

**GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**ON THE**

**DOT MINERAL CLAIMS – A GOLD PROSPECT**

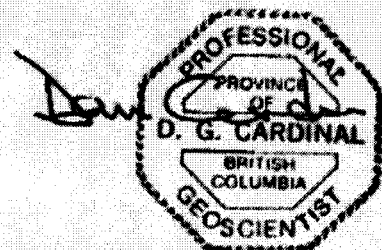
**(Tenure Numbers: 506075, 506078 & 507076)**

**LOCATED IN THE  
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION  
LAT. 50° 01' 26" N; LONG. 121° 36' 14" W  
(UTM: 10 552374N 599941E)  
NTS: 092104E**

**REPORT PREPARED BY:**

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**May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006**



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**Figure 5. Property Geology: Gold-Bearing Structure – Sectional View**

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

The DOT mineral claims (also the property) are registered to Dan Cardinal (the author of this report) of Agassiz BC. The claims consist of 4 contiguous claim-cells covering 330.1 hectares. Only 3 of the claims have been filed for assessment work, which are summarized in Table 1. below. The property covers a known gold (silver & copper) showing. The property is located some 20 km northwest of the hamlet of Boston Bar, BC and 5 km west of the settlement of Keefers.

Gold was initially discovered on the property during the late 1920s by local prospectors and briefly documented by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1930s (HC Horwood, 1936). The area was restaked in the early 1980s and a limited exploratory diamond drilling project was conducted by a major mining-exploration company. Although encouraging gold values were intersected, the project was terminated due to the weakness of the global gold market and the claims allowed to lapse.

The DOT claims cover the southern extension of a favourable structural-serpentine belt, which is known to host several gold occurrences. The belt is traceable or some 30 kilometres and is referred to as the Kwoiek Creek Fault (JWH Monger and WJ McMillan, 1989, GSC). It is comprised of a sequence of low to high grade metamorphic sediments and volcanics of Paleozoic-Mesozoic age in fault contact with a band of serpentized ultramafics. The belt in places is intruded by granitic plugs. Some of these plugs appear to have remobilized auriferous-bearing solutions concentrating anomalous amounts of gold along sections of the belt and also producing skarn-like mineralization. One such gold prospect can be found on the claims.

The author conducted a brief geological reconnaissance survey of the claims during July of 2005 and the field work is herein documented in technical report form and submitted for assessment work credits. The assessment work was filed on February 6, 2006 – Event Number: 4068553.

## **B. LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The DOT claims are located in Southwestern BC and some 20km northwest of the hamlet of Boston Bar. Boston Bar is situated along the Trans Canada Highway, a major transportation corridor that serves the Lower Mainland and the city of Vancouver and its local ports. The claims are also topographically situated along a small, south flowing unnamed creek (locally known as Goldenlatch Creek) which empties into the Nahatlatch River. The gold showing on the property is found at an elevation of 820m a.s.l..

Access to the property is gained from Boston Bar and North Bend. The communities are connected by a permanent bridge which spans the Fraser River. From North Bend, a well maintained all weather road leads to the Nahatlatch River for a distance of 14.5km. At this point of the road a 3-way junction is encountered. The main road continues westerly following the north bank of the Nahatlatch River. One road turns right (east) leading to Keefers and follows the west bank of the Fraser River. The other road which heads to the property, is a logging and forestry access road. Part of this road system leads to the former Nahatlatch River forestry lookout fire tower a distance of about 8 km. From here a road was constructed by an exploration mining company in 1983 to service the exploration project conducted on the claims. However, the road has since become impassable due to lack of maintenance and numerous tree blow-downs.

Alternately, the claims can be accessed by helicopter from Hope or as the author did, drive along the Nahatlatch River road to about kilometre 19 and hike up to the gold showing which takes about 1.5 hours climbing.

## C. CLAIMS INFORMATION

The DOT claims consist of 4 contiguous mineral claims totaling 330.1 hectares. However, only 3 of the claims listed below have been filed for assessment work credits. The DOT claim, tenure number: 526949 remains in good standing until 2007/FEB/02 and is not part of the assessment work discussed in this report. The claims are located within the New Westminster Mining Division and on the NTS mapsheet 092I04E. The co-ordinates: Lat. 50 01' 31" N and Long. 121 36' 17" W and on UTM grid: Zone 10 5542374N and 599941E.

The pertinent claim information is as follows:

Table 1.

<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Good To Date</b>	<b>Area</b>
DOT 2	506075	2005/FEB/07	2007/FEB/07	62.27
DOT 3	506078	2005/FEB/07	2007/FEB/07	62.28
DOT 2	507076	2005/FEB/14	2007/FEB/14	83.01
<b>Total hectares</b>				<b><u>207.56</u></b>

## D. BRIEF PROPERTY HISTORY

The property covers the southeastern extension of a serpentinized belt which is spatially related to at least 5 old gold showings. Near the northeastern extension of the belt at the headwaters of North Fork Kwoiek Creek, is a gold-quartz vein hosted in phyllitic schist, which was initially worked by local prospectors also known as the Alpine or Rhawhide showing. Gold and silver were also discovered at Pyramid Mountain located near the central portion of the belt. Several kilometers to southeast and on strike, are the original Summit and Serpentine gold showings. These showings are hosted in greenstones and phyllites. A further 8 kilometres to southeast are the DOT claims which cover the original Jubilee claims.

These gold showings were discovered by local prospectors during the 1920s and 30s. Some of the gold workings were first documented by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1936 (HC Horwood) during a reconnaissance survey of the region, such as the Summit, Serpentine and the Jubilee. Horwood briefly describes the Serpentine and Summit as follows: "..... a 60 foot shear zone, with quartz veins up to 5 feet wide. In places

*the veins contain a few specks of pyrite, which is said to carry small amounts of gold. The intervening bands of schist carry a much larger amount of pyrite, and all exposures are rusty and weathered.*

-4-

(Brief Property History cont'd.)

*Other veins and shear zones similar to those mentioned, occur on the property". In 1945-47 a more detail survey of the belt was conducted by the by Duffell and McTaggart of the GSC (1952, Memoir 262) which documented the gold occurrences along the belt except for the old Jubilee showing which lay dormant for some 60 years prior to been rediscovered in the early 1980s.*

Over the years some of the old gold showings have received sporadic exploration by various mineral resource companys. In the 1960s the Alpine (Rawhide) claim was explored and again in 1978-79 when Aquarius Resources Ltd conducted a series of geological and geochemical surveys. In 1984-85, Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd. carried out reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys on ground covered by the Summit and Serpentine gold showings and adjacent areas. Based on the soil surveys, Hudson Bay concluded: *"Despite wide spread arsenic anomalies over much of the area, only a few weak and dispersed gold anomalies were obtained..... The arsenic anomalies may be pointing to a deeper gold-bearing system but at this time it is not considered economically feasible to pursue it further"* (1985, Assessment Rpt No. 13,167). In 1987 Westerra Resources Ltd. also conducted brief geochemical and sampling surveys over the old Summit and Serpentine showings. More recently, between 2002-04, exploration drilling was carried our on the Pyramid property. Some of holes are said to intersected gold values.

In 1983, based on Horwood's report and the author's experience of the area, the old Jubilee gold showing was rediscovered. In 1984-86 Hudson Bay conducted a series of geophysical and geochemical surveys followed by an exploratory diamond drilling program. The limited drilling tested a highly, surface-oxidized, sheared, altered structure. Six diamond drill holes tested the structure over 310 metre strike length. The holes intersected a well altered, mineralized epithermal, skarn-like system. One of the holes (GL84-1) intersected 0.118 oz/ton Au over 5.48m within this intercept is a higher grade section assaying 0.205 oz/ton across one metre (1985, Assessment Rpt No. 13,634). The mineralized system is open to depth and along strike. An EM survey conducted of the structure traced a conductive zone for some 2000m along strike. As well, limited petrographic studies conducted by Hudson Bay found fine, micron size free gold associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite and chalcopyrite (in-house report). However, the company decided to terminate the project and allowed the claims to lapse due to the weak global gold markets.

In 1991, the author collected six continuous chip samples and one grab sample across the mineralized structure. Some of the better results include: LG90-1, taken across oxidized limonite shears and narrow quartz veins. The sample yielded 9.0 grams per tonne silver and 1.23% arsenic. Sample LG90-4, taken from a highly oxidized shear

(Brief Property History cont'd.)

zone with 2 to 4 centimetre seams of pyrite, yielded 56.8 grams per tonne of silver, 1.90 per cent arsenic and 0.12 gram per tonne gold. Sample LG90-1A yielded 0.15% copper (Assessment Rpt 21926). In 1998, a 0.5m chip sample taken across an intensely sheared oxidized zone with narrow seams of arsenopyrite yielded 118ppm Au (3.4 oz/ton Au equivalent) and 1.9% arsenic (Assessment Rpt 25780). In 2003, the author restaked the ground and acquired additional surrounding ground in 2005-06. In July, 2005 the author conducted brief reconnaissance surveys over the mineralized structure.

## **E. REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

The regional geological setting is comprised of a major northwest-southeast trending structural belt. It is represented by a semi-continuous band of serpentized ultramafic bounded by metamorphic sedimentary and volcanics. The structure is referred to as the Kwoiek Creek Fault, (see figure 3 after JWH Monger and WJ McMillan, 1989, GSC).

The serpentinite belt can be traced for some 30 kilometres along strike. On the southeast, it can be observed along the south banks of the Nahatlatch River, about 6km west of it's confluence with the Fraser River. From this point the belt trends northwesterly terminating near the Stein River watershed.

The Kwoiek Creek Fault forms a contact or suture-like zone between 2 distinct lithological units or intraplates. To the northeast of the fault is the latterly equivalent Bridge River sequence of Permian age and to the southwest is Relay Mountain Group of early Jurassic to late Cretaceous age (JWH Monger, 1989). The Bridge River consists of intercalated metasediments, metavolcanics and lenses of serpentine, which are metamorphosed to lower and upper greenschist facies. The sequence displays bands of chlorite-biotite-actinolite schist within greenstone volcanics and phyllitic rocks. The Relay Mountain Group predominately consists of phyllite, argillite, shale, limy shale and sandstone.

The belt has subsequently been intruded by west coast granitic plutons of Cretaceous age such as the Scuzzy pluton. Other smaller, late Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granodiorite intrusives or plugs intrude the southern section of the belt. One such granitic plug occurs just to the northeast of the DOT claims.

## **F. PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION**

The DOT claims are underlain by steeply deeping, northwest striking carbonaceous and micaceous phyllites and argillaceous rocks in fault contact with a body of talcose schist and talcose serpentine. Some 500m northeast of claims is granodioritic plug, which may have played a part in the development of mineralization found on the claims.

The highly oxidized mineral structure found on the claims occurs along an escarpment cut by an unnamed creek, which empties into the Nahatlatch River 2.5 km to the south. The creek is locally known as the Goldenlatch Creek and is referred to by the same name in other reports. Thus, the mineralized structure is also referred to as the Goldenlatch zone. The zone is hosted in carbonaceous-graphitic phyllites and argillites and is in fault contact with a body of talcose serpentinite to the northeast. These sequence of rocks represent the southeastern extension of the Kwoiek Creek fault system.

The Goldenlatch zone exposed along a steep escarpment on the north side of the creek affords a good cross-sectional view of the altered and mineralized rocks (see figures 4 & 5). The zone appears to extend to the south of the creek, however the alteration is not as intense and the sulphides not as evident. The creek appears to be part of a northeast trending fault structure, which have may faulted or offset the mineralized zone. The zone is steeply dipping and trends northwesterly and is about 50 metres wide. The diamond drilling tested the zone for 310 metres along strike and to a depth of 160 metres. Electromagnetic (EM) surveys have traced a conductor for additional 2000 metres to the northwest and along strike, which suggests the zone is open along strike and to depth.

One of the drill holes GL84-2, was drilled to the northeast or normal to the strike of the structure. The hole intersected a section of the mineralized altered zone before encountering a thick section of talcose schist and talcose serpentine.

Within the zone are a series of sub-parallel narrow shears 1 to 8 metres wide striking 340 degrees cross-cut by a second set of shears striking 360 degrees. The majority of these shears contain intensely oxidized limonitic soil and fault gouge material, which yielded up to 10,000ppb gold, >1,000ppb arsenic, 5,000ppb mercury and anomalous amounts of antimony. Adjacent to and paralleling the narrow shears, are a number of steeply dipping quartz veins ranging in width 0.3-0.6 metres. Some of the veins are sheared and offset by small cross-cutting faults. Other narrower veins occur more or less in a random fashion and suggest to be of a later phase. Most of the veins exposed on the escarpment to tend to be bearing or contain limited sulphides.

Between the shears and quartz veins, are a number of more competent and strongly altered mineralized lenses, which have replaced the original rock. The lenses consist of sericite, biotite, fine garnet, chlorite, quartz, iron carbonate (siderite/ankerite) and brecciated, pinkish coloured, siliceous potassic alteration. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite,



(Property Geology And Mineralization cont'd.)

chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite make up the visible sulphide assemblage. The sulphides occur as disseminations within some of the quartz veins and altered lenses. Some of the shears host a deep red gouge of decomposed sulphide partly coated with a light green mineral which appears to be scorodite ( $\text{FeAsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), a weathering product of arsenopyrite. A sample collected from one such oxidized shear by the author yielded 118ppm gold and 1.9% arsenic.

Based on previous sampling across the structure, of the 26 grab samples collected, 18 were anomalous with respect to gold. Some of the better values from several grab samples obtained along shears containing arsenopyrite and pyrite, yielded between 0.111 to 0.766 oz/ton gold. Other samples taken along the escarpment yielded between 0.010 to 0.104 oz/ton gold.

The Goldenlatch mineralized system is believed to be in part related to the serpentine structure, which immediately occurs to the northeast and is encountered in drill hole GL84-2. Also, the adjacent granitic plug may have remobilized and re-concentrated auriferous-bearing solutions into the system. Based on the results of the limited drilling, the mineralized system appears to be a deep seated structure, which has the potential of hosting auriferous-bearing deposits along strike and at depth. The limited drilling conducted to date suggests that the mineralized alteration continues along strike and to depth.

## G. FIELD PROCEDURES

The author spent a total of 4 days re-examining the mineralized zone and surrounding area. This work was conducted between July 15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>, 2005. Access to the zone was gained by partly hiking an old horse pack, which used to lead to the gold showing located on the DOT claims. The trail starts along the Nathatlatch River public-forestry access road, near kilometre 19. Unfortunately, part of the trail has since been destroyed by subsequent logging activity in the area.

It is about 2.5 kilometres from river to the showing, and a climb of about 550 metres, which takes between 1.5-2 hours to hike. The author spent much of the time examining the mineralized structure and immediate surrounding area including attempting to relocate the former drill sites. A hand-held garmin model GPS was used to locate the zone and any drill sites found. The UTM Coordinate System was used (Zone 10 – NAD 83). The area examined is approximately 500 square metres between UTM 554200N-5542500N and 599460E-600160E. A brunton compass was used to map the mineralized

(Field Procedures cont'd.)

section. A preliminary geological sketch plan and sectional view of the zone were plotted based on the field surveys (figures 4 & 5).

Although majority of the field surveys were centered on portions of claims 506075 (DOT 2) and 506078 (DOT 3), which cover the mineralized structure, the claim 507076 (DOT 2) was also briefly examined. A one day reconnaissance traverse was carried out on the claim, examining rock exposures along an exploration road constructed in the 1984.

## **H. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

The DOT claims cover a mineralized structure anomalously enriched in gold and associated copper and silver. The structure is hosted in carbonaceous-graphitic phyllites and argillites and is adjacent to a body of talcose serpentinite. Six diamond drill holes tested the structure over 310 metres and to a depth of 160 metres. Four drill holes intersected sections of anomalous values in gold with one hole intersecting a section containing economic gold grades. All holes encountered a strong alteration zone, which suggests to be open to depth and along strike.

Previous electromagnetic (EM) surveys conducted over the mineralized zone have traced a conductive zone for 2000 metres along strike, which may in part reflect the signature of the mineralized structure.

The structure is exposed along a section of a creek and hosts a sheared, brecciated-altered zone, which is about 50 metres wide. The zone contains epithermal, skarnified-like mineralization. A number of samples collected across the zone are highly anomalous in gold and silver with lesser copper values.

The zone should be checked for potential PGEs. Some of the arsenopyrite hosted in the zone could carry sperrylite. Previous surface samples collected as well as the drill core, were not analysed for PGEs. Other metals including nickel and cobalt should also be analysed. Such metals could well have reconstituted in the system with adjacent serpentinitized ultramafic body as a possible source.

The structure appears to be deep seated and is spatially related to the Kowiek Creek fault-serpentine belt. A late stage granitic plug located just to the northeast of the structure may have had a bearing on the mineralization.

Further exploration work should be carried out to test the mineralized system. An induced polarization survey may help to better define the strike length and depth of the structure.

### I. COST STATEMENT

	Cost
Reconnaissance field surveys: Geologist, 4 days @ \$300 per day	\$ 1,200.00
<b>Total cost incurred:</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,200.00</u></b>

Respectfully;



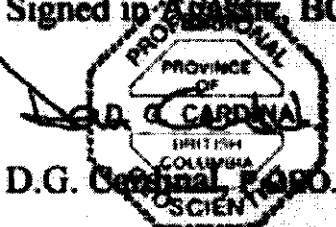
D.G. Cardinal, P.GEO.

### J. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the District of Kent of British Columbia, do hereby certify that;

- I am a Professional Geoscientist and reside at 1883 Agassiz Avenue, Agassiz, BC postal code V0M 1A2.
- I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, city of Edmonton and hold a BSc. degree in Geology (1978).
- I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (P.Geo.) of British Columbia, membership number: 18455; and a membership in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists (P.Geol.) of Alberta, membership number: M29405.
- I have practiced my profession continuously for the past 27 years.  
and that
- I am the author of this report and property owner. I also conducted the preliminary field surveys and describe in this report.

Signed in Agassiz, BC this 5<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2006.



## **K. REFERENCES**

Cardinal, D.G., April 1999, Geological Report (Amended) on the Talc Ridge Group (Talc 1-4). Assessment Report number 25678.

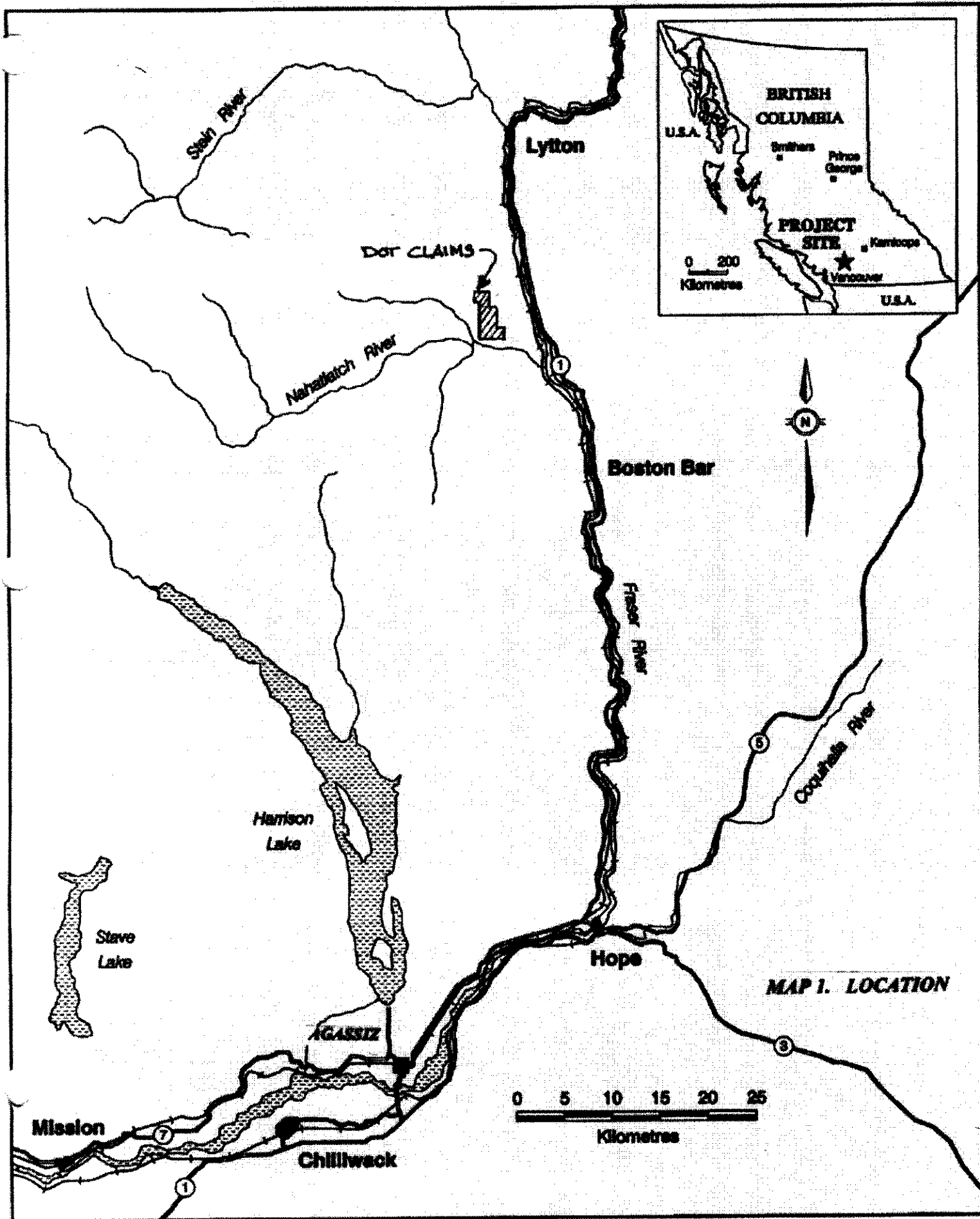
Duffel, S. and MacTaggart, K.C., 1952, Ashcroft Map Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 262.

Monger, J.W.H., 1989, Geology of Hope and Ashcroft Map Area, British Columbia, GSC, Maps 41-1989 and 42-1989.

Hoorwood, H.C., 1936, Preliminary Report on the Nahatlatch Region, GSC Paper 36-7.

Taylor, K.J. (Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.), January 11, 1985, Geochemical, Geophysical, Geological and Prospecting Report On Summit Gold Groups. Geological Branch Assessment Report 13167.

Taylor, K.J. (Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.), March 1985, Diamond Drill Report For The Natch 1-4 Claims, Boston Bar Area, BC. Geological Branch Assessment Report 13634.

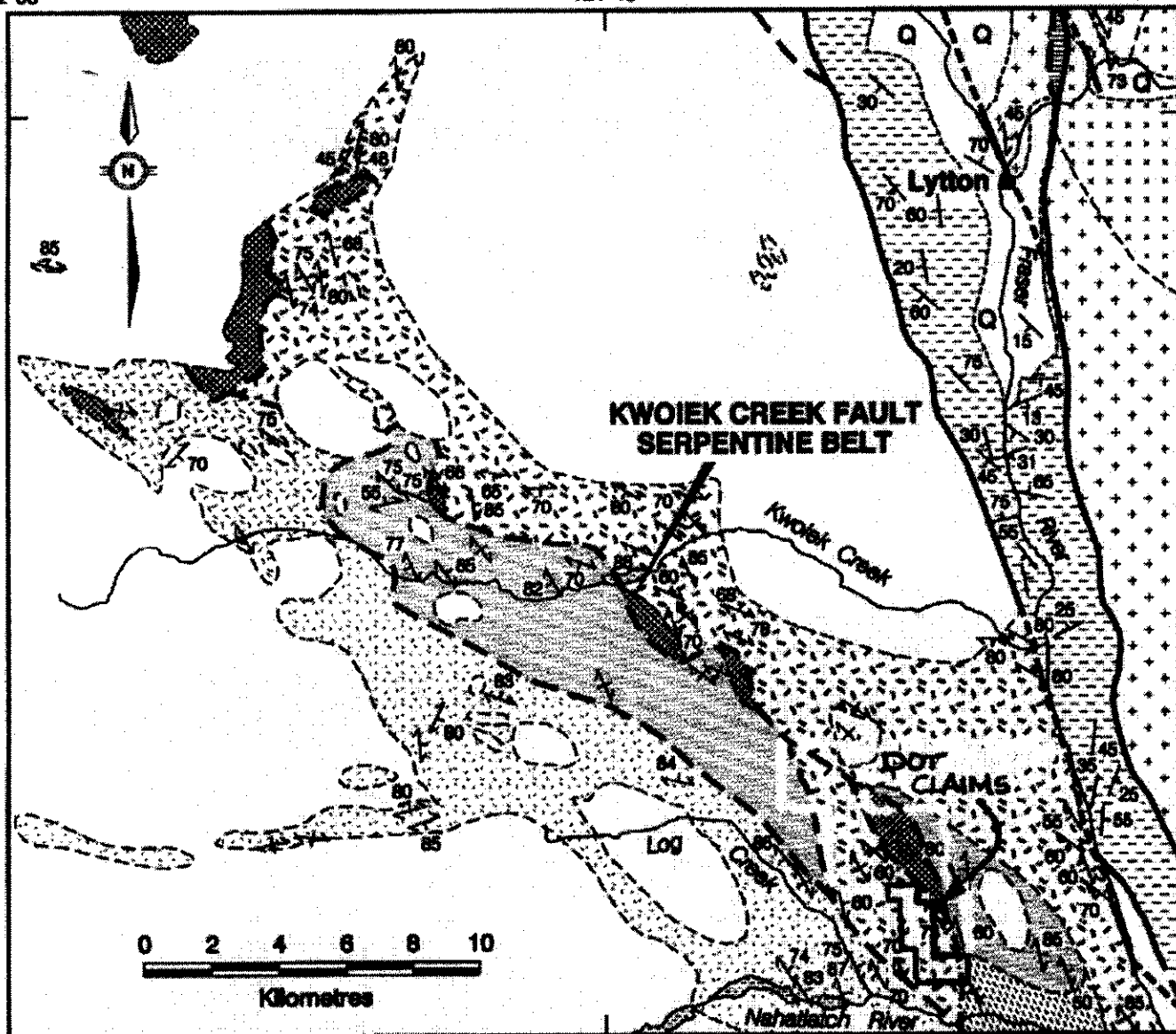


122°00'

121°45'

50°15'

50°00'



### LEGEND

- |                                    |   |                            |  |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
|                                    | Outwash alluvium  |                            |  |
| <b>CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY</b>  |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Garnet-biotite, kyanite and sillimanite schist, local amphibolite   |                            |  |
| <b>LATE CRETACEOUS</b>             |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Granodiorite, quartz monzonite  |                            |  |
| <b>MIDDLE AND LATE CRETACEOUS</b>  |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Chert-grain sandstone and conglomerate  |                            |  |
| <b>EARLY AND MIDDLE CRETACEOUS</b> |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Jackes Mtn Group: sandstone, argillite, conglomerate  |                            |  |
| <b>JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS</b>     |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Relay Mtn Group: phyllite, semischist, local conglomerate   |                            |  |
| <b>EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC</b>   |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Ladner Group: argillite, slate, sandstone, tuff   |                            |  |
| <b>TRIASSIC AND/OR JURASSIC</b>    |   |                            |  |
|                                    | Mount Lytton Complex: chlorite  |                            |  |
|                                    | Mount Lytton Complex: granodiorite  |                            |  |
|                                    |   | <b>PERMIAN TO JURASSIC</b> |  |
|                                    | 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 felsic dykes and sills |                            |  |
|                                    | Ultramafic rock, local gabbro   |                            |  |
|                                    | Geological boundary (defined, approximate or assumed)   |                            |  |
|                                    | Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical)  |                            |  |
|                                    | Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage foliation (inclined, vertical, unknown)  |                            |  |
|                                    | Fault (defined and approximate) (assumed) (extension beneath cliff)   |                            |  |

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP  
DOT CLAIMS  
NTS: 092104E

FIGURE 3.

ENRICHED & SHEARED-BEARING ZONE  
WITH DISSEMINATED SULPHIDES AND  
GOLD (SILVER & COPPER) ENRICHMENT

CLARITE-ACTINOLITE  
SCHIST

GL-85-L1  
(-87°)

GL-85-E  
(-87°)

SEE FIGURE 5

GL-84-1  
(-88°)

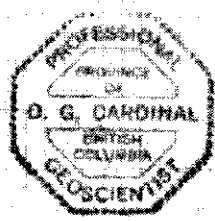
GL-84-2  
(-80°)

TALC-SERPENTINE SHEAR  
SHEAR ZONES

GL-84-3  
(-89°)

GL-84-4  
(-76.8°)

552240 N



LEGEND:

- 1 CARBONACEOUS-GRAPHIC PHYLLITE AND ARGILLITE
- ↑ STRIKE (DIP OF FOLIATION NORMAL)
- ↑ STRIKE DIP OF BEDDING
- 1 BEDROCK OUTCROP
- APPROXIMATE POSITION DDH.

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**  
PLAN VIEW OF  
GOLD-BEARING STRUCTURE &  
LOCATION OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.  
NTS: 92I/04E  
NAHATLATCH RIVER AREA

FIGURE 4.



SCALE 1:2000 IN METRES  
DRAWN BY: D.G. CARDINAL, P.GEOG.  
MAY/04/06

600000

26 KM TO N.W. BORD

GOLDENLATCH CREEK

SHOULDER ACCESS ROAD

552230 N

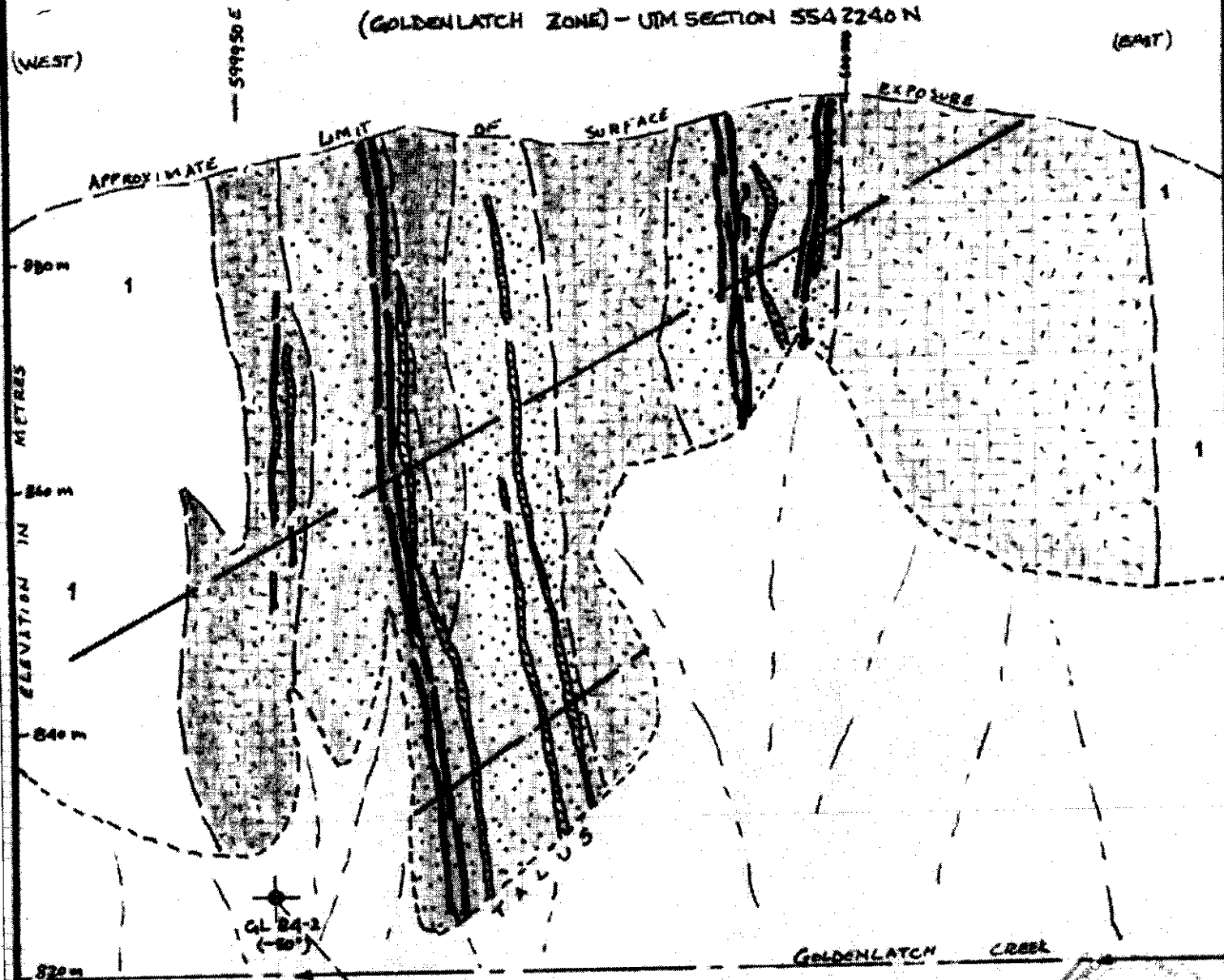


# ANOMALOUS GOLD-BEARING STRUCTURE

(GOLDENLATCH ZONE) - UTM SECTION 554 2240 N

(WEST)

(EAST)



(APPARENT SECTION EXPOSED ALONG STREAM ESCARPMENT)

**LEGEND:**

- 1 CARBONACEOUS-GRAPHIC PHYLLITE AND ARGILLITE
- ZONE OF ALTERATION
  - CHLORITIC SCHIST - WEAKLY ALTERED MINOR DISSEMINATED PYRITE & PYRROTHITE
  - HIGHLY ALTERED - PYRRHOTITE, GARNET SILICON SCARN, PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, IRON CARBONATE & ACTINOLITE, DISSEMINATED PYRITE, PYRROTHITE, ARSENOPYRITE, MINOR CHALCOPYRITE & MOLYBDENITE
- SHEARED QUARTZ VEINS / ALBITE STRINGERS, MINOR PYRITE, ARSENOPYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE & MOLYBDENITE
- SHEAR, INTENSELY OXIDIZED, ARSENOPYRITE STRINGERS, CHALCOPYRITE, SCORODITE WEATHERING
- CROSS-CUTTING FAULTS
- APPROXIMATE POSITION OF DDH GL84-2

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**  
**GOLD-BEARING STRUCTURE - ALTERATION ZONE**  
**SECTIONAL VIEW**

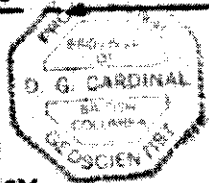
NEW WESTMINSTER, MD.  
 NTS 92/01E  
 NAHATLATCH RIVER AREA

FIGURE 5.

SCALE: 1:500





DRAWN BY D.G. CARDINAL, P. GEO.  
 MAY/04/06





# Dot Claims

## Mineral Titles Layers



-  Dot Tenure
-  All Mineral Tenures

## Topographic Layers

-  Railways 1:20K
-  Roads 1:20K
  - Gravel Road
  - Paved Road
  - Rough Road

-  Lakes 1:20K
-  Rivers 1:20K

## Grid Layers

-  Grid 1:20K - labels
-  Grid 1:20K - outline

## BC Border Layers

-  BC Border 1:50K



SCALE 1 : 25,301

