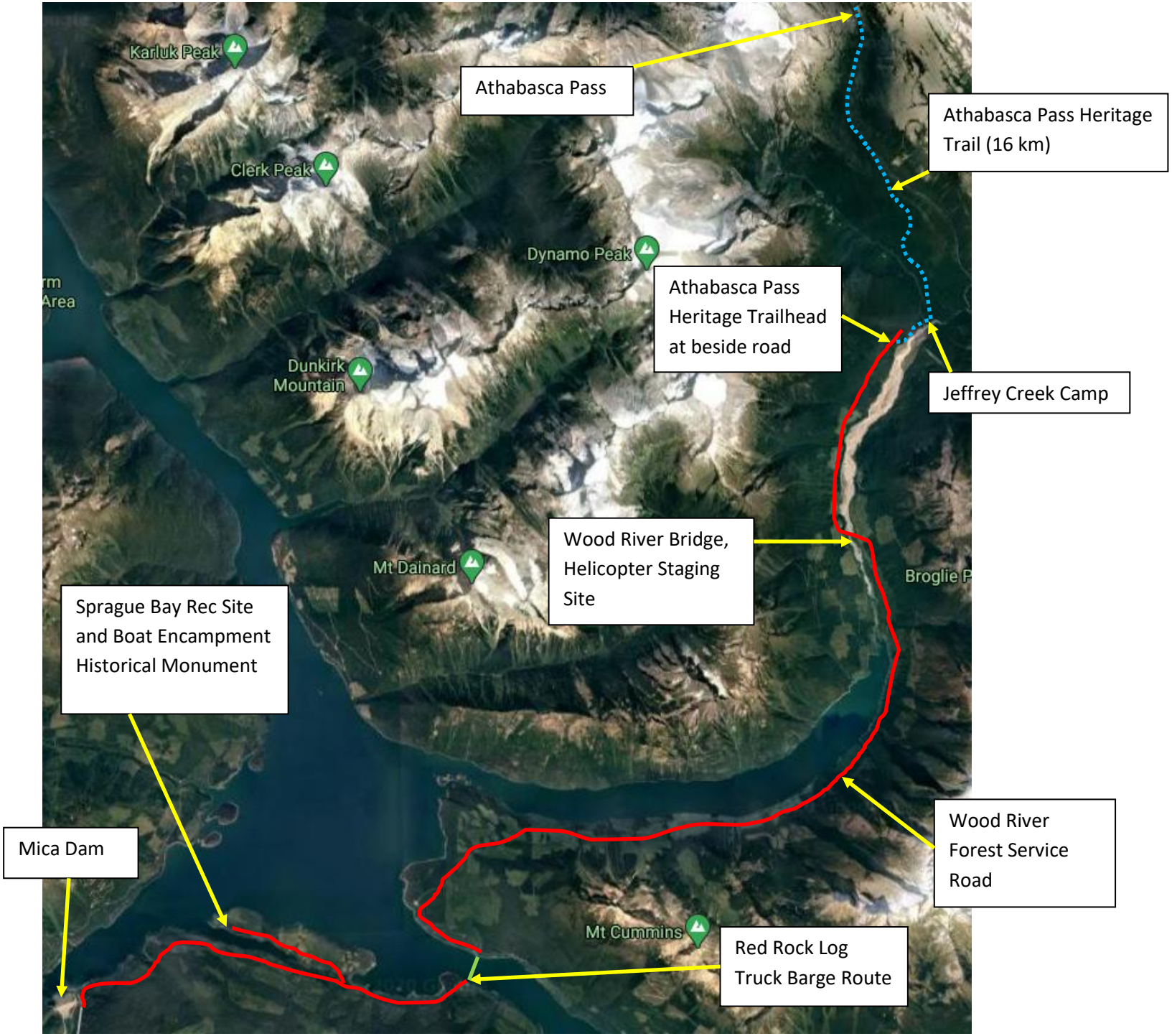
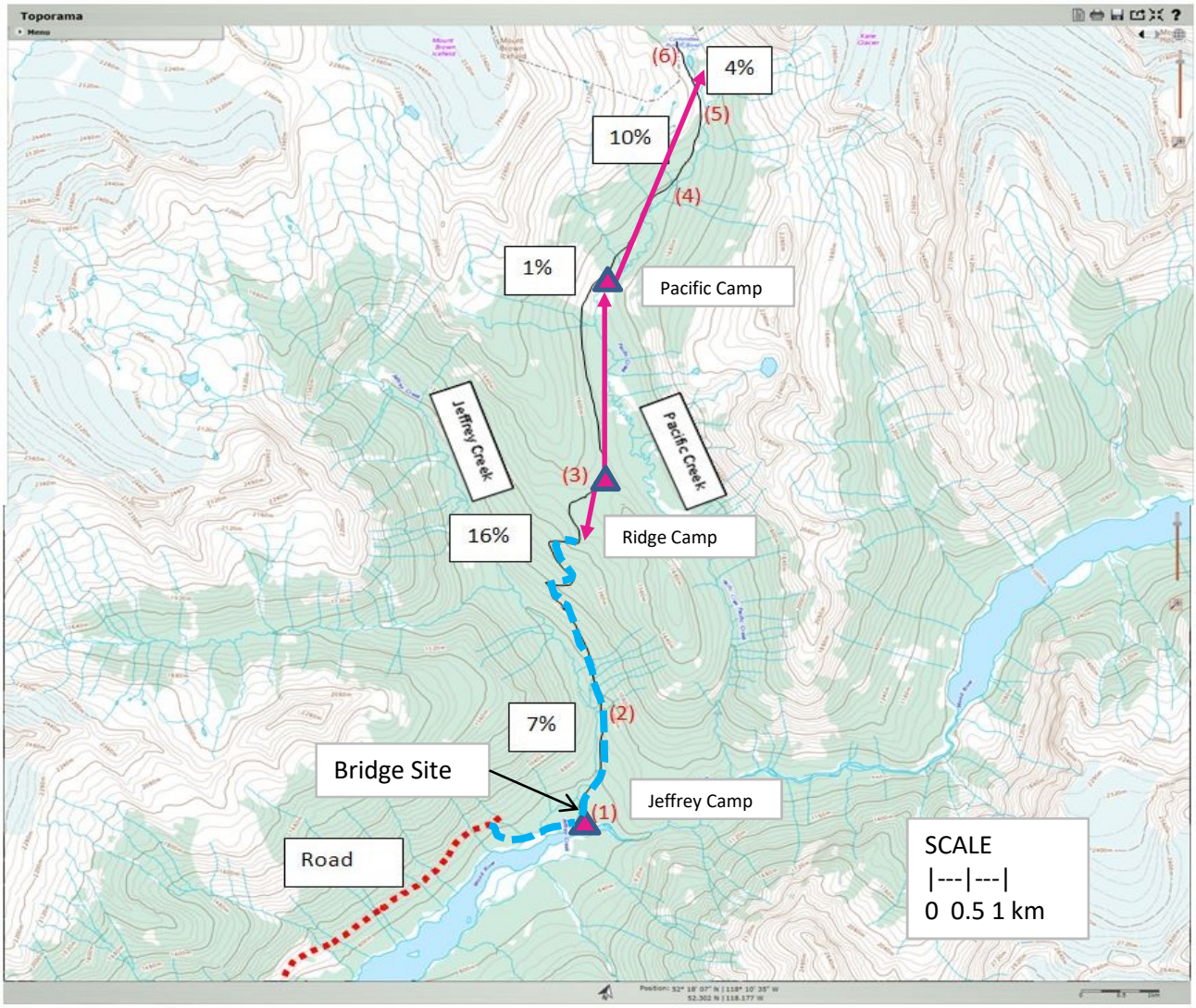
Map of Athabasca Pass Heritage Trail - West Side



2022 Work Plan Map. Now, the entire 16 km Athabasca Pass Heritage Trail - West Side is restored.



Athabasca Pass Heritage Trail

DIRECTION OF CLEARING WORK

RESTORED TRAIL

Trail grades are noted in %.

	km
(0) Trailhead on Road	0
(1) **JEFFREY CREEK CAMP**	1.7
(2) Trail leaves Jeffrey Creek, Bottom of Big Hill	3.2
(3) **RIDGE CAMP** Top of Ridge between Jeffrey and Pacific creek valleys. Open meadows, ponds.	7.5
(3.5) **PACIFIC CREEK CAMP,** beside creek	9.5
(4) Bottom of Slope	12.5
(5) Top of Slope	14.7
(6) Athabasca Pass, Committee's Punch Bowl	15.7

16 km total trail length


BOAT ENCAMPMENT
CANADA
Located on the Big Bend of the Columbia River and now lying under the Mica reservoir, Boat Encampment was an important trans-shipment point where fur traders and travellers from Jasper House, having crossed the Athabasca Pass, boarded boats for Fort Vancouver. First visited by David Thompson who wintered there in 1811, Boat Encampment was for nearly 50 years an important transfer point on the express route from the Pacific Coast to Montreal and York Factory. It lost importance with the growth of Fort Victoria, advances in ocean transportation, and changes in the trading activities of the Hudson's Bay Company.
Situé dans le grand coude du Columbia sous le reservoir Mica, Boat Encampment était un important poste de transbordement des pelleteries, où les voyageurs venant de Jasper House s'embarquaient pour le fort Vancouver après avoir traversé le col Athabasca. Découvert par David Thompson qui y passa l'hiver de 1811, il fut aussi l'un des principaux postes de correspondance sur la route du Pacifique vers Montréal ou York Factory. L'émergence du fort Victoria, les progrès du transport océanique et les changements apportés à l'organisation de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson le vouèrent à l'oubli.
Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada.
Government of Canada - 1953 - Gouvernement du Canada

Traveling Across Kinbasket Lake on Downie Timber’s Log Truck Barge

Jeffrey Creek Campground

Pressure Treated Benches Built, New Notice Board, Repaired Table, New Food Hang


FOOD HANG


BRIDGE →
← CAMPGROUND


ATHABASCA PASS
14 KM


JEFFREY CREEK
← BRIDGE
FORD →

Sign at the Trailhead of the Athabasca Pass Heritage Trail


ATHABASCA PASS
1811
HERITAGE TRAIL
BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth
Recreation Sites and Trails BC

Cutting the Log Flat for the Jeffrey Creek Bridge (96 ft long)

Jeffrey Creek Bridge

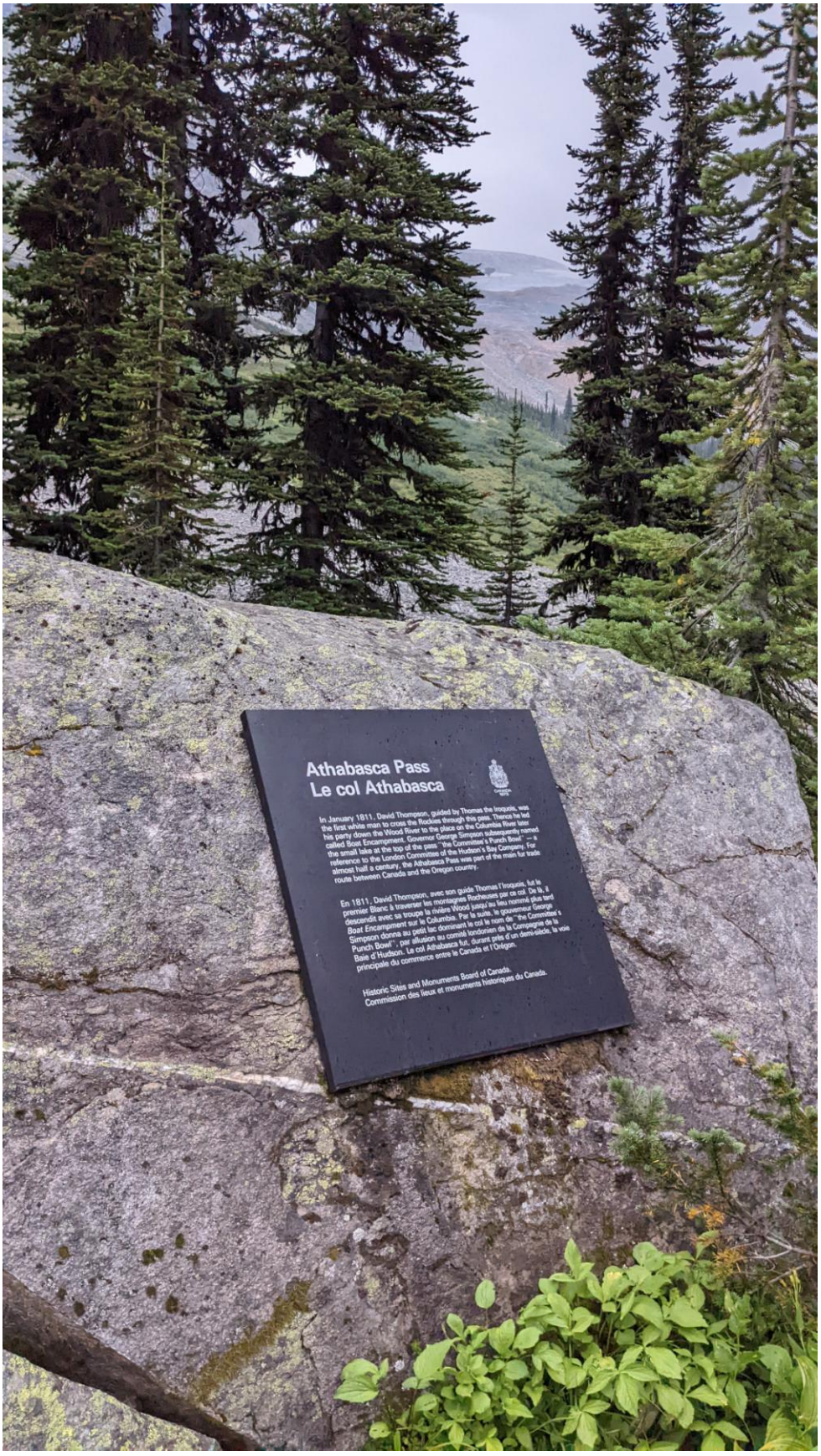
96 ft long

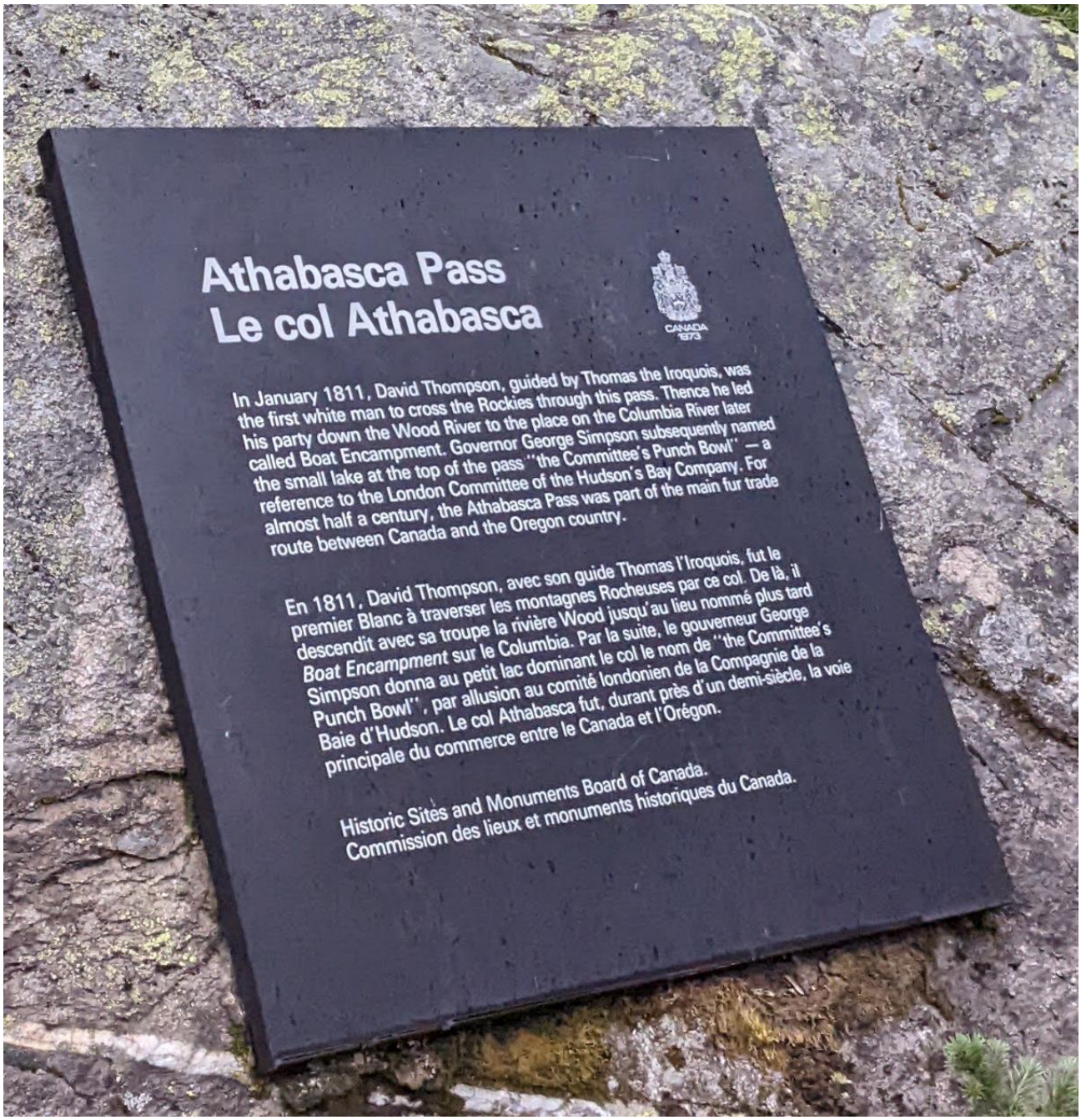
Ridge Camp


ATHABASCA PASS
1811
HERITAGE TRAIL
Ministry of Forests
Province of
British Columbia
GOLDEN - B.C.

New Sign Near Pacific Camp


Parks Canada
Parcs Canada
Park
Boundary
Limite
du parc
Canada


Athabasca Pass
Le col Athabasca
In January 1811, David Thompson, guided by Thomas the Iroquois, was the first white man to cross the Rockies through this pass. There he led his party down the Wood River to the place on the Columbia River later called Boat Encampment. Governor George Simpson subsequently named the small lake at the top of the pass "the Committee's Punch Bowl" — a reference to the London Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company. For almost half a century, the Athabasca Pass was part of the main fur trade route between Canada and the Oregon country.
En 1811, David Thompson, avec son guide Thomas l'Iroquois, fut le premier Blanc à traverser les montagnes Rocheuses par ce col. De là, il descendit avec sa troupe la rivière Wood jusqu'au lieu nommé plus tard Boat Encampment sur le Columbia. Par la suite, le gouverneur George Simpson donna au petit lac dominant le col le nom de "the Committee's Punch Bowl", par allusion au comité londonien de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. Le col Athabasca fut, durant près d'un demi-siècle, la voie principale du commerce entre le Canada et l'Orégon.
Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada
Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada


Athabasca Pass
Le col Athabasca
CANADA
1973
In January 1811, David Thompson, guided by Thomas the Iroquois, was the first white man to cross the Rockies through this pass. Thence he led his party down the Wood River to the place on the Columbia River later called Boat Encampment. Governor George Simpson subsequently named the small lake at the top of the pass "the Committee's Punch Bowl" — a reference to the London Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company. For almost half a century, the Athabasca Pass was part of the main fur trade route between Canada and the Oregon country.
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Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada.

TONQUIN CARIBOU RISK ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

March 2014

Prepared by:

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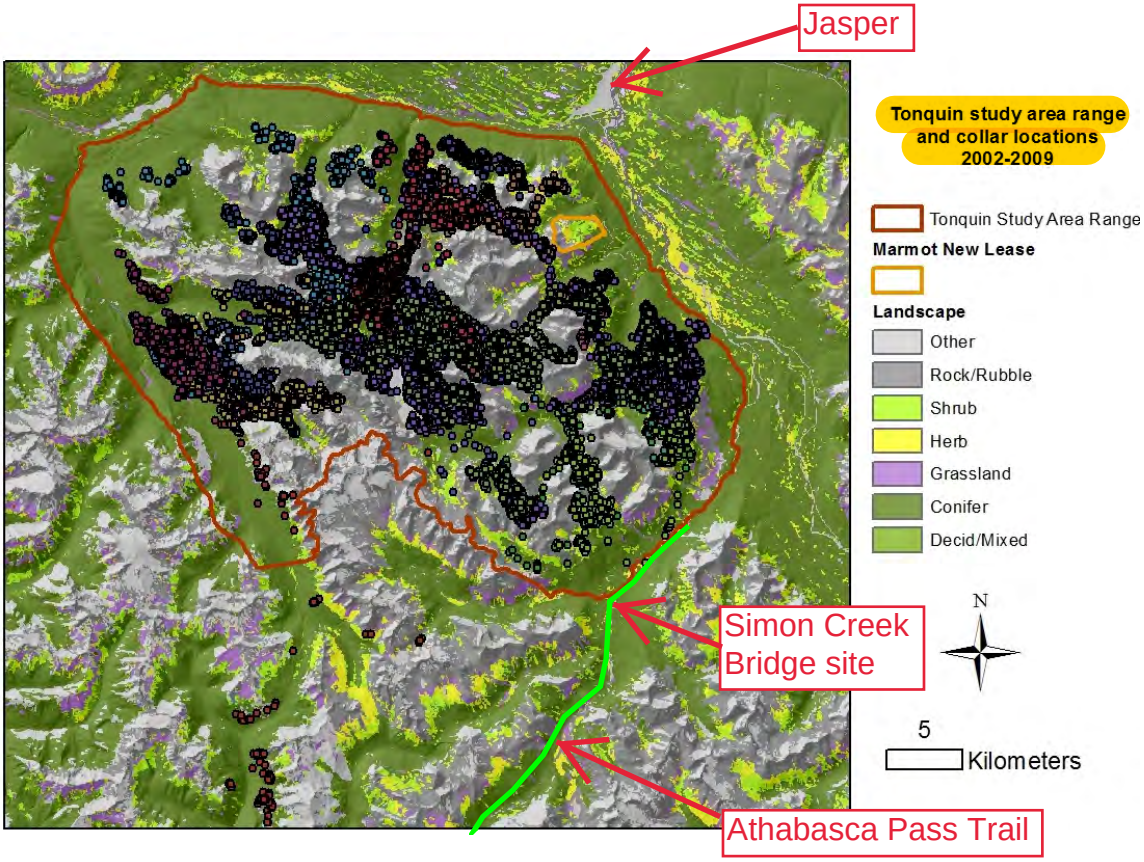
University of Alberta, Northern ENCS Program
smc3@ualberta.ca
fiona.schmiegelow@ualberta.ca

2.2 Defining the Tonquin Range

We defined the Tonquin range study area (1,051 km^2) using available radio-collar data from 2002 to 2009 and biophysical features of the region (Figure 1). We believe this approach to be more appropriate than defining available habitat for the range using a Kernel or Minimum Convex Polygon, that would have included areas never used by the population. Specifically, there were no caribou locations below 1,200m; therefore, we used this elevation to delimit the north and east sides of the perimeter to avoid inclusion of the wider valleys where there were no collar data. We used the Whirlpool River to bound the southeast of the study area. There is no historical evidence of caribou using the Simon Creek drainage, although older locations are available further south of this drainage, and of our defined study area. Because there were few GPS radio-collar locations available south of Simon Creek, we chose to exclude the drainage and use the rock/ice elevational limit of 2400m to define the southern limit of the study area. Lastly, because caribou have been observed west of the Frazer River, we defined the western limit of the study area by buffering the river by 2 km. One hundred and two of the 72,830 collar locations (<1%) fell outside the delimited range and were excluded from analyses.

Figure 1. Tonquin Caribou range and female caribou collar locations (2002-2009).



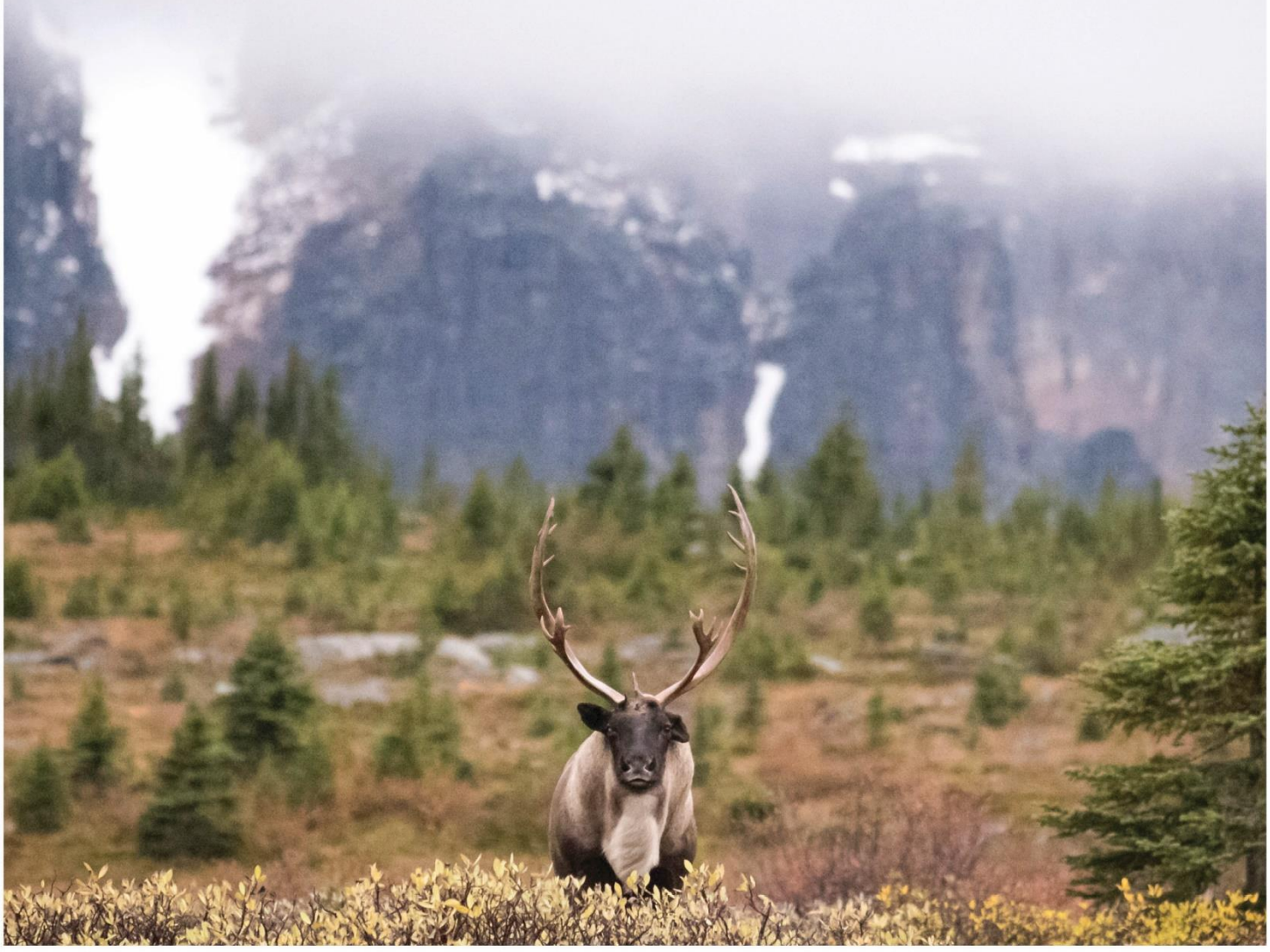
Jasper
National Park

May 2022

Proposal for Consultation:

Conservation breeding strategy to rebuild small caribou herds in Jasper National Park

Jasper-Banff Local Population Unit



Parks Canada Parcs Canada

Canada

This document may be cited as follows:

Parks Canada Agency. May 2022. Proposal for consultation: conservation breeding strategy to rebuild small caribou herds in Jasper National Park. Jasper National Park of Canada, Parks Canada Agency.

This document is a preliminary proposal for decision

This document does not represent the final project plan as additional work is required. Parks Canada's decision to move forward and implement this proposal will consider scientific research, all feedback from Indigenous, stakeholder, and public consultations, the results of a Detailed Impact Assessment, and discussions with provincial jurisdictions.

Acknowledgements

Jean-François Bisaillon
Caribou Recovery Program Manager, Jasper National Park

Lalenia M. Neufeld
Caribou Biologist, Jasper National Park

Karly Savoy
Communications and Education, Jasper National Park

Wordsmith Associates
Communications Consultants Inc., Calgary, Alberta

Cover photo of. Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*). Photo credit: Lalenia Neufeld, Parks Canada.

Contents

Executive Summary

Caribou herds in Jasper National Park are at risk

Research and monitoring of caribou in Jasper National Park (JNP) shows that caribou herds have significantly declined over the last half century to very small numbers. Maintaining the status quo will result in the extirpation (extinction within a specific area) of the Tonquin and Brazeau herds in Jasper National Park.

Southern mountain caribou is one of six species identified by the Government of Canada as a priority for conservation action. This priority status is based on their ecological, social, and cultural value to Canadians, and because their recovery can significantly support other species at risk and overall biodiversity within the ecosystems they inhabit.

This document is a proposal for preventing the extirpation of southern mountain caribou in Jasper National Park and rebuilding herds that can persist on their own. It is the product of years of information gathering, observation, and scientific research. Currently, many of the threats to caribou in Jasper are mitigated and conditions are favourable to support caribou recovery. Rebuilding the dwindling herds of caribou in Jasper National Park will help to ensure the continued existence of some of the world's southernmost caribou.

Parks Canada has acted to mitigate many of the influences on caribou decline

Caribou in Jasper National Park have been listed as Threatened on Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* since 2003. Over the past sixteen years, Parks Canada has undertaken a series of conservation measures that have reduced human influence on wolf and elk populations, limited the effects of human recreation on caribou, and protected caribou habitat. However, these measures were insufficient to overcome the impact of high wolf density (influenced by historic management practices) on caribou herds before 2014. While wolf density is now naturally at lower levels and conservation measures have reduced the severity of threats to caribou, they are not enough to recover very small herds. When populations are small, they become disproportionately affected by natural processes like predation, disease, or avalanches.

Without intervention, the only two herds remaining within Jasper-Banff Local Population Unit will disappear

The precise size of historical caribou populations within the four herds of the Jasper-Banff Local Population Unit is difficult to know. There are clear indications, however, that caribou numbers were much larger and more widely distributed than are seen today.

The Banff herd was extirpated in 2009 and Parks Canada now considers the Maligne herd extirpated, with no sign of caribou in the Maligne caribou range since 2018. At current population levels, the Brazeau and Tonquin herds are not large enough to be self-sustaining (Johnson 2017, Schmiegelow 2017, Hebblewhite 2018). While these two herds have had low but stable numbers since 2015, the number of female caribou is small – an estimated 9 in the Tonquin and 3 in the Brazeau. A caribou population with 10 or fewer reproductive females is considered functionally extinct, even though a small number of the caribou may continue to live on in the herd's range for a prolonged period (Environment Canada 2011).

Current conditions in Jasper National Park support rebuilding caribou populations

Wolf density has declined to a level below the threshold identified by Environment and Climate Change Canada at which caribou herds can persist. This means that the current wolf population is favourable for caribou survival. Overall, the threats to caribou in JNP have decreased and current conditions support rebuilding caribou populations through a conservation breeding and augmentation program. Through this program, Parks Canada would:

- capture a small number of wild caribou,
- breed them in a protected facility,
- release young animals born in the facility into existing wild herds,
- regularly assess outcomes and adapt management based on research and monitoring,
- potentially reintroduce caribou in areas of the park where wild herds have been extirpated.

As a first step, the proposed goal for the program is a minimum stable population of at least 200 animals in the Tonquin herd within 5 to 10 years after the first caribou are released. If this first goal is successful, then the possibility of reintroducing caribou in the Brazeau and Maligne herd will be explored, with the goal to reach populations of 300 to 400 caribou total across the Jasper-Banff Local Population Unit within 10 to 20 years after the first caribou are released.

A breeding and augmentation program is the best option to prevent the loss of these herds

Parks Canada has explored in detail several options to support caribou recovery. Based on the research and an external scientific review of the evidence for using conservation breeding, Parks Canada is confident that:

- Without our help, the Tonquin and Brazeau herds will disappear and caribou will not return to the Maligne caribou range.
- The threats that originally caused the decline of caribou populations in Jasper National Park are largely mitigated, as a result of our conservation actions and long-term changes to elk and wolf populations in the park, but the Tonquin and Brazeau herds are too small to recover on their own.
- A conservation breeding and augmentation program is the approach with the highest likelihood of success to prevent the disappearance of caribou in Jasper National Park and to meet the goals and objectives of the *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population (Rangifer tarandus caribou) in Canada (2014)*. Other strategies are not likely to be effective for the Jasper-Banff Local Population Unit in the current context.
- A national park is a unique, protected space, where caribou herds have the best chance of recovery and long-term survival. With sufficient habitat and favourable ecological conditions for reintroducing caribou bred in captivity, Jasper National Park could be an optimal location for strengthening southern mountain caribou populations.

Environmental Certifications

MicroPro Sienna® Treated Wood is processed using patented MicroPro® micronized copper preservative.
This technology reduces the environmental footprint of Sienna to less than half that of traditional residential treated wood.

CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT™ SCS GLOBAL SERVICES

TREATED WOOD PROCESS

Environmentally Preferable Product (EPP)

MicroPro® technology is the first and only wood treatment process to be certified as an Environmentally Preferable Product (EPP), by Scientific Certification Systems (SCS), based on Life-Cycle Assessment. MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood products can be used in raised garden beds/planters.

Home Innovation
NGBS GREEN CERTIFIED™

Home Innovation NGBS Green Certified

MicroPro technology has been approved for points toward National Green Building Certification to the National Green Building Standard. Wood products treated with MicroPro are now eligible for more green building points than any other treated wood product in the market.

UL GREENGUARD GOLD
PRODUCT CERTIFIED FOR LOW CHEMICAL EMISSIONS
UL.COM/GG
UL 2818

UL GREENGUARD GOLD Certification

MicroPro preservative technology has undergone rigorous testing and has met stringent standards for low volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, thus helping to reduce indoor air pollution, minimize chemical exposure and create healthier indoor environments.

MicroPro Sienna products treated with the MicroPro technology are suitable for use in schools and office construction, and to create products such as childrens' playsets.

ecospecifier GLOBAL GREEN TAG CERTIFIED
CERT TM
GreenRate | Level A
trust brands™

Global GreenTag

MicroPro Wood Treatment Technology has achieved excellent ratings after undergoing two rigorous, independent third-party assessment processes by world-leading product certification body Global GreenTag International.

MicroPro Wood Treatment Technology has achieved a Level A, the highest score, under Global GreenTag's GreenRate™ product sustainability certification system. The Global GreenTag Product Health Declaration™ (PHD) is recognized by LEED and the WELL Building Standard.

Actual product colour may vary from colour shown in photos.

MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood products are produced by independently owned and operated wood preserving facilities.

22026-T

Certifications environnementales

Le traitement du bois traité MicroPro Sienna[MD] utilise comme agent de préservation le cuivre micronisé MicroPro[MD], breveté.
Cette technologie réduit l'empreinte écologique de Sienna à moins de la moitié de celle du bois traité traditionnel pour usages résidentiels.

CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT™ SCS GLOBAL SERVICES
TREATED WOOD PROCESS

Produit écologiquement préférable

MicroPro est le premier et le seul procédé de traitement du bois à être certifié produit écologiquement préférable, sur la base d'une évaluation du cycle de vie par Scientific Certification Systems, Inc. (SCS). Les produits de bois traités MicroPro Sienna peuvent être utilisés pour construire des plates-bandes surélevées de jardinage

Home Innovation NGBS GREEN CERTIFIED™

Certifié « produit vert » d'innovation résidentielle selon la norme NGBS

La technologie de MicroPro a été approuvée pour obtention de points de certification par le centre de recherches de la National Association of Home Builders suivant le programme normatif National Green Building Standard. Les produits de bois traités au moyen de cette technologie sont désormais admissibles à l'obtention d'un plus grand nombre de points pour matériaux de construction « verts » (respectueux de l'environnement) que tout autre produit de bois traité sur le marché.

UL GREENGUARD
PRODUIT CERTIFIÉ À FAIBLE ÉMISSION CHIMIQUE
UL.COM/GG
UL 2818
OR

Certification UL GREENGUARD OR

La technologie de préservation MicroPro a subi des essais rigoureux et a satisfait à des normes exigeantes en termes de faibles émissions de composés organiques volatils (COV); ils aident à réduire au minimum la pollution de l'air et l'exposition aux produits chimiques à l'intérieur et à créer des environnements intérieurs plus sains.

Les produits MicroPro Sienna traités selon la technologie MicroPro conviennent à la construction d'écoles et de bureaux et à la création de produits tels que modules de jeu pour enfants.

GLOBAL GREEN TAG CERTIFIED
CERT TM
GreenRate | Level A
trust brands™

Global GreenTag

La technologie de traitement du bois MicroPro a obtenu d'excellentes notes de la part de l'organisme de certification de produits mondialement reconnu Global GreenTag International en ayant été soumise à deux processus rigoureux d'évaluation par des tiers indépendants.

La technologie de traitement du bois MicroPro a obtenu une cote A (Level A), soit la plus élevée en vertu du système de certification GreenRate™ de la durabilité/écoviabilité des produits, de Global GreenTag. La Product Health Declaration™ (PHD) de Global GreenTag est reconnue par LEED et la norme de construction WELL.

La couleur réelle du produit peut varier de la couleur montrée dans les photos.

Les produits en bois traité MicroPro Sienna proviennent d'usines de préservation du bois de propriété et d'exploitation indépendantes.

22026-T

An all-round exterior wood product

MicroPro® preservative technology is the most advanced wood treatment process for wood used in decks, fences, landscaping and general exterior construction uses. MicroPro preservative technology meets Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards as a wood preservative that has been formulated especially for Canadian species and use conditions. MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood can be used in residential applications above ground, in ground contact and in freshwater contact. Usage is indicated on the end tag attached to the treated lumber.

MicroPro Sienna is no more corrosive to metal products than untreated wood. Fasteners and hardware should be rated to the environment and conform to building codes. Aluminum building products may be placed in direct contact with MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood used indoors or in above ground exterior applications where the wood is not exposed to frequent and prolonged wetting, such as decks and fencing. (For more information, see the Fastener and Hardware Information sheet online.)

MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood products produced and used in Canada are backed by the MicroPro Sienna Residential Limited Warranty for first owners against structural failure caused by fungal decay or termites. (See warranty literature online for details.)

A positive choice for an eco-lifestyle

MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood is processed using patented MicroPro micronized copper preservative. This technology reduces the environmental footprint of Sienna to less than half that of traditional residential treated wood.

- The MicroPro treated wood proccess was the first, and is the only, wood treatment process to be certified as an Environmentally Preferable Product (EPP) by Scientific Certification Systems (SCS), based on Life-Cycle Assessment.
- MicroPro preservative technology meets the stringent standards of UL GREENGUARD GOLD certification for low VOC emissions. Products certified to this criteria are suitable for use in schools, offices, and other sensitive environments.
- MicroPro Wood Treatment Technology has achieved excellent ratings by Global GreenTag International. As a result, MicroPro is recognized by LEED and the WELL Building Standard.

CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT SCS GLOBAL SERVICES

TREATED WOOD PROCESS

GREENGUARD GOLD

GLOBAL GREENTAG CERTIFIED

An attractive design alternative

MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood uses innovative micronized pigment technology to give the wood a warm natural brown tone that enhances its grain and natural characteristics. It offers a rich, finished look that complements today's deck furniture and furnishings.

Natural colour variations in the product are to be expected due to varying exposure conditions and the variation between different species of wood. In addition, colour variations may occur between heartwood and sapwood and knot areas from board to board or within the same piece of wood. We recommend that you make your selection of MicroPro Sienna product from actual samples of the wood and that you inspect the product prior to installation for colour and other natural variations in the product.

It is possible that on some MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood a green colour may appear along the grain of the wood and around knots. Over time the green colour will soften and blend into the overall tone of the wood.

A colour-matched sealer for pressure treated wood, Cut-N-Seal® is available to cover cuts and holes above ground and to retouch any blemishes during construction of the project.

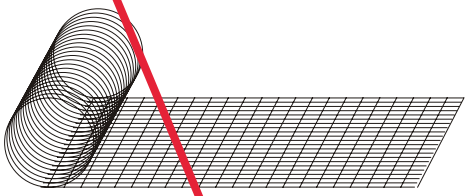
In an exterior project, the colour of MicroPro Sienna will turn to warm tan and over time will gradually transition to driftwood grey. The length of time will vary according to the exposure to sunlight, the wood species and the application. Long term, the initial colour will provide a good foundation for staining to renew or change the colour.

To maintain the colour and surface of MicroPro Sienna Treated Wood a high quality water repellent or semi-transparent stain should be applied to the wood as soon as possible after construction of the project.

Unless the coating manufacturer stipulates otherwise, you can apply a stain or water repellent to the wood as soon as it is dry to the touch. It will depend on the weather, the exposure to sunlight and how wet the wood was when it was installed (it is saturated with water during pressure treatment). To test that the treated wood is surface dry, sprinkle water droplets on the surface. If the water droplets are absorbed into the wood, it is ready for stain. If not, try sprinkling again in a few days. Always read the finish product label and follow the manufacturer's recommendations on how and when the product should be applied.

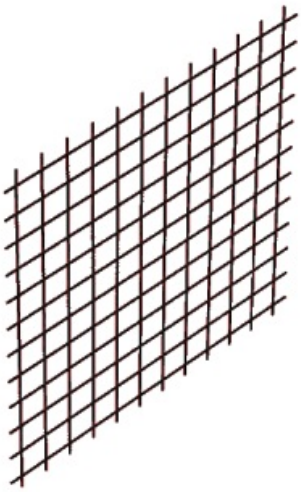
Modular Gabion Systems

Modular Gabions Systems may be supplied in (A) roll form,



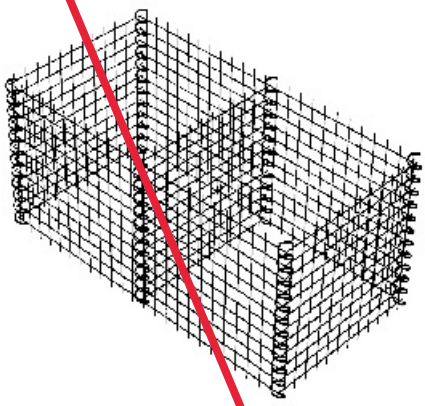
When using roll stock, begin the assembly process at Step 1.

(B) pre-cut panels or



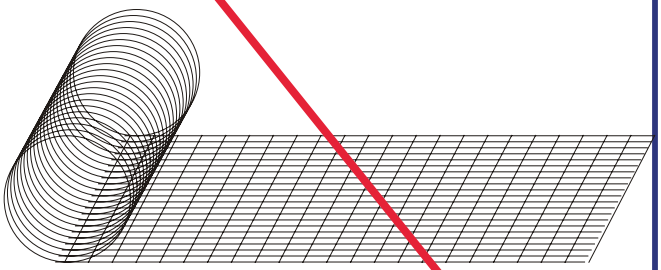
When using pre-cut panels, proceed to Step 2.

(C) partially assembled gabions or mattresses.



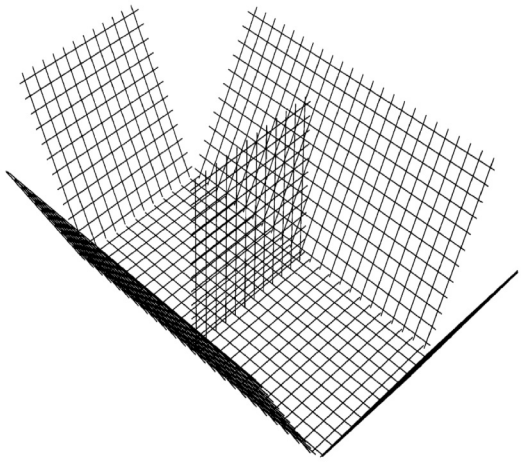
When using pre-assembled gabions, proceed to Step 3.

Panels may be cut to appropriate sizes in the field. When using roll stock, bottoms, lids, fronts and backs may be rolled out in lengths up to 300'.



1

Ends, diaphragms, front and back panels are placed upright on the bottom section of wire mesh.

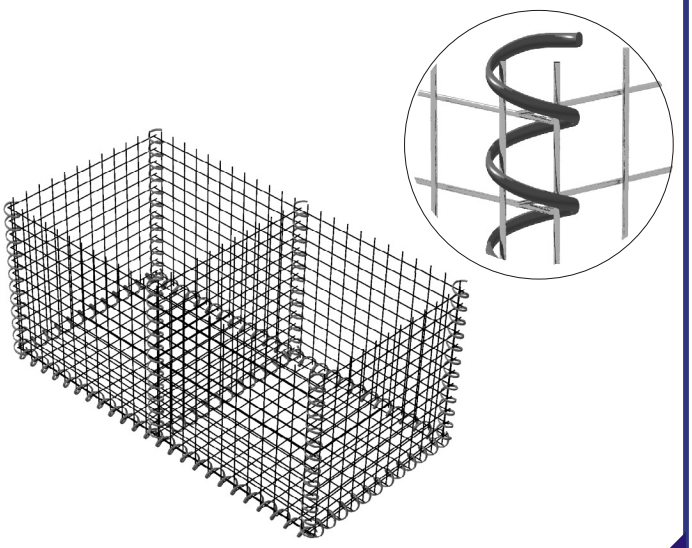


2

MODULAR GABION SYSTEMS
2221 Canada Dry Street, Houston, Texas 77023 USA
800.324.8282 • 713.924.4371 • 713.924.4381 fax
www.gabions.net • wire@gabions.net
Erosion Control Specialists

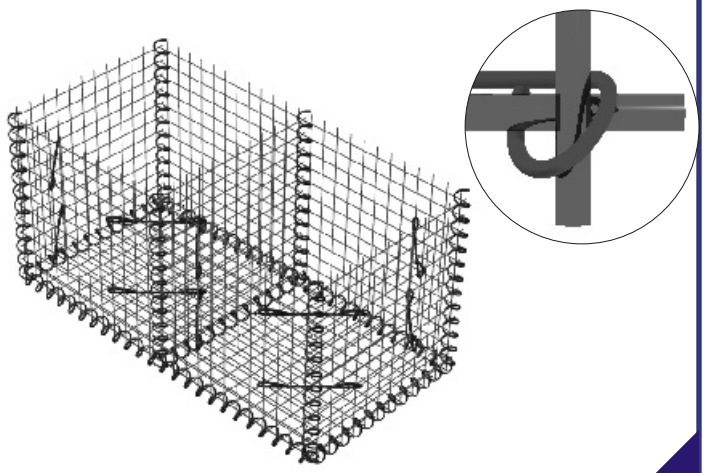
Modular Gabion Systems

Secure panels by screwing spiral binders through the mesh openings in adjacent panels.



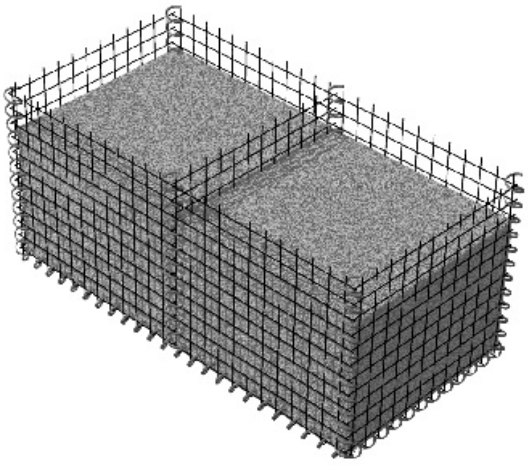
3

18” Stiffeners should be placed inside at 12” intervals (4 per cell)and crimped over the line and cross wires on the front and side faces. None are needed in interior cells.



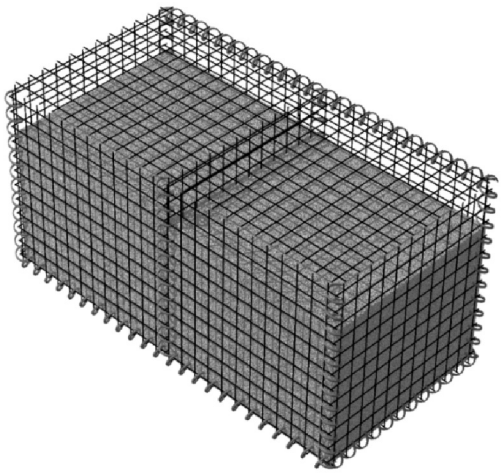
4

Gabions may be filled with graded stone by hand or with a backhoe or loader.



5

After filling, close the lid and secure with spiral binders at the diaphragms, ends, front and back.



6

All illustrations depict a 3' x 3' x 6' gabion. Gabions constructed from roll stock may utilize continuous sections of welded wire mesh up to 300' long. Please review the instructions on page 3 for options

MODULAR GABION SYSTEMS
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Erosion Control Specialists

C. E. Shepherd Company

TECHNICAL BULLETIN – Wire Mesh Gabions Specifications

WIRE PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	VALUE – GALVANIZED	VALUE - STAINLESS STEEL*
WIRE DIAMETER	ASTM A-641	± 0.004" TO SPEC GA	± 0.004" TO SPEC GA
WEIGHT OF ZINC COATING (CLASS III)	ASTM A-90	13.5 GA, 0.70 OZ/SQ FT MIN 12 GA, 0.80 OZ/SQ FT MIN 11 / 10 GA, 0.85 OZ/SQ FT MIN 9 GA, 0.90 OZ/SQ FT MIN	N/A
TENSILE STRENGTH	ASTM A-370	60,000 - 80,000 PSI MIN	95,000 - 115,00 PSI UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
WELD STRENGTH MINIMUM LOAD FAILURE (ASTM A-1064)	DILLION UNIVERSAL	13.5 GA. 379 LBS (MIN) 12 GA. 522 LBS (MIN) 11 / 10 GA. 715/816 LBS (MIN) 9 GA. 925 LBS (MIN) 8 GA. 1080 LBS (MIN)	13.5 GA. 400 LBS (MIN) 12 GA. 550 LBS (MIN) 11 / 10 GA. 750/850 LBS (MIN) 9 GA. 950 LBS (MIN) 8 GA. 1100 LBS (MIN)
SPIRAL BINDERS 12 GA. LACING WIRE 13.5 GA. CLASS III STIFFENERS • LACING WIRE 13.5 GA. CLASS III • PREFORMED 11 GA. CLASS III	ASTM A-641 ASTM A-856 ASTM A-90	12 GA COATED 0.136(MIN)-0.146(MAX) 13.5 COATED 0.117(MIN)-0.127(MAX) 11 GA COATED 0.150(MIN)-0.160(MAX)	12 GA. UNCOATED 0.1055" 13.5 GA. UNCOATED 0.087" 11 GA. UNCOATED 0.120"

COATING PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	VALUE
TENSILE STRENGTH	ASTM D-638	2275 PSI MINIMUM
ABRASION RESISTANCE	ASTM D-1242-95	WEIGHT LOSS < 12% (METHOD B) AT 200 CYCLES
HARDNESS	ASTM D-2240	75 SHORE A MINIMUM
FLEXIBILITY	MANDREL BEND	1/8" SUBJECT TO A SINGLE 360 BEND @ °F
MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	ASTM D-638	NOT LESS THAN 1980 PSI AT 100% STRAIN
SALT SPRAY RESISTANCE	ASTM B-117	PERIOD OF TEST 3000 HOURS
WATER ABSORPTION	ASTM G-53 Q.U.V. TESTER	3000 HOURS - NO EFFECT

WIRE MESH DIMENSIONS – TOLERANCES ASTM – F2453

INDIVIDUAL SPACING	2"> ± 0.125" ; 2"< ± 0.0625"	DIAGONAL	± 1.000"
OVERALL LENGTH	6' <± 0.125" ; 6' > ± 0.250"	FLATNESS	± 2.000"
WIDTH	± 0.125"	PIGTAILS	0.250"

FUSE BONDED PROCESS METHOD

A. **METAL PREPARATION** - SEVEN STAGE HOT CLEANING AND DEGREASING, PLUS PHOSPHATIZING. THIS METHOD INSURES CLEAN MATERIAL FOR BEST ADHESION BETWEEN WIRE AND COATING.

B. **PRIMER APPLICATION** - A PROPRIETARY PRIMER IS APPLIED TO COMPLETE BOND BETWEEN SURFACES GIVING EXCELLENT RESISTANCE TO CORROSION.

C. **PVC POWDER APPLICATION** - ALL COATING COMPONENTS ARE THE RESULTS OF MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH. POWDER IS COMPOUNDED IN OUR PLANT FOR SPECIFIC WIRE APPLICATIONS TO INSURE CONSISTENT, UNIFORM COATING.

SHEPHERD FUSE BONDED PVC WIRE IS PRODUCED TO RIGID QUALITY CONTROLLED SPECIFICATIONS, ASSURING THE USER OF SPECIFIC WELD, BOND AND TENSILE STRENGTHS. CERTIFICATES OF CONFORMITY AND LAB TEST RESULTS OF A PARTICULAR ORDER CAN BE FURNISHED WHERE NEEDED.

* 304 OR 316 STAINLESS STEEL WIRE CAN BE FURNISHED WHEN SPECIFIED.

The typical results reported are believed to be based on reliable procedures. Due to variable conditions or methods of processing, no guarantees