

87-194-16007

3/87

Operator: SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

SHUKSAN PROPERTY

Atlin Mining Division

NTS 104 N/11W

by

L. Dandy, B.Sc.

February 1987

CLAIMS WORKED

FILMED

16,007

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
Shuksan 14	8	2616	May 20
Shuksan	2	2654	July 31

Location: 59°^{37'}33'N, 133°26'W

Owner: David G. S. Purvis

~~Operator: David G. S. Purvis~~

Project Geologist: L. Dandy, B.Sc., Mark Management Ltd.

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SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE**GEOPHYSICAL REPORT**

on the

SHUKSAN PROPERTY

Atlin Mining Division

NTS 104 N/11W

SUMMARY

The Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims are located 12 kilometres east of Atlin in northwestern British Columbia. During 1986, a work programme consisting of VLF-EM and proton precession magnetometer surveys were carried out on the property to outline VLF EM-16 conductors and areas of 'low' magnetometer response. VLF conductors are thought to represent graphite horizons which commonly occur along shear zones. Magnetometer 'lows' are likely areas of intense alteration (silicification or carbonatization) which usually occur along the contacts of ultramafic bodies. Where VLF conductors and mag 'lows' are coincident there is an excellent potential for economic gold mineralization.

Recent drilling on adjacent properties have indicated the presence of gold mineralization in a quartz stockwork within a carbonatized margin to an ultramafic body.

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SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE**SHUKSAN PROPERTY****Atlin Mining Division****1. INTRODUCTION**

The Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims represent a lode gold prospect located in the heart of the historic Atlin placer gold camp in northwestern British Columbia (Fig. 1). The claims were staked in May and July 1986 by Surprise Lake Syndicate.

In 1986, a work programme consisting of VLF-EM and proton precession magnetometer surveys were carried out over the property. A two-man crew working out of the town of Atlin, completed this work during the period November 24 to 28, 1986.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims represent a lode gold prospect located approximately 12 kilometres east of Atlin, and cover an area of 2.5 square kilometres over the Pine Creek valley. The claim is centred at latitude $59^{\circ}33'$ and longitude $133^{\circ}26'$ on NTS map sheet 104 N/11W.

SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE

SHUKSAN PROPERTY

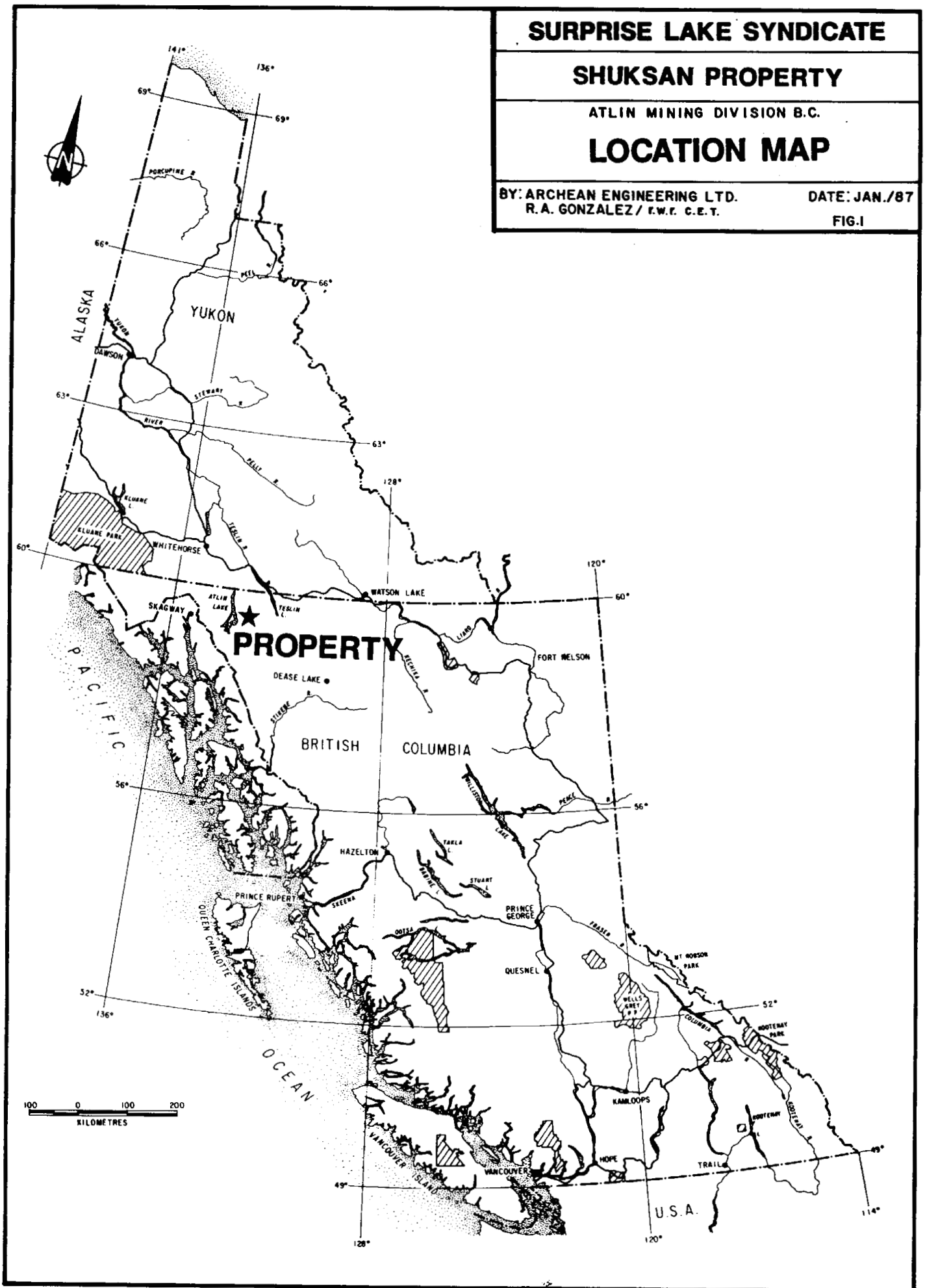
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.

LOCATION MAP

BY: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.
R.A. GONZALEZ / E.W.F. C.E.T.

DATE: JAN./87

FIG.1



Atlin may be reached by car from Jakes Corner on the Alaska Highway (Mile 865), a distance of about 100 kilometres, along Highway 7. The distance from Jakes Corner to the major northern city of Whitehorse is 84 kilometres along the Alaska Highway, which is paved over this entire length. Whitehorse is served with several flights a day from other major centres in Canada and Alaska.

Excellent access to the claims is provided by an all weather gravel road that connects Atlin and Surprise Lake.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Atlin area is located just east of the Coast Mountains on the Teslin Plateau. The town of Atlin lies on the east shore of Atlin Lake, the largest natural lake in British Columbia, at an elevation of 2,200 feet. The topography is moderately rugged with slopes of up to 30° rising from the Pine Creek valley floor at an elevation of 3,000 feet to mountains well over 6,000 feet. The immediate area of the property consists of short steep hills and wide, U-shaped valleys striking northeast and northwest. Glaciers occupied many of the valleys in Pleistocene time and deposited up to 300 feet of glaciofluvial till during their retreat. Till cover is thin or non-existent above the valley floor, giving way to felsenmeer and outcrop at higher elevations. The tree line is at approximately 4,500 feet on north facing slopes and 5,000 feet on south-facing slopes. Below

4,500 feet, the valleys are forested with lodgepole pine, black spruce, aspen and dwarf birch. Mountain alder and willow grow near streams with stunted buckbrush covering the hills above tree line.

Atlin enjoys a pleasant summer climate with temperatures averaging 20°C and little precipitation. Winter temperatures average -15°C in January with moderate snowfall. Total annual precipitation has been measured at 279.4 millimetres of moisture. "Winter" conditions can be expected from October to April.

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

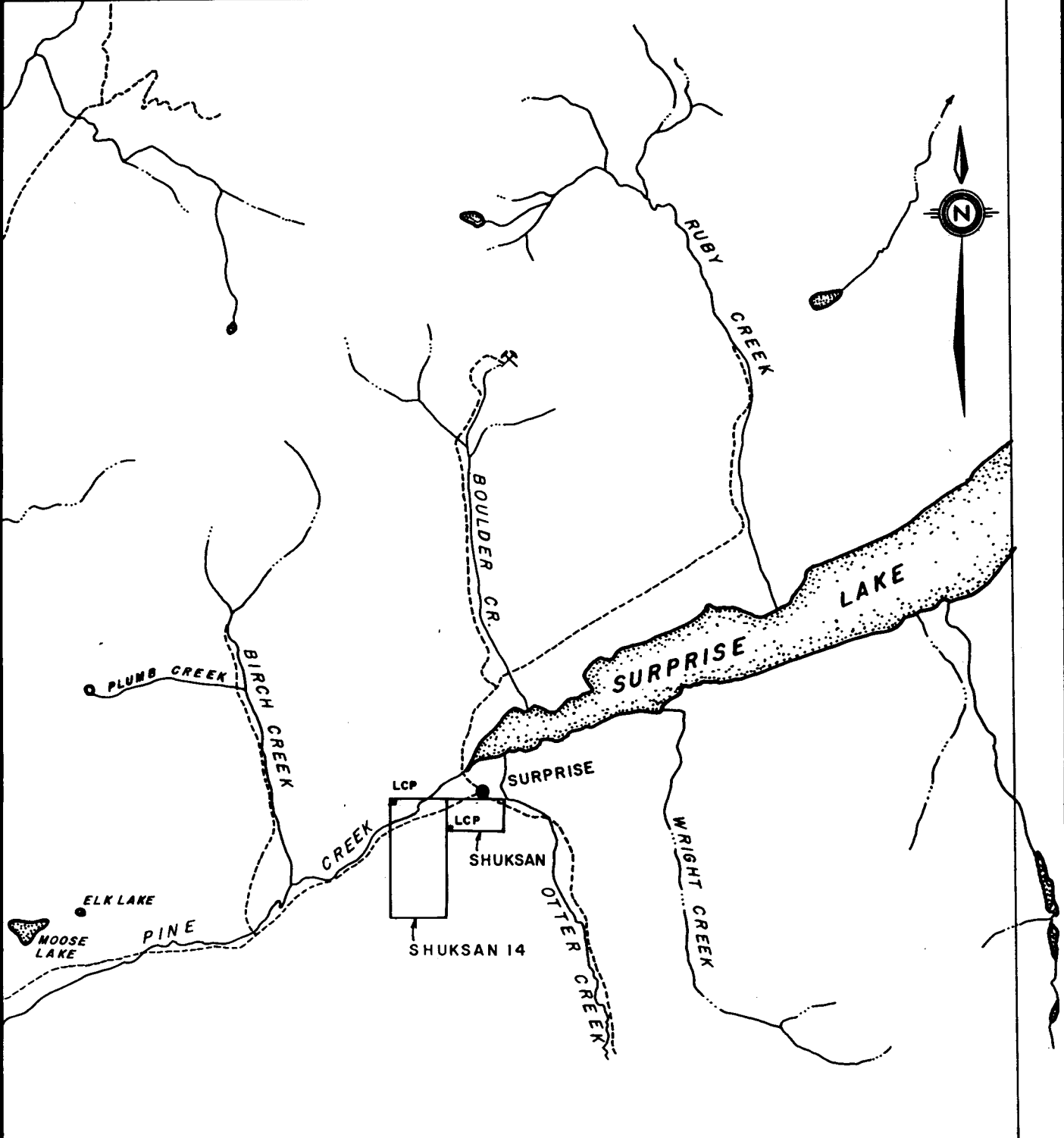
The property is located in the Atlin Mining Division and consists of 2 modified grid claims totalling 10 units (Fig. 2). The claims are owned by David G. S. Purvis of West Vancouver, B.C. Claim information is listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
Shuksan 14	8	2616	May 20
Shuksan	2	2654	July 31

133° 16'
65° 45'

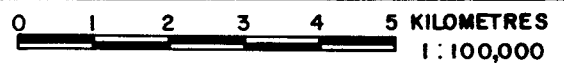


SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE

SHUKSAN PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.

CLAIM MAP



BY: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD. DATE: JAN/87
R.A. GONZALEZ / r.w.r. FIGURE 2

1.4 HISTORY

Gold was first discovered in the Atlin area in 1897 by Fritz Miller while en route to Dawson. The first workings were on Pine Creek and by the end of 1898, more than 3,000 people were camped in the Atlin area. Only 8 creeks - Spruce, Pine, Birch, Boulder, Ruby, Otter, Wright and McKee - have been important producers in the Atlin camp. Gold production from these creeks in the period 1898 to 1946 is listed in Table 2. By far the most important producer was Spruce Creek with a reported total of well over 260,000 ounces of placer gold through 1946. Almost all the gold was recovered from a Tertiary channel which appeared as a claybound orange-red gravel about three metres thick overlying bedrock. The channel was worked more or less progressively upstream from west to east for a distance of five and a half kilometres. The eastern limit of the worked channel is located at the old Nolan Mine at the confluence of Spruce and Dominion Creeks. By 1957, the workings had been advanced underground a further 1,266 metres upstream. Gravels worked underground are reported to have averaged 0.65 ounces of gold to the cubic yard.

Gold-bearing quartz veins were first discovered in the Atlin area in 1899 and by 1905 most of the known showings had been discovered. Although the original showings have been repeatedly worked and re-examined there is no record of regional exploration for lode mineralization since 1905.

In 1981, Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. acquired and re-examined the old Lakeview property. Work done by Yukon Revenue showed low-grade gold values over an extensive but delicate quartz stockwork in carbonatized and silicified andesite adjacent to a serpentinite intrusive.

In 1986, Homestake acquired the old Yellow Jacket claims along Pine Creek, adjacent to the Utopia property. Their drilling has indicated several intersections of up to 10 feet grading 0.5 oz/T Au or better. The gold values are coming from a quartz stockwork with up to 1/2% pyrite in a carbonatized, talcose ultramafic.

The discovery by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. in the vicinity of major placer gold producing streams prompted Surprise Lake Syndicate to stake the Shuksan property. The similarity to the geology found in Homestake's drill holes indicates the potential for economic gold mineralization on the Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims.

TABLE 2 (from Holland, 1950)**Gold Recovery from Productive Creeks, Atlin Area, 1898-1946**

Stream Name	Ounces of Gold Produced
Spruce Creek	262,603
Pine Creek	138,144
Boulder Creek	67,811
Ruby Creek	55,272
McKee Creek	46,953
Otter Creek	20,113
Wright Creek	14,729
Birch Creek	12,898
All Others (21 creeks)	15,624

1.5 WORK DONE BY MARK MANAGEMENT LTD. IN 1986

The following field work was completed on the Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims by Mark Management Ltd. during the period November 24 to 28, 1986:

- 1) Proton Precession Magnetometer survey over the Shuksan 14 and the Shuksan mineral claims to outline the extent of

ultramafic bodies.

- 2) VLF-EM survey over selected areas of the Shuksan 14 mineral claim in an attempt to define areas of graphitic rock which could indicate shear zones.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping of this area was undertaken in 1951-55 by J.D. Aitken of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and compiled as Map 1082A (Fig. 3). In 1966-68, J.W.H. Monger, also of the GSC, selectively mapped the Atlin area and published his findings in GSC Paper 74-47.

The Atlin region is located in a eugeosynclinal area composed of three distinct northwest striking tectonic belts; the St. Elias and Insular Belt, Coast and Cascades Belt and Intermontane Belt. The rocks of the area belong to the Atlin Terrane, which represents an independent tectonic entity of the oceanic sequence of the Intermontane Belt in the Canadian Cordillera. The Atlin Terrane consists of upper Paleozoic age radiolarian cherts, pelites, carbonates, volcanics and ultramafics. These rocks are intruded by Mesozoic granite, alaskite and quartz monzonite. The youngest rocks

of the Atlin Terrane are composed of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanics. Till deposited by receding Pleistocene glaciers extensively covers the valleys.

The Atlin Terrane is bounded on the northeast by a northwest striking vertical fault and on the southwest by a northwest striking reverse fault. Structurally, the terrane is characterized by compressional deformation which is similar in style and trend to the southwest bounding faults (Monger, 1975). Minor fold axes generally strike northwest or trend southwest.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

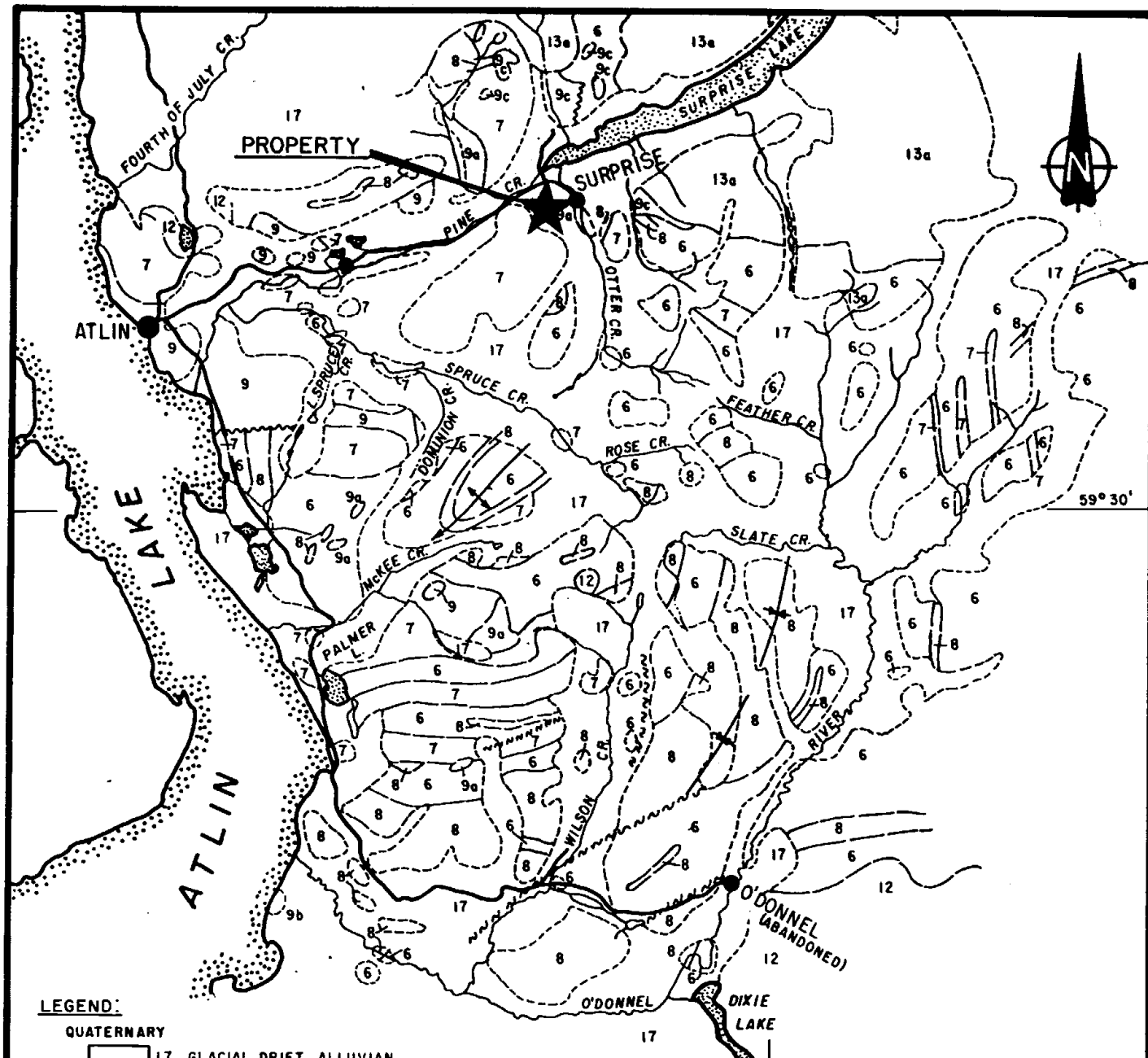
Outcrop exposure accounts for approximately 50% of the surface area on the property. Felsenmeer is present in areas of no outcrop and is assumed to be close to outcrop. Till covers the valleys below 4,300 feet elevation.

The Shuksan property is underlain by Cache Creek Group metasediments and basic volcanics intruded by Pennsylvanian and Permian age ultramafics and minor amounts of Tertiary olivine basalt.

The Cache Creek Group is of Pennsylvanian and Permian age and consists of limestone, chert, argillite and andesite (greenstone). Monger (1975) classifies the limestone and chert as forming part of

the Kedahda Formation and the andesite as part of the Nakina Formation. The andesite is typically drab grey-green in colour, siliceous, sometimes weakly carbonatized and contains up to 1% primary pyrite. The carbonatized ultramafic and carbonatized andesite are often difficult to distinguish because of their intensely altered and indistinct contacts. The fetid limestone is ash grey in colour and contains fossil fragments believed to be crinoids. The dark grey to black coloured chert is commonly interbedded with cherty or graphitic argillite.

The Pennsylvanian and Permian ultramafics are part of the Atlin Intrusions and consist of serpentinite, peridotite and minor mafic dykes which have undergone varying intensities of carbonatization, serpentization and steatization. Alteration of the ultramafic is most intense along shear zones where it occurs as a recessive unit. The carbonatized ultramafic is characterized by its orange-brown colour, due to the surface weathering of siderite, and the presence of mariposite (a chromium high-silica mica). Other carbonate minerals present include ankerite, magnesite, dolomite and calcite. Networks of quartz veinlets found in the carbonatized ultramafic are a result of silica being liberated during the alteration of serpentinite to siderite or magnesite. Talcose ultramafics occur where much shearing and hydrothermal activity has taken place. The intrusive nature of the ultramafic suggests that sills and dykes of it pinch and swell in thickness. Weakly magnetic Tertiary olivine basalt dykes crosscut all the units.



LEGEND:

- QUATERNARY
 - 17 GLACIAL DRIFT, ALLUVIAN
- CRETACEOUS
 - 13a ALASKITE
- JURASSIC
 - 12 UNDIFFERENTIATED GRANITIC ROCKS
- PENNSYLVANIAN & PERMIAN
ATLIN INTRUSIONS
 - 9 PERIDOTITE ; META-DIORITE & META-GABBRO
 - 9a SERPENTINITE
 - 9b CARBONITIZED SERPENTINITE
 - 9c TALC BEARING (STEATITIZED) ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS.
- CACHE CREEK GROUP
 - 6 CHERT, ARGILLITE, CHERT-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE & CHERT BRECCIA ; DERIVED QUARTZITE & SCHIST ; MINOR 7 & 8 .
 - 7 GREENSTONE & VOLCANIC GREYWACKE ; DERIVED AMPHIBOLITE ; MINOR 6 & 8 .
 - 8 LIMESTONE & LIMESTONE BRECCIA
- ANTICLINE
- SYNCLINE
- FAULT

SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE

SHUKSAN PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.
GENERAL GEOLOGY
ADAPTED FROM AIKENS

0 4 8
MILES

BY: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING-LTD. DATE: JAN./87
RAGONZALEZ /r.w.r. FIGURE 3

Stratigraphically, from top to bottom, the units are as follows: olivine basalt, andesite, carbonatized ultramafic, ultramafic, chert interbedded with argillite, and limestone. Locally pods of limestone are seen to lie stratigraphically above the ultramafic and below the chert. This incongruity is explained by the rafting up of limestone pods by the ultramafic as it intruded upwards through the limestone. The true thickness of each unit is uncertain. The lower contact of the limestone was not mapped, making a determination of its thickness impossible. The chert horizon appears to vary dramatically in thickness; anywhere from a metre to tens of metres thick. Due to erosion, the thickness of the andesite is unknown although it is believed to exist only as a thin capping.

Major shear and fracture directions in this area are known to be 030° , 060° and 170° . Hidden shears/faults may occur parallel to or underlie many of the placer gold producing creeks. This is especially true of the Pine Creek/Surprise Lake linear which strikes 060° . The valleys of Birch, Boulder, Otter and Ruby Creeks, which all strike approximately 170° , are thought to be tension gashes or fractures related to the Pine Creek/Surprise Lake linear. These linears are believed to be related to gold mineralization, as many of the lode showings and all the auriferous veins in the locality have similar orientations.

3. GEOPHYSICS

3.1 VLF-EM SURVEY

3.1.1 INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY TECHNIQUES

A reconnaissance VLF-EM survey was carried out over the Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims using a Geonics EM-16 instrument. A total of 5 line kilometres were surveyed with readings taken at 25 metre intervals along east-west lines spaced 500 metres apart. The survey used the submarine transmitting station in Seattle, Washington (Station NLK, 24.8 kHz), with in-phase and quadrature readings taken in a westerly direction (235°) to ensure that east dips were indicated as negative readings by the instrument. The in-phase readings were reduced by using the Fraser Filtering Technique (Fraser, 1969) and contoured.

3.1.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results of the survey are shown in Figures 4 and 5. In-phase, quadrature and filtered in-phase readings are shown, with the filtered in-phase readings contoured at 10% contour intervals.

The survey was conducted over an area known to be underlain by andesite, argillite and carbonatized ultramafic. Graphitic

argillite is common along shear zones, and is known to be an excellent conductor. These shear zones may represent sheared contacts with alteration or quartz veining being present. Several sub-parallel conductors were found with the most anomalous Fraser filtered value being +82. These conductors trend generally 010° to 025° and can be followed for over 1500 metres. At the northernmost section of the claims overburden in excess of 100 feet was encountered likely masking any VLF responses from the underlying rocks.

3.2 PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

3.2.1 INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY TECHNIQUES

A proton precession magnetometer survey was carried out over the entire Shuksan and Shuksan 14 mineral claims. A total of 9.4 line kilometres were surveyed using a Geometrics G826 proton magnetometer. A base station was established and readings were corrected for diurnal and day to day variations. Readings were taken in a northerly direction at 25 metre intervals along east-west flagged lines spaced 500 metres apart. The time of day was recorded at each station and later used to correct the field readings.

3.2.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results of the survey have been contoured and are shown in Figure 6. Readings are in gammas (0 = 57,000 gammas) and have been corrected for diurnal and day to day variations.

The magnetometer readings show a range of values from 57,303 to 57,994 gammas. Several prominent sub-parallel zones striking 030° to 045° and extending for at least 1,300 metres in length were found. These zones show alternate high and low magnetometer trends and appear to be delineating ultramafics of the Atlin Intrusions. The high magnetometer readings are believed to represent unaltered or serpentized ultramafics, while the low readings are thought to be more intensely altered, carbonatized or talcose ultramafics. These intensely altered zones usually occur along contact margins of the ultramafics and occasionally have gold bearing quartz stockworks within.

Where magnetometer 'lows' are coincident with VLF conductors, graphitic shear or contact zones are likely to be intensely altered, making excellent exploration targets. This survey has delineated favourable geology (i.e. shear zones in altered ultramafics) which was obscured by vegetation and overburden.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the 1986 programme indicate that the property has potential for the discovery of gold bearing quartz stockworks within altered, graphitic contacts or shear zones. Important findings of the programme are summarized as follows:

- 1) Geology of the property shows Cache Creek Group rocks intruded by ultramafics of the Atlin Intrusions. Carbonatization and silicification of the ultramafic is extensive and shears zones within this alteration are believed to be associated with the gold mineralization in this area.
- 2) VLF-EM survey results gave conductors believed to be obtained from graphite along sheared contact zones.
- 3) Proton precession magnetometer survey was used to delineate the location of ultramafic bodies which show up as magnetometer high responses. The margins of these ultramafics are believed to be carbonatized or talcose and show up as magnetometer low responses. Where these altered zones (mag 'lows') are coincident with VLF conductors, there is an excellent potential for encountering gold mineralization.

4) Future work is recommended in the form of detailed geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale, with rock chip sampling of any quartz veins, alteration zones or geologic contacts encountered. Soil sampling should be carried out on lines 10S, 15S, and 20S and over any alteration or contact zones.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "L. Dandy". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the typed name.

L. Dandy, B.Sc.

Mark Management Ltd.

REFERENCES

- Aitken, J.D., 1960, Geology, Atlin, Cassiar District, British Columbia: Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1082A, Scale 1:253,440.
- Black, J.M., 1953, Report on the Atlin Placer Camp: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File Report, 71p.
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- Holland, S.S., 1950, Placer Gold Production of British Columbia: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 28, 89p.
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- Troup, A.G. and Wong, C., 1984, Geochemical, Geological, Geophysical, Trenching and Drilling Report on the Shuksan Property.

COSTS STATEMENT
 SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE
 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
 SHUKSAN PROPERTY
 24 November - 28 November 1986:

SALARIES AND WAGES

2 persons, 6 mandays @ 134.08 \$ 804.48

BENEFITS @ 20% 160.90

FOOD & ACCOMMODATION

6 mandays @ \$43.18 259.10

RENTALS

AIRWAYS 4WD Crew Cab, 4 days @ 43.00 172.00

STANDARD Field Equipment, 6 mandays @ \$6.00 36.00

KANGELD EM-16, 4 days @ 27.00 108.00

KANGELD 2 Proton Magnetometers, 2 days @ 27.00 each 108.00

REPORT PREPARATION 981.28

TOTAL COST -----
\$2,629.28

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

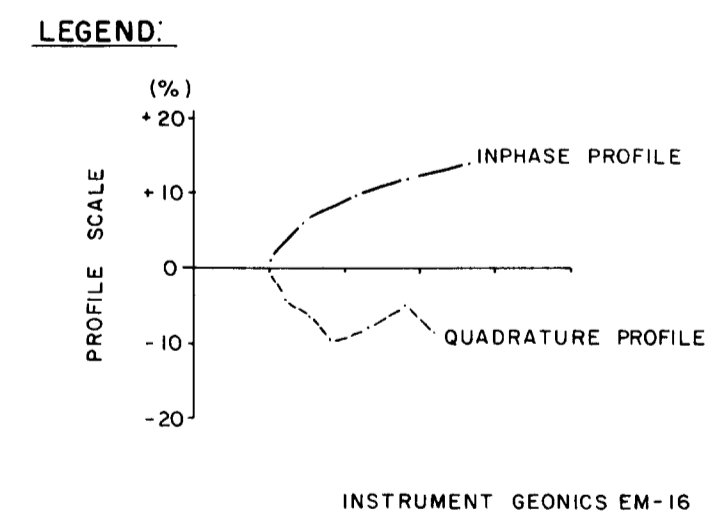
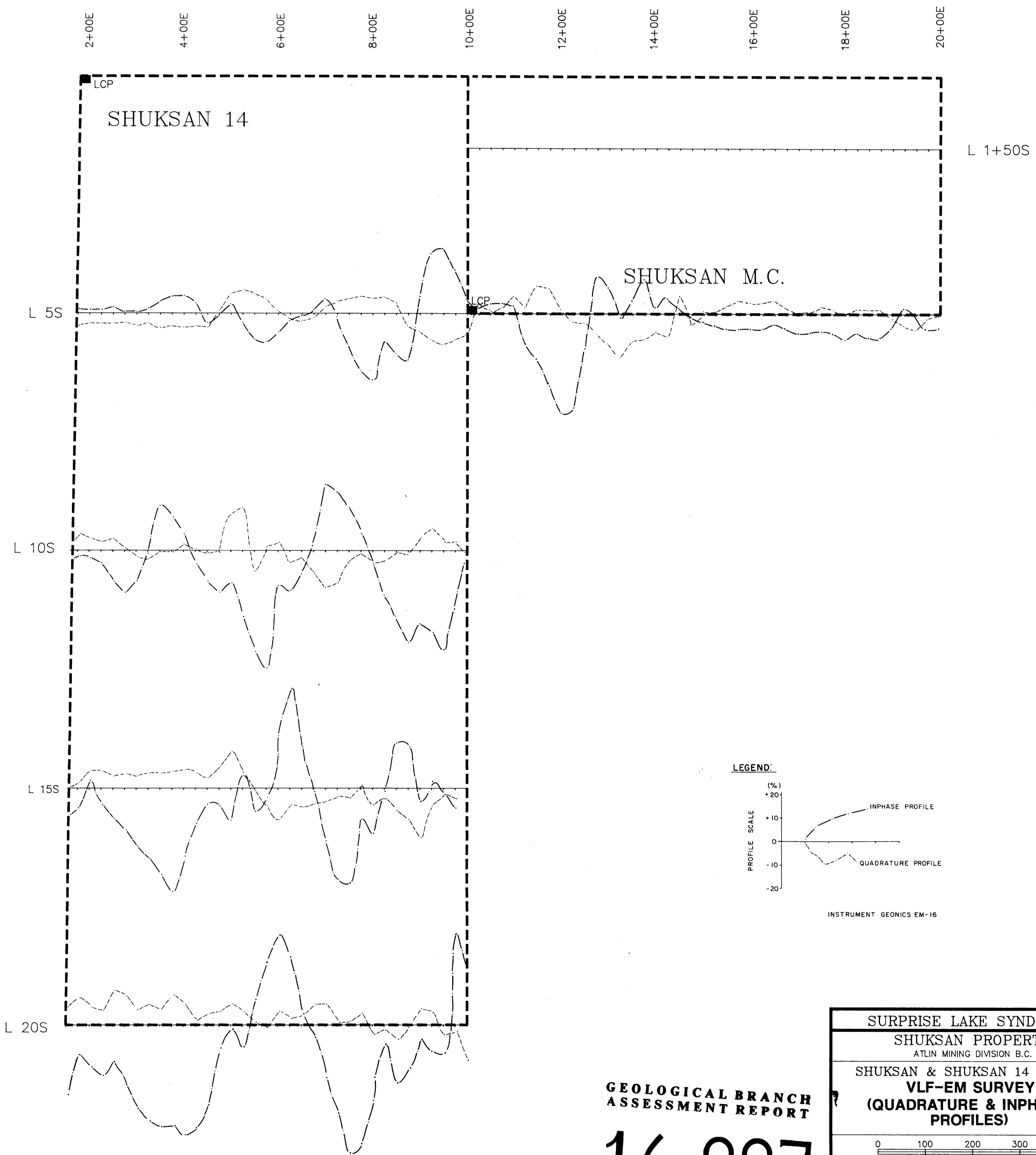
LINDA DANDY, B.SC.

Academic

1981	B.Sc. Geology	University of British Columbia
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Practical

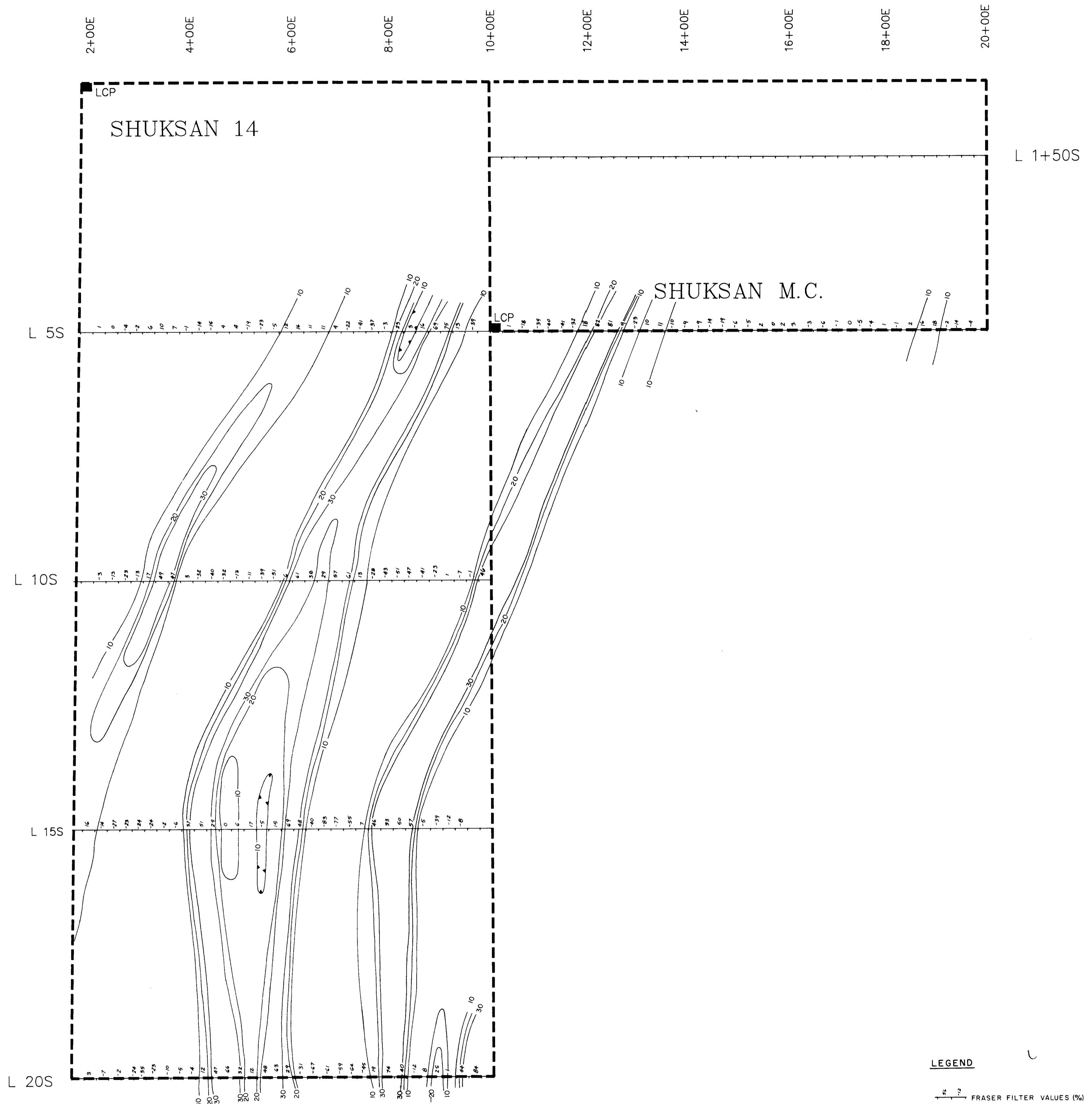
1986	Mark Management Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Geophysics, geochemistry and over 10,000 feet of diamond drilling near Atlin, B.C.
1985	Mark Management Ltd.	Detailed geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and backhoe trenching in the Yukon, southeastern B.C. and northeastern Washington.
1984	Mark Management Ltd.	Detailed geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, backhoe trenching and diamond drilling in northern B.C.
1983	Mark Management Ltd.	Geological mapping (1:50,000, 1:10,000, 1:1,000), geophysical and geochemical surveys in Central and Northern B.C. and the Yukon.
1982	Mark Management Ltd.	Geochemical and geophysical surveys in Central B.C.
1981	Mark Management Ltd.	Property work, detailed mapping geochemical and geophysical surveys in Central B.C.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,007

SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE	
SHUKSAN PROPERTY	
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.	
SHUKSAN & SHUKSAN 14 CLAIMS	
VLF-EM SURVEY	
(QUADRATURE & INPHASE PROFILES)	
0 100 200 300 400	
SCALE IN METRES (1:5000)	
BY: L.D./rwr	FIGURE: 4
DATE: DEC., 1986	



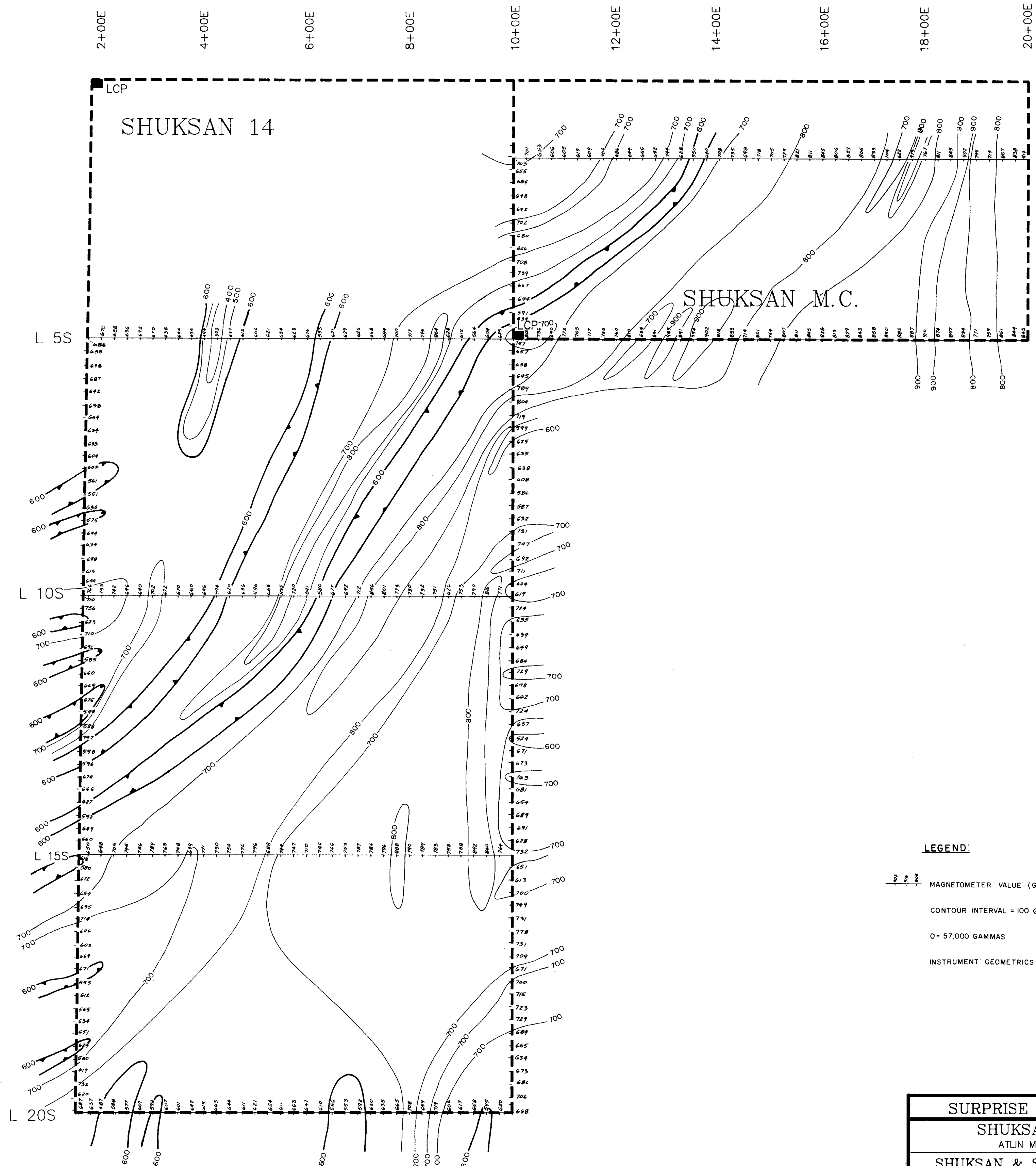
LEGEND

FRASER FILTER VALUES (%)
INSTRUMENT GEONICS EM-16
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 10%

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,007

SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE	
SHUKSAN PROPERTY	
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.	
SHUKSAN & SHUKSAN 14 CLAIMS	
VLF-EM SURVEY	
(FRASER FILTER CONTOURS)	
0 100 200 300 400	
SCALE IN METRES (1:5000)	
BY: L.D./rwr	FIGURE: 5
DATE: DEC., 1986	



L 1+50S

LEGEND:
MAGNETOMETER VALUE (GAMMAS)
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 GAMMAS
0 = 57,000 GAMMAS
INSTRUMENT: GEOMETRICS PROTON MAGNETOMETER MODEL 6826.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

16,007

SURPRISE LAKE SYNDICATE	
SHUKSAN PROPERTY	
ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.	
SHUKSAN & SHUKSAN 14 CLAIMS	
PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
(CONTOURS)	
0 100 200 300 400	
SCALE IN METRES (1:5000)	
BY: L.D./rwr	FIGURE: 6
DATE: DEC. 1986	