

ASSESSMENT REPORT  
ON THE GEOLOGY OF THE  
RB PROPERTY

CLAIMS: EAGLE, CRESSANT, THE LAYOVER, CONNECTION, DENVER, RB 1  
RB 2, RB 3, RB 4, RB 5, ALPHA, BULLER, HOMESTAKE FR. & EAGLE,  
MYRTLE FR, AND CALEDONIA.

HARDY MOUNTAIN AREA  
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

NTS: 82E/2E

LATITUDE: 49 DEGREES 04' NORTH

LONGITUDE: 118 DEGREES 31' WEST

OWNER: KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

OPERATOR: KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.

AUTHOR: JAMES T. FYLES

DATE: DEC. 1, 1983

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,941

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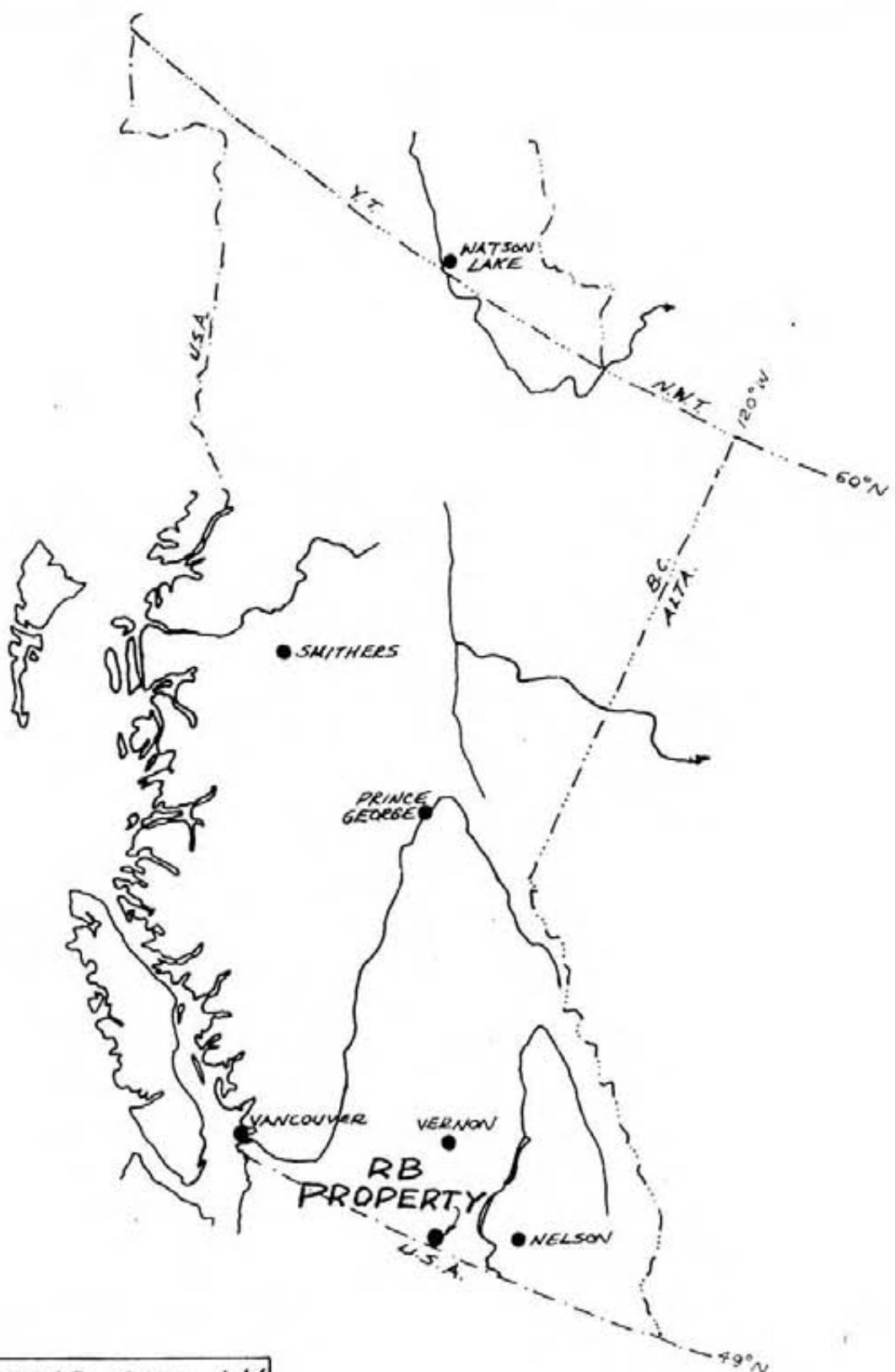
LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The R.B. property covers an area about 6 K.M. north to south and 3 K.M. east to west which is centered about 7 K.M. northwest of Grand Forks. (Fig. 1) It covers the ridge east of Highway 3 known as Hardy Mountain and parts of the valleys of upper July and Neff Creeks and lower Snowshoe Creek. The area is readily accessible from Highway 3 and side roads to the Sun Ranch and Neff Creek in the north and along Hardy Creek and power lines in the south. The topography is varied including the steep eastern side of the valley of July Creek, the rolling uplands and open south facing slopes of Hardy and Eagle Mountains and the valleys of upper July and Neff Creeks and their junction with Snowshoe Creek. Elevations range from 900 meters (3000 ft.) to 1200 meters (4000 ft.). Outcrops are abundant on the steeper slopes, scattered in the wooded north facing slopes and very scarce in the flatter parts of some of the valleys.

PROPERTY

THE RB AREA CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
EAGLE GROUP				
RB 1	3056	15	APR. 22/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
RB 2	3060	12	APR. 28/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
RB 3	3713	18	MAY 4/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
RB 4	3714	18	MAY 4/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
EAGLE MOUNTAIN GROUP				
EAGLE	3343	15	NOV. 26/84	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
CRESSANT	3026	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
ALPHA	3022	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
THE LAYOVER	3025	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
CONNECTION	3020	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
BULLER	3021	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
HOMESTAKE FR.	3023	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
EAGLE	3023	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
DENVER	3024	1	JAN. 13/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
RB 5	3063	16	APR. 28/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
MYRTLE FR.	3209	1	SEP. 8/85	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.
CALEDONIA	3027	1	JAN. 13/84	KETTLE RIVER RES. LTD.

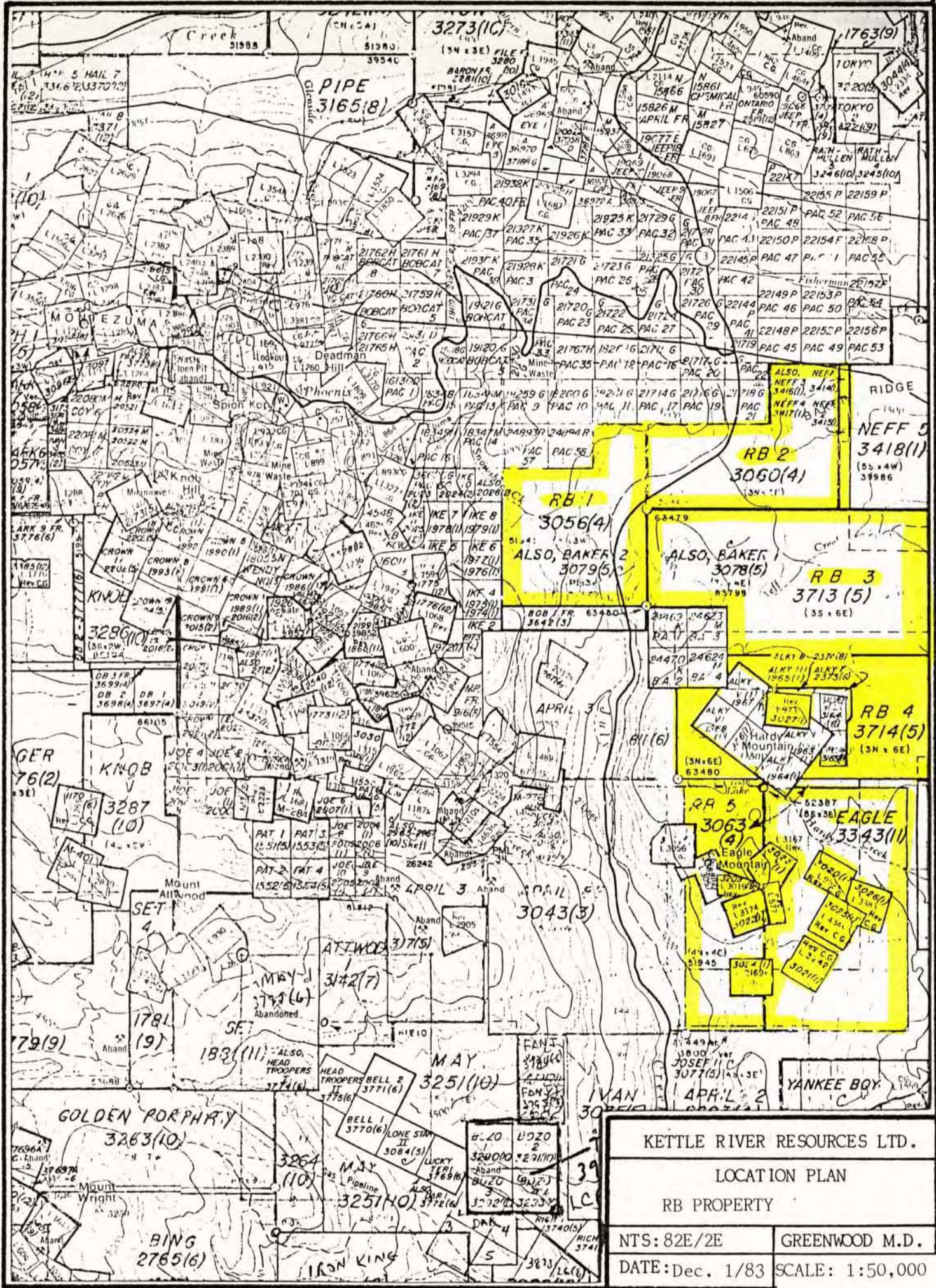


KETTLE RIVER RES. Ltd.

LOCATION MAP  
RB PROPERTY

NOV. 1982

FIG. NO. 1



KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.	
LOCATION PLAN	
RB PROPERTY	
NTS: 82E/2E	GREENWOOD M.D.
DATE: Dec. 1/83	SCALE: 1:50,000

## HISTORY

Prospecting and exploration of the area has been carried out intermittently since the 1890's and a group of Crown Granted Claims now largely reverted to the Crown dates from the turn of the century. Mineral Survey Movement HMS in the center of this group is still standing on the summit of Hardy Mountain about 400 meters east of Crook Lake. Many old pits, short shafts, trenches and short adits were made to explore showings of copper, lead, zinc, and massive pyrite and pyrochloite during this early period. (see Figure 3) A shipment of 5 tons of silver ore is reported to have been made from one of these properties in 1938. Interest in the area was renewed in 1967-1979 when Granby, Mogul, Scurry Rainbow and Tofino Mines did geochemical and geophysical work and some drilling. (see Assessment Reports) During this period many of the old workings were scraped clean by bulldozer work but they have since revegetated and old grid lines are obscure. The present work is being carried out to reevaluate the properties in the light of new data generated by the Company at various places in the Greenwood area.

This report is based on geological mapping on a scale of 1:12,000 using air photos and a topographic map with 50 foot contours. The work was done at intervals from June to September of 1983 and had the following objectives.

- (1) To determine the geological setting of the old showings on Eagle and Hardy Mountains and any others in the area as a guide to further exploration.
- (2) To determine the nature and extent of the ultramafic bodies mapped previously from exposures on Highway 3 and Eagle Mountain and to assess their potential for gold mineralization.
- (3) To provide correlations of stratigraphy, structure and mineralization between this property and other claims controlled by the company in Phoenix, Cyclops and B.C. basins to the north and west, (see Assessment Report #10632) as a guide to further exploration in the Greenwood area.

## GEOLOGY

### INTRODUCTION

Most of the RB property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Upper Triassic Brooklyn formation (see Little, 1983 pp 13-20) and serpentinite, diorite and greenstone of uncertain age and correlation. These rocks trend northwest, dip at moderate angles to the north, northeast and east and are broadly folded on axes which plunge east of north. They form a block called the Hardy Mountain block, bounded on the north, south and west by faults. Rocks north of the block are in the southern fringe of the Cyclops - B.C. basin, those to the west are diorites greenstones and sedimentary rocks previously referred to as part of the late paleozoic, Knob hill formation, and those to the south are similar to the Brooklyn formation within the Hardy Mountain block. Late intrusions consisting of a few dykes and small irregular bodies of granodiorite, monzonite and syenite are relatively scarce on the property.

### HARDY MOUNTAIN BLOCK

The following notes on the rock types in the Hardy Mountain are keyed into the map (Fig. 3) and cross sections (Fig. 4) Rocks between the Eagle Mountain fault and the base of the prominent serpentinite (sp 1) form a lenticular succession which includes several disconformities and is stratigraphically right side up. The rocks are described in three groups, breccia and conglomerates (ssc) fine grained sediments, carbonates, (ls ch and s) greenstone and volcanic rocks (gs and v), because of the lenticular nature of the units no simple stratigraphic column has been set up.

Breccia and Conglomerate occurs as lenses at three horizons. (ssc 1, ssc 2, and ssc 3) The breccia consists of angular and subangular fragments, generally less than 4 cm across, of white quartz, chert, greenstone, limestone, fine grained sediments, purple quartz and jasper in a sandy matrix of the same rock types. The breccia is similar to the sharpstone conglomerate at Phoenix. (See Little 1983, Seraphim, 1957) It grades upward and laterally into green sandstone, siltstones and calcareous sediments and locally into coarse green breccia and conglomerate with limestone cobbles and boulders (see Little 1983 p. 18) Lenses of ssc at all three horizons are sharply bounded on the lower southwest sides, become finer grained upward, and grade upward and laterally into the fine grained clastic rocks and locally into limestone or greenstone. They are interpreted to be channel fillings with local erosional disconformities at the base.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS in the Hardy Mountain block include limestone (ls), green sandstone and siltstone (s), green chert (ch) and many mixtures of these rocks both as interbedded and lenticular units and as gradational varieties such as calcareous and cherty siltstones and sandstones. Some of these rocks are well bedded and sedimentary features in the clastic rocks confirm that the stratigraphic top is to the northeast. Some of the sandstones and siltstones contain feldspars, and are probably tuffaceous. Sandstones commonly grade into massive greenstones both of which are considered to be of volcanic origin.

GREENSTONES AND GREEN VOLCANIC BRECCIAS in the Hardy Mountain block form two layers, one above the lower sedimentary package on Eagle and Hardy Mountains (ssc 1, ssc 2, and related sediments) and the other above the upper sedimentary package (ssc 3, and related sediments). The lower layer thickens to the east. The upper layer is beneath the main band of serpentinite and is truncated by a fault. The greenstones (gs) are blocky, aphanatic green rocks in which very fine grained phenocrysts of feldspar and hornblende and vague epidote - rich rock fragments can be distinguished in some hand specimens. The volcanic breccias (v) are similar, and contain fragments which range from vague to well defined angular and subangular pieces of rock 5 to 10 cm across, distinguishable from the matrix by the presence of phenocrysts of feldspar and or hornblende or an abundance of epidote. Rarely the greenstones contain lenses of volcanic conglomerate a few meters thick and 100 meters or so long composed of round cobbles of greenstone in a white carbonate matrix. The greenstones on Hardy Mountain grade laterally into green volcanic sandstone and calcareous sandstone. On Eagle Mountain, chert breccia grades upward through sandstone and siltstone with interbeds of limestone into volcanic breccia and greenstone. These relationships suggests that the greenstones are of submarine pyroclastic origin, possibly volcanic sandstones and mud flows, though Little (1983, p 20) describes them as lavas and flow breccias. Sharp limestone - greenstone contacts exposed at two places on the hills 1 and 1.6 K.M. south of the Sun Ranch road junction with Highway 3 are transgressive and probably are disconformities.

More than a dozen showings of sulphides of different types occur within the Brooklyn formation in the Hardy Mountain block. All occurrences are within the sedimentary rocks or in the greenstones close to them; a relationship which suggests that the sulphides originated in the sedimentary - volcanic transition zone at the time the rocks were deposited.



SERPENTINITE in the Hardy Mountain blocks occurs as a large stratiform layer (sp 1) and several smaller irregular bodies. (sp 2, sp 3, and sp 4) The large layer (sp 1) where exposed on Highway 3 is more than 500 meters thick and consists of coarse grained dark green pyroxenite and peridotite extensively altered to serpentine. To the east it is mostly greasy dark green serpentinite irregularly foliated and locally altered to brown weathering siliceous talc - carbonate rock. The layer generally thins to the east, pinching and swelling with the structure. The foliation, though very irregular, defines the attitude of the layer. It is particularly strong along the lower southwest contact, dipping at low to moderate angles to the northeast and east, parallel to a poorly developed cleavage in the adjacent underlying rocks. This contact is considered to be a bedding plane or thrust fault which separates rocks of the Brooklyn formation from a group of serpentinites, diorites, cherts and argillites in the northeastern part of the Hardy Mountain block. An irregular, small mass of dark green serpentinite on the southwest upper slopes of Eagle Mountain is associated with calcareous greenstone and is intrusive into chert breccia and associated sedimentary rocks of the Brooklyn formation. Other masses of serpentinite on Goat Mountain (sp 3) and the Valley of Neff Creek are also associated with calcareous greenstone and appear to be discontinuous but have not been completely mapped.

THE OLD DIORITE COMPLEX (od) lies northeast of the main serpentinite (sp 1) and consists of a coarse grained lens of diorite close to the serpentinite and a large mass of greenstone to the northeast. The coarse grained diorite, well exposed in the Valley of Neff Creek, near the Sun Ranch is a spectacular rock, highly varied in texture and composed of dark green rock laced with white highly irregular feldspathic veinlets. It grades eastward into aphanitic greenstone with narrow feldspathic veinlets and into massive, commonly calcareous greenstone. These rocks at places contain lenses of dark grey to black argillite, chert and limestone and are either flows or shallow intrusions.

The only mineralization associated with serpentinite is within these greenstones on the upper southern slope of Goat Mountain. In that area, which lies between two masses of serpentinite, over a width of several hundred meters, the greenstones are cleaved, silicified and contain disseminated pyrite. The cleavage and alteration is most intense on the south slopes of the mountain and appears to die out on the top and northern slopes. Although pits and a short adit have been made in the zone, there is no record of metal content.

THE STRUCTURE of the Hardy Mountain block is dominated by northwesterly trending formations with low to moderately steep dips to the north, northeast and east. The attitude of bedding is quite variable probably because of the lenticular nature of the rock units. No minor folds were seen but attitudes of bedding and outlines of the formations define a few large folds with axes plunging between north and north east at low to moderate angles and axial planes dipping steeply to the west. (See Figs. 3 and 4) The thrust fault beneath the serpentinite layer (sp 1) appears to be folded with the underlying formations and is considered to pre-date the folding. The fold patterns in the Hardy Mountain block are comparable to those in the Phoenix and the Cyclops - B.C. basins which are dominated by the northerly trending steep east dipping limbs of the folds.

Late, probably Tertiary dykes of syenite, monzonite and diorite intrude the rocks of the Hardy Mountain block-the largest of which are shown on Figure 3. A prominent dyke of dark pinkish grey fine to medium grained monzonite and diorite up to 50 meters thick follows the Eagle Mountain fault. It appears to dip at low to moderate angles to the northeast. Two northeasterly trending dykes southwest of Crook Lake, up to 100 meters thick are pink to grey feldspar porphyry and syenite. Apart from these, the Hardy Mountain block contains very few Tertiary dykes.

Poorly defined, very small irregular bodies of light grey to white, medium grained feldspar porphyry and granodiorite (not shown on Figure 3) occur west of Eagle Mountain.

#### EAGLE MOUNTAIN FAULT

This fault, named by Little, (1983 p 31) forms a prominent northwesterly trending lineament and hiatus in the geology on the south and west slopes of Eagle Mountain. Rock units in both the Hardy Mountain block and the block to the south are truncated by the lineament. It is followed by a prominent massive dyke which dips at low to moderate angles to the northeast and this is probably also the dip of the fault. Movement on the fault predates the dyke as it is not sheared and a related dyke which crosses the fault is not offset. (see Fig. 3)

Rocks to the south, beneath the Eagle Mountain fault, are massive and fragmental greenstones which grade laterally eastward into limestone. In the transition zone are buff weathering, thin bedded calcareous siltstones, sandstones and cherty limestones. Lenses of pyrite, exposed in old workings occur in the greenstone not far from these calcareous rocks.

#### JULY CREEK FAULT

This fault which forms the western margin of the Hardy Mountain block has been mapped from north of Snowshoe Creek southward almost to Skeff Creek. It's presence is indicated by a zone of mylonite and breccia in greenstones, black argillites and cherts exposed at intervals north of Snowshoe Creek and by the abrupt termination of lithologic units in the Hardy Mountain block. The fault may be part of the Eagle Mountain fault but appears to offset it. Traced northward the fault appears to split, the eastern branch dying out in the Brooklyn formation and the western branch passing beneath the Brooklyn north of Snowshoe Creek.

Rocks west of the July Creek fault include, from north to south, greenstone, calcareous greenstone, diorite, serpentinite, chert, dark grey argillite and grey limestone. These rocks have previously been correlated with the Knob Hill group (Little 1983 p 10-12) and the limestones at one locality contain fossils reported to be Carboniferous or Permian. The greenstone and diorite are lithologically similar to rocks in the Hardy Mountain block between Goat Mountain and Upper Neff Creek (Old Diorite Complex) and it would appear that the July Creek fault has a left hand offset and is probably down thrown on the west.

Trenches and several short adits have been made along the July Creek fault. They explore pyritic zones in greenstone breccia and in black argillite north of Snowshoe Creek, and disseminated chalcopryrite in greenstone south of Snowshoe Creek.

### NEFF CREEK FAULT

This fault, which trends east through the RB claims and curves northeast and north around the southeast slope of Baker Ridge forms the northern edge of the Hardy Mountain block and the southern and eastern margin of a large Tertiary basin to the north. The fault dips northward and northwestward at low to moderate angles, and judging from the position of the Tertiary rocks is down thrown on the north. Breccias and fanglomerates along the fault on the southeast and east slopes of Baker ridge indicate that it was active during the Tertiary.

It appears to be offset by the July Creek fault. (see Fig. 3)

The pre-Tertiary rocks north of the Neff Creek fault belong to the Brooklyn formation in the southeastern part of the Cyclops basin (see Assessment Report no. 10632) which trend north and dip east at low to moderate angles. Included are the basal massive chert breccia (ssc) and a spectacular purplish-red conglomerate containing a variety of angular and rounded rock fragments dominated by white limestone cobbles and boulders up to 30 cm across. This conglomerate, and farther north of it, limestone and other members of the Brooklyn formation are disconformably overlain by green volcanic breccia and massive greenstone.

On the RB claims no zones of sulphides are known within these rocks north of the Neff Creek fault.

#### CONCLUSIONS

This study and map of the regional geology of the RB group, for the first time, provides the geological framework for further exploration. The Brooklyn formation in the Hardy Mountain block contains volcanogenic sulphide deposits at or close to volcanic-sedimentary facies transition zones. A zone of silicification and pyrite mineralization associated with serpentinite occurs on Goat Mountain. A zone of scattered mineralization occurs along the July Creek fault. All showings require a more detailed assessment, (including sampling) than was possible in this study. Analysis of existing geophysical and geochemical data described in assessment reports as related to current geological work, might avoid duplication of this work and lead to significant targets.

*James A. Taylor*

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U.B.C. M. SC. THESIS.

SERAPHIM, R.H., 1957, CIMM. TRANSACTIONS  
VOLUME 59, P 384-394

STATEMENT OF COSTS


1)	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES: JAMES T. FYLES, GEOLOGIST FIELD WORK - JUNE 7 - JULY 12, AUG. 7, 1983 26 DAYS @ \$250.00/DAY	\$6,500.00
	REPORT WRITING 2 @ \$250.00	\$500.00
	MAP PREPARATION & PRINTING JULY 2 DAYS @ \$250.00/DAY	\$500.00
	ASSISTANT TO GEOLOGIST R. FYLES 5 DAYS @ \$50.00/DAY	\$250.00
2)	TRANSPORTATION CHEVROLET 4X4 INCLUDING MILEAGE 1,560.00 GAS/OIL <u>277.75</u>	\$1,837.75
3)	ACCOMODATION & MEALS	\$709.16
4)	TELEPHONE, OFFICE, OVERHEAD AND SECRETARIAL	\$482.85
	TOTAL	<u>\$10,779.76</u> =====

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James T. Fyles of 1720 Kingsberry Crescent, Victoria, B.C. hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geologist and Director of Kettle River Resources Ltd.
- 2) I have practiced my profession in British Columbia since 1948.
- 3) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc. '47, M.A.Sc. '49) and of Columbia University (PhD '54)
- 4) I am a registered Professional Engineer in British Columbia (#2563) Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 5) This report is based on field work done by me in the area shown on the included map.

Victoria, B.C.



James T. Fyles



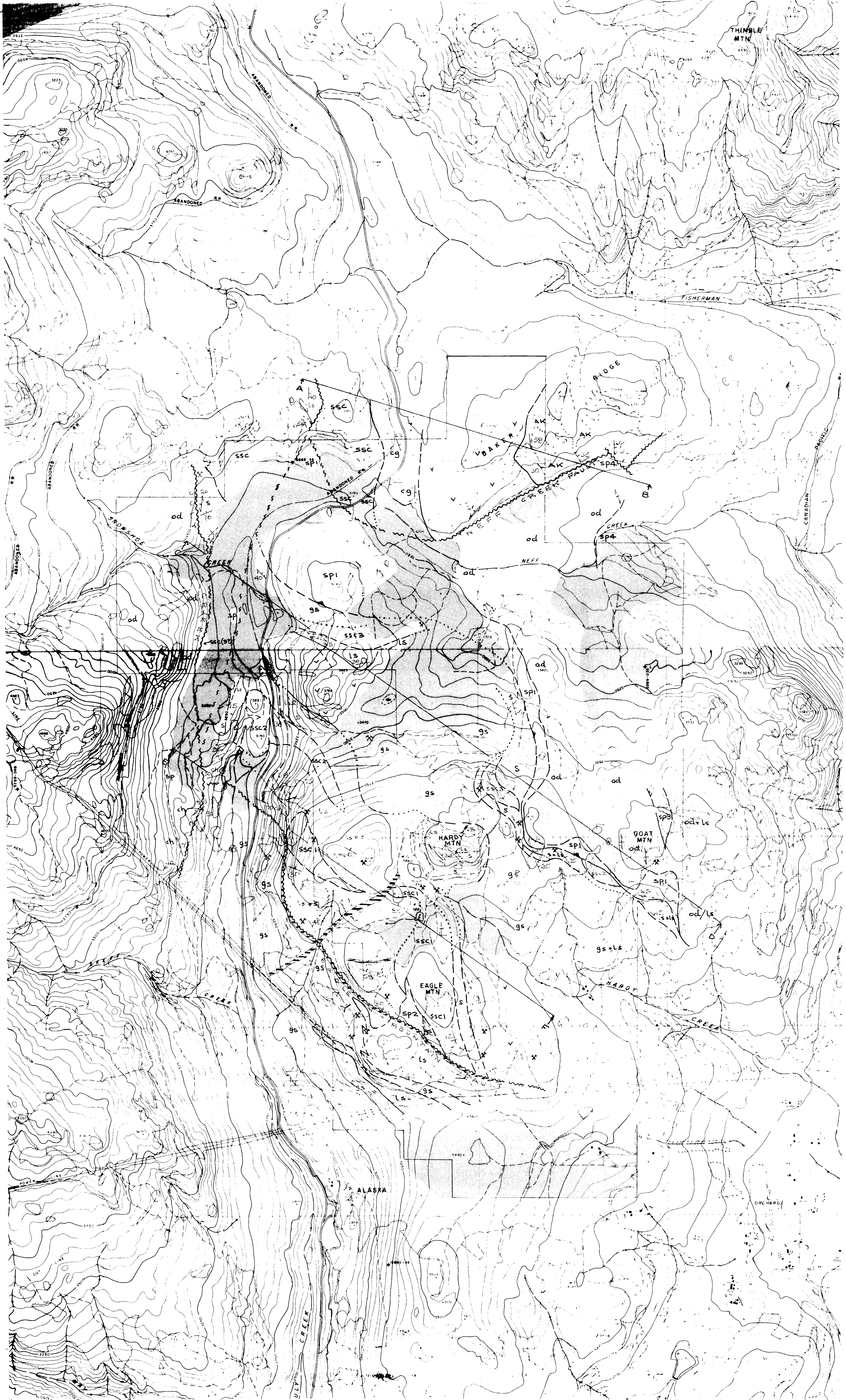
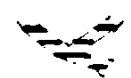
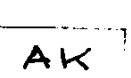
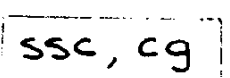
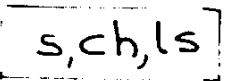











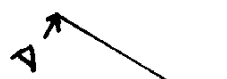


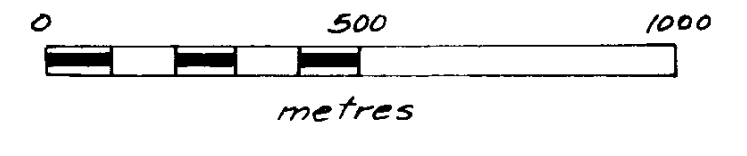
FIGURE 3  
LEGEND

-  MONZONITE & SYENITE DYKES
-  AK KETTLE RIVER FORMATION  
ARKOSE & CONGLOMERATE
-  SSC, CG BROOKLYN FORMATION  
BRECCIA & CONGLOMERATE
-  S, CH, LS BROOKLYN FORMATION  
S-SILTSTONE & SANDSTONE  
CH-CHERT  
LS-LIMESTONE
-  GS, V BROOKLYN FORMATION (?)  
GREENSTONE & GREEN  
VOLCANIC BRECCIA
-  SP SERPENTINITE
-  OD OLD DIORITE COMPLEX
-  ATTITUDE OF BEDDING
-  ATTITUDE OF SCHISTOSITY
-  GEOLOGICAL CONTACT  
DEFINED, APPROXIMATE,  
ASSUMED
-  FAULT  
DEFINED, APPROXIMATE,  
ASSUMED
-  BEDDING OR THRUST FAULT
-  AREAS OF LITTLE OR NO  
OUTCROP
-  PROSPECT
-  PROPERTY OUTLINE
-  LINE OF SECTION  
(SEE FIG. 4)

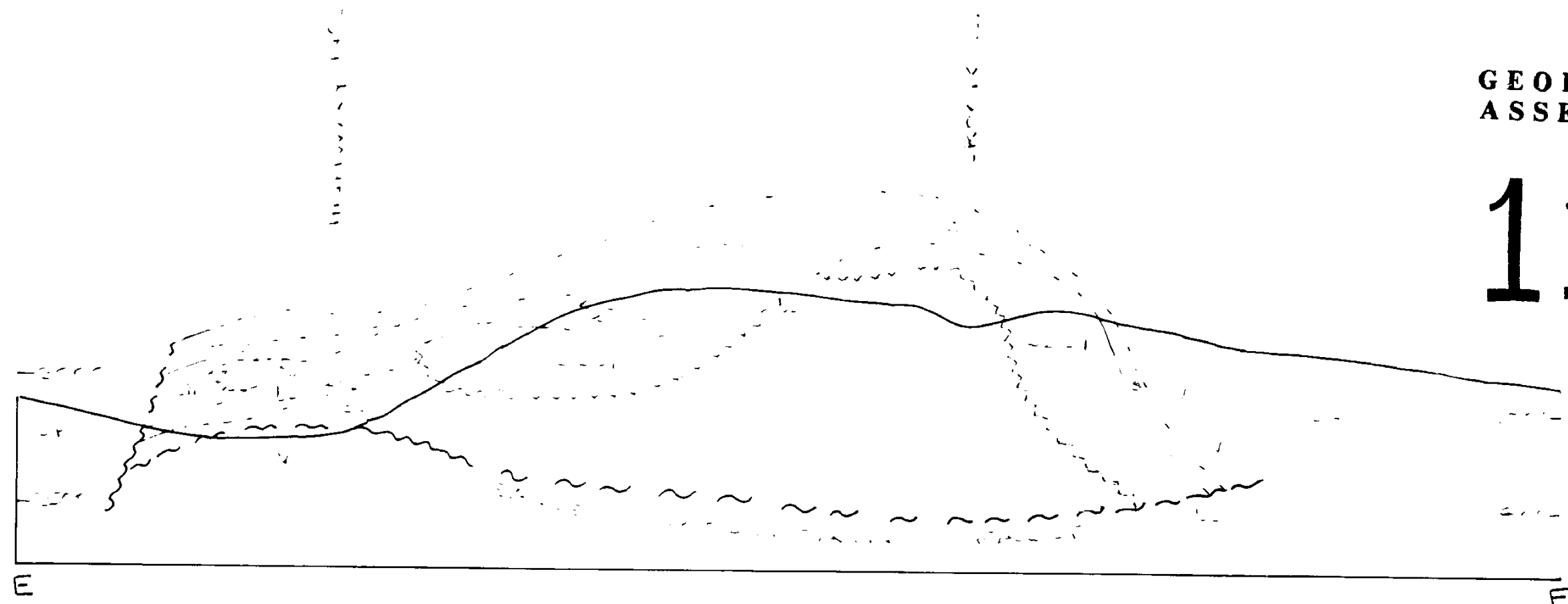
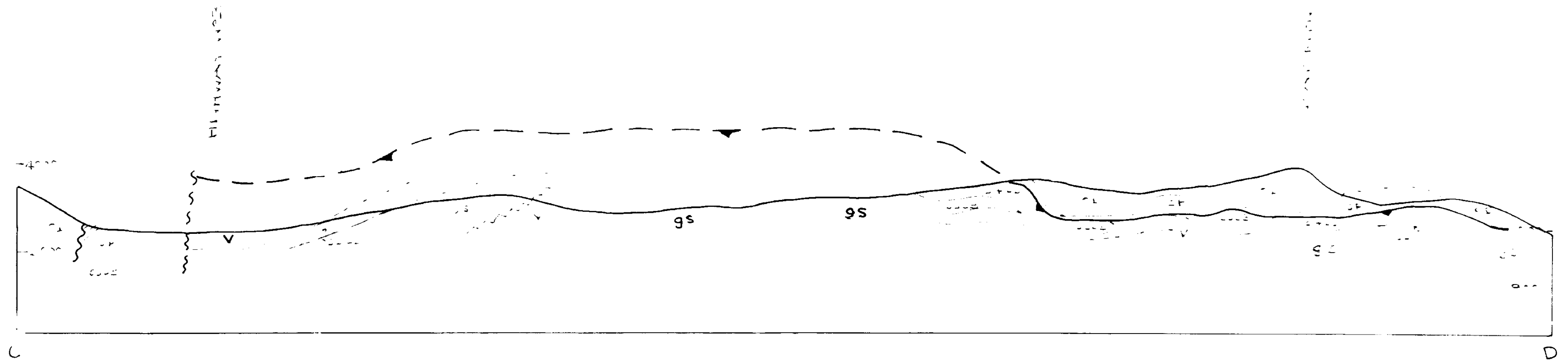
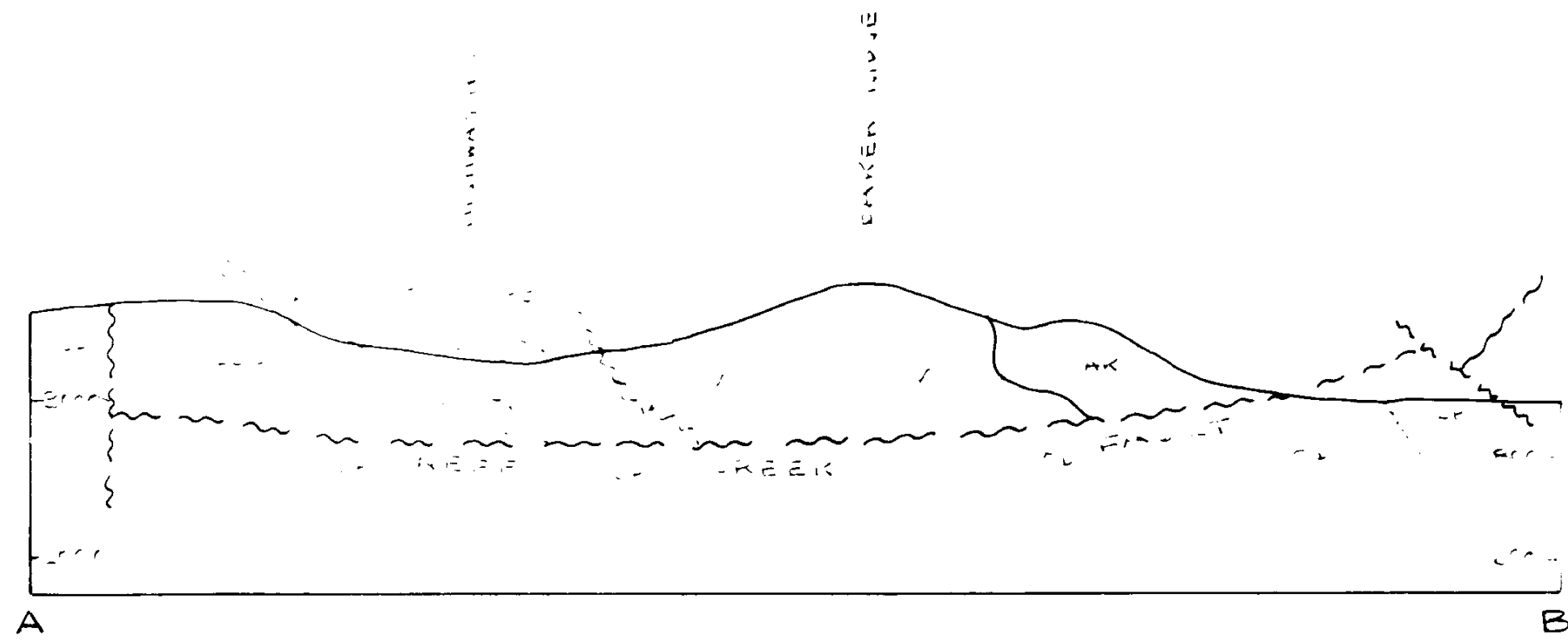
GEOLOGY BY J.T. FYLES, 1983

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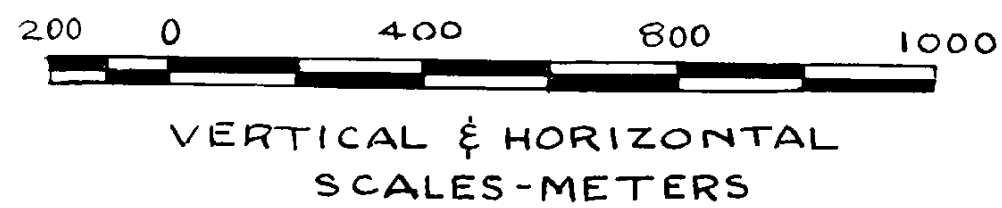


KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.	
K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.	
GEOLOGY	
RB PROPERTY	
GREENWOOD M.D.	BZE/ZE/W
SCALE 1/2000 (1"=1000')	DATE NOV. 1983
DWN BY JTF	PROJ. NO. 146 FIGURE NO. 3



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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FOR LEGEND SEE FIGURE 3

KETTLE RIVER RESOURCES LTD

RB PROPERTY  
DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS  
SECTIONS

FIGURE N°4

AREA LOTS 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000