

LOG NO: 1006	RD.
FILE NO:	

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

NATION RIVER PROPERTY

(JEN 1 TO 3 MINERAL CLAIMS)

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93 G/14

FILMED

Latitude: 53° 51' N
Longitude: 123° 25' W

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

17,805

BY: GORDON MAXWELL
LYNDON BRADISH

SEPTEMBER, 1988

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SUMMARY:

The JEN claims were staked by Colin Campbell during the summer of 1984 to cover an area that indicated anomalous gold geochemistry in soil and rocks. The property was optioned from the owner in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. An exploration program consisting of 60 km's of linecutting, 50 km's of mag survey, 2 km's of I.P. survey, 286 "B" horizon soil samples and detail mapping was completed in May and June of 1988.

The program outlined two potential gold bearing horizons which warrant further follow up including diamond drilling.

INTRODUCTION:

The initial phase of the exploration program on the Jen Claims began in late May and continued through June of 1988. The program consisted of 60 line km's of grid being established, 50 km's of magnetic survey, 2 km's of I.P. survey and a total of 286 "B" horizon soil samples. A small portion of the grid has been geologically mapped. All work was performed by Noranda Exploration personnel under the supervision of Gord Maxwell.

LOCATION & ACCESS:

The Jen claims are situated approximately 50 km's due west of Prince George. The property lies immediately east and north of Cluculz Lake, which is a popular recreation area.

The property can be directly accessed from Highway 97 or via a series of gravel access roads to various parts of the property. Also, a major hydro power line cuts across the northern part of the property and provides additional access.

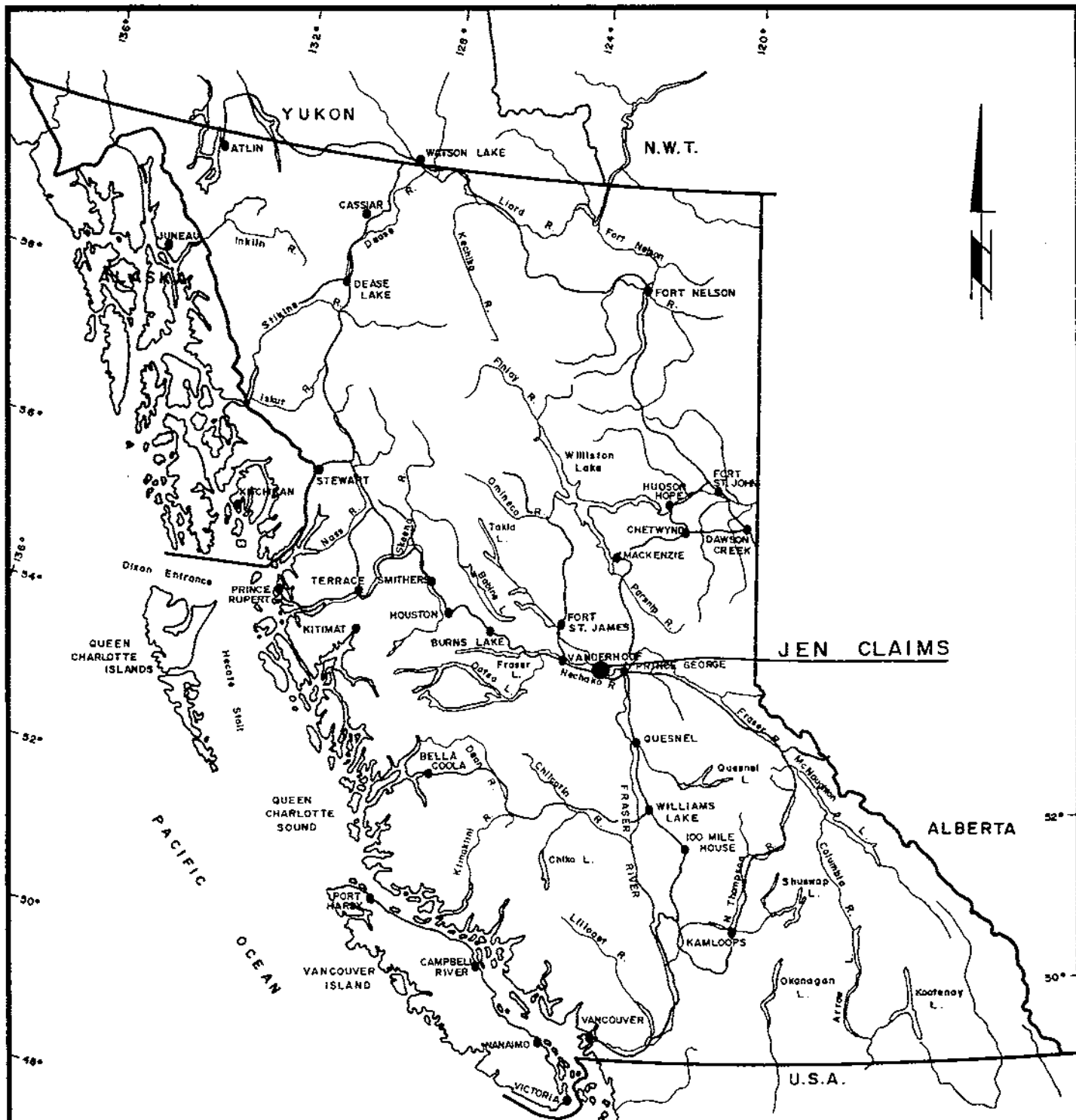
CLAIM STATISTICS:

<u>NAME</u>	<u># UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Jen 1	20	6266	July 20, 1984	Colin Campbell
Jen 2	20	6465	Sept 14, 1984	Colin Campbell
Jen 3	20	6466	Sept 14, 1984	Colin Campbell

TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

The property lies in an area of heavy glacial overburden cover, with the exception of what appears to be an old river channel to the east of Cluculz Lake. This has produced a steep scarp to the north, visible along the highway and a gentler slope on the south scarp. This cut has exposed some outcrop along the highway and to the east of Cluculz Lake. Throughout this area, the overburden cover is fairly thin and amenable to soil geochemistry.

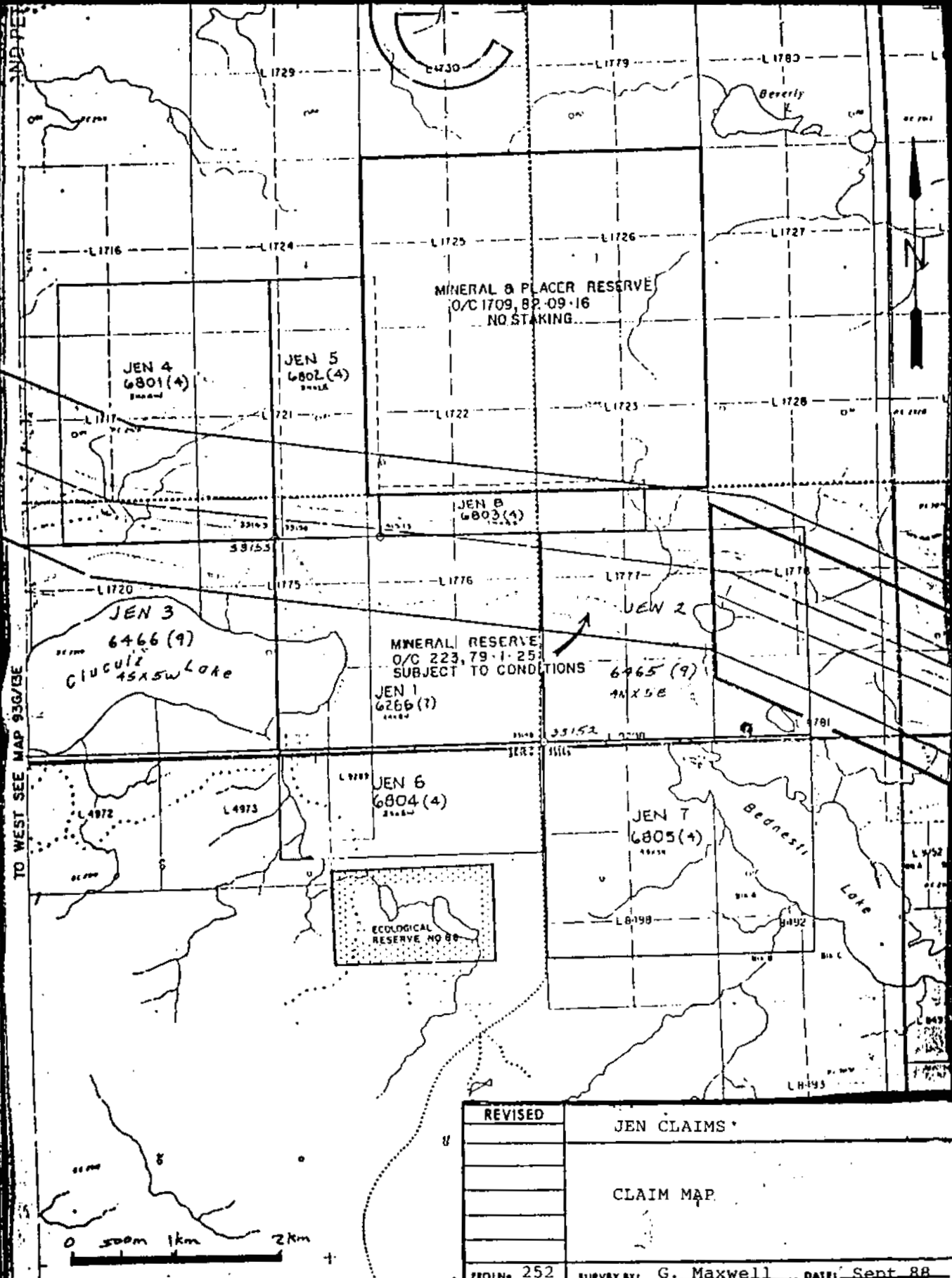
The area is covered by mature pine, spruce, fir and balsam fir which in some areas have been logged in the past. There is no underbrush on the pine flats to the north, but the south is tangled with thick alder.



0 100 200 KILOMETRES
SCALE: 1:8,000,000

REVISED	LOCATION MAP	
	JEN CLAIMS	
PROJ. No. 252	SURVEY BY: G. Maxwell	DATE: Sept 88
N.T.S.	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:8,000,000
DWG. No. 1	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	

VANCAL 11927



REVISED	JEN CLAIMS	
	CLAIM MAP	
PROJ. No. 252	SURVEY BY: G. Maxwell	DATE: Sept 88
N.T.S. 93614	DRAWN BY: G. Maxwell	SCALE: 1:50,000
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Prince George	

PREVIOUS WORK:

Prior to the staking by the owner, no previous work has been reported on the property. Two old, shallow trenches were found south of the main swamp, but the creator is unknown. The property was staked in 1984 by Colin Campbell to cover an area of geochemically anomalous gold in rocks and soils. In addition, the owner also established a small grid, completed detail mapping, chip sampling and a self potential survey.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Jen claims are believed to be underlain by a sequence of Permian sediments of the Cache Creek group and Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanics of the Takla Group. The Cache Creek sediments consist mainly of cherty, siliceous, graphitic phyllite and the Takla volcanics consists mainly of massive to well foliated andesite.

The Pinchi Fault which trends northwest, is situated 10 km's east of the property. What appears to be a parallel splay of the Pinchi cuts across the property and is manifested mainly by the magnetic data. Also, very strong sub east-west structures have been mapped on the property south of the highway.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The property is believed to be underlain by a combination of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Takla group andesites and Permian Cache Creek phyllites. The andesites are typically pale to light green, massive to strongly foliated with weak to moderate pervasive carbonate alteration. These are sometimes interbedded with thin beds of strongly foliated argillite. The largest outcrop of andesite occurs immediately adjacent the highway at the bottom of Cluculz hill. Here the andesite is cut by numerous thin (1-2 cm) quartz veins trending 070 degrees.

The phyllites are usually light to dark grey, well foliated with 0-25% cherty laminations, weakly to moderately graphitic with numerous quartz and calcite veinlets. The best exposure of these is along the south Cluculz Lake access road where these trend 070 degrees and dip shallowly to the south. Here a series of pinched and swelled quartz veins appear within the strongly foliated phyllite. In addition, a small unit of highly calcareous phyllite (marble?) is found further to the east between lines 5000E and 5100E between 4550N and 4800N.

A highly altered unit of buff to brown quartz, ankerite and mariposite altered rock termed listwanite, occurs between lines 5100E and 5300E between 4700N to 4900N. This unit trends to occur along splays of the Pinchi Fault.

Several structures transect the property, the most notable is an east-west trend fault zone which parallels the main swamp to the east of Cluculz Lake. This structure appears to offset a northwest trending structure, which is believed to be a parallel splay of the Pinchi Fault.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

METHOD -

A total of 286 "B" horizon soil samples were taken using grub hoes from holes ranging from 15 to 35 cm in depth. The samples were collected in early June of 1988. The soil was placed in Kraft wet-strength paper bags, dried, then shipped to Noranda Labs in Vancouver, B. C. for analysis. (For analytical procedure, see Appendix III). Results are plotted on 1:2500 scale maps at rear of report.

OBSERVATIONS -

Gold - Gold values range from 10 to 1700 ppb. Two main areas of anomalous gold geochem occur on the grid: 1) a large area of outcrop immediately north of the highway, and 2) a zone between lines 4300E and 4800E immediately south of the east-west trending swamp. This anomaly appears to coincide with the limits of a major east-west trending fault structure.

Copper - Copper values range from 6 to 240 ppm, where values over 100 ppm are considered anomalous. Besides some single station isolated anomalies, the only area of concentrated anomalous copper geochem occurs coincident with the gold anomaly on the northside of the highway.

Zinc - Zinc values range from 34 to 600 ppm, where values over 350 ppm are considered anomalous. Only two sample sites are considered anomalous; L5400E/4500N and L4800E/4700N.

Silver - Silver values range from the detection limit of 0.2 ppm to 1.4 ppm, no values are considered anomalous.

Arsenic - Arsenic values range from 2 to 180 ppm, values over 100 ppm are considered anomalous. The two samples greater than 100 ppm are coincident with the highest Au geochem sites (1000 ppb and 1700 ppb).

Lead - Lead values range from 2 to 34 ppm, no samples are considered anomalous.

GEOPHYSICS:

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION -

The magnetometer surveyed employed a field and base station package also manufactured by Scintrex of Concord, Ontario. The MP-3 system records the Total Magnetic Field with a field accuracy of 1 to 2 nano Teslas with all applicable corrections having been applied to the data. Readings were recorded at 12.5 meter intervals.

I.P. SURVEY INSTRUMENTATION -

The I.P. survey employed a Frequency Domain system manufactured by Phoenix Geophysics of Toronto, Ontario. The transmitter and generator have a capacity of producing 1.2 Kilowatts of electrical power although this amount of power is rarely used.

I.P. surveys that were carried out during the early part of 1986 utilized the same transmitter but in the Time Domain mode along with a Hunttec Mark IV receiver. A two second cycle time was used throughout the survey.

The survey parameters employed for these surveys were as follows:

Dipole array	: Dipole-Dipole
Dipole length	: 25 meter detail : 50 meter 'recon'
Separations	: n=4 on detail : n=3 on recon
Frequencies	: 0.25 and 4.0 Hertz
Parameters recorded	: Percent Frequency Effect (PFE) and Resistivity (ohm-meters)
I.P. transmitter	: Phoenix IPT-1 & MG-1
I.P. receiver	: Phoenix IPV-1

A fixed transmitter setup using up to four Tx dipoles on either side of the transmitter was the most frequently used. The recorded resistivities indicate that EM coupling was negligible.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS -

The magnetometer survey has mapped the area as having a fairly uniform magnetic field with few strong anomalies. Superimposed on the data are cultural responses due to a (East-West) major high tension powerline which is seen at the north extremity of the map and a smaller powerline (and road) which is manifested as a string of magnetic lows across the central portion of the map. Other cultural effects are noted or occur throughout the map area, however, their effects are small.

A narrow source of high magnetic susceptibility is mapped between L5400E/4500N and L4900E/4840N defining a prominent 125 degree trend. While this anomaly appears to terminate at or near the Highway, there is a weaker expression of this anomaly which extends some distance beyond the apparent termination point.

A low amplitude narrow magnetic high is defined between Lines 3000E and 4800E and occurs in a sinuous manner between stations 5100N and 5300N. Near the east termination of this linear feature, there is a low amplitude but pronounced magnetic low centered at approximately 4650E/5250N.

The I.P. survey has mapped a number of sub parallel anomalous features particularly some narrow low resistivity sources, which are interpreted to be significant fault structures. Associated with one of these is a clear and well defined PFE anomaly. On the Magnetometer Survey Map the interpreted I.P. anomalies are as indicated. Two suspected fault structures are identified from the I.P. results and occur in the south west quadrant of the grid.

ZONE 1: This feature is mapped between L4600E/4550N and L4400E/4437.5N with a possible extension down to L4000E/4200N? The I.P. data suggests that this is sourced by a narrow low resistivity zone, possibly a fault structure, which strikes at an azimuth of 070 degrees. Coincident with this source is a wide, low amplitude magnetic high suggesting the presence of dispersed magnetic minerals. A poorly defined PFE response associated with this signature further suggests the presence of disseminated sulphides and/or possibly graphite.

ZONE 2: A substantial I.P. and resistivity anomaly is mapped north of Zone 1 between L4600E/4700N and L4400E/4675N, with a possible extension to L4000E/4562.5N. In close association with the response at L4000E/4562.5N there is a substantial I.P. and resistivity source centered approximately at L4000E/4450N and which has an attractive response. The resistivity source is relatively narrow and overall is suggestive of a mineralized (gp and/or sulphides) fault structure. This zone has a strike direction of 075 degrees azimuth.

Other responses are mapped, as indicated on the Magnetometer Survey Map, from the limited I.P. conducted on this property. These two zones mentioned above stand out from this data set and are considered high priority targets. Note that these two zones may be possibly truncated by the strong magnetic 'dike' mentioned above. Other anomalous features of interest and worth mentioning are located at L4600E/4800N, a low resistivity source at n=4 and L4400E/4800N, a near surface low resistivity source.

CONCLUSIONS:

The soil geochemistry has outlined a strong gold bearing structure which appears to trend @80 degrees over a 700 meter strike length. Gold values are somewhat spotty throughout the zone, but this may be attributed to a local variation in overburden depth. Outcrop along this structure is very poor but from examination of rubble and subcrop, one gets the feeling there is a strong fault zone cutting through this area. The mag survey faintly outlines the same structure which is manifested by a string of mag lows. The I.P. survey has mapped a series of low resistivity/high I.P. zones with flanking high resistivity cores which may be the result of a stockwork of quartz veins or intense silicification. The mag survey has also outlined a north west trending structure wick cuts across the entire property. The north half is marked by a string of mag lows indicating a fault structure, but the south half is manifested by a linear mag high which is thought to be serpentinites coming up along the fault, which is typical of the Pinchi Fault.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

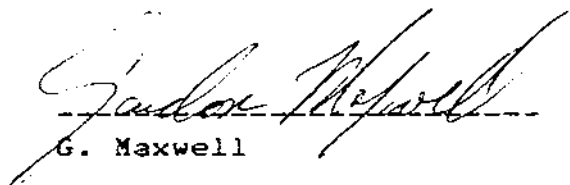
- 1) The mag survey should be extended to the east and to the southeast in an attempt to further delineate these structures.
- 2) Further I.P. surveys should be conducted to outline the limits of the east/west trending fault structure.
- 3) A series of diamond drill holes should be put down along the structures to test this zone for gold bearing zones.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon Maxwell of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist residing at 5905 Rideau Street, Prince George, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba with an Hons. B. Sc. (geology).
3. I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining and the Prospector's and Developer's Association.
4. I presently hold the position of Project Geologist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1980.


G. Maxwell

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COSTS/COST BREAKDOWN

A) I.P. SURVEY:		
Wages - 40 mandays @ \$150.00/day		\$ 6,000.00
Food & Accommodations - 40 mandays @ \$50.00/day		\$ 2,000.00
Truck Rental		\$ <u>200.00</u>
		\$ 8,200.00
B) MAG SURVEY:		
Wages - 10 mandays @ \$150.00/day		\$ 1,500.00
Food & Accommodations - 10 mandays @ \$50.00/day		\$ 500.00
Truck Rental		\$ 400.00
Cost of report preparation		\$ 200.00
Equipment Rental		\$ 1,000.00
Fuel		\$ <u>200.00</u>
		\$ 3,800.00
C) LINECUTTING:		
Wages - 40 mandays @ \$100.00/day		\$ 4,000.00
Truck Rental		\$ 400.00
Fuel		\$ <u>200.00</u>
		\$ 4,600.00
D) GEOLOGY:		
Wages - 15 mandays @ \$150.00/day		\$ 2,250.00
Food & Accommodations - 10 mandays @ \$50.00/day		\$ 500.00
Truck Rental		\$ 100.00
Fuel		\$ 100.00
Cost of report preparation		\$ <u>400.00</u>
		\$ 3,350.00
E) SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY:		
Wages - 10 mandays @ \$100.00/day		\$ 1,000.00
Truck Rental		\$ 100.00
Analysis		\$ 3,146.00
Cost of report preparation		\$ <u>1,000.00</u>
		\$ 4,346.00

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL METHOD DESCRIPTIONS FOR GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

Revised:01/86

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver. (March, 1984)

Preparation of Samples

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation. See addendum.

Analysis of Samples.

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighed out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition than that is used for silt or soil.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

Elements Requiring Specific Decomposition Method

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attacked with 3.3 mL of 6% tartaric acid, 1.5 mL conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 mL of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95° C. Sb is determined directly from the acid solution with an AA-475 equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.4 g sample is digested with 1.5 mL of 70 % perchloric acid and 0.5 mL of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL measures the arsenic concentration of the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample is decomposed with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest into the flame of the AA instrument c/w EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample (Pan-concentrates see below) is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with Methyl iso-Butyl ketone (MIBK) from the aqueous solution. Gold is determined from the MIBK solution with flame AA.

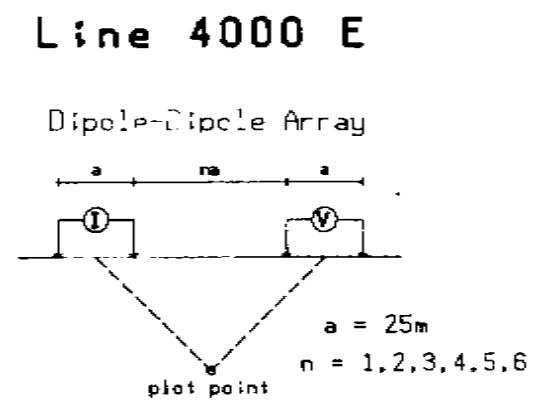
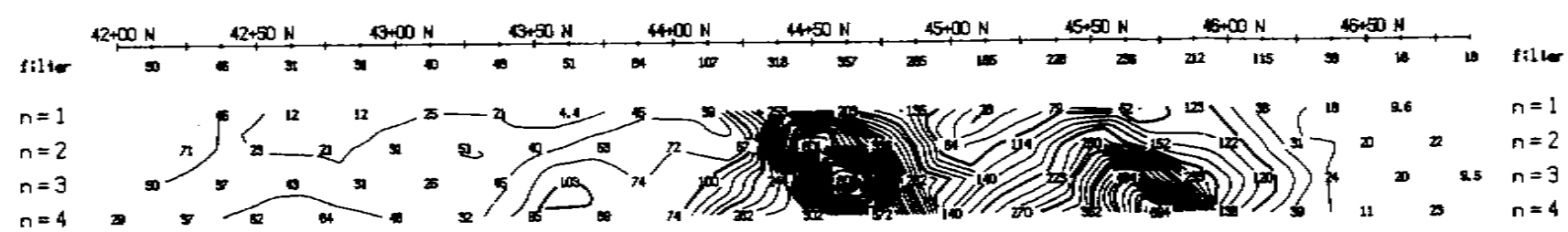
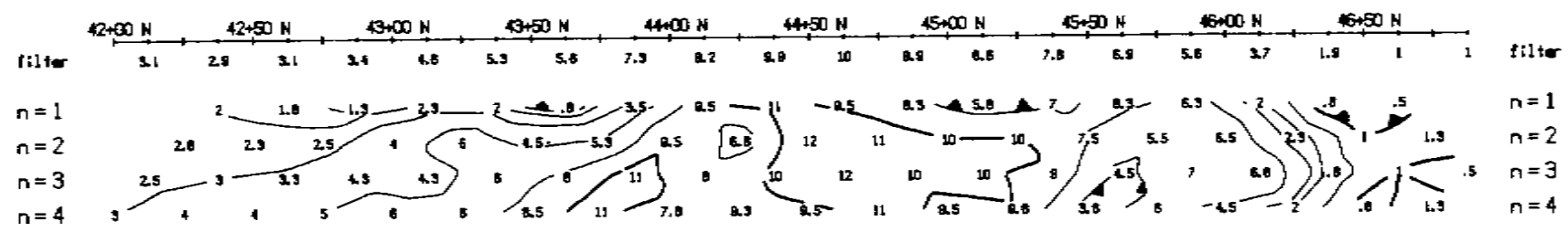
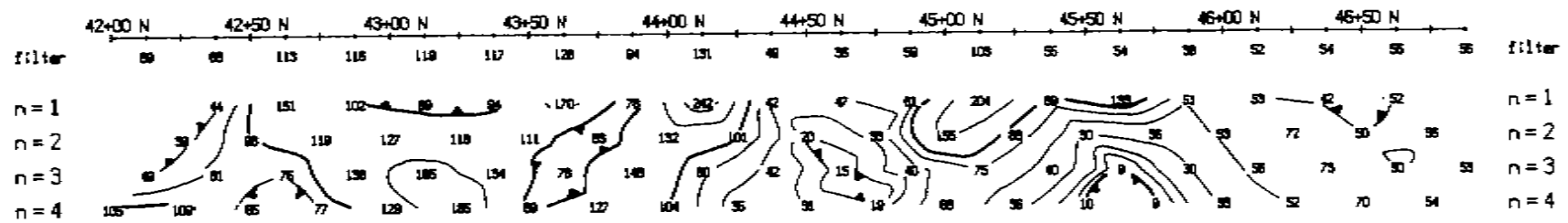
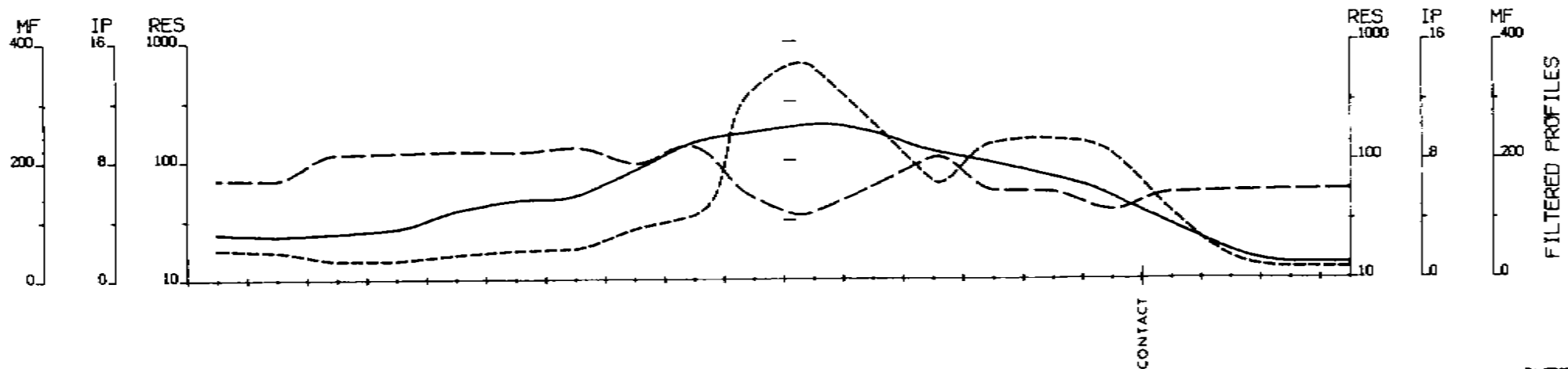
Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the range of atomic absorption. The AA-475 with a nitrous oxide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot, taken from a perchloric-nitric (3:1) decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is diluted with water and a phosphate buffer. This solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01 (10PPB)
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	Ni - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	



Filtered Profiles

Resistivity filter *

Polarization **

Metal Factor ***

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : PHOENIX
 Frequency : 0.25/4.0 Hz
 Operator : WK/SK

- INTERPRETATION**
- Strong increase in polarization
 - Moderate increase in polarization
 - Pronounced resistivity increase
 - Pronounced resistivity decrease

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
 INTERP
 RESISTIVITY (ohm-m)
 TOPOGRAPHY
 METAL FACTOR (ip/res * 1000)

17,005

NATIONS PROJECT

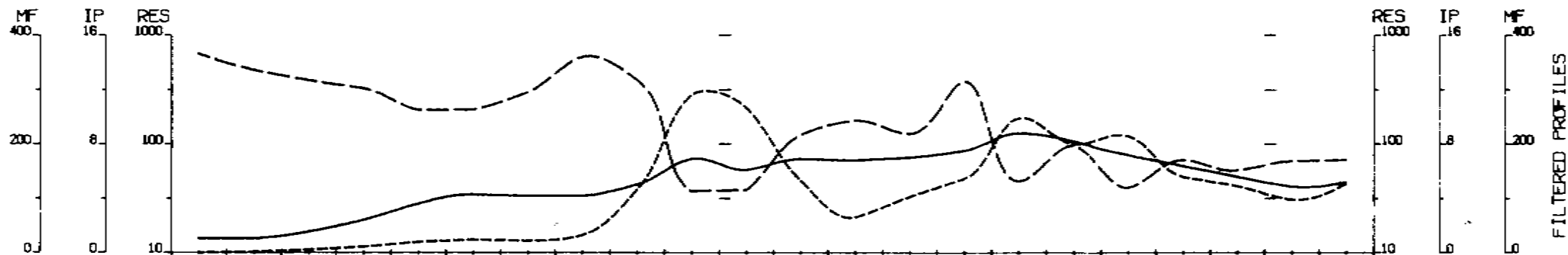
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Line 4000 E
C.B.C DISTRICT

Date: 88/06/20 N.T.S
 Interpretation by: L. Bradish
 Scale: 1 : 2500

n o r a n d a

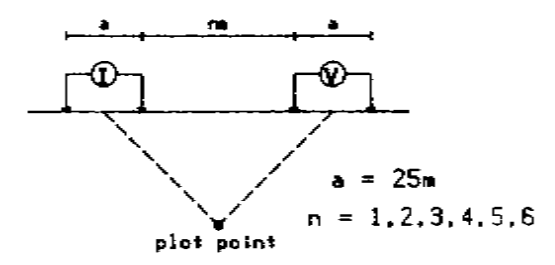
FIG. 12



FILTERED PROFILES

Line 4600 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



INTERP

Filtered Profiles

Resistivity filter *

Polarization **

Metal Factor ***

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

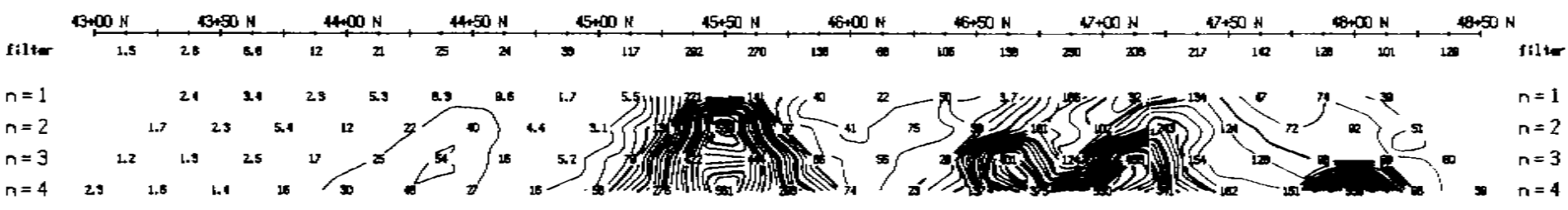
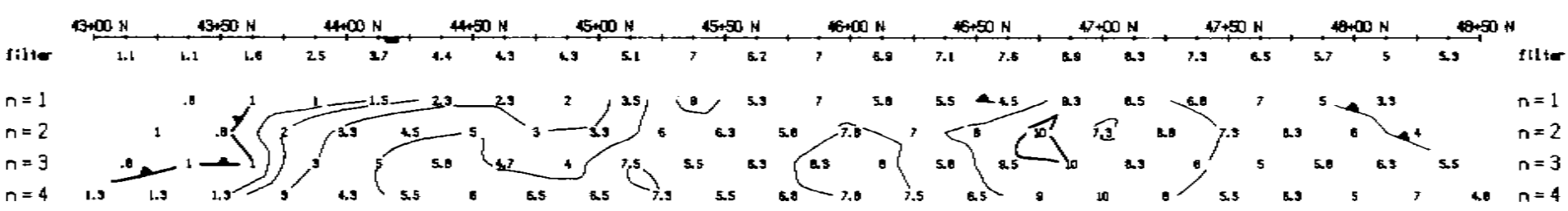
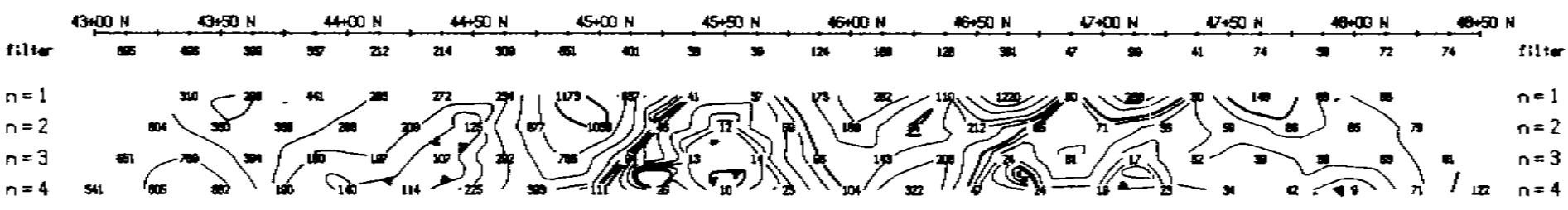
Instrument : PHOENIX
 Frequency : 0.25/4.0 Hz
 Operator : WK\SK

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- ▣ Moderate increase in polarization
- Pronounced resistivity increase
- ▼ Pronounced resistivity decrease

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,805



TOPOGRAPHY

METAL FACTOR
(ip/res * 1000)

FIG. 14

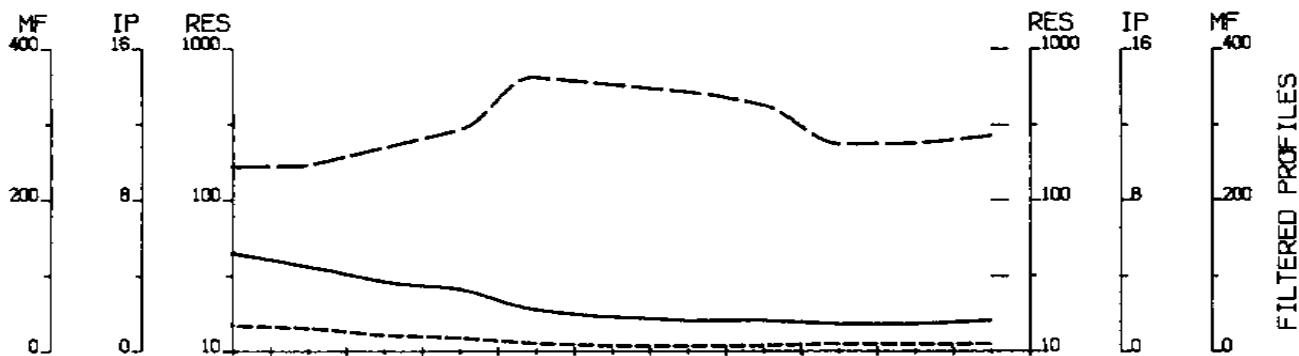
NATIONS PROJECT

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

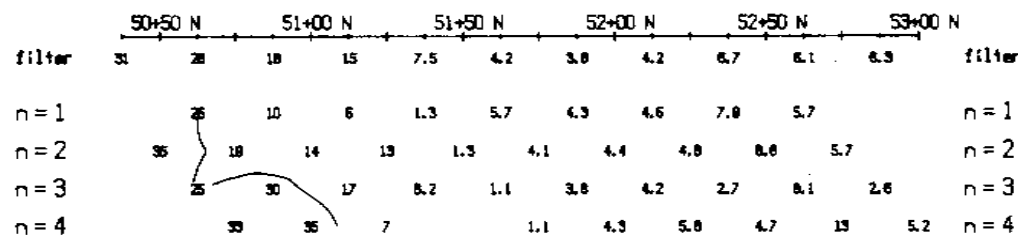
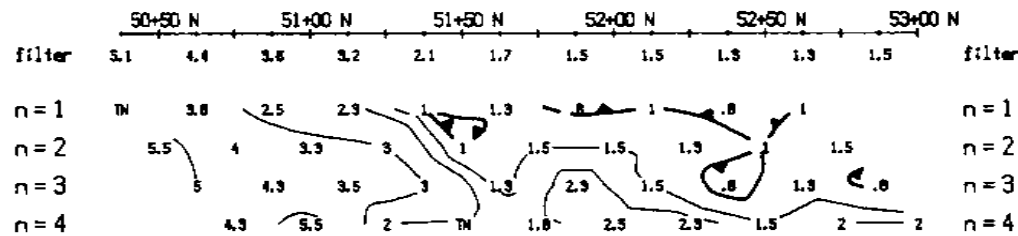
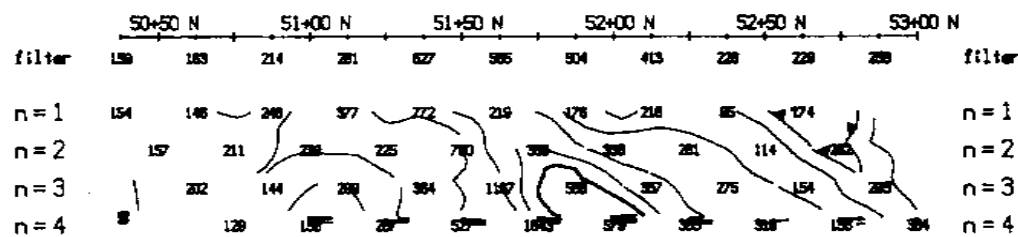
Line 4600 E
C.B.C DISTRICT

Date: 88/06/20 N.T.S
 Interpretation by: L. Bradish
 Scale: 1 : 2500

n o r a n d a



INTERP



RESISTIVITY

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

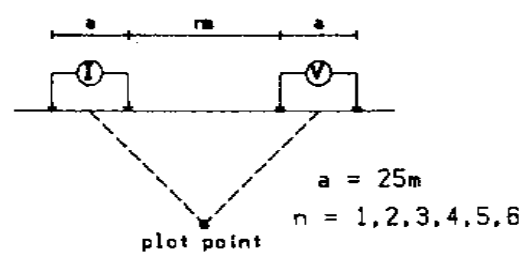
17,805

TOPOGRAPHY

METAL FACTOR
(ip/res * 1000)

Line 5000 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Filtered Profiles

Resistivity	-----	filter	*
Polarization	=====		**
Metal Factor	-----		***

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : PHOENIX
Frequency : 0.25/4.0 Hz
Operator : WK/SK

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Pronounced resistivity increase
- ▼ Pronounced resistivity decrease

NATIONS PROJECT

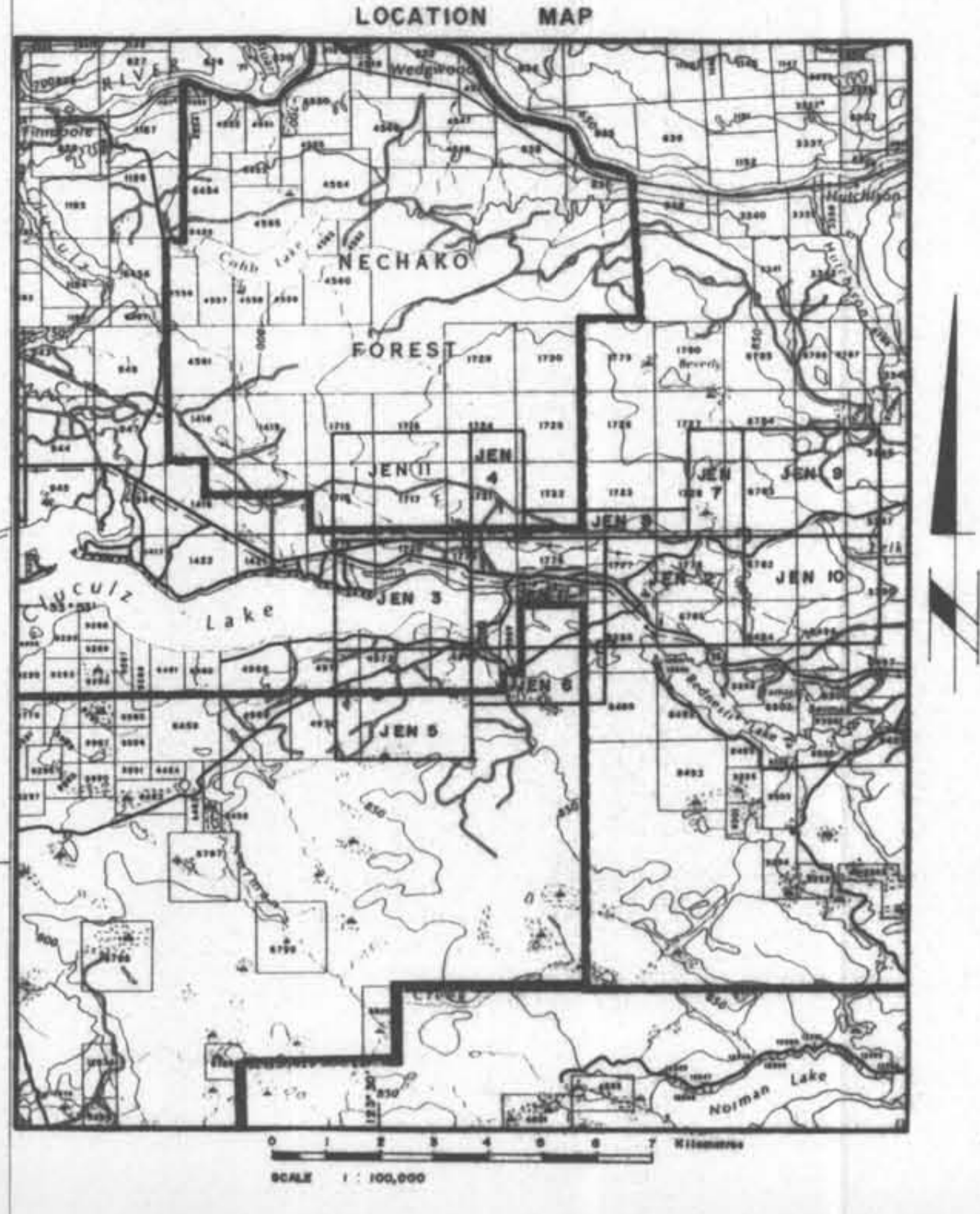
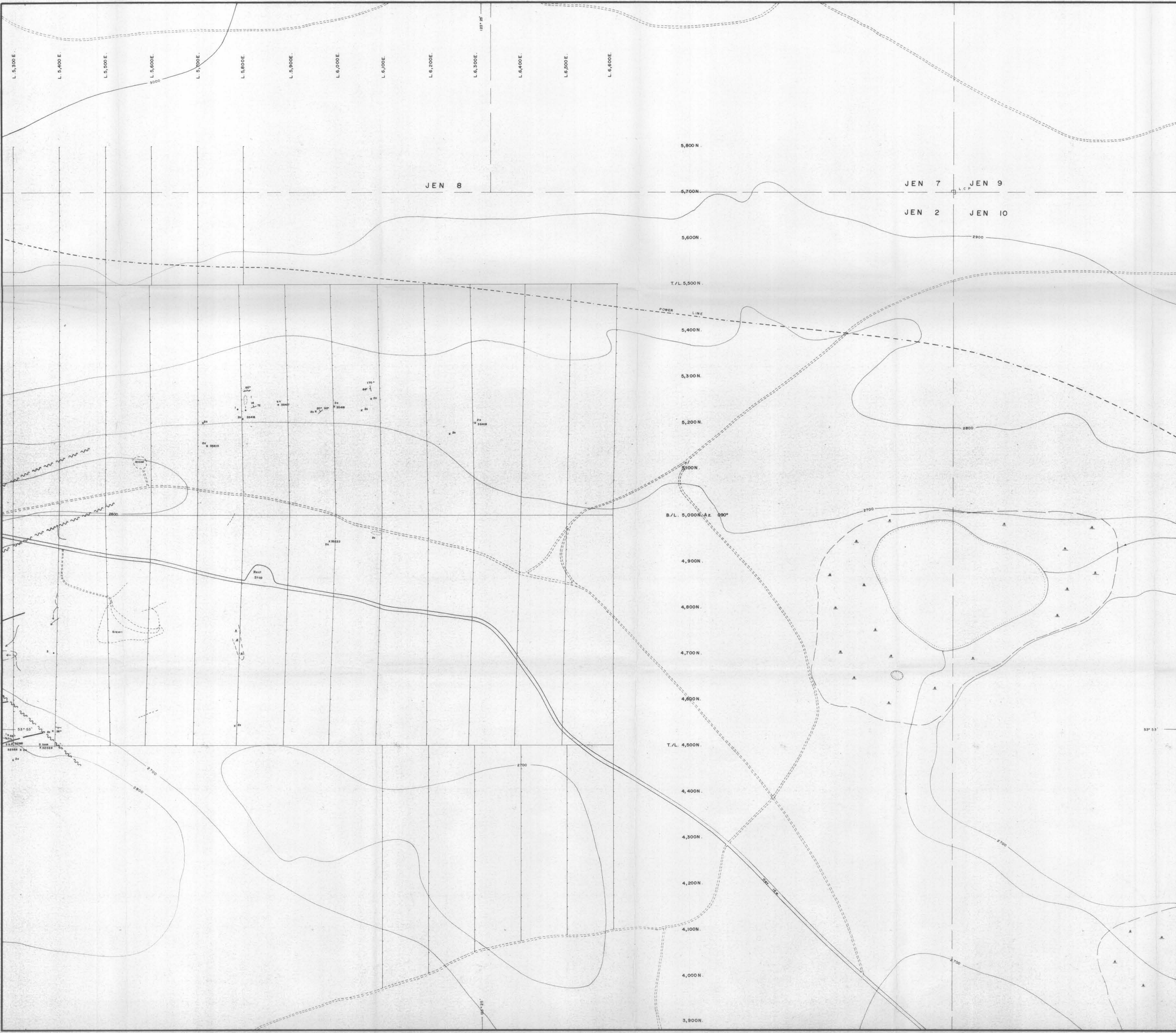
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Line 5000 E
C.B.C DISTRICT

Date: 88/06/20 N.T.S
Interpretation by: L. Bradish
Scale: 1 : 2500

n o r a n d a

FIG. 15

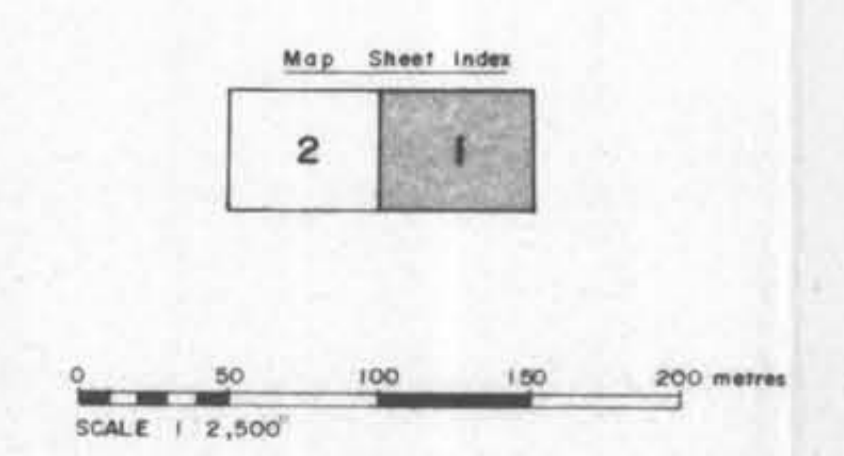


LEGEND

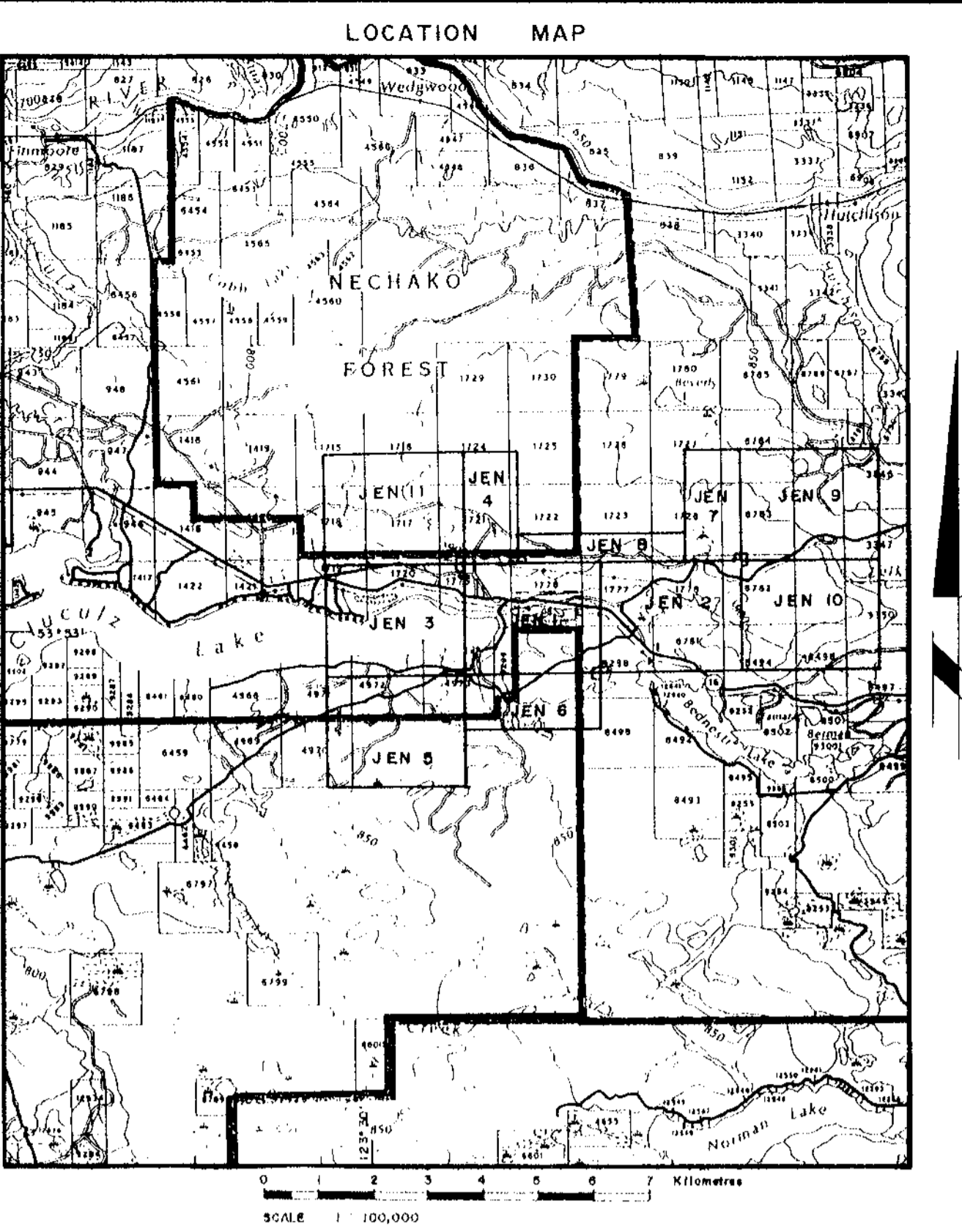
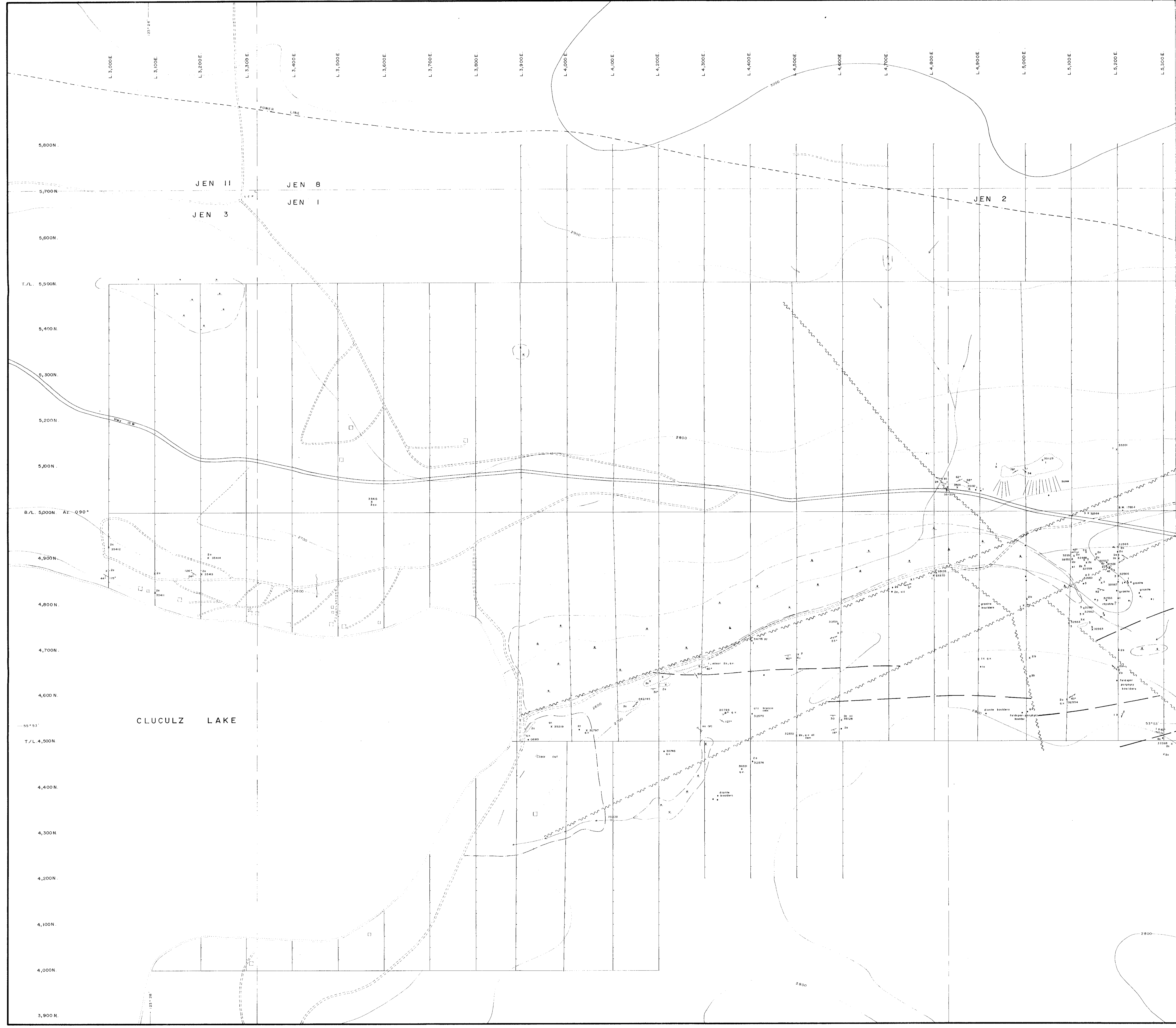
- ROCK TYPES:**
- 1 ANDESITE: pale to light green buff weathering, massive to strongly foliated, 1-2% disseminated pyrite, weak to moderate carbonate alteration.
 - 2 PHYLLITE: a) light to dark grey, well foliated with 0-25% cherty laminations, weakly to moderately graphitic; b) calcareous, dark grey phyllite (massive)
 - 3 LEPTANITE: buff to brown, with minor light green, quartz, ankerite and malapelite altered rock.
- SYMBOLS:**
- swamp
 - lake
 - claim post
 - clear-cut
 - blazed, flagged or cut line
 - logging road
 - Cabins
 - Trench
 - Outcrop: large, small
 - Rock sample location (bedrock)
 - Rock sample location (float)
 - strike and dip of bedding
 - strike and dip of contact
 - strike and dip to foliation or shearing
 - strike and dip of jointing
 - Geological contact, defined
 - Geological contact, inferred
 - Geological contact, assumed
 - Linear structure
 - Fault

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	GEOLOGY MAP	
PROJ. No. 852	SURVEY BY: C.C. B.D.	DATE: JUNE 1958
N.T.S. 338/14	DRAWN BY: S.H.B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 3	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	



LEGEND

- ROCK TYPES:**
- 1 ANDESITE: pale to light green buff weathering, massive to strongly foliated, 1-2% disseminated pyrite, weak to moderate carbonate alteration.
 - 2 PHYLLITE: (a) light to dark grey, well foliated with 0-25% chlorite laminae, mostly to moderately argillitic (marble?)
 - 3 GNEISS: buff to brown, with minor light green, quartz, muscovite and sericite altered rock.
- SYMBOLS:**
- swamp
 - lake
 - claim post
 - clear-cut
 - blazed, flagged or out line
 - jogging road
 - cabin
 - trench
 - Outcrop: large, small
 - Rock sample location (checkrock)
 - Rock sample location (float)
 - strike and dip of bedding
 - strike and dip of contact
 - strike and dip to foliation or shearing
 - strike and dip of jointing
 - Geological contact, defined
 - Geological contact, inferred
 - Geological contact, assumed
 - Linear structure
 - Point

- AF - Amphibolite** **AN - andesite**
AL - albite **AM - amphibole**
AR - andesite **AS - andesite**
AT - andesite **AX - andesite**
BA - basalt **BB - basalt**
BC - basalt **BD - basalt**
BE - basalt **BF - basalt**
BG - basalt **BH - basalt**
BI - basalt **BJ - basalt**
BK - basalt **BL - basalt**
BM - basalt **BN - basalt**
BO - basalt **BP - basalt**
BQ - basalt **BR - basalt**
BS - basalt **BT - basalt**
BU - basalt **BV - basalt**
BW - basalt **BX - basalt**
BY - basalt **BZ - basalt**
CA - basalt **CB - basalt**
CC - basalt **CD - basalt**
CE - basalt **CF - basalt**
CG - basalt **CH - basalt**
CI - basalt **CJ - basalt**
CK - basalt **CL - basalt**
CM - basalt **CN - basalt**
CO - basalt **CP - basalt**
CQ - basalt **CR - basalt**
CS - basalt **CT - basalt**
CU - basalt **CV - basalt**
CV - basalt **CW - basalt**
CX - basalt **CY - basalt**
CA - basalt **CB - basalt**

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

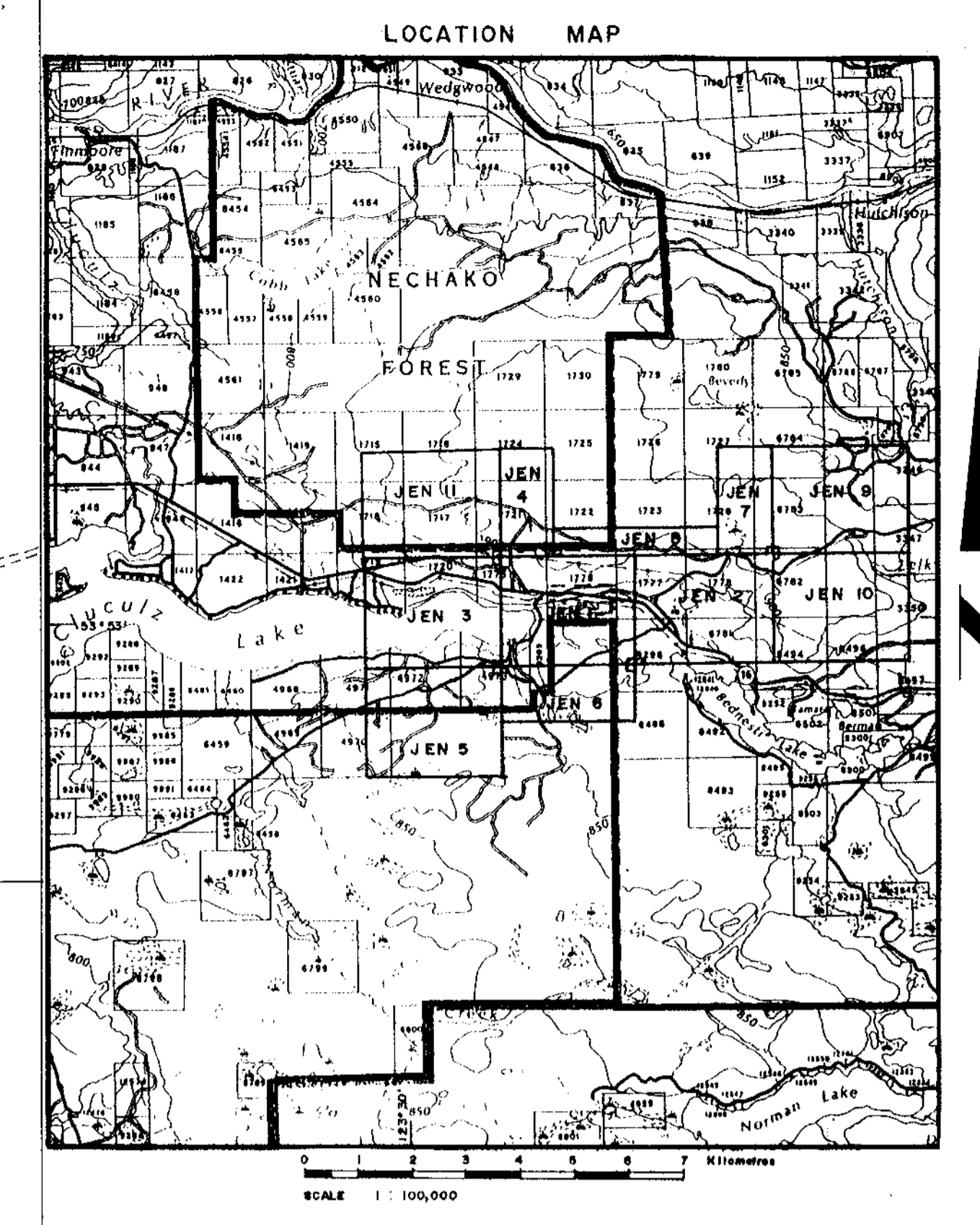
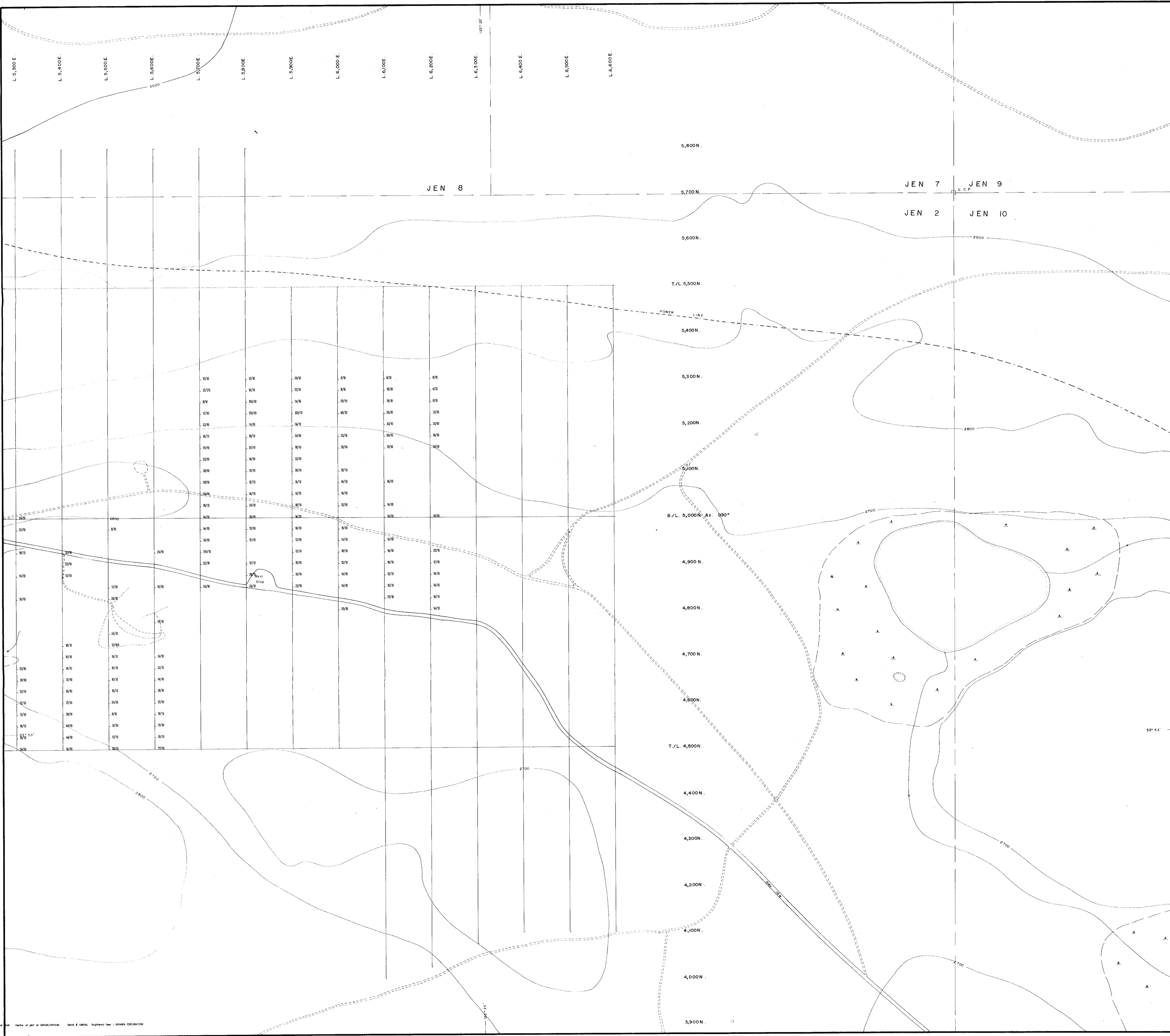
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Map Sheet Index

2	1
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0 50 100 150 200 meters
SCALE 1:2,500

REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	GEOLOGY MAP	
PROJ. No. 25C	SURVEY BY: C.C. B.D.	DATE: JUNE, 1988
DWG. No.	DRAWN BY: S.R.H.	SCALE: 1:2,500
FIG. 4	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	

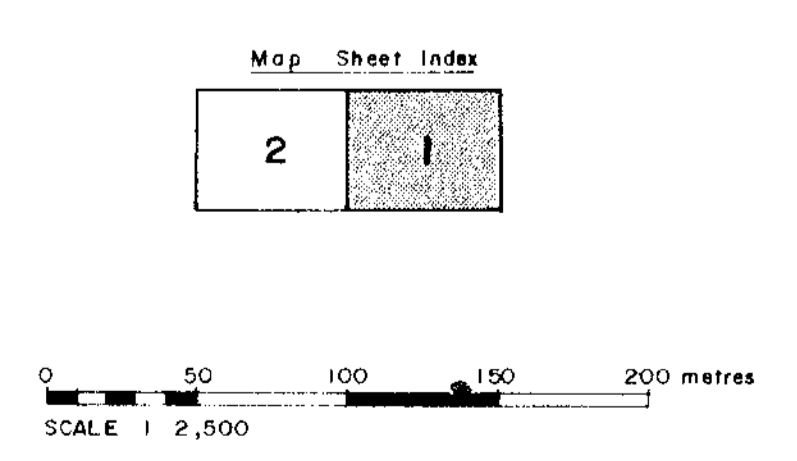


LEGEND

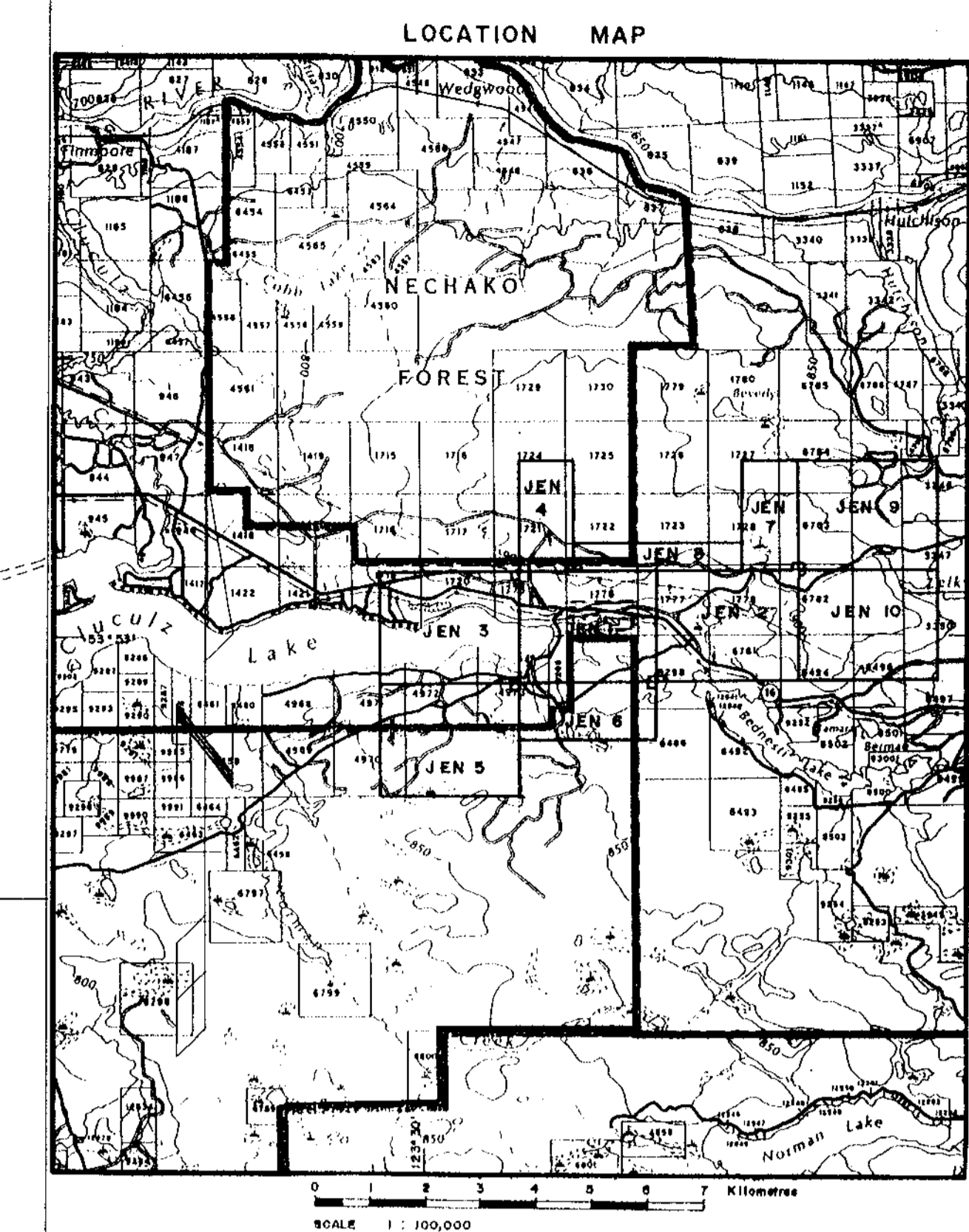
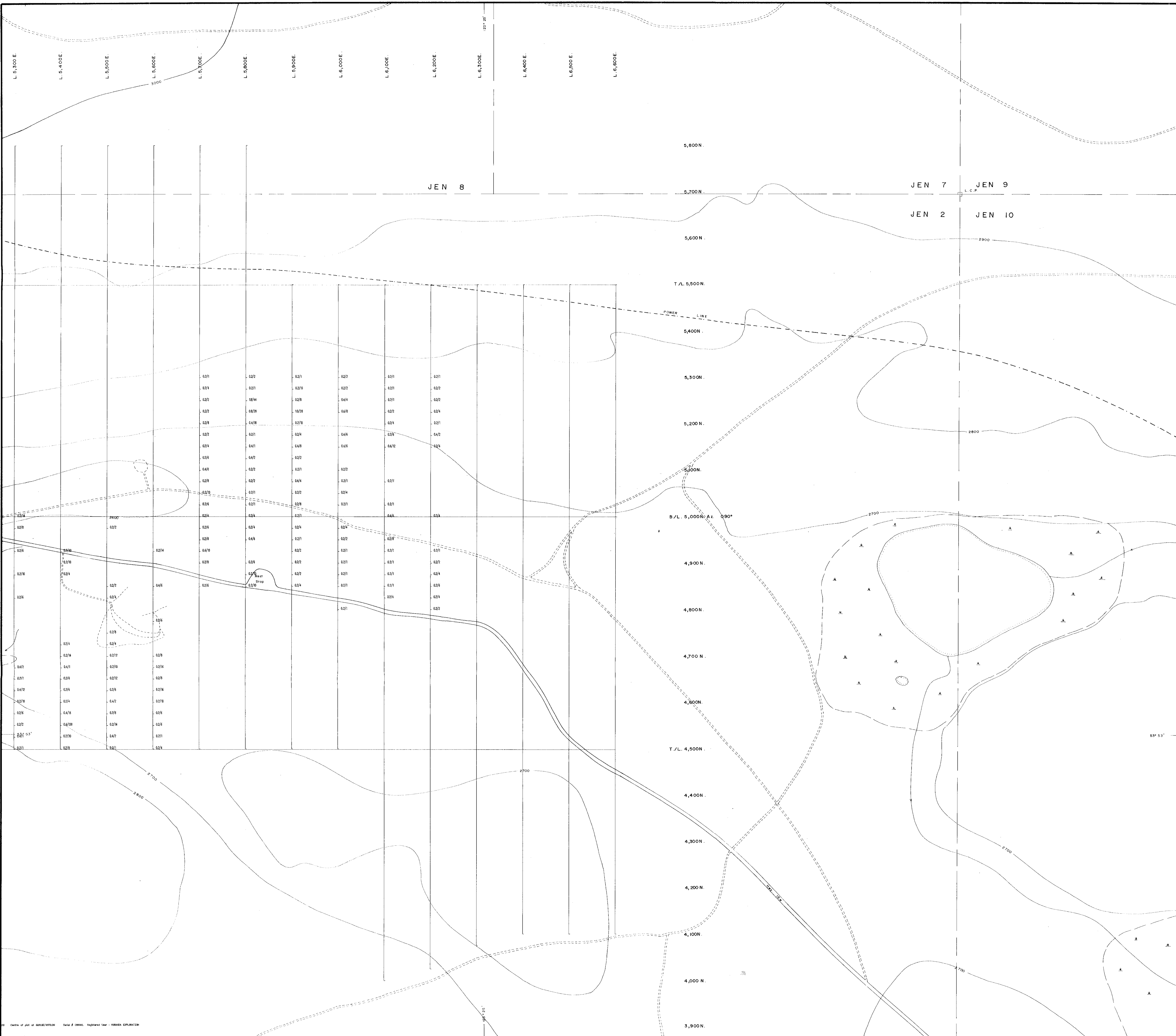
30/70 Soil Geochem Survey Cu (ppm) / Au (ppb)

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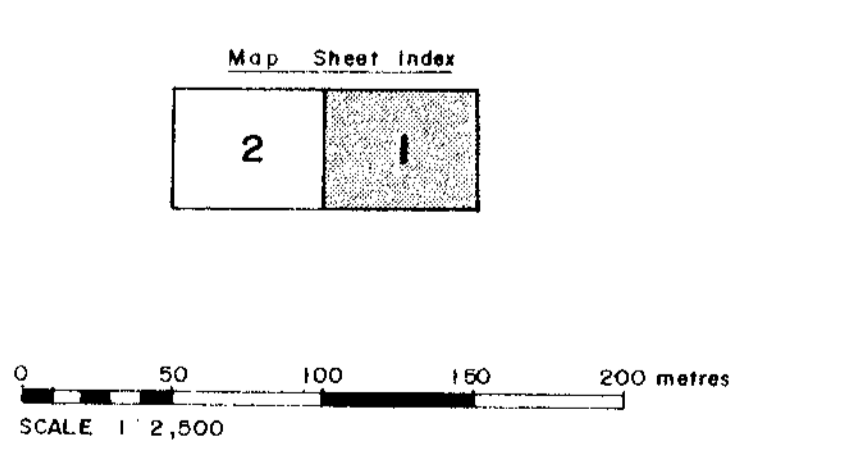
REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY	
	Cu (ppm) / Au (ppb)	
PROJ. No. 352	SURVEY BY: S.H., R.H.	DATE: JUNE, 1988
NTS. 932/14	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 5	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	



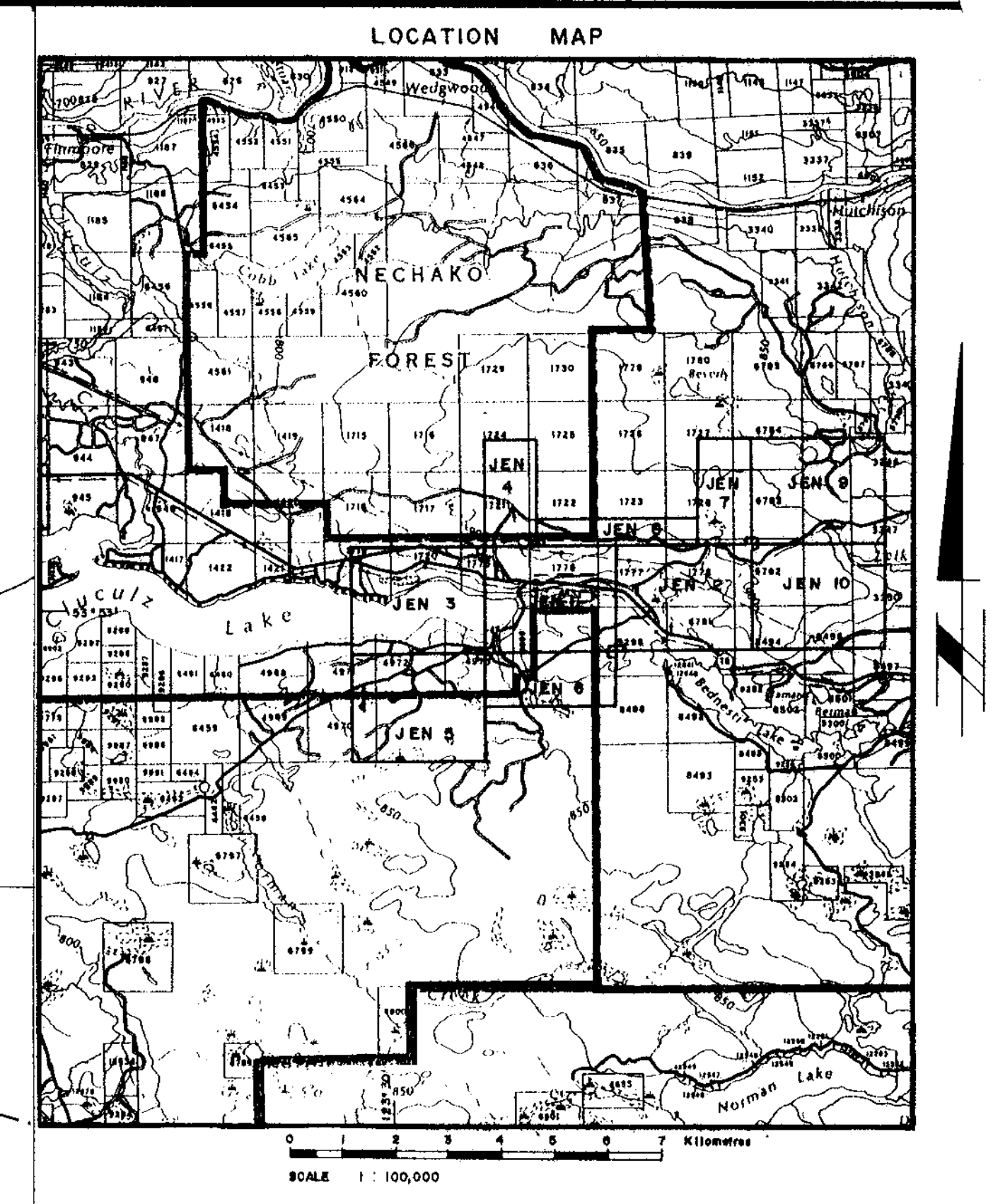
LEGEND

Soil Geochem Survey Ag(ppm)/As(ppm)

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REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY	
	Ag / As (ppm)	
PROJ. No. 252	SURVEY BY: S.H. R.H.	DATE: JUNE, 1988
N.T.S. 930/14	DRAWN BY: S.M.B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 7	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	



LEGEND

□ 0.278 Soil Geochem Survey Ag(ppm)/As(ppm)

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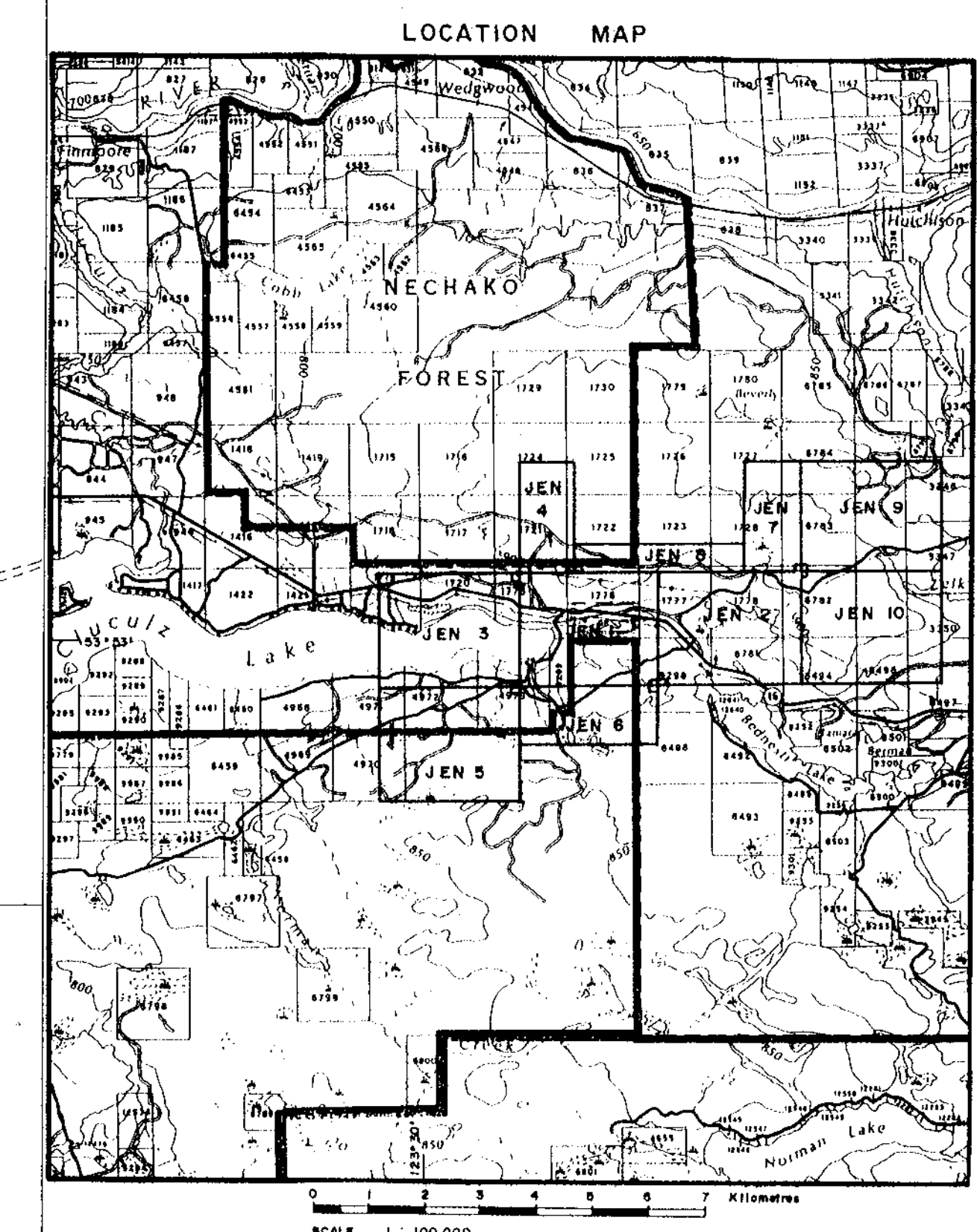
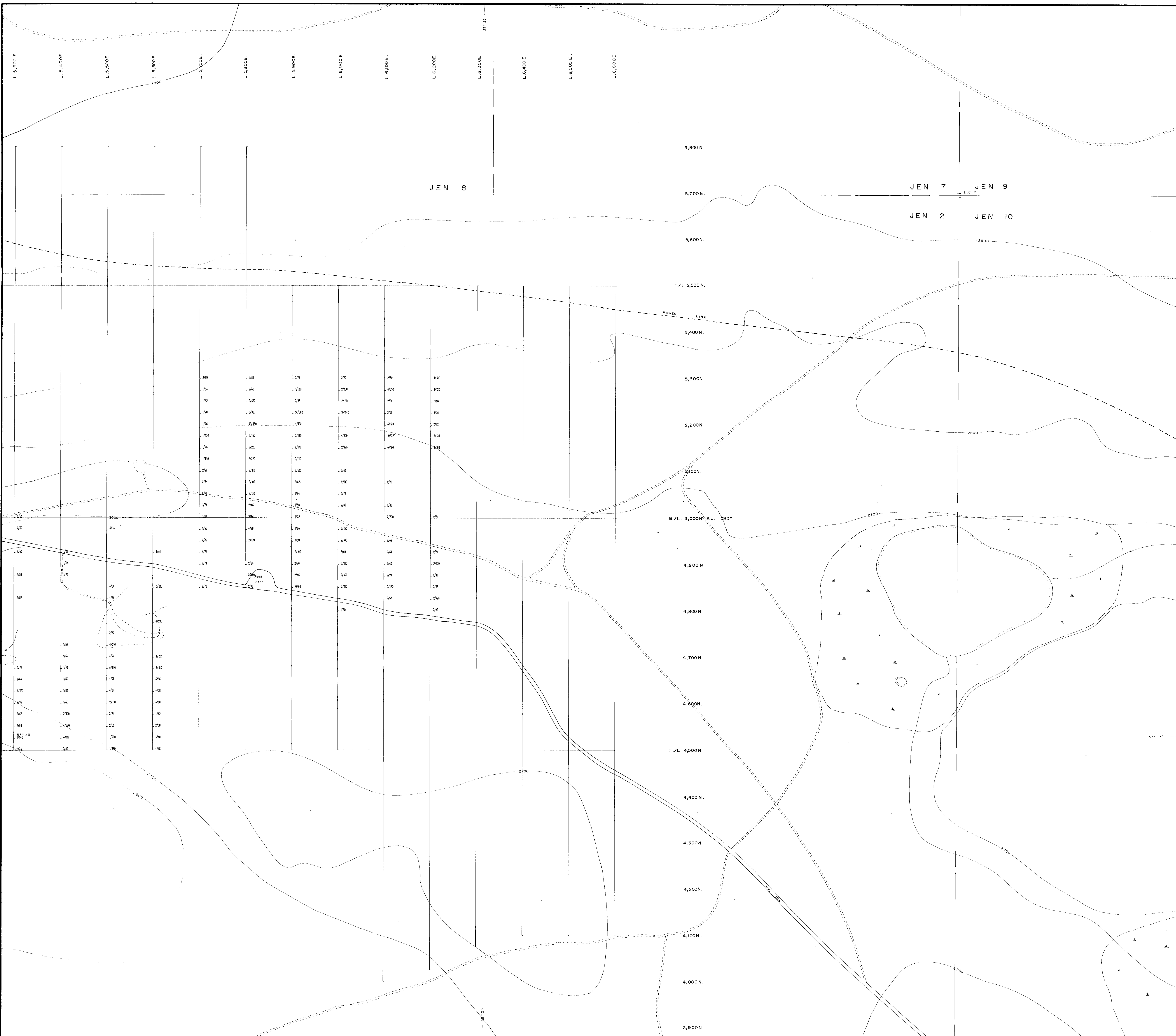
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Map Sheet 108m

2 1

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE: 1:2,500

REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY	
	Ag / As (ppm)	
PROJ. No. 252	SURVEY BY: B.H., R.H.	DATE: JUNE, 1988
NTS: 936/M	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:2,500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 8	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	



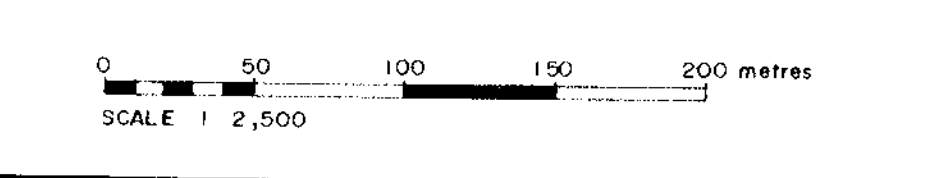
LEGEND

2.748 Soil Geochem Survey Pb / Zn (ppm)

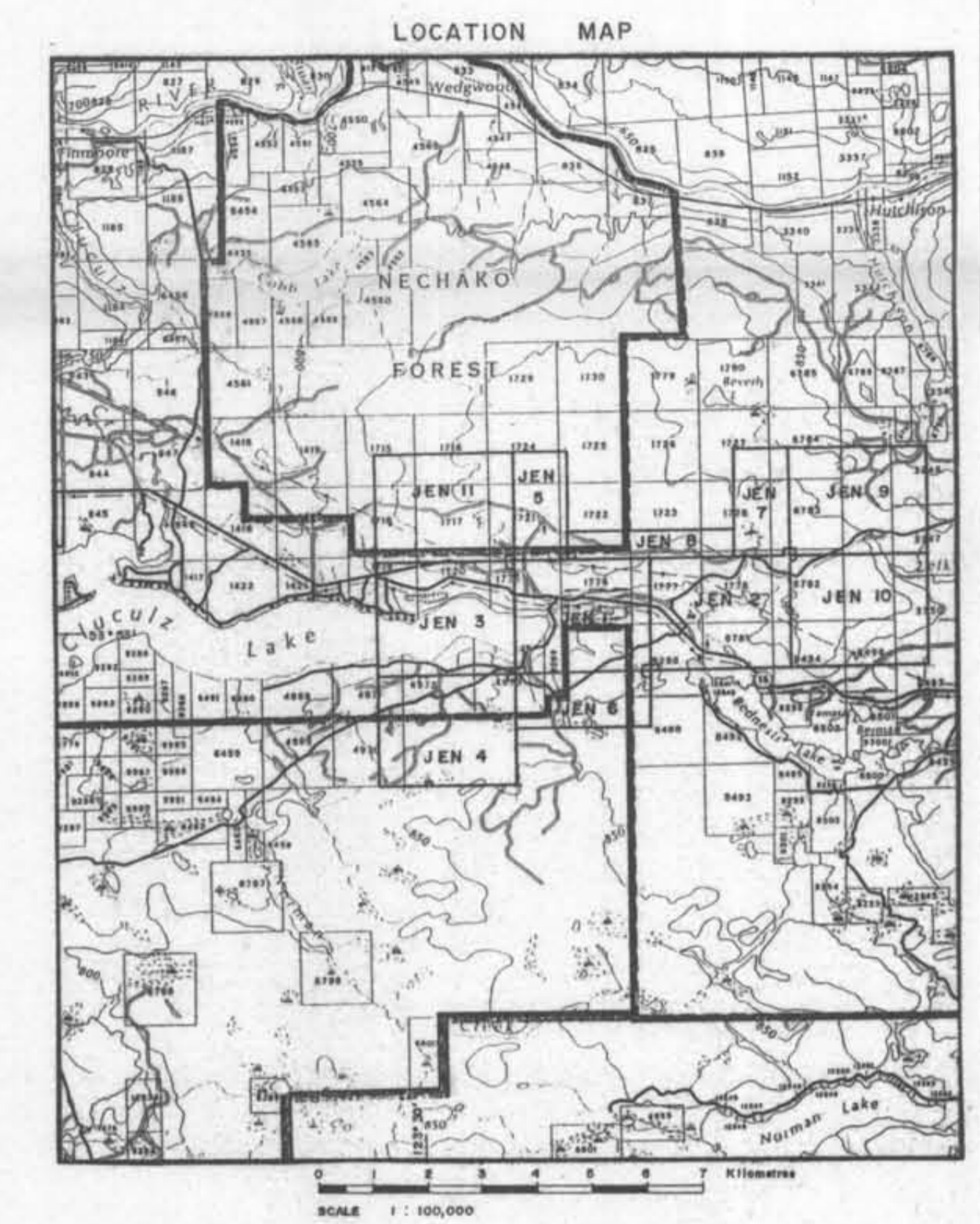
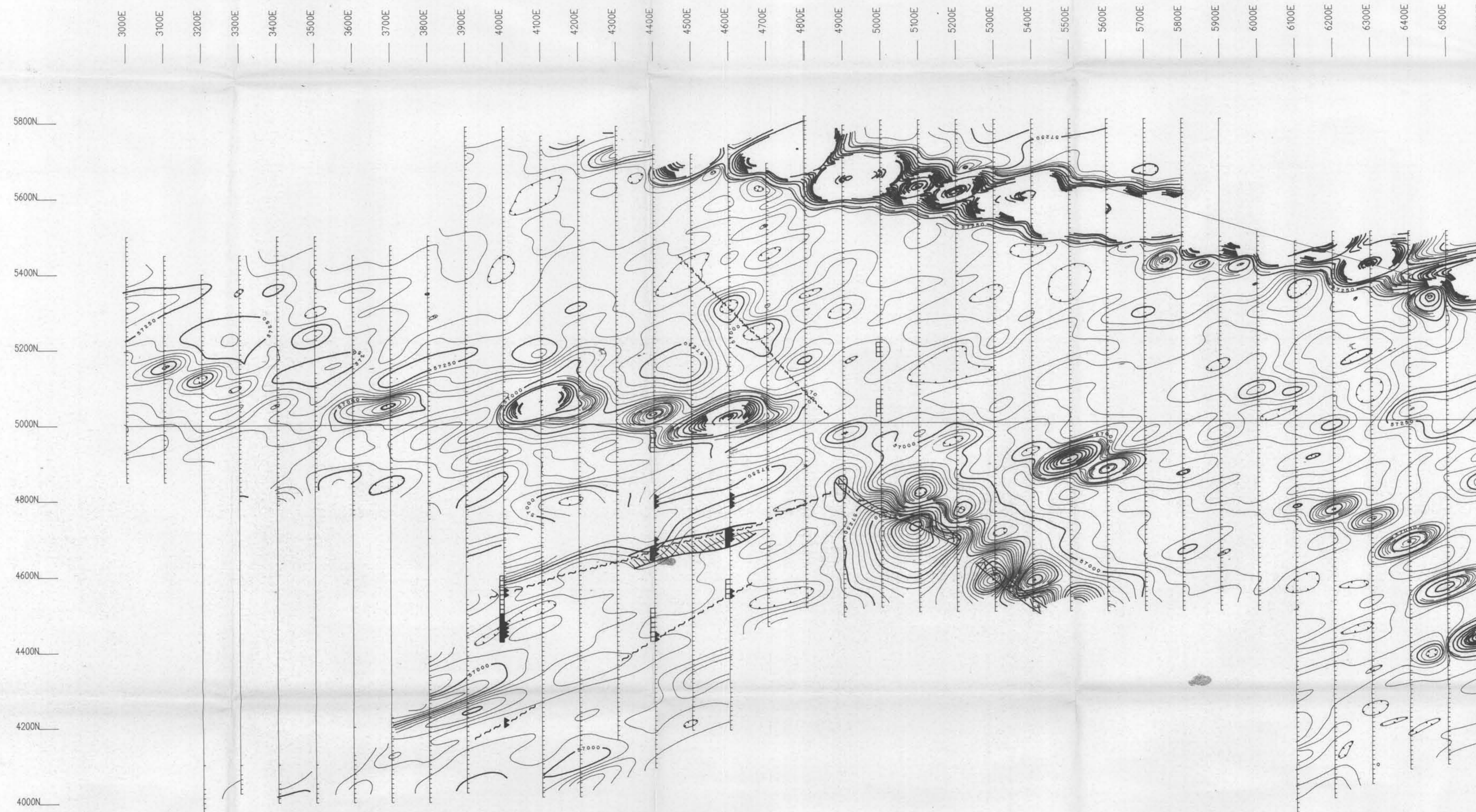
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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2 1



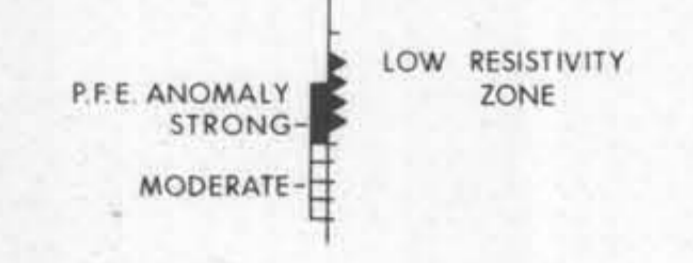
REVISED	NATION RIVER OPTION	
	JEN CLAIMS	
	SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY	
	Pb / Zn (ppm)	
PROJ. No. 252	SURVEY BY: B. H. R. H.	DATE: JUNE, 1988
N.Y.S. 935/14	DRAWN BY: S. K. B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 9	OFFICE: MINSC. GEORGE, B.C.	



BASELINE 90°

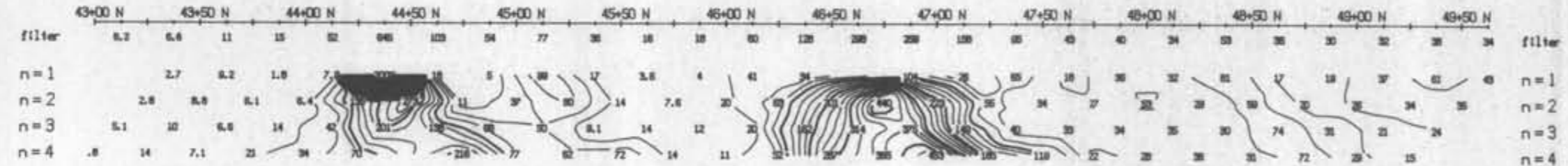
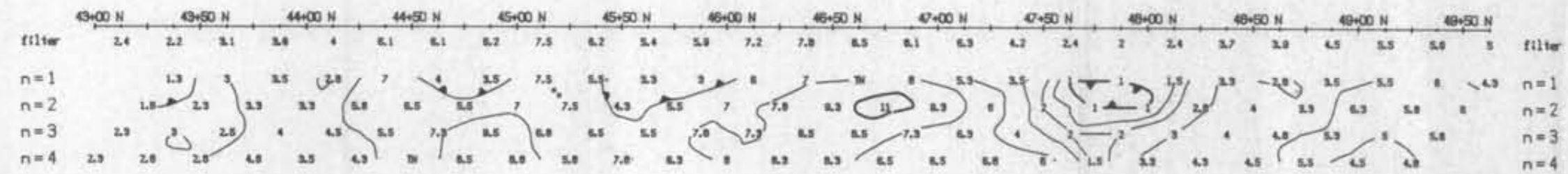
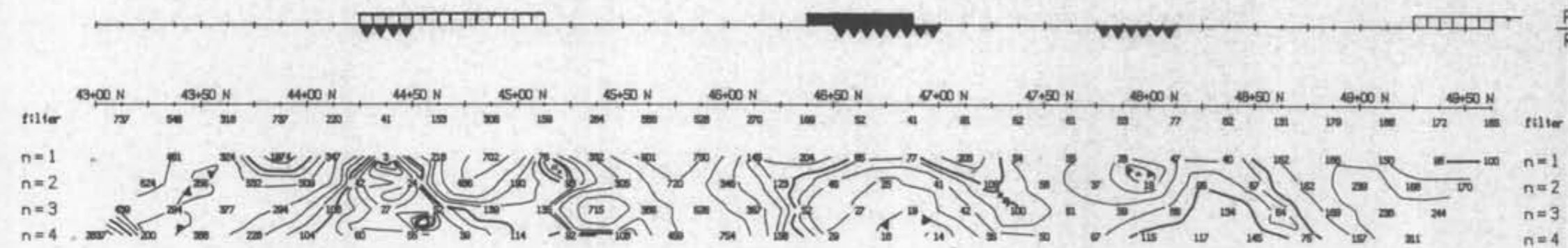
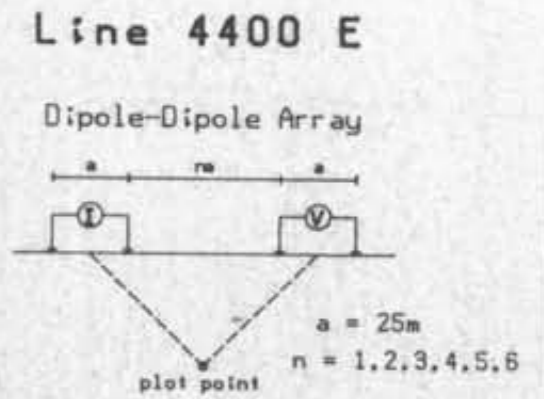
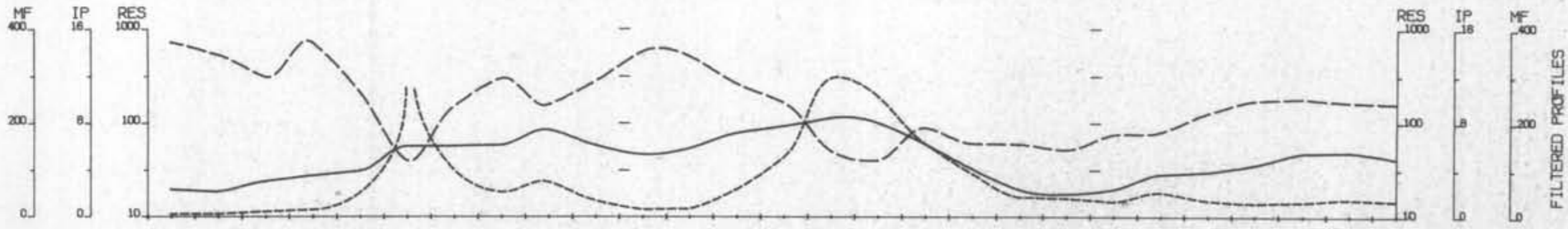
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Instrument	: OMC +
Field	: TOTAL
Datum	: 66 m
Contour Interval	: 50 m
Conductor Axis	:

NATION RIVER GRID	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
PROJECT: NATION RIVER PROJECT	PROJECT #: 252
BASELINE AZIMUTH: 90 Deg.	
SCALE = 1:5000	DATE: 6/88
SURVEY BY: W.K.	NTS:
FILE: M252M	
FIG. 11 NORANDA EXPLORATION	



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 RESISTIVITY
 PFE (%)
 TOPOGRAPHY
 METAL FACTOR
 (ip/res * 1000)

Filtered Profiles

Resistivity ——— filter *
 Polarization ——— **
 Metal Factor ——— ***

Logarithmic Contours: 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...

Instrument : PHOENIX
 Frequency : 0.25/4.0 Hz
 Operator : WK\SK

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- Moderate increase in polarization
- Pronounced resistivity increase
- ▼ Pronounced resistivity decrease

NATIONS PROJECT

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Line 4400 E
C.B.C DISTRICT

Date: 88/06/20 N.T.S.
 Interpretation by: L. Bradish
 Scale: 1 : 2500

FIG. 13

n o r a n d a