

File: R. HANSEN

McGowan Sup

63.384

Description of Oscar Peterson's Property

(encl. file #316)

Seven 57½ acre claims situated in the township of McGowan, Sudbury Mining Division, 25 miles west of Kapuskasing, 3½ miles north of the C. N. R., by trail from mileage 94½.

The showing occurs in a belt of sediments (probably argillite and fine grained quartzite and greywacke) striking roughly E.-W. These are more or less heavily mineralized with iron sulphides across widths varying from inches to 8 feet. A quartz-porphry intrusion parallels this belt on the south side. Quartz is almost absent except for tiny, short stringers.

The showing has been stripped and blasted into for some 200 feet in length. It appears to end at the east side while to the west the mineralization still shows on the rock surface.

Assays for gold vary from trace to \$42 (new price) according to mineralization importance. Assays of the porphyry gave \$2 to \$4.50. So far, no free gold has been seen.

To the south, close to this main showing, quartz stringers have been found carrying a little free gold.

The nearest granite occurs some 4 miles to the north.

Scarcity of rock outcrops and heavy clay overburden are probably the main reasons this part of the country has received little attention so far.

The trail to the property runs partly through swampy country, but a road on dry ground could be built at a relatively small expense by lengthening the total distance to 4½ miles.

R. Hansen  
Box 1191  
Timmins, Ont.



42G105E0005 63.3847 MCCOWAN

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FILION GOLD MINES LIMITED

and

DAN FILION CLAIMS

McCowan Township.

Reference: Hearst-Kapuskasing Area (East Sheet),  
Map 411A, Department of Mines and  
Resources, 1938.

Filion Gold Mines Limited once held 30 claims in concessions I and II, McCowan township. At the present time they hold only four patented claims: S. <sup>21856</sup>~~21586~~, S. <sup>21857</sup>~~21587~~, S. 23643 and S. 23644 which comprise the western half of lot 6 and the eastern half of lot 7 in concession I. Dan Filion has restaked four claims on the eastern side of the patented claims which are the western half of lot 5 and the eastern half of lot 6, concession I.

Access to the property is by travelling along No. 11 Highway for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Opasatika to Paul Millettes. From this farm a tractor trail leads northward for three miles to the claim group.

The property has been examined and sampled by representatives of many companies. The first nine diamond drill holes were drilled by Mr. Filion. During 1946 Kennco Explorations Limited drilled another 20 holes with a length of 7,000 feet, and then allowed their option to lapse.

The geological map of the district by L. J. Weeks of the Geological Survey of Canada shows the country rocks as being volcanic in the immediate vicinity of the showing. W. D. Neeland, who mapped the property and logged the diamond drill core for Kennco Explorations, called these rocks fragmental consisting of sheared, bedded tuffs with some interbedded agglomerates and sedi-

nts. The intrusive rocks have been called porphyries.

I was present at the property for part of one day and did not log any of the diamond drill core. My opinion from this limited observation is that the country rocks are metamorphosed sediments and that the rocks that have been called porphyry are more properly called granite.

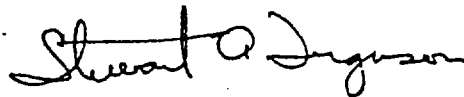
The main showing is in a shallow trench about 250 feet in length in the southern part of claim S. 21857. At this locality the country rocks are a dark coloured, fine-grained, chloritic type, and have been intruded by dykes and lenses of granitic rocks. The intrusive types are usually less than two feet in width and a hundred feet in length. A zone about two feet in width contains disseminated pyrite. High values in gold can be obtained in this zone.

W. D. Neeland, geologist for Kennco Explorations Limited, concluded that "only a very few of the pyrite replacement lenses carried commercial gold values and they only because of the later occasional addition of gold in, and with, minor calcite."

Dan Filion has continued to prospect the area by trenching and sinking shafts. While he has spent a great deal of time and has done a considerable amount of work, he has not been able to add a great deal of new information. As the shafts, pits and trenches are filled with water, the new information cannot be seen first hand but one must accept Mr. Filion's report of what can be observed or draw conclusions from the rock which has been excavated.

Most of Mr. Filion's work has been on Claim S. 81007 which is the southeast quarter of lot 6. It is on this claim that he drilled

the first nine drill holes. The surface plan by the Kennco Explorations Limited shows that most of the drilling is in the granitic type rocks and that the width of the intrusive as this point is at least 500 feet. This diamond drill core for individual holes is no longer available as the core shed where it was stored has burned, but the rubble of core is predominantly of this rock type. Mr. Fillion is sinking a series of shafts along the eastern boundary of lot 6 to locate the southern edge of the intrusive. This is a laborious task as the area is swampy and the bedrock is overlain by from 18 to 24 feet of clay. Any shaft that is not continuously bailed, soon fills with water. To date his work shows that the intrusive is at least 700 feet in width. He believes that commercial mineralization may be located near this contact. No. 1 drill hole cut this southern contact at the western boundary of this claim and did not contain any significant mineralization. Drill Holes 3, 5 and 7 cut the northern contact but did not encourage any further work at this locality.



Stewart A. Ferguson,  
Resident Geologist.

Timmins, Ontario,  
June 24, 1955.

T-201

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

FINAL REPORT

ON

DIAMOND DRILLING

AT

PILION GOLD MINES.

Location of Property: McCowan Township, Ontario, Canada.

Access: By  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles of tractor trail from Trans-Canada Highway or Canadian National Railway. Nearest station is Opasatika,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the East.

Area: Thirty claims of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  acres each.

Title: Claims are in the name of Filion Gold Mines. 26 claims unpatented and in good standing. 4 claims patented.

History: The showing at what is now known as Trench #1 was discovered and prospected by a Mr. Peterson (now deceased) previous to 1936. The present claims were acquired by purchase and staking by Dan Filion, of Mattice, Ontario; Colin S. Johnston, of Val d'Or, Quebec and A.G. MacKenzie, of Noranda, Quebec. A Company known as Filion Gold Mines was formed on these claims in October 1945.

The property had been examined and sampled by Johnston, for H. A. M. E., Dr. Rickaby, Deputy Minister of Mines for Ontario, and engineers for Anglo Huronian and Noranda; previous to the examination made, by the writer, for Kennco (in the fall of 1945). Sampling results obtained, from the main showing, by all these examinations, checked very closely. Mr. Johnston recommended the property to H. A. M. E. but it was not optioned. Dr. Rickaby also recommended development of the property. The writer recommended that the property be optioned by Kennco and a diamond drilling campaign started. After negotiations between Kennco and Filion Gold Mines, Kennco obtained an option on the property in May 1946, and drilling was started on May 1st, 1946. After drilling 6699 feet, drilling was stopped on July 26th, 1946.

General Geology: The property lies in the Clay Belt of Northern Ontario and thus has very few outcroppings of rock. The whole area is generally overlain by a fairly heavy mantle of clay, sand and gravel. On this property itself, other than to the western side where a late diabase dyke forms a ridge, there are practically no rock outcrops, except those exposed by trenching. In this regard, most of the trenches have now caved in and only at Trenches #1, #2 and #3 may there be said to be important rock exposures.

The main underlying rock, from examination of surface exposures and diamond drill core, has been called by the writer, simply "Fragmantal" - mostly tuffs. It is a gray to green, fine to medium grain rock, occurring in beds. The beds vary from  $1/16$ " to 25'-50' in thickness and are generally in sharp contact with each other. The rock is definitely composed of fragments. These are generally feldspathic in composition and in practically all cases, angular. A few fragments of greenstone were observed. The fragments varied from  $1/32$ " and less to 4". The large fragments were unusual. The angularity of the fragments and their feldspathic composition was the reason for identifying the rock as a tuff and agglomerate rather than a sediment. There were some definite sediments - a narrow bed of conglomerate was exposed on the western part of the property. The conglomerate was composed of well rounded quartz pebbles up to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. More quartz grains would be expected in the "Fragmantal" if it too were a sediment.

General Geology (Cont'd.) Some basic schists were seen in the drill core. These were probably basic intrusives or possibly very thin interbedded flows. Their extent was very limited.

The fragmental had been intruded by a series of porphyry bodies. Where seen in outcrop the porphyry occurred as dykes and tongues, in general following the bedding of the fragmental. However, drilling showed the porphyry to be very irregular in outline and occurrence. The porphyries varied in composition from a feldspar porphyry, through quartz-feldspar (practically a granite), to a quartz porphyry. In most cases the phenocrysts were well developed and quite definite. The different types probably originated from the same source with their intrusion taking place at practically the same time. Slightly more shearing in the quartz-porphyry might indicate it to be the oldest, but there was not sufficient evidence of this to state this definitely.

The only other rock type exposed a late diabase dyke outcropping on the western part of the property.

The strike of the rocks exposed was in general  $N70^{\circ} - 80^{\circ} E$  with a general dip of  $80^{\circ} N$ . The main shearing also followed these strikes and dips, although minor shears could be found striking to any point of the compass. Exceptions to the general trend were the strikes of the rocks to the west. Here the diabase has a strike of  $N35^{\circ}E$ , and some of the fragmentals had a strike of  $N50^{\circ}E$ . This may in part have been due to bending of bedding planes by the intrusion of the diabase.

Mineral Deposits: The only change in the mineral deposits on this property, since it was first examined was that numerous potentialities have been eliminated.

No new discoveries were made and practically all the known showings were eliminated, or delimited in their value.

The deposits were of two types.

The first and originally the more important was that shown in Trench #1. Here a length of 200' plus and width of 15' plus had been stripped to bedrock. The rock exposed was mostly fine grain tuff, cut by tongues of feldspar and quartz feldspar porphyry and containing some contorted bands of chlorite carbonate schist. The whole was intersected by fractures striking from  $N60^{\circ}E$  to  $N70^{\circ}W$  and dipping steeply to the north. These fractures were not continuous but overlapped and formed a zone striking roughly east-west. From the fractures, replacement of the intersected rocks had taken place. The main replacing mineral was pyrite with minor quartz and carbonate. The pyrite mineralization was most heavy near the porphyry tongues at the west and centre part of the trench. Here widths of heavy sulphide up to 4 ft. were exposed. Sampling of these zones had given values up to 0.75 oz. gold/ton. A 90 ft. length channel sampled gave about 0.20 oz. gold/ton over a width of 6 ft., with higher values over narrower widths. Values appeared to vary directly with the amount of pyrite.

Other outcrops on the property, where pyrite was present, (and mineralization was general in the few outcrops) also gave gold values where sampled.

The second type of deposit was exposed in trench #2 and partially exposed in trench #3. Here the showings were quartz veins close to, or in the sheared contact between the fragmental and porphyry. Strike of these contacts and veins averaged  $N 75^{\circ} E$  with a steep north dip or vertical.

Mineral Deposits (Cont'd) The quartz was mostly the white to blue milky variety sparsely mineralized with fine pyrite and occasional chalcopyrite and galena. The wall rocks were more heavily mineralized with the same sulphides. Tourmaline also occurred in and along the edge of the quartz. The structure appeared to be strong where exposed. Although gold values were not high in the samples taken, it was thought that the structure, geology and mineralization were all favourable for the occurrence of gold in commercial amounts and that if the showings were further explored deposits would be found.

From the results of the original examination it was considered that the gold was intimately associated with the pyrite. The pyrite occurred as a replacement and was widespread in its distribution. The probability was that bodies of pyrite of mineable size and containing economic gold values could be found by further exploration. The fact that the best showing (Trench #1) was one of the very few original outcrops lent support to the theory that additional deposits would be found under the overburden. Added to this, were the "likely looking" quartz veins on the porphyry-fragmantal contacts.

Drilling by Filion had shown considerable widths of porphyry in the south central part of the property. The porphyry was mineralized with fine pyrite and although it carried no appreciable gold values itself, the association of the porphyry with the showings carrying good values, encouraged the hypothesis that the gold was genetically related to the porphyry. Accordingly it was thought that along and near contacts with the porphyry would be found the gold deposits.

Diamond drilling (to be discussed in more detail later) was done on the above hypotheses. Two plans of exploration by drilling were followed out. The first was to cross-section the rocks underlying at right angles to the assumed strike and the second, to probe along the strike under the known showings.

The results of this drilling showed practically all the original theories to be incorrect.

The pyrite did not carry the gold values. Pyrite was cut in nearly every hole drilled, but only carried gold values of any consequence, directly under Trench #1 and there the values did not persist to depth.

Having regard to the above; the pit in the northwest part of Trench #1 was pumped dry. It was about 15 ft. deep and down its east wall was exposed a lens of pyrite, from which original sampling had given 0.75 oz. gold/ton over a width of 1.0 ft. This lens was about two feet wide at its widest point. It barely reached surface and pinched out at a depth of 12 ft. It also pinched out in the 10 ft. between the east and west walls of the pit. The lens-like character of the deposit was not surprising although the lenses were thought to be larger, from the surface exposures. The important discovery here was the presence of small calcite stringers and blebs in the lens and in this calcite was seen some very fine free gold. This calcite was the only feature which would distinguish this sulphide lens from the other sulphides cut in the drilling. It is now thought, that although the pyrite itself may carry very minor amounts of gold, the main gold enrichment was genetically related to this late calcite and without it, there would be no gold in commercial quantities. The calcite injection would tend to come in along former zones of weakness. The pyrite and quartz veins come in along such zones of weakness, but the calcite and gold would not necessarily have followed. From drilling results, they very seldom did.



General Deposits (Cont'd.) Drilling beneath Trench #2 and in the vicinity of Trench #3 failed to cut either the porphyry or quartz veins. This lack of continuity between surface exposures and the drill core beneath them was the rule rather than the exception.

Diamond Drillings: A total of 6699 feet of diamond drilling was done in 20 drill holes. This may be divided as follows:

Through overburden 557 ft. Through rock 6142 ft.  
For assessment work only - 549 ft. For exploration only 6150 ft.  
Total recorded for assessment work 1407 ft.

Section of all holes drilled by Kennco are included with this report.

All holes were drilled against the observed dip - from north to south.

The reasons for and the results of the drilling were:

Hole #1 was drilled for assessment work only as it was necessary to have 40 days work done on each of the nine western claims before June 30th. It was located on one of the necessary claims, but drilled to possibly intersect the western extension of the results obtained from Trench #1 and the trench to the south of Trench #1. No gold values of any consequence were obtained although silicified mineralized zones were cut on the approximate strikes. The gold values here, although poor, were much better than those obtained from holes with much better potentialities.

Holes #2 to #9 inclusive and #11 and #14 were drilled along a section at right angles to the average observed strike.

Holes #2 to #5 inclusive cut tuffs, in sections well mineralized with pyrite and narrow widths of porphyry. The widest section of porphyry - in hole #3 - might be the westward extension of the porphyry cut in the drilling done by Fillion. There were no gold values of interest.

Hole #6 cut under a trench from which a grab sample gave 0.03 oz. gold/ton. Sections were well mineralized with pyrite, but gave no assays higher than 0.01 oz. gold/ton.

Hole #7, drilled directly under the high grade section of Trench #1 gave disappointing gold values, the best being 6.8' averaging 0.10 oz. gold/ton. However, the pyrite mineralization was not quite as heavy as in the trench above and, at the time, it was considered that the hole cut through a lean portion of a lens.

Hole #9 was extended to cut under Trench #1 and Hole #7. This hole, although cutting some sulphides, at the approximate location of the downward projected values from above, gave only 0.01 oz. gold/ton.

Holes #11 and #14 showed very little mineralization and no gold values above a trace.

Hole #8 was drilled for assessment work only, for the same reason as hole #1. No gold values were obtained.

Diamond Drilling (Cont'd.)

Hole #10 was located 100 ft. east of Hole #7. A 1.0' section, well mineralized with pyrite, assayed .26 oz. gold/ton. This was no poorer than that known in Trench #1 above as this section of the trench had not been well opened up.

Hole #12 was drilled to cut under Trench #2 and also the westward extension of a mineralized zone exposed 200 ft. north of Trench #2. A grab sample from this zone had given an assay of 0.19 oz. gold/ton. Hole #12 although passing under surface outcrops of porphyry, failed to intersect any and did not even have much mineralization in its core, with the exception of the first few feet. Best gold values were 0.005 oz./ton.

Hole #13 was drilled to intersect the westward extension of Trench #3 and a mineralized zone in a trench to the north. As in Hole #12 the surface exposures were not reflected at depth in this hole. Highest gold assay was 0.005 oz./ton.

As the results in holes #11 and #14 were so poor and the cost of going through the deepening overburden in hole #14 was very high, the resident geologist located holes #15 and #16 to the east of the original section, with the possibility of starting another overlapping section, northward, from this locality.

Hole #15 cut nothing of interest or value.

Hole #16 cut considerable quartz porphyry and quartz.feldspar porphyry. No porphyry was known in this locality. Although several quartz veins were intersected and pyrite sections, no gold values were found.

Hole #17 located 100 ft. west and north of Hole #7 was drilled to intersect any westward extension of the values in Trench #1. No values were obtained and very little mineralization was present.

Hole #18 was drilled under a trench, in the eastern part of the property, where Colin S. Johnston had obtained \$4.00/ton in gold from mineralized schist, before the trench had caved in. Although some mineralization was encountered it only assayed 0.01 oz. gold/ton.

Holes #19 and #20 were drilled on section 100 ft. east of Hole #10 to cut any gold values extending eastward from where cut in Hole #10. Hole #20 was drilled when #19 got into difficulties with caving ground. 0.01 oz. gold/ton was the best assay (from hole #20).

Conclusions and Recommendations: In the writer's opinion, this property was given a sufficient examination and exploration to determine its worth.

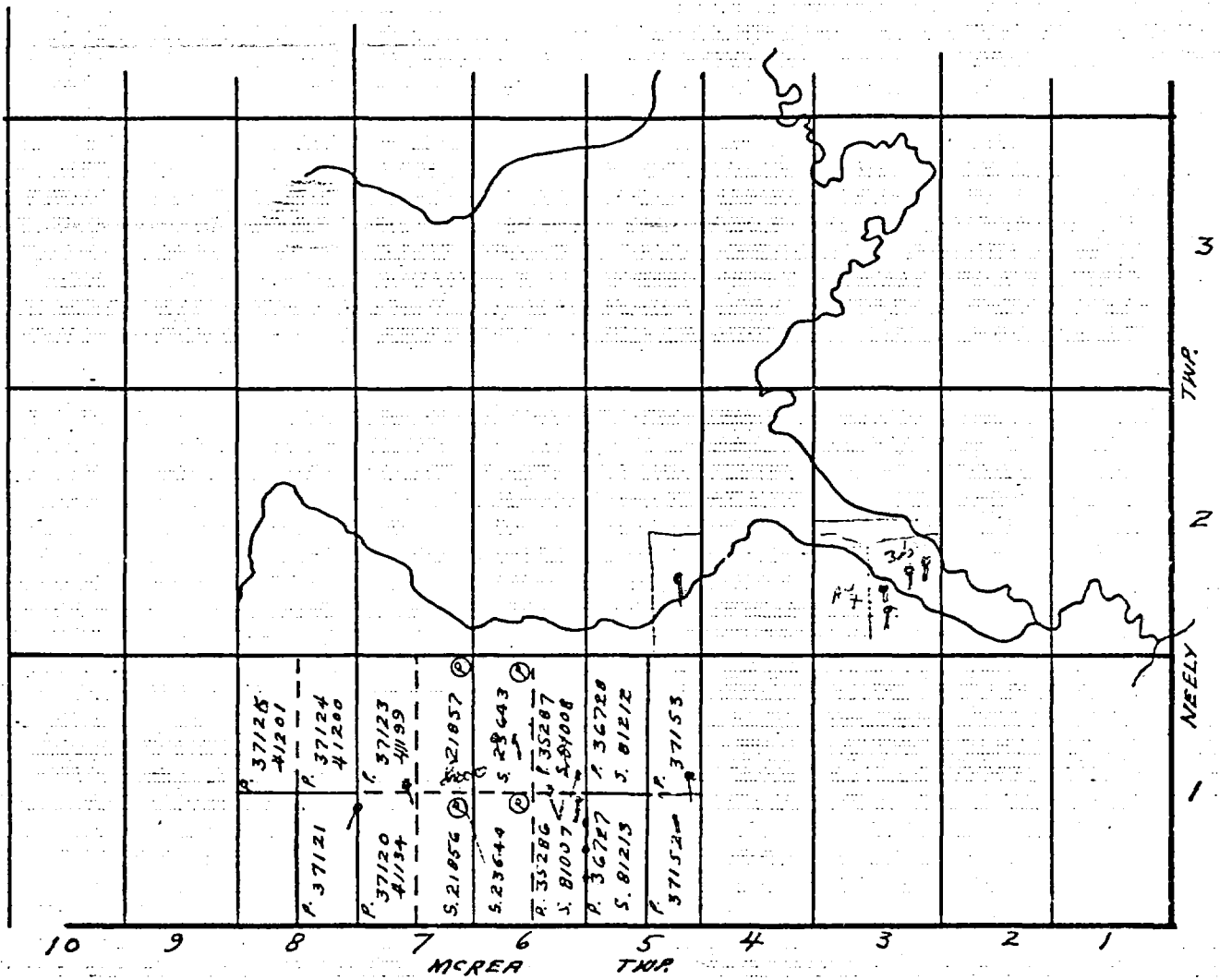
The finding that only a very few of the pyrite replacement lenses carried commercial gold values and they only because of the later occasional addition of gold in and with minor calcite; would normally be sufficient information to cease exploration. Coupled with the disappearance of these gold values at depth and the disappearance also of favourable structure at depth, the writer has no hesitation in stating that he does not believe the property has potential value sufficient to warrant further exploration by Kennecott.

Conclusions and Recommendations: (Cont'd.)

It is thus recommended that Kennco, having carried out the terms of the agreement with Filion Gold Mines by expending the minimum sum of \$25,000 in exploration, assessment work etc. on the property, do now apply for a release from this agreement and the option on the property be terminated.

August 22, 1946.

W. D. Neeland.



*Mineralization! Au*

FILION PROPERTY  
McCowan Township

Scale: 1 inch - 40 chains

9 DD.

14 15 16

31210 31217 31938 31936 31216 31653

R. Miller Group

Mulligan

2.00  
0.40  
0.80  
29233 31215 31214 31937 31140

D. Filion Group

31221 27115 29032 29033 27114 28997

26434 25653 25652 21857 23643 25359 30706

26435 26436 25651 21856 23644 25707 30704

McGowan Twp.

McCrea Twp.

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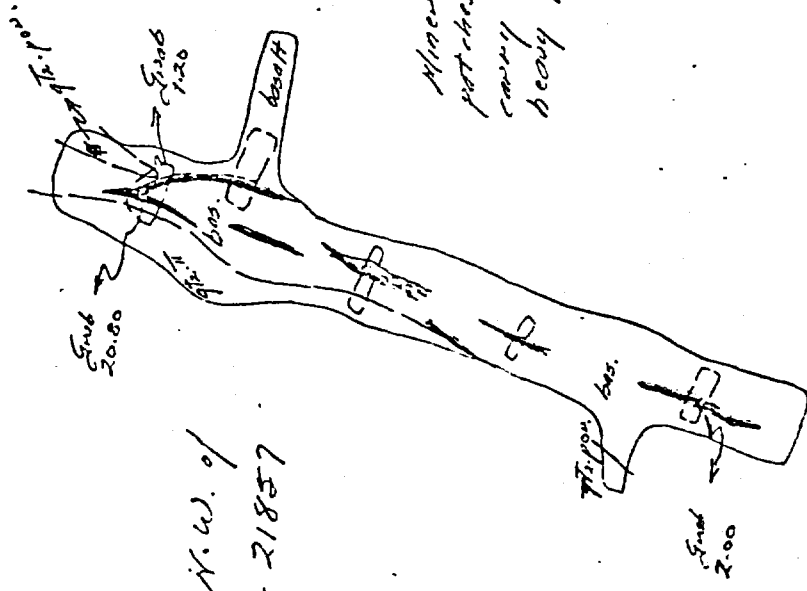
June 18 89  
1" = 50'

Filion Prop

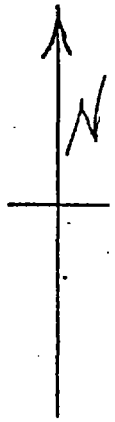
New Tin



200' N.W. of  
#2 - 21857



Mineralized  
patches in small  
carry med. to  
heavy pyrite.



June 26, 1939.

Mr. D. Filion,  
MATTICE,  
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Filion:

Please find below a list of the assays obtained from your property:

No. 1	0.40 dwt.,	
2	20.80 dwt.,	1 e2
3	1.20 dwt.,	
4	2.00 dwt.,	
5	0.40 dwt.,	
6	0.40 dwt.,	
7	2.00 dwt.	

Except for the one assay, they are too low to be of interest to us at the present time. If you could show some additional length on that pod of heavy sulfide we would be all too pleased to visit you again.

Yours truly,

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED,  
(No Personal Liability)  
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT.

DKB:MO

*McGowan Exp. T-201*

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LIMITED  
(No Personal Liability)  
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

D. Filion Property  
McGowan Township

*Sylv. file 677*  
*Sylvanite det*  
*donated to*  
*Mines &*  
*Dept.*

Summary

The Filion group of 16 claims is situated in McGowan Township of the Sudbury Mining Division, 25 miles west of Kapuskasing.

A number of veins have been developed by trenching the strongest of which is a fracture zone along the contact between quartz porphyry and basalt. Small mineralized lenses along this zone have been found to carry gold values. Grab samples of picked material returned 20.80, 1.20 and 2.00 dwts. As the lenses are small and scattered, they would have to carry consistently high values to make the zone mineable. From the small number of samples taken this is not indicated.

Conclusion

*1 dwt = 0.0502/T (1.04, 0.06, 0.10) 02/T.*

The property will bear future watching, but at present does not carry strong enough showings to merit interest.

Location

The Filion group of sixteen claims, 21856 - 57, 23643 - 44, 25651 - 52 - 53, 25359, 25707, 26434 - 35 - 36, 30704 - 05 - 06 - 07, is located 25 miles west of Kapuskasing on the north line of the C. N. R. Access to a point 3 miles south of the property may be gained by railroad or motor highway. From here a winter road leads north to the claims.

Adequate water supply is available from a small lake. The area is thickly covered with small spruce and jackpine. Power can be obtained at Kapuskasing.

Geology

The whole area is one of extremely low relief being largely a plain underlain by muskeg and clay with a few gravel ridges. Outcrops are scarce, necessitating the digging of deep trenches for development work.

The area embraced by the claims is underlain by greenstones and greywacke intruded by numerous dykes and small bosses of quartz porphyry and granite porphyry. Veins have been found more abundant in the vicinity of these dykes.

Five separate vein occurrences have been partially developed. The strongest of these was that found near the south boundary of 21857. This zone striking S 75° E and

dipping  $80^{\circ}$  N occurred along and near the contact between quartz porphyry and basalt. The vein material consisted of sporadic mineralized lenses varying in length from 3 feet up to 25 feet and in width from 6 inches to 2 feet. Scattered over an exposed length of 200 feet it was apparent that the lenses would have to be of good grade in order to carry the rest of the rock. A picked sample of almost massive pyrite returned 20.80 dwts. while two other picked samples along the strike gave only 1.20 dwts. and 2.00 dwts.

1.04      0.06      0.00  
Grabs taken from 3 separate quartz veins all approximately 18" wide and striking N  $60^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$  E returned 0.40 dwts. 0.02 oz/T.

A grab from a 10-foot wide occurrence of hornblende schist on claim 30707 gave 2.00 dwts.

0.1002/T Au

D. K. Burke.

Kirkland Lake, Ontario,  
June 21, 1939.



July 10, 1936.

Mr. R. Hansen,  
Box 1191,  
Timmins, Ontario.

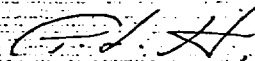
Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter and enclosure of July 8. We are returning the description of the property as requested in your letter. If you should happen to have an assay plan showing the distribution of the values mentioned in the report, we would be very glad to look this over with the view of a possible examination sometime this month.

Thank you for bringing this to our attention.

Yours truly,

ERIE CANADIAN MINES LIMITED,  
(No Personal Liability)



GLH:MO

Superintendent.

-201

ERIE CANADIAN LINES LIMITED  
No Personal Liability

Country: CANADA

District: MISSINABI

Date:  
Dec. 16, 1936.

Name: Oscar Peterson Property  
Refer to File No. 316

Province: ONTARIO

Location: McGowan Township, 25 miles west of Kapuskasing. No  
claim numbers. ?

Standing:

Submitted by: R. Hansen, July 8, 1936.

Owned by: Oscar Peterson.

Examined by:

Reports by:

History: Submitted as above. Too remote and data too uninteresting  
for examination. Matter dropped.

Description: Temiskaming? sediments intruded by an East-West quartz  
porphyry dyke. The showing borders the quartz porphyry  
on the North and consists of parallel sulphide min-  
eralized zones from a few inches to 8 feet wide.  
Assays reported from trace to \$40.00.

Conclusion: The property might warrant an examination in conjunction  
with others in the area, but not alone.

*possibly  
Fallen showing?*

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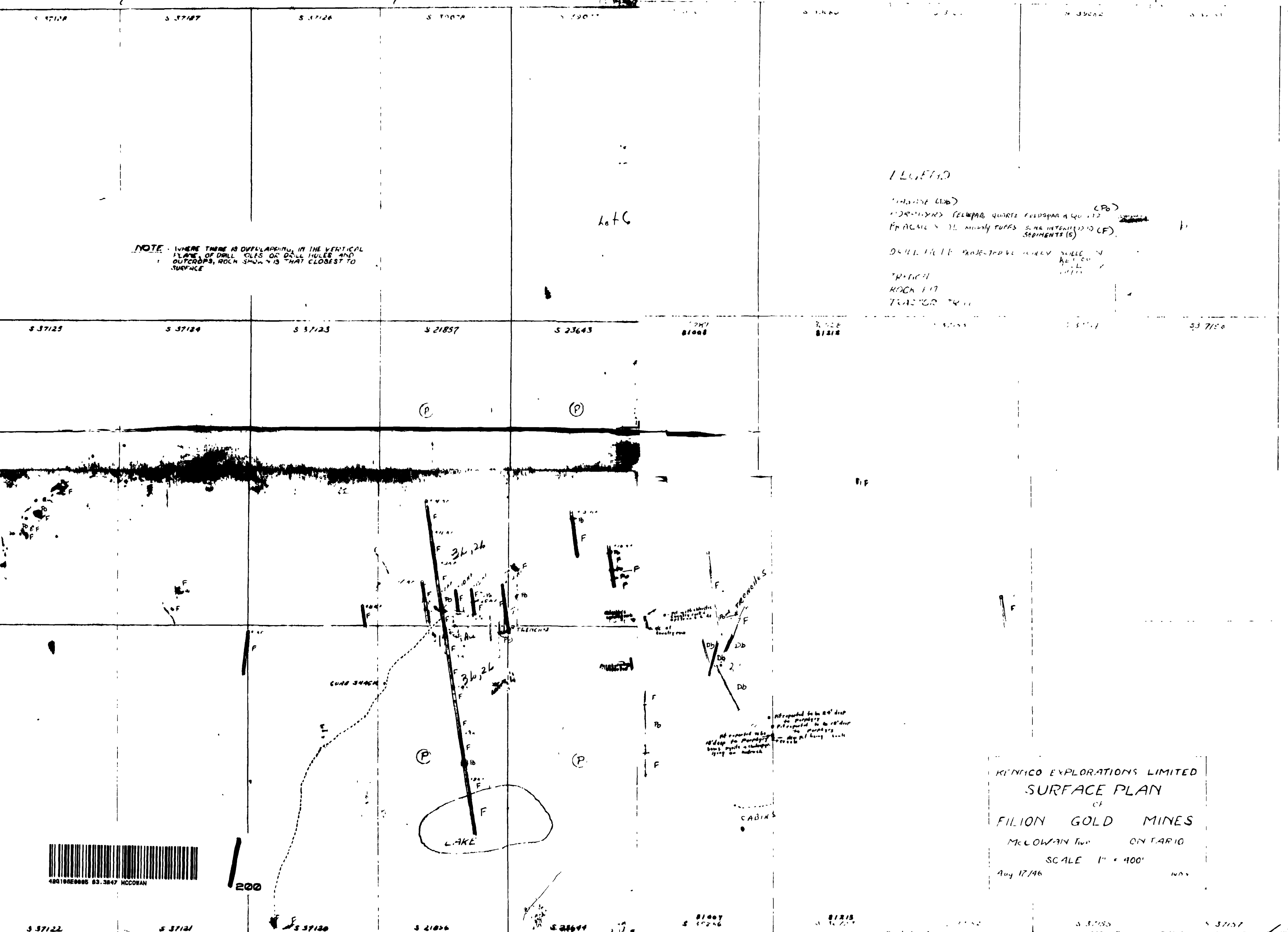
DEPT.

NOTE - WHERE THERE IS OVERLAPPING, IN THE VERTICAL PLANE, OF DRILL HOLES OR DRILL HOLES AND OUTCROPS, ROCK SHOWN IS THAT CLOSEST TO SURFACE

ILLUMINATED

(Pb) (Pb)  
FRACTURE (F) MASSIVE QUARTZ FREDSHAP A QU (F)  
SEDIMENTS (S)

DRILL HOLES: 36, 26, 24, 25  
TRAILER  
ROCK PIT  
TRACTOR TRAIL



KENNICO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
SURFACE PLAN  
OF  
FILION GOLD MINES  
McLOWAN TWP ONTARIO  
SCALE 1" = 400'  
Aug 17/96

S 37122 S 37121 S 37120 S 21896 S 37125 S 37124 S 37123 S 21857 S 23643 S 21899 S 37122 S 37121 S 37120 S 21896 S 37125 S 37124 S 37123 S 21857 S 23643 S 21899

