Mt. Freegold

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:100,000

1:1000 SCALE MAP BLOCKS

LEGEND

- INTERPRETED FAULTS (conductors)
- SURVEYED GRID LINES SHOWING COORDINATES (in meters X 100)
- TRENCH
- ROAD
- PROFILE INDICATED DIP OF EM-CONDUCTOR
- ZONE OF DEEP SOURCE CONDUCTIVE ROCK

Figure 11-6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

FRASER FILTERED VLF-EM PROFILES

REVENUE PROPERTY

BIG CREEK JOINT VENTURE:
BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.
REXFORD MINERALS LTD.

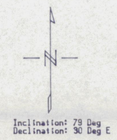
092131

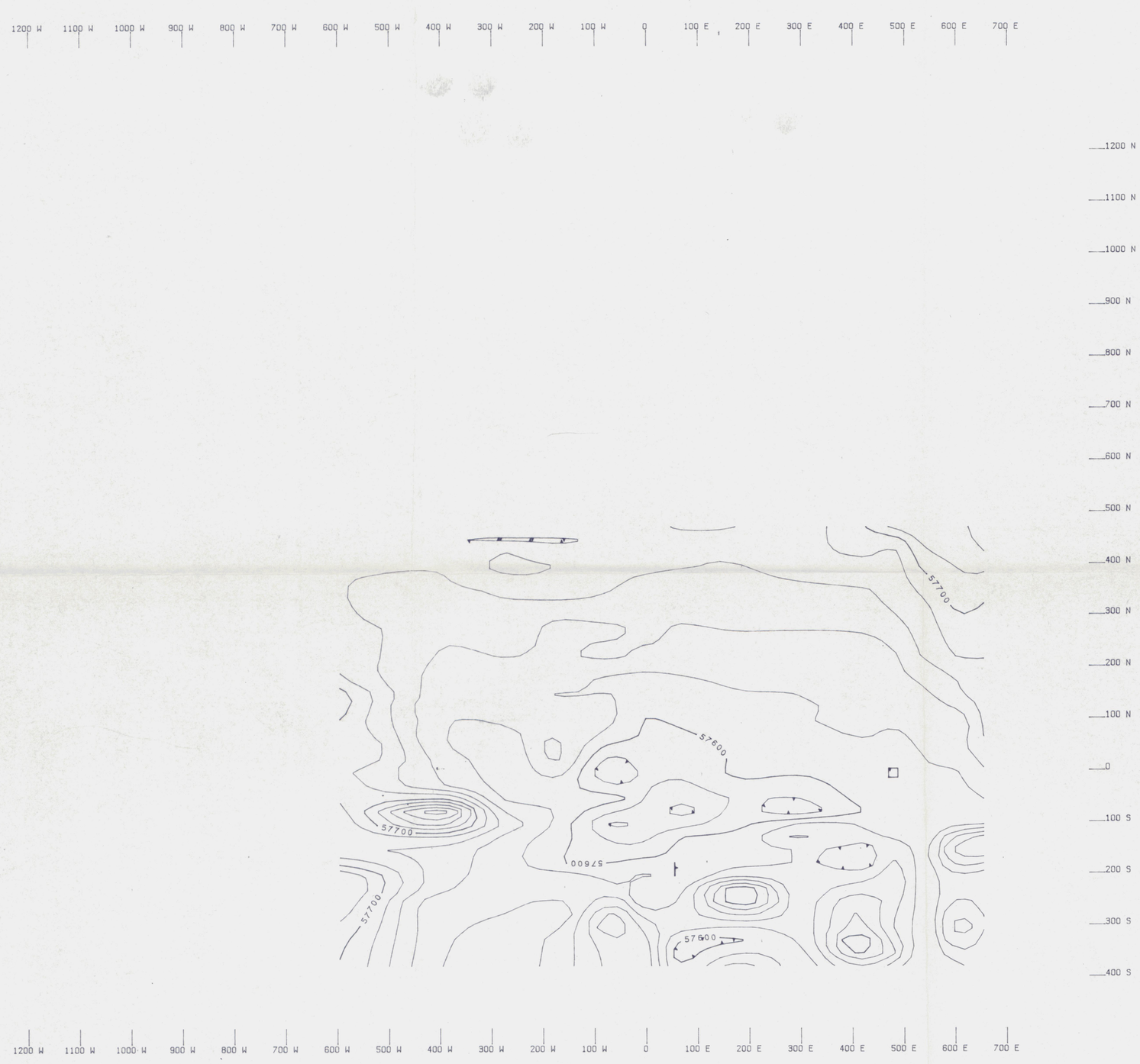
SCALE - 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

To accompany report dated DEC 1987

(45)





092131

FIGURE R-7a

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES

REVENUE PROJECT, CARMACKS AREA

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOUR PLAN

north - south lines

contour interval 20 nt

SCALE 1:5000 (46)

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

To accompany report dated DECEMBER, 1987

092131

FIGURE R-7b

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REVENUE PROPERTY

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC CONTOUR PLAN

east-west lines

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 20 nT

SCALE 1:5000

(47)

To accompany report dated DECEMBER, 1987

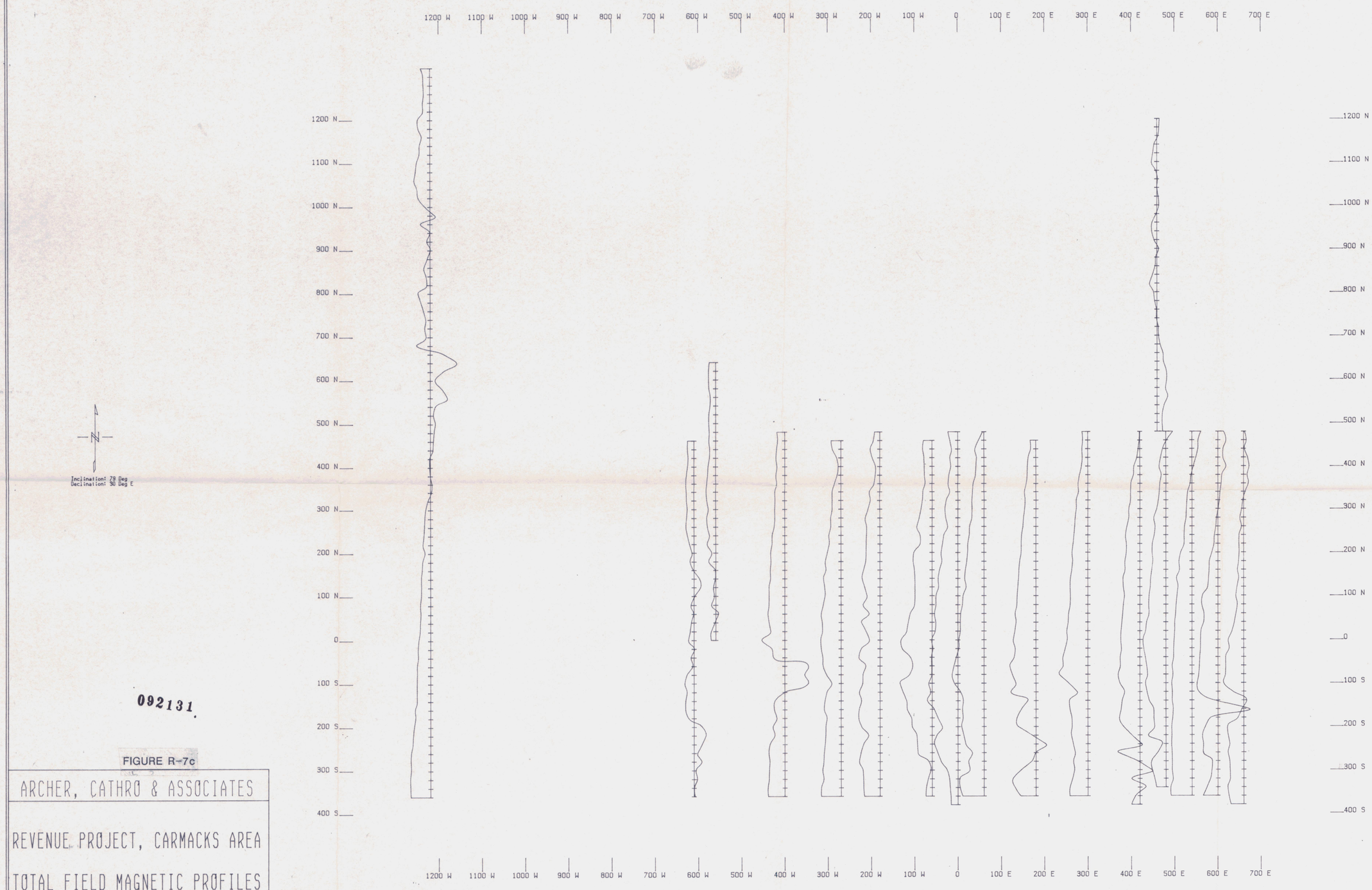


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FIGURE R-7c

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES

REVENUE PROJECT, CARMACKS AREA

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

north - south lines

1 cm 100 nt, base 57000 nt

SCALE 1:5000 (48)

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

To accompany report dated December, 1987

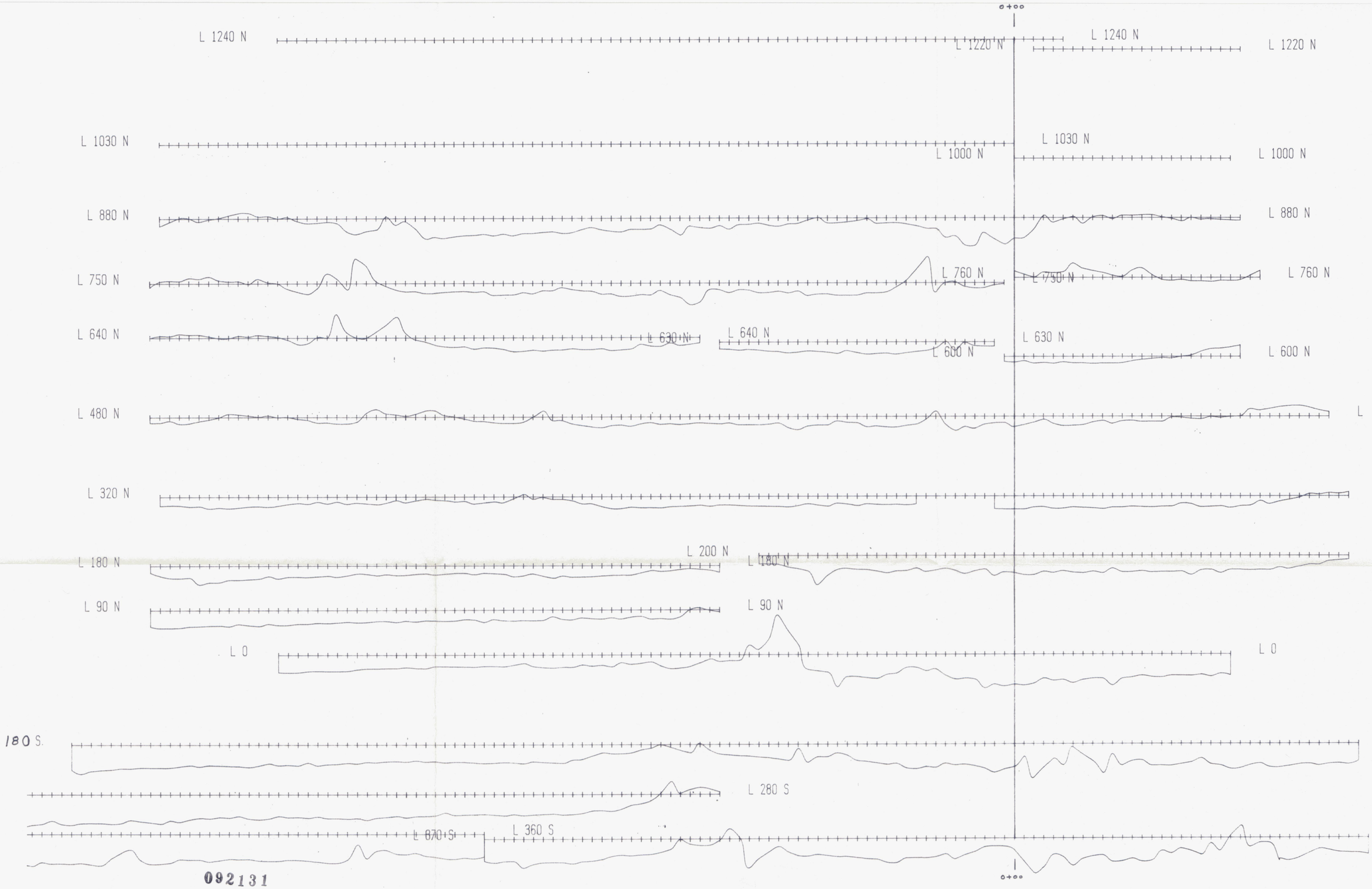

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FIGURE R-7d

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REVENUE PROPERTY

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC PROFILES

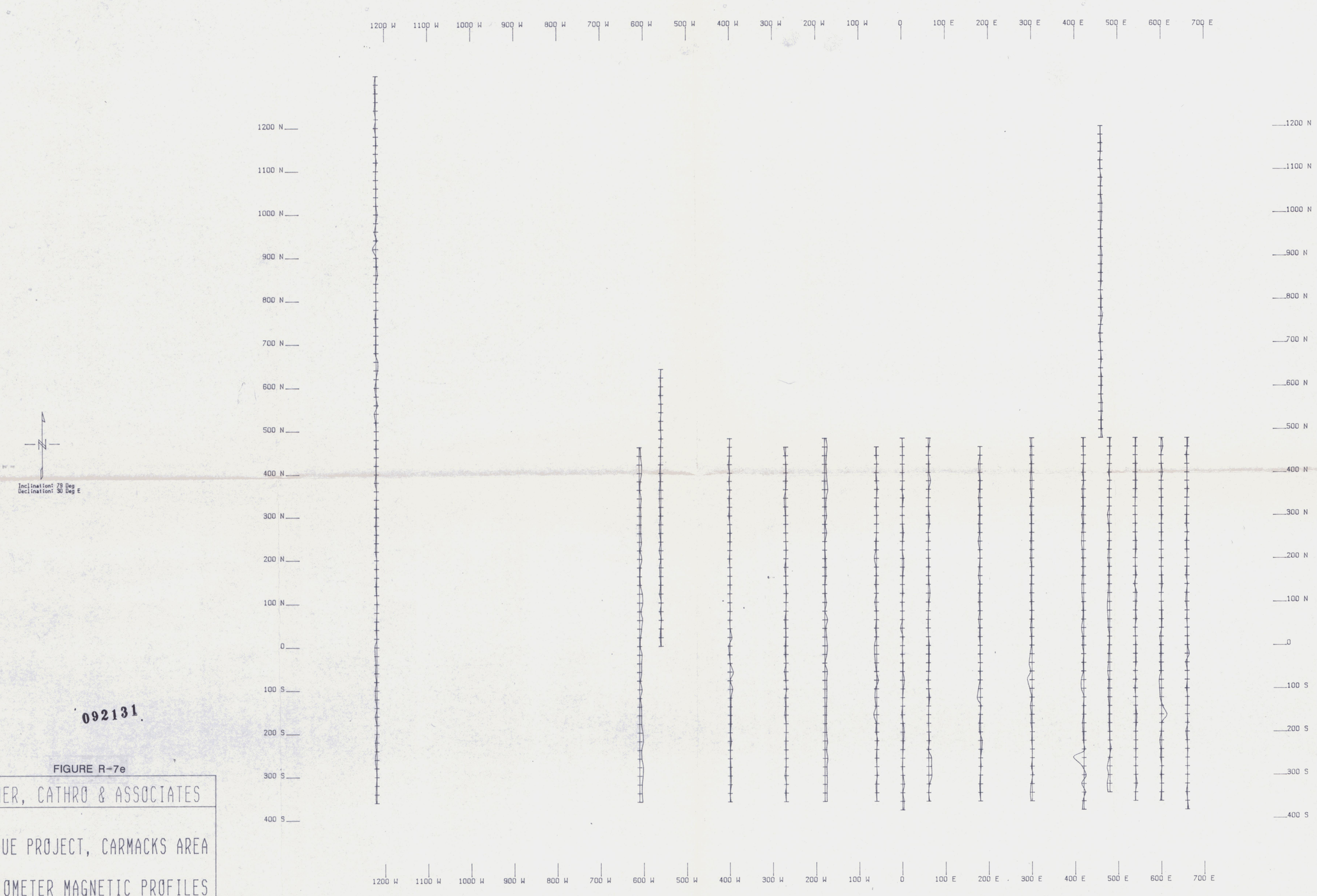
east - west lines

1cm = 100nT, base 57,700nT

(49)

SCALE 1:5000

To accompany report dated December, 1987



092131

FIGURE R-7e

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES

REVENUE PROJECT, CARMACKS AREA

GRADIOMETER MAGNETIC PROFILES

north - south lines

1 cm 100 nt/m, base 0

SCALE 1:5000 (50)

DELTA GEOSCIENCE LTD

To accompany report dated DECEMBER, 1987

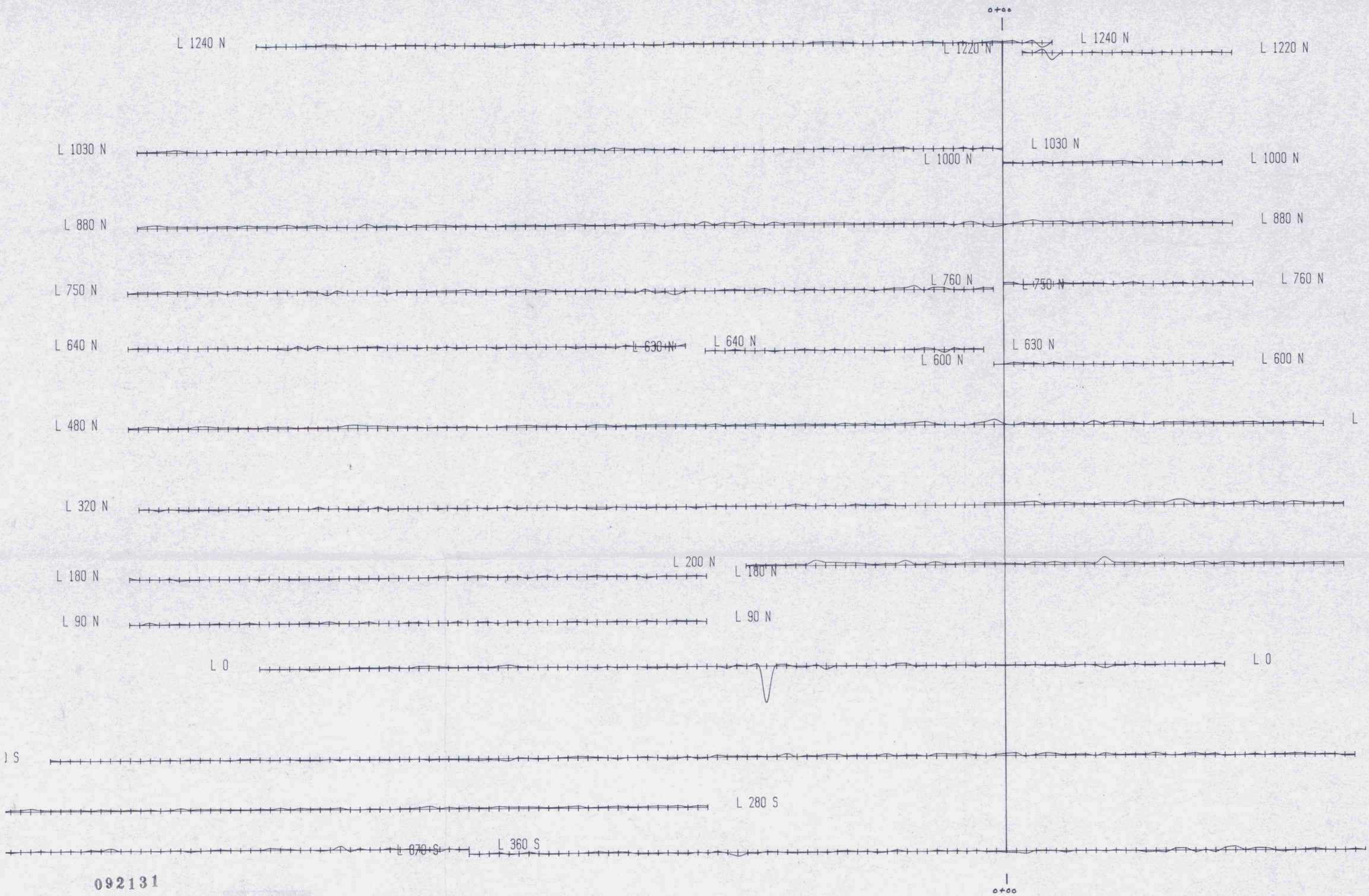


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FIGURE R-7f

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REVENUE PROPERTY

GRADIOMETER MAGNETIC PROFILES

east - west lines

1cm = 100 nT/m, base 0

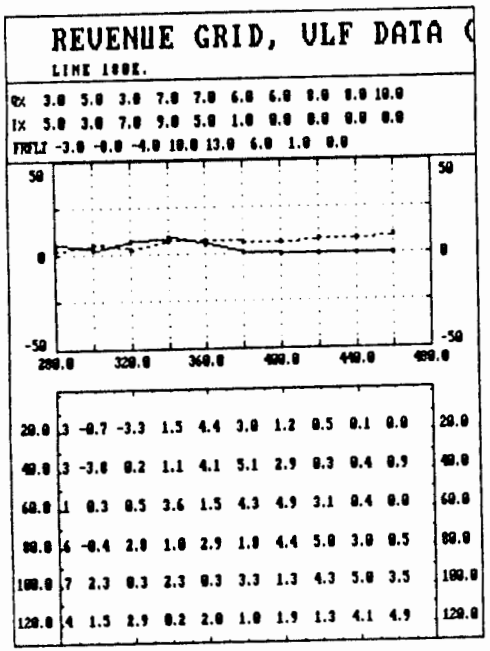
(51)

SCALE 1:5000

To accompany report dated December 1987

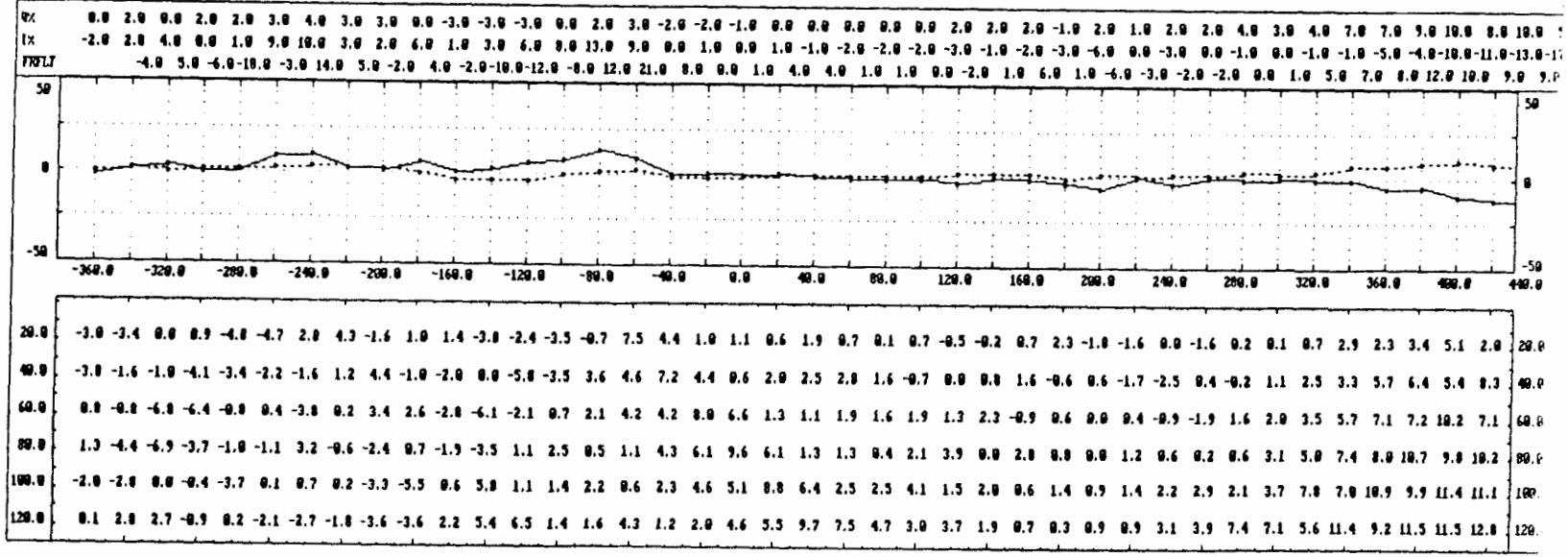
APPENDIX I

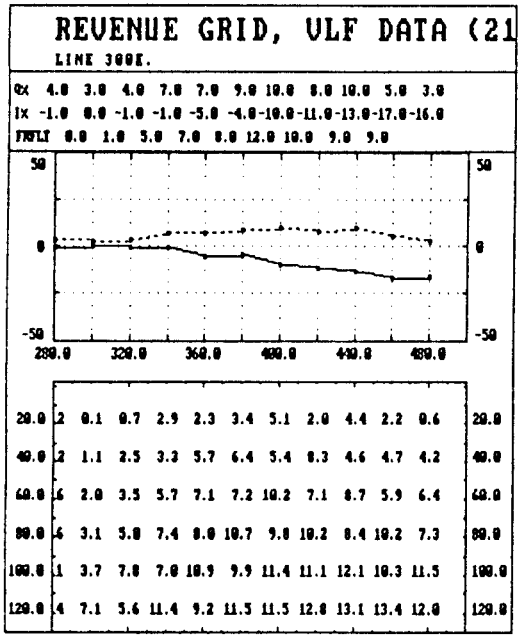
1987 VLF-EM PROFILES


REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA
LINE 100E.
Qx 3.0 5.0 3.0 7.0 7.0 6.0 6.0 8.0 8.0 10.0
Ix 5.0 3.0 7.0 9.0 5.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
FNFLT -3.0 -0.0 -4.0 10.0 13.0 6.0 1.0 0.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 3 -0.7 -3.3 1.5 4.4 3.0 1.2 0.5 0.1 0.0
40.0 3 -3.0 0.2 1.1 4.1 5.1 2.9 0.3 0.4 0.9
60.0 1 0.3 0.5 3.6 1.5 4.3 4.9 3.1 0.4 0.0
80.0 6 -0.4 2.0 1.0 2.9 1.0 4.4 5.0 3.0 0.5
100.0 7 2.3 0.3 2.3 0.3 3.3 1.3 4.3 5.0 3.5
120.0 4 1.5 2.9 0.2 2.0 1.0 1.9 1.3 4.1 4.9

REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

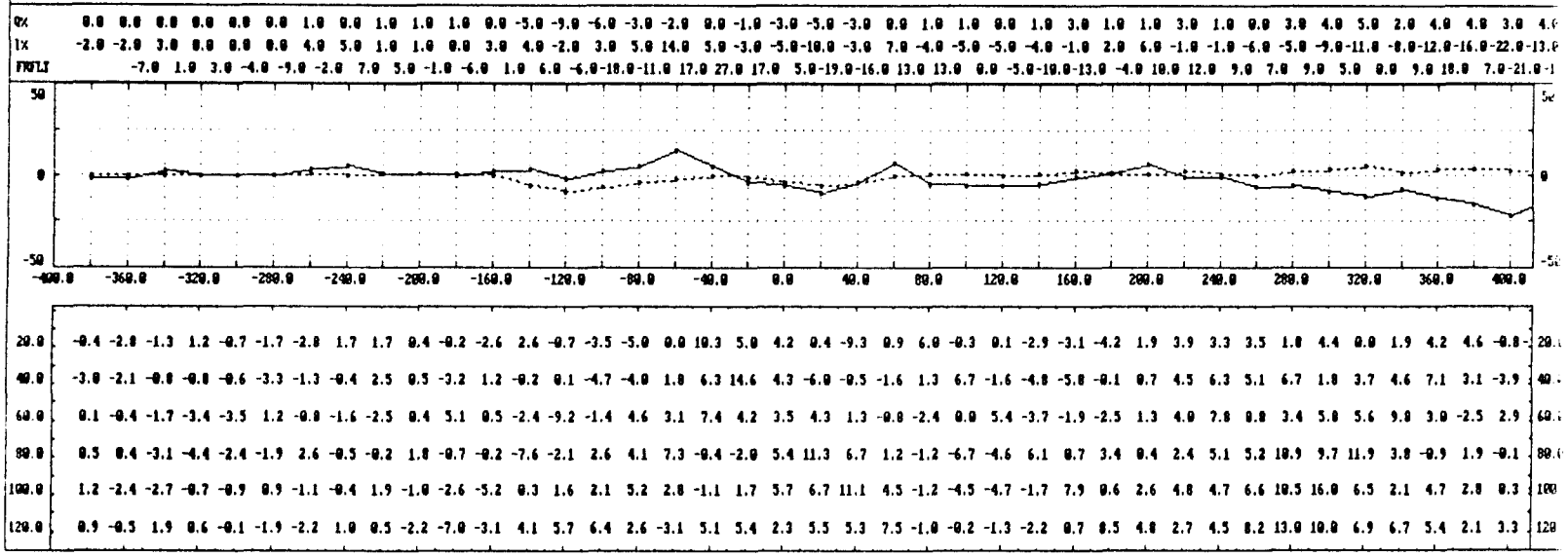
LINE 300E.




REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 300E.
0x 4.0 3.0 4.0 7.0 7.0 9.0 10.0 8.0 10.0 5.0 3.0
Ix -1.0 0.0 -1.0 -1.0 -5.0 -4.0 -10.0 -11.0 -13.0 -17.0 -16.0
FRFLT 0.0 1.0 5.0 7.0 8.0 12.0 10.0 9.0 9.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 .2 0.1 0.7 2.9 2.3 3.4 5.1 2.0 4.4 2.2 0.6
40.0 .2 1.1 2.5 3.3 5.7 6.4 5.4 8.3 4.6 4.7 4.2
60.0 .6 2.0 3.5 5.7 7.1 7.2 10.2 7.1 8.7 5.9 6.4
80.0 .6 3.1 5.0 7.4 8.0 10.7 9.8 10.2 8.4 10.2 7.3
100.0 .1 3.7 7.8 7.0 10.9 9.9 11.4 11.1 12.1 10.3 11.5
120.0 .4 7.1 5.6 11.4 9.2 11.5 11.5 12.8 13.1 13.4 12.0

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

LINE 420E.



20.0	-0.4	-2.8	-1.3	1.2	-0.7	-1.7	-2.8	1.7	1.7	0.4	-0.2	-2.6	2.6	-0.7	-3.5	-5.0	0.0	10.3	5.0	4.2	0.4	-9.3	0.9	6.0	-0.3	0.1	-2.9	-3.1	-4.2	1.9	3.9	3.3	3.5	1.0	4.4	0.0	1.9	4.2	4.6	-0.8
40.0	-3.0	-2.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.6	-3.3	-1.3	-0.4	2.5	0.5	-3.2	1.2	-0.2	0.1	-4.7	-4.0	1.0	6.3	14.6	4.3	-6.0	-0.5	-1.6	1.3	6.7	-1.6	-4.0	-5.0	-0.1	0.7	4.5	6.3	5.1	6.7	1.0	3.7	4.6	7.1	3.1	-3.9
60.0	0.1	-0.4	-1.7	-3.4	-3.5	1.2	-0.0	-1.6	-2.5	0.4	5.1	0.5	-2.4	-9.2	-1.4	4.6	3.1	7.4	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.3	-0.0	-2.4	0.0	5.4	-3.7	-1.9	-2.5	1.3	4.0	7.0	0.0	3.4	5.0	5.6	9.0	3.0	-2.5	2.9
80.0	0.5	0.4	-3.1	-4.4	-2.4	-1.9	2.6	-0.5	-0.2	1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-7.6	-2.1	2.6	4.1	7.3	-0.4	-2.0	5.4	11.3	6.7	1.2	-1.2	-6.7	-4.6	6.1	0.7	3.4	0.4	2.4	5.1	5.2	10.9	9.7	11.9	3.0	-0.9	1.9	-0.1
100.0	1.2	-2.4	-2.7	-0.7	-0.9	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	1.9	-1.0	-2.6	-5.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	5.2	2.0	-1.1	1.7	5.7	6.7	11.1	4.5	-1.2	-4.5	-4.7	-1.7	7.9	0.6	2.6	4.0	4.7	6.6	10.5	16.0	6.5	2.1	4.7	2.0	0.3
120.0	0.9	-0.5	1.9	0.6	-0.1	-1.9	-2.2	1.0	0.5	-2.2	-7.0	-3.1	4.1	5.7	6.4	2.6	-3.1	5.1	5.4	2.3	5.5	5.3	7.5	-1.0	-0.2	-1.3	-2.2	0.7	0.5	4.0	2.7	4.5	0.2	13.0	10.0	6.9	6.7	5.4	2.1	3.3

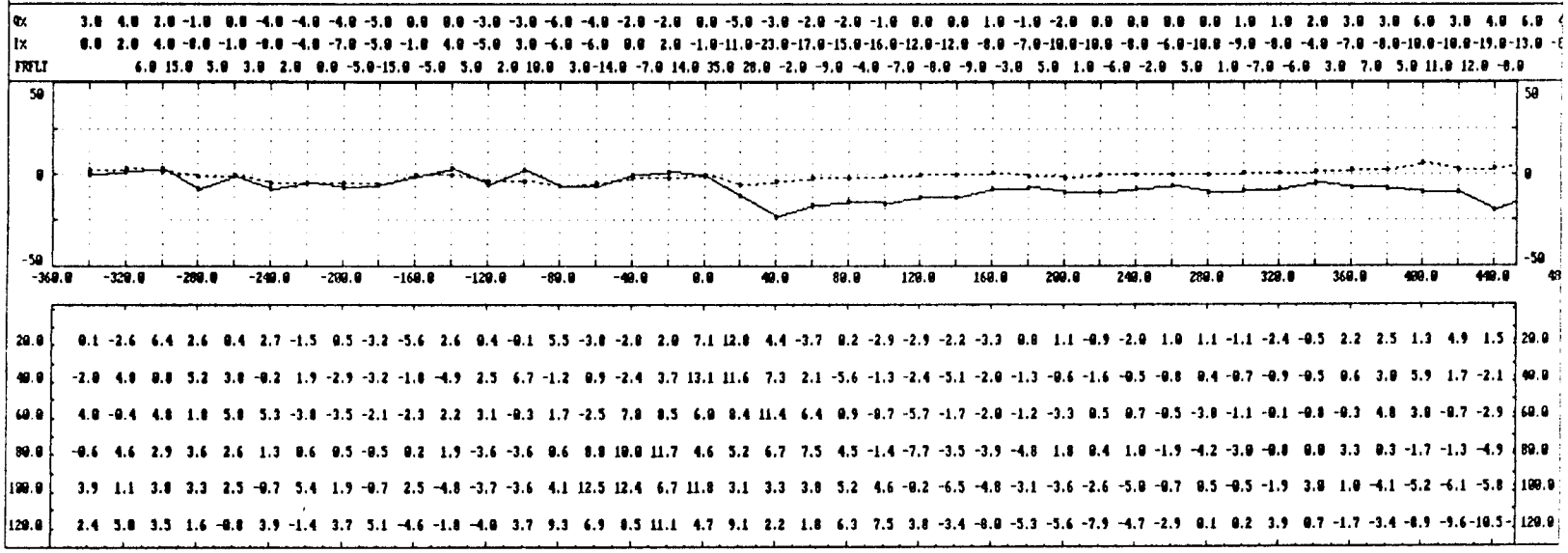
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

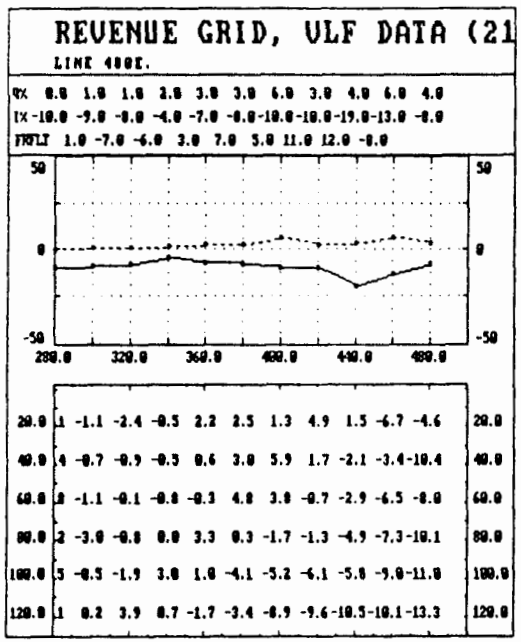
LINE 4600.

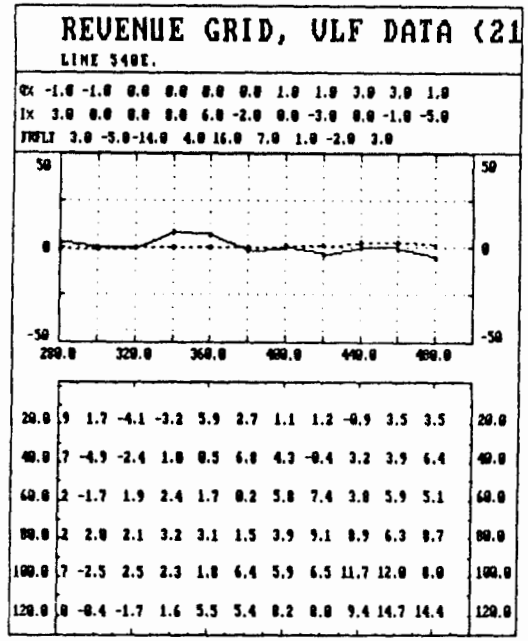
| | | |

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

LINE 400E.

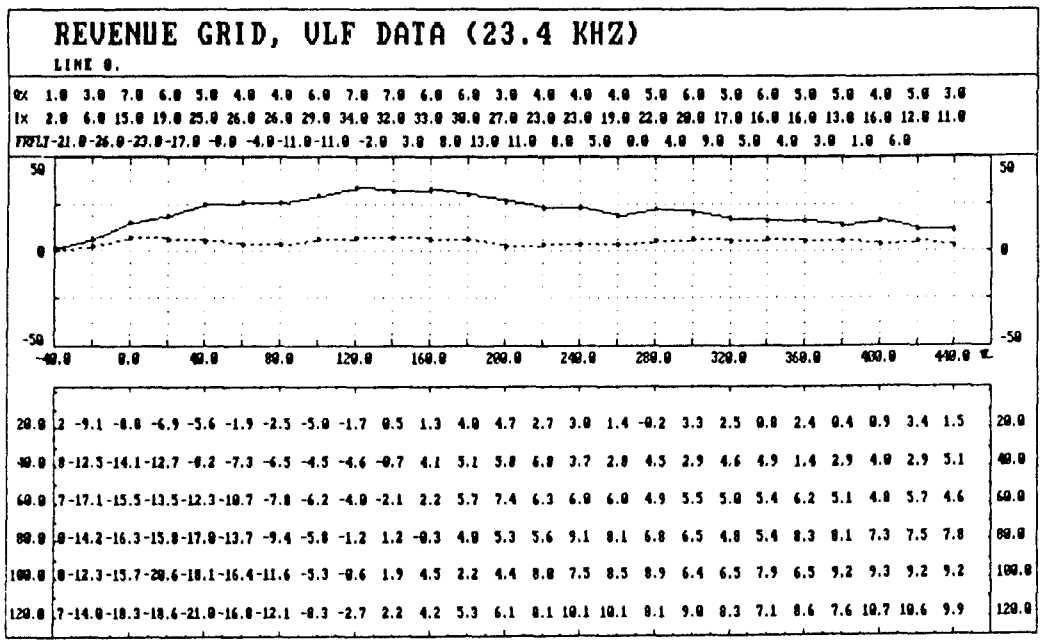



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 400E.
RX 0.0 1.0 1.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 6.0 3.0 4.0 6.0 4.0
IX -10.0 -9.0 -8.0 -6.0 -7.0 -8.0 -10.0 -18.0 -19.0 -13.0 -8.0
FRQLI 1.0 -7.0 -6.0 3.0 7.0 5.0 11.0 12.0 -8.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 1 -1.1 -2.4 -0.5 2.2 2.5 1.3 4.9 1.5 -6.7 -4.6
40.0 4 -0.7 -0.9 -0.5 0.6 3.0 5.9 1.7 -2.1 -3.4 -10.4
60.0 2 -1.1 -0.1 -0.8 -0.3 4.8 3.0 -0.7 -2.9 -6.5 -8.0
80.0 2 -3.0 -0.8 0.0 3.3 0.3 -1.7 -1.3 -4.9 -7.3 -10.1
100.0 5 -0.5 -1.9 3.0 1.0 -4.1 -5.2 -6.1 -5.0 -9.0 -11.0
120.0 1 0.2 3.9 0.7 -1.7 -3.4 -8.9 -9.6 -10.5 -10.1 -13.3


REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 540E.
Qx -1.0 -1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 3.0 3.0 1.0
Ix 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 -2.0 0.0 -3.0 0.0 -1.0 -5.0
FRFLT 3.0 -5.0 -14.0 4.0 16.0 7.0 1.0 -2.0 3.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 9 1.7 -4.1 -3.2 5.9 2.7 1.1 1.2 -0.9 3.5 3.5
40.0 7 -4.9 -2.4 1.0 0.5 6.0 4.3 -0.4 3.2 3.9 6.4
60.0 2 -1.7 1.9 2.4 1.7 0.2 5.8 7.4 3.0 5.9 5.1
80.0 2 2.0 2.1 3.2 3.1 1.5 3.9 9.1 8.9 6.3 8.7
100.0 7 -2.5 2.5 2.3 1.8 6.4 5.9 6.5 11.7 12.0 8.0
120.0 8 -0.4 -1.7 1.6 5.5 5.4 8.2 8.8 9.4 14.7 14.4

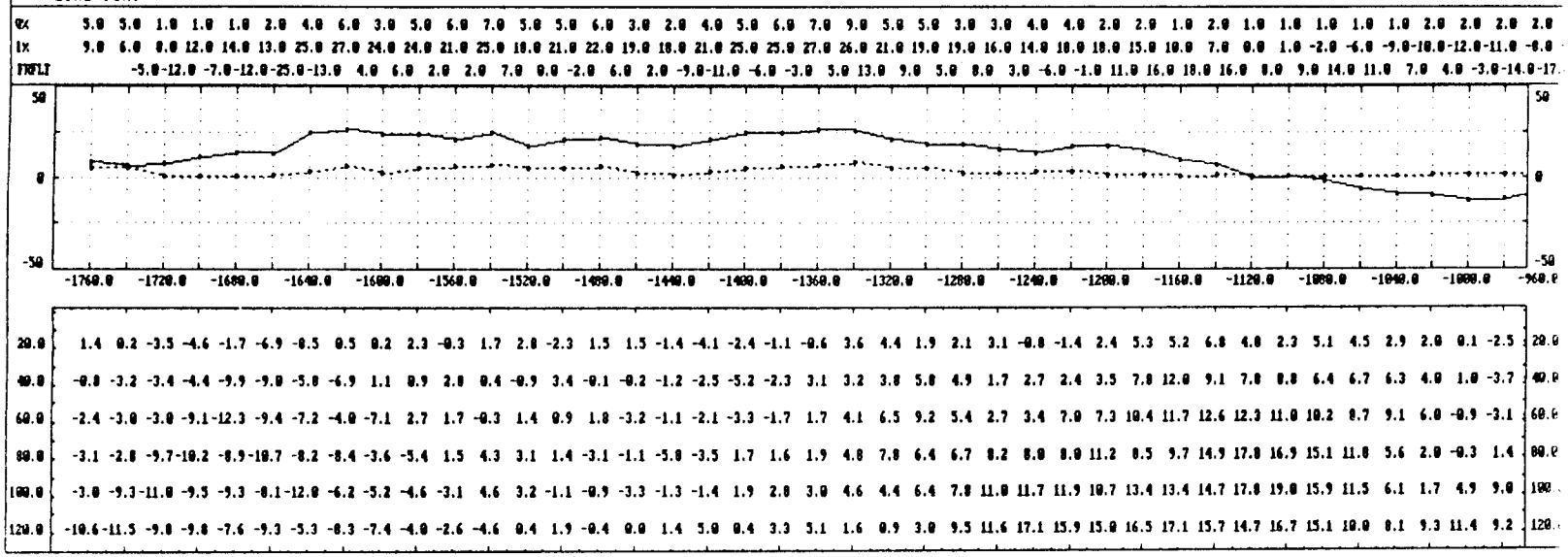
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 0.



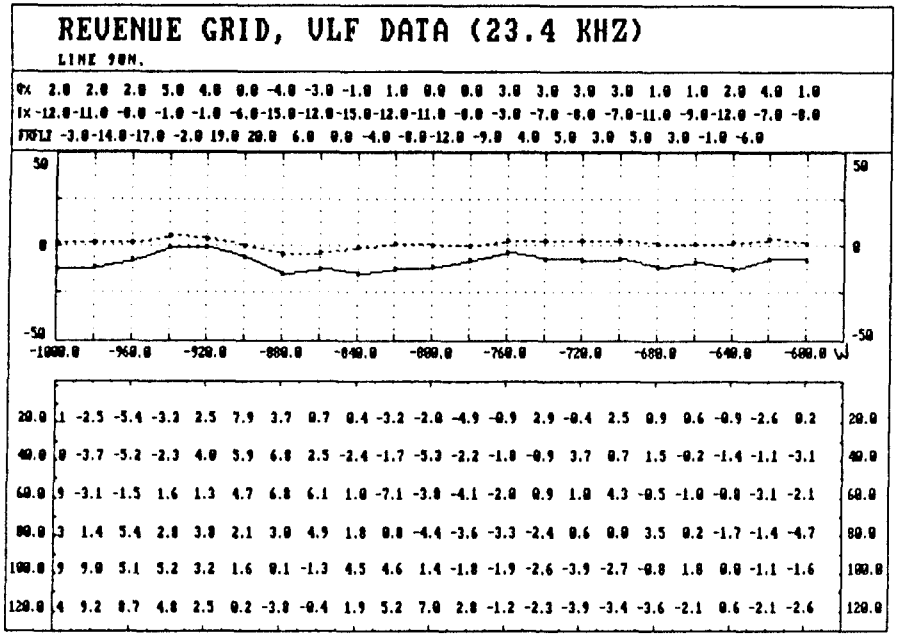
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 90N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

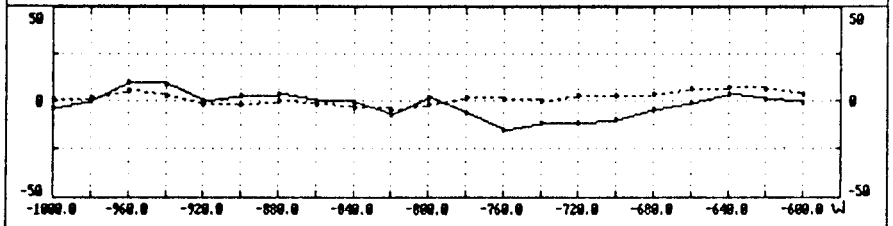
LINE 90N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 100N.

Qx	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	-3.0	-4.0	-2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	
Ix	-3.0	0.0	10.0	9.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	-1.0	-7.0	2.0	-6.0	-15.0	-11.0	-11.0	-10.0	-4.0	-1.0	4.0	1.0	-1.0	
FASLI	-10.0	-22.0	1.0	16.0	2.0	-1.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	-4.0	16.0	22.0	1.0	-5.0	-0.0	-16.0	-17.0	-10.0	3.0			

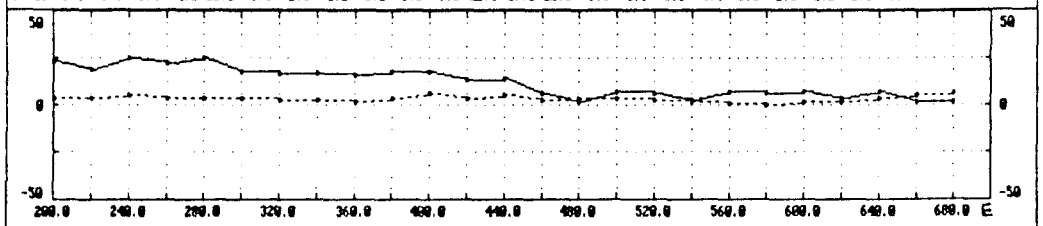


20.0	0	-6.9	-5.7	5.1	3.0	-1.7	3.3	2.0	4.7	-0.1	-0.3	10.3	2.3	-1.9	-0.4	-5.3	-5.4	-6.9	-1.7	2.7	1.7	20.0
40.0	2	-7.6	-1.7	-1.6	2.9	4.7	1.3	5.0	2.4	4.5	7.4	2.1	7.1	2.5	-6.1	-5.7	-7.0	-5.0	-2.2	0.6	3.7	40.0
60.0	7	-2.0	-3.4	-1.6	1.1	6.6	8.4	-1.0	3.4	8.0	5.8	6.5	2.0	3.0	-2.0	-9.4	-6.3	-4.0	-3.6	1.1	2.7	60.0
80.0	0	-5.3	-2.0	-1.1	-1.0	4.1	4.4	7.6	7.0	7.1	0.0	5.1	1.9	-3.0	0.3	-2.3	-7.1	-3.5	-3.2	-1.9	2.6	80.0
100.0	2	-3.0	-4.2	-1.6	0.0	-1.4	4.5	15.0	12.4	7.0	7.7	4.6	-0.2	-3.0	-4.2	2.1	-1.4	-4.5	-1.6	-1.5	-0.4	100.0
120.0	5	-0.2	-1.5	0.6	-1.1	2.6	0.4	0.0	14.5	12.0	3.5	3.7	1.0	0.0	-0.1	-3.1	3.7	-0.3	-4.5	-1.0	0.0	120.0

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 200N.

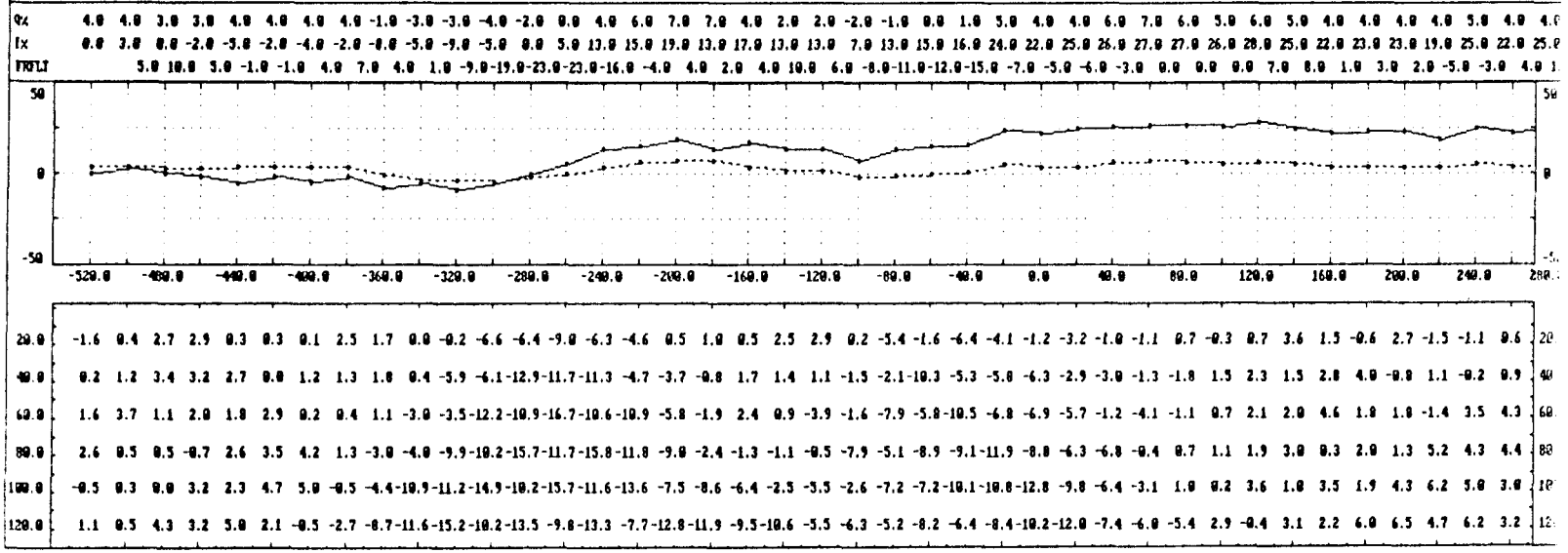
%:	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
I:	23.0	19.0	25.0	22.0	25.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	13.0	14.0	6.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	2.0
FRQLY	2.0	-5.0	-3.0	4.0	12.0	9.0	2.0	0.0	-3.0	3.0	9.0	11.0	19.0	11.0	-5.0	0.0	3.0	-4.0	-3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0		



20.0	7	-1.5	-1.1	0.6	2.0	5.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	-1.1	3.0	3.0	4.1	7.6	0.0	-1.7	2.5	-1.1	-1.3	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.4	3.4	0.0
40.0	8	1.1	-0.2	0.9	4.5	3.0	5.6	0.0	1.1	3.1	2.2	7.7	9.4	3.6	4.0	2.7	-2.1	1.6	1.0	-0.3	0.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	4.0
60.0	8	-1.4	3.5	4.3	2.9	7.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.4	6.4	8.0	7.4	7.9	6.7	4.6	1.0	-1.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.0
80.0	3	5.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	1.9	4.0	6.1	7.3	7.9	8.9	6.0	6.7	9.4	8.2	5.4	5.9	2.3	-1.6	4.3	3.6	3.3	6.5	5.9	7.3
100.0	3	6.2	5.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	4.2	6.0	10.6	14.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	6.4	8.1	8.0	6.6	6.1	4.3	2.2	5.0	5.4	4.3	7.7	8.2
120.0	5	4.7	6.2	3.2	1.7	5.5	5.3	8.5	13.9	9.9	12.7	10.3	7.6	8.4	7.2	9.9	7.0	8.3	9.0	4.0	3.9	7.0	7.5	6.1	8.9

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 200N.



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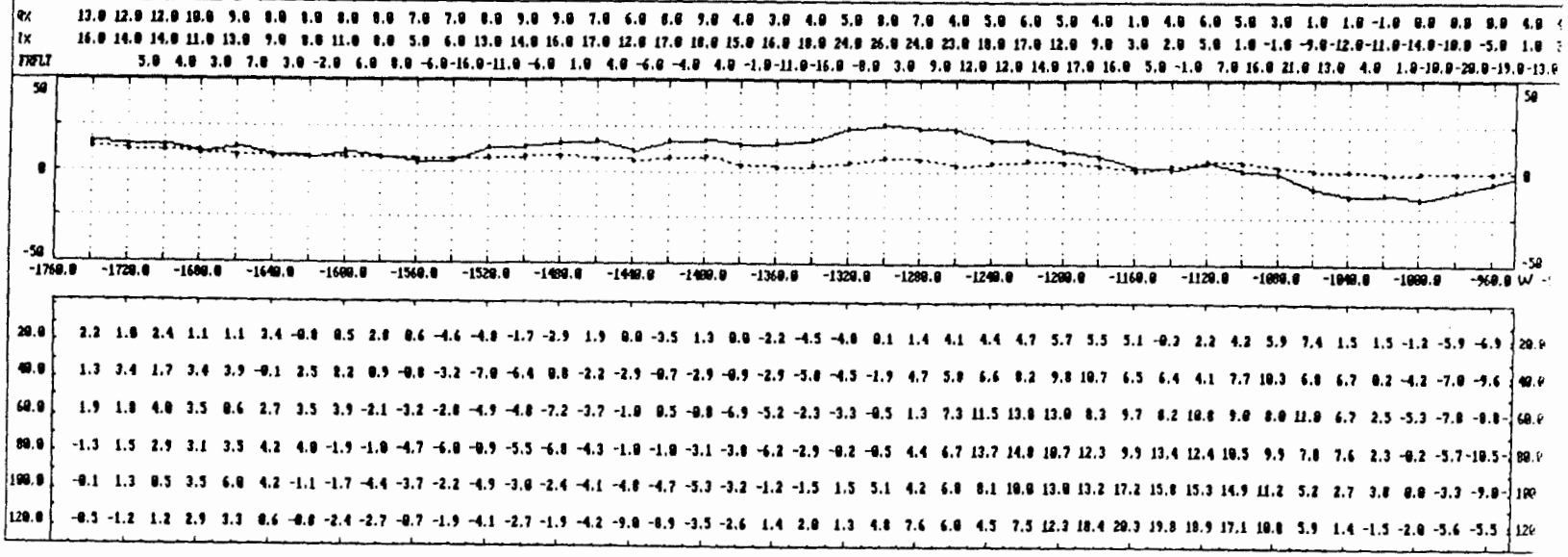
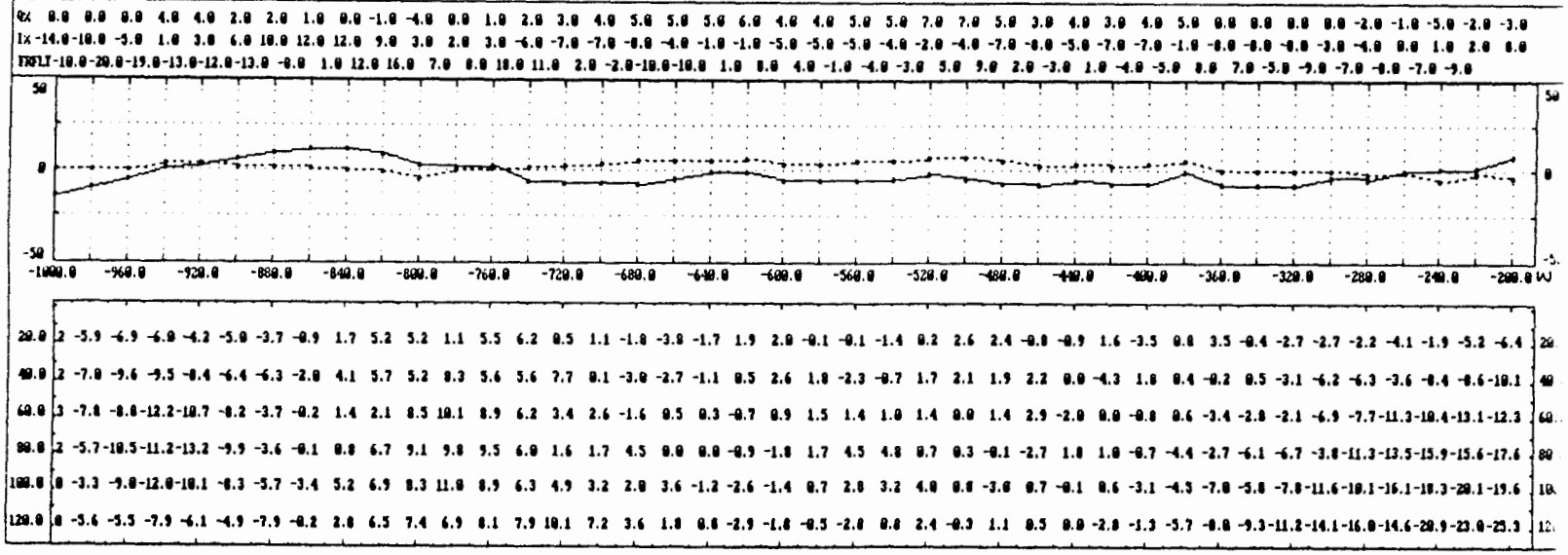
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 320N.



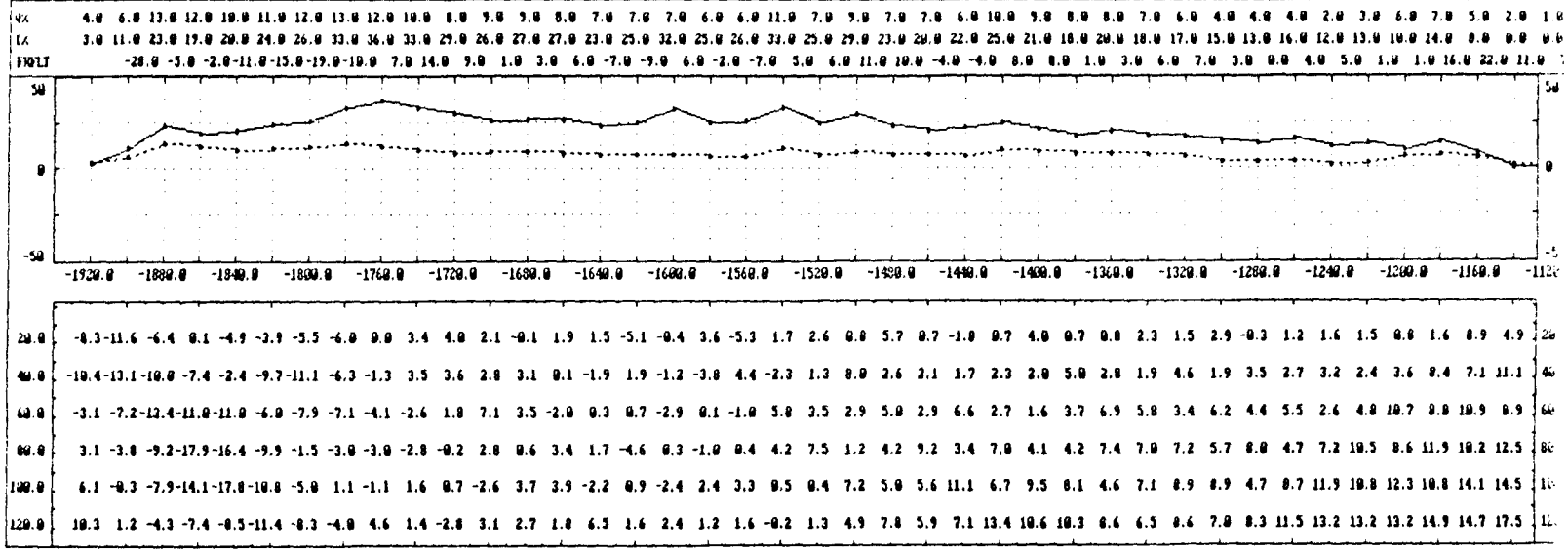
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 320N.



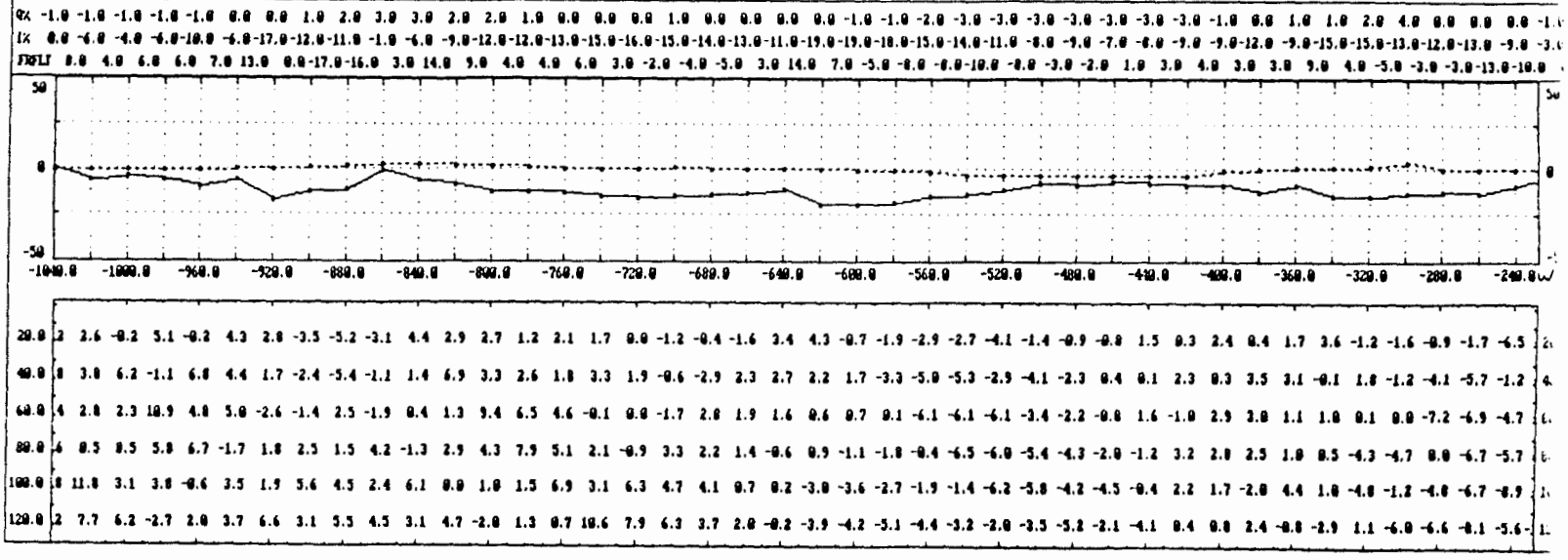
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 1003.



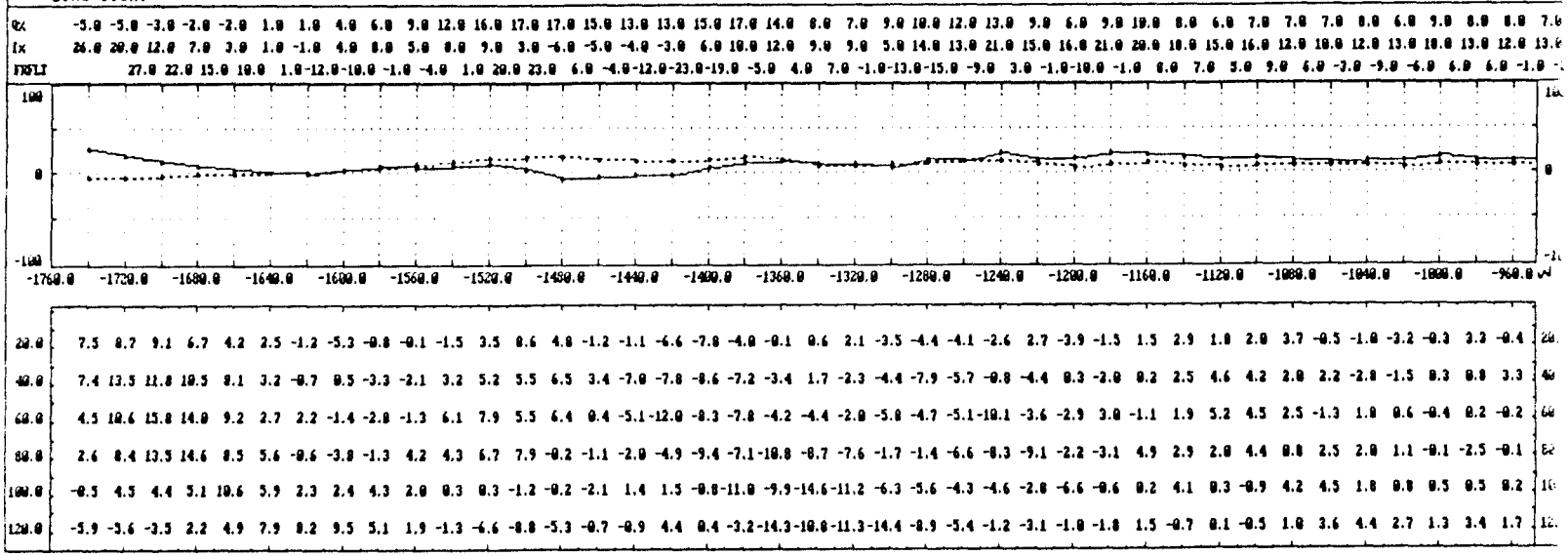
REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (24.8 KHZ)

LINE 1030N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

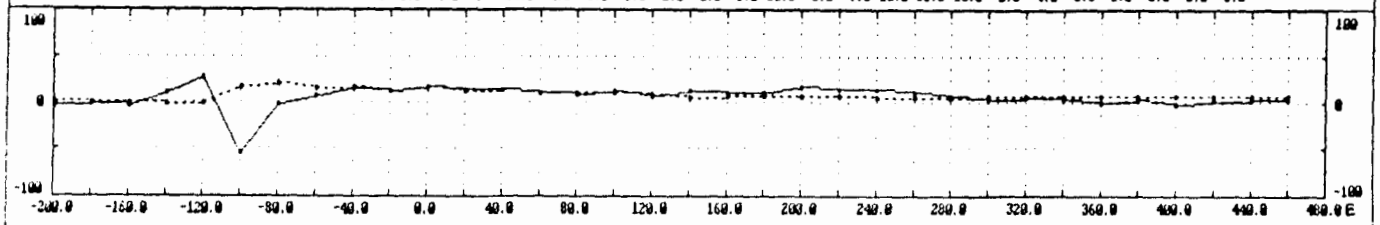
LINE 888N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 8600.

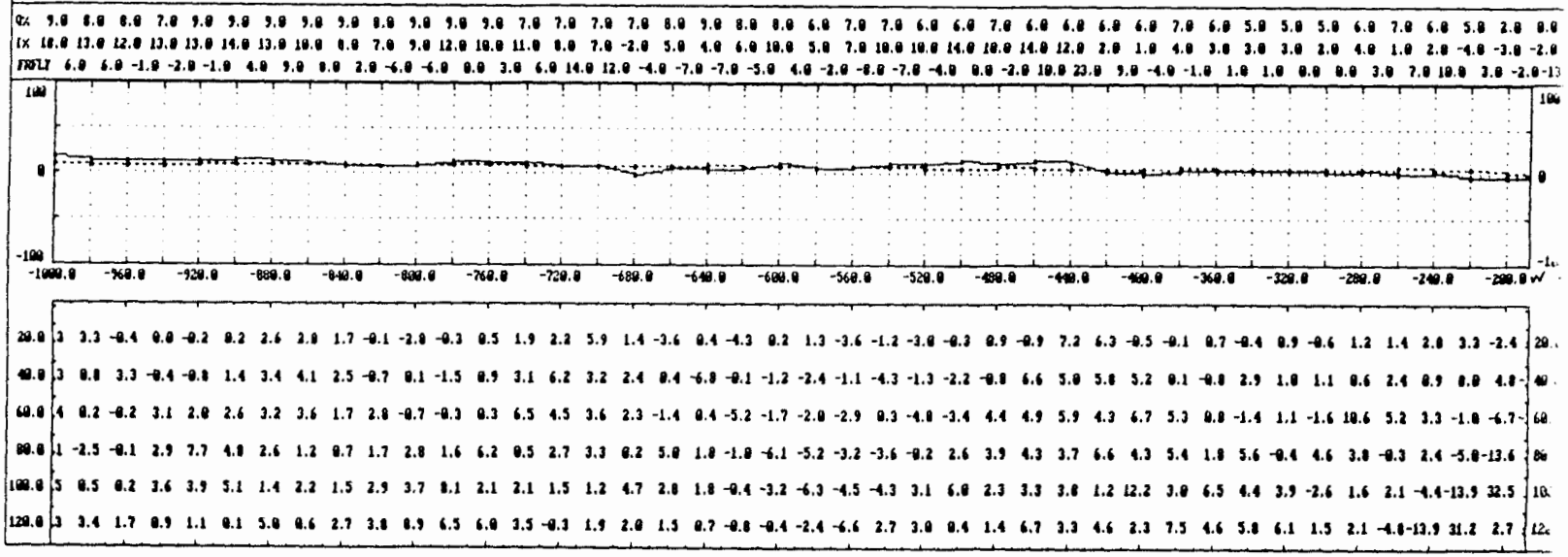
Qx	2.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	1.0	18.0	21.0	16.0	17.0	13.0	17.0	13.0	14.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0
Ix	-3.0	-2.0	-3.0	11.0	29.0	-54.0	-2.0	7.0	16.0	12.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	11.0	9.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	10.0	11.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	8.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	-1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
FREQ	-2.0	-13.0	-45.0	33.0	96.0	-38.0	-79.0	-23.0	-7.0	-5.0	0.0	7.0	10.0	4.0	-1.0	1.0	-2.0	0.0	-5.0	-10.0	0.0	7.0	10.0	13.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	-2.0	-6.0		

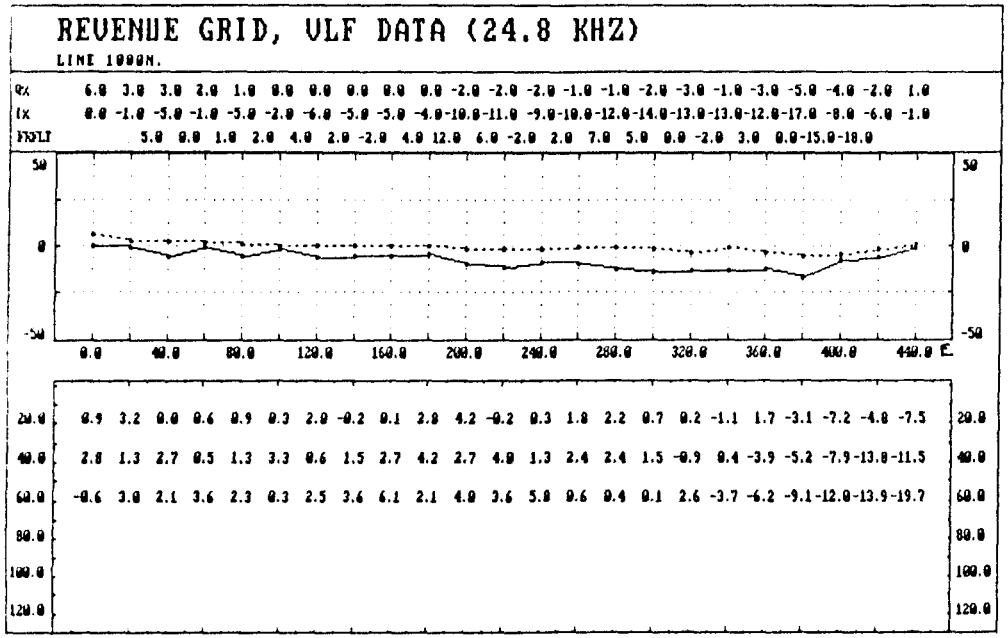


20.0	4	-1.9	-0.3	-21.1	35.6	15.2	-35.1	-5.1	-0.7	-2.4	-2.2	2.3	1.6	4.3	-1.3	1.2	0.1	-2.1	1.6	-4.5	-1.1	1.0	2.5	3.9	4.4	2.0	-0.4	3.0	-0.3	0.6	1.3	-2.0	-1.0	-2.0	20.0
40.0	8	-12.2	-19.4	28.7	-1.1	1.1	6.7	-38.1	-13.3	-0.9	3.4	-5.9	3.4	0.8	3.4	-1.6	0.0	1.0	-4.0	0.1	-1.0	0.9	5.6	6.7	5.2	3.7	5.0	0.0	4.0	1.5	-1.7	-0.5	-3.7	-3.1	40.0
60.0	7	-16.4	27.5	-1.1	-5.0	-10.0	-0.7	6.3	-39.7	-10.7	-4.0	5.0	-0.2	7.4	-5.3	1.9	0.2	-3.7	-0.2	-2.0	2.6	2.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	7.6	3.2	4.7	0.2	1.6	0.2	-2.6	-1.6	-5.4	60.0
80.0	6	30.5	2.3	-6.3	-10.5	-0.3	-12.1	-2.2	7.2	-36.9	-6.6	-4.0	2.7	2.9	4.6	3.1	1.4	-0.1	-3.7	1.5	0.4	6.0	3.5	4.1	10.0	5.2	0.0	4.3	1.7	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-4.3	-2.9	80.0
100.0	5	4.2	-2.6	-7.2	-9.5	-12.8	-10.3	-10.5	-0.2	11.6	-36.5	-4.0	-2.7	3.5	-1.5	3.7	0.6	-0.2	0.3	2.5	-1.7	-0.1	4.1	5.7	3.7	10.2	6.0	5.9	2.0	0.6	-3.0	-3.0	-3.9	-7.0	100.0
120.0	7	-2.4	-7.0	-5.6	-9.1	-9.7	-9.3	-6.9	-6.4	-0.4	12.0	-36.9	-5.7	-1.9	0.0	-1.0	0.2	5.1	2.9	3.0	0.1	4.5	5.3	-2.4	3.9	3.9	7.7	4.7	4.0	1.2	-0.6	-4.6	-4.9	-5.7	120.0

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

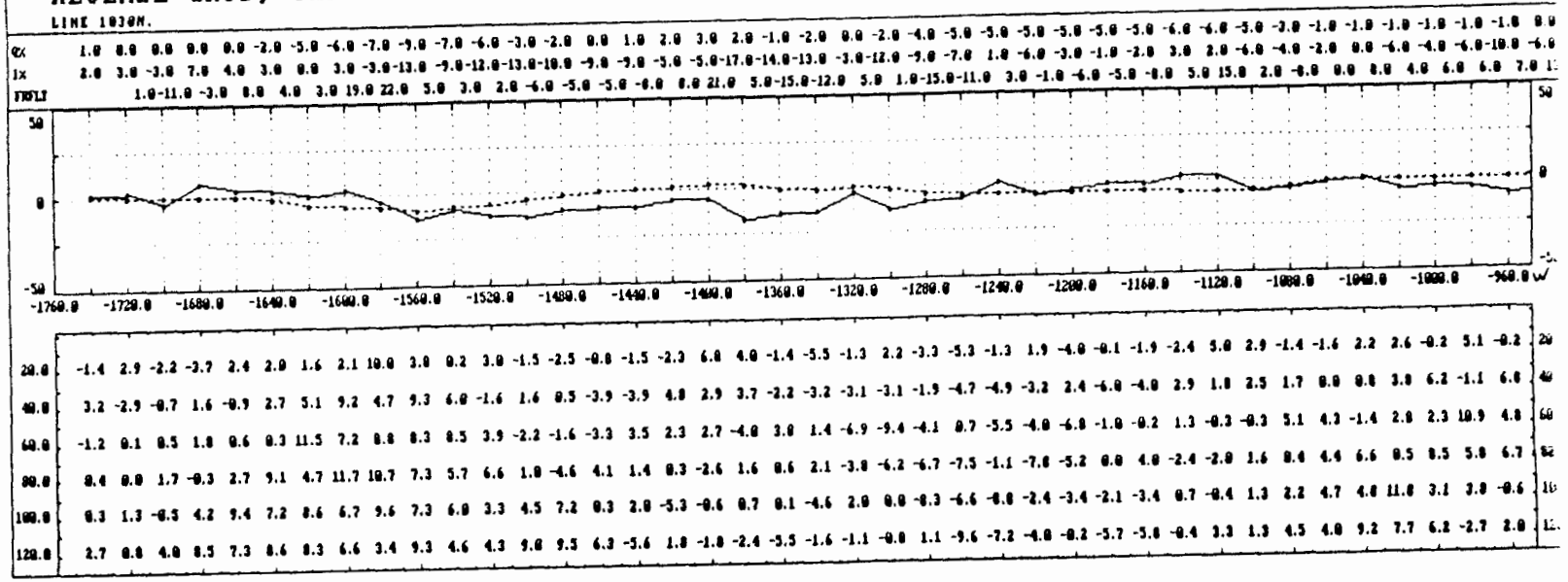
LINE 888M.




REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (24.8 KHZ)
LINE 1000N.
Qx 6.0 3.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.0 -1.0 -1.0 -2.0 -3.0 -1.0 -3.0 -5.0 -4.0 -2.0 1.0
Ix 0.0 -1.0 -5.0 -1.0 -5.0 -2.0 -6.0 -5.0 -5.0 -4.0 -10.0 -11.0 -9.0 -10.0 -12.0 -14.0 -13.0 -13.0 -12.0 -17.0 -8.0 -6.0 -1.0
RESLT 5.0 0.0 1.0 2.0 4.0 2.0 -2.0 4.0 12.0 6.0 -2.0 2.0 7.0 5.0 0.0 -2.0 3.0 0.0 -15.0 -18.0
50
0
-50
0.0 40.0 80.0 120.0 160.0 200.0 240.0 280.0 320.0 360.0 400.0 440.0
20.0 0.9 3.2 0.0 0.6 0.9 0.3 2.0 -0.2 0.1 2.0 4.2 -0.2 0.3 1.0 2.2 0.7 0.2 -1.1 1.7 -3.1 -7.2 -4.0 -7.5
40.0 2.0 1.3 2.7 0.5 1.3 3.3 0.6 1.5 2.7 4.2 2.7 4.0 1.3 2.4 2.4 1.5 -0.9 0.4 -3.9 -5.2 -7.9 -13.0 -11.5
60.0 -0.6 3.0 2.1 3.6 2.3 0.3 2.5 3.6 6.1 2.1 4.0 3.6 5.0 0.6 0.4 0.1 2.6 -3.7 -6.2 -9.1 -12.0 -13.9 -19.7
80.0
100.0
120.0

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (24.8 KHZ)

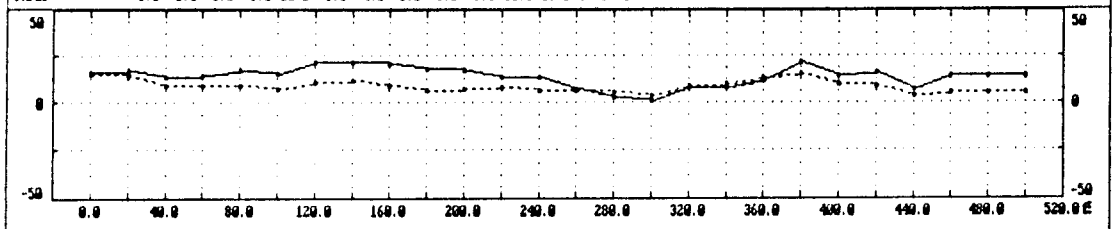
LINE 1030N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 760N.

QX	15.0	14.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	11.0	12.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	9.0	10.0	13.0	15.0	10.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
IX	16.0	17.0	13.0	14.0	17.0	15.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	13.0	13.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	21.0	14.0	16.0	7.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
FRFLI		6.0	-1.0	-5.0	-5.0	-10.0	-5.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	16.0	16.0	1.0	-12.0	-11.0	-17.0	-15.0	3.0	12.0	9.0	-5.0	-7.0		

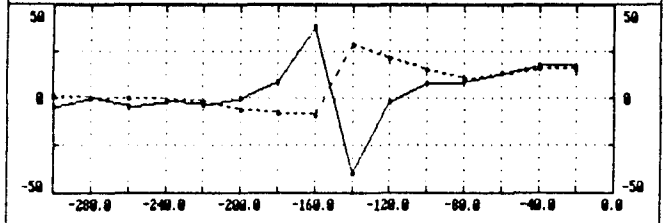


20.0	-0.2	1.4	1.9	-2.9	-0.5	-2.5	-3.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.0	3.6	-2.6	-4.0	-2.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.9	3.3	1.0	-4.2	0.4	-1.6
40.0	1.0	0.0	-0.8	1.1	-4.4	-3.5	-1.1	-0.7	3.0	5.3	3.0	5.7	0.1	6.1	3.1	0.1	-4.0	-10.0	-3.2	-4.4	1.9	2.7	-0.0	-0.2	-5.2	-1.2
60.0	0.5	-0.7	1.2	-2.6	-1.5	-3.0	-1.0	0.2	1.4	4.1	6.9	9.0	8.0	6.1	2.6	1.2	-7.7	-5.6	-0.2	0.9	-3.2	-0.9	3.1	-2.0	-2.0	-7.6
80.0	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.9	-0.6	-2.9	-1.1	1.0	3.9	11.0	11.9	6.0	6.0	1.0	-5.1	-1.0	-5.7	-2.2	-7.1	-3.3	-3.2	-1.5	2.5	-2.5	-2.7
100.0																										
120.0																										

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 750N.

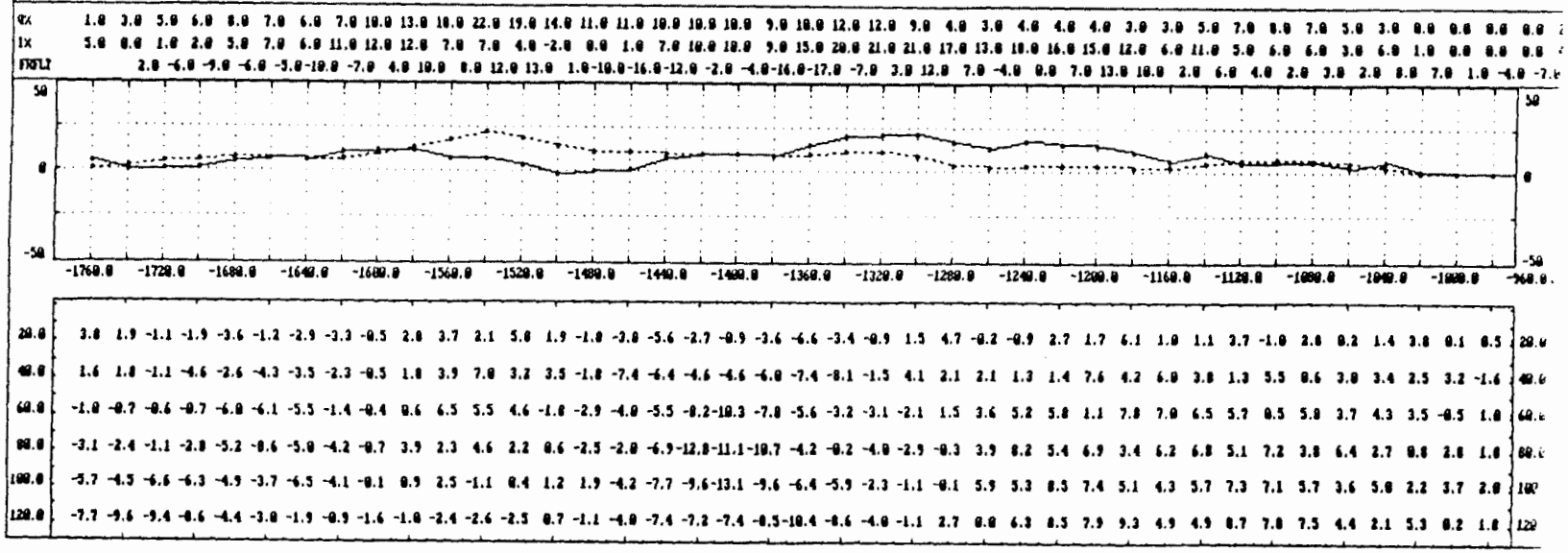
QX	1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-2.0	-6.0	-8.0	-9.0	28.0	21.0	15.0	11.0	13.0	16.0	15.0
IX	-4.0	0.0	-4.0	-2.0	-3.0	0.0	9.0	38.0	-48.0	-2.0	0.0	9.0	13.0	18.0	17.0
FRQLT	-4.0	2.0	1.0	-3.0	-14.0	-50.0	11.0	89.0	-0.0	-59.0	-16.0	-14.0	-13.0		



20.0	8	-0.3	0.0	-1.9	-4.2	-0.7	-23.5	26.2	21.5	-29.0	-1.0	-7.4	-6.6	-3.0	-1.4
40.0	3	-5.9	3.2	1.8	-10.9	-23.9	19.7	-0.1	-0.6	15.2	-31.7	-14.6	-3.0	-2.9	-10.3
60.0	1	-0.9	-5.9	-9.6	-23.7	18.0	-1.8	-7.9	-6.5	-3.9	9.9	-33.9	-14.0	-11.3	-7.0
80.0	9	-6.2	-9.4	-24.8	18.6	-0.7	-9.2	-8.9	-11.6	-12.7	-6.0	8.6	-36.2	-15.8	-12.2
100.0	3	-12.2	-26.0	18.0	-1.8	-7.7	-6.9	-11.8	-13.9	-14.5	-13.9	-10.0	5.7	-39.1	-18.5
120.0	2	-30.2	14.0	-5.4	-9.2	-0.1	-10.6	-11.3	-13.4	-14.3	-16.3	-16.1	-12.4	2.5	-41.9

REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

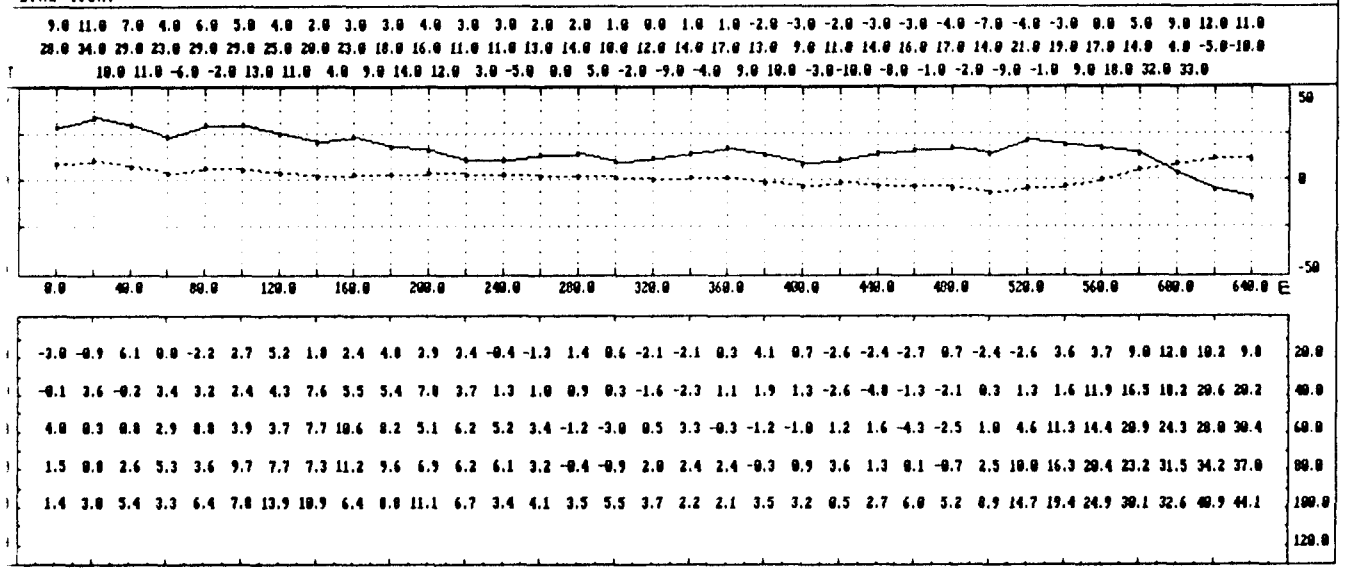
LINE 750M.



| | | |

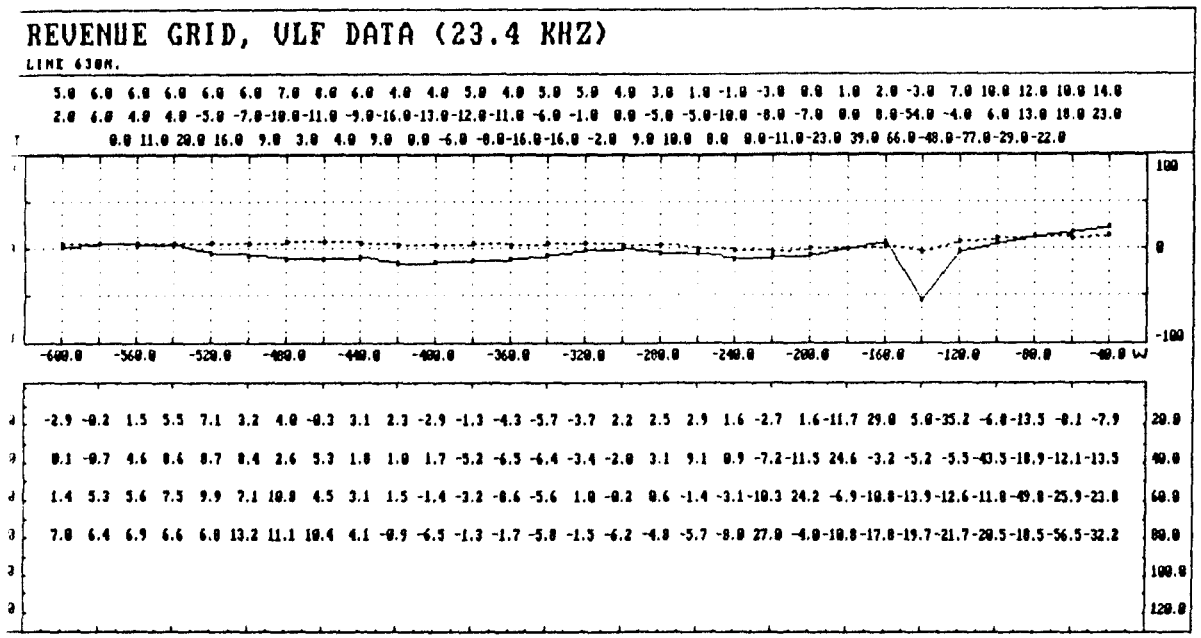
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 480N.



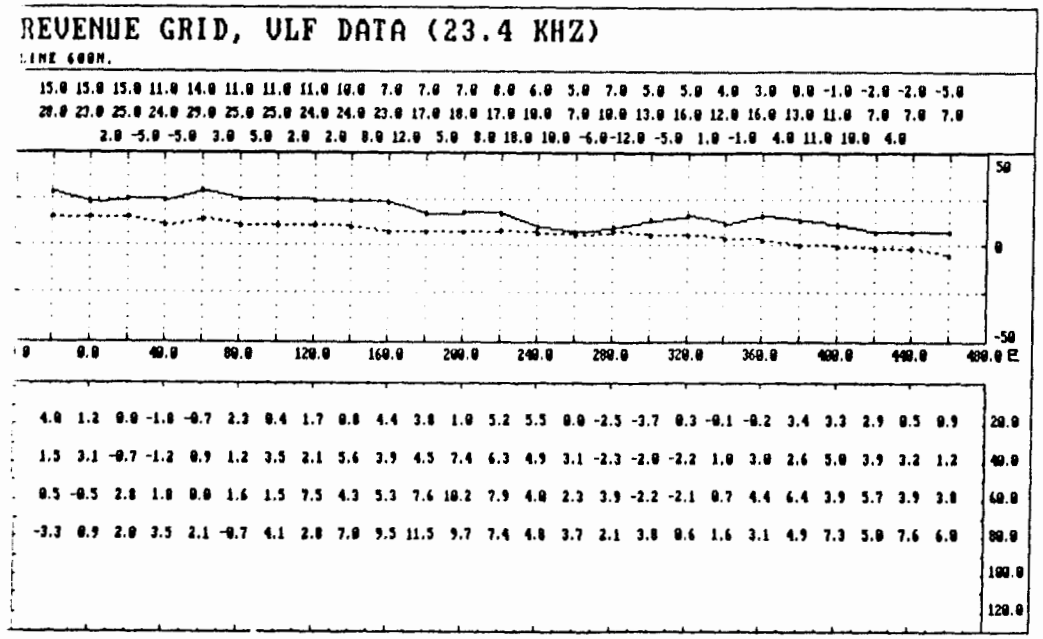
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 630M.



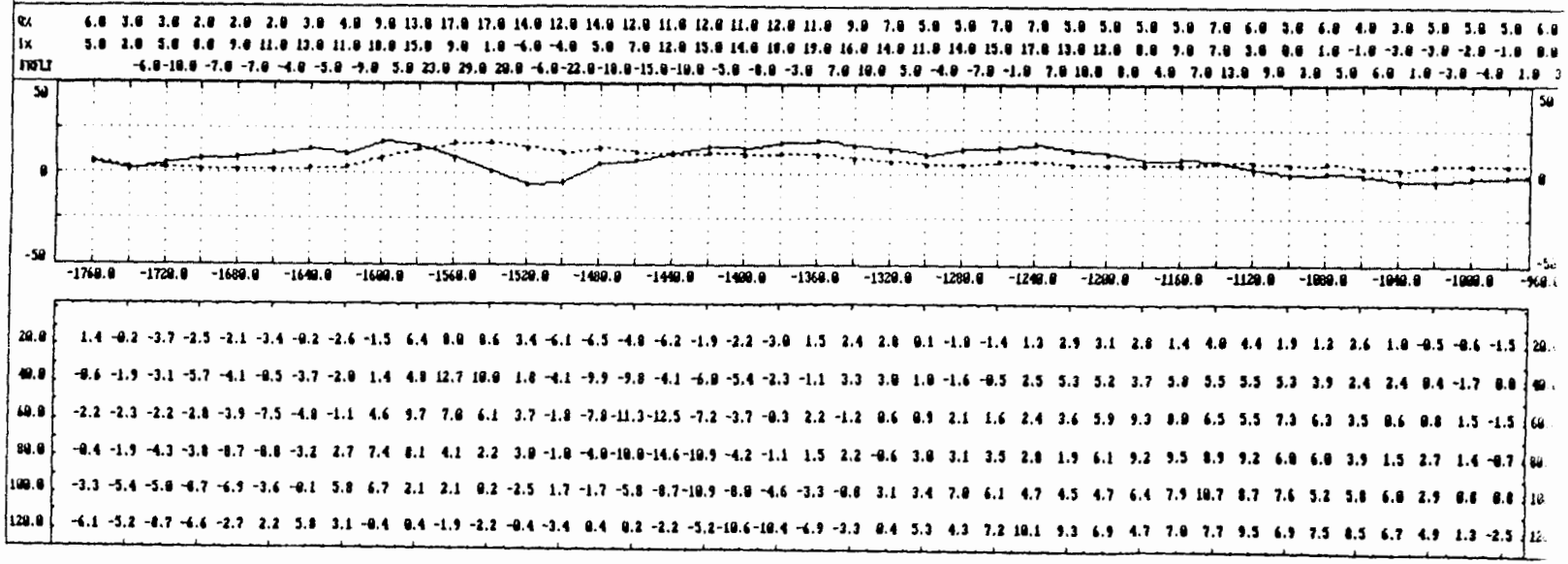
5.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 6.0 4.0 4.0 5.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 1.0 -1.0 -3.0 0.0 1.0 2.0 -3.0 7.0 10.0 12.0 10.0 14.0
2.0 6.0 4.0 4.0 -5.0 -7.0-10.0-11.0 -9.0-16.0-13.0-12.0-11.0 -6.0 -1.0 0.0 -5.0 -5.0-10.0 -8.0 -7.0 0.0 0.0-54.0 -4.0 6.0 13.0 18.0 23.0
0.0 11.0 20.0 16.0 9.0 3.0 4.0 9.0 0.0 -6.0 -8.0-16.0-16.0 -2.0 9.0 10.0 8.0 0.0-11.0-23.0 39.0 66.0-48.0-77.0-29.0-22.0

-2.9 -0.2 1.5 5.5 7.1 3.2 4.0 -0.3 3.1 2.3 -2.9 -1.3 -4.3 -5.7 -3.7 2.2 2.5 2.9 1.6 -2.7 1.6-11.7 29.0 5.0-35.2 -6.8-13.5 -0.1 -7.9 20.0
0.1 -0.7 4.6 0.6 0.7 0.4 2.6 5.3 1.0 1.0 1.7 -5.2 -6.5 -6.4 -3.4 -2.0 3.1 9.1 0.9 -7.2-11.5 24.6 -3.2 -5.2 -5.5-43.5-18.9-12.1-13.5 40.0
1.4 5.3 5.6 7.5 9.9 7.1 10.0 4.5 3.1 1.5 -1.4 -3.2 -0.6 -5.6 1.0 -0.2 0.6 -1.4 -3.1-10.3 24.2 -6.9-10.8-13.9-12.6-11.0-49.0-25.9-23.0 60.0
7.0 6.4 6.9 6.6 6.0 13.2 11.1 10.4 4.1 -0.9 -6.5 -1.3 -1.7 -5.0 -1.5 -6.2 -4.0 -5.7 -8.0 27.0 -4.0-10.0-17.0-19.7-21.7-20.5-10.5-56.5-32.2 80.0
100.0
120.0


REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)
LINE 600N.
15.0 15.0 15.0 11.0 14.0 11.0 11.0 11.0 10.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 6.0 5.0 7.0 5.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 0.0 -1.0 -2.0 -2.0 -5.0
20.0 23.0 25.0 24.0 29.0 25.0 25.0 24.0 24.0 23.0 17.0 18.0 17.0 10.0 7.0 10.0 13.0 16.0 12.0 16.0 13.0 11.0 7.0 7.0 7.0
2.0 -5.0 -5.0 3.0 5.0 2.0 2.0 8.0 12.0 5.0 8.0 10.0 10.0 -6.0-12.0 -5.0 1.0 -1.0 4.0 11.0 10.0 4.0
50
0
-50
0.0 40.0 80.0 120.0 160.0 200.0 240.0 280.0 320.0 360.0 400.0 440.0 480.0 E
4.0 1.2 0.0 -1.0 -0.7 2.3 0.4 1.7 0.8 4.4 3.8 1.0 5.2 5.5 0.0 -2.5 -3.7 0.3 -0.1 -0.2 3.4 3.3 2.9 0.5 0.9
1.5 3.1 -0.7 -1.2 0.9 1.2 3.5 2.1 5.6 3.9 4.5 7.4 6.3 4.9 3.1 -2.3 -2.0 -2.2 1.0 3.0 2.6 5.0 3.9 3.2 1.2
0.5 -0.5 2.8 1.0 0.0 1.6 1.5 7.5 4.3 5.3 7.6 10.2 7.9 4.0 2.3 3.9 -2.2 -2.1 0.7 4.4 6.4 3.9 5.7 3.9 3.0
-3.3 0.9 2.0 3.5 2.1 -0.7 4.1 2.0 7.0 9.5 11.5 9.7 7.4 4.0 3.7 2.1 3.0 0.6 1.6 3.1 4.9 7.3 5.0 7.6 6.0
20.0
40.0
60.0
80.0
100.0
120.0

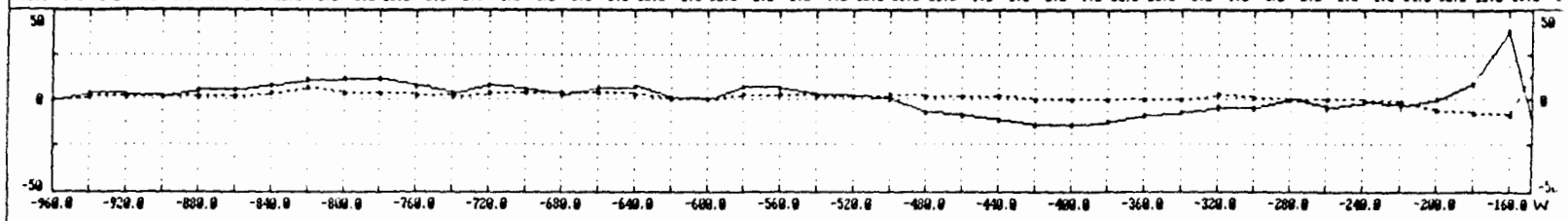
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 640N.



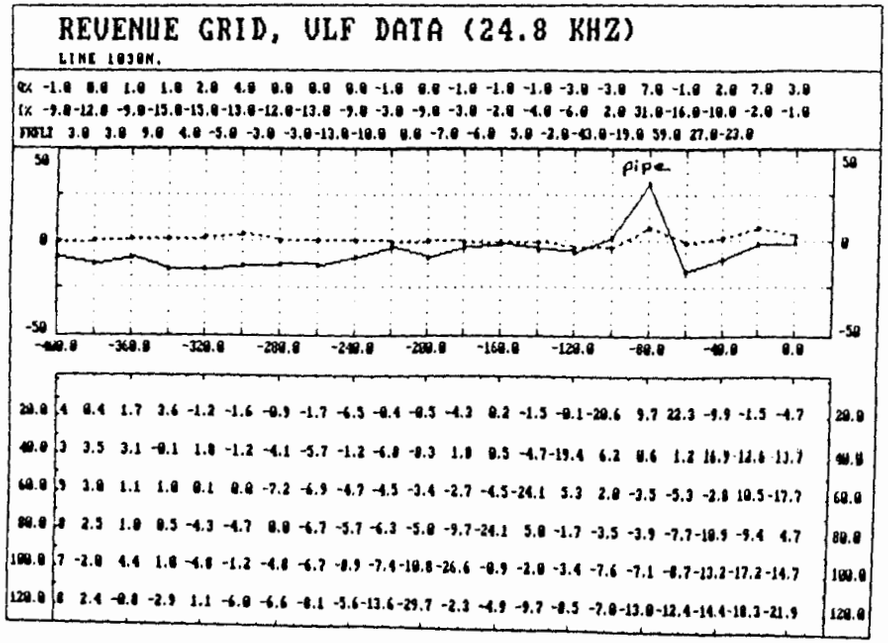
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 750N.



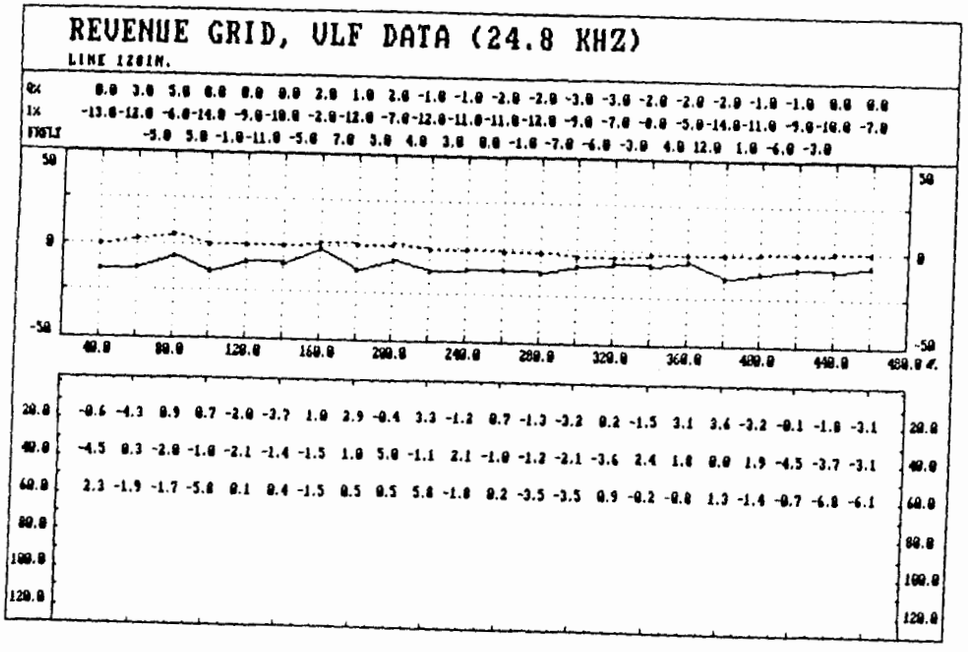
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (24.8 KHZ)

LINE 1030N.



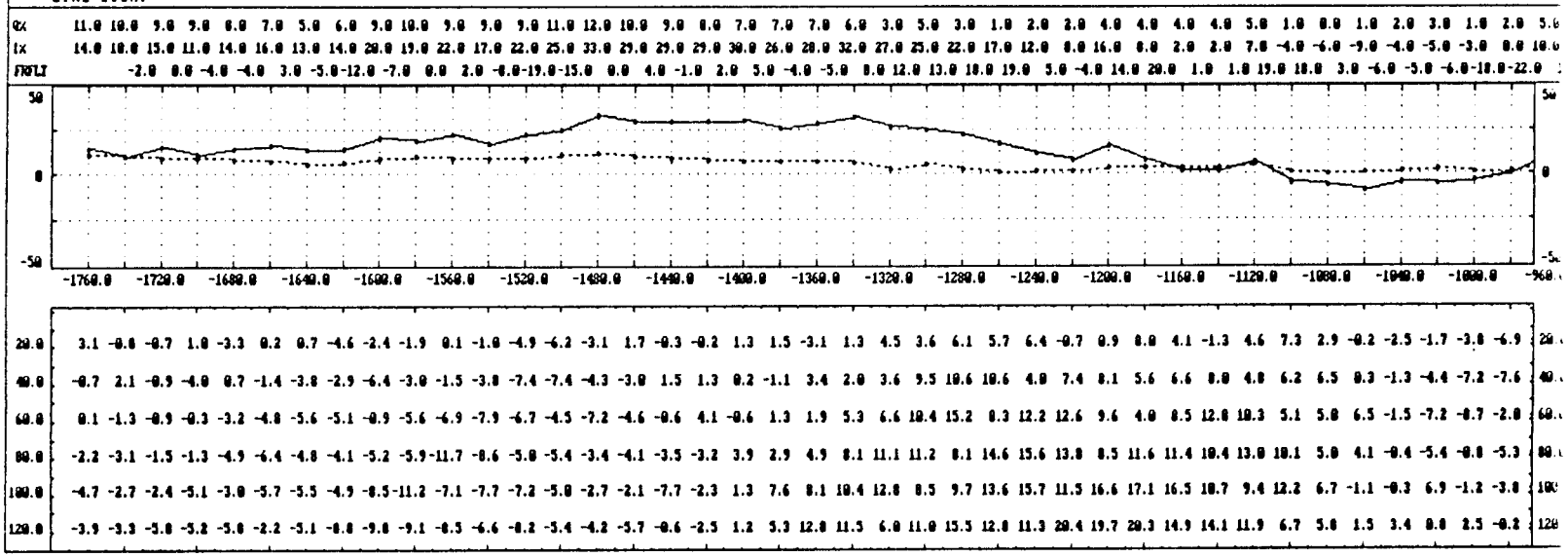
%X	-1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-3.0	-3.0	7.0	-1.0	2.0	7.0	3.0
tX	-9.0	-12.0	-9.0	-15.0	-15.0	-13.0	-12.0	-13.0	-9.0	-3.0	-9.0	-3.0	-2.0	-4.0	-6.0	2.0	31.0	-16.0	-10.0	-2.0	-1.0
FNGLI	3.0	3.0	9.0	4.0	-5.0	-3.0	-3.0	-13.0	-10.0	0.0	-7.0	-6.0	5.0	-2.0	-43.0	-19.0	59.0	27.0	-23.0		

20.0	4	0.4	1.7	3.6	-1.2	-1.6	-0.9	-1.7	-6.5	-0.4	-0.5	-4.3	0.2	-1.5	-0.1	-20.6	9.7	22.3	-9.9	-1.5	-4.7
40.0	3	3.5	3.1	-0.1	1.0	-1.2	-4.1	-5.7	-1.2	-6.0	-0.3	1.0	0.5	-4.7	-19.4	6.2	0.6	1.2	16.9	-12.6	-11.7
60.0	5	3.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	-7.2	-6.9	-4.7	-4.5	-3.4	-2.7	-4.5	-24.1	5.3	2.0	-2.5	-5.3	-2.0	10.5	-17.7
80.0	0	2.5	1.0	0.5	-4.3	-4.7	0.0	-6.7	-5.7	-6.3	-5.0	-9.7	-24.1	5.0	-1.7	-3.5	-3.9	-7.7	-10.9	-9.4	4.7
100.0	7	-2.0	4.4	1.0	-4.0	-1.2	-4.0	-6.7	-0.9	-7.4	-10.0	-26.6	-0.9	-2.0	-3.4	-7.6	-7.1	-0.7	-13.2	-17.2	-14.7
120.0	6	2.4	-0.0	-2.9	1.1	-6.0	-6.6	-0.1	-5.6	-13.6	-29.7	-2.3	-4.9	-9.7	-0.5	-7.0	-13.0	-12.4	-14.4	-10.3	-21.9


REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (24.8 KHZ)
LINE 1201N.
0% 0.0 3.0 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 1.0 2.0 -1.0 -1.0 -2.0 -2.0 -3.0 -3.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.0 -1.0 -1.0 0.0 0.0
1% -13.0-12.0 -6.0-14.0 -9.0-10.0 -2.0-12.0 -7.0-12.0-11.0-11.0-12.0 -9.0 -7.0 -0.0 -5.0-14.0-11.0 -9.0-10.0 -7.0
FIELD -3.0 5.0 -1.0-11.0 -5.0 7.0 3.0 4.0 3.0 0.0 -1.0 -7.0 -6.0 -3.0 4.0 12.0 1.0 -6.0 -3.0
50
0
-50
40.0
80.0
120.0
160.0
200.0
240.0
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0
40.0
60.0
80.0
100.0
120.0
-0.6 -4.3 0.9 0.7 -2.0 -2.7 1.0 2.9 -0.4 3.3 -1.2 0.7 -1.3 -3.2 0.2 -1.5 3.1 3.4 -3.2 -0.1 -1.0 -3.1
-4.5 0.3 -2.0 -1.0 -2.1 -1.4 -1.5 1.0 5.0 -1.1 2.1 -1.0 -1.2 -2.1 -3.6 2.4 1.0 0.0 1.9 -4.5 -3.7 -3.1
2.3 -1.9 -1.7 -5.0 0.1 0.4 -1.5 0.5 0.5 5.0 -1.0 0.2 -3.5 -3.5 0.9 -0.2 -0.0 1.3 -1.4 -0.7 -6.0 -6.1

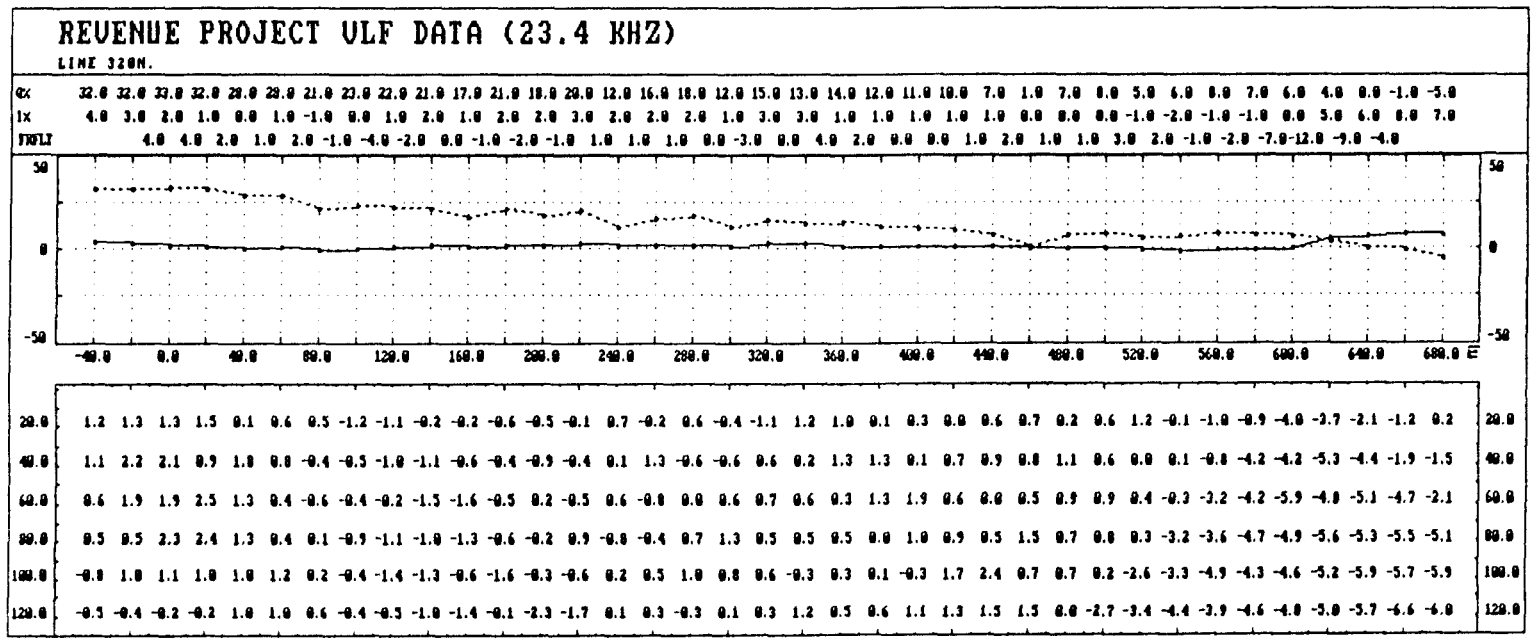
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 100N.



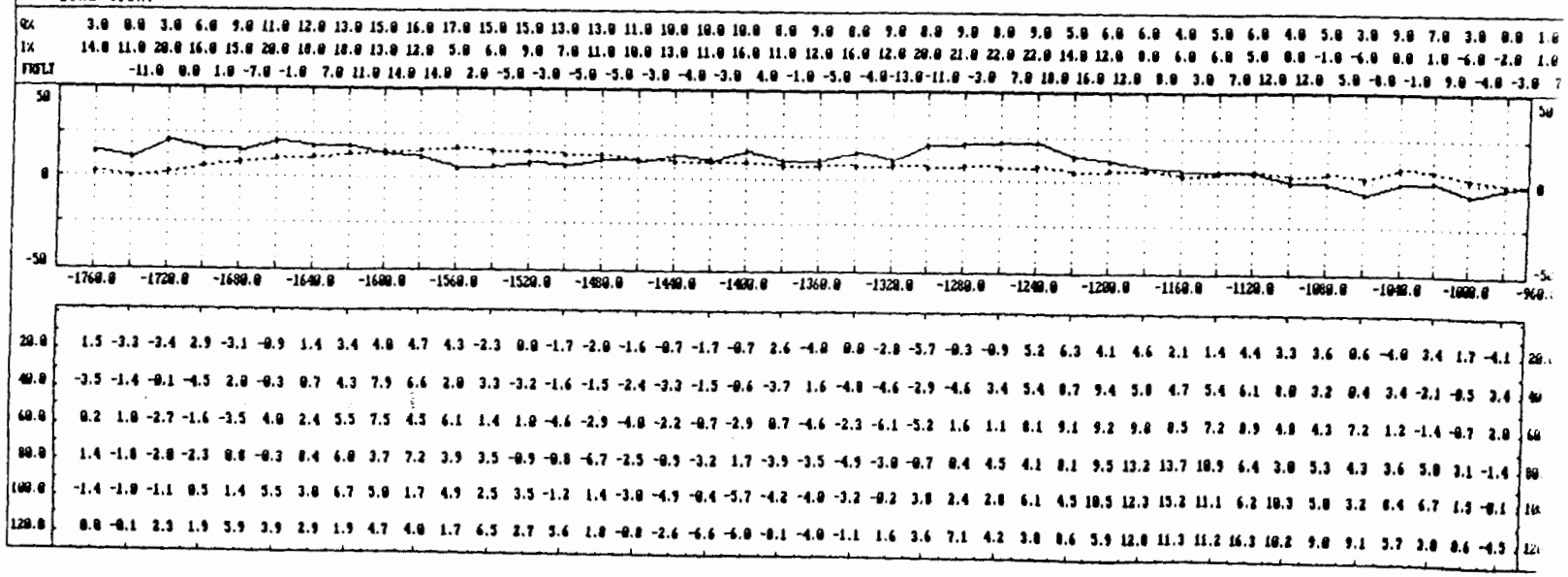
REVENUE PROJECT VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 320N.



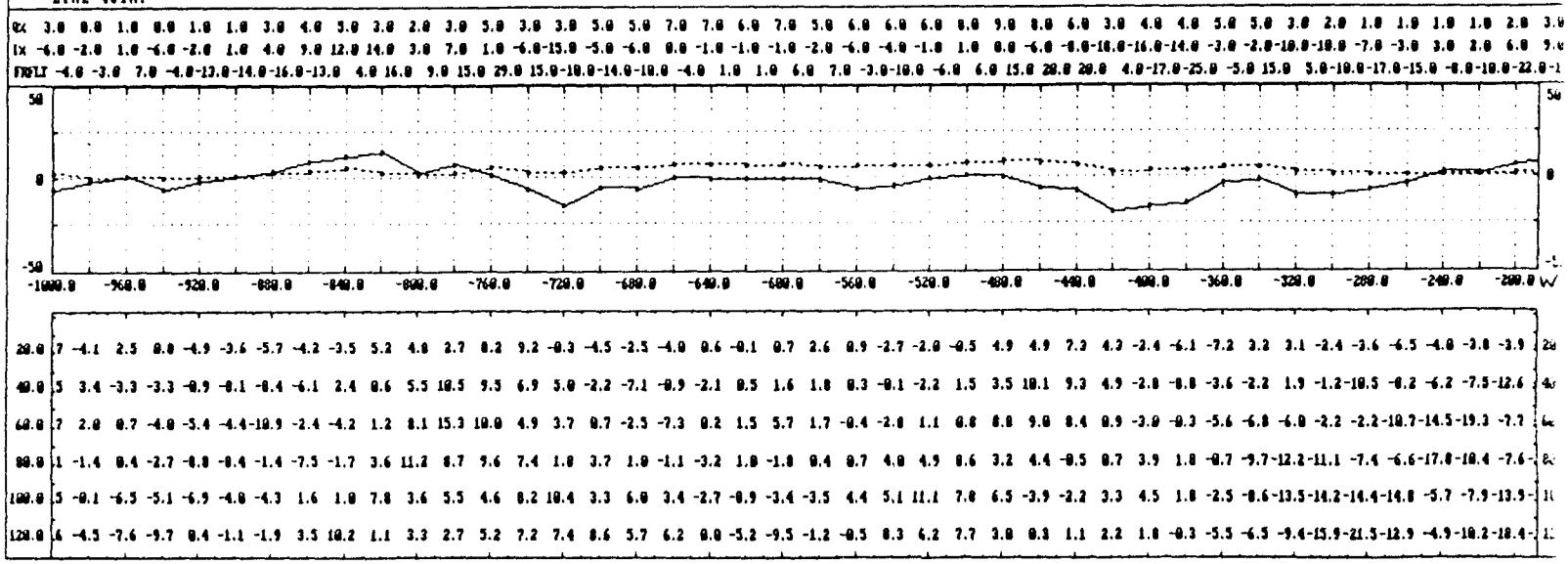
REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

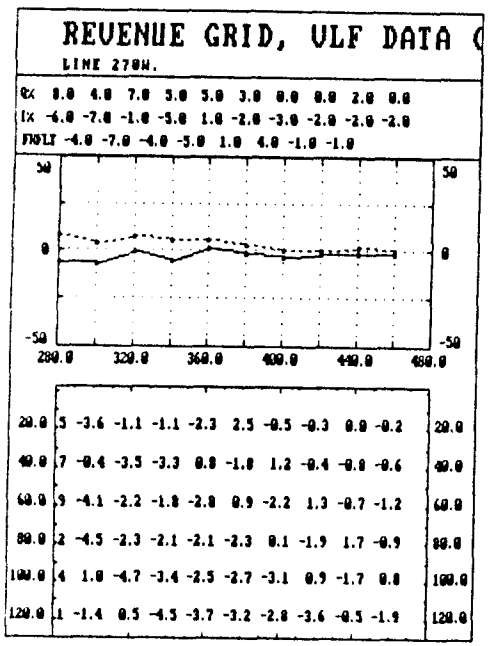
LINE 401N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

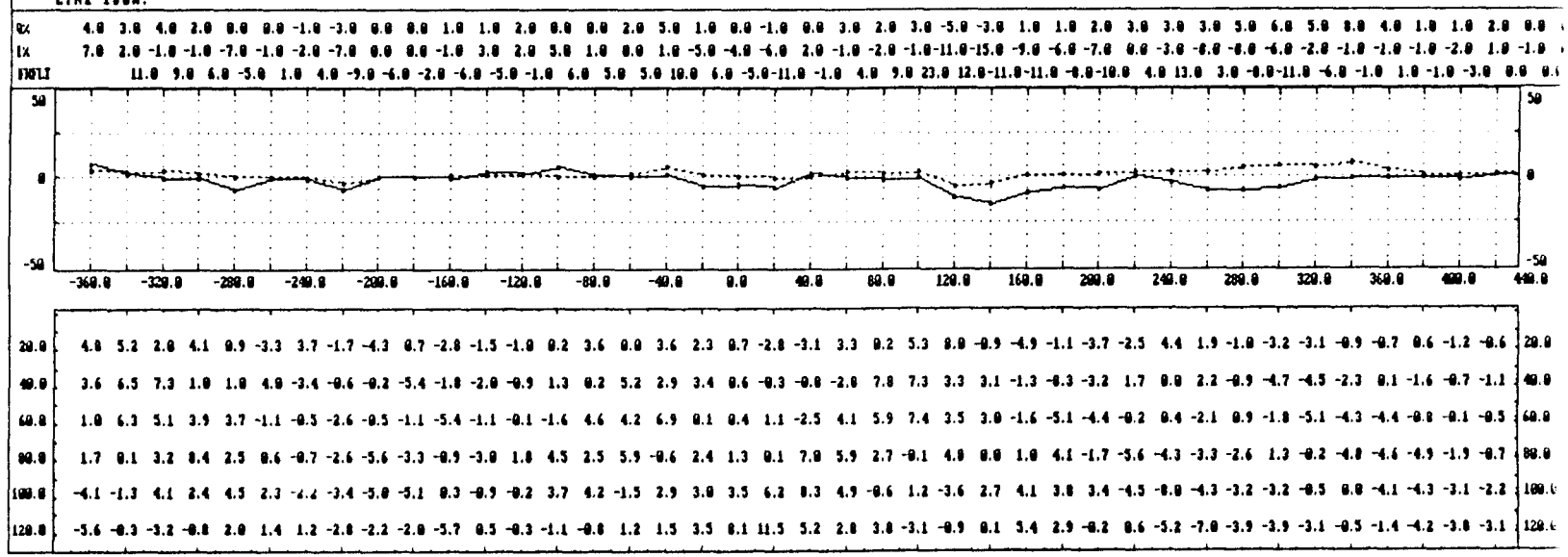
LINE 481N.

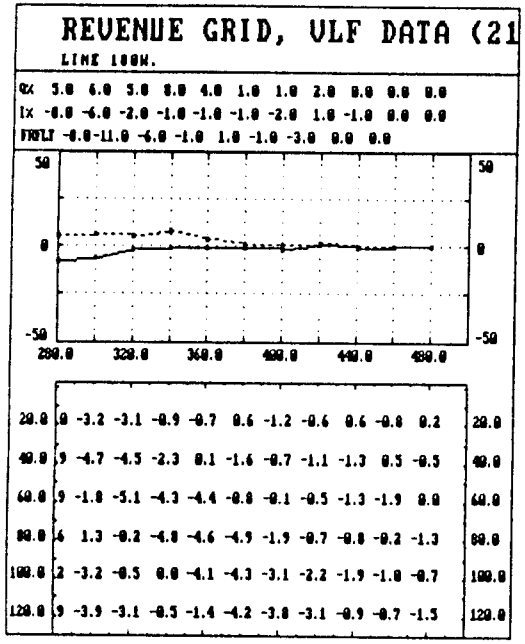


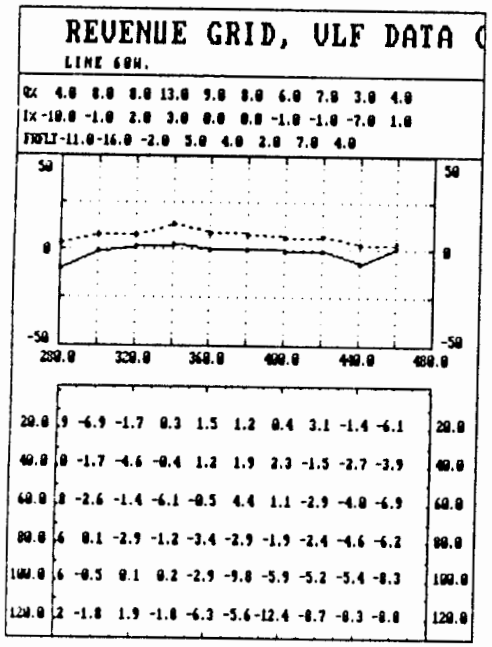

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (
LINE 270W.
0% 8.0 4.0 7.0 5.0 5.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 0.0
I% -6.0 -7.0 -1.0 -5.0 1.0 -2.0 -3.0 -2.0 -2.0 -2.0
FAULT -6.0 -7.0 -6.0 -5.0 1.0 4.0 -1.0 -1.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 5 -3.6 -1.1 -1.1 -2.3 2.5 -0.5 -0.3 0.0 -0.2
40.0 7 -0.4 -3.5 -3.3 0.0 -1.0 1.2 -0.4 -0.0 -0.6
60.0 9 -4.1 -2.2 -1.8 -2.0 0.9 -2.2 1.3 -0.7 -1.2
80.0 2 -4.5 -2.3 -2.1 -2.1 -2.3 0.1 -1.9 1.7 -0.9
100.0 4 1.0 -4.7 -3.4 -2.5 -2.7 -3.1 0.9 -1.7 0.0
120.0 1 -1.4 0.5 -4.5 -3.7 -3.2 -2.0 -3.6 -0.5 -1.9

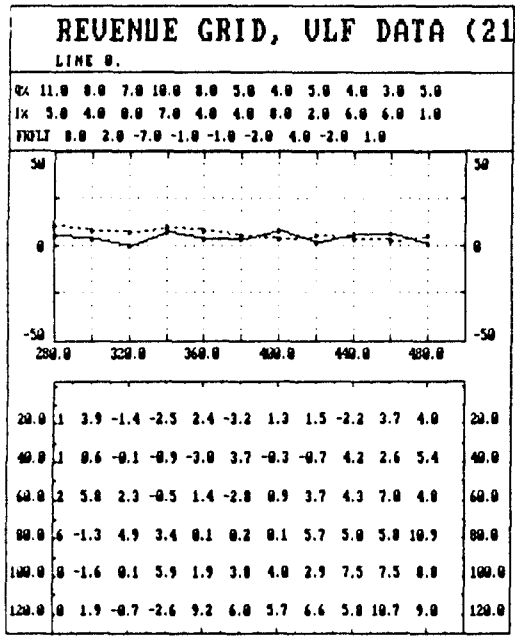
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

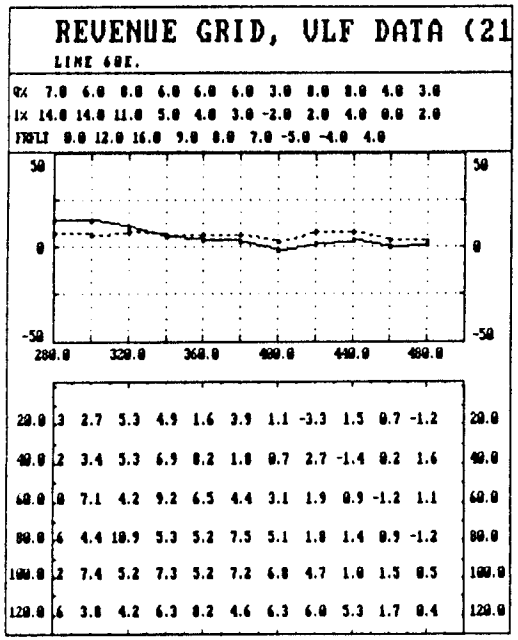
LINE 100W.




REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 100W.
Qx 5.0 6.0 5.0 8.0 4.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Ix -8.0 -6.0 -2.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -2.0 1.0 -1.0 0.0 0.0
FHFLT -8.0-11.0 -6.0 -1.0 1.0 -1.0 -3.0 0.0 0.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 .0 -3.2 -3.1 -0.9 -0.7 0.6 -1.2 -0.6 0.6 -0.8 0.2
40.0 .9 -4.7 -4.5 -2.3 0.1 -1.6 -0.7 -1.1 -1.3 0.5 -0.5
60.0 .9 -1.8 -5.1 -4.3 -4.4 -0.8 -0.1 -0.5 -1.3 -1.9 0.0
80.0 .6 1.3 -0.2 -4.8 -4.6 -4.9 -1.9 -0.7 -0.8 -0.2 -1.3
100.0 .2 -3.2 -0.5 0.0 -4.1 -4.3 -3.1 -2.2 -1.9 -1.0 -0.7
120.0 .9 -3.9 -3.1 -0.5 -1.4 -4.2 -3.8 -3.1 -0.9 -0.7 -1.5

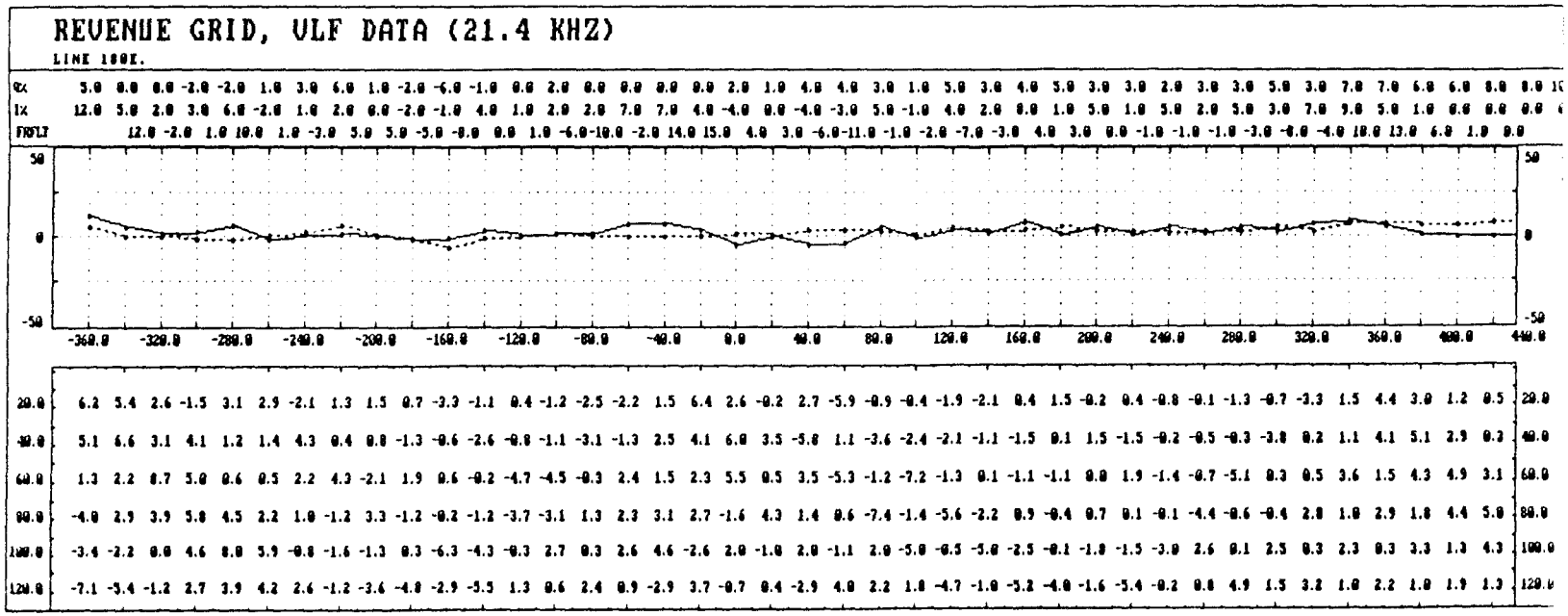

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA
LINE 68W.
Rx 4.0 8.0 8.0 13.0 9.0 8.0 6.0 7.0 3.0 4.0
Ix -10.0 -1.0 2.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 -1.0 -1.0 -7.0 1.0
FRQLT -11.0 -16.0 -2.0 5.0 4.0 2.0 7.0 4.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 9 -6.9 -1.7 0.3 1.5 1.2 0.4 3.1 -1.4 -6.1
40.0 0 -1.7 -4.6 -0.4 1.2 1.9 2.3 -1.5 -2.7 -3.9
60.0 8 -2.6 -1.4 -6.1 -0.5 4.4 1.1 -2.9 -4.0 -6.9
80.0 6 0.1 -2.9 -1.2 -3.4 -2.9 -1.9 -2.4 -4.6 -6.2
100.0 6 -0.5 0.1 0.2 -2.9 -9.8 -5.9 -5.2 -5.4 -8.3
120.0 2 -1.8 1.9 -1.8 -6.3 -5.6 -12.4 -8.7 -8.3 -8.8


REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 0.
%: 11.0 8.0 7.0 10.0 8.0 5.0 4.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 5.0
I%: 5.0 4.0 0.0 7.0 4.0 4.0 8.0 2.0 6.0 6.0 1.0
FIELT 0.0 2.0 -7.0 -1.0 -1.0 -2.0 4.0 -2.0 1.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 1 3.9 -1.4 -2.5 2.4 -3.2 1.3 1.5 -2.2 3.7 4.0
40.0 1 0.6 -0.1 -0.9 -3.0 3.7 -0.3 -0.7 4.2 2.6 5.4
60.0 2 5.0 2.3 -0.5 1.4 -2.0 0.9 3.7 4.3 7.0 4.0
80.0 6 -1.3 4.9 3.4 0.1 0.2 0.1 5.7 5.0 5.0 10.9
100.0 0 -1.6 0.1 5.9 1.9 3.0 4.0 2.9 7.5 7.5 8.0
120.0 0 1.9 -0.7 -2.6 9.2 6.0 5.7 6.6 5.0 10.7 9.0


REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 60E.
%: 7.0 6.0 8.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 3.0 8.0 8.0 4.0 3.0
Ix 14.0 14.0 11.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 -2.0 2.0 4.0 0.0 2.0
FRQLI 0.0 12.0 16.0 9.0 8.0 7.0 -5.0 -4.0 4.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 3 2.7 5.3 4.9 1.6 3.9 1.1 -3.3 1.5 0.7 -1.2
40.0 2 3.4 5.3 6.9 8.2 1.8 0.7 2.7 -1.4 0.2 1.6
60.0 0 7.1 4.2 9.2 6.5 4.4 3.1 1.9 0.9 -1.2 1.1
80.0 6 4.4 10.9 5.3 5.2 7.5 5.1 1.8 1.4 0.9 -1.2
100.0 2 7.4 5.2 7.3 5.2 7.2 6.8 4.7 1.0 1.5 0.5
120.0 6 3.8 4.2 6.3 8.2 4.6 6.3 6.0 5.3 1.7 0.4

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

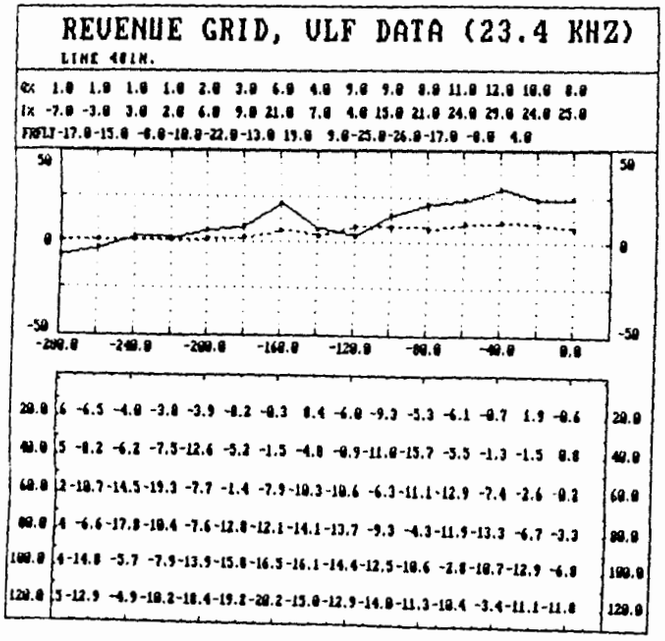
LINE 100E.



| | | |

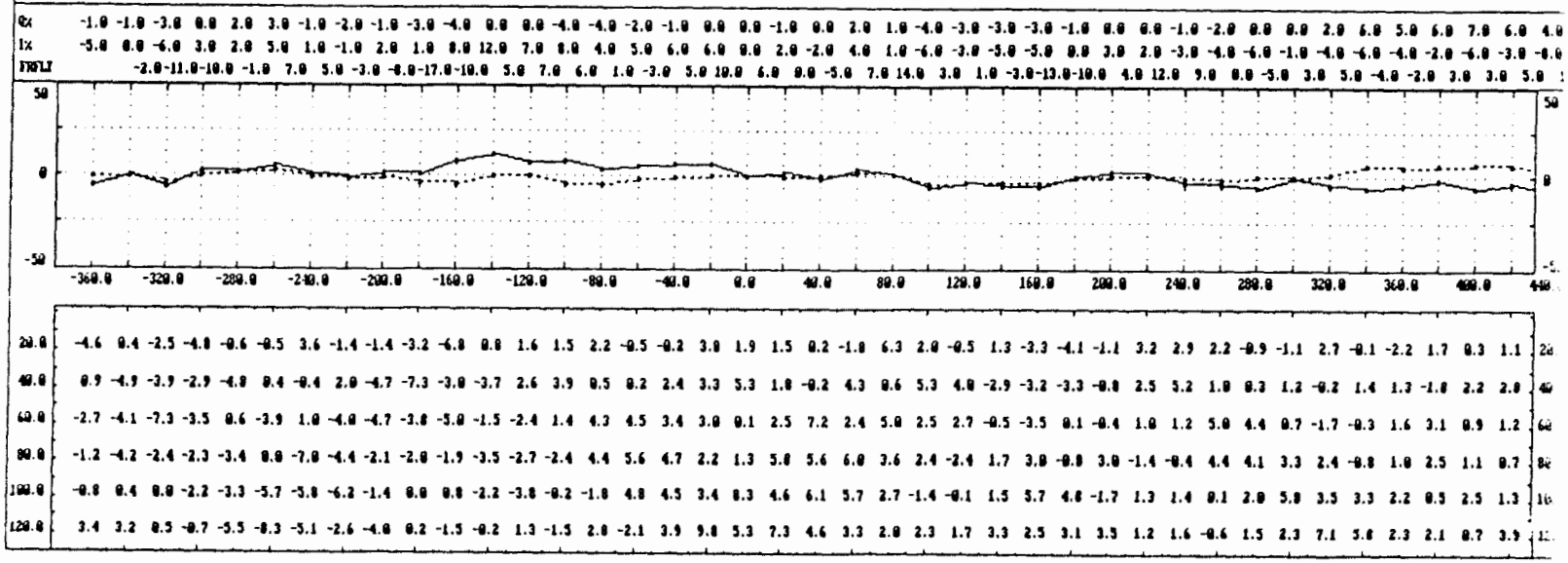
REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 401N.



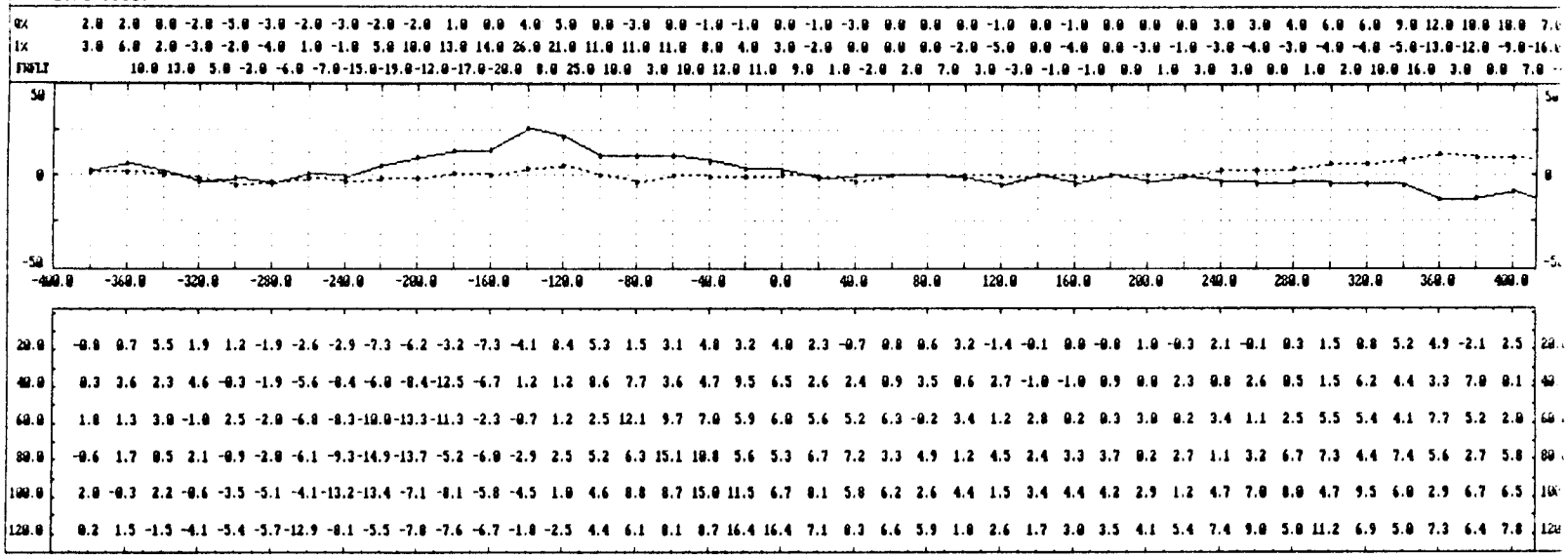
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

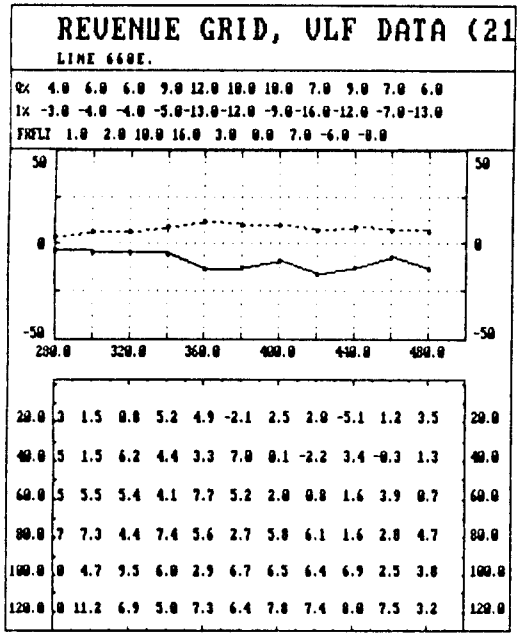
LINE 6008.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

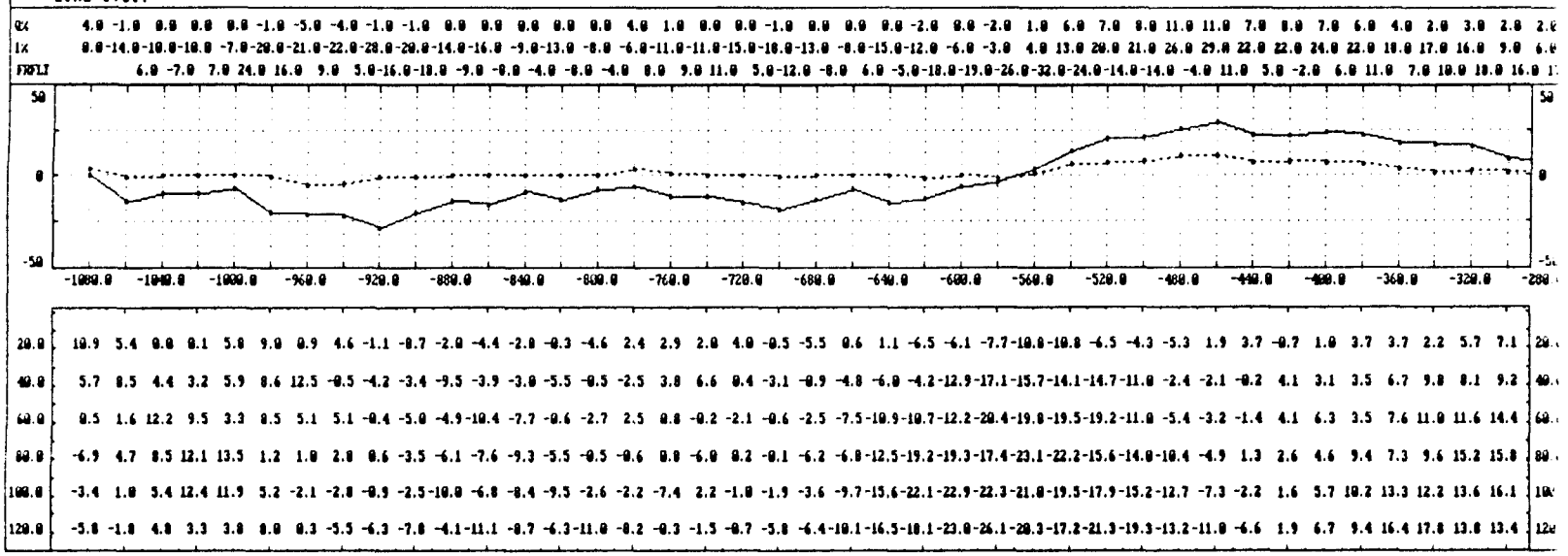
LINE 660E.




REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21
LINE 660E.
Qx 4.0 6.0 6.0 9.0 12.0 10.0 10.0 7.0 9.0 7.0 6.0
Ix -3.0 -4.0 -4.0 -5.0-13.0-12.0 -9.0-16.0-12.0 -7.0-13.0
FRFLI 1.0 2.0 10.0 16.0 3.0 0.0 7.0 -6.0 -8.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 .3 1.5 0.8 5.2 4.9 -2.1 2.5 2.0 -5.1 1.2 3.5
40.0 .5 1.5 6.2 4.4 3.3 7.0 0.1 -2.2 3.4 -0.3 1.3
60.0 .5 5.5 5.4 4.1 7.7 5.2 2.0 0.8 1.6 3.9 0.7
80.0 .7 7.3 4.4 7.4 5.6 2.7 5.8 6.1 1.6 2.8 4.7
100.0 .0 4.7 9.5 6.0 2.9 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.9 2.5 3.8
120.0 .0 11.2 6.9 5.0 7.3 6.4 7.8 7.4 0.0 7.5 3.2

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

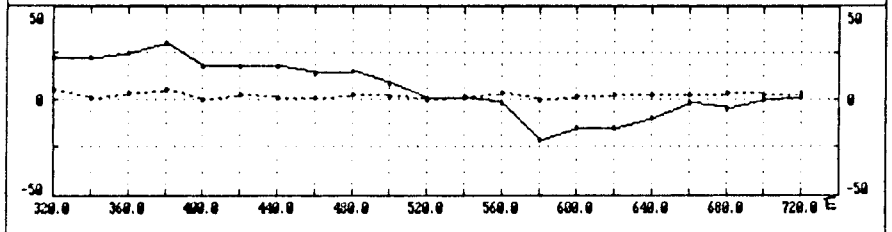
LINE 3701.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 3705.

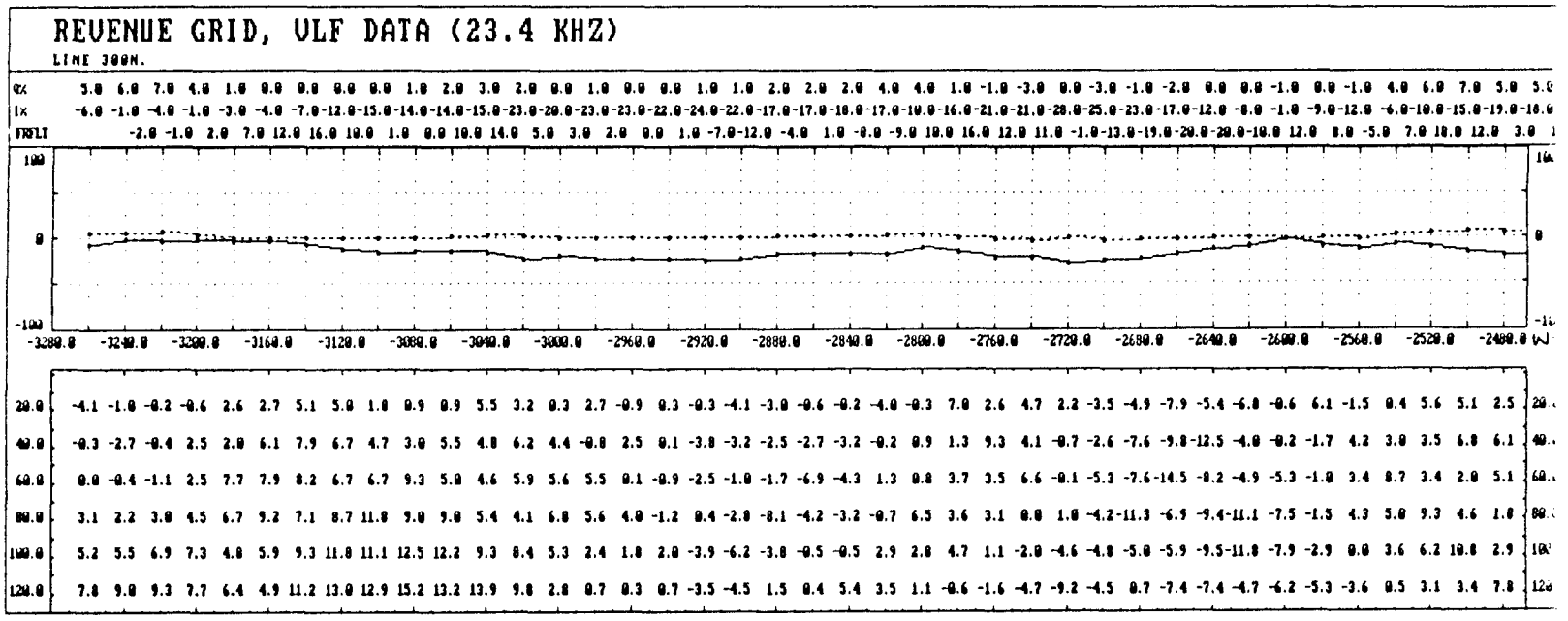
Qx	5.0	1.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Ix	22.0	22.0	25.0	30.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	15.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	-2.0	-21.0	-15.0	-15.0	-10.0	-2.0	-4.0	0.0	2.0
FRSLI	0.0	-11.0	-1.0	19.0	12.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	19.0	22.0	11.0	25.0	35.0	7.0	-11.0	-10.0	-19.0	-0.0	-0.0		



20.0	6	-1.4	-4.0	4.1	7.1	0.1	4.2	2.9	3.5	9.1	7.1	3.0	13.0	7.5	-3.5	-1.5	-0.0	-4.2	-2.4	-4.6	-2.7	20.0
40.0	9	-1.9	3.0	2.2	5.2	10.7	2.7	7.7	12.4	9.6	10.4	17.2	9.7	9.0	5.5	-10.2	-6.4	-7.7	-6.7	-5.4	-7.4	40.0
60.0	1	0.6	5.1	4.2	7.0	0.0	13.4	9.9	9.9	11.2	20.2	10.0	14.0	6.6	1.9	1.6	-11.3	-9.0	-10.7	-0.0	-5.0	60.0
80.0	3	2.2	2.3	7.9	4.7	7.1	14.1	16.1	11.4	21.6	10.0	16.2	14.3	6.4	3.2	1.6	-2.5	-14.1	-11.4	-13.0	-11.2	80.0
100.0	4	3.6	1.6	2.5	9.1	11.4	10.9	14.7	20.2	10.2	10.3	15.5	7.0	9.4	5.1	-0.9	-2.1	-4.5	-15.9	-14.6	-15.3	100.0
120.0	7	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	13.2	13.6	23.9	21.0	24.4	14.3	9.9	11.5	7.0	6.2	0.7	-4.0	-4.5	-7.7	-19.4	-16.9	120.0

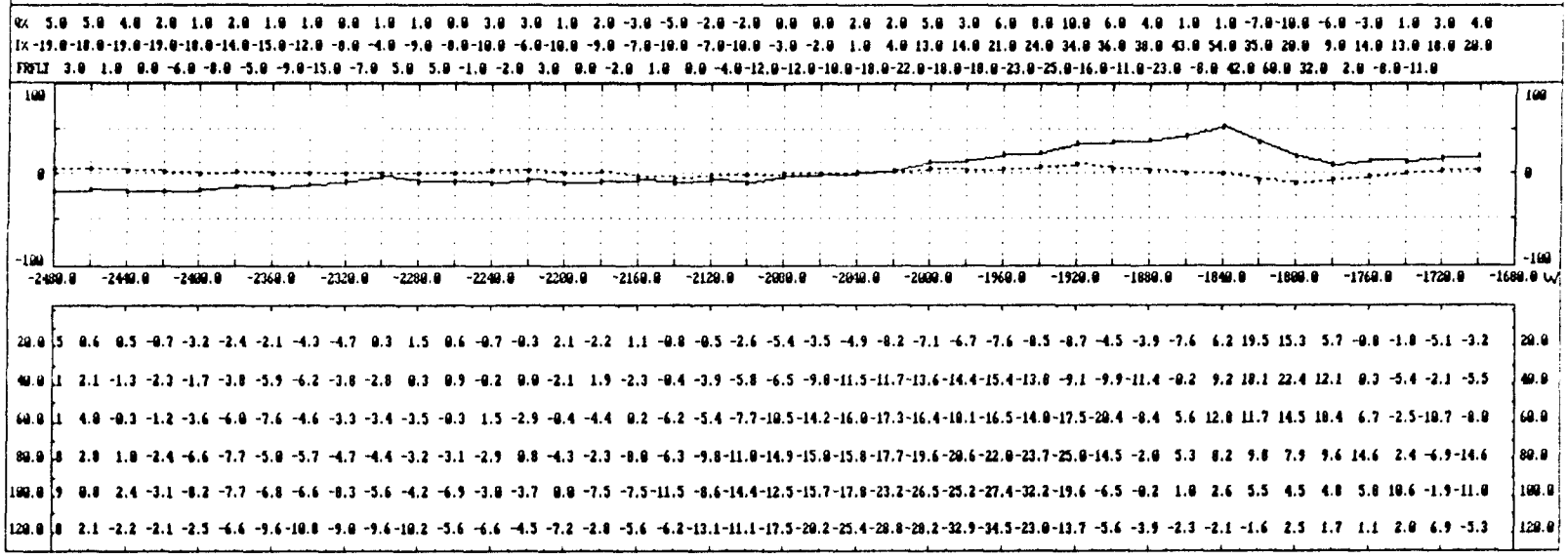
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 300N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

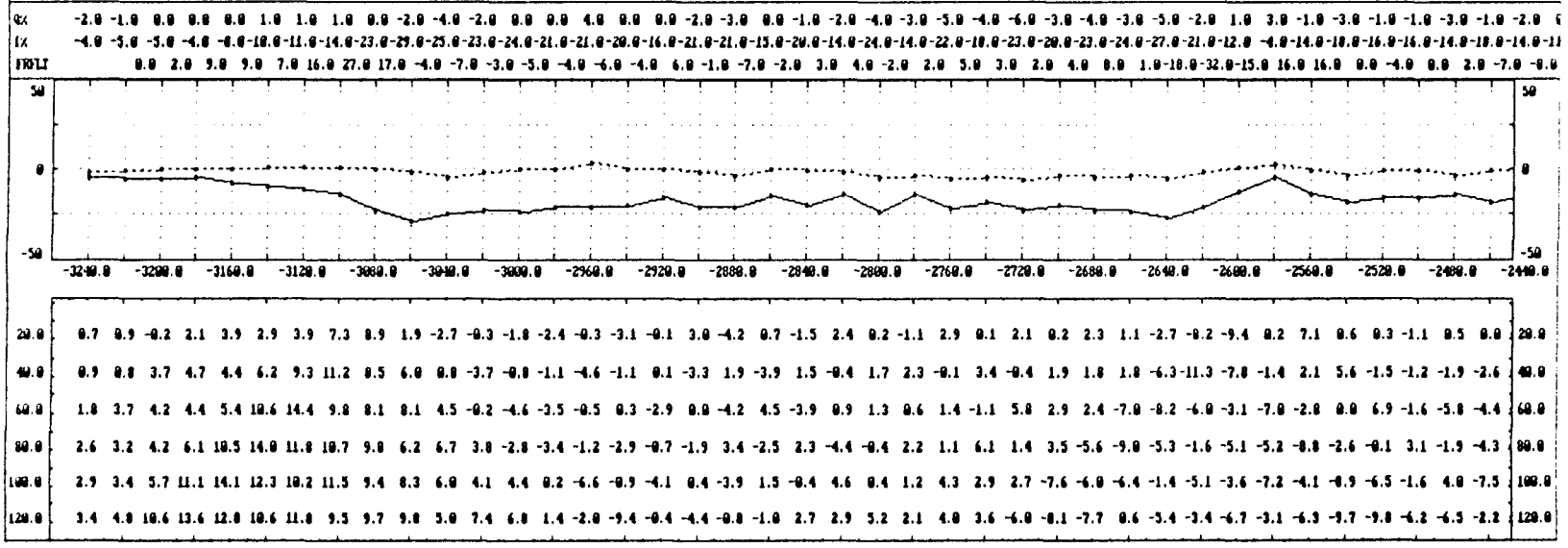
LINE 300N.



20.0	5	0.6	0.5	-0.7	-3.2	-2.4	-2.1	-4.3	-4.7	0.3	1.5	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	2.1	-2.2	1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-2.6	-5.4	-3.5	-4.9	-0.2	-7.1	-6.7	-7.6	-0.5	-0.7	-4.5	-3.9	-7.6	6.2	19.5	15.3	5.7	-0.0	-1.0	-5.1	-3.2	20.0
40.0	1	2.1	-1.3	-2.3	-1.7	-3.8	-5.9	-6.2	-3.8	-2.8	0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.0	-2.1	1.9	-2.3	-0.4	-3.9	-5.8	-6.5	-9.0	-11.5	-11.7	-13.6	-14.4	-15.4	-13.0	-9.1	-9.9	-11.4	-0.2	9.2	18.1	22.4	12.1	0.3	-5.4	-2.1	-5.5	40.0
60.0	1	4.0	-0.3	-1.2	-3.6	-6.0	-7.6	-4.6	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	-0.3	1.5	-2.9	-0.4	-4.4	0.2	-6.2	-5.4	-7.7	-10.5	-14.2	-16.0	-17.3	-16.4	-10.1	-16.5	-14.0	-17.5	-20.4	-8.4	5.6	12.8	11.7	14.5	10.4	6.7	-2.5	-10.7	-8.0	60.0
80.0	8	2.0	1.0	-2.4	-6.6	-7.7	-5.0	-5.7	-4.7	-4.4	-3.2	-3.1	-2.9	0.8	-4.3	-2.3	-8.0	-6.3	-9.8	-11.0	-14.9	-15.0	-15.8	-17.7	-19.6	-20.6	-22.0	-23.7	-25.0	-14.5	-2.0	5.3	8.2	9.8	7.9	9.6	14.6	2.4	-6.9	-14.6	80.0
100.0	9	0.0	2.4	-3.1	-8.2	-7.7	-6.8	-6.6	-8.3	-5.6	-4.2	-6.9	-3.0	-3.7	0.0	-7.5	-7.5	-11.5	-8.6	-14.4	-12.5	-15.7	-17.0	-23.2	-26.5	-25.2	-27.4	-32.2	-19.6	-6.5	-0.2	1.0	2.6	5.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	10.6	-1.9	-11.0	100.0
120.0	0	2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-2.5	-6.6	-9.6	-10.0	-9.0	-9.6	-10.2	-5.6	-6.6	-4.5	-7.2	-2.0	-5.6	-6.2	-13.1	-11.1	-17.5	-20.2	-25.4	-28.0	-28.2	-32.9	-34.5	-23.0	-13.7	-5.6	-3.9	-2.3	-2.1	-1.6	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	6.9	-5.3	120.0

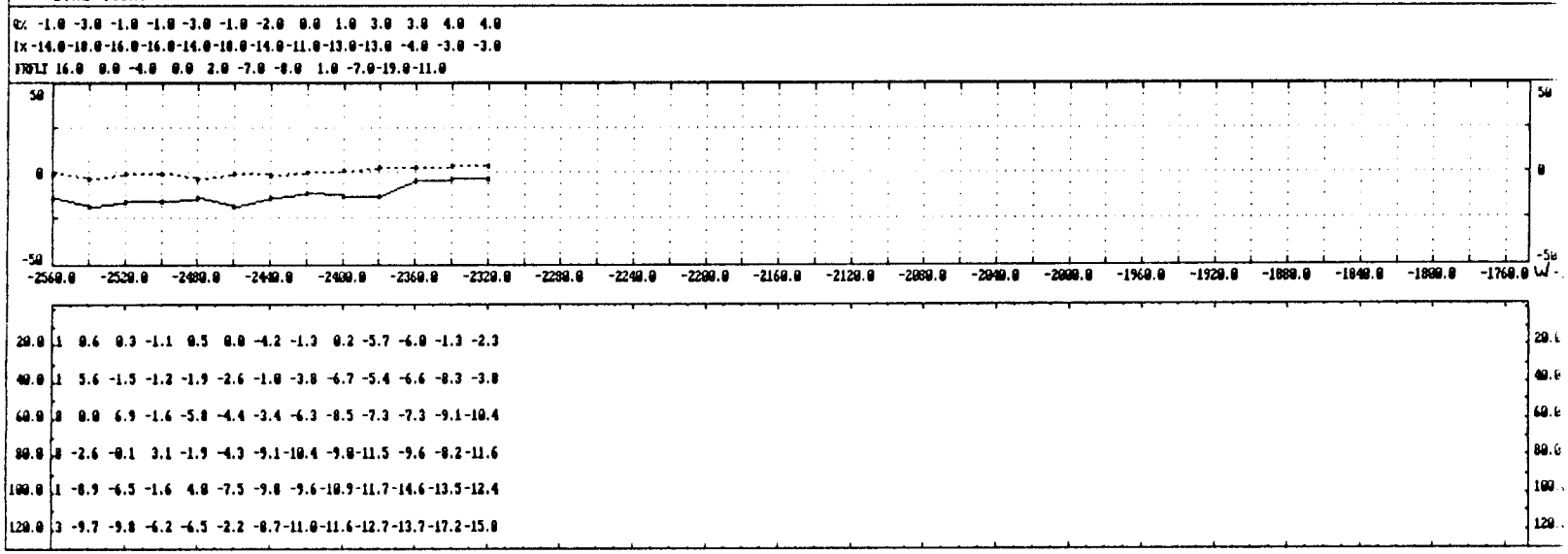
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 440N.



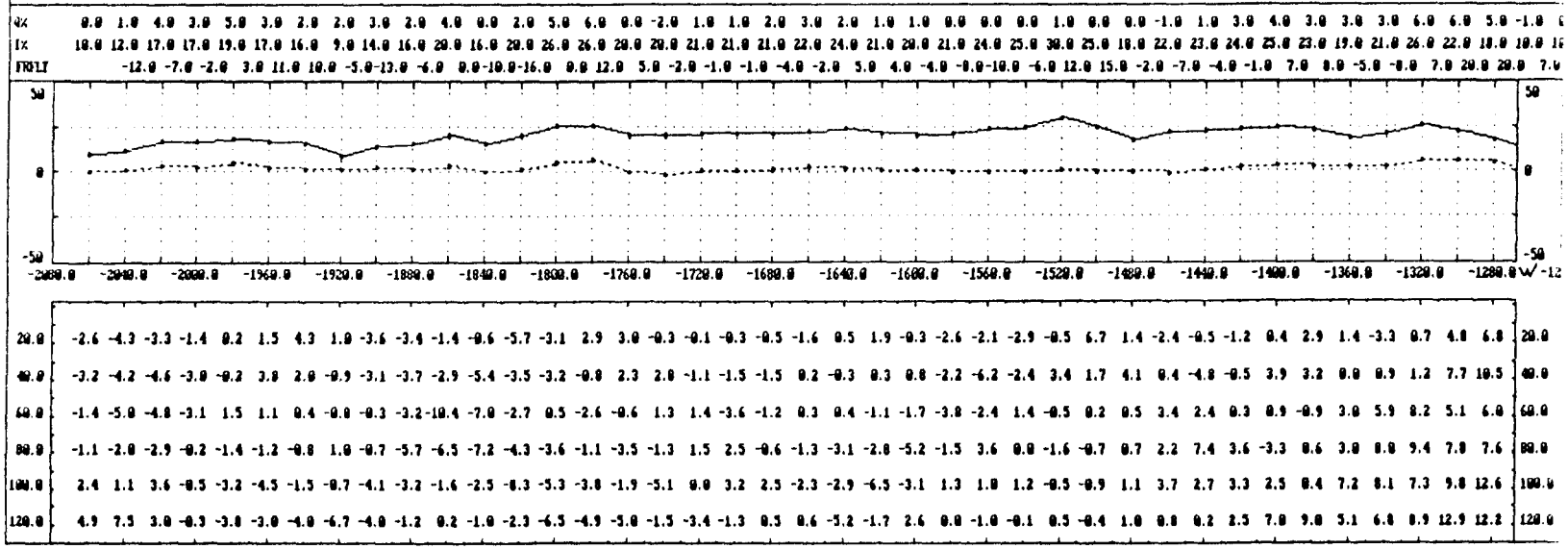
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 440N.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 3605.



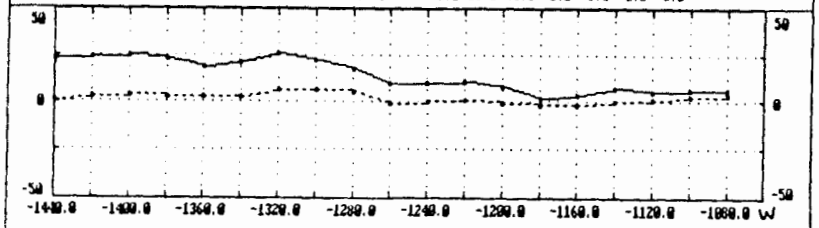
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 3605.

Rx 1.0 3.0 4.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 6.0 6.0 5.0 -1.0 0.0 1.0 -1.0 -2.0 -2.0 0.0 1.0 3.0 4.0

Ix 23.0 24.0 25.0 23.0 19.0 21.0 26.0 22.0 18.0 10.0 10.0 11.0 8.0 2.0 4.0 7.0 5.0 6.0 6.0

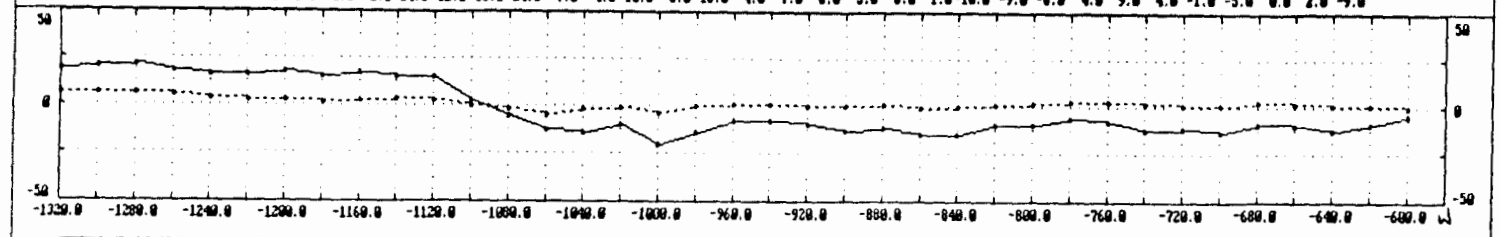
FASLI -4.0 -1.0 7.0 8.0 -5.0 -8.0 7.0 20.0 20.0 7.0 1.0 11.0 13.0 -1.0 -6.0 0.0 0.0



20.0	5	-1.2	0.4	2.9	1.4	-3.3	0.7	4.8	6.0	5.7	0.9	2.1	5.0	2.5	-2.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.2
40.0	8	-0.5	3.9	3.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	7.7	10.5	6.7	5.7	5.1	4.6	3.6	2.7	-2.1	-0.8	1.3	-0.2
60.0	4	0.3	0.9	-0.9	3.0	5.9	8.2	5.1	6.0	10.9	12.2	8.9	2.2	3.2	3.6	2.9	-0.8	-0.2	0.9
80.0	4	3.6	-3.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	9.4	7.0	7.6	11.5	12.4	9.0	0.3	3.2	3.0	3.6	1.7	-0.9	0.7
100.0	7	3.3	2.5	0.4	7.2	0.1	7.3	9.0	12.6	9.3	0.0	13.2	9.0	7.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.1	-1.2
120.0	2	2.5	7.0	9.0	5.1	6.0	0.9	12.9	12.2	9.4	0.6	9.0	12.1	9.9	0.1	3.2	2.7	3.6	1.7

REVENUE GRID, ULF DATA (23.4 KHZ)

LINE 2801.



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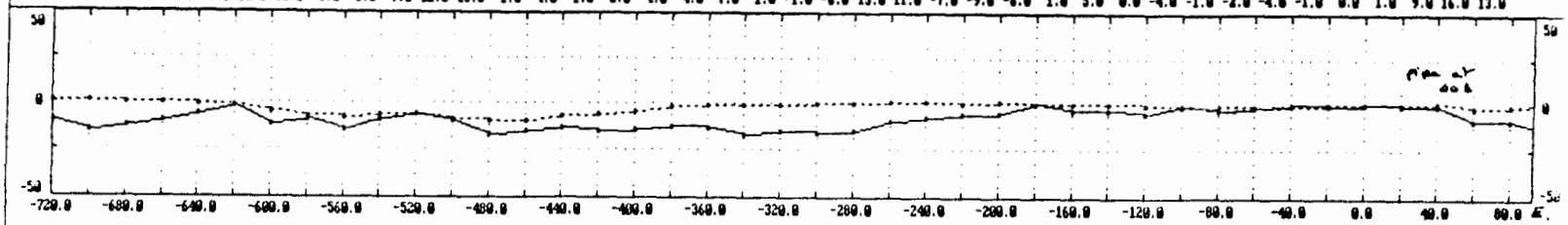
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (24.8 KHZ)

LINE 1200N.

Qx 1.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 -1.0 -2.0 -4.0 -7.0 -8.0 -6.0 -6.0 -9.0-10.0-10.0 -7.0 -6.0 -4.0 -2.0 -1.0 -1.0 -1.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 -1.0 -2.0 -1.0 -2.0 -1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 -2.0 -1.0 1.0

Ix -10.0-15.0-12.0-10.0 -6.0 -2.0-11.0 -9.0-14.0 -9.0 -6.0-10.0-17.0-15.0-13.0-15.0-14.0-12.0-13.0-17.0-15.0-16.0-15.0-19.0 -8.0 -6.0 -5.0 0.0 -3.0 -3.0 -5.0 -1.0 -3.0 -2.0 0.0 -1.0 0.0 -1.0 -1.0 -9.0 -9.0-14.0

PHFLI 2.0 -3.0-11.0-14.0 -3.0 12.0 10.0 3.0 -8.0 -7.0 12.0 16.0 1.0 -4.0 1.0 -2.0 -4.0 4.0 7.0 1.0 -1.0 -6.0-13.0-11.0 -7.0 -9.0 -8.0 1.0 5.0 0.0 -4.0 -1.0 -2.0 -4.0 -1.0 0.0 1.0 9.0 16.0 13.0



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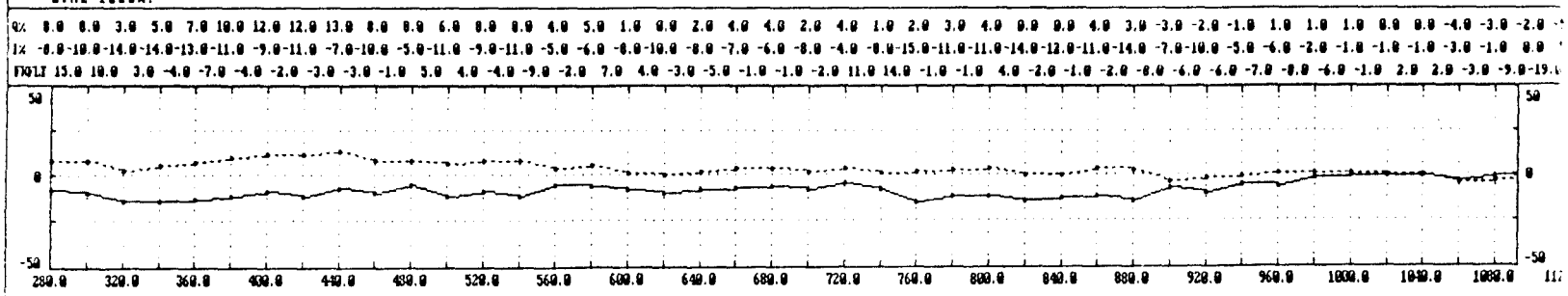
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

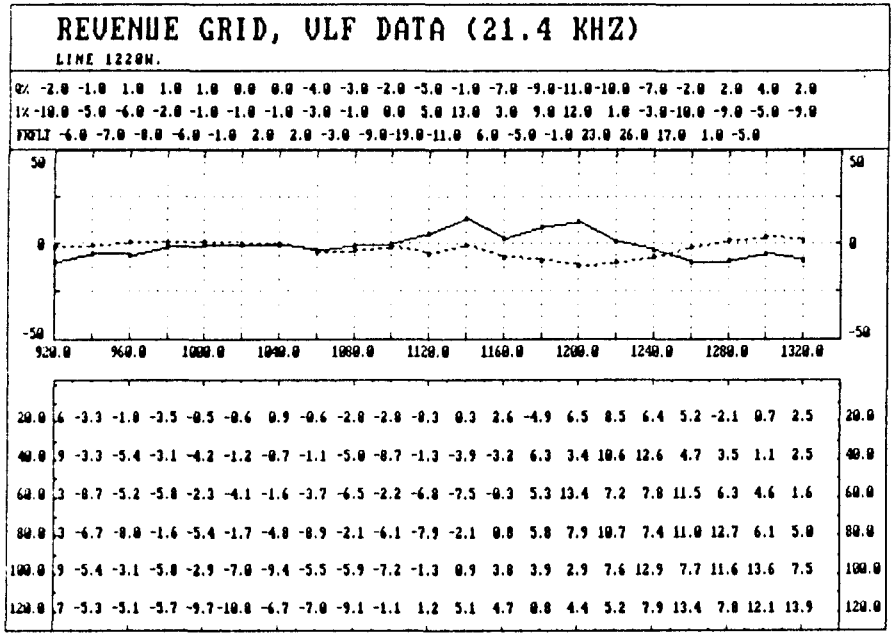
LINE 1220W.

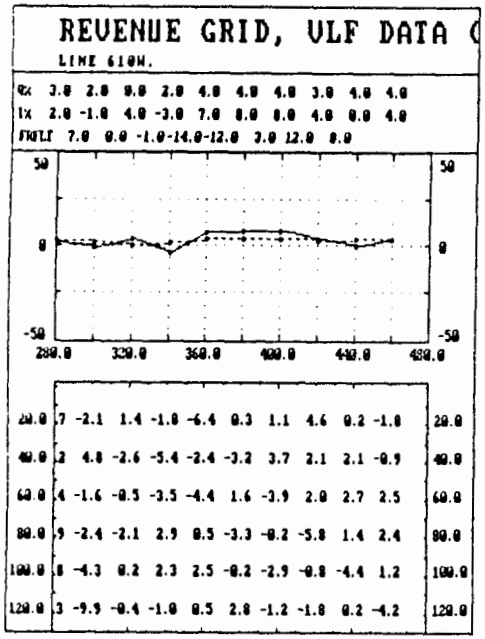


| | | |

REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

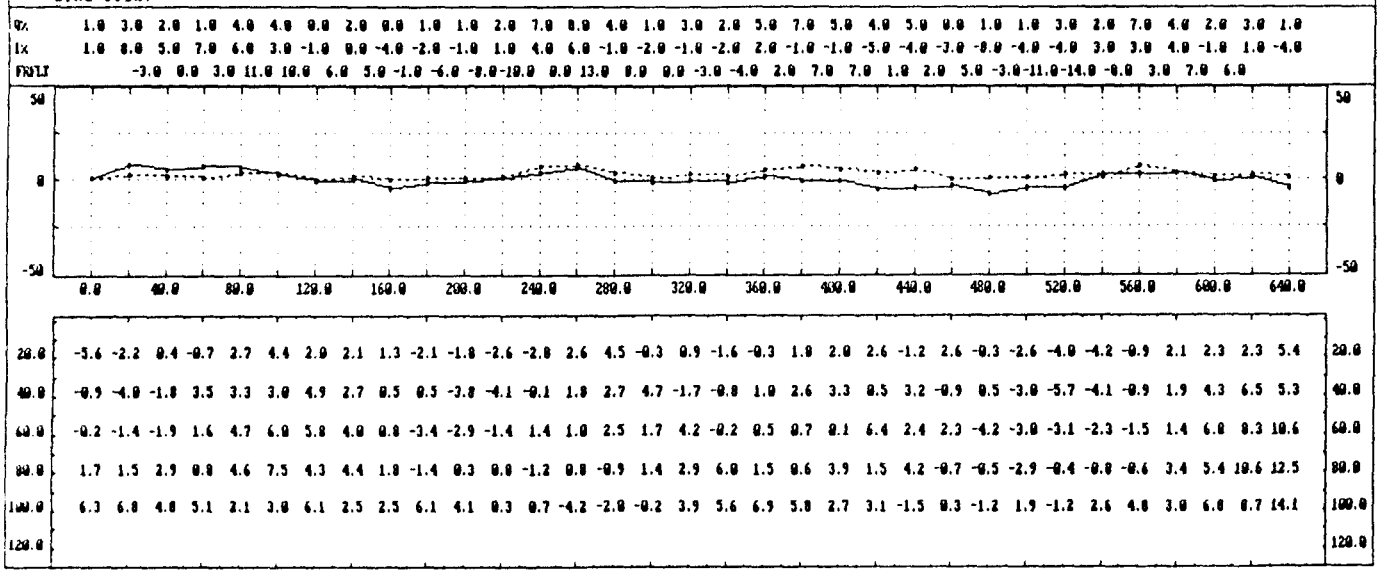
LINE 1220W.




REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA
LINE 610W.
Rx 3.0 2.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.0 4.0 4.0
Tx 2.0 -1.0 4.0 -3.0 7.0 8.0 8.0 4.0 8.0 4.0
FAULT 7.0 0.0 -1.0 -14.0 -12.0 2.0 12.0 8.0
50
0
-50
280.0
320.0
360.0
400.0
440.0
480.0
20.0 7 -2.1 1.4 -1.0 -6.4 0.3 1.1 4.6 0.2 -1.0
40.0 2 4.8 -2.6 -5.4 -2.4 -3.2 3.7 2.1 2.1 -0.9
60.0 4 -1.6 -0.5 -3.5 -4.4 1.6 -3.9 2.0 2.7 2.5
80.0 9 -2.4 -2.1 2.9 0.5 -3.3 -0.2 -5.8 1.4 2.4
100.0 8 -4.3 0.2 2.3 2.5 -0.2 -2.9 -0.8 -4.4 1.2
120.0 3 -9.9 -0.4 -1.0 0.5 2.8 -1.2 -1.8 0.2 -4.2

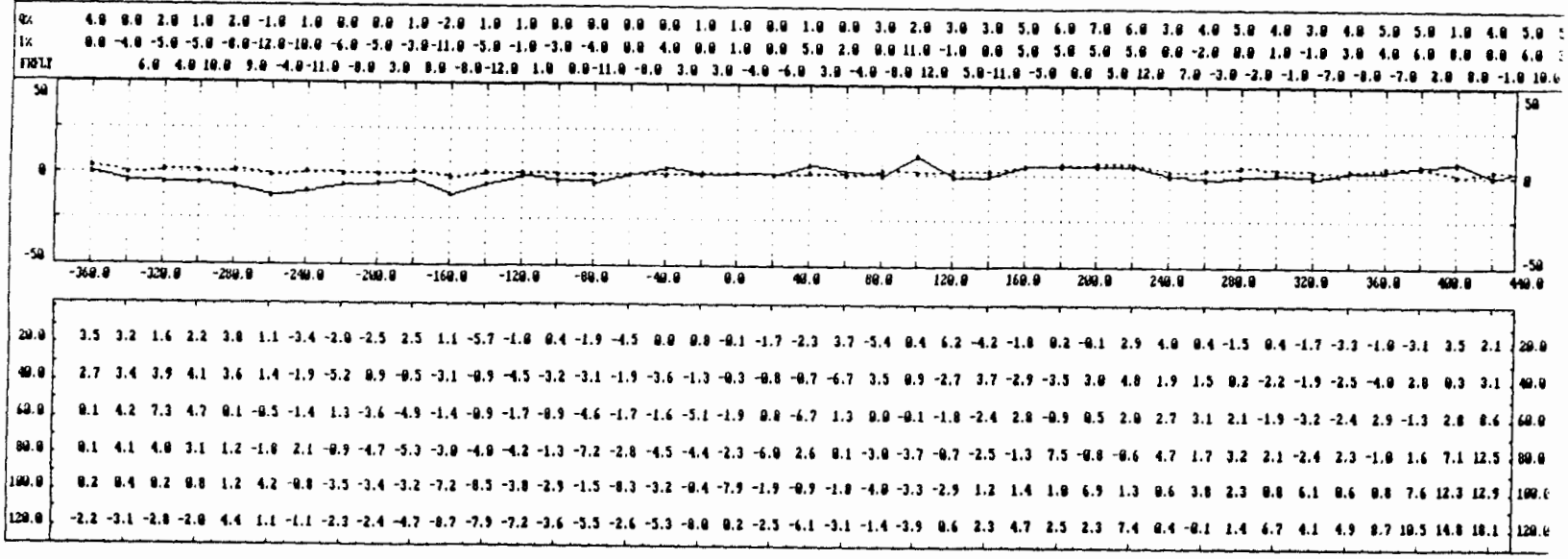
REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

LINE 560W.



REVENUE GRID, VLF DATA (21.4 KHZ)

LINE 4000H.



| | | |

APPENDIX II

AUTHORS' STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Charles A. Main, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

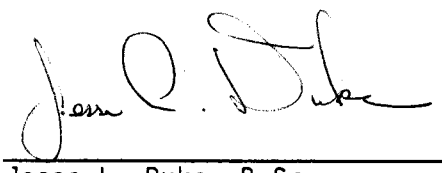
1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences and Chemistry.
2. I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1971 and as a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited since June 1, 1981.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.

Charles A. Main, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jesse L. Duke, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Alaska in 1986 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1986.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.



Jesse L. Duke, B.Sc.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF EMPLOYEES

NAME	POSITION
D. Eaton	Geologist
J. Duke	Geologist
M. Gazetas	Fieldman
N. McQuillen	Fieldman
G. MacIntosh	Fieldman
P. Gilchrist	Cook