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Assessment Report
on
Geophysical Surveys
ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim
Record No. 2934 (7)
Mt. Penrose Area
Gold Bridge Region
Lillooet Mining Division
Lat. 50° 51' Long 122° 55'
NTS 92J 15/W

Owner: Tammy L. La Rue
Lillooet, B.C.

Operator: Interex Resources Inc.
Lillooet, B.C.

Information for this report
compiled and written by

John P. La Rue
Interex Resources Inc.
Lillooet, B.C.

July 23rd, 1989

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

18,935

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INTRODUCTION

- (i) The ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim is located at Lat $50^{\circ} 51'$ Long $123^{\circ} 55'$ 6 kilometers west of the town of Gold Bridge, B.C. within the Lillooet Mining Division, NTS Map 92J/15W.

Access to the property's eastern boundary is two-wheel drive from Gold Bridge via West Gunn Lake Rd. Access to the interior portions of the claim is 4-wheel drive via Dunn Rd. which leaves West Gunn Lake Rd. some 600 meters north of the junction with East GunnLake Rd; Dunn Rd. in turn branches into a network of numerous sub-grade logging roads, particularly on the eastern half of the claim.

The property is located on the southeastern slope of Mt. Penrose immediately west and north of Gunn and Lajoie Lakes respectively. The property lies at the southeastern part of the Pacific Ranges, a physiographic division of the Coast Ranges. The terrain is, in general steep and mountainous with the prevalent slope facing towards the south and southeast. Elevations vary from 3000' at the SE corner of the claim to more than 4900' at the NW corner on Mt. Penrose.

Sources of water for all phases of property development are abundant and would potentially include Penrose Creek which bisects the property in a northwesterly direction, Gunn Lake, Lajoie Lake, and Downton Lake.

A B.C. Hydro Generating Station is located in Gold Bridge at the foot of Downton Lake and residential electrical service follows both east and west Gunn Lake Roads.

Forest cover consists primarily of moderate density fir and spruce conifer species on the heights and dense alder and willow deciduous species in the drainages. Undergrowth is generally from moderate to dense, the previously logged off portions being especially thick and difficult to traverse.

- (ii) The ROSE GOLD Mineral Claim Record No. 2934 is comprised of 20 units Modified Grid with an expiry date of July 30th, 1989. This expiry date does not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits. ROSE GOLD is

owned by Tammy L. La Rue of Lillooet, B.C. and operated by Interex Resources Inc. of Lillooet, B.C.. The ROSE GOLD Claim is located on the site of the former Gwendolyn's Glory and G.G. 1 Mineral Claims, and incorporates this ground that had previously been held by Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd. and Chalice Mining Inc. respectively.

Regionally the ROSE GOLD property is located within the famous Bridge River Gold Camp, where production from the Bralorne-Pioneer and Minto Mines together totalled a significant 8,224,520 tons grading and average 0.53 oz/ton Au and 0.12 oz/ton Ag. Today, many of these early discoveries and past producers of the Bridge River camp, including the Bralorne-Pioneer, are currently being re-evaluated as potential modern day producers.

Local geologic history in the vicinity of ROSE GOLD centers around one such former small producer, the VERITAS Group of Reverted Mineral Crown Grants which lie immediately adjacent along the southern boundary of the claim, and are owned and operated by Coral Energy Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The capsule geological comment for the VERITAS Group from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Data Section describes them: "A tongue of Bralorne Diorite intrudes Quartzites and Argillites of the Bridge River (Fergusson) Group and serpentinite. A massive quartz vein, with small amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and native gold, cuts the diorite and the serpentinite. Minerals present include gold and lead." A sample of massive pyrite-arsenopyrite in quartz from the dump of the #3 adit returned 0.56 oz/ton Au (Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd, 1980). Sampling of the Veritas adits by W. Gruenwald B.Sc. of Kerr, Dawson and Assoc. indicated "moderately high grade gold and silver mineralization occurring in massive pyrite and arsenopyrite sulphides occurring as pods within the known vein system". (1978 Ministry of Mines Assessment Report #6971)

ROSE GOLD is located on the site of the former Gwendolyn's Glory and G.G.1 Mineral Claims. In 1979, Climex Mining of B.C. performed geo-exploration surveys on the property consisting of geophysical and geochemical surveys, physical work, limited trenching, and

diamond drilling totalling 30 feet of overburden and 90 feet of bedrock. In 1980 Climex commissioned a "Geological Report on the Gold Bridge Property of Climex Mining of B.C. Ltd." by L. Sookchoff, P.Eng. In 1983, a letter describing local geology was commissioned by Chalice Mining Inc. following a property examination by Edward W. Grove, Ph.D., P. Eng. In 1984, airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Geophysical Surveys were flown by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services Ltd. and a subsequent report written by David G. Mark, Geophysicist, at the request of Chalice Mining Inc. (Assessment Report #12,853). A program of Linecutting, Grid Establishment, and subsequent ground Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were completed by Interex Resources Inc. at the request of D.R. Benn, for assessment purposes in 1985. During 1986, Interex performed geophysical surveys on ROSE GOLD consisting of VLF-EM and Self-Potential surveys. This was followed up in 1987 with additional SP, VLF-EM, and Magnetometer Surveys and limited soil geochemistry, also performed by Interex Resources Inc.

(iii) A summary of work performed on the ROSE GOLD Property for assessment purposes during the 1988-89 exploration season is as follows:

Physical Work-

Pick and shovel work was necessary on the Dunn Rd. access to the claims to make it 4 x 4 passable, and gain entry to the claim. This road washes out each year from Penrose Creek overflowing in spring high water. On one occasion tow truck services were required to extract our 4 x 4 from the middle of the road. Windfalls were cut and removed where they had crossed the access roads on the claim, particularly on Goldpoint Rd. Clearing the windfalls is a continuing yearly project. A campsite was also established immediately north of B Grid Baseline 0 + 00, in anticipation of this seasons work in this area of the claim.

Survey Grid Preparation-

All of the ribbons (survey stations) from previous surveying along the VERITAS road and grid had been removed; most of the ribbons along GOLDPOINT Road had been remove; all of these stations were re-measured and established totalling an aggregate 70 stations or 1.4 km of line re-flagged with numbered ribbon at 20 meter

station intervals. 4.4 km of new survey grid lines were established on B Grid, with stations at 20 meter intervals designated with numbered flagging ribbon for a total of 217 stations.

Self-Potential Survey

2.2 km of Self-Potential survey were completed over Goldpoint Rd. at 10 meter station intervals for a total of 215 readings.

Induced Polarization Survey-

An aggregate 1 km. of Induced Polarization (I.P.) Survey was completed with readings taken at 20 meter station intervals with a dipole-dipole array where $n = 1 = 40m$. A total of 49 readings were taken. An estimated 85% of these readings were duplicated to ensure "real" data.

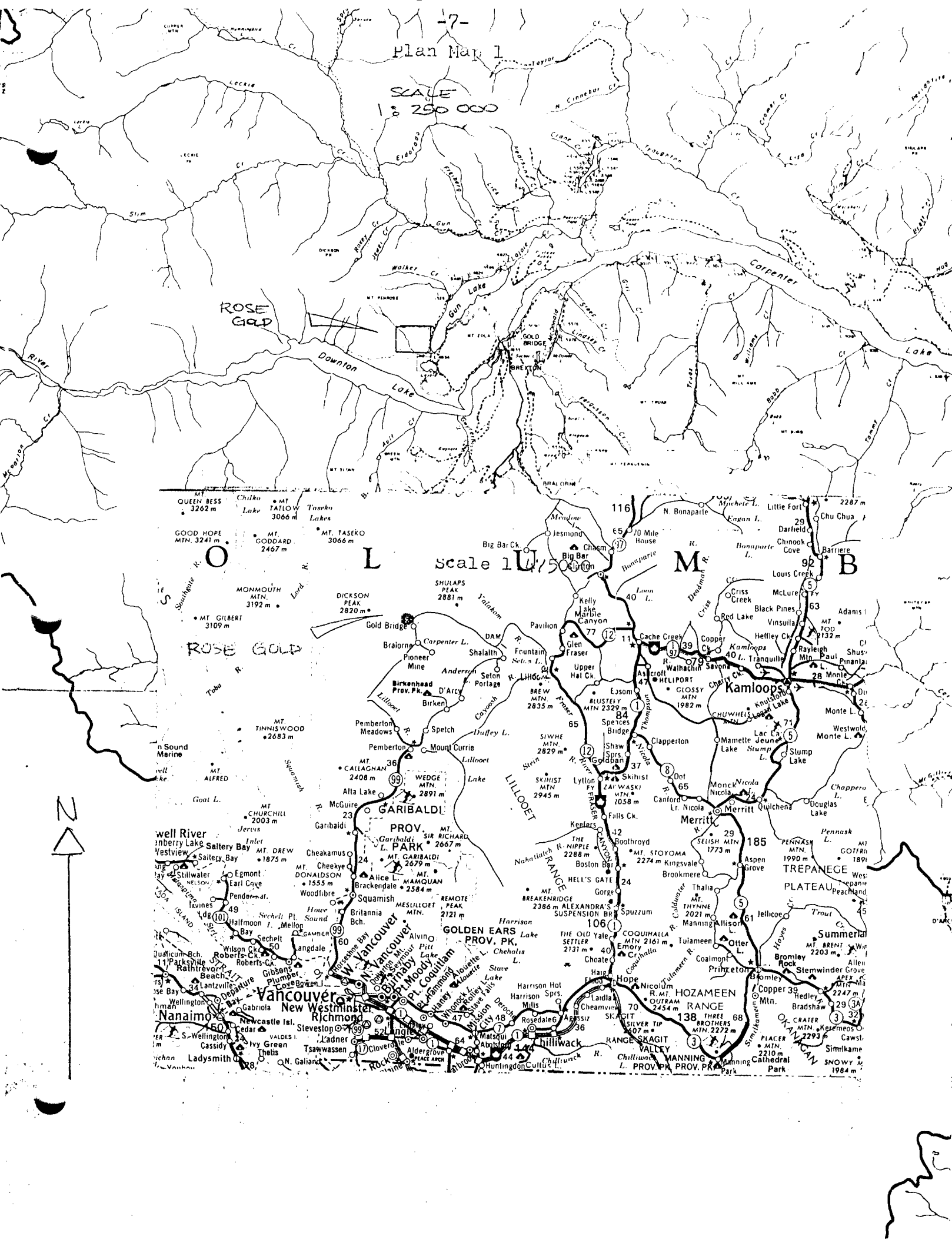
VLF-EM Survey-

An aggregate 4.34 km of VLF-EM Survey was completed over B Grid, with readings taken at 20 meter station intervals for a total of 217 readings.

- (iv) The majority of work for assessment purposes during the 1988-89 exploration season was completed over ground that has previously explored in prior surveys and was mainly of a follow-up nature.

Plan Map 1

SCALE
1 : 250 000

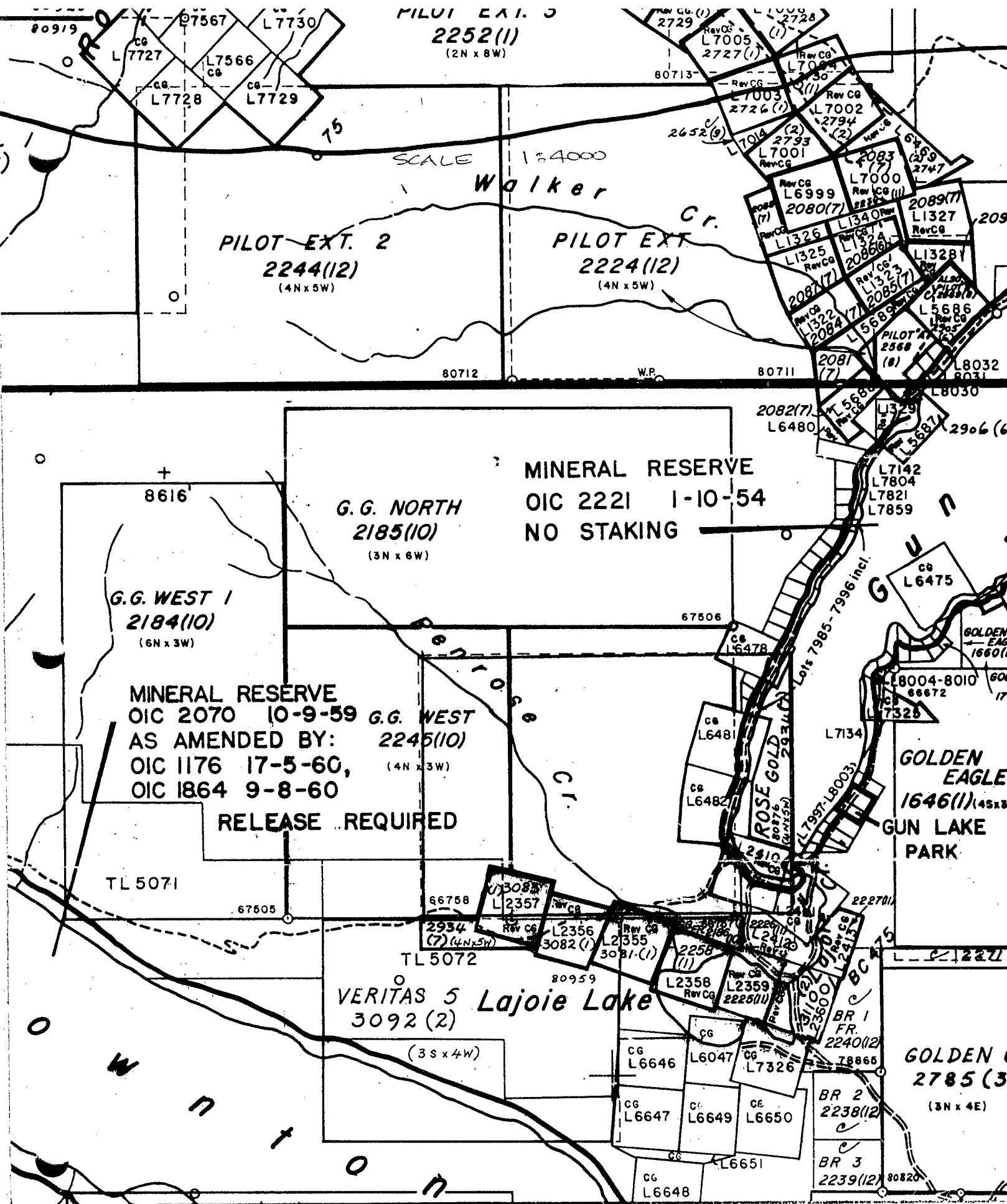


ROSE GOLD

L scale 1:250,000 M B

ROSE GOLD





SCALE 1:4000
Walker Cr.

PILOT EXT. 2
2244(12)
(4N x 5W)

PILOT EXT
2224(12)
(4N x 5W)

MINERAL RESERVE
OIC 2221 1-10-54
NO STAKING

G.G. NORTH
2185(10)
(3N x 6W)

G.G. WEST 1
2184(10)
(6N x 3W)

MINERAL RESERVE
OIC 2070 10-9-59
AS AMENDED BY: 2245(10)
OIC 1176 17-5-60,
OIC 1864 9-8-60
(4N x 3W)

RELEASE REQUIRED

VERITAS 5 Lajoie Lake
3092 (2)
(3S x 4W)

GOLDEN EAGLE
1646(1) (4S x 3E)
GUN LAKE PARK

GOLDEN
2785(3)
(3N x 4E)

ROSE GOLD
L7997-18003
Lois 7985-7996 incl.

BR 1
FR.
2240(12)
78865
BR 2
2238(12)
BR 3
2239(12)
80820

TL 5071

67605

66758

TL 5072

80959

67506

80711

80712

W.P.

GOLDEN EAGLE
1660(1)

L8004-8010
66672

GUN LAKE PARK

GOLDEN
2785(3)

BR 2
2238(12)

BR 3
2239(12)

CG L6646

CG L6647

CG L6648

CG L6047

CG L6649

CG L6650

CG L7326

CG L6651

CG L6648

CG L6481

CG L6482

CG L6478

CG L6475

CG L6475

CG L6475

CG L6475

CG L6475

CG L6475

L7134

L7997-18003

L7142

L7804

L7821

L7859

L7325

L7325

L7325

L7134

L7997-18003

L7142

L7804

L7821

L7859

L7325

L7325

L7325

L8004-8010

L7325

L7325

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L7325

L7325

L7325

L7325

L7325

L7325

GOLDEN EAGLE
1660(1)

L8004-8010
66672

GOLDEN EAGLE
1646(1) (4S x 3E)

GUN LAKE PARK

GOLDEN
2785(3)

BR 1
FR.
2240(12)

BR 2
2238(12)

BR 3
2239(12)

BR 2
2238(12)

BR 3
2239(12)

BR 2
2238(12)

BR 3
2239(12)

80919

97567

L7730

L7727

L7566

L7728

L7729

PILOT EXT. 3
2252(1)
(2N x 8W)

2729

Rev CG L7005

2727(1)

80713

Rev CG L7004

2794

Rev CG L7003

2726(1)

Rev CG L7002

2794

Rev CG L7001

2793

Rev CG L7000

2794

Rev CG L6999

2080(7)

Rev CG L1326

L1325

Rev CG L1324

2081(7)

Rev CG L1323

2085(7)

Rev CG L1322

2084(7)

Rev CG L1321

2083(7)

Rev CG L1320

2082(7)

Rev CG L1319

L1318

Rev CG L1317

L1316

Rev CG L1315

L1314

Rev CG L1313

L1312

Rev CG L1311

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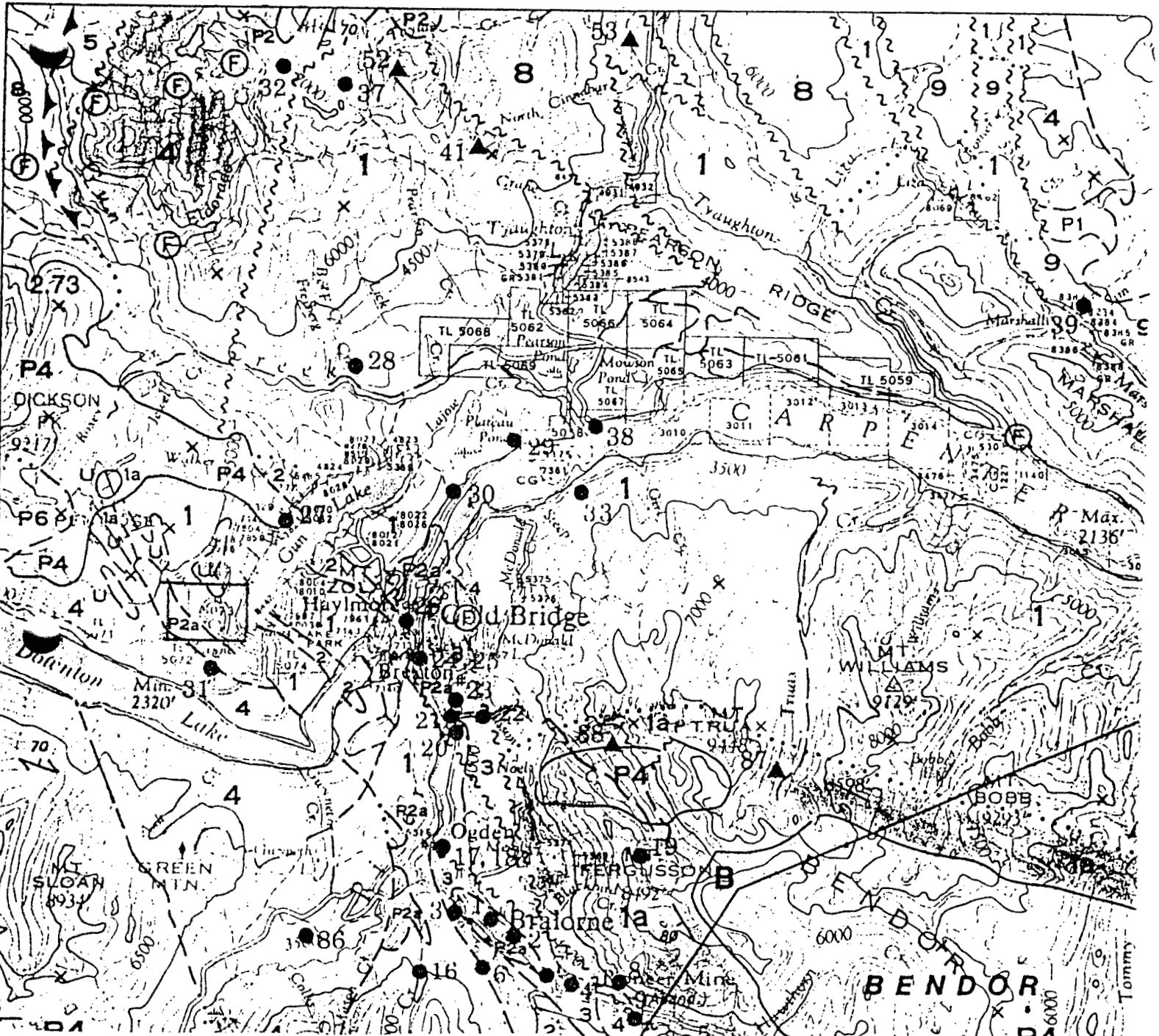
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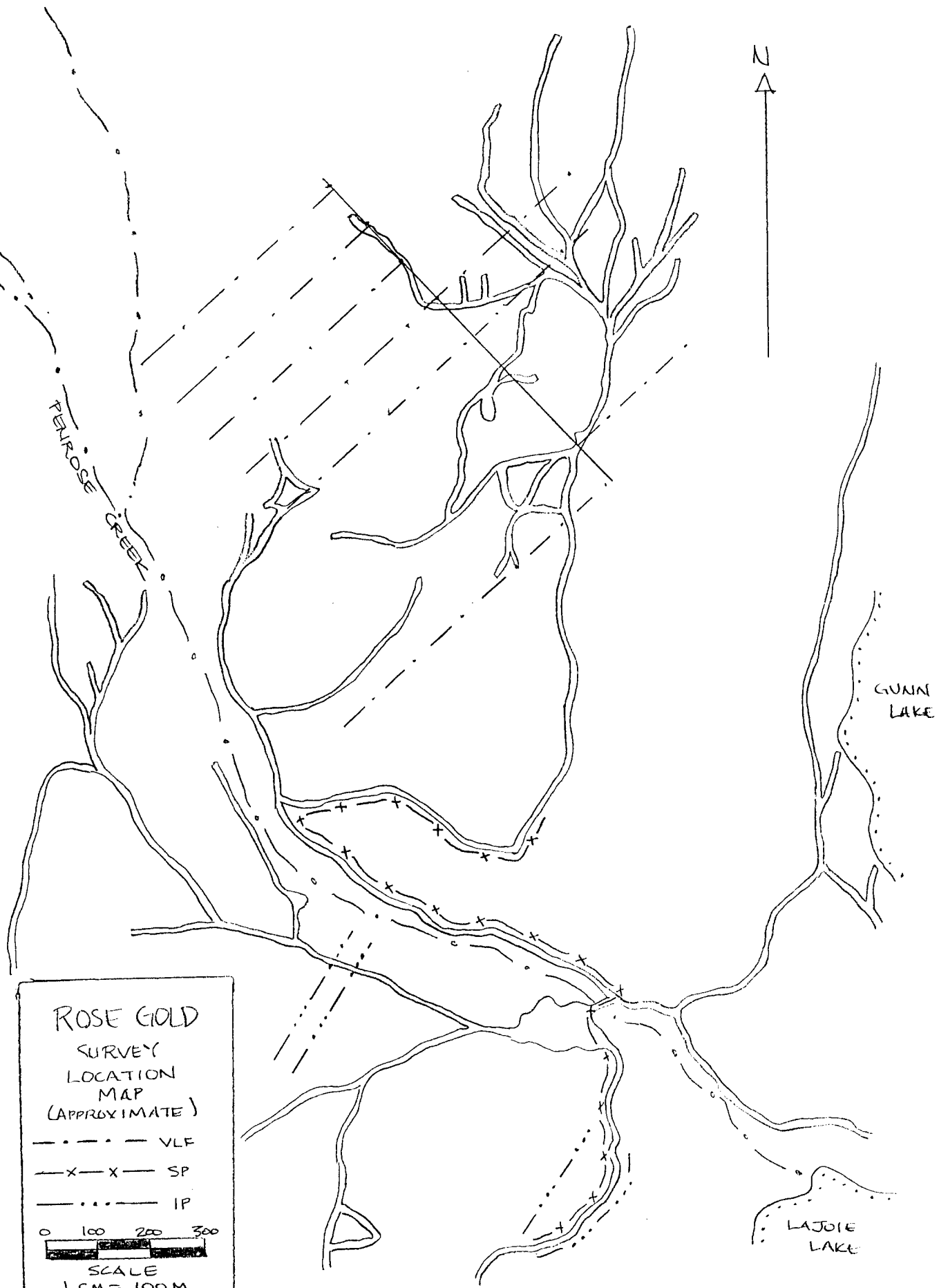
L6475

L6475

L6475



- 1 - Bridge River Group (Fergusson): Chert argillite, phyllite, greenstone
- P2a- Bralorne Intrusions
- U - Ultrabasics
- 2 - Noel Formation: Thin Bedded chert, argillite, conglomerate, greenstone
- 3 - Pioneer Formation: Greenstone derived from andesitic flows, minor rhyolitic breccia and pyroclastics
- 4 - Hurley Formation: Thin bedded limy argillite, phyllite, limestone tuff



ROSE GOLD
 SURVEY
 LOCATION
 MAP
 (APPROXIMATE)

- · - · - VLF
 - x - x - SP
 - · - · - IP

0 100 200 300

SCALE
 1 CM = 100 M

J. Harve
 July '89

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND EVALUATION

Self-Potential Survey-

A total of 2.2 km of Self-Potential (S.P.) Survey was completed at 10 meter station intervals for a total of 215 readings. This survey was completed over a portion of Goldpoint Rd. which had been surveyed during the 1986 exploration season. This former survey indicated an intense SP anomaly centered at GP 0 + 1180 with readings well over 200 millivolts. Due to the varying prevailing soil moisture conditions at the time of the survey, a topographic/physiographic adjustment factor was added to many of the readings taken where the stations were conspicuously "dry". In compensating for the lack of moisture, the results could be profiled, but the resultant data was "noisy" with several spurious anomalous/sub-anomalous readings encountered. During this exploration season, an effort was made to perform a follow-up SP Survey during late spring, while the ground still retained fairly uniform moisture in the hopes that much of the background "noise" encountered in the earlier '86 survey, might be eliminated; at the same time it was intended to hopefully re-affirm the intense anomaly mentioned above.

The results of the '89 survey differ from the '86 survey dramatically. Immediately noted is the 'quieter' background, without the spurious anomalies encountered in the previous survey. At the same time, the anomaly at GP 0 + 1180 intensified in tenor. It is felt that this seasons SP results more accurately reflect the true self-potential of the surveyed ground. Future SP surveying should be completed in either spring or late fall when the natural moisture in the soil is relatively homogeonus.

The following quotes are taken from "A Guide to Prospecting by the Self-Potential Method" by S.V. Burr, Consulting Geologist-Geophysicist with the Ontario Geological Survey. Paper 99: "Most gold deposits are not good conductors, but do contain some sulphides which can be detected by the SP method. Natural SP anomalies, of negative sign by convention, are caused by the iron sulphides pyrite and pyrrhotite, the copper sulphide chalcopyrite, and the native element graphite. The SP method responds to good conducting sulphides (both oxidized and unoxidized bodies),

graphite and nonconducting disseminated sulphides if these sulphides are oxidizing. The SP method does not determine secondary fields, so survey results are much easier to interpret. It does not respond to subsurface valleys, wet clay, shears, or faults; and in the author's experience, the SP method does not provide results which could lead to a false anomaly. In over 500 SP anomalies which were stripped or drilled, the author always found the source of the SP anomaly to be sulphides and/or graphite in the underlying rock."

In the self-potential method, a millivoltmeter-potentiometer is connected to two porous clay pots by an insulated cable. The clay pots are filled with copper sulphate in solution, and are 'screwed' into the surface of the soil. The clay pots act as electrodes and the millivoltmeter reads the "potential" difference between the two pots, each at a designated station. This potential difference is caused by minute electrical charges that are spontaneously generated by groundwater or moisture reacting with a sulphide body; more positive values are encountered distal to the oxidizing sulphide body, with more negative values on top or over it. A millivolt difference greater than -30 millivolts is considered anomalous, and under the proper conditions should reflect either underlying sulphide mineralization or graphite or both, as the causative source. Sulphides produce a range of from -30 mv to -350 mv between the most positive and most negative readings, while graphite has a range generally greater than -350 mv. Systematic measurements of voltages at the surface may show a significant change when massive sulphide mineralization is present, and the readings when plotted would reflect the sulphide mineralization in the negative contours greater than -30 mv but less than -350 mv.

Results of the '89 SP Survey confirm the location of an intense anomaly at GP 0 + 1180 and have also delineated a second anomaly (parallel ?) at GP 0 + 1320. Both anomalies exhibit millivolt readings in excess of 400 millivolts. The intensity of the data generated suggests the causative source to be either graphite or graphite/sulphides. The correlative presence of anomalous soil ^(187 ASSESSMENT - ROSE GOLD) geochemistry for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead and strontium in this area and immediately down slope suggest that sulphide mineralization along with graphite are the probable causative source of these SP anomalies.

VLF-EM Survey

An aggregate 4.34 km of VLF-EM Survey was completed over B grid, with readings taken at 20 meter station intervals for a total of 217 readings. Focus of the survey was a search for conductive zones which might be related to economic mineralization, and simultaneously extend the surveyed limits of B Grid with reference to those anomalies generated from the 1986 exploration program. The Seattle transmitting station was used in the survey, since all of the anomalies generated thus far have suggested a north-northwest bearing.

A Sabre Electronics Model 27 VLF-EM receiver was used in the survey. VLF (very low frequency) electromagnetics operate indirectly through VLF military radio communication transmissions. These electromagnetic transmission waves set up measureable secondary electromagnetic fields in certain geologic structures such as fault zones (which are also sometimes mineralized) and/or heavily mineralized "conductors" such as concentrations of massive sulphide mineralization (gold bearing massive sulphide arsenopyrite-pyrite mineralization occurs on the proximal VERITAS property). It is this secondary generated electromagnetic field which is measured by a VLF-EM receiver. To provide maximum coupling, a military transmission station is selected whose geographical location is in the same direction or as nearly parallel as possible to the strike of the expected conductor. Seattle was deemed the overall best station to use for this survey not only for the strength and stability of it's signal, but also to provide the maximum coupling for an expected north-west striking conductor.

Using the VLF-EM method, results are plotted as dip angle (relative angle from the receiver to the source of the secondary field) and field strength (relative measurements of the comparative strength of the secondary field) components. By design, conductors are located at field strength maxima simultaneous with a favourable dip angle crossover from positive to negative (or vice-versa depending on the operator's orientation of the receiver to the station).

Results of the 1989 VLF-EM survey has extended three of the four anomalies generated in previous surveys on B Grid. Dip angle and field

strength components have been plotted in profile for visual reference, with the correlative crossover/field strength highs indicated by the broken line depicting the approximate center of the anomalies.

Induced Polarization Survey

Focus of the I.P. Survey was to initially obtain a profile over the Veritas Crown Grant vein system, and to use this data as a geophysical signature in evaluating the subsequent planned I.P. profiling of the correlative VLF-EM/SP/anomalies generated in earlier surveys. From the outset, some difficulty was encountered in obtaining data which could be duplicated. Several spurious, unaccountable one station anomalies which could not be duplicated, and power input 'shifts' were noted. Each reading finally accepted was the result of 'duplicating' or even 'triplimating' the reading. Even then, the numerous inequalities and high voltages required to obtain some readings, forced the abandonment of the I.P. Survey on Line 350 of A Grid. The data is presented in profile only, uncountoured, for assessment purposes only.

Upon returning to Vancouver, the equipment was submitted for serviceing; a broken/intermittent wire in the transmitter was diagnosed as the reason for the shifting and necessitated high voltages.

The equipment consisted of a Sabre portable 500 watt frequency domain unit. The dipole-dipole array was used where $n=l=40$ meters. The percent frequency and apparent resistivity data is plotted in plan at a scale of 1:2000. An aggregate 1 km of I.P. Survey was completed with readings taken at 20 meter station intervals for a total of 49 readings. A rough estimate of 85% of these readings were duplicated or even triplicated. The data is included in this report and submitted for ~~visual~~ reference only and all readings may be suspect. An induced polarization survey is anticipated as part of next years exploration program.

Discussion of Results

Probably the most important features generated from the 1989 exploration program were the affirmation and extension by the VLF method of the GP 0 + 1180 correlative SP-VLF-Geochem anomaly over a distance greater than 1.2 km, and the discovery of a second SP anomaly lying possibly parallel alongside. This anomaly(ies) is felt to correspond with a NNW striking anomaly previously mapped in an airborne geophysical survey conducted by Columbia Airborne Geophysics in Sept '84 (Assessment Report #12,853) and may represent a major structural feature of the claim. In the above report, David Mark states: "...Both the VLF-EM and Magnetic surveys revealed lineations within the survey area that are likely caused by fault, shear and/or contact zones. These can be important indicators of sulphide and native gold mineralization especially where the lineations cross. There are also some strong VLF-EM single line conductors that are possibly caused by gold and/or sulphide mineralization....Several lineations that are indicative of faults have been mapped across the property striking in virtually all directions. **The lineations cross each other on the property in different areas..** Structure is often important for the emplacement of mineralizing fluids especially where lineations intersect. Thus these areas may have greater exploration interest."

Next years exploration schedule includes I.P. profiling of all anomalies thus far generated in prior surveys and additional VLF-EM mapping using the Hawaii and Annapolis transmitting stations to possibly delineate conductors striking in a perpendicular direction to this main structure/anomaly.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Survey Gridding	\$ 450
VLF-EM Survey	450
Self-Potential Survey	300
Induced Polarization Survey	950
Rentals	
-VLF Receiver 15 days @ \$15/day	165
-Self-Potential Unit plus wire	140
-Induced Polarization Equipment	No charge due to technical failure
-4 x 4 Rental plus mileage 15 days @ \$30/day plus 785 km @ \$0.25/km	646
Report Costs: Typing, photocopying, Map preparation, report	750
Mob-de-Mob: Gas, Ferry, Camp Supplies, Exploration Supplies, Motel (1 night), and Tow truck services	1090
Physical Work : Repair road washouts and clear access roads of windfalls	300
TOTAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES	\$ 5231.00

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction
in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
B.C. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,
British Columbia, Canada



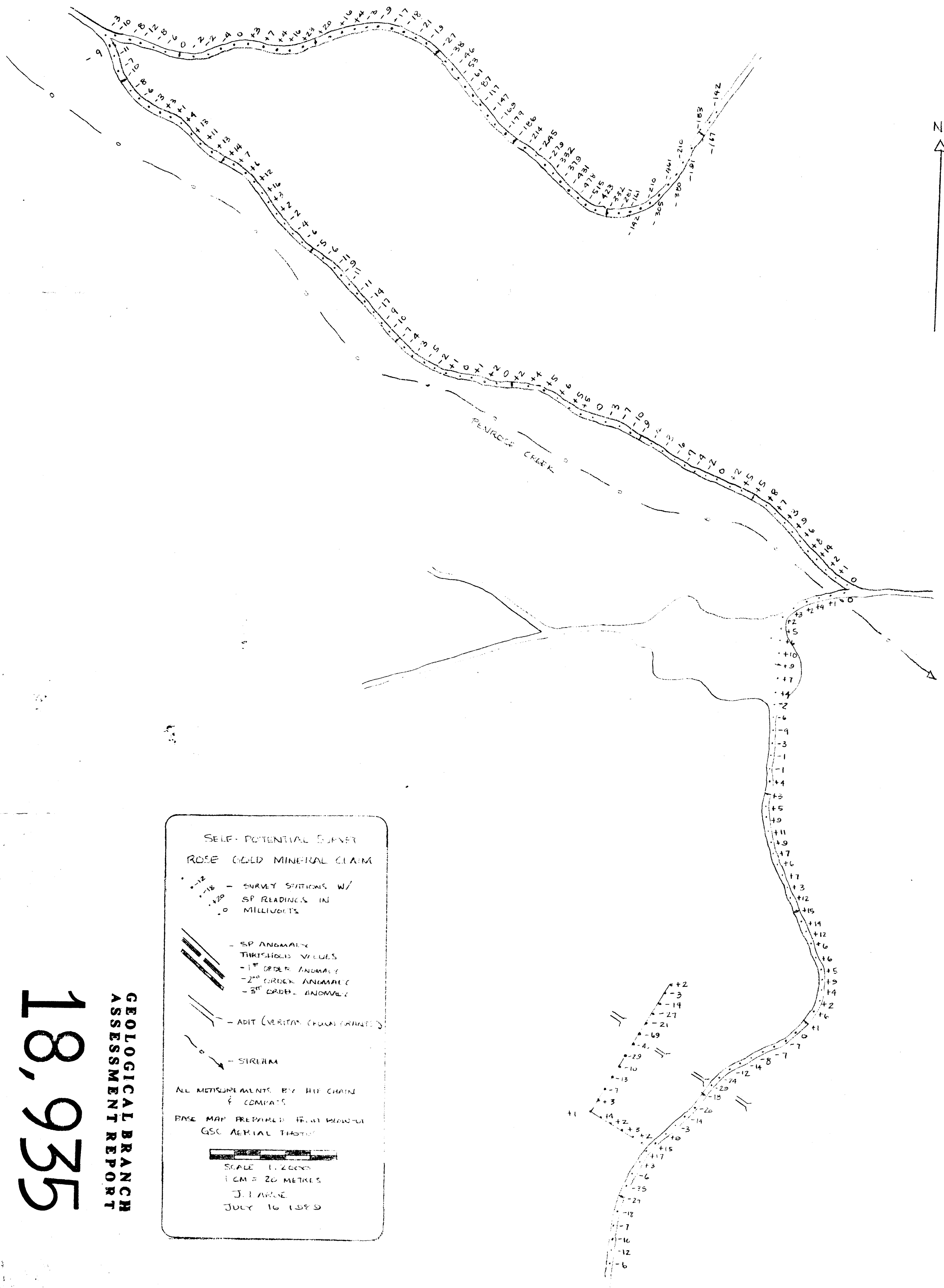
Malaspina
College

Director / Dean

Registrar

Instructor

215



18,935

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 TROPEL COALS MINERAL CLAIM

FREQUENCY EFFECT %	RESISTIVITY
1.25	295
1.5	409
3.5	340

- INSTRUMENTATION : CASPEL MODEL 21
- TYPE : FREQUENCY EFFECT
- FREQUENCIES : 0.5 Hz - 6.10 Hz
- CURRENT : DIPOLE DIPOLE
- CABLE SPACING : 40 METERS
- WIRE SEPARATION : 40 METERS

$n = l = 40M$

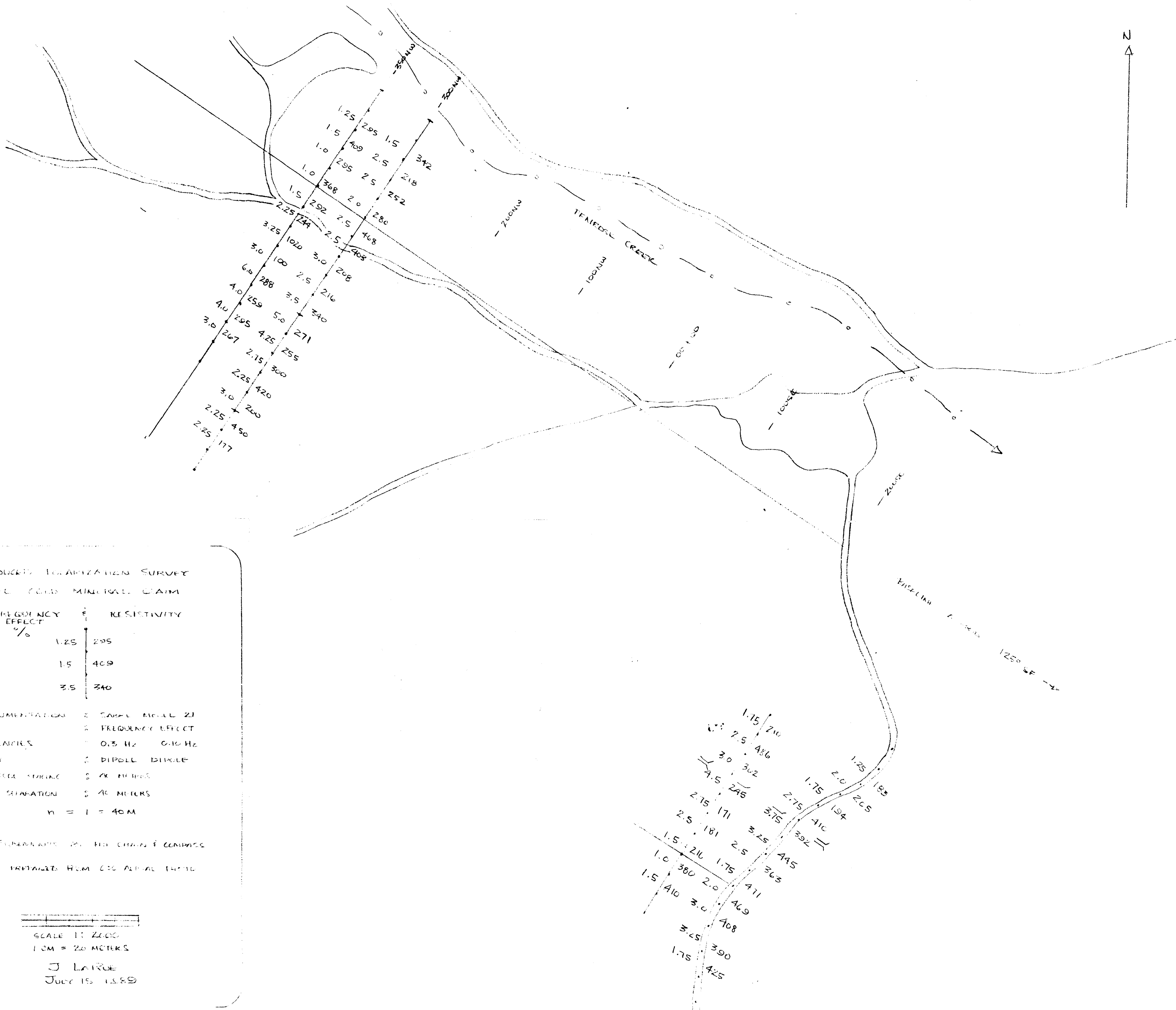
ALL MEASUREMENTS IN METERS & COMPASS

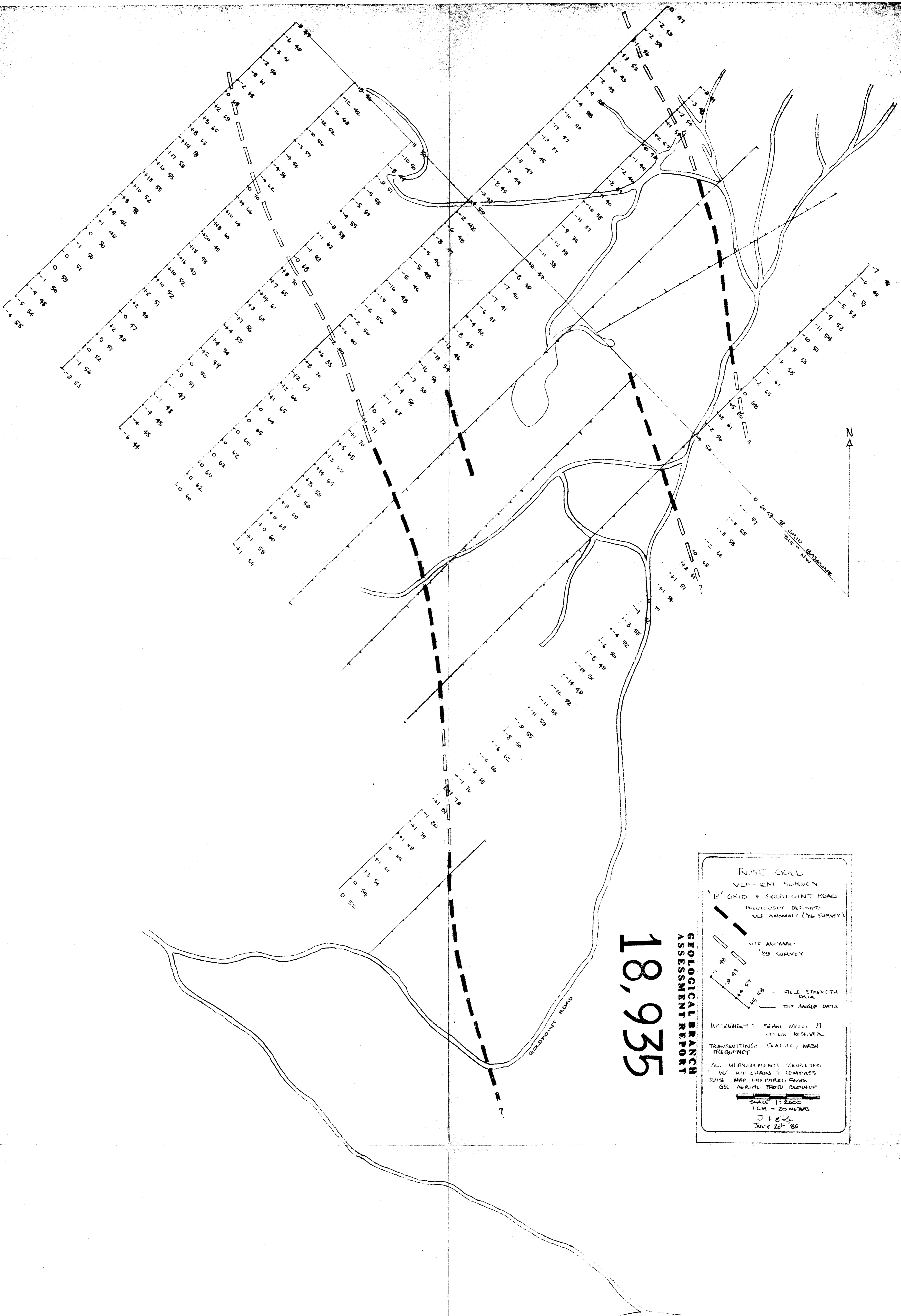
BASE MAP DERIVED FROM 6:25 AIRAL PHOTO



SCALE 1:2000
 1 CM = 20 METERS

J LAIRD
 JULY 15 1989





18,935

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

ROSE GOLD
VLF-EM SURVEY
B' GRID & GOLDPOINT ROAD
PREVIOUSLY DEFINED
VLF ANOMALY ('86 SURVEY)

VLF ANOMALY
'89 SURVEY

FIELD STRENGTH
DATA

DIP ANGLE DATA

INSTRUMENT: SARKI MODEL 71
VLF EM RECEIVER

TRANSMITTING: SEATTLE, WASH.
FREQUENCY

ALL MEASUREMENTS CORRECTED
W/ HIP CHAIN & COMPASS
BASE MAP PREPARED FROM
GSC AERIAL PHOTO BLOWUP

SCALE 1:2000
1 CM = 20 METERS
JLB
JULY 20th '80