'83-629-#11301

9

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

NATCH MINERAL CLAIMS

NATCH #1 - #4

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

NAHATLATCH CREEK, BOSTON BAR, B.C.

NTS 92I/4E

LATITUDE 50° 02'N   LONGITUDE 121° ~~05~~ 35'W

DATES OF WORK: Sept. 29, 1982 - Sept. 27, 1983

OWNER: J.S. CHRISTIE

OPERATOR: JMT SERVICES CORP.

BY: J.S. CHRISTIE, Ph.D.

October 31, 1983.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Regional stream sediment sampling and prospecting activities were carried out in the area of the claims in the spring of 1981. This work was oriented towards evaluating the area of the major fault zone and serpentine belt mapped previously, with a target of the "Carolyn type" of gold deposit in mind.

Silt samples collected during the prospecting programme were highly anomalous for gold and arsenic along the upper slopes of the ground covered by the claim block. Claims were staked in late August of 1981. Further silting and reconnaissance soil sampling was done in the fall of 1981 and 1982, yielding a high proportion of samples high in gold and arsenic. Rocks similar to those hosting the Carolyn deposit were identified.

The current 1983 programme included more detailed sampling and mapping in the areas of previous anomalies. It was extended into two areas of the property that had not been previously mapped or sampled. Seventy-nine samples were collected for geochemical analysis comprised of 45 soils, 12 silts and 22 rock chip samples. A helicopter was used to drop-off and pick-up the crew in the upper most inaccessible western part of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are situated on a south facing mountain slope north of the Nahatlach River and east of Log Creek about three km west of the Fraser River, 20 km north of Boston Bar. Access to the property can be

NATCH PROPERTY

FIGURE 1

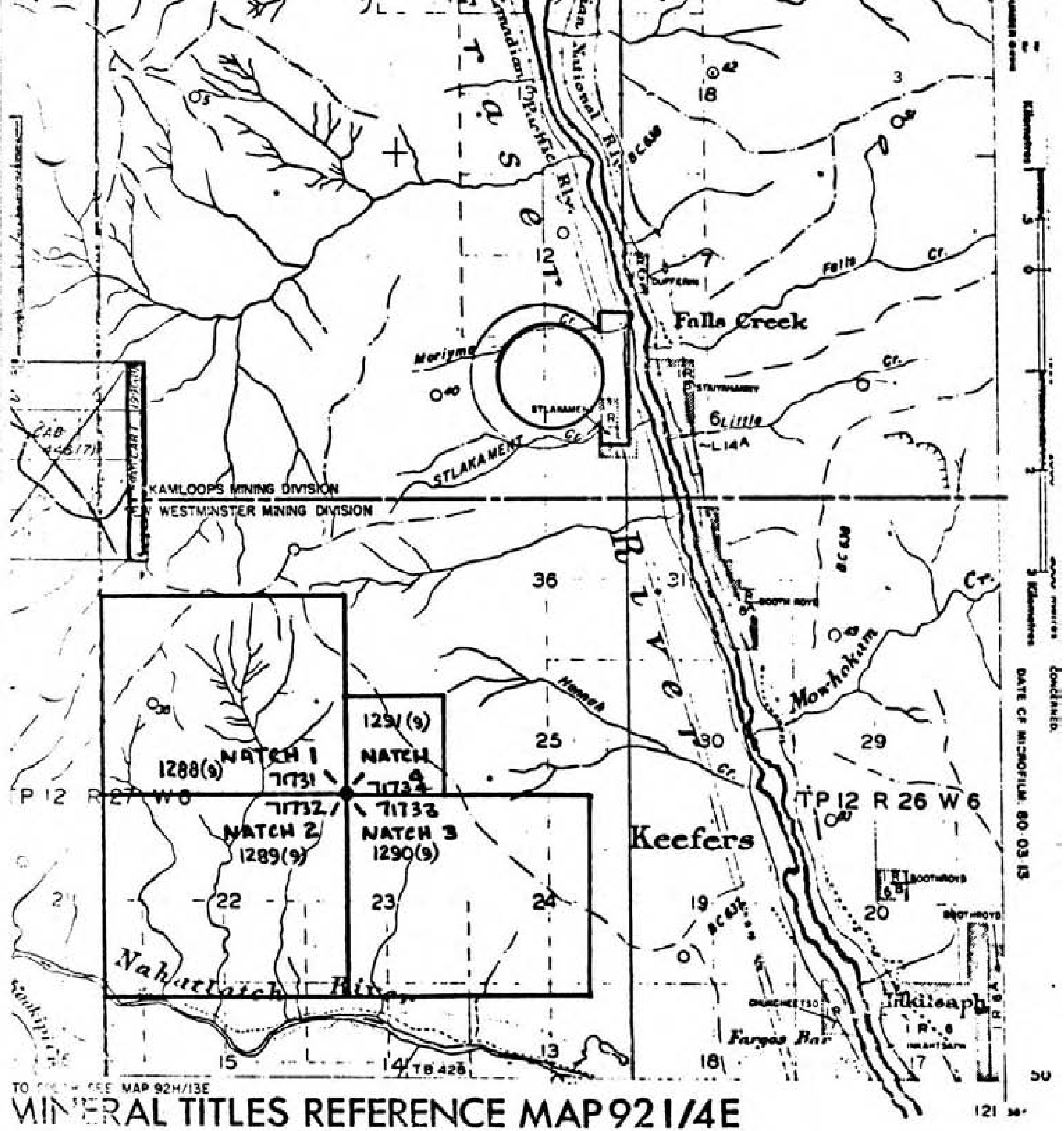
JMT SERVICES CORP.

NATCH #1 - #4 MINERAL CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1" = 136 MILES

136 0 136 272



JMT SERVICES CORP.
MINERAL CLAIM MAP
NATCH #1 - #4
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

Figure 2

made by two wheel drive vehicle along 30 km of good gravel logging road from North Bend which can be reached by an aerial ferry over the Fraser River one km north of Boston Bar.

The property may also be reached by four wheel drive vehicle from Lytton via a ferry 2 km north of town to the west bank of the Fraser River and then over 50 km of dirt road.

An access road to a B.C. Forest Service forest fire lookout station at 4200 feet elevation provides access to much of the upper slopes.

MINERAL CLAIMS

The following four claims in the New Westminster Mining Division make up the property.

NAME	UNIT	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	OWNER
NATCH #1	20	1288	Sept. 28/81	J.S. Christie
#2	20	1289	"	"
#3	20	1290	"	"
#4	4	1291	"	"

GEOLOGY

The NATCH claim block is approximately centred on a segment of a major regional fault system which has localized the emplacement of numerous bodies of serpentinite, some of which are exposed on the property. This fault system appears to be a direct northerly extension of the "Coquihalla Serpentine Belt" although it is slightly offset on the Fraser Fault System. To the north the structural zone is believed to continue for a considerable distance and merge with strands of the Yalakom Fault System and is referred to in this report as the Coquihalla-Yalakom fault zone.

The geological environment on the NATCH claims is believed to be closely analogous with that in the vicinity of the Carolyn Mine northeast of Hope. With similar geology and anomalous geochemical response for gold and arsenic, the property is believed to offer good targets for precious metals exploration.

J.W. Monger (1969), has described the regional geology immediately south of the NATCH property as follows:

> The rocks are mainly dark grey, thinly laiminated calcareous and graphitic phyllites with irregular finely crystalline quartzite layers oriented parallel to the phyllitic laminations . . . These rocks are intruded by Tertiary granitic rocks and evidence little contact metamorphism. The age of the phyllites is unknown but lithologically they have more in common with Mesozoic than Paleozoic rocks in the northwest of the (Hope) map area. The relative homogeneity of the unit and the absence of metavolcanic rocks indicates that these rocks are probably Mesozoic rather than Paleozoic.

To the southeast of the claims, on the east side of the Fraser River,

> . . . the Jurassic Ladner Group . . . consists of uniformly laminated phyllite, whereas the Paleozoic Hozameen to the southeast comprises volcanic rocks, chert and argillite.

The above description applies to the belt of rocks as it appears to the south of the claims on the Hope mapsheet but is in agreement with the description by Duffel & McTaggert (1952) who studied the continuation of the rocks to the northwest in the area of the property (Ashcroft map area).

Duffel & McTaggert note that

> . . . under the microscope, the phyllites are seen to consist of a series of thin subparallel layers composed of sericite and opaque argillaceous matter, probably graphitic, separating and surrounding impure lenticles of quartz, minor albite, and a little tourmaline.

On the NATCH claims the lithology mapped is very much as described by Monger, Duffel and McTaggert. Large exposures of fairly uniform grey phyllite and phyllitic schist occur as shown on Figure 3. In the area of NATCH #1, northwest of the LCP, quartz veinlets and sweats crosscutting and parallel to schistosity are well developed, and at R1267 minor galena was noted in the quartz vein material.

A quartz diorite pluton underlies much of the ridge on which the fire lookout is built. Weak hornfelsing is developed in phyllites southeast of the fire lookout where the intrusive contact crosses the ridge, although the contact is obscured by till and glacial drift in that area. It is felt that the contact may not be extensively faulted at that location. The southwesterly and west boundaries of the quartz diorite pluton are faults, some of which are clearly visible on aerial photographs.

Several faults have been encountered and mapped in the course of field work but a number of others are well defined on the aerial photograph BC80120-73. The Coquihalla-Yalakom fault or faults have not been recognized in outcrop. The structure is inferred on the basis of serpentine outcrops, weak photo linears and the sharp linear boundary of the outcrop of quartz diorite. It is shown as a broad zone on Figures 3 and 4. Minor shearing in the phyllites associated with ankeritic carbonate-talc alteration and weak silicification along northwest trends is further evidence for the existence of the structure.

Clearly visible on air-photos and in the field are a strong set of north to northeasterly trending faults as shown on Figure 3. One fault of this set bounds the quartz diorite intrusive on the west and there is a weak suggestion of left lateral offset on photo-linears thought related to the Coquihalla-Yalakom system.

Dykes of quartz diorite, feldspar porphyry and basaltic character have been mapped (Figure 3). These are mostly narrow (1-3 m) and have north to northeasterly trends. Some of the feldspar porphyry dykes are rusty weathering on account of weak fracture pyrite mineralization.

Several quartz-pyrite veins have been mapped (Figure 3) and sampled but no significant precious metals values have been obtained. One of these west of the LCP is 20 feet in width.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochem traverses completed in 1983 were again reconnaissance in nature aimed at further definition and follow-up of previous anomalous samples or extension of anomalous trends, as well as reconnaissance of some areas with no previous sampling. In total 79 samples comprised of 45 soils, 12 silts and 22 rocks were collected and submitted for analysis.

Soil samples were collected from 50 to 100 meters apart along the traverses from pits excavated to B horizon or nearest approximation. On the steep sidehills a readily defined B horizon is often lacking. In these instances, a mineral soil of "C" horizon was sampled. Soil pits were usually 10 to 30 cm deep. Silt samples were collected from active silts. Rock samples usually consisted of 3 to 5 chips, weighing 300-500 grams.

All samples were placed in appropriately identified kraft sample bags in readiness for shipment to the assay lab. All samples were shipped to U.S. Borax Research Corp. (USBRC), 412 Crescent Wy., Anaheim, Calif., USA 92801 for geochemical analysis for gold, arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, silver, tungsten, antimony and mercury. Gold was determined using a concentrated HBr/Br digestion followed by a solvent extraction and atomic absorption finish. Arsenic was determined using a perchloric-nitric acid extraction followed by a standard atomic absorption hydride finish. Copper, lead, zinc and silver were determined by Atomic Absorption with perchloric-nitric acid extraction. Tungsten determinations were colorimetric after pyrosulphate fusion and hydrochloric acid leach of the melt. Antimony analyses were by atomic absorption after HCl-KI digestion and M1BK TOPO extraction. Mercury analyses were done using the Hatt-Ott procedure and closed cell atomic absorption determination.

The results are shown in the Appendix and gold and arsenic are plotted on Figure 4 enclosed in the pocket appended to this report.

a) Gold-Arsenic

Values obtained range from < .02-.12 ppm for gold and from 2-840 ppm for arsenic. Inspection of the limited quantity of data obtained to date suggests the anomalous threshold values of .04-.05 ppm for gold, and 30 ppm for arsenic. Background values are < .02 ppm and < 15 ppm for gold and arsenic respectively.

A major part of the 1983 effort was expended in a reconnaissance sampling and traversing above silt R1270 - 933 ppb Au -240 ppm As. No additional samples approaching these values were obtained (best soil L152 - 120 ppb Au - 417 ppm As). Numerous anomalous samples with Au in the 50-100 ppb range and arsenic exceeding 50 ppm were obtained.

A traverse (2-lines - V series) was run southeast of R1270 towards the LCP to obtain some samples on the projected extension of an area of anomalous geochem developed in 1982. The upper line is apparently above the projection of the Coquihalla-Yalakom fault and produced low gold-arsenic values. The lower line of samples returned much higher arsenic values but also low golds. Both of these lines may be too high on the hill to have tested the major structural target in view of the apparent left lateral offsets on cross-faults (See Figures 3-4).

Reconnaissance mapping and silt sampling in the southern part of the claims along and above the 1500 feet contour showed anomalous gold-arsenic in stream sediments across a wide area (B-series, Figure 4). All of these samples are well below the apparent projection of the Coquihalla-Yalakom fault zone. These silts could be indicating mineralization along the zone higher on the hill.

b) Copper

Copper analyses average about 50 ppm and the only strongly anomalous sample B-872-1620 was from a small piece feldspar porphyry float with visible pyrite and chalcopyrite on fractures.

c) Lead-Zinc

Average values for lead at about 20-25 ppm and zinc 80 ppm are not strongly anomalous and do not appear to form useful patterns. Results are in the Appendix but are not plotted in map form.

d) Silver

Silver values range from .07 - 2.5 ppm and average about 1.7 ppm. The area appears to have fairly high background silver values but no strongly anomalous samples were obtained. Results are not plotted in map form.

e) Tungsten-Antimony-Mercury

Values obtained for these three elements are uniformly low (see Appendix) and form no patterns suggesting a relationship with mineralization. No additional analyses for these elements is warranted at present.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A major zone of faulting with associated ultra mafic-serpentinite bodies along the zone has been identified crossing the NATCH property, in a NW-SE direction. The fault zone (Coquihalla-Yalakom fault system) is developed primarily in phyllites similar to the Jurassic Ladner Group to the southeast, and appears to truncate a quartz diorite pluton on the northeast. No outcrop of this major fault zone have been found to date and its existence is inferred on the basis of aligned ultra mafic bodies and photo linears. That gold mineralization may be associated with this fault zone is inferred on the basis of a significant number of soil and silt samples which have returned moderate to strongly anomalous values in gold and arsenic, near and beneath a large part of the inferred fault zone (2 km strike length). Sampling to date has been reconnaissance in nature, sample intervals are large, and soil and overburden conditions are far from ideal for soil geochemistry.

Clearly, more detailed geology and geochemistry are warranted in some anomalous areas while other large areas require additional reconnaissance work.

To provide better access and reduce the need for costly helicopter support a spur road should be built from the fire-lookout road across the slope to the vicinity of the LCP or further west where a suitable campsite could be selected. A proper grid could then be established as a base for mapping, geochem sampling and probable future geophysics. The road in traversing the slope should cross the trace of the major fault zone which may be exposed in roadcuts. If exposures do not result from roadbuilding, a programme of backhoe trenching would be sensible.

Respectfully submitted,

James S. Christie, Ph.D.
Geologist.

NATCH CLAIMS - 1983 PROGRAMME

STATEMENT OF COSTS

GEOLOGISTS

Gordon Richards	June 29, 30	2 days @ $250	$ 500.00
Wayne Livingstone	June 29, 30	2 days @ $250	500.00
Bill Howell	June 29, 30	2 days @ $250	500.00

TECHNICIAN

Geof Vezina	June 29, 30	2 days @ $150	300.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Meals @ $25/man day	200.00
JMT 4 x 4 - 2 days @ $60 incl. fuel & insurance	120.00
Motel - 2 rooms, 1 night	75.00
Sample bags - flagging - hip chain thread, misc. supplies	25.00
Geochemical Analyses - 79 samples Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, W, As, Sb, Hg	2,021.60
Highland Helicopters (2.3 hrs) incl. fuel	954.50
Air Photo Englarment	21.40
Report, including map preparation, drafting, typing and duplication	1,000.00
	$6,217.50

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James S. Christie of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that,

1. I am a Professional Geologist residing at 3921 West 31st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6S 1Y4.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Honours Geology, 1965; Ph.D. Geology, 1973.

3. I have practiced my profession as a mining exploration geologist, continuously since 1965.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am a Member of the Geological Society of America.

6. This report is compiled from notes of the personnel who completed the 1983 work, and is based on my personal knowledge of the district and mapping parts of the geology at the property in 1981 and 1982.

James S. Christie, Ph.D.

APPENDIX

NATCH GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

1983

Explanation of Codes

CJR 737 R	Rock Chip Sample
CJR 738 S	Soil Sample
CJR 739 X	Silt Sample

RECEIVED AUG 3 1 1983

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA02 --- 19-AUG-83

Field Number	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AU/AA PPM	AG/AA PPM
CJV-68S	167.	18.	50.	< 0.02	1.9
CJV-69S	32.	22.	61.	< 0.02	1.6
CJV-70S	14.	19.	51.	< 0.02	1.7
CJV-71S	19.	18.	68.	< 0.02	1.7
CJV-72S	58.	21.	133.	< 0.02	2.0
CJV-73S	27.	21.	71.	< 0.02	1.7
CJV-74S	27.	27.	127.	< 0.02	2.0
CJV-75S	56.	22.	110.	0.04	1.9
CJV-76S	35.	21.	97.	< 0.02	2.1
CJV-77S	72.	26.	131.	< 0.02	2.5
CJV-78S	61.	28.	181.	< 0.02	2.6
CJV-79S	36.	26.	121.	0.22	2.1
CJV-80S	26.	21.	84.	< 0.02	2.2
CJV-81S	12.	15.	17.	< 0.02	2.0
CJV-82S	26.	25.	77.	< 0.02	2.4
CJV-83S	23.	20.	87.	< 0.02	2.4
CJV-84S	51.	27.	128.	< 0.02	2.2
CJV-85S	30.	18.	106.	< 0.02	1.5
CJV-86S	23.	18.	64.	< 0.02	1.4
CJV-87S	45.	12.	62.	< 0.02	2.0

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA02 --- 19-AUG-83

Field Number	W ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm	HG ppm
CJV-68S	4.	92.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-69S	3.	17.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-70S	3.	17.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-71S	3.	36.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-72S	4.	62.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-73S	4.	197.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-74S	3.	49.	< 2.	0.140
CJV-75S	2.	176.	< 2.	0.140
CJV-76S	2.	19.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-77S	2.	307.	< 2.	0.160
CJV-78S	3.	52.	< 2.	0.140
CJV-79S	4.	7.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-80S	3.	23.	< 2.	0.090
CJV-81S	3.	2.	< 2.	0.060
CJV-82S	3.	18.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-83S	3.	10.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-84S	3.	26.	< 2.	0.140
CJV-85S	3.	20.	< 2.	0.110
CJV-86S	2.	27.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJV-87S	2.	322.	< 2.	0.060

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA03 --- 1-SEP-83

Field Number	CU ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	AU/AA ppm	AG/AA ppm
CJB-872R	1620.	17.	21.	0.03	2.5
CJB-874R	18.	< 5.	36.	< 0.02	1.7
CJB-873X	46.	11.	69.	0.02	1.7
CJB-875X	19.	14.	59.	0.02	1.9
CJB-876X	71.	21.	122.	0.08	2.5
CJB-877X	68.	21.	89.	0.08	2.1
CJB-879X	101.	15.	118.	0.08	1.7
CJB-880X	90.	24.	112.	0.04	2.5
CJB-881X	59.	21.	87.	< 0.02	2.2
CJR-727R	11.	< 5.	17.	< 0.02	0.8
CJR-728R	53.	63.	37.	< 0.02	1.3
CJR-729R	72.	25.	31.	INS	1.1
CJR-730R	6.	16.	19.	0.04	1.1
CJR-731R	32.	19.	87.	0.05	0.9
CJR-733R	63.	19.	37.	< 0.02	0.9
CJR-734R	11.	10.	24.	< 0.02	0.6
CJR-735R	7.	< 5.	14.	0.03	0.9
CJR-736R	53.	10.	35.	0.03	1.4
CJR-737R	9.	9.	7.	0.02	0.7
CJR-738R	24.	11.	49.	< 0.02	1.1
CJR-739R	125.	19.	131.	< 0.02	1.7
CJR-740R	30.	12.	34.	0.05	0.7
CJR-741R	46.	13.	71.	< 0.02	1.3
CJR-742R	67.	18.	120.	0.95	1.4
CJR-743R	22.	8.	58.	0.03	1.4
CJR-744R	11.	8.	47.	0.03	0.9
CJL-139R	32.	20.	43.	0.03	1.2
CJL-140R	17.	13.	27.	0.03	1.2

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA03 --- 1-SEP-83

Field Number	W ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm	HG ppm
CJB-872R	1.	9.	< 2.	0.180
CJB-874R	4.	17.	< 2.	0.150
CJB-873X	6.	38.	< 2.	0.180
CJB-875X	1.	405.	< 2.	0.150
CJB-876X	< 1.	35.	< 2.	0.100
CJB-877X	< 1.	23.	< 2.	0.100
CJB-879X	4.	305.	< 2.	0.180
CJB-880X	< 1.	124.	< 2.	0.130
CJB-881X	< 1.	48.	< 2.	0.130
CJR-727R	< 1.	11.	< 2.	0.180
CJR-728R	< 1.	6.	< 2.	0.180
CJR-729R	5.	11.	< 2.	0.180
CJR-730R	3.	9.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-731R	< 1.	88.	< 2.	0.130
CJR-733R	< 1.	3.	< 2.	0.150
CJR-734R	1.	< 2.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-735R	1.	4.	< 2.	0.180
CJR-736R	1.	2.	< 2.	0.130
CJR-737R	1.	2.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-738R	2.	6.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-739R	4.	< 2.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-740R	2.	3.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-741R	1.	9.	< 2.	0.130
CJR-742R	2.	6.	< 2.	0.080
CJR-743R	1.	42.	< 2.	0.100
CJR-744R	1.	9.	< 2.	0.130
CJL-139R	2.	15.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-140R	2.	16.	< 2.	0.080

wL

RECEIVED AUG 24 1983 20

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA04 --- 18-AUG-83

Field Number	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AU/AA PPM	AG/AA PPM
CJL-151R	36.	15.	64.	< 0.02	1.6
CJL-125X	71.	20.	121.	0.03	1.6
CJL-126X	41.	15.	66.	0.06	1.7
CJL-127X	42.	22.	120.	0.06	2.0
CJL-134X	33.	31.	75.	0.06	1.6
CJL-156X	35.	20.	80.	0.07	1.8
CJL-128S	41.	21.	90.	0.03	2.1
CJL-129S	53.	19.	51.	0.02	1.9
CJL-130S	33.	18.	102.	0.03	1.7
CJL-131S	27.	19.	98.	0.08	1.6
CJL-132S	34.	20.	70.	0.03	1.9
CJL-133S	22.	16.	62.	0.05	1.9
CJL-135S	23.	16.	99.	0.03	2.0
CJL-136S	36.	19.	104.	< 0.02	2.3
CJL-137S	8.	16.	39.	< 0.02	1.9
CJL-141S	24.	21.	107.	< 0.02	2.2
CJL-142S	18.	16.	67.	< 0.02	2.1
CJL-143S	22.	19.	74.	< 0.02	2.2
CJL-144S	32.	21.	116.	< 0.02	2.3
CJL-145S	32.	24.	110.	< 0.02	2.0
CJL-146S	27.	23.	123.	< 0.02	2.3
CJL-147S	51.	22.	102.	< 0.02	1.4
CJL-149S	43.	24.	153.	< 0.02	1.6
CJL-150S	33.	22.	133.	< 0.02	1.5
CJL-152S	52.	26.	155.	0.12	1.7
CJL-153S	32.	23.	153.	< 0.02	1.7
CJL-154S	32.	28.	141.	0.10	1.5
CJL-155S	35.	21.	107.	0.03	1.5
~~CJL-157S~~	~~43.~~	~~19.~~	~~66.~~	~~0.05~~	~~1.5~~
CJL-158S	30.	18.	83.	0.07	1.4
CJR-732S	39.	22.	116.	0.02	1.5

USBRC Geochemical Analysis --- NW83HA04 --- 18-AUG-83

Field Number	W ppm	AS ppm	SB ppm	HG ppm
CJL-151R	4.	134.	< 2.	0.105
CJL-125X	3.	298.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-126X	2.	171.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-127X	3.	360.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-134X	2.	155.	< 2.	0.060
CJL-156X	3.	840.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-128S	3.	79.	< 2.	0.060
CJL-129S	2.	177.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-130S	2.	73.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-131S	2.	54.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-132S	4.	142.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-133S	3.	49.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-135S	3.	57.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-136S	3.	29.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-137S	3.	12.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-141S	3.	17.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-142S	3.	44.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-143S	2.	49.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-144S	3.	59.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-145S	2.	51.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-146S	3.	24.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-147S	3.	20.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-149S	3.	33.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-150S	2.	8.	< 2.	0.060
CJL-152S	3.	417.	< 2.	0.080
CJL-153S	2.	11.	< 2.	< 0.050
CJL-154S	2.	24.	< 2.	0.060
CJL-155S	3.	27.	< 2.	< 0.050
~~CJL-157S~~	~~3.~~	~~159.~~	~~< 2.~~	~~0.060~~
CJL-158S	3.	44.	< 2.	0.080
CJR-732S	3.	57.	< 2.	< 0.050

11,301


NATCH 1-4 CLAIMS
GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION
LEGEND:
Fault
Soil sample
Silt sample
Rock sample
C 149 Sample location number
Strike and dip of foliation schistosity
Strike and dip of fault or fracture
6 Zones of quartz sulfide mineralization including pyrite and galena
5 Basaltic dykes
4 Feldspar porphyry and quartz diorite dykes
3 Medium to coarse grained quartz diorite intrusive
2 Serpentinized and talcose ultra-basic rock
1 Light to dark grey phyllites and schists hornfelsic near quartz diorite
0 500
METERS
FIG. 3
J.M.T. SERVICES CORP.
8827 Hudson st., Vancouver, B.C.
Survey by hipchain, compass, barometer, topographic map, and air photo enlargements.
KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT
YALE DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT
STLAKAMENT
IR 9
Stlakament
NATCH 1
NATCH 2
NATCH 3
NATCH 4
FIRE LOOKOUT
No outcrop
VALAKOM-COQUIHALLA FAULT ZONE AND SERPENTINE BELT (Location approximate)
Keefers
Chukcheetso IR 7
Frances Lake
Rapids
RANGE
RIVER
Kookipi Ck
SAND FARM
BM 737
5000
5500
4000
3500
2500
2000
1500
1000

FIG. 3

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
11,301
NATCH 1-4 CLAIMS
GOLD & ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY
Soil sample
Silt sample
Rock sample
JM 669 Sample location number
3/16 Gold (Au.) / Arsenic (As) p.p.b. p.p.m.
(R 1000 SERIES, JM SERIES R 1200 SERIES ONLY)
C149 0.17/30 Gold (Au), Arsenic (As) ppm ppm
(ALL OTHER SAMPLES)
0 500
METERS
FIG. 4
J.M.T. SERVICES CORP.
8827 Hudson st, Vancouver, B.C.
Survey by hipchain, compass, barometer, topographic map, and air photo enlargements.
KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT
YALE DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT
STLAKAMENT
Stlakament
ONE BARREL CREEK
NATCH 1
NATCH 2
NATCH 3
NATCH 4
FIRE LOOKOUT
Keefers
Chukcheetso IR 7
Frances Lake
Rapids
Kookipi Ck
RIVER
RANGE
BM 737
5000
2500
3500
4000
1500
1000
2000