Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORTTITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT (type of survey(s):
Geophysical 2D Resitivity **TOTAL COST** **$5 215.95**

AUTHOR(S) Phillip Moll, Philipp Moll; Arctic Geophysics Inc.

SIGNATURE(S) "Signed and Sealed"

NOTICE OF WORK NUMBER(S) / DATE(S) N/A

YEAR OF WORK 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBERS / DATE(S)
Event No. 4999587 filed 2011/aug/29

PROPERTY NAME Wright Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) Wright Stuff, Wright Again, Wright Again2
TENURE NUMBERS 740822, 742042, 742062

COMMODITIES SOUGHT Au

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBERS, IF KNOWN 104N 033

MINING DIVISION Atlin NTS 104N/11 TRIM

LATITUDE 59° 35' 36.3''N LONGITUDE 133° 20' 45.4''W (at centre of work)

NORTHING 6607294 EASTING 593383 UTM ZONE 08N MAP DATUM NAD83

OWNER 1
SCOTT, BRIAN WILLIAM

MAILING ADDRESS
BOX 77
TAGISH YT, Y0B 1T0

OWNER 2
Hamel, Robert Joseph
Box 933; North Battleford SK, S9A 2Z3

OWNER 3
Stephenson, Jonathan Joseph
1005 Condor Place; Squamish BC, V8B 0P4

OPERATORS (who paid for work)
As above

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, attitude)

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS
06510 Geological Report on PML 1700; 12622 GEOLOGICAL *AND* GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity
Wright Creek, British Columbia

ON PLACER TENURES 740822, 742042 AND 742062

ATLIN MINING DIVISON

NTS MAPSHEET 104 N/11

Latitude 59° 35' 36.3''N, Longitude 133° 20' 45.4''W

WORK PERFORMED ON AUGUST 4th – 11th 2011

OWNER: BRIAN SCOTT – Box 77 Tagish YT. Y0B 1T0
ROBERT HAMEL– Box 933; North Battleford SK, S9A 2Z3
JON STEPHENSON– 1005 Condor Place; Squamish BC, V8B 0P4

CONSULTANT: ARCTIC GEOPHYSICS INC. – BOX 747 DAWSON CITY YT. Y0B 1G0

AUTHORS: PHILIPP MOLL

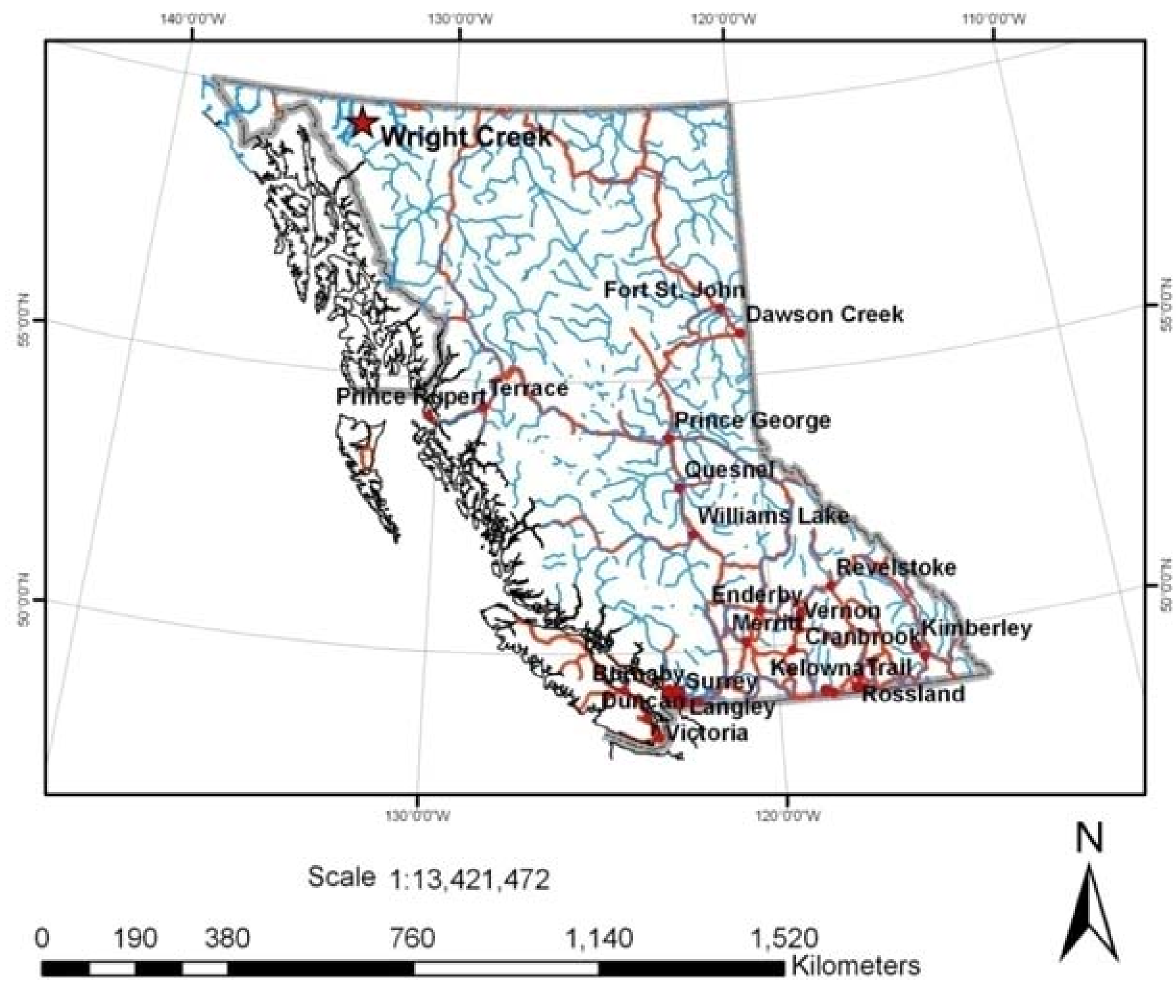
DATE SUBMITTED: November 7th 2011

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

The Atlin gold rush was an off shoot of the 1898 Klondike gold rush. Gold mining activities have continued in Atlin to the present day; and although some of the traditional creeks have been thoroughly mined out there are still potentially rich placer areas to be discovered.

The geology of the Atlin area shows extensive signs of glaciation. The survey area at upper Wright Creek in particular is very thinly covered in sedimentary overburden which would suggest that the glacier stripped it of any pre-glacial gravel; however the glacier seems not to have deeply affected the valley shape[1]. The area is underlain by the Paleozoic Cache Creek Group. The local geology indicates '*(1) Buff to gray, fine grained, variably schistose quartzite. (2) Dark gray, massive to crumbly, locally graphitic argillite.*'[2] This coincides with what was observed on the location, especially the graphitic argillite would fit with the conductivity of the bedrock in some profiles.



[1]J.M. BLACK 1953 "REPORT ON THE ATLIN PLACER CAMP"

[2] KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. 1984 "GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT - on the - EAGLE, MARGARITA AND BUTTERFLY CLAIMS, ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA"

This geophysical survey, using 2D Resistivity, was done on the placer tenures (740822, 742042 AND 742062) at Wright Creek, Atlin BC (Latitude 59° 35’ 36.3’’N, Longitude 133° 20’ 45.4’’W) for Brian Scott, Robert Joseph Hamel and Jonathan Joseph Stephenson.

The claims are 27km east from Atlin and were accessed via the Surprise Lake Road and the mining road up Wright Creek valley.

A total of 1031.5m of measuring line was produced during the survey.

The survey was focussed on measuring and interpreting following **subsurface characteristics**:

1. Depth and topography of bedrock
    - Paleochannels
2. Sedimentary stratification
3. Groundwater table
4. Mining/prospecting history

This geophysical survey using Resistivity is delivering subsurface information as the foundation for a systematic advanced prospection with technological means such as trenching and drilling.

2. Crew

Survey Leader:	Stefan Ostermaier
Assistance in the field:	Jon Stevenson
Support, Documentation:	Philipp Moll

3. Fieldwork - Schedule

Fieldwork: 4th August 2011 – 11th August 2011
Processing, Interpretation, Documentation: 12th - 23th August 2011

4. 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 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.

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

5. Use of Geophysical Methods

5.1. 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[3]
- 100 ELECTRODE CONTROL MODULES[4]
- 100 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[5]
- 500m MULTICORE CABLE: CONNECTOR SPACING: 5m[6]

[3] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[4] Ditto
[5] Constructed and produced by GEOANALYSIS.DE (Germany)
[6] Ditto

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.

5.2. Data Acquisition

Resistivity

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.

5.3. Processing

Resistivity

The measured Resistivity data were processed with the **RES2DINV** inversion program[7].

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

5.4. Interpretation

In this survey the interpretation of the Resistivity models is sometimes difficult because of both the high heterogeneity and similarity of the data!
The resistivity profile is the basic source for the interpretation of placer-related subsurface aspects of overburden and bedrock.

[7] Produced by GEOTOMO SOFTWARE (Malaysia)

6. General Geology[8]

The survey area at Wright Creek is located in the Cache Creek Terrane west of Surprise Lake.

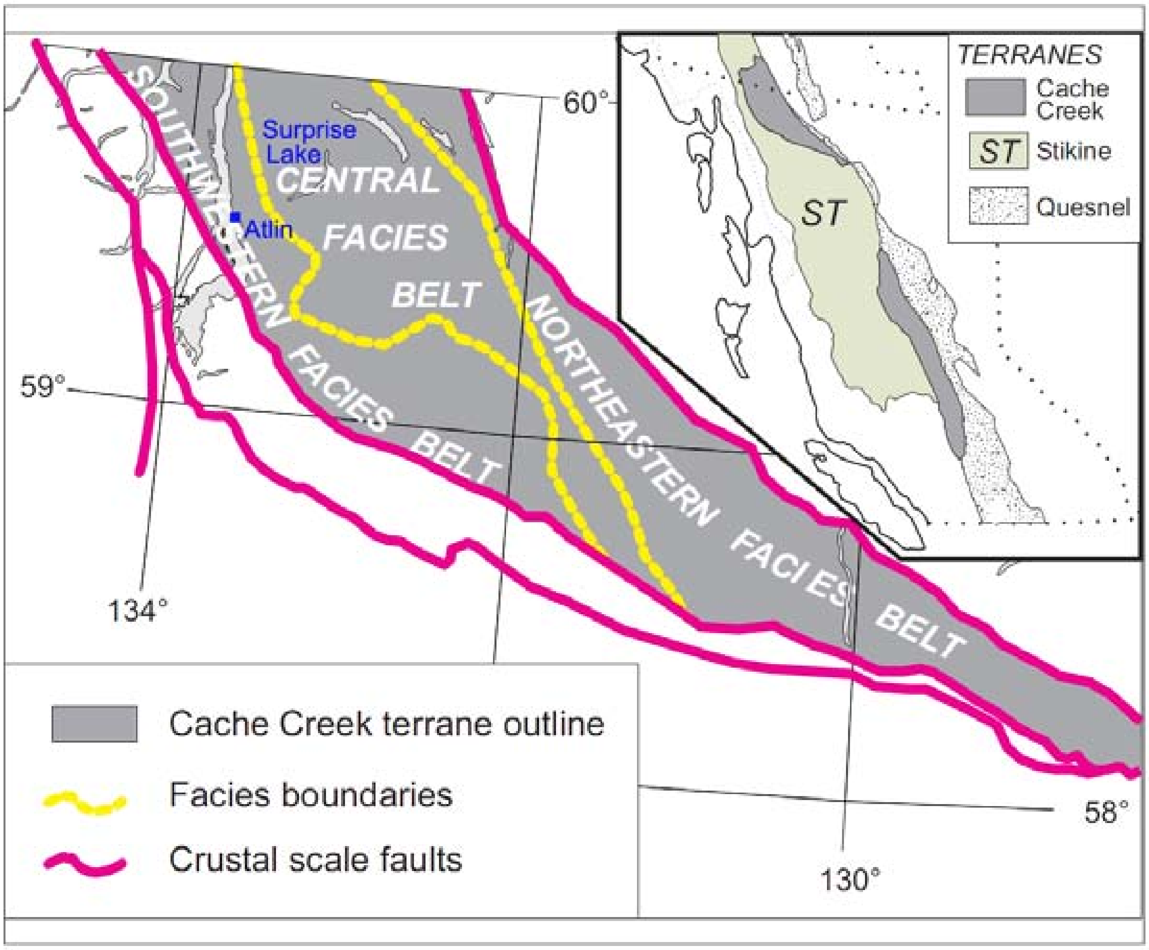


Figure: Cache Creek Terrane[9]

[8] W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Eagle, Margarita and Butterfly Claims, Atlin Mining Division, BC, 1984

Black, J. M.: Report in the Atlin Placer Camp, 1953

Asg, C. H.: Origin and Tectonic Setting of Rocks in the Atlin Area, BC (NTS104N), Ophiolitic, Ultramafic and Related, Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 94, 1994

[9] British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 105v25C05, Chapter 5

6.1. Bedrock

During the upper Paleozoic (Permo-carboniferous 360 - 250 Million years ago) common components of the contemporary Cache Creek bedrock complex were created: Quarzite, argillite, greenstone[10], and marble.

In the Mesozoic (250 - 65 million years ago) numerous irregular bodies of ultrabasic rocks have intruded into host rock dominated by the above mentioned rock types (Atlin Intrusions). The majority of these bodies were altered to masses of quartz-carbonate with variable amounts of greenish nickel-chromium micas.

During the Jurassic period (200 - 145 million years ago) granitic intrusions occurred in the Cache Creek area: for example the granodiorite body at Mt. Carter north of Atlin, and the alaskite[11] quartz monzonite masses of the Surprise Lake Batholith east of Atlin.

The youngest rocks mapped in the Atlin area are the olivine basalt flows and scoria near the headwaters of Volcanic and Ruby Creeks.

Today the host rocks for the above mentioned intrusions are the sedimentary, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group seen in the Bedrock Geology Map below.

Lode gold occurrences, which are thought to be the source of the Atlin placer gold deposits, are found in quartz veins, veinlets and/or stockworks associated with structural features such as faults or shear zones within, along, or near intrusive bodies.

[10] Term for green schist including chlorite, actinolite, epidote
[11] American term for alcali feldspare granite

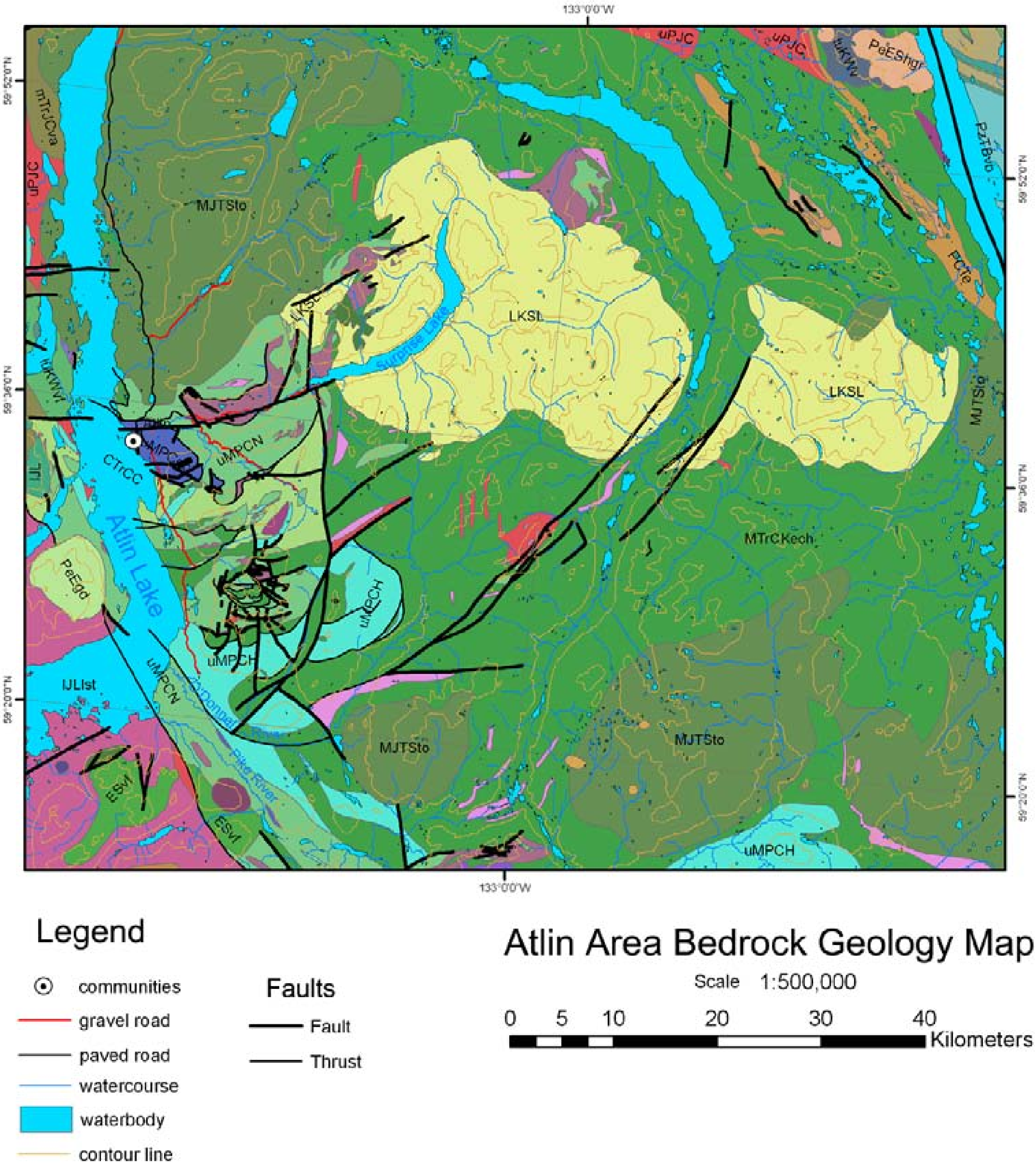


Figure: Bedrock Geology Map – Atlin Area[12]

[12] Massey, N.W.D., MacIntyre, D.G., Desjardins, P.J. and Cooney, R.T., 2005: Digital Geology Map of British Columbia: Tile NO8 Northwest B.C., B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile, 2005-8, scale 1:250,000

Bedrock Geology

STRAT_UNIT

- CTrCC - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex undivided sedimentary rocks
- DCog - Paleozoic - Unnamed orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
- ESv - Cenozoic - Sloko Group undivided volcanic rocks
- ESvf - Cenozoic - Sloko Group rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
- ESvl - Cenozoic - Sloko Group coarse volcaniclastic and pyroclastic volcanic rocks
- LKSL - Mesozoic - Surprise Lake Plutonic Suite granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- LKWfp - Mesozoic - Windy Table Complex feldspar porphyritic intrusive rocks
- LMPCN - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Nakina Formation gabbroic to dioritic intrusive rocks
- MJTSdr - Mesozoic - Three Sisters Plutonic Suite dioritic intrusive rocks
- MJTSto - Mesozoic - Three Sisters Plutonic Suite tonalite intrusive rocks
- MTrCKech - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Kedahda Formation chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks
- MTrCKelm - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Kedahda Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- MiPiTvk - Cenozoic - Tuya Formation alkaline volcanic rocks
- PCFv - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex - French Range Formation undivided volcanic rocks
- PCTe - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Teslin Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- PeEShgr - Cenozoic - Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- PeEShqd - Cenozoic - Sloko-Hyder Plutonic Suite quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- PeEgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- PzTBlm - Paleozoic - Big Salmon Complex limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- PzTBqz - Paleozoic - Big Salmon Complex quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
- PzTBs - Paleozoic - Big Salmon Complex undivided sedimentary rocks
- PzTBvb - Paleozoic - Big Salmon Complex basaltic volcanic rocks
- PzTBvd - Paleozoic - Big Salmon Complex dacitic volcanic rocks
- QM - Cenozoic - Mount Edziza Complex alkaline volcanic rocks
- Qs - Cenozoic - Unnamed undivided sedimentary rocks
- Qvb - Cenozoic - Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks
- lJL - Mesozoic - Laberge Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- lJLIst - Mesozoic - Laberge Group - Inklin Formation argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- luKWcg - Mesozoic - Windy Table Complex conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- luKWv - Mesozoic - Windy Table Complex undivided volcanic rocks
- luKWvf - Mesozoic - Windy Table Complex rhyolite, felsic volcanic rocks
- mTrJCcg - Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex conglomerate, coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- mTrJCst - Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex argillite, greywacke, wacke, conglomerate turbidites
- mTrJCva - Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex andesitic volcanic rocks
- uMPCH - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Horsefeed Formation limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
- uMPCN - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex - Nakina Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
- uMPCec - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex eclogite/mantle tectonite
- uMPCum - Paleozoic - Cache Creek Complex ultramafic rocks
- uPJC - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cache Creek Complex mudstone/laminite fine clastic sedimentary rocks

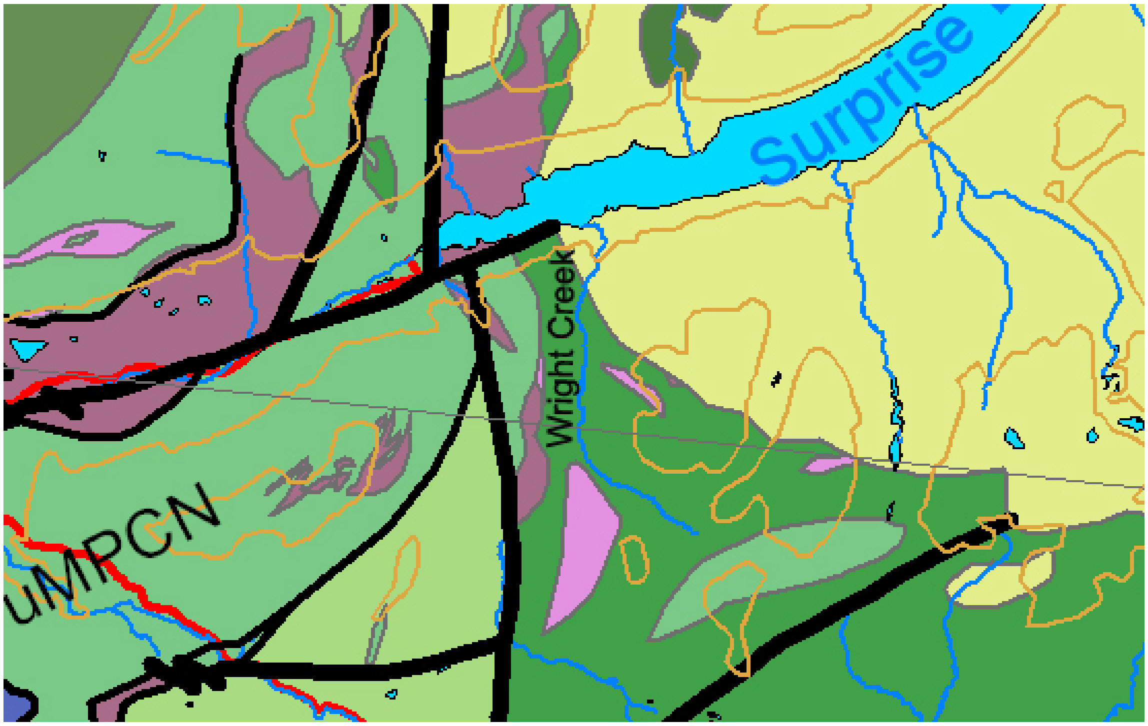


Figure: Bedrock Geology Map – Atlin Area – Wright Creek[13]

6.2. Physiography, Glaciation, Placer Deposits[14]

During the Tertiary period (65 - 2.5 millions of years ago), long before the Cache Creek Terrane became glaciated, the area was extensively eroded. At that time insoluble minerals in rocks that were being eroded, were moved towards the streams and heavy material including gold, magnetite, chromite, wolframite and others, became concentrated in stream gravels. As the gravels moved downstream the heavy particles sank through the gravels and became concentrated near and in bedrock.

Towards the end of the Tertiary period the Atlin area became elevated by tectonic processes. The uplift caused the rivers and creeks to erode rapidly and cut down into the mature surface especially near their mouths. The streams in the lower parts of their courses tended to become entrenched and canyons up to 200 feet deep wee produced on the floor of some valleys. The

[13] Massey, N.W.D., MacIntyre, D.G., Desjardins, P.J. and Cooney, R.T., 2005: Digital Geology Map of British Columbia: Tile NO8 Northwest B.C., B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile, 2005-8, scale 1:250,000

[14] W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Eagle, Margarita and Butterfly Claims, Atlin Mining Division, BC, 1984

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Asg, C. H.: Origin and Tectonic Setting of Rocks in the Atlin Area, BC (NTS104N), Ophiolitic, Ultramafic and Related, Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 94, 1994 downcutting of the streams caused a reworking of the stream gravel deposits and a reconcentration of gold and other heavy minerals in, on, and near bedrock.

After the uplift and renewed erosion, the Ice Age began. Some placer deposits were destroyed by movement of the ice, others were protected by glaciofluvial sediments deposited between two glacial periods in an early time of the glacial history. Very rich pre-glacial placer gold deposits have been preserved below protecting layers and have been discovered on the bedrock bottom in some places of Atlin's paleo-drainage system.

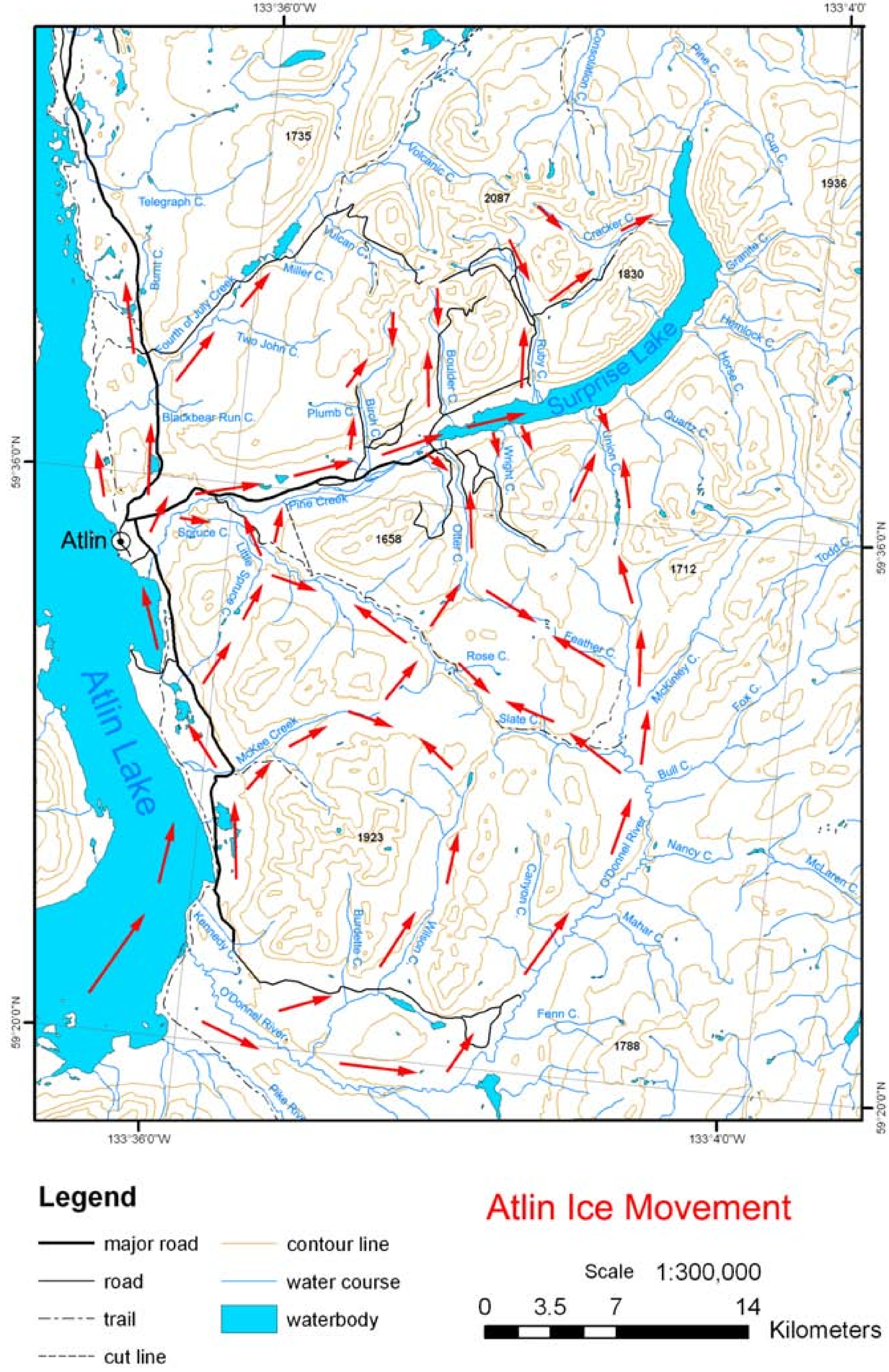
Today, glacial exposures are poor in the lower valley and extensive on the ridges: Striations on outcrops and erratics are common in the upper sections of the valleys but not in the lower sections. However, glacial and glaciofluvial deposits are extensive in the lower valleys! Thus, the Cache Creek Terrane must have been largely glaciated from the lower valleys up to the top of the hills. The scarcity of glacial exposure in the lower areas is caused by protecting sediment layers. In the higher areas the overburden was extensively eroded by the ice. There, units dominated by glaciofluvial and lesser amounts of glaciolacustrine sediments lie on bedrock which can be significantly deformed by the glaciers. Paleo-channels produced by glaciofluvial streams are small to moderate in size but do potentially bear rich placer gold deposits. Bedrock terraces carved by ice may also harbour placer gold deposits.

The centre from which the ice moved is a mountainous area with heavy precipitation southwestern of Atlin Lake. This centre is probably the Llewellyn Glacier. The main direction of the ice flow was from south to north along Atlin valley turning to north-east along Pine Creek and other Creeks (see Atlin Ice Movement).

The melt water flow seems to have run mainly in a northerly direction since the particle size of the glaciofluvial sediments decrease northwards. At a later time in a glacial period, when the ice had decreased, multi-directional melt water flows downwards and even across the current valleys increased. Glaciolacustrine deposits were produced by ice damming.

Figure below: Atlin Ice Movement[15]

[15] Black, J. M.: Report in the Atlin Placer Camp, 1953



Atlin Ice Movement

7. Local Geology – Wright Creek[16]

Lobes in Otter and Pine Valleys coalesced and tongues of ice advanced into Wright Creek Valley and at the maximum extent of the ice the ridge between Otter and Wright Creeks was glaciated. The glacier moving eastward up Pine Valley probably glaciated bedrock at the mouth of Wright Creek and dispersed any accumulation of pre-glacial gravel there. Later, ice from Otter Valley entered Wright Valley via the connecting valley, and together with valley glaciers descending from Idaho Butte, moved down Wright Valley. The movement of the glacier down this part of the valley, which presumably was not deeply entrenched, probably dispersed gravel on bedrock.

A central section of the valley at the maximum extent of the ice was probably crossed by glaciers without being effectively glaciated and the bedrock gravels were undisturbed. These have been worked. Upper Wright Creek Valley is shallow and glaciers probably moved up it and effectively eroded it. Gold has been concentrated since the glacial period from unconsolidated material on the valley slopes and has been recovered from surface gravels near the mouth of Bonanza Creek. Wright Creek is entrenching itself in the lower part of its course and is cutting canyons in bedrock. East of Wright Creek a mountainous area is drained by creeks flowing in U-shaped valleys. Ice accumulated on the high ground and the movement of this ice, together with ice that moved eastward into the area, down the valleys, effectively eroded the valley bottoms and dispersed pre-glacial gravels.

8. 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.[17]

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. At the measuring sticks in the profile image as well as in the interpretation text, the layer thicknesses and depths have been recalculated to the expected real values.

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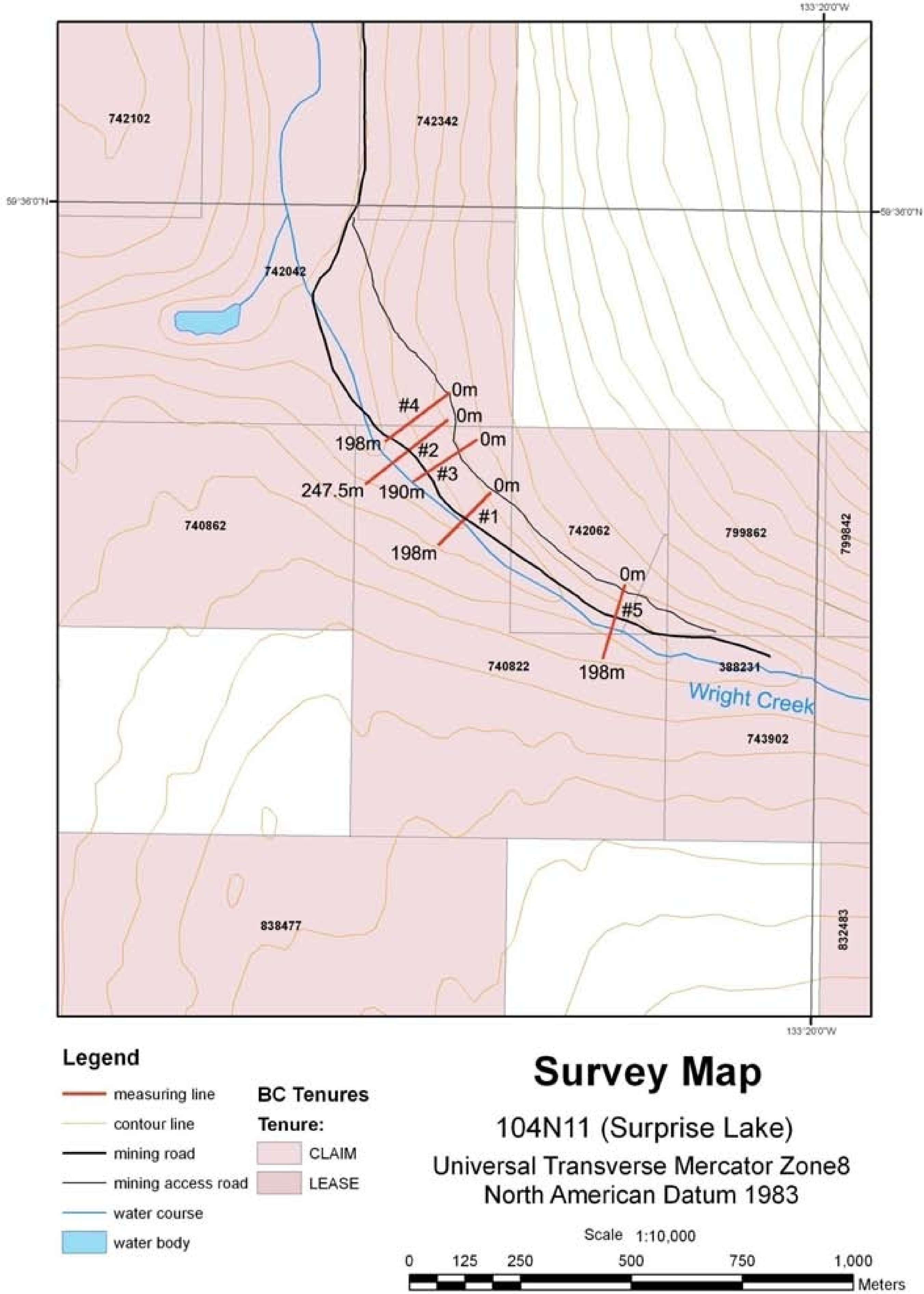
[16] Black, J. M.: Report in the Atlin Placer Camp, 1953

[17] 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. Line Arrangement

The **line locations** were discussed and decided upon by Stefan Ostermaier from Arctic Geophysics Inc. and Jon Stephenson. 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. Survey Map


133°20'0"W
59°36'0"N
742102
742342
742042
0m
#4
198m
#2
247.5m
#3
190m
#1
740862
742062
799862
799842
#5
740822
388231
Wright Creek
743902
838477
832483
Legend
measuring line
contour line
mining road
mining access road
water course
water body
BC Tenures
Tenure:
CLAIM
LEASE
Survey Map
104N11 (Surprise Lake)
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone8
North American Datum 1983
Scale 1:10,000
0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Meters

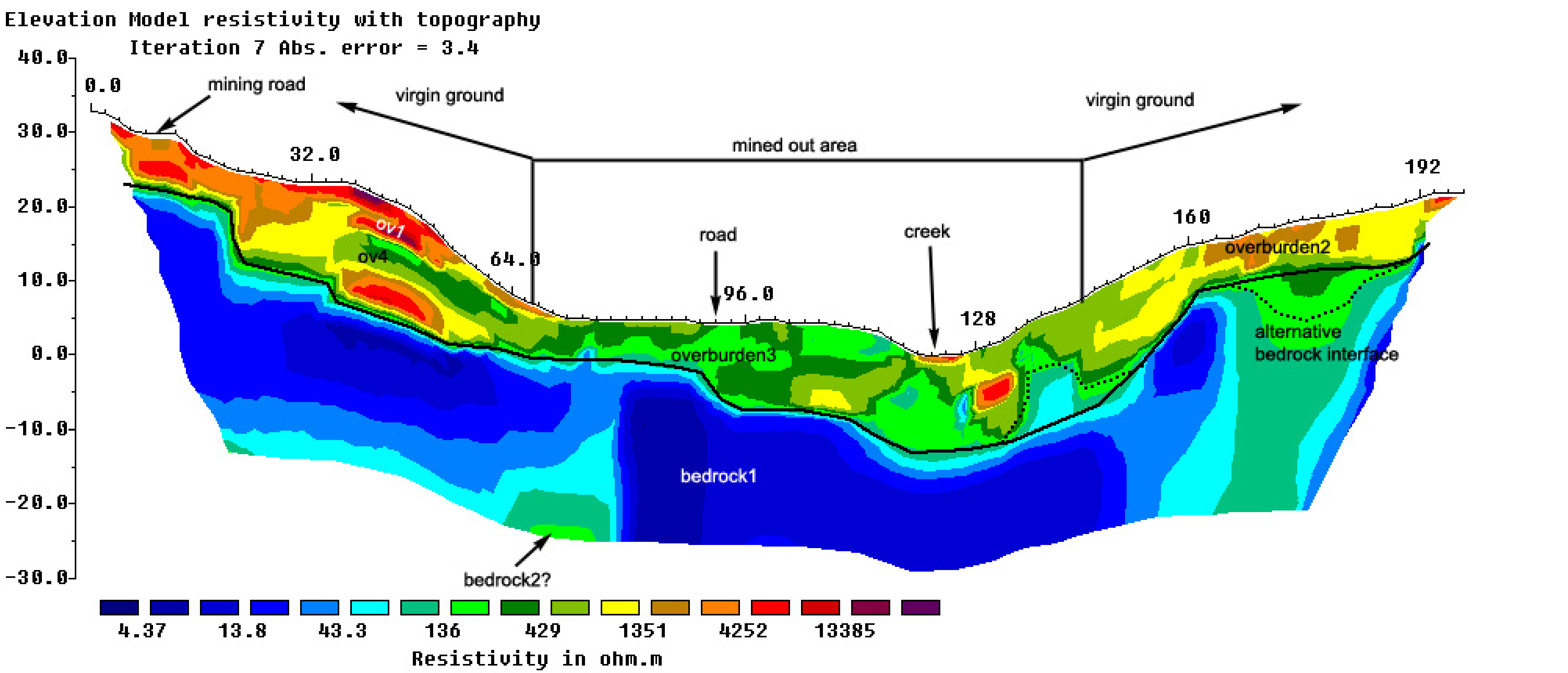
11. Interpretation of Profiles

Wright Creek 01

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, August 4th 2011

Electrodes: spacing 2m
Iteration error in [%] 3.4
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, August 2011

Horizontal and vertical measure of profile in [meter]
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon



overburden1: alluvial gravel with little clay or silt, dry
overburden2: alluvial gravel with moderate amount of clay and/or silt, moderately moist
overburden3: technogenic gravel, (washed tailings...) varying amount of ground water saturation
overburden4: possible clay-rich layer possibly lacustrine in origin, alternatively layer with a moderate amount of water saturation that is sealed from the surrounding layers

bedrock1: very well conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of schist
bedrock2: medium well conducting bedrock possibly some kind of schist or shale

Interpretation

The center of the valley is marked by the mining activity of previous operations while the slopes appear to be virgin ground. Overburden has a thickness of 5 to 15m.

The bedrock, most likely an argillite possibly with some graphite, drops down in several distinctive steps, and reaches its deepest point where the current creek is located; from there it climbs again to form an almost level bench on the right side of the profile. The cascaded structure of the bedrock was most likely formed by glacial ice moving mainly along the valley.

Between 0 and 64m in the profile the ground seems to be undisturbed. The top layer of the overburden has very high resistivity values. On location it was observed that this gravel contained very little clay or silt which would explain the low conductivity.[18] This gravel layer seems to have been washed out while moving downhill.
From 36 to 64m the overburden has a distinctive three-layered structure. The topmost layer is consistent with the dry layer observed all along this side of the valley, while the intermediary layer in 5-8m depth has a drastically better conductivity. The bottommost layer has again high resistivity values. The intermediate layer could be a clay-rich deposit (overburden4): During the retreat of the glaciers the valley could have been plugged up by the ice and lacustrine (clay-rich) sediments could have been deposited. The potentially clay-rich layer could be a possible target for further placer exploration since it could have acted as a barrier for the gold (false bedrock).

Between 66 and 144m in the profile the resistivity of the overburden is quite heterogeneous due to former mining activity, patches of washed gravels and varying ground water saturation form a mélange of material that is almost impossible to differentiate. The only distinctive features are the dry gravel (red layer) in the current creek bed and the red patch at 128m in 5-8m depth which could be washed gravel.[19] Only the small yellow zone at 108m, about 10m deep, could offer a slight chance of undisturbed ground; however this is vague.

Between 146 and 198m the ground seems again to be undisturbed. While the resistivity values on this side of the valley are lower than those on the other side, they are still indicative of alluvial gravel with only a moderate amount of clay/silt or content of humidity. Once the edge of the brim of the former mining cut is reached at 160m, the overburden has an almost uniform thickness of 6m. From 170 to 190m there is a slight chance of a channel, this is however quite tentative.

[18] The finer the material, the higher the pore volume and the more water can be retained by the material; thus gravel with sand and little clay or silt has high resistivity values.

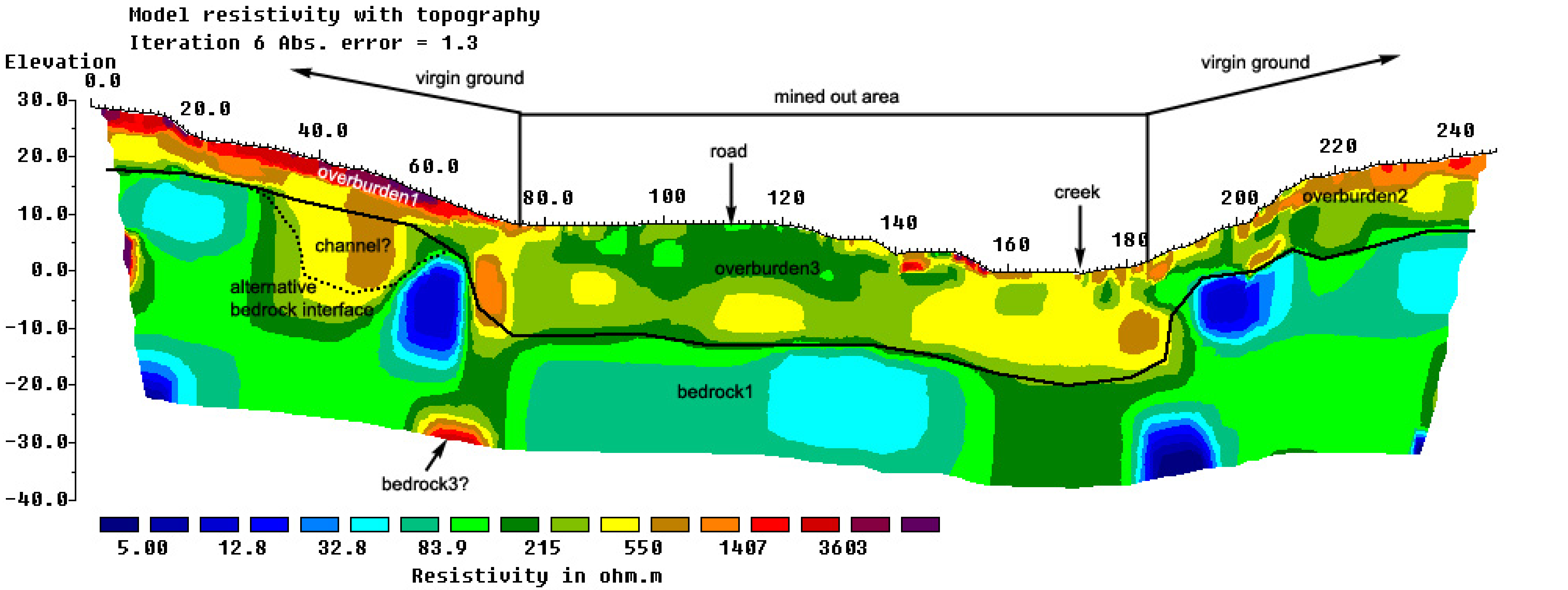
[19] Very little fine material would be left in washed gravel, so large hollow spaces would be between each individual pebble; this would drastically increase the resistivity of the material.

Wright Creek 02

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.96
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, August 5th 2011

Electrodes: spacing 2.5m
Iteration error in [%] 1.3
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, August 2011

Horizontal and vertical measure of profile in [meter]
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon



overburden1: alluvial gravel with little clay or silt, dry
overburden2: alluvial gravel with moderate amount of clay and/or silt, moderately moist
overburden3: technogenic gravel, (washed tailings...) varying amount of ground water saturation

bedrock1: very well conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of schist
bedrock3: poorly conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of intrusive material (dike): mineralization possible

Interpretation

The overburden along the valley has a thickness of 5 to 17m while the bedrock forms an almost trough-like shape. The center of the valley is again heavily marked by the activities of former mining operations.

The bedrock appears to have a high variability but closely observed there is only a variability of about 200 Ohm meters in the bedrock which is actually a small range for bedrock. The variability can most likely be explained by different stages of erosion and water saturation in the eroded/weathered bedrock.[20]

On the left side of the profile the overburden between 0 and 70m seems to be undisturbed. As already observed in profile01, the topmost layer of the overburden has high resistivity values with lower values towards the depth, which would indicate an increase in water saturation.
Between 35 and 55m in the profile there seems to be a channel-like structure in the bedrock which could have a depth of up to 18m. This channel, likely produced by a glaciofluvial stream, could be the down-valley continuation of the hypothetic channel interpreted in profile03. If this is the case the channel approaches the center of the current valley in downstream direction. The assumption of this channel needs to be confirmed by drilling or trenching.

[20] Argillite bedrock gets fractured easily by frost wedging, faults, and other mechanical influences in the subsurface. The fractures produce cavities which get filled with water. This increases the conductivity and decreases the resistivity. Fractured argillite starts chemical weathering which increases the pore volume of the rock that is filled with (stationary) water collecting high amounts of solved minerals. The resistivity is reduced even more. Larger fractures in the rock can become penetrated by water saturated sediments. – All these factors could have significantly decreased the resistivity of the local graphitic argillite bedrock. All these influences might have controlled the highly varying resistivity in the bedrock measured in the profile.

The bedrock interface seems to drop down into a trough at 70m. It then stays at a depth of 15 to 17m and climbs up again at 190m where the overburden might only be 6m thick. Between 75 and 190m the overburden is almost uniformly at a thickness of 15 -17m and very heterogeneous due to former mining activity.

From 185 to 247.5m the overburden again seems to be virgin. We see a top layer that has high resistivity values with an underlying layer of moderately well conducting gravel that should be moister and could indicate another glacial deposition period.

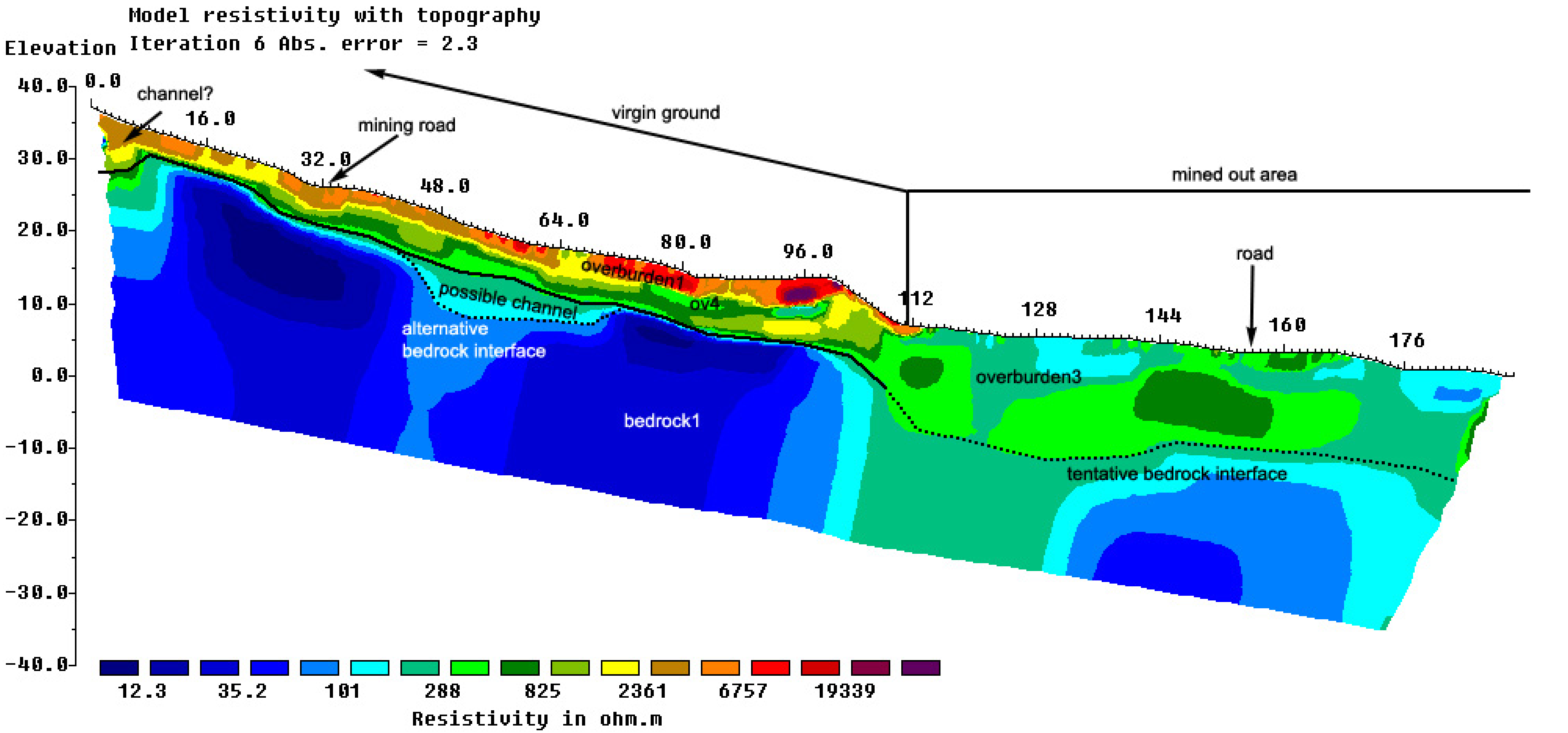
At 220m there could be a channel, but this needs to be verified by either drilling or trenching since the bedrock there could alternatively be very shallow with only 3m depth.

Wright Creek 03

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.96
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, August 7th 2011

Electrodes: spacing 2m
Iteration error in [%] 1.4
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, August 2011

Horizontal and vertical measure of profile in [meter]
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon



overburden1: alluvial gravel with little clay or silt, dry
overburden3: technogenic gravel, (washed tailings...) varying amount of ground water saturation
overburden4: possible clay-rich layer possibly lacustrine in origin, alternatively layer with a moderate amount of water saturation that is sealed from the surrounding layers

bedrock1: very well conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of schist

Interpretation

In the virgin part, the profile again shows distinctive layering with a depth of 3 to 8m. In the mined part the depth to bedrock is around 14m.

The bedrock seems to have several channels. At the very beginning of the profile there could be the beginning of a channel. Between 45 and 70m there could be a 10m deep channel which could be the up-valley continuation of the possible channel in profile02.

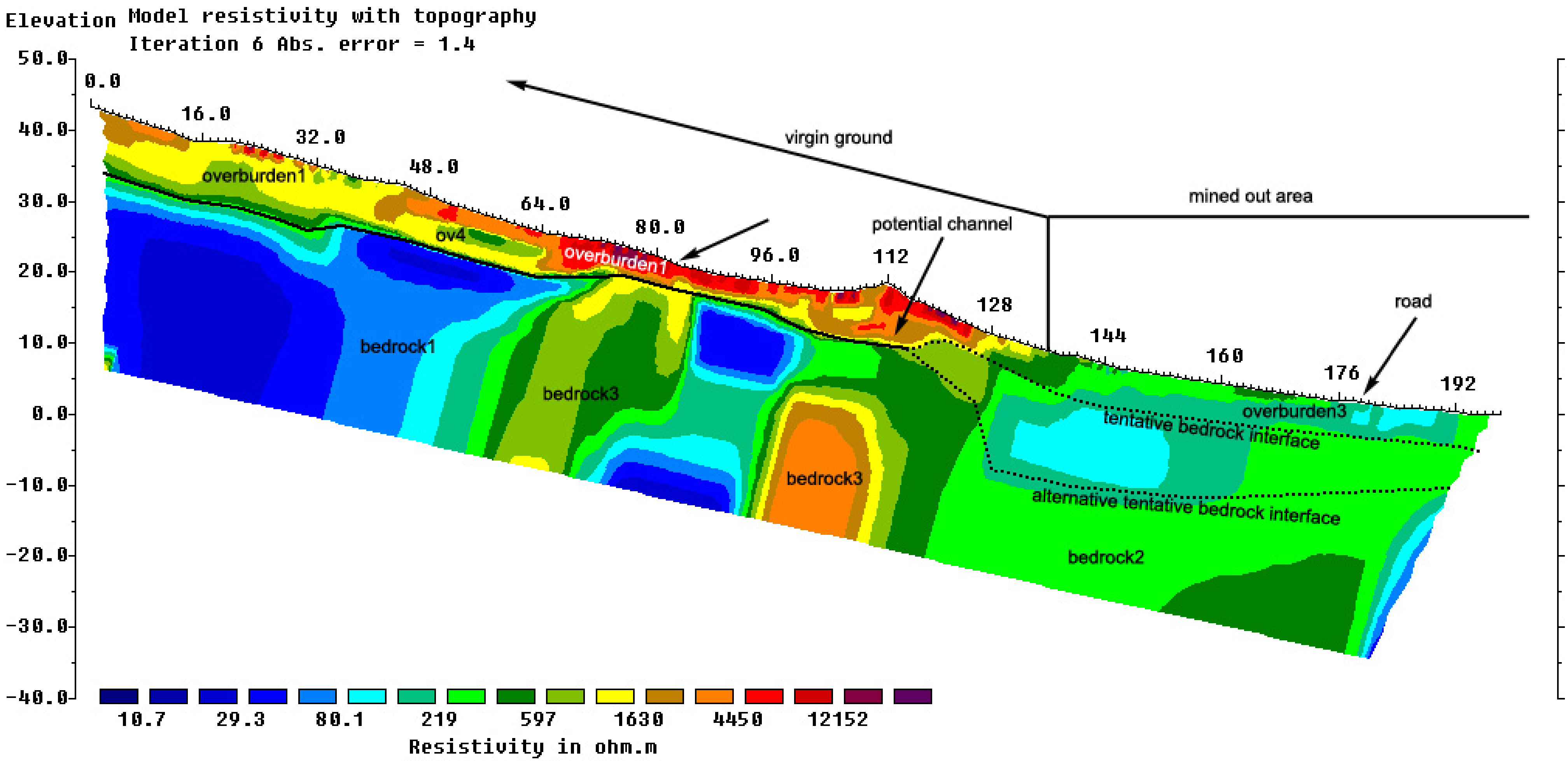
The overburden in the virgin part of the profile, from 0 to 100m, seems to have up to three distinct layers. The topmost layer with a thickness of 2-3m has high resistivity values that do increase further downhill. The low conductivity of this layer could again be caused by a lack of fine sediment particle in the gravel as a possible result of sedimentary down slope creep. The layer below (intermediary layer) again suggests a clay-rich layer, which would show up as well conducting in the profile and would seal the bottommost layer from the ground water thus causing the relatively high resistivity in the bottommost layer. All three layers could indicate deposits of different age and/or origin: glacial till or glaciofluvial gravels; the intermediary layer could even be a glaciolacustrine deposit consisting of finer sediments. Possible placer gold deposits could be located in the second layer possibly acting as false bedrock, or in the third layer sitting on bedrock.

At 48 to 70m a channel could be located. This hypothetic channel could be the same channel interpreted in profile02 and 04. If this is the case the channel approaches the center of the current valley in downstream direction. The assumption of this channel needs to be confirmed by drilling or trenching.

At 100m the bedrock interface drops down into the mined out area where the interface becomes tentative. From 100m to the end of the profile the mined out area is located. Due to the disturbance of former mining activity no distinct layering of the overburden can be interpreted.

Wright Creek 04

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
Electrodes: spacing 2m
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.96
Iteration error in [%] 2.3
Horizontal and vertical measure of profile in [meter]
5mData acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, August 10th 2011
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, August 2011
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon



overburden1: alluvial gravel with little clay or silt, dry
overburden3: technogenic gravel, (washed tailings...) varying amount of ground water saturation
overburden4: possible clay-rich layer possibly lacustrine in origin, alternatively layer with a moderate amount of water saturation that is sealed from the surrounding layers

bedrock1: very well conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of schist
bedrock2: medium well conducting bedrock possibly some kind of schist or shale
bedrock3: poorly conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of intrusive material (dike): mineralization possible

Interpretation

This profile shows again a 3-8m thick overburden in the virgin part and up to 15m in the mined out section.

The bedrock appears to form distinct steps that could contain three shallow channels at 32m, 70m and 112m. From 120m the bedrock interface drops down into the mined out part and becomes again indistinct.

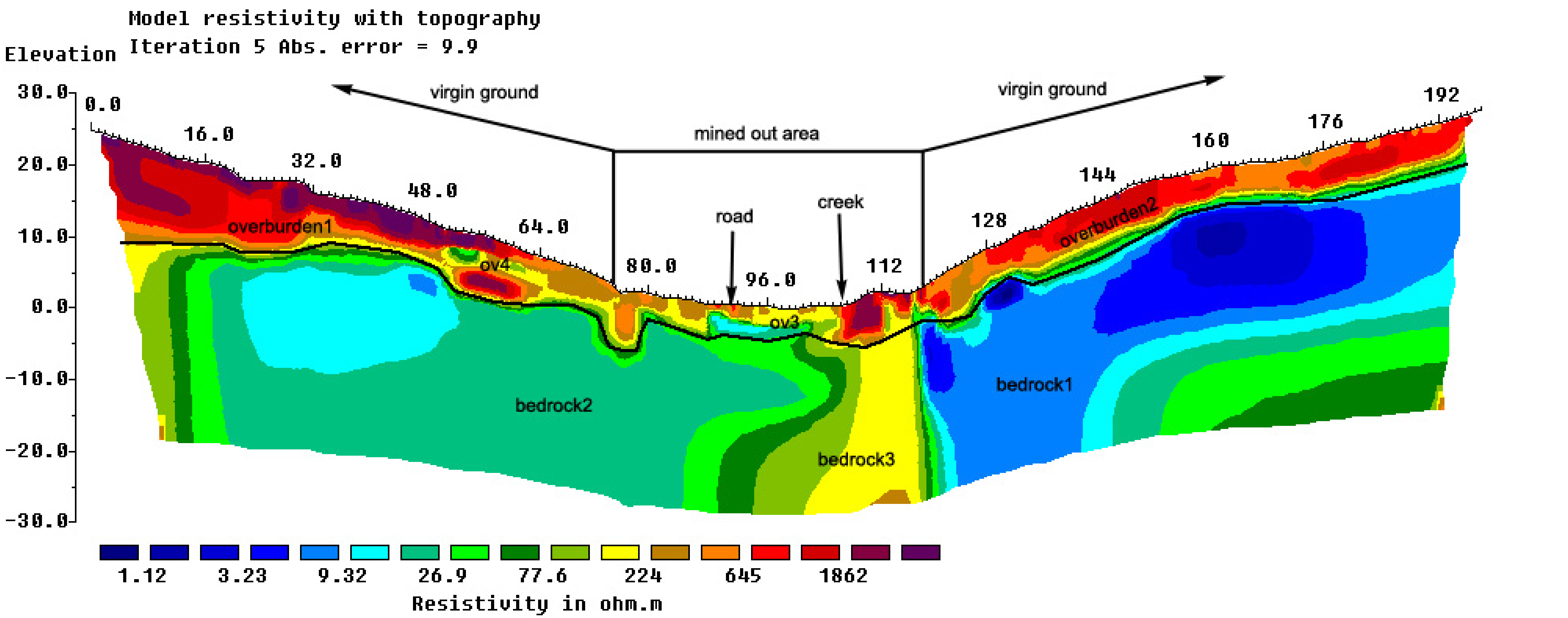
The bedrock shows three distinct qualities: bedrock1 is very well conducting and most likely graphitic argilite also interpreted in the profiles above. Bedrock2 is moderately well conducting and could still be some argillite or shistose material. The data changes in bedrock1 and 2 could be caused by discontinuous weathering as well. Bedrock3 is poorly conducting and most likely some kind of intrusive material that forms two distinct vertical structures at 80m and 110m.

The overburden between 0 and 70m has a thickness of 6-7m and forms a possible channel with 8m depth at 30m. This hypothetic channel could be the continuation of the possible channel partly seen at the left edge of profile03. Another channel is potentially located at 65m, with a depth of 5m. From here the bedrock becomes shallower with a depth of only 3m until it drops down into another channel at 100 to 120m. This channel is up to 8m deep and is most likely the continuation of the possible channels in profile03 and 02. If this is the case the channel approaches the center of the current valley in downstream direction. The assumption of this channel needs to be confirmed by drilling or trenching.

The overburden-bedrock interface in the mined out part of the profile, after 130m, is again vague.

Wright Creek 05

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
Electrodes: spacing 2m
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 0.96
Iteration error in [%] 9.9
Horizontal and vertical measure of profile in [meter]
Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, August 11th 2011
Processing: Stefan Ostermaier, August 2011
Arctic Geophysics Inc., Yukon



overburden1: alluvial gravel with little clay or silt, dry
overburden2: alluvial gravel with moderate amount of clay and/or silt, moderately moist
overburden3: technogenic gravel, (washed tailings...) varying amount of ground water saturation

bedrock1: very well conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of schist
bedrock2: medium well conducting bedrock possibly some kind of schist or shale
bedrock3: poorly conducting bedrock, possibly some kind of intrusive material (dike): mineralization possible

Interpretation

In this profile, the argillite bedrock in the valley center comes, with a depth of only about 3m, quite close to the surface, while the bedrock on the left side of the profile seems to form an almost level bench and on the right side of the profile the bedrock remains at an uniform depth of 5m and is presenting a bedrock bench as well.

The bedrock apparently forms some interesting channels and pockets in this profile. From 0-45m the bedrock is almost level with a possible channel at 27m, 9m deep. At 50m there is a distinct step in the bedrock forming another possible channel 8m deep, and an apparently 7m-deep pocket at 77m.

The mined area (at 70 to 120m) has some smaller dips in the bedrock.

In the virgin ground on the right hand side of the profile is presenting two small channel-like structures: a smaller one at 123m and a larger one at 130m. Further uphill there seems to be a terrace-shaped bedrock bench at 170m. All the bedrock features in virgin ground are potential sources of placer gold.

The bedrock shows three distinct resistivity ranges. Bedrock1 on the right hand side underneath the virgin ground is very well conducting which would suggest graphitic argillite. On the left hand side of the profile the bedrock is still well conducting but would suggest a lower amount of the well conducting graphite and weathering in the argillite that is supposed to be at this location. Bedrock3 in the center of the profile is more poorly conducting and could be some intrusive material.

From 0-70m the overburden is poorly conducting; this overburden is most likely the same material as seen at the topmost layer of the previous profiles: some relatively dry sediment with a lower amount of fine sediment components. Around 50m a possible clay-rich lens could be located (small green intermediary layer). This is right on a possible channel bearing 3 distinct layers of overburden. The intermediate clay-rich layer and the low conducting layer below are both some targets for advanced commercial placer gold prospecting.

In the mined out area of the profile, the overburden shows again heterogeneous resistivity, this is again most likely due to the mix of different water saturation and washed gravels.

The virgin ground starting at 120m shows some overburden of almost uniform thickness of 5-6m.

12. Qualifications

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Certificate of Qualifications

I, Philipp Moll, currently residing at “Am Holderstock 7, 77652 Offenburg, Germany, do hereby certify that:

1. I have studied Geology at the University of Freiburg, Germany.
2. I have visited of geophysical field courses at the University of Karlsruhe in Germany.
3. I have been working for Arctic Geophysics Inc. since June 2007 (foundation). For this company I have carried out geophysical field surveys using 2D Resistivity, Induced Polarization, and Magnetics: Data acquisition, processing, interpretation, documentation.
4. I have done geophysical surveying for mining exploration in the Yukon since 2005, and geological prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon, NWTs, and Alaska since 1989
5. I have written the following publications/reports:

   A) Numerous Assessment Reports about geophysical surveys done for Yukon mining companies, filed at Yukon Mining Recorder, Dawson City and Whitehorse, Yukon.

   B) Publication about a geophysical survey (45 field days) for the Yukon Government: Yukon Geological Survey:
   http://www.geology.gov.yk.ca/recent.html Open Files:
   Moll, P., & Ostermaier, S., 2010. 2D Resistivity/IP Data Release for Placer Mining and shallow Quartz Mining - Yukon 2010. Yukon Geological Survey Miscellaneous Report MR-4. PDF Report [10.3 MB] & Data Profiles, 45.4 MB]]

13. Confirmation

I have prepared this report entitled 2D Resistivity Survey on the Wright Creek Property for assessment credit, and reviewed the data contained in the report titled: “Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity Wright Creek, British Columbia”. The survey was carried out by Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Offenburg, Germany, 7th November 2011
“Signed and Sealed” Philipp Moll

Philipp Moll

Appendix

Literature

Location-specific

Asg, C. H.: Origin and Tectonic Setting of Rocks in the Atlin Area, BC (NTS104N), Ophiolitic, Ultramafic and Related, Geological Survey Branch, Bulletin 94, 1994

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Maps

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British Columbia: Whole Province, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Geofile 2005-1,scale 1:250,000

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	$10 - 5 \times 10^4$ (wet) – 3.3×10^3 (dry)
Carbonatized porphyry	2.5×10^3 (wet) – 6×10^4 (dry)
Quartz diorite	$2 \times 10^4 - 2 \times 10^6$ (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)	$20 - 5 \times 10^7$
Lavas	$10^2 - 5 \times 10^4$
Gabbro	$10^3 - 10^6$
Basalt	$10 - 1.3 \times 10^7$ (dry)
Olivine norite	$10^3 - 6 \times 10^4$ (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)	$6 \times 10^2 - 4 \times 10^7$
Gneiss (various)	6.8×10^4 (wet) – 3×10^6 (dry)
Marble	$10^2 - 2.5 \times 10^8$ (dry)
Skarn	2.5×10^2 (wet) – 2.5×10^8 (dry)
Quartzites (various)	$10 - 2 \times 10^8$
Consolidated shales	$20 - 2 \times 10^3$
Argillites	$10 - 8 \times 10^2$
Conglomerates	$2 \times 10^3 - 10^4$
Sandstones	$1 - 6.4 \times 10^8$
Limestones	$50 - 10^7$
Dolomite	$3.5 \times 10^2 - 5 \times 10^3$
Unconsolidated wet clay	20
Marls	3 – 70
Clays	1 – 100
Oil sands	4 – 800

List of Costs

2011 Statement of Costs

Wright Creek Geophysical Program

Project Conducted from August 4th to August 11th 2011

Date	Item	Contractor	Description	Days	Km	Item Cost	Total
04-05.08.2011	Geophysical Lines	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Field Crew (2 people)	2.0		$735.00	$1 470.00
07.08.11	Geophysical Lines	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Field Crew (2 people)	1.0		$735.00	$735.00
10-11.08.2011	Geophysical Lines	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Field Crew (2 people)	2.0		$735.00	$1 470.00
	Transportation	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Vehicle	5.0		$52.50	$262.50
			Kilometres		216.0	$0.45	$97.20
Sub-Total							**$4.034,70**

Report			
Data	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Data processing, interpretation	$262.50
Report	Arctic Geophysics Inc.	Report Preparation	$918.75
Sub-Total			**$1 181.25**
Total Value of Work			**$5 215.95**

Total Person Days = 10

GPS-Data

Wright Creek 01

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0.0	N59 35 39.2 W133 20 46.8	3	*
2	2.0	N59 35 39.3 W133 20 46.9	3	
3	4.0	N59 35 39.6 W133 20 47.2	3	
4	6.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.4	3	
5	8.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.5	3	
6	10.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.7	3	
7	12.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.7	3	
8	14.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.8	3	
9	16.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.8	3	
10	18.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.9	3	
11	20.0	N59 35 39.5 W133 20 47.9	3	
12	22.0	N59 35 39.4 W133 20 48.0	3	
13	24.0	N59 35 39.3 W133 20 48.3	3	
14	26.0	N59 35 39.1 W133 20 48.4	3	
15	28.0	N59 35 39.1 W133 20 48.4	3	
16	30.0	N59 35 39.1 W133 20 48.4	3	
17	32.0	N59 35 39.1 W133 20 48.4	3	
18	34.0	N59 35 39.0 W133 20 48.7	3	
19	36.0	N59 35 38.9 W133 20 48.8	3	
20	38.0	N59 35 38.9 W133 20 48.8	3	
21	40.0	N59 35 38.9 W133 20 48.8	3	
22	42.0	N59 35 38.9 W133 20 49.0	3	
23	44.0	N59 35 38.8 W133 20 49.2	3	
24	46.0	N59 35 38.7 W133 20 49.2	3	
25	48.0	N59 35 38.7 W133 20 49.2	3	
26	50.0	N59 35 38.7 W133 20 49.2	3	
27	52.0	N59 35 38.6 W133 20 49.2	3	
28	54.0	N59 35 38.6 W133 20 49.2	3	
29	56.0	N59 35 38.6 W133 20 49.2	3	
30	58.0	N59 35 38.6 W133 20 49.4	3	
31	60.0	N59 35 38.6 W133 20 49.5	3	
32	62.0	N59 35 38.5 W133 20 49.6	3	
33	64.0	N59 35 38.5 W133 20 49.6	3	
34	66.0	N59 35 38.5 W133 20 49.7	3	
35	68.0	N59 35 38.5 W133 20 49.8	3	
36	70.0	N59 35 38.4 W133 20 49.9	3	
37	72.0	N59 35 38.3 W133 20 49.9	3	
38	74.0	N59 35 38.3 W133 20 50.0	3	
39	76.0	N59 35 38.2 W133 20 50.1	3	
40	78.0	N59 35 38.2 W133 20 50.1	3	
41	80.0	N59 35 38.1 W133 20 50.2	3	
42	82.0	N59 35 38.1 W133 20 50.3	3	
43	84.0	N59 35 38.0 W133 20 50.4	3	
44	86.0	N59 35 38.0 W133 20 50.4	3	
45	88.0	N59 35 38.0 W133 20 50.4	3	
46	90.0	N59 35 37.9 W133 20 50.5	3	
47	92.0	N59 35 37.9 W133 20 50.6	3	
48	94.0	N59 35 37.8 W133 20 50.7	3	
49	96.0	N59 35 37.7 W133 20 50.9	3	
50	98.0	N59 35 37.7 W133 20 50.9	3	*
51	100.0	N59 35 37.7 W133 20 50.9	3	
52	102.0	N59 35 37.6 W133 20 51.0	3	
53	104.0	N59 35 37.6 W133 20 51.1	3	
54	106.0	N59 35 37.5 W133 20 51.1	3	
55	108.0	N59 35 37.4 W133 20 51.3	3	
56	110.0	N59 35 37.4 W133 20 51.4	3	
57	112.0	N59 35 37.3 W133 20 51.6	3	
58	114.0	N59 35 37.3 W133 20 51.6	3	
59	116.0	N59 35 37.2 W133 20 51.7	3	
60	118.0	N59 35 37.1 W133 20 51.8	3	
61	120.0	N59 35 37.1 W133 20 51.9	3	
62	122.0	N59 35 37.0 W133 20 51.9	3	
63	124.0	N59 35 37.0 W133 20 52.1	3	
64	126.0	N59 35 37.0 W133 20 52.1	3	
65	128.0	N59 35 36.9 W133 20 52.3	3	
66	130.0	N59 35 36.8 W133 20 52.3	3	
67	132.0	N59 35 36.8 W133 20 52.4	3	
68	134.0	N59 35 36.8 W133 20 52.4	3	
69	136.0	N59 35 36.8 W133 20 52.5	3	
70	138.0	N59 35 36.7 W133 20 52.5	3	
71	140.0	N59 35 36.7 W133 20 52.5	3	
72	142.0	N59 35 36.6 W133 20 52.7	3	
73	144.0	N59 35 36.5 W133 20 52.8	3	
74	146.0	N59 35 36.5 W133 20 52.9	3	
75	148.0	N59 35 36.5 W133 20 52.9	3	
76	150.0	N59 35 36.5 W133 20 52.9	3	
77	152.0	N59 35 36.4 W133 20 53.1	3	
78	154.0	N59 35 36.3 W133 20 53.2	3	
79	156.0	N59 35 36.3 W133 20 53.2	3	
80	158.0	N59 35 36.3 W133 20 53.3	3	
81	160.0	N59 35 36.2 W133 20 53.3	3	
82	162.0	N59 35 36.2 W133 20 53.4	3	
83	164.0	N59 35 36.1 W133 20 53.5	3	
84	166.0	N59 35 36.1 W133 20 53.5	3	
85	168.0	N59 35 36.0 W133 20 53.5	3	
86	170.0	N59 35 35.9 W133 20 53.6	3	
87	172.0	N59 35 35.9 W133 20 53.6	3	
88	174.0	N59 35 35.8 W133 20 53.7	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
89	176.0	N59 35 35.8 W133 20 53.7	3	
90	178.0	N59 35 35.8 W133 20 53.7	3	
91	180.0	N59 35 35.7 W133 20 53.8	3	
92	182.0	N59 35 35.7 W133 20 53.8	3	
93	184.0	N59 35 35.6 W133 20 53.9	3	
94	186.0	N59 35 35.5 W133 20 54.0	3	
95	188.0	N59 35 35.5 W133 20 54.0	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
96	190.0	N59 35 35.5 W133 20 54.0	3	
97	192.0	N59 35 35.4 W133 20 54.2	3	
98	194.0	N59 35 35.4 W133 20 54.2	3	
99	196.0	N59 35 35.3 W133 20 54.3	3	
100	198.0	N59 35 35.2 W133 20 54.4	3	*

Wright Creek 02

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0.0	N59 35 44.5 W133 20 53.1	3	*
2	2.5	N59 35 44.5 W133 20 53.4	3	
3	5.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 53.6	3	
4	7.5	N59 35 44.3 W133 20 53.9	3	
5	10.0	N59 35 44.3 W133 20 54.0	3	
6	12.5	N59 35 44.2 W133 20 54.1	3	
7	15.0	N59 35 44.2 W133 20 54.3	3	
8	17.5	N59 35 44.1 W133 20 54.4	3	
9	20.0	N59 35 44.1 W133 20 54.4	3	
10	22.5	N59 35 44.0 W133 20 54.5	3	
11	25.0	N59 35 44.0 W133 20 54.7	3	
12	27.5	N59 35 43.9 W133 20 54.8	3	
13	30.0	N59 35 43.9 W133 20 54.9	3	
14	32.5	N59 35 43.8 W133 20 55.0	3	
15	35.0	N59 35 43.7 W133 20 55.0	3	
16	37.5	N59 35 43.7 W133 20 55.2	3	
17	40.0	N59 35 43.6 W133 20 55.2	3	
18	42.5	N59 35 43.6 W133 20 55.3	3	
19	45.0	N59 35 43.5 W133 20 55.4	3	
20	47.5	N59 35 43.5 W133 20 55.4	3	
21	50.0	N59 35 43.5 W133 20 55.5	3	
22	52.5	N59 35 43.4 W133 20 55.7	3	
23	55.0	N59 35 43.4 W133 20 55.7	3	
24	57.5	N59 35 43.3 W133 20 55.8	3	
25	60.0	N59 35 43.3 W133 20 56.0	3	
26	62.5	N59 35 43.2 W133 20 56.2	3	
27	65.0	N59 35 43.2 W133 20 56.2	3	
28	67.5	N59 35 43.1 W133 20 56.4	3	
29	70.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 56.5	3	
30	72.5	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 56.6	3	
31	75.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 56.8	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
32	77.5	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 56.9	3	
33	80.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 56.9	3	
34	82.5	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 57.0	3	
35	85.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 57.2	3	
36	87.5	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 57.2	3	
37	90.0	N59 35 42.7 W133 20 57.4	3	
38	92.5	N59 35 42.6 W133 20 57.5	3	
39	95.0	N59 35 42.6 W133 20 57.6	3	
40	97.5	N59 35 42.6 W133 20 57.6	3	
41	100.0	N59 35 42.6 W133 20 57.7	3	
42	102.5	N59 35 42.5 W133 20 57.8	3	
43	105.0	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 58.0	3	
44	107.5	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 58.1	3	
45	110.0	N59 35 42.3 W133 20 58.2	3	
46	112.5	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 58.4	3	
47	115.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 58.4	3	
48	117.5	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 58.4	3	
49	120.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 58.6	3	
50	122.5	N59 35 42.1 W133 20 58.8	3	*
51	125.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 58.9	3	
52	127.5	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 59.0	3	
53	130.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 59.2	3	
54	132.5	N59 35 41.9 W133 20 59.3	3	
55	135.0	N59 35 41.8 W133 20 59.5	3	
56	137.5	N59 35 41.8 W133 20 59.5	3	
57	140.0	N59 35 41.8 W133 20 59.7	3	
58	142.5	N59 35 41.7 W133 20 59.8	3	
59	145.0	N59 35 41.7 W133 20 59.9	3	
60	147.5	N59 35 41.6 W133 21 00.1	3	
61	150.0	N59 35 41.6 W133 21 00.1	3	
62	152.5	N59 35 41.4 W133 21 00.4	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
63	155.0	N59 35 41.4 W133 21 00.6	3	
64	157.5	N59 35 41.3 W133 21 00.7	3	
65	160.0	N59 35 41.3 W133 21 00.8	3	
66	162.5	N59 35 41.3 W133 21 00.9	3	
67	165.0	N59 35 41.2 W133 21 01.1	3	
68	167.5	N59 35 41.1 W133 21 01.2	3	
69	170.0	N59 35 41.1 W133 21 01.2	3	
70	172.5	N59 35 41.1 W133 21 01.3	3	
71	175.0	N59 35 41.0 W133 21 01.4	3	
72	177.5	N59 35 41.0 W133 21 01.5	3	
73	180.0	N59 35 40.9 W133 21 01.7	3	
74	182.5	N59 35 40.9 W133 21 01.7	3	
75	185.0	N59 35 40.9 W133 21 01.7	3	
76	187.5	N59 35 40.8 W133 21 02.0	3	
77	190.0	N59 35 40.8 W133 21 02.2	3	
78	192.5	N59 35 40.7 W133 21 02.4	3	
79	195.0	N59 35 40.6 W133 21 02.6	3	
80	197.5	N59 35 40.6 W133 21 02.6	3	
81	200.0	N59 35 40.5 W133 21 02.7	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
82	202.5	N59 35 40.5 W133 21 02.8	3	
83	205.0	N59 35 40.4 W133 21 02.9	3	
84	207.5	N59 35 40.4 W133 21 03.0	3	
85	210.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 21 03.1	3	
86	212.5	N59 35 40.3 W133 21 03.2	3	
87	215.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 21 03.3	3	
88	217.5	N59 35 40.2 W133 21 03.4	3	
89	220.0	N59 35 40.2 W133 21 03.5	3	
90	222.5	N59 35 40.2 W133 21 03.6	3	
91	225.0	N59 35 40.1 W133 21 03.8	3	
92	227.5	N59 35 40.1 W133 21 03.9	3	
93	230.0	N59 35 40.0 W133 21 04.1	3	
94	232.5	N59 35 39.9 W133 21 04.2	3	
95	235.0	N59 35 39.9 W133 21 04.3	3	
96	237.5	N59 35 39.8 W133 21 04.5	3	
97	240.0	N59 35 39.7 W133 21 04.6	3	
98	242.5	N59 35 39.7 W133 21 04.7	3	
99	245.0	N59 35 39.7 W133 21 04.8	3	
100	247.5	N59 35 39.6 W133 21 04.9	3	*

Wright Creek 03

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 48.9	3	*
2	2.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 49.1	3	
3	4.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 49.3	3	
4	6.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 49.5	3	
5	8.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 49.5	3	
6	10.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 20 49.5	3	
7	12.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.6	3	
8	14.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.6	3	
9	16.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.6	3	
10	18.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.6	3	
11	20.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.7	3	
12	22.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 49.9	3	
13	24.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 50.0	3	
14	26.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 50.1	3	
15	28.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 50.4	3	
16	30.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 50.5	3	
17	32.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 50.5	3	
18	34.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 20 50.6	3	
19	36.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 20 50.8	3	
20	38.0	N59 35 42.7 W133 20 50.9	3	
21	40.0	N59 35 42.7 W133 20 50.9	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
22	42.0	N59 35 42.7 W133 20 51.1	3	
23	44.0	N59 35 42.6 W133 20 51.2	3	
24	46.0	N59 35 42.5 W133 20 51.4	3	
25	48.0	N59 35 42.5 W133 20 51.5	3	
26	50.0	N59 35 42.5 W133 20 51.5	3	
27	52.0	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 51.6	3	
28	54.0	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 51.8	3	
29	56.0	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 51.8	3	
30	58.0	N59 35 42.4 W133 20 52.0	3	
31	60.0	N59 35 42.3 W133 20 52.0	3	
32	62.0	N59 35 42.3 W133 20 52.1	3	
33	64.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 52.3	3	
34	66.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 52.4	3	
35	68.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 52.5	3	
36	70.0	N59 35 42.2 W133 20 52.8	3	
37	72.0	N59 35 42.1 W133 20 53.1	3	
38	74.0	N59 35 42.1 W133 20 53.1	3	
39	76.0	N59 35 42.1 W133 20 53.1	3	
40	78.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.2	3	
41	80.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.2	3	
42	82.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.3	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
43	84.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.3	3	
44	86.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.3	3	
45	88.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.5	3	
46	90.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.6	3	
47	92.0	N59 35 42.0 W133 20 53.6	3	
48	94.0	N59 35 41.9 W133 20 53.6	3	
49	96.0	N59 35 41.9 W133 20 53.6	3	
50	98.0	N59 35 41.8 W133 20 53.8	3	*
51	100.0	N59 35 41.8 W133 20 53.8	3	
52	102.0	N59 35 41.7 W133 20 53.9	3	
53	104.0	N59 35 41.6 W133 20 54.0	3	
54	106.0	N59 35 41.6 W133 20 54.2	3	
55	108.0	N59 35 41.6 W133 20 54.2	3	
56	110.0	N59 35 41.5 W133 20 54.3	3	
57	112.0	N59 35 41.5 W133 20 54.4	3	
58	114.0	N59 35 41.4 W133 20 54.6	3	
59	116.0	N59 35 41.3 W133 20 54.7	3	
60	118.0	N59 35 41.3 W133 20 54.9	3	
61	120.0	N59 35 41.2 W133 20 55.0	3	
62	122.0	N59 35 41.1 W133 20 55.1	3	
63	124.0	N59 35 41.1 W133 20 55.2	3	
64	126.0	N59 35 41.1 W133 20 55.3	3	
65	128.0	N59 35 41.0 W133 20 55.4	3	
66	130.0	N59 35 41.0 W133 20 55.4	3	
67	132.0	N59 35 41.0 W133 20 55.5	3	
68	134.0	N59 35 40.9 W133 20 55.6	3	
69	136.0	N59 35 40.8 W133 20 55.6	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
70	138.0	N59 35 40.8 W133 20 55.8	3	
71	140.0	N59 35 40.7 W133 20 55.9	3	
72	142.0	N59 35 40.7 W133 20 56.0	3	
73	144.0	N59 35 40.6 W133 20 56.1	3	
74	146.0	N59 35 40.6 W133 20 56.1	3	
75	148.0	N59 35 40.6 W133 20 56.2	3	
76	150.0	N59 35 40.5 W133 20 56.3	3	
77	152.0	N59 35 40.5 W133 20 56.3	3	
78	154.0	N59 35 40.4 W133 20 56.5	3	
79	156.0	N59 35 40.4 W133 20 56.5	3	
80	158.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 20 56.7	3	
81	160.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 20 56.8	3	
82	162.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 20 56.8	3	
83	164.0	N59 35 40.3 W133 20 56.9	3	
84	166.0	N59 35 40.2 W133 20 57.0	3	
85	168.0	N59 35 40.2 W133 20 57.1	3	
86	170.0	N59 35 40.2 W133 20 57.1	3	
87	172.0	N59 35 40.1 W133 20 57.3	3	
88	174.0	N59 35 40.1 W133 20 57.3	3	
89	176.0	N59 35 40.1 W133 20 57.4	3	
90	178.0	N59 35 40.0 W133 20 57.5	3	
91	180.0	N59 35 40.0 W133 20 57.6	3	
92	182.0	N59 35 40.0 W133 20 57.7	3	
93	184.0	N59 35 39.9 W133 20 57.7	3	
94	186.0	N59 35 39.9 W133 20 57.9	3	
95	188.0	N59 35 39.9 W133 20 58.0	3	
96	190.0	N59 35 39.9 W133 20 58.1	3	*

Wright Creek 04

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0.0	N59 35 46.4 W133 20 52.9	3	*
2	2.0	N59 35 46.4 W133 20 52.9	3	
3	4.0	N59 35 46.4 W133 20 53.0	3	
4	6.0	N59 35 46.4 W133 20 53.1	3	
5	8.0	N59 35 46.4 W133 20 53.2	3	
6	10.0	N59 35 46.3 W133 20 53.2	3	
7	12.0	N59 35 46.3 W133 20 53.3	3	
8	14.0	N59 35 46.3 W133 20 53.4	3	
9	16.0	N59 35 46.2 W133 20 53.6	3	
10	18.0	N59 35 46.2 W133 20 53.7	3	
11	20.0	N59 35 46.2 W133 20 53.7	3	
12	22.0	N59 35 46.1 W133 20 53.7	3	
13	24.0	N59 35 45.9 W133 20 54.1	3	
14	26.0	N59 35 45.9 W133 20 54.1	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
15	28.0	N59 35 45.9 W133 20 54.2	3	
16	30.0	N59 35 45.8 W133 20 54.3	3	
17	32.0	N59 35 45.8 W133 20 54.4	3	
18	34.0	N59 35 45.8 W133 20 54.4	3	
19	36.0	N59 35 45.7 W133 20 54.5	3	
20	38.0	N59 35 45.7 W133 20 54.6	3	
21	40.0	N59 35 45.7 W133 20 54.6	3	
22	42.0	N59 35 45.7 W133 20 54.7	3	
23	44.0	N59 35 45.6 W133 20 54.9	3	
24	46.0	N59 35 45.5 W133 20 55.1	3	
25	48.0	N59 35 45.5 W133 20 55.2	3	
26	50.0	N59 35 45.5 W133 20 55.3	3	
27	52.0	N59 35 45.4 W133 20 55.4	3	
28	54.0	N59 35 45.4 W133 20 55.5	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
29	56.0	N59 35 45.3 W133 20 55.6	3	
30	58.0	N59 35 45.3 W133 20 55.6	3	
31	60.0	N59 35 45.3 W133 20 55.6	3	
32	62.0	N59 35 45.2 W133 20 55.7	3	
33	64.0	N59 35 45.2 W133 20 55.8	3	
34	66.0	N59 35 45.1 W133 20 56.0	3	
35	68.0	N59 35 45.1 W133 20 56.1	3	
36	70.0	N59 35 45.1 W133 20 56.2	3	
37	72.0	N59 35 45.1 W133 20 56.4	3	
38	74.0	N59 35 45.0 W133 20 56.4	3	
39	76.0	N59 35 45.0 W133 20 56.5	3	
40	78.0	N59 35 45.0 W133 20 56.6	3	
41	80.0	N59 35 44.9 W133 20 56.7	3	
42	82.0	N59 35 44.9 W133 20 56.9	3	
43	84.0	N59 35 44.9 W133 20 56.9	3	
44	86.0	N59 35 44.8 W133 20 57.0	3	
45	88.0	N59 35 44.8 W133 20 57.0	3	
46	90.0	N59 35 44.8 W133 20 57.1	3	
47	92.0	N59 35 44.8 W133 20 57.1	3	
48	94.0	N59 35 44.8 W133 20 57.2	3	
49	96.0	N59 35 44.7 W133 20 57.2	3	
50	98.0	N59 35 44.7 W133 20 57.3	3	*
51	100.0	N59 35 44.6 W133 20 57.6	3	
52	102.0	N59 35 44.6 W133 20 57.6	3	
53	104.0	N59 35 44.5 W133 20 57.7	3	
54	106.0	N59 35 44.5 W133 20 57.9	3	
55	108.0	N59 35 44.5 W133 20 57.9	3	
56	110.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 57.9	3	
57	112.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 58.1	3	
58	114.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 58.2	3	
59	116.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 58.2	3	
60	118.0	N59 35 44.4 W133 20 58.3	3	
61	120.0	N59 35 44.3 W133 20 58.4	3	
62	122.0	N59 35 44.2 W133 20 58.6	3	
63	124.0	N59 35 44.2 W133 20 58.7	3	
64	126.0	N59 35 44.2 W133 20 58.7	3	
65	128.0	N59 35 44.1 W133 20 58.9	3	
66	130.0	N59 35 44.1 W133 20 59.0	3	
67	132.0	N59 35 44.0 W133 20 59.1	3	
68	134.0	N59 35 44.0 W133 20 59.2	3	
69	136.0	N59 35 44.0 W133 20 59.2	3	
70	138.0	N59 35 43.9 W133 20 59.3	3	
71	140.0	N59 35 43.9 W133 20 59.4	3	
72	142.0	N59 35 43.8 W133 20 59.5	3	
73	144.0	N59 35 43.8 W133 20 59.6	3	
74	146.0	N59 35 43.8 W133 20 59.7	3	
75	148.0	N59 35 43.7 W133 20 59.8	3	
76	150.0	N59 35 43.7 W133 21 00.0	3	
77	152.0	N59 35 43.7 W133 21 00.1	3	
78	154.0	N59 35 43.6 W133 21 00.2	3	
79	156.0	N59 35 43.6 W133 21 00.2	3	
80	158.0	N59 35 43.6 W133 21 00.2	3	
81	160.0	N59 35 43.5 W133 21 00.3	3	
82	162.0	N59 35 43.5 W133 21 00.5	3	
83	164.0	N59 35 43.4 W133 21 00.6	3	
84	166.0	N59 35 43.4 W133 21 00.6	3	
85	168.0	N59 35 43.3 W133 21 00.7	3	
86	170.0	N59 35 43.3 W133 21 00.8	3	
87	172.0	N59 35 43.2 W133 21 00.8	3	
88	174.0	N59 35 43.2 W133 21 00.9	3	
89	176.0	N59 35 43.1 W133 21 01.0	3	
90	178.0	N59 35 43.1 W133 21 01.1	3	
91	180.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 21 01.2	3	
92	182.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 21 01.3	3	
93	184.0	N59 35 43.0 W133 21 01.4	3	
94	186.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 21 01.5	3	
95	188.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 21 01.6	3	
96	190.0	N59 35 42.9 W133 21 01.7	3	
97	192.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 21 01.8	3	
98	194.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 21 02.0	3	
99	196.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 21 02.1	3	
100	198.0	N59 35 42.8 W133 21 02.2	3	*

Wright Creek 05

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s''	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0.0	N59 35 32.6 W133 20 27.5	3	*
2	2.0	N59 35 32.5 W133 20 27.5	3	
3	4.0	N59 35 32.5 W133 20 27.5	3	
4	6.0	N59 35 32.4 W133 20 27.5	3	
5	8.0	N59 35 32.4 W133 20 27.5	3	
6	10.0	N59 35 32.3 W133 20 27.6	3	
7	12.0	N59 35 32.3 W133 20 27.6	3	
8	14.0	N59 35 32.2 W133 20 27.6	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude hddd° mm' ss.s"	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
9	16.0	N59 35 32.1 W133 20 27.6	3	
10	18.0	N59 35 32.1 W133 20 27.6	3	
11	20.0	N59 35 32.1 W133 20 27.6	3	
12	22.0	N59 35 31.9 W133 20 27.7	3	
13	24.0	N59 35 31.9 W133 20 27.8	3	
14	26.0	N59 35 31.9 W133 20 27.8	3	
15	28.0	N59 35 31.9 W133 20 27.9	3	
16	30.0	N59 35 31.8 W133 20 27.9	3	
17	32.0	N59 35 31.8 W133 20 27.9	3	
18	34.0	N59 35 31.8 W133 20 27.9	3	
19	36.0	N59 35 31.8 W133 20 27.9	3	
20	38.0	N59 35 31.7 W133 20 27.9	3	
21	40.0	N59 35 31.6 W133 20 28.0	3	
22	42.0	N59 35 31.6 W133 20 28.0	3	
23	44.0	N59 35 31.5 W133 20 28.1	3	
24	46.0	N59 35 31.4 W133 20 28.0	3	
25	48.0	N59 35 31.4 W133 20 28.1	3	
26	50.0	N59 35 31.3 W133 20 28.1	3	
27	52.0	N59 35 31.2 W133 20 28.1	3	
28	54.0	N59 35 31.1 W133 20 28.2	3	
29	56.0	N59 35 31.1 W133 20 28.2	3	
30	58.0	N59 35 31.0 W133 20 28.2	3	
31	60.0	N59 35 31.0 W133 20 28.2	3	
32	62.0	N59 35 30.9 W133 20 28.3	3	
33	64.0	N59 35 30.8 W133 20 28.3	3	
34	66.0	N59 35 30.8 W133 20 28.3	3	
35	68.0	N59 35 30.8 W133 20 28.3	3	
36	70.0	N59 35 30.8 W133 20 28.4	3	
37	72.0	N59 35 30.6 W133 20 28.5	3	
38	74.0	N59 35 30.6 W133 20 28.5	3	
39	76.0	N59 35 30.4 W133 20 28.6	3	
40	78.0	N59 35 30.4 W133 20 28.6	3	
41	80.0	N59 35 30.3 W133 20 28.7	3	
42	82.0	N59 35 30.3 W133 20 28.8	3	
43	84.0	N59 35 30.2 W133 20 28.8	3	
44	86.0	N59 35 30.2 W133 20 28.8	3	
45	88.0	N59 35 30.2 W133 20 28.9	3	
46	90.0	N59 35 30.2 W133 20 28.9	3	
47	92.0	N59 35 30.1 W133 20 28.9	3	
48	94.0	N59 35 30.1 W133 20 28.9	3	
49	96.0	N59 35 30.0 W133 20 29.0	3	
50	98.0	N59 35 29.9 W133 20 29.0	3	*
51	100.0	N59 35 29.8 W133 20 29.1	3	
52	102.0	N59 35 29.8 W133 20 29.1	3	
53	104.0	N59 35 29.7 W133 20 29.1	3	
54	106.0	N59 35 29.7 W133 20 29.1	3	
55	108.0	N59 35 29.6 W133 20 29.2	3	
56	110.0	N59 35 29.5 W133 20 29.2	3	
57	112.0	N59 35 29.5 W133 20 29.2	3	
58	114.0	N59 35 29.5 W133 20 29.2	3	
59	116.0	N59 35 29.4 W133 20 29.2	3	
60	118.0	N59 35 29.3 W133 20 29.3	3	
61	120.0	N59 35 29.2 W133 20 29.3	3	
62	122.0	N59 35 29.2 W133 20 29.4	3	
63	124.0	N59 35 29.2 W133 20 29.4	3	
64	126.0	N59 35 29.2 W133 20 29.5	3	
65	128.0	N59 35 29.1 W133 20 29.5	3	
66	130.0	N59 35 29.1 W133 20 29.5	3	
67	132.0	N59 35 29.0 W133 20 29.5	3	
68	134.0	N59 35 29.0 W133 20 29.5	3	
69	136.0	N59 35 28.9 W133 20 29.5	3	
70	138.0	N59 35 28.9 W133 20 29.6	3	
71	140.0	N59 35 28.8 W133 20 29.6	3	
72	142.0	N59 35 28.7 W133 20 29.7	3	
73	144.0	N59 35 28.6 W133 20 29.7	3	
74	146.0	N59 35 28.5 W133 20 29.7	3	
75	148.0	N59 35 28.5 W133 20 29.7	3	
76	150.0	N59 35 28.5 W133 20 29.8	3	
77	152.0	N59 35 28.4 W133 20 29.8	3	
78	154.0	N59 35 28.3 W133 20 29.8	3	
79	156.0	N59 35 28.3 W133 20 29.9	3	
80	158.0	N59 35 28.2 W133 20 29.9	3	
81	160.0	N59 35 28.2 W133 20 29.9	3	
82	162.0	N59 35 28.2 W133 20 30.0	3	
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85	168.0	N59 35 28.0 W133 20 30.1	3	
86	170.0	N59 35 27.9 W133 20 30.2	3	
87	172.0	N59 35 27.9 W133 20 30.2	3	
88	174.0	N59 35 27.8 W133 20 30.2	3	
89	176.0	N59 35 27.8 W133 20 30.3	3	
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91	180.0	N59 35 27.6 W133 20 30.4	3	
92	182.0	N59 35 27.6 W133 20 30.4	3	
93	184.0	N59 35 27.5 W133 20 30.4	3	
94	186.0	N59 35 27.4 W133 20 30.4	3	
95	188.0	N59 35 27.3 W133 20 30.6	3	
96	190.0	N59 35 27.2 W133 20 30.5	3	
97	192.0	N59 35 27.1 W133 20 30.5	3	
98	194.0	N59 35 27.1 W133 20 30.5	3	
99	196.0	N59 35 27.1 W133 20 30.5	3	
100	198.0	N59 35 27.1 W133 20 30.6	3	*