JAVA PLACER PROJECT - INDIAN RIVER

Yukon Territory, Canada
Map Sheet NTS 115 - O - 14c

FINAL REPORT – YMIP 12-042

TARGET EVALUATION

La Tierra Resources Ltd.
D.R. (Bud) Davis

Information and Data Base Sources;

Yukon Mining Recorder, Dawson
Yukon Geological Survey
La Tierra Resources Ltd.
Dark Side Drilling; (a division of;
Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.)
ALS Minerals
Arctic Geophysics Inc.

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(Sections)

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YMIP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

		Date submitted:	OCTOBER 12, 2012
submit by January 31st to:	YMIP- EMR/ YTG		
	Street address: 102-300 Main Street	YMIP@gov.yk.ca	
(winter placer projects may	Mailing address: Box 2703, K-102	phone: 867-456-3828	
submit at pre-approved date)	Whitehorse, Yt, Y1A 2C6	fax: 867-667-3198	

CONTACT INFO BUD DAVIS		***PROJECT INFO***	
Name:	LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.	YMIP no:	12-042
Address:	BOX 304 - 211 ELLIOTT ST.	Project name:	JAVA PLACER PROJECT
	WHITEHORSE YUKON Y1A 2A1	Project type:	PLACER
email	BUD.LATIERRA@GMAIL.COM	Project module:	TARGET EVALUATION
Phone:	867 334 5641		

Is the final report enclosed? X yes X hard copy

____ no ____ pdf copy

____ digital spreadsheet of station location data

Comment:

PROJECT SUMMARY

Total project expenditures: $53,350.78

Number of new claims since March 31st: NONE

Has an option resulted since March 31? ____ yes X no ____ in negotiation

Number of calendar field days: 52

Number of person-days of employment: 71 paid 404 days of unpaid work

Total no. of samples: 150 + ~~rocks~~ PANNED ~~silts~~ GRAVEL/soils/RC: 7 other

Total length/volume of trenching/ shafting: 660 CUBIC METRES FOR ANALYSIS

Total number of line-km of geophysics -0-

Total meters drilled - diamond drill 117m RC drill AND auger/percussion drill

Other products (provide details):

This is not an expense claim form. To request reimbursement of expenses, please submit a separate detailed expense claim form.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Total daily field allowance	7,100.00	Total contractor costs (DRILL)	9,312.50
Total field air transportation costs (helicopter/plane)	-0-	Total excavating/ heavy equipment costs (EXCAVATOR)	9,200.00
Total truck/ mileage costs	707.60	Total assay/analyses costs ALS → PANNING	214.67
Total wages paid	22,475.00	Total reclamation costs (INCLUDED)	
Total light equipment rental costs	2,190.00	Total report writing cost	1200.00
Other (please specify) CAMP FUEL	388.49	Total staking costs	-0-
Other (please specify) WCB	278.92	DIESEL 283.60	

(see reverse)

YMIP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

YMIP PROGRAMS WELL MANAGED.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it.

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.

2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.

3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.

Date OCT. 12, 2012

Signature of Applicant

Name (print) D.R. (BUD) DAVIS / LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.

(see reverse)

YMIP Expense Claim Form - Client copy (FINAL)

YMIP no: 12-042 NWW	project name: JAVA PLACER PROJECT INDIAN RIVER	Applicant name LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.
Expense Claim no: 3 FINAL	program type: ~~hard rock~~ PLACER	program module: ~~focused regional~~ TARGET EVALUATION
date submitted	phone: 867 334-5641	BUD.LATIERRA@GMAIL.COM email:
address BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST. WHITEHORSE YUKON Y1A 2A1		
Start/ end dates of fieldwork for this claim:	AUG 9 (start)	AUG. 29 (end) — no of field days/ this claim: 8

eligible expenses *Please refer to rate guidelines. Provide photocopy of receipts. Amounts to exclude GST.*

item		unit/days	rate	total (no GST)
daily field expenses	no persons: 1 FOR 8 DAYS	8	$100/day	800.00
Personnel	*Name (supply statement of qualifications)*			
	BUD DAVIS-PROSPECTOR	8	350/D	2,800.00

equipment (rental)	private or commercial	unit/days	rate	total
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			
	private			

other — *please provide details*				
DE-MOB JAVA TO WHITEHORSE		580 Kms @	0.61/Km	353.80
ALS MINERALS	SAMPLE	ANALYSIS		214.67
FINAL REPORT				1,200.00
AFD - EXCAVATOR DIESEL		FUEL		283.60
			Grand total this claim:	$ 5,652.07 ~~$5,550~~

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.**
BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

INVOICE NUMBER 2720415

BILLING INFORMATION

Certificate:	**WH12213669**
Sample Type:	**RAB Drill Chip**
Account:	**LATIRE**
Date:	**25-SEP-2012**
Project:	Java Project
P.O. No.:	
Quote:	
Terms:	**Due on Receipt** C3
Comments:	

QUANTITY	ANALYSED FOR CODE	- DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	BAT-01	Administration Fee	31.50	31.50
7	Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	16.05	112.35
7	PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um	6.20	43.40
7	BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage	1.20	8.40
15.06	SPL-21	Weight Charge (kg) - Split sample - riffle splitter	0.38	5.72
7	SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter	1.90	13.30

SUBTOTAL (CAD)	$	214.67
R100938885 GST	$	10.73
TOTAL PAYABLE (CAD)	**$**	**225.40**

To: **LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: D.R. (BUD) DAVIS
BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

Payment may be made by: Cheque or Bank Transfer

Beneficiary Name:	ALS Canada Ltd.
Bank:	Royal Bank of Canada
SWIFT:	ROYCCAT2
Address:	Vancouver, BC, CAN
Account:	003-00010-1001098

Please send payment info to accounting.canusa@alsglobal.com

Please Remit Payments To :
ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7

Invoice # 2012 - 03

Date: August 30, 2012

To: La Tierra Resources Ltd.
Box 304 – 211 Elliott street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A1

From: D.R. (Bud) Davis, Prospector
Box 304 – 211 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A1

Re: Indian River, Java Placer Exploration Project – 2012
Dawson Mining District

Description: Sample Collection & Processing, Trenching & Stripping
and Equipment Operator.

Period: August 9, 2012 through August 29, 2012
8 days at $ 350 per day ..... Total $ 2,800.00

D.R. (Bud) Davis

AFD Petroleum Ltd

44 MacDonald Road
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 4L2
Canada
Phone: (867) 667-6211
Fax: (867) 668-3621

GST Number: 129183166RT

Invoice Number	IN056955
Page	1
Invoice Date	Sep 05, 2012

Invoice

Customer Number 80291
Due Date Sep 5, 2012

Sold To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Ship To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Site	Site Name	Date	Time	Odometer	Reference	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Ext Price
Card - 130602		Desc - LA TIERRA RESOURCES							
C032	Dawson City	8/16/2012	1:33p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	105.70	1.1428	120.80
C032	Dawson City	8/21/2012	12:21p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	50.00	1.1409	57.05
C032	Dawson City	8/25/2012	4:34p			Diesel Clear (Cardloc	22.00	1.1719	25.79
C032	Dawson City	8/25/2012	4:40p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	52.10	1.1409	59.44
C032	Dawson City	8/30/2012	7:59p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	47.70	1.1409	54.42
							277.50		317.50
							Total Taxes		61.92
							Card Subtotal		379.42

	Base	Rate	Tax
YTFET	22.00	0.0400	0.88
YTFET	255.50	0.1000	25.55
YTPFT	255.50	0.0620	15.84
YTPFT	22.00	0.0720	1.58
YTGST			18.07

DIESEL 25.79

Overdue accounts will be subject to an interest charge from invoice date at the rate of 2% per month.

Comments:

Tax summary:

YTFET	26.43
YTPFT	17.42
YTGST	18.07

Subtotal before taxes	**317.50**
Total non sales tax	**43.85**
Total sales tax	**18.07**
Total amount	**379.42**

AFD Petroleum Ltd

44 MacDonald Road
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 4L2
Canada
Phone: (867) 667-6211
Fax: (867) 668-3621

GST Number: 129183166RT

Invoice Number	IN055757
Page	1
Invoice Date	Aug 20, 2012

Invoice

Customer Number 80291
Due Date Aug 20, 2012

Sold To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Ship To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Site	Site Name	Date	Time	Odometer	Reference	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Ext Price
Card - 130602		Desc - LA TIERRA RESOURCES							
C032	Dawson City	8/3/2012	2:08p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	79.40	1.1494	91.27
C032	Dawson City	8/3/2012	2:14p			Diesel Clear (Cardloc	75.80	1.1804	89.47
C032	Dawson City	8/10/2012	2:31p			Diesel Clear (Cardloc	71.30	1.1738	83.70
C032	Dawson City	8/10/2012	2:37p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	54.00	1.1428	61.71
C032	Dawson City	8/13/2012	7:00a			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	40.70	1.1428	46.52
							321.20		372.67
							Total Taxes		65.54
							Card Subtotal		438.21

	Base	Rate	Tax
YTFET	147.10	0.0400	5.88
YTFET	174.10	0.1000	17.41
YTPFT	174.10	0.0620	10.79
YTPFT	147.10	0.0720	10.59
YTGST			20.87

DIESEL 173.17

Overdue accounts will be subject to an interest charge from invoice date at the rate of 2% per month.

Comments:

Tax summary:

YTFET	23.29
YTPFT	21.38
YTGST	20.87

Subtotal before taxes	**372.67**
Total non sales tax	**44.67**
Total sales tax	**20.87**
Total amount	**438.21**

AFD Petroleum Ltd

44 MacDonald Road
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 4L2
Canada
Phone: (867) 667-6211
Fax: (867) 668-3621

GST Number: 129183166RT

Invoice Number	IN054416
Page	1
Invoice Date	Aug 16, 2012

Invoice

Customer Number	80291
Due Date	Aug 16, 2012

Sold To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Ship To:

LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.-CC
Box 304
211 ELLIOTT ST.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A1
Canada

Site	Site Name	Date	Time	Odometer	Reference	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Ext Price
Card - 130602		Desc - LA TIERRA RESOURCES							
C032	Dawson City	7/4/2012	11:45a			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	127.20	1.1494	146.20
C032	Dawson City	7/7/2012	2:54p			Diesel Clear (Cardloc	71.70	1.1804	84.64
C032	Dawson City	7/7/2012	2:59p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	45.00	1.1494	51.72
C032	Dawson City	7/9/2012	10:51p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	79.10	1.1494	90.92
C032	Dawson City	7/9/2012	11:15p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	106.60	1.1494	122.53
C032	Dawson City	7/15/2012	1:14p			Reg Unl Gas (Cardlo	42.00	1.1494	48.28
							471.60		544.29
							Total Taxes		103.66
							Card Subtotal		647.95

	Base	Rate	Tax
YTFET	71.70	0.0400	2.87
YTFET	399.90	0.1000	39.99
YTPFT	399.90	0.0620	24.79
YTPFT	71.70	0.0720	5.16
YTGST			30.85

DIESEL 84.64

Overdue accounts will be subject to an interest charge from invoice date at the rate of 2% per month.

Comments:

Tax summary:

YTFET	42.86
YTPFT	29.95
YTGST	30.85

Subtotal before taxes	**544.29**
Total non sales tax	**72.81**
Total sales tax	**30.85**
Total amount	**647.95**

JAVA PLACER PROJECT

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Java 1 – 13 claims are located on the Indian River, a right limit tributary of the Yukon River. Dawson Mining District, placer claim map sheet NTS 115-O-14c.

Java claims 1 – 13, The 2012 exploration work program was centred, approximately at the following map coordinates;

North Latitude 63 degrees, 46 minutes, 14.4 seconds
West Longitude 139 degrees, 20 minutes, 25.8seconds

Access is via the Klondike paved highway, then Yukon secondary gravel roads up Hunker Creek and down Quartz Creek to where it joins the Indian River. Then down the Indian River via miner's roads (13 +/- Km), to the Java claims. The distance from Dawson City to the placer claims is about 75 kilometres.

PERMITTING

An amended Type "B" Water Use Licence # PM 11-002 for placer mining and a Class 4 Mining Land Use Permit # AP 11002, was granted on May 9, 2012 by the Yukon Water Board for placer claims Java 1 – 13.

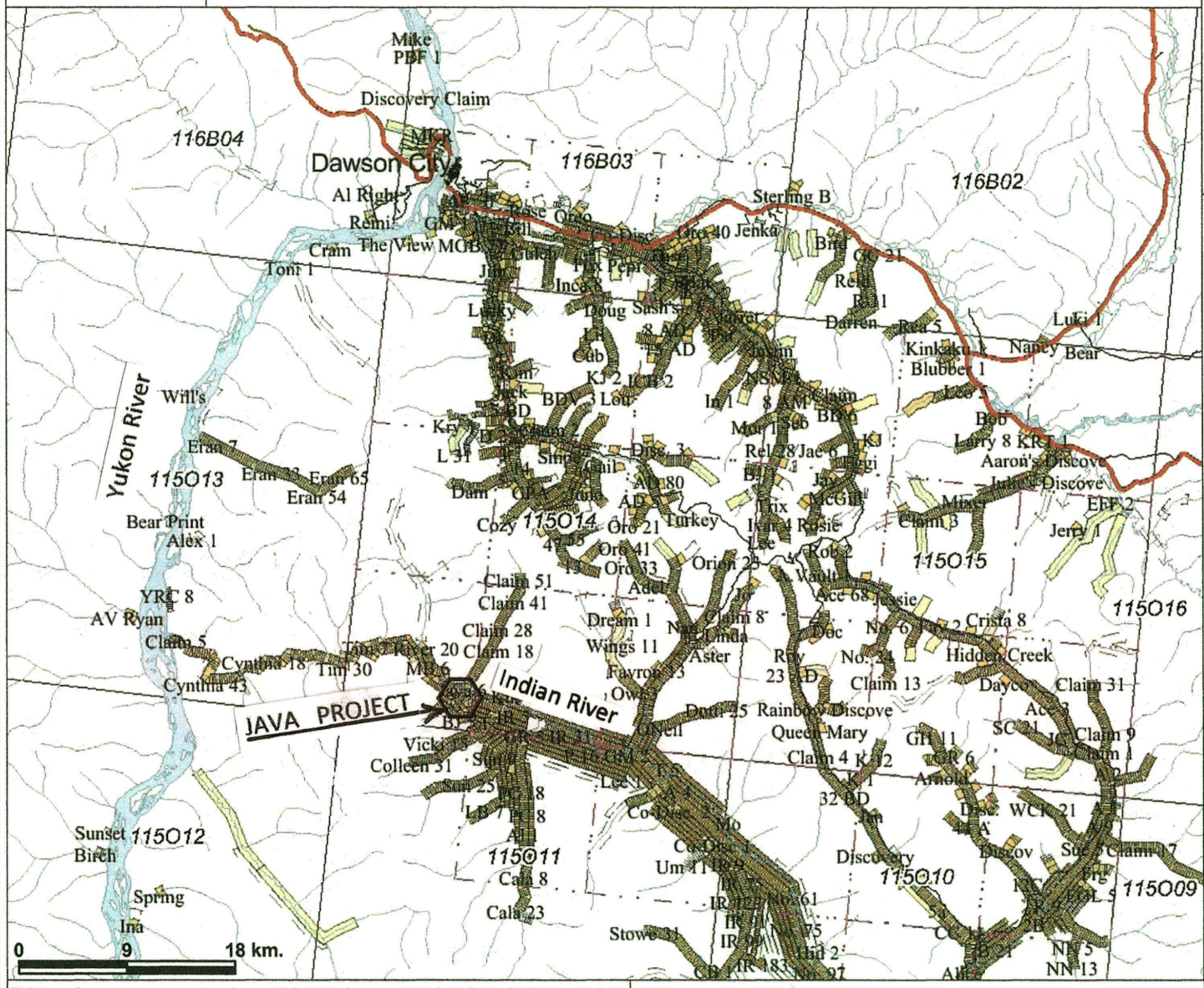
Recent Placer History (Project location)

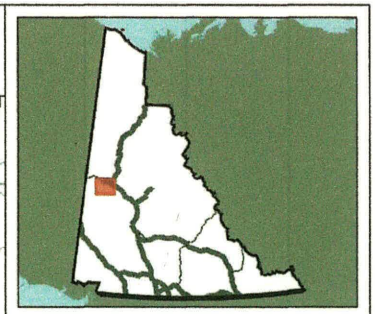
Java 1 – 9 placer mining claims were staked on October 5, 2010 and the right limit bench claims Java 10 – 13 were staked on August 26, 2011. Some areas on placer claims Java 1 – 13 were previously mined during the 1980's and early 1990's. The right limit bench areas of claims Java 6, 7, 10 and 11 have not been mined. Certain bench areas of Java 11 claim were stripped in preparation for mining some 18 to 20 years ago. This general area of the Indian River valley is a past and currently active placer mining area.

In August of 2011, a geophysical 2D Resistivity and Induced Polarization survey was carried out on the Java claims. Survey lines # 2 and # 3 on claims Java 6, 7, 10 & 11 outlined a 450 metre +/- long paleochannel of the Indian River. The 100 +/- metre wide channel runs parallel to the NW/SE right limit trending mountain slopes. The bottom of the paleochannel is estimated (geophysics) to be vertically located 12 +/- metres above the current day channel bottom of the Indian River.

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

JAVA PROJECT - General Area Map





Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- National Road Network - All Roads
  - Expressway / Highway
  - Arterial
  - Collector
  - Ramp
  - Resource / Recreation
  - Local / Street
  - Local / Strata
  - Local / Unknown
  - Alley or Service Lane
  - Service Lane
  - Winter
- Watercourses (250k)
- Places (All)
  - City
  - Town
  - Municipality
  - Village
  - Community
  - Settlement
  - Native Settle
  - Hamlet
  - Historic Site
- CSW_PLACER_LEASE
  - Active
  - Pending
  - Expired
- CSW_PLACER_ADJOINING_PARCEL
- CSW_PLACER_CLAIM
  - Active

Scale: 1:500,000

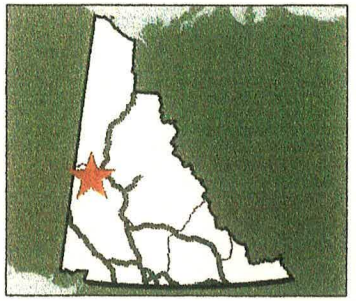
NORTH

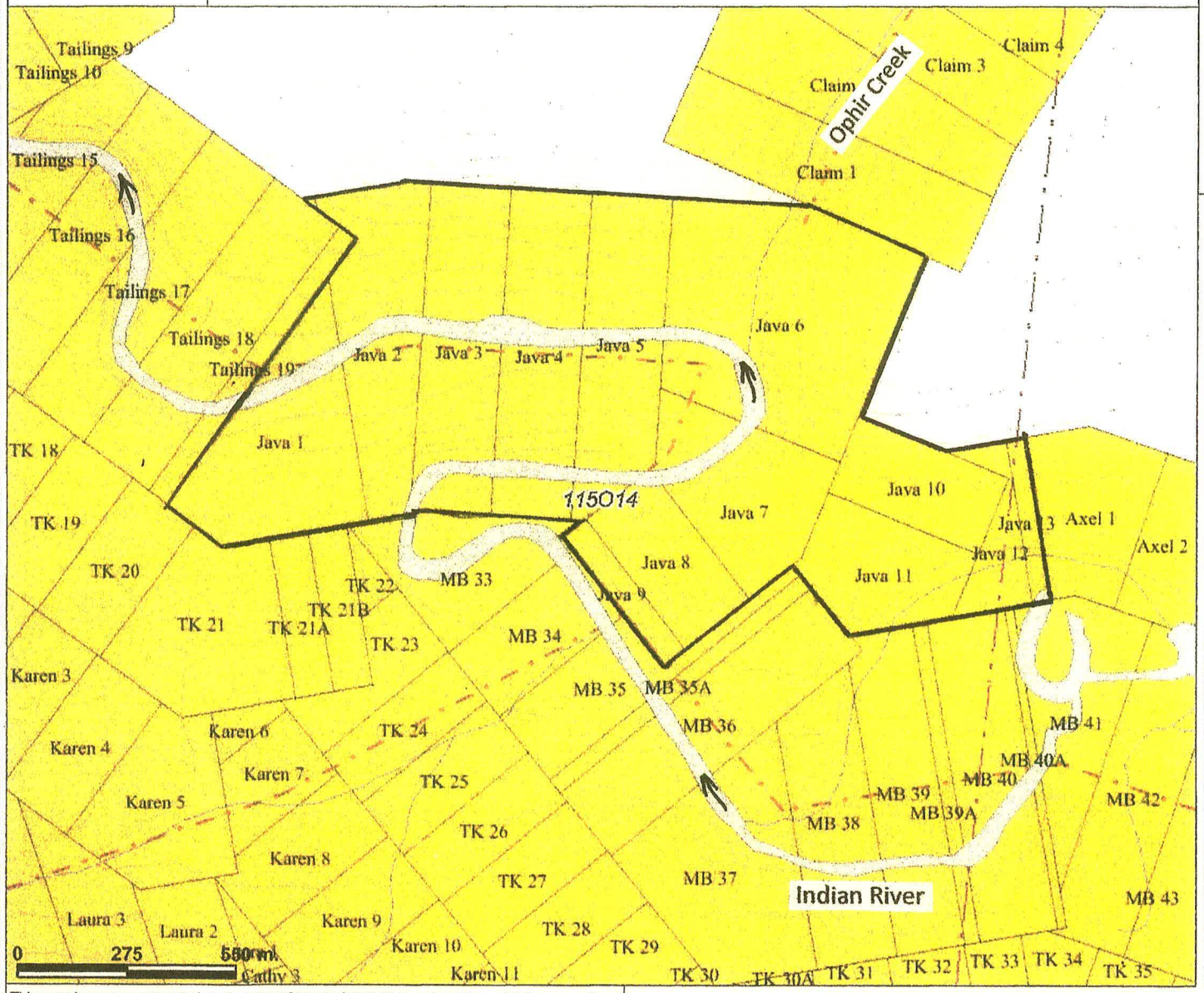
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Date Printed: 14-Dec-2011 2:40:15 PM

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

JAVA 1 - 13 Placer Claims NTS 115-O-14c





Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- National Road Network - All Roads
- Expressway / Highway
- Arterial
- Collector
- Ramp
- Resource / Recreation
- Local / Street
- Local / Strata
- Local / Unknown
- Alley or Service Lane
- Service Lane
- Winter
- Waterbodies (50k)
- Dry river bed
- Navigable canal
- Sand
- Water disturbance
- Waterbody
- Waterbody
- Places (All)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community
- Settlement
- Native Settle
- Hamlet
- Historic Site
- PLACER_BASELINE_50K
- CSW_PLACER_LEASE
- Active
- Pending

N

Scale: 1:15,000

NORTH

Date Printed: 14-Dec-2011 2:25:17 PM

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Claim Status Report

06 September 2012

	Claim Name and Nbr.	Grant No:	Expiry Date	Registered Owner	% Owned	Excess	NTS #'s
R	Java 1 - 5	P 508115 - P 508119	2012/10/06	La Tierra Resources Ltd.	100.00	2	115O14c
R	Java 6 - 7	P 508120 - P 508121	2012/10/06	La Tierra Resources Ltd.	100.00	3	115O14c
R	Java 8 - 9	P 508122 - P 508123	2012/10/06	La Tierra Resources Ltd.	100.00	2	115O14c
	Java 10 - 13	P 508446 - P 508449	2013/10/06	La Tierra Resources Ltd.	100.00	2	115O14c

Criteria(s) used for search:

CLAIM DISTRICT: 1000002 CLAIM NAME: JAVA CLAIM STATUS: ACTIVE & PENDING REGULATION TYPE: PLACER

Total claims selected : 13

Left column indicator legend:

R - Indicates the claim is on one or more pending renewal(s).
P - Indicates the claim is pending.

Right column indicator legend:

L - Indicates the Quartz Lease.
F - Indicates Full Quartz fraction (25+ acres)
P - Indicates Partial Quartz fraction (<25 acres)
D - Indicates Placer Discovery
C - Indicates Placer Codiscovery
B - Indicates Placer Fraction

2012 Field Work Report

Pre-Drilling

In May, a temporary exploration camp was established on bench claim Java 7 near the proposed drilling and test pit work sites. The final kilometre of main access road to the camp area had to be extensively brushed and hand cleared of slope fallen rocks. This portion of the access road had not been actively used for 18 plus years. Approximately 280 metres of 4 + metre wide trails were cleared of timber by hand to allow for drilling equipment access. The vegetative mat was left in place on these drill access trails.

Drilling Program

Dark Side Drilling (a division of Kryotek Arctic Innovation Inc.) of Whitehorse was contracted to carry out the auger / hammer drilling program. Drilling commenced on July 13 and was concluded on July 28. A Simco 2400 SK1 drill unit was used. Auger drill sections were 4 inches in diameter and 5 feet in length.

Seven boreholes were drilled for a total footage of 379 feet or 117 metres. Very poor ground conditions were encountered and a few mechanical and equipment issues interrupted the program from time to time. I wish to compliment Jim Coates and his Dark Side drilling crew for their safe working methods and expertise on the job.

The bedrock / gravel contact (profile & depth) calculated by Arctic Geophysics Ltd. turned out to be within or close to the margin of error which is considered to be half the electrode spacing or 1.5 metres. In actuality, bedrock contacts were 1.5 to 2.0 metres shallower than estimated. The stratigraphic section of low resistivity that was thought to possibly contain unfrozen gravels... unfortunately, turned out to be a thick 12 – 13 +/- metre layer of silt, clay and loess overburden covering various thicknesses of presumed White Channel gravels, which is the gravel type laying on the bench bedrock.

This layer of silt, clay & loess is generally ice poor and little evidence of contained biological matter was observed. The section is frozen, but only by an estimated - 0.5 to - 1.5 c (Jim Coates). The change in resistivity values dividing this 12 – 13 +/- metre stratigraphic section was caused through changing moisture / ice content and not a change in the type of material. Borehole flooding and slumping caused by quick thawing and simple friction from auger drilling resulted in the loss or abandonment of three boreholes. Jeff Bond of the YGS examined representative samples of the overburden material and comments that they contain a high content of loess.

The drill sample results from hand processing and from ALS Minerals, indicate non-economic gravels underlying the deep overburden covering the paleochannel.

Boreholes on Survey Line # 2
Placer Claim Java 11 (P-508447) Material definition -- scl = silt, clay, loess

* Hole 2012-1A Collar – N. Latitude 63 46' 14.3" W. Longitude 139 20' 25.3"
Survey line # 2 … Station # 78

Intervals 0.0 – 0.5 ..... vegetative mat
(metres) 0.5 – 11.0 ..... scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained with occasional sands & pebbles
11.0 – 13.5 ..... scl – sand/gravel interface. Gravels well rounded, with high quartz content. Minor magnetite & garnet. No Au grains were observed. Gravel content 30 -40%

At 13.5 metres the auger drill was switched to hammer and the compressor subsequently failed (burnt out), by the time a replacement compressor was obtained the hole was lost at 13.5 metres, due to flooding. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals. Bedrock was not reached and was estimated from geophysics to be another 4 m, or at 17.5 metres.

* Hole 2012-1B Collar – 1.5 metres northwest of Hole 2012-1A

Intervals 0.0 – 0.5 ..... vegetative mat
(metres) 0.5 – 12 ..... scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained with occasional sands & pebbles. No Au grains observed.

At 12 metres, the auger drill hole was lost due to borehole side wall closing or slumping. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals. Bedrock was not reached and was estimated from geophysics to be another 5.5 m, or at 17.5 m

* Hole 2012-1C Collar – 4.0 metres west of Hole 2012-1A

Intervals 0.0 – 0.5 ..... vegetative mat
(metres) 0.5 – 12.0 ..... scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained with occasional sands & pebbles
12.0 – 13.5 ..... scl – sand/gravel interface. Gravels well rounded, with high quartz content. Minor magnetite & garnets No Au grains were observed. Gravel content 20 -30%

At 13.5 metres the auger drill hole was stopped, due to presumed contact with a boulder field. High silicon wore out the "fist bit" carbide teeth in 3 hours and progress was down to 2 - 3 cm per hour. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals. Bedrock was not reached and was estimated from geophysics to be another 4 m, or at 17.5 metres.

* Hole 2012-2 Collar – N. Latitude 63 46' 15.4" W. Longitude 139 20' 24.5"
Survey Line # 2 … Station # 111

Intervals	0.0 – 0.5	vegetative mat
(metres)	0.5 – 12.0	scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained with occasional sands & pebbles
	12.0 – 13.5	scl – sand/gravel interface. Gravels well rounded, with high quartz content. Gravel content 20 -30 %
	13.5 – 15.0	chips & fine material from gravels (ALS Minerals)
	15.0 – 16.5	chips & fine material from gravels (ALS Minerals)
	16.5 – 18.0	chips & fine materials from gravels, panned 5 litre sample (oil contamination) One micro Au grain.
	18.0 – 19.5	chips & fine material from gravels, panned 5 litre sample (oil contamination) 25 +/- % quartz, minor garnets, 3 micro Au grains. Bedrock est. at 18.5 m.
	19.5 – 21.0	bedrock chips & fines (schist ?) (ALS Minerals)

At 13.5 metres the auger drill was switched to a percussion hammer head. Initial hammer returns were poor and a pvc casing was put in place. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals and no gold grains were observed is this material. Hammer chip and fine grain returns were directly bagged, no cyclone was used. Sample return volumes of 5 – 8 litres were obtained from each 1.5 metre hammer interval.

Intervals, 16.5 – 18 & 18 – 19.5 were hand processed (panned) and found to have been contaminated with oil from the air lines (burnt out compressor). All air lines were subsequently cleaned and it was decided to send the remaining hammer (chip) samples to ALS Minerals for analysis.

Boreholes on Survey Line # 3
Placer Claim Java 7 (P-508121)

* Hole 2012-3 Collar – N. Latitude 63 46' 15.8" W. Longitude 139 20' 30.3"
Survey Line # 3 … Station # 84

Intervals	0.0 – 0.5	vegetative mat
(metres)	0.5 – 7.5	scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained, with occasional sands & pebbles.
	7.5 – 9.0	Sand, pebble layer. High quartz & garnet content, minor magnetite. Panned – No Au grains observed.
	9.0 – 13.0	scl, black, grey, brown. Fine grained, with occasional sands & pebbles.

13.0 – 14.5 .... scl – sand/gravel interface. Gravels well rounded, with high quartz content. Gravel content 20 -30 %
Panned – minor garnet & magnetite. No Au observed

At 14.5 metres, the auger drill progress was stopped on a presumed boulder field. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals and no Au grains were observed. Compressor over-heating and electrical problems, prevented the use of the percussion hammer. Bedrock was not reached and was estimated from geophysics to be another 2.0 m, or at 16.5 metres.

* Hole 2012-4A Collar – 2.5 metres north of Station # 111 … on Survey Line # 3

Intervals (metres)
0.0 – 0.5 ..... vegetative mat
0.5 – 17.0 ..... scl, black, grey & brown. Fine grained, with occasional sands & pebbles
17.0 – 17.5 ..... beginning of scl – sand/gravel interface.

At 17.5 metres the auger drill was switched to hammer and 10 metres of pvc casing was placed. Poor sample return was encountered and in raising the drill string, the continuity of the casing was lost which resulted in the hole being abandoned. Scl samples were panned at 3 metre intervals. No gold grains were observed. Bedrock was not reached and was estimated from geophysics to be another 5.5 m, or at 23 metres.

* Hole 2012-4B Collar – N. Latitude 63 46' 16.5" W. Longitude 139 20' 29.4"
Survey Line # 3 … Station # 111

Intervals (metres)
0 – 0.5 ..... vegetative mat
0.5 – 18.0 … scl, black, grey & brown. Fine grained, with occasional sands & pebbles

18.0 – 19.5 .. scl /sand/gravel interface. (ALS Minerals)
19.5 – 21.0 .. chips & fine material from gravels (ALS Minerals)
21.0 – 22.5 .. chips & fine material from gravels (ALS Minerals)
22.5 – 24.0 .. chips & fine material from gravels and bedrock materials (ALS Minerals)

At 18.0 metres, the auger drill was switched to hammer and 15 metres of pvc casing was placed. Scl auger samples were panned at 3 metre intervals and no gold grains were observed in the scl material. From 18.0 to 24.0 metres, each 1.5 hammer interval, produced directly bagged samples of 5 – 8 litres. Bedrock was reached at approximately 23 metres.

Test Pit and Sampling Program

A Case CX36B excavator was rented from Mario Ley Contracting to carry out a program of re-sampling previously tested bench areas (2011) and to test a few new areas of the bench. This sampling program was carried out on placer mining claims Java 6, 7 and 11 at various times during July & August by Bud Davis as equipment operator.

The proposed small bulk sampling program could not be carried out due to the bench elevation or a required water lift of 130 feet vertically and 400 + feet horizontally. The pump used, turned out to be unable to provide the proper pressure and water volumes at this elevation and distance.

A total of seven new test pits were dug at various bench locations and one on the left limit of the Indian River. Samples were obtained from various stratigraphic levels and all had processing volumes of approximately three litres. These gravel samples were processed in the field through sieving and panning. The contained gold fraction was estimated by gold grain counts and using comparative methods to the Yukon Placer Gold Scale produced by the Yukon Geological Survey. Estimated gold grades made using this method were made conservatively, considering the Gold Scale is two dimensional and was designed for reference purposes only.

Test Pit Locations & Depths

Test Pit Number	Longitude & Latitude Coordinates	Claim	Depth (m)
1	W 139 20' 14.4" N 63 46' 13.2"	Java 11	4.0
2	W 139 20' 15.7" N 63 46' 13.6"	Java 11	4.0
3	5 metres north of Java 6 (Post 2)	Java 6	2.5
4	W 139 20' 21.0" N 63 46' 11.1"	Java 11	2.5
5	W 139 20' 22.1" N 63 46' 11.0"	Java 11	3.0
6	W 139 20' 23.5" N 63 46' 11.2"	Java 11	5.0
7	W 139 20' 26.1" N 63 46' 12.1"	Java 11	4.5
8	W 139 20' 33.2" N 63 46' 14.0"	Java 7	4.0

Stratigraphy & Descriptions

Pit #	Depth (m)	Descriptions
1.	0.0 – 1.5	silt /clay overburden
	1.5 – 4.0	sand, gravels, cobbles & boulders to near 1 metre in diameter. sand & gravels less than 60% by volume, not White Channel gravels. Bedrock not reached … estimated to be another 4 +/- metres deeper. Panned four, 3 litre volume gravel samples – slight garnet & magnetite. No Au observed in samples.

2. 0.0 – 4.0 silt, clay & loess – no gravels or bedrock reached.

3. 0.0 – 1.5 vegetative mat and duff
   1.5 – 2.5 sandy multi coloured gravels - quartz poor & cobbles to 10cm
   significant garnet with minor magnetite. Bedrock not reached.
   Panned two, 3 litre volume samples.
   Sample 1 – 1.5m – 3 Au grains Interval 1.5 – 2.5 = 1.5 metres
   Sample 2 – 2.5m – 4 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.3 gm / m3

4. 0.0 – 1.0 vegetative mat and duff
   1.0 – 2.5 grey/white, quartz rich gravels, w/garnets & magnetite.
   Bedrock at 2.5 metres – graphitic schist
   Panned three, 3 litre volume samples.
   Sample 1 – 1.5m – 6 Au grains
   Sample 2 – 2.5m – 5 Au grains Interval 1.0 – 2.5 = 1.5 metres
   Sample 3 – 2.5m – 5 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.5 gm / m3

5. 0.0 – 1.0 vegetative mat and duff
   1.0 – 1.5 sand, gravels - mix of reddish & grey/white, quartz rich
   1.5 – 3.0 grey/white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite.
   Bedrock at 3 metres – graphitic schist. Larger garnets to 2mm
   Panned two, 3 litre volume samples.
   Sample 1 – 1.5m – 12 Au grains Interval 1.0 – 3.0 = 2.0 metres
   Sample 2 – 3.0m – 4 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.8 gm / m3

6. 0.0 – 0.5 vegetative mat
   0.5 – 3.0 reddish / grey gravel mix, cobbles to 10+cm
   3.0 – 5.0 grey/white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite.
   Bedrock not reached.
   Panned two, 3 litre volume samples.
   Sample 1 – 3.0m – 3 Au grains Interval 3.0 – 5.0 = 2.0 metres
   Sample 2 – 5.0m – 5 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.4 gm / m3

7. 0.0 – 1.0 vegetative mat and duff
   1.0 – 2.5 reddish / grey / white gravels, w/garnet & magnetite
   2.5 – 3.5 grey / white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite.
   3.5 – 4.5 grey / white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite.
   Bedrock not reached.
   Panned three, 3 litre volume samples.
   Sample 1 – 2.5m – 4 Au grains
   Sample 2 – 3.5m – 4 Au grains Interval 1.0 – 4.5 = 3.5 metres
   Sample 3 – 4.5m – 6 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.5 gm / m3

8. 0.0 – 0.5 vegetative mat
0.5 – 2.0 reddish / grey gravel mix, sandy, quartz rich, minor garnet & magnetite
2.0 – 3.0 grey / white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite
3.0 – 4.0 grey / white, White Channel gravels, w/garnets & magnetite
Bedrock not reached.
Panned three, 3 litre volume samples.
Sample 1 – 2.0m – 3 Au grains
Sample 2 – 3.0m – 3 Au grains Interval 2.0 – 4.0 = 2.0 metres
Sample 3 – 4.0m – 5 Au grains Estimated grade – 0.4 gm / m3

The estimated gold grades of the White Channel gravels encountered on the bench claims tested from 0.3 gm to 0.8 gm per cubic metre. Fineness is not known. Gold grains were 95% < 1mm and generally very flat with a few wire type grains. The largest flat grain was estimated at 1.5 mm across. The heavily fractured schist bedrock was not tested due, to the small size of the excavator used, however the first fractured 0.5 +/- metre should return recoverable placer gold values. All test pit areas were reclaimed.

The 2011 higher grade sample results from the bench … are believed to have been compromised by being run over the large gold table of Handle River Resources. This table is also used to clean up production grade gold concentrates from other miners. In spite of observing and participating in the table cleaning … the only conclusion, is that some degree of cross contamination did occur.

2012 Exploration Summary

The auger / hammer drill program was considered only a partial success in that only 2 of the 7 boreholes reached their planned depth. The other holes were stopped short for various geological and technical reasons. The drilling confirmed the existence of a paleochannel of the Indian River, its depth and gravel / bedrock contact profile.

However, the gravel samples returned through this hammer drilling program did not return economic values. Further exploration of the paleochannel area may be carried out through excavation of its southeastern end, where there has been some erosion of the thick overburden layer.

The verification test pits dug and sampled on placer claims Java 6, 7 and 11 indicate an economic area for future placer mining. The gold grades of these White Channel gravels on the bench tested between 0.3 to 0.8 grams gold per cubic metre. The reddish, quartz rich gravels overlying the White Channel gravels on the bench contain gold values, where tested. These values are generally less than 0.3 grams per cubic metre, however in many areas may be economically recoverable during any future mining.

D.R. (Bud) Davis
La Tierra Resources Ltd.

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.**
BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2012
This copy reported on 3-OCT-2012
Account: LATIRE

CERTIFICATE WH12213669

Project: Java Project

P.O. No.:

This report is for 7 RAB Drill Chip samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 10-SEP-2012.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

D.R. (BUD) DAVIS		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
BAG-01	Bulk Master for Storage
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS

To: **LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.**
ATTN: D.R. (BUD) DAVIS
BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature: 
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **LA TIERRA RESOURCES LTD.**
BOX 304-211 ELLIOTT ST
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2012
Account: LATIRE

Project: Java Project

QC CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH12213669

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	Au-AA23 Au ppm 0.005
		STANDARDS
CDN-GS-1P5		1.550
Target Range - Lower Bound		1.425
Upper Bound		1.615
OxN92		7.89
Target Range - Lower Bound		7.18
Upper Bound		8.11
		BLANKS
BLANK		<0.005
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.005
Upper Bound		0.010
		DUPLICATES
ORIGINAL		2.63
DUP		2.76
Target Range - Lower Bound		2.56
Upper Bound		2.83
4B 22.5-24		<0.005
DUP		<0.005
Target Range - Lower Bound		<0.005
Upper Bound		0.010

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WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 2A1

Finalized Date: 25-SEP-2012
Account: LATIRE

Project: Java Project

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH12213669

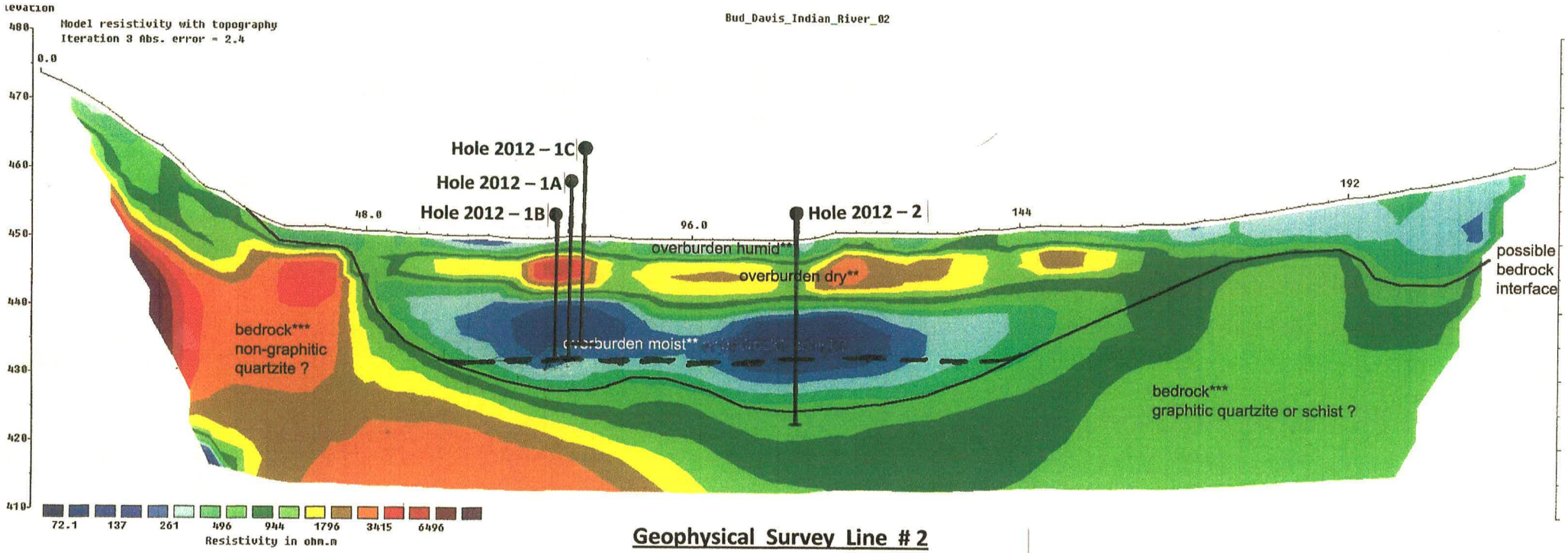
Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-AA23
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au
	Units	kg	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.005
H2 13.5-15		2.25	<0.005
H2 15-16.5		2.69	<0.005
H2 19.5-21		2.04	<0.005
4B 18-19.5		2.05	<0.005
4B 19.5-21		1.85	<0.005
4B 21-22.5		2.28	<0.005
4B 22.5-24		1.90	<0.005

3

Indian River_02
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21st Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22nd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting



Horizontal scale is 24.05 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

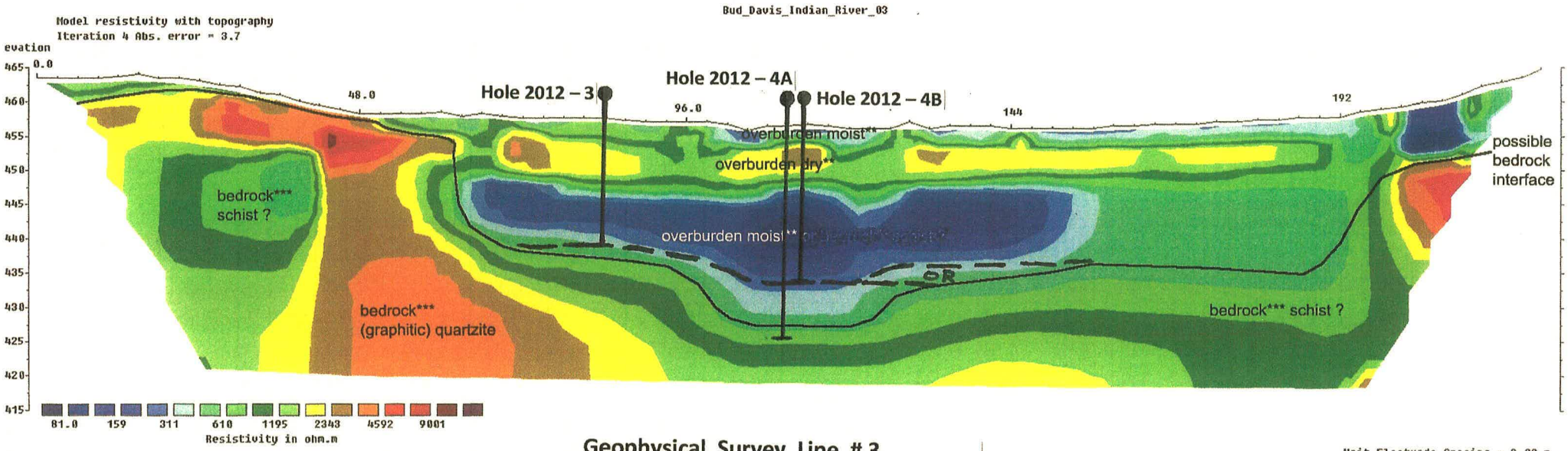
Geophysical Survey Line # 2

Silt-Clay-Loess / Gravel Contact
Measured and Assumed

Indian River_03
2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting



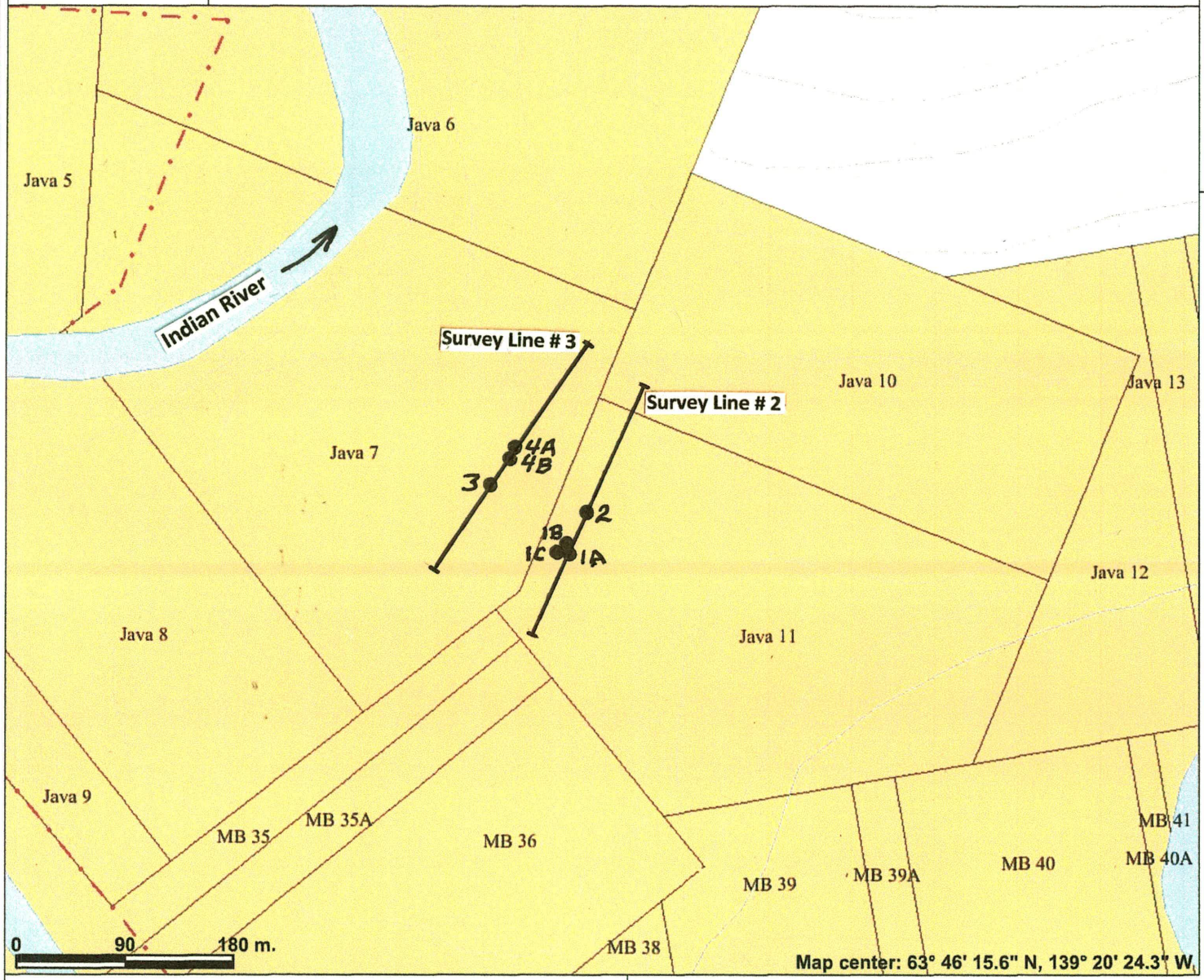
orizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
ertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
irst electrode is located at 0.0 m.
ast electrode is located at 222.0 m.

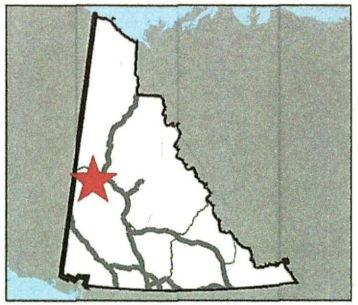
Geophysical Survey Line # 3

Silt-Clay-Loess / Gravel Contact
Measured and Assumed

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

2012 -- Drill Collar Locations





Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- National Road Network - All Roads
- Expressway / Highway
- Arterial
- Collector
- Ramp
- Resource / Recreation
- Local / Street
- Local / Strata
- Local / Unknown
- Alley or Service Lane
- Service Lane
- Winter
- Places (All)
- City
- Town
- Municipality
- Village
- Community
- Settlement
- Native Settle
- Hamlet
- Historic Site
- Regional Overview
- Ocean
- Yukon
- Other
- PLACER_BASELINE_50K
- CSW_PLACER_LEASE
- Active
- Pending
- Expired
- CSW_PLACER_ADJOINING_PA-

N

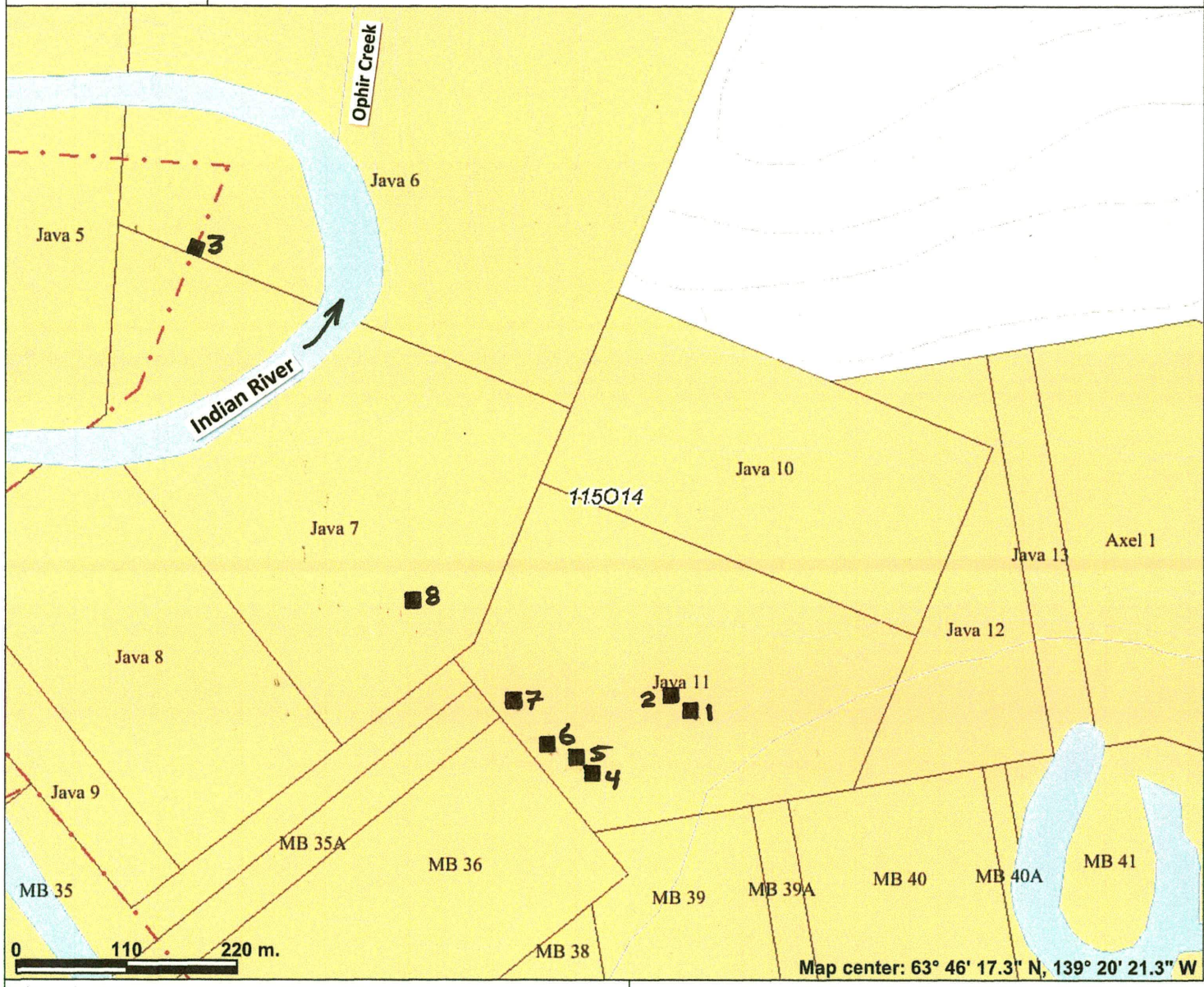
Scale: 1:5,000

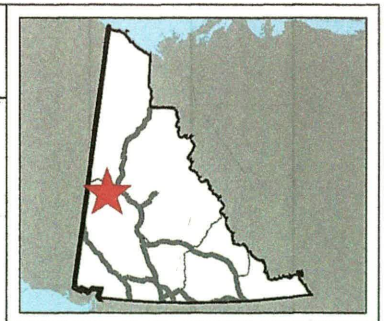
Drill Collar Locations ●

North

Map NTS 115-O-14c

2012 -- Test Pit Locations





Legend

- Yukon Border - Surveyed
- National Road Network - All Roads
- Expressway / Highway
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- Local / Street
- Local / Strata
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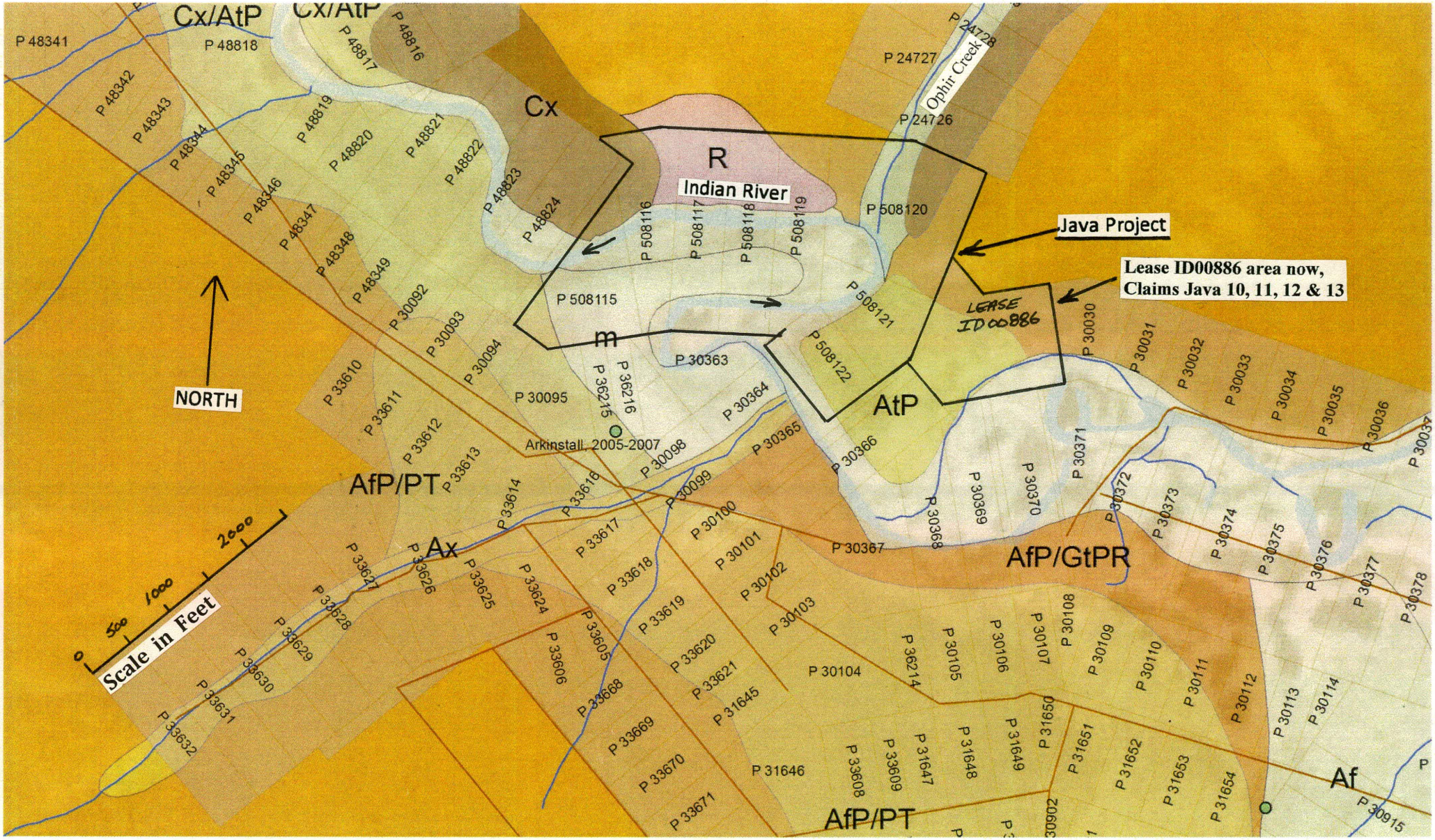
- Historic Site
- Regional Overview
- Ocean
- Yukon
- Other
- PLACER_BASELINE_50K
- CSW_PLACER_LEASE
- Active
- Pending
- Expired
- CSW_PLACER_ADJOINING_PA-

Scale: 1:6,000

Test Pit Locations ■

North

Map NTS 115-O-14c



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY Ax - Alluvial Complex Cx – Colluvial Complex
INDIAN RIVER AREA Af - Alluvial Fan M – Man made area R – Bedrock
AtP – Alluvial Fan, Pleistocene
AfP/GtPR – Alluvial Fan, Pleistocene, overlying Glaciofluvial Terrace, Pre-Reid

4

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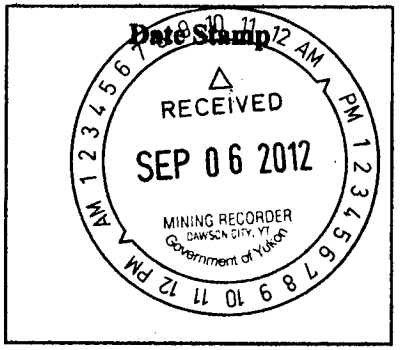


Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 13, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC.

Type of Drill: Simco 2400 SK1 **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 63° 46' 14.3" 139° 20' 25.3" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 11 P508447

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012 1-A	44' (13.5m)	0 - 1	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1 - 36	SILT/CLAY	
		36 - 44	SILT/CLAY/SAND/GRAVEL	HOLE LOST TO FLOODING
				SILTS/CLAY PANNED
			NOT TO BEDROCK	EACH 10'

Date: AUGUST 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Date Stamp
RECEIVED
SEP 06 2012
MINING RECORDER
DAWSON CITY, YT
Government of Yukon

Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 23, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC

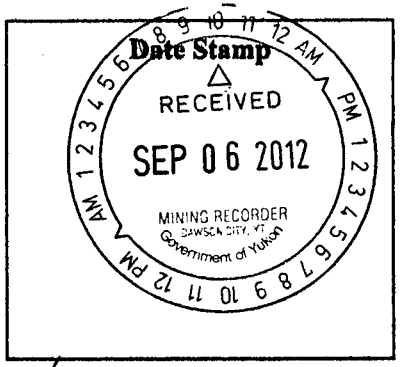
Type of Drill: Simco 2400 SKI **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 1.5 METRES WEST OF 63° 46' 14.3" 139° 20' 25.3" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 11 P508447

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012 1-B	39' (12m)	0 - 1'	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1 - 39'	SILT/CLAY	HOLE LOST DUE TO
				SILT/CLAY (THAWED)
				CLOSING (SLUMPING) HOLE
			NOT TO BEDROCK	SILTS/CLAYS PANNED
				EACH 10'

Date: AUGUST 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources



Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 29 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC

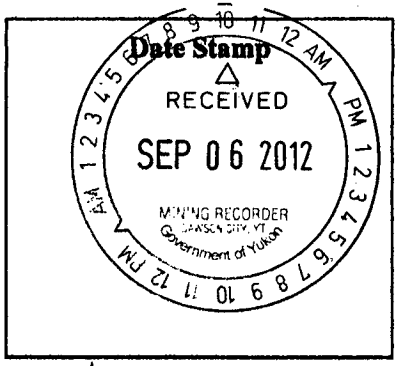
Type of Drill: SIMCO 2400 SK 1 **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 4.0 METRES WEST OF 63° 46' 14.3" 139° 20' 25.3" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 11 P508447

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012 1-C	44' (13.5M)	0 - 1	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1 - 38'	SILT/CLAY	FROZEN EST -0.5C
		38' - 44'	SILT/CLAY TRANSITION	
			TO SANDY GRAVELS	MATERIALS PANNED
				EACH 10'
			NOT TO BEDROCK	
			STOPPED IN ASSUMED	
			QTZ BOULDER FIELD	

Date: AUG 29 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources



Placer Drill Log

Date: July 24, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC.

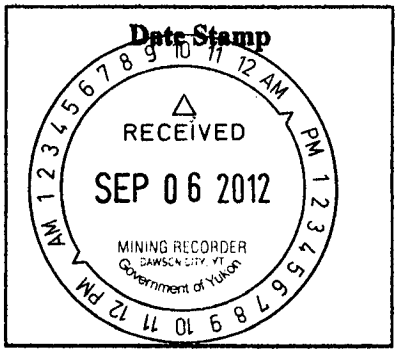
Type of Drill: SIMCO 2400 SKI **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 63° 46' 15.4" 139° 20' 24.5" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 11 P508447

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012-2	68' (21m)	0 - 1'	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1 - 39'	SILT/CLAY	SILT/CLAY'S PANNED EACH 10
		39 - 44'	SILT/CLAY SAND/GRAVEL TRANSITION ZONE	
		44 - 68'	SAND/GRAVEL	PANNED GRAVEL EACH 5'
			LAST 2' EST IN BEDROCK SCHIST.	

Date: AUG 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources



Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 28, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC

Type of Drill: SIMCO 2400 SKI **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 63° 46' 15.8" 139° 20' 30.3" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 7 P508121

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012-3	48' (15m)	0-1	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1-43	SILT/CLAY	SILT/CLAY PANNED EACH 10'
		43-48	SILT/CLAY TRANSITION	
			TO SAND/GRAVELS	-PANNED SAMPLE
			HOLE STOPPED AT 48'	
			ASSUME LARGE QTZ BOULDER	

Date: AUG 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources

Date Stamp

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SEP 06 2012
MINING RECORDER
DAWSON CITY, YT
Government of Yukon

Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 26, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC

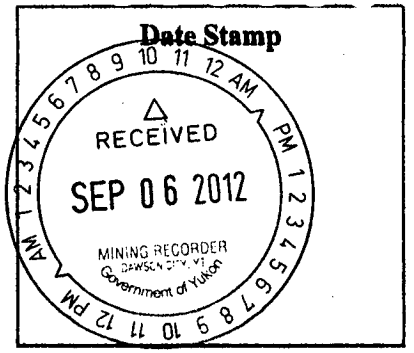
Type of Drill: SIMCO 2400 SKI **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 2.5 METRES NORTH OF 63° 46' 16.5" 139° 20' 29.4" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 7 PS08121

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012-4A	58' (18m)	0-1'	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1-58'	SILT/CLAY	PANNED EACH 10'
			BEGINNING SAND/GRAVELS	
			~~HOLE~~	HOLE LOST AT 58'
				DUE TO SLUMPING.
				OR CLOSING AFTER
				DRILL EQUIPMENT
				BREAKDOWN.

Date: AUGUST 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

Yukon
Energy, Mines and Resources



Placer Drill Log

Date: JULY 28, 2012 **Driller:** KRYOTEK ARCTIC INNOVATION INC

Type of Drill: SIMCO 2400 SKI **Inside Diameter of Drill:** 4" AUGER

Location: 63° 46' 16.5" 139° 20' 29.4" **Lease or Grant Numbers:** JAVA 7 P50812

Drill Hole Number	Total Footage	Breakdown in feet	Materials Encountered	Remarks: Samples/Results
2012 - ~~4B~~ 4B	78' (24m)	0 - 1'	VEGETATIVE MAT	
		1 - 58'	SILT/CLAY	SILT/CLAY PANNED EACH 10'
		58 - 63'	SILT/CLAY TRANSITION TO	
			SAND/GRAVELS	
		63' - 78'	SAND/GRAVELS, WITH	PANNE EACH 5'
			LAST 2 TO 3 FEET EST.	4 - 5' INTERVILES SENT
			IN BEDROCK SCHIST.	TO ALS LABORATORY'S.

Date: AUG 29, 2012 **Signature (Driller or Representative):**

5

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

Geophysical Survey with 2D Resistivity
Indian River, Yukon

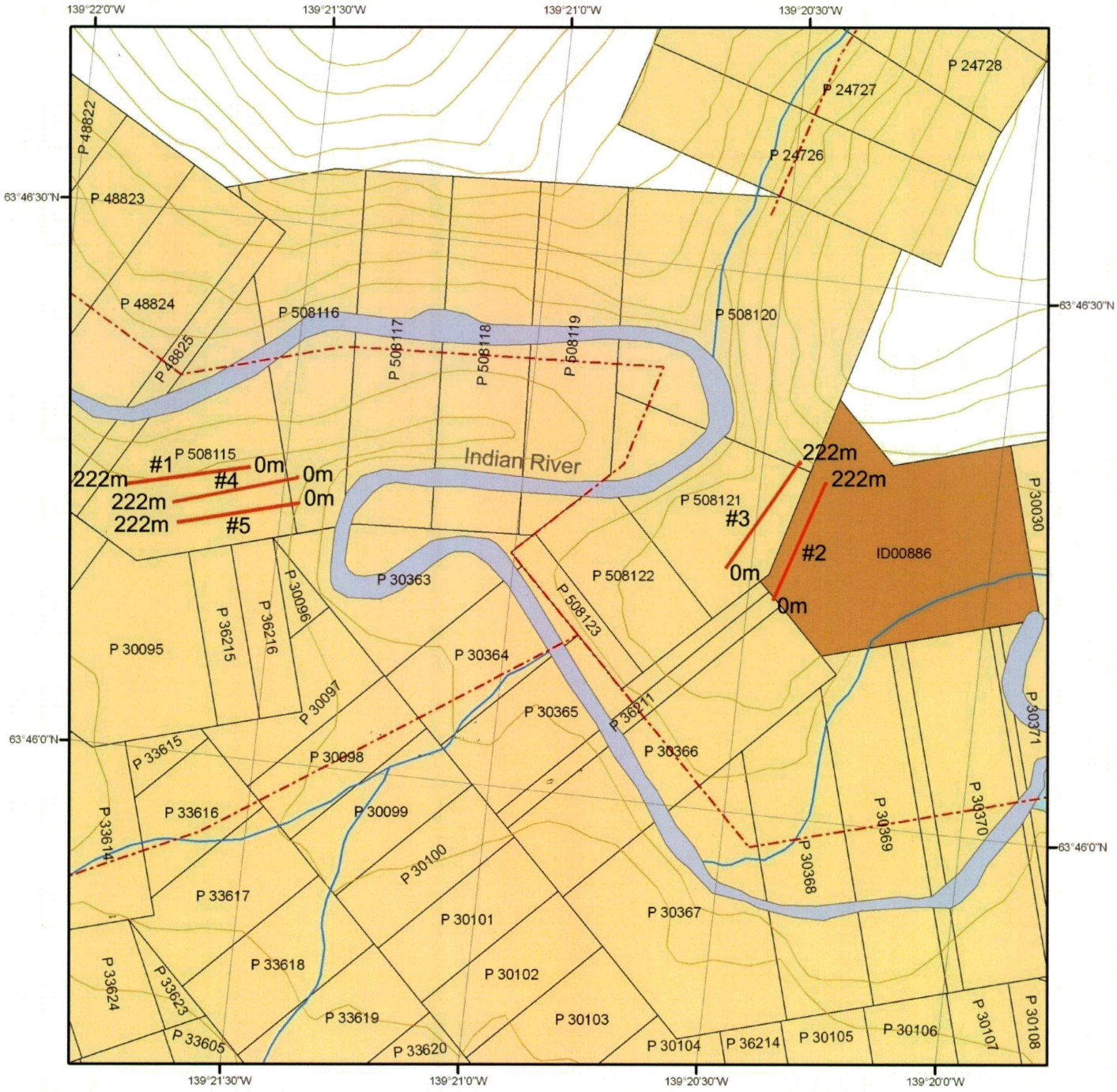
FOR
La Tierra Resources Ltd.
Box 304-211 Elliott St
Whitehorse, YT, Y1A2A1

AUTHORS
Stefan Ostermaier

WORK PERFORMED
August 21th – 23th 2011

DATE OF REPORT
January 19th 2012

9. Survey Map



Legend

- measuring line
- baseline
- contour line
- water course
- Indian River
- Claims
- Lease

Survey Map

115O14 (Indian River)

Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 7
North America Datum 1983

scale 1:9,000

0 90 180 360 540 720 Meters

Indian River_03

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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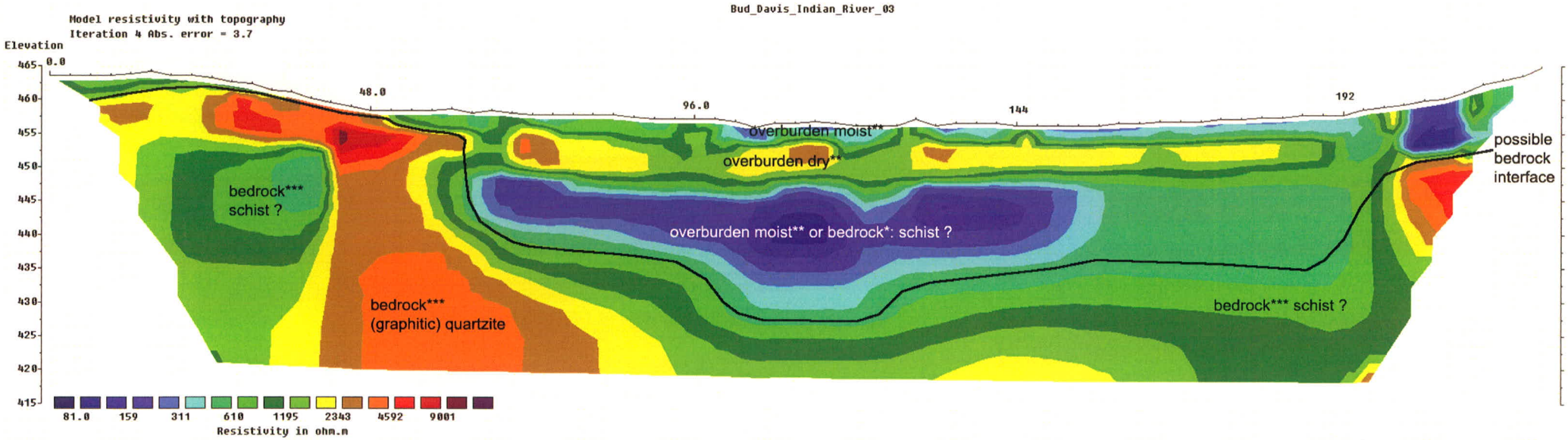

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Indian River_02

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21st Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22nd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
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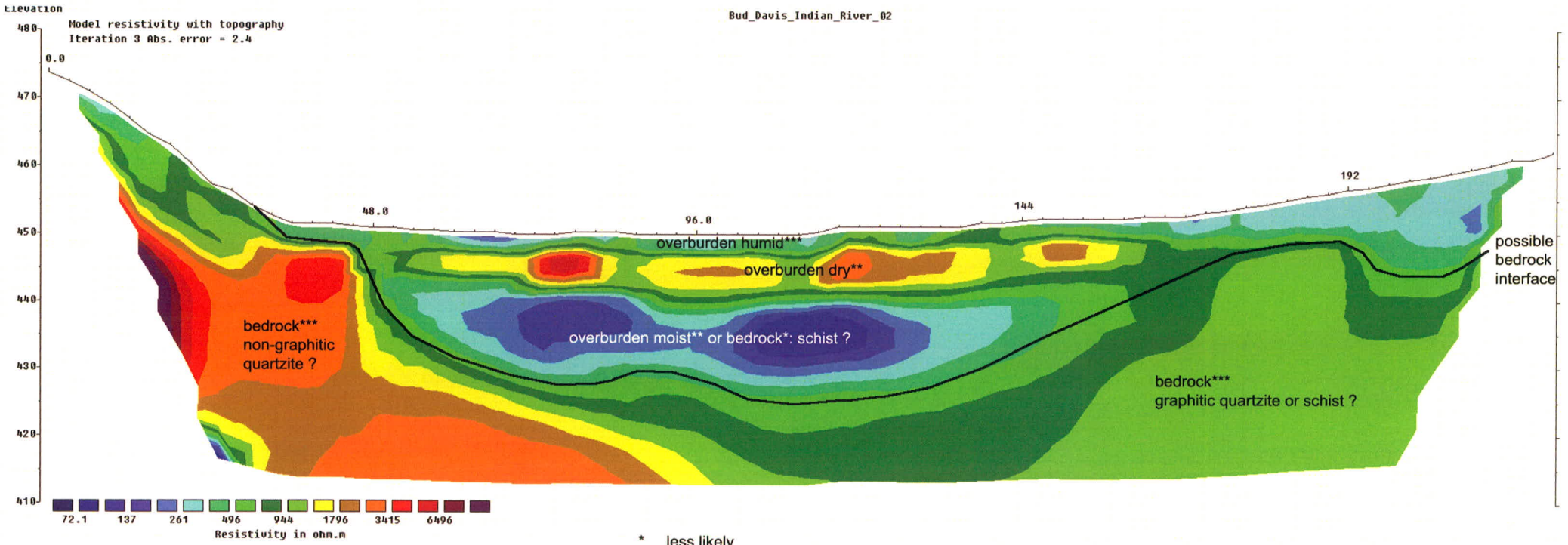

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This geophysical investigation was done for La Tierra Resources Ltd..

The survey, using 2D Resistivity /IP, was conducted to prospect the ground for placer - and mineral mining interests.

The ground was tested with one 222m-measuring line, depth 35m, in September 2010. And 4 additional lines, each with a length of 222m, were added in August 2011.

2. Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	#	Owner
P 508115	Java	1	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508116	Java	2	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508120	Java	6	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508121	Java	7	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508446[1]	Java	10	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508447[2]	Java	11	La Tierra Resources Ltd.
P 508448[3]	Java	12	La Tierra Resources Ltd.

3. Location

The survey area is located on both sides of Indian River, close to the confluence with Ophir Creek.

4. Access

The survey area was accessed by way of a mining road nearby. However the last part of the way to the prospecting lease had to be hiked due to a wash out in the mining road about 1km below the survey site.

5. 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

[1] Formerly Prospecting Lease ID00886
[2] Ditto
[3] Ditto

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.

Induced Polarization (IP): IP data are simultaneously taken when measuring Resistivity, with the same equipment and line staking. So these data are automatically at hand when using Resistivity. The IP model serves as the basis for the interpretation of the mineral and petrologic conditions in hardrock. Thus, IP is an industry proven standard method for the detection of primary mineral deposits. However, the IP model can also support the interpretation of the Resistivity profiles done for placer prospecting.

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

6. Use of Geophysical Methods

6.1. 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[4]
- 100 ELECTRODE CONTROL MODULES[5]
- 100 STAINLESS STEEL ELECTRODES[6]
- 500m MULTICORE CABLE: CONNECTOR SPACING: 5m[7]

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.

6.2. Data Acquisition

Resistivity/IP

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.

The **IP** data is getting noisy below approx. 50m depth because the sender current is limited to a 100 m Amp. The noise of the IP data in greater depth can significantly be decreased by using an IP-specific data acquisition mode that is much more time consuming.[8] Since this survey is focused on the detection of placer-geological aspects, the data acquisition was not optimized for IP.

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

---

[4] Constructed and produced by LGM (Germany)
[5] Ditto
[6] Constructed and produced by GEOANALYSIS.DE (Germany)
[7] Ditto
[8] 1) Transition Resistivity between electrodes and ground lower than 1 Kilo Ohm; 2) More single 4point measurements to calculate the average of each data point etc.

6.3. Processing

Resistivity/IP

The measured Resistivity data were processed with the **RES2DINV** inversion program[9].

6.4. Interpretation

The resistivity profile is the basic source for the interpretation of placer-related subsurface aspects of overburden and bedrock. The IP model supports the interpretation of the resistivity profile.

The interpretation of the data should be verified by physical prospecting methods such as drilling, trenching, or digging test holes since this information about the subsurface cannot be guaranteed.

[9] Produced by GEOTOMO SOFTWARE (Malaysia)

7. 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.[10]

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.

8. Line Arrangement

The **line locations** were discussed and decided upon by Stefan Ostermaier from Arctic Geophysics Inc. and Bud Davis. 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] 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.

10. Profiles: Interpretation

Indian River_01
IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 27th Sept 2010
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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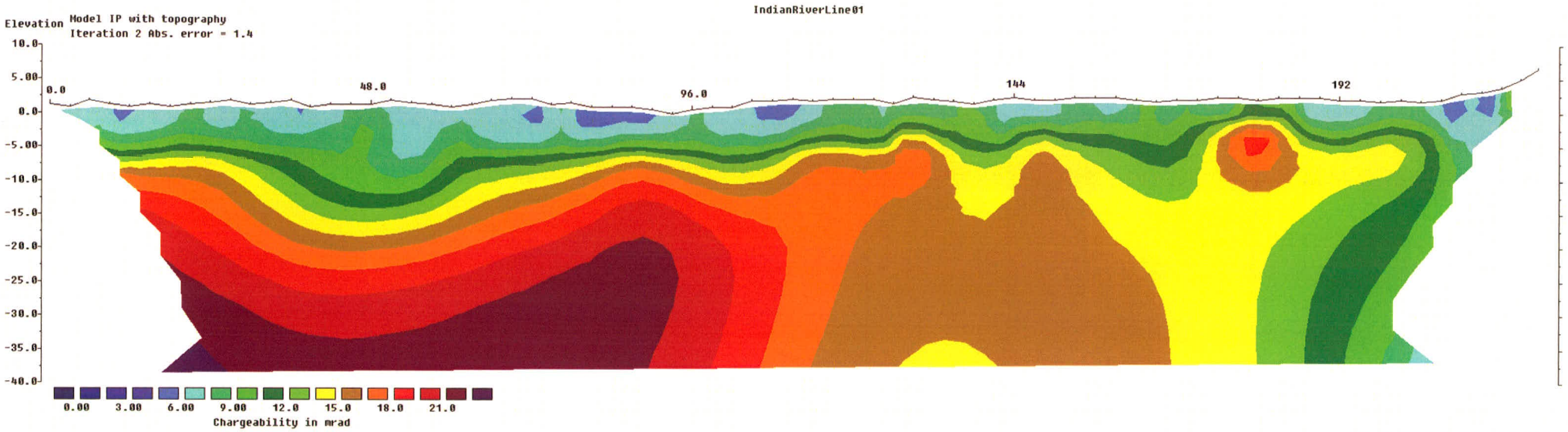

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Indian River_01

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Stefan Ostermaier, 27th Sept 2010
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
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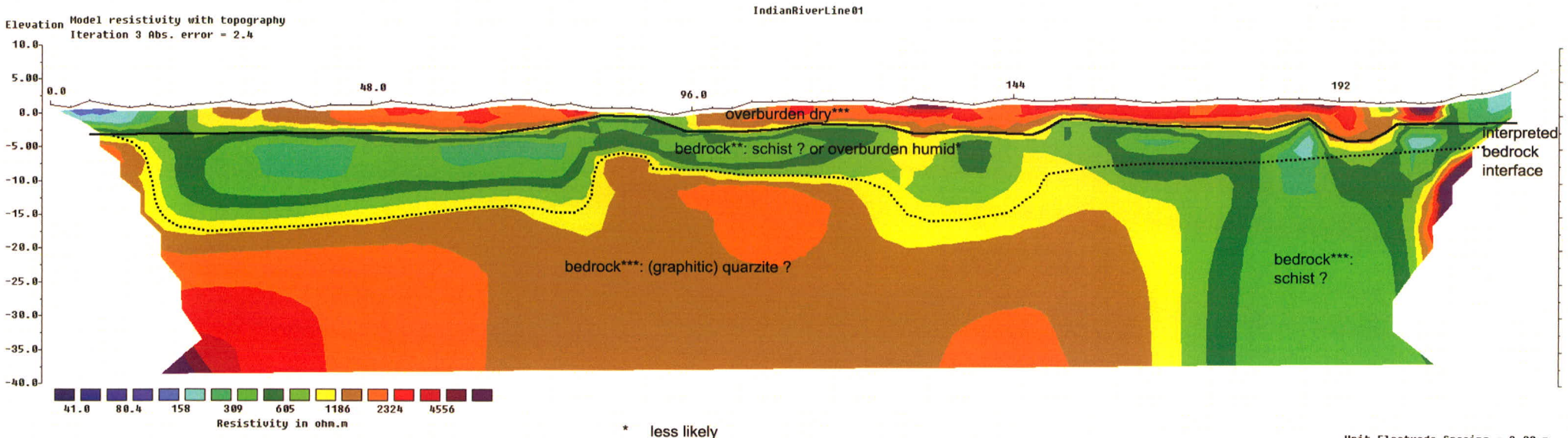

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The overburden in this resistivity profile appears to be quite thin showing a thickness of only 0.5-5m. An alternative interpretation would put two layers of overburden on top of bedrock with a thickness of 5-15m.

The overburden seems to be 0.5m to max. 5m thick with high resistivity values (app. 5000Ohm*m) which suggests some dry gravel-dominated sediment. There seems to be a small paleo-channel at 190m with 5m depth, and a shallow depression at 138m with a depth of 3-4m.

Alternatively there could be a second layer of overburden (green data zone) consisting of more humid gravel sitting in two distinctive channels: one at 10-80m with a depth of up to 15m, and another at 125-147m with a depth of up to 14m. However it is more likely that this layer is comprised of some different kind of bedrock namely some kind of schist.[11]

The underlying bedrock could be interpreted as quartzite rich in graphite[12], and/or other minerals. The IP model would support the interpretation of mineral-rich quartzite as the bedrock shows increased chargeability.

The IP model indicates a higher concentration of IP-active minerals in the bedrock all along the profile. In the Klondike Mining District a common reason for that would be pyrite in the schist. Alternatively the Bedrock Geology Map refers to graphite in the quartzite, which also would produce strong IP signals.[13]

It is recommended that the profile is drilled to verify the actual layering at this location.

[11] This bedrock type fits with the Bedrock Geology Map.

[12] This bedrock type fits with the Bedrock Geology Map. The graphite reduces the resistivity of quartzite which usually shows higher data.

[13] IP signals in solid rock are mostly produced by sulfide accessory minerals, graphite, and copper all indicating a large range of possible ore types. For an in depth interpretation of IP-data more geological background information would be needed.

Indian River_02

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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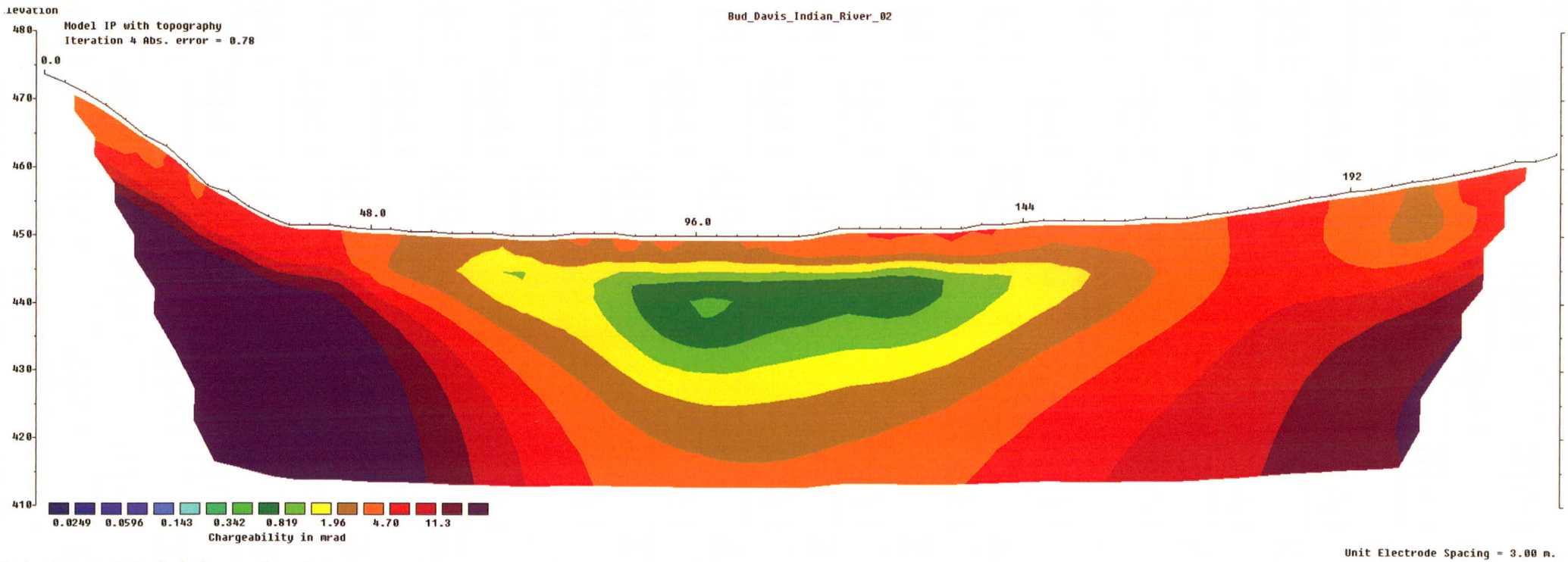

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Interpretation

The overburden in the resistivity profile appears to be in several layers with an overall depth of 2-20m. The bedrock interface seems to form one massive channel in the center of the resistivity profile and one smaller channel on the right side of the model. The IP profile shows relatively high values for the bedrock and lower values for the sediments.

From 30-48m in the profile the overburden appears to be very shallow with a depth of only 2-3m.

From 48-177m the bedrock seems to form a channel that is up to 20m deep with two distinct depressions at 75m and at 180m. The IP profile is consistent with the resistivity results and seems to confirm the channel.

The overburden in the main channel is layered: there is a surface layer that is 2-3m thick and most likely humid and/or contains humous fine material. This material has high IP values compared to typical sediments and could indicate that it alternatively consists mostly of clastic sediments originated from the bedrock; this material could be deposited during a different geological period than the deeper layers.
The second layer that is 4-7m thick is most probably composed of dry gravels that due to their low conductivity show up as a red-orange-brown-yellow band in the resistivity profile; less likely this layer could be permafrost that has partly melted and is only left over in a shallow layer.
The third layer is apparently 5-12m thick and has very low resistivity values, which could indicate either, more likely, ground water saturation or a material, likely gravel associated with a high content in clay or silt.

From 195m to the end of the profile there seems to be an additional channel. This channel seems to be 12m deep and it appears to be filled with some very homogeneous overburden material that could be slide-rock (colluvium) since it shows IP values that are similar to the bedrock.

Over the length of the profile the resistivity of the bedrock changes from high resistivity values, 3000-7000 Ohm*m, to moderate values around 1000 Ohm*m. This indicates that the bedrock changes in composition, most likely from quartzite to a schist or to quartzite with a high graphite content. However the IP profile shows no indication of this change which suggests that no IP-active minerals are involved.

It is recommended, that the main channel in the center of the profile is drilled to confirm the layering of the overburden and the viability of the placer ground.
The possible channel on the right side can probably be confirmed by trenching into the slope.
Both interpreted channels represent promising targets for advanced placer investigation.

Indian River_03

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 21nd Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 22rd Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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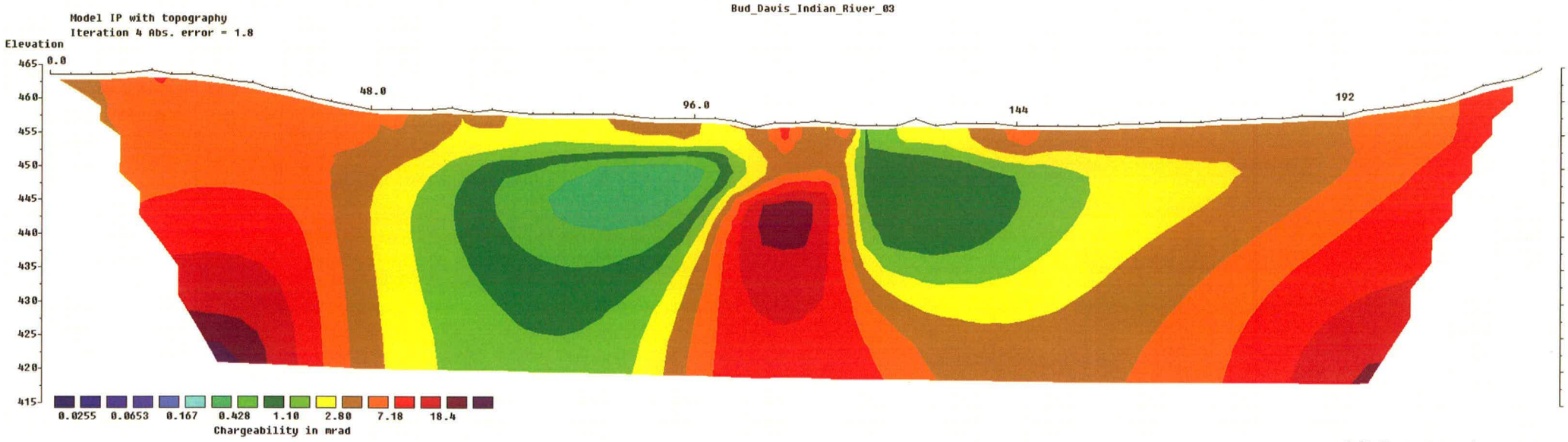

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

Again we see a massive, up to 24m deep channel filled with layered overburden. This channel is the continuation of the channel interpreted in the center of profile 02. The bedrock in profile 03 seems to be heterogeneous with areas of high and moderate resistivity values – same as in profile 02.

Between 0m and 60m in the resistivity profile the overburden seems to be very thin to almost non-existent with a depth of max. 3m.

From 60m to 200m there appears to be again the massive channel with a depression at 114m having a depth of 24m. The overburden has the same three layers that were seen in profile02, and the material composition should be identical: A 2-3m thick layer with low resistivity values indicating possibly humous fine material or clastic sediment consisting of bedrock particles. Then a 4-6m thick layer with poor conductivity interpreted as dry and/or frozen gravels. And last a 8-17m thick layer with low resistivity values referring to water saturated material, likely being gravel associated with a higher content in clay or silt. This third layer appears to have a very level interface to the gravel on top of it, this would suggest that the third layer is representing the ground water table.

The IP profile shows a large anomaly in the center of the channel; this is most likely a false anomaly, however, a massive concentration of IP active, heavy minerals could produce such an anomaly and indicate a potential placer target.[14]

The bedrock shows a high heterogeneity in the resistivity values, this would suggest a rapid change in bedrock especially at 40m in the profile. However, the IP profile is (with the exception of the anomaly in the channel) very homogeneous.

It is recommended to drill the main channel in the center, to confirm its existence, layering, viability and depth.

[14] Placer gold deposits are mostly associated with heavy minerals frequently being IP-active.

Indian River_04

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 22th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 23th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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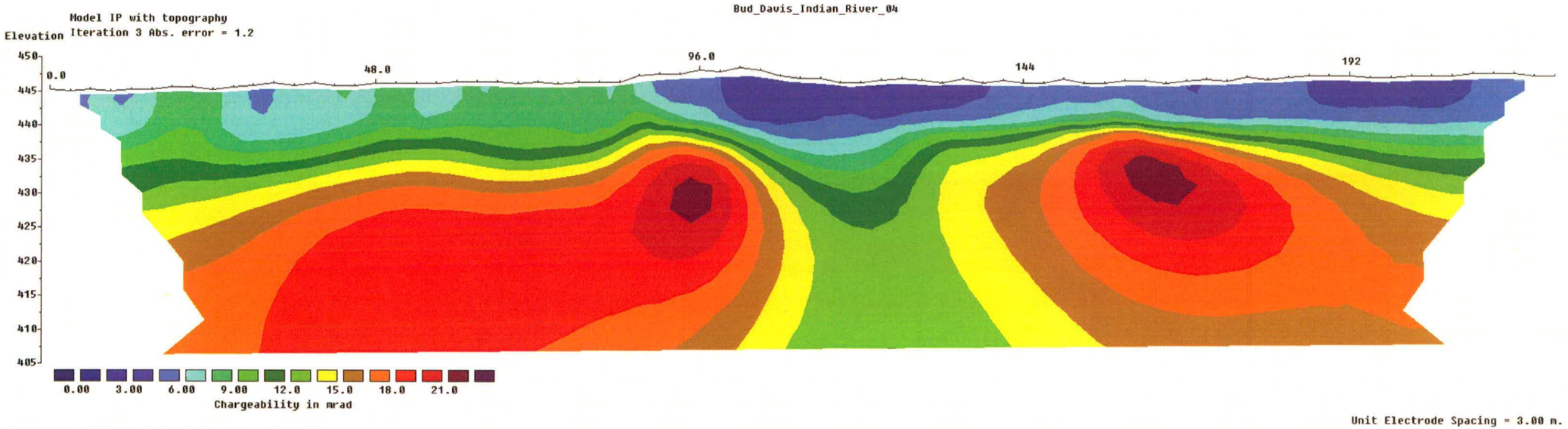


Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

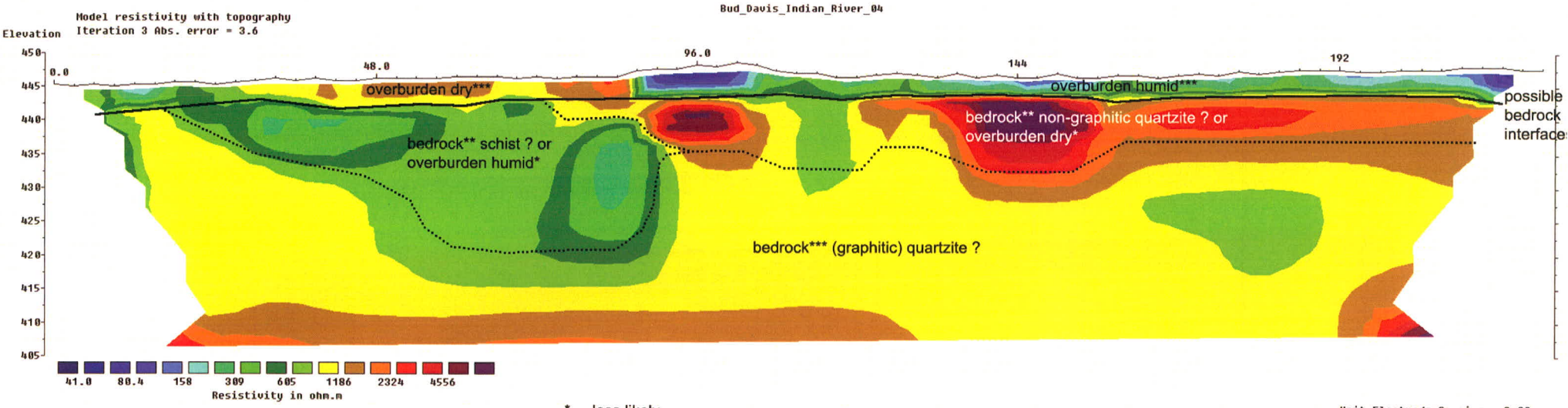
Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Indian River_04

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 22th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 23th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting



Horizontal scale is 24.84 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The bedrock seems to be covered with a thin layer of overburden that is only 3-4m thick.

Throughout the resistivity profile there is a 3-4m thick top layer. From 0-87m this layer is a poor conductor probably due to dry ground conditions; for the rest of the profile the layer is a good conductor, especially around 96m, which could be due to higher water content in the overburden. However, the IP model suggests a mineral change in the topmost layer at 96m since the model shows a change in the chargeability there. It is most likely that this topmost layer represents the entirety of the overburden.

As a less likely, alternative interpretation: From 18-90m there could be a channel with a depth of up to 21m filled with moderately well conducting gravel (green data zone). The resistivity pattern of this data zone seems not to be layered which would argue against a paleochannel filled with gravel: The green resistivity zone is more likely indicating some well conducting bedrock on top of low conducting bedrock: possibly some schist on top of quartzite. From 90m to the end of the profile, at the red-violet-orange resistivity zone (second layer) there could be a layer of poorly conducting gravel that could be deposited in two shallow channels at 114m and at 144m both 11m deep.

The IP profile is not clear on which resistivity bedrock interface is correct. Since the interfaces in IP models are usually not as sharply defined, both interpreted interfaces could be correct; however, in the IP profile there is no indication of the channel, which is the reason why the channel theory is categorized as less likely.

The IP model shows generally high IP data for the bedrock, which could be explained by graphite-rich quartzite. Around 120m in the model a low chargeability anomaly (green data zone) was created; this anomaly seems to be false.

Despite the contra arguments, it is recommended that the probable channels are drilled to confirm their existence and possible economical viability.

Indian River_05

IP, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 23th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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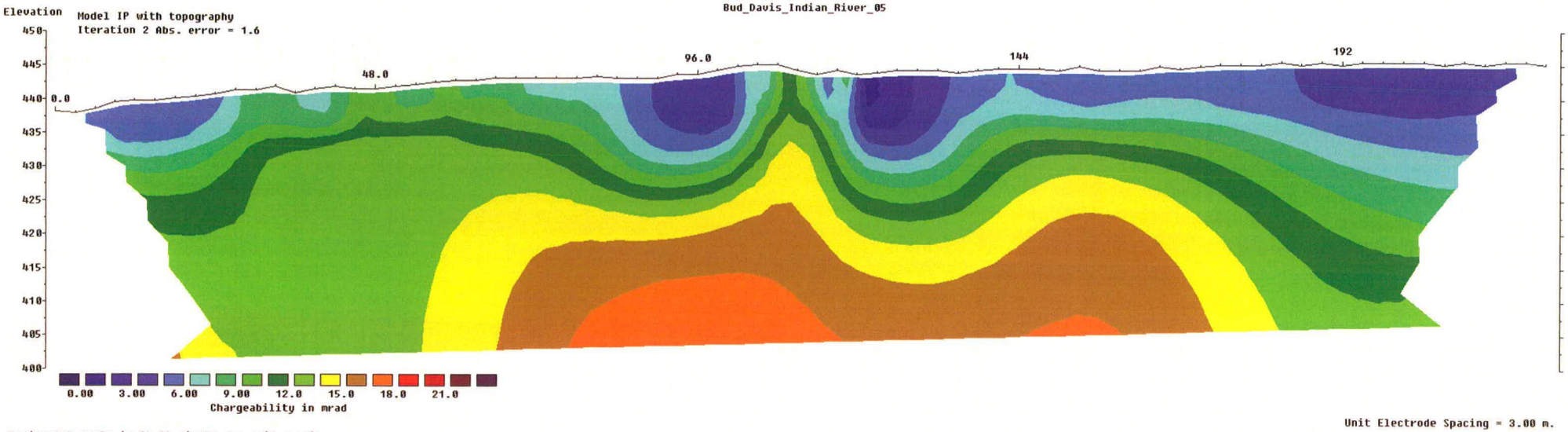

Horizontal scale is 24.84 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Indian River_05

2D Resistivity, Schlumberger array
75 Electrodes: spacing 3m, Horizontal resolution 1.5m
Horizontal and vertical measure in [meter], Iteration error in [%]
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1

Data acquisition: Josy Strunden, 23th Aug 2011
Processing: Philipp Moll, 24th Aug 2011
Profile shows the ground-layers approx. 15% thicker than in reality.
Comments to this/these profile/s are interpretation.

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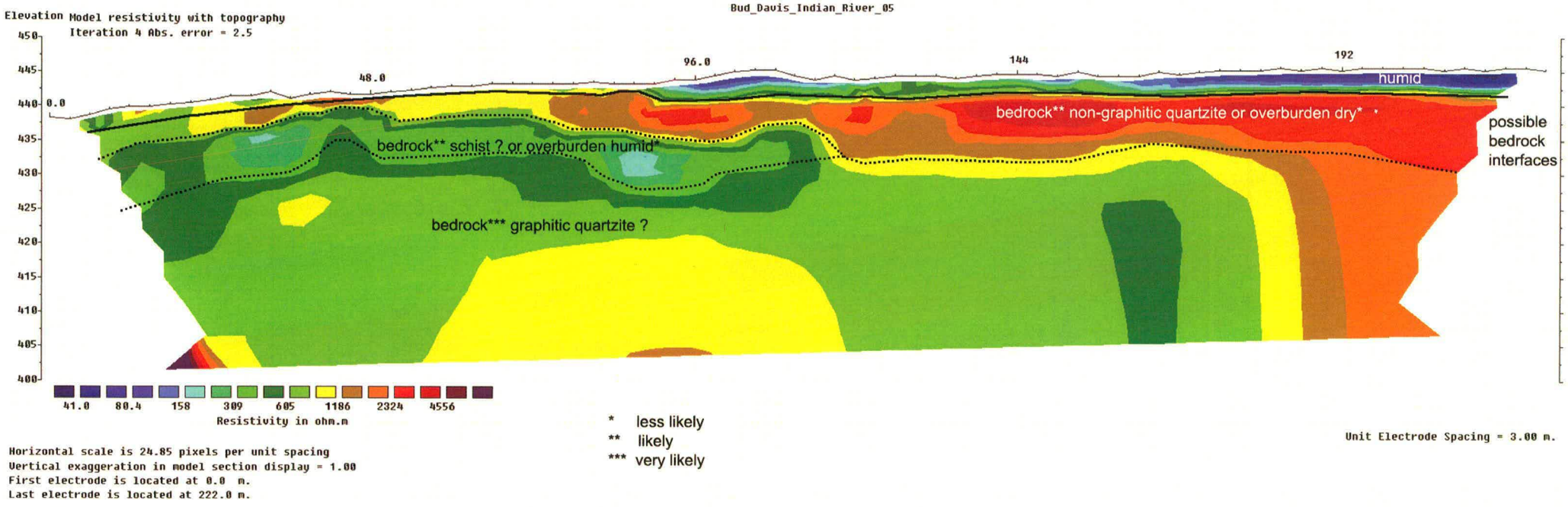


* less likely
** likely
*** very likely

Horizontal scale is 24.85 pixels per unit spacing
Vertical exaggeration in model section display = 1.00
First electrode is located at 0.0 m.
Last electrode is located at 222.0 m.

Unit Electrode Spacing = 3.00 m.

Interpretation

The bedrock appears to be covered with a thin, max. 3m thick layer of overburden. Alternatively the bedrock could be covered by three layers of overburden with an overall thickness of up to 12m.

As in profiles 01 and 04 the topmost layer appears to be very thin with only 0.5-3m thickness. In this topmost layer there is a significant change in resistivity at 90m, here the moderate or poor conductivity changes to well conducting material.

Alternatively there could be a second gravel layer of 3-9m thickness (red orange brown) overlaying the bedrock. This alternative bedrock interface could have two shallow channels at 96m and at 140m, with a depth of 7m and 10m respectively. It is however more likely that this alternative bedrock interface defines the boundaries of two different kinds of bedrock, namely quartzite and schist.

A second alternative interpretation would put a third overburden layer underneath the hypothetic gravel layer number two (red orange brown). This third layer would have a thickness of 3-6m in the area at 0-117m. There could be a channel in this alternative bedrock interface at 90m, with a depth of 13m. More likely would be a change in bedrock to some kind of schist.

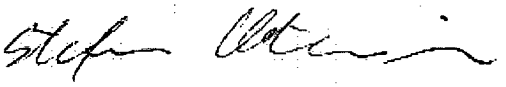
The IP profile is inconclusive. The most likely interpretation from this perspective would be that the first alternative bedrock interface is the actual one, this is however only a tentative conclusion.

It is recommended that the profile is getting drilled to confirm the actual overburden layering.

11. Qualifications

Stefan Ostermaier

- Study of geology, University of Tübingen, Germany
- Visit of geophysical field courses, University of Karlsruhe and University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Geological prospecting for precious metals and minerals in the Yukon and Alaska since 2001
- Geophysical Surveying for Mining Exploration in the Yukon since 2005
- Study of computer science, University of Stuttgart, Germany



Stefan Ostermaier

Appendix

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Maps

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

Costs

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

D.R. Bud Davis
La Terra Resources LTD.
Box 304-211, Elliot St.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2A1, Canada
(867) 334 5641
Bud.Latierra@gmail.com

Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Box 747
Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B-1G0, Canada
Phone: 867-993-3671 (Cell)
info@arctic-geophysics.com
www.arctic-geophysics.com

Survey Location: Indian River, Placer Claim P 508115

Invoice # 201108232

Date: August 23rd, 2011

Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
2 days	Vehicle $ 50.-- / day	100.--
135 Km	$ 0.45 / km	60.75
Geophysical Survey		
2 day	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey, run by one operator and one field assistant $ 910.-- / day	1 820.--
2 day	Writing report $ 300.-- / day	600.--
	Printing/Binding/Shipping	50.--
	NET Amount	$ 2 630.75
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 131.53
Total Due		**$ 2 762.28**

Arctic Geophysics Inc.

Geophysical Surveys • Prospecting • Consulting

D.R. Bud Davis
La Terra Resources LTD.
Box 304-211, Elliot St.
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(867) 334 5641
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Arctic Geophysics Inc.
Box 747
Dawson City, Yukon
Y0B-1G0, Canada
Phone: 867-993-3671 (Cell)
info@arctic-geophysics.com
www.arctic-geophysics.com

Survey Location: Indian River, prospecting lease ID00886

Invoice # 201108231

Date: August 23rd, 2011

Services provided:

Quantity	Description	Amount $CAN
Transportation		
1 ¼ days	Vehicle $ 50.-- / day	62.50
100 Km	$ 0.45 / km	45.--
¼ day	Driving $ 450.-- / day, operator + assistant	112.50
Geophysical Survey		
1 day	Geoelectrical 2D-Resistivity Survey, run by one operator and one field assistant $ 910.-- / day	910.--
1 day	Data processing, literature work, interpretation, first Documentation $ 300.-- / day	300.--
	NET Amount	$ 1 430.--
GST Number 846363216RT0001	**G.S.T. (5%)**	$ 71.50
Total Due		**$ 1 501.50**

GPS-Data

Indian River_01 (2010)

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.4	3	*
2	3	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.6	3	
3	6	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 34.8	3	
4	9	N63 46 16.2 W139 21 35.0	3	
5	12	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.3	3	
6	15	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.4	3	
7	18	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.6	3	
8	21	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 35.9	3	
9	24	N63 46 16.1 W139 21 36.1	3	
10	27	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.3	3	
11	30	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.5	3	
12	33	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.7	3	
13	36	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 36.9	3	
14	39	N63 46 16.0 W139 21 37.1	3	
15	42	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.3	3	
16	45	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.6	3	
17	48	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 37.7	3	
18	51	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 38.0	3	
19	54	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 38.2	3	
20	57	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.4	3	
21	60	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.6	3	
22	63	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 38.8	3	
23	66	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 39.0	3	
24	69	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 39.2	3	
25	72	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.4	3	*

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
26	75	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.6	3	
27	78	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 39.8	3	
28	81	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 40.1	3	
29	84	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 40.3	3	
30	87	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.5	3	
31	90	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.7	3	
32	93	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 40.8	3	
33	96	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 41.1	3	
34	99	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.2	3	
35	102	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.4	3	
36	105	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.7	3	
37	108	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 41.8	3	
38	111	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.1	3	
39	114	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.2	3	
40	117	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.5	3	
41	120	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 42.7	3	
42	123	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 42.9	3	
43	126	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 43.1	3	
44	129	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 43.4	3	
45	132	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.6	3	
46	135	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.7	3	
47	138	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 43.9	3	
48	141	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.1	3	
49	144	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.3	3	
50	147	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 44.5	3	*

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
51	150	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 44.7	3	
52	153	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.0	3	
53	156	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.2	3	
54	159	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 45.4	3	
55	162	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 45.6	3	
56	165	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 45.8	3	
57	168	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 46.0	3	
58	171	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 46.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.5	3	
60	177	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.7	3	
61	180	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 46.9	3	
62	183	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.1	3	
63	186	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.4	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
64	189	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 47.5	3	
65	192	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 47.8	3	
66	195	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 48.0	3	
67	198	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 48.3	3	
68	201	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.5	3	
69	204	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.7	3	
70	207	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 48.9	3	
71	210	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 49.2	3	
72	213	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 49.3	3	
73	216	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 49.5	3	
74	219	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 49.8	3	
75	222	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 50.0	3	*

Indian River_02

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 12.0 W139 20 26.8	5	*
2	3	N63 46 12.1 W139 20 26.7	5	
3	6	N63 46 12.2 W139 20 26.7	5	
4	9	N63 46 12.3 W139 20 26.6	5	
5	12	N63 46 12.3 W139 20 26.6	5	
6	15	N63 46 12.5 W139 20 26.5	5	
7	18	N63 46 12.5 W139 20 26.5	5	
8	21	N63 46 12.6 W139 20 26.4	5	
9	24	N63 46 12.7 W139 20 26.3	5	
10	27	N63 46 12.8 W139 20 26.3	5	
11	30	N63 46 12.9 W139 20 26.2	5	
12	33	N63 46 13.0 W139 20 26.1	5	
13	36	N63 46 13.1 W139 20 26.1	5	
14	39	N63 46 13.2 W139 20 26.0	5	
15	42	N63 46 13.3 W139 20 26.0	5	
16	45	N63 46 13.3 W139 20 26.0	5	
17	48	N63 46 13.4 W139 20 25.9	5	
18	51	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 25.8	5	
19	54	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 25.8	5	
20	57	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 25.7	5	
21	60	N63 46 13.8 W139 20 25.7	5	
22	63	N63 46 13.9 W139 20 25.6	5	
23	66	N63 46 14.0 W139 20 25.5	5	
24	69	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 25.5	5	
25	72	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 25.5	5	
26	75	N63 46 14.2 W139 20 25.4	5	
27	78	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 25.3	5	
28	81	N63 46 14.4 W139 20 25.3	5	
29	84	N63 46 14.5 W139 20 25.3	5	
30	87	N63 46 14.6 W139 20 25.1	5	
31	90	N63 46 14.7 W139 20 25.0	5	
32	93	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 24.9	5	
33	96	N63 46 14.9 W139 20 24.9	5	
34	99	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 24.8	5	
35	102	N63 46 15.1 W139 20 24.8	5	
36	105	N63 46 15.2 W139 20 24.6	5	
37	108	N63 46 15.3 W139 20 24.6	5	
38	111	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 24.5	5	*
39	114	N63 46 15.7 W139 20 24.6	5	
40	117	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 24.5	5	
41	120	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 24.4	5	
42	123	N63 46 15.9 W139 20 24.3	5	
43	126	N63 46 15.9 W139 20 24.2	5	
44	129	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 24.2	5	
45	132	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 24.0	5	
46	135	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 24.0	5	
47	138	N63 46 16.2 W139 20 23.9	5	
48	141	N63 46 16.3 W139 20 23.8	5	
49	144	N63 46 16.4 W139 20 23.8	5	
50	147	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 23.7	5	
51	150	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 23.6	5	
52	153	N63 46 16.6 W139 20 23.5	5	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 23.5	5	
54	159	N63 46 16.8 W139 20 23.4	5	
55	162	N63 46 16.9 W139 20 23.3	5	
56	165	N63 46 17.0 W139 20 23.3	5	
57	168	N63 46 17.1 W139 20 23.2	5	
58	171	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 23.1	5	
59	174	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 23.0	5	
60	177	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 22.9	5	
61	180	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 22.8	5	
62	183	N63 46 17.6 W139 20 22.8	5	
63	186	N63 46 17.7 W139 20 22.7	5	
64	189	N63 46 17.8 W139 20 22.6	5	
65	192	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 22.6	5	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
66	195	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 22.4	5	
67	198	N63 46 18.0 W139 20 22.3	5	
68	201	N63 46 18.1 W139 20 22.2	5	
69	204	N63 46 18.2 W139 20 22.2	5	
70	207	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 22.1	5	
71	210	N63 46 18.5 W139 20 22.1	5	
72	213	N63 46 18.7 W139 20 22.1	5	
73	216	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 22.1	5	
74	219	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 22.0	5	
75	222	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 21.8	5	*

Indian River_03

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 33.2	4	*
2	3	N63 46 13.5 W139 20 33.1	4	
3	6	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 32.9	4	
4	9	N63 46 13.6 W139 20 32.8	4	
5	12	N63 46 13.7 W139 20 32.7	4	
6	15	N63 46 13.8 W139 20 32.7	4	
7	18	N63 46 13.9 W139 20 32.6	4	
8	21	N63 46 14.0 W139 20 32.4	4	
9	24	N63 46 14.1 W139 20 32.3	4	
10	27	N63 46 14.2 W139 20 32.2	4	
11	30	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 32.1	4	
12	33	N63 46 14.3 W139 20 32.1	4	
13	36	N63 46 14.4 W139 20 32.0	4	
14	39	N63 46 14.5 W139 20 31.9	4	
15	42	N63 46 14.6 W139 20 31.8	4	
16	45	N63 46 14.7 W139 20 31.7	4	
17	48	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 31.6	4	
18	51	N63 46 14.8 W139 20 31.5	4	
19	54	N63 46 14.9 W139 20 31.4	4	
20	57	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 31.3	4	
21	60	N63 46 15.0 W139 20 31.2	4	
22	63	N63 46 15.1 W139 20 31.1	4	
23	66	N63 46 15.2 W139 20 31.0	4	
24	69	N63 46 15.3 W139 20 30.9	4	
25	72	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 30.8	4	
26	75	N63 46 15.4 W139 20 30.7	4	
27	78	N63 46 15.5 W139 20 30.6	4	
28	81	N63 46 15.6 W139 20 30.5	4	
29	84	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 30.3	4	
30	87	N63 46 15.8 W139 20 30.2	4	
31	90	N63 46 16.0 W139 20 30.1	4	
32	93	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 30.0	4	
33	96	N63 46 16.1 W139 20 29.9	4	
34	99	N63 46 16.2 W139 20 29.8	4	
35	102	N63 46 16.3 W139 20 29.7	4	
36	105	N63 46 16.4 W139 20 29.6	4	
37	108	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 29.5	4	
38	111	N63 46 16.5 W139 20 29.4	4	*
39	114	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 29.1	4	
40	117	N63 46 16.7 W139 20 29.0	4	
41	120	N63 46 16.8 W139 20 28.9	4	
42	123	N63 46 16.9 W139 20 28.8	4	
43	126	N63 46 17.0 W139 20 28.7	4	
44	129	N63 46 17.1 W139 20 28.6	4	
45	132	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 28.5	4	
46	135	N63 46 17.2 W139 20 28.4	4	
47	138	N63 46 17.3 W139 20 28.4	4	
48	141	N63 46 17.4 W139 20 28.3	4	
49	144	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 28.2	4	
50	147	N63 46 17.5 W139 20 28.1	4	
51	150	N63 46 17.6 W139 20 28.0	4	
52	153	N63 46 17.7 W139 20 27.9	4	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 17.8 W139 20 27.8	4	
54	159	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 27.7	4	
55	162	N63 46 17.9 W139 20 27.6	4	
56	165	N63 46 18.0 W139 20 27.4	4	
57	168	N63 46 18.1 W139 20 27.4	4	
58	171	N63 46 18.2 W139 20 27.3	4	
59	174	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 27.2	4	
60	177	N63 46 18.3 W139 20 27.1	4	
61	180	N63 46 18.4 W139 20 27.0	4	
62	183	N63 46 18.5 W139 20 26.8	4	
63	186	N63 46 18.6 W139 20 26.7	4	
64	189	N63 46 18.7 W139 20 26.6	4	
65	192	N63 46 18.8 W139 20 26.5	4	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
66	195	N63 46 18.9 W139 20 26.3	4	
67	198	N63 46 19.0 W139 20 26.3	4	
68	201	N63 46 19.0 W139 20 26.2	4	
69	204	N63 46 19.1 W139 20 26.1	4	
70	207	N63 46 19.2 W139 20 26.0	4	
71	210	N63 46 19.3 W139 20 25.9	4	
72	213	N63 46 19.3 W139 20 25.7	4	
73	216	N63 46 19.4 W139 20 25.7	4	
74	219	N63 46 19.5 W139 20 25.6	4	
75	222	N63 46 19.7 W139 20 25.5	4	*

Indian River_04

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.4	3	*
2	3	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.5	3	
3	6	N63 46 15.9 W139 21 28.8	3	
4	9	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.0	3	
5	12	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.2	3	
6	15	N63 46 15.8 W139 21 29.4	3	
7	18	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 29.6	3	
8	21	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 29.8	3	
9	24	N63 46 15.7 W139 21 30.1	3	
10	27	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.3	3	
11	30	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.5	3	
12	33	N63 46 15.6 W139 21 30.7	3	
13	36	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 30.9	3	
14	39	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 31.1	3	
15	42	N63 46 15.5 W139 21 31.3	3	
16	45	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.6	3	
17	48	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.8	3	
18	51	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 31.9	3	
19	54	N63 46 15.4 W139 21 32.2	3	
20	57	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.4	3	
21	60	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.6	3	
22	63	N63 46 15.3 W139 21 32.8	3	
23	66	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.0	3	
24	69	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.3	3	
25	72	N63 46 15.2 W139 21 33.4	3	
26	75	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 33.6	3	
27	78	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 33.9	3	
28	81	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 34.1	3	
29	84	N63 46 15.1 W139 21 34.3	3	
30	87	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.5	3	
31	90	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.6	3	
32	93	N63 46 15.0 W139 21 34.8	3	
33	96	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.1	3	
34	99	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.2	3	
35	102	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.5	3	
36	105	N63 46 14.9 W139 21 35.7	3	
37	108	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 35.9	3	
38	111	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.1	3	*
39	114	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.3	3	
40	117	N63 46 14.8 W139 21 36.7	3	
41	120	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 36.8	3	
42	123	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.0	3	
43	126	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.2	3	
44	129	N63 46 14.7 W139 21 37.4	3	
45	132	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 37.6	3	
46	135	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 37.8	3	
47	138	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.0	3	
48	141	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.3	3	
49	144	N63 46 14.6 W139 21 38.4	3	
50	147	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 38.6	3	
51	150	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 38.8	3	
52	153	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.0	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.2	3	
54	159	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.5	3	
55	162	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 39.6	3	
56	165	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 39.8	3	
57	168	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.1	3	
58	171	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 40.4	3	
60	177	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.6	3	
61	180	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.8	3	
62	183	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 40.9	3	
63	186	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.2	3	
64	189	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.4	3	
65	192	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.6	3	
66	195	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 41.8	3	
67	198	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.0	3	
68	201	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.2	3	
69	204	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.4	3	
70	207	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 42.6	3	
71	210	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 42.9	3	
72	213	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 43.1	3	
73	216	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 43.4	3	
74	219	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 43.5	3	
75	222	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 43.8	3	*

Indian River_05

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
1	0	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 27.9	3	*
2	3	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.0	3	
3	6	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.1	3	
4	9	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.3	3	
5	12	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.5	3	
6	15	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.6	3	
7	18	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 28.8	3	
8	21	N63 46 14.5 W139 21 29.0	3	
9	24	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.2	3	
10	27	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.5	3	
11	30	N63 46 14.4 W139 21 29.6	3	
12	33	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 29.8	3	
13	36	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.1	3	
14	39	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.3	3	
15	42	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.5	3	
16	45	N63 46 14.3 W139 21 30.7	3	
17	48	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 30.9	3	
18	51	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 31.1	3	
19	54	N63 46 14.2 W139 21 31.3	3	
20	57	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.6	3	
21	60	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.7	3	
22	63	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 31.9	3	
23	66	N63 46 14.1 W139 21 32.2	3	
24	69	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.4	3	
25	72	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.6	3	
26	75	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 32.8	3	
27	78	N63 46 14.0 W139 21 33.0	3	
28	81	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.3	3	
29	84	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.5	3	
30	87	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.7	3	
31	90	N63 46 13.9 W139 21 33.9	3	
32	93	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.1	3	
33	96	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.3	3	
34	99	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.5	3	
35	102	N63 46 13.8 W139 21 34.7	3	
36	105	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.0	3	
37	108	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.2	3	
38	111	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.4	3	*
39	114	N63 46 13.7 W139 21 35.6	3	
40	117	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 35.7	3	
41	120	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 35.9	3	
42	123	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 36.1	3	
43	126	N63 46 13.6 W139 21 36.3	3	
44	129	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.5	3	
45	132	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.7	3	
46	135	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 36.8	3	
47	138	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.0	3	
48	141	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.2	3	
49	144	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.3	3	
50	147	N63 46 13.5 W139 21 37.5	3	
51	150	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 37.7	3	
52	153	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 37.9	3	

Electrode No.	Location in Profile [m]	GPS-Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	GPS-Accuracy [m]	Post [*]
53	156	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.1	3	
54	159	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.3	3	
55	162	N63 46 13.4 W139 21 38.5	3	
56	165	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 38.7	3	
57	168	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.0	3	
58	171	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.2	3	
59	174	N63 46 13.3 W139 21 39.5	3	
60	177	N63 46 13.2 W139 21 39.6	3	
61	180	N63 46 13.2 W139 21 39.8	3	
62	183	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.1	3	
63	186	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.2	3	
64	189	N63 46 13.1 W139 21 40.5	3	
65	192	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 40.7	3	
66	195	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 40.9	3	
67	198	N63 46 13.0 W139 21 41.2	3	
68	201	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.4	3	
69	204	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.6	3	
70	207	N63 46 12.9 W139 21 41.8	3	
71	210	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.2	3	
72	213	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.4	3	
73	216	N63 46 12.8 W139 21 42.6	3	
74	219	N63 46 12.7 W139 21 42.8	3	
75	222	N63 46 12.7 W139 21 43.0	3	*