

MEMORANDUM

Date:	October 15, 2015
To:	Casino Mining Corporation
From:	Hemmera
Re:	Tailings Management Facility Dam Breach Inundation Study IR (R2-30) - Socio-economic Assessment

1.0 PURPOSE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

In July 2015 Hemmera was contracted to undertake a socio-economic assessment of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) Dam Breach Inundation Study, prepared by Knight Piésold, for Casino Mining Corporation's Casino Mine. As per the safety guidelines issued by Canadian Dam Association (CDA, 2007), Casino's TMF Dam Breach Inundation Study, along with assessments for terrestrial, aquatic and socio-economics are required to evaluate potential downstream consequences resulting from hypothetical dam failures.

The socio-economic assessment describes the consequences in terms of incremental impacts during two hypothetical breach scenarios, a 'Sunny Day' and 'Flood Induced', within the TMF Dam Breach Inundation Study's modelled inundation zone. The incremental impact is the inundation that is over and above the natural mean annual discharge or 1:200 year flood for the 'Sunny Day' and 'Flood induced' scenarios, respectively. This assessment describes the incremental consequences of a dam breach in three categories: loss of life; loss of environmental and cultural values; and infrastructure and economic losses. In accordance with the CDA Guidelines (2007; revised 2013), the dam breach evaluation addresses two initial hydrologic conditions:

- Sunny day failure – a sudden dam failure that occurs during normal operations, which may be caused by internal erosion, piping, earthquakes, mis-operation leading to overtopping, or another event.
- Flood induced or rainy day failure – a dam failure resulting from a natural flood of a magnitude that is greater than what the dam can safely pass.

1.1 METHODOLOGY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Hemmera has conducted secondary research to complete the socio-economic assessment. These secondary information sources include:

- Tailings Management Facility Dam Breach Inundation Study prepared by Knight Piésold
- Existing dam inundation studies for mining projects
- Yukon Geological Survey information for First Nation lands and recreation trails
- Casino Mining Corporation's Project Proposal Submitted to Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board (YESAB) – sections include Project Description and Land Use

Due to the scope and limited secondary information sources available for Hemmera’s socio-economic assessment it does not include an assessment of the impacts from sediment and tailings waste or an assessment of impacts on community wellbeing as a result of a TMF dam breach or flood.

2.0 LIFE SAFETY

Many factors can affect the severity of the Loss of Life consequences to the ‘Population at Risk’ including, depth of flow, velocity of flow, topography and advance warning time throughout the inundated area. The ‘Population at Risk’ is defined by the Canadian Dam Association (2007) (see **Table 1** and **Section 2.1.1** below).

As per **Section 5.0** and illustrated in Figures 5.3 and 5.6 of the TMF Dam Breach Inundation Study (Knight Piésold, 2015) the modelled inundation area includes one recreation cabin, a proposed air strip access road, bridge crossing at Dip Creek and air strip located downstream of the TMF. First Nation Category B lands and a heritage trail are not referenced in the TMF Dam Breach Study; however they fall within the inundation zone and are included in this assessment. The inundation area does not include the camp or any other related site infrastructure. Other First Nations land is located downstream of the modelled inundation zone; however these lands were not assessed. **Table 2** details the locations within the inundation area where there may be ‘Population at Risk’.

Studies related to recreation and tourism use and First Nation traditional and current use have not been conducted in relation to the modelled inundation area; however aside from the Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Route no other trail thoroughfares were identified in the secondary source materials reviewed.

Table 1 Dam Classification (Reproduced from Table 2-1 in CDA (2007))

Dam Class	Population at Risk ¹	Incremental losses		
		Loss of Life ²	Environmental and Cultural Values	Infrastructure and Economics
Low	None	0	Minimal short-term loss No long-term loss	Low economic losses; area contains limited infrastructure or services
Significant	Temporary only	Unspecified	No significant loss or deterioration of fish or wildlife habitat Loss of marginal habitat only Restoration or compensation in kind highly possible	Losses to recreational facilities, seasonal workplaces, and infrequently used transportation routes
High	Permanent	10 or fewer	Significant loss or deterioration of <i>important</i> fish or wildlife habitat Restoration or compensation in kind highly possible	High economic losses affecting infrastructure, public transportation, and commercial facilities

Dam Class	Population at Risk ¹	Incremental losses		
		Loss of Life ²	Environmental and Cultural Values	Infrastructure and Economics
Very high	Permanent	100 or fewer	Significant loss or deterioration of <i>critical</i> fish or wildlife habitat Restoration or compensation in kind impossible	Very high economic losses affecting important infrastructure or services (e.g., highway, industrial facility, storage facilities for dangerous substances)
Extreme	Permanent	More than 100	Major loss of <i>critical</i> fish or wildlife habitat Restoration or compensation in kind impossible	Extreme losses affecting critical infrastructure or services (e.g., hospital, major industrial complex, major storage facilities for dangerous substances)

Note: ¹ Definitions for population at risk:

None—There is no identifiable population at risk, so there is no possibility of loss of life other than through unforeseeable misadventure.

Temporary—People are only temporarily in the dam-breach inundation zone (e.g., seasonal cottage use, passing through on transportation routes, participating in recreational activities).

Permanent—The population at risk is ordinarily located in the dam-breach inundation zone (e.g., as permanent residents); three consequence classes (high, very high, extreme) are proposed to allow for more detailed estimates of potential loss of life (to assist in decision-making if the appropriate analysis is carried out).

² Implications for loss of life:

Unspecified – The appropriate level of safety required at a dam where people are temporarily at risk depends on the number of people, the exposure time, the nature of their activity, and other conditions. A higher class could be appropriate, depending on the requirements. However, the design flood requirement, for example, might not be higher if the temporary population is not likely to be present during the flood season.

2.1.1 Population at Risk

The ‘Population at Risk’ can be defined as the population at any given time that is downstream of the TMF within the inundation zone during the operational and active closure periods. The group includes the in-transit workforce and site visitors (together called site personnel) who use the air strip access road and bridge, along with First Nation members occupying Category B lands for traditional or current use purposes, and recreation users including occupants at the cabin above Dip Creek and users of the Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail and White, Donjek and Klotassin Rivers.

During the operational period, based on the ‘Population at Risk’ categories defined in **Table 1** (i.e. None, Temporary, or Permanent), the ‘Temporary’ category is considered appropriate based on the personnel using the air strip access road and bridge as a transportation route and First Nation members and recreation users occupying lands within the modelled inundation zone on a seasonal basis. However this is based on assumptions that cannot be verified without traditional land use studies and other primary data collection methods.

During the post-closure period, intermittent presence within the inundation area will occur from mine personnel and may occur from First Nation members and recreation users. There is anticipated to be no permanent workforce based on site during post-closure. For the post-closure period, the 'Temporary' category for 'Population at Risk' is appropriate.

2.1.2 Loss of Life

During the operational period, the expected 'Loss of Life' in the event of a catastrophic dam failure is related to a subset of site personnel (i.e. work force and site visitors) travelling to/from the airstrip along the access road. The subset also includes First Nation members using their surrounding lands seasonally and recreation users on the Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail and White, Donjek and Klotassin Rivers seasonally, within the modelled inundation zone. As noted in **Section 5.0** of the TMF Dam Breach Inundation Study, all other mine infrastructure will be located outside the maximum inundation zone and workers in the active mine zone will not be at risk during a TMF dam breach or flood.

Site Personnel

Based on the Casino Project Proposal for Executive Committee Review submitted to Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board, Casino has estimated that the mine will have 1000 staff employed during construction and 600 employed during operations (Casino Mining Corporation, 2014). The construction schedule will likely consist of staff working 4 weeks on with 2 weeks off or 2 weeks on and 2 weeks off. The 2/2 shift is anticipated to be the schedule during operations. The staff rotation for operations is not yet determined, however it is assumed there will be multiple flights during travel days.

For logistical purposes Hemmera has assumed that there will be trucks hauling cargo and either one large full-sized bus (i.e. school bus with maximum 72 passengers) travelling in one direction or multiple passenger vans (i.e. maximum 12 passengers each van) in either direction. The passengers will be temporarily in transit on the air strip access road or bridge crossing during travel days during a 'Sunny Day' or 'Flood Induced' scenario. In terms of risk if a dam breach or TMF flood were to occur, one large transport bus would have a higher consequence yet lower likelihood of being in the inundation zone compared to multiple vans that would have a lower consequence yet higher likelihood of being within the inundation zone.

First Nations

Within or adjacent to the modelled inundation zone White River First Nation has six R blocks as lands set aside (see **Table 2** and **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**) and Tr'ondek Hwech'in hold one Category B settlement parcel above the White River (see **Table 2** and **Figure 4**). The usage and occupancy related to First Nation lands is not known at this time, however cabins may be located in the general area and may be used seasonally. As a result of the limited data, it is unknown what the potential for loss of life on those land parcels may be.

Tr'ondek Hwech'in hold Category A and B lands downstream of the confluence of the White River on the Yukon River; however these lands are outside of the modelled inundation zone and have not been assessed for socio-economic impacts.

Recreation Users

There is one cabin located within the modelled inundation zone and it is located above Dip Creek. The mine site will be closed to public access and recreation users will not be able to access the airstrip access road and bridge.

The Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail runs along the northern side of the White River and forks to Alaska to the west and Dawson City to the north. Portions of the trail are located within the modelled inundation zone; however most of the route is outside of the inundation zone (see **Table 2** and **Figure 1**). Usage of this area has been assumed as seasonal and temporary; however the total usage numbers have not been gathered through primary data collection means.

Based on the limited sources available it is not known if there are recreation users using other areas of the White River or the Donjek and Klotassin Rivers within the modelled inundation zone. If there is usage it can be assumed to be temporary or transient use of these rivers by fishers, campers and other users.

Recreation users of the Tetlin to Dawson Trail and White River, along with potential users on the Donjek and Klotassin Rivers are anticipated to be seasonal and recreating on a temporary basis. A scenario during warm weather seasons may increase the number of travellers within the inundation zone.

As noted above, studies related to First Nations, recreation and tourism use have not been conducted in relation to the inundation area therefore impacts cannot be fully assessed.

Airstrip Access Road and Bridge Crossing at Dip Creek

A single lane 14km air strip access road has been proposed to originate from the southwest corner of the TMF and continue south along the northwest side of Dip Creek. A bridge crossing is proposed to allow access to the south side of Dip Creek where the road will continue uphill to the air strip. The air strip is above the modelled inundation area and is 11.3 km downstream of the potential TMF breach location. If a breach were to occur in either scenario most of the road located along the lower elevation of Casino and Dip Creeks and the entire bridge crossing are expected to be washed out.

Cabin above Casino Creek

The cabin is located 3.4km downstream of the proposed TMF and is built above the Casino Creek channel on the northwest hill slope and ~100m above the modelled inundation area; therefore no inundation is anticipated to occur.

No other known existing or proposed settlements or infrastructure are predicted to incur damage during a breach.

The severity of life safety consequences are affected by many factors such as the depth of inundation, velocity of flow, topography and advance warning time within the inundated area. **Table 2** describes the characteristics for a 'Sunny Day' and 'Flood Induced' breach and the corresponding impacts to downstream infrastructure and First Nations land. The incremental impact is the inundation that is over and above the natural mean annual discharge or 1:200 year flood for the 'Sunny Day' and 'Flood induced' scenarios, respectively.

Based on the 'Loss of Life' categories defined in **Table 2** (i.e. Zero, Unspecified, 10 or fewer, 100 or fewer, More than 100) and the mitigation measures proposed by Hemmera, the '100 or fewer' category and 'Very High' classification is considered appropriate. Casino's population is 'temporary' and that usually carries a 'Significant' dam classification; however a 'Very High' classification has been given based on:

- The high volume and regular frequency of non-permanent personnel travelling throughout the year on a weekly/semi-weekly basis on the air strip access road and bridge crossing within the inundation zone.
- The number of First Nation land parcels within the inundation zone and the lack of available data to assess land parcel usage.
- The lack of information on the potential of recreation users that may be present in the inundation zone on a seasonal and temporary basis.
- All major mine activities, including the air strip, are located outside of the inundation zone.

Hemmera proposes the following mitigation measures to reduce the potential for Loss of Life within the inundation zone:

- Casino to limit the amount of transport and cargo vehicles on the air strip access road to no more than 80 passengers on the road in either direction at one time.
- Casino to setup a warning system at frequently used locations potentially affected by a dam breach or TMF flood. These sites include transportation corridors and locations such as the mine site complex, cabin, air strip road, bridge, air strip and recreation and First Nation lands. The warning will help mitigate the total 'Population at Risk' present during a breach or flood conditions.
- Casino to construct elevated road pull-off areas along the north and south sides of the air strip access road that will be safely above the maximum anticipated depth of flow in the inundated areas.

Table 2 List of Structures and First Nations Land within the Modelled Inundation Zone Potentially Impacted by TMF Dam Breach

List of Infrastructure and First Nations Land	Distance Downstream, Corresponding Study Area ¹ and Assessment Figure	Location in Relation to Modelled Inundation Zone	Flood Peak Arrival Times	Incremental Change in Maximum Flow Depth and Change in Maximum Cross Sectional Discharge (m ³ /s)	Incremental Impacts of Dam Breach Within Modelled Inundation Zone
Infrastructure					
Airstrip Access Road	1km downstream Study CS #1	Runs along westside of Casino Creek, crosses Dip Creek, continues downstream on south side of Dip Creek	'Sunny Day': .7hr 'Flood Induced': 1hr	'Sunny Day': 15m and 22,400 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 19m and 40,270 m ³ /s	Sections of the road along Casino and Dip Creek would be inundated and washed out in both scenarios. Elevated pullouts, traffic restrictions and advanced warning system will mitigate impacts.
Cabin	3.4km downstream Study CS #2	~100m above Casino Creek downstream of TMF	'Sunny Day': .8hr 'Flood Induced': 1hr	'Sunny Day': 15m and 19,498 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 20m and 47,890 m ³ /s	Above inundation zone and not likely impacted. Elevated pullouts, traffic restrictions and advanced warning system will mitigate impacts to occupants.
Bridge	3.4km downstream Study CS #2	Crosses Dip Creek	'Sunny Day': .8hr 'Flood Induced': 1hr	'Sunny Day': 15m and 19,498 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 20m and 47,890 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur in both scenarios. Elevated pullouts, traffic restrictions and advanced warning system will mitigate impacts.
Airstrip	11.3 km downstream Study CS #5	Above Dip Creek	'Sunny Day': 1.5hr 'Flood Induced': 1.5hr	'Sunny Day': 9m and 11,697 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 11m and 33,360 m ³ /s	Above inundation zone and not likely impacted. Muster locations are accessible, traffic restrictions and advanced warning system will mitigate impacts.
Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail	186 km downstream Study CS #12 Figure 1 below	Crosses the Yukon River downstream of the White River confluence and continues a route westward along the north side of the White River within and outside of the inundation zone	'Sunny Day': 36 hr 'Flood Induced': 24hr	'Sunny Day': 1m and 1,402 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 1m and 5,800 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur at lower elevations along the trail in both scenarios and greater during warm weather seasons. Trail users can access many areas outside of the inundation zone.
First Nations Land					
White River First Nation WRFN S-144B (Poly ID 481)	32.7km downstream Study CS# 6 Figure 2 below	Confluence of Klotassin and Donjek River	'Sunny Day': 4.7hr 'Flood Induced': 3.5hr	'Sunny Day': 5m and 5,295 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 5m and 18,920 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur in both scenarios and greater on a 'Sunny Day'.
White River First Nation WRFN S-145B (Poly ID 568)	32.7km downstream Study CS# 6 Figure 2 below	Confluence of Klotassin and Donjek River	'Sunny Day': 4.7hr 'Flood Induced': 3.5hr	'Sunny Day': 5m and 5,295 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 5m and 18,920 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur in both scenarios and greater on a 'Sunny Day'.
White River First Nation WRFN S-175B (Poly ID 253)	77.2km downstream CS# 10 Figure 3 below	Along Donjek River upstream of confluence with White River	'Sunny Day': 14 hr 'Flood Induced': 10hr	'Sunny Day': 2m and 2,403 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 2m and 9,040 m ³ /s	Inundation in both scenarios.
White River First Nation WRFN S-143B (Poly ID 229)	77.2km downstream CS# 10 Figure 3 below	At confluence of White and Donjek River	'Sunny Day': 14 hr 'Flood Induced': 10hr	'Sunny Day': 2m and 2,403 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 2m and 9,040 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur in both scenarios and greater on a 'Sunny Day'.
White River First Nation WRFN S-153B (Poly ID 165)	77.2km downstream CS# 10 Figure 3 below	Along the shore of White River (downstream of confluence with Donjek River)	'Sunny Day': 14 hr 'Flood Induced': 10hr	'Sunny Day': 2m and 2,403 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 2m and 9,040 m ³ /s	Inundation will occur in both scenarios and greater on a 'Sunny Day'.
White River First Nation WRFN S-188B (Poly ID 127)	77.2km downstream CS# 10 Figure 3 below	~350m above White River and inundation zone	'Sunny Day': 14 hr 'Flood Induced': 10hr	'Sunny Day': 2m and 2,403 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 2m and 9,040 m ³ /s	Above inundation zone and not likely impacted.
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in TH S-17B1 (Survey ID 723388) (surface rights)	77.2km downstream CS# 10 Figure 4 below	~1,600m above White River and inundation zone	'Sunny Day': 14 hr 'Flood Induced': 10hr	'Sunny Day': 2m and 2,403 m ³ /s 'Flood Induced': 2m and 9,040 m ³ /s	Above inundation zone and not likely impacted.

¹ Closest Cross Section Number from Table 5.1 and 5.2 of the Tailings Management Facility Dam Breach Inundation Study (Knight Piésold, 2015)

3.0 CULTURAL LOSSES

The Yukon Dam Guide (2012) requires consideration of any cultural losses, which includes “damage to irreplaceable historic and cultural features”. Under CDA (2007) damage to irreplaceable historic and cultural features that cannot be evaluated in economic terms, should be considered on a site-specific basis.

The inundation zone is located within the traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation, the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, Kluane First Nation and White River First Nation. As mentioned in the ‘Loss of Life’ section above, White River First Nation (see **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**) and Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in (see **Figure 4**) have lands within the modelled inundation zone. Any losses to wildlife or aquatic resources may impact First Nations hunting, trapping, and fisheries.

Heritage trails are an important part of the culture in Yukon and provide opportunities for both Yukoners and visitors to recreate, explore the wilderness and learn about Yukon’s history (Yukon Government, 2015a). The Dawson to Tetlin Heritage Route is located within the Casino modelled inundation zone and therefore may hold cultural value for trail users (see **Figure 1**). The usage and the cultural connection to the section of the Dawson to Tetlin Heritage trail within the inundation zone are not known and as such were not part of this assessment.

4.0 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The *Dam Safety Guidelines* (CDA 2013), “consider the economic losses to third parties beyond the limits of the mining lease on which the mining dam is situated”; therefore economic losses to the company are not included.

Yukon Dam Guide (2012) requires an assessment on the impacts to tenured land including First Nations settlement land. White River First Nation has six R blocks as lands set aside along the Donjek and White Rivers within or near the inundation zone and Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in has one Category B settlement parcel along the White River. Other areas of use by First Nations within the modelled inundation zone are not known. Selkirk First Nation’s settlement lands are not located with inundation zone. Other First Nations land is located downstream of the modelled inundation zone; however these lands were not assessed.

Specific information related to the value of land use activities such as hunting, trapping and fishing along with the current or future value of surface resources and activities is not known. **Table 2** above details the First Nation lands within the inundation zone and whether inundation would occur.

Tourism and recreation pursuits are accessible downstream of the TMF. The Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail runs along the north side of the White River and parts of it lie in the inundation zone and parts of it are adjacent to the inundation zone (see **Table 2**). Data is not available to assess where and how much

fishing takes place along the White, Donjek and Klotassin Rivers where a dam breach or TMF flood would potentially impact. Outside of the modelled inundation area tourism and recreation companies including Canadian Wilderness Travel Ltd., as described in Casino's Environmental Assessment Project Proposal, operate along the Yukon River (Casino Mining Corporation, 2014).

Information regarding tourism and recreation businesses and spending within the modelled inundation zone was not available and is not part of the socio-economic assessment.

No other permanent settlements, public infrastructure or services and commercial facilities are within the inundation zone based on the data assessed.

Economic information for hunting, harvesting, trapping, recreational and tourism land uses that may be taking place within the modelled inundation zone is not publically available. Without identifying and quantifying the estimated dollar value associated to land use including the restoration potential and costs to First Nations land, an assessment on economic impacts cannot be completed.

5.0 REFERENCES

Casino Mining Corporation. 2014. Proposal for Executive Committee Review, Pursuant to the Yukon Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment Act.

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Yukon Government, 2015a. Yukon Department of Tourism and Culture. Available at: http://www.tc.gov.yk.ca/historicsites_programs.html. Accessed August 20, 2015.

Yukon Government. 2015b. Yukon Geomatics Heritage and First Nation Heritage Routes. Displayed in Google Earth: *63°25'52.95"N, 139°51'18.33"W, elevation 2586ft*. Available at: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/Culture_and_Heritage/First_Nation_Heritage_Routes/. Accessed August 18, 2015.

Yukon Government. 2015c. Yukon Geomatics First Nation Land. Displayed in Google Earth: *62°34'01.16"N, 139°30'13.23"W, elevation 517M*. Available at: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Accessed August 18, 2015.

Yukon Government. 2015d. Yukon Geomatics First Nation Land. Displayed in Google Earth: *62°34'56.11"N, 139°54'51.18"W, elevation 700M*. Available at: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Accessed August 18, 2015.

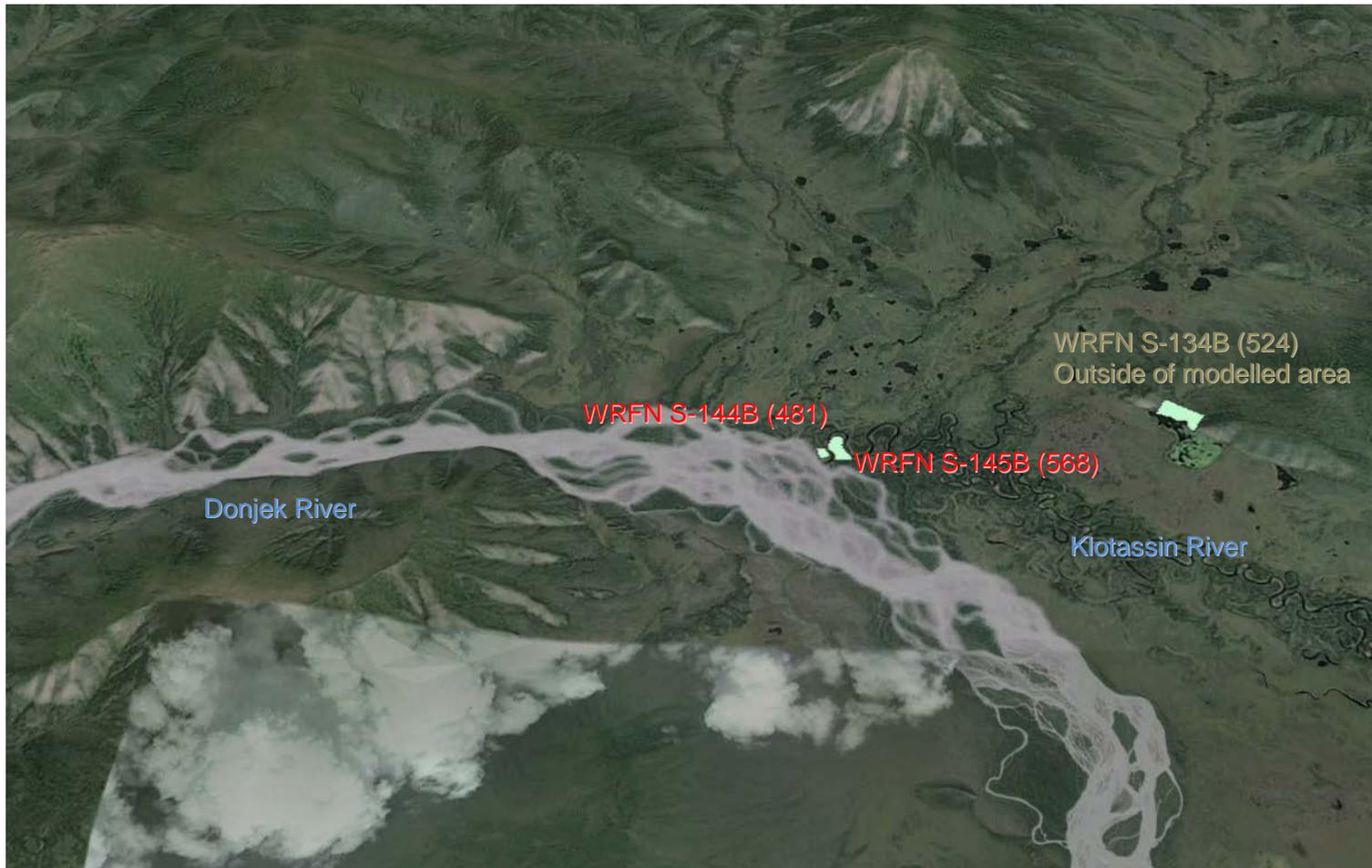
Yukon Government. 2015e. Yukon Geomatics First Nation Land. Displayed in Google Earth: *63°08'47.20"N, 140°05'16.12"W, elevation 518M*. Available at: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Accessed August 18, 2015.

Figure 1 Tetlin to Dawson Heritage Trail



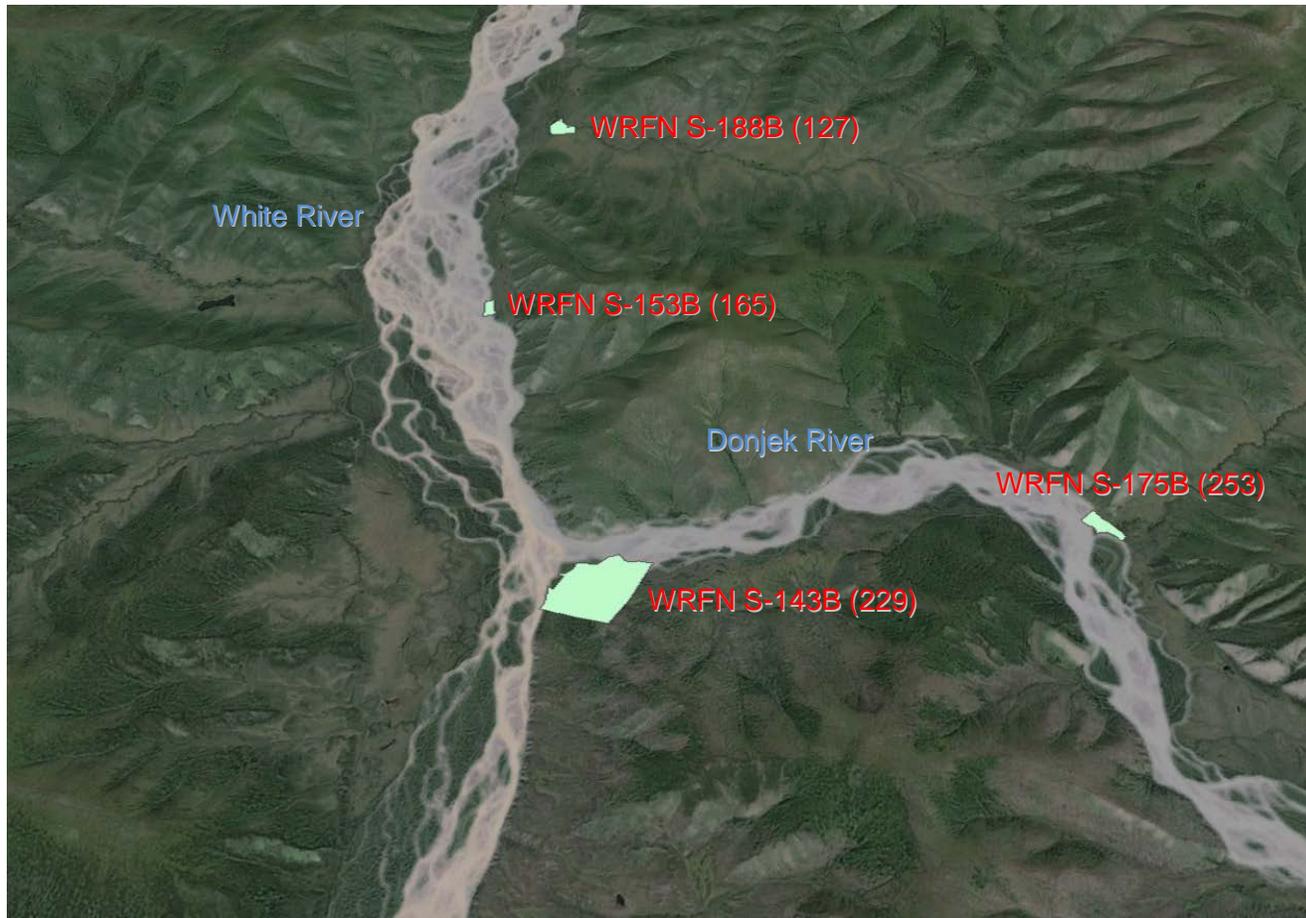
Data sourced: Yukon Government, 2015b: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/Culture_and_Heritage/First_Nation_Heritage_Routes/.
Displayed in Google Earth.

Figure 2 White River First Nation Land: WRFN S-144B (481) and WRFN S-145B (568)



Data sourced: Yukon Government, 2015c: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Displayed in Google Earth.

Figure 3 White River First Nation Land: WRFN S-175B (253), WRFN S-143B (229), WRFN S-153B (165), WRFN S-188B (127)



Data sourced: Yukon Government, 2015d: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Displayed in Google Earth.

Figure 4 Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land: TH S-17B1 (Survey ID 723388)



Data sourced: Yukon Government, 2015e: ftp://ftp.geomaticsyukon.ca/GeoYukon/First_Nations. Displayed in Google Earth.