

LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF

(Owner)

BALTO RESOURCES LTD.

(Operator)

GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

(Event Number 5488877)

on the

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
34821**

SED MINERAL CLAIM

(Tenure 392163)

Kamloops Mining Division
NTS 092I.047

Centre of Work
5589550N, 667600E

Author and Consultant

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Sookochoff Consultants Inc.**

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SUMMARY

Laurence Sookochoff is the registered owner of the 20 unit SED mineral claim located 25 kilometres east of the Highland Valley Copper mine, one of the largest copper mining and concentrating operations in the world.

The Highland Valley low-grade copper/molybdenum deposit lies within the Guichon batholith and is structurally controlled by the major north trending, west dipping Lornex fault and the east trending Highland Valley fault in addition to the resultant fracturing was created by the movement of the faults. Faults and fractures in the deposit comprise four main sets. Quartz veinlets are subparallel to two of the earlier formed fault and fracture sets.

The SED claim is underlain by Nicola volcanic rocks which host small granitic plugs and sills within the area. Exploration carried out in the immediate area of the SED claim since 1972 resulted in the delineation of two correlative anomalous zones of mineralization. The northeast trending "west central zone", located adjacent to the SED claim, is open to the southeast, and trending into the SED claim, based on the anomalous IP results. Mineralization in the zones is reported as up to 700 ppb gold in the soil and up to 7,500 ppb gold in grab samples. These two zones were percussion drill-hole tested by Texada Mines in 1972. Results are unavailable.

Cukor (1982) concludes that the broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion underlying the Nicola Volcanic rather close to the surface. He concludes that additional work on the ground is warranted.

Since the staking of the original SED mineral claim in 2000 and the restaking in 2003, Dancing Star Resources Ltd and the successor companies have only spent the minimum amount of exploration work on the SED mineral; an amount required to maintain the claim in good standing. The amount spent over the past 13 years was \$46,124.55.

In 2013 another localized VLF-EM survey, completed over a localized area of the SED mineral claim, delineated a localized prime area to explore for surficial geological indicators of a potential economic sub-surface mineral resource.

This area, designated as B on Figure 8, indicates an intersection of three structures which shows an anomalously large area that may display a structurally induced brecciation zone. If the structures were of significant strength, the brecciated zone may well extend to a depth whereby any mineralized hydrothermal fluids may be introduced to fill the brecciated voids. The degree and the area of brecciation, the mineral content of the fluids, and the fracture density, are only some of the factors required in the creation of a mineral resource.

An initial exploration program of geological mapping and soil sampling over area B is recommended. The purpose of the exploration program would be to locate any surficial geological features that may indicate a potential sub-surface mineral resource. The geological features include, but not necessarily restricted to; specific rock types, specific types of alteration, types of minerals and their characteristics, fracture density and orientation.

The SED mineral claim has many positive geological and geophysical features that show the potential for a lower grade (0.35% copper) porphyritic Highland Valley mineral resource associated with the Guichon Batholith intrusives or at the Iron Mask Intrusive where associated lower grade Ajax Mine (0.35% copper) and higher grade New Afton Mine (0.95% copper) style mineral deposit occur near Kamloops.

Summary (cont'd)

The SED mineral claim warrants a minimum exploration expenditure of \$300,000.00 to determine the geological significance of all the anomalous exploration targets delineated over the past 13 years

INTRODUCTION

During July, 2013 an exploration program comprised of a localized VLF-EM survey was completed on the SED mineral claim adjacent and to the north of the 2009 VLF-EM survey. The purpose of the 2013 VLF-EM survey was to test for the northerly extensions of the 2009 VLF-EM anomalies.

Information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under Selected References, from exploration work performed in the general area, from work the writer has performed on the SED mineral claim since 2000 and from the writer's completion of the 2013 VLF-EM survey.

Figure 1. Location Map

(Base map from MapPlace)



PROPERTY LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Location

The property is located between Desmond Lake to the south and the Logan Lake-Kamloops highway to the north, within BCGS 0921.047 of the Kamloops Mining Division. From the SED mineral claim, the major copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits of the Highland Valley are 20 to 25 km west, the formerly productive Afton mine and soon to be re-productive as the New Afton Mine is 30 km to the north-northeast, and the formerly productive Ajax mine, also soon to be re-productive by KGHM, is 26 kilometres to the north-northeast (Figure 2).

Property Location & Description (cont'd)

Description

The property consists of one 20 unit claim covering an area of 500 hectares. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Good Until*</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>
392163	Mineral	SED	20150217	500

*Upon the approval of this assessment report.

The author of this report is the registered owner of the SED mineral claim.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY & WATER

Access

Access to the property is from northward from Merritt for 56 kilometres via the No.5 Coquihalla highway to a junction with the 97D Logan Lake. The Logan Lake highway is taken westward for approximately seven km to the Summit Lake gravel road which is taken southward for two kilometres to the northern border of the SED mineral claim. The Summit Lake road traverses the eastern portion of the claim for two kilometres passing adjacent and west of Desmond Lake at the southern boundary of the Property.

Access within the SED mineral claim is provided by many secondary roads to within 600 metres of any location on the Property

Figure 2. Claim Location
(from MapPlace & Google)



Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, Physiography & Water (cont'd)**Climate & Local Resources**

The property is within the B.C. dry belt which experiences a continental climate characterized by cold winters and hot summers. Logan Lake is 20 km west of the property and provides the infrastructure for the Highland Valley mine. Kamloops an historic mining centre 30 km northeast of the property, provided the infrastructure for the Afton Mine. Any of these centres could be a source of experienced and reliable exploration and mining personnel and a supply for most mining related equipment.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

There are ample provisions for any basic exploration crews at Logan Lake, sixteen kilometres west of the Summit Lake road/Logan Lake highway junction.

Kamloops is serviced daily by commercial airline and is a hub for road and rail transportation. Vancouver, a port city on the southwest corner of, and the largest city in the Province of British Columbia, is four hours distant by road and less than one hour by air from Kamloops.

Physiography

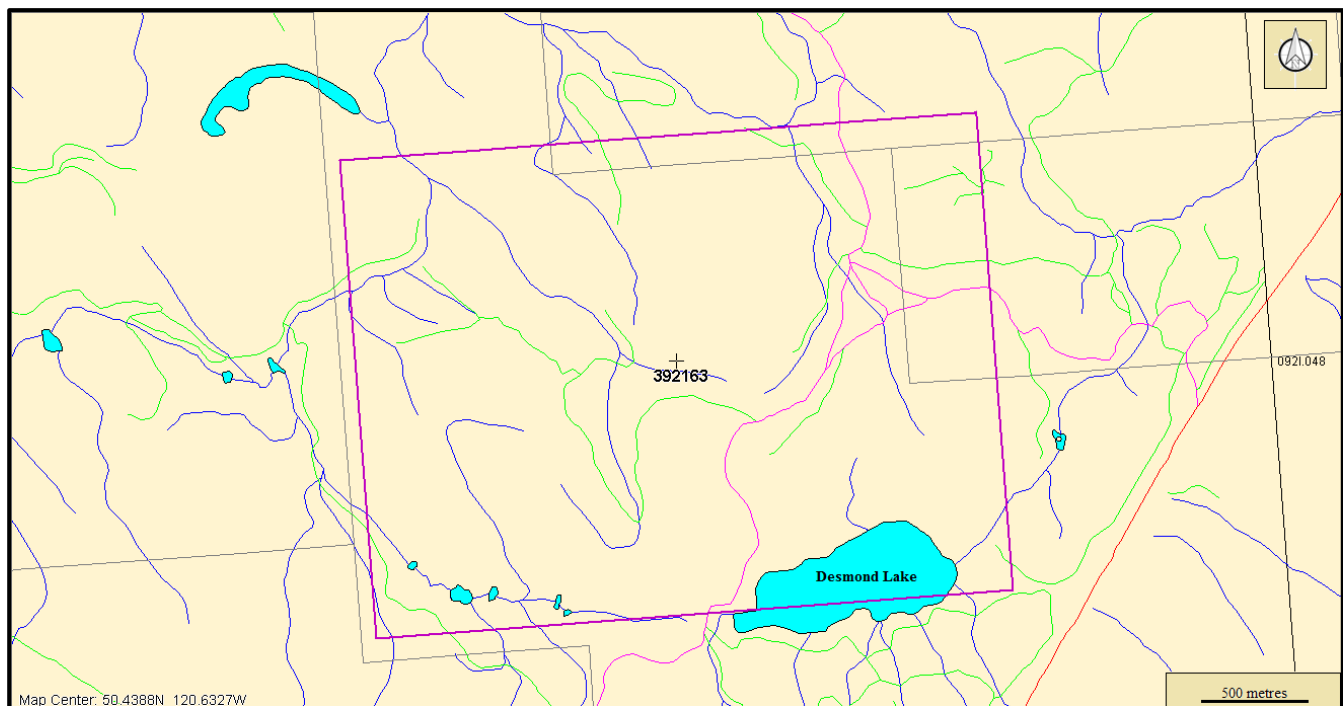
The Property occupies an area characterized by gently sloping hills with elevations ranging from 1,215 to 1,350 metres above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest of pine, fir and spruce, with very little or no underbrush.

Water and Power

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program could be available from many streams and ponds within the confines of the property.

A high voltage transmission line is located within two kilometres west of the Property.

Figure 3. Claim Map
(from MapPlace & Google)



HISTORY

Historical exploration adjacent to, or on, the ground covered by the SED mineral claim is as follows:

1972 – Texada Mines Ltd. completed a magnetometer survey, a soil geochemical survey, and 1,400 feet of percussion drilling (AR 4,041) on the Plug claims which subsequently lapsed and now is ground covered in part by the northeast corner of the SED mineral claim. The surveys covered a small portion of the property adjacent to the SED mineral claim. The results of the surveys outlined four geochemical anomalies and one magnetometer anomaly.

The prime geochemical anomalies were isolated one station anomalies with values of just over 100 ppm copper. They were designated as the “B” anomaly, located within 50 metres of the northern boundary of the SED mineral claim, and the “A” anomaly located next to Meadow Creek and within 1,000 metres east of the eastern boundary of the SED mineral claim. Multi-station magnetic highs are correlative with the copper anomalous zones. There is no reported information on the results of the percussion drilling.

1972 – Texada Mines Ltd. completed an Induced Potential survey which resulted in the determination of a chargeability anomaly, SP anomaly and a resistivity low correlative with the “B” soil anomaly and sub-correlative with the “A” anomaly.

Percussion drill holes are indicated on the Texada maps; however, there is no information as to their results. The drill holes appear to have tested the correlative “B” and “A” anomalous zones. One drill hole designated as P-72-6 is located on the “B” anomaly at the boundary of the SED mineral claim. The “B” correlative anomaly is indicated to extend for 250 metres into the SED mineral claim.

1982 – Visa Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance program of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and initial ground magnetic surveys over an area that included all the ground of the SED mineral claim. On the accompanying maps to his report, Cukor outlines some trenches, which are indicated to be located on the Texada correlative anomaly “B”. These trenches are also indicated to be located in part on the SED mineral claim. Cukor (1982) concludes that the broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion underlying the Nicola Volcanic rather close to the surface and reported that additional work is warranted.

1983 – Visa Resources Ltd. completed a localized magnetometer survey adjacent to the south of Desmond Lake (AR 11,296). Cukor (1983) reports that the results of the survey were inconclusive.

1985-1988 – Western Resources Technologies Inc. completed geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys on the WRT group of mineral claims located adjacent to the north of the SED mineral claim and on ground now covered by the SED mineral claim. Work was carried out over two localized areas designated as the Rhyolite grid, and the Meadow Creek grid which the SED mineral claim covers a southern portion thereof. The Meadow Creek grid also includes the West Central and the South Central Plug showings which are the renamed Texada “B” correlative anomaly (West Central Plug showing) and the Texada “A” anomaly (South Central Plug showing).

1992 – G.F. Crooker completed a geophysical survey on the JB 1 to 12 Claims, which were staked to cover the former Texada correlative anomalous zones “A” and “B” and which were also recently designated as the South Central Plug showing and the South Central Plug showing within the Meadow Creek zone. The surveys were localized on the two zones of the Meadow Creek grid. Crooker reports (AR 22,346) that the results of the magnetometer survey indicated a potential expression of a buried intrusive body. The VLF-EM survey results were inconclusive.

History (cont'd)

2003 – The SED mineral claim was staked by Laurence Sookochoff.

2003-2005 – Geophysical, geochemical, and geological surveys were completed on the SED mineral claim by Dancing Star Resources Ltd.

2006-2013– Localized geophysical surveys were completed on the SED claim by Alcor Resources Ltd. and Balto Resources Ltd.

GEOLOGY: PROPERTY

The SED claim is entirely underlain by two subdivisions of the Nicola volcanic rocks, the boundary bisecting the property from the southeast to the northwest. In the northeast is unit UTN5 which is comprised of an augite porphyry, augite-plagioclase porphyry volcanoclastic breccia and tuff with interbedded argillite. In the southwest is unit UTN4 which is comprised of a pillowed basic flow.

The SED claim is located at the intersection of two topographically indicated structures; the structures; the northeasterly trending structure of the Meadow Creek valley and the northwesterly trending Melba Creek valley structures.

In 1982 Visa Resources Ltd. completed a reconnaissance exploration program of geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and initial ground magnetic survey over an area that included all the ground of the SED mineral claim. On the accompanying maps to his report, Cukor outlines some trenches, which are indicated to be located on the Texada correlative anomaly “B”. These trenches are also indicated to be located in part on the SED mineral claim.

Figure 4. Geology of the SED mineral claim



Geology: Property (cont'd)

Cukor (1982) concludes that the broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion underlying the Nicola Volcanic rather close to the surface. He concludes that additional work on the ground is warranted.

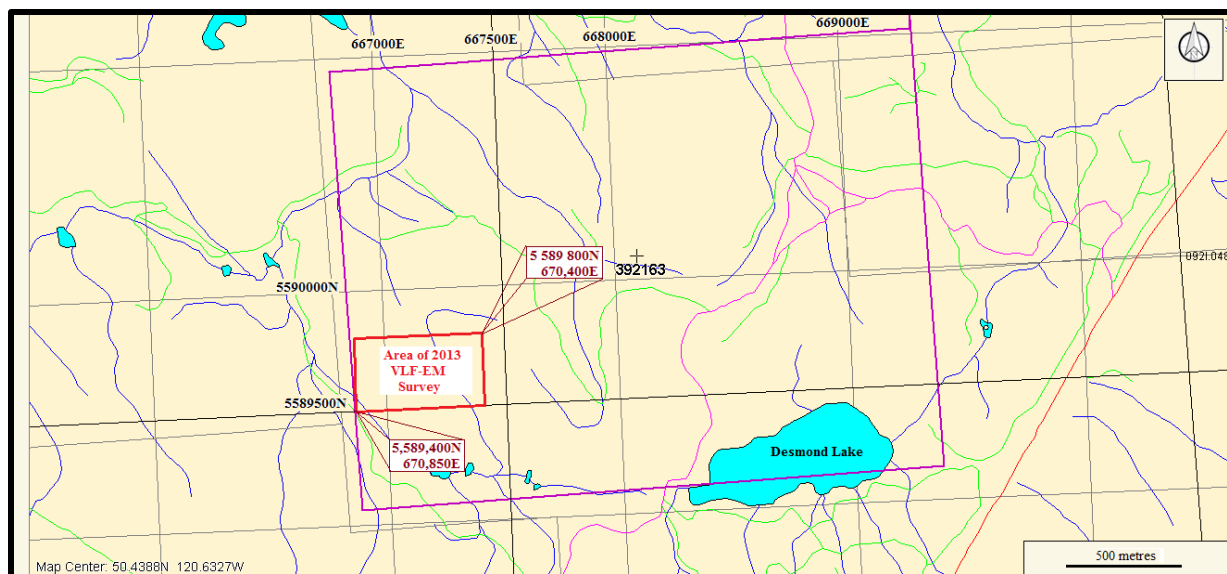
MINERALIZATION: PROPERTY

There is no known mineralization on the SED mineral claim, however, the mineral zones of the west central Plug zone, as indicated by the trenches on Cukor's (1982) map accompanying his report, may extend into the SED claim. Crooker (1992) reports that the mineralization of the west central Plug zone is of weak to moderate carbonate-quartz-mariposite alteration over several hundred metres, with a grab sample yielding gold values of 7,500 ppb (0.282 oz/t) and 67.5 ppm silver respectively. Several soil samples taken from the same trench as the anomalous rock sample gave 70 and 150 ppb gold. Two grab samples of carbonate-quartz-mariposite schist with galena and sphalerite from the south central zone yielded 605 and 482 ppb gold and 165.1 and 258.4 ppm silver.

2013 VLF-EM SURVEY

From July 15, 2013 to July 19 2013 Balto Resources Ltd., as operator, caused a completion of a localized VLF-EM survey exploration on the SED mineral claim. The area selected for the survey was adjacent to and north of the 2009 VLF-EM survey. The purpose of the 2013 VLF-EM survey was to test for the northerly extensions of the 2009 VLF-EM anomalies.

Figure 5. Claim & Index Map
(Base Map: From MapPlace)

**(a) Instrumentation**

The VLF-EM survey was carried out with a VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronics Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. This instrument is designed to measure the electromagnetic component of the very low frequency field (VLF-EM), which for this survey is transmitted at 24.8 kHz from Seattle (Jim Creek), Washington.

2013 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)**b) Theory**

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire.

This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field distorts the primary field. The fields are expressed as a vector, which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with a conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 13 to 30 kHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization. (In places it can be used instead of IP). However, its susceptibility to lower conductive bodies result in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

(c) Survey Procedure

All the survey stations were established utilizing a GPS grid initiated from the southwestern corner of the survey area. This southwestern grid station was designated as 5,589,400N, 670,850E (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8) and was the southernmost station of a GPS established base-line which extended northward to 5,589,800. VLF-EM readings were taken at 25 metre intervals along seven east-west grid lines for 550 metres to 670,400 E. A total of 3.75 kilometres of VLF-EM was completed.

The field readings of VLF-EM survey are shown in an Exel spread sheet in Appendix I.

(d) Compilation of Data

The field data was Fraser Filtered with the resulting data transferred to an Exel spreadsheet, thence to a Map Info GIS program which was utilized to plot contoured data maps from which an interpretation of prime indicated structures was made. Three maps were created; VLF-EM Raw Data (Figure 6), Fraser Filtered Raw Data (Figure 7), and contoured Fraser Filtered Data (Figure 8).

2013 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

Figure 6. VLF-EM Raw Data

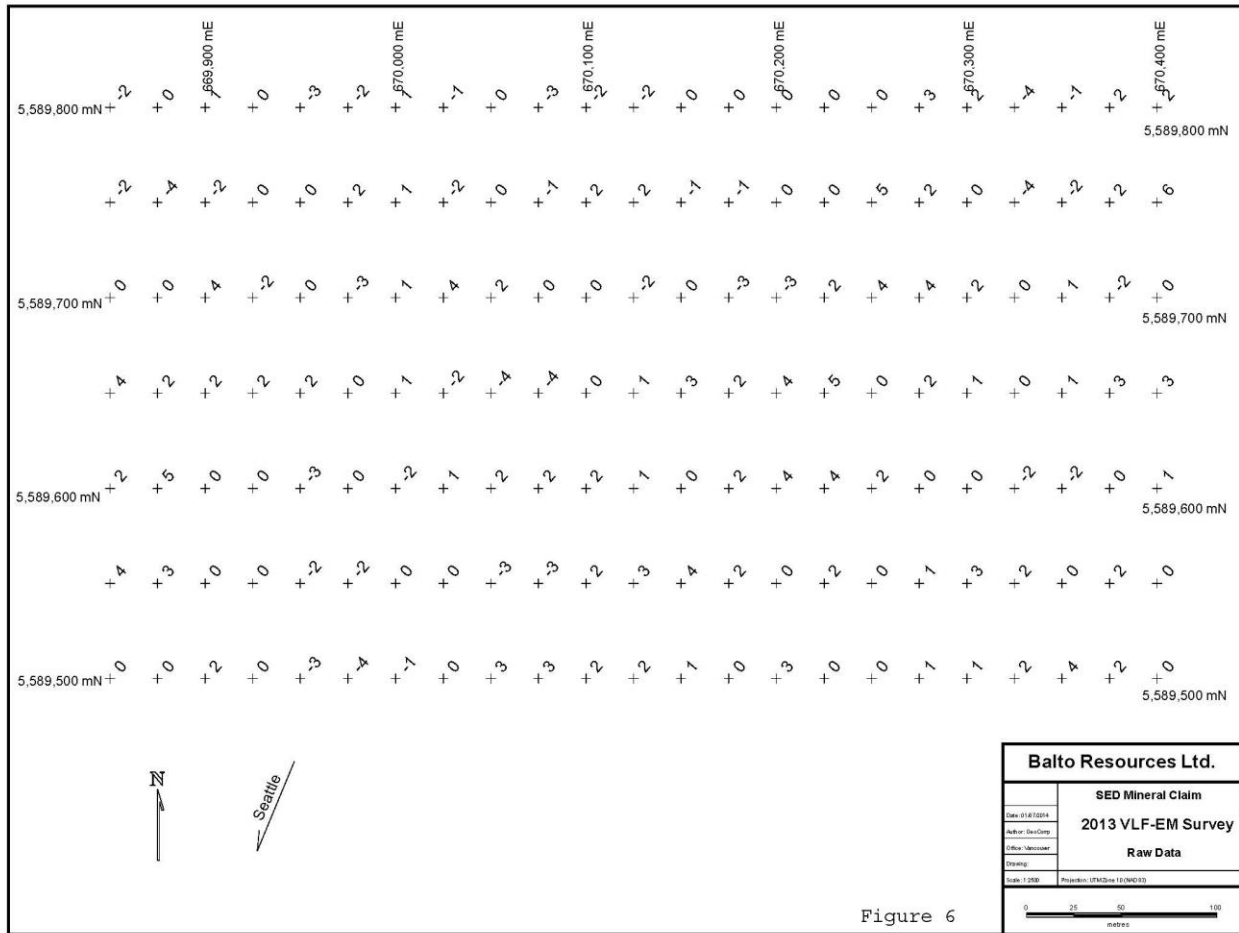


Figure 6

2013 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

Figure 7. VLF-EM Fraser Filtered Data

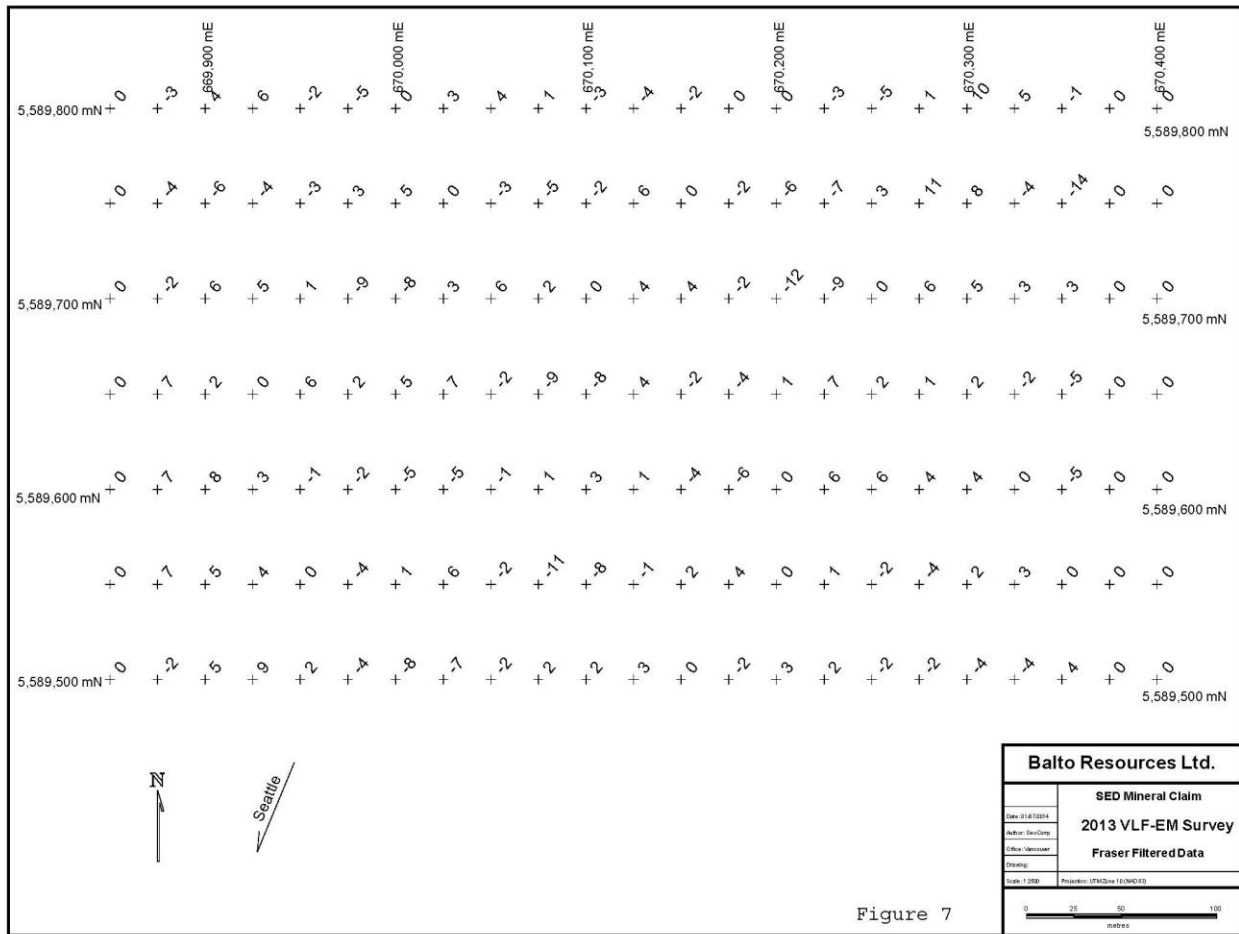
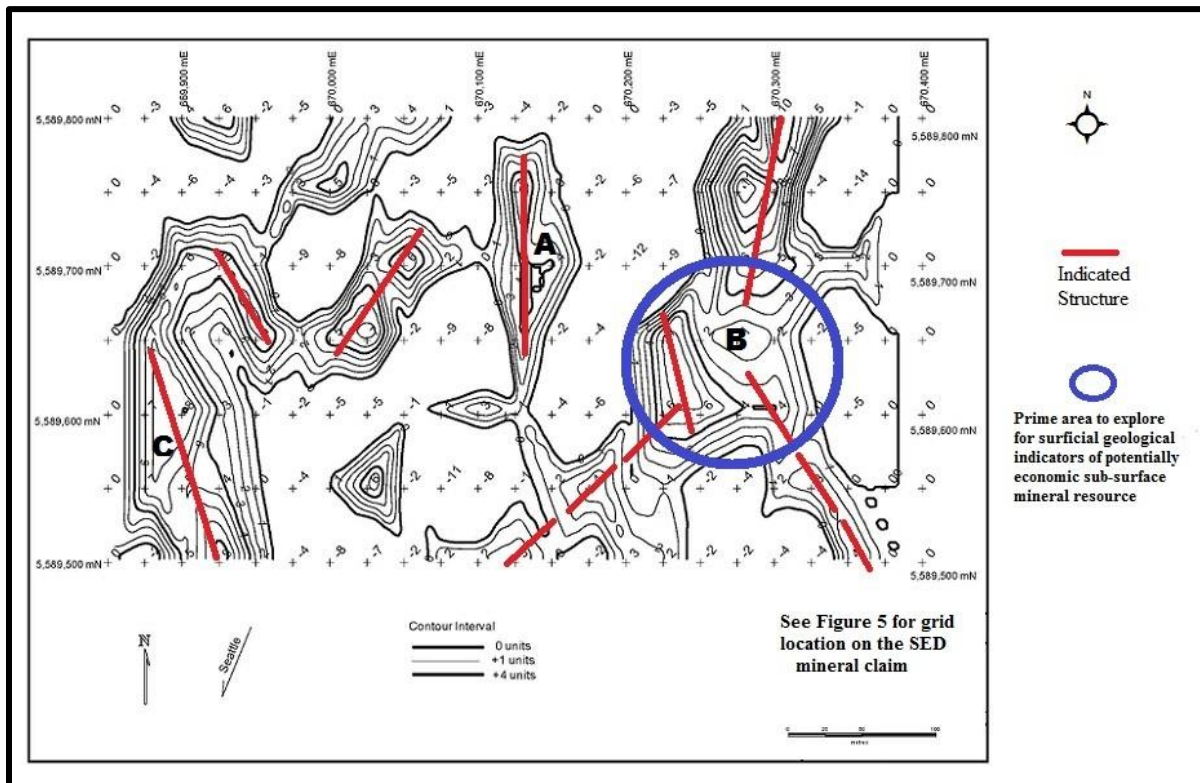


Figure 7

Balto Resources Ltd.	
SED Mineral Claim	
2013 VLF-EM Survey	
Fraser Filtered Data	
Date: 01/6/2014	Project: 13FAC014-11/06/03
Author: Dan O'Leary	
Editor: Alexander	
Drawn:	
Scale: 1:5000	

2013 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

Figure 8. Indicated VLF-EM Structures



2013 VLF-EM Survey (cont'd)

e) Results

A number of variable length indicated VLF-EM structures were delineated, however, only one location, B, was an area of intersecting structures. The structural locations as labelled on Figure 8 resulted as follows:

Area A:

A northerly structure which is a continuation of the northerly structure from the 2009 VLF-EM indicated structure at area A with a break or a weak continuation of the structure between the 2009 and the 2013 areas. The total length of the structure is 900 metres and not open-ended. There are not any associated A cross-structures within the 2013 survey.

Area B:

A large anomalous area in the central portion of the survey area of intersecting northwesterly, northeasterly and northerly VLF-EM indicated structures. There is no direct projection of the northeasterly and the northwesterly structures from the 2009 survey area to the 2013 survey area, however, both surveys indicate paralleling structures.

Area C:

The VLF-EM interpreted structure indicates a direct northward extension from the 2009 survey into the 2013 survey area for 300 metres. At the structural closing to the north there is an indication of a potential intersection with a weaker northeasterly trending structure which is open to the northeast.

INTERPRETATION & CONCLUSIONS

The results of the 2013 VLF-EM survey on the SED mineral claim indicated only one area that would warrant exploration for surficial geological indicators of a potentially economic sub-surface mineral resource; area B, indicates an intersection of three structures which shows an anomalously large area that may display structurally induced brecciation amenable to the hosting of hydrothermal fluid sourced mineralization. If the structures were of significant strength, the brecciated zone may well extend to a depth whereby any hydrothermal fluids may be introduced to fill the brecciated voids. The degree and area of brecciation, and the mineral content of the fluids, are only some of the factors in the creation of a mineral resource.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An initial exploration program of geological mapping and soil sampling over area B is recommended. The purpose of the exploration program would be to locate any surficial geological features that may indicate a potential sub-surface mineral resource. The geological features include, but not necessarily restricted to; specific rock types, specific types of alteration, types of minerals and their characteristics, and fracture density.

Respectfully submitted

Sookochoff Consultants Inc.



Laurence Sookochoff, PEng

STATEMENT OF COSTS

The fieldwork for the 2013 VLF-EM Survey on the SED Claim was carried out from July 15, 2013 to July 19, 2013 to the value as follows:

Laurence Sookochoff: 2 days @ \$1,000.00 -----	\$ 2,000.00
VLF Rental: 3 days @ \$ 100.00 -----	300.00
Room & board: 2 days @ \$150.00 -----	300.00
Results, compilation, & maps -----	900.00
Report -----	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 6,500.00
	=====

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Cochrane, D.R.** et al – Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey of the Plug Claims on behalf of Texada Mines Ltd. October 24, 1972. AR 4,041.
- Crooker, G.F.** – Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the WRT 1 to 6 and 9 to 15 Claims for Western Resource Technologies Inc. November, 1988. AR 18,048.
- Crooker, G.F.** – Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the WRT 1 to 15 Claims for Western Resource Technologies Inc. March, 1998. AR 17,337
- Cukor, V.** Report on Geochemical, Geophysical and Geological Reconnaissance for Visa Resources Ltd. May, 1982. AR 10,551.
- Report on Ground Magnetic Survey for Visa Resources Ltd. June, 1983. AR 11,296.
- DeLeen, J.** et al – Magnetometer and Geochemical Report on the Plug Claims on behalf of Texada Mines Ltd. December 8, 1972. AR 4,041.
- Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia** – 1972 – pgs 165, 183, 209-220.
- MapPlace** – MapPlace downloads
- Marshak, S., Mitra, G.** – Basic Methods of Structural Geology. pp 258-259, 264* .Prentice-Hall Inc. 1988
- MtOnline** - MINFILE downloads.
- Sookochoff, L.** – Geophysical Assessment Report on the SED Mineral Claim for Balto Resources Ltd. June 25, 2012. AR 33,127.

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, with an address of Suite 120, 125A-1030 Denman Street, Vancouver BC Canada V6G 2M6, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. and state 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 forty-eight years.
- 3) I am registered and in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- 4) I am the registered owner of the SED mineral claim (Tenure 392163).
- 4) The information for this report is based on information as itemized in the Selected Reference section of this report, from work completed by the writer on the SED mineral claim since 2000, and from the geophysical data obtained from the 2013 VLF-EM survey completed on the SED mineral claim by the writer.



Laurence Sookochoff, P. Eng.

Vancouver, BC

Appendix I

VLf-EM RAW DATA

North	East	Field	FF	North	East	Field	FF	North	East	Field	FF
5589800	667400	0		5589850	667400	5		5589900	667400	1	
	7425	0			7425	2			7425	1	
	7450	1	-2		7450	2	5		7450	0	2
	7475	1	-2		7475	0	5		7475	0	-1
	7500	2	-1		7500	-1	5		7500	2	0
	7525	1	2		7525	-2	1		7525	-2	4
	7550	0	1		7550	0	-3		7550	0	-6
	7575	2	-3		7575	0	-4		7575	6	-12
	7600	2	-3		7600	2	-5		7600	4	-6
	7625	3	1		7625	3	-1		7625	8	0
	7650	0	3		7650	0	5		7650	5	2
	7675	0	3		7675	0	1		7675	5	8
	7700	0	-6		7700	2	-6		7700	0	13
	7725	6	-2		7725	4	-5		7725	-3	10
	7750	3	0		7750	3	3		7750	-2	2
	7775	2	0		7775	0	12		7775	-3	-4
	7800	4	3		7800	-5	11		7800	-1	-2
	7825	-2	10		7825	-2	-1		7825	0	-2
	7850	-2	7		7850	-2	-3		7850	-2	5
	7875	-3	2		7875	-2	-2		7875	-4	-2
	7900	-2	4		7900	0	-4		7900	4	0
	7925	-7	0		7925	0	-5		7925	2	-2
	7950	-5	0		7950	3	-5		7950	0	9
	7975	-4	0		7975	2	-1		7975	-3	11
	8000				8000	2			8000	-6	

North	East	Field	FF	North	East	Field	FF	North	East	Field	FF
5589950	667400	-4		5590000	667400	1		5590050	667400	-2	
	7425	0	-9		7425	3			7425	-1	
	7450	1	-3		7450	3	0		7450	0	0
	7475	0	-1		7475	1	3		7475	3	0
	7500	2	1		7500	2	2		7500	-4	3
	7525	-2	5		7525	0	6		7525	4	-7
	7550	-2	2		7550	-2	6		7550	-2	0
	7575	0	-4		7575	-2	-1		7575	2	-4
	7600	0	-4		7600	1	-5		7600	0	-5
	7625	2	-9		7625	0	-3		7625	5	-5
	7650	7	-11		7650	2	-3		7650	2	-3
	7675	6	-5		7675	2	4		7675	0	5
	7700	8	5		7700	5	4		7700	2	-2
	7725	0	20		7725	-5	15		7725	2	4
	7750	-6	18		7750	-3	6		7750	-4	14
	7775	-4	-1		7775	-3	-5		7775	-6	8
	7800	-1	-9		7800	0	-1		7800	-4	4
	7825	0	-4		7825	-1	0		7825	-8	-2
	7850	0	1		7850	-1	0		7850	0	-6
	7875	-2	5		7875	0	-4		7875	-6	3
	7900	-3	2		7900	2	-5		7900	-4	3
	7925	-1	-4		7925	2	0		7925	-5	-3
	7950	0	1		7950	0	5		7950	-2	-7
	7975	-5			7975	-1	1		7975	0	-11
	8000				8000	2			8000	4	

North	East	Field	FF
5590100	667400	-1	
	7425	-2	
	7450	-1	1
	7475	-3	2
	7500	-2	0
	7525	-2	1
	7550	-3	1
	7575	-2	1
	7600	-4	1
	7625	-2	-6
	7650	-2	-6
	7675	2	-8
	7700	2	8
	7725	-12	24
	7750	-8	-8
	7775	-10	-2
	7800	-8	-6
	7825	-4	-4
	7850	-8	2
	7875	-6	2
	7900	-8	0
	7925	-6	-4
	7950	-4	-6
	7975	-4	-6
	8000	0	