GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.

REPORT ON

DIPOLE-DIPOLE RESISTIVITY INVESTIGATION

PLACER GOLD EXPLORATION

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Wells Area, B.C.

NTS 93 H/4
53° 03.5'N, 121° 40.5'W
53° 10'N, 121° 41'W

OWNER AND OPERATOR

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.
#2505 - 2850 Comox Street
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6G 1R3

by

Russell A. Hillman, P.Eng.

November, 1988

FGI-064

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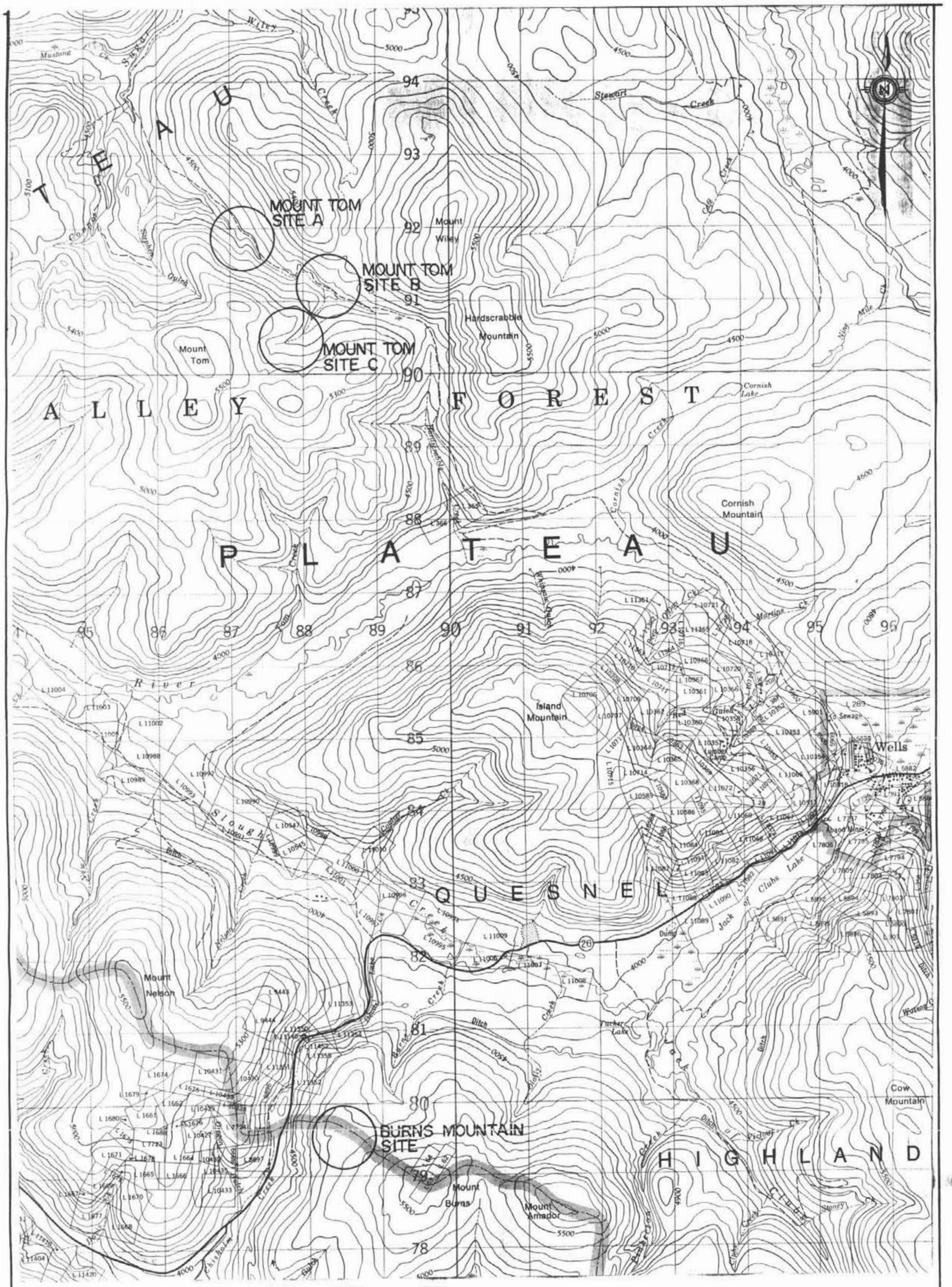
Figures

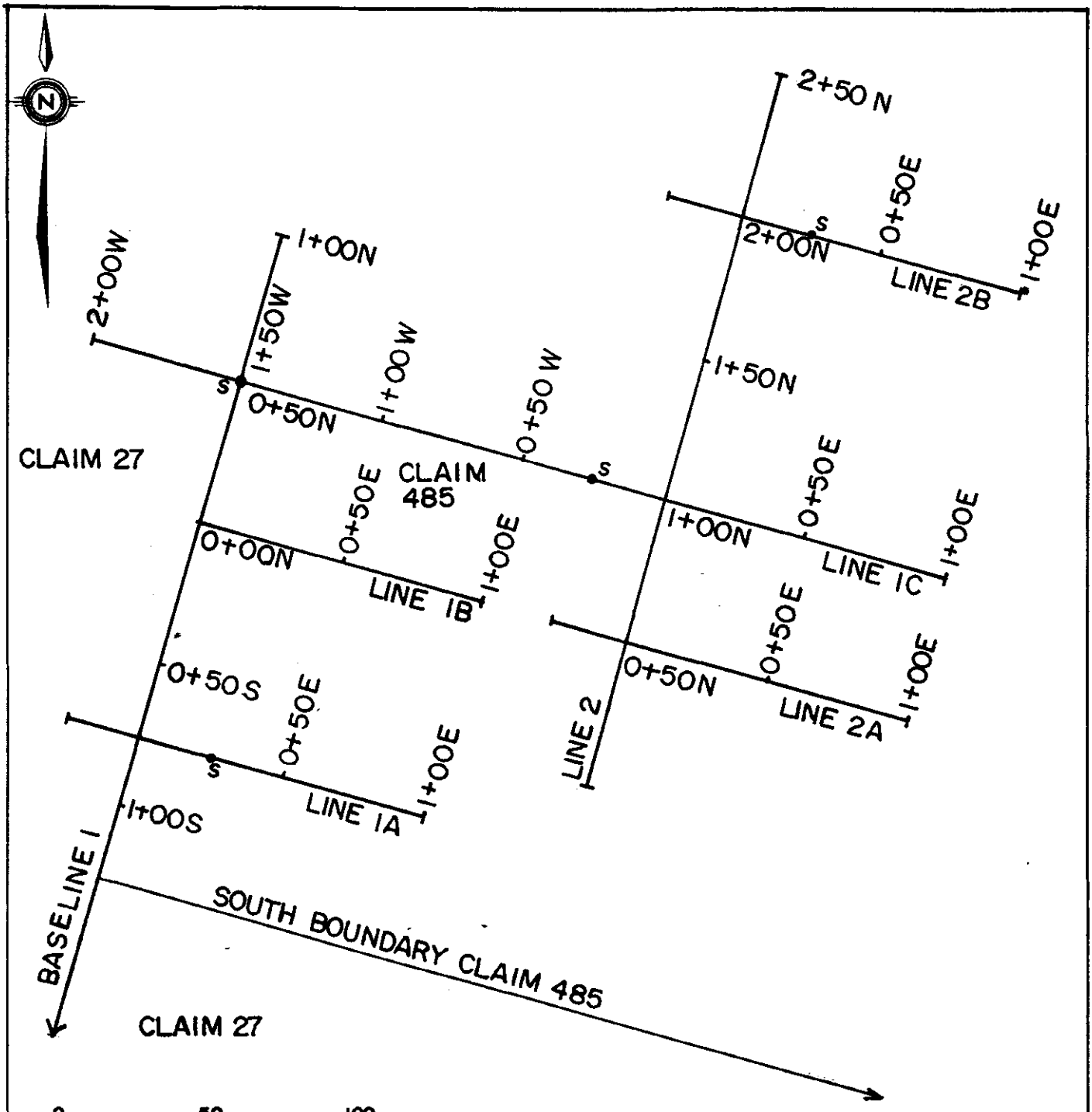
1. INTRODUCTION

In the period September 11, to September 14, 1988, Frontier Geosciences carried out a dipole-dipole resistivity survey in the Wells area of British Columbia for Golden Opportunity Mining Ltd. In all, a total of 2375 m of survey work was carried out on claims 27 and 485 on Burns Mountain and on three areas on Mt.Tom on claims, 133, 134, 135 and 137. A Survey Location Plan at 1:50,000 scale is presented in Figure 1 with more detailed site plans included in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

The purpose of the survey was to delineate bedrock depressions infilled with either alluvial sands, gravels, cobbles and boulders or glacial till which may contain anomalously high placer gold values.

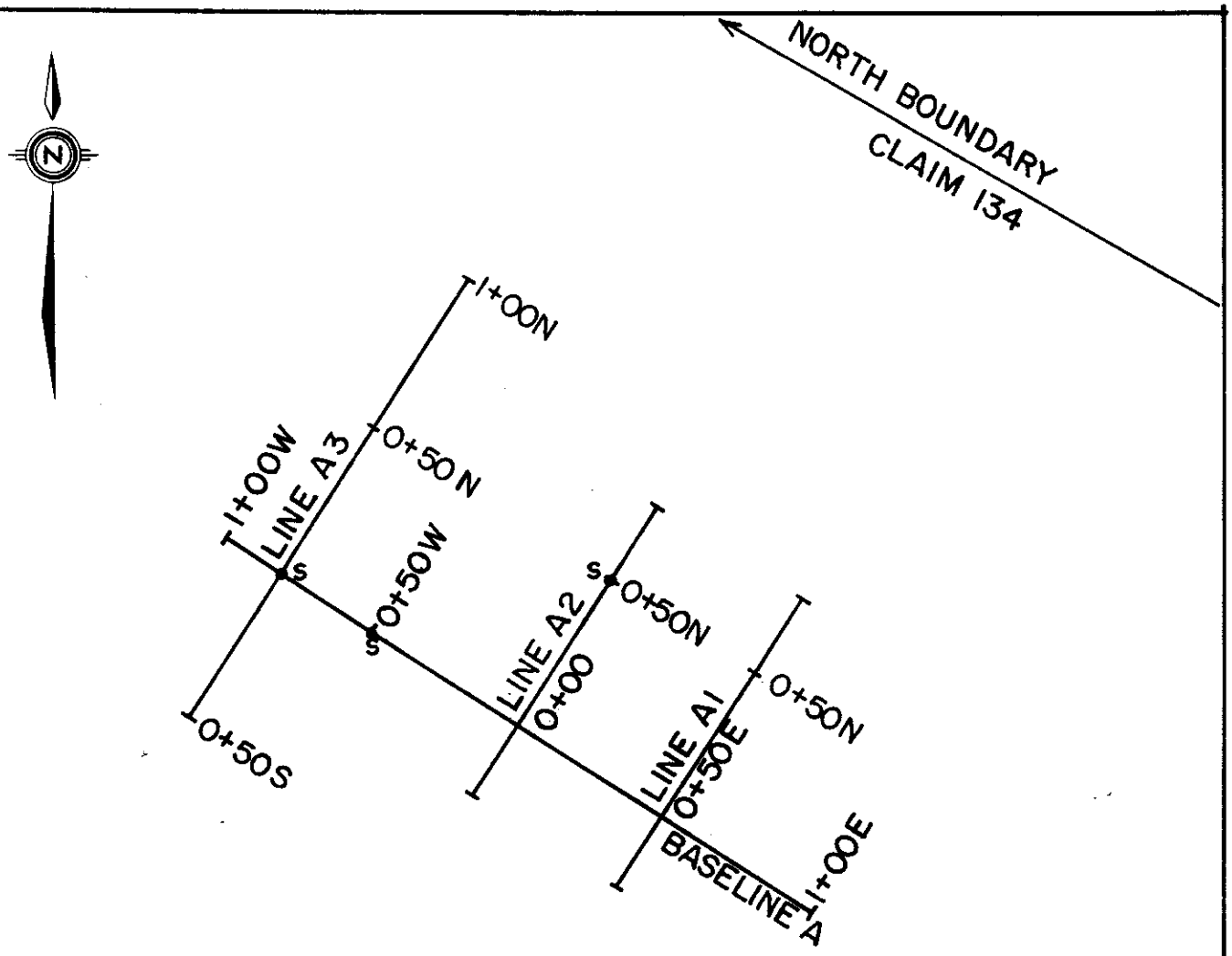


GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY	FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.
NTS 93 H/4 "WELLS" SURVEY LOCATION PLAN	SEPTEMBER, 1988 FGI-064 FIG. 1



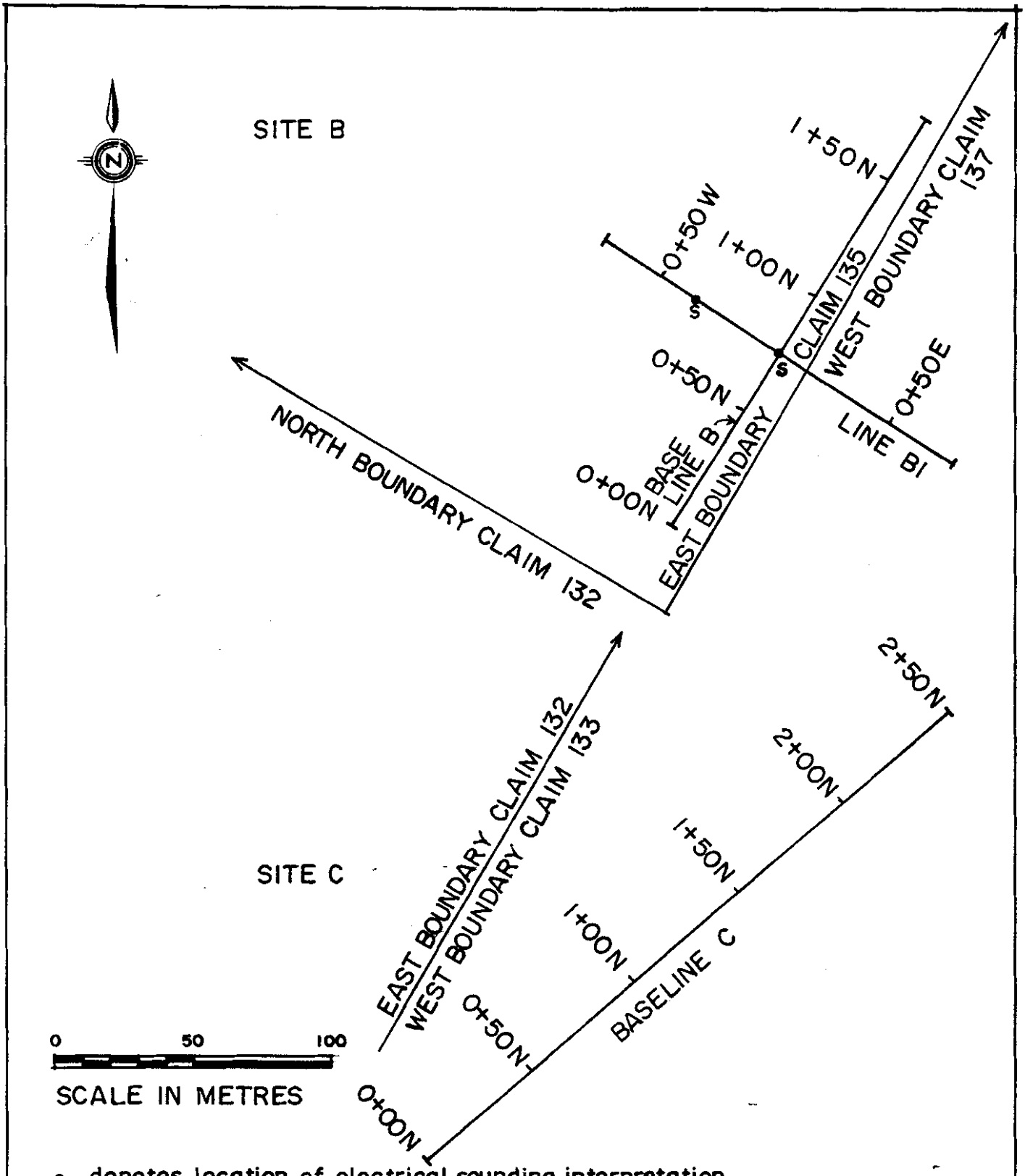
•S denotes location of electrical sounding interpretation

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. BURNS MOUNTAIN PROJECT	FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.	
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY SITE PLAN	SEPTEMBER, 1988 FGI-064	FIG.2



•s denotes location of electrical sounding interpretation

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. MOUNT TOM PROJECT	FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.	
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY AREA 'A' – SITE PLAN	SEPTEMBER, 1988 FGI-064	FIG.3



GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. MOUNT TOM PROJECT	FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.	
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY AREAS 'B', 'C' - SITE PLAN	SEPTEMBER, 1988 FGI - 064	FIG.4

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The two separate areas on Burns Mountain and Mt. Tom lie in close proximity to the town of Wells, B.C. The Burn's Mountain site on the west flank of Burns Mountain is approximately 6 km west of Wells along Highway 26 and then 3 km south along a 4-wheel drive access road.

The Mt. Tom areas are located at the headwaters of Sugar Creek approximately 10 km northwest of Wells. The area is reached from Wells along a competent gravel road for appoximately 8 km. The remaining 2 kilometres are traversed by 4-wheel drive only.

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The region is characterized by rugged topography with local mountains rising to over 1675 m in elevation. The base of local creek valleys is at approximately 1220m elevation. The areas surveyed are sub-alpine meadows with a forest cover of balsam and scrub spruce conifers.

Annual temperatures in the area range from -30°C in winter to highs of +25°C in the summer period. Precipitation in the area is high with the moisture falling as rain mainly in the spring and fall periods and snow throughout the winter.

4. HISTORY

The site of substantial placer and limited lode mining since the 1860's, Burns Mountain is famous for the richness of its quartz-hosted mineralization. Numerous historic and currently operating placer mines are located adjoining the G.O.M. Ltd. property however, no in-depth survey work has been carried out to date on this site.

The mining history of the Mt. Tom areas dates back to the 1870's. Considerable placer mining and limited lode mining has been carried out with moderate to good results. Portions of the G.O.M. Ltd. properties were worked by hand, drifting and hydraulic methods, but this work has also been superficial.

5. GEOLOGY

The Downey Creek Succession composed of metamorphosed slates, phyllites, quartzites, carbonates, metatuffs and clastics is the most significant rock assemblage in the Barkerville/Wells area because of the good correlation between outcrops of these rocks and placer operations. These rocks form a belt trending southeast/northwest through the Cariboo Mining District.

Three types of placer deposits account for the gold production in the area. These deposits are (1) preglacial and inter-glacial gravels reworked from older glacial deposits; (2) lodgement tills containing reworked preglacial gravels deposited at the base of ice sheets and lee side boulder layers formed around bedrock highs, and; (3) modern reconcentrations of gold from older placers*. The areas investigated are largely valleyside benches which may have been favourable environments for deposition of type (1) and (2) deposits.

* Gold placers in Pleistocene glacial deposits; Barkerville, British Columbia N. Eyles and S.P. Kocsis, CIM Bulletin, August, 1988.

6. DIPOLE-DIPOLE RESISTIVITY SURVEY

6.1 Instrumentation and Survey Procedure

The dipole-dipole resistivity survey was undertaken using an ABEM SAS 300 B resistivity meter. An "a" spacing of 25 metres was employed with "n" values ranging from one to four or five. Porous-pot electrodes were used to sense potential information and steel electrodes were used for current injection

Field procedure consisted of setting out the electrodes in a straight line with the current electrodes at one end and the potential electrodes set out at 25 m intervals away from the current pair. The resistivity was measured between the first pair and all subsequent pairs of potential electrodes. Upon completion of the readings, the assembly was moved along the line 25 m and the reading procedure repeated.

6.2 Data Processing

The initial step in data processing was the computation of geometric "K" factors for dipole separations from one to five. These values were then multiplied by the recorded resistance values to obtain the apparent resistivity for each electrode arrangement.

The dipole-dipole resistivity data was then gridded utilizing an elliptical window consistent with the "n" and "a" parameters and the resulting gridded data assigned colours in a logarithmic distribution. This information is displayed in false colour pseudo-section format in Figures 5-10 and is also listed in Appendix I.

At selected locations shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4, the apparent resistivity data was modelled using a digital linear filter method. These data form partial sounding curves spanning a small interval of less than a decade. The models however, provide a useful estimate of true resistivities and a rough estimate of layer thicknesses. These interpretations are shown in Table I.

TABLE I

PARTIAL RESISTIVITY SOUNDING INTERPRETATIONS

Burns Mountain

Line No.	Station	Interpreted Resistivity (ohm-metres)	Interpreted Layer Thicknesses (Metres)
1A	0+25E	20	1
		180	5
		900	38
		2000+	∞
1C	0+25W	20	1
		250	4
		900	32
		2000+	∞
	1+50W	20	1
		250	2
		900	33
		2000+	∞
2B	0+25E	20	1
		180	5
		900	32
		2000+	∞

Mt. Tom

Baseline A	0+50W	50	1
		70	9
		700	22
		2000+	∞
A2	0+50N	20	1
		70	10
		700	22
		2000+	∞
A3	0+00N	10	1
		70	7
		700	24
		2000+	∞

Table I

Mt. Tom Cont'd.

Line No.	Station	Interpreted Resistivity (ohm-metres)	Interpreted Layer thicknesses (metres)
Baseline B	0+75N	30	1
		100	11
		800	18
		2000+	∞
B1	0+35W	30	1
		100	12
		800	24
		2000+	∞
Baseline C	1+00N	20	1
		100	9
		900	35 (very approx)
		2000+	∞

7. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

7.1 General

An inspection of the resistivity pseudo-sections indicates in almost all cases, an increase in resistivity with depth. This is consistent with field observations of low resistivity, wet, surficial, clayey glacial till or sands, gravels, and cobbles and frequent outcrops of high resistivity bedrock. A notable exception is Baseline C in Figure 9, where low resistivity zones were intersected below higher resistivity values in the vicinity of stations 2+00N to 2+50N.

The depth scales as shown are approximate only. General trends of layer thicknesses and boundaries between layers can be derived from an inspection of the resistivity pseudo-sections however, contacts between zones of differing resistivities should not be construed as absolutely representative of layer boundaries.

7.2 Burns Mountain

In the majority of cases, the resistivity sections for Burns Mountain indicate an apparent thick surficial zone of low resistivity material overlying higher resistivity materials interpreted as bedrock. There are some apparent

obvious depressions centred on stations 0+25E on Line 2B and the east end of Line 2A. A continuous trend is apparent passing through the south extremity of Line 2, the east end of Line 1B and the north extremity of Baseline 1.

The more detailed resistivity sounding interpretations in Table I indicate these depressions may be of the order of 36 to 43 m in depth. Overlying the interpreted bedrock layer of 2000Ω-m plus, is a thick zone of 900Ω-m which in turn is overlain by a 180Ω-m to 250Ω-m layer and a surficial 20Ω-m layer. The 900Ω-m layer is believed to be either glacial till or alluvial sands, gravels, cobbles and boulders, however, the thickness of the layer indicates it is probably glacial till. The 180 to 250Ω-m layer is believed to be mainly saturated, weathered glacial till with the surficial layer composed of clays and silts from weathered till.

7.3 Mount Tom

Area A

The resistivity sections for Area A indicate a generally continuous increase of resistivity with depth. A thick depression roughly coincides with Baseline A which is consistent with the line location in the probable thicker overburden accumulations in the valley bottom.

The more detailed resistivity interpretations in Table I, indicate the depressions are of the order of 32 to 33 m deep. The overlying thick 700 Ω-m layer is again interpreted as glacial till with the surficial layers interpreted as saturated weathered till or sands, gravels, cobbles and boulders.

Area B

The two lines at Area B were also carried out in the valley bottom and correspondingly, over generally thick accumulations of low-resistivity surficial materials. Interpretations of the two soundings indicates the basement here is approximately 30 to 37 m in depth, overlain by similar layers and resistivities as encountered in Area A. Two clearly defined depressions centred on Station 0+20N and 0+90N are evident on Baseline B with a further depression centred on Station 0+20W on Line B1.

A resistivity inversion is evident at the north end of Baseline B which may be indicative of a bedrock conductor such as a shear zone.

Area C

The line at Area C was carried out over cemented conglomerate at higher elevations than sites A or B. The

resistivity section indicates thinner, low resistivity surficial materials overlying a thick sequence of mid-range resistivities. These resistivities may be representative of a thick sequence of cemented gravels which the sounding interpretation indicates may be 35 m thick. Alternately, the cemented gravels may be too thin to detect and the 900 Ω-m zone indicated in Table I may be largely glacial till with a thin veneer of higher resistivity cemented conglomerate largely undetected at its surface.

8. SUMMARY

The areas investigated are along benches or high valleys at higher elevations than the majority of currently mined placer areas. These high areas may be favourable environments for placer gold deposits in gravels reworked from older glacial deposits, in lodgement tills containing reworked preglacial gravels deposited at the base of ice sheets or in boulder layers formed around bedrock highs in the "lee" of retreating glaciers.

Several promising features have been identified on the sites investigated. The approximate depths to basement in the depressions fall in a relatively narrow range of 30 to 45 m.

In order to define bedrock topography and overburden layering more accurately, detailed seismic refraction or pulsed radar surveying should be carried out at the sites. This surveying may also be effective in delineating small bedrock channels and lee-side deposits around buried bedrock highs.

FRONTIER GEOSCIENCES INC.

Russell A. Hillman, P.Eng.

9. ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF COST

PERSONNEL		
Senior Geophysicist		
7.0 days @ $400.00 per day	$2,800.00	
Technician		
4.0 days @ $250.00 per day	1,000.00	
Field Assistant		
2.0 days @ $100.00 per day	200.00	
Draftsman		
3.5 hours @ $20.00 per hour	70.00	
Typist		
2.0 hours @ $15.00 per hour	30.00	
Subtotal - Personnel		$4,100.00
EXPENSES		
Resistivity Meter Rental		
4.0 days @ $85.00 per day	$ 340.00	
Accommodation	168.48	
Meals	187.24	
Truck Rental	248.40	
Gas	36.00	
Subtotal - Expenses		980.12
TOTAL COST		$5,080.12

10. CERTIFICATE

I, RUSSELL ALEXANDER HILLMAN, resident of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist with an office at #7 - 84 Lonsdale Avenue in North Vancouver, B.C.

2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Geophysics, from the University of British Columbia.

3. I have practised my profession for 19 years. I am a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

4. I am a member of good standing with the European Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

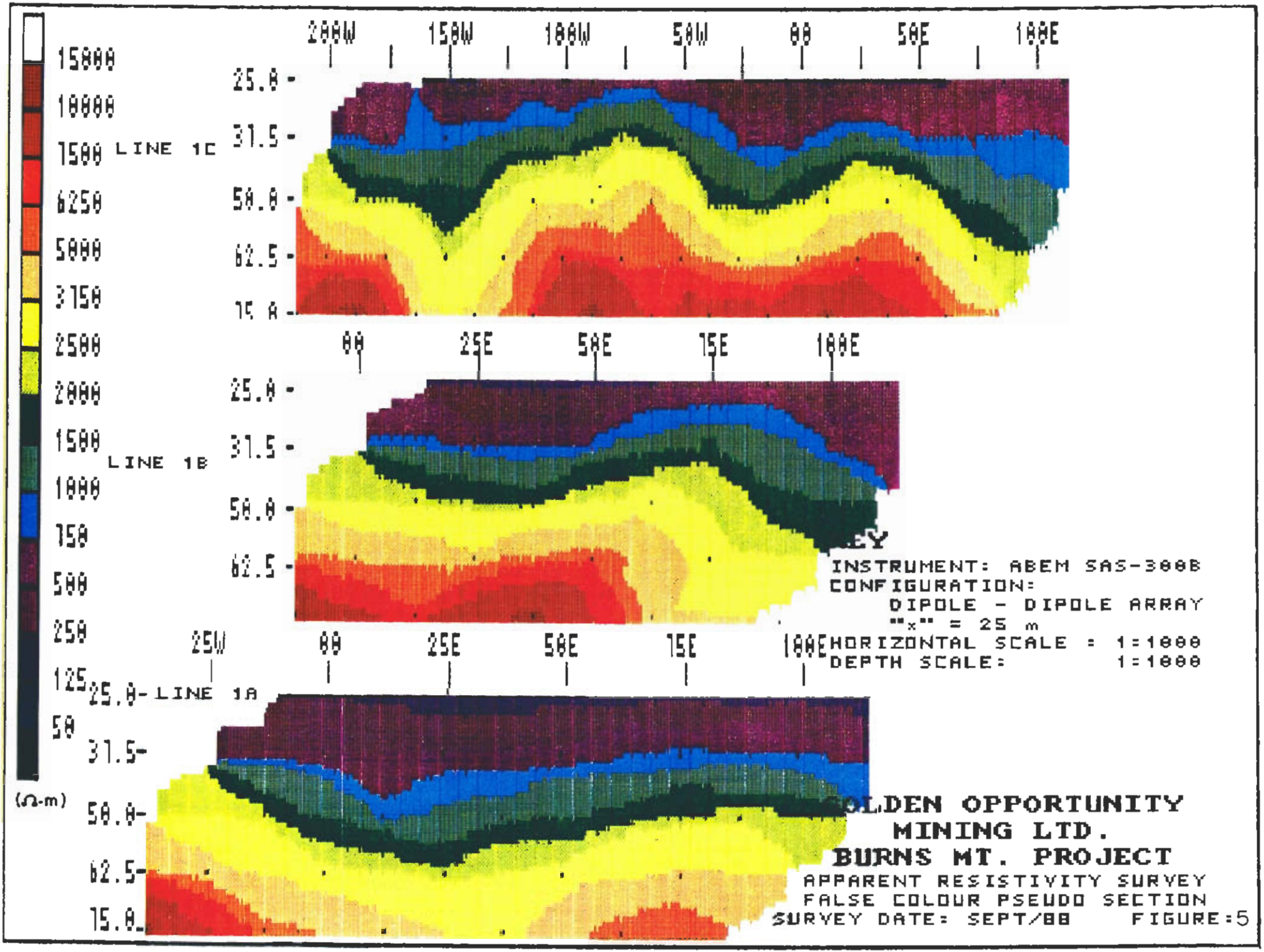
5. I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the shares or business in the property of GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. nor do I intend to have any interest.

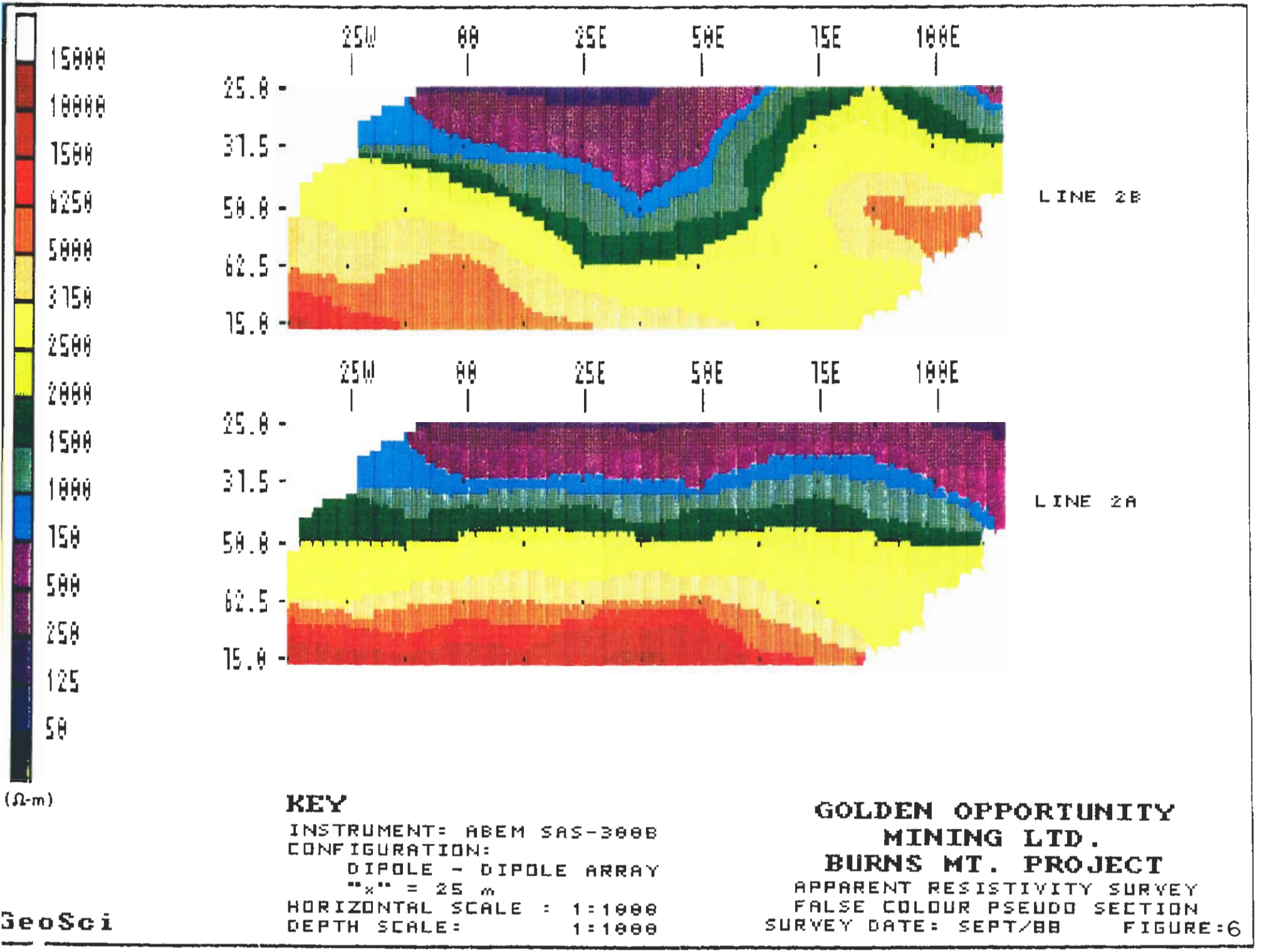
6. I supervised and interpreted the results of a dipole-dipole resistivity survey carried out on the property of GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD. near Wells, B.C. in the period September 11 to September 14, 1988.

DATED at Vancouver, Province of British Columbia this 16th day of December, 1988

Russell A. Hillman, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I


15000
10000
7500
6250
5000
3750
2500
2000
1500
1000
750
500
250
125
50
(Ω-m)
200W
150W
100W
50W
0
50E
100E
LINE 1C
25.0
31.5
50.0
62.5
75.0
0
25E
50E
75E
100E
LINE 1B
25.0
31.5
50.0
62.5
25W
0
25E
50E
75E
100E
LINE 1A
25.0
31.5
50.0
62.5
75.0
INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-300B
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1:1000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000
OLDEN OPPORTUNITY
MINING LTD.
BURNS MT. PROJECT
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88
FIGURE:5

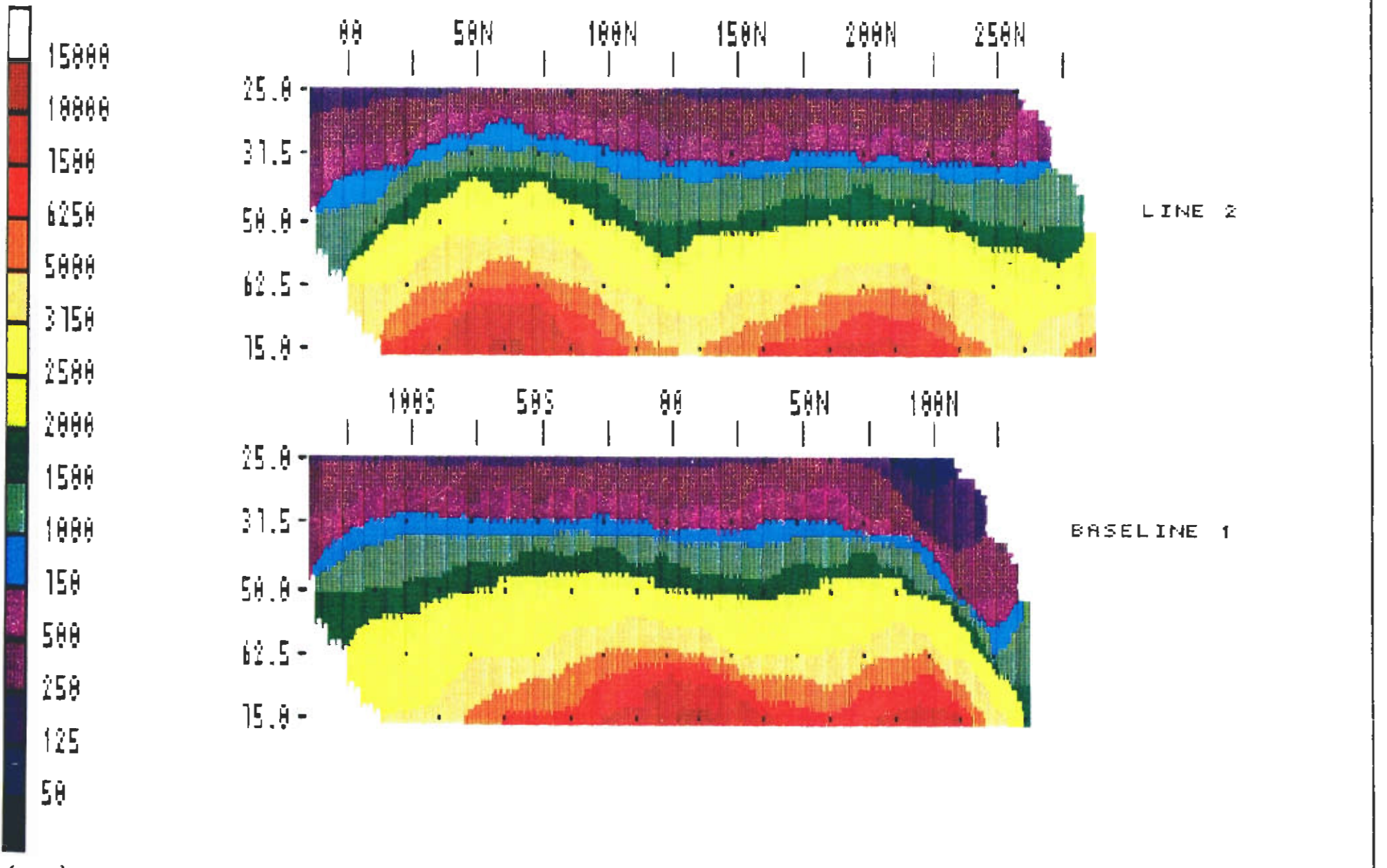


KEY

INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-300B
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE : 1:1000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.
BURNS MT. PROJECT
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88 FIGURE:6

GeoSci



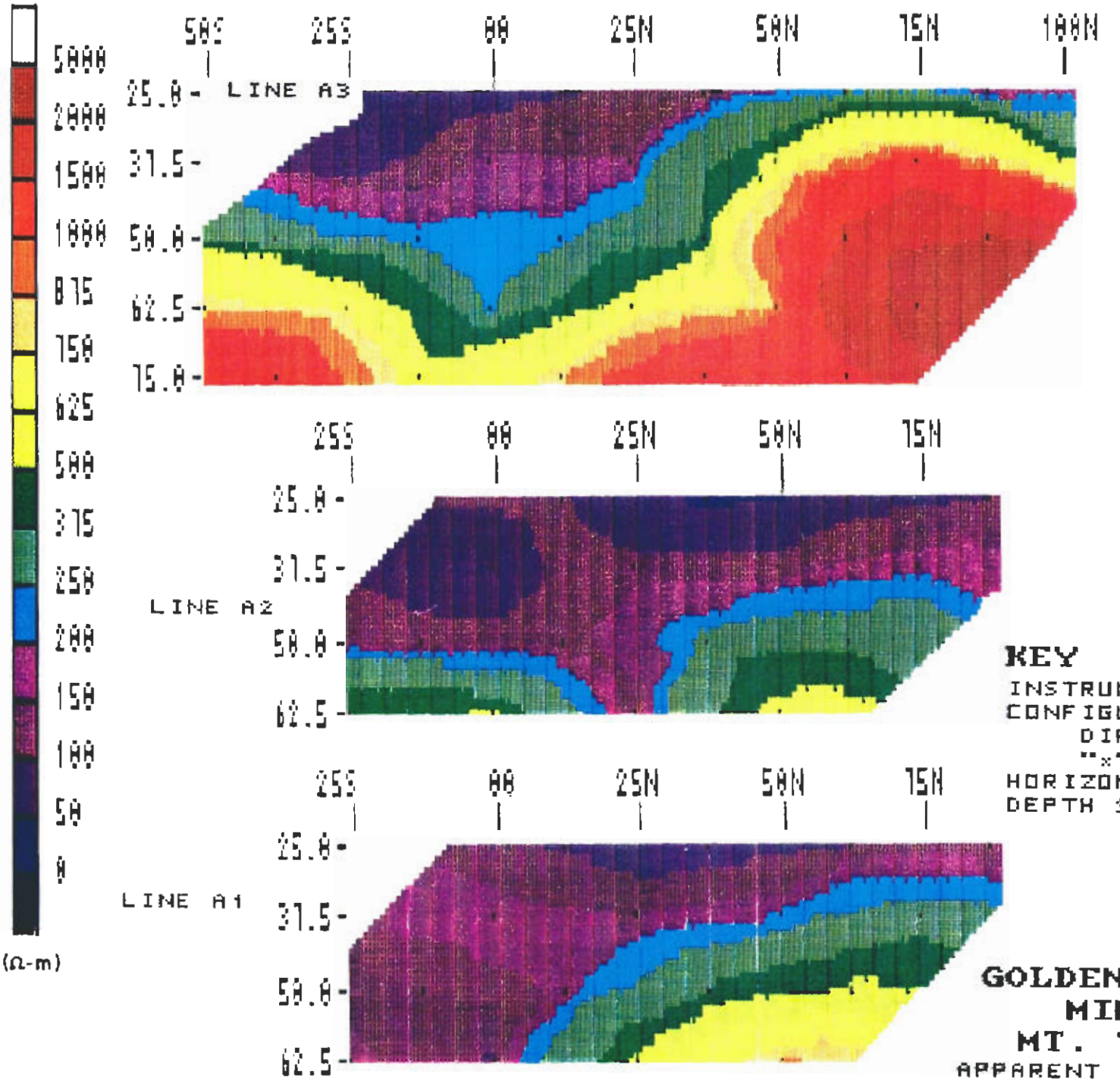
KEY

INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-3000
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE : 1:2000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.
BURNS MT. PROJECT

APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88 FIGURE:7

GeoSci



KEY

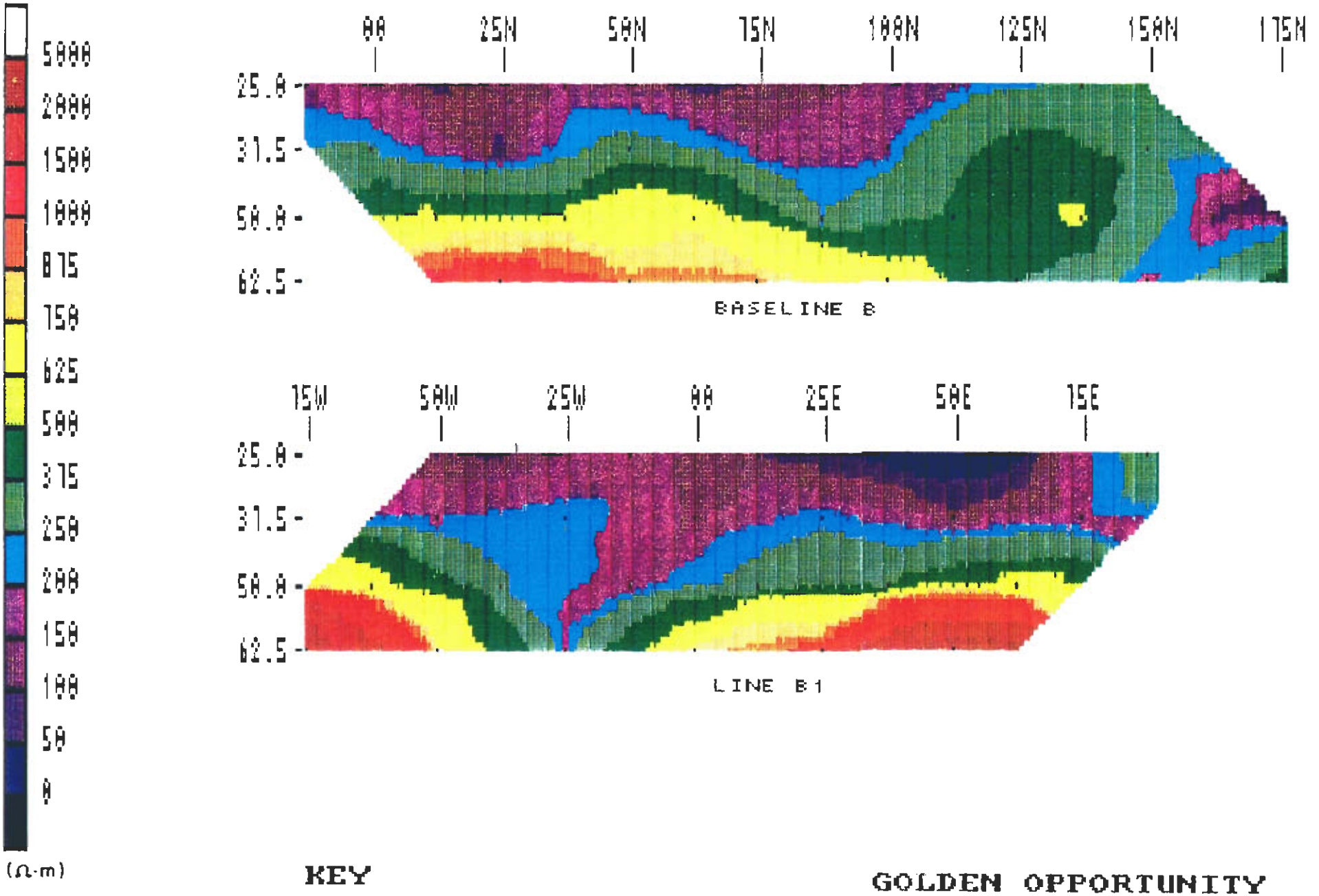
INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-300B
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE = 1:1000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.

MT. TOM PROJECT

APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88 FIGURE:8

GeoSci

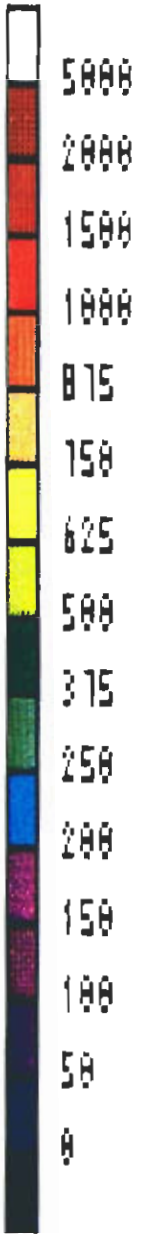


KEY

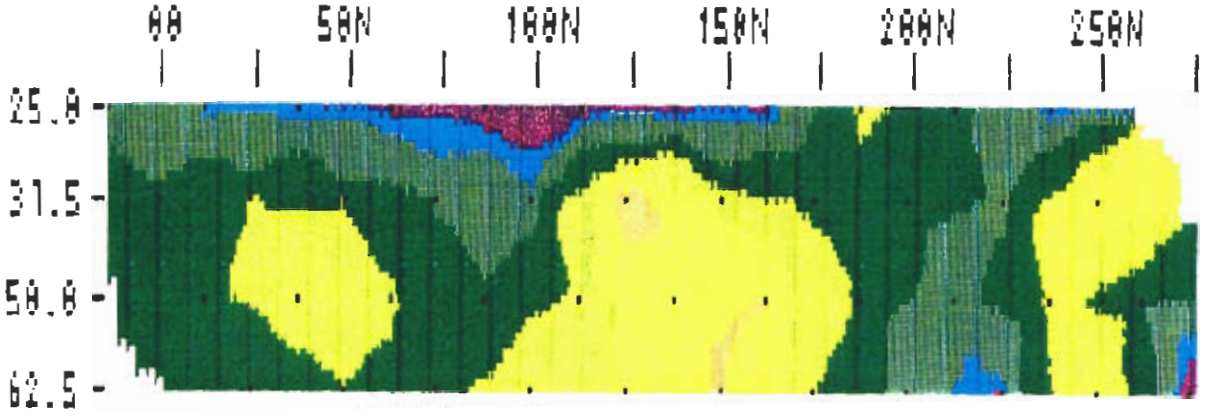
INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-300B
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE : 1:1000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.
MT. TOM PROJECT
APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88 FIGURE: 9

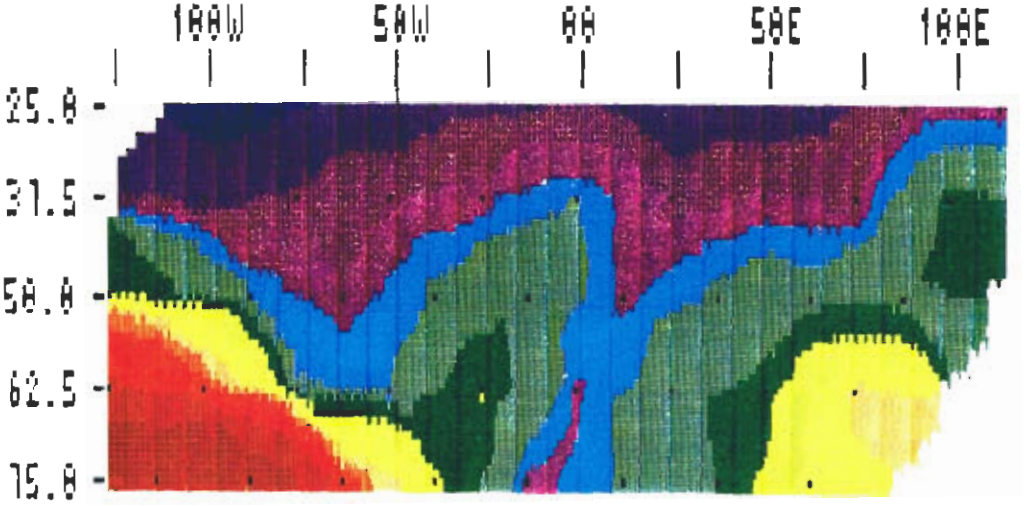
GeoSci



(Ω-m)



BASELINE C



BASELINE A

KEY

INSTRUMENT: ABEM SAS-300B
CONFIGURATION:
DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY
"x" = 25 m
HORIZONTAL SCALE : 1:2000
DEPTH SCALE: 1:1000

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MINING LTD.
MT. TOM PROJECT

APPARENT RESISTIVITY SURVEY
FALSE COLOUR PSEUDO SECTION
SURVEY DATE: SEPT/88 FIGURE:10

GeoSci

Golden Opportunity Mining Corp.
Burns Mtn. Project FGI-064

(Distances-tenths of metres, Apparent Resistivity-ohm-metres)

Baseline 1

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	875	81
-250	625	289
-250	375	221
-250	125	177
-250	-125	159
-250	-375	171
-250	-625	171
-250	-875	149
-250	-1125	218
-250	-1375	233
-375	1000	156
-375	750	635
-375	500	808
-375	250	672
-375	0	636
-375	-250	840
-375	-500	773
-375	-750	790
-375	-1000	932
-375	-1250	617
-500	1125	337
-500	875	2443
-500	625	2268
-500	375	1628
-500	125	1922
-500	-125	2381
-500	-375	2452
-500	-625	2224
-500	-875	1697
-500	-1125	1526
-625	1250	1012
-625	1000	5451
-625	750	4350
-625	500	3747
-625	250	3942
-625	0	5895
-625	-250	5327
-625	-500	3684
-625	-750	3649
-625	-1000	2814
-750	1375	1904
-750	1125	8132
-750	875	8513
-750	625	6446
-750	375	8159
-750	125	11749
-750	-125	8540
-750	-375	7017
-750	-625	6500
-750	-875	4161

Line 1C

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	231
-250	875	485
-250	625	194
-250	375	208
-250	125	225
-250	-125	257
-250	-375	367
-250	-625	585
-250	-875	259
-250	-1125	456
-250	-1375	186
-375	1000	808
-375	750	748
-375	500	755
-375	250	1226
-375	0	643
-375	-250	741
-375	-500	1357
-375	-750	2250
-375	-1000	1265
-375	-1250	1148
-375	-1500	911
-375	-1750	656

-500	875	1216
-500	625	1838
-500	375	3455
-500	125	2571
-500	-125	1475
-500	-375	1898
-500	-625	5094
-500	-875	3289
-500	-1125	3542
-500	-1375	1610
-500	-1625	1856
-500	-1875	2071
-625	750	2486
-625	500	5726
-625	250	6428
-625	0	4626
-625	-250	3764
-625	-500	6250
-625	-750	6073
-625	-1000	7591
-625	-1250	3676
-625	-1500	2273
-625	-1750	5007
-625	-2000	5735
-750	625	6446
-750	375	8812
-750	125	10716
-750	-125	9247
-750	-375	9492
-750	-625	6691
-750	-875	11777
-750	-1125	6772
-750	-1375	3889
-750	-1625	4107
-750	-1875	12402
-750	-2125	7697

(Distances-tenths of metres, Apparent Resistivity-ohm-metres)

Line 1A

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	135
-250	875	188
-250	625	184
-250	375	128
-250	125	198
-375	1000	790
-375	750	854
-375	500	613
-375	250	513
-375	0	496
-500	875	2328
-500	625	1750
-500	375	1360
-500	125	886
-500	-125	2080
-625	750	4173
-625	500	2930
-625	250	2220
-625	0	2841
-625	-250	4510
-750	625	6228
-750	375	2992
-750	125	4896
-750	-125	5576
-750	-375	10689

Line 1B

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	261
-250	875	407
-250	625	224
-250	375	124
-375	1000	709
-375	750	1595
-375	500	748
-375	250	649
-500	875	1716
-500	625	3107
-500	375	1728
-500	125	2190
-625	750	2805
-625	500	6392
-625	250	4306
-625	0	4874
-750	625	4080
-750	375	11396
-750	125	6827
-750	-125	9574

Line 2

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	-125	119
-250	125	171
-250	375	171
-250	625	262
-250	875	243
-250	1125	316
-250	1375	157
-250	1625	162
-250	1875	166
-250	2125	143
-250	2375	164
-375	0	531
-375	250	663
-375	500	1191
-375	750	1077
-375	1000	815
-375	1250	678
-375	1500	632
-375	1750	765
-375	2000	741
-375	2250	670
-375	2500	585
-500	125	1243
-500	375	2771
-500	625	3001
-500	875	2669
-500	1125	1526
-500	1375	1550
-500	1625	1734
-500	1875	2131
-500	2125	2133
-500	2375	1654
-500	2625	1373
-625	250	4270
-625	500	6011
-625	750	6303
-625	1000	4048
-625	1250	2566
-625	1500	3383
-625	1750	3826
-625	2000	4901
-625	2250	4226
-625	2500	3001
-625	2750	2237
-750	375	7996
-750	625	11423
-750	875	8622
-750	1125	5875
-750	1375	4896
-750	1625	6527
-750	1875	7670
-750	2125	8513
-750	2375	6147
-750	2625	4352
-750	2875	6065

Line 2A

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	155
-250	875	287
-250	625	257
-250	375	186
-250	125	191
-375	1000	734
-375	750	1283
-375	500	707
-375	250	872
-375	0	780
-500	875	2104
-500	625	2332
-500	375	2084
-500	125	2483
-500	-125	1989
-625	750	3320
-625	500	5558
-625	250	4723
-625	0	5247
-625	-250	3631
-750	625	6935
-750	375	11532
-750	125	8866
-750	-125	8241
-750	-375	9655

Line 2B

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	329
-250	875	2179
-250	625	569
-250	375	143
-250	125	170
-375	1000	2399
-375	750	2853
-375	500	389
-375	250	557
-375	0	833
-500	875	5581
-500	625	1714
-500	375	808
-500	125	1843
-500	-125	3495
-625	750	2885
-625	500	2433
-625	250	2015
-625	0	6170
-625	-250	4022
-750	625	3481
-750	375	4868
-750	125	5983
-750	-125	6147
-750	-375	8322

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(Distances-tenths of metres, Apparent Resistivity-ohm-metres)

Line A1

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	875	109
-250	625	103
-250	375	54
-250	125	99
-375	750	335
-375	500	212
-375	250	146
-375	0	181
-500	625	532
-500	375	383
-500	125	162
-500	-125	111
-625	500	897
-625	250	550
-625	0	89
-625	-250	178

Line A2

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	875	101
-250	625	57
-250	375	36
-250	125	110
-375	750	200
-375	500	131
-375	250	120
-375	0	85
-500	625	350
-500	375	277
-500	125	111
-500	-125	111
-625	500	621
-625	250	89
-625	0	533
-625	-250	488

Line B1

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	875	347
-250	625	23
-250	375	4
-250	125	107
-250	-125	187
-250	-375	97
-375	750	184
-375	500	121
-375	250	248
-375	0	131
-375	-250	251
-375	-500	198
-500	625	591
-500	375	372
-500	125	330
-500	-125	151
-500	-375	266
-500	-625	607
-625	500	2663
-625	250	1199
-625	0	799
-625	-250	178
-625	-500	790
-625	-750	2797

Line A1

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	148
-250	875	164
-250	625	253
-250	375	110
-250	125	98
-250	-125	56
-375	1000	514
-375	750	1265
-375	500	585
-375	250	152
-375	0	167
-375	-250	64
-500	875	2027
-500	625	1659
-500	375	388
-500	125	224
-500	-125	210
-500	-375	323
-625	750	2521
-625	500	888
-625	250	613
-625	0	222
-625	-250	728
-625	-500	870
-750	625	1414
-750	375	1414
-750	125	843
-750	-125	544
-750	-375	1496

(Distances-tenths of metres, Apparent Resistivity-ohm-metres)

Line Baseline A

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	1125	167
-250	875	128
-250	625	77
-250	375	62
-250	125	97
-250	-125	95
-250	-375	78
-250	-625	63
-250	-875	26
-375	1000	444
-375	750	135
-375	500	164
-375	250	131
-375	0	265
-375	-250	184
-375	-500	147
-375	-750	115
-375	-1000	80
-500	875	354
-500	625	341
-500	375	286
-500	125	177
-500	-125	354
-500	-375	275
-500	-625	155
-500	-875	257
-500	-1125	478
-625	750	799
-625	500	426
-625	250	337
-625	0	178
-625	-250	506
-625	-500	249
-625	-750	275
-625	-1000	1243
-625	-1250	1642
-750	625	680
-750	375	381
-750	125	272
-750	-125	163
-750	-375	544
-750	-625	1197
-750	-875	3264
-750	-1125	2992

Line BaselineB

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	-125	174
-250	125	90
-250	375	171
-250	625	74
-250	875	136
-250	1125	175
-250	1375	280
-375	0	273
-375	250	82
-375	500	356
-375	750	178
-375	1000	191
-375	1250	500
-375	1500	294
-500	125	532
-500	375	529
-500	625	676
-500	875	250
-500	1125	410
-500	1375	532
-500	1625	97
-625	250	1332
-625	500	959
-625	750	923
-625	1000	621
-625	1250	391
-625	1500	169
-625	1750	444

Line BaselineC

Depth	Station	A.R.
-250	-125	343
-250	125	250
-250	375	210
-250	625	179
-250	875	153
-250	1125	128
-250	1375	187
-250	1625	188
-250	1875	540
-250	2125	432
-250	2375	229
-375	0	424
-375	250	507
-375	500	502
-375	750	369
-375	1000	301
-375	1250	8718
-375	1500	588
-375	1750	475
-375	2000	422
-375	2250	354
-375	2500	734
-500	125	454
-500	375	591
-500	625	525
-500	875	392
-500	1125	540
-500	1375	720
-500	1625	760
-500	1875	463
-500	2125	297
-500	2375	534
-500	2625	383
-625	250	391
-625	500	497
-625	750	453
-625	1000	604
-625	1250	657
-625	1500	772
-625	1750	515
-625	2000	302
-625	2250	186
-625	2500	781
-625	2750	115