

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

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Channel File

823686

EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE  
CHANNEL PROPERTY, VERNON M.D., VERNON, B.C.

Introduction

Claims held under the Channel Option Agreement include the Channel, Channels 2 to 4 inclusive and the Cody claim. Owners are Kenneth L. Daughtry, William R. Gilmour of Vernon and Victor E. Erickson of Vancouver.

Property is located about 8 miles from Vernon on the south side of Coldstream Valley. The King Edward Lake road cuts through the claims making access convenient. Several old logging roads on the claims facilitated mapping.

Topography varies from rounded small knolls to steep lava bluffs. King Edward Creek cuts deeply, dissecting all rock types. Since this creek runs at an oblique angle to the prevailing north-northwesterly trend in the gneisses, it is very likely fault controlled. No vertical movement has occurred in Miocene or later times.

Exploration Approach

Base maps at a scale of 1:10,000 and 1:5,000 made from a blow-up of the 1:50,000 scale government map was used in conjunction with air photo mapping. Base maps were desperately out of date, consequently all roads had to be transferred from air photos.

Initially roadside mapping was used to delineate the larger features with subsequent selected traverses to define contacts. Emphasis was placed on distribution of rock units and the search for structures that might suggest the presence of paleostream channel or sedimentary basins beneath the Miocene lavas as well as following out the extent of the exposed Miocene gravels. To this extent the program was successful - all drill holes encountered unconsolidated to semi-consolidated Miocene sediments.

Criteria used for determining basins or channels were:

1. Presence of exposed gravels beneath lavas.
2. Projection of known or mapped major faults under the Miocene lavas.
3. Attitude of clastic volcanic rocks that occur as interlava tuffs and breccias.
4. Attitude of flow banding in lavas. (This can be misleading if not carefully observed over a number of outcrops).

Copies: D.A. Laurie  
P.T. Clark  
Oct 17/77

5. Location of lavas bounded by basement gneiss or granites occurring at higher elevation than the lavas.
6. Collapse structures in lavas because of possible erosion of underlying sediments.

To test the established targets, the only conclusive method is by drilling. In targets not covered by lavas, a rotary drill was used. This is a rapid, effective way to penetrate unconsolidated material. In other target areas where the Miocene lava caps the sediments, a diamond drill with NQ size rods was used to penetrate the lavas. When the sediments were reached and if these could not be cored, B casing was used as drill rod with a tricone bit. This combination proved quite successful and capable of handling any situation.

Initially to test for uranium a Sabre Electronics down hole Geiger probe was used. This type of probe is best used in an established uranium camp where the uranium-thorium ratios are known. Toward the end of the drill programme, a Geometrics GR 410 Gamma Ray spectrometer was obtained. Drill holes 77 - C1 and 77 - C8 were probed with this instrument.

### Paleogeography

Drilling and mapping has suggested a rather uneven pre-Miocene topography dominated by the north-north westerly trending gneissic ridges. Along the southern side of the Coldstream Valley at an elevation of approximately 1,000 meters, there was a westerly flowing river that was at least 400 meters wide which left a deposit of sands and gravels with a basal clay bed for a total thickness of about 50 to 55 meters.

Into this pre lava river flowed smaller drainages from the higher plateau to the south. King Edward Creek, which now forms the main drainage from King Edward Lake was likely present at that time, draining the sedimentary basin at drill hole 77 - C5. This sedimentary basin, in its last stages prior to the capping by lavas, was swampy leaving an accumulation of peat-like organic shales.

A second channel occurs at Drill hole 77 - C7 on Channel 2 claim. Location of drill site 77 - C7 was made on the assumption that the projected fault beneath the lavas would be a likely location for a pre-lava stream channel.

The eastern extension of the main westerly flowing river has not been followed beyond the eastern margin of the Channel 2 claim.

### Geology

Oldest rocks on the Channel property are the pre-Tertiary high grade metamorphic rocks of the Monashee Group. They consist mainly of paragneisses with pegmatitic phases.

The gneisses are intruded by a Cretaceous pluton, believed to be related to the Valhalla intrusions south-east of Kelowna. It is a medium grained granodiorite in part gneissic and is exposed along the northern margin of the claim group. At one location, near a road junction 50 m west of the Legal Corner Post of the Cody claim, Peter Christopher of the B.C.D.M. identified the mineral Allanite. Allanite is a silicate of rare earths that may contain up to 3% thorium and possibly 0.5% uranium. The high radioactivity was first noted by Ken Daughtry.

Tertiary rocks unconformably overlie all the above rock. They may be divided into four groups:-

- (a) A lowermost pre-lava sedimentary unit;
- (b) A lower lava sequence;
- (c) An interlava sedimentary unit, and
- (d) An upper lava sequence.

The interlava sedimentary unit is not present everywhere.

Within the lowermost sedimentary unit there are:-

- (a) River and stream channel unconsolidated sands and gravels with a basal unit of clay. These are distinctly fluvial and consist of flattened pebbles and boulders of gneiss, quartzite, granitic material in a quartz sand;
- (b) Deposits of unconsolidated lithic sandstones, mudstones, siltstones with only minor beds of conglomerate. These are generally poorly sorted and appear to be the products of rapid accumulation, culminating in a quiet period during which swampy conditions existed producing about 2 m of peat-like organic shales. Renewed sedimentation with accompanied volcanic activity covered this swamp with an additional 10 m of volcanic sediments, sandstones and siltstones.

The clean river sediments occur along the north boundary of the claim; the other basinal type sediments occur on the Channel claim to the south at hole 77 - C5.

Overlying these sediments is the lowermost lava unit. It consists of two distinct flows, a lower dark green to black fine grained basalt and an upper black olivine basalt marked by large clusters of olivine crystals. The olivine basalt is in part serpentinized. The flow contacts are marked by a highly vesicular flow-top breccia. This distinctive olivine basalt has not been found everywhere on the claims.

The interlava sedimentary unit consists mainly of volcanic sands and siltstones and represents a period of volcanic inactivity during which time these sediments were deposited. The sand has up to 7% white mica and a large percentage of quartz in addition to the volcanic material. It is likely the erosion products of both the volcanics and the gneisses.

The uppermost lava sequence consists of fine dark green to black basalt commonly amygdaloidal and vesicular. There are two distinct flows separated by flow top vesicular lavas and flow top breccia.

The Tertiary lava sequence is believed to be Miocene in age and consist of sheet like flows extending over large areas. Direction of flow was likely northerly and north easterly. Individual flow thickness varies from less than 10 m to 30 meters. They commonly form bluffs and, near-flow margins or fronts exhibit a columnar structure.

#### Summary and Conclusions

The premise on which this property was optioned was that pre-Miocene lava unconsolidated sedimentary channel deposits existed and that these justified the exploration costs. To this end the programme was successful - all drill holes encountered sediments. However, results of the drill hole probing have shown a complete lack of any radiogenic minerals in these sediments.

Untested targets remain on the Chanel #2 mineral claim along the projected fault to the SE of drill hole 77 - C7, along the ridge S-west of the Cody claim and on the east side of the Channel claim. However, in the light of no radiometric response in the areas drilled, the wisdom of further search is debatable.

John C. Lund

October 11, 1977  
/meb

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*copy handed to M. Loomie  
by W. Sirola  
Aug 26/77*

August 23, 1977

TO: W.M. Sirola  
FROM: J.C. Lund  
SUBJECT: EXPLORATION REPORT TO AUGUST 15, 1977

Drilling was stopped on the Vidler property on July 26 with the completion of hole 77 - V5 to 114.3m. The hole ended in pale green Rhyolite tuff. No distinctly anomalous readings were obtained on the geiger probe.

The hole was stopped at 114.3m because of drilling problems. The rotary lost 2 wheels from the bit at about 91.4m - a new bit was put on and at 114.3m all three wheels from the new bit were lost preventing further drilling in this hole.

Drilling started on the Channel Option on July 29, 1977. The first hole was collared on the lavas above the placer diggings. The rotary was unable to penetrate the lavas and the drill was moved to site no. 2, immediately south of the diggings and collared in the gravels.

Drill hole 77 - C2 intersected sand and gravels to about 27.4m, then large boulders in a sand and clay matrix to 33.5m. From 33.5m to about 40m the material is mainly clay with scattered large boulders. The hole bottomed in a brown qtz - bi gneiss at 42.36m. Loss of water prevented continuous sampling. However, in the lower section from 33.5m to the bottom, samples were collected and sent to Vangeochem to be assayed for U plus Au.

A sampler was used that gave a 1/8 split of the sludge return.

One anomalous reading was obtained at 35.05m. The reading is a point anomaly that is repeatable by backing the probe up and moving slowly over this point again. The geiger reaches a maximum of 1500 cpm then drops back to range between 100 and 450 cpm. An average is difficult to determine - a reasonable guess would be around 400 cpm. Since our probe is non-discriminatory the source of the radiometric reading remains unknown. In addition the sample taken here is a 1.5m sample and dilution could easily wash any Uranium that might be present at the "point" anomaly.

Drill hole 77 - C3 was started on August 9, 1977 and completed to 64m on August 10, 1977. The unconsolidated material is mainly clay with boulders of gneiss, foliated

grandiorite and quartzite. There would appear to be some Pre Miocene volc. debris. Basement rock is a chloritic gneiss. The drill went about 2.5m into the basement.

This hole was probed by Noranda with their discriminating probe. Nothing of interest was encountered and was not expected, since the material is primarily Pleistocene.

A Longyear 38 diamond drill was moved onto hole 77 - C1 on the lava bluffs on August 15, 1977. This hole will be cored to the base of the gravels then a tricone (N size) will be used through the gravels.

Considerable trouble was encountered with the drilling causing delays and consuming much of my time. Consequently, the mapping of both the Channel and Crescent properties suffered. In addition, the use of non-coring drilling in areas of complex and unknown geology adds the additional burden of determining rock types on bases of chip samples. Time is needed to study these under microscope to give some confidence to the rock name applied. Each 3m section examined is contaminated by material washed from the walls of all the sections above and rock type changes are made on first appearance of different material.

Geological mapping on the Channel Claims is almost complete at 1" =  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi. This will be transferred to the expanded topo map at a scale of 1 : 5000 when it arrives from Vancouver.

Daughtry & Associates will complete mapping the Crescent claims.

Geology of the Vidler property will be adjusted as necessary from new information when the topo map is received from Vancouver.

The introduction of Daughtry in the Crescent C1. mapping will allow more time on my part for the development and expansion of ideas on the Channel and Vidler Option and, hopefully, in the area generally.

John C. Lund

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July 11, 1977

TO: W.M. Sirola  
FROM: J.C. Lund  
SUBJECT: Exploration Report - Vidler and Channel Options,  
Vernon M.D., Vernon, B.C.  
Period: June 16 - 30, 1977

Diamond Drilling: Vidler Option

Drill hole 77 - V2 was at 176.8m (580 ft.) by the end of this period and had not yet reached the granitic or gneissic basement rock. Rock encountered is a well bedded assemblage of interbedded mudstones and sandstones with occasional conglomerate units. These rocks are similar to those on the Knight claims in all respects, including the presence of coal and pyrite. Coal and pyrite are usually in amounts less than 10% of the host unit and less than 1% of the total sedimentary sequence. Thin beds of tan to brown coloured tuff occur throughout the drill hole.

Drill problems were encountered in the early stages of this drill hole. The bullnose bit and tricone were found ineffective and only after reverting to core drilling, did it make significant progress.

Channel Option

Mapping was completed over 60% of the Channel and Cody claims using air photos (1" = ¼ mi.) and B.C. Forest Inventory maps (1" = ¼ mi.) as a base.

The only significant miocene (?) gravel deposits found is that exposed on the Cody placer deposit. It can be traced for about 3,000 ft. (915m) and would appear to have a maximum width of 600 ft. Efforts to locate a continuation of this channel across the creek to the west of the Cody placer were unsuccessful. To the east, a large volcanic slide appears to have cut off any continuity - the larger area here therefore is a channel or beach deposit 3,000 ft. by 600 ft., extending eastward from the Cody placer deposit.

Toward King Edward Lake, bedded volcanoclastic rocks dip westerly at  $5^{\circ}$  -  $10^{\circ}$  suggesting a possible eastern margin to a channel. These volcanic rocks are likely the basal unit of a succession of flows. More work is needed here.

#### Big Salmon Project

Between June 24 and June 28, Stan Maurer and myself went to Carmacks, Y.T. to (a) test the VLF-EM (airborne) over known coal deposits at Carmacks and, (b) to fly over coal leases held by Kerr Addison Mines near and east of Big Salmon (an abandoned post on the Yukon River).

Test flights indicated that the instrument was ineffective even at altitude of 75 ft. above the ground surface. To further test the method, 6 lines were flown in an E - W direction over an area on Kerr's ground where Gerry Noel (consultant at present mapping this area) had found a series of thin seams of coal in a thick shale sequence. This test also proved unsuccessful and the flying was abandoned.

#### Plans for next period

##### Vidler Option

1. Move drill near Hole 77 - V1 and core drill to further test the anomalous zone indicated by the Geiger probe at the base of the sedimentary sequence.
2. Start drill program on the Channel property using a rotary drill.

John C. Lund



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June 21, 1977

TO; W.M. Sirola  
FROM; J.C. Lund  
SUBJECT: EXPLORATION REPORT - VIDLER AND CHANNEL OPTIONS,  
NEAR VERNON, B.C., FOR PERIOD JUNE 1 - 15, 1977

Vidler Option

1. Drill hole 77 - V1 was completed on June 2 to a depth of 92.36 m (303 ft.).
2. Samples of sludges were collected over 10 ft. lengths and sent to Vangeo-chem Labs. Ltd. for assay ( $U_3O_8$ ).
3. Drilling started on hole 77 - V2 on June 9 and by June 15 had reached 242 ft. but lost 100 ft. when changing bits.
4. Decision was made to go to core drilling - bull nose bit is not working on hole 77 - V2.
5. Probed drill hole 77 - V1 on June 10 using the Topofil for metering the depth. A profile and probe values are attached.

Channel Option

Started mapping along roads for general geological picture and following out the known Channel gravels and conglomerates on the Cody claim. Mapping is sporadic because of the need to keep tabs on the drill on the Vidler Option and progress is understandably slow.

Immediate object on the Channel Option is to establish at least 3 drill sites on the known gravels for the initial work phase. Search for other targets will follow during the next period.

## Big Bend Project

On Saturday, June 4, and Sunday, June 5, Fred Chow, myself and 2 men from Coates Enterprises cleared campsite, erected Fred's tent and built the first drill set up on the CC Claims near Revelstoke.

## General Comments

Probe: On June 2, using a borrowed probe from Union Carbide, I started probing hole 77 - V1. At 33.5 m the instrument quit and had to be sent for repairs. Apparently water got into the tube, causing a short circuit.

On June 10, I probed hole #77 - V1, using our own probe without an attached metering devise. For depth control a Topofil was used. The string was tapped to the probe and, together with the probe cable, was passed over a clothesline pulley attached to a tripod set over the hole. When the probe is let down to ground level or 00 meters, the counter on the Topofil is zeroed. This has proven to be an effective method of depth control, however, probing can only be done going down the hole since the Topofil cannot be reversed.

On June 14 a test run was made at the Tye Option on Noranda's drill hole NT 1 for correlation with their machine and known assay grades. There was good correlation in the profile shape using our Geiger probe with that produced by Noranda's scintillometer. Results of this test run are attached.

In using the chartless probe, readings are taken at 1.52 m intervals in quiet sections increasing to every 16 cm, 30 cm or 60 cms as the radioactive response dictates.

Diamond Drilling: The use of the Bullnose bit is effective only where the rock is reasonably solid and uniform. Drill hole V 1 went well, Drill hole 77 - V2 is having problems. Where the rock is a semi to unconsolidated conglomerate, the bit life is short and the danger of caving is imminent when pulling out to change bits. Drill hole 77 - V2 was at 242 ft. When bit had to be changed, it was necessary to ream 104 ft. By the time the bottom of the hole was reached, the bit was worn out. In changing bits again more cave occurred and at June 15 reaming was at 140 ft. and moving slowly.

In discussing the problem with H. Allen, it was concluded that we would likely do better driving casing well into a near solid formation then proceeding with a standard coring bit. This is how we will go in completing this hole. Drill holes 3 and 4 should be drilled in this manner.

With some luck we should be finished drilling the initial 4 holes on the Vidler Option by July 1. At that time this machine will be moving to another job. Herb advises, however, that he will have others available for our other drilling.

J.C. Lund

Attach.

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File 82 general  
copy sent to Toronto  
January 1977

14th December 1976

CHANNEL CLAIM GROUP

VERNON B.C. (NTS 82L3E)

K.L. Daughtry and Associates, Box 795, Vernon, B.C. hold 68 units in five claims situated 6-8 miles south south east of Vernon, B.C. Elevation ranges from 3000ft. to 4700ft. on the claim group.

Access is good. An all weather forest access and logging road extends from Highway 6 about 5 miles east of Coldstream, south southwesterly through the claims to King Edward Lakes. Caution is advised in using this road when active logging is in progress.

Oldest rocks in the property are gneisses of the Shuswap complex. These are intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks, granodiorite in composition. Overlying the above units are the Miocene basaltic lavas. These lavas have interlayered fragmental volcanic units that show distinct bedding but appear confined, possibly to a restricted channel. The fragmental volcanics in the restricted channels at the base of the lavas may overlie sandstones and conglomerates such as those in the known uranium deposits. A normal stratigraphic sequence from oldest to youngest in the PNC uranium deposits is basement rock, regolithic or paleostream channel sandstones, conglomerates and mudstones, tuffaceous volcanic breccia or agglomerate and finally the overlying basalt. The sequence may be repetitive.

At the base of the Miocene exposed in three outcrops are unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sands, gravels and conglomerates. The exposures suggest a westerly trending pre-lava stream channel that can be projected at least 5000ft. The gravels and conglomerate are a moderately well to poorly sorted assemblage of polymictic pebbles and cobbles in a sandy matrix. Quartz pebbles and those of granitic origin predominate. The channel apparently follows the intrusive-gneiss contact.

Iron oxide or limonite is prevalent in the upper 30ft. of the westerly exposure and in the central outcrop exposed in a borrow pit. Fine pyrite occurs in several stratigraphic horizons in the less oxidized lower horizons of the westerly exposure. The westerly exposure has been mined unsuccessfully for its gold content.

Carbonized wood fragments occur throughout the sections in amounts estimated at less than 5% as small fragments of organic debris from less than 1" in length, to 6" in length.

Scintillometer readings were taken at the western and central exposures. Area background is 28-32 cps total count. The western exposure is uniformly between 60 and 70 cps. Water is running through these gravels hence leaching of uranium might be expected. The central "rusty" exposure gave a maximum reading of 145 cps over a background of 28-32 cps. This is considered a moderately interesting anomalous reading.

Two samples, one from each exposure, were taken for study and assay. The western exposure assayed 3.2ppm U and the central, 1.7. Both contained less than 60 ppb Au. One water sample from the western exposure assayed 0.1ppb U.

#### Summary

- (a) A paleostream channel of undetermined width and depth is present and filled with semi to unconsolidated sandstones and conglomerate.
- (b) Finely disseminated pyrite and/or marcasite occurs in the sediments.
- (c) Up to 5% carbonaceous material is scattered throughout the sediments.
- (d) Miocene basalt, up to 250 ft. thick covers an estimated 1200 ft. of the channel.
- (e) Up to 5 times background on a total count scintillometer was obtained on the central exposure (assays, however, for uranium were less here than in the western exposure where only 2 times background were obtained), indicating an enrichment in radioactive minerals.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, the channel claim group has at least one favourable sedimentary channel at the base of the Miocene lavas and possibly a second volcanoclastic filled channel stratigraphically and topographically higher. There is no evidence to suggest sedimentary channel-fill below the volcanoclastic material in the upper channel.

The lower channel has a projected strike length of 5000ft. with about 1200ft. protected by Miocene cover. This channel would be the main target area.

A disconcerting aspect in the lower channel is the absence of significant uranium mineralization even though the gravels and conglomerates contain disseminated pyrite and carbonaceous material, both believed to be important in precipitating uranium from circulating water. Assays from the two exposures samples were extremely low. Leaching might be expected since these exposures are open to the weather, however, the original exposure on the Fuki, even though exposed to the weather and in an area of higher rainfall, still gave an assay of 0.022% U as compared to the Channel claims which gave 0.00032% U.

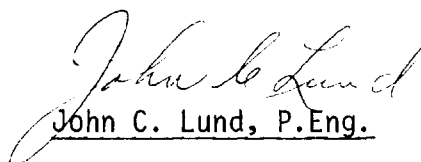
Daughtry and Associates are asking \$10,000 as an initial down payment with an end price of \$2,000,000 (in 1976 dollars). The initial payment is firm, however, K. Daughtry advises that the end price is negotiable.

An estimate of cost of initial exploration is as follows:-

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Option payment                                      | \$10,000 |
| 2. Diamond Drilling - 3 holes (250ft. deep) @ \$20/ft. | 15,000   |
| 3. Probe rental bulldozing, assaying etc.              | 5,000    |
|  | <hr/>    |
|  | \$30,000 |
|  | <hr/>    |

#### Recommendations

The Channel property must be considered mildly interesting and more work is justified. Kerr Addison Mines, however, has two claim groups of its own that will require extensive exploration including drilling. If any "spare" money is available, it should perhaps be used for further claim acquisition in favourable areas for Kerr Addison, or for the optioning of properties with more positive evidence of uranium than indicated on the Channel claims.

  
John C. Lund, P.Eng.

# K. L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

BOX 795 • VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA V1T 6M7 • TELEPHONE 542-8960

November 12, 1976

## CHANNEL PROPERTY, VERNON, B.C.

The CHANNEL claim group, King Edward Lake area, Vernon M.D., totals 68 units and includes the following claims: CHANNEL (20 units), CHANNEL 2 (20 units), CHANNEL 3 (6 units), CHANNEL 4 (6 units) and CODY (16 units). The Claims were staked to cover two Tertiary drainage channels, capped by Miocene plateau basalt, in an area between 6 and 8 miles southeast of Vernon at elevations ranging from 3000 to 4700 feet.

In the Okanagan region, uranium occurs in at least three ways:

(a) in pegmatite dykes and sills cutting metamorphic rocks of Precambrian to Triassic age, (b) in and near Mesozoic and Tertiary intrusive granitic rocks, particularly in veins and shear zones, and (c) in 2 ages of Tertiary sedimentary (rarely in volcanic) rocks in drainage channels cut into a basement of older rocks.

Of the major prospects discovered to date, only one, the VIDLER CREEK, demonstrates uranium mineralization in the older Eocene rocks. Most of the discoveries including FUKI, DONEN, PB, TYEE LAKE and BASIN properties, have been made in the younger Miocene deposits.

In these deposits, uranium mineralization occurs in horizons of unconsolidated or poorly consolidated conglomerate, sandstone or mudstone

rich in carbonaceous material. In most cases a capping of plateau basalt has preserved the softer sediments from erosion. Basement rocks at these localities varies from metamorphic rocks to granitic rocks to earlier Tertiary (Eocene) rocks.

Grades and tonnages of several individual deposits drilled to date are in the range of 1 to 2M tons containing  $> 1\text{M-lbs/ton } \text{U}_3\text{O}_8$ .

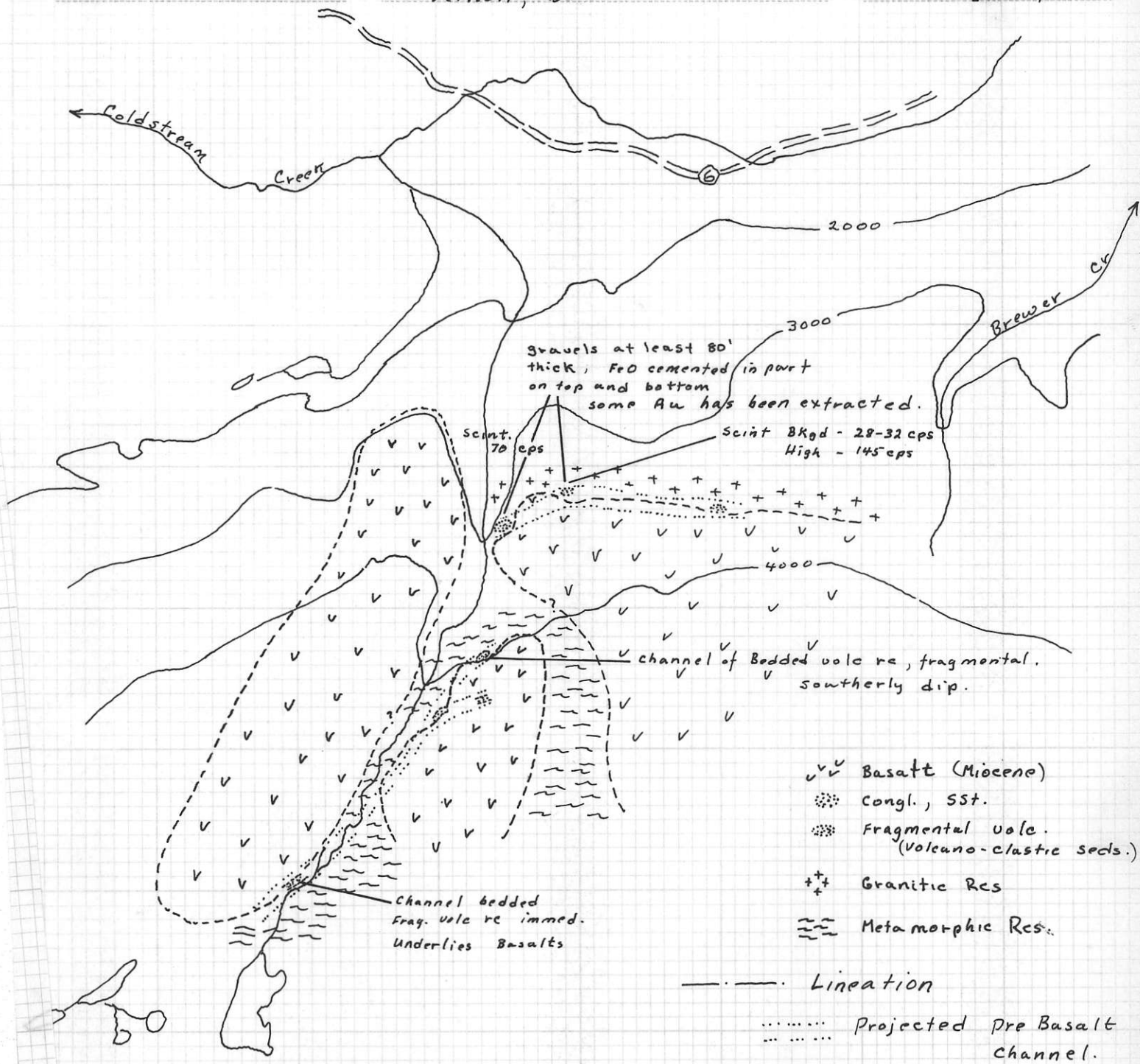
At the CHANNEL property, two distinct channels at different elevations have been discovered by regional geological mapping. Basement granitic and metamorphic rocks demonstrate a relatively rugged Miocene topographic surface with sharp ridges controlling the Tertiary channels. ( see sketch). The upper, southern channel trends northeasterly and contains unconsolidated sandstone with minor conglomerate. Carbonaceous and coaly material is abundant. Radiometric response is low but the surface exposures are generally wet and may be leached by groundwater. Readings taken with a MCPHar TV-1A spectrometer indicate values of between 10 and 25 ppm eU on outcrop.

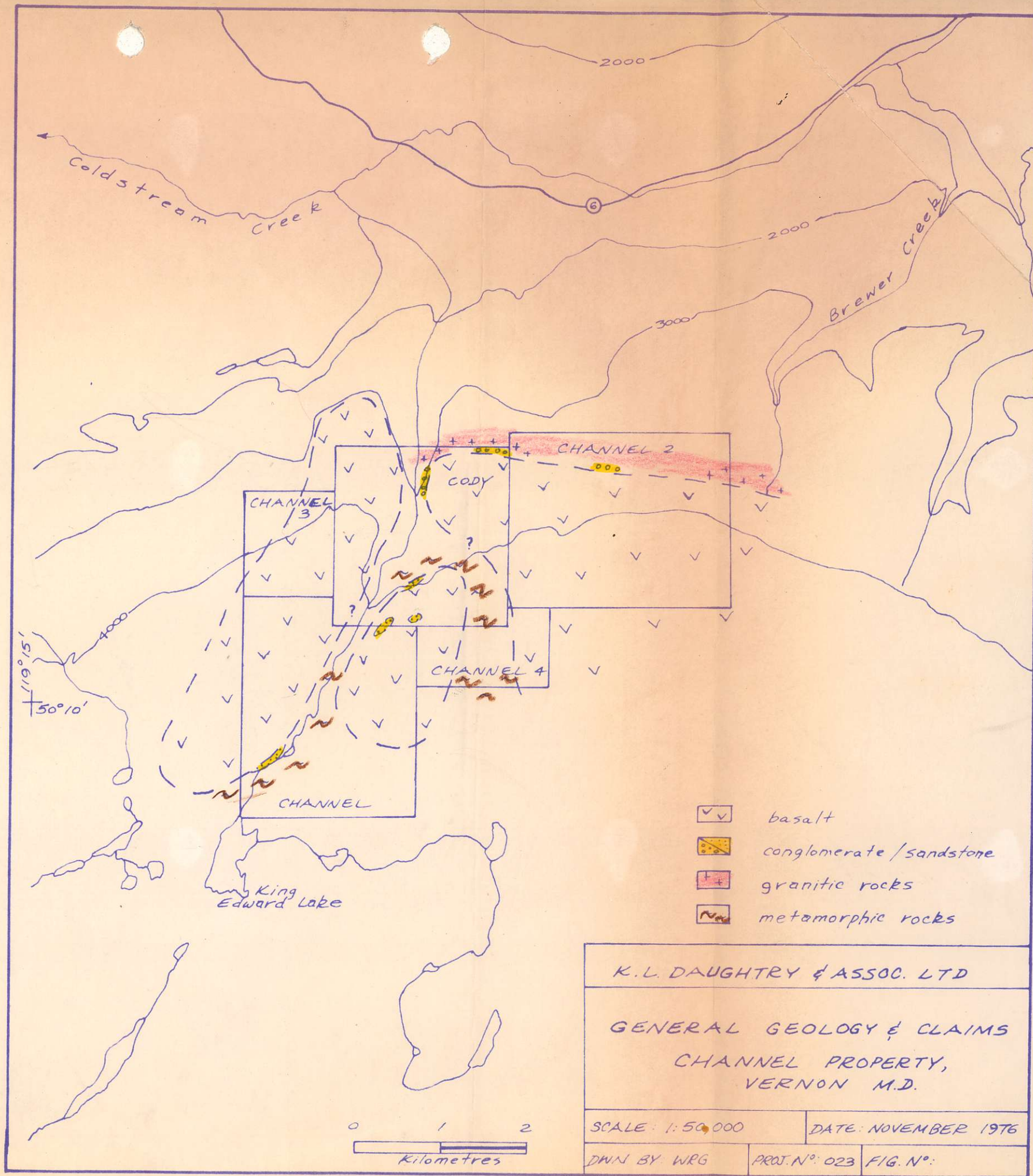
The Lower channel is in the northern part of the property and appears to trend westerly. Well-sorted, often rusty sandstone and quartz-pebble conglomerate with carbonaceous layers and gold-bearing lenses yield low-order anomalous radiometric response in places. Again, groundwater flows through the deposits at the main surface exposure, and leaching may have taken place. At one small outcrop, readings with the spectrometer indicate values up to 50 ppm eU.

The CHANNEL property offers two geological targets of the type currently being sought in the Okanagan region. Both the underlying basement rocks and Tertiary sediments are correlative with the geological setting at the important deposits to the south, and good exploration potential is apparent.

K.L. Daughtry.







- v v basalt
- conglomerate/sandstone
- granitic rocks
- metamorphic rocks

K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD

GENERAL GEOLOGY & CLAIMS  
CHANNEL PROPERTY,  
VERNON M.D.

SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: NOVEMBER 1976

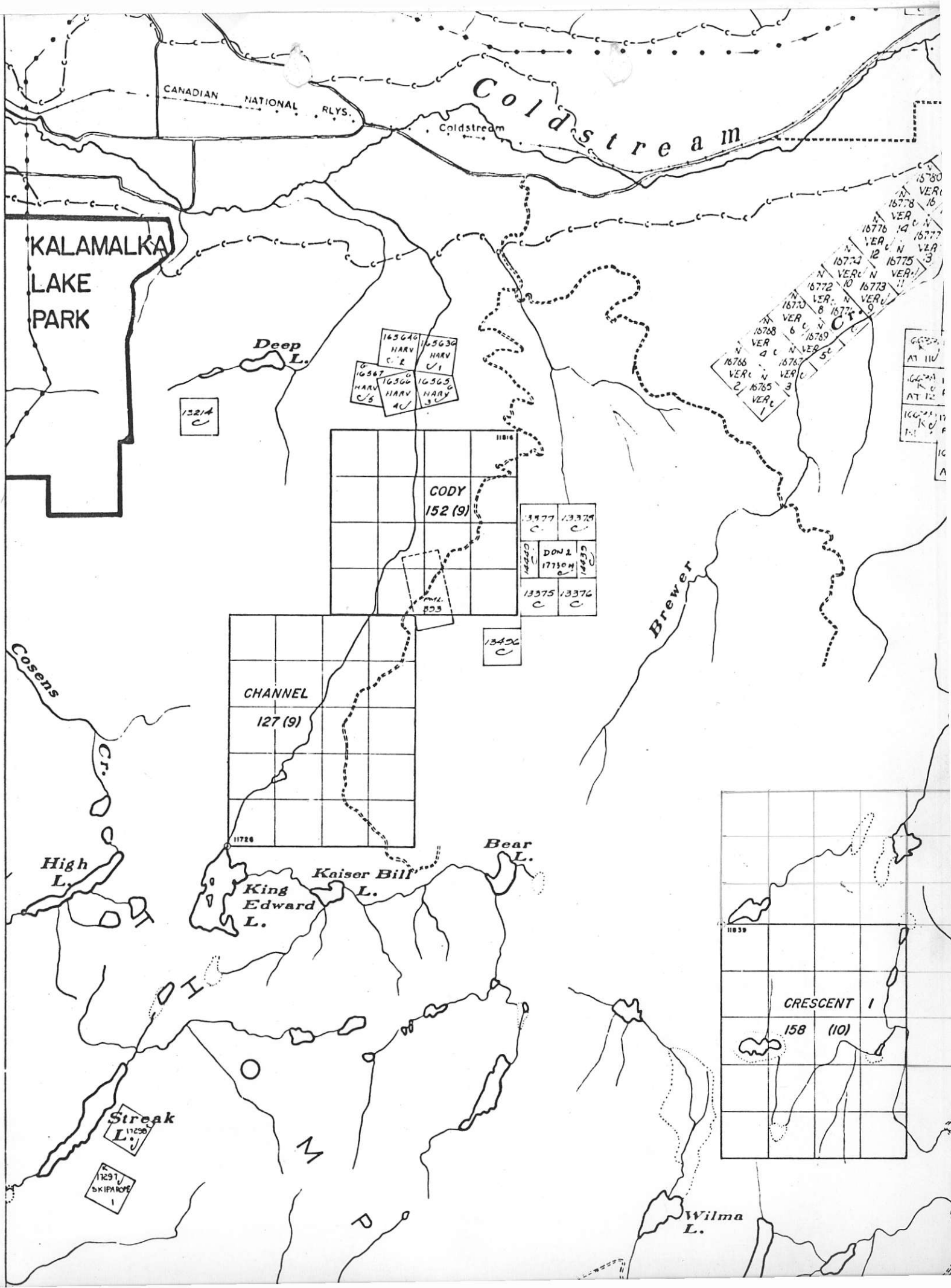
DWN BY: WRG

PROJ. N°: 023

FIG. N°:

0 1 2  
Kilometres

188



TO WEST SEE MAP 82L/3W