84-#524 - 12660

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT



A TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

RED TUSK CLAIM GROUP

IN THE

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. 92G/14W

Lat. 49°46'N, Long. 123°19'W

CLAIM OWNER - James W. Laird, Gibsons, B.C.

OPERATOR - Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited Vancouver, B.C.

WORK DONE BETWEEN - August 17 to October 4, 1983

REPORT BY - G. D. Delane, P.Eng. Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited Vancouver, B.C. May 1984

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	• • •	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1
LOCATION AND	ACCES	s.	•				•	•	•			•	•	•		•.	•	•	4
PROPERTY AND	OWNER	SHIP	•			•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		4
REGIONAL AND	LOCAL	GEO	LOG	ч.	•	•	÷	•	•	•	•	÷	÷	•		•		•	5
MINERALIZATI	ON	•••	•		•		•	•	•		•	•	·	·	•	•		•	7
GEOCHEMISTRY		• •	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	9
CONCLUSIONS					•					•			•		•	•	•	•	10
RECOMMENDATI	ons .	•••						•	•			•				•	•	·	11
CERTIFICATE		•••	·	• •	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	12
STATEMENT OF	EXPEN	DITU	RES	IN	19	983	3	•	•	•		•	÷			•		•	13
24																			

## MAPS AND FIGURES

1

FIGURE	1	INDEX MAP
FIGURE	2	CLAIMS LOCATION MAP 6
FIGURE	3	LOCATION MAP OF MINERAL ZONES in back pocket
FIGURE	4	GEOLOGY MAP - 1983 in back pocket
FIGURE	5	GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE MAIN & SOUTH ZONE in back pocket
FIGURE	6	GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NORTH ZONE in back pocket
FIGURE	7	GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE MAVIS ZONE in back pocket

### INTRODUCTION

The Red Tusk claim group consists of five contiguous claim blocks totalling 76 units which are located in the Squamish area of southwestern British Columbia. The claims are located on map sheet 92G/14W and are centered at approximately 49°50'N latitude and 123°19'W longitude.

The property may be reached by water taxi, logging road, or, more conveniently, by helicopter from Squamish or Sechelt, the nearest towns.

The original claims were staked in April 1981 by James W. Laird who later added 3 more claims in June 1982.

The claims are underlain in part by a pendant of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Gambier Group (Lower Cretaceous) which is reported to be the same rock unit which hosts the mineral deposits at the Britannia Mine, about 20 km to the southeast of the Red Tusk property.

A limited program of prospecting, mapping, and rock sampling was carried out on selected portions of the claims in 1981 and 1982.

Because of the extreme ruggedness and precipitousness of the terrain, and also the presence of ice and snow packs in the canyons, professional rock climbers were employed to assist the Company personnel during part of the 1983 field program.

The main thrust of the work program was directed towards locating, identifying, sampling and surveying in of several mineralized zones, a few of which had been recognized in float material and in outcrop in 1981 and 1982. During the 1983 program, ropes and specialized rock climbing equipment had to be used in order to gain access to the steeper portions of all the mineral zones for the purposes of sampling and for examination. A crew totalling 9 members was employed during the exploration work on the claims and frequent helicopter support was required by the crew in order to reach the higher and steeper parts of the claims.

Some mapping was carried out in the vicinity of some of the mineral zones located on the Mavis, Paydirt, and Silver Tusk claims and cursory mapping was carried out on portions of the Silver Tusk I and Golden Chance claims. Galena sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and gold and silver minerals had been identified in outcrop and in float on the claims.

A second camp-site and helicopter pad was erected at a higher elevation near North Creek in order to facilitate the work in the North Zone and also to eliminate the long and time-consuming steep climb up from the original base camp to the work area.

At least four mineralized zones were identified and sampled on the claims and from these zones, as well as from peripheral areas, approximately 229 rock and chip samples were collected for analyses and for examination.

С



### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Red Tusk claims are located approximately 72 km northwest of Vancouver, B.C. The closest communities to the claims are Sechelt and Squamish, respectively 50 km northwest and 50 km north of Vancouver, B.C.

The claims may be reached by water taxi from Sechelt, or by 26 km of logging road from Clowhom Falls up the Red Tusk Valley or by helicopter from Squamish, Sechelt, or Vancouver. The logging road access is presently impassable due to wash-outs so the program was completely helicopter-supported.

The property is covered by thickly wooded precipitous slopes that range from 2500' to 6000' above sea level. Large stands of red and yellow cedar, fir, hemlock, and spruce trees cover the mountain sides. The Red Tusk Valley area has been actively logged in recent years by Weldwood Logging Ltd., but prior to this the area had been relatively inaccessible.

Extensive ice and snow packs in some of the canyons and creek beds remain there almost year round and must be traversed in order to reach some of the mineralized areas.

### PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Red Tusk claims are located in the Vancouver Mining Division and are owned by James W. Laird of Gibsons, B.C. The claims are described as follows:

- 4 -

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Record Date
Silver Tusk	12	871	April 2, 1981
Silver Tusk 1	6	872	April 2, 1981
Paydirt	20	1210	June 24, 1982
Mavis	20	1211	June 24, 1982
Golden Chance	18	1212	June 24, 1982

### REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Coast Mountains of B. C. are composed of a complex assemblage of granitic, metamorphic, and stratified volcanic-sedimentary rocks. The whole complex of granitic rocks, roof pendants, inclusions and dykes is known as the Coast Crystalline Complex and extends northwesterly from Vancouver, B.C. up into Alaska.

The Clowhom Pendant is an elongate pendant of Lower Gambier Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which had been recently mapped by Roddick and Woodsworth and which is known to extend from a point 11 km northwest of Squamish for at least 40 km. The pendant is surrounded by intrusive rocks and appears to have undergone local folding, faulting and shearing which has resulted in hornfelsing of some of the sediments. The Britannia copper deposit at Britannia Beach is located in a similar pendant environment. The Gambier Group of rocks is described to consist primarily of andesite to rhyodacite flows and pyroclastics, greenstone, argillite, minor conglomerate, limestone and schist.

On the Red Tusk claims, greenish andesitic volcanic rocks (tuffs, agglomerates, and flows) are predominant on the Mavis and the northeasterly portion of the Paydirt claims but minor amounts of dacite flows, pyroclasitcs, cherts and argillites are also present.

A granodiorite plug or stock occupies a high mountain ridge located on the east-central part of the Paydirt claim. Granodiorite and diorite underlie a large portion of the Silver Tusk, Silver Tusk 1 and the Golden Chance claims.



A rhyolitic or dacitic band of rock, which may be up to 70 - 80 metres in width, and is U-shaped in plan, has been observed to be the host for most of the mineralization on the claims. This siliceous band of volcanics appears to be located in proximity to diorite, gabbro, or granodiorite intrusive bodies, and peripheral to more basic volcanic rocks. The siliceous unit has been traced for about 1300 m in a northerly direction on the Silver Tusk claim and has also been observed in the vicinity of the steep south flank of Lydia Mtn. over a distance of about 700 m on the Mavis claim.

Several bands of argillaceous rocks overlie the siliceous volcanic rocks and are usually conspicuous by their intense gossanous appearance imparted to it by their high content of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Considerable portions of the claims are covered by talus, which are mostly of andesitic and granodiorite composition.

### MINERALIZATION

Pyrite is the most common mineral observed on the Red Tusk claims where it generally occurs as minute disseminations and thin veinlets in the andesites, rhyolites, and occasionally in diorites. On several parts of the claims, and stratigraphically above the volcanic units, conspicuous gossans were observed and in most cases were found to be caused by the presence of abundant finegrained pyrite or pyrrhotite in the argillaceous outcroppings, or by the alteration of micaceous minerals.

Pyrite, galena and sphalerite were first discovered in outcrops in Silver Tusk Creek just below its confluence with North Creek in the eastern portion of the Silver Tusk claim. The mineralization was found to occur as thin wisps in a band of rhyolitic or dacitic rock exposed in steep west wall of the canyon. A chip

- 7 -

sample taken in 1982 by Newmont personnel form this occurrence in the Main Zone returned values of 2450 ppm Cu, 1800 ppm Pb, 4400 ppm Zn, 49 ppb Ag, and 4500 ppb Au. A few other rock samples collected in the same general vicinity were also found to contain anomalous values in lead, zinc, gold, and silver.

With the aid of ropes, and climbing equipment, company personnel were able to ascend the wall of the Silver Creek canyon to follow the trace or projection of the siliceous unit where it apparently re-emerges along the west wall of North Creek. This siliceous horizon in the North Zone was estimated to be up to 80 metres in width, and is traceable intermittently for a distance of about 1 km up North Creek, strikes about 350° and dips steeply to the west.

Numerous large float boulders, mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, minor barite and fluorite were found in North Creek. In addition, similar mineralization was found in outcrops in several locations in the westerly canyon walls towards the stream's headwaters. A band of gneissic rock was identified in the lower extremities of North Creek and in parts of its east canyon walls. Tracing the favourable rock horizon and the mineralization was inhibited greatly by the physical difficulty in ascending the steep walls of the canyon and also traversing up the snow and ice-filled creek bed. Float samples, #'s 7051 and 7053 (in North Zone) returned values of 8604 ppb Au (or 0.25 opt), 159 ppm Ag (or 5.1 opt), and 2742 ppb Au (or .08 opt), 393.5 ppm Ag (or 12.6 opt) respectively. The best chip sample assay obtained was 0.105 opt Au, 0.39 opt Ag over 8.0 m. Approximately 81 chip and grab samples were obtained from the North Zone. Chip samples were generally taken over 2 m sample lengths, however, a few were taken in 3.0 m intervals in rock deemed to be barren or very low grade.

- 8 -

The siliceous zone was found to be fairly continuous from where it crosses Silver Tusk Creek for about 500 m in a southeasterly direction where it apparently has been disrupted or faulted with a possible northeasterly displacement of 100-200 m in the South Zone. Several occurrences of lead, zinc, copper, mineralization had been observed in float and in outcrop in this area. The best chip sample value obtained was 2900 ppb Au, 7.5 ppm Ag, 73 ppm Cu, 1214 ppm Pb, 104 ppm Zn over 2 m. Approximately 105 rock and chip samples were obtained from the Main and South Zones.

Many parts of the mineralization of the Mavis Zone were inaccessible to samplers, even with the aid of climbing ropes, because of the sheer faces of the cliffs on the south flanks of Lydia Mtn. In this vicinity the siliceous zone appears to have been disrupted into a ENE direction. Several occurrences of mineralization and gossanous outcrops were observed, however, many of the proposed sample sites were deemed to be inaccessible and too hazardous to attempt to scale with the equipment available to the crews at that time.

Several samples were obtained from the gossanous bands of argillite, but these pyrite samples failed to return any significant values in precious metals.

### GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock sampling of outcrops was carried out concurrently with the mapping and prospecting of the Red Tusk claims.

Approximately 229 rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses and for assaying. Some rock specimens were also obtained for petrographic examination.

The rock samples were sent to Chemex Ltd., of Vancouver for crushing, rock preparation and analyses for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, As by atomic absorption methods.

- 9 -

The samples sent to Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver were dried, sieved to -80 mesh and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As & Au. For analysis of Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ag, 1 g of each sample was digested for 2 hours using 3 ml hot 70% perchloric acid and 2 ml concentrated nitric acid, the mixture diluted to 25 ml with demineralized water, allowed to settle, and the metal content determined by atomic absorption. For gold, 5 g of sample was ashed at 800°C for one hour, digested with aqua regia twice to dryness, taken up in 25% hydrochloric acid, then the gold extracted as the bromide complex into MIBK and determined by atomic absorption.

### CONCLUSIONS

Several areas containing interesting metal values were identified and partially sampled during the 1983 work program on the claims.

The area of greatest mineral potential appears to lie within the siliceous hand of rhyolitic or dacitic rocks which extends through the Silver Tusk and Mavis claims. The full extent and limits of this horizon has been very difficult precisely establish because of the precipitousness of the terrain in the vicinities of the mineralization, especially in the south portion of the Mavis claim. The siliceous zone has been traceable intermittently over a total distance of about 2000m and appears to have been faulted near its southern extremity.

In the vicinity of the North Zone, the width or boundaries of the siliceous horizon has been difficult to determine because of the presence of extensive timber growth combined with overburden cover.

- 10 -

### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that detailed mapping, and more sampling be carried out on all the mineral zones. Trenching is also suggested to expose the mineralization for sampling and also to assist in determination of the true width of the favourable siliceous horizon.

Better topographic control using chain and transit should be implemented in order to more precisely tie in the several mineral occurrences and to establish the boundaries of the siliceous horizon. The use of ropes and rock climbing equipment is recommended.

Improved rock and chip sample coverage of the several mineralized zones should assist in determining the location and size of potential drill target areas.

& a. Silve

G. D. Delane, P.Eng

May 28, 1984 Vancouver, B.C. - 12 -

I, Gerald Dennis Delane, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a practicing geologist with Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, Ste. 1400 - 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1K3
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology and Geophysics.
- 3. I have been practicing my profession since 1961.
- I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, the Geological Association of Canada and the Society of Mining Engineers of A.I.M.E.
- This report is based upon examination of data and reports of Newmont's and by active personal participation in the work program during 1983.

Date at Vancouver, B.C., this 28th day of May 1984.

G. D. Delane, B.Sc., P.Eng.



# -IN

# LEGEND

	GABBRO	, DIORITE
la	GRANDIC	DRITE
2	ANDESIT	ſE
3	PYRITIZ	ED ANDESITE
4	RHYODA	CITE
5	RHYOLIT	Ē
6	ARGILLI	TES
7	QUARTZ	PEBBLE CONGL
8	SILICEO	US HORIZON (RH
9	SCHIST	
10	GNEISS	
11	DYKE	
$\bigcirc$	OUTCRO	Р
	ASSUME	D OR INFERRED
x	FLOAT S	YMBOL
0	MINERAL	IZATION
an II an	TALUS	
	CLAIM B	OUNDARIES
Ø	CAMP SI	TES
	ROADS	OLUGINE 55ESSME
		>
		92J/4 92J/3 92G/13 92G/14 92G/12 92G/11 124°00'
m O	<u></u>	500
NEWMO	ONT EXI	PLORATION
	F V	ED TUSK
	GEO	LOGY M
:   :  0.00	0	LOCATION: NTS 92 G
	-	





----

······

LEGEND CLAIM BOUNDARIES CAMP SITES ==== ROADS

1.1.5

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

92J/4 92J/3 92J/2 TITT 926/13 926/14 926/15 926/12 926/11 926/10 \_\_\_\_\_

— RED TUSK PROJECT — VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA LOCATION MAP SHOWING MINERAL ZONES SCALE LOCATION 1:10,000 N.T.S. 92G/14W

DRAWN BY

Т. М.

123°15'



										MAI	N Z	ONE	/	1
	DOZOGI	Au ppb	Ag ppm	<u>Cu %</u>	Pb %	Zn %	As %						$\overline{1}$	
	R07061	825 274	18.2 36.4	0.2	0.17	3.58 2.04								
	R07060	103	4.1	<0.01	0.02	0.01						(		
	R07211	Interval 2 Om	Au ppb 30	Ag ppm 32	Cuppm	Pb ppm 	Zn ppm	As ppm	/		-/-/-		/ гтт Х	μ <u>Η</u>
	R07212	1.5m	75	5.5		_		-	/					
	R07207	2.0m	15 25	6.2 L 8		-		_	/		/			
	R07209	2.0m	70	10.2	_	-	_	-	/	/ / / /				
	R07210	1.5m 2.0m	13.5	9,3	_	_	-							
	R07205	2.0m	50	3.6	_			_			Ţ			
	R07203	2.0m	20	4.2		—		<u> </u>	/					
	R07204	2.0 m 1.5 m	35	2.6 5.5	_	-					T			
	R07202	1.5 m	25	5.1	_	_	-	_ /	/ /					
													T.	
							/							
													×	
														/
					et/									~~~
					CREF									المط
													- Aug	· . /
													μμ <u>□, , ,</u>	7/1
			/	1	Interval	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm		$ \rangle$	
				/ — R01485	2.0m	5	0.4	19	17	81	8		/	
				R01486 R01487	1.0m 2.0m	9 20	0.4 2.6	126 64	6 23	75 218	6		/ X//	/
			/	R01488	I.Om	3	0.6	3	24	107	11			
			×	R01489 R01490	2.0m 	75 33	32.7 2.4	14 2	134 37	647 97	24 17	] [/]		
			SNI	R01491	2.0 m	8	2.5	5	86	47	30	//		
	\			R01492 R01493	2.0m 2.0m	 7	1.8 1.1	25 6	57 26	106 68	23  3			
	3000			R01494	2.0m	64	8.7	6	73	95	10			
			K	R01495 R01496	LO LOm	27 3	4.I 2.0	203 3	32 21	287 45	15 17	$\backslash$		
				R01483	2.0m	85	2.9	29	1482	101	3	)	$\mathcal{H}$	
				R01417	2.0 m	2900	7.5	73 55	2 4 848	104 35	149 52	/ /	/ /	
				R01412	3.0m	525	1.9	51	1150	32	30		/	
				R01414	3.0 m	53 250	0.7	25 22	489 282	96 204	6 5	/	/	
				R01416	2.0m	385	3.3	264	2168	990	3	/		
	(KE)			R01405	1.0m	60 240	0.5 4 7	15 178	198	45 2002	13 29	]		
	is/	/		R01407	2.0m	605	3.8	292	1297	2626	32			
				R01408	_ 2.0m	2560	19.7	1503	13124	479 97	404			
				R01410	3.0m	130	2.4	110	843	42	12			
				R01411	3.0m	21	0.6	28	279 572	294	55 23			
	Y			R01365	1.0m	70	3.0	40	687	231	15			
				R01366	1.0m 2.0m	37 16	1.3 0.3	62 15	618 284	127 35	10 4			~
				R01368	1.5m	18	0.2	20	63	35	5			
	/			R07226	I.Om	190	3.5	_	- \	_				
									Ň					
											<			
			١										$\backslash$	
													$\backslash$	
													3000	
														l.
			Ì											/
Camp	ao'			١										
~ 300	m South			\										

.

¥.



,

				· · ·			-	···					_
	·												
			i										
												(-(N)-)	
												LEGEND	
												H ROCK CHIP SAMPLE	
												GRAB SAMPLE	
												X FLOAT SAMPLE	
												ROI478 SAMPLE NUMBER	
					$\backslash$							VALUES > 1 ppm Au	
												CREEK	
						500						DRT CREEK	
												CONTOUR INTERVAL 500'	
									$\searrow$				
										$\backslash$			
										$\backslash$			
										$\backslash$	$\backslash$		
											$\backslash$		
	3000												
			<b>`</b>										
			$\backslash$										
	Interval	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Znppm	As ppn	<u>n</u>					
R01482	2.0 m	 70	0.1 11.8	4 332	6	23 9314	7						
R01357	1.0m	<103	4.1	310	3110	3700	- -						
R01358	<b>2</b> .0 m	<103	3.4	85	1370	1000	-						
R01363	1.5 m	70	1.8 2.7	33	1981	536	9						
R01359 R01360	l.Om	<103	2.7 3.4	400	1280	4000	_						
R01354	2.0m	103	17.8	720	6650	>10,000	_						
R01355	I.Om	<103	10.3	1000	>10,000	>10,000	-						
R01356	1.5 m 2.0 m	<103 19	9.6 0.5	1250	8850 68	>10,000	- 5						
R0I474	3.0 m	9	2.5	77	70	359	14						
R01475	3.0m	13	1.2	12	32	55	3						
R01476	3.0m	62	3.9 7 0	9	31	78	12			4000			
R01478	3.0m	8	0.3	37	50	191	14						
R01479	1.0m	2	0.1	41	47	366	2						
R01480	3.0m	5	1.0	28	547	925	12						
R01481	1.0m	2 3	0.1	127	32 138	94 1743	2 18					•	
R01352	1.0m	90	14.7	1823	1257	5684	2						
R01351	-	165	14.1	5367	503	59801	2						
R07232	1.0m 	5 5	0,6 2,7	_	-	_	_						
R07234		65	7.2	-	_	_	_						
R07155	1.0m	2	0.5	145	37	197	17						
R07156 R07231	_	4 125	0.7 23.0	543	25	228	10						
R07230	I.Om	<5	0.1	_	_		_						
$\backslash$													
R07059	Interval 	Au ppb 411	Ag ppm 4.5	<u>Cu %</u> 0.01	<u>РЪ %</u> 0.07	<u>Zn %</u>	As %						
R07058	0.15m	1097	62.4	0.54	2.5	2.5	_						
				-									
												- · · ·	
												GEOLOGICAL BRANCH	
												ASSESSMENT REPORT	-
												G. D. DELA BRITISH	
												Le, VUU	J. D.
												Ø. 10 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	, eech
												Meters	)
													-
	`											NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA L	IMI
			/									VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUM	IBIA
												GEOCHEMISTRY	
												OF THE	
												MAIN & SOUTH ZONE	
												SCALE LOCATION	
												I:1000 N.T.S. 92 G/14W APRIL	1984
												T.M. SURVEY BY FIGURE NO. T.M. NEWMONT 5	



IntervalAu ppbAg ppmCu ppmPb ppmZn ppmAs ppmR014281.5m10.2522326

	 R01429	Interval 1.0m	Au ppb	Ag ppm 0.6	Cu ppm 	Pb ppm 2	Zn ppm 73	<u>As ppm</u>  8
	R01421	30m	12	70	42	18	223	29
	R01422	1.5m	4		17	18	41	28 /
	R01423	3.0 m	3	1.2	20	9	4 3	26
	R01424	3.0m	4	0.6	8	4	28	12
	801425	3.0	- <del>-</del>	1.6	13	-7 -7	46	15
	R01425	3.0	7	1.0	15	0		22
	R01420	3.0m	ъ П	0.7	11	0	95	22
	R05000	2.011	05	0.7		í A	9	21
	R03667	2.0m	85	2.5	2	4	10	19
	R05668	2.0m	42	2.3	3	5	5	15
	R05669	2.0m	130	24.9	4	26	6	13
	R05670	2.0m	360	18,1	5	9	15	13
	R05671	2.0m	9	.1.2	2	6	2	9
	R05672	2.0m	10	0,6	3	2	5	7 —
	R01381	2.0m	760	2.1	12	54	30	7
	R01382	2.0m	65	1.5	22	47	38	9
	R01383	2.0 m	1450	20.9	46	214	29	16
	R01384	2.0m	6850	6.1	193	146	118	11
	R01385	2.0m	3250	7.5	62	173	92	11
	R01386	2.0 m	3150	14.0	40	220	121	
	R07164	2.0m	9	1.5	I	19	94	20 —
	R07165	2.0 m	5	1.6	I	1 L	92	9
	R07166	2.0 m	10	6.7	l	12	172	9
	R07167	2.0m	8	3.8	32	15	133	7
	R07168	2.0m	l	0.7	2	8	98	3,
	R07169	2.0 m	2	1.3	16	11	98	13
	R07170	2.0m	I	1.0	5	13	86	12
	R07171	2.0m	I	0.4	2	4	62	5
	R07172	2.0m	I	0.1	2	6	51	7
	R07173	2.0 <b>m</b>	1	0.1	I	5	60	6
	R07174	2.0m	I	0.2	3	6	46	6
	R07175	2.0 m	1	0.2	4	8	37	7
	R07176	2.0m	I	0.2	4	7	28	19 —
0	R05661	1.0m	67	12.8	15	174	76	3
5000	R05662	1.5 m	70	31.7	40	286	88	32
	R05663	2.0m	1750	69.3	95	383	1162	71
	R05664	2.0m	27	18.8	13	173	230	41
	R05665	2.0m	14	1.7	2	H	44	2
	R01371	2.0m	60	25.1	10	134	167	60 —
	R01372	2.0m	23	5.1	29	49	293	23
	R01373	2.0m	36	5.2	17	112	272	36
	R01374	2.0 m	230	14.6	37	113	96	230
	R01375	2.0m	8	2.4	7	24	64	8
	R01376	2.0m	20	4.0	23	17	85	20
	R01377	2.0m	2	1.0	4	58	156	2
	R01378	2.0m	1	0.4	3	25	114	1
	R01379	5.0m	I	0.2	6	16	57	ł
	R01380	3.0m	I	0.1	4	10	74	
	R01418	2.0m	8	0.1	22	33	87	7
	R01419	2.0m	9	0.4	29	60	166	7
	R01420	2.0 m	2	0.3	28	59	177	10
	R07158	2.0m	5	0.2	16	18	190	3 —
	R07159	2.0 m	14	0.9	28	16	146	6
	R07160	2.0m	23	0.5	13	17	133	5 /
	R07161	2.0m	140	15.1	39	424	261	9
	R07162	2.0m	215	10.5	22	161	103	9
	R07163	2.0m	105	5.5	50	36	248	7 —

4500





1

