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Report on Claims
held by
Quilchena Mining and Development
Co.Ltd.(N.P.L.)
Nr.Nicola Lake, B.C.
Oct.17/67 & J.A.Mitchell,P.Eng.
Feb.22/68

**REPORT ON CLAIMS
HELD BY
QUILCHEHA MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)**

NEAR NICOLA LAKE, B. C.

BY

J. A. MITCHELL, P. ENGINEER

OCTOBER 17th, 1967.

AMENDED

FEBRUARY 22, 1968

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REPORT ON CLAIMS HELD BY

QUILCHENA MINING & DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)

Introduction

This report is written at the request of Mr. P. Schutz, President of Quilchena Mining & Development Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.). It is based on a review of other reports plus 4 days spent on the property from May 4th to May 8th, 1966, and on two separate occasions in 1967. Mr. Schutz acted as guide.

Property

At the present time there are a total of 102 claims, made up of the original 7 Crown Grants, 12 other Crown Granted or leased claims and 83 located claims, stretching westward for about 4 miles from Quilchena Creek, and lying from one-half to three miles south of Nicola Lake. Except for a small shack and a core shed, there are no useful buildings on the property. It is well provided with roads, a 4-wheel drive is required in some areas. Generally the rock surface is covered by glacial drift or scree.

Claims and record numbers are listed in Appendix 1.

References

1. Guichon Mine Limited, N.P.L. by F. J. Crossland, Nov. 25, 1922.
2. Report on Guichon Mine by F. O. Orr, M. E. 1946.
3. Report on the examination of Sonny Boy Group of Mineral Claims, Nicola Valley, B. C. by A. J. Arland, 1947.
4. Report on Guichon Mine Limited, by W. H. White, B.C. Minister of Mines, Report for 1949.
5. Cockfield, W. E., 1961, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Areas, Geological Survey of Canada Memoir #249.
6. Report on a group of mining claims held by Quilchena Mining and Development Co., Vancouver, B. C., near Merritt, B. C., by Geophysical Explorations Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, per Sherwin F. Kelly and dated Merritt, B. C., March 12, 1962.

7. Geological Report on a Portion of Claims Owned by Quilchena Mining & Development Co. Ltd., by R. E. Renshaw, P.Eng., 10th April, 1965.
8. Chapman, D. A., 1966, Fracture Density Study; Private Report.
9. Tompson, W. D., 1967, Geologic Reconnaissance of a part of the claims owned by Quilchena Mining & Development Co. Ltd., Nicola Lake, B. C.

All the pertinent information regarding the details of location topography, climate, accessibility and past history have been dealt with in the above reports. The writer will therefore refrain from repeating all this general information at this time. It is sufficient to point out that a great deal of bulldozing and some diamond drilling has been done since the last report by R. E. Renshaw was written and that molybdenite has been recognized.

Previous Expenditures

Expenditures on the property between the time it was acquired in 1961 by Quilchena Mining and Development Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.), and September 30th, 1967, amount to \$249,620.58, according to the information supplied to the writer. The amount spent prior to that time is not known.

GEOLOGY

(a) Regional

The regional geology is as shown on G.S.C. Map #886 A, Nicola map sheet. The geology of this sheet was compiled by Dr. W.F. Cockfield from 1939 to 1943.

The rocks of primary interest in the area from the point of view of mineralization, are those belonging to the Nicola Group of Triassic Age, which consist of greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate. Plutonic rocks of Jurassic Age are shown as intruding into these rocks which would constitute the surface at the

time of intrusion. Younger rocks which may have been laid down since, seem to be confined to the Colchester Beds, which are found in isolated patches. No doubt glaciation has removed much of this cover.

The bend in Nicola Lake and the long chain of Lakes to the northeast, suggests that two major structures intersect in the lake. The northeast limb is in line beyond the probable junction with the sharp re-entrant of Nicola volcanics into a granitic outcrop on the claims and on a relatively flat plateau. This will be discussed later in the report.

(b) Vicinity of claims

Practically all the rock underlying the claims are purple and dark green volcanic flows, breccias and tuffs, predominately the former, varying from massive basalt and andesite to porphyritic phases, in which either ferromagnesian minerals or feldspar form discrete phenocrysts. The area is cut by numerous dikes; quartz-diorite, feldspar and other types of porphyry. A major structural feature runs north-south along the eastern edge of the Ensign, Ingereoll, Casperdown and Sonny Boy Claims. In the words of P.M.T. White, BSc (Eng.), it is indicated as:

- (1) The Guilchena Fault Zone.
- (2) Zone of shearing and quartz vein formation carrying gold, silver and copper values.
- (3) Zone of north-south trending anomalous highs indicated by a radiore survey and apparently further indicated by a self potential survey.
- (4) Axis of north-south trending anticline.

All the gold bearing quartz veins on the property appear to strike south-easterly into this lineament suggesting left-hand movement and deep drilling on its flank apparently yielded higher values in No52 than is found on the surface or in shallow holes. It is also tentatively suggested by Mr. P.M.T. White that the presence of rock alteration and of diorite in the vicinity, plus large feldspar porphyry dike intrusions, indicate the possibility of intrusions at depth along the axis of the anticline. Numerous plutonic

outcrops along a north-south direction in the valley bottom, support this possibility. In the Minister of Mines Report for 1949, Dr. W. H. White reports that this fault was cut at the face of a long tunnel from the valley bottom.

Mr. W. D. Tompson noted that quartz veins were usually in a sugary textured green andesite.

(c) In the workings and drill holes

All work done on the property until recently was done for the purpose of investigating gold bearing quartz veins. A light gray mineral occurring in fine particles was thought to be chalcocite and trenches and rockcuts were made by bulldozer to further investigate the potential of this mineral, which was later thought to be MoS₂, because samples sent in for assay showed an MoS₂ content. It was first discovered by Mr. P. Schutz with the use of a 20X magnification hand lens. It is microscopic in size but gave surprising assays which later assaying failed to confirm.

The rock cuts are all in areas of intensely faulted, crushed, sheared and generally hydrothermally altered volcanics, principally basalts but including andesites and occasionally rhyolites. The texture varies from very dense to porphyritic and is sometimes amygdaloidal. Phenocrysts, usually in an andesitic or basaltic groundmass, but occasionally in felsitic material, include several varieties of ferromagnesian minerals and feldspars, sometimes replaced by secondary minerals.

The products of alteration (propylitization) include epidote in masses, in veinlets and as halos around phenocrysts and sometimes replacing them as well as the groundmass. Chlorite is common in shear zones, K-feldspar in sheeted breccia zones and calcite and quartz development is found throughout in small fractures and veinlets. In places the alteration has the resinous appearance of a garnet skarn of fine texture.

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MINERALIZATION IN THE WORKINGS & DRILL HOLES

Malachite staining is evident in many places and some bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and molybdenite is present. Gold of course, is present in the quartz veins that first attracted attention to these areas.

There is some suggestion that the higher MoS₂ content is to be found close to the quartz veins and zones of more than average silicification and that there is a zoning of the MoS₂ values in a roughly vertical and east-west direction. This however, is too vague a concept for one to put such reliance on it as yet but is supported by the presence of MoS₂ westerly on the surface. The best grade obtained over appreciable width of zone, or lengths of core is 0.067% MoS₂. Diamond drill holes #3 R2 and #1 R1 show this grade near the bottom in each case; but it is also to be found in percussion drill holes in the bottom of R1 trench. This is the lower of 2 trenches 110' apart vertically. These are all on the Sonny Boy #6 claim.

On the Crown Granted Ensign claim, some 4,000 feet to the north, the highest values in MoS₂ are again found in a hole drilled to check the fence Quartz Vein.

On the Spitfire Claim, relatively coarse particles of MoS₂ are to be noted in vaguely holocrystalline rocks and as very fine points in volcanics adjacent to the cliff vein which with the #1 vein on the Ensign shows the best values in gold, sometimes spectacular. Generally speaking however, there does not appear to be any relationship between the MoS₂ mineralization and other features of structure, geology, or mineralization.

On the Crown Granted Casperdown claim, good values in gold and copper have been reported associated with a diorite or felspar porphyry dike of considerable size. The dike itself is apparently fractured and mineralized. An old diamond drill hole found excellent values in the dike according to the report, but there is no concrete evidence of this. There is little other work done in this area. Adjacent quartz veins do not appear important and are barren. The dike ends at the big fault lineament but tetrahedrite mineralization occurs sparsely disseminated in quartz stringers in eugite andesite or basalt on the other side of the fault from the dike.

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A wide diorite dike which is exposed alongside the portal of #6 Tunnel on the Crown Granted Ingersoll Claim is mineralized with sulphides which should be investigated at depth to determine whether there is any increase in the copper and gold values. It should also be trenched at intervals along its strike.

The gold bearing veins generally strike south-westerly towards this main structural feature previously indicated as the Quilchena Fault Zone. They are assumed to be tension fractures and therefore suggest a left-hand movement on the fault planes. Those carrying the highest values in gold are the #1 vein, particularly in #3 Tunnel on the Ensign Claim and the Cliff vein on the Spitfire Claim. Diamond drilling below and along strike on the former, failed to show continuation of values found on the surface. All past recommendations for work on these veins have not been followed and more work is required to prove or disprove them, particularly close to the Quilchena fault, preferably from the face of the low level tunnel and alongside dikes wherever they are found on the property close to this fault. The latter should be done first, also investigate other fault-vein intersections.

OTHER POSSIBILITIES

An intrusive stock or belt of dikes underlies the westerly claims of the group at the highest elevation on the property. There is a deep geological embayment on the north side of this outcrop of intrusives, which should be a favourable place to look for a mineral deposit. Here we have a peak in the intrusives with a roof pendant condition on its north boundary, a possible major structural intersection just north of it and then the main body of intrusives on the north side of that. The map indicates also that older intrusives exist in this area. This all adds up to a favourable environment for a mineral deposit. The fact that a large, completely leached out gossan has been found on the adjoining property just to the west adds weight to this argument. It may be found that the area mapped as intrusives may be merely a concentration of intrusive dikes. This would not materially affect the concept.

This area should be thoroughly investigated by a magnetometer and geochemical survey.

CONCLUSIONS

The writer concurs with the opinion of other writers that the presence of mineral on this property over an extensive area warrants a thorough search for a body of ore. He believes however, that whereas early investigators were looking for gold, because of some exceptionally high gold values in the small veins, there may be still other possibilities of finding a payable deposit of ore in the form of molybdenite and copper minerals, with the latter the more important and he believes that the search should be concentrated where these minerals, are most likely to be found closer to the main body of intrusive rocks. This can be done preferably in a vertical direction downwards from the present workings, as suggested by Mr. P.M.T. White, or laterally, in a westerly direction to the area of granitic outcrop on and near the westerly Joe Claims. In the search for further and possibly better gold and silver bearing zones, the surface should be searched diligently for dikes and these should be followed to vein intersections. Surface trenching should then be done at these intersections for mineralization both in the dike and in the vein. Multiple fault-vein intersections should also be investigated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. P.M.T. White has done a most exhaustive and painstaking job of logging drill core and a record remarkable for the amount of detailed description it contains is the result. He has arrived at a conclusion and made recommendations that would be difficult to improve.

They are:

- (1) Vertical drilling from selected targets obtained either from the completed radiore survey or from anomalous areas that may be found by a magnetometer survey along the assumed anticlinal axis, to look for indications of an intrusive body and better grades close to it.

- (2) A systematic investigation and sampling of mineralized veins in the area.

Mr. White in his report to the company also recommends:

1. Logging of all previously drilled diamond drill core and resampling of the cores where necessary.
2. Evaluation of all information available.
3. Based on evaluation, a new prospecting program to be planned which may include one or more of the following:

Surface mapping.

Soil sampling.

Photogeological investigations.

Investigation of areas of interest by diamond drilling.

The writer's recommendations are basically the same:

They are:

1. Complete the surface mapping on a scale of 1" to 400' and prepare topographical, geological and geophysical overlays on the same scale so that relationships may be quickly recognized. All plans to be standard sizes in multiples of 8" x 11", that can be readily handled.

2. Relate the geological mapping to the fracture density analysis by D. A. Chapman, to geophysics and to geochemistry completed. Watch for mineralization in the vicinity of dikes and highly altered andesites either in quartz veins or as dissemination and open it up by surface trenching. Check possible extensions into overburden covered areas either by soil sampling or trenching or both depending on circumstances.

3. Do a fracture density study of all the claim area from air photographs and prepare an overlay on the same scale as the others. Then enlarge the photos and make up photo mosaics of the areas of interest to the same scale as the overlays.

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4. Grid these areas with lines 400 feet apart and pickets 200 feet apart on the lines. The lines to run in a direction to cross possible or probable zones of mineralization.

5. Over the gridded area first run a geochemical survey, taking soil samples on all stations; secondly, run a magnetometer survey. The soil sampling technique has proved very useful on other properties, particularly for picking up evidence of molybdenum mineralization. It should prove satisfactory even in areas of glacial silt where there is a substantial rise and fall of the water table which will apply here except on the valley bottom. The magnetometer will serve to separate the rock types under the soil mantle and will give some indication of the amount of alteration because of introduced magnetite.

Anomalous areas can then be checked by an Induced Polarization survey to better pin point drilling targets, this however is an expensive method and should not be used indiscriminately as it will not work in low density mineralization. For example .25% FeS_2 is possible ore grade and this would not be detected, because a higher concentration of sulphides than .25% is required for detection.

6. Bulldoze anomalous areas if the overburden is not over six feet deep. Otherwise test by diamond drilling. Percussion drilling to the water table will be satisfactory and less expensive. Below the water table diamond drilling may be necessary, unless a machine with sufficient air capacity to bring up all the particles can be obtained. At least one deep vertical hole should be drilled from the best anomaly found by the Radiore survey on the east claims, but only after it has been checked by a magnetometer survey and all other pertinent information has been studied carefully. The depth of this hole will depend on drilling conditions and results obtained but a machine capable of drilling to 2,000 feet should be used.

7. If mineralization of interest is found, sample it systematically. Pits should be prepared for channel sampling and mapped geologically. Drill core should be split and logged carefully.

8. Put all locations, geological and other useful data on the applicable overlays.

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9. In his report of December 10th, 1966. D. A. Chapman hypothesized a possible breccia pipe in the vicinity of the Spitfire Claim, lot 5203. He also noted that a number of fault traces crossed each other in this area and it is along the flank of one of these, a northeast striking structure, that many of the better assays noted in appendix two are located. These are associated with quartz and quartz calcite veins and with swarms of such veins: e.g., drill holes 8, 9, and 12, on Joe #24 Mineral Claim, Cliff Vein on the Spitfire Claim, and the veins on the Camperdown and Ensign Claims. The last two are also close to the Quilchena fault as indicated on page A122 of the 1949 Minister of Mines Report.

It is noted that all these veins and multiple vein structures strike at almost right angles to the northeast fault as postulated by D.A. Chapman whose report is appended hereto for reference purposes.

It is recommended therefore that the area on both sides of this fault from the south boundary of the Joe #24 Mineral Claim to the north boundary of the property in the vicinity of the Gail #4 and Gail #5 mineral claims be prospected diligently with the aid of a gasoline rock drill and bulldozer when required to freshen the rock surface or to remove overburden in likely areas. Such areas would include the junction of the faults on the Joe #18 Mineral Claim. The possible junction with the Quilchena fault on the Ensign Mineral Claim and the areas opposite the diamond drill holes on the Joe #24 Mineral Claim or any other area where a swarm of veins creates the possibility of an ore body where these veins have been flexed and fed by the faulting. At this stage the important thing is to expose the mineralization regardless of rock type, other areas as indicated by D. A. Chapman of which the above is one should also be investigated on the ground in a similar manner.

10. If or when mineralization of ore making potential is discovered, larger scale plans should be prepared in a systematic manner to adequately cover the area of interest and estimates of cost of additional work should then be made.

The above program is a fairly flexible one so that emphasis may be placed on one facet or another of it depending on the results obtained. In other words if any one part of the program results in the discovery of a mineral occurrence of major importance then funds available may be used to further explore the occurrence in accordance with its importance. The cost of the program is detailed below.

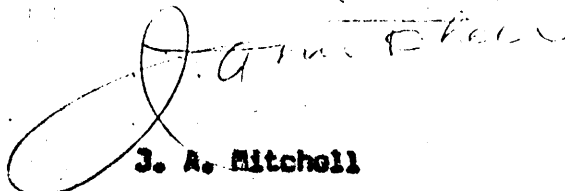
Prospecting.		\$ 2,000.00
Engineering, surface mapping, photo mosaic, about,		2,000.00
Assaying.		1,000.00
Fees, taxes, insurance etc., for 1 year, about,		3,000.00
Magnetic and E. M. Survey of property airborne with ground follow-up on anomalous areas say,		8,000.00
Soil Sampling and assaying,		6,000.00
Trenching - allow minimum	\$5,000.00 to	15,000.00
Diamond Drilling on East Claims	\$10,000.00 to	30,000.00
Board, room and transportation,		3,000.00
Induced Polarization Survey on targets selected from other work, say,		5,000.00
Administration and Consulting.		12,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 87,000.00
Contingencies		13,000.00
		<hr/>
Total funds required.		\$ 100,000.00
		<hr/>

At a later date the low level tunnel should be extended through the fault and a drive made along the west side of the fault to look for the possible downward extension of the zone designated as #2 vein in Dr. W. H. White's report. This should not require over 200 feet of additional tunnel. This will probably require timbering and will cost about \$60.00 a foot plus about \$2,500.00 to install ventilation pipe from the portal of the existing tunnel, which is 1200 feet long. Therefore a sum of \$15,000.00 would be required.

If the #2 vein zone is found at the fault, or near it, and if at this depth, which is about 300 feet down dip from the outcrop, it has improved sufficiently to make it an economic possibility, then the other zone should be likewise investigated.

To check the zones from the Fence Zone south to the zones explored by #3 and #6 Tunnels, would cost about another \$30,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,


J. A. Mitchell

Vancouver, B. C.
October 17, 1957.



APPENDIX 1

List of claims held by Quilchena Mining & Development Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.)

<u>Crown Grants</u>	<u>Lot Number</u>
Ingersoll	L3835
Ensign	L3836
Frindsbury	L3837
Last Post	L3838
Camperdown	L4789
Quilchena	L4790
Tate Rouge	L4792

Mineral Lease 13-R

Sonny Boy No.1	L5190
" " No.2	L5191
" " No.3	L5192
" " No.4	L5193
" " No.5	L5195
" " No.6	L5194
" " No. 7 Fr.	L5198
" " No. 8 Fr.	L5199
" " No. 9 Fr.	L5200
Shannon	L5201
Spitfire No. 1	L5202
Spitfire No. 2	L5203

cont...

Located Clings

Record Number

Quill 1 to 10	20835 to 20844
Gail 1 to 5	21398 to 21402
Gail 6	23245
Gail 9	32114
Gail 10 Fr.	32115
Sandra 1 to 5	34277 to 34281
Spoke 2	24508
Andy Fraction	29087
Joe 1 to 25	24463 to 24488
Joe 27	24490
Joe 28	24489
Joe 29 to 42	24491 to 24504
Joe 43 to 44	14699 to 14700
Kari 1 to 3	34413 to 34415
Kari 4 to 6	34463 to 34465
Kari 7 Fr.	34466
Kari 8 to 9	34467 to 34468
Alice 1 to 3	35524 to 35526
Est 1 to 2	28034 to 28035

APPENDIX 2

REPORTED ASSAYS:-	Sequence -	Ozs. Au.	Ozs. Ag.	% Cu.	% MoS2.
A. <u>Circled areas on map #1.</u>					
(1)	Trench Joe #26 M.C.	0.02	0.40	0.50	Tr.
	#12 D.D.H.				
	Footage 10 - 15	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.087
	" 15 - 20	0.015	0.10	0.09	0.054
	" 20 - 25	0.19	0.70	0.23	0.047
	" 25 - 30	0.03	0.25	0.12	0.065
	" 30 - 35	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.053
(2)	Cliff Vein Area.				
	#1 Cliff Vein	6.34	0.80	0.85	0.01
	Check	2.35	0.30	0.27	-
		0.75	0.35	0.10	Tr. (Spitfire #2 Post)
	Vein 50' long x 10" wide	0.84	Tr.	0.15	-
		0.51	1.45	Tr.	- (16" most westerly cut.)
	Shaft Vein	-	-	-	.052
	20" wide	0.01	1.65	0.07	- (N. side of dike. S. from #13 DDH.)
	#13 D.D.H.				
	Footage 170-180	0.01	0.50	Tr.	Tr.
(3)	Chinaman #3 Trench	.005	3.15	0.70	0.076
		Tr.	1.20	3.65	0.069
		.005	0.90	4.00	Tr.
(4)	High-grade Trench (Extreme S. End)	-	-	2.25	Tr.
		-	-	0.19	0.008
(5)	Camperdown Cut	-	-	3.45	Tr.
		-	-	1.90	0.054
	600' south	0.01	0.05	1.60	-

cont...

		<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>% MoS₂.</u>
(6)	No. 2 Roy Trench	0.325	2.45	2.50	-
(7)	No. 1 Roy Trench				
	Sample across 35 feet.	0.005	Tr.	0.30	-
(8)	Camperdown Vein				
	10" Tetrahedrite.	0.80	2.90	0.85	-
	100' South.	0.82	2.90	0.14	-
(9)	Ensign - Old Cut	12"	0.38	3.20	0.50
	100' South of #4 tunnel.	12"	0.12	0.90	0.67
(10)	Ingersoll				
	#2 Cut above #5 tunnel.	10"	0.02	0.60	0.75
	South side #6 tunnel chip sampled.	20"	0.005	Tr.	0.30
(11)	Keri #3 - #2 Cut		0.03	0.55	0.95

B. Tunnel Averages.

#1 Tunnel	width 25"	0.01	0.95	0.45	-
#3 Tunnel	width 16"	0.32	1.80	-	-
#4 Tunnel	width 18"	0.28	1.45	0.25	-
#6 Tunnel	width 13"	0.11	0.80	0.20	-

#1 Tunnel length 55 feet.
 #3 Tunnel length 30 feet.
 #4 Tunnel length 30 feet.
 #6 Tunnel length 102 feet.

(1a) Joe #24 Mineral Claim,
#8 Diamond Drill Hole.

	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>% MoS₂.</u>
103° - 108°	0.30	1.20	0.25	-
124° - 124½°	0.40	0.95	0.30	-
130° - 131°	0.31	1.50	0.22	-

(1b) Joe #24 Mineral Claim,
#9 Diamond Drill Hole.

86° - 93°	0.08	1.00	0.40	-
97° - 104°	0.075	.80	0.07	-
104° - 110°	0.70	2.80	.65	-
110° - 115°	0.08	.80	.35	-
115° - 120°	0.22	1.20	.25	-
120° - 123°	0.06	.70	.20	-

Weighted Averages,

86° - 123° (37°)	0.16	1.12	0.30	-
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Diamond Drill #8 and #9 above, refer to (A - Circled Map Area) number (1) on map.

CERTIFICATE

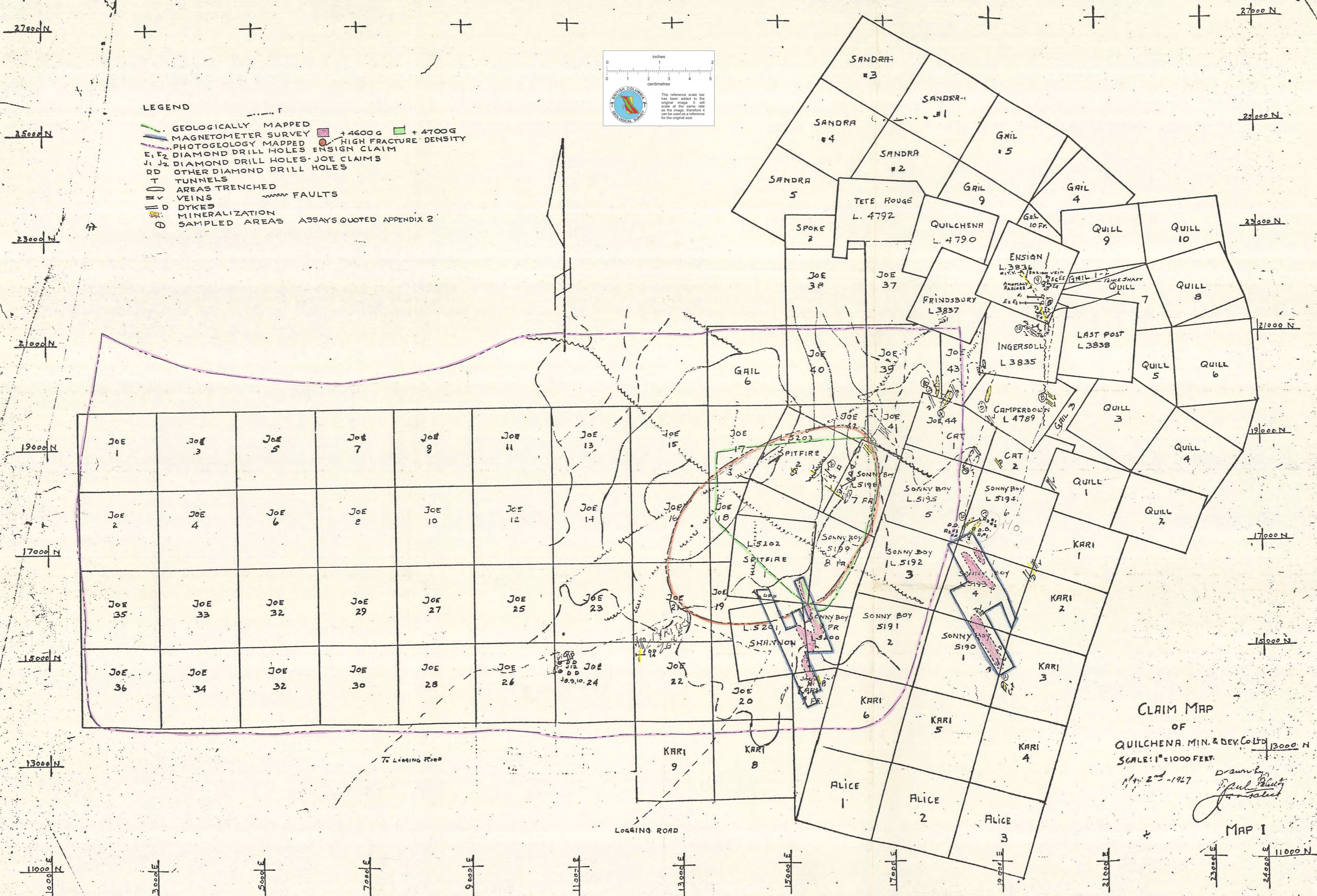
I, J. A. Mitchell, P. Engineer, do hereby declare that:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, App. Science 1932 (Mining).
- 2. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
- 3. I am practising as a consulting engineer in mineral exploration in British Columbia.
- 4. I do not have nor do I expect to have either directly or indirectly any financial interest in Quilchana Mining & Development Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.) or in any of its securities.
- 5. This information is based on an examination made on May 4th to May 8th, 1966, and on two separate occasions in 1967, and on other published reports.

J. A. Mitchell
 J. A. MITCHELL P. Eng.
 October 17th, 1967.

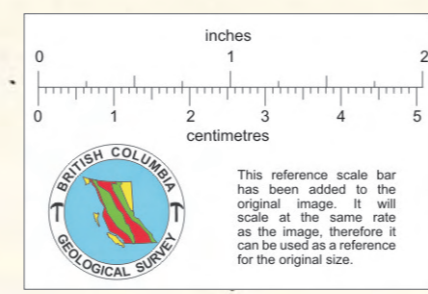
Amended February 22, 1968.
J. A. Mitchell





LEGEND

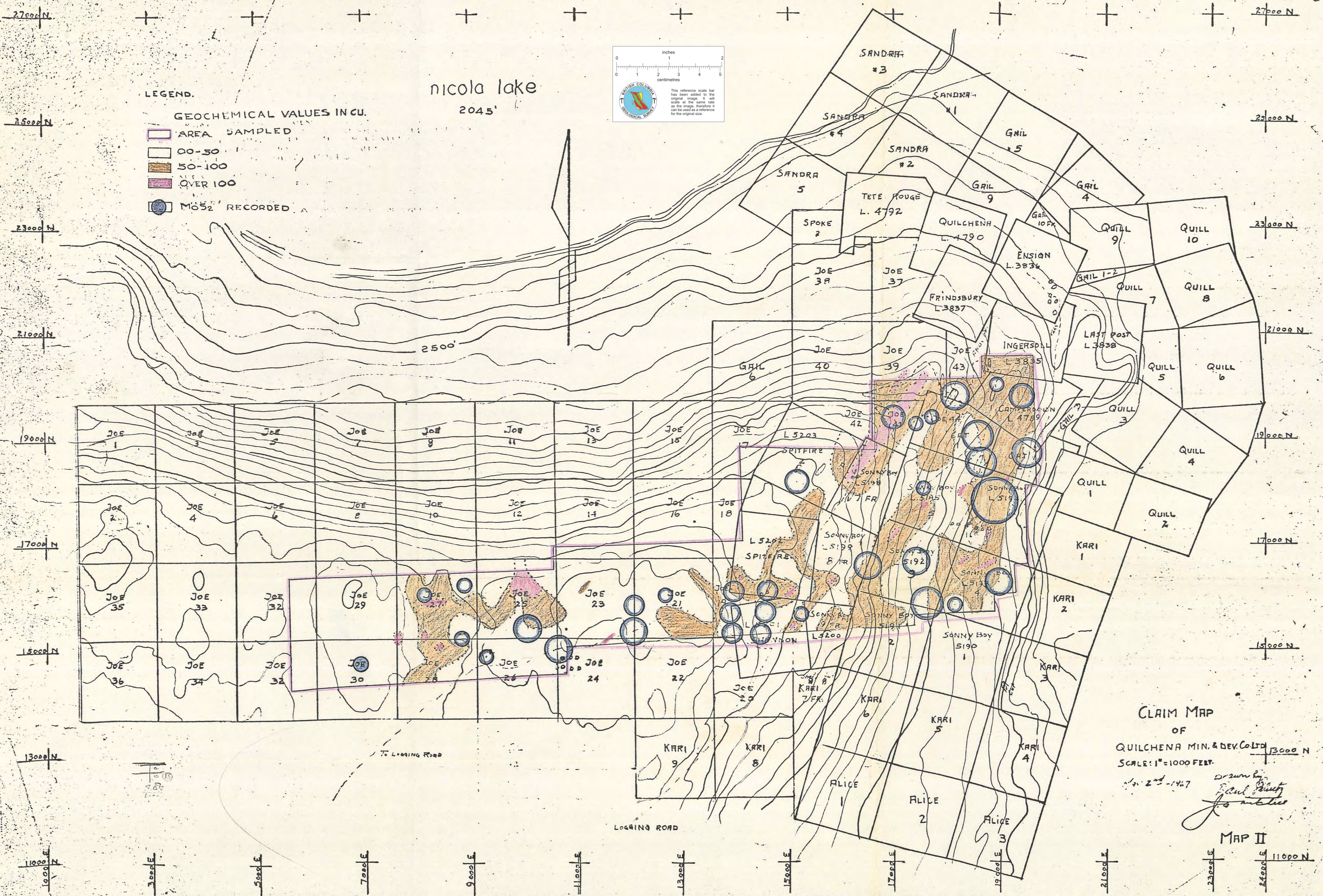
- GEOLOGICALLY MAPPED
- MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
- PHOTO GEOLOGY MAPPED
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLES - JOE CLAIM
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLES - JOE CLAIMS
- OTHER DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
- TUNNELS
- AREAS TRENCHED
- VEINS
- DYKES
- MINERALIZATION
- SAMPLED AREAS
- +4600 G
- +4700 G
- HIGH FRACTURE DENSITY
- ENSIGN CLAIM
- ASSAYS QUOTED APPENDIX 2



CLAIM MAP
 OF
 QUILCHENA, MIN. & DEV. CO. LTD.
 SCALE: 1" = 1000 FEET

May 2nd - 1967
 Drawn by
Paul Blundy
James Blundy

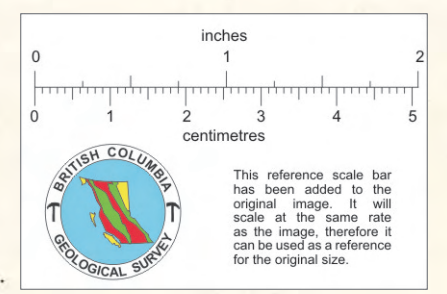
MAP I



LEGEND.

GEOCHEMICAL VALUES IN CU.

- AREA SAMPLED
- 00-50
- 50-100
- OVER 100
- MoS₂ RECORDED



nicola lake
2045'

CLAIM MAP
OF
QUILCHENA MIN. & DEV. CO. LTD.
SCALE: 1" = 1000 FEET.

Drawn by
[Signature]
1947

MAP II