1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

ON THE

AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY

(Cindy Lou, Janelle, AB#1-AB#8, AB#13-21,23,24,
Roosevelt Recovery, Silver Bell,
Cassiar Swift Water, Cassiar Clear Water, Lucky Jim
Bunker Hill, FN fr., Mohawk)

Omineca Mining Division

93M / 5E,

55° ~~18'~~ 17' 127° ~~34'~~ 33'48"

OWNER & OPERATOR: Can-Ex Resources Ltd.

AUTHOR: A.M. Homenuke, P. Eng. (Geol.)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1987

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Location And Access

The American Boy Property is located a few kilometres north of New Hazelton, B.C. (Fig. 1). The claims cover the west to southwest slope of Nine Mile Mountain down to Four Mile Mountain and are bounded on the west by Two Mile Creek Valley.

Two historically active mining sites are present: the "American Boy" workings on the north part of the claims and the "Babine and Mohawk" workings on the southcentral part of the claims.

Access on the west and north is provided by the Nine Mile Mountain microwave road, maintained by B.C. Tel, and on the south by Four Mile Mountain road.

Locally, there are many old mining and logging trails, except in the central portion of the property where access is on foot or by helicopter.

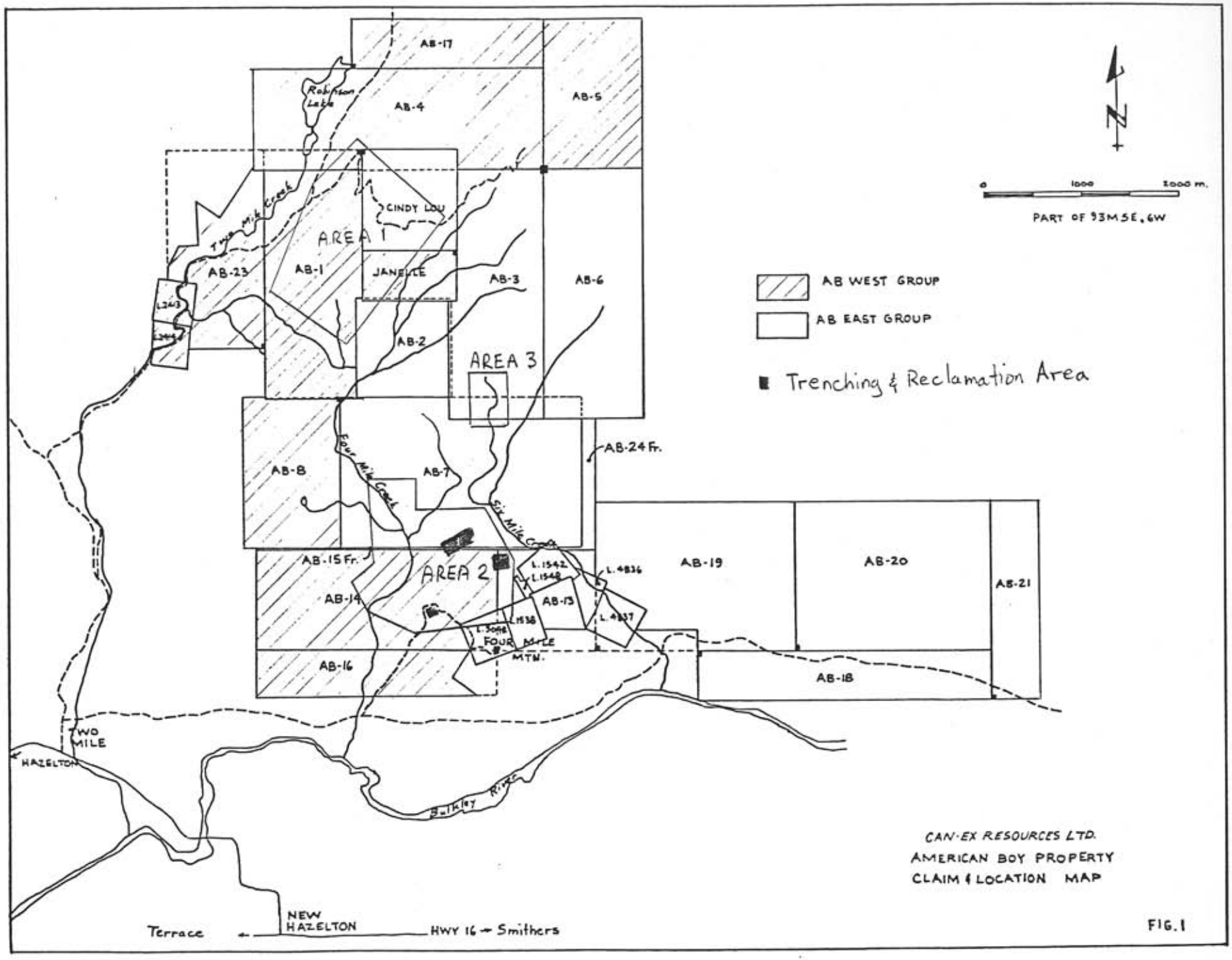
Physical Features

The area of the claims is characterized by very steep southerly to westerly slopes, in many cases, to the point of forming escarpments. There is a broad, flatter area to the southwest. Two major creeks flow in a general southerly direction across the property, in part through steep-walled canyons.

The area is heavily forested, ranging from interior rain forest, through open spruce groves to subalpine vegetation. The type of vegetation is controlled by topograpy and elevation. There are a few open, grassy slopes with deciduous trees, and many swampy areas. Much of the timber is over mature and windfalls often impede progress.

History

The first miners came into the Hazelton area with completion of the railway through that town. The American Boy Property was first staked by D.A. Harris in 1910. From 1911 to 1916, Harris Mines Limited carried out surface trenching and underground development of five veins. Small shipments of high-grade silver ore were made to the Trail Smelter.



CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
CLAIM & LOCATION MAP

FIG. 1

In 1917, 254 tons of lower-grade development ore were hauled to the Silver Standard gravity mill on Two Mile Creek.

In 1927, further minor development work was done and G.S.C. Memoir 223 mentions "some work done during 1937", but no details were given.

American Standard Mines acquired the property in 1950 and did considerable stripping, diamond drilling and underground work. A new vein (No. 6) was discovered in the fall of 1951.

In 1952, Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C Limited did some further surface stripping.

In 1955, J. Gallo shipped 21 tons of crude ore from a shoot on the No. 6 vein. Apparently, other operators did some work on the property in the late 1950's, but no records are available.

George Braun re-staked the property in 1967, and the Northwestern Midland Development Co. Ltd. shipped 10.35 tons of Wilfley Table concentrate, stockpiled by previous operators. Minor trenching was done in 1968 and 1971.

Tri-Con Mining Ltd. re-staked the property in 1976, and in 1978 and 1980 carried out backhoe trenching, sampling and limited electromagnetic surveying.

In 1981, the property was expanded. During staking and prospecting, one new vein was found, an old vein was "rediscovered", and mineralized float from a probable third vein was found. In addition, reconnaissance soil sampling was done on many of the claim lines.

In 1982, the property was vended to Can-Ex Resources Ltd. Additional claims were staked covering the old "Babine" property and Mohawk Group was optioned from Cumo Resources. A major program of geochemical and geophysical surveying, mapping, sampling, diamond drilling and trenching was completed by the end of 1984.

Follow-up geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling have been continued since 1984.

Property Description

The property consists of a total of 154 units. Table I lists the pertinent data from the claims. Table II shows the grouping of the claims for assessment purposes. Can-Ex Resources Ltd. is owner and operator of the property. The claims are shown on Figure 1.

TABLE I

MINERAL CLAIMS

NAME	UNITS	RECORD #	LOT #	YEAR RECORD LOCATED	DATE
Cindy Lou	4	320	-	1976	June 8
Janelle	2	319	-	1976	June 8
AB-1	10	3785	-	1981	June 4
AB-2	4	3786	-	1981	June 4
AB-3	10	3787	-	1981	June 4
AB-4	12	3788	-	1981	June 4
AB-5	6	4116	-	1981	Aug. 6
AB-6	10	4117	-	1981	Aug. 6
AB-7	15	4118	-	1981	Aug. 6
AB-8	6	4119	-	1981	Aug. 6
AB-13	4	4871	-	1981	Nov. 4
AB-14	10	5694	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-15 Fr.	1	5695	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-16	5	5696	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-17	4	5697	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-18	6	5698	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-19	12	5699	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-20	12	5700	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-21	4	5701	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-23	8	5703	-	1983	Aug. 19
AB-24 Fr.	1	5704	-	1983	Aug. 19
Roosevelt Recovery	1	5897	4837	1983	Oct. 19
Silver Bell	1	4952	4836	1983	Dec. 31
Cassiar Swift Water	1	5692	2413	1983	Aug. 19
Cassiar Clear Water	1	5693	2414	1983	Aug. 19
Lucky Jim	1	240	1538	1976	Mar. 10
Bunker Hill	1	241	1542	1976	Mar. 10
FN Fr.	1	242	1548	1976	Mar. 10
Mohawk	1	243	5048	1976	Mar. 10

TABLE II

CLAIM GROUPING

AB WEST GROUP	AB EAST GROUP
Janelle	Cindy Lou
AB-1,4,5,8,15 Fr., 16, 17, 23	AB-2,3,6,7,13,18-21,24 Fr.
Cassiar Swift Water	Silver Bell
Cassiar Clear Water	Roosevelt Recovery
	Lucky Jim
	Bunker Hill
	FN Fr.
	Mohawk

Economic Assessment

There are at least 15 silver-gold-base metal bearing veins on the property. A few small, but very high grade ore shoots were previously mined. The Silver Standard mine, just to the west of the American Boy, produced over 7 million ounces of silver, and the Sunrise Silver Mine on Nine Mile Mountain, and the Mohawk Mine on Four Mile Mountain also had some production.

Reconnaissance geochemistry has shown many more target areas, increasing the probability of putting together enough ore shoots to make a mine.

Present Work and Distribution

The author reported earlier this year on geochemical surveys and a preliminary geological reconnaissance. This report covering the balance of the 1987 Exploration Program includes further geochemical surveying geological mapping, electromagnetic surveying and trenching.

Geochemical sampling was done on two areas. The first consisted on 99 soil samples extending work done earlier this year on the south part of AB-7 and the second consisted of 64 soil samples across the boundary of AB-3 and AB-7.

VLF-EM surveying totalling 8 km. was done over the entire geochemical grid on the south part of AB-7 and a further 1.8 km. were done on a grid over a trenched area on AB-14.

Geological mapping was done on 175 hectares over parts of Ab-1, Cindy Lou and Janelle, on 200 hectares over parts of AB-7, AB-13, AB-14, and AB-15 Fr. and 25 hectares over parts of AB-3 and AB-7.

Backhoe trenching totalling 200 m. and reclamation of these and older trenches totalling 760 m. were done on selected areas of AB-7, AB-13 and AB-14. Fifteen assay samples were taken during the course of trenching and mapping.

II. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Earlier this year, during the course of geochemcial sampling, reconnaissance geological notes were taken and combined with previously gathered data to select certain areas for geological mapping to assist in further exploration target selection.

The areas mapped are shown Fig. 1. Topographic base maps at a scale of 1:5000 and existing grids were used for control.

"Area 1" (FIg. 2) covers 175 hectares and includes the historic American Boy workings where much of Can-Ex's work has been concentrated. The primary goal here was to ascertain if there were any relatively thick bedding sequences, topographically below the known veins, which might be amenable to the formation of larger ore shoots. Most of the ore at the nearby Silver Standard Mine came from shoots within a 250 meter thick tuffaceous sandstone horizon. Sandstone, rather than argillite, is considered to be a more favorable host rock.

The main workings are hosted in a sequence of sandstone to siltstone with minor argillite interbeds. The beds strike ESE and dip moderately SW. Grain size appears to increase southwesterly. Topography is slightly shallower than the dip slope, so that an assumption of coarsening downwards would require some faulting.

The beds on the steep slope west of the main workings are more argillaceous, strike E to ENE and dip moderately south, suggesting this area is downfaulted and that thicker-bedded units may be present at depth. Vein No. 7 appears to be within a block fault. Previous geochemical surveying and the presence of quartz vein float and massive sulfide float suggests that there is further mineralization to the southwest.

Two samples (31-1,31-2) were taken for assay from quartz veins in an old small adit near the top of the steep slope west of the main workings. Sample 31-2 across 30 cm assayed 1.1 oz. silver per ton, while 31-1 across 40 cm. was barren.

On the south part of the map area, quartz was observed on the dumps of old cat trenches suggesting the presence of veins in this area, which may extend from the No. 6 Vein.

"Area 2" (Fig. 3) covers 200 hectares and includes many old showings on the north side of Four Mile Mountain. Three smaller areas within this region were backhoe trenched and sampled. The sample locations and new backhoe trenches are shown on Fig. 3 and the assay results are in Appendix III. Four Mile Mountain is cored by a microdiorite stock surrounded by a 300-600 metre wide hornfelsed zone. On the north part of the microdiorite there is a border phase or later instrusion of alaskite. Northwest of Four Mile Mountain three long instrusions of quartz feldspar porphyry were mapped. All of the known veins on Four Mile Mountain are within the hornfelsed halo, indicating that they may be related to that process at a later stage. No siginificant bodies of silver-base metal mineralization have yet been found and perhaps the known veins are eroded remnants of previously larger systems. If this is the case then future exploration should concentrate further away from the intrusive on the premise that higher grade silver mineralization would form a zone around the intrusive both vertically and laterally.

Outside of the hornfelsed halo the rocks are typical gray sandstone, siltstones and argillitis of the Bowser Group. There is little alteration around the quartz-feldspar porphyries in this area.

"Area 3" (Fig. 3) covers 25 hectares and was examined to check a topographic pattern which indicated the possible presence of an instrusive. The area was shown to be underlain by the same Bowser Group rocks as elsewhere on the property.

III. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Procedure

64 soil samples were taken at 50-metre intervals on lines 100 metres apart on Area 3, and 99 samples were taken at 25 metre intervals on lines 50 metres apart extending a previous grid along the south part of the AB-7 claim in Area 2. The samples were taken from the "B" horizon and placed into kraft envelopes and marked as to location. The samples were delivered to Acme Labs in Vancouver, B.C., where they were subjected to the following procedures:

1. Preparation - dried at 60^{o}C, pulverized if necessary, and sieved to -80 mesh.

2. Digestion - 0.5 grams of sample digested with hot aqua regia for one hour, then diluted to 10 ml. with water.

3. Analysis - Solution aspirated and analyzed by inductively coupled argon plasma (IPC) for lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, copper and antimony.

The results are shown on Fig. 4 to 8 for Area 2, and 9-13 for the Area 3, with contour intervals chosen by experience and data inspection to show trends for follow-up work. No maps were produced for antimony as all values were below or at the detection limit of 2-4 ppm.

Discussion of Results

AREA 2

The extension of the soil grid to the east from that done earlier this year has outlined a lead-zinc-silver-arsenic soil anomaly trending ENE from the south central part of the grid. This anomaly extends from known mineralized structures exposed by trenching and provides a target for further trenching.

AREA 3

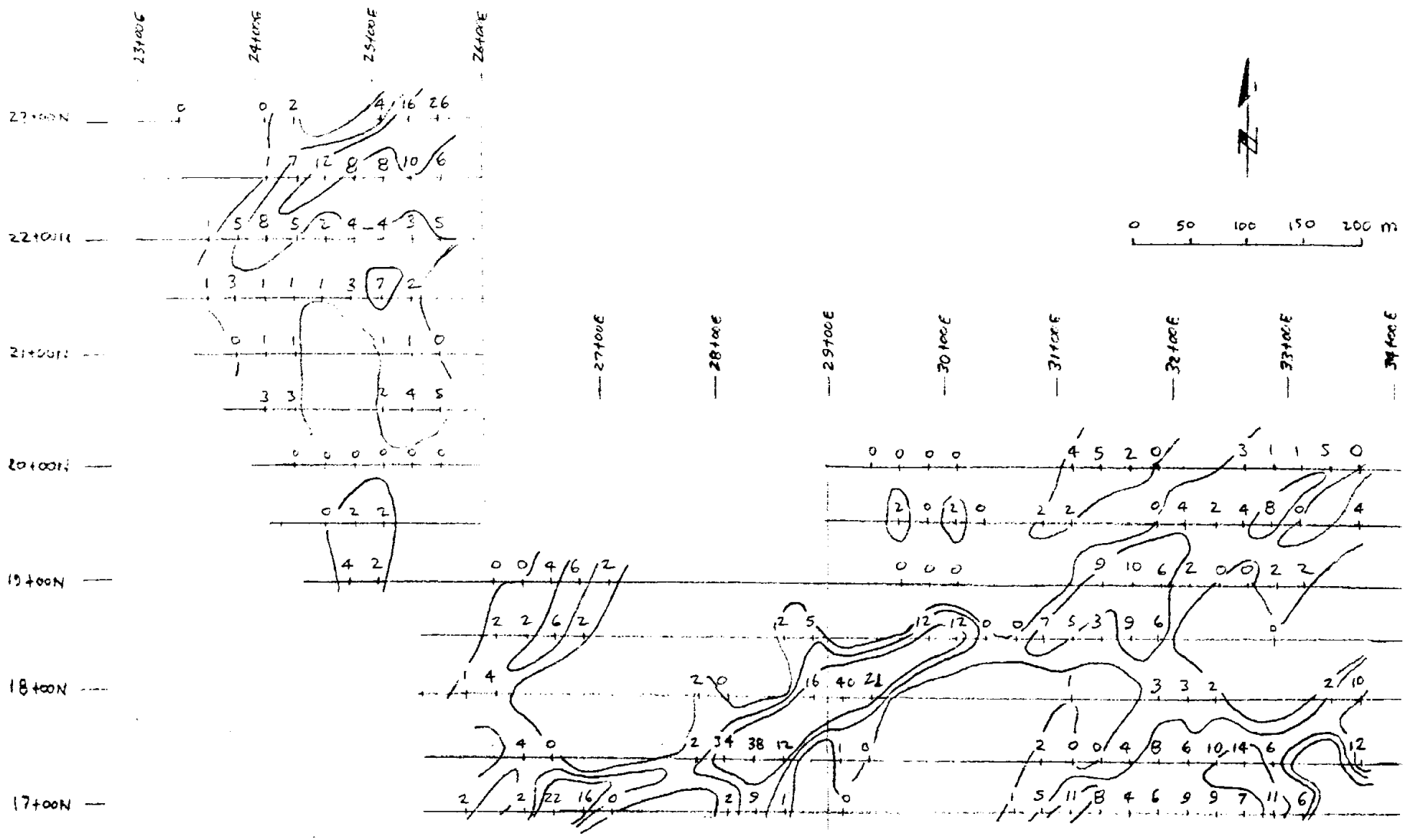
Soil sampling on Area 3 showed a weakly anomalous zone for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic on the southwest corner of the grid. The values are not significant enough to merit more exploration, unless mapping suggests that the anomalous area is on a significant structural trend.

IV. ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

VLF-EM surveys were completed over two grids on Area 3. The first, totalling 8 km., was over the geochemical grid completed earlier this year and extended during this program. The completed filtered data are shown on Fig. 14. Readings were taken at 25 m. intervals on lines 50 m. apart. Hawaii was chosen as transmitter due to Seattle being off for construction.

The second survey, totalling 1.8 km. was done over an area of trenching 500 m. south of the first survey. Hawaii was also chosen as transmitter and lines were run 25 m. apart on a bearing of 330^{o} / 120^{o}. The results are shown on Fig. 15.

The instrument used was a Sabre EM-27. The raw data profiles are in Appendix II and the grids are indexed on Fig. 3.



5 7 10 — filtered data location & value (degrees) (neg. values omitted)

contour intervals
10°
5°
0°

Face

Trans. (Hawaii)

Inst: Sabre EM-27

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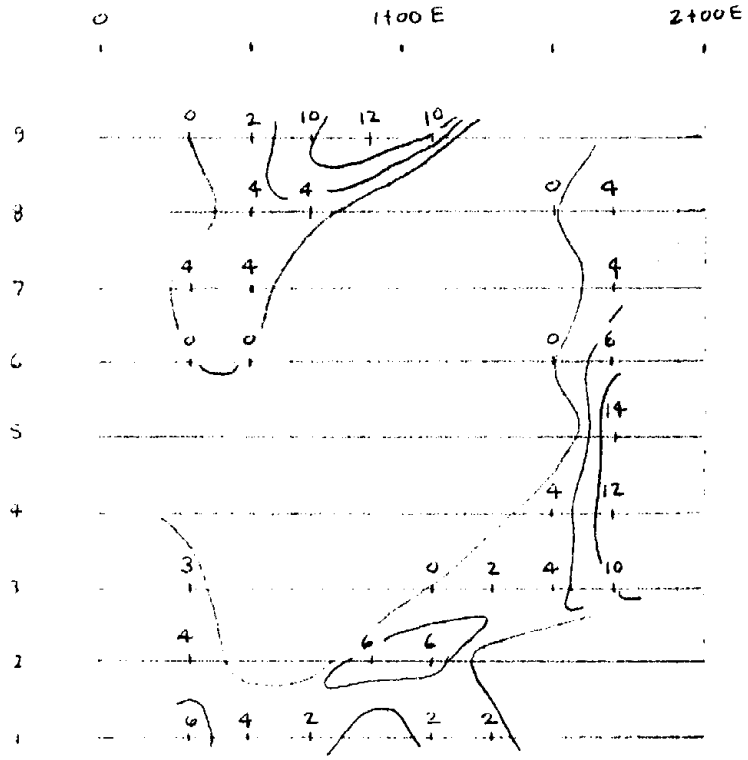
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 2
VLF-EM SURVEY
(Fraser filter)

Oct. 1987

FIG. 14



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AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 2 - SOUTH GRID
VLF-EM SURVEY
(Fraser filter)

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FIG. 15

Discussion of Results

GEOCHEMICAL GRID

A strong NE striking conductor on the NW part of the grid is on trend with a mapped intrusive and probably indicates fault control of intrusion. Two conductors are present on the SW corner of the grid. The first and weaker of the two trends NE and is coincident with anomalous soil geochemistry, probably indicating the presence of a mineralized structure. The second and strongest conductor on the grid trends ENE and is partially coincidnet with anomalous geochemistry. A WNW trending interruption of these two conductors is also the limit of the strongest soil geochemistry, suggesting a mineralized intersection of structures. A conductor on the SE part of the grid trends ENE, is on strike with known mineralized structures, is coincident with anomalous soil geochemistry and indicates a continuation to the NE of the known structures.

SOUTH TRENCH GRID

No conductors were located related to known structures. There appears to be two EW conductors which may represent offsetting structures, and one along the SE side of the grid which is parallel to the known mineralization. The grid needs to be extended to complete the interpretation.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping in the area of the Main workings (Area 1) on the north part of the property has shown the presence of thicker bedded sequences which may be conducive to larger ore shoots. More work is needed in this area to resolve block faulting patterns.

Geology, geochemistry and VLF-EM surveys have shown exploration targets along the south boundary of AB-7 in Area 2. While trenching in this area did not show any significant economic mineralization further followup work appears to be warranted.

Geology and geochemistry on Area 3 was to check an area of interesting topography suggesting the presence of an intrusive. Only weakly anomalous soil values were encountered and the area now has a low priority for further work.

Respectfully Submitted
TRI-CON MINING LTD.

A.M. Homenuke, P. Eng.

COST STATEMENT

Period July 28 - August 18, 1987

J. McClintock, P. Eng. 15 days field @ 350	$ 5,250.00
A. Homenuke, P. Eng. 2 days field and maps, interpretation and report 6 days @ 400	2,400.00
Operator/sampler 15 days @ 200	3,000.00
Backhoe contractor 9 days @ 600	5,400.00
Analysis 206 soil samples ICP for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb @ $8.00	1,650.00
14 assays Pb, Zn, Ag, Au @ $20.00	280.00
Vehicle 14 days @ $75/day	1,050.00
8 days @ $50/day	400.00
Room & Board 39 man-days @ $50/day	1,950.00
EM Rental 5 days @ $30	150.00
Air Fares Vancouver-Smithers 2 @ $382.40	765.00
Misc. field expenses	250.00
Secretarial, maps and copying	200.00
TOTAL	$22,745.00

AB West $ 9,555.00
AB East $13,190.00

REFERENCES

Homenuke, A.M., 1978 - 1986, Various assessment reports.

Kindle, E.D., 1954, Mineral Resources, Hazelton & Smithers areas, Geol. Sur. of Can., Memoir 223.

Smith, Alexander, 1956, Silver Standard Mine, in Structural Geology of Canadian Ore Deposits, CIM Special Volume

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, ALEXANDER M. HOMENUKE, do hereby certify:

1. THAT I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

2. THAT I received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines in 1974.

3. THAT I received a Diploma of technology in Mining from the B.C. Institute of Technology in 1969.

4. THAT I have been employed in various aspects of mining exploration for 18 years and am presently employed by Tri-Con Mining Ltd., of #2580 - 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

5. THAT I presently reside at 29825 Harris Road, Mt. Lehman, B.C.

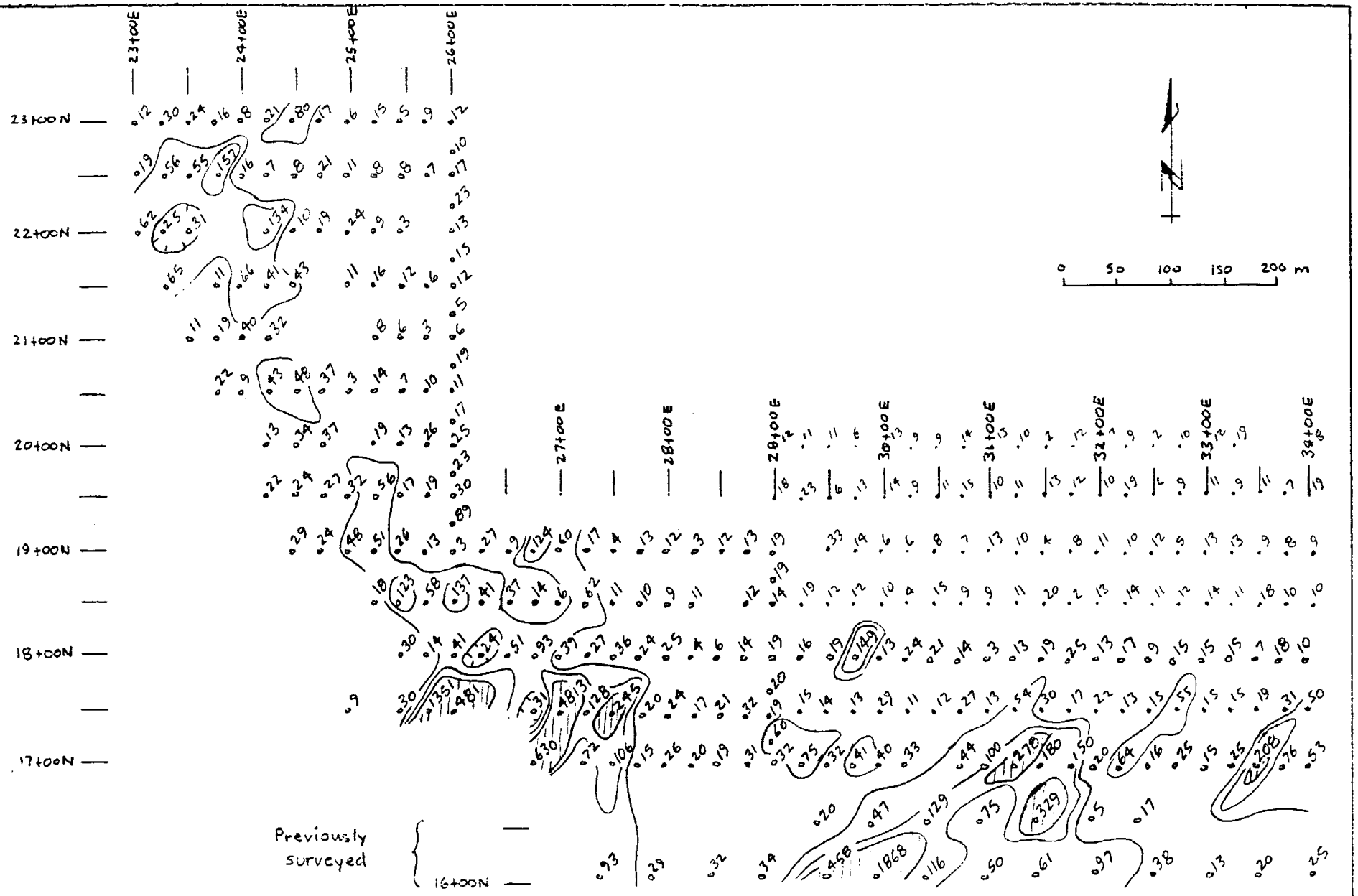
6. THAT this Report is based on work supervised or conducted by myself.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, British Columbia, this 4th day of November, 1987.

A.M. Homenuke, P. Eng.
Geological Engineer

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL MAPS



CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ARSENIC

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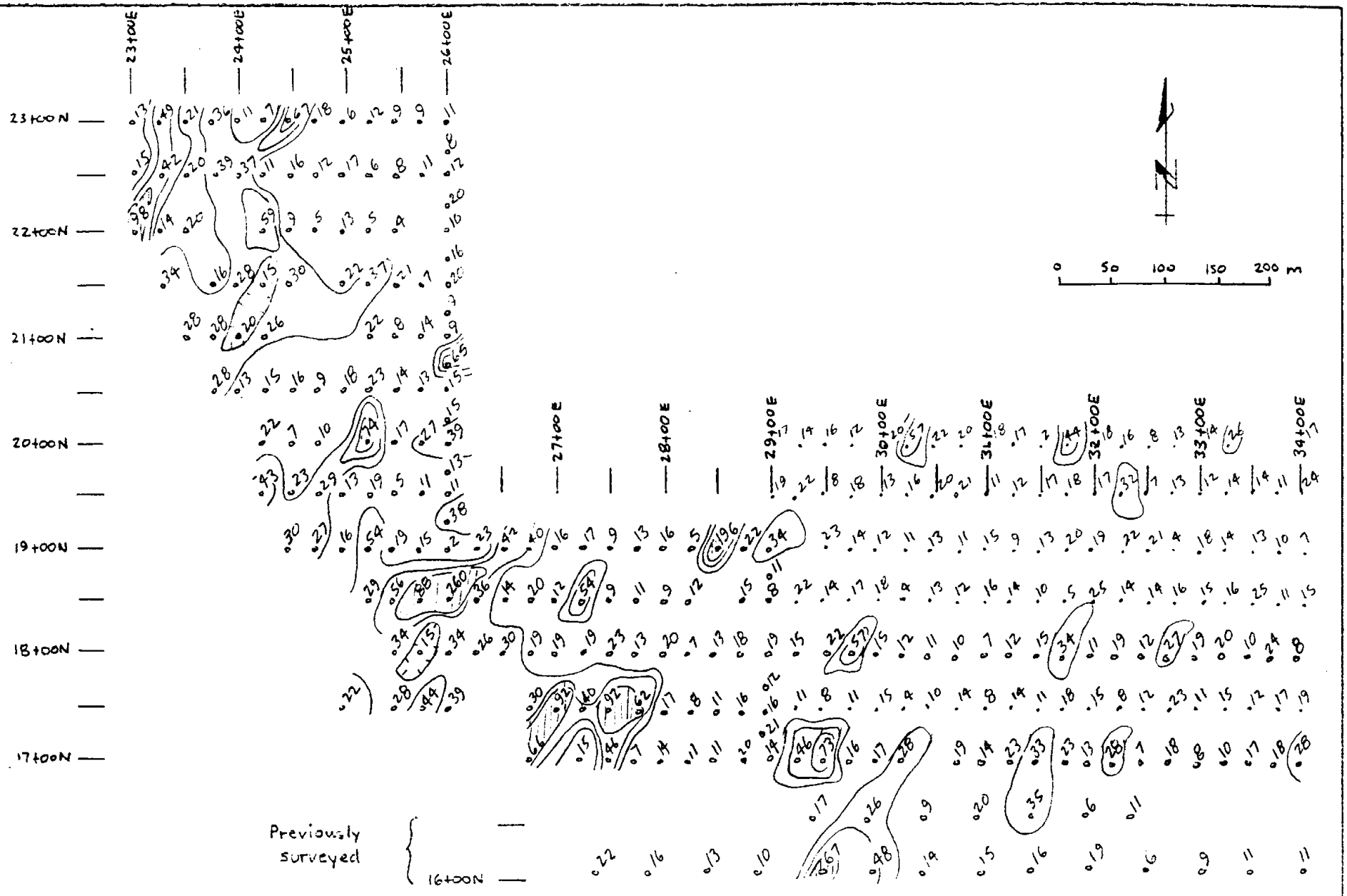
TRI-CON Mining Ltd.

Additions Oct, 87 June, 1987 FIG. 4



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TRI-CON Mining Ltd.

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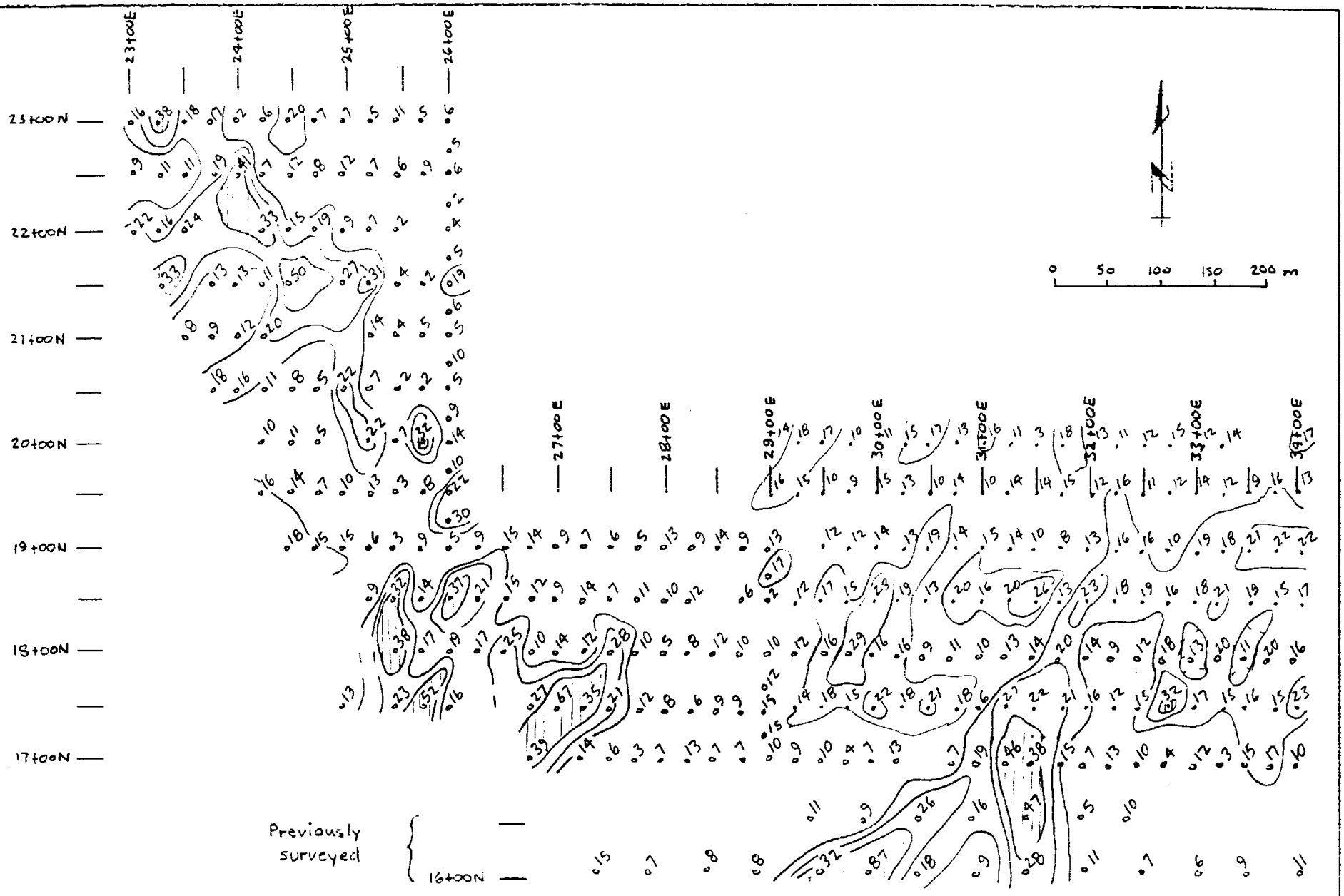
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER

Additions Oct., 87 June, 1987 FIG. 5



CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
LEAD

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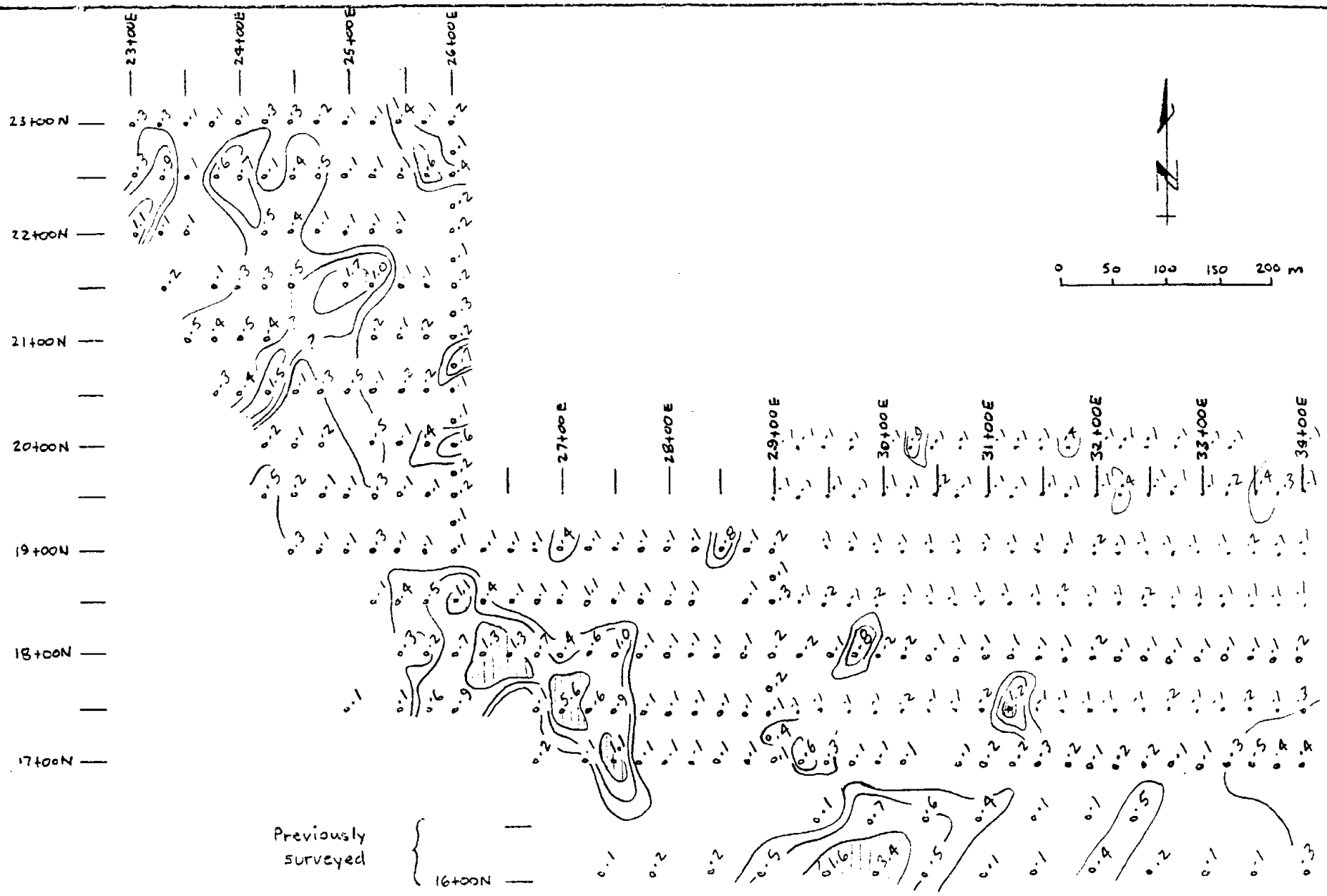
Additions Oct, 87

June, 1987

FIG. 6



CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SILVER

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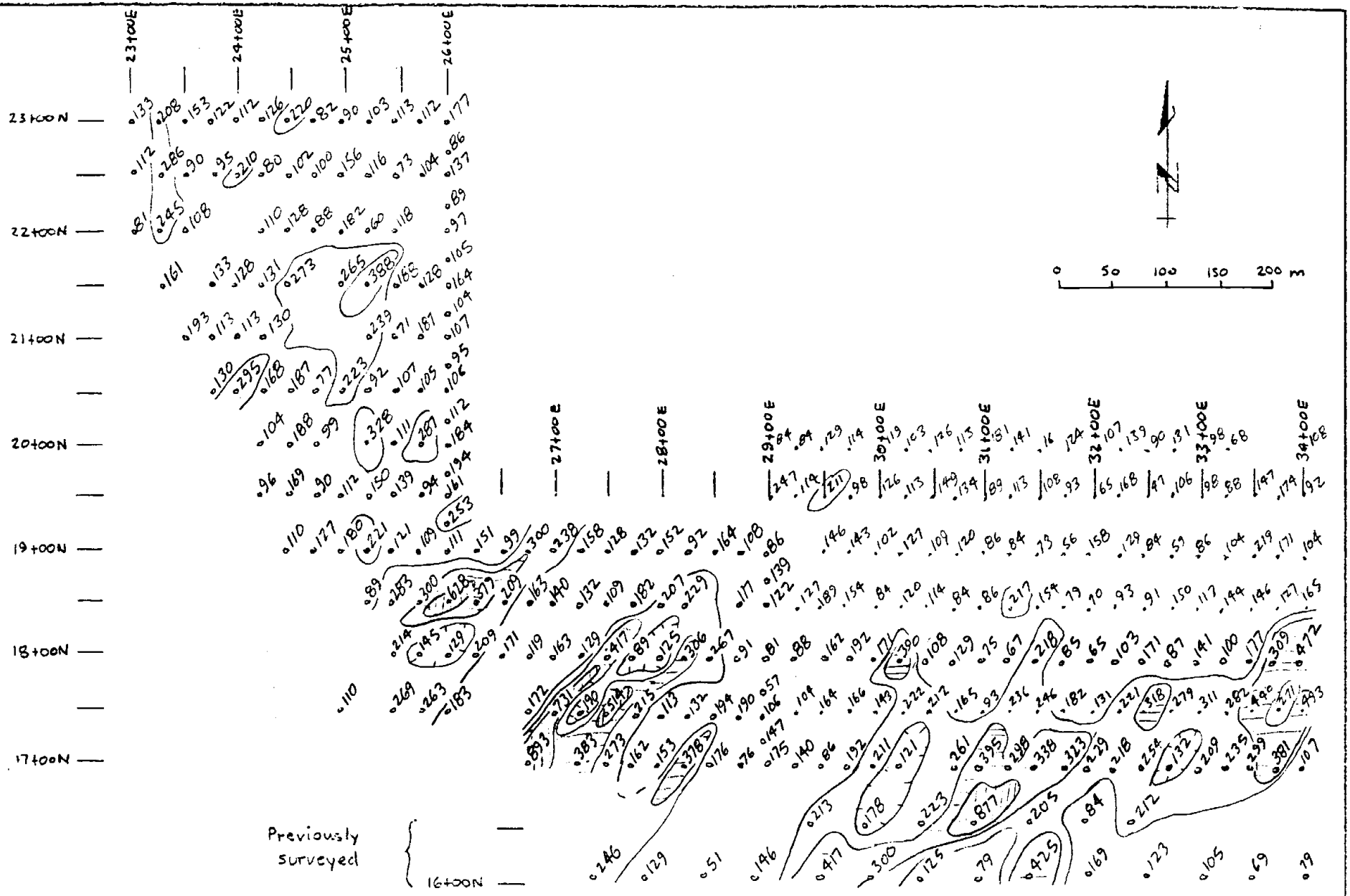
Additions Oct, 87 June, 1987 FIG. 7



CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ZINC

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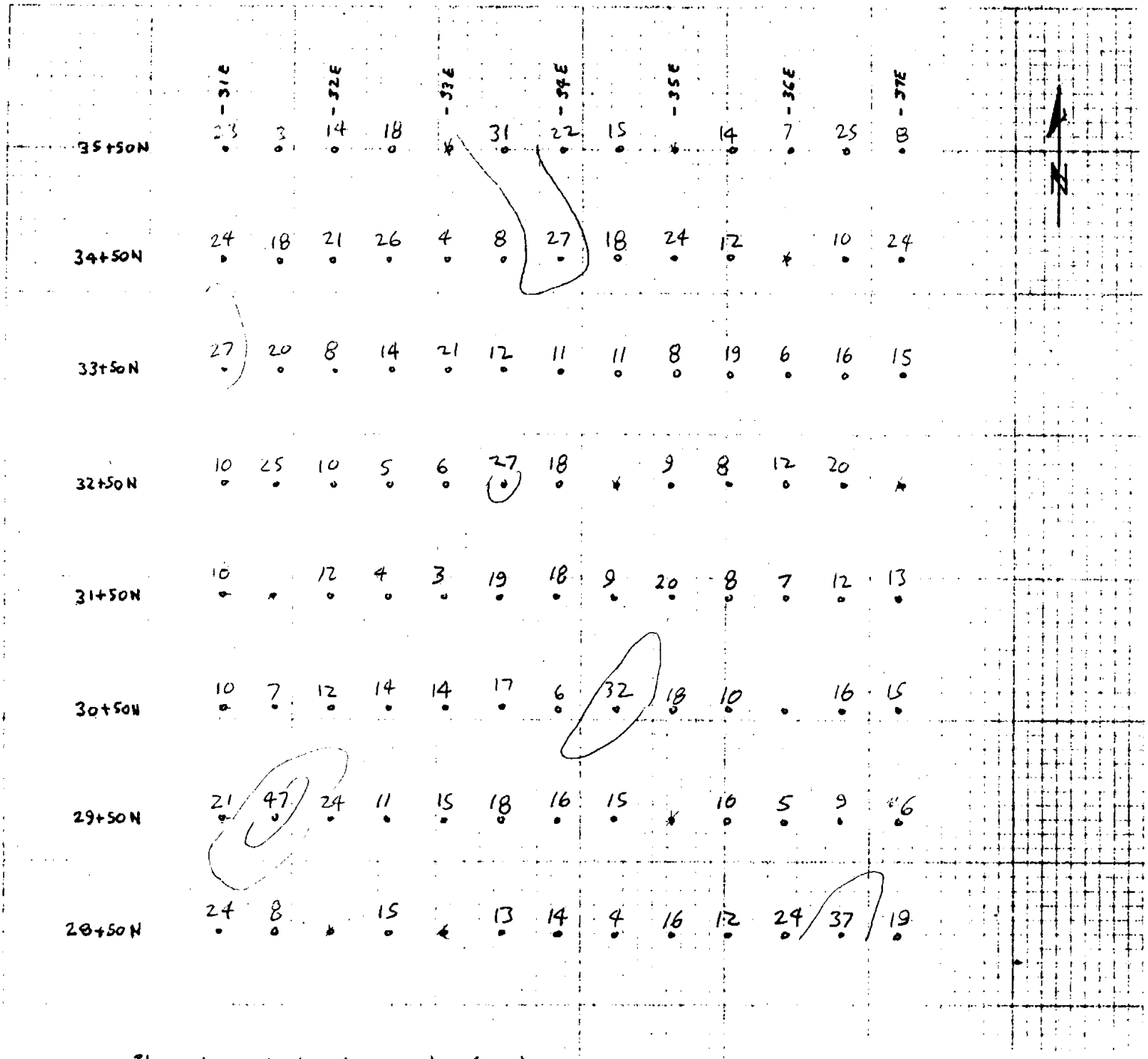
Additions Oct., 87 June, 1987

FIG. 8



21 Soil sample location & value (ppm)

contour interval

——— 40 ppm

——— 25 ppm

0 50 100 150 200 m.

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ARSENIC

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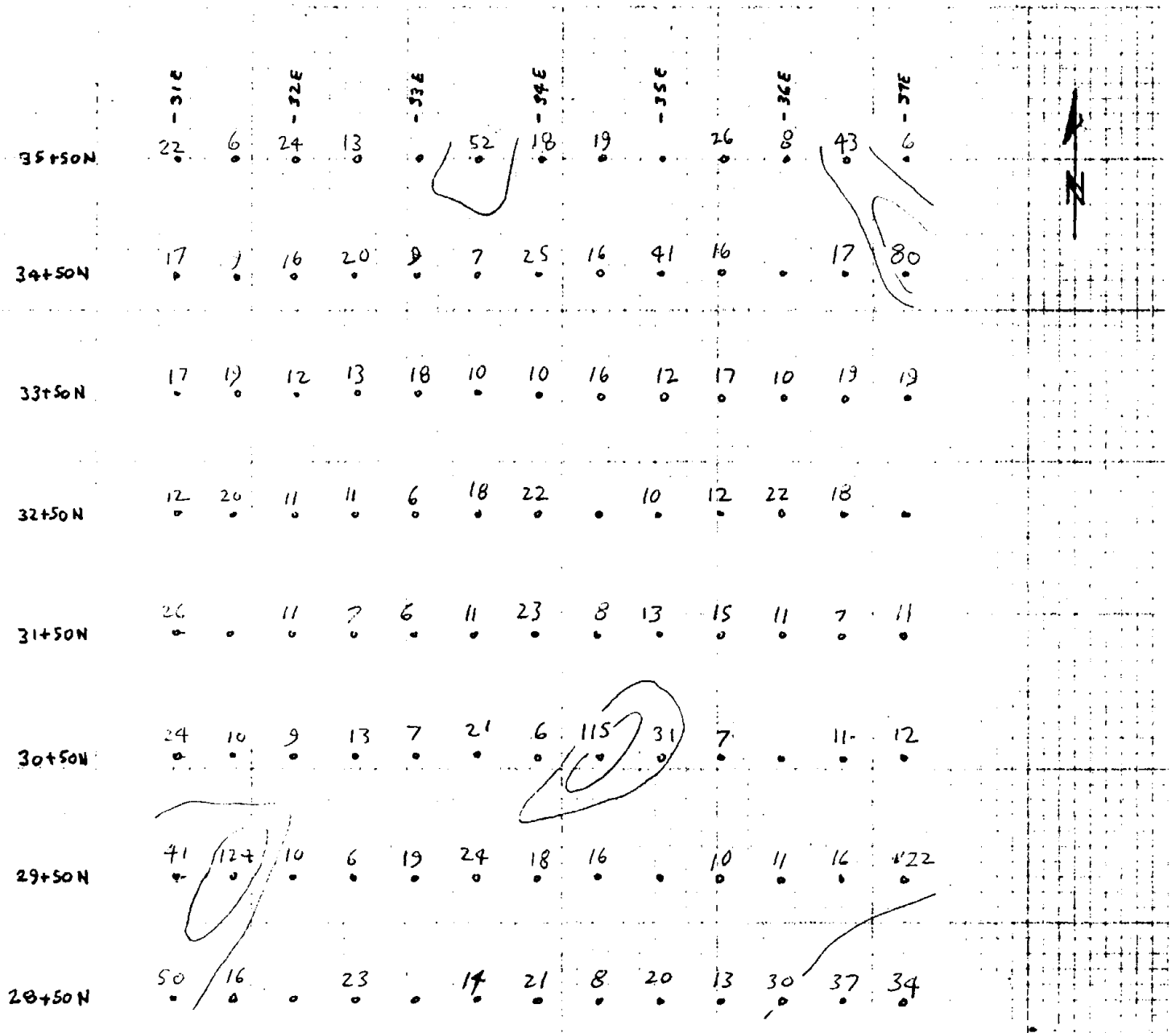
FIG. 9



21 Soil sample location & value (ppm)

contour interval

60 ppm

30 ppm

0 50 100 150 200 m.

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AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER

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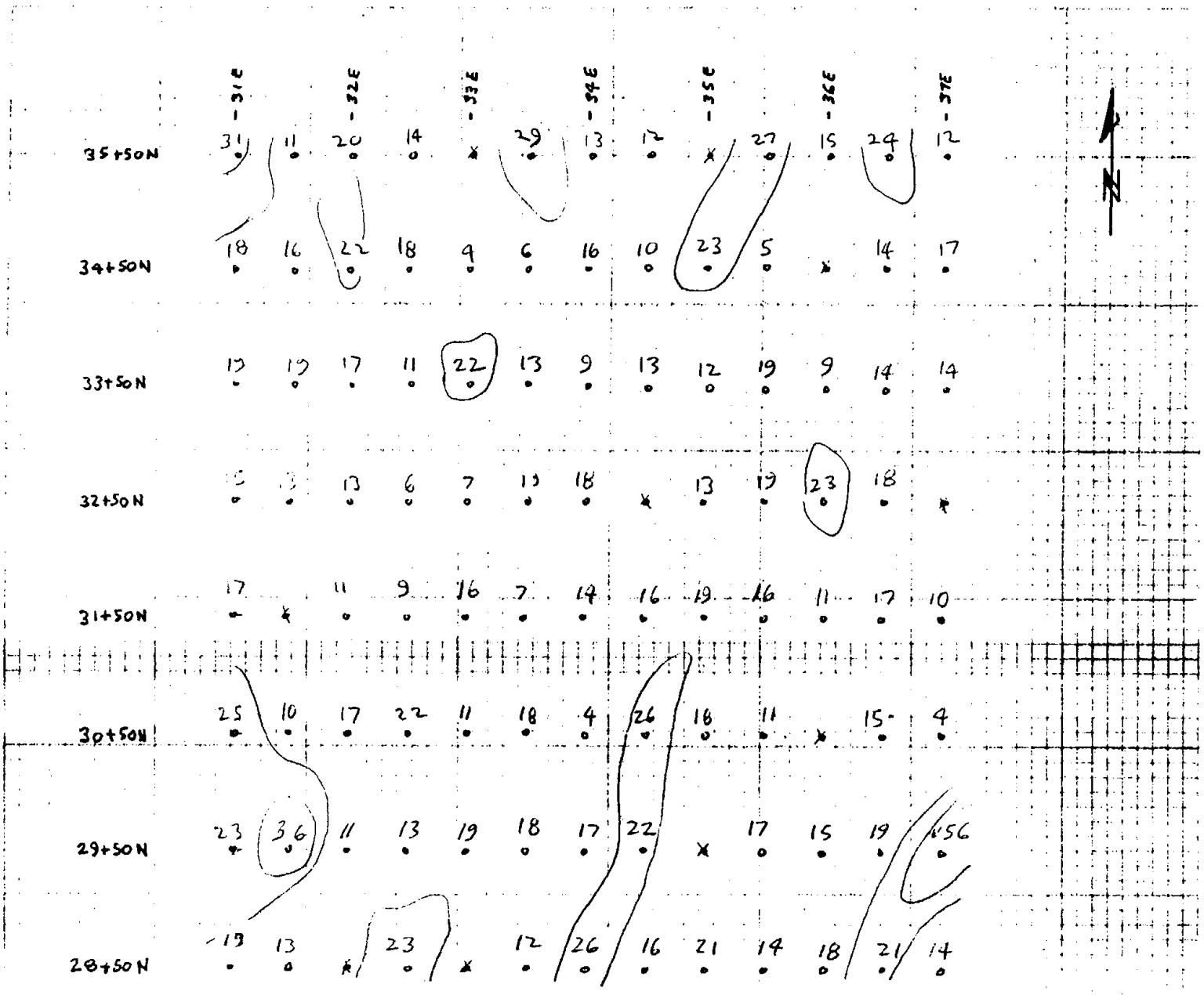

21 Soil sample location & value (ppm)

contour interval

30 ppm

20 ppm

0 50 100 150 200 m.

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
LEAD

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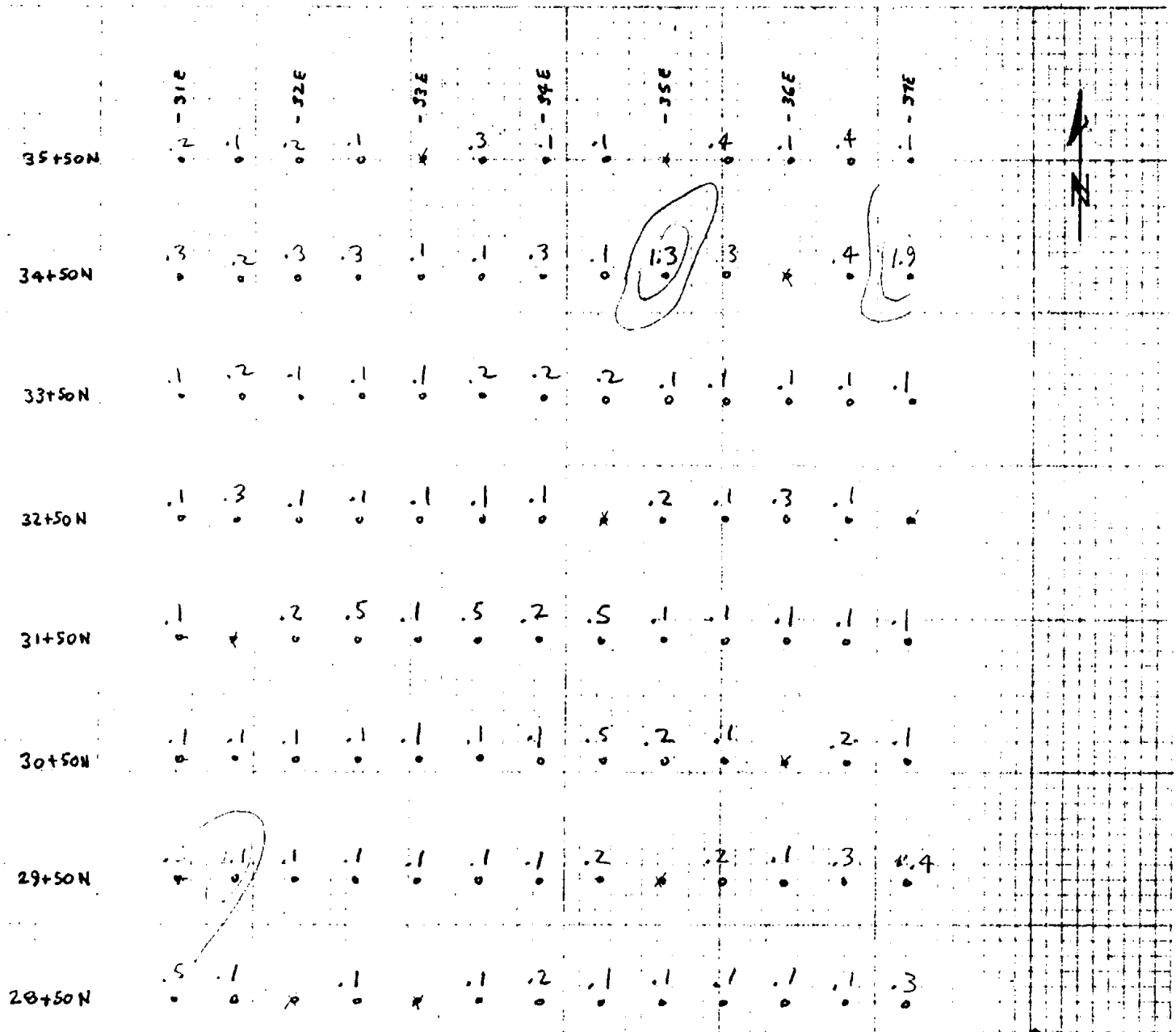
FIG. 11



21 Soil sample location & value (ppm)

contour interval

1.0 ppm

0.5 ppm

0 50 100 150 200 m.

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SILVER

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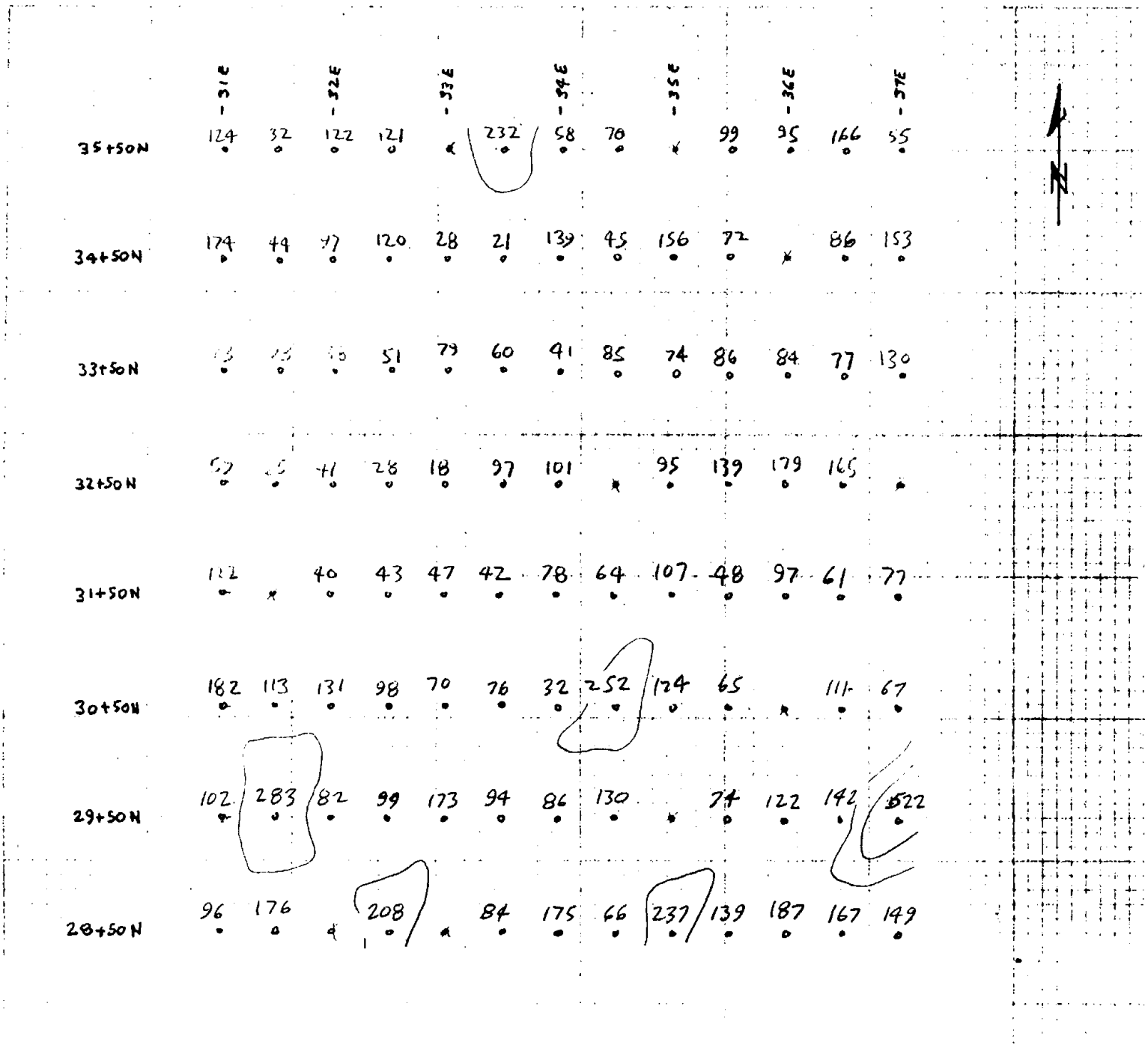
FIG. 12



21 Soil sample location & value (ppm)

contour interval

——— 300 ppm

——— 200 ppm

0 50 100 150 200 m.

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ZINC

Oct. 1987 FIG. 13

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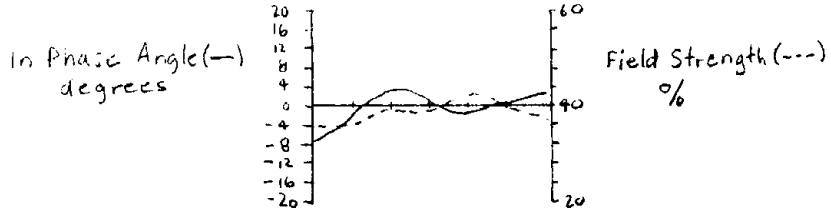
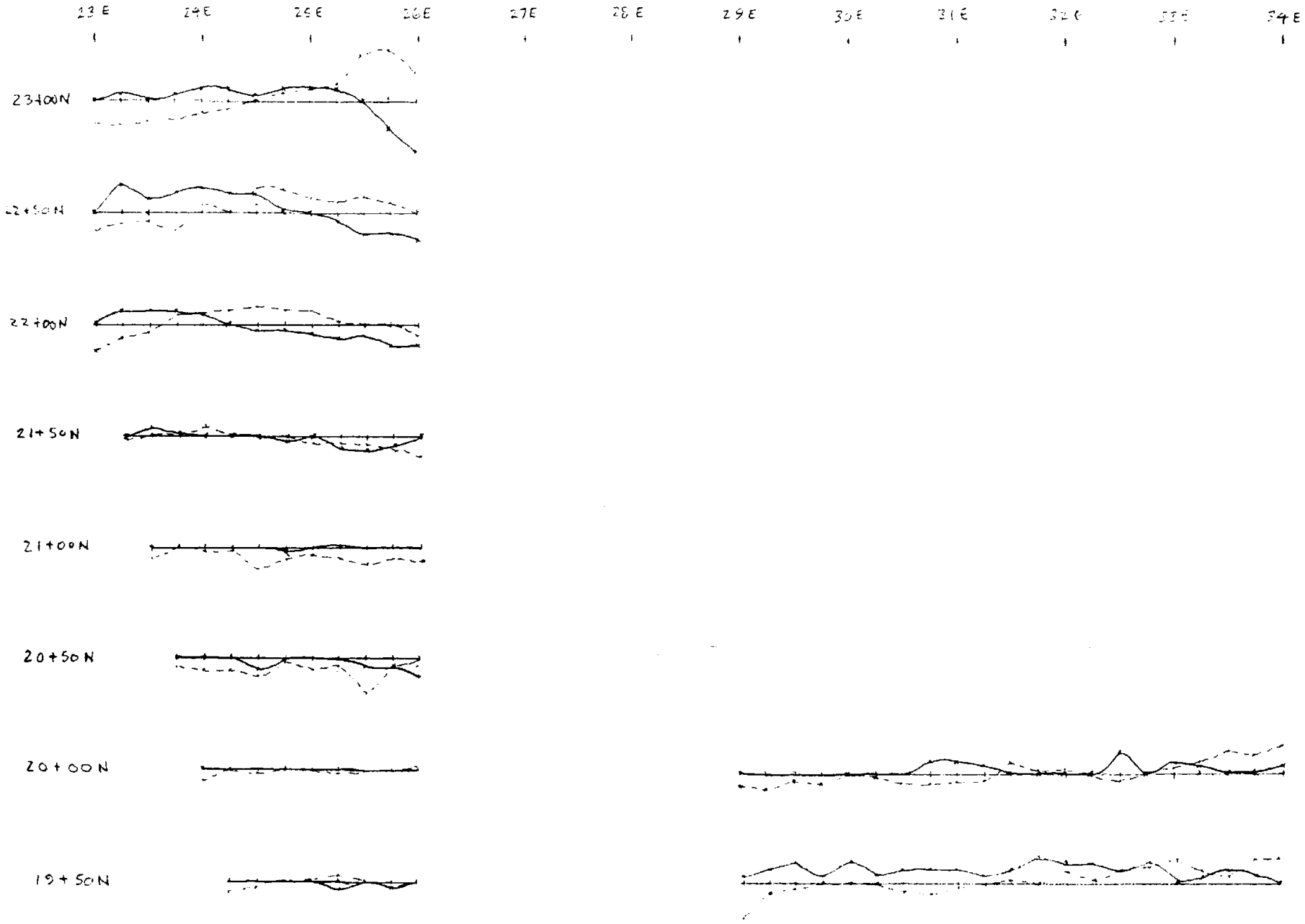
APPENDIX II

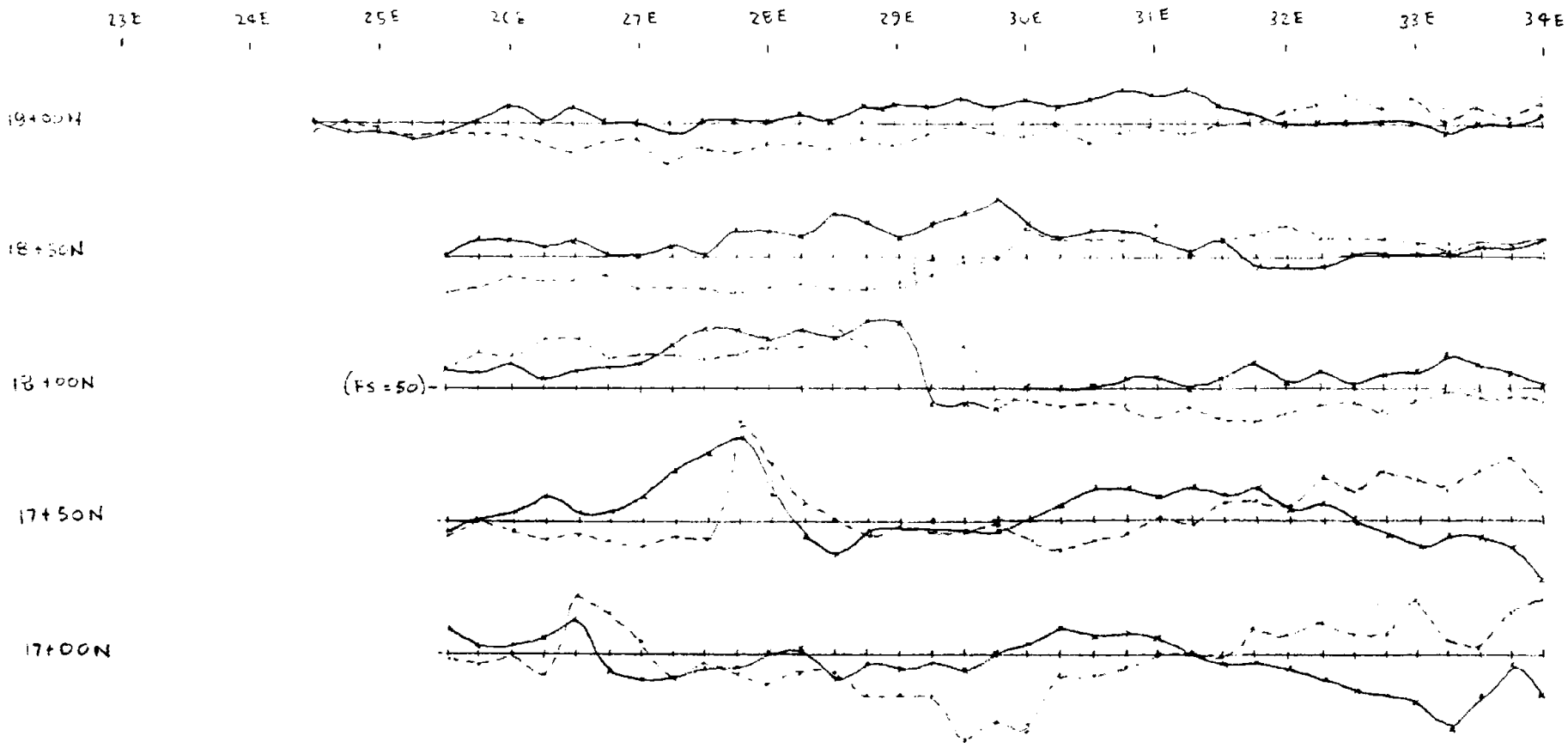
VLF-EM SURVEY

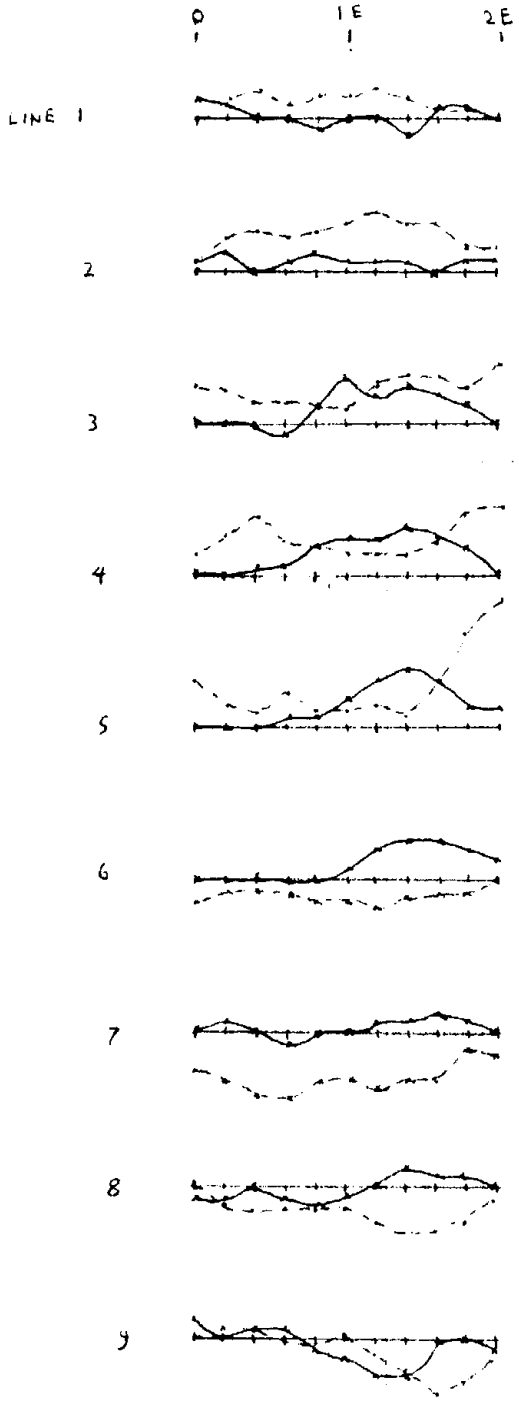
RAW DATA PROFILES

LEGEND FOR RAW DATA PROFILES




23 E
24E
25E
26E
27E
28 E
29E
30E
31E
32E
33E
34E
2340ON
22+50N
2200N
21+50N
2100N
2050N
2000N
1950N


23E
24E
25E
26E
27E
28E
29E
30E
31E
32E
33E
34E
19+00N
18+50N
18+00N
(FS=50)
17+50N
17+00N


0
1E
2E
LINE 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

APPENDIX III

ASSAY RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 17 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 26/87

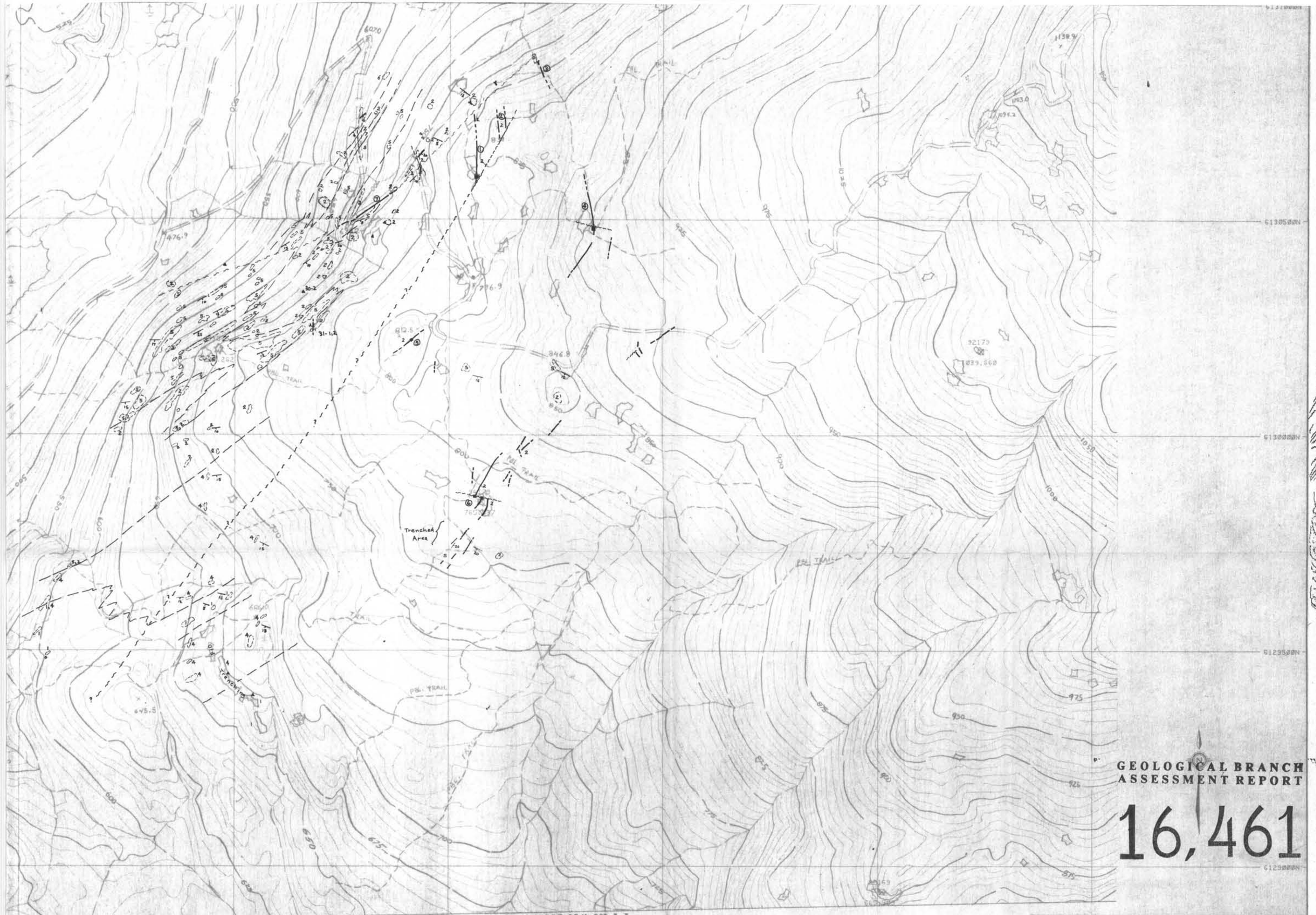
ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TRI-CON MINING File # 87-3371A

	SAMPLE#	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/T	AU OZ/T
Area 2	4-1	.01	.04	.04	.001
	4-2	.01	.87	.01	.001
	5-1	.11	.32	.19	.001
	5-2	.01	.57	.09	.001
	5-3	.01	.29	.01	.001
	5-4	.03	.14	.03	.001
	5-5	.06	.30	.09	.001
	9-1	.01	1.40	.11	.001
	10-1	.01	.01	.04	.002
	11-1	.01	.02	.03	.001
	11-2	.01	.01	.03	.001
	11-3	.01	.01	.03	.001
Area 1	30-2	.01	.01	.03	.001
	31-1	.01	.01	.01	.001
	31-2	.96	.49	1.10	.001



MATCH LINE TO SHEET 93 M-023-3-3

Outcrop to Subcutcrop	
Quartz float	
Contact	
Bedding	
Fault	
Vein w/ reference number	
Adit	
Shaft	

LITHOLOGY

1. Sandstone, conglomeratic
2. "
3. " / siltstone
4. Siltstone
5. Sandstone w/ argillaceous partings
6. Argillite, minor sandstone
7. Argillite

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREA 1
GEOLOGICAL MAP

Oct. 1987 FIG. 2

Mapping by: J. McClintock, P. Eng.
Prepared by: A.M. Homenuke, P. Eng.

0 100 200 m

NOTE: P.B.L. TRAIL = POSSIBLE LOCATION OF TRAILS.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,461

TRI-CON MINING LTD.

HAZELTON

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE TYPE MAPPING

McElhanney

McElhanney Surveying & Engineering Ltd.
1186 Alberni Street, Vancouver B.C., Canada

Compiled from aerial photography taken in June 1980 at an approximate scale of 1:20 000

SCALE	1:5 000	CONTOUR INTERVAL	5 Metres
DATE COMPILED	Sept. 9, 1983	SHEET NUMBER	1 of 1

REF. No. 40083-0

590000 591000 127° 33' 00"

55° 18' 00"

AREA 3

AREA 2
(North Grid)

Area 2
(South Grid)

Four Mile Creek

Six Mile Creek

Pyritic & siliceous halo

6128000

6127000

55° 16' 30"

591 000 592 000 127° 35' 00"

outcrop or suboutcrop
x float
contact
fault
Vein
bedding
4-1 Assay sample location
1987 backhoe trench
Outline of gridded area

LITHOLOGY

1	Sandstone	Bowser Group
2	Siltstone	Bowser Group
3	Argillite	Bowser Group
4	Diorite	
5	Quartz - feldspar porphyry, alaskite	
6	Hornfelsed, protolith = 1, 2, 3	

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,461

CAN-EX RESOURCES LTD.
AMERICAN BOY PROPERTY
AREAS 2 & 3
GEOLOGICAL MAP

Mapping by: J. McCliatock, P.Eng.
Prepared by: A. Homenuke, P.Eng.
TRI-CON MINING LTD.
Oct. 1987

FIG. 3

590000

TRIANGULATION STATION WITH ELEVATION
HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINT WITH ELEVATION
BENCH MARK
VERTICAL CONTROL POINT
AIR PHOTO CENTRE
SURVEYED LOT TIE

BUILDING
CONTOURS 4' ELEVATION
APPROX. CONTOUR
WOODED AREA
SWAMP
CULTIVATED

DEPRESSION
SCRUB
TREED SWAMP
ORCHARD

ROADS PAVED / GRAVEL / ROUGH / TRAIL
RAILWAY
POWER LINE ON POLE / ON TOWER
FENCE
FLUME

SCALE : 1/5000
50 0 50 100 150 200
METRES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METRES

PLANIMETRIC
SCRIBECOAT

CONTOUR
SCRIBECOAT

SEE INDEX 93 M/ Sw

PROJECT No. 81-0677

93M.023.3.3