

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

MACK No. 1 to 28 Mineral Claims (inclusive)

Situated 16 air miles West of

DEASE LAKE

LIARD MINING DIVISION

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude $58^{\circ}30'$ North: Longitude $130^{\circ}20'$ West

N.T.S. 104 J/8w

on behalf of

TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Field Work Between August 6 and 11, 1971.

3207

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. <u>3207</u> MAP _____
--

Report by

D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

A. Scott, B. Sc.

September 6, 1971

DELTA, B.C.

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PREAMBLE:

Between August 6 and 11, 1971, a field crew employed by D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng., completed a geochemical soil sampling survey of approximately seven (7) line miles on mineral claims situated on Snow Peak, in Northern British Columbia. The mineral claims, named Mack No. 1 to 28 inclusive, are situated 16 air miles west of the settlement of Dease Lake, and are owned outright by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd., of Vancouver B. C.

The purpose of the geochemical survey, was to explore an area which is largely covered with overburden, but contains outcrops of an altered acidic intrusive, mineralized with scattered molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

This report describes the field, analytical, and data processing procedures, and discusses the results of the geochemical sampling.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

Geochemical soil sampling was conducted on north-south grid lines spaced 400 feet apart. The sample interval was 200 feet along the 12 cross lines, and the sample depth averaged approximately 6 inches.

The soil, on the whole, is a reddish-brown hybrid variety

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS cont'd.

and predominantly a mixture of "B" and "C" soil horizons. The soil is young and poorly developed and lies in alpine flora terrain.

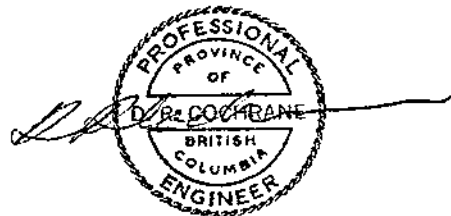
The 184 geochemical soil samples were analyzed in Vancouver, B. C. by Crest Laboratories Ltd. Samples were dried, screened to -80 mesh, digested with HClO_4 and HNO_3 and analyzed for Cu and Mo by atomic absorption and colorimetric methods. The copper content of the Snow Peak soils ranged from a low of 15 to a high of +2000 parts per million (p.p.m.). The arithmetic mean is 180 p.p.m. These values above 750 p.p.m. are classed, on a statistical basis, as highly anomalous, and two areas of "highly" anomalous copper content were located. Anomaly Cu-2 is undefined to the south and east.

The molybdenum content of the Snow Peak soils ranged from a low of 4 to a high of 680 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean is ~~40~~⁹⁰ p.p.m. Those values in excess of 420 p.p.m. Mo are classed as "highly" anomalous, and two areas were found to contain highly anomalous results. These anomalies coincide well with the copper soil anomalies, and the coefficient of correlation between the Cu and Mo results is 0.56.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS cont'd

Investigation of the coincident, anomalous zones of Mo and Cu in the soils on the Mack claims is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,



D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.,

September 6, 1971.
DELTA, B. C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Mack claims on Snow Peak are centered 16 air miles west of the settlement of Dease Lake in northern British Columbia. Dease Lake is accessible from Watson Lake, Y.T. via the Cassiar-Telegraph Creek Road which joins the Alaska Highway a few miles west of the town of Watson Lake. A D.O.T. landing strip close to the weather station at Dease Lake is suitable for small aircraft, and in the summer months, a helicopter base operates from near the south end of Dease Lake. The soil sampling crew mobilized to Snow Peak via helicopter from this base. The Dease Lake-Telegraph Creek Road extends southwest from the south end of Dease and crosses Auguschidle Creek some 16 miles west of the settlement. Auguschidle Creek drains the south flank of Snow Peak, and at this point the claims are 8 air miles north of the road.

The claims center reference co-ordinates are: Latitude $58^{\circ}30'$ N; Longitude $130^{\circ}20'$ W and the N.T.S. reference code is 104J/8. (See Figure 1)

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP:

The Mack Numbers 1 to 28 claims form a contiguous block of full sized located mineral claims. (See Figure 2). They are owned outright by Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd., of 1177 W Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP cont'd

The claims are located in the Liard Mining Division and are outlined on B. C. Department of Mines Claims Map 73M-3. Mack Claims Numbers 1 to 28 have corresponding record numbers of 39272 to 39299 inclusive.

GENERAL SETTING:

Snow Peak is the most prominent physical feature in the Dease Lake area and is situated in the Tanzilla Plateau subdivision of the Stikine Plateau physiographic region of northern B. C. It rises to 6,348 feet above sea level, from the Tanzilla and Dease Lake valleys which are close to 2,500 feet above sea level. The local tree line lies at approximately 5,000 feet and thus the claims are covered by alpine flora. A small tarn lake is located in the north claims area, and drainage is northerly into Little Dease Creek. The south claims area is drained by an upper branch of Tatsho Creek and Auguschidle Creek.

The Dease Lake area was mapped by H. Gabrielse, J.G. Souther and E. F. Roots during "Operation Stikine" in the late 1950's. The Geological Survey Map is number 21-1962.

The Mack claims are shown as lying within an east-west directed band of Lower Jurassic metasedimentary rocks, including abundant sills and dikes of feldspar porphyry. A small

GENERAL SETTING cont'd

quartz monzonite stock is shown intruding the metasedimentary series immediately north of the prominence on Snow Peak. Mr. J. F. Ariz conducted a photogeological study on the Mack Group and environs and with the aid of Map 21-1962 and notes by M. H. Nailer, a geologist for Tournigan Mining, Mr. Ariz has drafted a detailed compilation map and accompanies a private report.

The bedrock complex is divided into:

- middle Jurassic and/or Cretaceous intrusions,
- Lower Jurassic metasediments,
- Upper Jurassic metasediments, and
- Triassic intrusions.

The predominant mineralized fracture sets are shown as trending northwest by west through the Triassic quartz monzonite stock.

GROUND CONTROL GRID:

The ground control grid is shown in Figure 2, in relation to the claim outlines. A base line, running due west, was sighted in with a Brunton compass, and extends from the south end of "Tarn" Lake, easterly across Mack No. 6, 4 and No. 2 claims. The base line was chained and 100 foot station intervals were flagged and numbered, starting at the extreme west end with 0 + 00 to 44 + 00 East at the extreme east end. Cross lines

GROUND CONTROL GRID: cont'd

were turned off at 400 foot intervals along the base line, trend due north and south, and are chained and flagged at 100 foot intervals from the central base line, to 15 + 00 North and 15 + 00 South. It was along the above described ground control grid that the soil sampling took place.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

After the soil sampling grid was completed, the samplers, Mr. N. Estacaille, and Mr. D. Griffith, excavated, by grub hoe and trowel, two orientation pits, one at 1 + 00N on line 28 + 00 E, and a second at 11 + 00 N on line 20 + 00 E. These pits are used to map the vertical soil profile, and to sample various ^{soil} ~~oil~~ horizons for interpretive purposes.

Soil samples were collected from holes excavated by grub hoe, and a sample of approximately ¼ lb. was scooped up with a trowel and placed in a pre-numbered water resistant kraft paper geochemical bag. The samplers recorded the sample number; line and station number; colour of soil; type of soil; soil horizon; depth of sample; and remarks at each sample position on standard printed soil sampling note forms.

In addition to the orientation pits, soil samples were collected at 200 foot intervals along all cross lines of the ground control grid. The samples were collected at various depths

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING PROCEDURE cont'd

ranging from 2 inches to 10 inches, but averaging approximately 6 inches deep. After each days sampling, the sample bags were placed on a cord and hung up to air dry in the tent. On completion of sampling, the samples were packed in large plastic bags, sealed in a cardboard carton and shipped to Vancouver via a commercial airline.

The samples were delivered to Crest Laboratories of Vancouver, B. C., where samples were oven dried (if still damp), screened to minus 80 mesh, digested in hot HClO_4 and HNO_3 and analyzed for Cu and Mo by atomic absorption and colorimetric methods.

SOIL DESCRIPTION:

The colour of the soil varied from a light brown through red brown to dark brown. The soil was variously classed as a gravelly sand, sandy gravel, sandy clay, sandy silt and silty clay. Most of the soil descriptions on the plateau area, south and west of the cirque rim were of "sandy gravel". An area in and around the Tarn Lake was underlain by a silty sand and a sandy clay.

Soil horizons are poorly developed in the Mack Claims, and much of the soil is a "young" residual to hybrid (residual-transported mixture) variety. Many of the samples contained

SOIL DESCRIPTION cont'd

small angular crumbling pieces of weathered bedrock and sampling showed that the soil is a relatively thin cover over much of the sample area.

The soil samples then may be best classified as a B and C soil horizon mixture.

DATA PROCESSING:

The arithmetic means, standard deviations, and the coefficient of correlation were calculated and the data was grouped into classes with the aid of a Diehl Algotronic Programmable calculator.

The raw geochemical data was coded on paper punch tape and the processing was done automatically by programs prepared by D. R. Cochrane personnel.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

A: Copper -

The copper content of the Snow Peak soils ranged from a low of 15 parts per million (p.p.m.) to a high of + 2000 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean of a total of 184 samples is 180 p.p.m. and the deviation is 283 p.p.m. A frequency distribution histogram accompanies this report as Figure No. 3. It shows a very prominent primary mode in the 50 to 99 p.p.m.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A: Copper cont'd. -

class, and accounts for 36 percent of the total population. A secondary mode lies in the 400 to 449 p.p.m. range and accounts for about 3 percent of the total population. The histogram shows the presence of at least two families, one which may be called family "A" between 0 and 300 p.p.m., which is log normally distributed and is presumably a "background" group.

A second group of copper values lies above the 300 p.p.m., and contains a number of small modes. (Thereby suggesting several families).

Due to the restricted area in which soil sampling was conducted, it is impossible to determine a definite regional "background" or threshold. Based on the statistics however, the following "classes" of copper values have been devised and are herein defined as:

<u>Range</u>	<u>Class</u>
<180 p.p.m.	below average
180 - 299 p.p.m.	above average
300 - 749 "	moderately anomalous
> 750	highly anomalous

The results in general are extremely high, and the Snow Peak soils must certainly be classed as very copper rich. The average content of copper in soils reported by Hawkes and Webb

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

(1962:"Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration," Harper and Row, New York). is 20 p.p.m. and range 2 to 100 p.p.m. (page 364).*

The areal distribution of copper in the Snow Peak soils accompanies this report as Figure 5. It shows the presence of two large "Anomalous" areas, one centered at 16 + OOE on the base line, and designated Cu - 1; and a second centered at 12 + OOS on line 40 + OOE, and designated Cu - 2. Anomaly Cu - 1 is characterized by a central "highly anomalous" copper content core, trending slightly north of east, and 1200 feet long by 100 to 200 feet wide. Anomaly Cu - 1 peaks at 1050 p.p.m. Cu at 1 + OOS on line 16 + OOE.

Anomaly Cu-2 is open to the south and east, but apparently trends slightly south of east, and the "highly anomalous" core is over 600 feet wide and over 800 feet long. This anomaly peaks at +2000 p.p.m. Cu at 12 + OOS on line 40E.

Two additional one sample highs are located at the north end of line 4 + OOE, and the south end of line 24 + OOE respectively.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

B: Molybdenum -

The molybdenum content of the Snow Peak soils ranged from a low of 4 p.p.m. to a high of 680 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean is

* Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration, Harper and Row, N.Y.

90
~~40~~ p.p.m. and standard deviation 125 p.p.m. A frequency histogram accompanies this report as figure No. 4. It shows a positively skewed, apparently log normal, multimodal distribution. The primary mode lies in the < 50 p.p.m. class and this class accounts for 52 percent of the total population. A secondary mode lies in the 450 - 499 range, and a tertiary mode in the 250 - 299 p.p.m. range.

In general, the molybdenum content of the Snow Peak soils is extremely high. Hawkes and Webb (Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration) cite the average Mo content of soils is 2 p.p.m. and range 0.2 to 5 p.p.m.

As with copper, the soil sampling survey is believed to be too restricted in areal extent to be able to determine the "regional" background molybdenum value. However, based on the statistics, and frequency distribution, the following "classes" have been devised.

Range	Class
< 90	below average
90 - 219	above average
220 - 420	moderately anomalous
> 420	highly anomalous

Figure 6 is the molybdenum geochemical plan, and shows two anomalous areas. Anomaly Mo - 1 is centered on the base line at 16 + 00E. It is elongated northeast by east, and the highly anomalous core is 1200 feet long and 300 feet wide.

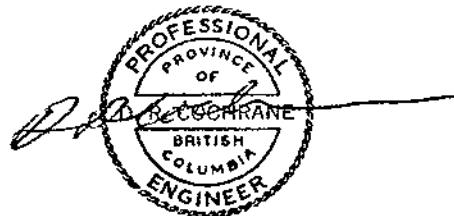
Anomaly Mo - 2 is centered in and around 12 + 00S on line 32E. The peak value is 680 p.p.m. Mo.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

C: Correlation -

Figure 7, a compilation plan which accompanies this report shows the copper and molybdenum geochemical "highs" in relation to each other. There is obvious and excellent correlation of anomalies Cu - 1 and Mo - 1. Anomalies Mo - 2 and Cu - 2 overlap a small amount, however there is some considerable westward displacement of Mo - 2 in relation to Cu - 2. The coefficient of correlation of the Mo and Cu geochemical results was calculated and is +0.56. (note-a coefficient of -1.0 implies perfect inverse correlation; of 0.0, no correlation; and of +1.0 a perfect positive correlation). Thus, correlation is quite good, and suggests the anomalous Cu and Mo values originate from the same or a similar source.

Respectfully submitted,



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.,
September 6, 1971,
Delta, B.C.

APPENDIX I
Certificates

Name: COCHRANE, Donald Robert

Education: B.A.Sc. - University of Toronto
M.Sc. (Eng.) - Queen's University

Professional Associations: P.Eng. of B.C., Ontario, and Saskatchewan.
Member of C.I.M.M., G.A.C., M.A.C., Geological Engineer.

Experience: Engaged in the profession since 1962 while employed with Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd., Quebec Cartier Mines Ltd., and Meridian Exploration Syndicate.

Name: SCOTT, Alan R.

Education: B.Sc. - Geophysics, U.B.C.

Experience: Two summers - crew member and operator with Geo-X-Surveys Ltd.,
Presently employed with D.R. Cochrane, P.Eng. - Geophysicist

Professional Associations: Member of S.E.G.

Name: GRIFFITH, Dave

Education: B.A. (English), Queen's, 1970

Experience: 1 Field Season, general experience in mining exploration. 1 Season with D.R. Cochrane - Chief Operator.

Name: ESTACAILLE, Norman

Education: Grade 12 Diploma

Experience: ½ year exploration experience with Huntec.
Presently employed with D.R. Cochrane.

Name: ELLIOTT, David

Education: Presently - student B.C.I.T. - Computer Technology

Experience: 2 years - Geology - Geophysics - U.B.C.
5 years - Field work and Geological Drafting

APPENDIX II

Personnel & Dates Worked

The following personnel employed by D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng. were engaged in the Snow Peak project on behalf of Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Date (s)</u>
D. Griffith	Soil Sampling	Aug. 6 to 11
N. Estacaille	" "	Aug. 6 to 11
A. Scott	Data Processing	Aug. 24, 28, 30
D. Elliott	Drafting	Aug. 28, 30, 31, Sept. 1
D. R. Cochrane	Report Preparation	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1

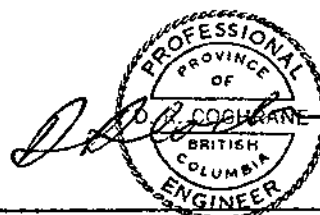
APPENDIX III

Cost Breakdown

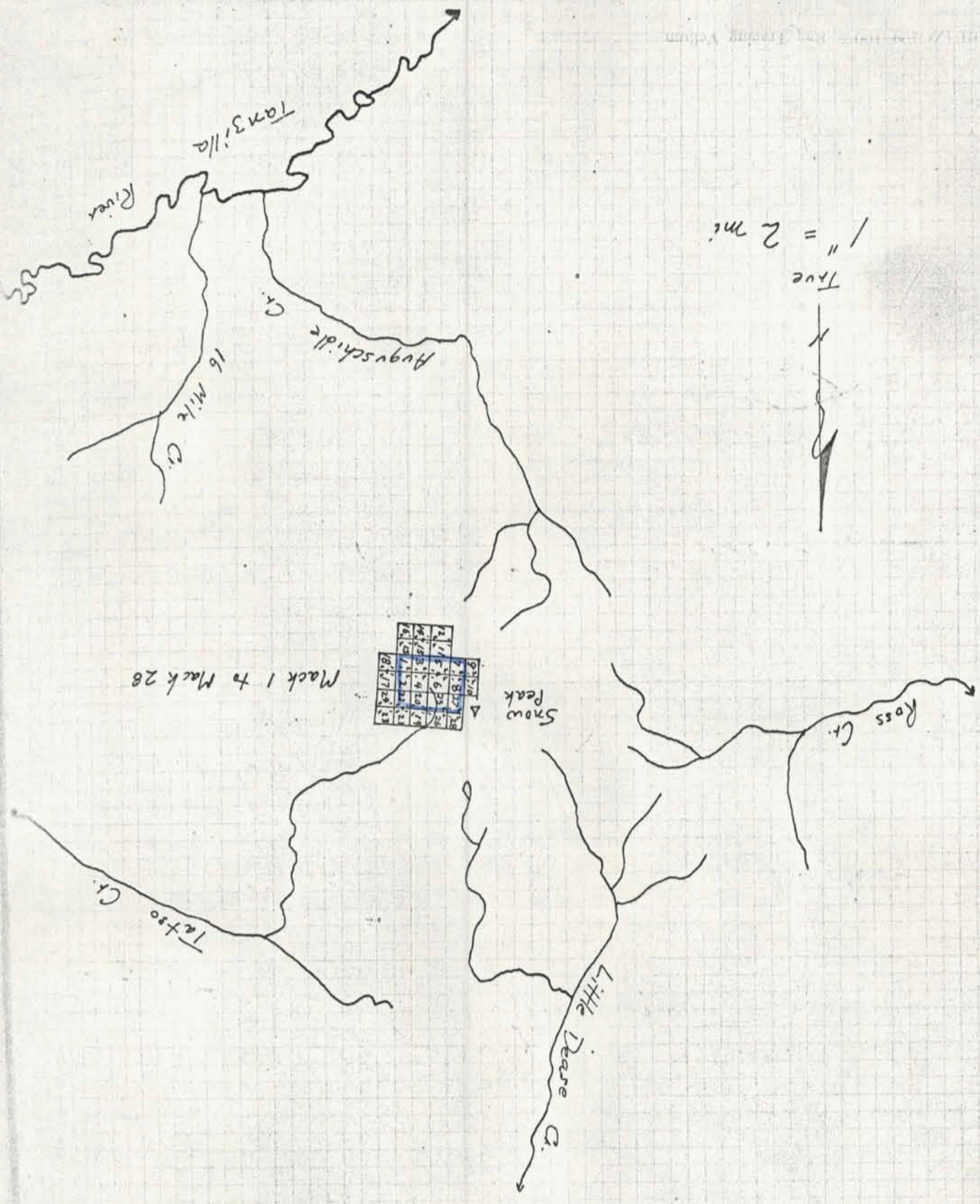
By contract between Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd., and
D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng. and Dated August, 1971.

Geochemical Soil Sampling survey, on the Mack claims, Snow Peak,
B.C., of approximately seven line miles, and including analysis
for samples taken at 200 foot intervals on lines 400 feet apart.

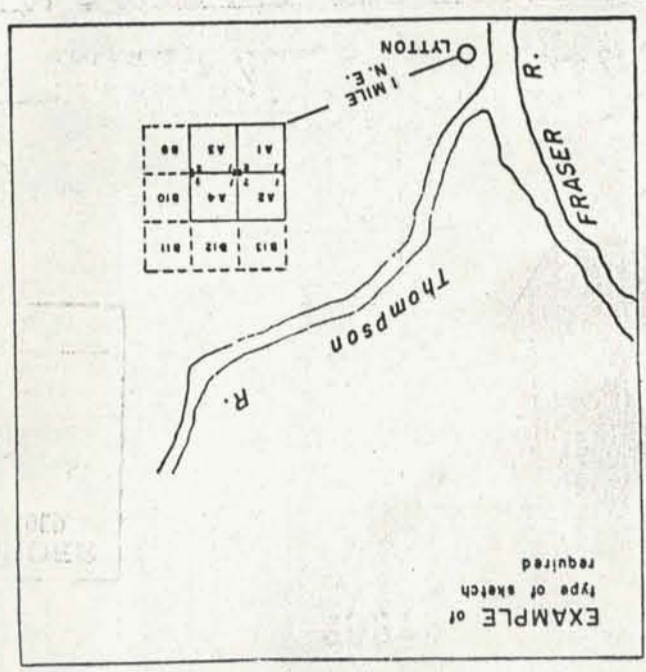
TOTAL ----- \$ 2,800.00



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.



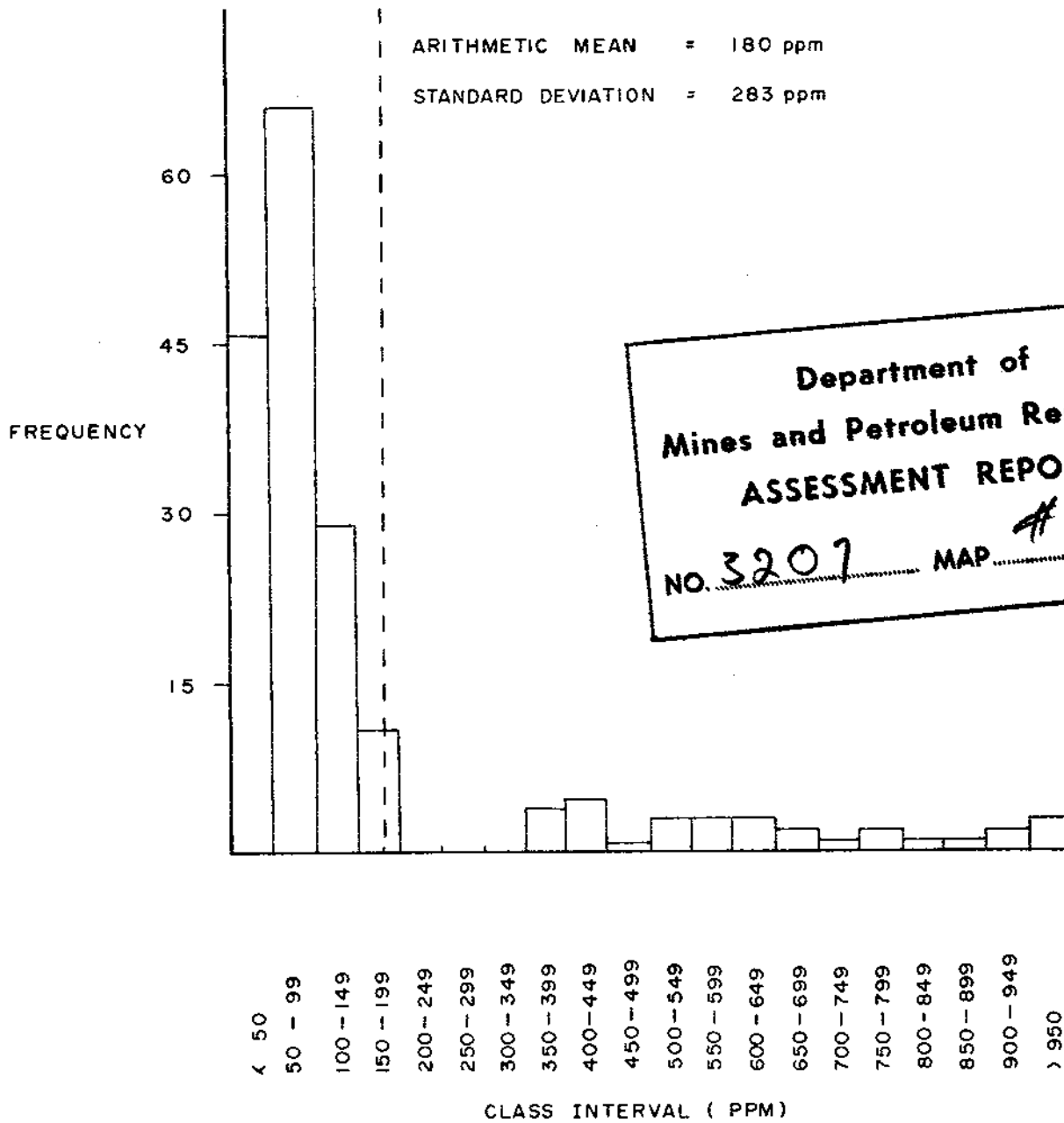
Mack 1 - 28
P.C.'s



EXAMPLE of
Type of sketch
required

Claims must be tied by direction and distance to at least one, preferably more than one, topographical feature, or to a land lot, section, township, or other recognizable point on printed maps of the district. Relationship of previously located claims should also be shown.
N.B. — The sketch for a group of claims may be placed on one affidavit.

INDICATE N.E. (True or Magnetic)



TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.

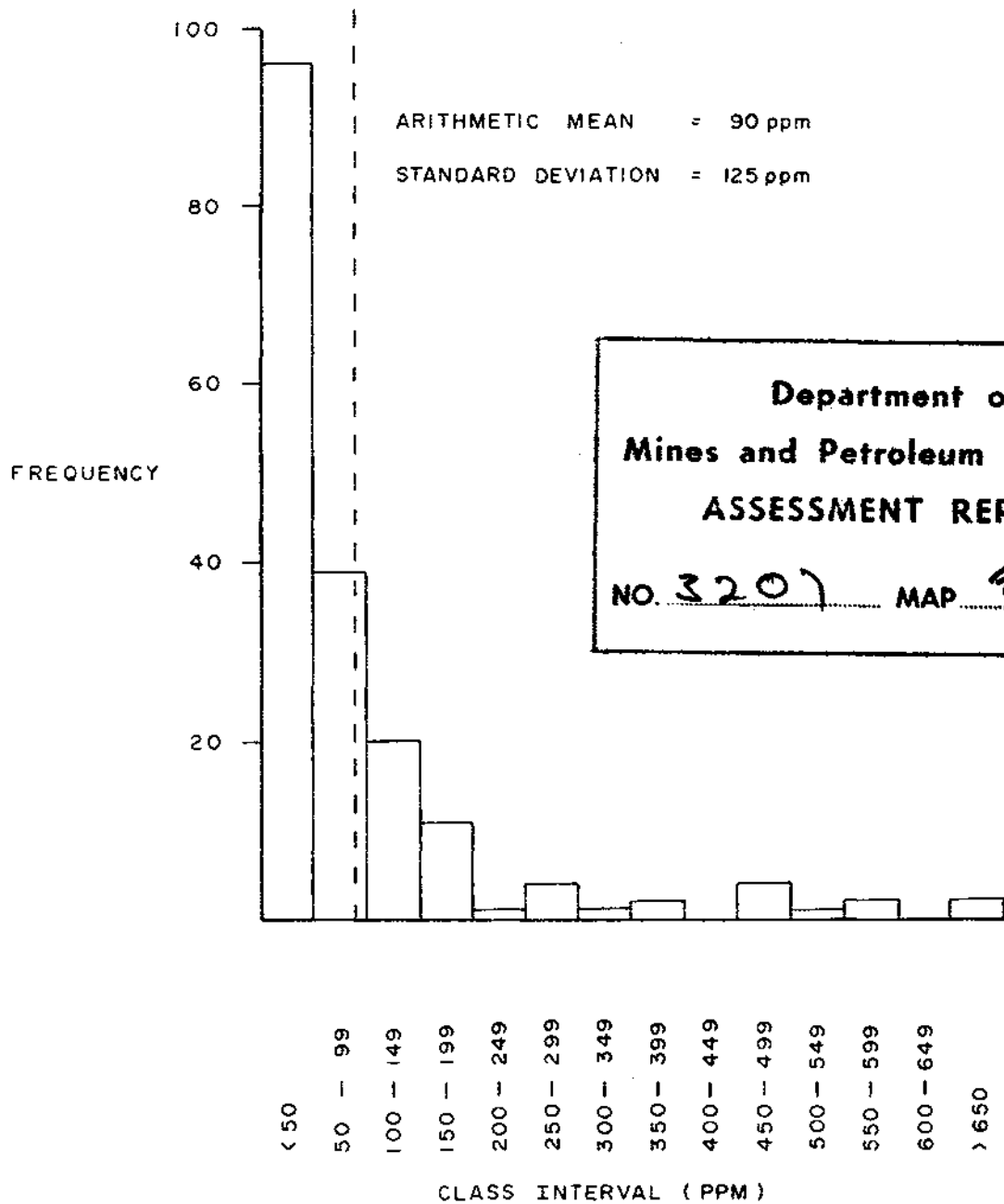
SNOW PEAK PROPERTY

FIGURE 3

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION HISTOGRAM

COPPER (ppm)





TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SNOW PEAK PROPERTY

FIGURE 4

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION HISTOGRAM
MOLYBDENUM (ppm)



August 19, 1971

Mr. D. R. Cochrane, A. Eng.,
4952 8A Avenue,
DHLZA, B.C.

Lab No. 6426 Geochemical analysis for molybdenum and copper

Mesh Size: - 80
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption + Colorimetric
Digestion Method: $\text{HClO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3$

Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm	Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm
001 S	1	20	008 S	20	43
002	27	2	009	52	150
003	15	47	010	36	125
004	4	17	011	27	74
005	17	36	012	21	54
006	15	5	013	36	35
007	20	26	014	35	88
008	11	31	015	37	128
009	42	27	016	27	72
010	3	20	017	18	43
011	7	20	018	14	25
012	12	15	019	53	47
013	16	23	020	35	81
014	23	59	021	45	40
016	12	27	022	102	610
017	151	152	023	245	175
018	65	16	024	186	410
019	41	17	025	51	55
020	56	638	026	27	65
021	115	42000	027	390	150
022	606	42000	028	255	147
023	65	575	029	580	420
024	180	215	030	181	660
025	370	75	031	115	77
026	79	15	032	28	600
027	22	15	033	30	75

Mr. D. K. Cochran, Jr., Eng.,
 Lab No. 642G,
 August 19, 1971
 Page 2 ...

Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm	Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm
E 054 S	11	28	E 090 S	39	72
055	10	49	091	32	48
056	17	130	092	36	76
057	15	135	093	53	112
058	15	80	094	44	82
059	7	81	095	14	16
060	34	59	096	76	85
061	17	74	097	68	51
062	56	80	098	108	65
063	145	107	099	161	170
064	10	33	100	475	750
065	11	113	101	125	130
066		530	102	95	112
067	11	710	103	65	47
068	79	174	104	135	70
069	68	80	105	81	85
070	43	74	106	58	148
071	115	64	107	8	30
072	61	61	108	36	32
073	110	79	109	23	31
074	110	59	110	80	130
075	175	130	111	86	135
076	630	34	112	53	60
077	195	22	113	78	136
078	250	580	114	565	600
079	137	177	115	290	530
080	15	112	116	465	1050
081	91	38	117	540	540
082	97	45	118	138	116
083	51	103	119	132	81
084	81	162	120	24	32
085	80	126	121	11	18
086	455	890	122	11	17
087	340	670	123	10	25
088	40	80	124	80	124
089	37	34	125	32	52

Mr. D. H. Cochran, P. Eng.,

Lab No. 6420,
August 19, 1971

Page 3

Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm	Sample Marked:	Molybdenum ppm	Copper ppm
E 126 S	72	115	E 161 S	15	64
127	70	104	162	16	51
128	54	61	163	25	75
129	76	140	164	14	78
130	61	55	165	11	57
131	55	71	166	13	62
132	495	150	167	12	55
133	150	84	168	9	17
134	104	375	169	7	22
135	101	570	170	7	46
136	105	400	171	6	41
137	70	175	172	34	24
138	7	27	173	7	23
139	7	7	174	6	32
140	7	24	175	21	66
141	6	39	176	21	65
142	7	64	177	20	59
143	30	130	178	32	75
144	7	350	179	16	68
145	7	7	180	21	87
146	7	7	181	20	71
147	67	101	182	49	86
148	113	151	183	49	69
149	80	115	184	34	46
150	79	144			
151	60	108			
152	7	110			
153	6	58			
154	7	67			
155	7	32			
156	517	60			
157	21	430			
158	21	60			
159	41	77			
160	70	7			

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,

F.C. Burgess

F.C. Burgess

Chief Assayer

September 15, 1971.

Mr. Bowles,
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources,
Parliament Buildings,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

ERRATA

Geochemical Report on the
Mack No. 1 to No. 28 claims, Liard M.D.
by D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng. dated September 6, 1971
on behalf of Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd.

The following typing errors have recently been discovered in the above described report. Please append this sheet to the report to clarify presentation:

page 2, line 16 "the arithmetic mean is 90 p.p.m." instead of "40"
p.p.m.

page 9, line 12 "and to sample various soil horizons" instead of
"oil" horizons.

page 12, line 1 "and accounts for 36 percent" instead of "3" percent.

page 14, line 1 "90 p.p.m. and ----" instead of 40 p.p.m.

Yours truly,



D. R. Cochrane, P.Eng.
cc to J. Hembling, Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd.

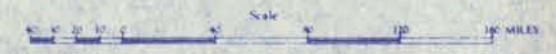
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SNOW PEAK PROPERTY

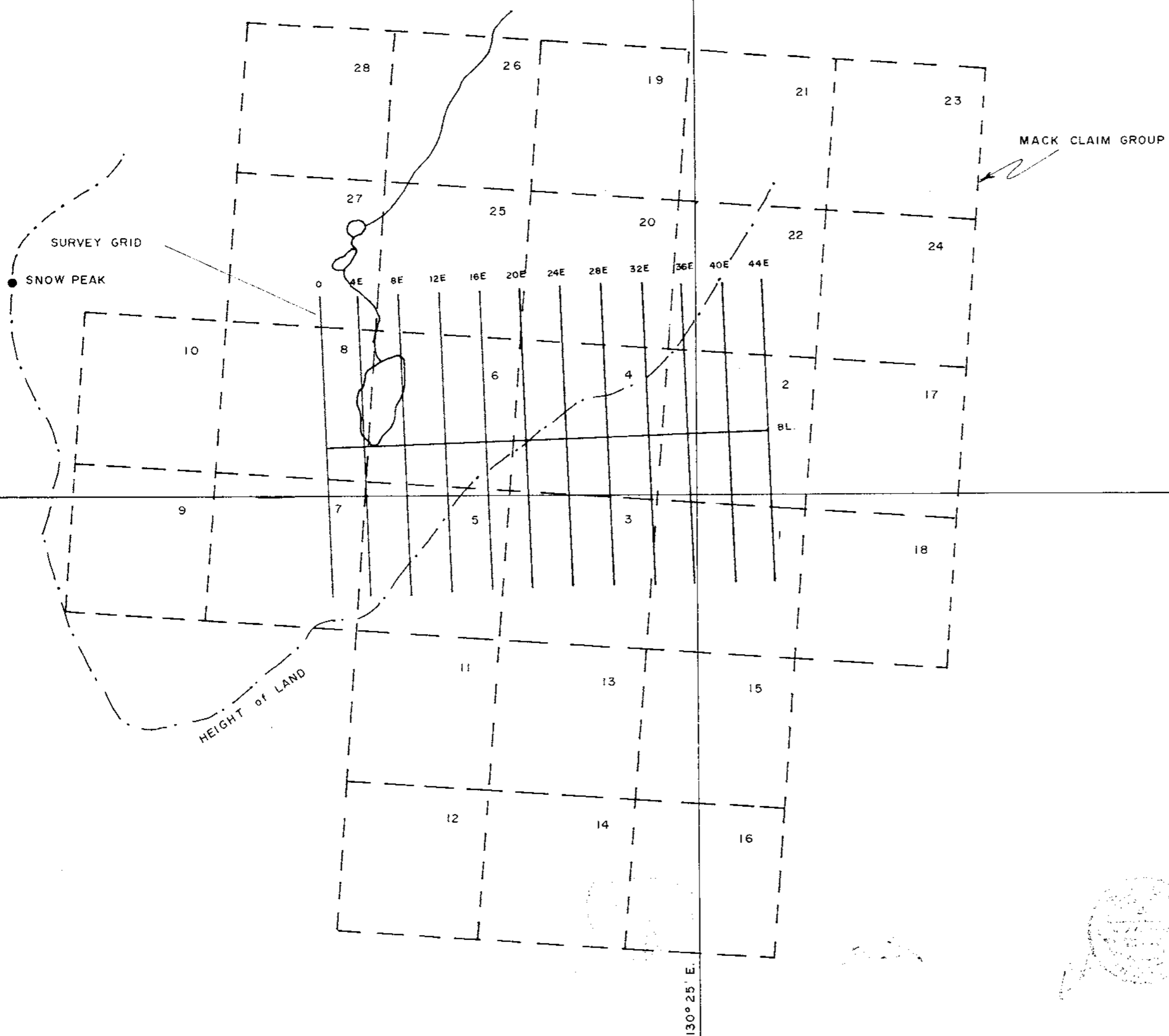
FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3207 MAP 41

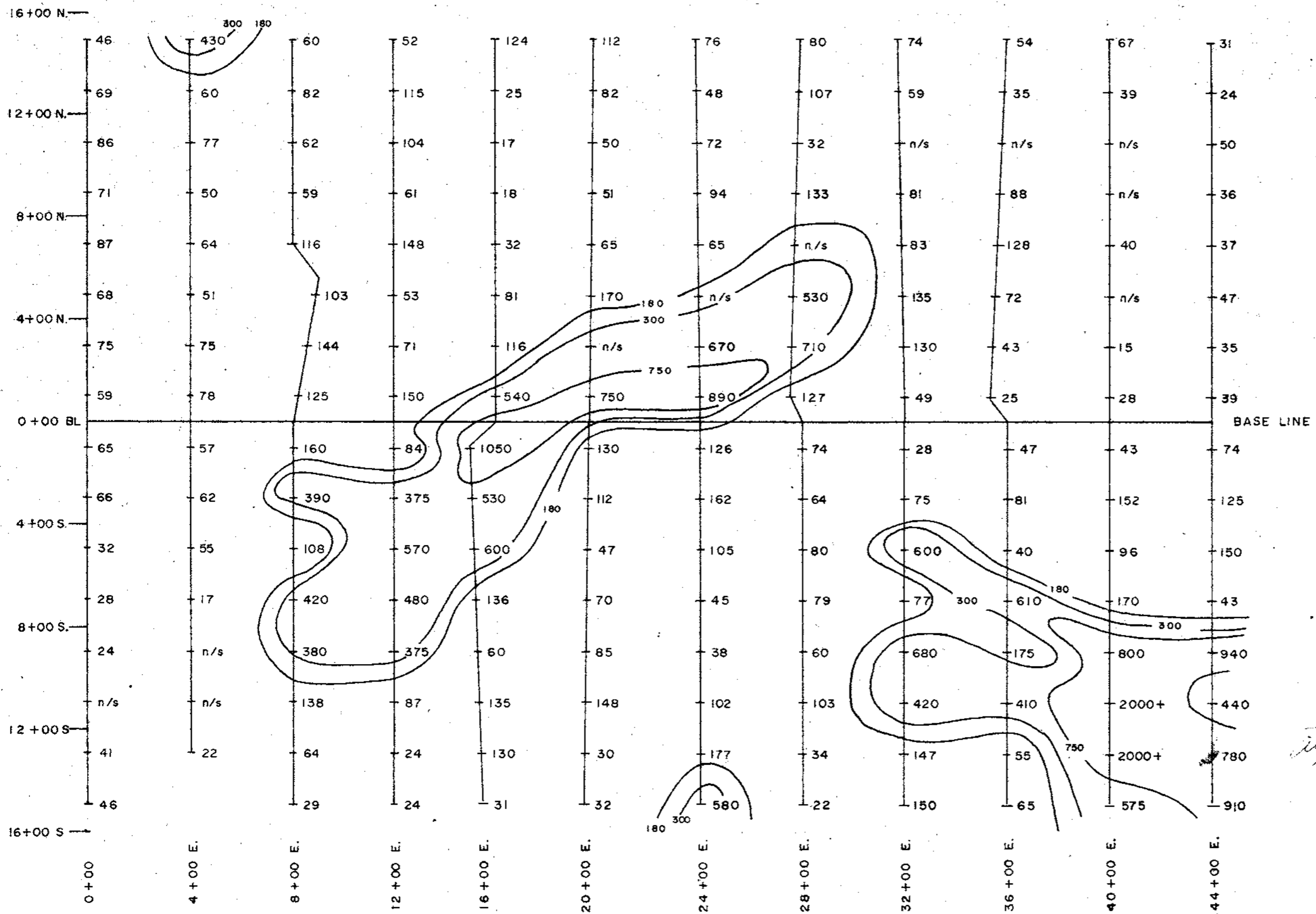
3207 M-1



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 3207 MAP #2

TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 SNOW PEAK PROPERTY
 CLAIMS & GRID MAP
 FIGURE 2
 SCALE - 1:1000
 0 FEET 2000

To accompany geochemical report by D.R. Cochrane,
 P. Eng. on the Snow Peak Property dated Sept 6/71
 at Delta, B.C.



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 No. 3207 MAP #5

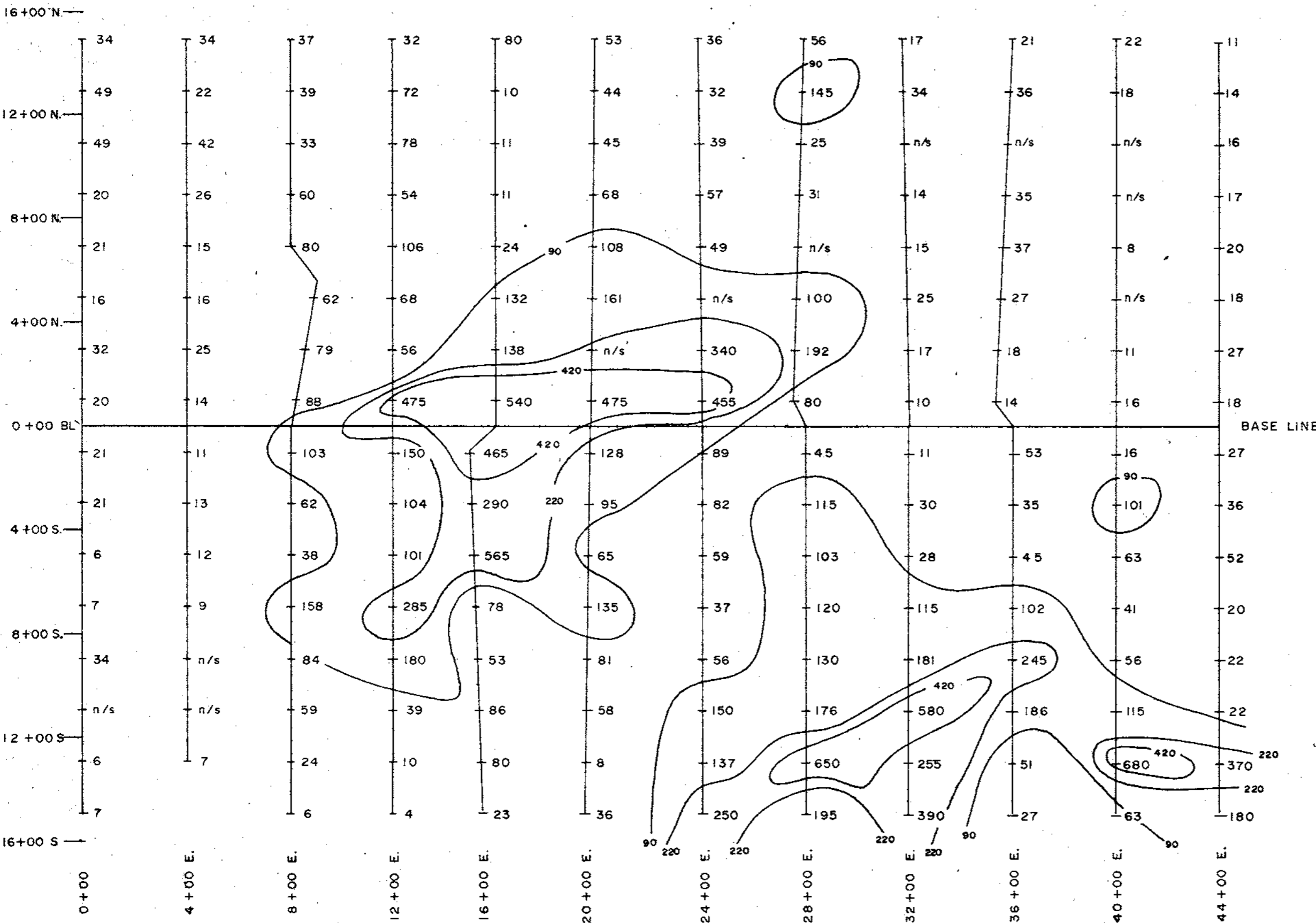
CONTOURED AT 180, 300 & 750 PPM



TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.
**SNOW PEAK PROPERTY
 GEOCHEMICAL PLAN**
 FIGURE 5
 COPPER PPM
 SCALE - 1:400
 0 Feet 800

To accompany geochemical report by D.R. Cochrane,
 P. Eng. on the Snow Peak Property dated
 at Delta, B.C.

n/s NO SAMPLE.



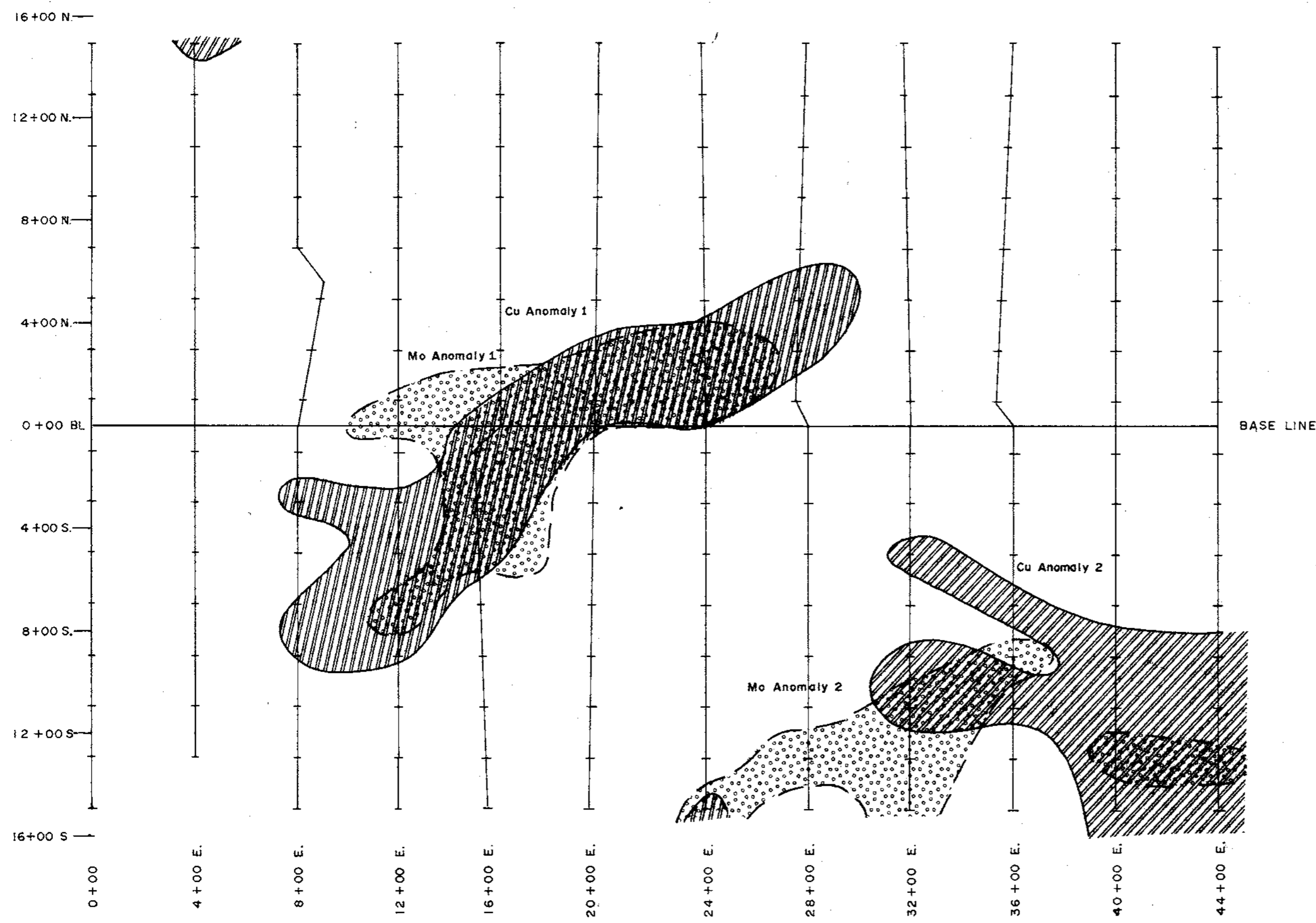
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No. 3207 MAP # 6

CONTOURED AT 90, 220 & 420 PPM.



TOURNIGAN MINING EXPLORATIONS LTD.
**SNOW PEAK PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN**
FIGURE 6
MOLYBDENUM PPM
SCALE - 1:400
0 Feet 800

To accompany geochemical report by D.R. Cochrane,
P.Eng. on the Snow Peak Property dated
at Delta, B.C.



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
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- > 300 ppm COPPER
- > 220 ppm MOLYBDENUM



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SNOW PEAK PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN
 FIGURE 7
 COMPILATION PLAN
 SCALE - 1:400

n/s NO SAMPLE

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