BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
42134

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

TOTAL COST: $20,475.00

AUTHOR(S): Nicholas Gust
SIGNATURE(S): Nicholas Gust

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5984806

YEAR OF WORK: 2023

PROPERTY NAME: Morehead Creek

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done):

1099762, 1099763, 591198

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo
NTS / BCGS: 93G
LATITUDE: 52°37'29.475"N
LONGITUDE: 121°47'40.062"W

OWNER(S): Gavin Nicol

MAILING ADDRESS:

PO Box 114
Horsefly, BC
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OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

Gavin Nicol

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PO Box 114
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REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude. **Do not use abbreviations or codes**)

Central Quesnel Terrane, Canadian Cordillera, island arc, volcanic, sedimentary assemblage, developed, west, North American plate, Middle Triassic,

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic	6,000 meters	1099763, 1099762	$20,475.00
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$20,475.00

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

Tenure #'s 1099762, 1099763, 591198

Cariboo Mining Division

Map 093A

DATE OF REPORT
June 20, 2023

REPORT PREPARED BY
Nicholas Gust

CENTER OF WORK
Lat. 52°37'29.475"N , Long. 121°47'40.062"W

Table of Contents

Introduction

From May 21 to May 27, 2023 a geophysical survey was conducted on the Morehead Creek Property.

The purpose of the survey was to identify and map paleochannel systems that may contain placer gold deposits within the claims. This introduction provides an overview of the location and access to the claims, describes the property and its geological context, and outlines the previous work conducted in the area.

The Morehead Creek placer claims cover a total workable area of 195 hectares and are situated 13 kilometers west of Likely, B.C. Access to the survey area is provided by unnamed dirt roads branching off of Likely Road. The region lies within the Quesnel Highland, located between the Cariboo Plateau and the Cariboo Mountains. The area is characterized by folded schistose rocks with infolds of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and the local vegetation mainly consists of pine, spruce, birch, and poplar forests with alder and willow swamps in low-relief areas.

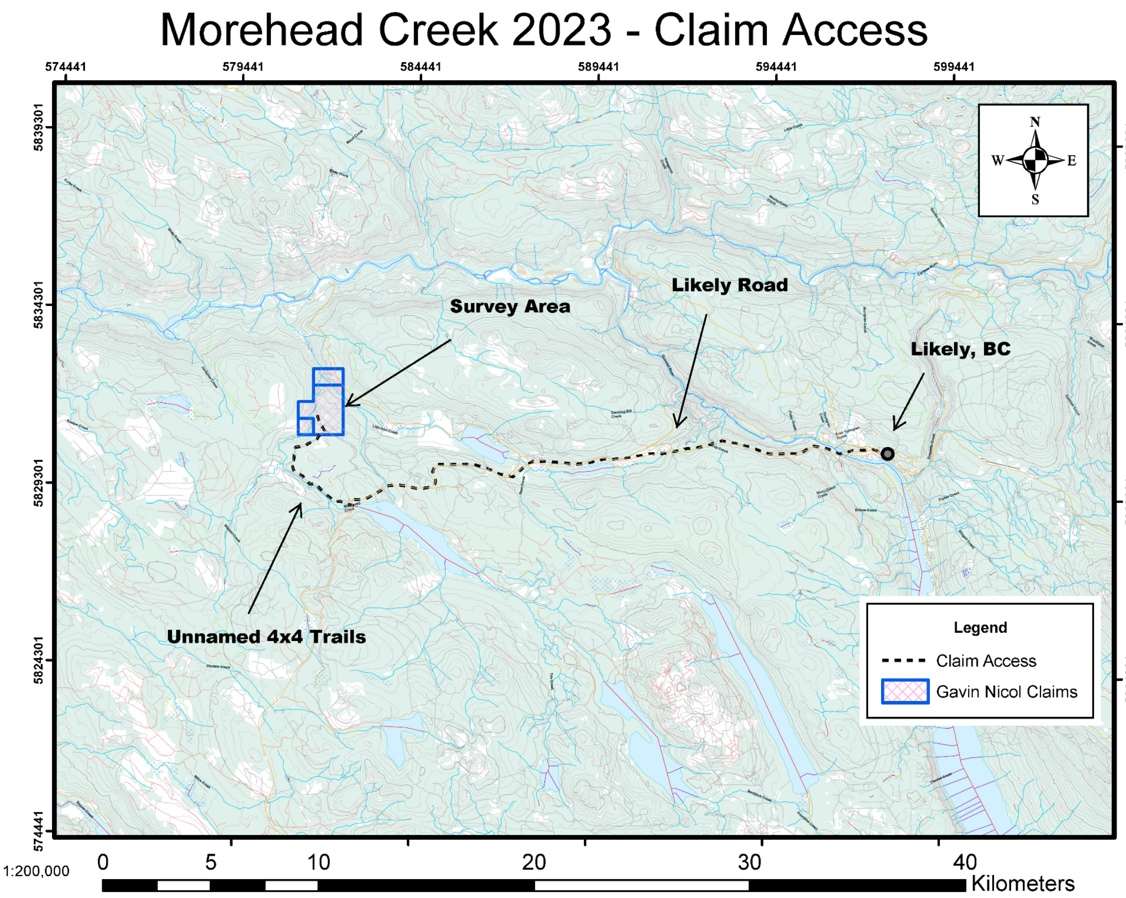
The history of gold mining in the Quesnel River area dates back to the early days of placer mining in British Columbia. The Cariboo Gold Rush in 1859 brought a significant influx of miners and prospectors to the region, leading to the discovery of rich placer deposits in various rivers and creeks. Notable mines in the vicinity include the Bullion Pit, one of the largest placer mines of its time, and the Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry mine. Previous seismic surveys conducted in the area have provided evidence of paleochannels, indicating the potential presence of gold-bearing deposits.

Passive seismic surveys were carried out in 2020 and 2021 on the adjacent property, which identified parts of a paleochannel system. The purpose of the current survey is to further explore and map the extent of these paleochannels within the Morehead Creek placer claims using the passive seismic HVSR (Horizontal to Vertical Spectral Ratio) method. The survey methodology involves recording ambient seismic vibrations using a seismometer and analyzing the resonant frequencies to estimate the thickness and shear wave velocity of the subsurface layers. This information will aid in identifying potential gold-bearing paleochannel deposits within the claims.

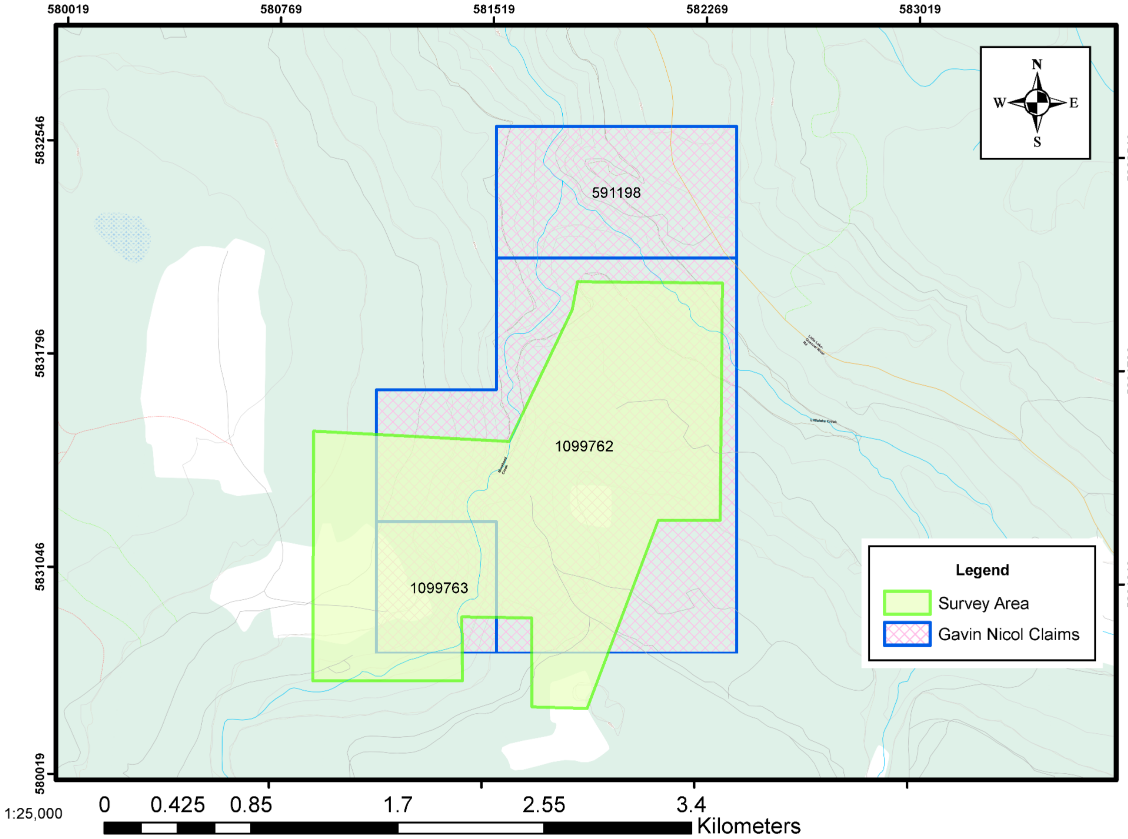
The survey was conducted by West Coast Placer. The crew consisted of a three-person team led by Nicholas Gust, who is trained in the application and interpretation of this technique.

Location and Access

The Morehead Creek placer claims are located in the province of British Columbia, Canada, in the Cariboo regional district. The Morehead Creek claims are located 13 kilometers west of Likely, B.C. There are unnamed dirt roads that provide access to the survey area off of Likely Road.



Morehead Creek 2023 - Claims Overview



Property Description

The property consists of three placer claims, tenure numbers 1099762, 1099763, and 591198.   The total workable area is 195 hectares.

This area of the cariboo is within the Quesnel Highland region in east central, British Columbia, which lies between the Cariboo Plateau and the Cariboo Mountains. The ground elevation gradually rises in an easterly direction across the width of the highland area from 1,500 m to over 2,000 m ASL. The Cariboo Plateau is deeply incised by the Quesnel Lake and Quesnel River valley where elevations are 300 to 500 m lower than the Plateau. At the confluence of the Quesnel and Cariboo Rivers the elevation is about 640 m ASL.

Local vegetation consists of pine, spruce, birch, and poplar forests with thick alder and willow swamps in areas of low relief. This area is underlain primarily by folded schistose rocks with infolds of volcanic and sedimentary rocks

Previous Work

Records of gold mining in the Quesnel River area date back to the earliest history of placer mining in British Columbia. There is mention as early as 1852 of First Nations trading gold nuggets from unknown sources at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at Kamloops. The Cariboo Gold Rush began in 1859 and the entire Cariboo region experienced a large influx of miners and prospectors.

In 1859 placer gold was discovered on the banks of the Quesnel River in that area that soon became the settlement of Quesnel Forks. That same year placer gold was found in the Horsefly River where early miners were reported to be pulling out 101 ounces per week.

The following year prospectors worked their way up to Keithly and Antler creeks and were rewarded with very rich placer deposits. Between 1874 and 1945, a recorded 827,741 ounces of gold, valued at $14,898,601, was recovered from the Cariboo goldfields (Holland, 1950). Gold exploration and production has been continuous in the area since the beginning of the Cariboo Gold Rush.

In 1964, copper mineralization was discovered at Mount Polley to the south of the Canyon Creek claims, the mine was originally called the Cariboo Bell and later re-named Mount Polley. The Mount Polley copper-gold porphyry initial pit reserves are stated to be 48.8 million tonnes of material with an average grade of 0.38% copper and 0.56 g/t gold (Nikic et al., 1995).

In 1859 Thomas “Dancing Bill” Lather discovered placer gold in what is now referred to as Dancing Bill Gulch. The deposit was later named China Pit and later changed again to the Bullion Pit. The Bullion Pit was one of the largest placer mines in the world at the time. The greatest amount of production was through the periods 1894 to 1905 and 1934 to 1941. Approximately 171,000 ounces (5320 kg) was recovered up to 1942 (Panteleyev, et al, 1997).

The Bullion Pit lies 15km due East of the Canyon Creek property. An elaborate system of dams and ditches were emplaced in order to bring water to the Bullion Pit Mine where the principal mining method was hydraulic mining. Ditches connected both Polley Lake and Morehead Lake to the Bullion Pit. Most of these ditches are still present although some have been bulldozed flat and used as roadways.

The bullion channel (the paleochannel that was mined at the Bullion Pit) is speculated to continue immediately to the East of the current Canyon Creek claims. There is another paleochannel called the Morehead Channel that is speculated to pass through the claim area.

Production from the Morehead workings was recorded in 1950 and stated to be 1,538 ounces of gold valued at $30,166 (Holland, 1950).

A refraction seismic survey (ARIS# 15000) was carried out in the vicinity of the Canyon Creek claims in 1986 in the area South of Prior Lake. Three lines were surveyed and showed some evidence for the Morehead Channel. Line 2 of the survey had good results. According to the 1986 report “The bedrock low in the center of the line suggests a classical erosion channel.”

A more comprehensive seismic survey took place in 1994 in the area between the Canyon Creek claims around Morehead Creek. The 1994 refraction seismic survey was successful in proving the existence and location of a paleochannel called the Priority Channel. The channel was mapped for approximately 500 meters from the site of the Priority workings on the edge of Morehead Creek in an Easterly direction. A magnetometer survey was conducted at the same time with inconclusive results.

Passive seismic surveys were conducted in 2020 and 2021 on the adjacent property which identified parts of a paleochannel system.

Regional Geology

The regional geology has been mapped and described by a variety of writers, including Bailey (1976, 1978,1988, 1989 & 1990), Bloodgood (1988), Campbell (1978), Morton (1976), Panteleyev (1987, 1988 &1989), Rees (1987), Struik (1983 & 1987) and Tipper (1978). The following is an excerpt taken from the 2006 assessment report by Dave Bailey:

“The Property occurs within the Central Quesnel Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera, an island arc volcanic and sedimentary assemblage that developed to the west of the North American plate during Middle Triassic to Lower Jurassic times. The Quesnel island arc was transported eastward and collided with the North American plate during late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic. The geology of the Central Quesnel Terrane has been described by Bailey (1988, 1989, and 1990), Bloodgood (1988, 1989), Panteleyev, 1987, 1988) and Rees (1987), work which was summarized and compiled by Panteleyev et al (1996). Mineral deposits related to Lower Jurassic volcanism of Quesnellia have been summarised by Barr et al (1975). The regional geological setting of the Lloyd-Nordik-Glengarry area claim is shown in Figure 4 (after Bailey, 1990).

Oldest strata within Quesnellia are black shale, siltstone and sandstone of Middle Triassic age and which are well exposed along the eastern margin of Quesnellia and less so in the western part of the belt. Uppermost strata of this unit contain mafic tuffaceous beds and which mark the onset of basaltic volcanism within the developing arc. Overlying these rocks are olivine-bearing, pyroxene-phyric basaltic pillow lava, breccia and tuff of Karnian to Norian age and which, in turn, are overlain by basaltic breccia and tuff that lacks olivine but often contains hornblende as well as diopsidic augite. The top of the basaltic unit is often marked by analcitic and feldsparphyric basalt or basaltic andesite, tuffaceous and calcareous sandstone and lenses of limestone. Upper Triassic volcanism was probably along extensional faults that developed along the central axis of the Quesnel island arc and was mainly submarine in nature.

Basaltic volcanism ceased during the Norian Stage and, after a depositional hiatus during the Early Jurassic Hettangian Stage, renewed volcanism began, this time from central vents arranged along the arc axis. Jurassic volcanic products consist of volcanic breccia and tuff and their reworked products, conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone. The degree of reworking increases away from a central vent area. Breccias proximal to vents are commonly monomictic and are characterized by felsic clasts of trachytic composition. In places clasts of syenite or monzonite are also common. Distal breccias, on the other hand, are polymictic and contain clasts of underlying basalt as well as clasts of felsic composition.

Following felsic volcanism, a basaltic unit was deposited in a shallow marine and subaerial environment and epiclastic sedimentary strata. These younger strata are probably of Pliensbachian to Bajocian age and represent the final depositional events before the collision of Quesnellia with ancestral North America.

Intrusive rocks comprise small stocks and high-level dikes of diorite, monzonite and syenite compositions and commonly, although not always, occupy central volcanic vent areas. Plutonism was contemporaneous with Lower Jurassic volcanism as evidenced by the presence of clasts of plutonic rocks within volcanic breccia. A later group of intrusions are of quartz monzonite to granite composition and are probably of Cretaceous age.

Except along the eastern margin of Quesnellia where thrust faulting and strong penetrative deformation occurs within the lowermost, mainly phyllitic, strata, deformation within the Quesnel Terrane is marked by high angle extensional faulting both parallel to, and oblique to, the terrane margins. The eastern margin of the central Quesnel Terrane is marked by a thrust fault known as the Eureka Thrust while the western margin is probably a high angle fault between Quesnellia to the east and the older Cache Creek Terrane to the west."

Survey Method and Theory

The passive seismic HVSR method consists of recording ambient or natural seismic energy vibrations using a seismometer. The seismometer must be able to record ground motion in three axes (XYZ), over a broad range of frequencies (0-128 Hz), and over a long time period (1 min to 60 min, usually 20 min).

Traditional seismic surveys use an energy source such as dynamite, or a dropped weight. The HVSR method is very different in that it utilizes ambient vibrations in the surface of the earth. These are considered noise in traditional surveys but in this case, provides the source vibrations.

The ambient signal consists primarily of surface Rayleigh and Love waves, which are generated from natural sources. Sources of ambient vibration are ongoing crustal microtremors, rain, and wind. In more populated areas sources can come from human activities such as traffic movement, construction and factories.

The ambient seismic energy creates seismic resonance within the near-surface strata and regolith. This resonance is a function of the thickness and the shear-wave velocity of the subsurface layers, and is particularly amplified when layers have a strong and sharp acoustic impedance contrast boundary. Acoustic impedance is a function of the density multiplied by the shear wave velocity of a layer. That impedance is how we can identify different layers and their depth.

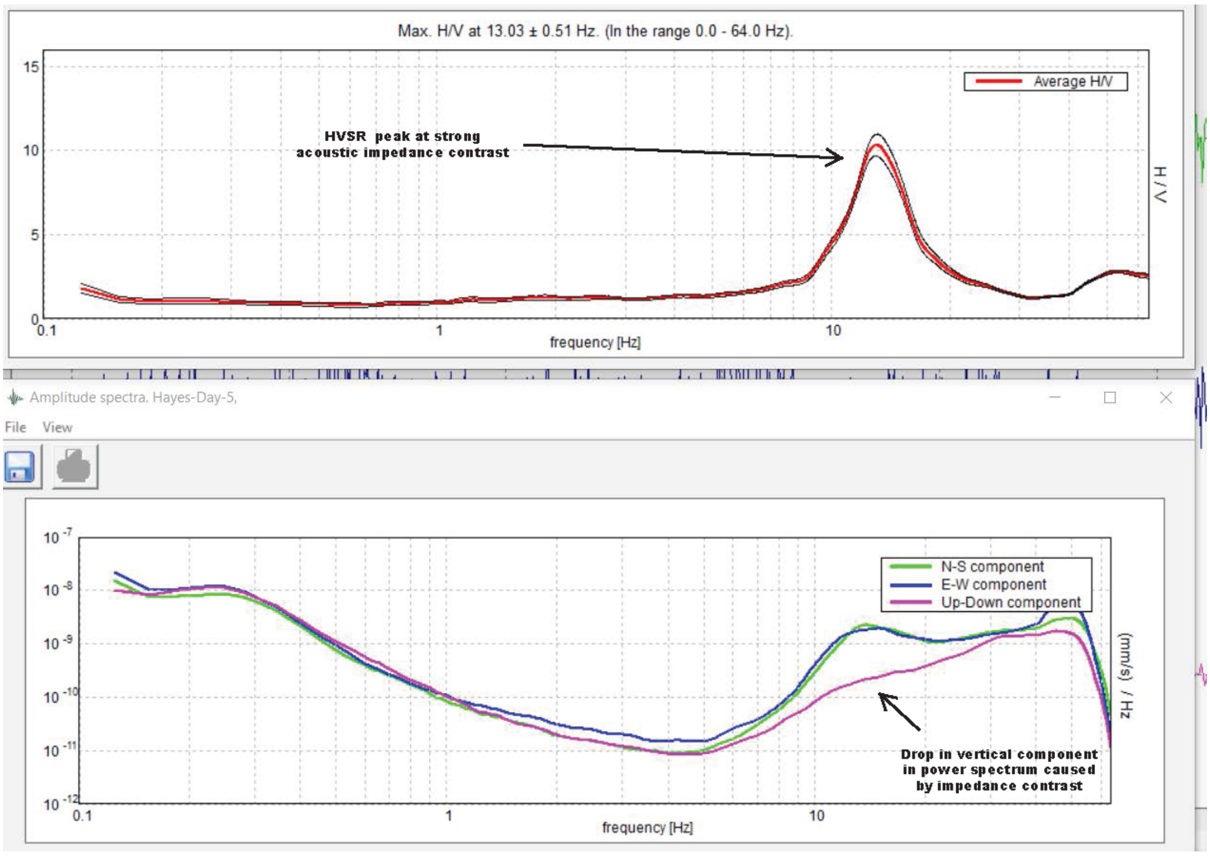
In processing with proprietary software the recorded time-series data (X, Y and Z) is converted to the frequency domain using a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), and the two components are displayed as a power spectrum.

After the inversion, the horizontal components are usually very similar unless there is strong anisotropy in the near-surface. The Vertical component dips where resonance occurs from trapping by underlying layers. Where the vertical component deviates from the two horizontal components a H/V peak is interpreted. The frequency at which the peak occurs can be used to calculate the depth from surface.

This resonant frequency is related to the thickness and shear wave velocity of the resonant layer by the following equation from Nakamura (2000):

$f_0 = Vs/4h$

where f_0 = peak resonant frequency (Hz), Vs = shear wave velocity (m/s), and h = layer thickness (m). In a two-layered earth model, resonance frequency (f_0) can be used in estimating the overburden thickness (h) using the equation



From processing the data we know the peak resonant frequency but there are still two unknowns. Vs and the thickness (h). In order to accurately calculate the thickness for each location, we need to know the shear wave velocity of the overburden layers. That can be acquired by running a test station at an area of known depth such as a drill hole. Once the velocity is known it is simple to calculate the thickness.

Equipment

The Tromino 3G BLU Seismograph, manufactured by MoHo Science & Technology from Italy was used on this survey. The Tromino works on the HVSR principle, is a very light and portable instrument that records seismic noise in the frequency range of 0.1 to 1024 Hz.

The Tromino is a small (1 dm3, < 1 kg) all-in-one instrument, equipped with:

- 3 velocimetric channels (adjustable dynamic range)
- 3 accelerometric channels
- 1 analog channel
- GPS receiver

The Tromino does not require cables or a source and acts as a standalone geophysical instrument.

A Reach RS2 multi-band RTK GNSS receiver, manufactured by Emlid was used to record spatial information for computer mapping. Some of the specs are here below:

- Dimensions: 126x126x142 mm
- Weight: 950 gram
- Ingress protection: IP67
- Corrections: NTRIP, VRS, RTCM3
- Position output: NMEA, LLH/XYZ
- Positioning kinematic horizontal: 7 mm + 1 ppm
- Positioning kinematic vertical: 14 mm + 1 ppm
- GNSS signals tracked: GPS/QZSS L1C/A, L2C, GLONASS L1OF, L2OF, BeiDou B1I, B2I, Galileo E1-B/C, E5b

Number of channels: 184

Survey Procedure

Station spacing was set at 30m for the survey lines.   A chain was used to layout the survey lines using two people. Line locations were chosen in advance in GIS software and layed out in the field using a handheld GPS. Each station was marked with a pin flag and recorded on the GPS for processing.

Each reading takes 20 minutes, which allows for sufficient data collection to be modeled in the interpretation software. It is important for the seismometer to have good contact with the ground. At most stations, it was necessary to remove the vegetative mat and expose soil/subsoil that the instrument can be planted into.

The seismometer used in this survey is extremely sensitive since it's designed for picking up faint, ambient energy in the earth. The trade-off is that it is also sensitive to sources of noise.

Station data is stored on the device and downloaded each day to check for data quality. Initial processing was completed in the evening each day. To estimate the shear wave velocities seismic data was recorded at several of the drill hole locations that were completed in previous years. Those velocities were used to satisfy the equation above and calculate the layer thicknesses.

There were several stations that were recorded outside of the claim block. The field crew and associated costs were billed at a day rate so these additional stations did not have a material impact on the daily costs therefore no costs were deducted for the purposes of assessment.

Processing and Interpretation

Each station is processed independently using proprietary software that utilizes the HVSR method described above. Each trace is analyzed for quality and if necessary noisy sections can be removed using a windowing technique. There were two stations that had too much noise and had to be repeated but most were below the noise threshold or able to be cleaned up.

The coordinates and calculated bedrock depth are populated into a CSV file to be gridded. Surfer software was used for gridding the data and the resulting vector data can be used in GIS software such as ArcMap.

The final data is presented as a topographical map showing the difference between surface and bedrock elevations.

Interpretation

Cross Sections

Line MH-1 lies on the north east end of the survey area. This line showed deep bedrock ranging from 70 meters to 100 meters from surface. The cross section shows a very deep paleochannel and a second deep channel veering off the southeast end of the line.

Line MH-2 runs parallel and to the SW of line MH-1. MH-2 showed a wide paleochannel (approx 240m wide) with an average depth of 50m from surface. There was an anomalous deep section at station 10 showing a drop in bedrock to 160m from surface. The SE portion of the line showed shallow bedrock.

Line CC-2 lies SW of MH-2 and in the same orientation. This line shows bedrock sloping to the northwest, with a deeper section at the NW portion of the line. There are two deep stations at the end of the line about 50m from surface.

Line CC-1 showed similar characteristics to CC-2. Bedrock sloping to the NW with the deepest point at station 2.

Line MH-3 started on the steep slope near Morehead Creek and showed deep bedrock for stations 1-5 at an average depth of 55m. This indicates a deep paleochannel running near Morehead Creek. The rim of the channel is at station 6 with shallow bedrock for the rest of the line.

Line CC-12 is a longer line running in a slightly different orientation than the previous lines. The line started near Morehead Creek and showed relatively shallow bedrock for the first 2 stations (~12m) then dropped to much deeper bedrock indicating a paleochannel in two sections (stations 3-4 and 6-7). On the southeast end of the line another possible channel was encountered.

Line MH-4 was run in a SW-NE orientation through a hanging valley on the south end of the property. This line showed a clearly defined paleochannel about 180 meters in width with a bedrock depth of approximately 50 meters. More testing will be required to show the extent of this channel.

Line CC-3 was run on the west side of Morehead Creek in a N-S orientation. There were large changes in surface topography on this line. There was evidence for deeper bedrock at stations 3-7 with the deepest parts being about 20 meters from surface. The deep sections are possibly part of a paleochannel.

Line CC-10 lies to the west of CC-3 in the same orientation. The northern end of the line showed shallow overburden, similar to line CC-3. From stations 12-16 there was a very deep section with a clear indication of a paleochannel with the deepest section being about 40 meters from surface.

Line CC-14 was run E-W near the end of Line CC-10. The bedrockin the west portion was shallow and the last 2 stations showed a deep paleochannel (~30m from surface).

Line CC-15 ran E-W and 200m south of CC-14. This line showed a very well defined paleochannel from stations 7-11. The channel appears to be bound by a rise in the bedrock to the east (station 12) and has a depth of about 30 meters.

LIne CC-7 was run at an angle to CC-15 in the NW-SE direction. This line showed deep bedrock throughout, averaging about 30m from surface. There is a high point at station 5 and station 8.

Line CC-8 is parallel and to the south of CC-7. This line showed increasing overburden thickness to the NW as the surface topography rises. This could indicate part of a paleochannel to the NW.

Conclusion

The seismic survey was successful in highlighting deep areas in the bedrock that are consistent with the shape of a bedrock paleochannel. The data shows that there is a paleochannel running in the NE-SW direction through the survey area. Most of the lines interested the channel, some of them clearly showing the shape of it.

The survey showed results consistent with previous investigatinos in the area and provided more certainty to the position and depth of the ancient channel.

Line MH-4 and CC-12 show evidence for a second channel running perpendicular to the main channel. More evidence will be required to map the shape and depth of that channel. It’s possible that the two channels connect but more testing will help determine that.

The survey was successful in providing a better understanding of the buried paleochannels in this area. It is recommended to conduct further seismic exploration to map more of the channels and test the deep areas for gold values with a sonic or RC drill.

Costs

Personnel	Days/QTY	Rate	Subtotal
Geophysical Technician - Nicholas Gust	6	$900.00	$5,400.00
Survey Helper - Oliver Gust	6	$500.00	$3,000.00
Survey Helper - Richard Ducette	6	$500.00	$3,000.00
Equipment Costs	6	$600.00	$3,600.00
Accomadation	6	$250.00	$1,500.00
Mob/Demob	1	$675.00	$675.00
Survey Planning	1	$900.00	$900.00
Data Processing	1	$900.00	$900.00
Report Writing	1	$1,500.00	$1,500.00
Total			$20,475.00

References

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Statement of Qualifications

I, Nicholas Gust, of the city of Mission, in the province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary with a B.Sc.in Geophysics. I am also a graduate of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and hold a diploma in Exploration Technology.

2. I have received training from the manufacturer of the instrument used in this survey in the application of field techniques and interpretation.

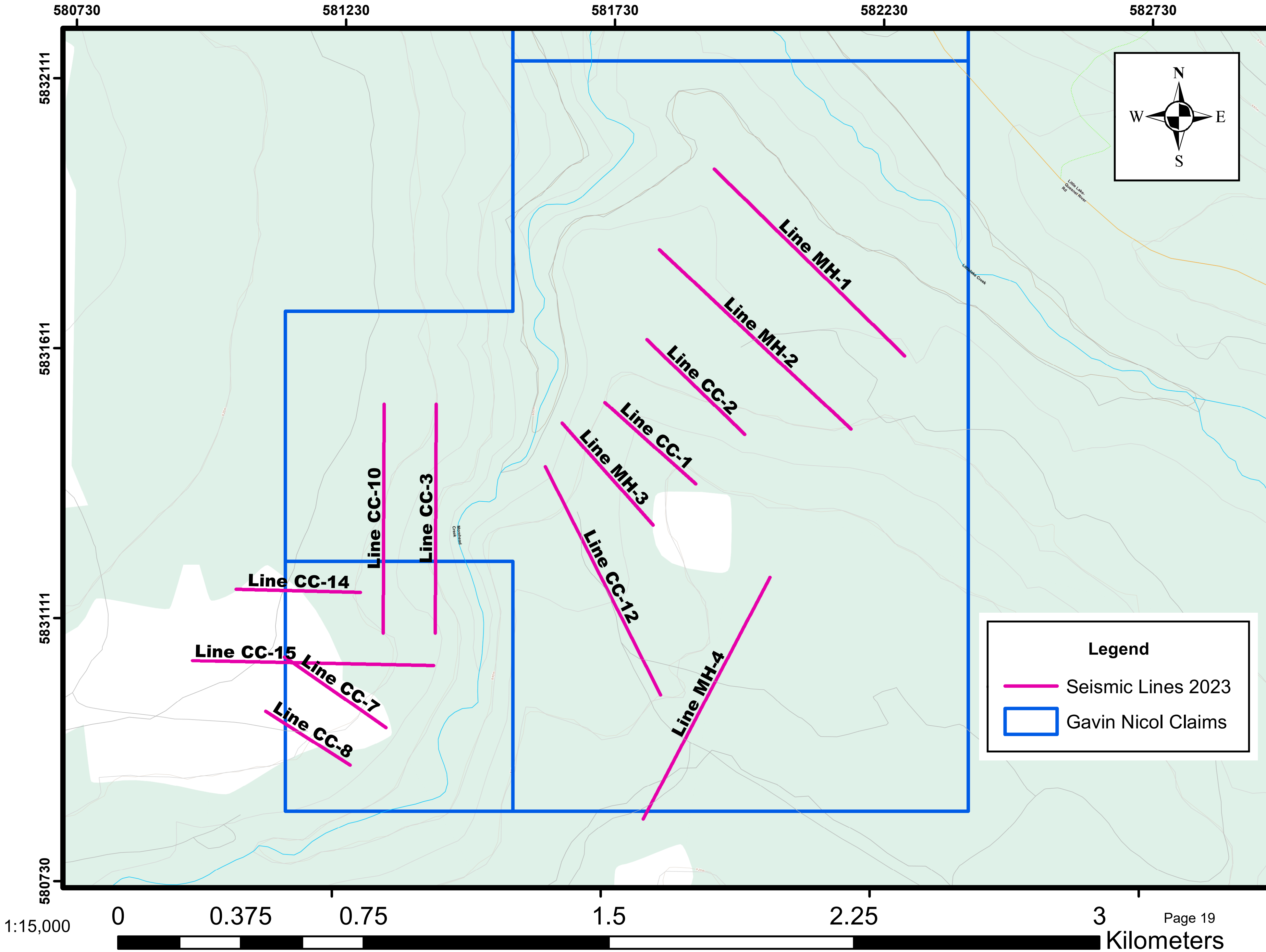
3. I have worked in the exploration industry and have been conducting geophysical surveys since 2008.

4. This report is compiled and interpreted from data obtained from a passive seismic survey carried out under my field supervision.

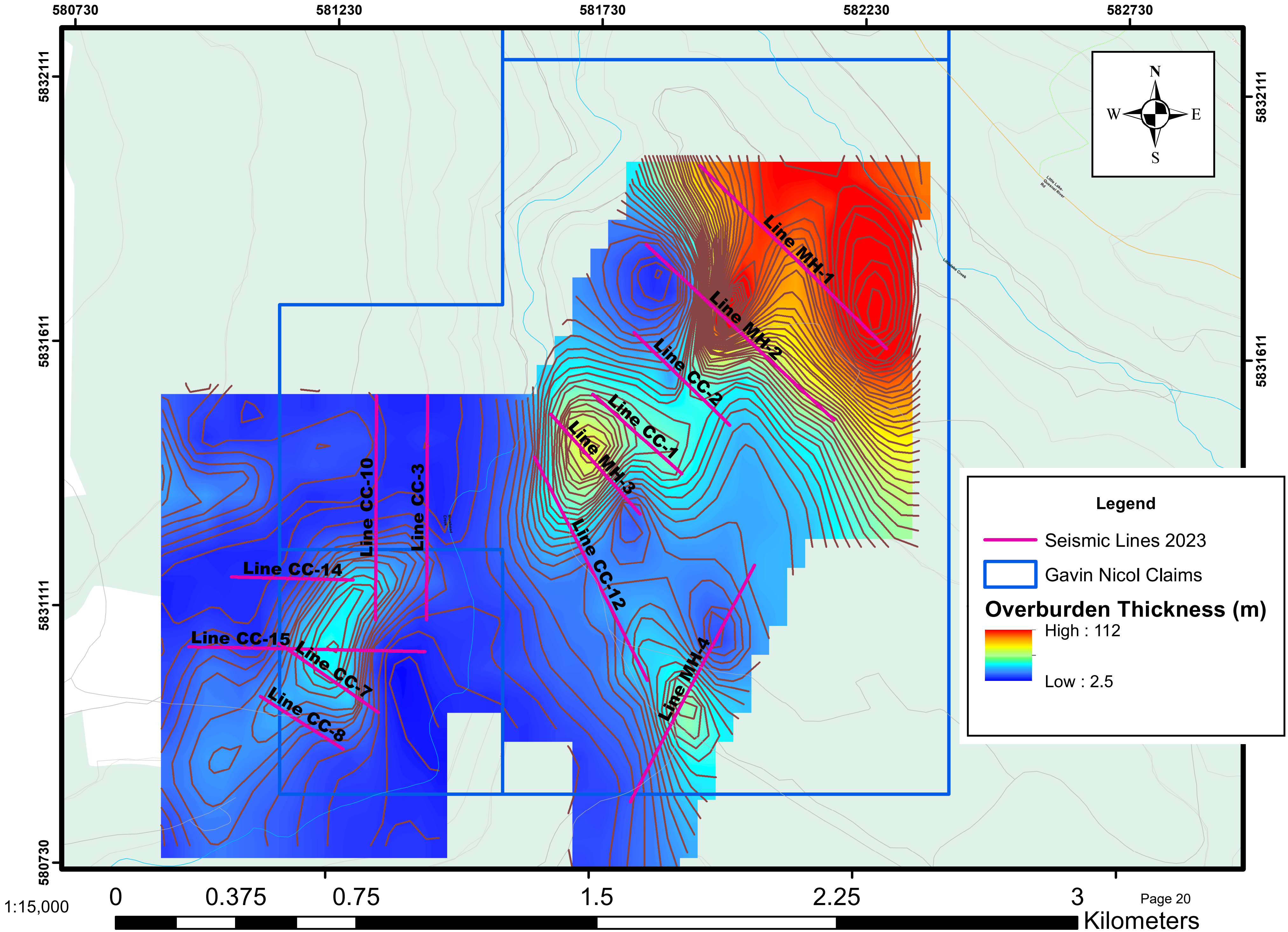
5. I have based the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on my knowledge of geophysics, my previous experience, and the results of the field work conducted on the property.

Appendix I:
Maps and Data

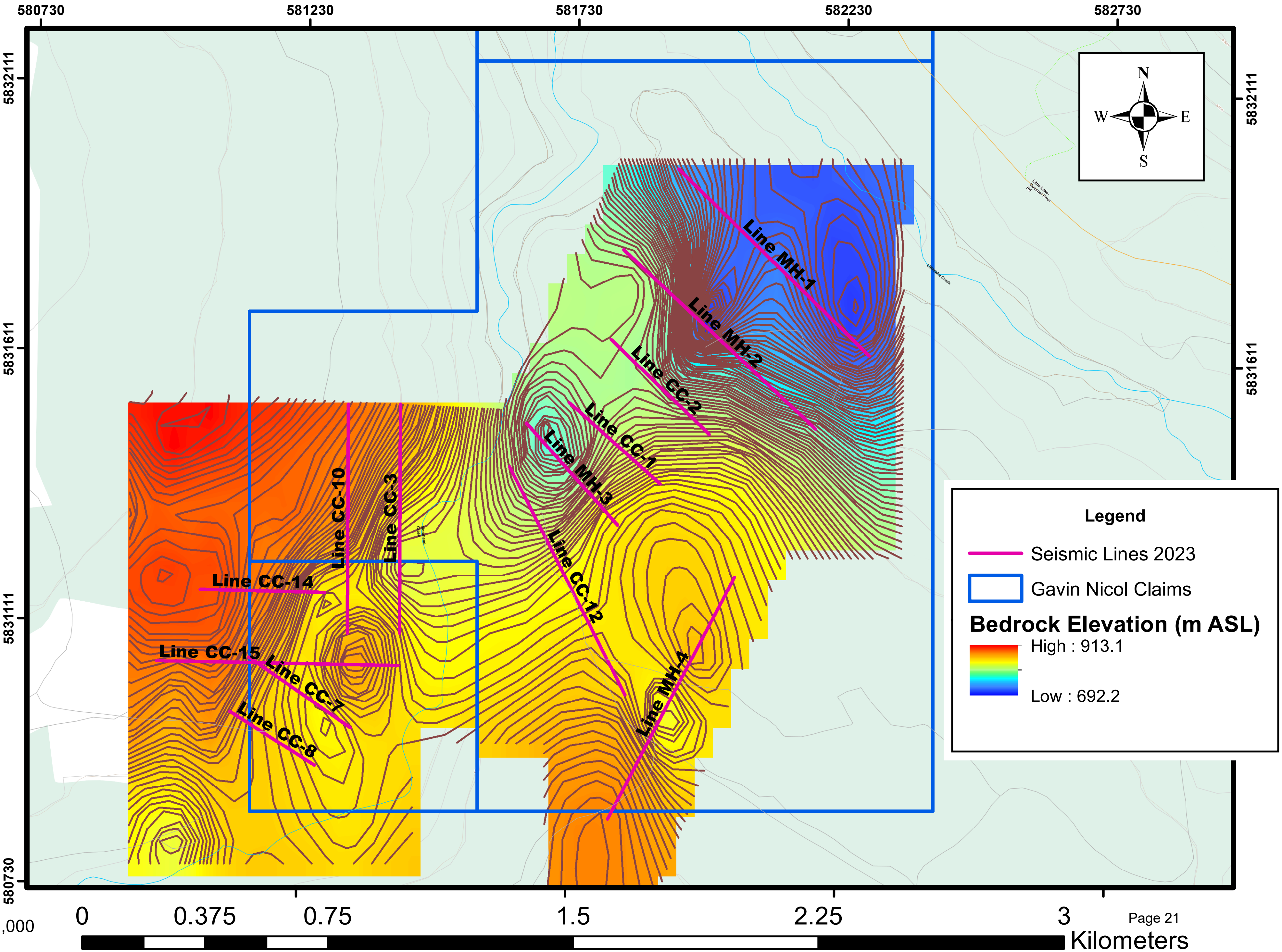
Morehead Creek 2023 - Seismic Lines



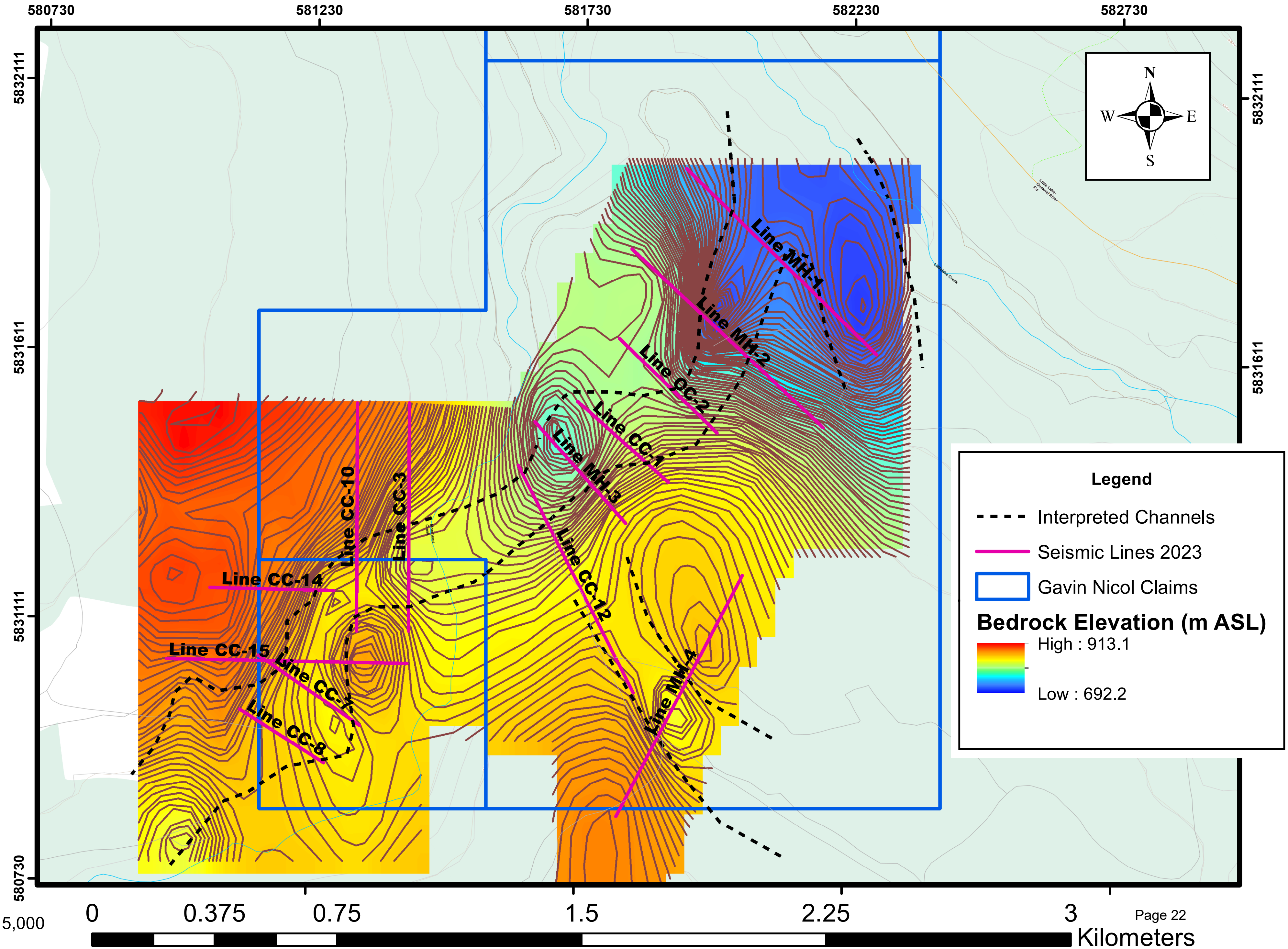
Morehead Creek 2023 - Overburden Thickness



Morehead Creek 2023 - Bedrock Elevation



Morehead Creek 2023 - Interpreted Channels

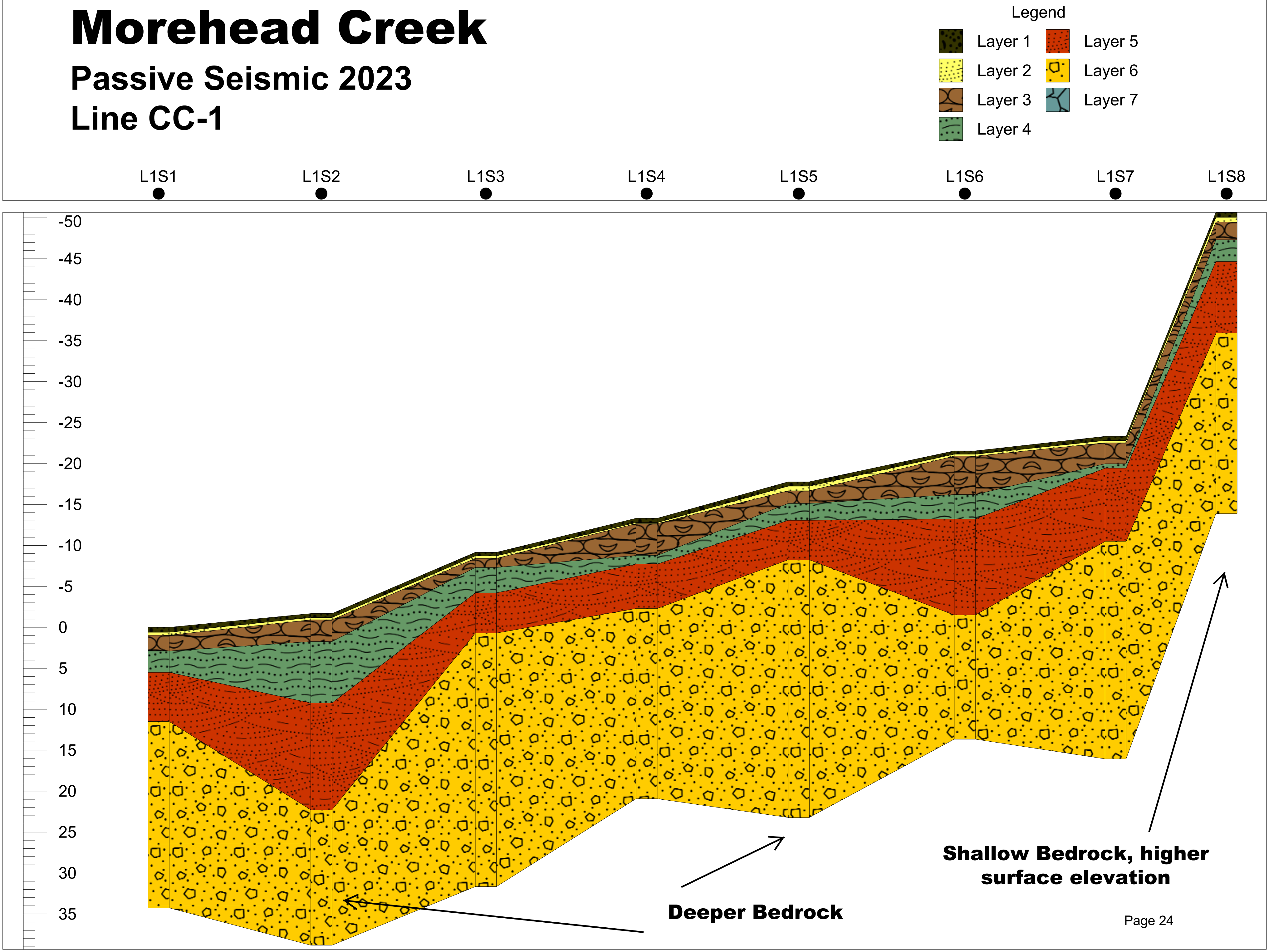


Appendix II:
Cross Sections

Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

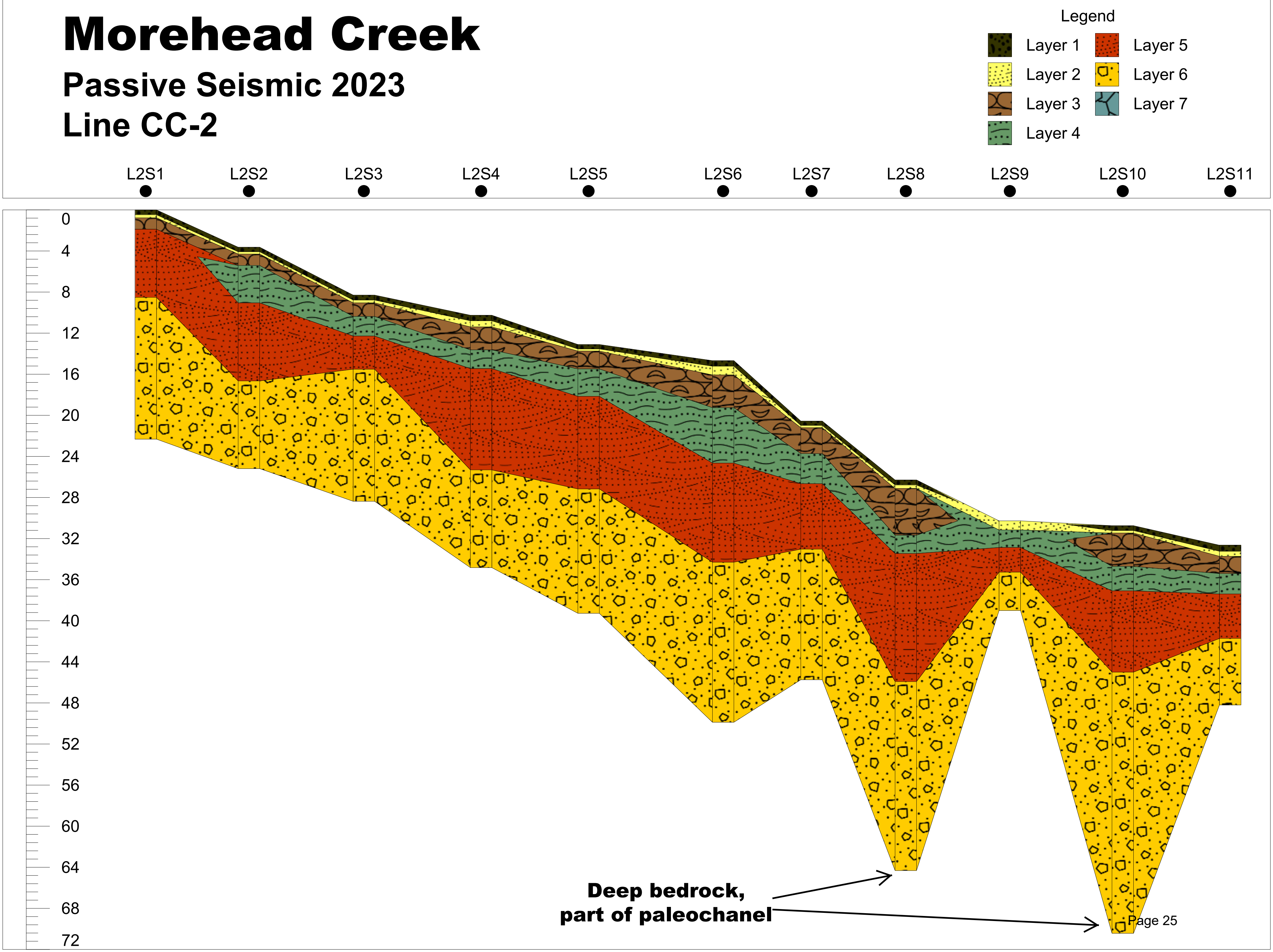
Line CC-1



Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

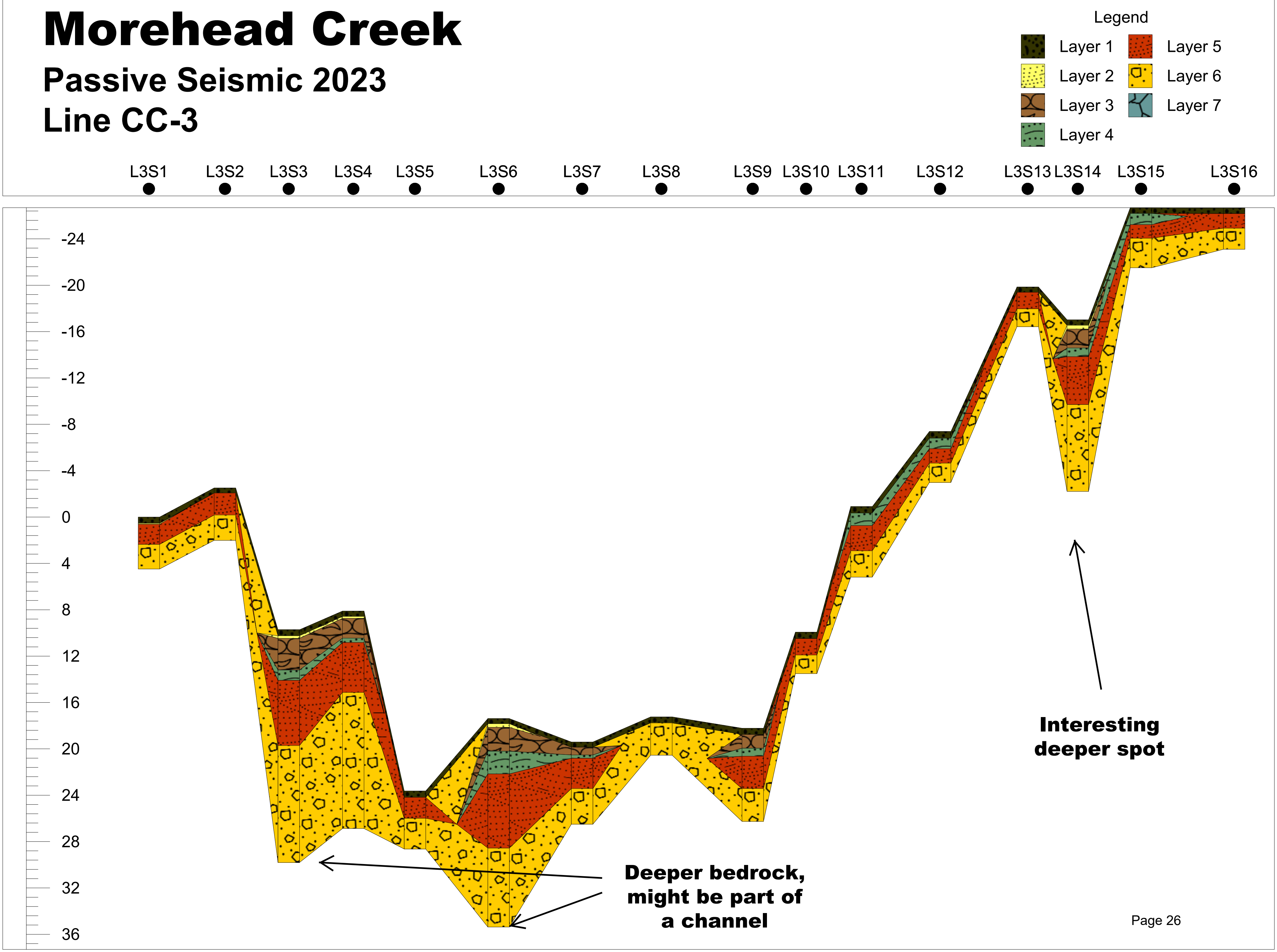
Line CC-2



Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

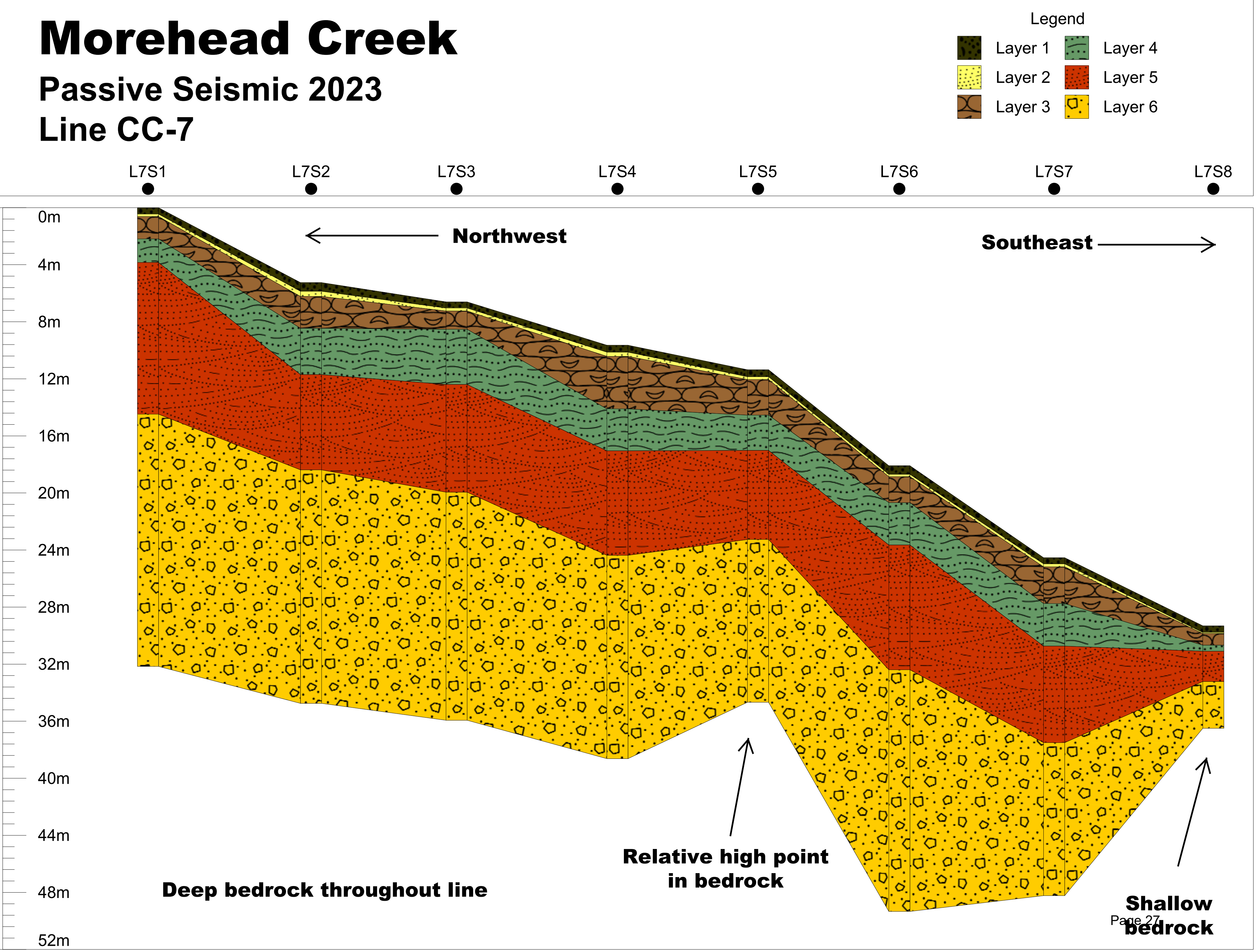
Line CC-3

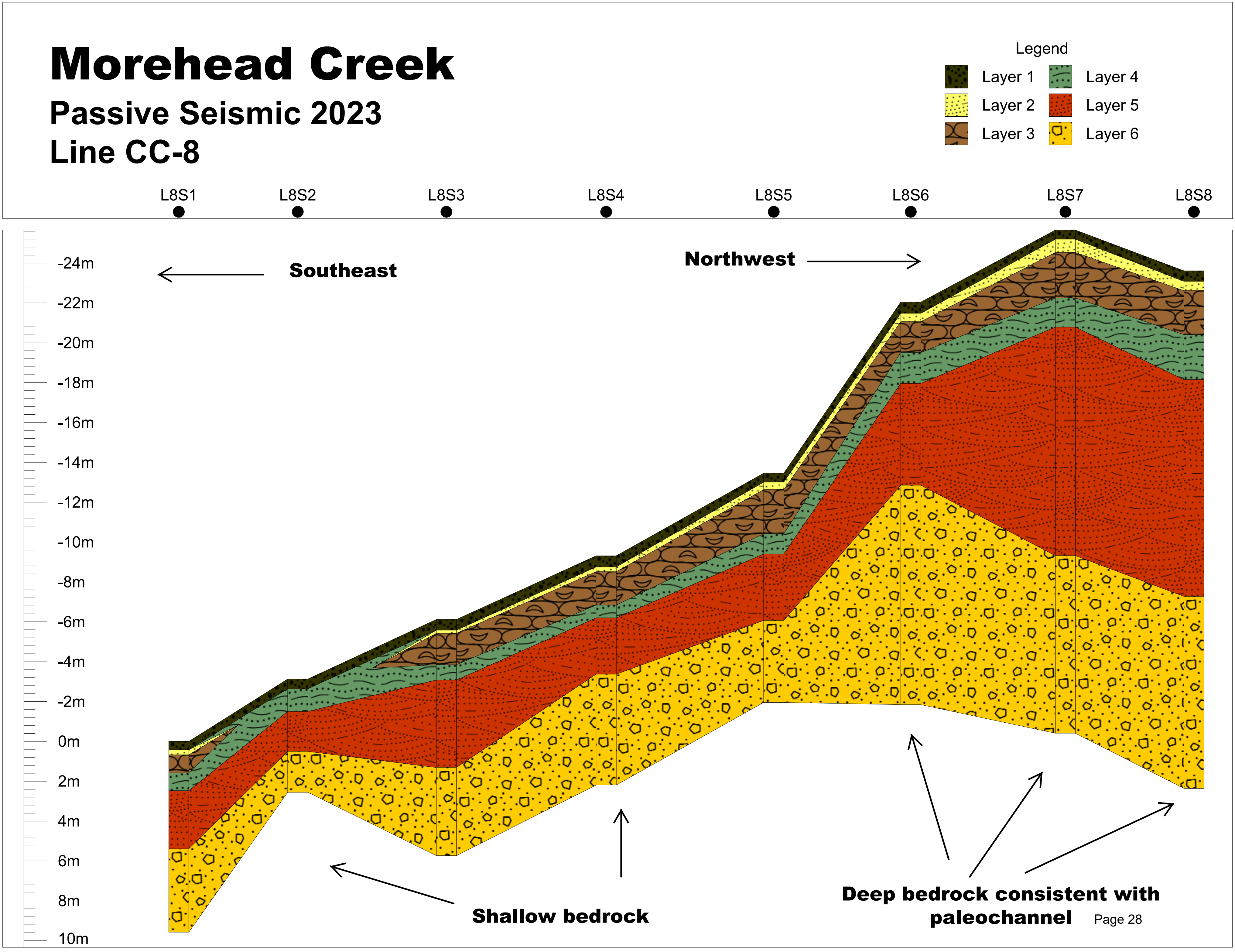


Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

Line CC-7



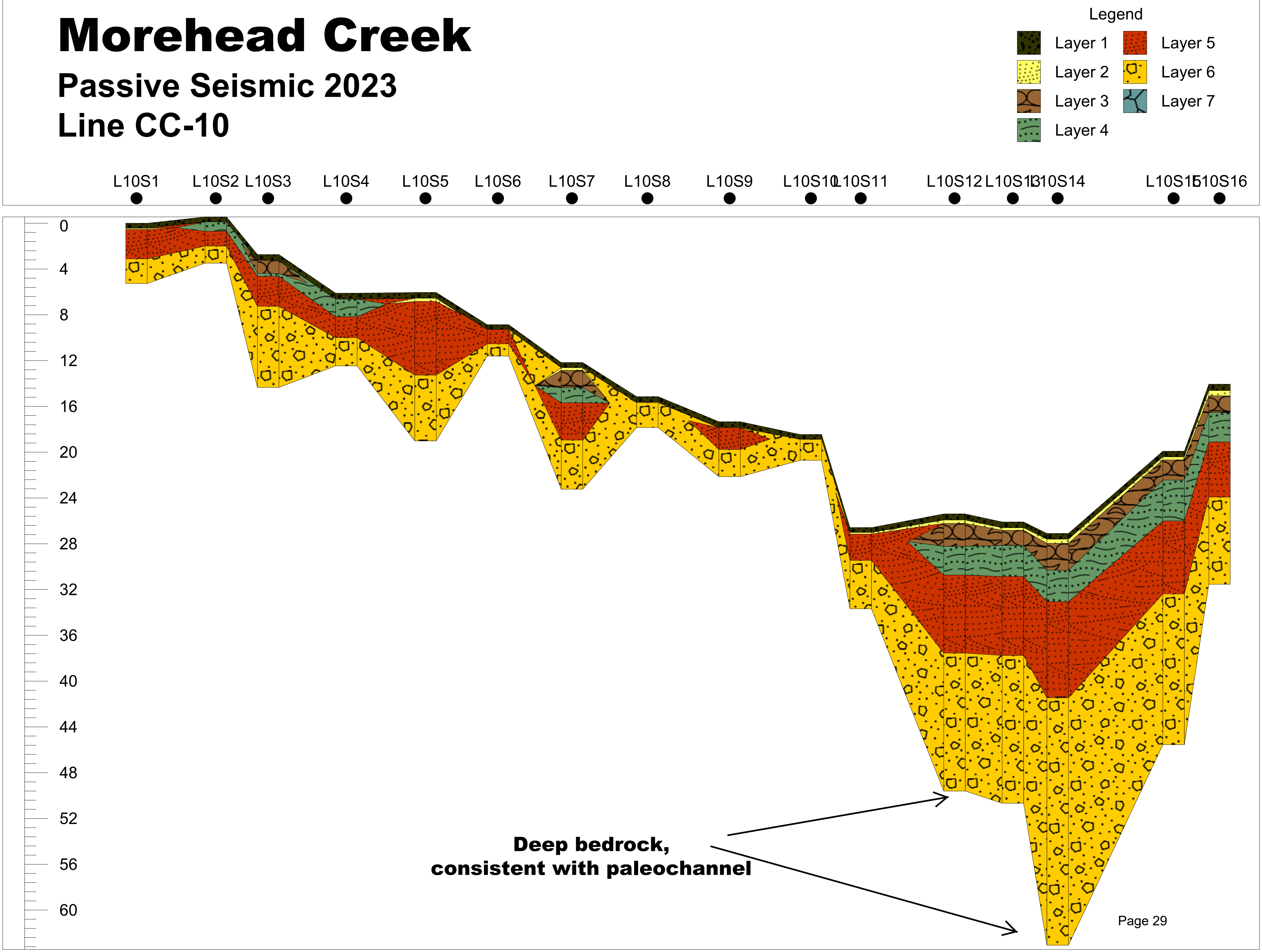


Morehead Creek
Passive Seismic 2023
Line CC-8
Legend
Layer 1
Layer 2
Layer 3
Layer 4
Layer 5
Layer 6
L8S1
L8S2
L8S3
L8S4
L8S5
L8S6
L8S7
L8S8
-24m
-22m
-20m
-18m
-16m
-14m
-12m
-10m
-8m
-6m
-4m
-2m
0m
2m
4m
6m
8m
10m
Southeast
Northwest
Shallow bedrock
Deep bedrock consistent with paleochannel

Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

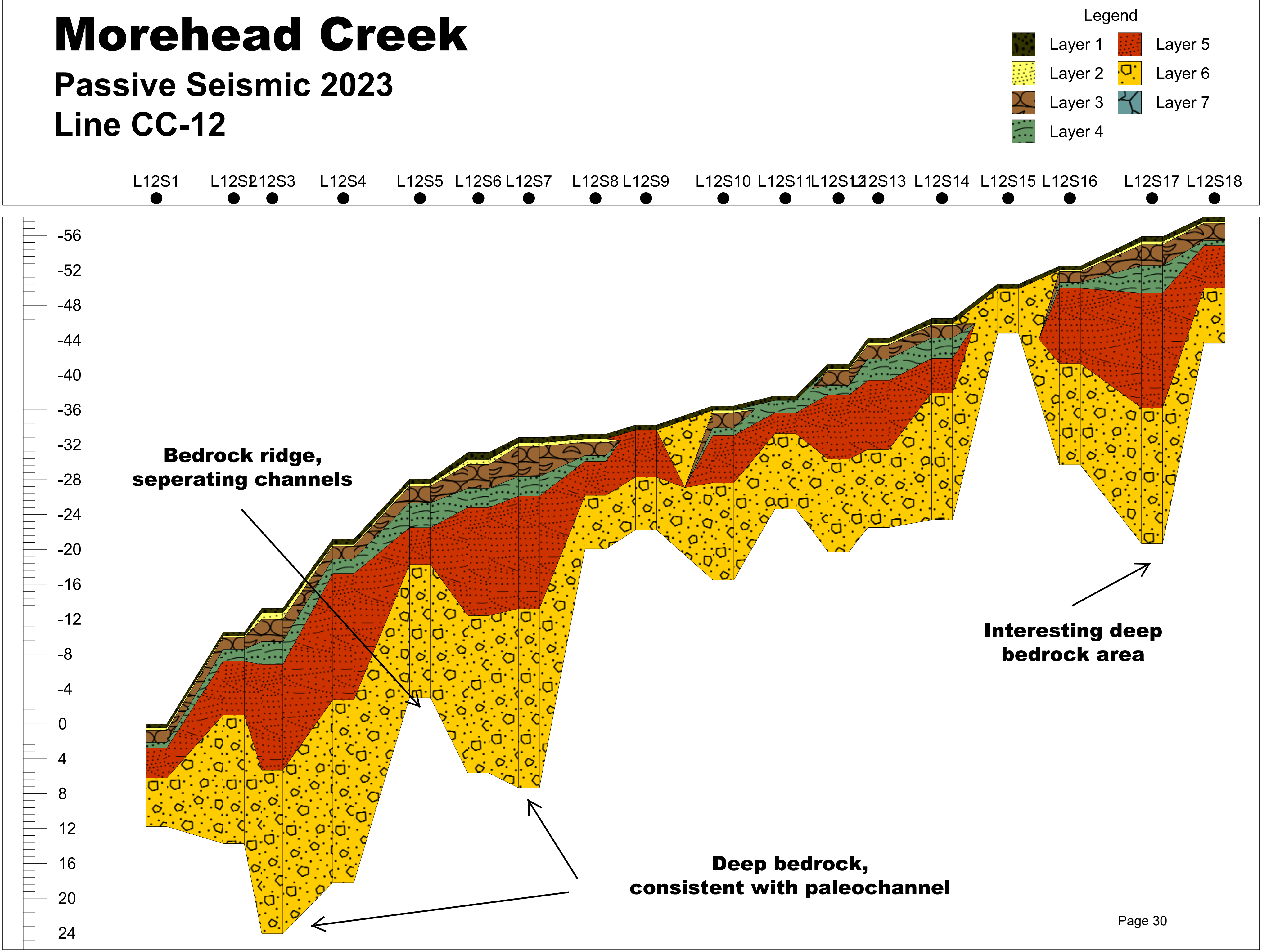
Line CC-10



Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

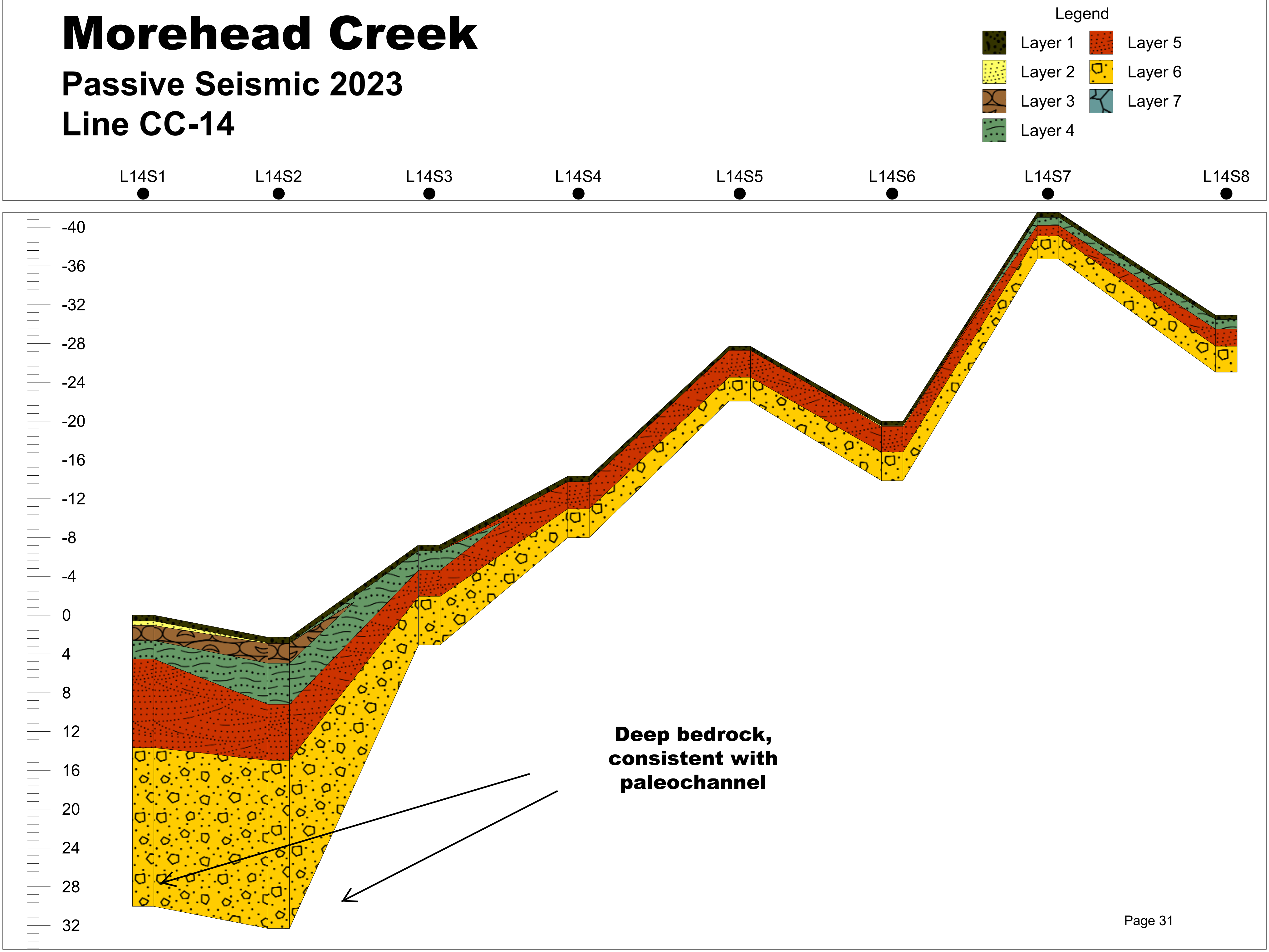
Line CC-12



Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

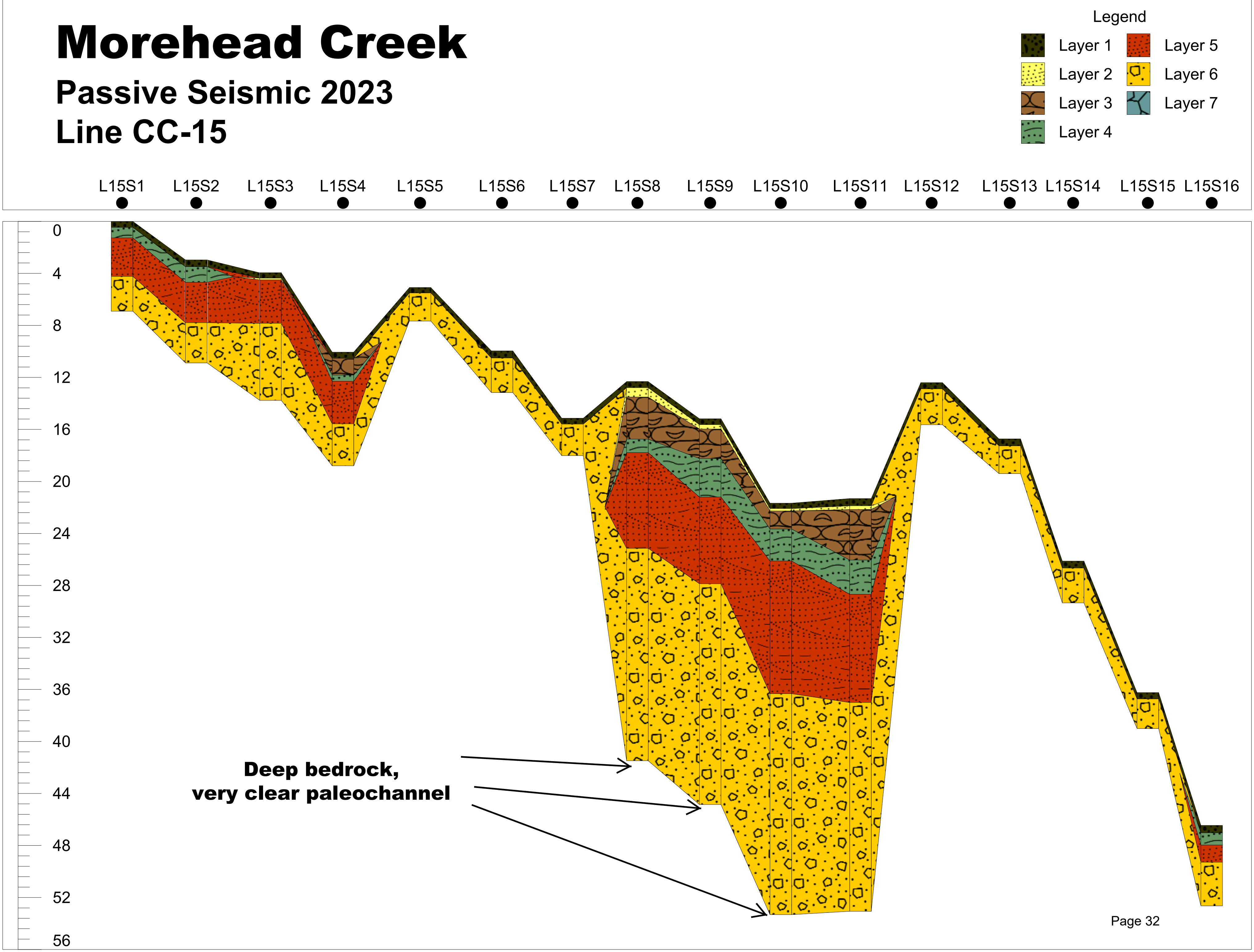
Line CC-14



Morehead Creek

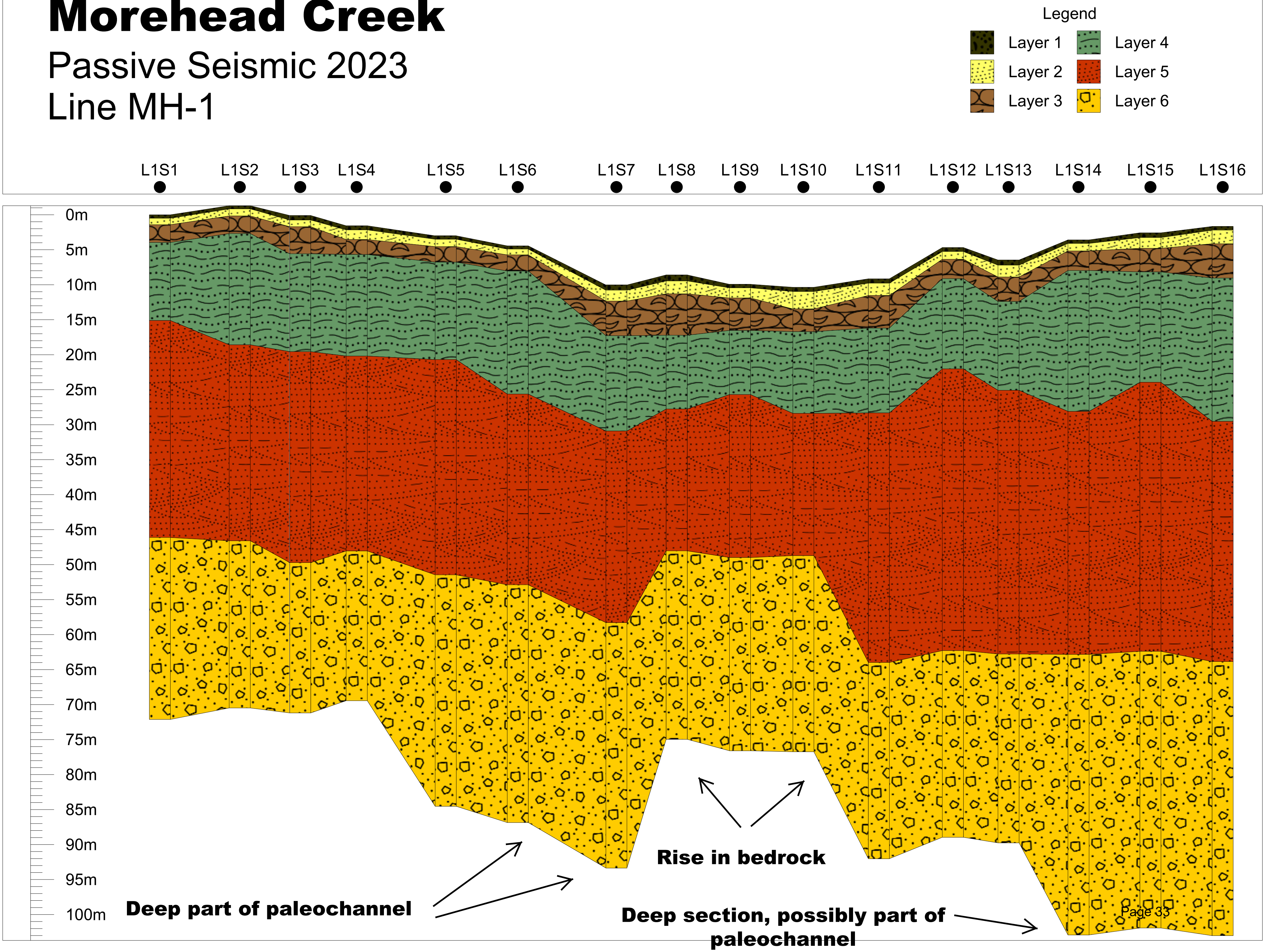
Passive Seismic 2023

Line CC-15



Morehead Creek

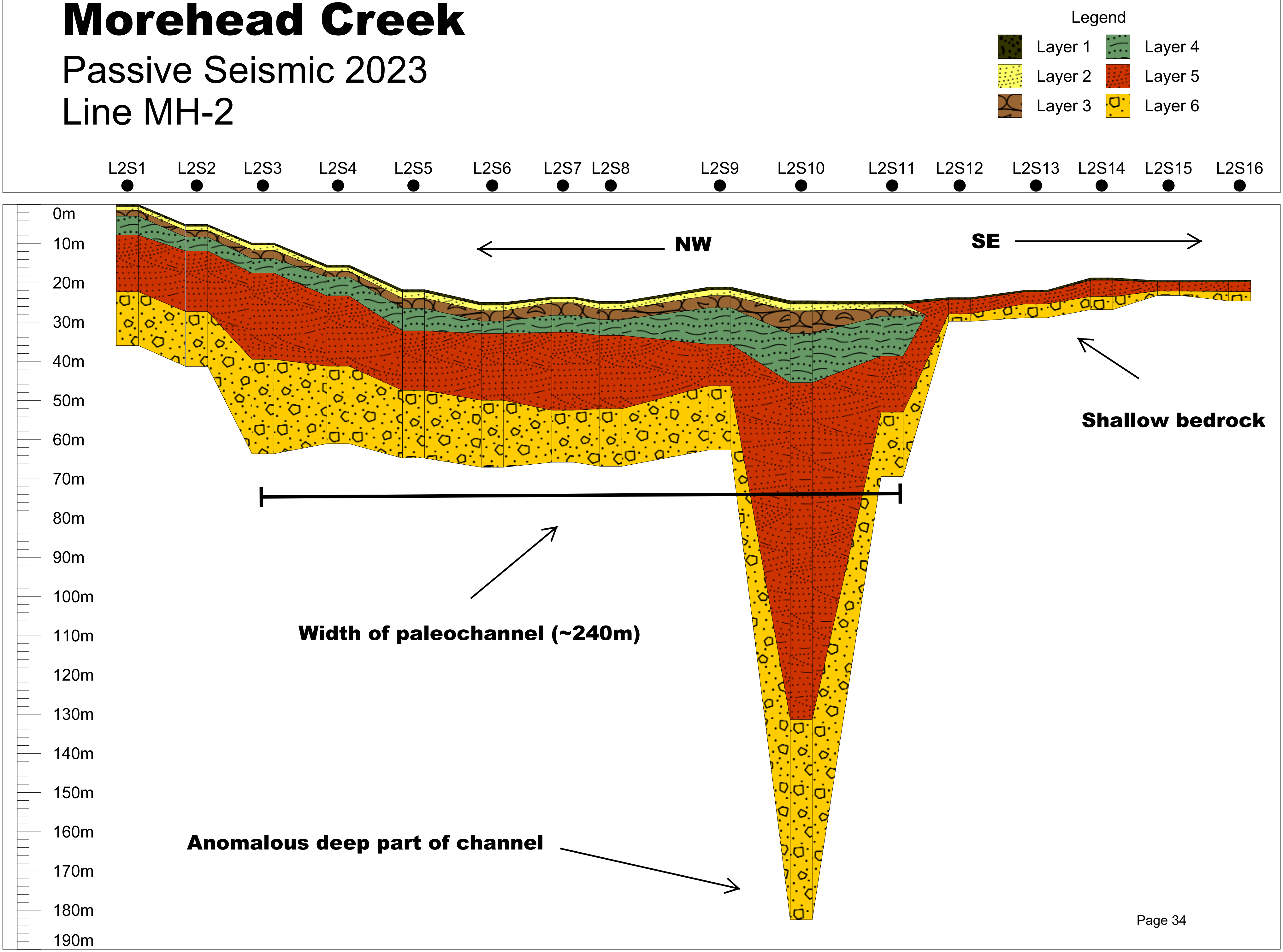
Passive Seismic 2023
Line MH-1

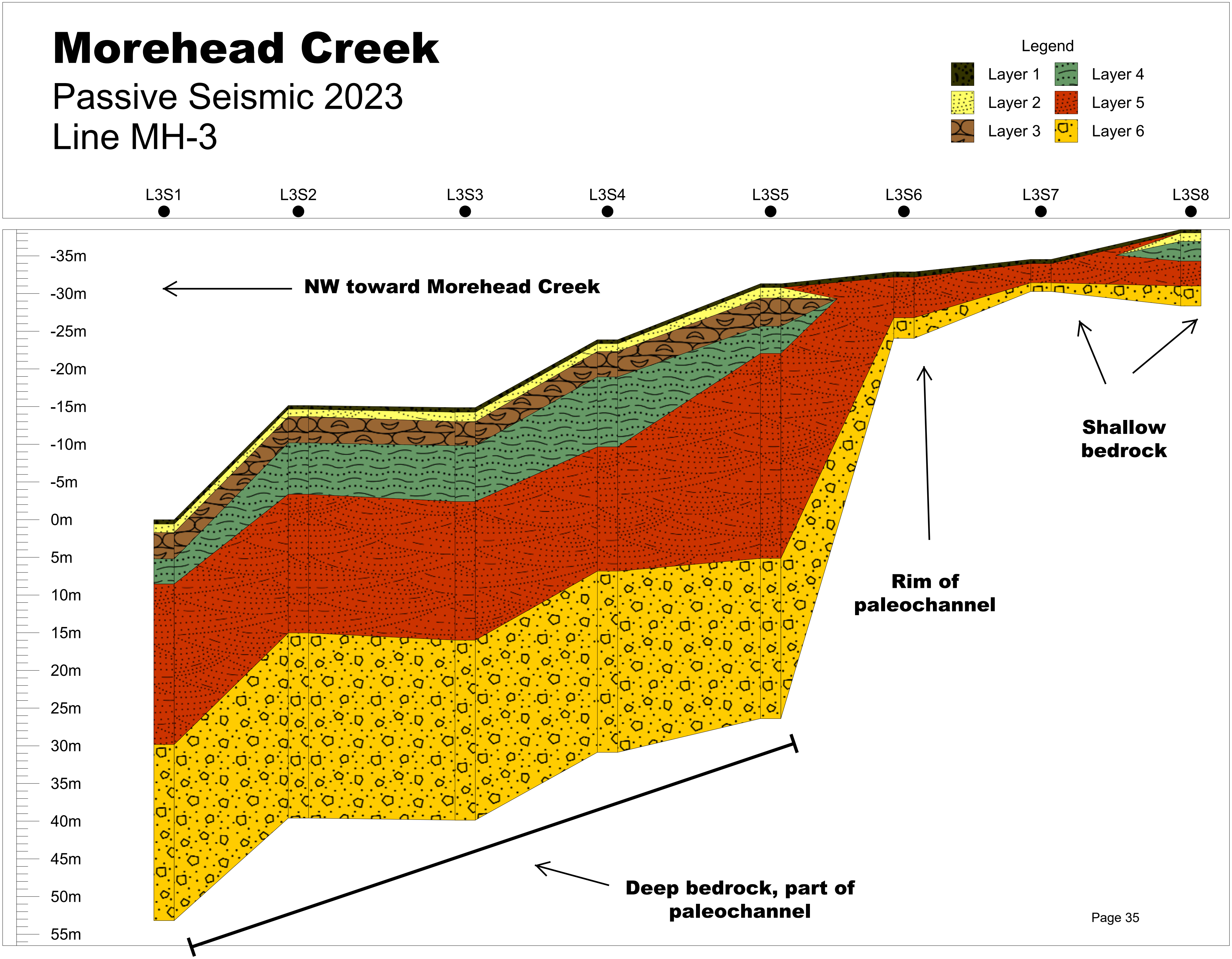


Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

Line MH-2




Morehead Creek
Passive Seismic 2023
Line MH-3
Legend
Layer 1
Layer 2
Layer 3
Layer 4
Layer 5
Layer 6
L3S1
L3S2
L3S3
L3S4
L3S5
L3S6
L3S7
L3S8
-35m
-30m
-25m
-20m
-15m
-10m
-5m
0m
5m
10m
15m
20m
25m
30m
35m
40m
45m
50m
55m
NW toward Morehead Creek
Shallow bedrock
Rim of paleochannel
Deep bedrock, part of paleochannel

Morehead Creek

Passive Seismic 2023

Line MH-4