

Collaborative MIM/AGSO Research Project:

BASE METAL MINERALISATION AT MCARTHUR RIVER

STRUCTURE AND KINEMATICS OF THE HYC-COOLEY ZONE AT McARTHUR RIVER

1995/5

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report summarises the results of a structural study on diamond drillcore (some oriented) and some surface and underground exposure at the HYC Pb-Zn(-Cu) mine at McArthur River, Northern Territory. The following main observations are relevant to the tectonic history of concurrent sedimentation, deformation and hydrothermal metal introduction at HYC-Cooley.

- 1. The Barney Creek Formation pyritic and mineralised shales at HYC contain distinctive drillcore-scale structures reflecting layer parallel compression and extension associated with predominantly "Top-to-NE" (and secondarily "Top-to-SW" layer-parallel movements). These structures, at the drillcore scale of observation, postdate diagenetic pyrite and concretions and finely laminated Pb-Zn ore and predate the Cooley inversion folding, thrusting and reverse faulting. They are interpreted to be syn-diagenetic; forming in a compacting and probably seismically active sediment pile composed of relatively brittle crusts, concretions, laminated pyrite and Pb-Zn ore interlayered with semi-consolidated (actively compacting), dolomitic-bituminous silts and muds which fail in a ductile fashion within a rapidly and inhomogeneously subsiding (NE tilting) sedimentary wedge. The kinematically "Top-to-SW" structures are probably produced during later SW-directed thrusting during the second kinematic phase of the "Cooley Inversion". The proposed NE tilting of the HYC portion of the Barney Creek shales is consistent with the known distribution of thickened sedimentary breccia accumulation (reflecting most rapid subsidence) in the NE.
- 2. The "Cooley Zone" at HYC is (half of) a transpressively inverted domain (positive flower structure) centred on the reactivated Emu Fault zone which contains the stratigraphically lowest units now in structurally highest positions. This inversion is believed to have culminated in upper HYC sedimentation time and probably produced a local source for the Upper Breccias. Two distinct kinematic phases characterise this inversion at Cooley: "Top-to-NW" followed by "Top-to-SW"; and are thought to be the local tectonic expressions at HYC of very broad scale regional transitions from an extended phase of extension controlling upper Tawallah Group to Barney Creek Formation deposition (Vic Wall, 1993) into the regionally extensive NS shortening event (Isan D1; ca 1600Ma). Onlap relationships north of HYC possibly involve condensed and atypical Upper Barney Creek Formation Reward Dolomite sedimentation with high angle unconformity over reverse faulted, steeply dipping, brecciated and "Cooley mineralised" Mara Dolomite. If so, this would mark the end of the local "Cooley Zone" transpressive inversion.
- 3. The "Cooley Breccias" hosting copper (and lead) mineralisation are tectonic breccias lying along reverse faults within the overthrust block of Teena, Mitchell Yard and Mara Dolomites. The degree of fragmentation, fragment rotation and both dilation and stylolitic solution increases towards the reverse faults. It is unclear at present whether these breccias formed during both kinematic phases of transpressive inversion or only during the latter "Top-to-SW" phase (absence of oriented core in "Cooley Zone"). Pyrite and chalcopyrite are late in the "Cooley Breccia" infill paragenesis and within the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault (at least) copper mineralisation is clearly associated with the latter "Top-to-SW" kinematic phase. Further detailed work on oriented core in the hangingwall breccias is planned.

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LEGEND (for all of the above)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many past and present MIMEX staff geologists produced the excellent and voluminous geological data base at HYC in the context of which this study has been undertaken. In particular, Matt Williams and Dugi Wilson had initiated work on the internal structure of the Cooley Zone after the observation of Vic Wall and Bill Perkins that a major reverse structure would explain the gross lithological relationships in the HYC-Cooley zone. Ross Logan has been very generous with his intimate and detailed knowledge of HYC. I thank Vic, Matt, Ross and Dugi for frank and open discussions of all aspects of McArthur and HYC geology. I also salute Joseph Janacek whose insightful work in the mid-1970's was clearly well ahead of his time.

AIMS of the MIM-AGSO COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

To use available HYC-Cooley drillcore, underground exposure in the exploration decline and outcrop mapping, where available:

- to establish the gross geometry of the "Cooley Zone" in relation to the HYC Barney Creek stratigraphy with special emphasis on the distinction of the sedimentary and "Cooley" breccias.
- to resolve the structural-kinematic details of the "HYC-Cooley" zone and within this framework establish the relative timing of the stratiform Pb-Zn and the "Cooley-breccia" copper mineralisation.
- to establish a paragenetic sequence for the "Cooley-breccia" copper mineralisation to permit subsequent well-constrained fluid inclusion and geochemical work.
- to examine the microstructures common throughout the Barney Creek Formation in order to further constrain the timing of Pb-Zn mineralisation relative to sedimentation, diagenesis and the structural evolution of the hosting basin.

INTRODUCTION

HYC and the McArthur River region are located in northern Australia within the Northern Territory on the eastern edge of the "Batten Trough" adjacent to the Emu Fault Zone (Fig. 1). The McArthur Region Geology is presented on Figure 1 and shows that the HYC deposit lies to the east of the NE-plunging Barney Hill anticline and immediately west of the Western Fault Block which is bounded to the east by the Emu Fault Zone containing horsts of Masterton Sandstone. The "Cooley Breccias" lie along the western edge of the Western Fault Block juxtaposed with the HYC sequence with unknown relationships that were the focus of this study.

The HYC-Cooley drillholes logged in this study are listed in Table 1 and located on Figure 2. Table 1 also indicates the holes that were quantitatively structurally logged, the orientation method applied and the detailed Plans and Sections that accompany this report.

DRILLCORE STRUCTURE

Principles and Assumptions

Structural information can be extracted from drillcore from surveyed drillholes provided the recovered core can be rotationally reoriented (ie. correctly rotationally positioned around the drillcore's axis). Two groups of methods exist to achieve this. The first involves the periodical physical marking of core before it is broken from the bottom of the hole and then the "fitting together" of all the drillcore between oriented pieces to provide a continuous reference line. Structural features of interest are then measured relative to this reference. The second method exploits the known orientation of one structural element to orient core from surveyed drillholes allowing other elements of interest to be measured.

Both orientation methods allow drillcore to be physically reoriented in space (using a sand bucket or core orientometer jig) which subsequently allows the direct compass measurement of the other elements of interest. However, such physical reorientations and measurements are laborious and time consuming, preventing the generation of large data sets. An alternative method involves the measurement of the relative orientation of structures with respect to either the core orientation mark or the known structural element without physically reorienting the core. The spatial orientations of structures can then be calculated within a spreadsheet (Hinman, 1993). The present study uses a spreadsheet, which is a modification of the one published by myself.

This study uses both principle methods of drillcore orientation. Within the main area of HYC Pb-Zn mineralisation most of the existing drillholes are subvertical and the drillcore unoriented. However, the local orientation of bedding is well constrained from detailed correlation between drillholes within the grid-drilled HYC evaluation area. Therefore, in individual holes, provided the drillhole has not been drilled normal to bedding, drillcore can be reoriented using the interpolated local bedding orientation. However, due to the natural variability in the dip and strike of bedding and the rigidity of the bedding orientation assumption, this derived structural data will have a scatter (error) of the same order as the natural variability of the bedding orientation.

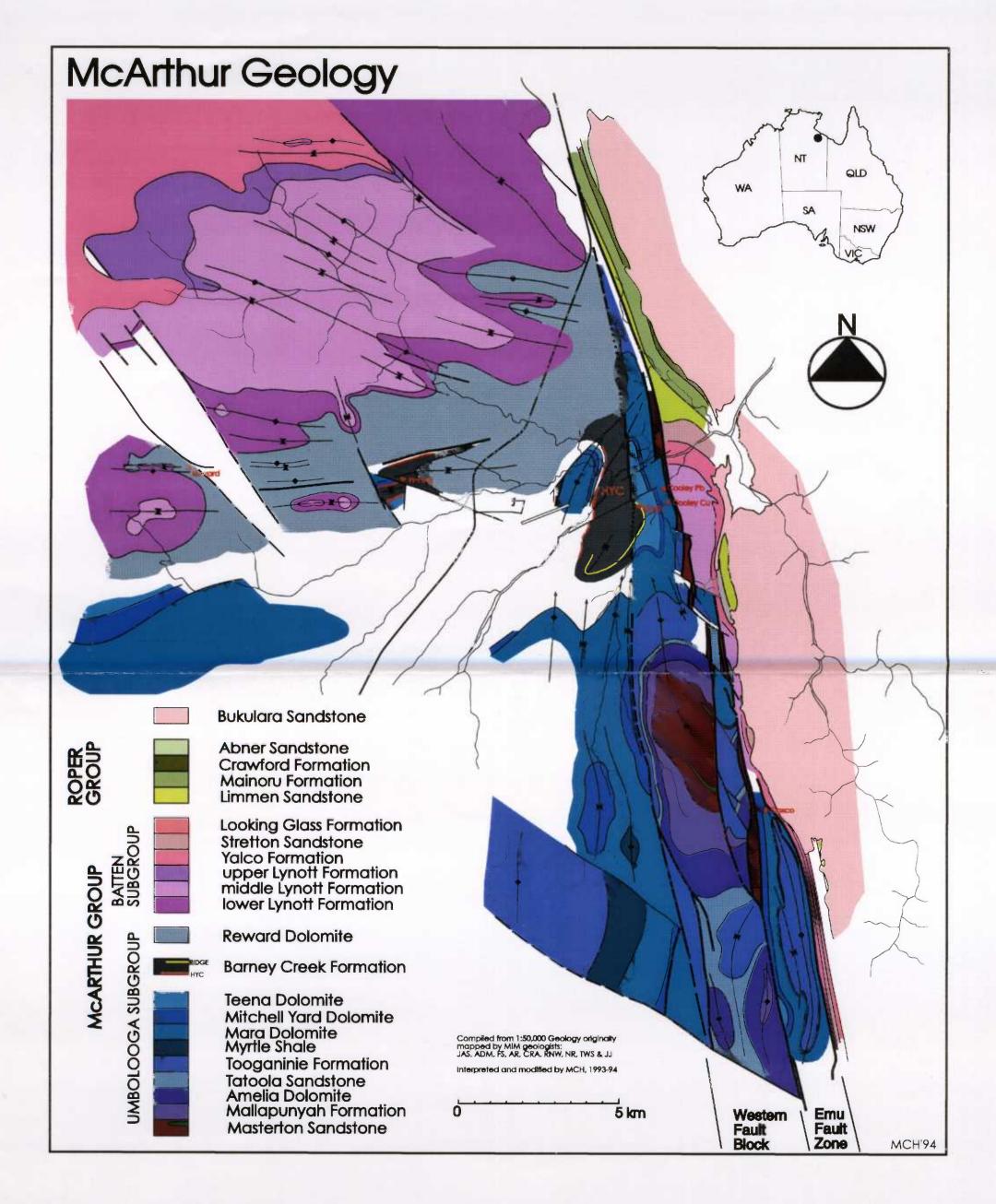


Figure 1. McArthur River Geology



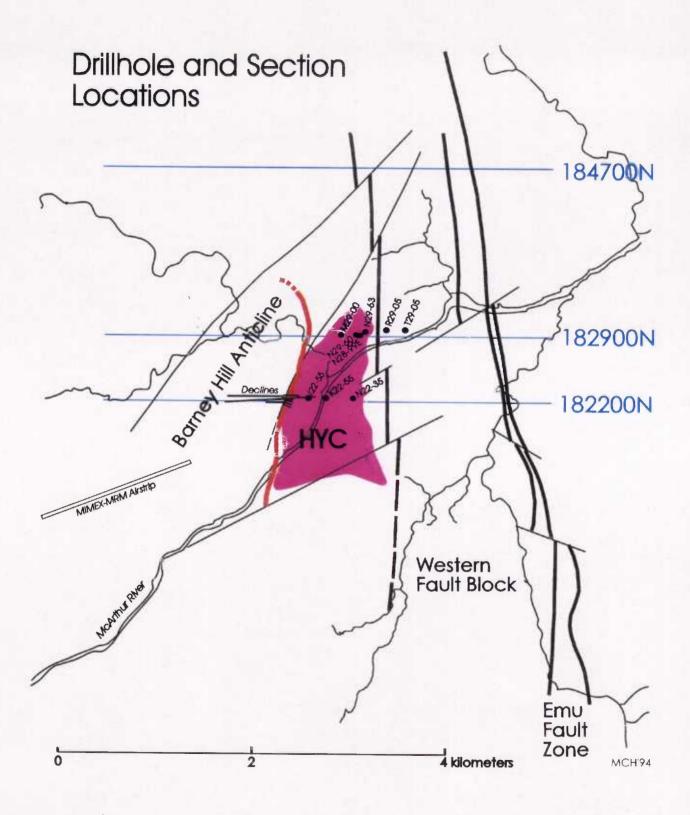


Figure 2. Location of Section and Drillholes at HYC



Along the eastern edge of the HYC Pb-Zn mineralisation and within the "Cooley Zone", where the gross geometries were uncertain and detailed structure unknown, fully oriented drillcore was required to resolve the geology, structure and kinematics. Once some of the aspects of the gross geometry, detailed structure and kinematics were resolved from the fully oriented drilling, measurements from long lengths of fitted-together drillcore from other vertical and unoriented drillholes could be iteratively manipulated within the spreadsheet (ie. rotated around their own drillhole axis) to produce "best fit" solutions. Fully oriented drillcore is only as good as the technique employed to orient the core and the care taken in the technique's execution. There is little point in attempting to recover oriented core to solve critical problems if the confidence in the technique and its application is low (see Limitations below).

Table 1. Drillholes logged in this Study

		STRUCTURAL		200224000000000000000000000000000000000
Hole	Section	Orientation	Data	Plans/Section
		Method	Status	Plotted and
				Provided
122-55	182200N	Bedding	Finalised	1:500
K22-55	182200N	Bedding	Finalised	1:500
N22-35	182200N	Bedding	1°Calc only	
N29-00	182900N			
N29-60	182900N			
N28-99E	182900N	Downhole Spear	Finalised	1:250,500,1000
O29-63	182900N			
R29-05	182900N	"Best Fit"	Finalised	1:20,100,500
T29-05	182900N		Max App Dip	
R27-05	182700N		Max App Dip	
Emu 16	184700N	Downhole Spear		
Mt Stubbs 3	184700N			
Mt Stubbs 4	184700N	······		······································

- 1. "Best Fit" of bedding, fault orientations and kinematic indicators with adjacent fully oriented drillhole and nearby outcrop.
- 2. MaxAppDip=Maximum Apparent Dip treatment only. Commonly core too broken to fit together large sections for iterative "Best Fitting".

Limitations

The resolution of structures and kinematics in drillcore has limitations. The major sources of these are, firstly functions of the drillcore orientation process and secondly, the relative scale of the observation (ie. core size) in comparison with the scale of the investigated structures.

The scatter in data derived from drillcore oriented according to rigid assumptions made about bedding orientations will reflect the natural variability in bedding dip and strike (see also above). Around fault zones where bedding is commonly rotated significantly the method completely fails (eg. 122-55). The only recourse is to attempt to fit all the core together from outside the disturbed zone into the fault zone....commonly a task made difficult, impossible and fruitless by the broken nature of core around the fault.



In drillholes where bottomhole orientations have been successfully done at regular intervals, the derived structural data should be excellent. Unfortunately, those methods that rely on gravity in inclined holes to mark the bottom side of recovered core are prone to considerable "bounce" off the back of the drill bit and/or the bottom of the core barrel at the bottom of the hole resulting in very significant misorientations. This becomes obvious when long sections of core through more than one core orientation mark can be successfully

N28-99E Relative Rotational Position 60 30 30 60 90 120 anti-clockwise ciockwise 120 412 420c/o 446 447 450c/o 461 NAVI CYCLE 465 -492c/o 521 **523c/o** 533 534 552c/b 582c/o 584 582c/o Core orientation mark at 582m on original reference line

Figure 3. N28-99E Core Orientation - Relative Rational Positions

fitted together. Severe problems of this nature occurred in the critical hole, N28-99E between 412m and 584m (Fig. 3) with the result that confidence in the structure of this zone is considerably reduced. A little more care in the execution of the techniques and more regular orientation where ground is more broken can vastly improve the final structural product and improve the understanding of critical relationships and processes. Figure 3 shows how far successive core orientation marks were relatively rotated in two

Corrected reference line

sections of completely fitted-together drillcore (separated by a Navi drilling cycle) in N28-99E between 412m and 584m. The figure also shows the final (version 5!) adjustments that were made, based largely on bedding orientation correlations across the Navi drilling gap and the "agreeing" core orientation marks at 552m and 582m. The most doubtful zone remains between 412m and 461m....a section that contains an abundance of interesting thrust? microstructures in W-Fold Shale.

The second problematic aspect of the resolution of structures from drillcore is scale dependant. Structures smaller than the size of the core (eg. microfaults, low angle microthrusts....) can commonly be fully resolved with respect to orientation and direction, sense and magnitude of movement when offsets are smaller than the intersection of the structure with the core. However, at the other end of the scale spectrum, drillcore through very large structures (eg. the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault) are composed of broad zones (many to tens of meters) of mixed lithologies, spaced anastomosing fabrics and abundant secondary structures. Orientation of the main structure, in these cases, is commonly impossible to determine from oriented drillcore in an individual hole. Multiple intersections of the structure are required to accurately resolve its orientation. Oddly, however, the gross direction and sense of movement can commonly be determined, although the magnitude of displacement is generally well beyond the scale of the core. Between these end members of scale there are many structures that can be variably resolved with respect to orientation and kinematics. It should be born in mind that, without multiple intersections, it is the larger structures that are less well constrained in orientation, despite being generally well understood kinematically from associated smaller scale secondary structures.

DETAILED STRUCTURE AND GEOLOGY

The detailed geology and structure of selected HYC and HYC-Cooley drillholes are presented in a series of plans, sections and overlays listed at the start of this report and summarised in Table 1. The structural logs are presented in spreadsheet form in Appendix I. There are two distinctive groups of structures observed in drillcore with contrasting orientations and kinematics. The earliest group of structures are confined to the W-Fold, Lower Dolomitic, HYC mineralised Lower Pyritic, Upper Pyritic, Bituminous and Upper Dolomitic Shales (Barney Creek Formation Shales) and are thought to have formed within the Barney Creek sediment pile while the sediments were still relatively unlithified. The second group of structures clearly affect the entire sequence and have been logged from Mara Dolomite as stratigraphically high as the Upper Breccias. These reverse movement structures reflect a local inversion that formed the, so called, "Western Fault Block" and "Cooley Zone".

Detailed structural work has been completed on two sections: 182200N and 182900N. Work on 182200N includes mapping of Barney Hill, mapping of the Exploration Decline and detailed, quantitative structural logging of I22-55, K22-55 and N22-35. Work on 182900N includes mapping of Barney Creek, mapping of the Barney Creek Crossing outcrops and detailed, quantitative structural logging of N29-99E, R29-05 and T29-05 (see 1:10000 Geology Plan). Qualitative structural observations were made in the other logged HYC-Cooley drillholes listed in Table 1.

"EARLY" (MICRO)STRUCTURES

The earliest, drillcore-scale, structures include the extensional "Step" Microfaults, "soft sediment" intraformational Microfolds and Imbricate Stacks, the Low Angle (to bedding)

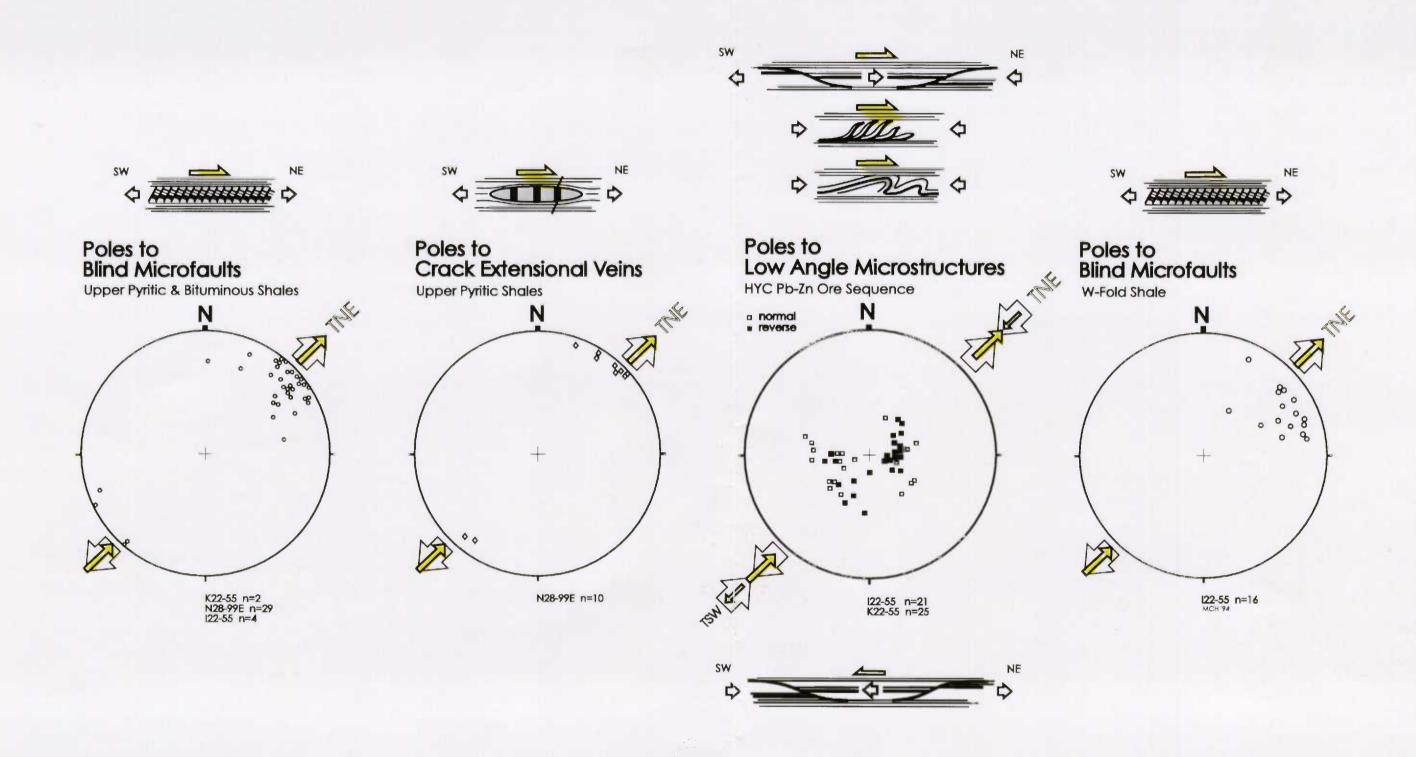


Figure 4. Structures and Representative Stereoplots of the Barney Creek Formation



Microfaults and Crack Extensional Veins in concretions. Sketches of these structures are shown on Figure 4. They have been structurally logged in I22-55, K22-55, N22-35 and N28-99E (see accompanying plans and sections and Appendix I). The most remarkable feature of all these structures is their consistent strike and kinematic indication (bar one set of low angle structures; see below). Representative stereoplots of these structures are also shown in Figure 4 and show that, within the tolerances of the drillcore orientation method used (see Table 1), these structures strike NW-SE.

Microfaults and Extensional Veins....."Top-to-NE"

The extensional Microfaults are very common throughout the W-Fold Shale and the Pyritic and Bituminous Shales. The Crack Extensional Veins are confined to concretionary sections of the same units and are commonly continuous with moderate scale Microfaults. The Microfaults display a continuum of scales from very closely spaced faults displacing a small number of laminations and apparently confined to those set of laminations by bedding parallel slip on adjacent layers, up to larger, similarly oriented, faults cutting many centimetres to tens of centimetres of laminations including bands of the smaller scale Microfaults. They all show "SW-Block-Down" displacements and indicate layer-parallel extension. However, the bedding-confined, smallest scale Microfaults are difficult to rationalise with "SW-Block-Down" normal block faulting as they are "rootless". They are better rationalised by (and consistent with) "Top-to-NE" bedding parallel slip. The larger scale Microfaults are therefore likely to reflect similar bedding-parallel deformation but on thicker packages. The Extensional Veins in concretions are intimately associated with Microfaults and indicate NE-directed layer-parallel extension.

Imbrication and Intrafolial Folds....."Top-to-NE"

These moderately common structures occur within the Mineralised and more highly Pyritic Shales. Where they have been measured they too are consistent with "Top-to-NE" layer parallel deformation but reflect layer-parallel compression.

Low Angle Microstructures....."Top-to-NE & Top-to-SW"

The Low Angle Microstructures are extremely common within the Mineralised Shales and moderately so within highly Pyritic Shales. They usually lie at 20-30° to bedding regardless of the orientation of bedding and flatten out into bedding (Fig. 4). They clearly displace bedding laminations by fractions to a few millimetres, and they display both normal and reverse movements. Measurements in a number of holes (I22-55, K22-55, N22-35, N28-99E) suggest that NE-dipping NORMAL and SW-dipping REVERSE Low Angle Structures, indicating "Top-to-NE" layer-parallel deformation, are roughly equally common and together are considerably more common than SW-dipping NORMAL and NE-dipping REVERSE Low Angle Structures that indicate "Top-to-SW" layer-parallel deformation (see Fig. 4). Together they represent conjugate sets of layer parallel compressional and extensional structures reflecting dominantly "Top-to-NE" and secondarily "Top-to-SW" (or "Bottom-to-NE") kinematics (see extensional and compressional arrows on Fig. 4).

Relative Timing Relationships

Some of the relative timings of the above structures with respect to each other and with respect to syn-diagenetic features (eg. pyrite, concretions and ?Pb-Zn mineralization) are evident from overprinting relationships. Following are a number of timing observations, which are summarised in Figure 5:



- a) Medium to large scale Microfaults cut concretions, Intrafolial Folds, Imbricate Stacks, small scale Microfaults and rarely Low Angle Microstructures (Microfaults are rare within Mineralised Shales).
- b) Extensional Veins and associated Microfaults cut concretions.
- c) At the drillcore scale of observation, all the microstructures cut and/or deform early diagenetic pyritic laminae and Pb-Zn mineralised shale laminae.
- d) Low angle REVERSE structures cut and displace Low angle NORMAL structures as often as vice-versa.

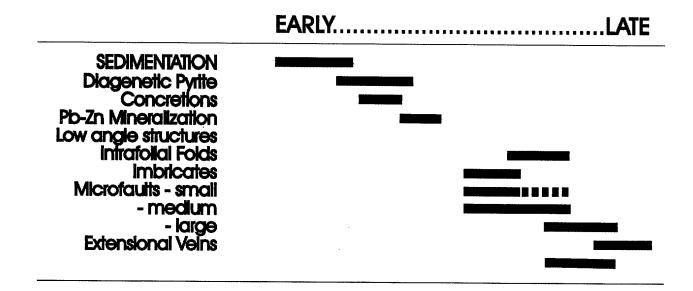


Figure 5. Relative Timing of Early Structures and Diagnetic Features within an individual horizon

"LATE" TRANSPRESSIVE STRUCTURES

A number of major fault zones whose gross orientations and kinematics are not easily resolved from drillcore (see Limitations in DRILLCORE STRUCTURE above) are present in drilling towards the eastern edge of the HYC Pb-Zn mineralised area and within the "Western Fault Block" or "Cooley Zone". Fortunately, on the major section logged, 182900N (Figs 6 & 7), the drillhole spacing is sufficiently close to constrain the gross geometry of these major structures. In addition, a host of secondary, parallel and conjugate structures associated with the major structures are fully resolvable with respect to orientation and kinematics. They can be used to further constrain the orientation of the major structures assuming a degree of parallelism between the different scale structures and fully resolve the large scale kinematics.

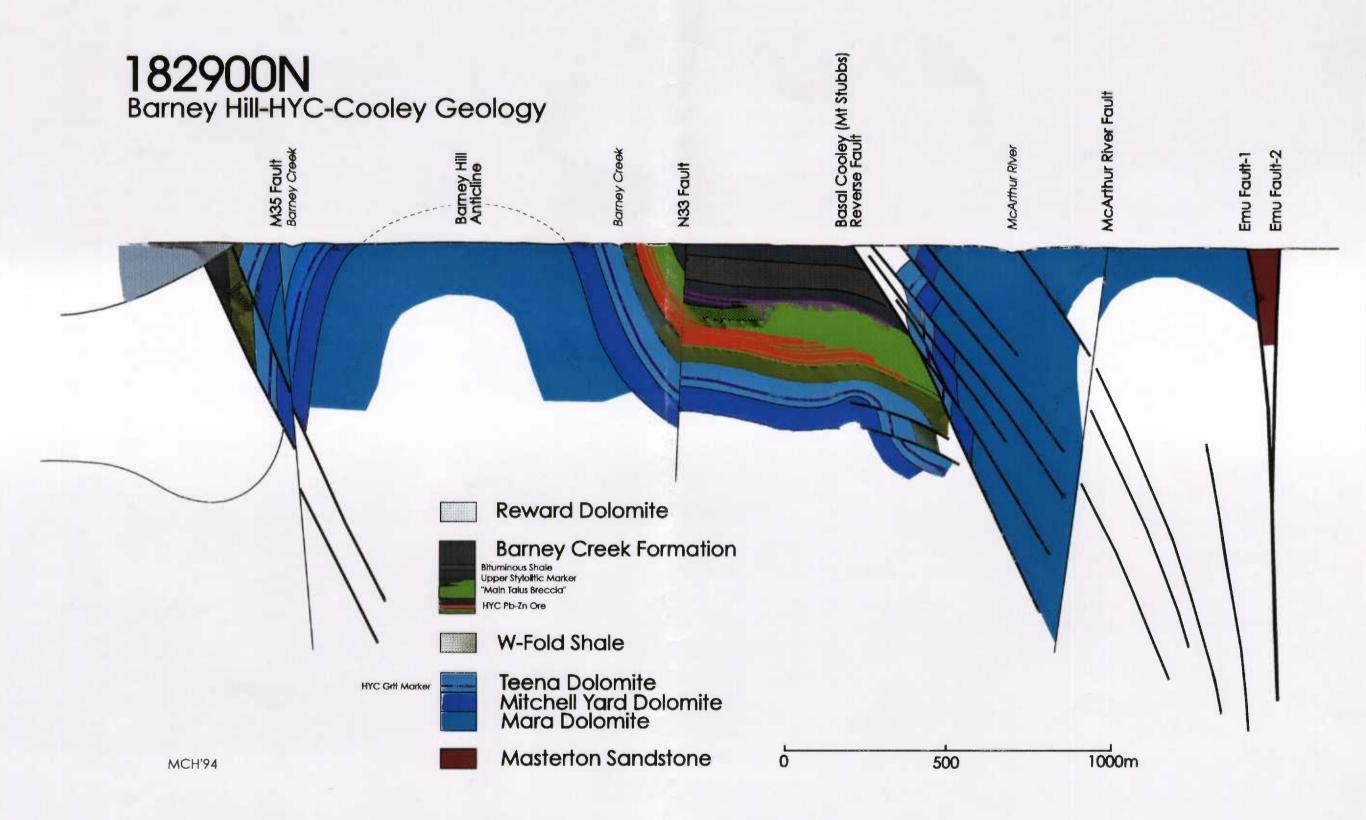


Figure 6. Section 182900N Geology



Gross Geometry of Cross Section 182900N

The interpreted gross geometry across the HYC-Cooley zone at 182900N is presented in an accompanying Section (Fig. 7) and Structural Overlay (Fig. 8). The Cooley Zone is interpreted to be a transpressively reverse faulted, steeply dipping (to locally overturned), short limb block of folded Teena, Mitchell Yard and Mara Dolomite lithologies (on this section) thrust against and over much of the Barney Creek Formation.

The Basal Cooley Reverse Fault was intersected in R29-05 and is a 5 meter wide anastomosing zone of mixed rock types from above (Teena) and below (Shale ±pyritic and sedimentary breccia-grits). The orientation of this structure is constrained by the geology of the drillholes adjacent to R29-05. The structure may be steeper than indicated on Figures 6 and 7 but must be a reverse fault. The structures within the hanging wall of the basal reverse fault are most commonly zones of intense tectonic brecciation containing rotated fragments of the adjacent dolomitic lithology. The zones of intense brecciation separate blocks of differently, but internally consistently oriented, coherent dolomitic stratigraphy. They have been represented on the section, for convenience, as reverse faults (F3; 182900N; Fig. 7) although only a few actually contain a discrete structural surface that can be measured (Fig. 8). Based on the bedding orientations (Maximum Apparent Dips; ie. rotationally unfixed core: see Table 1) and consistent facings (ie. uphole or downhole) within coherent blocks in R29-05 and T29-05, some attempt to schematically link the zones of intense brecciation has been made on Figures 6 and 7. Very steep to overturned (downhole facing) sections are present in both holes and have been tentatively correlated. However, it seems highly likely that these zones of intense brecciation and faulting anastomose more strongly than indicated and limited structural data, where fault surfaces have been measured, suggest that the structures within the hanging wall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault are not parallel to the Basal Fault and infact strike at moderate angles to it.

In the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault are a number of flat to gently NE dipping thrust surfaces (F2; 182900N; Fig. 7) that within the W-fold Shale, Lower Pyritic Shales (& sedimentary breccias) and Main Talus Breccias are probably bedding parallel (NE dipping) and exploit the shaly (weak) horizons within the HYC package.

HYC Ore-Sedimentary Breccia Facies Relationships

At the eastern end of Section 182900N west of the "Cooley Zone" the sedimentary breccia cycles of the HYC Mineralised Shale and Main Talus Breccia can be well correlated through a number of drillholes (N29-60, O29-63 and N28-99E; Figs 6 & 7). From west to east Orebodies 8 to 5 are progressively displaced in the sedimentary pile by breccia cycles. Orebodies 4 to 2 are significantly less mineralised in their easternmost intersections (N28-99E) where the Basal Breccia, the strongly pyritic units at 2 Orebody and above 3 Orebody, the 2/3 interore breccia cycle and the base of 4 breccia cycle are well correlated across the entire section.

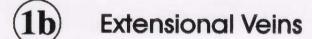
The breccias at 5 to 8 Orebody positions are (galena) mineralised. Both the sedimentary breccia matrix and the rims of dolomitic clasts commonly show partial galena replacement. This mineralisation is quite unlike the "Cooley Brecciation" style of mineralisation found further east on this section in the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault (R29-05) where base metals are localised within fracture networks within the breccia clasts (Fig. 8). It seems probable that three mineralisation styles exist on this section. Temporally the first two involve ?syn-diagenetic replacement of sedimentary breccia clasts (and matrix) while, to the west, the main HYC Pb-Zn orebodies formed by ?replacement of fine grained sediments which were deposited in onlapping positions with respect to non interore

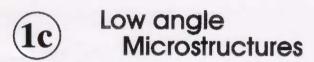




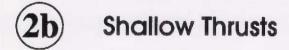
Structural Summary OVERLAY Key





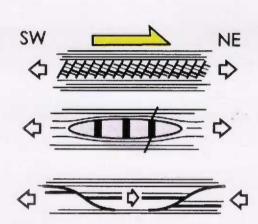


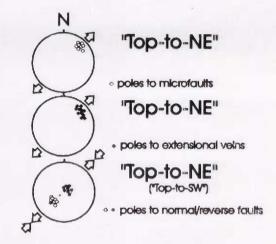


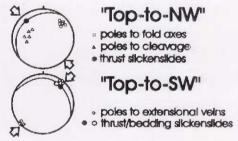


3b Reverse Faults

Late Steep Faults











182900N Structural Summary OVERLAY

(**1c**)

(see accompanying OVERLAY Key)

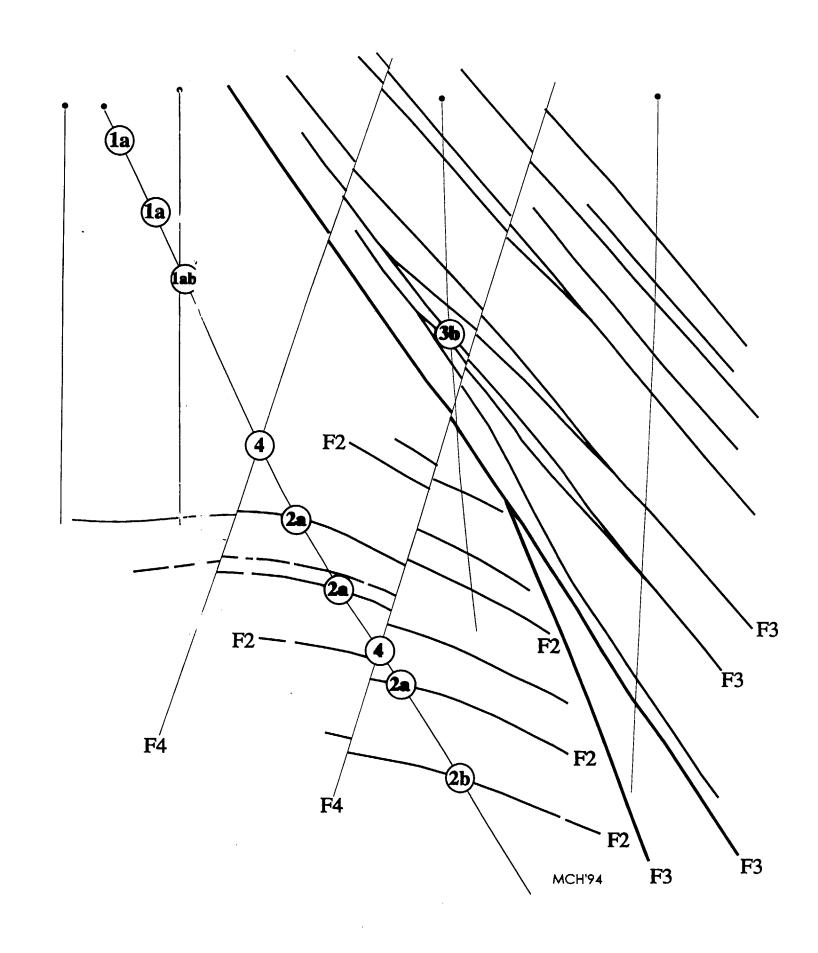




Figure 8. Structure Summary Overlay

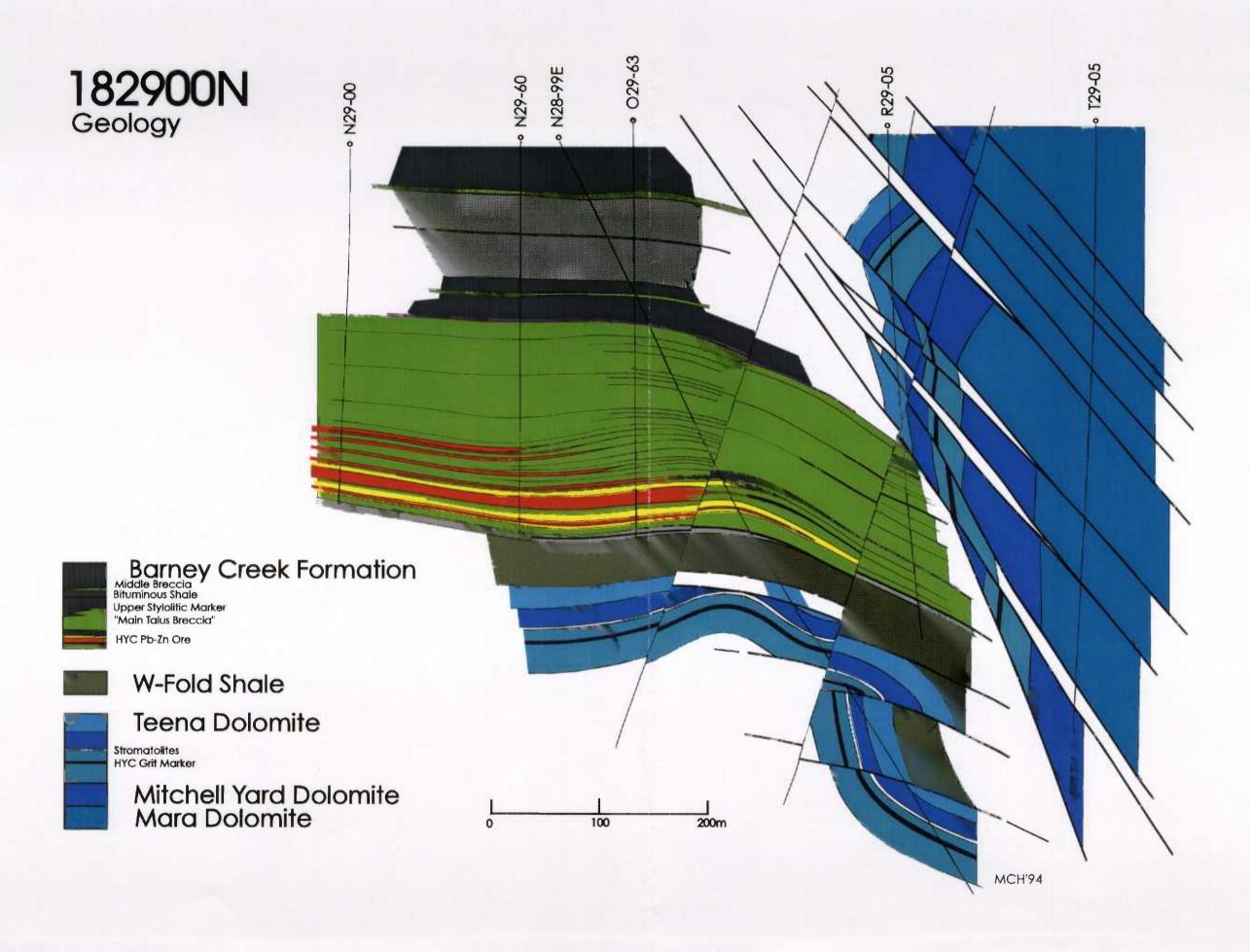




Figure 7. 182900N HYC-Cooley Geology

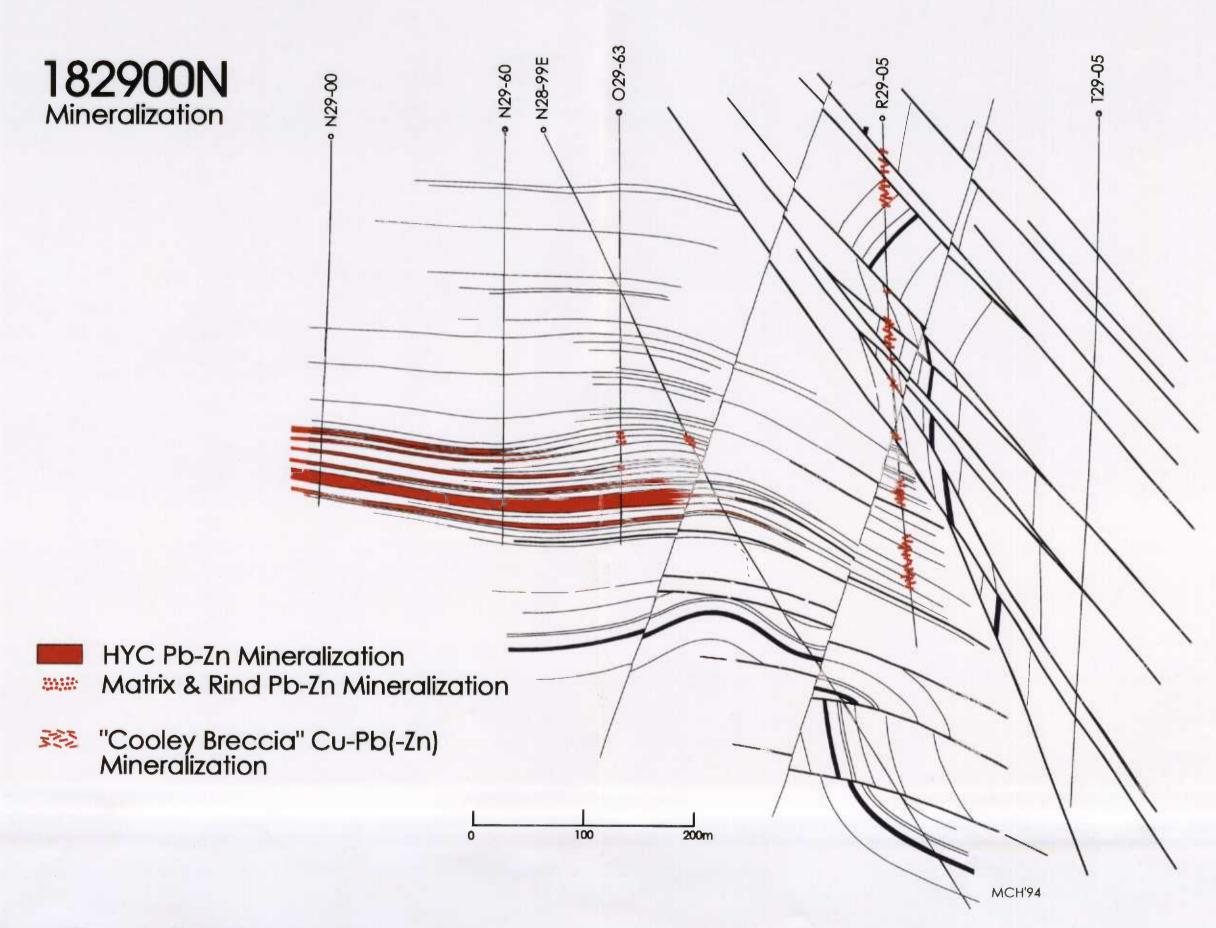




Figure 9. 182900N Mineralisation Styles

sedimentary breccia cycles. The interore breccia cycles are continuous from west to east where they are sharply truncated by the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault. The third style is the "Cooley Breccia" mineralisation in both the footwall and hangingwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault and is related to the later transpressive inversion event (see below).

Kinematics in the "Cooley Zone"....."Top-to-NW" and "Top-to-SW"

The kinematics of this complex zone between "normal" HYC Barney Creek stratigraphy and the overthrust "Cooley brecciated" Western Fault Block is best resolved from the oriented drillhole N28-99E. The detailed structural data and kinematic indicators are presented in the accompanying N28-99E 1:500 and 1:250 scale Structural Overlays and summarised on the 182900N Structural Overlay (Figs 7 & 8).

The major tectonic and kinematic indicators resolvable in drillcore are:

Cleavage

normal to a shortening direction

Fold Axes

normal to a plane containing a shortening direction

Slickensides Extensional Veins indicating direction of movement on fault and bedding planes indicating direction and sense of movement when associated with

planar failure

These indicators suggest two distinct shortening directions and failure movement directions on the shallowly dipping thrust planes (F2) and also (probably; see below) on the steeper reverse fault planes (F3).

Small scale folding (tens of centimetres to a few tens of meters wavelengths), associated with either (pre-failure) shortening or with planes of failure, and slickensides on shallow thrust surfaces at all scales suggest a phase of approximate *SE-NW shortening* with *"Top-to-NW"* movements where failure has occurred. Some slickensides on bedding within the Upper Pyritic and Bituminous Shales are consistent with this kinematic phase and are the only known (at present) expression of this inversion deformation in these units. Other structures that are probably associated with this phase of shortening are the Barney Hill anticline and a parasitic syncline-anticline pair at the base of the exploration decline. A recumbent syncline-anticline pair within the lower Pb-Zn orebodies along the eastern edge of the HYC ore block in the immediate footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault has a parallel trend in the northern half of the HYC ore block but has a more NNW-SSE trend to the south possibly reflecting the adjacent orientation of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault there.

A crude macroscopic cleavage is visible within the dolomitic shales in N28-99E where a broad anticlinal arch exists within the lower Mineralised Shales in the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault. The poles to cleavage here are fairly scattered, probably as a result of post-cleavage fault related rotation, but suggest a 50-70° east dipping fabric sub-parallel with the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault and consistent with a strong component of E-W shortening adjacent to the transpressively failed Basal Cooley Reverse Fault.

The second phase of this transpressive inversion is expressed by another distinct set of slickensides on shallow thrusts and bedding in the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault and reverse faults in its hangingwall (a few that have been resolved). These are consistent with *NE-SW shortening*. Extensional veins at high angles to planes of failure associated with this shortening episode and measurable displacements indicate "*Top-to-SW*" senses of movement.



There are no diagnostic overprinting relationships observed in drillcore to fix the relative timing of these two kinematic phases of transpressive deformation responsible for the formation of the "Cooley Zone". The most logical sequence, however, would have initial SE-NW shortening folding the sequence and associated locally with and culminating in kinematically consistent ("Top-to-NW") failures followed later by the distinctively different phase of "Top-to-SW" failures. It is unclear (at present) whether the overthrusting of the lower dolomitic stratigraphy over the upper HYC stratigraphy initiated at the earlier SE-NW stage or was confined to the later NE-SW kinematic phase. However, it seems probable that the major macroscopic structures (Barney Hill anticline and associated decline folds, major folds centred within the Western Fault Block; Fig. 6) formed during the earlier SE-NW shortening episode. These progressively developed steep to overturned west limbs that then failed transpressively with "Top-to-NW" kinematics, resulting in the reverse fault juxtapositioning of the steeply-dipping, dolomitic Western Fault Block and the shallowdipping, HYC pyritic shale sequence across the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault. Subsequent NE-SW shortening would have reactivated the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault and other existing footwall thrusts and faults but appears to have generated new structures in the hangingwall. "Top-to-SW" failures have been resolved by "best fit" methods in the overthrust block associated with "Cooley Brecciation" (see below) but the level of data does not preclude some effects of the earlier kinematic failure phase in this zone. Note, however, that SW bedding dips in outcropping Cooley Breccias are more compatible with reverse faulting and overthrusting of folded, NE-dipping lower Barney Creek Formation and underlying dolomitic stratigraphy during NE-SW shortening.

Cooley Brecciation

The "Cooley Breccias" are tectonic breccias formed along the reverse faults within the steep to overturned, brittle dolomitic lithologies of Teena, Mitchell Yard and Mara Dolomite which were overthrust against and over Barney Creek Formation lithologies. The breccias commonly show a zonal arrangement of increasing deformation approaching reverse faults, from fracture networks without any disaggregation, through an angular fragmental zone with minor separation and rotation, through zones of increasing disaggregation and rotation and fragment rounding to zones of significant fragment disaggregation, random orientations and sometimes significant rounding (see Accompanying Section Legend). The reverse faults are commonly marked by an early broad zone of redolomitization / recrystalization sometimes containing silica (chalcedony) blebs (Mitchell Yard) which can contain small scale, pre-brecciation, folding (alteration-recrystallization softening).

The tectonic breccia matrix comprises finer grained (grit-sand-silt size) fragments of the brecciated dolomites that commonly show grading (geopetal) within individual interstices and light to medium to dark grey "shale". This "shale" comprises fine grained dolomite, and pyrite and probably is a sedimented chemical precipitate rather than a true matrix sediment (further work required). The darkest grey matrix material is commonly pyritic and sometimes pyritic-chalcopyritic.

In the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault dolomitization, re-brecciation and copper(-lead) mineralisation occurs within the sedimentary breccias. Deformation probably focussed along shallowly to moderately NE dipping shally horizons within the breccia pile resulting in re-brecciation, fluid flow and mineralisation in the surrounding breccias. The silty tops of breccia cycles are commonly dolomitized/recrystallised in the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault and the "Cooley breccia" style (and generation) of copper mineralisation is most strongly developed within the sedimentary breccias of the Main Talus Breccia and Lower Pyritic Shale units.

Copper Paragenesis

A preliminary paragenesis of the copper mineralisation in the "Cooley Breccias" in the hangingwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault based on core observations is presented in Figure 5.

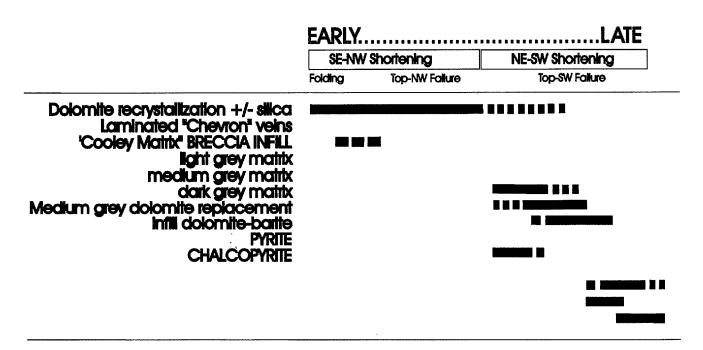


Figure 10. Paragenesis of the Cooley Breccia Copper Mineralization

This paragenesis has not been fully fixed relative to the structural-kinematic evolution of the Cooley Zone, however, some constraints incorporated into Figure 10 are known:

- a) the dolomite recrystalization occurs along with the earliest phase of reverse fault failure (most probably NW transpressively directed)
- b) The Chevron Veins are commonly at a high angle to bedding and suggest layer-parallel extension in the early stages of macroscopic folding
- c) the terminal phase of pyrite±chalcopyrite mineralisation is synchronous with "Top-to-SW" kinematic failures. Copper mineralisation associated with extensional veins and ?clay/talc alteration on failed bedding is strongly associated with "Top-to-SW" kinematics on shallow dipping thrusts at the end of N28-99E in the footwall of the Basal Cooley Reverse Fault.

LATE FAULTING

Two late fault sets can be resolved within the drillcore data that are consistent with other mapped faulting at HYC-Cooley. The first set strike NE-SW and have reverse oblique-slip to strike-slip movements (F4 on Structural Overlay; Fig. 8). Faults of this generation include Woyzbun, McArthur River and possibly a reactivation phase of N33 (see Fig. 11). The second set have more NW-SE'ish trends with oblique-slip to strike-slip movements and are correlatives of the Cross Cut Fault from underground and the H20, I20 and I19 Faults from the structural drilling program.

Figure 11.



Compiled from MIMEX 1:5000 Geology by MCH, June, 1993

SYNTHESIS and GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

Figure 12 illustrates in cartoon form the structural-kinematic evolution of the Barney Hill-HYC-Cooley-Emu section from the initiation of Barney Creek sedimentation, through the "Cooley" inversion to the regional major N-S shortening episode (probably correlative of Mt Isa D1) to produce the final geometry depicted in Figure 6. The extensional/shortening directions and kinematics indicated on the Figure are appropriate for the local HYC-Cooley domain and do not necessarily reflect regional stress orientations.

Barney Creek Sedimentation

A thick sequence (up to ?800m+) of W-Fold, Lower Dolomitic, Lower Pyritic with sedimentary breccias, Main Talus Breccia, Bituminous, Upper Pyritic and Upper Dolomitic Shales deposited in an Emu-parallel elongate trough. This trough's eastern edge was somewhere east of the present trace of the Emu Fault (5-10km east based on Emu-parallel magnetic structure) and its western edge lay approximately through the present Barney Hill (magnetic edge).

Within the trough (Emu Trough), sedimentary breccias of the Lower Pyritic Shale and Main Talus Breccia flowed, from an entry point north of HYC, to the south and southwest (Logan, 1979). The sedimentary breccias within the Barney Creek Formation record the progressive exhumation of the pre-Barney Creek dolomitic McArthur Group stratigraphy. This implies that the provinence region for the sedimentary breccias (somewhere adjacent and close to this Emu Trough) was being actively uplifted and eroded during Barney Creek-time. Tectonically this is not possible in a purely extensional regime: it seems likely that this Emu Trough zone was transpressive-transtensional throughout much of Barney Creek-time (Fig. 12) and that transpression ultimately inverted the HYC Emu Trough forming the Western Fault Block and the "Cooley Breccias".

The nature of the western margin of the Emu-parallel trough is unknown. It has not apparently reactivated during later deformations in the way the Emu Fault has, suggesting that this boundary of the trough may be a hinge line rather than a major fault or set of faults.

Subsidence within the HYC portion of the Emu Trough west of the present Emu Fault was most rapid in the NE. Breccias, which thin to the south and west in the HYC area, are envisaged to have filled the additional space created by the heterogeneous subsidence. As a result of this differential subsidence, buried sedimentation surfaces (bedding) within the diagenetically maturing pile adopted gentle and steepening NE dips. The zone was probably seismogenic which triggered failures on bedding producing the kinematically dominant "Top-to-NE" compressional and extensional structures (see below; Fig. 4). These structures post date a number of diagenetic features including crusts, concretions, biogenic pyrite and probably Pb-Zn mineralisation (Fig. 5) all of which formed at considerably shallower (some close to or at zero) depths of burial.

These observations are consistent with a deviation from the regional tectonic framework during Barney Creek-time (Etheridge & Wall, 1994) in which Emu parallel structures become transpressive-transtensional. Local transtension at HYC within the active Emu zone resulted in more rapid subsidence and the accumulation of the anomalously thick Barney Creek HYC sequence within the Emu Fault Trough. Transtension across the HYC basin bounding faults would have made them dilational and have aided base metal bearing hydrothermal fluid access.



Pre-Barney Creek (McArthur Group) time N-S Extensional Geometry (Etheridge & Wall) early syn-diagenetic dolomitization Emu Fault Start of Barney Creek time E W-Fold Shale Transpressive-Transfensional EMU ZONE Lower HYC Pyritic Shale time HYC Rapid Subsidence Elsewhere uplift - NE sedimentary breccia source Syn-diagenetic HYC Pb-Zn Mineralization "Main Talus Breccia" time NE Maximum Subsidence - TNE Bedding Fallure Warping - sedimentary breccia channelling Upper Stylolitic Marker time ~1640Ma NE Maximum Subsidence - TNE Bedding Fallure Folding - sedimentary breccia channelling Upper Pyritic & BltumInous Shale time NE Maximum Subsidence - TNE Bedding Failure Overturned Short Limbs Upper Breccia time Short Limb Transpressive Failure - TNW Kinematics Upper Breccias sourced from Western Fault Block Cooley Brecciation - (re)dolomitization (HYC North Cu-Pb Mineralization) 2nd Phase Transpressive Failure - TSW Kinematics "Cooley Breccia" Cu-Pb Mineralization in Western Fault Block & "Main Talus Breccia" Upper Barney Creek ONLAP Reward Dolomite Sedimentation Batten Subgroup Sedimentation Regional N-S Deformation (Isan D1 ~1600Ma) Emu Fault Zone - DEXTRAL STRIKE SLIP NE faults - oblique to strike slip Vein MVT Cu-Pb Mineralization Cooley Cu, Cooley Pb adjacent to EFZ MCH'94



Figure 12. Structural-Kinematic Evolution of the Barney Hill - HYC-Cooley Section

Transpressive Inversion and Shortening

During continued deposition of the Barney Creek Formation, the HYC area began to invert. This transpressive inversion focussed (1) along the Emu Fault (reactivating it as a transpressive, positive flower structure), (2) along some NE-trending structure under Barney Hill and (3) possibly also along the western margin (?hinge line) of the Emu Trough. Shortening was approximately SE-NW directed and produced the NE trending Barney Hill Anticline and associated parasitic folds and more Emu-parallel folds closer to the Emu Fault (shear component of strain taken up along the Emu Fault resulting in local shortening being more normal to the structure). A crude cleavage nucleated in shaly units closer to the Emu Fault where shortening was more intense. The folds in the Lower HYC sequence and underlying dolomitic stratigraphy at Barney Hill and at Cooley progressively tightened, while Barney Creek sedimentation continued at the sediment-water interface above, until they developed overturned west limbs which subsequently failed.

"Top-to-NW" and "Top-to-SW" Failure

Ultimately the western short limbs fail. The gross geometry of the major structures is not sufficiently clear to resolve whether the shallow thrust failures, which are mostly "Top-to-NW" kinematically, pre-date or are synchronous with the steeper reverse transpressive faults of the overthrust "Cooley Zone". What is clear is that there are two kinematic phases within the shallow footwall thrusts with the "Top-to-NW" preceding "Top-to-SW" kinematics and well developed "Top-to-SW" kinematics in the steeper reverse faults within the "Cooley Zone". Dolomitization and recrystallization along the major reverse faults and thrusts is associated with the earlier phase of failure while copper mineralisation appears to be linked with the "Top-to-SW" phase of movement in the footwall zone (more detailed oriented core work required within hangingwall "Cooley Zone").

In a regional tectonic sense it is unclear what controls this rotation of the local shortening direction and kinematic transport direction, however, it can be rationalised in terms of the interaction of regional scale structures (Etheridge & Wall, 1993; unpubl. company report) The NE-SW phase of shortening could result from an initial pulse of NS shortening modified locally at HYC by synchronous right lateral reactivation of the Emu Fault. This shortening phase most probably produces the opposite-sense, "Top-to-SW" low angle structures within the HYC ore sequence (Fig. 4).

Upper Breccia sedimentation is hypothesised to be linked with these transpressive failure phases. The formation of a positive flower structure along the reactivated Emu Fault would provide a more local source (Logan, 1979) for the Teena to Masterton lithologies present within the Upper Breccias deposited west of the "Cooley Zone".



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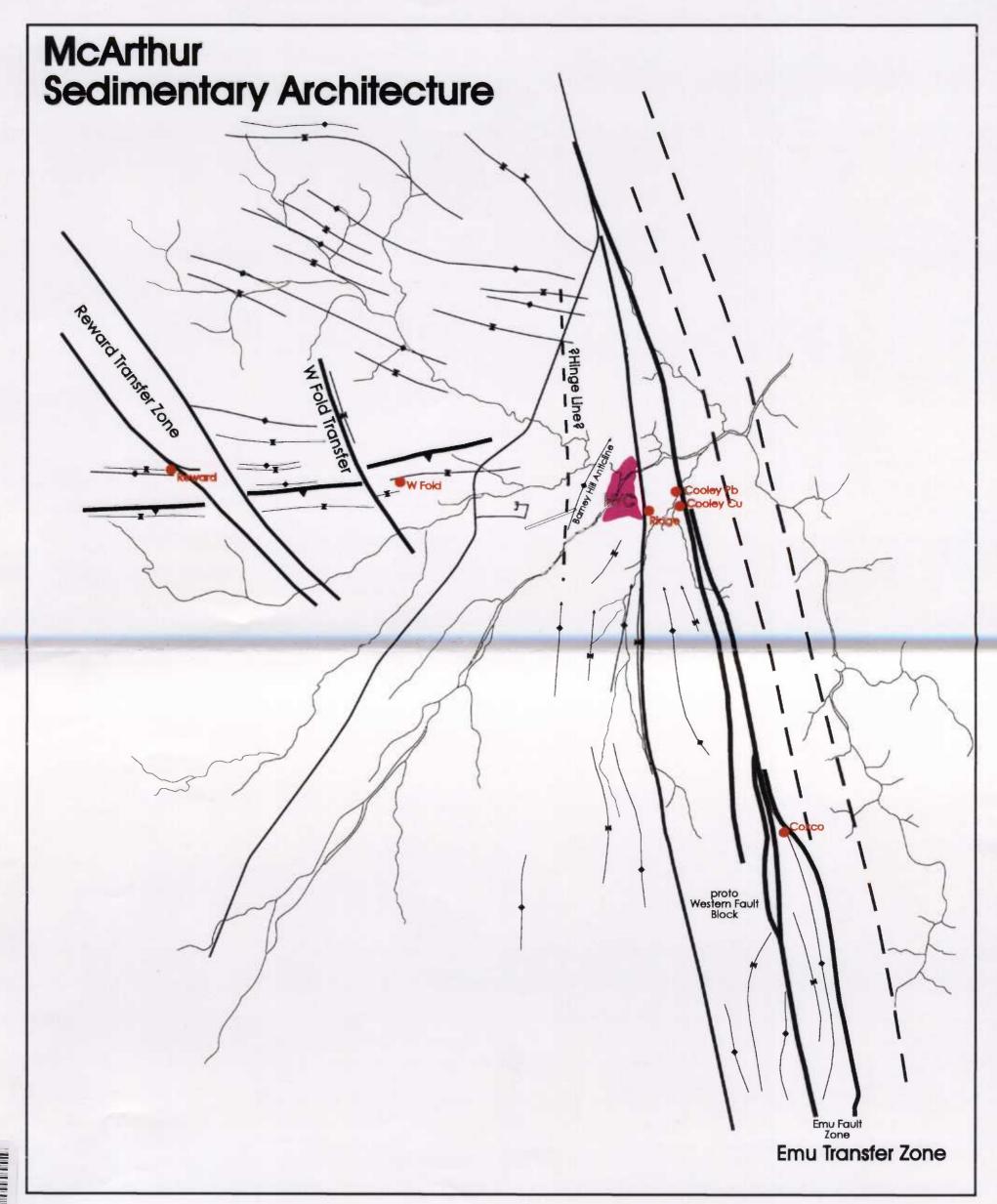




Figure 13. The Sedimentary Architecture at McArthur River

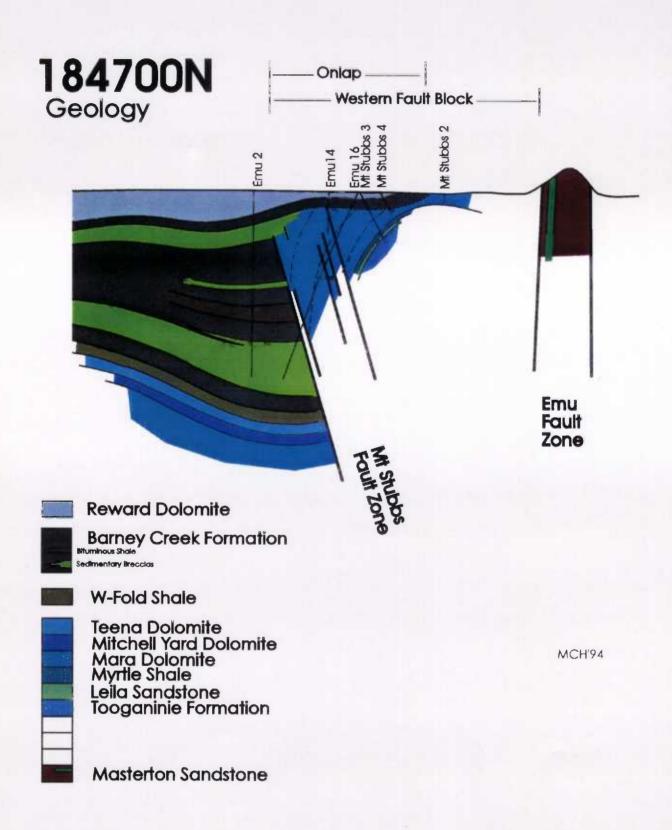


Figure 14. Section 184700N Geology



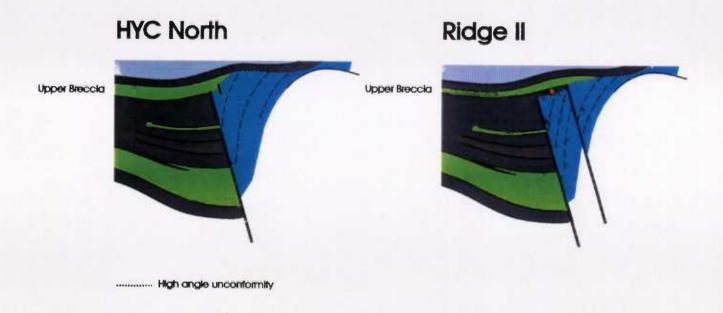


Figure 15. Schematic Onlap Geometries

Upper Barney Creek Onlap, Reward Dolomite and Batten Subgroup Sedimentation

As the transpressive deformation quietened, Upper Breccia sedimentation passed into Upper Barney Creek sedimentation at HYC. West of HYC breccias are not present and HYC shale sedimentation passes conformably into Reward Dolomite sedimentation. North of HYC, condensed? (atypical) Upper Barney Creek sediments were deposited with a high angle unconformity over the steeply-dipping, upthrust, redolomitized and mineralised Mara Dolomite lithologies of the "Cooley Zone" or Western Fault Block (Fig. 14). Present drilling geometries indicate that north of HYC, Cooley transpression-generation structures do not cut Upper Barney Creek and Reward Dolomite sedimentation (locally later structures and reactivations may do so; Fig. 14).

It is suggested that onlap onto the "Cooley Zone" may have developed in other localities during Upper Breccia deposition if the westernmost reverse fault became inactive while reverse structures further east continued to be transpressively active (Fig. 15). The relationships at Ridge, where strataform, shale-hosted Pb-Zn mineralisation at the base of the Upper Breccias ?unconformably overlies Cooley-brecciated and mineralised (probable) Teena Dolomite suggest this (Fig. 15).

Reward Dolomite and the Batten Subgroup was deposited over the Barney Creek Formation with transitional conformable relationships around McArthur-HYC. These unit probably completely overlapped the "Cooley Zone", Western Fault Block and Emu Fault Zone which was inactive at this time.



North-South Shortening ca.1600Ma

North-south (or probably more NNE-SSW) shortening folded the Reward and Batten Subgroup units and reactivated the Emu Fault as a right lateral strike-slip structure cutting these units probably during the regional Isan D1 deformation. Prominent east-west to WNW-ESE fold axes northwest of HYC (Figs 1 & 13) reflect this deformation. Closer to the Emu Fault more Emu-parallel folds formed due to the local strike-slip shear release along the Emu Fault. North-south thrusting also occurred locally on shallowly dipping contacts between units (north of HYC; Figs 1 & 13).

The Cooley Lead mineralisation immediately adjacent to the Emu Fault lies along a shallowly dipping, brecciated contact between Mara and Tooganinie and steeply north-dipping dilational veins in Mara above the brecciated zone. Bedding offsets across the veins are consistent with North-Block-Down and suggest "Top-to-South" movement of Mara over Tooganinie adjacent to the Emu Fault. This mineralisation and probably also Cooley Copper are therefore timed to be synchronous with the right-lateral reactivation of the Emu Fault during the regional (Isan D1) NS shortening event (ca. 1600Ma).

During this NS shortening at HYC-Cooley(-Emu) NE-trending faults showing oblique reverse to strike-slip movements (Woyzbun, N33 reactivation and McArthur River Faults; Figs 1 & 11) formed or reactivated. Some faults of this generation cut the Emu Fault (eg. McArthur River Fault).

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APPENDIX

Drillhole Structural Logs of N28-99E, I22-55, K22-55 and R29-05.

HOLE	SURVEY DATA Dpth Ping Dir	DPTH PLNG DIR d	DipAzin or LOCAL S0 C/Oa Dip Dir	(C/O) Sa ? d a Dip Dir	(C/O) Sb ? d a Dip Dir	(C/O) So ? d a Dip Dir	La 7 B Ping Dir	90 S0 90 Sa 90 Sb 90 Sc Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir
N28/99	30.0 43.0 96.0		10 12 10 3 40 9 220 9 10 9 10	Enf 52 -46 72 238 V 54 180 73 234 Enf 50 140 65 227 Fault 23 0 9 220 Enf 60 145 78 230 Enf 48 150 67 235			T-FA 90 9 204	0 270 69 270 0 90 6 90 69 270 2 90 58 270 6 270 6 270 2 90 74 270 2 90 62 270
	60.0 63.0 95.5	62.3 61.0 94.5 30 62.5 63.1 95.5 30 62.7 63.1 95.5 35 64.5 63.1 95.5 35 65.4 63.2 95.6 33 67.5 63.3 95.6 32 72.2 63.4 95.7 32	3 10 18 10 2 10 16 10 2 10 16 10	Enf 50 145 68 232 F6Vn 67 140 81 219 Enf 62 145 74 217 Enf 32 155 51 241			Slds -35 13 36	2 90 63 270 1 270 1 90 7 90 2 90 75 270 3 90 64 270 3 90 48 270 3 90 3
		73.8 63.5 95.7 31 76.5 63.6 95.8 33 81.7 63.7 95.9 34 89.1 64.0 96.0 32 89.1 64.0 96.0 32	3 10 18 10 4 10 20 10 2 10 17 10	raf 73 180 84 68 raf 24 165 45 250 Eraf 47 160 64 232 Eraf 61 160 78 229	F 72 155 86 220		T-FA 80 12 325 Slds 50 5 295	3 90 44 270 84 270 4 90 58 270 3 90 74 270
	90.0 54.0 94.0	91.1 64.0 96.0 31 94.8 64.0 96.0 33 96.7 64.0 96.0 33	3 10 19 10 1 10 16 10 1 10 16 10	FAULT 63 125 67 202 Ef 66 155 80 221 Faults 63 110 61 189 Enf 32 150 49 238 Ef 60 150 78 234	mf 57 160 75 233 F&Vn 50 150 65 228		fSlds -60 0 99	3 90 42 270 4 90 75 270 3 90 15 270 71 270 3 90 45 270 58 270 2 90 76 270
	105.0 64.0 96.0	113.0 64.2 96.0 28 119.0 64.3 96.0 27 122.0 64.4 96.0 20 122.5 64.4 96.0 36		Ef 44 150 63 239 Ef 53 155 74 244			Slds 30 1 298	. 2 90 59 270 1 90 72 270 0 270 2 90 3 90
	126.0 64.5 96.0	131.3 64.5 95.8 26 134.0 64.5 95.7 27		Ef 58 145 78 240 mf 62 150 84 246	T 15 10 11 267	Bf 35 10 10 117	Slds -45 4 44	3 90 76 270 2 90 83 270 11 270 9 90
	138.0 64.5 95.5	146.2 64.8 95.8 26 148.5 64.9 95.9 25	5 90 0 269 6 100 1 100 5 110 0 296 6 110 1 109	V 86 -140 75 137 V 83 85 82 184 Bf 30 15 8 157	V/2 75 75 70 179		Slds 20 1 116	0 270 68 90 1 90 27 270 0 270 3 90 4 90 1 90
	152.0 65.0 96.0	152.8 65.0 96.0 36.155.0 65.0 96.0 36.0 155.5 65.0 96.0 36.0 156.2 65.0 96.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 46.0 4	7 120 2 119 4 120 10 120 5 -175 10 112 8 -175 4 115 2 120 18 120 5 120 11 120	Enf 56 . 120 71 228 V/2 74 90 78 199 sgV 62 140 84 250 Ef 67 150 90 75				2 90 65 270 8 90 58 270 8 90 10 90 3 90 16 90 84 270 9 90 90 90
	162.0 65.0 96.0	163.1 65.0 96.0 3: 168.8 65.2 96.2 30	3 120 9 120 0 120 6 120 6 120 12 120	Bf 60 150 83 256 Bf 70 140 89 63 Bmf 60 147 83 255	CEV 65 125 83 235			7 90 83 270 5 90 89 90 10 90 82 270 81 270
	177.0 65.5 96.5	178.1 65.6 96.5 3: 178.7 65.6 96.6 3: 180.8 65.7 96.6 3: 184.3 65.9 96.7 3: 187.4 66.1 96.8 4: 189.0 66.1 96.8 3: 190.5 66.2 97.0 5:	3 120 9 120 5 120 11 120 0 120 6 120 6 120 13 120 2 120 19 120 3 120 10 120 2 120 27 120 2 120 19 120	CEV 75 140 84 64 Enf 30 135 51 254 CEV 57 140 84 247 CEV 63 140 84 249 Inf 45 140 67 255 V 66 120 81 229 CV 70 155 87 86 CEV 55 147 77 259	cEV 56 140 77 250 cEV 60 140 81 252 sgV6F 67 -165 89 301		fSlds 90 4 197	8 90 84 90 10 90 50 270 77 270 5 90 77 270 11 90 84 270 17 90 66 270 81 270 8 90 79 270 24 90 87 90 17 90 77 270 88 270
	192.0 66.3 97.0		3 120 10 120 7 120 4 120	Ef1 53 135 73 246	sgV2 70 -155 90 127			9 90 71 270 90 90 3 90
	200.0 66.5 97.5 227.0 65.0 99.0	201.1 66.4 97.6 3	7 120 14 120 8 120 25 120	T1 40 0 17 117 OBV 55 155 78 267	CEV1 58 125 75 238 F 47 170 71 280	rnf2 58 125 7 5 238		12 90 15 90 73 270 73 270 22 90 78 270 70 270
	239.0 65.0 93.0 251.0 65.0 92.0 263.0 65.0 92.5							

			263.0 65.	0 92.5			cstS0 48											
272.0	65.0	88.5	278.0 64. 282.0 64. 282.5 64.	2 87.7	60 40 68 40	40 40 49 40	cstS0 85 StylF 78 -10	61 33							28 90 36 90	45 90		
284.0	54.0	87.5	283.4 64. 287.0 64.	0 87.4	85 255 40 40	70 75 18 40	Fault 85						Slds -75	9 162	69 90 12 90 7 90			
			287.6 64. 290.5 64. 295.0 64.	0 87.3	34 40 50 40	11 40 29 40									20 90 35 90			
			297.8 64. 298.8 64. 299.0 64.	0 87.1	67 40 30 40 50 40	47 40 5 40 29 40									4 90 20 90			
			299.5 64. 300.4 64.	0 87.1 0 87.1	55 40 35 165	34 40 12 40									24 90 8 90 16 90			
303.0	64.0	87.0	301.0 64.		45 40	23 40	Styl 65 -65	88 292								88 270		
N28-99b 321.0	64.0	85.5	328.0 64.		70 175	44 79	rnf 40	66 265							44 90 66 90	65 270 34 90		
			329.0 64. 330.0 64. 334.0 64.	0 85.4	88 0 80 10 45 20	66 85 74 96 70 280	f 60 180								74 90 70 270	2 270		
			335.5 64. 336.5 64.	0 85.3	25 -90 22 75	44 206 38 302	f 42 45 S1 85 170	63 298 59 74	sgV	80 90	81 351				23 270 33 270 30 270	60 270 58 90 54 90	45 270	
	64.0		336.7 64.	0 85.3	18 80	34 299	S1/mf 80 17	54 79							30 270	34 30		
347.0	61.5	87.0	348.2 G1. 349.0 G1.		35 -70 32 -85	51 223 44 217	f/sgV 80 45 S1/mf 85 166	58 63							40 270 30 270 40 270	76 90 56 90 47 90	2 270	
			350.2 61 351.0 61 351.5 61	.5 86.8	27 -65 28 -100 47 -140	46 232 35 214 30 157	\$1/mf 80 140	59 39	f2	68 105	64 359				22 270 13 90			
			353.0 61. 354.0 61.	.5 86.8	25 -110 33 -125	30 214 28 192	f2 53 3								18 270 6 270 1 90	76 270 81 270		
			354.3 61 354.5 61 354.6 61	.5 Bri.7	35 -140 50 -165 70 -25	22 177 23 117 84 63	f1 53 (21 90 83 90	62 270		
			354.8 d1 355.5 d1	.5 86.7 .5 86.6	50 -45 28 -90	72 232 39 218	sgV 58 1		f3	45 75	E9 320				68 270 27 270 52 270	86 270 44 90	45 270	
			356.4 61 357.5 61 358.0 61	.5 86.6	48 -65 55 -90 47 -85	64 218 68 189 55 204	sgV 73 18		.,	45 75	30 320				22 270 31 270 10 270	43 270		
			358.2 61 358.5 61	.5 86.5 .5 86.5	43 115 62 -105	39 348 59 178	sgV 83 12	70 20							3 90 14 270	43 90		
359.0	61.5	86.5	359.0 61 362.2 61		35 115 30 175	33 338 3 27									1 90 12 90	9 90		
			364.9 61 364.9 61	.6 86.1	43 160 47 125	19 39 37 0	F 40 16		£2	45 179	17 84	•			0 90 9 270	89 270	17 90	
			365.1 61 365.5 61 367.8 61	.6 86.1	52 110 48 115 44 125	48 352 42 353 35 357	f 75 -7	86 201					ITF 75	16 291	7 270 2 270 11 90	79 270 17 90		
			368.6 61 369.4 61 371.2 61	.7 85.8	43 155 48 -140 42 -170	20 30 31 155 15 113	f 75 -100 f1 75 130 sgV 75 70	59 26	sgV	72 -100	69 176				14 90 14 90	35 90 82 270	11 90	
			375.1 61 375.6 61	.8 85.5 .8 85.4	50 155 55 140	27 39 37 24	mf 47 -3 fs 65 -14	72 243 44 134							17 90 17 90 16 90	70 270 34 90 77 90		
			376.5 61 379.2 61 382.5 61	.8 85.2	50 150 43 150 60 140	28 32 23 22 41 27	f 75 f1 45 -5		sgV2	56 70	69 322		ssFA -55	36 352	9 90 22 90	59 270	58 270	
390.0	62.0	84.5	404.3 62	.0 84.7	55 120	46 2									2 90			
			404.5 62 405.5 62 405.9 62	0 84.8	65 65 65 150	79 322 42 42	mf 60 14								72 270 31 90	24 90 25 90		47
			407.0 62 407.3 62	.0 84.8 .0 84.8	63 140 42 140	44 29 26 B	S1 63 14 S1 75 -5		taf 2	65 0	87 85	f3 23 40 48 285			25 90 4 90 21 270	87 90	87 90	•,,
			408.3 62 409.9 52 412.6 62	.0 84.8	53 100 65 160 57 -175	53 343 39 56 29 93	f/V 75 -3								34 90 29 90 10 90	79 90 45 270		
			413.0 62 414.0 62 415.2 62	.0 B4.9	44 150 60 145 55 120	23 24 39 33 46 2	mf 20 -3 T 35 15 Ts 40 13	17 6	f	50 -40	73 234				24 90 2 90	2 90 0 90	69 270	
			415.4 62 416.5 62	.0 84.9 .0 84.9	57 150 65 175	35 38 37 77									23 90 36 90 64 90	47 270		
			418.5 62	.0 85.0	88 0	64 85	f 20 -1	48 258										

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420.0 62.0 85.0	420.0 62.0 85.0	88 -20	66 63								63 90		
420.0 02.0	421.0 62.0 85.0 422.0 62.0 85.0 422.5 62.0 85.0 423.0 62.0 85.0 423.2 62.0 85.0 423.2 62.0 85.0 424.5 62.0 85.0 426.5 62.0 85.0	85 -180 70 20 65 170 60 70 63 20 47 15 42 115 67 0 30 50	57 85 84 104 38 70 72 324 90 283 74 276 38 346 85 85 52 294 69 312	DC 20 180 fs 45 10 f 90 0				Slds	75 1	15 –4	57 90 83 90 36 90 62 270 90 270 74 270 11 270 85 90 50 270 63 270	8 270 73 270 62 90	
	428.0 62.0 85.0 430.3 62.0 85.0 431.6 62.0 85.0 431.5 62.0 85.0 431.5 62.0 85.0 431.6 62.0 85.0 431.8 62.0 85.0 431.8 62.0 85.0 441.0 62.0 85.0 441.0 62.0 85.0 441.7 62.0 85.0 441.7 62.0 85.0 441.7 62.0 85.0	75 25 63 30 62 45 75 50 70 80 65 65 75 40 60 35 60 55 52 45	79 110 88 291 83 304 86 133 77 337 79 322 83 124 84 295 78 311 75 306 78 311 74 301	Tf 40 -140 Tf 57 -125 T 52 -140 T 45 -130 T 57 -160 f 13 -80 T 30 80 F 48 25 Fs 40 -150	45 161 34 149 33 168 32 118 33 241 44 311 74 284 20 153	£ 35 -60 £ 68 35	54 227 89 117	FSLd: FA		20 16f 53 224	79 90 88 270 85 270 85 90 60 270 72 270 82 90 83 270 74 270 72 270 74 270 71 270 73 270	7 90 18 90 19 90 8 90 29 90 29 270 36 270 74 270 10 90 76 270	45 270 88 90
	445.7 62.0 85.0 447.0 62.0 85.0 448.0 62.0 85.0	50 35 85 75 43 140	74 292 87 159 27 10	Fs 53 35 S/mf1 40 100	77 293 43 333	F2 38 -10	66 25B	•••			83 90 5 90 0 90	23 270	65 270
	449.0 62.0 85.0 449.5 62.0 85.0 450.0 62.0 85.0	40 135 40 145 47 -110	27 0 23 11 44 183	F3 85 -35 F2 55 -50	72 48 75 224					46 119 59 161	5 90 3 270	67 90 69 270	
450.0 62.0 85.0	450.6 62.0 85.0 451.4 62.0 85.0 451.6 62.0 85.0	50 -160 55 160 65 55	25 123 30 51 83 313	S1 70 -115	61 162	F 43 0	71 265				21 90 24 90 80 270 28 90	29 90	71 270
	452.0 62.0 85.0 452.1 62.0 85.0 452.5 62.0 85.0	58 165 65 85	32 60 70 338			FAULT 35 155	35 196				46 270		11 270
	452.5	65 85 40 115 53110	70 338 36 343 49 178	F 25 -70 S1 75 -90	43 229 77 182	F 23 90 FAULT 40 0	45 323 68 265				46 270 12 270 2 90	35 270 9 270	31 270 68 270
	455.2 62.0 85.0 456.5 62.0 85.0 457.6 62.0 85.0	58 -135 52 -115 55 -105	41 150 46 175 53 181	Fs 44 45 F 72 80 F/V 52 15	79 338			FSld	s 65	3 248	24 90 5 90 1 270	63 270 62 270 79 270 57 270	
	458.6 62.0 85.0 459.4 62.0 85.0	40 -100 25 155	43 197 11 329 19 343	f 37 45	60 295						16 270 6 270 6 270		
	459.8 62.0 85.0 460.4 62.0 85.0 460.5 62.0 85.0	30 140 70 -85 70 -75	75 189 79 197	FAULT 55 -85	83 273						30 270 57 270	83 270	
462.0 62.0 85.0 452.0 60.0 87.0 456.0 59.3 87.0		70 -75	75 157										
464.0 56.3 87.5	465.8 56.3 87.3 466.5 56.3 87.3	50 70 58 75	67 319 71 327	fs 34 -100	42 212						57 270 58 270 80 90	25 270	
	467.3 56.3 87.2 467.5 56.4 87.2 467.5 56.4 87.2	80 65 35 -95	85 151 45 213	FA/F1t 63 -90	69 192						0 90 28 270 32 270	28 270	
	468.0 56.4 87.1 469.0 56.4 87.1 469.8 56.4 87.0	30 -90 50 -110 65 -140	49 212 47 188 43 146	fs 47 110	45 343						8 270 27 90	16 270	
	470.5 56.4 86.9 470.8 56.4 86.9	60 95 90 -100 60 -125	63 343 84 169 46 166								30 270 64 90 14 90		
	472.5 56.4 86.7 473.5 56.4 86.7	60 -125 88 -80	46 166 86 6	F 30 ~110 f 42 90		f2 35 0 f 55 90	69 267 77 348				14 90 58 90 77 90	21 270 36 270	69 270 42 270
	474.0 56.4 86.6 476.0 56.5 86.4 477.5 56.5 86.3	60 60 67 -105 67 110	83 146 63 178 60 359	f 42 90 f 32 -80 f 35 50	49 223	1 55 50	77 340	fSld	s 75	12 213	5 90 1 270 25 90	38 270 59 270	
	477.7 56.5 86.3 478.8 56.5 86.2 478.9 56.5 86.2	63 -140 80 -155 67 -155	41 147 50 119 38 125								47 90 33 90 17 90	63 270	
	482.2 56.6 85.9 481.5 56.6 85.9 481.7 56.6 85.9	67 -115 62 -150 88 -130	57 168 36 135 67 142	f 40 -45 f2 20 -15 cEV 40 -45	53 260 67 236						27 90 56 90	53 270 63 270 63 270	
	482.3 56.6 85.9 482.7 56.6 85.8 482.5 56.6 85.8	70 -150	43 130	cEV 40 -45 f2 55 0 FAULT 35 80	. BB 266					40 355 3 225	35 90 0 90 0 90	88 270 42 270	

48 48 48 49 49	82.6 56.6 85.8 84.0 56.6 85.7 86.0 56.6 85.5 87.5 56.6 85.4 89.0 56.7 85.3 90.3 56.7 85.2 91.8 56.7 85.0	55 80 66 32 75 70 88 33 67 65 84 12 67 60 86 31 67 60 86 31 67 55 88 31 47 70 64 31	1 3 8 8 F/V 4 4 Stylbx 7		37 246 41 188 86 207	f2 15	-130	26 239				51 270 86 270 79 270 84 270 84 270 87 270 56 270	35 270 d 270 81 270	23 270	
49 49 50 50 50 51 51	96.0 56.7 85.1 97.5 56.7 85.1 98.0 56.7 85.1 90.2 56.7 85.1 90.2 56.7 85.2 90.0 56.7 85.2 11.8 56.7 85.3 16.2 56.7 85.4	60 60 80 31 60 60 80 31 64 60 83 31 60 60 80 31 55 65 73 31 65 65 82 32 67 70 81 32 32 20 64 27	5 7 5 6 1 F 5 6	0 -65	80 288					f81da –45	60 215	76 270 76 270 80 270 65 270 77 270 74 270 64 270 85 270	80 270		
522.0 56.7 85.5 522.0 56.7 85.5 52 52 52 53 53 53	21.6 56.7 85.5 21.9 56.7 85.5 23.0 56.7 85.5 24.5 56.7 85.5 25.5 56.7 85.5 27.0 56.8 85.6 31.0 56.8 85.6 31.8 56.8 85.6	55 30 85 25 55 35 84 25 67 60 86 31 45 70 63 31 46 100 50 33 48 85 58 32 43 80 57 31 55 95 59 3 45 75 61 31 55 85 64 33	4 9 f 2 4 f1 2 4 6 f 6 9 8	2 -140 5 -90 0 -40	21 224 43 221 87 232	£ 24 £2 d5	2 -140 5 -70	21 224 79 205		Slds -50	51 304	83 270 84 270 54 270 27 270 42 270 45 270 31 270 50 270 45 270	15 270 31 270 86 270	15 270 67 270	
53 53 53 53 54 54 54	34.6 56.8 85.6 35.7 56.8 85.6 36.9 56.8 85.6 38.0 56.9 85.6 39.0 56.9 85.7 41.0 56.9 85.7 42.7 56.9 85.7 44.4 56.9 85.7 45.8 56.9 85.7	50 135 33 57 125 44 55 120 45 35 70 130 52 2 68 135 48 2 78 155 49 5	6 pbV 2 4 8 0 3 2 F 3 1f 7 1f 5	5 -105 10 -30 15 55 5 45 10 80	35 220 53 300 48 44 35 17 37 77					Slds 90 Slds 85 Fslds 70 fSlds -57 fSlds 70 fSlds 15	23 315 10 331 14 222 37 -2 10 302 35 102	4 90 4 90 2 270 23 90 24 90 42 90	24 270 49 270 38 90 12 90 36 90		
56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	42.5 57.1 85.8 63.4 57.1 85.8 65.5 57.1 85.9 66.2 57.1 85.9 67.5 57.2 85.9 69.6 57.2 85.9 69.6 57.2 85.9 71.0 57.2 85.9 71.0 57.2 85.9 71.0 57.2 85.9 71.0 57.2 85.9	85 165 53 67 135 54 26 2 115 53 73 160 43 575 165 44 66 13 165 178 165 47 67 8 165 47 67	8 0 qeV 3 7 qeV/F 3 5 0 f 2	0 -155 0 90	77 296 53 233 38 300 51 219 49 216	altfr 25 qcV2 76 qcV 25		38 223 75 186 56 251	altfr 45 -165 62 217	8081ds -15 681ds -15	52 50 8 274	51 90 33 90 0 90 38 90 41 90 28 90 44 90	76 270 47 270 34 270 37 270 34 270 9 270	28 270 21 270 54 270	48 270
57 57 57 57 57 57 57	77.0 57.2 85.9 74.6 57.2 85.9 76.2 57.2 86.0 76.2 57.2 86.0 76.5 57.2 86.0 76.5 57.3 86.0 81.0 57.3 86.0	40 145 22 48 125 37 35 57 155 30 4 72 155 43 5	qcV 6 F 6 Fs/qcV 4 Fs/qcV 4	5 -120 10 -50 10 -40 10 -40 15 -20	85 62 83 224 64 301 64 301	geV 45	5 - 60	74 290		FSlds -70 FSlds 80 FSlds -60	5 313 17 220 50 248	0 90 0 90 3 270 20 90 36 90	84 90 80 270 60 270 60 270 66 270	73 270	
55 56 56 56 56 56	83.5 57.3 86.0 84.7 57.3 85.9 85.9 57.3 85.9 86.2 57.3 85.9 87.3 57.3 85.8 89.3 57.3 85.8 89.8 57.4 85.7	75 150 48 6 60 130 44 1 85 -45 72 3 65 -35 87 5 70 0 77 6 70 -40 84 4 35 -100 42 20	3 F 6 8 FLT 4 5 fs 4 6 fs 2 8 f 6	5 65 10 -10 15 180 10 140 13 -10 10 145 10 -45	48 297 88 77 12 86 24 356 55 261 37 29 76 232	f 3(0 -10	62 260		S0Sld -70 FSlds -50	29 346 35 166	38 90 12 90 62 90 67 90 77 90 82 90 23 270	45 270 88 90 12 90 2 270 55 270 20 90 72 270	62 270	
61 61 62 62 63 63 63 63 63	12.7 57.5 90.0 18.0 57.5 90.1 18.9 57.5 90.1 20.4 57.6 90.2 21.5 57.6 90.2 24.0 57.6 90.2 24.0 57.6 90.2 27.0 57.6 90.3 29.0 57.6 90.3 31.0 57.6 90.3 31.0 57.6 90.3	70 45 86 12 68 20 81 16 70 20 79 16 68 15 81 16 68 15 81 16 80 16 80 35 73 11 78 25 73 15 76 16 75 20 74 11 65 20 84 11	9 cqV 1 5 . 0 FLT 3 6 5 5	.5 - 65	41 249 16 339							85 90 81 90 79 90 86 90 80 90 70 90 71 90 75 90 81 90 74 90 84 90	39 270 6 270		
6.3	36.0 57.7 90.4 36.3 57.7 90.4	85 22 65 13		0 110	47 351	F 40	0 120	35 346				63 90	10 270	9 270	

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640.0 57.7 90.5 642.0 57.7 90.5	bx 55 72 0 76 91 F/C 70	-90 64 198 -90 75 190		33 270 34 270
642.0 57.7 99.5 642.6 57.7 99.5 645.0 57.7 90.5 645.0 57.7 90.5 645.0 57.7 90.5 647.2 57.8 90.5 647.8 57.8 90.5 647.0 57.8 90.5 651.0 57.8 90.5 652.0 57.8 90.5 667.0 35.7 90.5 660.3 57.9 90.5 667.8 58.0 90.5 667.8 58.0 90.5 667.8 58.0 90.5 667.8 58.0 90.5 6672.0 58.0 90.5	67 0 81 91 75 5 73 96 60 -5 88 86 75 5 73 96 FLT 23 70 -90 75 190 78 25 73 116 F 35 78 15 71 106 73 5 75 95 67 10 81 100 84 5 64 96 75 -10 73 80 80 -10 68 85 80 -10 68 80 80 -10 68 80	-90 34 250 -100 42 212	34 270	32 270 26 270
672.0 58.0 90.5 676.0 58.0 90.4 678.0 58.0 90.4 679.5 58.0 90.4 679.5 58.0 90.4 680.8 58.0 90.4 681.0 58.0 90.4	84 -10 65 79 85 -10 64 79 87 -10 62 79 F 35 85 165 54 72 80 180 48 90	00 50 310	53 90 48 90	39 270
682.0 58.0 90.3 684.5 58.0 90.3 685.9 58.0 90.3 686.0 58.0 90.3 686.1 58.0 90.3 686.7 58.0 90.3 687.3 58.0 90.3	60 170 29 72 cV 30 cV 20 cV 35 72 -65 87 211 cV 30 65 -75 76 206 oV 30	150 17 358 180 2 270 -10 62 245	84 270 61 270	14 270 7 270 13 270 6 90 1 270 2 270 62 270 12 90 62 270
688.9 58.0 90.2 695.2 58.0 90.1 696.0 58.0 90.1 697.0 58.0 90.1 697.0 58.0 90.1 698.1 59.0 90.1 698.8 58.0 90.1	45 -140 18 142 45 -150 18 142 F 85 42 -165 13 138 45 -170 14 120 45 -170 14 120	165	FSlds -60 2 273 11 90 9 90 13 90 13 90	33 270 20 90
701.0 58.0 90.0 702.0 58.0 90.0 703.0 58.0 90.0 704.0 58.0 90.0 704.0 58.0 90.0 704.9 58.0 90.0 705.4 58.0 90.0 705.8 58.0 90.0	60 180 28 90 30 170 6 335 45 170 14 60 cV 70 45 155 20 30 40 -165 12 144 F/S2 25 60 -165 30 117 25 -160 12 225		2 270 13 90 10 90 7 90 27 90 8 270	81 270 8 270
706.1 58.0 90.0 708.8 58.1 90.0 710.0 58.1 90.0 710.2 58.1 90.0 711.2 58.1 90.0 711.5 58.1 90.0 712.5 58.1 90.0	50 -150 26 150 50 -155 24 142 60 -165 30 117 eV 65 55 -155 28 137 56 -160 28 128 50 110 47 351	_75	20 90 22 90 10 270	61 270
731.3 58.3 90.0 731.8 58.3 90.0 732.0 58.3 90.0 732.4 58.3 90.0 733.0 58.3 90.0	F 72	-90 75 190 -84 78 195 -90 75 190	SSlds 80 41 265 42 90 FSlds -35 22 110	32 270 50 270 32 270 4 270
733.3 58.3 90.0 733.7 58.3 90.0 734.8 58.3 90.0 735.4 58.3 90.0 735.9 58.3 90.0	70 -170 39 105 F 65 70 -160 41 119 F 55 F 63		FSlds -55	65 270 61 270 23 270 14 90 32 270 86 270 81 270
737.9 58.4 90.0 739.0 58.4 90.0 742.0 58.4 90.0 744.3 58.4 90.0 746.0 58.5 90.0 747.0 58.5 90.0	50 160 32 56 cV 75 58 165 28 62	-65 78 215	28 90 35 90	70 270 76 270 42 270
751.0 58.5 90.0 755.3 58.6 90.0 757.2 58.6 90.0 756.3 58.6 90.0	64 60 35 60 75 60 47 60 65 60 36 60 cV 55 67 60 38 60		SSlds -20 35 56 31 90 42 90 32 90 SSlds -5 37 74 34 90 SSlds 10 13 93 13 90	75 270 20 90
764.1 58.7 90.0		-20 85 254	23 90	85 270

			90.0	47	170	17	54										
	770.0	58.8	90.0	50	60	21	60	cV1	75	-75	76	354	cV2	75	115	83	198
	775.6	58.8	90.0	57	60	28	60										
	777.9	58.8	90.0					bseF?	55			207					
	781.3	58.9	90.0					F	55		53	207					
	781.8	58.9	90.0		40			F	66		53	207					
	783.3	58.9	90.0	65	125	51	17										
	785.4	58.9	20.0	72	160	43	62	F	75	135	55	33					
	785.8	58.9	90.0	70	150	45	48										
	786.0	58.9	90.0	72	160	43	62										
	787.0	58.9	90.0	62	135 .	44	25										
	788.0	58.9	90.0	60	145	37	35	cV	60	-90	64	197					
	789.2	58.9	90.0	60	175	29	81	pycV	75	-60	88	33					
	789.4	58.9	90.0	60	180	29	90	FLT	65	-70	78	210					
	790.7	59.0	90.0					FLT	50	145	29	25					
	791.0	59.0	90.0	55	190	25	110										
	792.4	59.0	90.0	55	165	26	61										
	793.3	59.0	90.0	57	175	26	8.0	J£	65	85	71	342					
	795.0	59.0	90.0	55	165	26	61										
	796.8	59.0	90.0	60	155	34	49										
	799.0	59.0	90.0	60	180	29	90										
	801.0	59.1	90.0	60	175	29	81										

\$\$1ds	-20	17	62	15	90					
SSlds	25	14	107	18	90	25	270	69	270	
SSlds	80	4	337	25	90					
DDIGS	•••					31	270			
FSlds	-55	1	289			31	270			
FSlds		22				31	270			
Forus	-00		2,7							
				20	90					
FS1ds	-85	25	323	40	90	38	90			
				36	90					
				40	90					
				22	90					
				24	90	31	270			
				29	90	87	90			
				29	90	67	270			
FS1ds	20	75	169	29	90	13	90			
FSlds	27	12	93			13	90			
				24	90					
				23	90					
JSlds	5	48	50	26	90	42	270			
				23	90					
				27	90					
				29	90					
				29	90					

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			Dip						_	La 90 S0 90 Sa 90 Sb 90 Sc
HOLE	SURVEY DATA Dpth Ping Dir	DPTH PLNG DIR	d 90	LOCAL SO Dip Dir	7	d a		Sb ? d a Dip Dir		La 90 50 90 Sa 90 Sb 90 Sc Ping Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir
122-55	0.0 90.0 270.0	24.0 89.5 274.5 26.6 89.5 275.0 31.2 89.4 275.9 39.7 89.3 277.5 45.0 89.2 278.5 47.7 89.1 279.0 52.0 89.0 279.8	20 90 21 90 10 90 9 90 10 90 18 90 14 90	11 90 10 90 11 90 19 90	rnf rnf rnf rnf	60 140 58 105 70 110 65 85	58 194 70 199			20 90 21 90 52 270 11 90 21 270 10 90 42 270 11 90 13 90 15 90
	53.0 89.0 280.0	53.6 89.0 279.5 58.5 88.6 275.3	12 90 13 90	13 90	v	87 -130	86 320			13 90 14 90 84 270
	60.0 BB.5 274.0	63.0 88.5 273.0 65.9 88.4 270.7 71.6 88.4 270.3 72.5 88.4 270.0 80.0 88.3 270.6 82.4 88.2 286.9 85.1 88.2 286.9 86.3 88.2 256.0 94.3 88.1 263.1 95.5 88.1 263.1 95.5 88.1 262.7	17 90 25 90 18 90 45 90 35 90 18 90 18 90 23 90 13 90 13 90 14 90	27 90 20 90 47 90 37 90 20 90 9 90 25 90 15 90 18 90 7 90	v v	75140 80 120 85 55	79 213			19 90 27 90 20 90 47 90 37 90 20 90 20 90 20 90 20 90 25 90 69 270 15 90 18 90 7 90 70 270 16 90 83 90
	104.0 88.0 260.0	98.7 88.1 261.7 114.9 88.0 262.3 118.0 88.0 263.0	15 90 12 90	17 90 14 90	VF	75 -95				17 90 14 90 12 270 16 90
		119.7 88.0 263.4 128.8 88.0 265.3 134.5 88.0 266.7 135.4 88.0 266.7 132.8 88.0 266.7 136.6 88.0 267.0 137.5 88.0 267.2	14 90 15 90 14 90 8 90 10 90 6 90 14 90	17 90 16 90 10 90 12 90 8 90 16 90	cEV T	76 -20 30 10				1.7 90 . 1.6 90 77 90 10 90 12 90 32 90 8 90 1.6 90 7 90
		137.9 88.0 267.3 139.0 88.0 267.5 140.1 88.0 267.7 141.1 88.0 268.0 141.7 88.0 268.1 142.5 88.0 268.3 142.2 88.0 268.3	5 90 6 90	12 90 13 90 14 90 7 90 8 90	V1 T F	90 65 40 -75 27 -35 27 0	41 18 29 57 29 90	V2 90 -20 88 250 sgV 90 -130 89 320		12 90 88 270 88 270 13 90 15 90 88 270 14 90 25 90 7 90 8 90 29 90 13 90 13 90 28 90
		143.1 88.0 268.4 145.3 88.0 268.9 145.6 88.0 268.9 146.5 88.0 269.1 147.1 88.0 269.2 148.0 88.0 269.4 148.6 88.0 269.6 148.8 88.0 269.6 150.0 88.0 269.9	11 90 7 90 12 90 6 90 6 90 17 90 7 90	9 90 14 90 10 90 6 90 10 90 19 90 9 90	E T E Enf E T T sgV	27 -20 10 -170 28 -115 47 -5 25 -140 26 -135 65 30 80 85	8 283 27 339 49 85 24 313 25 318 67 120	E 24 95 24 181 T 40 -55 41 37 sgV 77 65 78 155		9 90 14 90 8 270 19 90 11 270 0 270 8 90 49 90 10 90 17 270 9 90 64 90 63 90 19 90 64 90 63 90 19 90 28 90 7 90
		151.4 88.0 270.2 151.6 88.0 270.2 152.0 88.0 270.3 152.3 88.0 270.4 152.7 88.0 270.4 152.9 88.0 270.5	9 90 7 90 11 90	11 90 9 90 13 90 11 90	E E TR Eraf	52 13 45 5 27 -45 47 10	47 95 28 48			11 90 53 90 9 90 13 90 47 90 11 90 22 90 12 90 49 90
	153.0 88.0 270.5	157.5 88.0 270.3 158.3 88.0 270.2 158.1 88.0 270.2 159.0 88.0 270.2 159.2 88.0 270.2 159.2 88.0 270.1 160.2 88.0 270.1 160.8 88.0 270.1 161.4 88.0 270.1 161.4 88.0 270.1 161.7 88.0 269.8 191.3 88.0 268.6 191.3 88.0 268.6 191.3 88.0 268.4 194.9 88.0 268.4	12 96 13 96 14 96 7 96 8 9 9 96 10 96 10 96 12 96 12 96 10 96 10 96 10 96	15 90 14 90 15 90 16 90 9 9 90 10 90 11 90 11 90 12 90 12 90 14 90 14 90 12 90	T saf T T T T	7 -160 40 -145 23 122 12 -120 10 140 5 -100 5 -135 85 50	38 306 22 206 11 339 9 221 5 13 6 4 336	S02 5 -15 7 79 Bf 10 -145 8 311 S02 11 55 12 137		8 90 15 90 5 270 7 90 14 90 33 270 6 270 15 90 10 270 8 90 16 90 4 270 9 90 6 270 10 90 11 90 1 90 11 90 2 270 12 90 12 90 14 90 14 90 12 90 14 90 14 90 14 90

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			195.3	88.0	268.3	10	90	12	90										
201.0	88.0	208.0	203.7	89 0	267.5	7	90	9	90										
			207.7	88.0		13	90	15	90										
			210.0		255.4	10	90	12	90	raf	65	170	6.3	261					
			217.0		205.1	10	96	12	90	raf	35	145	33	234					
			217.9	88.0	265.0	13	90	15	90	mí	56	160		250					
			219.2	88.0	264.7	11	90	13	90	m£	56	145		235					
			223.5		264.0	12	90	14	90	m£	4.3	165		256					
			230.9		252.6	9	90	11	90	mi	30	100		188			40		131
			235.1		261.9	10	90	12	90	raf	45	150		241	٧	85	40	80	131
			237.8	88.0	261.4	10	90 90	12	90 90	raf taf	62 45	160 150		252 241					
			245.3		260.0	11 10	90'	12	90	INL	40	150	43	241					
		250.0	250.4	88.0	259.1	10	20	12	,,,										
251.0	88.0	259.0	259.3	87.9	259.3	13	90	15	90	m£	60	170	58	262					
			266.7		259.6	15	90	17	90	mf	64	145		236					
			271.8		259.8	13	90	15	90	rnf	70	110		201					
			273.8		259.9	8	90	10	90	mf	6.3	135		227	v	80	-150	78	303
			274.5	87.8	259.9	20	90	22	90										
			275.0	87.8	260.0	23	90	25	90										
			275.4	87.8	260.0	55	90	57	90										
			275.9	87.7	260.0	80	90	82	90	f	45	15		104					
			276.0		260.0	80	90	82	90	FAUL!		175		265					
			276.7		260.0	73	90	75	90	F	32	0	34	90					
			276.4		260.0	90	90	88	270										
			276.9		260.0	60	90	62	90										
			277.1		260.1	45	90 90	47 47	90 90										
			277.2		260.1 260.1	45 17	90	19	90	F	66	-120	45	332					
			277.7 282.0		260.1	14	90	16	90	cEVs	85	-60	87						
			283.5		260.3	12	90	14	90	m£	62	135		226					
			285.5		260.4	11	90	13	90										
			289.8		260.6	10	90	12	90	raf	50	150	58	242					
			291.4		260.6	10	90	12	90	ta£	62	160	60	252					
			294.0	87.6	260.7	20	90	22	90										
			309.0	87.4	261.3	20	90	2.3	90										
			313.0		261.5	27	90	30	90										
			318.0		261.7	25	90	28	90										
			321.5		261.8	23	90	26	90										
			323.0		261.9	65	90	68	90	cVs	25	180	22	271					
			323.6		261.9	80 30	90	83	90										
			324.6 324.1		262.0 262.0	45													
			331.0		262.2	40	90	43	90										
			332.0		262.3	30	90	33	90										
			334.0		262.4	15	90	18	90	cV1	60	120	58	210	cV2	85	-170	82	282
			341.5		262.7	40	90	43	90										
			348.0	87.0	242.9	80	90	83	90										
350.0	87.0	263.0																	
			352.0		262.7	60	90	63	90										
			354.2		262.4	70													
			355.7		262.2	45	90	48	90										
			365.0		250.9	50	90	53	90										
			371.5		260.0	25	90	28	90										
			385.0		258.1	25 20	90 90	2 B 2 3	90 90										
			394.0 401.0		256.8 255.9	33	90	36	90										
400.0	07.0	256.0	401.0	01.0	600.0	33	30												
400.0	01.0	V-11C3																	

12	90				
9	90				
15	90				
12	90	6.3	270		
12	90	28	270		
15	90	5 2	270		
13	90	49	270		
14	90	40	270		
11	90	5	270		
12	90	39	270	85	90
12	90	59	270		
1.3	90	39	270		
12	90				
15	90	58	270		
17	90	57			
15	90	43	270	_	
10	90	53	270	76	270
22	90				
25	90				
57	90				
82	90	4.6	90		
82	90	61	270		
75	90	34	90		
88	270 90				
62 47	90				
47	90				
19	90	45	270		
16	90	83	90		
14	90	51	270		
13	90	-			
12	90	54	270		
. 12	90	58			
22	90				
2.3	90				
30	90				
28	90				
26	90				
68	90				
83	90				
4.3	90				
33	90				
18	90	39	270	82	270
43	90				
8.3	90				
53	90				
48	90				
5.3	90				
28	90				
28	90				
23	90				
35	90				

HOLE	SURVEY DATA Dpth Ping Dir		PLNG DIR		85	LOCAL SO Dip Dir			d a		a p Dir	7		я		Dir	?	d	I a		Sn Dip			7	La Ing Dir	Dip		Dip		Dip		90 Se Dip Dir
K22-55W	0.0 80.0 265.0							******															-									
			80.0 247.7	11		21 85	f		53 -9		53 360																90		270			
			80.0 267.8	30		40 85	tai		55 16		46 241	Tf	20	160	11	1 224											90		270	В	270	
			80.0 267.8	32		42 85	TO		40 13		34 208																90		270 270			
			80.0 267.B	20		30 85	F	-	47 12	5	42 199																90	1,	270			
			80.0 257.8 80.0 257.8	12 12		22 85 22 85	101		42 18		32 261																90	12	270			
			80.0 267.8	8		18 85		-	42 10	•	32 201																90					
			80.0 207.9	7		17 85																					7 90					
			80.0 267.9	,		17 85	E		32	0	42 82																7 90		90			
			80.0 267.9	30	85	40 85																				40	90					
		183.8	80.0 267.9	10	85	20 85																					90					
		183.6	80.0 267.9	10	85	20 85	T		37	0	47 83																90		90			
		184.3	80.0 267.9	7	85	17 85	13	2	8 -17		2 83																7 90		90			
			B0.0 267.9	10		20 85	T		18 -13		12 344	Ŧ	12	180	7	2 229	T	31	0 -8	80	32	17					90		270	1	270	10 9
			80.0 267.9	б		16 85	f		38 8		42 148																90		90			
			80.0 267.9		85	17 85	B		18 17		8 240																7 90		270			
			80.0 268.0		85	17 85	E		30 1		40 89																7 90		90			
			80.0 258.0		85	17 85	2		15 -5		22 52																7 90		90			
		187.4	80.0 268.0	7	85	17 85	E	:	40 –2	5	48 60															1.	90	44	90			
	189.0 80.0 258.0			_					13 17			770				8 82										15	90	7	270	27	90	
			80.0 268.0 80.0 268.0	6 7		16 85 17 85	T		13 17 33 1		4 203 43 89	ER	18	U	20	0 02											90		90	2,	90	
			80.0 268.1	11		21 85	T		25 12		22 184																90		270			
			80.0 268.1	10		20 85	T		15 13		12 169	Bf	38	-20	41	7 66											90		90	44	90	
			80.0 268.1	- 6		16 85	B		30		40 81				-												90		90			
			80.0 248.1	ž		17 85	f		25 - 11		22 352															1	90		270			
			80.0 268.2	11		21 85	T		27 8		31 145	v	70	0	86	0 82										21	90	19	90	80	90	
			80.0 268.2	8		18 85	T	₹	32	0	42 82															16	90	41	90			
		193.2	80.0 268.2	11	85	21 85	v		78	0	88 82																90		90			
		194.6	80.0 258.3	5	85	16 85	v		85 -1		86 248																90		270			
			79.9 268.4	ď		16 85	E		57 –7		58 9																5 90		90			
			79.9 268.4	5		15 85	E		34 –2		43 63	TR	5	-140	7	7 68											90		90	6	90	
			79.9 258.4	5		15 85	E		32 -2		40 59																90					
			79.9 268.4	11		21 85	T		32 -3		40 59																90		90 270			
			79.9 268.4	10		20 85	٧		87 -3		85 231																90		90			
			79.9 268.8 79.9 268.8	5 10		15 85 20 85	T B:		33 -4 42 -7		39 42 44 16	Bf2	25	170		5 240											90		90	12	270	
			79.9 268.8	7		17 85	B:		42 - <i>1</i> 38 -3		45 51	Prz	23	110	1.	240											7 90		90	13	270	
			79.9 248.8	10		20 85	tai		70 17		60 249	Ef 2	35	-115	30	0 340											90		270	11	270	
			79.9 268.8	10		20 85	•••			•					-												90					
			79.9 268.9	9		19 85	v		77 9	5	78 173															15	90	31	90			
			79.8 268.9	8		18 85	T		50 13	0	45 201	v	80	35	89	9 114										10	3 90	20	270	89	90	
		208.2	79.8 269.0	3	85	13 85																					90					
		211.9	79.8 269.2	5		15 85			70 -7		70 3																90		90			
		212.4	79.8 269.2	8	85	18 85	TI	,	20 14	5	14 194															18	90	4	270			
			79.6 270.6	14		24 85																					90					
			79.6 270.7	9		19 85																					90					
			79.5 270.7	10		20 85																					90					
			79.5 270.8	16		26 85																					5 90 7 90					
			79.5 270.9	27		37 85																					, 90 5 90					
			79.5 271.0	5		15 85 23 85	-		~c ~		D4 61	**	or			5 255											90	a t	90	0 =	270	
			79.5 271.0 79.5 271.0	13 21		23 85 31 85	B:		75 – 2 68 –4		84 G1 74 40	V	85	-5 -20													90		90		90	
	246.0 79.5 271.0	240.0	13.5 211.0	21	60	21 63	Б)		-4	-		•	50	20	0:	. 02											- 0	3.0			,,	

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246.0 79.5 271.0

HOLE SURVEY DATA Dpth Plng Dir DPTH	PLNG DIR d Di	LOCAL SO pAz Díp Dir	7 d a Di	a p Dir ?	AD-J (C/O) (C/O) Sb d a Dip Dir	ADJ (C/O) (C/O) Sc 7 d a a Dip Dir	La 7 B Plug Dir	90 SO 90 Sa 90 Sb 90 Sc Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir Dip Dir
32.5 40.1 43.0 44.9 82.5	89.7 255.2 85 89.5 255.3 88 89.3 255.4 90 89.3 255.4 87 89.3 255.5 50 88.6 255.9 35 88.5 256.0 60							
108.0 118.2 119.5 132.6 141.0 151.0 156.5 157.3	88.3 256.1 55 -160 1 88.2 256.1 65 -160 1 88.0 256.2 57 -160 1 88.0 256.2 55 -160 1 87.8 256.4 87.7 256.5 48 -160 1 87.4 256.6 55 -160 1 87.4 256.6 65 -160 1 87.4 256.6 65 -160 1 87.4 256.6 65 -160 1	51 63 227 51 55 227 51 33 227 51 46 226 51 53 227 51 63 227 51 63 227 51 83 208		56 29				44 270 56 270 45 270 44 270 36 90 37 270 44 270 55 270 55 270 75 270
172.3 172.5 174.1 174.9 176.0 176.1 177.0 177.1	87.1 256.8 85 0 - 87.1 256.8 87.1 256.8 87.1 256.8 87.1 256.8 70 -100 -1 87.1 256.8 70 -100 -1 87.1 256.8 70 -100 -1 87.1 256.8 70 80 87.1 256.8 90 80 87.1 256.8 90 87.1 256.8 90 87.1 256.8 90 87.1 256.8 90 87.1 256.8 90 87.1 256.8 90 80 87.1 256.8 90 80	79 87 28 79 37 258 51 69 227 49 68 288 31 87 288 31 73 107 41 90 298 31 58 107 31 67 268 6 87 263	TP2777 45 180 131				sslda -25 33 227	83 90 22 270 37 270 63 270 66 270 97 270 97 270 90 270 67 270 97 270 97 270 97 370 97 370
	87.0 256.9 55 100 87.0 256.9 55 100							51 90 51 90
181.5 182.2 183.0 184.0 184.9 185.5	87.0 256.9 40 100 87.0 256.9 88 -20 - 87.0 256.9 87 -10 - 86.9 256.9 87 -10 - 86.9 256.9 43 150 1 86.9 256.9 50 175 1 86.9 256.9 44 150 1	69 89 8 59 89 18 01 43 175 26 48 201 81 43 155	TFLT 35 50 1	38 78			FSlds -10 37 65	36 99 37 90 83 90 85 90 5 90 22 270 22 90 5 90
188.5 189.3 189.4 189.5 190.8 191.1 191.2 191.5 192.5	86.9 257.0 37 170 1 86.9 257.0 42 180 1 85.8 257.0 50 150 1 85.8 257.0 75 -175 1 86.8 257.0 80 190 1 86.8 257.0 80 190 1 86.8 257.0 75 180 1 86.8 257.0 73 180 1 86.8 257.0 73 180 1 86.8 257.0 68 -170 1 86.8 257.0 70 180 8	40 40 215 10 49 184 45 72 221 40 78 217 40 82 37 40 73 216 40 71 216 50 65 226		52 226			SSl·le 20 47 259	16 270 25 270 5 270 43 270 64 270 70 270 78 90 62 270 59 270 57 270 55 270
193.6 194.0	86.8 257.0 65 190 1 86.8 257.0 73 180 1	40 63 216 40 71 216		65 111				63 90 49 270 59 270
196.4	86.7 257.0 75 0 1 86.7 257.0 86.7 257.0 50 15 1			21 15 24 191				43 270 6 90 5 270 29 270
197.6 197.7 198.5 199.2 200.2 200.5 201.4 201.6 201.7	86.7 257.1 65 -80 1 86.7 257.1 75 -80 1 86.7 257.1 75 -80 1 86.7 257.1 80 -95 1 86.7 257.1 62 80 - 86.7 257.1 75 175	33 63 209 33 73 209 18 78 195 67 63 12 28 78 105 73 65 149 77 37 260 87 60 352	TPLT 65 -80 133	63 209				43 270 58 270 51 270 22 90 78 90 48 90 36 270 14 270 85 270
202.8	86.6 257.1 88 0 - 86.6 257.1 88 0 - 86.6 257.1 55 15 -	57 90 20	F 55 15 -42	58 37				90 90 90 90 43 90 43 90
206.4	86.6 257.2 77 -	50 79 28						68 90
210.0 210.2	86.5 257.2 78 0 1 86.5 257.2 80 180 -							49 270 65 90
211.7 213-1	86.5 257.2 85 0 I 86.4 257.2 70 -150 -							68 270 68 90

	216.0 86.4 257.3 216.3 86.4 257.3 216.4 86.4 257.3 216.5 86.4 257.3 216.6 86.4 257.3		2f T T T	40 -90 30 55 -150 -30 55 -165 -45 47 -155 -35 60 -155 -35	43 105 58 48 58 34 50 44 63 41	42 90 50 90 41 90 40 90 51 90
	219.9 86.3 257.3 220.0 86.3 257.3 222.9 86.1 257.3 224.9 86.3 257.3 224.9 86.2 257.4 236.1 86.1 257.5 236.2 86.1 257.5 236.2 86.1 257.5 236.2 86.1 257.5 236.2 86.1 257.5 236.4 85.8 257.6 257.0 85.7 257.7 260.0 85.6 257.8 269.1 85.5 257.8 269.1 269.1 85.5 257.8 269.1 269.1 269.1	55 0 59 70 0 74 77 0 81 84 0 86 85 0 89 82 0 86 85 0 0 89 70 0 74 77 0 81 77 0 81 77 0 81 77 0 81 75 0 79 76 0 77 86 0 73	77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 7	. 72 100 100	58 00 77 77 79 90 77 90	11 90 28 270
	277.2 85.4 257.9 277.3 85.4 257.9 277.3 85.4 257.9 277.4 85.4 257.9	90 0 0 85 60 180 -180 55			64 90 85 270 55 270 85 270	
	279.1 85.3 257.9 279.6 85.3 257.9 280.5 85.3 257.9	50 0 55	78 78 78		54 90 54 90 64 90	
	295.5 85.1 250.1 296.8 85.0 250.1 300.5 85.0 250.1 304.5 84.9 250.2 312.9 84.8 250.3 311.5 94.8 250.3 311.5 94.8 250.3 314.0 84.8 250.3 315.7 84.7 250.3 315.7 84.7 250.3 315.7 84.7 250.3 321.5 84.6 250.3 321.5 84.6 250.4 320.7 84.5 250.5 357.5 84.0 250.5 360.5 84.0 250.8 360.0 81.5 255.8	28 0 33 15 0 220 10 0 15 45 0 50 90 0 85 70 0 75 85 0 90 17 0 22 30 0 33 28 0 33 35 0 40 60 0 66 28 0 36 50 0 56	78 TP 78 78 78 78 78 258	30 0 0	35 78 24 90 32 32 90 32 90 15 90 15 90 90 85 270 50 90 85 270 75 90 90 270 30 78 22 90 31 30 31 90 40 90 90 65 90 33 90 90 65 90 55 90 90 90 55 90 90 90 56 90 90 47 90	34 90 30 90
	442.9 82.6 259.6 443.1 82.6 259.6 443.9 82.6 259.6 444.3 9 82.6 259.6 444.3 82.6 259.6 445.4 82.6 259.6 450.0 82.5 259.7 450.4 82.5 259.7 452.0 82.5 259.7 451.8 82.4 259.7 461.0 82.3 259.6 466.3 82.4 259.7	45 -90 -90 43 75 -100 -100 74 57 0 0 64 44 0 51 55 0 63 42 0 50 35 0 43 35 0 43 44 0 52 30 0 32	332 359 342 TF 80 T 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	33 70 70 27 60 60	31 129 \$1 90 \$2 90 49 90 42 90 51 90 51 91 71 90 71 90	25 90 25 90
R29-05b	466.9 82.2 259.9 470.8 82.2 259.9 471.0 82.2 259.9 471.1 82.1 259.9 471.3 82.1 259.9 471.3 82.1 259.9 471.3 82.1 259.9 471.8 82.1 259.9 472.1 82.1 259.9 472.1 82.1 259.9 472.5 82.1 259.9 472.5 82.1 259.9 474.9 82.1 259.9 474.9 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 259.9 475.0 82.1 260.0	40 180 -30 47 45 180 -30 52 52 180 -30 52 52 180 -30 52 45 180 -30 52 45 180 -30 52 45 180 -30 52 46 180 -30 52 40 150 -60 44 60 160 -50 65 90 180 -30 87 65 180 -30 72 47 170 -40 63	54 SOP 53 SOP 53 SOP 53 F 53 F 53 F 27 SOP 33 fa 230 FLT 50 T 51 T	40 180 -30 45 180 -30 62 -150 0 65 190 -30 68 -110 20 40 150 -40 90 30 -180 80 -110 20 33 -120 30 25 180 -30	47 54 54 54 51 90 65 53 66 -110 40 66 117 51 44 90 65 52 53 52 52 53 53 50 64 59 59 52 59 52 59 53 50 64 27 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	11 90 45 90 70 90 64 90 75 90 24 90 82 270 74 90 39 90