81 - 1170 - #9940

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION & VLF-EM SURVEYS

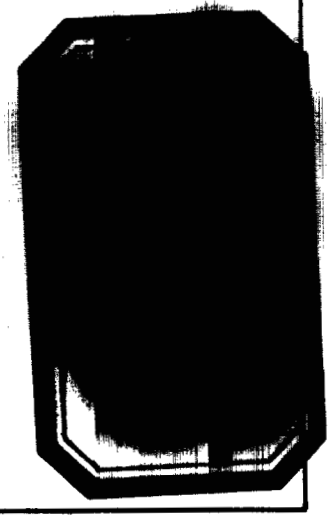
MIN CLAIM GROUP

MINNIE LAKE AREA

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MIN CLAIM GROUP	: 42 km S70E of Merritt, B.C. and 4 km E of Minnie Lake
	: 50° 120° SE
	: N.T.S. 92I/1W
WRITTEN FOR	: DAKOTA ENERGY CORPORATION 1030-609 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1C6
WRITTEN BY	: David G. Mark, Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. 403-750 West Pender Street Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T7
DATED	: December 18, 1981



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Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
VANCOUVER, CANADA

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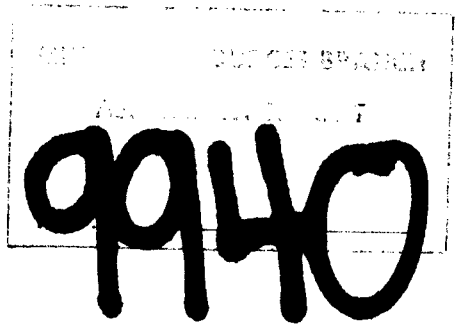


LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Induced polarization, VLF-EM, and soil geochemistry surveys were carried over the MIN Claim Group from April to July, 1981. The MIN Claims are located 4 km east of Minnie Lake in the Nicola M.D., B.C. Access is via 50 km of highway and dirt road from the town of Merritt, B.C. The terrain is fairly gentle and vegetation is that of open forests and grassland.

The only work done to date is a soil geochemistry survey and the first half of the I.P. survey. The object of the additional work was to locate potential zones of copper and molybdenum sulphides.

The property is underlain by granodiorites and quartz diorites of the Penask Batholith which is of the Coast Intrusions. The mineralization occurs as copper and molybdenum sulphides contained in fine fractures.

The I.P. equipment used was frequency domain type with a dipole-dipole array of 60 meter dipole length. The readings were taken at one separation every 60 m on lines 100 m apart. Frequency effect and resistivity data were plotted on plan-type maps and subsequently contoured. The VLF-EM readings were taken every 30 m and the results were Fraser-filtered, plotted and contoured.

The soil samples were picked up every 15 m across I.P. anomalies and the samples tested for copper and molybdenum.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The additional I.P. survey revealed no additional anomalies. The results of the soil samples taken across the I.P. anomalies show little correlation. The VLF-EM survey revealed easterly-trending structure that shows little correlation with the other survey results.

It is therefore recommended to carry out no additional exploration on the MIN Claim.

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

INDUCED POLARIZATION & VLF-EM SURVEYS

MIN CLAIM GROUP

MINNIE LAKE AREA

NICOLA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data, and the interpretation of induced polarization (I.P.) and VLF-EM surveys carried out over the two MIN Claims for Dakota Energy Corporation. Some check soil sampling was done as well.

The field work was carried out from April 15th to July 23rd, 1981 by John Ashenhurst, under the writer's direction. A total of 9.4 km of I.P. survey were done, 13.4 km of VLF-EM survey were done and 114 soil samples were picked up.

The purpose of the I.P. survey was to check out and more closely delineate I.P. and soil geochemistry anomalies from the work carried out the previous year. That of the VLF-EM survey was to ascertain whether any of the I.P. or soil geochemistry anomalies have associated geological structure such as fault, shear or contact zones. The purpose of picking of some soil samples was to check out the previous soil sampling since parts of the 1980 soil sampling grid were noted to be significantly displaced from the I.P. grid.

Prior to the I.P. work, the lines were cut out by chainsaw and picketted. This was necessary due to heavy underbrush in parts of the property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of two contiguous claims, both named MIN, containing 15 units as shown on the claim map and as described below:

CLAIM	NO. UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
MIN	9	665	July 23, 1987
MIN	6	733	Sept. 26, 1987

The expiry date will become 1991 if the work as described in this report is accepted for assessment credits.

The property is wholly owned by Dakota Energy Corporation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 4 km east of Minnie Lake and 32 km S70E of the town of Merritt, British Columbia. The geographical coordinates are 50° 01'N latitude and 120° 20'W longitude.

The access can be gained by 2-wheel drive vehicle. The access description is quoted from Kelly's engineering report on the MIN Claims; "Highway 5 (Merritt-Kamloops Highway) is followed northeasterly out of Merritt for about 24½ km to a turn-off to the right (south) on a gravel road marked Paradise Lake and Pennask Lake. This road continues southerly across the plateau, and at about 18½ km there is a turn-off to the left (east) to Douglas, Paradise and Pennask Lakes. This is followed for some 3.9 km to yet another turn-off, the Pennask Road, leading to the right (south). 1.6 km along this road there is an unmarked fork; take the left branch, the Wasley Creek road. About 1 km further, the road goes through a wire fence running N 45° E. About 7½ m southwesterly of the cattle-guard gate, the legal post of the

first MIN claim stands alongside the fence".

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The MIN Claims lie in the southern part of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau which is part of the Interior Plateau System. The property lies on the Douglas Plateau on which the terrain is generally that of flat or rolling hills. Elevations vary from 1,100 meters a.s.l. in the northwest corner to 1,350 meters a.s.l. in the southeast corner to give a relief of only 250 meters.

The main water source is Wasley Creek and its tributaries. Wasley Creek flows westerly across the northern part of the property. A small lake is located 2 km to the west.

Vegetation on the property is that of open coniferous timber and grasslands. Dense underbrush occurs over much of the property as well.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Since the claim was staked, a soil geochemistry survey was carried out by V.L. Paulger and Associates. The report is presently being prepared by Sherwin Kelly.

GEOLOGY

The following is quoted from Kelly's report; "The MIN Claim is located within a granitic mass of Coast Intrusives of Middle Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous age. This particular body is shown in the southeast corner of geological Map 886A, "Nicola", accompanying Memoir 249 of the Geological Survey of Canada, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia" by W.E. Cockfield, Ottawa, 1948. The name "Penask

Batholith" is given the body in that report. It is reported to consist of grey to pink, medium to coarse grained granodiorites to quartz diorites. The Minnie Lake area lies close to the western end of this east-west oval shaped mass.

"Some 18 miles southeast of the MIN CLaim, the Brenda Mine is producing copper-molybdenum ore from a deposit in the southeast portion of this Penask Batholith. Mineralization at Brenda occurs in faults and fractures, in the form of separate grains, bunches and platy networks of chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite occupying quartz or quartz-microcline veins and veinlets in the fractures. The molybdenite, however, tends to occur largely in subsidiary, cross fractures and spectacular, platy molybdenite is sometimes found in veinlets in altered wall-rock.

"At start-up, nearly ten years ago, Brenda had an orebody of 177,000,000 tons grading 0.183% copper and 0.049% molybdenum, with a central core of 26 million tons grading approximately 20% higher".

"It is important to note that surface oxidation and leaching extend to variable depths, sometimes in excess of twenty feet. In consequence, samples taken in early trenches and pits and by X-ray drills, yielded low, unrepresentative assays. Such a situation might also result in lowered, unrepresentative geochemical soil samples."

"Outcrops are not abundant in this rolling topography, but there are a few exposures, mainly on hillsides, in which the grey quartz diorite is evident. It exhibits fine fractures, many occupied by quartz veinlets, which may carry copper and molybdenum sulphides. The fractures, some so fine as to be hardly noticeable, are usually spaced only a few inches apart.

"Three such outcrops lie in a grassy area sloping down from the access road northwest to the bed of a creek. Each had, at some time, been blasted with probably one or two holes, but without cleaning out the muck. The blasted fragments exhibit the type of fractures mentioned above and carry veinlets with scattered chalcopyrite and occasional molybdenum".

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Instrumentation and Theory

The induced polarization equipment used was frequency-domain type manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. A 12-volt lead-acid battery was used for a power source to give a power potential of 500 watts.

The transmitter output voltage is 125, 250, 375 and 500 volts with selection by a switch. The transmitter current varies up to 1,000 milliamperes. The self-potential buckout is operated manually by a 10-turn precision pot with a range of $\pm$ 1 volt.

There are basically two methods of I.P. surveying, frequency domain and time domain. Both methods are dependent on a current flowing across an electrolyte-electrode interface or an electrolyte-clay particle interface, the former being called electrode polarization and the latter being called membrane polarization.

In time-domain electrode polarization, a current is caused to flow along electrolyte-filling capillaries within the rock. If the capillaries are blocked by certain mineral particles that transport current by electrons (most sulphides, some oxides, graphite), ionic charges build up at the particle-electrolyte interface, positive ones where the current enters the particle, and negative ones where it leaves. This accumulation of charge creates a voltage that tends to oppose the current flow across the interface. When this current is stopped, the created voltage

slowly decreases as the accumulated ions diffuse back into the electrolyte. Thus is produced the induced polarization effect.

In membrane polarization a similar effect occurs. A charged clay particle attracts opposite charged ions from the electrolyte in the capillary around the particle. If a current is forced through the capillary, the charged ions are displaced. When the current is stopped, the ions slowly diffuse back to the same equilibrium state as before the current flow. This explains I.P. anomalies where no metallic-type minerals exist.

Frequency domain I.P. is based on the fact that the resistance produced at the electrolyte-charged particle interface decreases with increasing frequency. The parameter commonly used for measuring frequency-domain induced polarization is frequency effect. The one used for time-domain is chargeability.

In the process of carrying out an I.P. survey, two other geophysical methods are used and measured. These are self-potential (S.P.) and resistivity. The S.P. must be nulled by I.P. receiver in order to obtain accurate I.P. measurements and is a measure of the 'battery action' of the ground. The resistivity value is calculated from the voltage and current readings obtained while measuring the I.P. effect and therefore can be utilized to determine how resistive (or conductive) the ground is.

Survey Procedure

The dipole-dipole array was used with an electrode spread (or dipole length) of 60 m at 1 separation. The two frequencies used were 0.3 Hz and 10 Hz. The area covered by the 1981 survey is shown on Figure 2.

Non-polarizing, unglazed porcelain pots with a copper electrode

and copper sulphate electrolyte were used for the potential electrodes. Stainless steel stakes were used for the current electrodes.

Readings were taken every 60 m on 100 m separated north-south trending lines.

Compilation of Data

1. Percent frequency effect (P.F.E.) - this is the actual measure of the induced polarization effect in a frequency domain survey. The term is derived from the percentage charge in the electrode-electrolyte transfer impedance at the two different frequencies. The disseminated sulphide body would cause a large change. This property is measured directly in the field.

   The P.F.E. was plotted in pseudo-section form on Sheet 5 for the 3 separation as well as in plan form on Sheet 3. The maps were drawn at a scale of 1:3,000. The contour interval was 1% beginning at 4%. The 4% contour was dashed since the writer felt that it was only possibly anomalous. Contours 5% and above were drawn in solid meaning these contours were definately anomalous.

2. Resistivity - this is a measure of how resistive, or inversely, how conductive the overburden and/or bedrock is. Most often a disseminated sulphide body is expressed by a resistivity low. The resistivity values in ohm-meters were arrived at by dividing the receiving voltage by the transmitter current and multiplying by a geometric factor peculiar to the dipole-dipole array with a dipole length of 60 m and a dipole separation of n = 1 (or 2, or 3 as the case may be).

The values were plotted on Sheet 5 in pseudo-section form with the frequency effect pseudo-sections as well as in plan form for n = 1 of Sheet 4. The values were contoured at a 45 ohm-meter interval with those contours 70 ohm-meters and less, dashed, and contours 60 ohm-meters and above, solid.

The 45-ohm-meter contour interval was determined by statistical analysis and is the equivalent of 1 standard deviation. The mean background value was determined to be 115 ohm-meters.

VLF-EM SURVEY

Instrumentation and Theory

A VLF-EM receiver, Model 27, manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. of Burnaby, B.C. was used for the survey. This instrument is designed to measure the magnetic component of a very low frequency (VLF) electromagnetic field. The U.S. Navy submarine transmitter located at Annapolis, Maryland and transmitting at 21.4 KHz was used.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a low conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up.

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

Survey Procedure

The VLF-EM survey was run on the same grid as the I.P. survey was run but primarly on the eastern half of the property. Dip angle readings were taken every 30 meters with the instrument facing towards the transmitter at Annapolis, Maryland.

Compilation of Data

The readings were reduced by applying the Fraser Filter. Filtered data, as shown on Sheet 6, are plotted between the reading stations. The positive filtered values were contoured at intervals of 5^{o} starting at 5^{o}.

The Fraser filter is essentially a 4-point difference operator which transforms zero crossings into peaks, and a low pass smoothing operator which reduces the inherent high frequency noise in the data. Therefore, the noisy, non-contourable data are transformed into less noisy, contourable data. Another advantage of this filter is that a conductor that does not show up as a cross-over on the unfiltered data quite often will show up on the filtered data.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Survey Procedure

The soil geochemistry was carried out on the grid established as check sampling over I.P. anomalies revealed from the previous year's work. Only 114 samples were picked up.

The samples were picked up on the survey lines at 15 meter centers. The soil horizon sampled was B which was dark brown to reddish-brown in colour. The samples were taken at an 8- to 15- cm depth by a mattock and placed in brown, wet-strength paper bags with the grid coordinates marked thereon.

Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Analytical Laboratories of Burnaby, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then sifted through a -80 mesh screen. A measured amount of the sifted material is then put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of hot aqua regia. This mixture is next diluted with water. The parts per million (ppm) copper and molybdenum were then measured by atomic absorption.

Treatment of Data

The samples were plotted on Sheet 3 with the I.P. results to show the correlation. The statistical parameters determined from the previous year were as follows:

	Copper	Molybdenum	Zinc	Silver
Mean background value	14	1	44	0.1
Sub-anomalous threshold value	24	3	60	0.3
Anomalous threshold value	40	4	84	0.4

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of the induced polarization survey have been very disappointing. All of the anomalies shown on Sheet 3 have been discussed within the writer's previous report and were revealed from the 1980 survey. The 1981 survey revealed no additional anomalies, except for 1 anomalous value.

The I.P. crew chief while carrying out the survey did some geological mapping. All outcrops discovered were granodiorite with some quartz diorite. Foliation and joint sets seemed to be striking largely in a north-south direction. It is therefore possible that all the work done to date was carried out in the wrong direction. However, the results have been so flat that a different direction would likely reveal little.

The soil samples have agreed by and large with the previous soil sampling but show little correlation with the I.P. results. Additional samples were to be taken but the additional I.P. work revealed no targets.

VLF-EM surveys are useful tools for locating geologic structure such as fault, shear and contact zones. The survey on this property has revealed a number of anomalies striking in easterly directions that are therefore probably caused by structure. However there is little correlation with the results of the 1980 soil geochemistry survey or those of the I.P. survey. The survey was therefore terminated.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

December 18, 1981

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kelly, Sherwin F., Report on the MIN Claim near Minnie Lake, Nicola M.D., B.C. to Dakota Energy Corporation, October 22, 1979

Kelly, Sherwin F., Geochemistry Report on the MIN Claim near Minnie Lake, Nicola M.D., B.C., to Dakota Energy Corp., approx. December, 1980.

Kelly Sherwin F., Report on the Progress of the Exploration Program on the MIN Claim, Nicola M.D., B.C. to Dakota Energy Corp. January 7, 1981

Mark, David G., Geophysical Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, MIN Claim Group, Minnie Lake area, Nicola M.D., B.C. for Dakota Energy Corp., Dec. 10, 1980.

GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #403-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

1. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past 13 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 16 years.

3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from induced polarization, VLF-EM and soil geochemistry surveys carried out under my direction on the MIN Claim Group.

5. I do not hold any interest in Dakota Energy Corp., nor any of its properties, nor will I be receiving any as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

December 18, 1981

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This is to certify that the induced polarization, VLF-EM and soil geochemistry surveys were carried out on the MIN Claims near Minnie Lake within the Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia from April 15th to July 23rd, 1981, to the value of the following:

FIELD: Linecutting & Soil Geochemistry (April 2nd to April 14th, 1981)		
3-man crew, 13 days at $290/day	$3,770	
Room and board	1,785	
Truck rental and gas	975	
Chainsaw rental and supplies	179	$ 6,709
VLF-EM & Soil Geochemistry (April 20th to July 31st, 1981)		
Geophysical technician & helper, 7.5 days at $300/day	$2,250	
Room and board	816	
Truck rental and gas	675	
Instrument rental	100	
Survey supplies	31	3,872
Induced Polarization Survey (July 10th to July 23rd, 1981)		
5-man crew & instrument, 10 days at $850/day	$8,500	
Room and board	2,550	
Truck rental and gas	950	12,000
LAB:		
Testing of 114 soil samples for 2 elements	$ 302	302
OFFICE:		
Geophysicist, 10 hours at $40/hour	$ 400	
Geophysical technician, 30 hours at $20/hour	600	

Drafting and printing	$ 750	
Typing, photocopying and compilation	150	$ 1,900
	TOTAL	$24,783

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

David G. Mark, Manager
Geophysicist

FIG. 1

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

DAKOTA ENERGY CORPORATION

MIN CLAIMS

MINNIE LAKE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

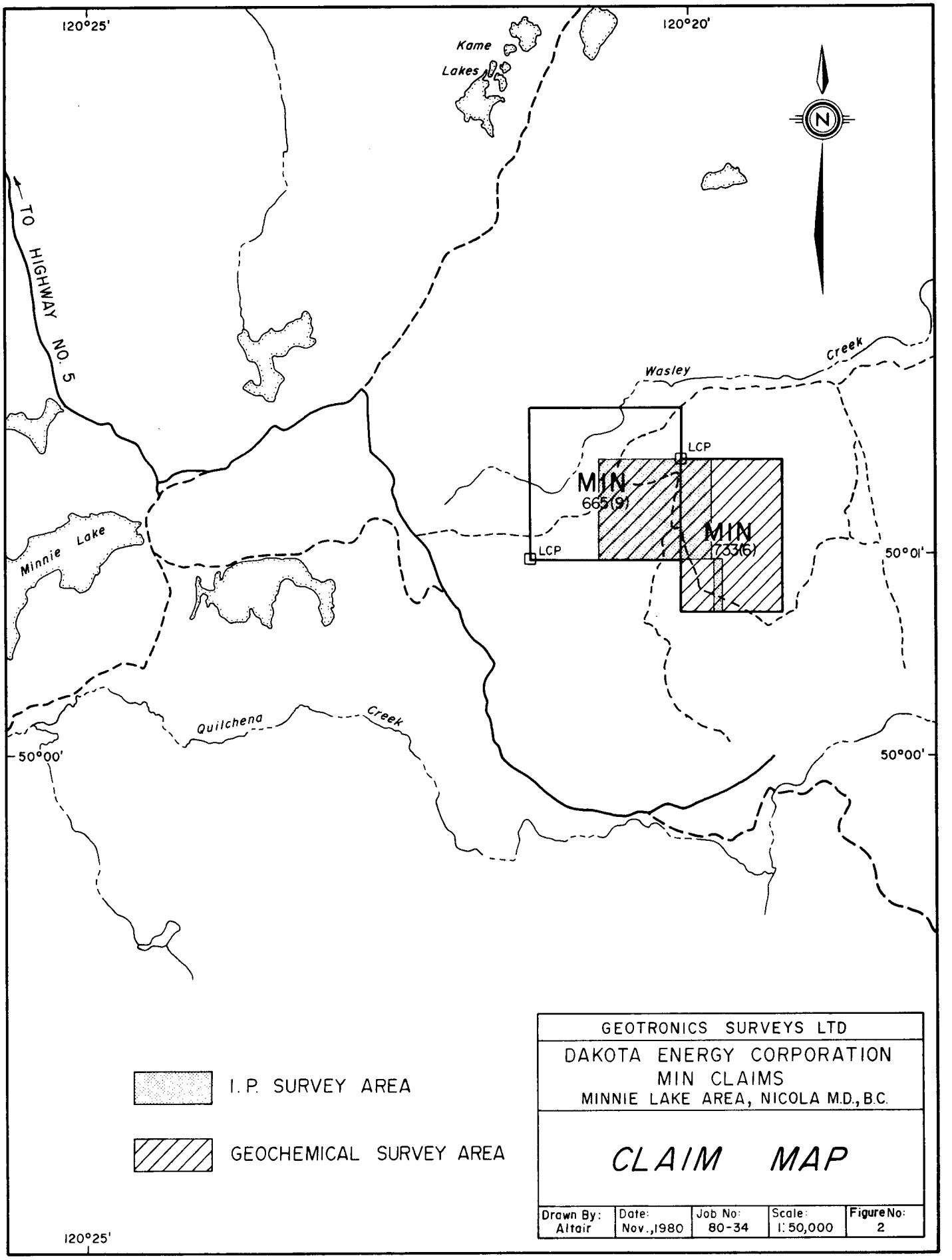
LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Km. 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Km.

Miles 100 50 0 100 200 Miles

ALTAIR drafting services ltd.



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DAKOTA ENERGY CORPORATION
MIN CLAIMS
MINNIE LAKE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

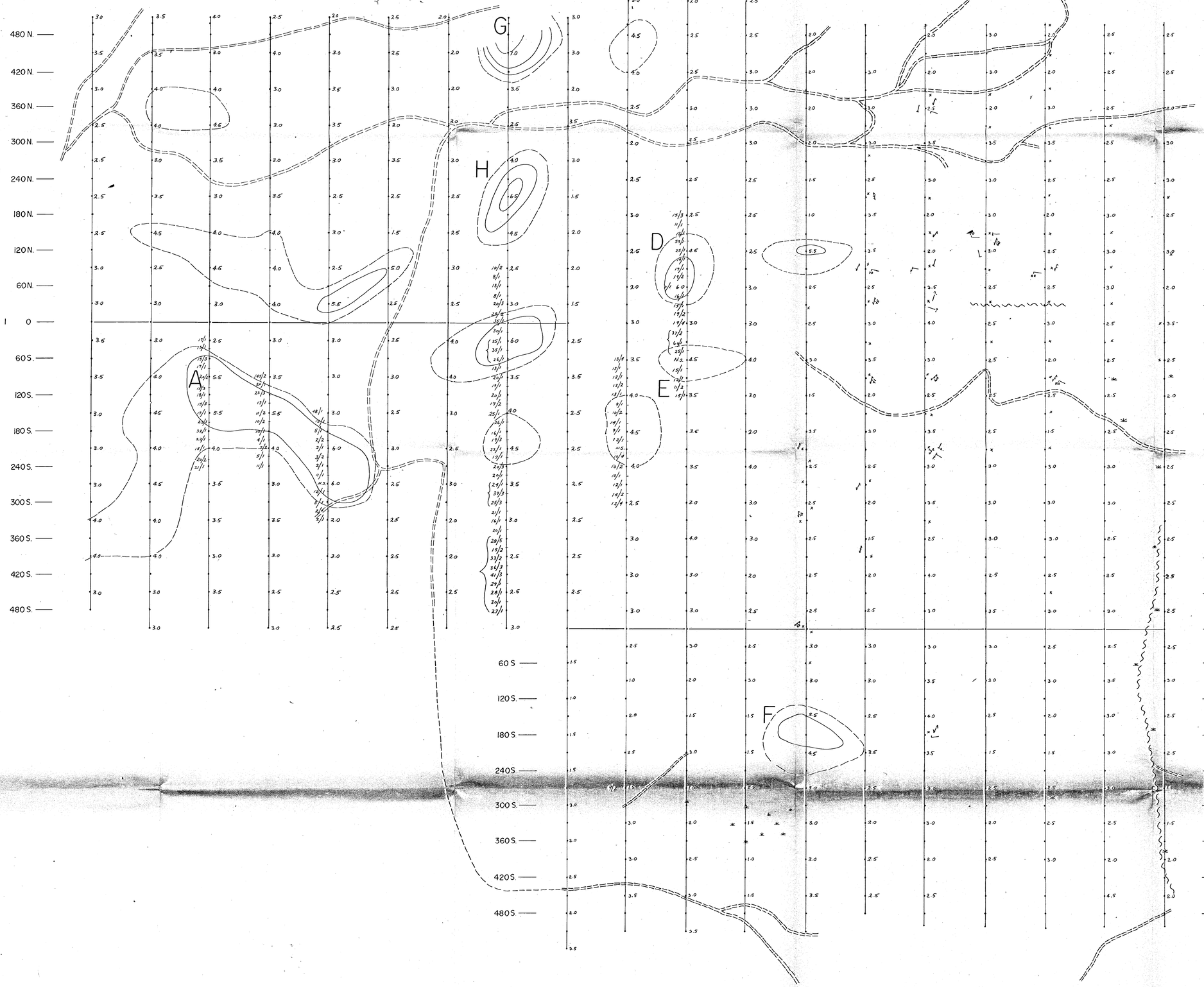
CLAIM MAP

Drawn By:	Date:	Job No:	Scale:	Figure No:
Altair	Nov., 1980	80-34	1:50,000	2

L-0 L-1 L-2 L-3 L-4 L-5 L-6 L-7 L-8 L-9 L-10 L-11 L-12 L-13 L-14 L-15 L-16 L-17 L-18

480 N. 420 N. 360 N. 300 N. 240 N. 180 N. 120 N. 60 N. BASELINE 1 0 60 S. 120 S. 180 S. 240 S. 300 S. 360 S. 420 S. 480 S.

1020 N. 960 N. 900 N. 840 N. 780 N. 720 N. 660 N. 600 N. 540 N. 480 N. 420 N. 360 N. 300 N. 240 N. 180 N. 120 N. 60 N. 0 BASELINE 2 60 S. 120 S. 180 S 240 S 300 S. 360 S 420 S. 480 S.



Metres 60 0 60 120 180 240 Metres

To Accompany Geophysical Report By David G. Mark, Geophysicist

LEGEND

- x Outcrop area (All outcrops observed are Granodiorite, some Quartz-Diorite)
- Foliation, strike and dip
- Joint sets; vertical, inclined.
- Assumed fault
- Secondary road
- Swamp

INSTRUMENTATION– FREQUENCY DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE – DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 60 METRES

DIPOLE SEPARATION n=1,2,3

FREQUENCY 0.3 Hz., 10 Hz.

FREQUENCY EFFECT (% F.E.)

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.0 %

– – – – – 4.0% (POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS)

——— 5.0 % AND ABOVE (ANOMALOUS)

SOIL SAMPLING

17/2 - Copper / Molybdenum

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MIN CLAIMS
MINNIE LAKE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
FREQUENCY EFFECT
DATA & CONTOURS

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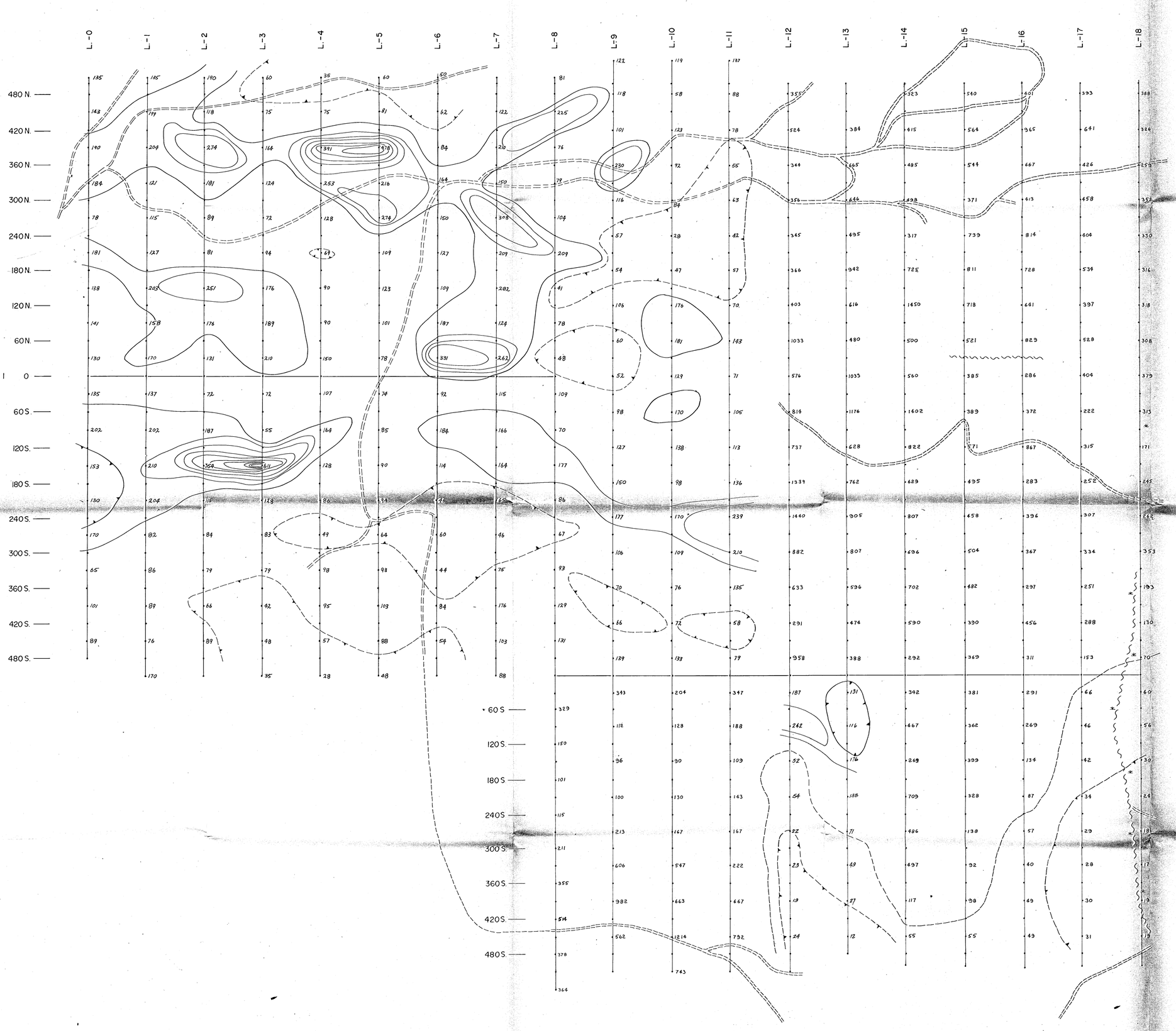

RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVAL 45 OHM-METRES

---- 70 OHM-METRES

———— 160 OHM-METRES

INSTRUMENTATION- FREQUENCY DOMAIN

ARRAY DIPOLE - DIPOLE

DIPOLE LENGTH 60 METRES

DIPOLE SEPARATION n=1,2,3

FREQUENCY 0.3 Hz., 10 Hz.

Metres 60 0 60 120 180 240 Metres

To Accompany Geophysical Report By David G. Mark, Geophysicist.

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

DAKOTA ENERGY CORPORATION
MIN CLAIMS
MINNIE LAKE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
RESISTIVITY
DATA & CONTOURS

SURVEYED BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	SHEET No.
G.A.P.	NOVEMBER, 1980	80 - 34	1 : 3000	4

L-0 L-1 L-2 L-3 L-4 L-5 L-6 L-7 L-8 L-9 L-10 L-11 L-12 L-13 L-14 L-15 L-16 L-17 L-18

480 N.
420 N.
360 N.
300 N.
240 N.
180 N.
120 N.
60 N.
BASELINE 1 0
60 S.
120 S.
180 S.
240 S.
300 S.
360 S.
420 S.
480 S.

1020 N.
960 N.
900 N.
840 N.
780 N.
720 N.
660 N.
600 N.
540 N.
480 N.
420 N.
360 N.
300 N.
240 N.
180 N.
120 N.
60 N.
0 BASELINE 2
60 S.
120 S.
180 S
240 S
300 S
360 S
420 S.
480 S.

Metres 60 0 60 120 180 240 Metres

To Accompany Geochemical & Geophysical Report By David G. Mark, Geophysicist.

LEGEND

- × Outcrop area (All outcrops observed are Granodiorite, some Quartz-Diorite)
- 60 Foliation, strike and dip
- 60 Joint sets; vertical, inclined.
- Assumed fault
- Secondary road
- Swamp

Instrument: Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd. VLF-EM Receiver Model no. 27, Serial no. 59
Transmitter Station: Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A.
All Readings Taken Facing East
Contour Interval: 5° (Filtered)
0° ------

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

DAKOTA ENERGY CORPORATION
MIN CLAIMS
MINNIE LAKE AREA, NICOLA M.D., B.C.

VLF-EM SURVEY
FRASER FILTERED
DATA & CONTOURS

SURVEYED BY:	DATE:	JOB No.	SCALE:	SHEET No.
G. T.	AUGUST, 1981	81-12	1:3000	6