[redacted]

120223

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

LOCATION

Laskey Creek, Yukon

Prospecting Lease ID00829

NTS: 115-O-10H

METHODS

2D Resistivity and Induced Polarization

Latitude: 63 deg 43 min 30 sec
Longitude: 138 deg 41 min 59 sec

FOR

La Tierra Resources Ltd.

AUTHORS

Stefan Ostermaier
Philipp Moll
Arctic Geophysics Inc.

WORK PERFORMED

September 25th – 27th 2009

DATE OF REPORT

October 28th 2009

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[redacted]

Work No. ....

....

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $1000.–
for assessment credit under Certific
Work No. Prospect Lease 1D00829
Aff. # JD00258

K. Perry

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

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1. Introduction

This geophysical survey was conducted at *Laskey Creek* for the benefit of La Tierra Resources Ltd..

The survey consists of three lines done with 2D Resistivity. All three include IP-data to support the interpretation of the resistivity profile.

The purpose of the survey was to determine depth and topography of the bedrock.

2. List of Claims / Prospecting Leases

Grant Number	Owner
ID00829	La Tierra Resouces Ltd.

3. Location

The prospecting lease ID00829 is located at an unnamed tributary to *Laskey Creek*. The lease also encompasses a small portion of *Laskey Creek* itself, and is situated on Map 115O10h.

4. Access

The prospecting lease ID00829 can be accessed via the Sulfur-Dominion Loop, it can be reached equally well by either driving Sulfur Creek Road or Dominion Creek Road to *Gold Run Creek*. There is an access road at the old Teck mining camp which can be used as far as the confluence of *Laskey Creek* and *Gold Run Creek*. From there a trail has to be used.

5. Work Method and Instrumentation

For this survey 2D RESISTIVITY and INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) was used.

The Resistivity/IP imaging system includes:

4POINT LIGHT RESISTIVITY METER[1]
75 ELECTRODE CONTROLER MODULES[2]
75 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[3]
375m MULTICORE CABLE 75x5m[4]

[1] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[2] Dito
[3] Constructed and produced by GPM (Germany)
[4] Dito

The data acquisition is carried out by the automatic activation of 4-point-electrodes, several thousand measurements are taken, one every 1-2 seconds. The AC transmitter current of 0.26 to 30 Hz is amplified by the electrode control modules, up to a maximum of 100mA and 400V peak to peak. The voltage measured at the receiver electrodes (M, N) is also amplified. The system allows 2D measurements up to a depth of 65m.

In this geoelectrical survey the Schlumberger-array was used.

The measured resistivity - and IP data were then interpreted with the RES2DINV inversion program[5]. Details about the survey and interpretation method can be found in published papers by Keller and Frischknecht, (1966), Griffiths *et al.*, (1990), Griffiths and Barker, (1993), and Loke and Barker (1996).

To interpret the resistivity data, a 2D model for the subsurface is generated by the software. The software then calculates the resistivity so, that the calculated apparent resistivity and the measured apparent resistivity from the survey match.

The RES2DINV program automatically subdivides the subsurface into a certain number of blocks then it uses a least-squares inversion algorithm to determine the appropriate resistivity values for each block.

6. Work performed

6.1 Prospecting Lease ID00829

Preliminary notes:

The resistivity profile is the foundation for the interpretation of the subsurface conditions. In it the hypothetic layer interfaces are marked with a black line. The IP-profile (Induced Polarization), below the resistivity profile, is used to support the interpretation.

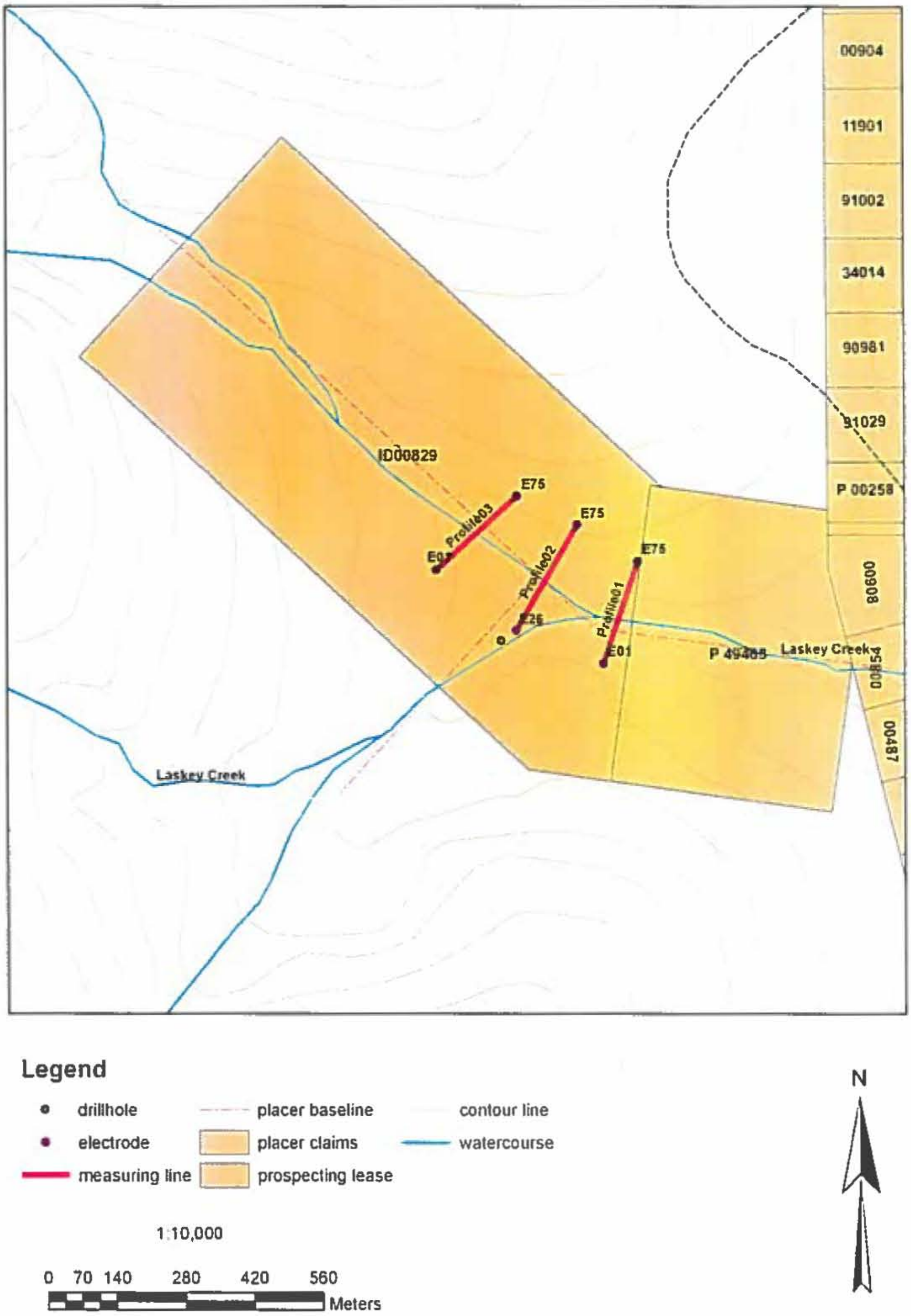
The profiles show ground-layers approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality. The thickening of the model layers is caused by the inversion software. A correction factor for the determination of the true layer thickness of 0.85 was determined by us on the basis of numerous geoelectrical profiles verified by drilling, trenching, and mining done by our customers.

The graphical markings of the layer interfaces in the profiles, using the black lines, are done according to the data structure in the profile itself. This means that the layers there will show up approximately 15% thicker than they are in reality.

In the interpretation text the layer thicknesses and depths have already been recalculated to the expected real values.

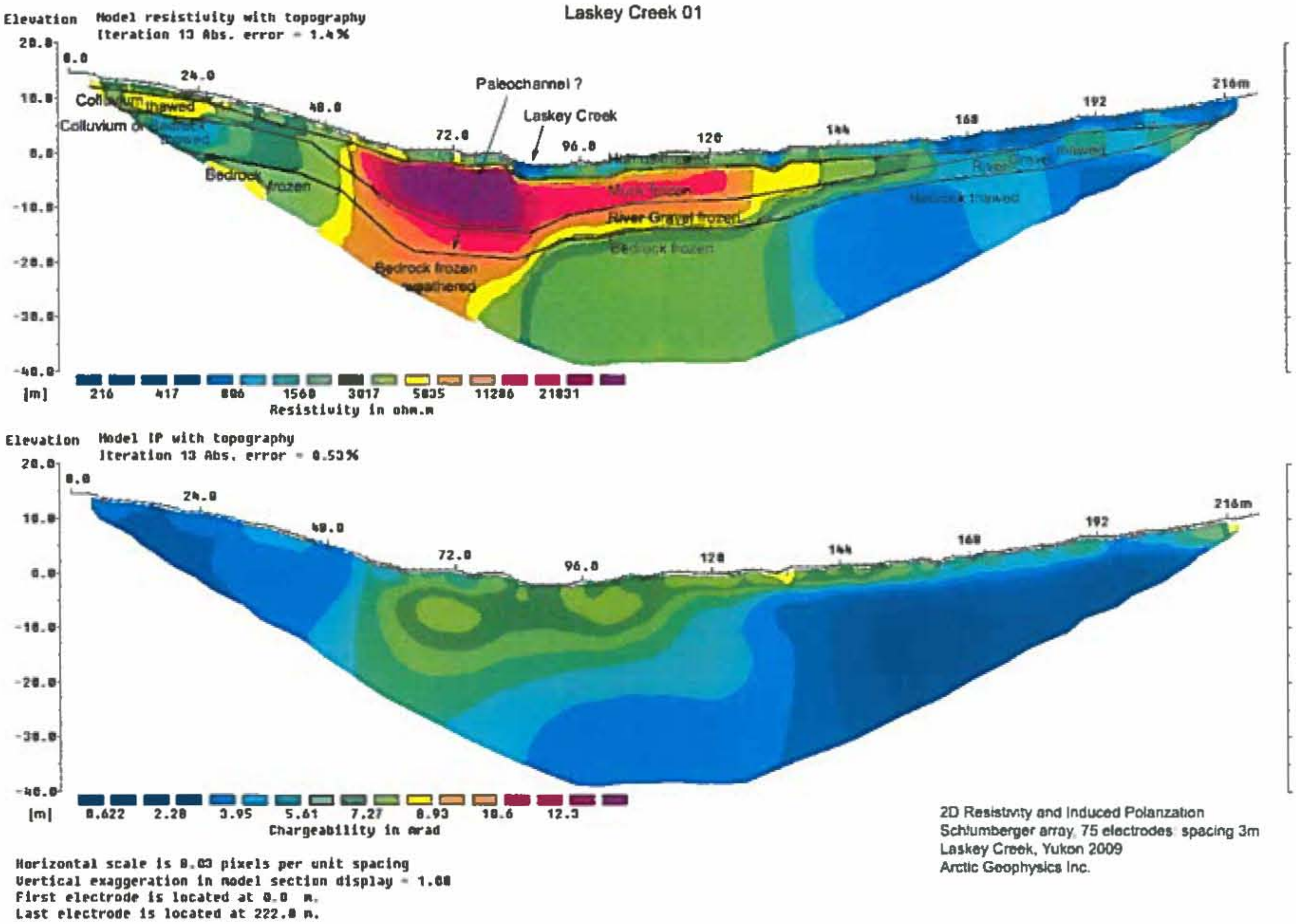
[5] Constructed and produced by Geotomo Software (Malaysia)

Map 115O10h


00904
11901
91002
34014
90981
91029
P 00258
80600
00854
00487
ID00829
E75
Profile03
E75
Profile02
E26
E75
Profile01
E01
Laskey Creek
Laskey Creek
Legend
drillhole
electrode
measuring line
placer baseline
placer claims
prospecting lease
contour line
watercourse
1:10,000
0 70 140 280 420 560
Meters
N

Profile01

Line:	Cross valley
View:	Upstream
Electrodes:	75, spacing 3m
Array:	Schlumberger
Location:	0m N63° 43.447' W138° 42.077'
	222m N63° 43.561' W138° 42.017'



The profile shows the in the area typical stratification of humus-muck-gravel on top of bedrock. The data points to schist as bedrock.

Underneath the left (north facing) slope and the bottom of the valley the ground is frozen; at the right (south facing) slope starting at 130m in the profile the material is thawed.

On the left slope the **bedrock** interface could be at either 4m or 10m, in reality. The turquoise colored area at the left limit of the profile from 15 to 30m could, according to its resistivity values, be either thawed colluvial gravel or thawed bedrock. The existence of the thawed gravel is not very probable; it is much more likely that it is bedrock which would correspond with the resistivity values for bedrock on the opposite side of the valley. This second interpretation is supported by the IP values at this location.

At 65-85m in the profile there seems to be a **channel**. The depth to bedrock in this channel would be about 15m. Underneath this channel the resistivity values are significantly higher than elsewhere along the profile. The higher resistivity could be caused by larger amounts of ice filled pore volume, as a result of weathering.[6] This shape of bedrock could be produced by localized water penetration followed by frost wedging. – The fragmentation of rocks followed by weathering could alternatively be caused by a fault. Then the existence of a channel would be unlikely, and the sediments would have sunk into the craggy porous bedrock which would show up as a channel-like structure in the profile.

In the middle of the profile, on the bottom of the valley, the depth to **bedrock** might be around 12m in reality.

Further uphill and to the right the **bedrock** seems to successively come up to about 6m.

The thickness of muck and gravel is changing along the length of the profile. The relation of muck and gravel seems to be about 60% to 40% on average (see profile).

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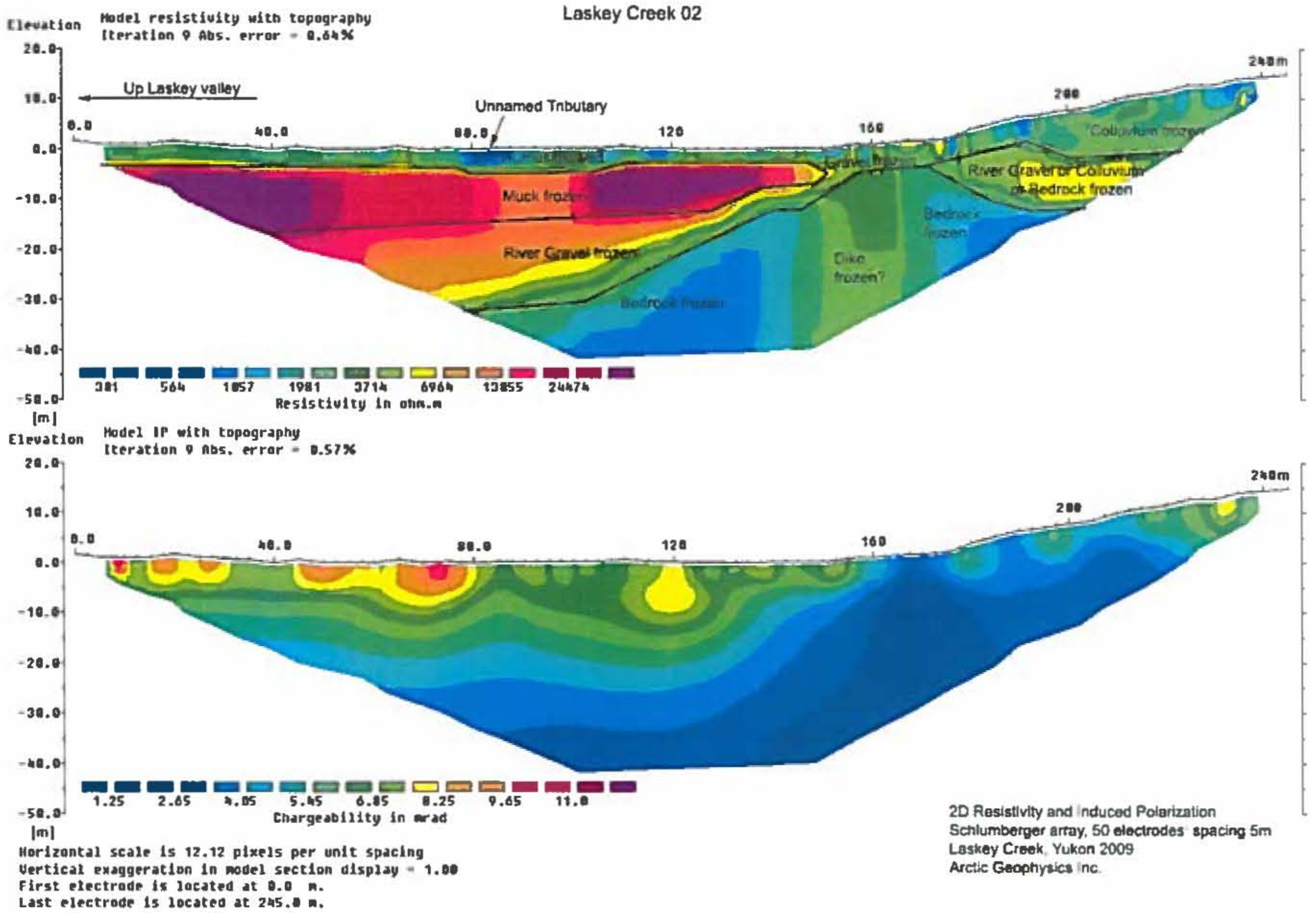
[6] When rocks start to weather the material is broken into smaller pieces. When frozen the resistivity of granulated/porous material increases more than that of solid rock, since the particles are insulated from each other by ice; in solid rock the mineral material stays in a stronger contact which reduces the increase in resistivity.

Profile02

Line:	Cross valley
View:	Upstream
Electrodes:	50, spacing 5m
Array:	Schlumberger
Location:	0m N63° 43.474' W138° 42.299'
	245m N63° 43.595' W138° 42.174'



The profile shows a peak-like bedrock topography (peak at 160m) with an asymmetrical layering of the sediments on both sides.

With the exception of the overlaying humus the ground is fully frozen.

On the left side till approximately 150m the profile shows a wedge shaped sedimentation. It looks like the Laskey Creek pouring in towards the right deposited a thick layer of gravel and muck at this location. On the right hand side the influence of Laskey Creek diminishes and the sediments should contain an increasing amount of gravel from the unnamed tributary, which runs perpendicular to the profile.

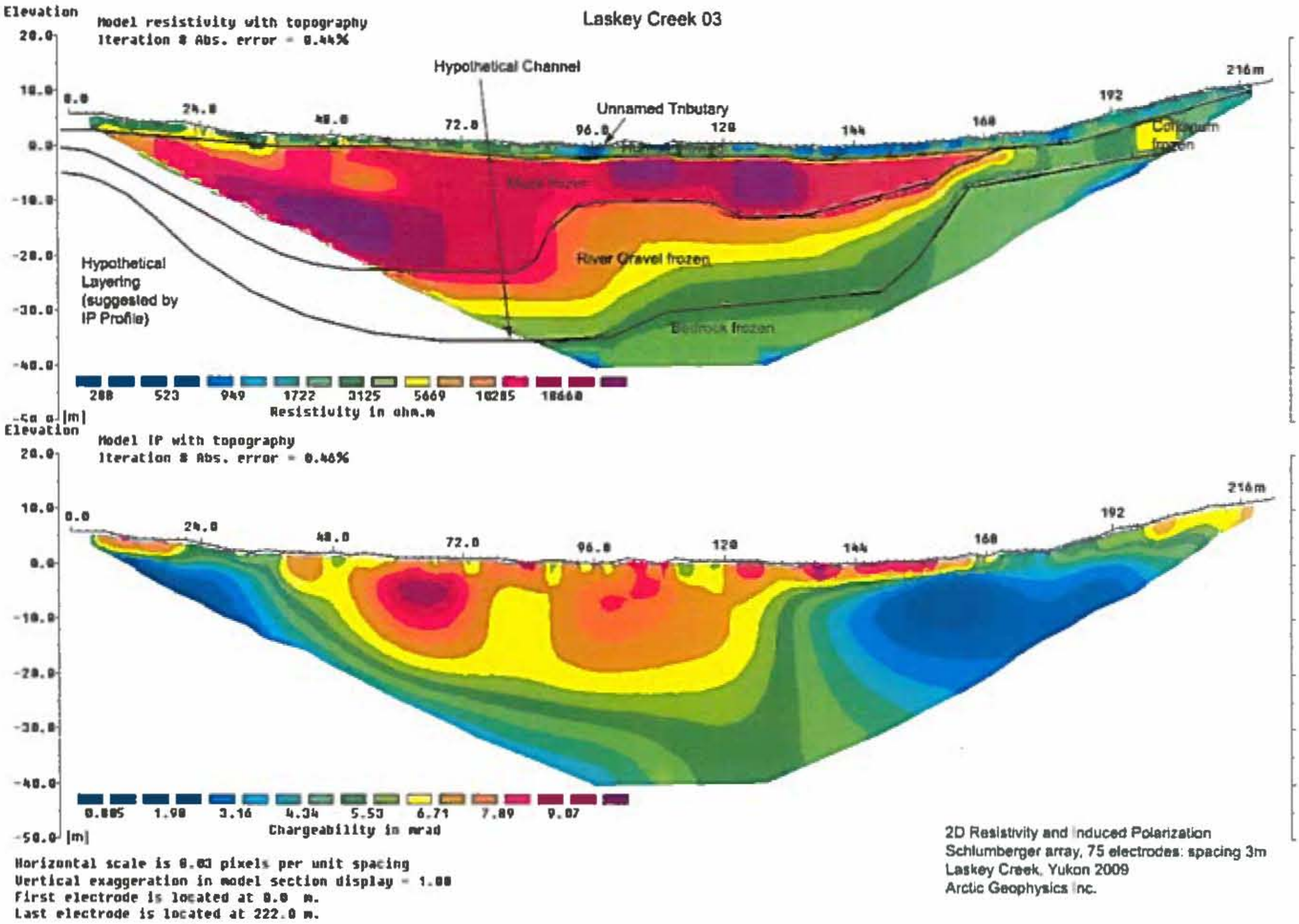
At 80m the **bedrock** should, in reality, be in a depth of about 27m. From there it rises to the right and at 160m seems to be only at approximately 4m.

To the right of 160m a deposit of colluvial gravel, of uncertain depth, is expected. This gravel could have a layer thickness in the range of 10m or 16m. – Alternative to this interpretation the **bedrock peak** could represent a reef in this case there wouldn't be colluvium but river gravel with a depth of 16m on the right side of the peak.

The **bedrock** peak has a zone with high resistivity values in its center. The increase in the measured values could be caused by a dyke consisting of rock with poorer conductivity than the surrounding host rock. A dike consisting of harder rock with lower weathering (such as quartz or granite) than the surrounding host rock (we interpret as schist) would then be the reason for the existence of the bedrock peak.

Profile03

Line:	Cross valley
View:	Upstream
Electrodes:	75, spacing 3m
Array:	Schlumberger
Location:	0m N63° 43.531' W138° 42.510'
	222m N63° 43.620' W138° 42.330'



Profile03 also has a bedrock topography that declines to the left hand side, potentially there is a broad channel on the left side, filled with muck and gravel.

The ground here is also frozen, covered with a thin humus layer.

The **channel** suspected at 50-100m is suggested by the IP profile. While the resistivity profile shows a thin edge of material with low resistivity values at the lower left edge, which can easily be taken as a software caused fringe effect, the IP profile displays a pronounced trough-shaped structure, whose data points to bedrock. If the channel exists the depth to **bedrock** there would be about 30m in reality.

On the right hand side approximately at 160m in the profile the **bedrock** seems to ascent to a depth of only a few meters below the surface. The colluvium stated for the surface in the previous profile also appears in this one, with the same alternative interpretation.

7. Recommendations

We recommend the verification of the results of the interpretations by drilling or trenching.

The following table shows the suitable locations on the measuring lines for the verification of the depths to bedrock, shown in the profiles, with drilling or trenching.

Profile	**Recommended places in the profile for verification by drilling or trenching**
01	70m, 110m, 160m
02	90m, 160m, 205m
03	70m, 130m

8. Note

All these conclusions are based on the interpretation of the measured data.

9. References

Chesterman W. Ch. and Lowe K.E. Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals - North America, Chanticleer Press Inc. New York 2007

Evans A.M. Erzlagerstättenkunde, Ferdinand Enke Verlag Stuttgart (1992)

Griffiths, D.H.,Turnbull, J. and Olayinka,A.I. Two dimensional resistivity mapping with a computer-controlled array, First Break 8: 121-129 (1990)

Griffiths, D.H. and Barker, R.D. Two-dimensional resistivity imaging and modeling in areas of complex geology. Journal of Applied Geophysics 29 : 211 - 226. (1993)

Keller, G.V.and Frischknecht, F.C. Electrical methods in geophysical prospecting. Oxford: Pergamon Press Inc. (1966)

Loke M.H. and Barker R.D. Rapid least-squares inversion of apparent resistivity pseudosections by a quasi-Newton method. Geophysical Prospecting 44: 131-152 (1996)

Press F., Siever R., Grotzinger J., Thomas H.J. Understanding Earth, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York (2004)

Robb L. Introducing to Ore-Forming Processes, Backwell Science Ltd., 2005

http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/PDFs/115/115O10h.pdf

Yukon Placer Database 2007

10. Qualification

Stefan Ostermaier

- Study of geology, University of Freiburg, Germany
- Geophysical lectures and field courses, University of Karlsruhe and University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Geological prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon and Alaska since 2001
- Geophysical Surveying for Mining Exploration in the Yukon since 2005
- Study of computer science, University of Stuttgart, Germany

Stefan Ostermaier

Philipp Moll

- Study of geology, University of Freiburg, Germany
- Geophysical lectures and field courses, University of Karlsruhe and University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Geological Prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon, NWTs, and Alaska since 1989
- Geophysical surveying for Mining Exploration in the Yukon since 2005
- Study of biology and German language and literature, University of Freiburg, Germany
- Apprenticeship of precision mechanic, Tools Factory Hermann Bilz, Zell, Germany

Philipp Moll

11. Cost

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

La Tierra Resources Ltd.
Box 304-211 Elliot Street
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Y0B-1G0, Canada
Phone: 867-993-3671 (Cell)
Phone (011) 8816-514-50477
(Satellite)
info@arctic-geophysics.com

Invoice # 200909271 Date: September 27, 2009

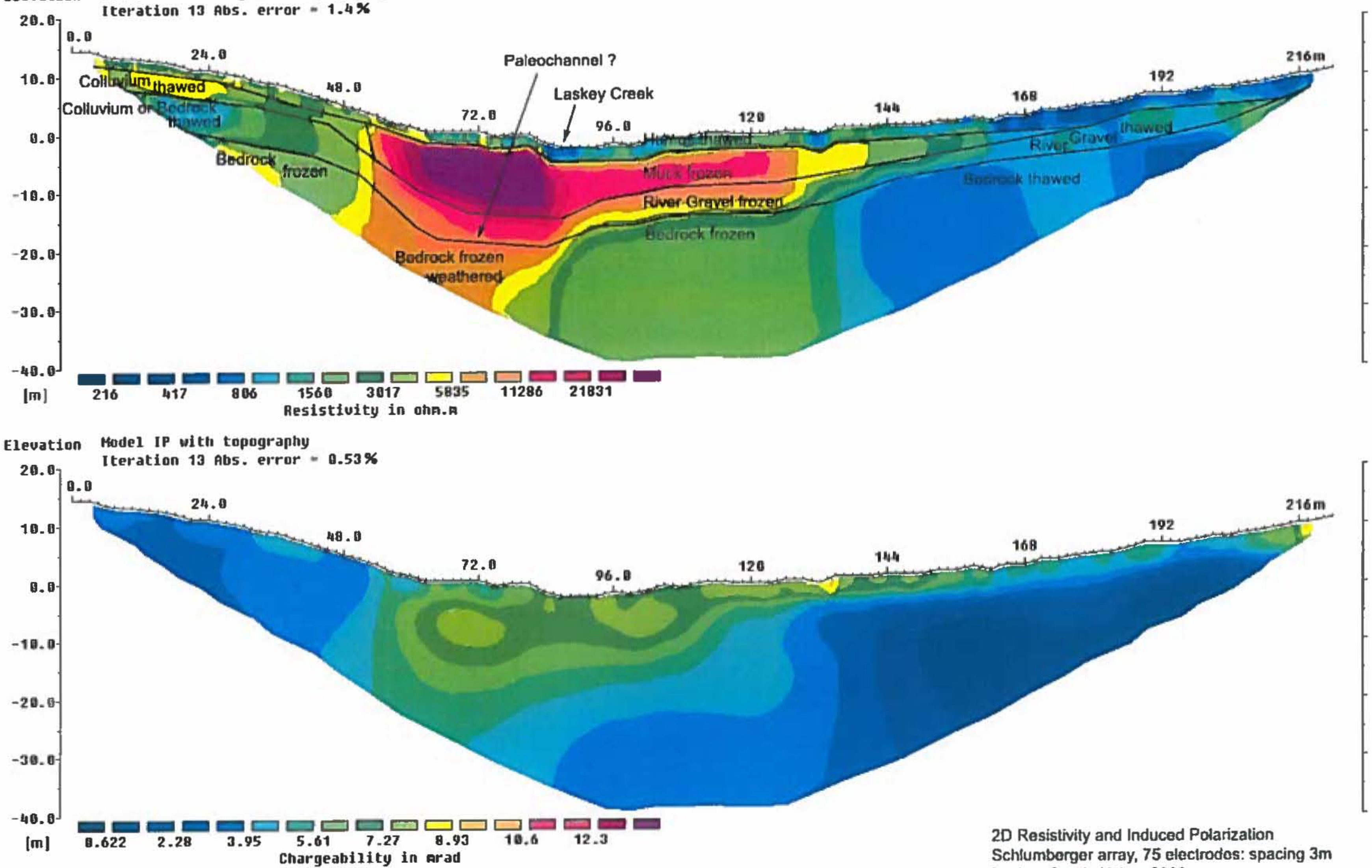
Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
2 days	Vehicle @ $CAN 40.00 / day	80.00
339 Km	Km @ $CAN 0.45	152.55
Geophysical Survey		
3 days	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey @ $ CAN 600.00 / day	1800.00
1 day	Report @ $CAN 200.00 / day	200.00
	NET Amount	**$2,232.55**
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T.**	**$ 111.63**
	Total Due	**$2,344.18**

12. Addendum

Profiles Large

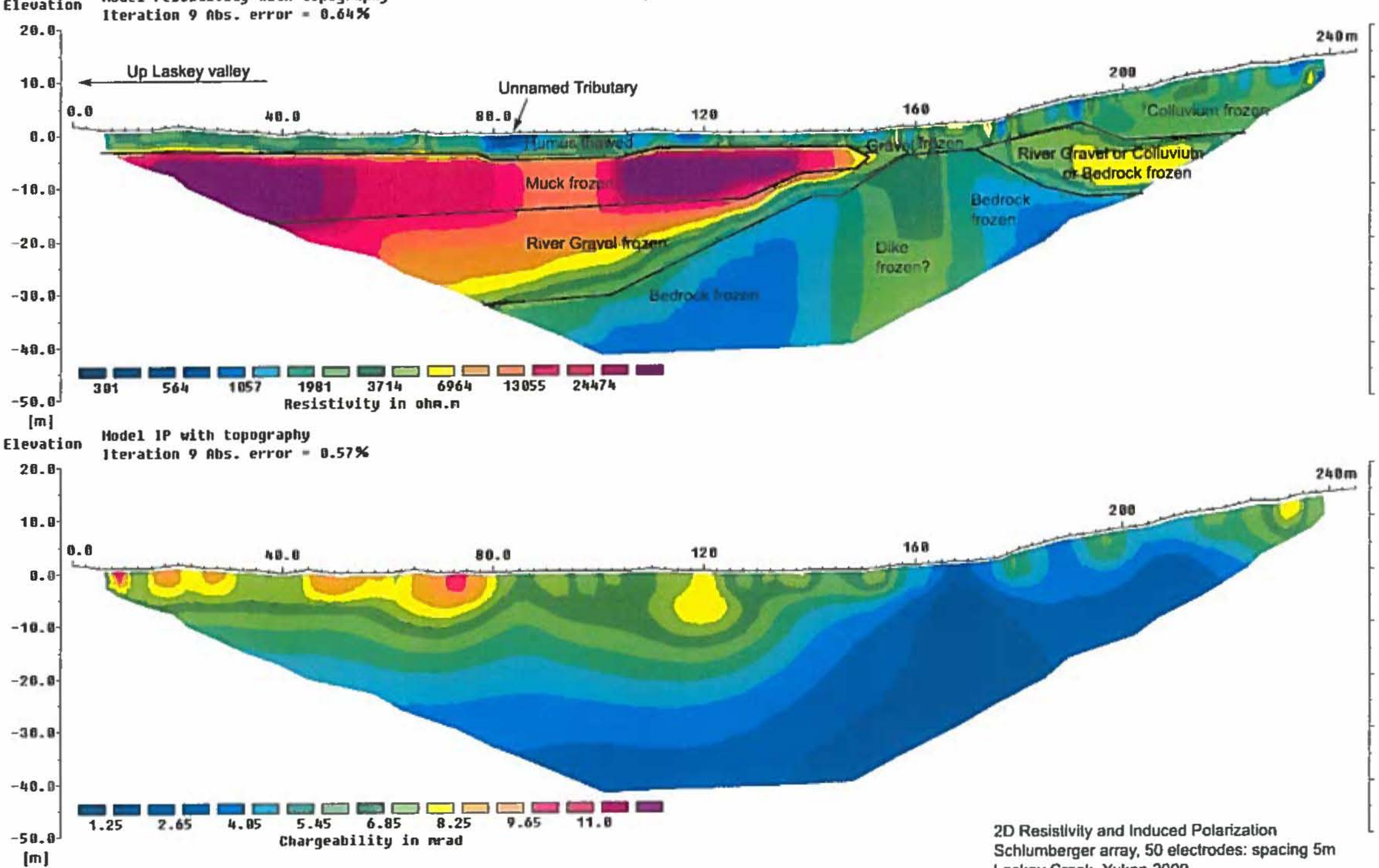
Laskey Creek 01



Horizontal scale is 8.03 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

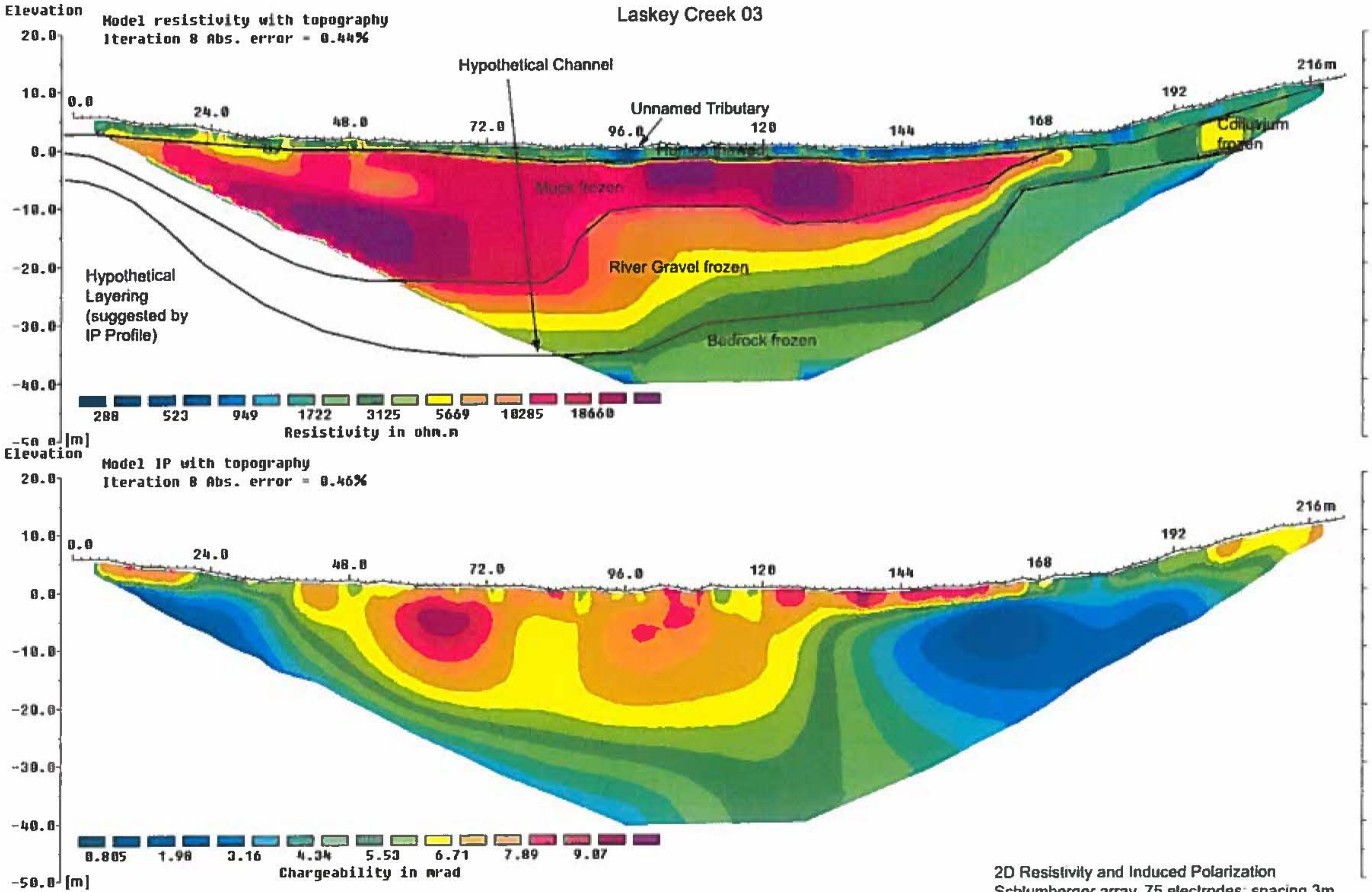
2D Resistivity and Induced Polarization
Schlumberger array, 75 electrodes: spacing 3m
Laskey Creek, Yukon 2009
Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Laskey Creek 02



Horizontal scale is 12.12 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 245.0 m.

2D Resistivity and Induced Polarization
Schlumberger array, 50 electrodes: spacing 5m
Laskey Creek, Yukon 2009
Arctic Geophysics Inc.



Horizontal scale is 8.03 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

2D Resistivity and Induced Polarization
Schlumberger array, 75 electrodes: spacing 3m
Laskey Creek, Yukon 2009
Arctic Geophysics Inc.

GPS-Data

ID00829

Profile01

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
1	0	N63 43.447 W138 42.077	16,76
2	3	N63 43.448 W138 42.077	16,76
3	6	N63 43.450 W138 42.075	15,85
4	9	N63 43.451 W138 42.074	15,54
5	12	N63 43.452 W138 42.074	15,24
6	15	N63 43.454 W138 42.073	14,94
7	18	N63 43.456 W138 42.072	14,33
8	21	N63 43.458 W138 42.071	13,41
9	24	N63 43.460 W138 42.070	13,41
10	27	N63 43.462 W138 42.069	12,8
11	30	N63 43.463 W138 42.068	12,19
12	33	N63 43.465 W138 42.067	11,28
13	36	N63 43.467 W138 42.067	10,97
14	39	N63 43.468 W138 42.066	10,06
15	42	N63 43.470 W138 42.065	9,14
16	45	N63 43.471 W138 42.064	8,23
17	48	N63 43.472 W138 42.063	7,32
18	51	N63 43.473 W138 42.062	6,4
19	54	N63 43.475 W138 42.061	5,49
20	57	N63 43.476 W138 42.061	4,27
21	60	N63 43.478 W138 42.060	3,66
22	63	N63 43.479 W138 42.059	2,74
23	66	N63 43.481 W138 42.058	2,74
24	69	N63 43.483 W138 42.058	2,74
25	72	N63 43.485 W138 42.057	2,74

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
26	75	N63 43.486 W138 42.056	1,83
27	78	N63 43.487 W138 42.056	2,13
28	81	N63 43.489 W138 42.054	2,13
29	84	N63 43.491 W138 42.054	0,61
30	87	N63 43.492 W138 42.053	0
31	90	N63 43.493 W138 42.052	0
32	93	N63 43.495 W138 42.051	0
33	96	N63 43.497 W138 42.051	0,61
34	99	N63 43.499 W138 42.050	0,3
35	102	N63 43.500 W138 42.050	0,91
36	105	N63 43.502 W138 42.049	1,83
37	108	N63 43.503 W138 42.048	1,52
38	111	N63 43.504 W138 42.047	2,13
39	114	N63 43.506 W138 42.046	2,44
40	117	N63 43.508 W138 42.045	2,13
41	120	N63 43.509 W138 42.044	2,13
42	123	N63 43.510 W138 42.043	2,13
43	126	N63 43.512 W138 42.042	2,74
44	129	N63 43.514 W138 42.041	2,74
45	132	N63 43.515 W138 42.040	2,13
46	135	N63 43.517 W138 42.040	3,35
47	138	N63 43.519 W138 42.039	3,35
48	141	N63 43.520 W138 42.039	3,35
49	144	N63 43.522 W138 42.039	3,66
50	147	N63 43.524 W138 42.038	3,66

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
51	150	N63 43.526 W138 42.037	3,66
52	153	N63 43.527 W138 42.036	4,27
53	156	N63 43.529 W138 42.035	4,27
54	159	N63 43.531 W138 42.035	4,88
55	162	N63 43.532 W138 42.034	4,27
56	165	N63 43.534 W138 42.033	5,18
57	168	N63 43.535 W138 42.032	5,18
58	171	N63 43.536 W138 42.031	6,1
59	174	N63 43.538 W138 42.031	6,1
60	177	N63 43.539 W138 42.031	6,71
61	180	N63 43.540 W138 42.031	7,01
62	183	N63 43.542 W138 42.030	7,32
63	186	N63 43.543	7,92

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
		W138 42.029	
64	189	N63 43.545 W138 42.028	8,84
65	192	N63 43.546 W138 42.027	8,84
66	195	N63 43.548 W138 42.025	8,84
67	198	N63 43.550 W138 42.024	9,45
68	201	N63 43.551 W138 42.023	10,06
69	204	N63 43.552 W138 42.022	10,06
70	207	N63 43.554 W138 42.021	10,67
71	210	N63 43.555 W138 42.020	10,97
72	213	N63 43.557 W138 42.019	11,58
73	216	N63 43.558 W138 42.018	12,19
74	219	N63 43.560 W138 42.017	12,5
75	222	N63 43.561 W138 42.017	13,11

Profile02

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
26	0	N63 43.474 W138 42.299	1,83
27	5	N63 43.476 W138 42.296	1,22
28	10	N63 43.478 W138 42.293	1,22
29	15	N63 43.480 W138 42.289	1,22
30	20	N63 43.483 W138 42.286	1,83
31	25	N63 43.486 W138 42.283	1,22
32	30	N63 43.488 W138 42.280	0,91
33	35	N63 43.491 W138 42.277	0,61
34	40	N63 43.494 W138 42.274	0
35	45	N63 43.496 W138 42.272	0,61
36	50	N63 43.499 W138 42.269	0
37	55	N63 43.501 W138 42.266	0

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
38	60	N63 43.503 W138 42.263	0
39	65	N63 43.505 W138 42.261	0,61
40	70	N63 43.508 W138 42.258	0
41	75	N63 43.511 W138 42.255	0,3
42	80	N63 43.513 W138 42.252	0
43	85	N63 43.515 W138 42.249	0,3
44	90	N63 43.517 W138 42.247	0,3
45	95	N63 43.519 W138 42.244	0,3
46	100	N63 43.521 W138 42.242	0,3
47	105	N63 43.524 W138 42.240	0,3
48	110	N63 43.527 W138 42.237	0,61
49	115	N63 43.529 W138 42.235	0,3

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
50	120	N63 43.531 W138 42.233	0,3
51	125	N63 43.534 W138 42.230	0
52	130	N63 43.536 W138 42.227	0
53	135	N63 43.539 W138 42.223	0
54	140	N63 43.542 W138 42.222	0,3
55	145	N63 43.544 W138 42.219	0,3
56	150	N63 43.547 W138 42.218	0,3
57	155	N63 43.550 W138 42.215	0,91
58	160	N63 43.552 W138 42.213	1,22
59	165	N63 43.554 W138 42.210	1,52
60	170	N63 43.557 W138 42.210	1,83
61	175	N63 43.559 W138 42.208	2,13
62	180	N63 43.562 W138 42.205	3,96

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
63	185	N63 43.565 W138 42.202	5,18
64	190	N63 43.567 W138 42.201	6,4
65	195	N63 43.569 W138 42.199	7,01
66	200	N63 43.573 W138 42.195	7,92
67	205	N63 43.575 W138 42.193	8,53
68	210	N63 43.577 W138 42.191	10,06
69	215	N63 43.579 W138 42.190	10,97
70	220	N63 43.581 W138 42.187	11,58
71	225	N63 43.584 W138 42.186	12,8
72	230	N63 43.586 W138 42.184	12,8
73	235	N63 43.589 W138 42.181	14,02
74	240	N63 43.593 W138 42.178	14,63
75	245	N63 43.595 W138 42.174	14,94

Profile03

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
1	0	N63 43.531 W138 42.510	5,79
2	3	N63 43.532 W138 42.508	5,79
3	6	N63 43.534 W138 42.506	5,79
4	9	N63 43.534 W138 42.504	5,18
5	12	N63 43.536 W138 42.502	4,57
6	15	N63 43.537 W138 42.500	4,57
7	18	N63 43.539 W138 42.497	4,27
8	21	N63 43.540 W138 42.495	4,27
9	24	N63 43.541 W138 42.492	3,66
10	27	N63 43.542 W138 42.489	3,05
11	30	N63 43.543 W138 42.487	2,44
12	33	N63 43.545 W138 42.484	2,13
13	36	N63 43.546 W138 42.482	2,44

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
14	39	N63 43.547 W138 42.479	2,13
15	42	N63 43.548 W138 42.477	2,13
16	45	N63 43.550 W138 42.474	1,83
17	48	N63 43.551 W138 42.471	2,13
18	51	N63 43.552 W138 42.469	1,52
19	54	N63 43.553 W138 42.467	1,83
20	57	N63 43.554 W138 42.464	1,52
21	60	N63 43.555 W138 42.462	1,22
22	63	N63 43.556 W138 42.459	1,22
23	66	N63 43.558 W138 42.457	1,22
24	69	N63 43.559 W138 42.454	1,22
25	72	N63 43.560 W138 42.452	0,91
26	75	N63 43.562 W138 42.448	0,91

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
27	78	N63 43.563 W138 42.446	0,91
28	81	N63 43.564 W138 42.444	0,61
29	84	N63 43.565 W138 42.441	0,3
30	87	N63 43.566 W138 42.439	0,61
31	90	N63 43.568 W138 42.436	0,61
32	93	N63 43.569 W138 42.433	0,3
33	96	N63 43.570 W138 42.431	0
34	99	N63 43.571 W138 42.428	0,3
35	102	N63 43.572 W138 42.426	0,91
36	105	N63 43.573 W138 42.424	0,61
37	108	N63 43.575 W138 42.421	0
38	111	N63 43.576 W138 42.419	0,91
39	114	N63 43.578 W138 42.416	0,61
40	117	N63 43.579 W138 42.414	0,61
41	120	N63 43.580 W138 42.411	0,61
42	123	N63 43.582 W138 42.409	0,61
43	126	N63 43.583 W138 42.406	0,61
44	129	N63 43.584 W138 42.404	0,3
45	132	N63 43.585 W138 42.401	0
46	135	N63 43.586 W138 42.399	0,3
47	138	N63 43.588 W138 42.397	0
48	141	N63 43.589 W138 42.395	0
49	144	N63 43.590 W138 42.392	0,3
50	147	N63 43.592 W138 42.390	0,3
51	150	N63 43.593 W138 42.388	0,61
52	153	N63 43.594 W138 42.386	0,61
53	156	N63 43.596 W138 42.383	0,61
54	159	N63 43.596	1,22

Electrode	m	Lat. Long.	Elevation
		W138 42.381	
55	162	N63 43.597 W138 42.379	1,22
56	165	N63 43.598 W138 42.377	1,83
57	168	N63 43.599 W138 42.374	1,52
58	171	N63 43.601 W138 42.372	2,44
59	174	N63 43.602 W138 42.369	2,44
60	177	N63 43.603 W138 42.366	2,74
61	180	N63 43.604 W138 42.363	2,74
62	183	N63 43.606 W138 42.361	3,66
63	186	N63 43.607 W138 42.359	4,57
64	189	N63 43.608 W138 42.357	5,18
65	192	N63 43.609 W138 42.354	6,4
66	195	N63 43.610 W138 42.352	7,01
67	198	N63 43.611 W138 42.349	7,32
68	201	N63 43.613 W138 42.346	8,53
69	204	N63 43.614 W138 42.343	9,14
70	207	N63 43.615 W138 42.341	9,75
71	210	N63 43.616 W138 42.339	10,67
72	213	N63 43.617 W138 42.337	10,97
73	216	N63 43.618 W138 42.335	11,28
74	219	N63 43.619 W138 42.332	11,58
75	222	N63 43.620 W138 42.330	12,19