

RECEIVED

JAN 11 2002

Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

ON THE

LATCH CLAIM GROUP

(LATCH 1 & 2)

LOCATED IN THE

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE 50 01'; LONGITUDE 121 36'

NTS: 9214E

(BCGS: 092104E)

REPORT BY

**D.G. CARDINAL, P.GEO., F.G.A.C.
CARDINAL GEOCONSULTING LTD.**

**65661 BIRCHTREES DRIVE
HOPE, BC VOX 1L1**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

GEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

DECEMBER 29, 2001

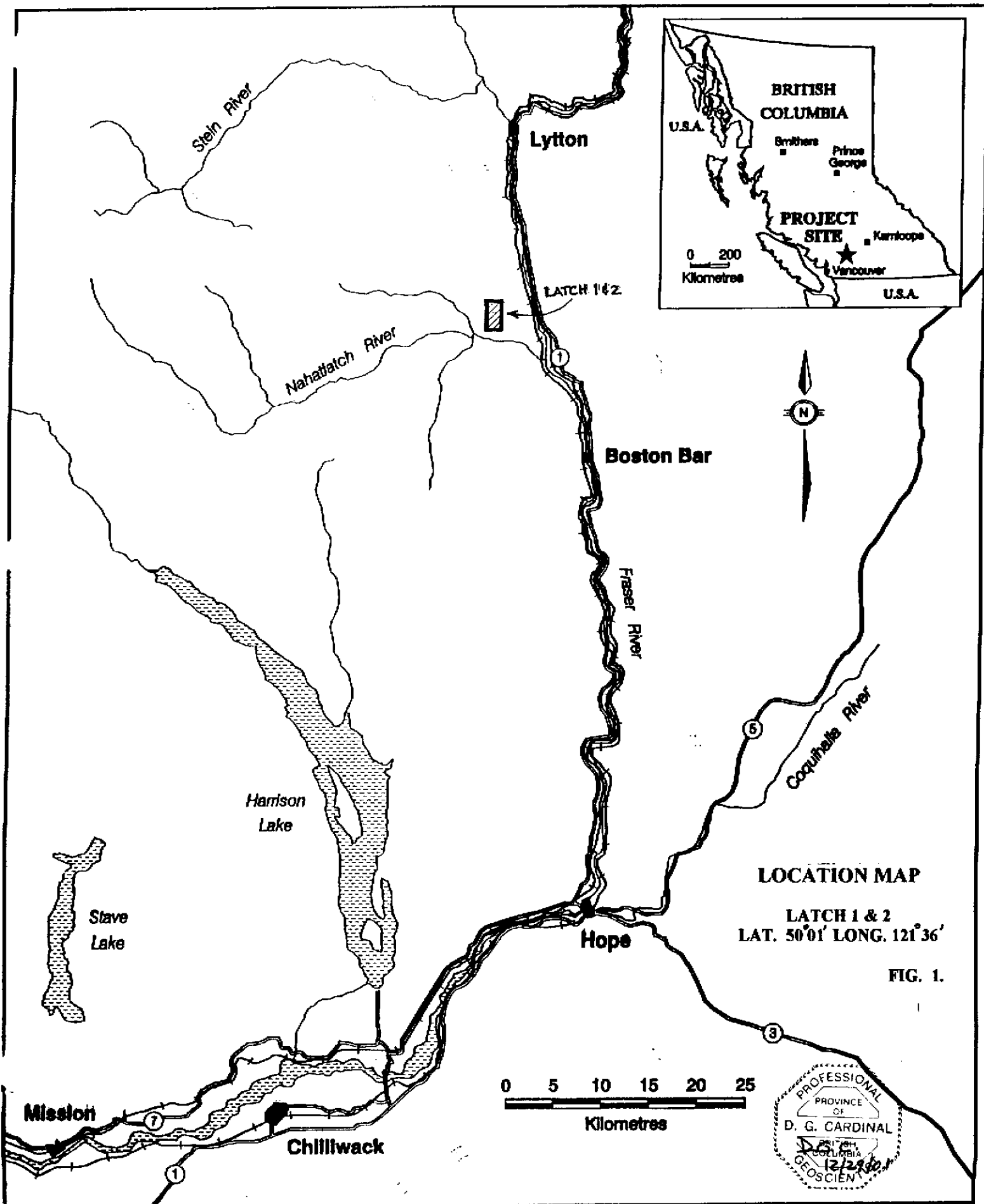
26,739



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
A. INTRODUCTION	1
B. LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
C. CLAIM INFORMATION	2
D. BRIEF BACKGROUND	3
E. FIELD PROCEDURES	4
F. GEOLOGY	4
F.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
F.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
G. CONCLUSION	6
H. COST STATEMENT	7
I. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE	8
J. REFERENCES	9

- FIGURES:**
- 1. LOCATION MAP**
 - 2. CLAIMS MAP**
 - 3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY**
 - 4. PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

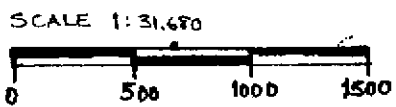
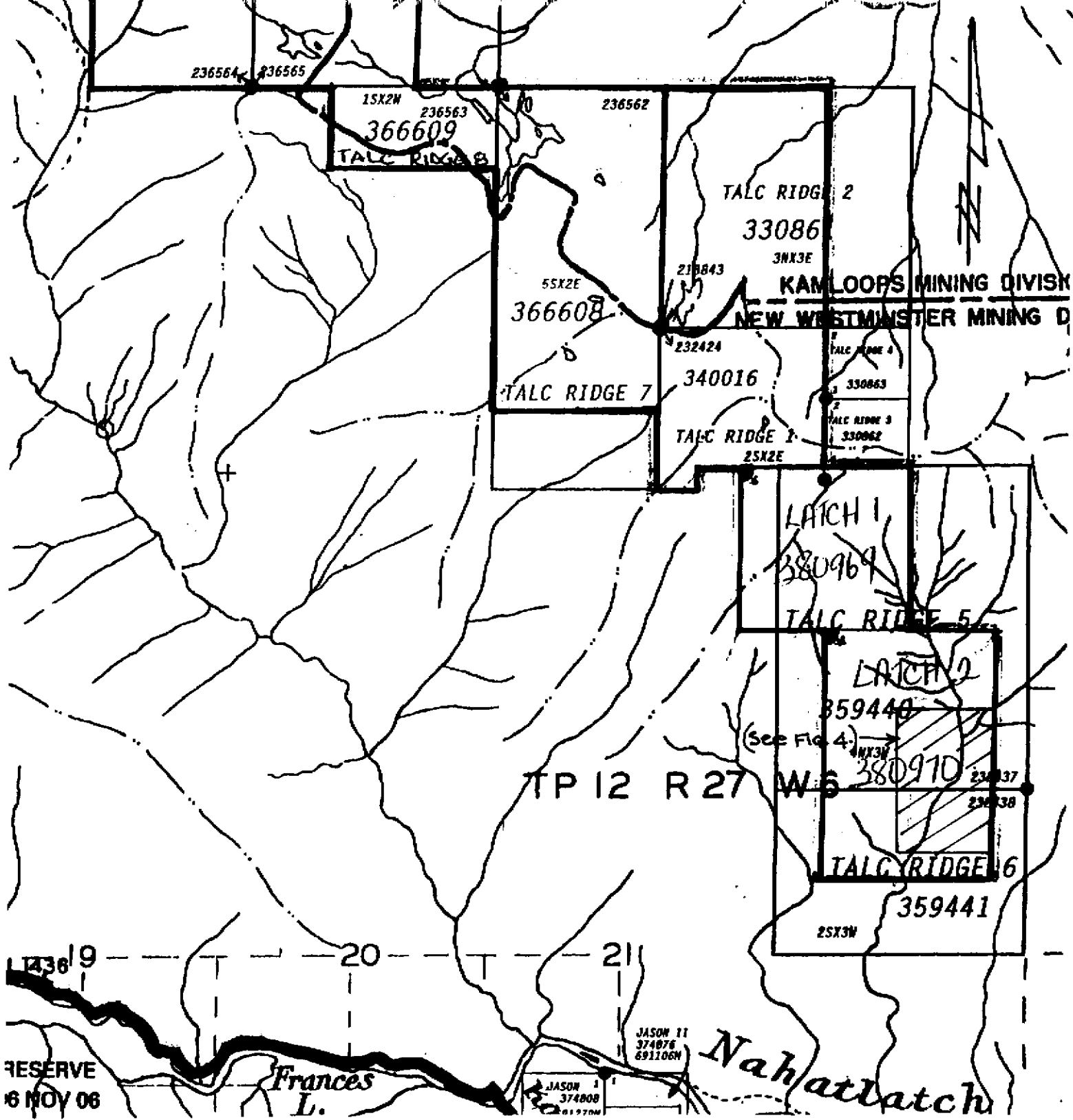


A. INTRODUCTION

The Latch 1 and 2 mineral claims straddle the southeastern extension of the Kwoiek Creek Fault-serpentine belt. They also cover a mineral occurrence containing anomalous amounts of gold.

The claims are part of a larger group of contiguous mineral claims known as the Talc Ridge group. The group covers several known deposits of talc-magnesite.

The author conducted a brief (3 days) geological reconnaissance survey over the claims for assessment work purposes and is filed under Statement of Work Event No. 3172128. This report documents the work and is submitted pursuant to Section 33(1) of the Mineral Tenure Act.



CLAIMS MAP

LATCH 1 & 2

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

MAP 092104E

UTM ZONE 10 Fig. 2.

B. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are situated along north slopes of the Nahatlatch River valley in southwestern BC. They are about 20 kilometres northwest of the communities of Boston Bar and North Bend. Both communities are easily accessible with Boston Bar sitting along the Trans Canada Highway located 65 km north of the town of Hope

The claims can be reached from North Bend on an all season secondary access road, which leads to the Nahatlatch River. At 14.5 km the road splits and the Nahatlatch Lookout Forestry access road is taken heading northerly for additional 8 km to the old fire lookout. From this point a very rough 4-wheel drive access road heading westerly leads 3 km to the claims. However, due to the extensive tree blow-downs, the last 3 km to the claim site is presently only accessible by foot.

C. CLAIMS INFORMATION

The Latch group consists of 2 contiguous mineral claims, Latch 1 and Latch 2 totaling 10 units. The pertinent claim data is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Tenure</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>New Expiry Date</u>
Latch 1	380969	4	October 3, 2002
Latch 2	380970	6	October 4, 2002

The claims are located within the New Westminster Mining Division at co-ordinates: Latitude 50 01 and Longitude 121 36 . They are grouped under Notice to Group/CAD Event Number 3172127.

D. BRIEF BACKGROUND

Historically, the ground covered by the claims has experienced limited mineral exploration activity. Gold mineralization was first reported on the Latch 2 claim in 1936 by the GSC. During this period prospectors had discovered a gold-bearing structure and limited work had taken place. In 1973-74 parts of the serpentine belt extending northwest of the claims was explored for nickel.

Between 1983-85, Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Ltd. conducted a series of exploration programs over the known auriferous-bearing structure initially discovered by the prospectors in the 1930s. Hudson Bay also carried out limited diamond drilling, which encountered skarniferous alteration with associated gold values.

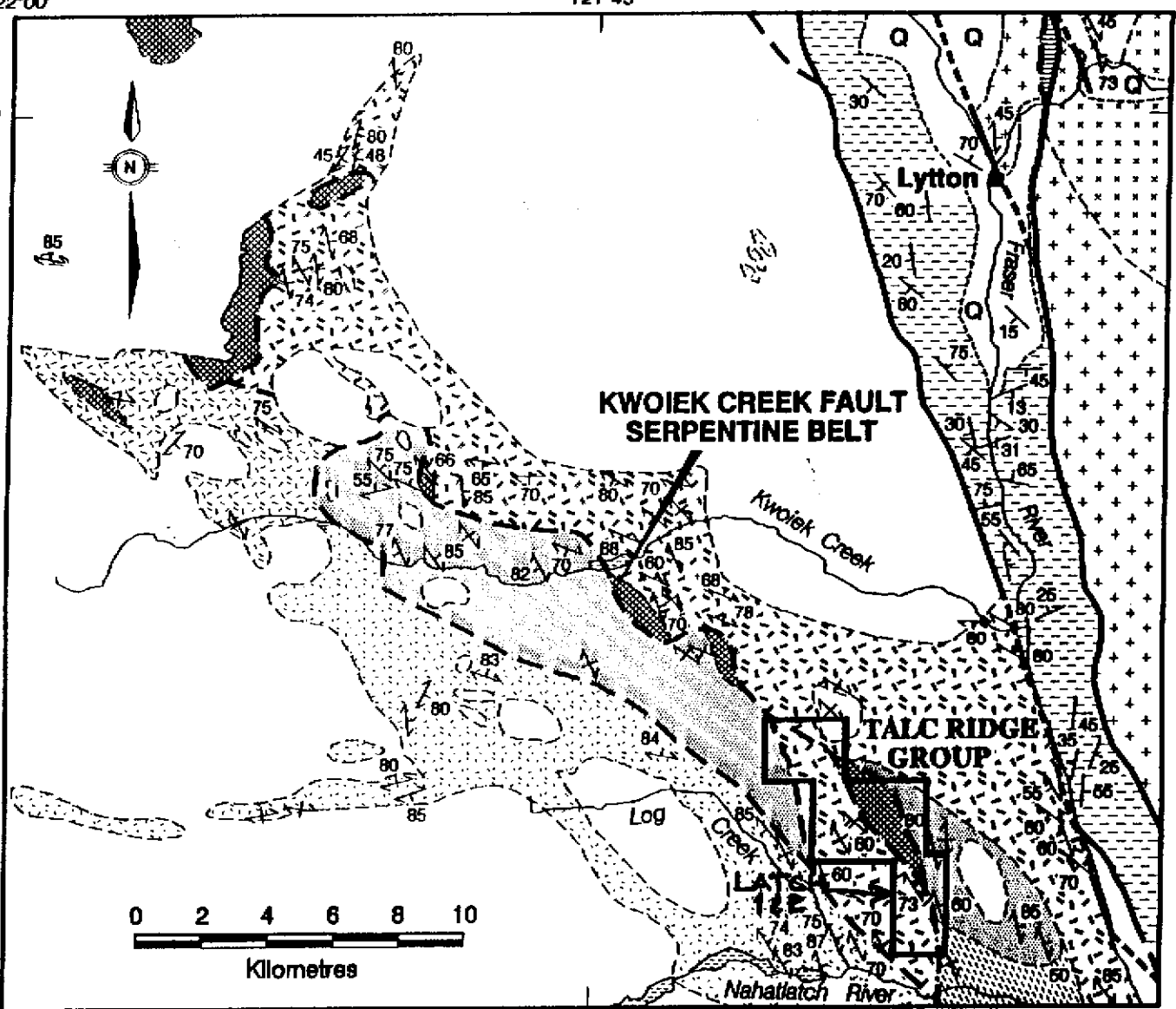
Between 1990-94, Highland Talc Minerals Ltd. discovered a series of talc-magnesite deposits along the serpentine belt. Two deposits, the North and South deposits were explored in detail. The South deposit was drilled (19 holes) and contains an indicated resource of 20 million tonnes of talc and magnesite, averaging 55-60% and 35-40% respectively.

In October 2000, the Talc Ridge 5 & 6 claims covering the anomalous gold-bearing structure expired, the author re-staked the area as Latch 1 and 2. The Latch claims are contiguous and form part of the Talc Ridge group, which extend to the northwest and the above-noted talc-magnesite deposits.

122°00'

121°45'

50°15'



50°00'

LEGEND

- Q** Quaternary alluvium
- CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY**
- Garnet-biotite, kyanite and sillimanite schist, local amphibolite**
- LATE CRETACEOUS**
- Granodiorite, quartz monzonite
- MIDDLE AND LATE CRETACEOUS**
- Chert-grain sandstone and conglomerate
- EARLY AND MIDDLE CRETACEOUS**
- Jackass Mtn Group: sandstone, argillite, conglomerate
- JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS**
- Relay Mtn Group: phyllite, semischist, local conglomerate
- EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC**
- Lechar Group: argillite, slate, sandstone, tuff
- TRIASSIC AND/OR JURASSIC**
- Mount Lytton Complex: chlorite
- Mount Lytton Complex: granodiorite

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC

- Bridge River Complex: lower greenschist facies phyllite, quartzose phyllite, siliceous and chlorite schist
- Bridge River Complex: upper greenschist - lower amphibolite facies siliceous schist, actinolite schist, local biotite-garnet schist, commonly containing concordant and cross-cutting Eocene kiale dikes and sills
- Ultramafic rock, local gabbro
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate or assumed)
- Bedding, type known (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage foliation (inclined, vertical, unknown)
- Fault (defined and approximate) (assumed) (extension beneath drift)



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

LATCH 1 & 2

FIG. 3.

E. FIELD PROCEDURES

The field crew included a geologist and a field assistant. The reconnaissance surveys were carried out between September 15th to 17th, 2001. The old fire lookout tower was utilized as a temporary base camp. From camp the survey site was accessed by foot a 3km hike.

A 1:20,000 air photograph and 1:20,000 forestry map supplied by the local logging companies were used to construct a 1:5000 scale bedrock geology map. An unnamed creek, which runs north-south and empties into the Nahatlatch River, lends itself some good rock exposure. Much of mapping along this creek was carried out between elevations 700-1060 metres. The creek also partly exposes a well mineralized structure previously sampled by other companies and known to contain anomalous gold values.

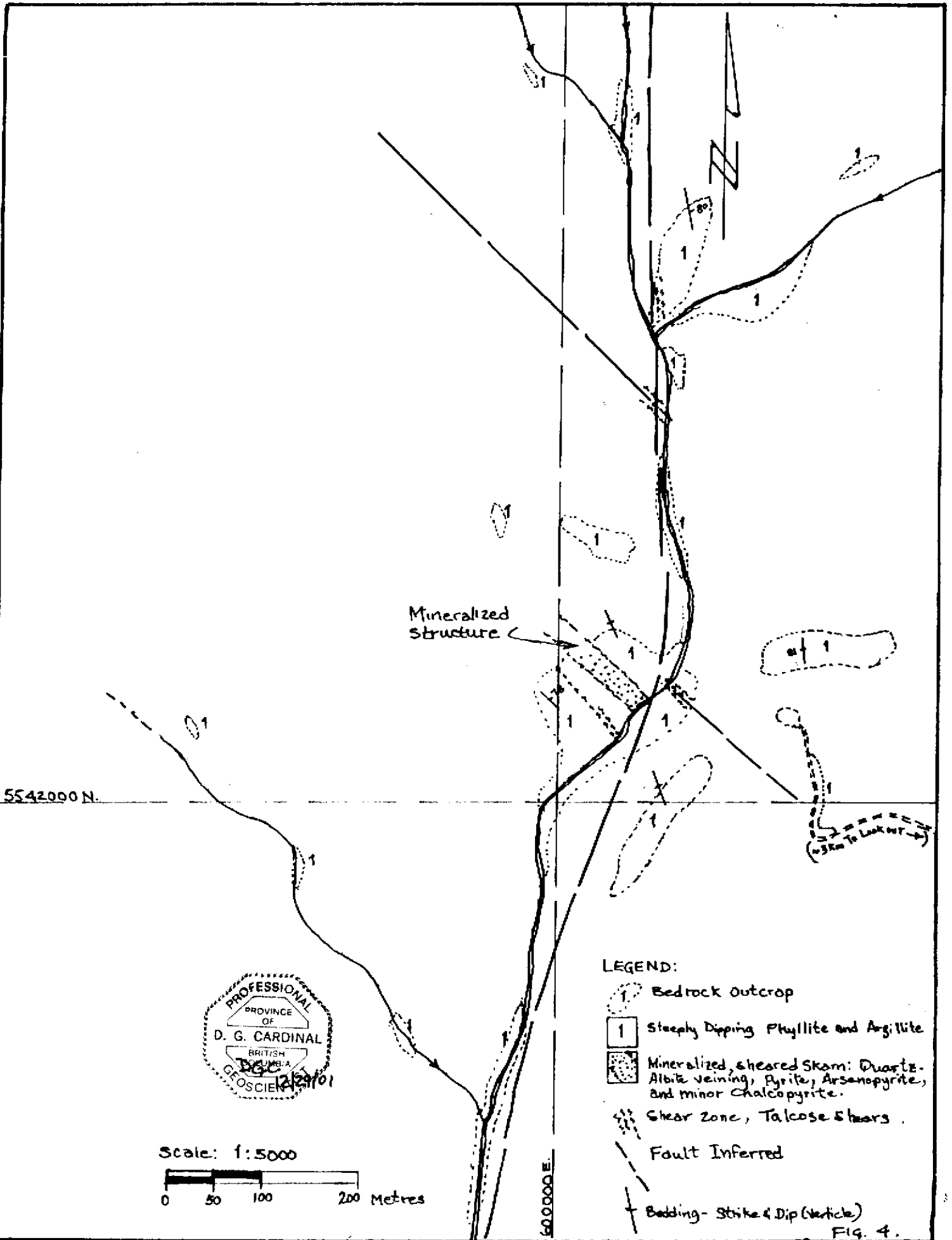
Over a period of 3 days the creek was traversed and most major rock outs mapped. For ground control, both a brunton compass, altimetre, hip chain and sunto clinometre were used.

F. GEOLOGY

F.1 Regional Geology

The geological setting is comprised of a regional northwest-southeast trending structure referred to as the Kwoiek Creek Fault. The fault system is traceable for some 30 kilometres along strike. It is represented by a semi-continuous belt of serpentinized ultramafic rock. The serpentine-fault system can first be observed just south of the Nahatlatch River and west of the Fraser River. It then trends northwesterly, truncating in the Skihist Mountain area at the headwaters of North Fork Kwoiek creek.

The Kwoiek Creek-serpentine fault separates 2 lithological and tectonic assemblages. To the east is the Bridge River Group Complex of Permian to Jurassic age, which predominately consists of greenstone volcanics, chloritic phyllites and faulted serpentine lenses. To the west is the Relay Mountain Group of Jurassic to Cretaceous age, comprised of thick sequence of phyllite, argillite and lessor chloritic schist. The fault system and associated lithological units are in turn partly enclosed by granitic rocks of the Coast Crystalline Belt and form a roof pendant-like setting.



F.1 Property Geology and Mineralization

The Kwoiek Creek Fault appears to extend through the property and is probably in part represented by the north-south flowing creek. The predominate rock unit mapped along the creek is comprised of steeply dipping, northwest striking phyllite and minor chloritic schist. At least 2 schistose talc shears were also mapped, which probably also represent part of the Kwoiek Creek fault system.

Near the southeastern part of Latch 2 and exposed along the northwestern slope of the creek, is a section of well exposed mineralization. The mineralized zone is about 40 metres wide and 60 metres high. The zone is hosted in altered chloritic schist and phyllite. It is displayed by a series of narrow, subparalleling, steeply dipping gossan shears. The shears are also associated with narrow (0.5m), irregular quartz-albite veins and stringers of massive arsenopyrite. Some of the quartz-albite veins carry minor disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and lessor molybdenite.

Occurring between the shears and quartz-albite veins are skarn-like replacement lenses 1-2 metres wide. The lenses are weakly to intensely altered carrying biotite, chlorite, potassic-garnetiferous silification, disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite.

G. CONCLUSION

The Latch 1 and Latch 2 mineral claims cover the southeastern extension of the Kwoiek Creek-serpentine belt.

The Latch 1 and 2 form part of a contiguous group of claims referred to as the Talc Ridge group, which extend to the northwest. The Talc Ridge group cover at least 2 known talc-magnesite deposits.

The claims are underlain predominately by steeply dipping, northwest trending phyllite and lessor chloritic schist. This rock unit hosts a mineralized zone, which approximately 40 metres wide and traceable 150 metres along strike before its masked by overburden. The zone carries sulphide mineralization including pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and lessor chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

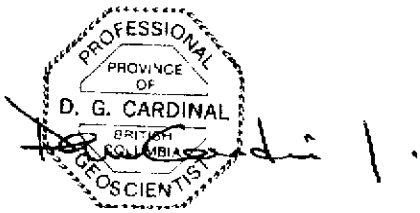
Geological reconnaissance surveys were conducted for 3 days during September 2001. The surveys were carried in order to maintain the claims in good standing and filed for assessment work credits.

H. COST STATEMENT

Geological reconnaissance surveys were conducted on the Latch 1 and 2 for 3 days between September 15th-17th, 2001. Cost breakdown is as follows:

Field Crew:	Cost
Geologist, 3 days @ \$350 per day	\$ 1,050.00
Assistant, 3 days @ \$200 per day	600.00
Field Related Expense:	
Camp, 3.5 days @ \$80 per day	280.00
4-wheel vehicle, 3 days @ \$60 per day	180.00
Report:	
Data compilation and interpretation, word processing	1,200.00
Total Expenses Incurred:	<u>\$ 3,310.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,



D.G. Cardinal, P. Geo.

I. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the municipality of Hope, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Professional Geoscientist residing at 65661 Birchtrees Drive, Hope, BC, VOX 1L1.

I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, and hold a BSc degree in Geology (1978).


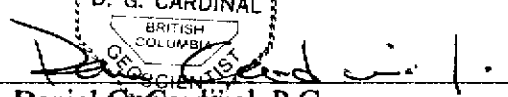
I have been practicing my profession continuously for the past 22 years.

I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (P. Geo. #18455); the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (P. Geol. #M29405) and; a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (#F4891).

I supervised and conducted the geological field surveys and I am the author of this report.

I am the registered owner of the Latch 1 and Latch 2 mineral claims.

Signed in Hope, British Columbia this 30th day of December, 2001.



Daniel G. Cardinal, P. Geo.

J. REFERENCES

Cardinal, D.G., November 1992, Geological Assessment Report on the Gold Ridge 2 and Latch 1 and 2 – Talc Mineral Claims. Assessment Report No. 2265.

----- November 1994, Assessment Report on the Talc Project – Pilot Scale Tests and Diamond Drill Programme, Talc Group. Assessment Report No. 23691

----- December 1998, A Brief Examination of A Gold-Bearing Structure On The Talc Ridge 5 & 6 Claim Group. Assessment Report No. 25780.

Chamberlain, J.A., 1973, Geological Report, "H" Claims, Nahatlatch Area, B.C., Department of Mines and Petroleum Assessment Report No. 4985.

Duffel, S. and McTaggart, K.C., 1952, Ashcroft Map Area, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 262.

Monger, J.W.H., 1989, Geology of Hope and Ashcroft Map Areas, British Columbia, G.S.C., Maps 41-1989 and 42-1989.

Taylor, K.J. – Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.), March 1985, Diamond Drill Report for the Natch 1-4 Claims, Boston Bar Area, B.C., Geological Branch Assessment Report No. 13634.