

MACMILLAN PASS TONGSTEN SHOWING

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - CLAIM GROUPS

JILL 1 - 16 JUDY 1 - 18

63° 17' N Latitude 130° 30' W Longitude

AUGUST 1 - 9, 1963 J.F. ALLAN

MACMILLAN PASS

TUNGSTEN SHOWING

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CLAIM GROUPS

JILL AND JUDY

63° 17' N Latitude 130° 30' W Longitude

JILL CLAIMS NO. 1 - 16

JUDY CLAIMS NO. 1 - 18

August 1st - 9th, 1963.

J. F. ALLAN

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## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The MacMillan Pass tungsten showing is located along the Northwest Territories - Yukon border about 5 miles north of MacMillan Pass at  $63^{\circ}17'$  N Latitude and  $130^{\circ}30'$  W Longitude. The showing was discovered and staked by the writer in late summer, 1962, during the course of the Ogilvie Reconnaissance Project.

Disseminated sheelite occurs in a skarn along the south contact of a small granodiorite stock. The skarn is part of a conformable sedimentary sequence of probable Ordovician age. The sedimentary sequence is predominately interbedded shale, argillite and chert striking nearly due west in the showing area and dipping 20 degrees south. The mineralized skarn is discontinuously exposed along a steep north facing slope for a horizontal distance of approximately 1800 feet. It terminates to the west against the granodiorite contact and to the east it is in fault contact with phyllitic shales. The western end of the skarn, which is completely exposed for a strike length of 750 feet, averages 45 feet thick at an overall grade of 0.90%  $WO_3$ . To the east the skarn becomes more discontinuous and pinches in places to two to five feet. The grade also decreases in this direction. The down dip extension of the skarn and tungsten mineralization is not known.

Many steep north trending normal faults cut the sedimentary section in the showing area. An apparent increase in grade of tungsten mineralization adjacent to these faults suggests that the north trending faults acted as major channels for the mineralizing solutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A diamond drilling program is recommended for this property. Six or seven one thousand foot holes should adequately test the down dip projection of the tungsten mineralization. Detailed geologic mapping should be carried out concurrently with the diamond drilling.

### INTRODUCTION

The MacMillan Pass tungsten showing is located along the Northwest Territories - Yukon border about five miles north of MacMillan Pass at  $63^{\circ}17'$  N Latitude and  $130^{\circ}30'$  W Longitude. The showing was discovered and first sampled by the writer in early August, 1962. After receiving a favourable assay from the first grab sample the writer returned to the area in early September, 1962 to stake and re-examine the showing. The staking was completed; however, an early snowfall prevented the writer from carrying out a complete geological examination of the property.

Thirty-four claims were staked in the Northwest Territories and fourteen in the Yukon. All claims in the Northwest Territories and seven claims in the Yukon were originally staked and recorded in the writer's name. The remaining seven claims in the Yukon were staked by the Super Cub pilot, A.R.W. Hettrick. Title to all claims has since been transferred to Southwest Potash Corporation.

The writer returned to the property for nine days in August, 1963 to carry out a detailed sampling program. Some geologic mapping and magnetometer work was carried out concurrently with the sampling. Results of this program are summarized in the following report.

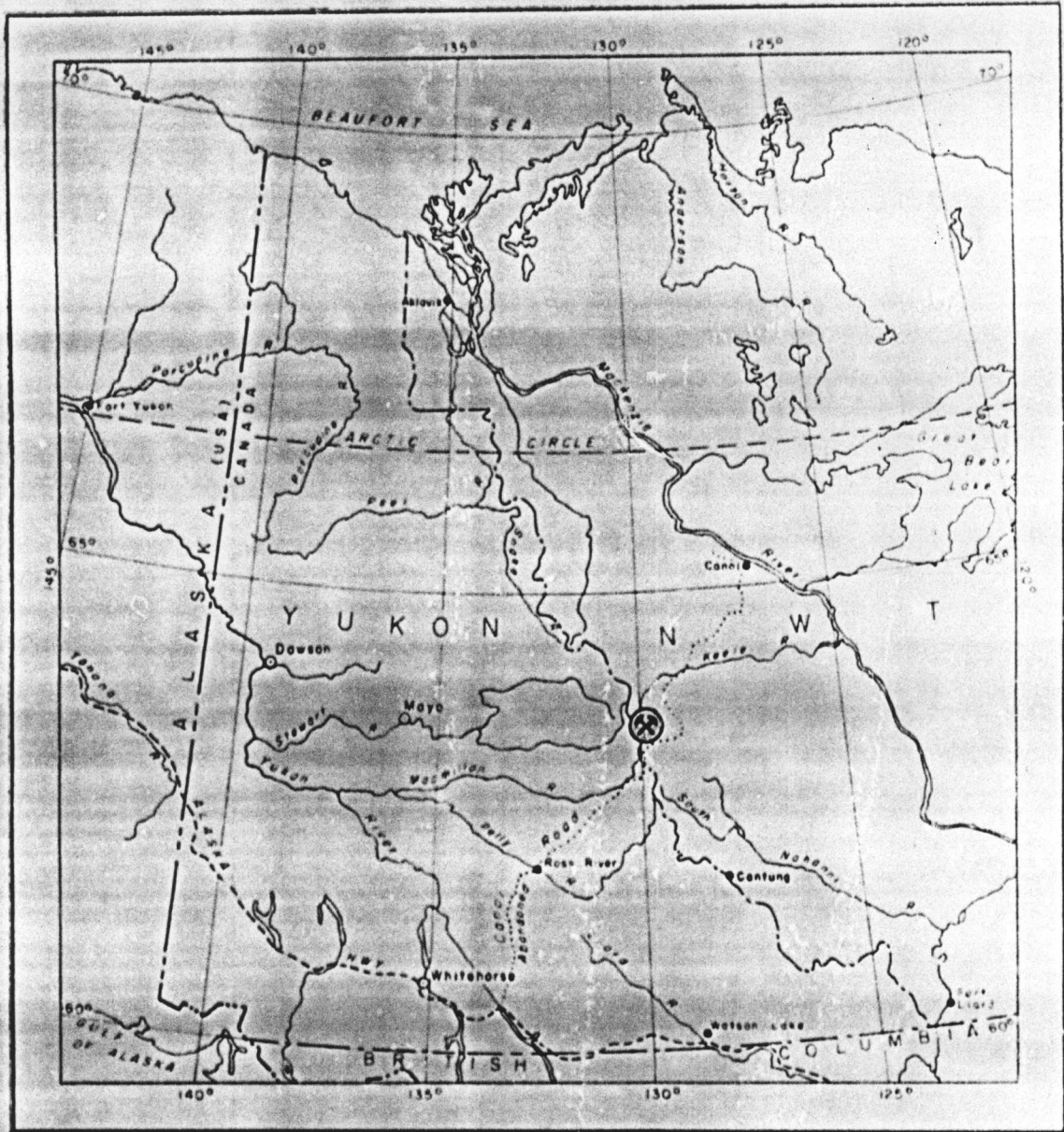


FIG. 1

SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING  
YUKON - N. W. T.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 120 MILES

*circle date*

Jo 9	Jo 1	Judy 15	Judy 16	Judy 17	Judy 18	Jill 14	Jill 15	Jill 16
Jo 10	Jo 2	Judy 14	Judy 13	Judy 12	Judy 11	Jill 13	Jill 12	Jill 11
Jo 11	Jo 3	Judy 6	Judy 7	Judy 8	Judy 9	Judy 10	Jill 9	Jill 10
Jo 12	Jo 4	Judy 5	Judy 4	Judy 3	Judy 2	Judy 1	Jill 8	Jill 7
Jo 13	Jo 5	Jo 8	Jill 6	Jill 5	Jill 4	Jill 3	Jill 2	Jill 1
Jo 14	Jo 6	Jo 7	<i>N W T YUKON</i>					

**Note:-**

- 2 post staking - Recorded Mayo Mining District, YUKON.
- 4 post staking - Recorded Yellowknife Mining District, N.W.T.

**FIG. 2**

**SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION**

**Mac MILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN  
Yukon - N.W.T.**

**CLAIM SKETCH**

**Scale 1" = 1/2 Mile Approx**

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MacMillan Pass Tungsten prospect is located along the Northwest Territories - Yukon border at  $63^{\circ}17'$  N Latitude and  $130^{\circ}30'$  W Longitude. It lies five miles north of the Canol Road - an abandoned jeep road built as a pipeline service road by the U.S. Army during the Second World War. The road connects Johnsons Crossing on the Alaska Highway, a small settlement approximately 100 miles east of Whitchorse, to the small town of Canol on the Mackenzie River, approximately 540 road miles to the northeast. The Canol Road is open to vehicular traffic between Johnsons Crossing and Ross River during the summer months. Personnel and equipment would have to be airlifted approximately 100 miles from Ross River to Fuller Lake - the nearest large lake to the MacMillan Pass showing. From Fuller Lake equipment would have to be shuttled approximately 25 miles by helicopter to the property.

The cirque lake in the showing area is large enough for a float equipped Super Cub, however, it is too small for a Beaver aircraft.

The mineralized skarn outcrops near the bottom of a north facing cirque wall at an elevation of 6000'. The wall rises abruptly above the showing to an elevation of

7000' to 7500'. The south facing slope is a very gentle (10 to 15°) dip slope. The prospect and most of the map area is above timberline. The nearest trees (scrub spruce) are located in a valley about five miles west of the prospect.

## GENERAL GEOLOGY

### General Statement

Disseminated scheelite occurs in a skarn along the south contact of a small granodiorite stock. The granodiorite stock is part of a north-northwest trending belt of small granodiorite stock and batholithic masses which straddle the Yukon - N.W.T. border between the B.C. border and 63°30' N Latitude. This belt appears to swing nearly due west toward the Mayo district just north of MacMillan Pass. Most of the intrusives in this belt are characterized by pronounced porphyritic texture and abundant accessory tourmaline. The granitic rocks along the N.W.T. - Yukon border intrude a gently deformed series of miogeosynclinal or "shelf type" sedimentary rocks of lower Paleozoic age. The sedimentary rocks in the MacMillan Pass area are primarily cherts and argillites of Ordovician age. Limestones and limy sediments are very scarce in this area.

### Intrusive Rocks

The granodiorite stock in the showing area is a roughly circular body approximately 1½ to 2 miles in diameter. Near the center it is a light grey medium grained vaguely porphyritic biotite granodiorite grading into light grey to buff equigranular medium grained biotite granodiorite toward

the contacts. Intrusive contacts, where exposed, are generally steep (45 - 70 degrees) and sharp. Iron stain, although present, is not extensively developed in the country rock near the intrusive contact.

Quartz veins are numerous in the granodiorite, especially near the mineralized skarn - granodiorite contact. A few quartz veins also cut the skarn. Flakes and rosettes of molybdenite occur in a number of quartz veins. Black tourmaline, muscovite, scheelite, and locally arsenopyrite were also noted in a number of veins.

Tourmaline, which is very abundant in the granodiorite, is also commonly developed as "smears" of tiny crystals along joint planes. Fine grained tourmaline was also noted along joint planes in the sediments near the intrusive contacts. Medium grained white muscovite is also abundant in the granodiorite adjacent to fractures and quartz veins. In places the granodiorite is almost completely altered to a mixture of muscovite (40 - 50%), quartz, tourmaline, and minor pyrite up to two feet away from fractures and quartz veins. Minor scheelite is present in the strongly altered sections.

Two small granitic dykes cut the sediments in the showing area. Both are characterized by equigranular texture and abundant muscovite.

A second small roughly circular stock outcrops along the border about two miles south of the tungsten showing. This stock was not ground checked or prospected.

### Sedimentary Rocks

The sedimentary rocks in the MacMillan Pass area are miogeosynclinal or "shelf type" sedimentary. They are predominantly argillites, shales and cherts of probable Ordovician age. Two thin and probably discontinuous limestone layers are interstratified with the shales and cherts north of MacMillan Pass. The shales and cherts are underlain by well foliated limy phyllites and quartz mica schists of undetermined age. Whether or not a structural unconformity exists between the shales and cherts and underlying phyllites was not determined.

The lower limestone bed is converted to a garnet - epidote - diopside skarn rock adjacent to the granodiorite stock in the showing area. Fine grained scheelite is disseminated throughout the skarn and is present wherever skarn is developed. This limestone bed, approximately 40 - 50 feet thick, is interstratified with limy and siliceous shales and argillites.

The upper limestone horizon is over 100 feet thick. It is buff weathering, thinly bedded, and contains

clots, nodules and segregations of white chert. Skarn is patchy and is generally only developed in the upper limestone adjacent to major faults near the granodiorite contact. The upper limestone is overlain by a thick section of black shales and argillites.

The sedimentary rocks are gently folded and transected by many steep north trending faults in the showing area.

#### Structural Geology

The sediments in the showing area strike roughly east-west and dip 20 to 30 degrees south. The strike of the sediments swings toward the northeast to conform vaguely with the granodiorite contact near the east edge of the showing. Toward the south the sediments appear to steepen slightly then reverse dip along the north flank of a stock outcropping about two miles south of the showing area.

Numerous steep north trending normal faults cut both the sediments and granodiorite. The lineament marking one of the faults extends at least five miles south of the cirque lake.

### MINERALIZATION

Scheelite mineralization occurs primarily in a layer of skarn rock adjacent to a small granodiorite stock. The skarn is a dense dark to apple green rock containing mainly diopside, epidote and garnet. Locally it may be very siliceous. The (diopside?) skarn is strikingly similar to the mineralized skarn at Canada Tungsten. Very fine grained scheelite appears to be present wherever skarn is developed. Pyrrhotite is not abundant. The little pyrrhotite that occurs in and near the skarn appears to lie along faults and fractures. Very little disseminated pyrrhotite (a close associate of scheelite at Canada Tungsten) occurs in the skarn or surrounding sediments.

The mineralized skarn is discontinuously exposed along the lower cirque wall (Section A-A) for a horizontal distance of approximately 1800 feet. It terminates to the west against the intrusive contact and to the east it is in fault contact with phyllitic shales. The lower portion of the skarn is covered by talus for much of its strike length therefore its thickness could not be accurately determined. The skarn is completely exposed for a strike length of 750 feet adjacent to the granodiorite contact. Here it averages 45 feet thick. Toward the east the skarn becomes more dis-

continuous and gives way to sections of unaltered light grey limestone.

The lower limestone horizon re-appears about 1000 feet east of the regional north-south fault (Section A-A). The limestone in this area is only 10 to 15 feet thick. Patchy skarn and associated tungsten mineralization is developed in the lower limestone adjacent to normal faults in this area. The skarn gives way to barren unaltered light grey limestone away from the faults.

The lower limestone horizon is exposed along the steep west facing slope of the mountain about 7000 feet west of the cirque lake (Section B-B). Except for a small area adjacent to the granodiorite contact where patchy skarn is developed the lower limestone horizon is essentially barren and unaltered along this slope.

A patch of sediments completely enclosed by granodiorite outcrops along the south wall about 400 feet west of the main skarn-granodiorite contact (Section A-A). Two or three thin (five feet thick) layers of skarn with associated scheelite mineralization occur in this patch.

The upper limestone horizon is essentially barren and unaltered except adjacent to two or three major normal faults and locally along the granodiorite contact where it is

converted to a weak patchy skarn rock. Scheelite is also present in skarn of the upper limestone horizon. The most significant occurrence of mineralized skarn in the upper limestone is located adjacent to a steep north trending fault about 1000 feet down dip from Section A-A (Sample 10429).

#### Genesis of the Mineralization

The close spatial relation of tungsten mineralization to the granodiorite and the fact that scheelite is disseminated in altered granodiorite adjacent to quartz veins and fractures suggests that the granodiorite was the source of the tungsten mineralization. The presence of abundant tourmaline and muscovite and significant quartz veining indicate that the granodiorite was fairly "juicy" and rich in mineralizers. The mineral association in the granodiorite (quartz-tourmaline-muscovite-scheelite-molybdenite and very minor arsenopyrite) and skarn (diopside-garnet and pyrrhotite) is typical of a high temperature environment and suggests that tungsten was deposited at a high temperature.

In summary, the tungsten was derived from the granodiorite. The mineralizing solutions travelled outward from the granodiorite along main fracture systems (the north-

south fault system) to a chemically favourable horizon where tungsten was precipitated. The intensity of tungsten mineralization in the favourable horizon (in this case the lower limestone) depends on the position of the lower limestone relative to the granodiorite contact. The limestone is intensely and pervasively mineralized adjacent to the granodiorite contact. As the limestone pulls away from the granodiorite mineralization becomes patchy. Where the limestone is a considerable distance (100-500 feet) away from the granodiorite contact, intense tungsten mineralization only occurs adjacent to major fractures and faults in the limestone horizon.

### MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was done over the down dip projection of the mineralized skarn. An area measuring 6500 x 2400 feet was covered (see map). Readings were taken every 400 feet along east-west lines spaced 400 feet apart. A portable Jallander magnetometer was used for this work.

No positive results were obtained from the magnetic survey. A contour map of the readings did not show any well defined magnetic trends or anomalous areas. This was not unexpected as:

- a) Very little pyrrhotite (or magnetite) is associated with the tungsten in this showing.
- b) The skarn is probably too far below surface to yield any detectable magnetic effect. The skarn is at least 500 feet below surface in the area covered by the magnetometer survey.

### SAMPLING

All outcrops were sampled by chip sampling. Chips were taken at intervals of approximately one foot for the 10 to 20 foot samples and up to three to four feet apart for the 50 to 90 foot samples. Mineralized areas represented by loose talus and frost wedged blocks were grab sampled.

LIST OF SAMPLES

Sample 10427	- Chips over 15'	- 0.36% WO <sub>3</sub>
10428	- Chips over 25'	- 0.57% WO <sub>3</sub>
10429	- Selected grabs from talus	- 0.48% WO <sub>3</sub>
11851	- Chips over 15'	- 0.36% WO <sub>3</sub>
11852	- Chips over 35'	- 0.52% WO <sub>3</sub>
11855	- Chips over 35'	- 0.28% WO <sub>3</sub>
11856	- Chips over 10'	- 0.30% WO <sub>3</sub>
11857	- Chips over 15'	- 0.35% WO <sub>3</sub>
11858	- Chips over 10'	- 0.50% WO <sub>3</sub>
11859	- Chips over 35'	- 0.36% WO <sub>3</sub>
11860	- Chips over 50'	- 0.34% WO <sub>3</sub>
11861	- Chips over 35'	- 0.85% WO <sub>3</sub>
11862	- Chips over 50'	- 0.28% WO <sub>3</sub>
11863	- Chips over 50'	- 0.59% WO <sub>3</sub>
11864	- Chips over 45'	- 0.88% WO <sub>3</sub>
11865	- Chips over 50'	- 1.32% WO <sub>3</sub>
11866	- Chips over 52'	- 0.64% WO <sub>3</sub>
11867	- Chips over 42'	- 0.76% WO <sub>3</sub>
11868	- Selected grabs from talus	- 0.61% WO <sub>3</sub>
11869	- Selected grabs from talus	- 0.56% WO <sub>3</sub>
11870	- Chips over 90'	- 0.40% WO <sub>3</sub>
11871	- Chips over 50'	- 0.80% WO <sub>3</sub>
11872	- Chips over 15'	- 0.76% WO <sub>3</sub>
11873	- Chips over 12'	- 0.52% WO <sub>3</sub>
11874	- Chips over 12'	- 0.64% WO <sub>3</sub>
11875	- Chips over 12'	- 0.96% WO <sub>3</sub>

APPROXIMATE GRADE AND TONNAGE  
CALCULATIONS FROM SURFACE  
SAMPLING

Main zone as exposed on cirque wall

Sample	11866	-	0.64% WO <sub>3</sub>	over	52 feet
"	11867	-	0.76% "	"	42 feet
"	11865	-	1.32% "	"	50 feet
"	11864	-	0.88% "	"	45 feet
"	11861	-	0.85% "	"	30 feet

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assay</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Width X Assay</u>
11866	0.64	52	33.3
11867	0.76	42	31.9
11865	1.32	50	66.0
11864	0.88	45	39.6
11861	0.85	30	25.5
	TOTAL	219	196.3

$$\text{Av. Grade} = \frac{\text{Width} \times \text{Assay}}{\text{Width}} = \frac{196.3}{219} = 0.90\% \text{ WO}_3$$

$$\text{Av. Thickness} = \frac{219}{5} = 44 \text{ feet.}$$

Strike Length = 750 feet.

Indicated Tonnage in Main Zone Per Foot of Dip  
 (Assumed tonnage factor = 12 cu.ft./ton).

$$\frac{44 \times 750}{12} = 2,750 \text{ tons at } 0.90\% \text{ WO}_3$$

Eastern Extension of Main Zone

Sample 11851	-	0.36% WO <sub>3</sub>	over	15 feet
" 11852	-	0.52%	"	35 feet
" 11872	-	0.76%	"	15 feet
" 11855	-	0.28%	"	35 feet
" 11856	-	0.30%	"	10 feet
" 11873	-	0.52%	"	12 feet
" 11875	-	0.96%	"	10 feet
" 11874	-	0.64%	"	12 feet
" 11858	-	0.50%	"	10 feet
" 11857	-	0.35%	"	15 feet

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assay</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Width x Assay</u>
11851	0.36	15	5.40
11852	0.52	35	18.20
11872	0.76	15	11.40
11855	0.28	35	9.80
11856	0.30	10	3.00
11873	0.52	12	6.24
11875	0.96	10	9.60
11874	0.64	12	7.68
11858	0.50	10	5.00
11857	0.35	15	5.25
	TOTAL	169	81.57

$$\text{Av. Grade} = \frac{\text{Width x Assay}}{\text{Width}} = \frac{81.57}{169} = 0.48\% \text{ WO}_3$$

$$\text{Av. Thickness} = \frac{169}{10} = 17 \text{ feet}$$

Strike length = 1000 feet

Indicated tonnage in eastern extension of Main  
Zone Per Foot of Dip =  $\frac{17 \times 1000}{12} = 1410 \text{ tons @ } 0.48\% \text{ WO}_3$

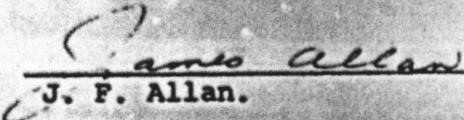
Possible Tonnage Potential  
in the Lower Limestone Horizon

The down dip extension of the mineralized skarn is difficult to predict. The steeply dipping north-south faults, the main channels for the mineralizing solutions are fairly strong structures which probably extend for a mile or more. The lineament marking the regional north trending fault (Section A-A) is visible for a distance of nearly five miles. Mineralization occurs in the upper limestone 1000 feet down dip from Section A-A. A grab sample taken from talus and frost wedged blocks derived from the upper limestone in this area assayed 0.48%  $WO_3$ . These two factors (continuity of the north trending faults and presence of tungsten mineralization in the upper limestone) suggest that tungsten mineralization will extend 1000 feet down dip in the lower limestone horizon. It is unlikely that the grade will improve down dip but it is possible that it will average close to that calculated along Section A-A for a down dip projection of 750 feet. (Assuming the granodiorite is a roughly symmetrical body there is a possibility that the character and grade of the mineralization will be approximately the same down dip as it is along strike in the main zone).

If the above assumptions are correct the possible tonnage potential of the main zone is 2,750 tons/ft of dip x

750 = 2,100,000 tons at 0.90%  $WO_3$ .

Because of the slightly erratic nature of the mineralization in the eastern extension of the main zone and the fact that the lower limestone is a considerable (100-300 feet) distance away from the granodiorite contact, the possible down dip projection of mineralization in the eastern extension would probably be somewhat less than in the main zone. Assuming a down dip projection of 300 feet the tonnage potential of the eastern extension would be 1420 tons/ft. of dip x 300 = 430,000 tons at 0.48%  $WO_3$ .

  
 J. F. Allan.

The names and addresses of personnel employed on this project are as follows:-

J. F. Allan, Geologist-in-charge,  
 Southwest Potash Corporation,  
 718 Granville Street,  
 Vancouver 2, B.C.

B. E. Weir, Geological Assistant,  
 3890 Pandora Street,  
 Burnaby, B.C.

Rene Theriault, Labourer,  
 Lower Post Hotel,  
 Lower Post, B.C.

SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION  
718 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER 2. BRITISH COLUMBIA

A SUBSIDIARY OF  
AMERICAN METAL CLIMAX. INC.

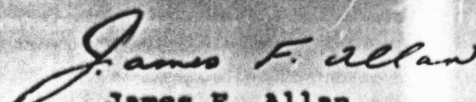
EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
1270 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS  
NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

October 23, 1963.

CERTIFICATE

I, James Frederick Allan, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an Exploration Geologist with Southwest Potash Corporation, #511-718 Granville Street, Vancouver 2, British Columbia.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
3. I received a B.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1957 and an M.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario in 1963.
4. I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the property described in this report.

  
James F. Allan.

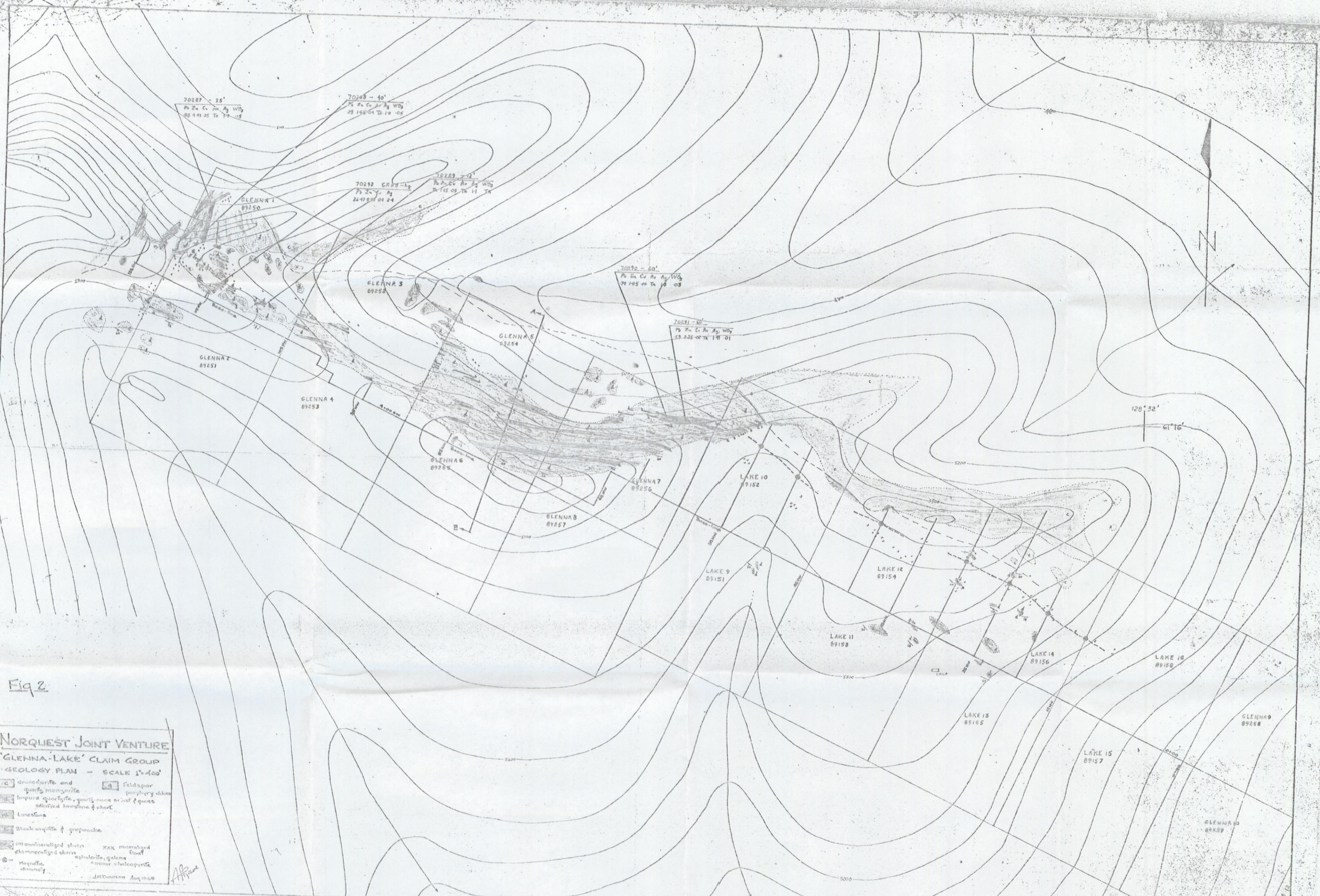


Fig 2

**NORQUEST JOINT VENTURE**  
**'GLENNAS-LAKE' CLAIM GROUP**  
**GEOLOGY PLAN - SCALE 1"=400'**

granodiorite and quartz monzonite	feldspar porphyry dikes
impure quartzite, quartz mica schist & quartz schistified limestone & chert	
limestone	
black quartzite & gneiss	
unmineralized slate	mineralized float
metamorphosed slate	apatite, galena, minor chalcopyrite
magnetic anomaly	







J.M. Dawson Aug 1968  
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



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L E G E N D

-  Granodiorite.
-  Upper Limestone.
-  Shale and Argillite.
-  Lower Limestone and Skarn.
-  Phyllite and Schist.
-  Undifferentiated Sediments.

S Y M B O L S

-  Geological contact (approximate).
-  Fault.
-  Bedding attitude.
-  Grab Sample location.

SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING  
YUKON - N. W. T.

GEOLOGIC MAP

SCALE 1" = 1/4 MILE = 1320'

To accompany report, MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING by:- J. F. Allan

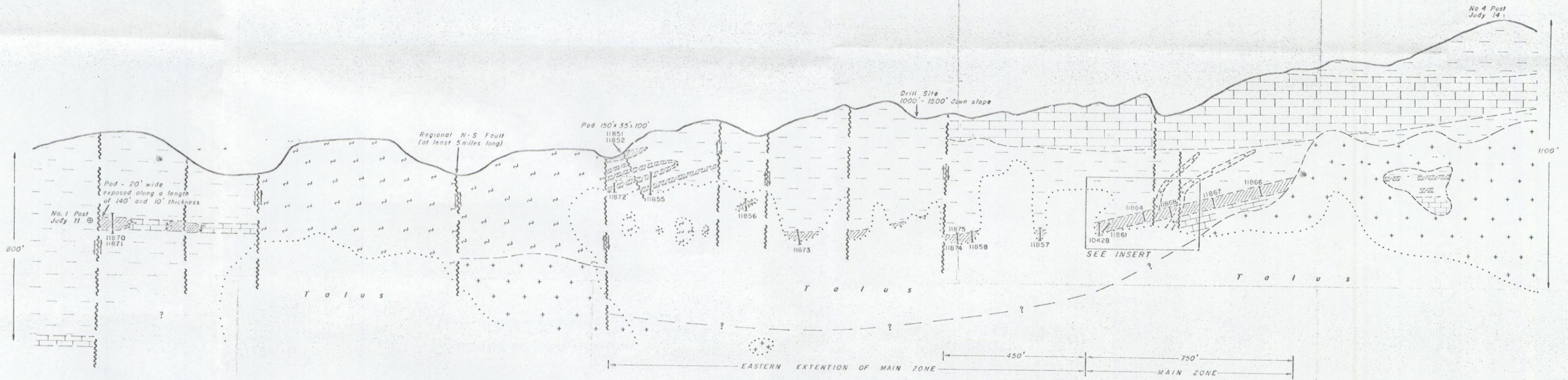
Vancouver - AUG 9 1963

FIG. 3

A'  
EAST

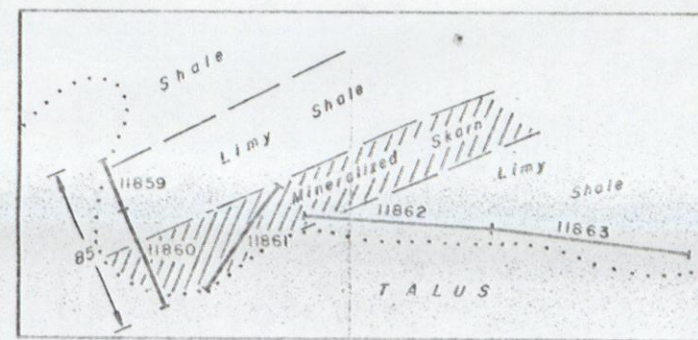
A  
WEST

L o o k i n g S



L E G E N D

- Granodiorite.
- Shale.
- Limestone.
- Mineralized Skarn (Lower Limestone).
- Phyllite.
- 11851 Chip Sample Location.



INSERT

SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING  
YUKON - N. W. T.

VERTICAL SECTION A - A' ALONG SOUTH WALL OF CIRQUE

SCALE 1" = 200' APPROX.

To accompany report, MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING by:- J. F. Allan.

Vancouver - AUG 9 1963

H.P.

FIG. 4

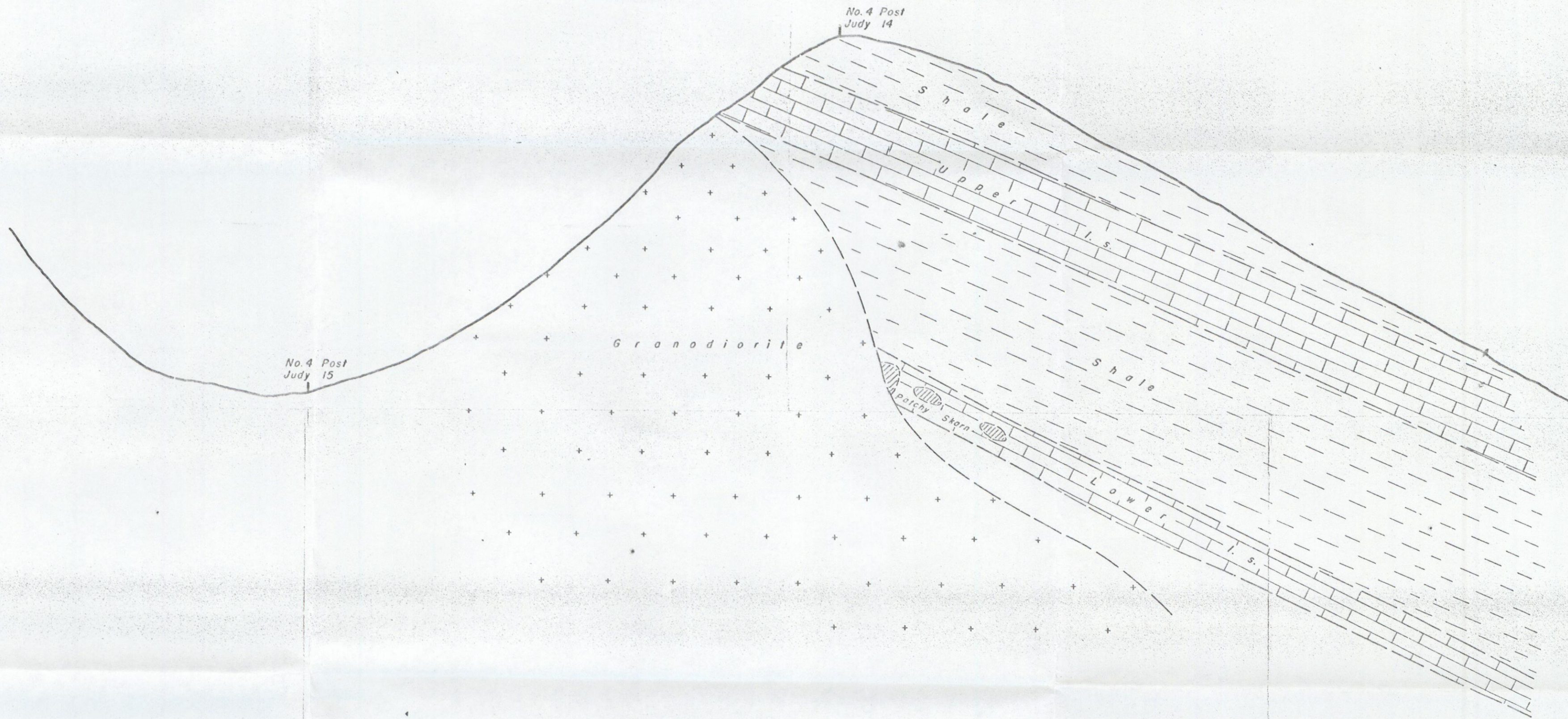
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& RESOURCES LIBRARY  
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WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2C6

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B  
NORTH

B'  
SOUTH

Looking E



NOTE -

— Combined Grab Sample from Upper and Lower Horizons Sample No. 11869.

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YUKON - N. W. T.

VERTICAL SECTION B - B'

SCALE 1" = 200' APPROX.

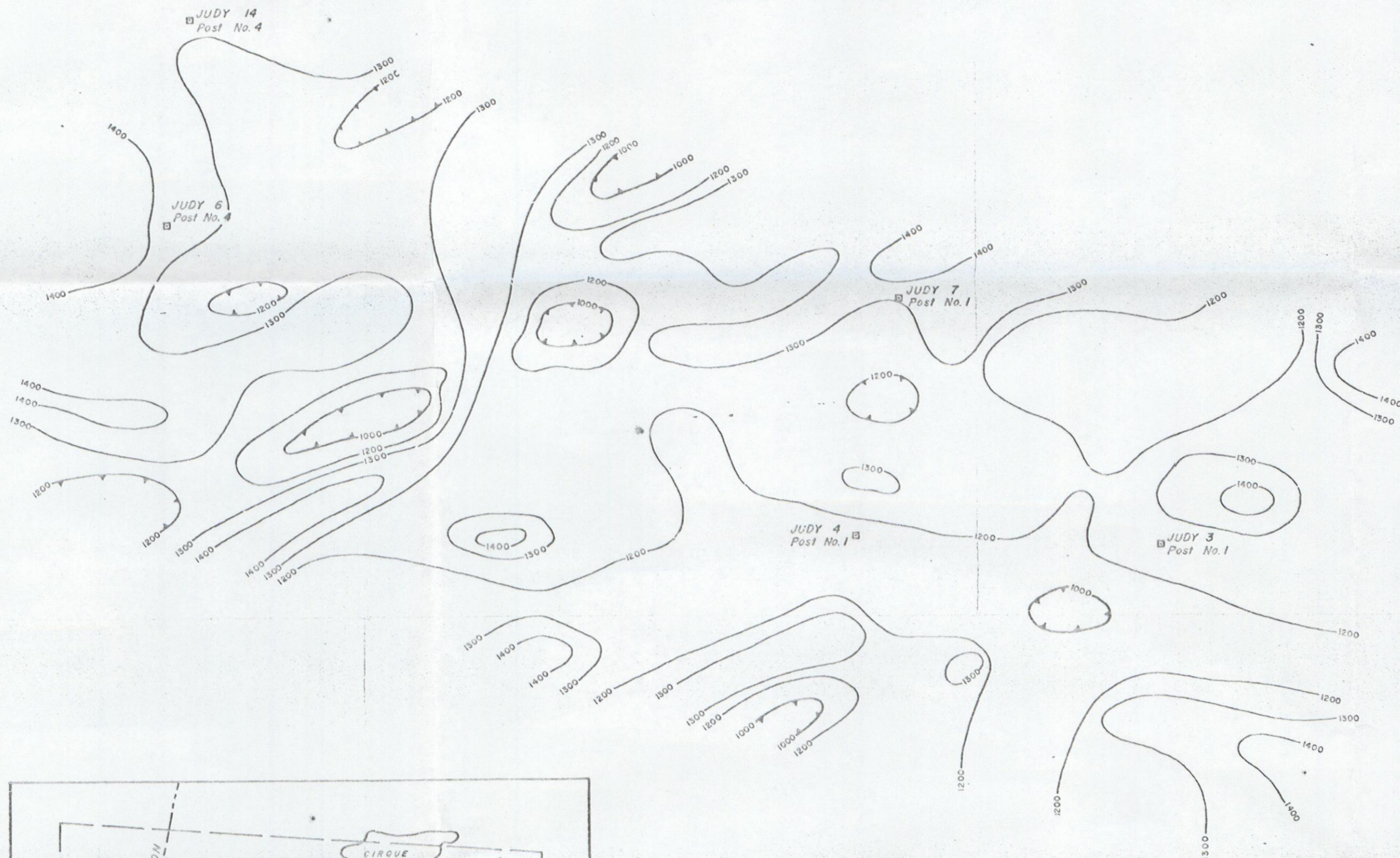
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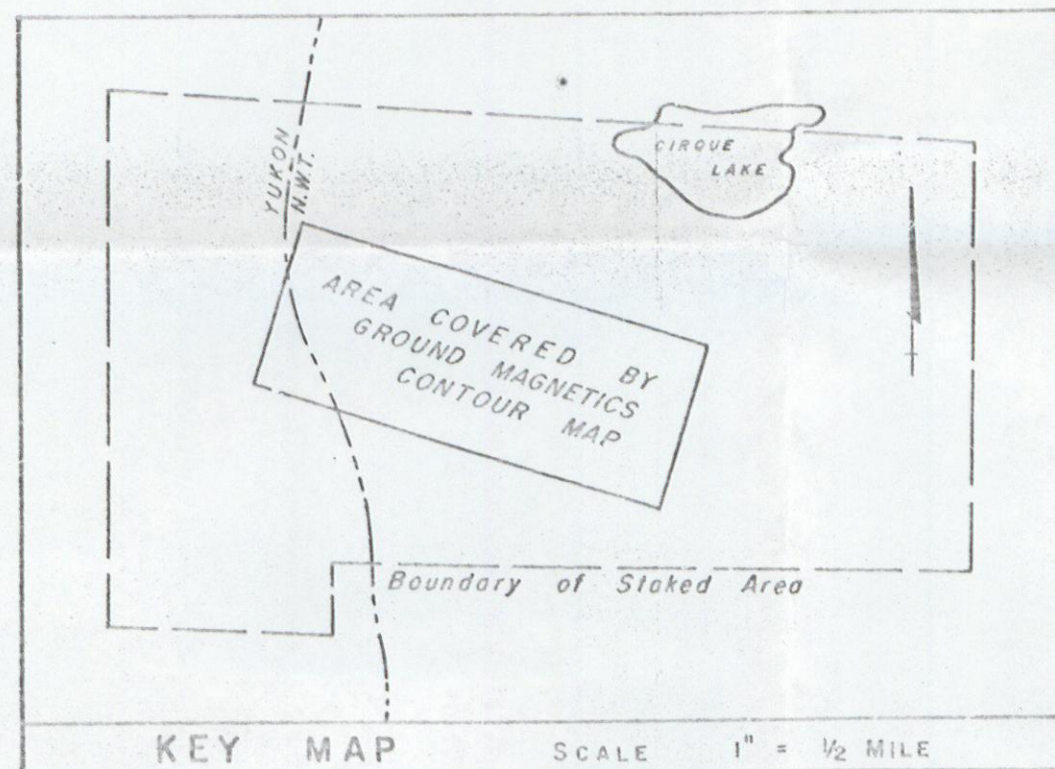
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L E G E N D

-  Ground Magnetic Contour.
-  Ground Magnetic Low.
-  Contour Value in Gammas.



SOUTHWEST POTASH CORPORATION

MACMILLAN PASS TUNGSTEN SHOWING  
YUKON - N. W. T.

GROUND MAGNETICS CONTOUR MAP

SCALE 1" = 500'

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