

28,239

# INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.

## GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

### GLOVE 2 MINERAL CLAIM

Greenwood Mining Division

NTS 082E018&28



Vancouver, B.C.  
March 6, 2006

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.  
Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng

**Geophysical Assessment Report  
on the  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim**

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**Geophysical Assessment Report  
on the  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim**

**INTRODUCTION**

During the period of April 4, 2005 to April 6, 2005 a localized geophysical survey was completed on Ingenium Capital Corp.'s Glove 2 mineral claim. The purpose of the program was to detect any indicated massive sulphide bearing structures along the eastern extension of the Main Zone of mineralization.

The information for this report was obtained from the current VLF-EM survey performed by the writer as set out in this report, from information as set out in the bibliography section of this report, and from work the writer has completed on the Glove 2 mineral claim ground since 1980.

**SUMMARY**

The Glove 2 mineral claim, owned as to 100% by Ingenium Capital Corp., is comprised of a twenty-unit grid claim block with an area of 400 hectares and located in the Pass Creek area 21 km north of Grand Forks, British Columbia, Canada and within five kilometres of the Canada-United States border.

The Glove 2 claim covers ground that has been explored since 1901 and resulted in underground exploratory workings and the delineation of three mineralized zones over a strike length of 400 metres. The claim incorporates the former Simpson mine that includes open cuts, shafts, and drifts exploring pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite zones. In 1934 Hecla Mining shipped 364 tons of material from the Simpson Mine that averaged 0.72 oz Au/ton and 0.25 oz Ag/ton. Subsequent exploration work on the Glove 2 ground included geochemical, geophysical, and geological surveys in addition to diamond drilling predominantly within one of the three mineral zones known on the property; the Main Zone. Drilling results reportedly disclosed sub-surface gold values of up to "18 feet" of 0.30 oz Au/ton, 3.75 oz Ag/ton and 0.5% Cu.

The gold mineralization on the Glove 2 claim occurs within massive sulfide zones and skarn zones. Base metal mineralization occurs in volcanogenic sulfide zones. One such zone, intersected within a 1986 drill hole, reportedly returned a core assay of 4,953 ppm Zn and 110 ppb Au over undisclosed widths.

Previous diamond drilling of the zones reportedly resulted in the intersection of gold bearing massive sulfides assaying up to 0.794 ounces of gold per ton over a 1.2 metre section and a skarn zone assaying 0.09 ounces of gold per ton over a 10.3 metre section. Subsequent exploration on the ground from 1995 to 1999 resulted in the surface delineation of a 121 metre mineral zone of undetermined width. A three-metre sample from the westernmost outcrop exposing the zone returned an assay of 0.238 oz/ton gold.

Exploration surveys completed by Ingenium Capital Corp. disclosed a main zone of mineralization of up to 230 metres in length and other localized mineralized zones which in the resulting exploration to date do not appear, to have the potential for the development of economically productive mineralization. The exploration on the property has to be re-evaluated to possibly focus on the volcanogenic type mineralization intersected in a 1986 diamond drill hole.

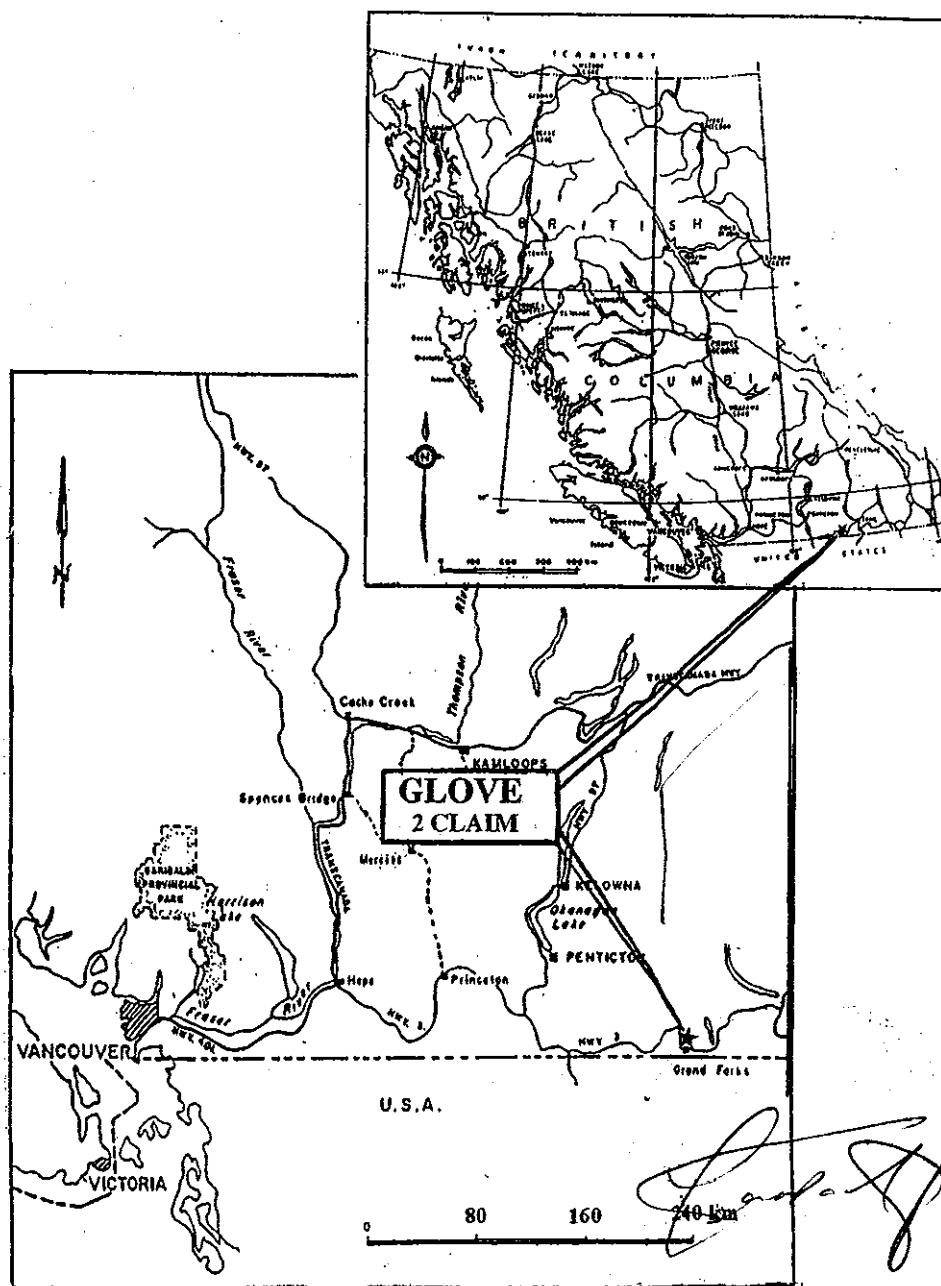


Figure 1. Location Map: Glove 2 Mineral Claim

## **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION & ACCESS**

The property consists of one twenty-unit grid claim covering an area of 400 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Glove 2 (20 units)	407217	December 7, 2007

The property is located in the Greenwood Mining Division, within NTS 082E018&28, 20 km north of Grand Forks, British Columbia, Canada and five kilometres north of the Canada-United States border.

The claim is owned as to 100% by Ingenium Capital Corp.

Access is provided by a paved highway for 10 kilometres with the last two kilometres by an all-weather gravelled road directly to the Glove 2 mineral claim.

## **CLIMATE**

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with rainfall between 25 and 30 cm per year. Temperatures during the summer months could reach a high of 30° and average 25°C with the winter temperatures reaching a low of -15°C and averaging 8°C. On the property, the permanent snow on the ground would be from December to April and would not hamper a year-round exploration program.

The general climate of the area would allow a snow free surface exploration program of up to nine months of the year at the lower elevations.

## **PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION**

The property is located within the Christina Range of the Monashee Mountains that is characterized by moderate to steep forested slopes to elevations of 1,950 metres. Elevations on the property range between 1,200 and 600 metres.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Grand Forks and Greenwood, historic mining centres within 40 kilometres of the property, could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment. Castlegar, 175 kilometres east or Penticton, 140 kilometres north, are serviced daily by commercial airline. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia is seven hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Penticton or Castlegar.

## **WATER AND POWER**

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from Pass Creek or Granby River, both adjacent to the property, or from many other variably sized watercourses within the boundary of the property.

Electrical power may be available from a high voltage transmission line that is within one kilometer of the property.

## **HISTORY**

For the history of the property prior to the acquisition by Ingenium Capital Corp., the reader is referred to the writer's initial report on the property by the writer for Ingenium Capital Corp. dated January 24, 2004 and February 6, 2004.

Since the acquisition of the property by Ingenium Capital Corp. in 2003, the company has caused the completion geological mapping and sampling on the property. The results of this exploration program were reported on in a report by the writer dated February 6, 2004.

## **REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

J. Paxton, P.Eng, describes the regional geology in a report on the former Glory claim which was located within four kilometres south-southwest of the Glover claims and adjacent to the east side of Granby River and the major Granby River Fault structure that defines the eastern border of the Republic Graben.

The geology is summarized as follows:

A major structure, The Granby River Fault, trends northerly through the property and separates the pre-Pennsylvanian Grand Forks Metamorphic Complex to the east from the Pennsylvanian to Tertiary rocks to the west. The Grand Forks Group is almost completely void of metallic mineral deposits. Pennsylvanian Permian rocks host a number of massive sulphide deposits plus numerous small shear zone polymetallic sulphide lenses

Where rocks have been intruded by later igneous plutons, precious metal quartz veins have developed as well as small skarn type deposits. Numerous small mines in the area such as the Dentonia, Lexington, Providence and Winnipeg are of this type.

The Triassic sequence of conglomerates and bedded limestone are host to the major ore deposits of the area. The chalcopyrite gold hematite ore deposits of the Phoenix, B.C., Motherlode, Sunset and Oro Denora all belong to this group.

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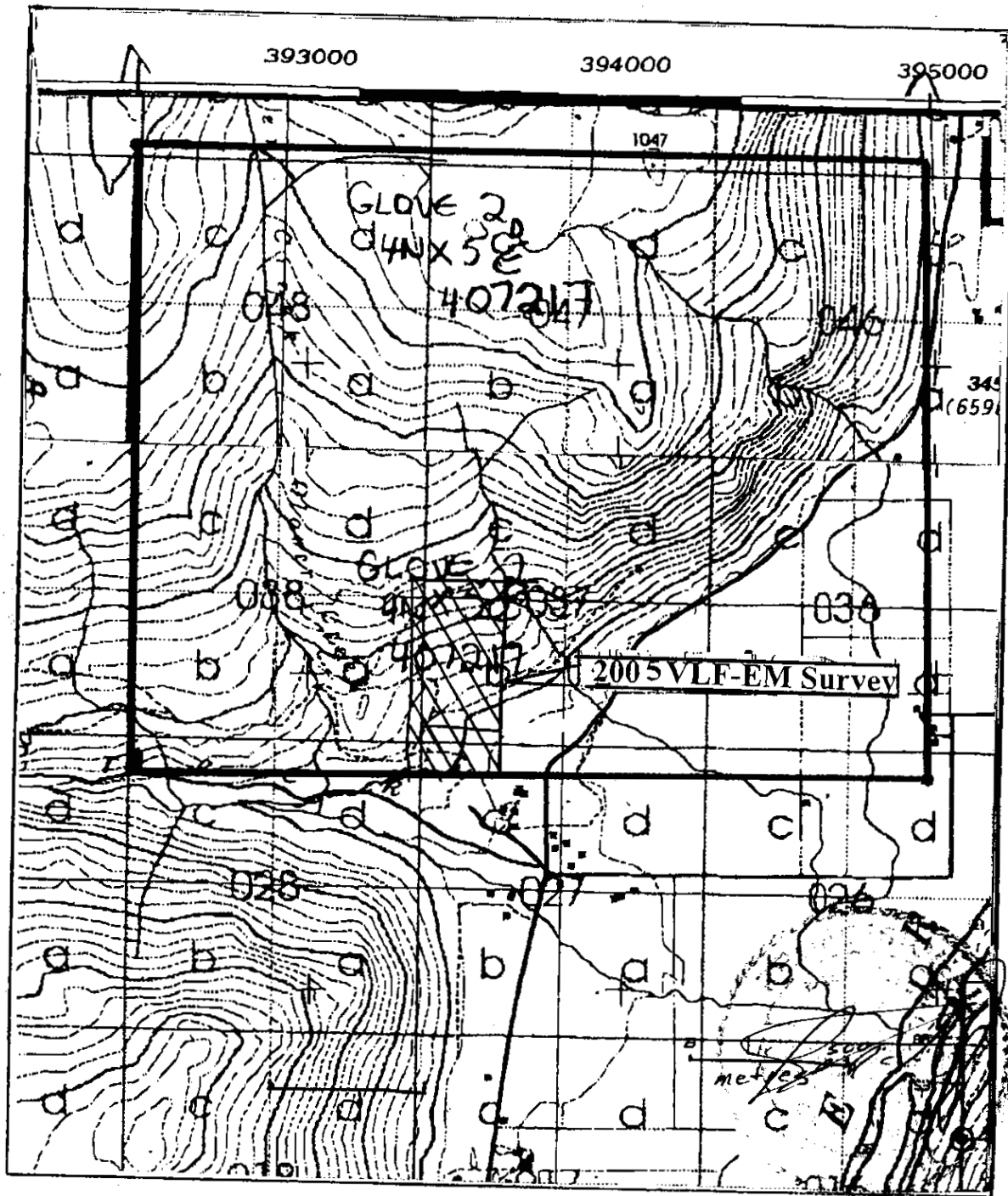


Figure 2. Claim Map: Glove 2 Mineral Claim (from BC Dep. of Mines Map 82E018, 028)

### **Property Geology**

On the Glover claim group Gill (1988) reports on the geological exploration completed by Noranda on the Hek claim group, which is summarized by the writer as follows.

Unit 1 consists of rocks of the Paleozoic-Triassic volcano-sedimentary Knobhill assemblage and is comprised of four categories: fine-grained, siliceous meta-andesite and andesite conglomerates (unit 1a); hornfelsed siltstones, fine-grained to medium-grained quartzites and fine-grained quartz-feldspar-biotite gneisses (units 1 b, 1 c and 1 d).

Unit 2 consists of various phases of the Jurassic Nelson intrusive whereas unit 3 and unit 4 comprise the comagmatic Coryell intrusive that underlies most of central portion of the Hek grid.

Units 6, 7 and 8 are a host of Tertiary dyke rocks and are the last intrusive phase represented in the grid area. These dykes intrude all rock types with the latite and trachyte dykes predominating. The orientation pattern of the dyke rocks is generally northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast.

### **ALTERATION**

The predominant alteration, as indicated from the drill hole intersections, is of skarned andesites and hornfelsed sediments of the Knobhill group in association with semi-massive to massive zones of pyrite/pyrrhotite containing gold. In the andesites the skarn may be represented by variable degrees of siliceous, green, white andesite skarn associated with variable degrees of massive sulphides. The skarns may also exhibit moderate to intense biotite, varying degrees of calc-silicate and garnet alteration

### **STRUCTURE**

A major structural break, the Granby River Fault, trends northerly, correlates in part with the Granby River and is within one kilometre east of the eastern border of the Glover claim group. The Fault, which extends northward from Washington, also forms the eastern edge of the Republic Graben, a major structural block which hosts many productive mineral zones including the Knob Hill Gold Mine of northern Washington, one of the leading gold producers of the United States.

On the Glove 2 mineral claim, Gill (1988) reports that northeast linear trends of magnetic lows, representing probable fault zones, have offset the sulphide zones at least twice in a south-southwest direction. The writer suggests that the northeast structures, or fault zones, offset the original east-west trending structure resulting in an opening at the west end of the displaced structure. The opening thins eastward to the parallel northwest structure approximately 210 metres distant. In the case of the Main Zone, the opening was up to nine metres wide at the west end. The space was subsequently filled with massive sulphide material.



## **MINERALIZATION**

### **Eastern Zone**

Rare outcroppings on the Eastern zone indicate two east-west trending zones of massive sulphide mineralization. The northern zone is a 75 metre east-west trending zone of sporadic massive sulphides outcroppings within the sediments and the bordering syenite. The mineralization appears to be structurally controlled and possibly terminated to the east and the west by north to north-easterly trending faults. The southern zone, 20 metres south of the northern zone is a one-outcrop mineral zone with an east-west orientation. The south zone is completely within the meta volcanic/sediments and adjacent to the irregular contact between the syenite and meta volcanic/sediments.

The massive sulphide outcroppings exhibit narrow argillic alteration within the sediments and the volcanics and heavy to moderate limonitic alteration within the host rock. The limonitic alteration may be the result of north-easterly trending dioritic intrusions in the immediate area.

The massive sulphide zone is indicated to be discontinuous to depth as three drill holes failed to intersect the zone at the vertical extensions.

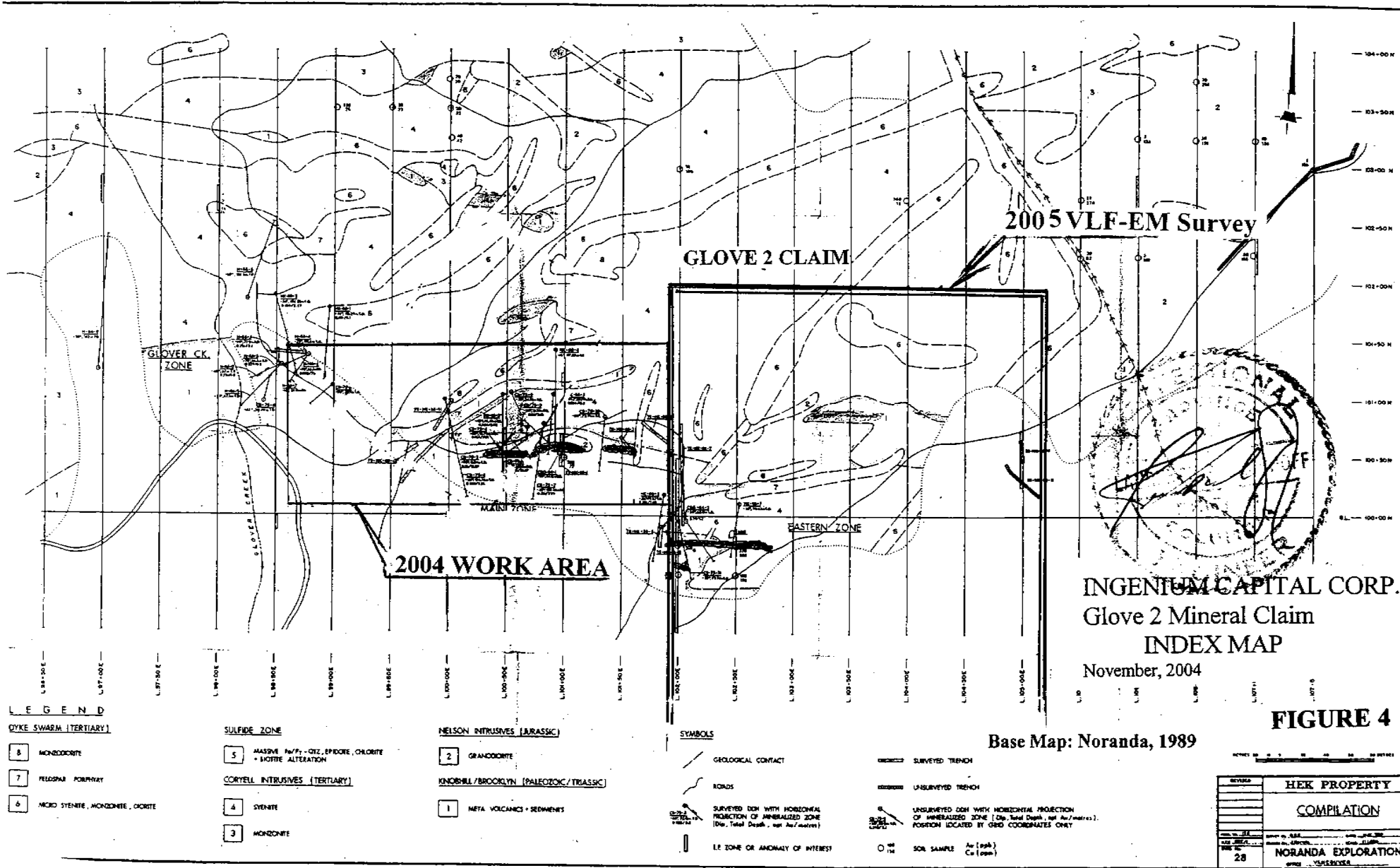
### **Main Zone**

The main zone displays an intermittently outcropping, 120-metre massive sulphide zone hosted by intensely altered volcanics/ sediments. The zone appears to have a width of up to three metres in the western portion, thinning eastward and comprised of, where observed in outcrop, a variable intimate mixture of massive sulphides and host rock. The interstitial host rock is fragmented and calved.

Alteration is of general variably intense pervasive limonite and sporadic adjacent argillic. There is no indication of massive sulphides, other than disseminations and pods of pyrite, in the host rock. Distant from the vein, the alteration in the volcanics is propylitic resulting in pervasive chloritization, occasional pyrite, a light degree of general carbonates as stringers or pervasive, and rare to occasional pyrite disseminations.

### **Glover Zone**

This zone is not evident on surface. In the adit the zone is narrow and not well defined. Alteration is minimal. The drilling of the zone indicated the potential for increasing mineralization to depth in that a 6.2 metre interval assaying 0.259 oz Au/t was intersected in drill hole H 86-3.



**LEGEND**

**CYKE SWARM (TERTIARY)**

- 8 MONZONITE
- 7 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 6 MICRO SYENITE, MONZONITE, ORITE

**SULFIDE ZONE**

- 5 MASSIVE  $Pb/Zn$  -  $Cu$ , EPIDOTE, CHLORITE +  $SO_2$  ALTERATION

**CORYELL INTRUSIVES (TERTIARY)**

- 4 DYENITE
- 3 MONZONITE

**NORDELL INTRUSIVES (JURASSIC)**

- 2 GRANODIORITE

**KNORRILL/BROOKLYN (PALEOZOIC/TRIASSIC)**

- 1 META VOLCANICS + SEDIMENTS

**SYMBOLS**

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- ROADS
- SURVEYED DCH WITH HORIZONTAL PROJECTION OF ANNEALED ZONE (Dip, Total Depth, and  $Au/Ag$  meters)
- LE ZONE OR ANOMALY OF INTEREST

- SURVEYED TRENCH
- UNSURVEYED TRENCH
- SURVEYED DCH WITH HORIZONTAL PROJECTION OF ANNEALED ZONE (Dip, Total Depth, and  $Au/Ag$  meters). POSITION LOCATED BY GRID COORDINATES ONLY
- SOIL SAMPLE  $Au$  (ppb)  $Cu$  (ppm)

Base Map: Noranda, 1989

**FIGURE 4**

INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim  
INDEX MAP  
November, 2004

HEK PROPERTY	
COMPILED	
DATE: 11/04	BY: J. B. B.
SCALE: 1:50,000	PROJECT: NORANDA EXPLORATION
28	NORANDA EXPLORATION

## **2005 Geophysical Program**

### **VLF-EM Survey**

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey. The primary transmission utilized was from Seattle, broadcasting at a frequency of 18.6 KHz. The VLF-EM receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in the primary transmitted field and a secondary magnetic field, which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body.

The VLF-EM unit, due to its relatively high frequency, can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments, or lithological contacts and has the added disadvantage of indicating anomalous conditions from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

A localized VLF-EM survey was completed over the eastward extension of the Main Zone. The purpose of the survey was to determine the potential eastward structural continuity of the zone, by the VLF-EM indicated anomalies. The strength of the VLF-EM anomalies may also indicate massive sulphide zones.

A base line was established originating along a portion of the north-south common boundary of the grid comprising the eastern end of the Main Zone grid and the western portion of the current survey designated as the Eastern Zone grid with an extension to the south to cover the Eastern Zone showings. The north-south base grid line was established for 500 metres southerly with stations marked at 50 metre intervals, which were set for the grid lines extending east for 350 metres.

VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along the east-west grid lines with the recorded values, indicated as Figure 4 and in Appendix II. The raw data was contoured and shown as Figure 5.

The survey readings are also included as Fraser filtered data in Appendix II. The Fraser filtered data was plotted and contoured with the results indicated as Figure 6.

The VLF-EM Fraser Filtered results on shown on Figure 6 indicate two definitive en echelon anomalous zones are indicated trending northeasterly at approximately 030°. An east-west anomalous zone is weakly indicated as a cross-over on Figure 5 (Raw Data Contoured) and is correlative with the mineralization of the Eastern Zone. The east-west zone as it is shown on the accompanying map appears to be terminated to the east by a northeasterly trending structure.

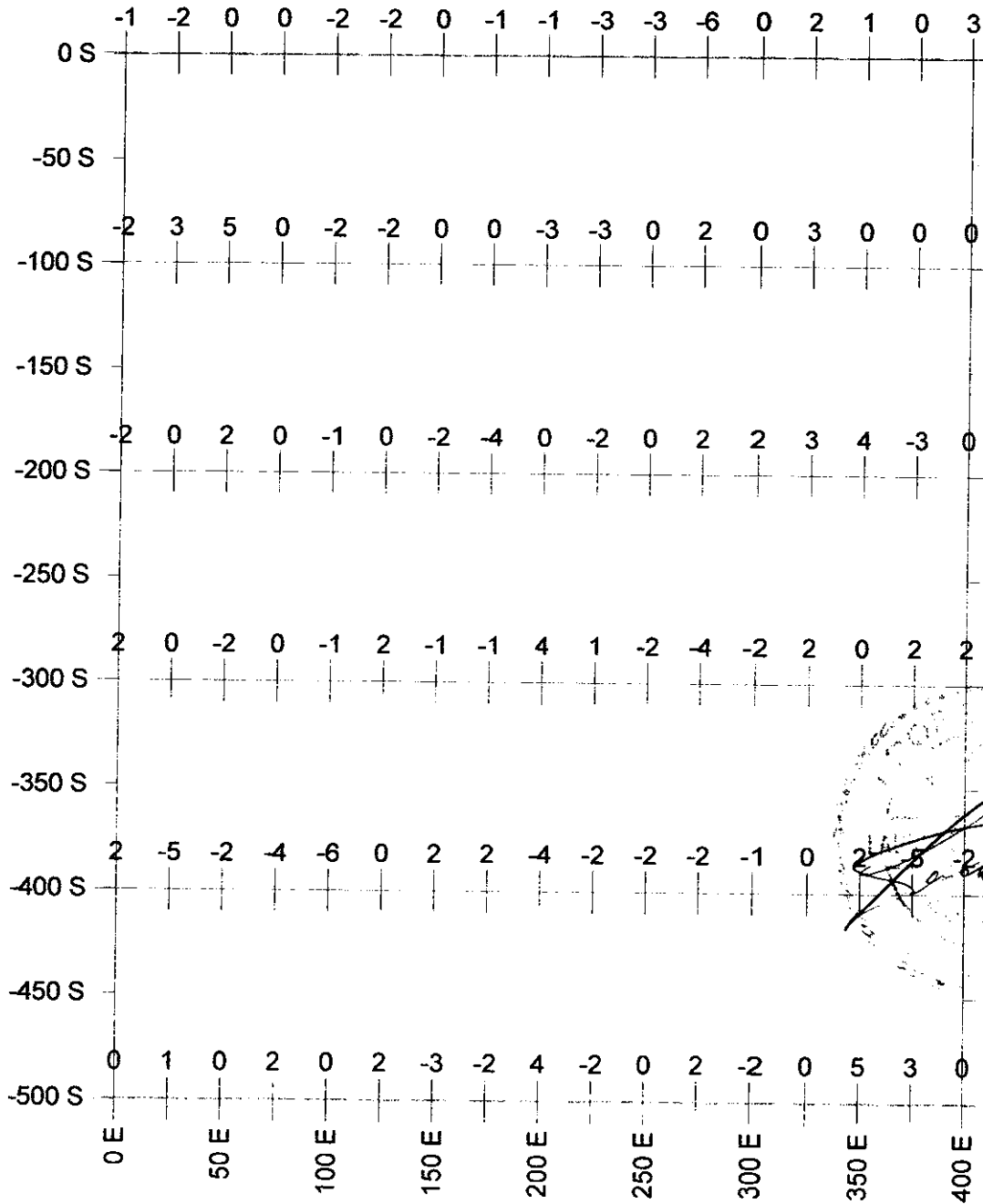
In the interpretation of the results, it appears that there is a repetition of the east-west structurally controlled mineral zones being displaced to the southwest by north-easterly trending structures. The anomalously high Fraser Filtered results (high positive values) are indicated as localized highs and could reflect pods of massive sulphides in the north-easterly trending fault zones.

INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim



VLF-EM Survey - Raw Data

April, 2005



LEGEND

VLF-EM Reading (Field)

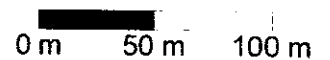


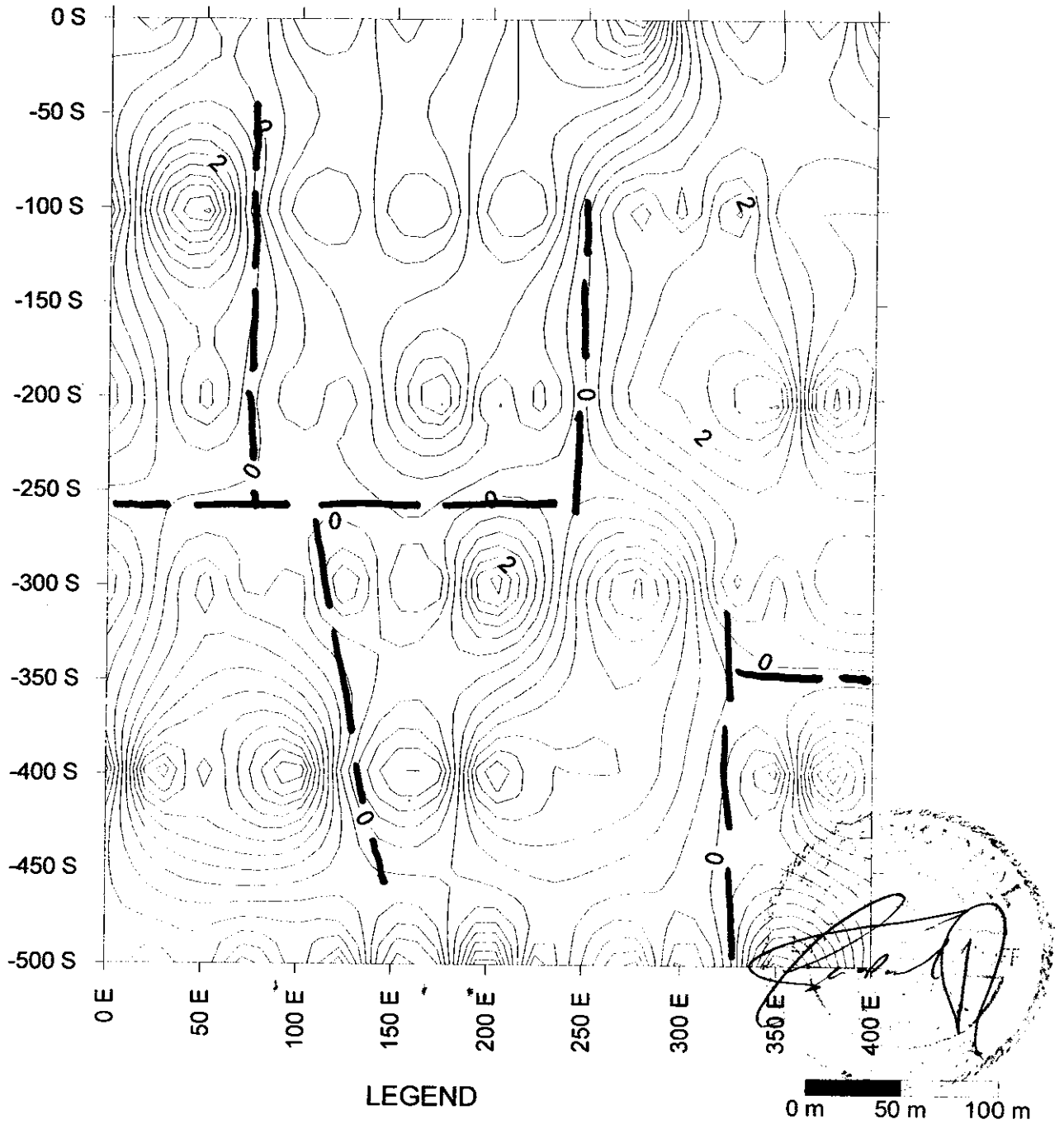
FIGURE 5

INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim



VLF-EM Survey - Raw Data\* Contoured

April, 2005



LEGEND



  Cross - Over (Anomaly?)

FIGURE 6

\* See Appendix I for Raw Data Values

INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.  
Glove 2 Mineral Claim



VLF-EM Survey - Fraser Filtered Data

April, 2005

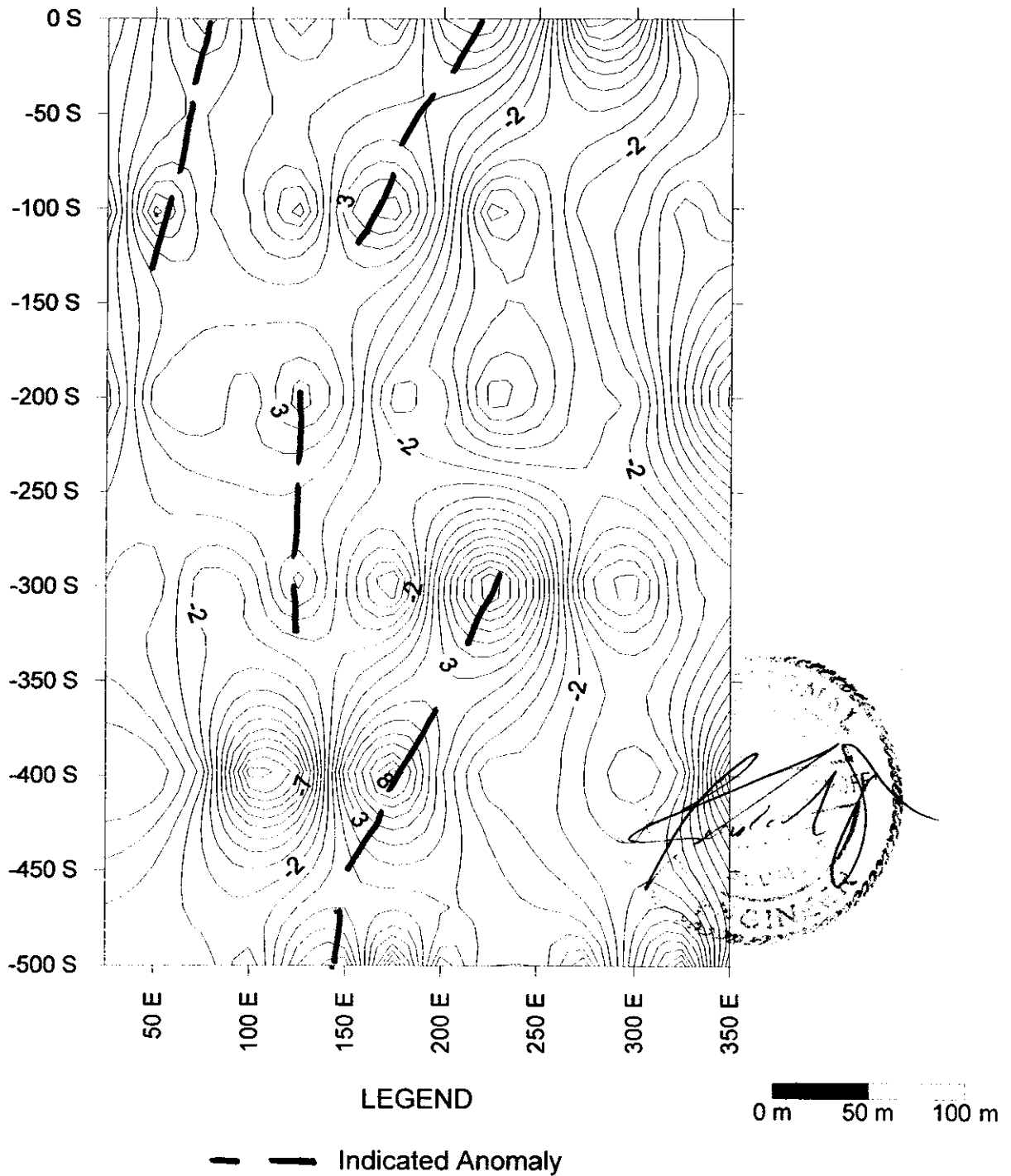


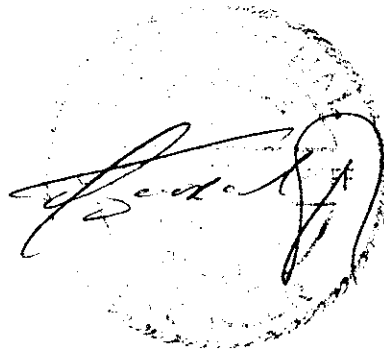
FIGURE 7

**CONCLUSIONS**

The current exploration work has not provided any encouragement to the potential of locating significant extensions to the known mineral zones on which to develop sufficient mineral resources of adequate tonnage/grade on which to establish a productive mining/milling operation. Even though the Main Zone contains gold values which may be considered of economic grades, the overall values are inconsistent, sporadic, and occur as fragmented resulting in a difficult and expensive exploration program to develop and expand a limited tonnage of the mineral resource.

The 2005 VLF-EM survey was not successful in the delineation of any significant anomalies to the east of the Main Zone which could be indicative of massive sulphide zones.

Respectfully submitted  
Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

A circular stamp containing a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature appears to read "Laurence Sookochoff". The stamp is slightly faded and has a textured, grainy appearance.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.

Vancouver, BC  
March 6, 2006

### Selected References

- GILL, G. et al - 1988 Report on Field Activities on the Hek Claim Group. Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. May, 1988
- Assessment Report (Geological/Geochemical) on the Hek Claim Group. March 7, 1988. AR 17,375.
- KEW, J. - Statement of Work for Glover Mineral Claim Group. May 20, 1992. AR 22,349.
- Statement of Work for Glover Mineral Claim Group. June 30, 1995. AR 25,125.
- MEYER, W. - Diamond Drilling, Geological, Magnetometer and Soil Geochemical Report on the Hek Claim for Boundary Gold Ltd. 1975. AR 6,130.
- SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Geological Report on the Hek and Hel claims for Aries Resources Ltd., February 25, 1980.
- 1984 Assessment Report on the Hek Claim Group for Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd., January 25, 1985. Assessment Report 13,546.
  - 1986 Assessment Diamond Drilling Program on the Hek Claim Group for Consolidated Boundary Explorations Ltd. and Grand Forks Mines Ltd. January 26, 1987. AR 16,066.
  - Geological Assessment Report on the Glover 13 Claim for Carnival Resources Ltd., July 14, 1998.
  - Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Glover 11 Claim for Carnival Resources Ltd., April 30, 1999.
  - Geological & Geophysical Assessment Report on the Glover Claim Group for Carnival Resources Ltd., January 20, 2000.
  - Geochemical Assessment Report on the Glover Claim Group for Carnival Resources Ltd., January 20, 2001.
  - Geological Evaluation Report on the Glove 2 Mineral Claim for Ingenium Capital Corp, January 24, 2004.
  - Geological Report (Phase IIa) on the Glove 2 Mineral Claim for Ingenium Capital Corp. dated February 6, 2004.
  - Geological/Geophysical Report on the Phase IIb Exploration Program of the Glove 2 Mineral Claim for Ingenium Capital Corp. dated August 5, 2004.
  - Geological Report on the Phase IIIa Exploration Program of the Glove 2 Mineral Claim for Ingenium Capital Corp. dated November 19, 2004.



**Glove 2 Mineral Claim  
Statement of Costs**

The fieldwork on the Glove 2 mineral claim was carried out between April 4, 2005 to April 6, 2005 to the value as follows:

L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.	
4.0 man days @ \$600.	\$ 2,400.00
Car rental:	
5 days @ \$45.00 plus gas & km	318.20
Room & board:	
4 man days @ \$100.00	400.00
Assays	62.80
Results & maps compilation	250.00
Report, xerox, & printing	<u>750.00</u>
	<u>\$ 4,131.00</u>

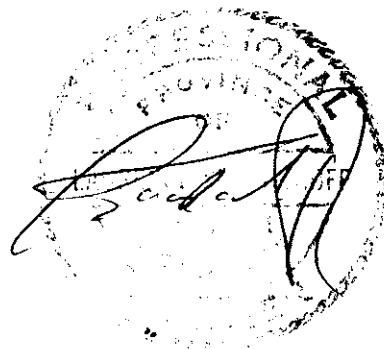
### Certificate

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. with offices at Suite 120 125A-1030 Homer Street, Vancouver, BC V6G 2M6.

I, Laurence Sookochoff, further certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2) I have been practicing my profession for the past thirty-nine years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, the work performed by the writer as described in this report, and from work the writer completed on the Glove 2 claim group ground since 1980.
- 5) I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Glover 2 mineral claim nor in the securities of Ingenium Capital Corp.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC  
March 6, 2006

Appendix I

**Raw VLF-EM Data**

**INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Glover 2 Mineral Claim**  
**VLF-EM Survey Readings**  
**April, 2005**  
**page1/3**

E	S	Raw	Fraser	Filtered
0	0	-1		
25	0	-2		-3
50	0	0		0
75	0	0		4
100	0	-2		0
125	0	-2		-3
150	0	0		0
175	0	-1		-3
200	0	-1		4
225	0	-3		5
250	0	-3		0
275	0	-6		-11
300	0	0		-9
325	0	2		1
350	0	1		0
375	0	0		
400	0	3		
0	-100	-2		
25	-100	3		-4
50	-100	5		6
75	-100	0		1
100	-100	-2		0
125	-100	-2		-4
150	-100	0		4
175	-100	0		6
200	-100	-3		0
225	-100	-3		-8
250	-100	0		-5
275	-100	2		-1
300	-100	0		-1
325	-100	3		3
350	-100	0		0
375	-100	0		
400	-100	0		

**INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Glover 2 Mineral Claim**  
**VLF-EM Survey Readings**  
**April, 2005**  
**page 2/3**

E	S	Raw	Fraser Filtered
0	-200	-2	
25	-200	0	-4
50	-200	2	3
75	-200	0	3
100	-200	-1	1
125	-200	0	5
150	-200	-2	2
175	-200	-4	-4
200	-200	0	-2
225	-200	-2	-8
250	-200	0	-6
275	-200	2	-3
300	-200	2	-3
325	-200	3	4
350	-200	4	10
375	-200	-3	
400	-200	0	
0	-300	2	
25	-300	0	0
50	-300	-2	1
75	-300	0	-3
100	-300	-1	-2
125	-300	2	3
150	-300	-1	-2
175	-300	-1	-7
200	-300	4	4
225	-300	1	11
250	-300	-2	5
275	-300	-4	-6
300	-300	-2	-8
325	-300	2	-2
350	-300	0	-2
375	-300	2	
400	-300	2	

**INGENIUM CAPITAL CORP.**  
**Glover 2 Mineral Claim**  
**VLF-EM Survey Readings**  
**April, 2005**  
**page 3/3**

<b>E</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Raw</b>	<b>Fraser Filtered</b>
0	-400	2	
25	-400	-5	3
50	-400	-2	3
75	-400	-4	0
100	-400	-6	-12
125	-400	0	-10
150	-400	2	4
175	-400	2	10
200	-400	-4	2
225	-400	-2	-2
250	-400	-2	-1
275	-400	-2	-3
300	-400	-1	-5
325	-400	0	-3
350	-400	2	9
375	-400	-5	
400	-400	-2	
0	-500	0	
25	-500	1	-1
50	-500	0	-1
75	-500	2	0
100	-500	0	-3
125	-500	2	3
150	-500	-3	5
175	-500	-2	-7
200	-500	4	4
225	-500	-2	0
250	-500	0	0
275	-500	2	4
300	-500	-2	-5
325	-500	0	-11
350	-500	5	2
375	-500	3	
400	-500	0	