



MINFILE Detail Report
BC Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	082M 003	National Mineral Inventory Number:	082M8 Zn1,Au1
Name(s):	J & L MCKINNON CREEK, VIEW FRACTION, RAINDOR, 98, ANNIE M, GOAT (L.14821), EQUINOX, YELLOWJACKET, J&L, N.W. EXTENSION, REVEL RIDGE		
Status:	Developed Prospect	Mining Division:	Revelstoke
Mining Method	Underground	Electoral District:	Columbia River-Revelstoke
Regions:	British Columbia	Resource District:	Selkirk Natural Resource District
BCGS Map:	082M030		
NTS Map:	082M08E	UTM Zone:	11 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	51 17 10 N	Northing:	5682240
Longitude:	118 07 19 W	Easting:	421760
Elevation:	1105 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	Location of adit 1, near the confluence of Carnes and McKinnon creeks, approximately 32 kilometres north of Revelstoke (Exploration in British Columbia 1989).		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Gold, Silver, Zinc, Lead, Arsenic, Antimony

Minerals	Significant:	Pyrite, Arsenopyrite, Sphalerite, Galena, Chalcopyrite, Pyrrhotite, Tetrahedrite
	Significant Comments:	Also silver-lead-antimony and lead-antimony sulphosalts.
	Associated:	Fluorite
	Alteration:	Sericite, Chlorite, Silica
	Alteration Comments:	Iron staining.
	Alteration Type:	Sericitic, Chloritic, Silicific'n, Carbonate
	Mineralization Age:	Unknown

Deposit	Character:	Stratiform, Massive, Stockwork, Disseminated		
	Classification:	Sedimentary, Syngenetic, Exhalative, Industrial Min.		
	Type:	E13: Irish-type carbonate-hosted Zn-Pb, E14: Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag, I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au		
	Shape:	Tabular	Modifier:	Folded, Sheared
	Dimension:	800x2x0 metres		
	Comments:	Main mineralized zone traced underground; true width is 1.6 metres. The deposit classification may also be an epigenetic complex vein system within a shear zone.		

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Proterozoic-Paleoz.	Hamill	Undefined Formation	-----

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Chloritic Phyllite, Sericitic Phyllite, Chlorite Quartz Mica Schist, Sericite Quartz Mica Schist, Quartzite, Limestone, Chert, Graphitic Schist

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Omineca	Physiographic Area:	Selkirk Mountains
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Terrane: Kootenay, Ancestral North America

Grade: Greenschist

Inventory

Ore Zone: TOTAL **Year:** 2020
Category: Combined **Report On:** Y
Quantity: 5,269,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	54.9 grams per tonne
Gold	4.52 grams per tonne
Lead	2.01 per cent
Zinc	4.51 per cent

Comments: Measured and indicated resource.

Reference: Rokmaster Resources Corp. (2020-02-25): Updated Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property (Formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Ore Zone: TOTAL **Year:** 2020
Category: Inferred **Report On:** Y
Quantity: 4,964,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	59.4 grams per tonne
Gold	4.28 grams per tonne
Lead	1.80 per cent
Zinc	2.49 per cent

Comments: Inferred resource

Reference: Rokmaster Resources Corp. (2020-02-25): Updated Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property (Formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada

Ore Zone: MAIN **Year:** 2018
Category: Indicated **Report On:** Y
Quantity: 3,823,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	53.0 grams per tonne
Gold	4.03 grams per tonne
Lead	1.98 per cent
Zinc	4.73 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property

Ore Zone: MAIN **Year:** 2018
Category: Inferred **Report On:** Y
Quantity: 4,808,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	60.6 grams per tonne
Gold	4.35 grams per tonne
Lead	1.84 per cent
Zinc	2.55 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property

Ore Zone: MAIN **Year:** 2018

Category: Measured **Report On:** Y

Quantity: 1,337,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	63.3 grams per tonne
Gold	6.19 grams per tonne
Lead	2.21 per cent
Zinc	4.12 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property

Ore Zone: MAIN **Year:** 2012

Category: Measured **Report On:** Y

Quantity: 1,313,000 tonnes **NI 43-101:** Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	65.1 grams per tonne
Gold	6.37 grams per tonne
Lead	2.26 per cent
Zinc	4.22 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Ore Zone: DRILLHOLE **Year:** 2012

Category: Assay/analysis **Report On:** N

NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Drill Core

Commodity	Grade
Silver	101.39 grams per tonne
Gold	9.41 grams per tonne
Lead	2.17 per cent
Zinc	4.31 per cent

Comments: Mineralization was observed across 8.48 metres in drill hole DDH12-10.

Reference: Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property

Ore Zone: DRILLHOLE **Year:** 2012

Category: Assay/analysis **Report On:** N

NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Drill Core

Commodity	Grade
Silver	27.15 grams per tonne
Gold	28.20 grams per tonne
Lead	0.43 per cent
Zinc	0.36 per cent

Comments: Mineralization was observed across 1.67 metres in drill hole DDH12-18

Reference: Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property

Ore Zone: FOOTWALL

Year: 2012

Category: Inferred

Report On: Y

Quantity: 363,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	25.4 grams per tonne
Gold	3.65 grams per tonne
Lead	0.55 per cent
Zinc	0.51 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Ore Zone: MAIN

Year: 2012

Category: Combined

Report On: Y

Quantity: 3,953,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	56.5 grams per tonne
Gold	5.68 grams per tonne
Lead	1.94 per cent
Zinc	3.56 per cent

Comments: Combined Measured and Indicated

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Ore Zone: MAIN

Year: 2012

Category: Indicated

Report On: Y

Quantity: 2,640,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	52.2 grams per tonne
Gold	5.34 grams per tonne
Lead	1.78 per cent
Zinc	3.23 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Ore Zone: YELLOWJACK

Year: 2012

Category: Indicated

Report On: Y

Quantity: 1,003,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	64.1 grams per tonne
Gold	0.21 grams per tonne
Lead	2.77 per cent
Zinc	9.08 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Ore Zone: YELLOWJACK

Year: 2012

Category: Inferred

Report On: Y

Quantity: 35,000 tonnes

NI 43-101: Y

Commodity	Grade
Silver	81.9 grams per tonne
Gold	0.35 grams per tonne
Lead	3.18 per cent
Zinc	6.26 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Huakan International Mining Inc. Press Release September 18, 2012

Capsule Geology

The J & L property is located at the confluence of Carnes and McKinnon creeks. Prior exploration work between 1983 and 1993 was directed towards the exploration for gold, and was conducted by Pan American Minerals, BP Selco, Equinox Resources Ltd., and Cheni Gold Mines Inc. In 1997, Weymin Mining Corporation issued a prospectus on the J & L property. The J & L adits are located at 830 metres and 986 metres elevation and are accessible by road and trail, respectively.

The J & L property lies near the north end of the Kootenay Arc, a northerly trending belt of Late Proterozoic to Late Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that are characterized by tight to isoclinal folds and generally west verging thrust faults. Lowermost within this assemblage is the Hadrynian Horsethief Creek Group (Windermere Supergroup), which is overlain by a Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian succession that includes the Hamill Group, the Mohican Formation, the Badshot Formation and the Lower Cambrian and younger Lardeau Group. The Hamill Group is the host to sulphide mineralization at J & L.

Structurally the area has undergone at least two phases of folding. The earliest phase was pre to synregional metamorphism and formed large nappe-like structures overturned to the southwest, with second phase tight to isoclinal folds developed in the overturned limbs.

The main zones of mineralization on the J & L property are hosted by Hamill Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. These rocks are interlayered, or in possible fault contact elsewhere on the property, with the Early Cambrian Mohican and Badshot formations and the Lower and Upper Index formations of the Cambrian and younger Lardeau Group. Minor diorite, lamprophyre and amphibolite intrusive rocks are also present.

The Hamill Group consists of impure quartzites, limestone, phyllites, chloritic and sericitic quartz-mica schists, minor chert and graphitic schists. Chloritic and sericitic phyllites are developed throughout the sequence and constitute the bulk of the lithologic sequence hosting the deposit. They are gradational in composition both laterally and vertically from chlorite-rich to sericite-rich, making subdivision difficult. Quartz-rich and quartz-poor mica schists are also highly variable in composition and are prominent in the hanging wall. Sericite and quartz-sericite schists are associated with most mineralized zones. Iron staining is common in sections adjacent to mineralization and forms a narrow alteration envelope with sericite, chlorite and sulphides.

A typical section in the footwall of the main sulphide zone comprises quartz-chlorite and quartz-sericite phyllites and schists, quartzites and limestone. In the immediate footwall of the massive sulphides, the quartzites and pelitic rocks are usually overlain by two distinct carbonate units. The lower unit is a massive, banded medium to dark grey limestone, which ranges in thickness from a few metres to more than 20 metres and contains little or no mineralization. It is overlain by a dark grey graphitic or carbonaceous limestone, which averages between 1 and 2 metres in thickness and contains discontinuous wispy laminations of yellowish-brown crystalline sphalerite. The unit is locally silicified, has a cherty texture and is commonly cut by irregular and deformed carbonate veins and minor quartz veinlets, which may also transect the adjacent massive sulphides.

In the hanging wall, the sulphide body is normally in contact with sulphide-rich sericitic schists or phyllites of variable thickness; locally it may contact sphalerite-pyrite bearing carbonaceous limestone. Further into the hanging wall, quartzite or micaceous rocks may be interlayered with minor

limestone and disseminated sulphides, which gradually decrease in abundance, giving way to phyllitic rocks with only trace amounts of disseminated pyrite.

The rocks within the main zone of the deposit are extensively deformed. They generally strike northwesterly 320-325 degrees, with an average dip of about 55 degrees to the northeast. The entire sequence is strongly to intensely sheared and most individual units are transposed. Sulphides exhibit sheared, cataclastic and weak mylonitic textures. Detailed underground mapping suggests that four or possibly five phases of deformation have affected the main zone sulphide sequence. The most prominent folds are tight to isoclinal, generally upright, with variable plunges trending northwesterly, parallel to regional structural trends. Stratigraphic and structural studies of the main zone suggest that the deposit has a moderate plunge to the southeast.

The J & L deposit is stratiform and generally conforms to the host stratigraphy, which strikes northwest and dips about 55 degrees east. The Main zone, which lies south of McKinnon Creek, has been traced on surface for approximately 1.85 kilometres and over 800 metres underground, and has an average true width of 1.6 metres. Forty sulphide occurrences containing arsenopyrite and pyrite, with variable amounts of zinc and lead, occur on the north side of McKinnon Creek and form the North zone in 4 parallel subzones. This zone was traced 1.54 kilometres along strike northwest of the Main zone and is possibly an extension of the Main zone.

The Main zone is a complex tabular or sheet-like body that tends to follow the limestone-phyllite/schist contact and, in places, splits into multiple semiparallel sheets or branches. The most abundant metallic minerals in the zone include pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena, with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tetrahedrite, silver-lead-antimony sulphosalts and lead-antimony sulphosalts.

The deposit consists of nearly continuous, but structurally deformed zones of massive sulphides, flanked or locally enveloped by disseminated and stringer sulphide zones, which are most prominent in the hanging wall. The lowermost section of sulphides usually forms a sharp contact with the footwall limestone. Massive sulphide sections vary, from pyrite and arsenopyrite rich to sphalerite +/- galena rich. Increasing sphalerite usually coincides with a notable decrease in arsenopyrite. Sulphide content and composition is highly variable laterally and vertically, with massive, banded and disseminated zones of contrasting composition being complexly interleaved or interfingered, possibly due to shearing. The overall thickness of the sulphide zone tends to follow the thickness of the footwall carbonaceous limestone, such that the thickness of the zone increases with increased thickness of the limestone and is usually accompanied with increases in sphalerite and galena content.

Detailed studies generally indicate that the lowermost massive zone tends to be pyrite-rich, with or without arsenopyrite and sphalerite, and has a weakly to moderately developed banded texture. It is overlain by a gold-rich arsenopyrite-pyrite zone, with laminated sphalerite +/- galena, progressing upwards to a "disseminated" sulphide zone with laminated or intrafolial sphalerite and arsenopyrite. Hanging wall sulphides tend to be more arsenical, with arsenopyrite +/- pyrite exhibiting a coarse grained, "milled", mylonitic texture near the zone margins. Laterally, some zones are sphalerite-rich, arsenopyrite (and gold)-poor and vice-versa. In sections where there are overlying massive sulphide layers, they are commonly separated by up to 10 metres of sericitic schist, that is rich in disseminated sulphides. Although they tend to be restricted in size, some hanging wall disseminated zones are zinc-rich, low in arsenopyrite and may be sufficiently concentrated, in places, to be classed as ore grade material.

Analytical data indicate that gold is most strongly associated with arsenopyrite and silver occurs with galena.

The following reserves, published in a prospectus by Weymin Mining Corporation dated February 27, 1997, are reported to be the most up-to-date and had as their source two Equinox Resources Ltd. exploration program reports from 1991. The indicated (proven and probable) resource in the Main zone is 1,700,000 tonnes grading 2.64 per cent lead, 4.43 per cent zinc, 7.38 grams per tonne gold and 75.9 grams per tonne silver. The inferred (possible) resource in the Main zone is 1,907,000 tonnes grading 7.12 grams per tonne gold, 85.5 grams per tonne silver, 3.32 per cent lead and 3.48 per cent zinc. Total for the Main zone is 3,607,000 tonnes grading 7.24 grams per tonne gold, 81.0 grams per tonne silver, 3.00 per cent lead and 3.93 per cent zinc (WWW <http://www.veymin.com/projects.htm>). The indicated (probable) resource in the Yellowjacket zone 693,000 tonnes grading 52.3 grams per tonne silver, 2.45 per cent lead and 7.06 zinc. The inferred (possible) resource for the Yellowjacket zone is reported at 337,000 tonnes grading 53.1 grams per tonne silver, 2.5 per cent lead and 7.15 per cent zinc. Total for the Yellowjacket zone is 1,030,000 tonnes grading 52.5 grams per tonne silver, 2.47 per cent lead and 7.09 per cent zinc. The lead-zinc-silver mineralization at the Yellowjacket zone is hosted in a quartzite/limestone sequence and differs from the Main zone in that it contains no arsenic.

Extensive and intense deformation of the J & L deposit has distorted or destroyed most original ore textures and ore-wallrock relationships. Most textures now observed result from an overprinted tectonic fabric, making interpretation of the timing and environment of deposition difficult, at best. There are two schools of thought on the deposit classification. Early interpretations classed the deposit as an epigenetic shear zone replacement, or vein deposit. Other proponents support a syngenetic sedimentary-exhalative origin. The deposit exhibits characteristics of both models and the dispute continues.

The J & L area has undergone a long history of exploration dating back to 1865. The main J & L zone was discovered in 1912 and development to date over several work periods includes approximately 1900 metres of underground drifts, crosscuts, raises and shafts. Several bulk samples have also been extracted for metallurgical testing and pilot milling in order to resolve the problems due to the high arsenical content of the ore.

In 1925, the surface of the main zone was trenched and pitted by Mr. E. McBean on Goat Mountain and an addition of two short adits (43 metres

combined) were collared on the main zone.

In 1935, Raindor Gold Mines the 986 Level Adit was extended an additional 44 metres on the Main Zone.

In 1946, the two shafts were deepened collectively to 117 metres.

In 1952, several trenches on the Main Zone were completed by Asarco.

In 1965, Westairs Mines Ltd. created a 297m 830 Level Adit to explore the main zone.

In 1981, a large surface exploration program was conducted via a joint venture between BP Minerals Ltd. and Selco Mining Ltd. During this time, the 830-level adit was extended by an additional 1,333 metres of drift and cross-cuts. Over the next 4 years, 64 underground drill holes totaling 2,640 metres were completed.

Prior exploration work between 1983 and 1993 was directed towards the exploration for gold, and was conducted by Pan American Minerals, BP Selco, Equinox Resources Ltd., and Cheni Gold Mines Inc.

In 1986, Noranda Mines Ltd. completed metallurgical studies on the mineralized zone.

In 1987, Pan American Minerals extended the 830 Level Adit by an additional 250 metres in drift and cross cuts while completing 4 raises totaling 120 metres.

In 1997, Weymin Mining Corporation issued a prospectus on the J & L property. They drilled 3 holes totalling 503 metres, to expand the Yellowjacket and Main zones. A June 11, 1998 press release describes metallurgical test results on a bulk sample (GCNL #115(June 16), 1998).

The deposit was acquired by BacTech Mining Corp in late 2003. In 2004 the company began a \$1.6 million pre-feasibility study involving underground drilling and collection of a 5-tonne bulk sample from underground which was subsequently sent to Process Research Associates in Vancouver for metallurgical evaluation. The overall goal was to advance the project towards a production decision. In 2005, a large program of drilling and metallurgical studies was expected to be completed on the deposit; however, financial problems with BacTech Mining Corp caused the cessation of work early in the year. In December 2004, BacTech announced that, at this time, it would not exercise its option to acquire the McKinnon Creek project. The option expired on December 15, 2004. However, the Property's owners agreed that BacTech could complete its exploration program and continue to assess the Property.

In 2007 Huakan International Mining Inc. acquired the J&L project. Merit Mining completed a 1,363 metre surface drill exploration program over 9 holes. Multiple lead-zinc mineralized zones were intercepted around the historic Yellowjacket Zone.

In 2010, Huakan International Mining Inc. and Merit Mining Company completed a 2 kilometre underground drill program targeting the extent of the main zone and verify historic drilling sites. The program was subsequently expanded to 7,897 metres of drilling and was completed in 2011. The drilling program allowed for updating of resource estimates of the J&L property.

In 2012, Huakan International Mining Inc. conducted a 9,725 metre underground drill hole program across 45 holes. Significant results included but are not limited to 8.48 metres of 9.41 grams per tonne gold, 101.39 grams per tonne silver, 2.17 percent lead, and 4.31 percent zinc in hole DDH12-10, and 1.67 metres of 28.20 grams per tonne gold, 27.15 grams per tonne silver, 0.43 percent lead, and 0.36 percent zinc in hole DDH12-18 (Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property).

In September 2012 Huakan released an updated resource estimate (Huakan International Mining Inc Press Release, September 18, 2012):

	Au	Au	Ag	Ag	Pb	Zn	
Classification	Tonnes	(g/t)	(oz)	(g/t)	(oz)	(%)	(%)
Main zone							
Measured	1,313,000	6.37	268,800	65.1	2,747,000	2.26	4.22
Indicated	2,640,000	5.34	453,200	52.2	4,432,000	1.78	3.23
Measured and indicated	3,953,000	5.68	722,000	56.5	7,179,000	1.94	3.56
Inferred	4,337,000	4.16	580,200	57.8	8,057,000	1.82	2.72
Footwall zone							
Inferred	363,000	3.65	42,500	25.4	296,000	0.55	0.51
Yellowjacket zone							
Indicated	1,003,000	0.21	6,900	64.1	2,068,000	2.77	9.08
Inferred	35,000	0.35	400	81.9	91,000	3.18	6.26

In 2018, Huakan International Mining Inc. completed an updated resource estimate on the mineralized zones at the J&L Deposit. The resource estimate for all zones was reported at 1,337,000 tonnes measured grading 6.19 grams per tonne gold, 63.3 grams per tonne silver, 2.21 percent lead, and 4.12 percent zinc, 3,823,000 tonnes indicated at 4.03 grams per tonne gold, 53.0 grams per tonne silver, 1.98 percent lead, and 4.73 percent zinc, and 4,808,000 tonnes of inferred at 4.35 grams per tonne gold, 60.6 grams per tonne silver, 1.84 percent lead, and 2.55 percent zinc (Barry, J., Brown, F., Hayden, A., Puritch, E., Routledge, R. (2018-03-09): Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the J&L Property). The full resource estimate is described in detail in the report.

In January 2020, P&E Mining Consultants Inc., on the behalf of Rokmaster Resources Corp., reported an updated mineral resources for the Revel Ridge (formerly J&L) property of 5 269 000 tonnes measured and indicated for all the zones grading 4.52 grams per tonne gold, 54.9 grams per tonne silver, 2.01 per cent lead and 4.51 per cent zinc with an additional 4 964 000 tonnes inferred grading 4.28 grams per tonne gold, 59.4 grams per tonne silver, 1.80 per cent lead and 2.49 per cent zinc (Rokmaster Resources Corp. [2020-02-25]: Updated Technical Report on the Revel Ridge Property (Formerly J&L Property), Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada). The full resource estimate is described in detail in the report.

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EMPR BULL 1, p. 119

EMPR EXPL 1982-118; 1983-162, xxxii; 1986-C121; *1989-81-89; 1997-39-40; 1998-64; 2004-60; 2005-62

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EMPR MAP 65 (1989)

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EMR MIN BULL MR 223 B.C. 75

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PR REL Weymin Mining Corporation, Jan.20, June 11, Oct.26, 1998; BacTech Enviromet Corp, Nov.12, Dec.30, 2003; Nov.12, Dec.16, 2004

PR REL Huakan International Mining Inc., Sept.18,2012

Placer Dome File

EMPR PFD 4599, 4664, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 903271, 903429, 903452, 903570, 903646, 903814, 903862, 903993, 904058, 904083, 520035, 810774, 810775, 904557, 904896, 905002, 905217, 905489, 905561, 905620, 905883, 905955, 906016, 750059, 906401, 700061, 700062, 700063, 700064, 700065, 700066, 700067, 700068, 700069, 700070, 700071, 700072, 700073, 700074, 907115, 909027, 811637, 909117, 909118, 909152, 909312, 880000, 884353, 884354, 884355, 884356, 884358, 884359, 884360, 884361, 884362, 884363, 884364, 884365, 884366, 884367, 884368, 884369, 884370, 884371, 884372, 884373, 884374, 823666, 600373, 600374, 600375, 600376, 600377, 860798, 861849, 861873, 861874, 861875, 861876, 503858, 675444, 675445, 675446, 675447, 676835, 676836, 676837, 810765

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Date Revised:	2022/03/31	Revised By:	Karl A. Flower (KAF)	Field Check:	Y