Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity
Indian River, Yukon

FOR
La Tierra Resources Ltd.
Box 304-211 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A2A1

AUTHORS
Stefan Ostermaier

WORK PERFORMED
August 21th – 23th 2011

DATE OF REPORT
January 19th 2012

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1. Introduction

This geophysical investigation was done for La Tierra Resources Ltd..

The survey, using 2D Resistivity /IP, was conducted to prospect the ground for placer - and mineral mining interests.

The ground was tested with one 222m-measuring line, depth 35m, in September 2010. And 4 additional lines, each with a length of 222m, were added in August 2011.

2. Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	#	Owner
P 508115	Java	1	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508116	Java	2	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508120	Java	6	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508121	Java	7	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508446[1]	Java	10	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508447[2]	Java	11	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508448[3]	Java	12	La Tierra Resources Ltd.

3. Location

The survey area is located on both sides of Indian River, close to the confluence with Ophir Creek.

4. Access

The survey area was accessed by way of a mining road nearby. However the last part of the way to the prospecting lease had to be hiked due to a wash out in the mining road about 1km below the survey site.

5. Geophysical Method

Resistivity is not a time domain geophysical method such as Ground Penetrating Radar or Seismic. Resistivity measures a material property. In the Resistivity model the different

[1] Formerly Prospecting Lease ID00886
[2] Ditto
[3] Ditto

underground zones are material-dependently differentiated according to their electrical conductivity. Thus, Resistivity promises good chances in respect of measuring the kind and character of the subsurface materials as well as the groundwater distribution, which would be of interest for placer mining. The equipment used (see below) allows for measuring of layer interfaces in depths from 0.5m to 100m by varying the electrode spacing. – Therefore, this prospecting concept is based on the use of 2D Resistivity.

Induced Polarization (IP): IP data are simultaneously taken when measuring Resistivity, with the same equipment and line staking. So these data are automatically at hand when using Resistivity. The IP model serves as the basis for the interpretation of the mineral and petrologic conditions in hardrock. Thus, IP is an industry proven standard method for the detection of primary mineral deposits. However, the IP model can also support the interpretation of the Resistivity profiles done for placer prospecting.

Figure 1: 2D Resistivity measurement, Stefan Ostermaier, Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon 2009

6. Use of Geophysical Methods

6.1. Instrumentation

For this survey a lightweight, custom-built 2D RESISTIVITY and INDUCED POLARIZATION (IP) imaging system with rapid data acquisition was used. The system includes:

- "4 POINT LIGHT" EARTH RESISTIVITY METER[4]
- 100 ELECTRODE CONTROL MODULES[5]
- 100 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[6]
- 500m MULTICORE CABLE: CONNECTOR SPACING: 5m[7]

This system weighs approximately 120 kg which is about one third of regular standard equipment. It can be run with a 12V lead battery. The equipment facilitates high mobility and rapid data acquisition with a small crew.

6.2. Data Acquisition

Resistivity/IP

The data acquisition is carried out by the automatic activation of 4-point-electrodes. Thus 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.
In this geoelectrical survey the **Schlumberger-array** was used. This array is appropriate to image horizontally running layers as is needed for placer prospecting.

The 2D Resistivity imaging system, used for this survey, allows measurements with a depth of up to 100m. With a depth to bedrock of more than 6m, an electrode spacing of 5m can be used for placer surveys. This allows the measuring of large profile lengths in short time with a horizontal measuring resolution of 2.5m. This quantification has proven itself to be reliable in the determination of the bedrock topography and sedimentary arrangement for placer investigation at the most environmental conditions.

The **IP** data is getting noisy below approx. 50m depth because the sender current is limited to a 100 m Amp. The noise of the IP data in greater depth can significantly be decreased by using an IP-specific data acquisition mode that is much more time consuming.[8] Since this survey is focused on the detection of placer-geological aspects, the data acquisition was not optimized for IP.

The Schlumberger array, used in this geoelectrical survey, is appropriate to measure subsurface conditions predominantly showing a horizontal zoning of the ground materials.

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[4] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[5] Ditto
[6] Constructed and produced by GEOANALYSIS.DE (Germany)
[7] Ditto
[8] 1) Transition Resistivity between electrodes and ground lower than 1 Kilo Ohm; 2) More single 4point measurements to calculate the average of each data point etc.

6.3. Processing

Resistivity/IP

The measured Resistivity data were processed with the **RES2DINV** inversion program[9].

6.4. Interpretation

The resistivity profile is the basic source for the interpretation of placer-related subsurface aspects of overburden and bedrock. The IP model supports the interpretation of the resistivity profile.

The interpretation of the data should be verified by physical prospecting methods such as drilling, trenching, or digging test holes since this information about the subsurface cannot be guaranteed.

[9] Produced by GEOTOMO SOFTWARE (Malaysia)

7. Profile image

In the **Resistivity profile** the interpreted layer interfaces are marked with a black line. 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. The **correction factor** of 0.85 for the determination of the true layer thickness has been established by the Arctic Geophysics Inc. team on the basis of numerous geoelectrical profiles verified by drilling, trenching, and mining done by our customers.[10]

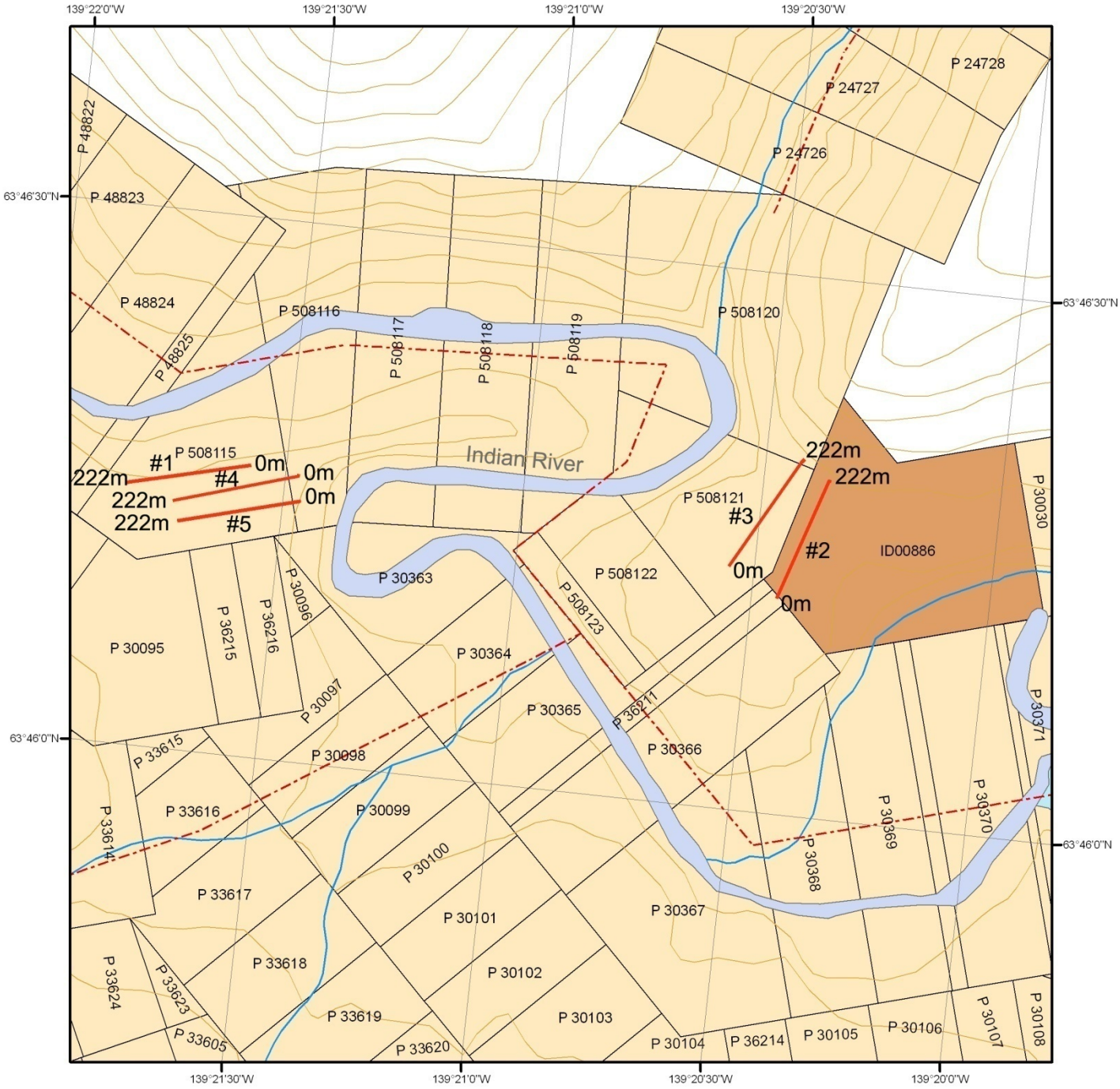
The **graphical markings** showing the interpreted layer interfaces in the profiles (using a black line) are done according to the data structure in the profile itself. This means: the layers there will also show up approximately 15% thicker than they are expected in reality. In the interpretation text, the layer thicknesses and depths have been recalculated to the expected real values.

8. Line Arrangement

The **line locations** were discussed and decided upon by Stefan Ostermaier from Arctic Geophysics Inc. and Bud Davis. The goal of the survey was to establish the extent of the mining that took place and to see if there was any chance of channels at higher elevations that might have been missed by previous operators.

[10] Program settings in RES2DINV for modifying the layer thickness do frequently not work well for our use and could falsify the profile. That's why this mode was not used.

9. Survey Map



Legend

- measuring line
- baseline
- contour line
- water course
- Indian River
- Claims
- Lease

Survey Map

115O14 (Indian River)

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 7
North America Datum 1983

scale 1:9,000

0 90 180 360 540 720 Meters

10. Profiles: Interpretation

Indian River_01
IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 27th Sept 2010
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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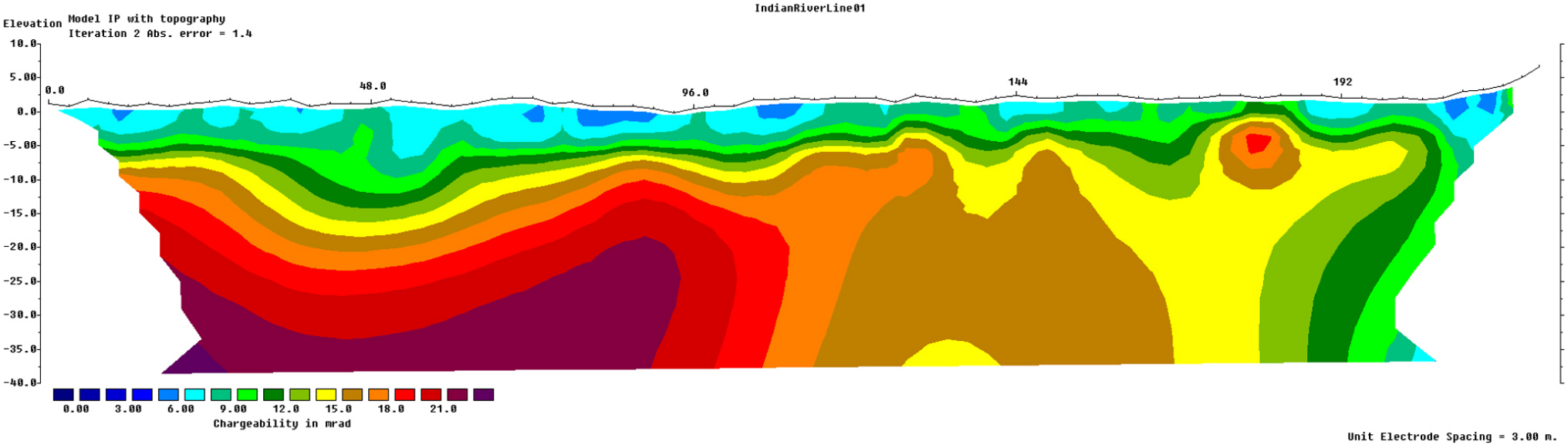

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Indian River_01
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 27th Sept 2010
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Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
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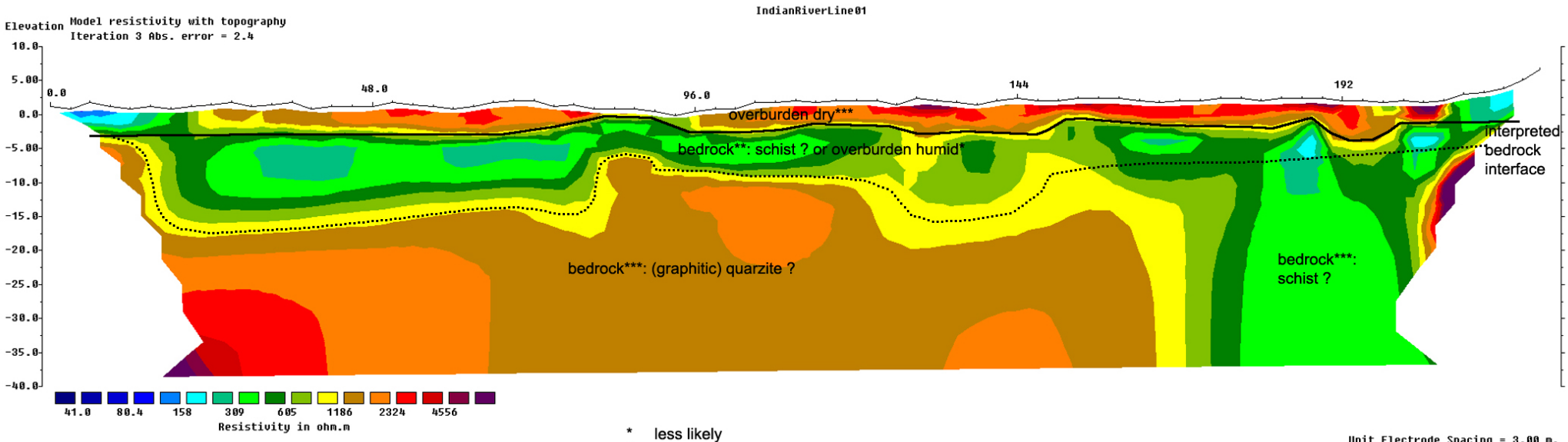

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Horizontal scale is 24.85 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.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The overburden in this resistivity profile appears to be quite thin showing a thickness of only 0.5-5m. An alternative interpretation would put two layers of overburden on top of bedrock with a thickness of 5-15m.

The overburden seems to be 0.5m to max. 5m thick with high resistivity values (app. 5000Ohm*m) which suggests some dry gravel-dominated sediment. There seems to be a small paleo-channel at 190m with 5m depth, and a shallow depression at 138m with a depth of 3-4m.

Alternatively there could be a second layer of overburden (green data zone) consisting of more humid gravel sitting in two distinctive channels: one at 10-80m with a depth of up to 15m, and another at 125-147m with a depth of up to 14m. However it is more likely that this layer is comprised of some different kind of bedrock namely some kind of schist.[11]

The underlying bedrock could be interpreted as quartzite rich in graphite[12], and/or other minerals. The IP model would support the interpretation of mineral-rich quartzite as the bedrock shows increased chargeability.

The IP model indicates a higher concentration of IP-active minerals in the bedrock all along the profile. In the Klondike Mining District a common reason for that would be pyrite in the schist. Alternatively the Bedrock Geology Map refers to graphite in the quartzite, which also would produce strong IP signals.[13]

It is recommended that the profile is drilled to verify the actual layering at this location.

[11] This bedrock type fits with the Bedrock Geology Map.

[12] This bedrock type fits with the Bedrock Geology Map. The graphite reduces the resistivity of quartzite which usually shows higher data.

[13] IP signals in solid rock are mostly produced by sulfide accessory minerals, graphite, and copper all indicating a large range of possible ore types. For an in depth interpretation of IP-data more geological background information would be needed.

Indian River_02

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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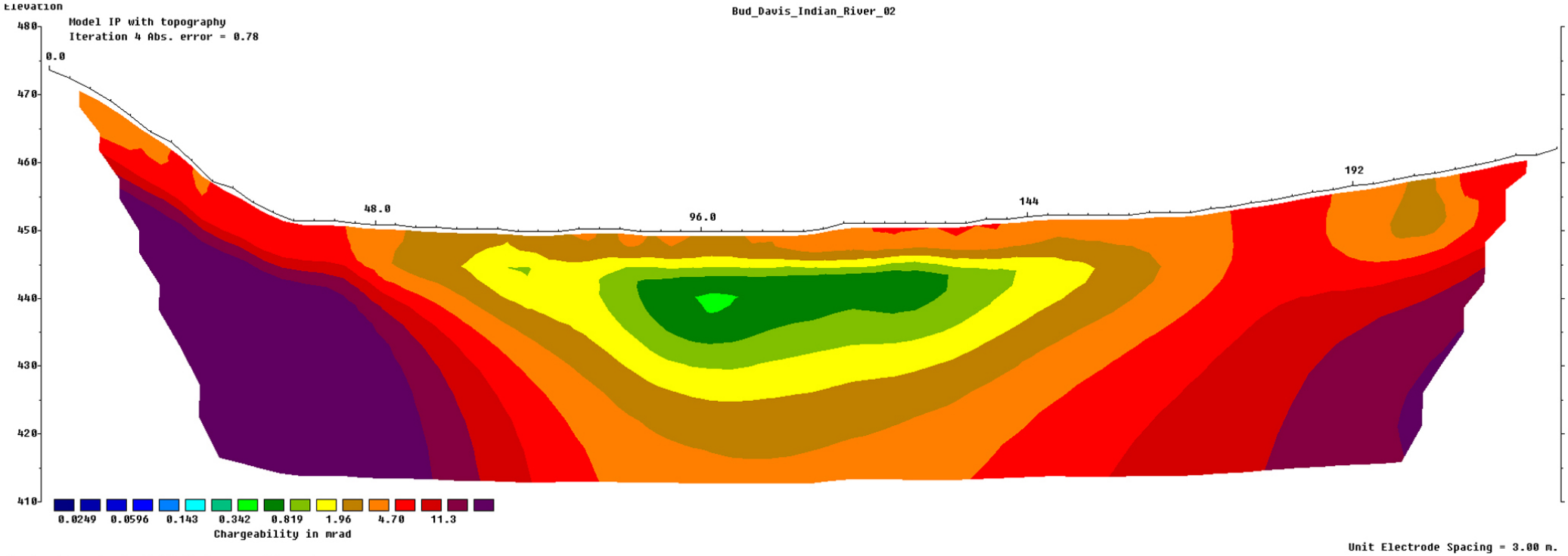

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Horizontal scale is 24.85 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.

Indian River_02

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21st Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22nd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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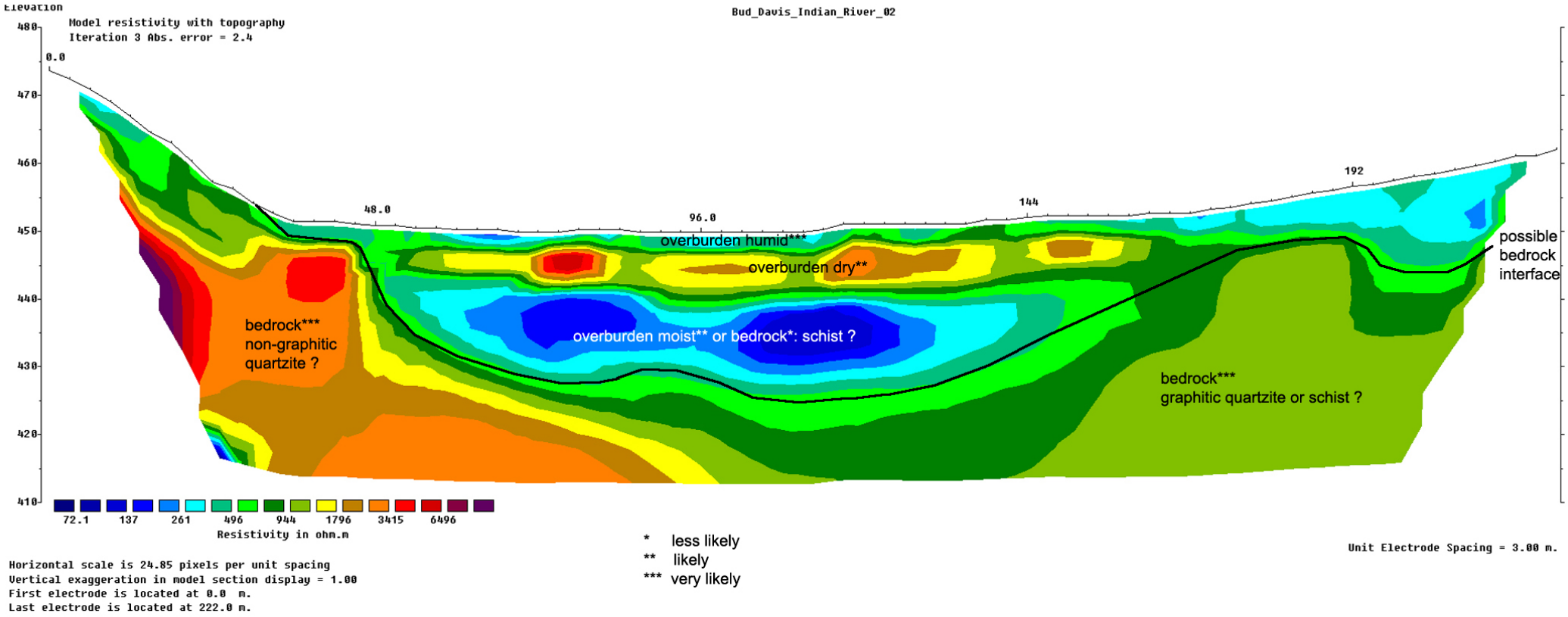

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The overburden in the resistivity profile appears to be in several layers with an overall depth of 2-20m. The bedrock interface seems to form one massive channel in the center of the resistivity profile and one smaller channel on the right side of the model. The IP profile shows relatively high values for the bedrock and lower values for the sediments.

From 30-48m in the profile the overburden appears to be very shallow with a depth of only 2-3m.

From 48-177m the bedrock seems to form a channel that is up to 20m deep with two distinct depressions at 75m and at 180m. The IP profile is consistent with the resistivity results and seems to confirm the channel.

The overburden in the main channel is layered: there is a surface layer that is 2-3m thick and most likely humid and/or contains humous fine material. This material has high IP values compared to typical sediments and could indicate that it alternatively consists mostly of clastic sediments originated from the bedrock; this material could be deposited during a different geological period than the deeper layers.
The second layer that is 4-7m thick is most probably composed of dry gravels that due to their low conductivity show up as a red-orange-brown-yellow band in the resistivity profile; less likely this layer could be permafrost that has partly melted and is only left over in a shallow layer.
The third layer is apparently 5-12m thick and has very low resistivity values, which could indicate either, more likely, ground water saturation or a material, likely gravel associated with a high content in clay or silt.

From 195m to the end of the profile there seems to be an additional channel. This channel seems to be 12m deep and it appears to be filled with some very homogeneous overburden material that could be slide-rock (colluvium) since it shows IP values that are similar to the bedrock.

Over the length of the profile the resistivity of the bedrock changes from high resistivity values, 3000-7000 Ohm*m, to moderate values around 1000 Ohm*m. This indicates that the bedrock changes in composition, most likely from quartzite to a schist or to quartzite with a high graphite content. However the IP profile shows no indication of this change which suggests that no IP-active minerals are involved.

It is recommended, that the main channel in the center of the profile is drilled to confirm the layering of the overburden and the viability of the placer ground.
The possible channel on the right side can probably be confirmed by trenching into the slope.
Both interpreted channels represent promising targets for advanced placer investigation.

Indian River_03

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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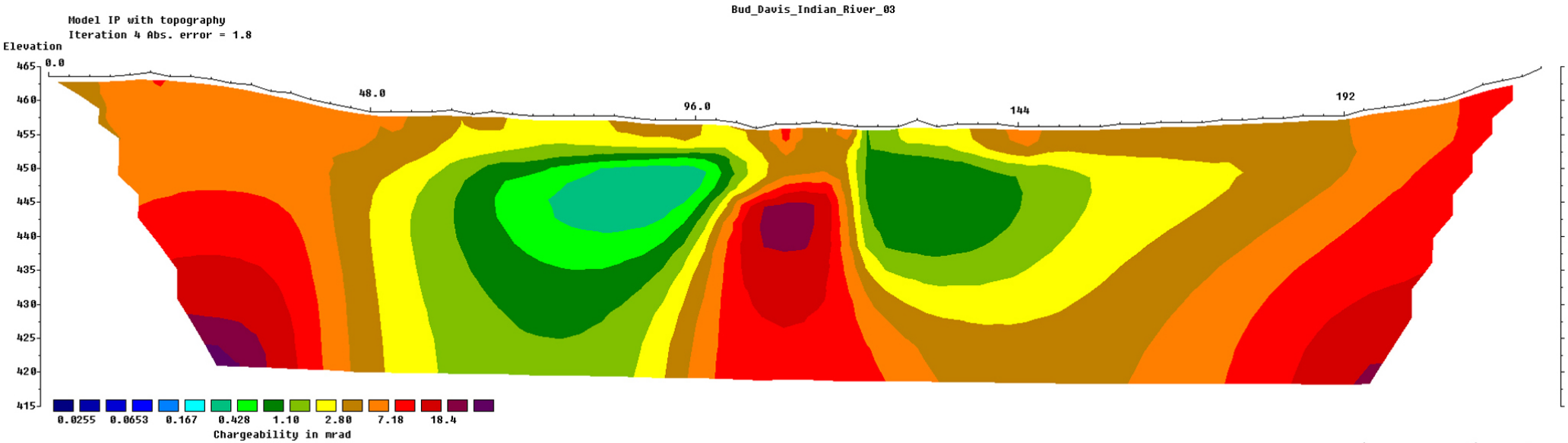

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Indian River_03

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
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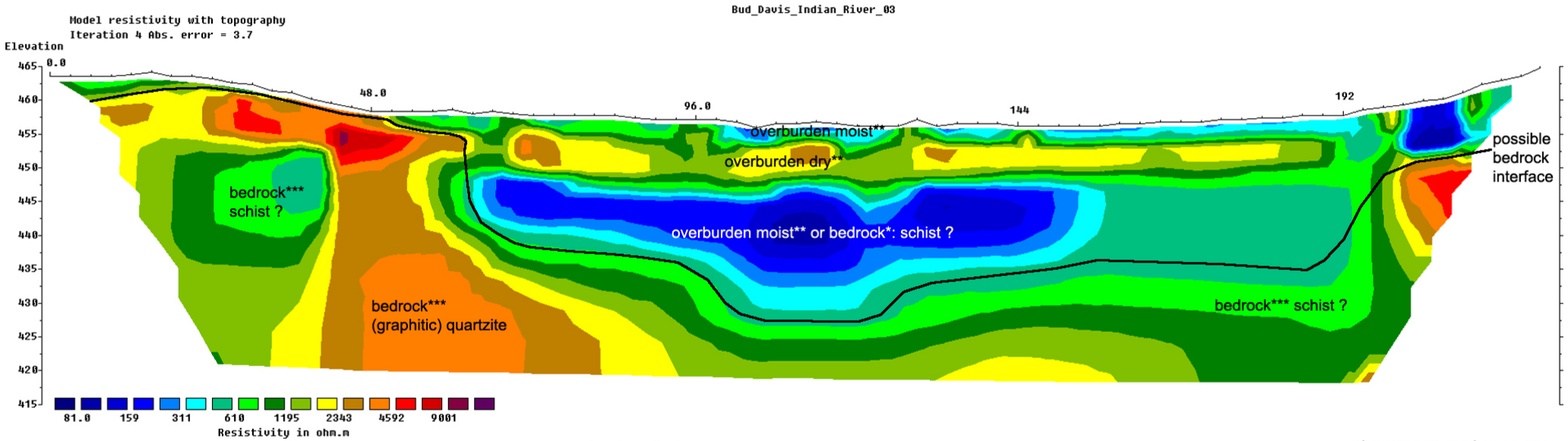

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

Again we see a massive, up to 24m deep channel filled with layered overburden. This channel is the continuation of the channel interpreted in the center of profile 02. The bedrock in profile 03 seems to be heterogeneous with areas of high and moderate resistivity values – same as in profile 02.

Between 0m and 60m in the resistivity profile the overburden seems to be very thin to almost non-existent with a depth of max. 3m.

From 60m to 200m there appears to be again the massive channel with a depression at 114m having a depth of 24m. The overburden has the same three layers that were seen in profile02, and the material composition should be identical: A 2-3m thick layer with low resistivity values indicating possibly humous fine material or clastic sediment consisting of bedrock particles. Then a 4-6m thick layer with poor conductivity interpreted as dry and/or frozen gravels. And last a 8-17m thick layer with low resistivity values referring to water saturated material, likely being gravel associated with a higher content in clay or silt. This third layer appears to have a very level interface to the gravel on top of it, this would suggest that the third layer is representing the ground water table.

The IP profile shows a large anomaly in the center of the channel; this is most likely a false anomaly, however, a massive concentration of IP active, heavy minerals could produce such an anomaly and indicate a potential placer target.[14]

The bedrock shows a high heterogeneity in the resistivity values, this would suggest a rapid change in bedrock especially at 40m in the profile. However, the IP profile is (with the exception of the anomaly in the channel) very homogeneous.

It is recommended to drill the main channel in the center, to confirm its existence, layering, viability and depth.

[14] Placer gold deposits are mostly associated with heavy minerals frequently being IP-active.

Indian River_04

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 22th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 23th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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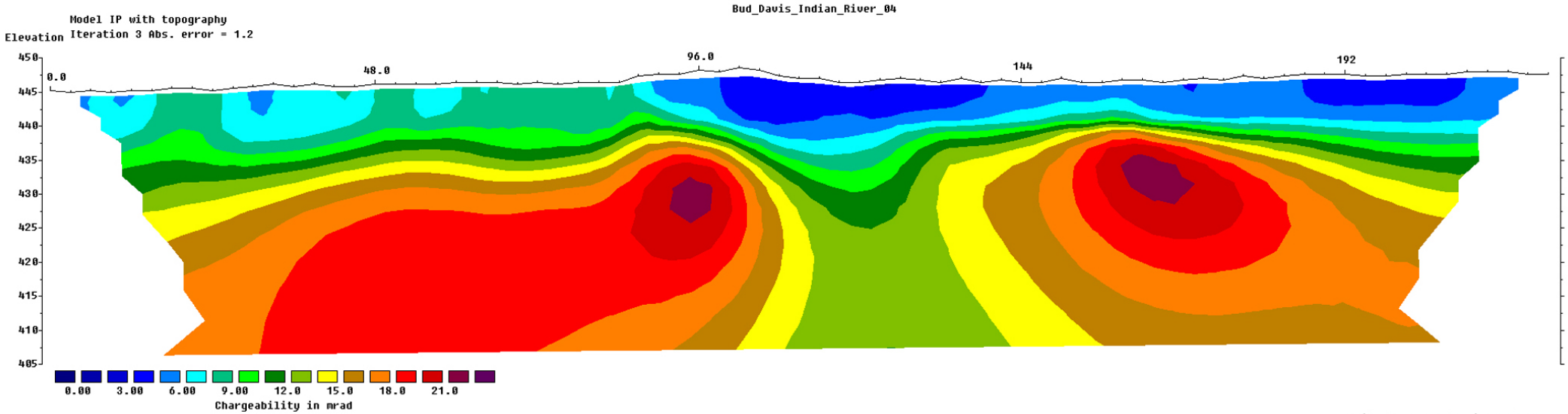

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Horizontal scale is 24.85 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.

Indian River_04

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 22th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 23th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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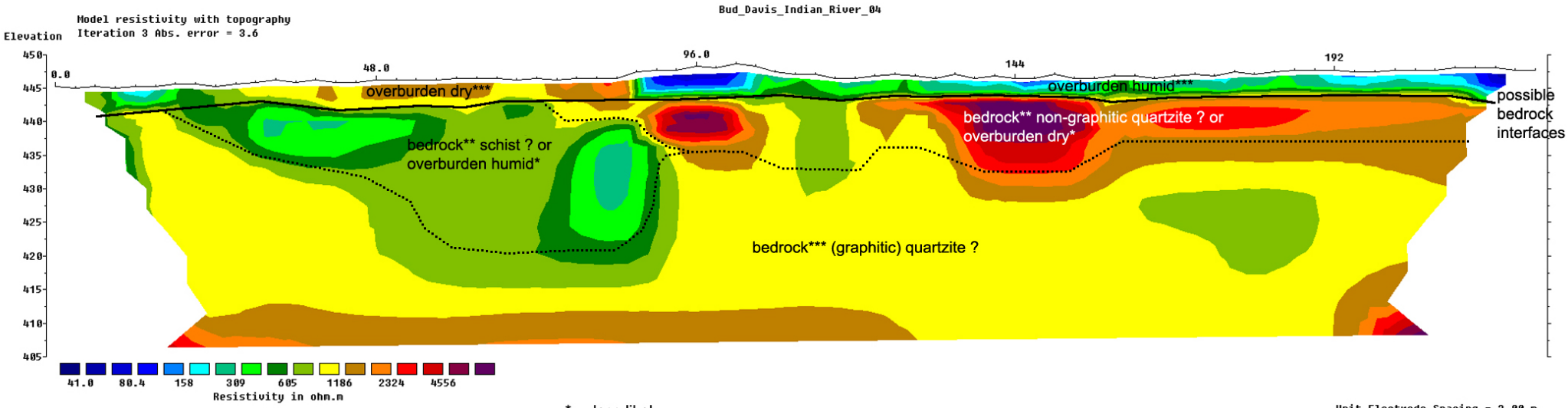

Horizontal scale is 24.84 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The bedrock seems to be covered with a thin layer of overburden that is only 3-4m thick.

Throughout the resistivity profile there is a 3-4m thick top layer. From 0-87m this layer is a poor conductor probably due to dry ground conditions; for the rest of the profile the layer is a good conductor, especially around 96m, which could be due to higher water content in the overburden. However, the IP model suggests a mineral change in the topmost layer at 96m since the model shows a change in the chargeability there. It is most likely that this topmost layer represents the entirety of the overburden.

As a less likely, alternative interpretation: From 18-90m there could be a channel with a depth of up to 21m filled with moderately well conducting gravel (green data zone). The resistivity pattern of this data zone seems not to be layered which would argue against a paleochannel filled with gravel: The green resistivity zone is more likely indicating some well conducting bedrock on top of low conducting bedrock: possibly some schist on top of quartzite. From 90m to the end of the profile, at the red-violet-orange resistivity zone (second layer) there could be a layer of poorly conducting gravel that could be deposited in two shallow channels at 114m and at 144m both 11m deep.

The IP profile is not clear on which resistivity bedrock interface is correct. Since the interfaces in IP models are usually not as sharply defined, both interpreted interfaces could be correct; however, in the IP profile there is no indication of the channel, which is the reason why the channel theory is categorized as less likely.

The IP model shows generally high IP data for the bedrock, which could be explained by graphite-rich quartzite. Around 120m in the model a low chargeability anomaly (green data zone) was created; this anomaly seems to be false.

Despite the contra arguments, it is recommended that the probable channels are drilled to confirm their existence and possible economical viability.

Indian River_05

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 23th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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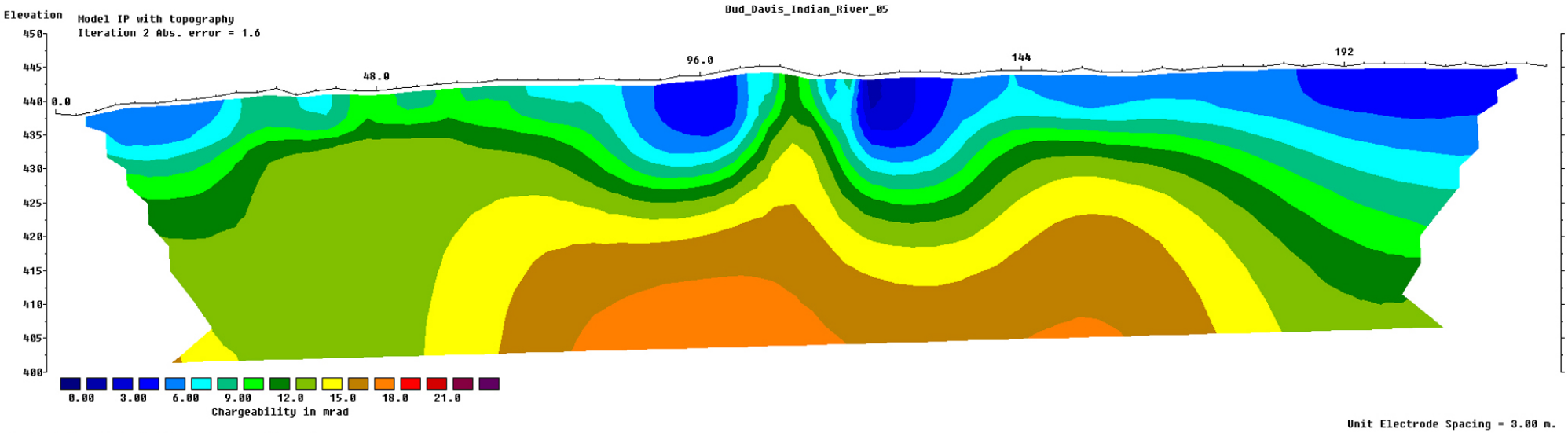

Horizontal scale is 24.84 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Indian River_05

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 23th Aug 2011
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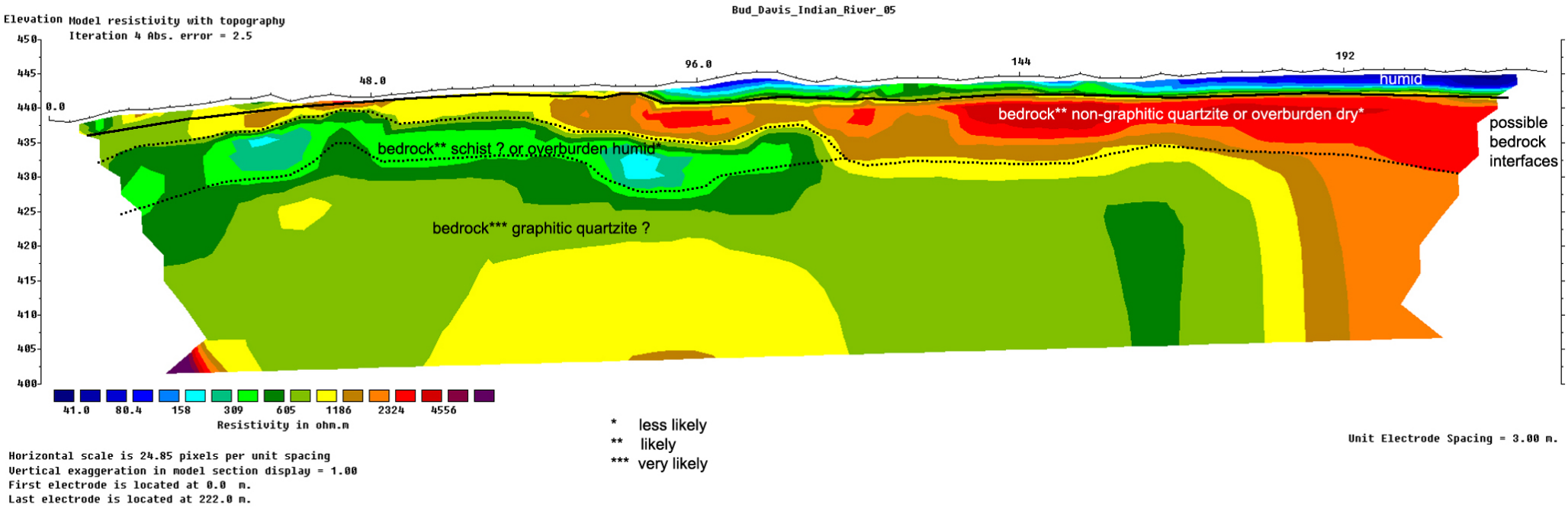

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Horizontal scale is 24.85 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.

Interpretation

The bedrock appears to be covered with a thin, max. 3m thick layer of overburden. Alternatively the bedrock could be covered by three layers of overburden with an overall thickness of up to 12m.

As in profiles 01 and 04 the topmost layer appears to be very thin with only 0.5-3m thickness. In this topmost layer there is a significant change in resistivity at 90m, here the moderate or poor conductivity changes to well conducting material.

Alternatively there could be a second gravel layer of 3-9m thickness (red orange brown) overlaying the bedrock. This alternative bedrock interface could have two shallow channels at 96m and at 140m, with a depth of 7m and 10m respectively. It is however more likely that this alternative bedrock interface defines the boundaries of two different kinds of bedrock, namely quartzite and schist.

A second alternative interpretation would put a third overburden layer underneath the hypothetic gravel layer number two (red orange brown). This third layer would have a thickness of 3-6m in the area at 0-117m. There could be a channel in this alternative bedrock interface at 90m, with a depth of 13m. More likely would be a change in bedrock to some kind of schist.

The IP profile is inconclusive. The most likely interpretation from this perspective would be that the first alternative bedrock interface is the actual one, this is however only a tentative conclusion.

It is recommended that the profile is getting drilled to confirm the actual overburden layering.

11. Qualifications

Stefan Ostermaier

- Study of geology, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Visit of geophysical 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

Appendix
Literature

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Maps

http://www.yukonminingrecorder.ca/PDFs: 115O/14

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. (comp.) 1999: Yukon bedrock geology in Yukon digital geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); Geological Survey of Canada Open File D3826 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1999-1(D)

Geophysical Data Table

Rock type	Resistivity range (Ωm)
Granite porphyry	4.5×10^3 (wet) – 1.3×10^6 (dry)
Feldspar porphyry	4×10^3 (wet)
Syenite	10^2 – 10^6
Diorite porphyry	1.9×10^3 (wet) – 2.8×10^4 (dry)
Porphyrite	10 – 5×10^4 (wet) – 3.3×10^3 (dry)
Carbonatized porphyry	2.5×10^3 (wet) – 6×10^4 (dry)
Quartz diorite	2×10^4 – 2×10^6 (wet) – 1.8×10^5 (dry)
Porphyry (various)	60 – 10^4
Dacite	2×10^4 (wet)
Andesite	4.5×10^4 (wet) – 1.7×10^2 (dry)
Diabase (various)	20 – 5×10^7
Lavas	10^2 – 5×10^4
Gabbro	10^3 – 10^6
Basalt	10 – 1.3×10^7 (dry)
Olivine norite	10^3 – 6×10^4 (wet)
Peridotite	3×10^3 (wet) – 6.5×10^3 (dry)
Hornfels	8×10^3 (wet) – 6×10^7 (dry)
Schists (calcareous and mica)	20 – 10^4
Tuffs	2×10^3 (wet) – 10^5 (dry)
Graphite schist	10 – 10^2
Slates (various)	6×10^2 – 4×10^7
Gneiss (various)	6.8×10^4 (wet) – 3×10^6 (dry)
Marble	10^2 – 2.5×10^8 (dry)
Skarn	2.5×10^2 (wet) – 2.5×10^8 (dry)
Quartzites (various)	10 – 2×10^8
Consolidated shales	20 – 2×10^3
Argillites	10 – 8×10^2
Conglomerates	2×10^3 – 10^4
Sandstones	1 – 6.4×10^8
Limestones	50 – 10^7
Dolomite	3.5×10^2 – 5×10^3
Unconsolidated wet clay	20
Marls	3 – 70
Clays	1 – 100
Oil sands	4 – 800

Costs

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

D.R. Bud Davis
La Terra Resources LTD.
Box 304-211, Elliot St.
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Dawson City, Yukon
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Phone: 867-993-3671 (Cell)
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Survey Location: Indian River, Placer Claim P 508115

Invoice # 201108232 Date: August 23rd, 2011

Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
2 days	Vehicle $ 50.-- / day	100.--
135 Km	$ 0.45 / km	60.75
Geophysical Survey		
2 day	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey, run by one operator and one field assistant $ 910.-- / day	1 820.--
2 day	Writing report $ 300.-- / day	600.--
	Printing/Binding/Shipping	50.--
	NET Amount	$ 2 630.75
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 131.53
Total Due		**$ 2 762.28**

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Survey Location: Indian River, prospecting lease ID00886

Invoice # 201108231

Date: August 23rd, 2011

Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
1 ¼ days	Vehicle $ 50.-- / day	62.50
100 Km	$ 0.45 / km	45.--
¼ day	Driving $ 450.-- / day, operator + assistant	112.50
Geophysical Survey		
1 day	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey, run by one operator and one field assistant $ 910.-- / day	910.--
1 day	Data processing, literature work, interpretation, first Documentation $ 300.-- / day	300.--

	NET Amount	$ 1 430.--
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 71.50
Total Due		**$ 1 501.50**

GPS-Data

Indian River_01 (2010)

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.4	3	*
2	3	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.6	3	
3	6	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.8	3	
4	9	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 35.0	3	
5	12	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.3	3	
6	15	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.4	3	
7	18	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.6	3	
8	21	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.9	3	
9	24	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 36.1	3	
10	27	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.3	3	
11	30	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.5	3	
12	33	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.7	3	
13	36	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.9	3	
14	39	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 37.1	3	
15	42	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.3	3	
16	45	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.6	3	
17	48	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.7	3	
18	51	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 38.0	3	
19	54	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 38.2	3	
20	57	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.4	3	
21	60	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.6	3	
22	63	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.8	3	
23	66	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 39.0	3	
24	69	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 39.2	3	
25	72	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.4	3	*
26	75	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.6	3	
27	78	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.8	3	
28	81	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 40.1	3	
29	84	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 40.3	3	
30	87	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.5	3	
31	90	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.7	3	
32	93	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.8	3	
33	96	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 41.1	3	
34	99	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.2	3	
35	102	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.4	3	
36	105	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.7	3	
37	108	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.8	3	
38	111	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.1	3	
39	114	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.2	3	
40	117	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.5	3	
41	120	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.7	3	
42	123	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 42.9	3	
43	126	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 43.1	3	
44	129	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 43.4	3	
45	132	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.6	3	
46	135	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.7	3	
47	138	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.9	3	
48	141	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.1	3	
49	144	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.3	3	
50	147	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.5	3	*

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
51	150	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 44.7	3	
52	153	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.0	3	
53	156	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.2	3	
54	159	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.4	3	
55	162	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 45.6	3	
56	165	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 45.8	3	
57	168	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 46.0	3	
58	171	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 46.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.5	3	
60	177	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.7	3	
61	180	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.9	3	
62	183	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.1	3	
63	186	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.4	3	
64	189	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.5	3	
65	192	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 47.8	3	
66	195	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 48.0	3	
67	198	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 48.3	3	
68	201	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.5	3	
69	204	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.7	3	
70	207	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.9	3	
71	210	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 49.2	3	
72	213	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 49.3	3	
73	216	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 49.5	3	
74	219	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 49.8	3	
75	222	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 50.0	3	*

Indian River_02

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 12.0 W139 20 26.8	5	*
2	3	N63 46 12.1 W139 20 26.7	5	
3	6	N63 46 12.2 W139 20 26.7	5	
4	9	N63 46 12.3 W139 20 26.6	5	
5	12	N63 46 12.3 W139 20 26.6	5	
6	15	N63 46 12.5 W139 20 26.5	5	
7	18	N63 46 12.5 W139 20 26.5	5	
8	21	N63 46 12.6 W139 20 26.4	5	
9	24	N63 46 12.7 W139 20 26.3	5	
10	27	N63 46 12.8 W139 20 26.3	5	
11	30	N63 46 12.9 W139 20 26.2	5	
12	33	N63 46 13.0 W139 20 26.1	5	
13	36	N63 46 13.1 W139 20 26.1	5	
14	39	N63 46 13.2 W139 20 26.0	5	
15	42	N63 46 13.3 W139 20 26.0	5	
16	45	N63 46 13.3 W139 20 26.0	5	
17	48	N63 46 13.4 W139 20 25.9	5	
18	51	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 25.8	5	
19	54	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 25.8	5	
20	57	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 25.7	5	
21	60	N63 46 13.8 W139 20 25.7	5	
22	63	N63 46 13.9 W139 20 25.6	5	
23	66	N63 46 14.0 W139 20 25.5	5	
24	69	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 25.5	5	
25	72	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 25.5	5	
26	75	N63 46 14.2 W139 20 25.4	5	
27	78	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 25.3	5	
28	81	N63 46 14.4 W139 20 25.3	5	
29	84	N63 46 14.5 W139 20 25.3	5	
30	87	N63 46 14.6 W139 20 25.1	5	
31	90	N63 46 14.7 W139 20 25.0	5	
32	93	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 24.9	5	
33	96	N63 46 14.9 W139 20 24.9	5	
34	99	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 24.8	5	
35	102	N63 46 15.1 W139 20 24.8	5	
36	105	N63 46 15.2 W139 20 24.6	5	
37	108	N63 46 15.3 W139 20 24.6	5	
38	111	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 24.5	5	*
39	114	N63 46 15.7 W139 20 24.6	5	
40	117	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 24.5	5	
41	120	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 24.4	5	
42	123	N63 46 15.9 W139 20 24.3	5	
43	126	N63 46 15.9 W139 20 24.2	5	
44	129	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 24.2	5	
45	132	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 24.0	5	
46	135	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 24.0	5	
47	138	N63 46 16.2 W139 20 23.9	5	
48	141	N63 46 16.3 W139 20 23.8	5	
49	144	N63 46 16.4 W139 20 23.8	5	
50	147	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 23.7	5	
51	150	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 23.6	5	
52	153	N63 46 16.6 W139 20 23.5	5	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 23.5	5	
54	159	N63 46 16.8 W139 20 23.4	5	
55	162	N63 46 16.9 W139 20 23.3	5	
56	165	N63 46 17.0 W139 20 23.3	5	
57	168	N63 46 17.1 W139 20 23.2	5	
58	171	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 23.1	5	
59	174	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 23.0	5	
60	177	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 22.9	5	
61	180	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 22.8	5	
62	183	N63 46 17.6 W139 20 22.8	5	
63	186	N63 46 17.7 W139 20 22.7	5	
64	189	N63 46 17.8 W139 20 22.6	5	
65	192	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 22.6	5	
66	195	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 22.4	5	
67	198	N63 46 18.0 W139 20 22.3	5	
68	201	N63 46 18.1 W139 20 22.2	5	
69	204	N63 46 18.2 W139 20 22.2	5	
70	207	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 22.1	5	
71	210	N63 46 18.5 W139 20 22.1	5	
72	213	N63 46 18.7 W139 20 22.1	5	
73	216	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 22.1	5	
74	219	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 22.0	5	
75	222	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 21.8	5	*

Indian River_03

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 33.2	4	*
2	3	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 33.1	4	
3	6	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 32.9	4	
4	9	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 32.8	4	
5	12	N63 46 13.7 W139 20 32.7	4	
6	15	N63 46 13.8 W139 20 32.7	4	
7	18	N63 46 13.9 W139 20 32.6	4	
8	21	N63 46 14.0 W139 20 32.4	4	
9	24	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 32.3	4	
10	27	N63 46 14.2 W139 20 32.2	4	
11	30	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 32.1	4	
12	33	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 32.1	4	
13	36	N63 46 14.4 W139 20 32.0	4	
14	39	N63 46 14.5 W139 20 31.9	4	
15	42	N63 46 14.6 W139 20 31.8	4	
16	45	N63 46 14.7 W139 20 31.7	4	
17	48	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 31.6	4	
18	51	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 31.5	4	
19	54	N63 46 14.9 W139 20 31.4	4	
20	57	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 31.3	4	
21	60	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 31.2	4	
22	63	N63 46 15.1 W139 20 31.1	4	
23	66	N63 46 15.2 W139 20 31.0	4	
24	69	N63 46 15.3 W139 20 30.9	4	
25	72	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 30.8	4	
26	75	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 30.7	4	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
27	78	N63 46 15.5 W139 20 30.6	4	
28	81	N63 46 15.6 W139 20 30.5	4	
29	84	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 30.3	4	
30	87	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 30.2	4	
31	90	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 30.1	4	
32	93	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 30.0	4	
33	96	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 29.9	4	
34	99	N63 46 16.2 W139 20 29.8	4	
35	102	N63 46 16.3 W139 20 29.7	4	
36	105	N63 46 16.4 W139 20 29.6	4	
37	108	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 29.5	4	
38	111	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 29.4	4	*
39	114	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 29.1	4	
40	117	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 29.0	4	
41	120	N63 46 16.8 W139 20 28.9	4	
42	123	N63 46 16.9 W139 20 28.8	4	
43	126	N63 46 17.0 W139 20 28.7	4	
44	129	N63 46 17.1 W139 20 28.6	4	
45	132	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 28.5	4	
46	135	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 28.4	4	
47	138	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 28.4	4	
48	141	N63 46 17.4 W139 20 28.3	4	
49	144	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 28.2	4	
50	147	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 28.1	4	
51	150	N63 46 17.6 W139 20 28.0	4	
52	153	N63 46 17.7 W139 20 27.9	4	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 17.8 W139 20 27.8	4	
54	159	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 27.7	4	
55	162	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 27.6	4	
56	165	N63 46 18.0 W139 20 27.4	4	
57	168	N63 46 18.1 W139 20 27.4	4	
58	171	N63 46 18.2 W139 20 27.3	4	
59	174	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 27.2	4	
60	177	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 27.1	4	
61	180	N63 46 18.4 W139 20 27.0	4	
62	183	N63 46 18.5 W139 20 26.8	4	
63	186	N63 46 18.6 W139 20 26.7	4	
64	189	N63 46 18.7 W139 20 26.6	4	
65	192	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 26.5	4	
66	195	N63 46 18.9 W139 20 26.3	4	
67	198	N63 46 19.0 W139 20 26.3	4	
68	201	N63 46 19.0 W139 20 26.2	4	
69	204	N63 46 19.1 W139 20 26.1	4	
70	207	N63 46 19.2 W139 20 26.0	4	
71	210	N63 46 19.3 W139 20 25.9	4	
72	213	N63 46 19.3 W139 20 25.7	4	
73	216	N63 46 19.4 W139 20 25.7	4	
74	219	N63 46 19.5 W139 20 25.6	4	
75	222	N63 46 19.7 W139 20 25.5	4	*

Indian River_04

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.4	3	*
2	3	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.5	3	
3	6	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.8	3	
4	9	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.0	3	
5	12	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.2	3	
6	15	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.4	3	
7	18	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 29.6	3	
8	21	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 29.8	3	
9	24	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 30.1	3	
10	27	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.3	3	
11	30	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.5	3	
12	33	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.7	3	
13	36	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 30.9	3	
14	39	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 31.1	3	
15	42	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 31.3	3	
16	45	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.6	3	
17	48	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.8	3	
18	51	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.9	3	
19	54	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 32.2	3	
20	57	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.4	3	
21	60	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.6	3	
22	63	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.8	3	
23	66	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.0	3	
24	69	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.3	3	
25	72	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.4	3	
26	75	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 33.6	3	
27	78	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 33.9	3	
28	81	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 34.1	3	
29	84	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 34.3	3	
30	87	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.5	3	
31	90	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.6	3	
32	93	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.8	3	
33	96	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.1	3	
34	99	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.2	3	
35	102	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.5	3	
36	105	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.7	3	
37	108	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 35.9	3	
38	111	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.1	3	*
39	114	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.3	3	
40	117	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.7	3	
41	120	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 36.8	3	
42	123	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.0	3	
43	126	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.2	3	
44	129	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.4	3	
45	132	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 37.6	3	
46	135	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 37.8	3	
47	138	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.0	3	
48	141	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.3	3	
49	144	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.4	3	
50	147	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 38.6	3	
51	150	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 38.8	3	
52	153	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.0	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.2	3	
54	159	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.5	3	
55	162	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.6	3	
56	165	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 39.8	3	
57	168	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.1	3	
58	171	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.4	3	
60	177	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.6	3	
61	180	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.8	3	
62	183	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.9	3	
63	186	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.2	3	
64	189	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.4	3	
65	192	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.6	3	
66	195	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.8	3	
67	198	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.0	3	
68	201	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.2	3	
69	204	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.4	3	
70	207	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.6	3	
71	210	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 42.9	3	
72	213	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 43.1	3	
73	216	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 43.4	3	
74	219	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 43.5	3	
75	222	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 43.8	3	*

Indian River_05

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 27.9	3	*
2	3	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.0	3	
3	6	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.1	3	
4	9	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.3	3	
5	12	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.5	3	
6	15	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.6	3	
7	18	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.8	3	
8	21	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 29.0	3	
9	24	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.2	3	
10	27	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.5	3	
11	30	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.6	3	
12	33	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 29.8	3	
13	36	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.1	3	
14	39	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.3	3	
15	42	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.5	3	
16	45	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.7	3	
17	48	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 30.9	3	
18	51	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 31.1	3	
19	54	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 31.3	3	
20	57	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.6	3	
21	60	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.7	3	
22	63	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.9	3	
23	66	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 32.2	3	
24	69	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.4	3	
25	72	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.6	3	
26	75	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.8	3	
27	78	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 33.0	3	
28	81	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.3	3	
29	84	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.5	3	
30	87	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.7	3	
31	90	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.9	3	
32	93	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.1	3	
33	96	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.3	3	
34	99	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.5	3	
35	102	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.7	3	
36	105	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.0	3	
37	108	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.2	3	
38	111	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.4	3	*
39	114	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.6	3	
40	117	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 35.7	3	
41	120	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 35.9	3	
42	123	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 36.1	3	
43	126	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 36.3	3	
44	129	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.5	3	
45	132	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.7	3	
46	135	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.8	3	
47	138	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.0	3	
48	141	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.2	3	
49	144	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.3	3	
50	147	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.5	3	
51	150	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 37.7	3	
52	153	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 37.9	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.1	3	
54	159	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.3	3	
55	162	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.5	3	
56	165	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 38.7	3	
57	168	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.0	3	
58	171	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.5	3	
60	177	N63 46 13.2 W139 21 39.6	3	
61	180	N63 46 13.2 W139 21 39.8	3	
62	183	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.1	3	
63	186	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.2	3	
64	189	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.5	3	
65	192	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 40.7	3	
66	195	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 40.9	3	
67	198	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 41.2	3	
68	201	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.4	3	
69	204	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.6	3	
70	207	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.8	3	
71	210	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.2	3	
72	213	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.4	3	
73	216	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.6	3	
74	219	N63 46 12.7 W139 21 42.8	3	
75	222	N63 46 12.7 W139 21 43.0	3	*