

News Letter

April 10, 1967.

Native Mines announces an anomalous zone of at least 8000 ft. on the major lineament on their Zymoetz Developments property at Copper River, 20 miles south east of Terrace B.C.

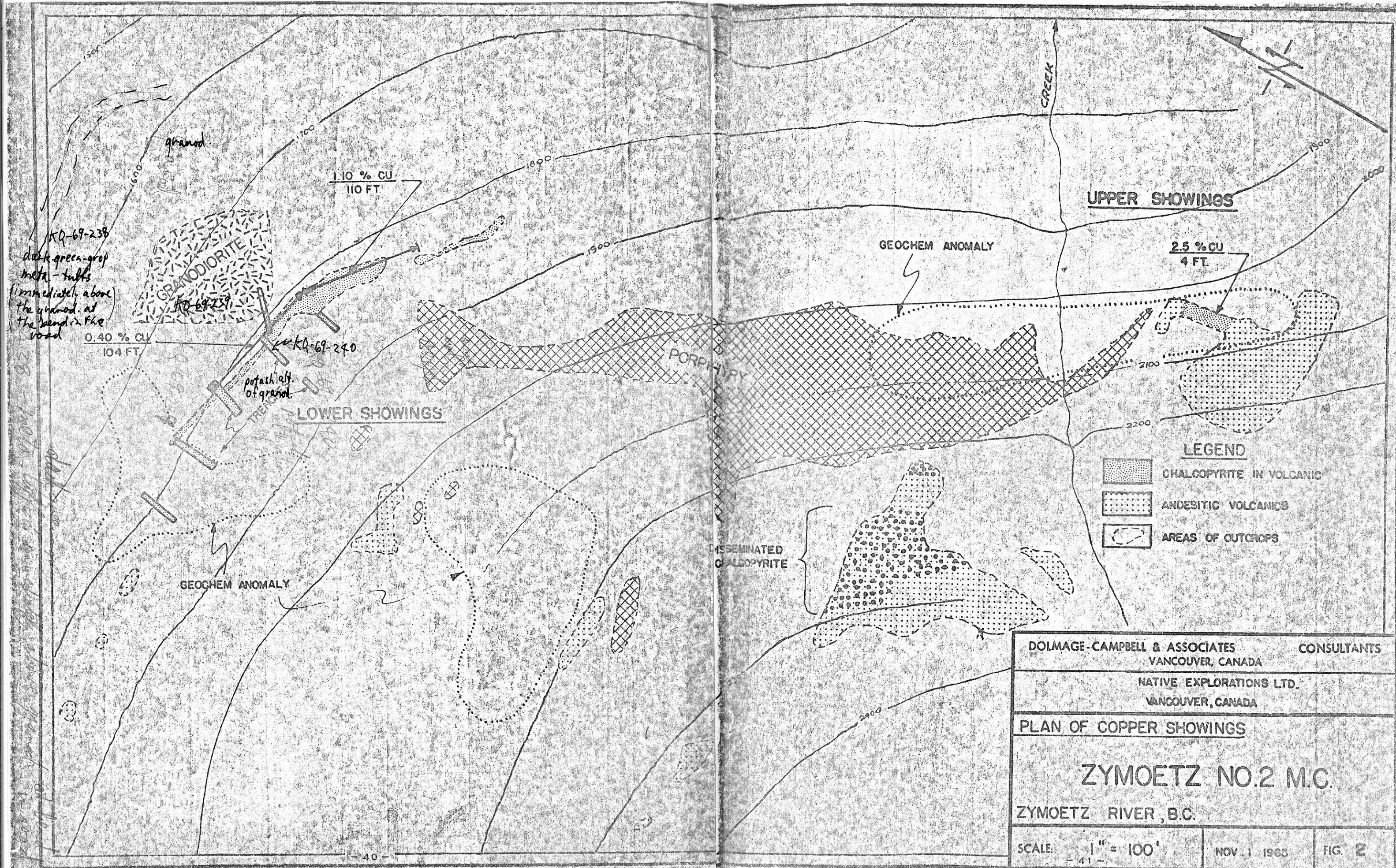
Diamond drilling is to start immediately in step outs of 100 to 150 ft. to prove continuity between the upper and east side show 1000 ft. to the south east.

Diamond drill holes on the Upper Zone, Zym #'s 10, 12 and 13 are shown inside in section.

Native's Zymoetz Development consists of a total of 77 claims with a known mineralized lineament in excess of 13000 feet. The above 13000 feet of lineament includes the following:

1. Lower Show: D.D.H. Zym. Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive which have indicated continuity of mineralization over a horizontal distance of 500 feet open at depth and on at least one end to the south-east.
2. Upper Show: D.D. Holes Zym. Nos. 10 to 13 inclusive have indicated continuity of mineralization for a distance of 320 feet open at both ends and down dip.
3. East Side Show: Located 1000 feet south-east of the Upper Show. Trench #16 has been completed on this show. 20 feet sample of trench #16 assayed 0.97% Cu. The mineralization and geology on the East Side Show are similar to that of the Upper Show.
4. Goat Bluff Show: Lies about 3800 feet south-east of the East Side Show. Five samples representing a zone 7 feet wide by 80 feet long averaged 1.22% Cu. The zone is open on both sides as well as both ends and greater width and length can be expected by further development of this show.
5. Native Shows: Further prospecting, guided by reconnaissance soil testing along the major lineament, led to the discovery of a mineral occurrence about 1000 feet to the south-east of the Goats Bluff show, and another occurrence 4000 feet still further to the south-east. A 10 foot sample from the occurrence 1000 feet south-east of the Goats Bluff assayed 0.52% Cu. A sample from the second Native show 4000 feet to the south-east assayed 20 feet of 0.47% Cu. Neither of these samples represented the total width of mineralization but represent only the width of mineralization so far exposed by nature.

A. D. Houston,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.



UPPER SHOWINGS

2.5 % CU
4 FT.

GEOCHEM ANOMALY

LOWER SHOWINGS

0.40 % CU
104 FT.

KD-69-240




potash alt.
of granod.

GRANODIORITE
KD-69-239

PORPHYRY

DISSEMINATED
CHALCOPYRITE

GEOCHEM ANOMALY

- LEGEND**
-  CHALCOPYRITE IN VOLCANIC
 -  ANDESITIC VOLCANICS
 -  AREAS OF OUTCROPS

DOLMAGE-CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

NATIVE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
VANCOUVER, CANADA

PLAN OF COPPER SHOWINGS

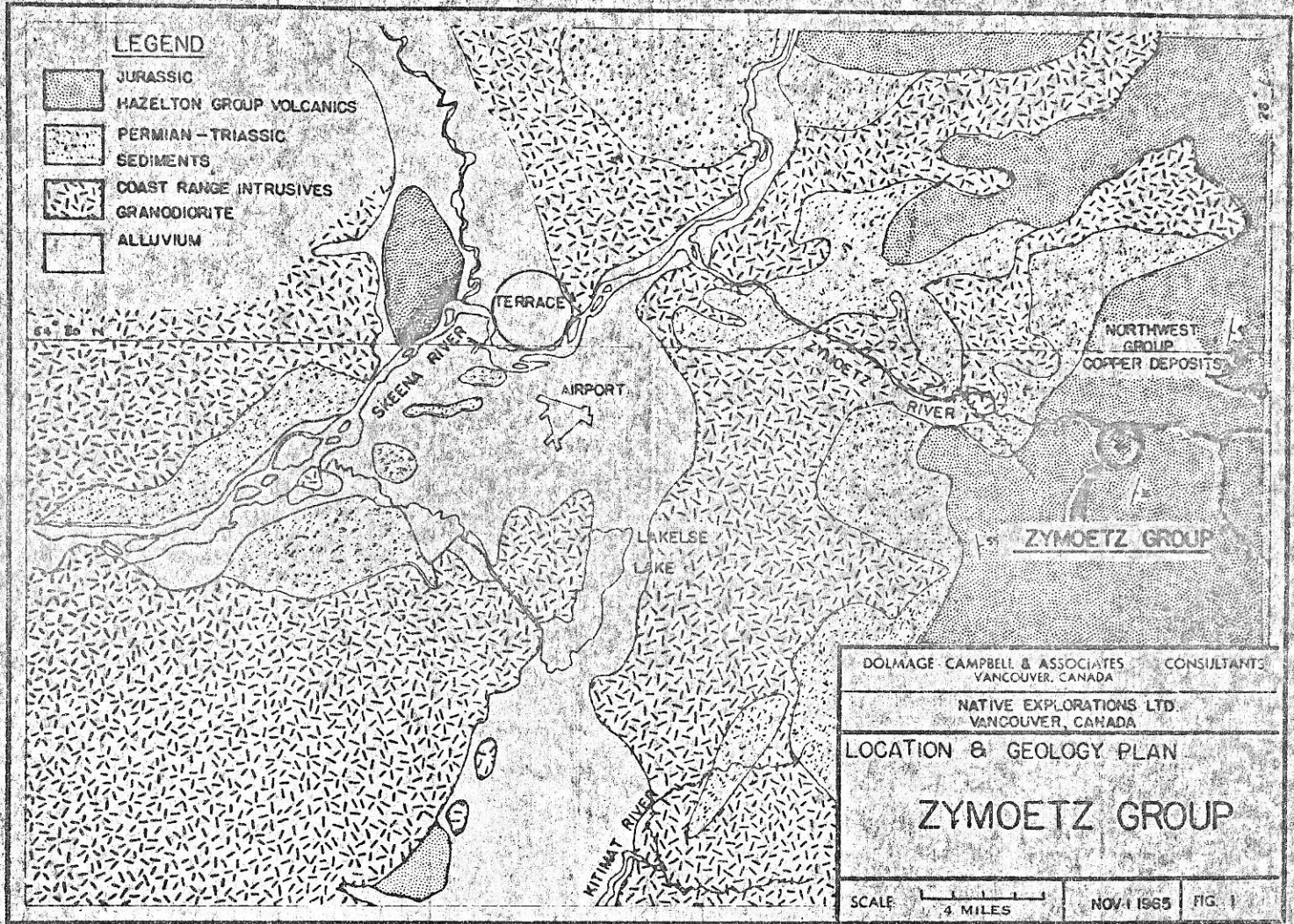
ZYMOETZ NO.2 M.C.

ZYMOETZ RIVER, B.C.

SCALE: 1" = 100'

NOV. 1 1985

FIG. 2



GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Terrace, B.C. is located in a broad intermontane basin formed by the crossing of the present Skeena Valley and what was probably a major preglacial river valley now partially occupied by the Kitimat River. West and south of Terrace the Coast Range Mountains rise to 6500 feet, and east of Terrace the Bulkley Ranges rise to 8000 feet. The elevation of the Terrace Basin is about 500 feet. The Zymoetz River flows westward from the Bulkley Ranges to join the Skeena River at the northeast corner of the basin. The Zymoetz Property of Native Explorations Ltd is located in the Bulkley Mountains on the south side of the Zymoetz River 21 miles east of Terrace. The showings, comprised of copper mineralization in a sequence of volcanic rocks, are scattered over a distance of about 1500 feet along the north flank of the mountain that forms the south wall of the Zymoetz valley just west of Clore River.

The Terrace basin is located on the eastern edge of the Coast Range batholith of granodioritic intrusive rocks. The region west and south of Terrace is underlain predominantly by granodiorite intrusive rocks. The area north and east of Terrace is underlain by Mesozoic formations that have been extensively intruded by apophyses of granodiorite related to the batholith to the west.

The western fringe of the intruded rocks, within 16 miles east of Terrace, is comprised predominantly of Triassic sedimentary rocks including limestones, sandstones and cherts. East of these rocks the underlying formations are volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group of Jurassic age. The western border of this group lies approximately two miles west and north of the Zymoetz Group property.

The Zymoetz Group is underlain by Hazelton Group volcanic rocks locally intruded by stocks of granodiorite which crop out on the lower elevations of the mountain sides. The Hazelton rocks are comprised of intercalated andesitic and basaltic flows and pyroclastics. The thicknesses of the volcanic beds, as well as their attitude, are not evident in the limited exposures on the Zymoetz Property but in the area the beds generally range up to 100 feet in thickness and strike north-northeast and dip 35-60 degrees eastward. Regional faults or shear zones with minor displacements have been mapped in the region but as yet none have been noted on the Zymoetz Property.

Outcrops are generally restricted to scattered bluffs along the mountainsides.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Zymoetz claims are largely blanketed by forest covered glacial outwash and thin till deposits but bedrock crops out commonly as cliffs and subdued bluffs. In

In addition a large number of shallow trenches and pits have been excavated in the area of the main showings by crews of Native Explorations Ltd. The only exposures examined by the writer are those along the west side of Kelly Creek, a north flowing tributary into the Zymoetz River, underlying Zymoetz No. 2 v.c. Exposures of volcanic rocks are widespread on the other, more northern, claims but they have not yet been prospected and were not examined by the writer.

Between elevations of 2500 and 1500 feet on the Zymoetz # 2 v.c. three rock types are exposed in roughly northwest-trending bands. At the top is a 200 ft thickness of massive, fine crystalline to cherty, pale grey to green volcanics comprised of siliceous tuffs and fragmentals intercalated with andesitic flow rocks. This band of volcanics trends west to north westerly and dips steeply to the southwest. Beneath the volcanics is a massive, uniform band, 300 feet in thickness, comprised of feldspar porphyry. This rock is a dense, dark green andesitic matrix within which are holocrystalline plagioclase phenocrysts up to 2 inches in length which comprise up to 50% of the rock. A similar porphyry, mapped by the writer on the north side of the Zymoetz River proved to be intrusive into the volcanic sequence and probably represents a sill. On the downhill side of the porphyry is a band at least 100 feet in width of intensely potash feldspathized aphanitic and fragmental andesitic volcanic rocks, similar to those above the porphyry. Below the volcanics, and clearly intrusive into them is an irregular-shaped stock of fresh, medium crystalline granodiorite. (Fig. 2).

ORE OCCURRENCES

Extensive copper geochemical anomalies have been found by reconnaissance soil sampling in the volcanic rocks on either side of the feldspar porphyry. In addition, trenching and prospecting have exposed significant and widespread chalcopyrite mineralization in the volcanic rocks, particularly in the band between the porphyry and the granodiorite.

UPPER SHOWINGS: The upper band of volcanics is very sparsely exposed and has been prospected only in a very cursory manner. There is an area of outcrop at least 100 feet in length along a bluff wherein chalcopyrite and malachite are liberally disseminated throughout the silicified fragmental rocks. A short channel sample of typical material from this showing assayed 2.15% Cu across 4 feet.

According to Mr. Wilkinson, the prospector for Native Explorations Ltd., this type of mineralization extends along and up the hillside to the northwest for a distance of at least 700 feet, after which there are no outcrops. Along and down the hillside to the southeast there are no outcrops.

This upper showing appears most encouraging and warrants further exploration by trenching to determine the trend of the mineralization, and then by drilling to determine the grade.

LOWER SHOWINGS: These are the main exposures on the property and are located in the lower volcanic band between the porphyry and the granodiorite. For a length of 400 feet around the hillside this band has been exposed by shallow, blasted bedrock trenches which trend up hill across the band and which are spaced about 75 feet apart. To the west beyond these showings outcrops are scarce and are comprised of barren granitized volcanics, the granitization being principally replacement by pink potash feldspar together with recrystallization of the mafic materials. To the east of the trenches are a row of outcrops for a distance of 150 feet which expose heavily mineralized feldspathized aphanitic to tuffaceous volcanic rocks.

The copper mineralization is comprised principally of very finely crystallized and disseminated chalcopyrite. Some bornite and chalcocite also occur, and malachite is ubiquitous throughout the exposures.

The Native Exploration crews have not had the opportunity to fully sample the trenches but they did take a long row of channel samples from the outcrops in the vicinity of the trenches. The results of this sampling are:

East End: 1.1% Cu for a length of 110 ft.

Central Part: 0.40% Cu for a length of 104 ft.

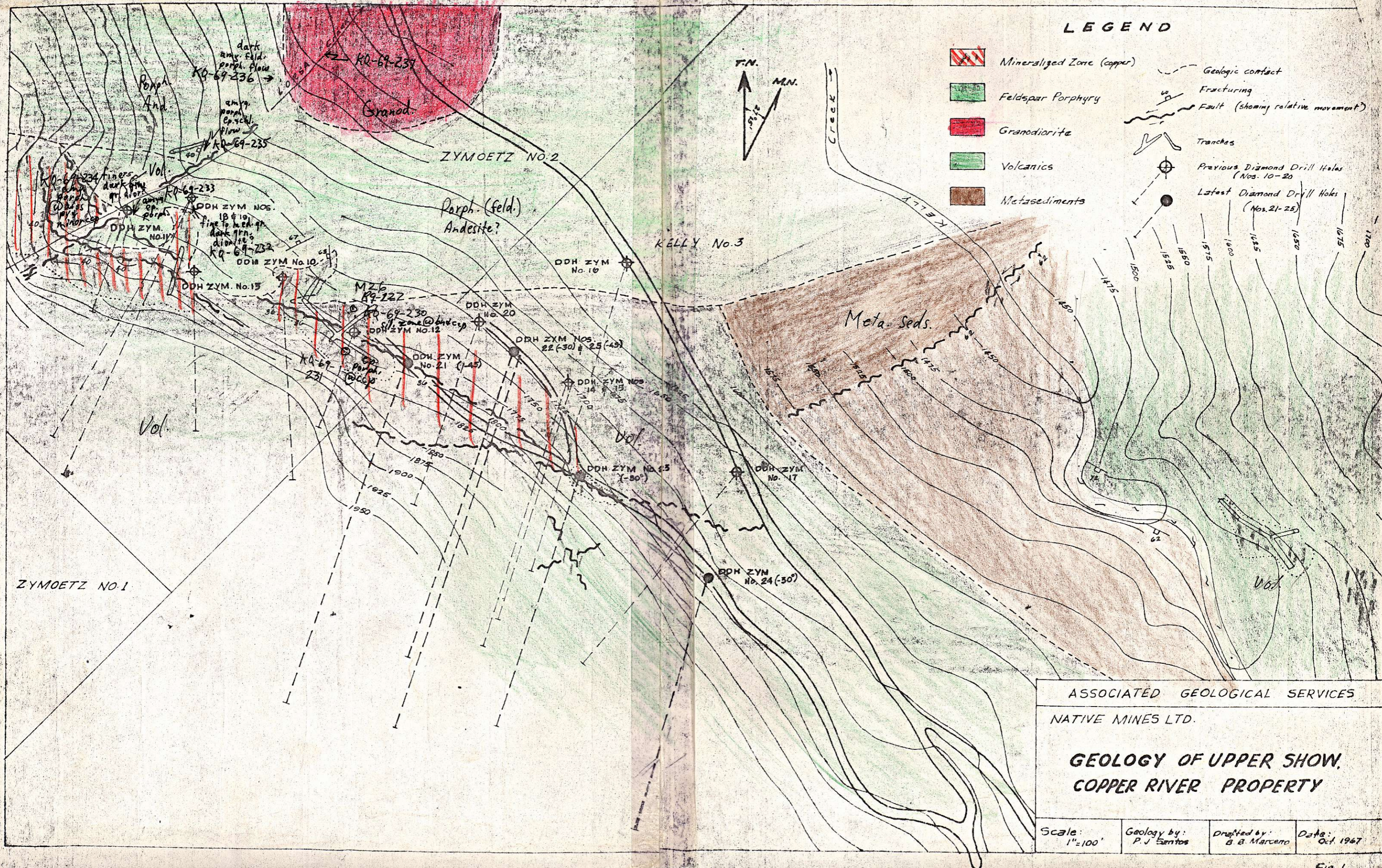
This represents a bare reconnaissance sampling of the showing and the results, together with the widespread exposures of copper mineralization, indicate that the showing definitely warrants further exploration. Since the trend of the mineralization appears to be well established in an east-west direction the extent and grade of the deposit would best be determined now by surface drilling. It is suggested that a core size of not less than AX be used for this work.

Respectfully submitted,



Douglas D. Campbell, P. Eng. PhD.

DDC:vsm



LEGEND

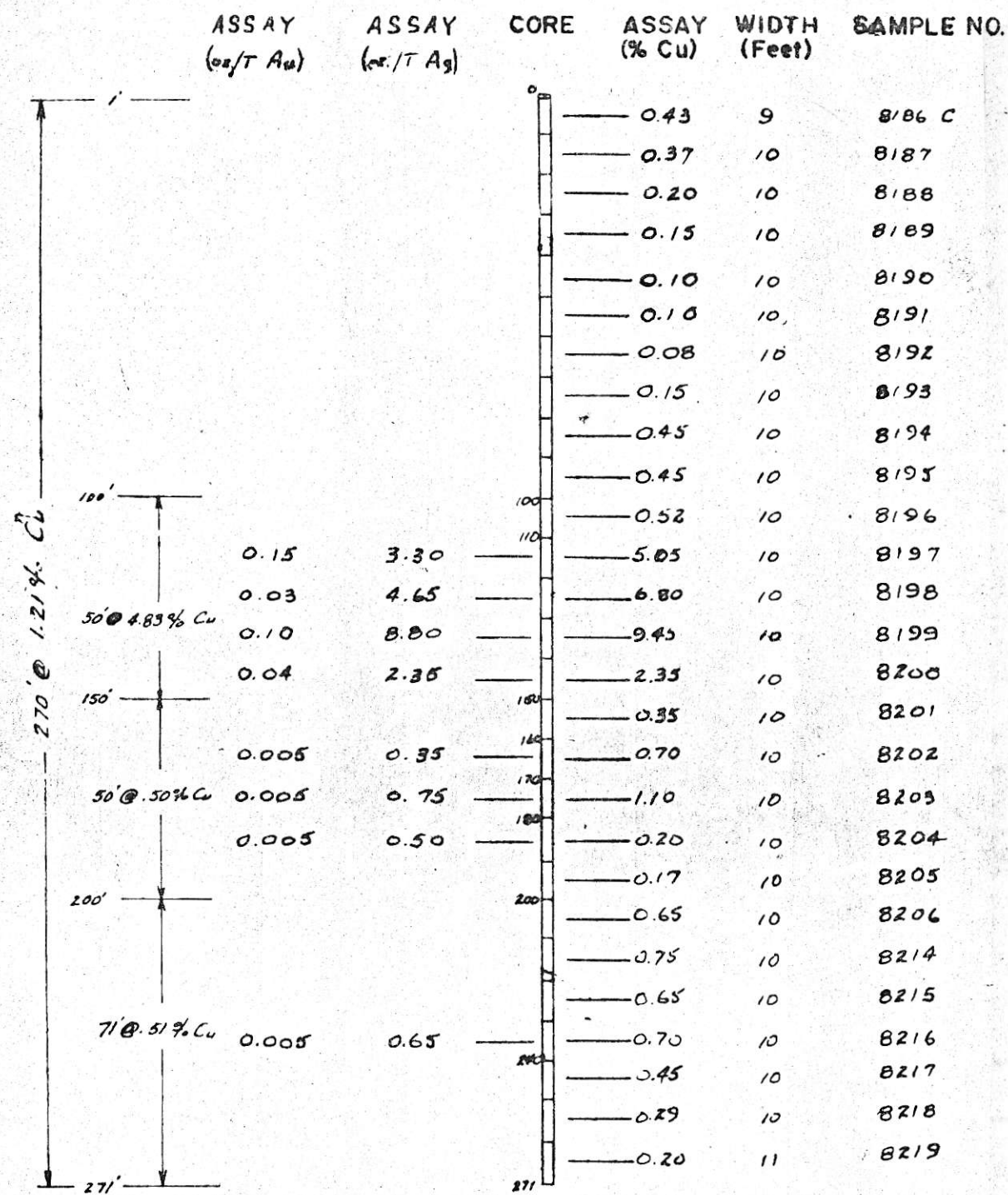
- Mineralized Zone (copper)
- Feldspar Porphyry
- Granodiorite
- Volcanics
- Metasediments
- Geologic contact
- Fracturing
- Fault (showing relative movement)
- Tranches
- Previous Diamond Drill Holes (Nos. 10-20)
- Latest Diamond Drill Holes (Nos. 21-25)

ASSOCIATED GEOLOGICAL SERVICES
 NATIVE MINES LTD.

**GEOLOGY OF UPPER SHOW,
 COPPER RIVER PROPERTY**

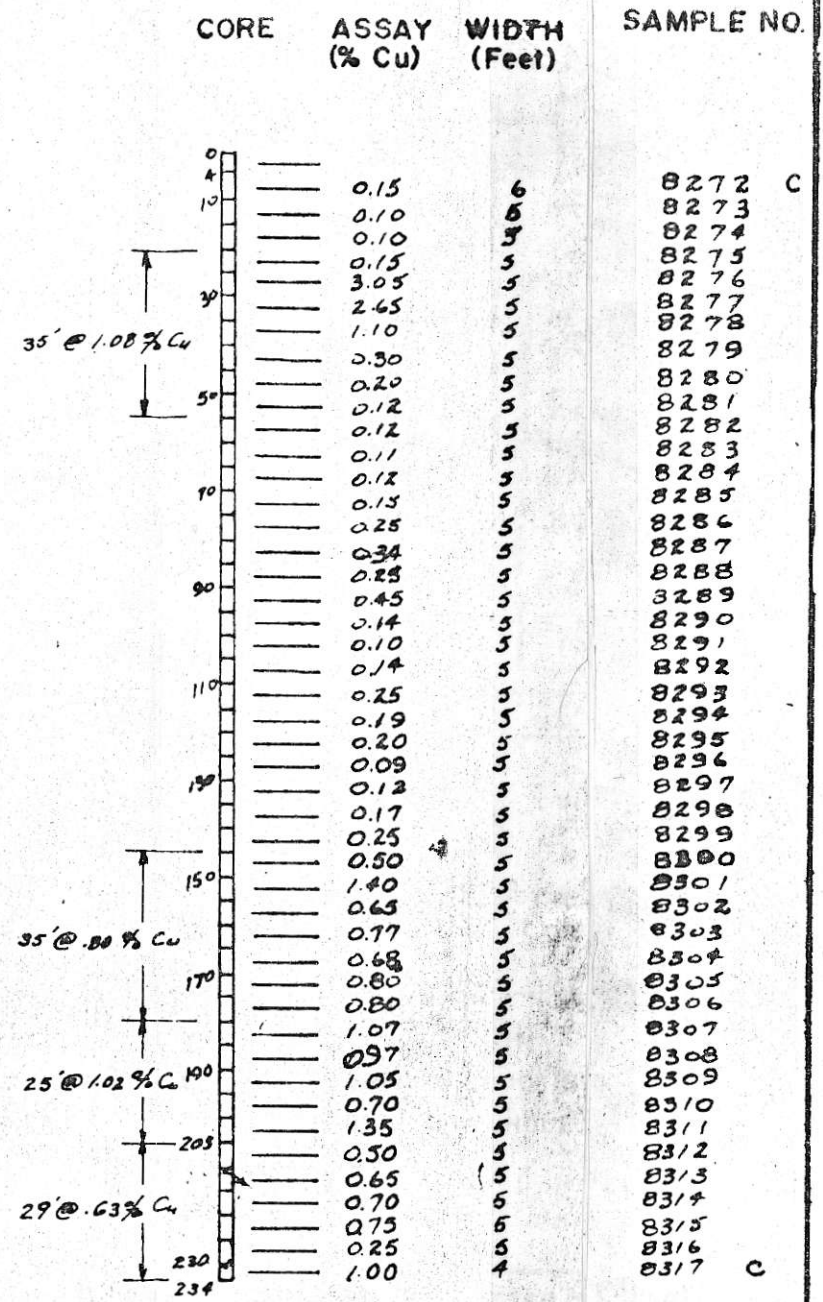
Scale: 1"=100'	Geology by: P. J. Santos	Drafted by: B. B. Marceno	Date: Oct. 1967
-------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------

Fig. 1



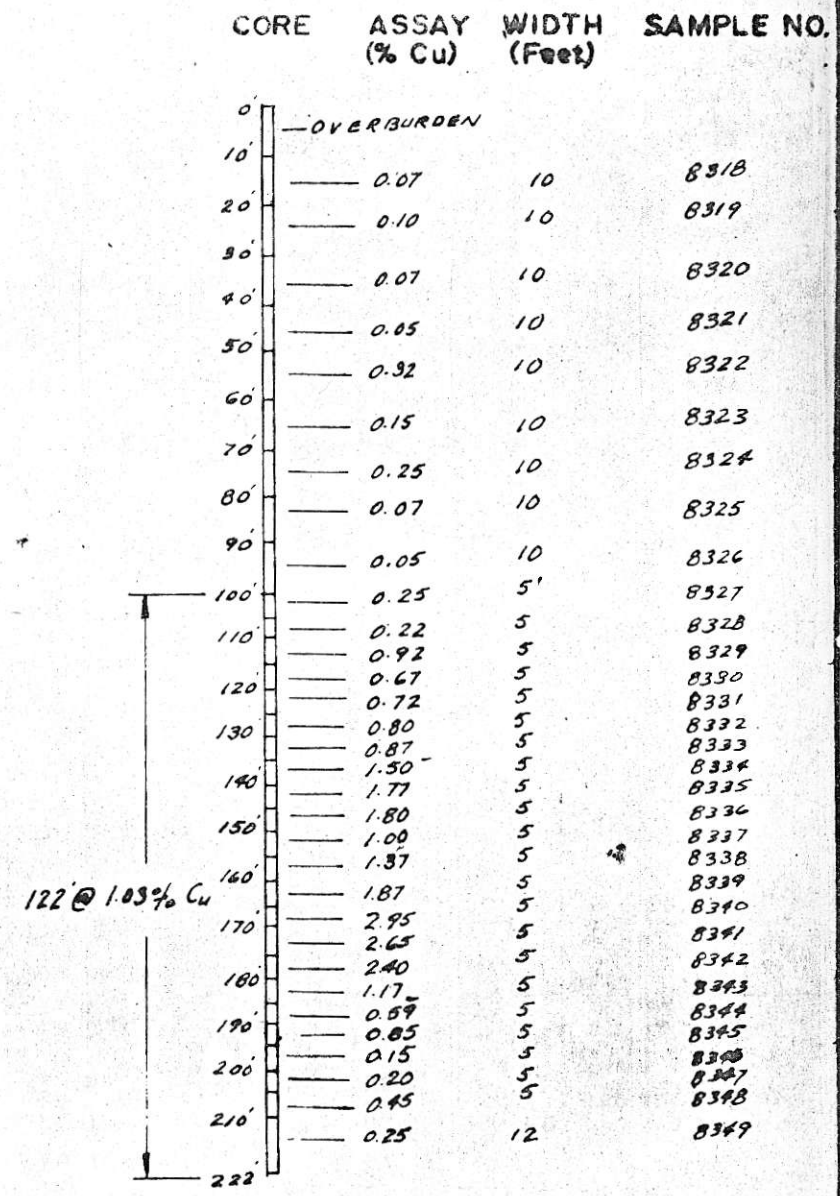
DDH ZYM NO. 10 SECTION
 BEARING OF HOLE: S 03° E SECTION LOOKING NW
 DIP OF HOLE: -30° DEPTH OF HOLE: 271'
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR: 1776' CORE SIZE: 1"

SCALE: 1"=40'	DATE: NOV. 1966	GEOLOGY BY P.J.S.	DRAFTED BY P.J.S.	CHECKED BY
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------



DDH ZYM NO. 12 SECTION
 BEARING OF HOLE: S 20° W SECTION LOOKING NW
 DIP OF HOLE: -60° DEPTH OF HOLE: 234'
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR: 1766 ft CORE SIZE: 1"

SCALE: 1"=40'	DATE: NOV. 1966	GEOLOGY BY P.J.S.	DRAFTED BY P.J.S.	CHECKED BY
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------



DDH ZYM NO. 13 SECTION
 BEARING OF HOLE: due S SECTION LOOKING NW
 DIP OF HOLE: -35° DEPTH OF HOLE: 222'
 ELEVATION OF COLLAR: 1806' CORE SIZE: 1"

SCALE: 1"=40'	DATE: NOV. 1966	GEOLOGY BY P.J.S.	DRAFTED BY P.J.S.	CHECKED BY
------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------------