

019524

DOOCAT PROJECT REPORT
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
NTS 105 - F

For

St. Cyr Mineral Exploration Ltd.

by

Larry W. Carlyle, F.G.A.C., P. Geol.

Whitehorse, Yukon

August, 1988

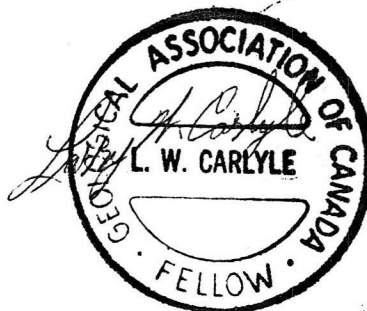


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
Location Map	After Page 1
Introduction	2
Data Acquisition	2
Data Treatment	2
Data Interpretation	3
Trench Locations and Measurements	4
Table 1	4
Conclusions and Recommendations	5
References	6
Statement of Qualifications	After Page 6
<u>Appendix 1</u>	
1987 VLF Survey, Ducat Project	
<u>Figures</u>	
Figures 2 to 7	Pocket 1
Figures 8 to 14	Pocket 2

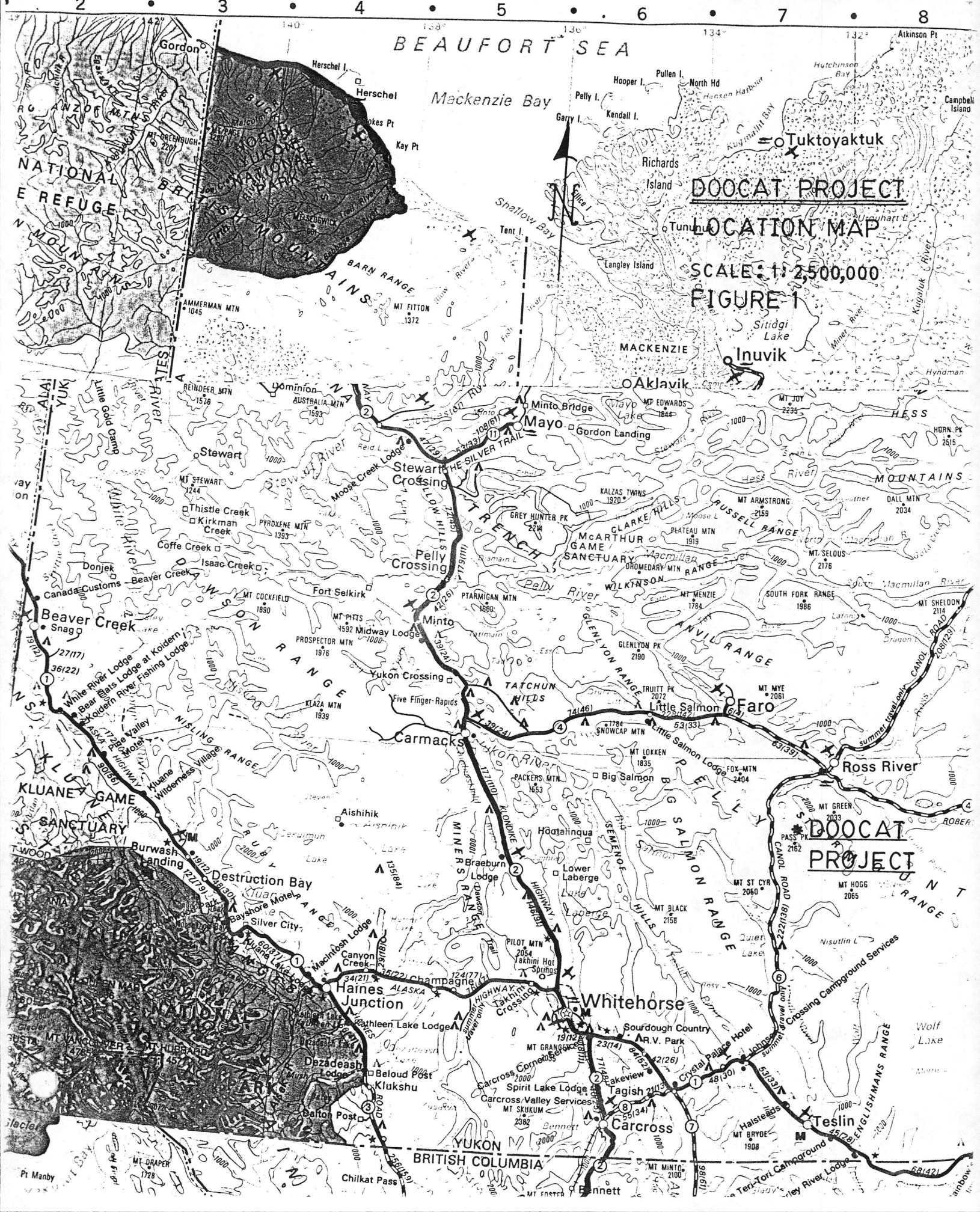
SUMMARY

The Doocat Project of St. Cyr Mineral Exploration Ltd. is in central Yukon in the Seagull Lake area of the Watson Lake Mining District (See Figure 1).

The project area is underlain by Late Proterozoic to Triassic, miogeosynclinal clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks that were deformed during Mesozoic arc-continent collision, and by mid-Cretaceous intrusions of intermediate composition (Abbott, 1986). St. Cyr Minerals has discovered by trenching galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite and weak sphalerite and chalcopyrite mineralization in a vuggy quartz stockwork in dark grey to black dolomite (See Figures 7 and 14). Yukon Minerals Ltd. and Regional Resources Ltd. are actively exploring for similar mineralization on large properties southwest and northeast of the Doocat Project.

The writer has performed two VLF-EM surveys over the Main Zone. The first preliminary survey was performed on July 11, 1987 (See Appendix 1). The second more detailed survey was performed over part of the same area on July 30 and 31, 1988. Anomalous areas outlined by the Fraser filtered data from both surveys show good coincidence. An additional small VLF survey was performed on July 31, 1988 on part of the Max 2 Claims (See Figure 13).

In addition to the VLF surveys, the locations and sizes of the trenches excavated by Mr. Anthony Fekete to July 31, 1988 were measured. Geological mapping of these trenches was not required as part of the work.



BEAUFORT SEA

DOOCAT PROJECT LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1:2,500,000
FIGURE 1

DOOCAT PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mackenzie Bay

Tuktoyaktuk
Inuvik
Akklavik

NATIONAL
REFUGE

ALASKA

KLUANE
SANCTUARY

DESTRUCTION BAY

DEZADEASH LODGE

Pt Manby



Map labels include: Gordon, Herschel I., Herschel, Kay Pt, Pelly I., Hooper I., Pullen I., North Hd, Hutchinson Bay, Campbell Island, Richards Island, Tunulu, Langley Island, Sitdgi Lake, Inuvik, Akklavik, Minto Bridge, Mayo, Gordon Landing, Stewart, Moose Creek Lodge, Pelly Crossing, Minto, Yukon Crossing, Five Finger Rapids, Carmacks, Little Salmon, Faro, Ross River, Haines Junction, Whitehorse, Carcross, Teslin, and various mountain peaks like Mt. Stewart, Mt. Fitzroy, and Mt. Minto.

INTRODUCTION

Carlyle spent July 29, 30 and 31, 1988 at the Doo-cat Project. A VLF-EM survey was performed over the Main Zone on a grid having a baseline running N 35° W. Readings were taken at stations every 30 metres along lines situated perpendicular to the baseline at 50 metre intervals. On part of the Max 2 Claims, a 250 metre baseline running S 35° E was established. Readings were taken every 30 metres along cross lines at 0 + 00, 1 + 00 SE, 2 + 00 SE, and 2 + 50 SE; two readings were taken west and four readings were taken east of the baseline on each cross line. The surveys were performed using a Sabre 27 VLF instrument owned by the writer. The Seattle transmitter was again chosen for these surveys.

DATA ACQUISITION

Data for the 1988 VLF surveys were acquired in the same manner as the 1987 survey (See Appendix 1) except the out-of-phase field strength was not recorded in the 1988 surveys. The same group of claim posts were used as the base station for both the 1987 and 1988 surveys. Diurnal electro-magnetic drift was found in the Main Zone survey so the field strength data have been adjusted.

DATA TREATMENT

The data obtained from the VLF-EM surveys performed on the Doo-cat Project in 1988 have been presented in figures. The figures show the raw dip angle, the raw field strength, contoured Fraser filter treated data, contoured field strength data and profiles comparing dip angle to field strength. VLF data from the Main Zone are

plotted on Figures 2 to 6. VLF data from the Max 2 Claims are plotted on Figures 8 to 12.

DATA INTERPRETATION

The good correlation between the Fraser filtered data for the 1987 and 1988 surveys over the Main Zone suggests that VLF-EM techniques are more practical on this property than thought after the 1987 survey. The good correlation would also suggest that Fraser filter treatment of the dip angle data is preferable to field strength and profile treatment of data. Abbott (1986) suggests that mineralization in the area of the Doocat Project is chiefly in vein faults with mantos ("replacement ore") forming tubelike lenses near faults between limestone and overlying shale. The fault control may result in the VLF anomalies.

During the writer's visit to the property, galena and tetrahedrite mineralization was observed in the dump of an old trench just north of the Top Trench (Figure 7). Since the visit, Mr. Fekete reports having lengthened and deepened the Top Trench exposing galena mineralization in place. This may confirm the anomalies east of the baseline on Lines 8 + 00 S and 9 + 00 S (1987 survey). This would give more significance to the 1987 anomalies east of the baseline on Line 0 + 00 and west of the baseline on Line 9 + 00 S.

The more detailed 1988 survey suggests that at least three subparallel anomalous zones may exist in the Main Zone (See Figure 2). The large anomaly west of the baseline containing most of the Main Zone trenches is open at both ends indicating more work

needed.

The preliminary VLF-EM survey performed on part of the Max 2 Claims was of such limited extent that little detail was obtained. The Fraser filtered and field strength data give an alignment of structures similar to those obtained for the Main Zone. There is a slight indication that anomalous areas may be developing at the southeast end of the survey area (Figures 8 and 12).

TRENCH LOCATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

Mr. Fekete requested that the writer locate and measure the trenches excavated on the Doo-cat Project. The ten trenches existing on July 31, 1988 were located and measured by compass and tape survey (See Figures 7, 13 and 14). Six trenches had been excavated on the Main Zone, two trenches on the Max 2 Claims and two trenches near the lake on the Greg Claims. Geological mapping of the trenches was not required as part of the work program.

TABLE 1

Trench	Length(m)	Width(m)	Depth(m)	Volume(m ³)
<u>Main Zone</u>				
Top Trench	20.0	5.5	1.5	165.0
Road Trench	40.0	5.5	1.5	330.0
Trench #2	60.0	6.0	2.0	720.0
Trench #2	31.0	6.0	1.5	279.0
Trench #2	29.0	6.0	1.2	208.8
Upper Main	50.0	9.0	1.5	675.0
Lower Main	68.0	9.0	2.0	1224.0
Lower Main	38.0	10.0	1.0	380.0
Lower Limit	31.0	6.0	2.5	465.0
			Total	4446.8

TABLE 1 Continued

<u>Trench</u>	<u>Length(m)</u>	<u>Width(m)</u>	<u>Depth(m)</u>	<u>Volume(m³)</u>
<u>Max 2 Claims</u>				
Trench #1	55.0	5.0	1.5	412.5
Trench #2	40.0	6.0	1.0	240.0
			Total	652.5
<u>Lake Trenches</u>				
Trench #1	50.0	6.0	2.0	600.0
Trench #2	60.0	6.0	1.5	540.0
			Total	1140.0

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The good correlation between the Fraser filtered data for the 1987 and 1988 surveys over the Main Zone suggests that VLF-EM techniques are more practical on the Doocat Property than thought after the 1987 survey. Relying on this exploration technique alone to explore this property may not be advisable. The demonstrated existence of lead - silver mineralization under relatively shallow overburden cover would suggest that soil sampling for silver-lead-zinc may aid further exploration. The presence of permafrost patches in some areas of the property may hamper soil sampling.

The large anomaly west of the baseline (Figure 2) containing most of the Main Zone trenches is open at both ends. The extension of known mineralization along this anomaly seems most promising.

Mr. Fekete's finding mineralization in place in the Top Trench (Figure 7) situated in the area of the strong Fraser filtered

anomalies east of the 1987 baseline on Lines 8 + 00 S and 9 + 00 S gives more significance to such anomalies. The first of these anomalies which should be investigated is west of the 1987 baseline on Line 9 + 00 S (Appendix 1). This anomaly is just east of the Road Trench (Figure 7) where a small piece of galena float was found on July 31, 1988.

Trenching of the anomalies located on Line 0 + 00 at 4E (Figure 2) of the 1988 survey and on Line 0 + 00 at 0 + 75 E of the 1987 survey (Appendix 1) may also expose mineralization.

More VLF and/or soil sample work is required in the Max 2 Claim area before additional trenching should be attempted.

Weak pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization observed in Trench #1 of the Lake Zone (Figure 14) suggests that this trench should be deepened.

REFERENCES

1. Abbott, J.G., 1986 "Epigenetic Mineral Deposits of the Ketz-Seagull District, Yukon" Yukon Geology, Volume 1, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, pages 56 - 66.
2. Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979 "Transported ophiolite, cataclastic, and granodiorite in Yukon: evidence of arc-continent collision; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79 - 14.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, LARRY W. CARLYLE, do certify:

1. That I am a professional geologist operating a business registered as CARLYLE GEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD. with an office at 74 Tamarack Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 4Y6.
2. That I hold a B. Sc. degree in geology from the University of British Columbia (1970).
3. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F - 4355).
4. That I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Province of Alberta (41097).
5. That I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. That I have practiced my profession as a mine and exploration geologist for fourteen years.
7. That the conclusions and recommendations in the attached report are based on work done by the writer and a review of all available private and public reports.
8. That I hold no interest in the property or securities of St. Cyr Mineral Exploration Ltd.

DATED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 31st day of August, 1988.



APPENDIX 1

1987 VLF SURVEY, DUCAT PROJECT

VLF SURVEY
DUCAT PROJECT
for TONY FEKETE
by LARRY CARLYLE

GENERAL

A small test VLF survey was conducted on the Ducat Project Property by the writer at the request of Tony Fekete on July 11, 1987. The survey consisted of collecting VLF data at 98 stations located at 50 metre intervals along 10 cross lines located at 100 metre intervals along a baseline running in a north-south direction. The baseline had been oriented in this direction by Mr. Fekete since this was the expected strike direction of structures the survey was anticipated to find. The survey was done using a Sabre 27 VLF instrument owned by the writer. The transmitter chosen was Seattle since it was located nearly parallel to the baseline direction.

DATA ACQUISITION

The instrument was set at a base station before starting the survey to permit adjustment for electro-magnetic drift throughout the day. The base station chosen was a group of claim posts situated near Station 2 + 00 E on Line 4 + 00 S. The tag numbers on the claim posts are: Post #1 YA 90475 & YA 90476 and Post #2 YA 90473 & YA 90474. The electro-magnetic drift was checked twice during the day and placed in the notes. No significant drift was observed during these checks so no adjustment was made to the

data. No drift checks were made during the measurements taken on Line 9 + 00 S and stations west of the baseline on Line 0 + 00 which were done late in the day. This may result in a small error in the data.

The instrument was moved to each station starting at the baseline on Line 0 + 00. The instrument was held in the horizontal plane and turned until the writer obtained the null while facing the transmitter. It was then raised into the vertical plane and rotated slowly until a new null was obtained. The dip angle and the remaining field strength (out-of-phase) were marked in the null column of the notes. A negative dip angle indicates a dip to the west and a positive dip angle indicates a dip to the east. The instrument was then returned to the horizontal plane and rotated to the west until the maximum field strength was read. This number was written in the F.S. (field strength) column of the notes.

DATA TREATMENT

The raw dip angle data has been plotted on a drawing. This dip angle data has been Fraser filtered and positive values contoured at 5 degree intervals. The Fraser filter calculations were performed by starting at the west end of each line and progressing toward the east end. This data too has been plotted on a drawing. The in-phase field strength data has been plotted and contoured at 5 unit intervals on a third drawing. All three of these drawings have been plotted using a scale of 1 centimetre equals 5000

centimetres. A fourth drawing of the dip angle profiles and the field strength profiles has also been prepared. The horizontal scale is 1 = 5000; however, the vertical scale is 1 millimetre equals 1 degree for the dip angle and 1 millimetre equals 1 unit of field strength. The datum for Lines 0 + 00 to 8 + 00 S is 30 units but the datum for Line 9 + 00 S is 25 units.

DATA INTERPRETATION

This small VLF survey has demonstrated that such techniques are not as practical on this property as they may be on other properties. VLF techniques are most useful when looking for vein or fault structures; deposits on this property appear to be 'replacement' type associated with quartz filled stockworks.

Even though the VLF techniques may not be the most practical on this property, several pieces of data from this survey may have significance. These are:

- 1) Graphite schist is conductive and may be what is producing the positive dip angle profiles which extend from Line 4 + 00 S, Station 3 + 00 E to Line 9 + 00 S, Station 1 + 50 E. A westerly dip steepening as the contact is followed to the north is suggested by these profiles. This interpretation may also be evidenced by the 40 and 45 field strength contours at the same locations.

- 2) The writer has noted the removal of graphite by alteration processes near similar 'replacement' ore bodies in the Caribou area of B.C. This should give VLF responses similar to those

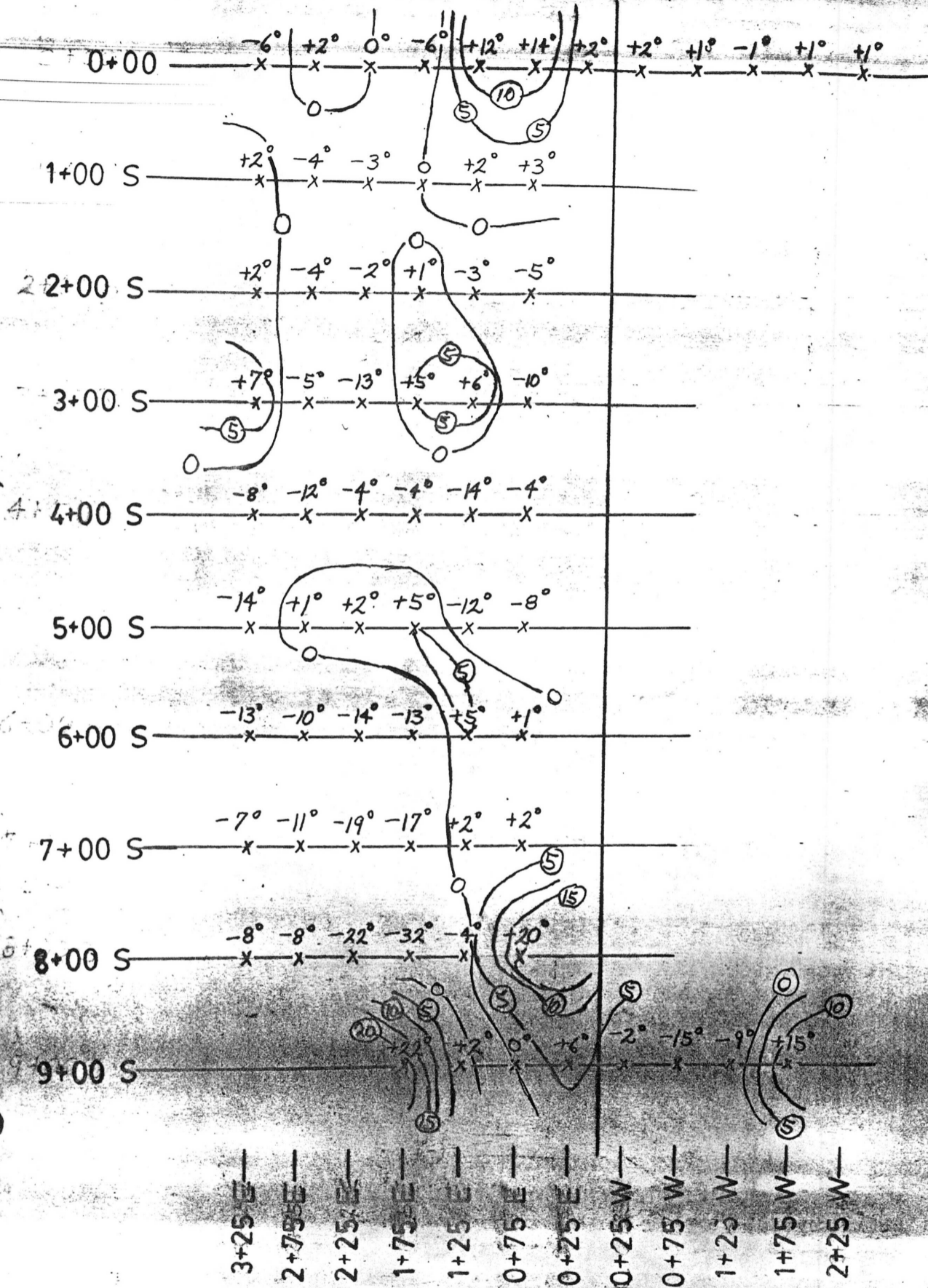
expected in normal situations ie: the dip angle profile should cross-over and the field strength profile should increase as a mineralized zone is traversed. The known pod of such 'replacement' ore located at Line 3 + 00 S, Station 1 + 50 E was located by the Fraser filtered dip angle data and may also be expressed by the bulge in the 45 contour at this location on the field strength plan. This 'normal' situation exists on the profile plan at Lines 7 + 00 S and 8 + 00 S at 1 + 00 E. The Fraser filtered data shows a high at this location. This location should be a priority site for future trenching to confirm the existence of mineralization.

3) The Fraser filtered dip angle highs located at 1 + 00 E on Line 0 + 00 and at 1 + 75 E and 1 + 75 W on Line 9 + 00 S appear to be unexplained. These areas should be sites of further follow-up work.

FRASER FILTERED
DIP ANGLES

DUCAT PROJECT
SCALE: 1 = 5000
JULY 11, 1987

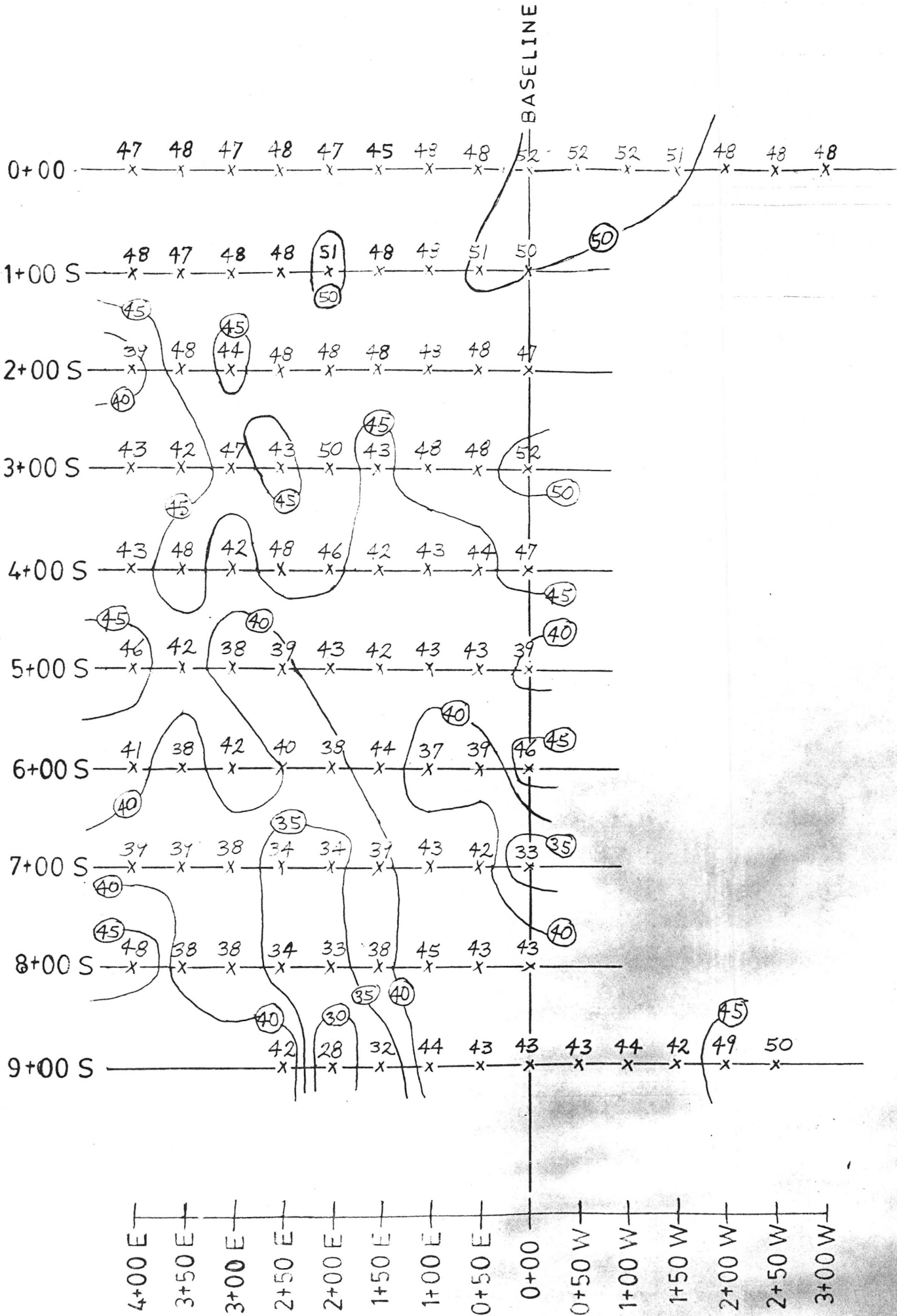
BASELINE



ONLY PLUS VALUES CONTOURED
CONTOURS AT 5° INTERVALS

FIELD STRENGTH CONTOURS

DUCAT PROJECT
 SCALE: 1 = 5000
 JULY 11, 1987

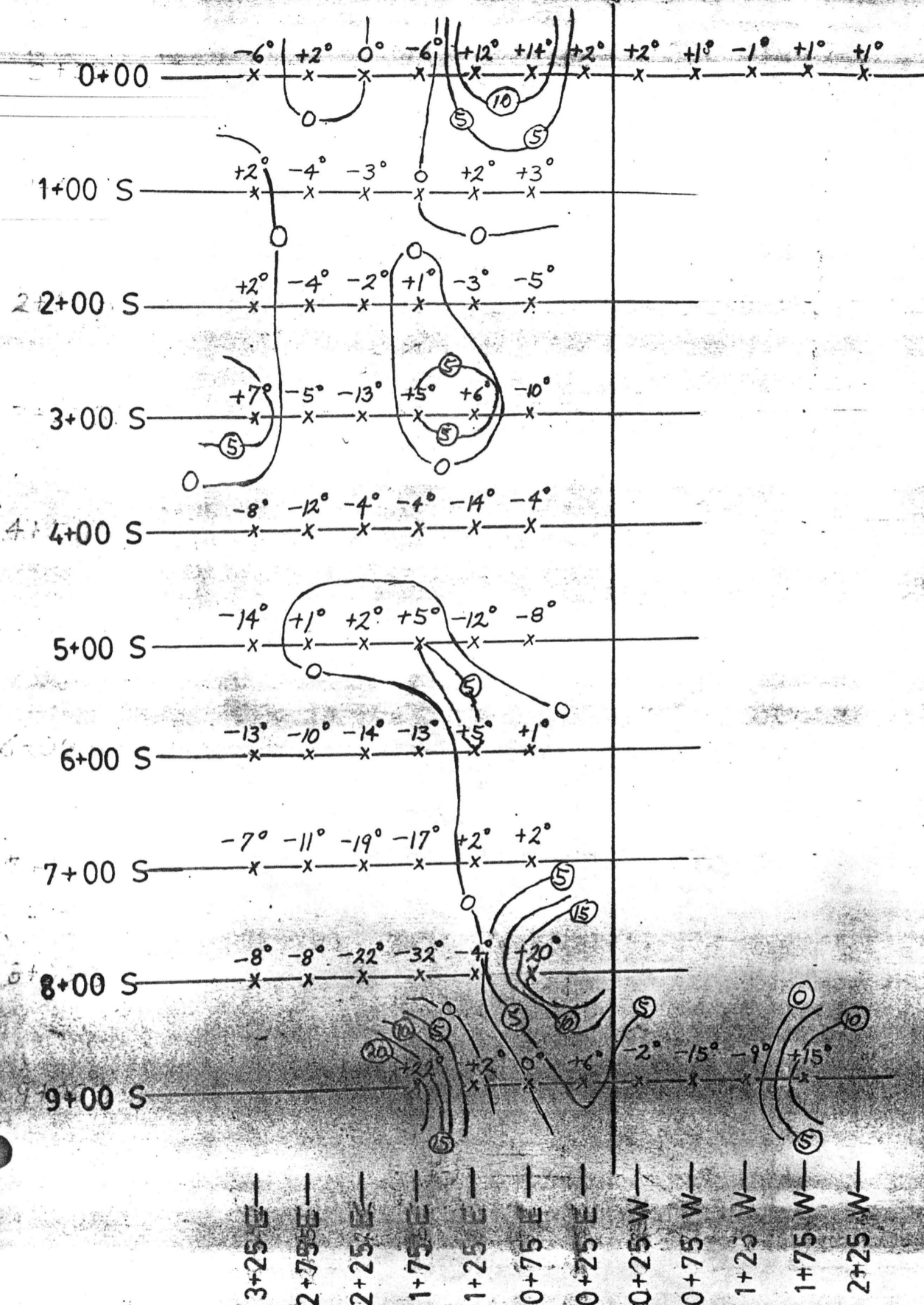


CONTOURS AT 5 UNITS

FRASER FILTERED
DIP ANGLES

DUCAT PROJECT
SCALE: 1 = 5000
JULY 11, 1987

BASELINE

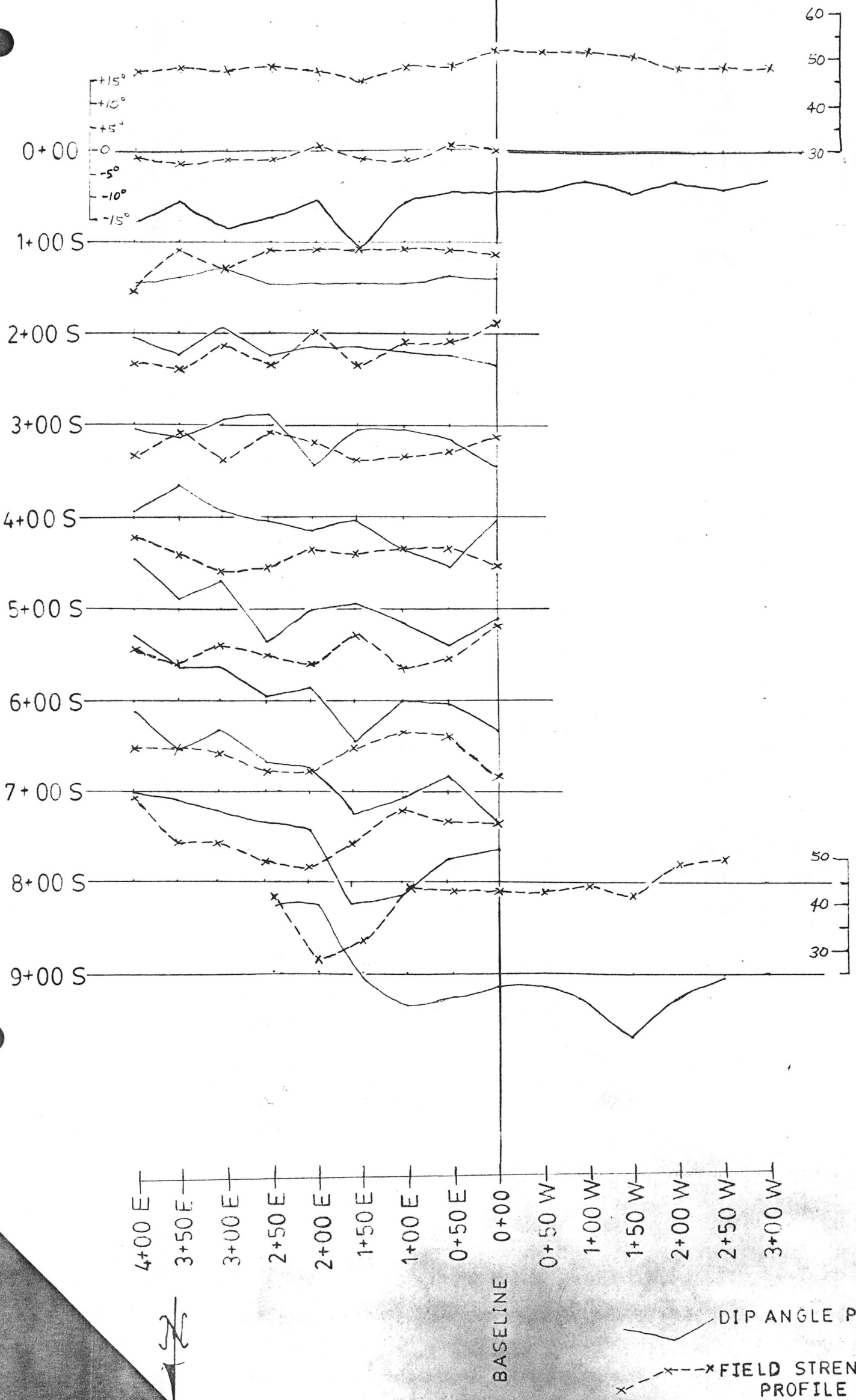


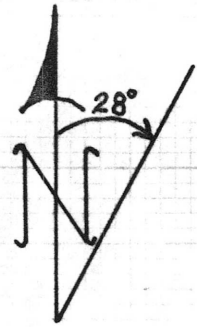
ONLY PLUS VALUES CONTOURED
CONTOURS AT 5° INTERVALS



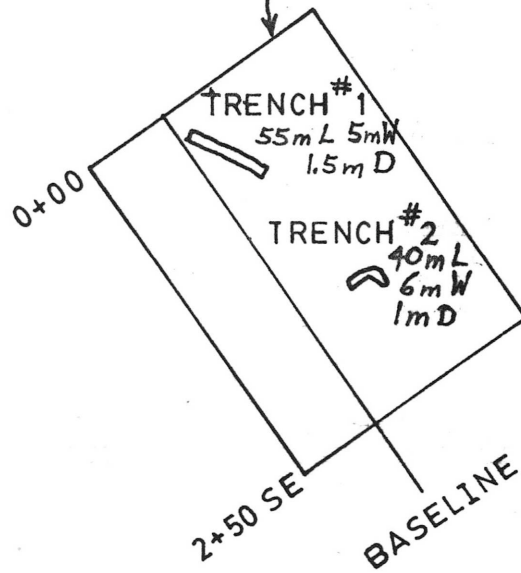
VLF PROFILES

DUCAT PROJECT
SCALE: 1= 5000
JULY 11, 1987





AREA OF VLF SURVEY



L = Length
W = Width
D = Depth

Post #1
YB 00491 & 92
Post #2
YA 70393
YB 00489



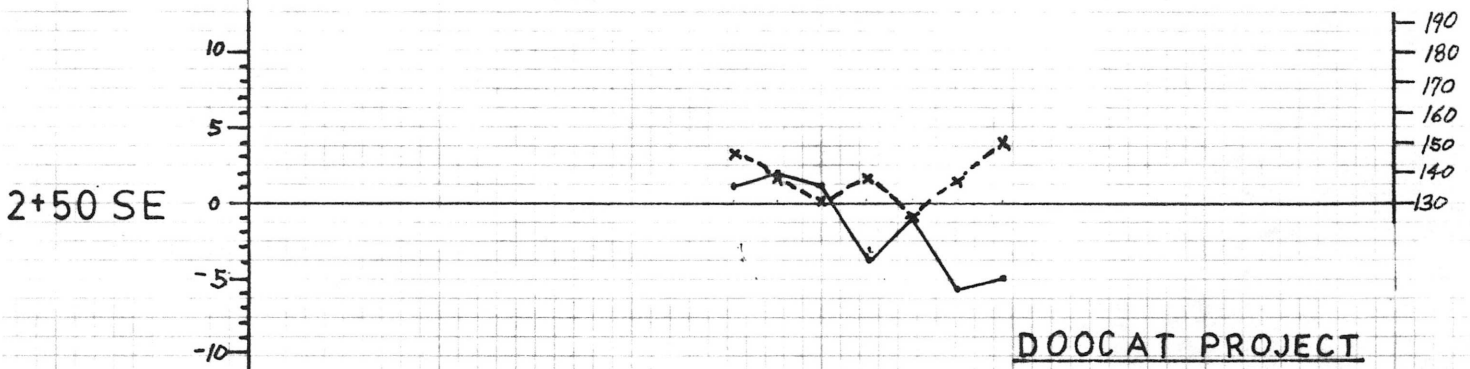
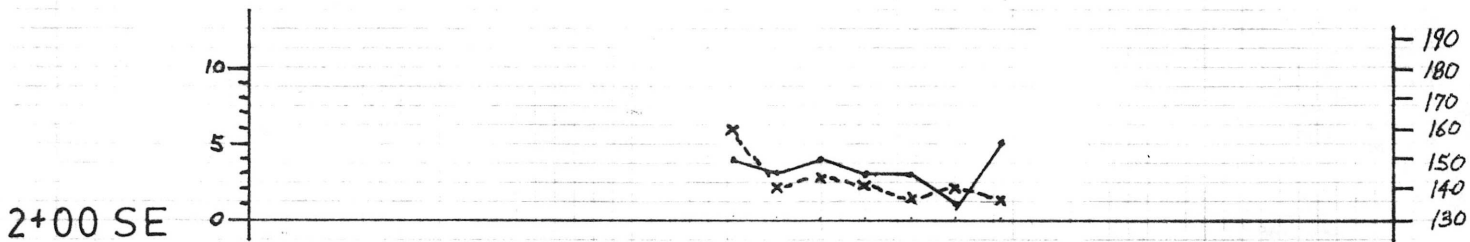
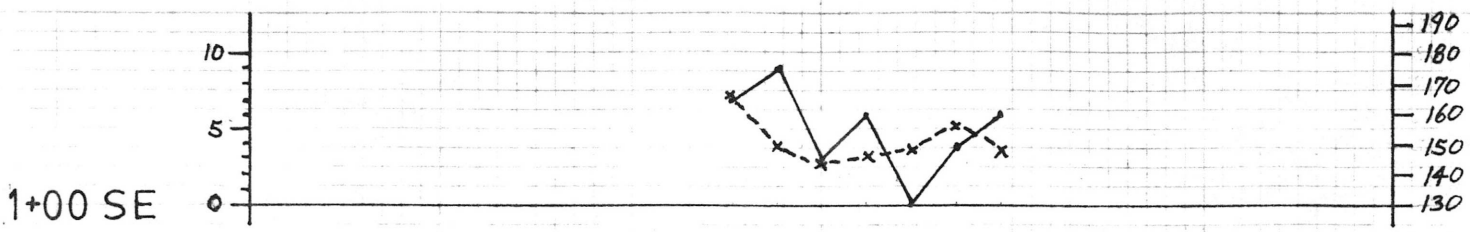
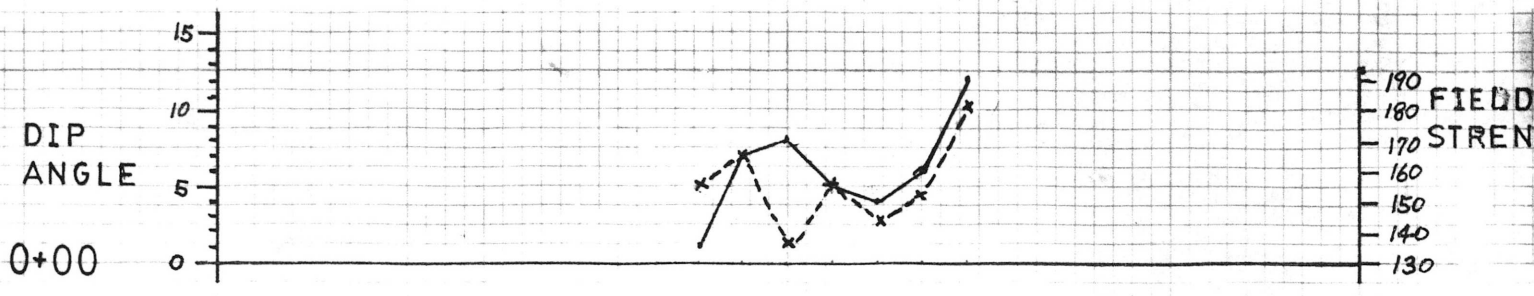
DOOCAT PROJECT

MAX 2 CLAIMS
TRENCHES AND VLF
SURVEY AREA

SCALE: 1:5000

FIG. 13

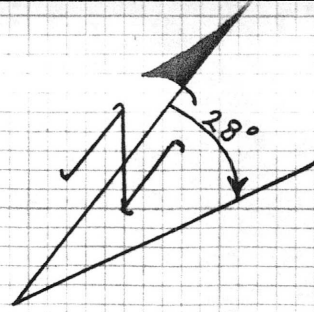
BASELINE



x---x FIELD STRENGTH
 —•— DIP ANGLE

DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAX 2 CLAIMS
 VLF PROFILES
 FIG. 12

2W 1W | 1E 2E 3E 4E
 BASELINE



BASELINE

0+00 —

x x x x x x x
156 165 136 157 144 153 182

1+00 SE —

x x x x x x x
167 150 144 146 148 156 148

2+00 SE —

x x x x x x x
160 141 144 141 137 140 137

2+50 SE —

x x x x x x x
147 138 130 137 126 137 150

| | | | | |
2W 1W | 1E 2E 3E 4E
BASELINE

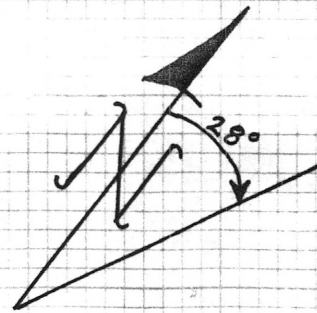
DOOCAT PROJECT

MAX 2 CLAIMS

FIELD STRENGTH DATA

SCALE: 1:5000

FIG. 11



BASELINE

0+00 —

^x+1° ^x+7° ^x+8° ^x+5° ^x+4° ^x+6° ^x+12°

1+00 SE —

^x+7° ^x+9° ^x+3° ^x+6° ^x0° ^x+4° ^x+6°

2+00 SE —

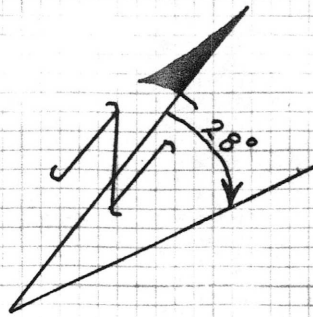
^x+4° ^x+3° ^x+4° ^x+3° ^x+3° ^x+1° ^x+5°

2+50 SE —

^x+1° ^x+2° ^x+1° ^x-4° ^x-1° ^x-6° ^x-5°

2W	1W	1E	2E	3E	4E
BASELINE					

DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAX 2 CLAIMS
 DIP ANGLE DATA
 SCALE: 1:5000
 FIG. 10



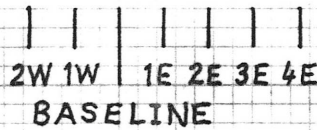
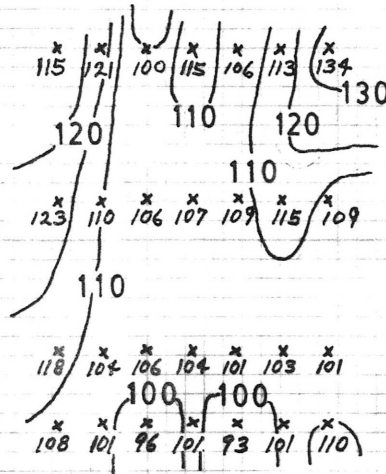
BASELINE

0+00 —

1+00 SE —

2+00 SE —

2+50 SE —



DOOCAT PROJECT

MAX 2 CLAIMS

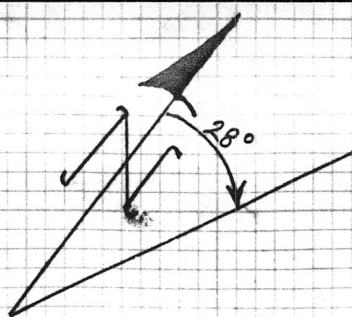
CONTOURED FIELD

STRENGTH DATA

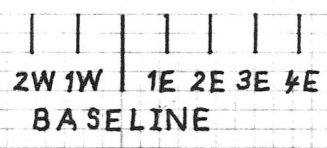
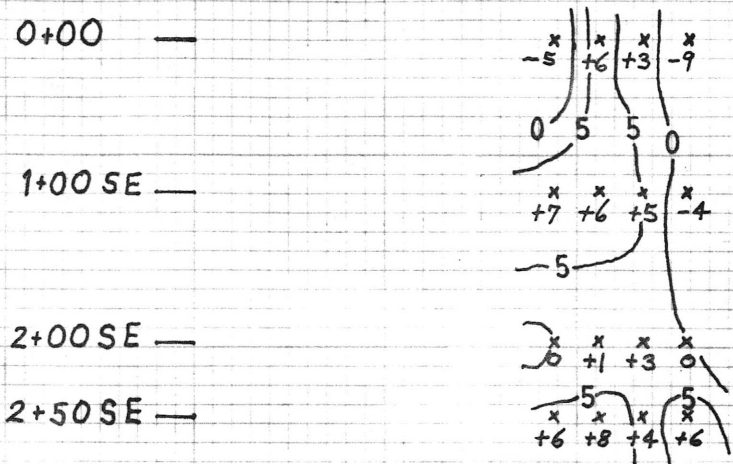
SCALE: 1" = 5000'

FIG. 9

% OF FIELD STRENGTH
 BASE: 0+00, 0+00 = 136
 NO ADJUSTMENT NEEDED

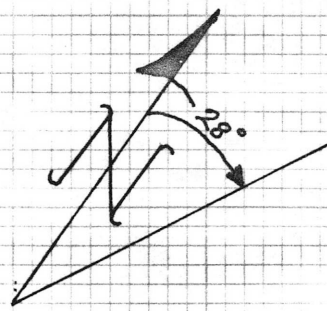


BASELINE
|



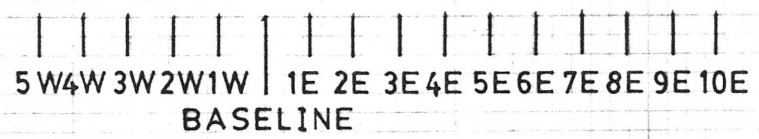
SEATTLE TRANSMITTER

DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAX 2 CLAIMS
 FRASER FILTERED VLF DATA
 SCALE: 1:5000
 FIG. 8



BASELINE

1+00 NW —	* 95	* 99	* 106	* 101	* 99	* 121	* 116	* 112	* 120							
0+50 NW —	* 109	* 102	* 106	* 109	* 98	* 122	* 112	* 116	* 119							
0+00 —	* 181	* 173	* 168	* 178	* 189	* 186	* 189	* 204	* 186	* 181	* 172	* 193	* 187	* 162	* 162	* 179
0+50 SE —	* 147	* 159	* 153	* 171	* 179	* 165	* 171	* 196	* 151	* 185	* 185	* 154	* 184	* 156	* 161	* 182
1+00 SE —	* 133	* 145	* 143	* 138	* 143	* 159	* 149	* 157	* 152	* 165	* 188	* 165	* 164	* 201	* 141	* 164
1+50 SE —	* 143	* 124	* 127	* 125	* 154	* 139	* 147	* 153	* 165	* 161	* 189	* 156	* 187	* 159	* 125	* 160
2+00 SE —	* 104	* 101	* 107	* 130	* 109	* 134	* 136	* 132	* 119	* 103	* 132	* 129	* 122	* 120	* 127	* 149
2+50 SE —	* 96	* 111	* 108	* 109	* 101	* 118	* 123	* 115	* 109	* 110	* 137	* 122	* 124	* 151	* 151	* 141
3+00 SE —	* 86	* 96	* 97	* 96	* 100	* 110	* 103	* 111	* 103	* 110	* 122	* 122	* 122	* 118	* 147	* 139
3+50 SE —	* 80	* 92	* 91	* 91	* 96	* 80	* 114	* 107	* 100	* 104	* 123	* 118	* 112	* 109	* 149	* 145



DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAIN ZONE
 DIURNAL ADJUSTED FIELD
 STRENGTH DATA
 SCALE: 1: 5000

FIG. 5

RAW DIP ANGLE DATA

DUCAT PROJECT
SCALE: 1 = 5000
JULY 11, 1987

BASELINE

0+00 ————
 -15° -11° -17° -15° -11° -21° -11° -9° -9° -9° -7° -10° -7° -9° -7°

1+00 S ————
 -9° -8° -6° -9° -9° -9° -9° -7° -8°

2+00 S ————
 -1° -5° $+1^{\circ}$ -5° -3° -3° -4° -5° -7°

3+00 S ————
 -1° -3° $+1^{\circ}$ $+2^{\circ}$ -9° -1° -1° -3° -9°

4+00 S ————
 $+1^{\circ}$ $+7^{\circ}$ $+1^{\circ}$ -1° -3° -1° -7° -11° -1°

5+00 S ————
 $+11^{\circ}$ $+2^{\circ}$ $+6^{\circ}$ -7° 0° $+1^{\circ}$ -3° -8° -2°

6+00 S ————
 $+14^{\circ}$ $+7^{\circ}$ $+7^{\circ}$ $+1^{\circ}$ $+3^{\circ}$ -9° 0° -1° -7°

7+00 S ————
 $+17^{\circ}$ $+9^{\circ}$ $+13^{\circ}$ $+6^{\circ}$ $+5^{\circ}$ -5° -1° $+3^{\circ}$ -7°

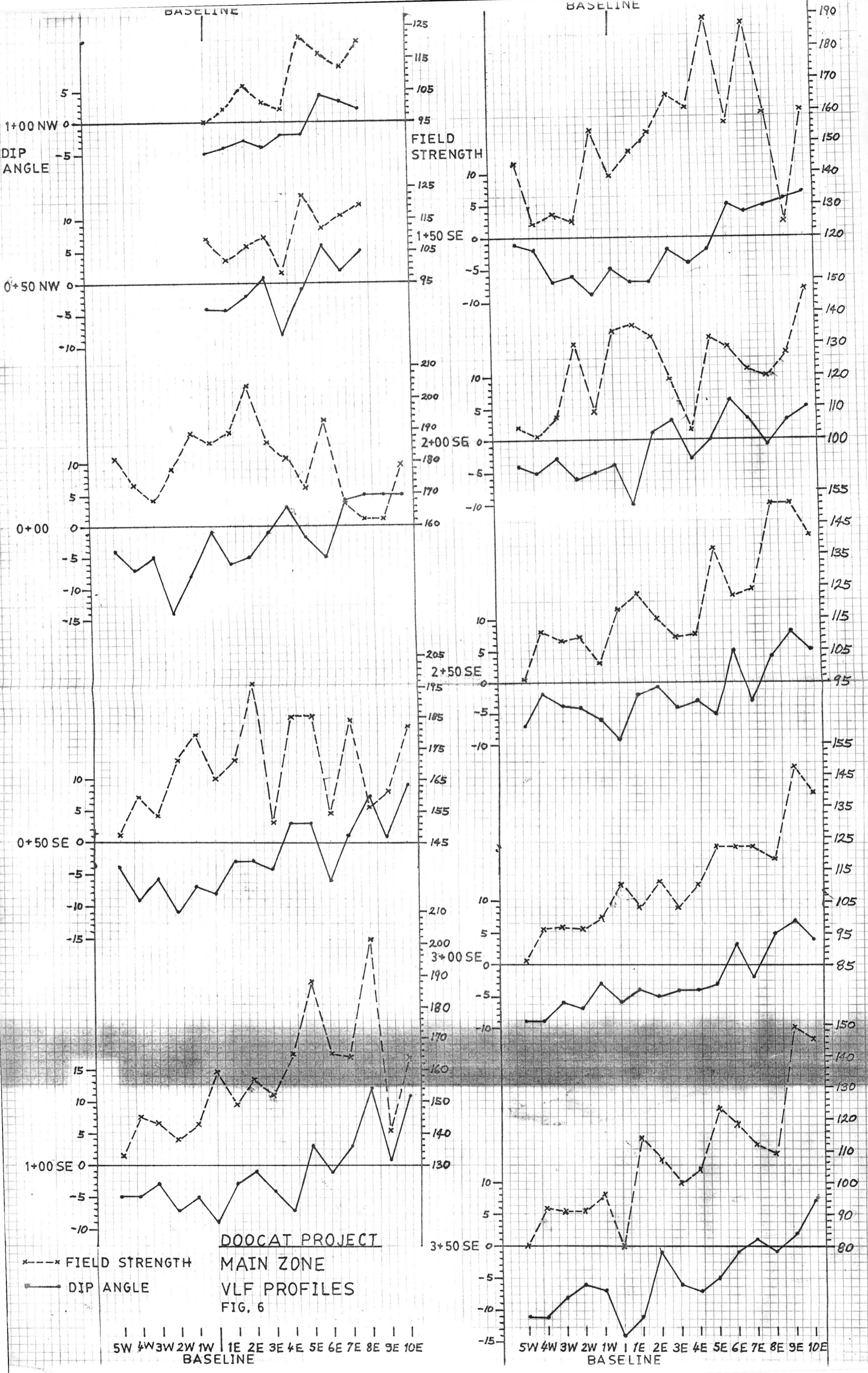
8+00 S ————
 $+19^{\circ}$ $+17^{\circ}$ $+15^{\circ}$ $+13^{\circ}$ $+11^{\circ}$ -5° -3° $+5^{\circ}$ $+7^{\circ}$

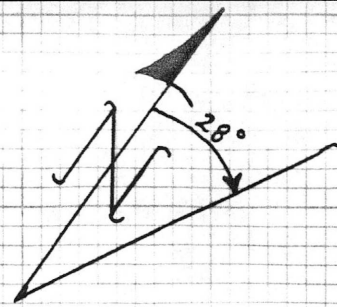
9+00 S ————
 $+15^{\circ}$ $+15^{\circ}$ -1° -7° -5° -3° -3° -7° -14° -5° -1°

4+00 E
 3+50 E
 3+00 E
 2+50 E
 2+00 E
 1+50 E
 1+00 E
 0+50 E
 0+00
 0+50 W
 1+00 W
 1+50 W
 2+00 W
 2+50 W
 3+00 W



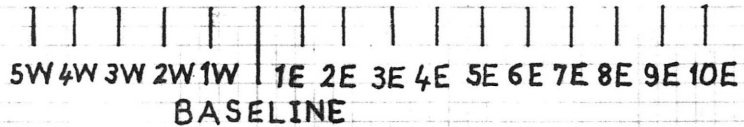
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE
 INSTRUMENT: SABRE 27 VLF
 DIP ANGLE RAW DATA
 ANGLE TAKEN FACING TRANSMITTER





BASELINE

1+00 NW —	x x x x x x x x x -5° -4° -3° -4° -2° -2° +4° +3° +2°
0+50 NW —	x x x x x x x x x -4° -4° -2° +1° -8° -1° +6° +2° +5°
0+00 —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -4° -7° -5° -14° -8° -1° -6° -5° -1° +3° -2° -5° +4° +5° +5° +5°
0+50 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -4° -9° -6° -11° -7° -8° -3° -3° -4° +3° +3° -6° +1° +7° +1° +9°
1+00 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -5° -5° -3° -7° -5° -9° -3° -1° -4° -7° +3° -1° +3° +12° +1° +11°
1+50 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -1° -2° -7° -6° -9° -5° -7° -7° -2° -4° -2° +5° +4° +5° +6° +7°
2+00 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -4° -5° -3° -6° -5° -4° -10° +1° +3° -3° 0° +6° +3° -1° +3° +5°
2+50 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -7° -2° -4° -4° -6° -9° -2° -1° -4° -3° -5° +5° -3° +4° +8° +5°
3+00 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -9° -9° -6° -7° -3° -6° -4° -5° -4° -4° -3° +3° -2° +5° +7° +4°
3+50 SE —	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x -11° -11° -8° -6° -7° -14° -11° -1° -6° -7° -5° -1° +1° -1° +2° +7°



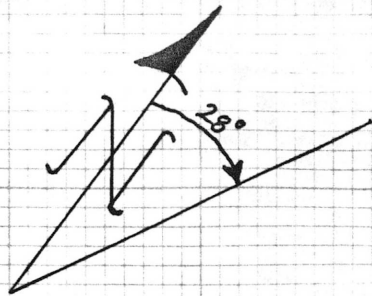
DOOCAT PROJECT

MAIN ZONE

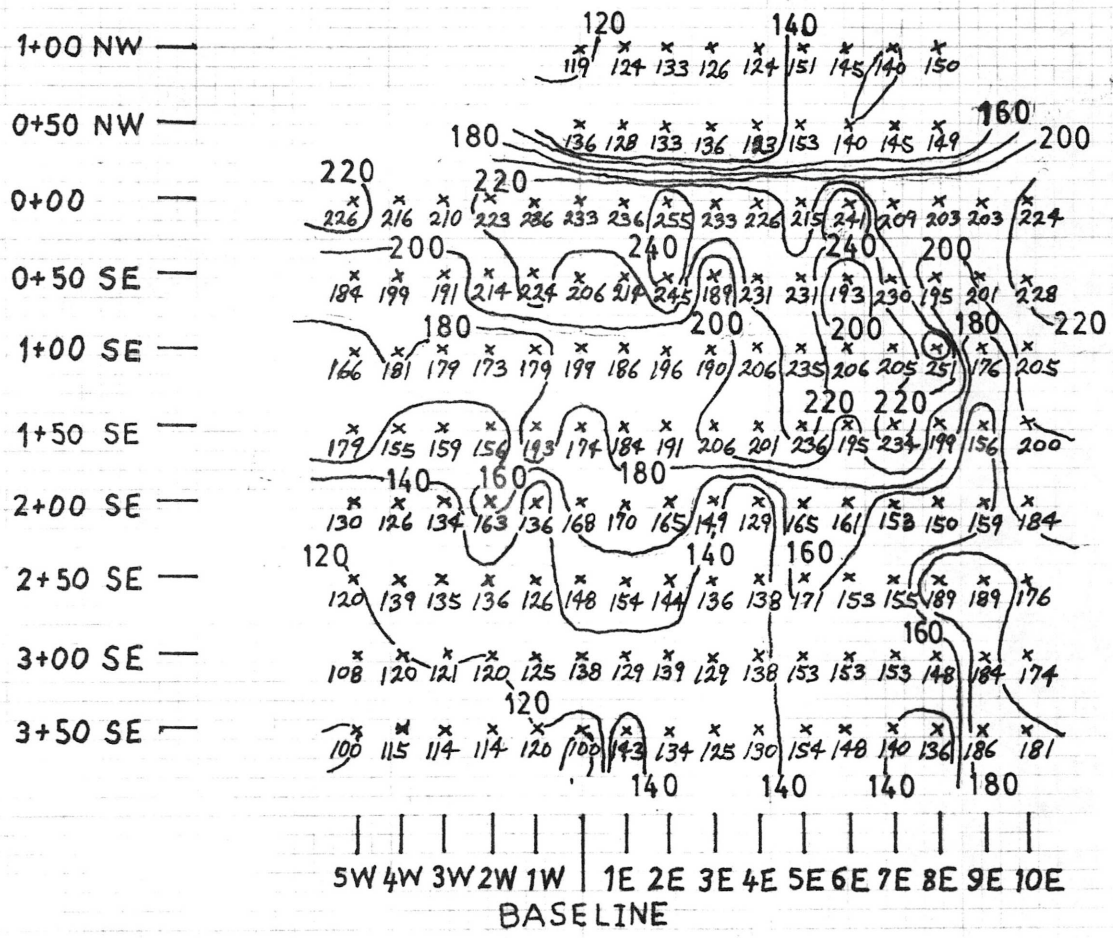
DIP ANGLE DATA

SCALE: 1: 5000

FIG. 4



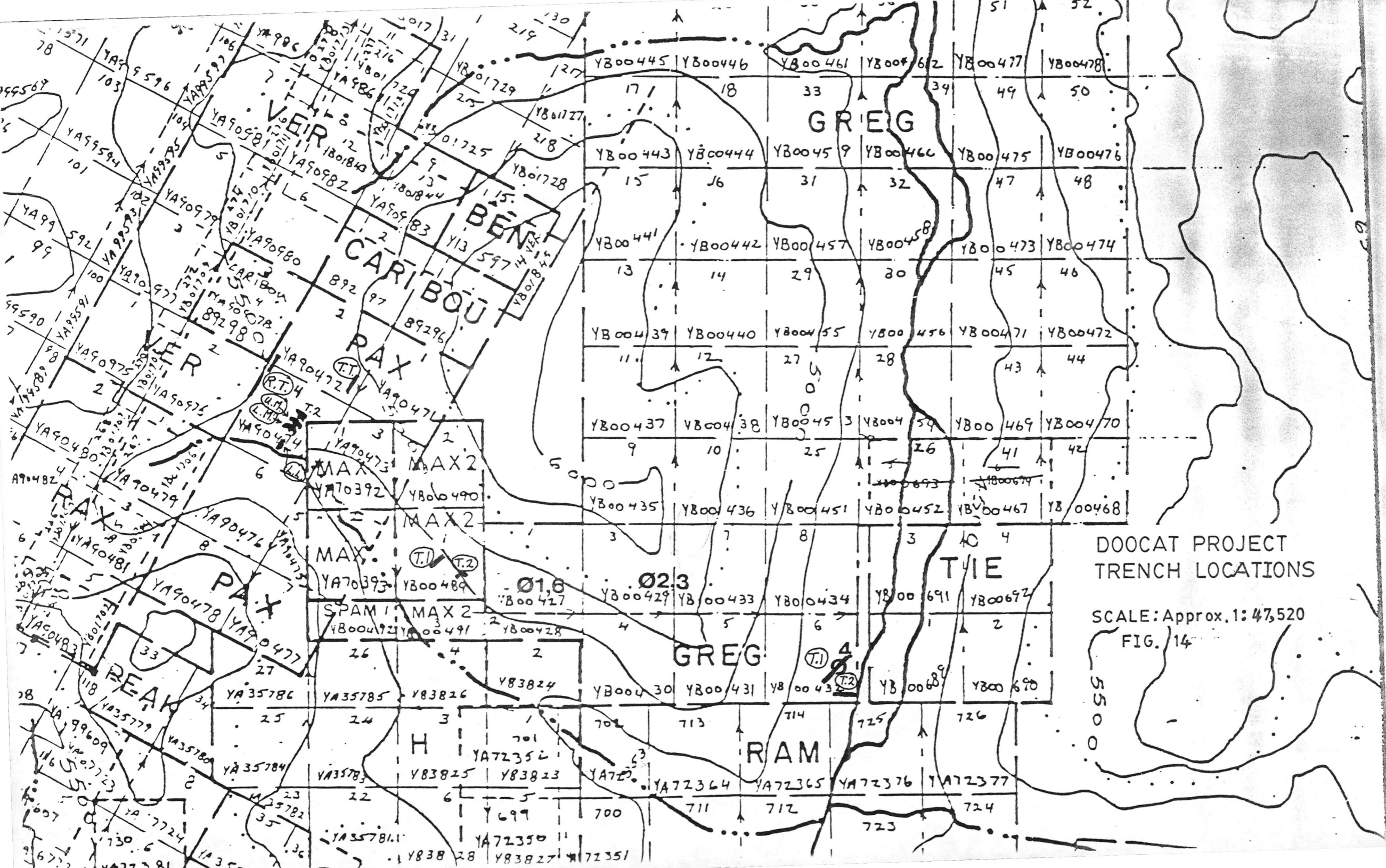
BASELINE



DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAIN ZONE
 CONTOURED FIELD STRENGTH DATA
 SCALE: 1: 5000

% OF ADJUSTED FIELD STRENGTH
 BASE: 3+50SE, 5W= 80

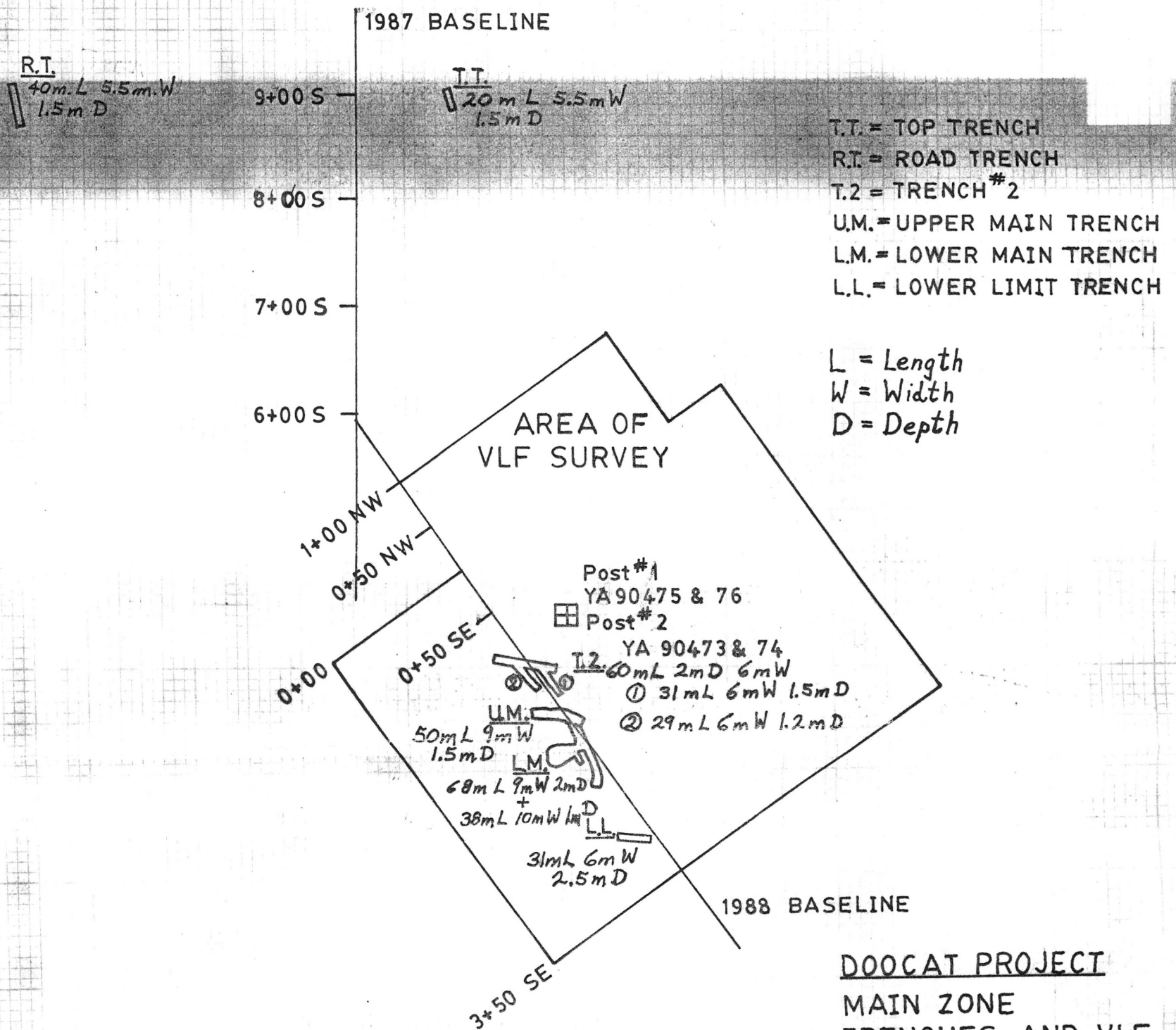
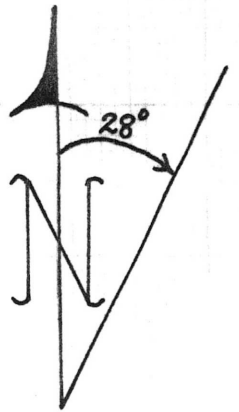
FIG. 3



DOOCAT PROJECT
TRENCH LOCATIONS

SCALE: Approx. 1:47,520
FIG. 14

5500



T.T. = TOP TRENCH
 R.I. = ROAD TRENCH
 T.2 = TRENCH #2
 U.M. = UPPER MAIN TRENCH
 L.M. = LOWER MAIN TRENCH
 L.L. = LOWER LIMIT TRENCH

L = Length
 W = Width
 D = Depth

DOOCAT PROJECT
 MAIN ZONE
 TRENCHES AND VLF
 SURVEY AREA
 SCALE: 1:5000
 FIG. 7