

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 89.03.31

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17247

MINING DIVISION: Liard

PROPERTY: Fred
 LOCATION: LAT 57 38 21 LONG 127 31 44
 UTM 09 6389279 587828
 NTS 094E12E

CLAIM(S): Fred 1
 OPERATOR(S): Prolific Res.
 AUTHOR(S): Beattie, B.C.
 REPORT YEAR: 1988, 19 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Gold

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY:

The south and east portion of the claim is underlain by the Upper Triassic Takla Group consisting of dark green augite porphyry basalt and breccia and minor andesite. The remainder of the property is underlain by polymictic conglomerates of the Upper Cretaceous Tango Creek Formation. Two northeasterly faults trend across the claim. Exploration targets are epithermal gold-silver mineralization. One such site has been delineated through prospecting and can be followed for 20 metres.

WORK

DONE:

Prospecting
 PROS 500.0 ha
 Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000

MINFILE:

094E

Fred 1

LOG NO. 0406	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL
AND PROSPECTING REPORT
on the
FRED 1 Mineral Claim
Liard Mining Division
NTS 94-E/12E
Latitude 57°41'08" North
Longitude 127°32'25" West
British Columbia

January 15, 1988

SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED MAR 31 1988 M.R. # \$ VANCOUVER, B.C.

on behalf of
PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

FILMED

by
Brent C. Beattie, B.A.Sc.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,247

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MAPS

- 1 Compilation Map Au/Ag Geochemistry 1:10,000

INTRODUCTION

Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Prolific Resources Ltd. to complete a reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting program on the Fred 1 mineral claim. The claim was prospected, and 18 rock samples were collected and analyzed for Au and Ag. Taiga Consultants compiled and interpreted these results, which are described in this assessment report.

Location and Access

The Fred 1 mineral claim is located approximately 520 km northwest of Prince George, B.C., in the Stikine River area (Figure 1) on NTS map-sheet 94-E/12E. The legal corner post is located at 57°41'08" North latitude and 127°32'25" West longitude. The claim is accessible from Smithers (300 km to the south) to the Sturdee Airstrip via fixed-wing aircraft, then by helicopter to the claim, a distance of approximately 50 km.

Property Status

The Fred 1 mineral claim (Figure 2) was staked under the modified grid system in the Liard Mining Division, and is currently registered in the name of Prolific Resources Ltd. Relevant claim data are as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Assessment Due Date</u>
FRED 1	20	3537	May 2, 1986	May 2, 1988

Physiography/Glaciation

The claim lies within the Cassiar Mountains physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The region was entirely glaciated and is characterized by wide U-shaped drift-filled major valleys. Deeply-cut V-shaped stream valleys occur locally at higher elevations. Topographic relief within the claim averages about 580 m, with elevations varying from 1560 m on a creek bed in the north-central portion of the claim, reaching 2140 m on a mountain peak in the southeast portion of the property.

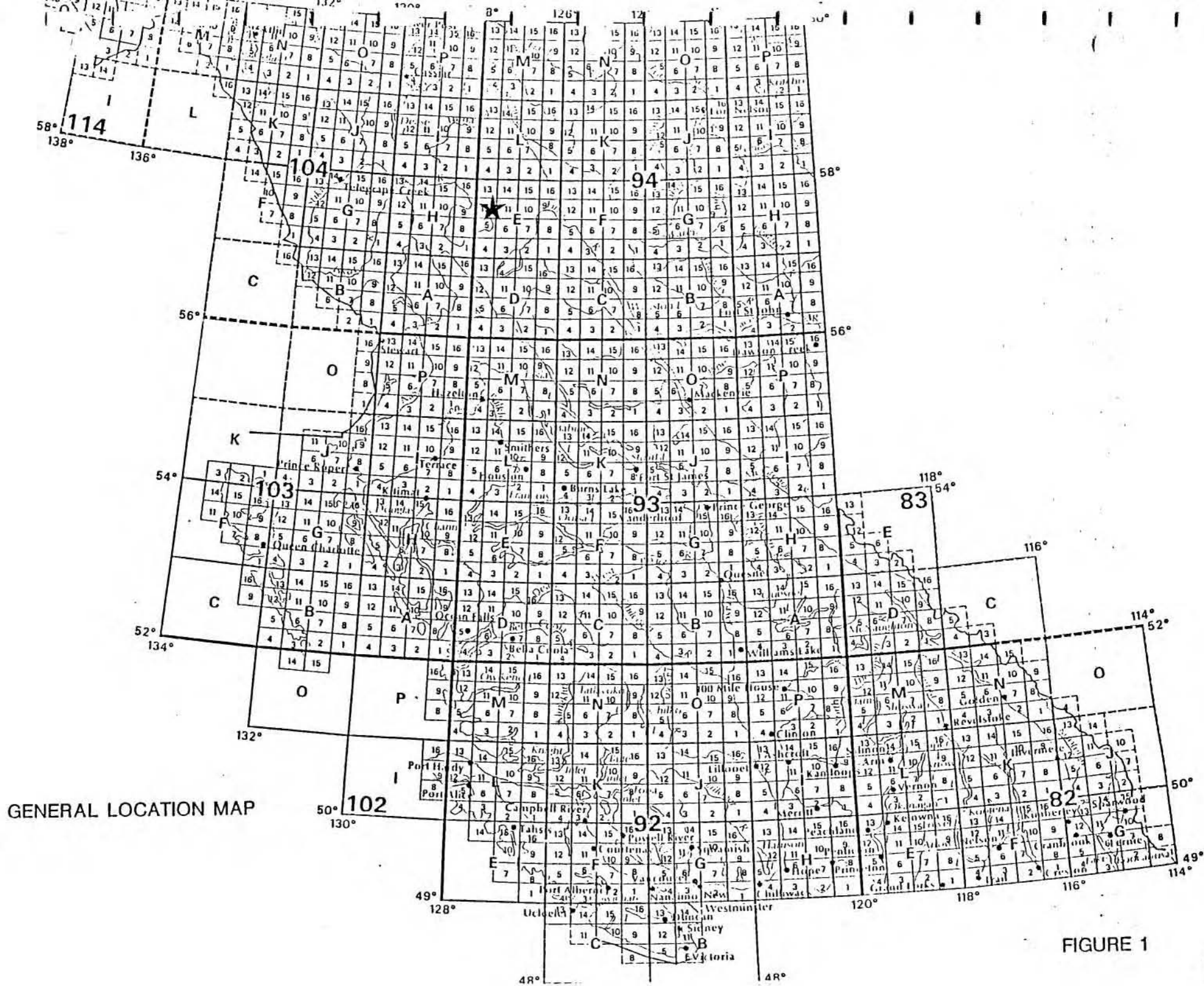
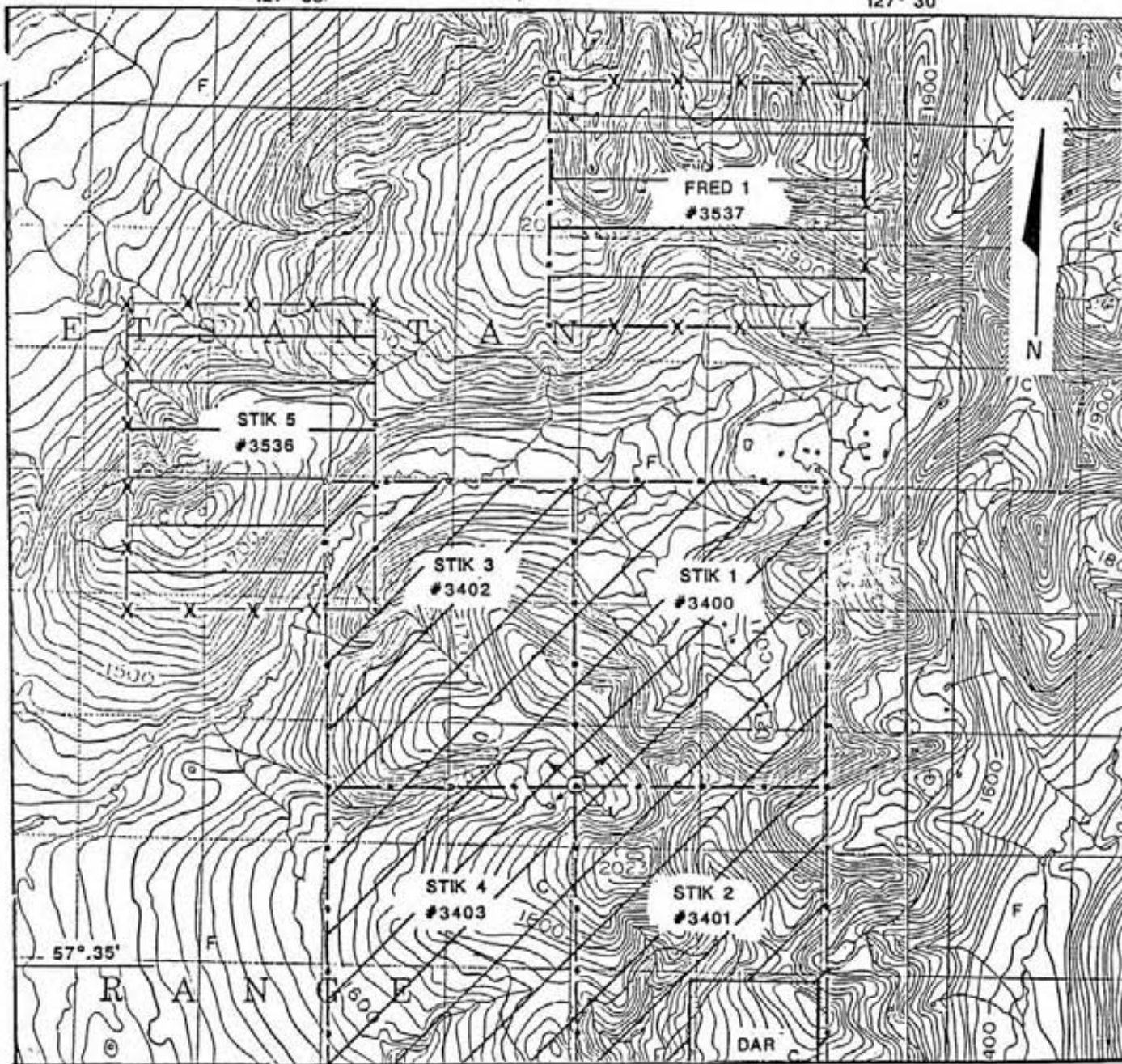


FIGURE 1

2

127° 35'


127° 30'



PROPERTY MAP


LEGEND :

 GOLDEN RULE 50% / DELAWARE 50%

 PROLIFIC 100%

• POSTS PLACED

x POSTS NOT PLACED

 LEGAL CORNER POST (LCP)

NTS : SPRUCE HILL 94 E/12

0 1 2 km
SCALE 1:50,000

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

STAKED APRIL 19, 1988

FIGURE 2

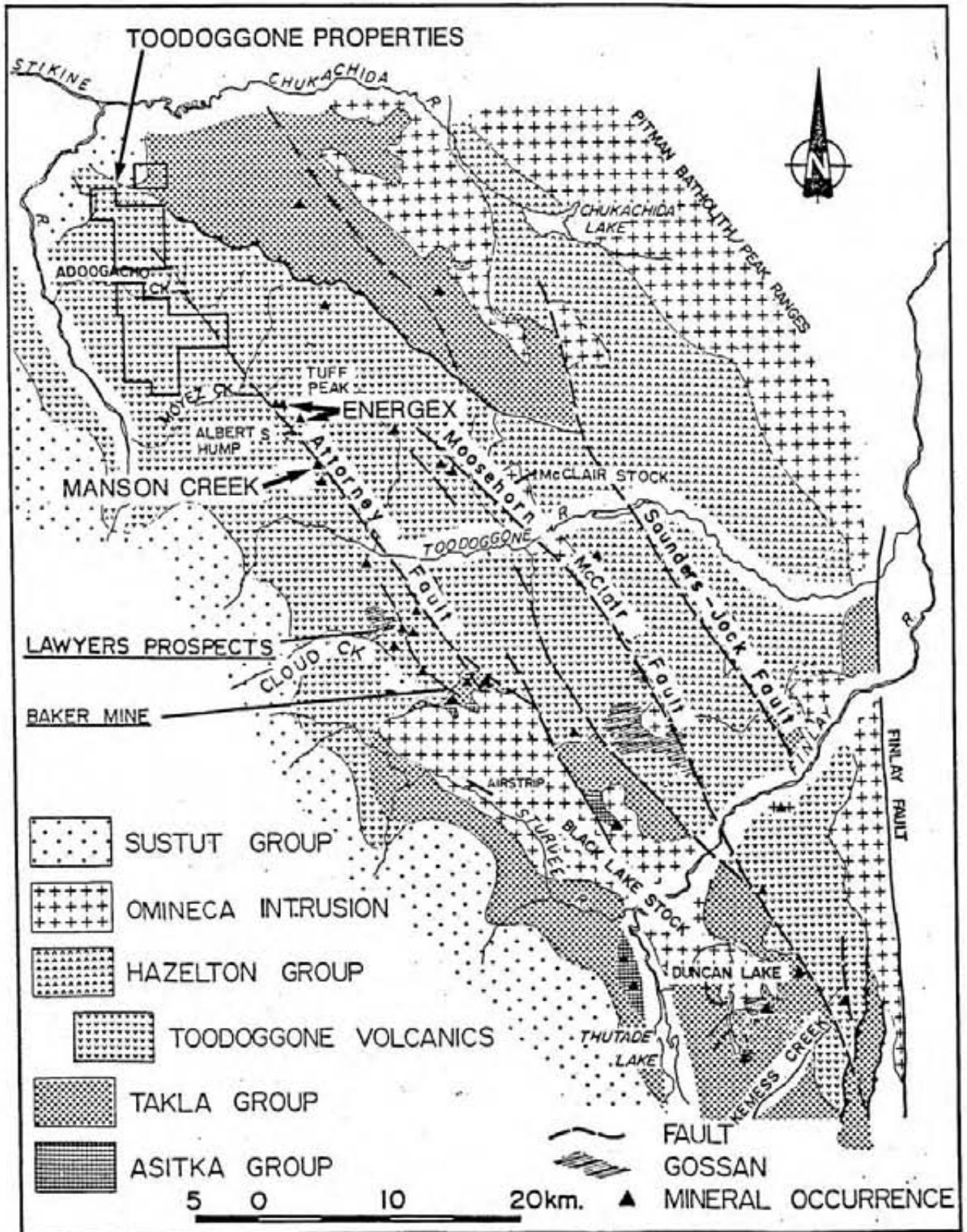
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada at a scale of 1:250,000 under the direction of Dr. H. Gabrielse during 1971-1975, with the results published in 1977 as Open File 483.

During 1971 to 1985, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources carried out a mapping program in the Toodoggone area, with a compilation (Preliminary Map 61) published at a scale of 1:50,000 in 1985. This mapping, carried out under the direction of T. G. Schroeter, details the units of the Toodoggone Volcanics. The following description of the regional geology is excerpted from his 1981 report.

The Toodoggone area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. The oldest rocks exposed are wedges of crystalline limestone more than 150 metres thick that have been correlated with the Asitka Group of Permian age. The next oldest rocks consist of andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks including augite-tremolite andesite porphyries and crystal and lapilli tuffs that belong to the Takla Group of Late Triassic age. The Omineca intrusions of Jurassic and Cretaceous age (potassium-argon age of 186 to 200 Ma obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada) range in composition from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Some syenomonzonite bodies and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes may be feeders to the Toodoggone rocks which unconformably overlie the Takla Group. The 'Toodoggone' volcanic rocks (named informally by Carter, 1971) are complexly intercalated volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Early and Middle Jurassic age, 500 metres or more in thickness, along the west flank of a northwest trending belt of 'basement' rocks at least 90 km in length by 15 km in width (Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 306, replaced by Open Files 483 and 606). A potassium-argon age of 186 ± 6 Ma was obtained by Carter (1971) for a hornblende separate from a sample collected from a volcanic sequence 14 km southeast of Drybrough Peak. Four principal subdivisions of 'Toodoggone' rocks have been recognized:

1. Lower volcanic division -- dominantly pyroclastic assemblage including purple agglomerate and grey to purple dacitic tuffs.
2. Middle volcanic division -- an acidic assemblage including rhyolites, dacites, 'orange' crystal to lithic tuffs, and quartz feldspar porphyries; includes welded tuff. The 'orange' colour of the tuffs resulted from oxidation of the fine-grained matrix while the rock was still hot. A coeval period of explosive volcanism included the formation of 'laharic' units and intrusion of syenomonzonite bodies and dykes. This event was accompanied by explosive brecciation along zones of weakness, predominantly large-scale



from : 'Lawyers gold-silver deposits, British Columbia';
 Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera,
 special vol. 37, ed. by J. A. Morin, 1983.

faults and attendant splays, followed by silicification and deposition of precious and base metals to varying degrees in the breccias. Rounded fragments of Omineca intrusive rocks are rare components in Toodoggone tuffs.

3. Upper volcanic-intrusive division -- grey to green to maroon crystal tuffs and quartz-eye feldspar porphyries.
4. Upper volcanic-sedimentary division -- lacustrine sedimentary rocks (sometimes varved), stream bed deposits, and possible local fanglomerate deposits and interbedded tuff beds.

Many Toodoggone rocks have a matrix clouded with fine hematite dust implying a subaerial origin; however, some varieties may have accumulated in shallow water. The host rock for mineralization (division 2) is an orange to chocolate brown coloured crystal tuff with varying minor amounts of lithic and vitric ash. Broken crystals of plagioclase and quartz are set in a fine-grained 'hematized' matrix of quartz and feldspar. The exact chemical composition(s) and rock name(s) await chemical analyses. Carter (1971) determined the composition of a suite of rocks collected from the Toodoggone area to range from latites to dacite (less than 30 weight per cent quartz); fused beads gave refractive indices between 1.505 and 1.535. Apatite may be a common accessory mineral.

To the west, Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary pebble conglomerates and sandstones of the Lower Tango Creek Formation of the Sustut Group (Eisbacher, 1971) unconformably overlies both Takla Group volcanic rocks and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

STRUCTURE

The structural setting was probably the most significant factor in allowing mineralizing solutions and vapours to migrate through the thick volcanic pile in the Toodoggone area. The entire area has been subjected to repeated and extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time. It is postulated that a northwesterly trending line of volcanic centres along a gold/silver-rich 'province' marks major structural breaks, some extending for 60 km or more (for example, McClair Creek system, Lawyers system). Prominent gossans are often associated with structural zones but many contain only pyrite; sulphides occur as disseminations and fracture fillings in Toodoggone and Takla Group rocks. Thrusting of Asitka Group limestones over Takla Group rocks probably occurred during Middle Jurassic time.

Today, Toodoggone rocks display broad open folds with dips less than 25°. The Sustut Group sedimentary rocks have relatively flat dips and do not appear to have any major structural disruptions.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

Precious metals exploration activity in the Toodoggone district mainly is focused on the epithermal gold mineralization associated with subaerial Early Jurassic intermediate to acidic volcanism (Toodoggone Volcanics). Gold mineralization found within Late Triassic alkaline andesitic rocks (Takla Group) and in Early Jurassic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Hazelton Group) is generally viewed as being in the "root zone" of the epithermal event related to Toodoggone volcanism (e.g., Baker Mine).

The structural settings of these epithermal vein systems are of primary importance in the development of economic gold mineralization within the Toodoggone Volcanics. Faulting and concomitant brecciation form the conduits for ascending gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions and vapours. It is also essential that repeated fault movement and brecciation occur, allowing multiple infusions of hydrothermal solutions.

Both lateral and vertical alteration patterns occur adjacent to these epithermal vein deposits. The outer propylitic zone consists of chlorite, epidote, calcite, and pyrite. This grades inward to an argillic/phyllic zone consisting of sericite, montmorillonite, illite, and silica. The silicified core zone is comprised of silica, adularia, and/or albite, immediately adjacent to the vein system.

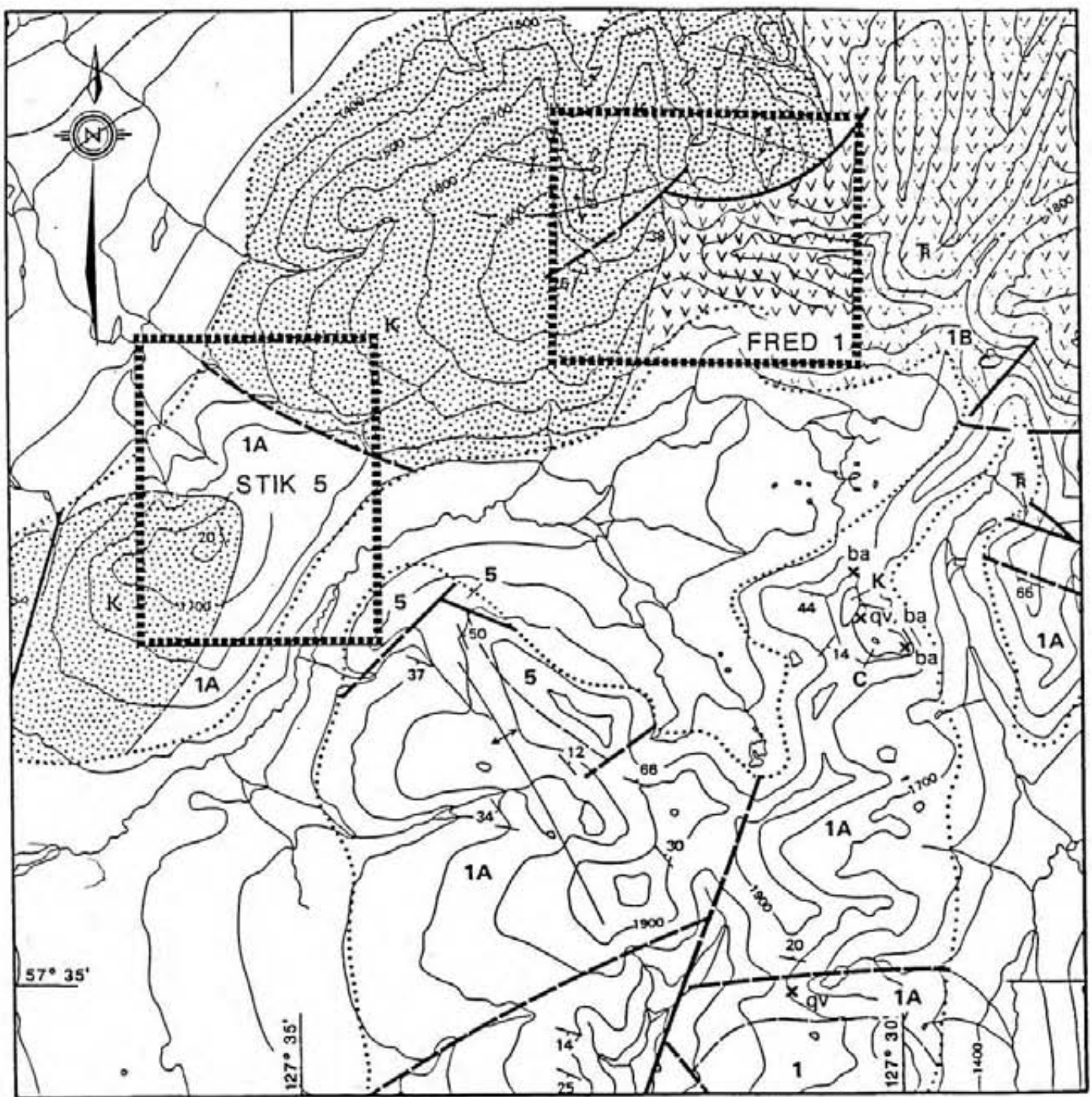
Mineralized zones generally carry abundant hematite and manganese oxides. Native gold, electrum, barite, and minor pyrite occur within these silica-rich zones along with amethystine quartz. Anomalous silver, lead, zinc, and copper values have been found associated with the gold-bearing epithermal vein systems. However, the systems appear to be relatively free of arsenic and antimony.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The south and east portion of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanics of dark green augite porphyry basalt and breccias with lesser andesite to basalt flows. The north and west portion is underlain by Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group (Tango Creek Formation) polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, shale, and carbonaceous mudstone. Two northeast trending faults cut across the centre of the claim. Figure 4 shows the property geology (from Preliminary Map 61, B.C. Min. of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, 1985).

1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A reconnaissance stream silt geochemical sampling program was carried out on the Fred 1 claim during September and October, 1986. A total of 19 samples were collected and analyzed for Au and Ag (see Map 1). Elevated Ag values (greater than 1 ppm) up to 4.8 ppm were collected from each creek sampled. Four sites returned values of greater than 2 ppm, all from the same creek in the northeast corner of the claim. Gold values ranged from below the detection limit (5 ppb) up to 85 ppb. The eight samples from the northern portion of the claim ranged from 10 to 30 ppb gold. From the southern part of the claim, two sites returned detectable gold values (10, 85 ppb).



GEOLOGY MAP

FIGURE 4

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
(units appearing on Property Geology, Figure 4)

UPPER CRETACEOUS

- K SUSTUT GROUP (Tango Creek Formation)
polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, shale, carbonaceous mudstone

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC "Toodoggone Volcanics"

- 6 TUFF PEAK FORMATION
pale purple, grey, green biotite augite hornblende plagioclase porphyry flows
- 5 McCLAIR CREEK FORMATION
purple, lavender, grey, and rarely grey-green, fine- to medium-grained, plagioclase porphyritic flows, includes some lapilli tuff and breccia.
- 2 HOYEZ CREEK VOLCANICLASTICS
conglomerate with some granitic clasts, graded, cross-bedded greywacke, well-bedded crystal tuff, epiclastic sediments, local laminated calcareous silt.
- 2A crystal tuffs in thin well-layered units, some epiclastic sandstone and mudstone.
- 1 ADOOGATCHO CREEK FORMATION
pale reddish grey to dark red-brown quartzose biotite hornblende phyric ash flows.
- 1A crystal ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and rare agglomerate with interspersed epiclastic beds, tuffaceous sediments and minor conglomerate.
- 1B quartzose plagioclase porphyry, jointed, domal intrusion(?) of homogeneous appearing grey to green chloritized and epidote altered rock containing abundant inclusions of Takla volcanics.

UPPER TRIASSIC


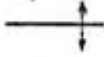
- R TAKLA GROUP
Dark green augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias with lesser fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

LOWER JURASSIC (dykes, sills, small plugs)

- C biotite hornblende diorite/gabbro

SYMBOLS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10 | layering |
| x 43 | mineral occurrence (with file number) |
| (A) 104 | radiometric date sample site (age in Ma) |
| x 80, 9v | Barium, quartz vein |
|  | synform |
|  | anticform |
| | main outcrop areas |
| ----- | geologic contact (defined, assumed) |
| ----- | fault (observed, inferred) |
| ***** | claim boundary |

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting program was carried out on the Fred 1 claim in September 1987. A total of 18 rock samples were collected and forwarded to Barringer Magenta Laboratories Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for Au and Ag geochemical analysis. Analytical results and procedures are presented in the Appendix. Map 1 shows the sample locations and results. Elevated Au and/or Ag values were returned from seven rock samples. A set of three samples collected from a quartz vein system approximately 5 m wide and cropping out for about 20 m, returned values of 118, 3700, 6800 ppb Au and 1215, 174.9, 24.7 ppm Ag. The other anomalous Au/Ag values were from thin quartz stringers in andesite or quartz vein outcrops up to 1 m wide.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fred 1 claim is underlain by Upper Triassic Takla Group volcanics and sediments of the Tango Creek Formation (Sustut Group). A 1986 exploration program consisted of detailed stream silt sampling of all the streams draining the claim block, all of which returned elevated Ag-in-silt values. Elevated Au values obtained from the northern half of the claim.

During 1987, five man days were spent exploring the claim. The program consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting. Investigation of the anomalous Au/Ag-in-silt values from 1986 produced a number of elevated and anomalous Au/Ag-in-rock values at various locations on the claim. One site, a quartz-carbonate vein system 5 m x 20 m, returned assays of 6800 ppb (0.20 oz/ton) Au and 1215 ppm (35.4 oz/ton) Ag.

Additional exploration is required to cover the rest of the claim with geological mapping and prospecting. The quartz-carbonate vein system warrants further detailed work to fully evaluate the potential of this zone, accomplished by geological mapping, trenching, and geochemical sampling.

Fred 1

CERTIFICATE

I, Brent Coleman Beattie, of #1406, 1310 - 14th Avenue S.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A.Sc. Geological Engineering (1984), and I have practised my profession continuously since 1985.
3. I am the author of the report entitled "Reconnaissance Geological and Prospecting Report on the Fred 1 Mineral Claim, Liard Mining Division, NTS 94-E/12E, British Columbia", dated January 15, 1988.
4. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of PROLIFIC RESOURCES LTD., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1988.

Respectfully submitted,



Brent C. Beattie, B.A.Sc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aussant, C.H. (1986): Geochemical Report on the FRED 1 Mineral Claim, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia; for Prolific Petroleum Ltd., private company report

British Columbia Department of Mines:

- GEM 1973, pp.463
- assessment report 4643

Gabrielse, H.; Dodds, C.J.; Mansy, J.L.; Eisbacher, G.H. (1977): Geology of Toadogone River [94-E] and Ware West Half [94-F]; Geol.Surv.Cda., Open File 483

Geological Survey of Canada:

- National Mineral Inventory, No.94-E/11 Cu3

Schroeter, T.G. (1981): Toadogone River [94-E]; B.C. Min.Energy,Mines, Petro.Res.; Geological Fieldwork 1980, pp.6-7

----- (1985): Geology of the Toadogone River Area, NTS 94-E; B.C.Min. Energy,Mines,Petro.Res.; Prelim.Map 61

APPENDIX

Rock Sample Descriptions
Summary of Personnel
Summary of Expenditures
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

110755	quartz-calcite vein in andesite; trace bornite
110756	andesite; quartz-calcite stringers, trace malachite
110757	andesite; quartz-calcite stringers, trace malachite
110758	andesite; veinlets to 5cm vein, massive galena, minor Sph, Cpy
110759	andesite; minor calcite stringers, trace pyrite
110760	andesite; quartz-calcite stringers, massive galena
110809	quartz-calcite stringers in andesite; trace bornite
110810	quartz-calcite stringers in andesite; trace bornite
110811	quartz-calcite stringers in andesite; trace bornite
110872	trachy-andesite; clots of pyrite up to 1cm diameter
110873	andesite; numerous calcite stringers, trace-1% bornite
110874	andesite; minor argillic alteration
110908	andesite; numerous quartz-bornite stringers, up to 1% Cpy & bornite
110909	andesite; calcite vein, minor alteration
110910	andesite; calcite vein, minor alteration
110951	andesite, potassic altered; hosts quartz vein
110952	quartz-calcite vein, trace sulphides
110953	quartz-calcite vein, trace sulphides

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

<u>Name / Address</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Man Days</u>
Dave DuPré Calgary, Alberta	Supervisor	Sept. 12	1
Ted Eninew LaRonge, Sask.	Sr. Prospector	Sept. 12	1
Don McLeod LaRonge, Sask.	Sr. Prospector	Sept. 12	1
Sam Eninew LaRonge, Sask.	Jr. Prospector	Sept. 12	1
George McLeod LaRonge, Sask.	Jr. Prospector	Sept. 12	1
		TOTAL	<u>5</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field			\$ 230.00
Field Personnel			
Project Geologist	1 day @ \$275	275.00	
Sr. Prospectors	2 x 1 day @ \$225	450.00	
Jr. Prospectors	2 x 1 day @ \$185	<u>370.00</u>	1,095.00
Accommodation	5 man days @ \$50	250.00	
Travel Expenses		117.49	
Fixed-Wing Support	Central Mountain	218.70	
	Trans North Air	18.74	
Helicopter Support	Okanagan Helicopters	123.16	
	Northern Mountain	<u>626.50</u>	1,354.59
Equipment Rental			
Radio-Telephone	1 day @ \$ 9	9.00	
Generator	1 day @ \$16	16.00	
Core Splitter/Water Pump	1 day @ \$ 6	<u>6.00</u>	31.00
Miscellaneous			
Disposable Field Supplies		72.64	
Maps, Reproductions; Courier, Freight		<u>103.46</u>	176.10
Analyses			
18 rock samples @ \$9.60/each			172.80
Post-Field			
Data Compilation, Report Writing, Drafting		422.51	
Handling Charges		<u>257.26</u>	<u>679.77</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			<u>\$3,739.26</u>

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AUTHORITY: D. DUPRE

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26-OCT-87

PAGE: 1 OF 7

COPY: 2 OF 2

PROJECT: BC-87-10

WORK ORDER: 4379D-87

*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

S A M P L E N U M B E R	FIRE ASSAY	FIRE ASSAY	ASSAY	ASSAY
	AU PPB	AG PPM	FIRE ASSAY AU OZ/TON	FIRE ASSAY AG OZ/TON
110755	14.0	0.58	NA	NA
110756	154.0	2.44	NA	NA
110757	14.0	1.22	NA	NA
110758	3700.0	NA	0.11	5.1
110759	118.0	NA	NA	35.43
110760	6800.0	NA	0.22	0.72
110761	40.0	4.72	NA	NA
110809	10.0	0.61	NA	NA
110810	11.0	2.7	NA	NA
110811	8.0	1.22	NA	NA
110872	100.0	1.7	NA	NA
110873	42.0	NA	NA	2.88
110874	5.0	NA	NA	0.78
110908	6.0	0.48	NA	NA
110909	3.0	0.33	NA	NA
110910	3.0	1.0	NA	NA
110911	4.0	0.71	NA	NA
110912	5800.0	NA	0.155	0.52
110951	5.0	2.0	NA	NA
110952	6.0	0.37	NA	NA
110953	2.0	0.18	NA	NA
110954	8.0	0.58	NA	NA
110955	3.0	0.08	NA	NA
110976	4.0	3.6	NA	NA
110977	1220.0	NA	0.03	2.57
110978	2900.0	NA	0.085	4.59
110979	386.0	NA	NA	1.04
110980	136.0	NA	NA	0.72
110981	42.0	12.0	NA	NA
110982	470.0	NA	NA	6.26



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Calgary, Alberta
T2R 1B2

As per your recent request, following are descriptions of the sample preparation and subsequent analysis for gold and silver soil and rock samples.

Rock samples are routinely crushed, split and pulverized to minus 150 mesh. Soils are sieved to minus 80 mesh.

For the determination of gold and silver, the procedure followed by Barringer Laboratories utilizes a one assay-ton (29.16 gram) of material. This is mixed with the standard charge and an aliquot of known concentration of palladium. The palladium acts as an inquant to enhance the collection of trace amounts of gold. Following cupellation, the bead is completely dissolved in aqua regia. The gold is extracted into methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) and subsequently analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (A.A.S.). A detection limit of 2 ppb is achieved.

Silver is determined by direct aspiration of the solution by A.A.S. prior to the extraction stage. The detection limit for silver is 10 ppb.

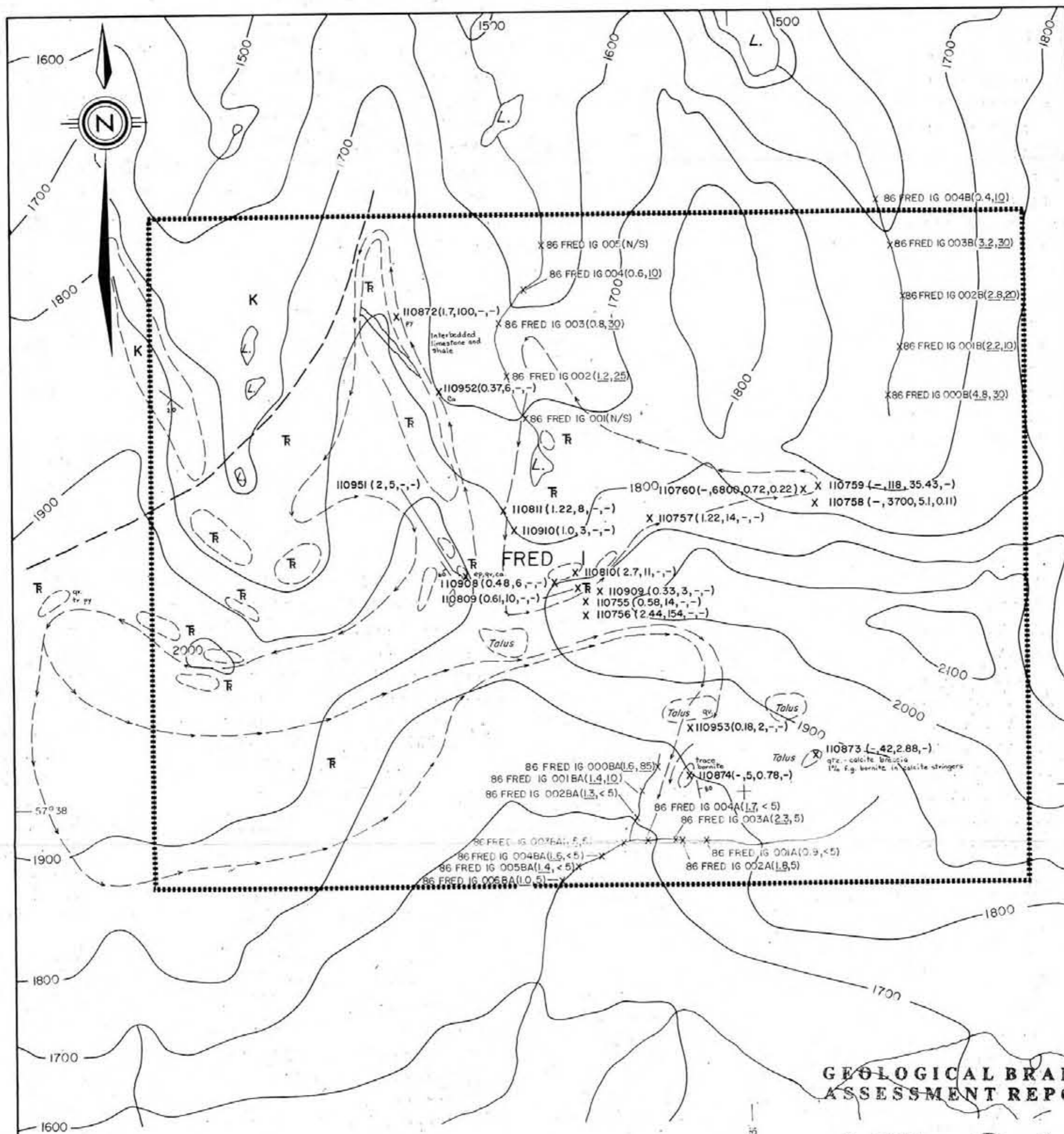
Should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,



C. Douglas Read,
Manager, Analytical Services

CDR/th



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,247

SYMBOLS

1986 SAMPLE No. Ag(ppm), Au(ppb)
X 86 FRED IG 000 BA(1.6, 85) STREAM SILT

1987 SAMPLE No. Ag(ppm), Au(ppb), Ag(oz/TON), Au(oz/TON)
X 110908 (0.48, 6, 1, -) ROCK SAMPLE

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

UPPER CRETACEOUS

K SUSTUT GROUP (Tango Creek Formation)
polyimictic conglomerate, sandstone, shale, carbonaceous mudstone

UPPER TRIASSIC

R TAKLA GROUP
Dark green augitic porphyry basalt flows and breccias with lesser fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert.

—+— synform
—↑— anticform
- - - main outcrop areas
- - - geologic contact (defined, assumed)
- - - fault (observed, inferred)
..... claim boundary
- - - traverse

ep epidote
qv quartz veinlets
ca calcite
py pyrite

PROLIFIC PETROLEUM LTD.

FRED I MINERAL CLAIM
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION
AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Rev JAN/88

DATE DECEMBER, 1986 NTS 94 E/12 E

PROJECT POF-BC-2 MAPPED/
DRAWN BY C AUSSANT

SCALE 1:10,000 0 100 200 300 m

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD MAP 1